

Turkish Post in Occupied Thessaly 1897/98

More Bolthausen Picture Post Cards

The Danish Missionary Society (Østerlandsmissionen) in Syria

A 1923 'Miss Newton' Cover

Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets III

Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa: 1947 Contract with Haim Nathaniel

The Jordan Revenue and "Aid" Overprint Stamps

Kathiri State of Seiyun (Aden) Air Letters

The Reply Coupons of Jordan II

Arab Postal Forms and Cachets in the Israeli Occupied Territories

Sale of the Georg Roll Stock of Palestine

THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

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When did Turkey introduce Postal Services for Occupied Thessaly?

by Otto Graf¹

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Admittedly the Turkish occupation of Thessaly from 1897 to 1898 is only a sideline of Turkish and Greek postal history, but, I think, a very fascinating one. The question I would like to shed a little light on is, when did Turkey introduce postal services in occupied Thessal? To answer this question it is necessary to look at the historical events first.

Hostilities in the Greco-Turkish War of 1897 started on 16th April 1897 and Turkey formally declared war on Greece on 18th April. Fighting continued until Domokos was taken by Turkish troops on 17th May 1897. The armistice was signed on 20th May 1897 and a peace agreement was reached on 3rd December 1897 in Constantinople. So from this point of time it was clear that Turkey should withdraw her troops from Greece, once Greece submitted herself to the terms of the peace treaty. Turkey finally withdrew her troops from Thessaly between 6th May and 6th June 1898.

As we do not have any written information about the postal services in occupied Thessaly, we have to deduce from the historical data for what period postal services possibly existed. Certainly the Turkish army did not bring along any postal equipment. The decision to offer postal services for Thessaly should have been taken only after the armistice of 20th May 1897. Then Turkish stamps would have been brought to Thessaly and postmarks made for the occupied places.

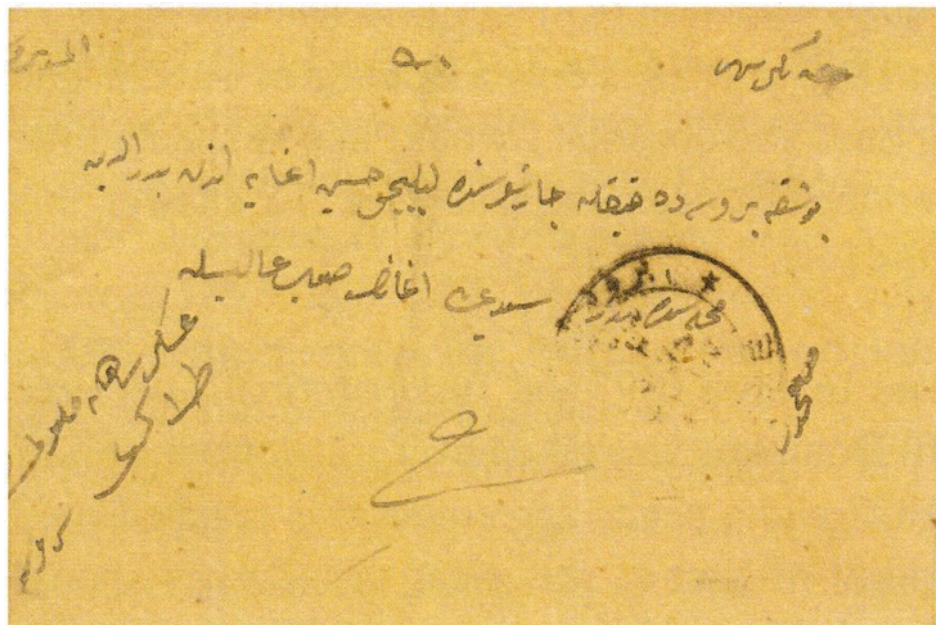
When post offices in Thessaly were opened the current Turkish *Coat of Arms* issue of 1892 was in use. Therefore mail from Thessaly can only be identified by its postmarks. Altogether 13 post offices were opened: Baba Boghazi, Domokos, Halmyros, Kalabaka, Kardhitsa, Larissa, Larissa (Yenidje), Phanari, Pharsala, Tournavos, Trikhala, Veletinon, and Volos. Mail from any place other than Volos, the port town, and Larissa, the capital of Thessaly, is extremely rare. To date not even a loose stamp of the *Coat of Arms* type with a Baba Boghazi cancel has been seen, which may be due to the fact that this post office was opened later than the post offices in the larger towns.

The first step in determining when mail services in Thessaly were introduced, is to look at the dates of postmarks on loose stamps and covers. But unfortunately this is not as straightforward a procedure as it might seem. As the octagonal "Military" stamps of Thessaly (S.G. M162–166, Mi.Nr. A85–E85, Sc. M 1–5) were a very sought-after issue, they have been forged several times. Also most of the Thessaly postmarks were forged to cancel these forgeries, but also to cancel genuine stamps sold in Constantinople. These forged postmarks were also applied to stamps of the *Coat of Arms* issue in some cases. Therefore it has to be checked whether postmarks on *Coat of Arms* type stamps are genuine or not. As the forged postmarks were made with the octagonal Military issue in mind and forgers did not include different date versions in their forgeries, the dates of forged postmarks are generally late ones, as the Military stamps were issued in April of 1898. Therefore they do not interfere with our question of earliest usages in Thessaly.

So can we take dates on *Coat of Arms* stamps for what they are? Not really. Here I have to insert some historical information to make my following argument understandable. At the end of the 19th century, wars were followed as closely as sport events in England. So the Thessaly War was

1 Reprinted by kind permission of Richard Rose, editor of The Levant.

followed by several war reporters who were on the Greek or Turkish side of the front. After the war some reporters wrote books about their adventure. Therefore we know that after the occupation of Larissa by Turkish troops, life in the capital of Thessaly came to a standstill for several days. Even the bazaar was closed. We can safely assume that under these conditions there was no demand for postal services.



Figs. 1 and 1a: Earliest known piece of mail from Thessaly, a cover sent from Larissa 29.05.1897 via Stambul, 13.06.1897 to Bursa.

But some few covers do exist that were sent from Larissa with the date of 25th April 1897. This is the day Larissa was occupied. Certainly these covers were not sent out on the day of the occupation and cancellation. Such covers (see *figs. 4 and 4a*) rather celebrated and documented the occupation of the town and were sent as a souvenir at a later date. The receiving postmark is dated 2nd May 1897 (the receiving postmark reads 20 Nisan 1313, which translates into 2nd May 1897, as the Ottoman Empire at this time still used the Julian calendar). Although a transmission time of one

week from Larissa to Istanbul seems plausible, I do not think that this cover went through the mail on 25th April, as there certainly were no Turkish stamps or postmarks in Thessaly and the population of Larissa had other things to think about than sending mail. In the collection of Prodromos Mellon, which is the only other Thessaly collection I know of, there was a very similar cover, franked with the same 5 Para stamps, sent the same day and having the same arrival postmark and date. Therefore I consider these covers, of which more probably exist, as souvenirs of the occupation of Larissa, the capital of Thessaly. This means that one has to look further to find the first proper piece of mail from the Turkish occupation of Thessaly.

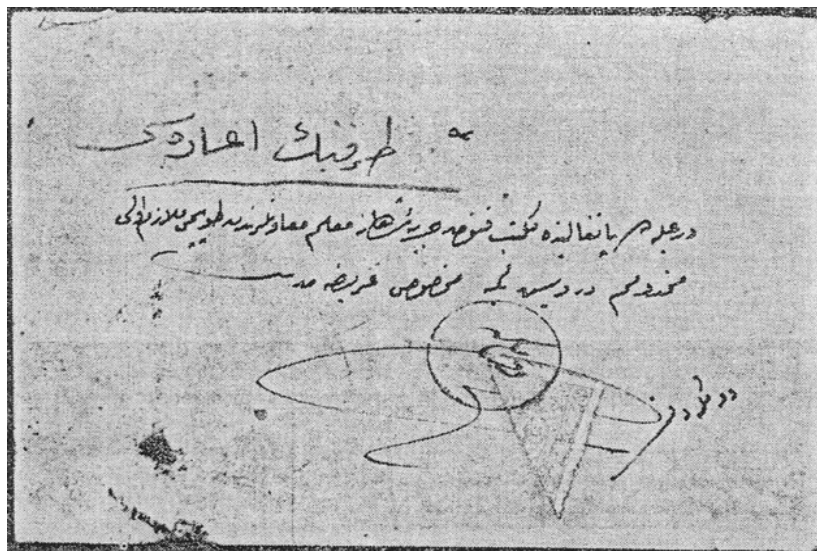


Figs. 2 and 2a: Cover sent by a soldier free frank from Halmyros to Bursa via Stambul 27.07.1897; the cover is obliterated with the negative seal of Halmyros 'Telegraf ve posta hane-i Ermiyye 1315'.

After I understood these historical parameters, I asked myself how to determine when postal services in Thessaly were introduced. Obviously bringing some stock of the *Coat of Arms* type stamps to Thessaly was easy; these stamps were printed and in stock in Constantinople. They just had to go on a ship bound for Volos and they were in Thessaly. The cancellation devices were another case. These had to be made for the Thessaly post offices and then shipped there and sent to each of the post offices. This would obviously take longer. On the basis of this thought, I looked closer at provisional measures in Thessaly.

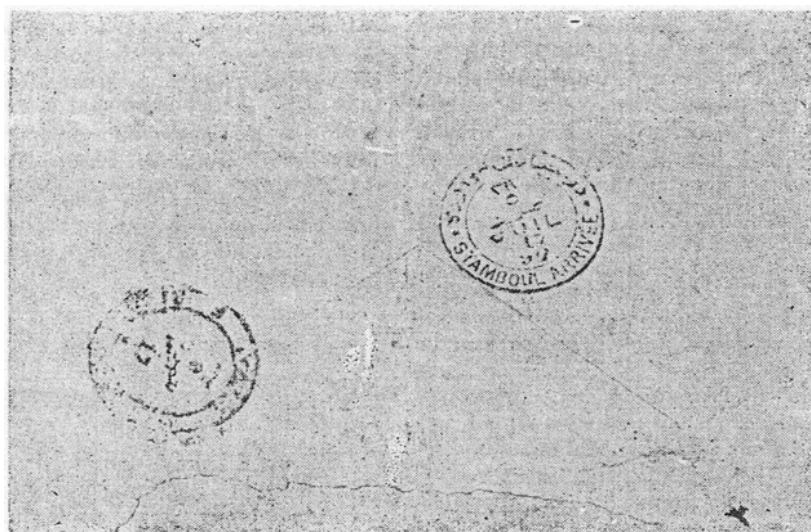
The one source of information are the covers that were sent with seals (the common negative round seals with place names) rather than with postmarks. There are a few of those around, but unfortunately such covers can only be dated when they were back-stamped on arrival, as negative seals bore no dates.

One cover that offers some insights is a piece of military mail, sent by a regular soldier to his family in Bursa. The cover (see *figs. 2 and 2a*) was sent from Halmyros and has the negative seal “Telegraf ve posta hane-i Ermiyye 1315”. The letter was free franked as it was sent by a regular soldier. It arrived in Stambul on 27th July 1897 and also has a Bursa receiving postmark of “2- July 97”. Therefore this letter should have been sent early to mid July 1897 from Halmyros. Mellon had a similar cover in his collection and some more covers from this correspondence are said to exist.



Figs. 3 and 3a:

Cover of the Salih Kuyaş collection with makeshift Domokos cancellation sent to Deraliye 17.07.1897. cover is obliterated with the negative seal of Halmyros **Telegraf ve posta hane-i Ermiyye 1315**.



Another most interesting cover to answer our question is the one Salih Kuyaş presented in his 1979 article² (see *figs. 3 and 3a*). It is a cover sent from Domokos to Deraliye. It is franked with a bisected 2 Piastre stamp paying the 1 Piastre letter rate and obliterated by a makeshift mark using a hand-drawn circle in which the name “Domokos” was written by hand. This letter arrived in Stambul on 17th July 1897. So this letter was sent some time early July 1897.

The Earliest Known Date

Recalling that the armistice was only signed on 20th May 1897 and that it would take a while for the preparation of postal services in Thessaly, two or three weeks are a reasonable time span for this endeavour. Therefore I would like to put the opening of Turkish post offices in occupied Thessaly even a bit earlier than July 1897, which these pieces of mail suggest.

Then I checked my stock of Thessaly stamps to locate for the earliest cancellations I could find:

Office	Earliest date on loose stamp	Earliest date on cover	Remarks
Baba Boghazi	21.04.1898		Not known on arms issue.
Domokos	23.09.1897	22.09.1897	
Halmyros	27.02.1898		Yıldızlı postmark
Kalabaka	21.04.1898		I have only one <i>Coat of Arms</i> type stamp with an unreadable date.
Kardhitsa	22.03.1898		
Larissa	16.09.1897	29.05.1897	The cover has a receiving postmark confirming the date.
Larissa (Yenidje)		01.06.1898	Most postmarks are forgeries.
Phanari	21.04.1898		No postmark on <i>Coat of Arms</i> issue known.
Pharsala	15.06.1897	26.10.1897	
Tournavos		7.02.1898	I have only seen this date on cover; opening of post office?
Trikhala	26.08.1897	20.10.1897	
Velestinon	27.12.1897		
Volos		6.06.1897	

As it turned out, my earliest postmark from Thessaly is on a cover sent from Larissa on 29th May 1897 to Bursa and has a transit postmark of Stambul of 13th June 1897 (see *figs. 1 and 1a*). The receiving postmark of Bursa is only partially struck and cannot be deciphered.

I would consider this the first piece of mail known from the Turkish occupation of Thessaly. And I challenge other collectors to find an earlier piece of mail from Thessaly that went through the mail.

The date is nine days after the armistice and feasible. The earliest dates in my collection are from Larissa, Volos and Pharsala. These were the three most important places in Thessaly and it seems logical that post offices were first opened in these places before post offices in the smaller towns were opened.

² Kuyaş, Salih M.: *About an interesting discovery*. In: Türk Pulculugu, vol. 5, no. 25 (December 1979/April 1980), pp. 3–4.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Cover sent from Larissa 25.04.1897 to Constantinople to celebrate the occupation of the town by Turkish troops. This is a souvenir cover, of which other examples may be found.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank the editor, Richard Rose, for reading cancellation dates for me and his advice.

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Further Reading

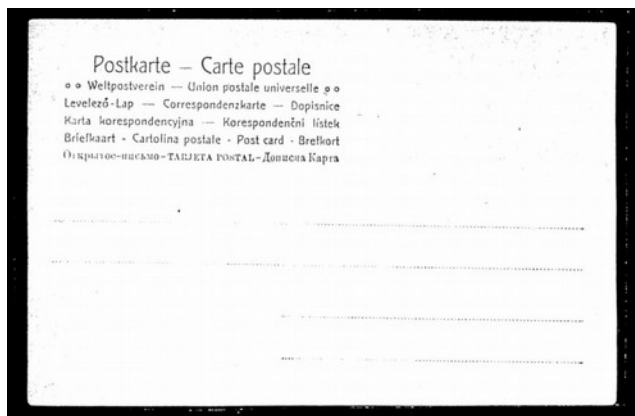
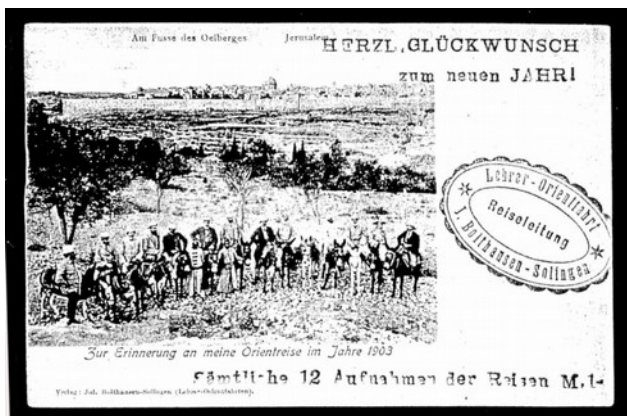
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The Oriental Travels of Julius Bolthausen Part 3: More Bolthausen Picture Post Cards

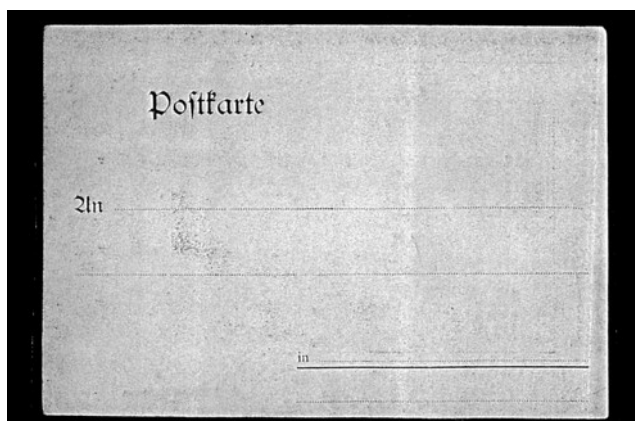
contributed by David Pearlman¹

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Further to the cards shown in MEPB 10, David Pearlman sent me colour images of more Bolthausen picture post cards. These are, together with some black & white images from his collection, shown below.

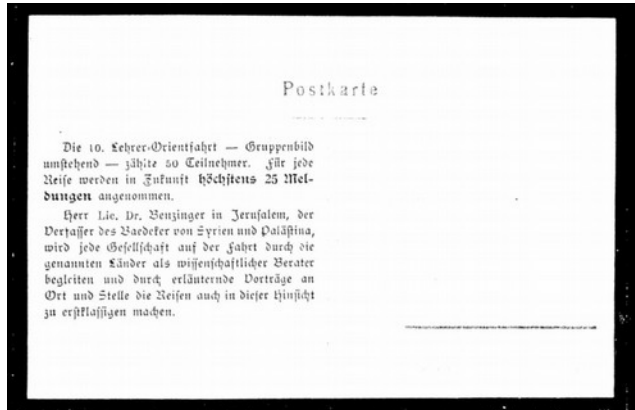
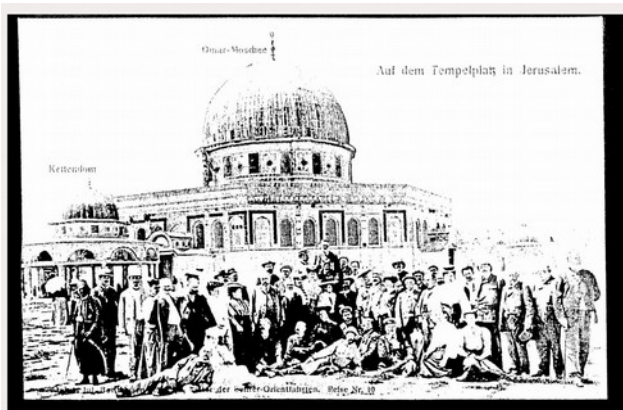


Figs. 1 and 1a: The 1903 travel party at the foot of the Mount of Olives: "In memory of my Orient journey in the year 1903". The typeset additions read: "Heartfelt greetings for the New Year" and "All twelve pictures of the journeys for 1 Mark." Imprint: "Verlag: Jul. Bolthausen-Solingen (Lehrer-Orientfahrten)."

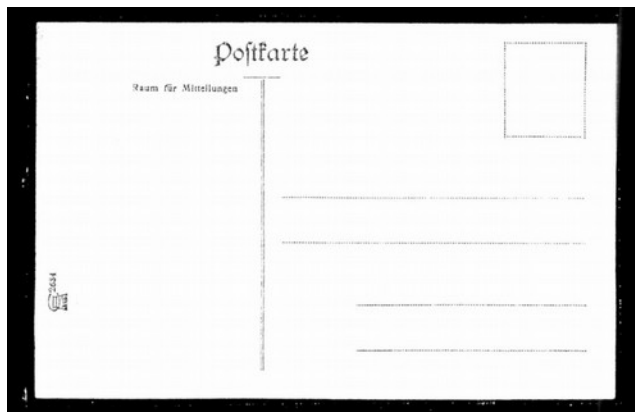


Figs. 2 and 2a: Picture post card showing the large travel party at Bethel (near Jerusalem) of Bolthausen's "first German teachers' journey to the Orient" (1903?). Printed by Hugo Grobben, Solingen.

¹ Image descriptions by Tobias Zywietz.



Figs. 3 and 3a: The members of the 10th journey pictured in front the Dome of the Rock, 1905. The text on the reverse says: “The 10th teacher orient journey – group picture backside – counted 50 members. In future every journey will be open to a maximum of 25 members. Mr Lic. Dr. Benzinger² in Jerusalem, the author of the Baedeker on Syria and Palestine, will accompany each group through the said countries as scientific adviser and will make these journeys a first class experience by his explanatory on-the-spot lectures.”



Figs. 4 and 4a:

The Bolthausen family from Solingen in Jerusalem.

Printed by C. Andelfinger & Co., Munich.
Imprint: “C A & Co 2634”

- 2 Immanuel Gustav Adolf Benzinger (21.02.1865–12.03.1935) was a protestant theologian and orientalist. “Lic. Dr.” means he had gained a master’s degree (licentiate) but hadn’t gone forward for a PhD at the time when he was working for Bolthausen as a guide. He was from 1891–1910 editor of the Baedeker travel guide *Palestine and Syria*. Member and officer of the *Deutscher Verein zur Erforschung Palästinas*. He emigrated to Palestine in 1902 and taught in Jerusalem. He became Professor of Classics at Toronto University in 1912, moved during the war to Allegheny College (Meadville, USA) and Wagner College, New York. He was called to the professorship of Theology at the University of Latvia in Riga in 1921.



Figs. 5 and 5a: "Perlberg" post card depicting "Tiberias mit dem See Genezareth" (Tiberias with Lake Kinnereth) from Bolthausen's 11th teachers' orient journey, dated 6.08.1905. Postmark: Tibériade, 8.08.1905; sent as printed matter (10 pa) to a newspaper in Coburg: Generalanzeiger für Thüringen und Franken. Arrival mark: Coburg, 20.08.1905.

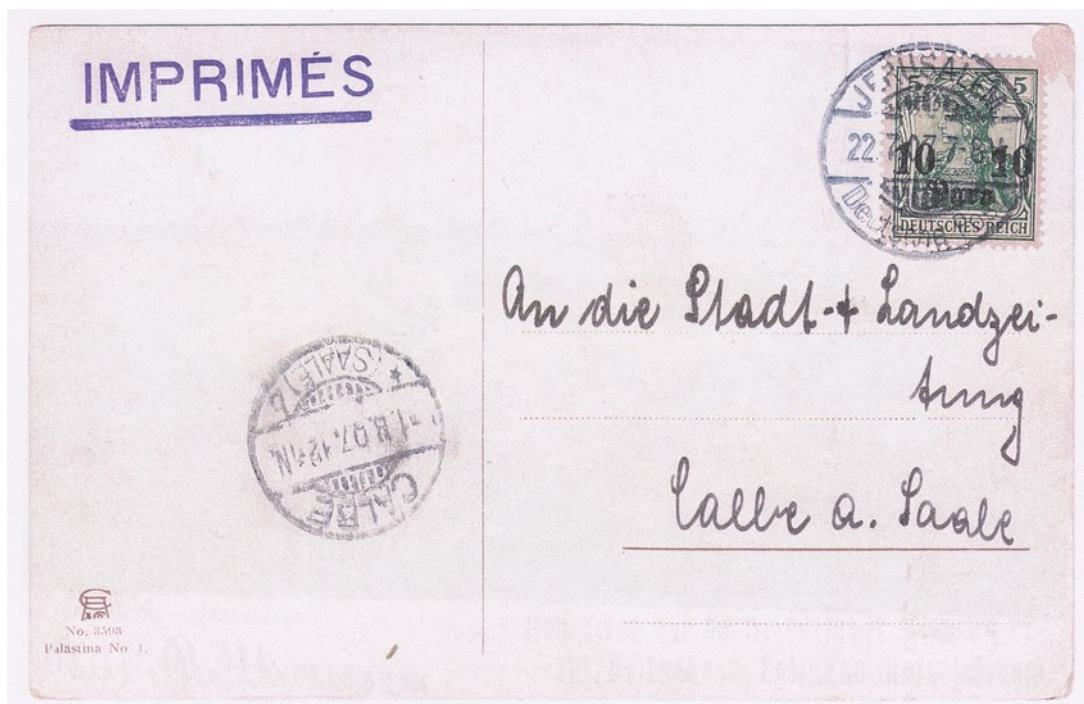
No. 3 in the "Palästina" post card series of C. Andelfinger & Co., Munich: no. 3595 overall.



Figs. 6 and 6a: "Perlberg" post card depicting Port Said harbour from the 19th journey. French Levant 4+3+2+1 = 10 c, postmark: Port Said Egypte (French Post), 28.01.1907. Sent to Mr. Otto Goppelt, printer and publisher, owner of the *Stadt- + Landzeitung* in Calbe, Province of Saxony, Prussia. Dated 27.01.1917 with signature of Julius Bolthausen. Arrival mark of Calbe, 2.02.1907.

No. 26 in the post card series no. 744 "Levante" of C. Andelfinger & Co., Munich.

Egypt was part of many of Bolthausen's tours prior to World War I.



Figs. 7 and 7a: "Perlberg" post card depicting a view of Jerusalem from Bolthausen's 21st teachers' orient journey. Postmark: Jerusalem Deutsche Post, 22.07.1907. Sent as printed matter (10 pa) to the *Stadt- + Landzeitung* newspaper in Calbe, Province of Saxony, Prussia. Arrival mark of Calbe, 1.08.1907.

No. 1 in the "Palästina" post card series of C. Andelfinger & Co., Munich: no. 3593 overall.



Figs. 8 and 8a: "Perlberg" post card of Jaffa, sent to the *Stadt- + Landzeitung* newspaper in Calbe, Province of Saxony, Prussia. From the 21st journey, July 1907.
 German Levant 10 pa, postmark of Jaffa Deutsche Post, 21.07.1907. Arrival mark of Calbe, 28.07.1907.
 Signed by Julius Bolthausen.

No. 27 in the post card series no. 744 "Levante" of C. Andelfinger & Co., Munich.



Figs. 9 and 9a: "Perlberg" post card depicting "Abend am Toten Meer" (evening at the Dead Sea) from the 17th journey

Printed matter: 4+1 = 5 c. Jerusalem (French Post) 28.07.1908 to Mr. Maximilian Ritzinger, editor, in Straubing, Bavaria. Arrival mark of Straubing, 8?. 08.1908.

Manuscript remark: "Für meine Sammlung" (for my collection).

No. 4 in the "Palästina" post card series of C. Andelfinger & Co. Munich: no. 3596 overall.

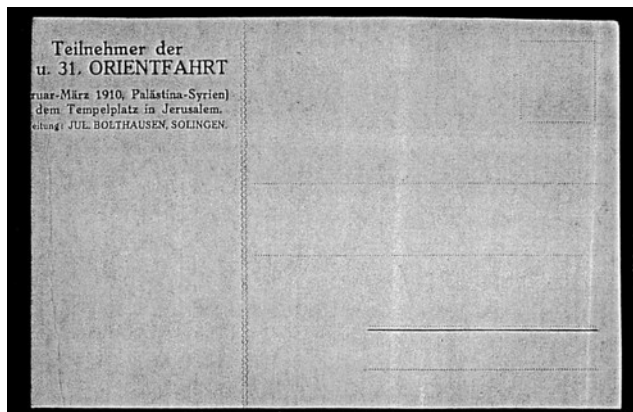
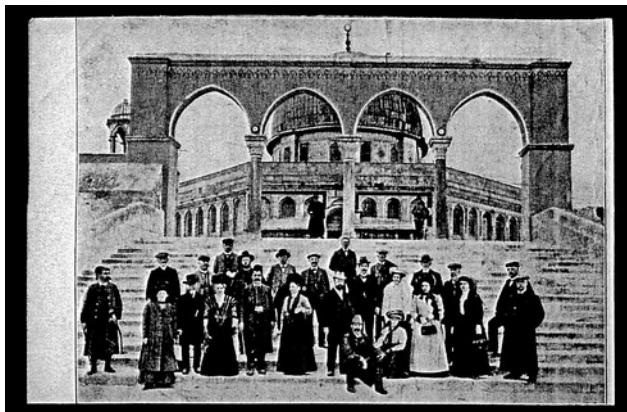


Figs. 10 and 10a: Post card from the “Pilgerfahrt nach Jerusalem” (pilgrimage to Jerusalem) in Spring 1910 showing the 2nd group of travellers.³

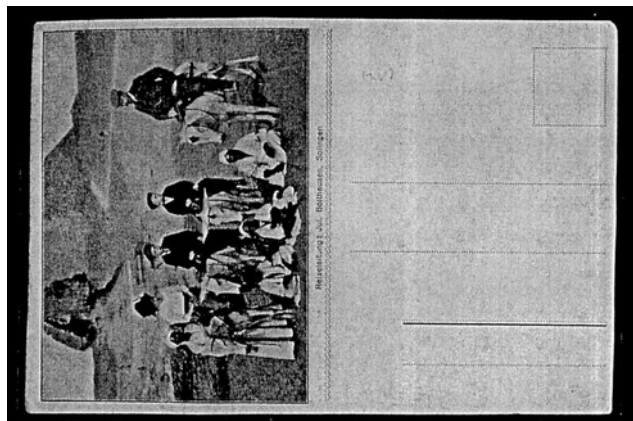
3 Pf., German inland post card rate, from Steinau a. Oder, Lower Silesia, Prussia (today: Ścinawa), 2.06.1910, to Mr. Theodor Kremer in Cologne.

Card no. 3935, printed by Otto Malinowski (21.04.1860–25.09.1945) in Steinau (Oder), offering a card for 5 Pf, 100 cards for 4 RM, “Mit Pilgergruß” (with pilgrim’s greeting).

³ This card doesn’t have an obvious connection to Julius Bolthausen.



Figs. 11 and 11a: The travel party of the 30th and 31st journey, February and March 1910, in front of the Dome of the Rock.



Figs. 12 and 13a: Picture post cards from the 43rd journey, January 1912, depicting the travel party in front the Pyramids.

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The Danish Missionary Society (Østerlandsmissionen) in Syria

by Tobias Zywnietz with material from Luigi Martinoja

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Some time ago, Luigi Martinoja made me aware of a number of covers in his collection stemming from a correspondence directed to Danish missionaries stationed at various places in Syria.

Østerlandsmissionen, a.k.a. The Danish Missionary Society in Syria, took over several stations from American Presbyterians, established new missionaries and a hospital in Qalamun district between Damascus and Homs: these included An-Nabk,¹ Deir Atiyeh,² al-Qaryatayn,³ al-Hafar,⁴ Yabroud,⁵ and Sadad.⁶ For a time in the 1920s a missionary base also operated in Damascus.

During my research I found that some 70 such covers were offered for sale at auction houses and philatelic dealers. However, these covers went exclusively in one direction: from Denmark to Syria. I found no trace whatsoever of covers sent back from Syria.

During Ottoman times, only three of the stations (all in Şam-ı Şerif sancağı) had a post office:⁷

- an-Nabk: NEBIK round, known 1906–1919 (see *fig. 7*).
- Yabroud: YÉBROUD, round, known 1912–1914 (see *fig. 1* to the right).
- Deir Atiyeh: DER ATTIE (NÉBIK) hexagonal, known in 1913–1920 (see *fig. 2* to the right).

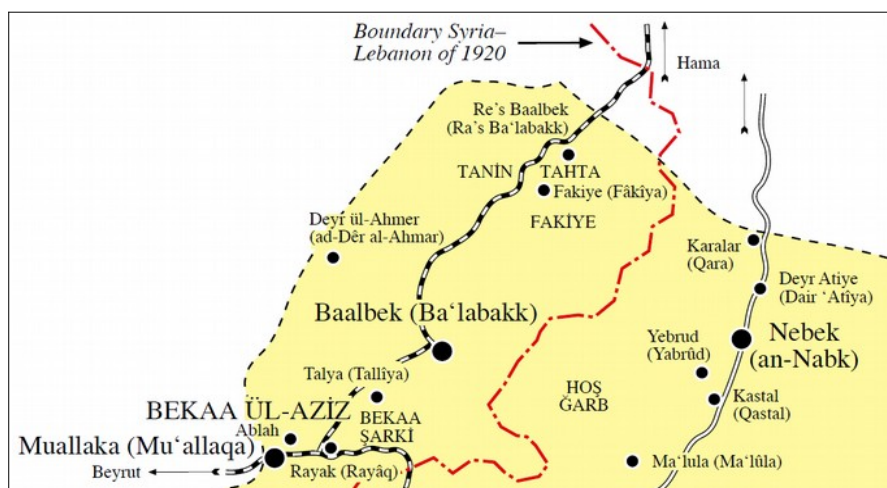
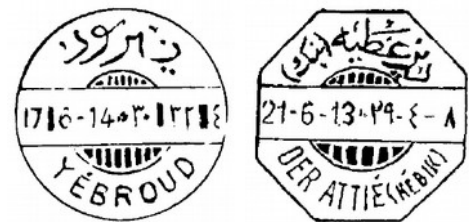


Fig. 3:

Map of Ottoman post offices in the North of Şam-ı Şerif sancağı.

Source: Birken, 2016, vol. Suriye, p. 5.

1 An-Nabk (An-Nabek, An-Nebik, النبك), district town, 80 km north of Damascus, 33,000 inhabitants in 2004.

2 Deir Atiyeh (Deir Atiyah, Deratiye, Dair 'Atīya, دير عطية), 90 km north of Damascus, 11,000 inhabitants in 2004.

3 al-Qaryatayn (Karjatèn, Karyatayn, Qaratin, القرية), now in Homs District, 14,000 inhabitants in 2004.

4 al-Hafar (al-Hafir, al-Hafar الحافر), south of Sadad in Homs District, 600 inh. in 2004, mainly Syriac Orthodox.

5 Yabroud (Yabrud, Yabrūd, ببرد), district town, 26,000 inhabitants in 2004.

6 Sadad (Şadad, صدد), 100 km north of Damascus, 60 km south of Homs, now in Homs District, 3,500 inhabitants in 2004, mainly Syriac Orthodox.

7 Cf. Birken, 2016, vol. Suriye, pp. 19, 24, 26. Images taken from Birken, original source of drawings: Bayındır.

The Danish Missionary Society in Syria: Østerlandsmissionen

In 1905 the Danish Østerlandsmissionen⁸ started its operations in Syria: five stations in the Qalamun district were transferred from the American Presbyterians: An-Nabk, Deir Atiyeh, al-Qaryatayn, al-Hafar, and Yabroud, branching out to Sadad later.

The Danish missionaries had to leave in 1914 but returned in 1919. At that time there were 16 Danish missionaries (including their wives). The mission also operated a station in Damascus from 1921 to 1927.

Dr. Rudolf Christian Fox Maule (3.01.1875–29.07.1940),⁹ BM (1899) followed Pastor Ejnar Prip for Østerlandsmissionen to Syria with his wife **Elisabeth (Else) Schaumburg-Müller** (23.01.1878–17.02.1935),¹⁰ pictured on the right.¹¹

After medical and language studies at Scottish Mission Hospital in Damascus (1901), he took over the Deir Atiyeh station in 1905, opening a clinic in 1906 (7,621 patients in 1908) which was serving also the other mission stations.

Mrs. Fox Maule played an important role within the mission, working with Syrian women.

When the new hospital in an-Nebk opened in 1927 the Fox Maules moved to the district capital, serving in the hospital until Dr. Fox Maule's death in 1940.

After Else had died in 1935, he married **Harriet Gudrun Boeck** (13.02.1896–1959) in 1937.¹² Boeck served the mission in Syria for two periods: 1925–1941 and 1949–1951.



Pastor Ejnar Prip already worked in Palestine with the Syrian Orphanage and moved to al-Qaryatayn in 1901, then moving with Fox Maule to Deir Atiyeh in 1905 (with wife **Asta Prip**, 2nd & 3rd from right).

The nurse **Miss Kristine Laursen** (far right) worked in the mission clinic with Fox Maule, and from 1913 a local Christian doctor, **Dr. Da'ud Katibe**, was employed, joined by nurse **Miss Cecilie Lauritsen**. **Alfred Nielsen** and his wife joined as teachers in 1911.

After Syria became independent in 1946, the mission's schools had to close and hospital work was restricted. By 1960 the mission was transferred to the local *Evangelical Synod in Syria and Lebanon* and the Danish missionaries left by 1964.

In 1975 Østerlandsmissionen merged with *Dansk Pathanmission* and *Teltmissionen* to become *Det Danske Missionsselskab*. In 2000 Danish *Santal Mission* joined to establish *Danmission*.

⁸ Founded in 1898. Øster means Eastern or Oriental.

⁹ Son of Carl Fox Maule (1817–1877) and Cecilie Christine Bay (1834–1894).

¹⁰ Daughter of Carl Vilhelm Sønn Schaumburg-Müller (1844–1915) and Laura Nielsine Lauesen (1853–1910). Married to Fox Maule on 2.10.1901 in Copenhagen.

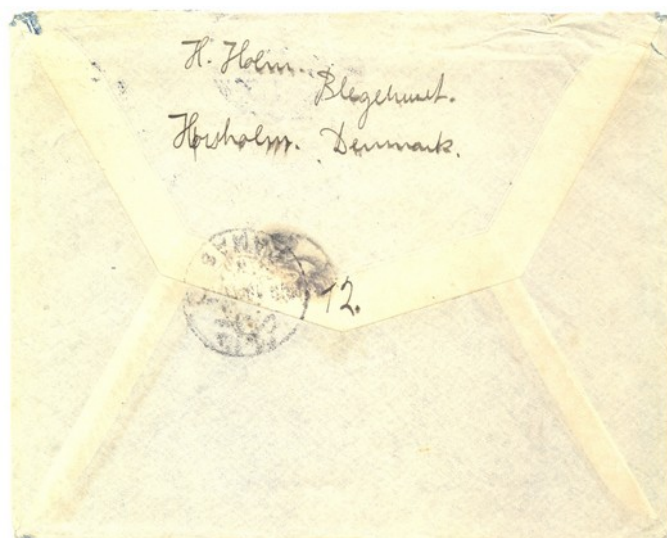
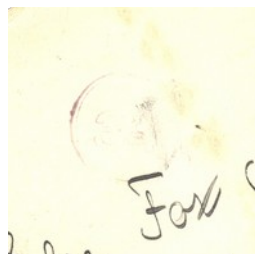
¹¹ Sources for both photos: Danmission Photo Archive.

¹² Adoptive daughter of Christian Carl Boeck (1849–1921). Married to Fox Maule on 16.11.1937 in Beirut.



Figs. 4-4d:

1919 – Hørsholm to Damascus.
 Sender: H. Holm, Blegghuset, Hørsholm.
 Postmark: Hørsholm 26.05.1919.
 Franking: 2x10 Øre.
 Unknown mark: "34" in double circle.
 Arrival mark: Damas 3.07.1919 (small type 3).
 Syrian censorship mark (١٣٣٧ = 1919).



Figs. 5-5b:

1919 – Hørsholm to Deir Atiyeh.
 Sender: H. Holm, Blegghuset, Hørsholm.
 Postmark: Hørsholm 30.08.1919. Franking: 2x10 Øre.
 Arrival mark: Damas [date unreadable] (small type 3).
 Syrian censorship mark [smudged].





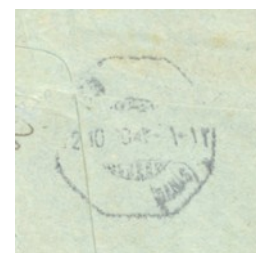
Figs. 6–6b:

1920 – Hørsholm to Deir Atiyeh “Nebk via Damascus”.
 Sender: H. Holm, Blegghuset, Hørsholm.
 Postmark: Hørsholm 6.04.1920. Franking: 2x10 Øre.
 Arrival mark: Damas 24.04.1920 (small type 3).



Figs. 7–7d:

1920 – København to Deir Atiyeh “via Damaskus”.
 Sender: Mrs. Schaumburg-Müller, Nyvej 8 A I, København V.
 Postmark: København 25.09.1920. Franking: 15 + 5 Øre.
 Transit mark: (Damas) 12.10.1920.¹³
 Arrival mark: Nebik 15.10.1920.



¹³ Hexagonal cancel with the town name excised; the only marks fitting would be Daraya and Harab; cf. images of the only two Ottoman hexagonal postmarks with “(Damas)” in Birken, 2016, vol. Suriye, pp. 19–20.

Some Pictures of the Danish Missionary in Syria



Fig. 8: "Hospitalet i Nebk"

The hospital building at an-Nebk, inaugurated 1927.¹⁴

Dr. Rudolf Fox Maule became leader of the building project, while Dr. Henrik Moeller was responsible for the clinic work. He also served as Director of the hospital, 1927-1931.

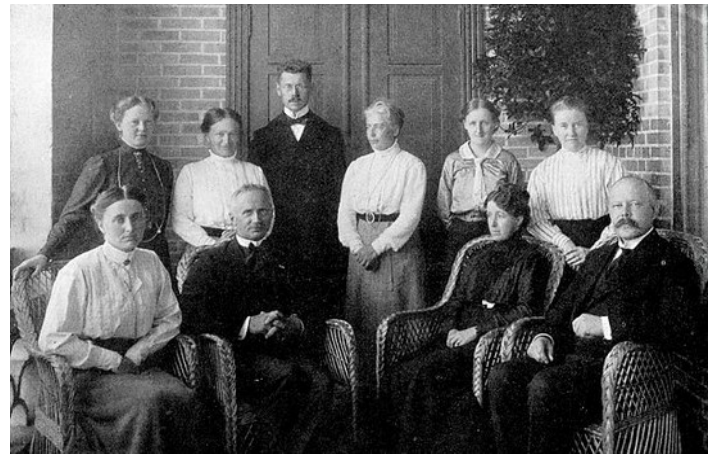


Fig. 9: The Danish missionaries in an-Nebk in 1917.

Asta & Einar Prip, Elisabeth and Rudolf Fox Maule (sitting, from left); Cecilie Lauritsen, Christine and Alfred Nielsen, Kirstine Laursen, Mikka Nissen, Johanne Svanenskjold (standing, from left).¹⁵



Fig. 10: Dr. Da'ud Katibe at Nebk.

Drawing by Viggo Bang,
June 1914.¹⁶



Fig. 11: Coffee party in the living room of 'Abu Da'ud' in Yabroud.

Photograph by Danish artist Viggo Bang (1885–1967)
during a study visit in June 1914.¹⁷

¹⁴ Source: Danmission Photo Archive. Licence: free with attribution.

¹⁵ Source: Danmission Photo Archive. Licence: free with attribution.

¹⁶ Source: Danmission Photo Archive. Licence: free with attribution.

¹⁷ Source: Danmission Photo Archive. Licence: free with attribution.

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The Ottoman Postmarks Project

Dr. Andreas Birken's "Die Poststempel / The Postmarks" is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, which also includes postal and censor markings.

In 1999 the Turkey-philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The present members of the societies of OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saik Ceylân, John H. Coles, Howard E. Walker and Hilmi Bayındır with the aim of producing some sort of database, where all available and new information can be collected and compared.

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

The result is a constantly updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, presenting all the known marks. Further information from Dr. Birken at A.Birken@t-online.de.



A New Miss Newton Cover: Palestine to Iraq 1923 by Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad

by Rainer Fuchs (AIJP, FRPSL)

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This registered 1923 Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad cover, franked with 41 Millièmes, would usually not be very interesting for postal historians researching and collecting correctly franked covers: the correct postage rate for this letter would have been 39 Millièmes.

Postage for letter up-to 20 grammes	13 m
Registration fee	13 m
Overland Mail surcharge	13 m
Total	39 m

Frances E. Newton

What makes the cover however quite interesting is the sender:

F. Newton, P.O. Box 63, Haifa

The name of Miss Frances Newton (signature above) is very familiar to collectors of stamps of Mandate Palestine and Jordan: as stamp collector and dealer she prepared many covers, often with varieties. Without her work many such varieties would not exist on cover at all.



Fig. 1: Registered cover from Haifa to Baghdad, 5.11.1923: 2×2 p + 1 m = 41 m. London II issue.



Fig. 1a: Reverse side of the cover with the sender's name and address. Haifa registration postmark (5.11.1923), transit postmark Baghdad (11.11.1923) and delivery postmark Baghdad Cantonment (12.11.1923).

Miss Newton (by Tobias Zywietz)¹

Frances Emily Newton (4.11.1871–11.06.1955) was an English missionary, nurse, social worker, educator, human rights advocate, stamp collector and dealer. She lived in Palestine from 1889 until 1938.

Dame of Justice of the Venerable Order of Saint John (1930). Member of quango Palestine Women's Council. Founding member and honorary secretary of the Palestine Information Centre. Founder of the anti-zionist Anglo-Arab Friendship Committee (1946).

She first came to Palestine in 1888 and volunteered for the Church Missionary Society (CMS). After training as nurse and social worker, she settled in Jaffa in 1895. During World War I she returned to Britain and became the secretary of Bishop MacInnes' Syria and Palestine Relief Fund, liaising with the Red Cross and the Order of St John of Jerusalem. From 1909 she lived in "Newton House" (now known as "Hecht House") on Mount Carmel in Haifa (depicted on the right).² Her house became a centre for the Arab National struggle and a centre for worldwide pro-Arab advocacy and propaganda. The suffragist Millicent Fawcett writes about a visit in 1922:³



The house is a very lovely one, and in a most beautiful situation, looking out towards the Bay of Acre or Akka, as it is called here, with the Ladder of Tyre beyond it. The principal living room, high up in the

¹ Based on information from various sources, incl. Wikipedia (English and Hebrew) and Kaplanian, see below.

² Source: Wikipedia. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:מִהְכֵּס לַעִירִיָּה.JPG> (accessed 7.02.2019). Licence. [CC Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported](#).

³ Fawcett, 1926, pp. 54–55.

house, is very large and not much encumbered by furniture: everything in it was either useful or beautiful, and sometimes both. Its air of spaciousness is increased by its opening on an almost equally large verandah; verandah and room together, could easily accommodate a public meeting of several hundred people. The whole house was commandeered during the war and used as the headquarters of the Turkish Army in Haifa, and afterwards became a Red Cross Hospital. The Turks before they left it rifled it of everything it contained.

We were soon enabled to appreciate the almost unique position Miss Newton holds in Palestine. She has lived there for twenty-five years, speaks Arabic like a native, has worked with and for the people of the land, irrespective of race or creed, for the whole of her adult life. She has been the practical exemplar of the Christian life, living for others, and helping all who need help. She and her sister (now dead), we learned, though not from her, had established and financed an English hospital at Jaffa for twenty-nine years, and had fought with and baffled a terrible outbreak of cholera at Lud in 1902-3.

She understands and loves the people, and they have unbounded confidence in and affection for her. She acts as a sort of poor man's lawyer, and the lower part of her house at Haifa is really almost a lawyer's office combined with a C.O.S. bureau. People with grievances, either physical, moral, or political, real or imaginary, come and talk to her about them. It was a very interesting experience to be with her and to see the constant stream of people who were passing through her house to seek her advice.

In 1926 she bought "Oliphant House" in Daliat Al-Karmel, 20 km SE of Haifa, from Rosamond Dale Owen, second wife and widow of author Laurence Oliphant. She rented out the spacious 16 room house (depicted on the right) during summer.⁴

Her pro-Arab human rights advocacy and her vociferous campaigning against injustice and human rights abuses by the British (such as the atrocities of "collective punishment" at Igzim and other villages in the 1930s) as well as her support for Arab direct action brought her into constant conflict with the Mandate authorities. She extensively testified before the Shaw Commission⁵ about British and Zionist atrocities as well as the Arab population's grievances. Upon publicising her evidence and her views in pamphlets, she was exiled and deported in 1938. The ban was lifted only in 1943, though she never returned to Palestine, and died in London in 1955.

She was a keen collector and apparently ran a small dealership from her home in 1920's Haifa. From her covers, often with her address "P.O. Box 63, Haifa," we can see that she was specialised in the Waterlow prints of both Palestine and Jordan. Many (overprint) varieties are known on cover solely from her arduous and groundbreaking work.



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⁴ Adverts in Jerusalem newspaper The Palestine Bulletin in Winter/Spring 1926, e.g. 27.01.1926, p. 6.

⁵ The Commission on the Palestine Disturbances of August 1929: Report. https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=File:Report_of_the_Commission_on_the_Palestine_Disturbances_of_August_1929_cmd_3530.djvu.

Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets III

by Joel Weiner¹

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In a follow-up to two articles on Palestine postmark record sheets published in MEPB 7² and MEPB 8³ I can present a further sheet from the General Post Office in Jerusalem,⁴ which I acquired recently.

This sheet was used between 10th and 16th January 1947 at the General Post Office. It is a standard two-sided record sheet measuring 20.5 by 33 cm and has 48 squares on each side to record cancels, most likely as they were returned to stores from counters each day to be re-set with the next day's date, so they would be ready for use the next morning without further ado. They are signed out by a variety of clerks based on the initials.

As seen in *fig. 19* a poor *Telegraphs* cancel impression was crossed out and re-struck indicating the meticulous nature of the British postal authorities. Additionally, a *Jerusalem MO* double circle cancel of 12th January was added in the right margin. This was mistakenly placed opposite the 11th January cancels. This was crossed out in red pencil and re-struck in the margin opposite 12th January cancels. However in the third box on the front side there is a *Jerusalem MO* double circle cancel that was timed at 1300 on 10th January but it is dated 11th January. Was this an error and if so why was it not corrected? On other days this cancel was removed in the evening for use the next day.

What makes this record sheet particularly interesting is that it covers 18 different hammers used primarily for special services including registration, money orders, telegraphs and express service. An examination of the cancels and the times they were apparently returned to stores provides insight into the function of the Jerusalem G.P.O.

The sheet covers five full days: 11th to 15th January (see *table 1*). 16 hammers are recorded dated 11th January (a Saturday) and 18 hammers for the subsequent four days (Sunday to Wednesday). The identical 18 hammers appear on each day, except Saturday.

A group of nine hammers were returned and time-stamped at 1800 or 1900. The *Jerusalem M.O.C.* (Money Order Counter) and a *Jerusalem* single circle cancel (no index) were typically returned at 1800. A *Telegraphs Jerusalem* oval, two different *Jerusalem M.O.C.* cancels, a *Jerusalem* (index A) single circle, a *Jerusalem Express* (no index) and two *Registered Jerusalem* oval cancels were returned at 1900. Additionally, a *Jerusalem MO* (Money Order) double circle hammer was recorded at 1900 on most days (but not on the Saturday). Is this because the *Jerusalem MO* cancel dated 11 January had already been removed from stores (box 3)?

Each day follows a similar pattern except that on Saturday evening the earliest cancels were removed at 1900, one hour later than on other days. An alternate possibility is that these hammers were removed for evening service. As noted in the sidebar the G.P.O. closed at 1900 but the

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: MEPB, no. 7, 2017, pp. 19–26.

3 Weiner, Joel: *Palestine Mandate postmark record sheets revisited*. In: MEPB, no. 8, 2018, pp. 43–47.

4 The scans of the sheets were prepared in stages and then digitally re-composed.

Telegraph Counter was open 24 hours. Were these hammers available at the Telegraph counter for service to be provided the next day? Can anyone shed light on this?

This group includes the Jerusalem single circle cancel with index "A". Its use for service provided the following morning would be in line with the standard British practice of "A" for morning service and "B" for afternoon service. In agreement with this the single circle cancel with index "B" was recorded between 1300 and 1400 each day, except Saturday.

The remaining nine hammers, primarily Jerusalem Express double circle hammers were returned at the following times: Index "A" 0725, "B" 0825, "C" 0925, "D" 1025, "E" 1125, "F" 1325, "G" 1425, and "H" 1525. There is no cancel for 1225, presumably the G.P.O. was closed for the lunch break?

In an article of 1956,⁵ it is stated under a section headed "Time Index Systems":

Where in postmarks the full time of delivery – or arrival as in the case of arrival markings – is not given above the date, as for example "9. AM", code systems were used in Jerusalem to indicate the times. The full time was inserted in later years and only at the Head Post Office.

The letters A, B, C, and X were used according to the number of mails received and despatched, but when used at the smaller offices "A" can be taken to denote "morning" and "B" "afternoon", "X" was used after last despatches. Clear and unmistakable impressions of the letter H and other letters have been seen in Jerusalem postmarks. It appears that the system was not always strictly adhered to.

The asterisk ("") in some cases and more often the cross ("+") replaced the "X" for late hours after the last mail. The cross or the asterisk were, however, retained all day at the Head Post Office in continuous counter business so that the clerk concerned should lose no time in changing the index.*

Sacher assumed in 1991⁶ that the Express index was changed *every other hour* to allow some indication of the hour of posting. As eight index letters ("A"–"H") were used and given the regularity of hours listed, one can deduct that the change happened actually *every hour* (except at mid-day), and that the Express counter may not have stayed open for all 12 hours. The official notice on the opening of Express Delivery Services in 1928 says "*Packets [...] will only be accepted when the offices are open for telegraph delivery.*"⁷

Opening Hours at the Jerusalem General Post Office

According to the official 1948 *Post Office Guide*,⁸ issued by The Postmaster General in early 1948, opening hours of the Jerusalem General Post Office were:

- 07:00–19:00 every day
- the telegraph counter was open 24 hours every day

Unlike other post offices, the G.P.O. was open every day of the year, including all religious feast days and public holidays, with one exception: on the King's Birthday, celebrated every second Thursday in June, opening hours were shortened.

(editor)

5 Cf. p. 17 of: *The postal markings of Jerusalem under the British administration* / by the Research Section, [BAPIP] ; contributors: S.N. Shure, E. Tolkowsky, J.M. Lees, G. Ward, H.H. Hirst. In: The BAPIP Bulletin, no. 18, 1956, pp. 16–21.

6 Sacher, 1991, p. 99, states that the index were changed every other hour to allow some indication of the hour of posting. From the data on this sheet we can assume the index change was actually executed *every hour*.

7 Official notice, 9.08.1928, cf. MEPB, no. 7, 2017, p. 108.

8 Cf. pp. 211 and 214 in: The Postmaster General <Palestine>: *Palestine post office guide : April 1948*. Jerusalem: The Postmaster General, 1948. 339 p.

Jerusalem G.P.O. Postmarks, 11–15.01.1947

11.01.1947 Saturday	X	Time	12.01.1947 Sunday	X	Time	13.01.1947 Monday	X	Time	14.01.1947 Tuesday	X	Time	15.01.1947 Wednesday	X	Time
Jerusalem M.O.C. ⁹		1800	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900	Jerusalem MO		1800	Jerusalem		1800	Jerusalem		1805
Jerusalem		1800	Jerusalem Express		1900	Jerusalem		1900	Jerusalem MO		1800	Jerusalem MO		1800
Telegraphs / Jerusalem		1900	Jerusalem MO		1900	Jerusalem Express		1900	Jerusalem Express		1900	Jerusalem Express		1900
Jerusalem M.O.C. ¹⁰		1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900	Telegraphs / Jerusalem		1900	Telegraphs / Jerusalem		1900	Telegraphs / Jerusalem		1900
Jerusalem	A	1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900	Jerusalem	A	1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900	Jerusalem	A	1900
Jerusalem Express		1900	Jerusalem		1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900	Jerusalem	A	1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900
Jerusalem / Registered ¹¹		1900	Telegraphs / Jerusalem		1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900
Jerusalem / Registered ¹²		1900	Jerusalem M.O.C.		1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900
Jerusalem Express	A	0725	Jerusalem	A	1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900	Jerusalem / Registered		1900
Jerusalem Express	B	0825	Jerusalem Express	A	0725	Jerusalem Express	A	0725	Jerusalem Express	A	0725	Jerusalem Express	A	0725
Jerusalem Express	C	0925	Jerusalem Express	B	0825	Jerusalem Express	B	0825	Jerusalem Express	B	0825	Jerusalem Express	B	0825
Jerusalem Express	D	1025	Jerusalem Express	C	0925	Jerusalem Express	C	0925	Jerusalem Express	C	0925	Jerusalem Express	C	0925
Jerusalem Express	E	1125	Jerusalem Express	D	1025	Jerusalem Express	D	1025	Jerusalem Express	D	1025	Jerusalem Express	D	1025
Jerusalem Express	F	1325	Jerusalem Express	E	1125	Jerusalem Express	E	1125	Jerusalem Express	E	1125	Jerusalem Express	E	1125
Jerusalem Express	G	1425	Jerusalem	B	1325	Jerusalem Express	F	1325	Jerusalem	B	1125	Jerusalem	B	1300
Jerusalem Express	H	1525	Jerusalem Express	F	1325	Jerusalem	B	1330	Jerusalem Express	F	1325	Jerusalem Express	F	1325
			Jerusalem Express	G	1425	Jerusalem Express	G	1425	Jerusalem Express	G	1425	Jerusalem Express	G	1425
			Jerusalem Express	H	1540	Jerusalem Express	H	1525	Jerusalem Express	H	1540	Jerusalem Express	H	1540

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- The postal markings of Jerusalem under the British administration* / by the Research Section, [BAPIP] ; contributors: S.N. Shure, E. Tolkowsky, J.M. Lees, G. Ward, H.H. Hirst. In: The BAPIP Bulletin, no. 18, 1956, pp. 16–21.

⁹ See *fig. 6*; note: “M.O.C.”

¹⁰ See *fig. 5*; note: “M.O.C.”

¹¹ See *fig. 16*; note damage to the left.

¹² See *fig. 17*.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

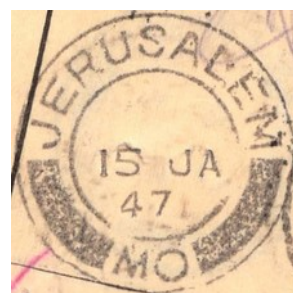


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

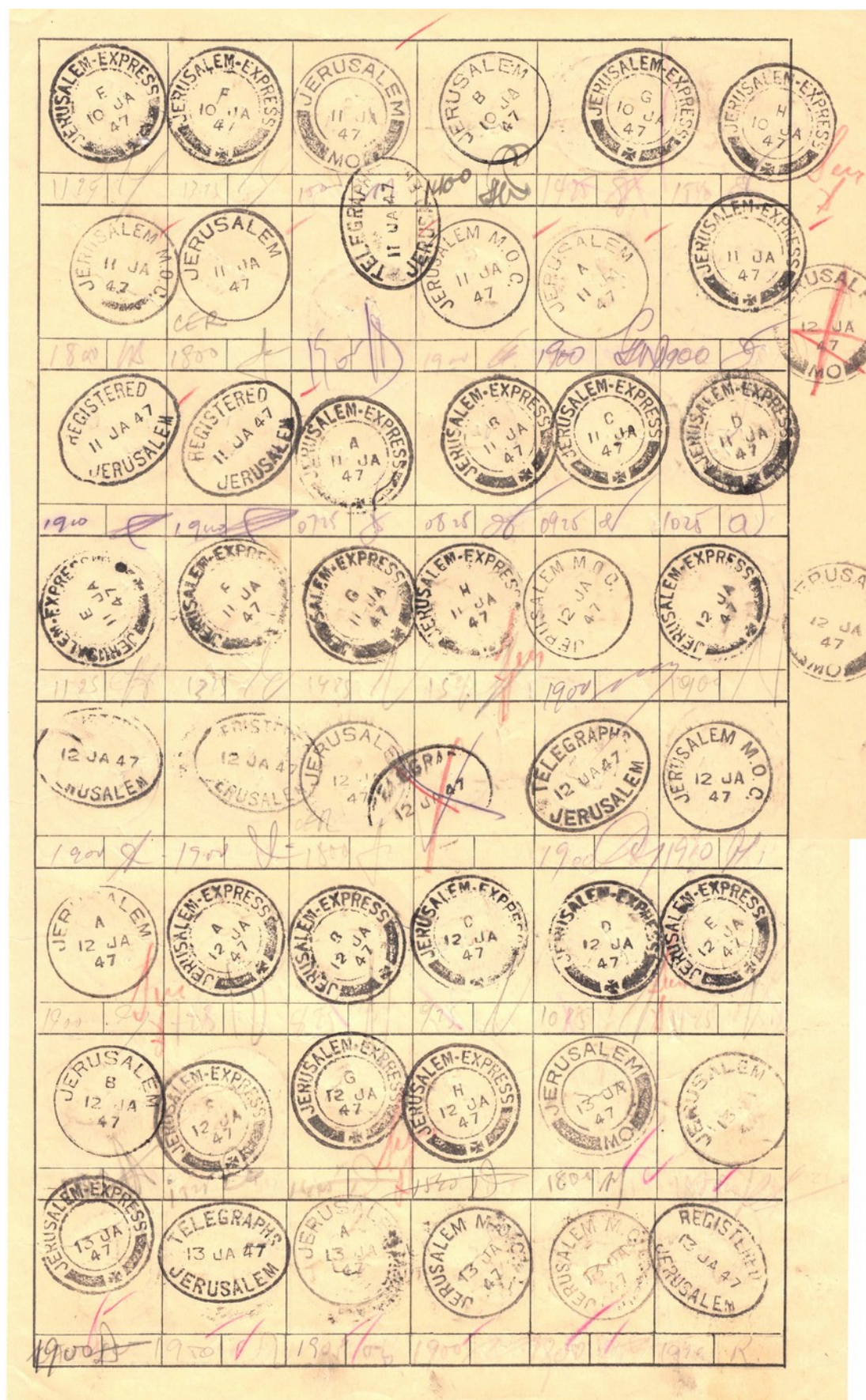


Fig. 19: Front of the new Jerusalem sheet.

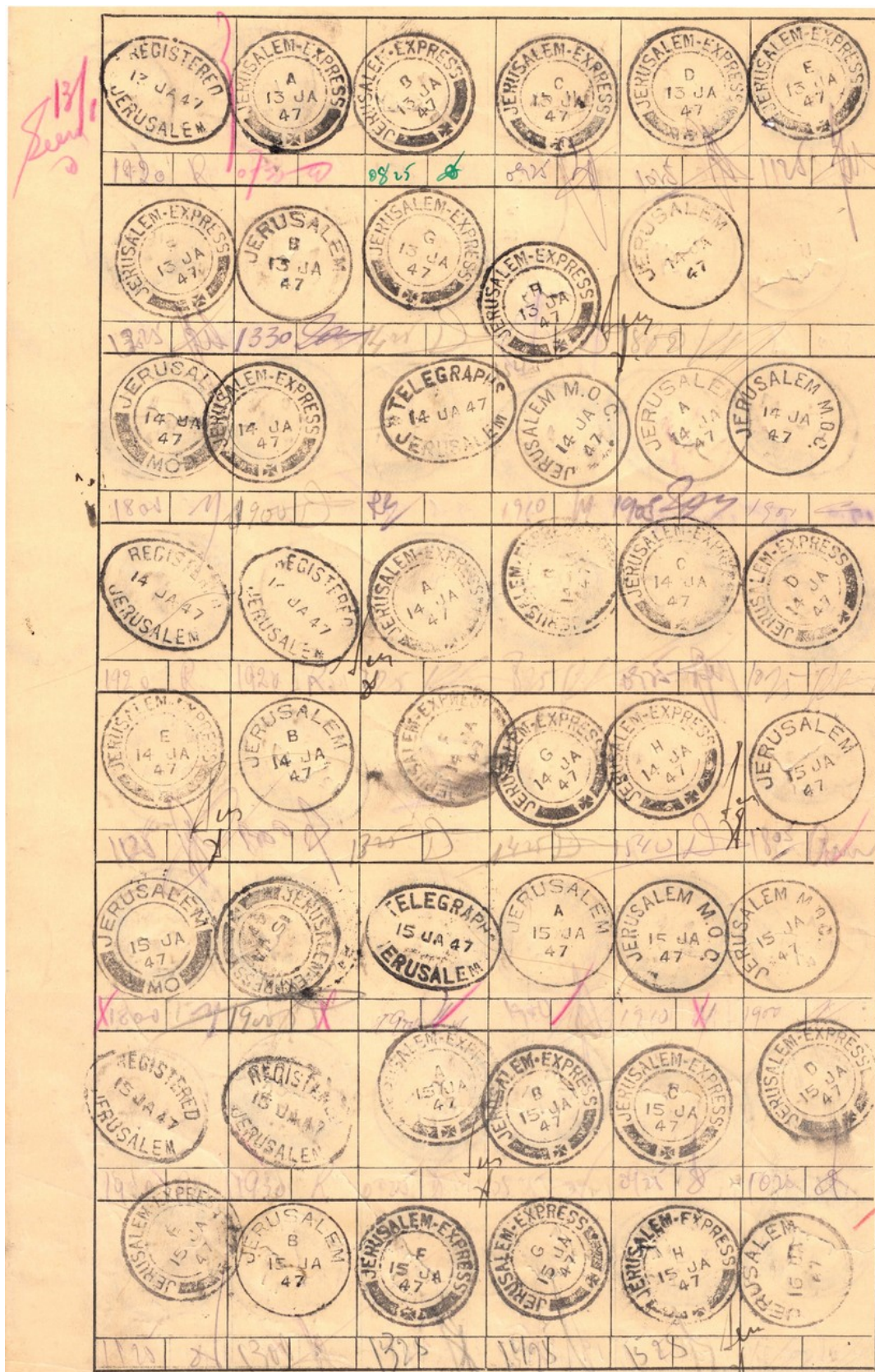
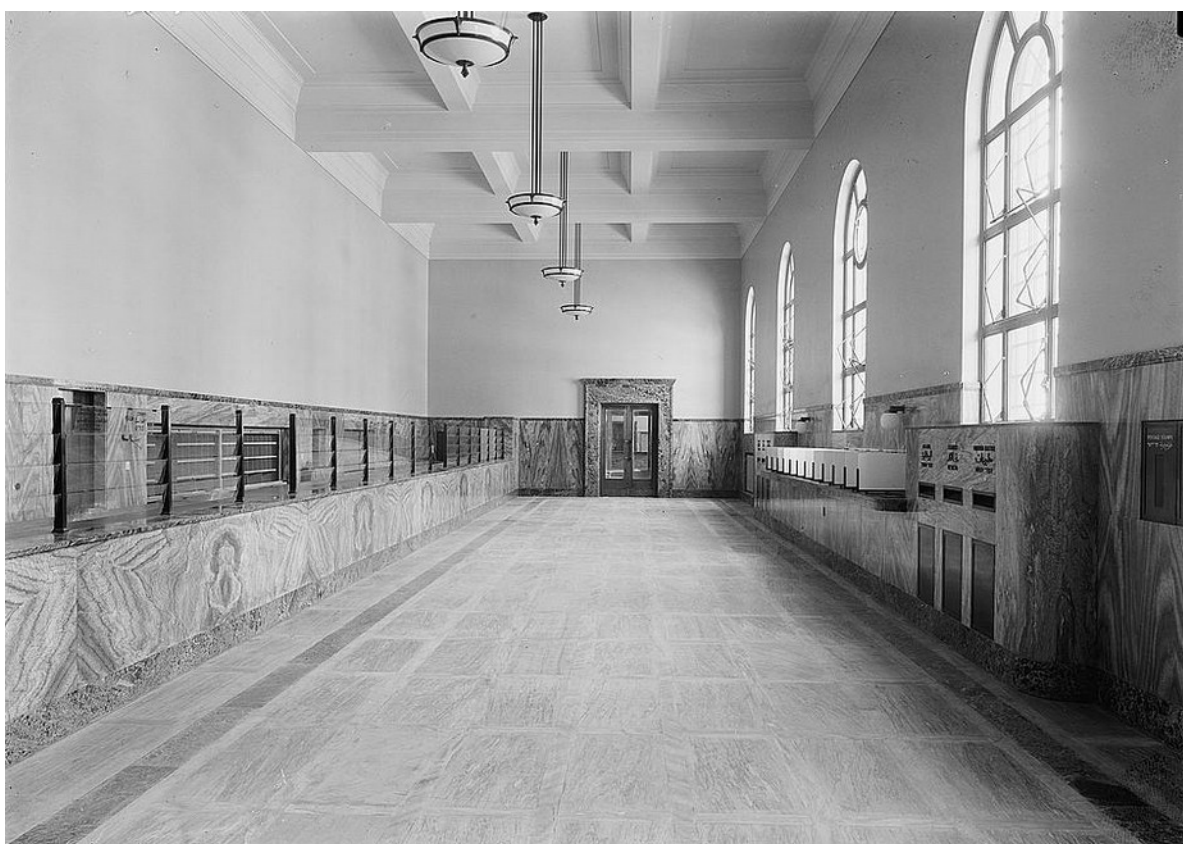
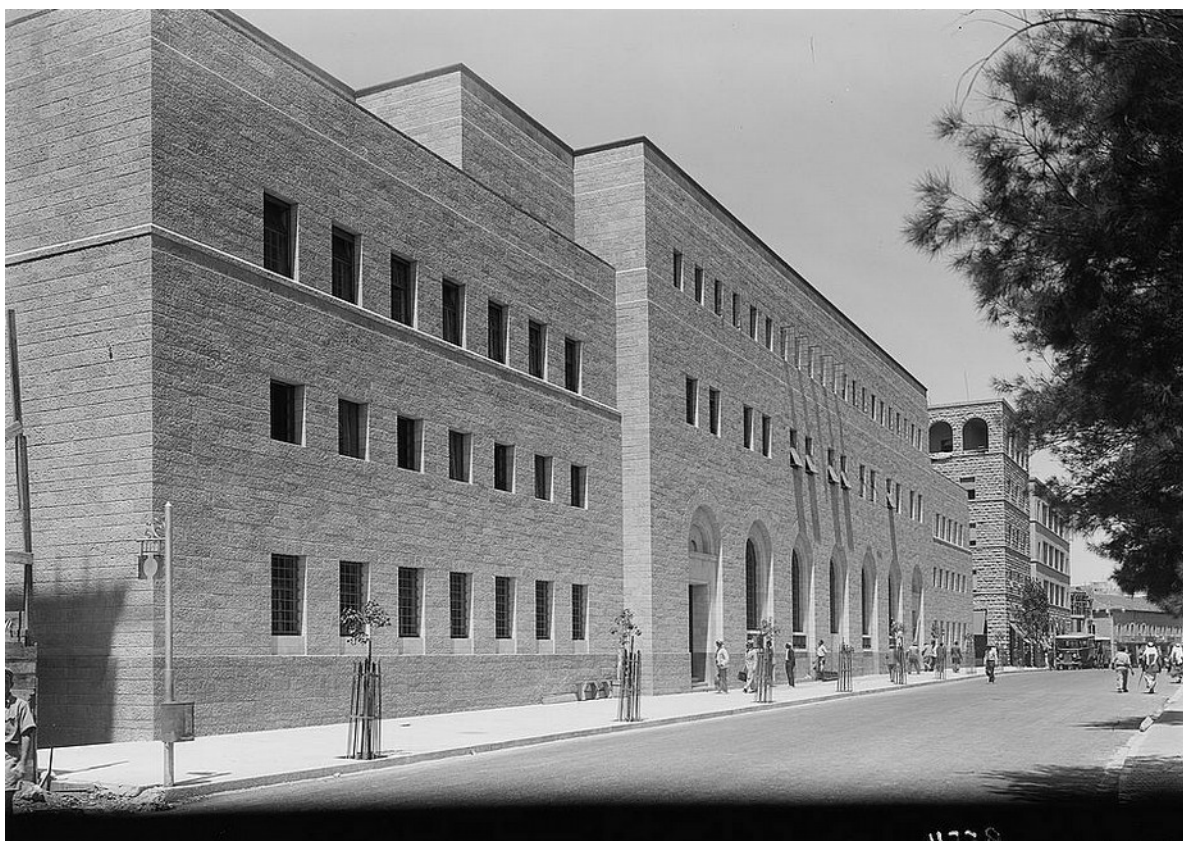


Fig. 20: Reverse of the new 1947 Jerusalem sheet.



Photographs of the main entrance (Jaffa Road) and main public hall with counters.¹³

¹³ Source: American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Dept., 1938. [Both images have been slightly cropped].

The End of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa (II) The 1947 Contract with Haim Nathaniel

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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This is an update on the article published in MEPB 10,¹ as just after publishing the mentioned article I have discovered new details about the end of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa. In the online archive of the United Nations in New York I noted this dataset:²

Identity area

Reference code: S-0616-0008-21
Title: Mail Contracts, Termination of - Postmaster General of Palestine and Nathaniel Transport (Haifa)
Date(s): 1947-09-05 - 1957-09-05 (Creation)
Level of description: Folder

Context area

Name of creator: UN Mediator for Palestine (Dr. Ralph Bunche)

Content and structure area

Scope and content: Agreement with Messrs. Nathaniel Transport, Haifa, for the Conveyance of Mails from Palestine to Iraq and beyond.

Conditions of access and use area

Uploaded finding aid: united-nations-mediator-for-palestine-1948-1949.pdf

I have contacted the U.N. Archive and upon my request a scan of the said contract was furnished: I received a download link to a high resolution scan from which I have created the below transcript.

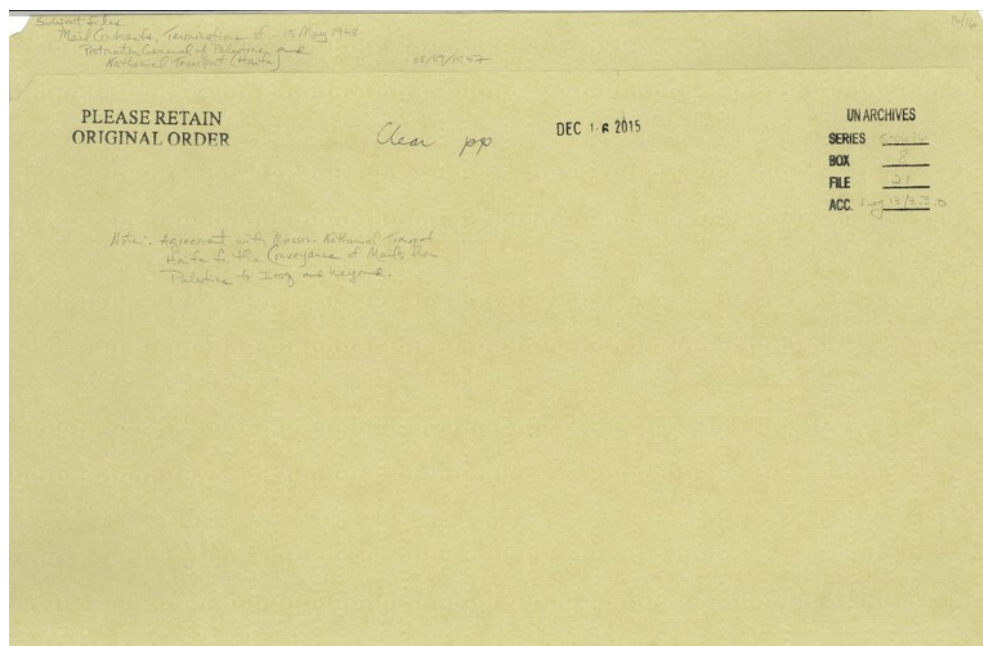


Fig. 1:

The contract is kept in a filing envelope at the United Nations Archives, New York.

¹ Fuchs, Rainer: *The end of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa*. In: MEPB, no. 10, 2018, pp. 25–32.

² Source: United Nations Archives, online: <https://search.archives.un.org/mail-contracts-termination-of-postmaster-general-of-palestine-and-nathaniel-transport-haifa> (accessed 3.12.2018).

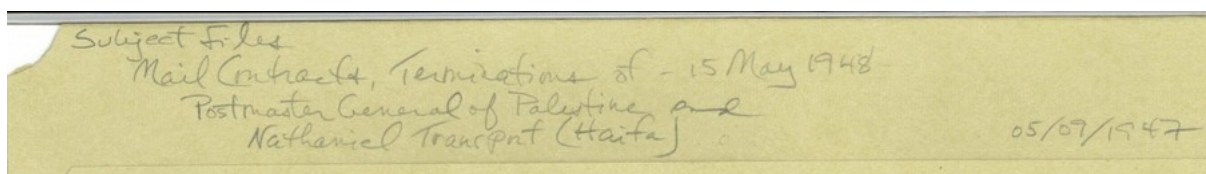


Fig. 1a: The filing remarks on the folder.

The cover gives this filing information (excluding the U.N. internal information):

Subject Files
Mail Contracts, Termination of – 15 May 1948
Postmaster General of Palestine and Nathaniel Transport (Haifa)
05/09/1947³

The information regarding the content of the envelopes reads as follows:

Note: Agreement with Messrs. Nathaniel Transport Haifa for the Conveyance of Mails from Palestine to Iraq and beyond.

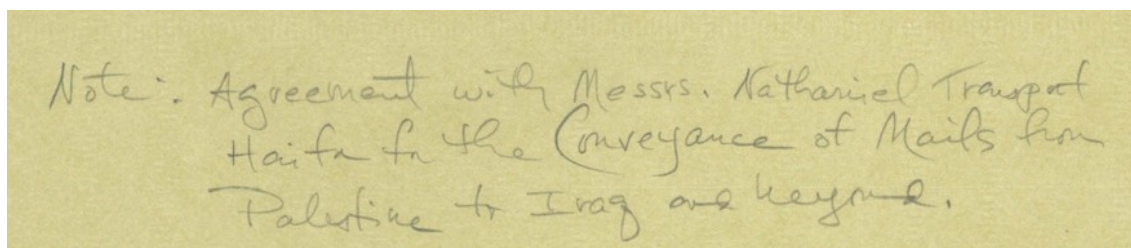


Fig. 1b: Description of the file's contents.

Termination of Mail Transportation Contracts

For transporting mails and parcels, Palestine Posts & Telegraphs and the Postmaster General entered into contract with transportation companies, airlines and shipping companies.⁴ With the end of the Mandate and withdrawal of British troops and administrators, it was initially planned that government power would be transferred to the U.N. Palestine Commission.⁵

*The United Nations Palestine Commission, being under the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly responsible for the administration of Palestine immediately following the termination of the Mandate, hereby calls upon all present employees of the Palestine administration to continue their service with the successor authority in Palestine when the British Mandate is terminated. It is the policy of the United Nations Palestine commission as the successor authority to maintain services on the same terms and with the same rights for employees as those enjoyed under the Mandatory Government.*⁶

This envisaged transfer included also the contracts between the Palestinian postal administration and transport companies. It was therefore the task of the U.N. to terminate these if necessary. Due to the creation of the State of Israel on 14th May 1948 and the ensuing war the land route was no longer open. The contract with Haim Nathaniel provided for land transport of mails and parcels via Trans-Jordan and the Great Syro-Iraqi Desert to Rutbah and Baghdad and had to be terminated under these circumstances.

3 The contract is dated 5th September 1947. It is assumed that the UN negotiator's office collected the contracts in force in order to prepare their termination or continuance.

4 To be detailed in the next instalment of this series.

5 Cf. *United Nations Palestine Commission*. In: Wikipedia, online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Palestine_Commission (accessed 13.01.2019).

6 Policy statement quoted in: U.N. Department of Public Information: *UK memorandum names commission as successor government*. 27.02.1948 (accessed 13.01.2019).

The Transcript of the 1947 Contract

DEPARTMENT OF POST AND TELEGRAPHS, PALESTINE

Agreement for the Conveyance of Mails from Palestine to Iraq and "beyond".

This Agreement made the *Fifth* day of *September* 1947 between the Postmaster General of Palestine (hereinafter called the Postmaster General) of the one Part which expression shall include his duly authorised representative and *Messrs. Haim Nathaniel / Haifa*. (hereinafter called the Contractor) of the other part which expression shall include any person acting on his behalf.

Witnesseth :-

Definitions.	Clause I. In this Agreement except where the contrary is specified, the term "mails" includes all bags, boxes, baskets and other packages of letters and other postal packets including parcels without regard either to the country or place in which they may have originated or to the country or place to which they may be addressed and also all empty bags, boxes, baskets or other receptacles and all stores and other articles, used to be used in carrying on the Post Office service, and the term "parcel" shall mean any packing sent by parcel post.
Conveyance of Mails.	Clause II. The Contractor hereby agrees to convey for the Postmaster General all mails for Iraq and beyond from Jaffa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or Haifa as may be required by the Postmaster General by a route via Trans-Jordan ⁷ approved by the Postmaster General and deliver the same at Baghdad and intermediate stations at the cost of the Contractor.
Mode of conveyance and times of conveyance.	Clause III. The service shall be carried out by means of mechanical vehicles and journeys shall be made twice weekly or as may be otherwise mutually agreed upon the departure of such vehicles to be on such days and at such hours as the Postmaster General shall from time to time appoint. The mails shall be delivered by the Contractor at such places en route and at Baghdad within the times specified in the Schedule to this Agreement. ⁸
Period of transit.	Clause IV. All mails shall be conveyed between the Post Office of departure in Palestine and the Post Office, Baghdad, within the period specified in the Schedule to this Agreement which period shall include the times for stoppages at the intermediate stations en route, and each transit shall be deemed to commence at the time entered upon the Way-Bill by the Post Office of departure at the time of handing over the mails to the Contractor, and each such transit shall be deemed to have been completed at the time when the mails are delivered at the Post Office of destination: provided always that the times of commencement and completion of each period of transit shall be ascertained and recorded and all calculations in connection therewith and with the weighing of the mails shall be made by the officers and agents of the Postmaster General.
Power to delay departure of vehicles.	Clause V. The Postmaster General may at his discretion at any time in the interests of the public service by writing under his hand order that any vehicle shall delay its departure from any Post Office for such period as may be necessary, provided that in any case such order shall be handed either to the agent of the Contractor or to the driver of the vehicle to be detained.
Character speed and conditions of vehicles to be used.	Clause VI. (1) The mechanical vehicles to be used by the Contractor for the carriage of mails under this Agreement shall not be of lesser capacity than 30 cwt. lorry type and shall be suited in all respects to the service required of them. They shall at all

⁷ It is unclear why a different route to Nairn's was stipulated in the agreement.

⁸ It is really strange that Rutbah is explicitly mentioned which was on the Nairn route. Did Nairn at that time also have a postal transport agreement and Rutbah was intended for exchanging mails between Nairn and Nathaniel? On the other hand, it is unlikely that the private transportation companies exchanged mails between themselves, as such an important factor would have been mentioned in the agreement (cf. clause 13).

times be kept by the Contractor at his own expense in efficient and serviceable running order and in a proper state of repair, and shall be capable of attaining and maintaining under full load on the level a speed of not less than thirty five miles per hour. They shall be fitted with twin rear wheels and adequate waterproof coverings, capable of being securely fastened all round to afford protection to the mails from rain and theft.

Oil or any similar substances capable of damaging or soiling mail bags or their contents shall not be conveyed "inside the bodies of the vehicles. The interiors of the bodies of the vehicles shall be kept clean and entirely free of articles which are likely to chafe or otherwise damage the mail bags.

The Contractor shall not convey passengers inside or on any vehicle in which mails are being conveyed.

(2) All vehicles employed in the service together with their equipment and drivers shall at all times be subject to inspection by the Postmaster General, and should the Postmaster General at any time consider that any vehicle or part thereof or any driver is unfit or unable satisfactorily to carry out the service under this Agreement he may by notice in writing delivered to the Contractor require the Contractor to show cause why such vehicle or driver should not be withdrawn from the service and unless the Contractor shall within reasonable time show good cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General the Postmaster General may by notice in writing to be given to the Contractor declare such vehicle or driver unfit for further service under this Agreement, and upon such declaration the Contractor shall not employ such vehicle or driver in the performance of this Agreement, until he has obtained the sanction in writing of the Postmaster General to do so.

(3) All vehicles employed in the service shall at all times carry water and provisions in accordance with such scale as may be prescribed by the British Resident Trans-Jordan.

Loading or
Unloading of mails.

Clause VII. The cost incurred in the loading or unloading of mails to and from the vehicles of the Contractor or any vehicle chartered by him for the service, shall on all occasions be borne by the Contractor who shall also be responsible for all arrangements in this connection.

Responsibility of
Contractor.

Clause VIII. (1) The Postmaster General and the Contractor hereby agree to furnish clear receipts to each other when handing over mails to or receiving mails from the other in good condition and the Contractor shall be absolutely responsible and liable for the protection, safe custody and due delivery in good order of all mails received by him for conveyance and delivery and for all losses, damages or injuries to either the mail bags or their contents sustained from any cause whatsoever during the period when the mails are in his custody for conveyance from the office of departure until the mails have been safely delivered by him to the proper authority on the completion of the journey.

(2) The Contractor hereby further agrees to indemnify the Postmaster General against any loss arising from any claim for compensation in respect of any mails or part thereof while in the custody of the Contractor and the amount of the indemnity shall be equal to the amount which may have been awarded and paid by the Postmaster General as compensation for loss of or damage to mails, and the Contractor shall pay to the Postmaster General such amount of indemnity upon the production to him by the Postmaster General of certificates of payments of compensation paid by the Postmaster General to third parties: provided always that no such indemnity shall in any case exceed the limit prescribed in the Universal Postal Convention, the Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes and the Parcel Post Agreement together with the regulations thereunder in each case and that the Contractor shall not be called upon to indemnify the Postmaster General in respect of losses, damages or injuries due to acts of God or ascribable to "force majeure".

(3) If in any case the Contractor shall fail to indemnify the Postmaster General for any payment of compensation paid by the Postmaster General to a third party in accordance with the terms of this Clause within a period of one month from the date of any request made to the Contractor by the Postmaster General the right is hereby reserved to the Postmaster General to deduct any such sum due from any moneys owing to the Contractor for services under this Agreement.

Power of Postmaster General to vary times of departure and arrival.

Clause IX. This right is hereby reserved to the Postmaster General at any time to alter at his discretion the days, times and hours appointed for the departure and arrival of vehicles employed in the service under this Agreement, provided that save in the case of ordering delays to departure of vehicles under Clause V of this Agreement he shall give the Contractor reasonable notice not being less than 7 days in writing of his intention to do so.

Rate of payment to the Contractor.

Clause X. In consideration of this Agreement and of the due observance thereof on the part of the Contractor there shall be paid by the Postmaster General to the Contractor during the continuance of this Agreement conveyance charges at the following rates :-

I.	In respect of all Letter mails	-	60 gold centimes per kilo or part thereof.
II.	In respect of all Parcel mails :-		<u>Gold Francs.</u> <u>Cts.</u>
(a)	Parcels not exceeding 1 kilogramme		0. 75
(b)	Parcels exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes		1. 50
(c)	Parcels exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes		2. 50
(d)	Parcels exceeding 5 kilogrammes but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes		5. 00
(e)	Parcels exceeding 10 kilogrammes but not exceeding 15 kilogrammes		7. 50
(f)	Parcels exceeding 15 kilogrammes but not exceeding 20 kilogrammes		10. 00
III.	Insured Parcels - per 300 gold francs or part thereof of insured value		0. 10

provided always that should the cost of transdesert conveyance rise or fall appreciably between the 1st of January, 1947, and 31st December, 1947, the rates payable to the contractor during 1947 shall be subject to such adjustment as may be deemed equitable in the light of the rise or fall of transportation cost.⁹

The gross weight of the Letter Mails shall be computed by applying a mutually accepted average weight per bag according to office of origin and destination of the mail and by multiplying the average weight per bag by the number of bags despatched by the said Office of Origin for the said Office of Destination and conveyed by the Contractor during the quarter. From time to time the actual weight of the bags shall be checked over a period of not less than 28 days and any variation which may be found in the average weight shall entail consideration and, if deemed necessary by the Postmaster General, the adjustment of the mutually accepted average weight figure.

The amount payable in respect of parcel mails shall be based on the number of parcels of each category of weight conveyed in the mails during the quarter as certified by the Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General will from time to time afford the Contractor facilities for checking the numbers of parcels contained in the mails should the Contractor so desire.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this clause, the Contractor shall convey free of charge between Baghdad, and any intermediate stations and Jerusalem or Haifa as the case may be, the empty bags belonging to the Administrations whose mails are conveyed by the Contractor between Palestine and Iraq.

The number of such empty bags to be carried free shall not exceed the number of bags conveyed with contents in the reverse direction. Such empty bags may be conveyed by the Contractor by slower vehicles than those used for the conveyance of the mails.

⁹ In this clause reference is made to 1947, but according to clause 15 the contract was to start on 1.01.1948. In that clause the "7" is crossed out, so one can assume that the contract for 1947 was probably re-typed as a draft and then amended. It remains to be seen whether Haim Nathaniel held the contract already before 1948 and when Nairn's services were replaced by this company.

Penalties.	<p>Clause XI. There shall be forfeited and either paid by the Contractor to the Postmaster General or deducted by the Postmaster General from the amounts payable by the Postmaster General to the Contractor under this Agreement the following sums in the events following that is to say :-</p> <p>(1) If the Contractor shall fail to commence any journey within two hours of (a) the time appointed for departure or of (b) the time of handing over to him of the mails to be conveyed, whichever is the later hour, the right is reserved to the Postmaster General to make such alternative arrangements as he may deem necessary for conveying the mails to their destination in the shortest possible time and for that purpose he may hire air motor or other transport and recover all the costs and expenses incurred by him in so doing from the Contractor. Any period of delay ordered by the Postmaster General under Clause V of this Agreement shall not be included in the period of two hours aforesaid.</p> <p>(2) In the event of the period of transit exceeding the maximum specified in the Schedule to this Agreement the Contractor shall be liable to pay a penalty to the Postmaster General not exceeding LP3 (three pounds) for every three hours or part thereof in excess of the period allowed.</p> <p>Provided always that the Contractor shall not be liable to any penalty under this Clause if the Contractor shall prove to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General that any default, delay or failure on his part arose wholly or in part from any cause or causes altogether beyond the control of the Contractor or his duly authorised Agents.</p>
Accounts.	<p>Clause XII. All accounts between the Postmaster General and the Contractor in relation to the conveyance charges under this Agreement, and any deductions therefrom as hereinbefore provided shall be made out quarterly up to the 31st of March, the 30th of June, the 30th of September, and the 31st of December in each year and the amount or balance which shall be due to the Contractor on each such quarterly account shall be paid by the Postmaster General to the Contractor at Jerusalem as conveniently and as expeditiously as may be after the abovementioned dates.</p>
Assignment of interest by the Contractor.	<p>Clause XIII. The Contractor hereby agrees that he will not assign or transfer his interest in this Agreement or any part thereof to any person without the previous consent of the Postmaster General in writing.</p>
Appointment of another Contractor.	<p>Clause XIV. Except as provided in Clause XI hereof the Postmaster General hereby agrees that he will not during the currency of this Agreement appoint any other person to carry mails by road from any place in Palestine to any place in Iraq¹⁰ via Trans-Jordan.</p>
Period of Agreement.	<p>Clause XV. This Agreement shall be for a period of one two year commencing from the 1st January 19478: provided always that the right is hereby reserved to the Postmaster General to at any time terminate the Agreement with or without notice should the contractor fail to carry out the service to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General in accordance with all or any of the conditions hereinbefore provided or should circumstances arise which in the opinion of the Postmaster General render the service no longer necessary. The Contractor may terminate the Agreement on giving written notice of six calendar months of his intention to do so to the Postmaster General.</p>
Arbitration.	<p>Clause XVI. It is hereby agreed between the parties that should any claim, doubt or dispute arise upon or concerning (a) the true construction of any clause or expression contained in this Agreement or (b) any act or thing done or omitted to be done hereunder or (c) any damage sustained by reason of any such act thing or omission or (d) any liability of the Contractor hereunder the same shall be referred to the High Commissioner for Palestine whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding on both parties.</p>
Service of Notices.	<p>Clause XVII. For the purpose of this Agreement any notice, order, demand or letter addressed by the Postmaster General by ordinary post to the registered office of the contractor, shall be deemed to have been duly sent to or served upon the Contractor.</p>

¹⁰ The contract is titled "Agreement for the Conveyance of Mails from Palestine to Iraq and 'beyond'" but in this clause (guaranteeing Nathaniel's monopoly) only Iraq is explicitly mentioned.

Security to be furnished by the Contractor.

Clause XVIII. For the due and faithful performance of all terms, conditions, clauses and agreements hereinbefore contained which on the part of the Contractor are to be observed, performed, fulfilled and kept the Contractor does hereby bind himself in the sum of £1500 (one thousand five hundred pounds sterling) such sum to be deposited and kept deposited by the Contractor during the Postmaster General's pleasure in a bank approved by the Postmaster General and such sum shall be forfeited on the part of the Contractor to the Postmaster General in the case of failure on the part of the Contractor in the due performance of his part of this Agreement or any part thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have hereunto set their signatures
the day and year first above written.

Signed by the Postmaster General
in the presence of

)
)
)
) *sgd. D. H. Mackay*
)
)

.....

.....

Signed by the Contractor
in the presence of

)
)
)
)

.....

.....

SCHEDULE TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
POSTMASTER GENERAL OF PALESTINE

AND

HAIM H. NATHANIEL OF HAIFA.

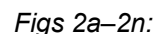
Maximum times of transit vide Clauses III and IV.

From	To	Maximum number of hours allowed
Haifa or Jerusalem)	Baghdad	40
)		
Haifa or Jerusalem)	Rutbah	25
)		
Jerusalem)		

The content of the agreement is in large parts almost identical with the agreement that was done between the Iraqi Post and the Nairn Transport Company in 1923 of which I have images of a draft copy with the transcript on my website.¹¹

While the agreement as transcribed here is not signed by both parties, we can strongly assume that the Overland Mail from Palestine to Iraq/Iran and vice versa was in fact in operation until 14th May 1948 as expected by me in the article as published in MEPB 10.

11 Cf. Fuchs, Rainer: *Contract between Nairn Transport Co. and Iraq Post*.



Agreement for the Conveyance of Mails
from Palestine to Iraq and beyond
between the Postmaster General of Palestine
and Haim Nathaniel, Haifa,
5.09.1947.

Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan

But, what about Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan? What company carried mail between Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Iran at that time and for how long? Very little is known about that. Since the route was subject to intense lobbying from the British and French Governments, resulting also in different names in the postal route instructions: “Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa” (British) and “Service Transdésertique” (French).

One can strongly assume that different transport companies were entrusted at certain times by the respective postal administrations; yet so far such (draft) contracts are known only from Nairn Transport Company and now Haim Nathaniel. It may even be that mail from Iraq to Syria and Lebanon and vice versa had been carried even after the route Baghdad–Haifa has been terminated and I would entertain any leads supporting my presumptions.

Appeal for Information

Is any reader aware of any other company that carried mail between Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan to and from Iraq and Iran? Needless to say, the Palestinian companies Nairn Transport Company, Eastern Transport Company and Haim Nathaniel, the company which is the main subject of this article, are known to me, nevertheless, further information on them is always welcome.

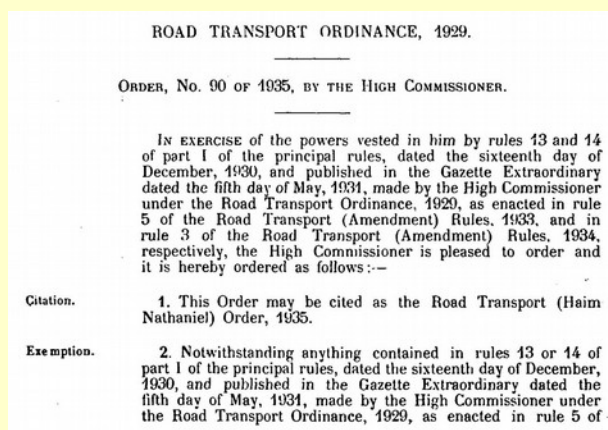
Sources and Literature

- Fuchs, Rainer: *The end of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa*. In: MEPB, no. 10, 2018, pp. 25–32.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *Contract between Nairn Transport Co. and Iraq Post*. In: Rainer’s Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa Pages, online: http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail/content/00/00_Contract_Nairn_Iraq_Post.htm (accessed 9.01.2019).
- UN Mediator for Palestine [Dr. Ralph Bunche]: *Mail Contracts, Termination of - Postmaster General of Palestine and Nathaniel Transport (Haifa)*. United Nation Archives. File: S-0616-0008-21. File description: <https://search.archives.un.org/mail-contracts-termination-of-postmaster-general-of-palestine-and-nathaniel-transport-haifa> (accessed 3.12.2018). This is part of *Fonds United Nations Mediator for Palestine (1948-1949)*. File: AG-022. <https://search.archives.un.org/united-nations-mediator-for-palestine-1948-1949> (accessed 3.12.2018). Finding aid: *Summary of AG-022 United Nations Mediator for Palestine (1948-1949)*: <https://search.archives.un.org/downloads/united-nations-mediator-for-palestine-1948-1949.pdf> (accessed 3.12.2018).
- *Arthur Groten’s Via Palestine [auction catalogue]*. Nutmeg Auctions, sale 15 (13.04.1999). Danbury, Conn., 1999.
- U.N. Department of Public Information / Press & Publications Bureau: *UK memorandum names commission as successor government*. Press release PAL/138, 27.02.1948. In: United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine (UNISPAL), online: <https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/B8A884629259C43885256A570067C00E> (accessed 13.01.2019).
- McAmis, Ellen P.: *Building the means of trade and forging a center of commerce in Beirut (1834–1936)*. Thesis. Austin: Graduate School of the University of Texas, 2012. 107 p.



A Road Traffic Exemption and the Nathaniel Companies

Haim Nathaniel had to apply for special exemption from road traffic regulations for operating one of his trans-desert buses: in April 1935 he was granted to “use the ‘Albion’¹² omnibus of which the engine number is En/85/6 and the chassis number is 10201C for the purpose of operating a regular trans-desert motor transport service between Palestine and Iraq” with these provisions: axle weights are not to exceed 3,900 kg with two wheels per axle or 6,900 kg with four wheels per axle, that the vehicle shall not be driven on any road in Palestine other than Haifa–Tiberias–Jisr El Majamie, that any damage to roads, bridges or culverts is compensated for, and that speed is limited to 20 km/h inside towns and 35 km/h outside.



the Road Transport (Amendment) Rules, 1933, and in rule 3 of the Road Transport (Amendment) Rules, 1934, respectively, Haim Nathaniel is permitted to use the ‘Albion’ omnibus of which the engine number is En/85/6 and the chassis number is 10201C for the purpose of operating a regular trans-desert motor transport service between Palestine and Iraq:

Provided:—

- (i) that the following axle weights are not exceeded:—
 - where the axle is fitted with two wheels—3900 kilograms
 - where the axle is fitted with four wheels—6900 kilograms
- (ii) that the vehicle shall not be driven on any road in Palestine other than the undermentioned:—
 - Haifa—Tiberias—Jisr El Majamie,
- (iii) that he shall make good any damage to any road, bridge or culvert which in the opinion of the Director of Public Works has been caused by the vehicle, and
- (iv) that the vehicle shall not be driven at a speed exceeding twenty kilometres per hour in any municipal area or thirty-five kilometres per hour outside any such area, and such maximum speeds shall be clearly painted on the rear of the vehicle.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. HATHORN HALL
Chief Secretary.

26th April, 1935.
(O/114/33)

Figs. 3 and 3a: The High Commissioner's order as published in the Palestine Gazette.¹³

Although the website of a successor company that is still existing today¹⁴ claims “As far back as 1929 Haim H. Nathaniel carried the British Empire's overland mail in the Middle East. Haim Nathaniel Ltd.” I haven't seen any proof of this or any mentioning of the company prior to the 1935 order cited above.

A firm, likely a successor to Haim Heskell Nathaniel's business, called Nathaniel Transport Company was registered as a partnership for “transport and general trading” as late as 30.03.1942 by five Nathaniel family members: Haim Heskell, Jehuda Heskell, Heskell Haim, Berthe Haim, and Rachel Haim. The company was directed by Haim Heskell Nathaniel and Jehuda Heskell Nathaniel.¹⁵

Nathaniel had a big advantage against other Palestinian, Arab, and Lebanese companies, as it had been awarded the contract to build the new Haifa harbour: “Nathaniel Transport enjoyed financial backing by the British Mandate, due to the substantial loan from the Crown. Therefore, Nathaniel did not have any significant financial risk.”¹⁶

(editor)

Fig. 4: Haim Nathaniel advert (undated, source unknown).

Telegrams: « NATHANIEL ».
Codes Used: Bentley's, & A.B.C. 6th edition
P.O.B. No. 60. Telephone No. 404.

HAIM NATHANIEL

Transport all over Iraq, Persia, Syria & Palestine
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¹² Albion Motors was a Scottish vehicle manufacturer, cf. Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albion_Motors.

¹³ The Palestine Gazette, vol. 17, 1935, no. 511 (9.05.1935), suppl. 2, pp. 454–455.

¹⁴ Haim Nathaniel Ltd.: *Company profile*. Online: <http://www.nathaniel.co.il/Eng/?CategoryID=183> (accessed 20.01.2019).

¹⁵ The Palestine Gazette, vol. 24, 1942, no. 1198 (4.06.1942), p. 679.

¹⁶ McAmis, 2012, p. 54.

Arab-Israeli War 1948: Malta to Cyprus Surface Mail Censored in Egypt

by Marc Parren

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The 1948 Arab–Israeli War, or the Israeli War of Independence, was fought between the newly declared State of Israel and a military coalition of Arab states over the control of former British Palestine. On 14th May 1948, the British evacuate Palestine and Israel declares Independence. The next day, the ongoing civil war transformed into an inter-state conflict between Israel and the Arab states, with Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, together with expeditionary forces from Iraq, invading Palestine. The invading forces took control of the Arab areas and immediately attacked Israeli forces and Jewish settlements. The ten months of fighting, interrupted by several truce periods, took place mostly on the former territory of the British Mandate and for a short time also on the Sinai Peninsula and in southern Lebanon.

Commencing in April 1948, some airmail addressed to Palestinian Jews in was removed by Egypt as the planes landed in Cairo. There it was opened, censored and resealed by the Egyptian censor before being returned to sender. When the Cairo–Lydda mail route was ultimately suspended by Egypt on 25th April 1948, Egypt's practice of tampering with the mail was extended as it prepared for the impending war with the eventual State of Israel.¹

Kibble² also shows that mail addressed to Palestine that was intercepted in Egypt was normally delayed for months before being returned to sender. However, here I can show the first tampering with by the Egyptians for a cover in transit, not destined to Palestine, but Cyprus (*figs. 1 and 1a*).

The cover was posted on 29th May 1948 in Malta and destined for Cyprus and to be transported by surface mail. Most likely it was still transported by air since from the same correspondence I have seen a cover posted 6th April 1947 in Malta with a 20th April 1947 Cairo transit machine cancellation at the back and 26th April 1947 Nicosia arrival postmark.

I do not know when the cover arrived in Egypt, but it was intercepted over there and opened and censored before being resealed. Maybe it was opened since this concerned correspondence between two British Mediterranean colonies at the time and it was thought that sensitive information about the British in the region could be derived.

The re-sealing label has been reported by Andrews³ to be seen used between 11th June 1948 and 25th November 1949. I cannot report an earlier date although this is most likely with a Nicosia, Cyprus arrival date of 12th June 1948. The circular Egyptian censor hand-stamp with number 76 is Andrews type 6, known to be in use from 25th April 1948 until 5th October 1957.

Another censored cover by Egypt was recently reported by Scott Van Horn⁴ on a printed matter cover posted 26th April 1948 in Brussels also destined to O. Houpeserian in Nicosia, Cyprus which arrived on 17th June 1948 in Nicosia. The same Egyptian re-sealing label can be seen applied and censor hand-stamp type but with number 90 this time.

1 Kibble, 2014, p. 20.

2 Kibble, 2014, pp. 20–23.

3 Andrews, 1994.

4 Van Horn, 2018, p. iii,



Figs. 1 and 1a: Cover sent 29.05.1948 from Valetta, Malta to Nicosia, Cyprus.
Opened for censorship in Egypt and re-sealed with a label in white and imprint translating as
"opened by censor." Circular censor hand-stamp 76.
Arrival postmark: Nicosia, 12.06.1948.

After checking the internet for O. Houpeserian there were only a handful of hits but it looks like his first name was Onnick and he was already in 1923 at a young age driving a car (see fig. 2). In 1944 his business, “British Philatelists’ Stores,” was registered at Λήδρας 92 (Lédras 92) in Λευκωσία (Lefkosía/Nicosia),⁵ the same address we see on the Belgium cover.



Fig. 2: Photograph of Onnick Houpeserian taken in Nicosia, 1923. Image courtesy of Kemal Giray (BalkanPhila).⁶

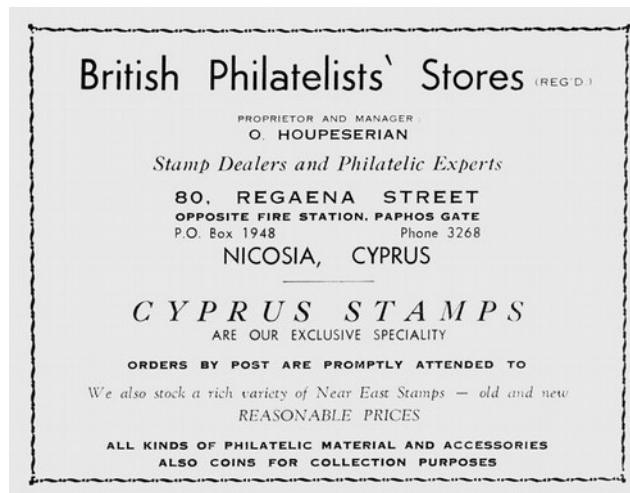


Fig. 3: A 1972 advert for Houpeserian's business, British Philatelists' Stores, Nicosia.⁷

Most likely the Egyptians were looking in these covers for any clues related to the Jews interned since mid-1946 in Cyprus. Some twelve displaced persons camps were operated by the British to accommodate more than 50,000 Jews, most of them Holocaust survivors and would-be emigrants to Palestine. The rate of entry to Palestine was limited by the British which led to a lot of frustration by the internees. The Egyptians had reasons to be suspicious about these interned Jews since after the establishment of the State of Israel numerous internees left for this country. The Cypriot camps were finally being evacuated by February 1949.⁸ It could be that the Egyptians believed that Houpeserian was a Jewish name as no other covers in transit have been seen with Egyptian censorship destined to Cyprus at the time.

So this is a rare cover during the First Arab–Israeli War which the Egyptian censors tampered with, but this time not destined to Palestine.

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⁵ According to website CY-Check.com: <http://cy-check.com/british-philatelist-s-stores/35.html> (accessed 8.02.2019).

⁶ Source: *Lot B08733* offered by Balkan Phila. Used by permission of Kemal Giray of BalkanPhila.

⁷ *Kapalı Maraş Çocukları*, 2011.

⁸ Brinson and Kaczynski, 2011.

The Jordan Revenue and “Aid” Overprint Stamps

by Avo Kaplanian¹

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The introduction of new Kingdom of Transjordan revenues in the late 1940s caused a big storm: As was clearly visible, the illustration on the stamps was that of the ruins of Palmyra, the capital of Queen Zenobia in the middle of the Syrian Desert, and definitely not the Roman city of Jerash in the north western part of Jordan.

Although some resemblance exists between the *Arch of Triumph* of Emperor Hadrian in Jerash (*fig. 1*) and that of the Palmyrene Queen Zenobia in Syria (*fig. 2*), no archaeologist, historian or even a layman could see on these stamps anything except the Syrian city of Palmyra.

The cause of this blunder was that a clerk of the Department of Finance had mailed a picture of the *Victory Arch* and colonnade in Palmyra to the printers in England; who in turn did not recognise his mistake until it was too late to correct.



Fig. 1: The Arch of Hadrian in Jerash before the recent reconstruction work.²



Fig. 2: The Arch of Triumph in the eastern section of Palmyra's colonnade.³

The opponents of the then King Abdullah hurriedly declared that this was no fault at all. They reasoned that the Palmyra Arch and the colonnade had been carefully selected in order to express the sentiment that Syria, Jordan and Iraq should be united in one Hashemite Kingdom. Thirty years earlier, Jordan and Syria were unified as parts of the *Great Syrian Kingdom* under King Faisal I.

But, intentional or not, these revenue stamps were reprinted many times and were used until late into the 1960s. Some were overprinted “فلسطين” (*falastin*) for use on the West Bank. In 1950 some of these were overprinted with the word *aid* in Arabic and English: “اعانة / Aid”. But more about this later.

¹ This is a revised and updated version of an article first published in 1999.

² Image source: *Jordan Jerash Triumphal Arch*. Lot a5070. Seller: lynxstamps. In: Hip Postcard, <https://www.hippostcard.com/listing/jordan-jerash-triumphal-arch/8829582> (accessed 18.01.2018).

³ Image source: Strzelecki, Jerzy: *Grande collonade street03(js).jpg*. In: Wikimedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grande_collonade_street03\(js\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grande_collonade_street03(js).jpg) (accessed 9.01.2018). Licence: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported.

The Four Designs

These Palmyra revenue stamps were issued in four different designs: two in the *Mils* and two in the *Fils* denomination. The main distinguishing features of the first *Mils* issue (*Mils I*, illustrated as fig. 3), are:

1. the Arabic name on the top of the stamp is less straight and is clearly different from the next (*Mils II*) issue;
2. the country name in English is “The Hashimite Kingdom of Trans-Jordan”;
3. all denominations of this issue (5 Mils to 1 Pound) are printed in the same colour: light blue.



Fig. 3: Mils I.



Fig. 4: Mils II.

The second *Mils* issue, i.e. *Mils II* (fig. 4), distinguishes itself from *Mils I*, by having the Arabic name in a completely different setting, the English name is “The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan”, while the various values were printed in different colours.

The two *Fils* denominations are almost identical in design. However, two differences help us in identifying the *Fils I* from the *Fils II* issue. These are:

1. The country name, in English, of *Fils I* reads “The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan” (fig. 5); while that of *Fils II* lacks the word *the* and reads “The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan” (fig. 6).
2. The *Fils I* issue has the *Multiple Crown Script CA* watermark (fig. 7), while the *Fils II* issue has the new *HKJ & الاردن* watermark (fig. 8). However, Nathan Bruckheimer reported⁴ that he has found 50 Fils stamp of the *Fils I* issue with the *Fils II* new *HKJ* watermark.

Both *Fils* issues have the same colour per denomination.



Fig. 5: Fils I.



Fig. 6: Fils II.

⁴ Cf. Bruckheimer, 1999.



Fig. 7: Crown Agents' watermark
"Multiple Crown Script CA".



Fig. 8: New Jordan watermark
"HKJ الأردن".

The Overprints

The first Mils issue, i.e. the one with the country name "Trans-Jordan" was overprinted with the word "فلسطين" in Arabic only (fig. 9). As far as I can tell, all the denominations from 5 Mils to £1 were overprinted, and all these values were in the same light blue colour. There are two types of this overprint: the small one measuring 8.5 mm and the larger one measuring 10 mm. The dots under the Arabic "ي" of "فلسطين" can be found either high, i.e. almost the same level as the base of the Arabic letter *nun* "ن", or low, i.e. 0.5 mm lower than the base of the "ن" (see fig. 9c).

The most interesting of these four revenue types is the *Mils II* issue reading "The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan." The 5 and 10 Mils values were overprinted with the word *aid* in Arabic and English: "اعانة / Aid". The use of these two values was obligatory on all internal and external mail. The overprinting was executed in black on the 5 Mils orange stamp and in carmine on the 10 Mils violet stamp. As these stamps were used over a period of seven months only, they are relatively hard to find. Covers carrying such stamps are indeed scarce (fig. 11).

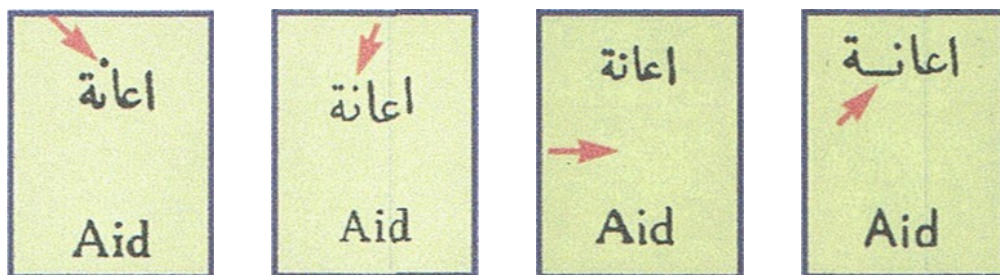


Figs. 9a–9c: The *Mils I* ("Trans-Jordan") Revenue stamp overprinted with "فلسطين" in Arabic.

Stamp (a) shows the short version (8.5 mm) of the overprint; stamp (b) carries the longer (10 mm) overprint, while stamp (c) shows the dropped dots of the Arabic letter "ي".

There are four major types of this overprint and they are all listed in the Stanley Gibbons Middle East specialised catalogue.⁵ For the sake of clarity, I am showing these types here and naming them as types 1, 2, 3, and 4 (figs. 10a–d). All four types were used on the 5 Mils denomination, while only type 1 was used on the 10 Mils value.

⁵ Cf. page 179 of Stanley Gibbons *Middle East catalogue*, 7th ed., 2009.



Figs. 10a–10d: The four types of the “اعانة / Aid” overprint.

Two Complete Sheets Furthering the Research

As big blocks and multiples of these elusive overprinted stamps are very hard to find, let alone complete sheets, it was always extremely difficult to study and describe the various varieties that appear on the individual stamps. But at a certain moment I was lucky to obtain two full sheets of these “Aid” stamps.

The first is of the 10 Mils violet stamp with type 1 overprint, and the second is of the 5 Mils orange stamp with the type 2 overprint (figs. 12 and 13). These sheets are the Stanley Gibbons numbers T297 (10 Mils) and T298 (5 Mils). The hand-set overprint plates of the type 1 were made in such a way that they covered half of the sheet of 100 stamps, requiring the right and left halves to be overprinted successively.



Fig. 11: A 1950 registered cover with the 10m “Aid” stamp SG T297 (type 1). The cover is directed to the well-known pioneer Palestine and Trans-Jordan philatelist and dealer Major John James Darlow at 68 Waxwell Lane, Pinner, Middlesex (London).⁶

⁶ Darlow, born 1873, died on 8.03.1951.



Fig. 12: A full sheet of 100 stamps of the 10 Mills violet stamp with type 1 overprint (SG T297).



Fig. 13: A complete sheet of 100 stamps of the 5 Mils orange stamp with type 2 overprint (SG T298).

Notice bigger base of “ن” (nun) on pos. 1, 79, 97, and 100; thinner “i” in English “Aid” on pos. 67; two dots on “ن” (nun) on pos. 55; and missing “ا” (alef) and part of the “ع” (‘ain) in Arabic Aid on pos. 80.

Synopsis

Adding what has been published by Stanley Gibbons in their Middle East catalogues and Abed Najjar in his book "The stamps of Jordan 1920–1965," to my findings, based upon the study of these said sheets, I arrived at the following summation of the constant overprint varieties:

Overprint Type 1: Arabic line 5mm wide; lines of overprint 7.5 mm apart; English "Aid" with serifs; dot of "ن" (nun) is raised.

The main varieties are:

a) On the 5 Mils orange stamp:

- lower dot on "ن": positions 2, 4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 23, 28, 33, 38, 63, 64, 68, 69, 83, 88, 93, 95, 98, and 100.
- letter "A" of English "Aid" without serifs: positions 5, 10, 15, 20, 35, and 40.
- above two varieties combined: positions 25 and 30.
- flat top of "A" in English "Aid": positions 4 and 9.

For some of these varieties see *fig. 14*:



Fig. 14: A marginal block of 15 stamps with type 1 overprint (SG T296) in pos. 1–5, 11–15, and 21–25.

Notice the lower dot on "ن" (nun): pos. 2, 4, 13, 23, and 25; flat top of "A" in "Aid": pos. 4;

"A" of "Aid" without serifs: pos. 5, 15 and 25; lower dot on "ن" (nun) plus "A" without serifs: pos. 25.

b) On the 10 Mils violet stamp:

- lower dot on "ن": same positions as above.
- letter "A" of English "Aid" without serifs: same positions as above.
- above two varieties combined: positions 5, 10, 25, and 30.
- flat top of "A" in English "Aid": same position as above.
- no dot on "ن": positions 3, 8, and 10.
- double overprint.
- double overprint (black and red).

Although these two stamps carry the same type 1 overprint, closer study shows four main differences in addition to what is listed above:

Position	5 Mils (orange)	10 Mils (violet)
Pos. 4	dot of “ن” lower	“ن” lower, plus top of “A” in “Aid” is flat
Pos. 5	“A” of “Aid” without serifs	“A” of “Aid” without serifs, plus dot of “ن” lower
Pos. 9	dot of “ن” lower	dot of “ن” lower, plus top of “A” in “Aid” is flat
Pos. 10	“A” of “Aid” without serifs	“A” of “Aid” without serifs, plus no dot on “ن”

These varieties prove that there is indeed a difference between the overprint on the 5 and 10 Mils. Thus, while the combined variety of lower dot on “ن” plus the “A” without serifs occurs only twice on the 5 Mils stamp, positions 25 and 30, the same variety appears four times on the 10 Mils one, viz. on positions 5, 10, 25, and 30.

Special attention should be paid to stamp no. 10 in the 10 Mils sheet, for this one has the “A” without serifs plus the dot of “ن” is missing. I am sure that this missing dot is the lower one for it is a repetition of stamp no. 5 overprint which has the lower dot. This means that we have two stamps with these two combined varieties on the 5 Mils sheet; and four with the same combined variety on the 10 Mils sheet, one of which (position 10) with the dot of “ن” missing. Therefore, technically, on the 10 Mils sheet, we have three stamps with the combined two varieties of “A” without serifs and dot of “ن” lower (position 5, 25, and 30) and a fourth one (position 10) with the new variety of a missing dot on “ن”, plus “A” without serifs.

Overprint Type 2: 5 Mils only: Arabic line 5 mm wide; lines of overprint 6mm apart; English “Aid” with serifs; dot of “ن” is lower, almost at the same level with the two adjacent dots of “ت”; in general, the English letters of overprint are thinner and lighter.

The main varieties are:

- bigger “ن”: positions 1, 79, 97, and 100.
- two dots on “ن”: position 55.
- inverted “d” in “Aid” (the so-called “AiP” variety, *fig. 15*): position 67.
This misprint was corrected later and this resulted in a visibly thinner “i” in the English “Aid” (*fig. 13*): position 67.
- missing first Arabic letter “ا” (*alef*) and part of “ع” (*’ain*) in “اعانة”: position 80.
- missing “A” in English “Aid” (*fig. 16*).
- double overprint (*fig. 17*).



Figs. 15–17: The inverted “d” → “AiP”, missing “A”, and double overprint varieties.

Overprint Type 3: 5 Mils only: Arabic line 5 mm wide; dot of “ن” is very low, always lower than the two adjacent dots of the Arabic letter “ت”; lines of overprint 8.5 mm apart; right bar of “A” in English “Aid” is very thick.

No overprint varieties are known on this type.

Overprint Type 4: 5 Mils only: very different Arabic and English type. Very long second part of Arabic “اعانة” (on the left); the whole Arabic line measures 8mm; English “Aid” without serif; lines of overprint 9 mm apart.

This type has only one overprint variety, viz. lines of overprint are 7 mm apart instead of the usual 9mm (figs. 18 and 19):



Figs. 18–19: Two different spacings between lines of overprint.
The left one is 9mm while the right one is 7mm.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Mr. Norayr Agopian of Limassol, Cyprus, for his valuable comments on the “Aid” overprints and to Mr. Jacques Kaufmann of Amsterdam for his photographic contribution.

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Kathiri State of Seiyun Air Letters

by Gary Brown

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While the Crown Colony of Aden had issued Air Letters commencing in 1949, the Kathiri State of Seiyun did not do so until 1960 and then only issued the one design.² The initial proof (fig. 1) is shown with only English language and at some stage Arabic was added in a second process (fig. 2).

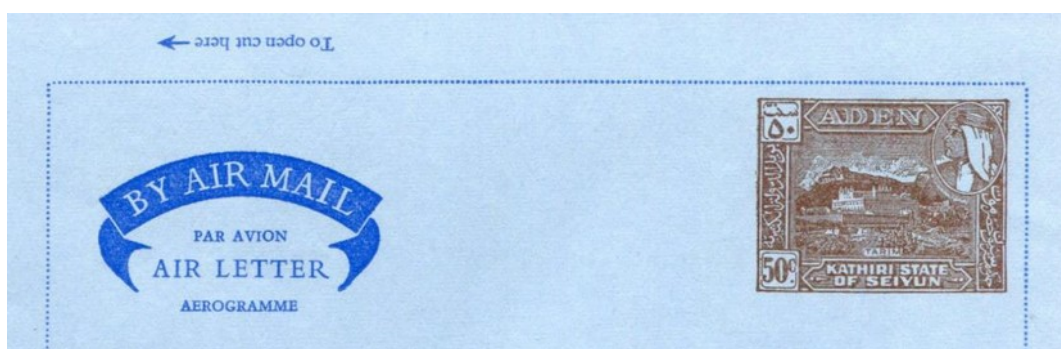


Fig. 1: Initial proof without Arabic inscriptions.



Fig. 2: Arabic inscriptions now added by a second blue printing process.

It was initially thought that the final printing of the blue writing of the air letters was in the one process, however from both mint and used copies it can also be seen that the Arabic was a second run of printing, as seen from the two examples below: the Arabic has moved to the left in the right-hand example (figs. 3 and 4).

Sources and Literature

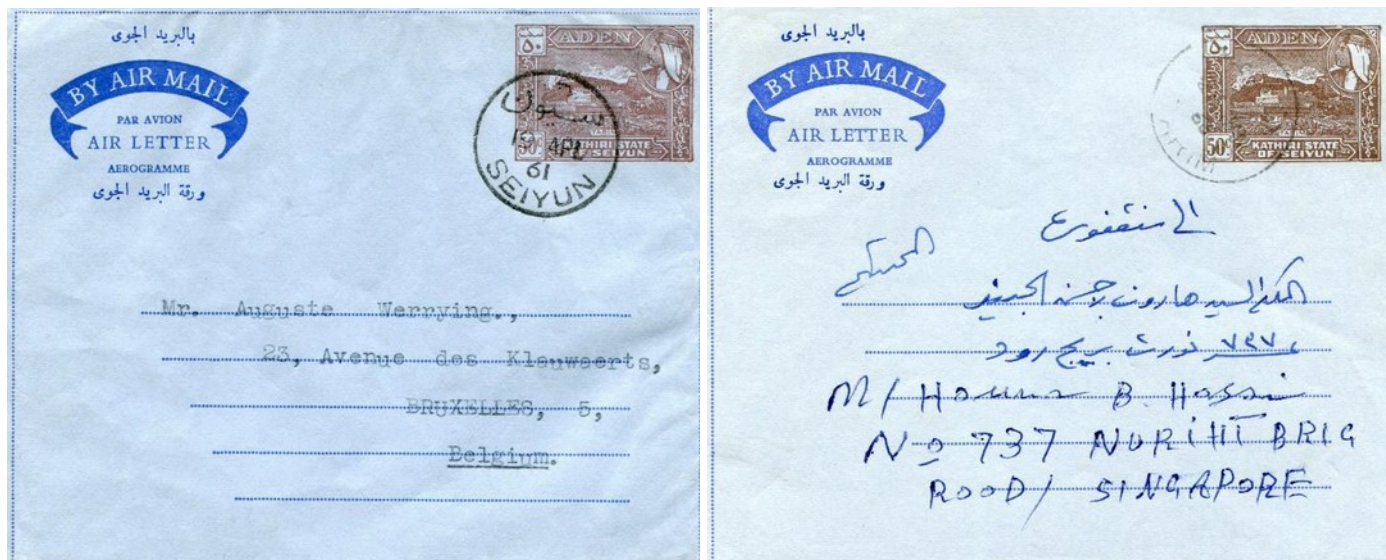
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¹ Reprinted by kind permission of Gary Brown, and Neil Williams, editor of The Dhow. Fig. 5 is an addition.

² See also the discussion on the Air Letters of the Kathiri and Qu'aiti States in The Dhow, vol. 10, nos. 3 & 4.

Neil Williams, editor of The Dhow, adds:

In checking my copies, I find the blue of the Arabic is distinctly darker than the English titles and instructions on examples where the 50 cts design is the darker brown shade (1960/61 usage). This supports Gary's statement. With the lighter brown design (1965 usage), there is no noticeable differences in the blue printing(s).



Figs. 3 and 4: The Arabic inscriptions were added in a separate printing process: The two Arabic lines have moved to the left in the right-hand example.



Fig. 5:

The Quaiti State aerogramme which only had English language inscriptions.

They were produced by the same company, so only Seiyun requested the Arabic additions?

Kathiri State of Seiyun in Hadhramaut

The Kathiri State was a sultanate in the Hadhramaut region of Yemen with its capital in Seiyun. In the 19th century it became part of the Aden Protectorate but did not join the Federation of South Arabia in 1963 but the newly created Protectorate of South Arabia (see map).³

Sultan al-Husain ibn 'Ali al-Kathir was deposed by socialist forces on 2.10.1967, after which the sultanate dissolved into the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen) where it forms with the former Qu'aiti State in Hadhramaut (Qu'aiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla) the Hadhramaut Governorate (capital: al-Mukalla).

(editor)



³ Source: Wikimedia Commons contributors: *Protectorate of South Arabia map*. In: Wikimedia Commons, online: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:ProtectorateOfSouthArabiaMap.jpg> (accessed 25.02.2019).

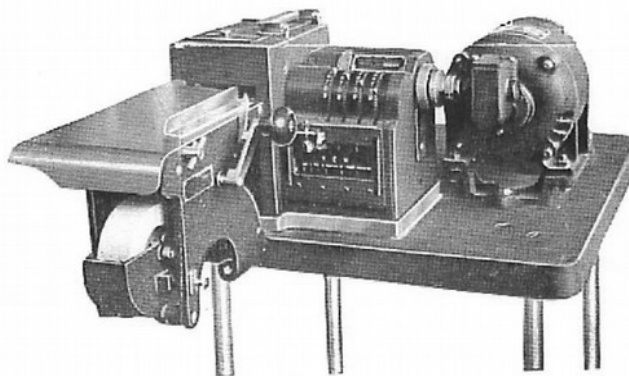
Aden Meter Marks

a research appeal by Neil Williams and Gary Brown

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In 2003/2004, Gary Brown published a series of articles on the Meter Marks used in the colony of Aden in the journal of the Aden & Somaliland Study Group, The Dhow. Neil Williams and Michael Case added updated and further information in 2004. Brown and Williams are now making an effort to update the history of Aden Meter Marks. This piece gives a very brief outline and appeals for collectors to come forward with their knowledge and covers.

Meter franking machines were first introduced into Aden about 1950 by two British companies: **Universal Postal Frankers Ltd.** and **Neopost Ltd.** As Aden changed its currency from Rupees, Annas and Pies to East African Shillings and Cents in October 1951, strikes in Indian currency are rare, especially on cover.



These types of machines were used in Aden:

- Limited value machines (single frame die to insert a limited number of tablets)
- Multi-value machines (three or four *banks* of value wheels with “0” to “9”)

All machines had the possibility to have a slogan box attached to the left.



The **Neopost Limited Value Machine** was used in Aden with six values and included the date and licensed Post Office name in the townmark and the country name and value in the frank square. The machines were continued after decimalisation with changed value dies.

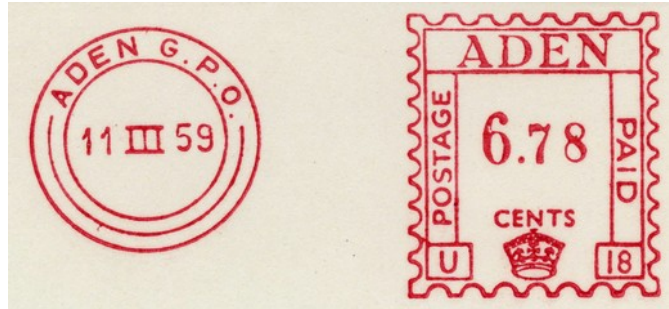
Universal Multi-Value Machine incorporated the townmark, value field and date all within the one rectangle boxed marking. The initial machines during the Indian Currency period had a three-bank value field “00/0”. Upon decimalisation the three-bank value became “000” and “AN” and “P” was replaced by “SH.” and “CTS.”



To apply meters to parcels, a tape roller enabled labels to be run-off quickly. The 3-band Universal machines only allowed value impressions to 999 cents.

The **Universal Multi-Value Upright Frank Machine** had the townmark alongside the franking box.

Frankings are known in a number of variations regarding the placement of the currency wording and the change from “Aden” to “Federation of Southern Arabia,”



The **Neopost Frankmaster 305 Multi Value Machine** was introduced in 1958. Here the value box consisted of four value banks (allowing for values up to 99.99) with the initials “SH.” and “CTS.” above the value box.

In 1960 Pitney Bowes UK Ltd. introduced the **Simplex LV-25** limited value machine. Test strikes do exist but this machine was apparently not used to frank actual mail.

The Colony of Aden joined with the respective Aden States on 1st April 1965 to form the Federation of South Arabia, still under British Control. On the 30th November 1967, British forces left Aden and the colony became the independent country People’s Republic of Southern Yemen.

The existing Universal and Neopost companies either introduced or changed machines with wording changing from “Aden” to “Federation of South Arabia” and the currency to “Fils” in both Arabic and English.



Upon independence all post offices were instructed to apply a two line ink hand-stamp reading “People’s Republic of Southern Yemen” to both the top and the bottom of postage stamps as well as meters to conceal “Federation of South Arabia”.



We appeal for everyone to send images or scans (preferably front and back of covers) of Meter Marks and associated slogans used in Aden, in the Federation of Southern Arabia and South Yemen to Neil: neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk

The Reply Coupons of Jordan II

*contributed by Hálfdan Helgason, Avo Kaplanian, Wolfgang Leimenstoll,
and Bernd-Dieter Buscke*

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Following the study of Arab Postal Union Reply Coupons published in MEPB 8, and the Research Request published in MEPB 10, Hálfdan Helgason, Avo Kaplanian, Wolfgang Leimenstoll, and Bernd-Dieter Buscke provided further information and images of Jordanian IRCs. This enables us to present here a comprehensive, though probably still incomplete, survey of Reply Coupons used in Jordan (editor).

Postal administrations had to order reply coupons from the Universal Postal Union (UPU)¹ which had them printed to a standard design centrally: only the country's name and the selling price were individualised. Given changes in exchange rates and inflation, postal administrations could set a different selling price at will.

To sell off existing stock, many countries overprinted the original price. Others, with small populations and few IRCs sold, avoided such printing expenses and had the price adjustments noted in manuscript at the point of sale in individual post offices. However the new selling price wasn't always printed or written by hand on the IRC: for the buyer and the recipient of an IRC this wasn't of importance, as the coupon was valid for a return letter no matter what the selling price actually was.

The following three tables (Jordan U.P.U., Jordan U.P.U. in Palestine, Jordan A.P.U.), followed by detailed lists with illustrations (starting on p. 64), are likely still incomplete, so we are eager to hear from collectors to provide information and images of more IRCs to complete the picture of existing types.

Jordan: U.P.U. International Reply Coupons

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Source	Issued – Remarks
1	Lo-9	20	25	–	4.10.1934	wl	El-Zarqa
2	Lo-9	20	25	–	8.02.1939	bdb	Amman
3	Lo-9	20	–	–	30.11.1950	hh	Amman
4	Lo-9	20	–	–	–	ak	mint block-of-four
5	Lo-15	25	–	–	5.02.1952	wl	Nablus
6	Lo-15	25	–	–	29.04.1953	hh	Jerusalem
7	Lo-15	25	–	–	–	wl	–
8	Lo-15	25	–	–	5.03.1955	wl	Jerusalem Citadel
9	Lo-15	25	–	–	–	ak	–

¹ Or the Arab Postal Union in Cairo in case of A.P.U. reply coupons.

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Source	Issued – Remarks
10	Lo-16u	25	–	–	22.11.1971	hh	Amman
11	Lo-16u	25	–	–	22.11.1971	bdb	Amman
12	Lo-16u	25	–	–	7.03.1973	ak	Amman
–	Lo-16u	25	38	–	28.01.1956?	–	(year unclear)
13	Lo-16u	25	38	–	7.07.1956	hh	Amman
14	Lo-16u	25	40	–	9.12.1955	hh	Jerusalem Citadel
15	Lo-16u	25	40	–	14.11.1955	wl	Jerusalem
16	Lo-16u	25	46	–	28.04.1959	wl	Amman
17	Lo-16u	25	–	–	28.09.1959	bdb	Amman
18	Lo-16u	25	46	–	28.09.1959	ak	Amman
19	Lo-16u	25	46	–	28.09.1959	hh	Amman
20	Lo-16u	25	46	–	28.02.1960	hh	Bethlehem
21	Lo-16u	25	46	–	9.08.1960	wl	Bethlehem
22	Lo-16u	25	46	–	7.05.1961	hh	Jerusalem
23	Lo-16u	25	46	–	7.05.1961	wl	Jerusalem
24	Lo-16u	25	46	–	10.07.1963	hh	Jenin
25	Lo-16u	25	46	–	10.07.1963	bdb	Jenin
26	Lo-16u	25	46	–	10.07.1963	wl	Jenin
27	Lo-16u	25	46	–	7.04.1965	hh	Amman
28	Lo-16u	25	46	–	6.12.1965	wl	Nablus
29	Lo-16u	25	50	–	22.12.1966	wl	Amman
30	Lo-16u	25	50	–	16.01.1967	hh	Nablus
31	Lo-16u	25	50	–	5.09.1969	hh	Amman
32	Lo-16u	25	50	–	8.03.1971	ak	Amman
33	Lo-16u	25	50	–	9.03.1971	bdb	Amman
–	Lo-16u	25	75	–	20.08.1971	–	Earliest known date for 75f rate
34	Lo-16u	25	75	–	23.12.1971	hh	Amman
35	Lo-16u	25	75	–	23.12.1971	wl	Amman
36	Lo-16u	25	75	–	5.04.1972	bdb	Amman
37	Lo-16u	25	70	–	17.01.1972	hh	Aqaba
38	Lo-16u	25	75	–	5.04.1972	ak	Amman
39	Lo-16u	25	75	–	–.02.1973	bdb	Amman
40	Lo-16u	25	80	–	–.–.1974	ak	Irbid
–	Vi-21	70	–	–	6.07.1974	–	–
41	Vi-21	70	80	–	21.09.1974	bdb	Amman

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Source	Issued – Remarks
42	Vi-21	70	80	–	13.11.1974	ak	Amman
43	Vi-21	70	80	–	13.11.1974	bdb	Amman
44	La-22a	80	–	–	3.03.1975	bdb	Amman – Earliest known date
45	La-22a	80	–	–	9.03.1975	wl	Amman
46	La-22a	130	–	–	31.03.1977	bdb	Amman
47	La-22a	130	–	–	21.01.1978	wl	Amman
48	La-22a	130	–	–	20.03.1978	wl	Aqaba
–	La-22j	130	175	–	21.06.1982	–	–
49	La-23a	200	–	–	4.07.1983	bdb	Irbid – Earliest known date
50	La-23a	200	–	–	–	wl	–
51	La-24	200	–	–	16.09.1984	bdb	Amman Central
52	La-25a	200	–	–	27.01.1986	bdb	Zerqa – Earliest known date
53	La-25a	200	290	–	2.02.1986	bdb	Jordan University
54	La-25a	290	–	–	27.04.1989	wl	Jebel Amman
55	La-25g	290	–	–	–	bdb	boxed red hand-stamp (29×10 mm): “H.K. JORDAN” – al-Wihdat
56	La-25g	290	–	–	–	wl	boxed red hand-stamp (29×10 mm): “H.K. JORDAN” – al-Wihdat
57	La-25g	290	–	–	19.06.1990	wl	boxed red hand-stamp (29×10 mm): “H.K. JORDAN” – al-Wihdat
–	La-26a	290	–	–	–	–	(existence unclear)
58	La-26d	700	–	–	–.–.1991	wl	Al-Aqaba
59	La-26d	700	–	–	31.10.1991	bdb	Jordan University
60	La-26d	700	–	–	28.02.1993	wl	Applied Science University
61	La-27d	700	–	–	19.07.1995	bdb	“9. 1992” – Amman
62	La-27d	700	–	–	–.–.1996	bdb	“9. 1992” – Amman
63	La-27d	700	–	–	3.06.1995	wl	Aqaba
64	La-27d	700	–	–	–.01.1996	–	“9. 1992” – Amman
–	La-28d	700	–	–	19.04.1995	–	Earliest known date
65	La-28d	700	–	–	8.04.1999	wl	“8. 1993” – Amman
66	La-29	800	–	–	–	bdb	“4. 95”
67	La-29d	800	–	–	20.05.1999	wl	“4.95” – Amman City Center
68	La-29d	800	–	–	8.06.2000	wl	“4. 95” – Irbid
69	Pe-31a	1 JD	–	–	1.07.2002	wl	“20011130/0000641” – Al-Ramtha
70	Pe-31a	1 JD	–	–	25.06.2006	wl	“20050216/0006818” – Amman
–	Pe-32a	1 JD	–	–	–	–	“20060703/3004714”

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Source	Issued – Remarks
71	Na-34	–	–	–	10.03.2010	wl	“20090623/0000704” – Amman
72	Na-34	–	–	–	25.07.2010	wl	“20090623/0000714” – Amman
73	Na-34	–	–	–	9.07.2012	bdb	“20090623/0000807” – Irbid
74	Do-36a	1 JOD	–	–	–	wl	“20131111”
75	Is-40a	1 JOD	–	–	22.03.2018	wl	“20170802/0000028” – Int. Exchange Center (Amman)
76	Is-40a	1 JOD	–	–	–	wl	“20170802/0000605”

Jordan Reply Coupons: Jordan Occupation of Palestine (Overprints)

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Source	Issued – Remarks
78	Lo-9	20	25	–	23.07.1949	ah	“PALESTINE” (type 1b) – Bethlehem
79	Lo-9	20	25	–	27.08.1949	wl	“PALESTINE” (type 1b) – Bethlehem
80	Lo-9	20	25	–	9.05.1950	ah	“PALESTINE” (type 1a) – Bethlehem
81	Lo-9	20	25	–	21.06.1950	ah	“PALESTINE” (type 1c) – Bethlehem
82	Lo-9	20	25	–	–	wl	“PALESTINE” (type 1c)

Jordan: A.P.U. International Reply Coupons

Figure	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Source	Issued – Remarks
83	Ua-1	20	–	–	8.05.1956	wl	Jerusalem Citadel
84	Ua-1	20	–	–	11.05.1956	cg	Jerusalem Citadel
85	Ua-1	20	–	–	18.06.1956	wl	Jerusalem Citadel
86	Ua-1	20	–	–	19.07.1958	wl	Jerusalem Citadel
87	Ua-1	20	–	–	26.07.1958	wl	Jerusalem Citadel
–	Ua-1	20	–	–	25.08.1958	–	Amman
88	Ua-1	20	50	100	–	ak	–
89	Ua-1	20	100	–	–	ak	–
90	Ua-1	20	100	–	–	bdb	–
91	Ua-1	20	–	–	24.03.1967	wl	Amman
92	Ua-1	20	–	–	17.01.1972	wl	Wm. pos. 6 – Aqaba
93	Ua-1	20	–	–	18.07.1976	bdb	Amman
94	Ua-1	20	–	–	26.05.1980	wl	Wm. pos. 5 – Amman
95	Ua-1	20	–	–	26.05.1980	wl	Wm. pos. 6 – Amman
96	Ua-1	20	–	–	2.06.1981	wl	Wm. pos. 7 – Amman

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Jordan U.P.U. International Reply Coupons



Fig. 1:

London type Lo-9

20 → 25 MILS

4.10.1934

El Zarqa

TRANSJORDANIE –
شرق الاردن

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 2:

London type Lo-9

20 → 25 MILS

8.02.1939

Amman B

TRANSJORDANIE –
شرق الاردن

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 3:

London type Lo-9

20 MILS

30.11.1950

Amman A

TRANSJORDANIE •

شرق الاردن

Collection of
Hålfdan Helgason

This 20 Mils coupon was issued in Amman on 30.11.1950 and should actually have been uprated to 25 Mils as the rate changed in 1933. In Palestine the rate went up to 25 Mils in 1933 and stayed at that level until the end of the British Mandate in 1948. The early rates of Palestine and Jordan were exactly the same: they both started with 20 Mils at the end of the 1920s.



Fig. 4: London type Lo-9 (20 Mils): rare mint block-of-four.
Collection of Avo Kaplanian.



Fig. 5:

London type Lo-15

25 FILS

5.02.1952

Nablus

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 6:

London type Lo-15

25 FILS

29.04.1953

Jerusalem

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason²

Fig. 7:

London type Lo-15

25 FILS

(mint)

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

² Rare, listed in mint only in the Koch catalogue.



Fig. 8:

London type Lo-15

25 FILS

5.03.1955

Jerusalem Citadel 2

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 9:

London type Lo-15

25 FILS

(mint)

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Avo Kaplanian

Fig. 10:

London type Lo-16u

25 FILS

22.11.1971

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason



Fig. 11:

London type Lo-16u

25 FILS

22.11.1971

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 12:

London type Lo-16u

25 FILS

7.03.1973

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Avo Kaplanian

Fig. 13:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 38 FILS³

7.07.1956

Amman 11

Royaume Hachémite de
Jordanie

3 Only two copies with 25→38 Fils re-valuation are known, the other was issued in Amman on 28.01.1956 (year?).



Fig. 14:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 40 FILS

9.12.1955

Jerusalem Citadel 2

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason

Fig. 15:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 40 FILS

14.11.1955

Jerusalem Citadel 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 16:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

28.04.1959

Amman Registered 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 17:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

28.09.1959

Amman Registered 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 18:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

28.09.1959

Amman Registered 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Avo Kaplanian

Fig. 19:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

28.09.1959

Amman Registered 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason



Fig. 20:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

28.02.1960
Bethlehem 2Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hålfdan Helgason

Fig. 21:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

9.08.1960
Bethlehem 2Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 22:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

7.05.1961
Jerusalem 5Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hålfdan Helgason



Fig. 23:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

7.05.1961

Jerusalem 5

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 24:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

10.07.1963

Jenin 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason

Fig. 25:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

10.07.1963

Jenin 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 26:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

10.07.1963

Jenin 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 27:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

7.04.1965

Amman 7

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hålfdan Helgason

Fig. 28:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 46 FILS

6.12.1965

Nablus

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 29:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 50 FILS

22.12.1966

Amman

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 30:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 50 FILS

16.01.1967

Nablus

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hålfdan Helgason

Fig. 31:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 50 FILS

5.09.1969

Amman

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hålfdan Helgason



Fig. 32:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 50 FILS

8.03.1971
Amman 14Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Avo Kaplanian

Fig. 33:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 50 FILS

9.03.1971
Amman 14Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 34:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 75 FILS

23.12.1971
Amman 1Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason



Fig. 35:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 75 FILS

23.12.1971

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 36:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 75 FILS

5.04.1972

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 37:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 70 FILS

17.01.1972

Aqaba 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Hálfdan Helgason



Fig. 38:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 75 FILS

5.04.1972

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of
Avo Kaplanian

Fig. 39:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 75 FILS

?.02.1973

Amman 1

Royaume Hachémite de
JordanieCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 40:

London type Lo-16u

25 → 80 FILS

?.?.1974

Irbid

Royaume Haché de
JordanieCollection of
Avo Kaplanian



Fig. 41:

Vienna type Vi-21

70 → 80 FILS

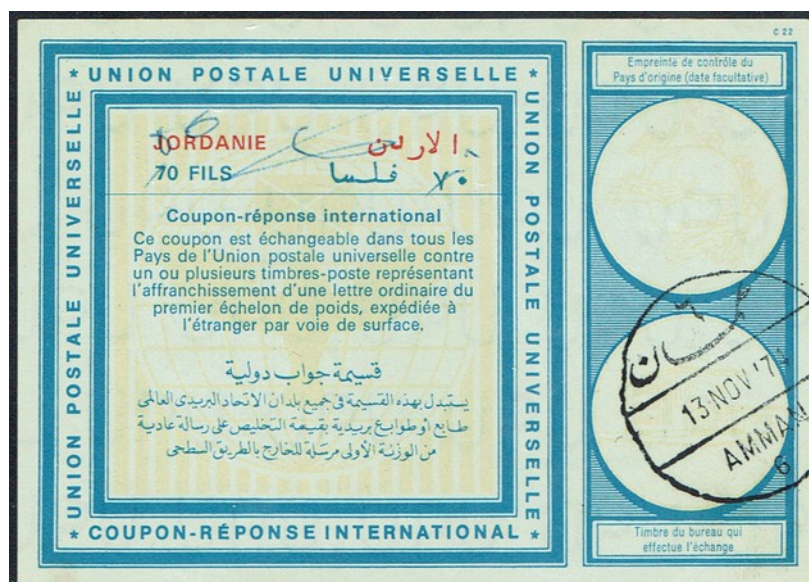
21.09.1974
Amman 5JORDANIE الاردن
(red)Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 42:

Vienna type Vi-21

70 → 80 FILS

13.11.1974
Amman 6JORDANIE الاردن
(red)Collection of
Avo Kaplanian

Fig. 43:

Vienna type Vi-21

70 → 80 FILS

13.11.1974
Amman 6

JORDANIE الاردن (red)

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 44:

Lausanne type La-22a

80 FILS
(red)3.03.1975
Earliest known date
Amman 1Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 45:

Lausanne type La-22a

80 FILS
(red)9.03.1975
Amman 1Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 46:

Lausanne type La-22a

130 FILS
(red)31.03.1977
Earliest known date
AmmanCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 47:

Lausanne type La-22a

130 FILS
(red)21.01.1978
Amman Registered 15Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 48:

Lausanne type La-22a

130 FILS
(red)20.03.1978
Aqaba 4Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 49:

Lausanne type La-23a

200 FILS
(red)4.07.1983
Earliest known date
IrbidCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 50:

Lausanne type La-23a

200 FILS
(red)

(mint)

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 51:

Lausanne type La-24

no value imprinted16.09.1984
Amman 8 Central P.O.It remains unclear
whether this coupon
was issued in Amman,
or redeemed there.⁴Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 52:

Lausanne type La-25a

200 FILS
(red)27.01.1986
Earliest known date
ZerqaCollection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

4 Jordan IRCs of this type are only known with a red imprint of the price.



Fig. 53:

Lausanne type La-25a

200 → 290 FILS
(red + manuscript)

2.02.1987
Jordan University

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 54:

Lausanne type La-25a

290 FILS
(red)

27.04.1989
Jebel Amman

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 55:

Lausanne type La-25g

290 FILS
(red)

(no date)
Al-Wihdat / R

Boxed hand-stamp
cachet: H. K. JORDAN
(red)

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 56:

Lausanne type La-25g

290 FILS

Al-Wihdat /R

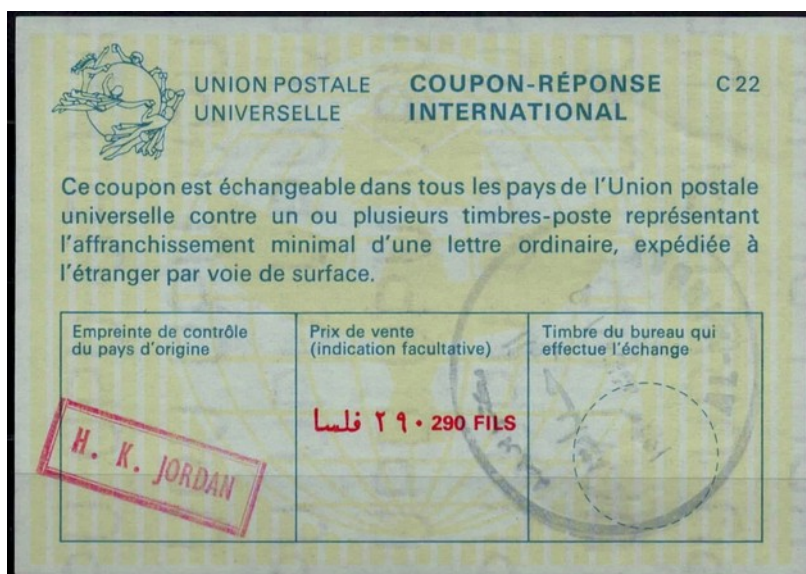
H.K. JORDAN
(red boxed hand-stamp
cachet)Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 57:

Lausanne type La-25g

290 FILSAl-Wihdat /R
19.06.1990H.K. JORDAN
(red boxed hand-stamp
cachet)Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 58:

Lausanne type La-26d

700 FILS27.???.1991
Al-AqabaH.K. OF JORDAN
(red)Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 59:

Lausanne type La-26d

700 FILS
(red)31.10.1991
Jordan UniversityH.K. OF JORDAN
(red)Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 60:

Lausanne type La-26d

700 FILS
(red)28.02.1993
Applied Sciences
University P.O.H.K. OF JORDAN
(red)Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 61:

Lausanne type La-27d

700 FILS
(red)

Imprint: "9. 1992"

19.07.1995
Amman Central P.O. /
CashH.K. OF JORDAN
(red)Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 62:

Lausanne type La-27d

700 FILS

(red)

Imprint: "9. 1992"

?? 1996

Amman Central P.O. / R

H.K. OF JORDAN (red)

Collection of Bernd-Dieter Buscke



Fig. 63:

Lausanne type La-27d

700 FILS

(red)

3.06.1995

Aqaba / R

H.K. OF JORDAN
(red)Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 64:

Lausanne type La-27d

700 FILS

(red)

Imprint: "9.1992"

?? 01.1996

Amman Central P.O. / R

H.K. OF JORDAN (red)

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 65:

Lausanne type Lo-28d

700 FILS

(red)

Imprint: "8. 1993"

8.04.1999

Amman City Center /
Outbound R.

H.K. OF JORDAN

(red)

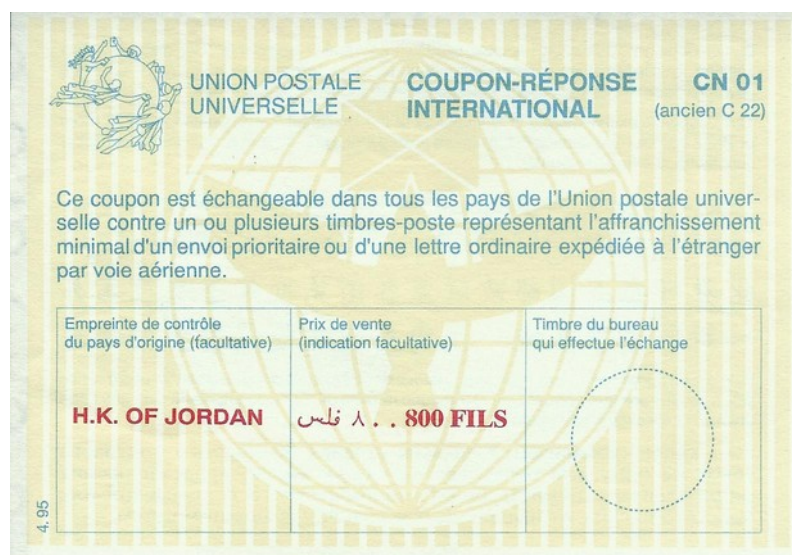
Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll

Fig. 66:

Lausanne type La-29

800 FILS

(red, serified font)

Imprint: "4. 95"

(mint)

H.K. OF JORDAN

(red, non-serified font)

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke

Fig. 67:

Lausanne type La-29d

800 FILS

(red, serified font)

Imprint: "4.95"

20.05.1999

Amman City Center /
Cash Pool.

H.K. OF JORDAN

(red)

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 68:

Lausanne type La-29d

800 FILS
(red, serified font)
Imprint: "4.95"

8.06.2000
Irbid/Cash

H.K. OF JORDAN
(red)

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll



Fig. 69:

Peking type Pe-31a

1 Dinar "JD 1"

1.07.2002
Al-Ramtha

JO Jordanie

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
(size reduced)



Fig. 70:

Peking type Pe-31a

1 Dinar "JD 1"

25.09.2006
Amman

JO Jordanie

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
(size reduced)



Fig. 71:

Nairobi type Na-34

no value imprinted10.03.201?
Amman

JO Jordanie

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
(size reduced)

Fig. 72:

Nairobi type Na-34

no value imprinted25.07.2010
Amman

JO Jordanie

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
(size reduced)

Fig. 73:

Nairobi type Na-34

no value imprinted
Imprint: "20090623"9.07.2012
Irbid Central P.O. /
Receivables

JO / Jordanie

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke
(size reduced)



Fig. 74:

Doha type Do-36a

1 Dinar "1 JOD"
Imprint: "20131111"

JO Jordanie

Offered on Delcampe
by seller "usyan".
(size reduced)



Fig. 75:

Istanbul type Is-40a

1 Dinar "1 JOD"

22.03.2018
Intl. Exchange Center
P.O.

JO Jordanie

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
(size reduced)



Fig. 76:

Istanbul type Is-40a

1 Dinar "1 JOD"

(mint)

JO Jordanie

Collection of Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
(size reduced)

Jordan Reply Coupons: Jordan Occupation of Palestine (Overprints)

After the 1948 armistice ten post offices worked under Transjordanian control: Jerusalem, Jericho, Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarm, Jenin, Qalqilya, as well as Hebron, Bethlehem, and Beit Jala (these three offices were taken over from the withdrawing Egyptian troops). The Transjordanian offices maintained use of Mandate postmarks, with new marks only being introduced by spring 1949.

Transjordan issued special stamps on 2nd December 1948: Transjordanian stamps overprinted "PALESTINE" were sold until May 1950, and could then be used up.

The earliest known date on IRCs overprinted "PALESTINE" is 23rd July 1949. Three different overprints are known depending on the length of the word "PALESTINE": 11 mm (type 1c), 14 mm (type 1a), and 16 mm (type 1b).

Unserem Mitglied Dr. ANDRÉ HURTRÉ ist es zu verdanken, dass wir jetzt zu den IAS der jordanischen Post in Palästina (Katalog Seite 37) die drei Aufdruck-Typen im Bild zeigen können:

IAS Transjordanien/Palästina Nr.1
[Type IX]

IAS von Transjordanien Nr.2,
Preiseindruck 20 MILS, mit rotem
Überdruck 5 auf der 0 von 20
und auch über der arabischen Zahl
sowie mit Aufdruck PALESTINE
(auch arabisch); Länge des Auf-
druckes a) 14 x 2 mm
b) 16 x 2 mm
c) 11 x 1,6 mm.

IAS Nr. 1a:



IAS Nr. 1b:



IAS Nr. 1c:



FIAS-Blätter - 5 -

Fig. 77:

André Hurtré presenting
the three types of
PALESTINE overprints on
Jordanian IRCs in
FIAS-Blätter no. 1
(February 1987).



Fig. 78:

London type Lo-9
IAS Transjordan
Palestine 1b

20 → 25 MILS

23.07.1949
Bethlehem A⁵

TRANSJORDANIE •
شرق الاردن
PALESTINE / فلسطين
(16 mm) and 5 / °

Source: Hurtré, 1987



Fig. 79:

London type Lo-9
IAS Transjordan
Palestine 1b

20 → 25 MILS

27.08.1949
Bethlehem A⁵

TRANSJORDANIE •
شرق الاردن
PALESTINE / فلسطين
(16 mm) and 5 / °

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 80:

London type Lo-9
IAS Transjordan
Palestine 1a

20 → 25 MILS

9.05.1950
Bethlehem

TRANSJORDANIE •
شرق الاردن
PALESTINE / فلسطين
(14 mm) and 5 / °

Source: Hurtré, 1987

5 Late use of Mandate postmark.



Fig. 81:

London type Lo-9
IAS Transjordan
Palestine 1c

20 → 25 MILS

21.06.1950
Betlehem

TRANSJORDANIE •
شرق الأردن
PALESTINE / فلسطين
(11 mm) and 5 / °

Source: Hurtré, 1987



Fig. 82:

London type Lo-9
IAS Transjordan
Palestine 1c

20 → 25 MILS

(mint)

TRANSJORDANIE •
شرق الأردن
PALESTINE / فلسطين
(11 mm) and 5 / °

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Jordan: A.P.U. International Reply Coupons⁶

Following the Arab Postal Conference of 1946, the Communications Commission of the *League of Arab States* established the *الاتحاد البريدي العربي* (Arab Postal Union, APU) in 1952. The 1955 Cairo Congress of the Arab Postal Union agreed to issue Arab Postal Union Reply Coupons with the selling price of the coupons to be set by the issuing country. The 8×12 cm coupons were centrally printed in Egypt on watermarked paper. The reverse side (unlike with IRCs) was left blank.

Seventeen APU members issued such coupons between 1956 and 1992. Eight different types can be distinguished: Ua-1 to Ua-8, the watermark can take up to eight different directions. Jordan only ever issued coupons of type Ua-1. The earliest date known is 8th May 1956.

⁶ Cf. Hålfdan Helgason and Tobias Zywiets: *The Reply Coupons of the Arab Postal Union*. In: MEPB 9, 2018, pp. 82–93.



Fig. 83:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

8.05.1956

Jerusalem Citadel 2

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

Fig. 84:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

11.05.1956

Jerusalem Citadel 1

Source:
38rd Christoph Gärtner
Auction, 2017.⁷

Fig. 85:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

18.06.1956

Jerusalem Citadel 1

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

7 Lot 9807 of Christoph Gärtner Auctions: 38th Auction, 10.–11.2018, 16.–20.10.2017. Online: <https://www.auktionen-gaertner.de/?FTSearchHTML>
Name=DetailsA&Cat=GP&UID=E7700CB6284202A9C1258195006B01AD&Phase=AUCTION&Lang=EN&DetailDB=PHILNET/GAERTNER/GPKATAUK38&CID=1 (if the link is not working, copy it to browser manually).



Fig. 86:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

19.07.1958
Jerusalem 4Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

Fig. 87:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

26.07.1958
Jerusalem Citadel 2Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

Fig. 88:

APU type Ua-1

20 → 50 → 100 Fils

(mint)

الأردن

Collection of
Avo Kaplanian



Fig. 89:

APU type Ua-1

20 → 100 Fils

(mint)

الأردن

Collection of
Avo Kaplanian



Fig. 90:

APU type Ua-1

20 → 100 Fils

(mint)

الأردن

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 91:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

24.03.1967
Jerusalem 4

الأردن

Collection of
Hålfan Helgason



Fig. 92:

APU type Ua-1
Wm. pos. 6 (inv. vert.
N/S)

20 Fils

17.01.1972
Aqaba 1

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll

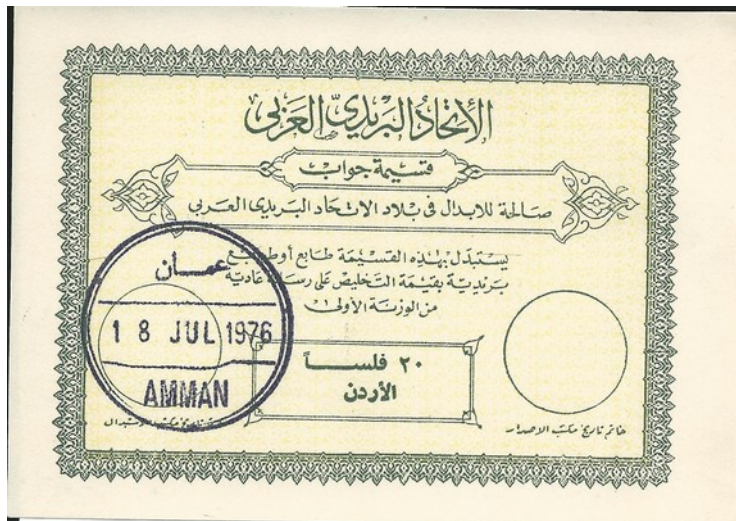


Fig. 93:

APU type Ua-1

20 Fils

18.07.1976
Amman

الأردن

Collection of Bernd-
Dieter Buscke



Fig. 94:

APU type Ua-1
Wm pos. 5 (vert. N/S)

20 Fils

26.05.1980
Amman Reg. 9

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 95:

APU type Ua-1
Wm. pos. 6 (inv. vert.
N/S)

20 Fils

26.05.1980
Amman Reg. 9

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Fig. 96:

APU type Ua-1
Wm. pos. 7 (vert.S/N)

20 Fils

2.06.1981
Amman Reg. 8

Note: yellow print
shifted to the left.

Collection of
Wolfgang Leimenstoll



Collectors' Societies

There's only one society specifically on IRCs: Forschungsgemeinschaft Internationale Antwortscheine im BDPH (no website). Contacts: Jürgen Debus (j.debus@gmx.net) or Wolfgang Leimenstoll (wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de) or Horst Hoffmann, P.O Box 1535, 29505 Uelzen, Germany.

Usually, Postal Stationery societies also care for IRCs, these include: [The Postal Stationery Society](#), [United Postal Stationery Society](#), [Postal Stationery Society of Australia](#), [Berliner Ganzsachen-Sammler-Verein](#), [Swiss Postal Stationery Collectors Society](#), [Association des Collectionneurs d'Entiers Postaux](#), and [Unione Filatelisti Interofili](#).

Late Use of Arab Postal Forms and Cachets in the Israeli Occupied Territories

by Dr. Wolfgang Elsner¹

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Soon after Israel's victory in the 1967 "Six-Day War," the Israeli military authorities decided on a gradual re-opening of the postal service in the *Occupied Territories*. The first offices became operational just over one month later and after others had followed, all the territories were soon linked to Israel and, via Israel, to the rest of the world, for postal services.

It was relatively easy to re-open the postal services because the offices themselves, with the exception of those on the Golan Heights, had only been slightly damaged during the war, if at all.

The postal service remained under military control. Jerusalem, however, was integrated into the Israeli civilian postal service because the occupied east of the city was, unlike the rest of the *Occupied Territories*, annexed into Israel proper. Arab postal personnel remained largely in place.

It was, of course, indispensable for the Israeli postal authorities to provide the Arab post offices with the necessary postal infrastructure. Use of Jordanian and Egyptian postage stamps could not be permitted: they were replaced by regular Israeli postage stamps, new postmarks and registration labels were distributed. Contrary to many historic examples of occupation stamps, Israel decided against issuing special stamps or overprinting regular stamps for the *Occupied Territories*.

All new postmarks contained the word צה"ל (*zahal*, Israeli Army)² and the post office's name in three languages, as did the registration labels. I was told by specialised collectors of such labels that this is the only example of trilingual registration labels worldwide (illustrated to the right and below).³



Unlike postage stamps, postmarks, and registration labels, post offices in the *Occupied Territories* continued to use some other Egyptian and Jordanian postal equipment like



postal forms and auxiliary cachets. Whereas rubber cachets were often, but not always, applied on forms to give witness to the new

situation, it is not clear whether the use of former Arab auxiliary cachets was explicitly authorised, tolerated or simply overlooked.

In any case, forms and cachets were eventually replaced by standardised Israeli ones, even though examples show that this change could take years.

¹ Dr. Wolfgang Elsner, Tervuren/Belgium (elsnerwolfgang@gmail.com), is a postal historian, specialising in *Postal Wars*, author of the books *Die 'klassischen Postkriege' vor 1948 = The 'classical' postal wars before 1948* and *Der Berliner Postkrieg 1948–1949*. Together with Jan Heijs and Dieter Becker he operates the topical website "Postkrieg": <http://postalwar.info/>.

² צה"ל or צבא ההגנה לישראל = Israel Defense Forces (IDF).

³ Sources: postmark comes from cover in *fig. 17*, the registration label is from ebay: *Berman* type RL4Aa (four digits); similar type RL4Ab had five digits.

Postal Forms⁴

Certificates of Posting of Registered Articles in use in Egyptian and Jordanian post offices are known to have been used after the Israeli re-opening of these post offices.

Egyptian forms were used after a bilingual rubber cachet in Hebrew and Arabic was added saying "Israeli Military Command – Region Gaza and Northern Sinai." It would appear that forms without such a cachet were not used. Unfortunately, most forms found today are damaged with their left side more or less cut back or torn off.

Fig. 1 shows a complete form used at the small Bani Suheila post office in March 1968. Soon afterwards, stocks of these forms seem to have run out or were withdrawn by the Israeli authorities, because dates later than 1968 have not been found.

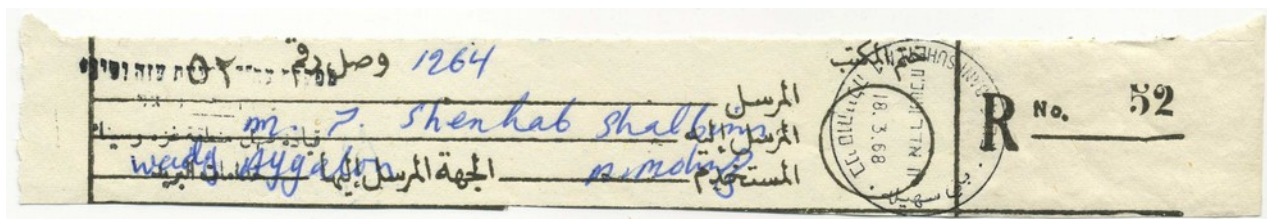


Fig. 1: Receipt for a registered letter, Bani Suheila (Gaza Strip), 18.03.1968, with Israeli hand-stamp.

Use of Jordanian forms in West Bank post offices re-opened by Israel show similarities: here a rubber cachet in black, blue or even green was added referring to the military command in the "Judea and Samaria" region. However, stocks at the mostly small post offices seem to have been plentiful. As a result these forms, of which at least two formats exist varying in size and layout, were used well into the 1970s and, most interestingly, the addition of the Israeli cachet soon fell into oblivion.

Figs. 2–4 show one certificate with rubber cachet used in September 1967 by the Deir Dibwan post office and two without cachets: the first in a different, bigger format from Tulkarm 2 in October 1967 and a second in the generally most commonly found format used as late as July 1974 in Sinjil.

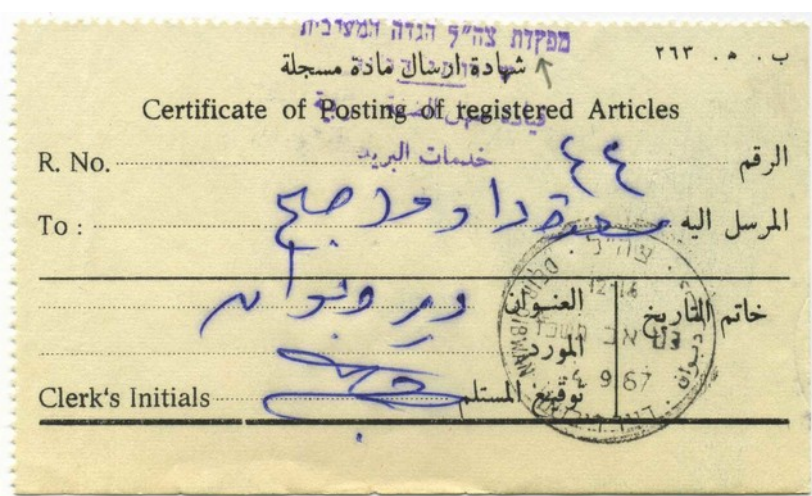


Fig. 2:

Receipt for a registered letter,
Deir Dibwan (West Bank),
4.09.1967.

Jordanian form B.H.263
with Israeli hand-stamp in
violet.

⁴ Some of the items shown in this chapter have been purchased from the Israeli dealer Dr. Josef Wallach, Rehovoth, author of many articles on the Jordanian and Israeli occupations of Palestine, and of the book *Postal history of the West Bank of Jordan (Judea and Samaria) 1948–1967, Volume I*. Note: Volume II was never published (editor).

شهادة ارسال مادة مسجلة ب. ٢٦٢. ٥. ٢٦٢

Certificate of Posting of registered Articles

R. No. ٥١٧٢ الرقم

To : Herr ELSNER المرسل اليه

العنوان Germany

المورد

Clerk's Initials Abdallah توقيع المستلم

18.7.74

Fig. 3:

Receipt for a registered letter,
Sinjil (West Bank),
18.07.1974.

Jordanian form B.H.263.

شهادة ارسال مادة مسجلة ب. ٢٦٣. ٥. ٢٦٣

Certificate of Posting of registered Articles

R. No. ٥٨٥ الرقم

To : المرسل اليه

العنوان

المورد

Clerk's Initials توقيع المستلم

2.10.67

Fig. 4: Receipt for a registered letter, Tulkarm (West Bank), 2.10.1967.
Jordanian form B.H. 263 (different variant).

Similarly, Jordanian forms confirming the receipt of a registered letter by the addressee remained in use after the same rubber cachet had been added. They were destined for internal post office use, where clerks noted the handling of an article, resulting (in the case of a major post office like Ramallah) in the use of postmarks with different index numbers like Ramallah 2, 3, or 4. Stocks of these Jordanian forms seem to have run out quite early, and none have been found with dates later than 1968.

Fig. 5 shows such a form used in Ramallah in September 1967 with postmarks with different indexes (Ramallah 2 and 3) on the reverse.

Finally I show a Jordanian mail bag delivery form in *figs. 6 and 7*, used in Jericho shortly before the Six-Day War as well as the same form used by the West Bank post office Yabad in February 1968 (now under Israeli occupation) bearing the typical Israeli rubber cachet as well as the Israeli post office identification number 962 for Yabad. Such numbers were introduced by the Israeli post for internal purposes in 1967.

The top form (yellow) has the following fields and content:

- رقم التسلسل ٥٩ (Serial Number 59)
- المصدر (Source): [Handwritten signature]
- العنوان (Address): [Handwritten signature]
- خاتم التاريخ (Date Stamp): [Blank]
- وصلي ماهومين اعلاه (Signature of Mahomineh above): [Handwritten signature]
- Signature: [Handwritten signature]

The bottom form (green) has the following fields and content:

- رقم التسلسل ٦٠ (Serial Number 60)
- المصدر (Source): [Handwritten signature]
- العنوان (Address): [Handwritten signature]
- خاتم التاريخ (Date Stamp): [Circular stamp with text: ٢٢-٥٠ RAMALLAH]
- وصلي ماهومين اعلاه (Signature of Mahomineh above): [Handwritten signature]
- Signature: [Handwritten signature]
- قرار ٦٥ / ١٣٦ (Decision 65 / 136)

Fig. 5:

Two forms used in September 1967 in Ramallah.

The form (yellow) has the following fields and content:

- مكتب التصدير (Export Office): [Handwritten signature]
- جدول الطريق (Route Table): [Blank]
- رقم (Number): [Handwritten number]
- الى (To): [Handwritten signature]
- وقت الورد (Import Time): [Blank]
- وقت القيام (Export Time): [Blank]
- واسطة النقل (Transportation Method): [Blank]

مكتب التصدير	مكتب الورود	عدد الاكياس		
		بريد	طرود	فوارغ
[Handwritten signature]	[Handwritten signature]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
		[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]

فقط (Only)

توقيع مأمور التصدير (Signature of the Export Officer): [Blank]

توقيع مأمور الورود (Signature of the Import Officer): [Blank]

رقم القرار ٦٥ / ١٣٦ (Decision Number 65 / 136)

Fig. 6:

Form 254 used in Jericho on 22.05.1967, shortly before the war.

Fig. 7:

The same form 254, now used under Israeli occupation with hand-stamps.
Yabad, 4.02.1968.

Auxiliary cachets

Auxiliary cachets generally serve to convey short messages from one post office to another, either within the same country or internationally, or from one post office to the sender of the postal item. Labels for international messages were standardised by the U.P.U. in 1887 with the aim of being understood worldwide and ensuring consistency of message. Those with a foreign destination are normally bilingual in French, the official language of the U.P.U., and the local language. Cachets which eventually replaced labels have the same U.P.U. wording. Both forms co-existed in many cases.

Although both Egyptian and Jordanian auxiliary cachets were in use before 1967, only post offices in the West Bank are known to have continued to use pre-1967 ones after the re-opening under Israeli occupation. It would appear that offices in Gaza and Northern Sinai received new cachets soon after the re-opening, likely together with Israeli postage stamps and registration labels.

West Bank offices have used a considerable number of Jordanian cachets. Most comprehensive is a series of 10 rectangular cachets in Arabic and French sized 35×17 mm. They are shown, together with others referred to further below in this article, in Fig. 8. It is unlikely, due to loss or damage, that all offices had a complete set at their disposal at the time in question, but at least one of these cachets has been registered on mail to addresses in Arraba, Artil, Beit Jala, Betlehem, Jenin, Jericho, Ramallah, and Tubas. With the exception of the "RETOUR" cachet, all others are rare, even though they seem to have been used until the 1970s, in the case of Jericho even until the early 1980s.

On the following pages *figs. 9–14* show a number of examples.

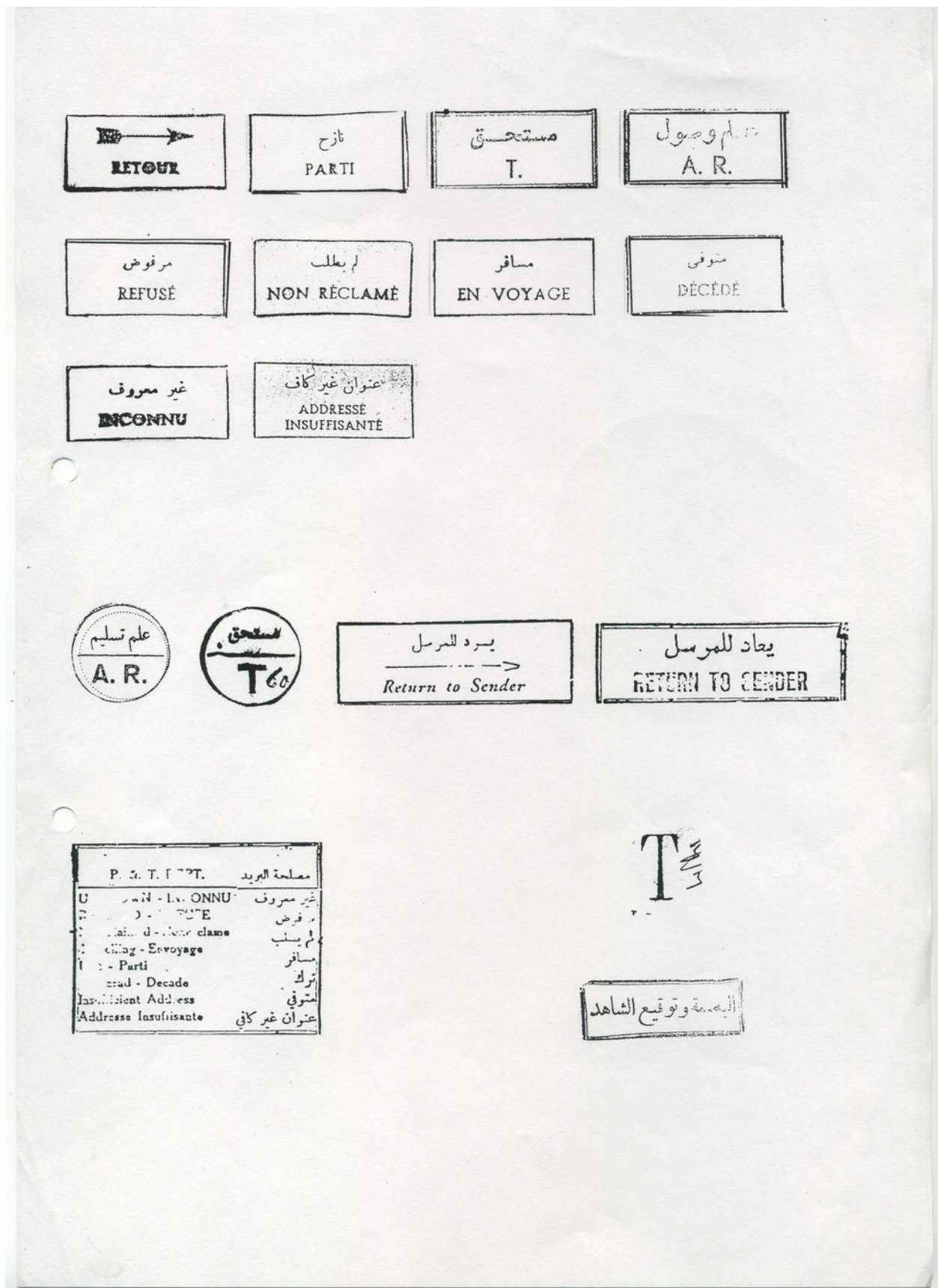


Fig. 8: Sheet with strikes of Jordanian auxiliary cachets.
(size reduced)



Fig. 9: Three Jordanian auxiliary cachets, Ramallah 1973.



Fig. 10: Cover returned to Britain from Nazlat 'Isa, 1.01.1974.



Fig. 11: Taxed cover from Beit Jala to Oxford, 21.05.1973.



Fig. 12: Cover returned to Greece from Attal, 12.11.1973.

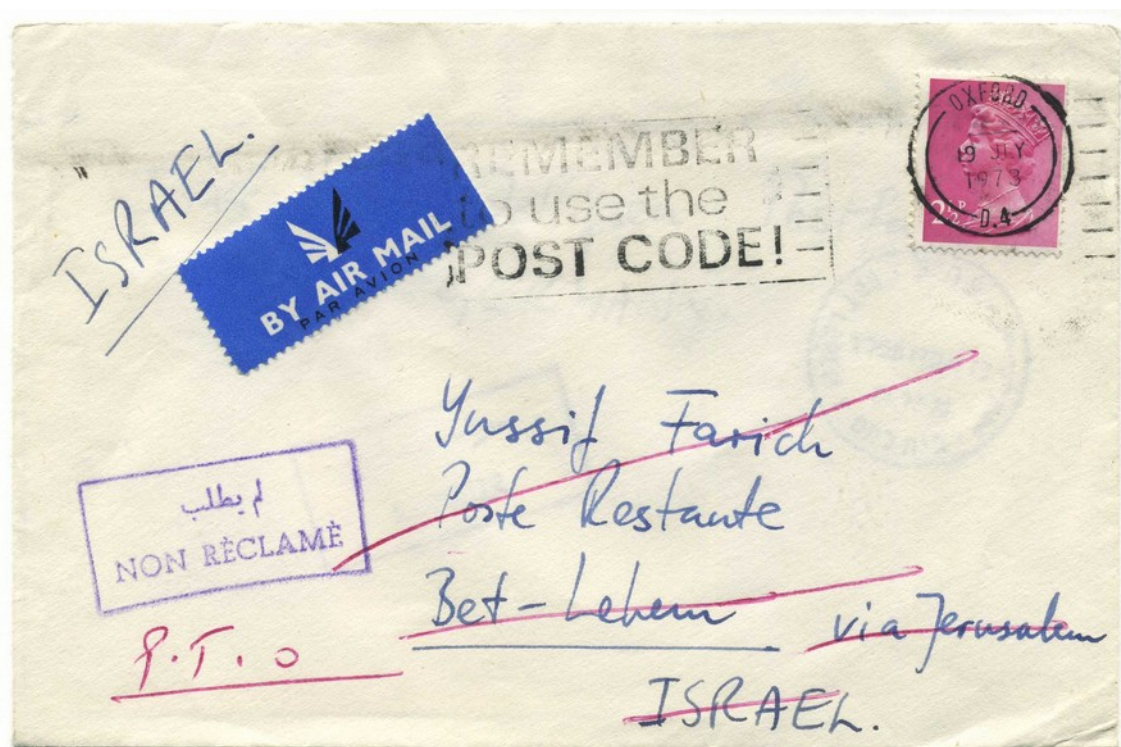


Fig. 13: Cover returned to Britain from Bethlehem "non réclamé" in July 1973.



Fig. 14: Cover addressed to Sourief, redirected to Ramallah, then returned "inconnu" on 22.12.1974.

Other cachets have been registered:

- Two round cachets with a diameter of 21 mm showing respectively a "T" (for insufficient postage) and "A.R." (*avis de réception*), from the village post office of Attil (*fig. 16*).
- Two oblong cachets measuring 52×19 mm and 55×18 mm with the message "Return to sender" in Arabic and English from Bir Zeit and Ramallah, respectively. This choice of language, instead of Arabic and French, may allow the conclusion that they date from the time of the British Mandate (*figs. 17–18*).
- A large oblong multi-purpose cachet measuring 55×42 mm listing, in Arabic, English and French (with spelling mistakes) the different reasons for returning a postal item. It originates from the "P. & T. DEPT." (for Posts & Telegraphs Department). Again, the choice of linguistic versions and, above all, their arrangement, may point to its origin under the Mandate. This cachet is only registered on a letter to Ramallah (*fig. 18*).
- A plain "T" cachet, 15 mm high, which, like "T" markings of any kind, requires the missing postage to be added in manuscript. It is reported from Attil.
- Finally a cachet in Arabic consisting of three linguistic elements translated as "fingerprint, witness and witness's signature." It clearly serves a purpose where an illiterate receives a registered letter or package or a sum of money whose receipt has to be documented. This cachet has been registered on a postal cheque issued, but not redeemed, by the Beit Jala post office. It is difficult to see a useful purpose in this context but may well have been an anticipatory action with which the buyer of the postal cheque already prepares its redemption by an illiterate beneficiary to whom he intended to send the cheque (*fig. 15*).

Conclusions

Looking at other examples of post offices re-opened by the authorities of an occupying power, the procedures followed by the Israeli authorities were far from atypical. The authorities completed the urgent tasks of supplying those elements which reflected the changed situation, namely postage stamps, new postmarks and registration labels, and left elements of lesser importance for a later day. For the collectors of Palestinian and Israeli postal history, this area reflects the transition to a new period of postal history which, in turn, has meanwhile been overtaken by new political developments. They too, left their traces, but that is another story.



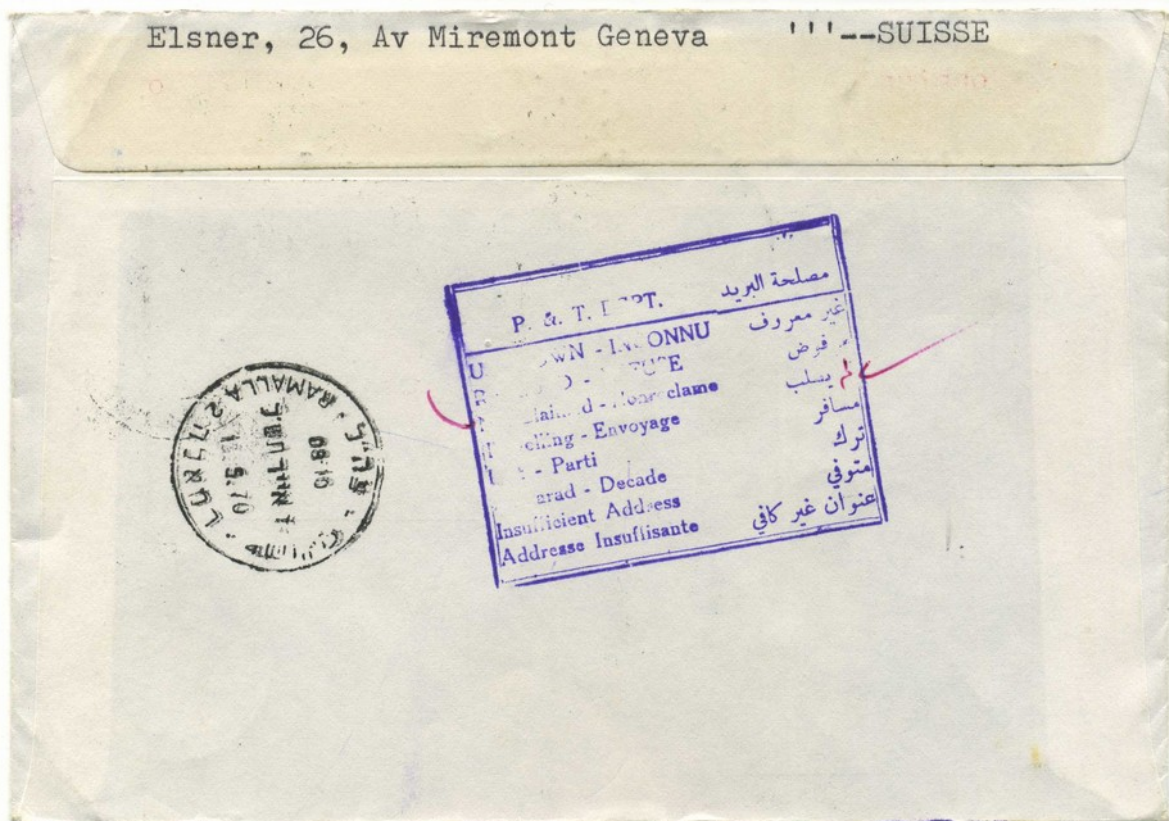
Fig. 15: Israeli postal cheque denominated 25 Agorot (charge: 10 Agorot) issued in Beit Jala, 23.02.1973.



Fig. 16: Letter from Attil to Germany, franked 80 Agorot, and taxed 50 Centimes.



Fig. 17: Cover to Bir Zeit, returned to Britain, 3.02.1974: "Return to Sender."



Figs. 18 and 18a: Return cover Ramallah/Switzerland, 12.05.1970 & 11.06.1970, with two cachets: "يعاد المرسل / RETURN TO SENDER"

"P. & T. DEPT. مصلحة البريد" with reason marked "not claimed - nonreclame لم يطلب"

Georg Roll Stock of Palestine Stamps at Auction

by Tobias Zywietz

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The remaining stocks of Palestine's original philatelic agency, *Georg Roll GmbH*, have been put on sale: in the 40th Gärtner auction of June 2018,¹ the 42nd auction of October 2018,² and the 43rd auction of February 2019,³ a number of lots were offered, including several bulk lots containing hundreds of thousands of stamps of Palestine to a catalogue value of over 5 million Euros.

Auction	Lot	Auctioneer's Description	Start	Result
40	23803	1996-2000, Box containing 666 FDC, including many souvenir sheets, thematics sports, olympics, religion and animals, very fine group with high retail value, a scarce offer	500 €	400 €
40	23804	1996, DOMESTIC USEFUL PLANTS complete set of five in sheetlets of ten in an investment lot of 300 sheetlets and additional 2.000 miniature sheets of same issue, mint never hinged, scarce and seldom offered in quantities, Mi. 57/61 KB + Bl. 6, € 26.500,-	1,600 €	1,500 €
42	19740A	1994/2001, tremendous investment lot of stamps and souvenir sheets, all in original packages of printer's house. Michel cat. value adds up to 3.786.450,- €.	200,000 €	190,000 €
42	26565	1994/2001, stock of ca. 2000 FDC of 33 different issues including souvenir sheets in quantities between 12 and 80 copies per issue. Also covers any topics like politics, animals, plants, religion. Seldom offered and with a very high retail value.	1,500 €	unsold
43	31168	same as 26565	1,300 €	1,170 €
42	26566	1999, Christmas, MHN set of sheetlets with ten stamps of every issue, not like the regular sheetlets with nine stamps in "normal" inscription of the face value and one in silver: Mi.no. 126 - 360 sheetlets, ⁴ 128 - 350, 130 - 260, 132 - 260, 134 - 260. Scarce offer.	2,000 €	unsold
43	31170	same as 26566	1,800 €	unsold
42	26567	1999, Christmas, MHN stock of these issues in sheetlets (each one with nine "normal" stamps and one with a silver inscription): Mi.no. 126/127 - 2700 sheetlets, 128/1929 - 2600, 130/131 - 2800, 132/133 - 2800, 134/135 - 2700, 136 - 7000 sheetlets of four stamps each. Michel 265276,- €.	10,000 €	unsold
43	31171	same as 26567	9,000 €	unsold
42	26568	2000, Bethlehem 2000 - Jesus Christ, 250 copies of the booklet mint never hinged (shrink-wrapped packs of the printing company). Michel 4750,-	500 €	410 €
42	26569	2000, visit of Pope John Paul II, 2000 sets in 200 sheetlets of 10 stamps per issue, mint never hinged. Michel 22000,- €.	1,000 €	unsold
43	31172	same as 26569	900 €	unsold
42	26570	2000, visit of Pope John Paul II, 5000 sets in 500 sheetlets of 10 stamps per issue, mint never hinged, in the original packing of the printing company. Michel 55000,- €.	2,500 €	unsold
43	31173	same as 26570	2,200 €	unsold

1 Christoph Gärtner Auctions: *40th Auction*, 5.-6.2018, 11.-12.06.2018.

2 Christoph Gärtner Auctions: *42nd Auction*, 9.-10.10.2018, 15.-19.10.2018:

3 Christoph Gärtner Auctions: *43rd Auction*, 7.-8.02.2019, 18.-22.02.2019: Here the unsold lots of auction 42 were re-offered, plus two new lots.

4 Meaning 360 copies of sheet-of-ten (3,600 stamps) of MiNr. 126.

Auction	Lot	Auctioneer's Description	Start	Result
43	31167	1994/2001, huge investment lot of stamps, souvenir sheets and booklets, often still in original packages of the printer's house. Mostly complete sets in sheetlets, in various quantities from 100 sets up to at least 30.000 (f.e. block no. 8, only estimated, probably even higher amount). Michel cat.value adds up to at least 573.650,- €. Detailed inventory enclosed and available in our online catalogue. Additionally hundreds of blanco covers with motives of the Christmas and Easter issues 1999/2001 (for F.D.C.).	30,000 €	unsold
43	31169	1994/2001, substantial estate in four boxes offering plenty of material (mostly mint never hinged, some with first day cancellations) from the first issues 1994 till the year 2001 from a few sets up to more than 500 sets, often in sheetlets, f.e. "medical pants" [sic!] Mi.no. 86/89 and "birds of prey" no. 91/95. Also many souvenir sheet, f.e. at least 400 copies of Mi. bl. no. 11. Ideal lot for retailing with a huge catalogue value.	1,500 €	1,350 €

These are all straightforward offers and their contents are sufficiently described, except for the first one and the last two. However, with lots 19740A and 31167 the auction house kindly provided detailed lists of contents,⁵ which are set out, together with the stamps offered in the others lots, in the table starting on p. 114.

One can regard the first two lots in auction 40 as a test of the market, before bringing on the big lots in auctions 42 and 43.

The Origin of Stocks

To explain where these large stocks of stamps come from one has to go into the arrangements for the printing and distribution of PNA stamps as they were set up in 1994.

Facilitated by the PLO's representative in Germany, Abdallah al-Frangi and influential German politician and renowned philatelist Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski (commemorated on stamps in 1997: *Zobbel* 75–76, see *fig. 1* to the right),⁶ a contract was concluded with philatelic agency *Georg Roll Nachf. GmbH* (Elsfleth) to design and print stamps for the newly set-up Palestinian National Authority.

Originally founded in 1956 by Georg Roll, the philatelic agency became Germany's largest international stamp wholesaler and distributor, also acting as agency for up to 50 countries. In 1971 it was led by Jürgen Schneider, trading as *Georg Roll Nachf. GmbH*.⁷ In 1998 the state-owned *Bundesdruckerei GmbH* (Berlin) became the controlling shareholder in *Georg Roll Briefmarken GmbH*. In a management buy-out, Jürgen Schneider and his son Tomke Schneider gained control of the company in 2001.



The changing business and unfavourable terms of credit as well as increasing demands for advance payments lead to liquidity problems, there were management issues and too high staffing levels (28

5 Cf. <https://p1.auktionen-gaertner.de/FILE/GPKATAUK/4A/BA/4ABA7A/s663142-6.jpg> (accessed 28.09.2018) and <https://www.auktionen-gaertner.de/?FTSearchHTML|Name=DetailsA&Cat=GP&UID=15CD158EB882D901C1258390004EE120&Phase=AUCTION&Lang=DE&DetailIDB=PHILNET/GAERTNER/GPKATAUK&CID=1> (accessed 3.03.2019).

6 Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski (1922–2005), social-democrat politician, member of the Bundestag (1957–1990), secretary of state in the Foreign Office and the Chancellery in the 1970s and 1980s.

7 “Nachf.” stands for “Nachfolger”, i.e. successor.

staff were made redundant during 2009). Subsequently, on 1st December 2009 the company went into liquidation and was wound-up.⁸

The remaining business contacts and client base was taken over by *Philagentur GmbH* (Oberusel),⁹ although other reports speak of a German subsidiary of a Danish investor buying the stocks (but this could well have been *Philagentur*.¹⁰ Tomke Schneider, the last director and liquidator, was also director of Swiss company *Philart S.A.* (Oberägeri, Switzerland).¹¹ *Philart* operated a branch in Elsfleth until going itself into liquidation in 2011.¹²



Fig. 2: The first block (Zobbel Bl. 1) is printed at the Bundesdruckerei Berlin, 1994.¹³



Fig. 3: Press conference, 1994: (?), Hans Zerbel, Abdallah al-Frangi, Dr. A. Ashhab (Palestinian Minister of Post & Telecom), (?), Jürgen Schneider.¹⁴

The last stamp issue to be printed by *Bundesdruckerei GmbH* was Block 25 of 2005.¹⁵ Several issues on the Bethlehem 2000 (issued during 1999 to 2001) were printed by Cartor in France. Palestine Post did not issue any stamps during 2006, 2007 and 2009. The Darwish series of 2008 was printed by *Imprimerie de la Poste Tunisienne* (Tunis) as a one-off. The stamps issued by the Gaza authorities are printed locally. Since 2010, Palestine Post regularly uses *Oriental Security Printing Solutions* (Bahrain) to print its stamps.¹⁶

One can make guesstimates about the print-runs of the 1994–2004 stamps, but one thing is very clear: all stamps issued under direct control of Palestine Post, i.e. since 2005, have substantially lower print-runs: 5,000 (Gaza) and 10,000–20,000 (West Bank) stamps and 2,000 blocks are typical. So market prices for the early stock will certainly get affected by the bulk sale, the value of later editions will not be damaged at all.

8 Cf. the publication in the official commercial register, Handelsregister, 11.12.2009, online: https://peoplecheck.de/handelsregister/NI-HRB_100236-109739 (accessed 2.03.2019),

9 Cf. What happened to one of the biggest dealers in Germany? In: World Stamp News, 7.06.2010, online: <http://www.worldstampnews.com/2010/06/what-happened-to-one-of-the-biggest-dealers-in-germany/> (accessed in 2014, no longer online).

10 Bokelmann, Hans-Carl: *Nur noch acht von 29 Stellen sind übrig*. In: Nordwest Zeitung, NWZ Online, 12.12.2009, online: https://www.nwzonline.de/wesermarsch/wirtschaft/nur-noch-acht-von-29-stellen-sind-uebrig_a_1_0_3206732105.html (accessed 2.03.2019).

11 Jürgen Schneider was a director of Philart S.A. until 2005.

12 Cf. entry in Moneyhouse, online: <https://www.moneyhouse.ch/en/company/philart-sa-in-liquidation-19744050261/messages?toggleMessage=6622084> (accessed 2.03.2019),

13 Source: WM-Bildarchiv (Wolfgang Maaßen), BA000882.jpg, Foto: Bundesdruckerei Berlin, 7.10.1994.

14 Source: WM-Bildarchiv (Wolfgang Maaßen), BA000886.jpg, Foto: Wilhelm van Loo, 1994.

15 The other two stamp issues of 2005 were already printed in 2004 but got delayed. Only Block 25 states “2005”.

16 Website: <http://orientalpress.com/our-companies/oriental-security-printing-solutions/>.

The agency contract with *Georg Roll* expired after 10 years and was not renewed and therefore printing at the *Bundesdruckerei* also stopped. Sources inside Palestine Post stated the high costs of having the stamps printed in Germany as a major reason.

Roll's stocks apparently transferred to *Philagentur* in 2011 and were finally placed on sale in one of the world's largest philatelic auction houses, *Christoph Gärtner* (Bietigheim-Bissingen) in 2018.

Some Observations

One notices that some issues are not part of the sale. Some series are available in small numbers, but others can be had in healthy or even enormous numbers:

- Stamps 1–5 (1994 flag set): very low numbers, but the overprinted set (16–20) is offered in healthy numbers. The 1995 overprinted monuments set (21–28) is not offered, whereas the un-overprinted original series (6–13) is available in abundance.
- Stamps 30 and 31 (part of the Mandate stamps set) has 3,000 copies on sale, but oddly over 25,000 copies of stamp 32 are available.
- Stamps 42–46 (Arafat definitives) are listed with 10,000 copies; one would have assumed the 1,000 Fils top value to be much scarcer than the low values, but that is not the case.
- The stamp exhibitions set (47–50) was printed se-tenant in two blocks-of-four separated by a pair of gutters, and also in regular sheets-of-ten. The five variations are available in quite different numbers.
- The Olympic Games set (52–56, Block 5) has 50,000 to 95,000 copies on offer, the highest numbers for individual stamps. One assumes that higher numbers were printed to cover the large number of thematic collectors.
- Stamps 67–71 (1997 birds set) are available in particularly high number: 90,000, whereas the next set with historic views of Gaza and Hebron (72–73) is listed with 13,000 only. The sets 82–85 (mosaics), 86–89 (plants), 91–95 (birds of prey) and 102–104 (airport) are also only available in low numbers:
- The Bethlehem 2000 set for Christmas 1999 (126–135, printed by Cartor) is a special case: The *regular* sheets contain 10 identical stamps; the *special* sheets contain 9 copies of the regular stamps (126, 128, 130, 132, 134) and one copy with inscriptions and border line in silver (127, 129, 131, 133, 135).¹⁷ The silver stamp is always in the top right hand corner of the sheet. Stamp 136 was printed in a sheetlet containing 4 stamps (2×2). The numbers of regular sheets seem about double the special sheets; only a few silver stamps (127, 129) separated from the sheets are on offer at all. The packages on sale at the time contained five horizontal pairs of one regular and one silver stamp. The FDCs were applied with vertical pairs. The sheetlet of 136 is listed with 7,000 copies (28,000 stamps). This is in line with my research that concluded that 40,000 such sheetlets were printed.¹⁸
- The Christmas 2000 set (nos. 167–172), and the Easter set 2001 (nos. 173–176 and Block 18), all printed by Cartor, are not on sale, but Block 17 is, though just 1,000 copies.
- Stamps 178–181 (International Organisations set), Block 19, and the Fairytales set (186 – 189) are the last issues on sale, leaving the issues printed by *Bundesdruckerei* and marketed by *Georg Roll* in 2001–2005 missing.
- The quantities of blocks varies widely: from 2,000 (Block 19) to 189,000 (Block 8, Hong Kong), and the first stamp booklet is only available in 2,650 copies.

¹⁷ Joseph Wallach reports that only the *regular* sheets went on sale in post offices in Palestine.

¹⁸ Zywiets, Tobias: *The 1999 Christmas Block of the Palestinian National Authority*. In: MEPB, no. 2, 2016, pp. 29–34 and MEPB, no. 3, 2016, p. 24.

The Contents of Lots 19740A, 26566–26570, and 31167¹⁹

Year	Zobbel	MiNr	Printer	Value ²⁰	Blocks Sheets	Stamps Units	Total Value
1994	1	1	BDB	0.40 €	200	2,000	800 €
	2	2	BDB	0.50 €	300	3,000	3,000 €
	3	3	BDB	1.00 €	200	2,000	2,000 €
	4	4	BDB	1.30 €	200	2,000	2,600 €
	5	5	BDB	1.80 €	200	2,000	3,600 €
	6	6	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	7	7	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	8	8	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	9	9	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	10	10	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	11	11	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	12	12	BDB	0.30 €	2,300	23,000	6,900 €
	13	13	BDB	4.00 €	2,400	24,000	96,000 €
	Bl. 1 (14)	Bl. 1 (14)	BDB	4.00 €	60,900	70,900	283,600 €
1995	Bl. 2 (15)	Bl. 2 (15)	BDB	4.00 €	62,900	62,900	251,600 €
	16	16 I	BDB	0.40 €	1,700	17,000	27,200 €
	17	17 I	BDB	0.50 €	1,850	18,500	9,250 €
	18	18 I	BDB	1.00 €	1,800	18,390	18,390 €
	19	19 I	BDB	1.30 €	1,800	18,000	23,400 €
	20	20 I	BDB	1.80 €	1,850	18,500	33,300 €
	21–28	21 I–28 I	BDB	6.10 €	0	0	0 €
	Bl. 3 (29)	Bl. 3 (29)	BDB	4.00 €	35,000	35,000	140,000 €
	30	30	BDB	0.60 €	300	3,000	1,800 €
	31	31	BDB	1.40 €	300	3,000	4,200 €
	32	32	BDB	1.80 €	2,550	25,500	45,900 €
	33–36	33–36	BDB	8.00 €	1,050	10,500	84,000 €
	37	37	BDB	0.30 €	700	7,000	2,100 €
	38	38	BDB	0.30 €	700	7,000	2,100 €
	39	39	BDB	0.30 €	650	6,500	1,950 €
	40	40	BDB	0.60 €	500	5,000	3,000 €
	41	41	BDB	5.50 €	670	6,700	36,850 €
1996	42–46	42–46	BDB	5.50 €	1,000	10,000	55,000 €
	47	47	BDB	0.30 €	400	4,000	1,200 €
	48	48	BDB	0.30 €	800	8,000	24,000 €
	49	49	BDB	0.50 €	900	9,000	45,000 €
	50	50	BDB	5.00 €	400	4,000	20,000 €
	47–50 (ZdKb)	47–50 (Zd)	BDB	13.00 €	2,000	2,000	26,000 €
	Bl. 4 (51)	Bl. 4 (51)	BDB	6.00 €	38,500	38,500	231,000 €
	52	52	BDB	0.30 €	5,000	50,000	15,000 €
	53	53	BDB	0.30 €	6,500	65,000	19,500 €
	54	54	BDB	0.30 €	5,000	50,000	15,000 €
	55	55	BDB	0.70 €	9,500	95,000	66,500 €
	56	56	BDB	5.20 €	6,500	65,000	338,000 €
	Bl. 5 (52, 54, 55)	Bl. 5 (52, 54, 55)	BDB	4.00 €	65,000	65,000	260,000 €

19 The description of lots 23803 and 31169 is too vague to be included here.

20 Michel catalogue *Nordarabien und Iran*, 2017., pp. 592–600.

Year	Zobbel	MiNr	Printer	Value	Blocks Sheets	Stamps Units	Total Value
1997	57–61	57–61	BDB	5.50 €	300	3,000	16,500 €
	Bl. 6 (62)	Bl. 6 (62)	BDB	5.00 €	5,000	5,000	25,000 €
	Bl. 7 (63–66)	Bl. 7 (63–66)	BDB	8.00 €	2,400	2,400	19,200 €
	67–71	67–71	BDB	6.00 €	9,000	90,000	540,000 €
	72–73	72–73	BDB	4.00 €	1,300	13,000	52,000 €
	Bl. 8 (74)	Bl. 8 (74)	BDB	1.70 €	189,000	189,000	321,300 €
	75–76 Kb	75–76 (Kb)	BDB	8.00 €	7,000	7,000	56,000 €
	77–78 Kb	77–78 (Kb)	BDB	11.00 €	6,500	6,500	71,500 €
	78–80 ZdKb	79–80 (Kb)	BDB	10.00 €	18,900	18,900	189,000 €
	Bl. 9 (81)	Bl. 9 (81)	BDB	2.20 €	10,500	10,500	23,100 €
1998	82–85	82–85	BDB	4.00 €	1,800	18,000	72,000 €
	86–89	86–89	BDB	5.20 €	900	9,000	46,800 €
	Bl. 10 (90)	Bl. 10 (90)	BDB	3.00 €	10,000	10,000	30,000 €
	91–95	91–95	BDB	7.00 €	700	7,000	49,000 €
	Bl. 11 (96–99)	Bl. 11 (96–99)	BDB	4.80 €	18,500	18,500	88,800 €
	Bl. 12 (100)	Bl. 12 (100)	BDB	3.70 €	10,500	10,500	38,850 €
1999	Bl. 13 (101)	Bl. 13 (101)	BDB	3.00 €	27,300	27,300	81,900 €
	102–104	102–104	BDB	3.50 €	500	5,000	17,500 €
	105–110 Zd ²¹	105–110 (Zd)	BDB	6.00 €	900	900	5,400 €
	105–110 ZdKb	105–110 (ZdKb)	BDB	8.50 €	5,000	5,000	42,500 €
	111–112 Kb	111–112 Kb	BDB	16.00 €	1,000	1,000	16,000 €
	113–117 Kb	113–117 Kb	BDB	13.00 €	2,700	2,700	35,100 €
	118–125	118–125	Cartor	7.00 €	400	10,000	70,000 €
	126	126	Cartor	0.30 €	1,170	11,700	3,500 €
	127	127	Cartor	0.90 €	--	100	900 €
	126/127 ZdKb	126/127 (ZdKb)	Cartor	2.60 €	2,700	27,000	70,200 €
	128	128	Cartor	0.40 €	1,240	12,400	4,960 €
	129	129	Cartor	1.20 €	0	100	1,200 €
	128/129 ZdKb	128/129 (ZdKb)	Cartor	2.60 €	2,600	26,000	67,600 €
	130	130	Cartor	0.50 €	1,080	10,800	5,400 €
	130/131 ZdKb	130/131 (ZdKb)	Cartor	2.60 €	2,800	28,000	72,800 €
	132	132	Cartor	0.60 €	1,000	10,000	6,000 €
	132/133 ZdKb	132/133 (ZdKb)	Cartor	2.60 €	2,800	28,000	72,800 €
	134	134	Cartor	0.80 €	1,000	10,000	8,000 €
	134/135 ZdKb	134/135 (ZdKb)	Cartor	2.60 €	2,700	27,000	70,200 €
	136 Kb	136 (Kb)	Cartor	7.00 €	7,000	28,000	196,000 €
	Bl. 14 (137)	Bl. 14 (137)	BDB	3.00 €	20,000	20,000	60,000 €
0	138–142	138–142	Cartor	5.50 €	100	1,000	5,500 €
	Bl. 15 (143)	Bl. 15 (143)	BDB	6.00 €	2,900	2,900	17,400 €
	144–147	144–147	BDB	3.60 €	500	5,000	18,000 €
	148–152	148–152	BDB	11.00 €	800	8,000	88,000 €
	MH 1 (153–155)	– (153–155)	Cartor	19.00 €	2,650	2,650	50,350 €

21 Blocks-of-six.

Year	Zobbel	MiNr	Printer	Value	Blocks Sheets	Stamps Units	Total Value
0	Bl. 17 (155)	Bl. 17 (155)	Cartor	7.00 €	1,000	1,000	7,000 €
	156–157	156–157	BDB	2.50 €	1,000	10,000	25,000 €
	158–165 ZdKd	158–165 (ZdKb)	BDB	16.00 €	8,000	8,000	128,000 €
	Bl. 16 (166)	Bl. 16 (166)	BDB	3.30 €	3,000	3,000	9,900 €
	167–172	167–172	Cartor	8.00 €	0	0	0 €
	173–176	173–176	Cartor	4.00 €	0	0	0 €
	Bl. 18 (177)	Bl. 18 (177)	Cartor	7.00 €	0	0	0 €
	178–181	178–181	BDB	2.80 €	100	1,000	2,800 €
	Bl. 19 (182–185)	Bl. 19 (182–185)	BDB	8.00 €	2,000	2,000	16,000 €
	186–189	186–189	BDB	6.50 €	100	1,000	6,500 €
Total:							5,162,600 €



Fig. 4:

189,000
unsold
copies of
Block 8
“Hong Kong
Returns to
China 1997”
from the
stocks of
former
agency
Georg Roll
were sold on
auction.

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International Philatelic Literature Exhibition ITALIA 2018

by Tobias Zywiets

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On the occasion of the 131st VERONAFIL exhibition, the Federazione fra le Società Filateliche Italiane (FSFI, Federation of Italian Philatelic Societies) organised ITALIA 2018 as an international philatelic competitive exhibition, comprising of three distinct sections:

- *Esposizione Nazionale Italia 2018* (National Exhibition): thematic philately, traditional philately, postal history, postal stationery, and maximaphily
- *Esposizione di Letteratura Filatelica Italia 2018* (Philatelic Literature Exhibition): philatelic literature, both in printed and digital form
- *Esposizione Italia 2018 La Grande Guerra* (The Great War): postal history, traditional and thematic philately, stationery, and maximaphily dedicated to the Great War

The exhibitions were organised with some new, even innovative, approaches: registration, payment of fees, and all preliminary steps were performed solely online; jurors worked online for several months preceding the actual exhibition date preparing their assessments; and new competitive classes were introduced. Piero Macrelli, president of FSFI, acted as president of the organising committee, under patronage of Federation of European Philatelic Associations (FEPA), Association Internationale de Journalistes Philatéliques (AIJP), Académie Européenne de Philatélie (AEP), and Unione Stampa Filatelica Italiana (USFI).

The literature exhibition was originally scheduled for Milan in March 2018 during MILANOFIL 2018, but was moved to VERONAFIL 2018 in Verona, 23rd–25th November 2018.



The jury for the Philatelic Literature competition consisted of acclaimed philatelic experts:

Giancarlo Morolli, Italy (president) ¹	Wolfgang Maaßen, Germany (juror)
José Ramón Moreno, Spain (FEPA consultant)	Ari Muhonen, Finland (juror)
Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, Italy	Anthony Virvilis, Greece (juror)
(vice-president FSFI, juror)	Peter Suhadolc, Slovenia (secretary)
Christopher Harman, Great Britain (juror)	Eliseo Ruben Otero, Argentina (senior consultant)
Gerald Heschl, Austria (juror)	

Literature exhibits could compete in seven classes:

- Books, specialised catalogues, special studies and other publications of primarily investigative research nature (106 entries)
- Books and other publications of promotional and documentation nature (60 entries)
- General catalogues (25 entries)
- Periodicals (48 entries)
- Websites (34 entries)
- Application and entertainment software (2 entries)
- Other digital works (6 entries)

¹ Lorenzo Carra, Italy, served as assistant to the jury.

Middle East Exhibits and Awards at ITALIA 2018

Class	Exhibitor	Title	Description	Award ²
Research Books	Philippe Lejeune	Les timbres Semeuse de Cilicie 2016, 144 p., 45.00 €	Description of the plates used to print the <i>Semeuse</i> (sower) stamps of Cilicia. For each sheet the varieties are considered. There is also an additional study on the white type.	85 G
Research Books	Hatim Al Attar	Sultanate of Oman : postal system 1966–2016 2016, 192 p., 30.00 € <i>Due for review in MEPB.</i>	This book is published at the occasion of the celebrations the Golden Jubilee of Oman supervision the postal services in the Sultanate on 30 April 1966. The book aims to document all the postal markings used between 1966 and 2016, including information on the system used, the post offices	76 V
Research Books	Germain Mentgen	Transit camps for Italian prisoners of war & civilian internees in Somaliland Protectorate 1941–1946 2017, 32 p., free	The transit camps for Italian prisoners in Somaliland Protectorate and the postal history of them. <i>Special issue of The Dhow, the journal of The Aden & Somaliland Study Group.</i>	77 V
Research Books	Raphael Livnat	Jérusalem et la poste française en Terre Sainte 1843–1914 1st ed. 2015, 398 p., 80.00 € <i>Reviewed in MEPB 1.</i>	The study is based on consular and diplomatic archives. It tells the history and the activity of the French postal service in Jerusalem, some news being published for the first time. The study presents the postmarks, postage rates, the French and foreign shipping lines that had stopovers in Jaffa.	90 LG
Research Books	Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, & Piero Macrelli	L'Italia in Africa orientale: storia, posta, filatelia Vol. I 2016, 592 p., 60.00 € <i>Reviewed in MEPB 1.</i>	An outline of the history followed by a full listing of the post offices and their postmarks. Eritrea; the 1895–96 campaign; Somalia; Jubaland; Ethiopia, and the other Somali territories. Chronological data for each office, reproduction of all known postmarks, a selection of letters.	– HC
Research Books	Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, & Piero Macrelli	L'Italia in Africa orientale. Storia, posta, filatelia. Vol. II 2016, 592 p., 60.00 €	An outline of the history followed by a full listing of the post offices and their postmarks. The conquest of Ethiopia; the Empire; the second World War in the Empire; conclusions. Chronological data for each office, reproduction of all known postmarks, a selection of letters.	– HC
Research Books	Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, & Piero Macrelli	L'Italia in Africa orientale : storia, posta, filatelia. Catalogo dei bolli postali 2016, 184 p., free as part of Vol. II	A full listing of the post offices and their postmarks, with their values.	– HC
Research Books	Raphael Livnat	Jérusalem et la poste française en Terre Sainte 1843–1914 2nd ed. 2018, 298 p., 49.00 €	The study is based on consular and diplomatic archives. It tells the history and the activity of the French postal service in Jerusalem, some news being published for the first time. The study presents the postmarks, postage rates, the French and foreign shipping lines that had stopovers in Jaffa.	90 LG
Research Books	Freddy Khalastchy	"Baghdad in British Occupation" : the story of the 1917 provisional stamps 2017, 320 p., £50.00 <i>Reviewed in MEPB 7.</i>	This book explains why and how the stamps were issued, and presents a full record of all known errors and covers as a reference for collectors. It is offered as a contribution to the philatelic history of Iraq, in the hope that readers will find it useful and informative.	92 LG
Research Books	Alessandro Arseni	Storia della navigazione a vapore e dei servizi postali sul Mediterraneo 1818–1850 Vol.1 2017, 576 p., 170.00 €	The conveyance of mail by steamships in the Mediterranean Sea between 1818 and 1850. The three volumes rely on 58.500 departure and arrival dates of all steamships and about 250 described covers. Lines are treated as the transits at Italian, French, Spanish and English ports.	90 LG

2 Cf. FIP evaluation grades: <http://www.f-i-p.ch/wp-content/uploads/GREV-English.pdf> (accessed 1.06.2018).

Research Books	Genady Berman	Postal Labels & Forms of Israel 2017, 75 p., 40.00 € <i>Due for review in MEPB.</i>	Postal forms & labels are integral part of every postal history collection and they help us to understand better the routes, tariffs and other important information about the specific item of postal history.	90 LV
Research Books	Turhan Turgut	Osmanlı İmparatorluğu posta tarihi : tarifeler ve posta yollari (1840–1922) = Postal history of the Ottoman Empire : rates and routes (1840–1922) 2018, 867 p., 30,00 € <i>Due for review in MEPB.</i>	This is written in both Turkish and English. Turkish Philately has been lacking a fully comprehensive body of information relating to postal tariffs during the ottoman era. With the help of 530 illustrations and 8 maps this study attempts to fill this gap.	95 LG
Books (documentary or promotional)	Franco Rigo	Venezia e il Levante : Palazzo del Ballo a Costantinopoli ; la posta XIV-XVIII secolo 2017, 272 p., 20.00€ <i>Reviewed in MEPB 9.</i>	Since the beginning of the 16th century, during the summer months, the postal service was carried out by the galleys, grouped in "mudas". The itinerary of the couriers going overland was different. They used to arrive at a port on the Adriatic sea (initially it was Ragusa) after travelling across the Balkans.	85 G
Periodicals	Tobias Zywiets	The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin 3 issues p.a., free (PDF)	Digital journal, published as free PDF download, issued three times per year. The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin is a platform to publish research, reports, comments and enquiries on all aspects of Philately as well as related collecting areas concerned with countries of the wider Middle East.	85 G
Periodicals	Aden and Somaliland Study Group	The Dhow <i>Due for review in MEPB.</i>	The journal of a study group for collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands (and their successors and antecedents). Includes philately and postal history, interesting items, new finds, and research articles by members.	81 LV
Periodicals	Anna Pontecorvo Potenza	Terrasanta <i>Due for review in MEPB.</i>	A topical philatelic periodical dealing mainly with religions and the history of the Near East.	76 V
Websites	Rainer Fuchs	Overland Mail Baghdad Haifa Pages	The website shows and explains the postal route through the Syro-Iraqi Desert from 1923–1948 under special consideration of the postal routes and postal surcharges of the Iraqi Post, numerous Middle Eastern, European and American postal administrations for mail via this Route. Furthermore, the use of various route instruction and forwarding markings are explained in full detail. For a good measure, also historical facts and background information like company pamphlets and other miscellaneous items are shown. http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail/	85 G



ITALIA 2018
Exhibition of Philatelic Literature
Verona, Italy, 23-25 November
2018
Federation of Italian Philatelic Societies

[Home Page Italia 2018](#)






Sources and Literature

- Exhibition website: www.italia2018.eu and http://expo.fsfi.it/italia2018/IT2018_index.php (accessed 25.11.2018).
- List of Exhibits: http://expo.fsfi.it/italia2018/en_exhibits.php (accessed 25.11.2018).
- Lists of Awards: http://expo.fsfi.it/italia2018/it_result.php and <http://expo.fsfi.it/italia2018/documentazione/Resultsbyclass.pdf> (accessed 14.12.2018).



Italia 2018 National Exhibition of Philatelic Literature with international participation

under the patronage of the Federation of the European Philatelic Associations, the European Academy of Philately, the Association Internationale des Journalistes Philatéliques and the Unione stampa filatelica italiana, and with the scientific advice of the Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi" in Prato

Certificate of Award

We hereby certify that

Rainer Fuchs

has participated in the **Italia 2018** Exhibition and has been awarded this diploma representing a

Gold medal

for the Exhibit

Overland Mail Baghdad Haifa Pages

Verona, 23 November 2018

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi
General Commissioner

Giancarlo Morolli
President of the Jury

Piero Macrelli
President of the Organizing Committee



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Certificate of Award

We hereby certify that

Tobias Zywietz

has participated in the **Italia 2018** Exhibition and has been awarded this diploma representing a

Gold medal

for the Exhibit

The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

Verona, 23 November 2018

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi
General Commissioner

Giancarlo Morolli
President of the Jury

Piero Macrelli
President of the Organizing Committee

Recent Philatelic Journals

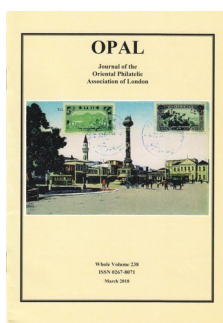
by Tobias Zywietz

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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 238 – March 2018

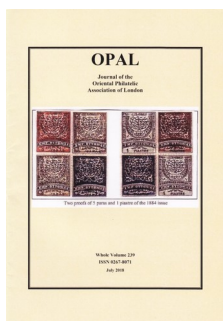
Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



- O. Graf researched the overprints of Ottoman stamps in Albania and Northern Epirus 1912–1914 (2–13).
- F. Khalastchy catalogues Indian Expeditionary Force (I.E.F. ‘D’) stamps used in Mesopotamia in 1919 (11–18).
- F. Khalastchy charts the “IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION” issues, including the “ON STATE SERVICE” officials, and looks at the manuscript surcharges applied by the district commissioner of Erbil, William Rupert Hay (19–27). The editor shows scans from the Bath Philatelic Forgery Collection: Dedeagatch October 1913 (28–29).
- The article “To Medina by Steam Train” by F. Bruining and M. Lovegrove is reprinted from the Dutch magazine *Filatelie* (April 2017, pp. 210–213) in translation. It gives an overview of the Hedjaz Railway line, the associated Ottoman tax stamps, and revenue stamps issued by various entities after 1918, as well as station and T.P.O. postmarks (30–46).
- The official announcement dated 18.08.1918 about the issue of the “BAGHDAD IN OCCUPATION” stamps is shown by the editor (47–48).
- The editor, Bob Bradford, announces that the scanning of the OPAL clippings archive and of all OPAL Journals has been completed (48).*

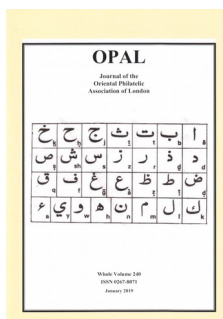
OPAL Journal 239 – July 2018

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



- B. Tatham presents the stamps and post cards of Eastern Roumelia and of South Bulgaria (a, 2–23), augmented by the editor showing a 5pa Eastern Roumelia stamp with traces of the text of the 20 pa stamp in reverse (24).
- R. Rose responds to the Dedeagatch piece in OPAL 238 by bringing an article of A. Birken in *Türkei-Spiegel*¹ to the attention of readers (25).
- R. Fuchs asks where all the other Overland Mail collectors are hiding (26).
- A. Hayworth reports on the formation of a British Levant Study Group within the [Great Britain Overprint Society](#) (27).
- I. Stantzopoulos shows blocks of Turkey’s 1945 Airmail set with bogus overprint “Hava Kurumu / Jardin Aliti / +10 K / 1944-1945” (27–31, d).
- B. Bradford makes sense of the cataloguing of the 1931/44 and 1950/55 Atatürk definitives (32–41).
- B. Bradford shows a diagram on the genesis of the P.T.T/Bull’s Head/Käfer overprint (41).
- Obituaries: Keith Tranmer (1928–2017); Dr. César T. (Cesai Taufiq) Wahby (2017); Mark Perkins (2017).*

¹ Referring to articles *Türkisch-Westthrazien – ein Fantasia-Land?* in *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 65, 2003, pp. 4–16, and *Westthrakien – zum zweiten...* in *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 90, 2009, pp. 14–25.

OPAL Journal 240 – January 2019*Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –*

O. Graf discovers a forgery on cover of the rare Baba Boghazi cancel of the 1897/98 Turkish occupation of Thessaly (2–4, [d]).

The editor presents a document detailing a British agreement with France on retreating forces from Syria and Cilicia by 1.11.1919 (5–7).

J.-B. Parenti researched the history of “Oméga : Association Internationale d’Échanges, d’Achat & de Vente” founded in 1919 in Constantinople and its journal “Le Messenger d’Orient” (8–11).

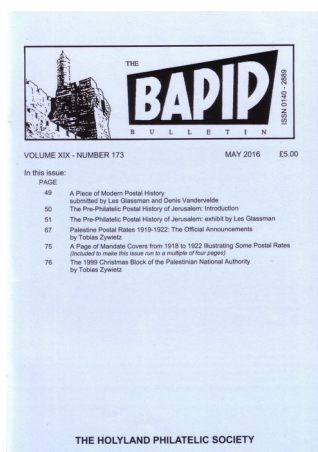
G. F. Paiste looks at the Féké Provisionals of 1920. [Reprint from *OPAL Supplement 2*] (12–14).

A. Tanrikut reports an account given in 1961 by a former local director of Tartar post services, Mehmet Baytaş bey. [Reprint from *OPAL-Tughra Times joint issue 2*] (15–21).

K. Giray shows postmarks and covers from Sofar (Sawfar, صوفر), a Druze village in Aley District, Lebanon (22–23).

T. Stanford shows a private registration marking (“R” in oval) used on a 1905 British Levant cover at Beirut. [Reprint from *The Overprinter*, 2/2018] (24).

B. Bradford provides a timeline of events relevant to Cilicia and O.E.T.A. North from 30.10.1919 to 10.08.1920 (26–34) followed by a series of post cards and covers from Cilicia in early 1919 (35–48).

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).

Although Mr. A. Andruisier, Vice-President of the Holyland Philatelic Society, came forward as editor in 2017, as of December 2018, the society is again looking for a new editor.

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).

Portrayal of 94 year old Hubert Gerzabek (3). Minutes and pictures from the 2017 AGM (36–42).

Türkei-Spiegel 124 – 2/2018*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

N. Tokoğlu classifies trial prints of Turkey, especially of the London and Vienna prints of 1914–1920 (3–8).

W. Pijnenburg sets out his critique about specimen overprints missing from the specialised catalogue *Türk Pulları Spesyalize Kataloğu* (9–20).

A. Birken questions the differing dates of issue stated in catalogues for some wartime stamps series (MiNr. 477–484) (21).

A 1913 report on ethnicities in the Balkans is reprinted: “Die Bevölkerung auf dem Balkan um 1912” (from journal *Welt des Islams*) (22–27).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of İzmir (Smyrna) (28–40).

N. Tokoğlu presents a newly discovery postmark “POSTA BEY’İYE ŞUBESİ 43 İSTANBUL” from İstanbul-Ortaköy (41).

A. Birken reports an offer on Ebay of another Adjémian postage due cover, which he regards as philatelic fabrication (42).

A. Birken is looking for scans of stamps for the next instalments of his update of Passer (43).

In *Antworten, Reaktionen...* [answers & reactions] W. Filbert presents his copy of MiNr. 350IC and G. Stobbe does likewise with MiNr. A335/A350/A367 (44).

Announcement of Dr. Birken’s fifth tome on Ottoman stamps: “Die Kleinen Tughras” (small tughras) (49).

Türkei-Spiegel 125 – 3/2018*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

P. Rohrbach’s 1917 essay on the economic capacity of the Ottoman Empire is reprinted (5–9).

A. Birken tells the story of the *Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane*, its revenue streams and stamps (10–16).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Erzurum (17–22).

O. Graf reports on the rarely use obligatory tax stamps in aid of the Turkish Air Force (23–31).

A. Birken dwells on the Turkish names of provinces, here: Cebel-i Lübnan sancağı (32–34).

N. Tokoğlu shows his award gained at the 2018 World Stamp Championships (39).

In *Antworten, Reaktionen...* [answers & reactions] R. Stuchell reports that the photo shown in TS 124 (p. 39) actually is the Austrian post office in Jerusalem, not Smyrna; J. Warnecke points out several errors in Birken’s 6th instalment of his update on Passer (40–41).

A. Birken searches for scans of MiNr. 374I (41).

Announcement of Dr. Birken’s sixth and seventh tome on Ottoman stamps:

“Sultansreise und Postamtsserien” (Sultan’s travels and post office series) and “Ansichten von Konstantinopel” (views of Constantinople) (45).

The board gives a brief overview on GDPR (3–4) and invites members to the 2018 AGM held on 2 to 3 November in Cologne. Guest are welcome! (35–38).

Türkei-Spiegel 126 – 4/2018*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

O. Graf looks at Turkish occupation of Thessalia of 1897/98 and shows a range of covers (3–13).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Hama (14–18).

F. Bruining and T. Zywiets present an abridged version of their study on the Bon Samaritain (Khan al-Hathrur) post office first published in MEPB 9 (19–29).

Reprint of miscellanea reported in 1912 by M. Hartmann in his society’s journal *Die Welt des Islams* (30–33).

A. Birken dwells on Turkish names of provinces, here: Kosova vilayeti (34–39).

In *Antworten, Reaktionen...* [answers & reactions] J. Heijs reports a new chapter issue on the postal war between Turkey and Crete (41).

Türkei-Spiegel 127 – 1/2019*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

H. Lampe, former ministerial official, reports on the history of German post offices in Turkey. [Reprint from *Deutsche Postgeschichte*, 1938, no. 1, pp. 175–182.] (3–23).

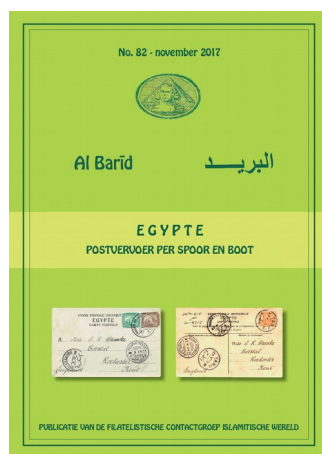
A. Birken comments on the date of issue of the 1894 *matbu'a* (printed matter) stamps, referencing M. Tükoğlu's piece in *The Levant* (vol. 9, no.2, pp. 82–83) (24).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Sofia (Sofya) (25–31).

B.-D. Buscke shows a Palestine Mandate "Greetings Telegram" envelope used in Jenin (West Bank) in 1952.

The release of Turhan Turgut's new book "Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Posta Tarihi" (ISBN 9786051718323) is mentioned.²

Reports from the 2018 AGM (37–40). Member R. Fuchs achieved an award at the 'Postgeschichte Live' exhibition in Sindelfingen (35–36).

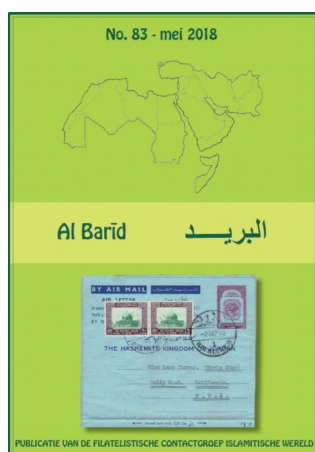
Al Barīd 82 البريد – November 2017*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch, A4, colour, –*

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.

Al Barīd 83 البريد – May 2018*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch, A4, colour, –*

A. Kaplanian features a Jordanian air letter sent from Bethlehem in 1956 to the Hollywood film star Lana Turner (2203–2205).

T. van der Veen shows a cover sent from Alexandria in 1908 to the Egyptian El Tor quarantine station on Sinai with arrival postmark "CAMPEMENT TOR" and explains the background to the station and its director Dr. Felix Gotschlich (2205–2208).

A. Koopmanr looks at maps on stamps showing and explaining examples from Afghanistan, Egypt, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan (2208–2211).

J. Strenght documents the history of the new resort town 'Heliopolis' (actually Ain Shams Oasis inbetween the historic Heliopolis and Cairo) and its post office and postmarks from 1909 (2211–2217).

W. Pijnenburg looks at the cataloguing policy in 2016's *Türk Pulları Spesyalize Kataloğu. Osmanlı imparatorluğu (1840-1922)* by Ağaoğulları & Papuçuoğlu in respect of U.P.U. Specimen perforations which the catalogue does not fully cover. He also looks at specimens distributed by the U.P.U. to its member countries and subsequent overprints (like ULTRAMAR or COLONIAS) by some states who further distributed such specimen stamps to their colonies. Reference is given to James Bendon's 1988 study *U.P.U. Specimen Stamps* (2217–2225).

² Publisher's website: <https://www.alfayayinlari.com/kitap.php?id=369009>.

R. Dauwe revisits the postmarks of Egyptian Nubia: El-Shallal, Khor Rahma, Korosko, Tumas, and Tochka. [*Refs. to Al-Barid 81*] (2226–2229).

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 and A. Stragier 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).

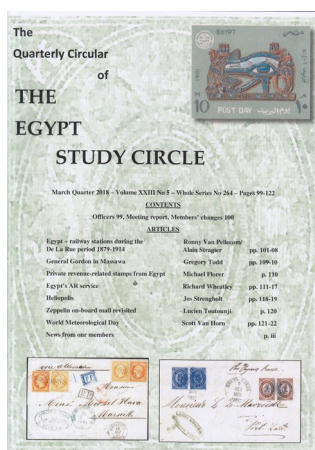
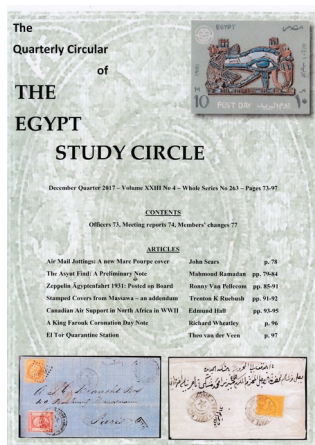
J. Strengholt delves into the postal history of Heliopolis (118–119).

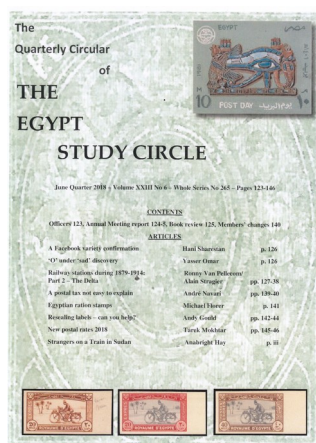
L. Toutounji shows two 1931 Zeppelin covers in response to R. van Pellecom’s article in QC 263 (120).

S. van Hoorn researched Egyptian stamps on the topics of *World Meteorological Day* and the *World Meteorological Organisation* (WMO) (121–122).

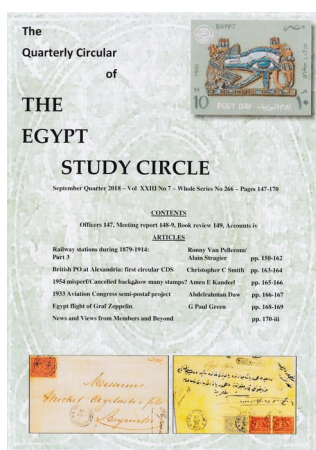
Short notices include P. Newroth showing a *Fuad 100m on £E1 FDC* addressed to poet Christopher Toutonghi; T. Cakebread reports that the Tony Chisholm Egyptian postcard collection, comprising some 20,000 cards in total, will be auctioned by Christoph Gärtner; S. van Hoorn seeks help on the routing of 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]).



The Quarterly Circular 265 (Vol. 23, No. 6) – June 2018*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

- J. Davis reviews Stanley Gibbons' Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue "East Africa with Egypt & Sudan" in its 4th edition of 2018 (125).³
- H. Sharestan shares his discovery of a stamp NP D3c (MiNr. 3b) with variety "blob on the value," and Y. Omar shows a variety of NP A8 (MiNr. 261?) (126).
- R. van Pellecom and A. Stragier continue their series on railway station postmarks 1879–1914 (127–138).
- A. Navari deciphers the postage due on a 1906 redirected cover: Cairo–London–Zurich (139–140).
- M. Florer portrays Egyptian ration stamps of the mid-20th century on petrol, diesel, and sugar (141).
- A. Gould reports on postal resealing labels for damaged covers (142–144).
- B.-D. Buscke shows a cover with a tête-bêche pair of the 3rd issue 5 pa (MiNr. 14II) in response to M. Ramadan's piece in QC 263 (144).
- T. Mokhtar reports on the new Egyptian postage rates from 1.01.2018 (145–146).
- The editor thanks P. Green for bringing to his attention that the March 2017, October 2017, and April 2018 editions of Gibbons Stamp Monthly vastly update Egypt's recent stamps issues (146).
- A. Hay shows and describes a 1952 cover from Khartoum to the Hollywood actor Farley Granger (iii).
- Reports on the 2018 AGM (124–125). Adverts: Todd & Carmichael show an 1879 Massawa cover (ii); Grosvenor auction with material from the Alan Jeyes collection (iv); J. Davis promotes his book "Egypt From The Postal Concession Until Suez 1932 to 1956 – Part II: Commonwealth and Other Allied Forces During World War II" (insert).*

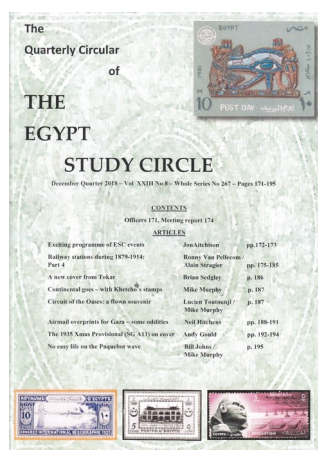
The Quarterly Circular 266 (Vol. 23, No. 7) – September 2018*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

- During the July 7th meeting, L. Kimpton presented his collection of Air Mail history, including an early cover: Baghdad 24.02.1919, via M.E.F.'s "Aerial Mail Baghdad Cairo" to Palestine and then forwarded by train and ship to Britain (148–149). J. Davis then reviews Kimpton's book *Airmails Across The Middle East 1918–1930* (149).
- R. van Pellecom and A. Stragier continue their series on railway station postmarks 1879–1914 with a third instalment (150–161). Due to errors a table from the 2nd part of the series (p. 130 of QC265) is reprinted and B. Sedgley updates some of the postmarks shown in part 1 (p. 103 of QC264) (162).
- C. C. Smith searches for the earliest date of use of the circular date-stamps of the British P.O. at Alexandria, showing a cover dated 22.02.1840 (163–164).
- A. E. Kandeel shows misperforated corner blocks of the 1945 Royal Visit stamp, suggesting a printing sheet with two panes of 50 stamps each (165–166).
- A. Daw, an Egyptian stamp dealer, unearthed a letter to the Egyptian authorities, suggesting a surcharge on occasion of the 1933 Aviation Congress (166–167).
- G. P. Green describes a Zeppelin cover with special cancel PORT SAID / GRAF ZEPPELIN of 16.04.1931 to Berlin, but discrepancies in franking, the missing arrival German mark, a Zeppelin cachet in red, and an Alexandria cancel on the reverse, lets him suspect this may be a forgery (168–169).
- In *Notes & Views* a cancel on a cover reported by B.-D. Buscke in QC265 is deemed a forgery; J. Chalhoub conforms a variety of the 20pa first issue (pos. 198); Information on the hotelier August Gorff (*German Hotel and Bayerische Bierhalle* in Ezbekieh) is sought; A. Stragier updates on a Heliopolis cancel shown in QC230; B. Sedgley asks for routing info about a picture post card (depicting a train at Wadi Halfa) with Alexandria and Одесса cancels (170–171).
- Accounts for 2017 (172).*

3 See publisher's offer at <https://www.stanleygibbons.com/east-africa-...-catalogues-r2984-18.html>.

The Quarterly Circular 267 (Vol. 23, No. 8) – December 2018

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



In the report of the 10.11.2018 meeting S. Sadek's the discovery of three new T.P.O. postmarks Cairo–Alexandria is described and illustrated (174).

R. van Pellecom and A. Stragier continue their series on railway station postmarks 1879–1914 with a fourth instalment (175–185).

B. Sedgely presents a new cover from Tokar (Tawkar, طوكر), a small town in the cotton-growing Barka Delta, south of Suwakin on the Red Sea coast (186).

L. Toutounji and M. Murphy show an artistic souvenir cover flown on the occasion of the 3rd International Aviation Meeting of 1937 (187).

N. Hitchens studies varieties of the 1947 Airmail set overprinted for Palestine, suspecting some of the overprints to be questionable or even forgeries (188–191).

A. Gould looks at the 1937 *British Force in Egypt* 'Xmas Provisionals' (1p military stamps overprinted "Xmas 1935 / 3 Milliemes") and analyses all known covers (192–194).

B. Johns and M. Murphy report on an 1890 document in which Khedivial Paquebot engineer J. Hague applies for 10 days' exceptional leave. The form was pre-stamped 3 Milliemes (195).

For QC 268 see elsewhere in this issue.

المقتني العربي The Arab Collector 1 – May 2016⁴

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 Trump; a Croatian stamp issue commemorating 100 years of Albert Einstein's theory of relativity (23).

**Please come forward with your articles,
comments, research, or images!
MEPB always needs interesting new material!**

⁴ The reviews of *The Arab Collector* are based on contributions by Baha Obeidat. Articles not concerned with Middle Eastern topics are also included.

المقتني العربي **The Arab Collector 2 – June 2016***The Arab Collector, Arabic, A4, colour, digital only, gratis*

The *Featured Picture* shows coins of Sultan Mohammed III of Morocco produced by Spain from gold bullion sent by the Sultan in 1787. They were never issued and only 10 are believed to have survived (4).

A. Mohammed looks at currency grading: its concept, terminology, and historical development (5–7).

M. Al-Kahtani reports from the 2016 Gulf Philatelic Exhibition (*21st GCC Stamp Exhibition*) in Jeddah (8–9).

M. Rizkallah portrays American coin deal Abe Kosoff (10–11).

O. Abdulaziz presents designs, stamps and FDCs of the *Arab Postal Union* joint issue on the inauguration of the Arab League Secretariat building in 1960. The artists involved were Ramzi Labib, Mohammed Badr Bahjat and Ando Clefes, and the stamp was issued in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Morocco, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Yemen (Kingdom), and Sudan (12–17).

M. Omar looks at the history of coins in the Maldives (18–19).

M. Ibrahim researched the history of the legendary *Maria-Theresien-Taler* (Maria Theresa Thaler), minted since 1741 and widely used in the Arab world and East Africa well into the 20th Century (20–23).

M. Rizkallah looks at the design *Camel Rider* drawn by Colonel E. A. Stanton, Governor of Khartoum, and used on Sudanese stamps and banknotes (24–25).

M. Rizkallah studies Egyptian lottery tickets through the years (26–28).

M. Ibrahim presents British military medals from the Egyptian campaigns of 1882–1889 (29–31).

M. Rizkallah portrays U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a philatelist (32).

M. Ibrahim reports on the *Ahli-Hijazi Bank* banknotes which were seized and destroyed by Egyptian customs in 1924 (33–37).

M. H. Atteyeh looks at the Omnibus as a means of transportation in Egypt in the 19th Century (38).

Short Notices: British Virgin Islands issue a silver dollar in the shape of Big Ben; 5 dollar New Zealand banknote ‘banknote of the year’; USPS *Eid* greetings stamp 2016 (39).

M. Bseiso studies Jordan's currency notes for 500 fils and 1/2 dinar notes, 1949–1997 [article in English, reprint from the IBNS Journal] (40–46).

المقتني العربي **The Arab Collector 3 – July 2016***The Arab Collector, Arabic, A4, colour, digital only, gratis*

The *Featured Picture* looks at the myth of a person's picture resembling in appearance an Egyptian farmer on the £.E. 1 note in the 1920s/30s, the so-called ‘Egyptian Farmer Pound’ (3).

M. Rizkallah researched international conferences and exhibits held in Egypt during the reign of King Fouad I (1922–1936) and produced a catalogue of special postmarks from 1925 (Int. Geographical Congress) to 1936 (15th Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition). Though some such events received stamps and medals, those of lesser importance were commemorated only with special cancellations used at temporary offices. [*The quality of the postmark images is sadly rather poor*] (4–12).

M. Ibrahim studied the Moroccan Rif banknotes, issued by the Berber rebels under Mohammed Abd al-Karim fighting the Spanish (and later also the French) occupiers in Northern Morocco during the *Rif War* of 1921–1927 (13).

M. Rizkallah continues his portrait of American coin deal Abe Kosoff, centring on the Kobbah Palace auction in 1954 (14–15).

A. Al-Ghareeb starts his ‘Currencies Atlas’ with the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, showing the current coins and notes (16–17).

M. Ibrahim continues his research into the history of the legendary *Maria-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 U.S. 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).

المقتني العربي **The Arab Collector 4 – August 2016**

The Arab Collector, Arabic, A4, colour, digital only, gratis



- The *Featured Picture* is a Photoshop montage of Abraham Lincoln made from 1 U.S.-cent coins by Ivan Freyman (3).
- T. Al-Bawwab reviews the *Amman First International Numismatic and Philatelic Fair* of October 2016. Jordan Post issued two blocks limited to 5,000 copies each (4–5).
- M. Rizkallah researched the design of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty stamps (the first set of stamps of the King Farouk era) displaying prominently the King's monogramme (6–8).
- A. Al-Ghareeb shows "SPECIMEN" banknotes proposed for the Israeli occupation of the Sinai, the West Bank, and the Golan: "Sinai Pound," "West Bank Dinar," and "Golan Lira" (9–11).
- L. S. Toutounji catalogues the "AERIAL POST / E E F" hand-stamps used at Alexandria for the 1919 *E.E.F. Emergency Flights* [In English] (12).
- L. S. Toutounji shows a sheet with commemorative stamps, cancelled Jeddah 23.09.1945, prepared for King Farouk's collection [In English] (13).
- M. Rizkallah discusses three covers gifted from King Abdul Aziz to King Farouk, who in turn gifted them to the Egyptian Philatelic Society (14).
- M. Ibrahim portrays Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer KCB KCMG (1852–1906), financial adviser to the Khedive (15–19).
- M. Rizkallah continues his portrait of American coin dealer Abe Kosoff, centring on the Kobbah Palace auction in 1954: Rumours and denials surrounding the auction of King Farouk's coins and medals confiscated in the military coup. Kosoff tried to buy them directly but the new leadership insisted they be sold by auction (20–21).
- M. Ibrahim gives glimpses of Egyptian Sultanate coins through clippings from British newspapers, 1914–1918 (22–23).

Short Notices: The Mauritius “Post Office” printing plate auctioned by David Feldman; Perth Mint 1kg gold coin; Egyptian commemorative stamp for Nobel Laureate Ahmed Zewail; U.S. *Silver Eagle* sold for US-\$ 19,000; Barbados stamps without face value; commemorative coins for the 2016 Rio Olympic Games (24–25).

M. Rizkallah describes medals of conferences and exhibitions during the reign of King Fouad I (26–30).

M. Omar traces the history of the U.S. *One Cent* across time, 1787–2008 (31–33). Triangular war letters: a look at Russian unfranked field-post letters folded into triangles during WWII [translated and edited by M. Ibrahim]⁵ (34–35).

M. Rizkallah celebrates the 100th anniversary of the Sultan Hussein Kamel coins and catalogues the 1916 and 1917 issues of Sultan Hussein Kamel (1853–1917, Sultan of Egypt 1914–1917) (36–44).

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).

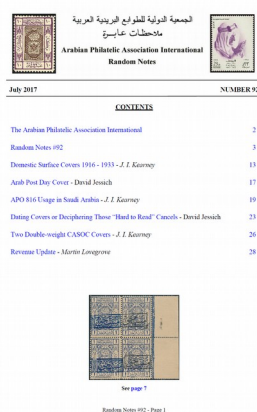
D. Jessich reports on the tracking of a 2016 registered cover, Al-Khobar to Riyadh, franked with the 2008 5r Arab Post Day stamp (not block), noting that transit took seven days. Jessich shows the stamp under UV light (17–18).

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).



5 Source: Studiolum [pseud.]: *Triangular letters*. Poemas del Rio Wang [blog], 30.09.2011. Online: <http://riowang.blogspot.com/2011/09/triangular-letters.html>.

Random Notes 93 – September 2018

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis



September 2018	Number 93
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The Arabian Philatelic Association International	2
Random Notes 93, by Martin Lovegrove	3
Notes regarding air mail rates in 1947, by Khalid Omeiri	10
Notes regarding variety of Scott C60 / C69	11
World War I in Arabia, by Kenneth Knight	12
Collecting Postally Used Covers, by Yusuf Aidroos	15

The Acting Editor put this issue of Random Notes together and it is obvious that the quality of the publication falls short of the standard we have been used to from Martin Lovegrove. Martin kindly supplied the Random Notes starting on page 3 and Ken Knight sent in the article on World War I starting on page 10.

In addition, we have an article on collecting covers by Yusuf Aidroos, which illustrates some uncommon postmarks and origins.

If anyone has complete or partial sheets of these stamps with or without overprints, please consider submitting them at 214kgp or 214kgp and sending the scans to me at 214kgp@meepb.com where they can join many others on the website. If you are interested in the scans we have please email me.

In *Random Notes* #93 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics:

Forgeries by laser printer on Ebay (3–4); A 1972 registered official cover Riyadh–Cairo with a meter mark (type Hasler F-88), likely new early date for meter marks in Saudi Arabia (4–5); Stamp essays or colour trials by printers *Dar Al Isfahani* in Jeddah (4–5); Postmark variety for DAHRAN A.P. / 02 with Arabic index not ٢ but ١٠ (5); another forgery: black without gold (5); new Saudi non-delivery label CN15 on a letter from Algeria to Qatar (5–6); ARAMCO incoming registered date-stamp from 1954 (8–9) [follow-up to RN52]; K. Omeiri shows an official announcement on Air Mail rates published in *Umm Al Qura* on 5.09.1947 (10–11); P. Moorer shows Sc. C60 or C69 with two missing perforation wholes (11).

K. Knight presents a 1918 post card with its text and historical context: Ernest Rawcliffe R.A.S.C., Hejaz Armoured Car Company, was part of T. E. Lawrence's troops in the „Arab Revolt” (12–14).

Y. Aidroos dwells on collecting postally used covers, and shows a number of examples from Saudi Arabia (15–24).

Marwan Nusair has assumed the role of acting editor after the resignation of Martin Lovegrove (2).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 4⁶ – January 2018

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4-00

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).

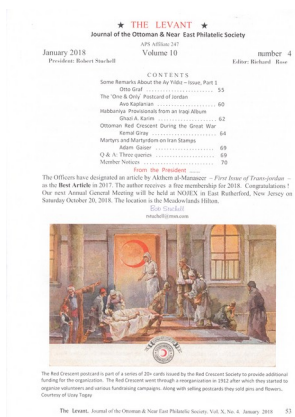
A. Kaplanian presents his research into the first (and only) postcard of Jordan. [Reprint from *MEPB* 4] (60–61).

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,”⁷ and part two “Martyrs on the Postage Stamps of the Islamic Republic of Iran”⁸ (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).



6 Note that this issue is erroneously numbered “Volume 10 Number 4.”

7 Link: <http://www.mizanproject.org/stamps-of-the-fallen-part-1/>.

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 5⁹ – May 2018

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

★ THE LEVANT ★	
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society	
May 2018	number 5
President: Robert Stuchell	Editor: Richard Rose
100 Volume 10	
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Commemoration of the independence of Ottoman Syria. Greater Syria. General Disposition of troops in the Levant at the end of 1918. (Source: *Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society*, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 2018)



The Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. 9, No. 5, May 2018

B. Stuchell shows on the cover a post card commemorating the third anniversary of Lebanon's independence from Syria, 1.09.1923 (53).

T. Ali Reza's article "What might have been: early British Relations with Ibn Saud, 1910-1918" is reprinted from the journal of the *Society of Postal Historians*, Postscript (55-60).

O. Graf continues his research on the 1922 *Ay Yıldız* issue, discussing plates, the plate varieties, and the paper used (61-66).

K. Giray shows another section of his award-winning exhibit on Ottoman P.O.W.s during WWI: Kut al-Amara and Hasanbeyli. [Editor's note: sadly, many of the scanned images shown are of very poor quality] (64-68).

D. Barchard dwells on the political turmoils in Turkey from the armistice with Bulgaria in December 1912, the coup ousting of Grand-Vezier Mehmet Kamil in January 1913 to the peace treaty with Bulgaria in December 1913 [reprinted from *Cornucopia* magazine] (72-74).

In the Q&A section, R. Cork's query from the previous issue is resolved by reference to *Cinderella* literature; the queries on a Turkish stamp overprinted "as" and about two blue postage due stamps in different design and colour are reprinted (75).

The Levant Vol. 9, No. 6 – September 2018

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

★ THE LEVANT ★	
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society	
September 2018	number 6
President: Robert Stuchell	Editor: Richard Rose
100 Volume 9	
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Isaiah's "Darkness" Image	84
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Isaiah's "Darkness" Image and other uses	90
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Quality degradation in the original of the Hejazi Postmark of Ma'an. (Source: *Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society*, Vol. 9, No. 6, Sep. 2018)

The Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. 9, No. 6, Sep. 2018

U. Togay shows two postcards depicting the Sultan's *selamlık* (military parade during the Sultan's Friday prayer) (77).

A. Tunaci researched the British-owned *Ottoman Railway Company* (O.R.C.) operating the 133km Smyrna-Aydın railway, showing its *postage paid* hand-stamps (79-81).

M. Tükoğlu describes the *matbu'a* (Printed Matter) overprints of 1893 and 1901 on Turkish stamps. The author quotes a contemporaneous report stating that the overprint was applied to deter resale of discounted stamps for any other use than newspaper postage applied by publishers. [Editor's comment: for some reason also the *behi'ye* overprint of 1905 is included. I'm not aware of *behi'ye* stamps with a *matbu'a* surcharge, though. Sold in bulk at 20% discount, *behi'ye* stamps were not limited in their use at all] (82-83).

B.-D. Buscke researched the late use of the Hejazi postmark of Ma'an in Transjordan. [Reprint from *MEPB* 8] (84-86).

T. Zywiez reports on the annexation of Ma'an District in 1925, presenting some contemporaneous newspaper reports. [Reprint from *MEPB* 8] (86-87).

A. Kaplanian shows postal usage of Jordan's Palestine Aid Obligatory Revenue stamps [Reprint from *MEPB* 7] (88).

R. Smith describes three-hole triangle-shape perfin in the lower left corner of Ottoman stamp sheets re-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson in 1921, apparently marking them for surcharging with "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" – the corner blocks shown all lack this overprint (89).

In the Q&A section, R. Cork suggest that the "as" overprint might be a remnant of the surcharge "Sivas"; Cork also presents Sc. 100 with a blue German railway station cancel: MÜNCHEN B. Ü. [i.e. *Bahnhofsübergabe*] (90).

Invitation for the 2018 AGM during NOJEX (77). The erroneous numbering of the previous two issues of *The Levant* is acknowledged by the editor (77).

The Levant Vol. 10, No. 1 – January 2019

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



U. Togay shows a post card with the Tokatlian Hotel in Therapia, Istanbul (1).

O. Graf deals with the question of when Turkey introduced postal services for the occupied area of Thessaly in 1897/98 (3–7).

A. Tunaci looks at maritime mail services in the Ottoman Empire, concentrating on the Russian ПОПНТ service in the Black Sea, and also the Czernowoda–Küstendje railway line of Danube & Black Sea Railway Co. (DBSR) [Editor's note: sadly, many of the scanned images shown are of very poor technical quality.] (8–14).

B.-D. Buscke researched the late use of the postmarks of the Arab Kingdom in Transjordan. [Reprint from MEPB 7.] (15–17).

R. B. Rose reviews the latest four booklets in Dr. Andreas Birken's series of translations and updates to Adolf Passer's *The Stamps of Turkey* (18).

In the Q&A section, R. Cork asks about a local fiscal stamps from Smyrna (18). *Reports from the 2018 AGM: President's Report, Treasurer's Report and Secretary's Report* ([1]). *Obituary for Martin R. Soring (1921–2018)* (19).

The Dhow 71 (Vol. 19, No. 1) – March 2018

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, A4, colour, –

The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 19: Number 1

March 2018

Whole number 71



The cover shows an 1856 cover Aden–Bombay, 4 a cancelled “124” ([1]).

M. Cox presents the first part in his series on Air Mail Rates of Somaliland Protectorate 1945–60 (4–7).

J. Cowell follows up on an article by T. Cochrane and G. Brown in 2004 on letters of 1850–52 by the 78th Highlanders Regiment to its outfitters, Messrs. W. Wilson in Bannockburn, Scotland (7–8).

M. Pettifor registered, researched and shows the types of registration labels used in Aden Protectorate States (9–14).

S. Hopson shows a 1913 post card from Switzerland to the Seychelles with a boxed cachet “MALDIRIGE” due to being mis-sorted for the Aden-Bombay route instead of for the line serving the Seychelles (14).

K. Lawrence shows a cover documenting the transition after the *National Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen* (الجبهة القومية لتحرير جنوب اليمن المحتل) ousted the British-backed administration in the Qa'aiti State in September 1967 (16).

Reports from the 2018 AGM (3). *Index for The Dhow, vol. 18, 2017* (15–16).

The Dhow 72 (Vol. 19, No. 2) – June 2018

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 19: Number 2

June 2018

Whole number 72

The 80th Anniversary of the issuing of the first pictorial definitives of Somaliland Protectorate. A major article carried in this issue of The Dhow.

“One of the prime caries in King George VI stamp collecting.”



The only recorded variety for the 1938 definitive issue of the Somaliland Protectorate is the 5 Rupee vertically imperforate between. Illustrated here by a mint strip of four in which the centre pair is imperforate. Only six mint pairs are known to exist. (Courtesy Dickson Pollard)

M. Cox & B. Livingstone chart the history and the designs of the 1938 Somaliland Protectorate definitive issue (3–14). In addition, D. Pollard shows the 5 r vertically imperforate in a strip-of-four ([1]).

S. Hopson shows a pre-WWI post card depicting the store of Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. in Aden (14).

G. Reynolds reports on further Zeppelin covers from Aden and shows a 1935 registered cover from October 1935 franked 12 a 6 p. Although intended for a Zeppelin journey to South America with LZ-127, this was missed and the cover reached Brazil by regular German catapult air mail with LH-119 (15).

N. Williams documents the evacuation flights by British United Airways (BUA) for British personnel from Aden in 1967: “Operation Relative” (16).

Obituary: Alistair Kennedy FRPSL (2).

8 Link: <http://www.mizanproject.org/stamps-of-the-fallen-part-2/>.

9 Note that this issue is erroneously numbered “Volume 10 Number 5” and starts (as the previous issue) with p. 53.

The Dhow 73 (Vol. 19, No. 3) – September 2018*Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, A4, colour, –***The Dhow**

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 19, Number 3

September 2018

Whole number 73



Described by Shirley Gibbons as "a postage stamp but with the second inscription almost identical with the first", this is listed by Murray Payne as Seiyun S2b but is not listed by Gibbons, presumably in error. The double inscription from the overprinting is clearly visible on the back of the stamp. This was the one known variety not illustrated in the major article on the Aden Victory stamps in Volume 12 No. 1 of The Dhow. (Shirley Gibbons)

- N. Williams shows a double overprint of the 2½ a Seiyun Victory Stamp (MP¹⁰ Seiyun S2b) ([1]).
- T. Cochrane shows two Aden covers during the 'Abyssinia Crisis' of 1935/36 (i.e. the brutal war of Italy against Ethiopia) with routing instruction "By British Packet only" (3).
- M. Cox continues his review of Air Mail postage rates in Somaliland, covering 1951–1960 (4–9).
- N. Williams discovered a cover with a cancel of the postal agency in Al-Ghuraf (near Tariba, Kathiri State) dated 25.08.1952: ALGHURAF (9).
- G. Brown presents the sole Kathiri State Air Letter (issued 1960, stamp is known in two shades of brown) and shows that the Arabic inscriptions were added in a separate printing process (10). [*Reprinted in this issue of MEPB*].
- N. Williams continues his series of Aden postal history source material. In this 7th part he shows an official reply to Lou Dearlove about Al-Ittihad post office (13.04.1961) and one to K.W. Palmer about post office opening dates (8.10.1964) (11).
- B. Sohrne shows more Yemen covers in part 5 of his series on Aden censorship during WWII (12–13).
- S. Hopson discovered an 1899 registered cover (18 c envelope uprated with 4 c) from the Seychelles (via Aden) to Bombay with signs of having been "found open" at one point (14).
- N. Williams found an Orient Line 1930s visitors' guide to Aden and reprints its 4 pages in *facsimilé* (15–16).
- An early 1960s picture post card of Aden Harbour is shown (16).

The Dhow 74 (Vol. 19, No. 4) – December 2018*Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, A4, colour, –***The Dhow**

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 19, Number 4

December 2018

Whole number 74



Aden – Maalla 1925. An example of the extremely scarce BUY P.O. CASH CERTIFICATES slogan recorded by Proust as in use in Aden only on 22nd and 23rd July 1925. 1 unit internal letter rate, cancelled MAALLA 22 JUL 25. 2 unit internal letter rate MAALLA 23, 2 unit type ADEN 1925. (Tony Cochrane)

- T. Cochrane shows a 1925 cover Maalla–Steamer Point with slogan "BUY P.O. CASH CERTIFICATES" (1).
- N. Williams shows a 1939 post card Aden–Panama depicting a hut in a 'native village' in Djibouti (3).
- S. Hopson analyses an 1871 letter from the Seychelles to London in which the sender, an officer serving on a British anti-Slavery patrol ship, instructs that his mail be in future addressed to Aden, not care of the Admiralty in London, as that was taking 6–9 months to arrive (4).
- E. Winter looks at the irregular use of Registration Envelopes for regular non-registered despatch with the 2 a imprint uprated by ½ a (5).
- G. Brown reports on Aden Revenues: Indian court fee stamps, notarial stamps and regular revenue stamps overprinted "ADEN" with one document using regular Aden postage stamp for revenue purposes (6–9).
- N. Williams presents a printing variety on Aden KGVI 20 c on 3 a 1951 at pos. 20: dash after "1839" [*refers to The Dhow 69*] (10).
- N. Williams continues his series on Aden postal history source material: part 8 presents a 1964 document setting out the regulations about handling orders for stamps, their cancellation and related matters. The document also includes a list of stamps and stationery available for purchase (10–12).
- G. Mentgen reports the Ala Littoria schedules and routes touching Somaliland Protectorate in 1935/36 (12–15).
- B. Sohrne shows a 1912 company cover from Istanbul to al-Hudaida of the *Compagnie Ottomane du Chemin de Fer Houdéidah–Sanaa & Embranchements* and a post card depicting the team of engineers, and describes the abandoned railway project for a line al-Hudaida–Şan'ā–Makka (Mecca). Only 17 km from the port to the city were ever completed (16).
- Report from the September 2018 membership meeting at Stampex (3)*

10 Murray Payne.

The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 20: Number 1 March 2019



20th ANNIVERSARY EDITION



DHOWS AT ANCHOR AT SUNSET - MAALLA S. 1980

The Dhow 75 (Vol. 20, No. 1) – March 2019

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, A4, colour, –

This is the 20th Anniversary Edition, consisting mostly of short pieces of members presenting a special item from their collections:

S. Hopson: Aden to Seychelles via Mauritius. 1866 (4); M. Pettifor: Underpaid 9 pi 'Dhow' post card to Tel Aviv, Palestine, taxed 6 m, 1937 (5); T. Cochrane: Aden to Lisbon via Alexandria and Gibraltar, 1874 (5–6); J. Cowell: Aden military correspondence to Bannockburn, 1850 (6); C. Gregory: Abyssinian Field Force, 1867–68 (7); N. Williams: Aden Field Service post card, 1942 (8); J. Rankin: The postal agency at Irma, 1953 (9); D. Turner: QE II definitive set FDC, 1953 (9); B. Sohrne: Yemen correspondence from the ruling Imam, 1933 (10); M. Cox: Post card to Berbera, 1895 (11); G. Brown: Aden States high values: double frame plate numbers, 1942 (11–12); M. Lacey: Sea Post Office early use of the oval date-stamp, 1868 (12–13); D. Doren: A post card from Socotra, 1896 (13); A. Gondocz: A fourth type of surcharge Aden KGVI air letter, 1953 (14); N. Williams: 1937 Aden Coronation: the "broken A" flaw of the 1 a (16).

Reports from the 2019 AGM (3). Index for The Dhow, vol. 19, 2018 (15).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 205 – April 2018

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, –

W. Lade presents two censored covers: a 1953 cover to Vienna and a 1957 cover from Abadan to Hungary (4350–4352).

W. Lade looks at compulsory surcharge obligation from 1979 to 1982 (4352–4353).

B. Nassre presents a 1911 cover from Kerbala to Kerman with "C" cachets from two places in Iran, bringing the received explanation of "C" as incoming items having been controlled for their correct rate into question (4354).

B. Sohrne looked at the 1894 stamp catalogue of Brothers Senf, Leipzig, noting the valuations of used examples of Iran's first issue, given that at the time no cancellations were used on stamps (4355–4356).

M. Esmaili looks at boxed delivery time markings (4357–4358).

The late Tony Zonneveld brought a (nearly) forgotten article from IPSC Bulletin 40 (March 1978) to the attention of the editor: Edwin Miller's *Notes on the History of the Stamp Issue of 1876 of Persia*, reporting the story of Gustav von Riederer (appointed General Director of the Persian Post in 1875) and the design and printing of the 1876 stamps and entires (4359–4365).

Reports from the September 2017 meeting (4346). Obituaries: Anton 'Tony' Zonneveld (1926 – 2017) (4347–4348); Bernard Lucas FRPSL (1931–2018) (4349–4350).

Note: Most images in the digital version of this issue are so heavily compressed that they are rendered almost useless.

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 206 – August 2018

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, –

W. Lade writes about the history of and the stamps associated with the *Red Lion and Sun Society of Iran* (4370–4375).

J. Stone researched the Persian rates for the Overland Route from Baghdad to Haifa (4376–4380).

B. Nassre shows a 1919 Tehran local double rate (4 ch) cover with the earliest date of usage of the "Zinc Plate" issue (4380).

Reports from the March 2018 AGM (4367–4369).

انجمن مطالعات تبرشای ایران
Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 205
April 2018



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4348 Bernard Lucas FRPSL 1931–2018: Obituary
4350 Two interesting covers by Werner Lade
4352 Compulsory surcharge obligation 1979 to 1982, by Werner Lade
4354 "C" Markings used in 1910–1912, by Bernard Nassre
4355 Prices in the 1894 Senf Catalogue, by Bernard Nassre
4357 Boxed delivery time markings, by Mehdi Esmaili
4359 Notes on the history of the stamp issue of 1876, an article reprinted from
IPSC Bulletin 40

NEXT MEETING
The next meeting will be held on Saturday 19th May 2018 at 2 p.m. at Leicester
Language Academy, 23 New Walk, Leicester LE1 4TH when the Overprints and
Surcharges on the first Abadan Shah Postcard Definitives will be displayed and
discussed.

REMAINING MEETINGS FOR 2018
1st September: Raza Shah Palace 1911 Definitives (SG 787–800, Fanzhabakh 726–
739) (in Congress)
1st December: Raza Shah Palace 1927 & 1929 Definitives (SG 828–841,
Fanzhabakh 562–573) (in London)

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انجمن مطالعات تبرشای ایران
Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 206
August 2018



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4367 Next Meeting
4367 Iran Philatelic Study Circle
4370 Philatelic and some philatelic reflections on the Red Lion and Sun Society
of Iran, by Werner Lade
4376 Mail via Baghdad by Jeremy Stone
4380 The 1919 Zinc Plate issue by Bernard Nassre

NEXT MEETING
The next meeting will be held at Congress on 4 September 2018 when the Raza
Shah Palace 1927 Definitives (SG 787–800, Fanzhabakh 726–739) will be
displayed and discussed.

REMAINING MEETINGS FOR 2018
1st December: Raza Shah Palace 1927 & 1929 Definitives (SG 828–841,
Fanzhabakh 562–573) (in London)

IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE
Minutes of the annual general meeting and members' meeting held on Saturday 19
March 2018 at 4.00pm at 47 Rennie Street Lane, York.
Mr N R S Gosh was in the chair and Messrs S Datta, R. Jack and J. Stone were in
attendance. Apologies were received from Messrs D Davis, G Harris and D Turner.
The chairman opened the meeting with a tribute to Bernard Lucas who had passed
away at the beginning of January. He reported that he had attended the funeral along
with Bernard Nassre, another from London, and had met representatives of members of

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Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 207 – February 2019

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, –



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4353 Next Meeting and Meetings for 2019
4354 Details of the meetings held on Saturday 1 September and Saturday 11
4355 December 2018
4356 **Chairman's "Back Track" 1943-2018**
4357 Philanthropic and social philanthropy: reflections on the Red Lion and Sun Society of
4358 Iron (Buckley 2006) Follow up
4359 A New Discovery by Mohd. Aslam
4360 Comments, confusion and stark warnings of a lecture note, by Susan Pollock
4361 and Professor of Urdu, Islamabad, by Waqar Hussain
4362 The lecture and subsequent on WhatsApp messages, by Wolfgang Monorchek
4363
4364 **NEXT MEETING:**
4365 The next meeting will be held at Room 1414, Business Design Centre, Upper Street,
4366 London, on Saturday 14 September 2019 at 19.00 hrs when the Ombudsman of the
4367 Qatar Dineer (SG0091-2478, Farahatullah 3225-36 and 3366-61) will be displayed
4368 and discussed. World Mental Health week (before the meeting at The Storm
4369 and the London underground on Praeger 10 steps, by Wolfgang Monorchek
4370
4371 **REMAINING MEETINGS FOR 2019**
4372 **7 July:** Myanmar's "Shower and Tell"
4373 **14 September:** Overcoming the "Dyslexia" (SG 2095-2141, Farahatullah 285-31,
4374 1013-1033, 1449-1479 and 1944-1993)
4375 **7 December:** 1970 Myanmar and Thai Issues (SG 239-336, Farahatullah 285-31,
4376 1013-1033, 1449-1479 and 1944-1993)

In a follow-up to W. Lade's article in Bulletin 206, the 1950s *League of Red Cross Societies* vignette can be properly shown (4386).

M. Esmaili reports an unlisted 1 ch on blue paper overprinted "Imprimés" [*Note: Michel catalogue lists this stamp as no. 251*] (4387).

S. Pejhan illustrates "tradesmen, craftsmen and street vendors of a bygone era" on post cards, incl. a 38-card set by Seved Abdor Rahim Kachani (4388-4403).

W. Morscheck [Bad Säckingen] translates and decodes the inscriptions on a 1915 “barnameh” (way bill) from Meched to Teheran (4404–4407).

W. Morscheck [Bad Säckingen] details the safety method of a "leaf" underprint on Persian fiscal stamps printed by Austrian State Printer, as the same method was extensively used for Austrian fiscals of that era (4408–4415).

Reports from the September 2018 meeting (4384–4385). Obituary: Khosrow “Joe” Hadi Youssefi (1943–2018) (4385–4386).

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 Karpovskiy] shows a number of A.R. covers, Ottoman Post, Austrian and French Post Offices; and one from the 1948 transition period (Minhelet Ha'am) (3–23, [a])

J. Aron adds to his previous article on pigeon post by looking at a manual used by the Jewish underground militia during the Mandate era (24–27).

Y. Kleiner compiled information about censorship procedures during WWI (28–39).

The study of B. Longo about the 1840s private postal service of Santelli & Micciarelli is reprinted from the website of the Lebanese Philatelic Association (<http://lapsite.org/santelli-micciarelli/>), in an abridged version. Y. Kleiner adds several further covers in an appendix (45–58).

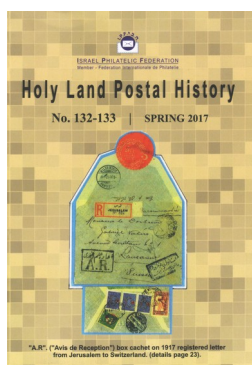
M. I. Fock looks at the express service operated by the Italian Post in the Levant: The Italian 25c “ESPRESSO” stamp was overprinted in 1908 “LEVANTE / 1 PIASTRA 1” [MiNr. 18], and a 30c stamp was overprinted “LEVANTE / 60 PARAS 60” in 1910 [MiNr. 19] (59–61).

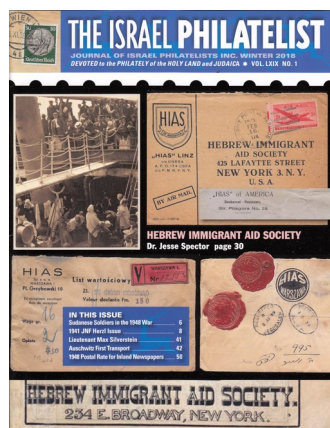
Z. Aloni presents a handwritten and officially certified copy of a public notice announcing the postal rates in Jerusalem in 1871. The piece only adds a 30 Para local rate Jerusalem–Hebron to the already known rates (62–65).

Y. Kleiner describes the 4th book in the “Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948” series: Zvi Aloni’s “Vol. I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administration of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha’am and Israel.” (550 pages, US-\$ 65) (66–69).

In *Items of Interest*, an 1870 *ballon monté* cover from Paris to Jerusalem, and a 1901 registered letter via German Post in China from Weih sien via Siberia to Jerusalem are shown (70). The back cover shows four blocks-of-25 from the top right corner (with plate no. 1) of Palestine Mandate *Pictorials* 4, 5, 10, and 90m, as colour trials. All are overprinted “HARRISONS / SPECIMEN” ([d]).

As of March 2019, no further issue has been published. The website of the Israel Philatelic Federation, does not give any information about the future of the series.



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2018 – 69. 2018, No. 1*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4.95*

In *Letters to the Editor*, Y. Asif (Israel Philatelic Service) responds to claims about the origins of illustrations used on the Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI (5).

B. Weiner dissects a 1948 cover sent from Khartoum to a Sudanese soldier serving with the Egyptian Army, then in an Israel P.O.W. camp (6–7).

H. Chapman shows a May 1948 interim cover franked with JNF labels overprinted “Doar” after their demonetisation, duly taxed (8).

The third 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 and UNCP (12–13).

A. Harris shows some PNA fiscals. *[Editor’s note: The most glaring errors and omissions will be remedied by A. Kaplanian in the next issue]* (14–16).

In a new series, J. Wallach shows items from the Jordanian occupation of the Westbank, mainly Bethlehem, including a 1967 parcel card to Beit Jala (54–56).

From the Alexander Collection a 1914 post card from the Jewish colony Hadera, sent via Austrian Post to Jaffa is shown. It features part of a small pink label inscribed (in Hebrew) “Yod Hadera Colony Yod” (35).

Y. Leheavy dwells on the persons illustrated on the Israeli stamp commemorating the air war during WWI and its FDC. *[Editor’s note: Leheavy’s claims about the identity of the persons depicted have been refuted by Israel Philatelic Service, see p. 5, so one wonders why this article was printed at all]* (36–37).

S. Uria shows a 1949 cover from New York to Tel Aviv, taxed 245 Mils (45).

E. Kroft looks the 1948 postal rate for Inland Newspapers in Palestine and then Israel. *[Kroft copies extensively the regulations and references the notices in the Official Gazette, but without mentioning my articles in MEPB, as basic courtesy would have required. Thankfully, I do not bear a grudge for such carelessness, whether intended or not]* (50–52).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2018 – 69. 2018, No. 2*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4.95*

In *Letters to the Editor*, the editor refers to N. Zankel’s piece on the Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail in TIP of Spring 2017, referencing rates information from Rainer Fuchs’ website, failing to solve the conundrum of a 1923 letter franked 79 Mils (4); R. Fuchs enquires about the end of the Haifa-Baghdad Overland Mail after WWII (5).

D. S. Bull traces the writer (Major The Rev. Stephen Rensselaer Trowbridge, then with the American Red Cross’ *Mission to Palestine*) and the recipient (Trowbridge’s father-in-law Byron Horton) of a 1918 cover from Jerusalem to New York (10–11).

The fourth 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 Truce Commission and Count Bernadotte (12–13).

J. Wallach shows more covers from the Jordanian occupation of the Westbank, focussing on postal agencies: Mazari’ en-Nubai, Jiljilyya, Deir Dibwan, Beituniya, and Nur Shams (16–18).

N. Zankel deciphers the story of a 1917 cover, registered with return receipt (A.R.), from Baltimore to Jerusalem. The cover was apparently interrupted by Ottoman Post in Beyrouth and only forwarded to Jerusalem in 1922 (22).

A. Kaplanian remedies the most glaring errors and omissions in A. Harris’ piece on PNA fiscals in the previous issue (36–39).

B. Gruzd looks at FDCs of Israel’s first airmail stamps (44–45).

E. Kroft depicts a May 1948 interim post card, taxed 14 Mils (49).

B. Belonje presents NIP’s anniversary book with T. v. d. Laar’s award-winning exhibit on the Palestine–Israel transition (50–51).

- A. Harris looks at more Israel Revenue stamps used in the occupied West Bank (56).
 S. Uria shows a 1949 cover from Massachusetts to Tel Aviv, compulsorily registered and taxed 50 Mils (45).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2018 – 69. 2018, No. 3

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



- The fifth 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 Truce Commission, mediators Count Bernadotte (assassinated by the Zionist terrorist group Lehi on 17.09.1948) and Ralph Bunche (10–11).
 J. Wallach presents parcel tags, parcel cards and covers in his research on the routing of mail to and from East Jerusalem (Jordan) 1948–1967 (18–21).
 J. C. Hamilton shows covers Vatican–Palestine, including from the first flight of ALA LITTORIA, 7.04.1937 [Reprint from *Vatican Notes Journal*] (34–35).
 B. Gruzds looks, in the 7th part of his series, at covers with Israel's first airmail stamps (46–47).
 A. Harris presents an overview of Israel's consular stamps (48–49).
 Following up A. Kaplanian's piece in the previous issue, B. Belonje shows further Revenue stamps of the Palestinian National Authority (50–51).
 J. H. Weiner analyses a 1920 registered return cover from Jerusalem to Shanghai, including some rare cancels like OETA EEF JERUSALEM I (1.03.1920) and JERUSALEM RLO (24.09.1920) (54–56).
 N. Zankel analyses a 1916 cover mailed from Baltimore to Jerusalem (franked 15c) which reached Jerusalem in 1922, featuring a manuscript notice "Found amongst Turkish Post Office records at Beyrouth opened" (45).
 D. A. Chafetz shows a 1926 cover from Jerusalem to the USA sent from "Notre Dame de France" a French Pilgrim's centre and seminar (49).
 D. A. Chafetz describes four Mandate covers, 1941–1945 (52–53).
 D. A. Chafetz & D. Scheper¹¹ present pre-1914 *Perfins* from the Holy Land (54–55).
The Editorial focusses on the 70th anniversary of S.I.P. (3). E. Kroft reports from the 2018 World Stamp Championship held in Jerusalem (30–33).

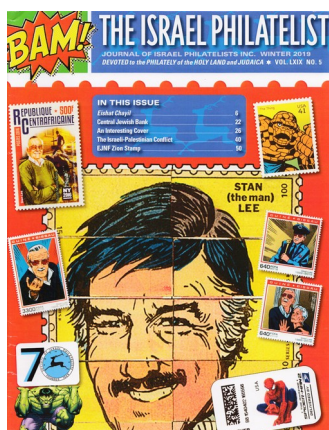
The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2018 – 69. 2018, No. 4

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



- N. Zankel and D.A. Chafetz show in an article in Judah Leon Magnes an early Overland cover: Jerusalem–Baghdad, 26.10.1923, already discussed in previous issues (7).
 J. C. Hamilton shows more airmail covers Vatican–Israel, 1952–1967 (10).
 A. Groten shows three stamp-line advertising labels, deemed essays, and the finally issued label. The "Exposition Universelle Scientifique, Industrielle & Philantropique" was to be held in Jerusalem in 1898, but was never held. [The cover shown was described by P. Keeda in MEPB 9] (12).
 A. Kaplanian surveys British Mandate postmarks and registration labels used in the West Bank of Jordan (14–17).
 J. C. Hamilton shows a picture post card of the Pontifical Biblical Institute (Pontificio Istituto Biblico), sent on 11.09.1939 to Madrid. It features an early censor mark. [Reprint from *Vatican Notes Journal*] (28).
 The sixth part of F. Adams' 12-page thematic exhibit with a special history viewpoint "The United Nations and Palestine 1947–1951" focusses on the U.N. Conciliation Commission and the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWAP/UNRPR) (34–35).
The Editorial focusses on the 70th anniversary of S.I.P., charting events in its first year (3). M. Bass eulogises the philatelic life of the late Zeev Galibov (41).

11 Referring to Scheper, Dick: *Perfins of Imperial Russia and the Russian post offices abroad*. Rossica Society of Russian Philately, 2018.



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2019 – 69. 2018, No. 5¹²

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4.95

- J. Wallach and I. Atzmon start a series on the military parcel post service in the Israeli Occupied Territories. Part 1 looks at the establishment of services in 1967, interim measures, labels, and parcel cards, 1967–1990 (14–19, 21).
 H. Wolman charts the types of Israel triangular military unit hand-stamps (20–21).
 H. Rotterdam shows a registered multiple-censored and damaged cover, 1940 Tel-Aviv to New York, returned in 1941 due to the addressee being deceased (26).
 E. Kroft starts a series about usage of the 250, 500 and 1,000 m values of Israel's 1948 'Doar Ivri' series, and looks at postage rates at the time (27–31).
 Y. M. Leheavy looks at the Balfour declaration and its reactions and shows *Palestine for the Arabs* and *Muslim Orphanage Jerusalem* stamps (40–42).
Obituaries: Zeev Galibov [missing last paragraph from the previous issue] (4), Isidoro Aizenberg (1939–2019) (11), Irwin Math (43). Pictures and reports from the meeting at FLOREX (52–55). SIP librarian D. Dubin reports the inclusion of parts of the late Arthur Groten's philatelic library (57).

Israel-Philatelie 30 – December 2017

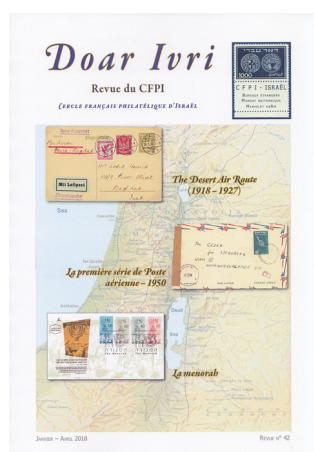
IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

- 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* (خمسة, "Hand of Fatima") amulets on stamps (12).
 E. Klett translated an article by J.-P. Danon from 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 from 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).

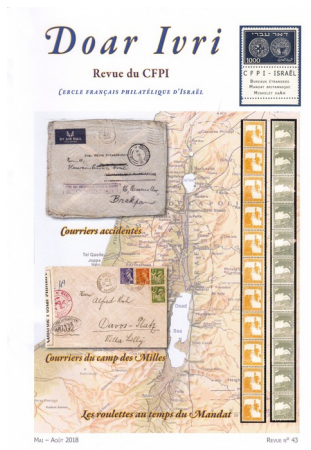
Doar Ivri 42 – January/April 2018

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' *Matson Photo 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, the *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, now showing 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 et 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]).



¹² Should be 70. 2019, no. 1.

Doar Ivri 43 – May/August 2018*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor reprints the picture of the Austrian mail coach passing Sabil Abu Nabbut (Jaffa) in 1912 from p. 14 of MEPB 1, and adds as insert a picture of the fountain today (3).

C. D. Abravanel shows two 1932 post cards from New York to Rehovoth transported over the Atlantic by *Schleuderflugpost* (catapult post) via the German ship *Bremen* (5).

H. Rotterdam researched compulsory registration in Mandate Palestine (one example from 1944) and Israel, focusing on Israeli *Postage Due* stamps, rather than the topic of compulsory registration per se (6–11).

D. Blau looks at mail transportation during the Mandate era, focussing on air mail and disaster mail (12–15).

D. Avzaradel gives an overview on the history of Mandate Palestine's Coils, covering the basics about paper and colour varieties of the stamps from the *Pictorials* series used for the coils (22–25).

A 1913 post card from Haifa to Vienna is shown, sporting the rare octagonal postmark "CAÏFFA 3" (10.12.1913) ([32]).

Obituary for Brian Gruzd (1946–2018) (11).

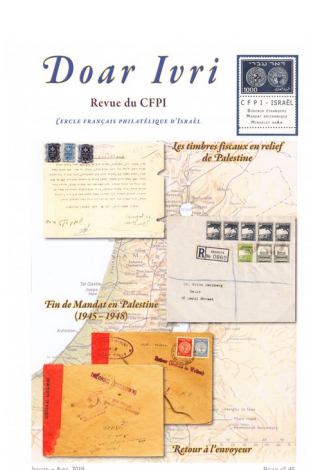
Doar Ivri 44 – September/December 2018*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

Z. Aloni presents excerpts from his 2014 book "Postgeschichte und Philatelie in Israel im Wandel der Zeit. = La poste et la philatélie en Israël au fil du temps" (6–17).

P. Steuer looks into the "Jerusalem Cross" (*croix potencée*) cancellations of the French Post in Jerusalem, 1858–1880 (18–21).

A cover from Jerusalem by French Post, 13.08.1852, is shown; likely the earliest known by French Post: Jaffa 14.08.1852, Beyrouth 16.08.1852, Smyrna, Marseilles 6.09.1852, Lyon 7.09.1852 ([32]).

Short report on the 2018 World Championship in Jerusalem (31).

Doar Ivri 45 – January/April 2019*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

The editor shows a picture of the Jaffa Post Office in 1947 [*source is not mentioned*] (3).

E. Domènech i Baño studies correspondence of the Franciscan Order in the Holy Land from the 17th to 19th century: most letters are directed to a convent in Madrid (6–9).

J.-B. Parenti researched the embossed Revenue Stamps of Mandate Palestine (10–13).

D. Avzaradel looks at postal items from the final years of the British Mandate (14–23).

C.-D. Abravanel shows two cover from the 1948 war: Bethlehem 11.07.1948 and Lydda 24.11.1948 (23).

C.-D. Abravanel looks at "Return to Sender" mails in their various forms and applications, 1934–1969 (24–27).

E. Ferrier shows a 1937 cover from China to Jerusalem, back-stamped Port Tawfiq (28).

An 1860 cover from London to Jerusalem is shown, addressed to the "Anglican Lord Bishop in Jerusalem"¹³; with transit marks of Calais 11.05.1860, Paris 11.05.1860, Alexandria 18.05.1860 ([32]).

13 At the time this was Samuel Gobat (1799–1879).

Small Ads

Any reader can place an ad in this section for free. I offer a box number service for people not wanting their name, address or e-mail displayed.

*Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an **Ж** to fulfil German advertisement regulations.*

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/003

President Arafat Signed FDCs 1.01.1995

Two very unique **Gaza-Jericho First Day** issue envelopes signed by the late President Yasser Arafat. One stamped Gaza and the other Jericho, both are dated 1st January 1995.

Enquiries to:

MEPB Adverts – Box Number 11/003

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/006

Wanted: Postal History of the Indian Period in the Persian Gulf

I'm looking for postal history covers from the Indian Period of Muscat, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Dubai.

Please contact:

Thomas Johansen at

arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/002

Ottoman Transdesert Mail Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa Iraq Railway Stamps 1928-1942

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information can be found on my award winning websites:

<http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail>

<http://fuchs-online.com/iraq>

Replies to:

Rainer Fuchs

rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/008

International Reply Coupons

I collect International Reply Coupons (IRC) worldwide, 1907 until today. I am always interested to buy both single items and entire IRC collections and lots of whatever size.

A good stock of duplicates (only IRCs) is available for trade and exchange. Please contact me with whatever questions or suggestions you would like to make.

If you are a country collector and interested in information about IRC of your country please also don't hesitate to contact me!

Replies to:

Wolfgang Leimenstoll

wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

Collector seeking to purchase the following Holy Land-related material with postmarks from Jerusalem (Gerusalemme), Jaffa, or Haifa (Caifa):

Lombardy-Venetia stamps from 1863 or 1864, perf. 14 or perf. 9 (Michel: 14–23)

Austrian Levant 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

Austrian Crete 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:

Aaron Huber (APS member)

ashuber@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/003

**Pre-1901 Postal History
Palestine–Australia**

I'm researching postal history between the Ottoman Palestine and Australia and am looking for details of any covers, cards, etc. sent in either direction prior to 1901. So far I know of a grand total of only three!

Any assistance would be appreciated, including references to material and auction offers. Besides information about this topic, I am also interested in purchasing such material.

Replies to:

Joseph Aron

shabbatshalom@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/005

Qatar Postal History

Collector looking for unique Postal History items such as covers, letters, rare overprints and surcharges.

Offers to:

Adil Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 695, Doha, Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:

Paul Phillips

paulxlpe@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/001

**Sand Dunes
Sahara Republic**

I am interested in the *Sand Dune* stamps of the late 1960s and early 1970s plus the *Sahara Republic*, also the present day revival of the *Sand Dune* stamps now flowing from the Baltic Countries.

Want to exchange information, possible stamp trades or purchase. CTO is OK with me. All I want is an example of each stamp.

Replies to:

Richard Barnes

rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms, telegramme forms

from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:

Tobias Zywiets

zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as:

UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland

jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 11/001

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hipstamp.com/store/blue-collar-wrench



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Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/003

Wanted: Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:

Robert Stuchell

rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/006

Oman Stamps & Postal History

I am intrigued by my lack of knowledge about the State of Oman stamps and history.

I would like to correspond with anyone with knowledge about the history surrounding this fantasy country, possibly exchange stamps and perhaps work towards creating a State of Oman Stamp catalogue.

Replies to:

Richard Barnes, 11715 - 123 ST NW, Edmonton,
AB, Canada, T5M 0G8

rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/001

Covers: Iraq-USA / USA-Iraq

I'm looking for interesting covers of Iraq to USA as well as USA to Iraq for the period 1939 to 1945.

Send images (jpeg) with your asking price or ask for my at-market offer.

Replies to:

K. David Steidley, Ph.D.

David@Steidley.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos

stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

Wants: Sharjah, Yemen, Oman

Sharjah Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
 Yemen Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
 Oman Yemen (combined), any, used
 Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used
 (S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:

Burl Henry

henrysatshamrock@aol.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Jordan & Palestine Postal History

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

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Replies to:

Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar

kamal@kawarphilatelics.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/002

Palestine Currency: Notes & Coins

I request all Readers to send me their extra Stamps Coins and Notes. It will be a help for me to restart my collection after the recent floods.

Please contact:

C. Abrahm Jos, Pvs-Iris Apts, Tower 1 -11A,

P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, India

abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/009

Israel KBA Triangles

Collector of Israel KBA military numbers is looking for numbers 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049, 1060, 1064, 1091, 1092, 1094, and 1098. I offer 6 covers with other KBA numbers for each of the missing numbers.

Offers to: Harris

stamps@gmx.co.uk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel-China First Flight Cover Wanted



I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv-Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/016

For Sale: Jordan & Saudi

Saudi Arabia (Hejaz-Nejd)
Scott 135 & 136 (SG 313a & 314a)
unused, hinged \$4 each plus postage

Mint items from Jordan
please ask for list or send wants

Replies to:
Marwan Nusair
+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

JH - Gratis-Anzeige 02/007



The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications'

The Philatelic Magazine
(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:
masch@fairmanage.com

JH - Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2015

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised. Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2015.

Visit:
www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/002

Looking for pro-Palestinian Slogans

I am looking for postal slogans in support of the Palestinian people and the refugees. I have a small collection of these and there are probably more available. Can you help me out?

Replies to:
Lawrence Fisher
Lf.stamps@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:
Otto Graf
otto@skanderbeg.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) and of Yemen (before 1945) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

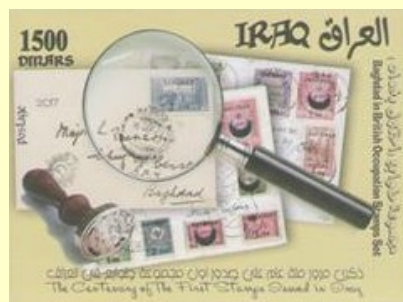
Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:
Bob Gray
robertgray@me.com

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 07/201

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HC - Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

CERCLE FRANÇAIS PHILATÉLIQUE D'ISRAËL



« **Doar Ivri** » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (C.F.P.I.)**, founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE

for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:

Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany
collections@oman.org

H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/201



The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epistolography, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi"** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.



Last but not least, the Institute also holds an archival fond which is extraordinarily important for the history of Italian postal communications: the archive of the **"Direzione Superiore della Posta Militare"** (High office for Military Mail), containing some 400,000 original documents about its activity during the 20th century.


As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

www.issp.po.it

Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi", Via Ser Lapo Mazzei 37, 59100 Prato, Italy

H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/202

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Postal History & Stamps sale



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H - Gratis-Anzeige 03/007

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Gratis-Anzeige 01/203

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Documents Philatéliques is published since 1959 in French. The revue consists of 40 pages, A4, all in colour.

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www.academiedephilatelie.fr

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Gratis-Anzeige 04/201

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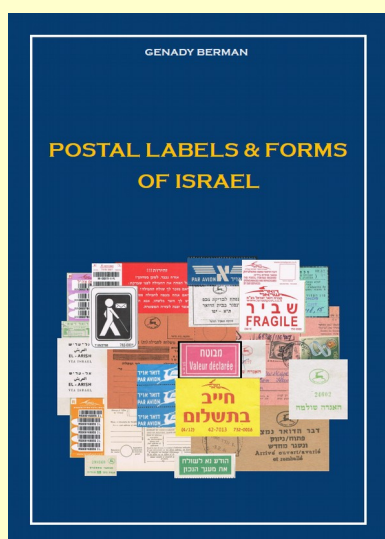
www.pv-al-barid.com

Association dedicated to Middle East Philately, our members are mostly specialist in their field of collecting. The association supports them by organizing 4 meetings a year, 3-4 publications per year, readings, library and exhibitions.

Interested in becoming a member?

Contact our secretary at wim.poppelaars@hotmail.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/007



Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

Book, 2017, 84 pages. ISBN: 978-965-572-473-8. US-\$ 40 plus p&p. Large Vermeil Medal at World Stamp Championship 2018.

Enquiries to:

Genady Berman

bermangenady@gmail.com

Gratis-Anzeige 01/201

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London



The Oriental Philatelic Association of London was founded in 1949. Its remit is very broad both geographically and historically as it covers all philatelic aspects of post within the former Ottoman Empire and all its myriad successor states. Nevertheless many members specialise in one small area. Over one third of our membership of over 150 lives abroad, with a particular large number in the USA.

OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal meetings held in various UK locations as well as our annual get together for our AGM.

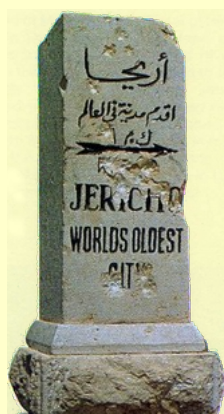
Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 01/202

Palestinian Authority

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/203

1950 Jerusalem (Jordan) Return Cover with Rare "Pas de Service Via Israel"



1950 cover from Jerusalem (Jordan) to Prague, returned by error to Jerusalem (Israel) with multiple return and transit markings, incl. four times the rare "Pas de Service Via Israel" (Kibble type *Israel* T-II.2).

Franking:

Jordan in Palestine 2x20 Fils + 20 Mils (obligatory tax)

Routing:

Jerusalem (Jordan) 25.01.1950
→ Prague (ČSSR) 17.02.1950
→ RTS (not Jordan, but Israel in error)
→ Jerusalem (Israel) 10.03.1950
→ RTS (via Italy)
→ Naples (Italy) 20.03.1950
→ AMB Turin-Rome (Italy) 30.03.1950
→ Naples (Italy) 01.04.1950
→ RTS (Israel)
→ Jerusalem (Israel) 18.04.1950
→ RTS (Italy)
→ Naples (Italy) 03.05.1950
→ AMB Turin-Rome (Italy) 09.05.1950

This rare cover from my former Large Gold postal history exhibit is now for sale.

Enquiries to: Daryl Kibble
kibbled@bigpond.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan
Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority
International Reply Coupons (IRCs)
of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:

Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,
1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands
avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/004

Digitisation of Philatelic Knowledge: "Holy Land Postal History"

I offer a complete run of the journal "Holy Land Postal History" (1979–2017) to anyone willing to scan and digitise it.

Technical and logistical help is assured. Further information was published in MEPB 10.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

A study group for the collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands
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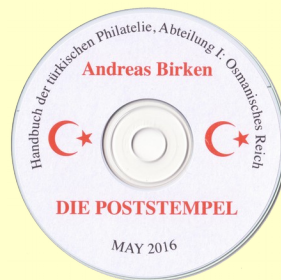
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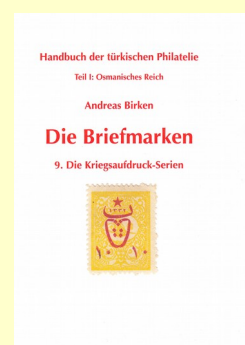
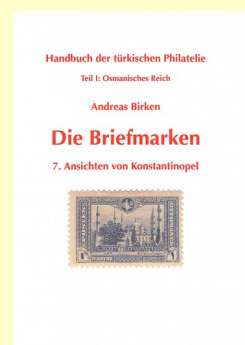
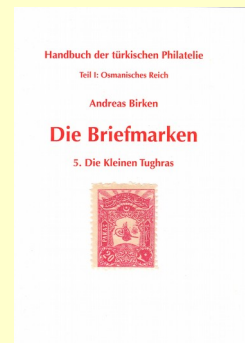
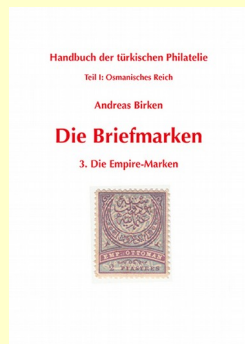
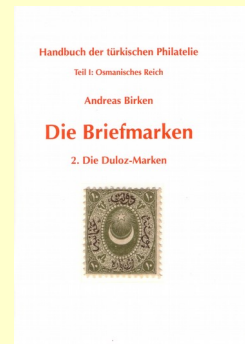
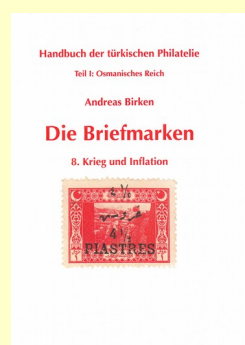
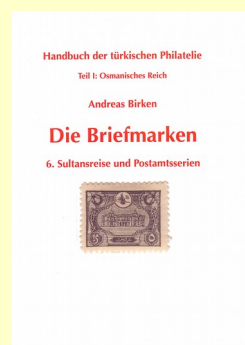
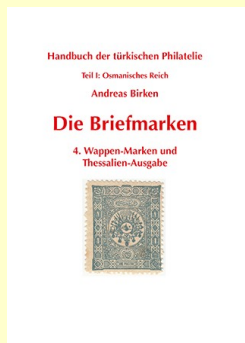
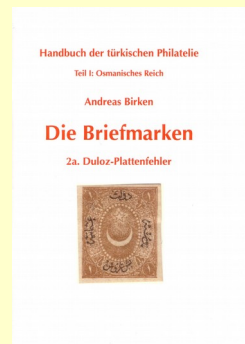
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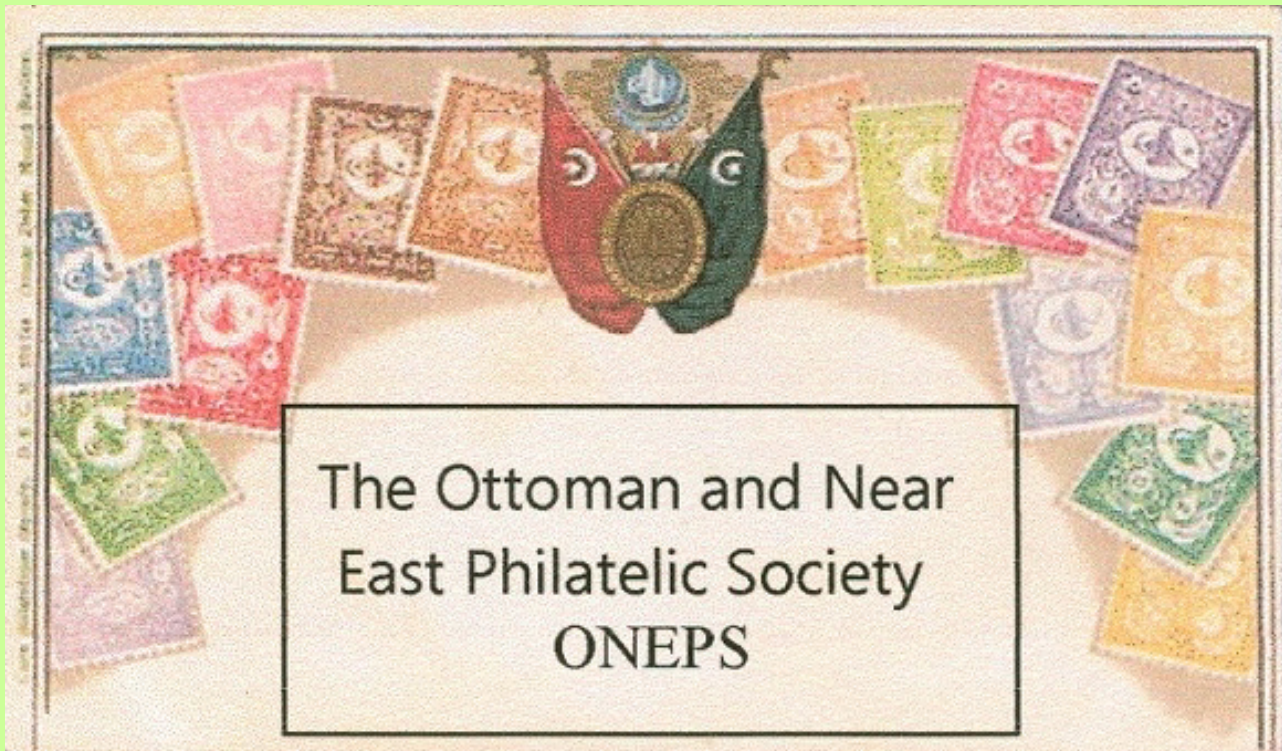
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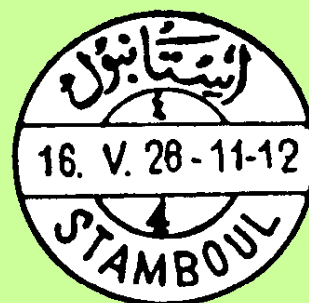
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Editorial

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

The Contents of this Issue

Otto Graf starts a small series on the **1897/98 Occupation of Thessaly**, researching the starting point of Turkish postal services. Reprint from *THE LEVANT*.

The third part in my series on travel operator **Julius Bolthausen** features more picture post cards provided by *David Pearlman*.

In 2018 *Luigi Martinoja* sent me a couple covers sent to members of the **Danish Missionary Society** in Syria (Østerlandsmissionen). A future second part will shed more light onto their story.

Regular contributor *Rainer Fuchs* shows an Overland cover, paving the way to look at the life of **Miss Newton**, human rights campaigner... and philatelist. In another piece, his series about the end of the **Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa** continues with the presentation of the 1947 contract with Haim Nathaniel.

Joel Weiner can present more **Palestine Mandate Postmark Record Sheets**, giving insight in to the workings of the Jerusalem G.P.O. *Marc Parren* presents an example of **Censored Surface Mail during the Arab-Israeli War of 1948**: a cover sent from Malta to a stamp dealer Cyprus. *Avo Kaplanian* researched the **Jordan Revenue and “Aid” Overprint Stamps** with its overprint varieties and usages.

The stamps and postal history of Yemen and Aden are rather neglected by many collectors: the former due to the phase of dubious and difficult issues and overprints during the civil war, the latter for being a British colony until 1967 with postal matters closely connected to India. In conjunction with *Neil Williams*, editor of the *THE DHOW*, the journal of the Aden & Somaliland Study Group, and *Gary Brown*, former editor, two pieces are included in this issue: **Kathiri State of Seyun Air Letters**, and a research appeal on **Aden Meter Marks**.

Hålfdan Helgason, *Avo Kaplanian*, *Wolfgang Leimenstoll*, and *Bernd-Dieter Buscke* present the results of their research into the **Reply Coupons of Jordan**.

Postal-war researcher *Dr. Wolfgang Elsner* takes a look at **Arab Postal Forms and Cachets** used in the Israeli Occupied Territories after 1967.

The last two pieces were originally scheduled for MEPB 10, but due to my illness in the autumn couldn't get completely in time: the sale at auction of the remaining Palestine stock of agency **Georg Roll**, worth more

than 5 Million Euros, and a review of the International Philatelic Literature Exhibition **ITALIA 2018**.

The **Adverts Section** features some new entries. Every reader registered is entitled to place free ads. Please come forward with your needs and wishes!

Future Articles and Research Projects

These are some of the topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, covers, opinions about any of these subject: please let me know!

- Bon Samaritain (Khan al-Hathrur) Updated
- The Fraud of the French Consular Issues of 1948
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz 1916–1920
- The “Er Ramle” postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight covers of 1931
- Julius Bolthausen: The Caiffa Bisects
- Photographs from the Jerusalem I Overprinting: Contemporaneous Records of the “B” Variety
- Transdesert Transport Companies
- A soldier's account of the 1918 Famine in Lebanon
- The Printing Process of the Blues of Palestine
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
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- 17th Century Mail by French Merchant Ships
- The RAF Postal Service in Sharjah
- The Postage Rates and Overland Mail Surcharges of Iraq, 1923–1929
- Overland Mail Route Instruction Labels
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- Book Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII
- Book Review: Birken series on Ottoman Stamps
- Book Review: Michel North Arabia and Iran 2017
- The Revenue Stamps of Palestine 1994–2016
- Dr. Hoexter's Syrian FDCs
- Habbaniya Provisionals – Revisited
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- Archive: Mail Communications and the Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf
- Archive: The Telegraphs of the Persian Gulf
- Lebanon ‘Palestine Aid’ covers
- The Old General Post Office of Jerusalem on Historical Photographs – Addendum
- RAF Emergency Air Mail 1919: Aerial EEF
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- Posta Bey'ye Şubesi 28 İstanbul
- Jordan Stamps & Banknotes
- Telegraph Codes: Mosse, Liebèr, Bentley, & co.
- Early Postcards of Muscat

- Service Automobile Palestine-Syria
- The Turkish Occupation of Thessaly 1897/98
- Archive: Friedrich Perlberg's *Bilder aus dem Heiligen Lande und Palästina-Album*
- Book Review: Genady Berman's Israel Postal Labels
- Egypt Essays, Proofs and Varieties from the Joseph Chalhouh Collection
- Postal and Communications Information in Trade Directories: Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte 1872, Annuaire Oriental 1891, Indicateur Égyptien 1897, Egyptian Directory 1908

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.

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

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.

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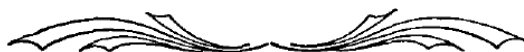
I'd like to thank again all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*. My special thanks go to *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!*

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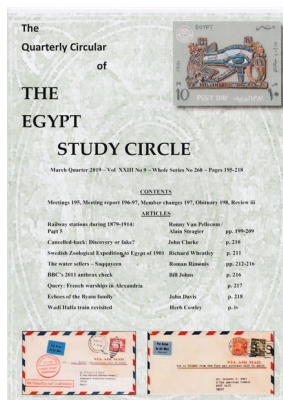
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The Quarterly Circular 268 (Vol. 23, No. 9) – March 2019

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour; –



The February 2019 meeting included displays from the collections of Egyptian Fiscals by David Jones, Vahe Varjabedian and Mats Edstrom (196–197).

R. van Pellecom and A. Stragier continue their series on railway station postmarks 1879–1914 with a fifth instalment (199–209).

J. Clarke notices some oddities on a block-of-four of the 17 m green Farouk 'cancelled back' offered at the last ESC member's auction, and asked for help on the genuineness of the piece (210).

R. Wheatley shows two items related to the 1901 Swedish Zoological Expedition in Egypt (211).

R. A. Rimonis shows a dozen posted cards depicting street water sellers: *saqqayeen* (212–216).

B. Johns shows a cover directed to the BBC World Service marked with a red hand-stamp "CHECKED / 7": these were checked for Anthrax during a scare in 2011/2012 (2016).

A query by A. Janson about a cover from a French naval ship at Alexandria in 1940 is answered by P. Grech summarising his article on the topic from QC251 of 2014 (217).

H. Cowley reviews J. Davis' book "Egypt : From The Postal Concession Until Suez, 1953–1956 ; Part II" (220 p., £45) (219).

In response to a short piece by B. Sedgley in QC266, H. Cowley shows four further post cards of a train at Wadi Halfa with (almost) identical pictures (220).

In the report of the February 2019 meeting S. Sadek is presented as the new treasurer, taking over from Brian Sedgley after 15 years of service (196). Obituary: Mostapha Kadry El-Dars (1926–2019)(198). A report by J. Davis on one of the ESC's founding fathers, Dr. William Byam, is reprinted from QC221 (218).

Imprint

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Datenschutzerklärung

Datenschutz hat einen besonders hohen Stellenwert für mich. Eine Nutzung meiner Zeitschrift ist grundsätzlich ohne jede Angabe personenbezogener Daten möglich.

Die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, beispielsweise des Namens, und der E-Mail-Adresse einer betroffenen Person, erfolgt stets im Einklang mit der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und in Übereinstimmung mit den für mich geltenden landesspezifischen Datenschutzbestimmungen. Mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung möchte ich die Öffentlichkeit über Art, Umfang und Zweck der von mir erhobenen, genutzten und verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten informieren. Ferner werden betroffene Personen mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung über die ihnen zustehenden Rechte aufgeklärt.

Ich habe als für die Verarbeitung Verantwortlicher zahlreiche technische und organisatorische Maßnahmen umgesetzt, um einen möglichst lückenlosen Schutz der über diese Internetseite verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten sicherzustellen. Dennoch können internetbasierte Datenübertragungen, wie E-Mail, grundsätzlich Sicherheitslücken aufweisen, sodass ein absoluter Schutz nicht gewährleistet werden kann. Aus diesem Grund steht es jeder betroffenen Person frei, personenbezogene Daten auch auf alternativen Wegen an mich zu übermitteln.

I. Name und Anschrift des Verantwortlichen

Der Verantwortliche im Sinne der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und anderer nationaler Datenschutzgesetze der Mitgliedsstaaten sowie sonstiger datenschutzrechtlicher Bestimmungen ist

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II. Allgemeines zur Datenverarbeitung

1. Umfang der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Ich verarbeite personenbezogene Daten von Nutzern grundsätzlich nur, soweit diese zur Bereitstellung von Information über eine Mailing-Liste erforderlich ist. Die weitergehende Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erfolgt nur nach Einwilligung des Nutzers.

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Soweit ich für Verarbeitungsvorgänge personenbezogener Daten eine Einwilligung der betroffenen Person einhole, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten.

Bei der Verarbeitung von personenbezogenen Daten, die zur Erfüllung eines Vertrages, dessen Vertragspartei die betroffene Person ist, erforderlich ist, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage. Dies gilt auch für Verarbeitungsvorgänge, die zur Durchführung vorvertraglicher Maßnahmen erforderlich sind.

Soweit eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung erforderlich ist, die mir unterliegt, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Für den Fall, dass lebenswichtige Interessen der betroffenen Person oder einer anderen natürlichen Person eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erforderlich machen, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. d DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Ist die Verarbeitung zur Wahrung eines berechtigten Interesses von mir oder eines Dritten erforderlich und überwiegen die Interessen, Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten des Betroffenen das erstgenannte Interesse nicht, so dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. f DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.

3. Datenlöschung und Speicherdauer

Die personenbezogenen Daten der betroffenen Person werden gelöscht oder gesperrt, sobald der Zweck der Speicherung entfällt. Eine Speicherung kann darüber hinaus dann erfolgen, wenn dies durch den europäischen oder nationalen Gesetzgeber in unionsrechtlichen Verordnungen, Gesetzen oder sonstigen Vorschriften, denen der Verantwortliche unterliegt, vorgesehen wurde. Eine Sperrung oder Löschung der Daten erfolgt auch dann, wenn eine durch die genannten Normen vorgeschriebene Speicherfrist abläuft, es sei denn, dass eine Erforderlichkeit zur

weiteren Speicherung der Daten für einen Vertragsabschluss oder eine Vertragserfüllung besteht.

III. Mailing-Liste

Es steht jedem Nutzer frei, sich freiwillig und kostenlos per E-Mail in meine Mailing-Liste einzutragen. Dadurch entstehen keinerlei Verpflichtungen für den Nutzer.

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Folgende Daten werden hierbei erhoben:

1. Name und Vorname des Nutzers
2. E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Datenverarbeitung

Rechtsgrundlage für die vorübergehende Speicherung der Daten ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 DSGVO.

3. Zweck der Datenverarbeitung

Die Mailing-Liste dient dem Zweck, dem Nutzer Informationen zu Inhalten und Erscheinen der Zeitschrift zu übermitteln.

4. Dauer der Speicherung

Der Nutzer kann jederzeit die Mailing-Liste verlassen. Die Daten werden umgehend gelöscht.

5. Widerspruchs- und Beseitigungsmöglichkeit

Die Erfassung der Daten zur Bereitstellung der Mailing-Liste ist für den Betrieb der Mailing-Liste zwingend erforderlich. Es besteht folglich seitens des Nutzers keine Widerspruchsmöglichkeit.

Der Nutzer kann aber jederzeit der Speicherung widersprechen und damit die Mailing-Liste verlassen.

IV. E-Mail-Kontakt

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Auf meiner Webseite ist eine Kontaktaufnahme über die bereitgestellte E-Mail-Adresse möglich. In diesem Fall werden die mit der E-Mail übermittelten personenbezogenen Daten des Nutzers gespeichert. Es erfolgt in diesem Zusammenhang keine Weitergabe der Daten an Dritte. Die Daten werden ausschließlich für die Verarbeitung der Konversation verwendet.

V. Rechte der betroffenen Person

Werden personenbezogene Daten von Ihnen verarbeitet, sind Sie Betroffener i.S.d. DSGVO und es stehen Ihnen folgende Rechte gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen zu:

1. Auskunftsrecht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen eine Bestätigung darüber verlangen, ob personenbezogene Daten, die Sie betreffen, von mir verarbeitet werden. Liegt eine solche Verarbeitung vor, können Sie von dem Verantwortlichen über folgende Informationen Auskunft verlangen:

- (1) die Zwecke, zu denen die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet werden;
- (2) die Kategorien von personenbezogenen Daten, welche verarbeitet werden;
- (3) die Empfänger bzw. die Kategorien von Empfängern, gegenüber denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden oder noch offengelegt werden;
- (4) die geplante Dauer der Speicherung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten oder, falls konkrete Angaben hierzu nicht möglich sind, Kriterien für die Festlegung der Speicherdauer;
- (5) das Bestehen eines Rechts auf Berichtigung oder Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, eines Rechts auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung durch den Verantwortlichen oder eines Widerspruchsrechts gegen diese Verarbeitung;
- (6) das Bestehen eines Beschwerderechts bei einer

Aufsichtsbehörde;

(7) alle verfügbaren Informationen über die Herkunft der Daten, wenn die personenbezogenen Daten nicht bei der betroffenen Person erhoben werden;

(8) das Bestehen einer automatisierten Entscheidungsfindung einschließlich Profiling gemäß Art. 22 Abs. 1 und 4 DSGVO und – zumindest in diesen Fällen – aussagekräftige Informationen über die involvierte Logik sowie die Tragweite und die angestrebten Auswirkungen einer derartigen Verarbeitung für die betroffene Person.

Ihnen steht das Recht zu, Auskunft darüber zu verlangen, ob die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten in ein Drittland oder an eine internationale Organisation übermittelt werden. In diesem Zusammenhang können Sie verlangen, über die geeigneten Garantien gem. Art. 46 DSGVO im Zusammenhang mit der Übermittlung unterrichtet zu werden.

Dieses Auskunftsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

2. Recht auf Berichtigung

Sie haben ein Recht auf Berichtigung und/oder Vervollständigung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen, sofern die verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie betreffen, unrichtig oder unvollständig sind. Der Verantwortliche hat die Berichtigung unverzüglich vorzunehmen.

Ihr Recht auf Berichtigung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

3. Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung

Unter den folgenden Voraussetzungen können Sie die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verlangen:

- (1) wenn Sie die Richtigkeit der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen für eine Dauer bestreiten, die es dem Verantwortlichen ermöglicht, die Richtigkeit der personenbezogenen Daten zu überprüfen;
- (2) die Verarbeitung unrechtmäßig ist und Sie die Löschung der personenbezogenen Daten ablehnen und stattdessen die Einschränkung der Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten verlangen;
- (3) der Verantwortliche die personenbezogenen Daten für die Zwecke der Verarbeitung nicht länger benötigt, Sie diese jedoch zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen benötigen, oder
- (4) wenn Sie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung gemäß Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO eingelegt haben und noch nicht feststeht, ob die berechtigten Gründe des Verantwortlichen gegenüber Ihren Gründen überwiegen. Wurde die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten eingeschränkt, dürfen diese Daten – von ihrer Speicherung abgesehen – nur mit Ihrer Einwilligung oder zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen oder zum Schutz der Rechte einer anderen natürlichen oder juristischen Person oder aus Gründen eines wichtigen öffentlichen Interesses der Union oder eines Mitgliedstaats verarbeitet werden.

Wurde die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung nach den o.g. Voraussetzungen eingeschränkt, werden Sie von dem Verantwortlichen unterrichtet bevor die Einschränkung aufgehoben wird.

Ihr Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

4. Recht auf Löschung

a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

- (1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
- (2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
- (3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
- (4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.
- (5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.
- (6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

- (1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;
- (2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;
- (3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO
- (4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder
- (5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber

dem Verantwortlichen das Recht zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

- (1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und
- (2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung Sie betreffender personenbezogener Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

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Germany
Phone: 07237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
Website: www.zobbel.de

II. General information about data processing

1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply. Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mailing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

- (1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
- (2) the categories of personal data processed;
- (3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
- (4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
- (5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
- (6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
- (7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
- (8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

- (1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
- (2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
- (3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the

above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

- (1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
- (2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
- (3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
- (4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
- (5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
- (6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

- (1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
- (2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
- (3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
- (4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
- (5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured,

common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:

You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

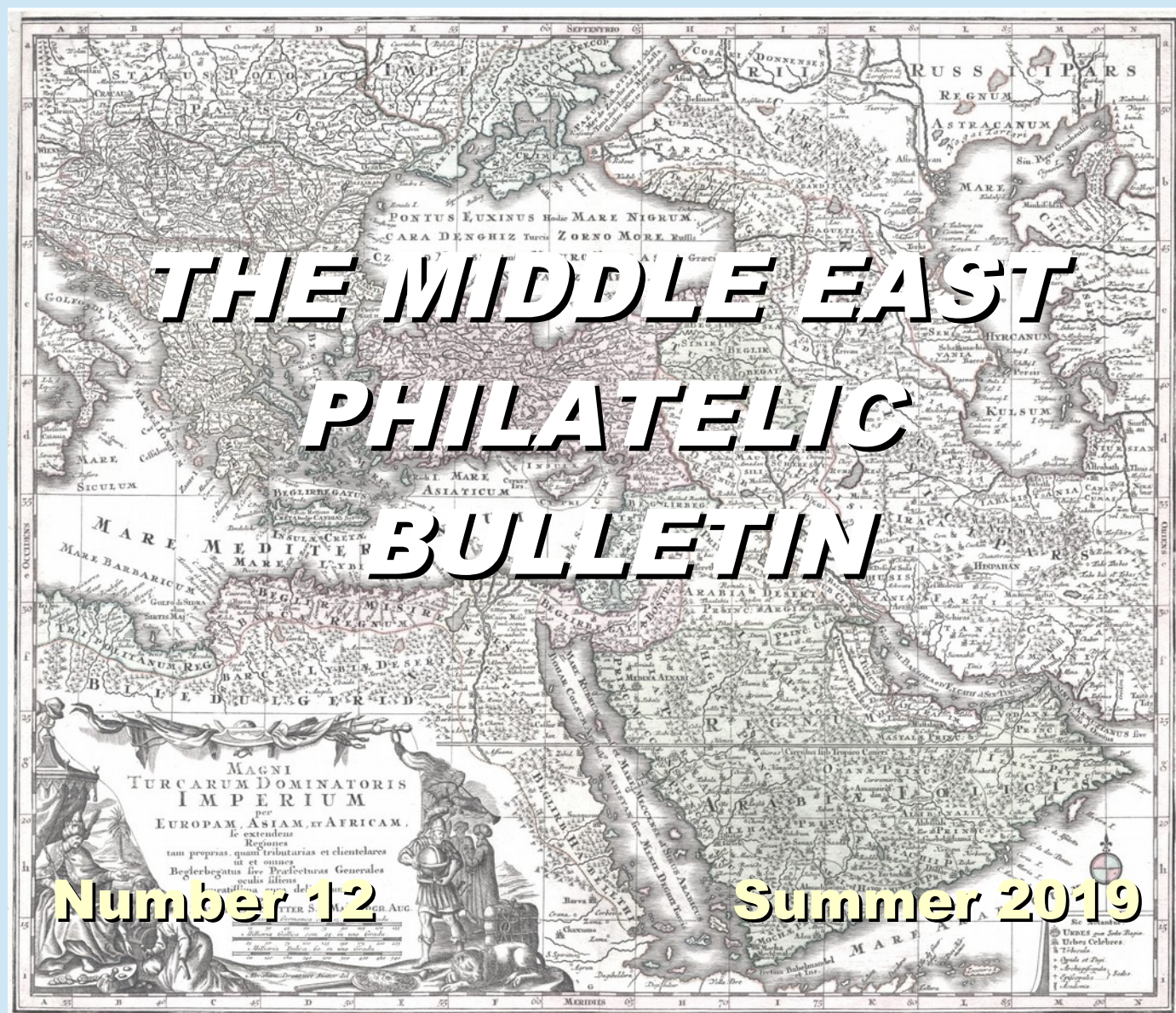
Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.



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





Some of the Articles in Preparation:

The Old General Post Office of Jerusalem II

Bon Samaritain (Khan al-Hathrur) Update

Jerusalem I Overprinting: Contemporaneous Records of the “B” Variety

The French Consular Issues of 1948: A Critical View

Hatay Postal War 1939

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly 1897/98

Transdesert Transport Companies

Archive: Friedrich Perlberg’s “Palæstina-Album”

Archive: Official Gazettes for Palestine Index 1919–1929