

A Thessaly Cover with Surprises
Turkey 1897 Overprint Error "Cniq" on Cover
The Old General Post Office of Jerusalem
Mandate Palestine: Jerusalem I Overprinting 1920
Iraq Railway Post Stamps: The Booklet of the First Issue
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Late Use of Jordanian Postal Forms in Occupied West Bank
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THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

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A Thessaly Cover with Surprises

by OttoGraf¹

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Any cover bearing one of the octagonal Thessaly stamps is a find, even a set cover that went through the mail. So I was most excited that a set cover from Baba Boghazi came my way. Analysing the cover I discovered a few new things that I would like to share.

Most of the postmarks of Thessaly were forged, so the majority of Thessaly stamps on the market do have forged postmarks. But current knowledge was that from places like Baba Boghazi and Halmyros there are no forgeries known. So I was definitely most excited when I found the set cover of Baba Boghazi as it should have been the first known cover from that place that went through the mail. The cover is postmarked Baba Boghazi on 5th May 1898 and has a receiving postmark Stamboul Arrive of 12th May 1898.



Fig. 1: Set cover sent from Baba Boghazi (5.05.1898) to Constantinople (12.05.1898).

¹ Reprinted from OPAL Journal, with kind permission.

But when I was comparing the Baba Boghazi postmark on this cover with postmarks on loose stamps in my collection I had to realise that it was different. One could argue, why the cancellations on the loose stamps should be genuine and those on my cover bogus? But I do have several dates of the Baba Boghazi postmark on loose stamps and pieces (21st April 1898, 22nd April 1898, and 3rd June 1898) and the forgers never cared to prepare postmarks with adjustable dates. They all only come with one date.

So I can be pretty sure that the deviating postmark on the cover is a forgery. So I did not find the first and only cover of Baba Boghazi that went through the mail but rather the first and so far only recorded **forgery** of the Baba Boghazi postmark.



Fig. 1a: The cover has a receiving postmark on the back.



Fig. 2: Genuine Baba Boghazi postmark on piece

As there is so little mail from Thessaly around it would be best to combine knowledge between collectors. So the author is most happy to hear from any other collector about any Thessaly topic.

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Further Reading

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- *Die Entwertung der thessalischen Briefmarken*. In: Arge Griechenland, no. 49, pp. 91–93.

Turkey 1897: Overprint Error “Cniq” on Cover

contributed by Hakan Berkil

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This cover from the late 1890s was sent from Torbalı (at km 50 on the railway line south of İzmir). The franking consists of two strips-of-four of the 1897 red and black 5 Paras overprints on the 1896 10 Paras stamp (Passer nos. 149 and 150). One stamp only (position 74) in the sheet-of-150 shows the overprint error “Cniq”.



Figs. 1–1a:

Cover from Torbalı to Smyrna (İzmir); total franking 40 pa cancelled by the single-circle postmark of Torbalı (Bayındır 2, C&W IV, A&P 2).

Detail on the right shows the “Cniq” overprint error, which only appears on pos. 74 in the sheet-of-150.





Figs. 2–2b:

Reverse of the cover showing the arrival mark of İzmir of 5th April.

Far left: detail of Torbalı cancel.

This cover was last auctioned at the 364th Koehler auction in 2017 in the first part of the sale of Dr. Erkan Esmer's collection. Offered at an 800 € starting price, it reached 720 €. ¹ The auction house described the combination of cancel and franking with "Cniq' error as "probably unique."

According to Birken, ² single-stamp frankings with these overprints (the 5 pa rate was for printed matter and commercial papers) are very rare.

Sources and Literature

- *Sonderkatalog: Ottoman Empire incl. the Dr. Esmer Collection (Part I) ; 364. Heinrich Köhler-Auktion ; Mittwoch, 22. März 2017, 9.00 Uhr. Wiesbaden: Koehler, 2017. 104 p.*
Online: https://www.heinrich-koehler.de/de/_auktions/&action=showLot&auktionID=23&lotno=5288 (accessed 26.04.2017).
- Birken, Andreas: *Wappen-Marken und Thessalien-Ausgabe. Hamburg, 2017. 80 p. (Handbuch der Türkischen Philatelie / Osmanisches Reich / Die Briefmarken ; 4).*

¹ Lot 5288 of the 364th Koehler Auction, 22.03.2017; cf. p. 88 of the auction catalogue.

² Birken, 2017, p.38.

A Rare Ottoman Cover from Amman, 1918 – Addendum Âmman (Salt) and Omman

by Robert Stuchell

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I enjoyed your article about the Amman (Salt) cover in *THE LEVANT*.¹ I bid on it but didn't 'go crazy.' The cover is truly rare: I am sure the censor marking is unique.

The cover referred to is shown below, courtesy of Cedarstamps Auctions, Beirut (editor).



Fig. 1: Jordan, censored cover sent via Hejaz railway line, from 'ÂMMAN (SALT)' on 27/8/1918 to Damascus where it arrived on 30/8/1918 and delivered the day after.

To date, this octagonal cancellation of Amman was known only on a stamp on a small piece. Given it is the only envelope recorded with the seal of Amman's censorship office (the double ring with clear Amman on the top and the crescent in the middle). Also, considering the period when the envelope was mailed: a month before the defeat of Turkey, during the guerilla timing that affected the Hejaz railway line, makes this envelope a rarity of first magnitude.²

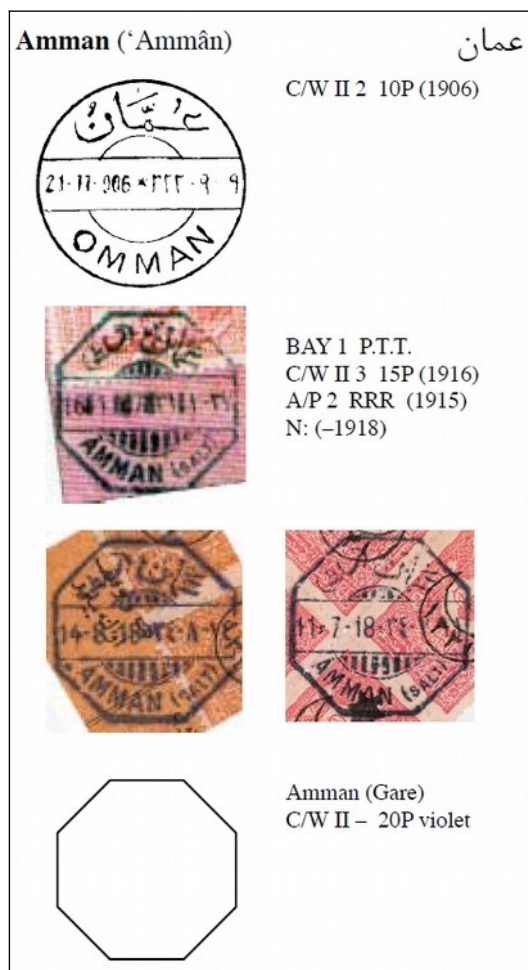
¹ Zywiets, Tobias: *A rare Ottoman cover from Amman, 1918 with newly discovered Amman censor mark*: In: *MEPB* 3, 2015, pp. 3–5. Reprinted in: *The Levant*, vol. 10, no. 2, 2019, pp. 25–27.

² Lot description as offered, with minor amendments agreed by Bernardo Longo of Cedarstamps.

You show three examples on piece of which mine is the top one (repeated below left as *fig. 2*).³

I am attaching copies of my “عمان (سلط) / ÂMMAN (SALT)” cancels: an almost full strike on a pair of the 50 para stamp dated 12th September, 1918, a stationery cut out dated 30th November 1917, a loose stamp with a date that looks like 11th July 1918, and a strike dated 16th January 1917 on a 20 para stamp (see *figs. 2–7* below right).

I can also show strikes of an earlier cancel reading “OMMAN”: I have never seen this one on cover.



As for when this cancel was used, I am attaching a page from “Osmanli Posta Damgalari” (detail shown below as *fig. 8*). This book shows recorded ‘proof strikes’ of many cancels i.e. the date they were ‘born’. The “عمان (سلط) / ÂMMAN (SALT)” cancel is dated 8th February 1912, so it probably went into service shortly thereafter.

As Amman was a backwater small town there probably wasn’t much (or any?) postal activity until the World War I period.

3 Birken, 2016, vol. Suriye, p. 40. Original caption in MEPB 3: “Birken shows three examples of this cancellation in the 2016 edition of his postmark catalogue. Further examples must exist, as Coles/Walker give a 1915 date, Ağaoğulları/Papuçcuoğlu state 1916, and the second mark shown by Birken is dated 14.08.1918, just two weeks before the date on the cover offered by Cedarstamps.”

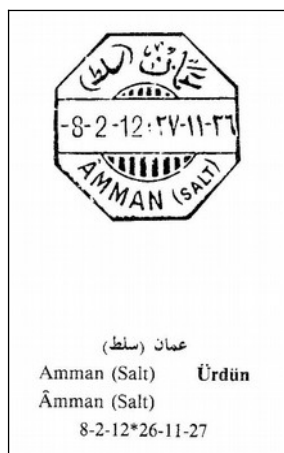


Fig. 8:

Detail from Osmanlı Posta Damgaları, p. 169.

Yakup Nakri wrote on publication of the book: "This work is a reproduction of the 2344 cancels that are shown in a book that is in the postal museum situated in ANKARA. The majority of these cancellations were used within the borders of the Ottoman Empire's post offices during the years 1910 through 1929."

Editor's Note

In my opinion a proof strike at the P.T.T. Archives in Ankara only provides the date the canceller was prepared. Was it despatched to the respective post office straight away? And when did it start to be actually used there once it had arrived? This may have been at a considerably later date.

No catalogue lists dates earlier than 1915: Coles/Walker 1916, Ağaoğulları/Papuçcuoğlu 1915.⁴ Bayındır gives no date.⁵ All strikes shown by Birken are dated either 1917 or 1918. The earliest strike I'm aware of is the one of 16th January 1917 shown above by Robert.



Fig. 9:

Avo Kaplanian sent me one more example with two strikes:
15.12.1332 = 28.02.1917 or
15.12.1333 = 15.12.1917?

Sources and Literature

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- Bayındır, Mustafa H.: *Osmanlı-Türk posta muhur ve damgaları = Ottoman-Turkish seals and postmarks, 1840–1929. 1. Cilt [Vol. 1]*. İstanbul, 1992.

⁴ They show a piece dated 16.01.1917 but list 1915; cf. p. 70 in vol. 1.

⁵ He only shows a poor drawing on p. 48 of vol. 1 with date "14-3-906" – which cannot be right!

The Old General Post Office of Jerusalem on Historical Photographs: New Hints

by Tobias Zywietz

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In my last article on this topic,¹ I discussed the locations of the Ottoman Post Office. I quoted from the memoirs of Wasif Jawhariyyeh² and also Glassman's study.³ I commented that Glassman's indication in his "fig. 16" pointed to the rear (i.e. north) of Hotel Fast, which is west of the Kaminitz Hotel. His assertion "*A fire severely damaged the office resulting in the post office moving for the last time to a new building designed specifically for the service, at the north-western corner of the Old City.*" only errs in the fact that this was not a new building, but the actual Kaminitz Hotel. This is supported by my latest discovery: a post card recently offered for sale by BalkanPhila⁴ not only shows the building in 1918, but the text on the reverse is written by a telegraph operator working in the building at the time!



Fig. 1: 1918 photograph depicting the former Ottoman, now British Post Office in Jerusalem.

1 Zywietz, 2019

2 Ġauharīya, 2014. Quotation based on excerpts at Google Books ([direct page link](#), note: no pagination present).

3 Glassman, 2001, pp. 263 and 266.

4 BalkanPhila: *1918 Ottoman Palestine Jerusalem Post Office Photo*. Item Code: B10165. Description: "Ottoman Palestine: 1918 photograph of Jerusalem Turkish Post Office. A long message on reverse with detailed information apparently dated 4 September 1918." Online: <https://www.balkanphila.com/shop/1918-ottoman-palestine-jerusalem-post-office-photo/>.

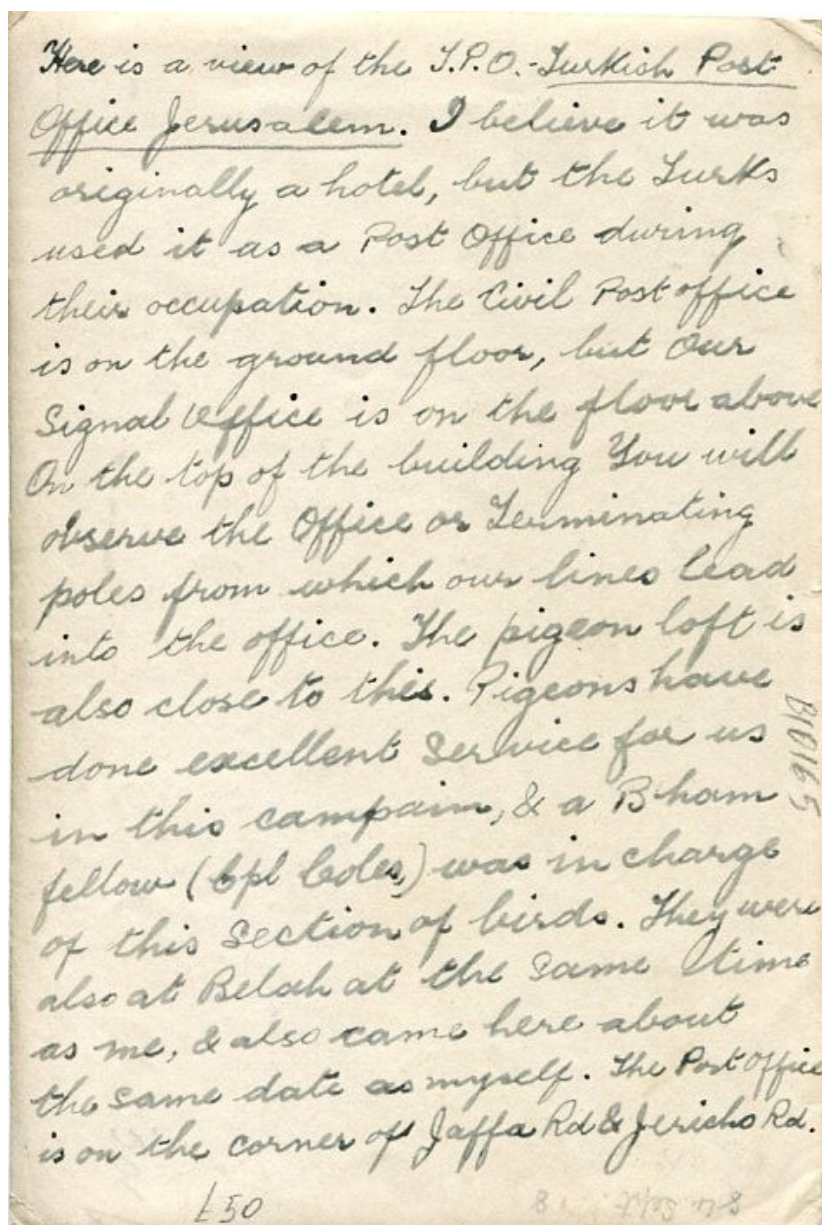


Fig. 2:

Reverse of the card. The text reads as follows:–

Here is a view of the T.P.O.-Turkish Post Office Jerusalem. I believe it was originally a hotel, but the Turks used it as a Post Office during their occupation. The Civil Post office is on the ground floor, but our Signal Office is on the floor above.

On the top of the building you will observe the Office or Terminating poles from which our lines head into the office. The pigeon loft is also close to this. Pigeons have done excellent service for us in this campaign,⁵ & a Bham⁶ fellow (Cpl Coles)⁷ was in charge of this section of birds. They were also at Belah⁸ at the same time as me, & also came here about the same date as myself. The Post office is on the corner of Jaffa Rd & Jericho Rd.

4 Sept. 18⁹

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⁵ Should read: “campaign”.

⁶ Birmingham.

⁷ Corporal Coles.

⁸ Referring to battles in early 1917 near Deir al-Balah, between Gaza and Khan Yunes.

⁹ Manuscript note in pencil, upside-down; likely the date the letter that contained the photo was received?

Photographs from the Jerusalem I Overprinting Process at Greek Convent Press, August 1920: Contemporaneous Records of the “B” Variety

by Tobias Zywietz

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During my philatelic research work I became aware of an image collection in the US Library of Congress: the “*G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection*.” The focus of the more than 23,000 images, mostly film negatives and glass plates, is Palestine in the period from 1898 to 1946. The collection draws on the archives of the companies *American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Department* (1898–1940) and its successor *Matson Photo Service* (from 1940). Among the photographers known by name are Elijah Meyers (founder of the Photo Department), Erik and Lars Lind, Furman Baldwin, John David Whiting, Lewis Larsson, Najib and Jamil Albina and Gästgifvar Eric Matson (who took over the company and its archives in 1940).

Unfortunately there are relatively few pictures on the subject of postal services and facilities: most topical images relate to the then newly opened General Post Office in Jerusalem in 1938. In this instalment of my series the focus is on four photographs from August 1920: the overprinting of E.E.F. stamps for the so called “Jerusalem I” issue.

PALESTINE.—A provisional issue consisting of stamps in the former EEF type overprinted “PALESTINE” in English, Hebrew and Arabic, is reported by the *Philatelic Magazine*.

	<i>Adhesives .</i>
1 m., brown.	1 p., blue.
2 m., green.	2 p., olive.
3 m., pale brown.	5 p., purple.
4 m., carmine.	9 p., ochre.
5 m., orange.	10 p., ultramarine.
	20 p., grey.

Fig. 1: Notice in The London Philatelist, October 1920.¹

The first two pictures are well known to every Palestine collector, as they (or very similar versions) have been shown in numerous philatelic publications over the years,² but the other two photographs are completely new: they show blocks-of-four of the 9 and 10 piastres stamps (SG/Bale nos. 24 and 25) and also parts of the overprint on white paper. Not only that: both blocks contain the extremely rare “B” overprint variety.

All four photographs were taken on 24th August 1920 in the printing office of the Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem, usually known as Greek Convent Press (GCP).³ They not only printed stamps, but also, besides postal stationery and forms, the OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE. One further photograph, not from the Matson collection,⁴ shows work in the printing press in the 1930s.

1 *New Issues*. In: The London Philatelist, vol. 29, 1920, no. 10, whole no. 346 (October 1920), p. 250.

2 Details of the these (though never the complete images shown here) can be found (amongst others) in Dorfman/Posner, 1960, p. [19] (the sole publication giving correct credits as “*Photos by American Colony, Jerusalem*”), Dorfman, 1989, p. 27, and Dorfman, 2001, p. 42.

3 Founded in 1852; cf. Georgoudakis, p. 17. Also known as Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Press.

4 Source: Georgoudakis, p. 30.

The Overprinting Process



Fig. 2: The first overprint series "Jerusalem I" is produced on 24.08.1920 in the printing press of the Greek Convent in Jerusalem. On the left, its director Modestos Sapuntjoglou, and in the centre a British officer in charge.

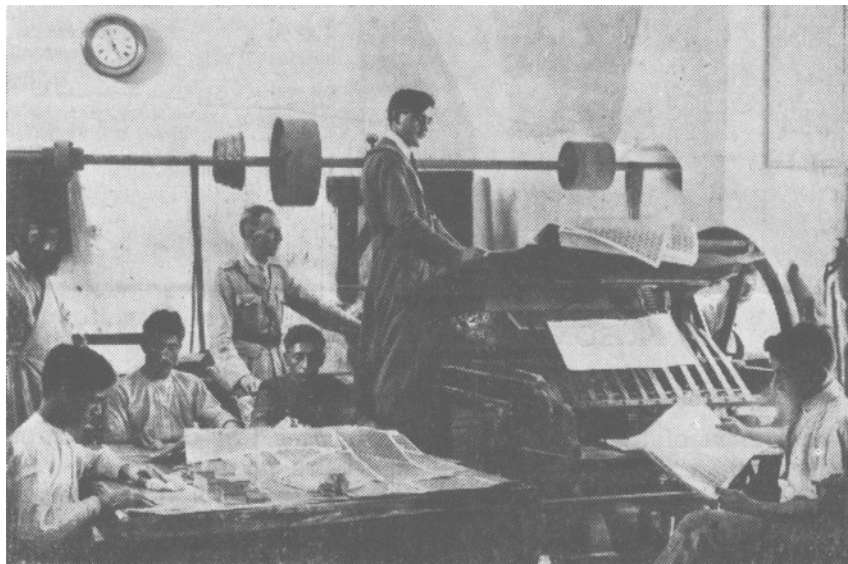


Fig. 3: Under supervision of a British Officer sheets of E.E.F. stamps received from Great Britain are overprinted with the word "Palestine" in English, Hebrew, and Arabic.⁵ This photo is very similar, though not identical, to fig. 2.⁶ One must presume, taking into account the time shown on the clock, that both were made within seconds of each other.

5 Source: Pollack, 1957, p. 714. The source credited is "*H. Lubranschik, Nahariya*," though I do not doubt it was taken by the same photographer. The caption in Dorfman/Posner, 1960, p. [19] says: „*Overprinting the E.E.F. stamps for Palestine at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. As the sheets of the 1 paistre come from the press, while the overprint is still wet, the silver powder is dusted over them to produce the silver overprint.*“

6 Dorfman/Posner, 1960, p. [19] show a slightly different section of the image.



Fig. 4: The Director of the Convent Press, Modestos Sapuntjoglou, and the British Officer in charge examine the overprinted sheets to detect faults.⁷

The first publication of the image in fig. 4 is reported almost contemporaneously to its creation in August 1920: Norman Gladstone⁸ presents a cutting from an English philatelic journal (see fig. 5), provided by Michael H. Bale, “whose origin has not been established,”⁹ stating:

The stamps were overprinted locally by the Printing Press of the Greek Convent, and an interesting photograph showing two men, one a British officer and the other a native, examining sheets of them appeared in the “Daily Mail” a few days ago.

The monk in the pictures can be identified, as Gladstone¹⁰ shows a section from a page from a collector’s album, also provided by Bale, featuring the visiting card (see fig. 5) of the “Manager of the printing-office of the Greek Convent, Jerusalem”: Modestos Sapuntjoglou (in Greek: Μόδεστος Σαπουντζόγλου).¹¹ Sapuntjoglou later became Archimandrite.¹²

The name of the British officer seen in the photographs could not be identified. With some certainty it is not Maj. Frank Newbery Gossling, M.C., who was one of seven Deputy Assistant Directors, A.P.S., E.E.F.

7 The caption in Dorfman/Posner, 1960, p. [19] says: „*The Director of the Convent Press (a Greek priest) and the British Officer in Charge examining the overprinted sheets to detect faulty overprints.*“

8 Gladstone, 1986, p. 141.

9 I could not identify the journal in question either. Sole hint: 1920 was its 15th volume.

10 Gladstone, 1986, p. 142.

11 Ἀρχιμανδρίτης Μόδεστος Σαπουντζόγλου. The Greek of the name reads “Módestos Sapountzóglou.”

12 An archimandrite (ἀρχιμανδρίτης) is a monastic priest with a university degree of theology appointed by the bishop to perform functions of a bishop within the monastic hierarchy, a role comparable to an abbot.

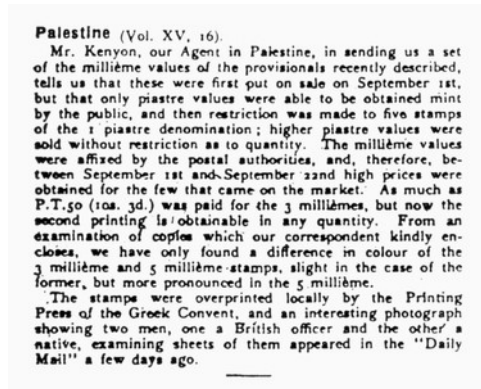


Fig. 5: Clipping from 1920.

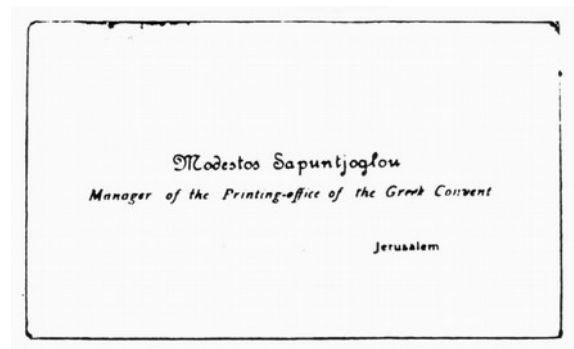


Fig. 6: Visiting card of Modestos Sapuntjoglou.

On the above-mentioned album page (besides numbers on stamps overprinted) it says: "It is stated that the convent was given £30 for the contract." Gladstone takes this information seriously:

*It seems to me that we should attach more importance to the numbers given on the Album page. Its writer seems to have known the Manager of the Printing works where the stamps were overprinted, as well as details of the conditions of sale at the Jerusalem Post Office.*¹³



The following photograph is not taken from the Matson collection but from an academic study of printing presses in the Holy Land:¹⁴ it shows work in the Greek Convent Press in the 1930s.

Fig. 7: The printing press of the Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate, ca. 1930.¹⁵

¹³ Gladstone, 1986, p. 143. The article itself deals primarily with the print runs of the "Jerusalem I" overprint. The author compares various sources to establish such data.

¹⁴ Source: Georgoudakis, p. 30.

¹⁵ Source: Georgoudakis, p. 30.

The Overprints

The next two photographs have never been shown in a philatelic publication, as far as I'm aware:

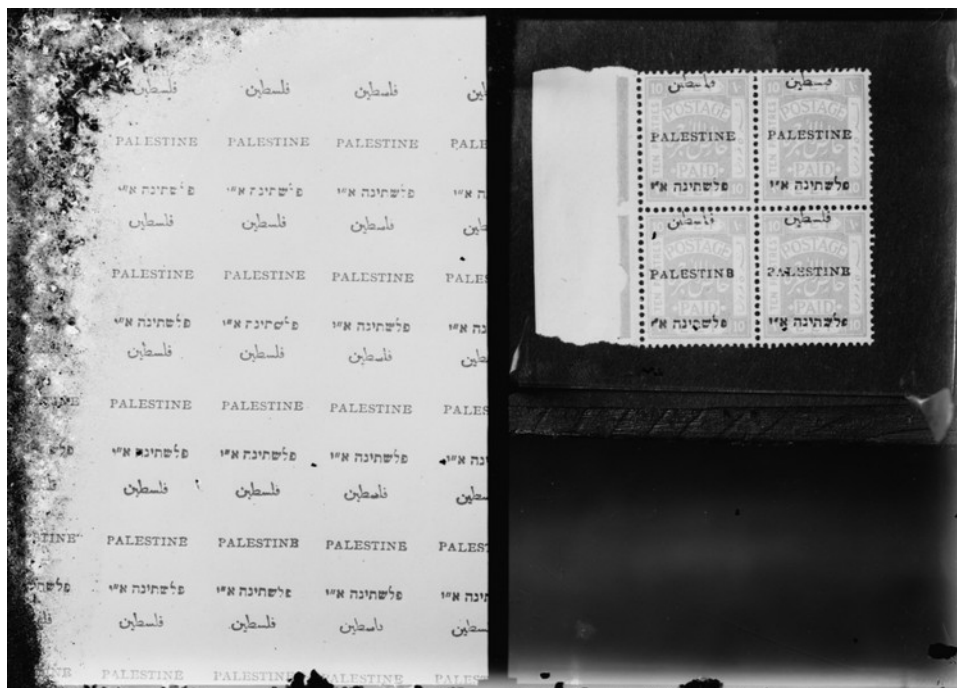


Fig. 8: Part of a white sheet of paper with the overprint, and a block-of-four of the overprinted 10 piastres stamp (SG/Bale no. 25).



Fig. 9: Part of a white sheet of paper with the overprint, and a block-of-four of the overprinted 9 piastres stamp (SG/Bale no. 24).



Fig. 10: Block-of-four with sheet margin of the 10 piastres stamp (SG/Bale no. 25).
 "Setting I" on field positions 121/122//133/134. On field position 133 there's clearly the rare overprint "B"
 variety (Bale 25 B I)
 Enlarged detail from fig. 8. I have marked the errors evident on the photo-plate itself in blue.

The "B" variety (Bale 25 B I, Dorfman 25 b1) is known only to exist in three copies.¹⁶ This is due to excessive number of misprints having been detected in columns 1 and 11. So these columns (1, 11, and 12) were torn off from all sheets shortly after being delivered to post offices for sale:¹⁷

Captain Strange and myself have studied this issue together for some six or seven years, and from the very beginning we have known that full and complete unbroken sheets of the first

¹⁶ Cf. Bale, 1996, p. 46.

Darlow, 1938, p. 125, says "It is so rare, not more than half-a-dozen examples on all values being known to me, [...] At least one English dealer received his supplies of this issue in full unbroken sheets, but as neither he nor any of his staff understood Arabic or Hebrew, both errors and the B passed unnoticed."

¹⁷ Quote from Darlow, 1958, p. xh.

Cf. also Bale, 1996, pp. 29–30 ("[...] were removed from the sheets within a few minutes after the start of first sale") and Dorfman, 2001, p. 44 ("They were discovered a very short time after being issued").

Darlow, 1938, p. 125, gives this account: "[...] due to their discovery within a very few minutes of their first being put on sale, and the consequent withdrawal of the whole issue for some hours, a move which, I am told, resulted in something approaching a riot. During the temporary withdrawal, the whole of the first, eleventh and twelfth vertical rows of the sheets were torn off, so that purchasers demanding full sheets received only vertical rows 2 to 10."



Fig. 12: Block-of-four of the 9 piastres stamp (SG/Bale no. 24), overprint setting I, again with field positions 121/122//133/134. Clearly visible on stamp 133 is the “B” variety (Bale 24 B I).¹⁹
Enlarged detail from fig. 9. I have marked the errors evident on the photo-plate itself in blue.

Darlow’s original 1930 typification of the 1st and 2nd setting of “Jerusalem I” is shown on p. 22.²⁰



19 According to Bale, 1996, p. 46, there are only 7 copies known of variety Bale 24 B I/Dorfman 24 b1: 6 unused and 1 used.

20 Darlow, 1958, p. xj. Reproduced here for historical reasons. Dorfman/Posner produced their own diagrams of the various overprint types of Settings 1 and 2 in their 1960 booklet, but both sets of research are now superseded by Jacques Kaufman’s more recent studies, and the work of Ozand and Paiste.

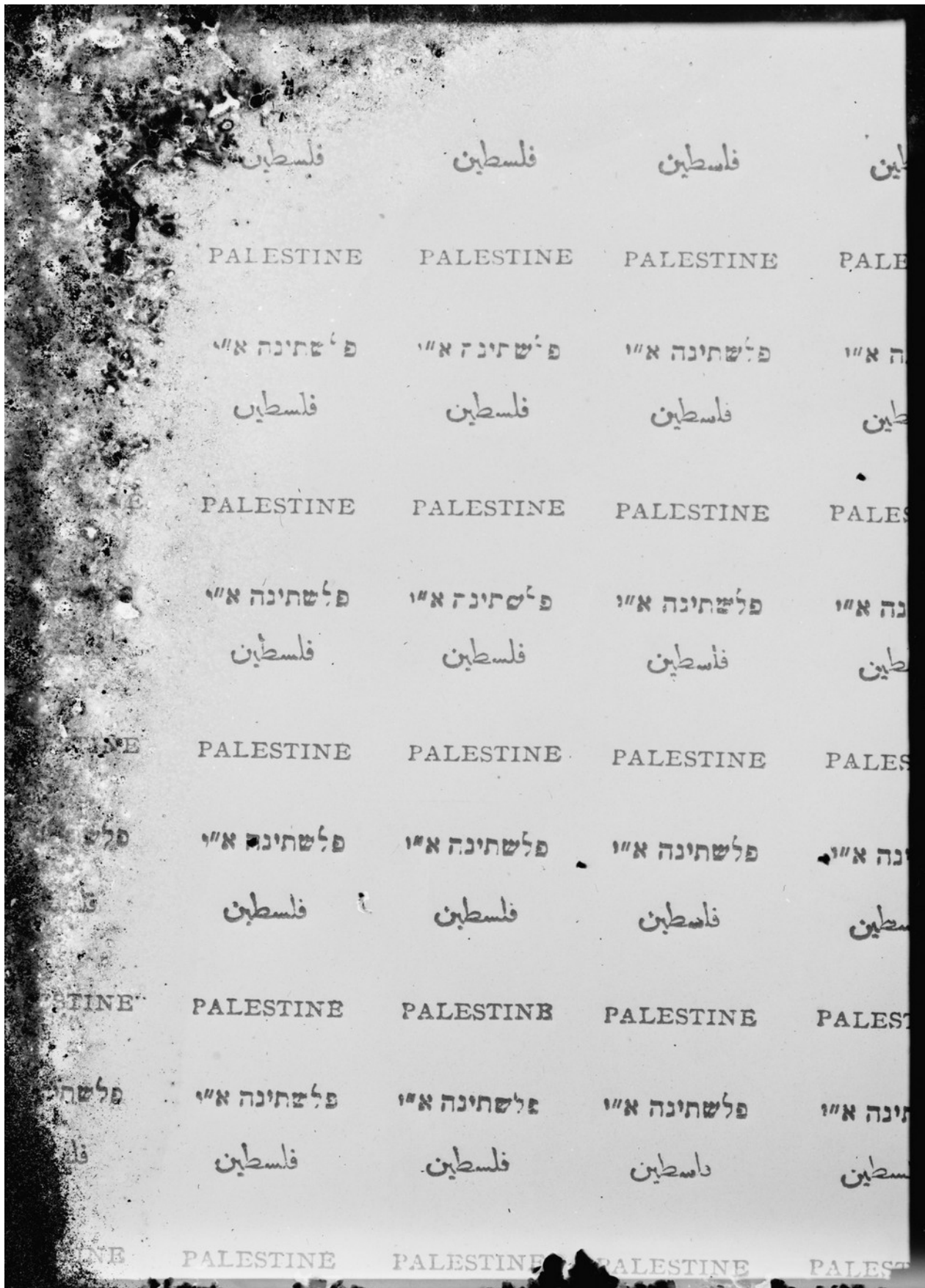


Fig. 13: Enlarged detail from fig. 8.

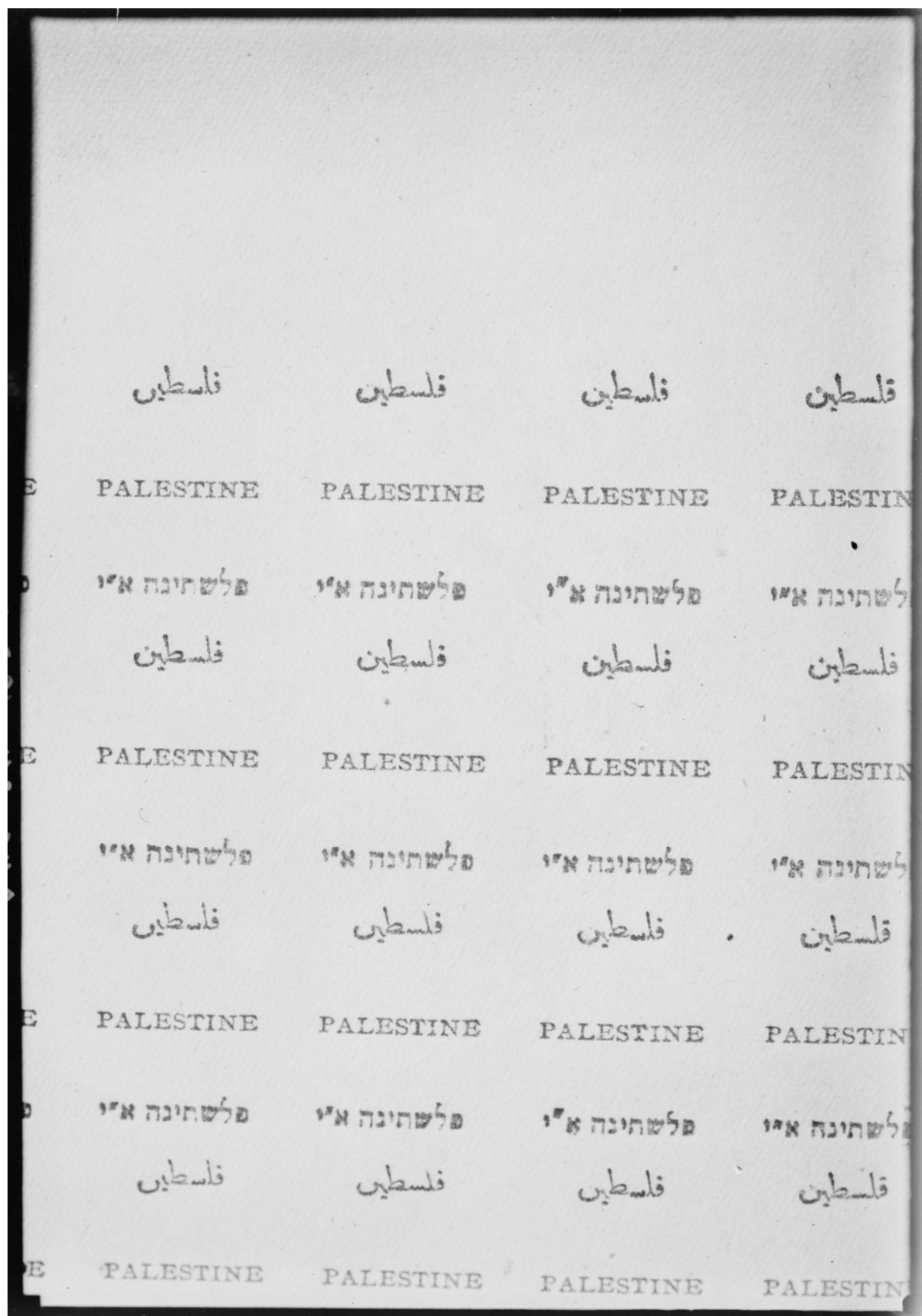


Fig. 14: Enlarged detail from fig. 9.

1. فلسطين	2. فلسطين	3. فلسطين	4. فلسطين	5. فلسطين	6. فلسطين	7. فلسطين	8. فلسطين	9. فلسطين	10. فلسطين	11. فلسطين	12. فلسطين
PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE
פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י
فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين
PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE
פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.

THE 24 TYPES OF SETTING I.

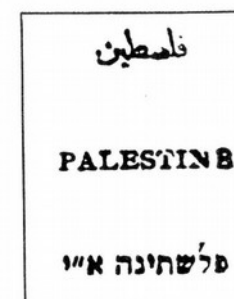
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين	فلسطين
PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE	PALESTINE
פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י	פלשתינה א"י

THE 12 TYPES OF SETTING II.

"B" VARIETY
SETTING I.

PALESTINE
1ST SEPTEMBER, 1920.

THE TWO SETTINGS
OF THE OVERPRINT.

"B" VARIETY
SETTING II.

TO FACE PAGE xi

Fig. 15: Darlow's original 1930 typification of the 1st and 2nd setting of "Jerusalem I."

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http://www.palestine-studies.org/sites/default/files/jq-articles/Waiting%20for%20the%20Second%20Coming_JQ%2061.pdf (accessed 10.05.2016).
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- Fig. 4: American Colony (Jerusalem). Photo Dept.: *Printing of Palestine 1st stamps. Aug. 24, 1920*. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-004691. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/matpc/item/mpc2004003622/PP/> (accessed 27.05.2015).
- Fig. 8: American Colony (Jerusalem). Photo Dept.: *Printing of Palestine postage stamps. Aug. 24, 1920*. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-008806. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/matpc/item/mpc2005000943/PP/> (accessed 27.05.2015).
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‘Ammān–Dar‘ā T.P.O. Postmark Indexes Request for Information

by Folkert Bruining with material from Avo Kaplanian

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The idea for this piece emerged with a question I asked Avo Kaplanian about the meaning of the different indexes (“A”, “B”, and “C”) in the Jordanian T.P.O. postmarks of the ‘Ammān–Dar‘ā line: “عمان درعا / AMMAN–DERAA”. In the books of Najjar¹ and Proud² these postmarks are described: Najjar only lists index “A” (type JP10/B2), Proud mentions indexes “A” and “B”.

Different Indexes

Initially I had only postmarks with index “A” in my collection. A short time ago I bought on Delcampe a stamp with this T.P.O. cancel and index “B”. The question arose what the meaning was of the two different indexes. My question to Avo Kaplanian was whether the index letters in the cancels had something to do with the direction of the train, e.g. “A” may stand for “to Amman” and “B” may indicate “from Amman.” His answer was that the index characters were an indication of the hour of the day the mail was accepted and the stamps were cancelled. And great was my surprise when Avo showed me a third type, this time with index letter “C” (fig. 4). It must be said that Avo as well as I never saw “B” nor “C” on cover but only on loose stamps.



Fig. 1: Letter from a Transjordan Frontier Force officer sent to England, November 1937 with ‘Ammān–Dar‘ā T.P.O. postmark “A”.

1 Najjar, 1998, and 2006.

2 Proud, 2006.



Figs. 2–4: 1930s cancellations showing index “A” (detail from *fig. 1*), as well as indexes “B”, and “C” (courtesy of Avo Kaplanian).

Train Timetables

In order to substantiate Avo’s hypothesis about the relation between index and time of the day I had to consult train timetables from the 1930s and later periods. In the time table of the Palestinian Railways of 1934 one can read that on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday there was a service from ‘Ammān to Der‘ā, as well as back to ‘Ammān. The train from ‘Ammān departed at 7:15 and arrived at 10:50. On its way back the train departed at 16:30 to arrive in ‘Ammān at 19:45. In the schedule of 1944 the departure from ‘Ammān is at 8:00, the arrival at 11:50. The return was from 16:00 to 20:00. The distance is about 76 kilometres.³

Request for Information

I can hardly imagine that during the duration of slightly more than three hours two cancellers were used in the train’s T.P.O. or that the indexes “A”, “B” and “C” correspond, in whatever order, with a day of the week, i.e. Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday. Of course it is still peculiar to find the “B” and “C” cancels only on loose stamps. I do not have the impression that the cancellations may be forgeries. Perhaps these cancellers were never issued and are placed unauthorised?

At this moment I have no more information than that mentioned in the bibliography. Not even in the excellent magazines of the TPO Society⁴ the codes are explained. Are there covers known with stamps cancelled with the indexes “B” and “C” and what do they tell us? What’s the meaning of the indexes, who knows the right answer, or has an alternative hypothesis?

Acknowledgements

I’d like to thank Abed Najjar, Rina Burshtain (“Dorrinal” on Delcampe) and Avo Kaplanian for answering my questions and sending me information.

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³ Strange enough no information about the service ‘Ammān to Der‘ā and *vice versa* can be found in Bradshaw’s Continental Railway and Hotel Guide, May 15th-June 30th 1939.

⁴ Website: www.tpo-seapost.org.uk/.

The Danish Missionary Society (Østerlandsmissionen) in Syria II: A Cover from Syria to Denmark

by Tobias Zywietz

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In MEPB 11 my article on the Danish Missionary Society in Syria (Østerlandsmissionen) showed several covers contributed by Luigi Martinoja.¹ During my research for the piece I found many such covers offered for sale on-line. However, all these covers travelled exclusively in one direction: from Denmark to Syria. Then in June 2019 a Lebanese dealer offered on Facebook² one cover sent the other way: from Deir Atiye to Copenhagen.



Fig. 1: Deir Atiye³ to Copenhagen, 6.06.1949.

Pastor Ejnar Prip and his wife Asta worked in Deir Atiyeh and other missionary stations from 1905.

¹ Zywietz, Tobias, with material from Luigi Martinoja: *The Danish Missionary Society (Østerlandsmissionen) in Syria*. In: MEPB 11, 2019, pp. 18–23.

² Cf. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1020860511455266/permalink/1124129947794988/> (accessed 2.06.2019) and <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1020860511455266/permalink/1124126584461991/> (accessed 13.06.2019).

³ Deir Atiyeh (Deir Attyé, Deir Atiyah, Deratiye, Dair ‘Atīya, دير عطية) is 90 km north of Damascus.



Fig. 1a: Reverse of the cover with transit marks of Nebik (6.06.1949) and Damascus (7.06.1949). An-Nabk⁴ is the district town, 10 km south Deir Atiye.

The Danish Missionary Society in Syria: Østerlandsmissionen

In 1905 the Danish Østerlandsmissionen⁵ 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 (1875–1940) followed Pastor Ejnar Prip for Østerlandsmissionen to Syria with his wife Elisabeth (Else) Schaumburg-Müller (1878–1935). Pastor Ejnar Prip already worked in Palestine with the Syrian Orphanage and moved to al-Qaryatayn in 1901, then moving with Dr. Fox Maule to Deir Atiyeh in 1905.

The nurse Kristine Laursen worked in the mission clinic with Dr. Fox Maule, and from 1913 a local Christian doctor, Dr. Da'ud Katibe, was employed, joined by nurse 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 became restricted. By 1960 the mission was transferred to the local *Evangelical Synod in Syria and Lebanon* and the last Danish missionaries left by 1964.

⁴ An-Nabek, An-Nebik, النبك.

⁵ The organisation was founded in 1898. Øster means Eastern or Oriental in Danish.

Research Appeal: The International Reply Coupons of Syria and Lebanon

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Following the exploration of the Reply Coupons of the Arab Postal Union in MEPB 8,¹ the outline of Jordanian IRCs in MEPB 9,² and the subsequent study published in MEPB 10,³ the attention is now directed to Syria and Lebanon. Wolfgang Leimenstoll, Hålfdan Helgason, and Tobias Zywiets are now in the process of preparing lists of all known Syrian and Lebanese IRCs in view of publishing three articles on the reply coupons used in Syria and Lebanon under French Mandate, Syria after independence, and Lebanon after independence.

To complement our own lists and material we appeal to collectors to send us information and further examples, ideally as images.



- 1 Hålfdan Helgason, and Tobias Zywiets: *The Reply Coupons of the Arab Postal Union*. In: MEPB, no. 9, 2018, pp. 82–93.
- 2 *The Reply Coupons of Jordan : a research request*. In: MEPB, no. 10, 2018, pp. 60–62.
- 3 *The Reply Coupons of Jordan II* / contributed by Hålfdan Helgason, Avo Kaplanian, Wolfgang Leimenstoll, and Bernd-Dieter Buscke. In: MEPB, no. 11, 2019, pp. 60–97.

Iraq Railway Post Stamps: The Booklet of the First Issue

by Rainer Fuchs (AIJP, FRPSL)

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Over the past years I have written several articles on the Iraq Railway Post Stamps and their use, yet many questions and mysteries remain. One of the questions was the composition of the booklets in which these stamps were issued.

As commonly known, the stamps of the first four issues, listed by Ross¹ as nos. RP-1 to RP-4 (the so-called ‘black on white’ stamps) were issued in booklet panes of two stamps each, a booklet contained eight booklet panes and the stamps of the first issue of 1st September 1928 (RP-1) exist in two varieties: “LABEL.” and “LABEL” – i.e. with and without dot in the inscription of the stamps.²

I have two single booklet panes in my collection and am aware of four other single booklet panes in a UK collection. A further pane (see pane 3 shown below in fig. 3) was sold at auction in 2012.³

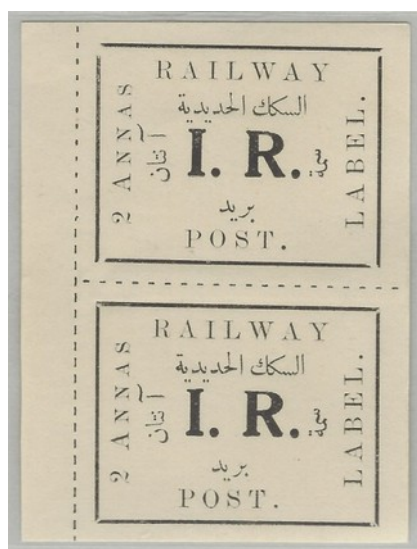


Fig. 1: Complete pane of two stamps, both stamps with dot: “LABEL.”⁴
The ٤ is aligned to the dot.



Fig. 2: Complete pane of two stamps, the top stamp shows the missing dot variety: “LABEL”.
The ٤ is aligned to the dot.

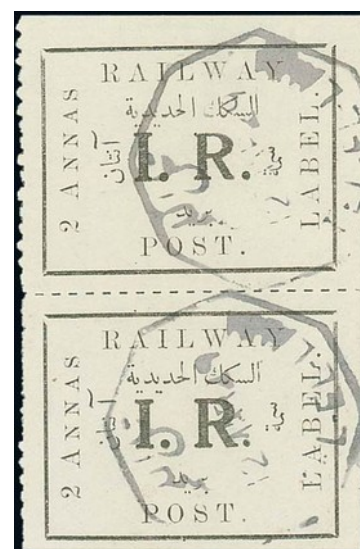


Fig. 3: Complete pane of two stamps, cancelled Tel-Ei-Lahum. Both stamps with dot: “LABEL.”
The ٤ is aligned to the dot only in the top stamp, which also shows a smaller gap at the ١.

The four booklet panes in the UK collection mentioned are all the same as my pane 2 (fig. 2), all with dot: “LABEL.” The variety without the dot at “LABEL” is currently known only from the top stamp in the pane.

¹ Ross, Joseph L., and John Powell: *The revenue stamps of Iraq*. 4th ed., 2004, pp. 66–68.

² The stamps themselves and their varieties are discussed in a past article of mine: *Irak, die Eisenbahnmarken 1928 bis ca. 1942 ; weitere Forschungsergebnisse*. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 114, 2015, pp. 18–25.

³ Cavendish Auction, 8.03.2012. Current whereabouts unknown.

⁴ Left margin slightly trimmed.

There are other varieties of the stamps themselves, especially in the position of the Arabic word *barīd* “بريد” above “POST”. Similar varieties appear in issues RP-2 to RP-4. Unfortunately, the material available to the author is so small that no final judgment can be made on this.

Have any Complete Booklets survived?

Curious to find out in which order the panes were arranged in the booklet, I searched for any complete booklets surviving, without success. Solely an empty booklet cover is known, kept in the aforementioned UK collection (*fig. 5*).

Then in September 2015 a complete booklet was offered for sale and I can report that I was lucky and won the lot at the auction.⁵ I confidently expected that the booklet would contain a variety of the different panes and carefully, considering the value of the booklet, scanned the individual panes inside the booklet leaving them *in situ*. Since the margin where the panes are stapled into the booklet could not be scanned without damaging the booklet, the pane images have been cropped on the left side.

To my surprise all booklet panes were of the same type as those already known four booklets panes in the UK collection (i.e. *fig. 3*), namely without any missing dot error at all.⁶



Fig. 4: Cover of the booklet in my possession.

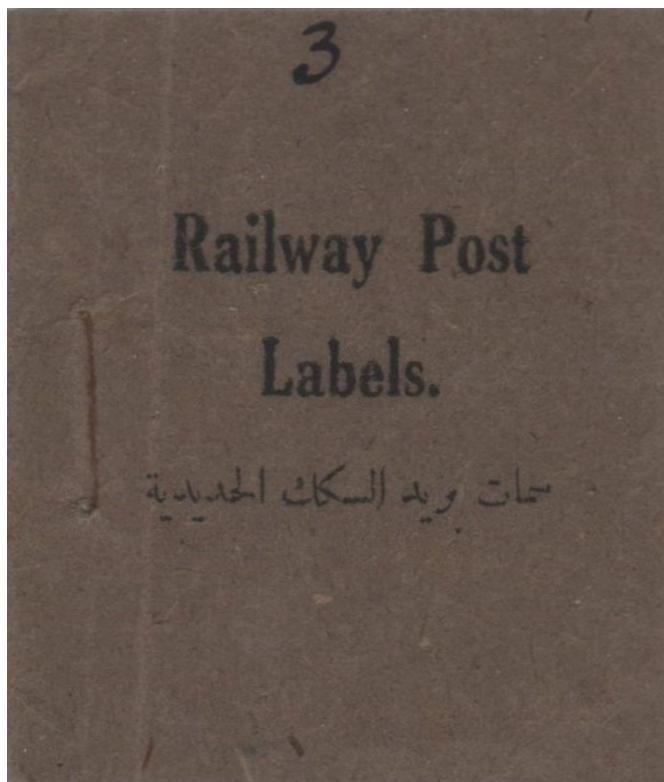


Fig. 5: Cover of the booklet in a private UK collection.⁷

Below (*figs. 6–13*) I show the eight images scanned from my booklet in the order in which they appeared in the booklet. This state of affairs left me rather confused. Does this mean that there were two different printings of the first Iraq Railway Post Stamps and are the ones without the dot the first printing and the ones with the dot the second printing? One may assume that the printing plates wore out over time, resulting in the missing dot error?

⁵ Lot 1482 at the Cavendish Auction, 10.09.2015.

⁶ Other varieties seem the ^ā being aligned to the dot only in the top stamp, and a smaller gap at the ^l of *ānatān*.

⁷ The difference in colour is likely due to different scanners being used.



Figs. 6–13: The eight booklet panes.

Booklets of Other Iraq Railway Post Stamp Issues

For the following three Railway Post stamps issues (RP-2 to RP-4) no complete booklets are known, not even any booklet covers. In the Cavendish Auction mentioned above, lot 2094 apparently contained a complete booklet pane of RP-3. As the new owner and its whereabouts are not known to me, so I can't show an image of that pane here.

It would be interesting to know if other collections contain additional panes and eventually complete booklets or empty booklet covers. Please come forward!

I'm aware of some very few complete sheets of the coloured fifth issue (RP-5), as well as at least two blocks-of-four (i.e. panes with trimmed margins). An incomplete booklet with two of the four booklet panes remaining *in situ* is known, kept in the already mentioned private UK collection.

A complete RP-5 booklet with red stamps was auctioned in July 2019 together with further Iraq material, including railway stamps.⁸ I was happy to secure the booklet for my collection. This will be presented in a future article here.

⁸ Lot 612, Spink (UK) Auction no. 19029, 10.–11.07.2019 (The Philatelic Collector Series' Sale).
<https://www.spink.com/lot/19029000612>. PDF catalogue:
<https://d3ums4016ncdkp.cloudfront.net/auction/catalogue/19029/19029.pdf>.

A Curious 1933 Heliopolis Cover

by Jos Strenght

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The front of this cover is normal enough. It seems genuine. Someone in Cairo mailed this envelope to General Bath, residing in the Heliopolis Palace Hotel. The postage (5 mills) is correct, and the stamp itself is a very common one of 1927 King Fouad definitives series.

The machine cancellation is from the Cairo Post Office in Ramses Square. The advertising texts say: “Amounts deposited in the Postal Savings Fund can be withdrawn at any time” (left) and “The Postal Savings Fund gives an interest of 3%” (right). Date and time on the cancellation in Cairo is 11th February 1933, “12 [...] M” – that can only be 12–1PM.



Fig. 1: The cover's front side.

But then one looks at the back of the envelope! We would expect a cancellation from the Heliopolis Post Office in Post Street. A letter would never be received without a conscientious postman showing at what date and time the letter was received in the Heliopolis Post Office.

But instead of the normal arrival cancellation, we see one that was only used for outgoing registered letters ("R"). The date and time of this cancellation fits with the cancellation of the Cairo Post Office, namely 3–4 PM on 11th February 1933. But it should not have been the "R"-postmark.

And even stranger, we also see the special postmark that was used in the Heliopolis Palace Hotel for the International Railway Congress, held from 19th January to 14th February 1933. How come? This one was for outgoing mail and was used in the hotel only.

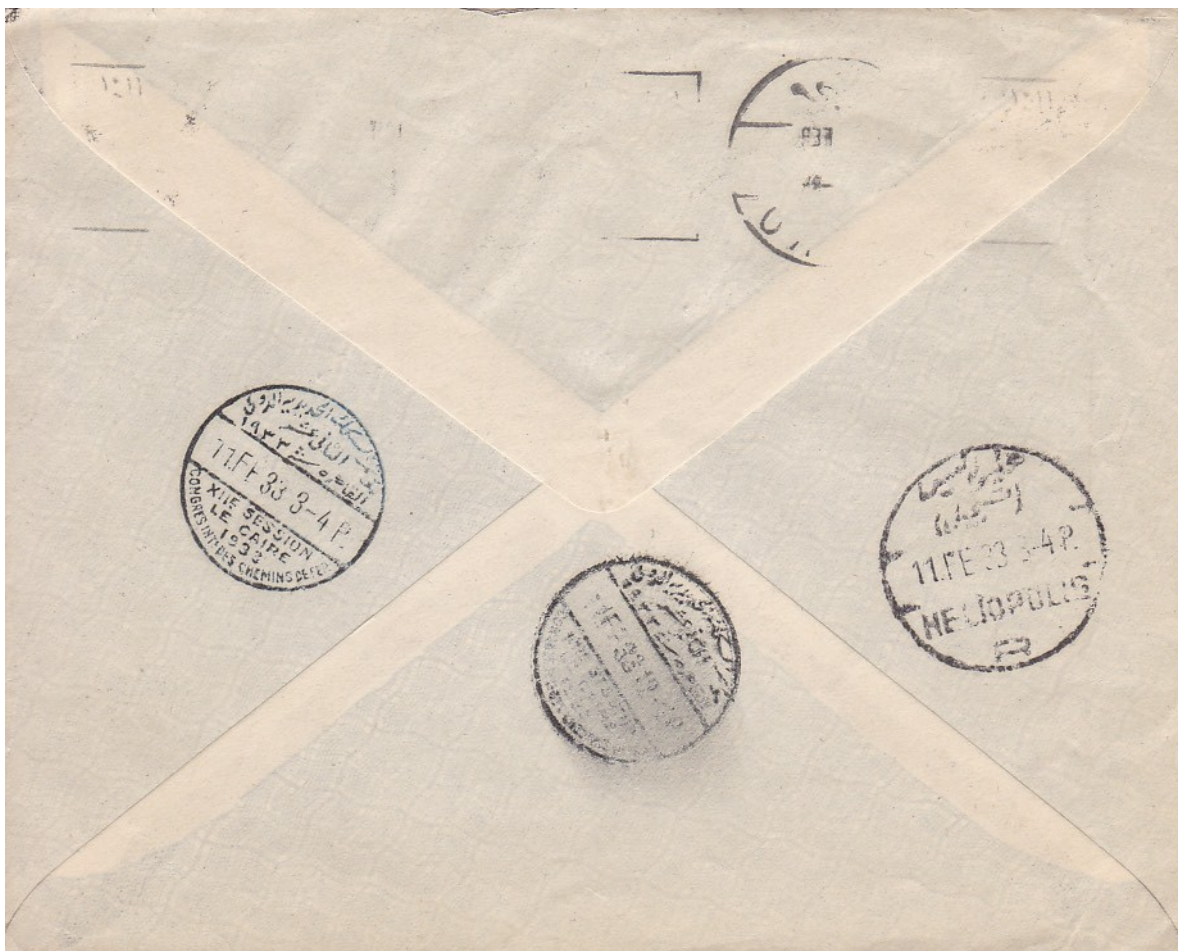


Fig. 2: The cover's reverse side side.

That "R"-cancellation should be used in the Post Office only; the Railway Congress postmark only in the Heliopolis Palace Hotel. I can only guess that someone on the 11th of February 1933 was having some fun walking between the Post Office and the Hotel doing something against the rules, in order to create an interesting cover for General Bath.



Figs. 3 and 4:

Postmark of Heliopolis Post Office for outgoing registered letters.

Special postmark used in the Heliopolis Palace Hotel for the International Railway Congress, 19.01.–14.02.1933.



Research Appeal: Aden and Yemen Meter Marks

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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 and Yemen Meter Marks.

Meter franking machines were first introduced into Aden about 1950 by two British companies: Universal Postal Frankers and Neopost. Two types were used in Aden: Limited value machines (single frame die with limited number of tablets) and Multi-value machines (three or four *banks* of value wheels). All machines had the possibility to have a slogan box attached to the left.



Neopost Limited Value Machine



Universal Multi-Value Machine



Universal Multi-Value Upright Frank Machine



Neopost Frankmaster 305 Multi Value Machine



Federation of South Arabia



People's Republic of Southern Yemen

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 End of a Legend: The ‘lost’ First Jordanian Postmark of Nablus

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke¹

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For decades it has been noted in philatelic literature that the first Jordanian postmark for Nablus (*fig. 2*) was lost or rendered unusable in August 1949, i.e. shortly after its introduction earlier in that year. Consequently, authorities were forced to reintroduce usage of the former British Mandate cancel (*fig. 1*) – until the introduction of the Jordanian double circle postmarks (*fig. 3*).



Fig. 1: The British Mandate postmark



Figs. 2–3: The Jordanian single-circle and double-circle postmarks.

This claim can now be refuted by evidence from the years 1949 to 1950 as illustrated in the following. However, a new finding emerged during my research: The Jordanian single-circle postmark (*fig. 2*), which reappeared at the beginning of September 1949 and continued to be used, was only used until the end of 1949, when it once more made way for the British Mandate cancel (*fig. 1*) – until the introduction of the Jordanian double-circle postmark (*fig. 3*).

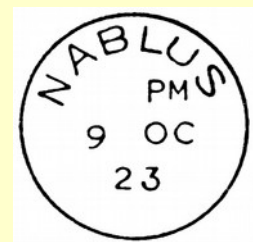
Reasons for changing the cancellers are not known. After the introduction of the Jordanian double-circle postmark, the British Mandate cancel was used concurrently until at least the middle of February 1950 (as a document in the collection of Zvi Alexander, London, shows).

The author would be grateful for reports about the usage of these postmarks, especially if readers should come to different conclusions after analysing the covers and strikes in their collections.

The Nablus Postmark during the British Mandate

Sacher catalogues this postmark as no. 4, listing indexes “AM”, “PM”, “B”, “X”, and “+” for 2.05.1921–15.05.1948.² Dorfman catalogues it as no. 4 with various index letters from 2.05.1921–3.09.1947.³

The drawing of the Mandate postmark as depicted by Dorfman.
(editor)



¹ Originally published in *Türkei-Spiegel* in 2017. Translated by Tobias Zywiets:

² Sacher, 1995, p. 494.

³ Dorfman, 1985, pp. 75–76, 79.



Fig. 4: International letter to Knoxville, U.S.A., with British Mandate postmark dated 20.01.1949.



Fig. 5: Domestic letter with Jordanian single-circle postmark 2.02.1949



Fig. 6: Letter to Jerusalem with Jordanian single-circle postmark of 2.08.1949.



Fig. 7: Registered letter to Benghazi (Libya) with British Mandate cancel, 7.08.1949, and British Mandate registration label.



Fig. 8: International letter to Beirut with Jordanian single-circle postmark, 5.09.1949.

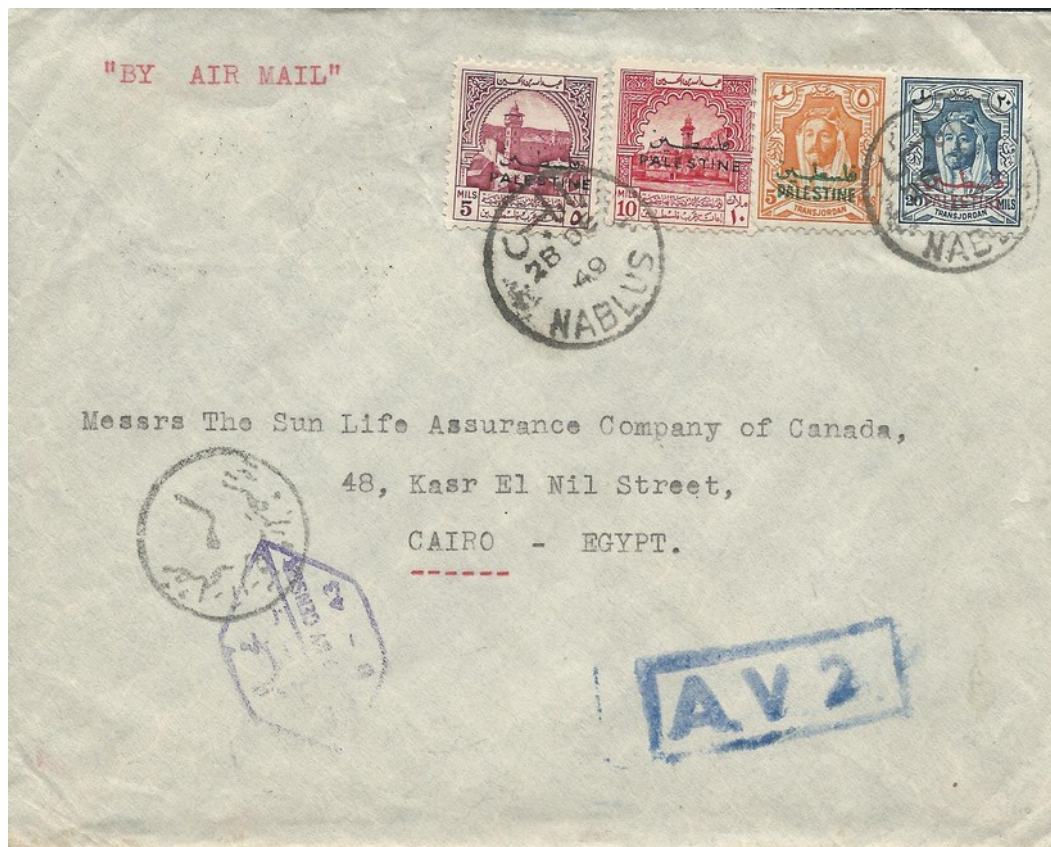


Fig. 9: International letter to Cairo with Jordanian single-circle postmark dated 28.12.1949.



Fig. 10: International registered air mail letter to Pendleton, U.K., with British Mandate cancel, 31.12.1949.



Fig. 11: Registered letter to Jerusalem with British Mandate postmark, 16.01.1950.



Fig. 12: Registered air mail cover to London, with Jordanian double-circle cancel of 19.01.1950.

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Jordan's Stampless Air Letter Sheets

by Avo Kaplanian

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The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan produced quite a few air letters (*aérogrammes*, رسالة جوية or خطاب جوى) between 1947 and the end of the twentieth century. These air letters started with the stampless ones of 1947 and 1950. Both look almost the same except for the English heading:

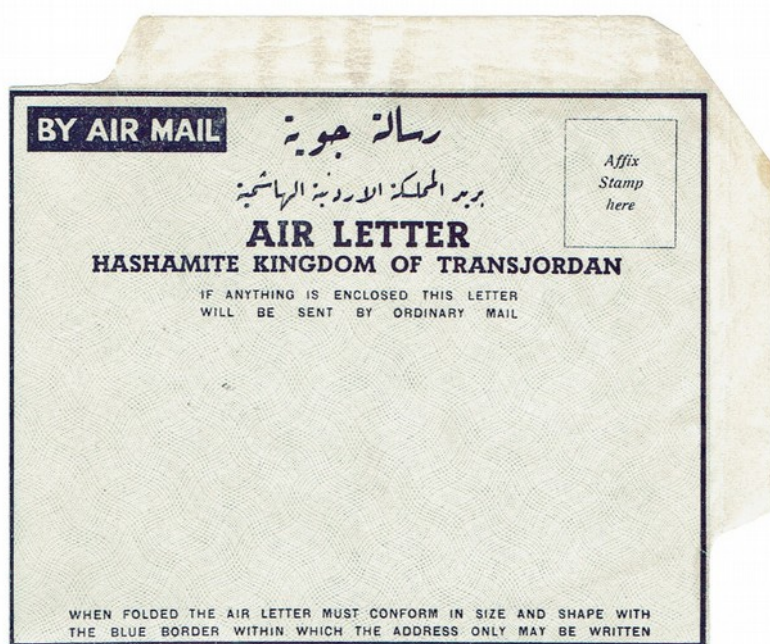


Fig. 1:

The first version (1947) has the English heading reading:

**HASHAMITE KINGDOM
OF TRANSJORDAN**



Fig. 2:

The second version (1950) has the English heading reading:

**HASHEMITE KINGDOM
OF THE JORDAN**

These two stampless air letter sheets (i.e. postal forms) were followed from 1953 by a series of different sheets with imprinted stamp (i.e. postal stationery).

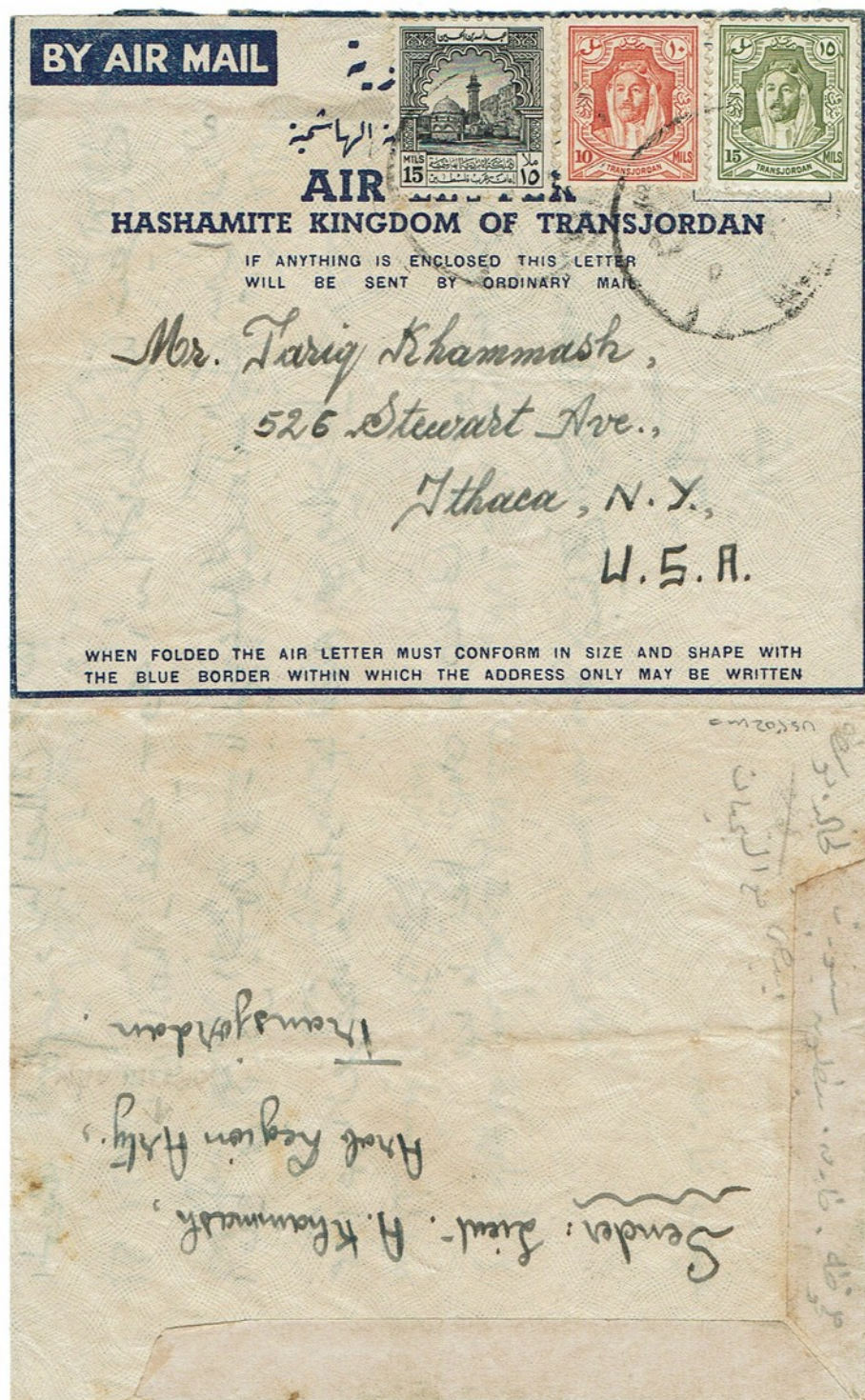


Fig. 3: A used "HASHAMITE KINGDOM OF TRANSJORDAN" stampless air letter with 25 mils franking and an additional 15 mils "Aid Palestine" obligatory tax stamp. The air letter was mailed from Amman on 8.07.1947 and is addressed to Tariq Khammash in Ithaca, New York. The sender is Lieutenant 'Amer Khammash (1924–2010) of the Arab Legion's Artillery unit. After the 1967 war he became Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and adviser to, and special representative of King Hussein.
(folded in half)



Fig. 4: Used copy of a "HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN" stampless air letter sheet. The sheet was mailed from Bethlehem on 29.06.1953, franked with three postage stamps totalling 35 fils, and was addressed to Hollywood, California.

The interesting sender (see the cachet on the back) is
 "THE HOLY CROSS GIRLS ORTHODOX / BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION / BETHLEHEM – PALESTINE".
 (folded in half)



Fig. 5: Used copy of the 1950 air letter sheet: "HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF THE JORDAN"
Sent from the Jerusalem office of the Lutheran World Federation (see bi-colour imprint) to New York.
Franking: 5+10+20 = 35 Fils. Postmark: Jerusalem 30.05.1953.
Collection of Tobias Zywiets.

Sources and Literature

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Another Printing Variety of Jordan's 35 Fils Air Letter

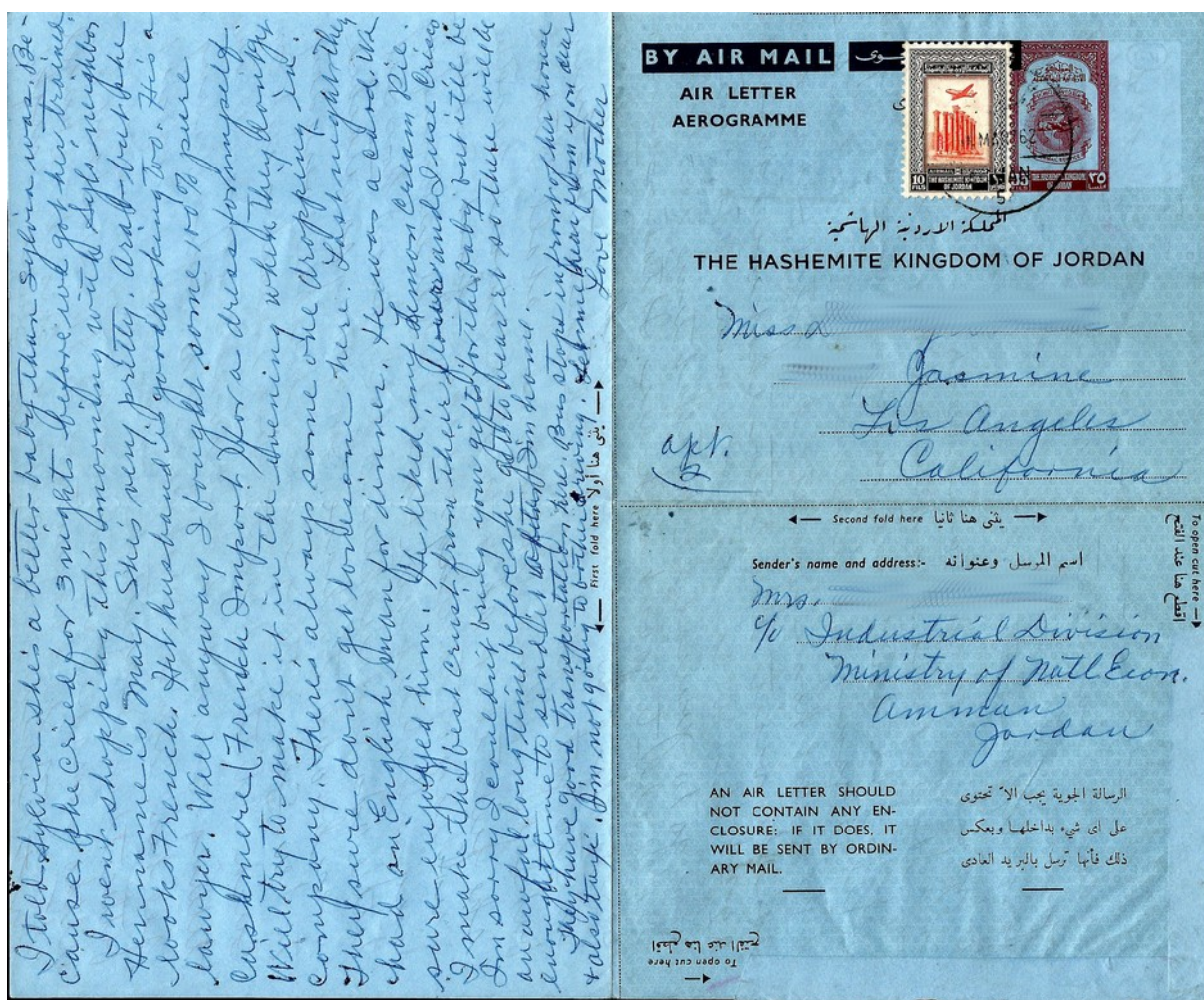
contributed by Bernd-Dieter Buscke

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Figs. 1 and 1a:

Following the publication of Avo Kaplanian's article in MEPB 12¹, Bernd-Dieter Buscke sent me scans of another printing variety of Jordan's aerogrammes from his collection (editor).



1 Kaplanian, Avo: *Printing varieties of Jordan's 35 fils air letter*. In: MEPB 12, 2019, pp. 111–118.

Late Use of Jordanian Postal Forms in the Israeli Occupied West Bank: an Addendum

by Avo Kaplanian

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In a recent edition of MEPB,¹ Dr. Wolfgang Elsner published a very interesting article about Jordanian postal forms and cachets that were used by the Israeli postal services during the first few years of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank starting after the Six Day War of June 1967.

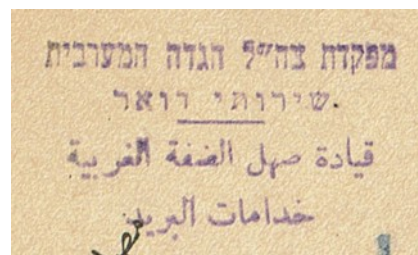
In that article Dr. Elsner showed different examples of Jordanian Post & Telegraph (P.T.) forms nos. B.H. 254, B.H. 263, and B.H. 264: all used in the West Bank in the period 1967 to 1974 and all having the trilingual Israeli postmarks. In addition to these forms, the article illustrated different Jordanian instructional cachets and hand-stamps that were also used on forms, covers and mail from different post offices in the West Bank.

As I am a specialised collector of such postal forms of both Mandate Palestine and Jordan, and as I have a big collection of both regions, I dived into my own collection and found some interesting similar items that could definitely supply us with more information regarding their usage in the West Bank.

As the items I found were either not mentioned by Dr. Elsner or were unknown to him, I thought of listing these here so that my article will provide a complement to his. So here follows a systematic listing of these additional Jordanian P.T. forms and covers with different Israeli strikes from different places and with different dates.

غوذج ب. هـ ٢٥١ - B.H. 251

The first of these forms is that with number B.H. 251, which is an all Arabic manifest of internally received mail (*fig. 1*). Eight copies of this form are in my collection. In addition to the Israeli trilingual postmark, some of these forms had the unboxed bilingual Israeli cachet reading 'West Bank Zahal Headquarters / Postal Services' (see *fig. 1b* to the right). This shows that this cachet was not systematically used on all these P.T. forms nor in all post offices of the West Bank.



Here follows a list of the places and dates of the usage of this specific P.T. form:

Place	Usage Date	Place	Usage Date
Hebron 1	25.07.1967	Ramallah 4	06.11.1967
Ya'bad	05.09.1967	Ya'bad	10.12.1967
Ramallah 3	20.09.1967	Bir Zeit	16.12.1967
Ramallah 3	25.10.1967	Hebron 2	27.12.1967

¹ Elsner, Wolfgang: *Late use of Arab postal forms and cachets in the Israeli occupied territories*. In: MEPB, no. 11, 2019, pp. 98–109.

نموذج ب.هـ - ٢٥١
الخاتم التاريخي في مكتب الإصدار

٢٥١ - ٥٠١
الخاتم التاريخي في مكتب الإصدار

بمصلحة البريد والبرق والهاتف في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
(بيان ارسالية بريد داخلي)

رقم ١٦
الساعة ١٠
٢٥٠٧/٧/٢٦
١٠

صدر من بتاريخ الساعة
وصل الى بتاريخ الساعة
بيان محتويات البريد

جدول المراسلات المسجلة

ملاحظات	المورد	رقم التسجيل	المصدر	العدد	ملاحظات	المورد	رقم التسجيل	المصدر	العدد	مجموع عدد الاكياس المولف منها البريد
				٢١					١	(بما فيه الكيس المحتوي على
				٢٢			٢٦٢		٢	الاكياس الخارجية المرتجعة)
				٢٣			٢٦٣		٣	عدد القوائم المقتولة
				٢٤			٢٦٤		٤	عدد الاعتيادية
				٢٥			٢٦٥		٥	الموقوفة على التحصيل
				٢٦			٢٦٦		٦	المراسلات
				٢٧			٢٦٧		٧	المسجلة
				٢٨			٢٦٨		٨	عدد المراسلات
				٢٩			٢٦٩		٩	العادية المستعجلة
				٣٠			٢٧٠		١٠	عدد الاعتيادية
				٣١			٢٧١		١١	الموقوفة على التحصيل
				٣٢			٢٧٢		١٢	الطرود
				٣٣			٢٧٣		١٣	المسجلة

ملاحظات	المورد	رقم التسجيل	المصدر	العدد	ملاحظات	المورد	رقم التسجيل	المصدر	العدد
				٣٤					١٤
				٣٥					١٥
				٣٦					١٦
				٣٧					١٧
				٣٨					١٨
				٣٩					١٩
				٤٠					٢٠

خاصة مكتب التصدير
عدد
خاصة مكتب الوارد
الاكياس
خاصة مكتب

الرسائل المغرمة
نوعها
عدد
الترامات بالفلسات

إذا كانت الرسالة المسجلة موقوفة على التحصيل او مضمونة او مستعجلة او من هذه الانواع جميعاً فيجب ذكر ذلك مفصلاً في الملاحظات وكذلك اذا كانت تابعة للرسوم فيذكر في الملاحظات رقم تذكرة الرسوم .

(٢) اذا كان الطرد موقوفاً على التحصيل او مضموناً او مستعجلاً او من كل هذه الانواع فيجب ذكر ذلك مفصلاً في الملاحظات وتسدج بعض الطرود والمراسلات العادية التابعة للرسوم ايضاً.

جدول الطرود والمراسلات العادية التابعة للرسوم

ملاحظات	المورد	رقم الطرود	المصدر	العدد
				١
				٢
				٣
				٤
				٥
				٦
				٧
				٨
				٩
				١٠

توقيع الموظف المرسل
توقيع المدير او الملاحظ

توقيع الموظف المستلم
توقيع المدير او الملاحظ

Figs. 1 and 1a: Jordanian form B.H. 251: Manifest of internally received mail with unboxed bilingual Israeli cachet reading 'West Bank Zahal Headquarters / Postal Services.' Postmark: Hebron 25.07.1967.

B.H. 253 – ب. ٢٥٣ هـ

The next P.T. form is B.H. 253 titled in Arabic and French: “Liste des Envois Recommandés”.² This form was not listed in Dr. Elsner’s article and I have only one copy in my collection (fig. 2).

Place	Usage Date	Place	Usage Date
Tulkarm	24.12.1967		

Timbre du bureau expéditeur

جدول المواد المسجلة

LISTE DES ENVOIS RECOMMANDES

٢٥٣ هـ ب

No. 20

Dépêche du bureau d'échange Tulkarm

Pour le bureau d'échange Jerusalem

Départ du 19 A

Nos. D'ordre	Bureau d'origine	Numéros D'inscription au Bureau d'origine	Bureau De Destination	Observations
1	2	3	4	
1	Tulkarm	1057	W. Germany	
2	"	1056	"	
3	"	1054	Achouab	
4	"	1055	"	
5	"	1058	"	
6	"	1057	"	
7	"	1053	u.d.A	
8	"	1051	Jerusalem	
9	"	1052	"	
10	"	1048	"	
11	"	1050	Ramallah	
12	"	1060	Jerusalem	
13		12 Twelve registered items		
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				

Fig. 2: Jordanian form B.H. 253: Manifest of registered items sent from Tulkarm to Jerusalem, 24.12.1967.

² Liste des envois recommandés = list of despatched registered items.

غودج ب . ٢٥٤ هـ - B.H. 254

Of P.T. form B.H. 254 (mail bag delivery form) I have 17 copies in my collection (fig. 3). These forms came from the following places and were used on the following dates:

Place	Usage Date	Place	Usage Date
Ramallah 3	13.07.1967	Hebron 2	10.11.1967
Nablus 2	20.07.1967	Bethlehem 2	13.11.1967
Nablus 2	02.08.1967	Hebron 1	20.11.1967
Ramallah 4	15.08.1967	Deir Dibwan	21.12.1967
Ramallah 3	10.09.1967	Bir Zeit	04.01.1968
Ramallah 3	24.09.1967	Ya'bad	17.01.1968
Hebron 2	10.10.1967	Bir Zeit	18.01.1968
Al-Bireh	11.10.1967	Ramallah 3	25.07.1968
Deir Dibwan	25.10.1967		

نموذج ب . ٢٥٤ هـ

مصلحة البريد والبرق في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
قيادة سهل الضفة الغربية

مكتب التصدير
مكتب الورد

رقم

من

الى

وقت القيام

وقت الورد

واسطة النقل

مكتب الورد	مكتب التصدير	عدد الاكياس		
		بريد	طرود	فوارغ

فقط

توقيع مأمور التصدير

توقيع مأمور الورد

رقم القرار ١٢٦/٥٠

٩٢٢ بيرZeit

Fig. 3: Jordanian form B.H. 254 for delivery of mail bags. Bir Zeit, 4.01.1968.
Israeli cachets: 'West Bank Zahal Headquarters / Postal Services' and: '922 Bir Zeit.'

Of these forms, seven had the bilingual cachet of the 'Zahal West Bank H.Q. / Postal Services' while seven others, not necessarily the same ones, had the one line bilingual cachet with the name and number of the post office applied (see *fig. 3a* to the right).



The following post offices were found:

Place	ID	Place	ID
Hebron	901	Ramallah	927
Bir Zeit	922	Ya'bad	962
Deir Dibwan	925		

B.H. 263 – ٢٦٣ هـ . ب

The next form is B.H. 263 which is entitled "Certificate of Posting of registered Articles" of which I have 10 copies. Eight of these have the special Bethlehem Christmas postmark dated 24.12.1967 while the other two have the Deir Dibwan postmark dated 20.02.1968 (*figs. 4 and 5*). Five of these certificates have the bilingual Israeli 'West Bank Zahal H.Q. / Postal Services' cachet (see also *figs. 4 and 5*).

Place	Usage Date	Place	Usage Date
Bethlehem (Christmas)	24.12.1967	Deir Dibwan	20.02.1968

Figs. 4 and 5: Jordanian form B.H. 263 (registration receipt) in two different types. The Israeli cachet 'West Bank Zahal H.Q. / Postal Services' is on three of the four receipts shown.

B.H. 264 – ٢٦٤ هـ . ب

The last form I have is B.H. 264. This is a small rectangular green form with a white copy. This form comes always with its white copy glued to it (fig. 6). This form is a receipt of delivery of a registered letter and it always needs to be signed by the recipient.

Of these I have 21 copies. The earliest one is dated 1.07.1967 and has the Ramallah 1 strike while the latest date is 13.09.1968 (Ramallah 3). The other ones have the following postmark places and dates with some duplicates:

Place	Usage Date	Place	Usage Date
Ramallah 1	01.07.1967	Hebron 2	05.08.1967
Hebron 2	10.07.1967	Bethlehem 1	10.08.1967
Ramallah 1	11.07.1967	Jericho 1	14.08.1967
Ramallah 4	16.07.1967	Jericho 1	15.08.1967
Hebron 2	23.07.1967	Ramallah 3	13.09.1968

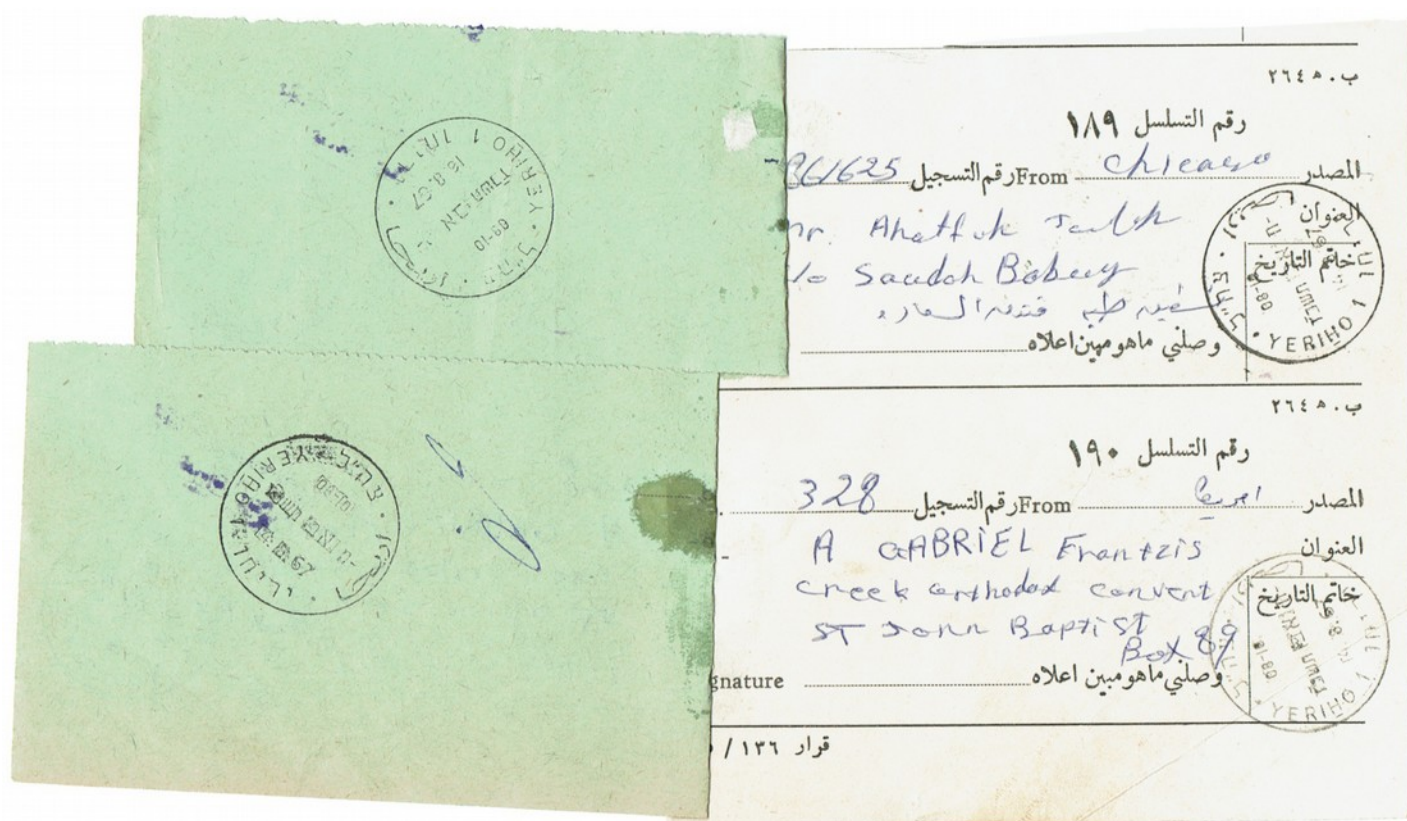


Fig. 6: Jordanian form B.H. 264: Two delivery receipt for registered items: Jericho 189 and 190. The small rectangular green form always comes with its white copy glued to it.



A Historic Date: 5th June 1967

In *fig. 7* I can show the same form with green paper: this has historical significance as the Jordanian cancels (Hebron 4) are dated 5.06.1967, the day of the start of the so-called "Six-Day War."



Fig. 7: Jordanian form B.H. 264 in a pair: Delivery receipt for registered items. The Jordanian cancel Hebron 4 is dated 5.06.1967, the day of the start of the so-called "Six-Day War."



Israeli Cancels on Jordanian Stamps

Finally, to conclude this article I am showing four covers franked with Jordanian stamps but with Israeli postmarks.

Three of these are addressed in Arabic to Amman (*fig. 11*), Al-Zarqa (*fig. 8*), and Irbid (*fig. 9*). All three have the Hebron 1 postmark and all are dated 10.07.1967. The fourth is also addressed in Arabic to Rehovot with the Israeli postmark of Hebron 2 and dated 11.07.1967 (*fig. 10*).

Whether these covers were actually mailed to their destinations in Jordan is not 100% certain and is indeed questionable. As none of these covers has an arrival postmark on the back, there is only a small chance that they were actually mailed.

They might have been found in a drawer at the post office of Hebron after the Six Day War of 1967 and were postmarked by an enthusiastic postal clerk with the Israeli postmark. Or is there any other explanation?



Fig. 8: Cover from Hebron addressed to Al-Zarqa, 20 Filas: Hebron 1, 10.07.1967.
Same day as the covers in *figs. 9 and 11*.



Fig. 9: Cover from Hebron addressed to Irbid, 2×10 Filas: Hebron 1, 10.07.1967.
Same day as the covers in *figs. 8 and 11*.



Fig. 10: Cover from Hebron addressed to Rehovoth (Israel), 20 Fils: Hebron 2, 11.07.1967.



Fig. 11: Cover from Hebron addressed to Amman, 2×10 Fils: Hebron 1, 10.07.1967.
Same day as the covers in figs. 8 and 9

Late Use of Jordanian Postal Forms in the Israeli Occupied West Bank: Numbered P.O. Cachets

by Dr. Wolfgang Elsner¹

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Avo Kaplanian deserves our thanks for his systematic approach to listing Jordanian P. T. forms used by the Israeli post after the 1967 war² and complementing those examples which I previously showed in MEPB 11.³ To give postal historians the fullest picture possible, I will follow his example and list details of additional items using his terminology and methodological approach. In this article I will concentrate on the one-line Office Cachets, a later article will look at more Jordanian forms used under Israeli occupation.

The Office Cachets

These hand-stamps were intended for intra-office use as identification cachets, e.g. on forms like B.H. 254 or B.H. 263, but then also got used on inter-office correspondence between the post office concerned and its superior regional office to identify the sender, as well as on mail-bag tags. Especially on inter-office mail these cachets are often found together with, or as an alternative to, the four line bilingual cachet (see *fig. 1b* in Kaplanian's article).

The bilingual Hebrew-Arabic cachets (types Ia and Ib) with three-digit office numbers were introduced soon after the occupation in 1967. When in 1969 the Israeli Post put in place a new computerised system, these types were replaced by cachets with five-digit or six-digit numbers, as a one-line cachet (type II), but also as a rectangular boxed cachet (Gaza Strip, type III).⁴

I have selected from the items in my collection official letters from Yata and Hebron 2 to the West Bank Postal Headquarters in Jerusalem (*figs. 5 and 7*), a mail-bag tag with the identification number 922 from Bir Zet to the same address (*fig. 6*), and a registered cover from Halhul (902),



Fig. 1: Type Ia.
Three-digit office number at the end of the Hebrew and Arabic office name

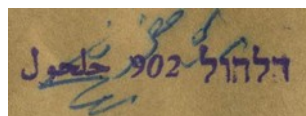


Fig. 2: Type Ib.
Three-digit office number in between Hebrew and Arabic office name

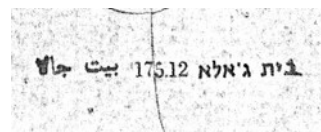


Fig. 3: Type II.
Five-digits office number in between Hebrew and Arabic.⁵

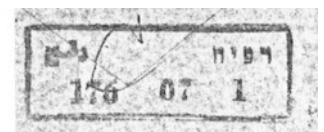


Fig. 4: Type III
Boxed cachet with six digits (area), two digits (office), one digit (branch).⁶

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 See article in this edition.

3 Elsner, Wolfgang: *Late use of Arab postal forms and cachets in the Israeli occupied territories*. In: MEPB, no. 11, 2019, pp. 98–109.

4 Cf. Kanner, 1972, p. 1131.

5 Source: Kanner, 1972, p. 1132. Image is not to scale.

6 Source: Kanner, 1972, p. 1133. Image is not to scale.

Hereafter is a preliminary list of all the 1967 and 1969 one-line post office identification cachets used in the West Bank and the corresponding post offices. I am indebted to Philip Kanner's 1972 listing, which I complemented with data gathered from my own collection.⁷ I appeal to all collectors to check their holdings and report types and their occurrences to me!

Office ⁸	Type Ia	Type Ib	Type II	Type III
Anabta	955		175.16	
Araba	964		175.28	
Atil	956		175.18	
Azun	954		175.24	
Beit G'ala	912		175.12	
Bet Lehem	911		175.01	
Bet Sahur	913		175.13	
Betunya	926		175.27	
Al Bira	923		175.15	
Bir Zet	922		175.14	
Deir Dibwan	925		175.19	
Deir El Gusun	953		175.17	
Dura	903		175.26	
Gabalya	866			
Gaza	867			176.02 1
Genin	961		175.06	
Halhul		902	175.25	
Han Yunes				176.05 1
Hauara	942		175.24	
Hevron	901		175.02	
Nablus	941		175.05	
Al Nuseirat				176.09 7
Nablus	941		175.05	
Qalqilya	952		175.08	
Rafiah				176.07 1
Ramalla	921		175.04	
Salfit	944		175.09	
Silat Et Dahr	963		175.20	
At Taybe	924		175.22	
Tubas	943		175.10	
Tulkarm	951		175.07	
Yabad	962		175.21	
Yata	904		175.23	
Yeriho	931		175.03	

⁷ Cf. Kanner, 1972, p. 1133. Kanner only differentiated between three-digit and five-digit office numbers, not the position of the number in the one-line hand-stamps, or whether contained in a boxed cachet.

⁸ Israeli transcriptions.

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Fig. 5: Inter-office letter from the Hebron 2 Post Office to the West Bank Zahal Headquarters/Postal Services dated 18.04.1968 with the four-line cachet (fig. 1b in Kaplanian's article).



Fig. 6: Mail-bag tag from Bir Zet (identification number 922) with cachet 1a. Additional the four-line cachet (fig. 1b in Kaplanian's article).



Fig. 7: Registered inter-office letter from the Yata Post Office to the West Bank Zahal Headquarters/Postal Service dated 5.02.1970 with cachet Ia showing Yata's identification number 904.

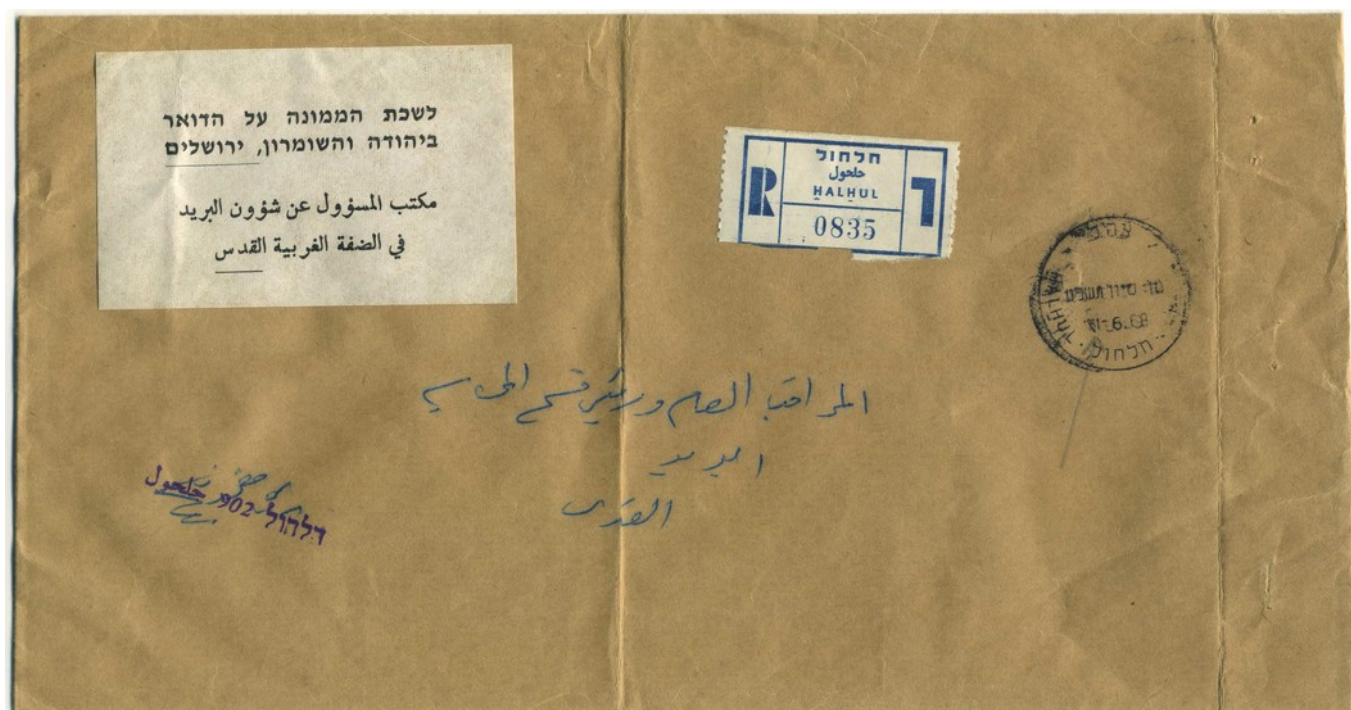


Fig. 8: Registered inter-office letter from the Halhul Post Office to the West Bank Zahal Headquarters/Postal Service dated 1.06.1968 with cachet Ib showing Halhul's identification number 902 (size reduced).

Ute & Elmar Dorr: Der Orient-Express 1883–1914

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Ute & Elmar Dorr: Der Orient-Express 1883–1914.

German, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback.

Schwäbisch Gmünd: Dorr, 2019.

German version: 39 € (p&p Europe: 9,90 €, Germany: 5.90 €).

English version: 39 € (p&p as above). Special subscription offer: 35 €.¹

Orders: Ute Dorr, Pistoriusstr. 3, 73527 Schwäbisch Gmünd, utedorr@web.de.

The Orient Express has always fascinated travellers and readers, not just since Agatha Christie's 1934 bestselling detective novel "Murder on the Orient Express."

From 1883 the "Express d'Orient" (so its proper name) ran from Paris towards Constantinople: its initial route was Paris–Strasbourg–Munich–Vienna–Budapest–Bucharest to Varna on the Bulgarian Black Sea coast. Travellers then reached Constantinople by ship. The train, which ran once, later twice a week, was operated by the *Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits* (C.I.W.L.) and involved cooperation with no fewer than eight railway systems.

From 1885 the main route changed to Paris–Strasbourg–Stuttgart–Munich–Vienna–Budapest–Belgrade–Niš, then connecting by coach via Sofia to Pazardzhik,² reaching there the Turkish railways to Constantinople. This took six days; but when in 1888 the entire route could finally be conducted by rail, this was reduced to 68 hours, i.e. just under three days.

Between 1883 and 1914 some eight different route variations can be distinguished and are shown and described by the authors (see map).



The Orient Express did never function as a Travelling Post Office (T.P.O.), though closed mail bags were transported under contract between various postal authorities and the C.I.W.L.

¹ An English version is due in Summer 2020. The special subscription offer ends on 31.05.2020.

² Pazarcık, Tatar-Basardschik.

Since post offices operated by various foreign powers played a significant role in communications of Turkey with Europe, the study by Ute and Elmar Dorr places particular interest in the workings of these branches in Constantinople, their geographical location and personnel. The authors show a few representative postmarks and map the branches within the city.

The philatelic effects of the Orient Express' transportation of mails can be divided into three distinct areas:

- stamp-like labels inscribed "EXPRESS D'ORIENT" in three colours, 1883–1893
- directional markings by hand-stamp (13 types), 1893–1914
- postmarks of the temporary Romanian post office, 1896

The earliest occurrence of the "EXPRESS D'ORIENT" labels are in brown colour, starting on 19th July 1883. The authors agree with German foreign post office specialist Albert Friedemann that the labels served as directional markings. But they must also be seen as a promotional tool to advertise the train amongst tourists and their correspondents: C.I.W.L. owned the Pera-Palace Hotel (built 1892–1895) and had close connections to travel agents Thomas Cook & Sons. Both establishments were situated on Kabristan Street just opposite each other. The authors leave it open whether the former or latter institution was the originator of the labels.

Research shows that these labels can only be detected on mails sent through the Ottoman, German, British, and Austrian post offices, but never for the Russian, Italian or French offices. In any case they are (on cover) extremely rare. The authors list all known copies they could find: 42 red (mainly from the British P.O. branch in Stambul), 3 brown (solely by British post), and 8 black (British, but also German & Ottoman posts).

Not much more frequent than the labels exist covers with one-line hand-stamps as directional markings: 14 covers are known sent from Constantinople and 30 from other cities. The oval postmarks used by the temporary post office on Romanian ships off-shore Galata Quay are, for the short time this facility existed (February to July 1896) and for the route taken, relatively more common, though their actual number amounts to just 14.

Where feasible, all the covers are shown and analysed for their franking, use of labels and directional markings, and especially for the exact route they took. The authors made statistical analyses to better understand these routes and usages: given the small number of existing material,³ their conclusions are carefully drawn.

Great effort was made by Elmar and Ute Dorr to have scans prepared and checked by external experts using trans-illumination microscopy. These give an insight into the printing, the colour and the structure of the paper used. Hopefully, forgeries can be detected due to this groundbreaking technical research.

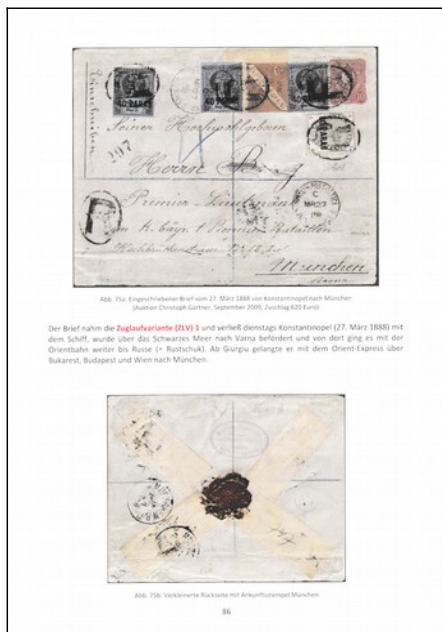
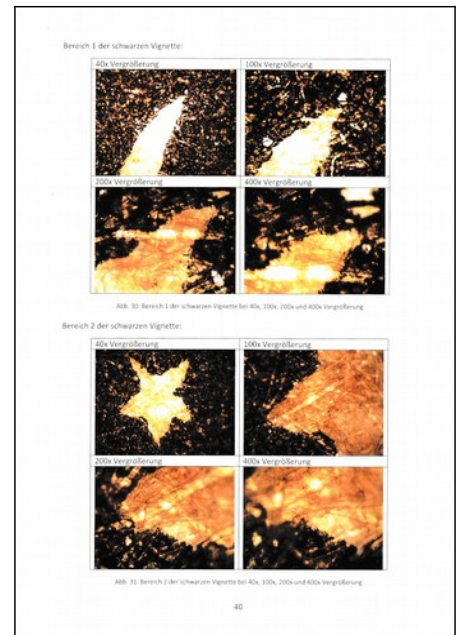
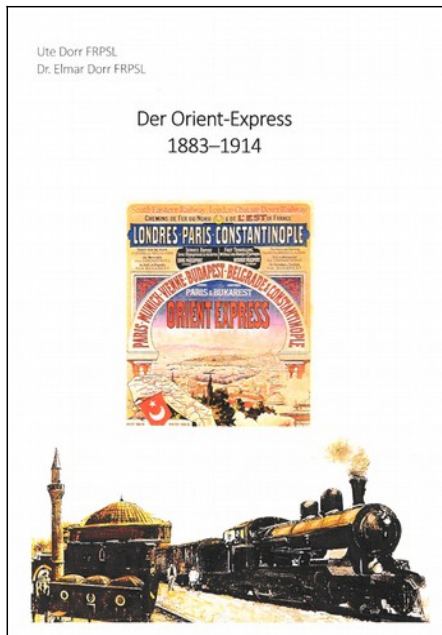
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³ Pieces and fragments have not been included in the analyses, as they often would have lacked essential details.

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German. Bibliographies.

Sample Pages⁴

⁴ All images used by kind permission of Ute Dorr.

The French Consular Issues of 1948 A Critical View

by Dr. Siegfried Ascher

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Given the myths and falsehoods about certain aspects of the 1948 transition period spread over many decades by some philatelists, I regard it as my duty to give voices standing for truth and honesty in philately a hearing.

The postal service of the French Consulate instituted by Consul General René Neuville¹ in besieged Jerusalem with its stamps and cancels is one such a controversial issue.

F. W. Pollak's journal THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST published an account of the French Consular Post in 1956,² which was responded to later that year³ by the eminent philatelist Dr. Siegfried Ascher (1877–1962), founding father and Honorary President of the Israel Philatelic Federation.⁴ Pollak added a foreword (reprinted below in blue) putting Ascher's critique into perspective, a rather weak defence in my eyes. Thereafter follows Ascher's actual article, the text of the three ordinances in French, and (in facsimilé) the pieces by Guggenheim and Ascher. (editor)

In our issue of March, 1956, a well-documented article appeared under the above heading written by the Holy Land specialist Mr. B. Guggenheim, Zurich. Dr. S. Ascher, Haifa, the world-renowned veteran philatelist, has gravest doubts about the philatelic integrity of the stamps issued through the French Consulate General during the stormy days of 1948, (during which time Dr. Ascher lived in the besieged city).

Though we would not like to weaken the points raised by Dr. Ascher, we feel that—whatever there may be—the French Consular issues are of considerable interest to all collectors of the Holy Land's postal history. The stamp catalogues of the world are full of special issues, overprints, bi-sected stamps, etc. etc., produced during times of revolutionary changes, war, and emergencies of all kinds. How many of such items came into being solely because a—more or less—business-minded philatelist happened to be on the spot.

It requires the special knowledge of a philatelist to exploit an opportunity for providing postal facilities in one way or another in instances where others might never have thought of such possibilities. Many of such issues, created in days of upheaval and excitement, are far from respectable in the philatelic sense if scrutinised very thoroughly. But in spite of this such philatelic items are collected because they are witnesses—and to a certain extent are documents—of an important historical period or event. To our mind the philatelic status of the French Consular issues is not lower than that of the Rishon le Zion, Safed, and Naharia emergency issues or cancellations of Israel's transition period.

In the following Dr. Ascher outlines his very outspoken views in this matter. Our readers are invited to contribute their considered opinion on this controversial subject. Ed.

1 René Victor Neuville (1899–1952), French Consul General in Jerusalem, 1946–1952.

2 Guggenheim, Benny: *Stamps issued by the French consulate, Jerusalem 1948*. In: *The Holy Land Philatelist*, no. 17, 1956, pp. 430–433.

3 Ascher, Siegfried: *The French consular issues of 1948 : a critical view*. In: *The Holy Land Philatelist*, no. 24, 1956, pp. 578–579.

4 Cf. Siegfried Ascher. In: Wikipedia, online: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siegfried_Ascher (accessed 26.03.2019).

The French Consular Issues of 1948: A Critical View

by Dr. Siegfried Ascher

An article on this subject appeared in No. 17 of THLP, and seems to call for a critical appraisal of the facts.

First I should like to compare a few dates:*

FRENCH CONSULAR POST	REGULAR ISRAEL POSTAL SERVICE	
	End of Mandatory Services	25. 4.
1st Ordinance		30. 4.
	Establishment of Interim (Minhelet Haam) Services in the Coastal Area	1. 5.
1st Issue		5. 5.
	Establishment of Interim Services (Branch Offices) in Jerusalem	9. 5.
2nd Issue		15. 5.
	Doar Ivri stamps on Inland Mail	15. 5.
	Postal communications with U.S.A. and C.S.R.	19. 5.
3rd Issue		26. 5.
	Doar Ivri stamps in Jerusalem	20. 6.
	Israel accepted as member to the U.P.U	24.12.
End of Consular Post:		
according to Guggenheim		30.12.48
according to Yves Neuville		31. 1.49

This table shows that the Consular Post was started ten days after the end of the Mandatory postal services. The second issue appeared one day *following the establishment of the State* and one day *before* the introduction of the State postal services. By the time the third issue appeared the Israel posts not only served the country but had already established communications with the U.S., etc.

THE LAW OF 1781

The issue of the Consular postal stamps is alleged to be based on a law that was promulgated in 1781, i.e. still under King Louis XV (!). It is regrettable that nobody has published the text of this law. Soon after this law the French Revolution broke out, then came the Empire with the Code Napoleon, the great changes of 1816–1848, the wars of 1870/71 and 1914/18. All the other laws were abolished, amended or replaced during this long period. Only this one law of 1781 has come through all this and is still valid *after* 167 years!

* Taken partly from the dates given by Mr. Ben-Menahem, Director General of the Ministry of Posts, in THLP No. 18. [footnote in the original text, inserted by editor F. W. Pollak].

THE THREE ORDINANCES

Wherever an auxiliary post is established the public concerned must be notified. However, there was nothing about it in the Jerusalem newspapers. As this post is said to have been subordinate to the French Postal service, was it perhaps announced in official French postal publications? But if the three Ordinances were only official instructions for the staff of the Consulate General, they need not have been composed in such a pretentious form. Moreover, they contain instructions about the accounting of the stamps with the Postal administration of France, as this was to receive part of the receipts. But this would mean that it was only an “internal service” and did not concern the public at all. Why was it made public then? Are there reasons for the lack of the addition “Postes Françaises” in the third issue? The Consular stamps used before show the name of the country. Perhaps it had meanwhile been realized that this was not a “French” postal service?

THE LEGAL ASPECT

In all countries the right to forward mail is vested in the State exclusively, i.e. nobody is authorized to forward letters for other persons. Only diplomatic representatives may send their own mail in sealed pouches and they may under no circumstances forward mail of third parties. That would be against the existing postal regulations *everywhere*.

It might be claimed that at the time of the first issue the State of Israel did not yet exist. But the second and especially the third issues appeared only after the establishment of the State, and even after the introduction of the new State's postal services and were therefore not in conformity with international usage.

U.P.U. REGULATIONS

Is there in the law of 1781 anything about the right to issue Consular *postage stamps*? (In that case the invention of the stamp in 1840 was only a plagiarism). However, the U.P.U. has issued a regulation to all member states, including France: In case no postage stamps are available for any reason, the letters are to be hand-stamped *TAXE PERÇUE* and the amount of postage added by hand. These markings are internationally fully acknowledged and no postage due demanded. Such was the case, for instance, in the Soudan Français in 1894, and also in other instances.

THE POSTAGE RATES

The letters were destined to France *only*. The rates were:

1st issue: Ordinary mail 6 fr. = sales price 7 mils

Air mail 10 fr. = sales price 13 mils

2nd and 3rd issues: Air mail 20 millièmes (without value in francs).

The first Ordinance expressly stated that the air mail postage rate was to be 16 francs. Why, then, were air mail stamps at 10 francs printed? What were they for? The postage rates in Palestine at that time were: Inland letters 10 mils, letters abroad 20 mils, air letters 25 mils, letters by air mail 40 mils. One of the first Ordinances of the young State provided that all the existing (Mandatory) laws were to remain in force excepting only those specifically abolished. The postal tariffs were not abolished.

The value printed on the second and third issue does not read mils as mentioned in the Ordinance but *millièmes*. This was not the monetary unit of Palestine but that of Egypt.

COMMUNICATIONS

Furthermore, how were the letters forwarded by the Consular post from the beleaguered Jerusalem and onwards? Did the Arabs let them pass as “diplomatic mail”? Mail would have had to be sent via Beirut for despatch by sea or air. After July 16, the first truce, they might have been transported to Haifa whence a few ships were going to Europe. The Lod airport was initially closed. The small plane which brought munition to Jerusalem during the siege took only Government and Jewish Agency mail. There were no communications with Europe from the small Haifa (Israel) and Kalandia (Jordan) airports. Did helicopters leave from the roof of the Consular post from the beleaguered Jerusalem and onwards? [...] ¹ issue are said to derive from a fresh supply. Therefore the overprinting must have been started about the 20th May. But how did the stamps reach besieged Jerusalem?

“PARIS DEPART”

I have seen only part of the “forwarded” letters but most of them bore the arrival postmark PARIS *Départ*. This could happen once by mistake but not all the time.

How is this to be accounted for? The period of time between despatch and arrival varies from 6, 10, 11 to 17 days; a bit too little if the mail went via Beirut.

It is noteworthy that so many of the air mail letters have wandered back. This goes to show that their senders were themselves “collectors”. Almost all the letters seen by me were despatched by the staff of the Consulate. Hitherto I have not found letters sent by other people.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Furthermore, it is very much to be desired that the above and the following questions be answered by authoritative (not private) quarters:

- a) How many French citizens lived in Jerusalem at that time? (Those in other parts of the country were not concerned).
- b) How many letters were sent by this post, especially during the first days?
- c) This post was not concerned with letters within Jerusalem (see Ord. 1). Anyhow, this would have been unnecessary as the regular postal services were successfully handling the mail there. (The letter reproduced from the collection of Mr. Y. Neuville is overfranked, another bears a Marianne stamp without *overprint* and, in addition, the letters F.M. signify that they were not subject to postage. (These letters, undoubtedly, are “philatelically” manufactured and cannot be offered as proofs).
- d) What was the size of the *Gendarmerie Nationale* unit attached to the Consulate General? Was it so big to warrant a special obliterator?

I have been informed that on appearance of the stamps the Consul General, Mr. Neuville, was asked for information about them. He is said to have told the questioner: This matter does not concern me. It is the concern of my son and our staff. This information was undoubtedly right. The Consul General was known as a very correct, intelligent and cultured man. The many mistakes made prove that he had certainly no hand in the matter.

It must be pointed out that no other Consulate in Jerusalem acted in this way although the American colony, for instance, must have been far bigger, and many Israel citizens were eager to contact relatives in the United States.

¹ [Due to an apparent typesetting error in 1956, a line of this sentence seems to be missing; it may have read “The stamps used in this”. (editor)]

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

All the above definitely shows: These stamps were not issued by the Consulate General as the representative of its country. This was a private post established by the staff of the Consulate for philatelic reasons. Collectors of war souvenirs may include these items in their collections as a sign of those times. However, the items do not have a philatelic value and should not be included in stamp catalogues containing government issues.

DR. S. ASCHER



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Appendices

To conclude this piece, and to give a better understanding of Dr. Ascher's arguments, I reprint the consul's three ordinances in their original French; and the article of Benny Guggenheim "Stamps Issued by the French Consulate : Jerusalem 1948" from THLP 17, that caused his outspoken response, as well as Dr. Ascher's article itself, both in facsimilé.

Neuville's Three Ordinances in French²Jérusalem, le 30 avril 1948,
ordonnance consulaire

Nous, René Neuville, consul général de France à Jérusalem, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur,

Vu la suspension déjà effective de tous les services postaux tant en Palestine même qu'entre la Palestine et les pays étrangers ;

Vu l'intérêt qui s'attache à l'acheminement sur la France de la correspondance postale des ressortissants français résidant en Palestine ;

Attendu le manque de figurines postales françaises ;

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :

Article premier. – L'acheminement sur la France de la correspondance postale ordinaire émanant des ressortissants français résidant en Palestine sera assuré, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, par le consulat général de France à Jérusalem.

Art. 2. – Le tarif postal sera de 6 F pour les lettres acheminées par voie maritime et de 16 F pour celles acheminées par avion, pour 10 grammes ou fraction de 10 grammes.

Art. 3. – Jusqu'à l'arrivée de figurines postales françaises, trois cents timbres mobiles « gratis » du service des chancelleries diplomatiques et consulaires seront surchargés comme suit pour servir à l'affranchissement de cette correspondance.

Cent cinquante timbres seront surchargés : « Jérusalem, Postes françaises, 6 F », et seront vendus à 7 millièmes palestiniens ;

Cent cinquante timbres seront surchargés : « Jérusalem, Poste aérienne, 10 F », et seront vendus à 13 millièmes palestiniens ;

Art. 4. – Le produit de la vente des timbres à 6 F sera versé à la chancellerie du consulat général pour le compte du receveur principal de la Recette centrale des PTT à Paris.

Le produit de la vente des timbres à 10 F sera affecté aux frais de transport routier et aérien du courrier.

Art. 5. – Les timbres seront oblitérés à l'aide d'un cachet gras dateur portant la légende : « Jérusalem, Postes françaises ».

Fait à Jérusalem, le 30 avril 1948.

Ordonnance consulaire

Nous, René Neuville, consul général de France à Jérusalem, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur,

Vu l'article 12 du titre 1er de l'édit du 3 mars 1781.

Vu notre ordonnance du 30 avril 1948 ;

Attendu le manque de figurines postales françaises ;

Attendu que les figurines postales émises en conformité de ladite ordonnance se trouvent épuisées ;

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :

Article premier. – Le tarif postal des lettres adressées de Jérusalem en France par voie aérienne est fixé à 20 millièmes par 10 g ou fraction de 10 g.

Art. 2. – Jusqu'à l'arrivée de figurines postales françaises, deux mille timbres mobiles « Agences consulaires » du service des Chancelleries diplomatiques et consulaires seront surchargés pour servir à l'affranchissement du courrier « Jérusalem, postes françaises, 20 millièmes ».

Art. 3. – Sur le produit de la vente de ces timbres une somme de 6 F par timbre sera versée à la Chancellerie du consulat général pour le compte du receveur principal de la Recette centrale des PTT à Paris ; le produit restant du montant de 20 millièmes par timbre sera affecté aux frais de transport routier et aérien du courrier.

Fait à Jérusalem, le 15 mai 1948.

Ordonnance consulaire

Nous, René Neuville, consul général de France à Jérusalem, chevalier de la Légion d'honneur,

Vu l'article 12 du titre 1er de l'édit du 3 mars 1781.

Vu notre ordonnance du 30 avril 1948 et 15 mai 1948 ;

Avons ordonné et ordonnons ce qui suit :

Article premier. – Cinq mille timbres-poste français à 6 F du type Marianne seront surchargés : « Jérusalem 20 millièmes ». Ils seront employés à l'affranchissement de la correspondance par avion à destination de la France dans les conditions fixées par les ordonnances susvisées.

Le paiement de la valeur faciale de ces timbres a été effectué par virement au ministère des affaires étrangères à Paris N° 13 du 30 avril 1948 de la Chancellerie de ce consulat général.

Fait à Jérusalem, le 26 mai 1948.

² Quoted from Souchart & Trassaert, 1987, p. 62. The texts were supplied, according to the authors, by the "Division Historique de la Ministère des Affaires Étrangères."

STAMPS ISSUED BY THE FRENCH CONSULATE

JERUSALEM 1948

By Mr. B. GUGGENHEIM, Zurich.

In "The Holy Land Philatelist" of December, 1954 (Nr. 2), Mr. Otto Hoffmann in his article on the "Postal Services in Jerusalem during the Siege" gave a short description of the stamps issued by the French Consulate in Jerusalem. Mr. Hoffmann wrote: "When the postal services of Palestine failed on the 25th April, 1948, the French Consulate decided to issue its own stamps for the use of the Consulate and the French community in Jerusalem. A Consular Ordinance appeared on the 30th April authorising the issue of two stamps. The Ordinance was based on Article 12 of an edict of the 3rd March, 1781, granting wide powers to French Consuls in the Levant under special circumstances."

This postal service of the French Consulate in Jerusalem was in operation until the end of December, 1948. The last date known to me is the 20th December, 1948.

In the following I am stating some additional information not yet published.

THE FIRST ISSUE

The first issue of the 5th May, 1948, by the French Consulate General of Jerusalem consisted of six sheets of *Affaires Etrangères* stamps bearing the inscription "GRATIS". These stamps (taken from stocks available at the Consulate) were overprinted in blue, by the Lifschutz Printing Press, Jerusalem. The upper five rows of 5 stamps each, were overprinted with "JERUSALEM/Poste aérienne/10 Frs." in three lines, and the lower five rows with "JERUSALEM/Postes françaises/6 Frs."; the word "GRATIS" was overprinted with a bar in both cases. The sheets show a serial number

REMARKS

This article by the renowned Holy Land collector, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Zurich, (who owns the only known sheets of the French Consular issues) was shown to Mr. Yves Neuville, son of the late Consul General of France at Jerusalem until 1952.

Mr. Neuville, who owns a good number of covers franked with the stamps described in Mr. Guggenheim's article, furnished the following additional information:

According to Mr. Neuville, the service was in operation until January 31st, 1949. From the 1st February, 1949, the mail of the French community was forwarded to France by diplomatic pouch. Letters were prepaid with ordinary French 15 centimes stamps, available at the Consulate.

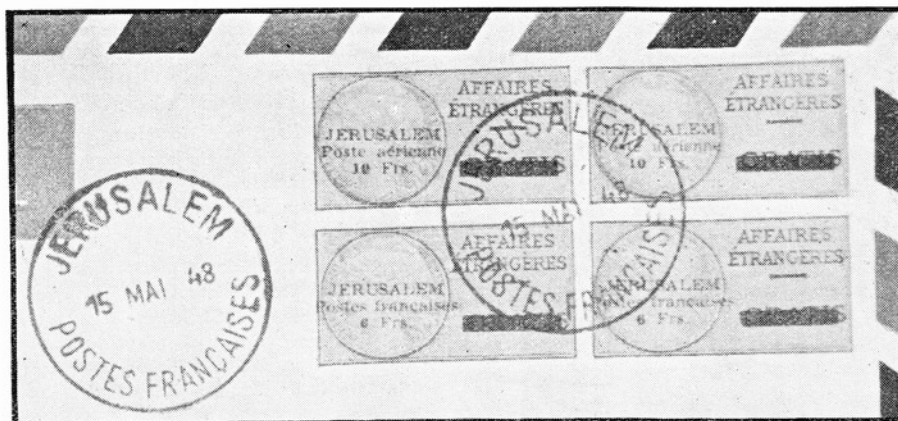
About the use of some unoverprinted *Marianne* stamps on the opening date of the service (5th May, 1948) Mr. Neuville remarks: "This was an accident and the fact was only noticed a few weeks later. The official in charge of the service, whom I know personally, was not aware of the fact in May, 1948. He is not a philatelist and he was specially entrusted by my father with the supervision of the Consulate's postal service in order to prevent irregularities."

Ed.

(around 54630) on the lower left-hand side and the date of printing, 5th August, 1946, on the lower right-hand side.

Due to the arrangement of a different overprint in the upper and the lower part of each sheet, the centre consists of five vertical se-tenant pairs.

Block of four of the first issue consisting of two se-tenant pairs taken from the two centre rows of the sheet. The upper two stamps with overprint "JERUSALEM Poste aérienne 10 Frs." and the two lower stamps with overprint "JERUSALEM Postes françaises 6 Frs." (Collection Yves Neuville)





Lower pane of 25 of the second issue with overprint "JERUSALEM Postes françaises 20 millièmes".
(Collection B. Guggenheim)

A trial overprint of this issue was made in black for the inspection and approval of the French Consul but on the only copy known to exist the word "GRATIS" remained untouched by the overprint. A little hole in the stamp indicates that, most probably, it was presented together with an accompanying document to which it must have been attached, and apparently this document remained in the file of the French Consulate General, Jerusalem.

Of this issue an offset of the overprint is known to exist. The offset appears on the two first stamps of the two upper horizontal rows of the only known complete sheet.

The overprint on this issue was applied rather badly. Thus the word "GRATIS" remained sometimes more, and sometimes less visible.



Trial overprint of the first issue with inverted overprint and the word GRATIS untouched.
(Collection B. Guggenheim)

THE SECOND ISSUE

The first set was naturally sold out very quickly and on the 15th May, 1948, a second issue followed, of red and yellow *Agence Consulaire* stamps overprinted with "JERUSALEM/Postes françaises/20 millièmes" with 2 horizontal bars to cover the words *Agence Consulaire*. The sheets bear the date 20th February, 1936. No complete sheets, however, were sent from France but only sheets separated into upper and lower panes. Alto-

gether 2000 stamps (80 half sheets) were overprinted.

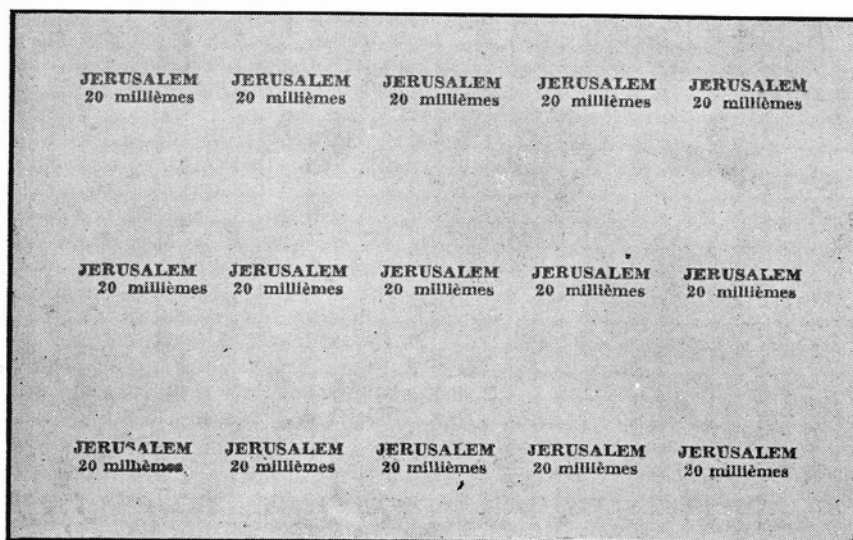
THE THIRD ISSUE

The third issue appeared towards the end of May, 1948, after a fresh supply of 6 Frs. "Marianne" stamps had arrived. The stamps were overprinted with "Jerusalem/20 millièmes". These "Marianne" stamps were printed in France on sheets with intersecting gutters in the centre, formed by one vertical row of blanks. The sheets of "Marianne" stamps supplied bear the date 26th February, 1948. The overprint was arranged for half sheets only (10 horizontal rows of 5 overprints). Each sheet, therefore, was overprinted first on one half and then on the other, and the two unbroken sheets which exist provide a confirmation of this fact, as the height of the overprint on both sides is not of the same level.

The overprint varieties of this issue are most important and interesting. The first overprint of the fifth row shows a shifting of the second line of the overprint $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to the right. Furthermore, the first overprint of the sixth row shows a broken "S" (in JERUSALEM). Both these faults appear on the left and on the right side of the sheet — which is another proof that the overprint was applied separately for every half sheet.

Sometimes a slight double-print can be noticed, always on the lower right-hand portion of the sheet, affecting the last three stamps. This was probably caused by the manual insertion of the overprint.

Some of the "Marianne" stamps were used without overprint. Only 8 covers franked with stamps bearing no overprint are known to exist. These letters were cancelled on the 5th May, 1948, i.e. on the first day of the first issue, and apparently before the first set was put into use. These few "Marianne" stamps may have been available at the Consulate before a fresh supply of half sheets arrived.



he fourth, fifth and sixth rows from a sheet with trial overprint of the third issue. The two plate varieties can clearly be seen: The first overprint of the fifth row (centre row in photo) shows a shifting to the right of the second line of the overprint. The first overprint of the sixth row (bottom row in photo) shows a broken "S" in "JERUSALEM". (Collection O. Hoffman, Jerusalem)

A special postmark was used for cancellation, consisting of a single ring with "Jerusalem Postes françaises" and date.

Covers for which "Marianne" stamps without overprint were used bear the same cancellation.

There also exist covers which were sent by the United Nations Truce Commission in Jerusalem. Furthermore, some letters were sent without stamps, and in this case, in addition to the special cancellation already mentioned, a special cachet "Gendarmerie Nationale Département de Jérusalem" in double circle, with two letters F.M. (*Franchise Militaire*) added in ink was used. This explains why no stamps were affixed.

Very interesting covers of these issues are known

to us; among others, a letter bearing many Italian transit marks that could not be delivered as the addressee had left France for Italy. As this letter was to be delivered abroad, and French Consular stamps are only valid in France, a postage due of 130 Italian Lira was charged, being the difference between inland and foreign postage.

These unusual French issues of Israel's transition period are not only of interest to collectors of French stamps, but should embellish the collection of every Israel Stamp Collector and, although only 150 pairs of the first issue were produced, and thus are not in the reach of most collectors, the stamps of the second and third issues may still be obtained at reasonable prices.

THE THREE CONSULAR ORDINANCES

(translation)

ORDINANCE OF 30TH APRIL, 1948

We, René Neuville, Consul-General of France in Jerusalem, Knight of the Legion of Honour,

In view of Article 12, Section One of the Edict of Third March 1781;

In view of the "de facto" interruption of all postal services both inside Palestine proper and between Palestine and countries abroad;

In view of the need of forwarding the mail of French nationals residing in Palestine;

Considering the lack of French postage stamps;

Have ordered and are ordering as follows:

Art. 1. Dispatch to France of ordinary mail from French nationals residing in Palestine, shall be taken care of, until further notice, by the Consulate-General of France in Jerusalem.

Art. 2. The postal rate shall be six francs for letters dispatched by sea, and 16 francs per 10 grs and fraction thereof, for letters dispatched by air.

Art. 3. Pending arrival of French postage stamps and for the purpose of franking such mail, surcharges shall be applied as follows on three hundred "Gratis" adhesive stamps of the diplomatic and consular Chanceries:

One hundred and fifty stamps shall be surcharged "Jérusalem, Poste aérienne, 10 frs", and shall be sold at 13 Palestinian mils.

One hundred and fifty stamps shall be surcharged "Jérusalem, Postes françaises, 6 frs.", and shall be sold at 7 Palestinian mils.

Art. 4. The proceeds of the sale of the 6 frs. stamps shall be deposited with the Chancery of the Consulate-General for the account of the Postmaster General in Paris (Chief Collector of the Central Collecting Office). The proceeds of the sale of the 10 frs., stamps shall be used to cover cost of the transport of the mail by land and air.

Art. 5. Cancellation shall be by means of an inked date-stamp, bearing the words "Jérusalem, Postes françaises".

ORDINANCE OF 15TH MAY, 1948

We, René Neuville, Consul-General of France in Jerusalem, Knight of the Legion of Honour,

In view of Article 12, Section One of the Edict of Third March 1781;

In view of our Ordinance of Thirtieth of April 1948;

Considering the lack of French postage stamps;

Considering that the stamps issued according to the above-said Ordinance have now been exhausted;

Have ordered and are ordering as follows:

Art. 1. The postal rate for letters dispatched by air shall be 20 mils per 10 grs., or fraction thereof.

Art. 2. Pending arrival of French postage stamps, and for the purpose of franking such mail, a surcharge bearing the words "Jérusalem, Postes françaises, 20 millièmes", shall be applied on two thousand "Agences consulaires" adhesive stamps of the diplomatic and consular chanceries.

Art. 3. From the proceeds of the sale of the stamps, an amount of 6 frs. per stamp shall be paid into the Chancery of the Consulate-General, for the account of the Postmaster General in Paris, while the balance of the 20 mils per stamp shall be allocated to cover the cost of mail dispatch by land and air.

ORDINANCE OF 26TH MAY, 1948

We, René Neuville, Consul-General of France in Jerusalem, Knight of the Legion of Honour;

In view of Article 12, Section One of the Edict of Third March 1781;

In view of our Ordinances of Thirtieth April and Fifteenth May, 1948;

Have ordered and are ordering as follows:

Art. 1. Five thousand French postage stamps of the six-francs "Marianne" series, shall be surcharged "Jérusalem 20 millièmes". They shall be used for the purpose of franking airmail to be dispatched to France, subject to the provisions of the above-said Ordinances.

An amount equal to the face value of the stamps has been transferred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Paris by the Chancery of this Consulate-General, under No. 13 of 30th April, 1948.

Given in Jerusalem, this 26th day of May, 1948.

The Consul-General of France,
Signed: René Neuville.

By order of the Consul-General of France,

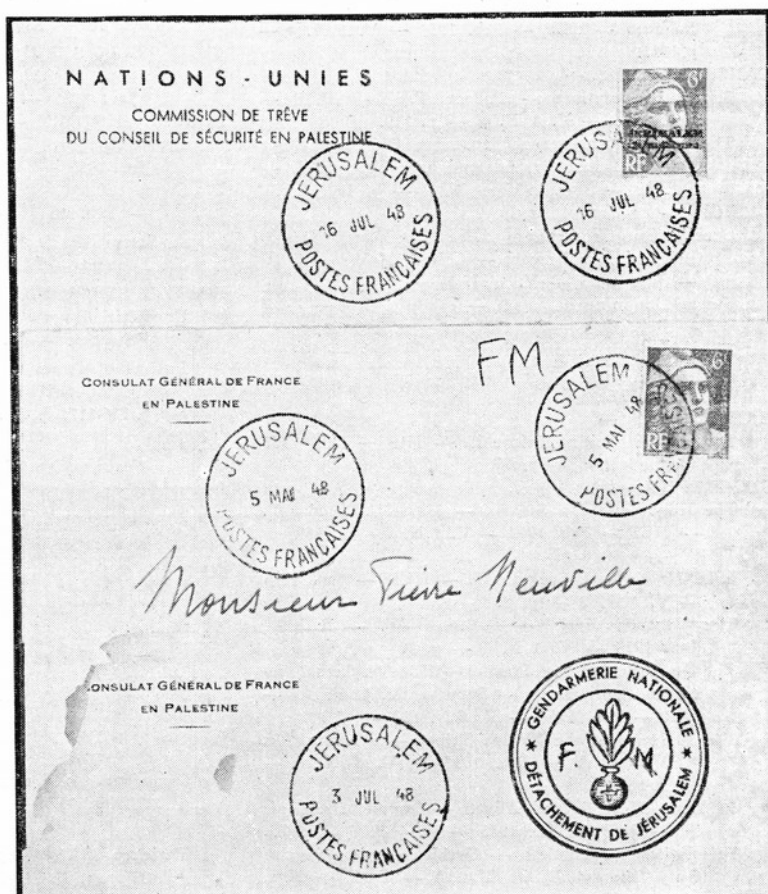
The Vice-Consul,
Signed: Michel Dervelle.

(Top) United Nations Truce Commission cover with third issue overprinted Marianne stamp, cancelled 6th July, 1948.

(Centre) Cover with unoverprinted Marianne stamp used on opening day of the service, 5th May, 1948. The letters F M stand for "Franchise Militaire".

(Bottom) Stampless cover of 5th July, 1948, with rubberstamp of the "Gendarmerie Nationale, Détachement de Jérusalem". The letters F.M. (Franchise Militaire) inserted by hand.

(Collection B. Guggenheim)



A CRITICAL VIEW

THE FRENCH CONSULAR ISSUES OF 1948

In our issue of March, 1956, a well-documented article appeared under the above heading written by the Holy Land specialist Mr. B. Guggenheim, Zurich.

Dr. S. Ascher, Haifa, the world-renowned veteran philatelist, has gravest doubts about the philatelic integrity of the stamps issued through the French Consulate General during the stormy days of 1948, (during which time Dr. Ascher lived in the besieged city).

Though we would not like to weaken the points raised by Dr. Ascher, we feel that — whatever there may be — the French Consular issues are of considerable interest to all collectors of the Holy Land's postal history.

The stamp catalogues of the world are full of special issues, overprints, bi-sected stamps, etc. etc., produced during times of revolutionary changes, war, and emergencies of all kinds. How many of such items came into being solely because a — more or less — business-minded philatelist happened to be on the spot.

It requires the special knowledge of a philatelist to exploit an opportunity for providing postal facilities in one way or another in instances where others might never have thought of such possibilities.

Many of such issues, created in days of upheaval and excitement, are far from respectable in the philatelic sense if scrutinized very thoroughly.

But in spite of this such philatelic items are collected because they are witnesses — and to a certain extent are documents — of an important historical period or event.

To our mind the philatelic status of the French Consular issues is not lower than that of the Rishon le Zion, Safed, and Naharia emergency issues or cancellations of Israel's transition period.

In the following Dr. Ascher outlines his very outspoken views in this matter. Our readers are invited to contribute their considered opinion on this controversial subject.

Ed.

An article on this subject appeared in No. 17 of THLP, and seems to call for a critical appraisal of the facts.

First I should like to compare a few dates:*)

FRENCH CONSULAR POST	REGULAR ISRAEL POSTAL SERVICES
	End of Mandatory Services 25. 4. 30. 4.
1st Ordinance	Establishment of Interim (Minhelet Haam) Services in the Coastal Area 1. 5. 5. 5.
1st Issue	Establishment of Interim Services (Branch Offices) in Jerusalem 9. 5. 15. 5.
2nd Issue	Doar Ivri stamps on Inland Mail 16. 5.
	Postal communications with U.S.A. and C.S.R. 19. 5. 26. 5.
3rd Issue	Doar Ivri stamps in Jerusalem 20. 6.
	Israel accepted as member to the U.P.U. 24.12.
End of Consular Post:	
according to Guggenheim	30.12.48
according to Yves Neuville	31. 1.49

*) Taken partly from the dates given by Mr. Ben-Menshem, Director General of the Ministry of Posts, in THLP No. 18.

This table shows that the Consular Post was started ten days after the end of the Mandatory postal services. The second issue appeared one day following the establishment of the State and one day before the introduction of the State postal services. By the time the third issue appeared the Israel posts not only served the country but had already established communications with the U.S., etc.

THE LAW OF 1781

The issue of the Consular postal stamps is alleged to be based on a law that was promulgated in 1781, i.e. still under King Louis XV (!). It is regrettable that nobody has published the text of this law. Soon after this law the French Revolution broke out, then came the Empire with the Code Napoleon, the great changes of 1816—1848, the wars of 1870/71 and 1914/18. All the other laws were abolished, amended or replaced during this long period. Only this one law of 1781 has come through all this and is still valid after 167 years!

THE THREE ORDINANCES

Wherever an auxiliary post is established the public concerned must be notified. However, there was nothing about it in the Jerusalem newspapers. As this post is said to have been subordinate to the French Postal service, was it perhaps announced in official French postal publications? But if the three Ordinances were only official instructions for the staff of the Consulate General, they need not have been composed in such a pretentious form. Moreover, they contain instructions about the accounting of the stamps with the Postal administration of France, as this was to receive part of the receipts. But this would mean that it was only an "internal service" and did not concern the public at all. Why was it made public then? Are there reasons for the lack of the addition "Postes Françaises" in the third issue? The Consular stamps used before show the name of the country. Perhaps it had meanwhile been realized that this was not a "French" postal service?

THE LEGAL ASPECT

In all countries the right to forward mail is vested in the State exclusively, i.e. nobody is authorized to forward letters for other persons. Only diplomatic representatives may send their own mail in sealed pouches and they may under no circum-

stances forward mail of third parties. That would be against the existing postal regulations *everywhere*.

It might be claimed that at the time of the first issue the State of Israel did not yet exist. But the second and especially the third issues appeared only *after* the establishment of the State, and even after the introduction of the new State's postal services and were therefore not in conformity with international usage.

U.P.U. REGULATIONS

Is there in the law of 1781 anything about the right to issue Consular *postage stamps*? (In that case the invention of the stamp in 1840 was only a plagiarism). However, the U.P.U. has issued a regulation to all member states, including France: In case no postage stamps are available for any reason, the letters are to be hand-stamped *TAXE PERCUE* and the amount of postage added by hand. These markings are internationally fully acknowledged and no postage due demanded. Such was the case, for instance, in the Soudan Français in 1894, and also in other instances.

THE POSTAGE RATES

The letters were destined to France *only*. The rates were:
1st issue: Ordinary mail 6 fr. = sales price 7 mils
Air mail 10 fr. = sales price 13 mils
2nd and 3rd issues: Air mail 20 millièmes (without value in francs).

The first Ordinance expressly stated that the air mail postage rate was to be 16 francs. Why, then, were air mail stamps at 10 francs printed? What were they for? The postage rates in Palestine at that time were: Inland letters 10 mils, letters abroad 20 mils, air letters 25 mils, letters by air mail 40 mils. One of the first Ordinances of the young State provided that all the existing (Mandatory) laws were to remain in force excepting only those specifically abolished. The postal tariffs were not abolished.

The value printed on the second and third issue does not read mils as mentioned in the Ordinance but *millièmes*. This was not the monetary unit of Palestine but that of Egypt.

COMMUNICATIONS

Furthermore, how were the letters forwarded by the Consular post from the beleaguered Jerusalem and onwards? Did the Arabs let them pass as "diplomatic mail"? Mail would have had to be sent via Beirut for despatch by sea or air. After July 16, the first truce, they might have been transported to Haifa whence a few ships were going to Europe. The Lod airport was initially closed. The small plane which brought munition to Jerusalem during the siege took only Government and Jewish Agency mail. There were no communications with Europe from the small Haifa (Israel) and Kalandia (Jordan) airports. Did helicopters leave from the roof of the Consular post from the beleaguered Jerusalem and onwards? Issue are said to derive from a fresh supply. Therefore the overprinting must have been started about the 20th May. But how did the stamps reach besieged Jerusalem?

"PARIS DEPART"

I have seen only part of the "forwarded" letters but most of them bore the arrival postmark *PARIS Départ*. This could happen once by mistake but not all the time.

How is this to be accounted for?

The period of time between despatch and arrival varies from 6, 10, 11 to 17 days; a bit too little if the mail went via Beirut.

It is noteworthy that so many of the air mail letters have wandered back. This goes to show that their senders were themselves "collectors". Almost all the letters seen by me were despatched by the staff of the Consulate. Hitherto I have not found letters sent by other people.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Furthermore, it is very much to be desired that the above and the following questions be answered by authoritative (not private) quarters:

- How many French citizens lived in Jerusalem at that time? (Those in other parts of the country were not concerned).
 - How many letters were sent by this post, especially during the first days?
 - This post was not concerned with letters within Jerusalem (see Ord. 1). Anyhow, this would have been unnecessary as the regular postal services were successfully handling the mail there. (The letter reproduced from the collection of Mr. Y. Neuville is overfranked, another bears a Marianne stamp *without* overprint and, in addition, the letters F.M. signify that they were not subject to postage. (These letters, undoubtedly, are "philatelically" manufactured and cannot be offered as proofs).
 - What was the size of the *Gendarmerie Nationale* unit attached to the Consulate General? Was it so big to warrant a special obliterator?
- I have been informed that on appearance of the stamps the Consul General, Mr. Neuville, was asked for information about them. He is said to have told the questioner: This matter does not concern me. It is the concern of my son and our staff. This information was undoubtedly right. The Consul General was known as a very correct, intelligent and cultured man. The many mistakes made prove that he had certainly no hand in the matter.

It must be pointed out that no other Consulate in Jerusalem acted in this way although the American colony, for instance, must have been far bigger, and many Israel citizens were eager to contact relatives in the United States.

FINAL CONCLUSIONS

All the above definitely shows:

These stamps were not issued by the Consulate General as the representative of its country. This was a private post established by the staff of the Consulate for philatelic reasons.

Collectors of war souvenirs may include these items in their collections as a sign of those times. However, the items do not have a philatelic value and should not be included in stamp catalogues containing *government* issues.

DR. S. ASCHER

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 9: 1930

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

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

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

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

Sources and Literature (further to footnotes)

- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine*.
 - *Part 1: 1919/1920*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015, pp. 56–96.
 - *Part 2: 1921/1922*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 2, 2016, pp. 47–87.
 - *Part 3: 1923/1924*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 45–85.
 - *Part 4: 1925*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 4, 2016, pp. 57–83.
 - *Part 5: 1926*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 45–88.
 - *Part 6: 1927*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 6, 2017, pp. 54–145.
 - *Part 7: 1928*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 7, 2017, pp. 62–123.
 - *Part 8: 1929*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 8, 2018, pp. 70–133.
 - *Index to parts 1–8*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 12, 2019, pp. 70–131.
- Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further Internet resources, The London Gazette, The Palestine Bulletin, et al.

¹ Copyright extends to the compilation, arrangement, transcription, annotation, and the additional illustrations (covers). The original texts are public domain. Note that images are placed where layout allows it.

² See part 1 of this series for detailed information.

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

1.01.1930: Tenders

(18)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

2. The contract for the supply of type for the manufacture of Rubber Stamps during a period of one year from the 1st January, 1930, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. Samuel Sterikoff, Nahalath Shiva Quarter, Feingold Building, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.075 mils per stamp of any size and design.

2. The contract for the supply of type for the manufacture of Rubber Stamps during a period of one year from the 1st January, 1930, has been adjudicated in favour of Mr. Samuel Stericoff, Nahalath Shiva Quarter, Feingold Building, Jerusalem, at the price of £P. 0.075 mils per stamp of any size and design.

Doc. 432: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 250 (1.01.1930), p. 11.

1.01.1930: Personnel

(42)

APPOINTMENTS ETC.

"C" Vacation Leave.

The High Commissioner has approved leave of the following officers :

Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, Department of Posts and Telegraphs,
12.1.30-16.1.30

"C" Vacation Leave.

The High Commissioner has approved leave of the following officers :

Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 12.1.30-16.1.30

Doc. 433: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 250 (1.01.1930), p. 42.

Note: A correction appears in Gazette 252 (1.02.1930).⁴

16.01.1930: Night Letter Telegrams (UK)

(50)

NOTICE.

Night Letter Telegrams.

Night Letter Telegrams for the United Kingdom are now accepted at all Post Offices at the rates shown below :-

Via Eastern 17 mils per word
Via Marconi 17 mils per word.

W. HUDSON
3rd January, 1930. Postmaster General.

(50)

NOTICE.

Night Letter Telegrams.

Night Letter Telegrams for the United Kingdom are now accepted at all Post Offices at the rates shown below :-

Via Eastern 17 mils per word
Via Marconi 17 mils per word.

W. HUDSON
3rd January, 1930. Postmaster General.

Doc. 434: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 251 (16.01.1930), p. 50.

⁴ Cf. doc. 437 on p. 76.

16.01.1930: Tenders

(51).

TENDERS.

A Ford Van is available for sale and can be seen at the Post Office yard, Haifa.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Ford Van" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 20th January, 1930.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON

20th December, 1929. *Postmaster General.*

(51)

TENDERS.

A Ford Van is available for sale and can be seen at the Post Office yard, Haifa.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Ford Van" and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 20th January, 1930.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON

20th December, 1929.

Postmaster General.

Doc. 435: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 251 (16.01.1930), p. 50.

16.01.1930: Tenders (Telegraph Linemen Quarters, Ras El Ain)

(52).

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

7. The contract for constructing Telegraph Linemen Quarters at the Railway Station, Ras El Ain, has been awarded to Messrs. George Gedaun and Iskander Sayegh at P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 2 calendar months.

(52)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

7. The contract for constructing Telegraph Linemen Quarters at the Railway Station, Ras El Ain, has been awarded to Messrs. George Gedaun and Iskander Sayegh at P.W. D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 2 calendar months.

Doc. 436: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 251 (16.01.1930), pp. 50.

Note: The expropriation order appears in Gazette 264 (1.08.1930).⁵

1.02.1930: Personnel

(66)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"B" Acting Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed:-

Mr. H. Grant, Assistant Postmaster, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be

Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 10th January, 1930.

(66)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"B" Acting Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed:-

Mr. H. Grant, Assistant Postmaster, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, Haifa, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Hucklesby, with effect from the 10th January, 1930.

⁵ Cf. doc. 460 on p. 122.

CORRIGENDUM.

The dates of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby's leave published in Official Gazette No. 251 of the 16th January, 1930, as the 12th January to the 16th January, 1930, should be amended to read as the 10th January to the 15th March, 1930.

CORRIGENDUM.

The dates of Mr. C. F. Hucklesby's leave published in Official Gazette No. 251 of the 16th January, 1930, as the 12th January to the 16th January, 1930, should be amended to read as the 10th January to the 15th March, 1930.

Doc. 437: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 252 (1.02.1930), pp. 65–66.
Note: Refers to notice in Gazette 251 (16.01.1930).⁶

16.02.1930: Palestine Currency Board (Reserves)

(126)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1929.

1. Total amount of the Currency Reserve Fund £ 2,101,425. 1.0

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

Nominal value £ 1,602,654.14.8
Cost price £ 1,532,024.10.3
Market price £ 1,487,662.17.8

(126)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1929.

1. Total amount of the Currency Reserve Fund £ 2,101,425. 1.0
2. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund:

Nominal value £ 1,602,654.14.8
Cost price £ 1,532,024.10.3
Market price £ 1,487,662.17.8

Doc. 438: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 253 (16.02.1930), pp. 108.



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 250

JERUSALEM

1st January, 1930.

Fig. 166: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 250 (1.01.1930).

⁶ Cf. doc. 433 on p. 75.

1.03.1930: Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Forms)

(148)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the form of licence to establish a Wireless Receiving Station which was published in the Gazette of the 15th November, 1924, is hereby cancelled and the following form is substituted therefor:

FORM OF LICENCE TO ESTABLISH A WIRELESS
RECEIVING STATION.

To be produced on demand.

Not transferable.

Fee
500 mils.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

RECEIVING LICENCE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

(This licence expires on the _____ 193____).



(Name in full to be shown in block letters - Surname last)

of (Address in full) _____ is hereby authorised (subject in all respects to the conditions set forth on the back hereof) to establish a wireless station for the purpose of receiving messages in the premises occupied by the licensee at (Address of Station) _____ for a period ending on the date shown above.



1st March, 1930.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

149

The payment of the fee of 500 mils is hereby acknowledged.

Dated _____ day of _____ of 193_____.

Issued on behalf of the
High Commissioner

Stamp of Issuing
Office.

Signature of licensee _____

REMOVALS.

Any permanent change of address must be promptly communicated to the Secretary, General Post Office, Jerusalem. The serial number and date of expiration of the licence should be quoted in all cases. Notice of a temporary change is not required.

RENEWALS.

If it is desired to continue to maintain the station after the date of expiration, a fresh licence must be taken out within fourteen days.

PENALTIES.

If any person establishes a wireless telegraph station without a licence or installs or works any apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a licence he shall be liable to a fine of £1. 200 and imprisonment for 6 months.

DANGEROUS USE OF SUPPLY MAINS.

If power for working of the wireless receiving station is taken from a public electricity supply, whether or not a battery eliminator is used, no direct connection should be made between the supply mains and the aerial.

(On reverse of licence)

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee shall not allow the station to be used for any purpose other than that of receiving broadcast programmes and messages sent for general reception.
2. The licensee shall not allow any portable set to be worked by any person other than himself or a person residing in the premises occupied by the licensee at the address of the station; and the appropriate licence shall be carried by the person working the portable set.
3. The station shall not be used in such a manner as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, reaction must not be used to such an extent as to energise any neighbouring aerial.

4. The combined height and length of any external aerial shall not exceed 30.5 metres. An aerial which crosses above or is liable to fall upon or to be blown on to any overhead power wire (including electric lighting wires) must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the power wire concerned.

5. The licensee shall not use or allow the station to be used for the receipt of messages other than messages intended for receipt thereby or sent for general reception. If any other message is unintentionally received the licensee shall not make known or allow to be made known its contents, its origin or destination; its existence or the fact of its receipt to any person (other than a duly authorised officer of the Palestine Government or a competent legal tribunal) and shall not reproduce in writing, copy, or make any use of such message or allow the same to be reproduced in writing, copied or made any use of. The licensee shall not do any act which is an infringement of any copyright that exists in any matter transmitted.

6. The station and this licence shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by duly authorised officers of the Post Office, who shall produce their cards of identity on request.

7. The apparatus forming the station authorised under this licence may not be sold or transferred, wholly or in part, to any other person without the previous sanction in writing of the Postmaster-General.

8. This licence may be cancelled by the Postmaster-General at any time, either by specific notice in writing sent by post to the licensee at the address shown hereon, or by means of a general notice in the Official Gazette addressed to all holders of wireless receiving licences, and shall be cancelled on breach of any of the foregoing conditions. In the event of cancellation no part of the fee shall be returned.

NOTES.

Interference is taking place if a continuous "note" or "whistle" is heard. If this "note" or "whistle" changes when the wave-length of the receiver is altered the cause of interference is in the receiver and reaction must be reduced until no "note" or "whistle" is audible. If the "note" or "whistle" does not change the interference is due to some external source.

25th February, 1930.

(2353/29)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

(148)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the form of licence to establish a Wireless Receiving Station which was published in the Gazette of the 15th November, 1924, is hereby cancelled and the following form is substituted therefor:

FORM OF LICENCE TO ESTABLISH A WIRELESS RECEIVING STATION.

To be produced on demand.

Not transferable.

Fee

500 mils.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE.

RECEIVING LICENCE.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

(This licence expires on the _____ 193____).



(Name in full to be shown in block letters - Surname last)
of (Address in full) _____ is hereby authorised (subject in all respects to the conditions set forth on the back hereof) to establish a wireless station for the purpose of receiving messages in the premises occupied by the licensee at (Address of Station) _____ for a period ending on the date shown above.

The payment of the fee of 500 mils is hereby acknowledged.

Dated _____ day of _____ of 193_____

Issued on behalf of the }
High Commissioner } _____

Stamp of Issuing
Office

Signature of licensee _____

REMOVALS.

Any permanent change of address must be promptly communicated to the Secretary, General Post Office, Jerusalem. The serial number and date of expiration of the licence should be quoted in all cases. Notice of a temporary change is not required.

RENEWALS.

If it is desired to continue to maintain the station after the date of expiration, a fresh licence must be taken out within fourteen days.

PENALTIES.

If any person establishes a wireless telegraph station without a licence or installs or works any apparatus for wireless telegraphy without a licence he shall be liable to a fine of £P. 200 and imprisonment for 6 months.

DANGEROUS USE OF SUPPLY MAINS.

If power for working of the wireless receiving station is taken from a public electricity supply, whether or not a battery eliminator is used, no direct connection should be made between the supply mains and the aerial.

(On reverse of licence)

CONDITIONS.

1. The licensee, shall not allow the station to be used for any purpose other than that, of receiving broadcast programmes and messages sent for general reception.
2. The licensee shall not allow any portable set to be worked by any person other than himself or a person residing in the premises occupied by the licensee at the address of the station ; and the appropriate licence shall be carried by the person working the portable set.
3. The station shall not be used in such a manner as to cause interference with the working of other stations. In particular, reaction must not be used to such an extent as to energise any neighbouring aerial.
4. The combined height and length of any external aerial shall not exceed 30.5 metres. An aerial which crosses above or is liable to fall upon or to be blown on to any overhead power wire (including electric lighting wires) must be guarded to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner of the power wire concerned.
5. The licensee shall not use or allow the station to be used for the receipt of messages other than messages intended for receipt thereby or sent for general reception. If any other message is

unintentionally received the licensee shall not make known or allow to be made known its contents; its origin or destination; its existence or the fact of its receipt to any person (other than a duly authorised officer of the Palestine Government or a competent legal tribunal) and shall not reproduce in writing, copy, or make any use of such message or allow the same to be reproduced in writing, copied or made any use of. The licensee shall not do any act which is an infringement of any copyright that exists in any matter transmitted.

6. The station and this licence shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by duly authorised officers of the Post Office, who shall produce their cards of identity on request.

7. The apparatus forming the station authorised under this licence may not be sold or transferred, wholly or in part, to any other person without the previous sanction in writing of the Postmaster-General.

8. This licence may be cancelled by the Postmaster-General at any time, either by specific notice in writing sent by post to the licensee at the address shown hereon, or by means of a general notice in the Official Gazette addressed to all holders of wireless receiving licences, and shall be cancelled on breach of any of the foregoing conditions. In the event of cancellation no part of the fee shall be returned.

NOTES.

Interference is taking place if a continuous "note" or "whistle" is heard. If this "note" or "whistle" changes when the wave-length of the receiver is altered the cause of interference is in the receiver and reaction must be reduced until no "note" or "whistle" is audible. If the "note" or "whistle" does not change the interference is due to some external source.

25th February, 1930.
(2353/29)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

Doc. 439: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 254 (1.03.1930), pp. 148–150.
Note: "between" should read "between".

16.03.1930: Tenders

(160)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

1. The contract for the supply of metal and soling for section kilometres 59–60 of Jerusalem–Haifa road has been awarded to Saleh el Salameh at 190 mils metal and 90 mils soling per m². Period of contract is 1 calendar month.

2. The contract for the electric installation at the New Post Office, Jaffa, has been awarded to Messrs. Alfred Salzmänn and Co., Ltd., for the sum of £P. 437.000 mils.

(160)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

1. The contract for the supply of metal and soling for section kilometres 59–60 of Jerusalem–Haifa road has been awarded to Saleh el Salameh at 190 mils metal and 90 mils soling per m². Period of contract is 1 calendar month.

2. The contract for the electric installation at the New Post Office, Jaffa, has been awarded to Messrs. Alfred Salzmänn and Co., Ltd., for the sum of £P. 437.000 mils.

Doc. 440: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 254 (1.03.1930), pp. 156.



16.03.1930: U.K. Letter Postage Rates (1.04.1930)

(191)

NOTICE.

Reduction in postage rates for letters
to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Commencing on the 1st April, 1930, the
postage rates for letters addressed to Great
Britain and Northern Ireland will be as follows:-

7 mils for the first 20 grammes or part
thereof.

4 mils for every additional 20 grammes
or part thereof.

26th February, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(191)

NOTICE

Reduction in postage rates for letters
to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Commencing on the 1st April, 1930, the postage rates
for letters addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland
will be as follows:-

7 mils for the first 20 grammes or part thereof.

4 mils for every additional 20 grammes or part thereof.

26th February, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 441: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 255 (16.03.1930), pp. 194.

16.03.1930: Suspension of Air Mail to U.K.

(192)

NOTICE.

Suspension of Air Mail service to Great Britain.

The Postmaster General announces that
owing to a temporary alteration in the time-
table of Imperial Airways Limited and of the
route followed, the service to Great Britain is
suspended until further notice.

Other services will continue to function,
but one day later than indicated in the printed
notice dated 29th November, 1929.

(192)

NOTICE

Suspension of Air Mail service to Great Britain.

The Postmaster General announces that owing to a
temporary alteration in the timetable of Imperial Airways
Limited and of the route followed, the service to Great
Britain is suspended until further notice.

Other services will continue to function, but one day
later than indicated in the printed notice dated 29th
November, 1929.

Doc. 442: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 255 (16.03.1930), pp. 194.

Note: Refers to notice in Gazette 249 (16.12.1929).⁷



⁷ Cf. doc. 430 on p. 128 in MEPB 8.

Stamp of Office of Origin. *Timbre du bureau d'origine*

Name and address of sender. *Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur*
A. Greenwald
Haifa
Mel Aviv - Palestine

Impression of seal used to close the parcel

1021-5000 - S.O.F.

Courage

Insured for *L.P.* *TEL* Mils. (Francs)

DESPATCH NOTE. (BULLETTIN D'EXPÉDITION.)

HEREWITH PARCEL(S) BEARING THE ADDRESS GIVEN BELOW Postage paid *170m* mils
Ci-joint *colis portant l'adresse ci-dessous:* *Taxe perçue*

CASH ON DELIVERY TRADE CHARGE. Montant du remboursement } *L.P.* *TEL* Mils

Name and Full Address of Addressee } *Greenwald second Ave.*
Nom et Adresse du destinataire *Birmingham Ala. 1224*

If not deliverable at the above address, see information overleaf. *19*
Pour le cas de non-livraison à l'adresse indiquée, voir les renseignements au verso.

To be filled up at Office of Exchange Route to be followed. *Acheminement*
 Exact weight of Insured Parcel *4.8* Poids. *800* Via *America* SEE OVER
 Kg. *g.*

Fig. 167: Despatch Note for a parcel weighing 4.8 kg sent from Tel Aviv to Birmingham, Alabama, USA. Postal form P.T. 204 franked with a total of 170m: SG nos. 66, 100, and 102. Parcel label (perforated): TEL AVIV / 817. Postmark: TEL AVIV / + / 2 MAR / 30 (Sacher B31, three light strikes).

Commission Representation Importation Exportation
 SIEGE SOCIAL:
 26, Rue Ahad-Haam
 TEL-AVIV
 AGENCES:
 Jaffa
 Jerusalem
 Haifa

GABBAI & WIENER-TEL-AVIV

Adresse Telegraphique: GABBAI WIENER Codes: A.B.C. 6me Edition
 Boite Postal: 413

Firma

Kustermann & Beermann G.M.B.H.

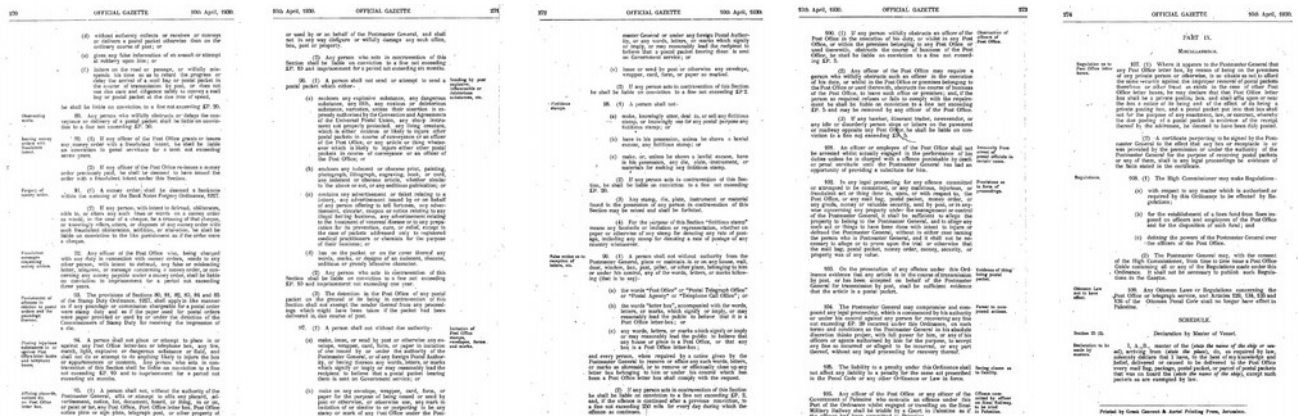
SCHÖT MAR (Lippe)
 Allemagne

4.60

Fig. 168: Commercial cover from Tel Aviv to Schötmar, Lippe Free State, Germany. Postmark: TEL AVIV / A / 2 MY / 30. [FL4: 13 = 13m, 2.05.1930]

50	OFFICIAL GAZETTE	500 April 1930	500 April 1930	OFFICIAL GAZETTE	50	—	—	OFFICIAL GAZETTE	500 April 1930	500 April 1930	OFFICIAL GAZETTE	50	50	OFFICIAL GAZETTE	500 April 1930
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THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN **85**



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

An Ordinance relating to the Regulation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

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

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office Ordinance, 1930.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Postmaster General” means the Officer appointed by the High Commissioner to be the head of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and any officer for the time being acting in that Office.

“Postage” means the duty chargeable for the transmission of postal packets.

“Inland”, when used in relation to any postal packet or any description thereof, means posted within Palestine and addressed to some place in Palestine, and where used in relation to postage means the postage charged on the packet.

“Vessel” includes any aircraft.

“Inward bound”, when used in relation to any vessel, includes vessels bound to any port or place in Palestine.

“Outward bound”, when used in relation to any vessel, includes vessels bound from, any port or place in Palestine.

“Master of a vessel” includes every person having command or charge of a vessel.

“Mail” includes every conveyance by which postal packets are carried, and also a person employed in conveying or delivering postal packets, and also any vessel employed by or under the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets by contract or otherwise in respect of postal packets transmitted by the vessel.

“Carriage” includes any part of a train that may be employed for the conveyance of mail bags.

“Mailbag” includes a bag, box, parcel, or any other envelope or covering in which postal packets in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such packets.

“Postal packet” means a letter, postcard, reply postcard, newspaper, printed packet, pattern or sample packet, or parcel, and every packet or article transmissible by post, and includes a telegram.

“Officer of the Post Office” includes the Postmaster General, and any person employed in any business of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

“Post Office” and “Telegraph Office”, respectively, include any structure, room, place or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster General for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of any postal matter or telegram, or for the transaction of the business of the Department.

ment of Posts and Telegraphs; and "Telegraph Office" includes any room or place used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch or delivery of telegrams.

"Post Office letter box" includes any pillar box, wall box, or other box or receptacle provided under the authority of the Postmaster General for the purpose of receiving postal packets, or any of them, for transmission by or under the authority of the Postmaster General.

"The purpose of the Post Office" means any purpose of this Ordinance, and includes any purpose relating to or in connection with the execution of the duties for the time being undertaken by the Postmaster General or any of his officers.

"Manager" means, in relation to a telegraph established or worked by the Government, the Postmaster General, and in any other case the person having the management of the telegraph.

"Telegraph post" includes a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting, a telegraph, and also includes a tree used for the like purpose.

"Road" includes any highway, public or private road, street, square, court, thoroughfare, bridge or passage, and any open space in a town and any railway or tramway.

"Telegram" means any message or other communication transmitted or intended for transmission by telegraph, and includes a written or printed message or communication sent to or delivered at a Telegraph Office or Post Office for transmission by telegraph, or delivered or prepared for delivery from a Telegraph Office or Post Office as a message or communication transmitted by telegraph for delivery.

"Telegraph Company" means any company or person authorised under the provisions of this Ordinance to carry on the business of sending telegrams for the public.

"Telegraph" means a line, wire or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication; together with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

"Telegraph works" includes any wire insulator or telegraph post, and also any instrument, kiosk, call box, furniture, plant, office, building, machinery, engine, excavation, work, matter, or thing of whatever description, in any way connected with a telegraph.

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs or by a Telegraph Company in and about the reception, transmission, and delivery of telegrams, or in the construction, maintenance, or setting up of telegraphs.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance—

- (a) a postal packet or telegram respectively shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post or telegraph from the time of its being delivered to a Post or Telegraph Office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed;
- (b) the delivery of a postal packet of any description to a letter carrier or other person authorised to receive postal packets of that description for the post shall be a delivery to a Post Office;
- (c) the delivery at the house or office of the person to whom any postal matter or telegram is addressed, either to him or to some person apparently authorised to receive it according to the usual manner of delivering postal matter or telegrams addressed to him, is deemed a delivery to such first-named person.

PART II.

POSTAL PACKETS.

Power to fix rates and charges.

3. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may, by Regulation, fix the rates and sums to be charged for such postal and other services as may be undertaken by the Postmaster General and the circumstances according to which those rates and sums are to be charged.

Postal packets subject to charge.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, there shall be charged by the Postmaster General on all postal packets, which are conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post under the authority of the Postmaster General such postage and other sums as may be fixed in manner provided by Regulations hereunder.

Payment of postage by addressee or sender.

(2) Where the postage on an inland letter or packet in Palestine is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage charged on the letter or packet shall, subject to any Regulations hereunder, be double the amount, if the postage is not prepaid, of the sum otherwise chargeable thereon, and, if it is insufficiently prepaid, of the deficiency.

5. (1) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on any postal packet is not prepaid by the sender or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage, or sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be paid by the person to whom the postal packet is addressed (in this Ordinance styled the addressee) on the delivery thereof to him; or, if the postal packet is refused, or the addressee is dead or cannot be found, by the sender.

(2) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on a postal packet has not been prepaid or has been insufficiently prepaid by the sender, and the addressee on receiving the packet and paying the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, desires to reject it, and to compel the sender thereof to pay the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, the Postmaster General, on the application of the addressee, and subject to any Regulations hereunder, may charge the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, to the sender, with the additional postage of returning the packet to him, and in every such case the sender of the postal packet shall pay the postage or other sum chargeable on sending the packet, or the deficiency, as the case may be, and also the postage of returning the packet, and on the payment thereof by the sender the amount paid in respect of postage by the addressee shall be repaid to him by the Postmaster General.

(3) Provided that nothing in this Section shall release the addressee from his liability to pay the postage or other sum chargeable on a packet or any deficiency thereon on the delivery thereof to him.

Power of Postmaster General to carry into effect arrangements with other foreign Postal Administrations.

6. Where an arrangement has, either before or after the enactment of this Ordinance, been made with the Postal Administrations of the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign State with respect to the conveyance by post of any postal packets between Palestine and places out of Palestine, or between places out of Palestine, whether through Palestine or not, the Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may make such Regulations as may seem to him necessary for carrying the arrangement into effect, and may make provisions as to the charges for the transit of postal packets, single or in bulk, and the scale of weights to be adopted, and the accounting for and paying over to such Postal Administration of any money received by the Postmaster General.

Recovery of postage.

7. All postage and other sums payable in accordance with Regulations hereunder in respect of postal packets may be recovered by a civil action brought by the Postmaster General.

Post Office mark evidence of refusal.

8. In any proceeding for the recovery of postage or other sums in respect of postal packets—

(1) the production of any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered, having thereupon a post office stamp denoting that the packet has been refused or rejected, or that the addressee was dead or could not be found, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact denoted; and

(2) the person from whom any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered purports to have come shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender of the packet.

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

9. The official mark of any sum on any postal packet as due to the Palestine Post Office or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign State, in respect of that packet, shall, in every Palestine Court, be received as evidence of the liability of the packet to the sum so marked, and the sum shall be recoverable in any such Court as postage due.

Regulations as to postal packets.

10. All postal packets shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered subject to such provisions, conditions, prohibitions and restrictions respecting the time and mode of posting and delivery, and of the payment of postage and other sums in respect thereof chargeable under this Ordinance or any Regulations hereunder and respecting the registration of, and giving receipts for, and giving and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, any postal packet, and the sum to be paid in addition to any other postage for that registration, receipt, or certificate, and respecting stamps, covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight, enclosures, the use of packets (other than letters) or making communications, and otherwise, as may be directed by any Regulations hereunder.

Non-liability for loss of postal packets.

11. The registration of or giving a receipt for a postal packet, or the giving or obtaining of a certificate of posting or delivery of a postal packet, shall not render the Postmaster General in any manner liable for the loss of the packet or the contents thereof.

Power to authorise the collection and delivery of letters otherwise than by post.

12. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner, may, either generally or in the case of any particular person, authorise –

- (a) letter or other postal packets to be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by post; and
- (b) the collection otherwise than by an officer of the Post Office of any letters or other postal packets, whether to be so sent or to be sent by post; but the authority shall be subject in every case to such conditions as are specified, in Regulations hereunder.

Prohibition of conveying by Post indecent articles, etc

13. There shall not be posted or conveyed or delivered by post any postal packet –

- (a) consisting of or containing any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or indecent or obscene article, or any seditious publication; or
- (b) having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks, or signs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, seditious, or grossly offensive character; or
- (c) containing any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery, any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person offering to tell fortunes, any advertisement, circular, coupon or notice relating to any illegal betting business, any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief, except in the case of packets addressed only to registered medical practitioners or chemists for the purpose of their business.

Dealing with postal packets not sent in conformity with Ordinance.

14. If any postal packet is posted or sent by post in contravention of this Ordinance, or of any Regulations made hereunder, the transmission thereof may be refused, and the packet may, if necessary, be detained and opened in the Post Office, and shall be either returned to the sender thereof, or forwarded to its destination, in either case charged with such additional postage at a rate not exceeding the letter rate of postage, or without any additional charge, as any Regulations hereunder may direct.

Postal packets with dutiable goods.

15. (1) The Postmaster General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duties or contraband goods, and in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed, or if after notice in writing requiring his attendance left at or forwarded by post to the addressee on the packet, he fails to attend, then in his absence may open and examine the packet; and if he finds any dutiable goods may detain the packet or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charge or charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder.

(2) If the Postmaster General finds contraband goods in any postal packet he may forward the packet to the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade for the purpose of prosecution.

Decision as to postal packets.

16. If any question arises whether any postal packet is a letter or any other description of postal packet within the meaning of this Ordinance, or any Regulations hereunder, the decision thereon of the Postmaster General shall be final.

Publications which may be registered as newspapers.

17. For the purpose of registration of newspapers under this Ordinance, any publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper subject to the provisions of any Regulations hereunder.

Registration of newspapers at Post Office.

18. (1) The proprietor or printer of any newspaper within the description aforesaid may register it at the General Post Office in Jerusalem, at such time in each year and in such form and with such particulars as the Postmaster General directs, paying on each registration such fee as Regulations hereunder direct.

(2) The Postmaster General may from time to time revise the register and remove therefrom any publication not being a newspaper.

(3) The decision of the Postmaster General on the admission to or removal from the register of a publication shall be final.

(4) Any publication for the time being on the register shall for the purpose of this Ordinance be deemed a registered newspaper.

Newspapers under arrangement or convention.

19. A registered newspaper shall be deemed a newspaper for the purpose of any arrangement or convention between the Palestine Government and the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of His Majesty's Dominions or of any foreign State for securing advantages for newspapers sent by post.

PART III.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders.

20. (1) The Postmaster General may provide for the remission of sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may demand and receive in respect of those money orders such rates of poundage as may be fixed by Regulations hereunder, and all poundage so received shall be deemed to be part of the Post Office revenue.

(2) Subject to Regulations hereunder with respect to money orders, and the payment thereof, and the persons by or to whom they are to be paid, and the times at which and the mode in which they are to be paid, the Postmaster General may repay the amount of any money order to the person to whom the order is issued, or his heirs, executors or administrators, whether the order remains in possession of that person or not, and upon that repayment all liability on the part of the Postmaster General, or any officer of the Post Office, or the Post Office revenue, in respect of the money order shall, as against the payee of the money order, and holder thereof, and every other person whomsoever, absolutely cease.

(3) No action or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Postmaster General or any officer of the Post Office, or any person whomsoever, in respect of any compliance with the said Regulations, or otherwise in relation thereto or in respect of the payment of any such money orders being refused or delayed by or on account of any accidental neglect, omission, or mistake by or on the part of any officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, save fraud or wilful misconduct on the part of any such officer of the Post Office.

Special provision as to postal orders.

21. The Postmaster General may authorise his officers or any of them to issue money orders in a special form to be prescribed from time to time by the Regulations made under the preceding Section, and those money orders (in this Ordinance referred to as postal orders) shall be paid in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Regulations.

Liability of bankers in respect of postal orders.

22. Any Corporation or Company acting as bankers in Palestine who, in collecting in that capacity for any principal, shall have received payment or been allowed by the Postmaster General in account in respect of any postal order, or of any document purporting to be a postal order, shall not incur liability to anyone except that principal by reason of having received the payment or allowance, or having held or presented the order or document for payment; but this Section shall not relieve any principal for whom any such order or document has been so held or presented of any liability in respect of his possession of the order or document or of the proceeds thereof.

Arrangement with other countries as to money orders.

23. Where any arrangement is made with the Government of the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign State, or with any person on behalf of a foreign State, for the transmission of sums through the Post Offices of Palestine and any of His Majesty's Dominions or a foreign State by means of money orders of a like character to postal orders, the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to postal orders shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, and subject to any modifications prescribed by Regulations hereunder, apply in like manner as if an order issued in pursuance of the arrangement whether by an officer of the Post Office, or by an officer of such Government or foreign State, were a postal order within the meaning of those provisions, and such portions of those provisions as enact punishments shall apply accordingly.

Provided that –

- (a) any Regulation in relation to any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement may differ from the Regulations respecting any other money orders; and
- (b) any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement as aforesaid may be of such amount not exceeding the maximum amount fixed by any Regulations under this Ordinance for postal orders, and in such form and subject to such conditions respecting poundage, commission, the periods during which they are payable, and other matters, as may be prescribed by Regulations hereunder.

PART IV.

SHIP LETTERS.

Duties of masters of outward bound vessels as respects mail bags.

24. (1) Every master of a vessel outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every mail bag tendered to him by an officer of the Post-Office for conveyance, and having received it shall deliver it, on arriving at the port or place of his destination, without delay.

(2) If he fails to comply with this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

Duties of roasters of inward bound vessels as respects postal packets.

25. (1) Every master of a vessel inward bound shall collect all postal packets on board his vessel being within the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, and not being letters by this Ordinance defined as ship-owners' letters, and enclose them in some bag or other covering, sealed with his seal, and addressed to the Postmaster General, and without delay deliver those packets to the proper officer of the Post Office demanding them, or, if no demand is made by that officer, then at the Post Office with which he can first communicate.

(2) The master of every such vessel shall, at the port where the vessel reports, sign, in the presence of an officer of the Post Office or other person authorised by the Postmaster General, a declaration of compliance with this Ordinance in the form of the Schedule hereto, and shall not break bulk or make entry of any part of her cargo in any port until he has complied with this Section. The declaration shall also be signed by the person in whose presence it is made.

(3) If the master of a vessel does not duly deliver any postal packets in accordance with this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

(4) If the master or a vessel refuses or wilfully neglects to make the declaration required by this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Penalty for master of vessel opening mail bag.

26. (1) If a master of a vessel

- (a) opens a sealed mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance; or
- (b) takes out of a mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance any postal packet or other thing,

he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

(2) If any person to whom postal packets have been entrusted by the master of a vessel to bring on shore breaks the seal, or in any manner wilfully opens them, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

Shipowners' letters.

27. (1) The following letters (in this Ordinance referred to as shipowners' letters), that is to say, letters of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels, when complying with the conditions hereinafter mentioned shall—

- (a) if required to be delivered at the port of the vessel's arrival, be delivered to the owners, charterers, consignees, or shippers by the master free of inland postage, and the persons to whom they are to be delivered shall be entitled to the delivery thereof before the delivery of the other letters to the Post Office; and
- (b) if delivered elsewhere in Palestine, be delivered by post on payment of inland postage only,

but subject in either case to the previous payment to the Post Office of any gratuities specified in Regulations hereunder as payable to masters of vessels bringing the letters.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription; and
- (b) in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods onboard the vessel.

(3) If any person with intent to evade any postage falsely superscribes a letter as being the owner or charterer or consignee of the vessel conveying the letter, or as the owner or the shipper or the consignee of goods shipped on the vessel, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10.

Gratuities to masters of vessels

28. There shall be prescribed by Regulation hereunder the allowance of gratuities to be made to masters of vessels in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, conveyed by

Retention of Ship
Letters after delivery
of letters to Post
Office

them on behalf of the Post Office, and also to pilots, seamen, and others in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, brought by them to any Post Office from any vessels.

29. If any person, being either the master or one of the officers or crew of a vessel inward bound, or a passenger thereof, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody any postal packet, except a postal packet not within the privilege of the Postmaster General, after the master has sent any part of the postal packets on board his vessel to the Post Office, he shall for every such packet be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 and, if he detains any such packet after demand made by any person authorised by the Postmaster General to demand the postal packets on board the vessel, he shall for every postal packet be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10.

PART V.

POWERS OF OFFICERS.

Transfer of rights to
Postmaster General

30. Upon and by virtue of the appointment of any person to Postmaster to be Postmaster General the benefit of all contracts, bonds, securities, and rights vested in his predecessor, at the time of the predecessor ceasing to hold office, shall be transferred to and vested in, and enure for the benefit of, the person so appointed, in the same manner as if he had been contracted with instead of his predecessor.

General powers and
rights of the
Postmaster General

31. (1) The Postmaster General may establish Posts, Post Offices and Postal Agencies, and may collect, receive, forward, convey, and deliver, in such manner and under such conditions as he thinks expedient, all postal packets transmitted within or to or from Palestine, subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in this Ordinance.

(2) The Postmaster General shall, wherever within Palestine posts or post communications are for the time being established, have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases :—

- (a) letters sent by a friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as those letters be delivered by that friend to the person to whom they are directed ;
- (b) letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof ;
- (c) commissions to take evidence or returns thereof, and any writ, process, proceeding, or return issuing out of a Court ;
- (d) letters sent out of Palestine by a private vessel (not being a vessel carrying postal packets under contract) ;
- (e) letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo or loading therein, sent by those vessels of merchandise, or by any person employed by those owners for the carriage of these letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they are directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage, or profit for the same;
- (f) letters concerning goods or merchandise sent by common carriers, to be delivered with the goods which those letters concern, without hire or reward or oilier profit or advantage for receiving or delivering those letters ;

but nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to make a collection of. those excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorised.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the following persons are. expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they do not receive hire or reward for it (that is to say):—

- (a) common carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their cars, carts or wagons or on their pack animals, and owners, drivers, or guards of public vehicles ;
- (b) owners or masters of vessels sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between ports and places within Palestine, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of vessels, or goods on board;

(c) passengers or other persons on board any vessel.

(4) If any person not authorised by or in pursuance of this Ordinance does any of the following things, namely, sends or causes to be sent, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, or conveys, or performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, or makes a collection of those excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them either by post or otherwise, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 for every letter.

(5) The expression "post" shall in this Section include all post communications by land or by air or by water (except by outward-bound vessels not being employed by or under the Post Office to carry postal packets), and the above fines shall be incurred whether the letter is sent singly or with anything else, or incidental service is performed in respect to a letter either sent or to be sent singly or together with some other letter or tiling, and in any proceeding for the recovery of any such fine it shall lie upon the person proceeded against to prove that the act in respect of which the fine is alleged to have been incurred was done in conformity with this Ordinance.

(6) For the purposes of this Section the expression "letter" shall include packet.

Execution of
instruments of
Postmaster General.

32 (1) Any instrument requiring to be executed by the Postmaster General, or to which he is a party, may be executed by any officer of the Post Office authorised by the Postmaster General, and, if so executed, shall be deemed to have been executed by the Postmaster General, and shall have effect accordingly.

(2) Any instrument purporting to be so executed shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly executed without proof of the official character of the person appearing to have executed it or of his authority to execute it.

Power of Deputy of
Postmaster General to
give notice or make
claim, attachment,
etc.

33. Any person having authority in that behalf, either general or special, may, on behalf of the Postmaster General, give any notice or make any claim, demand, entry, or attachment which the Postmaster General might give or make, and every such notice, claim, demand, entry and attachment, shall be deemed to have been given and made by the Postmaster General on behalf of the High Commissioner.

Exemption of
Postmaster General
from stamp duty.

34. Every agreement, instrument, money order, bill, cheque, receipt, or other document, made or executed for the purpose of the Post Office by, to, or with, any officer of the Post Office, shall be exempt from any stamp duty imposed by any Ordinance, except where that duty is declared by the document, or by some memorandum endorsed thereon; to be payable by some person other than the Postmaster General, and except so far as any future Ordinance specifically charges the duty.

Surrender of clothing
by officer of Post
Office on ceasing to
be officer.

35. (4) Where an officer of the Post Office vacates his office (whether by reason of dismissal, resignation, death, or otherwise) he, or, if he is dead, his heir or personal representative shall deliver to the Postmaster General all articles which have been issued to the officer vacating his Office for the execution of his duty, and are not the property of that officer, and shall deliver the articles in good order and condition, fair wear and tear only excepted.

(2) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £P 2, and also to pay such further sum as the Court may determine to be the value of the articles not delivered, or, if the articles have been delivered but not in good order and condition, of the damage done to the articles.

(3) Any magistrate may issue a warrant by virtue of which a police constable may search for and seize any articles not delivered as required by this Section, in like manner as if they were stolen goods.

Indemnity on account
of extending Post
Office accommoda-
tion.

36. The Postmaster General may contract with, or take security from, any person applying to him to establish any Post or Telegraph Office or to extend the accommodations of the postal or telegraphic service to any place, for indemnifying the Postmaster General against any loss he may sustain thereby, and the indemnity may be either for the whole or any part of the loss sustained, and for such time as the Postmaster General may think necessary.



PART VI.

TELEGRAPHS.

- Provision as to existing telegraphs. 37. Every telegraph and any telegraph works constructed prior to the date of this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been constructed in accordance with and to be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- Exclusive privilege of High Commissioner to construct, etc. telegraphs. 38. The High Commissioner shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing, maintaining and working telegraphs within Palestine. Provided that the High Commissioner may grant a licence on such conditions as he may think fit to –
- (a) any person to construct, maintain, and work a telegraph for the purpose of his private or business affairs; and
 - (b) any Telegraph Company to construct, maintain, and work a telegraph for the transmission of telegrams to and from any place beyond Palestine.
- Revocation of licences. 39. The High Commissioner may at any time revoke any licence granted under Section 38.
- Powers of Postmaster General. 40. The Postmaster General shall superintend the construction and maintenance of all Government telegraphs, and may by himself or his officers with all necessary workmen and other servants –
- (a) enter on any lands for the purpose of constructing, placing, or maintaining any telegraph, or of examining, repairing, altering or removing any telegraph so placed, and may there remain for such reasonable time and execute and do all such work and things as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance ;
 - (b) survey and take levels of any lands, and also dig, cut, remove and carry away any earth, stone, soil, sand, gravel whatever and any trees or timber suitable for the construction, maintenance, or alteration of any telegraph, or any other works belonging or appertaining to any telegraph, or connected therewith ;
 - (c) cut and remove on each side of any proposed or existing telegraph all such trees and underwood as may interfere or be likely to interfere with the construction or proper working of any telegraph ; and
 - (d) construct, place, and maintain telegraphs under, in, upon, over, along, or across any land, building, river, canal, embankment, dock, harbour, pier, or the shore or bed of any tidal or other waters, or under, in, upon, over, along or across any road, and for such purpose may open or break up any road, and alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of water or gas; and may alter or remove any telegraph so constructed or placed as aforesaid, provided that the Postmaster General shall on the completion of such purpose repair and make good the road so opened or broken up.
- Navigation of rivers and use of roads not to be obstructed. 41. Every telegraph placed over or under any navigable waters shall be so placed as not to hinder or obstruct the navigation of such waters, and every telegraph placed across or over any road shall be so placed as not to stop, hinder, or interfere with the passage along such road.
- When notice of entry on land is to be given. 42. The Postmaster General or the officer superintending the construction of a new telegraph shall, when practicable, give notice to the occupier of any land on which it is intended to enter for the purpose of constructing such telegraph.
- Compensation for damage to buildings, etc. 43. In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 40, the Postmaster General, his officers and servants shall do as little damage as may be, and the Postmaster General shall pay compensation for any damage done to any buildings, crops or fruit trees. The amount or compensation shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the Magistrate's Court exercising jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate.
- Postmaster General to remove works in event of alteration of street. 44. In case the body having the control of any road resolves at any time to alter the alignment or level of any portion thereof under, in, over, along, or across which any telegraph work is constructed, the Postmaster General shall, on receiving one month's notice of such intended alteration and at the expense of the body, remove the telegraph work and replace it in such position and manner as may be determined by the District Commissioner.
- Increase of height of telegraph. 45. If at any time the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land or building over which the Postmaster General has placed a telegraph desires to raise the building to a greater height or to extend the building, the Postmaster General, within 14 days after receiving from the owner,

	<p>lessee, or occupier notice of his intention, shall increase the height or otherwise alter the position of the telegraph so that the same shall not interfere with the raising or extension of the building.</p>
Removal of works on private land.	<p>46. If at any time the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building or land over, under, in, upon, along, or across which the Postmaster General has constructed any telegraph work desires to build upon such land or in any manner to improve or alter such land or building in a manner with which the continuance of the telegraph work would interfere, then the following provisions shall take effect :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The owner, lessee, or occupier may give the Postmaster General notice specifying the nature of the intended building, improvement, alteration, or other use of the land or building, and requiring the Postmaster General, to remove or alter the telegraph work so that the same may not interfere therewith. Within 21 days after the receipt of such notice the Postmaster General shall remove or alter the telegraph work so that the same shall not interfere with the use of the land or building. If the telegraph work is constructed or placed on land immediately adjoining any street or public road, then the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land or building who requires the alteration or removal of the work shall pay to the Postmaster General the cost of such alteration or removal. In any other case the Postmaster General shall bear the cost of removal or alteration of the work.
Compensation and line for injury	<p>47. Where any body or persons in carrying out any undertaking by themselves or by their agents or contractors, destroy or injure any telegraph, they shall be liable to pay to the Postmaster General such expenses as he may incur in making good the destruction or injury, and if telegraphic communication is carelessly or wilfully interrupted, they shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 20, for every day during which the interruption continues. Provided that, if such body or persons are not authorised by the High Commissioner to execute such works as may be inquired for remedying the interruption, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 in lieu of a daily fine.</p>
Penalty for obstruction.	<p>48. Where any such body or persons, by themselves or their agents or contractors, obstruct the Postmaster General or his agents in placing, maintaining, altering, examining or repairing any telegraph in pursuance of this Ordinance, they shall, for every act of obstruction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 10, or in case such obstruction continues, to a fine of £P. 10 for every day during which it continues.</p>
Power to take possession of telegraphs and to order interception of messages.	<p>49. (1) On any public emergency or in the public interest the High Commissioner or any officer authorised generally or specially in this behalf by the High Commissioner, may —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person or Telegraph Company; or order that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons or relating to any particular subject brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph shall not be transmitted or shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disclosed to the High Commissioner or any person designated by name or office in the order. <p>(2) A certificate signed by the High Commissioner shall be conclusive proof of the existence of a public emergency or that any act done under sub-section (1) was in the public interest.</p>
Telegrams not to be divulged on trial of any issue.	<p>50. Save as hereinafter provided, no telegraph officer shall at any trial whether civil or criminal, or on any enquiry, before a Court, or before any person having authority by law to take evidence, be competent or compellable to give evidence of the contents of a telegram conveyed or transmitted or presented to be transmitted by such telegraph, nor to produce under any writ, summons, or order, the original of any such telegrams signed by or on behalf of the sender.</p>
Exceptions.	<p>51. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not apply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> if the person by or to whom any such telegram shall have been sent or addressed notifies in writing to the manager that he desires such evidence or production; or in criminal proceedings in respect of an offence for which a person is punishable with death or imprisonment exceeding one year.

Transcript of telegrams to be evidence.	<p>In either of the above cases such evidence may be given or production made by the manager or officer authorised by him.</p> <p>52. The transcript of every telegram after transmission shall, before delivery thereof to the person to whom the same is addressed, be stamped or initialled by the telegraph officer receiving the same for delivery, and such transcript purporting to have been so stamped or initialled shall be admissible in every Court and in every judicial proceeding as prima facie evidence of the matter therein contained being the same as that stated in the original telegram left for transmission, and of such original telegram having been duly signed and delivered for transmission by the person by whom the same purports to be signed, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of the person purporting to have signed such original telegram, or that the same was left at any Telegraph Office for transmission, nor to prove the stamp or initials of the officer receiving such transcript for delivery.</p>
Telegraph officer not liable for transmission of libel.	<p>53. No telegraph officer shall be liable to any criminal proceedings, or to any suit for damages, by reason of his having in the course of his employment transmitted or conveyed or taken part in transmitting or conveying by telegram any statement which is a libel.</p>
Liability of Local Authorities with regard to the protection of telegraphs.	<p>54. If damage has been caused to a telegraph within the jurisdiction of a Local Authority or in any area where no Local Authority is established, and the District Commissioner has reason to believe that the inhabitants of the area have –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) committed the offence or caused the loss or damage; or (b) connived at or in any way abetted the commission of the offence or the loss or damage; or (c) failed to render all the assistance in their power to discover the offender or offenders, or to effect his or their arrest; or (d) connived at the escape or harboured, any offender or person suspected of having taken part in the commission of the offence or implicated in the loss or damage; or (e) combined to suppress material evidence of the commission of the offence or of the occurrence of the loss or damage; <p>he may after enquiry, and subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, order that a fine be levied collectively from the male inhabitants of the area not less than 18 years of age. The provisions of the Punishments Ordinances, 1926–1929, shall be applicable to any Order made under this Section.</p>
Provision for prevention of injury by vessels to line under water.	<p>55. Every vessel shall be so navigated by the master thereof that neither the vessel, nor her anchor or other gear shall injure or endanger any telegraph lying under any of the territorial waters of Palestine. In case of default the owner or master of a vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 and to pay the costs of repairing any telegraph injured by reason of the vessel being navigated in contravention of this Section.</p>
Non-liability of the Government or the Postmaster General.	<p>56. No claim or demand against the Government or the Postmaster General shall arise by reason of any error in, or omission from, any telegram nor for any delay in the delivery, nor for the non-delivery of any telegram, from whatever cause the error, omission, delay or non-delivery shall arise.</p>
Fixing of rates.	<p>57. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may by Regulation hereunder fix the fees and rates to be charged for the transmission and forwarding of telegrams by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.</p>
Power to make Regulations.	<p>58. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may make Regulations–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for the protection of telegraphs; (b) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this part of the Ordinance.



PART VII.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Postmaster General to receive deposits on Order of High Commissioner.	59. On the issue of an Order by the High Commissioner under this Part of the Ordinance, the Postmaster General shall be entitled to receive deposits or money to be paid into the Post Office and repay the same, subject to Regulations hereunder.
Legal title of depositor to repayment.	60. Every deposit received by any officer of the Postmaster General appointed for that purpose shall be entered by him, at the time of receiving the same, in the depositor's book, and such entry shall be attested by him and by the dated stamp of his office, and such attestation shall be conclusive evidence of the claim of such depositor to the repayment of his deposit, with interest thereon, upon demand made by him upon the Postmaster General.
Depositors entitled to repayment not later than twenty-eight days after demand made.	61. On demand made upon the Postmaster General by the depositor or party legally authorised to claim on account of a deposit made in such form as shall be prescribed in that behalf for repayment of any deposit or any part thereof, the depositor shall be absolutely entitled to repayment out of the moneys in the Post Office of any sum that may be demanded by and due to him within twenty-eight days at most after his demand shall have been made of the Postmaster General.
Names of depositors, etc. not to be disclosed.	62. Any person appointed to carry this Ordinance into effect who shall disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount which may be deposited or withdrawn by any depositor, except to the Postmaster General or to such persons as may be appointed to assist in operating the business of the Savings Bank, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 100.
Rate of interest payable to depositors.	63. The interest payable to the parties making such deposits shall be at the rate of two pounds five hundred mils per centum per annum, but such interest shall not be calculated on any amounts less than one pound, or some multiple thereof, and shall not commence until the first day of the month next following the day of deposit and shall cease on the first day of the calendar month in which such deposit shall be withdrawn.
Interest how calculated.	64. Interest on deposits shall be calculated to the 31st December in every year and shall be added to and become part of the principal money.
Investment of moneys received under this Ordinance.	65. The moneys paid as aforesaid into the Post Office under authority of this Ordinance shall, so far as practicable, be invested in such one or more securities yielding interest as the High Commissioner shall name.
Securities in which deposits are invested may be sold when necessary.	66. It shall be lawful to raise any sum or sums of money that may from time to time be required for the repayment as aforesaid of any deposits made in pursuance of this Ordinance by the sale of the whole or a part of any such securities as shall have been purchased under the provisions of this Ordinance :
Deficiency on sale to be made good out of the revenues of Palestine.	Provided that if at any time the moneys arising from such sale shall be insufficient to pay the lawful claims of every such depositor as aforesaid, the Postmaster General shall certify such deficiency to the High Commissioner without delay and the High Commissioner shall cause such deficiency to be paid out of the general revenue of Palestine.
Mode of application of income of securities.	67. The income arising from the said securities shall be applied, so far as such income will permit, in the payment of interest as aforesaid on the deposits made under this Ordinance; and the profits (if any) that may arise in the execution of this Part of the Ordinance shall be paid into the general revenue of Palestine and be deemed part of such revenue and be applied accordingly.
Power to make Regulations.	68. The High Commissioner may from time to time make Regulations— (a) for the establishment and management of Savings Bank Offices, and the closing of the same ; (b) with respect to the making of deposits and prescribing the maximum amount of deposits and the transfer and withdrawal of deposits and interest ; (c) for superintending, inspecting and regulating the mode of keeping and examining the accounts of depositors ; and (d) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Part of the Ordinance.
Accounts to be submitted to High Commissioner.	69. An annual account of all deposits received and sums of money paid under the authority of this Part of the Ordinance, and of the expenses incurred in connection therewith during the year ending the 31st December, together with a statement of the total amount due at the close of the year to all depositors shall be submitted by the Postmaster General to the High Commis-

Expenses of the Savings Bank.	70. All the expenses incurred in the execution of the business of the Savings Bank shall be paid out of the general revenue of Palestine.
Arrangements for transfer to or from United Kingdom, etc.	71. The Postmaster General may enter into an arrangement with any Government Savings Bank authority in the United Kingdom or in any British Dominion, Possession, Protectorate, Mandated Territory, or foreign country for the transfer of sums standing to the credit of depositors from such Government Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine or from the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine to such Government Savings Bank.
Limit of amount to be transferred.	72. Whenever an arrangement has been made for the transfer to the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine from any Government Savings Bank in the United Kingdom or in any British Dominion, Possession, Protectorate, Mandated Territory or foreign country, of sums standing to the credit of depositors in any such Government Savings Bank, the Postmaster General may place any amount transferred in pursuance thereof to the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of a depositor's account in that bank, provided that no amount shall be so credited which shall make the total amount standing to the credit of the account exceed the maximum for the time being allowed by law.
Exemption of transactions from stamp duty.	73. Every transaction between the Postmaster General and a depositor or his heirs or personal representative arising out of or connected with any sum deposited in or withdrawn from or to be deposited in or withdrawn from the depositor's account, or between the Postmaster General and any person who desires to become a depositor shall be exempt from stamp duty.

PART VIII.

POST OFFICE OFFENCES.

Stealing mail bag or postal packet	74. If any person – (a) steals a mail bag; or (b) steals from a mail bag, or from a Post Office, or from an officer of the Post Office, or from a mail, any postal packet in course of transmission by post; or (c) steals any money or valuable security or article out of a postal packet in course of transmission by post; or (d) stops a mail with intent to rob or search the mail; he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 15 years.
Unlawful taking away or opening mail bag in course of transmission	75. If any person unlawfully takes away or opens a mail bag sent by any vessel, train, car or other means of conveyance employed by the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets, or unlawfully takes a postal packet, in course of transmission by post, out of a mail bag so sent, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years.
Secreting letters or telegrams	76. Any person who fraudulently retains or wilfully secretes or detains, or when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up any postal packet or telegram which is found by him, or which is wrongly delivered to him and which, in either case, ought, to his knowledge, to have been delivered to another person shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.
Contravening exclusive privilege of Telegraph Department.	77. Any person who – (a) not being authorised in pursuance of this or any Department, other Ordinance so to do, establishes or maintains any telegraph ; or (b) knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained without such authority as aforesaid, transmits or receives any message by such telegraph or performs any service incidental thereto, or to delivery of any message for transmission by such telegraph, or accepts delivery of any message sent thereby, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10, and for any second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.
Inference with Telegraphs.	78. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully – (a) destroys, damages, or removes, any telegraph works: or (b) prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of a communication by any

	telegraph, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.
Attempt to injure Telegraphs.	79. Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences defined in the preceding Section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding £P. 50, and may be arrested without a warrant.
Negligently injuring telegraphs.	80. Any person who negligently – (a) destroys or damages any telegraph works; or (b) prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of it communication by any telegraph, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5. Any kite or other similar article by which damage has been caused or communication interfered with may be confiscated by any Police Officer or officer of the Post Office.
Violation of secrecy.	81. Any officer of the Post Office or telegraph officer who, contrary to his duty, publishes or communicates the contents or substance of a telegram, or any information relating to the despatch or receipt of any telegram, except to some person to whom he is authorised to deliver the telegram, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.
Criminal diversion of letters from addressee.	82. (1) If any person not in the employment of the Postmaster General wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to that other person, or does any act or thing whereby the due delivery of the letter to that other person is prevented or impeded, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. (2) Nothing in this Section shall apply to a person who does any act to which this Section applies where he is parent, or in the position of parent or guardian, of the person to whom the letter is addressed. (3) A prosecution shall not be instituted in pursuance of this Section except by the direction or with the consent of the Postmaster General. (4) A letter in this Section means a postal packet in course of transmission by post and any other letter which has been delivered by post.
Stealing, embezzling, destruction, etc. by officer of Post Office of postal packet.	83. If any officer of the Post Office steals or for any purpose whatever embezzles, secretes, or destroys a postal packet in course of transmission by post, he shall on conviction be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years, or, if the postal packet contains any money or valuable security or article, to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 15 years.
Unlawful removal of stamp or label.	84. (1) If any person – (a) unlawfully removes any stamp or Post Office label from a postal packet in course of transmission by post or from any Post Office document; or (b) removes from any stamp previously used any mark made thereon at a Post Office; or (c) knowingly uses a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years. (2) On the trial of a person charged with the offence of knowingly using a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a Post Office, proof that the person charged is the writer of the address of anything sent by post on which the stamp is affixed shall be sufficient evidence that he is the person who used the stamp, until the contrary is shown.
Unlawful franking of letters.	85. Any person who, being empowered under the provisions of any Regulation hereunder to frank postal packets, subscribes any postal packet which does not relate to the business of his office, or department, with intent to avoid payment of the postage thereon, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 100.
Tampering with telegrams or postal packets.	86. Any officer of the Post Office who does with respect of any postal packet or telegram any act which he is not authorised to do by virtue of his employment, or knowingly permits any other person to do any such act with respect to any such thing shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Fraudulent evasion of postal laws.

87. Any person who –

- (a) knowingly and fraudulently puts into a Post Office anything in or upon which, or in or upon the cover of which, there is any letter, writing or mark, not allowed by law to be there placed; or
- (b) wilfully subscribes on the outside of anything sent by post a false statement of its contents; or
- (c) knowingly and fraudulently puts into a Post Office anything which falsely purports to be a thing falling within any exemption or privilege declared by the laws relating to postal packets,

shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Carelessness, negligence, or misconduct of persons employed in delivery of mail bags, postal packets, etc.

88. If any person, employed to convey or deliver a mail bag or a postal packet in course of transmission by post –

- (a) whilst so employed, or whilst the mail bag or postal packet is in his custody or possession, leaves it, or suffers any person, not being the guard or person employed for that purpose, to ride in the place appointed for the guard in or upon any vehicle used for the conveyance of it, or to ride in or upon a vehicle so used and not licensed to carry passengers, or upon an animal used for the conveyance or it; or
- (b) is guilty of any act of drunkenness whilst so employed ; or
- (c) is guilty of carelessness, negligence, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of the mail bag or postal packet is endangered ; or
- (d) without authority collects or receives or conveys or delivers a postal packet otherwise than on the ordinary course of post ; or
- (e) gives any false information of an assault or attempt at robbery upon him; or
- (f) loiters on the road or passage, or wilfully mispends his time so as to retard the progress or delay the arrival of a mail bag or postal packet in the course of transmission by post, or does not use due care and diligence safely to convey a mail bag or postal packet at the due rate of speed,

he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

Obstructing mails.

89. Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays the conveyance or delivery of a postal packet shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Issuing money orders with fraudulent intent.

90. (1) If any officer of the Post Office grants or issues any money order with a fraudulent intent, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

(2) If any officer of the Post Office re-issues a money order previously paid, he shall be deemed to have issued the order with a fraudulent intent under this Section.

Forgery of money order.

91. (1) A money order shall be deemed a banknote within the meaning of the Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, 1927.

(2) If any person, with intent to defraud, obliterates, adds to, or alters any such lines or words on a money order as would, in the case of a cheque, be a crossing of that cheque, or knowingly offers, utters, or disposes of any money order with such fraudulent obliteration, addition, or alteration, he shall be liable on conviction to the like punishment as if the order were a cheque.

Fraudulent messages respecting money orders.

92. Any officer of the Post Office who, being charged with any duty in connection with money orders, sends to any other person, with intent to defraud, any false or misleading letter, telegram, or message concerning a money order, or concerning any money payable under a money order, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Punishment of offences in relation to postal orders and the poundage thereon

93. The provisions of Sections 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927, shall apply in like manner as if any poundage or commission chargeable for a postal order were stamp duty and as if the paper used for postal orders were paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Commissioners of Stamp Duty for receiving the impression of a die.

Placing injurious substances in or against Post Office letter boxes and telephone boxes.

94. A person shall not place or attempt to place in or against any Post Office letter-box or telephone box, any fire, match, light, explosive or dangerous substance or fluid, and shall not do or attempt to do anything likely to injure the box or appurtenances or contents. Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Affixing placards, notices etc. on Post Office letter box.

95. (1) A person shall not, without the authority of the Postmaster General, affix or attempt to affix any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board, or thing, in or on, or paint or tar, any Post Office, Post Office letter box, Post Office notice plate or sign plate, telegraph post, or oilier property of, or used by or on behalf of the Postmaster General, and shall not in any way disfigure or wilfully damage any such office, box, post or property.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Sending by post explosive, inflammable or deleterious substances, etc.

96. (1) A person shall not send or attempt to send a postal packet with either—

- (a) encloses any explosive substance, any dangerous substances, any filth, any noxious or deleterious substance, narcotics, unless their insertion is expressly authorised by the Convention and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union, any sharp instrument not properly protected, any living creature, which is either noxious or likely to injure other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office, or any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure either other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office; or
- (b) encloses any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, any indecent or obscene article, whether similar to the above or not, or any seditious publication; or
- (c) contains any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery, any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person offering to tell fortunes, any advertisement, circular, coupon or notice relating to any illegal betting business, any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief, except in the case of packets addressed only to registered medical practitioners or chemists for the purpose of their business; or
- (d) has on the packet or on the cover thereof any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene seditious or grossly offensive character.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(3) The detention in the Post Office of any postal packet on the ground of its being in contravention of this Section shall not exempt the sender thereof from any proceedings which might have been taken if the packet had been delivered in due course of post.

Imitation of Post Office stamps, envelopes, forms and marks.

97. (1) A person shall not without due authority—

- (a) make, issue, or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper in imitation of one issued by or under the authority of the Postmaster General, or of any foreign Postal Authority, or having thereon any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe that a postal packet bearing them is sent on Government service; or
- (b) make on any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper for the purpose of being issued or send by post or otherwise, or otherwise use, any mark in imitation of or similar to or purporting to be any stamp or mark of any Post Office under the Postmaster General or under any foreign Postal Authority, or any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe that a postal packet bearing them is sent on Government service; or
- (c) issue or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper so marked.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P 2.

Fictitious stamps.

98. (1) A person shall not—

- (a) make, knowingly utter, deal in, or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp ; or
- (b) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or
- (c) make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section, he shall be liable on conviction

to a line not exceeding £P. 20.

(3) Any stamp, die, plate, instrument or material found in the possession of any person in contravention of this Section may be seized and shall be forfeited.

(4) For the purpose of this Section "fictitious stamp" means any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any country whatsoever.

False notice as to reception of letters, etc..

99. (1) A person shall not without authority from the Postmaster General, place or maintain, in or on any house, wall, door, window, box, post, pillar, or other place, belonging to him or under his control, any of the words, letters, or marks following (that is to say)–

- (a) the words "Post Office" or "Postal Telegraph Office" or "Postal Agency" or "Telephone Call Office"; or-
- (b) the words "letter box", accompanied with the words, letters, or marks, which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the public to believe that it is a Post Office letter-box ; or
- (c) any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the public to believe that any house or place is a Post Office, or that any box is a Post Office letterbox ;

and every person, when required by a notice given by the Postmaster General to remove or efface any such words, letters, or marks as aforesaid, or to remove or effectually close up any letter box belonging to him or under his control which has been a Post Office letter box shall comply with the request.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 2, and, if the offence is continued after a previous conviction, to a fine not exceeding 250 mils for every day during which the offence so continues.

Obstruction of officers of Post Office.

100. (1) If any person wilfully obstructs an officer of the Post Office in the execution of his duty, or whilst in any Post Office, or within the premises belonging to any Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to a line not exceeding £P. 5.

(2) Any officer of the Post Office may require a person who wilfully obstructs such an officer in the execution of his duty, or whilst in the Post Office or premises belonging to the Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, to leave such office or premises; and, if the person so required refuses or fails to comply with the requirement he shall be liable on conviction to a line not exceeding £P. 5 and may be removed by any officer of the Post Office.

(3) If any hawker, itinerant trader, newsvendor, or any idle or disorderly person stops or loiters on the pavement or roadway opposite any Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5.

Immunity from arrest of postal officials in certain cases.

101. An officer or employee of the Post Office shall not be arrested whilst actually engaged in the performance of his duties unless he is charged with a offence punishable by death or penal servitude until the Postmaster General has had an opportunity of providing a substitute for him.

Provision as to form of proceedings

102. In any legal proceeding for any offence committed or attempted to be committed, or any malicious, injurious, or fraudulent act or thing done in, upon, or with respect to, the Post Office, or any mail bag, postal packet, money order, or any goods, money or valuable security, sent by post, or in anywise concerning any property under the management or control of the Postmaster General, it shall be sufficient to allege the property to belong to the Postmaster General, and to allege any such act or things to have been done with intent to injure or defraud the Postmaster General, without in either case naming the person who is Postmaster General, and it shall not be necessary to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise that the mail bag, postal packet, money order, money, security, or property was of any value.

Evidence of thing being postal packet

103. On the prosecution of any offence under this Ordinance evidence that any article is in the course of transmission by post, or has been accepted on behalf of the Postmaster General for transmission by post, shall be sufficient evidence that the article is a postal packet.

Power to compound actions.

104. The Postmaster General may compromise and compound any legal proceeding, which is commenced by his authority or under his control against any person for recovering any fine not exceeding £P. 20 incurred under this Ordinance, on such terms and conditions as the Postmaster

- General in his absolute discretion thinks proper, with full power for him, or any of his officers or agents authorised by him for the purpose, to accept any fine so incurred or alleged to be incurred, or any part thereof, without any legal proceeding for recovery thereof.
- Saving clause as to liability. 105. The liability to a penalty under this Ordinance shall not affect any liability to a penalty for the same act prescribed in the Penal Code or any other Ordinance or Law in force.
- Offence committed by officer on Sinai Railway to be tried in Palestine. 106. Any officer of the Post Office or any officer of the Government of Palestine who commits an offence under this Part of the Ordinance whilst engaged or travelling on the Sinai Military Railway shall be triable by a Court in Palestine as if the offence had been committed in Palestine.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Regulation as to Post Office letter boxes. 107. (1) Where it appears to the Postmaster General that any Post Office letter box, by reason of being on the premises of any private person or otherwise, is so situate as not to afford the same security against the improper removal of postal packets therefrom or other fraud as exists in the case of other Post Office letter boxes, he may declare that that Post Office letter box shall be a private posting box and shall affix upon or near the box a notice of its being and of the effect of its being a private posting box, and a postal packet put into that box shall not for the purpose of any enactment, law, or contract, whereby the due posting of a postal packet is evidence of the receipt thereof by the addressee, be deemed to have been duly posted.
- (2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Postmaster General to the effect that any box or receptacle is or was provided by the permission or under the authority of the Postmaster General for the purpose of receiving postal packets or any of them, shall in any legal proceedings be evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.
- Regulations. 108. (1) The High Commissioner may make Regulations—
- (a) with respect to any matter which is authorised or required by this Ordinance to be effected by Regulations
 - (b) for the establishment of a fines fund from fines imposed on officers and employees of the Post Office and for the disposition of such fund; and
 - (c) defining the powers of the Postmaster General over the officers of the Post Office.
- (2) The Postmaster General may, with the consent of the High Commissioner, from time to time issue a Post Office Guide containing all or any of the Regulations made under this Ordinance. It shall not be necessary to publish such Regulations in the Gazette.
- Ottoman law not to have effect. 109. Any Ottoman Laws or Regulations concerning the Post Office or telegraph service, and Articles 129, 134, 135 and 136 of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine.

SCHEDULE.

- Section 25 (2). Declaration by Master of Vessel.

Declaration by Master of Vessel. I, A. B., master of the (*state the name of the ship or vessel*), arriving from (*state the place*), do, as required by law, solemnly declare that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the Post Office every mail bag, package, postal packet, or parcel of postal packets that was on board the (*state the name of the ship*), except such packets as are exempted by law.

Doc. 443: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 7/1930 (10.04.1930), pp. 249–274.

Note: In clause 101 “a offence” should read “an offence”.

Note: The Ordinance was published in Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 19/1930 (8.08.1930), pp. 668–692.⁸

⁸ See *doc. 462* starting on p. 124.

16.04.1930: Samples for Veterinary Laboratory (Letter Post)

16th April, 1930.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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(279)

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY LABORATORY.

NOTICE.

Fees for Bacteriological Examinations.

The following regulations shall come into force on the 1st April, 1930.

1. (1) Examinations for the diagnosis of contagious and infectious animal diseases will be carried out free of charge, provided that in special cases the officer in charge of the Veterinary Laboratory may charge such fees as he may think fit.

(2) A fee shall be charged in respect of other examinations in accordance with the scale of charges set out in the Schedule hereto, save when the examinations are carried out for Government Departments.

2. Fees shall be paid to the officer in charge of the Veterinary Laboratory, on notification of the charge which will accompany each Report issued by him.

3. Each specimen shall be accompanied by:-

(a) the name and address of the sender;

(b) a detailed statement of the nature of the examination required or the appropriate forms, duly completed. Forms may be obtained on application to the officer in charge of the Veterinary Laboratory.

4. Material for examination shall be addressed to the Government Veterinary Laboratory, Jaffa, and not to any member of the Laboratory Staff by name.

5. If a report by telegram or trunk telephone is required, this must be stated at the time of despatch of the specimen to the Laboratory. The cost of the telegram or trunk call will be added to the fee prescribed in the Schedule hereto.

6. All specimens should reach the Laboratory as soon as possible after collection.

7. Deleterious liquids or substances may be sent by Letter Post (but on no account by Parcel Post) and packed in accordance with Postal Regulations as follows:-

"Any such liquids or substance must be enclosed in a receptacle hermetically sealed or otherwise securely closed, which receptacle must itself be placed in a strong wooden, leather or metal case in such a way that it cannot shift about, and with a sufficient quantity of some absorbent material (such as saw-dust or cotton-wool) so packed about the receptacle as absolutely to prevent any possible leakage from the package in the event of damage to the receptacle. The packet so made up must be conspicuously marked "Fragile with care", and bear the words "Pathological Specimen".

Any packet of the kind found in the parcel post, or found in the letter post not packed and marked as directed, will be at once stopped and destroyed with all its wrappings and enclosures. Further, any person who sends by post a deleterious liquid or substance for examination or analysis otherwise than as provided by these regulations, is liable to prosecution".

SCHEDULE.

Scale of charges.

	Mils
(a) Examination of pathological specimens which require to be fixed, cut and stained	100
(b) Autogenous vaccines (in series of graduated doses)	1000 per series.
(c) Standard vaccines (in series of graduated doses)	300 per series.
(d) Serological test for contagious abortion	100 each.
(e) Serological tests for contagious abortion of herds not under measures of control approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer	100 each for first four animals. 50 for each additional animal.
(f) Serological test for bacillary white diarrhoea of fowls	25 each.
(g) Serological tests for bacillary white diarrhoea of fowls of flocks not under measures of control approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer	25 each for first four fowls. 10 for each additional fowl.
(h) Examination of milk :-	
(a) Microscopical	150
(b) Microscopical and cultural	200
(c) Microscopical, including animal inoculation	500
(i) Other examinations; fees proportionate to the time necessary for diagnosis.	

1st April, 1930.
(571/30)

F. J. TEAR
Acting Director of Agriculture and Forests.

(279)

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Any packet of the kind found in the parcel post, or found in the letter post not packed and marked as directed, will be at once stopped and destroyed with all its wrappings and enclosures. Further, any person who sends by post a deleterious liquid or substance for examination or analysis otherwise than as provided by these regulations, is liable to prosecution”.

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(e) Serological tests for contagious abortion of herds not under measures of control approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer	100 each for first four animals. 50 for each additional animal.
(f) Serological test for bacillary white diarrhoea of fowls	25 each
(g) Serological tests for bacillary white diarrhoea of fowls of flocks not under measures of control approved by four fowls, the Chief Veterinary Officer	25 each for first four fowls. 10 for each additional fowl.
(h) Examination of milk :-	
(a) Microscopical	150
(b) Microscopical and cultural	200
(c) Microscopical, including animal inoculation	500
(i) Other examinations; fees proportionate to the time necessary for diagnosis.	

1st April, 1930.
(571/30)

F. J. TEAR
Acting Director of Agriculture and Forests.

Doc. 444: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 257 (16.04.1930), pp. 257–258.



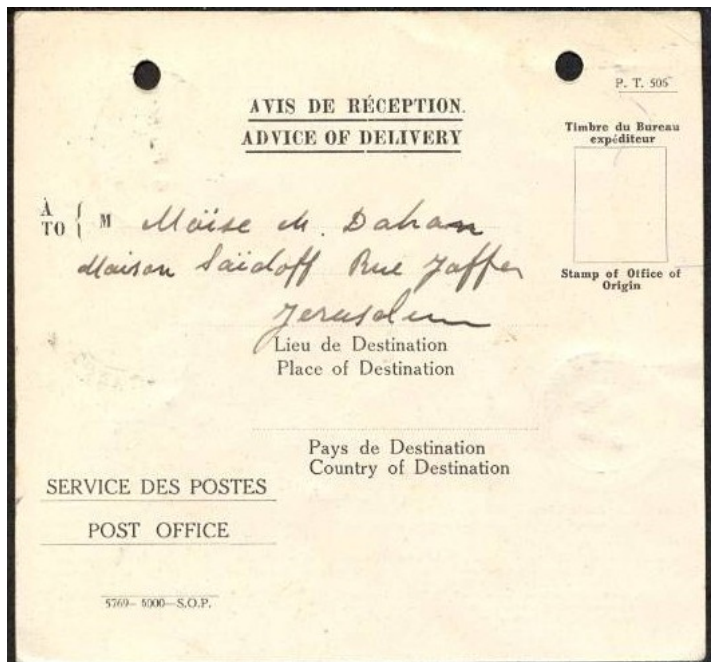


Fig. 169: Local Jerusalem advice of delivery (avis de réception), 4.02.1930.
Postmarks: REGISTERED / JERUSALEM / 4 FE 30 and JERUSALEM / C / 5 FE / 30.
[JAR3: 13 = 13m, 4.05.1930]



Fig. 170: Foreign commercial letter from Nablus to Chorley Wood, England.
[FLUK3: 7 = 7m, 3.01.1935]

16.04.1930: Currency in Circulation (31.03.1930)

16th April, 1930.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of March, 1930.

							Coins in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
<u>SILVER COINS</u>									
100 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070,000	107,000	—
50 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,060,000	103,000	—
Total Silver Coins								210,000	—
<u>NICKEL COINS</u>									
20 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	610,000	12,000	—
10 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,420,000	14,200	—
5 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,140,000	10,700	—
Total Nickel Coins								37,100	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>									
2 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	480,000	960	—
1 Mil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,000	1,184	—
Total Bronze Coins								2,144	—
TOTAL COINS								249,244	—
							Notes in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
£P. 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	21,600	—
£P. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,944	97,200	—
£P. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,508	225,080	—
£P. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	112,584	562,920	—
£P. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	888,043	888,043	—
£P. 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	307,154	153,577	—
Total Notes								1,948,420	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES								2,197,664	—

1st April, 1930.

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

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PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.**Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of March, 1930.**

							Coins in Circulation		
<u>SILVER COINS</u>							Number	£P.	Mils
100	Mils	..	..	..	..	..	1,070,000	107,000	—
50	Mils	..	..	..	..	..	2,060,000	103,000	—
Total Silver Coins								210,000	—
<u>NICKEL COINS</u>									
20	Mils	..	..	..	..	..	610,000	12,000	—
10	Mils	..	..	..	..	..	1,420,000	14,200	—
5	Mils	..	..	..	..	..	2,140,000	10,700	—
Total Nickel Coins								37,100	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>									
2	Mils	..	..	..	..	..	480,000	960	—
1	Mil	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,000	1,184	—
Total Bronze Coins								2,144	—
TOTAL COINS								249,244	—
							Notes in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
£P.	100	..	..	..	..	..	216	21,600	—
£P.	50	..	..	..	..	..	1,944	97,200	—
£P.	10	..	..	..	..	..	22,508	225,080	—
£P.	5	..	..	..	..	..	112,584	562,920	—
£P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	888,043	888,043	—
£P.	½	..	..	..	..	..	307,154	153,577	—
Total Notes								1,948,420	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES								2,197,664	—

1st April, 1930

S. S. DAVIS

Currency Officer.

Doc. 445: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 257 (16.04.1930), p. 297.



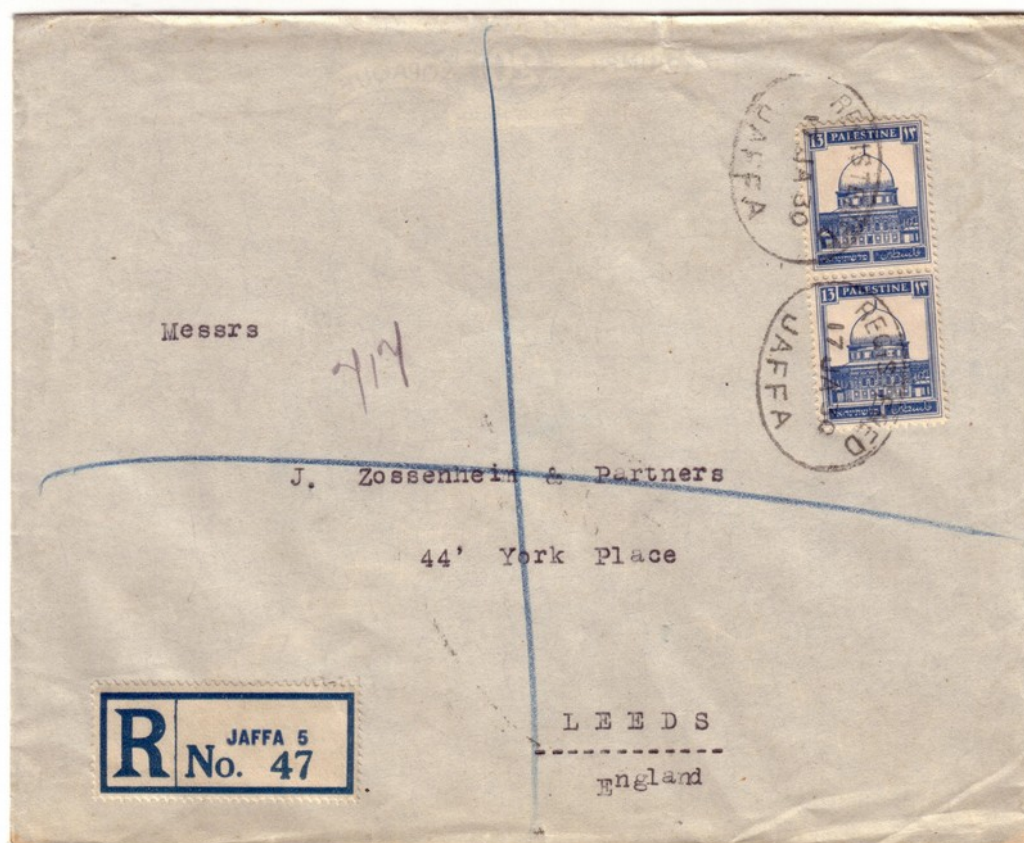


Fig. 171: Registered letter from Jaffa to Leeds, 26m: double franking of SG no. 98 (13m)
 Postmark: REGISTERED / JAFFA / 17 JAN 30.
 [FL4 + FR2: 13+13 = 26m, 17.01.1930]

CLIMATE OF PALESTINE.
 WEATHER REPORT, JANUARY, 1930.

Station	TEMPERATURE (Centigrade)					Relative Humidity	Clouds (0-10)	Wind Force (0-12)	Evaporation (mm) Piche
	MEAN			ABSOLUTE					
	Maximum	Minimum	Mean of day	Maximum	Minimum	% 8h.	8h.	8h.	Daily
Haifa	18.3	8.5	13.4	22.6	5.5	—	4.2	1.4	2.09
Jenin	16.4	7.5	10.1	19.0	4.6	—	3.3	2.8	1.80
Jericho	18.7	9.0	12.9	22.2	6.3	77	4.1	1.2	3.12
Jerusalem	12.0	4.5	8.2	17.2	2.2	85	4.9	0.5	1.01
Gaza	17.9	8.1	13.1	22.5	4.6	78	3.5	0.8	2.39
Beersheba	17.5	3.9	10.7	21.1	0.9	91	3.3	4.4	2.98
Tel Aviv	16.2	7.8	12.1	20.2	5.6	86	4.3	1.7	—
Acre	17.5	8.1	11.8	21.9	5.0	81	4.0	2.4	4.56
Beisan	18.5	6.3	12.4	23.1	0.9	86	2.9	0.9	2.15

Fig. 172: Climate of Palestine: Weather Report, January 1930.
 In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 257 (16.04.1930), p. 293.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAINFALL AT STATIONS IN PALESTINE
FOR THE SEASON JUNE TO JANUARY, 1930.
(In Millimetres).**

Official Stations	Monthly Averages		June to January, 1929		June to January, 1930	
			No. of rainy days	Millimetres	No. of rainy days	Millimetres.
	No. of years.	Millimetres.				
Acre	5 years	381.6	34	520.4	32	502.7
Haifa	18 years	454.6	38	515.3	37	553.0
Jenin	9 years	302.8	35	461.2	30	383.4
Tel Aviv	25 years	303.3	34	506.7	39	556.8
Jerusalem	20 years	322.6	24	348.8	26	303.5
Jericho	7 years	72.1	14	63.4	21	97.5
Gaza	10 years	275.4	25	211.6	33	352.8
Beersheba	9 years	85.8	11	91.4	18	162.0
Beisan	4 years	178.1	25	230.7	23	214.8
Non-Official Stations.						
Athlit	2 years	473.2	29	464.5	24	481.0
Zicron Jacob	2 years	591.1	32	618.3	33	564.0
Jaffa	4 years	400.4	30	487.0	30	600.5
Mikveh Israel	33 years	390.5	33	485.3	36	505.7
Sarona	16 years	438.9	34	448.9	36	553.8
Rishon-le-Zion	5 years	417.9	26	620.0	23	695.0
Ness-Ziona	1 year	497.0	—	—	35	497.0
Majdal	4 years	252.8	22	240.7	22	473.9
Kfar Yeladim	3 years	320.5	—	—	27	320.5
Safad	7 years	467.4	37	557.1	22	401.7
Nazareth	24 years	396.9	30	537.0	33	420.5
Gebata Exp. Station	3 years	317.9	37	475.7	24	292.0
Kfar Yeladim	1 year	359.2	—	—	23	359.2
Tulkarem	8 years	368.6	27	549.0	29	374.0
Herzlia	1 year	573.2	—	—	37	573.2
Nablus	8 years	370.3	30	560.0	24	449.7
Bir Zeit	4 years	376.0	23	551.0	25	414.0
Kalmania	1 year	499.5	—	—	29	499.5
Wilhelma	5 years	346.1	30	537.5	31	625.9
Ben Shemen	10 years	330.9	22	475.6	29	389.0
Ramleh	3 years	349.9	34	489.9	33	381.3
Ekron	5 years	315.0	28	398.3	30	436.6
Gedera	1 year	588.0	—	—	23	588.0
Bab-El-Wad	1 year	444.5	—	—	30	444.5
Beit Jemal	11 years	276.4	24	260.0	21	362.0
Hebron	19 years	321.5	22	275.0	21	213.0
Tiberias	26 years	281.6	29	405.6	20	218.0
Dead Sea Post	2 years	43.6	8	34.7	12	52.6

— means "No record available".

Fig. 173: Comparative Statement of Rainfalls at Stations in Palestine for the Season June to January 1930.
In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 257 (16.04.1930), p. 295.

1.05.1930: Telegraph Linemen Quarters, Qalqilieh (Expropriation)

(306)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCE, 1926.

CERTIFICATE.

I, Sir John Robert Chancellor, High Commissioner for Palestine, certify that the construction of a Telegraph Lineman's hut on certain land near Qalqilieh Station, in the Sub-District of Tulkarem, is an undertaking of a public nature within the meaning of Section 3 of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance, 1926.

Plans of the land are deposited at the District Offices, Tulkarem, and the office of the Director of Lands, Jerusalem.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

18th April, 1930.
(1213/29)

(306)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCE, 1926.

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Plans of the land are deposited at the District Offices, Tulkarem, and the office of the Director of Lands, Jerusalem.

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

18th April, 1930.
(1213/29)

Doc. 446: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 258 (1.05.1930), p. 309.

1.05.1930: Post Office Box (Transfer)

(323)

NOTICE.

Transfer of Post Office Box Facilities.

The renter of a Post Office Box may have his delivery facilities transferred to any Post Office where such facilities are available, on payment of a fee of 50 mils.

14th April, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(323)

NOTICE.

Transfer of Post Office Box Facilities.

The renter of a Post Office Box may have his delivery facilities transferred to any Post Office where such facilities are available, on payment of a fee of 50 mils.

14th April, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 447: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 258 (1.05.1930), pp. 336.

1.05.1930: British Visa Fees

NOTICE.
British Visa Fees.
The following charges are now made for British Visas to the undermentioned nationals.
COLUMBIANS :
Ordinary or transit visas £P. 1.000 mils.
ROUMANIANS :
Ordinary visa 400 mils.
Transit visa 50 mils.
A. M. HYAMSON
22nd April, 1930 Chief Immigration Officer.

NOTICE.
British Visa Fees.
The following charges are now made for British Visas to the undermentioned nationals.
COLUMBIANS :
Ordinary or transit visas £P. 1.000 mils.
ROUMANIANS :
Ordinary visa 400 mils.
Transit visa 50 mils.
A. M. HYAMSON
22nd April, 1930 Chief Immigration Officer.

Doc. 448: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 258 (1.05.1930), pp. 336.

16.05.1930: Personnel

(341)
APPOINTMENTS etc.
“B” Acting Appointments.
The High Commissioner has appointed :
Mr. H. Grant. Assistant Postmaster, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, vice Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, retired, with effect from the 16th March. 1930.

(341)
APPOINTMENTS etc.
“B” Acting Appointments.
The High Commissioner has appointed :
Mr. H. Grant. Assistant Postmaster, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster, vice Mr. C. F. Hucklesby, retired, with effect from the 16th March. 1930.

Doc. 449: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 259 (16.05.1930), p. 365.



16.05.1930: Palestine Government Account of Cash Receipts and Payments 1929

292 OFFICIAL GAZETTE 16th May, 1930.

(377) PALESTINE
Dr. Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1929

RECEIPTS	Receipts in the month of		Receipts from 1st Jan. 1929 to 30th Nov. 1929		TOTAL
	1st January, 1929	1st November, 1929	L.P. mils	L.P. mils	L.P. mils
Balance on 1st January, 1929	—	—	—	52,521	52,521
1. Customs	83,445	547	833,634	388	947,049
2. Post and Marine	682	542	7,904	630	8,577
3. Licences, Taxes, etc.	72,300	210	686,614	301	769,823
4. Fees of Court or Office, Receipts for Specific Services & Reimbursements	30,182	185	210,661	292	230,823
5. Posts and Telegraphs	20,659	303	188,589	756	207,588
6. Revenue from Government Property	1,749	474	14,791	180	16,540
7. Interest	10,948	992	93,257	533	104,206
8. Miscellaneous	50	140	10,590	382	10,650
9. Land Sales	124	582	6,649	831	6,774
	210,002	574	2,009,791	504	2,220,854
11. Railways (Excess of Revenue over Expenditure)	20,195	336	—	—	20,495
12. Grant-in-Aid	4,522	530	20,000	000	24,522
Total Revenue	L.P.	243,700	460	2,070,791	504
Loan Account	72	591	226	601	590
Advances	356,046	989	1,277,809	891	1,633,855
Deposits	306,352	573	1,714,717	196	1,991,629
Imprests	34,945	507	170,150	198	204,905
Investments	34,500	000	3,120,000	258	3,144,550
Unallocated Stores	10,724	670	144,006	306	155,300
Total Receipts	L.P.	776,481	730	8,005,131	954
TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE	L.P.	833,387	745	8,057,633	258

16th May, 1930. OFFICIAL GAZETTE 303

GOVERNMENT
to 31st December, 1929

PAYMENTS	Payments in the month of		Payments from 1st Jan. 1929 to 30th Nov. 1929		TOTAL
	1st January, 1929	1st November, 1929	L.P. mils	L.P. mils	L.P. mils
1. Pensions	2,448	004	15,347	856	17,790
2. Public Debt and Loan Charges	—	—	100,000	250	100,000
3. His Excellency The High Commissioner	104	111	8,134	431	8,239
4. Secretariat	1,875	592	17,661	202	19,528
5. District Administration	9,029	177	79,498	384	88,527
6. Legal Department	962	988	7,765	817	8,705
7. Judicial Department	7,756	477	72,541	216	80,577
8. Treasury	1,352	115	14,327	187	15,800
9. Audit Department	1,358	034	7,413	904	8,651
10. Customs, Excise and Trade	0,680	154	60,123	195	60,801
11. Department of Health	0,783	038	91,580	823	92,361
12. Department of Education	16,071	476	123,718	103	139,789
13. Department of Agriculture & Forests	10,531	446	60,182	251	70,710
14. Antiquities Department	1,102	300	5,780	182	7,082
15. Land Settlement	2,360	048	17,094	811	19,304
16. Lands Department	1,053	575	16,131	223	17,057
17. Survey Department	3,650	021	30,504	477	34,151
18. Police and Prisons	40,549	326	350,748	788	391,401
19. Transjordan Frontier Force	18,354	476	122,907	545	140,561
20. Defence	4,694	648	33,000	651	37,070
21. Posts and Telegraphs	16,879	725	124,225	969	140,900
22. Public Works Department	4,849	219	50,411	352	55,551
23. Public Works Recurrent	25,549	662	120,463	434	145,995
24. Miscellaneous	78,743	770	311,151	892	389,855
Total Ordinary Expenditure	L.P.	227,366	370	1,713,362	504
25. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary	8,035	417	17,942	689	25,977
26. Public Works Extraordinary	37,458	002	77,232	214	114,690
27. Transjordan Frontier Force Extraordinary	3,524	066	5,092	380	8,616
Total Expenditure	L.P.	268,413	654	1,813,619	787
Loan Account	20,117	115	87,035	713	107,552
Advances	182,412	793	1,420,218	341	1,599,913
Deposits	171,465	562	1,838,649	359	2,010,114
Imprests	20,330	000	170,918	779	200,448
Investments	67,858	817	3,342,132	927	3,399,686
Unallocated Stores	5,840	130	36,152	327	42,042
Total Payments	L.P.	800,464	061	8,000,747	243
Balance on 31st October 1929	—	—	56,906	015	—
Balance on 30th November 1929	20,923	684	—	—	20,923
TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE	L.P.	833,387	745	8,057,633	258

Palestine Government Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1929 to to 31st December, 1929.

This shows Post & Telegraph Department's receipts of £P. 207,288.449 and payments of £P. 167,183.500 (ordinary: £P. 141,205.694, extraordinary: £P. 25,977.806)

Total government receipts stood at £P. 9,434,134 988 and payments at £P. 9,434,134.684.

Doc. 450: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 259 (16.05.1930), pp. 392–393.

1.06.1930: Personnel

(383)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

“B” Acting Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed :

Mr. G. W. Featherstone, Inspector, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Assistant Engineer, Class 3, with effect from the 7th May, 1930.

Mr. G. W. Featherstone, Inspector, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Assistant Engineer, Class 3, with effect from the 7th May, 1930.

Doc. 451: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 260 (1.06.1930), p. 412.

4.06.1930: Personnel (Honours)

HONOURS.

It is notified for information that the King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to confer the following honours:-

CIVIL DIVISION.

Members.

Mr. Thomas Henry Brown, Postmaster, Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

HONOURS.

It is notified for information that the King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to confer the following honours :-

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Civil Division.

Members.

Mr. Thomas Henry Brown, Postmaster, Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Doc. 452: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 14/1930 (4.06.1930), pp. 455-456.



Fig. 172:

Registered letter from Jerusalem (Citadel B.O.) to Kassel, Germany, franked with 13m Pictorials (SG no. 98) and 20m (SG no. 99), total: 33m.

Note the red pencil correction from "2" to "10" in the registration label.

[FL4² + FR2: 13+7+13 = 33m, 6.03.1930]

16.06.1930: Personnel

(430)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed:-

...

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Grade F, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 5th June, 1930.

...

"C" Leave.

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

...

Mr. W. Hudson,	Department of Posts and
O.B.E., M.C.,	Telegraphs,
	5.6.30-19.10.30.

(430)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

...

Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Grade F, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Postmaster General, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 5th June, 1930.

...

"C" Leave.

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

...

Mr. W. Hudson,	Department of Posts and
O.B.E., M.C.,	Telegraphs, 5.6.30-19.10.30.

Doc. 453: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 261 (16.06.1930), p. 459.



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 259

JERUSALEM

16th May, 1930.

Fig. 174: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 259 (16.05.1930).

16.06.1930: Mail Service to Trans-Jordan

(456)

NOTICE.

Improved Mail Service to and from Trans-Jordan.

Letter and parcel mails are conveyed by road in both directions between Jerusalem and Amman on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The mails are additional to those conveyed by rail on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices in Palestine are as follows :-

	Letters etc.	Parcels.	
Jerusalem	18.45	12.45	
Haifa	07.15	13.00	Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Jaffa	09.10	08.40	

(Monday, Wednesday and Friday, except where otherwise stated).

There is no additional charge in respect of postage, except in the case of parcels for which the rates will be as follows :-

Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	50 mils
Exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	80 mils
Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	110 mils
Exceeding 5 kilogrammes but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes	210 mils

A parcel intended for conveyance by the road mail to Amman should be endorsed in Latin characters "By Road". A similar endorsement should be made on the Parcel Despatch Note as a route instruction.

W. FOSTER

2nd June, 1930. *Acting Postmaster General.*

(456)

NOTICE.

Improved Mail Service to and from Trans-Jordan.

Letter and parcel mails are conveyed by road in both directions between Jerusalem and Amman on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The mails are additional to those conveyed by rail on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices in Palestine are as follows :-

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(Monday, Wednesday and Friday, except where otherwise stated).

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Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	50 mils.
Exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	80 mils
Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	110 mils
Exceeding 5 kilogrammes but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes	210 mils

A parcel intended for conveyance by the road mail to Amman should be endorsed in Latin characters "By Road". A similar endorsement should be made on the Parcel Despatch Note as a route instruction.

W. FOSTER

2nd June, 1930

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 454: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 261 (16.06.1930), p. 481.

Note: The Notice is cancelled by a new notice published in Gazette 264 (1.08.1930).⁹



⁹ Cf. doc. 461 on p. 123.

16.06.1930: Foreign Parcel Post (Non-Delivery)

(457)

NOTICE.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Sender's Instructions for Disposal in case of Non-delivery.

The attention of senders of parcels to destinations abroad is directed to the provision made on the reverse of the Despatch Note for an instruction for the disposal of a parcel in the event of its non-delivery. This facility enables the sender to indicate whether, if the parcel proves not to be deliverable as addressed, it should be treated as abandoned or should be delivered to some person known to him in the country of destination who would accept the parcel. The instruction should also be written conspicuously on the cover of the parcel or an adhesive label supplied by the Post Office.

A parcel which cannot be delivered abroad is normally returned to the sender at his expense without previous notification unless the instruction referred to has been given at the time of posting.

The cost of returning a parcel includes postage and in many cases additional charges, for instance, warehousing and Customs duty.

W. FOSTER

1st June, 1930. Acting Postmaster General.

(457)

NOTICE.

Foreign Parcel Post.

Sender's Instructions for Disposal in case of Non-delivery.

The attention of senders of parcels to destinations abroad is directed to the provision made on the reverse of the Despatch Note for an instruction for the disposal of a parcel in the event of its non-delivery. This facility enables the sender to indicate whether, if the parcel proves not to be deliverable as addressed, it should be treated as abandoned or should be delivered to some person known to him in the country of destination who would accept the parcel. The instruction should also be written conspicuously on the cover of the parcel or an adhesive label supplied by the Post Office.

A parcel which cannot be delivered abroad is normally returned to the sender at his expense without previous notification unless the instruction referred to has been given at the time of posting.

The cost of returning a parcel includes postage and in many cases additional charges, for instance, warehousing and Customs duty.

W. FOSTER

1st June, 1930.

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 455: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 261 (16.06.1930), p. 481.

1.01.1930: Tenders (Parcel Post Office, Jerusalem)

(458)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

2. The contract for conversion of Parcel Post Office, Jerusalem, into Clinic has been awarded to Daud Abdallah at 15% below estimate rates. Period of contract is 20 days.

(458)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

2. The contract for conversion of Parcel Post Office, Jerusalem, into Clinic has been awarded to Daud Abdallah at 15% below estimate rates. Period of contract is 20 days.

Doc. 456: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 261 (16.06.1930), p. 481.



1.07.1930: Personnel

(470)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"B" Acting Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed:-

Mr. T. Griffiths, Assistant Accountant, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Accountant, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Lewis, with effect from the 4th June, 1930;

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General, during the period Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., is acting as Postmaster General, with effect from the 5th June, 1930;

"C" Termination of Appointments.

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

The appointment of Mr. W. R. Hay, M.B.E., Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminates on the 22nd October, 1930.

"D" Leave.

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

Mr. B. Lewis,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs,
	4.6.30-18.10.30

Mr. W. R. Hay,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs,
M.B.E.,	21.6.30-22.10.30

(470)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"B" Acting Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed:-

Mr. T. Griffiths, Assistant Accountant, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Chief Accountant, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Lewis, with effect from the 4th June, 1930;

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Acting Deputy Postmaster General, during the period Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., is acting as Postmaster General, with effect from the 5th June, 1930;

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The appointment of Mr. W. R. Hay, M.B.E., Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminates on the 22nd October, 1930.

"D" Leave.

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

Mr. B. Lewis,	Department of Posts and Telegraphs,
	4.6.30-18.10.30

Mr. W. R. Hay	Department of Posts and
M. B. E.	Telegraphs, 21.6.30-22.10.30

Doc. 457: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 262 (1.07.1930), p. 498.



1.07.1930: Tenders

(504)

NOTICE.

(504)

NOTICE.

Reduction in Telephone Charges.

On the 1st July, 1930, an important revision of the present method of computing telephone charges will be introduced.

Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa.

The annual rental charge of £P. 10 will cover a radius of 2000 metres from the Central Exchange, instead of 1500 metres as heretofore.

Other places.

The annual rental charges for telephones in places other than Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa will be reduced from £P. 10 to £P. 8, but the service, instead of being for unlimited local calls, will be limited to 2000 outgoing local calls, and a charge of 4 mils a call for all calls in excess of 2000 will be made. As the number of calls allowed is very liberal it will be seen that this revision will normally amount to a reduction in rental charge from £P. 10 to £P. 8. No charge will be made for incoming calls.

The radial distance of 1000 metres from the Exchange for Main and Auxiliary Lines will not be affected.

The annual rental of Auxiliary Lines will be £P. 7, instead of £P. 8 as heretofore, subject to the limitation of 2000 local calls additional to the 2000 calls referred to above.

All places.

The annual rental charges for External Extension Lines (measured radially) will be reduced as follows in respect of all Exchanges:-

<u>Present</u>	<u>Future</u>
£P.4 for first 250 metres or part thereof.	£P.4 for first 500 metres or part thereof.
£P.1.200 mils for each additional 250 metres or part thereof up to 1500 metres.	£P.1 for each additional 250 metres or part thereof up to 2000 metres.
£P.1.800 mils for each additional 250 metres or part thereof beyond 1500 metres.	£P.1.800 mils for each additional 250 metres or part thereof beyond 2000 metres.

W. FOSTER

11th June, 1930. Acting Postmaster General.

Reduction in Telephone Charges.

On the 1st July, 1930, an important revision of the present method of computing telephone charges will be introduced.

Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa.

The annual rental charge of £P. 10 will cover a radius of 2000 metres from the Central Exchange, instead of 1500 metres as heretofore.

Other places.

The annual rental charges for telephones in places other than Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa will be reduced from £P. 10 to £P. 8, but the service, instead of being for unlimited local calls, will be limited to 2000 outgoing local calls, and a charge of 4 mils a call for all calls in excess of 2000 will be made. As the number of calls allowed is very liberal it will be seen that this revision will normally amount to a reduction in rental charge from £P. 10 to £P. 8. No charge will be made for incoming calls.

The radial distance of 1000 metres from the Exchange for Main and Auxiliary Lines will not be affected.

The annual rental of Auxiliary Lines will be £P. 7, instead of £P. 8 as heretofore, subject to the limitation of 2000 local calls additional to the 2000 calls referred to above.

All places.

The annual rental charges for External Extension Lines (measured radially) will be reduced as follows in respect of all Exchanges:-

<u>Present</u>	<u>Future</u>
£P.4 for first 230 metres or part thereof.	£P.4 for first 500 metres or part thereof.
£P.1.200 mils for each additional 250 metres or part thereof up to 1500 metres.	£P.1 for each additional 250 metres or part thereof up to 2000 metres.
£P.1.800 mils for each additional 250 metres or part thereof beyond 1500 metres.	£P.1.800 mils for each additional 250 metres or part thereof beyond 2000 metres.

W. FOSTER

11th June, 1930

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 458: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 262 (1.07.1930), pp. 522.

Note: "230 metres" could read "250 metres".

1.07.1930: Introduction of Small Packets and Changes to Postage Rates and Regulations (U.P.U. 1929 Convention) (1.07.1930)

(503)

NOTICE.

The International Postal Convention of London, 1929, introduces into the International Postal Service on the 1st July, 1930, the new service and modifications described below :-

New Service of "Small Packets".

This new class of postal packet is introduced principally to facilitate the transmission by post of small articles of merchandise, souvenirs, etc., at a reasonable rate of postage and with the speed of the letter post.

The service is available to certain countries which have agreed to adopt it. Particulars may be obtained at any Post Office.

The rate of postage in Palestine is 7 mils per 50 grammes or part thereof with a minimum postage of 25 mils. The maximum weight allowed is 1 kilogramme and the maximum dimensions 45cm. x 20cm. x 10cm. or, if in the form of a roll, 45cm. in length by 15cm. in diameter.

Dutiable articles may be enclosed in Small Packets, but the following are specially excluded from transmission :- letters, notes or documents having the character of actual and personal correspondence (this prohibition does not apply to open invoices in simple form); coin bank notes, currency notes; negotiable documents payable to bearer; platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or not; precious stones; jewels and other valuable articles; and postage stamps, whether obliterated or not.

Small Packets should be made up so as to be easy of examination; they should not be sealed. The name and address of the sender must be shown on the outside of the packet and each packet should be marked "Small Packet" in the left hand top corner.

A green "Customs" label must be affixed to each packet and, in certain cases, one or more Customs Declaration forms must be enclosed or securely attached to the packet, according to the regulations of the country of destination. Labels and forms can be had on application at any Post Office.

Small Packets may be registered but not insured.

Modification of existing Regulations.

Advertisement on the address side of correspondence must not interfere with the legibility of the address.

(503)

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A green "Customs" label must be affixed to each packet and, in certain cases, one or more Customs Declaration forms must lie enclosed or securely attached to the packet, according to the regulations of the country of destination. Labels and forms can be had on application at any Post Office.

Small Packets may be registered but not insured.

Modification of existing Regulations.

Advertisement on the address side or correspondence must not interfere with the legibility of the address.

Printed Papers sent unenclosed in the form of cards must not be less than 10cm. in length and 7cm. in breadth.

The maximum weight for literature for the blind is raised from 3 to 5 kilogrammes.

Leeches may be sent by post.

Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, may not be sent in open packets.

The sender may, by means of a note to that effect on the address side, forbid the redirection of correspondence

The maximum dimensions for insured boxes have been increased to 30cm. x 20cm. x 10cm.

An insured box for an address in Palestine, which is found to contain a letter, is transferred to the letter post and surcharged at twice the amount of the deficiency at the letter rate of postage.

Platinum may not be sent in insured boxes. Current coin may be sent in insured boxes subject to the limit allowed in the country of destination.

The foregoing modifications, except those relating to the insured box service, will be applied also in the Inland Postal Service.

W. FOSTER

19th June, 1930. Acting Postmaster General.

Printed Papers sent unenclosed in the form of cards must not be less than 10cm. in length and 7cm. in breadth.

The maximum weight for literature for the blind is raised from 3 to 5 kilogrammes.

Leeches may be sent by post.

Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, may not be sent in open packets.

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The foregoing modifications, except those relating to the insured box service, will be applied also in the Inland Postal Service.

W. FOSTER

19th June, 1930

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 459: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 250 (1.07.1930), pp. 569.

1.08.1930: Telegraph Linemen Quarters, Ras al-Ain Railway Station (Expropriation)

(526)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCE, 1926.

CERTIFICATES.

I.

I, Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, hereby certify that the construction of a Telegraph Lineman's Hut on certain land near Ras-Al-Ain Station, in the Sub-District of Ramleh, is an undertaking of a public nature within the meaning of Section 3 of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance, 1926.

Plans of the land may be inspected at the District Offices, Jaffa, and the Office of the Director, Department of Lands, Jerusalem.

16th July, 1930.
(1213/30)

S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

(526)

EXPROPRIATION OF LAND ORDINANCE, 1926.

CERTIFICATES.

I.

I, Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, hereby certify that the construction of a Telegraph Lineman's Ras-Al-Ain Station, in the Sub-District of Ramleh, is an undertaking of a public nature within the meaning of Section 3 of the Expropriation of Land Ordinance, 1926.

Plans of the land are deposited at the District Offices, Tulkarem, and the office of the Director of Lands, Jerusalem.

16th July, 1930.
(1213/30)

S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

Doc. 460: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 264 (1.08.1930), p. 620.

Note: The Certificate was originally published in Gazette 251.¹⁰

Note: Ras-Al-Ain or Ra's al-'Ain or Ras al-Ein, رأس العين.

1.08.1930: Mail Service to Trans-Jordan (1.07.1930)

(540)

NOTICE.

Accelerated Mail Service to and from Trans-Jordan.

As from 1st July, the road mail service between Jerusalem and Amman is run daily in both directions, Sundays excepted, calling at Es Salt and Jericho en route.

All classes of postal matter including parcels are now conveyed by this route.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices in Palestine are as follows:-

	Letters etc.	Parcels
Jerusalem	13.45	12.45
Jaffa	09.10	09.40
Haifa	07.15	13.00 (previous day)

The postage rates are as follows:-

Letters, postcards, printed papers & c. - Same as Inland rates.

Parcels -	
Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	40 mils
Exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	60 mils
Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	80 mils
Exceeding 5 kilogrammes but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes	160 mils

Parcels and relative Despatch Notes need no longer be endorsed "By Road".

The mail car is due to depart from Amman at 8. 0 a.m. and from Jerusalem at 2. 0 p.m.

The notice issued on the 27th March, 1930, is hereby cancelled.

W. FOSTER
17th July, 1930. *Acting Postmaster General.*

(540)

NOTICE.

Accelerated Mail Service to and from Trans-Jordan.

As from 1st July, the road mail service between Jerusalem and Amman is run daily in both directions, Sundays excepted, calling at Es Salt and Jericho en route.

All classes of postal matter including parcels are now conveyed by this route.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices in Palestine are as follows :-

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The postage rates are as follows :-

Letters, postcards, printed papers & c. - Same as Inland rates.

Parcels -

Not exceeding 1 kilogramme	40 mils
Exceeding 1 kilogramme but not exceeding 3 kilogrammes	60 mils
Exceeding 3 kilogrammes but not exceeding 5 kilogrammes	80 mils
Exceeding 5 kilogrammes but not exceeding 10 kilogrammes	160 mils

Parcels and relative Despatch Notes need no longer be endorsed "By Road".

The mail car is due to depart from Amman at 8. 0 a.m. and from Jerusalem at 2. 0 p.m.

The notice issued on the 27th March, 1930, is hereby cancelled.

W. FOSTER
17th July, 1930 *Acting Postmaster General.*

Doc. 461: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 264 (1.08.1930), pp. 633.

Note: Refers to Notice in Gazette 261 (16.06.1930).¹¹

¹⁰ See doc. 436 on p. 76.

8.08.1930: Post Office Ordinance 1930



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

8th August, 1930.

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Price 50 Mils.

Supplement No. 19/1930.

11 See doc. 454 on p. 117.

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE

No. 20 of 1930.

The Post Office Ordinance, No. 20 of 1930, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette Extraordinary of the 10th April, 1930, (pages 250-274) has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 7th August, 1930.

An Ordinance relating to the Regulation of the
Posts and Telegraphs Department.

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

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

- Short Title.. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office Ordinance, 1930.
- Definitions. 2. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires -
- “Postmaster General” means the Officer appointed by the High Commissioner to be the head of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and any officer for the time being acting in that Office.
- “Postage” means the duty chargeable for the transmission of postal packets.
- “Inland”, when used in relation to any postal packet or any description thereof, means posted within Palestine and addressed to some place in Palestine, and where used in relation to postage means the postage charged on the packet.
- “Vessel” includes any aircraft.
- “Inward bound”, when used in relation to any vessel, includes vessels bound to any port or place in Palestine.
- “Outward bound”, when used in relation to any vessel, includes vessels bound from any port or place in Palestine.
- “Master of a vessel” includes every person having command or charge of a vessel.
- “Mail” includes every conveyance by which postal packets are carried, and also a person employed in conveying or delivering postal packets, and also any vessel employed by or under the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets by contract or otherwise in respect of postal packets transmitted by the vessel.
- “Carriage” includes any part of a train that may be employed for the conveyance of mail bags.
- “Mail bag” includes a bag, box, parcel, or any other envelope or covering in which postal packets in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such packets.
- “Postal packet” means a letter, postcard, reply postcard, newspaper, printed packet, pattern or sample packet, or parcel, and every packet or article transmissible by post, and includes a telegram.

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"Officer of the Post Office" includes the Postmaster General, and any person employed in any business of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

"Post Office" and "Telegraph Office", respectively, include any structure, room, place or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster General for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of any postal matter or telegram, or for the transaction of the business of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs; and "Telegraph Office" includes any room or place used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch or delivery of telegrams.

"Post Office letter box" includes any pillar box, wall box, or other box or receptacle provided under the authority of the Postmaster General for the purpose of receiving postal packets, or any of them, for transmission by or under the authority of the Postmaster General.

"The purpose of the Post Office" means any purpose of this Ordinance, and includes any purpose relating to or in connection with the execution of the duties for the time being undertaken by the Postmaster General or any of his officers.

"Manager" means, in relation to a telegraph established or worked by the Government, the Postmaster General, and in any other case the person having the management of the telegraph.

"Stamp" includes any label, impression or mark authorised by the Postmaster General or by any foreign Postal Authority for the purpose of indicating the payment of postage.

"Smuggled goods" has the meaning defined in the Customs Ordinance, 1929.

"Telegraph post" includes a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting, a telegraph, and also includes a tree used for the like purpose.

"Road" includes any highway, public or private road, street, square, court, thoroughfare, bridge or passage, and any open space in a town and any railway or tramway.

"Telegram" means any message or other communication transmitted or intended for transmission by telegraph, and includes a written or printed message or communication sent to or delivered at a Telegraph Office or Post Office for transmission by telegraph, or delivered or prepared for delivery from a Telegraph Office or Post Office as a message or communication transmitted by telegraph for delivery.

"Telegraph Company" means any company or person authorised under the provisions of this Ordinance to carry on the business of sending telegrams for the public.

"Telegraph" means a line, wire or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication, together with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

"Telegraph works" includes any wire insulator or telegraph post, and also any instrument, kiosk, call box, furniture, plant, office, building, machinery, engine, excavation, work, matter, or thing of whatever description, in any way connected with a telegraph.

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs or by a Telegraph Company in and about the reception, transmission, and delivery of

telegrams, or in the construction, maintenance, or setting up of telegraphs.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance -

- (a) a postal packet or telegram respectively shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post or telegraph from the time of its being delivered to a Post or Telegraph Office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed;
- (b) the delivery of a postal packet of any description to a letter carrier or other person authorised to receive postal packets of that description for the post shall be a delivery to a Post Office;
- (c) the delivery at any Post Office or at the house or office of the person to whom any postal matter or telegram is addressed, either to him or to some person apparently authorised to receive it according to the usual manner of delivering postal matter or telegrams addressed to him, is deemed a delivery to such first-named person.

PART II.

POSTAL PACKETS.

Power to fix rates and charges.

3. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may, by Regulation, fix the rates and sums to be charged for such postal and other services as may be undertaken by the Postmaster General and the circumstances according to which those rates and sums are to be charged.

Postal packets subject to charge.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, there shall be charged by the Postmaster General on all postal packets which are conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post under the authority of the Postmaster General such postage and other sums as may be fixed in manner provided by Regulations hereunder.

(2) Where the postage on an inland letter or packet in Palestine is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage charged on the letter or packet shall, subject to any Regulations hereunder, be double the amount, if the postage is not prepaid, of the sum otherwise chargeable thereon, and, if it is insufficiently prepaid, of the deficiency.

Payment of postage by addressee or sender.

5. (1) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on any postal packet is not prepaid by the sender or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage, or sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, shall be paid by the person to whom the postal packet is addressed (in this Ordinance styled the addressee) on the delivery thereof to him; or, if the postal packet is refused, or the addressee is dead or cannot be found, by the sender.

(2) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on a postal packet has not been prepaid or has been insufficiently prepaid by the sender, and the addressee on receiving the packet and paying the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, desires to reject it, and to compel the sender thereof to pay the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, the Postmaster General, on the application of the addressee, and subject to any Regulations hereunder, may charge the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, to the sender.

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ciency, as the case may be, to the sender, with the additional postage of returning the packet to him, and in every such case the sender of the postal packet shall pay the postage or other sum chargeable on sending the packet, or the deficiency, as the case may be, and also the postage of returning the packet, and on the payment thereof by the sender the amount paid in respect of postage by the addressee shall be repaid to him by the Postmaster General.

(3) Provided that nothing in this Section shall release the addressee from his liability to pay the postage or other sum chargeable on a packet or any deficiency thereon on the delivery thereof to him.

6. Where an arrangement has, either before or after the enactment of this Ordinance, been made with the Postal Administrations of the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign State with respect to the conveyance by post of any postal packets between Palestine and places out of Palestine, or between places out of Palestine, whether through Palestine or not, the Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may make such Regulations as may seem to him necessary for carrying the arrangement into effect, and may make provisions as to the charges for the transit of postal packets, single or in bulk, and the scale of weights to be adopted, and the accounting for and paying over to such Postal Administration of any money received by the Postmaster General.

Power of Postmaster General to carry into effect arrangements with other foreign Postal Administrations.

7. All postage and other sums payable in accordance with Regulations hereunder in respect of postal packets may be recovered by a civil action brought by the Postmaster General.

Recovery of postage.

8. In any proceeding for the recovery of postage or other sums in respect of postal packets-

Post Office mark evidence of refusal.

(1) the production of any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered, having thereupon a post office stamp denoting that the packet has been refused or rejected, or that the addressee was dead or could not be found, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact denoted; and

(2) the person from whom any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered purports to have come shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender of the packet.

9. The official mark of any sum on any postal packet as due to the Palestine Post Office or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign State, in respect of that packet, shall, in every Palestine Court, be received as evidence of the liability of the packet to the sum so marked, and the sum shall be recoverable in any such Court as postage due.

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

10. All postal packets shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered subject to such provisions, conditions, prohibitions and restrictions respecting the time and mode of posting and delivery, and of the payment of postage and other sums in respect thereof chargeable under this Ordinance or any Regulations hereunder and respecting the registration of, and giving receipts for, and giving and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, any postal packet, and the sum to be paid in addition to any other postage for that registration, receipt, or certificate, and respecting stamps, covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight, enclosures, the use of packets (other than letters) for making communications, and otherwise, as may be directed by any Regulations hereunder.

Regulations as to postal packets.

Non-liability for loss of postal packets.

11. The registration of or giving a receipt for a postal packet, or the giving or obtaining of a certificate of posting or delivery of a postal packet, shall not render the Postmaster General in any manner liable for the loss of the packet or the contents thereof.

Power to authorise the collection and delivery of letters otherwise than by post.

12. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner, may, either generally or in the case of any particular person, authorise—

- (a) letters or other postal packets to be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than by post; and
- (b) the collection otherwise than by an officer of the Post Office of any letters or other postal packets, whether to be so sent or to be sent by post;

but the authority shall be subject in every case to such conditions as are specified in Regulations hereunder.

Prohibition of conveying by Post indecent articles, etc.

13. There shall not be posted or conveyed or delivered by post any postal packet—

- (a) consisting of or containing any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or indecent or obscene article, or any seditious publication; or
- (b) having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks, or signs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, seditious, or grossly offensive character; or
- (c) containing any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery, any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person offering to tell fortunes, any advertisement, circular, coupon or notice relating to any illegal betting business, any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief, except in the case of packets addressed only to registered medical practitioners or chemists for the purpose of their business.

Dealing with postal packets not sent in conformity with Ordinance.

14. If any postal packet is posted or sent by post in contravention of this Ordinance, or of any Regulations made hereunder, the transmission thereof may be refused, and the packet may, if necessary, be detained and opened in the Post Office, and shall be either returned to the sender thereof, or forwarded to its destination, in either case charged with such additional postage at a rate not exceeding the letter rate of postage, or without any additional charge, as any Regulations hereunder may direct.

Postal packets with dutiable or smuggled goods.

15. (1) The Postmaster General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duties or any smuggled goods, and in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed, or if, after notice in writing requiring his attendance left at or forwarded by post to the address on the packet, he fails to attend, then in his absence, may open and examine the packet; and if he finds any dutiable or smuggled goods may detain the packet, or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder.

(2) If the Postmaster General finds smuggled goods in any postal packet, he may forward the packet to the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade for the purpose of prosecution.

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16. If any question arises whether any postal packet is a letter or any other description of postal packet within the meaning of this Ordinance, or any Regulations hereunder, the decision thereon of the Postmaster General shall be final.

Decision as to postal packets.

17. For the purpose of registration of newspapers under this Ordinance, any publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper subject to the provisions of any Regulations hereunder.

Publications which may be registered as newspapers.

18. (1) The proprietor or printer of any newspaper within the description aforesaid may register it at the General Post Office in Jerusalem, at such time in each year and in such form and with such particulars as the Postmaster General directs, paying on each registration such fee as Regulations hereunder direct.

Registration of newspapers at Post Office.

(2) The Postmaster General may from time to time revise the register and remove therefrom any publication not being a newspaper.

(3) The decision of the Postmaster General on the admission to or removal from the register of a publication shall be final.

(4) Any publication for the time being on the register shall for the purpose of this Ordinance be deemed a registered newspaper.

19. A registered newspaper shall be deemed a newspaper for the purpose of any arrangement or convention between the Palestine Government and the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of His Majesty's Dominions or of any foreign State for securing advantages for newspapers sent by post.

Newspapers under arrangement or convention.

PART III.

MONEY ORDERS.

20. (1) The Postmaster General may provide for the remission of sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may demand and receive in respect of those money orders such rates of poundage as may be fixed by Regulations hereunder, and all poundage so received shall be deemed to be part of the Post Office revenue.

Money orders.

(2) Subject to Regulations hereunder with respect to money orders, and the payment thereof, and the persons by or to whom they are to be paid, and the times at which and the mode in which they are to be paid, the Postmaster General may repay the amount of any money order to the person to whom the order is issued, or his heirs, executors or administrators, whether the order remains in possession of that person or not, and upon that repayment all liability on the part of the Postmaster General, or any officer of the Post Office, or the Post Office revenue, in respect of the money order shall, as against the payee of the money order, and holder thereof, and every other person whomsoever, absolutely cease.

(3) No action or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Postmaster General or any officer of the Post Office, or any person whomsoever, in respect of any compliance with the said Regulations, or otherwise in relation thereto.

or in respect of the payment of any such money orders being refused or delayed by or on account of any accidental neglect, omission, or mistake by or on the part of any officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, save fraud or wilful misconduct on the part of any such officer of the Post Office.

Special provision
as to postal
orders.

21. The Postmaster General may authorise his officers or any of them to issue money orders in a special form to be prescribed from time to time by the Regulations made under the preceding Section, and those money orders (in this Ordinance referred to as postal orders) shall be paid in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Regulations.

Liability of
bankers in
respect of postal
orders.

22. Any Corporation or Company acting as bankers in Palestine who, in collecting in that capacity for any principal, shall have received payment or been allowed by the Postmaster General in account in respect of any postal order, or of any document purporting to be a postal order, shall not incur liability to anyone except that principal by reason of having received the payment or allowance, or having held or presented the order or document for payment; but this Section shall not relieve any principal for whom any such order or document has been so held or presented of any liability in respect of his possession of the order or document or of the proceeds thereof.

Arrangement
with other coun-
tries as to money
orders.

23. Where any arrangement is made with the Government of the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign State, or with any person on behalf of a foreign State, for the transmission of sums through the Post Offices of Palestine and any of His Majesty's Dominions or a foreign State by means of money orders of a like character to postal orders, the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to postal orders shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, and subject to any modifications prescribed by Regulations hereunder, apply in like manner as if an order issued in pursuance of the arrangement whether by an officer of the Post Office, or by an officer of such Government or foreign State, were a postal order within the meaning of those provisions, and such portions of those provisions as enact punishments shall apply accordingly.

Provided that-

- (a) any Regulation in relation to any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement may differ from the Regulations respecting any other money orders; and
- (b) any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement as aforesaid may be of such amount not exceeding the maximum amount fixed by any Regulations under this Ordinance for postal orders, and in such form and subject to such conditions respecting poundage, commission, the periods during which they are payable, and other matters, as may be prescribed by Regulations hereunder.

- PART IV.

SHIP LETTERS.

Duties of masters
of outward bound
vessels as res-
pects mail bags.

24. (1) Every master of a vessel outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every mail bag tendered to him by an officer of the Post Office for conveyance, and having received it shall deliver it, on arriving at the port or place of his destination, without delay.

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(2) If he fails to comply with this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

25. (1) Every master of a vessel inward bound shall collect all postal packets on board his vessel being within the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, and not being letters by this Ordinance defined as ship-owners' letters, and enclose them in some bag or other covering, sealed with his seal, and addressed to the Postmaster General, and without delay deliver those packets to the proper officer of the Post Office demanding them, or, if no demand is made by that officer, then at the Post Office with which he can first communicate.

Duties of masters of inward bound vessels as respects postal packets.

(2) The master of every such vessel shall, at the port where the vessel reports, sign, in the presence of an officer of the Post Office or other person authorised by the Postmaster General, a declaration of compliance with this Ordinance in the form of the Schedule hereto, and shall not break bulk or make entry of any part of her cargo in any port until he has complied with this Section. The declaration shall also be signed by the person in whose presence it is made.

(3) If the master of a vessel does not duly deliver any postal packets in accordance with this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

(4) If the master of a vessel refuses or wilfully neglects to make the declaration required by this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

26. (1) If a master of a vessel -

- (a) opens a sealed mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance; or
- (b) takes out of a mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance any postal packet or other thing,

Penalty for master of vessel opening mail bag.

he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

(2) If any person to whom postal packets have been entrusted by the master of a vessel to bring on shore breaks the seal, or in any manner wilfully opens them, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

27. (1) The following letters (in this Ordinance referred to as shipowners' letters), that is to say, letters of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels, when complying with the conditions hereinafter mentioned shall -

Shipowners' letters.

- (a) if required to be delivered at the port of the vessel's arrival, be delivered to the owners, charterers, consignees, or shippers by the master free of inland postage, and the persons to whom they are to be delivered shall be entitled to the delivery thereof before the delivery of the other letters to the Post Office; and
- (b) if delivered elsewhere in Palestine, be delivered by post on payment of inland postage only,

but subject in either case to the previous payment to the Post Office of any gratuities specified in Regulations hereunder as payable to masters of vessels bringing the letters.

(2) Provided that-

- (a) the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription; and
- (b) in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods on board the vessel.

(3) If any person with intent to evade any postage falsely superscribes a letter as being the owner or charterer or consignee of the vessel conveying the letter, or as the owner or the shipper or the consignee of goods shipped on the vessel, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10.

Gratuities to masters of vessels.

28. There shall be prescribed by Regulation hereunder the allowance of gratuities to be made to masters of vessels in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, conveyed by them on behalf of the Post Office, and also to pilots, seamen, and others in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, brought by them to any Post Office from any vessels.

Retention of ship letters after delivery of letters to Post Office.

29. If any person, being either the master or one of the officers or crew of a vessel inward bound, or a passenger thereof, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody any postal packet, except a postal packet not within the privilege of the Postmaster General, after the master has sent any part of the postal packets on board his vessel to the Post Office, he shall for every such packet be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 and, if he detains any such packet after demand made by any person authorised by the Postmaster General to demand the postal packets on board the vessel, he shall for every postal packet be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10.

PART V.

POWERS OF OFFICERS.

Transfer of rights to Postmaster General.

30. Upon and by virtue of the appointment of any person to be Postmaster General the benefit of all contracts, bonds, securities, and rights vested in his predecessor, at the time of the predecessor ceasing to hold office, shall be transferred to and vested in, and enure for the benefit of, the person so appointed, in the same manner as if he had been contracted with instead of his predecessor.

General powers and rights of Postmaster General.

31. (1) The Postmaster General may establish Posts, Post Offices and Postal Agencies, and may collect, receive, forward, convey, and deliver, in such manner and under such conditions as he thinks expedient, all postal packets transmitted within or to or from Palestine, subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in this Ordinance.

(2) The Postmaster General shall, wherever within Palestine posts or post communications are for the time being established, have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases:-

- (a) letters sent by a friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as those letters be delivered by that friend to the person to whom they are directed;

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- (h) letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof;
- (c) commissions to take evidence or returns thereof, and any writ, process, proceeding, or return issuing out of a Court;
- (d) letters sent out of Palestine by a private vessel (not being a vessel carrying postal packets under contract);
- (e) letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo or loading therein, sent by those vessels of merchandise, or by any person employed by those owners for the carriage of these letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they are directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage, or profit for the same;
- (f) letters concerning goods or merchandise sent by common carriers, to be delivered with the goods which those letters concern, without hire or reward or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering those letters;

but nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to make a collection of those excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorised.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the following persons are expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they do not receive hire or reward for it (that is to say):-

- (a) common carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their cars, carts or wagons or on their pack animals, and owners, drivers, or guards of public vehicles;
- (h) owners or masters of vessels sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between ports and places within Palestine, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of vessels, or goods on board;
- (c) passengers or other persons on board any vessel.

(4) If any person not authorised by or in pursuance of this Ordinance does any of the following things, namely, sends or causes to be sent, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, or conveys, or performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, or makes a collection of those excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them either by post or otherwise, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 for every letter.

(5) The expression "post" shall in this Section include all post communications by land or by air or by water (except by outward-bound vessels not being employed by or under the Post Office to carry postal packets), and the above fines shall be incurred whether the letter is sent singly or with anything else, or incidental service is performed in respect to a letter either sent or to be sent singly or together with some other letter or thing, and in any proceeding for the recovery

of any such fine it shall lie upon the person proceeded against to prove that the act in respect of which the fine is alleged to have been incurred was done in conformity with this Ordinance.

(6) For the purposes of this Section the expression "letter" shall include packet.

Execution of
instruments of
Postmaster
General.

32. (1) Any instrument requiring to be executed by the Postmaster General, or to which he is a party, may be executed by any officer of the Post Office authorised by the Postmaster General, and, if so executed, shall be deemed to have been executed by the Postmaster General, and shall have effect accordingly.

(2) Any instrument purporting to be so executed shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly executed without proof of the official character of the person appearing to have executed it or of his authority to execute it.

Power of Deputy
of Postmaster
General to give
notice or make
claim, attach-
ment, etc.

33. Any person having authority in that behalf, either general or special, may, on behalf of the Postmaster General, give any notice or make any claim, demand, entry, or attachment which the Postmaster General might give or make, and every such notice, claim, demand, entry and attachment, shall be deemed to have been given and made by the Postmaster General on behalf of the High Commissioner.

Exemption of
Postmaster
General from
stamp duty.

34. Every agreement, instrument, money order, bill, cheque, receipt, or other document, made or executed for the purpose of the Post Office by, to, or with, any officer of the Post Office, shall be exempt from any stamp duty imposed by any Ordinance, except where that duty is declared by the document, or by some memorandum endorsed thereon, to be payable by some person other than the Postmaster General, and except so far as any future Ordinance specifically charges the duty.

Surrender of
clothing by officer
of Post Office on
ceasing to be
officer.

35. (1) Where an officer of the Post Office vacates his office (whether by reason of dismissal, resignation, death, or otherwise) he, or, if he is dead, his heir or personal representative shall deliver to the Postmaster General all articles which have been issued to the officer vacating his office for the execution of his duty, and are not the property of that officer, and shall deliver the articles in good order and condition, fair wear and tear only excepted.

(2) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £P 2, and also to pay such further sum as the Court may determine to be the value of the articles not delivered, or, if the articles have been delivered but not in good order and condition, of the damage done to the articles.

(3) Any magistrate may issue a warrant by virtue of which a police constable may search for and seize any articles not delivered as required by this Section, in like manner as if they were stolen goods.

Indemnity on
account of extend-
ing Post Office
accommodation.

36. The Postmaster General may contract with, or take security from, any person applying to him to establish any Post or Telegraph Office or to extend the accommodations of the postal or telegraphic service to any place, for indemnifying the Postmaster General against any loss he may sustain thereby, and the indemnity may be either for the whole or any part of the loss sustained, and for such time as the Postmaster General may think necessary.

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PART VI.

TELEGRAPHS.

37. Every telegraph and any telegraph works constructed prior to the date of this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been constructed in accordance with and to be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

Provision as to existing telegraphs.

38. The High Commissioner shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing, maintaining and working telegraphs within Palestine.

Exclusive privilege of High Commissioner to construct, etc. telegraphs.

Provided that the High Commissioner may grant a licence on such conditions as he may think fit to-

- (a) any person to construct, maintain, and work a telegraph for the purpose of his private or business affairs; and
- (b) any Telegraph Company to construct, maintain, and work a telegraph for the transmission of telegrams to and from any place beyond Palestine.

39. The High Commissioner may at any time revoke any licence granted under Section 38.

Revocation of licences.

40. The Postmaster General shall superintend the construction and maintenance of all Government telegraphs, and may by himself or his officers with all necessary workmen and other servants-

Powers of Postmaster General.

- (a) enter on any lands for the purpose of constructing, placing, or maintaining any telegraph, or of examining, repairing, altering or removing any telegraph so placed, and may there remain for such reasonable time and execute and do all such work and things as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (b) survey and take levels of any lands, and also dig, cut, remove and carry away any earth, stone, soil, sand, gravel whatever and any trees or timber suitable for the construction, maintenance, or alteration of any telegraph, or any other works belonging or appertaining to any telegraph, or connected therewith;
- (c) cut and remove on each side of any proposed or existing telegraph all such trees and underwood as may interfere or be likely to interfere with the construction or proper working of any telegraph; and
- (d) construct, place, and maintain telegraphs under, in, upon, over, along, or across any land, building, river, canal, embankment, dock, harbour, pier, or the shore or bed of any tidal or other waters, or under, in, upon, over, along or across any road, and for such purpose may open or break up any road, and alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of water or gas; and may alter or remove any telegraph so constructed or placed as aforesaid, provided that the Postmaster General shall on the completion of such purpose repair and make good the road so opened or broken up.

Navigation of rivers and use of roads not to be obstructed.

41. Every telegraph placed over or under any navigable waters shall be so placed as not to hinder or obstruct the navigation of such waters, and every telegraph placed across or over any road shall be so placed as not to stop, hinder, or interfere with the passage along such road.

When notice of entry on land is to be given.

42. The Postmaster General or the officer superintending the construction of a new telegraph shall, when practicable, give notice to the occupier of any land on which it is intended to enter for the purpose of constructing such telegraph.

Compensation for damage to buildings, etc.

43. In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 40, the Postmaster General, his officers and servants shall do as little damage as may be, and the Postmaster General shall pay compensation for any damage done to any buildings, crops or fruit trees. The amount of compensation shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the Magistrate's Court exercising jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate.

Postmaster General to remove works in event of alteration of street.

44. In case the body having the control of any road resolves at any time to alter the alignment or level of any portion thereof under, in, over, along, or across which any telegraph work is constructed, the Postmaster General shall, on receiving one month's notice of such intended alteration and at the expense of the body, remove the telegraph work and replace it in such position and manner as may be determined by the District Commissioner.

Increase of height of telegraph.

45. If at any time the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land or building over which the Postmaster General has placed a telegraph desires to raise the building to a greater height or to extend the building, the Postmaster General, within 14 days after receiving from the owner, lessee, or occupier notice of his intention, shall increase the height or otherwise alter the position of the telegraph so that the same shall not interfere with the raising or extension of the building.

Removal of works on private land.

46. If at any time the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building or land over, under, in, upon, along, or across which the Postmaster General has constructed any telegraph work desires to build upon such land or in any manner to improve or alter such land or building in a manner with which the continuance of the telegraph work would interfere, then the following provisions shall take effect:-

- (a) The owner, lessee, or occupier may give the Postmaster General notice specifying the nature of the intended building, improvement, alteration, or other use of the land or building, and requiring the Postmaster General to remove or alter the telegraph work so that the same may not interfere therewith.
- (b) Within 21 days after the receipt of such notice the Postmaster General shall remove or alter the telegraph work so that the same shall not interfere with the use of the land or building.
- (c) If the telegraph work is constructed or placed on land immediately adjoining any street or public road, then the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land or building who requires the alteration or removal of the work shall, if required by the High Commissioner, pay to the Postmaster General the cost of such alteration or removal.
- (d) In any other case the Postmaster General shall bear the cost of removal or alteration of the work.

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47. Where any body or persons in carrying out any undertaking by themselves or by their agents or contractors, destroy or injure any telegraph, they shall be liable to pay to the Postmaster General such expenses as he may incur in making good the destruction or injury, and if telegraphic communication is carelessly or wilfully interrupted, they shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 20, for every day during which the interruption continues. Provided that, if such body or persons are not authorised by the High Commissioner to execute such works as may be required for remedying the interruption, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 in lieu of a daily fine.

Compensation
and fine for injury
to telegraph.

48. Where any such body or persons, by themselves or their agents or contractors, obstruct the Postmaster General or his agents in placing, maintaining, altering, examining or repairing any telegraph in pursuance of this Ordinance, they shall, for every act of obstruction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 10, or in case such obstruction continues, to a fine of £P. 10 for every day during which it continues.

Penalty for
obstruction.

49. (1) On any public emergency or in the public interest the High Commissioner or any officer authorised generally or specially in this behalf by the High Commissioner, may—

Power to take
possession of
telegraphs and
to order
interception of
messages.

- (a) take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person or Telegraph Company; or
- (b) order that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons or relating to any particular subject brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph shall not be transmitted or shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disclosed to the High Commissioner or any person designated by name or office in the order.

(2) A certificate signed by the High Commissioner shall be conclusive proof of the existence of a public emergency or that any act done under sub-section (1) was in the public interest.

50. Save as hereinafter provided, no telegraph officer shall at any trial whether civil or criminal, or on any enquiry, before a Court, or before any person having authority by law to take evidence, be competent or compellable to give evidence of the contents of a telegram conveyed or transmitted or presented to be transmitted by such telegraph, nor to produce under any writ, summons, or order, the original of any such telegrams signed by or on behalf of the sender.

Telegrams not to
be divulged on
trial of any
issue.

51. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not apply—

Exceptions.

- (a) if the person by or to whom any such telegram shall have been sent or addressed notifies in writing to the manager that he desires such evidence or production; or
- (b) in criminal proceedings in respect of an offence for which a person is punishable with death or imprisonment exceeding one year.

In either of the above cases such evidence may be given or production made by the manager or officer authorised by him.

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Transcript
of telegrams
to be evidence.

52. The transcript of every telegram after transmission shall, before delivery thereof to the person to whom the same is addressed, be stamped or initialled by the telegraph officer receiving the same for delivery, and such transcript purporting to have been so stamped or initialled shall be admissible in every Court and in every judicial proceeding as prima facie evidence of the matter therein contained being the same as that stated in the original telegram left for transmission, and of such original telegram having been duly signed and delivered for transmission by the person by whom the same purports to be signed, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of the person purporting to have signed such original telegram, or that the same was left at any Telegraph Office for transmission, nor to prove the stamp or initials of the officer receiving such transcript for delivery.

Telegraph officer
not liable for
transmission of
libel.

53. No telegraph officer shall be liable to any criminal proceedings, or to any suit for damages, by reason of his having in the course of his employment transmitted or conveyed or taken part in transmitting or conveying by telegram any statement which is a libel.

Liability of Local
Authorities with
regard to the
protection of
telegraphs.

54. If damage has been caused to a telegraph within the jurisdiction of a Local Authority or in any area where no Local Authority is established, and the District Commissioner has reason to believe that the inhabitants of the area have-

- (a) committed the offence or caused the loss or damage; or
- (b) connived at or in any way abetted the commission of the offence or the loss or damage; or
- (c) failed to render all the assistance in their power to discover the offender or offenders, or to effect his or their arrest; or
- (d) connived at the escape of, or harboured, any offender or person suspected of having taken part in the commission of the offence or implicated in the loss or damage; or
- (e) combined to suppress material evidence of the commission of the offence or of the occurrence of the loss or damage;

he may after enquiry, and subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, order that a fine be levied collectively from the male inhabitants of the area not less than 18 years of age. The provisions of the Collective Punishments Ordinances, 1926-1929, shall be applicable to any Order made under this Section.

Provision for
prevention of
injury by vessels
to line under
water.

55. Every vessel shall be so navigated by the master thereof that neither the vessel nor her anchor or other gear shall injure or endanger any telegraph lying under any of the territorial waters of Palestine. In case of default the owner or master of a vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 and to pay the costs of repairing any telegraph injured by reason of the vessel being navigated in contravention of this Section.

Non-liability of
the Government
or the Postmaster
General.

56. No claim or demand against the Government or the Postmaster General shall arise by reason of any error in, or omission from, any telegram nor for any delay in the delivery, nor for the non-delivery of any telegram, from whatever cause the error, omission, delay or non-delivery shall arise.

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57. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may by Regulation hereunder fix the fees and rates to be charged for the transmission and forwarding of telegrams by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Fixing of rates.

58. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may make Regulations -

Power to make Regulations.

- (a) for the protection of telegraphs;
- (b) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this part of the Ordinance.

PART VII.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

59. On the issue of an Order by the High Commissioner under this Part of the Ordinance, the Postmaster General shall be entitled to receive deposits of money to be paid into the Post Office and repay the same, subject to Regulations hereunder.

Postmaster General to receive deposits on Order of High Commissioner.

60. Every deposit received by any officer of the Postmaster General appointed for that purpose shall be entered by him, at the time of receiving the same, in the depositor's book, and such entry shall be attested by him and by the dated stamp of his office, and such attestation shall be conclusive evidence of the claim of such depositor to the repayment of his deposit, with interest thereon, upon demand made by him upon the Postmaster General.

Legal title of depositor to repayment.

61. On demand made upon the Postmaster General by the depositor or party legally authorised to claim on account of a deposit made in such form as shall be prescribed in that behalf for repayment of any deposit or any part thereof, the depositor shall be absolutely entitled to repayment out of the moneys in the Post Office of any sum that may be demanded by and due to him within twenty-eight days at most after his demand shall have been made of the Postmaster General.

Depositors entitled to repayment not later than twenty-eight days after demand made.

62. Any person appointed to carry this Ordinance into effect who shall disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount which may be deposited or withdrawn by any depositor, except to the Postmaster General or to such persons as may be appointed to assist in operating the business of the Savings Bank, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 100.

Names of depositors, etc. not to be disclosed.

63. The interest payable to the parties making such deposits shall be at the rate of two pounds five hundred mills per centum per annum, but such interest shall not be calculated on any amounts less than one pound, or some multiple thereof, and shall not commence until the first day of the month next following the day of deposit and shall cease on the first day of the calendar month in which such deposit shall be withdrawn.

Rate of interest payable to depositors.

64. Interest on deposits shall be calculated to the 31st December in every year and shall be added to and become part of the principal money.

Interest how calculated.

65. The moneys paid as aforesaid into the Post Office under authority of this Ordinance shall, so far as practicable, be invested in such one or more securities yielding interest as the High Commissioner shall name.

Investment of moneys received under this Ordinance.

Securities in which deposits are invested may be sold when necessary.

66. It shall be lawful to raise any sum or sums of money that may from time to time be required for the repayment as aforesaid of any deposits made in pursuance of this Ordinance by the sale of the whole or a part of any such securities as shall have been purchased under the provisions of this Ordinance:

Deficiency on sale to be made good out of the revenues of Palestine.

Provided that if at any time the moneys arising from such sale shall be insufficient to pay the lawful claims of every such depositor as aforesaid, the Postmaster General shall certify such deficiency to the High Commissioner without delay and the High Commissioner shall cause such deficiency to be paid out of the general revenue of Palestine.

Mode of application of income of securities.

67. The income arising from the said securities shall be applied, so far as such income will permit, in the payment of interest as aforesaid on the deposits made under this Ordinance; and the profits (if any) that may arise in the execution of this Part of the Ordinance shall be paid into the general revenue of Palestine and be deemed part of such revenue and be applied accordingly.

Power to make Regulations.

68. The High Commissioner may from time to time make Regulations-

- (a) for the establishment and management of Savings Bank Offices, and the closing of the same;
- (b) with respect to the making of deposits and prescribing the maximum amount of deposits and the transfer and withdrawal of deposits and interest;
- (c) for superintending, inspecting and regulating the mode of keeping and examining the accounts of depositors; and
- (d) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Part of the Ordinance.

Accounts to be submitted to High Commissioner.

69. An annual account of all deposits received and sums of money paid under the authority of this Part of the Ordinance, and of the expenses incurred in connection therewith during the year ending the 31st December, together with a statement of the total amount due at the close of the year to all depositors, shall be submitted by the Postmaster General to the High Commissioner, as soon as possible after the close of each year.

Expenses of the Savings Bank.

70. All the expenses incurred in the execution of the business of the Savings Bank shall be paid out of the general revenue of Palestine.

Arrangements for transfer to or from United Kingdom, etc.

71. The Postmaster General may enter into an arrangement with any Government Savings Bank authority in the United Kingdom or in any British Dominion, Possession, Protectorate, Mandated Territory, or foreign country for the transfer of sums standing to the credit of depositors from such Government Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine or from the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine to such Government Savings Bank.

Limit of amount to be transferred.

72. Whenever an arrangement has been made for the transfer to the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine from any Government Savings Bank in the United Kingdom or in any British Dominion, Possession, Protectorate, Mandated Territory or foreign country, of sums standing to the credit of depositors in any such Government Savings Bank, the Postmaster General may place any amount transferred in pursuance thereof to the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of a depositor's account in that bank, provided that no amount shall be so credited

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which shall make the total amount standing to the credit of the account exceed the maximum for the time being allowed by law.

73. Every transaction between the Postmaster General and a depositor or his heirs or personal representative arising out of or connected with any sum deposited in or withdrawn from or to be deposited in or withdrawn from the depositor's account, or between the Postmaster General and any person who desires to become a depositor shall be exempt from stamp duty.

Exemption of transactions from stamp duty.

PART VIII.

POST OFFICE OFFENCES.

74. If any person -

Stealing mail bag or postal packet.

- (a) steals a mail bag; or
- (b) steals from a mail bag, or from a Post Office, or from an officer of the Post Office, or from a mail, any postal packet in course of transmission by post; or
- (c) steals any money or valuable security or article out of a postal packet in course of transmission by post; or
- (d) stops a mail with intent to rob or search the mail;

he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 15 years.

75. If any person unlawfully takes away or opens a mail bag sent by any vessel, train, car or other means of conveyance employed by the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets, or unlawfully takes a postal packet, in course of transmission by post, out of a mail bag so sent, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years.

Unlawfully taking away or opening mail bag in course of transmission.

76. Any person who fraudulently retains or wilfully secretes or detains, or when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up any postal packet or telegram which is found by him, or which is wrongly delivered to him and which, in either case, ought, to his knowledge, to have been delivered to another person shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

Secreting letters and telegrams.

77. Any person who -

Contravening exclusive privilege of Telegraph Department.

- (a) not being authorised in pursuance of this or any other Ordinance so to do, establishes or maintains any telegraph; or
- (b) knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained without such authority as aforesaid, transmits or receives any message by such telegraph or performs any service incidental thereto, or to delivery of any message for transmission by such telegraph, or accepts delivery of any message sent thereby,

shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10, and for any second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

78. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully -

Interference with telegraphs.

- (a) destroys, damages, or removes, any telegraph works: or
- (b) prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of a communication by any telegraph,
- shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.
- Attempt to injure telegraphs.** 79. Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences defined in the preceding Section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding £P. 50, and may be arrested without a warrant.
- Negligently injuring telegraphs.** 80. Any person who negligently-
- (a) destroys or damages any telegraph works; or
- (b) prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of a communication by any telegraph,
- shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5. Any kite or other similar article by which damage has been caused or communication interfered with may be confiscated by any Police Officer or officer of the Post Office.
- Violation of secrecy.** 81. Any officer of the Post Office or telegraph officer who, contrary to his duty, publishes or communicates the contents or substance of a telegram, or any information relating to the despatch or receipt of any telegram, except to some person to whom he is authorised to deliver the telegram, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.
- Criminal diversion of letters from addressee.** 82. (1) If any person not in the employment of the Postmaster General wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to that other person, or does any act or thing whereby the due delivery of the letter to that other person is prevented or impeded, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (2) Nothing in this Section shall apply to a person who does any act to which this Section applies where he is parent, or in the position of parent or guardian, of the person to whom the letter is addressed.
- (3) A prosecution shall not be instituted in pursuance of this Section except by the direction or with the consent of the Postmaster General.
- (4) A letter in this Section means a postal packet in course of transmission by post and any other letter which has been delivered by post.
- Stealing, embezzlement, destruction, etc. by officer of Post Office of postal packet.** 83. If any officer of the Post Office steals or for any purpose whatever embezzles, secretes, or destroys a postal packet in course of transmission by post, he shall on conviction be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years, or, if the postal packet contains any money or valuable security or article, to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 15 years.
- Unlawful removal of stamp or label.** 84. (1) If any person-
- (a) unlawfully removes any stamp or Post Office label from a postal packet in course of transmission by post or from any Post Office document; or

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- (b) removes from any stamp previously used any mark made thereon at a Post Office; or
- (c) knowingly uses a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a Post Office,

he shall be liable on conviction⁴ to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

(2) On the trial of a person charged with the offence of knowingly using a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a Post Office, proof that the person charged is the writer of the address of anything sent by post on which the stamp is affixed shall be sufficient evidence that he is the person who used the stamp, until the contrary is shown.

85. Any person who, being empowered under the provisions of any Regulation hereunder to frank postal packets, superscribes any postal packet which does not relate to the business of his office, or department, with intent to avoid payment of the postage thereon, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 100.

Unlawful
franking of
letters.

86. Any officer of the Post Office who does with respect of any postal packet or telegram any act which he is not authorised to do by virtue of his employment, or knowingly permits any other person to do any such act with respect to any such thing shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Tampering with
telegrams or
postal packets.

87. Any person who-

Fraudulent
evasion of
postal laws.

- (a) knowingly and fraudulently puts into a Post Office anything in or upon which, or in or upon the cover of which, there is any letter, writing or mark, not allowed by law to be there placed; or
- (b) wilfully subscribes on the outside of anything sent by post a false statement of its contents; or
- (c) knowingly and fraudulently puts into a Post Office anything which falsely purports to be a thing falling within any exemption or privilege declared by the laws relating to postal packets,

shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

88. If any person employed to convey or deliver a mail bag or a postal packet in course of transmission by post-

Carelessness,
negligence, or
misconduct of
persons
employed in
delivery of
mail bags,
postal packets,
etc.

- (a) whilst so employed, or whilst the mail bag or postal packet is in his custody or possession, leaves it, or suffers any person, not being the guard or person employed for that purpose, to ride in the place appointed for the guard in or upon any vehicle used for the conveyance of it, or to ride in or upon a vehicle so used and not licensed to carry passengers, or upon an animal used for the conveyance of it; or
- (b) is guilty of any act of drunkenness whilst so employed; or
- (c) is guilty of carelessness, negligence, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of the mail bag or postal packet is endangered; or

- (d) without authority collects or receives or conveys or delivers a postal packet otherwise than on the ordinary course of post; or
- (e) gives any false information of an assault or attempt at robbery upon him; or
- (f) loiters on the road or passage, or wilfully mis-spends his time so as to retard the progress or delay the arrival of a mail bag or postal packet in the course of transmission by post, or does not use due care and diligence safely to convey a mail bag or postal packet at the due rate of speed,

he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

Obstructing
mails.

80. Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays the conveyance or delivery of a postal packet shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Issuing money
orders with
fraudulent
intent.

90. (1) If any officer of the Post Office grants or issues any money order with a fraudulent intent, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

(2) If any officer of the Post Office re-issues a money order previously paid, he shall be deemed to have issued the order with a fraudulent intent under this Section.

Forgery of
money order.

91. (1) A money order shall be deemed a banknote within the meaning of the Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, 1927.

(2) If any person, with intent to defraud, obliterates, adds to, or alters any such lines or words on a money order as would, in the case of a cheque, be a crossing of that cheque, or knowingly offers, utters, or disposes of any money order with such fraudulent obliteration, addition, or alteration, he shall be liable on conviction to the like punishment as if the order were a cheque.

Fraudulent
messages
respecting
money orders.

92. Any officer of the Post Office who, being charged with any duty in connection with money orders, sends to any other person, with intent to defraud, any false or misleading letter, telegram, or message concerning a money order, or concerning any money payable under a money order, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Punishment of
offences in
relation to postal
orders and the
poundage
thereon.

93. The provisions of Sections 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927, shall apply in like manner as if any poundage or commission chargeable for a postal order were stamp duty and as if the paper used for postal orders were paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Commissioners of Stamp Duty for receiving the impression of a die.

Placing injurious
substances in or
against Post
Office letter boxes
and telephone
boxes.

94. A person shall not place or attempt to place in or against any Post Office letter-box or telephone box, any fire, match, light, explosive or dangerous substance or fluid, and shall not do or attempt to do anything likely to injure the box or appurtenances or contents. Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Affixing placards,
notices etc.
on Post Office
letter box.

95. (1) A person shall not, without the authority of the Postmaster General, affix or attempt to affix any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board, or thing, in or on, or paint or tar, any Post Office, Post Office letter box, Post Office notice plate or sign plate, telegraph post, or other property of

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or used by or on behalf of the Postmaster General, and shall not in any way disfigure or wilfully damage any such office, box, post or property.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

96. (1) A person shall not send or attempt to send a postal packet which either-

Sending by post
explosive,
inflammable or
deleterious
substances, etc.

- (a) encloses any explosive substance, any dangerous substance, any filth, any noxious or deleterious substance, narcotics, unless their insertion is expressly authorised by the Convention and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union, any sharp instrument not properly protected, any living creature, which is either noxious or likely to injure other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office, or any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure either other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office; or
- (b) encloses any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, any indecent or obscene article, whether similar to the above or not, or any seditious publication; or
- (c) contains any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery, any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person offering to tell fortunes, any advertisement, circular, coupon or notice relating to any illegal betting business, any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief, except in the case of packets addressed only to registered medical practitioners or chemists for the purpose of their business; or
- (d) has on the packet or on the cover thereof any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene, seditious or grossly offensive character.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(3) The detention in the Post Office of any postal packet on the ground of its being in contravention of this Section shall not exempt the sender thereof from any proceedings which might have been taken if the packet had been delivered in due course of post.

97. (1) A person shall not without due authority-

Imitation of
Post Office
stamps,
envelopes, forms
and marks.

- (a) make, issue, or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper in imitation of one issued by or under the authority of the Postmaster General, or of any foreign Postal Authority, or having thereon any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe that a postal packet bearing them is sent on Government service; or
- (b) make on any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper for the purpose of being issued or sent by post or otherwise, or otherwise use, any mark in imitation of or similar to or purporting to be any stamp or mark of any Post Office under the Post-

master General or under any foreign Postal Authority, or any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe that a postal packet bearing them is sent on Government service; or

- (c) issue or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper so marked.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 2.

Fictitious stamps.

98. (1) A person shall not-

- (a) make, knowingly utter, deal in, or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp; or
- (b) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or
- (c) make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

(3) Any stamp, die, plate, instrument or material found in the possession of any person in contravention of this Section may be seized and shall be forfeited.

(4) For the purpose of this Section "fictitious stamp" means any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any country whatsoever.

False notice as to reception of letters, etc.

99. (1) A person shall not without authority from the Postmaster General, place or maintain in or on any house, wall, door, window, box, post, pillar, or other place, belonging to him or under his control, any of the words, letters, or marks following (that is to say)-

- (a) the words "Post Office" or "Postal Telegraph Office" or "Postal Agency" or "Telephone Call Office"; or
- (b) the words "letter box", accompanied with the words, letters, or marks, which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the public to believe that it is a Post Office letter-box; or
- (c) any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the public to believe that any house or place is a Post Office, or that any box is a Post Office letter-box;

and every person, when required by a notice given by the Postmaster General to remove or efface any such words, letters, or marks as aforesaid, or to remove or effectually close up any letter box belonging to him or under his control which has been a Post Office letter box shall comply with the request.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 2, and, if the offence is continued after a previous conviction, to a fine not exceeding 250 mills for every day during which the offence so continues.

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100. (1) If any person wilfully obstructs an officer of the Post Office in the execution of his duty, or whilst in any Post Office, or within the premises belonging to any Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5.

Obstruction of officers of Post Office.

(2) Any officer of the Post Office may require a person who wilfully obstructs such an officer in the execution of his duty, or whilst in the Post Office or premises belonging to the Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, to leave such office or premises; and, if the person so required refuses or fails to comply with the requirement he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 and may be removed by any officer of the Post Office.

(3) If any hawk, itinerant trader, news vendor, or any idle or disorderly person stops or loiters on the pavement or roadway opposite any Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5.

101. An officer or employee of the Post Office shall not be arrested whilst actually engaged in the performance of his duties unless he is charged with an offence punishable by death or penal servitude until the Postmaster General has had an opportunity of providing a substitute for him.

Immunity from arrest of postal officials in certain cases.

102. In any legal proceeding for any offence committed or attempted to be committed, or any malicious, injurious, or fraudulent act or thing done in, upon, or with respect to, the Post Office, or any mail bag, postal packet, money order, or any goods, money or valuable security, sent by post, or in anywise concerning any property under the management or control of the Postmaster General, it shall be sufficient to allege the property to belong to the Postmaster General, and to allege any such act or things to have been done with intent to injure or defraud the Postmaster General, without in either case naming the person who is Postmaster General, and it shall not be necessary to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise that the mail bag, postal packet, money order, money, security, or property was of any value.

Provisions as to form of proceedings.

103. On the prosecution of any offence under this Ordinance evidence that any article is in the course of transmission by post, or has been accepted on behalf of the Postmaster General for transmission by post, shall be sufficient evidence that the article is a postal packet.

Evidence of thing being postal packet.

104. The Postmaster General may compromise and compound any legal proceeding which is commenced by his authority or under his control against any person for recovering any fine not exceeding £P. 20 incurred under this Ordinance, on such terms and conditions as the Postmaster General in his absolute discretion thinks proper, with full power for him, or any of his officers or agents authorised by him for the purpose, to accept any fine so incurred or alleged to be incurred, or any part thereof, without any legal proceeding for recovery thereof.

Power to compound actions.

105. The liability to a penalty under this Ordinance shall not affect any liability to a penalty for the same act prescribed in the Penal Code or any other Ordinance or Law in force.

Saving clause as to liability.

106. Any officer of the Post Office or any officer of the Government of Palestine who commits an offence under this Part of the Ordinance whilst engaged or travelling on the Sinai Military Railway shall be triable by a Court in Palestine as if the offence had been committed in Palestine.

Offence committed by officer on Sinai Railway to be tried in Palestine.

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PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulation as to
Post Office letter
boxes.

107. (1) Where it appears to the Postmaster General that any Post Office letter box, by reason of being, on the premises of any private person or otherwise, is so situated as not to afford the same security against the improper removal of postal packets therefrom or other fraud as exists in the case of other Post Office letter boxes, he may declare that that Post Office letter box shall be a private posting box, and shall affix upon or near the box a notice of its being and of the effect of its being, a private posting box, and a postal packet put into that box shall not for the purpose of any enactment, law, or contract, whereby the due posting of a postal packet is evidence of the receipt thereof by the addressee, be deemed to have been duly posted.

(2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Postmaster General to the effect that any box or receptacle is or was provided by the permission or under the authority of the Postmaster General for the purpose of receiving postal packets or any of them, shall in any legal proceedings be evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.

Regulations.

108. (1) The High Commissioner may make Regulations—

- (a) with respect to any matter which is authorised or required by this Ordinance to be effected by Regulations;
- (b) for the establishment of a fines fund from fines imposed on officers and employees of the Post Office and for the disposition of such fund; and
- (c) defining the powers of the Postmaster General over the officers of the Post Office.

(2) The Postmaster General may, with the consent of the High Commissioner, from time to time issue a Post Office Guide containing all or any of the Regulations made under this Ordinance. It shall not be necessary to publish such Regulations in the Gazette.

Ottoman Law
not to have
effect.

109. Any Ottoman Laws or Regulations concerning the Post Office or telegraph service, and Articles 129, 134, 135 and 136 of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine.

SCHEDULE.

Section 25 (2).

Declaration by Master of Vessel.

Declaration to be
made by
masters.

I, A. B., master of the (*state the name of the ship or vessel*), arriving from (*state the place*), do, as required by law, solemnly declare that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the Post Office every mail bag, package, postal packet, or parcel of postal packets that was on board the (*state the name of the ship*), except such packets as are exempted by law.

7th August, 1930.
(2804/29)

MAX NUROCK
Acting Clerk to Councils.

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE

No. 20 of 1930.

The Post Office Ordinance, No. 20 of 1930, which was published as a Bill in the Official Gazette Extraordinary of the 10th April.1930, (pages 250–274) has been enacted in the following form and was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on the 7th August, 1930.

An Ordinance relating to the Regulation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

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

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Post Office Ordinance, 1930.

Definitions.

2. (1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires –

“Postmaster General” means the Officer appointed by the High Commissioner to be the head of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and any officer for the time being acting in that Office.

“Postage” means the duty chargeable for the transmission of postal packets.

“Inland”, when used in relation to any postal packet or any description thereof, means posted within Palestine and addressed to some place in Palestine, and where used in relation to postage means the postage charged on the packet.

“Vessel” includes any aircraft.

“Inward bound”, when used in relation to any vessel, includes vessels bound to any port or place in Palestine.

“Outward bound”, when used in relation to any vessel, includes vessels bound from, any port or place in Palestine.

“Master of a vessel” includes every person having command or charge of a vessel.

“Mail” includes every conveyance by which postal packets are carried, and also a person employed in conveying or delivering postal packets, and also any vessel employed by or under the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets by contract or otherwise in respect of postal packets transmitted by the vessel.

“Carriage” includes any part of a train that may be employed for the conveyance of mail bags.

“Mailbag” includes a bag, box, parcel, or any other envelope or covering in which postal packets in course of transmission by post are conveyed, whether it does or does not contain any such packets.

“Postal packet” means a letter, postcard, reply postcard, newspaper, printed packet, pattern or sample packet, or parcel, and every packet or article transmissible by post, and includes a telegram.

“Officer of the Post Office” includes the Postmaster General, and any person employed in any business of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

“Post Office” and “Telegraph Office”, respectively, include any structure, room, place or receptacle, of any kind, appointed by authority of the Postmaster General for the receipt, despatch, or delivery of any postal matter or telegram, or for the transaction of the business of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs; and “Telegraph Office” includes any room or place used by a Telegraph Company for the receipt, despatch or delivery of telegrams.

“Post Office letter box” includes any pillar box, wall box, or other box or receptacle provided under the authority of the Postmaster General for the purpose of receiving postal packets, or any of them, for transmission by or under the authority of the Postmaster General.

“The purpose of the Post Office” means any purpose of this Ordinance, and includes any purpose relating to or in connection with the execution of the duties for the time being undertaken by the Postmaster General or any of his officers.

“Manager” means, in relation to a telegraph established or worked by the Government, the Postmaster General, and in any other case the person having the management of the telegraph.

“Stamp” includes any label, impression or mark authorised by the Postmaster General or by any foreign Postal Authority for the purpose of indicating the payment of postage.

“Smuggled goods” has the meaning defined in the Customs Ordinance, 1929.

“Telegraph post” includes a post, pole, standard, stay, strut or other contrivance for carrying, suspending or supporting, a telegraph, and also includes a tree used for the like purpose.

“Road” includes any highway, public or private road, street, square, court, thoroughfare, bridge or passage, and any open space in a town and any railway or tramway.

“Telegram” means any message or other communication transmitted or intended for transmission by telegraph, and includes a written or printed message or communication sent to or delivered at a Telegraph Office or Post Office for transmission by telegraph, or delivered or prepared for delivery from a Telegraph Office or Post Office as a message or communication transmitted by telegraph for delivery.

“Telegraph Company” means any company or person authorised under the provisions of this Ordinance to carry on the business of sending telegrams for the public.

“Telegraph” means a line, wire or other apparatus used for the purpose of telegraphic or telephonic communication; together with any casing, coating, tube or pipe enclosing the same and includes a pneumatic tube, submarine or other cable and any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communications by means of signals, whether with or without the aid of wires.

“Telegraph works” includes any wire insulator or telegraph post, and also any instrument, kiosk, call box, furniture, plant, office, building, machinery, engine, excavation, work, matter, or thing of whatever description, in any way connected with a telegraph.

“Telegraph officer” means any person employed in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs or by a Telegraph Company in and about the reception, transmission, and delivery of telegrams, or in the construction, maintenance, or setting up of telegraphs.

(2) For the purposes of this Ordinance—

- (a) a postal packet or telegram respectively shall be deemed to be in course of transmission by post or telegraph from the time of its being delivered to a Post or Telegraph Office to the time of its being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed;
- (b) the delivery of a postal packet of any description to a letter carrier or other person authorised to receive postal packets of that description for the post shall be a delivery to a Post Office;
- (c) the delivery at any Post Office or at the house or office of the person to whom any postal matter or telegram is addressed, either to him or to some person apparently authorised to receive it according to the usual manner of delivering postal matter or telegraphs addressed to him, is deemed a delivery to such first-named person.

PART II.

POSTAL PACKETS.

Power to fix rates and charges.

3. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may, by Regulation, fix the rates and sums to be charged for such postal and other services as may be undertaken by the Postmaster General and the circumstances according to which those rates and sums are to be charged.

Postal packets subject to charge.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, there shall be charged by the Postmaster General on all postal packets, which are conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post under the authority of the Postmaster General such postage and other sums as may be fixed in manner provided by Regulations hereunder.

(2) Where the postage on an inland letter or packet in Palestine is not prepaid, or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage charged on the letter or packet shall, subject to any Regulations hereunder, be double the amount, if the postage is not prepaid, of the sum otherwise chargeable thereon, and, if it is insufficiently prepaid, of the deficiency.

Payment of postage by addressee or sender.

5. (1) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on any postal packet is not prepaid by the sender or is insufficiently prepaid, the postage, or sum, or the deficiency, as the case may

be, shall be paid by the person to whom the postal packet is addressed (in this Ordinance styled the addressee) on the delivery thereof to him; or, if the postal packet is refused, or the addressee is dead or cannot be found, by the sender.

(2) Where the postage or any other sum chargeable on a postal packet has not been prepaid or has been insufficiently prepaid by the sender, and the addressee on receiving the packet and paying the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, desires to reject it, and to compel the sender thereof to pay the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, the Postmaster General, on the application of the addressee, and subject to any Regulations hereunder, may charge the postage or other sum, or the deficiency, as the case may be, to the sender, with the additional postage of returning the packet to him, and in every such case the sender of the postal packet shall pay the postage or other sum chargeable on sending the packet, or the deficiency, as the case may be, and also the postage of returning the packet, and on the payment thereof by the sender the amount paid in respect of postage by the addressee shall be repaid to him by the Postmaster General.

(3) Provided that nothing in this Section shall release the addressee from his liability to pay the postage or other sum chargeable on a packet or any deficiency thereon on the delivery thereof to him.

Power of Postmaster General to carry into effect arrangements with other foreign Postal Administrations.

6. Where an arrangement has, either before or after the enactment of this Ordinance, been made with the Postal Administrations of the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign State with respect to the conveyance by post of any postal packets between Palestine and places out of Palestine, or between places out of Palestine, whether through Palestine or not, the Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may make such Regulations as may seem to him necessary for carrying the arrangement into effect, and may make provisions as to the charges for the transit of postal packets, single or in bulk, and the scale of weights to be adopted, and the accounting for and paying over to such Postal Administration of any money received by the Postmaster General.

Recovery of postage.

7. All postage and other sums payable in accordance with Regulations hereunder in respect of postal packets may be recovered by a civil action brought by the Postmaster General.

Post Office mark evidence of refusal.

8. In any proceeding for the recovery of postage or other sums in respect of postal packets—

(1) the production of any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered, having thereupon a post office stamp denoting that the packet has been refused or rejected, or that the addressee was dead or could not be found, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact denoted; and

(2) the person from whom any postal packet in respect of which any such postage or sum is sought to be recovered purports to have come shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the sender of the packet.

Official mark to be evidence of amount of postage.

9. The official mark of any sum on any postal packet as due to the Palestine Post Office or to the Post Office of the United Kingdom or of any of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign State, in respect of that packet, shall, in every Palestine Court, be received as evidence of the liability of the packet to the sum so marked, and the sum shall be recoverable in any such Court as postage due.

Regulations as to postal packets.

10. All postal packets shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed, and delivered subject to such provisions, conditions, prohibitions and restrictions respecting the time and mode of posting and delivery, and of the payment of postage and other sums in respect thereof chargeable under this Ordinance or any Regulations hereunder and respecting the registration of, and giving receipts for, and giving and obtaining certificates of posting and delivery of, any postal packet, and the sum to be paid in addition to any other postage for that registration, receipt, or certificate, and respecting stamps, covers, form, dimensions, maximum weight, enclosures, the use of packets (other than letters) or making communications, and otherwise, as may be directed by any Regulations hereunder.

Non-liability for loss of postal packets.

11. The registration of or giving a receipt for a postal packet, or the giving or obtaining of a certificate of posting or delivery of a postal packet, shall not render the Postmaster General in any manner liable for the loss of the packet or the contents thereof.

Power to authorise the collection and delivery of letters

12. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner, may, either generally or in the case of any particular person, authorise—

(a) letter or other postal packets to be sent, conveyed, and delivered otherwise than

otherwise than by post.

by post; and

- (b) the collection otherwise than by an officer of the Post Office of any letters or other postal packets, whether to be so sent or to be sent by post; but the authority shall be subject in every case to such conditions as are specified, in Regulations hereunder.

Prohibition of conveying by Post indecent articles, etc

13. There shall not be posted or conveyed or delivered by post any postal packet –
 - (a) consisting of or containing any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, or indecent or obscene article, or any seditious publication; or
 - (b) having thereon, or on the cover thereof, any words, marks, or signs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, seditious, or grossly offensive character; or
 - (c) containing any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery, any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person offering to tell fortunes, any advertisement, circular, coupon or notice relating to any illegal betting business, any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief, except in the case of packets addressed only to registered medical practitioners or chemists for the purpose of their business.

Dealing with postal packets not sent in conformity with Ordinance.

14. If any postal packet is posted or sent by post in contravention of this Ordinance, or of any Regulations made hereunder, the transmission thereof may be refused, and the packet may, if necessary, be detained and opened in the Post Office, and shall be either returned to the sender thereof, or forwarded to its destination, in either case charged with such additional postage at a rate not exceeding the letter rate of postage, or without any additional charge, as any Regulations hereunder may direct.

Postal packets with dutiable or smuggled goods.

15. (1) The Postmaster General may detain any postal packet believed to contain any goods subject to customs import duties or contraband goods, and in the presence of the person to whom the packet is addressed, or if after notice in writing requiring his attendance left at or forwarded by post to the addressee on the packet, he fails to attend, then in his absence may open and examine the packet; and if he finds any dutiable goods may detain the packet or deliver it on payment of the duty and such additional charge or charges as may be authorised by Regulations hereunder.

(2) If the Postmaster General finds contraband goods in any postal packet he may forward the packet to the Director of Customs, Excise and Trade for the purpose of prosecution.

Decision as to postal packets.

16. If any question arises whether any postal packet is a letter or any other description of postal packet within the meaning of this Ordinance, or any Regulations hereunder, the decision thereon of the Postmaster General shall be final.

Publications which may be registered as newspapers.

17. For the purpose of registration of newspapers under this Ordinance, any publication consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper subject to the provisions of any Regulations hereunder.

Registration of newspapers at Post Office.

18. (1) The proprietor or printer of any newspaper within the description aforesaid may register it at the General Post Office in Jerusalem, at such time in each year and in such form and with such particulars as the Postmaster General directs, paying on each registration such fee as Regulations hereunder direct.

(2) The Postmaster General may from time to time revise the register and remove therefrom any publication not being a newspaper.

(3) The decision of the Postmaster General on the admission to or removal from the register of a publication shall be final.

(4) Any publication for the time being on the register shall for the purpose of this Ordinance be deemed a registered newspaper.

Newspapers under arrangement or convention.

19. A registered newspaper shall be deemed a newspaper for the purpose of any arrangement or convention between the Palestine Government and the Government of the United Kingdom or of any of His Majesty's Dominions or of any foreign State for securing advantages for newspapers sent by post.

PART III.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders.

20. (1) The Postmaster General may provide for the remission of sums of money through the Post Office by means of money orders, and may demand and receive in respect of those money orders such rates of poundage as may be fixed by Regulations hereunder, and all poundage so received shall be deemed to be part of the Post Office revenue.

(2) Subject to Regulations hereunder with respect to money orders, and the payment thereof, and the persons by or to whom they are to be paid, and the times at which and the mode in which they are to be paid, the Postmaster General may repay the amount of any money order to the person to whom the order is issued, or his heirs, executors or administrators, whether the order remains in possession of that person or not, and upon that repayment all liability on the part of the Postmaster General, or any officer of the Post Office, or the Post Office revenue, in respect of the money order shall, as against the payee of the money order, and holder thereof, and every other person whomsoever, absolutely cease.

(3) No action or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against the Postmaster General or any officer of the Post Office, or any person whomsoever, in respect of any compliance with the said Regulations, or otherwise in relation thereto or in respect of the payment of any such money orders being refused or delayed by or on account of any accidental neglect, omission, or mistake by or on the part of any officer of the Post Office, or for any other cause whatsoever, save fraud or wilful misconduct on the part of any such officer of the Post Office.

Special provision as to postal orders.

21. The Postmaster General may authorise his officers or any of them to issue money orders in a special form to be prescribed from time to time by the Regulations made under the preceding Section, and those money orders (in this Ordinance referred to as postal orders) shall be paid in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Regulations.

Liability of bankers in respect of postal orders.

22. Any Corporation or Company acting as bankers in Palestine who, in collecting in that capacity for any principal, shall have received payment or been allowed by the Postmaster General in account in respect of any postal order, or of any document purporting to be a postal order, shall not incur liability to anyone except that principal by reason of having received the payment or allowance, or having held or presented the order or document for payment; but this Section shall not relieve any principal for whom any such order or document has been so held or presented of any liability in respect of his possession of the order or document or of the proceeds thereof.

Arrangement with other countries as to money orders.

23. Where any arrangement is made with the Government of the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's Dominions or of a foreign State, or with any person on behalf of a foreign State, for the transmission of sums through the Post Offices of Palestine and any of His Majesty's Dominions or a foreign State by means of money orders of a like character to postal orders, the provisions of this Ordinance with respect to postal orders shall, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, and subject to any modifications prescribed by Regulations hereunder, apply in like manner as if an order issued in pursuance of the arrangement whether by an officer of the Post Office, or by an officer of such Government or foreign State, were a postal order within the meaning of those provisions, and such portions of those provisions as enact punishments shall apply accordingly.

Provided that –

- (a) any Regulation in relation to any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement may differ from the Regulations respecting any other money orders; and
- (b) any money orders issued in pursuance of any such arrangement as aforesaid may be of such amount not exceeding the maximum amount fixed by any Regulations under this Ordinance for postal orders, and in such form and subject to such conditions respecting poundage, commission, the periods during which they are payable, and other matters, as may be prescribed by Regulations hereunder.

PART IV.

SHIP LETTERS.

Duties of masters of outward bound vessels as respects mail bags.

24. (1) Every master of a vessel outward bound shall receive on board his vessel every mail bag tendered to him by an officer of the Post-Office for conveyance, and having received it shall deliver it, on arriving at the port or place of his destination, without delay.

(2) If he fails to comply with this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

Duties of roasters of inward bound vessels as respects postal packets.

25. (1) Every master of a vessel inward bound shall collect all postal packets on board his vessel being within the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, and not being letters by this Ordinance defined as ship-owners' letters, and enclose them in some bag or other covering, sealed with his seal, and addressed to the Postmaster General, and without delay deliver those packets to the proper officer of the Post Office demanding them, or, if no demand is made by that officer, then at the Post Office with which he can first communicate.

(2) The master of every such vessel shall, at the port where the vessel reports, sign, in the presence of an officer of the Post Office or other person authorised by the Postmaster General, a declaration of compliance with this Ordinance in the form of the Schedule hereto, and shall not break bulk or make entry of any part of her cargo in any port until he has complied with this Section. The declaration shall also be signed by the person in whose presence it is made.

(3) If the master of a vessel does not duly deliver any postal packets in accordance with this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

(4) If the master or a vessel refuses or wilfully neglects to make the declaration required by this Section, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Penalty for master of vessel opening mail bag.

26. (1) If a master of a vessel

- (a) opens a sealed mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance; or
- (b) takes out of a mail bag with which he is entrusted for conveyance any postal packet or other thing,

he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 200.

(2) If any person to whom postal packets have been entrusted by the master of a vessel to bring on shore breaks the seal, or in any manner wilfully opens them, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

Shipowners' letters.

27. (1) The following letters (in this Ordinance referred to as shipowners' letters), that is to say, letters of the owners, charterers, or consignees of vessels inward bound, and of the owners, consignees, or shippers of goods on board those vessels, when complying with the conditions hereinafter mentioned shall—

- (a) if required to be delivered at the port of the vessel's arrival, be delivered to the owners, charterers, consignees, or shippers by the master free of inland postage, and the persons to whom they are to be delivered shall be entitled to the delivery thereof before the delivery of the other letters to the Post Office; and
- (b) if delivered elsewhere in Palestine, be delivered by post on payment of inland postage only,

but subject in either case to the previous payment to the Post Office of any gratuities specified in Regulations hereunder as payable to masters of vessels bringing the letters.

(2) Provided that—

- (a) the owner, charterer, or consignee shall be described as such on the address and superscription; and
- (b) in the case of owners, shippers, or consignees of goods, it shall also appear by the ship's manifest that they have goods onboard the vessel.

(3) If any person with intent to evade any postage falsely superscribes a letter as being the owner or charterer or consignee of the vessel conveying the letter, or as the owner or the shipper or the consignee of goods shipped on the vessel, he shall for each offence be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10.

Gratuities to masters of vessels

28. There shall be prescribed by Regulation hereunder the allowance of gratuities to be made to masters of vessels in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, conveyed by

Retention of Ship
Letters after delivery
of letters to Post
Office

them on behalf of the Post Office, and also to pilots, seamen, and others in respect of postal packets, or any description thereof, brought by them to any Post Office from any vessels.

29. If any person, being either the master or one of the officers or crew of a vessel inward bound, or a passenger thereof, knowingly has in his baggage or in his possession or custody any postal packet, except a postal packet not within the privilege of the Postmaster General, after the master has sent any part of the postal packets on board his vessel to the Post Office, he shall for every such packet be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 and, if he detains any such packet after demand made by any person authorised by the Postmaster General to demand the postal packets on board the vessel, he shall for every postal packet be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10.

PART V.

POWERS OF OFFICERS.

Transfer of rights to
Postmaster General

30. Upon and by virtue of the appointment of any person to Postmaster to be Postmaster General the benefit of all contracts, bonds, securities, and rights vested in his predecessor, at the time of the predecessor ceasing to hold office, shall be transferred to and vested in, and enure for the benefit of, the person so appointed, in the same manner as if he had been contracted with instead of his predecessor.

General powers and
rights of the Post-
master General

31. (1) The Postmaster General may establish Posts, Post Offices and Postal Agencies, and may collect, receive, forward, convey, and deliver, in such manner and under such conditions as he thinks expedient, all postal packets transmitted within or to or from Palestine, subject nevertheless to the provisions contained in this Ordinance.

(2) The Postmaster General shall, wherever within Palestine posts or post communications are for the time being established, have the exclusive privilege of conveying from one place to another all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching, and delivering all letters, except in the following cases :—

- (a) letters sent by a friend in his way, journey, or travel, so as those letters be delivered by that friend to the person to whom they are directed ;
- (b) letters sent by a messenger on purpose, concerning the private affairs of the sender or receiver thereof ;
- (c) commissions to take evidence or returns thereof, and any writ, process, proceeding, or return issuing out of a Court ;
- (d) letters sent out of Palestine by a private vessel (not being a vessel carrying postal packets under contract) ;
- (e) letters of merchants, owners of vessels of merchandise, or the cargo or loading therein, sent by those vessels of merchandise, or by any person employed by those owners for the carriage of these letters, according to their respective directions, and delivered to the respective persons to whom they are directed, without paying or receiving hire or reward, advantage, or profit for the same;
- (f) letters concerning goods or merchandise sent by common carriers, to be delivered with the goods which those letters concern, without hire or reward or oilier profit or advantage for receiving or delivering those letters ;

but nothing herein contained shall authorise any person to make a collection of. those excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorised.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the following persons are. expressly forbidden to carry a letter, or to receive or collect or deliver a letter, although they do not receive hire or reward for it (that is to say):—

- (a) common carriers, their servants or agents, except a letter concerning goods in their cars, carts or wagons or on their pack animals, and owners, drivers, or guards of public vehicles ;
- (b) owners or masters of vessels sailing or passing coastwise or otherwise between ports and places within Palestine, or their servants or agents, except in respect of letters of merchants, owners of vessels, or goods on board;

(c) passengers or other persons on board any vessel.

(4) If any person not authorised by or in pursuance of this Ordinance does any of the following things, namely, sends or causes to be sent, or tenders or delivers in order to be sent, or conveys, or performs any service incidental to conveying, otherwise than by post, any letter not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Postmaster General, or makes a collection of those excepted letters for the purpose of conveying or sending them either by post or otherwise, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5 for every letter.

(5) The expression "post" shall in this Section include all post communications by land or by air or by water (except by outward-bound vessels not being employed by or under the Post Office to carry postal packets), and the above fines shall be incurred whether the letter is sent singly or with anything else, or incidental service is performed in respect to a letter either sent or to be sent singly or together with some other letter or tiling, and in any proceeding for the recovery of any such fine it shall lie upon the person proceeded against to prove that the act in respect of which the fine is alleged to have been incurred was done in conformity with this Ordinance.

(6) For the purposes of this Section the expression "letter" shall include packet.

Execution of instruments of Postmaster General.

32 (1) Any instrument requiring to be executed by the Postmaster General, or to which he is a party, may be executed by any officer of the Post Office authorised by the Postmaster General, and, if so executed, shall be deemed to have been executed by the Postmaster General, and shall have effect accordingly.

(2) Any instrument purporting to be so executed shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly executed without proof of the official character of the person appearing to have executed it or of his authority to execute it.

Power of Deputy of Postmaster General to give notice or make claim, attachment, etc.

33. Any person having authority in that behalf, either general or special, may, on behalf of the Postmaster General, give any notice or make any claim, demand, entry, or attachment which the Postmaster General might give or make, and every such notice, claim, demand, entry and attachment, shall be deemed to have been given and made by the Postmaster General on behalf of the High Commissioner.

Exemption of Postmaster General from stamp duty.

34. Every agreement, instrument, money order, bill, cheque, receipt, or other document, made or executed for the purpose of the Post Office by, to, or with, any officer of the Post Office, shall be exempt from any stamp duty imposed by any Ordinance, except where that duty is declared by the document, or by some memorandum endorsed thereon; to be payable by some person other than the Postmaster General, and except so far as any future Ordinance specifically charges the duty.

Surrender of clothing by officer of Post Office on ceasing to be officer.

35. (4) Where an officer of the Post Office vacates his office (whether by reason of dismissal, resignation, death, or otherwise) he, or, if he is dead, his heir or personal representative shall deliver to the Postmaster General all articles which have been issued to the officer vacating his Office for the execution of his duty, and are not the property of that officer, and shall deliver the articles in good order and condition, fair wear and tear only excepted.

(2) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Section, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £P 2, and also to pay such further sum as the Court may determine to be the value of the articles not delivered, or, if the articles have been delivered but not in good order and condition, of the damage done to the articles.

(3) Any magistrate may issue a warrant by virtue of which a police constable may search for and seize any articles not delivered as required by this Section, in like manner as if they were stolen goods.

Indemnity on account of extending Post Office accommodation.

36. The Postmaster General may contract with, or take security from, any person applying to him to establish any Post or Telegraph Office or to extend the accommodations of the postal or telegraphic service to any place, for indemnifying the Postmaster General against any loss he may sustain thereby, and the indemnity may be either for the whole or any part of the loss sustained, and for such time as the Postmaster General may think necessary.

PART VI.

TELEGRAPHS.

- Provision as to existing telegraphs. 37. Every telegraph and any telegraph works constructed prior to the date of this Ordinance shall be deemed to have been constructed in accordance with and to be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.
- Exclusive privilege of High Commissioner to construct, etc. telegraphs. 38. The High Commissioner shall have the exclusive privilege of constructing, maintaining and working telegraphs within Palestine. Provided that the High Commissioner may grant a licence on such conditions as he may think fit to –
- (a) any person to construct, maintain, and work a telegraph for the purpose of his private or business affairs; and
 - (b) any Telegraph Company to construct, maintain, and work a telegraph for the transmission of telegrams to and from any place beyond Palestine.
- Revocation of licences. Powers of Postmaster General. 39. The High Commissioner may at any time revoke any licence granted under Section 38.
40. The Postmaster General shall superintend the construction and maintenance of all Government telegraphs, and may by himself or his officers with all necessary workmen and other servants –
- (a) enter on any lands for the purpose of constructing, placing, or maintaining any telegraph, or of examining, repairing, altering or removing any telegraph so placed, and may there remain for such reasonable time and execute and do all such work and things as may be necessary for the purposes of this Ordinance ;
 - (b) survey and take levels of any lands, and also dig, cut, remove and carry away any earth, stone, soil, sand, gravel whatever and any trees or timber suitable for the construction, maintenance, or alteration of any telegraph, or any other works belonging or appertaining to any telegraph, or connected therewith ;
 - (c) cut and remove on each side of any proposed or existing telegraph all such trees and underwood as may interfere or be likely to interfere with the construction or proper working of any telegraph ; and
 - (d) construct, place, and maintain telegraphs under, in, upon, over, along, or across any land, building, river, canal, embankment, dock, harbour, pier, or the shore or bed of any tidal or other waters, or under, in, upon, over, along or across any road, and for such purpose may open or break up any road, and alter the position thereunder of any pipe (not being a main) for the supply of water or gas; and may alter or remove any telegraph so constructed or placed as aforesaid, provided that the Postmaster General shall on the completion of such purpose repair and make good the road so opened or broken up.
- Navigation of rivers and use of roads not to be obstructed. 41. Every telegraph placed over or under any navigable waters shall be so placed as not to hinder or obstruct the navigation of such waters, and every telegraph placed across or over any road shall be so placed as not to stop, hinder. or interfere with the passage along such road.
- When notice of entry on land is to be given. 42. The Postmaster General or the officer superintending the construction of a new telegraph shall, when practicable, give notice to the occupier of any land on which it is intended to enter for the purpose of constructing such telegraph.
- Compensation for damage to buildings, etc. 43. In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 40, the Postmaster General, his officers and servants shall do as little damage as may be, and the Postmaster General shall pay compensation for any damage done to any buildings, crops or fruit trees. The amount or compensation shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the Magistrate's Court exercising jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate.
- Postmaster General to remove works in event of alteration of street. 44. In case the body having the control of any road resolves at any time to alter the alignment or level of any portion thereof under, in, over, along, or across which any telegraph work is constructed, the Postmaster General shall, on receiving one month's notice of such intended alteration and at the expense of the body, remove the telegraph work and replace it in such position and manner as may be determined by the District Commissioner.
- Increase of height of telegraph. 45. If at any time the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land or building over which the Postmaster General has placed a telegraph desires to raise the building to a greater height or to extend the building, the Postmaster General, within 14 days after receiving from the owner,

	<p>lessee, or occupier notice of his intention, shall increase the height or otherwise alter the position of the telegraph so that the same shall not interfere with the raising or extension of the building.</p>
Removal of works on private land.	<p>46. If at any time the owner, lessee, or occupier of any building or land over, under, in, upon, along, or across which the Postmaster General has constructed any telegraph work desires to build upon such land or in any manner to improve or alter such land or building in a manner with which the continuance of the telegraph work would interfere, then the following provisions shall take effect :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The owner, lessee, or occupier may give the Postmaster General notice specifying the nature of the intended building, improvement, alteration, or other use of the land or building, and requiring the Postmaster General, to remove or alter the telegraph work so that the same may not interfere therewith. Within 21 days after the receipt of such notice the Postmaster General shall remove or alter the telegraph work so that the same shall not interfere with the use of the land or building. If the telegraph work is constructed or placed on land immediately adjoining any street or public road, then the owner, lessee, or occupier of the land or building who requires the alteration or removal of the work shall, if required by the High Commissioner, pay to the Postmaster General the cost of such alteration or removal. In any other case the Postmaster General shall bear the cost of removal or alteration of the work.
Compensation and fine for injury to telegraph	<p>47. Where any body or persons in carrying out any undertaking by themselves or by their agents or contractors, destroy or injure any telegraph, they shall be liable to pay to the Postmaster General such expenses as he may incur in making good the destruction or injury, and if telegraphic communication is carelessly or wilfully interrupted, they shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 20, for every day during which the interruption continues. Provided that, if such body or persons are not authorised by the High Commissioner to execute such works as may be inquired for remedying the interruption, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 in lieu of a daily fine.</p>
Penalty for obstruction.	<p>48. Where any such body or persons, by themselves or their agents or contractors, obstruct the Postmaster General or his agents in placing, maintaining, altering, examining or repairing any telegraph in pursuance of this Ordinance, they shall, for every act of obstruction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 10, or in case such obstruction continues, to a fine of £P. 10 for every day during which it continues.</p>
Power to take possession of telegraphs and to order interception of messages.	<p>49. (1) On any public emergency or in the public interest the High Commissioner or any officer authorised generally or specially in this behalf by the High Commissioner, may —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person or Telegraph Company; or order that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons or relating to any particular subject brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph shall not be transmitted or shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disclosed to the High Commissioner or any person designated by name or office in the order. <p>(2) A certificate signed by the High Commissioner shall be conclusive proof of the existence of a public emergency or that any act done under sub-section (1) was in the public interest.</p>
Telegrams not to be divulged on trial of any issue.	<p>50. Save as hereinafter provided, no telegraph officer shall at any trial whether civil or criminal, or on any enquiry, before a Court, or before any person having authority by law to take evidence, be competent or compellable to give evidence of the contents of a telegram conveyed or transmitted or presented to be transmitted by such telegraph, nor to produce under any writ, summons, or order, the original of any such telegrams signed by or on behalf of the sender.</p>
Exceptions.	<p>51. The provisions of the last preceding Section shall not apply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> if the person by or to whom any such telegram shall have been sent or addressed notifies in writing to the manager that he desires such evidence or production; or in criminal proceedings in respect of an offence for which a person is punishable

with death or imprisonment exceeding one year.

In either of the above cases such evidence may be given or production made by the manager or officer authorised by him.

Transcript of telegrams to be evidence.

52. The transcript of every telegram after transmission shall, before delivery thereof to the person to whom the same is addressed, be stamped or initialled by the telegraph officer receiving the same for delivery, and such transcript purporting to have been so stamped or initialled shall be admissible in every Court and in every judicial proceeding as prima facie evidence of the matter therein contained being the same as that stated in the original telegram left for transmission, and of such original telegram having been duly signed and delivered for transmission by the person by whom the same purports to be signed, and it shall not be necessary to prove the signature of the person purporting to have signed such original telegram, or that the same was left at any Telegraph Office for transmission, nor to prove the stamp or initials of the officer receiving such transcript for delivery.

Telegraph officer not liable for transmission of libel.

53. No telegraph officer shall be liable to any criminal proceedings, or to any suit for damages, by reason of his having in the course of his employment transmitted or conveyed or taken part in transmitting or conveying by telegram any statement which is a libel.

Liability of Local Authorities with regard to the protection of telegraphs.

54. If damage has been caused to a telegraph within the jurisdiction of a Local Authority or in any area where no Local Authority is established, and the District Commissioner has reason to believe that the inhabitants of the area have –

- (a) committed the offence or caused the loss or damage; or
- (b) connived at or in any way abetted the commission of the offence or the loss or damage; or
- (c) failed to render all the assistance in their power to discover the offender or offenders, or to effect his or their arrest; or
- (d) connived at the escape or harboured, any offender or person suspected of having taken part in the commission of the offence or implicated in the loss or damage; or
- (e) combined to suppress material evidence of the commission of the offence or of the occurrence of the loss or damage;

he may after enquiry, and subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, order that a fine be levied collectively from the male inhabitants of the area not less than 18 years of age. The provisions of the Collective Punishments Ordinances, 1926–1929, shall be applicable to any Order made under this Section.

Provision for prevention of injury by vessels to line under water.

55. Every vessel shall be so navigated by the master thereof that neither the vessel, nor her anchor or other gear shall injure or endanger any telegraph lying under any of the territorial waters of Palestine. In case of default the owner or master of a vessel shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 and to pay the costs of repairing any telegraph injured by reason of the vessel being navigated in contravention of this Section.

Non-liability of the Government or the Postmaster General.

56. No claim or demand against the Government or the Postmaster General shall arise by reason of any error in, or omission from, any telegram nor for any delay in the delivery, nor for the non-delivery of any telegram, from whatever cause the error, omission, delay or non-delivery shall arise.

Fixing of rates.

57. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may by Regulation hereunder fix the fees and rates to be charged for the transmission and forwarding of telegrams by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Power to make Regulations.

58. The Postmaster General with the consent of the High Commissioner may make Regulations—

- (a) for the protection of telegraphs;
- (b) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this part of the Ordinance.

PART VII.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Postmaster General to receive deposits on Order of High Commissioner.	59. On the issue of an Order by the High Commissioner under this Part of the Ordinance, the Postmaster General shall be entitled to receive deposits or money to be paid into the Post Office and repay the same, subject to Regulations hereunder.
Legal title of depositor to repayment.	60. Every deposit received by any officer of the Postmaster General appointed for that purpose shall be entered by him, at the time of receiving the same, in the depositor's book, and such entry shall be attested by him and by the dated stamp of his office, and such attestation shall be conclusive evidence of the claim of such depositor to the repayment of his deposit, with interest thereon, upon demand made by him upon the Postmaster General.
Depositors entitled to repayment not later than twenty-eight days after demand made.	61. On demand made upon the Postmaster General by the depositor or party legally authorised to claim on account of a deposit made in such form as shall be prescribed in that behalf for repayment of any deposit or any part thereof, the depositor shall be absolutely entitled to repayment out of the moneys in the Post Office of any sum that may be demanded by and due to him within twenty-eight days at most after his demand shall have been made of the Postmaster General.
Names of depositors, etc. not to be disclosed.	62. Any person appointed to carry this Ordinance into effect who shall disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount which may be deposited or withdrawn by any depositor, except to the Postmaster General or to such persons as may be appointed to assist in operating the business of the Savings Bank, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding £P. 100.
Rate of interest payable to depositors.	63. The interest payable to the parties making such deposits shall be at the rate of two pounds five hundred mils per centum per annum, but such interest shall not be calculated on any amounts less than one pound, or some multiple thereof, and shall not-commence until the first day of the month next following the day of deposit and shall cease on the first day of the calendar month in which such deposit shall be withdrawn.
Interest how calculated.	64. Interest on deposits shall be calculated to the 31st December in every year and shall be added to and become part of the principal money.
Investment of moneys received under this Ordinance.	65. The moneys paid as aforesaid into the Post Office under authority of this Ordinance shall, so far as practicable, be invested in such one or more securities yielding interest as the High Commissioner shall name.
Securities in which deposits are invested may be sold when necessary.	66. It shall be lawful to raise any sum or sums of money that may from time to time be required for the repayment as aforesaid of any deposits made in pursuance of this Ordinance by the sale of the whole or a part of any such securities as shall have been purchased under the provisions of this Ordinance :
Deficiency on sale to be made good out of the revenues of Palestine.	Provided that if at any time the moneys arising from such sale shall be insufficient to pay the lawful claims of every such depositor as aforesaid, the Postmaster General shall certify such deficiency to the High Commissioner without delay and the High Commissioner shall cause such deficiency to be paid out of the general revenue of Palestine.
Mode of application of income of securities.	67. The income arising from the said securities shall be applied, so far as such income will permit, in the payment of interest as aforesaid on the deposits made under this Ordinance; and the profits (if any) that may arise in the execution of this Part of the Ordinance shall be paid into the general revenue of Palestine and be deemed part of such revenue and be applied accordingly.
Power to make Regulations.	68. The High Commissioner may from time to time make Regulations— (a) for the establishment and management of Savings Bank Offices, and the closing of the same ; (b) with respect to the making of deposits and prescribing the maximum amount of deposits and the transfer and withdrawal of deposits and interest ; (c) for superintending, inspecting and regulating the mode of keeping and examining the accounts of depositors ; and (d) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Part of the Ordinance.
Accounts to be submitted to High Commissioner.	69. An annual account of all deposits received and sums of money paid under the authority of this Part of the Ordinance, and of the expenses incurred in connection therewith during the year ending the 31st December, together with a statement of the total amount due at the close of the year to all depositors shall be submitted by the Postmaster General to the High Commis-

- Expenses of the Savings Bank. 70. All the expenses incurred in the execution of the business of the Savings Dank shall be paid out of the general revenue of Palestine.
- Arrangements for transfer to or from United Kingdom, etc. 71. The Postmaster General may enter into an arrangement with any Government Savings Bank authority in the United Kingdom or in any British Dominion, Possession, Protectorate, Mandated Territory, or foreign country for the transfer of sums standing to the credit of depositors from such Government Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine or from the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine to such Government Savings Bank.
- Limit of amount to be transferred. 72. Whenever an arrangement has been made for the transfer to the Post Office Savings Bank of Palestine from any Government Savings Bank in the United Kingdom or in any British Dominion, Possession, Protectorate, Mandated Territory or foreign country, of sums standing to the credit of depositors in any such Government Savings Bank, the Postmaster General may place any amount transferred in pursuance thereof to the Post Office Savings Bank to the credit of a depositor's account in that bank, provided that no amount shall be so credited which shall make the total amount standing to the credit or the account exceed the maximum for the time being allowed by law.
- Exemption of transactions from stamp duty. 73. Every transaction between the Postmaster General Exemption of and a depositor or his heirs or personal representative arising out of or connected with any sum deposited in or withdrawn from or to be deposited in or withdrawn from the depositor's account, or between the Postmaster General and any person who desires to become a depositor shall be exempt from stamp duty.

PART VIII.

POST OFFICE OFFENCES.

- Stealing mail bag or postal packet 74. If any person –
 (a) steals a mail bag; or
 (b) steals from a mail bag, or from a Post Office, or from an officer of the Post Office, or from a mail, any postal packet in course of transmission by post; or
 (c) steals any money or valuable security or article out of a postal packet in course of transmission by post; or
 (d) stops a mail with intent to rob or search the mail;
 he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 15 years.
- Unlawful taking away or opening mail bag in course of transmission 75. If any person unlawfully takes away or opens a mail bag sent by any vessel, train, car or other means of conveyance employed by the Post Office for the transmission of postal packets, or unlawfully takes a postal packet, in course of transmission by post, out of a mail bag so sent, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding ten years.
- Secreting letters or telegrams 76. Any person who fraudulently retains or wilfully secretes or detains, or when required by an officer of the Post Office, neglects or refuses to deliver up any postal packet or telegram which is found by him, or which is wrongly delivered to him and which, in either case, ought, to his knowledge, to have been delivered to another person shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.
- Contravening exclusive privilege of Telegraph Department. 77. Any person who –
 (a) not being authorised in pursuance of this or any Department, other Ordinance so to do, establishes or maintains any telegraph ; or
 (b) knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained without such authority as aforesaid, transmits or receives any message by such telegraph or performs any service incidental thereto, or to delivery of any message for transmission by such telegraph, or accepts delivery of any message sent thereby,
 shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10, and for any second or subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.
- Inference with Telegraphs. 78. Any person who wilfully and unlawfully –
 (a) destroys, damages, or removes, any telegraph works: or
 (b) prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of a communication by any

- telegraph,
shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.
- Attempt to injure
Telegraphs. 79. Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences defined in the preceding Section shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding £P. 50, and may be arrested without a warrant.
- Negligently injuring
telegraphs. 80. Any person who negligently –
(a) destroys or damages any telegraph works; or
(b) prevents or obstructs the sending or delivering of it communication by any telegraph,
shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5. Any kite or other similar article by which damage has been caused or communication interfered with may be confiscated by any Police Officer or officer of the Post Office.
- Violation of secrecy. 81. Any officer of the Post Office or telegraph officer who, contrary to his duty, publishes or communicates the contents or substance of a telegram, or any information relating to the despatch or receipt of any telegram, except to some person to whom he is authorised to deliver the telegram, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding three years.
- Criminal diversion of
letters from
addressee. 82. (1) If any person not in the employment of the Postmaster General wilfully and maliciously, with intent to injure any other person, either opens or causes to be opened any letter which ought to have been delivered to that other person, or does any act or thing whereby the due delivery of the letter to that other person is prevented or impeded, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
(2) Nothing in this Section shall apply to a person who does any act to which this Section applies where he is parent, or in the position of parent or guardian, of the person to whom the letter is addressed.
(3) A prosecution shall not be instituted in pursuance of this Section except by the direction or with the consent of the Postmaster General.
(4) A letter in this Section means a postal packet in course of transmission by post and any other letter which has been delivered by post.
- Stealing, embezzling,
destruction, etc. by
officer of Post Office
of postal packet. 83. If any officer of the Post Office steals or for any purpose whatever embezzles, secretes, or destroys a postal packet in course of transmission by post, he shall on conviction be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years, or, if the postal packet contains any money or valuable security or article, to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 15 years.
- Unlawful removal of
stamp or label. 84. (1) If any person –
(a) unlawfully removes any stamp or Post Office label from a postal packet in course of transmission by post or from any Post Office document; or
(b) removes from any stamp previously used any mark made thereon at a Post Office; or
(c) knowingly uses a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a Post Office,
he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.
(2) On the trial of a person charged with the offence of knowingly using a postage stamp which has been obliterated or defaced by a mark made thereon at a Post Office, proof that the person charged is the writer of the address of anything sent by post on which the stamp is affixed shall be sufficient evidence that he is the person who used the stamp, until the contrary is shown.
- Unlawful franking of
letters. 85. Any person who, being empowered under the provisions of any Regulation hereunder to frank postal packets, superscribes any postal packet which does not relate to the business of his office, or department, with intent to avoid payment of the postage thereon, is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 100.
- Tampering with tele-
grams or postal
packets. 86. Any officer of the Post Office who does with respect of any postal packet or telegram any act which he is not authorised to do by virtue of his employment, or knowingly permits any other person to do any such act with respect to any such thing shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.
- Fraudulent evasion of 87. Any person who –

postal laws.

- (a) knowingly and fraudulently puts into a Post Office anything in or upon which, or in or upon the cover of which, there is any letter, writing or mark, not allowed by law to be there placed; or
- (b) wilfully subscribes on the outside of anything sent by post a false statement of its contents; or
- (c) knowingly and fraudulently puts into a Post Office anything which falsely purports to be a thing falling within any exemption or privilege declared by the laws relating to postal packets,

shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Carelessness, negligence, or misconduct of persons employed in delivery of mail bags, postal packets, etc.

88. If any person, employed to convey or deliver a mail bag or a postal packet in course of transmission by post –

- (a) whilst so employed, or whilst the mail bag or postal packet is in his custody or possession, leaves it, or suffers any person, not being the guard or person employed for that purpose, to ride in the place appointed for the guard in or upon any vehicle used for the conveyance of it, or to ride in or upon a vehicle so used and not licensed to carry passengers, or upon an animal used for the conveyance or it; or
- (b) is guilty of any act of drunkenness whilst so employed ; or
- (c) is guilty of carelessness, negligence, or other misconduct, whereby the safety of the mail bag or postal packet is endangered ; or
- (d) without authority collects or receives or conveys or delivers a postal packet otherwise than on the ordinary course of post ; or
- (e) gives any false information of an assault or attempt at robbery upon him; or
- (f) loiters on the road or passage, or wilfully mispends his time so as to retard the progress or delay the arrival of a mail bag or postal packet in the course of transmission by post, or does not use due care and diligence safely to convey a mail bag or postal packet at the due rate of speed,

he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 20.

Obstructing mails.

89. Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays the conveyance or delivery of a postal packet shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 50.

Issuing money orders with fraudulent intent.

90. (1) If any officer of the Post Office grants or issues any money order with a fraudulent intent, he shall be liable on conviction to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

(2) If any officer of the Post Office re-issues a money order previously paid, he shall be deemed to have issued the order with a fraudulent intent under this Section.

Forgery of money order.

91. (1) A money order; shall be deemed a banknote within the meaning of the Bank Notes Forgery Ordinance, 1927.

(2) If any person, with intent to defraud, obliterates, adds to, or alters any such lines or words on a money order as would, in the case of a cheque, be a crossing of that cheque, or knowingly offers, utters, or disposes of any money order with such fraudulent obliteration, addition, or alteration, he shall be liable on conviction to the like punishment as if the order were a cheque.

Fraudulent messages respecting money orders.

92. Any officer of the Post Office who, being charged with any duty in connection with money orders, sends to any other person, with intent to defraud, any false or misleading letter, telegram, or message concerning a money order, or concerning any money payable under a money order, shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Punishment of offences in relation to postal orders and the poundage thereon

93. The provisions of Sections 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927, shall apply in like manner as if any poundage or commission chargeable for a postal order were stamp duty and as if the paper used for postal orders were paper provided or used by or under the direction of the Commissioners of Stamp Duty for receiving the impression of a die.

Placing injurious substances in or against Post Office letter boxes and telephone boxes.

94. A person shall not place or attempt to place in or against any Post Office letter-box or telephone box, any fire, match, light, explosive or dangerous substance or fluid, and shall not do or attempt to do anything likely to injure the box or appurtenances or contents. Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Affixing placards,

95. (1) A person shall not, without the authority of the Postmaster General, affix or

notices etc. on Post Office letter box.

attempt to affix any placard, advertisement, notice, list, document, board, or thing, in or on, or paint or tar, any Post Office, Post Office letter box. Post Office notice plate or sign plate, telegraph post, or oilier property of. or used by or on behalf of the Postmaster General, and shall not in any way disfigure or wilfully damage any such office, box, post or property.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Sending by post explosive, inflammable or deleterious substances, etc.

96. (1) A person shall not send or attempt to send a postal packet with either—

- (a) encloses any explosive substance, any dangerous substances, any filth, any noxious or deleterious substance, narcotics, unless their insertion is expressly authorised by the Convention and Agreements of the Universal Postal Union, any sharp instrument not properly protected, any living creature, which is either noxious or likely to injure other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office, or any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure either other postal packets in course of conveyance or an officer of the Post Office; or
- (b) encloses any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book, or card, any indecent or obscene article, whether similar to the above or not, or any seditious publication; or
- (c) contains any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery, any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person offering to tell fortunes, any advertisement, circular, coupon or notice relating to any illegal betting business, any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief, except in the case of packets addressed only to registered medical practitioners or chemists for the purpose of their business; or
- (d) has on the packet or on the cover thereof any words, marks, or designs of an indecent, obscene seditious or grossly offensive character.

(2) Any person who acts in contravention of this Section shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 10 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(3) The detention in the Post Office of any postal packet on the ground of its being in contravention of this Section shall not exempt the sender thereof from any proceedings which might have been taken if the packet had been delivered in due course of post.

Imitation of Post Office stamps, envelopes, forms and marks.

97. (1) A person shall not without due authority—

- (a) make, issue, or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper in imitation of one issued by or under the authority of the Postmaster General, or of any foreign Postal Authority, or having thereon any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe that a postal packet bearing them is sent on Government service; or
- (b) make on any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper for the purpose of being issued or send by post or otherwise, or otherwise use, any mark in imitation of or similar to or purporting to be any stamp or mark of any Post Office under the Postmaster General or under any foreign Postal Authority, or any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient to believe that a postal packet bearing them is sent on Government service; or
- (c) issue or send by post or otherwise any envelope, wrapper, card, form, or paper so marked.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P 2.

Fictitious stamps.

98. (1) A person shall not—

- (a) make, knowingly utter, deal in, or sell any fictitious stamp, or knowingly use for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp ; or
- (b) have in his possession, unless he shows a lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or
- (c) make, or, unless he shows a lawful excuse, have in his possession, any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section, he shall be liable on conviction

to a line not exceeding £P. 20.

(3) Any stamp, die, plate, instrument or material found in the possession of any person in contravention of this Section may be seized and shall be forfeited.

(4) For the purpose of this Section "fictitious stamp" means any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise of any stamp for denoting any rate of postage, including any stamp for denoting a rate of postage of any country whatsoever.

False notice as to reception of letters, etc..

99. (1) A person shall not without authority from the Postmaster General, place or maintain, in or on any house, wall, door, window, box, post, pillar, or other place, belonging to him or under his control, any of the words, letters, or marks following (that is to say)–

- (a) the words "Post Office" or "Postal Telegraph Office" or "Postal Agency" or "Telephone Call Office"; or
- (b) the words "letter box", accompanied with the words, letters, or marks, which signify or imply, or may reasonably lead the public to believe that it is a Post Office letter-box ; or
- (c) any words, letters, or marks which signify or imply or may reasonably lead the public to believe that any house or place is a Post Office, or that any box is a Post Office letterbox ;

and every person, when required by a notice given by the Postmaster General to remove or efface any such words, letters, or marks as aforesaid, or to remove or effectually close up any letter box belonging to him or under his control which has been a Post Office letter box shall comply with the request.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this Section he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 2, and, if the offence is continued after a previous conviction, to a fine not exceeding 250 mils for every day during which the offence so continues.

Obstruction of officers of Post Office.

100. (1) If any person wilfully obstructs an officer of the Post Office in the execution of his duty, or whilst in any Post Office, or within the premises belonging to any Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to a line not exceeding £P. 5.

(2) Any officer of the Post Office may require a person who wilfully obstructs such an officer in the execution of his duty, or whilst in the Post Office or premises belonging to the Post Office or used therewith, obstructs the course of business of the Post Office, to leave such office or premises; and, if the person so required refuses or fails to comply with the requirement he shall be liable on conviction to a line not exceeding £P. 5 and may be removed by any officer of the Post Office.

(3) If any hawker, itinerant trader, newsvendor, or any idle or disorderly person stops or loiters on the pavement or roadway opposite any Post Office, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding £P. 5.

Immunity from arrest of postal officials in certain cases.

101. An officer or employee of the Post Office shall not be arrested whilst actually engaged in the performance of his duties unless he is charged with a offence punishable by death or penal servitude until the Postmaster General has had an opportunity of providing a substitute for him.

Provision as to form of proceedings

102. In any legal proceeding for any offence committed or attempted to be committed, or any malicious, injurious, or fraudulent act or thing done in, upon, or with respect to, the Post Office, or any mail bag, postal packet, money order, or any goods, money or valuable security, sent by post, or in anywise concerning any property under the management or control of the Postmaster General, it shall be sufficient to allege the property to belong to the Postmaster General, and to allege any such act or things to have been done with intent to injure or defraud the Postmaster General, without in either case naming the person who is Postmaster General, and it shall not be necessary to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise that the mail bag, postal packet, money order, money, security, or property was of any value.

Evidence of thing being postal packet

103. On the prosecution of any offence under this Ordinance evidence that any article is in the course of transmission by post, or has been accepted on behalf of the Postmaster General for transmission by post, shall be sufficient evidence that the article is a postal packet.

Power to compound actions.

104. The Postmaster General may compromise and compound any legal proceeding, which is commenced by his authority or under his control against any person for recovering any fine not exceeding £P. 20 incurred under this Ordinance, on such terms and conditions as the Postmaster

- General in his absolute discretion thinks proper, with full power for him, or any of his officers or agents authorised by him for the purpose, to accept any fine so incurred or alleged to be incurred, or any part thereof, without any legal proceeding for recovery thereof.
- Saving clause as to liability. 105. The liability to a penalty under this Ordinance shall not affect any liability to a penalty for the same act prescribed in the Penal Code or any other Ordinance or Law in force.
- Offence committed by officer on Sinai Railway to be tried in Palestine. 106. Any officer of the Post Office or any officer of the Government of Palestine who commits an offence under this Part of the Ordinance whilst engaged or travelling on the Sinai Military Railway shall be triable by a Court in Palestine as if the offence had been committed in Palestine.

PART IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Regulation as to Post Office letter boxes. 107. (1) Where it appears to the Postmaster General that any Post Office letter box, by reason of being on the premises of any private person or otherwise, is so situate as not to afford the same security against the improper removal of postal packets therefrom or other fraud as exists in the case of other Post Office letter boxes, he may declare that that Post Office letter box shall be a private posting box and shall affix upon or near the box a notice of its being and of the effect of its being a private posting box, and a postal packet put into that box shall not for the purpose of any enactment, law, or contract, whereby the due posting of a postal packet is evidence of the receipt thereof by the addressee, be deemed to have been duly posted.
- (2) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Postmaster General to the effect that any box or receptacle is or was provided by the permission or under the authority of the Postmaster General for the purpose of receiving postal packets or any of them, shall in any legal proceedings be evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.
- Regulations. 108. (1) The High Commissioner may make Regulations—
- (a) with respect to any matter which is authorised or required by this Ordinance to be effected by Regulations
 - (b) for the establishment of a fines fund from fines imposed on officers and employees of the Post Office and for the disposition of such fund; and
 - (c) defining the powers of the Postmaster General over the officers of the Post Office.
- (2) The Postmaster General may, with the consent of the High Commissioner, from time to time issue a Post Office Guide containing all or any of the Regulations made under this Ordinance. It shall not be necessary to publish such Regulations in the Gazette.
- Ottoman law not to have effect. 109. Any Ottoman Laws or Regulations concerning the Post Office or telegraph service, and Articles 129, 134, 135 and 136 of the Ottoman Penal Code shall no longer have effect in Palestine.

SCHEDULE.

Section 25 (2). Declaration by Master of Vessel.

- Declaration by Master of Vessel. I, A. B., master of the (*state the name of the ship or vessel*), arriving from (*state the place*), do, as required by law, solemnly declare that I have, to the best of my knowledge and belief, delivered or caused to be delivered to the Post Office every mail bag, package, postal packet, or parcel of postal packets that was on board the (*state the name of the ship*), except such packets as are exempted by law.

7th August, 1930.
(2894/29)

MAX NUROCK
Acting Clerk to Councils.

Doc. 462: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 19/1930 (8.08.1930), pp. 668–692.
Note: The Draft Bill was published in Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 7/1930 (10.04.1930).¹²

¹² See *doc. 443* starting on p. 85.

Note: Changes between the Draft Bill and the Enacted Ordinance are as follows:—

- addition of paras "Stamp" and "Smuggled goods" in sec. 2, art. 1;
- addition of "at any Post Office" in sec. 2, art 2, para. c;
- addition of "or smuggled" in the marginal heading of sec. 15;
- addition of "if required by the High Commissioner," in sec. 46, para. c.

Note: In sec.102 "a offence" should read "an offence".

Like with most other ordinances, special prints were made of the Post Office Ordinance 1930 with a title page and a subject index added. The Society of Israel Philatelists produced a reprint in the 1980s. The 48 page booklet also contains an addendum with changes made subsequently to the ordinance: it refers to Gazette no. 357 (27.04.1933), Gazette no. 1032 (5.07.1940), The Post Office Amendment Ordinance 1941 (no. 25/1941), and rule changes for the fines fund (P.O. Circular no. 719, 26.11.1941).

16.08.1930: Personnel

(553)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

"A" Acting Appointments.

The Officer Administering the Government has appointed—

⋮

Mr. H. Parkes, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. Hay, M.B.E., with effect from the 21st June, 1930:

⋮

Mr. R. T. Kerr, Telegraph Inspector, Grade I, Palestine Railways, to act as Telegraph and Signal Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. L. Price, with effect from the 30th July, 1930.

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Doc. 463: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 265 (16.08.1930), p. 694.



16.08.1930: Post Office Fines Fund

(560)

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930.

Regulations made by the Officer Administering
the Government under Section 108 (1) (b).

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 108 (1) (b) of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, I, Sir Stuart Spencer Davis, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, hereby make the following Regulations.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Post Office Fines Fund Regulations, 1930.

2. The following shall be the sources of revenue of the Fund:-

(a) All fines for late attendances; provided that no stoppages in respect of time lost shall be so credited.

(b) All fines imposed by the Postmaster General and Officers authorised by him for postal, telegraph and telephone irregularities; provided that no stoppage in respect of loss or damage to Government property shall be so credited, and that no expenditure or loss of public funds is caused thereby.

(c) All monies left by the public on the official side of Post Office public counters to which no applicant has substantiated a claim within six months.

3. The Chief Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs, shall be Treasurer of the Fund.

4. The Fund shall be administered by the Postmaster General and may be applied by him to the following purposes:-

(a) the purchase of articles for the use of the staff which are not properly chargeable to Government funds;

(b) the purchase of sports gear and equipment;

(c) assistance in organising classes in technical instruction; and

(d) any other purpose for the good or well-being of the staff.

Provided that no contribution of payment above the sum of £P. 10 may be granted without the prior authority of the High Commissioner.

5. (a) The Postmaster General may, before any grant is made, ascertain the views of the staff in regard to the disposal of the money. At such offices as may be approved by the Postmaster General, committees of the staff shall be formed under the presidency of the local Postmaster or Sub-Postmaster for the purpose of considering suggestions for the disposal of the Fund and of making recommendations to the Postmaster General. The decision in every case, however, shall rest with the Postmaster General who, before agreeing to any proposal, shall satisfy himself that the object proposed comes within the scope of these Regulations.

(b) An account of all receipts and payments in connection with the Fund for the previous twelve months ended 31st December shall be exhibited in the month of January every year in any premises where staff are employed who may be subject to fines accruing to the Fund. This account shall be forwarded to the Treasurer and the Auditor of the Palestine Government:-

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

FINES FUND.

Statement of accounts for twelve months ended
31st December, 19 .

Dr.	£P. Mils	Cr.	£P. Mils
Balance brought forward		Grants made during twelve months as under:-	
Fines for late attendance			
Fines for Postal, Telegraph and Telephone irregularities			
Sum added during the twelve months in respect of:-			
		Balance in hand on 31st December, 19 .	
Total			

9th August, 1930.
(2264/30)S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

(560)

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930.

Regulations made by the Officer Administering the Government under Section 108 (1) (b).

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 108 (1) (b) of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, I, Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, hereby make the following Regulations.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Post Office Fines Fund Regulations, 1930.
2. The following shall be the sources of revenue of the Fund :-
 - (a) All fines for late attendances; provided that no stoppages in respect of time lost shall be so credited.
 - (b) All fines imposed by the Postmaster General and Officers authorised by him for postal, telegraph and telephone irregularities; provided that no stoppage in respect of loss or damage to Government property shall be so credited, and that no expenditure or loss of public funds is caused thereby.
 - (c) All monies left by the public on the official side of Post Office public counters to which no applicant has substantiated a claim within six months.
3. The Chief Accountant, Posts and Telegraphs, shall be Treasurer of the Fund.
4. The Fund shall be administered by the Postmaster General and may be applied by him to the following purposes :-
 - (a) the purchase of articles for the use of the staff which are not properly chargeable to Government funds ;
 - (b) the purchase of sports gear and equipment ;
 - (c) assistance in organising classes in technical instruction ; and

(d) any other purpose for the good or well-being of the staff.

Provided that no contribution of payment above the sum of £P. 10 may be granted without the prior authority of the High Commissioner.

5. (a) The Postmaster General may, before any grant is made, ascertain the views of the staff in regard to the disposal of the money. At such offices as may be approved by the Postmaster General, committees of the staff shall be formed under the presidency of the local Postmaster or Sub-Postmaster for the purpose of considering suggestions for the disposal of the Fund and of making recommendations to the Postmaster General. The decision in every case, however, shall rest with the Postmaster General who, before agreeing to any proposal, shall satisfy himself that the object proposed comes within the scope of these Regulations.

(b) An account of all receipts and payments in connection with the Fund for the previous twelve months ended 31st December shall be exhibited in the month of January every year in any premises where staff are employed who may be subject to fines accruing to the Fund. This account shall be forwarded to the Treasurer and the Auditor of the Palestine Government:—

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

FINES FUND.

Statement of accounts for twelve months ended 31st December, 19 .

Dr.		Cr.	
	£P. Mils		£P. Mils
Balance brought forward		Grants made during twelve months as under:—	
Fines for late attendance			
Fines for Postal, Telegraph and Telephone irregularities			
Sum added during the twelve months in respect of:—			
		Balance in hand on 31st December, 19 .	
Total			

9th August, 1930.
(3204/30)

S. S DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

Doc. 464: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 265 (16.08.1930), pp. 699–700.
Note: "Postmater" should read "Postmaster".



16.08.1930: Railways Tariff

(567)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

NOTICE.

Tariff for the transport of passengers,

In exercise of the power vested in the General Manager by Section 44(b) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force on and as from the 11th August, 1930.

All Sections of the Railway within Palestine.

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets valid for the forward journey on the date of issue and the return journey within seven days by any train, shall be issued at the rate and a quarter of the rate of a single ticket.

6th August, 1930.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

APPROVED.

8th August, 1930.
(942/30)

S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

(567)

RAILWAYS ORDINANCE, 1927.

NOTICE.

Tariff for the transport of passengers.

In exercise of the power vested in the General Manager by Section 44(b) of the Railways Ordinance, 1927, I hereby issue the following tariff to come into force on and as from the 11th August, 1930.

All Sections of the Railway within Palestine.

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets valid for the forward journey on the date of issue and the return journey within seven days by any train, shall be issued at the rate and a quarter of the rate of a single ticket.

6th August, 1930.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways.

APPROVED.

8th August, 1930.
(942/30)

S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

Doc. 465: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 265 (16.08.1930), p. 703.



16.08.1930: Weekly Air Mail Gaza–Cairo (1.08.1930)

(582)

NOTICE.

Air Mail to Egypt once weekly.

Commencing on the 1st August an experimental Air Mail for Cairo will be despatched by the Imperial Airways machines due to leave Gaza at 7.0 a.m. every Friday and to reach Cairo at 9.30 a.m. the same day.

The latest time of posting will be the same as for the European Air Mail.

The Air Mail fee will be 5 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof. Postage rates as usual.

Correspondence for all localities in Egypt will be accelerated in delivery if sent by the Air Mail.

W. FOSTER

24th July, 1930. *Acting Postmaster General.*

(582)

NOTICE.

Air Mail to Egypt once weekly.

Commencing on the 1st August an experimental Air Mail for Cairo will be despatched by the Imperial Airways machines due to leave Gaza at 7.0 a.m. every Friday and to reach Cairo at 9.30 a.m. the same day.

The latest time of posting will be the same as for the European Air Mail.

The Air Mail fee will be 5 mils per 20 grammes or part thereof. Postage rates as usual.

Correspondence for all localities in Egypt will be accelerated in delivery if sent by the Air Mail.

W. HUDSON

24th July, 1929.

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 466: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 265 (16.08.1930), p. 716.



Official Gazette

OF THE

Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

9th November, 1930.

Fig. 175: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, Gazette Extraordinary (Supplement no. 24/1930) (9.11.1930).

1.09.1930: Wireless Telegraphy Regulations (Licence)

(508)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE. 1924.

Regulations made by the Postmaster-General.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 4 of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the Officer Administering the Government, has varied as follows the Regulations under the Ordinance which were published in the Gazettes of the 15th November, and 15th December, 1924, and the 1st February, 1928.

1. Paragraph 1 of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 1st February, 1928, is hereby cancelled, and the following shall be substituted therefor:-

"A fee of 500 mils in respect of each station, whether fixed or portable, shall be payable annually in advance so long as the licence remains in force."

2. The form of application for a licence to use receiving apparatus which was set out in Part A of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 15th November, 1924, is hereby cancelled, and the following form shall be substituted therefor:-

Regd. No. _____

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Form of application for Licence to use receiving Apparatus.

1. (a) Name of Applicant (in full) _____
Occupation _____
Address _____
- (b) Nationality of Applicant _____
- (c) Names and addressess of two persons to whom reference may be made as to character _____

- (d) If the applicant is under 18 years of age, the following questions should be answered :-

*Name in full of parent or guardian : _____
Nationality _____

(Particulars as under 1 (c) to be furnished)
Relationship (if any) to Applicant _____
Occupation _____
Address _____
2. Full address of station or stations at which wireless apparatus would be installed _____
In the case of portable (outdoor) stations, the proposed area of operation should be stated. This should be defined as within a radius of 10 kilometres of a specified point _____

3. Whether it is desired to use the station for any purpose other than the reception of programmes transmitted by Broadcasting Stations_____

4. Description of apparatus to be used_____ (The name of the maker, if known, should be given.

5. Sketch of serial which it is desired to use, showing height and dimensions, including leading-in wires.

Signature of Applicant_____

Date_____

Countersignature of parent or guardian, if the Applicant is a minor:

Dated_____

* If the applicant is under 18 years of age, any permit granted will be issued in the name of his parent or guardian who will be personally responsible for the observance of its terms. Names of referees should be furnished both in respect of the applicant and in respect of his parent or guardian.

N.B.—If more than one Station, give particulars in respect of each Station.

3. In paragraph 4 of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 15th December, 1924, the following words shall be added at the end:

“or a permit from the Postmaster-General for the possession of such valve or apparatus for other purposes”.

25th July, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General.

APPROVED.

28th July, 1930.
(2353/291)

S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

(598)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE. 1924.

Regulations made by the Postmaster-General.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 4 of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the Officer Administering the Government, has varied as follows the Regulations under the Ordinance which were published in the Gazettes of the 15th November, and 15th December, 1924. and the 1st February, 1928.

1. Paragraph 1 of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 1st February, 1928, is hereby cancelled, and the following shall be substituted therefor :—

“A fee of 500 mils in respect of each station, whether fixed or portable, shall be payable annually in advance so long as the licence remains in force.”

2. The form of application for a licence to use receiving apparatus which was set out in Part A of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 15th November, 1924, is hereby cancelled, and the following form shall be substituted therefor :—

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Form of application for Licence to use receiving Apparatus.

1. (a) Name of Applicant (in full) _____
Occupation _____
Address _____
- (b) Nationality of applicant _____
- (c) Names and addressess of two persons to whom reference maybe made as to character _____
- (d) If the applicant is under 18 years of age, the following questions should be answered —
*Name in full of parent or guardian. _____
Nationality _____
(Particulars as under 1 (c) to be furnished)
Relationship (if any) to Applicant _____
Occupation _____
Address _____
2. Full address of station or stations at which wireless apparatus would be installed _____

In the case of portable (outdoor) stations, the proposed area of operation should be stated. This should be defined as within a radius of 10 kilometres of a specified point

3. Whether it is desired to use the station for any purpose other than the reception of programmes transmitted by Broadcasting Stations _____
4. Description of apparatus to be used _____ (The name of the maker, if known, should be given.
5. Sketch of serial which it is desired to use, showing height and dimensions, including leading in wires. _____

Signature or Applicant _____

Date _____

Countersignature of parent or guardian, if the Applicant is a minor:

Dated _____

* If the applicant is under 18 years of age, any permit granted will be issued in the name of his parent or guardian who will be personally responsible for the observance of its terms. Names of referees should be furnished both in respect of the applicant and in respect of his parent or guardian.

N.B.—If more than one Station, give particulars in respect of each Station.

3. In paragraph 4 of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 15th December, 1924, the following words shall be added at the end :

“or a permit from the Postmaster-General for the possession of such valve or apparatus for other purposes”.

25th July, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster-General.

APPROVED.

S. S. DAVIS
Officer Administering the Government.

28th July, 1930.
(2353/29)

Doc. 467: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 266 (1.09.1930), pp. 726–728.

Note: Refers to Gazettes no. 116 (16.11.1924), no. 119 (16.12.1924). and no. 204 (1.02.1928).¹³

Note: “addressess” should read “addresses”

16.09.1930: Personnel

(625) APPOINTMENTS etc.
:
“D” Leave.
:
The Officer Administering the Government has approved the leave in respect of the following officers :-
:
Mr. H. Parker, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 27.8.30–10.1.31

(625) APPOINTMENTS etc.
:
“D” Leave.
:
The Officer Administering the Government has approved the leave in respect of the following officers :-
:
Mr. H. Parker, Department of Post and Telegraphs, 27.8.30–10.1.31

Doc. 468: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 267 (16.09.1930), pp. 756.



Figs. 176 and 176a: Front and reverse of a “Receipt For Import Duty” (form P.T. 214) used in December 1930 in order to charge 40m (or 90m?) import duty on a parcel from Germany. Paid for by 4 × 10m *Postage Due* stamps (SG no. D17) with no signs of any further stamps. Postmark: five strikes of JAFFA / * / 23 DE / 30 (Sacher B5).

13 Cf. doc. 147A in MEPB 7, pp. 126–127; doc. 150A in MEPB 8, pp. 132–133; and doc. 321 in MEPB 7, p. 69.

16.09.1930: Air Mail Schedule (19.09.1930)

(646)

NOTICE.

Air Mails — Winter Service.

Commencing on the 19th September and until further notice the time-table of the Air Mail service Eastward and Westward will be as follows :-

Going Eastward

Depart	Gaza	Wednesday
Arrive	Baghdad	Wednesday
"	Basra	Thursday
"	Bushire	Thursday
"	Karachi	Saturday

Going Westward

Depart	Gaza	Friday
"	Alexandria	Saturday
Arrive	Athens	Saturday
"	Belgrade	Monday
"	Budapest	Monday
"	Vienna	Monday
"	Cologne	Tuesday
"	London	Tuesday

The latest time of posting of correspondence at the Post Offices mentioned below to connect with these mails will be :-

Office	Eastward	Mails going Westward
Jerusalem	Tuesday 2.15 p.m.	Friday 7.30 a.m.
Jaffa	Tuesday 3.55 p.m.	Friday 9.10 a.m.
Haifa	Tuesday 12.45 p.m.	Friday 7.15 a.m.
Tel Aviv	Tuesday 3.50 p.m.	Friday 9.20 a.m.

The latest time of posting at other places can be obtained on application at the local Post Office or Postal Agency.

3rd September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

(646)

NOTICE.

Air Mails — Winter Service.

Commencing on the 19th September and until further notice the time-table of the Air Mail service Eastward and Westward will be as follows :-

Going Eastward

Depart	Gaza	Wednesday
Arrive	Baghdad	Wednesday
"	Basra	Thursday
"	Bushire	Thursday
"	Karachi	Saturday

Going Westward

Depart	Gaza	Friday
"	Alexandria	Saturday
Arrive	Athens	Saturday
"	Belgrade	Monday

”	Budapest	Monday
”	Vienna	Monday
”	Cologne	Tuesday
”	London	Tuesday

The latest time of posting of correspondence at the Post Offices mentioned below to connect with these mails will be : –

	Mails going			
	Eastward		Westward	
Jerusalem	Tuesday	2.15 p.m.	Friday	7.30 a.m.
Jaffa	Tuesday	3.55 p.m.	Friday	9.10 a.m.
Haifa	Tuesday	12.45 p.m.	Friday	7.15 a.m.
Tel Aviv	Tuesday	3.50 p.m.	Friday	9.20 a.m.

The latest time of posting at other places can be obtained on application at the local Post Office or Postal Agency.

W. FOSTER

3rd September, 1930.

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 469: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 267 (16.09.1930), p. 770.

16.09.1930: Customs (Invoices for Incoming Commercial Parcels)

(647)

NOTICE.

Invoices for goods sent by parcel post to Palestine.

To facilitate the expeditious completion of necessary Customs formalities all parcels sent by post to Palestine containing goods from one firm to another or from a wholesale house to a retailer in execution of an order should, in future, be accompanied by a copy of the invoice. The invoice should be pinned to the relative Despatch Note and Customs declaration.

W. FOSTER

29th August, 1930. *Acting Postmaster General.*

(647)

NOTICE.

Invoices for goods sent by parcel post to Palestine.

To facilitate the expeditious completion of necessary Customs formalities all parcels sent by post to Palestine containing goods from one firm to another or from a wholesale house to a retailer in execution of an order should, in future, be accompanied by a copy of the invoice. The invoice should be pinned to the relative Despatch Note and Customs declaration.

W. FOSTER

28th August, 1930.

Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 470: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 267 (16.09.1930), p. 770.



16.09.1930: Jewish New Year Telegrams

(648)

NOTICE.

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iraq, Irish Free State, South Africa (Union of), South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the U.S.A. during the period from 19th September to 3rd October, 1930 (both dates inclusive).

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern", will be transmitted all the way by telegraph to London, Birmingham,

Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain, transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the place of address, and thence by Post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by Post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi", will, in all cases, be delivered by Post after transmission to Great Britain by "Wireless".

The full postal address is therefore necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Marconi" will be forwarded by Post from London. The words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

Telegrams for France will be forwarded "Via Marconi" and delivered by Post from London. The full postal address should therefore be furnished. The words "Post London" should be written after the address.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged as one word.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

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

W. FOSTER

9th September, 1930.

Acting Postmaster
General.

(648)

NOTICE.

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Iraq, Irish Free State, South Africa (Union of), South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the U.S.A. during the period from 19th September to 3rd October, 1930 (both dates inclusive).

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern", will be transmitted all the way by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain, transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the place of address, and thence by Post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by Post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi", will, in all cases, be delivered by Post after transmission to Great Britain by "Wireless".

The full postal address is therefore necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Marconi" will be forwarded by Post from London. The words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

Telegrams for France will be forwarded "Via Marconi" and delivered by Post from London. The full postal address should therefore be furnished. The words "Post London" should be written after the address.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged as one word.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

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

W. FOSTER

9th September, 1930.

Acting Postmaster
General.

Doc. 471: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 267 (16.09.1930), pp. 770-771.

Note: "Southern.Rhodesia" should read "Southern Rhodesia".

16.09.1930: Customs Flag

(673)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Regulations by the Officer Administering the Government under Section 23.

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 23 of the Customs Ordinance, 1929, I, Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, hereby vary as follows the Regulations under the said Ordinance which were published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th March, 1929:

1. Regulation 1 shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor:

"The flag to be flown on Customs-House and Vessels in the service of the Customs shall be the Blue Ensign defaced by the word "Palestine" within a white circular field.

Vessels in the service of the Customs shall fly, in addition to the defaced Blue Ensign at the stern, a jack at the bow consisting of a square blue flag with a Union in the upper canton next to the staff, defaced in the fly by the word "Customs".

2. In Regulation 13 the words "less than" shall be deleted and the words "not exceeding" substituted therefor.

S. S. DAVIS

13th September, 1930.
(493/29)

Officer Administering the Government.

(673)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929.

Regulations by the Officer Administering the Government under Section 23.

In exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 23 of the Customs Ordinance, 1929, I, Sir Steuart Spencer Davis, Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, hereby vary as follows the Regulations under the said Ordinance which were published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 15th March, 1929 :

1. Regulation 1 shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor :

"The flag to be flown on Customs-House and Vessels in the service of the Customs shall be the Blue Ensign defaced by the word "Palestine" within a white circular field.

Vessels in the service of the Customs shall fly, in addition to the defaced Blue Ensign at the stern, a jack at the bow consisting of a square blue flag with a Union in the upper canton next to the staff, defaced in the fly by the word "Customs".

2. In Regulation 13 the words "less than" shall be deleted and the words "not exceeding" substituted therefor.

S. S. DAVIS

13th September, 1930.
(493/29)

Officer Administering the Government.

Doc. 472: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 268 (1.10.1930), p. 789.

1.10.1930: Jewish New Year Telegrams (Radio Syrie)

(694)

NOTICE.

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams may also be accepted "Via Radio Syrie" to the destinations and at the rates shown below:-

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word. The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings. Telegrams must be written in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for 10 words. Telegrams may be accepted during the period 19th September, 1930, to the 3rd October, 1930, (both dates inclusive).

Country	Via Radio Syrie	
	Charge for 10 words	Charge for each additional word
Austria	220 mils	22 mils
Great Britain	150 mils	15 mils
France	190 mils	19 mils
Italy	200 mils	20 mils
Poland	220 mils	22 mils
All other countries in Europe	190 mils	19 mils
United States of America	Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office (D.L.T. rates).	
All other countries in America	290 mils	29 mils

Telegrams for such places will be transmitted by telegraph to Paris and New York respectively and thence to destination by post.

The full postal address must be given in such cases and the words "Post Paris" or "Post New York", as the case may be, inserted at the end of the address of the telegram.

16th September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

(694)

NOTICE.

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams.

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams may also be accepted "Via Radio Syrie" to the destinations and at the rates shown below:-

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word. The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings. Telegrams must be written in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for 10 words. Telegrams may be accepted during the period 10th September, 1930, to the 3rd October, 1930, (both dates inclusive).

Country	Via Radio Syrie	
	Charge for 10 words	Charge for each additional word
Austria	220 mils	22 mils
Great Britain	150 mils	15 mils
France	190 mils	19 mils
Italy	200 mils	20 mils
Poland	220 mils	22 mils
All other countries in Europe	190 mils	19 mils
United States of America	Rates may be ascertained on application at any Post Office (D.L.T. rates)	
All other countries in America	290 mils	29 mils

Telegrams for such places will be transmitted by telegraph to Paris and New York respectively and thence to destination by post.

The full postal address must be given in such cases and the words "Post Paris" or "Post New York", as the case may be, inserted at the end of the address of the telegram.
16th September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 473: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 268 (1.10.1930), pp. 803.

Note: "minium" should read "minimum".

Note: "D.L.T." means "Deferred Letter Telegram"

16.10.1930: Tenders

(696)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

8. The contract for the construction of underground manholes for new Post Office, Jerusalem, has been awarded to Mr. John Ezra at 12% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 1 calendar month.

(690)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

8. The contract for the construction of underground manholes for new Post Office, Jerusalem, has been awarded to Mr. John Ezra at 12% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 1 calendar month.

Doc. 474: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 268 (1.10.1930), p. 804.

16.10.1930: Personnel

(706)

APPOINTMENTS etc.

Mr. G. Ellison, Telegraph Superintendent, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. H. Brown, with effect from the 1st October, 1930.

Mr. E. L. Eid, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Smith, with effect from the 6th October, 1930.

"B" Acting Appointments.

Mr. G. Ellison, Telegraph Superintendent, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. H. Brown, with effect from the 1st October, 1930.

Mr. E. L. Eid, Inspecting Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. H. Smith, with effect from the 6th October, 1930.

Doc. 475: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 269 (16.10.1930), pp. 830.



16.10.1930: Night Letter Telegrams (Czechoslovakia) (1.10.1930)

(721)

NOTICE.

Extension of Night Letter Telegram Service.

Commencing on 1st October, 1930, Night Letter Telegrams to Czecho-Slovakia will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission Via Marconi and Via Eastern.

The rate per word is :-

Via Marconi - 23 mils
Via Eastern - 23 mils

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

26th September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

(721)

NOTICE.

Extension of Night Letter Telegram Service.

Commencing on 1st October, 1930, Night Letter Telegrams to Czecho-Slovakia will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission Via Marconi and Via Eastern.

The rate per word is :-

Via Marconi - 23 mils
Via Eastern - 23 mils

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

26th September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 476: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 269 (16.10.1930), p. 848.

16.10.1930: Opening of Kefar Sava Post Office (1.10.1930)

(722)

NOTICE.

A Post Office for the transaction of all classes of postal, telegraph and telephone business has been opened at Kfar Sava on the 1st October, 1930.

Hours of business :-

Sunday to Thursday (inclusive) 8 a.m.— 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.— 5 p.m.

Friday (April to October) } 8 a.m.— 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.— 5 p.m.

(November to March) } 8 a.m.— 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.— 4 p.m.

Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holidays.

29th September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

(722)

NOTICE.

A Post Office for the transaction of all classes of postal, telegraph and telephone business has been opened at Kfar Sava on the 1st October, 1930.

Hours of business :-

Sunday to Thursday (inclusive) 8 a.m.— 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.— 5 p.m.

Friday (April to October) 8 a.m.— 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.— 5 p.m.

(November to March) 8 a.m.— 1 p.m. and 2 p.m.— 4 p.m.

Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holidays.

29th September, 1930.

W. FOSTER
Acting Postmaster General.

Doc. 477: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 269 (16.10.1930), p. 848.

Note: The village is also spelled Kfar Saba.

Note: A postal agency existed in the village from 2.10.1929.

16.10.1930: Tenders (Linemen's House, Qalqilya)

(724)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

6. The contract for the construction of Linemen's House and latrine at the Railway Station, Kalkilieh, has been awarded to Mohammed Khalil Sabir of Nablus at 16% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 2 calendar months.

(724)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

6. The contract for the construction of Linemen's House and latrine at the Railway Station, Kalkilieh, has been awarded to Mohammed Khalil Sabir of Nablus at 16% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 2 calendar months.

Doc. 478: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 269 (16.10.1930), p. 848.
Note: Qalqilya, Qalqiliya, Kalkilia, قلقيلية.

1.11.1930: Palestine Currency Board (Reserves)

(758)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1930.

1. Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1930	£ 2,184,672.16.6
2. Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1930	£ 33,544. 6.3
3. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :-	
Nominal value	£ 1,977,654.14.8
Cost price	£ 1,840,453.13.9
Value at market price on the 31st March, 1930.	£ 1,874,027. 1.5

(758)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1930.

1. Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund	£ 2,184,672.16.6
2. Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1930	£ 33,544. 6.3
2. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund :-	
Nominal value	£ 1,977,654.14.8
Cost price	£ 1,840,453.13.9
Value at market price on the 31st March, 1930	£ 1,874,027. 1.5

Doc. 479: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 270 (1.11.1930), p. 889.
Note: "market.price" should read "market price".



1.11.1930: Currency in Circulation (31.09.1930)

1st November, 1930.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

893

(766)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of September, 1930.

							Coins in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
SILVER COINS									
100 Mils	..	.	..	..	..	..	1,195,000	119,500	—
50 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300,000	115,000	—
Total Silver Coins								234,500	—
NICKEL COINS									
20 Mils	..	.	.	.	..	..	600,000	13,200	—
10 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,550,000	15,500	—
5 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,240,000	11,200	—
Total Nickel Coins								39,900	—
BRONZE COINS									
2 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	504,000	1,008	—
1 Mil	.	..	..	.	..	..	1,264,000	1,264	—
Total Bronze Coins								2,272	—
TOTAL COINS								276,672	—

							Notes in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
£P. 100	..	..	..	.	..	..	131	13,100	—
£P. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,413	70,650	—
£P. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,043	220,430	—
£P. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,976	594,880	—
£P. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	962,947	962,047	—
£P. 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	261,970	130,985	—
Total Notes								1,992,992	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES								2,269,664	—

er, 1930.

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

(766)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.**Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of September, 1930.**

							Coins in Circulation		
<u>SILVER COINS</u>							Number	£P.	Mils
100 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195,000	119,500	—
50 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,300,000	115,000	—
Total Silver Coins								234,500	—
<u>NICKEL COINS</u>									
20 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	600,000	13,200	—
10 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,550,000	15,500	—
5 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,240,000	11,200	—
Total Nickel Coins								39,900	—
<u>BRONZE COINS</u>									
2 Mils	..	..	..	..	..	..	504,000	1,008	—
1 Mil	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,264,000	1,264	—
Total Bronze Coins								2,272	—
TOTAL COINS								276,672	—

							Notes in Circulation		
							Number	£P.	Mils
£P. 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	13,100	—
£P. 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,413	70,650	—
£P. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,043	220,430	—
£P. 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	118,976	594,880	—
£P. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	962,947	962,947	—
£P. ½	..	..	..	..	..	..	261,970	130,985	—
Total Notes								1,992,992	—
TOTAL COINS AND NOTES								2,269,664	—

er, 1930

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

Doc. 480: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 270 (1.11.1930), p. 893.

Note: The date of this statement is incomplete.



16.11.1930: Night Letter Telegrams (Extension)

(786)

NOTICE.

Extension of Night Letter Telegram Service.

Commencing 1st November, 1930, Night Letter Telegrams to Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Tunis are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Radio Syrie.

The rate per word is as follows :-

Algeria	19 mils per word
Belgium	17 mils per word
France	19 mils per word
Germany	19 mils per word
Great Britain	17 mils per word
Tunis	19 mils per word

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON

29th October, 1930. Postmaster General.

(786)

NOTICE.

Extension of Night Letter Telegram Service.

Commencing 1st November, 1930, Night Letter Telegrams to Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Tunis are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Radio Syrie.

The rate per word is as follows :-

Algeria	19 mils per word
Belgium	17 mils per word
France	19 mils per word
Germany	19 mils per word
Great Britain	17 mils per word
Tunis	19 mils per word

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON

29th October, 1930.

Postmaster General.

Doc. 481: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 271 (16.11.1930), p. 934.

16.11.1930: Tenders (Mail Transport) (1.01.1931)

(787)

TENDERS.

⋮
II.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails between certain places in Palestine during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem.

(787)

TENDERS.

⋮
II.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails between certain places in Palestine during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1931.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem.

Doc. 482: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 271 (16.11.1930), p. 935.

16.11.1930: Tenders (Lineman's Quarter, Athlit)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

⋮

8. The contract for Linemen's Quarter, Athlit, has been awarded to Mr. M. Rafaely at 5% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 3 calendar months.

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS.

⋮

8. The contract for Linemen's Quarter, Athlit, has been awarded to Mr. M. Rafaely at 5% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 3 calendar months.

Doc. 483: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 271 (16.11.1930), p. 935.

1.12.1930: Daily Letter Telegrams (Extension) (15.11.1930)

(819)

NOTICES.

I.

Extension of Daily Letter Telegram service.

Commencing 15th November 1930, Daily Letter Telegrams to Caroline Islands, Chosen, Formosa, Marshall Islands — Jalouit, Japan, Kwangtung Peninsula, Manchuria and Saipan will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Eastern or Via Marconi.

The rate per word via both routes is 61 mils. The minimum charge is as for 20 words.

(819)

NOTICES.

I.

Extension of Daily Letter Telegram service.

Commencing 15th November 1930, Daily Letter Telegrams to Caroline Islands, Chosen, Formosa, Marshall Islands — Jalouit, Japan, Kwangtung Peninsula, Manchuria and Saipan will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Eastern or Via Marconi.

The rate per word via both routes is 61 mils. The minimum charge is as for 20 words.

Doc. 484: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 272 (1.12.1930), p. 957.

1.12.1930: Night Letter Telegrams (Extension)

II.

Extension of Night Letter Telegram service.

Commencing forthwith Night Letter Telegrams to Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Marconi at rates which may be ascertained at any Post Office.

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

10th November, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

II.

Extension of Night Letter Telegram service.

Commencing forthwith Night Letter Telegrams to Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Marconi at rates which may be ascertained at any Post Office.

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

10th November, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 485: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 272 (1.12.1930), p. 957.



1.12.1930: Tenders

(820)

NOTICE.

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to Czechoslovakia, Luxemburg and Switzerland will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Radio Syrie.

The rate per word will be as follows:-

Czechoslovakia	25 mils
Luxemburg	18 mils
Switzerland	22 mils.

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON

17th November, 1930. Postmaster General.

(820)

NOTICE.

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to Czechoslovakia, Luxemburg and Switzerland will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Radio Syrie.

The rate per word will be as follows :-

Czechoslovakia	25 mils
Luxemburg	18 mils
Switzerland	22 mils.

The minimum charge is as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON

17th November, 1930.

Postmaster General

Doc. 486: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 272 (1.12.1930), p. 958.

Stamp of Office of Origin. *Timbre du bureau d'origine*

Name and address of sender. *Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur*

10421-50000-S.O.P.

Country of Origin. *Pays d'origine*

Insured for. *Valeur déclarée*

DESPATCH NOTE. (BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION.)

HEREWITH 1. PARCEL(S) BEARING THE ADDRESS GIVEN BELOW. *Ci-joint colis portant l'adresse ci-dessous:*

Postage paid *Taxe perçue* mils

CASH ON DELIVERY TRADE CHARGE. *Montant du remboursement* L.P. Mils

Name and Full Address of Addressee. *Nom et Adresse du destinataire*

Rev. W. A. Melvin,
1412. William Street,
Baltimore, Md.,
U. S. America.

If not deliverable at the above address, see information overleaf. *Pour le cas de non-livraison à l'adresse indiquée, voir les renseignements au verso.*

To be filled up at Office of Exchange. *Exact weight of Insured Parcel* Poids. 4 Kg. 700 g.

Route to be followed. *Acheminement* Via Egypt & the Dollar Line Steamers SEE OVER

JERUSALEM 960

VESTER & COMPANY
THE AMERICAN COLONY STORES
Jerusalem Palestine

Impression of seal used to close the parcel

1412

Fig. 177: Despatch Note for a parcel weighing 4.7 kg sent from Jerusalem via "Egypt & the Dollar Line Steamers" to Baltimore, USA. Postal form P.T. 204 franked with a total of 170m: SG no.100 and 6x SG no.99.

Parcel label (perforated): JERUSALEM / 960.

Postmark: CITADEL B.O. / JERUSALEM / C / 4 MR / 30 (Sacher J13, 8 light strikes with inner circle not visible).
Transit marks: PORT SAID / PORT / -8 MR 30 and ALEXANDRIA / EXCHANGE / OFFICE / FOREIGN PARCELS / 11 III 30.

1.12.1930: Tenders

II.

Sale of Unserviceable Stores.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores Branch,
Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

Lot 1. Miscellaneous scrap material
(Cash and Stationery Boxes, Oil Stoves,
Lamps, Typewriter, Old Cycle tyres etc.
Electric Cable, Batteries etc.).

Lot 2. Scrap iron (Old tools. Cycle and Tele-
phone Parts, G. I. Wire, Bolts etc.)
- 360 kilos.

Lot 3. Scrap Copper - 520 kilos.

Lot 4. Scrap load cable - 550 kilos.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Garage - Street
of the Prophets, Jerusalem.

Lot 5. Lancia Lorry and Engine Parts.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores Branch,
Station Road, Haifa.

Lot 6. Scrap iron (Motor Car parts and iron
wire) - 500 kilos.

Lot 7. Scrap Copper - 1450 kilos.

Lot 8. Scrap Lead - 8½ kilos.

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Stores", and posted in time to reach the Office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 10th December, 1930.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

II.

Sale of Unserviceable Stores.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores Branch,
Bethlehem Road, Jerusalem.

Lot 1. Miscellaneous scrap material
(Cash and Stationery Boxes, Oil Stoves, Lamps,
Typewriter, Old Cycle tyres etc. Electric Cable,
Batteries etc.).

Lot 2. Scrap iron (Old tools. Cycle and Telephone Parts,
G. I. Wire, Bolts etc.) - 360 kilos.

Lot 3. Scrap Copper - 520 kilos.

Lot 4. Scrap load cable - 550 kilos.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Garage - Street
of the Prophets, Jerusalem.

Lot 5. Lancia Lorry and Engine Parts.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores Branch,
Station Road, Haifa.

Lot 6. Scrap iron (Motor Car parts and iron wire)
- 500 kilos.

Lot 7. Scrap Copper - 1450 kilos.

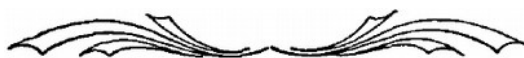
Lot 8. Scrap Lead - 8½ kilos.

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Stores", and posted in time to reach the Office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 10th December, 1930.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

Doc. 487: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 272 (1.12.1930), p. 958.



NOTICE.

The Allenby Bridge is closed until further notice to all mechanical transport except passenger automobiles having a seating capacity of not more than seven seats including the driver.

Passengers are recommended to alight and proceed over the bridge on foot.

This notice applies to all traffic whether proceeding from Palestine to Transjordan or vice versa.

3. The contract for painting of Allenby Bridge has been awarded to Ibrahim Riskallah at 30 1/2% below P.W.D. estimate rates. Period of contract is 1 1/2 calendar months.

Fig. 178: Notice on partial closure of Allenby Bridge. In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 9. 1927, no. 199 (16.11.1927), p. 808.

Fig. 179: Tender notice for the repainting of Allenby Bridge. In: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 272 (1.12.1930), p. 959.

Allenby Bridge

On this site five different bridges have been erected since Ottoman times:

- an 1885 Ottoman bridge, severely damaged by flooding in 1897 and destroyed at the end of the First World War (no photo found)
- a temporary suspension bridge built by the British, now named Allenby Bridge (fig. 180)¹⁴
- a British iron truss bridge opened in 1919, damaged in the 1927 earthquake (figs. 181 and 182)
- a new British iron truss bridge opened in 1934 (?) (fig. 183)
- the current King-Hussein-Bridge/AI-Karameh-Bridge opened in 1994.



14 Figs. 180–183. Source: Matson Photograph Collection in the Library of Congress.
<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/mpc2005000436/PP/> (180), <https://www.loc.gov/resource/ppmsca.13291/?sp=69> (181), <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/matpc/item/mpc2005002927/PP/> (182), and <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/matpc/item/mpc2010000282/PP/> (183).

16.12.1930: Post Office Ordinance (Confirmation)

(831)

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 20 of 1930 entitled: "An Ordinance relating to the Regulation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department".

(831)

CONFIRMATION OF ORDINANCE.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has notified that His Majesty will not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 20 of 1930 entitled: "An Ordinance relating to the Regulation of the Posts and Telegraphs Department".

Doc. 488: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 273 (16.12.1930), p. 976.

16.12.1930: Personnel

(832)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed -

Mr. H. Grant, Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Postmaster, Class 3, Administrative Service, with effect from the 16th March, 1930.

(832)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments.

The High Commissioner has appointed -

Mr. H. Grant, Postal Clerk and Telegraphist, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to be Postmaster, Class 3, Administrative Service, with effect from the 16th March, 1930.

Doc. 489: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 273 (16.12.1930), p. 976.



Official Gazette

OF THE Government of Palestine.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 273

JERUSALEM

16th. December, 1930.

Fig. 184: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 273 (16.12.1930).

16.12.1930: Wireless Telegraphy Regulations

(846)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made by the Postmaster-General with the approval
of the High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 4 of the Wireless
Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, I hereby vary as follows the Regulations under the
said Ordinance which were published in the Gazette of the 15th November, 1924.

Regulation 5 is hereby cancelled and the succeeding Regulations shall be
serially renumbered.

22nd November, 1930.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General.

APPROVED.

29th November, 1930.
(2353/20,

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

(846)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE, 1924.

Regulations made by the Postmaster-General with the approval of the High Commissioner.

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Section 4 of the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance,
1924, I hereby vary as follows the Regulations under, the said Ordinance which were published
in the Gazette of the 15th November, 1924.

Regulation 5 is hereby cancelled and the succeeding Regulations shall be serially re-
numbered.

22nd November, 1930.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General.

APPROVED.

29th November, 1930.
(2353/29)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner.

Doc. 490: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 273 (16.12.1930), p. 980.
Refers to Gazette no. 116 (16.11.1924).¹⁵



¹⁵ Cf. doc. 147A in MEPB 7, pp. 126–127.

16.12.1930: Arabic in Telegrams (Iraq)

(858)

NOTICE.

Telegrams to Iraq.

Commencing forthwith telegrams for Iraq written in Arabic characters may be accepted for transmission via Marconi.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency.

28th November, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(858)

NOTICE.

Telegrams to Iraq.

Commencing forthwith telegrams for Iraq written in Arabic characters may be accepted for transmission via Marconi.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at any Post Office or Postal Agency.

28th November, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 491: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 273 (16.12.1930), p. 985.

16.12.1930: Christmas & New Year Telegrams

(859)

NOTICE.

Telegrams - Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "Via Eastern", "Via Marconi" or "Via Radio Syrie" at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

The text of the telegram should contain seasonal greetings only and should be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December, 1930, to the 5th January, 1931 (both rates inclusive), with the exception of telegrams routed via Radio Syrie for which the period of acceptance is from the 15th December, 1930, to the 15th January, 1931 (both dates inclusive).

2nd December, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(859)

NOTICE.

Telegrams - Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "Via Eastern", "Via Marconi" or "Via Radio Syrie" at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word.

The text of the telegram should contain seasonal greetings only and should be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 15th December, 1930, to the 5th January, 1931 (both rates inclusive), with the exception of telegrams routed via Radio Syria for which the period of acceptance is from the 15th December, 1930, to the 15th January, 1931 (both dates inclusive).

2nd December, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 492: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 12. 1930, no. 273 (16.12.1930), p. 985.

Note: "both rates inclusive" should read "both dates inclusive".



Friedrich Perlberg's Palästina-Album

documented by Tobias Zywietz

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This article is part of a series on the philatelic (and otherwise) travails of Julius Bolthausen, a tour operator specialising in Middle East and Holy Land travels before and after World War I. Bolthausen used prints and post cards of German painter Friedrich Perlberg to publicise his operations. Most were printed by Munich publishers and printing house C. Andelfinger & Co.

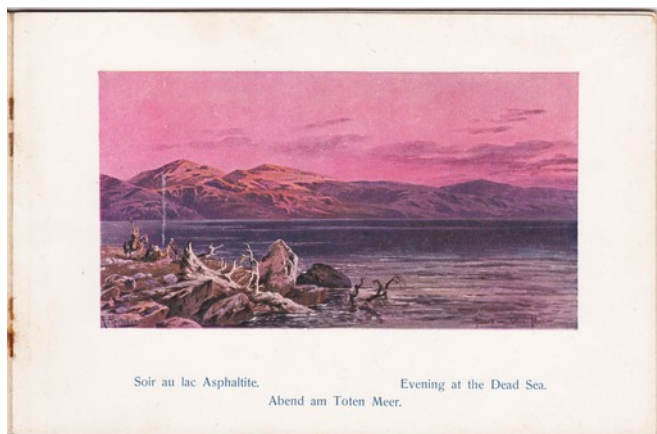
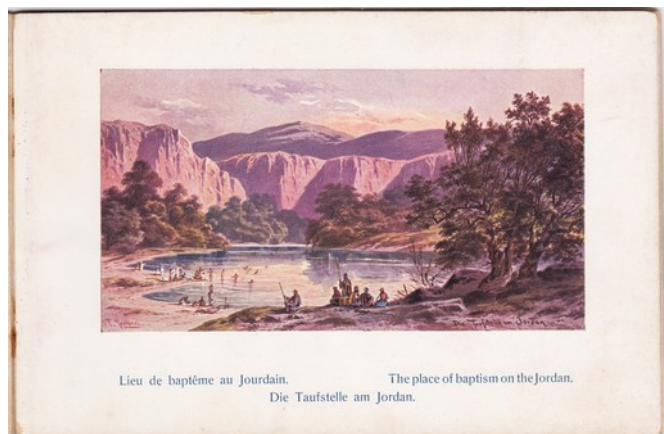
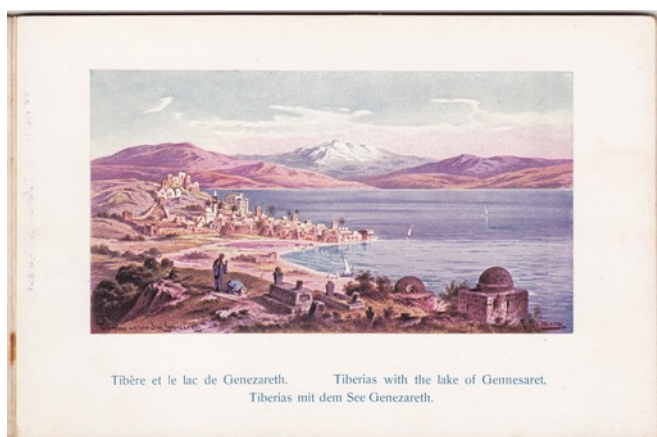
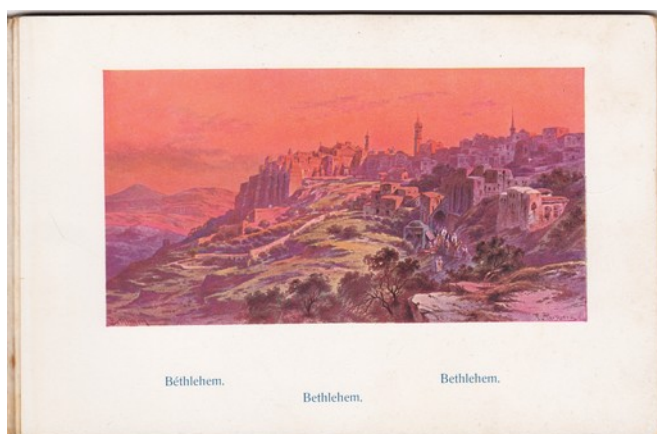
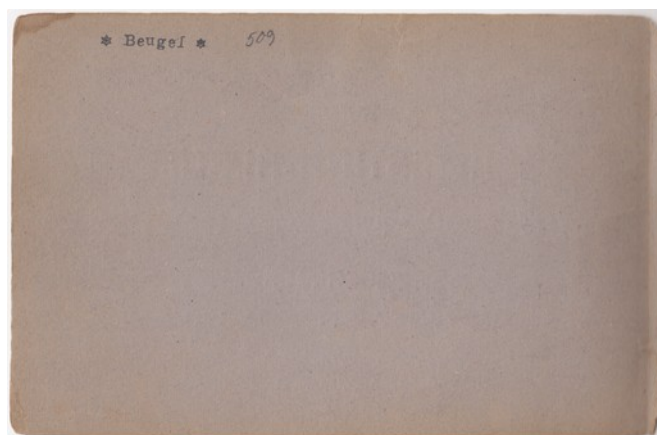
Friedrich Perlberg was born in Nuremberg in 1848 and died in Munich in 1921. Art encyclopaediae describe him as a German landscape and architectural painter with his principal place of work in Munich. After travelling in Egypt, Perlberg followed in the Emperor's entourage to Palestine in 1898, but is better known for his motifs from Spain and Italy.

Perlberg's Palestine watercolours were published, apart from several series with many individual post cards, in three albums:

- *Palästina-Album: 10 Aquarell-Ansichten von F. Perlberg* (undated): 10 paintings, 190×125 mm. Two editions (prints). Captions are in German, English, and French.
- *Bilder aus dem Heiligen Land* (1900?): 30 paintings, 210×138 mm. English edition as *Scenes of the Holy Land*.
- *Das Heilige Land in Wort und Bild* (1909, Große Ausgabe): 48 paintings, 210×138 mm. French edition as *Dans la terre sainte : 48 aquarelles avec texte explicatif*. 2nd German ed. (1924).

I was able to purchase copies of the second edition of "Palästina-Album" and of the 30 painting version of "Bilder aus dem Heiligen Land" recently, and will document their contents in this and a future article.







Eglise du
Saint Sépulchre.
Kirche des hl. Grabes in Jerusalem.

Church of the Holy
Sepulchre in Jerusalem.



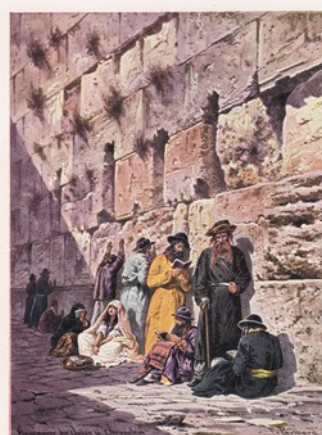
Intérieur de l'Eglise
du Saint Sépulchre.
Inneres der Kirche des hl. Grabes.

Interior of the church
of the Holy Sepulchre.



Jardin de Gethsémani
à Jérusalem.
Garten Gethsemane in Jerusalem.

Garden of Gethsemane
in Jerusalem.



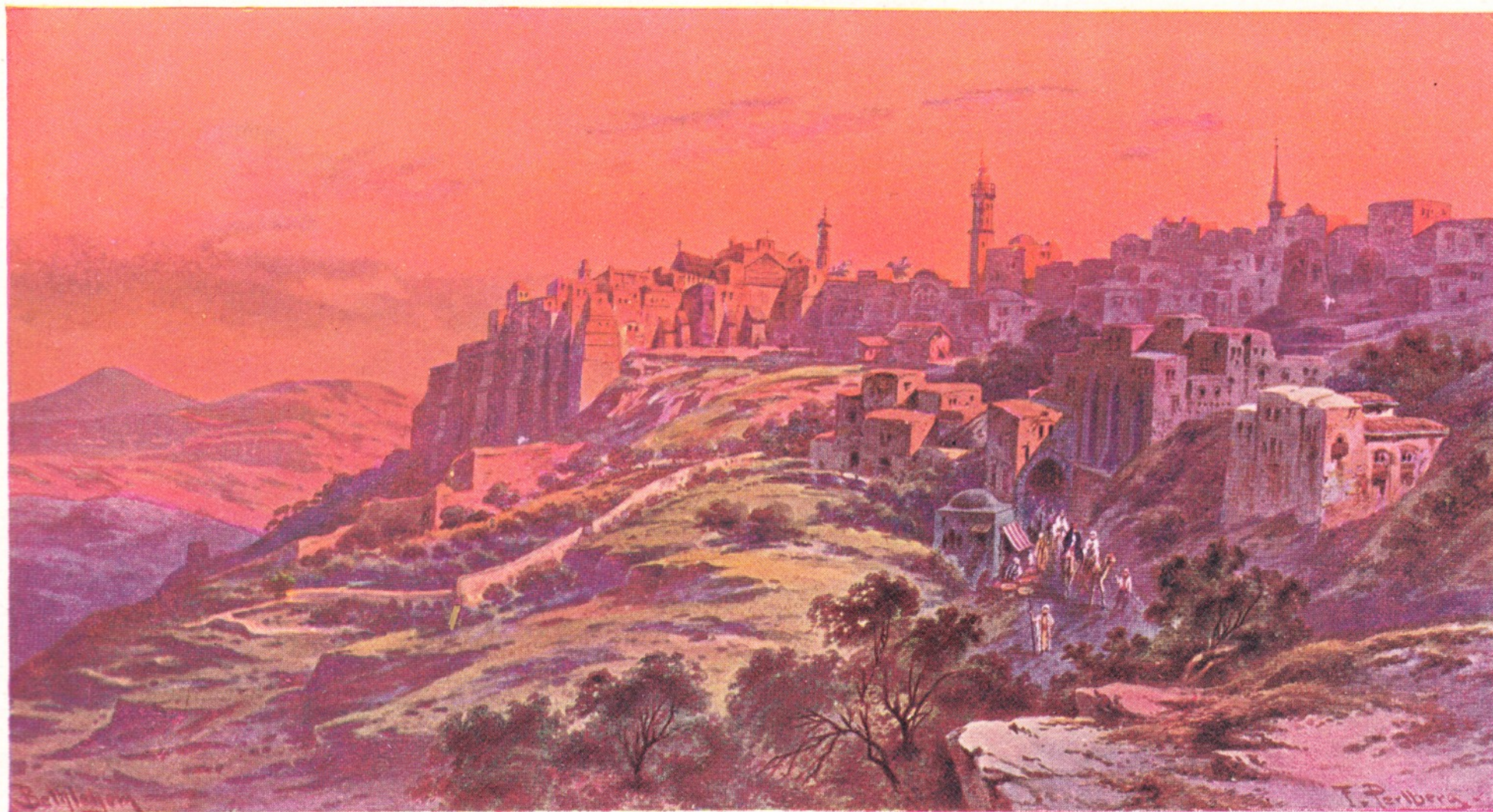
Mur de pleurs des
juifs à Jérusalem.
Klagemauer der Juden in Jerusalem.

The wall of lamentation
of the Jews in Jerusalem.





Jérusalem. Jerusalem. Jerusalem.



Béthlehem. Bethlehem. Bethlehem.



Nazáreth. Nazareth. Nazareth.



Tibère et le lac de Genezareth. Tiberias with the lake of Genezaret. Tiberias mit dem See Genezareth.



Lieu de baptême auf Jourdain. The palce of baptism on the Jordan. Die Taufstelle am Jordan.



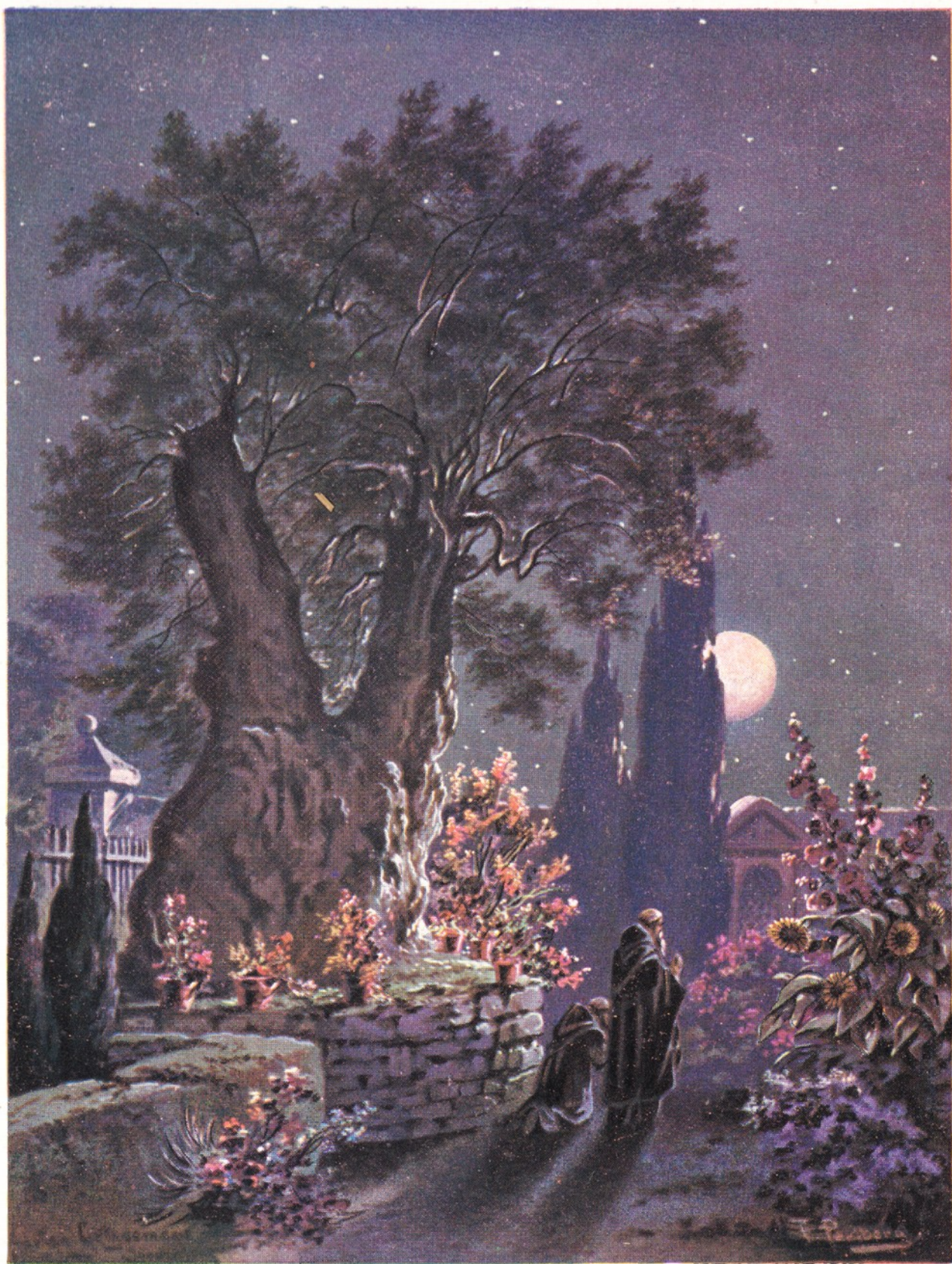
Soir au lac Asphaltique. Evening at the Dead Sea. Abend am Toten Meer.



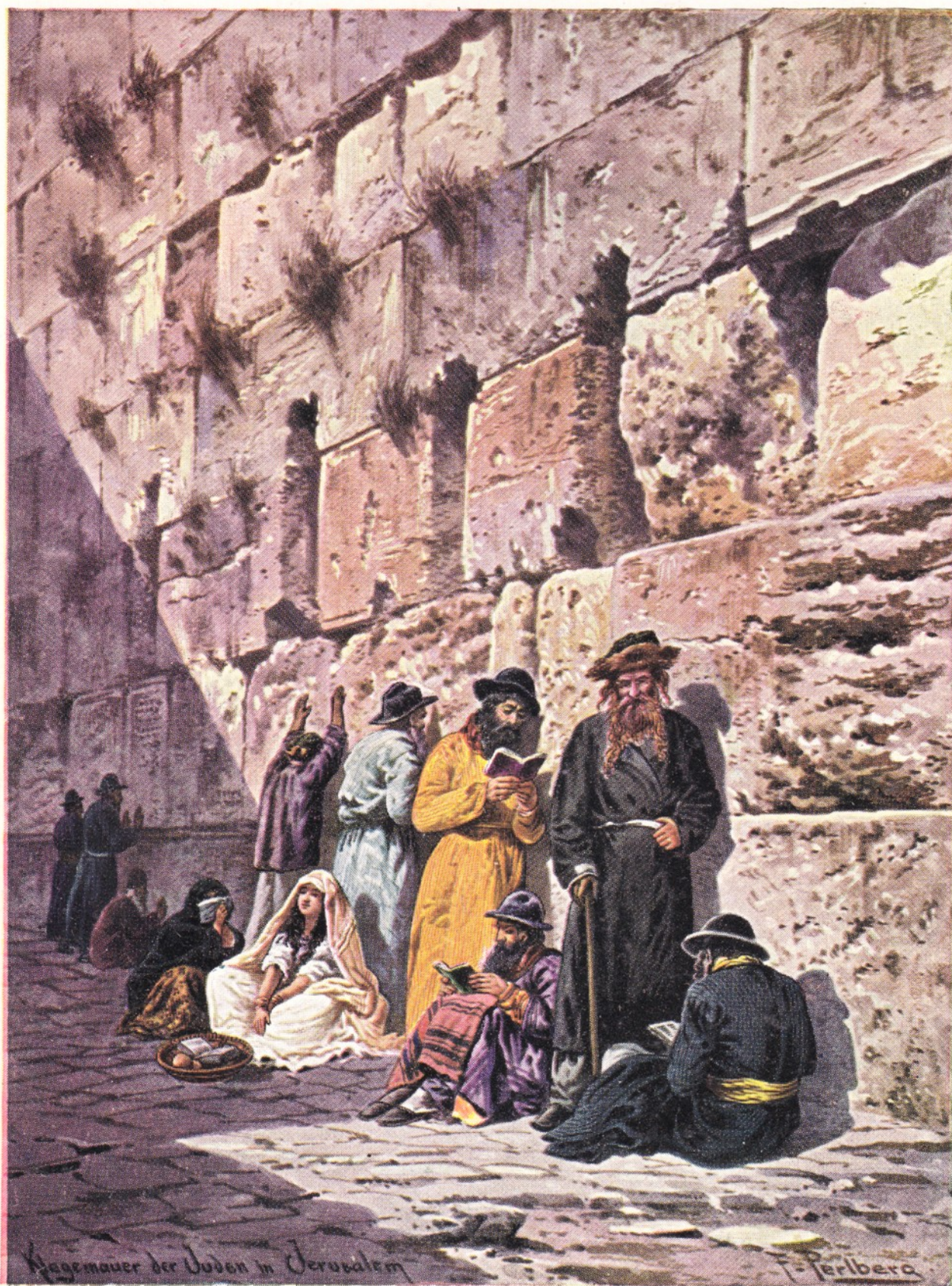
Église du Saint Sépulcre. Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.
Kirche des hl. Grabes in erusalem.



Intérieure de l'Eglise de Saint Sépulchre. Interior of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.
Inneres der Kirche des hl. Grabes.



Jardin de Gethsémani à Jérusalem. Garden of Gethsemane in Jerusalem.
Garten Gethsemane in Jerusalem.



Mur de pleurs des juifs à Jérusalem. The wall of lamentation of the Jews in Jerusalem.
Klagemauer der Juden In Jerusalem.

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.

BAPIP Bulletin and Holy Land Postal History

Two journals previously reviewed in this section are no longer shown from this instant:

The *Holyland Philatelic Society* (formerly *British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists*) has now been effectively dissolved.

Its president Alan Tunkel informed the remaining members (from what I gather these were about 40 persons, HPS had at its peak over 300 members) about the situation in May 2019:

It has probably not escaped your notice that the HPS has effectively ceased to function. Our link with our members was the BAPIP Bulletin and we have failed to find a new editor and the last editor was having real difficulty in securing new articles. Most of our membership is not in London or the UK and therefore meetings have never been the main activity of the Society. The Committee met recently and discussed our options. They include seeking to merge with another society, or dissolution. However, we have had difficulty in finding a society with which our members would wish to merge. It seems likely therefore that we will dissolve, and this then begs the question of what to do with our assets. [...]

Tunkel's assertion that no articles were forthcoming is definitely wrong as I myself offered articles specially written for the BAPIP Bulletin several times.

After David K. Smith first gave notice about his intention to resign in 2015 the board searched for a new editor and was later that year in discussion with one person to take over the role. However the board refused to make the appointment on political grounds. Without this (with hindsight) rather misguided episode, the *Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* would never have been born in the autumn of that year. One might see this as some sort of consolation, given the circumstances.

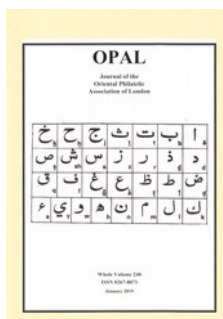
Two years later board member Adrian Andrusier 'volunteered' for the editorship. When I sent him articles, he responded in February 2018 that he was in the process of collating a bulletin before April. In the end, nothing came of it: I never heard back from him. In December 2018, Tunkel told me:

We will not asking members to renew their subscriptions until we have a new editor for the Bulletin.

So, with much regret, issue 173 of June 2016 was the last BAPIP Bulletin issued by this, formerly pre-eminent, society.

The demise of the journal *Holy Land Postal History* (last edition: no.132/133 of Spring 2017) must also be commiserated: after the dissolution of the Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel, the journal was taken on by the Israel Philatelic Federation, but yet again once the original persons involved were no longer in a position to edit the journal, the society proved incapable of maintaining the publication.

A third publication, *Türkei-Spiegel*, is undergoing a challenging phase: its editor since 1993, Dr. Andreas Birken, died suddenly on 21.11.2019. As officer of AROS I will help the society to continue the journal.

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).

OPAL Journal 241 – August 2019*Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –*

A. Hawthorne and M. Wlodarczyk continue their research into the overprint varieties of the British Levant: the article looks at the 1¼ Piastre on 4 d KEVII stamp (SG no. 23) [*Reprint from The Overprinter*] (2–15, [c]).

W. Pijenburg looks at a plate error “spot beside the crescent” of the 10 Para green Dulos issue (17–20, [d]).

T. Hacking reports an internet offer (asking price: 85.50 US-\$) of a 2 Para “IMPRIMÉ” expertised by APS as “Turkey Scott no. P13, used, genuine, forged overprint” (21–22).

The book “Les Timbres Semeuse de Cilicie” by Philippe Lejeune and Christian Lebel is briefly described (22).

Press release by the RPSL on Freddy Khalastchy’s display of Baghdad overprints (23).

B. Bradford reports a display by Jim Fulton about the occupation stamps prepared for Kydonia (Ayvalik) in 1919. The author lists Greek and Turkish place names and shows the respective postmarks (24–31, [a]).

Z. Aloni gives an account of a document in the Alexander Museum: an 1870 handwritten copy of Turkish postage rates in Jerusalem (32–35).

B. Bradford shows the Arabic alphabet and gives a few examples to read postmarks (36–41).

M. K. H. Brumby lists the perforation varieties of Turkey’s Atatürk definitives, 1931–1955, and of the İnönü definitives, 1942–1945 (42–44).



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.¹

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

Türkei-Spiegel 128 – 2/2019*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

A. Birken explains the naming of Ottoman provinces: *Hüdavendigâr vilayeti* (3–6).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Kerkük [Kirkuk] (7–12).

T. Zywiets looks at the history of the Danish Missionary Society in Syria (Østerlandsmissionen) with covers courtesy of L. Martinoja. [Reprint from *MEPB II*] (13–21).

100 years ago: "Politische Rundschau im Osten: Türkei" – reprint of a political survey of Turkey from *Der Neue Orient*, 1919 (22–29).

A. Birken shows a cover with the Mudros commemoratives (30).

R. Fuchs describes the first mail transport overland from Baghdad to Haifa with a press report and a "first day" cover (31–33).

A. Birken shows an example of an Ottoman postal form used in 1926 (34).

A. Birken gives a brief review of Turhan Turgut's book "*Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Posta Tarihi* = Postal History of the Ottoman Empire" (35).

In "Antworten, Reaktionen..." [answers and reactions] R. Fuchs speaks to the situation of today's philately; B. Stuchell and Y. Nakri look at dates on negative seals; O. Graf revisits a source for his Thessaly piece in TS 126, and U. Dorr announces her book on the Orient Express (34–39).

Türkei-Spiegel 129 – 3/2019*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

A. Birken explains the naming of Ottoman provinces: *Aydın vilayeti* (3–5).

A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Aydın (6–12).

A. Birken reports about the French occupation of Cilicia 1919–21 (13–25).

100 years ago: "Politische Rundschau im Osten: Türkei" – continued reprint of a political survey of Turkey from *Der Neue Orient*, 1919 (26–29).

J. Warnecke studies the Red Crescent as part of the family of Red Cross societies, focussing on symbols used on stamps (30–38).

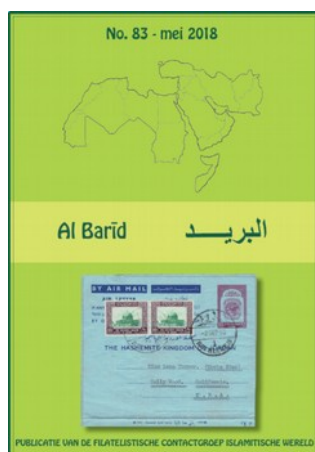
C. Schlötzer's essay "Istanbul heißt Istanbul" is reprinted from *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, 2019 (40).

H. Gerzabek has been appointed honorary member of Austrian society of stamp expertisers *VÖB* (39). Invitation for the 2019 AGM (41–44).

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

Türkei-Spiegel 130 – 4/2019*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5-00*

- A. Birken explains the naming of Ottoman provinces: Ma'muret ül-'Aziz vilayeti (Elaziz, Elazığ, Agavat Mezre'si, Mezere) (3–6)
- T. Zywiez reports a new T.P.O. cancel of the Smyrna–Dinar line (İzmir–Geyikli) found by Hakan Berkil (7–9).
- 100 years ago: "Politische Rundschau im Osten: Türkei" – continued reprint of a political survey of Turkey from *Der Neue Orient*, 1919 (10–14).
- A. Birken portrays the postal and philatelic history of Dedeağaç (Dedeagatsch, Dede Aghadj, Dedeagh, Dédéagh, Alexandroupolis) (15–20).
- W. Pijnenburg reconstructed the postmark of Marmaritz (Memeris, Marmaras, Marmarice) from partial strikes and reports new cancels from Basra (BASSORA 2), Çorum, Kafarn, and Trabzon (21–25).
- A. Birken gives a brief summary of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F) with its stamps and postal history of the Occupied Enemy Territories (O.E.T.A. or T.E.O.) (26–32).
- B. Bradford gives an account of the "Cilicie" and "T.E.O. / Cilicie" overprints and the numbers printed based on an account by the French officer in charge, Col. Édouard Brémont [Translation from OPAL] (33–37).
- A. Birken queries about a 1914 cover from Arsun (Lebanon) with a blue-green oval postmark Arsun Posta Şubesi: "ARZUN.LIBAN" with transposed "Z" different to the one shown by Bayındır (39).
- In "Antworten, Reaktionen..." [answers and reactions] J. Warnecke notes that the 150th anniversary of the Turkish Red Crescent was commemorated with a stamp issue a year after the actual event: *Osmanlı Yaralı ve Hasta Askerlere Yardım Cemiyeti* was founded on 11th June 1868 – not 1869; and A. Schild queries about the six-pointed star and crescent emblem used by a coal mine in Lusatia, Germany,² both J. Warnecke and A. Birken reply; B. Bradford let it be known that the dates-of-issue for Cilicia stamps in A. Birken's piece in TS 129 are from the Michel-catalogue and differ from the research he entertained; W. Pijnenburg serves a repost on C. Schlötzer's essay "Istanbul heißt Istanbul" in TS 129 (40–44).
- The release of Mehmet Akan & Timur Kuran's first volume of "Türkiye'de Postanın Mikrotarihi 1920-2015" (ISBN: 9786052958926) is mentioned.³

Al Barid 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. Strengholt 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 Spesyalizasyon Kataloğu. Osmanlı imparatorluğu (1840-1922)* by Ağaoğulları & Papuçcuoğlu 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

² Grube Ilse was part of Ilse Bergbau AG, owned by the renowned stationery collectors Ignaz and Julius Petschek, and sons Ernst and Franz Petschek. Cf. Maassen, Wolfgang: *Ein Lehrstück über die Gier : das Schicksal der Brüder Petschek ; eine deutsch-tschechische Geschichte*. In: *Phila Historica*, 2018, no. 2, pp. 86–99.

³ Publisher's website: <https://www.iskultuur.com.tr/turkiyede-postanin-mikrotarihi-1920-2015-cilt-i-1920-1950.aspx>.

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).

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

Al Barid 84 البريد – September 2019

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch, A4, colour, –

This is the 50th Anniversary edition. The society has currently 50 members.

T. Jansen recounts the society's history from its founding in 1969, becoming *Postzegelstudiegroepen Oost Europa en Mohammedaanse Wereld* in 1975 to transform in 1982 into *Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld*. The journal was then renamed *Al Barid* (6–8).

F. Bruining and S. van der Ven recount the Field Post organisation of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (9–11).

F. Bruining explains how to measure postmarks (12–13).

T. Jansen gives an introduction to the stamps of Sudan (14–17).

W. Pijnenburg explains a 1906 cover from Rostow (Russia) to Jerusalem (17–18).

T. Jansen studies the hotel post office at Mena House Hotel, Giza (19–22).

H. Julsing reports on the local courier services in Morocco, 1891–1914 (23–31).

W. Jansen looks at how best to collect stamps of Iran by giving an overview of the various series and types issued (32–37).

S. van der Ven presents a letter sent from Uqd to Switzerland by a delegate of the Red Cross mission in Yemen in 1964 (38–39).

A. Koopman reports on the boundary conflict between Egypt and Sudan regarding the areas of Hala'ib and Bir Tawil (40–42).

J. van Zellem studies the Travelling Post Offices of van Suez (43–45).

J. Blok looks at 'undercover' mail between Israel and Arab countries using cover addresses in Cyprus and London (46–47).

A. Kaplanian gives an account of some aspects of early Transjordan stamps: the "Moab" provisional stamp issued by the British district commander Alex Kirkbride (48); the November 1922 issue by Emir Abdullallah (49); the 1925 "East of the Jordan" overprints (50); the 1923 Hejaz Postage Dues overprinted for Transjordan (51).

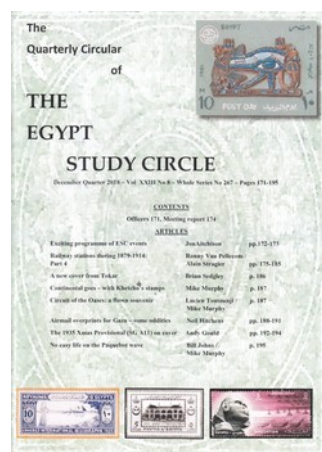
P. Leever recounts the philatelic history of the Arab Kingdom of Syria, 8.03.1920–25.07.1920 (52–55).

J. Strengholt looks at Abu Simbel and Trajan's Kiosk: "Save the Monuments of Nubia" (56–61).

K. Wagtendonk reports on Rafah International Airport (62).

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 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).

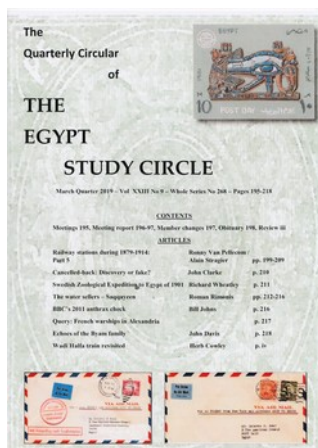
N. Hitchens studies varieties of the 1947 Air Mail set overprinted for Palestine, suspecting some to be questionable or even forgeries (188–191).

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).

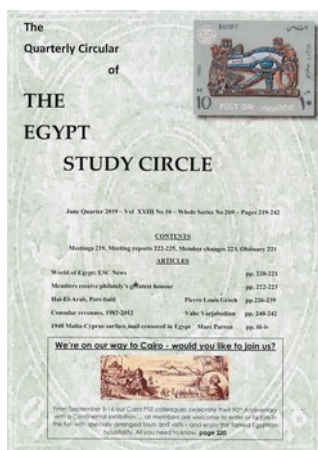
B. Johns and M. Murphy report on an 1890 document in which Khedivial Paquebot engineer J. Hague applies for 10 days' exceptional leave. The form was pre-stamped 3 Milliemes (195).

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 post 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).*



The Quarterly Circular 269 (Vol. 23, No. 10) – June 2019

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

- P. L. Grech studies the history and postal history of Port Saïd’s Arab quarter Hai-el-Arab/Qism Sani, presenting covers, cards, its interpostal seal, and a survey of postmarks from 1895 (226–239). V. Varjabedian details the Revenue Stamps of Egypt from 1982–2012, updating P. Feltus’ book of 1982 (240–242). M. Parren reports on a cover from Malta to Cyprus censored in Egypt in 1948. [Revised reprint from MEPB 11] (iii–iv). *News about the society’s trip to Cairo and the 2019 AGM (220–221). Obituary: Leon Balian (2019). Reports from the RPSL 100th anniversary exhibition Stockholmia 2019 (222–225).*

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

The Quarterly Circular 270 (Vol. 23, No. 11) – September 2019*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

S. Sadek presents his research into Egyptian T.P.O.s focussing on the use of timetables in determining routes taken. The examples studied are from the light-railway system in the Eastern Delta (248–255).

In “Updata” the editor assembles feedback on topics raised in recent QCs: A. Stragier replies to B. Sedgley’s discovery of a stationery cover from “Tokar” (QC 267) in showing another such cover (18.11.1894) and also shows fiscally stamped papers in response to B. John’s piece in QC 267; S. Laaksonen shows more consular revenue stamps following-up V. Varjabedian (QC 269) to which the editor can add further examples; Murphy also looked into material on the Arab quarter of Port Saïd (Hai el-Arab) (256–257).

G. Todd shows an Airgraph sent by Jean Boulad d’Humières to A.S. Mackenzie Low in 1943 detailing the new postage rates effective 13.04.1943 (258).

J. Chalhoub and H. Hadad detected a forgery of an 1866 10 p block-of-four with reversed watermark (SG 7-wm1b) offered at auction (259).

S. Sigals reports the discovery of the 5 m “O.H.H.S” official stamp of 1917 (SG O76/Nile Post O5) on paper without watermark (259).

P.-L. Grech explores the philatelic commemoration of French author and aviator Antoine de Saint-Exupéry (260–261).

R. Wheatley shows two 1908 covers addressed to Edwardian author Thomas Hall Caine at the Semiramis Hotel in Cairo, both redirected to Aswan (262).

A. M. Massoud studies a 1937 air crash cover from Port Saïd to Britain: a boxed cachet “DAMAGED BY / SEA WATER / IN AIRPLANE / ACCIDENT” was applied by British Post after the Imperial Airways plane crashed at Phaleron Bay near Athens (263).

The editor issues a correction to two images’ descriptions in P.-L. Grech’s piece on Hai el-Arab in QC 269 (264).

M. Murphy reviews Humphrey Davies’ and Lesley Lababidi’s book “A Field Guide to the Street Names of Central Cairo” (265).

J. Davis reviews a 1972 book by Patricia Wright “Conflict on the Nile” which deals with the 1898 ‘Fashoda Incident’ when France explored an expansion into Sudan (266).

Reports from the AGM (245–247), incl. the society’s accounts for 2018 (iii).

The Quarterly Circular 271 (Vol. 23, No. 12) – December 2019*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

D. Jones catalogues the design types of fiscally stamped or embossed paper (272–277).

S. Van Hoorn reports on test letters sent by airline B.O.A.C. in 1945 and 1946 for quality control purposes (278).

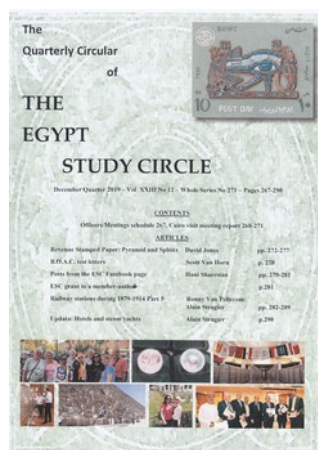
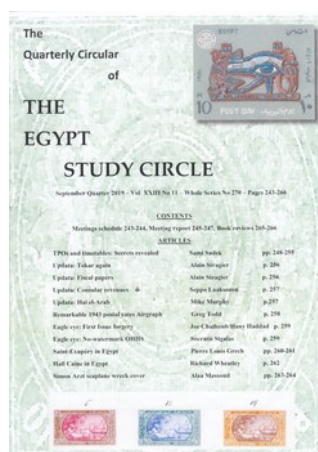
H. Sharestan collected interesting exchanges on the Circle’s Facebook page:

J. Strengholt and A. Kandeel report on early cancellations: Heliopolis 1.08.1909 and Exposition Alexandrie 23.04.1894; B. Barclay asks about Egypt stamps perforated “S.G.” (Sudan Government); A. Bassili showed a 1948 mixed franking Gaza/Britain from F.P.O. 121; an album page with “Princess Ferial” essays; R. Michael asks about a Bulah Dacruv postmark; H. Sharestan reports a plate error on the 1926 air mail issue (279–281).

R. van Pellecom and A. Stragier continue their series on railway station postmarks 1879–1914 with a sixth instalment, centring on the railway system of the Suez Canal towards Port Saïd (282–289).

In “Updata” A. Stragier gives feedback on topics raised in recent QCs: J. Davis’ query on a “SAVOY HOTEL / CAIRO” cachet in QC 250 is answered with an illustration of a 1905 post card; and Davis’ article on S.Y. Argonaut in QC 258 gets three post cards added (290).

Reports from the exhibition in Cairo on occasion of the 90th anniversary of the Philatelic Society of Egypt (268–270). V. Centonze gives a personal account



Random Notes 93 – September 2018

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

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 (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. Omaira 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 C89 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. 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 РОПНТ 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 (f11). Obituary for Martin R. Soring (1921–2018) (19).*

The Levant Vol. 10, No. 2 – May 2019

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1.50

U. Togay shows a post card with a market scene from Constantinople (21).

P. Winders reports on post-revolution mail in Southern Yemen, 1967/68 (23–24).

T. Zywietsz shows a 1918 cover courtesy of Bernardo Longo with the rare postmark “Amman (Salt)” and the only instance on cover of an Amman censor mark. [Reprint from MEPB 3] (25–27).

R.B. Rose studies Ottoman postage stamps used as emergency currency and catalogues known examples (28–31).

R. Stuchell discovered a 1915 Red Crescent P.O.W. post card used at a very late date: 31.12.1917 (32–33).

In the Q&A section, R.B. Rose reports on a cover sent in by Ravi Vora: the cover was sent registered in April 1914 from Basra (Indian P.O.) franked 4½ Annas, but was taxed at Mersine with 4 p. Y. Çorapçıoğlu joined in the discussion about postage rates (34–36).

The editor shows several revenue stamps from a lot offered on Delcampe (36).
Invitation for the 2019 AGM:



September, 2018	Number 93
CONTENTS	
The Arabian Philatelic Association International	2
Random Notes #93, by Martin Lovegrove	3
Note regarding air mail rates in 1947, by Khalid Omsara	10
Note regarding variety of Scott C60 / C89	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 Longville. Martin kindly supplied the Random Notes starting on page 3 and Ken Knight sent us the article on World War I starting on page 10.

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

If anyone has complete or partial sheets of Hejazi stamps with or without overprints, please consider scanning them at 254dpi or 300dpi and sending the scans to me at editor@worldwar1stamps.com. If you can just post many others on the website. If you are interested in the stamps, please email me.



The Levant Vol. 10, No. 3 – September 2019*Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 1-50*

U. Togay shows a post card with a sabre dance scene (37).

B. Longo gives an account of the development of postal services in the Bekaa Valley (cazas Bekaa, Hasbaya, and Rachaya) at the end of WWI, detailing offices and postmarks on cover (41–45).

K. Giray and T. Zywiets revisit the 1889/1892 “Baghdad Provisionals” [Reprint from MEPB 5] (46–50).

R. Fuchs looks at the beginnings of the Haifa–Baghdad Overland mail in 1923 [Translation from *Türkei-Spiegel* 128] (51–52).

The editor issues a correction to an illustration in P. Winders’ piece on Southern Yemen in the preceding issue (53).

In the Q&A section, R. Cork is looking for information of an Ankara Government cover with censor mark, and about the postage rate at the time. Corks also enquires about a commemorative block imprinted with a stamp from the 1940 Atatürk series (53).

R. Rose reports feedback from A. Birken and T. Zywiets about the British post office at Basrah, and Iraqi fiscal stamps overprinted “BUSREH” and “BUSHIRE” in 1922 (54).

The editor reports Turhan Turgut’s new book “Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Posta Tarihi” and reviews Yavuz Çorapçıoğlu’s “From Smyrna to İzmir: Everyday Life” (55–56).

The editor commemorates the 40th anniversary of the society: The Turkey & Ottoman Philatelic Society was founded 1979 and published the first edition of The Tughra Times in September of that year. After acrimonious fall-outs amongst officers, the original society fell apart and the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society started in 2000 by publishing The Levant (39–40).

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



1908. Envelope from Aden to Bombay. Red blue and rose-red. Head 10 frame II (5025), cancelled by 124 in diamond (Pictorial type A), along the folded crease for a half crown stamp. (Aden 18 1898. Aden Camp type D1). Aden 50P Blue (British Packet Postage) Aden Camp type P123 and manuscript file in red. Bombay revenue (RPO) DE 22 1898. (Courtesy of Goussier Auctions)

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

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 19: Number 2
June 2018
Whole number 72



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



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

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

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

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).

The Dhow 73 (Vol. 19, No. 3) – September 2018

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

N. Williams shows a double overprint of the 2½ a Seiyun Victory Stamp (MP⁵ 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 *MEPB 11*].

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

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 19: Number 3
September 2018
Whole number 73



Described by Stanley Gibbons as ... surcharge double but with the second impression almost coincident with the first. This is listed by Murray Payne as Seiyun S2b but is not listed by Gibbons, surprisingly in any view. The double impression from the overprinting is clearly visible on the back of the stamp. This was the one known variety not duplicated in the major article on the Aden Victory stamps in Volume 12 No. 1 of The Dhow, (see following).



The Dhow 74 (Vol. 19, No. 4) – December 2018

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

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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-Ḥudaïda of the *Compagnie Ottomane du Chemin de Fer Houdéïdah-Sanaa & Embranchements* and a post card depicting the team of engineers, and describes the abandoned railway project for a line al-Ḥudaïda-Ṣan'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)

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 KGVII 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).



Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 19; Number 4
December 2018
Whole number 74



Aden = Maaila 1925: An example of the extremely scarce BUY PO CASH CIRCULATES slogan recorded by Proud as in-use in Aden only on 22nd and 23rd July 1925. 1 anna internal letter rate, cancelled: MAAILA, 22 JUL 25, 7-AM (Proud type MAAILA D3), slogan type ADEN H52, backstamps: ADEN 22, 8 X 35, R 10MM (above D41) and ADEN 22/01 V.R. 10MM, 22, 8 X 35 (D3). /TNS; Corbridge



Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 20: Number 1
March 2019
Whole number 75

20th ANNIVERSARY EDITION

CHINESE AT ANCHORAGE AT SUZHOU, 1861-1862



The Dhow 76 (Vol. 20, No. 2) – June 2019*Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, A4, colour, –***The Dhow**

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 20: Number 2

June 2019

Whole number 76



Aden 1962. Registered Aden-Airways airmail envelope to Canada at the 2500hrs North American airmail rate with 500rs registration fee. Unmarked Multi-value machine (U). Postmark Aden (DPO), the machine cancelled to Aden-Airways and with three angles. Illustrated as an introduction for the appear for information on Aden-Airways mail (see pages 11-12) (Neil Williams)

T. Cochrane shows an 1854 Aden Shipletter to Samulcottah (Rajamundry) via Bombay (3)

S. Hopson reports an 1892 Seychelles post card via Aden Sea Post Office to Bombay (4).

The 1951 Shihr & Mukalla 5/- on 5 R with inverted watermark (S.G. 27w) has been offered at auction (4).

M. Lacey shows a 1920 cover from New York to Macassar (Duth East Indies) with Aden Sea Post Office hand-stamp "MALDIRIGÉ" and two taxation markings: 25 centimes and 5 Annas (5).

M. Pettifor & N. Williams present two 1937 Aden Air Mail covers to Accra (Gold Coast (Ghana) via route of Cairo–Khartoum–Kano–Lagos : one cover went from Lagos to Accra by sea, the other (after 13.10.1937) by air (6).

N. Williams & G. Mentgen report on a 1940 Aden Air Mail via Djibouti & Marseilles (7–10).

G. Brown, N. Williams & T. Zywiets appeal for a research paper on Aden Meter marks (11–12)

B. Sohrne shows an 1892 returned cover from the U.S.A. to Socotra Island with manuscript "No Communications" (13).

N. Williams presents a 1937 cover from Mukalla to Aden Camp with an unlisted 1 Anna horseshoe tax mark: "ADEN-CAMP / DUE / ONE ANNA" (14).

M. Lacey shows covers from South Yemem (1969 & 1972): Aden Civil Airport, and Al Hautah (Hautat Ahmed Bin Zain) (15).

C. Gregory displays a 1903 cover from the Aden-Yemen Boundary Commission cancelled "EXPERIMENTAL P.O. / B-84 / AP 14 / 03" (16).

The Dhow 77 (Vol. 20, No. 3) – September 2019*Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, A4, colour, –***The Dhow**

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 20: Number 3

September 2019

Whole number 77



Aden (June 1937) Airmail envelope from DESERT LOCUST, MADAGASCAR to ADEN CAMP. Cancelled with 6 x 15 centimes (see 1000rs on reverse). Cancelled DESERT LOCUST, MADAGASCAR. REACUT 37 with boxed mark AFFRANCAMENTO POSTAL (1937) (see 1000rs on reverse) and 1 franc applied. Documented ADEN CAMP DUE TWO ANNAS horseshoe (see 1000rs on reverse) applied on arrival at Aden Camp Post Office on 15 SEP 37. This was tied to the cover by the impression of the ADEN CAMP 15 SEP 37 applied to the reverse. See pages 6-5 for a fuller description of this cover and its routing. (Neil Williams)

N. Williams shows a 1937 air mail cover from Madagascar to Aden Camp taxed with an unlisted horseshoe mark "ADEN CAMP / DUE / TWO ANNAS" and analyses route & rate (1, 4–5).

T. Cochrane looks at an 1859 letter from Bombay to H.M.S. Cyclops in the Red Sea with "ADEN ST. POINT" (3).

G. Mengen looks at usage of the 1938 Somaliland definitives (6–11).

N. Williams reports on a letter (Air Mail Aden–USA, 1942) containing an export permit granted by the Aden Exchange Control Office pertaining to "42 assorted French Equatorial postage stamps" (12–13).

N. Williams shows a 1953 registered air mail envelope from Seixun to Sheikh Othman with boxed cachet "DESERT LOCUST / CONTRIOL / 1 JUN 1953 / HADHRAMAUT" (14).

B. Sohrne looks at a 1930 Yemen cover: the franking was a 1926 5 bogashe (pre-U.P.U.), so taxed, but this was then withdrawn and the cover forwarded untaxed from Aden to London (15).

N. Williams discovered a 1 Anna 1937 Aden KGV Coronation stamp with "broken E" flaw (field pos. 14/3) (16).



The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 20, Number 4

December 2019
Whole number 78

Aden 1902. Doubled surcharge of the reds setting (20mm) of 50 CENTS of the 2" currency (change another issue. Stated by the previous collector 'only one copy was found'. Since does not mention any double surcharge in the Postal Stationery of Aden. 'Aden' in Postal Stationery Collector (August 1902), which ridges & Gage for only a double surcharge of the short setting (22mm) as FGAs. (Ester 1902 were wrong of the above is a 'new find' (see Williams).

The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

SPECIAL ISSUE 2019

THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE
AUGUST 1940 UNTIL MARCH 1941
BY GERMAN MENTGEN



انجمن مطالعات پستی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 205
April 2018

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4355 Notes on the 1994 Stamp Catalogue, by Bernard Nassre
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4359 Notes on the history of the stamp issue of 1979, an article reproduced from IPSC Bulletin 40

NEXT MEETING:
The next meeting will be held at on Saturday 19th May 2018 at 2 p.m. at Leicester Language Academy, 25 New Walk, Leicester LE1 4JH, when the Overprints and Surcharge on the first Allied State Persian Definitives will be displayed and discussed.

REMAINING MEETINGS FOR 2018:
In September: Royal Mail Stationery (1902-1903) Definitives (1902-1903) (1902-1903) (1902-1903)
In November: Royal Mail Stationery (1902-1903) Definitives (1902-1903) (1902-1903) (1902-1903)
In February: Royal Mail Stationery (1902-1903) Definitives (1902-1903) (1902-1903) (1902-1903)

4348

The Dhow 78 (Vol. 20, No. 4) – December 2019

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

N. Williams presents an uncatalogued 6 Annas Aden *Air Letter* with double surcharge "50 CENTS" (1).

T. Cochrane describes an 1868 4 Annas *Officer's Concession* cover from Bombay to Bristol via Aden (5).

A. Gondocz shows a 1918 Indian ¼ Anna inland post card in a rare use at Aden (uprated by 3½ Annas) to Singapore (6).

N. Williams continues his series of Aden postal history source material. In this 9th part he shows a 1966 official reply to an English collector in which the State Postmaster of Seiyun directs enquiries on stamps to a Lebanese dealer, Abdul Amir Al-Ghazzi (7).

N. Williams reports on a typewritten manuscript by Margarethe Mathilde (Pepita) de Sturler-Raemaekers (1905–1958), the designer of the 1955 Quaiti State pictorial definitives, detailing the motifs chosen (8–9).

N. Williams looks at varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun contributed by J. Hollands (10–11).

G. Mentgens reports on Somaliland Scouts unit handstamps (12–13).

B. Sohrne shows a 1931 cover franked with 63 b of the first U.P.U. series (14).

The editor reprint a 1966 article on the operation of FPOs, concluding that no counter services existed outside Aden (except for Thumier/Habilayn) and that cancels travelled with the aircraft operating on an ad-hoc basis (15–16).

Joint meeting with Indian Ocean Study Circle on 9.05.2020 (2).

Obituary: Gary Brown (3–4).

The Dhow – Special Issue December 2019

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

G. Mentgen details the Italian Occupation of Somaliland Protectorate, August 1940–March 1941. Little has been written about the Italian Occupation of Somaliland Protectorate. Mentgen treats it from an Italian point of view ([1]–[20]).

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 the compulsory surcharge obligation in force during 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).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 207 – February 2019

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



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 Seyed 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).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2019 (Vol. 70, No. 5⁶)

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).



The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2019 (Vol. 70, No. 2)

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



- E. Kroft continues his series about usage of Israel's 1948 'Doar Ivri' stamps (6–9).
 J. Wallach and I. Atzmon continue their series on the military parcel post service in the Israeli Occupied Territories. Part 2 "A Political Parcel" catalogues the types of parcel labels used (15–18).
 V. Kachan displays on butterflies on Israeli stamps, also showing the 1998 Palestinian stamp with the Southern Swallowtail (*papilio alexanor*): Zobbel 96 from block Zobbel Bl. 11 (24–25).
 A. Harris looks at 1950s/1960s Israeli Fiscal stamps for taxing private transport companies: "Defense Stamp" (26–27).
 L. Nelson charts the Jewish Brigade and its predecessors through postal history items (36–38).
 H. Rotterdam looks at Israeli joint issues from 2011 onwards (40–42).
 E. Kroft shows a 1931 registered and insured envelope from Jerusalem to Kehl, Germany, franked 110 m, explaining the relevant rates [drawing on and acknowledging my series about the Palestine Gazettes in MEPB] (48–49).
The editor reprints a brief account from 1952 about the formation of IPPSA in 1948 by (amongst others) Dr. H. A. Fraenkel (3). Death notice for Isidoro Aizenberg (4). S. Morginstin reports news from the IPF that there are no plans to continue the annual journal Holyland Postal History (5). The lots of the first SIP donation auction are detailed and shown (50–53). Reports from the German exhibition FELBA 2018 (54–56). Winners of the 2018 Leslie Reggel Award and the 2018 Dr. Leopold Dickstein Award announced (57). Next SIP convention to be held at NAEPS in June 2019 (58).



The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2019 (Vol. 70, No. 3)

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

- In Letters to the Editor, the letter Alan Tunkel, President of HPS, sent to its member informing them of the society's dissolution is reprinted (4–5); F. Korr asks about contact information for editor of the Bale catalogues, Joseph D. Stier, as the website www.bale-catalogue.com no longer exists (5).
 E. Kroft continues his series on usage of Israel's 1948 'Doar Ivri' stamps (6–10).
 The editor reprints two postcards sent in 1945 from the Vatican to Palestine. [Reprint from Vatican Notes, no. 375] (13).
 J. Wallach and I. Atzmon continue their series on the military parcel post service in the Israeli Occupied Territories. Part 3 of "A Political Parcel" catalogues the types of parcel labels used in the Gaza Strip and on the Sinai and also looks at postal services in (under international law) illegal Israeli settlements on the West Bank (14–19).
 Z. Aloni gives an account of a document in the Alexander Museum: an 1870 handwritten copy of Turkish postage rates in Jerusalem (20–21).
 L. Nelson continues charting the Jewish Brigade and its predecessors through postal history items (30–33), to which Y. M. Leheavy adds information on the Palestine Transport Company: R.A.S.C. 462 (33).
 M. K. Kolman looks at Rachel's Tomb near Bethlehem (35).
 D. Dubin reports on an official handstamps found on a 1937 cover: "MAGISTRATES COURT / HEBRON" (Sacher 5) and "DISTRICT OFFICER / HEBRON / PALESTINE / GOVERNMENT" (Sacher: not listed) found on a 1926 cover (36–37).
 R. Lapas dissects a December 1939 cover from Tel Aviv to Lithuania, then already under German occupation. It features multiple censorship marks and was returned to Palestine in 1941. The author also looks into the history of Italian

airline Ala Littoria and its routes (53–46).

Reports from the SIP summer convention NAPEX with pictures (56– 59).

Israel-Philatelie 30 – December 2017

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –



13

U. Zahn presents his book “Ein wahrhaft irdisches Jerusalem: Mosaik aus Philatelie, Geschichte und Literatur,” a thematic study on all aspects of the holy city (10–11).

H.-P. Förster looks at depictions of *chamsa* (خمس, “Hand of Fatima”) amulets on stamps (12).

E. Klett translated an article by J.-P. Danon 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).

Israel-Philatelie 31 – September 2019

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –



In a tribute to the late Hans-Peter Förster, several of his last articles are published in this issue, including amongst others thematic studies on the creation of the state of Israel (6–7), and Jewish influences on the Holy Qur’an (16–19),

S. Nussenbaum presents two covers from his collection: a censored 1918 cover from Jerusalem (APO SZ 44) to New York, and a 1926 registered cover from Tel Aviv to Chicago with a Haifa–Kantara T.P.O. transit cancel (20).

Obituaries to Hans-Peter Förster (1941–2018) (3–4). Reports from the 2019 AGM. The new officers elected are: Christoph Wendland (President), Alexander Schonath (Vice-President.), Martin Rutkowski (Treasurer), Stefan Göllner (Editor).

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).

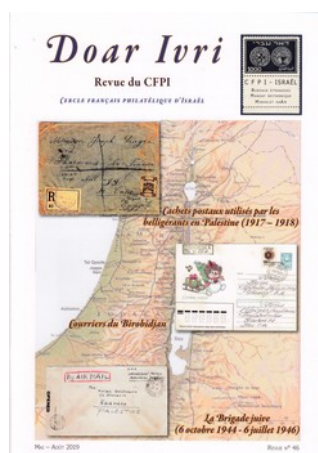
C.-D. Abravanel shows two cover from the 1948 war: Bethlehem 11.07.1948 and Lydda 24.11.1948 (23).

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”;⁷ with transit marks of Calais 11.05.1860, Paris 11.05.1860, Alexandria 18.05.1960 ([32]).

⁷ At the time this was Samuel Gobat (1799–1879).

Doar Ivri 46 – May/August 2019*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

- C.-D. Abravanel shows two Israeli cachets for delayed incoming mail in 1974, and a Maritime Post Office cancel “S/S Jerusalem” on a philatelic post card (5).
 J. Weiner summarises Field Post serving the troops during the Palestine campaign if 1917/18. Examples of Ottoman and German cancels are shown, but the main part concentrates on the Allied troops and their postal facilities and postmarks (6–14).
 T. Zywiets details a cover provided by Daryl Kibble on the suspension of Israeli mails to Gaza in 2009 [reprint from MEPB 10] (19).
 C.-D. Abravanel shows covers from the time of the Armistice of Mudros, a port on the island of Lemnos (30.10.1918), and a post card from the Arab Kingdom in 1920 franked with 5 p, and two covers from Damascus and Aleppo in the 1921/22 (20).
 R. Callens looks at the (postal) history of the Jewish Brigade during WWII [Reprint from Belgaphil no. 52] (22–25).
 Small Items: M. Bernier shows an early cover with 1 p used at Jerusalem 1.03.1918, as well as a return cover Gaza—Nabil with air mail and overland mail in 1927, and J.-M. Garaud report the possible use of a cancelling device (type Daguin) at the French P.O. in Jerusalem in 1913. A German inflation-time cover to Jerusalem is shown, franked 6.150 Million Marks (26–28).
 J.-B. Parenti details a 1925 immigration document with a Palestine revenue stamp surcharged 25 p “I. & T” (immigration and travel, Bale R.F.2) ([32]).

Doar Ivri 47 – September/December 2019*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –*

- H. Rotterdam shows taxed post cards and covers from Ottoman (Ottoman and foreign post offices) to Mandate times (6–10).
 W. Elsner writes about Postaö Wars between Israel and other countries (12–16).
 J. Rémond looks at post offices during the Israeli occupation of the Sinai (16–17).
 In *Small Items* G. Rey and J. Rémond show an Israeli “unknown” (return to sender) cachet in all-Hebrew on a post card of 1961 (29); and the editor shows an imprinted envelope of “La Terre Sainte,” the journal of the Franciscan Custodia Terrae Sanctae (29).
 In the “10 Questions for” section, M. Seviran displays a 1934 cover from Palestine to Australia which was returned to sender after an odyssey though the Fifth Continent (30–31).
 The editor describes an October 1939 cover from Jerusalem to Lithuania, then already under German occupation. It features multiple censorship marks and was returned to Palestine. The cover was sold at the April auction of Historama for 3,479 US-\$ ([32]).
 J. P. Danon reports on the demise of the Holyland Philatelic Society (HPS), formerly the British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists (BAPIP) (11); and reviews edition 11 of MEPB, centring on the articles by J. Weiner and W. Elsner (31).

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

Small Ads

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

*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 13/002

Wanted: Ottoman Fiscals

I'm looking for nos. 467–471 and 477–491 according to Suleymaniye catalogue "Revenue Stamps of Ottoman Empire" (pp. 62/63)

Please contact:
Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

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 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 13/003

Wanted: Russian Levant

I'm looking for 10 kop. 1872
Michel nos. 9x and 9y (perf. 14½×15)
Please do not offer the 10 kop. of 1888
(perf. 14¼×14¾)!

Please contact:
Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

For Sale: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia stamps, singles and sets,
mint and used.

Please contact:
Marwan Nusair
+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals,
photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF
and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywiets
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/009

**1956 Suez Canal Crisis & United Nations
Peacekeeping Operations**

Looking for interesting covers of this period and
UN Peacekeeping Operations such as UNEF I
and UNIKOM as well as operations
on the African continent.

Can offer much likewise material as well.

Please contact:
Marc Parren
marcparren@hotmail.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

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

Blue Collar Wrench

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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.

Large collections and stock available
for Collectors, Dealers, and Investors.

www.kawarphilatelics.com

Replies to:

Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar

kamal@kawarphilatelics.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/005

Wanted: Smyrna Postal History

Entire letters to and from Smyrna
dated before 1800.

Replies to:

Gene Ekonomi

gekonomi@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/006

Palestinian Authority Revenue Stamps

Wanted:

Palestinian Authority revenue stamps
Israeli Military revenue stamps
MNH as well as on document

Replies to:

Arthur Harris

arthurhythec@gmail.com

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 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:

rnasch@fairmanage.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/001

Currency Notes

I want to collect currency note of PALESTINE, PANAMA, ZANZIBAR. I have many countries to exchange and sell.

Please contact:

C. Abrahm Jos, PVS-Iris Apts., Tower 1 -11A,
P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, India
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

HC - 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

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

The BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2016

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 1952–2016.

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

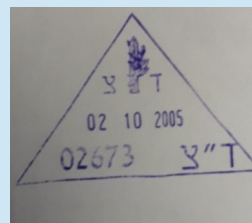
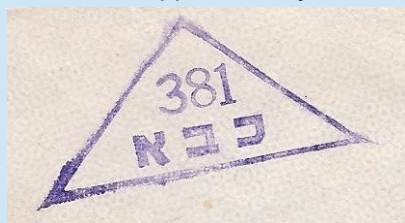
For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:
Bob Gray
robertgray@me.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.



I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049, 1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 01455, 01526, 01636, 01833 to 01860, 02129 and 03350.

I am trying to collect all the numbers and I estimate that there are over 5000 issued across the 3 styles. I am also looking for your lists of numbers to check against my database. All correspondence and offers to trade material welcome.

[Please contact Harris via stamps@gmx.co.uk](mailto:stamps@gmx.co.uk)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/004

Wanted: Arabian Gulf Postal History

I'm looking for Arabian Gulf postal history for research or purchase.

India used in the Gulf: Muscat, Guadur, Persia, Iraq, Bahrain & Kuwait

British Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi & Muscat

Independent postal administrations: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE & Oman

Please contact:

Thomas Johansen at

arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/002

Judaica (Not Israel)

I am Interested in Judaica-themed stamps from all over the world (not from Israel).

I have many to sell, or ideally exchange with fellow collectors.

Also interested in countries that have issued anti-Israel themed stamps too.

Please contact Gary at

judaicathematicsociety@talktalk.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/003

U.K.-based Collector always interested in buying Egypt for his Collection

I am particularly interested in revenues, Cinderellas, perfins, telegrams, officially sealed labels, Interpostal Seals, Suez Canal Company, stamp dealer's mail, franking meters, Great Bitter Lake Association, Postal Concession, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes and anything unusual, but I also buy mainstream subjects.

From single items to whole collections, please let me make you an offer.

Please contact Jon Aitchison:

+44 (0) 1279 870488

britishlocals@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95

Boxer Uprising of 1900

Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05

Russian mail from Siberia via the C.E.R. or via ship from a military post office (FPO)

Japanese military mail from Manchuria, China, Korea.

Replies to:

Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,

+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.

Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.

Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:

Adil Al Hussein, PO Box 695, Doha

State of Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 07/201



Extensive Stock of Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan



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Website: shirwani.comeze.com

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!

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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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!**

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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:

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- 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.

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The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS promotes the collection and study of overprints on British stamps and postal stationery and their usage, from the first overprints for use outside the United Kingdom issued in Cyprus in 1880 right through the "British Levant" issues to the final use of overprints when the British postal agency at Muscat closed in 1966.

The GBOS range of interests also includes revenues and postal orders overprinted for use abroad as well as the British departmental overprints.

Collectors at all levels are always welcome, whether experienced researchers or beginners.

We have an informative and lavishly illustrated website and publish a quarterly journal "The Overprinter", available in paper form or electronically. We have also published books on overprinted British postal stationery for use in many countries, including the Middle East and the Gulf.

For more information visit the website at <http://www.gbos.org.uk> or write to The GBOS Secretary, 118 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester CO5 0PA, UK

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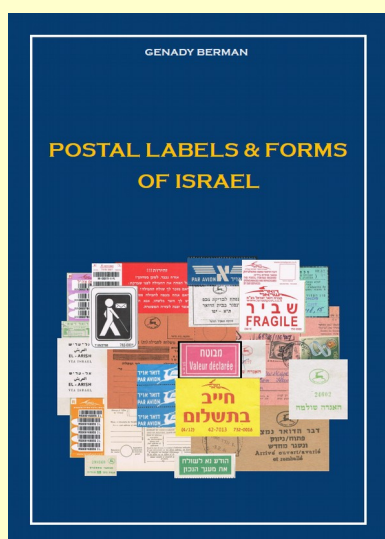
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Enquiries to:

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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.

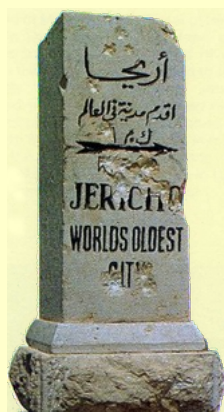
Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

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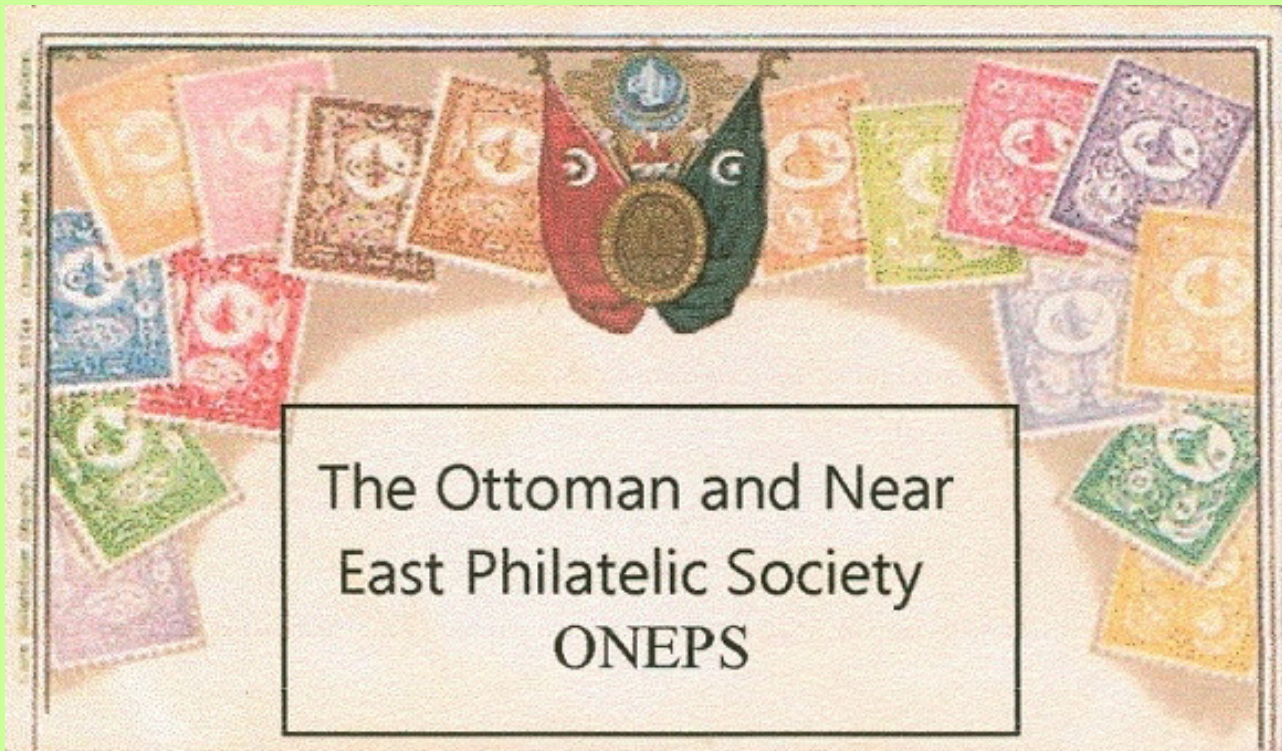
- a research website: egyptstudycircle.org.uk
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The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) promotes the collection and study of postage and revenue stamps, stationery, and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, and the Balkans.

Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests, including Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Egypt, Armenia, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania, philatelic and political history, postal administration, stamp authentication and forgeries, picture post cards and postal ephemera.

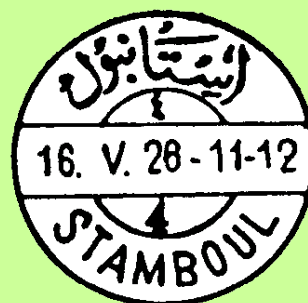
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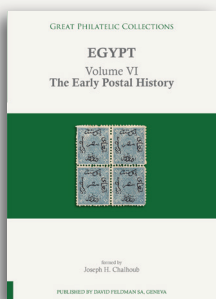
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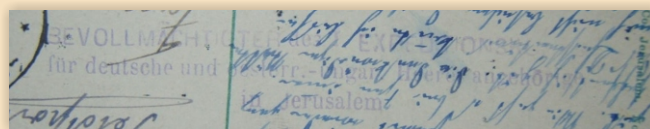
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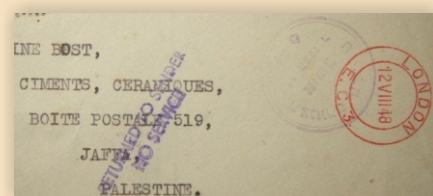
Unusual 1921
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Haifa-Holland pre-War cover
delivered during occupation



June 1916 early German-Palestine military mail
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Aug. 1948 London-(Israeli) Jaffa
airmail, refused service by Israel,
probably as military zone



Nov. 1916 French field post Port Said-
France, probably Armenian Legion



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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 concludes his series about the 1897 war and the **Turkish occupation of Thessaly** by presenting a cover featuring the illusive Baba Boghazi postmark.

From about the same period *Hakan Berkil* can show Turkey's 1897 **overprint error "Cniq"** on a cover from Torbalı to Smyrna.

After my article on a censored cover from Amman in MEPB 3 had been reprinted in *THE LEVANT* recently, *Robert Stuchell* adds to the story by showing a number of **Amman/Omman postmarks** from his collection.

My series of articles about the **Old General Post Office of Jerusalem** continues with a 1918 post card written by a telegraph operator working in the building at the time, giving some additional insight into the history of the building during and just after the war.

The story of the overprinting of the **Jerusalem I** series is well known, but in this article I can give further insight emanating from photographs by American Colony, especially about the illusive "B" overprint error.

Folkert Bruining asks for information about postmark indexes used on the 'Ammān–Dar'ā line T.P.O.

In MEPB 11 I looked at covers from Sria ro Demark by **Østerlandsmissionen** (Danish Missionary Society) to which I can now add a cover travelling in the opposite direction, i.e. from Syria to Denmark.

Rainer Fuchs presents his research into the **first Iraq Railway Post Stamps booklet**. Further parts on this topic will follow in 2020.

Starting a new series on Egyptian postmarks, *Jos Strengholt* shows a peculiar 1933 cover from **Heliopolis**. In future editions of MEPB, Jos will catalogue the postmarks of Heliopolis and Maadi.

Bernd-Dieter Buscke continues his series on Jordanian postal history: in "End of a Legend" he presents new research about the **'lost' First Jordanian Postmark of Nablus**.

Following up on *Avo Kaplanian's* piece in MEPB 12, *Bernd-Dieter Buscke* presents another printing variety of Jordan's **35 Fils Aérogramme**, and Avo himself then focusses on Jordan's **Stampless Air Letter Sheets**.

Avo Kaplanian and *Wolfgang Elsner* react on previous pieces, the two articles look at the **Late Use of Jordanian Postal Forms in the Israeli Occupied West Bank**.

Two research appeals are, due to the limited number of reactions so far, repeated in this issue: **Aden and Yemen Meter Marks** and **International Reply Coupons of Syria and Lebanon**. I hope readers will search their collections and report their findings.

Book Review: "**Der Orient-Express 1883–1914**" by collector couple *Ute & Elmar Dorr* is reviewed. The book will appear in an English translation in 2020.

The **Archive Section** reprints a piece by renowned philatelist and contemporary witness *Dr. Siegfried Ascher* de-bunking long-running myths about an alleged postal service of the **French Consulate** in besieged Jerusalem in 1948. Despite many attempts to rehabilitate these machinations, nothing has changed since Ascher presented his powerful arguments in 1957. The long overdue ninth part of *Postal History and Related Notices* from the **Official Gazettes for Palestine** covers the year 1930. The section concludes with images from *Friedrich Perlberg's Palästina-Album*.

The **Adverts Section** features several new and also revised entries. Every registered reader is entitled to place free ads, so 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 subjects, please let me know!

- Jordanian West Bank Censor Markings
- The Barīd: Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Postal Services in Egypt and Syria
- The "Er Ramle" postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight covers of 1931
- Heliopolis Philatelists Club
- Julius Bolthausen: The Caiffa Bisects
- Book Review: Die Österreichische Post in der Levante The Schindler Collection of Austrian Levant
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- Service Automobile Palestine–Syria
- Archive: Friedrich Perlberg's *Bilder aus dem Heiligen Lande*.
- Book Review: Genady Berman's Israel Postal Labels
- Egypt Essays, Proofs and Varieties from the Joseph Chalhoub Collection at auction
- Postal and Communications information from: 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.

Rights to texts and images not belonging to the author should be cleared, or at least be flagged-up, so that I can deal with any such issues. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring problems.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank again all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I 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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As of early December 2019, the number of downloads of the first twelve issues continue to rise steadily, the cumulative total is now at 31,558, averaging 115 downloads per month per issue. The totals for each issue:

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Issue 9 (August 2018):	1,965	128/month
Issue 10 (December 2018):	1,291	112/month
Issue 11 (April 2019):	979	129/month
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**Please come forward with your articles,
research notes, queries, and images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**

Dr. Andreas Birken

by Tobias Zywietz

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Dr. Georg Andreas Birken died suddenly on 21st November 2019 during emergency surgery in Hamburg. He was born in Stuttgart on 12th September 1942. He leaves behind his wife Ursula and two children.

*I'm journalist, philatelist, historian, cartographer, and composer,
and I'm reasonably well versed in these fields.*

These modest words headed Birken's website. But he was much more than these words make out.



He first studied music at the University of Stuttgart in 1962 moving to the University of Tübingen in 1963 to study history, political science, and Islamic studies. His doctoral thesis was on the Sultanate of Zanzibar in the 19th century (1971).

He became research assistant at the university's Department of Modern History and joined in 1972 the working group for the *Tübinger Atlas des Nahen Ostens* (Atlas of the Near East). In 1976 he published *Die Provinzen des Osmanischen Reiches* (Ottoman provinces) in the atlas' explanatory text series, followed in 1980 by *Die Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen Europa und dem Vorderen Orient im ausgehenden 19. Jahrhundert* (19th century economic relations with Europe).

In 1978 he became head of the documentation (fact-checking) department at the renowned German travel magazine Merian in Hamburg and moved as editor to topical news mapping service Globus in 1981. He was managing director from 1983 (the company became part of German press agency DPA in 1988) until his retirement in 2001.

During all his life Birken continued a love of music, composing more than a hundred works, some were performed in public. He also developed a new type of bandoneon, reaching prototype stage.

Philatelic Life

Birken collected many areas including Germany, Turkey, South Africa, and the princely states of India, and was active in several collectors societies: besides ArGe Osmanisches Reich/Türkei (Ottoman Empire & Turkey, AROS) and ForGe Indien & Südasien (India & South Asia, FGI) also in groups covering the Balkans (Bulgaria, Yugoslavia).

For AROS he acted as vice-President for over twenty years. He never sought any high office, rather putting his efforts into research and especially his editorship of *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL* (from 1993). As with other study circles membership steadily declined, as did active participation in form of articles. So often Birken was the main author of the journal: in some issues more than half the material originated from his pen. His mastery lay in connecting economic, linguistic/etymological and geographical information in his texts and maps, especially in his series profiling Ottoman provinces

and their capitals. When in 2015 AROS president Willi Weber declined to stand for re-election, Birken was instrumental in finding a successor in Tom van Es, ensuring the society's survival.

In 1999 he became coordinator for the joint postmark project of AROS, ONEPS (then TOPS), and OPAL. As so often he ended up doing most of the work himself: the postmark CD he published will probably be his key and long-lasting legacy. The name Adolf Passer now stands for the study of the stamps of Turkey, the name Andreas Birken will in future stand for the study of Ottoman postmarks.

He acted as cartographer for the MICHEL catalogues for many years, creating hundreds of maps on historic situations pertinent to postal history and philately. Birken wrote several further reference works on stamps, postal history, and related topics:

- Philatelic atlas of the Ottoman Empire (1992)
- Die Zeitrechnung (1995)
- Osmanisches Reich: Die Ganzsachen (1995)
- Osmanisches Reich: Die Postgebühren (1997), with Wolfgang Schmidt
- Osmanisches Reich: Die Poststempel = The Postmarks (2002–2018)
- Philatelic atlas of British India (2004)
- MICHEL-Handbuch der Maße und Währungen des 19. Jahrhunderts (2004)
- MICHEL-Atlas zur Deutschland-Philatelie (2012)
- Osmanisches Reich: Die Briefmarken (10 vols., 2015–2018)¹
- Deutsche Kolonien und deutsche Kolonialpolitik (6 vols., 1995–2009), with Hans-Henning Gerlach
- Atlas und Lexikon zum Ersten Weltkrieg (2 vols., 2002/2005), with Hans-Henning Gerlach

Birken was a stickler for accuracy: in actual facts and in language. As a new author for *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL* I quickly had to learn to deal with his ways and customs: when I wrote an article using the term “West Bank” he added a full page detailing terminology and etymology and why such usage was wrong. In 2015/6 he wrote a publishing aide and a style guide for German philatelic writers,² both receiving great acclaim. Each *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL* featured a page explaining two key Turkish words or terms: their etymology and meaning.

Wolfgang Maaßen, president of AIJP, described him as a versatile philatelist and as one of the most renowned authors and specialist journalists in Germany, concluding:

We will miss his humour, his competence and his creativity very much. He has provided enormous services to nad and promoted Turkey philately like almost no other. He will live on in his numerous works.

Jan-Ulrich Clauss, the president of ArGe Jugoslawien, writes:

Who doesn't know the historical-military-topographic maps from Beirut to Sarajevo and from Cairo to Calcutta with “BIRKEN PIXIT” in a small postmark-shaped circle at the bottom right of the map? Who didn't experience this philatelist at conferences of the World Association of Journalists AIJP and at Commonwealth study groups, [...]. He mostly sat in the background and sometimes looked a little grumpy – but when he spoke, he always had something [substantive] to say. That voice has now been lost. Germany has lost a great postal historian and the ArGe-YU a friend. We will miss him.

AROS³ will safeguard his legacy and continue in his footsteps to further and promote Ottoman and Turkish philately.

1 The first translation of Adolf Passer's epochal 1936 work *The stamps of Turkey*, with many corrections, additions and updates.

2 *AIJP-Stilfibel für deutschsprachige Redakteure und Autoren* (2015) with Wolfgang Maaßen; and *Holperdeutsch und Stolperdeutsch – Glatteiswarnung für Philatelie-Journalisten* (2016).

3 The writer is currently membership secretary, librarian and archivist for AROS.

Gary Brown – R.I.P 14th September 2019

Founder of The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

a eulogy by Malcolm Groom¹

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It was with great sadness and shock that we learnt of the sudden passing of Gary, our founder and life-President, at the age of 69. His passing leaves an immense gap to philately in general as well as to our own particular corner of it. Our condolences go to his family and many friends. We thought we could do no better than to quote extracts from his eulogy by Malcolm Groom, who has kindly allowed us to edit extracts for The Dhow.

Malcolm Lacey

Gary receiving the Grand Prix International at Bangkok, 2010.
Photo from The Dhow, March 2011.

Gary Brown – his philatelic life and contribution to philately in Australia and world wide

It is a special privilege for me to be asked to speak about the enormous contribution Gary has made to philately and the benefits he has given to the hobby he loved and to his fellow philatelists. It is a testament to those achievements and his great contribution to our hobby that so many have gathered here today to farewell our dear friend and colleague as are the many tributes from around the world in the philatelic press and online forums.

We will all have our personal memories of sharing our hobby with Gary. I would like to relate his personal achievements in philately but more importantly, and I think Gary valued this aspect more than his personal successes, is his selfless work in organised philately in Australia and internationally.

A summary of his exhibiting

Gary's personal exhibiting record is staggering. The official record maintained by the Australian Philatelic Federation lists 120 separate awards up to 2017 for a diverse range of topics.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was with his Aden Postal History which he first showed in 1986 in Adelaide and which he developed into an international large gold exhibit that was awarded the Grand Prix in Sharjah having won three large gold medals in Portugal, Jakarta and Thailand. This enabled him to compete in the Championship class at Australia 2013 World Exhibition.

Another significant achievement was his invitation to display his Aden at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society London in 2014. His interests in Aden extended to the stamps of that colony, exhibits of which reached large vermeil level at Australia 2013.

His other love was the philately of South Africa that included the Protea series that achieved a gold also at Australia 2013, South Africa airletters and aerogrammes, Natal postal stationery to large vermeil level in Bandung 2017 and South African Revenues to gold level in China earlier this year.

¹ Reprinted by kind permission from The Dhow, no. 78 (vol. 20, no. 4, December 2019), pp. 3–4.

He also developed large vermeil exhibits of Tunisia and the Airgraph Service, both very challenging subjects and ones which Gary researched and presented with enthusiasm.

I think one of his favourite exhibits was titled Cricket – The Game and given his family history in Platypus Sporting Goods this is not surprising. This collection is certainly one that he enjoyed presenting to many clubs around Australia and one that collectors still remember as one of the most enjoyable presentations they can recall. This exhibit was recognised with a gold medal in New Zealand in 2015.

This is but a summary of his exhibiting record and I hope it gives full recognition of the effort he put into his hobby and the success he achieved.

Organised Philately

Gary was not just a collector and exhibitor. He put far more into our hobby through his untiring efforts serving organised philately over very many years.

I will start with his contribution to the Royal Philatelic Society of Victoria. He joined the society in 1977 and served on their Council for about 20 years. As the President 2002-2004 he played an important role in their move to new premises in Ashburton, seen as a crucial step in securing their future. He served on the Finance and Publications committees and in recognition of this long commitment to the Royal he was one of ten inaugural Fellows elected in 2010. Sadly he was due to assume the role as President of the 'Royal' at their Annual Meeting only a few weeks ago.

In 2014 he was awarded the prestigious David Hill Medal, only the 15th recipient since its inauguration in 1957 and the highest honour the Society can bestow.

Australian Philatelic Federation

Many present today will have been involved with Gary, benefited from his energy and hard work and enjoyed his company at and after meetings of the Australian Philatelic Federation. He first became involved as Vice President in 2005, was President in 2007 to 2009 and assumed the role of International Officer in 2011, a position he still held until his untimely death.

Internationally

Gary assumed his roles in philately internationally with relish. He served on the Executive Committee of the Asian Federation (FIAP) from 2010 to 2017 when he was made an Honorary Member, an honour only bestowed on one other Australian and a symbol of the high regard in which he is held throughout Asia. I cannot recall an Exhibition in Asia where he was not present in some role and he did an enormous job in enhancing the reputation of Australian philately abroad.

The World Philatelic body (FIP) also benefitted from Gary's hard work and expertise. He served on their Traditional Commission as the Bureau Secretary and then as Chairman of the Literature Commission, a position he still held.

Perhaps his greatest contribution to FIP was as a judge. He served as a probationary judge at London 2010 and went on to serve on many international juries where he earned great respect for his wise and freely given advice to exhibitors from across the world. It is this willingness to spend time with them, that many international exhibitors remember him for.

He brought that experience back to Australia where he was the Convenor for a number of Judges Training courses and would willingly volunteer to run seminars and training course whenever asked. He most recently was one of the FIP presenters at training courses for international judges for the FIP Jury Academy.

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Publisher and Editor:

*Tobias Zywiets, Hauptstr. 10, 75245 Neulingen,
Germany, phone: +49-7237-443903,
e-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de*

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*Tobias Zywiets, Hauptstr. 10, 75245 Neulingen,
Deutschland, Tel.: 07237-443903,
E-Mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de*

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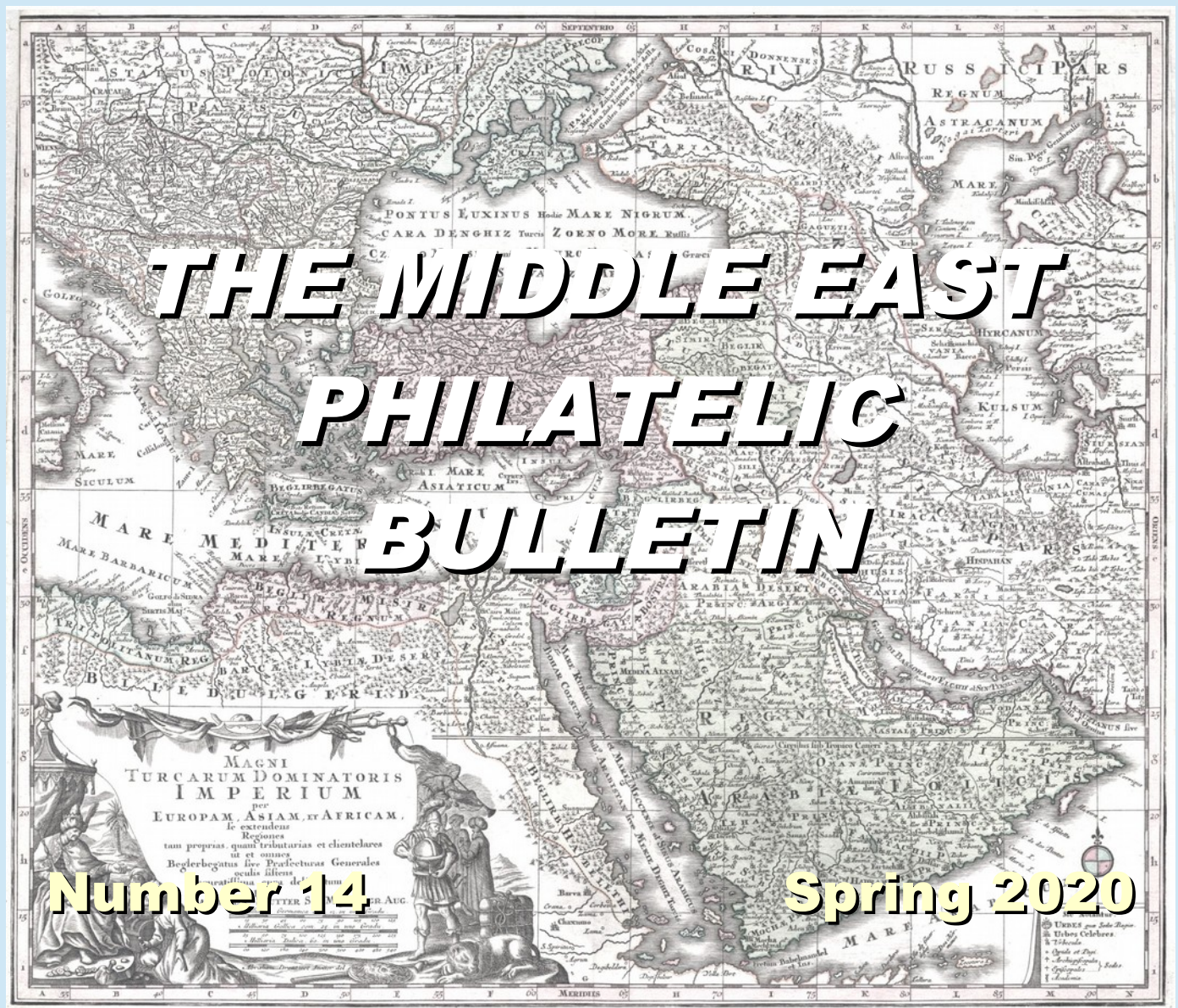
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Some of the Articles in Preparation:

The 'Barīd' in Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Times

The Postal History of Heliopolis 1909–1952

The All-Arabic Jordanian West Bank Censor Markings

Jordanian Postmarks of Ma'ān

The Famine on Mount Lebanon

The Imperial Reply Coupons of Palestine: A New Discovery

The Postal Services in Palestine 1913

Book Review: Austrian Levant (Schindler)

Archive: Official Gazettes for Palestine 1931