

Gems from the Adolf Passer Collection I

Bosnia to Austria Postage Due 1866?

The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office

From Smyrna to Mytilene in 1903

Istanbul Postmen's Delivery Cachets 1913–1929

Ottoman Censorship Markings of WWI (Part III)

More Interesting Proofs and Essays of Jordan

Aden Meter Marks

Postal Wars on World Refugee Year

Archive: Ottoman Censorship Instructions 1914

plus. Book Reviews, Reactions, Comments, Queries



THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

ISSN: 2702-4199

Number 20

Spring 2022

Permalink: www.zobbel.de/mepb/MEP-Bulletin_020-B.pdf

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Gems from the Adolf Passer Collection

by Hofrat Ing. Hubert Gerzabek¹

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After the end of the Second World War, when I was back in Vienna from the POW camp and when it was possible to travel to Czechoslovakia again, I visited Adolf Passer's widow in Prague. It was a visit of friends, as we knew each other from our days spent together in İstanbul. Of course, a tour of Passer's collection was the highlight of my visit. In the process, I managed to acquire some rare special covers at cordial rates. I like to present some of these covers here.

Tughra 1863 Colour Misprints

Colour misprints of the 1 and 5 piastres stamps of the 1863 issue on the yellow paper used for the 20 paras stamp (*figs. 1 and 2*).



MiNr. 2F
Yv. 2AF
Pulh. 4F

Figs. 1 and 2:

Colour misprints of the 2nd issue 1863:
1 and 5 piastres on the yellow paper
of the 20 paras stamp.



MiNr. 4F
Yv. 4F
Pulh. 6F

Whether the misprints were accidental or deliberate cannot be determined. They were once highly valued in the catalogues. Apparently, it was later concluded that they were forgeries. I don't quite agree, as a Turkish collector showed me a cover with the 1 piastre misprint on yellow paper at a national exhibition in Ankara. Wherever the truth lies, I have my pleasure with this misprint. As a former Austrian expertiser for Turkey, I can state that both the yellow paper is the same as on the 20 paras stamp and the cliché is that of the genuine 1 piastre stamp.

Passer wrote in 1938:²

A few sheets of the 1 piastre of the second and third settings were surface-coloured yellow instead of lilac, which accounts for this rare error. So far all examples of the 2 and 5 piastres, yellow, instead of blue or rose, which have been examined, have proved to be chemical forgeries.

Colour Variations of the 1891 Printed Matter Stamps

The newspaper stamps of 1891,³ postage stamps of 1890 (MiNr. 59–63) surcharged in different colours with a hand-stamp “matbu‘a / imprimé” in a frame with rounded corners. In this display of the 5 piastre stamp all known overprint colour variants are present (*figs. 3–9*). A special rarity is the imperforate pair (*fig. 5*).

¹ Translated by Tobias Zywiez. First published in *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 135, 2021, pp. 5–11.

² See p. 13 in: Passer, Adolf: *The stamps of Turkey*. London: Royal Philatelic Society, 1938.

³ Actually printed matter stamps, not newspaper stamps. (*editor*)



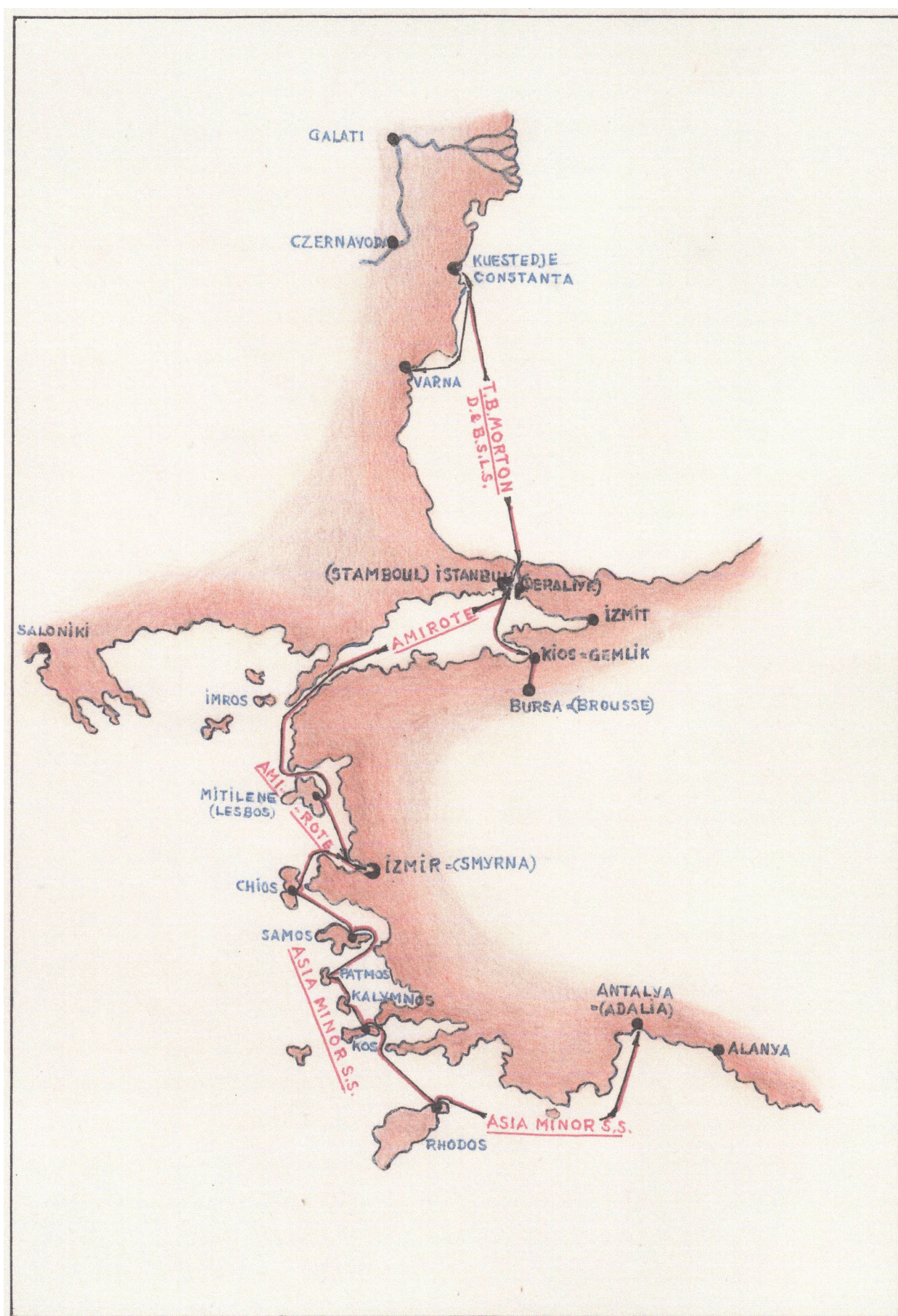
Figs. 3–9: All known colours on the 5 piastre stamp.

Amirote Ship Cover 1859

A special rarity is the ship cover of 1859 from Constantinople to Brussa (Bursa, Brousse) with an “Amirote” stamp, manuscript “ $2\frac{3}{4}$ ” piastres and “P.P.” with anchor marking (fig. 10). The map (fig. 11) shows the routes of the first Turkish shipping lines.



Fig. 10: Ship cover from 1859 with “Amirote” stamp, tax marking and “P.P.” mark.



Bisected 20 Paras Printed Matter of 1891

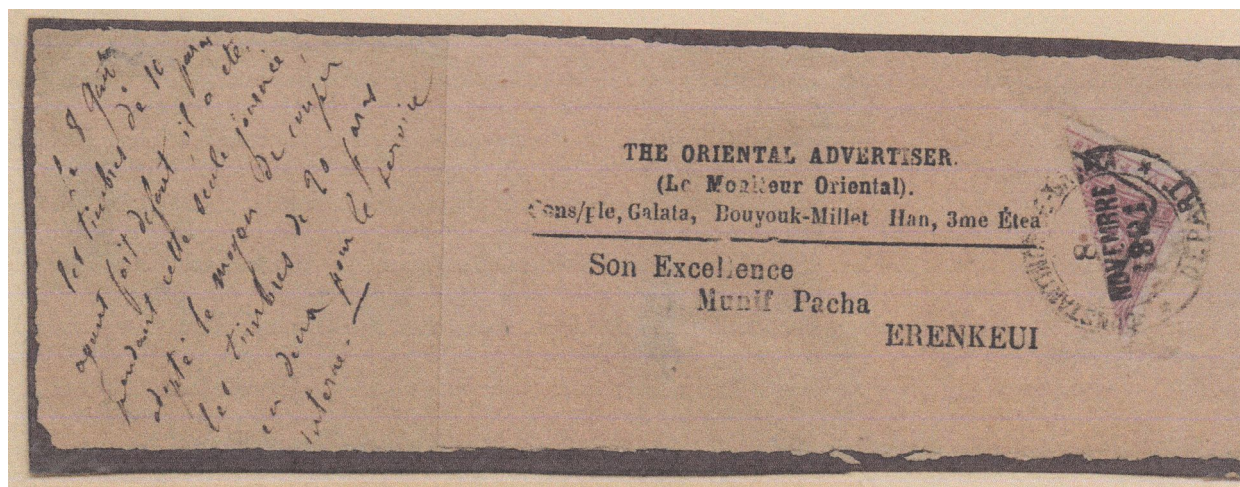


Fig. 12: Newspaper wrapper “Oriental Advertiser / Moniteur Oriental” of 8.11.1891 with diagonally bisected 20 para printed matter stamp.

The manuscript text on the wrapper says:

Le 8 [?] Les timbres de 10 paras ayant fait défaut il a été, pendant cette seule journée adopté le moyen de couper les timbres de 20 paras en deux pour le service interne.

On the 8th [?],⁴ having run out of 10-para stamps, the means of halving the 20 paras stamps for local use has been allowed for that single day.

Anyone is now in a position to read the daily newspaper that was sent with this wrapper on the internet, thanks to SALT Araştırma (fig. 14).⁵ Incidentally, the day of the week (julian. 8.11.1891 = greg. 20.11.1891 = 27 Teşrinievvel 1307 = 19 Rebiülahir 1309) was a Friday. (editor)



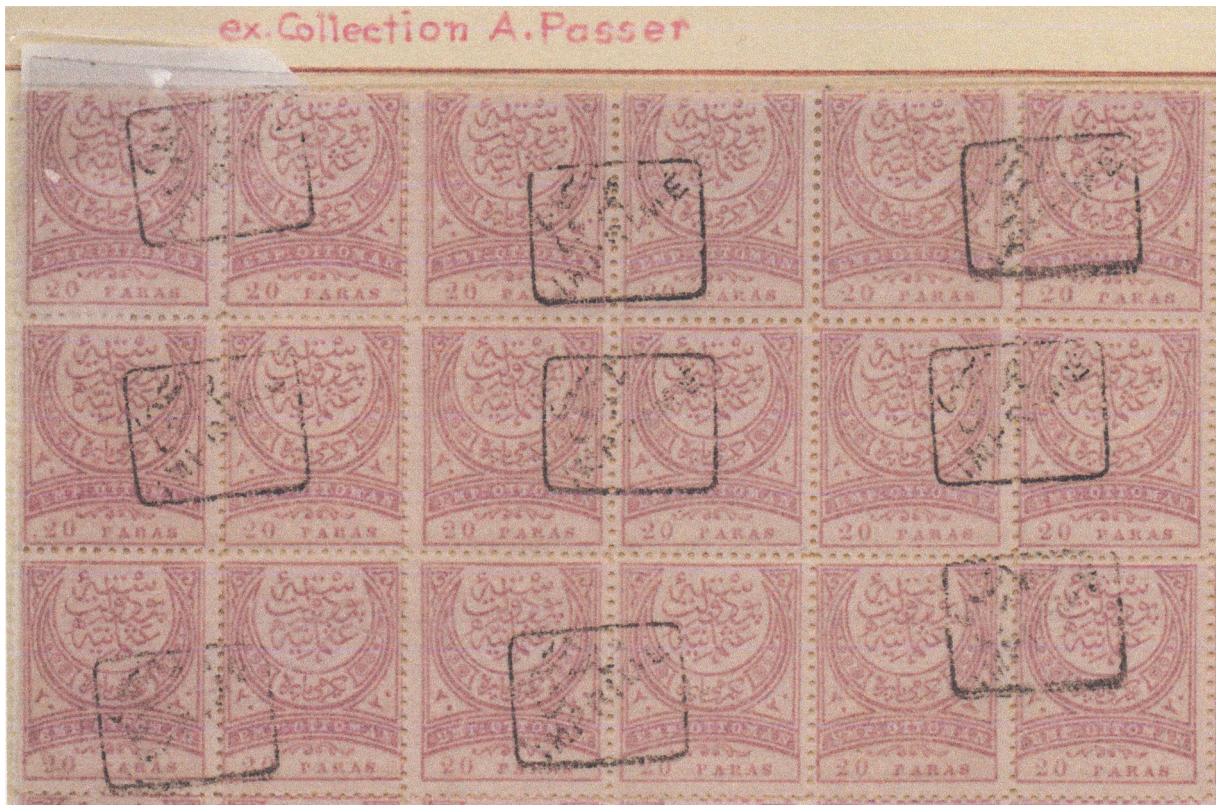
1891 20 Paras Printed Matter Stamp Variation: Part-Sheet of 120

I can show here the 1891 20 paras newspaper stamp with horizontal (rather than vertical) framed overprint “matbu’a / imprimé” placed over two stamps at a time, in a part-sheet of 120,⁶ accompanied by a 1968 certificate from expertiser Dr. Ferdinand Wollner (A.I.E.P) (figs. 15–17).

⁴ The month is illegible and can at best read “Janvier,” “Juin,” or “Juillet,” under no circumstances “Novembre”. I thank Mr. and Mrs. Buscke for their help in deciphering and translating. (editor)

⁵ SALT Araştırma: <https://archives.saltresearch.org/handle/123456789/129449>.

⁶ Note: The entire sheet didn’t fit onto the scanner. (editor)



Dr. jur. FERDINAND WALLNER, WIEN (AUTRICHE) I, SCHWERTGASSE 4
 Pr sident de l'AIEP (Association Internationale des Experts Philat liques), DEUTSCHER BUNDES-
 pr ufer, Member No. 10.841 A.P.S. TELEPHON 52-19-97

 st. Postspark.-Kto. 47.940. Bank: Pinschof & Co., Wien I, Spiegelgasse 3

Wien, 11. Apr. 18

ATTEST CERTIFICAT

Die mir zur Pr fung vorgelegte(n) Marke(n) von
 Le(s) timbre(s) soumis pour l'expertise de
T rkei 1891, 20 Para Zeitungsmarken
Nr. 65 ohne Gummi ausgegeben, Prescht-
120er-Block mit lilafarbenem Aufdruck,
jeweils  ber 2 Marken reichend, so
ausserordentlich, aus der Ber. Pamer-
sammlung

ist (sind) nach meinem Daf rhalten **ECHT** und
 wurde(n) mit meinem Signum Ferdinand Wallner versehen.
 est (sont),   mon avis, **AUTHENTIQUE(S)** et fut
 (furent) muni(s) de ma signature

Ferdinand Wallner

Zur gefl. Beachtung!

Jede Pr fung wird mit gr  ter Sorgfalt nach dem
 gegenw rtigen Stand der Forschung durchgef hrt.
 Jede Haftung, die  ber das Ausma  des Pr fungs-
 honorars hinausgeht, wird daher abgelehnt. Die
 Qualit tsbeschreibung kann sich nur auf den Zu-
 stand der Marken im Moment der Pr fung beziehen.

Avis important!

Toute expertise est faite avec un maximum de
 scrupulosit , selon l' tat actuel de recherche philat -
 t lique. Une responsabilit  d passant l' tendue
 de l'honoraire d'expertise sera, par cons quent,
 d clin e. La description de qualit  se r f re  
 la condition des timbres au moment de l'expertise.

Beware the Certificate: Bosnia to Austria Postage Due 1866?

by Tobias Zywietz

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At a recent Corinphila auction, Werner Schindler's Austrian Levant collection was sold. Of the 213 lots 169 were sold, partly with significant increases from the asking prices. This is certainly also due to the publication of Schindler's handbook published in 2019.¹

However, some of an expert's findings raise some questions, especially when it comes to covers from Turkey. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Ferchenbauer (VÖB, AIEP) is certainly one of the most outstanding specialists on Austrian postal history of our time; however, when it comes to Turkey, he does not always stand on solid ground. The cover in question was offered as lot 7532 with an asking price of 400 sFr.; it was sold for 700 sFr.²



Fig. 1: The cover's front.

¹ 255th Corinphila auction, Zurich, 9.09.2020. The handbook was reviewed in MEPB 14.

² Cf. https://corinphila.ch/de/_auctions/&action=showLot&auctionID=19&lotno=7532.

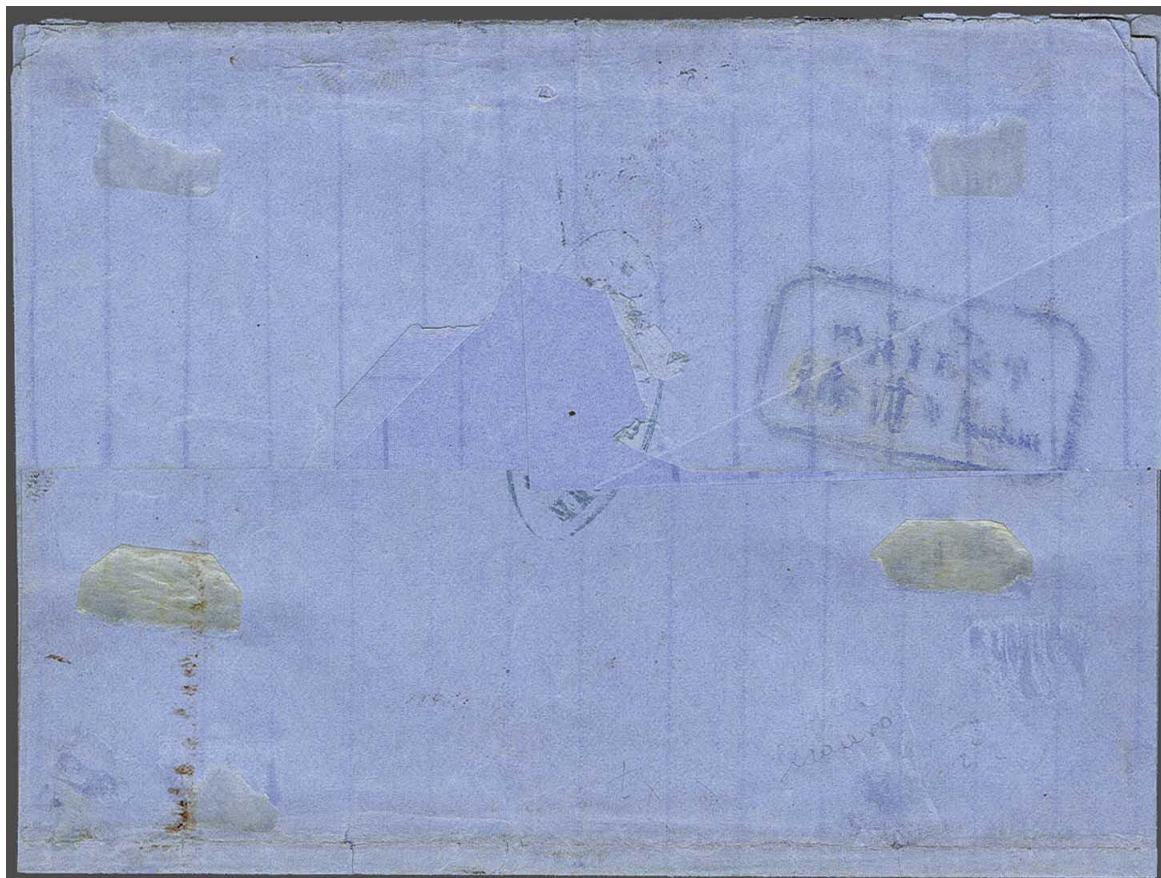


Fig. 1a: The reverse gives nothing away.

Ferchenbauer attested on 7th February 2020:

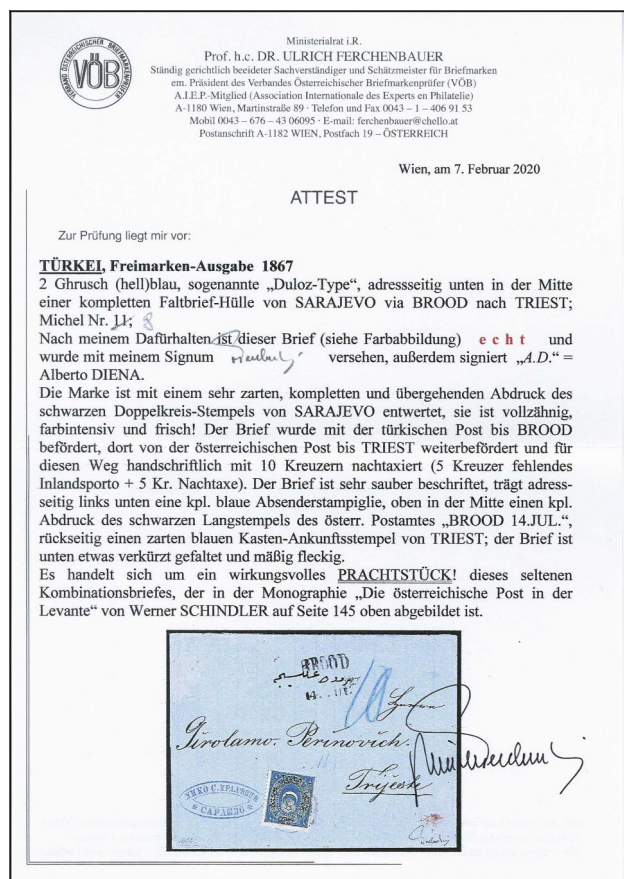
TURKEY, postage stamps issue 1867. 2 Ghrusch (light) blue, so called "Duloz-Type" on front (bottom centre) of a complete folded letter from SARAJEVO via BROOD to TRIEST; MiNr. 8.

In my opinion genuine, signed by me. Other signatures: „A.D.“ = Alberto DIENA.

However, this is of course the 1865 stamp issue, the cover itself is dated 1866. The certificate continues:

The stamp is cancelled with a very delicate, complete strike (passing onto the cover itself) of the black double-circle postmark of SARAJEVO. The stamp features complete perforation teeth, is intensive in colour and fresh!

The letter was carried by the Turkish post office to BROOD, there it was forwarded by the Austrian post office to TRIEST and taxed by hand with 10 Kreuzer for this route (5 Kreuzer missing for domestic postage + 5 Kr. postage due tax).



The letter is very neatly inscribed, bears a complete blue sender's hand-stamp on the address side at the bottom left, a complete impression of the black oblong cancel of the Austrian post office "BROOD 14.JUL." at the top centre, and a delicate blue box arrival cancel of TRIEST on the reverse; [...].

Postage Due Tax or Porto?

As there was no postal treaty between Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire in 1866,³ the letter was correctly franked just to the border (2 piastres). Due to the lack of a treaty, there was no possibility of onward franking, unless the sender happened to have Austrian postage stamps at hand.

Therefore this letter was to be regarded as an unstamped foreign letter when it arrived at the Austrian border post office at Brood. Consequently, the recipient only had to pay the Austrian postage of 5 Kreuzer and no postage due tax as with unfranked domestic items. The charge of 10 Kreuzer was therefore an error on the part of the Austrian postal official.

As an example for correct postage due treatment, I can show the cover in *fig. 2* from the collection of Hans-Dieter Gröger: The Austrian postage of 5 Kreuzer was noted in blue pencil; this was collected in cash⁴ from the recipient. The original tax marking noted as 10 Kreuzer was cancelled, as there was no postage due tax for unstamped letters.



Fig. 2: A merchant's letter from Sarajevo to Trieste, franked for the route within Turkey with postage stamps of 20 Para in a strip of three, cancelled with "BOSNA 81".

The letter was marked with the postmark of the Austrian border office "BROOD 20 3", and features the transit postmark Sisak and the arrival postmark "TRIEST 25 3" on the reverse.

Cover courtesy of Hans-Dieter Gröger.



³ Turkey did not have any postal treaties with other states.

⁴ According to regulations in force until 1894, when postage due stamps were introduced.

Constantinople City Post 1869–1882 and Liannos Private Post 1865–1867

an exhibit by John Patrick Garton

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In early 1860, the postal service of the Ottoman Empire went through a dramatic reorganisation and distribution of the post. The speed of the reorganisation had created distribution problems specifically in areas where foreigners were living. The important problem was in the education of the postman with the difficulty of addresses written in the Latin alphabet.

Prior to the reorganisation all mail was delivered to the Constantinople main post office to be picked up by the addressee.

With the growing development of trade within the city, a Greek merchant named Liannos thought the time had come to make his fortune by organising a city delivery service. He requested a licence from the government to start a private delivery service and this was granted on 12th August 1865, for a period of six years, opening on 1st December 1865, with nine post offices spread around the centre of Constantinople.¹



Fig. 1: This letter dated 3.03.1876, sent from Smyrna to Constantinople at a postage rate of 10 Soldi, was received by the Liannos post in Galata for delivery to an address in Yeniköy. The local delivery charge of 40 paras cancelled with a duplex postmark of rhomboid form of large dots together with the oval district Galata postmark.

¹ Cf. Passer, 1938, pp. 193/194.

Three stamps were issued: 5 paras black on Prussian blue paper, 20 paras black on green paper and 40 paras on rose paper and harrow perforated 14. These stamps were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London, the plates of which are in the museum of the Royal Philatelic Society London. The stamp design shows a star and crescent, with the Turkish inscription “Local Post” on the side. There is one variety: a Turkish “ه” instead of “ي” in the top corner of the 40 paras value.



Figs. 2–6: Five stamps of Liannos type 1:

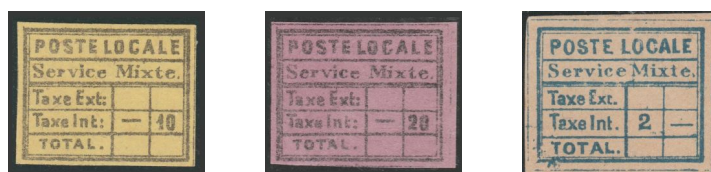
5 Paras – Passer C.P. 1 (blue, and Prussian blue), 20 Paras – Passer C.P. 2 (green),
40 Paras – Passer C.P. 3 (rose), the last one with the “ه” error.

In March 1866, Liannos reduced the postage charge for newspapers from 5 paras to 3½ paras that were delivered directly by the city from the printers. Payment was in cash and Liannos provided a franking canceller, which was impressed onto each newspaper. However sometimes it was stamped onto a greyish white paper in black or red, then cut and pasted onto the newspaper.



Fig. 7: Liannos type 2: [3 ½ Paras] – Passer C.P. 5 (red on greyish white paper):
“JOURN^x EN FRANCHISE / Gazete damgası şehir postası” (city post newspaper stamp).

Also, in early 1866 Liannos concluded a contract with the Egyptian Government to deliver their incoming mail within Constantinople. The ordinary stamps were used for normal delivery. For parcels and underpaid letters, a series of stamps were issued on 19th June 1866. The delivery fee was printed upon the stamps; if and further was necessary this was written on the stamps in manuscript.



Figs. 8–10: Three postage due stamps:

Liannos type 3: 10 Paras – Passer C.P. 6 (yellow), Liannos type 4: 20 Paras – Passer C.P. 7 (rose),
Liannos type 6: 2 Piastres – Passer C.P. 9 (rose).

Liannos made every effort to keep his undertaking alive, but on 31st May 1867, the service was suspended never to reopen. Its demise resulted in the fact that the mail had to be picked up from the main post office and then a charge made for its delivery. People found it was cheaper to pick up their mail and as such there was a delay in delivery.

The City Post of the Turkish Government 1869–1882

The government started the Constantinople City Post on 6th Ramazan 1286 (Hijri) = 12th December 1869 (Gregorian), following the suspension of the privately operated Liannos Post on 31st March 1867.

During the period 1869 until June 1873, the postage rate was 10 paras for printed matter and 1 piastre for letters. Within Constantinople current stamps were used, for incoming covers postage due stamps were used to pay the fee.

The distribution area of the government city post service was similar to that of the Liannos Private Post; with their oval postmark of Bachtche Capussi (Bahçekapısı, now Bahçekapı) being used to differentiate between the city and government postal systems.

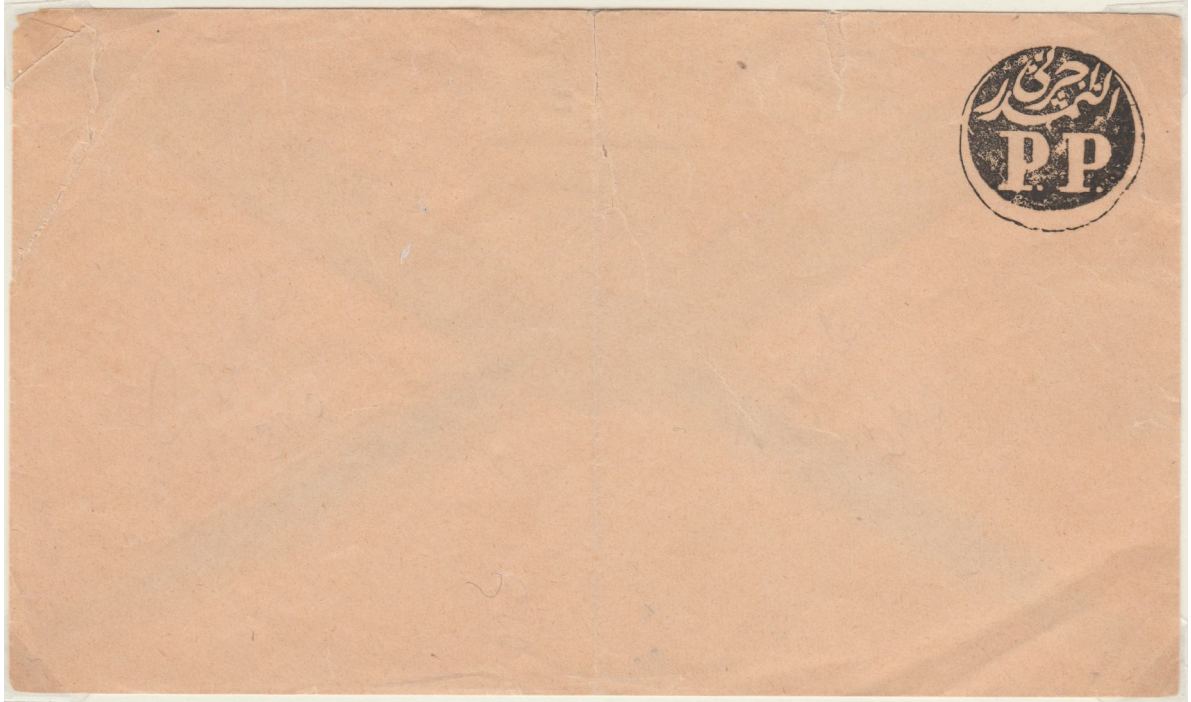
Period 1869-1873



Figs. 11 and 11a: This cover is dated 23.04.1870, addressed for delivery in Stamboul, through the City Post System. Postage was paid using the 1 piastre yellow of the 1871/1872 Duloz issue.



At the beginning of 1872, a special postmark was introduced by the City Post for the franking of printed matter. The text reads: “اجرتى النمشر” (*ücreti alınmıştır*) which translates as “the fee has been paid”. The postage fee is not known, but it may be assumed that there was a reduction in the rate for printed matter for high volume mailings.



Figs. 12 and 13: The 1972 postage paid marking for printed matter on an unused envelope.

”اجرتى النمشر“ (ücreti alınmıştır) = the fee has been paid.



1869–1873

The addressee of this cover (fig. 14) had a prior arrangement with city post to have his letters delivered (normally letters which would have been picked up from his local post office). For this service 1 piastre was charged.

1873–1879: The “Şehir” Overprint

In the middle of 1873, the Turkish Postal Administration decided to use special stamps for the City Post service. The reason for these special stamps is not really known but it is assumed that the City Post was to be treated as a separate branch of the Turkish Postal Administration with independent accountability.

Existing stamps were used from stock and overprinted in black, red and blue with the Turkish word “شهر” (*şehir*) which translates as “city.” For the period up to May 1875, only postage due stamps were overprinted and used for the delivery fee. After that date until November 1879, all available stamps in stock up to 1 piastre were overprinted and used in the City Post service.

The postage rate was 10 paras for printed matter and 1 piastre for letters, without any discrimination between City Post and those which a normal delivery fee had been paid. In 1875, a postage rate of 20 paras was introduced for postcards.

After May 1875, all available stamps in stock up to 1 piastre were overprinted and used in the City Post service.



Fig. 14: This cover is dated 29.12.1871, and has a 1 piastre postage due stamp for the city post, together with a 1 piastre yellow and 20 paras green (Duloz), tied by a black negative cancellation *Kirkkilise posta şubesi* (Kirkilise, now Kırklareli) for postal delivery to Constantinople.



Fig. 15: This cover from Ankara was charged at the inland postage rate of 60 paras, was received in Stamboul, where a delivery charge of 1 piastre was paid for delivery through the City Post system, using the 1 piastre postage due from the 1871/72 issue with the type 2 "شهر" overprint in blue.



Fig. 16: This cover was sent from Konya to Constantinople with postage paid 3 piastres for the current inland rate. It is dated 13.03.1876 on receipt in the city. A charge of 1 piastre (using 2×20 paras pale green of the 1875 perf. 13 issue with the Type 3 “شهر” overprint) was made for the City Post service.



Fig. 17: This local letter dated 10.11.1876 posted within Constantinople between the Galata and Stamboul. On the front of the cover it has been annotated “Paid 1 piastre” for the City Post service, for which the 1 piastre of the 1876 issue was used with the type 4 “شهر” overprint.

The Four Types of the “Şehir” Overprints



Figs. 18–23: Type 1 with “Şehir” in an oval.

Found applied in black, red and blue to the 10 paras and 1 piastre values of the 1868, 1870, and 1873 postage stamps, and 1870 postage due stamps.



Figs. 24–26: Type 2 with “Şehir” in a circle.

Found applied in black, red, and blue to the 10 paras and 20 paras of the 1868, 1870, 1873, 1874, and 1875 postage stamps, and the 10 paras, 20 paras, and 1 piastre of the 1868 and 1870 postage due stamps.



Figs. 27–31: Type 3 with “Şehir” in a regular beaded circle of 45 dots.

Found applied in black, red, and blue to the 10 paras, 20 paras, and 1 piastre 1868, 1874, 1875, and 1876 postage stamps.



Figs. 32–35: Type 4 with “Şehir” in a regular beaded circle of 42 dots.

Found applied in black, red, and blue to the 10 paras, 20 paras, and 1 piastre values of 1868, 1874, 1875, and 1876 postage stamps.



Figs. 36 and 37: The postage rate for printed matter carried by the city post in this period was 10 paras. For delivery of this newspaper, the 10 paras of the 1875 stamp issue was used and was cancelled with the Dersa'adat 3 postmark.



Fig. 38: The 1 piastre postal stationery envelope with the “شهر” overprint (Birken no. 8) was reported “with reserve” in the May and November 1879 editions of *Le Timbre-Poste*, has not been seen genuinely used.²

² Passer, 1938, p. 202. Editor's note: Passer and Dr. Birken regard many stationery items with a “شهر” overprint as fabrications by Alfred Glavany and Basile Corpi. The relevant passage from Passer is quoted below.

1879–1881

From November 1879 until November 1881, current Turkish stamps were again used without an overprint. The postage rate of the city post in this period was 10 paras for printed matter, 20 paras for postcards and 1 piastre for letters.



Fig. 39: This cover is dated 30.10.1880, postage paid 2×20 paras plum and green for the city post delivery and 2 piastres 20 paras inland rate Erzurum to Constantinople. City Post covers from this period are difficult to find, this is one of three known.

1881–1882

Turkish stamps again were used with an overprint from January 1881 until the end of 1882. Passer writes:³

According to the Le Timbre-Poste, the reintroduction of overprinted stamps was due to a change in the management of the Turkish Post. Evidently the new director thought it necessary to distinguish the stamps used by the city post from those used by the general post service.

On the 13th June, 1881, the Constantinople newspapers announced the entire cessation of the city post service, but only two days later they reported it was possible to transmit postcards.

The transmission of letters in Constantinople and its suburbs by the Turkish post was forbidden for the future. To understand this measure it is necessary to know the situation of the Government at that time. Sultan Abdul Hamid II, who ascended the throne in 1876, was very distrustful, and endeavoured to spy on the correspondence of his entourage, but this was difficult while they could make use of the city post.

The suspension of the city post, however, roused the resentment of the population of the capital. This would not have disturbed the Sultan, but for the fact that it afforded a good reason for the foreign Governments' refusal of the demand of the Sublime Porte that foreign post offices in

³ Passer, 1938, p. 205.

Turkey should be abolished. On top of this came the proposal of the foreign post offices to introduce free delivery of mail received at these offices. The Turkish post could do nothing but reintroduce the service of the city post, though to meet the Sultan's objections, it was restricted to the forwarding of postcards.



Figs. 40–42: This postcard is dated 6.09.1881, addressed for delivery in Kadikuey. Postage was paid using the 20 paras green overprinted in blue “شهر / LOCAL” for the city post, and cancelled with the Galata Poste Locale postmark.⁴



From 1st January 1883, the city post again used stamps and postcards without any overprint.. The canceller used was that used by the general postal service, making it very difficult to differentiate between the services. The city post service closed in November 1884.

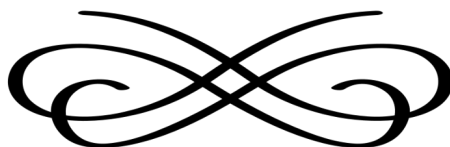


Figs. 43–44: Two stamps with the octagon “شهر / LOCAL” overprint.

⁴ Editor's note: See explanation in the previous footnote, and the quotation from Passer below.



Fig. 45–45b: 20 paras green + 20 paras green postal stationery reply card overprinted in black “شهر / LOCAL” for the city post.
(size reduced to 70%)



“Hands off the Turkish city post” – Fakes, Forgeries, Manipulations

In the introduction to his chapter on the Constantinople city post, Passer writes:⁵

The city post of Constantinople has been neglected by most philatelists. Few collectors or dealers have taken much interest in these stamps, and philatelic literature has not dealt with them seriously for almost 50 years. This was otherwise when the first stamps with the overprint for the city post of Constantinople were issued, as they were eagerly collected. Their popularity, however, did not last long, as Corpi and Glavany took them up for their own purposes, and put on the market many fancy products. They manipulated them cleverly, having the advantage of Alfred Glavany being the Constantinople correspondent of Le Timbre-Poste. He reported them as new issues and supplied them to Moens, while Basile Corpi supplied them to an English dealer (vide Philatelic Record, vol. VII, p. 47).

Moens was far too good a philatelist not to recognise them at once as spurious. He therefore wrote in no. 197 of Le Timbre-Poste of May, 1879: “Mais cette application (la surcharge de ‘shehir’) se fait si facilement à Constantinople qu’il est bon de se tenir sur ses gardes” = “But this overprint is so easily made in Constantinople, that it is advisable to be very careful,” and in no. 251 of March, 1882, he called the overprints in type IV to VI (ills. 495, 496), in black, red and violet on the three lowest values of the issue of April, 1876, to May, 1877 (nos. 70-72), “des carottes” = “swindles.” Nevertheless, the dealer Moens did not follow the advice of the philatelist Moens, as in his catalogue he mentioned all the stamps which he had called swindles in his paper.

When discussing the genuineness of certain products of the T. B. Morton & Co. steamship company, Constantinople, he wrote frankly that he was obliged to deal in such “carottes” because collectors demanded them. Thus the products of Corpi and Glavany appeared in the Moens catalogue, and many collectors, who considered him an authority, bought them as genuine. The market was soon flooded with forgeries, so that in the end no collector knew what was good and what was not, and the

5 Passer, 1938, p. 192.

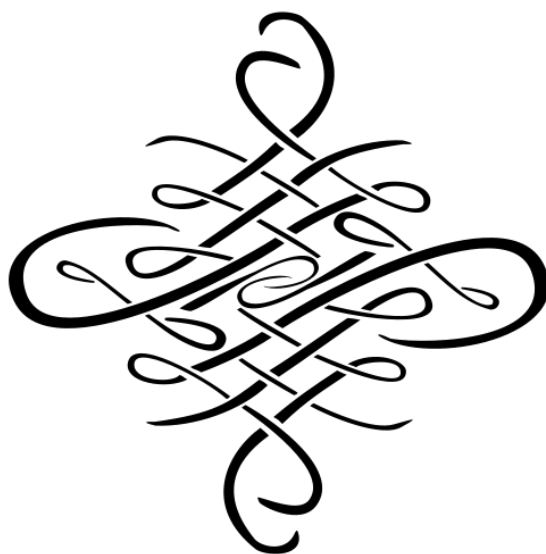
caution was issued, "Hands off the Turkish city post." This warning was followed by most collectors, and there are very few specialists of Turkey who have thoroughly studied the Turkish city post. I, however, have paid special attention to it, and I believe that it is one of the most interesting of all philatelic subjects.

It is not easy to study this question, as no reliable and complete literature about it exists. The first to write authoritatively on the subject was that master of philately, T. K. Tapling, in his notes: "The surcharges on the Turkish stamps of 1869 to 1876 and the stamps surcharged 'Cheir'" in the *Philatelic Record* of June, 1883, vol. V. pp. 97 ff. In his list he put the word "Moens" after all stamps mentioned by Moens which he has not seen himself, but he did not mention the different periods during which the city post used stamps without an overprint.

To my knowledge it was Dr. Bergfeld of Berlin, probably the best authority on this subject, who first drew attention to this in the paper which he read on the 18th June, 1934, to the Berlin Philatelic Club (reports of the meetings of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub, No. 30 of October, 1934). Between the work of Tapling and Dr. Bergfeld's paper lies a gap of fifty years.

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Turkey Empire 1891: Complete Sheet of the 20 Paras Stamp Overprinted "Imprimé"

by Hans-Dieter Gröger

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The full sheet of the 1891 Empire overprinted "Imprimé" I show here (*fig. 1*, below and overleaf) is one of the world rarities of the Empire issues.

This sheet was known neither to Adolf Passer nor to Dr. Bergfeld. It has never been displayed at an exhibition and is therefore completely unknown. It was handed from one great Turkey collector to another: ex Beraha, Brandt, T. Kuyas, Alanyalı!

The sheet of the 20 paras light pink in line perforation 13½ contains 150 stamps in the usual arrangement 10×15 (original stamp: Passer 114, MiNr. 60 A) and shows very nicely the working method employed for the manual overprinting of "matbu'a". So this is how Passer 124 (MiNr. 65 A) was produced!

Below I show also a few enlarged details from the sheet.



Fig. 1a: Stamps 1/2, 11/12.



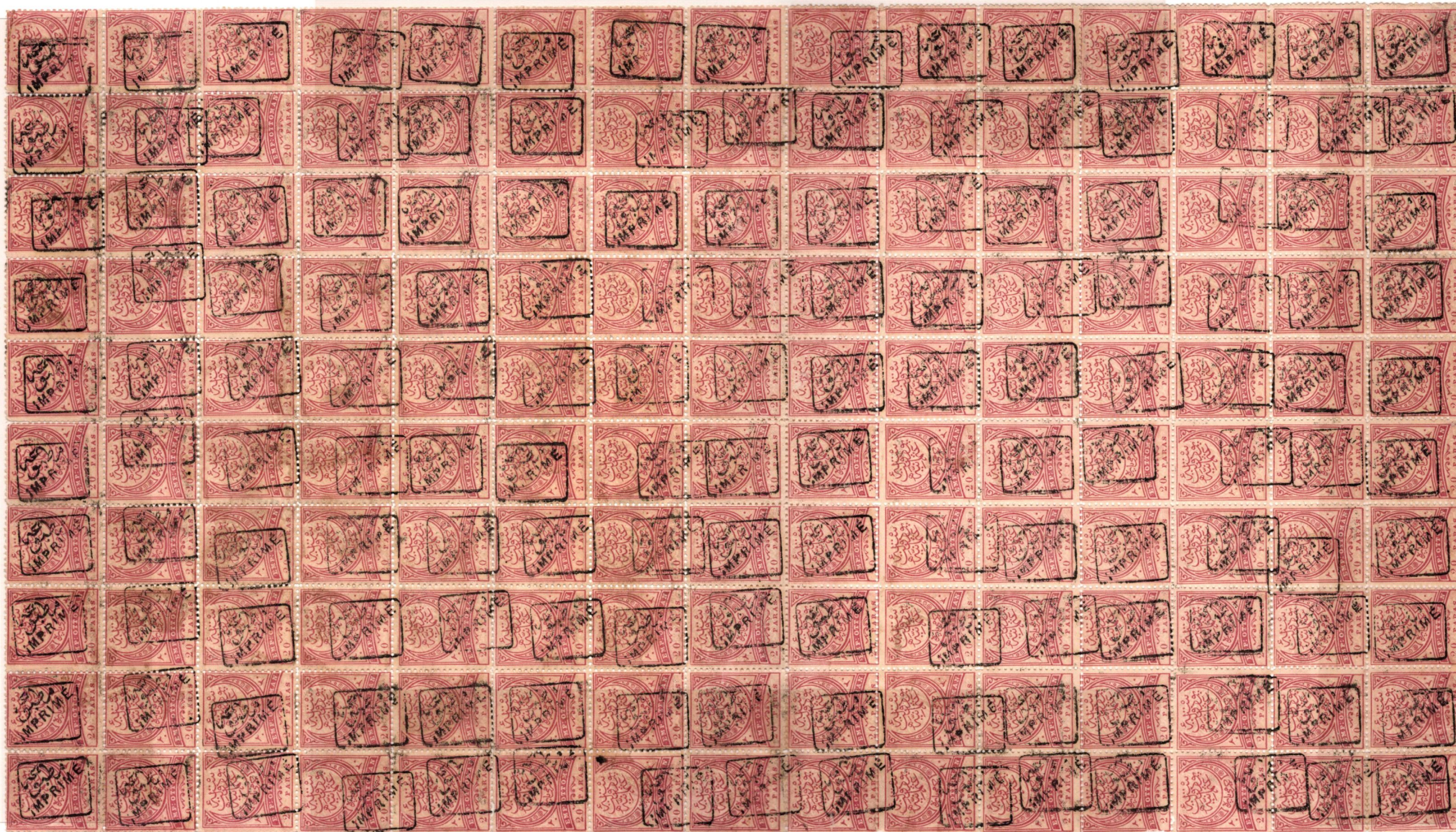
Fig. 2a: Stamps 66/67, 76/77.



Ottoman Printed Matter Stamps

There was a short-lived (and controversial) experiment with a special "Imprimés" (printed matter) overprint on the 10 Paras Empire stamp in 1879.¹ After the above described hand-stamp overprint of June 1891 (10 and 20 Paras, 1, 2, and 5 Piastres, Passer 122–130, MiNr 64–68) came another set of overprints using the same, now worn-out and damaged, hand-stamp (June 1892, Passer 139–143, MiNr. 64–78). Further printed matter issues then used reliable machine overprints (1894, 1901/05, 1908, 1909, 1920). (editor)

¹ Cf. Passer, Adolf: *The stamps of Turkey*, 1938, pp. 83–84. The explanations given by an official were ridiculed by collectors even then! The argument about differential values of silver and copper coins may be plausible, but why this led to such an overprint is illogical. The role of a trader called Glavany also remains mysterious. (editor)



The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office

by Mike Dovey

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The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office was introduced in 1868 and the new contract was operated by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P&O) on their steamer service from Suez to Bombay, via Aden. The sorting of the mails in either direction (the homeward service did not begin until two years later in 1870) was carried by six teams provided by the Indian Post Office. Originally the service was for the postal clerks to sort mail between Suez and Bombay but in 1888 the service was changed so that mail was sorted from Aden to Bombay and *vice versa* so that it could link up with the P&O sailings from Australia.

This service was based on a scheme operated by the British Post Office on the P&O ships travelling between Alexandria and Marseilles and return. This service, known as the Mediterranean Sorters, was terminated on 28th May 1870 as all mail was being sorted on the new service east of Suez, the Bombay service continued to operate until the start of the First World War in August 1914.

The 12 Basic Types

There are 12 different types (*figs. 1–12 below*) of transit marks used on this service, with a further five distinct categories used to cancel mail posted on the steamers, some of these are shown in this article. All types, sub-types, sets, &c., are catalogued in my book on this matter.



Type 1.



Type 2.



Type 3.



Type 4.



Type 5.



Type 6.



Type 7.



Type 8.



Type 9.



Type 10.



Type 11.



Type 12.

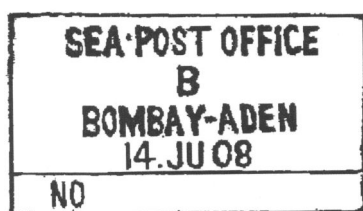
In the beginning of the contract there were six "sets" of post office sorting teams and each one was given a letter from "A" to "F". Later this was changed and while the number of teams stayed the same the letters were cut down to "A" to "C", resulting in a great number of variations especially in Type 8.



Fig. 13:

Type 1, dated
4.10.1868,
in green; carried on
board the Sumatra.

As well as the twelve types shown above there are also chapters for Paquebot marks, Overland marks, Mis-sent and Redirected mail, and Registered mail.



Figs. 14 and 15: Registration marking, types 5 and 6.

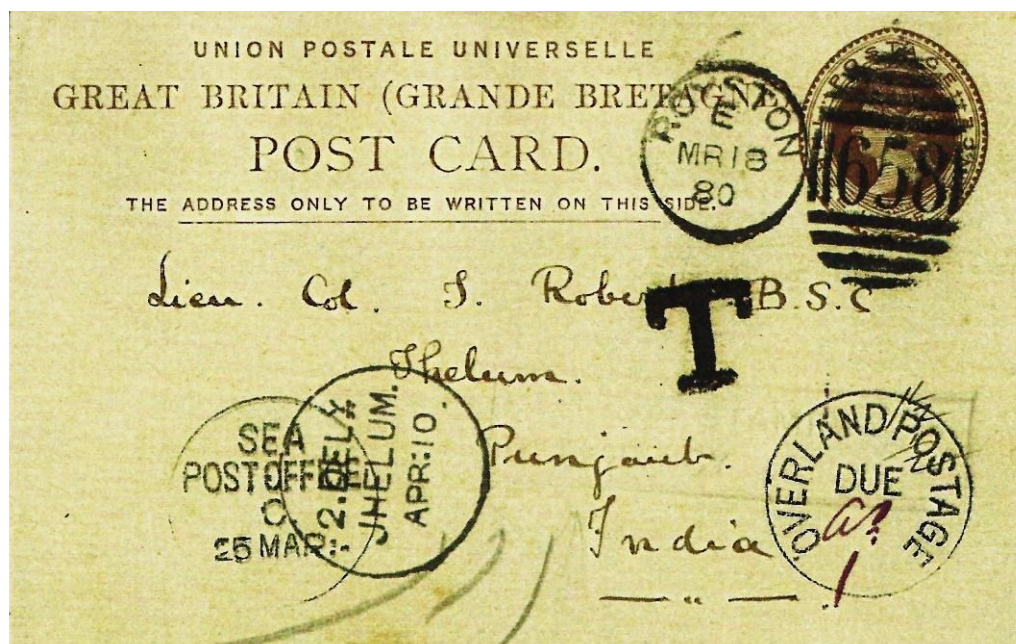
Fig. 16: Overland Postage Due
for 8 Annas and 6 Pies.

Fig. 19:

Carried by the Siam,
25.03.1880,
with type 3, set C.

Taxed 1 Anna for Indian
Overland mail.

The service was terminated in 1914 due to the outbreak of the Great War, however it is widely known that the Post Office in Bombay had been rebuilt and was now able to take mail from the vessels and sort them in a matter of hours and so it is probable that the Bombay-Aden SPO would have finished anyway.



Fig. 17: Letter posted from Calcutta to Renaix (Belgium), carried by the Nepaul.

Should have been dated 6.09.1878 but was marked with the date for the return voyage back to India.

This is the earliest known use of "C" Set. Note the Italian BRINDISI mark (23.09.1878), the French TPO mark, and the Belgian arrival mark of Renaix, 26.09.1878).



Fig. 18: Carried on the Arabia, November 1913, with the extremely rare registration marking of type 6, set A.

Mike's book "The Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office 1868-1914" and its companion "Timetables & Statistics for the Sailings between Bombay & Suez" were reviewed in MEPB 18. See Mike's advert in this issue.

From Smyrna to Molyvos (Mytilene) 1903

by Ot Louw † and Folkert Bruining

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Some time ago one of the authors bought a postcard sent from Smyrna to the island of Mytilene (Lesbos) on Delcampe (*fig. 1*). The card was postmarked at the French post office in Smyrna 1st September 1903 (Tuesday), at the Austrian post office in the town of Mytilene (Metelino)¹ on 4th September 1903 (Friday) and at the Ottoman post office in Molyvos (Molyvo, Molova, Mulwa, Mithymna, Mithimna) on 6th September 1903 (Sunday). The card is franked as a letter with a French Levant one piastre stamp. For a written card 10 centimes (or 20 paras), i.e. half of that, would have sufficed. The sender apparently thought he had to send the card as a letter.



Fig. 1: Address side of the postcard from Smyrna to Petra, near Molyvos, on Mytilene (Lesbos).

Shipping Lines

But what can we say about the transportation of the card? In 1903 several European shipping companies were active in the Aegean Sea, maintaining a number of lines². The fact that the card was initially delivered at the Austrian post office on the island suggests, in my opinion, that it was transported by the Austrian Lloyd shipping company. After all, if this had been done by a French

1 Both the island and its capital were called Mytilene (Mytilini, Μυτιλήνη, Midilli, Metelin, Metelion), the island is now more commonly known as Lesbos (Lesvos, Λέσβος).

2 Bruining/Louw/Mascini/Soetens, 2010.

company, the card would undoubtedly have been delivered to the French post office in Mytilene. However, such an office had not exist any more since 1872. And the card shows no characteristics of having been handled by a French company (although that remains theoretically possible). According to Salles French ships did not call at the port of Mytilene in 1903.³

The Austrian Lloyd

For a lot of information about the Austrian Lloyd, we have, of course, to consult the books written by Bianco.⁴ In addition to descriptions of shipping lines and stamps, this work also contains tables showing where the ships were positioned at any point in time. For instance, we find that in 1903 there was a connection from Smyrna to the island's capital Mytilene every other week.

In 1903 the Lloyd maintained two lines via the port of Mytilene: the 'Linea Greco-Orientale' and the 'Linea di Siria & Egitto.'

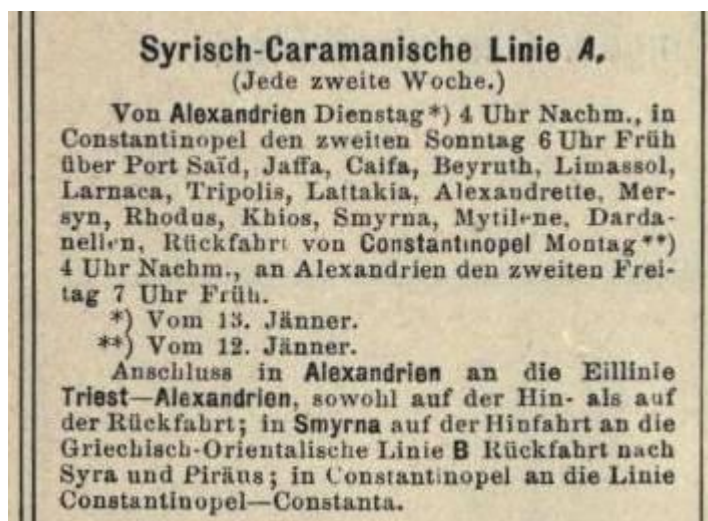


Fig. 2:

Detail from the "Fahrplan des Oesterreichischen Lloyd," table valid from January 1903, showing the ports of call of the "Linea di Siria & Egitto" (here called "Syrisch-Caramanische Linie").⁵

Now it comes down to the details: the Austrian arrival mark is dated 4th September 1903, which is a Friday. In accordance with time tables of the Austrian Lloyd, a ship of the Syrian Line ("Syrisch-Caramanische Linie A") departed from Smyrna on a Friday at about 17:00 (5 p.m.) and arrived at the island port the same day (about midnight).⁶ The distance came only to 7 hours sailing.

Austrian Lloyd: Linea di Siria & Egitto / Syrisch-Caramanische Linie A

According to Tchilinghirian the "Syrisch-Caramanische Linie" was resumed in 1902.⁷ At a certain moment (October 1905?) Mytilene was left out of the ships' ports of call.

From 1908 the "Syrisch-Caramanische Linie" was no longer mentioned.⁸ Mytilene still remained a port of call of the "Linea Greco-Orientale" or "Griechisch-Orientalische Linie".

The entire route was Alexandria—Port Said—Jaffa—Haifa—Beirut—Limassol—Larnaca—Tripoli (Syria)—Latakia—Alexandrette—Mersin—Rhodes—Chios—Smyrna—Mytilene—Dardanelles—Constantinople, and vice versa.

We have not found the names of the ships deployed on this line in 1903. This should be a point for further study.

3 Salles, 1965, vol. 2.

4 Bianco, 1978, vol. 1.

5 Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient, no. 9 (9.09.1903).

6 This information is (besides Bianco) based on the Lloyd time table of 1901 "*Fahrplan für den Levante- und Mittelmeer-Dienst*" showing arrival and departure times. I have not found such a time table for 1903.

7 Tchilinghirian/Stephen, 1962.

8 Cf. Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient, 1908.



Fig. 3: The dashed red line is the Austrian shipping line between Smyrna (bottom right) and Mytilene (centre). The distance is about 61 nautical miles (about 120 kilometres) and with a ship's speed of about 8 knots (8 n.m. per hour) takes roughly 7 hours.⁹

Ottoman Post Offices

The Greek writing on the address side of the card is difficult to read. We thank Mr. Alexis Savopoulos for deciphering and translating the address:

Κύριον
Απόστολον Διαμαντόπουλον
Δια την Δα Μ. Διαμαντοπούλου
Εἰς Πέτραν
Μυτιλήνης

Mr.
Apostolos Diamantopoulos
for Miss M. Diamantopoulou
at Petra
Mytilene

Savopoulos adds:

Although Lesbos was a prosperous island with a certain degree of industrialisation at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, incoming correspondence that was forwarded to the interior of the island by the Ottoman post is not often encountered. Remarkable is also the mediation by the Austrian Post.

⁹ Detail from Flemmings Kriegskarte der Balkanländer, 1918.

On the island of Lesbos there were about fifteen Ottoman post offices at various times.¹⁰ The card was destined for an address in Pétra (see map), 5 kilometres south of Molyvos (the second largest town on the island).



Fig. 4: The island and sandjak of Mytilene (Midilli sancağı) with its capital Mytilene and the Ottoman offices, 1908.¹¹

The card was transferred to the Ottoman post office in the town of Mytilene. According to the arrival postmark of Molyvos, the card was delivered there on 6th September, possibly a little later. A question remains: why was the card not delivered direct to the post office of Pétra itself?

According to Birken the earliest postmark of Petre/Pétra is dated from 1904. The official list of post offices published in 1903 (see fig. 5) mentions that there was an Ottoman post office in Pétra offering “... *service interne et international pour objets de poste simples*.”¹²

P** T V* C*	Termédi	L	T. d'Europe	Janina	Ergueri	Janina
P	Petra	X	Ile de Mételin	Archipel	Metelin	Aidin
P** T V* C*	Pertek ✓	c	T. d'Asie	Maamouret - int.	Dersim	Diarbekir

Fig. 5: The entry in the 1903 “*Nomenclature*”.

Acknowledgements

This article was first published in Dutch in Al-Barīd no. 88 (January 2021) entitled “*Van Smirna naar Mitilini*.” One of the authors, Ot Louw, died on 22nd January 2021.¹³ We thank Alexis Savopoulos very much for his additional and important information. Σας ευχαριστώ!

¹⁰ Birken, 2019, vol. Cezair, pp. 19–29, Coles/Walker, 1981; Coles/Walker, 1987.

¹¹ Birken, 2019, vol. Cezair, p. 20.

¹² *Nomenclature des bureaux de poste* ..., 1903.

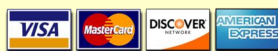
¹³ See obituary by Folkert Bruining in MEPB, no. 18, 2021, pp. 242–243.

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İstanbul Postmen's Delivery Cachets 1913–1929

by Volker Fredebold

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Delivery markings – mostly numbered cachets – existed in a number of larger European cities before World War I.¹ But there is also evidence of such markings in İstanbul after 1913. However, as far as is known, no one has yet tackled this chapter of İstanbul's postal history, which is why, as part of my research collection on İstanbul postal history, I started to investigate this subject more closely. The following explanations are based on the examination of my own material as well as covers made available to me by other collectors. Auction catalogues available to me were also explored and all information obtained was documented.

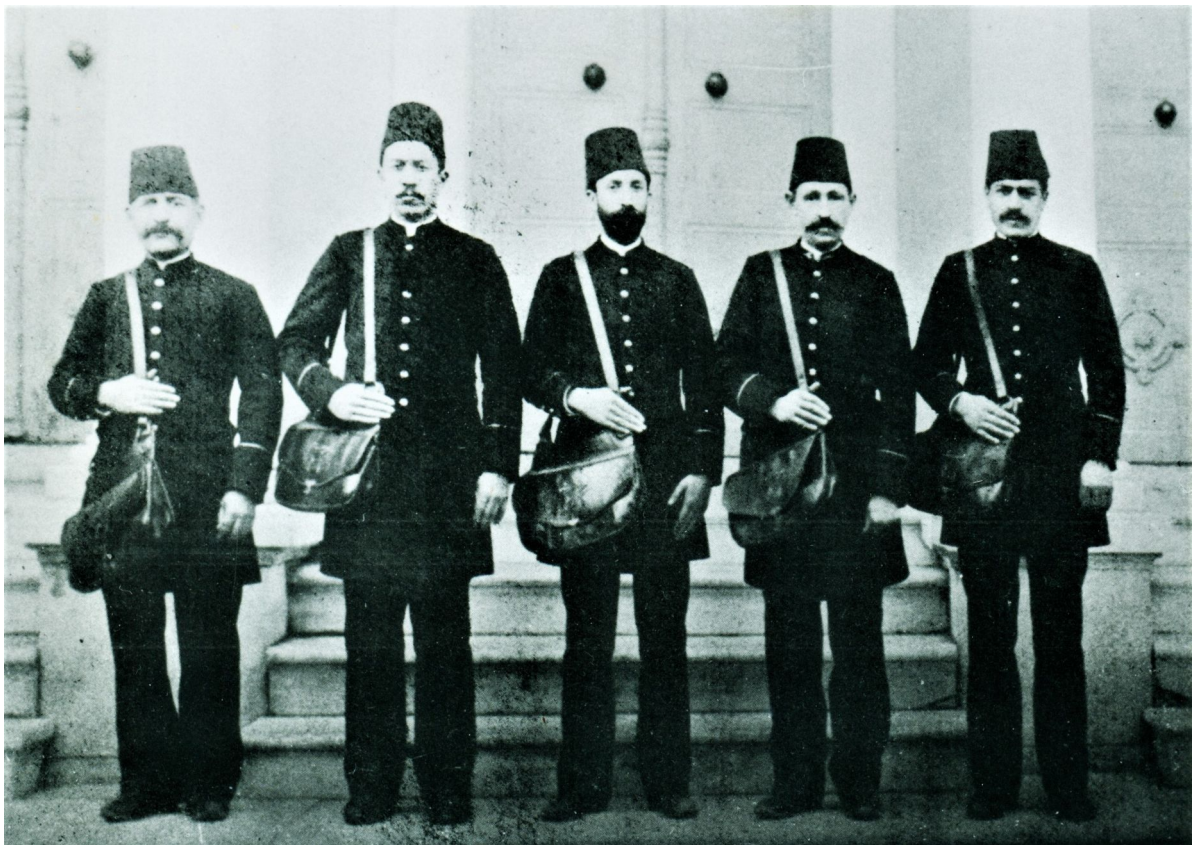


Fig. 1: Delivery postmen of the Galata post office (photograph dated 1893).

The Cachets and their Use

Since these markings were applied in İstanbul before the mail was delivered, their use is obviously limited to mail sent within İstanbul and to mail addressed to İstanbul from Turkey and abroad. The use for these postman's marks with Turkish-Arabic numerals (or "Eastern Arabic," only these are examined here) is proven for the period from the beginning of 1913 to mid-1929.

¹ For example in Munich, cf. <https://www.phila.berlin/m%C3%BCchner-brieftr%C3%A4gerstempel/>. (editor)

After the reforms of 1928, postmen's delivery cachets in European ("Western Arabic") numerals were also used in the 1930s, but these are not considered here. Since the end of the 1930s, no such markings seem to have been used at all.



Fig. 2: Delivery cachet no. 345 on an intra-city postcard from Paşakapsı to Vefa in the district of the Şehzadebaşı delivery post office, dated 2.08.1913 (20-5-329).²

At this point, however, it should be noted that – especially in Turkey – all rules have their exceptions, i.e. on a large number of covers from the period 1913 to 1929 which were delivered in İstanbul, there are no postman's markings. This is probably due to the whim of postmen, who often forgot to put their number mark on the mail to be delivered.

The cachets shown here, which were in use from 1913 to 1929, are mainly single-circle cachets with a diameter of 10 mm to 13 mm. The size and appearance differ slightly from each other (see *figs. 2 and 3*), which indicates that they were not produced centrally by the postal administration, but were (also) locally procured on demand, at least in some cases.

In addition to the single – circle cachets, there are also triangular cachets (*fig. 4*), which only occur at the Galata post office. In one case there exists a rectangular cachet (no. 418) at the Pangalti post office (*fig. 5*), and there's is also a lone oval negative marking (no. 245) at the Şehzadebaşı post office (*fig. 6*).



Figs. 2a to 6a: The types of cachets found.

² The 'Western' date in the Şehzadebaşı postmark (-1.-8.24) is incorrect.



Fig. 3: Postman's cachet no. 82 on a cover from the Great National Assembly Post Office in Ankara to Beşiktaş, received there on 21.01.1922.

The Numbers

The fundamental question when examining İstanbul's postmen delivery cachets is whether individual numbers can be firmly assigned to specific delivery offices. Another question is whether there is any logical system in the assignment of numbers.

Therefore, when evaluating the available material, only those items were taken into account whose address could be clearly read, which is not always easy with the predominant use of Ottoman-Turkish handwriting. The result, however, was astounding and already allows for some basic conclusions to be drawn, which, together with the previous results emerging from *tabs. 1 and 2*, will be presented below.

The lowest postman's number found in the round cachets is 4, the highest is 497. Since one can assume that the sequence began with number 1, one can deduct there were at least 497 postman's or delivery districts numbered in this way. Perhaps their number was even higher, which could be only be proven by discovering higher numbers.

By the analysis undertaken so far, a total of 185 numbers were traced and assigned, representing about a third of the total of 497. So there is still a lot to research to be done!

While this article was edited for MEPB, Hakan Yılmaz came forward with covers and cards in his collection bearing these marks. Several new marks could be added to the list, and several early and late dates were detected. I hope other collectors will search their collections and report their findings (cachet number, delivery office, date)!



Fig. 4: Triangular postman's delivery cachet no. 3 (Galata post office) on a registered express letter from Vienna, received on 29.05.1917. The letter bears censorship mark no. 12 of the Galata censorship office.

The Allocation

One can assume with almost certainty that each of the postman's numbered cachet existed only once in the city of İstanbul – at least at the same time. These cachets were obviously assigned to the individual postman permanently.

However, the allocation of postman's numbers seems not to have followed a systematic master structure assigning specific and consecutive numbers to certain delivery post offices. *Tabs. 1 and 2* show this very clearly, because for each of the delivery post offices there is a diverse and varied series of numbers.

Eight of the documented numbers (10, 19, 54, 62, 112, 235, 260, and 325) were used for two different delivery post offices, but these cases never occurred at the same time. This leads to the conclusion that individual delivery postmen may have been transferred to other post offices or at least temporarily assigned to them, taking their personal numbered cachet with them and continuing to use it at the other post office. This interpretation would indicate that each number was linked to a person or at least the workplace of a postman.



Fig. 5: Rectangular cachet no. 418 of the Pangaltı post office on a postcard from Berlin (10.02.1921) addressed to "Chichli" (Şişli), received on 18.02.1921.

The Variations

As mentioned above, in addition to the common round cachets, there are also triangular cachets (see fig. 4). Their use can be documented only in relation to the Galata post office: numbers 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 9 are present on mail items arriving in Galata between May 1915 and May 1917. The numbers of these cachets are not listed in *tabs. 1 and 2*, as they do not seem to have been integrated into the numbering sequence of the single-circle cachets. They were obviously used alongside and were distinguished from the other stamps by their special shape. It is not known whether these had any special significance, but there is also evidence of a series of round cachets used at the Galata post office (see *tab. 2*).

A rectangular cachet with the number 418 exists from February 1921 at the Pangaltı post office and is documented for the Şişli delivery district (see fig. 5). This is probably a replacement cachet, as a round one with number 418 – also documented for the delivery district Şişli – was already in use in June 1915. It can therefore be assumed that this was lost and later replaced by the rectangular version. The significance of the other special type found, the negative cachet no. 245 of the Şehzadebaşı delivery post office (see fig. 6), remains unclear.

The Tables

So much for the findings so far.³ *Tabs. 1 and 2* show the postmen's numbers that could be assigned as well as the usage periods detected. In order to expand and intensify this research, readers should examine their collections for such delivery cachets from İstanbul from the years 1913 to 1929.

If you have any covers with numbers not yet documented here or with different shape, please provide information and scans for further analysis. Only by continuing to search can this database be expanded! I thank Hakan Yılmaz for his additions.

³ The original article was published in *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 31, 1995, pp. 14–27. Several updates and newly-discovered cachets have been included in this translation. (*editor*)



Fig. 6: Negative cachet no. 245 of the Şehzadebaşı post office on a postcard from Ankara, received 16.10.1914.

Tab. 1: The Postmen's Delivery Cachets Ordered by Number

Number	Delivery Office	District	Known Dates
2	Maliye Nezareti		1928 –
4	İstanbul (posta merkezi)		1914/03 – 1921/07
5	İstanbul (posta merkezi)		1918/05 –
7	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Süleymaniye	1914/12 –
8	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci	1913/11 – 1926/01
10	Galata		1914/02 – 1914/10
10	Harbiye Nezareti		1915/11 – 1917/04
11	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Mısır Çarşısı	1915/09 –
13	İstanbul (posta merkezi)		1913/10 – 1914/04
14	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Bahçekapısı	1914/05 – 1922/06
15	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Düyun-u Umumiye	1923/05 –
16	Babıali		1913/07 –
17	Babı Meşihat		1914/05 –
18	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Eminönü/Balkapanı	1923/10 –
19	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Nuruosmaniye	1915/06 –
19	Şehzadebaşı		1921 –
20	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci	1917/09 – 1922/02
21	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Cağaloğlu	1915/01 –
22	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Cağaloğlu	1914/11 – 1920/09
23	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci	1917 – 1923
24	Galata		1924/05 –

Number	Delivery Office	District	Known Dates
25	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Cağaloğlu	1914/04 – 1925/02
26	Beyoğlu	Taksim/Ayazpaşa	1918/04 –
27	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Parmakkapısı	1914/12 – 1921/06
28	Bablali		1914/08 –
30	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Yeni Cami	1922 –
31	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci, Parmakkapı	1914/02 – 1922/07
32	Bebek		1924/04 –
33	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Eminönü	1914/03 – 1921/08
34	Beyoğlu	Galatasaray	1913/09 – 1921/08
35	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Binbirdirek	1914/10 –
36	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci	1914/03 – 1926/10
38	Beyoğlu	Şişane	1916/05 –
41	İstanbul (posta merkezi)		1921 –
42	Aksaray		1914/05 – 1923/02
43	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci	1914/07 – 1915/11
44	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Cağaloğlu	1913/02 – 1915/10
45	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Eminönü, Sirkeci	1916/05 – 1923/05
47	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Mahmutpaşa	1922/11 –
48	Aksaray		1920/06 –
49	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Eminönü	1921 --
51	Galata		1921/10 –
54	Galata		1917/09 – 1918/05
54	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Sirkeci	1915/09 –
56	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Süleymaniye	1922 –
59	Ortaköy		1919/05 –
60	Pangaltı	Şişli	1914/02 – 1915/05
61	Kadıköy	Haydarpaşa	1924/10 –
61	Babı Meşihat		1915/08 –
62	Beyoğlu	Feriköy	1921/06 –
62	Pangaltı	Nişantaşı	1921/05 –
63	Pangaltı		1921/03 –
65	Pangaltı		1920/11 –
66	Uskudar		1914/10 –
67	Babı Meşihat		1915/02 –
69	Aksaray		1915/12 –
71	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Kumkapı	1922/11 –
76	Büyükkada		1922/02 –
79	Fatih		1925/12 –
82	Beşiktaş		1919/01 – 1923/07
83	Galata		1921/09 –
85	Bebek		1913/08 – 1913/10
87	Arnavutköy	Kuruçeşme	1916/02 –
87	Beşiktaş (negative)		?
98	Kuzguncuk		1924/10 –
100	Pangaltı	Şişli	1917/06 – 1921/07
104	Büyükkada		1914 – 1924/08

Number	Delivery Office	District	Known Dates
107	Pangaltı		1915/06 –
111	Babıali		1913/10 – 1917/05
112	Şehzadebaşı		1920/09 – 1921/04
112	Üsküdar		1915/02 –
114	Arnavutköy		1915 – 1922/07
115	Pangaltı		1915/04 –
118	Eyüp		1914/06 –
119	Beykoz		1921/09 –
120	Büyükdada		1914/08 – 1917/12
125	Aksaray	Laleli	1917/08 –
129	Aksaray		1916/06 – 1917/04
132	Üsküdar		1915/02 –
134	Anadolukavağı		1915/07 –
135	Üsküdar		1921 –
137	Anadolukavağı		1914/08 –
139	Büyükdada		1921/08 –
143	Beyoğlu		1929 –
146	Şehzadebaşı		1920/02 –
149	Aksaray		1921/05 – 1922/01
150	Edirnekapi		1915/01 –
159	Beyoğlu		1914/07 – 1916/03
160	Beyoğlu		1917/05 – 1918/05
161	Beyoğlu		1917/06 –
167	Makriköy		1922/10 –
171	Beyoğlu		1914/05 –
175	Edirnekapi		1918/03 – 1924/06
180	Beyoğlu		1919/08 –
181	Beyoğlu (round)	Cihangir	1913/10 – 1919
181	<i>Beyoğlu (?) (oval)</i>		?
182	Beyoğlu	Taksim/Ayazpaşa	1914/12 – 1922/12
183	Beyoğlu	Aynalıçeşme	1913/05 – 1915/09
184	Beyoğlu		1913/11 – 1917/06
189	Beyoğlu		1914/04 – 1919/10
196	Beşiktaş		1926 –
198	Galata		1914/07 –
201	Kınalıada		1914/02 –
202	Üsküdar		1914/04 –
204	Beyoğlu	Taksim	1913/10 – 1915/11
205	Emirgan		1915/11 –
206	Beyoğlu		1922/02 –
207	Beyoğlu		1914/11 –
209	Beyoğlu		1915/02 –
210	Beyoğlu		1918/05 –
213	Kadıköy		1915/06 –
217	Hasköy		1915/08 –
225	Fatih		1914/04 –

Number	Delivery Office	District	Known Dates
226	Yeniköy		1921/04 –
227	Beyoğlu		1915/08 –
230	Beşiktaş		1926/03 –
231	Beşiktaş		1928/02 –
234	Galata		1913/08 –
235	Beylerbeyi		1919/05 –
235	Maliye Nezareti		1922/01 –
242	İstanbul (posta merkezi)	Yeni Postahanesi	1921/11 – 1921/12
243	Galata		1915/11 –
245	Şehzadebaşı (negative cachet)		1914/10 –
246	Heybeliada		1913/08 – 1924/01
250	Beyoğlu	Taksim	1914/08 – 1922/11
252	Beşiktaş		1922/01 –
257	Galata		1914/06 –
259	Galata		1913/08 – 1915/01
260	Beyoğlu		1916/08 –
260	Heybeliada		1914/10 –
268	Fatih		1916 –
269	Fatih		1914/11 –
271	Topkapı		1915/04 –
274	Kadıköy		1914/12 –
275	Beyoğlu		1920/07 –
278	Meclisimebusan (Parliament)		1915/02 – 1917/02
279	Sarıyer		1922 –
281	Fener		1918/01 –
285	Rumelihisarı		1913/09 –
286	Topkapı		1913/11 –
290	Beylerbeyi		1914/05 –
291	Ayastefanos		1914/11 –
292	Eyüp		1914/03 – 1914/08
295	Burgazadası		1914/05 –
296	Ortaköy		1915/04 –
298	Anadoluhisarı		1914/11 – 1915/05
300	Rumelikavağı		1915/02 –
302	Şehzadebaşı		1914/06 – 1916/03
303	Kızıltoprak		1913/11 –
307	Fatih		1915 –
308	Sarıyer		1916/1917?
309	Kadıköy	Haydarpaşa/Acıbadem	1921/11 – 1924/03
313	Kadıköy		1914/12 –
321	Şehzadebaşı		1913/09 – 1914/11
324	Aksaray		1914/05 –
325	Çubuklu		1925/06 –
325	Maltepe		1918/06 –
326	Çengelköy		1923/02 –
329	Kadıköy		1917/04 –

Number	Delivery Office	District	Known Dates
330	Kadıköy	Moda	1914 – 1915/11
331	Bostancı		1923/04 –
332	Şehzadebaşı		1913/09 – 1917/03
336	Üsküdar		1928/07 –
337	Kadıköy	Acıbadem	1915 –
341	Samatya		1921/06 –
342	Kadıköy		1914/12 – 1915/11
344	Üsküdar		1925/11 –
344	Edirnekapı		1914/10 –
345	Şehzadebaşı	Vefa	1913/09 – 1915/04
348	Üsküdar		1926/06 – 1929/06
353	Tophane	Fındıklı	1914/05 –
356	Kuzguncuk		1925/11 –
361	Kuzguncuk		1925/01 –
362	Maliye Nezareti		1916/02 –
378	Fatih		1616/05 –
380	Pangaltı	Şişli	1914/04 –
401	Beyoğlu		?
402	Galata	Tophane	1915/11 –
414	Galata		1916/02 –
418	Pangaltı	Şişli	1915/06 –
418	Pangaltı (rectangular cachet)	Şişli	1921/02 –
419	Pangaltı	Feriköy	1917/01 – 1918/11
422	Beşiktaş		1914? or 1916/08?
423	Beşiktaş		1915/10 – 1916/03
425	Kadıköy		1915/09 –
426	Kadıköy		1915/06 –
497	Pangaltı	Şişli	1921 –



Fig. 7:

Postcard from
Şehzadebaşı
(30.11.1913) sent
to Topkapı
(cachet no. 286)
and then redir-
ected to Aksaray
(cachet no. 324).

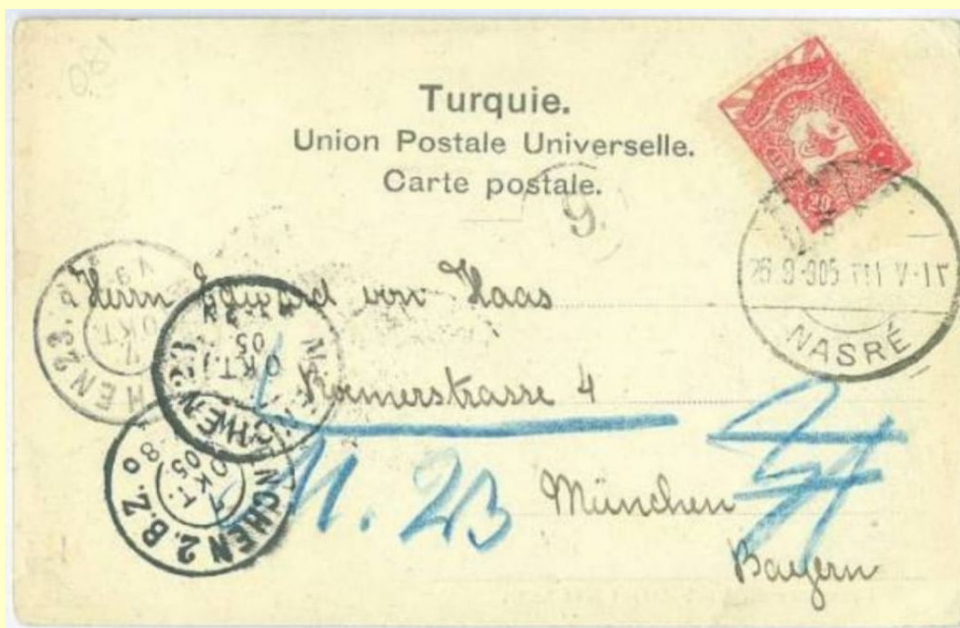
Courtesy of
Hakan Yılmaz.

Tab. 2: The Postmen's Delivery Cachets Ordered by Delivery Post Office

Delivery Office	Numbers
İstanbul (posta merkezi)	4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 54, 56, 71, 242
Aksaray	42, 48, 69, 125, 129, 149, 324
Anadoluhisarı	298
Anadolukavagı	134, 137
Arnavutköy	87, 114
Ayastefanos	291
Babı Meşihat	17, 61, 67
Babıali	16, 28, 111
Bebek	32, 85
Beşiktaş	82, 87, 196, 230, 231, 252, 422, 423
Beykoz	119
Beylerbeyi	235, 290
Beyoğlu	26, 34, 38, 62, 143, 159, 160, 161, 171, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 189, 204, 206, 207, 209, 210, 227, 250, 260, 275, 401
Bostancı	331
Burgazadası	295
Büyükkada	76, 104, 120, 139
Çengelköy	326
Çubuklu	325
Edirnekapı	150, 175, 344
Emirgan	205
Eyüp	118, 292
Fatih	79, 225, 268, 269, 307
Fener	281
Galata	10, 24, 51, 54, 83, 198, 234, 243, 257, 259, 402, 414
Harbiye Nezareti	10
Hasköy	217
Heybeliada	246, 260
Kadıköy	61, 213, 274, 309, 313, 329, 330, 337, 342, 425, 426
Kınalıada	201
Kızıltoprak	303
Kuzguncuk	98, 356, 361
Makriköy	167
Maliye Nezareti	2, 235, 362
Maltepe	325
Meclisimebusan	278
Ortaköy	59, 296
Pangaltı	60, 62, 63, 65, 100, 107, 115, 380, 418, 419, 497
Rumelihisarı	285
Rumelikavagı	300
Samatya	341
Sarıyer	279, 308

Delivery Office	Numbers
Şehzadebaşı	19, 112, 146, 245, 302, 321, 332, 345
Tophane	353
Topkapı	271, 286
Üsküdar	66, 112, 132, 135, 202, 336, 344, 348
Yeniköy	226

When editing this article, I could also extend the usage period of the number 111 cachet. In MEPB 19, pp. 142/143, Hakan Yılmaz showed several covers from İzmir, two went to the Foreign Ministry in İstanbul (in the Bab-i 'Ali district), both showing the delivery cachet "111" (figs. 8, 8a):



In fig. 10 (left) I can also show a cover from Nazareth (Nasré) to Munich featuring the delivery cachet "9." in circle of Munich branch post office 23 in 1905.⁴

4 Source: Posting by Ümit Azak in Facebook group "THE ARABIAN PHILATELY. هواة الطوابع العربية" on 24.12.2021. Online: <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1461160557617994&set=gm.6924716397569828>.

Ottoman Censorship Markings of WWI Part III: Positive Censor Markings İ–Z

by Hans Paul Soetens

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This second part of the positive censorship cachets begins with İstanbul.¹ At this point it should be noted that almost all international mail from large parts of the Ottoman Empire passed through the censorship offices in İstanbul;² mail from Central Europe that entered the Ottoman Empire was mostly censored at the Galata office is not surprising that, although the Galata and İstanbul censor markings look similar, they do have some specific differences apart from the name of the office. In the İstanbul censorship office, two-line frameless cachets with censor numbers were affixed, about 42×15 mm in size, starting in 1914. The highest censor number of these two-line markings seen is 40, the latest date of use is October 1915.

It can be assumed that all censors from number 1 to at least 40 were issued with these two-line markings, although so far I have only seen numbers 8, 10, 11, 14, 21, 22, 28, 32, 38, 39 and 40 (*fig. 19*). Apart from censorship cachet 11 (*fig. 20*), which is more compact, all these stamps have similar dimensions.



Fig. 19:

Letter from Voivoda
(Galata), 17.02.1915, to
Bulgaria (in French, hence
the purple boxed cachet)
with 2-line censorship
marking of censor(unit) 40
(42×15mm).

¹ Part I in MEPB 18, 2021, pp. 47–57; part II in MEPB 19, 2021, pp. 14–24.

² The other two censorship offices that handled international mail were Beirut and Baghdad. Some mail from Beirut and Baghdad was also censored in İstanbul.



Fig. 20:

Letter from
Alexandretta,
9.02.1915, to
Germany with two-line
censorship marking of
censor(unit) 11
(35×18 mm).

These two-line censorship markings were (probably gradually) replaced by box-type cachets. It is striking that these boxed cachets appear on letters as early as December 1914 (fig. 21), with the censorship unit number at the top left.



Fig. 21:

Postcard from Pera,
4.12.1914, to
Hungary, rectangular
censorship marking,
censor no. 4.

Censorship marking 8 has a smaller typeface (fig. 22). The unboxed two-line version was used in October 1915 and seems to have been replaced the box type with small font, which in turn was replaced with a box-type cachet in 1916/1917.



Fig. 22:

Boxed Istanbul censor markings 8, Voivoda (Galata) 18.06.1918. This is the common type seen at least in 1917 and 1918. Inserts: the early types of 1914.

Censorship marking 10, used at the end of 1914, has a large typeface and a thick outer line, like most of the Istanbul cachets. The early boxed Istanbul censor markings were not uniform in terms of the size of the text and the border. The highest known censor number is 58 (fig. 23).

The only Istanbul censor markings with a number at the bottom left (as with the Galata cachets) that I have seen are nos. 27 and 56 (fig. 24); the latter is frequently found on printed matter. The reasons for these differences in layout are not known.



Fig. 23: Postcard from Beyoğlu, 5.12.1915, to Switzerland with censor mark 58 (numerals top left).



Fig. 24:

Newspaper wrapper
from Okdjoular
(Istanbul) to
Switzerland,
21.07.331 =
5.10.1915, with
censor mark 56
(number at bottom
left).

A special feature is the additional bar with two letters in the upper right-hand corner of the censorship marking, applied on some letters in a slightly different colour by censorship office 50. These were noted on two registered letters with philatelic franking to Germany sent in 1916 and 1917. The 1917 cover (fig. 25) with arrival postmark was never opened and probably sent without content. The identical censorship cachets 50 without this addition is known on other (opened) letters.



Fig. 25: Philatelic cover franked with the 1913 (1332) surcharges sent from Stamboul 4, 25.10.1616 to Germany. Censor mark İstanbul 50 with additional 'bar & two letters' feature.

The date-stamps used in the İstanbul office until 1917 are similar to those of Galata, with only small variations. In 1917, the oval cachets were replaced by single-circle types with inscription “*İstanbul sansür*” in the upper segment with numerals 1 to 4 in the lower segment.

Letters sent to Germany that were returned indicate that this type of returned mail was censored on re-entry in the Galata office. Insured letters (*valeur déclarée*) were processed and censored in both İstanbul and Galata. The censorship markings used in the Galata office were initially the cachets of the Parcel Post Office and later the standard no. 14 of the Galata type.

At the İstanbul censor office, a general Central Office marking was used on insured letters in March 1915. The image shown is a combination of the right half shown in Coles & Walker and the left portion found on a letter in my collection (*fig. 26*). Later in 1915, the large cachet of the İstanbul Parcel Post Office were also used for insured letters; nos. 1 to 5 are known (*fig. 27*).



Fig. 26:

Valeur Déclarée
letter for 20 Francs
from Constantinople
to Switzerland,
13.03.1915.
Censored at the
Central Bureau of
the Ottoman Post.
Insert: Montage of
the full censor mark.

The censors in İzmir initially used generic markings not indicating the name of the censorship office (*fig. 28*); then, probably from mid-1915 onwards, İstanbul-type censorship cachets with censor numbers in brackets were used on items with domestic destinations. Letters to foreign countries were all censored in İstanbul, as were letters censored in İzmir that had İstanbul as their destination (*fig. 29*).

In Konya, a different type of censorship marking was used: a box-shaped cachet with a space left free for the separately applied number of each censor (*fig. 30*). One letter is known featuring solely this censor's number without the actual censorship cachet. For sealing purposes a circular hand-stamp was struck across the closed flap (*fig. 31*).

Handwritten censor's markings are also possible from offices that were apparently not assigned a censorship hand-stamp. One of these is Kechan, as shown in *fig. 32*.



Fig. 27: Valeur Déclarée letter for 1.200 Francs from Constantinople to Austria, 20.12.1916. Censored at the parcel office at İstanbul. The wax seals to close the cover on the reverse obscure the censor mark there.



Fig. 28: Postcard from İzmir to Aleppo, 1.01.1915, censored presumably at İzmir as indicated by the oval purple "sansürçe / mu'ayene olunmuşdur" marking.



Fig. 29: Letter from Aïdin, 24.12.1915, with censor mark „İzmir sansürçe / mu'ayene olunmuşdur [8]“ in red with date-stamp in the same colour, censored also by İstanbul censor 1.

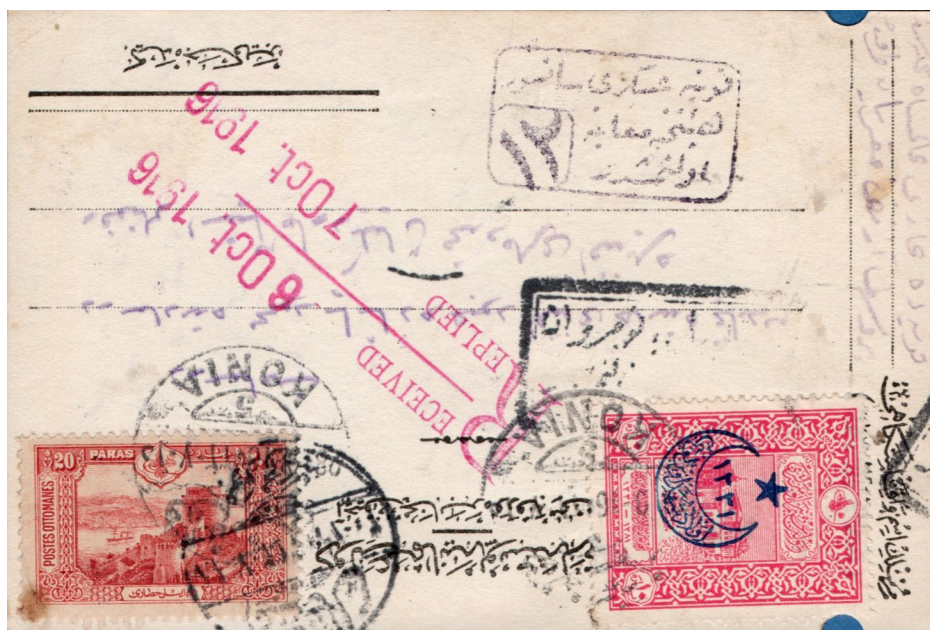


Fig. 30: Postcard from Konya 5 to İstanbul, 28.09.1916. Censored by Konya censor 12 and also by İstanbul censor 51. The numerals were applied separately at Konya and appear in a variety of positions.

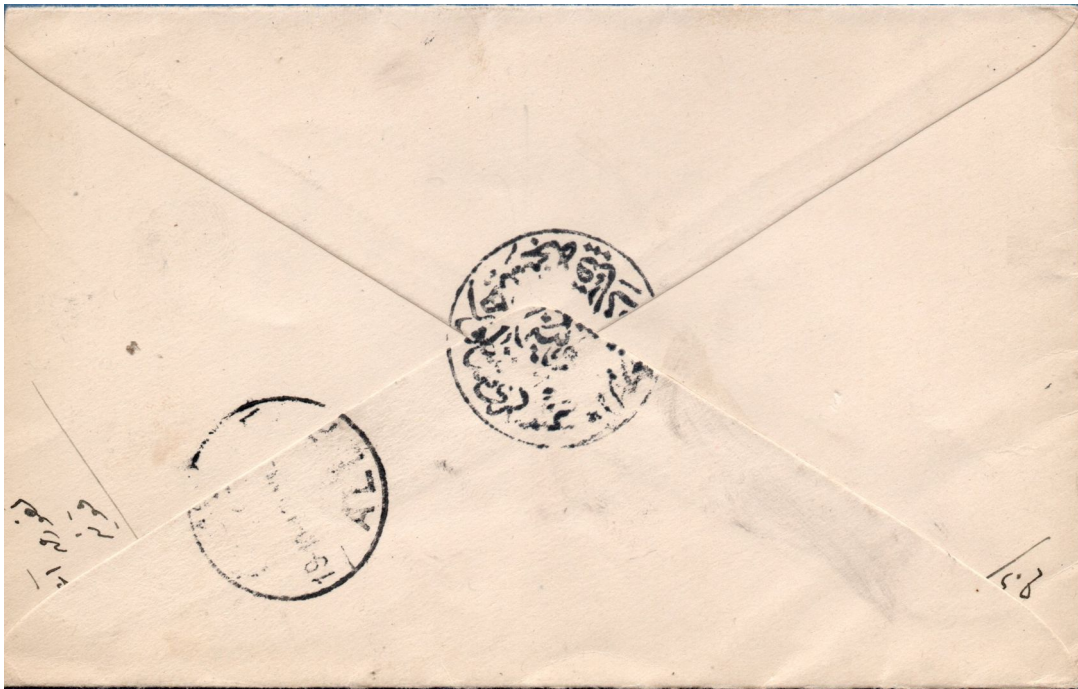


Fig. 31: Letter from Konya to Constantinople, 23.10.1915, with censor mark applied over the flap. The cover features a negative censor mark (as shown in part I) and a loose boxed censor number "v" on the front.



Fig. 32: Postcard from Kechan to Switzerland, 29.01.1915, showing a manuscript censor marking together with two blue negative markings: the large one is probably from a military unit, the smaller one that of an individual censor.

In addition to the 90 censorship markings from offices covered in this part (İ to Z), John Garton shows a further 13. Sadly, Mr. Garton refused to have these shown here:

- Kengiri (two-line), p. 103
- Kirmasti (oval), p. 83
- Lulubourgaz (boxed), p. 80
- Menemen (oval), p. 66
- Milas (boxed), p. 70
- Nizip (boxed), p. 52
- Ödemis (boxed), p. 65
- Saida (boxed), p. 33
- Samsun (five-line, bi-lingual), p. 113
- Sana'a (round), p. 128
- Soma (boxed), p. 68
- Tokat (boxed), p. 105
- Urla (boxed), p. 65

This list of Ottoman censorship markings used during the First World War is certainly incomplete. It has been compiled during my many years of collecting. The systematic listing of these cachets by K.K. Wolter from 1966 seems to be the only available comprehensive listing, but it has to be updated with modern techniques. We would therefore be pleased to receive reports and scans of material with censorship markings not shown, in order to complete this list.

Note on the Transcription of the Ottoman-Turkish Alphabet

Collectors have transcribed Ottoman Turkish inscriptions in various ways over many generations. For convenience, one should follow the original and not the modern Turkish orthography (e.g. *olunmuşdur* instead of *olunmuştur*). A scientific transliteration was not attempted.

Acknowledgements

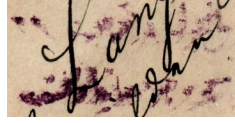
Finally, I would like to thank Otto Graf, Volker Fredebold and Tobias Zywiets for their comments and corrections.

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- *Filistin'de osmanli postaları 1840–1918 : kilt 1 Kudüs ; Alexander koleksiyonu = Ottoman post in Palestine : volume 1 Jerusalem ; the Alexander collection / Kemal Giray [ed.]*. Istanbul : Türkiye Ekonomik ve Toplumsal Tarih Vakfı, 2004. 83 p. ISBN: 978-975-8813-11-0
- Various other sources, covers shown in auction catalogues (e.g. Gärtner, Feldman, İsfila), offers on eBay, Delcampe, etc.
- Letters from my own collection; copies from a collection (owner not named).

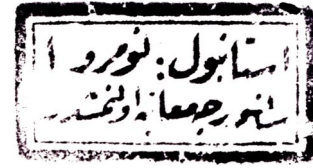
The Positive Censor markings İ-Z

İstanbul : numero 37
سانسورجه معاينه اولونموشدور

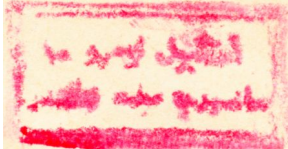


İstanbul numero 37
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuşdur (44×18 mm)

İstanbul numero ... sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuşdur
(35×18 mm)



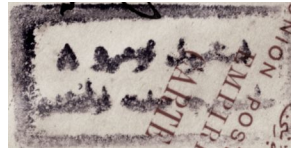
İstanbul numero
mu'ayene olunmuşdur



İstanbul numero 10
mu'ayene olunmuşdur



İstanbul : numero 10
mu'ayene olunmuşdur



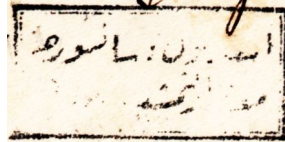
İstanbul numero 8
mu'ayene olunmuşdur



İstanbul : sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuşdur
numero 27



İstanbul : sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuşdur
numero 56



İstanbul : sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuşdur
.....



İstanbul : numero 50
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuşdur



Poste Imp. Ottom.
Bureau Central /
Devlet-i 'aliye-i
'osmaniye / darsa'adet
büyük postahanesi



İstanbul paket
postahanesi / sansürce
mu'ayene / edilmişdir
numero / 1



[İstanbul-Pera]
Beyoğlu paket
postahanesi / sansürce
mu'ayene / edilmişdir



Sansur / [date] /
İstanbul



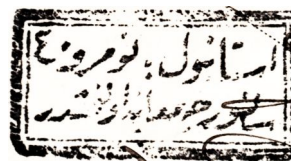
Sansur / [date] /
İstanbul



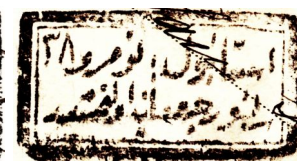
İstanbul - Sansur /
[date] / 1



İstanbul - Sansur /
[date] / 3



İstanbul : numero 40
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuşdur³



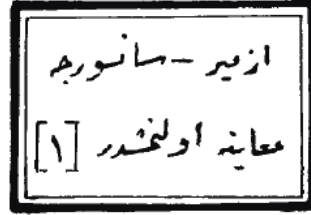
İstanbul : numero 38
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuşdur⁴



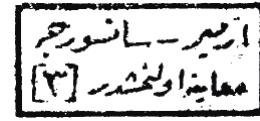
[İzmir]
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuştur



[İzmir]
mu'ayene olunmuştur
1289



İzmir sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuştur
[1]



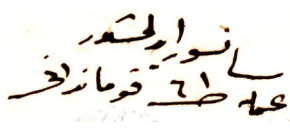
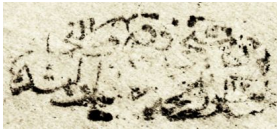
İzmir sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuştur
[3]

معاینه اولمیشد

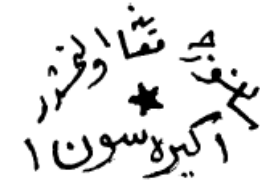
Jerusalem: see Kuds

J

[Jaffa / Yafa]
mu'ayene olunmuştur



[Kechan]
... sansür edilmiştir
..... komandanlığı

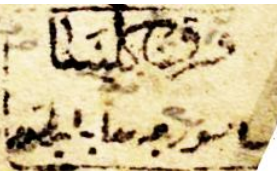


[Kerassunde]
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuştur 1 Giresun 1

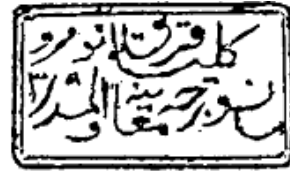


Kerkük askeri sansür
hey'eti

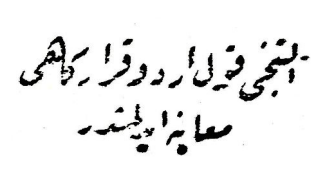
K



Kırkkilise
sansürce mu'ayene
edilmiştir.



Kırkkilise
numero 3 sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuştur



İkinci kolordu
karargahı mu'ayene
edilmiştir⁵



Konya
sansur



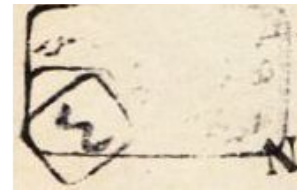
Konya askeri sansür
hey'etince mu'ayene
olunmuştur



Konya askeri sansur
hey'etince
kapadılmışdır⁶



Konya askeri sansür
hey'etince mu'ayene
olunmuştur 3



Konya askeri sansür
hey'etince mu'ayene
olunmuştur 4

3 Flat "س" in İstanbul.

4 Regular "س" in İstanbul.

5 Headquarters of the Second Army.

6 Registered censor numbers: 3, 4, 9, 11, and 12. "kapadılmışdır" = has been sealed/closed.



Konya askeri sansür hey'etine mu'ayene olunmuşdur 12



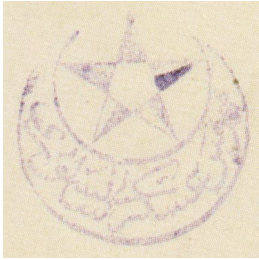
Konya sansür / [date] / 3



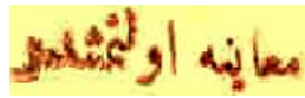
Kudüs mintikası askeri sansür hey'eti



Kudüs mintikası askeri sansürü



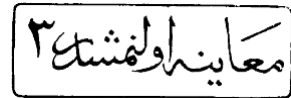
Kudüs-ü askeri sansürü⁷



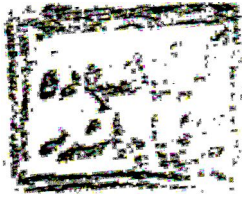
[Kuds] mu'ayene olunmuşdur



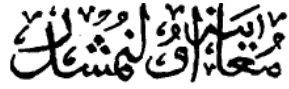
[Kuds] mu'ayene olunmuşdur



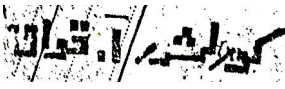
[Kuds or Beirut]⁸ mu'ayene olunmuşdur 3



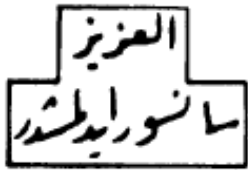
[Kütahya] ... sansürce edilmiştir.



[Kütahya] mu'ayene olunmuşdur



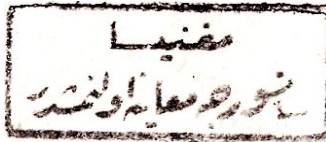
[Anadolu Kavağı]⁹ Görülmüşdür / A. Kavagi



[Mamuret-ul-Aziz] ul Aziz sansür edilmiştir



[Mamuret-ul-Aziz] ul Aziz sansür edilmiştir



Manisa sansürce mu'ayene olunmuşdur



mu'ayene edilmişdir Medine-i münevvere askeri sansürü 1331

M

7 Source: Aloni, Zvi: *The postal history of the Ottoman post in the Holy Land*. London: RPSL, 2021 (p. 256).

8 Attributed to Jerusalem, but in my opinion this is Beirut.

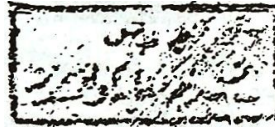
9 Seen on cover from 1913. Anadolu Kavağı (Anatoli-Kawak) was an important quarantine and disinfection station north of Constantinople. Cf. *A Visit to the Quarantine Station at Anatoli-Kawak on the Bosphorus in 1884*. In: MEPB 18, 2021, pp. 19–21.



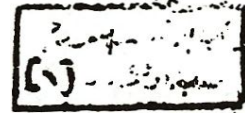
mu'ayene edilmiştir
Medine-i Münevvere
askeri sansürü



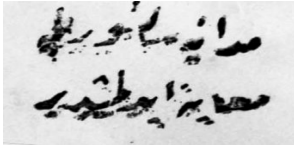
[Mihaliç]¹⁰
...



Milas sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuştur



[Mugla]
... [1]



Mudanya sansürhane
mu'ayene edilmiştir



[Nasra]
sansür edilmiştir¹¹



[Nasra]
mu'ayene olunmuştur
Nasıra askeri sansürü
hey'eti



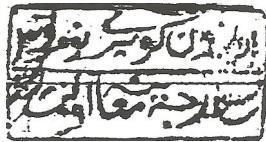
Ordu sansür heyeti
mu'ayene olunmuştur



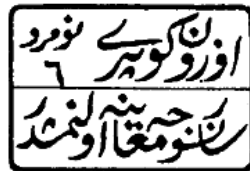
[Osmaniye]
birinci ka'asirni
komandanlığınca
sansür edilmiştir



Ouzoun-Keupru numero
1 / sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuştur



Ouzoun-Keupru numero
3 / sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuştur



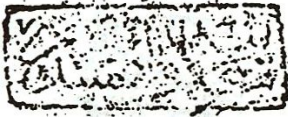
Ouzoun-Keupru numero
6 / sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuştur

For towns with P, Q, and R, there are no censor markings registered.¹²

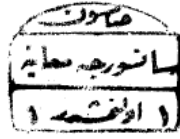
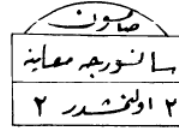
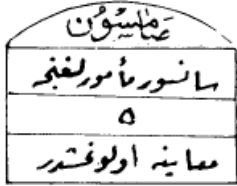
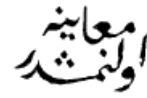
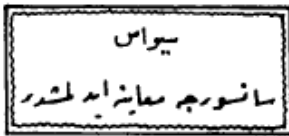
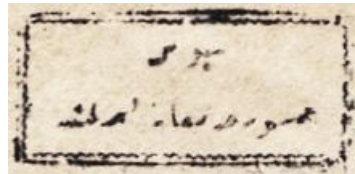
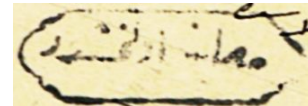
¹⁰ Mihaliççık, Mihaliçdj, today: Karacabey.

¹¹ Source: Giray, 2007, vol.. II, p. 126.

¹² The cachet described as "Petourke-Sansur" is in fact "Samsun 1 Sansur".

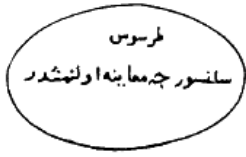
S
Ş

[Saida]

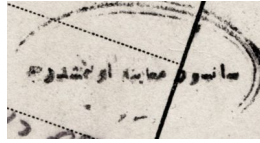
Samsun sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuşdur
1Samsun sansürce
mu'ayene olunmuşdur 2Samsun
..... sansür mu'ayene
olunmuşdur 3Samsun sansür
memurluğunca
mu'ayene olunmuşdur
5Samsun sansür dairesi
ingilizce şubesi 1337
mu'ayene edilmişdir¹³San'a merkez sansür
memurluğunca
mu'ayene olunmuşdurmu'ayene olunmuşdur
Şam askeri sansür
hey'etiŞam askeri
sansür hey'etiSeferi-Hisar
...Sidon (?)¹⁴
...[Sivas]
mu'ayene olunmuşdurSivas
sansürce mu'ayene
edilmişdirSivas
sansürce mu'ayene edilmişdir
[1923][Sivas]
mu'ayene olunmuşdurSöke
sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuşdur

13 English Department 1921.

14 In my opinion this is Beirut.



Tarsus sansürce mu'ayene olunmuşdur



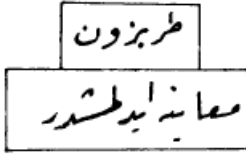
sansürce mu'ayene olunmuşdur / ...¹⁵



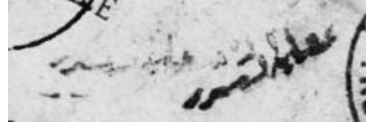
Tekfurtaşı postahanesi sansürce mu'ayene edilmişdir numero 1



Tokad mu'ayene olunmuşdur



Trabzon mu'ayene edilmişdir



[Trabzon]¹⁶

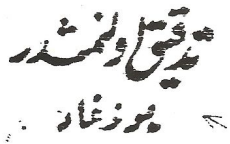


[Trabzon]

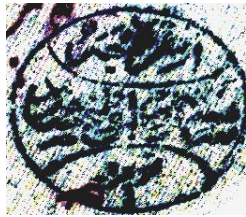


Uşak sansürce mu'ayene edilmişdir

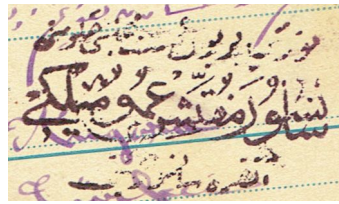
Ul Aziz: see Mamuret



tedkik¹⁷ olunmuşdur Yozgad



Ankara sansür olunmuşdur / numero 1¹⁸



Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Hükmeti sansür müfettiş-ı umumeliği Ankara sansür hey'eti¹⁹

15 In the lower segment there is possibly “طرسوس” = Tarsus.

16 On a postcard from Trabzon.

17 Ottoman-Turkish *tedkik* (modern Turkish *tetkik*) = examination.

18 Ankara censorship, on a cover from Zile (sandjak Tokad), ca. 300 km east of Ankara. Source: Ağaoğulları.

19 Grand National Assembly of Turkey.



Fig. 33: Letter from Samsun, "3-3-32" (greg. 16.05.1916) with censorship cachet "sansürce mu'ayene olunmuşdur numero 1" struck across the flap on the reverse. Arrival mark of Fatih, no censorship in İstanbul.



Fig. 34:

Letter from Samsun
"7-10-32" (20.12.1916)
with censorship
"sansürce mu'ayene
olunmuşdur numero 2"
on the front.

Arrival: Constantinople
19 Kanun-i sani
(1.01.1917, though the
Latin says "4 DEC 16").
No censorship on the
reverse, no Istanbul
censorship.



Fig. 35:

Letter from Sivas, dated
"17-6-15" (Arabic 9-5-332
i.e. 23.07.1915) with Sivas
censor "mu'ayene olun-
muşdur".

Arrival postmark Con-
stantinople 28.07.1916
and Oun Kapani "16-5-32"
(29.07.1915).
No censorship in Istanbul.



Fig. 36: Picture postcard from Tarsus, "11-12-32" (25.12.1916) with double or triple oval censorship cachet of Tarsus: "sansürce mu'ayene olunmuşdur" (likely with office name) to Dersa'adet. No İstanbul censorship marking. There is also supposed to be an identical single oval stamp with the office name on top.



Fig. 37: Registered bank letter from Nasra (Nazareth) 3.01.1918 to Aleppo.²⁰ Censor mark: "mu'ayene olunmuşdur Nasıra askeri sansürü hey'eti". Franking: 2½ p, cancelled Nasra 3.01.1918, on reverse Damas 6 26.01.1918 and Alep arrival.

²⁰ Source: Aloni, Zvi: *The postal history of the Ottoman post in the Holy Land* / Zvi Aloni & Joseph Hackmey. London: RPSL, 2021. 431 p. ISBN: 978-1-913015-15-2 [page 309]. Licence: Creative Commons CC BY NC.

Indian Army FPO 33 at Belbeis POW Camp (Egypt)

by Robert Gray

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IFPO 33 was reported as operating in Suez (Egypt), Mudros (Aegean Sea) and Lambet (near Salonica, Greece), and Bostandjik (Turkey) during WWI. A cover and accompanying letter from my collection now places this FPO also at Belbeis, Egypt.¹

Belbeis Prisoner of War Camp held 540 military and civilian prisoners from the Sinai and Senoussi area campaigns, 98% were illiterate (based on inspection by the Red Cross on 16th January 1917). It was located approximately 65 km north-east of Cairo and was also the location of a P.O.W. Hospital² and the 21st Veterinary Hospital.³

The table below shows the known operating dates and locations of IFPO 33.⁴ This office was operational in Greece at various locations between July 1915 and December 1918.

Locations for IFPO 33

Location	Type	Earliest Date	Latest Date
Port Tewfik (near Suez) from March 1915: Alexandria	Stationary	28.11.1914	4.06.1915
Mudros East, Greece	Advanced Base	8.07.1915	10.01.1916
Lambet (near Salonica) Greece	Advanced Base	9.02.1916	October 1918
Thrace	TPO	7.12.1918	Not recorded
Belbeis PoW Camp, Egypt	FPO	19.01.1919	prior to April 1919
28th Division Headquarters, Bostandjik (Turkey)	FPO	15.04.1919	4.09.1922

IFPO 33 at Belbeis POW Camp (Egypt) January 1919

Fig. 1 shows a cover in poor condition with an IFPO 33 cancellation dated “21 JAN. 19” placing it before the FPO is known to have been in Turkey. The cancellation is shown enlarged as *fig. 1a*.

The cover contained the letter written by a British soldier dated “19/1/19” (*fig. 2*): The dateline appears to read “PofW Camp Belbeis” (shown enlarged in *fig. 2a*).

This cover and accompanying letter provide three pieces of information: The Belbeis POW camp was in operation until at least January 1919; IFPO 33 must have closed at Thrace in December 1918 and opened in Belbeis in January 1919; and IFPO 33 closed at Belbeis prior to 15th April 1919.

1 Bilbeis, Bilbias, Belbes, بلبيس, today a city with 400,000 inhabitants in al-Sharqiyya Governorate (Eastern Delta).

2 Cf. Giray, 2021, p. 6.

3 Cf. *They served with honour*, 2015, p. 33.

4 Cf. Proud, 1984, p. 157; Firebrace, 1991, pp. 102, 176, 199, 302, and 343; with new discovery Bilbeis added. It is assumed that some dates listed by Proud and Firebrace may be estimates and not firmly established in evidence.

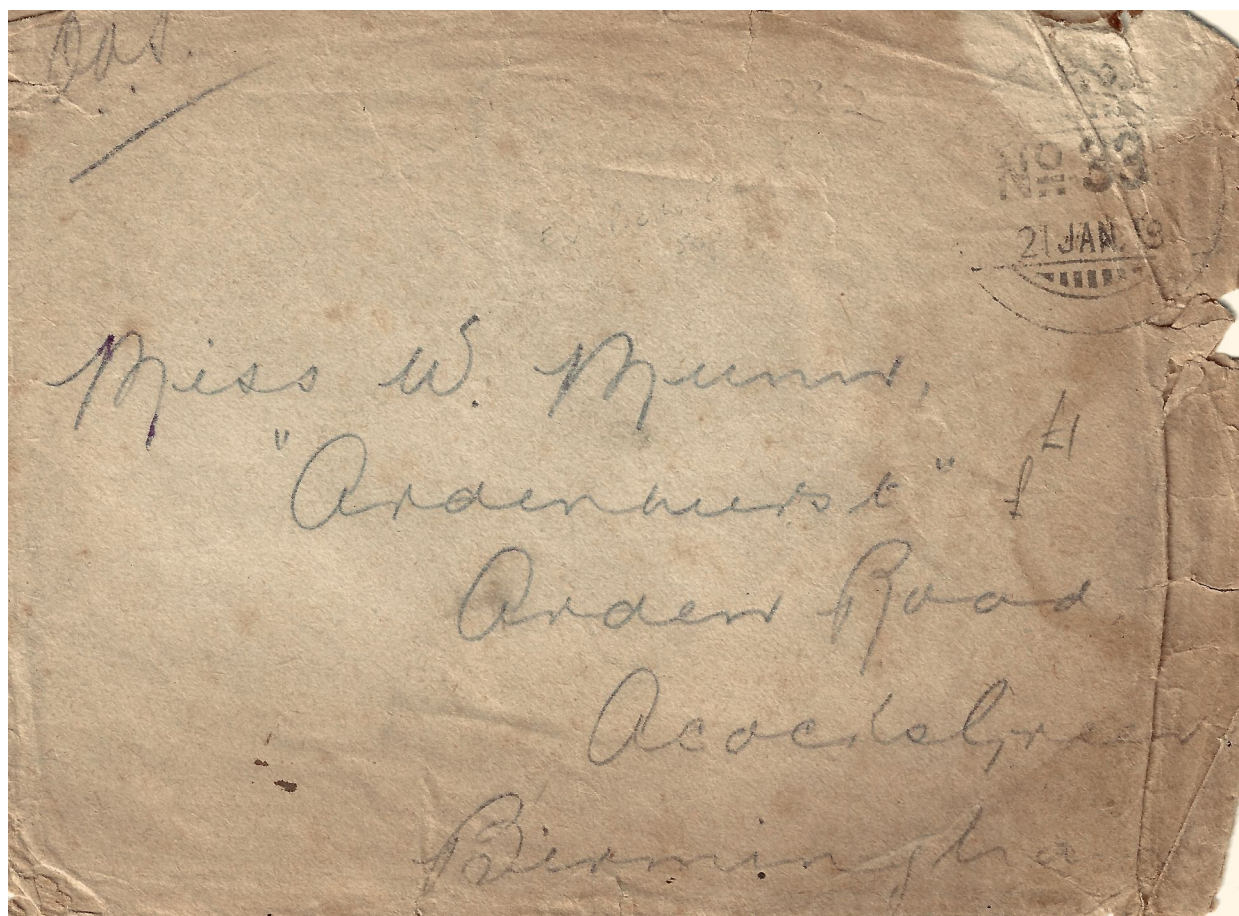


Fig. 1: FPO 33, 21.01.1919 to "Ms. W. Munn, Ardenhurst, Arden Road, Acocks Green, Birmingham."
O.A.S. = On Active Service. Verso is blank.

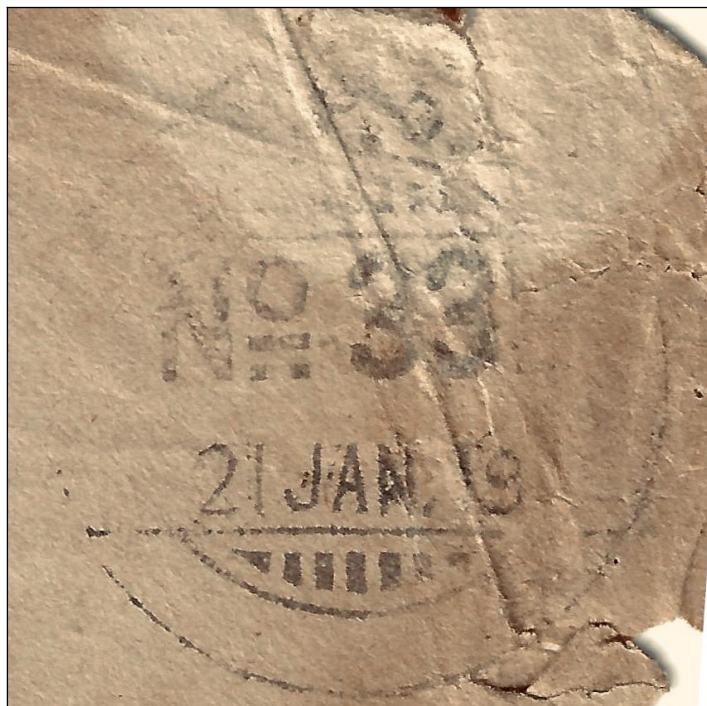


Fig. 1a:
Enlarged cancellation
showing "21 JAN. 19".

Sunday.
 Popw. Camp
 19/11/19 Belbeis
 My dearest old Winnie
 old dear for yours of 21/12/18 which
 arrived last night.
 I'm not at all sure
 where pt. pephens pt is but have
 a good idea now you've described
 it to me. Hope you won't be
 dissapointed about the trees.
 I'm dadder to think of the time when
 I shall be in a beechy old town
 for good (between you & me only)
 How do you think I shall pick it,
 it's really very serious, I'm afraid
 I shall have a choicing sensation
 in an office & shall spend half
 my time in a "Brauer study" dreaming

Popw. Camp
 19/11/19 Belbeis
 Winnie

Figs. 2 and 2a: Section of the letter sent inside the cover shown in fig. 1.
 Upper right-hand corner of letter is reference to Camp Belbeis and date of letter.

Sources and Literature

- Giray, Kemal: *Prisoners of war at the Ottoman front during WWI : Ottoman prisoners of war & prisoners of war in Turkey : a postal history and ephemera perspective*. London: BalkanPhila, 2021. 264 p.
- Proud, Edward B.: *History of the Indian Army postal service*. Volume II: 1914–1931. Heathfield: Proud-Bailey, 1984. 291 p.
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A 1919 Letter from Baghdad to İstanbul via London

by Hakan Yılmaz and Osman Levend Seral

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*To be submitted to the gentle presence of the Righteous Rüṣdî Zâde Said Kâsım, Esquire,
[residing] at the residence on Kazan Aşmaz Street number (9) off Köy İç'i thoroughfare
in the Atık Sinan Paşa quarter in [the district of] Beşik Taş.*

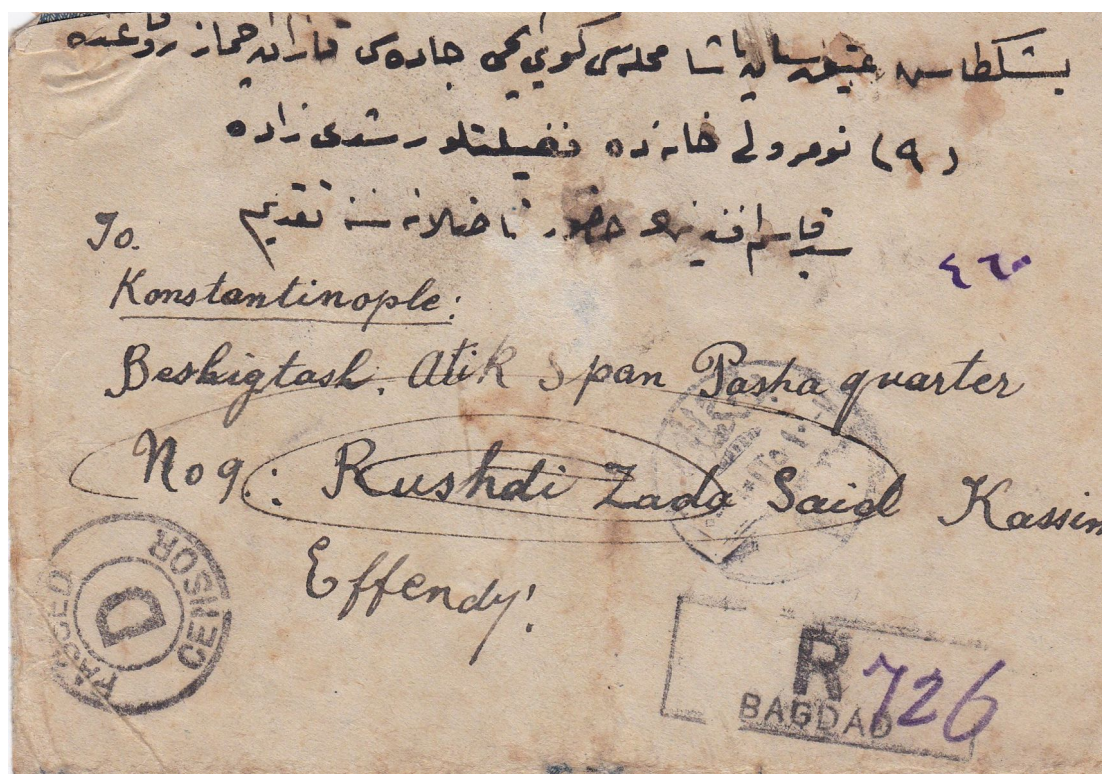


Fig. 1: Front of the cover.

It is obvious that this registered letter must have been written by a person of importance to the British occupation authorities since they took the trouble to send it through a most tortuous trajectory to İstanbul: from Baghdad no doubt to Basra by river boat and from there by ship to London. I cannot even venture a guess about the remaining course of the journey since several overland routes by train through Europe were in operation. But the presence of a rather blurred postmark indicating its arrival at İstanbul Main Post Office in Sirkeci District is, in my opinion, a clear indication of transport by between London and İstanbul. Even though the date of the postmark in question is undecipherable, one can assume that it had arrived at or was carried to Galata Main Post Office on 5th October 1919 since the latter office handed the next day to the subordinate office in nearby Beşiktaş. As a last note of interest, one should consider this envelope as one of the rare oddities of wartime¹ postal complications which in my humble opinion, must not have been repeated very often.

¹ İstanbul and surrounding areas were under Allied occupation from November 1918 to October 1923.



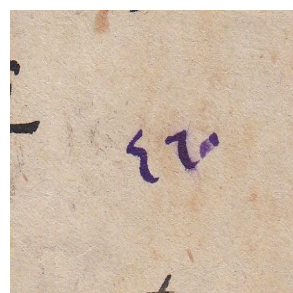
Fig. 1a: The cover's reverse.



"BAGDAD / REG /
1 AUG / 19"



"PASSED CENSOR / D"



"٤٦٠."
(manuscript: 460)



Registration cachet:
"BAGDAD / R / 726"



"REGISTERED /
LONDON E.C. / A /
17 SP 19 / E"



İstanbul Merkez
or Sirkeci
(identification unclear)



Beşiktaş [2 or 3],
5.10.1919



Galata 22, 6.10.1919.²

Figs. 1b – 1i: The postal markings on the cover.

² Registered by Bayındır as 89 (1914), and by A&P as 76 (1921–22).

Iraq 1926: Essays for Proposed Overland Mail Stamps

by Rainer Fuchs FRPSL
with material from Freddy Khalastchy

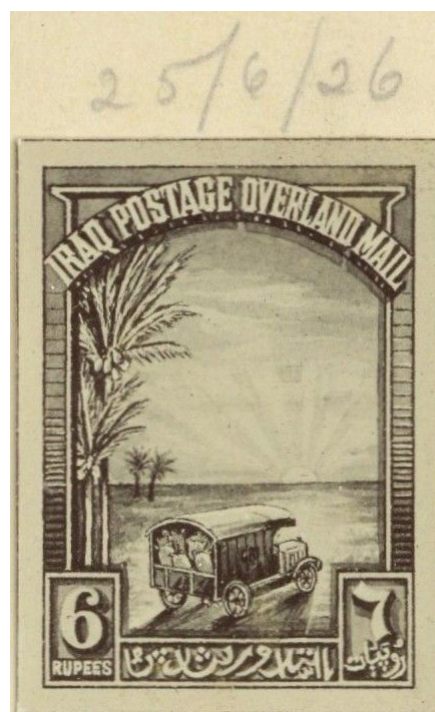
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It seems that in 1926 Bradbury Wilkinson & Co., the world-renowned former British printing house,¹ had prepared a set of six essays for a proposed “Overland Mail” series (two different designs of 6 Rupees) and an Air Mail series (three different stamps of 1 Rupee, and a 5 Rupees stamp).

If this was done at the request of the Iraqi Postal Administration or on the initiative of Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson themselves is not known so far. The essays are affixed to pages from the Bradbury Wilkinson archive, together with dozens of essays for other states, and are dated 25th June 1926.

These essays are often called “De La Rue Essays” but they were in fact prepared by Bradbury Wilkinson, however Bradbury Wilkinson had been taken over by De La Rue in 1986, so at the time these essays came on the market, they were owned by De La Rue.

The following image (*fig. 3*) is from one of the original Bradbury Wilkinson archive pages, showing its state before being dissected in order to get to be sold separately by country. Here are the two examples in my collection:



Figs. 1–2: Two of the six photo essays for the proposed series of Iraq Overland mail stamps.

¹ Cf. *Bradbury Wilkinson and Company*. In: Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bradbury_Wilkinson_and_Company. See also: Lowe, Robson: *Iraq : the influence of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on the postage, official and revenue stamps*. London: Christie's, 1984. 22 p. ISBN: 0-85397-383-0.



Fig. 3: The complete sheet of the Bradbury Wilkinson Essays in the De La Rue archive.²

2 Image shown courtesy of Freddy Khalastchy.

Iraq

1926, photographic essays for an unissued airmail set. Ex De La Rue archive. The first airmail set was not issued till 1949! Unique.



Fig. 4: The complete set of 7 stamps as offered by Spink auction house in 2019,³ described as: "1926 set of six photographic essays for an unissued "Overland Mail" 6r. (2 different) and Air Mail 1r. (3 different) and 5r., affixed to pages ex the De La Rue archive dated 25 June 1926. Also a similar Turkish 5g. photographic essay."⁴

³ Source: Lot 1549 in Sale 19015 (24–26.04.2019), Online: <https://www.spink.com/lot/19015001549>. Sold for £800.

⁴ The essay on bottom left side was not part of the series. It appears to be an essay for a Turkish stamp.

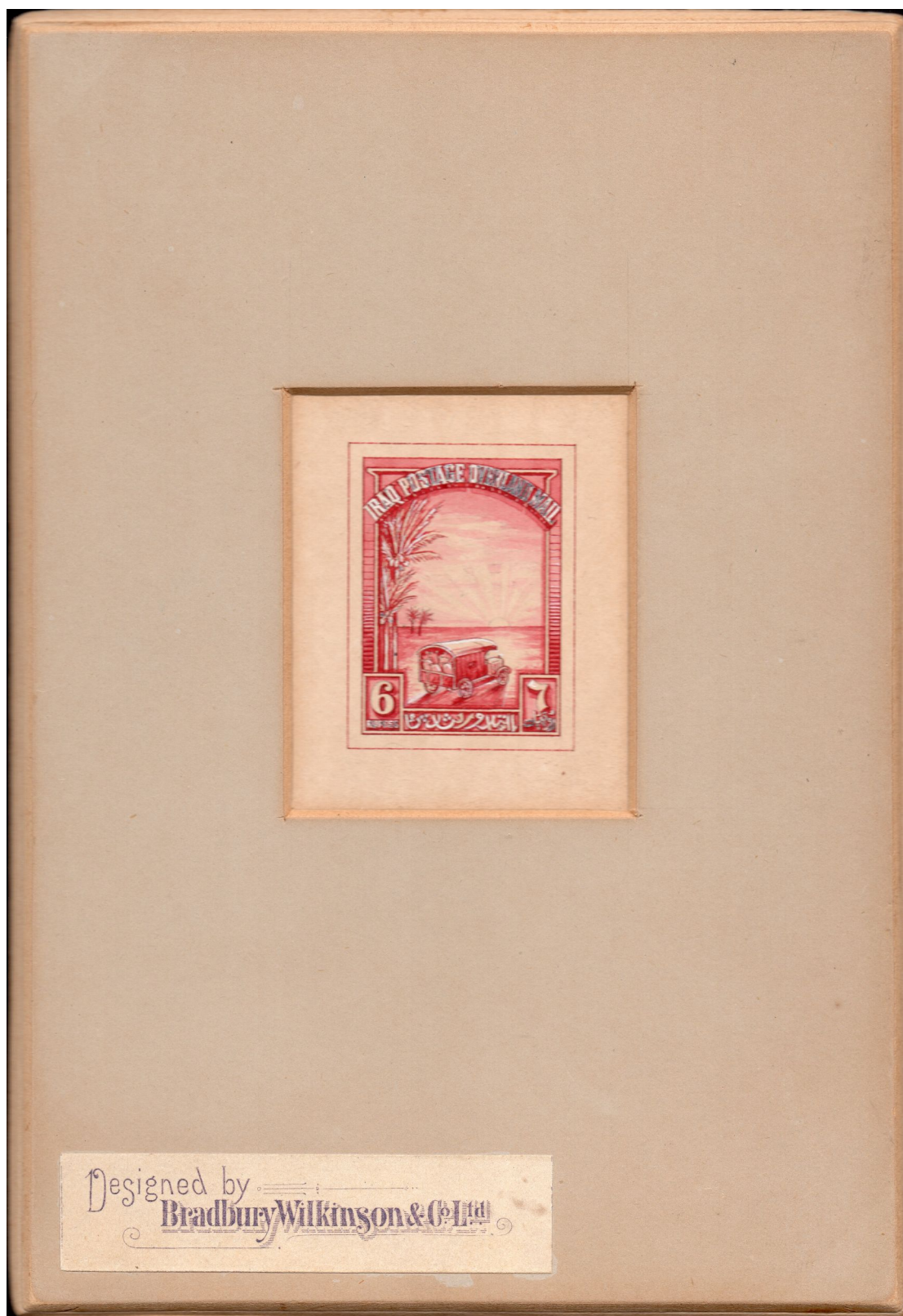


Fig. 4: Unadopted hand painted essays of a 6 rupees value in carmine on sunken cards, inscribed "Designed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd."

The essay shows a mail van driving through the desert. It is inscribed "IRAQ POSTAGE OVERLAND MAIL" in English, whereas the Arabic is indecipherable nonsense.⁵

⁵ Image shown with the kind permission of Freddy Khalastchy.

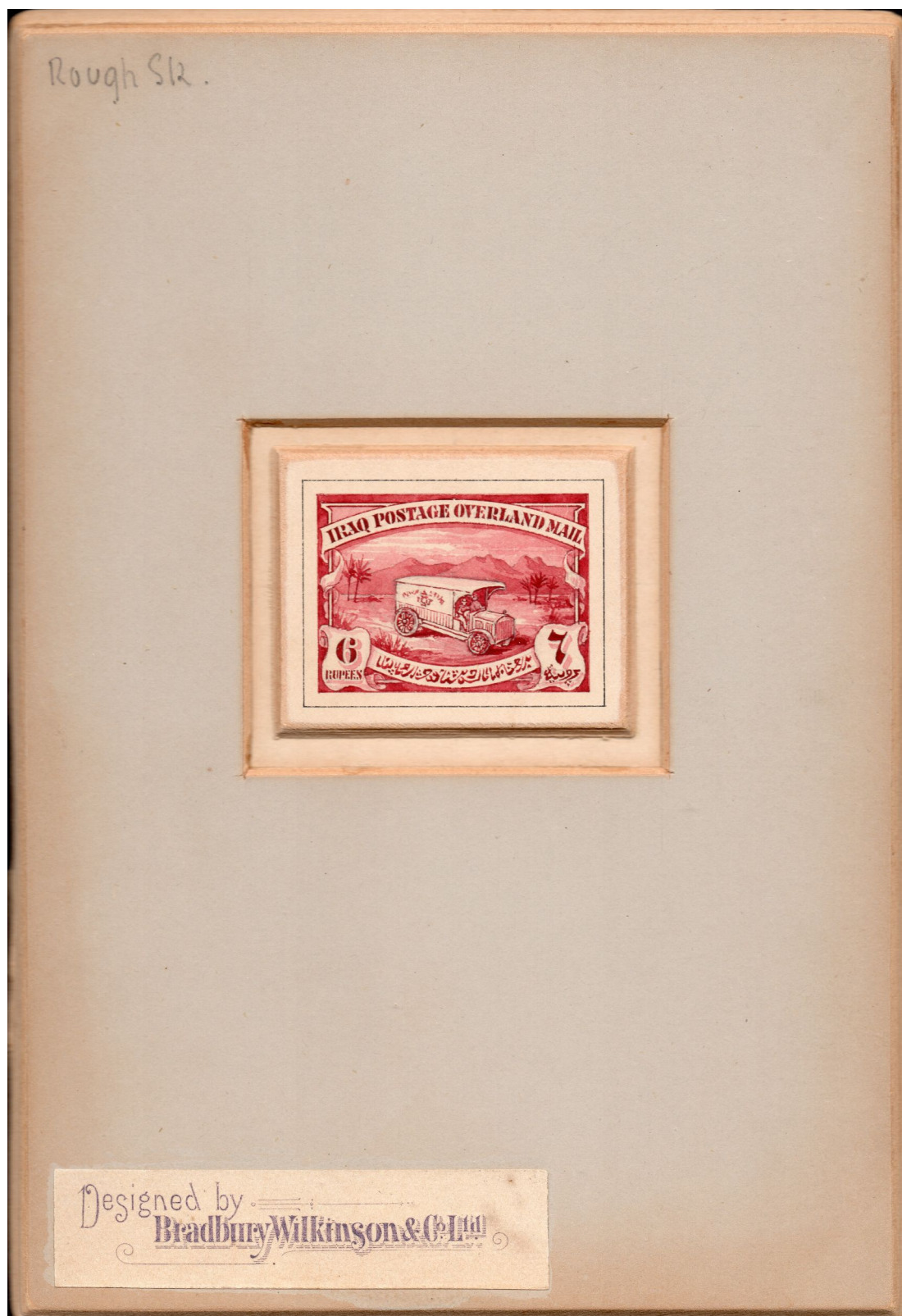


Fig. 5: Another unadopted hand painted essays of a 6 rupees value in carmine on sunken cards, "Rough Sketch" inscribed "Designed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd."

The essay shows a mail van driving through the desert. It is inscribed "IRAQ POSTAGE OVERLAND MAIL" in English, whereas the Arabic is indecipherable nonsense.⁶

⁶ Image shown with the kind permission of Freddy Khalastchy.

More Interesting Proofs and Essays of (Trans)Jordan

by Avo Kaplanian

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A few months ago I published an article with proofs and essays of Jordan that I have in my collection.¹ Later on I discovered that I did not list all the proofs and essays I have in my collection and that a considerable part was missing. In this second instalment I shall list the remaining part aiming to have an almost complete display of these interesting proofs and essays to share with my fellow philatelists.

The first of this new listing is the approved design of the 1963 set of four stamps commemorating *The Arab Renaissance Day* (fig. 1). The essay shows the design of the stamps affixed in relief on carton plus a black and white a slightly enlarged photo of the same stamp. Both are stuck on light blue thick paper measuring 170×250 mm.

On the top of the card we see the hand-written text: “Design approved subject to portraits having a yellow background tint”. On the bottom right corner under the black & white photo we see a glued label with the text: “BRADBURY, WILKINSON & COMPANY, LTD. / NEW MALDEN, SURREY / ENGLAND.”



Figs. 1–1b: The carton and the two essays.

¹ Kaplanian, Avo: *Some interesting proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan*. In: MEPB, no. 18, 2021, pp. 72–86.

Fig. 2 shows an imperforate proof of the 50 fils value of the 1965 five stamps set commemorating *Outer Space Achievement*, stuck on thin carton paper measuring 102×116 mm. The black text on top of the imperforate stamp reads:

HARRISON AND SONS LIMITED
7, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
PHOTOGRAVURE STAMP
SPECIALISTS.

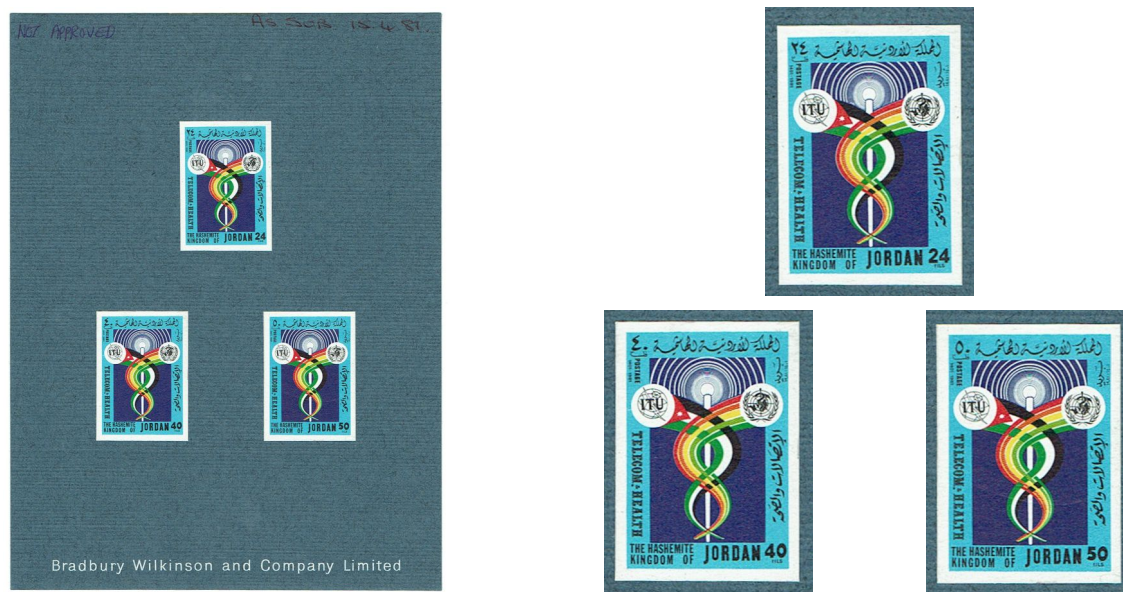
Above that text we see the golden embossed royal warrant:

BY APPOINTMENT
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
PRINTERS

Fig. 2: *Outer Space Achievement*
1965 imperforate proof.



In fig. 3 we see a dark blue card measuring 115×153 mm with a set of three imperforate stamps of the 1981 *World Telecommunications Day*. On the upper left corner we see the hand-written phrase “NOT APPROVED” while on the upper right is the phrase “As Per 15.4.81”. On the bottom of the card we find the name of the printers: “Bradbury Wilkinson and Company Limited”.



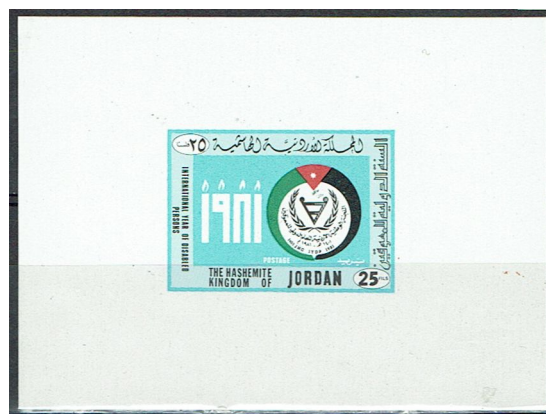
Figs. 3–3c: The carton on the left and the three approved essays on the right.

Figs. 4–4b shows the complete set of three square imperforate die essays in the issued colours on gummed thin paper of the stamps commemorating *World Food Day* issued in 1981, prepared in lithography by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd. Each essay measures 61×61 mm.



A similar complete set of three imperforate horizontal die essays in issued colours and on gummed thin paper of the also in 1981 issued stamps commemorating the *International Year of Disabled Persons* is shown in figs. 5–5b.

These essays were also prepared in lithography by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd. Each essay measures 70×52 mm.



The same type die essay is shown in *figs. 6–6b* of the set of three stamps issued in 1982 in the same colours and values illustrating *Jordan Monuments*. These essays are printed on gummed thin paper and were similarly produced in lithography by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd. The three vertical essays measure 60×84 mm.



Figs. 6–6b: The three Jordan Monuments essays.

In the same style we see in *figs. 7–7d* another set of five imperforate die essays in the issued colours and values in lithography prepared by Bradbury Wilkinson to commemorate *Independence & Army Day* and the *30th anniversary of King Hussein's Accession to the Throne* in 1982.



Just like the other previous three die essays, these are printed on thin gummed paper and they measure 57×48 mm.

In *fig. 8* we see another Bradbury Wilkinson dark blue card with the imperforate proofs of the 1982 set of five with the *Roman Ruins of Jerash*. Note that the proof stamps are smaller in size than the actual issued ones (*figs. 8d–8f*) and are without King Hussein's portrait (*figs. 8a–8c*). The card measures 153×189 mm.



Fig. 8: The carton with five essays (left).

Figs. 8a–8f: On the right a selective comparison between the essays and the issued stamps.

Finally in *figs. 9 and 9a* we see a similarly measured (153×189 mm.) dark blue Bradbury Wilkinson and Company Limited card with the imperforate proofs of the 1983 set of five plus a block commemorating the *Massacre of Palestinian Refugees in Sabra and Shatila Camp*.

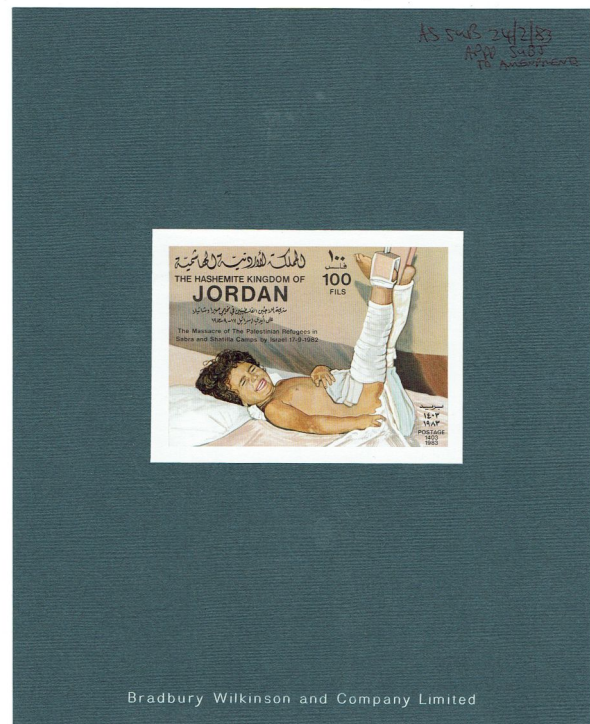
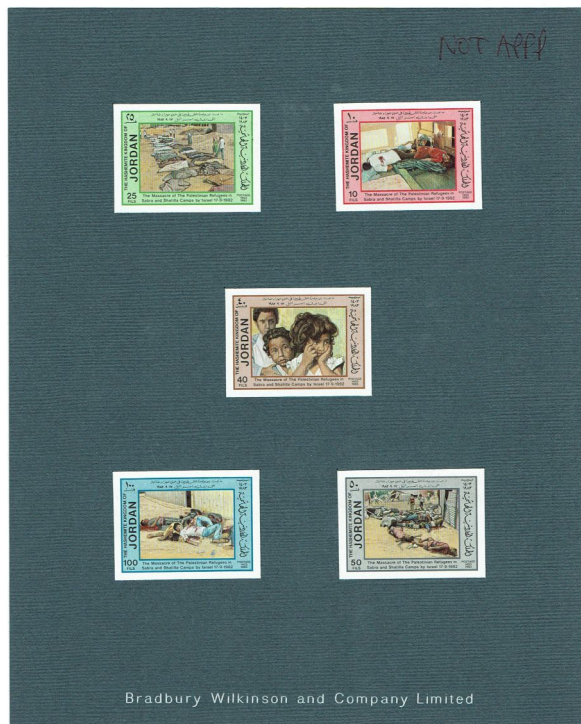
On the upper right corner of *fig. 9* we see the manuscript text “NOT APPO”, while on the upper right corner of the souvenir sheet (block) card (*fig. 9a*) we find the text “As Sub 24/2/83 / Appo Subj / to Amendments”.

Revenue & Consular Services Stamps

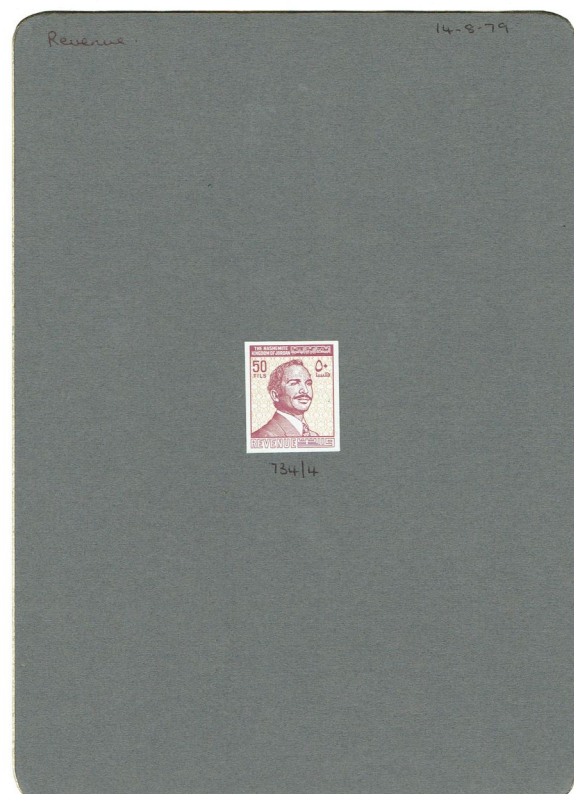
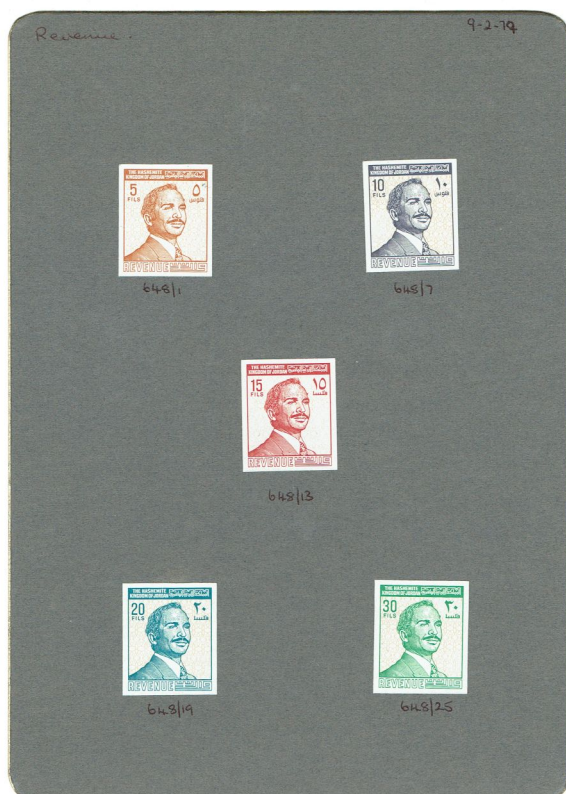
Now we move to the *Revenue and Consular Services* proofs. In *figs. 10 and 10a* we see two grey cards with rounded edges measuring 147×228 mm with five and one imperforate stamps respectively of the 1979 King Hussein revenue set of nine.

These two cards were prepared by printers Thomas De La Rue. The card with the five stamps has the word “revenue” hand-written on the upper left corner and the date “9-2-79” on the upper right corner, while the one 50 fils stamp card has the same manuscript “revenue” word on the upper left corner and the date “14-8-79” on the upper right corner. Each stamp on both cards has four or five digits number under it.

On the back of the five stamps card we see the hand-written text “Approved / Ali Jabre / [signature] / 9.2.1979” (*fig. 10b*).



Figs. 9 and 9a: Bradbury Wilkinson's essays for the *Massacre of Palestinian Refugees in Sabra and Shatila Camp* series and souvenir sheet (block).



Figs. 10 and 10a: De La Rue's essays for the 1979 *Revenue & Consular Services* stamps.

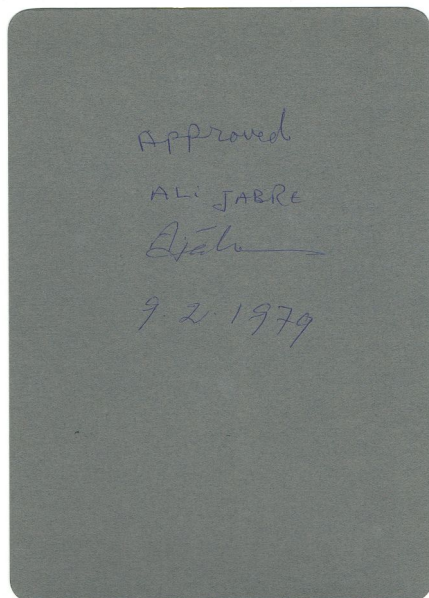


Fig. 10b: The carton's reverse with Ali Jabre's signature.



Figs. 10c–10d: Two of the essays.

Rounding of the list, I'll end this article by showing another of Thomas De La Rue proofs mounted on card of the 1979/80 imperforate proof of the set of eight stamps of the *Consular Services*, i.e. from 50 fils to 5 dinars (fig. 11).

Just like the previous two revenue proof cards, this one measures 147×228 mm. On the upper left corner we see the word “consular” and on the upper right corner the date “31-5-79”, both in manuscript.

Under each stamp we see four or five digits number and at the bottom of the card we read the text “approved. 30.6.79 Ali Jabre”. On the 500 fils stamp, we see a double circular hand-stamp with a not very legible Arabic text plus Mr. Jabre's signature.



Fig. 11: The Consular Services proofs.

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Is this Stamp with a White Spot worth a Thousand Dollars? Random Flaws of Jordan's 1954/55 Definitives

by Avo Kaplanian

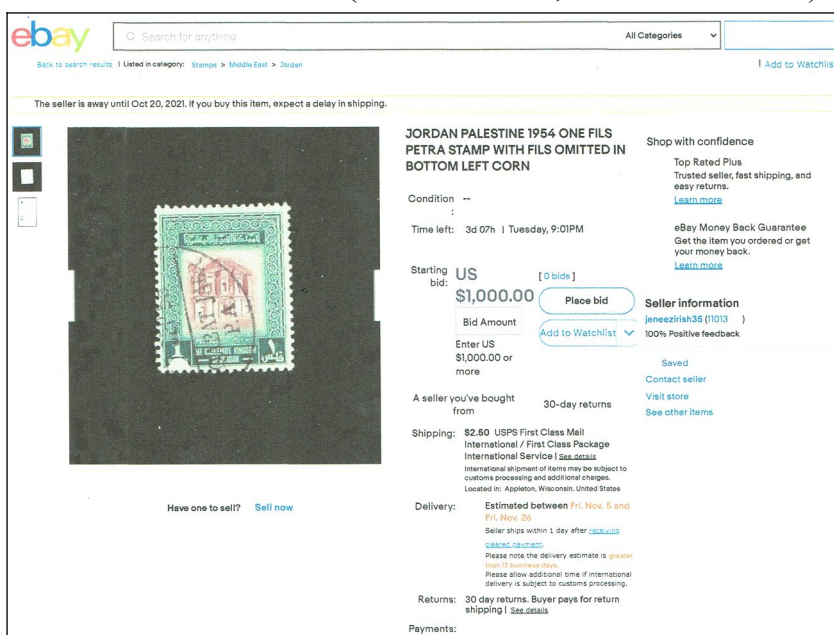
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While surfing through the eBay site looking for stamps and covers of the Middle East, I came upon a listing of a 1 Fils Jordan stamp from the 1954 definitive set (MiNr. 290–302, S.G. nos. 419–431).

The stamp offered for sale was described by the seller, the well-known dealer “Jeneezirish35” as “*Jordan Palestine 1954 One Fils Petra Stamp with FILS omitted in the bottom left corner*” (see *fig. 1* to the right).

The said stamp was offered for sale for a starting price of US-\$ 1000 because of its so-called unique variety.

Ms. Jenee Zirish (of Appleton, Wisconsin) is a dealer of Middle Eastern Stamps and covers, especially those of Jordan, Palestine and Saudi Arabia.



What the esteemed seller did not know was the fact that her offered for sale stamp did not have the word “FILS” omitted, but the variety was caused by a “chad” (a small rounded bit of paper caused by a hole puncher or a (hand-) perforator (as shown in *fig. 3*). With such a hole puncher or perforator you make small circular holes in the papers you want to file in a binder or a folder (see *fig. 2*).



Fig. 1a: The stamp on offer (enlarged).

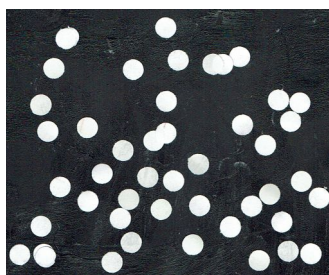


Fig. 2: Punched holes.



Fig. 3: A standard hole punch.¹

¹ Source: Leitz website, https://www.leitz.com/de-de/products/leitz-nexxt-style-bürolocher—metall-_50066028/.

Explanations for the Hickeys²

My explanation of what had happened here is two-fold: Firstly, the presence of a circular punch hole on the upper selvedge of the sheet above the two stamps in positions 6 and 7 in the sheet of 100, resulting in a chad that got stuck on the printer's plate causing a white spot of missing colour. This could occur on any of the stamps in the sheet and on any place on the stamp itself (see *fig. 4*). The second explanation is that while cleaning the bottom of the paper perforator shown in *fig. 2*, some of these chads fell off onto the printing plate accidentally causing rounded white spots blocking the colour from reaching the stamp at that spot.

Both explanations mean that such spots occurred at random on any stamp in the sheet and on every place in the stamp design, without any constant position in the sheet.



Fig. 4: Part-sheet with a punch-hole in the top margin between stamp rows 6 and 7.³

On which Stamps do these Hickeys occur?

As far as I know, these rounded white spots appeared only on these two definitive sets with the un-watermarked stamps of 1954 (MiNr. 290–302, S.G. nos. 419–431) and the watermarked ones of 1955 (MiNr. 316–325, S.G. nos. 445–458), plus the air mail sets with the un-watermarked stamps of 1954 (MiNr. 303–311, S.G. nos. 432–439) and the watermarked set of 1958 (MiNr. 332–337, S.G. nos. 470–475). As I shall show here, some stamps got even two such spots stressing the randomness of this phenomenon.

² English: *hickey*, or *paper white*, in German: *Butzen* or *Putzen*.

³ Note that a sheet of black paper was positioned behind the sheet of stamps.

In *figs. 5 and 6* we see two blocks of four of the Petra stamp with the 1 and 5 Fils values, both showing the white spots on the upper right and left stamps respectively. The same spots are seen on the 10, 15 and 20 Fils stamps of the same definitive set showing the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem (*figs. 7–9*). The 20 Fils dark blue and grey stamp has two of these white spots. *Figs. 10–14* show four values of the air mail un-watermarked and watermarked sets, i.e. 5, 10, 25 and 35 Fils, all showing these white spots in different random positions in the sheets of 100.



Figs. 5–9: Blocks-of-four of the 1954/55 Definitive series (1, 5, and 10 Fils), a vertical pair of the 15 Fils stamp, and the 20 Fils as a single stamp (but with two hickeys).



Figs. 10 and 11: Blocks-of-four from the air mail sets (5 Fils and 35 Fils).



Figs. 12–13a: A strip-of-three (10 Fils) and a vertical pair (25 Fils) of the air mail set, the latter with enlarged detail of multiple hickeys on the 25 Fils stamp

In fig. 14 we see a registered local cover mailed in Amman on the 21st of August 1968 with the 10 Fils stamp on the far right having the same circular white spot on the top of the Dome of the Rock Mosque. The late usage date indicates that this stamp with the white spot flaw did not get used for franking until 13 years later!

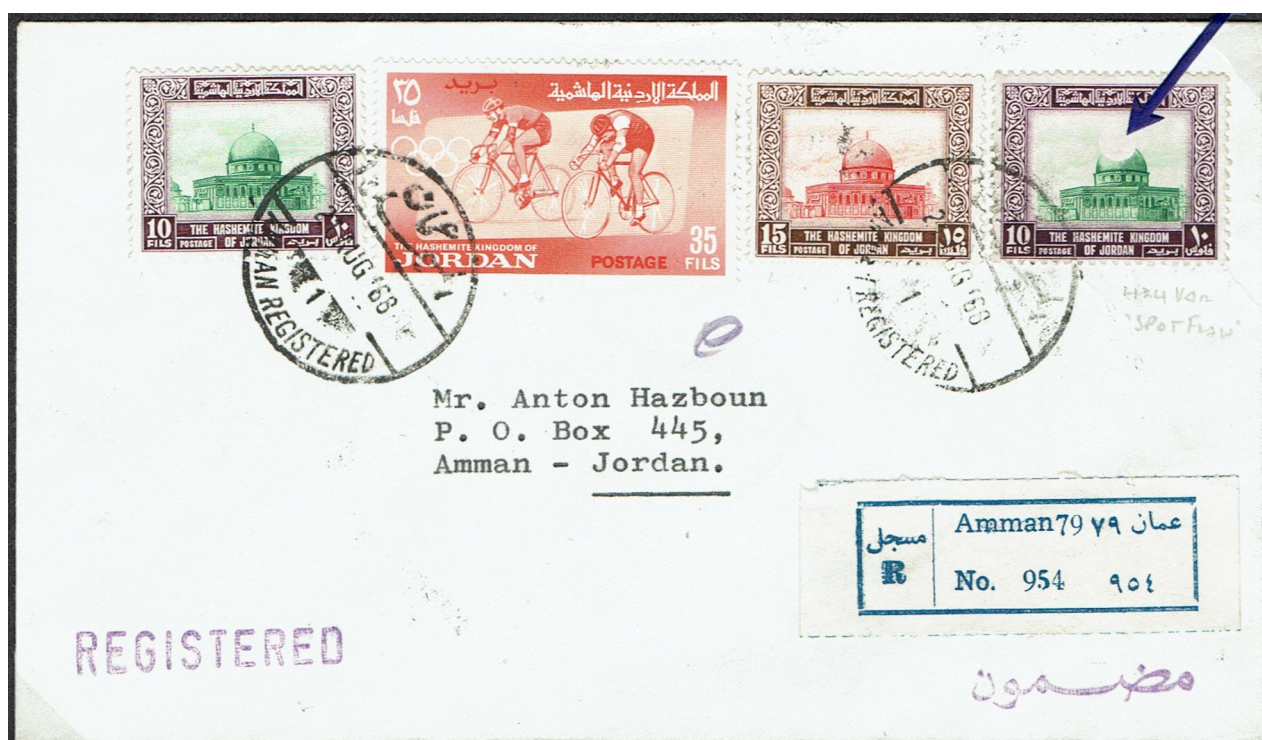


Fig. 14: Local registered letter, Amman 21.08.1968 with late use of a 'flawed' stamp.

Conclusion

Now I come to the question I raised in the title of this article: Is Ms. Zirish's 1 Fils Petra stamp with the partial white spot worth a thousand dollars? Based on the different stamps I have shown here with this same white spot flaw, I can safely conclude that the asked starting price of a US-\$ 1000 is way too high. Indeed such stamps are scarce and are not easy to find, but they definitely do not warrant such an astronomical price, especially if we consider that the white spot of her stamp covering the word "FILS" could have occurred on any place on the face of the stamp and not necessarily on the word "FILS" under the "1" denomination.

Aden Meter Marks

edited by Neil Williams and Tobias Zywietz

based on the work of the late Gary Brown with additional contributions from Michael Case, Mike Pettifor, Neil Williams, and Tobias Zywietz

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Meter franking machines were first introduced into Aden about 1950 by two British companies, the Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. and Neopost Ltd. Both companies had quite different machines.

There are three main types of Meter franking machines:

- Fixed value machines have the value engraved with the frame die, so a complete frame and value is needed for each value printed (not used at Aden).
- Limited value machines have a single frame die into which a limited number of value tablets can be inserted.
- Multi-value machines have *banks* of value wheels, each numbered from 0 to 9 for decimal machines; in other words, a two bank machine prints two value figures (e.g. 45), a 3-bank machine prints three (e.g. 045) while a 4-bank machine prints four (e.g. 0045).

In October 1951, Aden changed its currency from Rupees, Annas and Pies to East African Shillings and Cents. Thus material from the first machines with the Indian currency are very difficult to find and quite rare on full cover. As the machines were either privately owned or leased, they were licensed through a particular post office in the colony.

“Customer” proofs are known where the company issued examples of the finished frank to prospective customers. A few examples hand-stamped “SPECIMEN” are known from the Universal archives.

It was a requirement of the U.P.U. that meter franking had to include on every postal item:

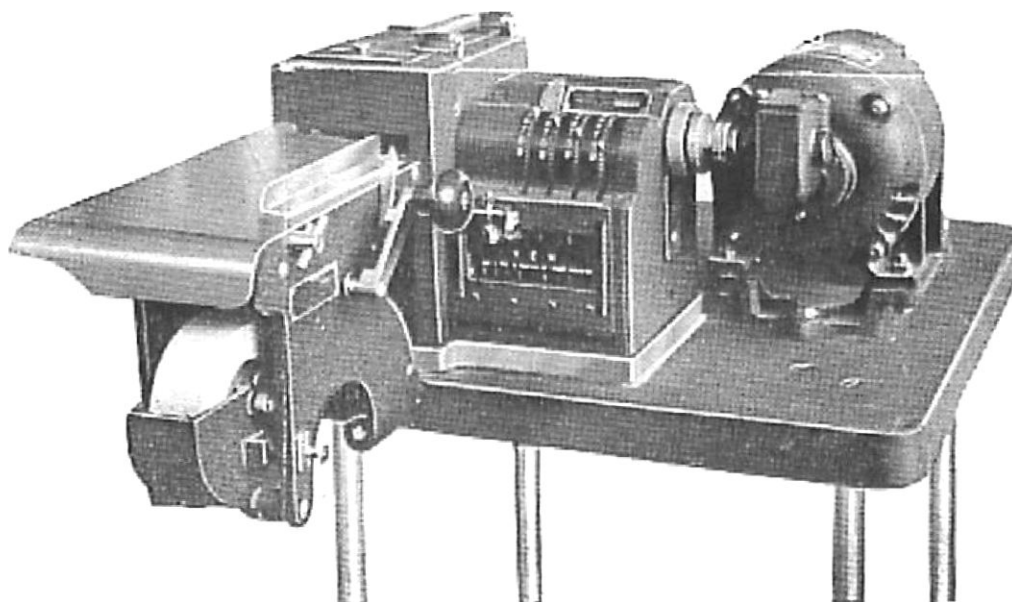
- the name of the country,
- the post office at which the machine was licensed (townmark),¹
- the date the item was mailed, and
- the value charged.



Fig. 1: Map of the former Aden Colony, 1967.

¹ The Aden G.P.O. was situated at Steamer Point.

Universal Multi-Value Machine



The New
Electric Multi-Value With Labeller

Fig. 2: The New Electric Multi-Value with Labeller.
Universal Postal Frankers Ltd.

The Annas/Pies Period

The major distinguishing feature of this type of machine was the incorporation of the townmark, value field and date all within the one rectangle boxed marking. The initial machines during the Annas/Pies period up to change of currency at the 1st October 1951 had a 3-bank value field.



Fig. 3: Either an envelope piece or test, with slogan for Mitchell Cotts & Co. Middle East Ltd. (U1).
With the absence of a Rupees denomination, large values in Annas had to be dialled up.
Here the total is 113 Annas, or 7 Rupees 1 Anna.



Fig. 4: U2, 28.06.1951, 10 Annas per ½ ounce air mail rate to the UK. This envelope carries the imprint of Cory Brothers & Co. Ltd. on the flap, tying use of this machine to the early period.



Fig. 5: This machine (U4) was mis-set at 1/54 Cents, instead of 1/55 (30 Cents registration and 1/25 airmail). Rather than add a second frank at 1 Cent, the lowest value adhesive (5 Cents) has been applied to ensure the correct rate.

The East African Decimal Currency Period

In October 1951 the currency of the Colony of Aden changed from the Indian Rupees/Annas currency to the East African decimal currency of 100 cents to the shilling (1/-) at the rate of 1 Rupee = 1 Sh. 50 Cts.



Fig. 6:

This illustration of U1, compared to the Anna|Pies version, shows the new currency Sh|Cts, the removal of the oblique / between the second and third value wheel, and the reduced size of the second value wheel. The maximum value is therefore 9Sh99Cts, compared to 99As9p.

Whether this example was a Specimen for GPO/UPU purposes or for the Universal Company is not known. Interestingly, whilst this example is denominated in Sh/Cts, U1 is not recorded in postal use in this currency.

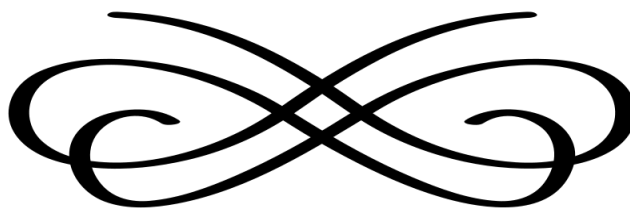
The machines that were in place in the colony during the Indian Currency period were altered to register the new currency. At the time of currency change the following alterations were made:

- The 3-bank value field remained but the 00/0 became 000
- The “AN” and “P” was replaced by “SH.” and “CTS.”

The printing dies in all machines were detachable and would have been changed by the manufacturer’s agents. Dies were made in the UK per the agents’ requirements, and sent to Aden where they were fitted locally. The machines that had been used with the Indian Currency would have needed to have internal gearing changes as well to maintain the correct ratio when recording the value of the meter.

Two of this type of Universal machine appear to have been set up from the start with four value columns, presumably to be able to cope with larger value mailings. These are the U14 machine of The Bank of India and the U17 machine of A. Besse & Co, both with the ADEN CAMP townmark.

The first Universal machines were quite unusual in that there was no townmark separate from the frank. Postal regulations specify that there needs to be a city and country of origin and a date so the Aden townmark was used to serve the purpose of both. When machines were later introduced with Aden Camp and Little Aden townmarks, this regulation was technically not broken as “Aden” was still included in the wording.



U4 – Cory Bros. & Co Ltd.

A widely used machine from the early decimal period through to Federation of South Arabia period in 1965. Cory Bros. & Co. Ltd. represented many shipping companies and it seems they used the machine to provide a postal facility to their clients, judging by the amount of shipping stationery that has this U4 meter applied.



Fig. 7: Ex-ship mail, franked by Cory Bros. & Co. Ltd. at a 1/25cts = ½oz. airmail rate to Ceylon (Sri Lanka). Interestingly, the rate to India was 1/- at this time.

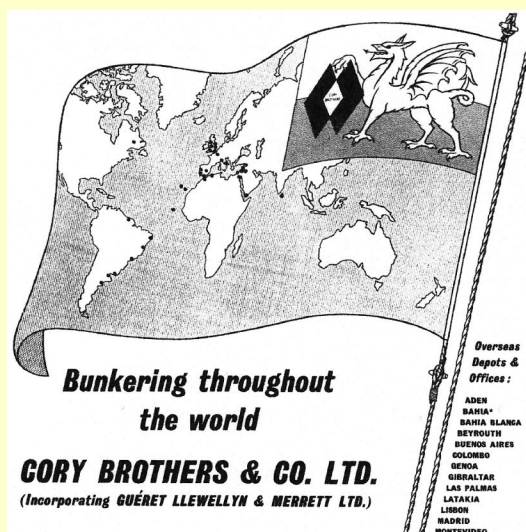
Cory Brothers (by Mike Pettifor)

Cory Brothers, who had a long association with Aden, having traded as the Aden Coal Company since the 19th century, were one of the first companies to adopt metered franking in the colony.

The founder of the Cory Bros. empire, Richard Cory, started business in the early part of the 19th century with a small ferry boat, plying his trade between Bristol, Cardiff and Ireland.

The business was expanded to include ship's chandlery, brokerage and the sale and export of coal. In 1844, he was joined by his sons, John and Richard and traded as Richard Cory and Sons.

They opened coaling stations a round the world, and by 1908 had 118 agencies and depots on all the major shipping routes, including Aden, which traded as The Aden Coal Co. Ltd. The coaling stations were supplied with coal from the brothers' collieries in Wales.



A Major Change Occurred with U4 Meter Mark (South Arabia Period)

The 3-bank value field was changed near the end of its usage. This was when the Currency changed to 1,000 Fils = 1 Dinar on 1st April 1965.² Instead of “000”, the zeros were all the same size “000” and with no break allowing for up to 999 fils. Also the “SH.” and “CTS.” has been removed.

The postcards shown below (*fig. 8*) were mailed after the colony became the Federation of South Arabia, but there was no Country name change to the meter as the PO name “ADEN” remained.

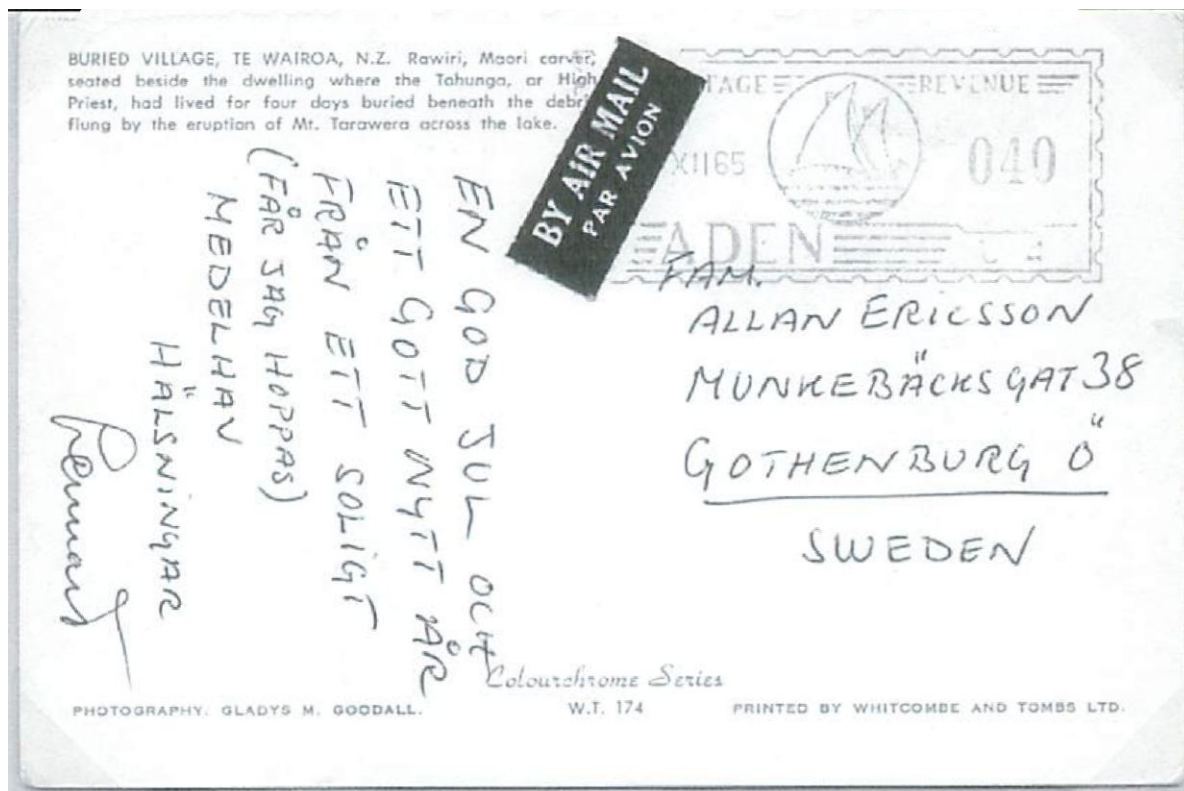


Fig. 8: U4 meter mark illustrating the removal of 'SH' & 'CTS' and the adjustment so that all three value numerals are the same size. 40fils was the airmail postcard rate to Europe – prior to the currency change this rate was 75cts, rate conversions being rounded up to the nearest 5fils.

Currency Changes: Aden, Protectorates, Federation

The colony of Aden (that is the area around Aden harbour) became the State of Aden, and joined on 18.01.1963 with the majority of the states of the Western Aden Protectorate, which had formed the Federation of South Arabia on 4.04.1962. The currency change from Shillings/Cents to Dinars/Fils was implemented in the Federation on 1.04.1965.

The major states of the Eastern Aden Protectorate (Kathiri, Mahra and Qu'aiti) never joined the Federation and formed, with those states of the Western Aden Protectorate which also did not join, the Protectorate of South Arabia, which implemented the currency change a year later, on 1.04.1966. These two entities merged and became fully independent as the People's Republic of Southern Yemen on 30.11.1967

² Conversion rate: £1 Sterling = 20 East African Shillings = 1 South Arabian Dinar = 1,000 Fils.

“SPECIMEN” Trial Proof

Trial proof impressions were normally used to show prospective clients (see later U6 example) and issued at times to them. They are usually found on card, no address and used high value settings all of one numeral.

The example below (*fig. 9*), with the additional “SPECIMEN” in black added, is from the Archives of Universal Postal Frankers Ltd.

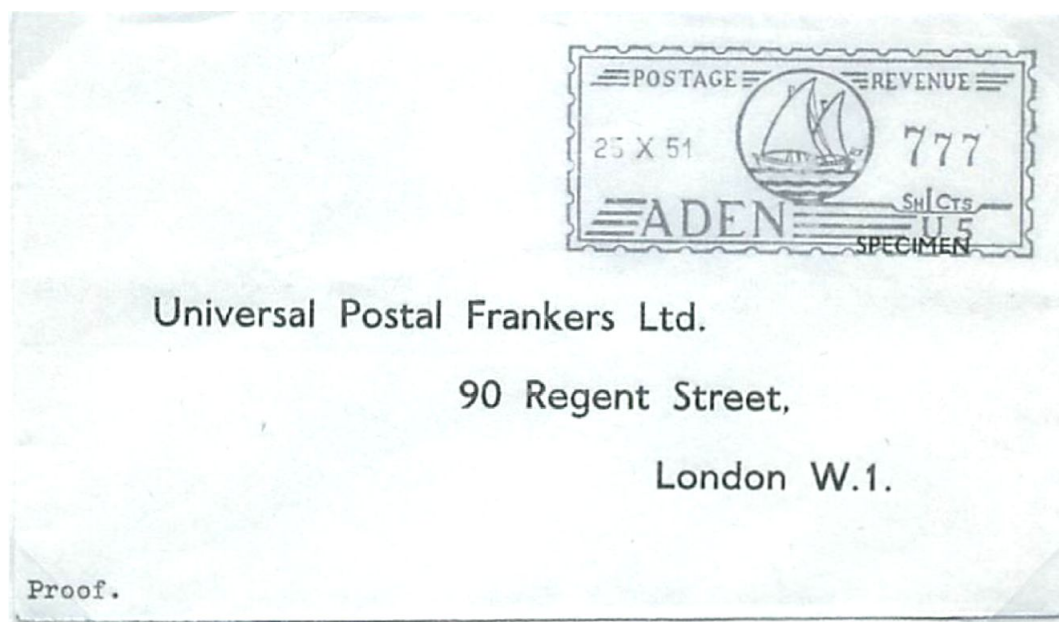


Fig. 9: Specimen Trial Proof for the U5 machine (U5).



Fig. 10: The Chartered Bank was one of a number of businesses which used the facility to insert an advertising slogan alongside the frank (U8).

Meter Application to Parcels

An extra to the meter machine was the tape roller. This enabled quick and easy labels to be run off for parcel use. The 3-band Universal machines only allowed value impressions to 999 cents, thus if a parcel required more value a second and third impression was needed (see *fig. 11*). If a tape roller was not available, tape itself could be fed into the machine for the same purpose.

U 10 – BP Ltd.



Fig. 11: Both the Universal and Neopost machines could be fitted with a roller of adhesive tape, which could be stuck to larger items. In this case (U10) the two franks have been run off separately before being applied.

With the three-digit machines, any value from 10 shillings upward would require an additional frank to reach the require value.

U12 – “LITTLE ADEN”

Though the post office at Little Aden was opened in 1954 to provide for the oil refinery development, the machine licenced to British Petroleum was initially set up with an “ADEN” townmark (see fig. 12).

During 1958 the Little Aden Post Office moved to a permanent building, meaning machines could be licensed from there, and accordingly a new franking die with a “LITTLE ADEN” townmark was provided for machine U12 (see fig. 13). This machine was later further modified on the introduction of the new currency in 1965 (see fig. 14).

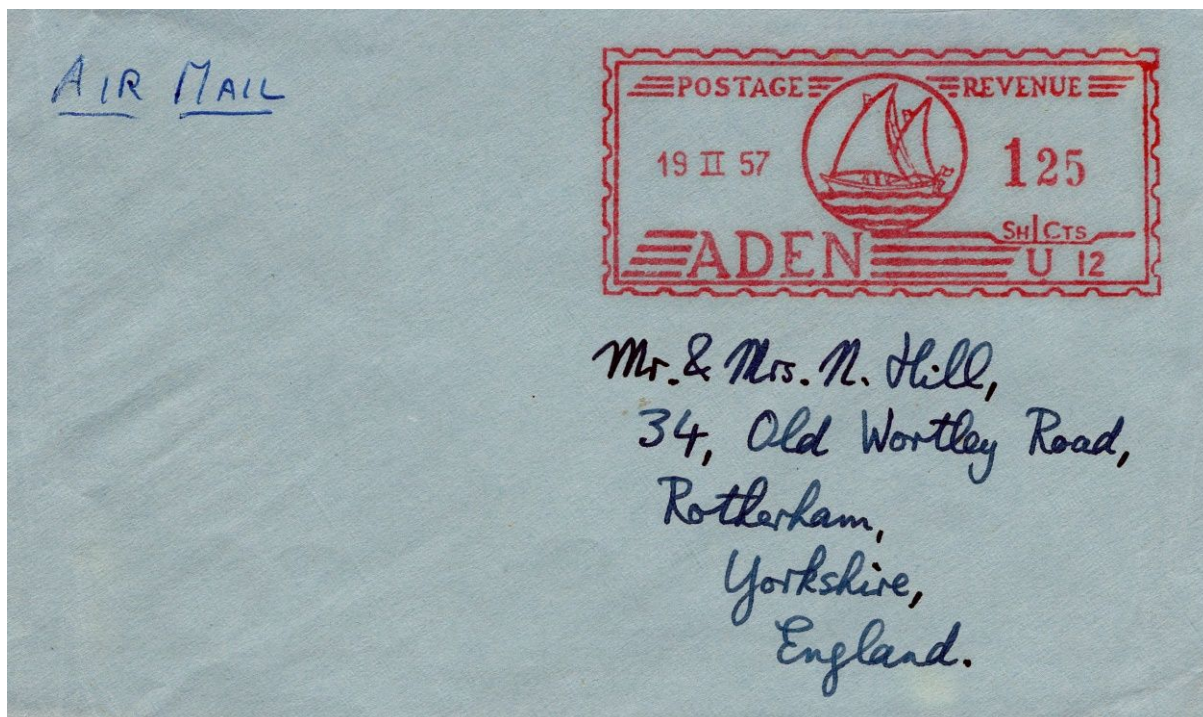


Fig. 12: U12, 19.02.1957. Standard Aden GPO licensed machine with Aden townmark, at the 1/25cts airmail rate to the UK.

Note the digit in the shilling column is consistently larger than those in the cents columns.

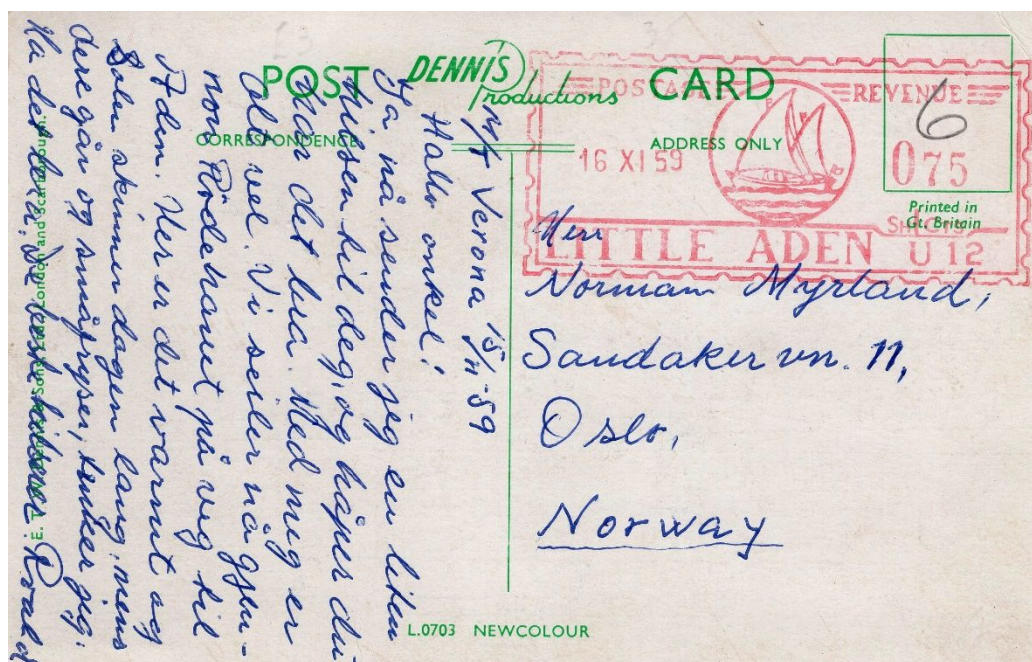


Fig. 13: U12, 16.11.1959, 75cts airmail postcard to Norway.

The Little Aden Post Office was opened in 1954 to serve the expanding British Petroleum oil refinery community, and moved to permanent buildings in June 1958. In addition to the change of townmark, the font of U12 has changed, confirming this is a new die, rather than an alteration of the earlier U12.



Fig. 14: U12, 15.10.1965. The currency of The Federation of South Arabia changed on 1.04.1965 from shillings/cents to fils/dinars. Here the "LITTLE ADEN" U12 die above has been altered in two ways to cope with this change: "SH/CTS" has been removed (and not replaced), and the figures in all three rows are now the same, larger size, there being no need to differentiate between currency units. 65 fils is the airmail letter rate to the UK post 1.04.1965.

U 17 – “ADEN CAMP”

The Aden Camp post office was situated in the main town area of the volcanic Crater and dated back to 1858. In June 1959 this office was closed and replaced by an office named Crater, opened in a new building. Due to the volume of postal work, the original Aden Camp office was re-opened as a branch office in May 1960. The universal multiple value machines licensed from the main Aden Camp post office, which all transferred to the new Crater office, did not have their townmark altered – unlike a number of the ‘Duplex’ Neopost machines.

This machine U17 was licensed to A. Besse & Co., the local Shell agents. It is, together with U14, the only two Universal machines recorded to have a 4-bank value field. This allowed the machine to exceed 9 shillings and 99 cents.

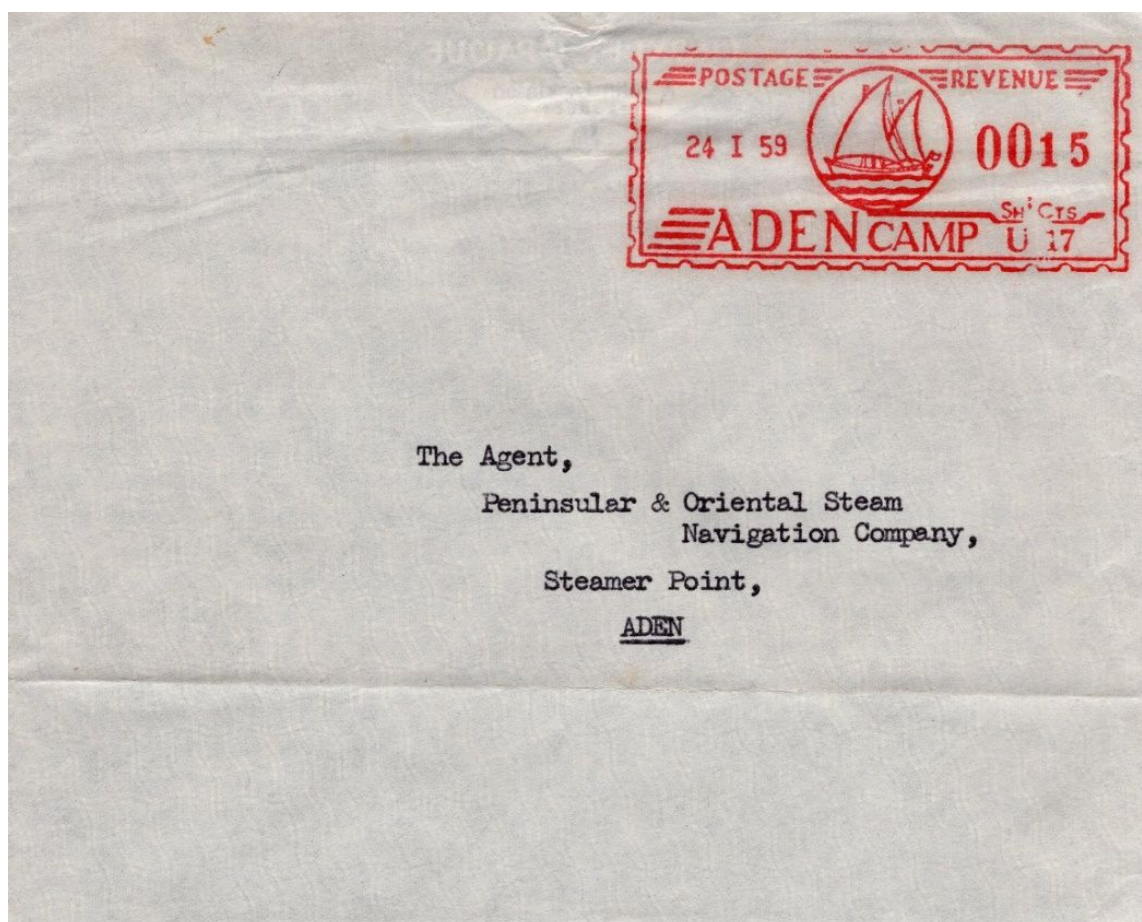


Fig. 15: U17, four value column machine, 24.01.1959, at the 15cts inland first class mail rate.

The envelope is the stationery of “The Shell Representative’s Office, Aden”.

U17 is sometimes assigned to the Shell Company; in fact the licensee was the major Aden business of A Besse & Co., who were Shell’s Agent in the Colony.



Usage Chart 1: Universal Multiple Value Machines

The chart below gives a summary of 18 Universal multiple value machines. The dates are those that have been reported to the authors. The townmark represents the licensing post office.

As can be seen from the usage table below, some of these machines were in operation through to the mid-1960s. U1 appears not to have been used commercially after the currency change, an example of U15 has not yet been recorded, and U18 has also not been recorded in commercial use.

Multivalue	Currency	Company	Townmark	Earliest Known Date	Latest Known Date
U1	Annas/Pies	Mitchell Cotts & Co.	Aden	01.09.1950	12.10.1950
U1	Cents/Shillings	'Specimen'	Aden	05.03.1952	
U2	Annas/Pies	Cory Bros & Co. Ltd.	Aden	16.03.1951	10.09.1951
U2	Cents/Shillings	National Bank of India	Aden	01.09.1953	01.09.1958
U3	Cents/Shillings	The Eastern Bank Ltd.	Aden	04.05.1953	08.04.1959
U4	Cents/Shillings	Cory Bros & Co. Ltd.	Aden	01.05.1952	24.04.1966
U4	blank (fils)	Cory Bros & Co. Ltd.	Aden	–.12.1965	24.04.1966
U5	Cents/Shillings	Michael Cotts & Co.	Aden	25.10.1951	30.08.1956
U6	Cents/Shillings	L. Savon & Ries, Aden Shipping	Aden	29.01.1952	27.04.1959
U7	Cents/Shillings	Aden Water Authority	Aden	08.05.1959	18.02.1964
U8	Cents/Shillings	Chartered Bank of India	Aden	04.08.1956	09.01.1960
U9	Cents/Shillings	Electricity Department	Aden	12.06.1952	08.04.1964
U10	Cents/Shillings	BP Ltd.	Aden	11.11.1957	26.06.1962
U11	Cents/Shillings	British Bank of The Middle East	Aden Camp	30.10.1956	09.02.1960
U12	Cents/Shillings	BP Ltd	Aden	19.12.1956	17.05.1957
U12	Cents/Shillings	BP Ltd	Little Aden	04.12.1958	16.12.1964
U12	blank (fils)	BP Ltd	Little Aden	15.10.1965	
U13	Cents/Shillings	Habib Bank Ltd.	Aden Camp	19.11.1957	24.09.1959
U14	Cents/Shillings	Bank of India	Aden Camp	01.04.1959	09.09.1959
U15	Cents/Shillings	<i>not recorded</i>			
U16	Cents/Shillings	Valendis Trading Co.	Aden Camp	27.01.1960	
U17	Cents/Shillings	A. Besse and Co. (Aden) Ltd.	Aden Camp	24.01.1959	21.10.1959
U18	Cents/Shillings	Chartered Bank Ltd.	Aden	'Proof'	09.12.1959



Universal Multi-Value Upright Frank Machine

The second type of machine sold in the colony by the Universal Company from 1959 was a multi-value machine with an upright frank, with a townmark alongside: the so-called "Duplex" mark. A typical example is shown at *fig. 16*. This was a major change for the company from its first combined townmark and frank machine.

The value tablet element of this machine's franking is known in a number of variations, notably on Aden Colony joining the Federation in 1964 and later the change of currency in 1965.³

This machine also provided the capability of providing a slogan box to the left of the townmark as shown on a number of examples (see *figs. 18 and 19*).

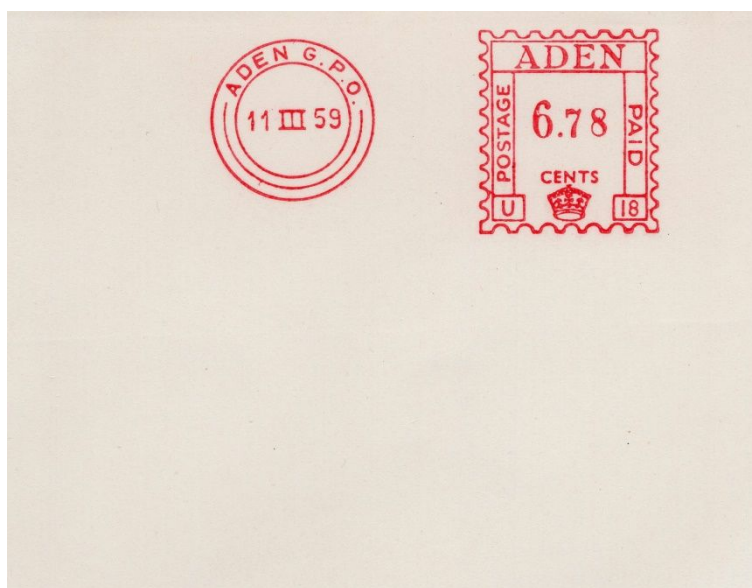


Fig. 16:

This Test Piece / Sample / Proof for U18 shows the normal configuration for these machines: The townmark has an inner third ring. The value tablet has "ADEN" serified, the crown is narrow and the denomination is "CENTS".



Fig. 17: New premises built in 1959: Aden Crater Post Office.

³ See notice on p. 90.

U1 – Aden Airways



Fig. 18: There are a number of features which distinguish U1 from other franks in this series. "ADEN" in the value tablet is 'sans-serif,' the value is denominated both "SH" and "CTS." and the crown is wide, and "ADEN G.P.O." is in the top arc of the townmark. Here the franking is 3/-, being 50cts registration fee and 2/50cts airmail to Canada.

U2 – National and Grindlays Bank

This machine was leased to The National and Grindleys Bank Ltd. Aden at their Crater Office. It has been found with and without a slogan box.



Fig. 19: The National and Grindlays Bank was another business which added a slogan to their frank on some mails (U2).



Figs. 20 and 21: These two examples of the U2 machine, licensed to National & Grindlays Bank, show the before and after of the change of currency and political status. The townmark "CRATER" is normal. The crown and the denomination indicators are both removed. All three banks of the value are now the same, larger size, there being no need to differentiate between shillings and cents. The decimal point after the shillings column disappears from those machines which had previously displayed it.

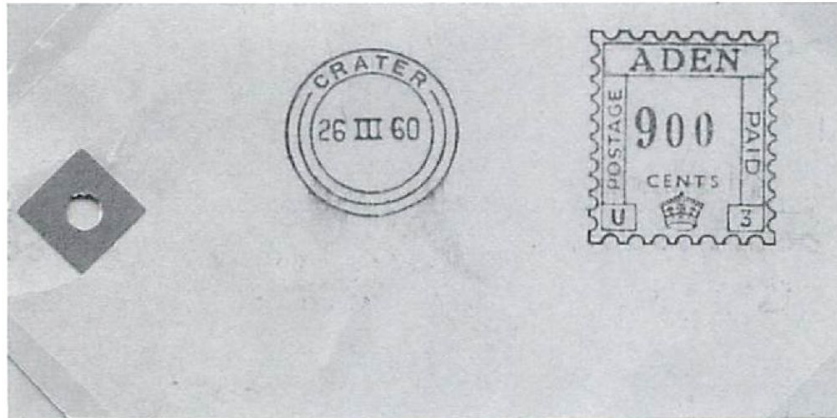


Fig. 22: The Eastern Bank to which machine U3 was leased, used Baggage Tags quite often and as the postage for the items was 18.00 shillings in total, a separate frank of 900 shillings was applied to either side of the tag to pay the postage.



Fig. 23:
Again the postage being a total of 11/75 required two frankings, with only one townmark on this example (U3)

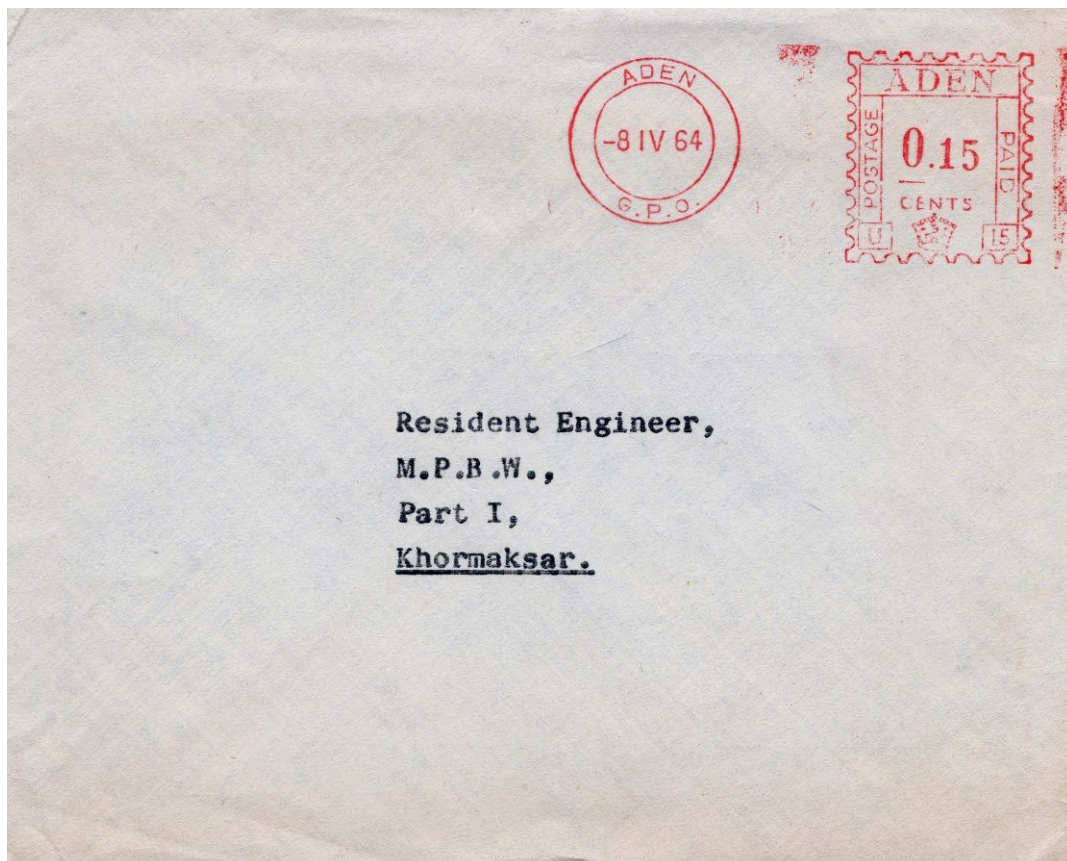


Fig. 24: Here U15 shows a normal value tablet, but a non-normal townmark, with "ADEN G.P.O." split and no inner ring. 15cts pays the inland first class (i.e. sealed) letter rate.

Federation of South Arabia and the New Currency

Prior to the introduction of Federation titled frank dies, these Universal machines were modified as follows:

- the removal of the wording "CENTS"
- the removal of the crown
- the value digits changed to being the same large size "000"

U14 – Value Digits Variation

This machine has had the two inner lines down both side of the mark removed so as to allow for four digits to be included, thus allowing for one strike up to the value of 99.99 shillings.

U17 – A. Besse & Co. (Shell)

As with U14 and U18, this machine, probably assigned to A. Besse & Co., the agent for Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd., had been adjusted for a four digit value setting by removing the inner two lines of the frank.

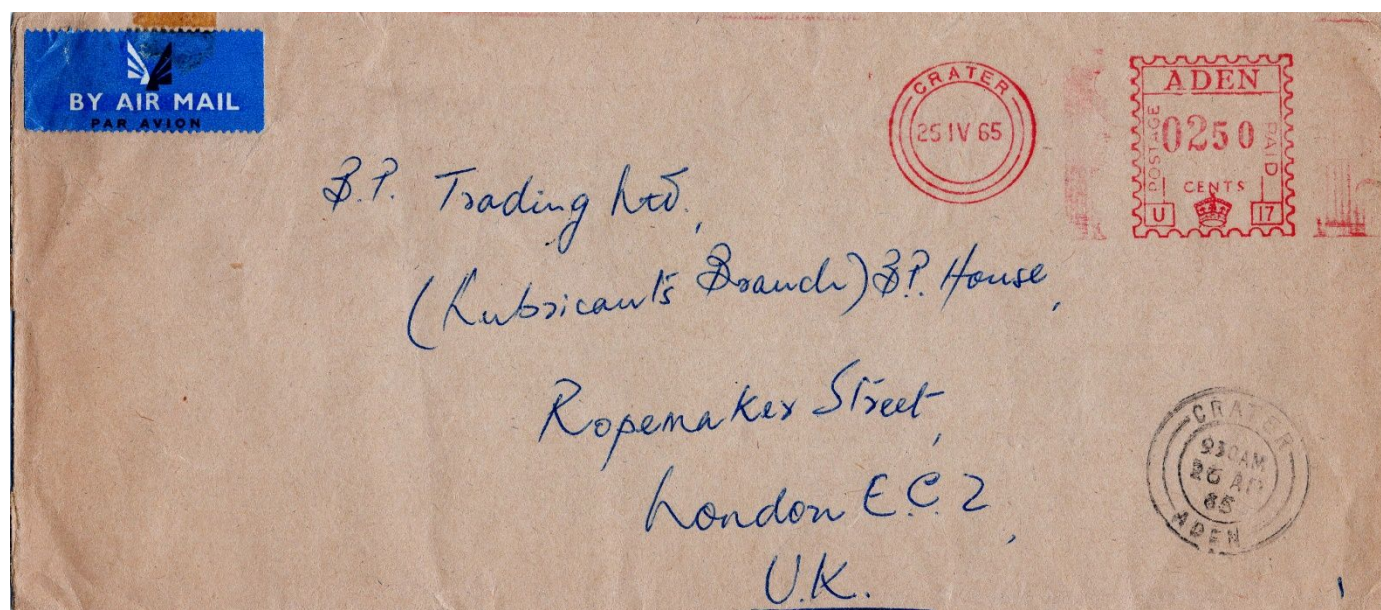
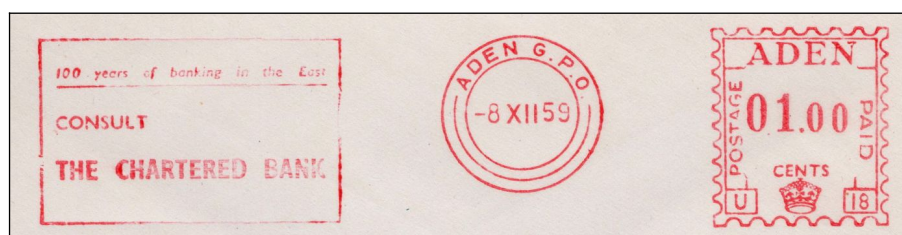
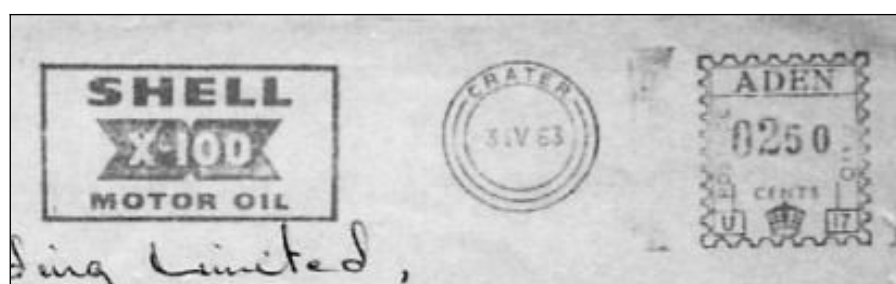
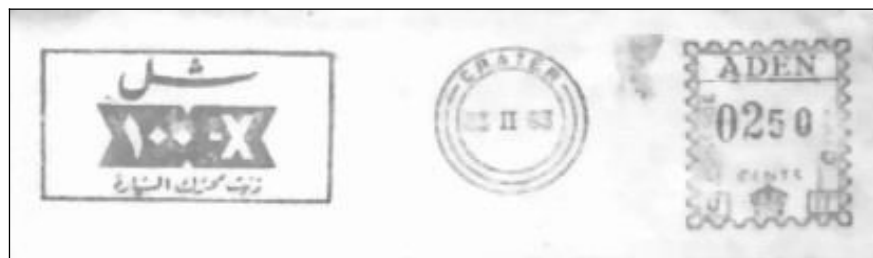


Fig. 25: Here an example of U17 shows the alterations made to the value frank to accommodate four banks of numerals. The increase in width required for the fourth bank has required the removal of most of the vertical inner frame (cf. with the U18 proof above in fog. 16).





Figs. 26–29:

The Shell advertising slogans used with U17 are noteworthy in being the only ones recorded that use the Arabic language (U17).

The last example shows the slogan in English and Arabic, with removal of cents/crown replaced by Fils currency.

Figs. 30–32:

The Chartered Bank also deployed a number of advertising slogans with their U18 machine.

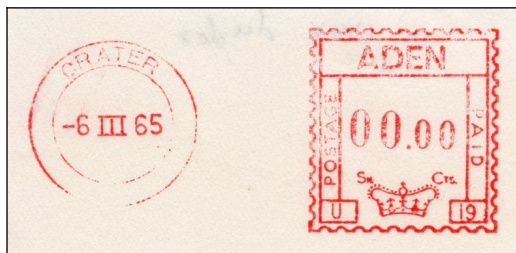


Fig. 33:

This test piece/sample for U19 shows some 'unique' characteristics: The "CRATER" townmark is without the third inner ring; the value frank is similar to U1, but the crown is even wider, and a fourth value column has been added without the removal of the inner frame. U19 is believed not to have entered postal service.

Federation of South Arabia 1st April 1965 to 30th November 1967

The Universal and Neopost companies either introduced or modified their machines with wordings changing from "Aden" to "Federation of South Arabia" and the currency to "Fils" in both Arabic and English. Universal provided a new design of value tablet within the frame used by their upright (Duplex) machines. Neopost likewise modified the value tablet designs for both limited value machines and Frankmaster multi-value machines.

Licensees in all cases kept their existing number designation on the change. Examples for all machines from this period are scarce.



Fig. 34: Here Aden Airways' modified U1 machine; compare with the earlier version above.

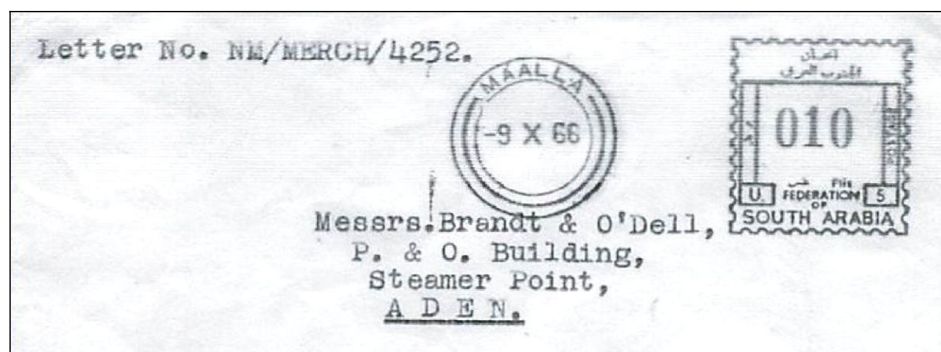


Fig. 35:

Licensed by the shipping agents, Mitchell Cotts & Co. Ltd., machine U5 now has a new townmark, Maalla being the main passenger and cargo centre in Aden Harbour. The franking of 10fils is the local 1st class letter rate (U5).

Mitchell Cotts (by Mike Pettifor)

Mitchell Cotts represented a wide range of companies' interests in Aden including General Motors, Michelin Tyre Co., Marconi Wireless & Telegraph, Frigidaire and many ship-owners and airlines. Mitchell Cotts also represented Universal Postal Frankers Limited and perhaps it is no surprise that the company was designated the first number, U1, in the universal multivalued range of meter franking machines.



Fig. 36: A nice clear strike of Bank of the Middle East's modified U11. 20 fils is the non-Commonwealth surface letter rate.

The addressee at P.O. Box 999 in Hamburg 1 was the Hamburgische Landesbank (now Hamburg Commercial Bank AG).

The British Bank of the Middle East (by Mike Pettifor)

Founded in London in 1889, the bank pioneered banking in the Middle East region. It was established with a royal charter from Queen Victoria, and a concession from the government of Persia and it was originally the Imperial Bank of Persia. It was later renamed The British Bank of the Middle East and became a part of the HSBC Group in 1959. Today it operates as HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd. based in Dubai.

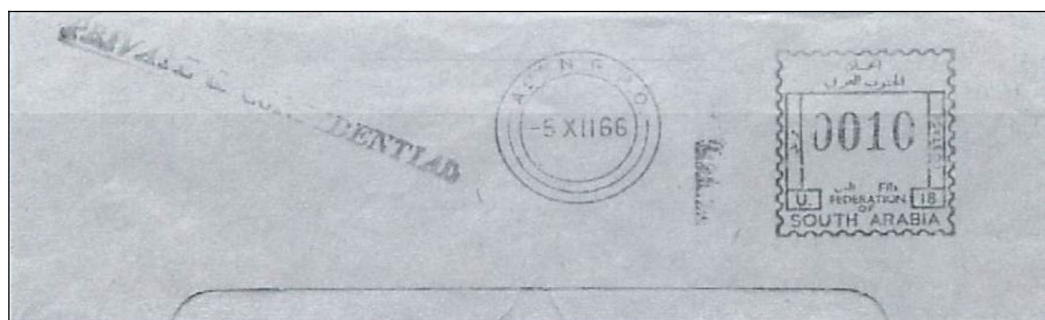


Fig. 37: Windowed local letter at the 10 fils rate (U18). Licensed to The Chartered Bank.

This is a 4 digit machine with allowance being made for the number of digits without affecting the inner vertical inner vertical frame lines as happened with the "ADEN" headed franks (see *figs.* 30–32 for comparison).

Usage Chart 2: Universal Multi-Value Upright Frank Machine Usage

Universal	Currency	Company	Townmark	Earliest Known Date	Latest Known Date
U1	Shillings/Cents	Aden Airways	Aden GPO	04.03.1964	23.06.1965
U2	Cents	National and Grindleys Bank Ltd.	Crater	19.02.1960	30.07.1964
U2	Fils (no wording)	National and Grindleys Bank Ltd.	Crater	30.11.1965	15.05.1966
U3	Cents	The Eastern Bank Limited	Crater	22.03.1960	25.05.1964
U4	Cents	Mitchell Cotts & Co (Aden) Ltd	Crater	03.10.1960	08.11.1962
U5	Cents	Mitchell Cotts & Co (Aden) Ltd	Crater	20.02.1960	12.03.1960
U6	Cents	L. Savin & Ries (Aden Shipping) Co. Ltd.	Crater	19.02.1960	21.04.1960
U7	Cents	(Official mail)	Crater	23.08.1960	
U8	Cents	The Chartered Bank	Crater	05.03.1960	26.03.1960
U9					
U10	Cents	The British Bank of the Middle East	Crater	25.02.1960	9.04.1960
U11	Cents	The British Bank of the Middle East	Crater	10.12.1960	
U12					
U13					
U14	Cents	The Bank of India	Crater	19.07.1960	07.10.1961
U15	Cents	Red Sea Contractors Ltd	Aden GPO	07.08.1962	08.04.1964
U16	Cents	Valendis Trading Company	Crater	15.06.1960	
U17	Cents	Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd. (A. Besse & Co.)	Crater	18.03.1960	25.04.1965
U17	Fils (no wording)	Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd. (A. Besse & Co.)	Crater	19.08.1965	
U18	Cents	The Chartered Bank	Crater	16.01.1960	15.03.1960
U18	Cents	The Chartered Bank	Aden GPO	29.04.1959	19.02.1963
U19	Shillings/Cents	A test piece only	Crater	06.03.1965	

The usage of machines after modification to include “Federation of South Arabia” in the value tablet, illustrated at *figs. 34–37*, is not included in this table.



Neopost Limited Value Machine

Initially the Neopost was an all-British franking machine that was capable of printing only a limited number of different denominations. In the case of Aden: six Annas or six Rupees values.



Fig. 38:

The six values varied from machine to machine depending on the client's requests.

As can be seen from the photo, the front lever was set in one of six positions to register the value to be applied.

These Neopost machines included the date and licensed Post Office name in the townmark and the country name and value in the Frank square.

The authors have only seen franks from four Neopost machines for the Indian Currency Period: the N2, N5, N6, and N7 machines.

The N2 and N7 machines were set with Annas values: 1, 1½, 2, 6, 8, and 12 Annas (see *fig. 2*) and N5 & N6 had rupee values.

In 1951, the key rates for business were rates were 1½ Annas for inland letters, 2½ Annas for Commonwealth surface letters, 3½ Annas for UPU surface letter (4 Annas from January 1951), 3 Annas for inland air mail, 3 Annas for registration, 6 Annas for Commonwealth air letters, 10 Annas for UK and India air mail, 14 Annas to Europe, and 24 Annas to the USA.

The Application of Multiple Franking Marks

When more than one value was required to be applied the envelope or tape (as above example) had to be run through the machine the required number of times. On the final application the townmark would also be applied. Practical considerations would suggest that the slug values were chosen so that all common rates could be made up in simple combination: e.g. 8 Annas and 12 Annas were not particular rates but combined with the 1 Anna or 2 Annas made up other rates.



Fig. 39: N2, test piece, showing the lower three values. Handwritten on the piece are the other values: 6, 8, 12 Annas and Rupees 25, 10, 7, 5, 2, and 1. On the back in the same hand "Luke Thomas & C/L, Aden."



Fig. 40: N6, apparently on a test piece, showing the 5 RS and 7 RS values. N6 is believed to have been licensed to A. Besse & Co.



Fig. 41: N5 on tape, 20.07.1951, applied to a piece of an "On Post Office service" envelope. Note here that the 5 RS frank has been added on a separate piece of tape to the 3 RS with townmark. Applying the franking to adhesive tape was necessary for items which did not fit in the machine!

Rupees Values

N5 can be seen from these examples to use Rupees values: this was achieved by removing "ANNAS" from the scroll above the value tablet and inserting the letters "RS" above the value in each value barrel. Thus the reason Luke Thomas & Co. required had two machines: N7 to cover its needs for normal letter mail and N5 to cover considerable parcel usage. N5 is seen typically applied on tape. One example is however known applied directly to an envelope/wrapper.

The Neopost Machine – N7

The Opal Journal, in a series of articles on Aden Meter marks⁴ had recorded that the machine N5 was licensed to Luke Thomas & Co. of Aden (shipping agents). The licensee of N7, illustrated above, has not been fully established up to now. However a piece shown below (fig. 43) of use on a parcel tape of N7 with N5, which establishes both being licensed to Luke Thomas & Co.

⁴ OPAL Journal, nos. 65, 67, 69, and 70.



Fig. 42: Example of N7 showing use of Anna denominated franks and the “ADEN” townmark in the form of the circular date-stamp.

Air mail cover to the UK, 3.07.1951: 2+8 Annas franking making the 10 Annas air mail rate to the UK.



Fig. 43: Tape showing the compound application of N5 for Rupee values and N7 for Annas, with a single townmark.

The East African Decimal Currency Period

The N5 machine on p. 106 continued to be used in the decimal period. As the value barrel also had included the letters “RS” for Rupees, this was removed and six (6) set values were included. The word “Shillings” does not appear above the value. The values 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, and 5.00 shillings have been recorded, three of which are shown in *figs. 44 and 45*.

At some stage in the life of the machine, the word “CENTS” was included in the scroll. This occurred in later machines, so maybe the machine went in for servicing and was updated. Also some of the values change as new lower values now appeared.



Fig. 44: N5, 6.12.1957, at the 2/- airmail rate to Hong Kong illustrating the carry-over of the blank scroll from the Rupees era.

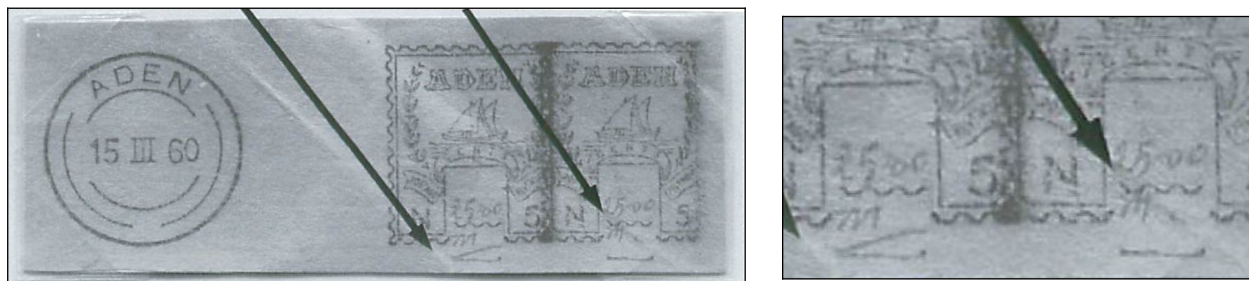


Fig. 45: N12, 3.04.1956: Piece showing use of the un-denominated N5 with two cents-denominated N12, to make up the value of 3/55. The limited number of values available was a drawback of these early Neopost machines, necessitating a number of passes through a machine for all but the simplest rates. Here two passes through N12 for 0.05 cts and 0.50 cts, and then through N5 for 3.00 shillings. Bigger companies, such as here Luke Thomas (shipping agents), needed two machines, one for the cents values and one for shilling values.



Unusual Example: Absence of Value

As the handwritten value is 25.00 shillings indicating a high postage needed, we believe the value tablet was removed and the values inserted by hand. The two have been initialised, possibly by the postmaster as to do this would have required the post office's permission (*fig. 46*).



Figs. 46 and 46a: Handwritten value of 25.00 shillings.



Fig. 47:

N01, 28.12.1964.

The machine licensed to Caltex as N01 was unusual, as it was the only one where the machine number was preceded by a zero.

Here two franks pay the 1/50 airmail rate to Europe: the sender's details are: "... on board Caltex The Hague."

N6 – A. Besse & Co. Ltd.



Figs. 48 and 49: N6 was originally licensed from Aden P.O. (left), but in 1962 was transferred to Crater P.O. (right).

N9 – British Petroleum

6 values known: 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 10.00, 25.00. The 6 values used indicated that it was primarily used for parcel post.



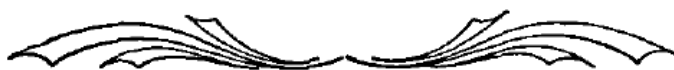
Fig. 50: 13.04.1962. Here machine N9 has produced franks to the total of 48 shillings: likely 50cts registration fee (see blue crayon line) plus 38x the 1/25 airmail rate to the UK, i.e. a package weighing 19 ounces.

Notice the franks from 10/- upwards has only one "0" after the decimal point due to the limited size of the value tablet.

N10 – Aden Port Trust



Fig. 51: N10 – 24th February 1962. The N10 machine was licensed to the Aden Port Authority/Trust. Their cachet is on this registered (50cts) first class inland letter (15cts).



N11 – BP Refinery

While it was normal for the mail to be delivered to the post office that the machine was licensed to, at times mail could be despatched through other offices. BP Refinery was the licensee of N11 from 1952, gaining the license through the Aden P.O. In 1954 Little Aden P.O. opened to serve the Oil Industry and was quite a distance from the Aden P.O. From the cover below which has been registered at Little Aden, the mail in later years used that office.

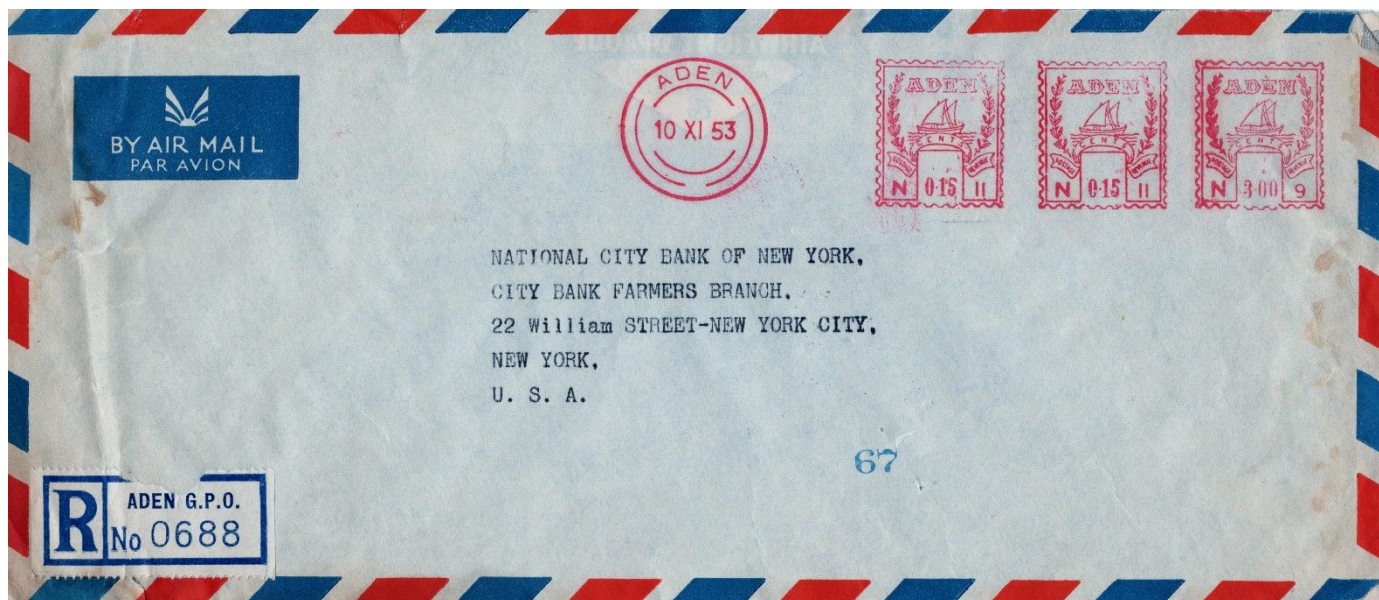


Fig. 52: 10.11.1953. A further example of the need to use two machines. Two franks of N11 at 15cts each, making the 30cts registration fee, and one frank of N9 for the 3/- airmail rate to the USA.



Fig. 53: Whilst the Company's Universal Multiple Value machine was revised to include a Little Aden townmark in 1958, their Neopost machine continued to use an Aden townmark. This cover has clearly entered the posts at Little Aden post office (N11).

N12 - Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.

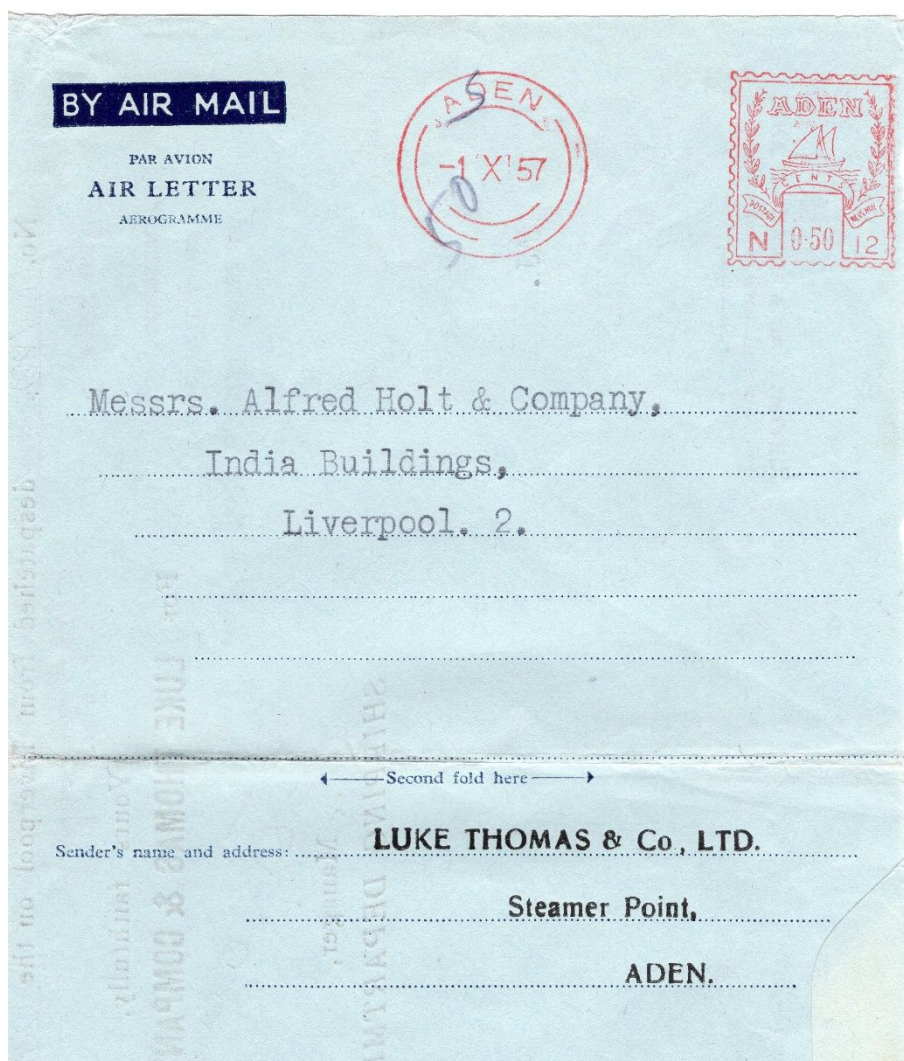


Fig. 54:

N12, 1.10.1957.

Ship handling companies and other business with the need for large volume repetitive correspondence printed their own messages and details on formula stationery.

Machine N12 was licensed to Luke Thomas & Co.

Fig. 55:

N13, 10.08.1964

An illustration of the "MAALLA" townmark used with machine N13, with a franking of 15cts, the inland 1st class letter rate. (N13)

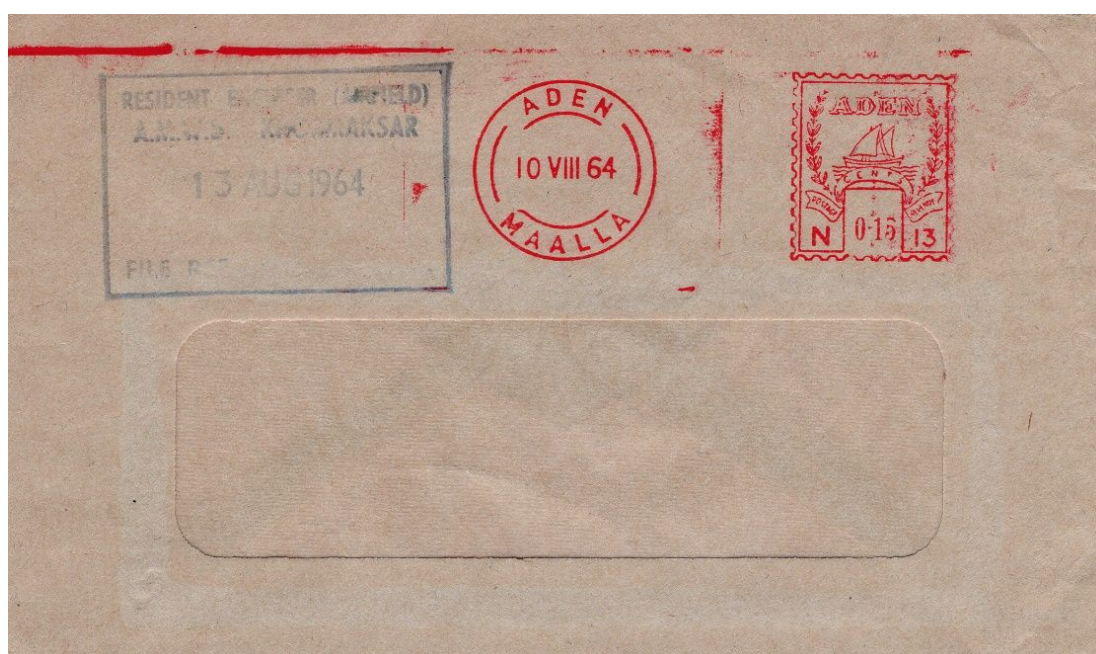




Fig. 56: 22.04.1961. An illustration of the "CRATER" townmark. Also of note are the larger value numerals (cf. e.g. N13 above), which are recorded for machines numbered N14 upwards. This envelope has the cachet of the Greek Consulate on the reverse, the machine being licensed to Athanas Bros. The rate is 50cts registration fee and 1/- airmail to Egypt.

Experimental Trials?

Little is known about the following franks. The machine N02 is only known from the examples below. The date in the townmark dates them in 1960, when the Neopost machines were still well in use. They are interesting in a number of ways:

- two numbers: 01 (licensed to Caltex Oil) and 02;
- the "SH" above the value 5, indicating 5 shillings. These are the only known examples with "SH" in the frank;
- the lack of the "SH" for the 2 value;
- while the N01 1.25 value adhered to the 0.00 norm, the 50 cent value did not, and didn't have a decimal point.

From these observations we believe they were from company trials trying out new types in the value section of the frank.



Fig. 57:

Example of N01, enlarged to show the different features. The ink is unfortunately faint and has been applied to thin blue paper (air letter style paper).

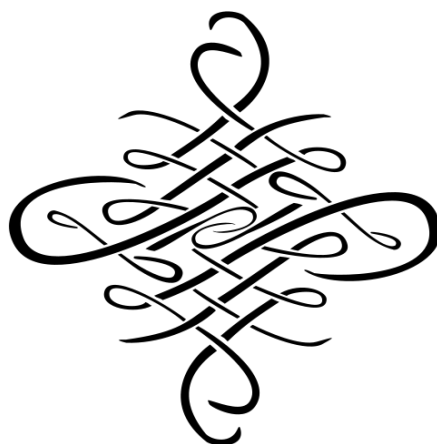


Fig. 58: Both examples have been enlarged to show the different features. The ink is unfortunately faint and has been applied to thin blue paper (air letter style paper).

Usage Chart 3: Neopost Limited Value Machines

The chart below gives a summary of the known Neopost Limited Value machines prior to the introduction of Federation of South Arabia frank dies. The dates are those seen or reported to the contributors. The townmark represents the licensing office.

N1 Neopost LV-6	Currency	Company	Townmark	Earliest Known Date	Latest Known Date
N01	Cents in scroll	Caltex Oil Co.	Aden	07.04.1960	28.12.1964
N02		Trial?			1960
N2	Annas	Proof – Luke Thomas & Co.	?		
N3					
N4	Cents in scroll	A. Besse & Co. (Aden) Ltd.	Aden	15.11.1952	18.11.1954
N5	RS	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Aden	05.06.1951	16.10.1951
N5	Empty scroll	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Aden	15.08.1952	06.12.1957
N5	Cents in scroll	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Aden	12.03.1960	15.03.1960
N6	RS	Proof – A. Besse & Co. (Aden) Ltd.	?		
N6	Cents in scroll	A. Besse & Co. (Aden) Ltd.	Aden	12.03.1957	07.06.1962
N6	Cents in scroll	A. Besse & Co. (Aden) Ltd.	Crater	02.10.1962	
N7	Annas		Aden	01.03.1951	24.10.1951
N8					
N9	Cents in scroll	BP Refinery Aden	Aden	16.04.1953	17.04.1962
N10	Cents in scroll	Aden Port Trust	Aden	17.03.1956	29.03.1962
N11	Cents in scroll	BP Refinery Aden	Aden	15.11.1952	10.04.1964
N12	Cents in scroll	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Aden	10.12.1952	14.09.1959
N13	Cents in scroll	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Crater	02.02.1960	01.04.1964
N13	Cents in scroll	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Maalla	10.08.1964	
N14	Cents in scroll	Athanas Bros.	Crater	02.04.1960	26.12.1962
N15	Cents in scroll	Cory Brothers & Co. Ltd.	Aden	24.06.1958	
N16	Cents in scroll	Paul Ries & Sons	Aden	07.08.1959	
N17	Cents in scroll	Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.	Aden	19.05.1960	27.05.1964
N18					



Neopost Frankmaster 305 – Multi Value Machine

In 1958 Neopost introduced their own version of a Multi-value franking machine. This differed to the fixed machines:–

- the value box consisted of a 4 value field, allowing for values up to 99.99;
- had the initials “SH.” and “CTS.” above the value box.

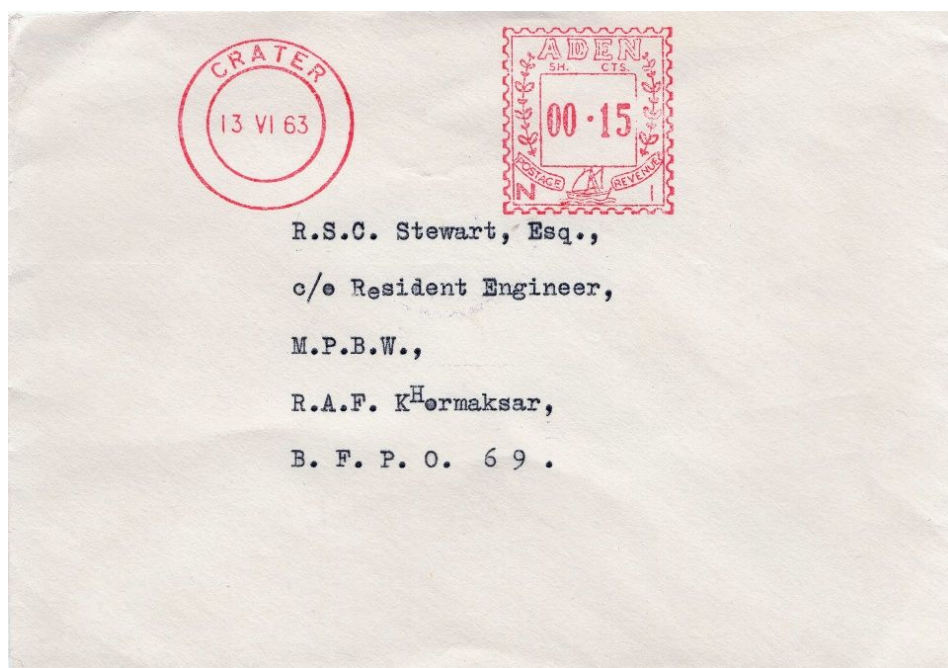
This series was introduced by Neopost to overcome the problem their customers had with the limited value machines not being flexible enough. Not all of Neopost’s clients changed to these machines, either because they didn’t need the extra range or they already had a Universal machine as well.

Few of these machines went into use. The philatelic record is very sparse, consisting mainly of test pieces. Only four machines are confirmed to have been in postal use: N1 (A. Besse & Co.), N12 (Luke Thomas & Co.), N15 (Cory Bros.), and N16 (Ries).

The numbers for these machines coincides with their limited value machine numbers.



Fig. 59: N4 Client Proof – A. Besse & Co. (Aden) Ltd.
Note this has a townmark “ADEN G.P.O.” when the machine in service had a “CRATER” townmark.



Figs. 60 and 61: A 15 cents local letter franked by N1 showing the characteristics of this 4 value banked machine. Besse's logo is on the flap.

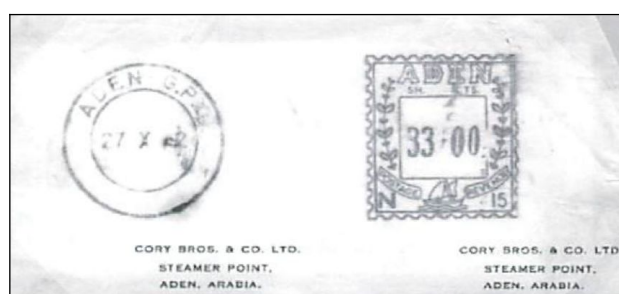


Fig. 62: Cory Bros. & Co. Ltd. Examples on glued tape for use on parcels (N15).



Fig. 63: Either a test, or a cut-out from an envelope at the local 2nd class letter rate, this piece shows the use of Cory Brothers' slogan (N15).

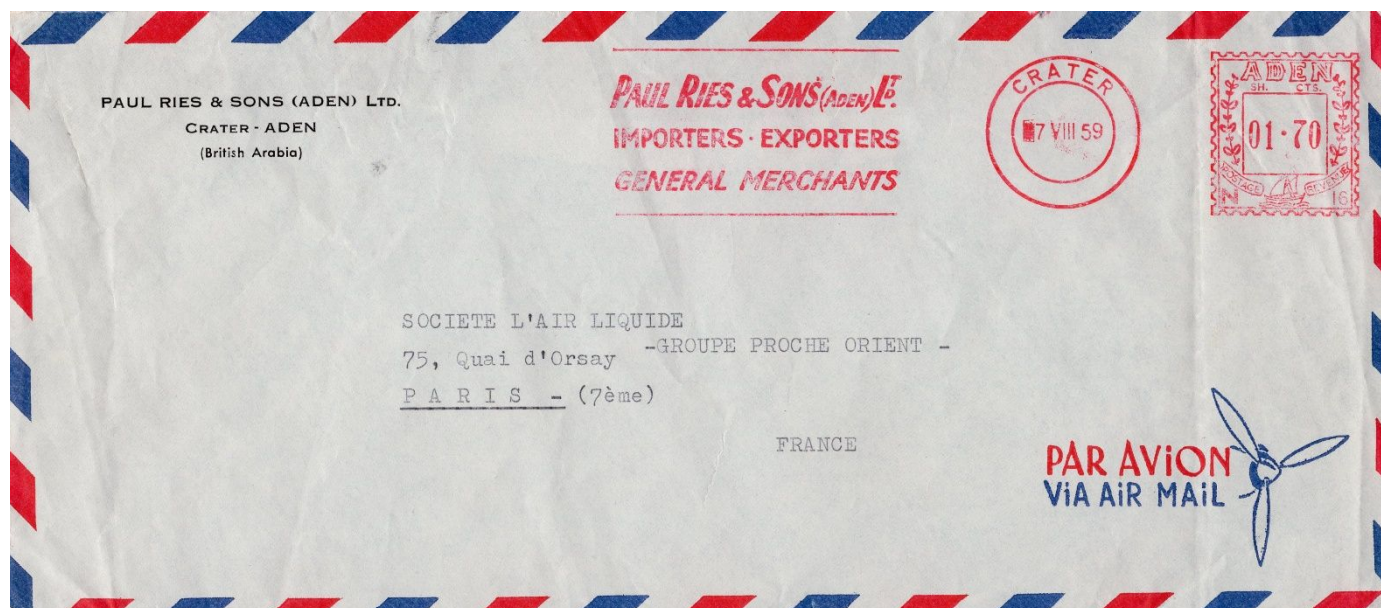


Fig. 64: N16, complete with slogan, Paul Ries & Sons, paying the 1/70 airmail rate to Europe.

Neopost Machines

The Neopost “N” series of machines were also adapted to both languages with 3 digits for the value.

Federation of South Arabia and the New Currency

To accommodate the change of name and currency,⁵ Neopost provided new frank dies for both their Limited Value machines, with new value slugs, and their Frankmaster 305 machines, with equal sized value wheels – see *figs. 65–67 and 68–70*, respectively. Examples of both types are scarce and it seems there was only limited uptake.



Fig. 65: Modified with a “LITTLE ADEN” townmark (from “ADEN”) and redesigned value frank, the N9 and N11 limited value machines continued in use with British Petroleum. In this tape example, again we see the combination use of N11 for smaller values and N9 for larger.



Fig. 66:

The Neopost limited-value machine N13 was licensed to Luke Thomas & Co. Here in later use it has been substantially revised with Federation titles, values in fils and an “ADEN / MAALLA” townmark.

⁵ See details about the change of currency on p. 90.

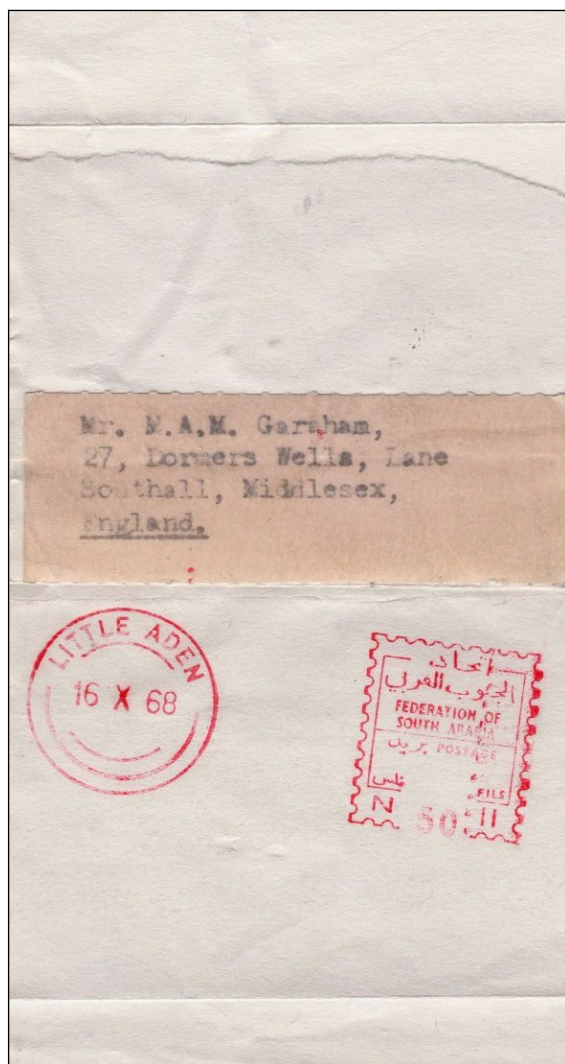


Fig. 67:

Nearly a year after the abolition of the Federation, Neopost Limited-Value N11 is still in use in an unmodified form and without PDRY over-stamp.

Here 50 fils is the rarely seen Airmail Packet rate to the UK, the piece shown being a newspaper wrapper.



Fig. 68: Local Cover, N1. Licensed to A. Besse & Co. Ltd.



Fig. 69: N12 on a cover to the UK at 65 fils airmail rate.
Licensed to Luke Thomas & Co. Ltd.

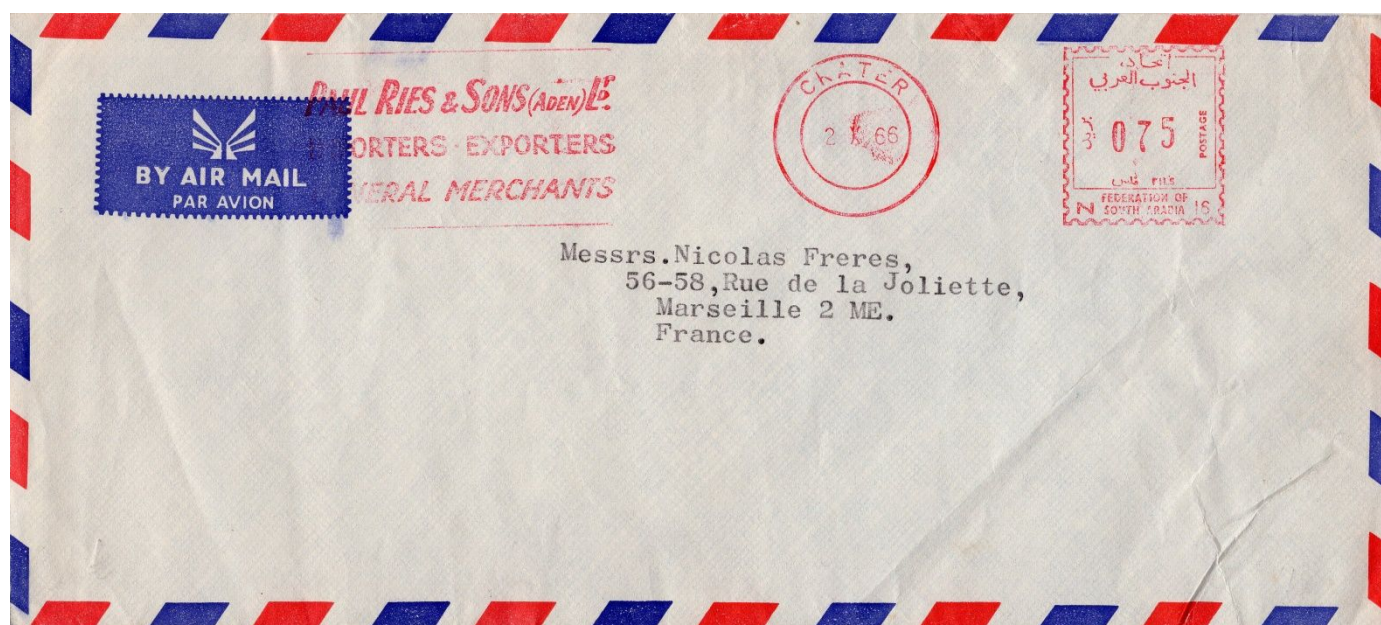


Fig. 70: Here Neopost's Multiple Value N16 of Paul Ries & Son has received a redesigned value frank.
Compare with the example at fig. 64.

Pitney Bowes “Simplex” (LV-25)

In 1960 a third Meter franking company entered the market, Pitney Bowes UK Ltd., a subsidiary of the giant American company. This late entrant into the Aden market used an “S” lettering system.

As no examples have been recorded other than similar test pieces of S1 it is widely held that no Simplex machines were licensed for postal use in Aden.



Fig. 71: Test piece of the Pitney Bowes Simplex machine (S1).

Pitney Bowes

In 1902 Arthur Pitney patented a postage meter machine. After the U.S. Senate passed a bill approving postage meters in 1920, the company formed by Arthur Pitney and industrialist Walter Bowes in Stamford, Connecticut, Pitney Bowes Postage Meter Company, launched their product into the U.S. market.

Independence

After the British withdrawal, and prior to the 1st April 1968 issue of the formal overprints for the People's Republic, post offices were instructed to apply the new country's name to Federation stamps on all mail by means of rubber hand-stamps. This instruction also applied to meter marks.

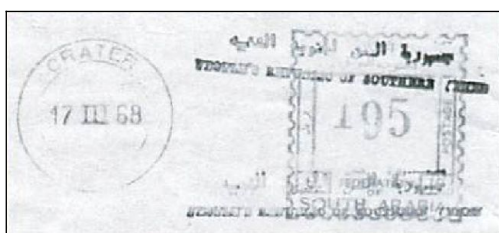


Fig. 72:

This is the only example recorded to date, 17.03.1968.



Acknowledgements

The late Gary Brown⁶ published a number of articles on Aden Meter Marks in THE DHOW, the journal of The Aden & Somaliland Study Group, in 2003/2004. This was the most comprehensive survey on the matter to this day. Subsequently, members of ASSG, including Michael Case, contributed additions and corrections.

As all this material remained scattered across many issues of THE DHOW, I suggested to create an article incorporating and updating all the information. Gary was always very generous to grant permission for using his works and agreed to participate in this project before he sadly passed away.

Working over several months it was primarily Neil Williams who gathered old and new material. He was able to replace most of the black and white images with colour ones, with additional images and information contributed by Mike Pettifor. Neil rewrote whole sections, restructuring the article, for Tobias Zywietz to then create a consistent layout.

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Further Reading

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⁶ Gary died on 14th September 2019. Cf. his obituary in MEPB, no. 13, 2019, pp. 251–252.

⁷ Vermeil at NAPEX 2009.

Postal Wars: World Refugee Year 1959/1960

by Jan M. Heijs

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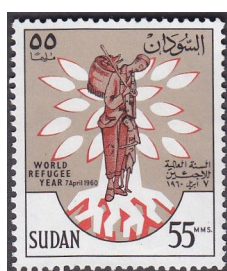
With great pleasure I read the articles by Lawrence Fischer¹ and Avo Kaplanian² about World Refugee Year slogans. I am happy to add more postal history on this matter.

Many Eastern Bloc countries refused the 1959/60 postage stamps depicting the World Refugee Year. Most of the refugees at that time came from the Eastern Bloc, i.e. communist countries. The refusal of the postage stamps of Syria (fig. 1) and Egypt (fig. 2) was politically strange because they showed Palestinian refugees and Eastern Bloc countries supported the Palestinian people.



Figs. 1–2: Two stamps from the UAR, 12½ p (Syria) and 35m (Egypt).

About 70 countries issued, according to the United Nations, World Refugee Year postage stamps. Four countries refused these stamps: Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Romania. Postage stamps and meter marks of about 30 countries were refused, four of them Middle East countries. Besides the Syrian and Egyptian ones, also the stamps of Sudan (fig. 3) and Israel (fig. 4).



Figs. 3–4: Two further stamp s: 55m from Sudan, and 0,25sh from Israel.

How did countries take these “Postal War”³ measures against these postage stamps? Sometimes the mail was returned to the sender, sometimes the postage stamp was blackened or removed but the mail was actually delivered.

First a cover from Israel with the World Refugee Year stamp to Romania dated 10th May 1960 (fig. 5). It was returned to the sender with a Romanian ‘retour’ cachet: “Retour, affranchie avec timbres non admis” (return, franked with inadmissible postage stamps). This cachet exists in black and red.

¹ Fisher, Lawrence, and Dr. Ofir Winter: *Slogan marks of the world refugee year*. In: MEPB, no. 18, 2021, pp. 87–94.

² Kaplanian, Avo: *More world refugee year Palestine slogan markings*. In: MEPB. no. 19, 2021, pp. 112–118.

³ Postal war, or “Postkrieg,” is the refusing of valid postage stamps from one country by the postal authorities of another country for political or propaganda reasons. For more information see the “Postkrieg” website at www.postalwar.info or www.postkrieg.info.



Fig. 5: The Israel stamp on a cover to Romania, returned with the cachet "RETOUR / AFFRANCHIE AVEC / TIMBRES NON ADMIS".

Romania also blackened World Refugee Year postage stamps in a very special way. This cover from Syria to Romania, dated 27th May 1960, with a World Refugee Year postage stamp, is blackened with the letters so heavy you hardly can see the postage stamp any more (fig. 7). The translated text is "Fighting for peace we ensure the life, peace and happiness of our children" (fig. 6, to the right).

**LUPTÎND PENTRU PACE
ASIGURĂM VIAȚA LINIȘTEAȘI
FERICIREA COPILOR NOȘTRI**



Fig. 7: Registered cover from Syria to Romania, with the cachet "LUPTÎND PENTRU PACE ASIGURĂM VIAȚA ȘI LINIȘTEA FERICIREA COPILOR NOȘTRI".

The refusal of these postage stamps is not due to U.P.U. regulations: every country is free to choose what they depict on a stamp, which other members have to accept. The U.P.U. Convention only had some recommendations about it,⁴ all four have more or less the same text: Pictures on postage stamps do have to contribute to a better international understanding, friendship and peace in the world. But these are only recommendations.

The arguments for refusing a valid postage stamp was found in a regulation about grounds for refusing mail. All reasons refer to the content of mail such as dangerous content, living animals etc. The one regulation which is used here reads: “Goods forbidden to import, or circulate, in the country of destination”. In every U.P.U. Convention this article received a slightly different number, although the text was mostly the same.⁵



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

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

Jan is also editor of the specialist catalogue “Postkrieg,”⁶ having taken over from its creator Dedo Burhop some years ago. About 300 such postal wars between about 70 countries are known for the period 1871 to 2014. Together with Wolfgang Elsner and Dieter Becker he operates the website “Postkrieg” giving a home for topical research and catalogue updates.



4 Recommendations of U.P.U. Conventions about pictures on postage stamps: Ottawa 1959, C14, in Convention 1994, art. 10, pp. 18–21; Rio de Janeiro 1979, C85, pp. 1356–57; Hamburg 1984, C27, pp. 150–151; and Doha 2012, C93, p. 12.

5 For a list of all UPU articles (1947 until 2012) on refusing mail see <https://www.postalwar.info/content/upu.php>. My article Postal War Article 28 §1d UPU Convention and Fiume (London Philatelist, 2015) can be found here: https://www.postalwar.info/assets/img/articles/postalwar_art_28par_1_upu_Heijs2015.pdf.

6 Reviewed in MEPB, no. 9, 2018, pp. 105–109.

Registration Etiquettes and Cachets used in the Aden Protectorate States: Further Examples of ‘white’ Registration Etiquettes

by Neil Williams

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In this context by ‘white’ I mean printed without a frame and without the letters “R” and “No”. Mike Pettifor’s article illustrated a single example of such an etiquette from Tarim (1956).¹ Since that article, I have acquired a further four examples, of which two are from Tarim.

A further characteristic to emerge is that whilst ‘standard’ etiquettes of this period are horizontally perforated and vertically imperforate, implying they were in roll form, the ‘white’ etiquettes are vertically perforated and horizontally rouletted, implying they were in sheet form. Both ‘standard’ and ‘white’ have the same dimensions: ca. 42×18 mm.



Fig. 1: Two Tarim etiquettes, similar to that illustrated by Pettifor, which also carry a manuscript “R” (cf. figs. 6 and 7).

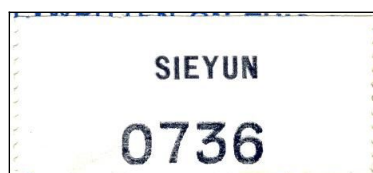


Fig. 2: A Seiyun etiquette. Note the spelling (cf. fig. 4).



Fig. 3: A Kamaran etiquette with the “Aden Camp” overprint digitally removed (cf. fig. 5).

Irrespective of *fig. 5*, it is unclear to me whether these ‘white’ etiquettes were generally issued in the normal run of business or were ‘emergency’ stock. I’d be grateful to hear from members with further information or additional examples.

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¹ Reprinted in *MEPB*, no. 14, 2020, pp. 100–111. The images referred to are *figs. 39 and 53*.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Postal Stationery Registered Letter (size G EII, 2nd setting) from Seiyun to Paris.

Not claimed. French postal scribbles "arrive le 2/9/57" and "garder jusqu'au 30/9" (keep until 30th September).

Two boxed "RETOUR A L'ENVOYER" (return to sender).

Franking of 1sh70cts, the ½oz Airmail Letter rate to Europe. Three cancellations "SEIYUN / REG / 25 JUL 57" (Proud type R2), transit "ADEN G.P.O. / REG / * / 30 AU / 57" (Proud type R16), "PARIS VII / DISTRIBUTION 9h30 / 2-9 / 1957" and "PARIS VII RUE CLER (71) / 12h / 2-9 / 1957".

Boxed "NON RÉCLAMÉ" (not claimed).

No obvious markings within Aden on return. 3-4 days from Aden to Paris, and yet 5 weeks from Seiyun to Aden when flights were at least twice weekly!



Figs. 5 and 5a: Bank of India, Camp Office, envelope to Copenhagen.

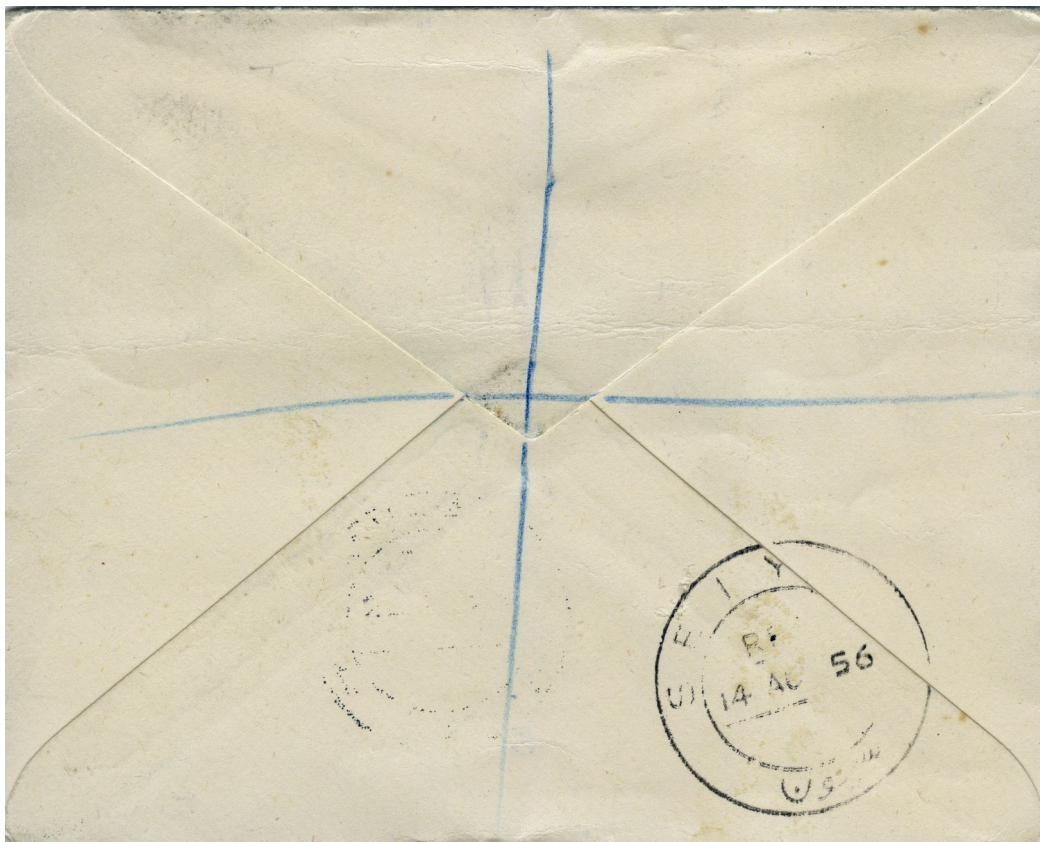
Receiver "KØBENHAVN / K.² / 3.1.51 10.10".

KAMARAN white etiquette with boxed hand-stamp "ADEN CAMP" unlisted in Proud.

The assumption must be that the Camp Post Office ran out of its own etiquettes and a spare stock of Kamaran etiquettes (held at the G.P.O.?) was pressed into service, being overstruck after application.

Franking of 1rp 1a, being 3as registration fee and 14as for ½oz European Airmail letter rate.

Four cancellations "ADEN CAMP / REG / + / 30 DEC 50" (Proud type R13), transit mark "ADEN / REG / + / 30 DEC 50" (Proud type R12).



Figs. 6 and 6a: Postal Stationery Envelope, Higgins & Gage type B5a, sent registered to the philatelist L. Towner. Total postage of 55cts being 30cts registration fee and 25cts Commonwealth Surface letter rate. Cancellations "TARIM / REG. / 12 AU / 56" (Proud type R2) on the vignette, two "TARIM / 12 AUG / 56" (Proud type D1), backstamp "SEIYUN / REG. / 14 AU 56" (Proud type R2).

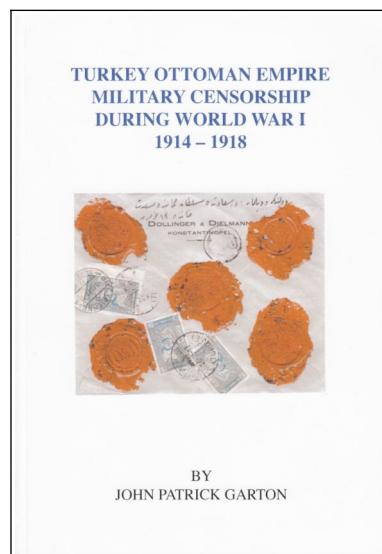


Figs. 7 and 7a: Another registered mailing arranged by the philatelist Leslie Towner. The postage stamps affixed here amount to 10/85cts. There's no indication that this was a particularly heavy packet. The actual postage rate necessary was: 30cts registration fee and 1/25cts Commonwealth air mail letter rate per ½ oz. Four cancellations "TARIM / REG. / 1 JY / 56" (Proud type R2), "SEIYUN / 3 JUL / 56" (Proud type D3), backstamp "SEIYUN / REG. / 3 JUL 56" (Proud type R2).

John Garton: Turkey Ottoman Empire Military Censorship During World War I 1914–1918

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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John Patrick Garton: *Turkey Ottoman Empire Military Censorship During World War I 1914–1918*

133 pages, A4, softbound, b/w and coloured illustrations

Loughborough: Garton, 2021

ISBN: 978-1-910181-91-1. Price: variable (min. £30.00 plus p&p)

Orders: john.garton@ntlworld.com

After a very brief introduction to the reasons for and the operation of Ottoman censorship (barely 10 short paragraphs), the entire book consists of exhibit-like pages displaying and describing in a concise fashion censored covers for most of the sandjaks of the Empire. Usually two covers are featured and dissected per page. All in all certainly a fair reflection of Garton's collection, but little more.

And here this review could well end, if there weren't several peculiarities about this work:

- Garton uses *edilmistir* instead of *edilmiştir*, *olunmushtur* (or even *olunmuster*) instead of *olunmuşdur*, and (as do so many English-speaking authors) completely avoids any umlauts or special characters. His transcriptions of Turkish script are, rather quaintly, all in capitals, as are his English translations. Rather curiously “نومرو” (*n-u-m-r-u*) is transcribed as *numbra* (with a “b” where there is none) or *numara* (the modern Turkish word). These are just a few examples.
- Apart from the title page and copyright notices, all pages are printed one-sided, i.e. the reverse is empty, so the book consists of 131 one-sided sheets, rather than 262 pages. Very odd indeed, and very costly I must assume. The quality of the paper and the technical execution of the illustrations, on the other hand, is excellent.
- There is no bibliography, no list of literature, not even of the author's own articles; his tome seems to stand alone in a vast void. There are no footnotes and barely any explanations furthering the reader's knowledge beyond the technical dissection of the covers.
- The author is not selling his work in an ordinary fashion, far from it: when I became first aware of its existence, I mailed Garton and was told that he would place a copy on eBay as auction, and I could enter my bid there; unexpectedly I was outbid in the first auction and had to ask him for a ‘second chance’...

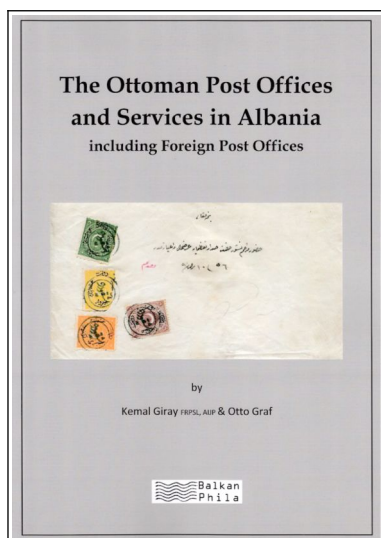
Bibliographical Record

Garton, John P.: *Turkey Ottoman Empire military censorship during World War I 1914–1918* / John Patrick Garton. – [Loughborough]: Garton, 2021. – [2] p., 131 leaves : ill. (b/w and coloured)
ISBN: 978-1-910181-91-1: £30.00 (softb.)

Kemal Giray & Otto Graf: The Ottoman Post Offices and Services in Albania

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Kemal Giray & Otto Graf: The Ottoman Post Offices and Services in Albania including Foreign Post Offices

155 pages, A4, softbound, b/w and coloured illustrations and maps

London: BalkanPhila, 2022.

Price: £30.00 (plus p&p) Orders: <https://www.balkanphila.com/>

Collectors of Albania have a rare feat to celebrate: a book on the postmarks used during Ottoman times has been published. Edited by London philatelic trader Kemal Giray (BalkanPhila) and German specialist Otto Graf, the book gathers together in one volume information about the postal history of the area of today's Albania,

detailing the postal towns and their postmarks.

The introduction looks at the general and postal history and also charts the transition from Ottoman to Albanian control in 1912/13. Each postal town is portrayed with its general history in short sketches (largely based on Wikipedia). These are illustrated with contemporary picture postcards. The postal services offered at these facilities is traced through the postal guides published between 1884 and 1913. Additional information from official Government yearbooks (*salnamé*) are occasionally mentioned. For the town of İşkodra (Scutari, Shkoder) the *tatar* post starting in 1849 is specially described.

The postmarks itself are detailed with their measurements, colour, inscriptions, known dates of usage (years only, no actual first and last dates) and reference to A&P.¹ Other catalogues of Ottoman postmarks (Bayındır, Coles/Walker, Brandt/Ceylan, Birken, etc.) are mentioned as sources in the foreword but are not referenced. Rarity is noted in 15 (!) price bands, ranging from 5–7 € to 4,000–4,500 €, plus “price between seller and buyer.”

As is custom with cataloguing Ottoman postmarks, the cancels are shown as idealised drawings. Some drawings were apparently taken from the 10-volume catalogue of A&P, others are identical to Birken (itself partly based on Bayındır), some were seemingly revised or newly drawn (see comparison on p. 133).² These illustrations are accompanied by at least one actual strike shown on a cover, postcard, form, or on stamps.

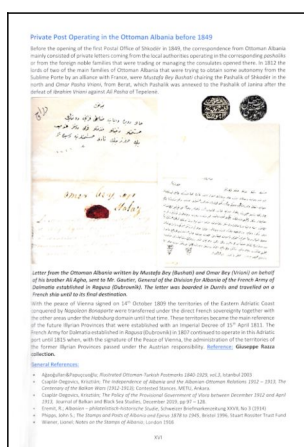
1 On the over 100 pages of catalogued postmarks I found 28 instances where no reference to A&P is noted. It is beyond the scope of this book review to check other changes to A&P (e.g. on usage dates). I picked two random pages, each with three postmarks, and compared the entries to those in A&P and Birken, so there are certainly some important improvements in comparison to A&P, but not no much in comparison to Birken!

2 Ağaoğulları, M. Ziya, & M. Bülent Papuçcuoğlu: *Resimli Osmanlı : Türkposta damgaları = Illustrated Ottoman-Turkish postmarks ; 1840–1929*. 10 vols.

I can certainly recommend this new publication! The improvements on A&P in the drawings of postmarks must come highly welcome to collectors (though not adding much to Birken)!

Giray, Kemal: *The Ottoman post offices and services in Albania including foreign post offices* / by Kemal Giray & Otto Graf. – [London]: BalkanPhila, 2022. – [3], xx, 131 p. : ill. (b/w and coloured) ; maps. £30.00 (softb.)

Figure 1 shows five examples of postal cancellations on Turkish postage stamps. Each example is a circular postmark from Istanbul, dated 1902. The cancellations are handwritten signatures or marks. Example 1 is a circular postmark from Istanbul, dated 1902, with a handwritten signature 'DURAZZO' and a postmark '1902 - 1902 - 1902'. Example 2 is a circular postmark from Istanbul, dated 1902, with a handwritten signature 'DURAZZO' and a postmark '1902 - 1902 - 1902'. Example 3 is a circular postmark from Istanbul, dated 1902, with a handwritten signature 'DURAZZO' and a postmark '1902 - 1902 - 1902'. Example 4 is a circular postmark from Istanbul, dated 1902, with a handwritten signature 'DURAZZO' and a postmark '1902 - 1902 - 1902'. Example 5 is a circular postmark from Istanbul, dated 1902, with a handwritten signature 'DURAZZO' and a postmark '1902 - 1902 - 1902'.

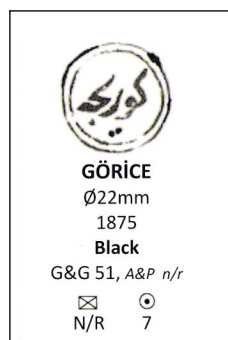
[illegible]

OUTDOORS
 9 March 1853 March
 1853 United States Post
 document from Shikhar
 to Bangalore. General was
 official receipt of a silver
 (weight 12.80) weight
 and collected one Shikhar

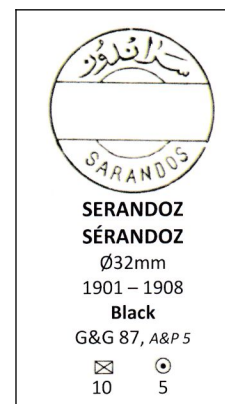
INCOMING
 23 March, 1853 1853
 February 1853 United States
 Post document from Milwaukee
 to Shikhar. General was
 official receipt of various
 items. Each shipment included
 weight 50 to 100 moun-
 tains. One letter was receipt
 of a silver plate (weight
 12.80) and changed
 to silver. It was shown for 42
 gold.



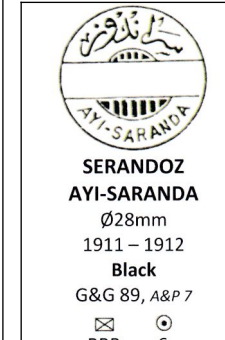
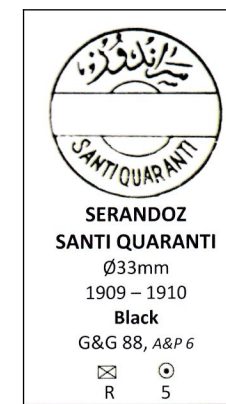
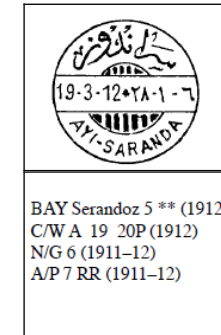
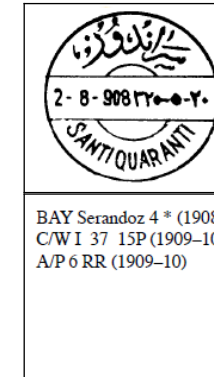
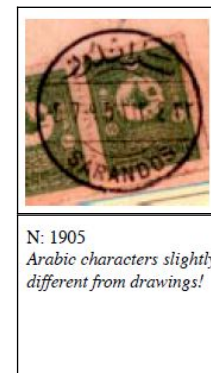
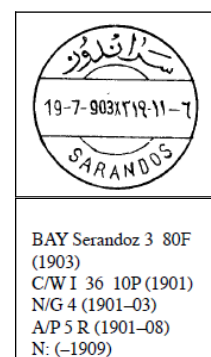
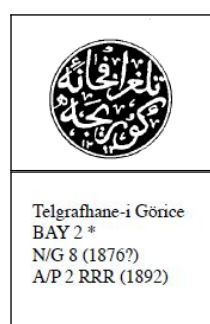
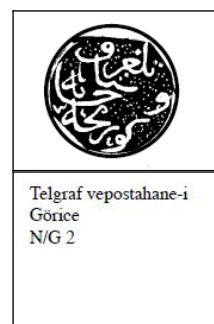
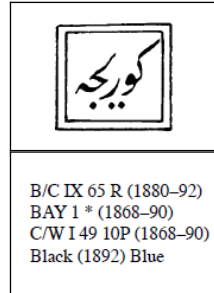
Acknowledgments, Literature
Index, Postal Guides (Missing Cancells), Explanation of Catalogue Page Layout
Introduction
Transition of Ottoman Posts to Albanian Posts
Private Posts operating in Albania before 1849
General Information (Currency, Weights & Measures, Ottoman Postal Rates 1840–1913)
Listing of Post Offices and Postmarks
Foreign Post Offices (Austrian, Italian)
Confrontation and Cooperation between Austrian and Ottoman Posts
Ship Mail relating to Albanian Ports

Giray
&
Graf
2022

not listed



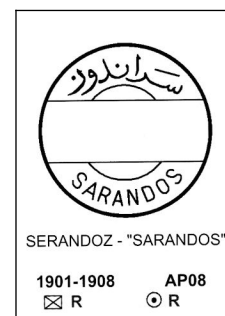
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Birken
2019A&P
2009

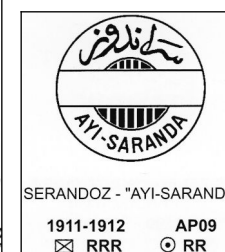
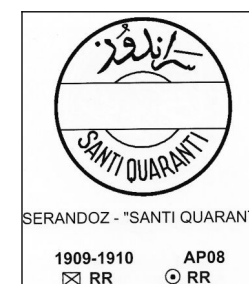
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Reactions, Comments, Queries

This section gathers reactions, comments, criticism, and queries sent in by readers in response to articles published in MEPB, or generally.

MEPB 19: Request for Information: Private Mail in US Diplomatic Pouch
(Martin Rhein, pp. 138–141)

Neil Williams writes:

In reading the latest MEPB I was interested to see the RFI and responses concerning US Diplomatic mail. I have two examples from Aden.

In case of the December 1952 cover (*fig. 1*) this is the foreign printed papers base rate. It seems to have been normal practice by the Aden G.P.O. over a number of years that, as a concession, Christmas cards could travel at this lower rate, in an unsealed envelope, rather than the normal surface letter rate which was then 35cts for foreign surface mail. Announcements concerning the concession, with its time limits etc., were placed in the official Colony Gazette.

The second cover I show (*fig. 2*) is franked at the regular foreign surface rate, 35cts, and the envelope is sealed. It either contained a letter or the concession has been withdrawn.



Fig. 1: Aden to USA by diplomatic pouch, 16.12.1952, franked 15 cents.

I have seen perhaps two or three other examples of this type from Aden, and in the same period. I had assumed from the frankings that the requirement was for the relevant surface rate in the country of origin to be applied, though who would check this I don't know. Rate changes therefore

depended on local changes, not anything set by the U.S. government. I also do not know when this arrangement came into place, nor when it finished. I have covers from the Consular Office in Aden to the USA in February 1939 and May 1942 which have clearly gone through the normal mails.

Finally, I wonder if it is relevant amongst the covers illustrated in MEPB that those that required something other than surface mail within the USA had additional franking applied (the airmail and the 2½d in the U.K.), presumably in Washington, or at the U.S. Embassy in London?

Editor: Additional services, like airmail within the destination country, did require extra franking according to domestic rates, with stamps or meters affixed by the State Department, or the U.S. Embassy, as you suggest. However that does not explain the 2½d on the cover to London. Maybe the U.S. did not have an agreement with Britain to feed such mail into the U.K. post in London?



Fig. 2: Aden to USA by diplomatic pouch, 13.12.1955, franked at the regular foreign surface rate 35cts.

MEPB 19: International Reply Coupons of Turkey: Greek Occupation of the Island of Lesbos with Mytilene 1912 (Bernd-Dieter Buscke, Wolfgang Leimenstoll, pp. 135–136)

Hans Paul Soetens writes:

The comments by Wolfgang Leimenstoll and Bernd-Dieter Buscke touch on the question of where the postmark should be placed on an International Reply Coupon (IRC) at the point of sale and where when the coupon is redeemed for return postage.

An answer gives an IRC handed in in Berlin in 1913 which was redeemed at the Ottoman post office in Janina on the last day before the Greek conquest (*fig. 1*). The postmark of the office of sale is always on the left, the country with which the settlement was to take place at the bottom of the IAS, the redeeming post office always places its mark on the right.



Fig. 1:

IAS sent from Berlin (10.01.1913) to Janina (Epirus) and arriving there before the siege of Bizani (starting February 1913).

Redeemed on the day before the Ottoman handover of Janina to the Greeks, or afterwards confiscated by Greek troops and postmarked with a back-dated cancel.

If the overprint had been placed on the left side, the office of sale would have obliterated the overprint and therefore made the origin illegible. With the overprint on the right side, the receiving postal authority could in any case see the origin and settle with that authority. An overprint in the middle would likely have been a violation of the general rules for IRCs.

It is clear to me that the IRC shown by Buscke and Leimenstoll was not sold at the post office counter: the cancel of the office of sale is missing. In my opinion, it may be an overprint on remaining stocks, an IRC made for the philatelic trade or a forgery. There are several forgeries of this overprint, which are described in detail by Feenstra.¹ One should compare the last letter “ς” in the wording “Ελληνική Κατοχή Μυτιλήνης” with the original as illustrated by Feenstra.

For the question whether these overprint issues were purposeful and necessary or served speculative purposes, one should look at other issues from this period: The Russian Levant Post had already initiated a series of 9 overprint values for the island of Mytilene in 1909, including maximum values of 30 and 70 piastres. Such high values were not easy to use postally: the Ottoman maximum fee for foreign parcels was 33 piastres; a fee of 70 piasters was, for example, applicable to a value letter (*valeur déclaré*) of 70,000 piasters.² In competition with the Ottoman Post, Russian rates were certainly somewhat but not much lower. How many such letters and parcels might exist?

Just like the Italian special overprints of December 1912 for the individual islands of the Dodecanese, the Greek overprint for Mytilene may have been a speculative issue by the local authorities. These are two examples indicating of what could be a speculative issue by local authorities: Overprints on existing stocks of Ottoman stamps in Mytilene.

That postal stationery overprinted in this way was sold at the counter and used for private correspondence is shown in *figs. 2 and 3*. Both postcards are, as the reverse sides show, part of a connected correspondence of at least five postal stationery items or letters, as indicated by the registration numbers. The front of a 1910 postal stationery from this series is shown in the Karamitsos Postal Stationery Catalogue (2013).

¹ Feenstra, R.M.: *A collection of forgeries*. Postzegelvereniging Griekenland, no. 40, 1993.

² Schmidt, Wolfgang & Birken, Andreas: *Die Postgebühren*. AROS, 1997 (Handbook of Turkish Philately ; 5).

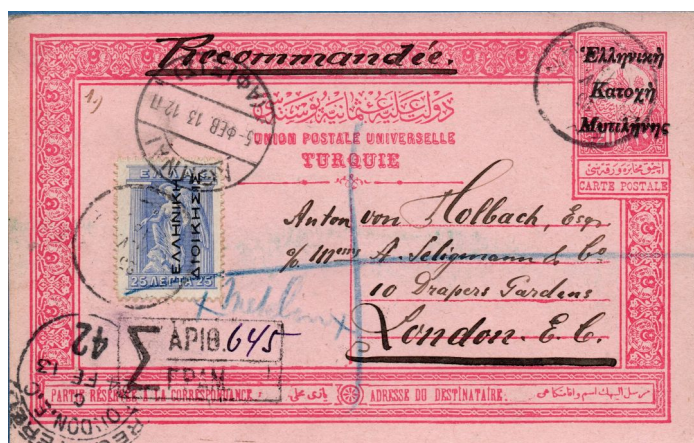
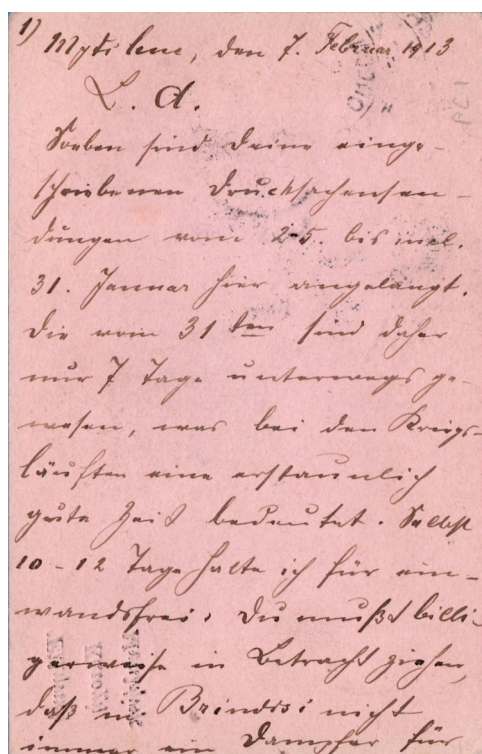


Fig. 2: Ottoman 20 para post card of 1908 (Birken 45) with Katochi overprint, registration fee 25 Lepta paid with Dioikisis overprint.



Fig. 3: Ottoman 20 para post card of 1910 (Birken 52) with Katochi overprint, registration fee 20+5 Lepta paid with Dioikisis overprint.

Both cancelled 25.01./7.02.1913, via Athens to London (24.02.1913).



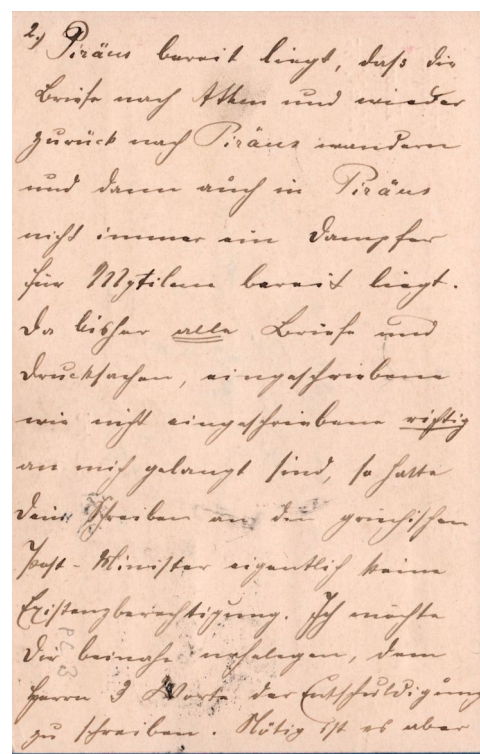
Figs. 2a and 3a:

The text shows that the sender and recipient corresponded regularly. The receipt of registered printed matter (!) is confirmed and the duration of delivery described.

The recipient apparently complained about delays to the Greek Postmaster General. However, the writer (referring to the timetables of the mail steamers from Brindisi to Piraeus and from there to Mytilene) considers transit times of 7 to 12 days normal and tells the recipient, Anton von Holbach,³ to apologise to the minister.

Since cards 3, 4 and 5 are not present, we only get a small insight into the world of stationery collectors' correspondence at that time.

(editor)



The theory that Ottoman stamps were used because there was no Greek money does not hold up in my opinion, because the inhabitants of Mytilene were used to paying in foreign currencies against daily exchange-rates at Levant post offices. Furthermore, the franking of the registered mail fee with "Dioikisis" stamps shows that the necessary Greek stamp values were already available at that time.

In spite of the speculative character of this overprint issue, it was possible to produce beautiful timely frankings. Such items are worth collecting if postal use can be proved by arrival marks.

³ Adolf von Holbach (1848–1915), possibly Anton's father, was a well-known philatelist. The firm of Albert Seligmann, 1st floor, 10 Draper's Gardens (Throgmorton Ave.), London E.C., was a stock broker at the London Stock Exchange (editor).

A curious 1941 Air Mail cover: France to Aden via Syria? (Neil Williams)

Neil Williams writes:

I'm puzzled by the attached cover (figs. 1 and 1a). I have two linked questions which could be asked in MEPB. If the answer has already appeared in some form, please point me in the right direction!



The cover's cancels are "MARSEILLE GARE / DEPART / 19-- / 16-5". In respect of the timeline of the war, and the delivery mark, this date can only be 16th May 1941. The delivery mark is "ADEN CAMP" on 3rd October 1941. There are no other transit marks or censors, other than that of the Aden censorship on arrival in Aden. I note "PAR AVION" appears at some stage to have been officially cancelled, but where and when is unclear.

The cover is endorsed "Via Syrie". When this was posted, Syria was under Vichy French control, so my assumption would be this was to be flown from Vichy France to Vichy Syria.

1. How did this item get from Vichy Syria to British Aden, bearing in mind there was no official contact? The sender must have known of some routing. British and Free French forces invaded Lebanon and Syria on 8th June 1941, with an armistice declared on 14th July, the countries passing to Allied control.

Potentially, this item was stranded in Syria by the hostilities, and then moved on as postal services to Allied countries resumed. However, there are no marks to indicate processing by the postal or censorship authorities in Syria or Egypt, as I would have expected to see.

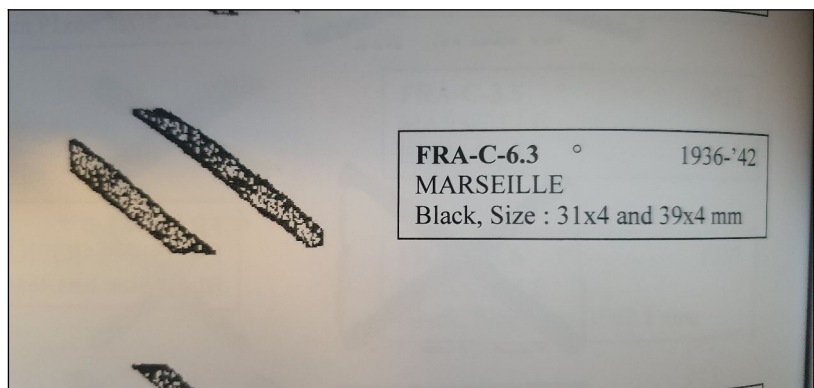
2. If this item was stranded by the hostilities, how did it then get to Aden? By the same route as in question 1?

*Editor: I asked **Alain Hurpet**, president of Col.Fra,⁴ and he forwarded this answer from his member **Jean Daniel Ayache**, aerophilately specialist. In short "His opinion is that the cover was not shipped by air mail."*

The cachet with diagonal bars, called "Jusqu'à hand-stamp," affixed on the By Air instruction, is a cachet used in Marseille in 1941. It means that this letter cannot be transported by plane, beyond Marseille, as requested and as the tariff provides (4.50 F = 2.50 F (UPU tariff of 1.01.1940) plus 2 F air mail surcharge for Aden (tariff of 1.11.1938).

There were some flights from Marseille to Beirut from February to April 1941 but this link was suspended from May 1941 with the opening of hostilities between the British and the Vichy French in Syria. On 14th May, the day after this letter was sent, the British bombed the airfield at Palmyra in Syria. The air links were now cut off (which could not have been foreseen by the sender of this letter). The service would be resumed by the LAM from 5th October 1941 but only to the Free French territories: Brazzaville (Congo).

I think that the cover must have been held in Marseille for a ship to Aden. I enclose the reference of this hand-stamp: "Jusqu'à Hand Stamps and other Route Indications" (2nd and revised edition) by Jan C. ter Welle, page 104.



Neil Williams responded:

That's interesting. Thank them for this contribution. It removes the possibility the cover reached Syria by air. I am still left with the question what was the intended route from Syria to Aden, before the outbreak of these hostilities in the Levant. Certainly, there would be no direct shipping from Marseilles to any British controlled countries at that time. I am beginning to think that routing via a neutral country, or countries, is a strong possibility for both the intended routing and the actual routing. **Any additional information will be most gratefully received!**

⁴ Association Philatélique des Anciens Colonies Françaises. Website: <https://colfra.fr/>.

RFI: 1937 Atatürk Block (Souvenir Sheet) (Rod Allen)

Rod Allen writes:

Here is the Atatürk Souvenir sheet, unlisted from what I see in any journals. Seen on auction going for over \$200 with strong bidding. I still have no information on the genesis of that item.

Editor: When Rod first sent me this curiosity, I could not find anything on it. Rod placed a query in THE LEVANT. I have now found an old enquiry in the German TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL in 1988. In issue 5 (p. 67), the editor asks for information on such a block (souvenir sheet), depicting an identical piece to what Rod sent me. The query was answered by Wolfgang Schmidt in issue 6 (pp. 59/60):

The block shown on page 67 is a clumsy work of art that appeared around 1937/38 and was warned about in the trade press at the time. From 1951 to 1960, the MICHEL catalogue also included a reference to this hoax issue (relating to MiNr. 881), although it stated that the souvenir sheet had appeared on the market in 1927/28. Perhaps after 10 years a second attempt was made to sell this hoax, or MICHEL got the date wrong.

That this was not an official issue is already clear from the two spelling mistakes: “Gümhuriyeti” with “G” instead of “C” and “Fiati” instead of “Fiyatı” with “i” instead of “ı” at the end.

Although this so-called souvenir sheet has been known for a long time as a worthless work of art, a few months ago I found it advertised in the catalogue of an Istanbul auction firm as follows (with illustration) for TL 150,000 (about 200 DM):⁵ “Blok şeklinde Ata ese” (Atatürk Essay in the form of a block). What can one say about this, when such a fraudulent product is sold in Turkey is itself and they charge a lot of money for it? It could hardly be worse!

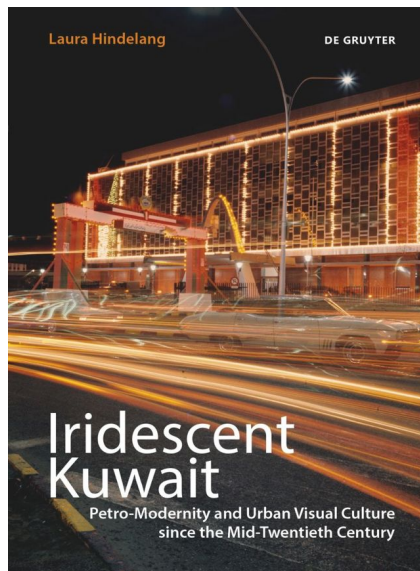
Wolfgang Schmidt



⁵ Around 100 €.

Book Notice: “Iridescent Kuwait: Petro-Modernity and Urban Visual Culture since the Mid-Twentieth Century” (Laura Hindelang)

Laura Hindelang⁶ writes:



My monograph “Iridescent Kuwait: Petro-Modernity and Urban Visual Culture since the Mid-Twentieth Century” has just been published by De Gruyter (print and open access e-book).

Petro-modernity is a local phenomenon essential to the history of Kuwait, while also a global experience and one of the prime sources of climate change. The book investigates petroleum’s role in the visual culture of Kuwait to understand the intersecting ideologies of modernisation, political representation, and oil. The notion of ‘iridescence,’ the ambiguous yet mesmerizing effect of a rainbow-like colour play, serves as analytical-aesthetic concept to discuss petroleum’s ambiguous contribution to modernity: both promise of prosperity and destructive force of socio-cultural and ecological environments. Covering a broad spectrum of historical material from aerial and colour photography, visual arts, postage stamps, and master plans to architecture and also contemporary art from

the Gulf, it dismantles petro-modernity’s visual legacy.

Editor: Philatelic aspects are featured in chapter 5: “The Petro-State, Its Postage Stamps, and Political Iconography.” The author explores how Kuwait’s image developed and how it manifested itself on postage stamps. In the chapter’s introduction, she gives this outline:

[...] Neither the new flag design (1961) nor the new coat of arms (1956), which later resulted in the new national emblem (1962), were the medium where this iconography was most radically expressed. Foreshadowed on the gazette’s cover, the new iconography of Kuwait the oil state unfolded fully in the first series of Kuwaiti postage stamps (1959). This first set of internationally valid stamps was not just aesthetically and iconographically impactful, it also created substantial political momentum, because the negotiation over the postal takeover from the British marked a decisive step toward political independence. In the following, the Kuwaiti government secured full control over postal communication with all nations and over its visual representation in the form of postage stamps. Stamps are not the most important political symbols per se; rather, their political character depends on the choice of motifs and on the historical context of their issue and reception. In the case of Kuwait, the 1959 series was certainly politically charged. [...]

Hindelang also worked on the architecture of postal buildings in Kuwait. She held a presentation for German collectors’ association BDPh in 2021 entitled “Architectures of the Postal System in Kuwait: A Politicised Setting in the 20th Century”. It is available (in German only) on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vT8-AFJTZqY>.

Hindelang, Laura: *Iridescent Kuwait: Petro-Modernity and Urban Visual Culture since the Mid-Twentieth Century*. Berlin ; Boston: de Gruyter, 2022. 261 p. English. ISBN 978-3-11-071466-1 ; e-ISBN (PDF) 978-3-11-071473-9 ; DOI <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110714739>.

Free Download: <https://www.degruyter.com/document/doi/10.1515/9783110714739/html> or at Academia: https://www.academia.edu/67847871/Iridescent_Kuwait_Petro_Modernity_and_Urban_Visual_Culture_since_the_Mid_Twentieth_Century_2022.

⁶ Academia.edu: <https://bern.academia.edu/LauraHindelang>; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9195-9190>.

Forgeries of the Jordan 1942 Definitive Set

(Bernd-Dieter Buscke)





(MEPB 19: Jordan: 1 mil Definitive 1942 in complete cancelled-to-order sheet / Hatem Rawhi Al-Khatib, p. 148)

*Editor: In MEPB 19 I showed a complete sheet of the 1m 1942 definitive stamp (MiNr. 185 C, SG 222) courtesy of **Hatem Rawhi Al-Khatib**. Since the MICHEL catalogue notes that this issue is prone to forgery, I asked several Jordan specialists for their opinion: they regarded the sheet and its cancellation as genuine.*

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:

I am sending you examples from my collection for a comparison of genuine and counterfeit stamps of the 1942 definitive set (MiNr. 185–192, SG 222–229). I have not seen forgeries on cover or postcard in the last 60 years. The postmarks on the counterfeit stamps shown here are also forged.

Distinguishing the genuine from the counterfeit stamps is relatively easy, here are some of the easily recognisable features (figs. 1–4):

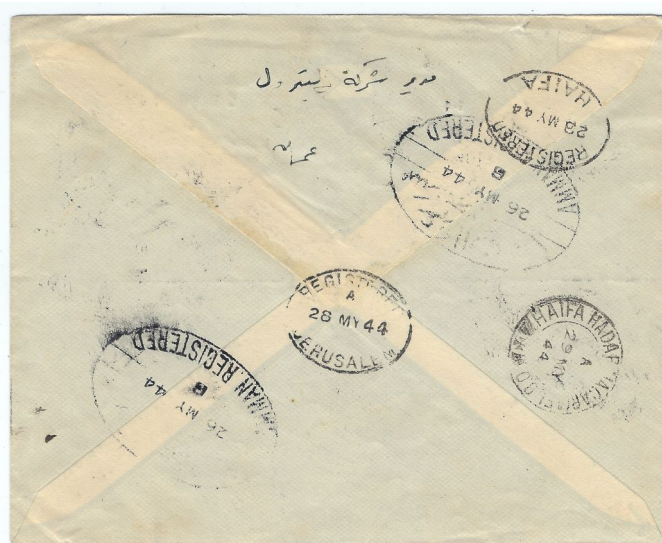
Characteristic	Genuine	Forgery
Background hatching around the head and hatching on the forehead		
Hatching around the Latin numeral (currency and denomination)		
	even hatching	uneven hatching with 'weaving flaws' in different places
	even hatching	uneven, unclean strokes



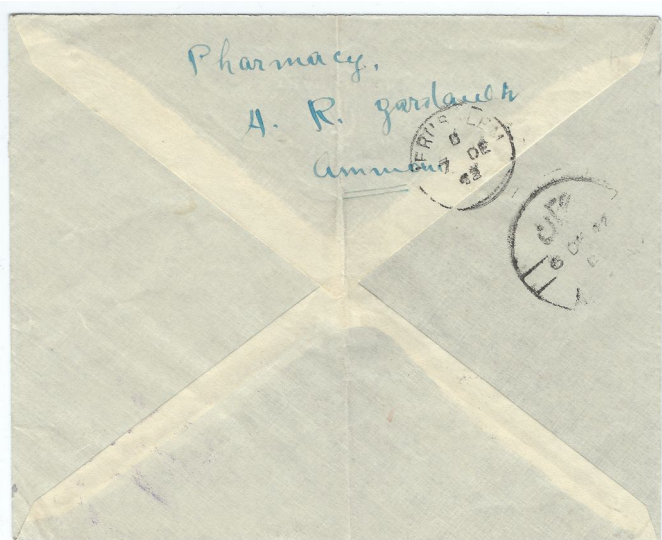
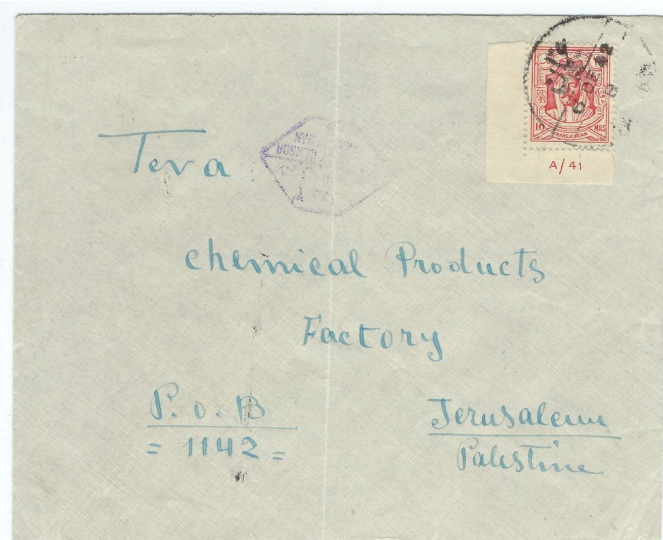
Figs. 5–8: The 2 fils stamp with the genuine example on the left and the counterfeit stamp on the right of each pair shown.



Figs. 9 and 10: Genuine set (top), forged set with forged postmarks (bottom).



Figs. 11 and 11a: Six stamps from the genuine set on a 1944 registered cover from Amman to Haifa. The addressee is the renowned philatelist, expertiser, dealer and auctioneer Dr. Werner Hoexter (1907–1975).



Figs. 12 and 12a:

Single franking of the 6 fils stamp (genuine),
Amman to Jerusalem, 1942.

The stamp is from the bottom left corner displaying
the form number "A/41" in its margin.



Transjordan/Hejaz 1924 3 qirsh brown and brown-olive and two 'Makkah Arms' covers from Amman via Haifa–Kantara T.P.O. (Martin Lovegrove)

Martin Lovegrove writes in Random Notes 95 and 96:⁷

The 1924 Hejaz 3 qirsh Caliphate stamp's normal colour is brown, but it has been seen in a brown-olive colour. This version does not appear at auction very often, but in 2020 a full sheet (6×6) was offered at auction (*fig. 1 to the right*).

I was surprised to see a similar but slightly paler colour, 3 qirsh 'Makkah Arms' stamp on a Transjordan cover (*fig. 4*). The stamp is actually a postage due fulfilling a registered postal service to our friend, the well-known stamp dealer E. L. Angeloglou.

All of the other 3 qirsh postage dues in this set that I have seen have been the usual brown colour. Were these colour variations all from the same printing, or was the colour change caused by climatic or storage conditions (*figs. 2 and 3*)?

Below that (*fig. 5*) is a part cover posted on the same day and following the same route but with the postage paid by a normal 2p postage stamp and a 1p postage due with مستحق inverted. The registration number is 544.

These two covers illustrate quite nicely the problems the postal system had with stamp supplies.



Figs. 2 and 3:

The 3 qirsh stamp in brown (left) and brown-olive (right).

⁷ Martin Lovegrove: *Random Notes*. In: *Random Notes*, no. 95, 2020, pp. 17–18, and no. 96, 2021, p. 6.



Fig. 4 (top): E.L. Angeloglou in Cairo from Amman, 16.10.1924, the same year as the Caliphate issue. Registration number 557, postmarked "AMMAN DISTRICT / 16. OCT 1924", "HAIFA-KANTARA / T.P.O. SOUTH / R / 18 OCT / 24) and "REGISTERED / HAIFA / 18 OCT 24".

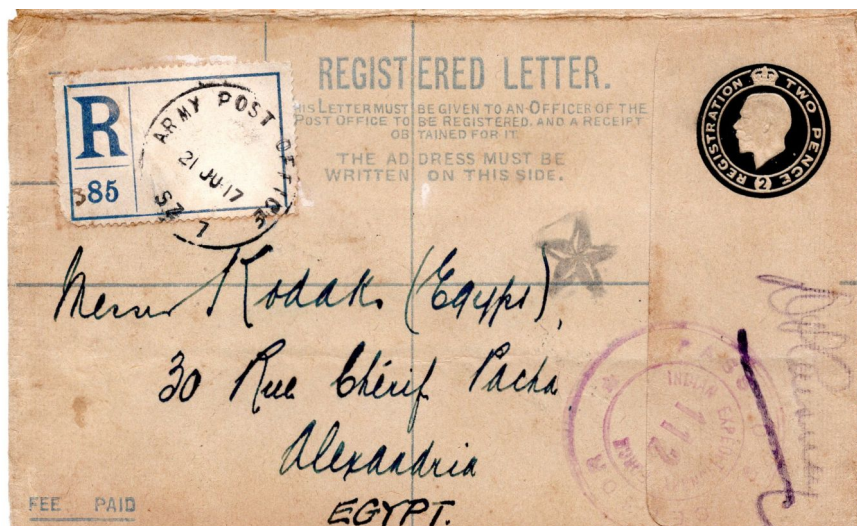
Fig. 5 (bottom): Registration number 544, postmarked "AMMAN DISTRICT / 16. OCT 1924" and the same Haifa cancels as above.

Indian Censor 112 on E.E.F. cover Sinai–Alexandria in June 1917 (Sami Sadek)

Sami Sadek writes:

I was reading your article on Palestine and the Indian Expeditionary forces. I am researching the T.P.O. of the E.E.F. and I have this cover with “PASSED BY CENSOR / INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE / 112”. Is the number simply a censor one or does it relate to a field post office. I am unable to find a field post office with that number. I would be grateful for any insight.

Editor: The cover was sent from a stationary APO in Palestine Line of Command (positioned on the Sinai) on 21st July 1917 (APO SZ 7), was transported by the newly laid military railway line to Kantara⁸ (LAK TPO) to arrive the next day in Alexandria (BAPO Z) where it was forwarded to the Military PO and then delivered locally by the civil post office to the Kodak Egypt company at 30 Rue Chérif Pacha. The Indian censor mark (112) and the officer's signature was applied at the start of the cover's journey at the soldier's actual unit or HQ of 20 Indian Brigade (usually served by Indian FPO 28), which was positioned on the Sinai (south of Gaza) in June 1917.⁹



Figs. 1 and 1a:

Front and reverse of the cover in question.



Army Post Office SZ 7 (Sinai south of Gaza) via Kantara TPO to Alexandria.

⁸ The railway line had reached Deir el-Balah in April 1917.

⁹ Cf. all the information in Firebrace, John A.: *British Empire campaigns and occupations in the Near East, 1914–1924 : a postal history*. London & Bournemouth: Christie's Robson Lowe, 1991. 472 p. ISBN: 0-85397-439-X. Indexed at https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/pal_59.htm.



Fig. 1b: APO SZ 7
21.06.1917
(Firebrace p. 161)



Fig. 1c: LAK TPO X
22.06.1917
Firebrace EFT 5 (p.199)

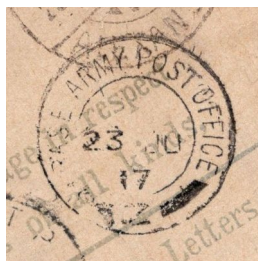


Fig. 1d: BAPO Z
23.06.1917
(Firebrace p.183)



Fig. 1d: BAPO Z
23.06.1917
(Firebrace p.183)



Fig. 1f: IEF Censor 112 (IFPO 28)
Firebrace IEF4 (p. 301)



Fig. 1g: MPO Alexandria
23.06.1917
Firebrace A2 (p. 3)

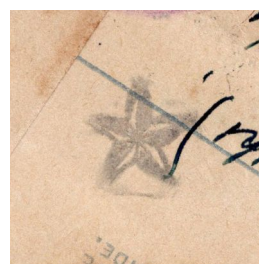
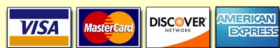


Fig. 1h: "Shaded Star"
(local civil delivery)
Firebrace DM7 (p. 313)



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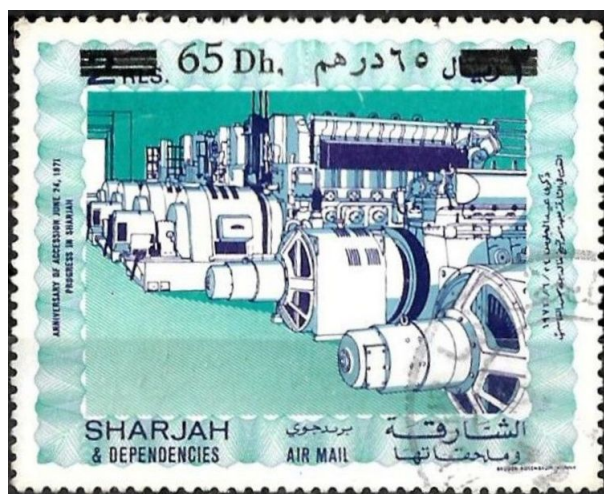
Please request account
details from me:
mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Request for Information: Scientific Examination of Stamps via Spectrometry and X-Ray (Sharjah, Ras Al-Khaima, and Qatar) (Peter Moorner)

Peter Moorner writes:

Recently I had contact with a professor of Applied Chemistry. We talked about working together on performing philatelic scientific research. This is the kind of research done by the Institute of Analytical Philately. He is willing to help with the research and allow the use of his equipment, for Raman Spectrometry or X-ray analyses.

I want to do research on the overprinted issues from the Sand Dune States (Sharjah and Ras Al-Khaima, [Sharjah SG nos. 331–343, Mi B569-E569, A838-E838, 1429-1432], Scott unlisted). The two stamps depicted are not mentioned in Michel nor SG and could well be forgeries. However, Michel notes other stamps might have been overprinted that no one has yet seen. In recent years, there has been a flow of offers of these overprinted stamps from Asia and the Middle East. It seems possible modern forgeries of these overprints are being produced.



Figs. 1 and 2: 65 Dh. overprint on 2 Rls. (MiNr. S863 and MiNr. Q863).

In a project, we could try to differentiate between genuine and forged overprint by investigating the composition of the inks used. Modern inks may contain materials, like brighteners, not available in the time these stamps were used. For these analyses to be possible, I need more stamps. So, if you have stamps to add to my collection, let me know. Even only on loan is an option. We will plan a research project for the summer when he will have more time.

In the meantime, I would also like to know if other philatelists collecting the Middle East might have other questions to be answered. Collecting enough stamps might be easier for other areas.

Editor: You can contact Peter directly at petermoorer1960@gmail.com.



**MEPB 16: Request for Information: Ottoman Postal Route to Persia via
Trebizonde, Erzurum, Bayazid, and Tabriz** (Björn Sohrne, pp. 94–96)

Tobias Zywiets writes: Further to the information given in MEPB 16, a few pieces incidental to this question came to light. Two lines through Russia seem to be working at various times: via either Resht and Baku or via Tabriz and Julfa and hence to Tiflis and Batumi. A direct land route via Tabriz to Bayezid (Bayazid) and hence Erzerum and Trabzon (Trebizonde) was used by private forwarding agents and traders.



In the 377th Heinrich Köhler auction (2021), lot 8091, describes a letter sent from Persia in 1832.¹⁰

“[...] The 5 pages of contents dated between May 28 and June 1st, 1832 give a comprehensive report about the expedition and the transport of the letter (“a Gholam takes it to Erzroum to be forwarded by a Pasha’s Tartar”). The letter transported via Constantinople and Semlin with disinfection hand-stamp and red wax seal. [...]”

Fig. 1.

This route this seems to have been taken over by the Ottoman State Post at some point. However details remain sketchy. Björn Sohrne wrote in MEPB 16:

An agreement between Turkey and Persia was reached in 1884 for exchange of mails making Bayazid the exchange post office for both countries, i.e. the Persian exchange post office was situated in Turkey. It is possible that this route was delayed or never opened due to diplomatic problems until an apparent new agreement in 1892.

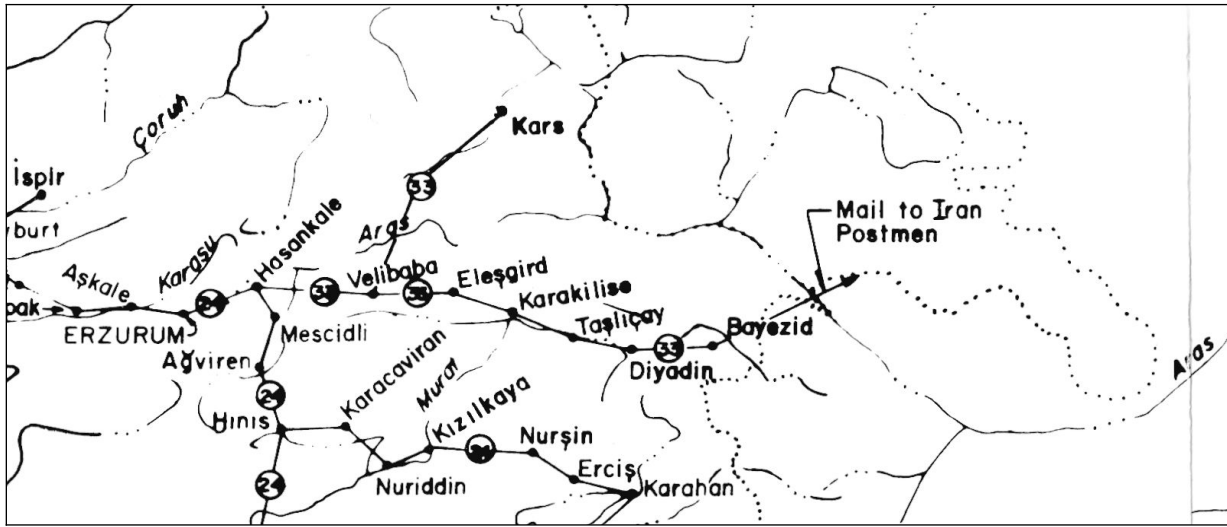
Erkan Esmer, in his map of Tatar postal routes (fig. 2),¹¹ gives this information:

33. Hasankal’a ile Bayezid arası Sürücü Postası (Hasankal’a Bayezid Sürücü Post): (Sürücü leaves Hasankal’a on midnight on Tuesdays arriving late Wednesday night in Bayezid. The mail to Iran is delivered to their postmen. The same sürücü after a rest period returns to Hasankal’a early Saturday morning.)

¹⁰ Source: <https://heinrich-koehler.de/de/node/1343014>.

¹¹ Esmer, Erkan: *The Ottoman Empire : a study of postal rates, routes, delivery times, and effects of historical events*. Boomer: Esmer, 1996. 190 p. + map.

Esmer's doesn't give any further details. The village of Hasankale (Karakilise, Pasinler)¹² is in the Sanjak of Erzerum on the road between Erzurum and Bayezid. The earliest know postmark from this place is from 1893. The earliest postmark from Bayezid (Bayazid, Doğubeyazıt) is dated 1871.



In her 2003 thesis,¹³ Ayşegül Okan refers not directly to this to this apparent official point of exchange, but prints a list of post offices and services in her appendix, sourced from the 1892 Mail Guide.¹⁴ On p. 183 of Okan's theses, this list refers to "Tatar Post between Hasankale and Bayezid" and says (fig. 3):

Posta Yolları

Merakiz ve menzihaneler esamisi	Ve bunların yekdiğeri beyindeki bu'd ve mesafe	Tataranın merakiz ve menzihanelere dahil olduğu		Menzihaneler	Merakiz	Mülahazat
		eyyam	evkat			
Hasankale ile Bayezid arası Tatar Postası						
Hasankale ile Velibaba arası	9	Salı	gece	m	**	Sürücü akşam saat on ikide buradan postayı alarak Bayezid'e doğru hareket eder.
Eleşkird	10	Çarşamba	gündüz	m	p-t	Avdette yine o merkezlere uğrayarak Cumartesi günü alesscher Hasankalesi'ne vasil olur.
Krakilise	5	Çarşamba	gündüz	**	p-t	
Taşlıçay	6	Çarşamba	ikindi	m	**	
Diyadin	6	Çarşamba	gece	**	p-t	
Bayezid	6	Çarşamba	gece	m	p-t	İran devleti postası bu merkezde İran çaparlarına teslim olunur.

The remark listed with Bayezid says: "Iranian state post is delivered in this post office to their messenger." This confirms the information given by Esmer.

12 Note that there are two places called Karakilise in the vicinity, the other one is Karakilise (Karaköse, Ağrı) in Bayezid Sanjak, on the road between Erzurum an Bayezid, but further East.

13 Okan, Ayşegül: *Ottoman postal and telegraph services in the last quarter of the nineteenth century*. Thesis. İstanbul: Boğaziçi University / The Atatürk Institute for Modern Turkish History, 2003. 227 p. Online: http://www.levantineheritage.com/pdf/Ottoman-postal-and-telegraph-services-in-the-last-quarter-of-the-nineteenthcentury-Aysegul_Okan.pdf.

14 İhsan, Mustafa: *Posta rehberi*. İstanbul: Mahmut Bey, 1308 (1892). The lists shown by Okan are later compilations based on the former.

Björn Sohrne writes:

There is no doubt that a postal Treaty between the two powers were signed 1884. There are 6 covers known on this route, however only one which still has the franking intact.¹⁵ Here I can show a cover which had its Turkish stamp removed (*fig. 4*). Another item went via Odessa (*fig. 5*). It is very scarce to find items to and from Persia via Odessa where this routing is stated on the cover. The other hub – for mail to southern Europe – was Constantinople.



Fig. 4:

Trebizonde
(Trabzon) to Täbris
(Tauris), 1885.

Postmarks from
Trebizonde
10.08.1885
(Ottoman), Bayazid
15.08.1885
(Persian),
and Tauris (Persian).



Fig. 5:

Savodboulagh to
Greiz,¹⁶ Germany, 1891,
with routing instruction
"via Tiflis et Odessa".

Postmarks from
Savodboulagh
28.06.1891
(Persian),
and Tauris (Persian).

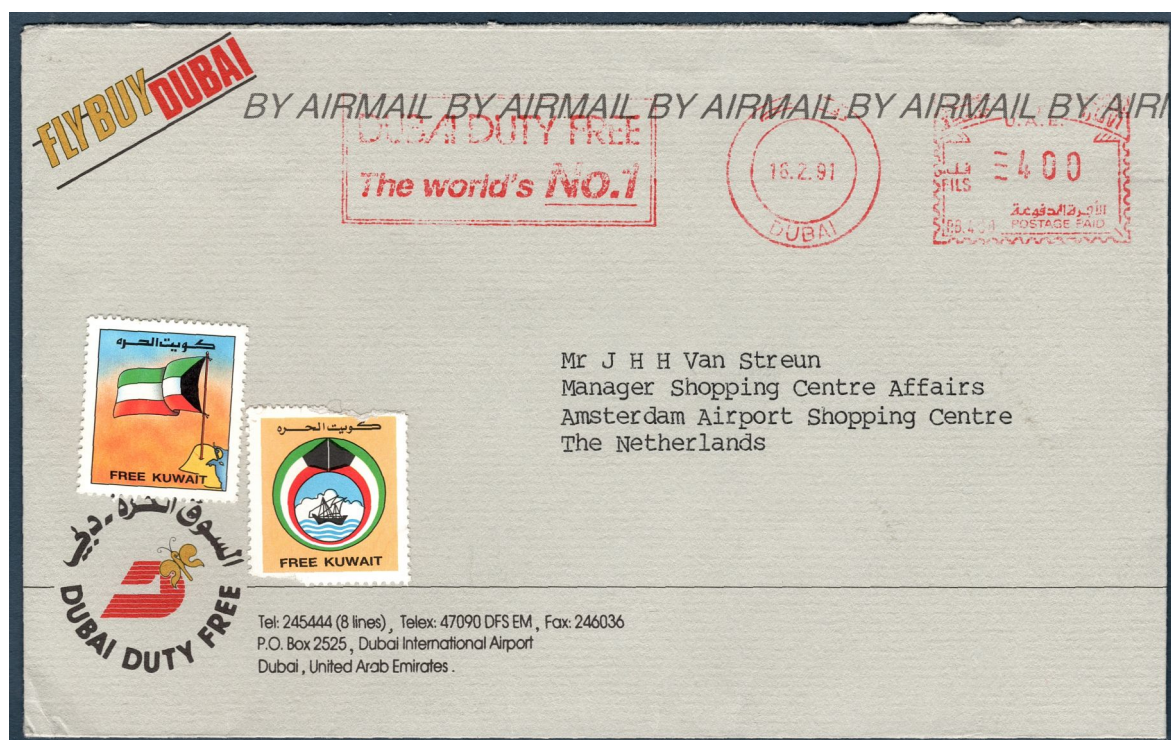
¹⁵ Own by another collector.

¹⁶ Albert Friedrich Wilhelm Freiherr von der Trenck (1834–1913) was a Saxonian pastor and church official (Superintendent and Konsistorialrat).

Request for Information: Iraq–Kuwait Postal War (Jan Heijs)

Jan Heijs writes:¹⁷

In the list of future articles, I found “The Iraq/Kuwait Postal War.”¹⁸ Being the editor of the Postal War catalogue, I am of course curious about this item. I do not know a postal war cover Kuwait-Iraq or Iraq-Kuwait in terms of the definition in the catalogue. But I do know propaganda labels about the Kuwait–Iraqi war (see below).



“Postal War” is defined as measures taken, for political reasons, by competent national authorities against postage stamps issued by the postal authority of another postal area, as well as against postmarks or other postal material, including postal rates, by the same authority. Such measures may be:

1. the refusal of mail bearing such postage stamps or postmarks.
2. the refusal of other postal material.
3. the complete or partial removal or obliteration of either 1 or 2.
4. the imposition of postage due payments despite the fact that the mail items in question have been properly franked in accordance with the rules of the country of origin.
5. the addition of political propaganda cachets.

So any information on such hostilities between between Iraq and Kuwait (and other Arab states) would be highly welcome!

¹⁷ Jan Heijs is a specialist collector of “Postkrieg” since 1980. He edits a specialist catalogue (as reviewed in MEPB, no. 9, 2018, pp. 105–109). Together with Wolfgang Elsner and Dieter Becker he operates the website “[Postkrieg](#)” giving a home for topical research and catalogue updates.

¹⁸ One of the many projects and ideas never realised, or (on a positive note) not yet realised..

The Ottoman Postmarks Projects – Joint Research by AROS, OPAL, and ONEPS

Tobias Zywiez writes:

“Die Poststempel / The Postmarks” by the late Dr. Andreas Birken is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, including both postal and censor markings.

Until the 1950s, studies on Ottoman postmarks appeared only occasionally in the philatelic press. The earliest articles date from the 1890s, when Léon T. Adjémian published two works on pre-philatelic cancels and maritime markings.¹⁹ Adolf Passer published various works in the 1930s, the last version appeared in 1964.²⁰ A substantial article on pre-philatelic seals was compiled by İsmail Hakkı Tevfik Okday and published in 1960/1961.²¹

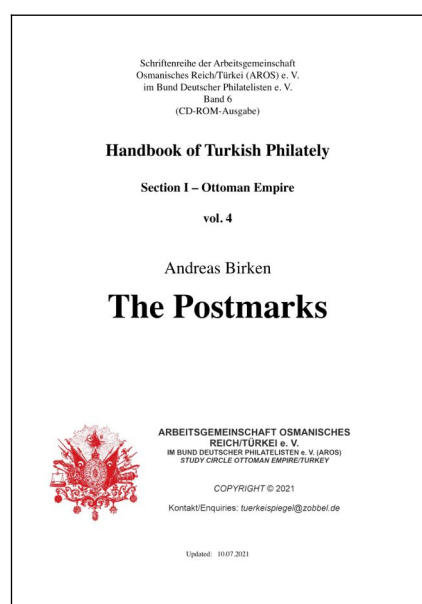
In 1963 Orhan Brandt and Sadık Ceylân published the first book on Ottoman postmarks which comprised basically all early postmarks with Arabic inscriptions from 1863 up to about 1891. Thirty years later John H. Coles with Howard E. Walker and Hilmi Bayındır independently published their substantial studies on Ottoman postmarks, which were a great step forward. However, none of these books comprised all postmarks known at that time. Moreover, since they did not have at their disposal good impression of all marks, they had to produce drawings, which were sometimes really good facsimiles, but sometimes (at least partly) a work of well-intended make believe. So everybody interested in Ottoman postal history when identifying postmarks has to compare the entries in all those books, before he could be sure to have found something new.

In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the *Ottoman Postmarks Project* to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Brandt, Ceylân, Coles, Walker, Bayındır, Ağaoğulları, and Papuçcuoğlu, and others, with the aim of producing a data-base, where all available and new information can be collected and compared.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken, editor of TÜRKİ-SPIEGEL, took on the enormous task of bringing the project to a form usable to all interested collectors. The result was a periodically updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, presenting all the known marks. The latest version comprises more than 2,000 pages, bringing together information and illustrations and new discoveries.

With the death of Dr. Birken in 2019 all works on the project came to a halt. In 2021, AROS re-published the last version under Dr. Birken's editorship.²² To continue Dr. Birken's legacy, AROS is now assembling a group of experts to gather and evaluate new material and information with an intention to update the catalogue from time to time.

If you are a specialist postmark collector, or an expert in a specific area, and willing to cooperate in the development of the catalogue, please let me know. For the time being I will coordinate the project in a technical capacity. You can write to me at: tuerkeispiegel@zobbel.de.

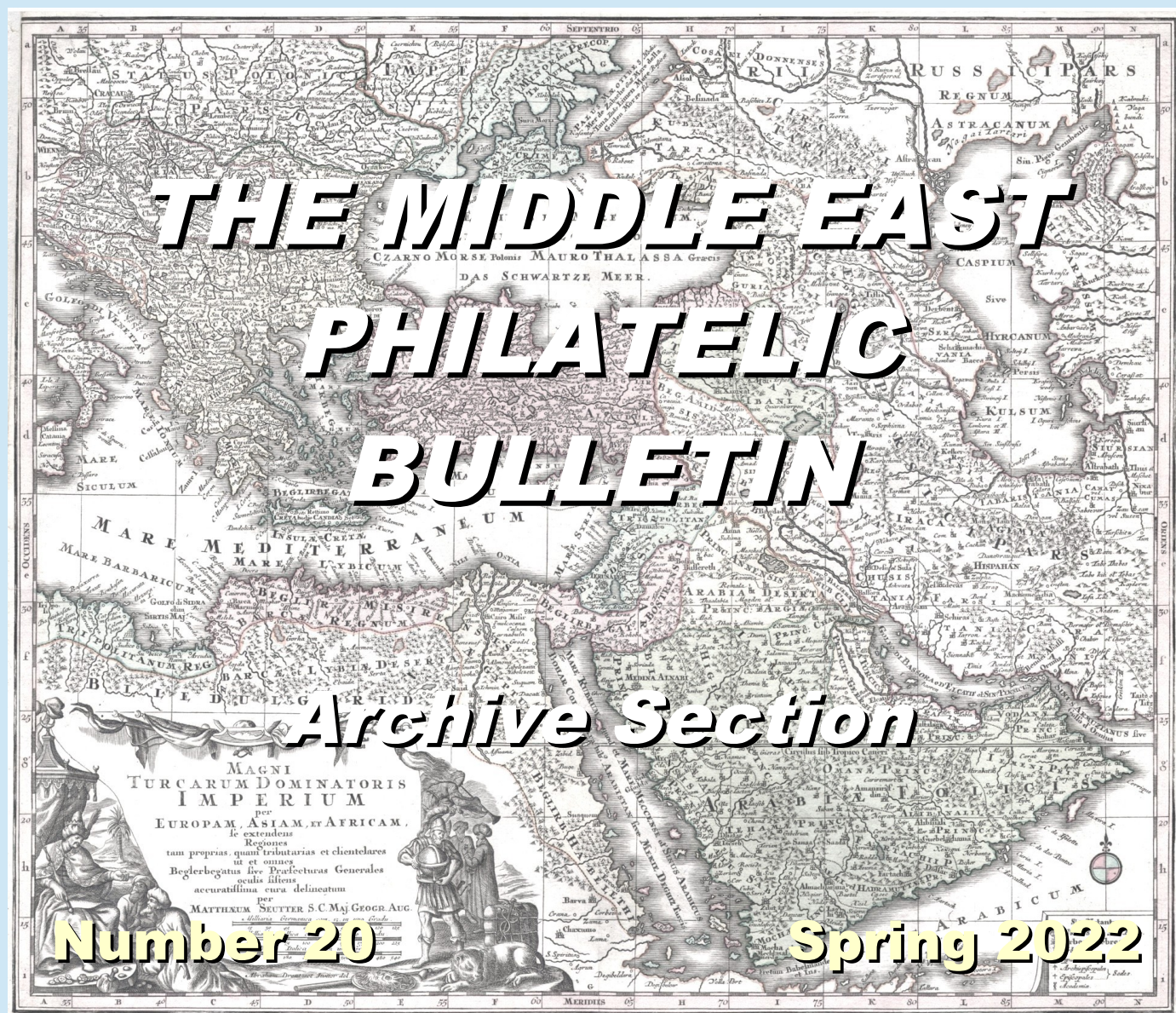


19 Reprinted in MEPB, no. 18, 2021, pp. 128–137.

20 Passer, Adolf: *Turkish cancellations* / re-arranged by Paul P. Lindenberg. In: Billig's Philatelic Handbook, vol. 30, 1964, pp. 101–118.

21 Reprinted in this and future issues of MEPB: *Türkische Post vor Einführung der Briefmarken im Libanon*, and *Portosiegelstempel des Osmanischen Kaiserreiches*.

22 See advert elsewhere in this issue.



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

This twentieth instalment features two articles on Ottoman Postal History: The Ottoman Censorship Instructions of 1914 as salvage by Austrian intelligence officers in 1917, and a research article written in 1960 by İsmail Hakkı Tevfik Okday from 1960 on the Prepaid Seals in Lebanon. A second, more substantive, article on the history of the Turkish Post and the Pre-Paid Seals of the Pre-Philatelic Era will follow later in 2022.

Ottoman Censorship Instructions 1914

edited by Tobias Zywietz

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In the late 1980s Austrian military and postal historian Dr. Peter Jung, while searching for additional information on field post cancels and cachets of troop formations of the Austro-Hungarian Army in the Levant, unearthed a wealth of material on these topics in the various state archives in Vienna.

One such find was the original Turkish censorship regulations dating from 1914, not just the original Ottoman-Turkish text, but also a contemporaneous translation into German. Dr. Jung believed that this was the only surviving copy in the Austrian State Archives and that there was probably no other comparable document in the whole of Central Europe. The original text and the translation were sent as “top secret” by an intelligence officer stationed in Constantinople, *Rittmeister* Viktor Basch, to the Evidence Office of the Imperial and Royal General Staff in Vienna in November 1917.¹

The document was first published in *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL* in 1989 and later reprinted as part of Rudolf Ehfrank’s 1996 booklet. In the following I can present:

- the first three pages of the original Ottoman-Turkish document dated ١٣٣٠ (1330 = 1914) *in facsimilé* (figs. 1–3)
- a translation into English²
- the 1917 translation into German³
- the 1917 covering letter *in facsimilé* (fig. 4)
- the 1917 translation into German *in facsimilé* (figs. 5–13)

Sources and Literature

- Weber, Wilhelm: *Die türkische Zensurvorschrift aus dem Jahre 1917*. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 8, 1989, pp. 37–49.
- Ehfrank, Rudolf: *Zensur der Auslandspost im Osmanischen Reich 1914–1918*. Vienna, 1996. 38 p.

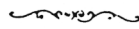


¹ See covering letter in *fig. 4*.

² Translated by the editor.

³ Newly transcribed by the author. There are numerous orthographical and grammatical errors, so I assume that the 1917 translation was not prepared and typed by German native speaker. These errors have been (where necessary) corrected for this transcription (most notably the lack of ß and umlauts on the typewriter used).

سانسور تعلیماتنامہ سی



انستابول

مطبعة عسكرية - سلیمانیه

۱۳۳۰

Figs. 1-3:

The first three pages from the original
1914 document.

سانسور تعلیماتنامہ سی

۱ - سفر برلكك اعلانیه برابر مخبرات ومطبوعات
حریه نظارتك امریه تدقیق وسانسور ایدلکه باشلار.
یونك ایچون باغخت و مواقع سائر مهمده سانسور
مراکزئی تمین وتأسيس ایدیلیر .

۲ - مخبرات ومطبوعاتك اك چوغی ومختلف قابلو
تلرینك نقطه التماق باغخت اولدینی ایچون استابول
سانسور تشکیلاتی موقع سائر به نسبت دها واسع
وخدمات داخلهجه بالطبع دها مهم اولدیندن درساده
مخصوص سانسور هیئتلرینك تشکیلات ومساعدی
ایچون ایریجه بر تعلیماتنامہ یایلمشدر .

۳ - سانسور هیئتلی قادرو لری لسان اشخاصاطان
ایله کوچك ضابطان وكفایت ایتدیگی وباخود بوله مدینی
تقدیرده جهت ملكه مأموریتندنه ایجابی قدر آلهرق
تشکیل ایدیلیر . عسكرك بولمدهنی برلرده سانسور

۳

وظائفی حكومت علیهك اك بیوك آمری طرفندن
كندی تحت ادارسند اولقی اوزره تشکیل ایدمچك
بر هیئت تودیع ایدیلیر: بالموم سانسور هیئتلینه ترجیحاً
متقاعدین ضابطان بواینه الوریثلی اوللر تمین اولور .
۴ - تعلیماتنامده محرر سانسور مراکزندن ماعدا
بشقهجه مراکزك تأسیسه لزوم كورولورسه داخله
نظارتی واسطهسله حریه نظارتنه بیدر بیلیر . بو ایكی
نظارت ارمسند قرارلشدیریلهرق تشکیل ایدیلیر .

۵ - درساده کی سانسور هیئتلی مرکز قوماندانی
واسطهسله قراگاه عمومی استخبارات شبهنه وموافقه
کیلر منطلقسند بولدفقری عسكری قوماندانلری ونحشد
منطقه لرنده ایسه اردو قوماندانلرینك امریه تابعدرلر .
۶ - ایکیدن فضل سانسور مأمورینك بولدیگی
مراکزده مطلقاً آمر اولهرق بر اوجنچك تمینی
ایجاب ایدر . بو ؛ هیئتك مفتشی اولور .

۷ - موافق سانسور مأمورلرك قادروسی منسوب
اولدققری عسكری قوماندانی طرفندن تمین ونحدید
ایدیلیر .

Censorship Instructions

1. With the start of mobilisation, the press and correspondences (letters and telegrams) are subjected to censorship under Decree of the Ministry of War. For this purpose, "censorship centres" (censorship commissions) are set up both in the capital and in other important places.
2. Most of the press is published in the capital. Correspondence is also most active here, and the capital is also the centre of all telegraphic connections. In consideration of these circumstances, a special censorship instruction was drawn up for the service and organisation of Constantinople's censorship commission. Consideration was also given to the fact that the internal service of the censorship organisation of Constantinople is a much more important one in comparison with that of the provinces, and must therefore be created on a broad basis.
3. The cadres of the censorship commissions are formed by officers and non-commissioned officers who are knowledgeable in languages. In the absence of such staff, civil servants may also be called up. Where there are no military authorities, the censorship will be carried out by a commission formed and directed by the highest civilian authority. In the first instance, suitable retired officers will be used to form the censorship commissions.
4. In addition to the censorship centres mentioned above, the establishment of new censorship centres may be requested if necessary. This is to be brought to the attention of the Imperial Ottoman Ministry of War through the Ministry of the Interior. The new censorship centre shall then be established by joint decision of both Ministries.
5. The Censorship Commission (Censorship centre) of Constantinople is subordinated to the Intelligence Department of the Imperial Ottoman Grand Headquarters by way of the local Imperial Ottoman Command. The censorship commissions of the various military bodies are subordinated to the respective commanders, those of the army in the field to the respective army commander.
6. At each censorship centre where more than two censors are assigned, a third will be designated as commander, who will also act as inspector.
7. The cadre of censors at each military unit shall be designated and limited by the commander concerned.

Duties, Service and Sphere of Action.

8. The censorship of the press, as well as of correspondences (letters and telegrams), shall be carried out by the censors in accordance with the censorship instructions. Points of concern are mentioned in paragraph 44.
9. Censorship must be carried out in good time so that there is no delay in postal traffic. The execution of this instruction is the responsibility of the censorship inspectors.
10. The censorship inspectors control the internal censorship service according to paragraph 9. The right of punishment over the subordinates is theirs, likewise they can also carry out the replacement of incompetent and unsuitable censors after obtaining the relevant authorisation from the competent military authority.
11. The censors shall replace each other in turn in their service. A censor shall

always be present. The assignment of duties as well as the arrangement of official hours shall be ordered by the censorship inspector concerned.

12. The censors shall only communicate on official business with the censorship inspectors. Only in extraordinary cases, where it concerns the interest of the state or the army and the report is urgent and justified, may censors communicate directly with military authorities by telegraph or telephone. The superior censorship inspector must be informed of this concurrently.
13. The censorship inspectors shall communicate on official business both with each other and with their superior military authorities. In the case of the army in the field, also directly with the highest command.
14. The censors shall submit the results of their service to the censorship inspector within 24 hours, namely those parts of the correspondence that have been completely or partially deleted. If necessary, the censorship inspector shall report this to his superior authority.
15. When taking over duties from one censor to another, the transferor shall inform the transferee of all occurrences. The censorship marking device shall also be handed over in person.
16. Each censorship centre (commission) shall have a censorship marking device, an inventory of service (ordinance) books, a daily and hourly schedule, an exhibit and telegram log.
17. The office supplies (materials) are assigned by the competent military authorities. Each assigned censorship marking device is produced in only one copy and must be surrendered after the censorship centre has been dissolved.
18. Apart from the regular remuneration, the censors shall not draw any other allowances.
19. Inhibited letters or telegrams are not returned to the post office concerned. Only in the case of telegrams will the telegraph office concerned be notified.

Implementation of Censorship.

Correspondences. Official and private correspondence.

20. In accordance with the orders of the Imperial Ottoman Grand Headquarters, on the occasion of the declaration of war the postal, telegraph and telephone communications with enemy countries have been suspended. There is no correspondence or telegraphic communication of any kind between Turkey and the enemy countries. Likewise, any correspondence through any other intermediary country with enemy countries is prohibited.
21. All letters despatched in Turkey destined for Turkey and for foreign countries must be posted openly. After censorship has been carried out, the censorship marking is printed on the letter, which is then sealed and sent on to its next destination. The same applies to letters arriving from abroad.
22. Letters of officers and military officials are censored at the heads of department and divisional troop commands. The official unit marking is printed below the remark "examined" and the letters are then sealed and handed over to the post office. Commanders of regiments and brigades, etc., as well as commanders of military institutions and sections, of military schools, of fortresses, of independent units, of military institutes and the directors of military workshops, censor the letters of their subordinate officers themselves and then forward the letters to the censorship inspectors. The correspondence arriving for officers is

collected uncensored in packets and forwarded to the aforementioned commanders, whereby the correspondence is again to be checked by them. Letters that contradict the existing regulations will be retained by the Commands. If necessary, the recipient or sender will be prosecuted in court.

23. In the Imperial Ottoman Navy, as well as in the Imperial Ottoman Gendarmerie, censorship shall be carried out by the commanders in accordance with Article 22.
24. The correspondence of state officials is censored and controlled as follows: In Constantinople by the section chiefs of the various ministries, in the provinces by the Valylik,⁴ in the sandjaks by the Mutesariflik, in the kazas by the Kaymakamlıks, in the villages by the Mudirlik. After the censorship has been carried out, the letters are sealed and sent to their further destination.
25. With the exception of officers' and military officials' correspondence, as well as that of military schools, the censorship centres must check all other correspondence.
26. In addition to the Turkish language, correspondence may also be conducted in other languages approved by the government. For this war, correspondence has been permitted in the following languages: Arabic, Armenian, Greek, Hebrew, (Spanish), German, French, English, Italian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian. Correspondence in Persian is accepted only [in] Baghdad, Basra, Semire,⁵ Kiezimil (Kerbila),⁶ Hinkon, Halle,⁷ Hindie,⁸ Nedjef and Constantinople. Other post offices do not accept correspondence written in Persian.
27. Correspondence must be legible, written in clear sentences and signed. Unclear paragraphs and sentences, as well as a meaningless sequence of words, are forbidden. The same applies to the use of enciphered characters. In such a case, the letter in question will be retained and not forwarded to its destination. The suspicious correspondence will be handed over to the police for further investigation. Suspicious correspondence from officers and military officials will cause the commander entrusted with censorship to hold the officer or military official concerned responsible.
28. Questionable sentences in correspondences will either be cut-off, torn up or deleted by means of oiled indelible ink.
29. In order to carry out the censorship of Turkish correspondence intended for Turkey, each independent vilayet and muteseraflık may, after consultation with the competent military authorities, independently establish censorship centres and recruit the censors necessary for this purpose.
30. The establishment of censorship centres in Turkey shall be omitted for the following languages: Arabic, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, French. According to need, the censors necessary for this purpose will be placed at the censorship centres of Constantinople, Adrianople, Smyrna, Angora, Siwas, Erzindjan, Diyarbekir, Baghdad, Basra, Damascus, Aleppo, Konya. Consequently, each censorship centre must send the correspondence written in the aforementioned languages to one of the aforementioned censorship centres for verification, depending on the destination. After censorship has been carried out, the letter

4 The offices of the *vali* (provincial governor), of the *mutesarraf* (autonomous provincial governor), of the *kaymakam* (district governor), of the *kaza* (sub-district administrator).

5 Sāmarrā'.

6 Karbalā'.

7 Al-Ḥilla.

8 Al-Hindīya.

will be forwarded to its further destination.

31. Special regulations apply to prisoner of war correspondence.

Private letters to foreign destinations.

32. Foreign correspondence is only censored in the censorship centres of Constantinople, Baghdad and Beirut. Consequently, all other censorship centres must send the foreign correspondence, according to the destination of the foreign correspondence, to one of the aforementioned three centres without prior censorship.
33. Foreign correspondence of officers and military officials shall be treated in the same way as their domestic correspondence for the purposes of Article 22.
34. Foreign correspondence of state officials shall be checked at the various ministries in Constantinople and at the Vilayetlik in the provinces. There is no checking at the Mutesariflik or Kaymakamlıks.

Official Mail.

35. The official mail of governments, as well as that of the diplomatic corps of the allied and neutral states, is not censored. This also applies to letters bearing the official seal. (Imperial Ottoman Naval Command, Imperial Ottoman National Defence, the Committee for Unity and Progress, as well as the “Islasi” Charity Committee).
36. The official mail of the neutral diplomatic missions, which is addressed to diplomatic missions of hostile foreign countries, is controlled.

Telegrams.

Private Telegrams.

37. The provisions of the censorship instructions also apply to telegraphic traffic. The only difference is that all incoming and outgoing telegrams, whether sent by a military or civilian person, are subject to censorship.

Official Telegrams.

38. The official telegrams of the Government shall not be subject to censorship. The diplomatic missions of the allied and neutral states may communicate by telegraph with their Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with their diplomatic missions in neutral foreign countries. Such telegrams are simply certified⁹ but are neither retained nor censored.
39. The diplomatic missions of the allied and neutral states may communicate by telegraph with their consular offices in the provinces. Such telegrams are also neither withheld nor censored.
40. Telegrams from state recognised organisations and bearing the official seal shall be subject to control solely for military reasons.
41. In addition to¹⁰ the office of posting, every telegram with a domestic destination will be checked (censored) at every transit office, in addition to posted office.
42. The consignors of international telegrams must legitimise themselves by means of a document (*vesika*)¹¹ from which their identity and domicile can be determined. In the case of domestic telegrams, the censorship centres may also, at their own discretion, require this. Each telegram must be made out in two

⁹ Signed, certified, or sighted.

¹⁰ The text is ambiguous here, could also be read as “except in”.

¹¹ وثيقة – certificate, document

copies.

43. For telegrams that have [text] deleted or only partially deleted, the fee already paid will not be refunded. Likewise, the sender is not to be notified of the withholding of a telegram.
44. Paragraphs and contents of correspondence (telegrams) which must attract attention:
 1. Sentences referring to the Imperial Ottoman Army and Fleet and to the military situation of Turkey.
 2. News of any kind connected with internal and external politics, addressing financial and commercial questions, mentioning Turkish shipping traffic and the sanitary conditions of the Army and the country.
 3. News that could create a bad impression at home and abroad. (Railway and shipping accidents, conflagrations, etc.).
45. The Imperial Ottoman Government alone is entitled to conduct ciphered correspondence domestically and with foreign countries. The diplomatic missions of allied, friendly and neutral states may also conduct ciphered correspondence with their Ministers of Foreign Affairs and with their diplomatic missions in neutral foreign countries.
46. Turkish consuls and consuls of the allies in Turkey may correspond in cipher [with] their diplomatic missions. Likewise the diplomatic missions of the allied countries in Turkey with their subordinate consular offices.

Registered letters and letters with items of value.

47. Both registered letters and letters containing valuables, documents, diplomas and other objects of value are, after censorship has been carried out, closed at the office of posting and posted with the appropriate stamps and censorship marking affixed. If there is no censorship centre, censorship is the responsibility of the head of the post office. Such items of value will then be forwarded to their destination without further ado. Valuable items with foreign destinations must be censored at one of the censorship centres (commissions) in Constantinople, Baghdad or Beirut.

Postal parcels.

48. All postal parcels, as well as printed matter and samples of goods, are subject to close inspection by the post offices. If private letters are found amongst them, regardless of whether their contents appear dubious or not, the recipient will be prosecuted.

Books and Periodicals.

49. The provisions for newspapers also apply to books and periodicals. Only for the censorship of books that are to be printed the authorisation of the Ministry of Public Instruction must be obtained first. A submission in two copies similar to that for the press is not required.

Press.

50. The press is obliged to obey the censorship instructions. Newspapers and press agencies which evade this order shall cease publication completely or for an indefinite period. Newspapers whose publication has been suspended may not appear under another name. The editors responsible shall be prosecuted.
51. New journals and newspapers shall not be published during the period of mobilisation.

52. Special editions as well as duplicate editions are prohibited. Each newspaper will be published only once a day as usual.
53. The owners of press agencies are prohibited from publishing foreign telegrams without prior censorship.
54. The proofs of the morning papers must be handed over to the censorship inspectorate in Stambul every day between 9 and 12 o'clock in the evening. The evening papers shall do so between 12 noon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After being signed-off by the censor and the officer on duty and after adding the necessary clause in accordance with the censorship instructions, the newspapers can go to press. After printing, a new copy must be sent in for inspection.
55. If parts which have been deleted or were not signed-off by the censor are published, the newspaper or the press agency shall immediately cease publication. (Closed). The editor or correspondent responsible shall be prosecuted.
56. Newspaper censorship is subject to those sections that are valid for letter and telegram censorship (paragraph 44).
57. Telegrams from war correspondents which are not authenticated by the Imperial Ottoman Grand Headquarters will not be accepted. Likewise, war reports appearing in newspapers will be censored.
58. Communications between industrialists concerning the quantities, values and transport of foodstuffs may only be published or transported after obtaining permission from the government.
59. Cinematographic films and theatre plays must be submitted to the censorship centre in Constantinople and to the censorship inspectors in the provinces before being shown for the first time.
60. Local correspondence will not be censored, it will be despatched in a closed bag.
61. The mail of rank and file soldiers is censored at the troop units.



Zensurinstruktion

1. Über Kriegsministerialverordnung unterliegen mit Mobilisierungsbeginn die Presse und die Korrespondenz (Briefe und Telegramme) der Zensur. Hierzu werden sowohl in der Hauptstadt, als auch in anderen wichtigen Orten „Zensurzentralen“ (Zensurkommissionen) gebildet.
2. Der größte Teil der Presse erscheint in der Hauptstadt. Die Korrespondenz ist hier auch am regsten, ebenso bildet die Hauptstadt das Zentrum aller telegraphischen Verbindungen. In Erwägung dieser Umstände wurde eine eigene Zensurinstruktion für den Dienst und die Organisation der Zensurkommission Konstantinopels ausgearbeitet. Dabei wurde auch darauf Rücksicht genommen, daß der innere Dienst der Zensurorganisation Konstantinopels im Vergleich zur Provinz ein viel wichtiger ist und somit auf einer breiten Basis geschaffen werden muss.
3. Die Kaders der Zensurkommissionen werden durch sprachkundige Offiziere und Unteroffiziere gebildet. In Ermangelung solcher Kräfte, können auch Staatsbeamte herangezogen werden. Wo keine militärischen Behörden vorhanden, wird die Zensur durch eine seitens der höchsten Zivilamtsstelle gebildete und geleitete Kommission versehen werden. In erster Linie werden zur Bildung der Zensurkommissionen hierzu geeignete Offiziere des Ruhestandes.
4. Außer den erwähnten Zensurzentralen kann notwendigenfalls die Aufstellung neuer Zensurzentralen beantragt werden. Dies ist dem kaiserlich ottomanischen Kriegsministerium im Wege des Ministerium des Innern zur Kenntnis zu bringen. Über gemeinsame Entscheidung beider Ministerien wird sodann die neue Zensurzentrale gegründet.
5. Die Zensurkommission (Zensurzentrale) von Konstantinopel, ist im Wege des kaiserlich ottomanischen Platzkommandos der Nachrichtenabteilung des kaiserlich ottomanischen Großen Hauptquartiers unterstellt. Die Zensurkommissionen der verschiedenen militärischen Stellen, den betreffenden Kommandanten, jene der Armee im Felde dem betreffenden Armeekommandanten.
6. Bei jeder Zensurzentrale, wo mehr als zwei Zensoren eingeteilt sind, wird ein Dritter als Kommandant bestimmt, der gleichzeitig als Inspektor fungiert.
7. Der Kader der Zensoren bei jeder militärischen Stelle wird durch den betreffenden Kommandanten bestimmt und begrenzt.

Aufgaben, Dienst und Wirkungskreis.

8. Die Pressezensur, als auch die der Korrespondenz, (Briefe und Telegramme) wird der Zensurinstruktion entsprechend durch die Zensoren vorgenommen. Bedenkliche Stellen sind im Punkte 44 erwähnt.
9. Die Zensur muss rechtzeitig vorgenommen werden, damit keine Verzögerung des Postverkehrs eintritt. Die Durchführung dieser Anordnung obliegt dem Zensurinspektoren.
10. Die Zensurinspektoren kontrollieren den inneren Zensurdienst im Sinne des Punktes 9. Das Strafrecht über die Untergebenen steht Ihnen zu, ebenso können Sie nach Einholung der diesbezüglichen Bewilligung seitens der kompetenten militärischen Stelle auch die Ablösung unfähiger und ungeeigneter Zensoren durchführen.

11. Die Zensoren lösen sich im Dienste untereinander ab. Ein Zensor hat stets anwesend zu sein. Die Diensteseinteilung, sowie die Regelung der Amtsstunden ordnet der betreffende Zensurinspektor an.
12. Die Zensoren verkehren dienstlich bloß mit den Zensurinspektoren. Nur in außerordentlichen Fällen, wo es sich um das Interesse des Staates, oder der Armee handelt und die Meldung einer dringende und begründete ist, können Zensoren direkt telegraphisch oder telephonisch mit militärischen Stellen verkehren. Gleichzeitig muss die der vorgesetzte Zensurinspektor hierüber verständigt werden.
13. Die Zensurinspektoren verkehren sowohl dienstlich untereinander als auch mit den ihren vorgesetzten militärischen Stellen. Bei der Armee im Felde auch direkt mit dem Höchstkommmando.
14. Die Zensoren legen innerhalb 24 Stunden das Ergebnis ihrer Dienststätigkeit dem Zensurinspektor vor und zwar jene Stellen der Korrespondenz die gänzlich oder teilweise gestrichen wurden. Notwendigenfalls meldet dies der Zensurinspektor seiner vorgesetzten Stelle.
15. Bei Übernahme und Übergabe des Dienstes der Zensuren untereinander, hat der Übergeber den Übernehmer alle Vorkommnisse mitzuteilen. Der Zensurstempel ist ebenfalls persönlich zu übergeben.
16. Jede Zensurzentrale (Kommission) besitzt einen Zensurstempel, ein Dienstbücher- (Verordnungs-) Inventar, eine Tages- und Stundeneinteilung, ein Exhibiten- und Telegramprotokoll.
17. Die Kanzleirequisiten (Material) werden seitens der kompetenten militärischen Behörden zugewiesen. Jeder zugewiesene Zensurstempel wird nur in einem Exemplar erzeugt und muss nach Auflösung der Zensurzentrale abgeführt werden.
18. Außer den normalen Gebühren beziehen die Zensoren keine weiteren Zulagen.
19. Inhibierte Briefe oder Telegramme werden dem betreffenden Postamte nicht zurückgestellt. bloß bei Telegrammen wird das betreffende Telegrafenamts hierüber verständigt.

Zensurdurchführung.

Korrespondenzen. Dienst- und Privatkorrespondenz.

20. Den Anordnungen des kaiserlich ottomanischen Großen Hauptquartier entsprechend, ist anlässlich der Kriegserklärung der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telefonverkehr mit den feindlichen Auslande eingestellt worden. Keinerlei brieflicher oder telegraphischer Verkehr besteht zwischen der Türkei und dem feindlichen Auslande. Ebenso ist jedwede Korrespondenz durch eine andere Vermittlung mit den feindlichen Ausland untersagt.
21. Alle in der Türkei für das In- und Ausland bestimmte Briefe müssen offen aufgegeben werden. Nach durchgeführter Zensur wird der Zensurstempel aufgedruckt, der Brief verschlossen und seiner weiteren Bestimmung zugeführt. Das gleiche gilt für Briefe die aus dem Auslande eintreffen.
22. Briefe der Offiziere und Militärbeamten, werden bei den Abteilungs- und Truppendivisionskommanden zensuriert. Unterhalb der Bemerkung „geprüft“ wird der Dienststempel aufgedruckt und die Briefe sodann verschlossen der Post übergeben. Regiments-, Brigadekommandanten etc., weiters die Kommandanten militärische Anstalten und Sektionen, der Militärschulen, die Festungskomman-

danten, die selbstständigen Abteilungskommandanten, die Kommandanten militärischer Institute als auch die Leiter von Militärwerkstätten, zensurieren selbst die Briefe der ihnen unterstellten Offiziere und übermitteln sodann die Briefe den Zensurinspektoren. Die für die Offiziere eintreffende Korrespondenz wird unzensuriert paketweise gesammelt, den vorerwähnten Kommandanten übermittelt, wobei seitens dieser, wieder die Korrespondenz zu überprüfen ist. Briefe, die den bestehenden Bestimmungen widersprechen, werden seitens des Kommandos zurückbehalten. Nötigenfalls wird der Empfänger oder Absender gerichtlich belangt.

23. Bei der kaiserlich ottomanischen Kriegsmarine, als auch bei der kaiserlich ottomanischen Gendarmerie, wird die Zensur dem Art. 22 entsprechend seitens der Kommandanten durchgeführt.
24. Die Korrespondenz der Staatsbeamten wird wie folgt zensuriert und kontrolliert: In Konstantinopel durch die Sektionschefs der verschiedenen Ministerien, in den Provinzen durch das Valylik,¹² in den Sandshaks durch die Mutesariflik, in den Gazas durch die Kaymakamlıks, in den Dörfern durch die Mudirlik. Nach durchgeführter Zensur werden die Briefe verschlossen und versiegelt ihrer weiteren Bestimmung zugeführt.
25. Mit Ausnahme der Offizierskorrespondenz und jener der Militärbeamten beziehungsweise jener der Militärschulen haben die Zensurzentralen die gesamte übrige Korrespondenz zu überprüfen.
26. Außer in türkischer Sprache kann die Korrespondenz auch noch in anderen durch die Regierung bewilligt entsprachen geführt werden. Für diesen Krieg wurde die Korrespondenz in folgenden Sprachen gestattet: arabisch, armenisch, griechisch, hebräisch, (spanisch), deutsch, französisch, englisch, italienisch, bulgarisch, und ungarisch. Korrespondenzen in persischer Sprache werden nur [in] Bagdad, Basra, Semire,¹³ Kiezimil (Kerbila),¹⁴ Hinkon, Halle,¹⁵ Hindie,¹⁶ Nedjef und Konstantinopel angenommen. Andere Postämter übernehmen keine in persischer Sprache abgefasste Korrespondenz.
27. Die Korrespondenz muss leserlich, in klaren Sätzen verfaßt und mit der Unterschrift versehen sein. Undeutliche Abschnitte und Sätze, sowie eine bedeutungslose Wortfolge sind untersagt. Ebenso der Gebrauch von Chiffrierzeichen. In einem solchen Fall wird das betreffende Schreiben zurückbehalten und nicht seiner Bestimmung zugeführt. Die verdächtige Korrespondenz wird der Polizei zur weiteren Untersuchung übergeben. Verdächtige Korrespondenz von Offizieren und Militärbeamten veranlassen den zensurberechtigten Kommandanten den betreffenden Offizier oder Militärbeamten zur Verantwortung zu ziehen.
28. Bedenklicher Sätze in Korrespondenzen werden entweder abgetrennt oder zerrissen oder mittels geölter Fixiertinte gestrichen.
29. Zur Durchführung der Zensur der für das Inland bestimmten türkischen Korrespondenz, kann jedes selbständige Vilayet und Muteseraflık nach Rücksprache mit den kompetenten militärischen Behörden, selbstständig Zensurzentralen

12 Büro des Provinz-Gouverneurs (*vali*), des Gouverneurs einer autonomen Provinz (*mutesarıf*), des Distrikts-Gouverneurs (*kaymakam*), des Amts- oder Gemeindevorstehers (*müdür*).

13 Sāmarrā’.

14 Karbalā’.

15 Al-Ḥilla.

16 Al-Hindīya.

gründen und die hierzu notwendigen Zensoren aufnehmen.

30. Die Aufstellung von Zensurzentralen in der Türkei unterbleibt für folgende Sprachen: arabisch, griechisch, hebräisch, armenisch, französisch. Je nach Bedarf werden die hierzu notwendigen Zensoren in die Zensurzentralen von Konstantinopel, Adrianopel, Smyrna, Angora, Siwas, Erzmidjan, Diyarbbekir, Bagdad, Bassra, Damaskus, Aleppo, Konja herangezogen. Infolgedessen hat jede Zensurzentrale die in der vorerwähnten Sprache verfasste Korrespondenz je nach dem Bestimmungsort einer der vorerwähnten Zensurzentralen zur Überprüfung einzusenden. Nach durchgeführter Zensur wird der Brief seiner weiteren Bestimmung zugeführt.
31. Für die Kriegsgefangenenkorrespondenz gelten besondere Bestimmungen.

Privatbriefe mit Auslandsbestimmung.

32. Die Auslandskorrespondenz wird nur in den Zensurzentralen von Konstantinopel, Bagdad und Beirut zensuriert. Infolgedessen haben alle anderen Zensurzentralen den Bestimmungsorte der Auslandskorrespondenz entsprechend, diese einer der vorerwähnten drei Zentralen ohne vorherige Zensur einzusenden
33. Auslandskorrespondenzen von Offizieren und Militärbeamten werden im Sinne des Artikel 22 gleich ihrer Inlandskorrespondenz behandelt.
34. Die Auslandskorrespondenz Staatsbeamten wird in Konstantinopel bei den verschiedenen Ministerien, in den Provinzen beim Vilayetlik überprüft. Eine Überprüfung beim Mutesariflik oder Kaymakamlık findet nicht statt.

Dienstpost.

35. Die amtliche Post der Regierungen, als auch diejenige des diplomatischen Korps der verbündeten und neutralen Staaten wird nicht zensuriert. Dies gilt auch für Briefe, welche mit dem Dienststempel versehen sind. (Kaiserlich ottomanisches Flottenkommando, kaiserlich ottomanische Landesverteidigung, das Komitee für Einheit und Fortschritt, als auch das Wohltätigkeitskomitee „Islasi“)
36. Die Dienstpost der neutralen Vertretungen, die an Vertretungen des feindlichen Auslandes gerichtet ist, wird kontrolliert.

Telegramme.

Privattelegramme.

37. Die Bestimmungen der Zensurinstruktion haben auch auf den Telegrammverkehr Anwendung. Den einzigen Unterschied bildet der Umstand, daß alle eintreffenden und abgehenden Telegramme gleichgültig ob durch eine Militär- oder Zivilperson aufgegeben, der Zensur unterliegen.

Diensttelegramme.

38. Die Diensttelegramme der Regierung unterliegen keiner Zensur. Die diplomatischen Vertretungen der Verbündeten und neutralen Staaten können mit ihren Ministerien des Äußern und mit ihren Vertretungen im neutralen Auslande telegraphisch verkehren. Solche Telegramme werden durch die Zensoren einfach vidiert¹⁷ jedoch weder zurückbehalten noch zensuriert.
39. Die diplomatischen Vertretungen der Verbündeten und neutralen Staaten können mit ihren Konsularbehörden in der Provinz telegraphisch verkehren. Solche Telegramme werden ebenfalls weder zurückbehalten noch zensuriert.
40. Telegramme, der vom Staate anerkannten Verbindungen welche mit dem Dienst-

¹⁷ Beglaubigen, unterschreiben.

siegel versehen sind, werden bloß aus militärischen Gründen einer Kontrolle unterzogen.

41. Außer bei der angegebenen Stelle wird jedes Telegramm mit Inlandsbestimmung bei jeder Durchläuferstelle überprüft (zensuriert).
42. Die Aufgeber von Auslandstelegrammen haben sich durch ein Dokument (Vesika)¹⁸ aus dem ihre Identität und ihr Domizil zu entnehmen ist, zu legitimieren. Bei Inlandstelegrammen können die Zensurzentralen dies ebenfalls nach eigenem Ermessen fordern. Jedes Telegramm muss in zwei Exemplaren ausgefertigt werden.
43. Für oder nur teilweise gestrichene Telegramme, wird die bereits erlegte Gebühr nicht rückerstattet. Ebenso ist der Aufgeber vom zurückhalten eines Telegrammes nicht zu verständigen.
44. Absätze und Inhalt von Korrespondenzen (Telegramme) die die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich lenken müssen:
 1. Sätze, die auf die kaiserlich ottomanische Armee und Flotte und auf die militärische Lage der Türkei Bezug haben.
 2. Nachrichten jedweder Art, die mit der inneren und äußeren Politik zusammenhängen, Finanz- und Handelsfragen berühren, sowie den türkischen Schiffsverkehr und die sanitären Verhältnisse der Armee und des Landes erwähnen.
 3. Nachrichten, die im In- und Auslande einen schlechten Eindruck hervorrufen könnten. (Eisenbahn- und Schiffsunfälle, Feuersbrünste u.s.w.)
45. Die kaiserlich ottomanische Regierung ist allein berechtigt, eine chiffrierte Korrespondenz mit dem In- und Auslande zu führen. Die diplomatischen Vertreter der verbündeten, befreundeten und neutralen Staaten können mit ihren Ministern des Äußeren und mit ihnen diplomatischen Vertretungen im neutralem Auslande ebenfalls chiffrierte Korrespondenz führen.
46. Türkische und Konsulen der Verbündeten in der Türkei können [mit] ihren diplomatischen Vertretungen chiffriert korrespondieren. Ebenso die diplomatischen Vertretungen der verbündeten Länder in der Türkei mit den ihren unterstehenden Konsulatsbehörden.

Rekommandierte Briefe und Wertsendungen.

47. Sowohl rekommandierte, als auch Briefe, die Werte, Dokumente, Diplome und andere Wertgegenstände enthalten, werden nach durchgeführter Zensur bei der Aufgabestelle geschlossen und mit den entsprechenden Briefmarken und dem Zensurstempel versehen aufgegeben. Falls keine Zensurzentrale vorhanden, obliegt die Zensurierung dem Postamtsvorstande. Solche Wertsendungen werden sodann ohne weiteres ihrer Bestimmung zugeführt. Wertsendungen mit Auslandsbestimmungen müssen unbedingt bei einer der Zensurzentralen (Kommissionen) Konstantinopel, Bagdad oder Beyrut zensuriert werden.

Postpakete.

48. Alle Postpakete, als auch Drucksachen und Warenmuster werden seitens der Postämter einer genauen Überprüfung unterzogen. Werden darunter Privatbriefe gefunden, gleichgültig ob deren Inhalt bedenklich erscheint oder nicht, wird der Empfänger gerichtlich belangt.

¹⁸ وثيقة – türk.: Bescheinigung, Urkunde.

Bücher und Zeitschriften.

49. Die Bestimmungen für Zeitungen finden auch auf Bücher und Zeitschriften Anwendung. bloß für die Zensurierung von in Druck zu legenden Büchern muß zuerst die Autorisation des Ministeriums für öffentlichen Unterricht eingeholt werden. Eine Vorlage in zwei Exemplaren ähnlich der der Presse ist nicht Korrespondenzbüro erforderlich.

Presse.

50. Die Presse ist verpflichtet, die Zensurinstruktion zu befolgen. Zeitungen und Korrespondenzbüros, die sich dieser Verfügung entziehen, werden sofort gänzlich oder auf unbestimmte Zeit eingestellt. Zeitungen deren Erscheinen eingestellt wurde, dürfen unter einem anderen Namen nicht erscheinen. Die verantwortlichen Redakteure werden gerichtlich belangt.
51. Auf Mobilitätsdauer unterbleibt das Erscheinen neuer Zeitschriften und Zeitungen.
52. Extra-Ausgaben sowie doppelte Ausgaben sind untersagt. Jedes Blatt erscheint wie gewöhnlich nur einmal täglich.
53. Inhabern von Korrespondenzbüros ist es untersagt, Auslandstelegramme ohne vorherige Zensur zu veröffentlichen.
54. Die Abzüge der Morgenblätter müssen täglich in der Zeit von 9–12 Uhr abends die Zensurinspektion in Stambul übergeben werden. Die Abendblätter besorgen dies in der Zeit von 12 Uhr mittags bis 4 Uhr nachmittags. Nach Paraphierung durch den Zensor und den diensthabenden Offizier und Beifügung der notwendigen Klausel dem Sinne der Zensurinstruktion entsprechend, können die Zeitungen in Druck gelegt werden. Nach der Indrucklegung muss erneuert eine Kopie zur Kontrolle eingesendet werden.
55. Werden gestrichene oder durch den Zensor nicht paraphierte Teile veröffentlicht, so wird die Zeitung oder das Korrespondenzbüro sofort eingestellt. (geschlossen). Der verantwortliche Redakteur oder Korrespondent wird gerichtlich belangt.
56. Der Zeitungszensur unterliegen jene Abschnitte, die für die Brief- und Telegramzensur Gültigkeit haben (Punkt 44).
57. Telegramme der Kriegsberichterstatte, die vom kaiserlich ottomanischen Großen Hauptquartier nicht beglaubigt werden, werden nicht angenommen. Ebenso werden die in den Zeitungen erscheinenden Kriegsberichte zensuriert.
58. Mitteilungen von Industriellen untereinander, die Mengen, Werte und die Beförderung der Lebensmittel betreffend, dürfen erst nach ein eingeholter Bewilligung seitens der Regierung veröffentlicht oder befördert werden.
59. Kinofilme, sowie Theaterstücke müssen vor der Erstaufführung der Zensurzentrale in Konstantinopel und den Zensurinspektoren in der Provinz vorgelegt werden.
60. Die Lokalkorrespondenz wird nicht zensuriert, sie wird geschlossen aufgegeben.
61. Die Mannschaftspost wird bei den Truppenkörpern zensuriert.



K. u. k. Nachrichtencorrespondenz
Konstantinopel

Muscar

Rittm. Viktor Basch.

Na. No. 279.

20709

STRENG GEHEIM!

Durch Kurier

Aw

21. Nov. 1917

An

das Evidenzbureau des k. u. k. Generalstabes

in

Konstantinopel, am 14.11.1917.

Wien.

In der Anlage lege ich die deutsche Uebersetzung der
kaiserlich ottomanischen Zensurinstruktion in 2 Exemplaren
samt dem Originaltexte vor.

3 Blg.

Nur an EvB.

Basch

*22.11. 7
24. 46
20709-3*

Ein Exemplar wurde an KK/Kkt abgeteilt.

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244.

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g.g.R.

sedam da

1/12.

Wirdy



Evb. 20709

1917

KAISERLICH OTTOMANISCHE ZENSURINSTRUKTION .

Blatt im Anhang

Evidenzbureau des k. u. k. Generalstabes.

Nr. E.v.b. Nr. 20709

S t a m b u l

Militärdruckerei - Suleimanie

1330 - 1914



Zensurinstruktion.

- 1.) Ueber Kriegeministerialverordnung unterliegen mit Mobilisierungsbeginn die Presse und die Korrespondenz (Erisse und Telegramme) der Zensur. Hierzu werden sowohl in der Hauptstadt, als auch in anderen wichtigen Orten "Zensurzentralen" (Zensurkommissionen) gebildet.
- 2.) Der grösste Teil der Presse erscheint in der Hauptstadt. Die Korrespondenz ist hier auch am regsten, ebenso bildet die Hauptstadt das Zentrum aller telegraphischen Verbindungen. In Erwägung dieser Umstände wurde eine eigene Zensurinstruktion für den Dienst und die Organisation der Zensurkommission Konstantinopels ausgearbeitet. Dabei wurde auch darauf Rücksicht genommen, dass der innere Dienst der Zensurorganisation Konstantinopels im Vergleich zur Provinz ein viel wichtigerer ist und somit auf einer breiten Basis geschaffen werden muss.
- 3.) Die Kadern der Zensurkommissionen werden durch sprachkundige Offiziere und Unteroffiziere gebildet. In Ermangelung solcher Kräfte, können auch Staatsbeamte herangezogen werden. Wo keine militärischen Behörden vorhanden, wird die Zensur durch eine seitens der höchsten Zivilanstalt gebildete und geleitete Kommission versehen werden. In erster Linie werden zur Bildung der Zensurkommissionen hierzu geeignete Offiziere des Ruhestandes herangezogen.
- 4.) Ausser den erwähnten Zensurzentralen kann notwendigenfalls die Aufstellung neuer Zensurzentralen beantragt werden. Dies ist dem kaiserlich ottomanischen Kriegeministerium im Wege des Ministeriums des Innern zur Kenntnis zu bringen. Ueber gemeinsame Entscheidung beider Ministerien wird sodann die neue Zensurzentrale gegründet.
- 5.) Die Zensurkommission (Zensurzentrale) von Konstantinopel, ist im Wege des kaiserlich ottomanischen Platzkommandos der Nachrichtenabteilung des kaiserlich ottomanischen Grossen Hauptquartiers unterstellt. Die Zensurkommissionen der verschiedenen militärischen Stellen, den betreffenden Kommandanten, jene der Armee im Felde den betreffenden Armeekommandanten.

Handwritten note:
wird
in 1915



- 6.) Bei jeder Zensurzentrale, wo mehr als zwei Zensoren eingeteilt sind, wird ein Dritter als Kommandant bestimmt, der gleichzeitig als Inspektor fungiert.
- 7.) Der Kader der Zensoren bei jeder militaerischen Stelle wird durch den betreffenden Kommandanten bestimmt und begrenzt.

A u f g a b e n , D i e n s t u. W i r k u n g s k r e i s .

- 8.) Die Presszensur, als auch die der Korrespondenz, (Briefe und Telegramme) wird der Zensurinstruktion entsprechend durch die Zensoren vorgenommen. Bedenkliche Stellen sind im Punkte 44 erwachnt;
- 9.) Die Zensur muss rechtzeitig vorgenommen werden, damit keine Verzoeigerung des Postverkehrs eintritt. Die Durchfuehrung dieser Anordnung obliegt den Zensurinspektoren.
- 10.) Die Zensurinspektoren kontrollieren den inneren Zensurdienst im Sinne des Punktes 9. Das Strafrecht ueber die Untergebenen steht ihnen zu; ebenso koennen sie nach Einholung der diesbezgl. Bewilligung seitens der kompetenten militaerischen Stelle auch die Abloesung unfachiger und ungeeigneter Zensoren durchfuehren.
- 11.) Die Zensoren loesen sich im Dienste untereinander ab. Ein Zensor hat stets anwesend zu sein. Die Diensteseinteilung, sowie die Regelung der Amtsstunden ordnet der betreffende Zensurinspektor an
- 12.) Die Zensoren verkehren dienstlich blos mit den Zensurinspektoren. Nur in ausserordentlichen Faellen, wo es sich um das Interesse des Staates, oder der Armees handelt und die Meldung eine dringende und begruendende ist, koennen Zensoren direkt telegraphisch oder telephonisch mit militaerischen Stellen verkehren. Gleichzeitig muss der vorgesetzte Zensurinspektor hierueber verstaendigt werden.
- 13.) Die Zensurinspektoren verkehren sowohl dienstlich untereinander als auch mit den ihnen vorgesetzten militaerischen Stellen. Bei der Armees im Felde auch direkt mit dem Hoechstkommando.
- 14.) Die Zensoren legen innerhalb 24 Stunden das Ergebnis ihrer Dienstestaetigkeit dem Zensurinspektor vor und zwar jene Stellen der Korrespondenz, die gaenzlich oder teilweise gestrichen wurden. Notwendigenfalls meldet dies der Zensurinspektor seiner



vorgesetzten Stelle.

- 15.) Bei Uebernahme und Uebergabe des Dienstes der Zensoren untereinander, hat der Uebergeber den Uebernehmer alle Vorkommnisse mitzuteilen. Der Zensurstempel ist ebenfalls persoenlich zu uebergeben.
- 16.) Jede Zensurzentrale (Kommission) besitzt einen Zensurstempel, ein Dienstbuocher- (Verordnungs-) Inventar, eine Tages- und Stundeneinteilung, ein Exhibiten- und Telegrammprotokoll.
- 17.) Die Kanzleirequisiten (Material) werden seitens der kompetenten militaerischen Behoerden zugewiesen. Jeder zugewiesene Zensurstempel wird nur in einem Exemplar erzeugt und muss nach Aufloesung der Zensurzentrale abgefuehrt werden.
- 18.) Ausser den normalen Gebuehren beziehen die Zensoren keine weiteren Zulagen.
- 19.) Inhibierte Briefe oder Telegramme werden dem betreffenden Postamte nicht zurueckgestellt. Nlos bei Telegrammen wird das betreffende Telegraphenamt hierueber verstaendigt.

Zensurdurchfuehrung.

Korrespondenzen

Dienst- und Privatkorrespondenz.

- 20.) Den Anordnungen des kaiserlich ottomanischen Grossen Hauptquartier entsprechend, ist anlaesslich der Kriegserklaerung der Post-, Telegraphen- und Telephonverkehr mit den feindlichen Auslaende eingestellt worden. Keinerlei brieflicher oder telegraphischer Verkehr besteht zwischen der Tuerkei und den feindlichen Auslaende. Ebenso ist jedwede Korrespondenz durch eine andere Vermittlung mit den feindlichen Auslaende untersagt.
- 21.) Alle in der Tuerkei fuer das In- und Auslaend bestimmte Briefe muessen offen aufgegeben werden. Nach durchgefuehrter Zensur wird der Zensurstempel aufgedruckt, der Brief verschlossen und seiner weiteren Bestimmung zugefuehrt. Das gleiche gilt fuer Briefe die aus dem Auslaende eintreffen.
- 22.) Briefe der Offiziere und Militaerbeamten, werden bei den Abteilungs- und Truppendivisionskommanden zensuriert. Unterhalb der Bemerkung "geprueft" wird der Dienststempel aufgedruckt und die Briefe sodann verschlossen der Post uebergeben.



Brigadekommandanten etc., weiters die Kommandanten militärischer Anstalten und Sektionen, der Militärschulen, die Festungskommandanten, die selbstständigen Abteilungskommandanten, die Kommandanten militärischer Institute als auch die Leiter von Militärwerkstätten, zensurieren selbst die Briefe der ihnen unterstellten Offiziere und übermitteln sodann die Briefe den Zensurinspektoren. Die für die Offiziere eintreffende Korrespondenz wird unzensuriert paketweise gesammelt, den vorerwähnten Kommandanten übermittelt, wobei seitens dieser, wieder die Korrespondenz zu überprüfen ist. Briefe, die den bestehenden Bestimmungen widersprechen, werden seitens des Kommandos zurückgehalten. Notigenfalls wird der Empfänger oder Absender gerichtlich belangt.

- 23.) Bei der kaiserlich ottomanischen Kriegsmarine, als auch bei der kaiserlich ottomanischen Gendarmerie, wird die Zensur dem Art. 22 entsprechend seitens der Kommandanten durchgeführt.
- 24.) Die Korrespondenz der Staatsbeamten wird wie folgt zensuriert und kontrolliert: In Konstantinopel durch die Sektionschefs der verschiedenen Ministerien, in den Provinzen durch das Valylik, in den Sandschaks durch das Kutesariflik, in den Gazas durch die Kaimakamlik, in den Dörfern durch die Mudirlik. Nach durchgeführter Zensur werden die ~~Rxkiz~~ Briefe verschlossen und versiegelt ihrer weiteren Bestimmung zugeführt.
- 25.) Mit Ausnahme der Offizierskorrespondenz und jener der Militärbeamten beziehungsweise jener der Militärschulen haben die Zensurzentralen die gesamte übrige Korrespondenz zu überprüfen.
- 26.) Ausser in türkischer Sprache kann die Korrespondenz auch noch in anderen durch die Regierung bewilligten Sprachen geführt werden. Für diesen Krieg wurde die Korrespondenz in folgenden Sprachen gestattet: arabisch, armenisch, griechisch, hebräisch (spanisch) deutsch, französisch, englisch, italienisch, bulgarisch, und ungarisch. Korrespondenzen in persischer Sprache werden nur Bagdad, Bassra, Semiré, Kiazimil (Kerbila), Miskin, Halle, Hincie, Nedjef und Konstantinopel angenommen. Andere Postämter übernehmen keine in persischer Sprache abgefasste Korrespondenz.
- 27.) Die Korrespondenz muss leserlich, in klaren Sätzen verfasst



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und mit der Unterschrift versehen sein. Ungeordnete Abschnitte und Sätze, sowie eine bedeutungslose Wortfolge sind untersagt. Ebenso der Gebrauch von Chiffrenzeichen. In einem solchen Fall wird das betreffende Schreiben zurückbehalten und nicht seine Bestimmung zugeführt. Die verdächtige Korrespondenz wird der Polizei zur weiteren Untersuchung übergeben. Verdächtige Korrespondenz von Offizieren und Militärsbeamten veranlassen den zensurberechtigten Kommandanten den betreffenden Offizier oder Militärsbeamten zur Verantwortung zu ziehen.

28.) Bedenkliche Sätze in Korrespondenzen werden entweder abgetrennt und zerrissen oder mittels geölter Fixiertinte gestrichen.

*das muss aufpassen
kann man
nicht erkennen*

29.) Zur Durchführung der Zensur der fuer das Inland bestimmten tuerkischen Korrespondenz, kann jedes selbststaendige Vilayet und Mutesariflik nach Ruecksprache mit den kompetenten militaerischen Behoerden, selbststaendig Zensurzentralen gruenden und die hiezu notwendigen Zensoren aufnehmen.

30.) Die Aufstellung von Zensurzentralen in der Tuerkei unterbleibt fuer folgende Sprachen: arabisch, griechisch, hebraeisch, armen. franzoesisch. Je nach Bedarf werden die hiezu notwendigen Zensoren in die Zensurzentralen von Konstantinopel, Adrianopel, Smyrna, Angora, Siwas, Erzurum, Diarbekir Bagdad, Bassra, Damask Aleppo, Konia herangezogen. Infolgedessen hat jede Zensurzentrale die in der vorerwaelten Sprache verfasste Korrespondenz je nach dem Bestimmungsorte, einer der vorerwaelten Zensurzentralen zur Uebergruefung einzusenden. Nach durchgefuehrter Zensur wird der Brief seiner weiteren Bestimmung zugefuehrt.

31.) Fuer die Kriegsgefangenenkorrespondenz gelten besondere Bestimmungen.

Privatbriefe mit Auslandsbestimmung

32.) Die Auslandskorrespondenz wird nur in den Zensurzentralen von Konstantinopel, Bagdad und Beyrut zensuriert. Infolgedessen haben alle anderen Zensurzentralen den Bestimmungsorte der Auslandskorrespondenz entsprechend, diese eine der vorerwaelten drei Zentralen ohne vorherige Zensur einzusenden.



- 33.) Auslandskorrespondenzen von Offizieren und Militaerbeamten werden im Sinne des Artikel 22 gleich ihrer Inlandskorrespondenz behandelt.
- 34.) Die Auslandskorrespondenz der Staatsbeamten wird in Konstantinopel bei den verschiedenen Ministerien, in den Provinzen beim Vilaystlik ueberprueft. Eine Ueberpruefung beim Mutesariflik oder Vairakanil findet nicht statt.

Dienstpost.

- 35.) Die amtliche Post der Regierungen, als auch diejenige des diplomatischen Korps der verbuendeten und neutralen Staaten wird nicht zensuriert. Dies gilt auch fuer Briefe, welche mit den Dienststempel versehen sind. (Kaiserlich ottomanisches Plottenkommando, kaiserlich ottomanische Landesverteidigung, das Komitee fuer Einheit und Fortschritt, als auch das Wohltatigkeitskomitee "Islah").
- 36.) Die Dienstpost der neutralen Vertretungen, die an Vertretungen des feindlichen Auslandes gerichtet ist, wird kontrolliert.

Telegramme.

Privattelegramme.

- 37.) Die Bestimmungen der Zensurinstruktion haben auch auf den Telegrammverkehr Anwendung. Den einzigen Unterschied bildet der Umstand, dass alle eintreffenden und abgehenden Telegramme gleichgueltig ob durch eine Militaer- oder Zivilperson aufgegeben, der Zensur unterliegen.

Diensttelegramme.

- 38.) Die Diensttelegramme der Regierung unterliegen keiner Zensur. Die diplomatischen Vertretungen der verbuendeten und neutralen Staaten koennen^{mit} ihren Ministerien des Aeussern und mit ihren Vertretungen im neutralen Auslande telegraphisch verkehren. Solche Telegramme werden durch die Zensoren einfach vidiert, jedoch weder zurueckbehalten noch zensuriert.
- 39.) Die diplomatischen Vertretungen der verbuendeten und neutralen Staaten koennen mit ihren Konsularbehoerden in der Provinz



telegraphisch verkehren. Solche Telegramme werden ebenfalls weder zurueckbehalten noch zensuriert.

- 40.) Telegramme, der vom Staate anerkannten Verbindungen, welche mit den Dienstsiegel versehen sind, werden blos aus militaer. Gruenden einer Kontrolle unterzogen.
- 41.) Auasser bei der aufgegebenen Stelle wird jedes Telegramm mit Inlandsbestimmung bei jeder Durchlauferstelle ueberprueft, (zensuriert) .
- 42.) Die Aufgeber von Auslanstelegrammen haben sich durch ein Dokument (Yenika) aus dem ihre Identitaet und ihr Domizil zu entnehmen ist, zu legitimieren. Bei Inlanstelegrammen koennen die Zensurzentralen dies ebenfalls nach eigenem Ermassen fordern. Jedes Telegramm muss in zwei Exemplaren ausgefertigt werden.
- 43.) Fuer gaenzlich oder nur teilweise gestrichene Telegramme, wird die bereits erlegte Gebuehr nicht rueckerstattet. Ebenso ist der Aufgeber vom Zurueckhalten eines Telegrammes nicht zu verstaendigen.
- 44.) Absaetze und Inhalt von Korrespondenzen (Telegrammen) die die Aufmerksamkeit auf sich lenken muessen:
 - 1.) Saeetze, die auf die kaiserlich ottomanische Armee und Flotte und auf die militaerische Lage der Tuerkei Bezug haben.
 - 2.) Nachrichten jedweder Art, die mit der inneren und aeusseren Politik zusammenhaengen, Finanz- und Handelsfragen beruehren, sowie den tuerkischen Schiffsverkehr und die sanitaeren Verhaeltnisse der Armee und des Landes erwaechnen.
 - 3.) Nachrichten, die im In- und Auslande einen schlechten Eindruck hervorrufen koennten. (Eisenbahn- und Schiffsunfaelle, Feuersbruenste u.sw.)
- 45.) Die kaiserlich ottomanische Regierung ist allein berechtigt, eine chiffrierte Korrespondenz mit dem In- und Auslande zu fuehren. Die diplomatischen Vertreter der verbuendeten, befreundeten und neutralen Staaten koennen mit ihren Minister, des Aeussern und mit ihren diplomatischen Vertretungen in neutralen Aelande ebenfalls eine chiffrierte Korrespondenz fuehren.
- 46.) Tuerkische und Konsulen der Verbuendeten in der Tuerkei koennen



ihren diplomatischen Vertretungen chiffriert korrespondieren.
 Ebenso die diplomatischen Vertretungen der verbündeten Länder
 in der Türkei mit den ihnen unterstehenden Konsulatsbe-
 hörden.

P e k o m m a n d i e r t e B r i e f e u n d V e r t s e n d u n g e n .

- 47.) Sowohl rekommandierte, als auch Briefe, die Werte, Dokumente
 Diplome und andere Wertgegenstände enthalten, werden nach
 durchgeführter Zensur bei der Aufgabestelle geschlossen und
 mit den entsprechenden Briefmarken und dem Zensurstempel ver-
 sehen, aufgegeben. Falls keine Zensurzentrale vorhanden, ob-
 liegt die Zensurierung dem Postamtsvorstande. Solche Wertsend-
 ungen werden sodann ohne weiteres ihrer Bestimmung zugeführt.
 Wertsendungen mit Auslandsbestimmungen müssen unbedingt bei
 einer der Zensurzentralen (Konsmissionen) Konstantinopel, Bagdad
 oder Beyrut zensuriert werden.

P o s t p a k e t e .

- 48.) Alle Postpakete, als auch Druckmaschinen und Warenmuster werden
 seitens der Postämter einer genauen Überprüfung unterzogen.
 Werden darunter Privatbriefe gefunden, gleichgültig ob deren
 Inhalt bedenklich erscheint oder nicht, wird der Empfänger
 gerichtlich belangt.

B u e c h e r u. Z e i t s c h r i f t e n .

- 49.) Die Bestimmungen für Zeitungen finden auch auf Bücher und
 Zeitschriften Anwendung. Nlos für die Zensurierung von in
 Druck zu legenden Bücher muss zuerst die Autorisation des
 Ministeriums für öffentlichen Unterricht eingeholt werden.
 Eine Vorlage in zwei Exemplaren ähnlich der Presse ist nicht
 erforderlich.

P r e s s e .

- 50.) Die Presse ist verpflichtet, die Zensurinstruktion zu befolgen.
 Zeitungen und Korrespondenzbüros, die sich dieser Verfügung
 entziehen, werden sofort gänzlich oder auf unbestimmte Zeit ein-

- gestellt. Zeitungen, deren Erscheinen eingestellt wurde, dürfen
unter einen anderen Namen nicht erscheinen. Die verantwort-
lichen Redakteure werden gerichtlich belangt.
- 51.) Auf Mobilitätsdauer unterbleibt das Erscheinen neuer Zeit-
schriften und Zeitungen.
- 52.) Extraausgaben sowie doppelte Ausgaben sind untersagt. Jedes
Blatt erscheint wie gewöhnlich nur einmal täglich.
- 53.) Inhaber von Korrespondenzbüros ist es untersagt, Auslandstels-
gramme ohne vorherige Zensur zu veröffentlichen.
- 54.) Die Abzüge der Morgenblätter müssen täglich in der Zeit von
9-12 Uhr abends der Zensurinspektion in Stambul übergeben wer-
den. Die Abendblätter besorgen dies in der Zeit von 12 Uhr mittags
bis 4 Uhr nm. Nach Paraphierung durch den Zensor und den dienst-
habenden Offizier und Beifügung der notwendigen Klauseln im Sin-
ne der Zensurinstruktion entsprechend, können die Zeitungen in
Druck gelegt werden. Nach der Indrucklegung muss erneuert eine
Kopie zur Kontrolle eingeschickt werden.
- 55.) Werden gestrichene oder durch den Zensor nicht paraphierte Teil-
le veröffentlicht, so wird die Zeitung oder das Korrespondenz-
büro sofort eingestellt (geschlossen). Der verantwortliche Re-
dakteur oder Korrespondent wird gerichtlich belangt.
- 56.) Der Zeitungszensur unterliegen jene Abschnitte, die fuer die
Brief- und Telegrammzensur Giltigkeit haben (Punkt 44).
- 57.) Telegramme der Kriegsberichterstattung, die vom kais. ottom. Gross.
Hauptquart. nicht beglaubigt werden, werden nicht angenommen. Eben-
so werden die in den Zeitungen erscheinenden Kriegsberichte
zensuriert.
- 58.) Mitteilungen von Industriellen untereinander, die Mengen, Werte u.
die Befoerderung der Lebensmittel betreffend, dürfen erst nach
eingeholter Bewilligung seitens der Regierung veröffentlicht
oder befoerdert werden.
- 59.) Kinofilms, sowie Theaterstücke müssen vor der Erstauffuehrung
der Zensurzentrale in Konstantinopel und den Zensurinspektoren
in der Provinz vorgelegt werden.
- 60.) Die Lokalkorrespondenz wird nicht zensuriert, sie wird geschlos-
sen aufgegeben.
- 61.) Die Mannschaftspost wird bei den Truppenkörper zensuriert.



The Turkish Post Before the Introduction of Stamps in Lebanon

by Ismail H. T. Okday, Istanbul

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The following article was first published in 1960 and is presented here in translation from German. The author is İsmail Hakkı Tevfik Okday (1881–1977), commander in the 2nd Balkan War and on the Syrian/Palestinian front during World War I, later Turkish Grand Consul in Moscow, Vienna, and other missions. He was the son of the last Ottoman Grand Vezir Ahmed Tevfik Paşa (1845–1934) and son-in-law to Sultan Mehmed VI Vahideddin. The family adopted the name Okday in 1934. Okday was a leading and highly regarded Turkish philatelist. He is connected to the creation of disputed overprints: the Gaza or Beni Sa‘ab Provisionals (1917) and during the Turkish War of Independence (1922).

The Ottoman postal decree of 21 Ramasan 1256 (1840) established the first regular public postal service in all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire and thus also in Lebanon and its vicinity.

During this pre-philatelic period of the Ottoman Empire, the postal service for the southern provinces was maintained via the following postal route: İstanbul (Constantinople) – Konya (Konia) – Adana – İskenderun (Alexandretta) – Haleb (Aleppo) – Şam (Damascus) – Cebel Lübnan (Mount Lebanon) – Beirut. The postal service to Latakia was provided from Beirut by so-called “Posta Mültesimi”. These were tenants who received the privilege of the postal service from the Chief Post Office in Beirut for the specific route from Beirut to Latakia and back.

Every year on 12th March during the Ottoman Empire’s pre-philatelic period and also after the introduction of stamps, public tenders were held for the postal service of certain routes, which were awarded to the highest bidder. This was appointed as “Posta Mültesimi” (i.e. privileged postal holder). He was obliged to provide the pack horses for the postal route entrusted to him and to operate a prescribed postal route regularly. The government in Beirut provided the holder with the required number of “Posta Sabtije” (postal gendarmes) to protect the postal caravans. Usually, a postal caravan was accompanied by two armed mounted gendarmes.

From 1840 onwards, every 15 days, and from 1847 onwards every week on Wednesdays, a mail caravan left the capital İstanbul for Beirut on the so-called “Orta Kol” (i.e. middle mail route) consisting of 5 mounted post tatars accompanied by 2 to 3 mounted gendarmes.

This “Orta Kol” mail route to Beirut ran from İstanbul (Constantinople) via Konya (Konia), Adana, İskenderun (Alexandretta), Haleb (Aleppo), Şam (Damascus), Cebel Lübnan (Mount Lebanon) to Beirut. From Beirut the further weekly mail transport to Palestine and to the other coastal cities was carried out by the privileged postal holders who had been authorised to do so by the Chief Postal Directorate of Beirut.

For the maintenance of this postal service on the middle postal route (“Orta Kol”), government post offices were established in Konya, Adana, Haleb, Şam (Damascus) and Beirut in 1841. In 1846, the

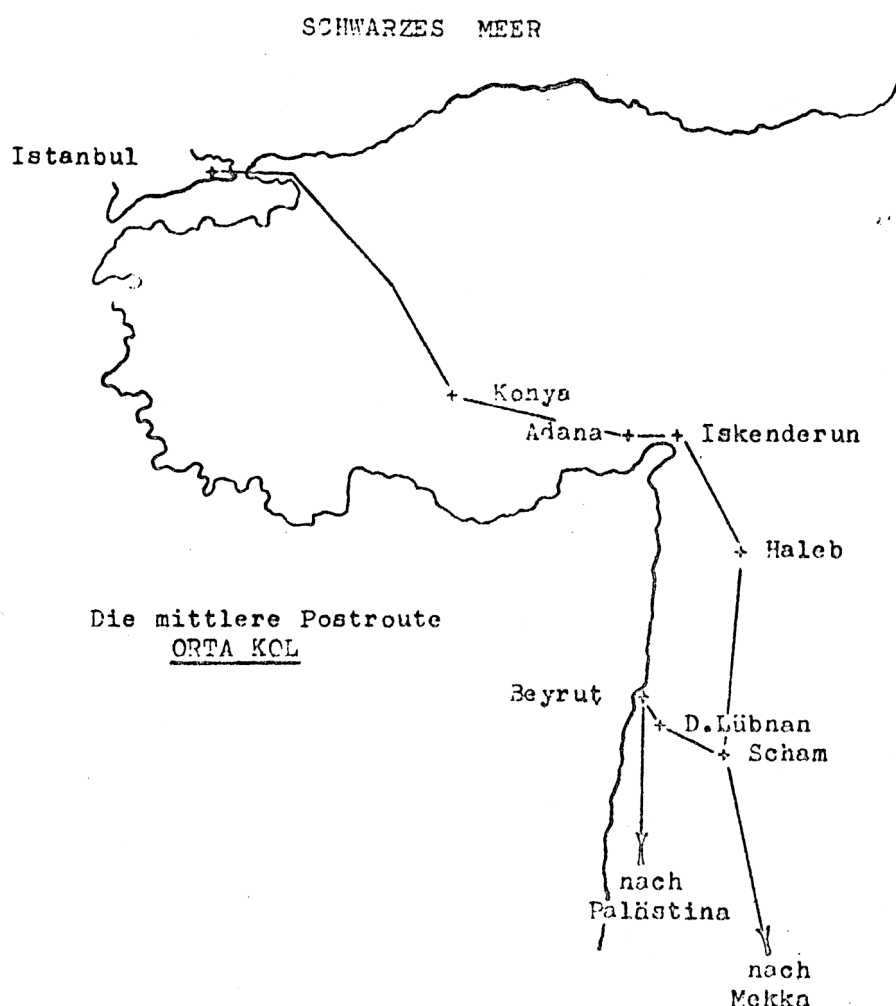
¹ Translated by Tobias Zywiets, 2022.

post office in Lebanon² was established and in 1856 followed the post office in İskenderun (Alexandretta).

The minimum postage charged was 1 Para per 3 dirhems weight (1 dirham = 3.21g)³ and per hour distance. For letters weighing 3 to 4 dirhem 1½ Paras postage was charged per hour of distance. For letters of 4 to 5 dirhem it was 2 Paras, for 5 to 6 dirhem 2½ Paras. For letters of 6 to 7 dirhem, 3 Paras postage was charged per hour of distance, and for letters over 7 dirhem the rate was calculated accordingly.

For newspapers, calendars and similar mail items, 1 Para postage was charged per four-hour distance up to a weight of 5 dirhem.⁴ For the same items exceeding the weight of 5 dirhem and up to 10 dirhem, a postage of 2 Paras per four-hour distance was levied. For each further 5 dirhem, an additional 1 Para postage was charged per four-hour distance.

These postage rates, levied and charged according to the distances, were noted in ink on the items of mail and confirmed with a postage paid (franco) seal.⁵



"Orta Kol" – the middle postal route.

2 Cebel Lübnan.

3 3 dirhem = 9.64g; the weight of an Ottoman *dirhem* is quoted as 3.207363g (cf. İnalcik), but sources give ranges from as low as 3.086g. It is based on 1/400th of an *okka* of 1,282.9g.

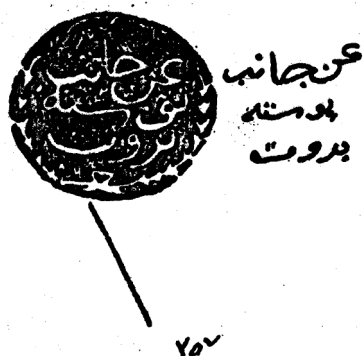
4 5 dirhem = 16.05g.

5 Circular intaglio seals.

Lebanon Postmarks

The following postmarks were used in Lebanon. The designation of types is based on my article "Die Poststempel des Osmanischen Reiches".⁶

The post office in Beirut, established in 1841, used the following negative round seal until 1855:



an canib
posta
Beirut

257

Type I. Size 24/30 mm to 23/27 mm.

On top: Radiant sun.

Below Turkish text in Arabic script:

1st line: an canib (i.e. from direction)

2nd line: posta (i.e. post)

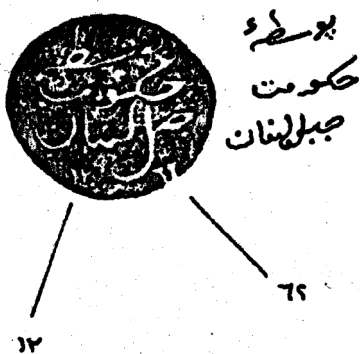
3rd line: Beirut

On the right and left edges laurel branches with leaves. At the bottom in the middle the laurel branches feature a ribbon.

To the left of the ribbon the abbreviated three-digit year 257.

(The full four-digit year is 1257 according to the Hijra calendar, it corresponds to the year 1841 C.E.)

The post office established in 1846 in Cebel Lübnan (Mount Lebanon) used the following oval negative postmark until 1863:



posta
hükûmet
cebel lübnan

62

12

Type IV.A.

Size: 26×24 mm

Without radiant sun and without laurel decoration.

Four-digit year at the bottom. Only Turkish text in Arabic script characters:

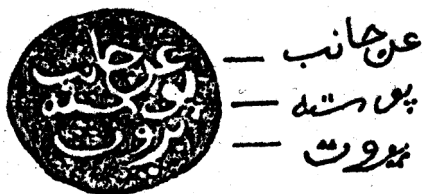
1st line: posta (i.e. post)

2nd line: hükûmet (i.e. government)

3rd line: cebel lübnan (i.e. Mount Lebanon)

At bottom is the year 1262 of the Hijra calendar, which corresponds to the year 1846 C.E.

The post office in Beirut, established in 1841, used an oval postmark from 1856 to 1863:



an canib
posta
Beirut

Type III. Size: 27×23 mm. Without radiant sun and laurel decorations.

Without year.

Only Turkish text in Arabic characters:

1st line: an dschanib (i.e. from or from the direction).

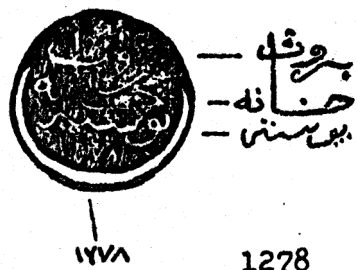
2nd line: posta (i.e. post)

3rd line: Beirut

⁶ The postage stamps of the Ottoman Empire, which will soon appear in the journal Die Sammler-Lupe.
Editor's note: This article was written and first published in 1960. The article on postmarks appeared later that year, and is due for a reprint in a future edition of MEPB.

Beirut post office.

From 1862 to 1863, the privileged postal holder used a negative circular postmark for the Beirut–Jerusalem postal route:



Beirut
hane
posta

1278

Type VIII. Horizontal narrow crescent at the bottom margin. Size: 23 mm

Place name on top.

Four-digit year at the bottom.

Turkish text in Arabic characters

1st line: Beirut

2nd line: hane (i.e. house or office)

3rd line: posta (i.e. post office)

The four-digit year 1278 of the Hijra calendar corresponds to the year 1862 C.E.

All the postmarks occur in black according to regulations, occurrences in blue are against regulations.

The validity of the above-mentioned postage paid seals ended on 1st January 1863, when the first Turkish stamps were issued. From then on, stamps were cancelled with special cancellers. Turkish stamps of the first and subsequent issues cancelled improperly with the negative postage paid seals are amongst the great classic rarities, especially on complete covers.

With the introduction of Turkish postage stamps, these were used in the Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, thus also in Lebanon and Latakia from 1863 to October 1918.

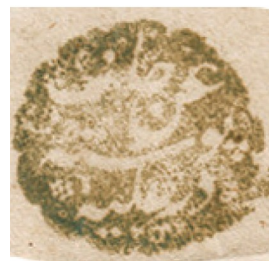
Editor's Notes

These are the pre-philatelic seals as listed in Birken,⁷ compared to Okday's illustrations:



—

—



An canib-i posta-i
Beyrut
257
(1841)

An canib-i posta-i
Beyrut

An canib-i posta-i
Beyrut
257
(1841)

An canib-i posta-i
Beyrut
257
(ca. 1850)

Postahane-i Beyrut
1278
(1862)

⁷ Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Neulingen: AROS, 2021. (Handbook of Turkish Philately, I ; 6) [pages 4 and 59 in volume Beyrut].

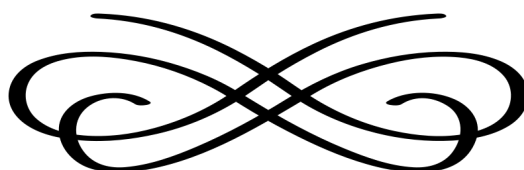
And here the comparison of the Cebel Lübnan seal(s). The merkez of the sandjak was Beyt ül-Din (Baid ad-Din) which moved during the winter months to Baabda (B'abdâ):



Posta-ı Cebel-i Lübnan
hükûmeti 1262
(1846)⁸

Posta-ı Cebel-i Lübnan
hükûmeti 12.
(1862)⁹

In my opinion these two seals, listed by Birken separately (one is referenced to Coles & Walker II 43, the other A&P 1) are the same.



Die türkische Post vor Einführung der Briefmarken im Libanon

von Ismail H.T. Okday, Istanbul.

Durch die osmanische Postverordnung vom 21 Ramasan 1256 (1840) wurde der erste regelrechte öffentliche Postbetrieb in den Provinzen des ganzen Osmanischen Reiches eingerichtet und somit auch im Libanon u. Umgebung.

In dieser vorphilatelistischen Zeit des Osmanischen Kaiserreiches wurde der Postdienst für die südlichen Provinzen auf folgender Postroute bewältigt: ISTANBUL (Konstantinopel) – KONYA (Konia) – ADANA – ISKENDERUN (Alexandrette) – HALEB (Aleppo) – SCHAM (Damaskus) –

⁸ Footnote in Birken, p. 59: "That date is doubtful, since the sandjak is only documented from 1852 as part of the vilayet of Halab."

⁹ Footnote in Birken, p. 59: "A possible date." The reference is to A&P, vol. 3, p. 3.

DSCHEBEL LÜBNAN(Berg Libanon) – BEYRUT.

Der Postdienst nach LATAKIA wurde von BEYRUT aus durch sogenannte „Posta Mültesimi“ unterhalten. Diese Posta Mültesimi waren Pächter, die das Privilegium des Postdienstes von der Oberpostdirektion in BEYRUT für die Strecke BEYRUT – LATAKIA hin und zurück erhielten.

Alljährlich fanden am 12. März im Osmanischen Kaiserreiche in der Vorphilatelie und auch später nach Einführung der Briefmarken öffentliche Ausschreibungen für den Postdienst von bestimmten Strecken statt, die an den Meistbietenden vergeben wurden. Der Meistbietende wurde als Posta Mültesimi (d.h. Post-Privilegierter) eingesetzt. Er war verpflichtet für die ihm anvertraute Postroute die Packpferde zu stellen und die vorgeschriebene Postroute regelmäßig zu betreiben.

Die Regierung in BEYRUT stellte dem Post-Privilegierten die benötigte Anzahl von „Posta Sabtije“ (Post-Gendarmen) als Schutzbegleitung der Postkarawane zur Verfügung. Gewöhnlich bekam eine Postkarawane zwei berittene bewaffnete Gendarmen als Schutzbegleiter.

Vom Jahre 1840 ab verließ alle 15 Tage und vom Jahre 1847 ab jede Woche am Mittwoch die Hauptstadt ISTANBUL eine Postkarawane in Richtung BEYRUT auf der sog. „Orta Kol“ (d.h. mittlere Postroute) bestehend aus 5 berittenen Post-Tataren in Begleitung von 2–3 berittenen Gendarmen.

Diese Orta Kol Postroute nach BEYRUT verlief von ISTANBUL über KONYA (Konia) – ADANA – ISKENDERUN (Alexandrette) – HALEB (Aleppo) – SCHAM (Damaskus) – DSCHEBEL LÜBNAN(Berg Libanon) nach BEYRUT. Von BEYRUT aus fand die weitere wöchentliche Postbestellung nach PALAESTINA und nach den anderen Küstenstädten durch die Postprivilegierten statt, die von der Oberpostdirektion von BEYRUT hierzu ermächtigt worden waren.

Für die Aufrechterhaltung dieses Postdienstes auf der mittleren Postroute (Orta Kol) wurden im Jahre 1841 staatliche Postämter in KONYA, ADANA, HALEB, SCHAM (Damaskus) und BEYRUT errichtet. Im Jahre 1846 wurde das Postamt im LIBANON¹⁰ und im Jahre 1856 das Postamt in ISKENDERUN (Alexandrette) errichtet.

Der Portobetrag, der erhoben wurde betrug pro 3 Dirhem (= 3,21 Gramm)¹¹ Mindeststufe und pro Stunde Entfernung 1 Para. Für Briefe im Gewichte von über 3 (–4) Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 1,5 Para Porto berechnet. Für Briefe überschreitend 4 (–5) Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 2 Para Porto erhoben. Für Briefe überschreitend 5 (–6) Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 2,5 Para Porto erhoben. Für Briefe überschreitend 6 (–7) Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 3 Para Porto erhoben. Der Portobetrag für Briefe über 7 Dirhem wurde auf Basis obiger Berechnungen festgesetzt.

Für Zeitungen, Kalender und ähnliche Postsendungen wurde pro vierstündige Entfernung bis zu einem Gewichte von 5 Dirhem¹² 1 Para Porto erhoben. Für dieselben Sendungen überschreitend das Gewicht von 5 Dirhem bis 10 Dirhem wurde ein Portobetrag von 2 Para pro vierstündige Entfernung eingehoben. Für je weitere 5 Dirhem wurde pro Vierstundenentfernung 1 Para Porto berechnet.

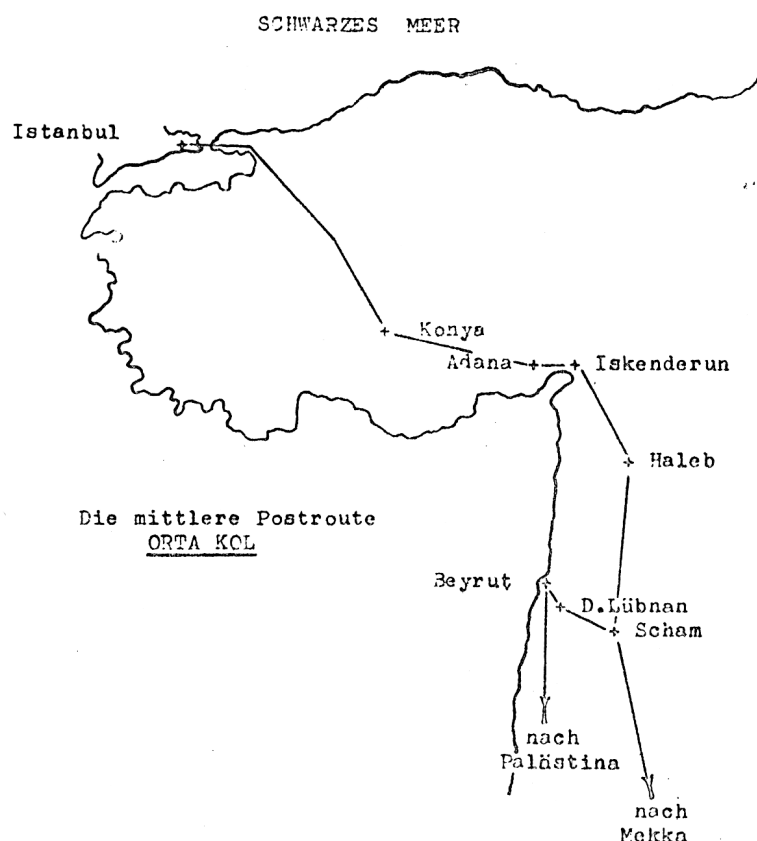
Diese den Entfernungen gemäß erhobenen und eingebuchten Postbeförderungsgebühren wurden auf den Postsendungen mit Tinte vermerkt und mit dem Franko-Porto-Stempel bestätigt.¹³

10 Cebel Lübnan.

11 3 Dirhem = 9.64g. Das Gewicht eines osman. Dirhem wird mit 3.207363g angegeben (vgl. İnalçik), aber Angaben reichen bis zu 3.086g. Der Dirhem ist 1/400 des Okka mit 1.282,9g.

12 5 Dirhem = 16.05g.

13 Runde Negative-Stempel.



"Orta Kol"
Die mittlere
Postroute

Folgende Portostempel kamen im LIBANON zur Verwendung.¹⁴

Das im Jahre 1841 errichtete Postamt in BEYRUT verwendete bis 1855 folgenden negativen runden Siegelstempel:



عن دشانيب
البريد
بيروت

an dschanib
posta
Beirut

257

Type I.

Größe 24/30 mm bis 23/27 mm.

Oben eine strahlende Sonne. Darunter türk. Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen:

1te Linie: an dschanib (d.h. aus Richtung)

2te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)

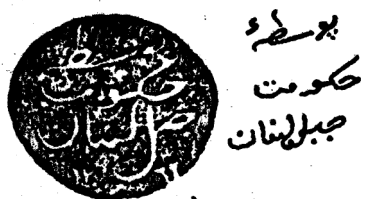
3te Linie: BEYRUT

Rechts und links an den Seitenrändern Lorbeerzweige mit Blättern. Unten in der Mitte Schleife der Lorbeerzweige. Links der Schleife die abgek. dreistellige Jahreszahl 257.

(Die volle Jahreszahl vierstellig ist 1257 nach der Hidschra-Zeitrechnung, sie entspricht dem Jahre 1841 n.Chr.)

Das im Jahre 1846 errichtete Postamt im DSCHABEL LÜBNAN (Berg Libanon) verwendete bis 1863 folgenden abgerundeten ovalen negativen Porto-Siegelstempel:

¹⁴ Die Typenbezeichnung der Portostempel erfolgte auf Grund der Aufstellung meines Aufsatzes: „DIE PORTOSTEMPEL DES OSMANISCHEN REICHES“ der nächsten in der Zeitschrift DIE SAMMLER-LUPE erscheinen soll. [Die Original-Veröffentlichung datiert von 1960 (Red.)]

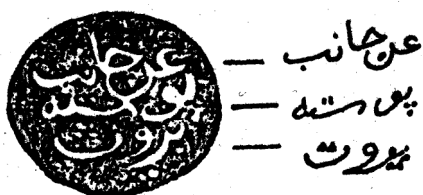


posta
hükümet
dschebel
lübnan

62
12

Type IV.A.
Größe 26x24 mm
Ohne strahlende Sonne und ohne Lorbeerverzierung. Unten vierstellige Jahreszahl.
Nur türkischer Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen:
1te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)
2te Linie: hükümet(d.h.Regierung)
3te Linie: dschebel lübnan (d.h. Berg Libanon)
Unten die Jahreszahl 1262 der Hidschra-Zeitrechnung, welche dem Jahre 1846 n.Chr. entspricht.

Das im Jahre 1841 errichtete Postamt in Beyrut verwendete von 1856 bis 1863 einen abgerundeten ovalen Porto-Siegelstempel:



an dschanib
posta
Beirut

Type III.
Größe: 27 x 23 mm. ohne strahlende Sonne und ohne Lorbeerverzierungen.
Ohne Jahreszahl.
Nur türkischer Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen:
1te Linie: an dschanib (d.h. seitens oder aus Richtung)
2te Linie: posta (d.h.Post)
3te Linie: BEYRUT

Postamt BEYRUT. Von 1862 bis 1863 verwendete der Postprivilegierte für die Postroute BEYRUT – JERUSALEM einen negativen runden Porto-Stempel:



Beyrut
hane
posta

1278

Type VIII.
Liegender schmaler Halbmond am unteren Rande.
Größe: 23 mm
Ortsname oben.
Vierstellige Jahreszahl unten. Türkischer Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen
1te Linie: BEYRUT
2te Linie: hane (d.h. Haus oder Amt)
3te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)
Die vierstellige Jahreszahl 1278 der Hidschra-Zeitrechnung entspricht dem Jahre 1862 n.Chr.

Alle Portostempel kommen vorschriftsmäßig in schwarzer und unvorschriftsmäßig in blauer Farbe vor. Die Gültigkeit dieser obenerwähnten Porto-Siegelstempel endete am 1. Januar 1863, als die ersten türkischen Briefmarken ausgegeben wurden. Von da ab wurden die Briefmarken mit besonderen Entwertungstempeln entwertet.

Türkische Briefmarken der ersten und folgenden nächsten Ausgaben, die unvorschriftsmäßig mit den negativen Porto-Siegelstempeln entwertet wurden, gehören, besonders auf ganzen Briefen zu den großen klassischen Seltenheiten.

Mit Einführung der türkischen Briefmarken wurden in den arabischen Provinzen des Osmanischen Reiches, somit auch im Libanon und Latakia von 1863 bis 1918 im Oktober die türkischen Briefmarken verwendet.

Die türkische Post vor Einführung der Briefmarken in LIBANON.

von
Ismail H.T. OKDAY, Istanbul.

Durch die osmanische Postverordnung vom 21. Ramazan 1256 (1840) wurde der erste regelrechte öffentliche Postbetrieb in den Provinzen des ganzen Osmanischen Reiches eingerichtet und somit auch in Libanon u. Umgebung.

In dieser vorp. Zeit des Osmanischen Kaiserreiches wurde der Postdienst für die südlichen Provinzen auf folgender Postroute bewilligt: ISTANBUL (Konstantinopel) - KONYA (Konia) - ADANA - ISKENDERUN (Alexandrette) - HALES (Aleppo) - SCHAM (Damaskus) - DSCHESHEL LÜBNAN (Berg Libanon) - BEYRUT.

Der Postdienst nach LATAKIA wurde von BEYRUT aus durch sogenannte "Posta Mültesi" unterhalten. Diese Posta Mültesi waren Pächter, die das Privilegium des Postdienstes von der Oberpostdirektion in BEYRUT für die Strecke BEYRUT - LATAKIA hin und zurück erhielten.

Alljährlich fanden am 12. März im Osmanischen Kaiserreiche in der vorp. und auch später nach Einführung der Briefmarken öffentliche Ausschreibungen für den Postdienst von bestimmten Strecken statt, die an den Meistbietenden vergeben wurden. Der Meistbietende wurde als Posta Mültesi (d.h. Post-Privilegierter) eingesetzt. Er war verpflichtet für die ihm anvertraute Postroute die Packpferde zu stellen und die vorgeschriebene Postroute regelmäßig zu betreiben. Die Regierung in BEYRUT stellte dem Post-Privilegierten die benötigte Anzahl von "Posta Sabaile" (Post-Gendarmen) als Schutzbegleitung der Postkarawane zur Verfügung. Gewöhnlich bekam eine Postkarawane zwei berittene bewaffnete Gendarmen als Schutzbegleiter.

Vom Jahre 1840 ab verließ alle 15 Tage und vom Jahre 1847 ab jede Woche am Mittwoch die Hauptstadt ISTANBUL eine Postkarawane in Richtung BEYRUT auf der sog. "ORTA KOL" (d.h. Mittlere Postroute) bestehend aus 5 berittenen Post-Tatarn in Begleitung von 2 - 3 berittenen Gendarmen.

Diese Orta Kol Postroute nach BEYRUT verlief von ISTANBUL über KONYA (Konia) - ADANA - ISKENDERUN (Alexandrette) - HALES (Aleppo) - SCHAM (Damaskus) - DSCHESHEL LÜBNAN (Berg Libanon) nach BEYRUT. Von BEYRUT aus fand die weitere wöchentliche Postabteilung nach PALAESTINA und nach den anderen Küstenstädten durch die Postprivilegierten statt, die von der Oberpostdirektion von BEYRUT hierzu ermächtigt worden waren.

Für die Aufrechterhaltung dieses Postdienstes auf der mittleren Postroute (Orta Kol) wurden im Jahre 1841 staatliche Postämter in KONYA, ADANA, HALES, SCHAM (Damaskus) und BEYRUT errichtet.

Im Jahre 1846 wurde das Postamt in LIBANON und im Jahre 1856 das Postamt in ISKENDERUN (Alexandrette) errichtet.

Der Portobetrag, der erhoben wurde betrug pro 3 Dirhem (= 3,21 Gramm) (Mindestgewicht) und pro Stunde Entfernung 1 Para.

Für Briefe im Gewichte von über 4-6 Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 1,5 Para Porto berechnet.

Für Briefe überschreitend 4-5 Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 2 Para Porto erhoben.

I

Für Briefe überschreitend 4-6 Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 2,5 Para Porto erhoben.
Für Briefe überschreitend 4-7 Dirhem wurden pro Entfernungsstunde 3 Para Porto erhoben.
Der Portobetrag für Briefe über 7 Dirhem wurde auf Basis obiger Berechnungen festgesetzt.
Für Zeitungen, Kalender und ähnliche Postsendungen wurde pro vierstündige Entfernung bis zu einem Gewichte von 5 Dirhem 1 Para Porto erhoben. Für dieselben Sendungen überschreitend das Gewicht von 5 Dirhem bis 10 Dirhem wurde ein Portobetrag von 2 Para pro vierstündige Entfernung eingehoben. Für je weitere 5 Dirhem wurde pro vierstündige Entfernung 1 Para Porto berechnet.



Diese den Entfernungen gemäß erhobenen und eingehobenen Postbeförderungsgeldern wurden auf den Postsendungen mit Tinte vermerkt und mit dem Franko-Porto-Stempel bestätigt.

II

Folgende Portostempel kamen im LIBANON zur Verwendung:

(Die Typenbezeichnung der Portostempel erfolgte auf Grund der Aufstellung meines Aufsatzes:
DIE PORTOSTEMPEL DES OSMANISCHEN REICHES der nächsten in der Zeitschrift DIE SAMMLER - LUPE erscheinen soll).

Das im Jahre 1841 errichtete Postamt in BEYRUT verwendete bis 1855 folgenden negativen runden Siegelstempel:

Type I. Größe 24/30 mm bis 23/27 mm
Oben eine strahlende Sonne.
Darunter türk. Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen:
1. te Linie: an deschanib (d.h. aus Richtung)
2. te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)
3. te Linie: BEYRUT
Rechts und links an den Seitenrändern Lorbeerzweige mit Blättern.
Unten in der Mitte Schleife der Lorbeerzweige.
Links der Schleife die abgek. dreistellige Jahreszahl 257.
(Die volle Jahreszahl vierstellig ist 1257 nach der Hidschra-Zeitrechnung, die entspricht dem Jahre 1841 n.Chr.)

deschanib
posta
Beyrut

Das im Jahre 1846 errichtete Postamt in DSCHESHEL LÜBNAN (Berg Libanon) verwendete bis 1863 folgenden abgerundeten ovalen negativen Porto-Siegelstempel:

Type IV.A. Größe 26x24 mm
Ohne strahlende Sonne und ohne Lorbeerverzierung.
Unten vierstellige Jahreszahl.
Nur türkischer Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen:
1. te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)
2. te Linie: hükmüt (d.h. Regierung)
3. te Linie: dscheschel lübnan (d.h. Berg Libanon)
Unten die Jahreszahl 1262 der Hidschra-Zeitrechnung, welche dem Jahre 1846 n.Chr. entspricht.

posta
hükmüt
dscheschel
lübnan

Das im Jahre 1841 errichtete Postamt in Beyrut verwendete von 1856 bis 1863 einen abgerundeten ovalen Porto-Siegelstempel:

Type III. Größe: 27 x 23 mm
Ohne strahlende Sonne und ohne Lorbeerverzierung.
Ohne Jahreszahl.
Nur türkischer Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen:
1. te Linie: an deschanib (d.h. seitens oder aus Richtung)
2. te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)
3. te Linie: BEYRUT

an deschanib
posta
Beyrut

III

Postamt BEYRUT. Von 1862 bis 1863 verwendete der Postprivilegierte für die Postroute BEYRUT - JERUSALEM einen negativen runden Porto-Stempel:

Type VIII. Liegender schmaler Halbmond am unteren Rande.
Größe: 23 mm
Ortsname oben.
Vierstellige Jahreszahl unten.
Türkischer Text in arabischen Schriftzeichen.
1. te Linie: BEYRUT
2. te Linie: hane (d.h. Haus oder Amt)
3. te Linie: posta (d.h. Post)
Die vierstellige Jahreszahl 1278 der Hidschra-Zeitrechnung entspricht dem Jahre 1862 n.Chr.

Beyrut
hane
posta

Alle Portostempel kamen vorschriftsmäßig in schwarzer und unverschriftsmäßig in blauer Farbe vor.

Die Gültigkeit dieser oben erwähnten Porto-Siegelstempel endete am 1. Januar 1863, als die ersten türkischen Briefmarken ausgegeben wurden. Von da ab wurden die Briefmarken mit besonderen Entwertungstempeln entwertet.

Türkische Briefmarken der ersten und folgenden nächsten Ausgaben, die unverschriftsmäßig mit den negativen Porto-Siegelstempeln entwertet wurden, gehören, besonders auf ganzen Briefen zu den großen klassischen Seltenheiten.

Mit Einführung der türkischen Briefmarken wurden in den arabischen Provinzen des Osmanischen Reiches, somit auch in Libanon und Latakia von 1863 bis 1918 im Oktober die türkischen Briefmarken verwendet.

Herausgegeben durch eine finanzielle Beihilfe des Bundes
Deutscher Philatelisten e.V. aus Mitteln der INTERPOSTA
lt. Genehmigungsbescheid des Hessischen Ministers des Inneren
Az. II f - 21 f 04 - B 4/57 vom 16. November 1957.

1960

IV

Recent Philatelic Journals

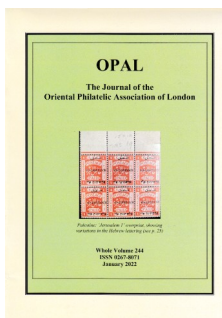
by Tobias Zywietz

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A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately from recent philatelic journals. Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

OPAL Journal 244 – February 2022

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



W. Pijnenburg researched the “meshed background” (burelage) on the Duloz 1p of 1865 and the Tughra issue (4–8). T. Huxley adds his observations (9–11).

J. Garton shows pages from his exhibit on the Liannos and State city post of Istanbul. The editor adds several footnotes [The exhibit transformed into an article is shown in MEPB 20] (12–22).

The editor interviews Kerry Hutchinson about his collection of Mandate Palestine resulting in a good guide for beginners (23–33).

T. Huxley shows a tobacco tax stamp of Samos (Anezins & Co.) (34).

O. Graf reports on the application of censorship on international mail (35–43).

A. Green reviews “Prisoners of War at the Ottoman Front” by Kemal Giray (43–44). Notice is given of two further books: John Garton’s “Ottoman Empire Military Censorship” and Zvi Aloni’s “Postal History of the Ottoman Post in the Holy Land” (44–48).

T. Huxley reports on becoming editor and seeking contributions (2–3).

Türkei-Spiegel 137 – 3/2021

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00



G. Popov looks at Ottoman postal history in Bulgaria with new discoveries on military and official mails, unearthing a new source for routes information [an English version appeared in MEPB 17] (5–15).

T. Zywietz can present new information on the unusually franked 1871 cover from Ma‘muret-ül-‘Aziz to Austria shown in TS 136 (16).

T. Zywietz looks at an 1893 postcard from Jeddah provided by Ercan Oktay Richter, tracing sender and addressee (17–21).

H.-D. Gröger continues his series on Turkey’s “Arms” issue, looking at the 5 Para overprints of 1897 (22–26).

H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This first part presents the negative (intaglio) seals (27–42).

H. Gerzabek shows examples of the 1921 Kilis local stamp (43–46).

T. Zywietz concludes the series on the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (47–49).

J. Warnecke reports a used copy of a gum-side print of the 5p Ay Yıldız stamp (MiNr. 815) (50).

W. Pijnenburg asks whether there’s a third Adana overprint (51).

Invitation to the next AGM in Cologne, 5–7.11.2021. Guests are welcome (52–54).

Türkei-Spiegel 138 – 4/2021*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00*

- H. Gerzabek shows fascinating covers and markings of early Ottoman maritime mail (8–12).
- T. Zywiets reports on the mail contacts between Bihać (Bosnia) with Trieste (Austria) in the 1870s, routed not via the official border post office Brod, but the nearby small village office of Zavalje. Contains contributions by Hans-Dieter Gröger and Alfred Kraut (13–23).
- H.-D. Gröger continues his series on the Coat of Arms stamps with specialities of the “matbu‘a” overprints of 1893 (24–28).
- H.-J. Endemann shows a strip-of-ten of the 5 Paras “matbu‘a” overprint of 1897 (MiNr. 266) with double and inverted overprints (29).
- H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This second part presents the positive seals A–H (30–44).
- P. Longbottom catalogues Ottoman censorship sealing labels [part 1; reprint from OPAL Journal] (45–52).
- T. Zywiets reviews two books: “Prisoners of War at the Ottoman Front” (Giray) and “Mohamed Aly Post” (Ramadan) (53–54).
- T. Zywiets found an 1891 advert of the horse-driven trams of Constantinople 1891: Tramways de Constantinople (55).
- V. Fredebold reports on the founding meeting of AROS in 1986 (56–58).

Türkei-Spiegel 139 – 1/2022*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00*

- H.-D. Gröger presents proofs of Duloz 1876: 5 and 25 p (5).
- B.-D. Buscke reports in Turkish IRVS overprinted during the Greek occupation of Mytilene (Lesbos) in 912 (6–7).
- H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This third part presents the positive seals I–M (8–23).
- P. Longbottom catalogues Ottoman censorship sealing labels [part 2; reprint from OPAL Journal] (24–37).
- Hálfdan Helgason & T. Zywiets researched the IRCs of the Arab Postal Union (part 1) (38–45).
- Avo Kaplanian show the ‘only’ Jordanian postal card (46–49).
- T. Zywiets reviews books by Bernardo Longo: “The Foreign Post Office Cancels In Lebanon 1845–1914” and “The Lebanese Postmarks 1918–1945” (50).
- F. Bruining asks about a cancel “Pogon merkez posta seyyar müvezzli” (51).
- H.-D. Gröger corrects a description in the article on Bihać in TS 138 (52).
- The “Ottoman Postmarks Project” (joint between AROS, OPAL, and ONEPS) seeks contributors (53). Reports from the 2021 AGM (54–58).*

Türkei-Spiegel 140 – 2/2022*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00*

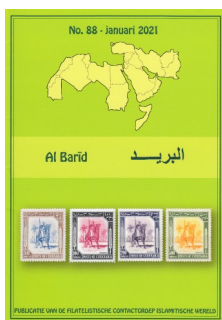
- H.-D. Gröger shows a complete sheet of the 1891 “Imprimé” overprint (5–8).
- J. Warnecke reports on an uprated German Reply-Postcard from 1916 (9).
- H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This fourth part presents the positive seals N–Z (10–18).
- H. Gerzabek shows frankings of the 1917 “Ox Head” overprints (19–33).
- H. P. Soetens replies to the article on a Greek-overprinted IRCs for Mytilene with his thoughts about contemporary machinations (34–38).
- T. Zywiets updates the list of Lebanon stamps with reverse-side security overprints (39–41).
- Hálfdan Helgason & T. Zywiets researched the IRCs of the Arab Postal Union (concluding part 2) (42–47).
- A. Kaplanian und B.-D. Buscke look at Touristic postal cards of Jordan (48–51).
- T. Zywiets reviews by Zvi Aloni’s “The Postal History of the Ottoman Post in the Holy Land” and J. P. Garton “Turkey Ottoman Empire Military Censorship”

(53–57).

The “Ottoman Postmarks Project” (joint between AROS, OPLAN, and ONEPS) seeks contributors (53). T. Zywiets muses on how best to abbreviate currency descriptions (57). Portraits of two new members: Ralf Kollmann und Dr. Elmar Dorr (58). Report from NOTOS 2021 (Athens) (59).

Al Barīd 88 البريد – January 2021

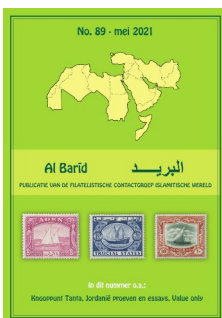
Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



- R. van Pellecom & R. Stragier look at Egyptian railway station cancels: “DALLA STAZIONE”, “STAZIONE” and “ST” and similar Interpostals (2299–2310).
 W. Pijenburg reports a 1910 postcard Constantinople to Germany via Russian Post (2311–2314).
 J. Strengholt looks at Egyptian misperforations (2315–2321).
 F. Bruining researched the stamps and postal history of Cyrenaica (2322–2326).
 R. Dauwe present a TPO cover (Fayoum Light Railway) from Sennuris to Tamiya 1919 (2327–2329).
 O. Louw & F. Bruining researched a 1903 cover from Smyrna to Mytilene via French and Austrian posts (2330–2332).
 F. Bruining asks about an Austrian Levant 10s pair cancelled “VALONA” (Albania) in 1883 (2333).
 O. Louw reports on the Aden to Al-Khuda railway (2334–2336).
 T. Jansen & F. Bruining request information on Trans-Juba (Oltre Giuba) (2336/7).
 T. Janssen looks at Egyptian FDCs (2338–2339).
 F. Bruining reviews a 1984 Robson Lowe booklet entitled “Iraq : the influence of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on the postage, official and revenue stamps” (2340–2341).

Al Barīd 89 البريد – May 2021

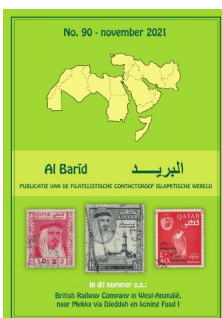
Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



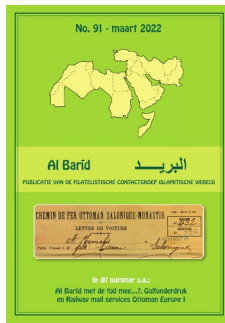
- J. van Zelleem researched the postal history of Tanta railway junction (2344–2353).
 A. Kaplanian presents rare proofs and essays of Transjordan [Dutch version of the article in MEPB 18] (2354–2366).
 F. Bruining introduces the postal history of the Gulf States and guides through the overprints of their early years (2369–2379).
 F. Bruining found a cancel of the small village Kouléli Bourgas (now Pythio) on the junction of the Saloniki/Edirne/Constantinople railway lines with branch to Dedeāğaç (2380–2381).
 Obituaries: Ko Bibo, Ot Louw (2343, 2367–2368).

Al Barīd 90 البريد – November 2021

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –



- A. Tunaci looks at TPOs on the lines of the Ottoman Railway Company (O.R.C.) in Western Anatolia: Smyrna–Aydın and Smyrna–Cassaba [translated reprint from The London Philatelist, April 2014] (2383–2388).
 T. Kester & F. Bruining report on the maritime postal connections of Djeddah (2389–2394).
 A. Kaplanian catalogues Jordan’s Definitive Revenue stamps from 1993 to 2020 [see MEPB 19] (2395–2401).
 T. Jansen looks at the 1923/24 Fuad I. definitive set and its usage (2402–2409).
 F. Bruining tells the (postal) history of Ras al-Khaima (2410–2420).
 J. van Zelleem follows the routing of a postcard from Tientsin (China) via London to Suez in 1903 (2421–2424).



Al Barid 91 البريد – March 2022

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –

W. Pijnenburg researched the “meshed background” (burelage) on the Duloz 1p of 1865 and the Tughra issue (2429–2430).

A. Tunaci and F. Bruining the mail services of the various railway companies operating in the European part of the Ottoman Empire (2425, 2431–66, 2472).

F. Bruining reports on the Turko-British border commission delineating the borders north-west of Aden 1902–1905 (2467–2468).

Reflections on the current state of the society with its 40 members, of Al-Barid and its future (2470–2472).

The Levant Vol. 11, No. 2 – May 2021

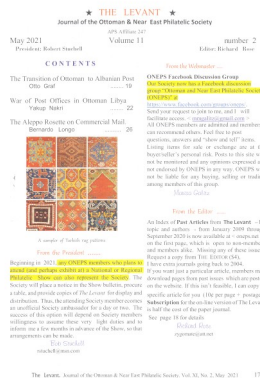
Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4-00

O. Graf reports about the tumultuous transition period from Ottoman to Albanian postal service in 1912/13 (19–22).

Y. Nakri looks at the competition between Ottoman and foreign post offices in Libya [reprint from Türk Pulcunoğu, no. 34 (2009)] (22–26).

B. Longo researched the genesis and usage of the “Aleppo Rosette” (Fleur d’Alep) of 1920/21 (26–32).

Reports from the President, the webmaster and the editor (17).



The Levant Vol. 11, No. 3 – September 2021

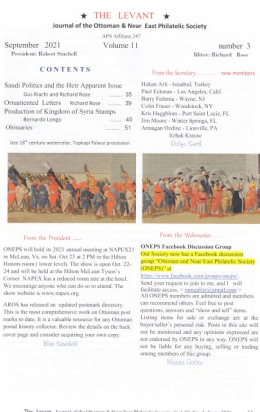
Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4-00

G. Riachi & R. Rose dissect Saudi politics in relation to the “Heir Apparent” issue of 1934 (35–39).

R. Rose looks at ornamented letters (using stamps, cut-outs and ornamental designs) (39).

B. Longo writes the history of the Arab Kingdom of Syria stamps of 1920, detailing the design and production, errors, overprints (40–50).

Obituaries: Joseph Geraci (1934–2020) and Kaan Ertem (1968–2021) (51).



The Levant Vol. 11, No. 4 – January 2022

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

G. W. Brown reports the find of a listed but hitherto elusive 1925 Lebanon revenue stamp 20p “Passeports” (55).

P. Winders describes a 1951 philatelic cover from Taiz (Yemen) to Sydney (Ohio, USA) first misdirected to Australia and reports on the genesis of the stamps used (1948 UN Admission) (56–58).

T. Pateman shows a cover sent from Helsinki to San Stefano (near Istanbul) in 1878 where the Turku-Russian peace treaty was signed and a related picture postcard (58).

R. B. Rose researched the philatelic remnants of the Turkish invasion of the Sinai and the British pushback in 1916 (59–64).

T. Lewis presents two of Karl Lewis’ covers dated 1929: one from Galata to Japan franked 43½ p, the other to the USA franked 12½ p (65).

E. Condon dissects an 1827 letter from the Hungarian quarantine station Rotherturn to Scotland: it bears a one-line “Turquie” ascribed to the French post office in Constantinople [the contents of the letter do not bear this out IMHO] (66–68).

Reports from the 2021 AGM. ONEPS has 97 members. After 21 years service,

The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
SPECIAL ISSUE Number 4 – 2021

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES IN
ADEN & SOUTHERN ARABIA 1941-1945
BY NEIL WILLIAMS



The Dhow 85 (Vol. 22, No. 3) – Special Issue No. 4 – August 2021

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

Special issue featuring N. Williams' article "The United States Army Air Forces in Aden & Southern Arabia 1941–1945." Williams discusses the historical context of the Southern Arabian route, the USAAF build-up and full operations, the command structure, and the closing stages. The postal history includes mails carried by Pan-Am in 1942, Pan-Am/ATC in 1943–45, the US Army Post Office 663 (APO 663) 1943–45, US Army Censorship, and Canadian Forces Mail from APO 663. The concluding part details (with photographs) the principle types of aircraft used, followed by a detailed list of sources, notes and abbreviations (1–32).

The Dhow 86 (Vol. 22, No. 4) – December 2021

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

The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 22: Number 4 December 2021
Whole number 86



Katzen: 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 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2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 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The Dhow 87 (Vol. 23, No. 1) – Special Issue No. 5 – March 2022*Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –***The Dhow**

Aden & Somaliland Study Group

SPECIAL ISSUE Number 5 – 2022

BRITISH FIELD & FORCES POST OFFICES IN
ADEN & THE FEDERATION OF SOUTH ARABIA
1957–1967

BY NEIL WILLIAMS



N. Williams produced a 44-page study of British Field Post Offices in Aden and the Federation of South Arabia, 1957–1967.

Introduction (2); Background: The 1940s and early 1950s (2); The FPO system in Aden (2–3); The date-stamps and cancellers (3–4); FPO cancellers: dates of use (4–11); Slogans and Instructional Marks (12); The issue of Location (12–14); Postal Stationery, Registration Etiquettes, Office Numbers & Certificates of Posting (14–16); Postal rates, local mails, mail other than to UK & mails transferred into the civil mails (16–18); Inter-British unit and Federal & South Arabian Army mails (18–19); Ships' Mails (19); Courier Service (20–21); Notes and Sources (22).

Annexes: Recorded usage of Aden Field Post Office cancellers 1957–67 (23–26); British military cachets (27–36); Federal National Guard, Federal Regular Army & South Arabian Army cachets (37–39); Other markings found on FPO items (40); Representative Unit Badges & Crests (41).

The Quarterly Circular 276 (Vol. 24, No. 5)² – March 2021*The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –*

Feldman's next auction in their Joseph Chalhoub series is noted (99).

H. Sharestan compiled a number of posts and queries from the ESC's Facebook page: A. Hana on a 1929 cancel of Korosko, R. Michael about the Shatt refugee camp in WWII, H. Sharestan on a 1931 Zeppelin plate error, T. Zywiets on a charity stamp for the Giza Ambulance (ANPA). P. Wijnants' series of books "A Century of Notices to the Public" and issue 3 of "Post Horn Magazine" is noted (100–101). The editor reports some corrections and comments on previous issues' articles (109).

R. Atiya studies the varieties of the 1875 5 p stamp (102–109).

A. Winter discovered a new TPO on Lake Nasser: "ABU SIMBIL – ASWAN" (110–111).

P. Newroth reports on the "KES" proof overprints (Definitives 1952) ex Royal Collection and ex Bileski (112–114).

S. Van Horn looks at modern markings (ف plus number in circle) and asks: modern censor or receiving mark? (115).

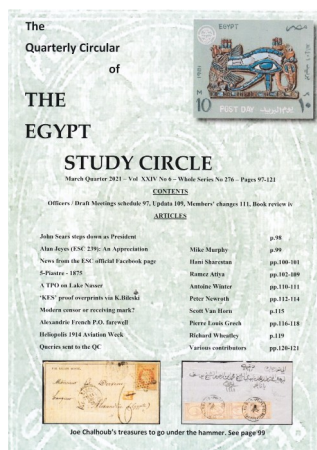
P. L. Grech tells the history of French P.O. in Alexandria, its closure in 1931, and its building (116–118).

R. Wheatley shows a card from the 1914 Heliopolis Aviation Week (119).

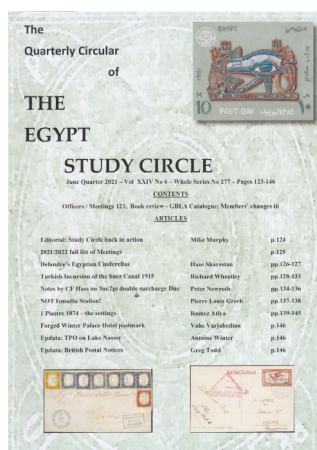
Queries: A. Davies about a postcard depicting an Amy parade; A. Kecki on WWI German POW Anton Dworok in Camp 308; on an 1894 London to Cairo cover apparently mis-sent to Guerga; M.7 Murphy on a mystery mark (ornate G plus ميري in oval) (120–121).

A. Hay reviews Tarek Ibrahim's book "Shepherd's of Cairo : The Birth of the Oriental Grand Hotel" (iv).

John Sears steps down as President; Stephen Bunce resigns as Auditor (98). Obituary: Alan Jeyes (99).



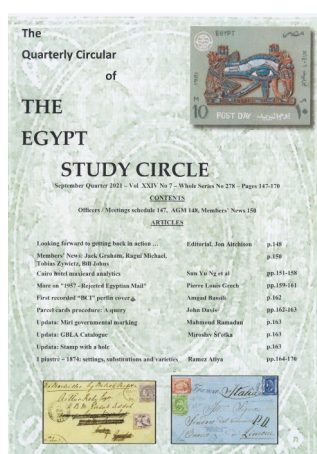
² Actual copy states erroneously "No 6".



The Quarterly Circular 277 (Vol. 24, No. 6) – June 2021

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

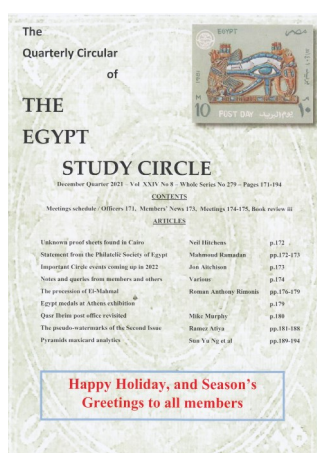
- H. Sharestan reports on Egyptian cinderellas produced by “Delandre” (126–127).
 R. Wheatley tells the story of the Turkish incursion on the Sinai in 1915 and the defence of the British forces (128–133).
 P. Newroth reports on the 1905 3m on 2m surcharge and presents a unique double overprint expertised by C.F. Hass (134–136).
 P. L. Grech corrects an error in QC 272: the postcard does not show Ismailia railway station but the station Cairo-Ismailieh (137–138).
 R. Atiyah researches the settings of the 1874 1p stamp (139–145).
 V. Varjabedian reports on forged postmarks of the Winter Palace Hotel, Luxor (146).
 J. Aitchison reviews the Great Bitter Lake stamp catalogue by Peter Valdner (147).
The editor looks reviews 2020 and looks forward to 2021 (124–125).



The Quarterly Circular 278 (Vol. 24, No. 7) – September 2021

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

- S. Y. Ng presents the concept of Maximaphily and analyses Cairo Hotel maxicards (151–157).
 P. L. Grech updates his article in QC261 on the postal war between Egypt and France in 1957 (159–161).
 A. Bassili reports the earliest “BCIE” perfin (Banca Commerciale Italiana per l’Egitto) (162).
 J. Davis shows two interesting parcel cards from 1937 and 1953, resp. (162–163).
 R. Atiyah researches the settings of the 1874 1p stamp (part 2) (164–170).
Queries: M. Ramadan on mystery cachet ornate G and “ميري” in oval (Government registration 1889); M. Stotka on the 2nd edition of Peter Valdner’s GBLA catalogue; star-shaped security wholes on modern definitives (163).
Reports from the 2021 AGM (148–150), Accounts 2019/2020 (iii–iv). Death of Jack Graham (150), collection of Bill Johns up for sale (150); mention of MEPB 18 and the article on the 1872 Guide Annuaire; R. Michal opens Facebook group “Egypt Military Postal History” (150).

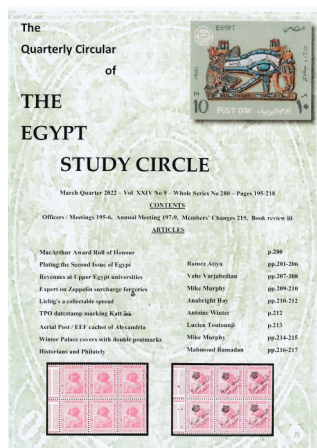


The Quarterly Circular 279 (Vol. 24, No. 8) – December 2021

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

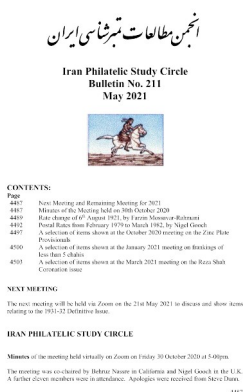
- N. Hitchens reports on a find of proof sheets from an unknown, likely illicit source, with a statement by the Philatelic Society of Egypt (172–173).
 Q&A includes: 1954 Defense Viewcards, 1934 UPU plate errors, meter marks, and “Field Telegraph / LL” (QC215) (174).
 R. A. Rimonis charts the procession of the Holy Carpet (El Mahmal) on picture postcards (176–179).
 M. Murphy revisits Qasr Ibrim post office (QC 277) (180).
 R. Atiya studied the ‘pseudo’ watermarks (blind impressions) of the Second Issue (181–188).
 S.Y. Ng surveys maximum cards depicting the pyramids (189–194).
 M. Murphy reviews Hany H. Makram’s book “Handbook and Catalogue of Egypt First Day Cancellations 1866–1952” (iii). The book is advertised on p. iv.
 Advert for John Davis’ third part of “Egypt from the Postal Concession until Suez 1932–1956” on British and allied army postal services.
Report from the meetings of 4.10.21 and 13.11.21 (174–175). Egypt exhibits at NOTOS (179).

The Quarterly Circular 280 (Vol. 24, No. 9) – March 2022

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

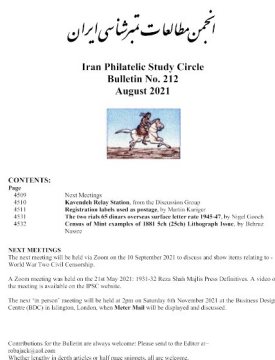
- R. Atiya reports on his efforts to plate the “Second Issue” (201–206).
 V. Varjebedian gathered revenue stamps of Upper Egypt universities (207–208).
 M. Murphy reports on forgeries of Zeppelin overprints (209–210).
 A. Hay looks at Liebig’s card with Egyptian topics (210–212).
 A. Winter present T.P.O. postmarks denoted by “خط” (khat = line or route) (212).
 L. Toutounji shows types of the “AERIAL POST / E E F” cachets (213).
 M. Murphy looks at Winter Palace (Luxor) covers with two different cancels (215).
 M. Ramadan adds news research to his book on the MAP: The “مرور” (morour or Egyptian Transit Company) was formed in 1844 to monopolise transport in the country, purchasing ships and stage-posts (216–217).
 Y. Aboul-Enein queries about overprint error on a block-of-four of the 5m Farouk Investiture: 3× “Sudan”, 1× “Suban”. This turned out to be a forgery (217).
 H. Cowley reviews John Davis’ 3rd part of “Egypt from the Postal Concession until Suez 1932-1956” (British and allied army postal services) (218).
2022 meetings programme (196). Reports from the 2021 AGM [165 members, an increase of 4 on 2020] (197–199, iii). Egypt exhibits at London 2022 (199). MacArthur Award (200).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 211 – May 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

- F. Mossavar-Rahmani studies the rate change of 6.08.1921 for internal mail, which was reversed just three months later (4489–4491).
 N. Gooch looks at postal rates from February 1979 to March 1982 (4492–4496).
 The editor shows a selection of items from recent meetings: Zinc Plate Provisionals, travel ticket, 6ch imperforate, local mail franked with less than 5ch, AR receipts, a damaged cover, Insured Envelope, parcels, waybills, Postage Due receipts, overprinted postal cards, Reza Shah Coronation issue (4497–4508).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 212 – August 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

- G. Semati, S. Pejhan, F. Mossavar-Rahmani discuss Kavandeh relay station (near Kazvin) on the IPSC discussion group (4510–4511).
 M. Kuriger researched Registration Labels being used for postage stamps, listing and showing 19 examples from 1897 to 1912 (4512–4530).
 N. Gooch looks at the 2 Rials 65 Dinars overseas surface letter rate of 1945–1947 (4531–4532).
 B. Nassre surveys the 1881 5ch (25ch) lithograph issue in mint condition and asks for examples to be reported to him (4532).

انجمن مطالعات تیرشاهی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
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November 2021

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4516 Update of IPSC Worksheet 42, by Martin Kuriger
4517 WW2 Anglo-Soviet-Persian Censorship, by Martin Kuriger
4518 The Qajar Air Mail, 1922-1926 – the Early Years, by Farhad Goodarzi
4519 Transport of slow speed parcels at reduced tariffs, by Simon Pejhan
4524 Historical Site Admission revenues, by Wolfgang Morscheck

NEXT MEETINGS

The next meeting will be held at 2pm on Tuesday 22nd February 2022 in conjunction with the London 2022 Exhibition at the Business Design Centre, Haringey, London.

The following meeting will be held at 2pm on Saturday 26th May 2022 (exact date still to be decided) when Postal Stationery will be displayed and discussed.

Worksheet 42

Martin Kuriger has suggested that he would be willing to update the contents of Worksheet 42 – Censors. If members could send details of their censor material, preferably with scans, to him at c1981@btinternet.com or to the Editor at philatelic@iranian.com who would forward them to him, it would then be the intention to replace the existing Worksheet No.42 on the website which would be sent to members.

The following article by Martin Kuriger is a sample of IPSC 1291 (IPSC 1291 is not in print) in relation, rather than read from Bulletin, and IPSC 1291 is a fair day then that recorded in the Worksheet. The second article by Martin gives an update on WW2 Anglo-Soviet-Persian Censorship.

4533

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 213 – November 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

M. Kuriger prepares an update of IPSC Worksheet 42b “Censors” providing several examples of markings (4534–4536).

M. Kuriger catalogues censor marks of the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Censorship during WW2 (4537–4548).

F. Goodarzi researched the early years of Qajar Air Mail, 1922–1926 (4549–4562).

S. Pejhan reports on “Transport of slow speed parcels at reduced tariffs” for the years 1918–1922 (4563).

W. Morscheck <BS> shows “Historical Site Admission” revenues (4564).

Next meeting will be during LONDON 2022 at the Business Design Centre on 22.02.2022.

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 214 – February 2022

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

M. Kuriger researches “Dunsterforce,” a British unit to repel German and Turkish advances in north-west Persia in 1818, led by Maj.-Gen. Lionel Dunsterville (4565–4579).

F. Goodarzi continues his research into the early years of Qajar Air Mail, 1922–1926 (4580–4592). There’s a corrected map for part 1 on Kurdish tribal areas on p. 4600.

S. Pejhan reposts on the “Slow Speed Parcel Service” 1916–1922 (4593–4600).

B. Nassre looks at the earliest use of picture postcards in Iran in 1899 (4601).

M. Kuriger queries about an unstamped cover from Bushire to Teheran in 1898 (4602).

Random Notes 96 – July 2021

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



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See page 31

In Random Notes #96 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: 3q Convair 340 with double-print of the frame; Cairo DGA perforation varieties revisited (RN94); Transjordan cover 1924 with Haifa-Kantara TPO South mark: a second cover (RN95); ½q Hejaz with *mustahiq* & “MEKKÉ” ‘dealer’ cancel; “GEDDA” interpostal (Kehr 5) forgery; ½q Nejd with *mustahiq* overprint varieties; 1986 Kaaba 2SR misperforation; Hajaz ¼q plating; Examples of Nejd hand-stamps; Transjordan 10q forgery (RN95) (3–9, 16).

J.I. Kearney presents two 1940s covers from Bahrain (CASOC) to Bombay (10–11).

E. Kassar shows eight 1984 postcards depicting colour trials of the 1916 Hejaz issue on their picture side (12–16).

M. Lovegrove start a new series: Regional Postmarks of Saudi Arabia (17–21).

M. Lovegrove updates the Index to RANDOM NOTES published in 1992 (22–23).

M. Lovegrove provided a concordance of stamps that had their catalogue numbers changed in the catalogue of US publisher Scott since 1981 (24–30).

M. Lovegrove reports interesting lots in recent auctions: Djeddah “R” hand-stamp; 1q on 10q Djeddah Capture; Hejaz Railway revenue (31–32).

Random Notes 97 – October 2021

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



In Random Notes #97 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Varieties of the 1960 World Refugee Year series (RN61); Varieties of the Hejaz Railway Tax stamp; Plate errors of the Instalment of King Faisal series; Stamp cancellation by ARAMCO for items sent by private courier pouch (RN12); Cairo DGA perforation varieties revisited (RN96), Plate error on 10p Air Mail 1948–58; Clandestine forwarding between Saudi & Palestine via Nicosia; Saudi Post renamed Saudi Post and Logistics سبل – البريد السعودي; Overprint varieties Hejaz-Nejd Pan-Islamic Conference 1926; Nejd second hand-stamp on Hejaz Railway Tax stamp (SG 218a, RN8); De La Rue DGA varieties; White ink sorting marks on SG 92 (3–12, 32).

J.I. Kearney catalogues the 3q Tughra stamp 1937–1960 (13–17).

M. Lovegrove continues his series on Regional Postmarks of Saudi Arabia (18–23).

S. Abrar Ahmed & M. Lovegrove present the new issues of 2020 (part 1) (24–32).

Random Notes 98 – February 2022

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



In Random Notes #98 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: 1986 Universities 150h with the wrong background; DGA plate block varieties; DGA plate errors; Framed Kaaba error (correction to RN91); Mekka branch office cancels: “Mecque” 1, 2, and 4; Plate errors of the Instalment of King Faisal series; *Kahji'a* varieties; Unusually popular revenues on eBay; Dammam Port perforation variety; More triangular fantasy stamps; King Ali 10q essays; DGA plate block varieties (3–6, 14, 22, 32).

D. Jessich shows the 2020 Second Flowers Series (7–13).

K. D. Knight reports on the “Albarid Almutaz” (Saudi Express Mail Service) (15–22).

D. Jessich updates the plate errors of the Framed Kaaba 150h (23–24).

M. Lovegrove continues his series on Regional Postmarks of Saudi Arabia (25–32).

S. Abrar Ahmed & M. Lovegrove present the new issues of 2020 (part 2) (33–42).

M. Lovegrove details the Saudi Arab Postal Union *Reply Coupon* of 1956 (43).

M. Lovegrove reports from recent auctions: A 1935 Overland mail cover from Lebanon via Baghdad and Basra to Bahrain (44).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 2)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95



J. Wallach shows a number of photographs of Ottoman troops in Palestine. [*Sadly no source is given, from the photos and their captions these clearly stem from the Matson Collection in the Library of Congress (editor)*] (21).

M. Richmond continues his series on Palestine small town cancellations with an eighth part (22–23).

M. Peisach researched the perforations of the “Tel Aviv Stamp” [reprint from Israel Plate Block Journal, 1981] (24–25).

M. Peisach presents the four types of margin perforations detected in plate blocks (26).

R. Pildes presents the fifth instalment from his exhibit “Forerunners of the Holy Land” [pages are shown in reduced size]: three branch offices in Jerusalem, Jaffa, TPO Jaffa–Jerusalem (37–39).

A. Kaplanian shows some proofs and essays of Transjordan (40–43).

A. Harris reports a printing error on a 1979 Israeli revenue stamp (52).

A. Harris shows more “Agrah” stamps of the Israeli Occupation (56–57).

G. Berman reports the publication of his study “Postal Labels and Forms of Israel” by SIP (59).

Obituary: Stanley Howard Raffel (4).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 3)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6.95



A. Kaplanian catalogues the modern Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan 1995–2020 (10–12).

J. Weintrob reports on the stamps and cancels of the 1949 TABUL exhibition (17).

J. Wallach shows again several photos of Turkish, German, and British troops in Palestine during WWI, without attribution [*The photographs featured clearly stem from the Matson Collection in the Library of Congress (editor)*] (21).

M. Richmond continues his series on Palestine small town cancellations (part 9):
Idud, Jericho, Kefar Barouch (22–23).

A. Harris and B. Wallace show more “Agrah” stamps of the Israeli Occupation of the West Bank (26–27).

E. Kroft starts a new series on uncommon destinations of Mandate mails (33–34).

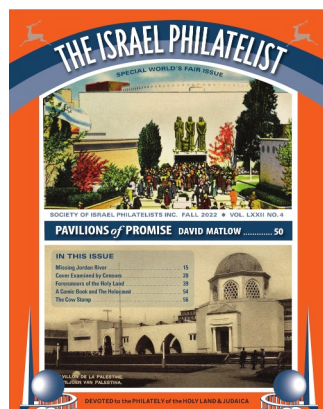
R. Pildes presents the sixth instalment from his exhibit “Forerunners of the Holy Land” [pages are shown in reduced size]: registered letters from Jaffa, Jerusalem, and Nazareth (36–39).

E. Roses looks at stamp collecting in the Holy Land presenting philatelic covers from Ottoman to Mandate times (42–45).

Digitisation of The Israel Philatelists continues (3). SIP Convention to be held at NOJEX, 15–17.10.2021 (3).

The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 4)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6.95



E. Kroft reports on rare Palestine destinations in a second part to his series (10–11).

G. Philipson shows a 1943 censored cover Jerusalem-USA (20).

M. Richmond continues his series on Mandate postmarks of small towns (22–23).

R. Pildes presents a seventh part of pages from his exhibit of Holy Land forerunners (39–42).

K. Torby looks at the exhibition TABUL 1949 (46–47).

C. Goldfarb researched Israel Car Licence/Registration stamps (52–53).

A. Kaplanian asks about questionable eBay offers (Jordan stamps with punch-holes) (54–55).

A. Harris reports on Israeli fiscals for the registration of cows (56–57).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2022 (Vol. 73, No. 1)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6.95



B. O'Connor looks at airmail covers sent from Ireland to Israel (12–13).

A. Harris reports on the 1952 red revenue proofs (17) and some recent auction finds (25).

E. Kroft reports on rare Palestine destinations in a 3rd part to his series (18–21).

M. Richmond continues his series on Mandate postmarks of small towns (26–27).

S. Morgenstin and L. Fisher look at the overprint varieties of the 1948 Jerusalem Interim issue (34–35).

R. Pildes shows a rare destination for pre-WWI mails: Haifa by Austrian Post to Korcula (Croatia) in 1899 (37).

R. Pildes presents the eighth part of pages from his exhibit of Holy Land forerunners (39–42).

The report of the SIP Educational Funds reports on two planned publications by Ed Kroft: “The Jewish Colonies in Palestine and Their Postal Operations 1870–1918” and “The Transformation of the Civilian Postal System in Palestine: December 1917–November 1918” (51).

Obituary: Michael Madesker (1925–2021), former SIP president (15). Report from Emirates 2022 (22–24, 25) and NOTOS 2021 exhibitions (52).



Israel-Philatelie 34 – March 2021

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

S. Göllner looks at the history of the Montefiore Windmill in Jerusalem (4–5).

Obituaries: Hartmut Dreifert, Edouard Selig. Reports about the AGM of VPhA, the grouping within BDPh representing specialist collectors groups.

Israel-Philatelie 35 – September 2021

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

P. B. Feuser traces the 1892 state visit of Kaiser Wilhelm II to Turkey and the Holy Land with commemorative postcards and other ephemera: Constantinople, Haifa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jaffa, Beirut, Damascus (4–12).

S. Göllner looks at the involvement of German civil engineer Paul Levy with the construction of the Hedjaz Railway (13–15).

T. Zywiets unearthed reports on the Cholera epidemic of 1902 and the quarantine measures at the time [translation from MEPB] (16–19).

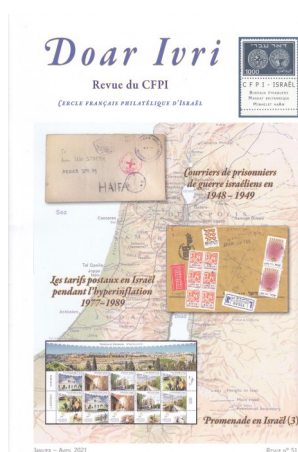


Israel-Philatelie 36 – März 2022

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

T. Zywiets researched photographs from the Jerusalem I overprinting process at Greek Convent Press Jerusalem in August 1920 and shows contemporaneous records of the “B” variety [reprint from MEPB 13] (4–10).

Statutes of IG Israel, data protection rules (1–2, 1–2).



Doar Ivri 51 – January/April 2021

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

C.-D. Abravanel shows postcards of the 1945 Philatelic Exhibition in Tel Aviv (5).

R. Stuchell presents Ottoman period covers (6–7).

C.-D. Abravanel researched the suspension of postal services to Europe in September 1939 (8–9).

B. Weiner studies Israel POW mail 1948/49 (10–16).

J. Wallach & O. Rimer look at Israel's hyperinflation 1977–89 (22–27).

B. Boccara looks at the suspension of postal services in May 1948 (28–29).

The editor examines a 1941 cover from Palestine to France ([32]).

Doar Ivri 52 – May/August 2021

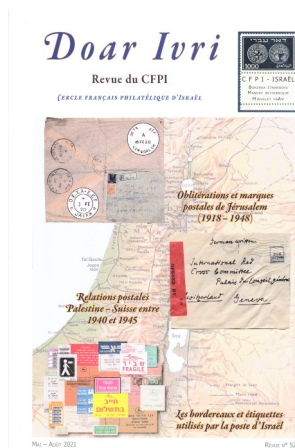
Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1939 registered and insured letter using a 3d Registration Envelope (total franking: 2s3½d) and a 1943 cover with two cut-outs from Palestine stationery (5).

J. Weiner starts a new series, based on his award-winning exhibit of cancellations and postal markings of Jerusalem, 1918–1948 (6–14).

S. Behmo presents a 1932 postcard to Beirut posted on board the *Messageries Maritimes* paquebot “Patria” (15).

C.-D. Abravanel researched the postal connections of neutral Switzerland with Palestine during WWII (16–19).

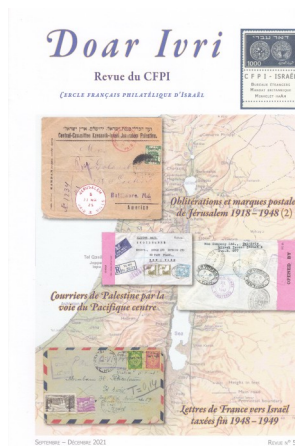


G. Berman shows the development of Israeli registration and airmail labels (20–25). C.-D. Abravanel looks at actually used Israeli official FDCs (26–27).

In the *Readers Corner*, A. Varna shows a 1936 airmail cover from Poland to Haifa; J.-P. Danon notes colour bars on a 1979 Israeli sheet; A. Benheim notes a 1950 Haifa cancel “1590”; and C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1945 philatelic postcard deliberately franked 6m in a pursuit to get it taxed for 2m (28–29). R. Stuchell presents a 1915 postcard from Hafir (Sinai) to Germany, written by General Kreß von Kressenstein ([32]).³

Doar Ivri 53 – September/December 2021

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



C.-D. Abravanel shows a censored postcard from September 1918, Jerusalem to Paris, where the entire message has been obscured, and a 1940 cover from Haifa to the Netherlands, censored by Germany (5, 28).

J. Weiner continues his series on cancellations and postal markings of Jerusalem, 1918–1948 (6–15).

D. Avzaradel & C.-D. Abravanel present a study of aerial crash mail: S 23 Cygnus G-ADUZ crashed on 5.12.1937 at Brindisi (16–17).

C.-D. Abravanel reports on airmail from Palestine to the USA via the Pacific route during WWII (18–20).

S. Behmo shows a 1949 cover from Paris to Tel Aviv, taxed 18m (22).

J.-P. Danon analyses a number of taxed covers, 1948/49, from France to Palestine (22–25).

A. Varna reports on the 2016 philatelic block issued by Israel (26).

J.-P. Danon describes an eighth variant of Israel's Doar Ivri booklet (27).

C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1944 cover from Miami to Haifa, a 1944 postcard from France to Tel Aviv (28–29).

In the interview with member Martin Davies an illustrated cover of Howard's Hotel Jerusalem is shown (30).

C.-D. Abravanel dissects an 1862 letter from Jaffa to France: 10c and 40c Napoléon III, cancelled “5089” ([32]).

Doar Ivri 54 – January/March 2022

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



J.-B. Parenti looks at the usage of E.E.F. stamps in Cilicia in 1918/19 (6–9).

J. Weiner continues his series on the postmarks of Jerusalem (III) (10–17).

C.-D. Abravanel reviews the varying airmail labels “ALA LITTORIA” (18–19).

A. Ben Arie reports a [IMHO questionable] discovery of an earlier than known outward mail from Haifa in May 1948 (24–25).

The editor interviews Jean-Louis Emmenegger (30–31).

B. Boccarar shows a 1982 letter with two Israeli meters (31).

The editor show varieties of Israel's Zodiac stamps ([32]).

3 Friedrich Siegmund Georg Freiherr Kreß von Kressenstein (1870–1948), Chief-of-Staff/Commander of the 7th (1915/16) and the 8th Ottoman Army (1917/18).

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.

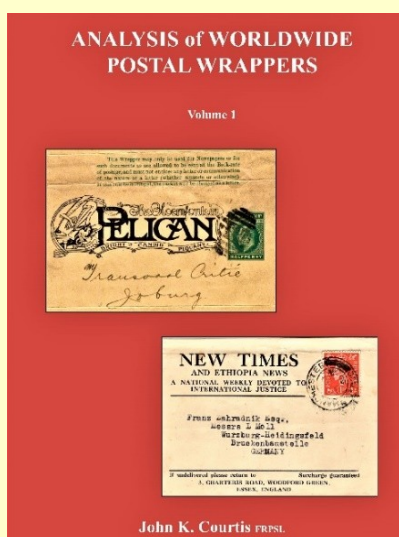
*Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an **HC** to fulfil German advertisement regulations.*

To place an ad please contact the editor: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

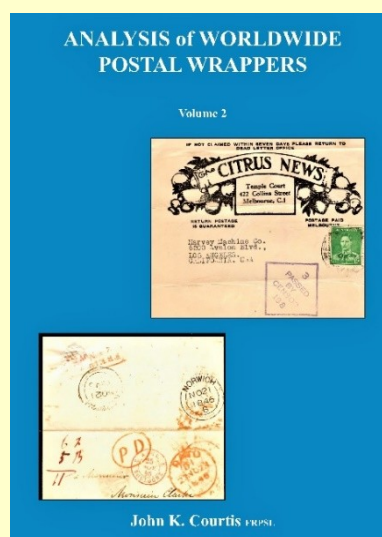
HC – Gratis-Anzeige 19/201

Analysis of Worldwide Postal Wrappers **Attributes of Postal Stationery, Postal History and Social Philately**

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL



Volume 1: 1 Nature and Role of a Wrapper; 2 Book & Newspaper Posts; 3 Attributes of a Wrapper; 4 Indicia; 5 Perfinned Wrappers; 6 Overprinted Specimen Wrappers; 7 Text Instructions; 8 Watermarked Paper; 9 Uncut Multiples; 10 Registered Wrappers; 11 Postage Due Wrappers; 12 Wrappers by Air Mail; 13 Postmarks on Wrappers; 14 Up-rated Wrappers; 15 Destination Countries of Wrappers; 16 Routes to Africa, Asia & Australasia; 17 Routes to Europe, Americas & Caribbean



Volume 2: 18 Auxiliary Markings; 19 Merchant Marks; 20 Embossed-to-Order; 21 Overprinting on GB Wrappers; 22 Overprinted – Worldwide Survey; 23 Labels, Cinderellas and Seals; 24 Censor & Consular handstamps; 25 Side Collections; 26 Private Postal Wrappers; 27 Country Census of Pr. Wrappers; 28 Mourning Wrappers; 29 Official Wrappers; 30 Parcel Wrappers; 31 Analytical Techniques; 32 Clustering; 33 Market Characteristics.

Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 33 Chapters, 930 pages: £50 plus postage

Orders: Claire Scott at the Postal History Society: claire@historystore.ltd.uk

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 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 17/009

Wanted: German to English Translator for Philatelic Literature

I am seeking someone who can translate selected chapters of Eva Zehenter's book on WWI military postal history of Austro-Hungarian troops in Turkey: "Stempelhandbuch der k.u.k. Truppen in der Türkei." Must be familiar with military postal history terminology. I can supply the material as a pdf document. Will pay reasonable fee.

Replies to:

Zachary Simmons
zsimmmons101@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/002

Wanted: Perfins

Perfins (stamps and covers) of the Middle East, Levant, Turkey and Egypt.

Offers to:

Rainer von Scharpen
 Tucholskyweg 5, 55127 Mainz, Germany
rainervonscharpen@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/006

Research into Ladino Correspondence

For an archival database, I'm looking for correspondence (letters and post cards) from/to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans 1850–1913 (Serbia, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria) written in a script that looks like Arabic or Hebrew but is actually the Jewish script "Soletreo". It encodes an old Spanish called Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) spoken by Sephardic Jews. Don't worry about a correct identification: I'll do that.

Please send scans/photocopies to
 D. Sheby (hosp@voicenet.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 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 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 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 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 12/006

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 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 10/006

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 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 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers
from UN observation missions and military forces
for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in
Israel and Palestine, such as:
UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

Wants: Sharjah, Yemen, Oman

Sharjah	Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen	Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
	Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman	Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used (S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:

Burl Henry
henrysatshamrock@aol.com

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:

rmasch@fairmanage.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/002

Wanted: Eurocent Coins

I want to collect Eurocent Coins of following countries: Cyprus, Slovenia, Estonia, Monaco, Andorra, San Marino, Slovakia. I want to have Philatelic and Numismatic friends from Palestine.

Please contact:

C. Abraham Jos

abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/004

Wanted: Ottoman Empire – Hungary

We are looking for mail from the Ottoman Empire to Hungary or vice versa for the period 1900 to 1920.

Please send colour scans of your offers to:

Ute & Elmar Dorr

utedorr@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/001

Turkey to Persia Postal History

I'm looking for early Ottoman covers, 1850s to 1870s, sent from Ottoman POs via Bayazid to Persia, and material related to the "Northern Route" between Turkey and Persia.

Replies to:

Bjorn Sohrne

bjornsohrne@gmail.com

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

HC – 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 01/010

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 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 14/005

Wanted: Palestine Covers (Jordanian Occupation)

I am looking for covers sent from Palestine franked with Jordanian stamps overprinted "PALESTINE"

Send offers (with scans please) to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland

jl.emmenegger@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 14/003

Wanted: Palestine World War I

Wanted for collection are examples on cover of the following Army Post Office cancels:

APO SZ52 used 1918

APO SZ53 used 1918

APO SZ54 used 1918

APO SZ55 used 1918/19

Unusual WW1 covers from Palestine

Offers to:

Joel Weiner

jweiner@ualberta.ca

HC - 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 19/004

Red Crescent Thematics Ottoman Empire and Turkey

I am looking for material concerning the theme "Red Crescent" in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. I am especially looking for covers or cards (maybe FDC) with the cancellation from the **Red Crescent Exhibition Istanbul 1959**.

Please offer with picture and price to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/002

Palestine

Want to collect one old Palestine Stamp and one new Palestine Stamp. I also want to have Friends from Palestine.

Please contact:

C. Abrahm Jos, PVS-Iris Apts., Tower 1 -11A,
P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, Kerala, India

amjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/010

Palestine Mandate: Censor Permits

Certain institutions and companies were permitted to send correspondence, particularly bulk mail and circulars, free of censorship. The correspondence had to bear a special hand-stamp certifying the nature of the correspondence and bearing the permit number. I am trying to collate a definitive list of permits and see what was attributed to each censor office. I am also looking for the applicable rules and regulations which dealt with this and any other supporting information.

Contact:

Martin Davies

kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/008

Wanted: Jordan Postal Cards and pre-1949 Airmail

I'm looking for pre-1949 Airmail covers, both inwards and outwards; used 1956 12 Mills Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:

Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.

bernardbeston@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 17/003

Wanted: Mint Saudi & GCC Stamps

Serious collector interested in buying mint Saudi Arabia and GCC nations stamps for my Collection. I am also interested in revenues, telegrams, officially sealed labels, franking meters, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes related to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco).

Please contact:

Syed A. Ahmed

abraralki@gmail.com

H - 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.

Visit:

www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

H - 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' journal

The Philatelic Magazine (nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:

Tobias Zywiets

zobbel@zobbel.de

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 20/001

For Sale: Israel Stamps and Postal History

My specialised Israel/Palestine collection is for sale. I am willing to break it down to sell it in pieces. I have uploaded scans of most of the collection to Google Drive:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_as0sVI9XEBfND1CCouuFO710A6eSwox?usp=sharing

For further details contact Adam Caplan

adam.caplan@intel.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/002

For Sale: UAE Complete Collection 1971–2016

United Arab Emirates Complete Collection from 1971–2016 including all issued booklets in mint condition.

Please contact:

Syed A. Ahmed

abraralki@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/005

Postal Wars "Postkrieg"

Collector of worldwide postal war/Postkrieg and "disputed political propaganda" on mail is selling his double covers with postal war countermeasures and covers with meter marks and entires on history.

Ask for selling list by email:

Jan Heijs

heijsmo@xs4all.nl

What is postal war? See www.postalwar.info

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/005

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Small Towns

Collector of Small Town postmarks looking for postal history material from or to Small Towns.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:
Oren Gazenfeld
oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/003

Wanted: Anti-Semitic Postcards

I'm looking for anti-semitic postcards, propaganda cards, and related material from Nazi Germany.

Offers to:
Barry Hoffman
pakistan@tiac.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/011

Wanted: Syrian Postage Rates 1982-1987

I'm looking for postage rates in force in Syria from 1982 to 1987, domestic and international rates, airmail surcharges, etc. Partial information or ways to obtain information welcome.

Contact:
Luc Guillard
lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/006

Wanted: Palestine Blues No. 1

I need help to finish a thematic collection: I am looking for a stamp from the "Blues" (Bale 1) with clear dated postmark:
16th February 1918

Offers with scans to:
mmf@comxnet.dk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/003

Wanted: Sudan Revenues

Social Insurance stamps – Revenues issued since the 2019 revolution – Civil war victims – Police Fund – Directly embossed – Field Telegraph (not Army Telegraphs)

Please contact David Sher
sh25ngc3603@gmail.com

And where is your Ad?

Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address, and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/002

Wanted: "Dear Doctor" and related drug advertising postcards

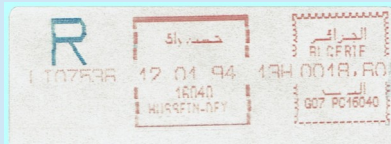
Many pharmaceutical companies (Abbott Labs, Biomarine, and Squibb, etc) used postcards sent from exotic locations to promote their products. These are commonly called "Dear Doctor" postcards since many start with that salutation. Abbott postcards were mailed between 1956-1968 using 182 different cards found to date to 34 countries and in 10 languages. On my website www.deardoctorpostcards.com I have documented over 10,000 such items. There are many more discoveries to be made. Let me know what you have!

Please contact Tom Fortunato stampmf@frontiernet.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

French-made Meter Markings

For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.



Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

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 20/006

Jerusalem Postcards and Documents

Private collector is always interested in postcards and documents from Jerusalem. Please make your offer to:

Peter B. Feuser

feuser-weyrich@t-online.de

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)



Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/004

Palestine Mandate: Postage Due Rates & Charges

I need help in relation to exchange rates used to calculate Palestine Mandate period postage due rates and charges. If you can help me please make contact:

Martin Davies

kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/006

Exhibition "Der ewige Jude"

Buying postcards, propaganda cards, cancels, ephemera and other material of this anti-semitic exhibition in 1930s Nazi Germany.

Offers to:

Barry Hoffman

291 Spurwink Ave., Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107

pakistan@tiac.net

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 19/003

Middle East Stamps: Varieties & Errors

I'm Interested in buying rare mint Middle East / Arabian stamps, imperforates, errors, varieties, proofs, essays, and colour trials.

My speciality is Egypt: the classical & Royal period, proofs and essays (1866–1962).

The other countries I collect are: Aden, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, and Yemen, also Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Offers to:

Adel Al-Sarraf

asarraf11@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/001

WANTED: Royalist Yemen Postal Stationery Cards

I am looking for the 1½ b. green "Radio" cards, "Darul Asfahani" printing, ca. 1970, Types I and II (not the Harrison printing). Thanks if you can help!

Replies to:

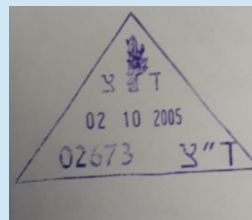
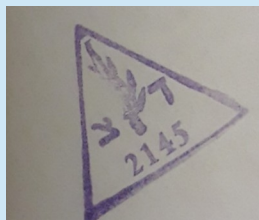
Andreas Svrakov

asvrakov2008@live.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.

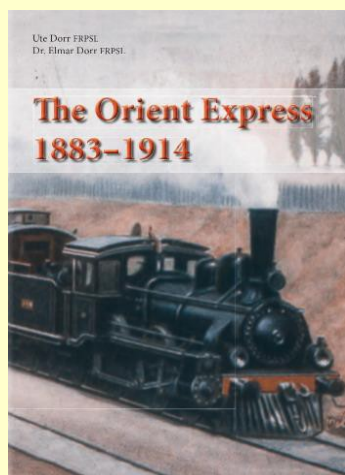


I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049, 1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 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 A. Harris via stamps@gmx.co.uk

H - Gratis-Anzeige 14/007



The Orient Express 1883-1914

*The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr
is now available in English!*

Original 2019 German edition, 162 pages,
(mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

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Please enquire for postage & packing fees.

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

H - Gratis-Anzeige 18/005



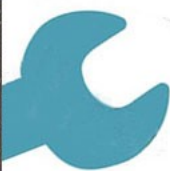
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Mehrdad Sadri - www.persi.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 17/012

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H – Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 1

Die türkische Post (bis 1912)
Die österreichische Levantepost (Staatspost,
Lloyd, DDSG)
Der Krimkrieg (französische und britische
Feldpost)
Französische Konsularpost
Russische Konsularpost
Russische Feldpost 1877-1878
Russische Administration in Bulgarien
1878-1879

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 2

Bulgarien in den Kriegen 1885-1945:

Die Vereinigung Ostrumeliens mit dem
Fürstentum Bulgarien
Die Militärmanöver
Der Serbisch-bulgarische Krieg 1885
Die Balkankriege
Bulgarien im Ersten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 1. Weltkrieg
Die fremden Feldposten im 1. Weltkrieg
Bulgarien im Zweiten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 2. Weltkrieg

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

*Turkish Post, Austrian Post, Crimean War, French and
Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian
Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9*

Volume 2: 442 pages, A4, full colour, German

*Bulgaria at War 1885–1945: Unification with Eastern
Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885,
Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and
Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations*

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

Orders: Dr. Georgi Popov, Paul-Gerhardt-Str. 12, 06217 Merseburg, Germany, [gpovov@t-online.de](mailto:gpopov@t-online.de)

H - Gratis-Anzeige 19/203

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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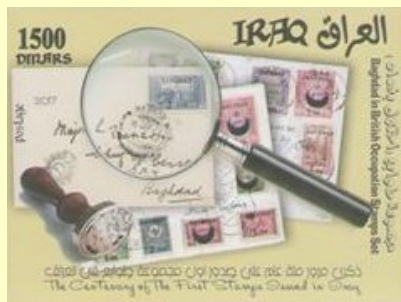
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H - Gratis-Anzeige 07/201



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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

(CERCLE FRANÇAIS PHILATÉLIQUE D'ISRAËL)



« **Doar Ivri** » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (C.F.P.I.)**, founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/201



The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epistolography, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi"** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.

Last but not least, the Institute also holds an archival fond which is extraordinarily important for the history of Italian postal communications: the archive of the **"Direzione Superiore della Posta Militare"** (High office for Military Mail), containing some 400,000 original documents about its activity during the 20th century.

As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

www.issp.po.it

Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi", Via Ser Lapo Mazzei 37, 59100 Prato, Italy

H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

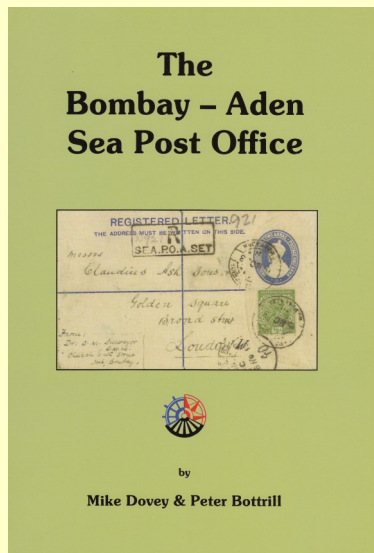
Replies to:

Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany

collections@oman.org

H – Gratis-Anzeige 19/202

**If you collect Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office
then these two books are a must have!**

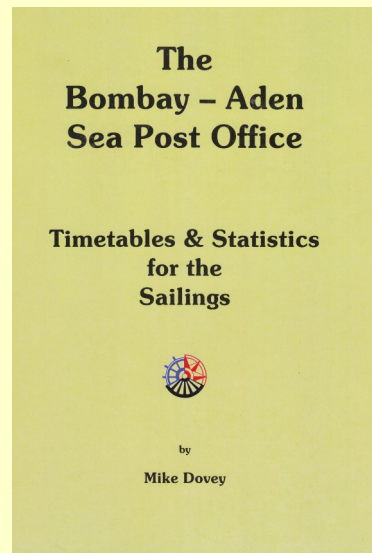


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Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



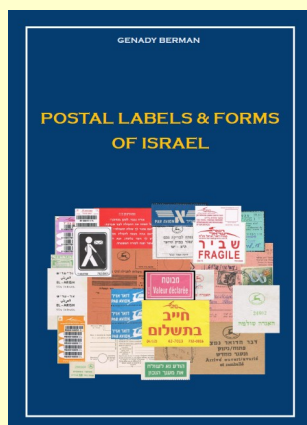
The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

A study group for the collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands
Quarterly Journal: The Dhow

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Subscriptions: £18 UK, £25 Europe, £30 World (paper copy); £10 GBP (pdf-only)

Contact: Neil Williams neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk



H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

Book, 2017, 84 pages. ISBN: 978-965-572-473-8. US-\$ 40 plus p&p.
Large Vermeil Medal at World Stamp Championship 2018.

Enquiries to:

Genady Berman

bermangenady@gmail.com

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Gratis-Anzeige 12/201



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.

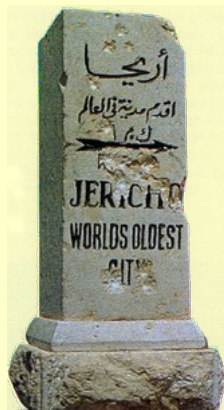
We have an informative and lavishly illustrated website and publish a quarterly journal "The Overprinter", available in paper form or electronically. We have also published books on overprinted British postal stationery for use in many countries, including the Middle East and the Gulf.

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

H – Gratis-Anzeige 01/202

Palestinian Authority

Issues from the West Bank & Gaza



Sanctioned by the UPU since 1994 for internal & external mail from the Palestinian Authority territories, plus Gaza 'locals' issued since 2009.

Stamps – Blocks – Miniature Sheets
FDCs – Postal History
1994 – 2018



NEW NEW NEW Palestine-Related Stamps Catalogue NEW NEW NEW

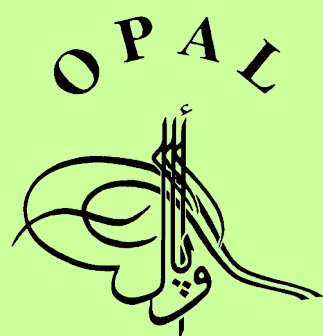
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Gratis-Anzeige 01/201

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London



ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
OF LONDON

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London was founded in 1949. Its remit is very broad both geographically and historically as it covers all philatelic aspects of post within the former Ottoman Empire and all its myriad successor states. Nevertheless many members specialise in one small area. Over one third of our membership of over 150 lives abroad, with a particular large number in the USA.

OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't

help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal meetings held in various UK locations as well as our annual get together for our AGM.

Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 16/001

The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority

The Revenue Stamps of the
Palestinian Authority



.	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Compiled and Edited By

Arthur Harris

The monograph documents Palestinian revenue stamps and related issues. Listed and shown are 18 sets of revenue stamps issued by the Palestinian Authority or its government departments, both West Bank and Gaza. Several documents illustrate the stamps' usage

ISBN: 978-0-9986211-2-8

Price: US-\$ 7.00 plus postage.

PayPal available.

Orders: Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., 100 Match
Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823, USA

<http://www.israelstamps.com>

Enquiries to:

Arthur Harris

arthurhythec@gmail.com



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Dr. Andreas Birken †

Handbook of Turkish Philately – Part I: Ottoman Empire

Vol. 4: The Ottoman Postmarks

“Die Poststempel / The Postmarks” by the late Dr. Andreas Birken is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, including both postal and censor markings.



In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saik Ceylân, John H. Coles, Howard E. Walker, and Hilmi Bayındır, with the aim of producing a data-base collecting and comparing all available and new information.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken took on the task of bringing the project to a form usable to all interested collectors. The result is a periodically updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, over 2000 pages in total, presenting all the known postmarks.

After the death of Dr. Birken AROS is now able to offer the postmark catalogue of the Ottoman Empire in the latest available version of March 2019:

Version	DVD-ROM or USB-Stick	Download
Complete Catalogue	52.00 €	50.00 €
P&P (Germany)	3.00 €	–
P&P (worldwide)	5.00 €	–

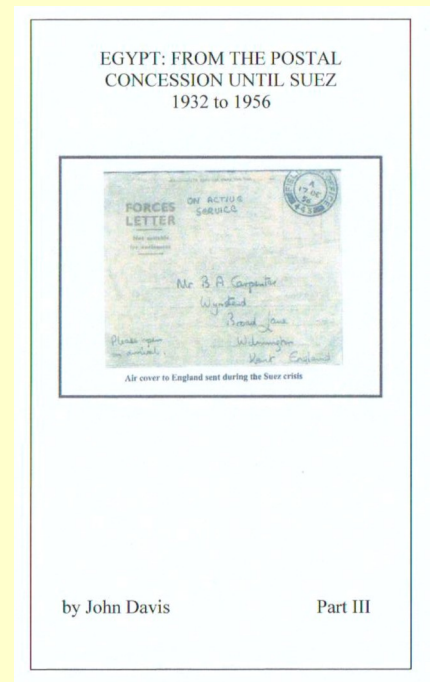
Owners of an earlier edition of the catalogue will be granted a discount: the price is then 10.00 € (plus p&p, if applicable). Please send me a photo of the DVD as proof.

Payment by SEPA transfer, PayPal, or Skrill.

Contact: AROS Publications Office, Tobias Zywiets, Hauptstr. 10, 75245 Neulingen, Germany

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Egypt: From The Postal Concession until Suez 1932–1956 by John Davis



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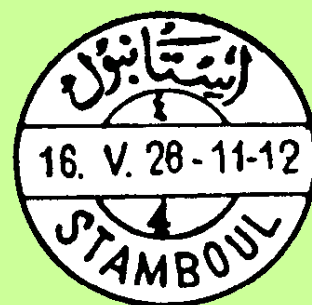
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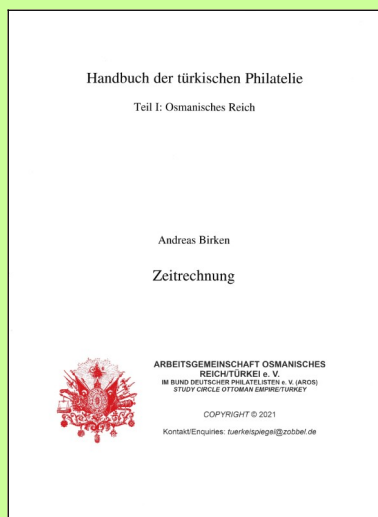
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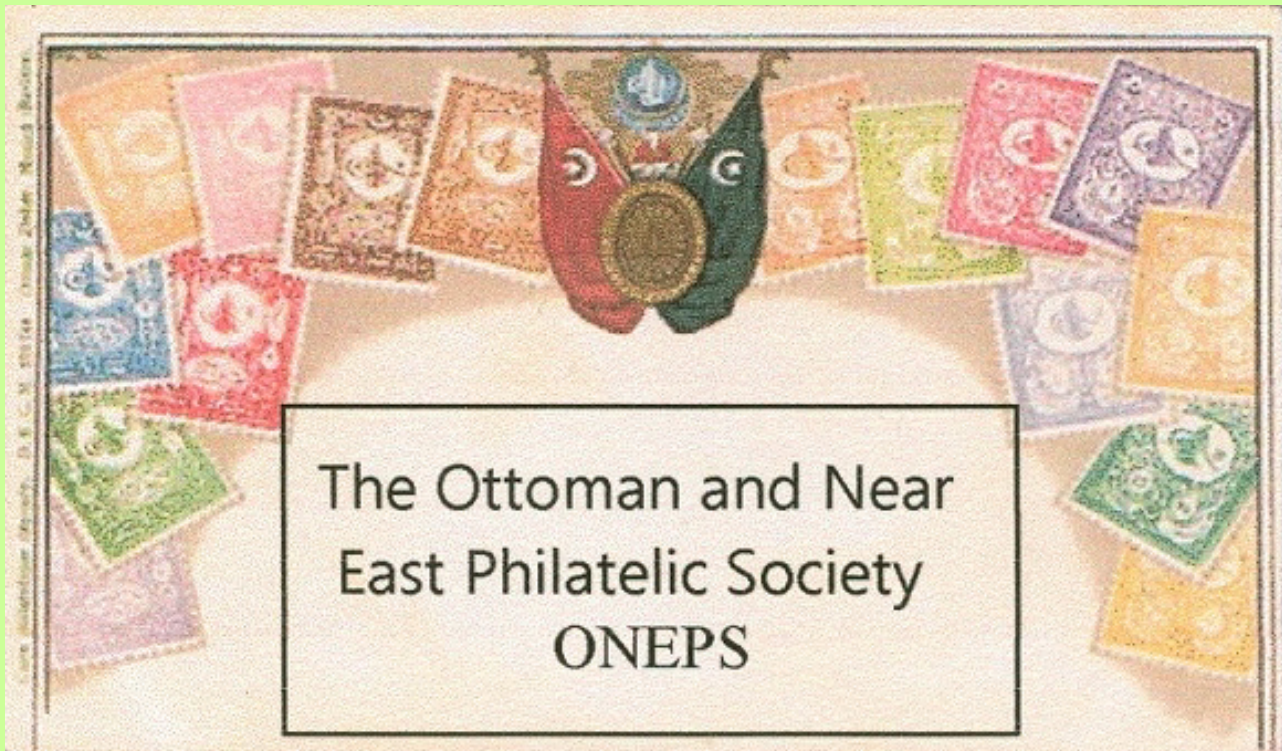
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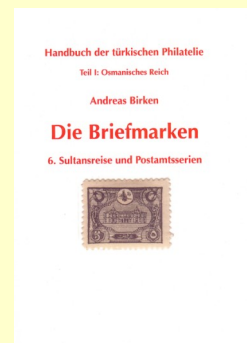
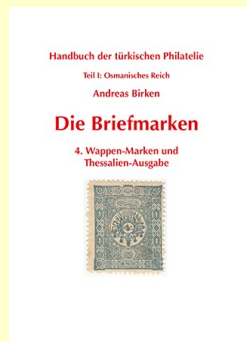
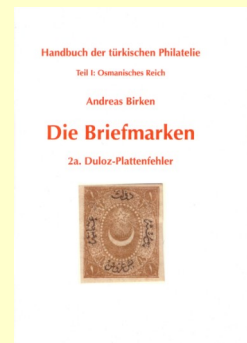
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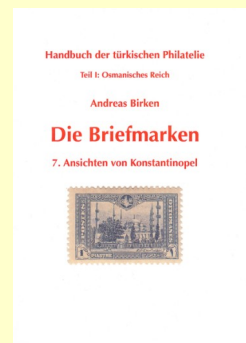
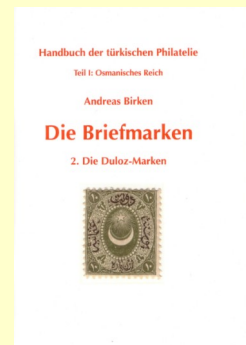
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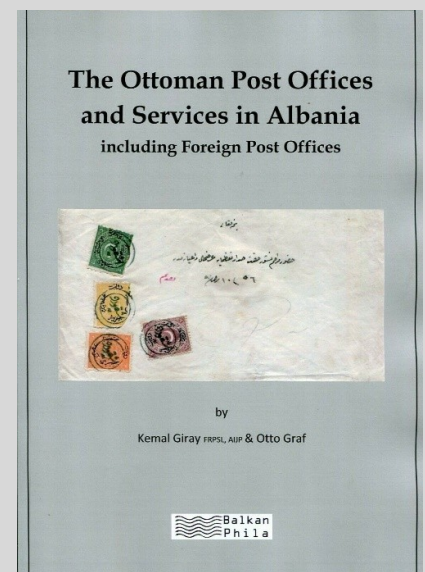
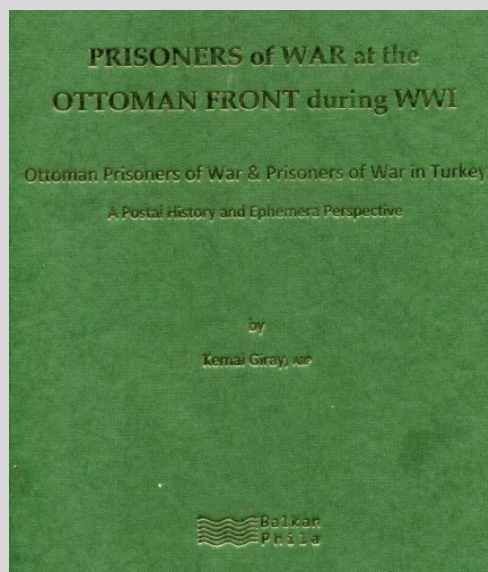
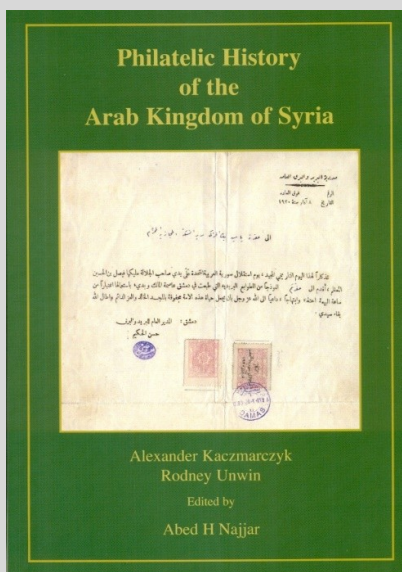
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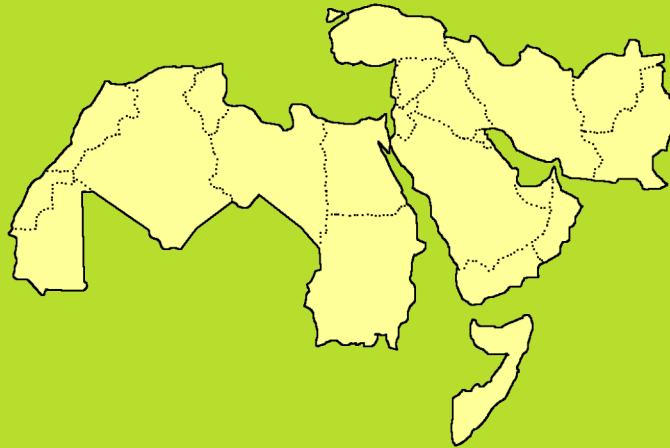
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Editorial

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

In this Issue

We start on a new series with Gems of Ottoman philately in the collections of *Hubert Gerzabek*, *Hans-Dieter Gröger* shows a complete “Imprimé” sheet, and *Hans Paul Soetens* continues his catalogue of Ottoman Censorship Markings, and another certificate is scrutinised.

John Patrick Garton presents his exhibit on the Constantinople City Post. The pages he submitted had to be transformed painstakingly into an article. Postal War specialist *Jan M. Heijs* follows up on the articles in MEPB 18 and 19 on World Refugee Year 1959/1960.

Mike Dovey gives an introduction to the history and cancels of the Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office, while the late *Ot Louw* and *Folkert Bruining* chart the route of a postcard from Smyrna to nearby Mytilene in 1903, and *Hakan Yilmaz* shows a 1919 that travelled letter from Baghdad via London to Constantinople.

Istanbul specialist *Volker Fredebold* has updated an article on Istanbul delivery cachets detected between 1913 and 1929, and *Robert Gray* can document the hitherto unknown use of Indian Army FPO 33 at Belbeis POW Camp in Egypt.

Essays are the topic for two of our regular contributors: *Rainer Fuchs* shows proposed Overland Mail Stamps of Iraq (Bradbury Wilkinson 1926), while *Avo Kaplanian* presents more interesting proofs and essays of Jordan. *Avo* also looks at curious punch-holes on Jordan’s 1954/55 Definitives.

The next study is the product of long preparations: based on several articles by the late Gary Bown, the history of Meter Marks in Aden is now told by *Neil Williams* and *Tobias Zywietz*. The former also updates his piece on Aden Registration labels from MEPB 14.

Two books are reviewed in a critical but fair manner: John Patrick Garton’s “Turkey Ottoman Empire Military Censorship During World War I 1914–1918” and Kemal Giray & Otto Graf’s “Ottoman Post Offices and Services in Albania”

In the *Reactions, Comments, Queries* section a wide range of subjects is covered: Diplomatic Pouch Mail, Turkish IRCs overprinted on Mytilene 1912; Air Mail from France to Aden via Syria in 1942; a 1937 fake Atatürk block, Laura Hindelang’s book “Iridescent Kuwait”, Forgeries of the Jordan 1942 Definitive Set, Transjordan/Hejaz 3 qirsh and two ‘Makkah Arms’ covers from Amman via Haifa–Kantara T.P.O., Indian Censor 112 on E.E.F. cover in 1917, Research request for the scientific examination of UAE overprints, the Ottoman

Postal Route to Persia, Iraq–Kuwait Postal War, and the future of the Ottoman Postmarks Projects.

The *Archive* section features the Ottoman Censorship Instructions of 1914, and the pre-philatelic history of Lebanon.

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I would like to thank all readers who have donated amounts following my appeal in the last edition. I will not mention any names here as some donors like to stay anonymous. The donations will be used primarily to upgrade the website to increase storage capacity.

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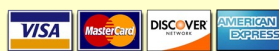
I'd like to thank all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*. Several 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!*

Future Articles and Research Projects

This is a selection of topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, illustrations, articles, opinions, about any of these subjects, please let me know!

- The Barīd: Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Postal Services in Egypt and Syria
- The "Er Ramle" Zeppelin covers of 1931
- Julius Bolthausen: The Caiffa Bisects
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz
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- Archive: The Telegraphs of the Persian Gulf
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- Uprated Reply Postcard (Yaremddji–Friedländer 1916)
- Adm. Impériale des Télégraphes et Postes: Bureau Péra
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Summary

- Any user can register for free to receive information by e-mail about the publication and content of my electronic magazine *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*.
- The stored data include the name and e-mail address of the user.
- The stored data will be used to send information about the publication and content of my electronic journal *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* and for appropriate individual communication.
- Every registered user can request the modification or deletion of the data at any time. The modification or deletion takes place immediately.

Datenschutzerklärung

Datenschutz hat einen besonders hohen Stellenwert für mich. Eine Nutzung meiner Zeitschrift ist grundsätzlich ohne jede Angabe personenbezogener Daten möglich.

Die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, beispielsweise des Namens, und der E-Mail-Adresse einer betroffenen Person, erfolgt stets im Einklang mit der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und in Übereinstimmung mit den für mich geltenden landesspezifischen Datenschutzbestimmungen. Mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung möchte ich die Öffentlichkeit über Art, Umfang und Zweck der von mir erhobenen, genutzten und verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten informieren. Ferner werden betroffene Personen mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung über die ihnen zustehenden Rechte aufgeklärt.

Ich habe als für die Verarbeitung Verantwortlicher zahlreiche technische und organisatorische Maßnahmen umgesetzt, um einen möglichst lückenlosen Schutz der über diese Internetseite verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten sicherzustellen. Dennoch können internetbasierte Datenübertragungen, wie E-Mail, grundsätzlich Sicherheitslücken aufweisen, sodass ein absoluter Schutz nicht gewährleistet werden kann. Aus diesem Grund steht es jeder betroffenen Person frei, personenbezogene Daten auch auf alternativen Wegen an mich zu übermitteln.

I. Name und Anschrift des Verantwortlichen

Der Verantwortliche im Sinne der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und anderer nationaler Datenschutzgesetze der Mitgliedsstaaten sowie sonstiger datenschutzrechtlicher Bestimmungen ist

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II. Allgemeines zur Datenverarbeitung

1. Umfang der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Ich verarbeite personenbezogene Daten von Nutzern grundsätzlich nur, soweit diese zur Bereitstellung von Information über eine Mailing-Liste erforderlich ist. Die weitergehende Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erfolgt nur nach Einwilligung des Nutzers.

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Soweit ich für Verarbeitungsvorgänge personenbezogener Daten eine Einwilligung der betroffenen Person einhole, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten.

Bei der Verarbeitung von personenbezogenen Daten, die zur Erfüllung eines Vertrages, dessen Vertragspartei die betroffene Person ist, erforderlich ist, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage. Dies gilt auch für Verarbeitungsvorgänge, die zur Durchführung vorvertraglicher Maßnahmen erforderlich sind.

Soweit eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung erforderlich ist, die mir unterliegt, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Für den Fall, dass lebenswichtige Interessen der betroffenen Person oder einer anderen natürlichen Person eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erforderlich machen, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. d DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Ist die Verarbeitung zur Wahrung eines berechtigten Interesses von mir oder eines Dritten erforderlich und überwiegen die Interessen, Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten des Betroffenen das erstgenannte Interesse nicht, so dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. f DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.

3. Datenlöschung und Speicherdauer

Die personenbezogenen Daten der betroffenen Person werden gelöscht oder gesperrt, sobald der Zweck der Speicherung entfällt. Eine Speicherung kann darüber hinaus dann erfolgen, wenn dies durch den europäischen oder nationalen Gesetzgeber in unionsrechtlichen Verordnungen, Gesetzen oder sonstigen Vorschriften, denen der Verantwortliche unterliegt, vorgesehen wurde. Eine Sperrung oder Löschung der Daten erfolgt auch dann, wenn eine durch die genannten Normen vorgeschriebene Speicherfrist abläuft, es sei denn, dass eine Erforderlichkeit zur

weiteren Speicherung der Daten für einen Vertragsabschluss oder eine Vertragserfüllung besteht.

III. Mailing-Liste

Es steht jedem Nutzer frei, sich freiwillig und kostenlos per E-Mail in meine Mailing-Liste einzutragen. Dadurch entstehen keinerlei Verpflichtungen für den Nutzer.

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Folgende Daten werden hierbei erhoben:

1. Name und Vorname des Nutzers
2. E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Datenverarbeitung

Rechtsgrundlage für die vorübergehende Speicherung der Daten ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 DSGVO.

3. Zweck der Datenverarbeitung

Die Mailing-Liste dient dem Zweck, dem Nutzer Informationen zu Inhalten und Erscheinen der Zeitschrift zu übermitteln.

4. Dauer der Speicherung

Der Nutzer kann jederzeit die Mailing-Liste verlassen. Die Daten werden umgehend gelöscht.

5. Widerspruchs- und Beseitigungsmöglichkeit

Die Erfassung der Daten zur Bereitstellung der Mailing-Liste ist für den Betrieb der Mailing-Liste zwingend erforderlich. Es besteht folglich seitens des Nutzers keine Widerspruchsmöglichkeit.

Der Nutzer kann aber jederzeit der Speicherung widersprechen und damit die Mailing-Liste verlassen.

IV. E-Mail-Kontakt

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Auf meiner Webseite ist eine Kontaktaufnahme über die bereitgestellte E-Mail-Adresse möglich. In diesem Fall werden die mit der E-Mail übermittelten personenbezogenen Daten des Nutzers gespeichert. Es erfolgt in diesem Zusammenhang keine Weitergabe der Daten an Dritte. Die Daten werden ausschließlich für die Verarbeitung der Konversation verwendet.

V. Rechte der betroffenen Person

Werden personenbezogene Daten von Ihnen verarbeitet, sind Sie Betroffener i.S.d. DSGVO und es stehen Ihnen folgende Rechte gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen zu:

1. Auskunftsrecht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen eine Bestätigung darüber verlangen, ob personenbezogene Daten, die Sie betreffen, von mir verarbeitet werden. Liegt eine solche Verarbeitung vor, können Sie von dem Verantwortlichen über folgende Informationen Auskunft verlangen:

- (1) die Zwecke, zu denen die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet werden;
- (2) die Kategorien von personenbezogenen Daten, welche verarbeitet werden;
- (3) die Empfänger bzw. die Kategorien von Empfängern, gegenüber denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden oder noch offengelegt werden;
- (4) die geplante Dauer der Speicherung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten oder, falls konkrete Angaben hierzu nicht möglich sind, Kriterien für die Festlegung der Speicherdauer;
- (5) das Bestehen eines Rechts auf Berichtigung oder Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, eines Rechts auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung durch den Verantwortlichen oder eines Widerspruchsrechts gegen diese Verarbeitung;
- (6) das Bestehen eines Beschwerderechts bei einer

Aufsichtsbehörde;

(7) alle verfügbaren Informationen über die Herkunft der Daten, wenn die personenbezogenen Daten nicht bei der betroffenen Person erhoben werden;

(8) das Bestehen einer automatisierten Entscheidungsfindung einschließlich Profiling gemäß Art. 22 Abs. 1 und 4 DSGVO und – zumindest in diesen Fällen – aussagekräftige Informationen über die involvierte Logik sowie die Tragweite und die angestrebten Auswirkungen einer derartigen Verarbeitung für die betroffene Person.

Ihnen steht das Recht zu, Auskunft darüber zu verlangen, ob die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten in ein Drittland oder an eine internationale Organisation übermittelt werden. In diesem Zusammenhang können Sie verlangen, über die geeigneten Garantien gem. Art. 46 DSGVO im Zusammenhang mit der Übermittlung unterrichtet zu werden.

Dieses Auskunftsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

2. Recht auf Berichtigung

Sie haben ein Recht auf Berichtigung und/oder Vervollständigung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen, sofern die verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie betreffen, unrichtig oder unvollständig sind. Der Verantwortliche hat die Berichtigung unverzüglich vorzunehmen.

Ihr Recht auf Berichtigung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

3. Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung

Unter den folgenden Voraussetzungen können Sie die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verlangen:

- (1) wenn Sie die Richtigkeit der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen für eine Dauer bestreiten, die es dem Verantwortlichen ermöglicht, die Richtigkeit der personenbezogenen Daten zu überprüfen;
- (2) die Verarbeitung unrechtmäßig ist und Sie die Löschung der personenbezogenen Daten ablehnen und stattdessen die Einschränkung der Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten verlangen;
- (3) der Verantwortliche die personenbezogenen Daten für die Zwecke der Verarbeitung nicht länger benötigt, Sie diese jedoch zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen benötigen, oder
- (4) wenn Sie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung gemäß Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO eingelegt haben und noch nicht feststeht, ob die berechtigten Gründe des Verantwortlichen gegenüber Ihren Gründen überwiegen. Wurde die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten eingeschränkt, dürfen diese Daten – von ihrer Speicherung abgesehen – nur mit Ihrer Einwilligung oder zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen oder zum Schutz der Rechte einer anderen natürlichen oder juristischen Person oder aus Gründen eines wichtigen öffentlichen Interesses der Union oder eines Mitgliedstaats verarbeitet werden.

Wurde die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung nach den o.g. Voraussetzungen eingeschränkt, werden Sie von dem Verantwortlichen unterrichtet bevor die Einschränkung aufgehoben wird.

Ihr Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

4. Recht auf Löschung

a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

- (1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
- (2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
- (3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
- (4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.
- (5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.
- (6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

- (1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;
- (2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;
- (3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO
- (4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder
- (5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen das Recht

zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

- (1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und
- (2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen

Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywietz
Hauptstr. 10
75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
Website: www.zobbel.de

II. General information about data processing

1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply. Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mailing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

- (1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
- (2) the categories of personal data processed;
- (3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
- (4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
- (5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
- (6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
- (7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
- (8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

- (1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
- (2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
- (3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

- (1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
- (2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
- (3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
- (4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
- (5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
- (6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

- (1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
- (2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
- (3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
- (4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
- (5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data

was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the

personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:

You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

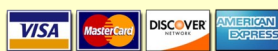
Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.

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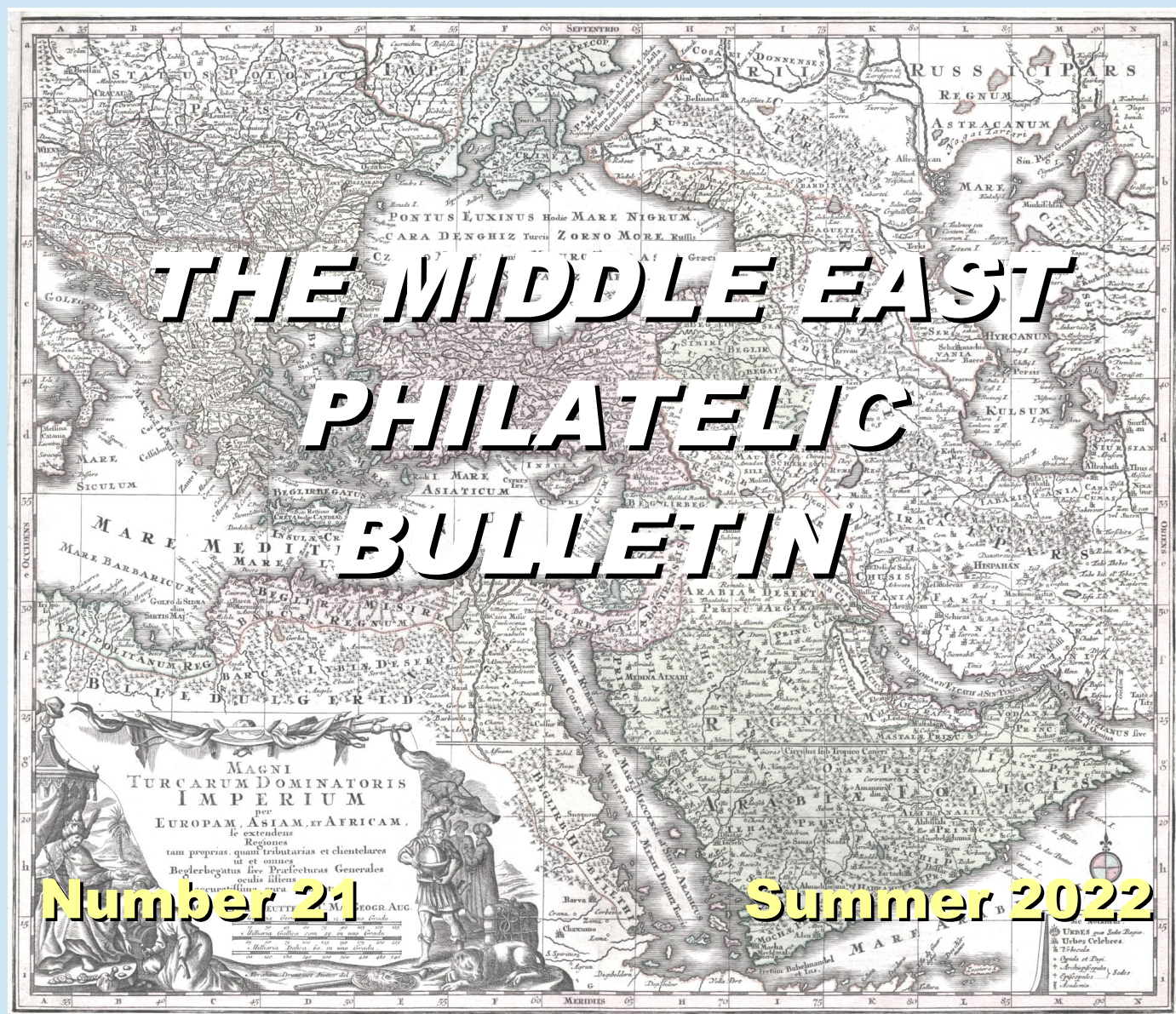
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