

***Turkey: The Plate Errors of the Empire Stamps***

***Turkey Duloz 1876: Proofs and Trials***

***Quarantine at Brindisi in 1882: Disinfection of P&O Mail***

***The Postal Conventions of 1884 and 1892 between Ottoman Turkey and Persia***

***TPO: Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa-Dersâ adet (Svilengrad-İstanbul)***

***Railway Mail Service in Ottoman Europe***

***The Palekura Opium Plantation***

***Bisecting Austrian Levant Stamps in Caifa 1908***

***Saray-ı Hümayun Palais Impérial: The Dolmabahçe Imperial Palace Post Office***

***Walter Mittelholzer's Balkan Flight 1934***

***plus Book Reviews, Reactions, Comments, Queries, and more!***



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## Plate Errors of the Empire Stamps – Passer Revised Part 1: The 2 Piastres Stamps (1876–1890)

by Hans Paul Soetens

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The Definitive postage stamps and the Postage Due stamps known in Turkish-Ottoman philately as “Empire” or “UPU” were produced and issued from 1876 onwards to comply with the bilingual requirements (Ottoman Turkish and French) agreed in the General Postal Union (from 1878: Universal Postal Union) treaties. These stamps are described in detail in Adolf Passer’s book (on pp. 76–89), published by the Royal Philatelic Society London in 1938. A summary can also be found in Andreas Birken’s translation into German published in 2016.

The discovery in my own collection holdings of two complete sheets of 150 stamps and several partial sheets of 50 and 100 stamps of the 2 Piastres issues (holdings that were bought long ago, separated and forgotten) gives me the perfect occasion to look more closely at the plate errors. I believe these print sheets of 150 stamps were generally split up to create counter sheets of 50. Most of the partial sheet were without gum, but the full sheets still had gum that had fully hardened in 140 years. Unfolding these sheets is therefore extremely precarious.

Passer states that apart from a “broken ‘R’ in Piastres” there were no printing errors; this was adopted unchecked by Dr. Birken.<sup>1</sup> The following overview shows that there are indeed many notable plate errors on the sheets.

First of all, I show a series of plate errors whose position in the sheets clearly indicate that Passer probably only had access to sections from the centre of these 2 Piastres sheets (rows 6 to 10), in which no obvious plate errors have been found to date.

A distinction must be made between plate defects caused by problems with damaged printing felt,<sup>2</sup> by soiling of the printing plate and those caused by foreign particles (hickeys). Due to wear of the underlying printing felt, the counter-pressure necessary for ink transfer is lost; this can be seen in the diffuse colour transferred to the edges of such a spot. These spots almost never show the sharp break line between the printed and unprinted area.

Passer writes<sup>3</sup> that the printing plates were taken apart and reassembled for new printing at least until 1884. As has been shown, this assertion is certainly no longer the case with the editions from 1888 onwards.

Besides the usual “broken ‘R’ in Piastres,” it is useful to look at the bottom connections of the lines around the circles. The short line to the left of the inscription “2 Guruş” regularly does not connect to the lower edge of this horn. To the left of the Arabic “٢” in the Arabic value field, the lower line of the plate regularly does not connect to the short line or the last millimetre of this lower line is significantly thinner.

---

1 Passer p. 79, Birken p. 61.

2 In addition to the printing plate, one also needs a reasonably flexible base to get enough counter-pressure on the surface to be printed). For this purpose, printing felt was used, which was, however, also subject to wear and tear and then adversely affected the application of the ink. This is evident in letterpress/typography printing. Shifting of the printing felt or underlaying of weak areas leads to the migration of poorly or insufficiently printed areas.

3 Passer p. 77, Birken p. 6.

The plate errors shown here were found in the 1876 issues examined and further on in the 1888 and 1890 issues but are there almost all found in identical positions. For plate errors found in both 1876 and 1888 sheets, it can be assumed with reasonable certainty that these faults would also be present in the 1884 and 1886 issues.

With the plate errors detected the positions in the sheet of 150 stamps could in many cases also be assigned to the partial sheets of 50 and 100. Passer's assertion that the printing plate of the 2 Piastres was reassembled between the printings of 1886 and 1888 may be correct, but for the printings of 1888 and 1890 this is demonstrably not the case.

The images of the plate errors are accompanied by the field positions. At the end I show some deviations which can be found in different variations on several fields. I have not classified them as plate errors, although they are clearly deviating types. There are too many to be classed as just plate errors. Maybe it is possible to use these deviations for plating the sheets.

### Special Cases and Hickeys

Further on I show a few special cases of foreign particles (hickeys).

The so-called plate error "broken 'R' in Piastres" occurs very frequently on these printing plates and can therefore not be regarded as a plate error. At best as a subtype in the designation "PIASTRES". There are many other irregularities in this inscription, such as unusually shaped letters "E", letters with a variation in the serifs, etc. These irregularities can be very useful for those who want to do a plate reconstruction of this issue.

The mentioned plate errors "broken coloured line above the M" and "broken coloured line below the P" (both adjacent to "EMP:") should be present in the 1876 and 1884/86 sheets. Unfortunately, the field positions are not mentioned and Passer's opinion that the errors in the 1888 and 1890 prints show up on other positions could not be supported by my research.

The failure to mention the major plate errors shown above suggests that Passer relied on unverified information from third parties for his treatment of the 2 Piastres stamps.

I will leave the search for plate errors of the Ottoman-Turkish inscription "Posta-ı Devlet-i Osmaniye" in the centre-piece to others, because it was not my intention to plate this issue.

*All images of the 2 Piastres stamps of 1888 have been digitally enhanced to highlight the flaws.  
This also applies to some stamps of the other issues.*

**Figs. 1–3: Large Break in the Lower Border of the Crescent**



1876, position 5 or 55  
(part sheet-of-100)

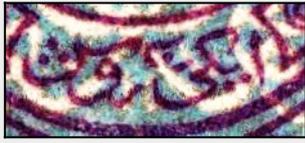


1888, position 61  
(whole sheet)



1890, position 61  
(part sheet-of-100)

Figs. 4–12: Damaged Ottoman letters Ghain and Ro in Gurus



Position 33



Position 135



Position 23  
(part sheet-of-40, 10×4)



1876, position 35  
(part sheet-of-100)



1886, position 15  
(part sheet-of-25)



1888, position 33  
(whole sheet)



1888, position 135  
(whole sheet)



1888, position 23  
(part sheet-of-40, 10×4)



1890 Portmarke, position 23  
(part sheet-of-100)

Figs. 13–15: Break in the Top Left Borderline



1888, position 1  
(whole sheet)



1888, position 1  
(part sheet-of-40)



1890, position 1  
(part sheet-of-100)

**Figs. 16–18: Problematic Borderlines**

**Break in the Left Borderline**

**Damaged Left Borderline  
(Printing Felt Problem)**



1886, position 24  
(part sheet-of-40)



1888, position 124  
(whole sheet)



1888, position 141  
(whole sheet)

**Figs. 19–24: Damaged Edge of the Bordeline (Lower Left)**



1888, position 64  
(whole sheet A)



1888, position 64  
(whole sheet B)



1890, position 64  
(part sheet-of-100)



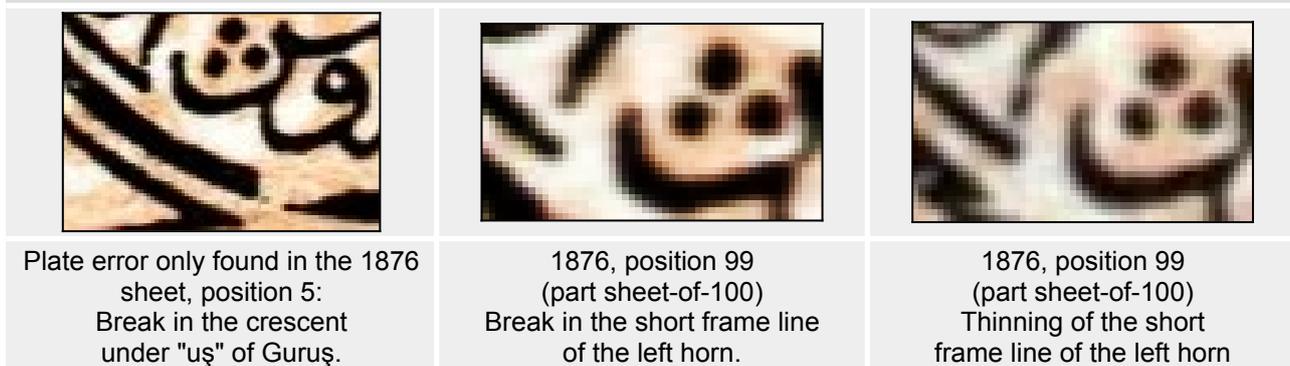
**Figs. 25–30: Break in the Value Numeral “2”**



**Figs. 31–33: Damaged Edges at the Top Borderline**



**Figs. 34–39: Miscellaneous Errors**  
Plate Error occurring only once (1876) and Common Flaws



**Figs. 34–39: Miscellaneous Errors**  
**Plate Error occurring only once (1876) and Common Flaws**



1876, position 43  
 (part sheet-of-100)  
 Lower line to the left of the “۲”  
 thinned at the top



1876, position 56  
 (part sheet-of-100)  
 Lower line to the left of the “۲”  
 thinned at the bottom



1888, position 134  
 (whole sheet)  
 Lower line to the left of the “۲”  
 broken

Foreign particles (hickeys) in the form of dots, dust and uncleaned smudges etc. occur quite often. Here are some hickeys that are not very common.

**Figs. 40–42: Hickeys and Smudges**



„EMP: OTOTOMAN“  
 1876, position 100  
 (part sheet-of-100)

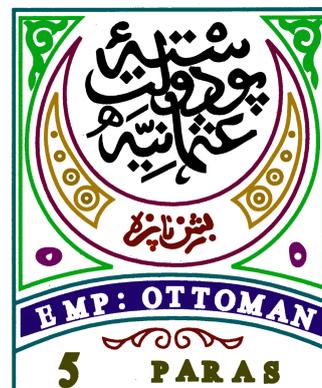


„EMP=OTTOMAN“  
 1876, position 99  
 (part sheet-of-100)



„EMPOOTTOMAN“  
 1888, position 184  
 (whole sheet B)

Finally, two complete sheets of 150 (referred to above as sheet A and sheet B) from the 1888 issue (next pages, figs. 43–43b and 44–44b).



*Figs. 1 and 2: The background was printed first, followed by the prints of the individual values – here exemplified with the 5 Paras value.<sup>4</sup>*

<sup>4</sup> Base for the simplified drawings: Birken, Andreas: Die Empire-Marken, p. 4.













## Specialities of Ottoman Philately (II): Turkey Duloz 1876 Proofs and Trials for the Unissued 5 and 25 Piastres

by Hans-Dieter Gröger

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For the 1876/77 postage stamps of the Duloz type (MiNr. 27–29, letterpress with overprint type VI) two additional values were prepared at the time:

- Passer 73      MiNr. V      5 Piastres      slate-blue
- Passer 74      MiNr. VI      25 Piastres      lake-red

There are trial proofs of both stamps on cardboard paper (imperforate), proofs on ordinary paper with gum (perforation: L 11½), plate proofs on ordinary paper with gum (imperforate) and final proofs for the production run (perforation: L 13¼).

Both values were never produced and issued, as there were still enough valid stocks of previous issues remaining.



*Figs. 1 and 2:*

Trial proofs on cardboard paper, imperforate.



*Figs. 3 and 4:*

Proofs on ordinary gummed paper, perforated L 11½.



*Figs. 5 and 6:*

Plate proofs on ordinary gummed paper, imperforate.



*Figs. 7 and 8:*

Final proofs for the production run, perforated L 13¼.

## Quarantine at Brindisi in 1882: Disinfection of P&O Mail

by Bo Andersson

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By the end of 1870 Brindisi replaced Marseilles as the P&O transit port in the Mediterranean. Due to the almost continuous threat of cholera emanating from the countries east of Suez, P&O steamers were occasionally held back for inspection of disease on board.

During the summer of 1882 there were rumours in the Mediterranean that cholera had erupted at Aden. In July, a fireman was reported dead of cholera on the ship *Hesperia* when calling at Aden. The steamer had arrived from Bombay with some five hundred pilgrims for Mecca. Also, there were reports about minor outbreaks of cholera among other Muslim groups who had called at Aden on their way to Mecca. The rumours kept circulating and by mid-September quarantine was established in many Mediterranean ports. In Italy, the Minister of Interior announced that:<sup>1</sup>

*[...] vessels arriving from Egypt after the 5<sup>th</sup> inst., without having performed quarantine in any Mediterranean port, shall be subjected to an observation of three days, if they have clean bills and to a rigorous quarantine of ten days in a lazaretto, if they have had or have any cases of cholera on board.*

### P&O Tanjore Arriving at Brindisi: Mails Disinfected

The first P&O steamer affected by the quarantine was the *Tanjore* that arrived early in the morning of 16<sup>th</sup> September 1882. Her mails were landed, but the steamer was refused entry to Brindisi. The passengers were detained on board and had no other choice but to proceed on to Venice, notwithstanding that *Tanjore* had a clean bill of health and no sickness on board.

The passengers were very displeased with their situation and on arrival at Venice they addressed a serious complaint about the Italian authorities to Lord Granville, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London, describing in detail their stay in Italy. The letter, which is dated Venice 19<sup>th</sup> September appeared in *THE TIMES* of London on 27<sup>th</sup> September and is shown in full on page 19 (*fig. 3*). Some extracts are quoted in the following:<sup>2</sup>

#### *QUARANTINE AT BRINDISI*

*Steamship Tanjore, Venice, Sept. 19, 1882.*

*My Lord, [...]*

*We left Bombay on Tuesday, Aug. 29, in the steamer Mirzapore, from which we changed on Tuesday, the 12<sup>th</sup> of September, at Port Said, into the Tanjore. With the exception of two ladies taken on board at Suez and one gentleman at Ismailia, there was no addition to our number. At Bombay we believe there had not been any cholera for some time and from the beginning to the end of our voyage both on the Mirzapore and the Tanjore not a single case of illness of any kind or description occurred.*

*When we arrived at Brindisi we were a clear 17 days from Bombay and 10 from Aden, and had been passed by the sanitary officer at Suez as having a clean bill of health. What then was the excuse of the Italian authorities for refusing to allow us to go ashore there to continue our*

1 The Times, 19.09.1882, p. 6.

2 The Times, 27.09.1882, p. 8. My emphasis. Signed by Douglas Straight, Judge High Court, North West Provinces and 14 other passengers. Sir Douglas Straight (1844–1914), Conservative MP (1870–1874) and Judge (1879–1892).

journey with the mails by train, and for causing us the grave inconvenience and delay of three days' quarantine? Simply that we had come from an Egyptian port, at which we had never landed, and with which we had held no communication of any sort or kind [...]

We say nothing about the ridiculous proceedings of the Brindisi officials in requiring us to march singly past their doctor for inspection, the ludicrous spectacle of our medical officer's report being held for perusal from our ship's gangway for fear of infection at the end of a pair of tongs, **the wanton delay to the mails by taking them to an isolated place at the entrance to the harbour for fumigation** [...] Nor need we dilate on the feelings of exasperation with which, in perfect health and strength, we found ourselves kept prisoners for 24 hours in the harbour of Venice, and a second time called upon to undergo a medical inspection [...].

There are several interesting details in this description including the remark on mail fumigation, which however the passengers can only have heard of and not seen. That mail landed by the Tanjore actually was disinfected is confirmed by the card below (fig. 1). It has two fine knife-slashes for disinfection.

The “isolated place at the entrance to the harbour” probably refers to the old *lazaretto* (*Lazzaretto Vecchio*),<sup>3</sup> at the mouth of the outer harbour (fig. 4). The quarantine station was still existing in 1882, but was already long out of regular use.



Fig. 1: India 1½a UPU postal stationery card to Belgium, 1882.

Landed Brindisi 16.09.1882 from P&O Tanjore. Cut with two knife-slashes, 20 & 23 mm, in a diagonal line. Probably fumigated in the old Lazaretto. Delayed one day by disinfection.  
 Postmarks: Duplex “№ 16 / CALCUTTA / AUG. 26” and “C” in bars. “OUTW / BOMBAY / 29 AUG.” and “SEA / POST OFFICE / E. / 29 AUG.” applied on P&O Mirzapore.  
 “BRINDISI / [?]” and “TOURNAI / 19 / SEPT / 9-M / 1882”.

Disinfection slits on covers are marked in red.

3 The name Lazzaretto derives from the island's church Santa Maria di Nazareth and the saint for Leprosy sufferers, St. Lazarus of Bethany, in Italian: San Lazzaro di Betania.

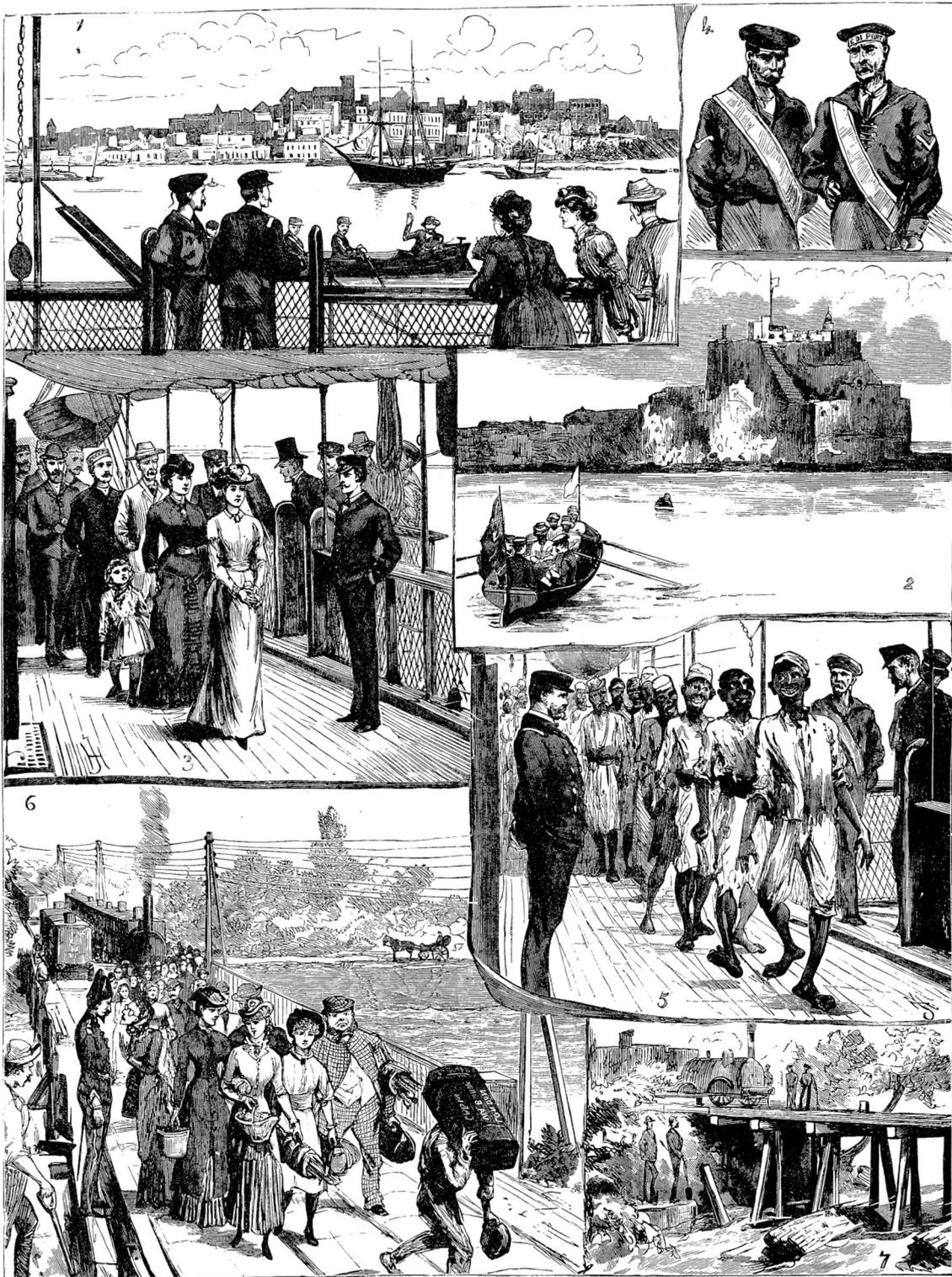


Fig. 2: On the way home from Egypt.<sup>4</sup>

Original captions: 1. We Arrive at Brindisi: The Pilot Refuses to Come Aboard. 2. Ship's Doctor Goes Ashore to Show Clean Bill of Health. 3. Inspection by Doctors of Port and Quarantine Officers of the Passengers and Every Soul on the Steamer. 4. Two Guards are Put on Board to Take Us to Venice. 5. At Venice Another Inspection and March Past, Which the Seedie Boys Consider "Bery Good Fun." 6. Crossing the Brenta from One Train to Another: Bridge Carried Away by Floods. 7. Temporary Bridge near Verona.

<sup>4</sup> By Herbert Johnson. In: The Graphic, 21.10.1882, p. 12.

## QUARANTINE AT BRINDISI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I was requested by my fellow passengers on board the last mail steamer from India to Brindisi to enclose you the accompanying letter, which we have addressed through the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Lord Granville. To the matters therein mentioned, I may add that upon our arrival at Venice we found that, owing to the floods, further progress homewards was temporarily impossible, and in the result, instead of reaching London on the 18th inst., the first of us could only get through by Sunday, the 24th, this being nearly a week. As to the extra expense thus unreasonably entailed upon us I say nothing.

Yours faithfully,

Carlton Club, Sept. 25. DOUGLAS STRAIGHT.

“ Steamship Tanjore, Venice, Sept. 19, 1882.

“ My Lord,—We, the undersigned passengers by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Tanjore, which arrived at Brindisi with the Indian mails on the morning of Saturday last, the 16th, desire to call your Lordship's attention to the uncalled for and arbitrary action of the Italian authorities in refusing to allow us to land there and compelling us to proceed to Venice, there to remain in quarantine until this morning. Several of our number happened to be taking advantage of a three months' return ticket to run home, and to these every day was precious. Still, of course, if there had been any good reason for subjecting us to quarantine, this circumstance would not have afforded any the more ground for complaint, but when we have stated one or two facts we think your Lordship will feel that the detention and delay inflicted upon us was both unnecessary and vexatious.

“ We left Bombay on Tuesday, Aug. 29, in the steamer Mirzapore, from which we changed on Tuesday, the 12th of September, at Port Said, into the Tanjore. With the exception of two ladies taken on board at Suez and one gentleman at Ismailia, there was no addition to our number. At Bombay we believe there had not been any cholera for some time and from the beginning to the end of our voyage both on the Mirzapore and the Tanjore not a single case of illness of any kind or description occurred. When we arrived at Brindisi we were a clear 17 days from Bombay and 10 from Aden, and had been passed by the sanitary officer at Suez as having a clean bill of health. What then was the excuse of the Italian authorities for refusing to allow us to go ashore there to continue our journey with the mails by train, and for causing us the grave inconvenience and delay of three days' quarantine? Simply that we had come from an Egyptian port, at which we had never landed, and with which we had held no communication of any sort or kind. As your lordship will perceive from the signatures

or kind. As your lordship will perceive from the signatures subscribed below we were few in number, and the surgeons of the Mirzapore and Tanjore vouched that we were all in perfect health, and had been so from the time of our leaving Bombay. It therefore does seem to us that we have a substantial grievance to complain of, and that in the interest of other Indian passengers who are following us by succeeding mails we should bring it under your lordship's notice. We say nothing about the ridiculous proceedings of the Brindisi officials in requiring us to march singly past their doctor for inspection, the ludicrous spectacle of our medical officer's report being held for perusal from our ship's gangway for fear of infection at the end of a pair of tongs, the wanton delay to the mails by taking them to an isolated place at the entrance to the harbour for fumigation, and last, but not least, the subjecting the Admiral's despatches, brought by us from Ismailia, to the same absurd process. Nor need we dilate on the feelings of exasperation with which, in perfect health and strength, we found ourselves kept prisoners for 24 hours in the harbour of Venice, and a second time called upon to undergo a medical inspection—this despite every step having been taken by Captain Briscoe, of the Tanjore, to get this ship thoroughly fumigated, and to have all the sanitary regulations fully complied with.

“ What we do hope is, that by bringing these matters to your lordship's attention, passengers by the future mail steamers from India to Brindisi, under circumstances similar to ours, may be spared the gratuitous delay and irritating inconvenience to which we have been put.

“ We think it right to add that we have forwarded a copy of this letter to *The Times* newspaper and to the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Apologizing to your lordship for troubling you at such length, we beg to remain,

“ Your Lordship's most obedient Servants,

“ DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, Judge High Court,  
North West Provinces.

“ T. PELLEW, B.O.S.

“ FREDERICK W. STEVENS, O.E., Public Works  
Department, Bombay.“ EDWD. BICKERSTETH, Cambridge Mission,  
Delhi.

“ G. A. MACONACHIE M.D., Bo. Med. Dept.

“ E. W. BETHELL, Lieut. R. E.

“ S. MORLEY, Indian Chaplain.

“ ALGERNON CURRIE, Major.

“ S. HARVEY JAMES, B.O.S.

“ CHARLES A DODD, Major, B.S.O.

“ WILLIAM PIGOTT.

“ WM. TOULMIN.

“ AUG. HEIMAM.

“ C. TAMBACI.

“ R. UDNEY.

“ The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.”

Fig. 3: Quarantine at Brindisi. Letter to the editor of The Times by 14 passengers of the Tanjore.<sup>5</sup>  
The letter was directed to Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.<sup>6</sup>

5 The Times, 27.09.1882, p. 8.

6 Granville George Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville, KG PC FRS (1815–1891). Liberal politician, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for a third time in 1880–1885.

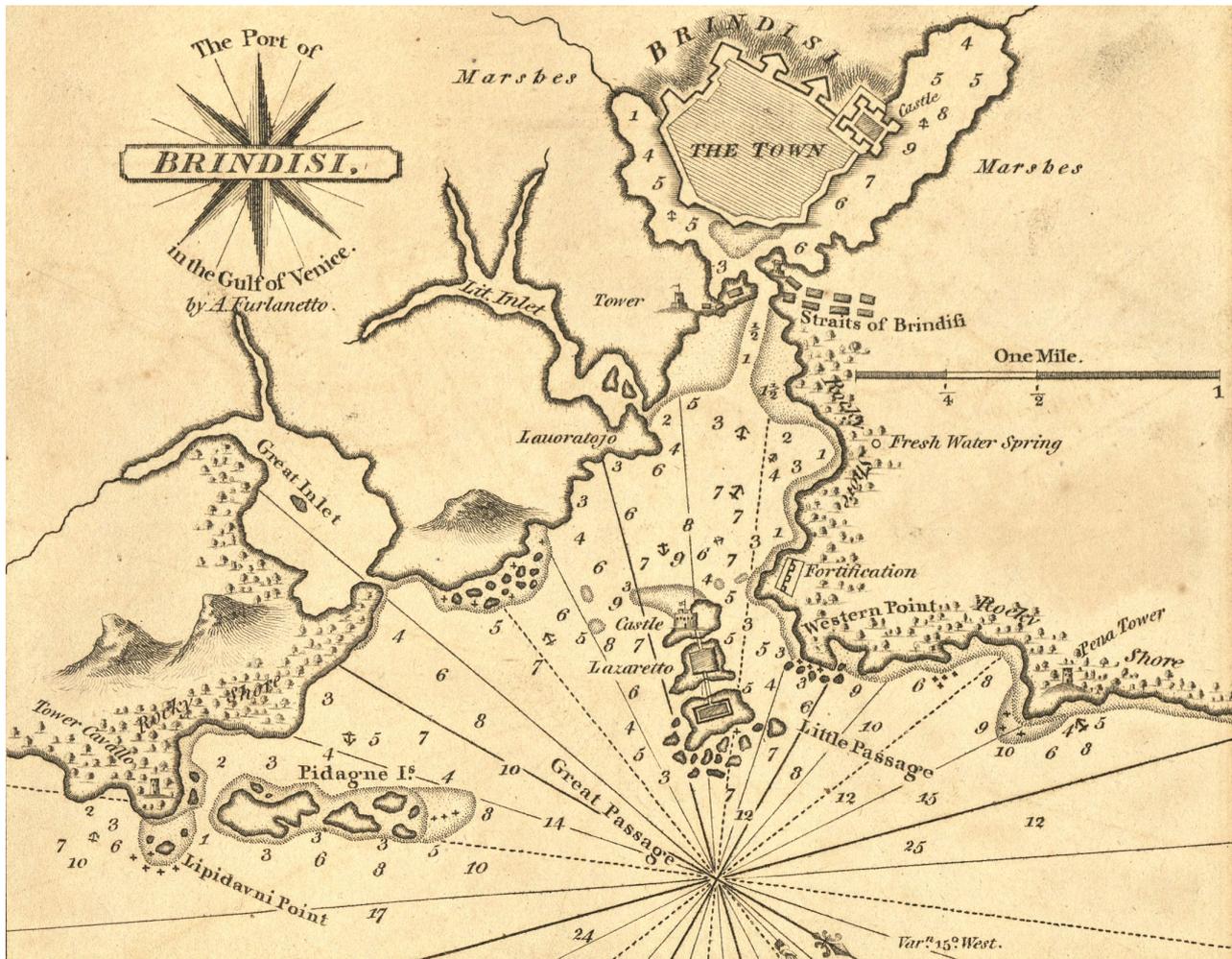


Fig. 4: The harbour of Brindisi.

Chart from 1810 showing the old lazaretto between the Aragonese Castle and the island of S. Andrea. Today the islands are connected with the mainland by a dam forming a protective barrier against the open sea.<sup>7</sup>

### The following Mail Voyages

After Tanjore there followed the voyages of P&O Surat arriving at Brindisi on 23<sup>rd</sup> September and P&O Mongolia on 29<sup>th</sup> September. From Surat's passengers there is yet another detailed complaint against the Italian authorities<sup>8</sup> and from the Mongolia we have the letter to Belgium (fig. 5) which like the foregoing card is cut twice in a diagonal line by a knife for disinfection.

By mid-October the Italians realised that the alarming news of cholera east of Suez in August were grossly exaggerated. The quarantine was moderated but not lifted like in other Mediterranean countries and the Italians kept on disinfecting mail.

On 17<sup>th</sup> October P&O Tanjore arrived at Brindisi with the Indian mails. From this voyage we have a letter addressed to Vermont in USA (fig. 6) cut with one long knife-slash to assist fumigation.

The Indian 1½a UPU card (fig. 7) was landed at Brindisi on 9<sup>th</sup> December by Hydaspes. It has one 22 mm long chisel-slit indicating that the card was fumigated. The card is addressed to Switzerland.

<sup>7</sup> Furlanetto, 1814.

<sup>8</sup> *Quarantine in Italy*. In: *The Times*, 4.10.1882, p. 8.



Figs. 5 and 5a:

India 3as single rate letter to Belgium, landed Brindisi 30.09.1882 from P&O Mongolia.

Cut from the front with two knife-slashes of 4 mm and 18 mm length for disinfection.

Delayed one day by disinfection.

Postmarks: Duplex "№ 16 / CALCUTTA / SEP 9" and "C" in bars. Backstamped "SEA / POST OFFICE / A / 12 SEP." on P&O Ravenna, "BRINDISI / 30 / [?]" and "MOLL / 3 / OCTO / 2-S / 1882".



Figs. 6 and 6a: India 3as single rate letter to USA. Landed Brindisi on 17.10.1882 from P&O Tanjore. Cut with one 40 mm long knife-slash for disinfection.

Postmarks: "TIRUMANGALAM / SEP 25" and obliterator "M" in bars, "OUTW. / BOMBAY. / 28 SEP.", "SEA / POST OFFICE / C / SEP 29." applied on P&O Thibet. "BRINDISI / 17 / 10 - 82 / 10M[?]". Opera glass "NEW YORK / NOV / 2 // B / 82 // PAID / ALL / PC" and "NEW YORK / TRANSIT / NOV 2 / 5 30 PM / 82" and "BRATTLEBORO.VT. / TRANSIT / 11 AM / 3".

(Collection Martin Hosselmann)



Fig. 7: India 1½a UPU postal stationery card addressed to Switzerland.

Landed Brindisi 9.12.1882 from P&O Hydaspes and slit with a 22 mm chisel to assist disinfection. Postmarks: Duplex "CALCUTTA / NOV 21" and "C" in bars, transit "SEA / POST OFFICE / E. / 24 NOV:" on P&O Cathay. "AMBULANT / No. 41 / 10 XII 82 - 2" struck in the Swiss TPO Chiasso-Basel.

On 16<sup>th</sup> December the Tanjore landed another batch of mail at Brindisi including the Indian 1a postal stationery cover (*fig. 8*) uprated to 3as and addressed to the US. The letter has two long and uneven knife-slashes for disinfection.

On p. 25 are listed the disinfected P&O covers known to me from the period. The table includes two knife-slashed covers from Australia presented by Denis Vandervelde in 2003:

One is a registered letter to Vienna, posted in Melbourne on 11<sup>th</sup> October and landed at Brindisi on 21<sup>st</sup> November.<sup>9</sup> The letter was taken by P&O Rohilla from Melbourne 12<sup>th</sup> October, P&O Siam from Colombo 1<sup>st</sup> November.

The other letter is addressed to Mainz, mailed in Sydney on 7<sup>th</sup> November and offloaded at Brindisi on 16<sup>th</sup> December. This letter was carried by P&O Ancona from Melbourne 9<sup>th</sup> November, P&O Khedive from Colombo 29<sup>th</sup> November.

<sup>9</sup> Lot no. 10396 at Corinphila auctions nos. 291–297, 28.11.–3.12.2022. Online: [https://corinphila.ch/de/\\_auctions/?action=showLot&auctionID=24&lotno=10396](https://corinphila.ch/de/_auctions/?action=showLot&auctionID=24&lotno=10396).



Figs. 8 and 8a: 1882. India 1a PS letter uprated to 3as single weight to USA. Landed Brindisi on 16 December from P&O Tanjore and cut with two knife-slashes, 32 & 40 mm, for fumigation.

Postmarks: "MUDDENPOLLY / NOV 27" and obliterator "M" in bars. "OUTW. / BOMBAY. / 30 NOV:":  
 Transit "SEA / POST OFFICE / F / 1 DEC:": on P&O Kashgar. Opera glass "NEW YORK PAID / DEC 31 / A /  
 PAID / ALL / B" and "NEW BRUNSWICK[?] / RECD: / JAN / 1 / 1883".

(Collection Martin Hosselmann)

**Table 1: The Brindisi Quarantine  
Listing of Voyages and Slit Mail**

Brindisi arrival	Origin, Transit, Destination	Remarks
16.09. Tanjore	Calcutta 26.08., SPO/E 29.08., Tournay 19.09. (fig. 1)	Quarantine & via the Suez Canal
23.09. Surat		
29.09. Mongolia	Calcutta 9.09., SPO/A 12.09., Moll 3.10. (fig. 5)	
6.10. Cathay		
17.10. Tanjore	Tirumangalam. 25.09., SPO/C 29.09., W. Brattleboro 3.11. (fig. 6)	
22.10. Venetia		
28.10. Mongolia		
7.11. Malwa		
13.11. Tanjore		
21.11. Poonah	Melbourne 11.10., Wien 24.11.	
27.11. Mongolia		
4.12. Surat		
9.12. Hydaspes	Calcutta 21.11., SPO/E 24.11., Amb. No.41 10.12. (fig. 7)	Overland transit resumed
16.12. Tanjore	Muddenpolly 27.11., SPO/F 1.12., New Brunswick 1.01.1883 (fig. 8)	
	Sydney 7.11., Mainz 18.12.	
24.12. Kashgar		
30.12. Mongolia		
7.01.1883 Venetia		
13.01.1883 Tanjore		Quarantine removed 13.01.1883.

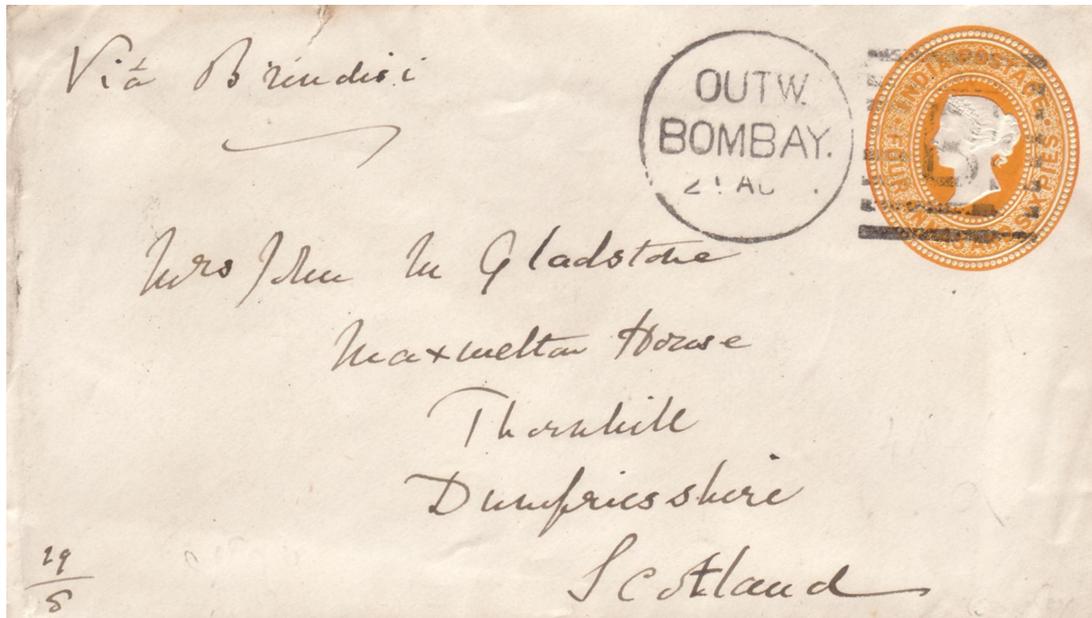
### Conclusion: The Mails

The Brindisi quarantine comprises 17 voyages during a period of some four months. It is an episode that has not been defined as a disinfection period before. The perforated covers seem to indicate that:

1. The prevailing method of cutting mail at Brindisi would be knife-slashing rather than slitting by chisel, and
2. letters and cards were slit alike.<sup>10</sup>
3. Further, it is evident that mail to England or France was not slit. So far known, the destination countries are USA, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland. These countries re-appear during the 1883/84 disinfection; that is, mail was disinfected as determined by destination. The British and French postal administrations were happy with a perfunctory disinfection leaving no visible traces on the covers.

<sup>10</sup> During the epidemics in the second half of the 19th century it was not uncommon for cards to be cut or pierced for disinfection although the perforation of a card would definitely be senseless from a modern rationale.

One may ask why the Italians kept on fumigating mail after mid-October. Neither Suez nor Aden were troubled by epidemics. Apparently, the disinfection seems to have been triggered by instant reports about scattered cases of cholera in the Arabian Peninsula: On 16<sup>th</sup> November, THE TIMES reported:<sup>11</sup> “BRINDISI, Nov. 15. Steamers from Egypt on arriving here are subjected to 24 hours” quarantine, on account of the cholera lately prevalent at Mecca.” A week later, P&O Poonah arrived with the P&O mails at Brindisi. Some of these were slit.



Figs. 9 and 9a:

India 4s6p postal stationery letter to Scotland.

Duplex “OUTW. / BOMBAY. / 29[?] AUG.” & “B” in bars.  
Transit stamped “SEA / POST OFFICE / E / 29 AUG:”  
on P&O Mirzapore. “THORNHILL / A / SP 19 / 82”.

Unlike the card to Belgium (fig. 1) from the same voyage, this letter to the UK was not slit. Covers were treated individually as determined by country of destination. The UK mails were received as closed mails in tarred mailbags at Brindisi and forwarded to England ‘in quarantine’.



In December there were new reports about cholera among Muslim groups on the road between Mecca and Medina and the Italians were terrified of infection. The newspaper DIRITTO writes:<sup>12</sup> “that Europe could never permit the quarantine precautions to be abolished [...] and without strict supervision cholera or plague might reach Suez from Mecca or Jeddah.” All of which coincides with the disinfection of the mails landed at Brindisi on 9<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> December.<sup>13</sup>

Eventually, in January 1883 the quarantine was raised. On 13<sup>th</sup> January THE TIMES reports<sup>14</sup> that “the Italian Government has removed the quarantine imposed on arrivals from Egypt.”

11 The Times, 16.11.1882, p. 6.

12 Reported in The Times, 19.12.1882, p. 3.

13 It is significant that the Postmaster General in London re-opened the contractual route across Egypt already in early-December. Apparently, he was impatient with the long-standing quarantine in Italy. Nor were the Italians popular with homeward bound travellers. Those who had a chance to avoid an Italian landing place, they sought alternative ports, like Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was ordered home from the Egyptian campaign in mid-October: “He will [...] embark on the 21st on board Her Majesty’s dispatch-vessel Iris, which will proceed to Trieste instead of Brindisi in consequence of the quarantine regulations of the latter port.” (The Times, 16.10.1882, p. 6.)

14 The Times, 13.01.1883, p. 5.

### The Impact on the Sea Post Office

The table on p. 28 illustrates how the eastbound sea-sorting was organised from September onwards. Both the ingoing and outgoing mail was carried through the Suez Canal until December. The table combines two sets of dates:

1. The data of steamer movements.
2. The dates of the Sea PO date-stamps which indicate the start-sorting date of the mails.

On the top are mail dispatch dates from London and, in red, the Sea PO date-stamps.

Mails transshipped at Port Said or Suez were sorted from Suez. These are the London mails of 15.09., 29.09., 27.10., 10.11., and 8.12.

Mails taken by the one steamer all through from Brindisi to Bombay were sorted from Alexandria. These are the London mails of 22.09., 6.10., 20.10., 3.11., 1.12., and 15.12.

Exceptions from the above are:

1. the London mails of 13<sup>th</sup> October transshipped at Port Said but sorted from Alexandria,
2. the London mails of 24<sup>th</sup> November that were carried overland because of the wreck of Malwa at Suez.

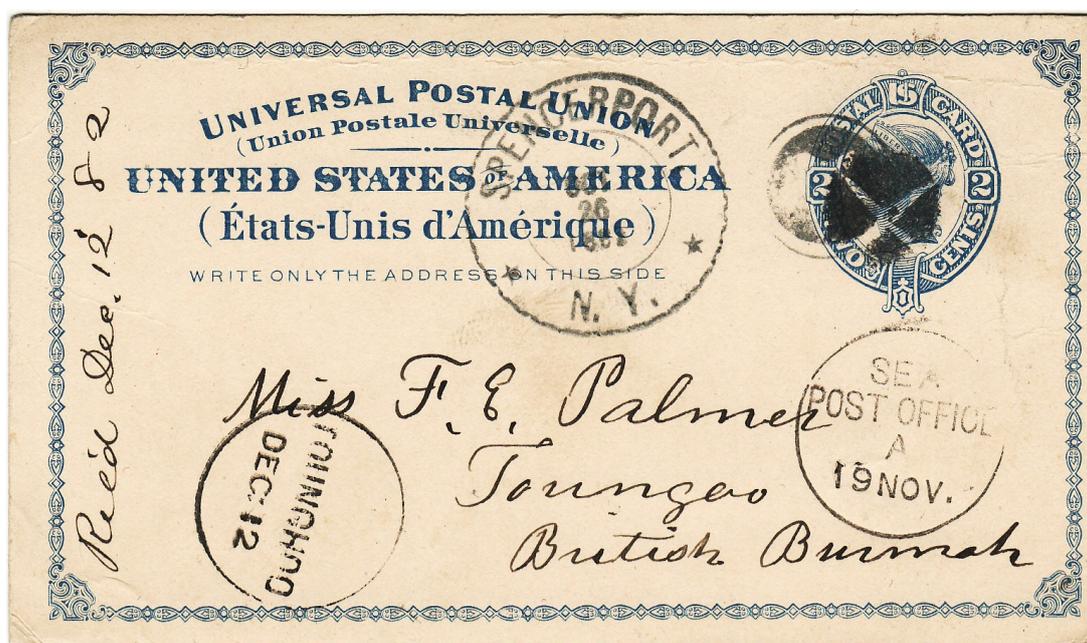


Fig. 10: Sorting from Suez.

USA 2c UPU postal stationery card to Burma. Duplex "SPENCERPORT / N.Y. / OCT / 26 / 1882" and mute cancel; also mute hand-stamp obliterator.

Transit "SEA / POST OFFICE / A / 19 NOV." struck on board P&O Rome.

Received "TOUNGHOO / DEC: 12".

Table 2: The Brindisi Quarantine and the Sea PO

London 15.09.	London 22.09.	London 29.09.	London 6.10.	London 13.10.	London 20.10.	London 27.10.	London 3.11.	London 10.11.	London 17.11.	London 24.11.	London 1.12.	London 8.12.	London 15.12.
<b>SPO/E</b> 23.09.	<b>SPO/F</b> 28.09.	<b>SPO/A</b> 7.10.	<b>SPO/B</b> 12.10.	<b>SPO/C</b> 19.10.	<b>SPO/D</b> 26.10.	<b>SPO/E</b> 6.11.	<b>SPO/F</b> 9.11.	<b>SPO/A</b> 19.11.	(SPO/B)	<b>SPO/C</b> 30.11.	<b>SPO/D</b> 7.12.	<b>SPO/E</b> 18.12.	<b>SPO/F</b> 21.12.
								Fig. 10			Fig. 11		Fig. 12
<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>Poonah</b>	<b>Tanjore</b>	<b>Surat</b>	<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>Cathay</b>	<b>Tanjore</b>	<b>Venetia</b>	<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>Malwa</b>	<b>Tanjore</b>	<b>Poonah</b>	<b>Mongolia</b>	<b>Surat</b>
Alex. 21.09.	<b>Alex.</b> 28.09.	Alex. 5.10.	<b>Alex.</b> 12.10.	<b>Alex.</b> 19.10.	<b>Alex.</b> 26.10.	Alex. 3.11.	<b>Alex.</b> 9.11.	Alex. 16.11.	Alex. 23.11.	Alex. 30.11.	<b>Alex.</b> 7.12.	Alex. 14.12.	<b>Alex.</b> 21.12.
Port Said 22.09.	Port Said 29.09.	Port Said 6.10.	Port Said 13.10.	Port Said 20.10.	Port Said 27.10.	Port Said 4.11.	Port Said 10.11.	Port Said 17.11.	Port Said 24.11.	Mail carried overland	Port Said 8.12.	Port Said 15.12.	Port Said 22.12.
<b>Lombardy</b>	Suez 2.10.	Brindisi	Suez 15.10.	<b>Sutlej</b>	Suez 29.10.	<b>Mirzapore</b>	Suez 13.11.	<b>Rome</b>	Wrecked at Suez 25.11.		Suez 10.12.	<b>Ganges</b>	Suez 24.12.
Port Said 22.09.	Bombay 13.10.	Port Said 6.10.	Bombay 25.10.	Port Said 20.10.	Bombay 9.11.	Port Said 4.11.	Bombay 24.11.	Port Said 17.11.	Mail transf. to <b>Thames</b>	<b>Thames</b>	Bombay 22.12.	Port Said 15.12.	Bombay 5.01.1883
<b>Suez</b> 23.09.		<b>Suez</b> 7.10.		Suez 21.10.		<b>Suez</b> 6.11.		<b>Suez</b> 19.11.		<b>Suez</b> 30.11– 1.12.		<b>Suez</b> 18.12.	
Bombay 4.10.		Bombay 13.10.		Bombay 31.10.		Bombay 17.11.		Bombay 30.11.		Bombay 11.12.		Bombay 28.12.	

It is not clear why the P&O steamers from Brindisi called at Alexandria before traversing the Chanel. The westbound steamers did not. Due to the abnormal situation in Italy, the steamers may have been carrying additional mails (other than the P&O mails) from Brindisi for onward despatch from Alexandria by other shipping companies. Also, there was a recycling of tarred mail bags. Empty tarred mail bags that were returned from Europe to be re-filled with new mail batches for Brindisi, could have been discharged at Alexandria.



Figs. 11 and 11a: Sorting from Alexandria.

Duplex "ABERGELE / B / NO 30 / 82" & "181" in bars on letter to India.  
Transit stamped "SEA / POST OFFICE / D / 7 DEC." on P&O Poonah.  
Delivered "1 DELY / MHOW / DEC 24".



Normal procedure with overland transit and sorting between Bombay and Suez was resumed with the Bombay mails of 24<sup>th</sup> November (Set E) and the London mails of 22<sup>nd</sup> December (Set A).

Half a year later, when Egypt was raged by a serious outbreak of cholera and the need of mail disinfection was deemed much stronger than in 1882, the P&O mails were diverted to the bigger quarantine station on the island of Poveglia in the Venetian laguna.<sup>15</sup> While Brindisi with its inadequate and antiquated facilities for mail fumigation was closed for incoming mail from Egypt.

The outbreaks of cholera in Aden in the early 1880s mark the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> pandemic period, 1881–1896.<sup>16</sup>

### Acknowledgments

I thank Martin Hosselmann for using material from his collection and Tobias Zywietz for suggestions and additions enriching the original text.

<sup>15</sup> To be treated in a forthcoming article.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. *1881–1896 cholera pandemic*. In: Wikipedia. Online: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1881%E2%80%931896\\_cholera\\_pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1881%E2%80%931896_cholera_pandemic).



Figs. 12 and 12a: Sorting from Alexandria.

Duplex “EARLS-COURT / S.W. / 3 / DE 11 / 82” and “34” in bars on letter to Bombay. Transit “SEA / POST OFFICE / F / 21 DEC.” applied on P&O Surat.



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<sup>17</sup> The theory advanced in this article about mail disinfection being carried out in the Swiss and German TPOs (Chiasso–Basel and Kufstein–München) was retracted by Vandervelde himself in 2018.

<sup>18</sup> Kirk’s article deals with the war in 1882 and the cholera epidemic in 1883/84 and includes detailed information on the steamer movements from June 1882 to April 1884. Kirk however, has no specific mention of the Brindisi quarantine that seems to have been unknown to him.

## The Two Postal Conventions Between Ottoman Turkey and Persia of 1884 and 1892 and the 1905 Amendment A Neglected Matter

by Björn Sohrne (FRPSL)

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For about two years the author has been looking for information about the early postal route(s) at the Black Sea between Ottoman Turkey and Persia via – among other publications – MEPB. Tobias Zywiets so kindly encouraged me with his ideas and knowledge. Further, I like to thank Dr. Mehmet Çetin<sup>1</sup> who has been instrumentally helpful with his contacts in locating the two final, accepted handwritten preparations of the Treaties of 1884 and 1892 between Ottoman Turkey and Persia at the National Archives in Istanbul.

The historic route – via Bayazid, near the Persian border – is part of the ancient *Silk Road* that is dwindling away across Caucasus, Central Asia to China. As from the middle of the 19th century trade increased in the region, foreign merchants settled in Trebizond, Erzerum, Poti and Tiflis as well as in Tabriz in Persia. Trade was undertaken with Persia, the Baku area, Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva, Central Asia, to Sinkiang and China for centuries. Volatile areas, what is called “The Great Game” was in full swing between Russia and Britain regarding influence in the semi-independent Sinkiang and Tibet, both quite close to British-India which for the British was the Crown Jewel in the Empire and thus, in their view, had to be protected from Russian expansionism at all costs! Thus, the trade route was situated in an important part of the cross-roads between Europe and Central Asia and the East.

Dr. Mehmet Çetin writes:<sup>2</sup>

*Although the changes in the trade routes due to the geographical explorations caused great damage to the caravan trade passing over Iran and Syria, the Ottoman foreign trade continued to take place on these axes until the effects of Industrial Revolutions showed up. Another area of great importance in the foreign trade of the Ottoman Empire was the Black Sea trade, which was held under its monopoly until 1774. Thus the Black Sea trade emerged from a regional market and started to occupy an important place in intercontinental trade. An important feature of this trade was the connection of the Silk Road with a secondary line extending to Anatolia via Tabriz–Erzeroum–Trebizond route. This line was one of the most important routes of transit trade between the Ottoman Empire and Iran.*

In Turkey and adjacent areas, it was the Tatars who were responsible for organising the delivery of post between the various towns in Turkey-in-Asia and to Persia via Bayazid, the nearest town at the Turkish side of the border between the two Empires. We also know that the Turkish postal service started earlier than the one in Persia.

Consular mail was sent from Constantinople via Trebizond already from at least early 1800 to Persia by private arrangements and later by the Turkish post and/or foreign agents up to the border

1 Dr. Mehmet Çetin, Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir (Faculty Of Economics and Administrative Sciences).

2 Quote from p. 22 of Çetin, Mehmet: *The development of the transit trade of Iran in the triangle of Russia, Ottoman Empire and Iran in the second half of the 19th century*. In: Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi, vol. 36, no. 1, 2021, pp. 21–52. DOI: 10.18513, egetid.974591. Online: [https://www.academia.edu/81452353/The\\_Development\\_...\\_Century](https://www.academia.edu/81452353/The_Development_..._Century).

at Bayazid. Tatars would arrive from Tabriz (Persia) via Khoi with mail bags, and return with mail bags. This included consular mail from Turkey, France, etc. Parcels sent by the trading companies had their own private arrangements with the Tatars.

During my research I happened to come across a few times mentions that postal treaties between the two empires had been discussed during the 19th century. For example when Gustav Riederer,<sup>3</sup> the Austrian postal administrator arrived in Teheran in 1875 to reorganise the medieval type of postal services to a modern system, based on European principles, he realised that international postal services had to be introduced at the soonest to avoid the expensive and limited services given by the Russian consular postal services at Tabriz functioning since the 1860s on a route via Tiflis to Trebizond, Constantinople, and Odessa. It was quite expensive and serviced only certain traders and important and privileged subjects favoured by Russia.

An article in a Georgian newspaper writes in 1873:<sup>4</sup>

*After the Poti–Tiflis Railway opened, courier traffic from Tavriz to Erzerum and Trebizond almost completely ceased and the field was left to Russian postal agents. Take the Russian consul in Tavriz, for example. The merchants entrust their letters and gold to the consulate and the consul sends them to Dzhulfa where they enter the Russian postal system. Until last year, merchants had to pay 3 krans (90 kopecks) per lot to send a letter, and 1 kran (30 kopecks) upon receipt of a letter. Now they pay 45 kopecks per lot to send a letter and 30 kopecks to receive one. It costs 15 kopecks to receive one issue of a newspaper – a terrible price.*

But obstacles developed when a war between Turkey and Russia took place between 1878 and 1880 which hampered the development of postal services and a postal treaty between Turkey and Persia. Not until a peace agreement had been concluded with the new borders worked out, could a postal treaty be discussed again. International postal services for Persia in particular had suffered.

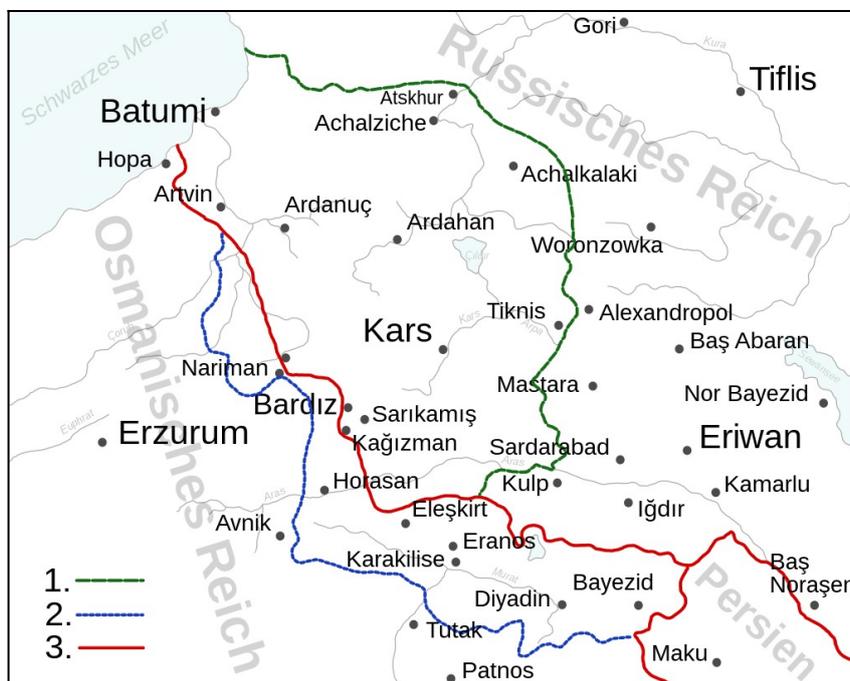


Fig. 1:

After the Turko-Russian War of 1877/78, the regions of Adjara (incl. Batum), Ardahan, and Kars were occupied by Russia. The peace treaty of San Stefano (2, in blue) was revised by the Conference of Berlin: Adjara and Kars remained with Russia, only a small band of land (Bayezid, Kirkelisse, Horasan) was returned to Turkey (3, in red). The green line represents the position of the peace treaty of Adrianople, 1829.<sup>5</sup>

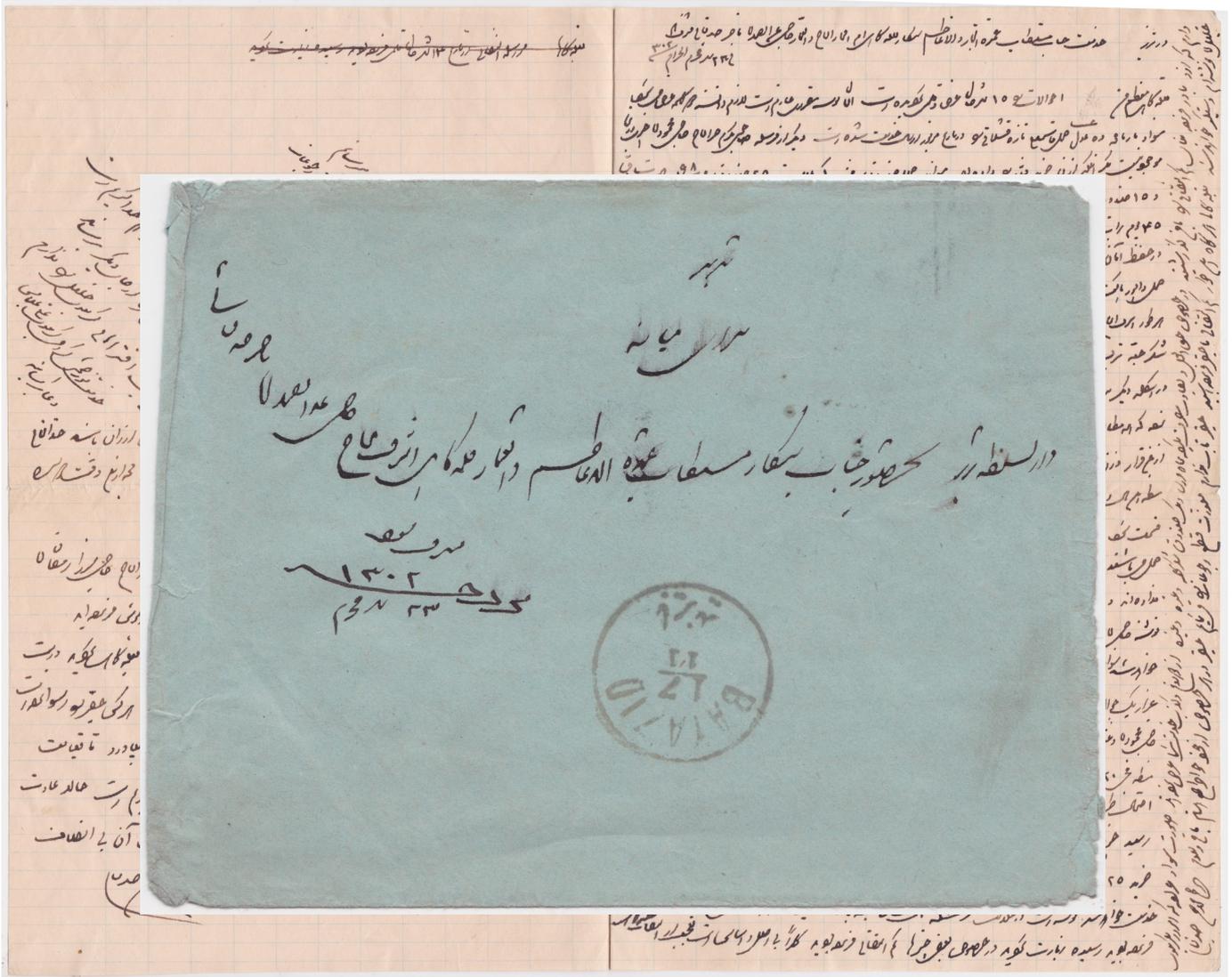
3 Gustav Riederer von Dachsberg (1830–1907), elevated to Ritter (knight) in 1877.

4 [Postal communications between Russia and Persia]. In: Тифлиский вестник : Газета литературная и политическая, no. 103 (4.10.1973). Translated by Howard L. Weinert.

5 Map by "Alexandar.R.". Source: Wikipedia Commons, 3.05.2008. Online: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Russischtuerkischberlinsanstefanoost.svg>.



Figs. 2 and 3: 1885 cover. Route: From Trebizond in manuscript 28. Shawwal 1302 = 10.08.1885; via Bayazid 15.08.1885, addressed to Tabriz. Arrival date not clear. Rate: Stamps are missing (but 2 piastres was the normal rate). The normal handling was in closed bags, as there are only five covers recorded (all from 1884–86) which can be attributed to the 1884 treaty as they all have a transit cancel of Bayazid. None of the covers have complete franking as all but one stamp have been torn off. All are in the direction of Persia.



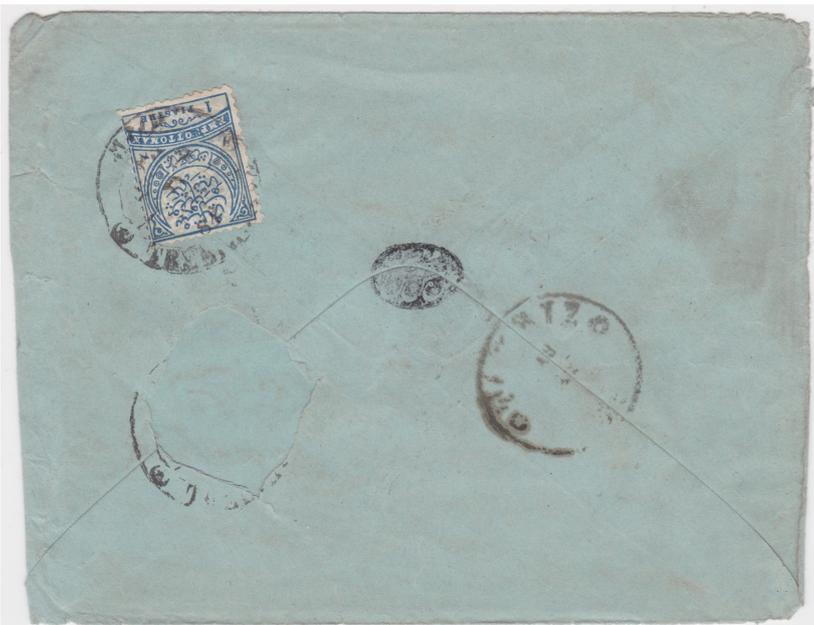
Figs. 4–5a:

1884 cover Trebizone to Tabriz.

Route: From Trabizond in manuscript  
23. Muharram 1302 = 12.11.1884,  
via Bayazid 17.11.1884, addressed to Tabriz.  
Arrival date not clear.

Rate: Not known since stamp missing  
(but 2 piastres was the normal rate).

It should be realised how rare proven mail via Bayazid from both before and after the 1884 and also the 1892 Treaty is. Most mail would pass in closed bags but even so there is a limited amount to Erzerum or the postal hub of Trebizond or vice versa to Khoy or Tabriz. From early 1870 most mail would be sent via the "Russian route", i.e. via Batum and Tiflis.



The mentioning of having a treaty discussed between Turkey and Persia however led me to search when it was finally concluded. A really interesting find of some postal covers in Iran in 2018 led me on the right track.

A correspondence of five covers from Turkey addressed to Tabriz in 1884 and 1885 featuring a transit mark of Bayazid came to light.<sup>6</sup> All covers had the stamps torn off on all the five covers except on one where one of the two Turkish stamps was left intact while the other had also been torn off. I was exalted since this was only the second time in 40 years of collecting that I came across other items than some waybills, related to Bayazid. That was in March 1978 when I, as a novice as collector only for a month or so and living in Teheran then, bought a bundle of Persian internal-design types of waybills of a strange non-UPU design which evidently had come out clandestinely onto the market from the Persian postal administration.

As we know, normally parcel documents would be retained by the postal authorities. Such a small problem was, however, often solved in a friendly manner in Persia to the collectors' and dealers' delight! Anyhow, in that bundle of about 20 to 30 different waybills used in about 1911, there were 3 or 4 waybills with a blue oval type of Persian cancel that stated "BAYAZID" as receiving mark. I paid no intention to this bundle – my knowledge was minimal – with its rusted staples which I, together with some other philatelic stuff brought back to Sweden about 8 months later, just before the fall of the Shah regime. In Teheran at that time the overall knowledge of postal cancellations or anything related to postal history was rather limited to say the least. It was a virgin market in all sense. My own knowledge was – as stated – practically *zero!*

The years passed and not until about 2005 could we, collectors of Persian postal history including some knowledgeable Iranians, find out – what nobody then could believe – that Persia operated an Exchange Post Office in Turkey, in a foreign country. *Ça n'est pas possible! Mon Dieu!*

Back to recent times! I inquired at some Turkish well-known philatelists and I was informed that at least in the philatelic literature there is little of such treaty described!<sup>7</sup> Tanrıku, 1984, reports the 1892 treaty in full and the 1905 amendment (this came only to light during my research this year). Turgut briefly refers to the 1892 treaty:

*The postal relationship with Iran was always regulated by bilateral agreements. The agreement signed on 8 September 1890 (27 Ağustos 1306) introduced the practice of postage charges for transport up to a border location being paid at domestic national rates, and the remainder being paid by the recipient. Ottoman postal bags, accepting any kind of mail, would be handed over to Iranian Post tatars (messengers) at Bayezid and Hanekin. However there is evidence that this practice also existed in previous years.*

However, neither Tanrıku or Turgut mention the 1884 treaty.

After Googling a lot and going through my archive of documentation that I had collected about 15 years ago after several visits to the Indian National Archives in New Delhi and Bombay, I stumbled upon a file, two pages, of the treaty of 1884, a copy of the printed treaty (see *figs. 6–6a* below). The copy had been given to the British Embassy that forwarded it to Whitehall in London. What a surprise and an interesting one indeed.<sup>8</sup>

6 Another interesting cover from Tabriz was said to be sent to Turkey as it had Turkish stamps. However, it turned out to be a manipulated cover originally sent from Turkey to Tabriz!

7 Turgut, 2018, on p. 505. Turgut mentions the 1905 amendment on p. 649.

8 The 1884 treaty only referred to the (new) Bayazid route, while the 1892 treaty specifically included also the Khanakin route. The former does not mention parcels (it does however mention groups).

JULY 1884.

Postal Convention between Turkey and Persia. A P E 107-108

## No. 107.

No. 4, dated Teheran, 21st May 1884.

From—RONALD F. THOMSON, Esq., Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran,  
To—EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a French copy of the Postal Convention recently concluded between the Ottoman and Persian Governments for the establishment of a direct postal service between the two countries by the Bayazid-Khoi route, which has been communicated to me by the Turkish Ambassador at this Court.

## No. 108.

*Convention Postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse.*

## ARTICLE I.

Un service postale direct sera établi entre la Turquie et la Perse par la voie de Bayazid-Khoi.

## ARTICLE II.

L'échange de valises postales aura lieu au bureau Ottoman à Bayazid, le courrier Persan devant le rendre jusqu'à cette dernière localité. Le courrier sera escorté par des Zaptiés tant à l'aller qu'au retour jusqu'à la frontière.

## ARTICLE III.

Les frais occasionnés pour l'entretien du courrier jusqu'aux frontières respectives seront supportés par chacun des états contractants pour la partie qui les concerne.

## ARTICLE IV.

L'expédition des Valises postales sera effectuée de part et d'autre une fois par semaine sauf à augmenter d'un commun accord le nombre des expéditions lors d'un plus grand développement.

## ARTICLE V.

Toutes les clauses de la convention postale universelle et de bon règlement de détail et d'ordre seront appliquées à l'échange de correspondances postales internationales acheminées par la susdite voie de Bayazid-Khoi.

## ARTICLE VI.

Les administrations des deux Gouvernements contractants pourront utiliser ce service postale pour l'échange de groupes contenant de l'or monnayé entre les localités des deux pays. Les deux administrations se communiqueront la liste des Bureaux admis à cet échange.

## ARTICLE VII.

La taxe intégrale à percevoir pour l'expédition des groupes est fixée en Turquie à 4 Piastres or et en Perse à 3 abbasis (12 chahis) pour chaque poids de 10 grammes ou fraction de 10 grammes.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Les groupes seront confectionnés par les soins du bureau d'origine, ils seront dûment fermés au plomb et devront porter le cachet officiel de ce dernier bureau ainsi que celui de l'expéditeur. L'évaluation des taxes aura lieu d'après des groupes confectionnés.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

A P E 108 Postal Convention between Turkey and Persia.

## ARTICLE IX.

Les bureaux de Bayazid et Khoi se communiqueront régulièrement et pour chaque départ une feuille d'avis spéciale rédigée en Turc et en Persan, indiquant le nombre de groupes, le poids de chaque groupe, le nom de l'expéditeur, du destinataire, ainsi que les lieux d'origine et de destination. Cette feuille d'avis sera accompagnée des quittances de réception que les bureaux d'origine seront tenus à joindre à chaque groupe et qui leur seront retournées munies de la signature du destinataire.

## ARTICLE XI.

Les recettes provenant de l'envoi des correspondances, groupes et autre objets de poste seront acquises en totalité par chacune des administrations expéditrices.

## ARTICLE XII.

Sauf les cas de force majeure dûment constatés, lorsqu'un groupe aura été perdu l'expéditeur aura droit à une indemnité égale à la somme qu'il aura déposée au bureau d'origine. Par cas de force majeure on entend, 1° l'incendie de l'office postal, 2° la perte résultant de l'état de guerre ou d'insurrection à l'intérieur ou de tout autre mouvement dont la repression exige plus de force que l'autorité locale n'en disposerait, 3° la perte résultant d'accidents dus à l'action des éléments et qu'il serait impossible de conjurer.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Les réclamations relatives au sort des groupes devront être formulées dans un délai de 9 mois à partir de leur date de dépôt à la poste; ce délai passé elles ne seront prises en aucune considération. L'indemnité prévue à l'article XII sera réglée à l'expéditeur ou sur sa demande au destinataire moyennant un bon payable dans 6 mois.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Une entente ultérieure sera établie entre les administrations des deux pays contractants pour ce qui concerne l'échange des valeurs déclarées et non déclarées.

## ARTICLE XV.

Le service postal qui s'effectue actuellement entre Khanekin et Kermanschah sera maintenu.

## ARTICLE XVI.

La présente convention sera mise à l'exécution trois mois après sa ratification par les Gouvernements respectifs; elle sera applicable pour un délai de cinq années et la dénonciation, le renouvellement, ou la révision devra être notifiée 6 mois d'avance.

## Article additionnel—

Les frais de transit revenant à l'administration Postale Ottomane, conformément à l'article 4 de la convention universelle seront réglés après le dressement des comptes prévues par le règlement de détail par l'entremise de l'ambassadeur Ottoman à Teheran.

Signé à Constantinople Dimanche le 22 Avril (4 Mai) 1884 par L.L.E.E. — M. Izzet Effendi, Directeur-Général de l'Administration de Télégraphes et Poste de l'Empire Ottoman et Moïsin Khan Moïn el Mulk, Ambassadeur de S. M. le Schah près S. M. L. le Sultan.

Ed.—T. L. A. — 27-884.

Figs. 6–6a: The 1884 treaty – in its original French version – as found in the Indian National Archives (New Delhi and Bombay).

What is amazing is the fact that the bunch of stapled Persian waybills (*barnameh*) in yellow or blue colours:<sup>9</sup> the 20–25 waybills contained only 4 or 5 from Bayazid. These represent Turkish parcels which were sent to Bayazid and their reload and re-documentation to Persian official waybills. In spite of the fact that more than 45 years have passed, only a very few more such waybills related to Bayazid have appeared.

Of great importance is the 1892 treaty as it includes the Mesopotamian route: Baghdad–Khanekin–Kermanshah–Teheran. It was a very important route for the traders not least. But here also there are very few letters that have been cancelled in Khanekin and Kermanshah. And of waybills there are only two known! This inspired me further. How could I locate the official original treaties of both 1884 and 1892? I had to find a suitable contact in Turkey. By Googling I eventually came across an interesting article written by Dr. Mehmet Cetin.<sup>10</sup> His search in the Turkish National Archives was successful and handwritten copies of the 1884 treaty and the Implementation Regulations of the 1892 treaty were unearthed.

9 A variety of colours are used for the printing of Persian parcel documents, like blue, yellow, white, violet, orange, green etc. of which some are very rarely seen. However, the earliest of this type so far recorded seems to be from 1910 and for what purpose these different colours stand for is hitherto unknown!

All the *barnamehs* recorded, 5 via Bayazid and 2 via Kasre Shirin were all from 1910, i. e. used after the 1905 Amendment. It could be that only those after the Amendment looks similar to the parcel documents sent from the border exchange offices of Russia as per 1904 treaty. Maybe any earlier (but not yet discovered) parcel document via Bayazid as per 1892 Treaty looks different!

10 See footnotes 1 and 2.



Fig. 7: This registered letter was sent from "KHOY / 10 3 -7" to Paris transiting the Turkish Exchange P.O. of Bayazid 21.03.1907. Forwarded to Constantinople where the Turkish P.O. also applied a Turkish registration box with a manuscript "115" both inside and on the envelope and cancelled Constantinople "1 AVRIL 07".



Fig. 8: Manuscript "بایزید ۸/۳" (Bayezid 8/3)<sup>11</sup> and "۱۱۵" (115) as well as "№ 115" and Turkish registration handstamp. Arrival cancel Paris 4.04.1907.

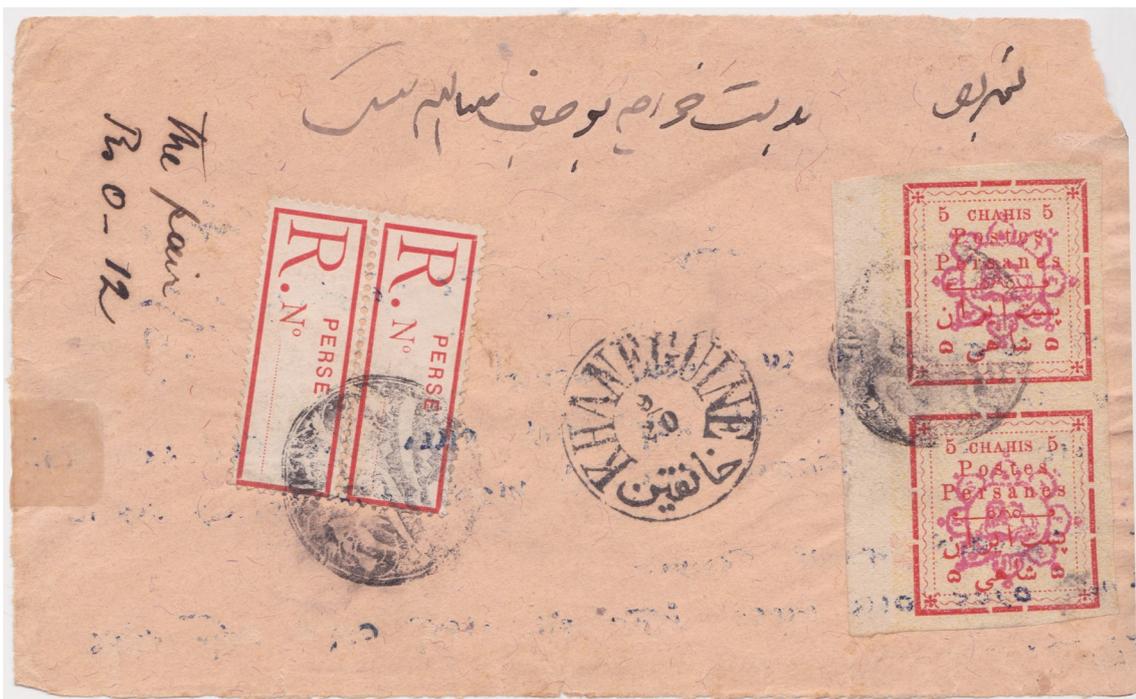


Fig. 9: Ottoman Khanekin Exchange Post Office.

Letter from Kerend. Persian Ex PO at Khaneguine. The back missing. The 1902 Type-set.

12 ch foreign rate. The two 1 ch registration labels were used as replacement of stamps that had run short. The Persian office was only able to exchange postal bags and parcels and had no other postal services as its office was in a foreign country. The few letters and parcels cancelled with transiting Khanekin (Khaneguine) proves that almost all mail was transiting in closed bags.

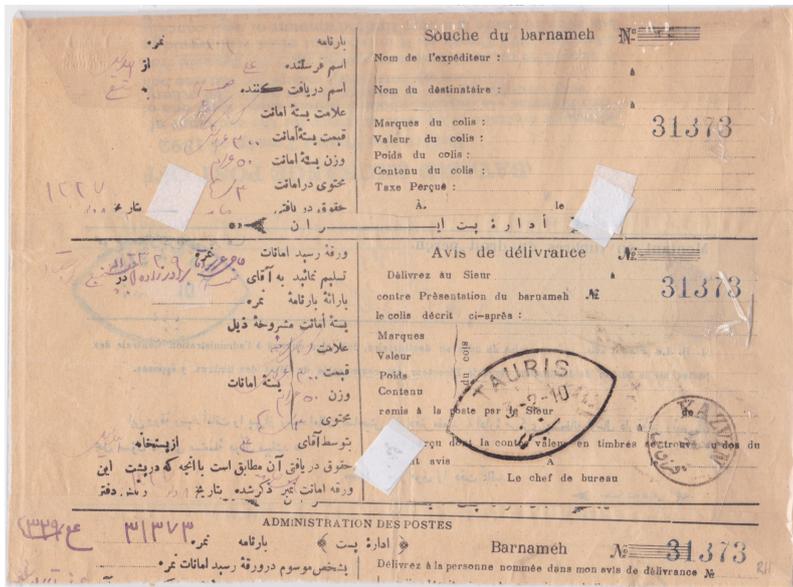
One (reverse) of three recorded Persian letters bearing the strike of Khaneguine (plus two waybills from 1910)

<sup>11</sup> This fits, as 8 Mart 1323 (8.01.1323) corresponds to 21.03.1907.



N. B. Le présent avis, après remise du colis au destinataire, doit être envoyé à l'administration Centrale des postes par le bureau de destination, dont le Directeur est responsable de l'état des timbres y apposés.

این ورقه رسید امانت را پس از رسید امانت بصاحبش باید دفتر مقصد به اداره مرکزی پستخانه ارسال دارفوتیز رئیس آن عمل مسؤل تجره‌های مستعمله در آن میباشد \*  
مطلب مزبور فوق را دقت نمایند



Figs. 10–10a:

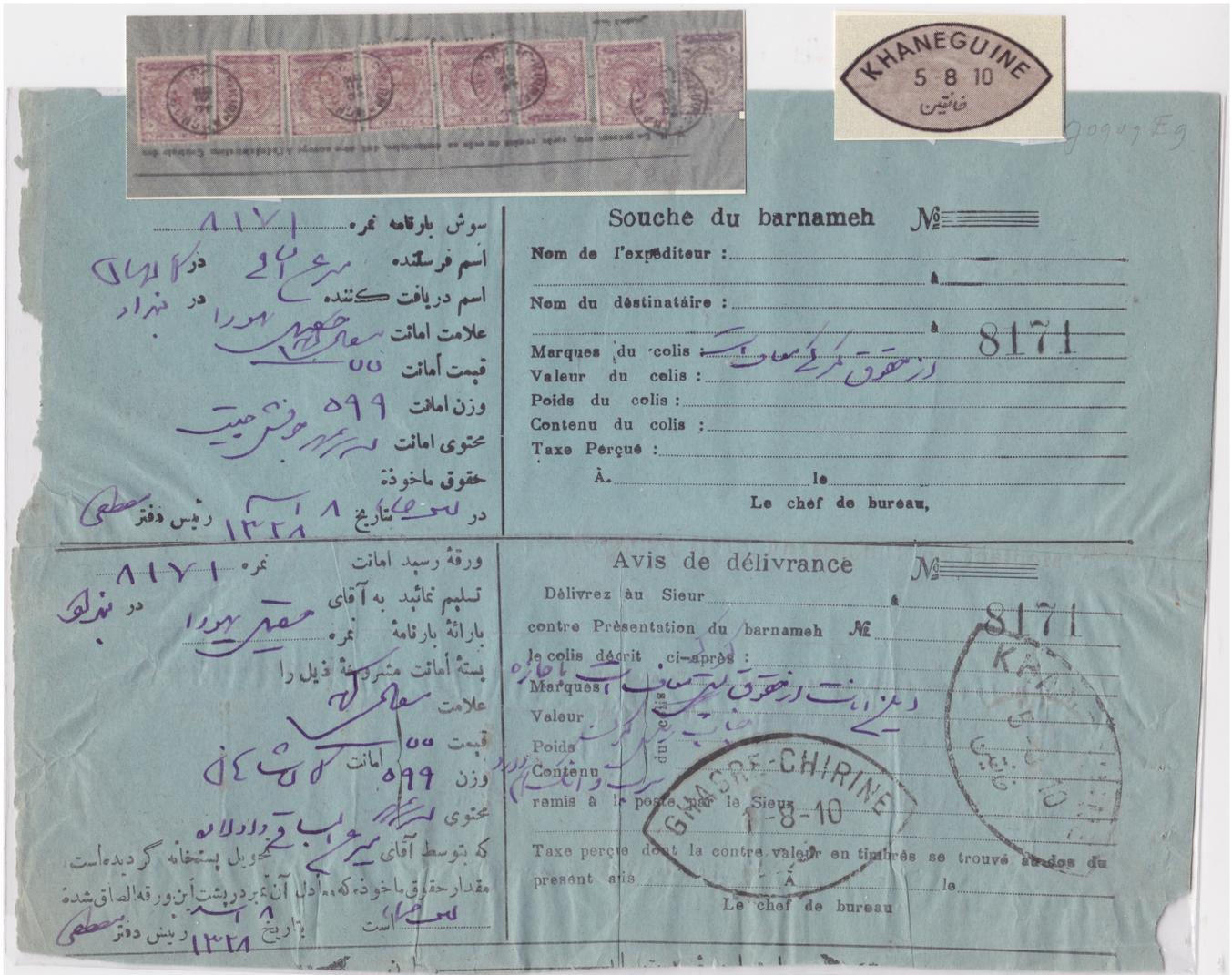
Waybill from the Bayazid Exchange Post Office.

This parcel was sent from Constantinople through the Ottoman postal service addressed – a must – to an agent at Bayazid. After the agent had fulfilled all requirements he organised the forwarding of the parcel to the city of Senneh (Kurdistan) arriving there on 27.02.1910 via Tabriz 3.02.1910 and Kazvin 13.02.1910.

Rate: 7 kr 10 ch. (original research).

There are a total of 8 waybills known related to both Bayazid (6) and Khanekin (2); all are from 1910/11 and follow the pattern of the 1902 special UPU Parcel Treaty between Persia and Russia.

The 1904 UPU Parcel Treaty allowed Persia to handle incoming parcels in a manner that was not normally used in other countries: Parcel documents from abroad had to be addressed to any of the officially appointed agents at the border points. The agent would first clear the parcel with the custom formalities for his Persian client by paying the duties. Thereafter the agent would arrange with the Persian postal authorities to send it to the addressee. New Persian parcel documents were then needed. All parcels had to be insured within Persia.



Figs. 11–11a:

Waybill from Khanekine Exchange Post Office.

This waybill (*barnameh*) was sent from Kermanshah 30.07.1910 (1328 AH) to Baghdad, via Kasre Shirin (Ghasre-Chirine) 01.08.1910 to the Persian Exchange PO at Khanekine (Khaneguine) arriving on 5.08.1910 to be forwarded to H. Jehuda in Baghdad. On the document it is stated in Persian manuscript: "the contents should not be charged any customs fee". Signed by the Director of the Customs.

There are a total of 8 waybills known related to both Bayazid (6) and Khanekine (2); all are from 1910/11 and follow the pattern of the 1902 special UPU Parcel Treaty between Persia and Russia.<sup>12</sup>

12 See fig. 6.

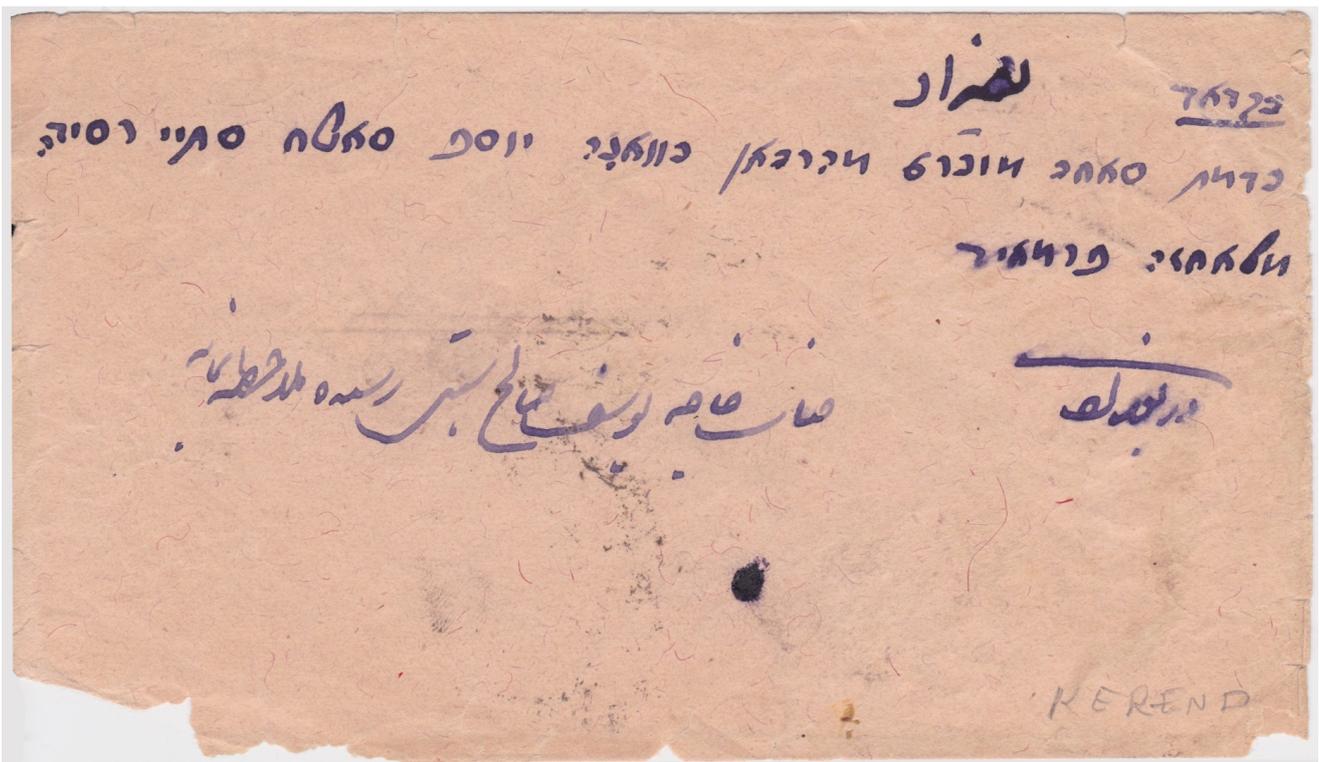


Figs. 12–12a: 1902 Registered cover from Kasre Shirin (Ghasre-Chirine) via Khanekin (Khaneguine), Baghdad and Constantinople to London. Redirected to Germany.

Rate: 1st weight increment 12 ch; registration fee 12 ch = 24 ch. Three chahis overpaid.

Route: Kasre Shirin to Baghdad cancelled Ottoman PO 4.08.1902 forwarded to Constantinople (date blurred) and London oval registration postmark 28.08.1902 redirected to Baden-Baden in Germany, arrival 29.08.1902.

The cover was not cancelled at Khanekin Exchange PO because Kasr Shirine is situated not far away and therefore it was sent straight to Baghdad. Postmark: "KASRCHIRINE". Only 5 items recorded.



Figs. 13–13a: Cover from Kerend to Baghdad 1902 via Khanekin (Khaneguine) but without transit cancellation.  
 Rate: 12 ch. 1st weight increment, foreign rate  
 Route: Kerend to Baghdad, arriving 4.???.1902.<sup>13</sup> No further markings  
 5 recorded.

13 Likely 22.05.318 = 4.08.1902 (editor).



Fig. 14-14a:

Hand-stamp "VOIE DE VIENNE" and "Recommandée".  
No "via" indication to Trebizonde.

Rate: Registered 16 ch in total in 1896. No stamps missing.

Route: Tabriz 28.05.1896 using the "Russian route" i.e. via Tiflis and Poti. Probably by Lloyds Austriaco via Trebizond to Constantinople and delivered by the Austrian PO on 17.07.1896.



Fig. 15-15a:

No "VOIE" indication, sent to Trebizonde.

Rate: Stamps missing.

Route: Tabriz 2.10.1895,  
Tiflis 30.09.1895, Batum,  
Trebizond (R.O.P.i.T.) 7.10.1895  
(Julian Calendar).



The four postal stationery envelopes from Persia end of 1800s (figs. 14 to 17) are either sent via the Turkish route, i.e. via Bayazid as per manuscript in violet hand-stamp on the top left of the envelope or via Tiflis, or via Vienna, etc., i.e. the Russian route, as per manuscript on the top. However, of those postal stationery envelopes that have been seen (less than ten) almost all have been sent by the same sender, and even those envelopes which have "via Bayazid" as per manuscript routing instruction turn out (with one or two exceptions) to have a Russian Tiflis postmark on reverse! This proves that whatever is written in manuscript regarding the route on any mail from Persia can't be taken for granted. Only the transit postmarks can tell.



Fig. 16:

Hand-stamps "VIA BAYAZID" and "Recommandée" 5 ch postal stationery envelope of 1895/6. The large "R" in oval is the registration marking used in Tabriz.

Rate: Not known as weight unknown and stamps torn off. (In 1895/6 the normal rate was 10 ch + registration 10ch; from July 1895: 12 ch + 12 ch.

Route: Tabriz 24,05,1896 to Istanbul: "GALATA / ARRIVÉ / 8 / JUIN / 1896".

There's no proof that the cover took the route "via Bayazid" or "via Tiflis".

Cancels at the back: remnant of Tabriz + Galata + ?

Fig. 17:

Hand-stamps "VIA BAYAZID" and "Recommandée" 16 ch postal stationery envelope of 1895/6.

The large "R" in oval is the registration marking used in Tabriz.

Rate: Not known as weight unknown and stamps torn off.

Route: Tabriz 12.04.1896 to Istanbul: "GALATA / ARRIVÉ / 23 / AVRIL / 1896". There's no proof that the cover took the route "via Bayazid" or "via Tiflis".



About the turn of the century there are a small number of mostly registered 8 ch, 16ch, or 1 kr Persian postal stationery envelopes (issue of 1895/6) with adhesives torn off, addressed to Constantinople. All received an arrival mark but only occasionally transit marks, then always "Tiflis", never "Bayazid"!

They have all gone through the post but those requested to be sent "VIA BAYAZID" can hardly be proven, unless there are no Bayazid transit marks or other proofs. Of about 10 items with manuscript "via Bayazid" are known with a Bayazid transit mark. On the contrary some had the Russian Tiflis mark!

Conclusion: If sent via Bayazid, it was in a 'closed bag' to Constantinople.

Less than 10 covers can be directly attributed to Bayazid and 5 covers to Khanekin.

Long ago I introduced the idea that regular parcel post service must have existed since there were both the Bayazid waybills and also reference in the official letter of 1906 of the Belgian postmaster in Persia about changes to the limits of weight and size for parcels between the two empires. Thanks to the little info from Persian official chronicles Tobias had the ability to locate the actual 1905 amendment to the 1892 treaty.

In the meantime I was eagerly searching for info related to the Bayazid postal route to Persia, when it started and about its competitor, the Russian “via Poti/Batum and Tiflis to Tabriz”. I was in contact with Tobias who was of great help with his astounding knowledge of Turkish-related postal history among others. Tobias has now kindly made available his translations of these treaties of 1884, 1892, and the 1905 amendment to the 1892 treaty, the latter two he was able to locate.<sup>14</sup>

We know from trade reports that the Ottoman government neglected the road to Bayazid and to the border of Persia. The merchants complained and as a result more and more it was Russia that took over the caravan trade after the inauguration of train service from the Black Sea to Tiflis and its extension later to Baku in about 1884.<sup>15</sup> That service was very well maintained, and it is probably accurate to state that the Turkish “via Bayazid” route could never retain its importance or keep up with the Russian service. Before World War I the route closed completely.

Dr. Mehmet Çetin writes on the decline of the general trade route:<sup>16</sup>

*The main issues affecting the Iranian transit trade through the Trebizond–Erzeroum route in the 1890s were ongoing transportation problems, periodical epidemic problems and political instabilities. Although the share of the Ottoman route in the transit trade varied from time to time, high transportation costs, the cholera diseases that reached Trebizond through Bengal, Afghanistan or Balochistan and Russia or Iran, strict quarantine measures implemented due to this disease and even the interruption of the repair of Trebizond–Erzeroum road due to cholera had adversely affected the land and sea transportation, and ultimately the trade of Iran. The restrictions caused by the quarantine measures disappeared towards the mid-1890s, but there occurred a general distrust in the trade routes between Erzeroum and Van due to looting of some caravans. [...] As a result, while the Trebizond–Tabriz route, which reached the highest level in terms of the volume of the transit trade, constituted approximately 40% of Iran’s total trade in the middle of the 19th century, it fell below 10% by 1900, and continued to exist without any leap until the WWI.*

### Acknowledgements

Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to both Dr. Mehmet Çetin as well as Tobias Zywiets, both have played a very important role in overcoming the obstacles of finding and translating the originals of both the written and the printed versions of the two Treaties of 1884 and 1892, as well as the 1905 Amendment concerning parcel post. Without their efforts in solving the matter it is anybody’s guess when this matter might finally have been solved to the enjoyment of the philatelic world! Thus, these are results, in short, about the first postal treaties between the Ottoman Empire and Turkey and Persia, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century:

- the discovery – in the philatelic world, at least – of the 1884 Postal Treaty;
- the discovery of the 1892 Postal Treaty which has hardly been mentioned before;
- finally, the discovery of the 1905 Amendment to the 1892 Postal Treaty, which deals with parcel post and location of the exchange post offices.

14 All the treaties are documented in this issue’s Archive Section (*editor*).

15 Cf. *German Consulate in Trabzon: Trade Report 1871* (RFI: Ottoman Postal Route to Persia via Trebizonde, Erzurum, Bayazid, and Tabriz). In: MEPB, no. 23, 2023, pp. 135–136.

16 Quote from p. 43 of Çetin, Mehmet: *The Development of the transit trade of Iran in the triangle of Russia, Ottoman Empire and Iran in the second half of the 19th century*. In: *Tarih İncelemeleri Dergisi*, vol. 36, no. 1, 2021, pp. 21–52. DOI: 10.18513, egetid.974591. Online: [https://www.academia.edu/81452353/The\\_Development\\_of\\_the\\_Transit\\_Trade\\_of\\_Iran\\_in\\_the\\_Triangle\\_of\\_Russia\\_Ottoman\\_Empire\\_and\\_Iran\\_in\\_the\\_Second\\_Half\\_of\\_the\\_19th\\_Century](https://www.academia.edu/81452353/The_Development_of_the_Transit_Trade_of_Iran_in_the_Triangle_of_Russia_Ottoman_Empire_and_Iran_in_the_Second_Half_of_the_19th_Century).

## New Postmark Discoveries from the Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa– Dersa ‘adet (Svilengrad–İstanbul) Railway

by Willy Pijnenburg<sup>1</sup>

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The town of Svilengrad, about 40 km west of Edirne (then Adrianople), before it became Bulgarian in 1912 was called Mustafa Paşa, Moustafa-Pacha, Moustapha Pacha, Mustafapaşa, Djisri-Moustapha-Pacha in Ottoman times, as well as Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa because of its old bridge.<sup>2</sup>

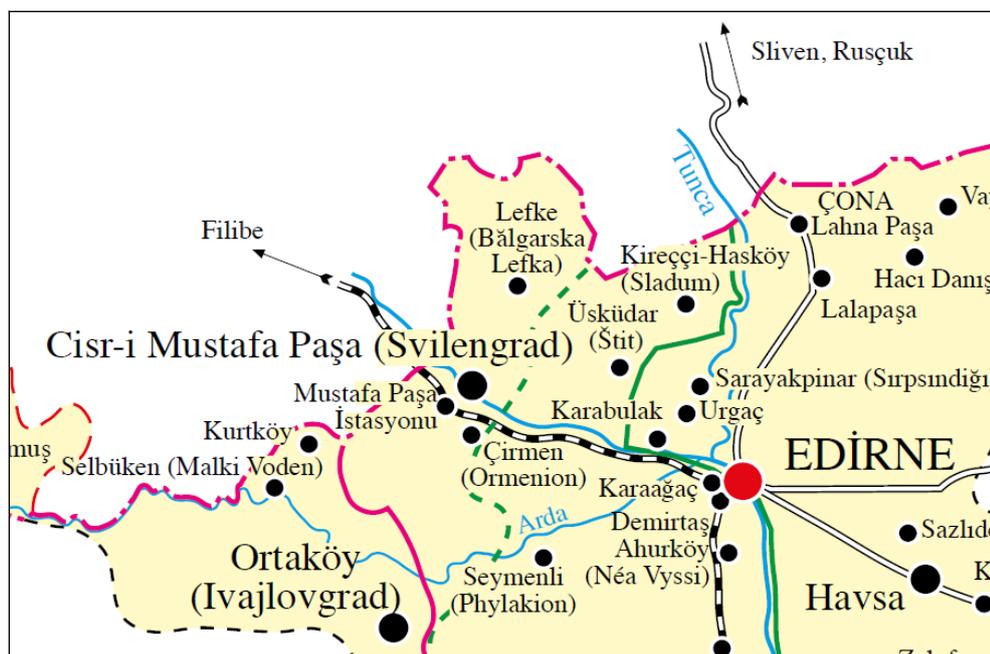


Fig. A1:  
Detail from the map  
of Edirne Sandjak  
by Dr. Birken.<sup>3</sup>

There is different information about the number of postmarks associated with this town, ranging from 30 to 35. These can be apportioned into three groups:

1. Simply Moustafa Pacha for the post office in the town
2. Referring to a railway station built by the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Orientaux on the Vienna–İstanbul line in 1874:<sup>4</sup> Moustafa Pacha (Gare) or Mustafa Paşa İstasyonu. Apparently, a post office was opened in the station some time after the opening of the railway line, however postmarks from the years 1874–1880 are not known.
3. Djisir-i Moustafa Pacha-Constantinople, Cons/ple and the like (Turkish: Mustafapaşa-Dersa ‘adet Seyyar Merkezi), belonging to a travelling post office (TPO, bureau ambulante) put into service on the route to Constantinople. The oldest postmarks date from the 1890s.

In the relevant postmark catalogues, the cancels are usually listed under the letter C. Only A&P thought it right to list the postmarks of Moustafa Pacha under the letter M, but those featuring “Cisir-i” under the letter C. Each to their own... they must have had their reasons.

<sup>1</sup> Originally published in German in *Türkei-Spiegel*.

<sup>2</sup> French version: “Djisri-i”, in some cases (erroneously) also “Cisir-i”.

<sup>3</sup> Birken, 2019, vol. Edirne, p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Rumeli Demiryolu, İstanbul-Viyana Demiryolu, Orientbahn.

## The Railway Postmarks

But in this article we are only interested in the railway postmarks. A new finding prompted me to take a closer look at these. The catalogues give different information, so I have tried to draw up a complete picture of all the postmarks on the basis of this data. The aim is to include postmarks that are (so far) not documented, but which must exist.

There are at least two ways to get a complete picture. Both are obvious:

- if there are numbers 1, 2 and 4 found in cancels, there should also exist a 3.
- if there is a certain postmark for the direction up (outward), there must also be one for the direction down (return). For clarity, I call the route Moustafa Pacha–İstanbul the outward route, İstanbul–Moustafa Pacha the return route.

According to Birken,<sup>5</sup> there are 15 cancels in the direction to Istanbul and 18 in the return direction. At first glance, this is a little strange, as one would expect the same number of postmarks to have been in use in both directions. There are four types for both directions:

1. a double-circle postmark with date (type A),
2. a negative double-circle postmark (type B), and
3. a single-circle postmark with date-bridge and French text at the bottom or top (type C).
4. a fourth type will be introduced at the end of this article.

All these types have their own peculiarities:

### Type A

Type A (double-circle postmark) has the inscription “Mustafa Paşa–Dersa‘adet seyyar merkezi / BUR. AMB.MOUST.PACHA·CONSPLE.” Bayındır shows only one illustration (Bay 13, *fig. 1*), Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu show four (A&P 501–504).

Distinguishing features are the letters “A” to “D” at the bottom centre of the inner circle. This feature was obviously overlooked by Bayındır, because it is omitted in his illustrations. Birken notes: “Possibly always with a letter”. He is probably right and this reduces the number of type A from five to four variants. The time of use given in the catalogues is 1892–1899/1900.

The same postmarks were used on the route from İstanbul, but now of course with the text: “Dersa‘adet – Mustafa Paşa seyyar merkezi” (Bay 167). The illustration shown by Bayındır, however, has the letters in the inner circle again omitted, and thus fails in this respect. On the other hand, A&P have another variant with the same text but without a line between “Dersa‘adet” and “Mustafa Paşa” (*fig. 2*).

So that makes four on the way out, but five back. I show one example of each, as all the others are the same, only the letter at the bottom centre of the inner circle changes (*fig. 3*).



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Birken, 2019, vol. Edirne, pp. 28–29; vol. İstanbul-Merkez, pp. 61–64.

**Type B**

Type B is a negative (intaglio) double-circle postmark with the Turkish transcription as above for type A, but the French text reads: “BUR.AMB.MOUSTAFA PACHA·CONSTANTINOPLÉ” (Bay 22, A&P 505). It should be noted here that Bayındır only registers the number VII (fig. 5), and A&P show the number IV (fig. 4).

It seems obvious that there must have been numbers I, II, III, and – at least – also V and VI. So there are two, but theoretically seven variants of this type. Birken notes: “Nos. I–VIII existing”. However, this remark is only found for the postmark VII (Bay 170, fig. 6) in the return direction. A&P give 1914 as the date of use, and no. IV is also only used on the outward journey.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Birken features two other negative postmarks, both for the return journey:

- one features the inscription “CONSTANTINOPLÉ·MOUSTAFA PACHA\* BUREAUX \*”, i.e. “BUREAUX” instead of “BUR.AMB” (Bay 169, fig. 7);
- the other supposedly reads “DERSAADET–MUSTAFA PAŞA SEYYAR MERKEZI IV”,<sup>6</sup> so could be the counterpart to the outward smark IV. Birken adds here: “Seen on stamp of 1914”, the same year as the counterpart.

For the sake of clarity, I give here the complete series of used or possible type B postmarks:

Postmark	Down/Outward	Up/Return
B 1	<i>not known</i>	<i>not known</i>
B 2	<i>not known</i>	<i>not known</i>
B 3	<i>not known</i>	<i>not known</i>
B 4	Fig. 4	reported
B 5	<i>not known</i>	<i>not known</i>
B 6	<i>not known</i>	<i>not known</i>
B 7	Fig. 5	Fig. 6
B 8	<i>not known</i>	<i>not known</i>
B 9	<i>not known</i>	Fig. 7



Fig. 7.

<sup>6</sup> Birken only presents a placeholder.

### Type C

Type C, a circular postmark with date-bridge and segments (arches) at the top and bottom, has a variant with text at the top: “Deraliye–Mustafa Paşa” and at the bottom: “BUR. AMBUL./CONS/PLE M. PACHA” (in two lines). The date on the postmark is “25 5 901” (A&P 502, *fig. 8*). The period of use of this cancel is stated as 1901–1912. There is still no known counterpart for the outward journey.

There is also a series of eight postmarks (Bay 14–21),<sup>7</sup> with fairly uniform with Turkish text at the top “Mustafa Paşa–İstanbul”, and French text at the bottom: “MOUSTAFA·PACHA·STAMBOUL”. They are numbered 1 to 8, of these A&P show only nos. 1 and 4 (A&P 506–507).<sup>8</sup> There are, of course, also eight postmarks for the return journey, i.e. “İstanbul–Mustafa Paşa” and “STAMBOUL·MOUSTAFA·PACHA” (1 to 8, Bay 330–337).<sup>9</sup>

The use of the last two types is, of course, a little questionable. A&P state that these were in use from 1914 to 1926, but even in 1914 the town had already been Bulgarian for two years. Apparently the cancels remained in use after the transfer of sovereignty, as the concession for the railway line still remained with the “Compagnie”. The railway’s operation was only transferred to Turkey, i.e. to Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryollari (TCDD), on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1937 in the course of the ongoing railway nationalisation.

For the year 1914 and for several years afterwards one could image unsettled circumstances. One cover shown by A&P still has Ottoman stamps (MiNr. 234 of 1914, A&P 507), the other cover already has stamps of the Republic (MiNr. 850 of 1926, A&P 506).

Obviously the postmarks are very rare, because A&P rate them as “RR”. The matter remains a little complicated, as Bayındır notes these stamps with “PTT”, thus indicating that they are only known from the P.T.T. archives.

Nuhoğlu & Mert (N&M) give a period of use from 9<sup>th</sup> May 1914 to 26<sup>th</sup> February 1930. However, this can be understood from the Turkish vantage and apparently the Bulgarian authorities must have agreed to continue the operation with the same postmarks. It was obviously far more complicated: the railway line between Constantinople and Mustafa Paşa also passed through territories newly ceded to Greece.

I show one example each of type C for the outward and return journey, as they are all the same except for the numbers 1 to 8 (*figs. 9 and 10*):



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

This concludes the inventory based on already published information and catalogues.

<sup>7</sup> Bayındır sorts these under C (Cisr-i Mustafa Paşa): vol. 1, p. 252.

<sup>8</sup> A&P sort these under M (Mustafa Paşa Mevkifi): vol. 7, pp. 143–144.

<sup>9</sup> Bayındır sorts these under İ (İstanbul): vol. 2, pp. 542–543 and 552.

### New Discoveries

In my collection I came across two previously unknown or undocumented specimens:

- the counterpart of C1: “BUR.AMBUL/ [...] PACHA CONS/PLE” on MiNr. 88A (1901) (fig. 11).
- a double-circle cancel, with the French text at the top: “\* MOUSTAFA PACHA CO[...]”, (remainder of the inscription missing). I read the date as “2 JUIN 1891”, but I am not sure of the year. I assign **Type D** for this cancel. The stamp is from 1890 (MiNr. 61A) and therefore gives a terminus post quem<sup>10</sup> (fig. 12).



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

The number of railway postmarks to and from Mustafa Paşa must therefore be increased to 23 for the outward journey and, since there must exist their counterparts, there are now also 22 for the return journey (N.B.: Type A misses one counterpart).

### Closing Remarks

So it turns out that there are 45 types in total:

- Type A: 9 (5 out and 4 back)
- Type B: 18 (9 out and 9 back)
- Type C: 16 (8 out and 8 back)
- Type D: 2 (1 out and 1 back)

Most of them are registered in Dr Birken's postmark catalogue, except for the (theoretical) four negative seals I–III and V–VI and the hypothetical no. VIII.

*All illustrations (except figs. 10 and 11) are taken from the catalogues of Ağaoğulları & Papuçcuoğlu, Bayındır, and Birken.*

### Sources and Literature

- Pijnenburg, Willy: *Neue Stempelfunde der Bahnpost Cisr-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet*. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 136, 2021, pp. 21–28.
- Ağaoğulları, M. Ziya, & M. Bülent Papuçcuoğlu: *Resimli Osmanlı : Türk posta damgaları = Illustrated Ottoman-Turkish postmarks. 1840–1929*.
- Bayındır, Mustafa H.: *Osmanlı-Türk posta ve damgaları. 1840–1929*. 1992.
- Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Hamburg: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, 2017. CD-ROM.
- Coles, John H., & Howard E. Walker: *Postal cancellations of the Ottoman Empire*. Vol. 3: Turkey in Europe. London/Bournemouth: Christie's Robson Lowe.
- Nuhoğlu, Hidayet Y., & Talip Mert: *PTT Müzesi Osmanlı posta damgaları kataloğu*. İstanbul: İslam Tarih, Sanat ve Kültür Araştırma Merkezi, 1994.

<sup>10</sup> The earliest possible point in time.

## An Interesting Prediction

### New Postmark Discoveries from the Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa– Dersa‘adet (Svilengrad–İstanbul) Railway (II)

by Folkert Bruining

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In the German philatelic magazine *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL*<sup>1</sup> Willy Pijnenburg wrote an interesting article about the postmarks used by the ambulant post offices between Mustafa Pacha (now Svilengrad, Свиленград, in Bulgaria) and Constantinople in the period until the First Balkan War (1912).

On the basis of a few logical premises he argued that the number of types of the TPO marks ever used should be larger than the number actually recorded. In my opinion this is not only the case for the TPO marks of Mustafa Pacha–İstanbul but also for the postmarks of TPOs on other lines in Ottoman Europe.<sup>2</sup> To support his hypothesis Willy showed a ‘predicted’ newly found type “BUR. AMBUL/ [...] PACHA CONS/”<sup>3</sup> not mentioned in the literature before.

A second, and totally unexpected surprise in the article was a really new type of TPO mark that was shown, “a double-circle cancel, with the French text at the top: “\* MOUSTAFA PACHA CO[...]”, no further text, date 2 JUIN 1891. He introduced type D for this postmark, in the nomenclature of Coles & Walker this is type CF, in use (roughly) in the period 1877–1895. The usage of this very type on other lines in Ottoman Europe is unknown to me.

According to Willy’s ‘theory’ there should be also a pendant of this postmark for the direction from İstanbul to Mustafa Pacha. Again he was right – see what was found a short time ago:



Fig. 1a:

The newly discovered postmark  
“CONS/PLE-MUSTAFA-PACHA /  
AMBULANT” (according to  
Coles & Walker: type CF).

- 1 Pijnenburg, Willy: *Neue Stempelfunde der Bahnpost Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet*. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 136, 2021, pp. 21–28. The article has now been translated and is published in this edition of MEPB (*editor*).
- 2 According to the “*Nomenclature*” of 1903 there were 5 more railway connections with TPOs, using marks with inscriptions given below (twice, i.e. in each direction), each inscription in different types (see MEPB 23): Salonica–Zubeftche (via Üsküb); Üsküb–Mitrovitza; Salonica–Monastir; Salonica–Dédé Agatch; Salonica–Constantinople/Stamboul (via Dédé Agatch and Kouléli-Bourgas); Dédé Agatch–Andrinople/Edirne (via Kouléli-Bourgas); Constantinople–Andrinople/Edirne (via Kouléli-Bourgas). The TPO mark Demotica–Demir Tache (station of Andrinople/Edirne) is from 1914.
- 3 “BUR. AMBUL. / M. PACHA-CONS/PLE”, type C3 according to Coles & Walker.

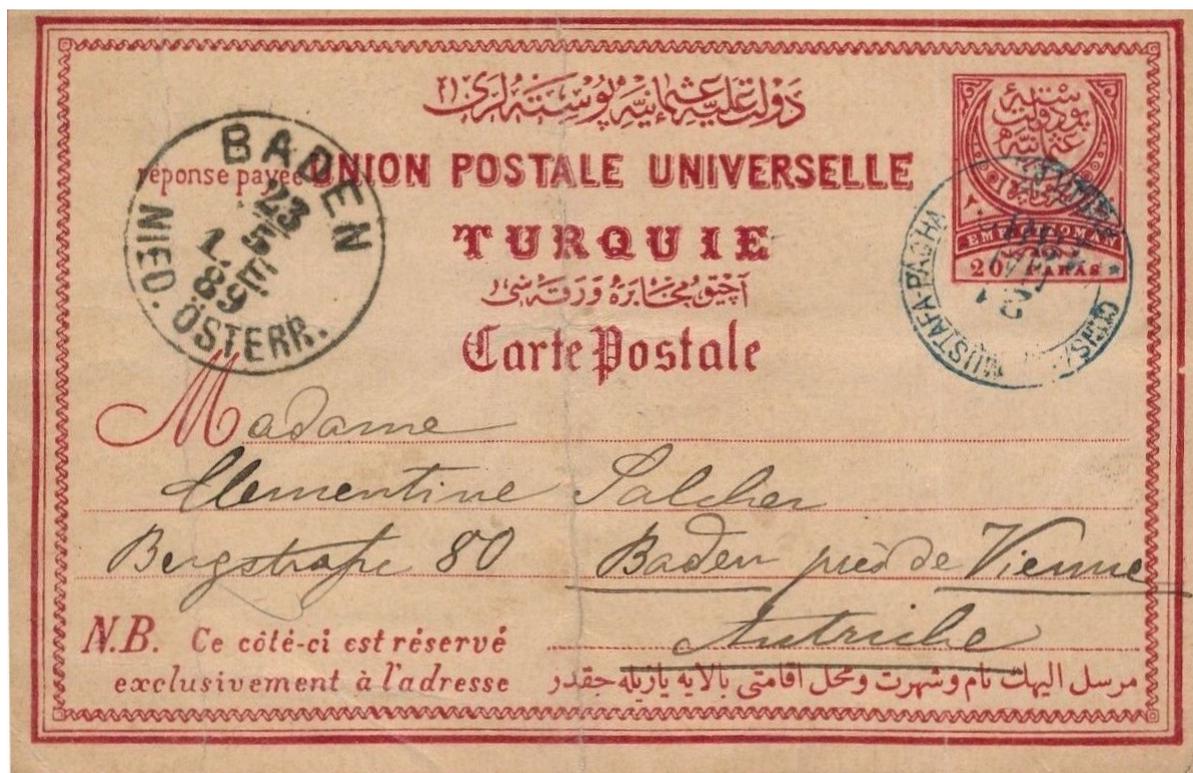


Fig. 1: Stationery postcard sent from Constantinople to Baden in Austria, 21.05.1889, with TPO mark "CONS/PLE-MUSTAFA-PACHA / AMBULANT".

Encouraged by the findings shown above it is a worthwhile effort to browse through your collection for new TPO marks of Mustafa Pacha–Istanbul and *vice versa*. And, of course, those of other lines. A lot is still to be discovered and described.

### Sources and Literature

- Administration Impériale des Postes et Télégraphes: *Nomenclature des bureaux de poste et de télégraphe de l'empire*. 15.10.1903. Constantinople, 1903. 44p.
- Coles, John H. & Howard E. Walker: *Postal cancellations of the Ottoman Empire. Part one: The lost territories in Europe ; addendum, [...]*. London/Bournemouth: Christie's Robson Lowe, [1987].



## Railway Mail Service in Ottoman Europe (IV) Some Interesting Additions

by Atadan Tunacı and Folkert Bruining

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In MEPB 22 to 24<sup>1</sup> we wrote about Railway Mail Services in Ottoman Europe. In MEPB 22 we described marks used by the railway companies. This description is far from complete: the estimation is that a few hundred marks were in use.

It is very likely that all the stations of the C.O., C.O.S.M. or J.S.C. had their own station marks. Sometimes a station used more than one type (rectangular, circular, bar, with/without additional text, irregular). Besides the administrative use of the marks by the companies, they are:

- frequently seen on bills of lading i.e. ‘*lettres de voiture*.’
- as a canceller on documents with fiscal/revenue stamps and on loose fiscal/revenue stamps;
- on unfranked covers, as a rule for internal communication between staff members of C.O. stations;<sup>2</sup>
- on stamped covers and (stationery) postcards and on loose postage stamps;
- on telegrammes.

The expectation is justified that more will be found the coming time, as we already stated before. In this article some additional marks.

### Western Thrace

In Western Thrace the C.O. Railway runs from Edirne (Andrinople/Adrianople) to Dédé Agatch. Although Dédé Agatch is described already, a new subtype of the rectangular type is found.

#### Dédé Agatch C.O. and Kouléli-Bourgas C.O.

Besides the ‘general’ type, the C.O. (and C.O.S.M) used ‘special’ marks for several purposes. We have seen this already for Salonica (“BUREAU MARCHANDISES”),<sup>3</sup> Sarambey (“TRANSIT”)<sup>4</sup> or Constantinople (“BUREAU MARCHANDISES”, see below in *fig. 10*).

Newly found is the mark “BUREAU MARCHANDISES / DÉDÉAGHADJE / C.O.” (*fig. 3*). A ‘general’ rectangular type for Dédé Agatch has still to be discovered.

1 Tunacı, Atadan, and Folkert Bruining: *Railway mail services in Ottoman Europe (I) – C.O., C.O.S.M., J.S.C.* In: MEPB, no. 22, 2022, pp. 19–50.

Tunacı, Atadan, and Folkert Bruining: *Railway mail services in Ottoman Europe (II) : Ottoman railway station post offices and TPOs.* In: MEPB, no. 23, 2023, pp. 26–61.

Tunacı, Atadan, and Folkert Bruining: *Railway mail services in Ottoman Europe (III) – Railway Stations after the Balkan Wars and First World War.* In MEPB, no 24, 2023, pp. 45–62.

2 Hitzler, 2007, states: “The ‘CO’ used own Marks for mail purposes. These marks are mostly used for internal company services as correspondence between two stations of the ‘CO’” („Die ‘CO’ verwendete eigene Stempel zur Bearbeitung von Post. Diese Stempel wurden meist als Innendienststempel für die Korrespondenz zwischen 2 Bahnhöfen der CO verwendet.“).

3 Qv. MEPB 22, p. 44.

4 Qv. MEPB 22, p. 42.

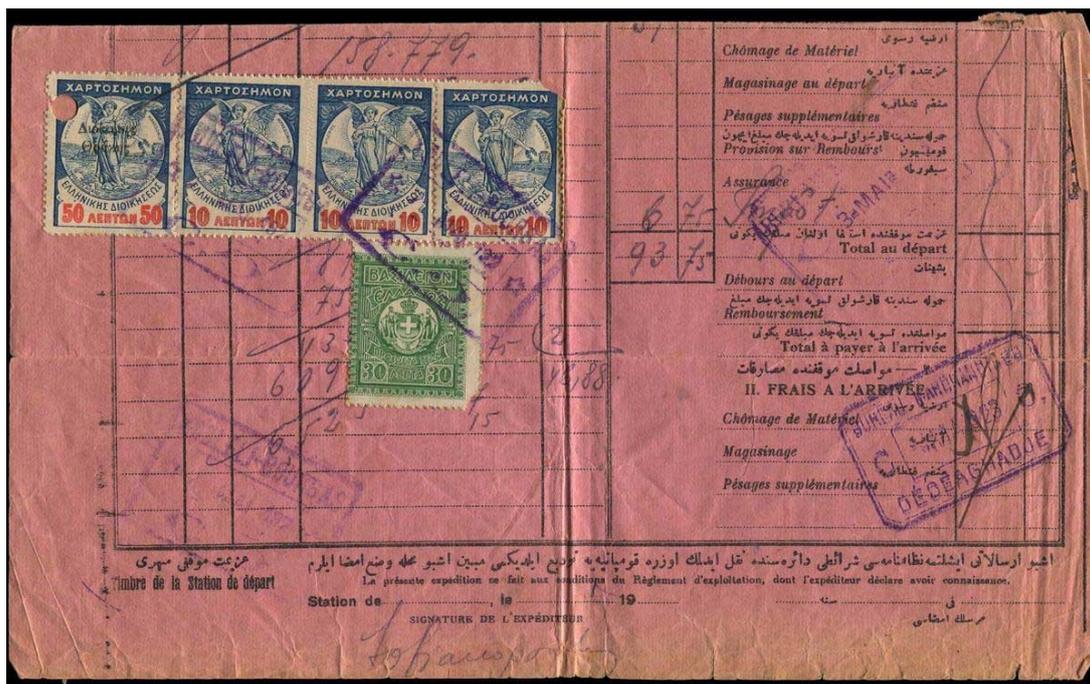


Fig. 1: A *lettre de voiture* (bill of lading/consignment note) for freight from Kouleli-Bourgas to Dédé Agatch, May 1923, with C.O. company marks of Dédé Agatch and Kouleli-Bourgas, stamped with Greek fiscal stamps for the areas under Greek administration “ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ”.<sup>5</sup>



Fig. 1a: C.O. mark of “BUREAU MARCHANDISES / DÉDÉAGHADJE”,<sup>6</sup> May 1923, on a *lettre de voiture*.



Fig. 1b: C.O. mark “ΚΟΥΛΕΛΙ-ΒΟΥΡΓΑΣ”, May 1923, rectangle type slightly different from the mark described in MEPB 22.<sup>7</sup>

### Yet to be Discovered

Supposing the existence of any C.O. station mark, not yet described so far are those of:

- Ourli
- Soufli
- Bidigli
- Kadikeui

The first three stations are situated between Dédé Agatch and Edirne, the last between Edirne and Mustafa Pacha.

About the J.S.C. stations between Salonica and Dédé Agatch a lot is unknown and information hard to find.

5 Source: Karamitsos Auction 434, lot 8326.

6 Curious is the spelling “DÉDÉAGHADJE”.

7 Qv. MEPB 22, p. 49, fig. 53.

### Eastern Thrace

The C.O. Railway in Eastern Thrace runs from Constantinople to Ouzoun Keupru. According to Cervati<sup>8</sup> 19 railway stations were situated along the line. Newly found is the C.O. mark of Makri Keui.

### Makri Keui C.O.

Reading Birken<sup>9</sup> sometimes we come across something not noticed before.<sup>10</sup> Where others,<sup>11</sup> except for Turgut,<sup>12</sup> did not list it, Birken mentions “Makriköy mevkifi” or “Makriköy istasyonu” in the sandjak of Stamboul, along the line from Constantinople-Sirkedji through Thrace to Edirne. He gives no illustrations or further information. It is not quite clear to us what his source was. But the question whether the mail, offered at the station, was handled by the C.O. at Makri Keui station can positively be answered. An example was found.



Figs. 2 and 2a: Local used stationery 20 paras postcard.

The card was posted in Galata, 22.09.1884 (postmark “GALATA / PTE LOCALE”), probably to Ortakeui (a village on the Bosphorus, north-east of Galata, in the vilayet of Constantinople, today a quarter in İstanbul) but could not be delivered. The postman wrote down “Ouzoun-Keupru” as a destination and sent the card to Yeni-Djami (in Stamboul), and from there the card was sent (perhaps via Sirkedji station) to Makri Keui (circular station mark “MAKRI KEUI / C.O.”) on 4.10.1884, and probably hence forwarded by rail to Ouzoun-Keupru.

Armenian-American philatelist Armen Hovsepian kindly deciphered the address: “The first word after the fancy printed M is: **metsabadiv**, meaning the honourable (mets = big, badiv=honour). The 2nd hand written line is the name of person: **Martiros** (middle name not clear) **Miatashchian**.

The 3rd line is the address: **Mere dahdesi**<sup>13</sup> **No. 100**.

The last word sounds like **Ortagia**,<sup>14</sup> which should be the region or area.”

8 *Guide Horaire*, 1909 and 1911.

9 Birken, 2019.

10 Partly due to the fact that some post offices mentioned in Birken are not included in the index.

11 E.g. Jung, 1990 and 1992, Seral or UPU, 1902.

12 Turgut, 2018.

13 Most likely *djadessi* (*caddesi*) = street.

14 Most likely *Orta Keui*.

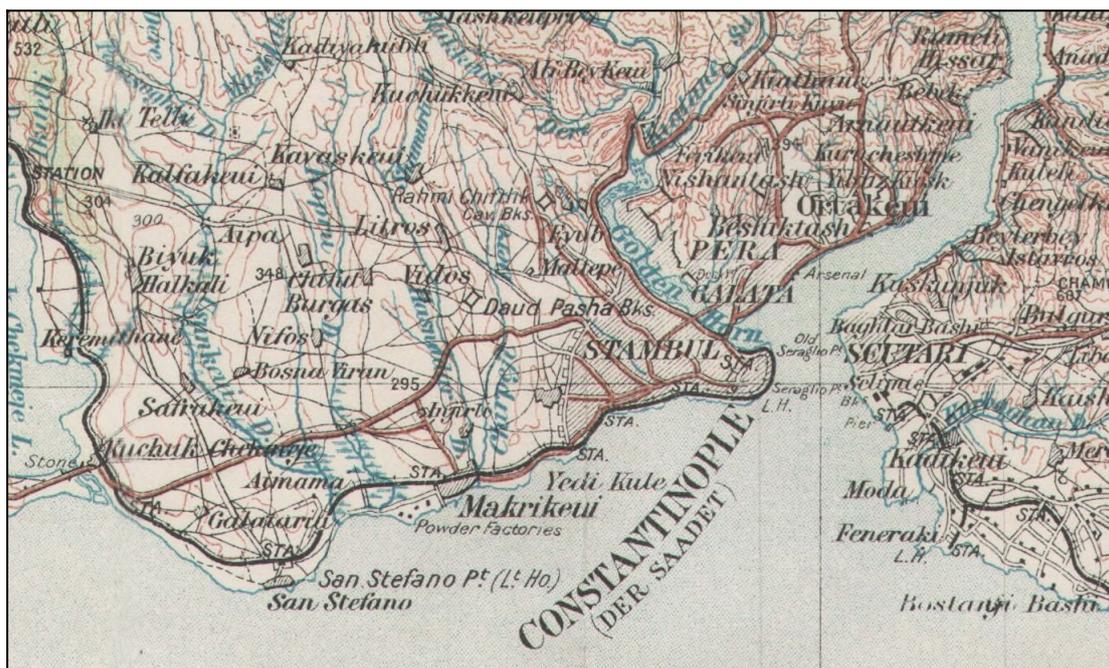


Fig. 3: Detail map showing the position of Makrikeui and its railway station and Ortaköy. <sup>15</sup>

### Yet to be Discovered

Supposing the existence of any C.O. station mark, not yet described so far are those of:

- San Stefano;
- Kutchuk Tchekmédjé;
- Sparta-Coulé;
- Tchataldja;
- Kabakdjé;
- Tchorlou;
- Mouradli-Keupekli;
- Babaeski;
- Ouzoun-Keupru

### Eastern Rumelia

In Eastern Rumelia the C.O. company was in operation until 1908.<sup>16</sup> The main line ran from Edirne (Andrinople/Adrianople) over Mustafa Pacha to Bellova. From Tirnovo (Tirnova Seymenli) a branch line ran to Yamboli over Nova Zagora (Jeni Zagra/Yeni Zagra, 'new' Zagora).

### Tirnovo Seymenli C.O.

One of the 'unknown' post offices we mentioned before<sup>17</sup> is that of Tirnova Seymenli (Търново-Сейменъ, Turnovo Seymen, Tirnovo) in the Vilayet of Rumeli-i-Şarki, sandjak of Hassköy.<sup>18</sup> It is situated along the railway from Edirne to Bellova<sup>19</sup> and is a junction station for the railway connection from Tirnovo to Yamboli and Bourgas.

<sup>15</sup> Detail from map Constantinople, 1910

<sup>16</sup> Qv. MEPB 22, p. 41.

<sup>17</sup> Qv. MEPB 22, p. 59.

<sup>18</sup> Not to be confused with Tirnovo in the Vilayet of Tuna, Sandjak Tirnova.

<sup>19</sup> Qv. MEPB 22, p. 42.

Section.	Date of Construction.	Constructed by	Owned by
1. Adrianople-Mustafa Pasha.	1873	Oriental Railway Co. (Vienna).	Ceded to Bulgarian Govt. by Turkey, 1914.
2. Mustafa Pasha-Harmanli.	„	Oriental Railway Co. (Vienna).	Purchased by Bulgarian Govt., 1908.
3. Harmanli-Belyovo.	„	Oriental Railway Co. (Vienna).	Purchased by Bulgarian Govt., 1908.

Fig. 4: The C.O. branch line from Tirново-Seymenli to Yamboli was purchased in 1908 also by the Bulgarian Government.<sup>20</sup>



Fig. 5: The railway bridge across the Maritza river near Tirново and Seymenli. Bulgarian postcard (1904); the C.O. was still in operation.

C.O. cancellations of Eastern Roumelia described by Thomas Hitzler are:<sup>21</sup>

- Philippopol (Filibe, Plovdiv)
- Sarambey (Sarambej)
- Tatar Pazardjik
- Tirново

Hitzler made some remarks about the station of Tirново. He quotes (with a question mark) Yakup Nakri who states that no C.O. station in Tirново is known. Further Hitzler states that only in 1909 a Bulgarian post office was established at the railway station.

The authors think there was a C.O. station, but it is very likely that in the Ottoman time (or even

<sup>20</sup> *Handbook of Bulgaria*, 1920, p. 462.

<sup>21</sup> *Guide horaire*, 1911.

until 1908) there was no post office at the station. So we conclude cautiously that before 1908 mail offered at the station was handled by the C.O.

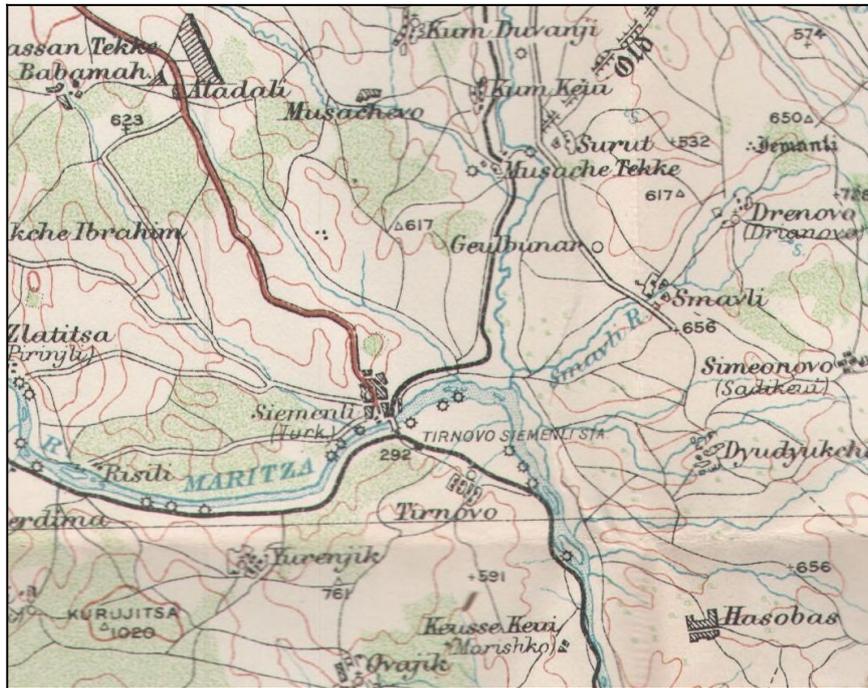


Fig. 6:

Tirnovo on the right bank of the Maritza, Seymenli on the left bank, both places connected by a railway bridge. The railway station was situated in Tirnovo.<sup>22</sup>

In the extensive collection of Atadan Tunacı an interesting cover was found!



Fig. 7: A 'mystery' letter sent to Lulé-Bourgas, August 1898, with two station marks: "TIRNOVA / C.O." and "CONSTANTINOPLE / C.O." Most likely it was sent from Tirnovo/Tirnova, via Constantinople, to Lulé-Bourgas in Eastern Thrace, but the order of dates (31 and 30 August, with "30" reversed) is somewhat mysterious. Collection Atadan Tunacı.

22 Detail from map Kirjali, 1910.



Fig. 8: The old C.O. railway station at Tirmovo “at the end of a gorge”<sup>23</sup> seen from the East. Bulgarian postcard, 1902.

**Nova Zagora C.O.**

Also newly found is the station mark of Nova Zagora (Yeni Zagora, Jeni Zaghra, Hoba Zaropa).

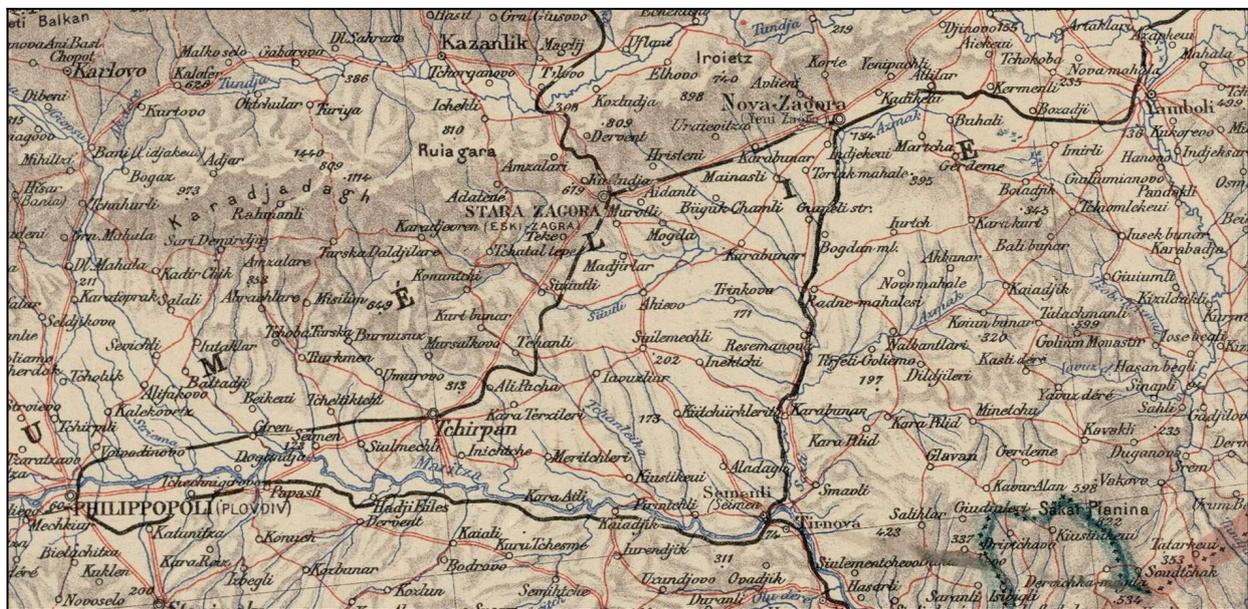


Fig. 9: Detail of map ‘Andrinople’<sup>24</sup> with railways along the Maritza from Edirne (not on map, to the South-East) to Philippople and Belova (not on map, to the West) and the branch line from Tirmovo Seymenli (Semenli) to Nova Zagora (Jeni Zagra) and Yamboli (in the corner to the North-East), both lines operated by the C.O.

23 A handbook of Macedonia, 1920.

24 Detail of the Generalstabkarte Griechenland. Sheet: Adrianupolis (Edirne), 1940.

CHEMINS DE FER ORIENTAUX

**LETTRE DE VOITURE**

MOD. N° 351.

PETITE VITESSE

EXPÉDITION N° 47

FEUILLE DE ROUTE N° 104

WAGON N°

ARRIVAGE N°

Remis par M. Colio à JENI SAGHRA  
 pour être expédié par Petite Vitesse à M. A. Kezartoglou à Constple

Valeur assurée: \_\_\_\_\_

Remboursement à faire suivre Cent vingt pes or

MARQUES et NUMÉROS	NOMBRE de COLIS	NATURE des COLIS	NATURE DES MARCHANDISES (Indiquer, s'il y a lieu, les dimensions cubiques des colis.)	POIDS (Kilogrammes)	DÉCOMPTÉ		
					PORTS PAYÉS (Piastres %)	DÉTAIL DES FRAIS	PORTS DUS (Piastres %)
PKK	4	Colis	fil de soie				<b>I. FRAIS AU DÉPART.</b> Lettre de voiture . . . . . Enregistrement . . . . . Port et Manutention . . . . . 57 50 Chômage de Matériel . . . . . Magasinage au départ . . . . . Pesages supplémentaires . . . . . Provision sur Remboursement . . . . . 2 50 Assurance . . . . . TOTAL AU DÉPART . . . . . 7 90 Débours au départ . . . . . Remboursement . . . . . 120 TOTAL A PAYER A L'ARRIVÉE . . . . . 210
				411 50			<b>II. FRAIS A L'ARRIVÉE.</b> Chômage de Matériel . . . . . Magasinage . . . . . 2 50 Pesages supplémentaires . . . . . 212 50 TOTAL A PAYER A L'ARRIVÉE . . . . . 214

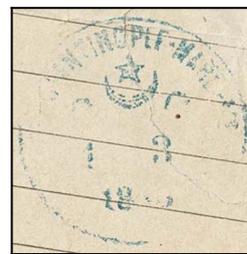
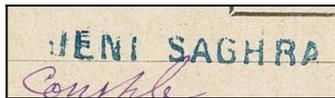
La présente expédition se fait aux conditions du Règlement d'exploitation, dont l'expéditeur déclare avoir connaissance.

Station de JENI SAGHRA ISS \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE DE L'EXPÉDITEUR: Tocnod. Rouvo

TIMBRE DE LA STATION DE DÉPART, **JENI SAGHRA**

اشوارسالانك ايشتمه نظامنامه سي شرائطنه توفيقا وقوعوش اولديشيه  
 معلومات بولديشيني مين اشبوخله شرح برله وضع امضاولندي  
 مرسل



Figs. 10–10c: Lettre de voiture for freight from Nova Zagora with station mark of “JENI SAGHRA / C.O.”, 26.02.1886 and bar cancel “JENI SAGHRA”. Arrival mark “CONSTANTINOPLE-MARCHANDISES / C.O.”, circular subtype with star and crescent that has not yet been described by us. Collection Atadan Tunaci.

### Yet to be Discovered

On the basis of the time table of Cervati<sup>25</sup> marks of the next stations of the branch line should exist but are still not seen:

- Radné-Mahalle/Radné-Mahle/Radné-mahalesi/Radnévo;
- (Slivno-)Kermenli;
- Yamboli.

For the 'main' line from Edirne to Belova the next station marks are not seen:

- Lubimetz/Liyubimets/Hebibchev/Ebibje
- Harmanli
- Kamenetz-Haskovo/Kayadzhik
- Skobélévo/Skobelovo
- Borisowgrade/Borisovgrad
- Papasli/Papazli
- Sudovo/Cheshnegir
- Katounitza/Katunitsa/Stanimaka
- Kritchim/Krichim
- Belova; Gara Belyovo

Ligne Tirnova-Semenli - Yamboli.								
Dist. Kilom.	Train N° 322 circule les Dimanche, Mardi et Vendredi.		Prix des Places à partir de Tirnova-Semenli en piastres or			Dist. Kilom.	Train N° 321 circule les Lundi, Mercredi et Samedi.	
	Stations	H. M.	I. Cl.	II. Cl.	III. Cl.		Stations	H. M.
	Coïncidence avec les trains de la ligne principale.						Bourgas (1)..... Dép.	mat. 6.00
	de Sophia- } Arr. { Mar. Bellova } Ven.	7.55 m.				— Yamboli..... Dép.	11.40	
	de Sarambey Arr. Dim.					23 Slivno-Kerm... »	12.44	
	de Cons/ple et And/ple Arr.	7.51 m.				44 Yéni-Zaghra.... »	1.42	
	— Tirnova-Sem.. Dép.	mat. 8.24				68 Radné-Mahall.. »	2.45	
16	Karabounar.... »	9.08	11.00	8.00	5.40	91 Karabounar.... »	3.46	
38	Radné-Mahall.. »	10.44	25.30	19.00	12.20	106 Tirnova-Sem... Arr.	3.50 soir	
62	Yéni-Zaghra ... »	11.23	42.00	31.00	20.10	Coïncidence avec les trains de la ligne principale:		
84	Slivno-Kerm... »	12.21	56.30	42.00	27.20	pour Bellova- } Dép. { Mer. Sophia. } Sam.	4.54 s.	
106	Yamboli..... Arr.	1.40 soir	71.30	53.00	34.20	pour Sarambey Dép. Lun.		
	Bourgas (1)..... Arr.	6.30 soir				pour An/ple et Con/ple dép.	8.42]s.	

(1) Pour la ligne de Yamboli à Bourgas, voir Chemins de Fer de l'État Bulgare.  
La barre verticale noire indique la nuit, c'est-à-dire de 6 heures du soir à 6 heures du matin.

Fig. 11: The 1891 Time table of the branch line from Tirnova-Semenli to Yamboli.<sup>26</sup>

25 Guide horaire, 1909.

26 Annuaire Oriental ..., 1891.

## Acknowledgements

*The authors wish to thank Armen Hovsepien, USA, for the translation of the Armenian text on the card in figure 1 and Tobias Zywiez for his effort to publish the article in MEPB 25 and his advice about and additions to the text.*

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## The Palekura Opium Plantation How Philately Educates

by Otto Graf (AIJP)

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After almost four years living in North Macedonia, I thought I knew the country reasonably well. But when this beautiful cover came into my collection, I had to do some research and was amazed at the interesting story that came to light.

The item is a railway mail cover from the Ottoman-Turkish postal service, which was delivered directly to the train at Gradsko station and then sent to Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany. The cover is correctly franked with 1 Piastre (Guruş) and bears the railway postmark “BUR. AMB. SALONIQUE ZIBEFTECH”. Unfortunately and unusually, in this strike the cliché for the year was not inserted in the canceller (which is usually the case) so we can only read “15 JAN”.

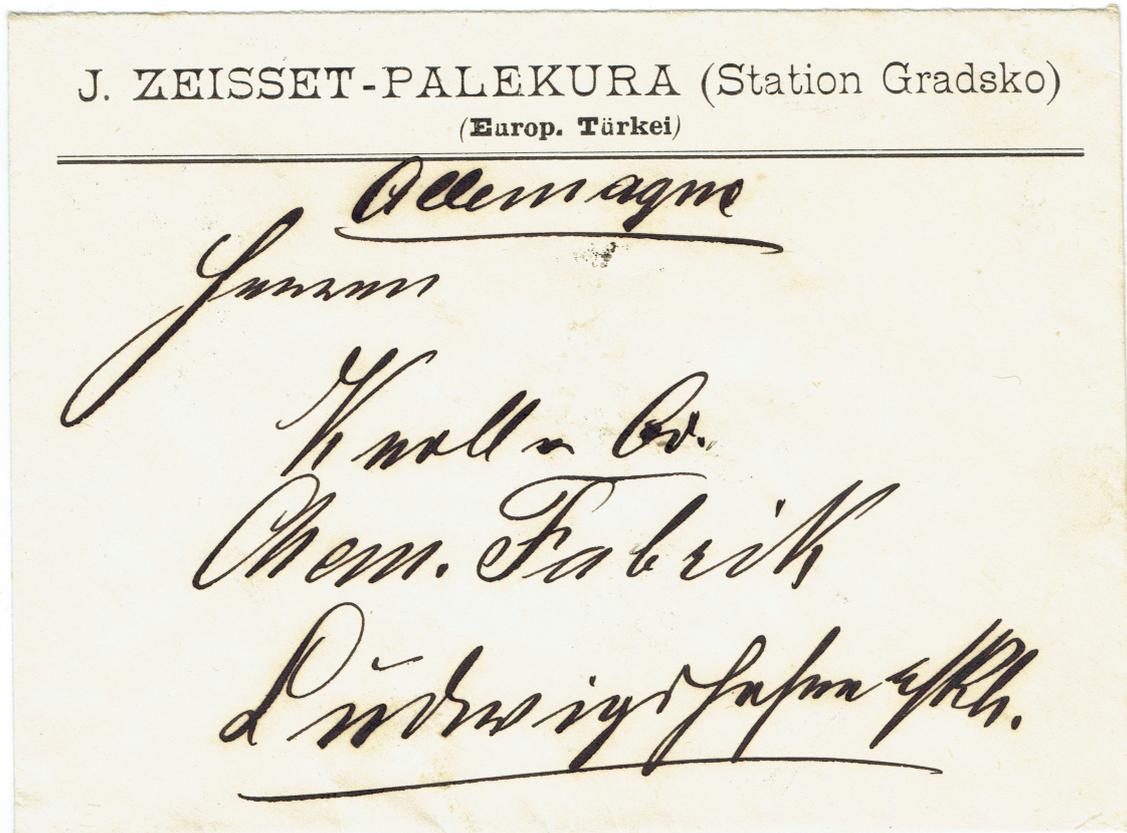


Fig. 1: Letter from J. Zeisset, Palekura, to the chemical factory Knoll & Co. in Ludwigshafen.

The recipient is “Chemische Fabrik Knoll & Co.” (chemical factory Knoll & Co.). Georg Wilhelm Albert Knoll (1858–1952) was a German chemist and entrepreneur. After completing his studies, he joined Wink & Co. in England in 1885, where in 1886 he invented a process for converting morphine into codeine by means of methylation. The cough-suppressing effect of codeine had been discovered around 1875, but it was only due to his new process that codeine could be produced more economically. This made cough syrup an affordable medicine.

Knoll returned to Germany in 1886 and joined Max Daege's small company, which Daege had taken over in Ludwigshafen am Rhein. There Knoll successfully produced morphine derivatives on a technical scale and patented the manufacturing processes for codeine and ethylmorphine in August 1886. On 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1886, Knoll founded the "Chemische Fabrik Knoll & Compagnie" together with his brother Hans Knoll and his brother-in-law Max Daege.

The sender of the letter is "Jakob Zeisset–Palekura, Station Gradsko, europ. Türkei" (Jakob Zeisset, Palekura, Gradsko station, European Turkey). Jakob Zeisset (born 1861 in Baden) was a Mennonite who emigrated to Turkey in 1885 and ran a 20 km<sup>2</sup> estate in what is now North Macedonia near Gradsko in the neighbourhood of Kavadarci. He grew wheat, maize, oats, rye, millet, potatoes, tobacco, rice, and sesame. He also kept cattle and supplied milk and butter to the vilayet capitals of Üsküb (Skopje) and Selanik (Thessaloniki), which could be reached by railway. He also traded in agricultural machinery.



Fig. 2: The letter was delivered directly to the railway post office:  
"BUR. AMB. SALONIQUE-ZIBEFTCHE / ۲ / JAN / 15".

However, the most interesting product was probably *opium*, which he cultivated on several hundred acres of land with several hundred workers and exported it all over the world. In this respect, a business contact with Knoll & Co. in Ludwigshafen, who had developed the new process for transforming opium, is obvious. The estate was destroyed and dissolved during the Balkan Wars and especially during the First World War.

Today the place is called Palikura (Паликура). Agricultural products, especially peaches, are sold in summer along the road in nearby Rosoman. And there is a modern cannabis plant. The tradition of cultivating medicinal plants has thus been preserved.



Figs. 3–5: Section of Austria maps from 1904, 1910, and 1915.<sup>1</sup>  
 Čiftlik = چفلك = country estate. The railway station is called “Viničani-Gradsko”.

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<sup>1</sup> Source: Österreichische General-Karte 1:200.000.  
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## The Oriental Travels of Julius Bolthausen – Part 4: Bisecting Austrian Levant Stamps in Caifa 1908

by Tobias Zywietz

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In the very first issue of MEPB<sup>1</sup> I presented the artistic picture postcards with motifs by German landscape painters Friedrich Perlberg and Carl Wuttke, which the Solingen travel agent Julius Bolthausen distributed. I had come across them in his travel brochure “Programm der Orientfahrten 1909.” The real reason why I bought the booklet at that time can be found on page 32: the illustration of a cover with a multitude of stamps of the Ottoman and foreign post offices in Jerusalem (fig. 2).

On his travels Bolthausen produced such covers regularly as souvenirs. In postal towns visited by his travel groups, one or more stamps were added and cancelled at the various post offices. There are therefore covers with all the stamps and postmarks from one place, and so-called ‘stage covers’ with stamps and postmarks from several places.



Fig. 1: Illustration on page 32 of the Bolthausen prospectus of 1909 with postmarks dating from July 1908.

<sup>1</sup> Zywietz, Tobias: *The oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen: the picture postcards*. In: MEPB, no. 1, 2015, pp. 3–8.

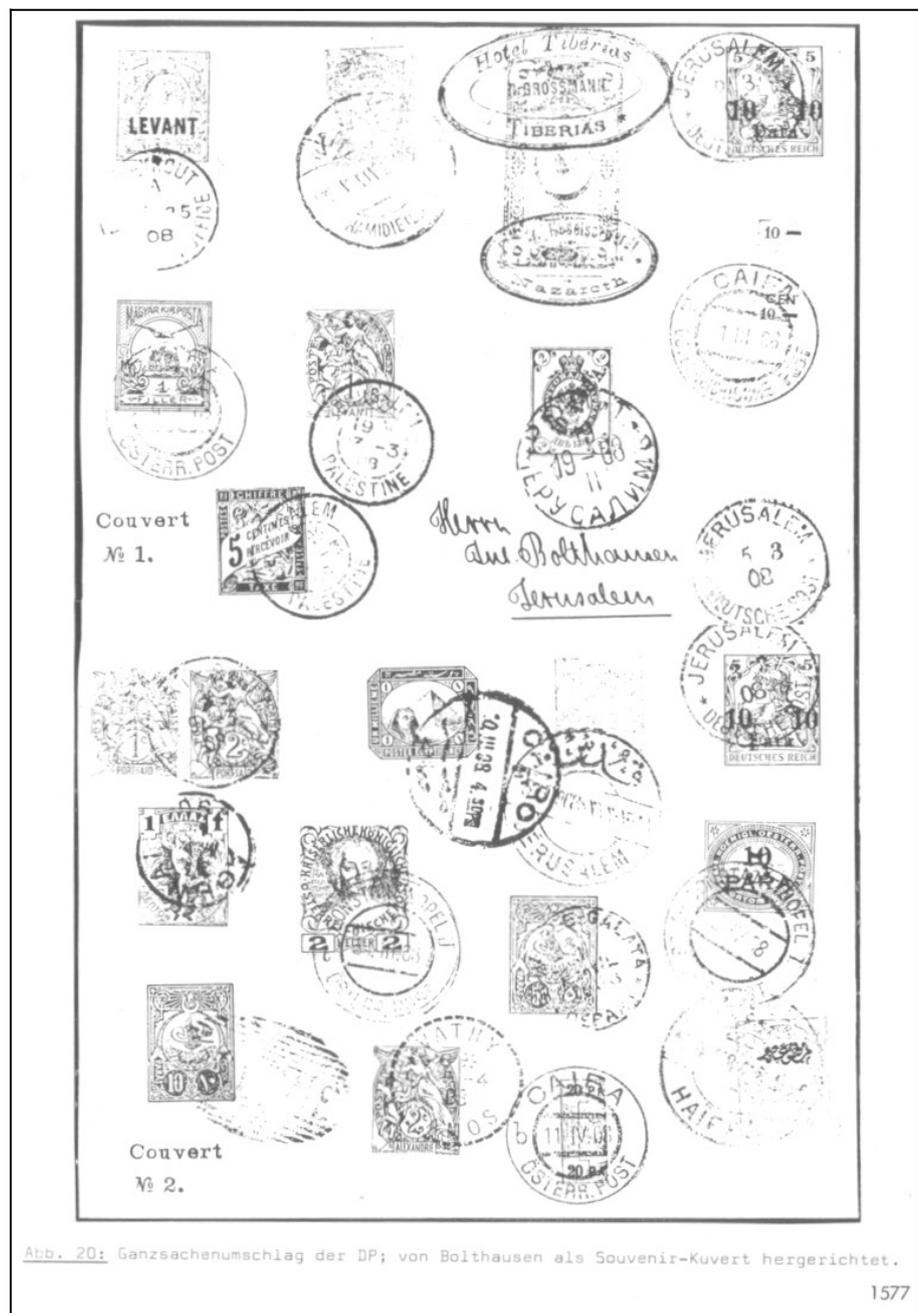
At once an old article I read years ago came to mind: in issue 54 of THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST (1976), such covers were presented by Anton Steichele and Hartwig Danesch. The article was not about Bolthausen but Austrian stamps bisected in Haifa (then Caifa) in the spring of 1908.

All reports on this matter can ultimately be traced back to two notices in a philatelic journal from 1908: DER DEUTSCHE PHILATELIST published the first notice in its May issue under the heading "Neues vom Postschalter" (News from the Post Office Counter), the second followed in the November issue under "Allerlei Nachrichten" (Miscellaneous News) (figs. 3 and 4).

However, Steichele does not quote from these original reports in 1976, but (to a large extent) from a section in Paul P. Lindenberg's Palestine series published in 1925 and 1926 in DIE POSTMARKE (Vienna). This was published as a special reprint booklet 1926. Practically all subsequent reports are based on this series. Shown are copies of "Couvert № 1" and "Couvert № 2." contributed by Danesch (fig. 2).

Fig. 2:

In 1976 Steichele and Danesch show a "Couvert № 1" with a bisected 10 centimes stamp cancelled "1.III.08" and a "Couvert № 2" with a bisected 20 paras stamp cancelled "11.IV.08".



Nr. 5, 1908 DER DEUTSCHE PHILATELIST 55

### Neues vom Postschalter.

**Argentinien 08** — 45. Nach einer uns von Herrn A. Hertwig-Buenos Aires eingesandten Uebersetzung der amtlichen Bekanntmachung des „General-Direktors der Posten und Telegraphen“ erscheinen je nach Fertigstellung durch die Münze weitere 17 Werte der neuen in voriger Nummer mit 2 Werten gemeldeten neuen Ausgabe. Ferner erscheinen Kartenbriefe zu 5 und Briefumschläge zu 15 c. Die einzelnen Werte sollen aber nur nach Aufbrauch der seitherigen Ausgabe benutzt werden.

Freimarken: 1/2 centavo hellviolett, 1/2 centavo silberbraunblau, 2 centavo violettbraun, 3 orange, 4 hellblauviolett, 5 rot, 6 gelbgrün, 10 blaugrün, 12 gelb, 15 hellgrün, 20 himmelblau, 24 violettbraun, 30 wermot, 40 schwarz, 1 Peso rosa, Untergrund türkisblau, 2 Pesos grün, 5 himmelblau, 5 hellbraun, 10 hellblauviolett, 10 blaui violett, 10 rot, 20 himmelblau, schwarz.

Briefumschlag: 15 centavos apfelgrün, Kartenbrief: 5 centavos rot.

**Brunei 07** — 20. Die hier seither verausgabten Marken mit dem Landschaftsbild in zweifarbigen Druck haben zum Teil eine Aenderung erfahren. So erscheinen nach „E. W. S. N.“ die Werte 1, 3 und 5 c. in anderen Farben.

Freimarken: 1 c. grün, 3 c. rot, 5 c. gelb u. schwarz.

**Canada 08** — 47. Vermittels Zeitungsausschnittes macht uns Herr Meier-Montreal darauf aufmerksam, dass die Gedenkmarken zur Dreihundertjahrfeier von Quebec in den beiden amtlichen Sprachen des Landes, nämlich in Englisch und Französisch, erscheinen sollen.

**Gibraltar 08** — 45. Herr Feltmann legt uns die 20 Shilling-Marke mit mehrfachem Wasserzeichen als neu erschienen vor, die in manchen Katalogen schon „im voraus“ aufgenommen sind. Das Bild der Marke ist unverändert.

Freimarken: 1 1/2 lila u. schwarz auf wz, Kreidep., mehrfarbiges Wz.

**Kreta** (Oesterreichische Post) 07 — 114. Wie uns Herr Ledermann-Wien mitteilt, sind für Kreta eigene neue Marken in Vorbereitung. Es soll also von der wenig schönen Aufdruckerei abgesehen werden, was wir mit Freuden begrüssen.

**Levante**, Oesterreichische Post, 07 — 114. Nach einer uns von Herrn Bollengraben-Solingen gemachten Vorlage erschienen in Caifa in Syrien 2 Aushilfsmarken zu 10 para bzw. 5 centimes, indem der Postmeister die 20-pa.- bzw. 10-c-

Marke in der Mitte senkrecht durchschneidet und die halben Marken zum halben Nennwert verbraucht.

Uns liegt ein Briefstück mit 10 pa. + halber 20 pa. vor (Kohl. Nr. 48 und 49), bestempelt „CAIFA — 11. IV. 08 — Oesterr. Post — b“ und ein solches mit einer halben 10-centimes-Marke (Kohl. Nr. 9, Kreta?) vor; letzteres trägt ausser dem Stempel „Caifa — 1. III. 08.“ Oesterreichische Post — a“ noch den Stempelabdruck „Jerusalem — 5. 3. 08 — Deutsche Post“. Eine amtliche Darstellung „des Hergangs bei Schaffung dieser 2 Notausgaben ist uns in Aussicht gestellt. Bis jetzt haben wir recht wenig Vertrauen in die Sache, denn zu 1: die 10-para-Marke beweist, dass solche vorhanden und halbe 20er nicht nötig waren und zu 2: wie kommen Kreta-Marken nach Syrien?

**Levante**, Oesterreichische Post. Was wir vorstehend von Kreta berichteten, trifft nach Meldung derselben Quelle auch hier zu.

**Nicaragua 08** — 46. Aushilfsmarken in jeder Meldung! Herr Landahl legt uns 6 neue Aufdruckmarken vor, wovon 5 in den 10-c.-Wert und eine zu 35 c. umgewandelt sind. Benutzt sind von der laufenden Ausgabe sowohl der Londoner wie Neuyorker Druck.

Aushilfsfreimarken: 10 c. schwarz auf 2 c. karminrot, 10 c. 3 c. violett (Aufdruck von unten nach oben, Neuyorker Druck), 10 c. schwarz auf 4 c. braunorange (Aufdruck von unten nach oben, Londoner Druck), 10 c. schwarz auf 20 c. weinrot, 10 c. blau auf 40 c. gelborange (Aufdruck von oben nach unten, Londoner Druck), 35 c. blau auf 6 c. schwarz (Aufdruck von unten nach oben, Neuyorker Druck).

**Vale 10 3**

**Oesterreich 08** — 46. Die Seite 38 gemeldeten Zeitungsmarken, deren Bild wir heute nachtragen, lagen uns inzwischen erzählt vor. Nach eingezogenen Erkundigungen teilt uns Herr Ledermann-Wien mit, dass diese Marken nur im ganzen Bogen und ungezähnt amtlich ausgegeben werden. Da die Abnehmer dieser Marken die Zeitungsdrukereien sind, so ist es leicht erklärlich, dass diese die Marken zum bequemen Verbrauch selbst mit Zähnung versehen, zumal wohl jene derartige Druckerei gewiss mit einer „Perforier-Maschine“ ausgestattet sein wird.

**Paraguay 08** — 46. Auch Paraguay macht in jeder Nummer mit Aushilfsmarken von sich reden. Die Neuheiten-Kaufstelle des Germania-Ringes legt uns vier verschiedene 5-c.-Marken vor, die durch Aufdruck von „Habilitado“ bzw. „Habilitado en 5 centavos“ in 4 Zeilen hergestellt sind. Benutzt sind Dienstmarken; bei der ersten hier aufgezählten Marke ist das Wort „Oficial“ durch einen Strich ungültig gemacht, bei den übrigen gehen 3 Striche auch durch die alte Wertangabe. Der Aufdruck ist schwarz.

Nr. 11, 1908 DER DEUTSCHE PHILATELIST 117

### Bücher, von denen man spricht.

**Catálogo Gálvez de la Sellos de Correos y Telegrafos 1908/09**; 6 Allgemeine Ausgabe und 11. von Spanien. Preis 3 pesetas (Postgeld 70 centimos).

Der uns vorliegende spanische „Standard“-Katalog ist in einer Stärke von etwa 900 Seiten erschienen und lehnt sich in der Anordnung an die bekannten Kataloge an. Das Buch ist dank des verwendeten dünnen Papiers recht handlich, doch stören die durchscheinenden Abbildungen die Leserlichkeit. Auch die oft recht schlecht ausgedruckten Abbildungen wirken störend und gereichen dem Buch nicht, wie beabsichtigt, zur Zierde. Besonders ausführlich ist natürlich Spanien behandelt, worauf Spezialsammler dieses Landes besonders hingewiesen seien. Ebenso eingehend sind die Philippinen (14 Seiten), Cuba (10 Seiten), „Porto Rico“ (7 Seiten) Fernando Poo (7 Seiten) aufgezählt, aber auch die neueren kleinen, bei uns weniger beliebten Kolonien wie „Rio de Oro, Elobey usw. sind „genauestens“ wiedergegeben.

Die Preise erscheinen in Anbetracht des niedrigen Kursstandes der spanischen Währung wohl billig, doch ist uns nicht bekannt, welche Anforderungen man in Spanien im allgemeinen an die Erhaltung stellt.

### Allerlei Nachrichten.

**Levante**, Oesterreichische Post. In unserer Nr. 5 berichteten wir über die aushilfsweise Verwendung von halben 20-para- und 10-centimes-Marken zum halben Nennwert. Hierzu erhalten wir von einem Leser folgende Auskunft des Postbeamten in Caifa:

Ein plötzlicher unerwartet grosser Absatz hatte Ende Februar l. J. den Vorrat des oesterr. Postamtes in Caifa an 5-centimes-Marken erschöpft. Herr Jul. B. (Führer einer Reisegesellschaft. Die Schriftleitung), der damals hier eintraf, benötigte 500 Stück 5-centimes-Werte, und sah sich das Postamt veranlasst, 10-centimes-Marken zu halbieren und die dadurch entstehenden 5-centimes-Werte, die die kleinsten Werte und somit auf andere Weise nicht zu ersetzen sind, Herrn B. natürlich nur gegen sofortige Verwendung auszufolgen. Ausser diesen Herrn B., der unbedingt 5-centimes-Werte verlangte, ausgefolgten halbierten Marken gelangten sonst keine zur Ausgabe, da das Postamt sich mit der 10-para-Markte behelfen konnte (nach dem Postkurse ungefähr 5 Proz. mehr, was ja bloss bei einer grösseren Quantität etwas ausmachte). Gerade so verhielt es sich mit der halbierten 20-para-Marke. Herr B. und seine Reisegefährten brauchten damals den vorhandenen Vorrat an 10-para-Marken auf und wurde ein Ersatz durch Halbierung der 20-para-Marke geschaffen.

Mit Rücksicht auf das Dargelegte ist es begrifflich, dass die mir übersandten Karten mit den halbierten Marken nicht durch die Post befördert werden können; denn das k. k. österr. Postamt in Caifa kann diese halbierten Marken jetzt nicht als eine Frankatur betrachten. Wenn auch seinerzeit Herr B. solche halbierte Marken ausgefolgt worden sind, so hatten dieselben nur in der angegebenen Anzahl und nur zeitliche Geltung.

Dem Postamt von Caifa waren 3 Karten mit halben Marken zur Beförderung aus Solingen eingesandt; diese

stellte uns Graf Sparre, den Drucker der ersten schwed. Marken vor. — Dr. K. Glas „Finnland“. In dem Katalog 1908 des Helsingfors Primärmarkensammler-Vereins nicht erwähnte Kretanfilatelen. — Ad. Hasler „Argentinische Freimarken“.

Es wäre uns nun doch noch recht interessant, zu erfahren, ob und warum in Caifa Marken der Para- und der Centimes-Währung vorrätig gehalten werden und ob man die Wahl hat, welche Währung man verwenden will. Unter Umständen wäre die Bezeichnung der Marken in Centimes-Währung als „Kreta“-Marken nicht mehr stichhaltig.

**Niederländischer Philatelisten-Bund.** Am 26. Juni d. J. fand auf einer Zusammenkunft der vier bedeutendsten holländischen Philatelisten-Vereine die Gründung eines nationalen Philatelisten-Bundes statt. Die in s'Gravenhage abgehaltene Versammlung stand unter der Leitung des Herrn P. J. van Harderwijk aus Schiedam; zum Bundesvorsitzenden wurde der Hauptmann C. Wafelbakker gewählt. Der Bundesbeitrag beträgt 20 cents fürs Jahr und Mitglied.

Die vor zwei Jahren von Deutschland aus erfolgte Anregung (war's nicht Herr Oth in Düsseldorf?) fiel schliesslich doch auf günstigen Boden und der Welt-Zusammenschluss ist um einen Schritt vorwärts gekommen.

**Frankreich** 1903 25 c. blau wurde uns von Herrn F. W. Ziegler in Grobn-Vegesack mit einem interessanten Plattenfehler vorgelegt. In dem Worte „REPUBLIQUE“ ist aus dem sonst immer sehr deutlichen ersten „U“ durch irgend einen Zufall oder Versehen ein ebenso deutliches „O“ geworden, so dass diese Marke die Inschrift „REPUBLIQUE“ trägt.

**Vereinsgründung in Chemnitz.** Wir erhalten soeben die erfreuliche Nachricht, dass sich in Chemnitz ein neuer Verein mit bereits 20 Mitgliedern gebildet hat. Wenn auch Chemnitz bereits im Vereinswesen vertrieben ist, so beleuchtet diese Gründung doch gewiss einen erfreulichen Schritt vorwärts in der Ausbreitung

Figs. 3 and 4: The two reports in Der Deutsche Philatelist, May 1908 (p. 55) and November 1908 (p. 117).

Here I can reprint the section from Lindenberg's article which reproduced the two 1908 notes almost verbatim:

There were no special stamps for the post offices of interest here. On the other hand, a number of 20 paras and 10 centimes stamps are said to have been used bisected in Haifa in February 1908. "Der Deutsche Philatelist" of 20th May 1908 says the following on page 55:

According to a submission made to us by a Mr. Bollengraben of Solingen, two temporary stamps of 10 paras and 5 centimes, respectively, appeared in Caifa in Syria, in that the postmaster cut the 20 paras and 10 centimes stamps vertically in the middle and used the so bisected stamps at half the nominal value.

We have a piece of mail with a 10 paras stamp and a bisected 20 paras stamp cancelled "Caifa - 11. IV. 08. - Oesterr. Post - b" and one piece with a bisected 10 centimes stamp, the latter bearing the postmark "Caifa - 1. III. 08. - Oesterreichische Post - a" as well as a cancel "Jerusalem - 5. 3. 08. - Deutsche Post". An official account of the creation process of these two emergency issues is in prospect. So far we have little confidence in the matter, because 1) the 10 paras stamp proves that such were available and bisecting 20 paras stamps were not necessary and 2) how did Cretan stamps get to Syria?

The same journal's issue 1 of volume 2 already contained the desired official account on page 117, but criticism must not pass by carelessly.

This account reads:

In our issue 5 we reported on the temporary use of bisected 20 paras and 10 centimes stamps at half face value. Via a reader we received the following information from the postal official in Caifa:

A sudden unexpectedly large sale had exhausted the supply of 5 centimes stamps at the Austrian post office in Caifa at the end of February this year. Mr. Jul. B. (leader of a travelling company. The editor), who arrived here at that time, needed 500 copies of 5 centimes stamps, and the post office saw itself obliged to bisect 10 centimes stamps and to hand over the resulting 5 centimes stamps (which are the lowest-value stamps and thus cannot be replaced in any other way) to Mr. B., but only for immediate use, of course. Apart from these bisected stamps handed over to Mr. B., who absolutely demanded 5 centimes values, no other stamps were issued, as the post office could make do with 10 paras stamps (according to the postal rate about 5 percent more expensive, which only makes a difference at larger quantities). The same happened with the bisected 20 paras stamps. Mr. B. and his travelling companions used up the existing stock of 10 paras stamps and a substitute was created by bisecting 20 paras stamps.

In view of the above, it is understandable that the cards sent to me with bisected stamps cannot be sent by post, because the Imperial and Royal Austrian Post Office in Caifa is now unable to consider these bisected stamps as valid franking. Even if such bisected stamps were issued to Mr. B. at the time, they were only valid in the number indicated and only for a limited period of time.

Three cards with bisected stamps were sent to the Caifa post office from Solingen in order to be mailed, but this was refused because the bisected stamps were no longer valid. A very pleasing fact.

It would be interesting for us to find out whether and why Caifa keeps stamps in the paras and centimes currency and whether it is possible to choose which currency to use. In some circumstances the designation of the centimes currency stamps as "Crete" stamps would no longer be valid.

Apart from these notes, I know of a piece of mail from a Berlin collection with the bisected 20 paras stamp, also with the postmark "Caifa" - 11. IV. 08. - Oesterr. Post - b", which, however, also contains parts of a Turkish postmark from Haifa (date cut off). Furthermore, the editors of "Die Postmarke" had a third piece of the stamp just described, cut in half and with the same postmark and date (fig. 19). In addition, I was able to see another specimen myself a short time ago, cancelled on the same day with the same postmark, as well as a piece with the 10 centimes stamp, bisected and postmarked "Caifa - 1. III. 08. - Oesterreichische Post - a". All these pieces show the typical characteristics of a being cancelled-to-order, so that, despite the reports cited above usage must be doubted until actual used letters are presented. After all, it is possible that the demand did exist, but that despite the prohibition mentioned in the reports, a large number of bisected and cancelled letters were produced after the event.



Fig. 5:

A piece shown by Lindenberg in 1926: 20 Paras bisected, 11.IV.08.



Fig. 7:

Bolthausen's company cachet in 1903.  
Source: Falk (2007), p. 356.



Fig. 8: A "Couvert № 1" was offered in 2013 for 500 US-\$.<sup>2</sup>

The bisected 10 centimes stamp bears the postmark "CAIFA / AUSTRIAN POST / a / 1. III. 08".

Steichele writes in 1976 (amongst other topics):

*From what has been said, one could get the impression that at the time the Bolthausen travel group had a genuine need for stamps for their greeting card correspondence. However, this hardly seems to be the case, as so far only cut-out pieces with these bisects have been found. According to the items found, the bisects were used to create stage souvenir covers. These are postal stationery covers of the German Post imprinted 10 Paras on 5 Pfennig Germania (German Reich).*

*On each stage of the journey the travel group touched, Bolthausen added another stamp and had it cancelled. This resulted in quite colourful multi-office frankings, which were certainly quite popular as advertising purposes and also served as souvenirs for the participants of the journey. [...] How are such cut-outs to be evaluated? Since there is no postal need, rather it's a more or less commercial matter, these are just shenanigans without philatelic background and no more than just a clean impression of a postmark on a cut-out.*

I expressly endorse the assessments of Lindenberg and Steichele.

It is noticeable that DER DEUTSCHE PHILATELIST relies on submissions from readers for both its reports. A "Mr. Bollengraben, Solingen" will probably never have existed: our Mr. Bolthausen rather tried to make his shenanigans known through press reports in order to better sell the envelopes and cut-outs, and perhaps in effect tried also to legitimise them.

<sup>2</sup> Lot 3154 of the 100th Regency Superior auction, unsold.

Whether the official report, which was again submitted by “a reader”, actually originates from the Caifa post office, i.e. from the then postmaster Robert Stütz, may even be true. One can assume that Bolthausen subsequently wanted to produce genuinely used pieces, sent such covers to Caifa and his request was then rejected.

The quoted number of 500 stamps seems very unrealistic. On page 20 of the brochure, the travel group is pictured on the Temple Mount in March 1908: it comprises of just 16 travellers. This is precisely the trip on which the first ‘Caifa Bisects’ were created. Other photographs (e.g. from 1907) show a maximum of two dozen travellers. Bolthausen offers a total of 12 trips to the Orient for 1909, but it is not certain whether all of them took place. So the alleged need for 500 stamps for postcards on one trip is rather improbable. According to the official statement, these were immediately affixed and cancelled. It seems to me that *Postvorsteher* (postmaster) Stütz wants to protect himself from any investigation and justify his irregular actions by exaggerating the number of stamps.



**Die Teilnehmer der 24. Orientfahrt (März-April 1908)  
auf dem Tempelplatz in Jerusalem.**

Von links nach rechts stehend: Geh. Oberforstrat D.-Darmstadt, Frau Dr V.-Breslau, Bolthausen-Solingen, Kgl. Schulrat K.-Halberstadt, Banquier K.-Hof a. Saale, K. Kommerzienrat und Landtagsabgeordneter M.-Kulmbach, Pfarrer T.-Gilge (Ostpreussen), Rentner L.-Kulmbach, Gutsbesitzer G.-Dresden, Chorherr P.-Klosterneuburg b. Wien, Kaiser-Jerusalem, Rektor M.-Schleiz, Rentner J.-Berlin; sitzend: Fabrikant K.-Mett b. Biel(Schweiz), Dr. V.-Breslau, Rentner H.-Zweibrücken.



**Fig. 236. Handstamp of the Bolthausen Firm Julius Bolthausen, Solingen, Orient Tours - Travel Management.**

*Fig. 6:*

Bolthausen's company cachet shown by Steichele/ Collins/Dickstein (1991).

*Fig. 9:*

The travel party of spring 1908 as depicted in the Bolthausen brochure on page 20.

The fact that the incident was repeated six weeks later with 20 paras stamps and that Bolthausen suddenly had a great need for 10 centimes stamps also makes one suspicious. Caifa was a busy harbour town and therefore had a normal demand for stamps, which means that a correspondingly large stock of stamps must be assumed. And even if the 10 centimes stamps had actually run out on 1st March, there should have been enough time to procure sufficient new stamps from Constantinople or one of the surrounding post offices, e.g. Beirut and Jaffa.

In my research so far I have not been able to observe any genuinely used stamps on cover. However, if the travel party (however large) actually needed them, they should in theory exist.

Lindenberg writes in 1950:

*They occur sometimes on postcards written by tourists, but most are offered on envelope with or without an address, [...]*

which is repeated almost word for word by Hoexter and Lachman in 1958 with the addition:

*[...] were used at Haifa in March 1908 in larger quantities.*

Expertiser Arnold Goller (BPP, VÖB) states in 2015:

*Especially on cover and also in combination with complete stamps, such covers occur more often and seem to have actually passed through the post.*

However, expertiser Franz Hochleitner (VÖB) told me:

*According to Austrian postal regulations, bisecting is not permitted, especially at this time. A bisect that had been used would certainly have been noticed and objected to during the re-soting of bags in Constantinople or Trieste. The postmaster in Caifa would certainly have been in big trouble. According to Austrian postal regulations, franking in specie is prescribed in case of a lack of stamps.*

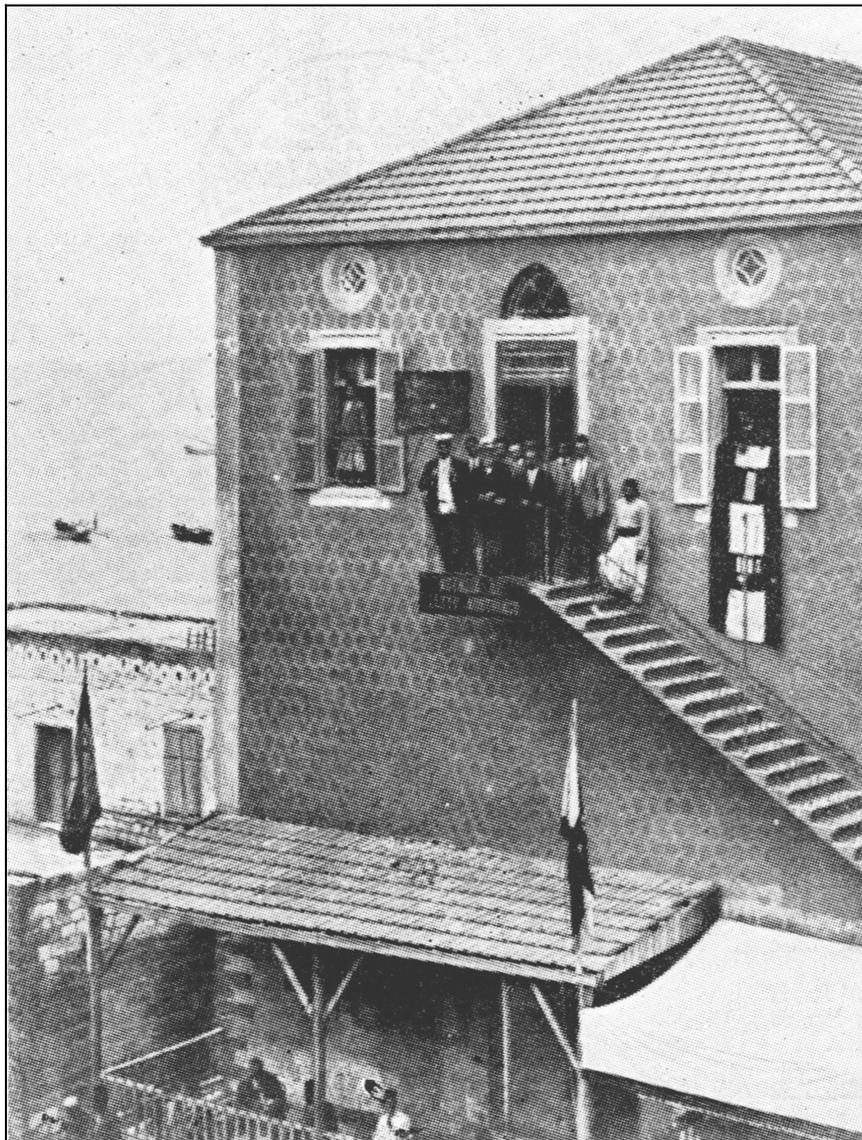


Fig. 10:

The I. & R. Austrian Post Office in Caifa, 1910,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Source: The Holy Land Philatelist, no. 48/49, 1958, p. 1050.

However, sometimes things happen in the Orient that would be unthinkable elsewhere. Father Schmitz wrote in 1913 about the fierce competition between the many post offices:

*[...] one finds the greatest friendliness and constant accommodation at all post offices. Form for mail items and postal orders are often filled-in for the sender by the officials themselves, sometimes even the packaging itself is carried out in a friendly manner, etc. If one is not served well and in a friendly manner at one post office, then one needs only go to the other post office next door. For the same reason, the regulations on what is to be considered a printed matter and what is not, what length, width and height mail items may have, etc., are interpreted as generously as possible.*

This competition also includes the generous handling of currencies. The juxtaposition of French centimes and Ottoman paras on Austrian stamps is due to the currency differential: especially in the case of bulk mailings, one could still get a few percent advantage here. Mr. Hochleutner writes:

*Crete stamps were in stock at all Levant post offices (even as far as the Black Sea), but were only sold at the express request of postal customers.*

The Ottoman postal service also made extensive use of such discounts: the so-called *bey'iye* stamps were created in 1906.<sup>4</sup> Schmitz describes it thus:

*Writing [...] abroad through the Turkish post using the so-called Bey'iye stamps, then the letter postage is even reduced to only 15 pfennigs, and the postage for other items is reduced in the same proportion, namely by 20 %. Of course, you then have to buy the stamps in bulk (for about 10 M.).*

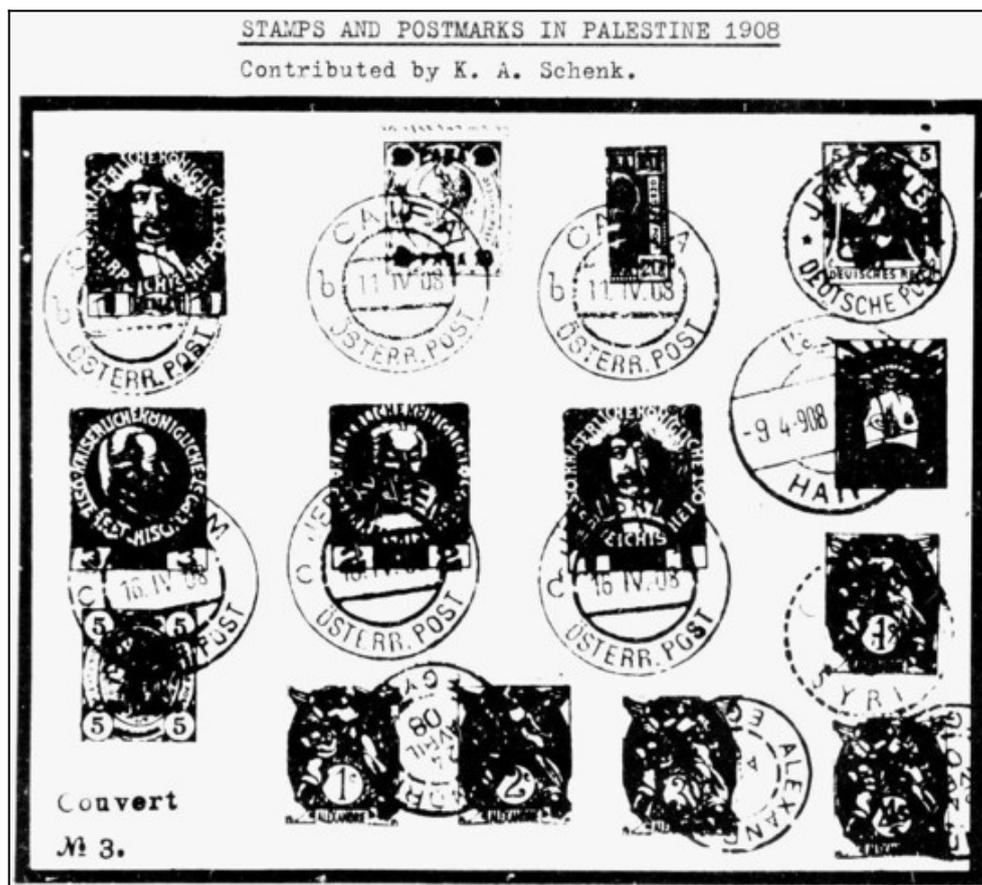
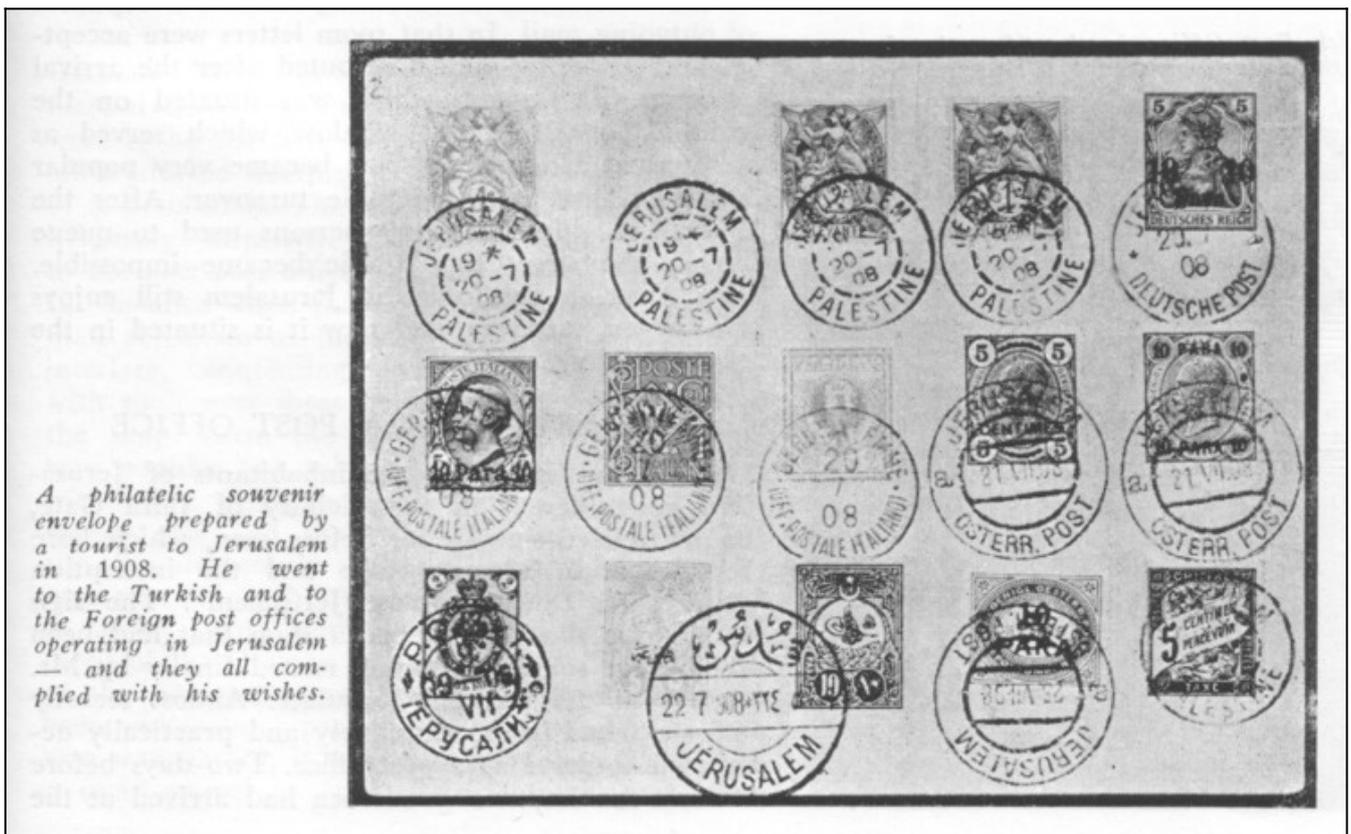


Fig. 11: A "Couvert № 3" as shown by K.A. Schenk in 1960. Caifa and other cities, postmark dates: 9.–24.04.1908. The bisect bears the postmark "CAIFA / ÖSTERR. POST / b / 11. IV. 08".

<sup>4</sup> *Bey'iye*, also *behié* = rebate, discount.

How was the incident reported or referred to in philatelic publications?

- 1925/1926: Paul P. Lindenberg describes the circumstances of the bisects in detail in *DIE POSTMARKE*.
- In 1950, however, this is only worth a small paragraph for Lindenberg writing in *THE ISRAEL-PALESTINE PHILATELIST*.
- Hoexter and Lachman describe the incident only briefly in *THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST* in 1958.
- 1958 F. W. Pollack auctions a ‘stage cover’ without bisect and adds its illustration (purely illustrative) to an article by Father Schmitz in *THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST* in 1960.
- 1960: The *BAPIP BULLETIN* shows and describes envelope № 3, submitted by K.A. Schenk, who probably owned all three envelopes.
- 1976: Steichele and Danesch quote the Lindenberg report in *DER ISRAEL PHILATELIST* and show envelopes № 1 and № 2.
- 1991: Steichele’s article was part of the English translation by Collins and Dickstein, much reduced and with different illustrations.
- 1999/2000: George H. Muentz describes the incident only briefly in the *FFE JOURNAL*.
- 2001: Gotfried Cohen describes the covers as “pure philatelic fabrication” in *HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY*.



A philatelic souvenir envelope prepared by a tourist to Jerusalem in 1908. He went to the Turkish and to the Foreign post offices operating in Jerusalem — and they all complied with his wishes.

802 ✉ Unique Postal History Item. German entire w. add. French, Austrian, Italian, Russian and Turkish stps. all neatly canc. to order in July 1908. Thus establ. evidence of pmks. used in Jerusalem during that period. PHOTO 45.—

Figs. 12 and 12a: A Bolthausen cover, without bisect, illustrated in *The Holy Land Philatelist* No. 72 (1960), also lot 802 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Holy Land Philatelist Postal History Mail Auction of 6.01.1958. Jerusalem, postmark dates: 20<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1908.

However, initial enquiries at the relevant working group Arge Österreich were initially negative: they did not know about these bisects and had to entertain research themselves. The expertisers Arnold Goller (BPP, VÖB) and Franz Hochleitner (VÖB) then gave willingly brief information.

Fig. 13: At the 9th Holy Land Philatelist Postal History Mail Auction on 31.07.1958, a cut-out with the 10 centimes bisect was offered (but without any illustration).  
Postmark: Caifa 1.III.1908.

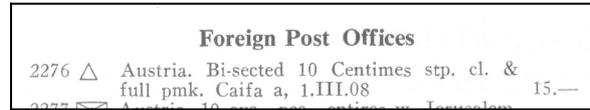


Fig. 14: A few years ago Romano Auctions (Tel Aviv) also offered a "Couvert № 2" with a bisected 20 paras stamp.  
Postmark: Caifa 11.IV.1908.



I haven't come across any other offers in recent years but you can't see and register everything. Do you know of any other pieces? Ulf Zahn sent me a cover from his collection:



Fig. 15: A Bolthausen cover from 1913 with German, Russian, Turkish and Italian stamps. Postmark dates: 12 and 25.07.1913. Austria and France are missing. Illustration: Ulf Zahn.

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## The Dolmabahçe Imperial Palace Post Office Sarayı Hümayun – Palais Impérial

from the collections of Volker Fredebold

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I can here show the rare postmark of the Imperial Palace Post and Telegraph Office in the Dolmabahçe Palace (Palais du Dolma-Baghtché) on two items: a telegram of 1<sup>st</sup> February 1918, and a picture postcard to Vienna, dated 25<sup>th</sup> December 1914: Sarayı Hümayun = Palais Impérial.

On the address side city post transit postmark “Şehir – Galata” and İstanbul censor box cancellation of the early type.

The circular postmark (with arches at the top and bottom) shows the inscriptions:

سرای همایون / PALAIS IMPÉRIAL / 25 12-914-۳۳۰ ۱۱۰ ۱۲



Fig. 1: The postcard to Vienna,  
Sarayı Hümayun = Palais Impérial, 25.12.1914.

The second item is a telegram (confirmation of receipt) received on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1918

The telegram (fig. 2) was sent from Drohobycz in Galicia addressed directly to Sultan Mehmet Reşat: Prince Oskar of Prussia thanking for the award of the *Order of Ottomaniye* with swords and diamonds. In this form, this form is a historically significant document of the rarest kind!

The circular postmark (with arches at the top and bottom) shows the inscriptions:

سرای همایون / PALAIS IMPÉRIAL / -1 2 9 8 ۳۳۴ ۲۰ -۱

According to Birken this mark is reported from 1908 to 1914. Birken<sup>1</sup> shows two types, but the other is probably one of the 'Coles/Walker phantoms.' There is a further circular cancellation, albeit with guttered arches at the top and bottom, as well as five negative cancellations.

The dates of use provide evidence of the palace post office for the period 1880 to 1918. However, Sultan Abdülhamid II resided in the Yıldız Palace from 1880 and it was not until 1909 that Sultan Mehmed V returned to the Dolmabahçe Palace. The palace post office moved with him, of course!

Telegram no. 5258 from Drohbycz (Drohobytsch/Drogobytsch, Galicia, a centre of oil production and therefore important to the war effort) comprises 45 words and was posted on 31<sup>st</sup> January 1918 at 14:30. It was sent via the Budapest route on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1918, arrived at 09:10 and was dispatched by telegraph operator Chevket at 09:15. The text reads:

Seiner Majestaet Dem Sultan Cons-ple

Erfahre soeben durch excellenz Zekki pascha dass euer majestaet dime gnade gehabt haben mir dhen osmanlie mit brillianten und schwertern zu verlejhen gestatten euer majestaet mir meinen untermoenigsten tiefgefuehlten dank für die so hohe auszeichnung auszusprechen

Oskar Prinz Von Preussen

To His Majesty The Sultan Cons-ple

I have just been informed by excellency Zekki pasha that your majesty has had the honour to award me the Osmaniye with brilliants and swords, please allow your majesty to express my deepest gratitude for this high distinction.

Oskar Prince of Prussia

The *Order of Osmaniye* was founded in 1861 by Sultan Abdülaziz as *Nişan-ı Osmani* in three classes, later extended to five classes. During the First World War, it was also awarded with swords (*kılıç*). The version with brilliants is probably the rarest variant of all!<sup>2</sup>

Oskar Karl Gustav Adolf Prince of Prussia (1888-1958) was the fifth son of Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 27<sup>th</sup> January 1915 and was commander of the 84<sup>th</sup> Landwehr Infantry Brigade from August 1918.

No special political or military occasion is known which led to the awarding of the order to the prince.



1 Cf. pages 198/199 in vol. İstanbul of: Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Hamburg: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, 2019.

2 Fig. 3 to the right. Source: 'beaver': *Osmanie I Star*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Osmanie\\_I\\_Star.jpg?uselang=de](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Osmanie_I_Star.jpg?uselang=de). Licence: CC BY-SA 3.0



TELEGRAMME



تلفرافنامه

دولت علیہ عثمانیہ تلفراف اداره سی

ADMINISTRATION DES TELEGRAPHES DE L'EMPIRE OTTOMAN

L'état n'accepte aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la télégraphie.

دولت تلفراف معاملاتین دولایی مسئولیت قبول نمائند [نمونه]

Retransmission ou Expédition			RECEPTION				
تکرار کشیده و یا سوق			اخذ				
سوق نومروسو No d'expédit.	کشیده اولتان مرکز transmis à	Date 1/2/918 تاریخ	مأمور امضاسی Signature de l'employé	مأمور امضاسی Signature de l'employé	Date 1/2/918 تاریخ	واسطه مرکز Reçu de	نومروسو No d'ordre
		دقیقه 15 ساعت H. M.	Choukhet		دقیقه 10 ساعت H. M.	conple	

De *Prohlycz* Pour *موردی* مخربى  
 No *5255* Mots *45* Date *31/1/918* H. *4* ساعت  
 M. *50* دقیقه تاریخ کلمات  
 Voie *B. post* Indic. Eventuelles اشارت محتمله طرف

*Seiner Majestaet Dem Sultan  
 Conspie*

*Erfahre soeben durch excellenz  
 Zekki pascha dass euer majestaet  
 dime gnade gehabt haben mir  
 dhen osmanlie mit brillanten  
 und schwertern zu verleihen  
 gestatten euer majestaet mir  
 meinen untertaenigsten tieffgefue  
 hltten dank fuer die so hohe  
 auszeichnung auszusprechen*

*Osskar Prinz  
 Von Preussens*

مطبعة احمد احسان وشرکائی  
 311111 INDY & CO - CONSTANTINOPLE



Fig. 4: The Dolmabahçe Palace on a (different) contemporary picture postcard.

The palace served as the residence of six sultans and one caliph:

1. Sultan Abdülmecid I – 7 June 1856–1861
2. Sultan Abdülaziz – 1861–1876
3. Sultan Murad V – 1876–1876
4. Sultan Abdülhamid II – 1876–1880 (then Yıldız Palace)
5. Sultan Mehmed V – 1909–1918
6. Sultan Mehmed VI – 1918–1922
7. Caliph Abdülmecid II – 1922

The court was moved from the old Topkapı Palace in 1856 and from then on was the residence of the Caliph Sultan until the end of the monarchy, apart from the years 1889–1909, when the Yıldız Palace took over this function. After the Sultan was deposed, the Dolmabahçe Palace served as Mustafa Kemal's seat of government until the capital was moved to Ankara, and it later became the president's residence in Istanbul.

Fig. 5: Oskar Prince of Prussia.<sup>3</sup>

Oskar Karl Gustav Adolf Prince of Prussia (1888–1958), the fifth son of Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 27<sup>th</sup> January 1915 and was commander of the 84<sup>th</sup> Landwehr Infantry Brigade from August 1918.



<sup>3</sup> Source: 'lupo': Postcard showing Prince Oskar of Prussia, half-length portrait. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prinz\\_Oskar\\_von\\_Preu%C3%9Fen\\_\(1888-1958\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Prinz_Oskar_von_Preu%C3%9Fen_(1888-1958).jpg).

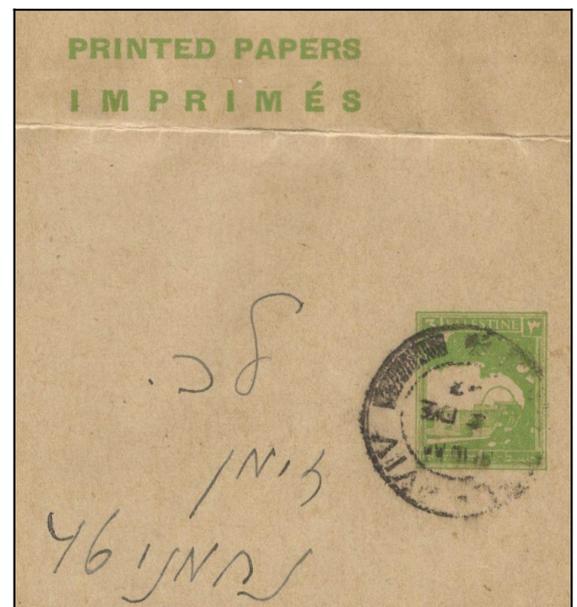
## Market Report: Palestine Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL<sup>1</sup>

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The Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers of Palestine were issued in 1931, well before the United Nations partitioning between Palestine and Israel in 1948. Only two values were issued: 2 m blue green and 3 m yellow green, both depicting the same view of Rachel's tomb. Rachel's tomb is in the city of Bethlehem, just south of Jerusalem, along the road that connects Nablus and Hebron. It is where Jews, Muslims, and Christians believe the mother of Joseph and Benjamin and wife of Jacob was buried. It is a holy place to all three religions.

The 2 m was issued for use internal to Palestine and the 3 m for foreign use. There is a trilingual heading on the 2 m wrapper in English, Arabic and Hebrew, and a bilingual heading on the 3 m in English and French. Both wrappers are of the same size of about 125×300 mm. They were printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd., London, on a smooth and a coarse (rough) paper and supplied in bundles of ten in a packet band. The copies in the author's collection are all smooth paper. Internet copies cannot be inspected, so the identification of rough paper was necessarily ignored. The Kośniowski catalogue has no value on coarse paper for the 3 m, suggesting the use of coarse paper was limited.



Figs. 1 and 2: Post Office issues of Palestine.

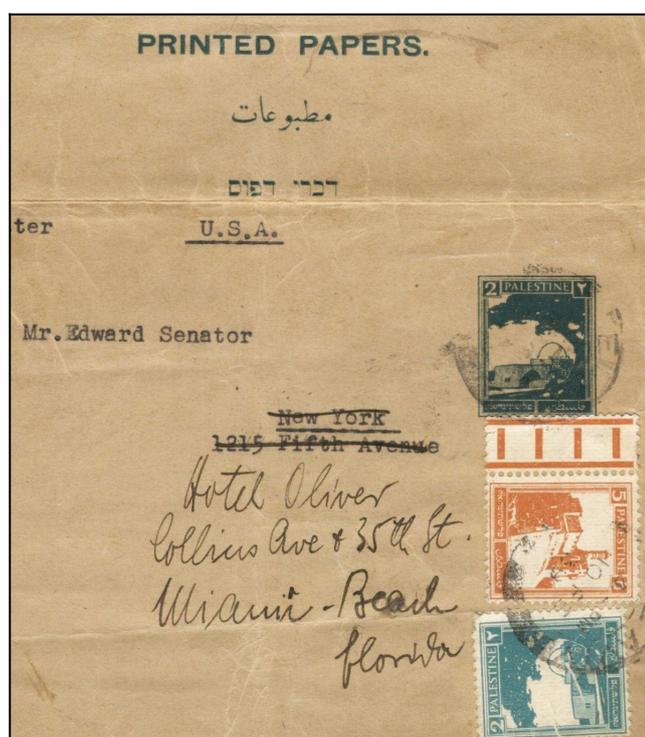
Are these two basic issues of Palestine difficult to acquire? According to the author's database of 70,000 worldwide used copies of Post Office wrappers, for Palestine there are 31 copies of the 2 m and 27 copies of the 3 m. These have been hand-collected daily from the internet platform eBay over more than 18 years and represent an average listing rate of about one per seven months for the 2 m and one per eight months for the 3 m. Likely, more copies have appeared on other sites and

<sup>1</sup> E-mail: [acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk](mailto:acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk).

from dealers' own stocks. A patient watching of listings would result in obtaining a copy of each of these two wrappers. While mint copies have not been recorded in the database, anecdotally, there have been copies listed during this period.

An analysis of these 58 wrappers reveals that for the 2 m blue-green all but two were mailed to local addresses in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Herzlia, Qityat Haim, and Ramat-Gan. The two mailed overseas were to the USA and England. While the wrapper to the USA was uprated 5m + 2 m (shown in *fig. 4*), the one to England was not uprated and attracted no postal due markings. For the 3 m wrapper issued for overseas usage, only five of the 27 copies showed an address outside Palestine: one each to France, USA, Germany, Poland, and Canada. The other wrappers appear to have all been used internally, perhaps to pay for the second weight scale. Not all postmarks can be read, but of those that were deciphered, there were ten to Tel Aviv, eight to Haifa, and one to Jerusalem.

Uprated copies are more difficult to find. There are two recorded for the 2 m issue and three for the 3 m issue. A collector seeking a copy of an uprated wrapper of each issue would need considerable patience and a search beyond the auction platform eBay.



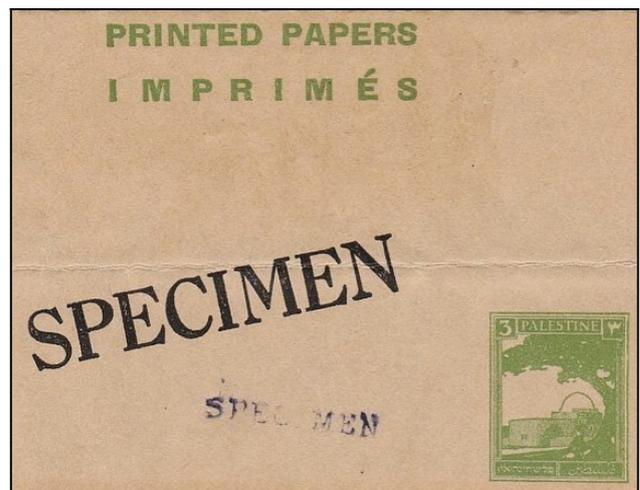
*Figs. 3 and 4: Scarce uprated copies.*

Sales were recorded for 19 of the 31 2 m listed for sale. This is a clearance rate of a little over 60% which seems low considering the low frequency rate of listing the 2 m over the 18+ years of date-gathering. The average realised price was US-\$ 7.86 for these 19 sales, and the average number of bidders per transaction was 2.57. It is hard to say why so many did not sell at the end of the listing period. Five wrappers showed clear postmarking from the Philatelic Exhibition in 1946 which suggests these were hand-backs and not postally used. There are collectors with an aversion to obvious philatelic material, but no record was kept of wrappers that did not sell, so whether this was a factor is speculative. On the other hand, there were 13 written in Hebrew or Arabic for local addresses and perhaps some collectors preferred to acquire a copy without these alphabets. Apart from the two wrappers hand-addressed to Florida, USA and Sussex, England, all other wrappers were addressed with a pre-printed label.

Regarding the 3 m issue, there were 25 sales of the 26 listed, which is a clearance rate of almost 100%. The average realisation was US-\$ 10.36 and the average number of bidders was 2.28, marginally less than for the 2 m listings.

Over four printings, there were 117,200 copies printed of the 2 m. The 31 recorded in the database represents a survival rate of about one per 3,800 printed. Even if we double the number of extant copies to allow for collectors' own holdings and other sources, the survival rate is still approximately one per 2,000 printed. There were 73,000 copies of the 3 m produced over three printings, representing a survival rate of one per 2,800; even doubling the extant quantities the survival rate is about one per 1,800 copies. Extant quantities are evasive and based on survival rates they are not common.

Specimen overprints for UPU purposes were also printed reading upwards from left to right. There have been five sales of Specimen overprinted 2 m and six sales of the 3 m. In chronological order of sales, it is note-worthy that there is very little consistency in realisations. For the 2 m sales and number of bidders were: 40-1, 74.95-1, 64.08-1, 26-4 and 37-4. These are, in theory, all unused and identical copies. However, storage has affected condition and although they are unused, creases, tears and storage fade marks can be found. The range is US-\$ 26 (four bidders) to US-\$ 74.95 (a sole bidder) which is a spread that more likely reflect the vagaries of collector behaviour at different points in time rather than any supply and demand norms. The six sales of the 3 m issue were 58.99-2, 74.95-1, 64.08-1, 9.99-1, 26-4 and 37-4. The price variability speaks for itself. Bidder numbers for both values average about 2.00. This is some evidence that the collector pool for the wrappers of Palestine is small.

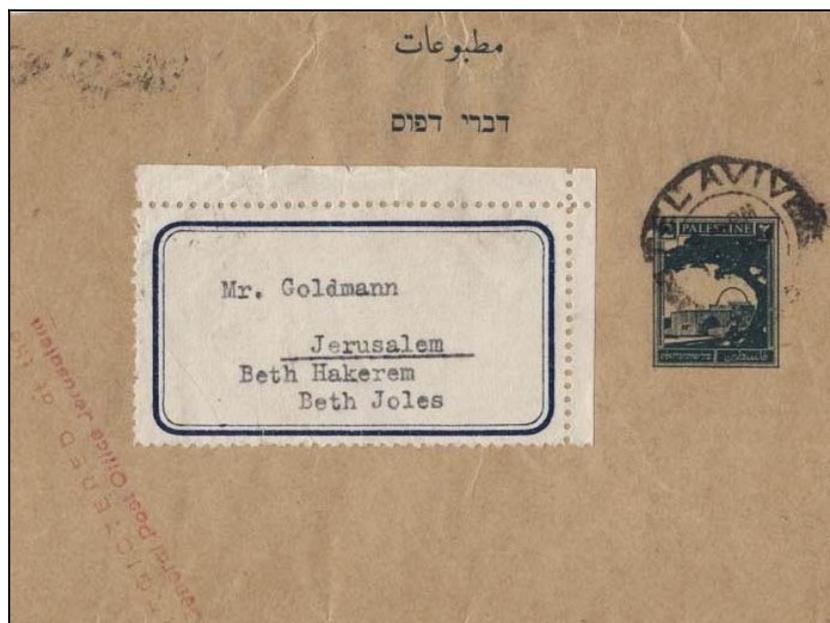


Figs. 5 and 6: Specimen overprints.

### Collecting the Uncommon

There are two wrappers which conceivably can be included here: a wrapper for a newspaper, and the uncommon destination Poland. The wrapper in *fig. 7* shows a two-line red hand-stamp that is faint, but reads “REGISTERED at the / General Post Office Jerusalem”;<sup>2</sup> its discovery in the database is somewhat serendipitous. The subjective choice of the wrapper to Poland shows the sender details in manuscript along the left-hand side, and is addressed to “Puck/Pomorze.”

<sup>2</sup> Under Palestine regulations introduced in 1919, newspapers were afforded privileges and special postage rates if they registered (for an annual fee) with the General Post Office in Jerusalem and complied with certain regulations (closely matched with British practice). Cf. MEPB, no. 1, 2015, pp. 71–72. The inland newspaper rate was raised from 1m to 2m on 1.01.1926; cf. MEPB, no. 4, p. 82 (*editor*).



Figs. 7 and 8:

Uncommon usage with newspaper registration cachet and uncommon destination to Poland.



The collector of Palestine can reasonably expect to obtain mint and used copies of the 2 m and 3 m Post Office postal stationery wrapper issues. The specimen overprints are harder to find and are likely to be more expensive. Uprated wrappers exist but only five examples have been recorded in 18+ years. Wrappers with auxiliary markings, postage due, censorship and any other distinguishing feature, have not been recorded in the database.

#### Sources and Literature

- Curtis, John K.: *Palestine newspaper wrappers : an analysis of current availability and market demand*. In: *The Israel Philatelist*, vol. 65, 2014, Spring, pp. 34–38.
- Kośniowski, Jan: *Postal stationery newspaper wrapper catalogue*. 3 vols. Eastleigh, 2019. Part 2: Palestine, p. 173.
- Trapnell, David: *Aspects of Palestinian postal history : 1914-1979*. The Postal History Society, 2021. 142 p. ISBN: 978-0-85377-033-6. Here p. 142.

## Balkanflug Walter Mittelholzer's Balkan Flight of 1934

by Schalk W. de Klerk

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Having been delayed by two days, Swiss aviator Walter Mittelholzer and two passengers flew from Zürich to İstanbul and back in one day: on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1934. On the flight, he carried mailbags containing 4,422 letters, each imprinted with a special cachet which read "SWISSAIR / Balkanflug / 28.VI.34".

Using the same plane he flew from Zurich to Tunis and back in one day a year earlier, a *Lockheed 9B Orion* (this time with registration CH-167) he set off from Dübendorf, near Zurich, at 01:32; landed at Naples shortly before sunrise (at 04:39); departed Naples at 05:43; landed in Athens a mere 3 hours later (at 08:46); and in Istanbul at 11:18. At 11:30, he had lunch on the shores of the deep-blue Sea of Marmora (Sea of Marmara), surrounded by the near Eastern glamour of the town of İstanbul (historically known as Constantinople).

The flight back to Zurich, by way of Belgrade, started when Mittelholzer departed from İstanbul at 15:40. He landed in Belgrade at 16.45, departing again at 17.29.



Fig. 1: Mail item carried to Naples, Athens, İstanbul, and finally dropped off in Belgrade.

Due to a severe thunderstorm, Mittelholzer had to make an emergency landing in Pfullendorf, near Ravensburg in the a beautifully landscaped region in Oberschwaben in southern Germany) at 21.10, ending up in a ditch and incurring minor damage to the plane.

As a result, the mail was transported from there to Zurich by rail, each returning item receiving a special boxed cachet in red, which proclaimed “Abflug wegen ungünstiger Witterung verschoben” (departure delayed due to unfavourable weather).

On the 29<sup>th</sup> June 1934, at around noon, spare parts arrived from Switzerland; and with the help of the friendly locals, the necessary repairs were made, which allowed him to take-off at 18:00. After making a few honorary rounds to thank the locals for their assistance and to say goodbye, Mittelholzer landed at Dübendorf at 18:30.

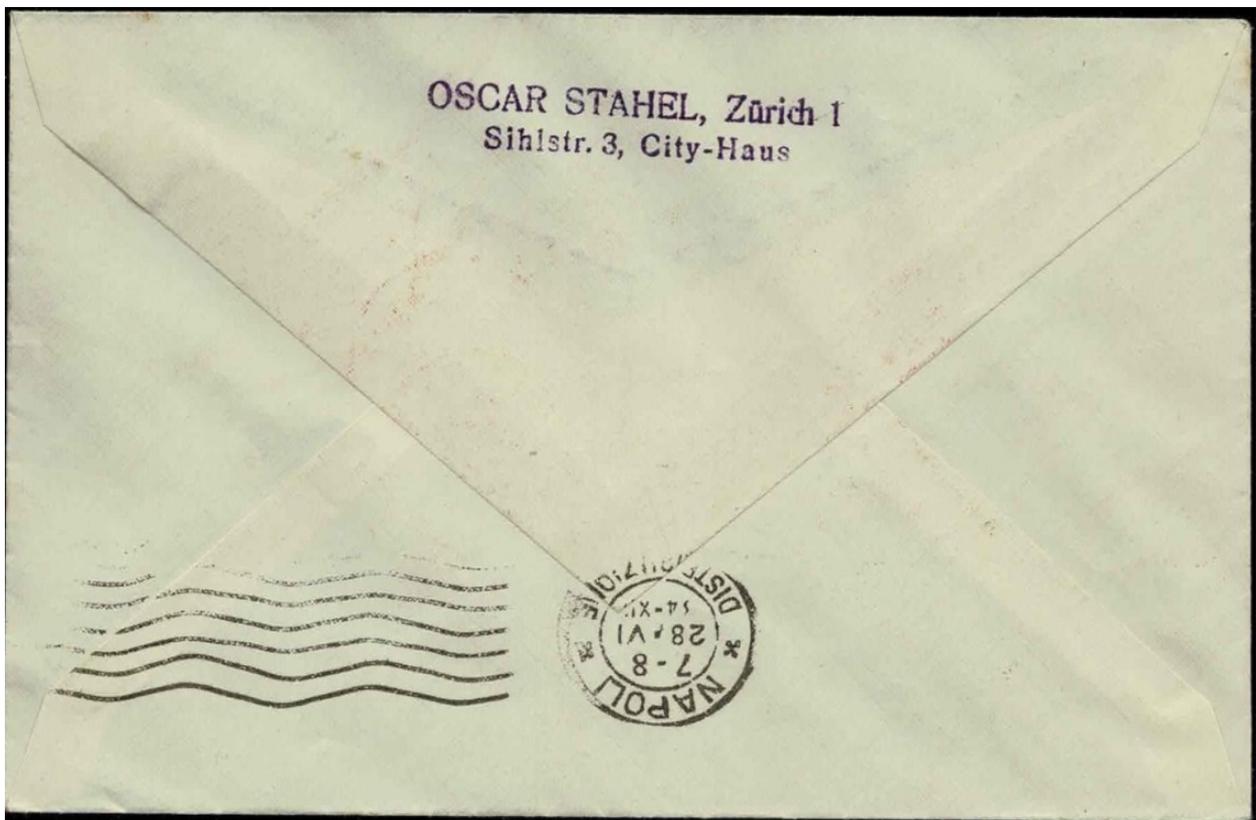


Fig. 2: The Lockheed being repaired at Pfullendorf after the emergency landing.<sup>1</sup>

The entire journey of 2,800 miles (4,506 km) took exactly 15 flying hours at an average flying speed of 187 mph (301 km/h). On this journey, Mittelholzer took 182 photos over 5 rolls of film, each with up to 44 images. In aviation history, the flight is known as the Balkanflug.

The following letter was addressed to, and dropped off in Naples. It received a “Napoli Ferrovia (Posta Aerea)” arrival date stamp on the front, and a “Napoli Distribuzione” processing date-stamp on the back. As the item was not carried all the way to İstanbul and back to Zurich, it does not have the usual red boxed cachet.

<sup>1</sup> Image source: Lüthi, Roland: „Irgendwo jenseits des Bodensees ...“ oder das glimpfliche Ende von Mittelholzers Postflug. In: ETHeritage, 27.06.2014. Online: <https://blogs.ethz.ch/digital-collections/en/2014/06/27/irgendwo-jenseits-des-bodensees-oder-das-glimpfliche-ende-von-mittelholzers-postflug/> (ETH-Bibliothek, Bildarchiv, LBS\_MH02-27-0009).



Figs. 3 and 3a: Zurich to Naples with "Napoli Ferrovia (Posta Aerea)" and "Napoli Distribuzione".

Here is a registered letter carried on a flight to Zurich that departed İstanbul on the 11<sup>th</sup> June 1935; almost a year after Mittelholzer’s epic flight (fig. 4):



Fig. 4: İstanbul to Zurich, 11.06.1935.



Fig. 5:

Signed photograph of Swiss pioneer aviator, writer and photographer Walter Mittelholzer (1894–1937). He was director of Ad Astra Aero, direct precursor to Swissair. He died on a climbing trip in the Austrian Alps in 1937.

And below is a letter carried by Mittelholzer on his 1934 Balkanflug. It has three red departure date stamps: two that read “SWISSAIR / Balkanflug / 26.VI.34”, and one that reads “SWISSAIR / Balkanflug / 28.VI.34” as well as an “ISTANBUL 30 / 28-6-1934” and “ZÜRICH LUFTPOST / VIII / 29.VI.34·14” arrival date stamps.

Two red hand-stamps on the cover explain what happened with this flight. One, over three lines in the top left corner below the blue “Mit Luftpost / Par avion / Par aeroplano” label in three languages, reads “Am 28. Juni 1934 auf dem Luftweg befördert: Zürich – Neapel – Athen – Istanbul – Belgrad bis Pfullendorf (Notlandung)”, which, translated, means ‘Transported by air on the 28<sup>th</sup> June 1934: Zurich – Naples – Athens – Istanbul – Belgrade to Pfullendorf (emergency landing).’

The second, hand stamped in a boxed cachet in the bottom right-hand corner of the envelope, reads “Abflug wegen ungünstiger Witterung verschoben”, which, translated, means ‘departure delayed because of unfavourable weather.’

Due to the emergency landing at Pfullendorf, the mail was only date-stamped upon arrival in Zurich the next day – as reflected by the “ZÜRICH LUFTPOST” date-stamp of 29<sup>th</sup> June.



Fig. 6: Zurich to Geneva via Istanbul and Pfullendorf, 26.06.1934.



The cover below travelled only as far as the second stop, Athens:



Figs. 7 and 7a: This cover travelled only to Athens.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Source: Corinphila Auction 244-249, lot 8359. Online: [https://corinphila.ch/en/\\_auctions/&action=showLot&auctionID=18&lotno=8359#](https://corinphila.ch/en/_auctions/&action=showLot&auctionID=18&lotno=8359#).

The cover below only travelled as far as Belgrade. It has a blue triangular arrival date-stamp of Zemun:<sup>3</sup> “ЗЕМУН 5 / Zemun 5 / АВНОМОН · PAR AVION / 28VI34.17”.

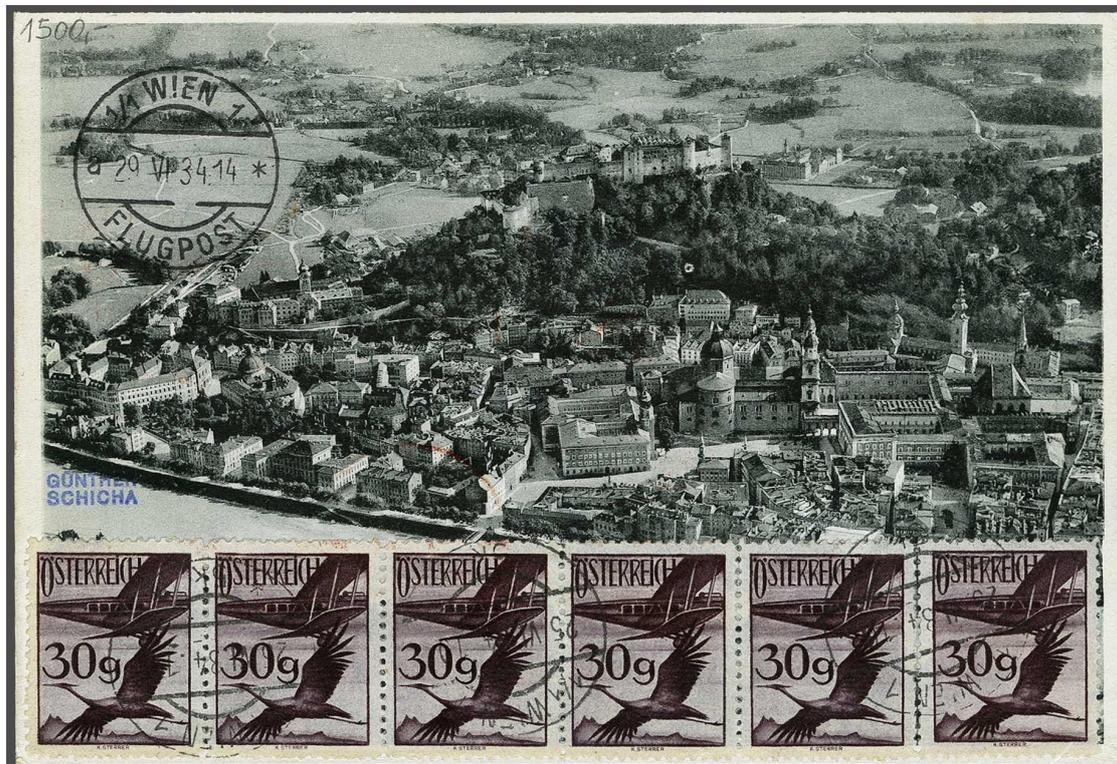


Fig. 8 and 8a: Vienna via Istanbul back to Austria, 26.06.1934.

3 A separate town that was absorbed as a municipality of the city of Belgrade in 1934. Semlin was for many years the quarantine station between Austria and the Ottoman Empire and later Serbia.

## Palestine Mandate Rare Destinations (I) June 1936: Airmail to Paraguay

by Ed Kroft (FRPSC)

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Cover sent "On His Majesty's Service" from Jerusalem to the British Consul, in Asunción, Paraguay. Franked with British Mandate Palestine 'Pictorial' stamps: 2×5 mils (vertical pair) + 1×15 mils (total postage: 25 mils), tied by three cancels "JERUSALEM / E / 6 JU / 36". Arrival machine back-stamp of Asunción, 4<sup>th</sup> July 1936 (28 days).



Rate: Double weight Airmail letter with 15 mils per first 10 grammes and 10 mils for each additional 10 grammes.

Route: By air via *Imperial Airways* from Palestine to London or Marseilles and then by surface (sea and land) to its destination in South America.

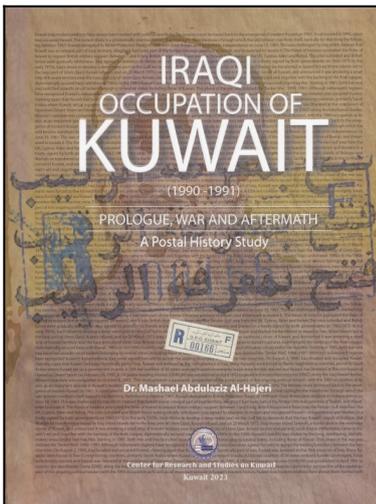
Markings: OHMS cover with official oval cachet of the "DEPARTMENT OF MIGRATION / PASSPORT OFFICE / CERTIFIED OFFICIAL / JERUSALEM" (Sacher 57f), plus airmail etiquette.



## Al-Hajeri: Iraqi Occupation of Kuwait

reviewed by Tobias Zywiets

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*Dr. Mashaal Abdulaziz Al-Hajeri: Iraqi occupation of Kuwait : 1990 – 1991 ; prologue, war and aftermath ; a postal history study*

215 p., b/w and col. ill. ; 30 cm (softbound)

1st edition, Kuwait: Center for Research and Studies on Kuwait, 2023.

Price: 3.00 Dinars (plus p&p). Orders: [crsk@crsk.edu.kw](mailto:crsk@crsk.edu.kw) or <https://www.crsk.edu.kw/en/Contact/ContactUs.aspx>

The author introduces the subject by a short history of Iraq–Kuwait relations, starting in Ottoman times and the claims of Iraq ever since: a dateline of relevant event starts in 1961 with Kuwait’s independence which was immediately challenged.

*Kuwait-Iraq modern relations have always been marked with political sensitivity. The tension could be traced back to the beginning of the twentieth century. It passed through many stages; the announcement of the Anglo-Kuwait treaty of protection, the Anglo-Ottoman treaty in 1913, the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Ahmad Jaber Al-Sabah's demands to demarcate the borders with Iraq in 1923, the Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri Al-Said's acknowledgment of the borders demarcation between his country and Kuwait in 1932, the Iraqi Prime Minister Tawfiq Al-Suwaidi's demands to the annexation of Kuwait, Iraq's acknowledgment of its maritime borders with Kuwait, (the Coucheron-Aamot agreement) in 1959, the Iraqi president Abdulkarim Qassem's<sup>1</sup> regression on this country's previous treaties with Kuwait and his demands of annexation, the Iraqi attack on the Kuwait border station at Samitah in 1973. This tension has culminated in 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait and occupied the country.<sup>2</sup>*

The first part looks at the regular postal relations with Iraq by dissecting a selection of covers and their markings. Until the withdrawal of British troops in October 1961 a British Field Post office operated in the city with date-stamps FPO 941, 1939, and 1040. General Qasim’s threat of annexation didn’t affect postal relations, however Kuwait introduced a censorship regime until Qasim’s assassination in the “Ramadan Revolution” of 1963. In 1973 Iraq again threatened to occupy Umm Qasr to build a deep-water port and in March 1973 Iraqi troops briefly occupied the border post of Al-Samitah. There were further skirmishes incidents during the 1980s. In 1988 a postal war erupted, but not with Iraq, with Iran: covers with undesirable motifs and topics were returned with hand-stamps “Undeliverable contrary to Art. No. 9 – Intl. Postal Convention”.



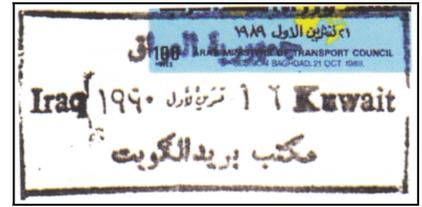
The second part covers the actual occupation starting on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1990. Other countries quickly reacted and mail intended for Kuwait was returned to sender marked with a plethora of hand-

1 ‘Abd al-Karīm Qāsim (1914–1963).

2 Quoted from the introduction, p. 10.

stamps. The author also covers propaganda labels “Free Kuwait” and military mail documenting the build-up of Allied forces in 1990/91.

The actual mail service of the Iraqi Post during the occupation is described, although not to the extent one would have expected. Inward and outward mail smuggled to and from Kuwait is given some prominence and even after Iraq was defeated (covered in the third part), regular postal connections were no re-established until April 1991, so such forwarding routes by private intermediaries continued for some time. From 27<sup>th</sup> April 1991 “postage paid” marking were used as all pre-occupation stamps had been demonetised, although use of the last stamp series “Lanner Falcon” is known. Other emergency measures like registration labels are common in these early months.



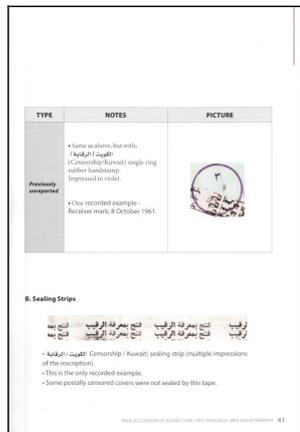
The closing chapters deal with P.O.W. issues, stamps commemorating the occupation, UNIKOM, the Red Crescent, and there’s a list of references acting as bibliography.

The book is largely based on the author’s award-winning philatelic exhibit, first presented at Taipei in 2008. The book has won awards at Ankara, Chicago, Sharjah and Bangkok exhibitions.

**Bibliographic Record**

Hajeri, Mashael A. al-: *Iraqi occupation of Kuwait : 1990 – 1991 ; prologue, war and aftermath ; a postal history study* / Dr. Mashael Abdulaziz Al-Hajeri. – 1st edition. – Kuwait: Center for Research and Studies on Kuwait, 2023. – 215 p. : (b/w and col.) ill. ; 30 cm (softbound) ISBN: 978-9921-750-64 (pbk.) ; 3.00 KWD

**Sample Pages**



## Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

### **The Validity of Saudi-Arabian Stamps** (Martin Lovegrove)

**Martin Lovegrove** writes in the latest issue of RANDOM NOTES:<sup>1</sup>

The catalogue status of current Saudi stamps may be uncertain. As I understand it, stamps cannot be purchased at post offices but are available only on a subscription basis. They are not valid for registered mail although can be used on normal mail but will not receive a postmark cancelling the stamps.

If you put them on registered mail you will still have to pay the normal registered postage rate at the post office. If that is the case, I cannot see why they deserve catalogue status. I would be grateful for any corrections and updates to my description of current postal affairs. Below is what an unregistered cover looks like on arrival – lots of stamps and no postmarks!

Readers may be interested in the numbers of stamps printed: in 1984 it was usually 800,000 sets, the 2022 World Post Day issue had only 5,000.



Fig. 1:

Cover with three different sets of stamps (from 2004 and 2008), sent from Dhahran to Martin in Britain.

*Editor: Is any MEPB reader familiar with the current state of stamp sales in Saudi-Arabia? What are catalogues supposed to do? The stamps seem to be valid for postage of (at least some) items... I heard a similar story about Austria, restricting stamps to ordinary (unregistered) non-priority*

<sup>1</sup> Reprint from Random Notes, the journal of the Arabian Philatelic Association International, no. 101, p. 7, revised by the author, editor of said journal. Martin also operates the Hejaz-Transjordan Study Group with its website here: <http://www.mclstamps.co.uk/HTJ/htj.html>.

letters<sup>2</sup> with stamps being not regularly available at post offices. Here in Germany there are so-called 'philatelic blocks' with stamps valid for all postage but only sold by the philatelic office...

### The Arabian Philatelic Association International

The original *Arabian Philatelic Association* (APA) was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. The APA had over 300



members and subscribers worldwide during most of its existence. The journal "APA Random Notes," the "Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries," auctions and new issue service contributed to the large increase in the popularity of Saudi Arabian philately in the 1970s and 1980s. However, interest declined in the 1990s and an initial attempt to start

up a conventional Saudi stamp society in the USA failed in the late 1990s. It was realised that an internet-based society would have a better prospect of success and the new *Arabian Philatelic Association International* (APAI) was founded. The APAI's publication "Random Notes" is scheduled for three issues per year.

Contacts: Website <http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/index.html>

Marwan Nusair ([hejaz@tccincinnati.com](mailto:hejaz@tccincinnati.com), Membership Sec.); Martin Lovegrove ([weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com), Editor)

### *Société Britannique de Secours aux Blessés Militaires (British Red Cross) in Smyrna in 1878* (Martin Rhein)

**Martin Rhein** of Arge Ungarn (Hungary Study Group) asks:

A few weeks ago a French collector friend sent me the attached cover as it is franked with an Austrian stamp. I have all the answers for the Austrian part of the question: The letter is franked with 10 Soldi but not enough, as Canada joined the GPU/UPU only a few weeks later on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1878. The postage should have been at least 10+13 Soldi if the letter was carried via Hamburg, or 10+15 Soldi if it was carried via Great Britain. In the upper left corner of the stamp there is indeed a "25". In the middle I can see a handwritten and crossed out 8, which would correspond to the "Weiterfranko" = foreign postage of 8 kr for shipping via Germany. The stamp next to the "T" is the "PIROSCAFI POSTALI ITALIANI" of Palermo for sea letters.



But now the historical question: Are there any sources about the "Société britannique de secours aux blessés militaires / İngiliz askeri mahrucin i'ane cemaati"<sup>3</sup> because I have not found anything corresponding. If this company had been recognised by the authorities, it might have been able to claim exemption from domestic charges. This would explain the 10 kr again... Have you perhaps heard anything about this organisation?

*Editor: The Russo-Turkish War ended in March 1878, perhaps they were (still) active in Smyrna?*<sup>4</sup>

2 Cf. <https://www.post.at/p/c/adressieren#275725304>: "You can use valid stamps issued by Austria Post to frank your ECO letter mail items." (translated) ECO = economy = non-priority.

3 İngiliz = English; askeri = soldiers; mahrucin = wounded; i'ane = support; cemaati = society.

4 Cf. *The Eastern crisis (1875-1878)*. 6.04.1998. In: Online: International Committee of the Red Cross. Online: <https://www.icrc.org/en/doc/resources/documents/misc/57jvvn.htm> (acc. 13.08.2023).

In English the society is called the “British National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War” and was renamed the “British Red Cross Society” in 1905. This was one of the predecessor organisations as the International Red Cross was founded in 1919. The society founded by Henri Dunant in 1863 was called “Comité international de Secours aux Blessés”, and only from 1870 was “Comité international de la Croix-Rouge” used.



Fig. 1a:

Red Cross cover from Smyrna by Austrian Post via Britain to Canada, June 1878.

The question remains what status the British association had in the Ottoman Empire. However, this is actually not relevant here, as the Austrian Post would certainly not have observed any postage privileges granted by the Ottoman government. It would be rather speculative that the British society operating in Turkey had any status with the Austrian or Canadian authorities.

Can any reader provide information on the operation of the British Red Cross at that time, or offer similar covers?

**MEPB 10: Philatelic Literature: Holy Land Postal History digitised**

(Digitisation of Philatelic Knowledge: “Holy Land Postal History” (1979–2017, Mark Sommer, p. 65)

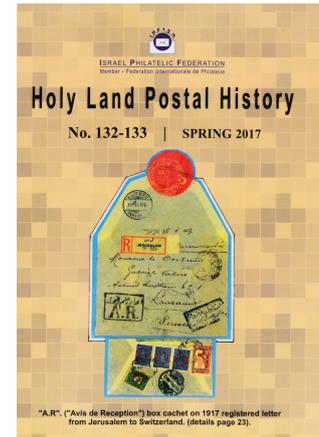
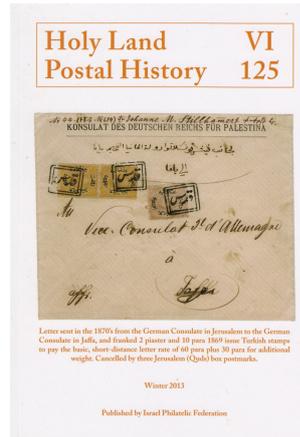
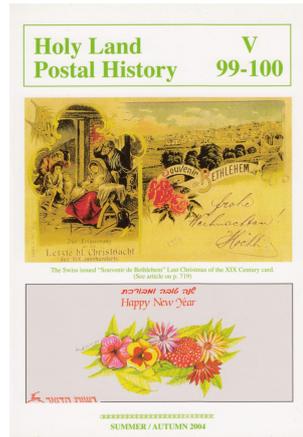
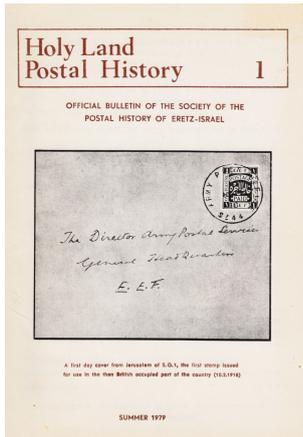
**Tobias Zywietz** writes:

HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY, the journal of the Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel (which dissolved itself several years ago) has been digitised by the Israel Philatelic Federation recently. The IFP has made it available free for download on its website:

[http://israelphilately.org.il/info\\_e.asp?item=32](http://israelphilately.org.il/info_e.asp?item=32)

There were 83 issues (numbered 1 to 133) published between 1979 and 2017. For most of its existence, double-numbers were issued, hence the divergence in the numbering. I have now archived the entire series as searchable PDFs,<sup>5</sup> having been already in possession of all the printed volumes. HLPH no. 101 contains a sort of index, though sadly almost unusable in bibliographic terms.

<sup>5</sup> The original material offered on the IFP website varies greatly: proper PDFs, PDFs built from scanned pages, and (rather cumbersome to deal with) issues that are only available in an online reader.



**MEPB 24: Dubai 1968 Butterflies: New Discoveries (Ralf Kollmann, pp. 148–149)**

Ralf Kollmann writes:

In MEPB 24 I presented an (as I thought) uncatalogued version of the 1968 Butterflies issue of Dubai (5.02.1968, MiNr. 295–302, SG 277–284): all eight stamps in numbered blocks (miniature sheets). According to David Greyfield these are definitely fakes.

David Greyfield writes:

Ralf Kollmann has fallen victim to a gang of counterfeiters from the Baltic States. This set of block was never officially issued. About 10 years ago, such forged sets of blocks from all the sheikhdoms, Yemen and also “State of Oman” were offered and sold on eBay. All are fakes.

I have documented some of what I detected on Ebay and can show a few examples:





Figs. 1–4: Fake sets of blocks offered on Ebay.

**Ralf Kollmann** replied:

I have compared the Fujeira blocks with normal 10 Rials blocks and they all look genuine to me. Just like the other deluxe blocks listed (also in Michel). I don't understand why only the deluxe blocks should be forged. Others look similar (also the control numbers). If they really are forgeries, I wonder why only these and not the stamps too? From their appearance and printing, surely they should all be forgeries? Perhaps there should be something about this in the official announcements?

**RFI: 1948 POW Mail with Censor "Iraqi General Command"** (Peter Gassmann)

**Peter Gassmann** writes:

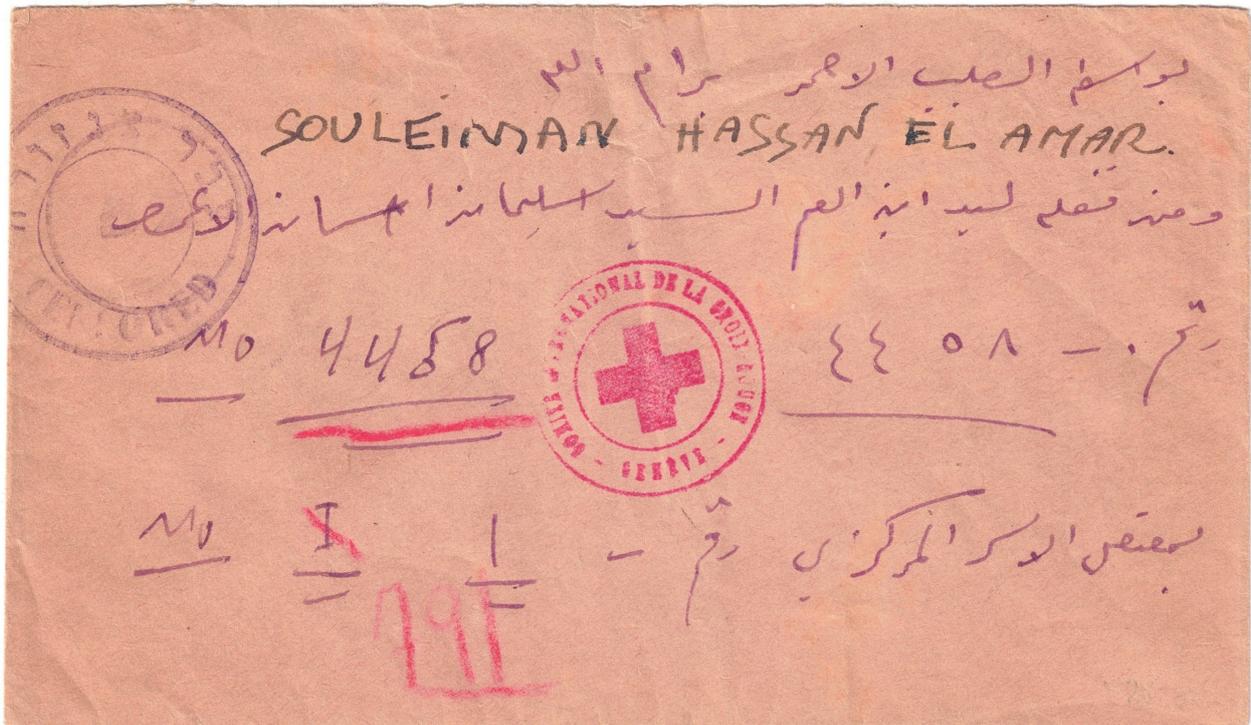
Marc Parren has suggested that I contact you. Attached (figs. 1 and 2) is an envelope with an interesting mark on the back, which I have not yet been able to identify. Do you happen to have any idea where this mark could have come from? According to Marc, the censor stamp on the front is from Israel. Marc suspects that the envelope dates from the 1948 war.

*Editor: I initially read the censor mark as "القيادة العربية / الرقابة" = Arab General Command / Censorship, but Bernd-Dieter Buscke identified it as "القيادة العراقية / الرقابة" = Iraqi General Command / Censorship and sent me two rare covers with the strike on the front side (see figs. 3 and 4).*

*Avo Kaplanian shows two covers with this censor mark in his article in 2020,<sup>6</sup> but without details.*



<sup>6</sup> Kaplanian, Avo: *Late Use of the British Mandate Postmark of Nablus: Parallel Use of the first Jordanian Postmarks?* In: MEPB, no. 15, 2020, pp. 54–61.



**Bernd-Dieter Buscke** writes:

This is an Iraqi negative military censor mark from the area of Tulkarem/Nablus/Jenin in the north of the so-called West Bank of Palestine, which was occupied by Iraq from 1948 to 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1949 in the course of the armed conflicts between Israel and its Arab neighbours. In the Alexander Collection by Zvi Alexander, the censorship mark is translated as “*alqiada aliraqi alkat*” = Iraqi H.Q. Censorship. I have this censorship cancellation on covers from Tulkarem, Nablus and Jenin. It is particularly rare on the front (*figs. 3 and 4*).



Figs. 3 and 4: The POW cover is also illustrated in The Holy Land Philatelist, no.50/51, on p.1094.

**RFI: Egyptian-style ‘Interpostal’ Seal for Tarsous (Adana) “POSTE IMÉRIALE OTTOMANES / TARSOUS” (Omar Wassef)**

Omar Wassef writes:

I found the attached picture of an Ottoman local stamp on an Egypt Interpostal auction list at Vance Auctions. It looks very much in appearance like an Egyptian Interpostal of types 4 or 5, which I collect and feature on a website I own: [www.interpostalseals.com](http://www.interpostalseals.com).

If you know the type, history, and/or grouping of the this type of stamp would you please share this knowledge with me?

The reason for my interest relates to the lack of official details about the history of the Egyptian Interpostal Seals, including the printing companies commissioned to print them. All documentation was lost in a fire of the Egyptian Postal Administration in the late 1800's. And it looks like these Ottoman ones may have been printed by the same shop. Any information would be of help.

I would appreciate any input from you or your subscribers on this subject.



*Editor: Has any reader seen such seals and can report on their history, other cities, etc?*

**Digital Resources at the Istituto di Studi Storici Postali “Aldo Cecchi”**  
(Tobias Zywietz)

The **FEPA Newsletter** of 13.11.2023 reports:

In recent months, the site of the Istituto di Studi Storici Postali “Aldo Cecchi” in Prato has been further implemented with documentation on the Italian postal administration from 1861 onwards. Almost 6,000 files (images or pdf documents totalling over 60 GB) are freely downloadable. Users can obtain, for example, old official or specialised magazines referring to the postal sector without moving from their desks or paying anything. They must reach the address <https://www.issp.po.it/> and select the ‘Fonti e Risorse’ section.<sup>7</sup> Here, they can browse the repertoires of the Institute’s library and newspaper library and the documents and printed publications of the Italian postal administration.

“By examining the material arranged and classified by ISSP Board member Giorgio Chianetta and ISSP member Beniamino Bordoni, one can find a wealth of information”, confirms ISSP director Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi. It ranges from the organisation of personnel to the movement of the offices, from technological insights into radio-telegraphic transmissions to postal buildings and news about the post employees’ after-work activities — one part of the archive concerns vintage philatelic magazines. Everyone will indeed find ample material for their research.

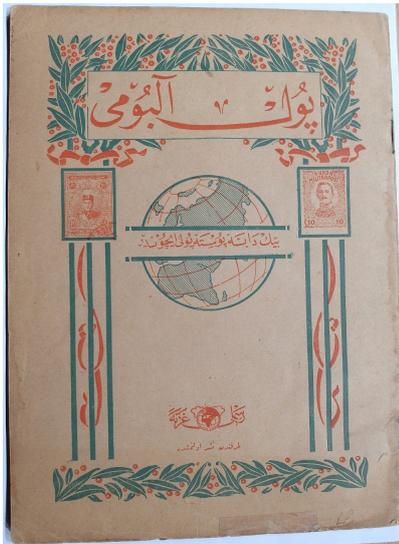
*Editor: A good knowledge of Italian is necessary to navigate though the resources.*

<sup>7</sup> The selection and links to the resources only work with the Italian version (*editor*).

**A 1920s Turkish Stamp Album: “پول البومی” (pūl albūmi) (Tobias Zywietz)**

Tobias Zywietz writes:

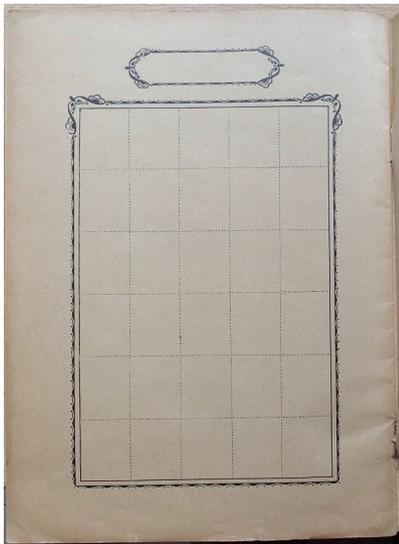
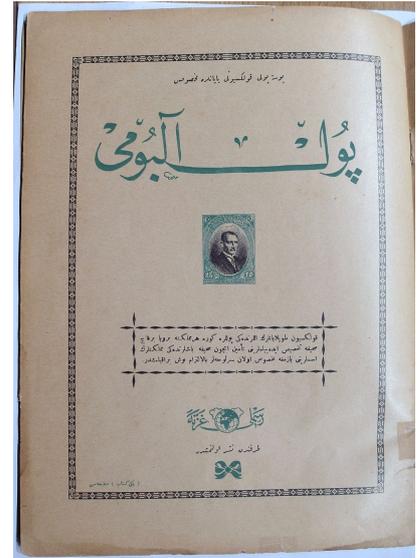
I was made aware of a Turkish stamp album recently: “پول البومی” (pūl albūmi). There are no stamps inserted on the pages, it is still empty! The title page shows Atatürk on a 25 kuruş stamp, the front cover shows a Persian stamp and an Austrian military postage stamp referring to the wartime “Kaiser-Karl-Hilfsfonds (Kaiser Karl Relief Fund, 1916–18). The decor is in the *Art Nouveau* style and it still uses Arabic characters, therefore it must be dated to the (latter) 1920s? The price of the album is printed on the back cover: 25 kuruş. Is this rare and valuable? Can it be dated more precisely? Were there earlier and later editions? Can someone decipher the text?<sup>8</sup>



بیک داتہ پوسٹہ پولی ایچونڈر

رسیملی غزتہ  
مرفندہ ندر اولنمشدہ

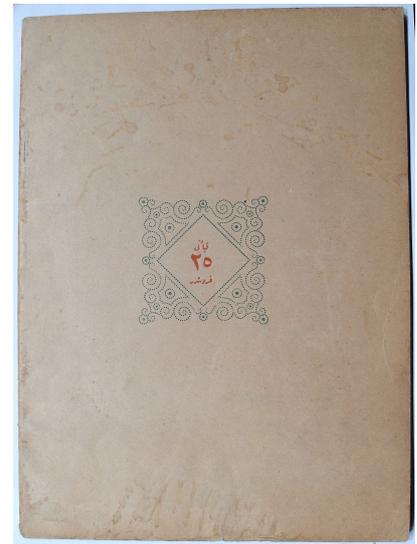
“Resimli Gazete tarafından neşir olunmuştur” = published by the illustrated newspaper “Resimli Gazete.”



(یکی کتاب) مطبعہ سی

پوسٹہ پولی قورلکسیونی یاباندرہ مخصوص

“posta pulu koleksiyonu yapanlara mahsus” = special for postage stamp collectors.



قورلکسیون ملویلایانلرک اللرنده کی پولره کوره هر مملکتہ برویا برقاچ صحیفه تخصیص ایده بیاملرینی تأمین ایچون صحیفه باشلرنده کی مملکتلرک اسملرینی یازمغه مخصوص اولان سرلوحه لر بالالتزام بوش براقلمشدر.

8 Thanks to Necip Tokoğlu and TC M Levent Acar for their assistance.

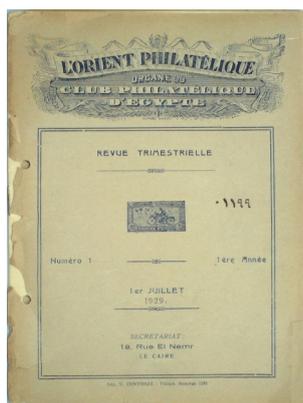
## L'Orient Philatélique Digitised (Tobias Zywietz)

Tobias Zywietz writes:

L'ORIENT PHILATÉLIQUE (LOP), the journal of the Philatelic Society of Egypt (Société Philatélique d'Égypte)<sup>9</sup> has been digitised by the society and the PDFs were made available free for download on a Facebook group created by the current Editor-in-Chief Amr El-Etreby:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/470248583088974/>

There are currently 154 editions available numbered 1 (July 1929) to 154 (December 2021). I have now archived the entire series as searchable PDFs.<sup>10</sup>



The Philatelic Society of Egypt writes on p. 26 of LOP 154:

*The members of the Philatelic Society of Egypt, PSE, have for some time noticed that Arabic texts whether on covers, postcards, documents ... etc. are being erroneously translated into English in catalogs, magazines, websites and even private collections, with serious consequences to the interpretation of the item in question.*

*The PSE has a group of members who are fluent in both Arabic and English languages and are gladly willing to help not only with any translation required, but also with the interpretation of other aspects relating to social, historical and geographical circumstances of the time, such as familial salutations, bureaucratic jargon, handwritten annotations and talismanic markings.*

*This service is available to anyone, just send to this email a clear scan of the item; front and back of a cover, postcard, content of a letter or document ... etc. and we shall be happy to oblige as soon as possible. Provisionally, this service is free of charge for single items.*

[egyptianphilatelicsociety@gmail.com](mailto:egyptianphilatelicsociety@gmail.com)



<sup>9</sup> See <https://www.facebook.com/groups/412941905431721/>.

<sup>10</sup> One issue, no. 75, was not available initially (November 2023) but will hopefully be added soon.

**Dissolution of the Oriental Philatelic Association London (OPAL)**

(Tobias Zywietz)

**Tobias Zywietz** writes:

As already reported in MEPB 24, OPAL issued its last edition of the OPAL JOURNAL this summer and has now been wound-up. I'd like to briefly chart its last years and record some key documents.

Under Bob Bradford's editorship, there were fairly regular issues of the OPAL JOURNAL: January 2019 (240), August 2019 (241), February 2020 (242). After the death of Bob in May 2020, OPAL was looking for a new editor with secretary Philip Longbottom stepping in for journal no. 243 (October 2020). The society had 132 members at the time. A new permanent editor was indeed found: Tim Huxley took over at the beginning of 2021. Despite all the good wishes upon his appointment, the next journal did not appear until February 2022 (244) and after another year-long gap, there came the very last journal, no. 245 of August 2023.

The members of OPAL decided at its AGM in June 2023 to dissolve the association. In 2022 there were 107 members left; despite this substantial number of worldwide members, the editor found it impossible to solicit enough original articles to continue the journal.

In OPAL NEWSLETTER no. 128 (April 2023), OPAL members first were told about the officers' plans for closing the society:

*The AGM will be asked to vote on a proposal to wind up OPAL. We are now not providing a meaningful service to members with the only surviving service being a journal published sporadically. Members appear to show little appetite to contribute material for the journal. The packet and auctions ceased some time ago and our library has been sold off.*

*The relevant clause in our constitution is Article 16 reproduced below:-*

16. In the event of OPAL being wound up, the existing paid-up membership shall, at the AGM (with the quorum rule suspended) appoint two members to dispose of the Society's assets at the best possible price and pay off all outstanding debts. A financial statement shall then be prepared and forwarded together with an equal share of the total funds remaining, to all fully paid-up members of more than one full year's standing.'

*We, of course, have no present physical assets to dispose of and we have no net debt. Our Constitution indicates that our remaining financial funds should be returned to members. The above clause 16 is in agreement with Inland Revenue guidelines for dissolution of clubs (BIM 24110) and should have no tax implications.*

*However, we would prefer OPAL's funds to be used to continue the aims of promoting philately and would like the funds to be eventually donated to the Royal Philatelic Society London, a registered UK charity. For this to happen all members would need to individually donate their portion of funds to the charity. We are investigating how this can be done without incurring a tax charge, without overworking our Honourable Treasurer sorting out tax implications and without having to go through distributing funds to over a hundred members.*

The 73<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting was held at Stanley Gibbons, 399 Strand, London, on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2023. Three members were present, 44 members voted by proxy. The minutes were published in OPAL NEWSLETTER no. 129 (August 2023). I will quote only portions from these:

5. Election / re-election of Officers.

*No further nominations for the Association's officers had been received since the proposals were listed in Newsletter 128. However, M Basaran resigned as President 3 days before the meeting. The election of officers as shown below was unanimously agreed. The Officers for 2023/24 are as follows:*

*President: Vacant, Philip Longbottom acting; Vice President: Philip Longbottom; Secretary: Philip Longbottom; Treasurer: Bash Orhan; Membership Secretary: Bash Orhan; Auctioneer: vacant; Journal Editor: Tim Huxley; Webmaster: Martin Lovegrove; Publicity Officer: Philip Newby; R Stuchell will continue as OPAL's North American Representative.*

#### 6.1 Proposal to Wind up OPAL.

*The combined voting of those members present and of the proxies received was:*

<i>For the proposal</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Against the proposal</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Abstentions</i>	<i>2</i>

*The Proposal was therefore carried.*

#### 6.2 Proposal to Donate any remaining OPAL funds to the Royal Philatelic Society London, a registered UK charity.

*Our present constitution states that any remaining OPAL funds should be returned to members but doing that with many overseas members is a considerable logistics challenge given that it can only be done by sending out cheques drawn on a UK bank. The pragmatic alternative is to donate any remaining funds to a similar minded (to OPAL) association or society. The Royal Philatelic Society London is such a like minded society and has the additional (tax) benefit of being a registered UK charity.*

*However, OPAL for tax purposes is an unincorporated mutual association – that is no tax liabilities are incurred provided all its financial activities are exclusively for the mutual benefit of members only and no non-OPAL persons gain any benefit. OPAL's Treasurer, Bash Orhan, a retired tax accountant, explained that clearance will be needed from the Inland Revenue before any funds are disbursed to third parties. Otherwise, the Revenue may wish to investigate previous tax years for which we are confident we have no present liabilities. He has sent a letter to the Revenue explaining our procedures and intentions and he is awaiting a reply, which may take a considerable time.*

*The combined voting for the Proposal to donate any remaining funds to the Royal of those members present and of the proxies received of was:*

<i>For the proposal</i>	<i>35</i>
<i>Against the proposal</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Abstentions</i>	<i>1</i>

*The proposal was therefore carried.*

*However, until we hear from the Inland Revenue, OPAL will carry on functioning as far as we are able.*

The final act was an e-mail of 11<sup>th</sup> September 2023 sent to members by the Secretary:

*Following the motions carried at the last OPAL AGM on 18th July in London, our Treasurer, Bash Orhan, asked for and received the necessary clearances from the Inland Revenue to dissolve and wind up our Association. Following the motions carried at the AGM, all remaining monies, amounting to £11,192.48, were donated to The Royal Philatelic Society London, a registered charity, and all OPAL's bank accounts have been closed down.*

*OPAL as an Association now no longer exists. However the old OPAL website will remain available until the end of 2024.*

The FEPA NEWSLETTER of 4<sup>th</sup> September 2023 contained this 'obituary':

*It was only a couple of weeks ago that we heard the bad news: the August 2023 number of the OPAL magazine was meant to be the last. A little later, the news got worse: not just the magazine, but the society itself was about to close. So, we asked Mehmet Basaran, President of OPAL for the last fifteen years, to drive us through the days of this historic philatelic organisation.*

*The inaugural meeting of the Oriental Philatelic Association of London was held at the premises of Harmers, the London auction house, on 8 November 1949. Some twenty-five people were present, mostly collectors of Egypt and the Sudan, but gradually others interested in neighbouring countries spread the geographic focus until the Society became established in its present form, covering the territory of the Ottoman Empire in its heyday, and forming a crescent of states around the Eastern Mediterranean from Libya to the former Yugoslavia.*

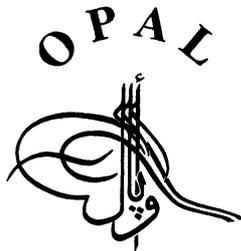
*From time to time over the past fifty years, there has been fierce debate about the Society's title. This arises from the word "Oriental" which has changed its meaning over the years from "East of the Mediterranean" (Concise Oxford Dictionary) to its modern meaning which takes in the whole sweep of Asia south and east of the Himalayas. As a result, the society had people applying to become members from Japan and S.E. Asia. However, the latest consensus was that the acronym "OPAL" was how the Society was best known, and so that is how it will stay.*

*Like most societies, OPAL has had its ups and downs: the late 70s was a low point with a membership of less than 100. In 1999, the Association's members gave a display before the members of the Royal Philatelic Society London to mark their 50th anniversary at which time the membership stood at 275. Following the display, after a meeting of members at the London 1980 exhibition proved a turning point, and under the guidance of Keith Tranmer, backed by Bill Robertson, Bash Orhan, Otto Hornung and Mehmet Basaran the society returned to its former vigour. The latest definition of OPAL's aims was set out at this time and for the first time a proper constitution was adopted (recently revised to keep pace with modern practice).*

*Because of its wide geographic spread, the Society has always seemed fairly rootless. In the early days, regular meetings were held in Caxton Hall, London, (which is probably why that city features in the Society's name) but later there was only one regular meeting – the Annual General Meeting – held in the late spring, usually in London. In recent years locally organised meetings have been held in the UK and USA. The main unifying thread in the Society was the Journal – which went from strength to strength under the editorship of Jeff Ertughrul, who received many awards for the standard which he set.*

*Many of the Society's members, past and present, have distinguished themselves in the world of philately, particularly in the wide range of published works by people such as Coles & Walker; Tranmer; Birken, Bayindir; Phipps, and Basaran. Others, such as the late Otto Hornung, Michael Fulford, Christopher Cruttwell and more recently Mehmet Basaran have distinguished themselves as prominent philatelists earning several awards including Grand Prix, National Grand Prix and Large Gold at National and International stamp exhibitions worldwide.*

*At the last AGM, the members voted to wind up the society with immediate effect.*



## THE ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION OF LONDON

Goodbye OPAL!

### Ankara 2023 National and International Stamp Exhibition – Results

*Editor: In August, FEPA announced a stamp exhibition to be held within weeks. Very unusual, as such events are organised (and advertised) sometimes years in advance. I quote from the FEPA website:<sup>11</sup>*

*The Turkish Philatelic Federation is organising the International Stamp Exhibition Ankara'23, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Republic of Turkey. The Turkish Postal Administration is the main sponsor of the event. Ankara'23 will be held at Ulucanlar Prison Museum & Cultural Centre, in Ankara, under FEPA Recognition.*

*The national part of the Exhibition is expected to cover 500 frames, between 20 and 30 October 2023. During the last four days, 27–30 October, another 250–300 frames will be added for international participation. The international part of the exhibition will include the countries that separated from the Ottoman Empire or the countries that had postal organisations within the Ottoman Empire during that period. The exhibits' themes must be associated with the Ottoman Empire, the Turkish War of Independence, the Republic of Turkey, Levant posts, military postal services in World War I, wars before or after WWI in the region (Balkan and independent wars and so on), maritime, air and train posts of those states, which separated from the Ottoman Empire, and specific to this region and period.*

*I did eventually receive an invitation from the organisers, but very late in the day. Upon enquiry with my home federation BDPH, the event was unknown, no national commissioner was appointed. In the end I decided not to enter MEPB in the literature section.*

*The exhibition's catalogue can be downloaded from the TFDT website, as are the results (palmarès).<sup>12</sup> I shall document the results on the following pages.*



11 Source: ANKARA '23 International Stamp Exhibition, 27-30 October. 13.08.2023. In: FEPA. Online: <https://fepanews.com/ankara-23-international-stamp-exhibition-27-30-october/>. The invitation and details on the TFDT website date to 9.08.2023: <https://www.tfdf.org.tr/?p=173>.

12 Cf. <https://www.tfdf.org.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Ankara-katalog2023-PTT.pdf> and <https://www.tfdf.org.tr/?p=238>; the international results are found at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1927442097519555/permalink/3586760188254396>.

## ANKARA 2023 INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION OCTOBER 27 - 30, 2023

## COMPETITIVE EXHIBIT LISTING (BY CLASS)

NO.	FRAME NO.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COUNTRY	TITLE OF EXHIBIT	TOTAL	MEDAL
<b>CLASS C1 - TRADITIONAL PHILATELY</b>							
1	1-8	Hackmey	Joseph	UK	Tughra Stamps of Ottoman Empire 1862-1864	97	LG
2	9-13	Freeman	Michael	Australia	Duloz Issues of the Ottoman Empire	91	G
3	14-18	Ataman	İzzet Halil	Turkey	1865-1882 Duloz Specialized Collection	90	G
4	19-26	Hazinedaroğlu	Murat	Turkey	Ampir	95	LG
5	27-31	Telman	Turgut	Turkey	Postage Due Practise in the Ottoman Empire	95	LG
6	32-39	Panchev	Spass	Bulgaria	Eastern Roumelia and South Bulgaria	95	LG
7	40-47	Akduman	Kayhan	Turkey	Anadolu	95	LG
8	48-55	Erhan	Mehmet Yamaç	Turkey	Specialized Turkey 1920-1923	96	LG
9	56-63	Franco	Maurice	Italy	La Guerra Italo-Turco 1911-1919	85	LV
<b>CLASS C2 - POSTAL HISTORY</b>							
9a	64-68	Saila	M. A.	Lybia	Libya Postal History Ottoman Empire 1870-1911	90	G
10	69-76	Pabuçcuoğlu	F. Hülya	Turkey	Ottoman Empire Postal History 1840-1862	95	LG
11	77-84	Hackmey	Joseph	UK	Vilayet Istanbul-Imperial Capital of the Ottoman Empire	96	LG
15	109-116	Ağaoğulları	Edip	Turkey	The Postal History of Thrace	96	LG
16	117-121	Keramidoğlu	Fotios	Greece	Postal History of Thrace	87	LV
17	122-126	Petradakis	Michael	Greece	The Ottoman Post Offices of the Dodecanese	95	LG
18	127-134	Nikolaidis	Andreas	Greece	Postal History of Pontic Region until 1923	93	G
19	135-142	Yılmaz	Hakan	Turkey	Postal History of Hüdavendigar Province	88	LV
21	151-155	Özoğul	Ali Doğan	Turkey	Smyrne During Ottoman Period - Foreign & Local Posts	82	V
22	156-160	Perin	George	Greece	Civilian Postal History of the Dodecanese during the Italian Occupation 1912-1945	90	G
23	161-165	Giray	Kemal	UK	International Correspondence During the Anatolian Government Period of 23rd April 1920 to 29th October 1923	92	G
24	166-173	Donev	Yanush	Bulgaria	Foreign Post Offices in Bulgaria, 1840 - 1886	93	G
25	174-181	Papadopoulos	Alexios	Greece	The British Postal Service in the Levant 1857-1923	95	LG
26	182-189	Chirescu	Andrei-Alexandru	Romania	The Fluvial and Maritime Postal Routes in the Romanian Territories, 1840-1920	97	LG
<b>CLASS C3 - POSTAL STATIONERY</b>							
28	195-202	Kahramanlar	Yalçın	Turkey	Postal Stationery of Ottoman Empire (1862-1916)	92	G
<b>CLASS C4 - AEROPHILATELY</b>							
29	203-210	Bartoc	Alexandru-Dan	Romania	Air Mail sent by CFRNA and CIDNA	95	LG
30	211-215	Alp	Ömer	Turkey	Departed and Arrived Airmails of Türkiye (1924-1991)	86	LV
<b>CLASS C5 - THEMATIC PHILATELY</b>							
31	216-220	Muntean	Marius	Romania	The Kingdom of Romania	78	LS
<b>CLASS C9 - OPEN PHILATELY</b>							
32	221-228	Melek	Cemil Şükrü	Turkey	General Cemil Conk Beloved Grandfather Cemil	95	LG
<b>CLASS C10 - PICTURE POSTCARDS</b>							
34	234-238	Oana	Cornescu	Romania	Once upon a time in Constantinople	83	V
35	239-243	Nicolae	Gabriel-Octavian	Romania	Seafaring stories, Romanian Maritime Service 1895-1945	85	LV
36	244-248	George	Barcaru	Romania	A lost tourist in Constanta, a small town in the Balkans, at the bridge between the past centuries	82	V
37	249-253	Tahtakıran	Ercüment	Turkey	Strolling in the Streets of Izmir (1895-1910)	90	G
38	254-258	Kazancı	Necati	Turkey	1 st. WW and Dardanelles	90	G
39	259-263	Dashi	Kozma	Albania	Albanian National Folk Dresses	87	LV
40	264-268	Tanıl	Refik Erdal	Turkey	Professions Subject to Postcards at Ottoman Empire	88	LV
41	269-273	Anghel	Georgian	Romania	Mangalia-Callatis, historical port town on the Black Sea shore	80	V



NARROW THEME EXHIBITS: CLASS C1 - TRADITIONAL PHILATELY							
42	274-276	Artam	Turgay	Turkey	1862-1863 Tuğra Stamp	92	G
43	277	Cangelaris	Panayotis	Greece	The Western Thrace Autonomous Government "Muhtariyet" issue (1913)	80	V
NARROW THEME EXHIBITS: CLASS C2 - POSTAL HISTORY							
44	278	Galinos	Alexandre	Greece	Greek Rural Post in Türkiye	94	LG
45	279	Galinos	Alexandre	Greece	POWs related to Türkiye during WW1	90	G
46	280	Galinos	Alexandre	Greece	The Russians' presence in the Balkans (1916-1922)	91	G
47	281	Galinos	Alexandre	Greece	The Greek post offices of Smyrna, their little-known functioning	90	G
48	282	Koutsounakis	Manolis	Greece	The German Imperial Navy on Cretan Blockade	93	G
49	283	Pabuççuoğlu	F. Hülya	Turkey	Postal History of Turkish Grand National Assembly Government	88	LV
50	284	Pabuççuoğlu	A. Can	Turkey	Postal Services in the Occupied Ottoman Empire	80	V
51	285	Basho	Jovan	Albania	Austrian Levant in Scutari	90	G
52	286-287	Gjanci	Leonard	Albania	Post of Korca 1891-1920	90	G
NARROW THEME EXHIBITS: CLASS C4 - AEROPHILATELY							
53	288-290	Behar	Yusuf	Turkey	Zeppelin Flight of Turkey	88	LV
54	291	Utku	Emre	Turkey	Study of airmail routes & postal rates from Turkey to USA during WW II	78	LS
NARROW THEME EXHIBITS: CLASS C9 - OPEN PHILATELY							
55	292	Ücvet	Aşkın	Turkey	Scouting from Ottoman Empire to Turkey	75	LS
NARROW THEME EXHIBITS: CLASS C10 - PICTURE POSTCARDS							
56	293-295	Paschos	Athanasios	Greece	The "Armée d'Orient" on the Macedonian Front 1915-1918	90	G
CLASS L1 - PHILATELIC LITERATURE							
57	L1	Giray	Kemal	UK	The Ottoman Post Offices and Services in Albania including Foreign Post Offices	85	LV
58	L2	Giray	Kemal	UK	Prisoners of War at the Ottoman Front during WWI	90	G
59	L3	Bartoc	Alexandru-Dan	Romania	F.I.P. Exhibitions and Congresses	90	G
60	L4	Nicolae	Gabriel-Octavian	Romania	The Muslim Community in Romanian Illustrated Postcards	85	LV
61	L5	Pabuççuoğlu	Bülent	Turkey	Devlet-i Aliyye Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Posta Şubeleri Post Offices of the Ottoman Empire	90	G
62	L6	Pabuççuoğlu	Bülent	Turkey	Ankara-Sivas Demiryolu Hattinin Açılışı Sürşarjlı Hatıra Pulları Surcharged Commemorative Stamps for the Opening of Ankara-Sivas Railway Line	92	G
63	L7	Pabuççuoğlu	Bülent	Turkey	Türk Pulları Spesyalize Kataloğu Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Hükümeti Turkish Stamps Specialized Catalogue the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey 1920-1923	95	LG
64	L8	Graff	Otto	Germany	Essad Pasha unel Serbien, Postgeschichte	90	G
65	L9	Giray	Kemal	UK	The Ottoman Post Offices and Services in Iraq with Military Post & Foreign Postal Agencies	90	G
66	L10	Basho	Jovan	Albania	Stamps of Autonomous Republic of Korça	87	LV
67	L11	Shamlli	Mirgen	Albania	Albanian Revenues 1921-2021	90	G
68	L12	Dr. Mashael Abdülziz	Al-Alhajeri	Kuwait	Iraqi Occupation of Kuwait: Prologue, War and Aftermath. A postal History Study	87	LV
69	L13	Oral / Meryem	Avci / Yetkin Nükte	Turkey	Iraqi Occupation of Kuwait: Prologue, War and Aftermath. A postal History Study	90	G

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## ANKARA 2023 CUMHURİYETİMİZİN 100. YILI MİLLİ PUL SERGİSİ SONUÇLARI

Pano	Ad Soyad	Koleksiyon Adı	Sınıfı	Puan	Madalya	Özel Ödül
<b>Milli Büyük Ödül</b>						
9-16,	Mehmet Yamaç ERHAN	Spesiyalize Türkiye Cumhuriyeti (1923-1940)	Geleneksel	95	Büyük Altın	Milli Büyük Ödül
17-21	Tuncay UZUN	Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Hükümeti Dönemi 1920-1923	Geleneksel	95	Büyük Altın	

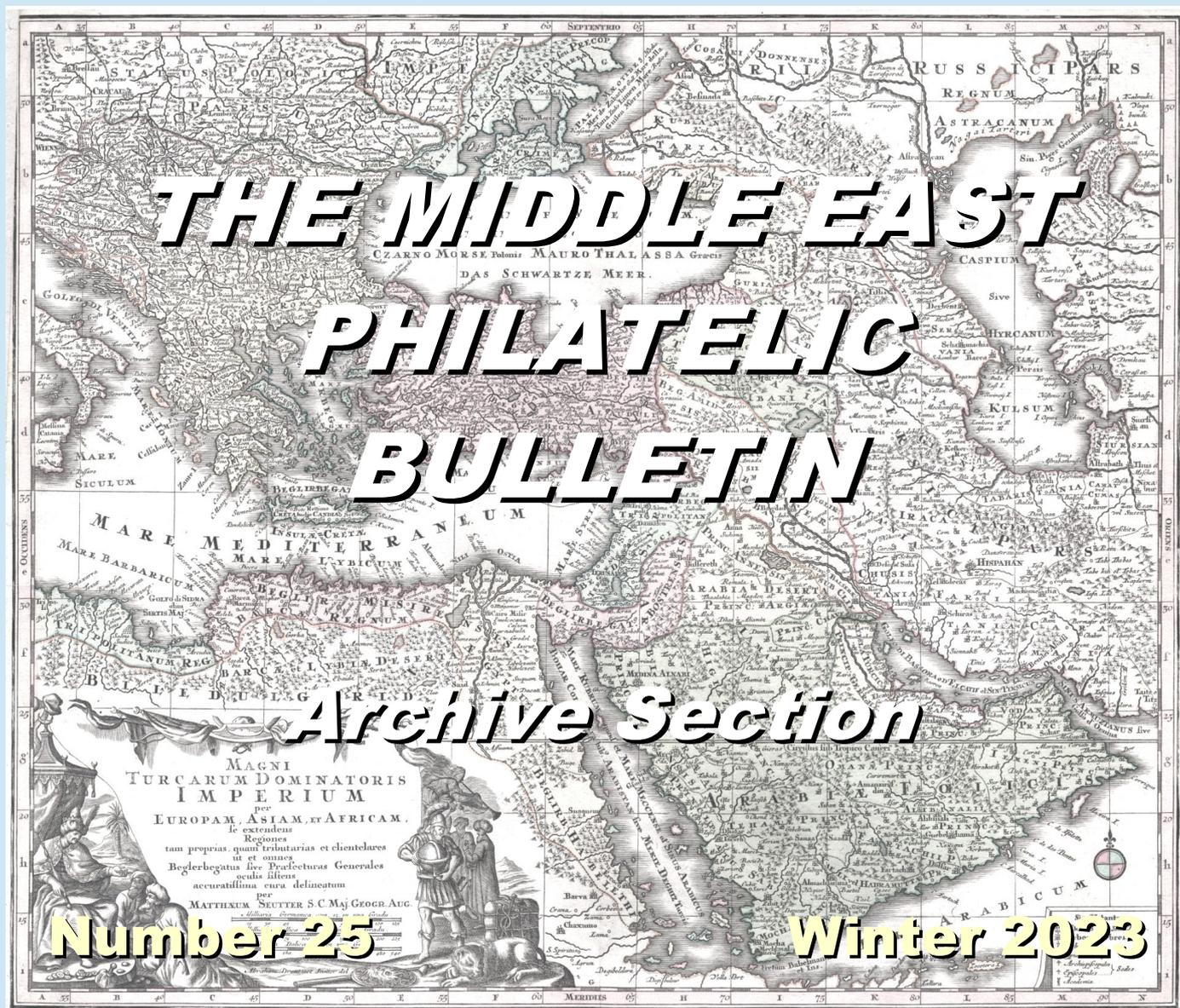
## Milli Büyük Ödüle 2 aday gösterilmiştir

Geleneksel Filateli						
1-8,	Serdar YAZGAN	Genç Türkiye Cumhuriyeti(1924-1939)	Geleneksel	93	Altın	
35-39	Uğur KERİMOĞLU	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Pulları ve Posta Tarihi	Geleneksel	85	Büyük Vermey	
40-44	Nihat ÇİMRİN	Spesiyalize Türkiye Cumhuriyeti	Geleneksel	91	Altın	
45-49	Cengiz ÜLKERDOĞAN	Ata Matem ve Anma Günleri	Geleneksel	88	Büyük Vermey	Edirne Filateli Derneği Özel Ödülü
50-54	Yasemin HAZİNEDAROĞLU	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti 1921-1940	Geleneksel	95	Büyük Altın	KKTC Filateli Derneği Özel Ödülü
55-59	Pınar HAZİNEDAROĞLU	Ottoman Empire 1913-1922	Geleneksel	93	Altın	
65-72	İhsan BAŞARAN	Atatürk 1924-1940	Geleneksel	90	Altın	Bulgaristan Filateli Federasyonu Özel Ö.
73-80	Mustafa Aydın ÖZGÜR	Turkish Anatolian Government & Turkish Republic	Geleneksel	92	Altın	Nursel Akkaya Özel Ödülü
81-85	Uluslararası Final Üniversitesi KKTC	Cumhuriyet 100 Yaşında	Geleneksel	80	Vermey	
86-90	Yakup TEL	British Censor Applications During The W.W.II	Geleneksel	85	Büyük Vermey	
91-98	Maurice FRANCO	2. emissione Atatürk	Geleneksel	88	Büyük Vermey	
99-103	Can DENGEY	Azerbaycan	Geleneksel	70	Gümüş	
104-108	Özge ÜÇOLUK	Annemin Pulları	Geleneksel	75	Büyük Gümüş	
109-113	Neriman ÖNDE	Türk ve Dünya Pullarında Atatürk	Geleneksel	75	Büyük Gümüş	
114-118	Hakan KIZILCIKOĞLU	Atatürk ve Cumhuriyet	Geleneksel	75	Büyük Gümüş	
Posta Tarihi						
60-64	Güneş Ali HİÇDURMAZ	1919-1922 İşgal Dönemi ve TBMM Hükümeti	Posta Tarihi	90	Altın	
425-429	Süreyya ERİŞKİN	Tematik Uyuşumu	Posta Tarihi	68	Bronz Gümüş	
405-409	Ömer TEKSÖZ	Kıbrıs Türk Askeri Posta Tarihi	Posta Tarihi	83	Vermey	
415-419	Burak BAKTAGÖR	Eskişehir Posta Tarihi	Posta Tarihi	87	Büyük Vermey	
420-424	İsmail Hakkı ŞEN	Adapazarı Damgaları	Posta Tarihi	87	Büyük Vermey	Merhum Erdoğan Şen adına oğlu'na Taurus AVM Özel Ödülü
410-414	Ömer ÇİFTÇİ	Amasya Posta Tarihi	Posta Tarihi	88	Büyük Vermey	
430-434	Anıl GÜRŞÖY	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Posta Tarihi 1920-1947	Posta Tarihi	88	Büyük Vermey	
443-447	Bünyamin ALTINOK	The Registered Mails of Cyprus	Posta Tarihi	91	Altın	
448-455	Muzaffer KELEŞ	Konya Vilayeti Posta Tarihi	Posta Tarihi	92	Altın	
435-442	Ulvi KESER	Kıbrıs Türk Posta Tarihi	Posta Tarihi	95	Büyük Altın	

Tematik Filateli						
132-139	Erkan GÜLEY	Futbol Tarihi	Tematik	93	Altın	
140-147	Levent ARAL	Yalnızlığın Işıkları Deniz Fenerleri	Tematik	92	Altın	
148-155	Hayri Alper NİŞANAL	Geçmişten Günümüze Gemiler	Tematik	90	Altın	Arnavutluk Filateli Federasyonu Özel Ö.
156-163	Saadettin KAYSERİLİOĞLU	Elektrik ve Elektronik'in Gelişimi	Tematik	90	Altın	Romanya Filateli Federasyonu Özel Ö.
164-171	Hayri Alper NİŞANAL	Havacılığın Tarihsel Gelişimi	Tematik	92	Altın	
172-176	Murat İbrahim ÇELEBİ	The Rise and Fall of Ottoman Empire	Tematik	90	Altın	Göz Nurunu Koruma Vakfı Özel Ödülü
177-181	Turgay TUNA	İzcilik	Tematik	90	Altın	Mehmet Rüzgar Özel Ödülü
182-186	Hüseyin Emre ANARAT	Pulda pul - Erken Dönem ve ilkler	Tematik	85	Büyük Vermey	
187-191	Mehmet Ceyhan ALTIN	Bisiklet	Tematik	85	Büyük Vermey	
192-196	Sema ARAL	Dünyaya Açılan Kapı Havalimanları	Tematik	85	Büyük Vermey	
197-201	Levent ARAL	Doğanın Başyapıtı Kaplanlar	Tematik	78	Büyük Gümüş	
202-206	Ömer ZAIM	Kimyada Nobel Ödülleri	Tematik	90	Altın	Ankara Filateli Derneği Özel Ödülü
207-211	Ahmet SERGİ	Fiziğin Tarihsel gelişimi ve öncülük eden meşhur Bilim Adamları	Tematik	75	Büyük Gümüş	
212-216	Niyazi Güneş ATAY	Türk Dış Politikası'nın 100 Yılı	Tematik	65	Bronz Gümüş	
217-221	Can DENGEY	Avrupa Birleşik Devletlerine Doğru	Tematik	90	Altın	
222-226	Albert ERİKMAN	Rüyam	Tematik	77	Büyük Gümüş	
227-231	İsmail Kürşad CENGİZHANOĞLU	Raylarda Yolculuk	Tematik	83	Vermey	
232-236	Aydın ÖZKAYMAZ	Sinema Dünyası	Tematik	80	Vermey	
237-241	Sedat ÇOMUNOĞLU	Daha Güzel Bir Dünya için Öncülük Eden Kadınlar	Tematik	70	Gümüş	
242-246	Ersen AKDEMİR	Çocuğun Dünyasında Filateli	Tematik	65	Bronz Gümüş	
247-251	Ahmet Nezih KÖK	Pullarda Sağlık	Tematik	65	Bronz Gümüş	
257-261	Kerim FERAH KAYA	Uzay Çalışmaları	Tematik	65	Bronz Gümüş	
262-266	Öner PALANKÖK	Tarih Turizm	Tematik	63	Bronz	
282-286	Erkan GÜLEY	A Philatelic Journey to Athletics	Tematik	88	Büyük Vermey	

Açık Sınıf						
311	Aşkın ÜÇVET	Eğitim Hareketi İzçilik	Açık Sınıf	88	Büyük Vermey	
316-320	Koray ERDİVANLI	Çanakkale	Açık Sınıf	80	Vermey	
321-325	Hüseyin ÖNTAŞ	Yaratıcı Drama ve Tarih Eğitimi Aracı olarak Filatelik Malzeme	Açık Sınıf	87	Büyük Vermey	jüri tebriği (konunun özgün yaklaşımı)
326-330	Hüseyin ÖNTAŞ	Metinlerarasılık ve Coğrafya Eğitimi Aracı olarak Filatelik malzeme	Açık Sınıf	65	Bronz Gümüş	
331-335	Serdar KOÇ	Bursa Işıklar Askeri Lisesi	Açık Sınıf	92	Altın	Antalya Filateli Derneği Özel Ödülü
336-340	Engin ÇAKMAK	Preveze'den Çanakkale'ye Deniz Savaşları	Açık Sınıf	82	Vermey	
341-350	Ümit AZAK	Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyeti	Açık Sınıf	95	Büyük Altın	
351-355	Emin Can GÜRKAN	Sarı kanaryalar	Açık Sınıf	78	Büyük Gümüş	
356-360	Şerif ANTEPLİ	İletişim; Zamanda Yolculuk ve Araçlar	Açık Sınıf	85	Büyük Vermey	
Antiye						
119-123	Ahmet Hamdi ŞEN	T.C. Antiyeleri	Antiye	87	Büyük Vermey	
Fiskal						
277-281	Hasan TONYALI	Kıbrıs Türk Damga Pulları 1960/2023	Fiskal	90	Altın	Yunanistan Filateli Federasyonu Özel Ö.
Kartpostal ve Efemera						
287-289	Hüseyin IRMAK	Kağıthane kartpostalları	Kartpostal	92	Altın	
290-294	Doğan HAYAT	Şanlı Yuva Kuleli	kartpostal	92	Altın	Kadıköy Filatelistler Derneği Özel Ö.
295-299	Mustafa KANTAR	Milli Piyangoda Atatürk	Efemera	65	Bronz	
300-304	Cengiz ÜLKERDOĞAN	Kurtuluşun Kuruluşu Türkiye Cumhuriyeti	Efemera	87	Vermey	
305-306	Murat HAZINEDAROĞLU	Annemin çantasından çıkanlar	Efemera	83	Vermey	
307-308	Mehmet GÜNYELİ	osmanlı Dönemi İşyeri kartları	Efemera	85	Vermey	jüri tebriği (malzeme)
309-310	Doğan GÜRAL	Cumhuriyet Bayramı Piyango Biletleri	Efemera	85	Vermey	
Maksimafili						
267-271	Elif ZAIM	Kartlarda Kimya	Maksimafili	88	Büyük Vermey	
272-276	Albert ERİKMEN	Rüyam	Maksimafili	80	Vermey	
Sınırlı Konulu Koleksiyon						
252-256	Mehmet RÜZGAR	Pullarda Sağlık	Sınırlı Konulu	65	Bronz Gümüş	
361-362	Güneş Ali HİÇDURMAZ	Atatürk'ün Büyük Projesi Karadeniz Vapuru Seyyar Sergisi	Sınırlı Konulu	90	Altın	
363	Yavuz İLDİZ	Alman İmparatorluğu Posta Pulları ve Tarihi	Sınırlı Konulu	70	Gümüş	
364	Celil GÜNGÖR	Cumhur'dan Başkanlara Arz	Sınırlı Konulu	77	Büyük Gümüş	
365	İlknur GÜCÜYETER	Cumhuriyet Tarihinde Enerji Sistemlerinin Gelişimi ve Çevre Bilinci Konulu	Sınırlı Konulu	60	Bronz	
366-367	Hacer GÜLEN	Yeni Postahane resimli Sultan Reşat tuğralı ve ayıldızlı pullar	Sınırlı Konulu	90	Altın	
368	Evrin ALTIN	Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Dönemi Kartpostal ve Pullarda İstanbul Manzaranları	Sınırlı Konulu	72	Gümüş	
370	Timur ÖZKAN	Timur Özkan Cezaevi Kartpostalları	Sınırlı Konulu	70	Gümüş	
371	Berrin CERRAHOĞLU	Ankaralı Gezginler Kartpostal Koleksiyonu	Sınırlı Konulu	60	Bronz	
373-374	Bekir TURAN	Kartpostallarda tarihi yarımada	Sınırlı Konulu	73	Gümüş	
376-378	Ekin BAŞARAN	Atatürk Pullarında Erörler	Sınırlı Konulu	78	Büyük Gümüş	
379-381	Elif BAŞARAN	Atatürk ve Kurtuluş Savaşı Destanı	Sınırlı Konulu	73	Gümüş	
382	Ali SEZEN	Cumhuriyet Pullarında Atatürk	Sınırlı Konulu	62	Bronz	
383-384	Güneş Ali HİÇDURMAZ	Gazete ve Gazete Bantları ile Matbu Tarife	Sınırlı Konulu	91	Altın	Merhum Erden Güley Özel Ödülü
385-387	Onur GÖÇMEN	Railway Post Offices old Cyprus	Sınırlı Konulu	91	Altın	
388	Özlem DENGİZ	Müze Kumbaram Postcrossing Koleksiyonu	Sınırlı Konulu	61	Bronz	
389-390	Ülkü Feyyaz Taktak	Osmanlı İmparatorluğunda Gezici makaleler	Sınırlı Konulu	90	Altın	
391	Semih DURAN	Türkiyede İzçilik	Sınırlı Konulu	75	Büyük Gümüş	
392	Burçin YALÇINKAYA	Dünya Jamboree'leri	Sınırlı Konulu	75	Büyük Gümüş	
393-394	Emir ARACI	Bisiklet	Sınırlı Konulu	70	Gümüş	
395-396	Nail Fatih ARACI	Fuarların Türkiye'nin Gelişimindeki Yeri	Sınırlı Konulu	75	Büyük Gümüş	
397	Hakan YILMAZ	Osmanlı'da Yabancı Posta Ofisleri	Sınırlı Konulu	76	Büyük Gümüş	
398	Maurice FRANCO	Ata Matem 20. yıl (1958)	Sınırlı Konulu	73	Gümüş	
399-400	Arda ARACI	Kış Olimpiyatları ve Kayak	Sınırlı Konulu	65	Bronz Gümüş	
401	Erden GÜLEY	Balkan Sports Games	Sınırlı Konulu	90	Altın	Erol Akkaya Özel Ödülü
402	Levent ACAR	Evlâd-ı Şühedâ Vergisi	Sınırlı Konulu	72	Gümüş	
Literatür						
L1	Selim CİHANOĞLU	Filatelide Folklor	Literatür	87	Büyük Vermey	





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

*This twenty-fifth instalment features three articles documenting important non-UPU postal conventions between the Ottoman Empire and Persia affecting the regular mail as well as introducing a parcel service.*

*The two postal conventions of 1884, 1892, and the 1905 amendment are transcribed and translated.*

# The Postal Convention of 1884 Between the Ottoman Empire and Persia

*compiled and translated by Tobias Zywiets*

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*The Postal Convention of 1884 between the Ottoman Empire and Persia is widely unknown amongst philatelists and I and Björn Sohrne are not aware of any mention in philatelic literature. Not even Tanrıkut mentions this treaty.*

*Through Dr. Mehmet Çetin, Björn has gained access to the original hand-written treaty from the National Archives in Istanbul,<sup>1</sup> which I have now transcribed and translated.<sup>2</sup>*

*First comes the English translation, then the transcription of the original French text, the German translation, and in conclusion scans of the original document, which includes also the text in Ottoman-Turkish.*

## 1. English Translation

### Postal Convention between the Ottoman Empire and Persia.

Between His Excellency Mr. Izzet Effendi, Director General of the Post and Telegraph Department of the Ottoman Empire, and His Excellency Marshal Mohsin Khan, Ambassador of Persia, Minister of State and Member of the Council of Ministers, duly authorised by their respective Governments, it has been agreed and determined as follows:

#### Article I.

A direct postal service shall be established between Turkey and Persia via the Bayazid–Khoi route.

#### Article II.

The exchange of postal bags shall take place at the Ottoman office of Bayazid, the Persian courier having to go as far as the latter locality.

The mail shall be escorted by zaptiés, both on the outward journey and on the return journey, to the frontier.

#### Article III.

The expenses incurred in the maintenance of the courier up to the respective frontiers shall be borne by each of the contracting states for the part which concerns them.

#### Article IV.

The despatch of postal bags shall be effected on both sides once a week, except that the number of despatches may be increased by mutual agreement when the service has become more extensive.

<sup>1</sup> Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşiv Daire Başkanlığı. A.}DVN.MKL.00025\_00041\_001

<sup>2</sup> I heartily thank Mrs. Claude Buscke for her invaluable help in the translation from the French. She also alerted to me errors in the French original text, but I have desisted from making any changes to the treaty's original text.

**Article V.**

All the clauses of the Universal Postal Convention and its detailed and orderly regulations shall be applied to the exchange of international postal correspondence carried by the above-mentioned Bayazid–Khoï route.

**Article VI.**

The Administrations of the two contracting governments may use this postal service for the exchange of groups containing specie between the localities of the two countries.

The two Administrations shall communicate to each other the list of offices admitted to this exchange.

**Article VII**

The complete charge to be levied for the shipment of specie in groups is fixed in Turkey at 3 three gold Piastres, and in Persia at 3 three Abbassis 12 twelve Chahes for each weight of 10 ten grammes or fraction of 10 ten grammes.

**Article VIII.**

Every consignments of specie shall not exceed the weight of 1000 one-thousand grammes.

**Article IX.**

The groups of specie will be made up by care of the despatch office; they will be duly sealed with lead, and will have to bear the official seal of this last office as well as that of the sender.

The assessment of the charge shall be made according to the weight of the made up groups.

**Article X**

The offices of Bayazid and Khoï shall regularly communicate to each other and for each departure a special letter bill be drawn up in Turkish and Persian, indicating the number of specie in groups, the weight of each group, the name of the sender, of the consignee and the place of origin and destination.

This letter bill shall be accompanied by receipts of delivery which the despatch offices shall be required to attach to each group, and which shall be returned to them with the signature of the consignee.

**Article XI.**

The proceeds from the despatch of correspondence, groups and other postal articles shall accrue in full to each of the despatching administrations.

**Article XII.**

Except in cases of force majeure duly ascertained when a group of specie has been lost, the sender shall be entitled to a compensation equal to the amount deposited at the despatch office.

By force majeure is meant:

1. fire in the post office,
2. loss resulting from a state of war or insurrection in the interior or from any other movement whose repression requires more force than the local authority would have at its disposal,
3. loss resulting from accidents due to elemental force which it would have been impossible to prevent.

**Article XIII.**

Claims relating to the fate of groups must be made within a period of nine months from the

date of their deposit in the post office; after this period they shall not be taken into consideration.

The indemnity provided for in Article XII shall be paid to the sender or, at his request, to the addressee by means of a voucher payable within six months.

#### Article XIV.

A subsequent agreement shall be established between the Administrations of the two contracting countries with regard to the exchange of declared and undeclared securities.

#### Article XV.

The postal service which is at present carried out between Khanaqin and Kirmanchah shall be maintained.

#### Article XVI.

The present Convention shall be put into force three months after its ratification by the respective Governments, it shall be applicable for a period of five years, and termination, renewal or revision shall be notified six months in advance.

#### Additional Article.

The transit charges accruing to the Ottoman postal administration, in accordance with Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention, shall be settled, after the preparation of accounts provided for in the rules of procedure, through the intermediary of the Ottoman Ambassador in Teheran.

*Drawn up at Constantinople, 22<sup>nd</sup> April / 4<sup>th</sup> May 1884 and 8<sup>th</sup> Redjeb 1301.<sup>3</sup>*

*[Signature: Mr. [?] Mohsin]<sup>4</sup>*



## 2. Original French Text

### Convention postale entre l'Empire Ottoman et la Perse.

Entre son Excellence M. Izzet Effendi, Directeur Général du Département des Postes et Télégraphes de l'Empire Ottoman, et Son Excellence le Maréchal Mohsin Khan, Ambassadeur de Perse, Ministre d'État et membre du Conseil des Ministres, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs, il a été convenu et arrêté ce qui suit:

#### Article I.

Un service postal direct sera établi entre la Turquie et la Perse par la voie de Bayazid–Khoï.

#### Article II.

L'échange des valises postales aura lieu au bureau ottoman de Bayazid, le courrier persan devant se rendre jusqu'à cette dernière localité.

Le courrier sera escorté par des zaptiés, tant à l'aller qu'au retour, jusqu'à la frontière.

<sup>3</sup> Date according to *Sene-i Hicriye*.

<sup>4</sup> Mohsin Khan Moïn al Mulk, Persian Ambassador.

**Article III.**

Les frais occasionnés par l'entretien du courrier jusqu'aux frontières respectives seront supportés par chacun des Etats contractants pour la partie qui les concerne.

**Article IV.**

L'expédition des valises postales sera effectuée de part et d'autre une fois par semaine, sauf à augmenter d'un commun accord, le nombre des expéditions lorsque le service aura acquis un plus grand développement.

**Article V.**

Toutes les clauses de la Convention Postale Universelle et de son règlement de détail et d'ordre seront appliquées à l'échange des correspondances postales internationales acheminées par la susdite voie de Bayazid – Khoï.

**Article VI**

Les Administrations des deux Gouvernements contractants pourront utiliser ce service postal pour l'échange des groups contenant de l'or monayé entre les localités des deux pays.

Les deux Administrations se communiqueront la liste des bureaux admis à cet échange.

**Article VII.**

La taxe intégrale à percevoir pour l'expédition des groups est fixée en Turquie à 3 trois piastres or, et en Perse à 3 trois abbassis 12 douze chahes pour chaque poids de 10 dix grammes ou fraction de 10 dix grammes.

**Article VIII.**

Tout envoi de numéraire ne pourra pas dépasser, le poids de 1000 mille grammes.

**Article IX.**

Les groups seront confectionnés par les soins du bureau d'origine; ils seront dûment fermé au plomb, et devront porter le cachet officiel de ce dernier bureau ainsi que celui de l'expéditeur.

L'évaluation de taxe aura lieu d'après le poids des groups confectionnés.

**Article X.**

Les bureaux de Bayazid et de Khoï se communiqueront régulièrement et pour chaque départ une feuille d'avis spéciale rédigée en turc et en persan; indiquant le nombre des , le poids de chaque group, le nom de l'expéditeur, du destinataire ainsi que le lieu d'origine et de destination.

Cette feuille d'avis sera accompagnée des quittances de réception que les bureaux d'origine seront tenus à joindre à chaque group, et qui leur seront retournées munies de la signature du destinataire.

**Article XI.**

Les recettes provenant de l'envoi des correspondances, groups et autres objets de poste seront acquises en totalité à chacune des Administrations expéditrices.

**Article XII.**

Sauf les cas de force majeure dûment constatés lorsqu'un group aura été perdu, l'expéditeur aura droit à une indemnité égale à la somme qu'il aura déposée au bureau d'origine.

Par cas de force majeure on entend:

- 1° l'incendie de l'office postal,
- 2° la perte résultant de l'état de guerre ou d'insurrection à l'Intérieur ou de tout autre

mouvement dont la repression exige plus de force que l'autorité locale n'en disposerait,  
3° la perte résultant d'accidents dus à l'action des éléments et qu'il serait impossible de conjurer.

#### Article XIII.

Les réclamations relatives au sort des groups devront être formulées dans un délai de 9 mois, à partir de leur date de dépôt à la poste; passé ce délai elles ne seront prises en aucune considération.

L'indemnité prévue à l'Article XII sera réglée à l'expéditeur ou, sur sa demande, au destinataire moyennant un bon payable dans six mois.

#### Article XIV.

Une entente ultérieure sera établie entre les Administrations des deux pays contractants pour ce qui concerne l'échange des valeurs déclarées et non déclarées.

#### Article XV.

Le service postal qui s'effectue actuellement entre Hanékine et Kirmanchah sera maintenu.

#### Article XVI.

La présente convention sera mise à exécution trois mois après sa ratification par les Gouvernements respectifs, elle sera applicable pour un délai de cinq années, et la dénonciation, le renouvellement ou la révision devra être notifié six mois d'avance.

#### Article additionnel.

Les frais de transit revenant à l'administration postale Ottomane, conformément à l'article 4 de la Convention Postale Universelle, seront réglés, après le dressement des comptes prévu par le Règlement de détail, par l'entremise de l'Ambassadeur Ottoman à Téhéran.

*Fait à Constantinople, le 22 Avril / 4 Mai 1884 et 8 Redjeb 1301.*<sup>5</sup>

*[signature : M. [?] Mohsin]*<sup>6</sup>



### 3. German Translation

#### Postkonvention zwischen dem Osmanischen Reich und Persien.

Zwischen Seiner Exzellenz Herrn Izzet Effendi, Generaldirektor der Post- und Telegraphenamtes des Osmanischen Reiches, und Seiner Exzellenz Marschall Mohsin Khan, Botschafter von Persien, Staatsminister und Mitglied des Ministerrates, die von ihren jeweiligen Regierungen ordnungsgemäß ermächtigt wurden, wurde das Folgende vereinbart und beschlossen:

#### Artikel I.

Zwischen der Türkei und Persien wird ein direkter Postdienst über die Route Bayazid–Khoï eingerichtet.

<sup>5</sup> Date according to *Sene-i Hicriye*.

<sup>6</sup> Mohsin Khan Moïn al Mulk, Persian Ambassador.

**Artikel II.**

Der Austausch von Postsäcken findet im osmanischen Amt in Bayazid statt, wobei der persische Kurier sich bis zum letztgenannten Ort begeben muss.

Die Post wird sowohl auf dem Hin- als auch auf dem Rückweg bis zur Grenze von Zaptiés begleitet.

**Artikel III.**

Die Kosten, die durch die Unterhaltung des Kuriers bis zu den jeweiligen Grenzen entstehen, werden von jedem der Vertragsstaaten für den Teil, der ihn betrifft, getragen.

**Artikel IV.**

Der Austausch von Postsäcken wird auf beiden Seiten einmal wöchentlich durchgeführt, es sei denn, die Zahl der Auswechslungen wird im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen erhöht, wenn der Dienst eine weitere Entwicklung erlangt hat.

**Artikel V.**

Alle Klauseln des Weltpostvertrags und seiner Detail- und Ordnungsvorschriften werden auf den Austausch der internationalen Postkorrespondenz angewandt, die über die oben genannte Route Bayazid–Khoī befördert wird.

**Artikel VI.**

Die Verwaltungen der beiden vertragschließenden Regierungen können diesen Postdienst für den Austausch von Bargeldsendungen (Groups), die Goldmünzen enthalten, zwischen den Orten der beiden Länder nutzen.

Die beiden Verwaltungen werden einander die Liste der zu diesem Austausch zugelassenen Postämter mitteilen.

**Artikel VII**

Die für den Versand der Bargeldsendungen zu erhebende Gesamtgebühr wird in der Türkei auf 3 drei Goldpiaster und in Persien auf 3 drei Abbassis 12 zwölf Chahis für ein Gewicht von 10 zehn Gramm oder einem Bruchteil davon festgesetzt.

**Artikel VIII.**

Jede Bargeldsendung darf das Gewicht von 1000 Tausend Gramm nicht überschreiten.

**Artikel IX**

Die Bargeldsendungen (Groups) werden vom Einlieferungsamt hergestellt; sie werden ordnungsgemäß mit einer Plombe verschlossen und müssen das offiziellen Siegel des Einlieferungsamts sowie das Siegel des Absenders tragen.

Die Feststellung der Gebühr erfolgt nach dem Gewicht der verpackten Bargeldsendungen.

**Artikel X**

Die Postämter von Bayazid und Khoī übermitteln einander regelmäßig und für jede Abfahrt ein besondere Überweisungsliste in türkischer und persischer Sprache, auf der die Anzahl der Bargeldsendungen, das Gewicht jeder Bargeldsendungen, der Name des Absenders, des Empfängers sowie der Einlieferungs- und der Bestimmungsort angegeben sind.

Dieser Überweisungsliste werden die Rückscheine beigefügt, die die Einlieferungsämter jeder Bargeldsendung beifügen müssen und die mit der Unterschrift des Empfängers versehen an sie zurückgesandt werden.

**Artikel XI.**

Die Einnahmen aus dem Versand von Briefen, Bargeldsendungen und anderen Poststücken stehen jeder der absendenden Verwaltungen in vollem Umfang zu.

**Artikel XII.**

Außer in Fällen höherer Gewalt, die ordnungsgemäß festgestellt wurden, hat der Absender bei Verlust einer Bargeldsendung Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung in Höhe des Betrags, den er beim Einlieferungsamt hinterlegt hat.

Unter höherer Gewalt ist Folgendes zu verstehen:

1. Brand im Postamt,
2. Verlust infolge von Kriegszustand oder Aufstand im Inland oder jeder anderen Bewegung, deren Niederschlagung mehr Gewalt erfordert, als der örtlichen Behörde zur Verfügung steht,
3. Verlust durch Unfälle, die auf Elementargewalt zurückzuführen sind und die nicht abgewendet werden können.

**Artikel XIII.**

Beschwerden über den Verbleib einer Bargeldsendung müssen innerhalb von neun Monaten ab dem Datum der Postaufgabe eingereicht werden; nach Ablauf dieser Frist werden sie nicht mehr berücksichtigt.

Die in Artikel XII vorgesehene Entschädigung wird dem Absender oder, auf dessen Antrag, dem Empfänger gegen einen innerhalb von sechs Monaten zahlbaren Gutschein ausgezahlt.

**Artikel XIV.**

Zwischen den Verwaltungen der beiden vertragschließenden Länder wird später eine Vereinbarung über den Austausch von Sendungen mit und ohne Wertangabe getroffen.

**Artikel XV.**

Der Postdienst, der gegenwärtig zwischen Hānaqīn und Kirmanschah stattfindet, wird aufrechterhalten.

**Artikel XVI.**

Das vorliegende Abkommen wird drei Monate nach seiner Ratifizierung durch die jeweiligen Regierungen in Kraft gesetzt, es gilt für einen Zeitraum von fünf Jahren; die Kündigung, Erneuerung oder Revision muß sechs Monate im Voraus mitgeteilt werden.

**Zusatzartikel.**

Die Transitgebühren, die der osmanischen Postverwaltung gemäß Artikel 4 des Weltpostvertrags zustehen, werden nach der in der Geschäftsordnung vorgesehenen Rechnungslegung durch Vermittlung des osmanischen Botschafters in Teheran beglichen.

*Ausgefertigt zu Konstantinopel, am 22. April / 4. Mai 1884 und 8. Receb 1301.*<sup>7</sup>

*[Unterschrift: Herr [?] Mohsin]*<sup>8</sup>

**4. Original Document (French/Ottoman-Turkish)**

*The scans follow on the next four pages.*

<sup>7</sup> Datum nach Sene-i Hicriye.

<sup>8</sup> Mohsin Khan Moīn al Mulk, Persischer Botschafter.

T.C. BAŞBAKANLIK OSMANLI ARSIVI DAİRE BASKANLIĞI (BOA)

OSMANLI ARSIVI		
A.) DVN.MKL		
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6 vuk  
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2

Convention postale entre l'Empire Ottoman et la Perse.

صلت پست عثمانیہ و روسیہ ایرانیہ مابینہ بعد از مذاکرہ و توافق در معادلات پست

Entre Son Excellence  
M. Teyfik Effendi, Directeur Général  
du Département des Postes et  
Télégraphes de l'Empire Ottoman,  
et Son Excellence le Marichal  
Mokim Khan, Ambassadeur  
de Perse, Ministre d'Etat  
et membre du Conseil des  
Ministres, s'étant autorisés  
par leurs Gouvernements  
respectifs, il a été convenu  
et arrêté ce qui suit:

سلطنت عثمانیہ عظمیٰ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین اور روسیہ عظمیٰ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین  
ایرانہ سفیر کریم خان وزیر دارالعیانہ سے وزیر دارالمراسلات  
محمد علی خان قزوینی سے مابینہ مذاکرہ و توافق کے بعد  
عہدوں کے مابین مابینہ مذاکرہ و توافق کے بعد  
سید احمد خان

Article I.

Un service postal direct sera établi entre la Turquie et la Perse par la voie de Bayazid - Khvi.

مابینہ روسیہ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین اور روسیہ عظمیٰ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین  
مابینہ روسیہ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین اور روسیہ عظمیٰ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین

Article II.

L'échange des valises postales aura lieu au bureau Ottoman de de Bayazid, le courrier persan devant se rendre jusqu'à cette dernière localité.

پست خانوں کے مابین اور روسیہ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین  
پست خانوں کے مابین اور روسیہ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین  
پست خانوں کے مابین اور روسیہ عہد و عہدوں کے مابین



A.) DVN.MKL.00025.00041.001

T.C. BASBAKANLIK OSMANLI ARSIVI DAIRE BASKANLIGI (BOA)

Le courrier sera escorté par ses gaphis, sans à l'aller qu'au retour, jusqu'à la frontière.

Article III.

Les frais occasionnés par l'entretien du courrier jusqu'aux frontières respectives seront supportés par chacun des États contractants pour la partie qui les concerne.

Article IV.

L'expédition des lettres postales sera effectuée sept fois par semaine, sauf à augmenter, d'un commun accord, le nombre des expéditions lorsque le service aura acquis un plus grand développement.

Article V.

Toutes les clauses de la Convention Postale Universelle et de son règlement de détail et d'ordre seront appliquées à l'échange des lettres postales internationales acheminées par la route des Postes Ottomannes.

Article VI.

Les Administrations des

1918-1919  
JAN 1919

بسته نامه  
در وقت مسافرت  
بسته نامه  
بسته نامه

در وقت مسافرت  
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Sous Gouvernement contractant, pourront utiliser ce service postal pour l'échange des groupes contenant de l'or monnaie entre les localités de son pays.

Les deux Administrations se communiqueront la liste des bureaux admis à cet échange.

Article VII.

La taxe intégrale à percevoir pour l'expédition des groupes est fixée en Turquie à 3 trois piastres or, et en Perse à 3 trois abbas ou 12 souze chahes pour chaque pièce de 100 grammes ou fraction de 100 grammes.

Article VIII.

Tout envoi de numéraire ne pourra pas dépasser le poids de 1000 mille grammes.

Article IX.

Les groupes seront confectionnés par les soins du bureau d'origine; ils seront dûment fermés au plomb, et devront porter le cachet officiel de ce bureau ainsi que celui de l'expéditeur.

در وقت مسافرت  
بسته نامه  
بسته نامه  
بسته نامه

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بسته نامه  
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بسته نامه

T.C. BASBAKANLIK OSMANLI ARSIVI DAIRE BASKANLIGI (BOA)

L'évaluation de leur aura lieu d'après le poids des groupes perfectionnés.

Article X.

Les bureaux de Bayazid et de Khat se communiqueront régulièrement et pour chaque départ une feuille d'avis spéciale rédigée en deux colonnes, indiquant le nombre des groupes, le poids de chaque group, le nom de l'expéditeur, sa destination ainsi que le lieu d'origine et de destination.

Cette feuille d'avis sera accompagnée des quittances de réception que les bureaux d'origine seront tenus à joindre à chaque group, et qui leur seront retournées munies de la signature du destinataire.

Article XI.

Les recettes provenant de l'envoi des cartes postales, groupes et autres objets de poste seront acquises en totalité à chacune des administrations expéditrices.

Article XII.

Sauf les cas de force majeure dûment constatés,

و در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...

در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...

در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...



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lorsqu'un group aura été perdu, l'expéditeur aura droit à une indemnité égale à la somme qu'il aura dépensée au bureau d'origine.

Sauf cas de force majeure ou autres:

- 1° l'incurie de l'office postal,
- 2° la perte résultant de l'état de guerre ou d'insurrection à l'intérieur ou de tout autre mouvement soul la répression exige plus de force que l'autorité locale n'en dispose,
- 3° la perte résultant d'accidents dus à l'action des éléments et qu'il serait impossible de conjurer.

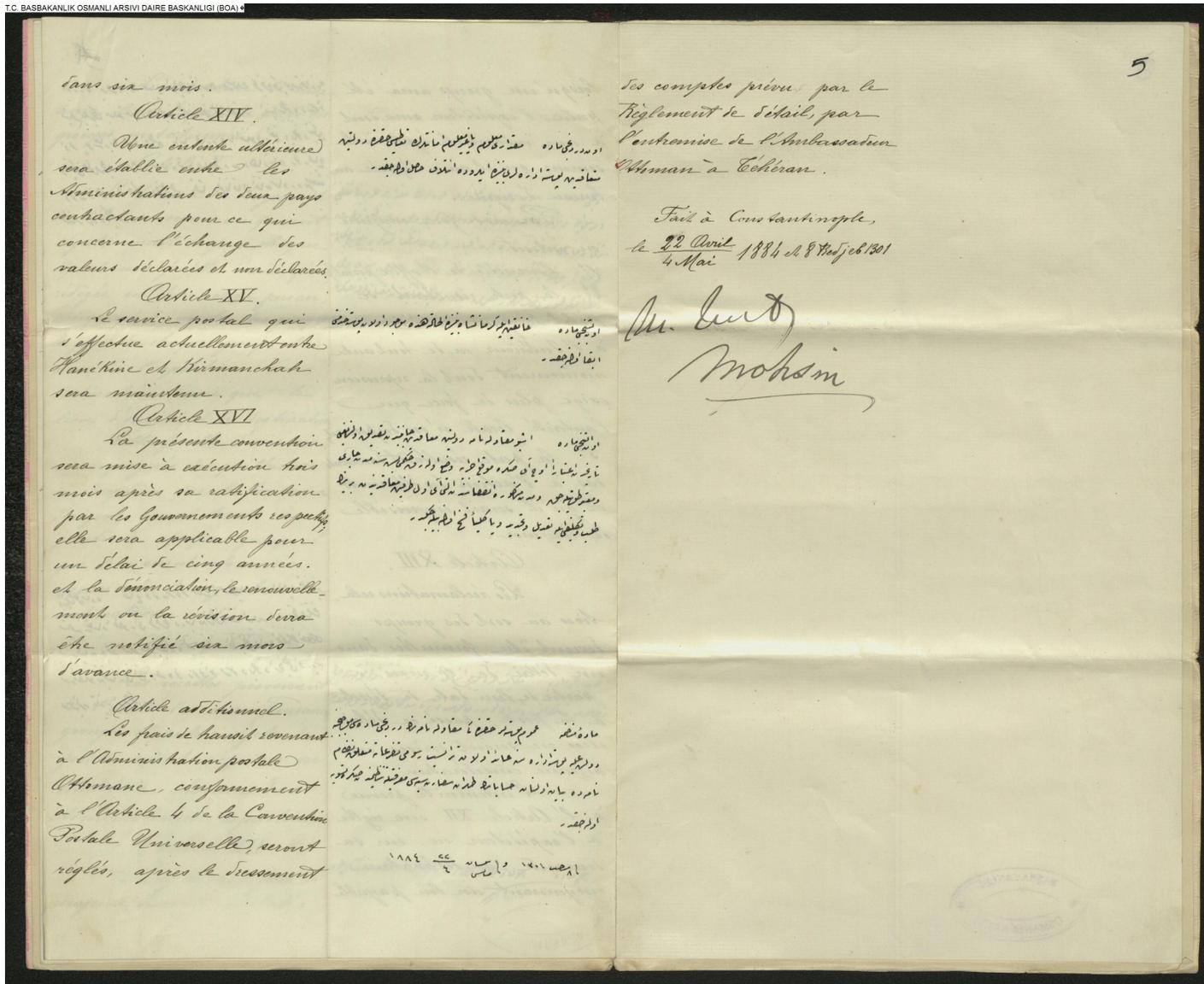
Article XIII.

Les réclamations relatives au sort des groupes seront être formulées dans un délai de 9 mois, à partir de leur date de départ à la poste; passé ce délai elles ne seront prises en aucune considération.

L'indemnité prévue à l'article XII sera réglée à l'expéditeur ou, sur sa demande, au destinataire, moyennant un bon payable

در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...

در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...  
در صورتی که در هر یک از این دو مرکز ...



A.}DVN.MKL.00025.00041.001

JULY 1884.

Postal Convention between Turkey and Persia.

A P E 107-108

## No. 107.

No. 4, dated Teheran, 21st May 1884.

From—RONALD F. THOMSON, Esq., Her Majesty's Minister at Teheran,  
To—EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a French copy of the Postal Convention recently concluded between the Ottoman and Persian Governments for the establishment of a direct postal service between the two countries by the Bayazid-Khoi route, which has been communicated to me by the Turkish Ambassador at this Court.

Marsis 4th.

## No. 108.

*Convention Postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse.*

## ARTICLE I.

Un service postale direct sera établi entre la Turquie et la Perse par la voie de Bayazid-Khoi.

## ARTICLE II.

L'échange de valises postales aura lieu au bureau Ottoman à Bayazid, le courrier Persan devant le rendre jusqu'à cette dernière localité. Le courrier sera escorté par des Zaptiés tant à l'aller qu'au retour jusqu'à la frontière.

## ARTICLE III.

Les frais occasionnés pour l'entretien du courrier jusqu'aux frontières respectives seront supportés par chacun des états contractant pour la partie qui les concerne.

## ARTICLE IV.

L'expédition des Valises postales sera effectuée de part et d'autre une fois par semaine sauf à augmenter d'un commun accord le nombre des expéditions lors d'un plus grand développement.

## ARTICLE V.

Toutes les clauses de la convention postale universelle et de bon règlement de détail et d'ordre seront appliquées à l'échange de correspondances postales internationales acheminées par la susdite voie de Bayazid-Khoi.

## ARTICLE VI.

Les administrations des deux Gouvernements contractants pourront utiliser ce service postale pour l'échange de groupes contenant de l'or monnayé entre les localités des deux pays. Les deux administrations se communiqueront la liste des Bureaux admis à cet échange.

## ARTICLE VII.

La taxe intégrale à percevoir pour l'expédition des groupes est fixée en Turquie à 4 Piastres or et en Perse à 3 abbassis (12 chahis) pour chaque poids de 10 grammes ou fraction de 10 grammes.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Les groupes seront confectionnés par les soins du bureau d'origine, ils seront dûment fermés au plomb et devront porter le cachet officiel de ce dernier bureau ainsi que celui de l'expéditeur. L'évaluation des taxes aura lieu d'après des groupes confectionnés.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

A P E 108

Postal Convention between Turkey and Persia.

## ARTICLE IX.

Les bureaux de Bayazid et Khoi se communiqueront régulièrement et pour chaque départ une feuille d'avis spéciale rédigée en Turc et en Persan, indiquant le nombre de groupes, le poids de chaque groupe, le nom de l'expéditeur, du destinataire, ainsi que les lieux d'origine et de destination. Cette feuille d'avis sera accompagnée des quittances de réception que les bureaux d'origine seront tenus à joindre à chaque groupe et qui leur seront retournées munies de la signature du destinataire.

## ARTICLE XI.

Les recettes provenant de l'envoi des correspondances, groupes et autres objets de poste seront acquises en totalité par chacune des administrations expéditrices.

## ARTICLE XII.

Sauf les cas de force majeure dûment constatés, lorsqu'un groupe aura été perdu l'expéditeur aura droit à une indemnité égale à la somme qu'il aura déposée au bureau d'origine. Par cas de force majeure on entend, 1° l'incendie de l'office postal, 2° la perte résultant de l'état de guerre ou d'insurrection à l'intérieur ou de tout autre mouvement dont la répression exige plus de force que l'autorité locale n'en disposerait, 3° la perte résultant d'accidents dus à l'action des éléments et qu'il serait impossible de conjurer.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Les réclamations relatives au sort des groupes devront être formulées dans un délai de 9 mois à partir de leur date de dépôt à la poste; ce délai passé elles ne seront prises en aucune considération. L'indemnité prévue à l'article XII sera réglée à l'expéditeur ou sur sa demande au destinataire moyennant un bon payable dans 6 mois.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Une entente ultérieure sera établie entre les administrations des deux pays contractants pour ce qui concerne l'échange des valeurs déclarées et non déclarées.

## ARTICLE XV.

Le service postal qui s'effectue actuellement entre Khanekin et Kermanchah sera maintenu.

## ARTICLE XVI.

La présente convention sera mise à l'exécution trois mois après sa ratification par les Gouvernements respectifs; elle sera applicable pour un délai de cinq années et la dénonciation, le renouvellement, ou la révision devra être notifiée 6 mois d'avance.

## Article additionnel—

Les frais de transit revenant à l'administration Postale Ottomane, conformément à l'article 4 de la convention universelle seront réglés après le dressement des comptes prévues par le règlement de détail par l'entremise de l'ambassadeur Ottoman à Teheran.

Signé à Constantinople Dimanche le 22 Avril (4 Mai) 1884 par L.L.E.E. M. Izzet Effendi, Directeur-Général de l'Administration de Telegraphes et Poste de l'Empire Ottoman et Mohsin Khan Moïn el Mulk, Ambassadeur de S. M. le Schah près S. M. l. le Sultan.

Esd.—T. L. A. —27-8-84.

# The Postal Convention of 1892 Between the Ottoman Empire and Persia

*compiled and translated by Tobias Zywietz*

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*The Postal Convention of 1892 between the Ottoman Empire and Persia not widely known amongst philatelists, however Asaf Tanrıkut has published the transcription in his work.<sup>1</sup> Through Dr. Mehmet Çetin, Björn has gained access to the original hand-written treaty from the National Archives in Istanbul.<sup>2</sup>*

*The text translated<sup>3</sup> and transcribed here follows the printed version published in 1892 by Tipographie & Lithographie Osmanié in Constantinople that I found online.<sup>4</sup> First comes the English translation, then the transcription of the original French text, the German translation, the transcribed Ottoman-Turkish text (from Tanrıkut) and in conclusion scans of the original document, which includes also the text in Ottoman-Turkish and the three forms.<sup>5</sup>*

## 1. English Translation

### Postal Convention between Turkey and Persia.

The Ottoman Postal and Telegraph Administration and the Persian Postal Administration being invited to agree upon a new postal convention, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have concluded the following convention:

#### Article 1.

Between the Ottoman Postal and Telegraph Administration and the Persian Postal Administration there shall be established a regular and periodic direct exchange of postal correspondence and other consignments originating in the two countries represented by these two administrations or originating in those countries which use or are willing to use the intermediary of the two contracting countries for the forwarding of their consignments.

#### Article 2.

This exchange shall be effected through the Bayazid–Khoï and Khanaqin–Kermanshah routes.

The two administrations may, at any time, when they recognise the advisability to do so, increase the means of exchange and modify the formalities of service.

1 Tanrıkut, Asaf: *Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilâtı ve mevzuatı*. Vol. 1, pp. 424–433.

2 Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşiv Daire Başkanlığı. ŞD.02585.00013.001/002/003/004.

3 I heartily thank Mrs. Claude Buscke for her invaluable help in the translation from the French. She also alerted to me errors in the French original text, but I have desisted from making any changes to the treaty's original text.

4 *Convention postale entre la Turquie et la Perse*. Online: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hx3874&seq=7>.

5 These are missing from the printed version.

**Article 3.**

The exchange of postal bags and other objects shall take place at the Ottoman office of Bayazid and at that of Khanaqin, the Persian mails having to go to these localities.

The couriers will be escorted by zaptiés to and from the border.

In the event of the establishment of other routes, the two administrations shall fix the points of exchange by prior agreement.

**Article 4.**

The movement of mails on the routes of exchange provided for in Article 2 shall be regulated by common agreement between the two administrations; the exchanges shall take place at least once a week.

**Article 5.**

The postal correspondence and other objects referred to in Art. 1 above are:

1. The postal articles provided for by the Universal Postal Convention, that is to say, letters, postcards, printed matter, business papers, samples of goods, etc.
2. Envelopes containing securities;
3. Consignments of specie in groups;
4. Valuable objects, such as jewellery and other precious objects;
5. Freight items with or without declaration of value.

**Article 6.**

For the postal and other objects mentioned in Art. 5 above under № 1 are adopted the stipulations of the relevant international conventions and arrangements, as well as the detailed regulations and additional acts relating thereto.

**Article 7.**

Envelopes containing securities, groups of specie, valuables and freight items (Art. 5 Nos 2, 3, 4, and 5) are subject to the domestic postage in force in the postal service of each country. They shall be franked only up to the respective frontiers. This franking is compulsory. The postage for the country of destination will be collected from the addressee.

**Article 8.**

The sender of an envelope containing securities, groups of specie, a valuable object, or a freight item may request, either at the time of deposit or within a period of one year, and subject to the prior payment of a fee of 40 paras or 7 shahis, that he be given notice of the delivery to the addressee.

This fee shall be forfeited to the Administration which collected it.

**Article 9**

Envelopes containing securities, specie in groups, valuables and freight items which are not deliverable and are returned to the office of origin shall be charged a new tax by that office, which shall be retained in full.

However, if the reconsignment takes place as a result of misdirection due to an error attributable to the postal service, the said articles shall not be subject to a new tax.

**Article 10.**

No postal charges other than those provided for in Articles 7, 8 and 9 may be levied on envelopes containing securities, specie in groups, valuables and freight items.

The right is reserved, however, for the postal administrations of the two countries to charge packing fees for the packing of groups and valuables at the sending office.

**Article 11.**

The metric system is, to the exclusion of all others, adopted in postal relations between the two countries.

**Article 12.**

It is prohibited to send groups, valuables and freight items containing letters or notes that are correspondence in nature.

Also excluded from transport are consignments containing objects the admission of which is forbidden by the laws and regulations of the two countries, those containing inflammable or explosive materials, corrosive liquids, as well as consignments which are likely to damage others.

The two administrations reserve the right to refuse consignments containing other liquids, fragile objects or live animals.

**Article 13.**

In case of loss, plundering or total damage of an envelope containing securities, a group, an object of value, or a freight item with a declaration of value, the sender or, failing this, or at his request, the addressee shall be entitled to compensation equal to the declared value.

However, in case of loss, spoliation or partial damage lower than the declared value, only the amount of the actual loss shall be reimbursed.

In case of total or partial loss, plundering or damage of an item of mail without declaration of value, the sender or, failing this, the consignee, at his request shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding to the actual amount of the loss or damage, but this indemnity shall not exceed the amount of twenty gold piastres or one half of a gold toman per kilogramme of the lost or damaged part.

**Article 14.**

The administrations shall not be responsible and shall not be liable to pay any compensation for loss or damage in the following cases:

1. When the loss or damage is the result of war or insurrection in the interior, or of any other movement whose repression requires more force than the local authority would have at its disposal;
2. in the event of fire in the post office;
3. loss resulting from accidents due to natural hazard which it would be impossible to prevent;
4. when the loss or damage arises from the nature of the item or its contents, or is caused by the carelessness or negligence of the sender himself;
5. when, at the time of delivery of the consignment, the closure and packaging are externally intact and the weight corresponds to that recorded at the time of deposit;
6. when the consignee or his representative has, without observations or reservations, taken delivery of the consignment duly delivered;
7. when it concerns the damage of consignments containing liquids, fragile objects or live animals.

The administrations shall not assume any liability for indirect damage or unrealised profits.

**Article 15.**

Claims for compensation shall only be admitted within one year from the date of deposit of the item at the post office, after which the claimants shall not be entitled to any compensation.

The payment of compensation may not be delayed for more than one year from the date of the claim.

The obligation to pay the compensation shall be incumbent on the administration to which the despatch office belongs. Any recourse against the Administration in whose territory or service the loss, plundering or damage occurred shall be reserved to that Administration.

**Article 16.**

Until the contrary is proven, the administration which, having received the object without making observations in accordance with the Regulations provided for in Article 19, is not able to establish either its delivery to the consignee or, where appropriate, its subsequent transmission, shall be considered as solely responsible and therefore liable to pay the compensation.

**Article 17.**

Any declaration of value higher or lower than the actual value of the contents of valuables and freight items with a declaration of value is prohibited.

In case of fraudulent declaration the sender loses all right to compensation without prejudice to legal proceedings which may be provided for by the legislation of the country of origin.

**Article 18.**

All envelopes containing securities, specie in groups, valuables and freight items of which the addressee cannot be found or has not taken delivery, after prior notice, within a period of six months, shall be considered as rejects and returned to the office of origin.

**Article 19.**

The points of exchange, the order and method of transmission of envelopes with securities, specie in groups, valuables and freight items, their weight and dimensions, their maximum declared value, as well as all the service details, shall be determined by implementing regulations drawn up by mutual agreement between the postal administrations of the Contracting States.

**Article 20.**

It is agreed that the French language shall be used in all correspondences between the Postal administrations of the two contracting countries.

**Article 21.**

The domestic legislation of the two countries shall remain applicable in all matters not provided for in the provisions of this Convention.

**Article 22.**

The present Convention shall come into force from the day agreed upon by the respective postal administrations and shall remain binding until one of the contracting parties has given one year's notice of termination.

*Drawn up in duplicate.*

*Constantinople, 27th August / 8th September 1890.*

*subject to approval*

*Director General of Ottoman Post and Telegraph.*

*Signed: AALY.*

*subject to approval*

*Chargé d’Affaires of Persia.*

*Signed: DJÉVAD.*

*subject to approval*

*Council of the Sublime Porte.*

*GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN.*

**Implementation Regulations to the Postal Convention  
concluded between Turkey and Persia at Constantinople  
on 27 August / 8 September 1890.**

The undersigned administrations, having regard to Art. 19 of the Postal Convention concluded between Turkey and Persia on 27<sup>th</sup> August / 8<sup>th</sup> September 1890, have agreed on the following measures to ensure the implementation of said Convention.

**Article 1.**

**Couriers.** — The operation of couriers between the two countries shall be regulated as follows:

The Persian courier coming from Khoy shall arrive at Bayazid the day before the regular departure of the Courier from Bayazid for Trebizond–Constantinople, and shall leave Bayazid only the day after the regular arrival of the courier from Constantinople–Trebizond at Bayazid.

In the event of delays in the arrival of the latter mails at Bayazid, the departure of the Persian mails from Bayazid may be delayed for not more than 24 hours beyond the regular departure.

The Persian courier coming from Kermanshah must arrive in Khanaqin the day before the departure of the Khanaqin courier for Baghdad and it can only leave Khanaqin the day after the arrival in Khanaqin of the Baghdad courier.

The Ottoman Administration undertakes to regulate the course of the courier between Baghdad and Khanaqin, as far as possible, in such a way as to coincide with the Baghdad–Damascus and Baghdad–Diyarbakır–Samsun mails.

**Article 2.**

**The exchange of letter post.** — The exchange of the postal articles between the two countries provided for by the Universal Postal Convention, that is to say, letters, postcards, printed matter, business papers, samples of goods, either simple or registered, shall take place at Bayazid and Khanaqin in closed bags.

Closed bags containing these articles will be sent through these routes at least once a week:

between	Constantinople	(Galata)	and	Khoy.
”	”	(Stamboul)	and	”
”	”	(Galata)	and	Tebriz.
”	”	(Stamboul)	and	”
”	”	(Galata)	and	Tehran

”	”	(Stamboul)	and	”
”	Trebizond	and	Tebriz.	
”	Bayazid	and	Khoy.	
”	”	and	Tebriz.	
”	Baghdad	and	Kermanshah.	
”	”	and	Tehran.	
”	Khanaqin	and	Kermanshah.	

The two administrations may at any time authorise other post offices to participate in the exchange of closed bags containing letter-post items.

The exchange of closed bags between the Ottoman and Persian offices, by way of Russia or by sea, through the intermediary of the English ships of the Baghdad–Bombay line, shall be regulated separately, by simple administrative correspondence.

Unless otherwise agreed between the two administrations, each office sending a closed bag shall use its own bags and the receiving offices shall be obliged to return with the nearest courier the empty bags in their closed bags and register these in the letter bill as registered mail.

All other details of the service concerning the closed bags and the postal items contained therein shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the General Convention of the Universal Postal Union and its detailed regulations.

### Article 3.

**Post offices admitted to the various services.** — The contracting administrations shall communicate to each other the list of post offices in their countries which shall be admitted to the service of letters containing securities, specie in groups and valuables, as well as freight items.

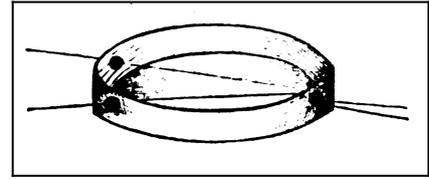
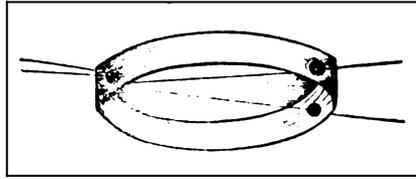
It is understood that for items whose contents are subject to customs duty, the Administration of the destination country undertakes only to transport such items to the post office at the headquarters of a customs office nearest to the place of destination. The consignee, who will be informed, free of charge, of the arrival of his consignment by an official notice, will have to collect his consignment from the said office, either personally or through a duly authorised representative. The postage to be charged shall be calculated according to the internal tariff and on the basis of the distance between the frontier and the said post office.

It shall naturally be for the customs authority at the office of exchange at the frontier to decide which consignments shall be admitted for free entry into the destination country and which shall be subject to customs formalities at the post office mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

### Article 4.

**Packaging of envelopes containing securities.** — Packages containing securities shall be wrapped in a waxed cloth or hide, either of one piece or entirely sewn inside, and this package shall be strongly bound by means of a single piece of string or cord.

The ends of the rope or string shall be passed through a tin capsule and shall be fixed therein by a wax seal (see attached figure). In addition, a sufficient number of wax seals shall be applied to the ends of the package and to the seams, if any, in such a way that the contents of the package cannot be tampered with without external and visible damage to the package or the seals.



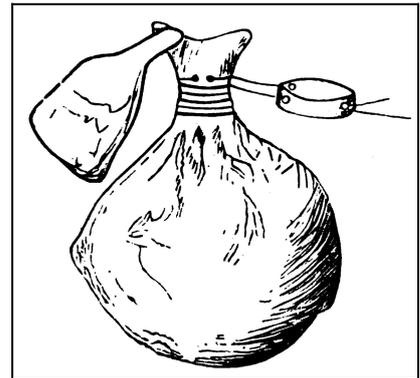
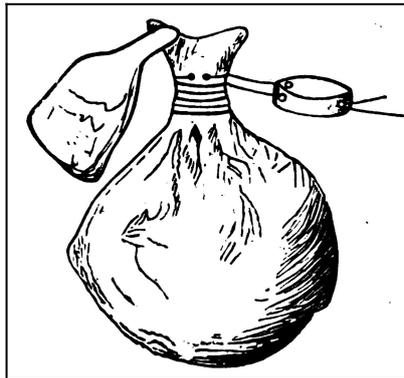
*Figs. 1–3: The 'tin capsule' as depicted in the hand-written copy of the treaty, and on p. 6 (French text) and p. 5 (Ottoman-Turkish text) of the printed treaty.*

#### Article 5.

**Packaging of specie in groups and valuables.** — Coins and valuables shall be packed in bags, saddlebags, boxes or crates which shall not contain letters or other handwritten material having the character of correspondence. The bags or saddlebags shall be in one piece or entirely sewn together inside and in perfect condition, i.e. not torn or mended.

The mouths of the bags or sacks shall be closed by means of an intact cord or string (without splice or extension), the ends of which, after being passed through the throat of the bags or sacks and tied tightly, shall be held on a wooden tablet by one or two wax seals or, better still, shall be passed through a tin cap and fixed thereon by a fine wax seal.

The packaging of the bags or sacks shall be elongated in the form of an ear for the inscription of the address and other necessary postal indications.



*Figs. 4–6: The 'bag or sack' as depicted in the hand-written copy of the treaty, and on p. 7 (French text) and p. 6 (Ottoman-Turkish text) of the printed treaty.*

In the absence of seals, the ends of the rope or string may be inserted near the knot into a lead seal bearing the imprint of distinctive signs.

Boxes or crates shall be carefully closed or nailed and shall show no evidence of having been opened and re-closed or broken; they may also be wrapped in cloth, wax cloth or hide, either in one piece or sewn entirely inside.

For small fragile boxes or crates, wrapping in wax cloth or hide is mandatory.

Packages so made shall be tightly bound with a single piece of string, the ends of which shall be fixed either to a wooden label or in a tin capsule, by means of fine wax seals (see 2nd paragraph of this article) or which shall pass through a lead.

Equal wax seals shall, in addition, be applied in sufficient number to the ends and seams of the package, to the slits of the boxes or crates and to the nailheads of a sufficient number of the nails which close the crates.

In general, specie in groups and valuables must be so well packed that it is impossible to tamper with the contents of the consignments without leaving an apparent trace of tampering

or without the packing and seals being externally and visibly damaged.

#### Article 6.

**Packaging of freight items.** — Freight items with declared value must be packed in the same way as valuables.

Simple freight consignments should be packed in bales, crates or parcels in a way that suits the duration of the transport and preserves the contents sufficiently.

The packaging must be such that it is impossible to tamper with the contents without leaving an apparent trace of tampering. Items shall be sealed by one or more seals, wax stamps or other means with the sender's special impression or mark.

Freight items shall not contain closed or open letters or handwritten notes having the character of correspondence. However, it shall be permissible to include in such consignments, as well as in valuables, invoices, notes or similar papers, listing their contents, the numbers, marks, prices and signs of the goods contained in the consignment.

#### Article 7.

**Seals.** — Initials, inscriptions, coats of arms, company names or names of establishments, impressed on wax seal or seals affixed to the items listed in Articles 4, 5 and 6 must be perfectly legible and distinct. Grid impressions and impressions made with coins are expressly excluded.

#### Article 8.

**Official seals.** — Each administration is free to apply to the said items one or more official seals or leads either by the despatch office or by the office of exchange, in order to protect these consignments against any violation of the contents.

#### Article 9.

**Packaging of consignments.** — The right is reserved to each Administration to require that the preparation of envelopes containing securities, specie in groups and valuables be done at the post office by a postal employee or by the sender in the presence of such employee.

#### Article 10.

**Address.** — Addresses must be written on the wrapping of the consignments themselves and must indicate the name of the addressee, his social position, his residence, the distributing post office, in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the person of the addressee.

#### Article 11.

**Declaration of value.** — The declaration of value on envelopes containing securities, on specie in groups, valuables and on freight items with declared value, must be expressed in the currency of the country of origin, and must be written on the address of the item in words and figures, without erasures or overwriting, even if approved.

On receipt of the consignment at the frontier office, that office shall convert the sum declared into the currency of its country the equivalent thereof, indicating by means of new figures, placed beside or below the figures representing the amount of the declaration.

For this purpose, a gold Toman (= ten Krans = two hundred Shahis) shall be calculated as equal to forty-five Piastres (one Piastre = forty Paras) and the Medjidié according to the legal rate.

#### Article 12.

**Customs declaration.** — Each envelope containing securities, each group of specie, each

object of value, and each freight consignment shall be accompanied by two customs declarations similar or conforming to the attached Form A and which shall bear, next to the signature of the sender, in stamped ink, an imprint of his seal used for closing the consignment.

Formule A.

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Lieu de Depart ou <sup>de poste</sup> timbre à date du bureau d'origine

Lieu de Destination

Declaration en douane

Des Envois		Designation du contenu	Valeur	Poids				Observations
				Brut		Net		
nombre	espèce			kilo grs	grs	kilo grs	grs	

le 189

Signature de l'expéditeur

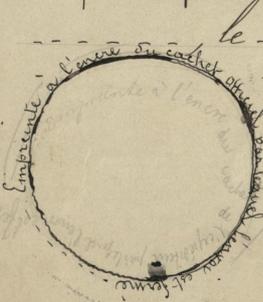


Fig. 7:  
Form "A"  
(Customs Declaration)  
as attached to the  
hand-written  
copy of the treaty.

**Article 13.**

Maximum value and weight. — The maximum value of an envelope containing securities, specie in a group, an object of value and a freight item with declared value is set at one thousand gold Tomans or forty-five thousand Piastres.

The maximum weight of an envelope containing securities or a group of specie or an item of value is set at 5 kilogrammes and that of a freight item at 12 kilogrammes.

The following dimensions must not be exceeded:

1. For envelopes containing securities, specie in groups and valuables: 40 centimetres in length, 30 centimetres in width, and 20 centimetres in thickness.
2. For freight items: 70 centimetres in length, 55 centimetres in width, and 40 centimetres in thickness.

#### **Article 14.**

**Weighing – Postmark.** — Envelopes containing securities, specie in groups and objects of value, as well as freight items, shall be weighed at the time of despatch at the post office and their weight shall be marked on the item itself next to the address.

For freight items, the weight will be marked in kilogrammes and grammes, with fractions of 10 grams to be disregarded; for all other consignments mentioned above, the weight is recorded in kilogrammes and grammes, with only fractions of one gramme to be disregarded.

A legible imprint of the date stamp or the handwritten name of the office of despatch shall be shown on the packaging of consignments next to the address, as well as on the customs declarations.

#### **Article 15.**

**Exchange of consignments other than letter post.** — The exchange of envelopes with securities, specie in groups and valuables, as well as freight items, shall be carried out in the open at the post offices in Bayazid and Khanaqin, between the Ottoman employee and the Persian courier.

The Ottoman employee, after having ascertained that the consignments to be handed over to the Persian courier are completely intact, as to packaging and sealing, and that their weight is in conformity with that marked by the despatch office, shall translate, if necessary, the inscriptions on the items from Turkish into French.

If the weight of a consignment is found to be less than or greater than that marked by the despatch office or if the despatch office has omitted to mark the weight of the consignment altogether, but the packaging, sealing and all wrapping of the consignment are intact and there is no suspicion that the consignment has been damaged, the Ottoman employee shall write the weight found below the weight indicated by the despatch office or in its place, as follows:

“At Bayazid (Khanaqin) ..... kg ..... gr.”

and this weight will be the basis for all subsequent checks.

The Ottoman employee shall then enter each consignment to Persia on a letter bill similar to form B attached hereto, which shall be made out in triplicate.

The Ottoman employee will hand over to the Persian courier each consignment separately, i.e. one by one, according to the entries which have already been made on the letter bill and on its duplicates, one of which will remain in the hands of the employee handing over and the other two in the hands of the receiving employee once all three have been signed by the above two employees.

It shall be the duty of the Persian courier to examine with meticulous attention the consignments handed over to him and to ensure in the presence of the Ottoman employee that the seals, the closures and all the packaging of the consignments are perfectly orderly and exclude any suspicion of improper opening and that the weight of the consignments conform to that marked on the consignments themselves and in the letter bills.

Administration des postes

*Feuille d'envoi*

Formule B.  
Correspondance avec l'office  
de .....

des plus contenant des papiers valeurs, ainsi que des groups, des objets de valeur, et des envois de Messagerie remis par l'employé .....

à ....., le ..... 189 à ..... h. m. ....

Timbre à date du bureau de ...

Timbre à date du bureau de ...

Nombres o broie	Plis contenant des Papiers valeurs	Groups	Objets de Valeur	Envoi de Messagerie avec valeur déclarée	Envoi de Messagerie sans Valeur déclarée	Bureau d'Origine	Nom du destinataire	Lieu de Destination	Valeur déclarée		Poids Brut		Nombre de déclarations en douane	Nombre de Clivés de Réceptions	Droits à bonifier par l'office corres pond. à l'office Expéditeur			Observations	
									en Paras	en Tomans chs	Kilo	Grm			Paras	Par	Tomans chs		

Signature ou cachet de l'employé expéditeur

OSMANLI ARŞIVI

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2585 | 13 | 3

Signature ou cachet de l'employé Receveur

Fig. 8: Form "B" (Letter Bill) as attached to the hand-written copy of the treaty.

If the Persian courier finds differences in weight without the general packaging of the consignment leaving something to be desired, he will, in agreement with the Ottoman employee, enter the weight found on the consignment and correct the entries relating to the weight in the three letter bills.

The observations of the Persian courier on the shortcomings in the orderly packaging of the consignments shall be entered in the "observations" column of the three letter bills and acknowledged by the signature of the Ottoman employee. However, if the defects in the packaging of the consignments are such as to give rise to the suspicion of improper opening, the Persian employee shall have the right to refuse to accept the said item. For each similar case, the entry on the letter bills shall be cancelled and an explanatory remark shall be entered on the said sheets and signed by the two above-mentioned employees.

The customs declarations shall be handed over together with the letter bill to the Persian courier and the imprint of the sender's seal on the declaration shall provide the Persian courier with the means of checking that the seals on the consignment itself are those applied by the sender.

The same procedure shall be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, with regard to the exchange of consignments from Persia to Turkey.

**Article 16.**

**Absence of customs declarations.** — If a consignment arrives at the frontier office without any customs declaration, this post office shall apply to the consignment, before handing it over to the official from the other country, official seals in sufficient number to protect the

contents against any damage and shall add to it an official declaration in accordance with the attached Form C.

#### Article 17.

**Notice of receipt.** — Notices of receipt accompanying an envelope containing securities, specie in a group, a valuable object or a freight item shall be marked on the letter bill in the column provided for and shall be returned, after being signed by the addressees or by their proxies, directly to the post office of origin in a registered envelope.

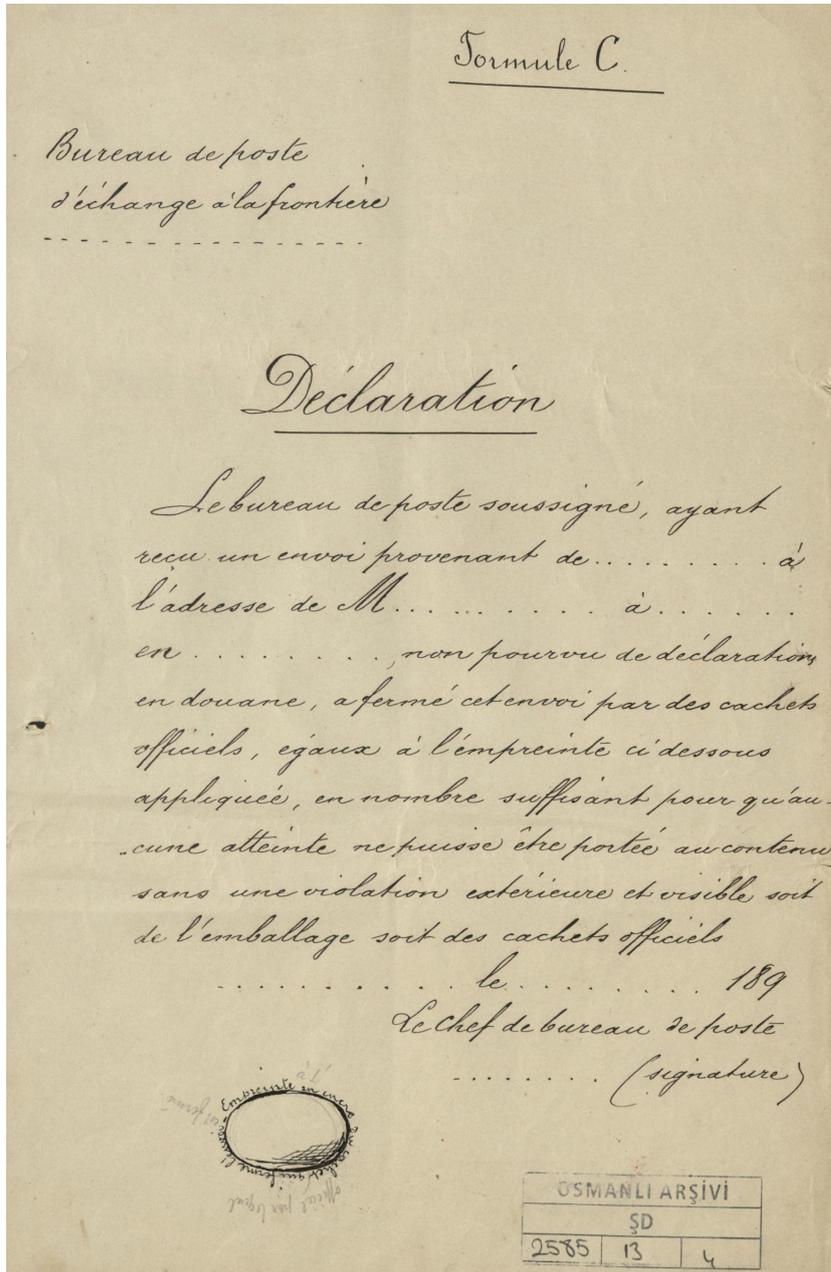


Fig. 9:

Form "C" (Missing  
Customs Declaration)  
as attached  
to the hand-written  
copy of the treaty.

#### Article 18.

**Accounting.** — A current account shall be kept between the administrations only for envelopes containing securities, for specie in groups and objects of value and for freight items which have been refused by the addressees and which, for this reason as for others, have been returned to the sending post, being charged, in addition to the postage for despatch from the frontier to the destination, and the return postage.

The settlement of accounts will take place every six months on the basis of the entries on the letter bill in the “droits à bonifier” (refundable charges) column.

This same column shall also include the costs incurred for repackaging or for the completion of customs formalities for each consignment, which shall be charged to the sender or the consignee, as the case may be.

*Drawn up in duplicate.*

*Constantinople, 27th July / 8th August 1891.*

*Tehran, 29th November / 11th December 1891.*

*The Director General of Ottoman Post and Telegraph. Signed: AALY.*

*The Minister of Persian Posts Signed: ALI.*



*Fig. 10:*

Seal near the Minister of Persian Posts' signature in the hand-written copy of the treaty.

## 2. Original French Text

### Convention Postale entre la Turquie et la Perse.

L'Administration des postes et télégraphes Ottomans et l'Administration des postes persanes étant invitées à s'entendre au sujet d'une nouvelle convention postale, les soussignés dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs ont conclu la convention suivante:

#### Article 1<sup>er</sup>

Entre l'Administration des postes et télégraphes ottomans et l'Administration des postes persanes, il sera établi un échange direct périodique et régulier de correspondances postales et autres objets originaires des deux pays représentés par ces deux administrations ou provenant des pays qui se servent ou qui seront disposés à se servir de l'intermédiaire des deux pays contractants pour l'acheminement de leurs envois.

#### Article 2.

Cet échange sera effectué par les voies de Bayazid– Khoï et de Hanékine–Kirmanshah.

Les deux Administrations pourront, en tout temps, lorsqu'elles en reconnaîtront l'opportunité, augmenter les moyens d'échange et modifier les formalités de service.

#### Articles 3.

L'échange des valises postales et des autres objets aura lieu au bureau ottoman de Bayazid et à celui de Hanékine, les courriers persans devant se rendre jusqu'à ces localités.

Les courriers seront escortés par des zaptiés tant à l'aller qu'au retour, jusqu'à la frontière.

En cas d'établissement d'autres voies, les deux Administrations fixeront les points d'échange par une entente préalable.

**Article 4.**

La marche des courriers sur les voies d'échange prévues par l'Art. 2 sera réglée d'un commun accord entre les deux Administrations; les échanges auront lieu au moins une fois par semaine.

**Article 5.**

Les correspondances postales et autres objets visés à l'Art. 1<sup>er</sup> ci-dessus sont:

- 1° Les articles de poste prévus par la Convention postale universelle, soit lettres, cartes postales, imprimés, papiers d'affaires, échantillons de marchandises, etc.
- 2° Les plis contenant des papiers-valeurs;
- 3° Les envois de numéraire en groups;
- 4° Les objets de valeur, tels que bijoux et autres objets précieux;
- 5° Les envois de messageries avec ou sans déclaration de valeur.

**Article 6.**

Pour les objets de poste et autres mentionnés à l'Art. 5 ci-dessus sous le N° 1° sont adoptées les stipulations des conventions et arrangements internationaux [s']y relatifs, ainsi que des règlements de détail et des actes additionnels qui s'y rapportent.

**Article 7.**

Les plis contenant des papiers-valeurs, les groups, les objets de valeur et les envois de messageries (Art. 5 N°s 2° 3° 4° 5°) sont soumis aux taxes internes en vigueur dans le service de chaque pays. Ils ne seront affranchis que jusqu'aux frontières respectives. Cet affranchissement est obligatoire. La taxe afférente au pays destinataire sera perçue du destinataire.

**Article 8.**

L'expéditeur d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeurs, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur, ou d'un envoi de messageries peut demander, soit au moment du dépôt, soit dans un délai d'un an, et moyennant l'acquiescement préalable d'un droit de quarante paras ou sept shahis qu'il lui soit donné avis de la remise au destinataire.

Ce droit reste acquis à l'Administration qui l'a perçu.

**Article 9**

Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups, les objets de valeur et les envois de messageries tombés en rebut et renvoyés au bureau d'origine sont frappés par ce bureau d'une nouvelle taxe qui lui reste acquise en entier.

Toutefois si la réexpédition a lieu par suite de fausse direction provenant d'une erreur imputable au service, les dits objets ne seront pas frappés d'une nouvelle taxe.

**Article 10.**

Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups, les objets de valeur et les envois de messageries ne peuvent être frappés d'aucun droit postal autre que ceux prévus par les Articles 7, 8 et 9.

Est réservé toutefois aux Administrations postales des deux pays, le droit de percevoir des frais d'emballage pour le confectionnement au bureau expéditeur des groups et des envois d'objets de valeur.

**Article 11.**

Le système métrique est, à l'exclusion de tout autre, adopté dans les rapports postaux entre les deux pays.

**Article 12.**

Il est interdit d'expédier des groups, des objets de valeur et des objets de messageries contenant des lettres ou des notes ayant le caractère de correspondance.

Sont également exclus du transport les envois contenant des objets dont l'admission est défendue par les lois et règlements des deux pays, ceux contenant des matières inflammables ou explosives, des liquides corrosifs, de même que les envois qui sont de nature à endommager les autres.

Les deux Administrations se réservent le droit de refuser des envois contenant d'autres liquides, des objets fragiles, ou des animaux vivants.

**Article 13.**

En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie totale d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeur, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur, ou d'un objet de messageries avec déclaration de valeur, l'expéditeur ou à défaut, ou sur sa demande, le destinataire a droit à une indemnité égale à la valeur déclarée.

Toutefois en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie partielle inférieure à la valeur déclarée, il n'est remboursé que le montant de la perte réelle.

En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie, totale ou partielle, d'un objet de messageries sans déclaration de valeur, l'expéditeur ou à défaut, ou sur sa demande, le destinataire a droit à une indemnité correspondante au montant réel de la perte ou de l'avarie, sans toutefois que cette indemnité puisse dépasser le montant de vingt piastres or ou un demi-toman or par kilogramme de la partie perdue ou avariée.

**Article 14.**

Les Administrations ne sont pas responsables et ne seront tenues de payer aucune indemnité pour pertes ou dégâts dans les cas suivants:

- 1° Lorsque la perte ou l'avarie résultera d'événements de guerre ou d'insurrection à l'intérieur, ou de tout autre mouvement dont la repression exige plus de force que l'autorité locale n'en disposerait;
- 2° Dans le cas d'incendie de l'office postal;
- 3° La perte résultant d'accidents dûs à l'action des éléments et qu'il serait impossible de conjurer;
- 4° Lorsque la perte ou l'avarie proviendrait de la nature même de l'envoi, ou de son contenu, ou qu'elle serait causée par l'incurie ou la négligence de l'expéditeur même;
- 5° Lorsqu'au moment de la livraison des envois la fermeture et l'emballage sont extérieurement intacts et que le poids correspond à celui constaté au moment du dépôt;
- 6° Lorsque le destinataire ou son représentant aura, sans observations, ni réserves, pris livraison de l'envoi régulièrement délivré ;
- 7° Lorsqu'il s'agit de l'avarie des envois contenant des liquides, des objets fragiles ou des animaux vivants.

Les Administrations n'assument aucune responsabilité pour dommages indirects ou bénéfiques non réalisés.

**Article 15.**

Les réclamations pour indemnité ne sont admises que dans le délai d'un an à partir de la date du dépôt de l'objet à la poste, passé ce délai les réclamants n'ont droit à aucune indemnité.

Le paiement de l'indemnité ne peut être retardé au delà d'un an, à partir du jour de la date de la réclamation.

L'obligation de payer l'indemnité incombe à l'Administration dont relève le bureau expéditeur. Est réservé à cette Administration le recours éventuel contre l'Administration sur le territoire ou dans le service de laquelle la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie a eu lieu.

**Article 16.**

Jusqu'à preuve du contraire est considérée comme seule responsable, et par conséquent tenue de payer l'indemnité, l'Administration qui, ayant reçu l'objet sans faire d'observations conformément au règlement d'exécution prévu par l'Article 19, ne peut établir ni la remise au destinataire, ni s'il y a lieu, sa transmission ultérieure.

**Article 17.**

Toute déclaration de valeur supérieure ou inférieure à la valeur réelle du contenu des objets de valeur et des articles de messageries avec déclaration de valeur est interdite.

En cas de déclaration frauduleuse l'expéditeur perd tout droit à une indemnité sans préjudice des poursuites judiciaires que peut comporter la législation du pays d'origine.

**Article 18.**

Sont considérés comme rebuts et renvoyés au bureau d'origine tous les plis contenant des papiers-valeurs, les groups, les objets de valeur et les articles de messageries dont le destinataire est introuvable ou n'a pas pris livraison, après avis préalable, dans un délai de six mois.

**Article 19.**

Les points d'échange, l'ordre et le mode de transmission des plis avec papiers-valeur, groups, objets de valeur et articles de messageries, leur poids et leurs dimensions, leur maximum de valeur déclarée, ainsi que tous les détails du service, seront déterminés par un règlement d'exécution élaboré d'un commun accord par les soins des Administrations des postes des Etats contractants.

**Article 20.**

Il est convenu que la langue française sera employée dans tous les rapports entre les Administrations postales des deux pays contractants.

**Article 21.**

La législation intérieure des deux pays demeure applicable en tout ce qui n'est pas prévu par les stipulations contenues dans la présente convention.

**Article 22.**

La présente convention entrera en vigueur à partir du jour dont les administrations postales respectives conviendront et demeurera obligatoire aussi longtemps que l'une des parties contractantes n'en aura dénoncé la résiliation une année d'avance.

*Fait en double expédition.*

*Constantinople, le 27 Août / 8 Septembre 1890.*

*ad referendum.*

*Directeur Général des Postes et Télégraphes Ottomans.*

*Signé: AALY.*

*ad referendum.*

*Chargé d'Affaires de Perse.*

*Signé: DJÉVAD.*

*ad referendum*

*Conseil de la Sublime Porte.*

*GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN.*

**Règlement d'Exécution de la Convention Postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse à Constantinople le 27 Août / 8 Septembre 1890.**

Les Administrations soussignées, vu l'Art. 19 de la Convention postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse le 27 Août / 8 Septembre 1890, ont arrêté d'un commun accord, les mesures suivantes pour assurer l'exécution de la dite Convention.

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>**

**Courriers.**— La marche des courriers reliant les deux pays sera réglée comme suit:

Le Courrier Persan venant de Khoy doit arriver à Bayazid la veille du départ régulier du courrier de Bayazid pour Trébizonde–Constantinople et il ne partira de Bayazid que le lendemain de l'arrivée régulière du courrier de Constantinople–Trébizonde à Bayazid.

En cas de retards dans l'arrivée de ce dernier courrier à Bayazid, le départ du courrier Persan de Bayazid ne peut être retardé que 24 heures au plus au delà du départ régulier.

Le courrier Persan venant de Kirmanshah doit arriver à Hanékine la veille du départ du courrier de Hanékine pour Bagdad et il ne pourra repartir de Hanékine que le lendemain de l'arrivée à Hanékine du courrier de Bagdad.

L'Administration Ottomane s'engage à régler la marche du courrier entre Bagdad et Hanékine, tant que possible, de manière à ce qu'il y ait coïncidence avec les courriers Bagdad–Damas et Bagdad–Diarbékir–Samsoun.

**Article 2.7**

**Echange de la poste aux lettres.** — L'échange entre les deux pays, des articles de poste prévus par la Convention postale universelle, soit lettres, cartes-postales, imprimés, papiers d'affaires, échantillons de marchandises, soit simples, soit recommandés, aura lieu à Bayazid et à Hanékine en valises closes.

Seront expédiées par ces voies des valises closes contenant ces articles, au moins une fois par semaine:

entre	Constantinople	(Galata)	et	Khoy.
»	»	(Stamboul)	et	»
»	»	(Galata)	et	Tebriz.
»	»	(Stamboul)	et	»
»	»	(Galata)	et	Téhéran
»	»	(Stamboul)	et	»
»	Trébizonde	et	Tebriz.	
»	Bayazid	et	Khoy.	
»	»	et	Tebriz.	
»	Bagdad	et	Kirmanshah	
»	»	et	Téhéran.	
»	Hanékine	et	Kirmanshah.	

Les deux Administrations pourront en tout temps autoriser encore d'autres bureaux de poste à participer à l'échange des valises closes contenant les envois de la poste aux lettres.

L'échange des valises closes entre les bureaux Ottomans et Persans, par voie de Russie ou par voie de mer, par l'intermédiaire des bateaux Anglais de la ligne Bagdad-Bombay sera réglé

séparément, par simple correspondance administrative.

A moins d'un arrangement contraire entre les deux Administrations, chaque bureau expéditeur d'une valise close emploiera ses propres sacs et les bureaux receveurs auront l'obligation de retourner les sacs vides dans leurs valises closes et inscrits dans la feuille d'avis comme envoi recommandé d'office, avec le courrier le plus proche.

Tous les autres détails du service concernant les valises closes et les articles de poste y contenus se règlent suivant les stipulations de la Convention Générale de l'Union Postale et de son Règlement de détail.

### Article 3.

**Bureaux de poste admis aux différents services.** — Les Administrations contractantes se communiqueront réciproquement la liste des bureaux de poste de leur pays qui seront admis au service des plis contenant des papiers-valeur, des envois de numéraire en groups et des objets de valeur, ainsi que des envois de messagerie.

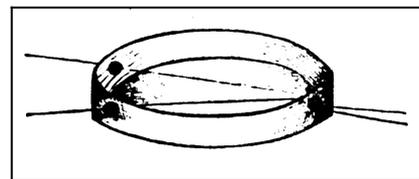
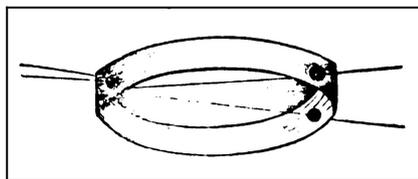
Il est bien entendu que pour les envois dont le contenu est soumis au droit douanier, l'Administration du pays destinataire ne s'engage qu'à transporter ces envois jusqu'au bureau de poste au siège d'un bureau douanier et le plus proche du lieu de destination. Le destinataire qui sera prévenu de l'arrivée de son envoi par un avis officiel et gratuit, aura à retirer son envoi du dit bureau, soit personnellement, soit par un fondé de pouvoirs dûment autorisé. La taxe à percevoir sera calculée d'après le tarif interne et sur la base de la distance entre la frontière et le dit bureau de poste.

Il appartiendra naturellement à l'autorité douanière au bureau d'échange à la frontière, de désigner lesquels des envois seront admis à la libre entrée au pays destinataire et lesquels seront à soumettre aux formalités douanières au bureau de poste mentionné dans l'alinéa précédent.

### Article 4.

**Conditionnement des plis contenant des papiers-valeur.** — Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur doivent être enveloppés dans une toile cirée ou peau, soit d'une seule pièce, soit entièrement cousue en dedans, et ce paquet devra être fortement lié au moyen d'une corde ou ficelle d'un seul morceau.

Les bouts de la corde ou ficelle seront passés à travers une capsule en étain et y seront fixés par un cachet à la cire. (Voir la figure ci-jointe). En outre seront à appliquer sur les bouts de l'emballage et sur les coutures, s'il y en a, des cachets en nombre suffisant et de manière qu'il ne puisse être porté aucune atteinte au contenu du paquet sans endommager extérieurement et visiblement l'emballage ou les cachets.



Figs. 1–3: La "capsule en étain" qui figure dans la copie manuscrite du traité, et à la page 6 (texte français) et à la page 5 (texte ottoman-turc) du traité imprimé.

### Article 5.

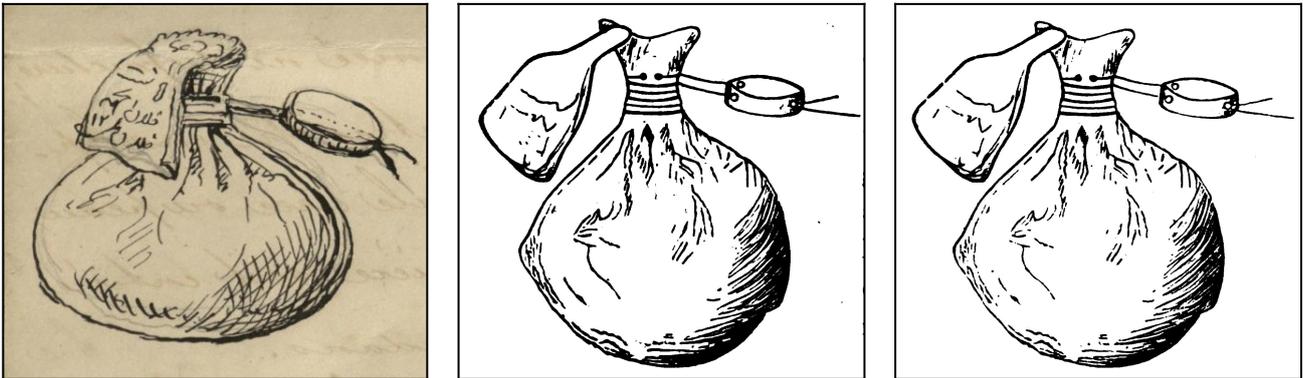
Conditionnement des envois de numéraire en groups et des objets de valeur. — Les monnaies ainsi que les objets de valeur seront renfermés dans des sacs, sacoches, boîtes ou caisses qui

ne doivent pas contenir de lettres, ni d'autres pièces manuscrites ayant le caractère d'une correspondance. Les sacs ou sacoches seront d'une seule pièce ou entièrement cousus en dedans et parfaitement conditionnés, c'est-à-dire ni déchirés ni raccommodés.

L'issue des sacs ou sacoches sera fermée au moyen d'une corde ou ficelle intacte (sans épissure, ni allonge), dont les bouts après avoir été passés à travers la gorge des sacs ou sacoches et bien noués, seront maintenus sur une étiquette en bois par un ou deux cachets à la cire ou ce qui est mieux passeront à travers une capsule en étain et y seront fixés par un cachet en cire fine.

L'emballage des sacs ou sacoches sera allongé en forme d'une oreille destinée pour l'inscription de l'adresse et des autres indications postales nécessaires.

A défaut de cachets les bouts de la corde ou ficelle peuvent être introduits près du nœud dans un plomb portant l'empreinte de signes distinctifs.



*Figs. 4–6: Le "sac ou sacoches" qui figure dans la copie manuscrite du traité, et à la p. 7 (texte français) et à la p. 6 (texte ottoman-turc) du traité imprimé.*

Les boîtes ou caisses seront soigneusement fermées ou clouées et ne doivent présenter aucune trace d'issue refermée, ni de fracture; elles peuvent en outre être enveloppées d'une toile, toile cirée ou peau, soit d'une seule pièce, soit entièrement cousue en dedans.

Pour les petites boîtes ou caisses fragiles, l'emballage dans une toile cirée ou peau est obligatoire.

Les paquets ainsi confectionnés seront fortement liés au moyen d'une corde d'un seul morceau dont les bouts seront fixés soit sur une étiquette en bois, soit dans une capsule en étain, au moyen de cachets en cire fine (voir 2<sup>me</sup> alinéa de cet article) ou qui passeront par un plomb.

Des cachets égaux seront, en outre, appliqués en nombre suffisant sur les bouts et les coutures de l'emballage, sur les fentes des boîtes ou caisses et sur les têtes d'un assez grand nombre des clous qui ferment les caisses.

En général, les groupes et les objets de valeur doivent être tellement emballés qu'il soit impossible de porter atteinte au contenu des envois sans laisser une trace apparente de violation ou sans que l'emballage et les cachets soient extérieurement et visiblement endommagés.

#### Article 6.

**Conditionnement des envois de messagerie.** — Les envois de messagerie avec valeur déclarée doivent être emballés à l'instar des objets de valeur.

Les envois de messagerie simples seront à renfermer en ballots, caisses ou colis, d'une manière qui réponde à la durée du transport et qui préserve suffisamment le contenu.

L'emballage doit être tel qu'il soit impossible de porter atteinte au contenu sans laisser une

trace apparente de violation. Les envois seront scellés par un ou plusieurs plombs, cachets à la cire ou par un autre moyen avec empreinte ou marque spéciale de l'expéditeur.

Les envois de messagerie ne doivent pas contenir de lettres fermées ou ouvertes, ni de notes manuscrites ayant le caractère d'une correspondance. Toutefois il sera permis d'inclure dans ces envois, de même que dans les objets de valeur, des factures, notes ou papiers semblables, énumérant leur contenu, les numéros, marques, prix et signes des marchandises contenues dans l'envoi.

#### Article 7.

**Cachets.** — Les initiales, légendes, armoiries, raisons sociales ou noms d'établissement, empreints sur les cachets à la cire ou sur les plombs apposés aux envois énumérés aux Articles 4, 5 et 6 doivent être parfaitement lisibles et distincts. Les empreintes en grilles et celles faites avec des pièces de monnaie sont formellement exclues.

#### Article 8.

**Cachets Officiels.** — Il est loisible à chaque administration de faire appliquer aux dits envois un ou plusieurs plombs ou cachets officiels soit par le bureau expéditeur, soit par le bureau d'échange, dans le but de préserver ces envois contre une violation quelconque du contenu.

#### Article 9.

**Confectionnement des envois.** — Est réservé à chaque Administration le droit d'exiger que le confectionnement des plis contenant des papiers-valeur, des groups et des objets de valeur, soit fait au bureau de poste par un employé de la poste ou par l'expéditeur en présence de cet employé.

#### Article 10.

**Adresse.** — Les adresses doivent être inscrites sur emballage des envois mêmes et indiqueront le nom du destinataire, sa position sociale, sa demeure, le bureau de poste distributeur, de manière à ne laisser aucun doute sur la personne du destinataire.

#### Article 11.

**Déclaration de la valeur.** — La déclaration de la valeur sur les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, sur les groups, les objets de valeur et sur les envois de messagerie avec valeur déclarée, doit être exprimée dans la monnaie du pays d'origine, et être inscrite sur l'adresse de l'envoi en toutes lettres et en chiffres, sans ratures ni surcharge, mêmes approuvés.

A la réception des envois au bureau frontière, ce bureau opère la conversion de la somme déclarée en la monnaie de son pays, on indiquant par de nouveaux chiffres, placés à côté ou au-dessous des chiffres représentatifs du montant de la déclaration, l'équivalent de celle-ci[.]

Pour ce but il sera calculé un Toman or (= dix Krans = deux cents Shahis) égal à quarante cinq Piastres (la piastre = quarante paras) et d'après le taux légal du Médjidié.

#### Article 12.

**Déclaration en douane.** — Chaque pli contenant des papiers-valeur, chaque group, chaque objet de valeur, et chaque envoi de messagerie doit être accompagné de deux déclarations en douane analogues ou conformes à la formule A ci-annexée et qui porteront à côté de la signature de l'expéditeur, en encre à tampon, une empreinte de son cachet employé pour la fermeture de l'envoi.

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Formule A.

Lieu de Depart ou  
de passage  
timbre à date du bureau d'origine

Lieu de Destination

Declaration en douane

Des Envois		Designation du contenu	Valeur	Poids				Observations
				Brut		net		
nombre	espèce			kilo grs	grs	kilo grs	grs	

le 189

Signature de l'expéditeur

Fig. 7:  
Le formulaire "A"  
(Déclaration en Douane)  
qui est joint à la copie  
manuscrite du traité.

**Article 13.**

**Valeur et Poids maxima.** — La valeur maximum d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeur, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur et d'un envoi de messagerie avec valeur déclarée est fixée à mille Tomans or, ou quarante-cinq mille Piastres.

Le poids maximum d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeur ou d'un group ou d'un objet de valeur est fixé à 5 kilogrammes et celui d'un envoi de messagerie à 12 kilogrammes.

Les dimensions suivantes ne doivent pas être dépassées:

- 1° Pour les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups et les objets de valeur, en longueur 40 centimètres, en largeur 30 centimètres, en épaisseur 20 centimètres.
- 2° Pour les objets de messagerie, en longueur 70 centimètres, en largeur 55 centimètres, en épaisseur 40 centimètres.

#### Article 14.

**Pesage – Timbre.** — Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups et les objets de valeur, ainsi que les envois de messagerie seront pesés au moment du dépôt à la poste et leur poids sera marqué sur l'envoi même à côté de l'adresse.

Pour les envois de messagerie le poids sera marqué en kilogrammes et grammes, les fractions de 10 grammes étant à négliger, pour tous les autres envois précités, le poids est constaté en kilogrammes et grammes, et ce ne sont que les fractions d'un gramme qui seront négligées.

Une empreinte lisible du timbre à date ou l'inscription à la main du nom du bureau expéditeur devra figurer sur l'emballage des envois à côté de l'adresse, ainsi que sur les déclarations en douane.

#### Article 15.

**Echange des envois autres que la poste aux lettres.** — L'échange des plis avec papiers-valeur, des groups et des objets de valeur, ainsi que des envois de messagerie, sera effectué à découvert aux bureaux de poste à Bayazid et à Hanékine, entre l'employé Ottoman et le courrier Persan.

L'employé Ottoman, après avoir constaté que les envois à remettre au courrier Persan sont tout-à-fait intacts, quant à l'emballage et à la fermeture, et que leur poids est conforme à celui marqué par le bureau expéditeur, traduira le cas échéant, les inscriptions sur les envois du turc en français.

En cas que le poids d'un envoi sera trouvé inférieur ou supérieur à celui marqué par le bureau expéditeur ou que celui-ci a tout-à-fait omis de marquer le poids de l'envoi, mais que l'emballage, la fermeture et tout le conditionnement de l'envoi sont intacts et qu'il n'existe pas de soupçon d'une atteinte portée à l'envoi, l'employé Ottoman inscrira, au-dessous du poids indiqué par le bureau expéditeur ou à sa place, le poids trouvé, comme suit :

« A Bayazid (Hanékine) ..... kg ..... gr. »

et ce sera ce poids qui servira de base pour tous les contrôles ultérieurs.

L'employé Ottoman inscrira ensuite chaque envoi à destination de la Perse dans une feuille d'envoi analogue à la formule B ci-annexée qui sera dressée en triple expédition.

L'employé Ottoman remettra au courrier Persan chaque envoi séparément, c'est-à-dire un à un, selon les inscriptions qui ont été déjà faites sur la feuille d'envoi et sur ses duplicata, dont l'une restera entre les mains de l'employé qui remet et les deux autres entre les mains de l'employé qui reçoit, après que tous les trois seront signées par les susdits deux employés.

Le courrier Persan aura le devoir d'examiner avec une attention minutieuse les objets à lui remis et de s'assurer en présence de l'employé Ottoman que les cachets, la fermeture et tout le conditionnement des envois sont parfaitement réguliers et excluent tout soupçon d'une ouverture abusive et que le poids des envois est conforme à celui marqué sur les envois et dans les feuilles d'envoi.

Si le courrier Persan constate des différences de poids sans que le conditionnement général de l'envoi laisse à désirer, il inscrira, d'accord avec l'employé ottoman, le poids trouvé sur l'envoi et rectifiera les inscriptions relatives au poids dans les trois feuilles d'envoi.

Administration des postes

*Feuille d'envoi*

Formule B.  
Correspondance avec l'office  
de .....

des plis contenant des papiers valeurs, ainsi que des groups, des objets de valeur, et des envois de Messagerie remis par l'employé ..... à l'employé .....  
à ....., le ..... 189 à ..... h. m. ....

Tranche à date du bureau de ...

Tranche à date du bureau de ...

Nombres o broie	Plis contenant des Papiers valeurs	Groups	Objets de Valeur	Envoi de Messagerie avec valeur déclarée	Envoi de Messagerie sans valeur déclarée	Bureau d'Origine	Nom du destinataire	Lieu de destination	Valeur déclarée		Poids		Nombre de déclarations en douane	Nombre des Avis de Réceptions	Droits à bonifier par l'office corres pond. à l'office Expéditeur	Observations
									en Pistes Paras	en Tomans chs	en Kilo	en Grm				

Signature ou cachet de l'employé expéditeur

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Signature ou cachet de l'employé Receveur

Fig. 8: Le formulaire "B" (Feuille d'Envoi) qui est joint à la copie manuscrite du traité.

Les observations du courrier Persan sur les manques dans le bon conditionnement des envois seront inscrites dans la colonne «observations» des trois feuilles d'envoi et reconnus par la signature de l'employé ottoman. Mais si les défauts du conditionnement des envois sont de nature à admettre le soupçon d'une ouverture abusive, l'employé Persan aura le droit de refuser d'accepter le dit envoi. Pour chaque cas analogue, l'inscription des feuilles d'envoi sera annulée et une observation explicative sera inscrite sur les dites feuilles et signée par les deux employés précités.

Les déclarations en douane seront conjointement remises avec la feuille d'envoi au courrier Persan et l'empreinte du cachet de l'expéditeur, sur la déclaration, fournira au courrier Persan le moyen de contrôler que les cachets de l'envoi même soient ceux appliqués par l'expéditeur.

Le même procédé sera suivi, *mutatis mutandis*, à l'égard de l'échange des envois venant de la Perse et à destination de la Turquie.

**Article 16.**

**Manque des déclarations en douane.** — En cas qu'un envoi arriverait au bureau frontière, sans aucune déclaration en douane, ce bureau de poste devra appliquer à l'envoi, avant de le remettre à l'employé de l'autre pays, des cachets officiels en nombre suffisant pour protéger le contenu contre toute atteinte et il y ajoutera une déclaration officielle d'après la formule C ci-jointe.

**Article 17.**

**Avis de réception.** — Les avis de réception qui accompagneraient un pli contenant des papiers-valeur, un group, un objet de valeur ou un envoi de messagerie seront marqués dans la

feuille d'envoi à la colonne prévue et ils seront renvoyés, après être signés par les destinataires ou par leurs fondés de pouvoirs, directement au bureau de poste d'origine sous enveloppe recommandée d'office.

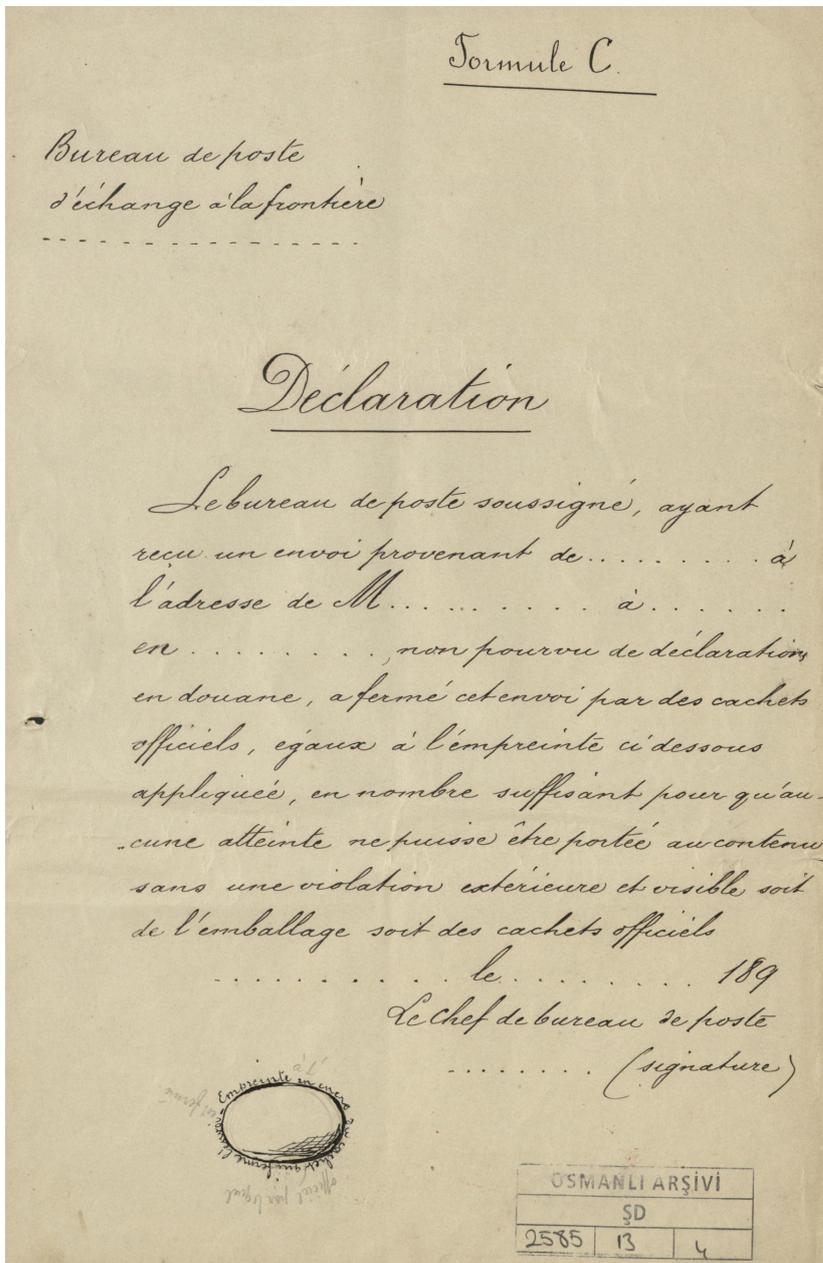


Fig. 9:

Le formulaire "C"  
(manque d'un  
Déclaration en Doane)  
qui est joint à la copie  
manuscrite du traité.

#### Article 18.

**Comptabilité.** — Un compte-courant sera tenu entre les administrations uniquement pour les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, pour les groups et les objets de valeur et pour les envois de messagerie qui auront été refusés par les destinataires et qui pour ce motif comme pour d'autres, auront été renvoyés à la poste expéditrice, en étant frappés outre de la taxe pour l'expédition de la frontière jusqu'à destination, des taxes pour le retour.

Le règlement des comptes aura lieu tous les six mois, sur la base des inscriptions se trouvant sur la feuille d'envoi dans la colonne de «droits à bonifier».

Dans cette même colonne entrèrent également les frais occasionnés pour les réempaquetages ou pour l'accomplissement des formalités douanières de chaque envoi, et qui tomberont

suivant le cas à la charge de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire.

*Fait en double expédition.*

*Constantinople, le 27 Juillet / 8 Août 1891.*

*Téhéran, le 29 Novembre / 11 Décembre 1891.*

*Le Directeur Général des Postes et Télégraphes Ottomans.*

*Signé: AALY.*

*Le Ministre des Postes Persanes*

*Signé: ALI.*



Fig. 10:

Signe près de la signature du  
Ministre des Postes Perses  
dans la copie manuscrite  
du traité.

### 3. German Translation

#### Postabkommen zwischen der Türkei und Persien

Nachdem die Osmanische Post- und Telegraphenverwaltung und die Persische Postverwaltung aufgefordert waren, sich über einen neuen Postvertrag zu einigen, haben die von ihren jeweiligen Regierungen ordnungsgemäß ermächtigten Unterzeichneten den folgenden Vertrag geschlossen:

##### Artikel 1.

Zwischen der Osmanischen Post- und Telegraphenverwaltung und der Persischen Postverwaltung wird ein regelmäßiger und direkter Austausch von Postkorrespondenzen und anderen Gegenständen eingerichtet, die aus den beiden Ländern, die durch diese beiden Verwaltungen vertreten werden, stammen, oder aus den Ländern, die sich zur Beförderung ihrer Sendungen der Vermittlung der beiden vertragschließenden Länder bedienen oder bereit sein werden, sich ihrer zu bedienen.

##### Artikel 2.

Dieser Austausch wird über die Strecken Bayazid–Khoï und Hānaqīn–Kermanschah abgewickelt.

Die beiden Verwaltungen können jederzeit, wenn sie die Zweckmäßigkeit erkennen, die Mittel für den Austausch erhöhen und die Dienstformalitäten ändern.

##### Artikel 3.

Der Austausch von Postsäcken und anderen Gegenständen findet in den osmanischen Postämtern Bayazid und Hānaqīn statt, wobei die persischen Kuriere bis zu diesen Orten reisen müssen.

Die Kuriere werden sowohl auf dem Hin- als auch auf dem Rückweg bis zur Grenze von Zaptiés begleitet.

Falls andere Routen eingerichtet werden, werden die beiden Verwaltungen die Austauschpunkte durch eine vorherige Vereinbarung festlegen.

**Artikel 4.**

Der Kurierverkehr auf den in Art. 2 vorgesehenen Austauschwegen wird von den beiden Verwaltungen einvernehmlich geregelt; der Austausch findet mindestens einmal pro Woche statt.

**Artikel 5.**

Der Postverkehr und die anderen in Art. 1 oben sind:

1. Die im Weltpostvertrag vorgesehenen Poststücke, d.h. Briefe, Postkarten, Drucksachen, Geschäftspapiere, Warenmuster usw., die von der zuständigen Behörde genehmigt wurden.
2. Sendungen, die Wertpapiere enthalten;
3. Bargeldsendungen (Groups);
4. Wertgegenstände wie Schmuck und andere wertvolle Gegenstände;
5. Frachtsendungen mit oder ohne Wertangabe.

**Artikel 6.**

Für die in Art. 5 oben unter № 1 erwähnten Post- und sonstigen Gegenstände werden die Bestimmungen der diesbezüglichen internationalen Übereinkommen und Abmachungen sowie der Detailregelungen und Zusatzakte, die sich darauf beziehen, angenommen.

**Artikel 7.**

Briefe mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen (Groups), Wertgegenstände und Frachtsendungen (Art. 5, Ziffern 2, 3, 4 und 5) unterliegen den in der Postdienst jedes Landes geltenden Inlandsgebühren. Sie werden nur bis zu den jeweiligen Grenzen frankiert. Diese Frankierung ist obligatorisch. Die für das Empfängerland geltende Gebühr wird vom Empfänger erhoben.

**Artikel 8.**

Der Absender eines Briefes mit Wertpapieren, einer Bargeldsendung (Group), eines Wertgegenstandes oder einer Frachtsendung kann bei der Hinterlegung oder innerhalb eines Jahres nach vorheriger Entrichtung einer Gebühr von 40 Paras oder 7 Schahis verlangen, daß ihm die Übergabe an den Empfänger mitgeteilt wird.

Diese Gebühr verbleibt bei der Behörde, die sie erhoben hat.

**Artikel 9**

Umschläge mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendung (Group), Wertgegenständen und Frachtsendungen, die nicht zustellbar sind und an das Einlieferungsamt zurückgeschickt werden, werden von dieser Stelle mit einer neuen Gebühr belegt, die dieser in voller Höhe zusteht.

Erfolgt die Rücksendung jedoch aufgrund einer Fehlleitung, die auf einem der Dienststelle zuzurechnenden Fehler beruht, so werden die genannten Gegenstände nicht mit einer neuen Gebühr belegt.

**Artikel 10.**

Auf Umschlägen mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen (Groups), Wertgegenstände und Frachtsendungen darf keine andere Postgebühr erhoben werden als die in den Artikeln 7, 8 und 9 vorgesehenen.

Den Postverwaltungen der beiden Länder bleibt jedoch das Recht vorbehalten, Verpackungsgebühren für die Konfektionierung von Bargeldsendungen (Groups) und Wertsendungen im Einlieferungsamt zu erheben.

**Artikel 11.**

Das metrische System wird unter Ausschluß jedes anderen Systems im Postverkehr zwischen den beiden Ländern verwendet.

**Artikel 12.**

Es ist verboten, Bargeldsendungen (Groups), Wertgegenstände und Frachtgegenstände zu versenden, die Briefe oder Notizen enthalten, die Korrespondenzcharakter haben.

Ebenfalls von der Beförderung ausgeschlossen sind Sendungen mit Gegenständen, deren Zulassung nach den Gesetzen und Vorschriften der beiden Länder verboten ist, Sendungen mit brennbaren oder explosiven Stoffen, ätzenden Flüssigkeiten, sowie Sendungen, die geeignet sind, Andere zu verletzen.

Die beiden Verwaltungen behalten sich das Recht vor, Sendungen abzulehnen, die andere Flüssigkeiten, zerbrechliche Gegenstände oder lebende Tiere enthalten.

**Artikel 13.**

Bei Verlust, Plünderung oder Totalschaden eines Briefes mit Wertpapieren, einer Bargeldsendung (Group), eines Wertgegenstandes oder eines Frachtgegenstandes mit Wertangabe hat der Absender, oder, falls es keinen Absender gibt, auf dessen Verlangen der Empfänger Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung in Höhe des angegebenen Wertes.

Bei teilweisem Verlust, Plünderung oder Beschädigung, welche geringer ist als der angegebene Wert, wird jedoch nur der Betrag des tatsächlichen Verlustes erstattet.

Bei gänzlichem oder teilweisem Verlust, Plünderung oder Beschädigung eines Frachtgegenstandes ohne Wertangabe hat der Absender oder, falls ein solcher nicht vorhanden ist, der Empfänger, auf dessen Verlangen Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung, die dem tatsächlichen Betrag des Verlustes oder der Beschädigung entspricht, ohne daß diese Entschädigung jedoch den Betrag von zwanzig Goldpiaster oder einem halben Goldtoman pro Kilogramm der verlorenen oder beschädigten Sendung übersteigen darf.

**Artikel 14.**

Die Verwaltungen haften nicht, und sind nicht verpflichtet in den folgenden Fällen Entschädigungen für Verluste oder Schäden zu zahlen:

1. wenn der Verlust oder die Beschädigung auf Kriegsereignisse oder Aufstände im Inland oder auf jede andere Bewegung zurückzuführen ist, deren Unterdrückung mehr Gewalt erfordert, als die örtliche Behörde zur Verfügung hat;
2. im Falle eines Brandes im Postamt;
3. Verlust durch Unfälle, die auf die Elementareinwirkung zurückzuführen sind und die nicht verhindert werden können;
4. wenn der Verlust oder die Beschädigung durch die Natur der Sendung oder ihren Inhalt selbst oder durch die Unachtsamkeit oder Nachlässigkeit des Absenders selbst verursacht wird;
5. wenn bei der Zustellung der Sendungen der Verschuß und die Verpackung äußerlich unversehrt sind und das Gewicht dem zum Zeitpunkt der Aufgabe festgestellten Gewicht entspricht;
6. wenn der Empfänger oder sein Vertreter die ordnungsgemäß ausgelieferte Sendung ohne Reklamation oder Vorbehalte entgegengenommen hat;
7. wenn es sich um die Beschädigung von Sendungen handelt, die Flüssigkeiten, zerbrechliche Gegenstände oder lebende Tiere enthalten.

Die Verwaltungen übernehmen keine Haftung für Folgeschäden oder entgangene Gewinne.

**Artikel 15.**

Entschädigungsansprüche sind nur innerhalb eines Jahres ab dem Datum der Aufgabe der Sendung bei der Post zulässig; nach Ablauf dieser Frist haben die Anspruchsteller keinen Anspruch auf Entschädigung.

Die Zahlung der Entschädigung darf nicht über ein Jahr hinaus verzögert werden, gerechnet ab dem Tag, an dem die Reklamation eingereicht wurde.

Die Verpflichtung zur Zahlung der Entschädigung obliegt der Verwaltung, der die Einlieferungsstelle untersteht. Dieser Verwaltung bleibt ein etwaiger Rückgriff auf die Verwaltung vorbehalten, auf deren Gebiet oder in deren Dienst der Verlust, die Plünderung oder die Beschädigung eingetreten ist.

**Artikel 16.**

Bis zum Beweis des Gegenteils wird die Verwaltung als allein haftbar und daher zur Zahlung der Entschädigung verpflichtet angesehen, wenn sie den Gegenstand ohne Feststellungen nach der in Artikel 19 vorgesehenen Ausführungsordnung erhalten hat und weder die Übergabe an den Empfänger noch gegebenenfalls seine spätere Übermittlung feststellen kann.

**Artikel 17.**

Jede Angabe eines Wertes, der höher oder niedriger ist als der tatsächliche Wert des Inhalts von Wertgegenständen und Frachtsendungen mit Wertangabe, ist verboten.

Im Falle einer betrügerischen Angabe verliert der Absender jeden Anspruch auf Entschädigung, unbeschadet der strafrechtlichen Verfolgung, die das Recht des Ursprungslandes vorsehen kann.

**Artikel 18.**

Alle Briefe mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen, Wertgegenständen und Frachtsendungen, deren Empfänger nicht auffindbar ist oder die nach vorheriger Benachrichtigung nicht innerhalb von sechs Monaten abgeholt wurden, werden als unzustellbar betrachtet und an das Einlieferungspostamt zurückgesandt.

**Artikel 19.**

Die Auswechslungsstellen, die Reihenfolge und die Art der Übermittlung von Sendungen mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen, Wertgegenständen und Frachtsendungen, ihr Gewicht und ihre Abmessungen, ihr Höchstwert sowie alle Diensteinzelheiten werden durch Ausführungsbestimmungen geregelt, die von den Postverwaltungen der Vertragsstaaten im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen ausgearbeitet wird.

**Artikel 20.**

Es wird vereinbart, daß in allen Berichten zwischen den Postverwaltungen der beiden vertragschließenden Staaten die französische Sprache verwendet wird.

**Artikel 21.**

Die innere Gesetzgebung der beiden Länder bleibt in allem, was nicht durch die in diesem Abkommen enthaltenen Bestimmungen vorgesehen ist, anwendbar.

**Artikel 22.**

Das vorliegende Abkommen tritt an dem Tag in Kraft, den die jeweiligen Postverwaltungen vereinbaren, und bleibt so lange verbindlich, wie es nicht von einem der vertragschließenden Teile ein Jahr im Voraus gekündigt wird.

*In doppelter Ausfertigung verfaßt.*

*Konstantinopel, den 27. August / 8. September 1890.*

*Unter Genehmigungsvorbehalt*

*Generaldirektor des Osmanischen  
Post- und Telegrafenamtes.*

*Gezeichnet: AALY.*

*Unter Genehmigungsvorbehalt*

*Chargé d’Affaires Persiens*

*Gezeichnet: DJÉVAD.*

*unter Genehmigungsvorbehalt*

*Rat der Hohen Pforte*

*GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN.*

**Ausführungsbestimmungen zum Postvertrag zwischen der Türkei und Persien  
abgeschlossen in Konstantinopel am 27. August / 8. September 1890**

Die unterzeichneten Verwaltungen, gestützt auf Art. 19 des am 27. August / 8. September 1890 zwischen der Türkei und Persien abgeschlossenen Postvertrags, haben im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen die folgenden Bestimmungen beschlossen, um die Durchführung des genannten Vertrags zu gewährleisten.

**Artikel 1.**

**Kuriere.** — Der Kurierverkehr zwischen den beiden Ländern wird wie folgt geregelt:

Der persische Kurier aus Khoy muss in Bayazid am Vorabend der regulären Abfahrt des Kuriers von Bayazid nach Trapezunt–Konstantinopel ankommen und wird Bayazid erst am Tag nach der regulären Ankunft des Kuriers von Konstantinopel–Trapezunt in Bayazid verlassen.

Im Falle von Verzögerungen bei der Ankunft des letztgenannten Kuriers in Bayazid darf die Abfahrt des persischen Kuriers aus Bayazid nur bis zu 24 Stunden über die reguläre Abfahrt hinaus verzögert werden.

Der persische Kurier aus Kermanschah muss in Hānaqīn am Tag vor der Abfahrt des Kuriers aus Hānaqīn nach Bagdad eintreffen und darf erst am Tag nach der Ankunft der Post aus Bagdad in Hānaqīn wieder von Hānaqīn abfahren.

Die osmanische Verwaltung verpflichtet sich, den Kurierlauf zwischen Bagdad und Hānaqīn, soweit wie möglich, so zu regeln, daß er mit den Kurieren Bagdad–Damaskus und Bagdad–Diyarbakır–Samsun zusammenfällt.

**Artikel 2.**

**Briefpostaustausch.** — Der Austausch der im Weltpostvertrag vorgesehenen Poststücke zwischen den beiden Ländern, d. h. Briefe, Postkarten, Drucksachen, Geschäftspapiere, Warenmuster, entweder einfach oder eingeschrieben, findet in Bayazid und Hānaqīn in geschlossenen Postsäcken statt.

Geschlossene Postsäcke mit diesen Artikeln werden auf diesen Routen mindestens einmal pro Woche versandt:

zwischen	Konstantinopel	(Galata)	und	Khoy.
”	”	(Stambul)	und	”
”	”	(Galata)	und	Tābris.
”	”	(Stambul)	und	”
”	”	(Galata)	und	Teheran

”	”	(Stambul)	und	”
”	Trapezunt	und	Täbris.	
”	Bayazid	und	Khoy.	
”	”	und	Tebriz.	
”	Bagdad	und	Kermanschah.	
”	”	und	Teheran.	
”	Hānaqīn	und	Kermanschah.	

Die beiden Verwaltungen können jederzeit noch weitere Postämter zur Teilnahme am Austausch von geschlossenen Postsäcken, die Briefpostsendungen enthalten, zulassen.

Der Austausch von geschlossenen Postsäcken zwischen den osmanischen und persischen Postämtern auf der russischen Route oder auf dem Seeweg durch die Vermittlung englischer Schiffe der Linie Bagdad–Bombay wird gesondert durch einfache Verwaltungskorrespondenz geregelt.

Die Bestimmungspostämter sind verpflichtet, die leeren Säcke in ihren geschlossenen Postsäcken und zwar mit dem nächstmöglichen Kurier, zurückzuschicken, diese auf der Überweisungsliste als eingeschriebene Sendung von Amts wegen zu vermerken.

Alle anderen Einzelheiten des Dienstes in Bezug auf geschlossenen Postsäcke und die darin enthaltenen Poststücke werden gemäß den Bestimmungen der Konvention des Weltpostvereins und seiner Detailbestimmungen geregelt.

### Artikel 3.

**Für die verschiedenen Dienste zugelassene Postämter.** — Die vertragschließenden Verwaltungen teilen sich gegenseitig die Liste der Postämter ihres Landes mit, die zum Versand von Poststücken mit Wertpapieren, von Bargeldsendungen (Groups) und Wertgegenständen sowie von Frachtsendungen zugelassen werden.

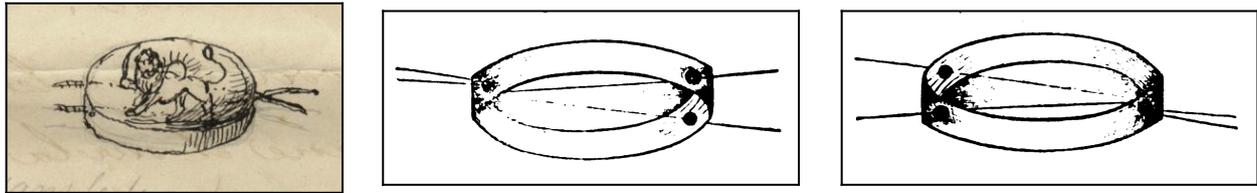
Es versteht sich von selbst, daß sich die Verwaltung des Empfängerlandes bei Sendungen, deren Inhalt dem Zollrecht unterliegt, nur verpflichtet, diese Sendungen bis zu dem Postamt zu befördern, das am Sitz eines Zollamtes liegt, welches dem Bestimmungsort am nächsten ist. Der Empfänger, der von der Ankunft seiner Sendung durch eine kostenlose dienstliche Mitteilung benachrichtigt wird, muß die Sendung bei diesem Zollamt entweder persönlich oder durch einen ordnungsgemäß bevollmächtigten Vertreter abholen. Die zu erhebende Gebühr wird nach dem Inlandstarif und auf der Grundlage der Entfernung zwischen der Grenze und dem genannten Postamt berechnet.

Es obliegt natürlich der Zollbehörde am Grenzübergang zu bestimmen, welche Sendungen zur freien Einfuhr in das Empfängerland zugelassen und welche bei dem im vorstehenden Absatz genannten Postamt den Zollformalitäten unterzogen werden.

### Artikel 4.

**Verpackung von Sendungen mit Wertpapieren.** — Umschläge, die Wertpapiere enthalten, müssen in Wachstuch oder Häute eingewickelt werden, entweder aus einem Stück oder vollständig eingenäht, und das Paket muß mit einem Seil oder einer Schnur aus einem Stück fest zusammengebunden werden.

Die Enden des Seils oder der Schnur werden durch eine Zinnplombe gezogen und mit einem Wachssiegel befestigt (siehe beigefügte Abbildung). Außerdem sind an den Enden der Verpackung und an den Nähten, falls vorhanden, Wachssiegel in ausreichender Zahl und in einer Weise anzubringen, daß der Inhalt des Pakets nicht beeinträchtigt werden kann, ohne die Verpackung oder die Wachssiegel äußerlich und sichtbar zu beschädigen.



Figs. 1–3: Die "Zinnplombe", wie sie in der handschriftlichen Version des Vertrages und auf S. 6 (französischer Text) und S. 5 (osmanisch-türkischer Text) des gedruckten Vertrages abgebildet ist.

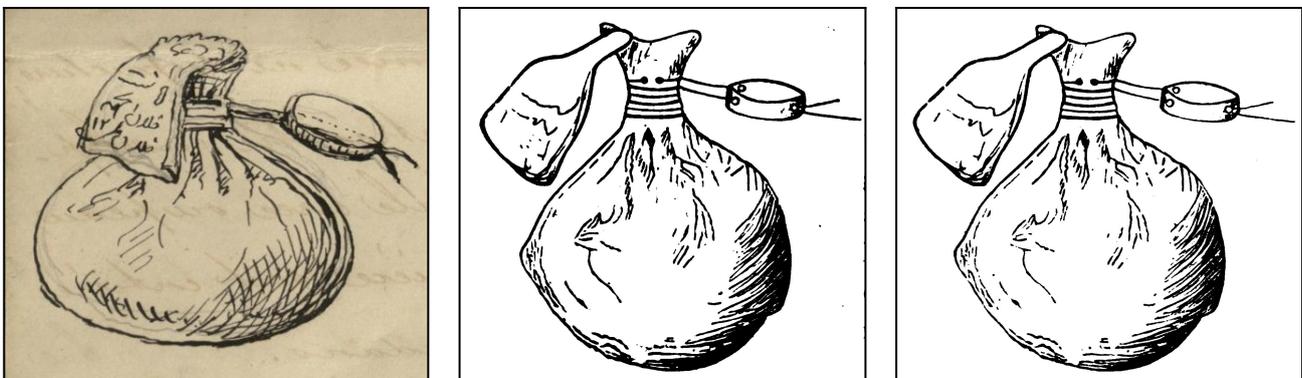
#### Artikel 5.

**Verpackung von Bargeldsendungen (Groups) und von Wertgegenständen.** — Münzen und Wertgegenstände sind in Säcken, Beuteln, Schachteln oder Kisten zu verpacken, die keine Briefe oder andere handgeschriebene Schriftstücke mit Korrespondenzcharakter enthalten dürfen. Die Säcke oder Beutel müssen aus einem Stück bestehen oder innen vollständig vernäht und perfekt verpackt sein, d. h. sie dürfen weder zerrissen noch geflickt sein.

Die Sack- oder Beutelöffnung wird mit einem intakten Seil oder einer Schnur (ohne Spleiß oder Verlängerung) verschlossen, deren Enden, nachdem sie durch den Hals der Säcke oder Beutel geführt und gut verknötet wurden, mit einem oder zwei Wachssiegeln auf einem Holzetikett befestigt werden, oder, was besser ist, durch eine Zinnkapsel geführt und mit einem Siegel aus feinem Wachs befestigt werden.

Die Verpackung der Säcke oder Beutel wird in Form eines Ohrs verlängert, um die Adresse und andere notwendige postalische Angaben anzubringen.

In Ermangelung von Siegeln können die Enden des Seils oder der Schnur in der Nähe des Knotens in eine Plombe mit dem Abdruck eindeutiger Unterscheidungsmerkmale eingeführt werden.



Figs. 4–6: Der "Sack oder Beutel", wie er in der handschriftlichen Kopie des Vertrages und auf S. 7 (französischer Text) und S. 6 (osmanisch-türkischer Text) des gedruckten Vertrages abgebildet ist.

Die Schachteln oder Kisten sind sorgfältig zu verschließen oder zu vernageln und dürfen keine Spuren eines Öffnens und Wiederverschließens oder eines Bruchs aufweisen; sie können außerdem mit einem Tuch, Wachstuch oder Leder umhüllt sein, das entweder aus einem Stück besteht oder innen vollständig vernäht ist.

Für kleine, empfindliche Schachteln oder Kisten ist das Einwickeln in Wachstuch oder Leder vorgeschrieben.

Die so hergestellten Pakete werden mit einem einteiligen Seil, dessen Enden entweder auf einem Holzetikett oder in einer Zinnkapsel befestigt werden, mit Siegeln aus feinem Wachs (siehe Absatz 2 dieses Artikels) oder durch eine Plombe fest zusammengebunden.

Gleiche Wachssiegel sind außerdem in ausreichender Zahl an den Enden und Nähten der Verpackung, an den Schlitzten der Schachteln oder Kisten und an den Köpfen einer größeren Anzahl von Nägeln, mit denen die Kisten verschlossen werden, anzubringen.

Im Allgemeinen müssen Bargeldsendungen und Wertgegenstände so gut verpackt sein, daß es unmöglich ist, den Inhalt der Sendungen zu beschädigen, ohne eine offensichtliche Spur der Verletzung zu hinterlassen oder ohne die Verpackung und die Siegel äußerlich und sichtbar zu beschädigen.

#### Artikel 6.

**Verpackung von Frachtsendungen.** — Frachtsendungen mit Wertangabe müssen wie Wertgegenstände verpackt werden.

Einfache Frachtsendungen sind in Bündeln, Kisten oder Paketen in einer Weise zu verpacken, die der Dauer des Transports entspricht und den Inhalt ausreichend schützt.

Die Verpackung muss so beschaffen sein, daß es unmöglich ist, den Inhalt zu beschädigen, ohne eine offensichtliche Spur der Verletzung zu hinterlassen. Die Sendungen sind mit einer oder mehreren Plomben, Wachssiegeln oder auf andere Weise mit einem besonderen Abdruck oder Zeichen des Absenders zu versiegeln.

Frachtsendungen dürfen keine geschlossenen oder offenen Briefe oder handschriftliche Notizen enthalten, die Korrespondenzcharakter haben. Es ist jedoch zulässig, diesen Sendungen, sowie Wertgegenständen, Rechnungen, Zettel oder ähnliche Papiere beizufügen, in denen ihr Inhalt, die Nummern, Marken, Preise und Zeichen der in der Sendung enthaltenen Waren aufgeführt sind.

#### Artikel 7.

**Siegel.** — Die Initialen, Inschriften, Wappen, Firmen- oder Geschäftsnamen, die in die Wachssiegel oder Plomben der in den Artikeln 4, 5 und 6 aufgeführten Sendungen eingedrückt werden, müssen gut lesbar und deutlich zu erkennen sein. Gitter- und Münzabdrücke sind ausdrücklich ausgeschlossen.

#### Artikel 8.

**Amtliche Siegel.** — Es steht jeder Verwaltung frei, die genannten Sendungen mit einer oder mehreren amtlichen Siegeln oder Plomben versehen zu lassen, entweder vom Einlieferungsamt oder vom Auswechslungsamt, um diese Sendungen vor jeglicher Verletzung des Inhalts zu schützen.

#### Artikel 9.

**Verpackung der Sendungen.** — Jeder Verwaltung bleibt das Recht vorbehalten, zu verlangen, daß die Verpackung von Sendungen, die Wertpapiere, Bargeld und Wertgegenstände enthalten, im Postamt durch einen Postangestellten oder durch den Absender in Gegenwart dieses Angestellten vorgenommen wird.

#### Artikel 10.

**Anschrift.** — Anschriften müssen auf der Umverpackung der Sendungen selbst vermerkt werden und den Namen des Empfängers, seine gesellschaftliche Stellung, seinen Wohnort und das Zustellpostamt so angeben, daß kein Zweifel an der Person des Empfängers bestehen kann.

#### Artikel 11.

**Wertangabe.** — Die Wertangabe auf Sendungen mit Wertpapieren, auf Bargeldsendungen (Groups), Wertgegenständen und Frachtsendungen mit Wertangabe muß in der Währung des Ursprungslandes ausgedrückt und auf der Anschrift der Sendung in Worten und Zahlen, ohne

Streichungen oder Übermalungen, selbst wenn genehmigt, vermerkt werden.

Bei Eingang der Sendungen beim Grenzamt nimmt diese die Umrechnung des angemeldeten Betrags in die Währung ihres Landes vor, indem sie durch neue Ziffern, die neben oder unter den Ziffern stehen, die den Betrag der Anmeldung darstellen, den Gegenwert des angemeldeten Betrags anzeigt.

Für diesen Zweck wird ein Gold-Toman (= zehn Krans = zweihundert Schahis) entsprechend umgerechnet mit fünfundvierzig Piastern (ein Piaster = vierzig Paras) und nach dem gesetzlichen Kurs des Medjidié berechnet.

#### Artikel 12.

**Zollerklärung.** — Jeder Umschlag mit Wertpapieren, jede Bargeldsendung, jeder Wertgegenstand und jede Frachtsendung muss von zwei Zollerklärungen begleitet sein, die dem beigefügten Formular A entsprechen oder ähnlich sind und neben der Unterschrift des Absenders einen Abdruck seines Stempels mittels Stempelfarbe tragen, der zum Verschließen der Sendung verwendet wurde.

#### Artikel 13.

**Höchstwert und Höchstgewicht.** — Der Höchstwert eines Umschlags mit Wertpapieren, einer Bargeldsendung, eines Wertgegenstands und einer Frachtsendung mit Wertangabe ist auf tausend Goldtomans oder fünfundvierzig tausend Piaster festgelegt.

Das Höchstgewicht eines Umschlags mit Wertpapieren, einer Bargeldsendung oder eines Wertgegenstands beträgt 5 Kilogramm und das einer Frachtsendung 12 Kilogramm.

Die folgenden Maße dürfen nicht überschritten werden:

1. Für Poststücke, die Wertpapiere, Bargeldsendungen und Wertgegenstände enthalten: 40 Zentimeter in der Länge, 30 Zentimeter in der Breite und 20 Zentimeter in der Dicke.
2. Für Frachtsendungen: 70 Zentimeter in der Länge, 55 Zentimeter in der Breite und 40 Zentimeter in der Dicke.

#### Artikel 14.

**Das Wiegen – Der Poststempel.** — Umschläge mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen und Wertgegenständen sowie Frachtsendungen werden bei der Aufgabe bei der Post gewogen und ihr Gewicht wird auf der Sendung selbst neben der Adresse vermerkt.

Bei Frachtsendungen wird das Gewicht in Kilogramm und Gramm angegeben, wobei Bruchteile von 10 Gramm zu vernachlässigen sind. Bei allen anderen oben genannten Sendungen wird das Gewicht in Kilogramm und Gramm angegeben, wobei nur Bruchteile von 1 Gramm zu vernachlässigen sind.

Ein lesbarer Abdruck des Datumsstempels oder die handschriftliche Eintragung des Namens des Einlieferungsamtes muss auf der Verpackung der Sendungen neben der Anschrift sowie auf den Zollerklärungen erscheinen.

#### Artikel 15.

**Austausch von anderen Sendungen als Briefpost.** — Der Austausch von Briefsendungen mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen und Wertgegenständen sowie von Frachtsendungen erfolgt im Freien auf den Postämtern in Bayazid und Hānaqīn zwischen dem osmanischen Angestellten und dem persischen Kurier.

Nachdem der osmanische Angestellte festgestellt hat, daß die dem persischen Kurier zu übergebenden Sendungen hinsichtlich der Verpackung und des Verschlusses völlig intakt sind und

daß ihr Gewicht dem von dem Einlieferungsamtes angegebenen Gewicht entspricht, übersetzt er gegebenenfalls die Aufschriften auf den Sendungen aus dem Türkischen ins Französische.

OSMANLI ARŞIVI  
ŞD  
2575 13 2

Formule A.

Lieu de Depart ou <sup>de poste</sup> Lieu de Destination  
timbre à date du bureau d'origine

Declaracion en douane

Des Envois		Designation ou contenu	Valeur	Poids				Observations
nombre	espece			Brut		Net		
				kilo grs	grs	kilo grs	grs	

le 189

Signature de l'expéditeur

Empreinte à l'encre ou cachet officiel

Fig. 7:

Formular "B"  
(Zollinhaltserklärung),  
das der  
handschriftlichen  
Version des Vertrags  
beigefügt ist.

Wird festgestellt, daß das Gewicht einer Sendung höher oder niedriger ist als das von dem Einlieferungsamt angegebene Gewicht oder daß das Einlieferungsamt es völlig unterlassen hat, das Gewicht der Sendung zu kennzeichnen, die Verpackung, der Verschluss und die gesamte Umhüllung der Sendung jedoch unversehrt sind und kein Verdacht auf eine Beschädigung der Sendung besteht, so trägt der osmanische Angestellte unter dem von dem Einlieferungsamt angegebenen Gewicht oder an dessen Stelle das vorgefundene Gewicht wie folgt ein:

„In Bayazid (Hānaqīn) ..... kg ..... gr.“

und dieses soll das Gewicht sein, das als Grundlage für alle späteren Kontrollen dient.

Der osmanische Angestellte trägt dann jede Sendung nach Persien in eine Überweisungsliste analog zum beigefügten Formular B ein, das in dreifacher Ausfertigung erstellt wird.

Administration des postes  
*Feuille d'envoi*  
 des plis contenant des papiers valeurs, ainsi que des groups, des objets de valeur, et des envois de Messagerie remis par l'employé ..... à l'employé .....  
 à ..... 189 ..... à ..... h ..... m .....

*Formule B.*  
 Correspondance avec l'office  
 de .....

Numeros o bide	Plis contenant des Papiers valeurs	Groups	Objets de valeur	Envoi de Messagerie avec valeur declaré	Envoi de Messagerie sans valeur declaré	Bureau d'Origine	Nom du destinataire	Lieu de destination	Valeur declarée		Poids Brut	Nombre de déclaration en douane	Nombre des Plis de Réceptions	Droits abonifier par l'office corres pond: à l'office le porteur			Observations		
									en Pistes	en Paras				en Tomans	en chs	Pistes		Par.	Tomans

Signature ou cachet de l'employé expéditeur  
 OSMANLI ARŞIVI  
 ŞD  
 2585 13 3  
 Signature ou cachet de l'employé Receveur

Fig. 8: Formular "B" (Überweisungsliste), das der handschriftlichen Version des Vertrags beigefügt ist.

Der osmanische Angestellte übergibt dem persischen Kurier jede Sendung einzeln, d.h. eine nach der anderen, entsprechend den Eintragungen, die bereits auf der Überweisungsliste und seinen Duplikaten vorgenommen wurden, von denen eine in den Händen des übergabenden Angestellten und die beiden anderen in den Händen des empfangenden Angestellten verbleiben, nachdem alle drei von den beiden genannten Angestellten unterzeichnet worden sind.

Der persische Kurier hat die Pflicht, die ihm übergebenen Gegenstände sorgfältig zu untersuchen und sich in Gegenwart des osmanischen Angestellten zu vergewissern, daß die Stempel, die Verschlüsse und die gesamte Verpackung der Sendungen vollkommen ordnungsgemäß sind und jeden Verdacht einer missbräuchlichen Öffnung ausschließen, und daß das Gewicht der Sendungen mit dem auf den Sendungen und in den Überweisungslisten angegebenen Gewicht übereinstimmt.

Wenn der persische Kurier Gewichtsunterschiede feststellt, ohne daß die allgemeine Verpackung der Sendung zu wünschen übrig läßt, wird er im Einvernehmen mit dem osmanischen Angestellten das auf der Sendung vorgefundene Gewicht eintragen und die Eintragungen über das Gewicht in den drei Überweisungslisten berichtigen.

Die Feststellungen des persischen Kuriers über Mängel bei der ordnungsgemäßen Verpackung der Sendungen werden in die Spalte „observations“ der drei Überweisungslisten eingetragen

und durch die Unterschrift des osmanischen Angestellten bestätigt. Wenn die Mängel in der Verpackung der Sendungen jedoch den Verdacht einer missbräuchlichen Öffnung zulassen, hat der persische Angestellte das Recht, die Annahme der Sendung zu verweigern. In jedem ähnlichen Fall wird die Eintragung auf den Überweisungslisten gelöscht und eine erläuternde Bemerkung auf den Listen eingetragen, die von den beiden oben genannten Angestellten unterschrieben wird.

Die Zollerklärungen werden zusammen mit der Überweisungsliste dem persischen Kurier übergeben, und der Abdruck des Absendersiegels auf der Erklärung gibt dem persischen Kurier die Möglichkeit, zu überprüfen, ob die Siegel auf der Sendung vom Absender selbst angebracht sind.

Dasselbe Verfahren wird *mutatis mutandis* in Bezug auf den Austausch von Sendungen aus Persien in die Türkei angewandt.

#### Artikel 16.

**Fehlen von Zollerklärungen.** — Wenn eine Sendung ohne Zollerklärung beim Grenzpostamt eintrifft, muss dieses Postamt die Sendung vor der Übergabe an den Angestellten des anderen Landes mit Amtssiegeln in ausreichender Zahl versehen, um den Inhalt gegen jede Beeinträchtigung zu schützen, und eine amtliche Erklärung nach dem beigefügten Formular C hinzufügen.

#### Artikel 17.

**Rückschein.** — Die Empfangsbestätigungen, die einem Umschlag mit Wertpapieren, einer Bargeldsendung, einem Wertgegenstand oder einer Frachtsendung beiliegen, werden auf der Überweisungsliste in der vorgesehenen Spalte gekennzeichnet und nach Unterzeichnung durch die Empfänger oder ihre Bevollmächtigten in einem eingeschriebenen Umschlag direkt an das Einlieferungspostamt zurückgesandt.

#### Artikel 18.

**Die Buchführung.** — Eine Verrechnungskonto wird zwischen den Verwaltungen nur für die Sendungen mit Wertpapieren, für Bargeldsendungen und Wertgegenstände und für Frachtsendungen geführt, die von den Empfängern zurückgewiesen und aus diesem oder anderen Gründen an die Einlieferungspostamt zurückgeschickt werden, wobei außer der Gebühr für die Absendung von der Grenze bis zum Bestimmungsort auch die Gebühren für die Rücksendung erhoben werden.

Die Abrechnung erfolgt alle sechs Monate auf der Grundlage der Eintragungen auf der Überweisungsliste in der Spalte „droits à bonifier“ (zu vergütende Gebühren).

In dieser Spalte werden auch die Kosten für Neuverpackungen oder für die Erfüllung der Zollformalitäten für jede Sendung aufgeführt, die je nach Fall zu Lasten des Absenders oder des Empfängers gehen.

*In doppelter Ausfertigung verfaßt.*

*Konstantinopel, den 27. Juli / 8. August 1891.*

*Teheran, den 29. November / 11. Dezember 1891.*

*Der Generaldirektor des osmanischen  
Post- und Telegrafenamtes.*

*Gezeichnet: AALY.*

*Der persische Postminister.*

*Gezeichnet: ALI.*

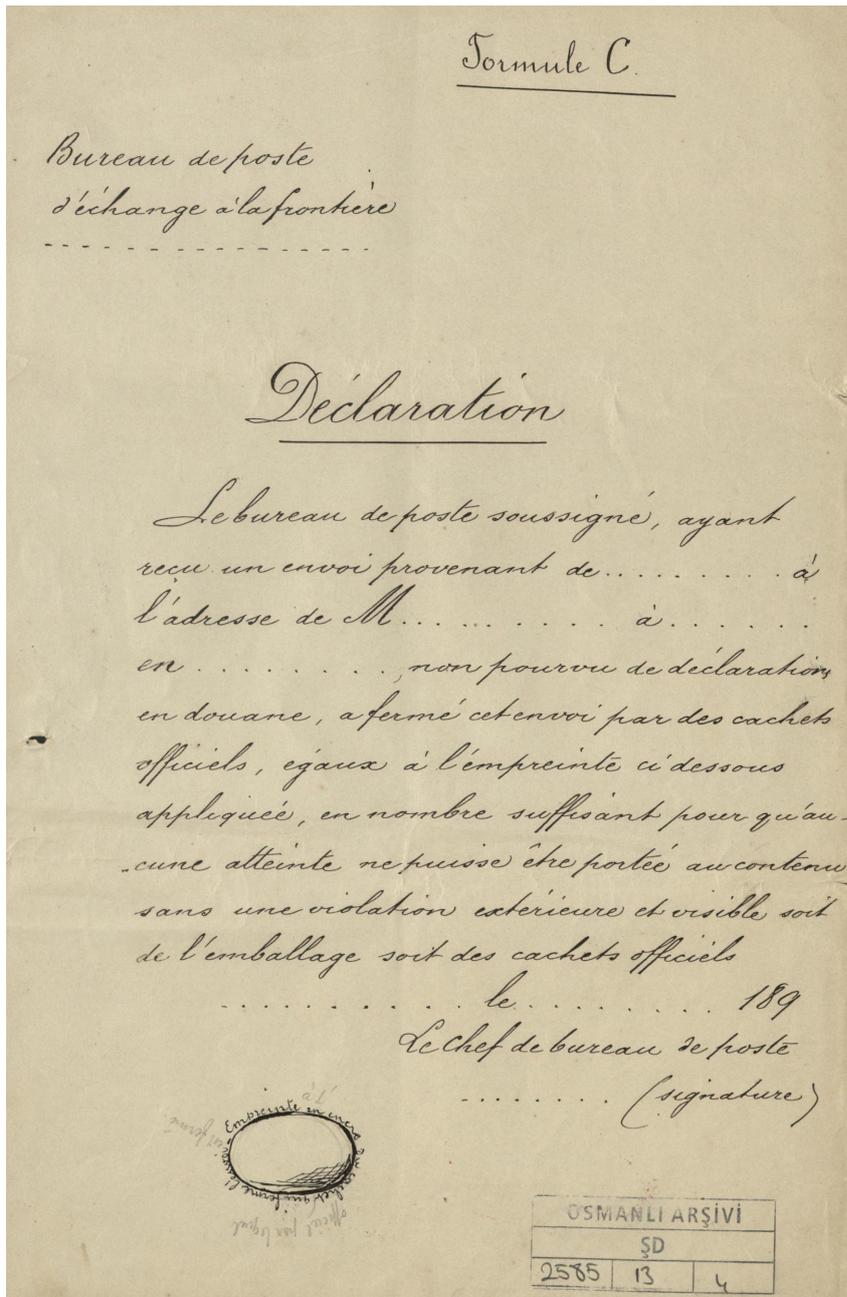


Fig. 9:  
Formular "C" (Fehlen der Zollinhalts-  
erklärung), das der  
handschriftlichen  
Version des Vertrags  
beigefügt ist.



Fig. 10:  
Siegel neben der Unterschrift  
des persischen Postministers  
in der handschriftlichen  
Version des Vertrags.

#### 4. Ottoman-Turkish Original Text<sup>6</sup>

### Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye ile İran Devleti Meyanesinde Mün'akid Posta Mukavelenamesiyle Bunun Suver-i İcraiyyesine Dair Kararnamedir

#### Convention Postale Turco-Persane et et Règlement d'Exécution y Relatif

Osmanlı Posta ve Telgraf İdaresiyle İran Posta İdaresi beyninde tanzim olunacak yem bir posta mukavelenamesi hakkında husul-i itilâfa davet edilmiş olmağla Devlet-i metbuaları tarafından usulen mezuniyeti haz olan zirde muharrer imza sahipleri âtideki mukaveleyi akdeylemişlerdir.

**Birinci Madde** — Osmanlı Posta ve Telgraf İdaresiyle İran Posta idaresi beyninde doğrudan doğruya mukannen ve muntazam surette idareteyn-i mezkûreteyn-in tâbi olduğu her iki memleketten veya müraselâtnın sevk ve tesyiri için idareteyn-i müteakideyn memalikini vasıta ittihaz eden veyahut etmek isteyen memalik-i saireden mahreç posta muhaberâtı ile eşya-yı sairenin mübadeledi tesis olunacaktır.

**İkinci Madde** — İşbu mübadele Bayazıd Hoy ve Hankın Kirmanşah tarikleriyle icra oaunacaktır. İdareteyn-i mezkûreteynin münasib gördükleri vakit mübadeleyi tezyid ve usul-i muameleyi tâdil edebilecektir.

**Üçüncü Madde** — Posta çantaları ile eşya-yı sairenin mübadelesi Bayazıd ve Hankın-daki Osmanlı Postahanelerinde icra edileceğinden İran tatarları işbu mahallere kadar gelmeğe mecbur olacaklar ve Tatarlara gerek azimet ve gerek avdetde hududa kadar zaptiye terfik edilecektir. Diğer tarikler tesisi halinde her iki İdare bilittifak icabeden mübadele noktalarını tayin edecekler.

**Dördüncü Madde** — Tataranın ikinci maddede beyan olunan turuk-ı mübadele üzerindeki seyir ve harekâtının evkatı iki idare beyninde bilittifak tayin edilecek ve laekal haftada bir defa mübadele icra olunacaktır.

**Beşinci Madde** — Balâdaki birinci maddenin gösterdiği posta muhaberâtı ile eşya-yı saire berevçhi zir beyan ve tadad olunur şöyleki

(evvelen) Umum Posta Mukavelenamesin-de beyan olunan posta müraselâtı yani mekâtfib açık muhabere varakaları evrak-ı matbua ve mesalihe dair evrak ve tüccar nümunesi veasire

(saniyen) zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflar

(saniyen) surrebend olarak akça irsalâtı

(rabian) mücevherat ve emsali zîkiyem eşya gibi müraselât

(hamisen) kıymeti beyan olunan veya olunmayan mesajeri irsalâtı yani irsalât-ı mütenevvia.

**Altıncı Madde** — Balâdaki beşinci maddenin fıkra-i ulâsında zikrolunan posta eşya vesairesine dair beynelmilel mevcut olan mukavelename ve kararname ve teferruat nizamnameleriyle mevad-dı munzam-mesi ahkâmı eşya-yı mezkûre hakkında mer'iyvül icra olacaktır.

**Yedinci Madde** — Beşinci maddenin ikinci üçüncü dördüncü ve beşinci fıkralarında muharrer zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve zîkiyem eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevvia her memlekette mer-iyvül icra olan ücürat-ı dahiliyyeye tâbi olduğu gibi ücürat-ı muayyenesi dahi her iki memleketin yalnız hududuna kadar bilhesap istifa olunacaktır.

<sup>6</sup> As transcribed by Asaf Tanrıkut. Note that Tanrıkut only shows one of the illustrations and none of the forms.

Ücürat-ı mezkûre peşinen ahzolunacak ve mevrîd memleketlere ait ücret mürselünileyhden istifa edilecektir.

**Sekizinci Madde** — Zîkiyem evrakı havi bir kıt-a zarf veya bir adet surre veya kıymetli bir şey veyahut bir mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviyanın mürsili gönderilen şeyin mürselünileyhe teslimini müş'ır olarak bir ilmühaber istihsaliyle kendüsüne itasını gerek postahaneye teslim eylediği şey'in hin-i tevdiinde ve gerek andan bir sene müddet zarfında peşinen kırk para veya yedi şahî tediye ederek talep edebilir. İşbu ücret ahiz ve istifa eden İdareye ait olacaktır.

**Dokuzuncu Madde** — Mevkuf olup da mahreci postahanesine iade olunan zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviadan mezkûr postahane kâmilten kendisine ait olmak üzere yeni bir ücret ahiz ve istifa edecektir. Ancak eşya-yı mezkûrenin tekrar sevki postahane tarafından sehven diğer mahalle irsal edilmesinden neş'et etmiş ise eşya-yı mezkûreden yeni bir ücret ahzolunmayacaktır.

**Onuncu Madde** — Zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviadan yedinci ve sekizinci ve dokuzuncu maddelerde muharrer ücürattan başka bir güne posta ücreti alınmayacaktır. Mamafih surrelerle kıymetli eşyanın mahreç postahanelerinde bendiyesi için her iki memleket posta idarelerinin bir bendiye ücreti ahzetmez hakkı bâkidir.

**Onbirinci Madde** — İki memleket beyninde cereyan eden posta muamelâtı için usul-i aşarîden başka usul kullanılmayacaktır.

**Onikinci Madde** — Mekâtib-i havi veya muhabere nev'inden bazı ibaratı muhtevi bulunan surre ve kıymetli eşya ve mesaüeir yani irsalat-ı mütenevviyanın sevk ve isrası memnudur. Duhuli her iki memleketin kavanin ve nizamatıyla memnu olan eşyayı havi irsalât-la aakbil-i iştiâl veya patlayıcı mevad ve aşındırıcı mayiat ve menkulat-ı saireye mazarrat iras edebilecek irsalaâtın nakli dhi kezalik mücaz değildir. Maamafih her iki idare mayiat-ı saireyi veya suhuletle kırılabilir veyahut zîruh hayvanatı havi irsalâtın reddi ve adem-i kabulünce muhtardır.

**Onüçüncü Madde** — Zîkiyem evrakı havi bir vzarf aeya bir surre ve kıymetli bir şey veyahut kıymeti beyan olunan mesajeri yani irsalat-ı mütenevviyanın ziya' veya sirkat veyahut kamilen hasarı halinde mürsilin ve anın fıkdanı takdirde veya talebi üzerine mürselünileyhin beyan olunan kıymete müsavi bir tazminat talebine hakkı olacaktır. Ancak beyan olunan kıymetten aşağı kısmen bir ziya' veya sirkat veyahut hasar vukuunda yalnız zayıyat-ı hakikiyye miktarı tediye ve ita olunur. Kıymeti beyan olunmayan bir mesajeri yani irsalâtı-mütenevvia irsaliyyesinin ya kısmen veya külliyyen ziya' ve sirkat ve hasarı halinde mürsilin ve anın fıkdanı halinde veya talebi üzerine mürselünileyhin ziya' ve hasarın kıymet-i hakikiyyesine mukabil bir tazminat talebine hakkı vardır. Ancak bu tazminat zayı ve hasardide olan kısmın beher kilogramı için altun olarak yirmi kuruş veya yine altun olarak yarım tümeni tecavüz etmeyecektir.

**Ödördüncü Madde** — İdareteyn-i mezkûreteyn ahvaî-i âtiyeden münîbais olan ziya' ve hasardan dolayı mes'ul ve güne tazminat itasına mecbur olmayacaklardır.

(Evvelen) ziya' ve hasarı bir harp veya ihtilâl-i dahilî veyahut tenkil ve teskini Hükûmet-i mahalliyye-de mevcut olan kuvve-i zabıtanın daha ziyade kuvvete muhtaç olan halât ve harekât vukuunda

(Saniyen) Postahane'nin muhterik olması takdirinde

(salisen) def'i gayr-i kabil olan afat-ı semaviyyeden mün'bais kazaların vukuu halinde

(Rabian) ziya' ve hasarın irsalâtın nev'i ve cinsinden veya muhteviyatından veyahut

mürsilin ihmal ve müsamahasından husule geldiği takdirde

(Hamisen) irsalâtın ashabına teslimi hengamında zarf ve kapandığı mahallin haricen halelden salim ve sıkleti mahreç postahanesine tevdi esnada mütehakkak olan sıklete tevafuk ettiği halde

(Sadisen) nizamı dairesinde teslim edilen irsalâtı mürselünileyh veya vekilinin bir güne mülâhaza ve kayıt serdetmeksizin ahzeyletiği takdirde

(Sabian) Mayiat ve kırılması kolay ve ziruh hayvanat irsalâtının düçar-ı hasar olduğu takdirde.

İdareteyn-i mezkûreteyn dolayısıyla vuku bulan ziyan ve husule gelemiyen temettuden hiç bir veçhile mes'uliyet kabul etmezler.

**Onbeşinci Madde** — Tazminat için vuku bulacak müstedayat eşyanın postaya tevdi tarihinden itibaren bir sene müddet zarfında mesmu olacak ve bu müddetin mürurunda müstedilerin hiç bir güne tazminat talebine hakları olamayacaktır. Tazminatın tediye ve ifası istida tarihinden itibaren bir seneden ziyade tehir edilemeyecektir. Tazminat itası mecburiyeti mahreç postahanesinin tâbi olduğu idareye ait olacak ise de işbu idarenin ledelicap ziya' veya sirkat veyahut hasarın memleketi dahilinde veya postahanelerinde vuku bulan idareye ol babda müracaat etmek hakkı bâki ve mahfuzdur.

**Onaltıncı Madde** — Ondokuzuncu maddede beyan olunan icraat nizamnamesine tatbikan bir güne mülâhaza serdetmeyerek eşya-yı mersuleyi ahzeden ve mürselünileyhe teslimini ve icabı halinde muahharen sevk ve israsını isbat edemiyen idare aksi hali irae ve isbat edinceye deyin mes'ul ve binaenaleyh tazminatı tediye mecbur olacaktır.

**Onyedinci Madde** — Kıymetli eşya ile kıymeti beyan olunan mesajeri irsalât-ı mütenevvia muhteviyatının kıymet-i hakikiyyesinden fazla veya noksan olarak bir kıymet beyan ve ifadesi memnu olup ifadat-ı gayr-i sahihada bulunan mürsilin bir güne tazminat talebine hakkı olamayacağı gibi mürsil-i merkum hakkında dahi mahreç memleketin olbabdaki kavanin-i mer-iyyesine tevfi kan takibat-ı Adliyye icra olunur.

**Onsekizinci Madde** — Mürselünileyhi bulunamayan veyahut mürselünileyhine ıhtar-ı keyfiyyet edildiği halde altımah müddet zarfında ahzedilmeyen zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevvi mevkuf addedilerek mahreci postahanesine iade olunacaktır.

**Ondokuzuncu Madde** — Zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviyanın mübadelesi noktalarıyla tertip ve usul-i sevk ve irsali ve sıklet ve eb'ad-ı selâsesi ve beyan olunacak kıymetin had-di azamî ve olbabdaki posta muamelâtının teferruat-ı umumiyyesi tarafeyn-i akıdeynin posta idareleri arasında bilittifak tanzim olunacak icraat kararnameyle tayin edilecektir.

**Yirminci Madde** — Tarafeyn-i akıdeyn posta idareleri beynindeki bilcümle münasebatta fransız lisanının istimal olunması mukarrerdir.

**Yirmibirinci Madde** — İşbu mukavelename ahkâmına tayin eylediği hususatten başka her güne halâtta Devleteyn-i mezkûreteyn-i kavanîn-i dahiliyyesi mer'iyülicra olacaktır.

**Yirmiikinci Madde** — İşbu mukavelename her iki posta idaresi tarafından tayin olunacak günden itibaren mevki-i icraya vaz olunacak ve bunun fesih ve ilgası için tarafeyn-i müteakıdeyn-in biri canibinden diğerine bir sene evvel tebligat-ı lâzime olunmadıkça mer'iyeti ahkâmı devam edecektir.

İşbu mukavelename iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

Dersaadet Fi 27 Ağustos sene 1305 ve Fi 8 Eylül sene 1890

İmza  
Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye  
Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı  
ÂLÎ

İmza  
İran Mashalatgüzarı  
CEVAT

Ad Referendum  
Directeur Général Des Postes Et  
Télégraphes Ottomans  
Signe : ÂLY

Ad Referendum  
Chargé D'affaires De Perse  
Signé : DJEVAD

**Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye ile İran Devleti Meyanesinde  
fi 27 Ağustos 1306 ve fi 8 Eylül sene 1890 tarihiyle Dersaadetde  
akdolunan posta mukavelenamesinin suvel-i icraiyyesine dair kararnamedir**

Fi 27 Ağustos sene 1306 ve Fi 8 Eylül 1890 tarihinde ba irade-i seniyye-i hazret-i parişahi Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye ile İran Devleti beyninde mün'akid posta mukavelenamesinin 19 uncu bendi mucibince mezkûr mukavelename ahkâmının suver-i icraiyyesi hakkında zirde vazı-ül imza iki idare nazırları meyanında ihtilâf-ı tarafeyn ile âtiüzzikir muamelât kararlaştırılmıştır.

**Tatarlara Dair**

**Birinci Bend** — Memleketeyn-i mezkûreyn arasında Âmed ü şüd eden Tataranın hareketleri berveçhi zir icra olunacaktır. Şöyleki Hoydan gelen İran Tatarı Beyazıd'dan Trabzon ve Dersaadet e çıkarılan Tatarın Bayazıd'dan hareketi eyyam-ı muayene-i muntazamasından bir gün evvel Bayazıd'a muvasalat ve Dersaadet ile Trabzon tatarının Bayazıd'a muvasalatı eyyam-ı muayenesinin ertesi günü Bayazıd'dan azimetle avdet edecektir ancak Dersaadet ile Trabzon Tatarının Bayazıda muvasalatında taahhurat vukua geldiği takdirde İrn Tatarının Bayazıd'dan hareketi eyyam-ı muayene-i azimetinden nihayet yirmi dört saate tehir edilecektir. Kermenşah'dan hareket eden İran Tatarı Hanekinden Bağdad'a gelen Tatarın Hanekinden hareketinden bir gün evvel işbu mahalle muvasalat edecek ve Bağdad'dan gelen tatarın Hanekin'e muvasalatı eyyaminin irtesi günü Hanekin'den avdet eyleyecektir Devlet-i Aliyye posta idaresi Bağdad ile Hanekin arası Tatarının eyyam-ı hareketini Bağdad ile Şam ve Bağdad ile Diyarbekir ve Samsun Tatarları muvasalatlarıyla mümkün mertebe münasebet-i irtibatıyye husule gelecek surette tayin etmeği taahhüt eder.

**Evrak Çantaları Mübadelesine Dair**

**İkinci Bend** — Umum ittihad Posta Mukavelenamesinin tayin eylediği posta müvaredat ve müraselâtının yani gerek adi ve gerek taahhütlü mekâtib ile açık muhabere varakaları ve evrak-ı matbua ve mesalihe dair evrak ve emtia-i ticariyye nümunelerinin her iki memleket arasında mübadelesi kapalı çanta derununda olarak Bayazıd ve Hanekinde icra edilecektir.

Âtiyüzzikir postahanelerin müraselât ve müvaredat-ı mezkûreyi havi olarak zikrolunan tariklerden yekdiğerine gönderecekleri kapalı posta çantaları haftada laekal bir defa irsal olunacaktır.

Dersaadet (Galata) ve Hoy  
Dersaadet (İstanbul) ve Hoy

Dersaadet	(Galata)	ve Tebriz
Dersaadet	(İstanbul)	ve Tebriz
Dersaadet	(Galata)	ve Tahran
Dersaadet	(İstanbul)	ve Tahran
Tırabzon		ve Tebriz
Bayazıd		ve Hoy
Bayazıd		ve Tebriz
Bağdad		ve Kermenshah
Bağdad		ve Tahran
Hanekın		ve Kermenshah

İdareteyn-i mezkûreteyn mümasıb gördükleri vakit ve zamanda eşya-yı mezkûreyi havi olmak üzere kapalı posta çantası mübadelesinin ifası için zikrolunan postahanelerden başka postahanelere mezuniyet ita edebilecektir.

Rusya tariki veyahut Bahren yani Bağdad ile Bombay arasında âmed ü şüd iden ingiliz vapurları vasıtalarıyla Devlet-i Aliyye ve İran postahaneleri arasında kapalı çantalar mübadelesi beynelidreteyn muhabere olunarak ayruca tanzim ve tesis edilecektir.

İdareteyn beyninde mukarrerat-ı vakıa haricinde diğer bir karar olmadıkça mahreç postalarının gönderecekleri müraselât kendilerine ait tobra derununa vaz'an gönderileceği gibi mevrit postahaneleri dahi işbu tobraları boş olarak kendülerinin kapalı çantalarına vaz ve taahhütlü müraselât misillü ihbariyeye varakalarına kaydederek ilk posta ile mahreci postahanelerine iadeye mecburdurlar kapalı çantalar ve bunların havi olacağı posta müvaredat ve müraselâta ait umurun muamelâta-ı müteferria-i sairesi umum posta mukavelenamesiyle teferruat nizamnamesi ahkâmına tevfikân icra olunacaktır.

#### Muamelât-ı Mutenevvia İcrasına Mezun Postahanelere Dair

**Üçüncü Bend** — İdareteyn-i akıdeteyn kendi memaliki dahilinde olup zıkiyem evrakı havi bulunan zarflar ile surrebend meskûkât ve zıkiyem eşya müraselâtı ve mesajeri irsalâtı muamelâtının ifasına mezun olan postahanelerinin esamisini natık birer kıt'a defterini yekdiğerine tebliğ eyeleyeceklerdir mevrîd memleketinin posta idaresi muhteviyatı gümrük resmine tâbi olan müraselâtın mevrîd postahanesine en yakın olup da gümrük idaresi bulunan mahallerde kâin postahaneye kadar naklini taahhüt eder ve bu halde müraselât-ı mezkûrenin keyfiyyet-i vürudi meccanen bir varaka-i resmîyye ile mürselünileyhlerine ihtar edileceğinden mürselünileyhleri dahi zikrolunan müraselâtı gerek bizzat gerek bir vekil marifetiyle mezkûr posuhaneden alacaklardır.

İstifa olunacak ücret dahilî tarife mucibince ve hudut ile mezkûr postahane arasındaki mesafeye nisbeten hesap olunacaktır.

Müraselât-ı mezkûreden Kangıların bilâ resim mevrîd memleketine ithal olunabileceği ve kangıları hakkında balâdaki fıkrada meb'husunanın olan postahane rüsumat muamelâtının ifası lâzım geleceği hususatının tayini vazifesi hudutta kâin mübadele postahanesindeki rüsumat memurlarına aid olacağı tabîdir.

#### Zikiyem Eşkiyem Eşyayı Havi Olan Zarfların Suret-i Bend ve Tertibine Dair

**Dördüncü Bend** — Zıkiyem evrakı havi olan zarflar yekpare olmak veyahut bütün dikişleri iç tarafında bulunmak üzere bir muşammâ veya meşin derununa vaz olunacak ve işbu paket yekpare bir ip veya sicimle muhkem surette bağlanmış olması lâzım geleceği gibi mezkûr ip veya sicimin uçları dahil kalaydan mamul bir kapsuldan geçirilerek işbu sahifedeki resimde gösterildiği veçhile mezkûr kapsül üzerine mühür mumu ile tahtim edilecektir. Bundan başka mezkûr zarfları havi olan muşammaâ veya meşinin kapatıldığı mahalle ve işbu meşin veya muşammam dikişli olduğu takdirde dikişleri üzerine derece-i kâfiyede olmak ve suret-i bend

ve tertibi veya mühürleri haricen görünürcesine bozulmadıkça paketin muhteviyatına hiç bir hanel ge-tirülebilmemek üzere mühürler darbedilecektir.

### Surrebend Mezûkat İle Zikiyem Eşyanın Suret-i Bend ve Tertibine Dair

**Beşinci Bend** — Mesûkat ve Zikiyem eşya tobra veya meşin veya kavi bezden mamul kise veyahut kutu ve sandık derununa konulup bunların mekâtib ve muhabere-i şalısiyye kabilinden el yazusu ile muharrer bir gûna evrakı havi olmaması ve kise ve tobraların yekpare olması ve dikişli olduğu halde dikişlerinin kâmilen iç tarafında bulunması muktazi olduğu gibi mezkûr kise ve tobraların dahi muntazam yani yırtılmamış ve yamalanmamış olması lâzım gelür.

Tobra ve kiselerin ağızları pürüzsüz ve düğümsüz olmak üzere bir ip veya sicimle bağlanılacak ve işbu ip veya sicimin uçları tobra veya kiselerin boğazından geçirildikten ve güzelce bağlandıktan sonra bir veya iki mühür mumu ile bir levha üzerine veyahut kalaydan mamul bir kapsülden geçirilerek alâ cinsden mühür mumu ile mezkûr kapsüle rapt ve tahtim edilecektir.

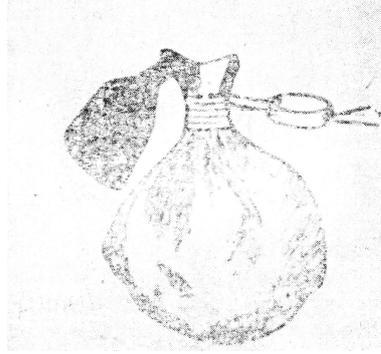


Fig. 11:

The 'bag or sack'  
as depicted by Tanrikut.

Tobra ve kiselerin sargıları kulak şeklinde uzanmış bir parçayı havi olacak ve işbu kulak üzerine mürselünileyhlerinin isim ve şöhretleri ile postaya müteallik meşruhat-ı saire yazılacaktır.

Mühür bulunmadığı takdirde ip veya sicim uçlarının düğüm yerine kadar bir kurşundan ithal edilmesi ve mezkûr kurşun üzerine alâmet-i farıkayı havi bir temga vurulması icabeder.

Kutu veya sandukların iyüce kapanmış veya mihlanmış olması lâzım geleceği gibi açulup kapanmış veya kırılmış olduğunu gösterir hiç bir emareyi havi bulunmamaları dahi muktazi bulunacaktır. Bundan maada mezkûr ve sandıklar gerek yekpare olsun ve gerek iç tarafından kâmilen dikilmiş bulunsun bir bez veya muşammaâ veya meşin derununa vaz ile bendedilebilecek ancak küçük kutuların ve suhuletle kırılacak sandıkların behemehal muşammâa ve meşine sarılmış bulunması lâzım gelecektir.

Bu suretle tertib ve bendedilen paketler yekpare sicimle muhkemce bağlatılacak ve işbu sicimin uçları ağaçtan mamul bir yafta veya kalaydan yapılmış bir kapsül üzerine konularak alâ cinsden mühür mumu ile tahdim edilecek veyahut bir kurşundan geçirilecektir (işbu bendin ikinci fıkrasına müracaat oluna) bundan maada sargının uçları ile dikiş mahallerine ve kutu veya sandıkların çatlak yerlerine ve sandukların kapanması için istimal olunan çivilerin bir büyük kısmının başlarına mikdar-ı kâfi ve birbirlerine müsavi mühürler vaz ve temhir kılınacaktır alelumum emanat ve zikiyem eşya zahiren tazyik görmüş olduğuna dair bir emare hasıl etmeksizin veyahut sargı ve mühürlerinin haricen ve görünecek bir halde bozulmaksızın muhteviyatına hanel getirilmeyecek surette bendedilmesi lâzım gelecektir.

### Mesajeri İrsalâtının Suret-i Tertib ve Bendine Dair

**Altıncı Bend** — Kıymeti ifade olunmuş mesajeri irsalâtını biaynıhî Zikiyem eşya misillü

bağlanmış olmaları lâzım geleceği gibi adi mesajeri irsalâtının dahi gideceği mesafeye göre muhteviyatının derece-i kifayede muhafazasına kâfi ve kâfil olacak surette denk veya sanduk veyahut paketlere vaz'ı icabedecek ve zahiren tazyik görmüş olduğuna dair bir emare hasil etmeksizin muhteviyatına hâle getirilmeyecek surette tertib ve bendedilmiş olması mumtazi bulunacaktır. İrsalât-ı mezkûre bir veya müteaddit yerinden mühür mumu veya kurşun mühürü veyahut mürsile mahsus olarak alâmet-i farikayı havi temga ile kapatılacaktır. Mesajeri irsalâtı meyanına kapalı veya açık mekâtib veya muhabere nev'inden mağdud ve hat-dı dest-le muharrer bir güna evrak konulamaz. Ancak zîkıymet eşya irsalâtında olduğu gibi mesajeri irsalât-ı derununa dahi fatura veyahut irsalât-ı mezkûrenin havi olduğu eşyanın miktarı ile nevi ve cinsi ve numara ve marka ve fiat ve eşkalini mübeyyin pusulalar ve buna mümasil olarak saire ithal olunabilir.

#### Müherlere Dair

**Yedinci Bend** — Dördüncü beşinci ve altıncı bendlerde tadat olunan müraselâta vaz edilen mühür mumlarına veya kurşunlara konulan huruf-ı münferide ile temgaların ve arma ve şirket ve müessesat-ı saire ünvan ve isimlerini natık mühürlerin güzelce okunur surette çıkmış olması muktazidir müraselât-ı mezkûre üzerine sırf çizgiyi havi temga vurması veyahut bunların meskûkat ile temgalanması kat'iyen memnudur.

#### Resmî Mühürlere Dair

**Sekizinci Bend** — Müraselât-ı mezkûrenin her nevi halelden muhafaza ve vikayesi zımında mahreç veya mübadele postahanelerinde işbu müraselât üzerine bir veya müteaddit resmî mühür ve kurşun vaz'ı hususunda mürsil idare muhtardır.

#### Müraselâtin Suret-i Tertibine Dair

**Dokuzuncu Bend** — Zîkıymet evrakı havi olan zarflar ile surrelerin ve zîkıymet eşyanın postahane bir posta memuru marifetiyle veyahut bu memur muvacehesinde mürsili tarafından belledilmesini talep etmek hakkı idareteyn-i mezkûreteynce mevcut ve mahfuz tutulacaktır.

#### Unvana Dair

**Onuncu Bend** — Mürselünileyhimin teşhisinde bir güna şüphe kalmamak üzere unvanların mürselünileyhimin ismiyle bulunduğu memuriyet veya sanatını ve ikametgâhını ve tevzi eden merkez ismini mübeyyin olması ve bu beyanatın sargı üzerine tahrir edilmiş bulunması icab eder.

#### Kıymetin Beyanına Dair

**Onbirinci Bend** — Kıymetli evrakı havi zarflar ile surreler ve zîkıymet eşya ve kıymeti ifade olunmuş mesajeri irsalâtının sargıları üzerine yazılacak kıymet mahreç memleketin akçesiyle gerek huruf ve gerek erkam ile gösterilecek ve bunların hâksız ve çıkıntısız olması lâzım geleceği gibi taht-ı tasdikte bulunan hâk ve çıkıntı dahi kabul olunmayacaktır.

Müraselâtin hudut postahanesine vüsulünde bunlar üzerine muharrer kıymet işbu postahane tarafından kendi memleketi akçasına tahvil edilerek tebeyyün eden mikdar mikdar kıymet-i mezkûreyi muallen erkamın hiza veya zirine rakamla gösterilecek ve bu babda edilecek hesap on kıran veya iki yüz sahiden ibaret bulunan bir altın tümen mecdiyenin fi-i nizamiyesiyle kırk beş kuruş edeceğinden ana göre icra olunacaktır. (bir kuruşun kırk para idüğü)

#### Bernamelere Dair

**Onikinci Bend** — Zîkıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile surre ve zîkıymet eşya ve mesejari irsalâtının her biri A işaretli merbut nümuneye mutabık olarak iki adet gümrük barnamesiyle maan irsal olunacak ve işbu barnamelere sabit mürekkeple mevzu mürsilin imzası hizasına müraselât-ı mezkûrenin kapatılması için mürsil-i mumaleyhimin istimal eylediği mühür

vazedilecektir.

### Kıymet ve Sıkletin Haddi Azamina Dair

**Onüçüncü Bend** — Kıymetli evrakı havi zarflar ile surre ve zıkıymet eşya ve kıymetli ifade olunmuş mesajeri irsalâtının her birinin kıymeti had-di azam olarak altun bin tûmene veya kırk beş bin kuruşa tayin edilmiştir.

Zıkıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile surre veya zıkıymet eşyanın herbirinin sıkleti keza had-di azam olarak beş ve mesajeri irsalâtının dahi on iki kilograma tayin edilmiştir.

Kıymetli havi evrakı havi zarflar ile emanat ve zıkıyem eşyanın tûlen kırk ve arzan otuz ve unkan yirmi santimetreyi tecavüz etmeyeceği gibi mesajeri irsalâtı dahi tûlen yetmiş ve arzan ellibeş ve unkan kırk santimetreden ziyade olmayacaktır.

### Vezen ve Temgaya Dair

**Ondördüncü Bend** — Zıkıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile emanat ve zıkıymet eşya ve mesajeri irsalâtı postaya hin-i tevdiinde vezolunacak ve sıklet-i hasılasının mikdarı zarf ve irsalât-ı mezkûre üzerine ve mürselünileyhin ünvanı hizasına yazılacaktır.

Mesajeri irsalâtının sıkleti on gram küsuratına bakılmayarak kilogram ve gramla tahrir ve terkim olunacak ve balâda taded olunan mürselât-ı sairenin sıkleti ise kilogram ve gramla terkim olunup bunda yalnız bir gramla küsuratı nazarı itibara alınmayacaktır.

Mürselâtın zarf veya sargısı üzerine muharrer ünvanın hizasına ve gümrük barnameleri üzerine okunaklı suretde tarihi mührü vaz veya mürsil postahanenin ismi el yazısı ile tahrir edilecektir.

### Evrak Postasından Maada Olan Mürselâtın emr-i Mübadelesine Dair

**Onbeşinci Bend** — Zıkıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile emanat ve zıkıyem eşya ve mesajeri irsalâtı Bayazıd ve Hanekın postahanelerinde Devîet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru ile İran Tatarı beyninde açıktan olarak teati ve bübadele olunacaktır.

Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru İran Tatarına tevdi eyleyeceği mürselâtın gerek suret-i bendince ve gerek kapatılan mahallerince bir güna uygunsuzluk bulunmadığı ve sıkletlerinin mürsil postahanesi tarafından tahrir ve terkim edilen sıklete muvafık olduğunu tahkik ve tetkik ettikten sonra ledelicab mürselâtın üzerlerindeki meşruhatı türkçe-den fransızcaya tercüme edecektir.

Mürselâtın sıkleti mürsil postahanenin tahrir ve terkim eylediği sıkletten fazla veya noksan zuhur ettiği veya mürsil postahanesi mürselât-ı mezkûrenin sıkletini tahrir ve terkim etmediği görülüp de işbu mürselâtın suret-i bendi ile kapanılan mahalleri ve hususat-ı sairesince bir güna uygunsuzluk müşahade edilmediği ve muhteviyatına hanel getirilmiş olmasına şüphe olunmadığı takdirde Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru mürsil postahanesi tarafından tahrir ve terkim olunan sıkletin zîrine veya sıklet-i mezkûrenin tahrir edilmiş olmaması lâzım gelen mahalle kendüsünce tahakkuk eden sıklet mikdarını zîrde tarif olunduğu veçhile tahrir ve terkim edecektir.

Bayazıd'da (Hanekinde) ..... kilogram ..... gram

İşbu sıklet fi mabaad icra olunacak kontrol muamelâtına esas tutulacaktır.

Badeni Devlet-i aliyye memuru İran'a olan mürselâtın her birini merbut B harfi işaretli nümune veçhile bir irsaliye varakasına kaydedecek ve işbu varaka üç nüsha olarak tanzim ve imlâ edilecektir.

Devlet-i aliyye-i Osmaniye memuru mürselât-ı mezkûreyi ayrı ayrı yani birer birer gerek irsaliye varakasında ve gerek bunun suretlerinde olan kuyud mucibince İran Tatarına teslim

eyleyecektir. İşbu üç nüshadan biri tevdi eden ve diğer ikisi dahi teslim alan memurun nezdinde hifzolunacak ve bunlar her iki memur tarafından imza edilmiş olacaktır.

İran Tatarı teslim aldığı müraselâti kemal-i dikkatle muayene edeceği gibi Devlet-i Aliyye-yi Osmaniye memuru muvacehesinde olarak müraselât-ı mezkûrenin mühür ve kapanılan mahalleri ve suret-i bendivyesince bir güna uygunsuzluk olup olmadığı ve bunların kasden küşad edildiğine dair her güna şüpheden arî ve sıklet-i hasılanın müraselât üzeriyle irsaliye varakalarında murakkam sıklete mutabık bulunup bulunmadığını dahi tahkik ve tetkik edecektir.

İran Tatarı müraselâtın hey'eti hariciyye-i umumiyesince bir güna uygunsuzluk bulunmadığı halde sıkleti hasıla ile gönderilen sıklet arasında fark olduğu tebeyyün eder ise fark-ı mezkûri Devlet-i Aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru ile bilittifak müraselât-ı mebhusetunanha üzerine tahrir ve terkim edecek ve irasliye varakalarının her üç nüshasında muharrer kuyudu ana göre tashih eyleyecektir.

Müraselâtın suret-i bendince İran Tatarı tarafından görülen noksanıyet üç nüsha olarak tanzim edilen irsaliye varakalarını mülâhazat hanesine derç ve kaydedilüp ziri devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru tarafından tasdikan imza olunacak ve ancak tebeyyün eden uygunsuzluk müraselâtın kasden küşad edildiğine dair şüpheyi davet eder halâttan bulunduğu takdirde İran taratırının o yoldaki irsalâtın adem-i kabulüne hakkı olacağı gibi bu misillü halât vukuunda dahi olabda irsaliye varakalarında muharrer kuyud ibtal ve vuku hali mübeyyin icabeden mülâhazat işbu varakalara tahrir olunarak zîri her iki memur tarafından imza edilecektir.

Gümrük barnameleri irsaliye varakaları ile maan İran tatarına ita olunacak ve işbu barnameler üzerine mürsilin mührü mevzu olacağından bunların ait olduğu irsalâtın mür silin mührü ile kapalı olup olmadığı zikrolunan tatar tarafından tahkik ve tetkik edilebilecektir.

İran'dan memalik-i mahruse-i şahaneye gönderilen irsalâtın teatisi emrinde aynı muamele icra olunacaktır.

### **Gümrük Barnamelerinin Fikdanına Dair**

**Onaltıncı Bend** — Gümrük barnamesi o'maksızın hudutda kâin postahaneye tevarüd eden irsalât mevrîd memleketi memuruna teslim edilmezden evvel muhteviyatının her güna halelden muhafazası için işbu postahanece lüzumu mikdarda mührü resmî ile temhir edilecek ve işbu irsalâta merbut C harfî işaretli nümuneye tevfikân bir de bir kıt a varaka-i resmîyye ilâve olunacaktır.

### **Makbuz İbmühaberlerine Dair**

**Onyedinci Bend** — Zikkıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile surre veya kıymetli eşya veyahut mesajeri irasâtının makbuz ilmuhaberli olanlarının ilmühaberleri irsaliye varakasının hane-i mahsusuna kayıt ve işaret edilecek ve mürselünileyhime veya vekil-i murahaslarma imza ettirildikten sonra bir zarf derunune kenulup resen taahhütlü olarak mahreç postahanesine irsal ve iade kılınacaktır.

### **Muhasebeye Dair**

**Onsekizinci Bend** — Mürselünileyhim tarafından kabul edilmemesinden veyahut esbab-ı saireden dolayı mahreç postahanesine iade edilen ve binaenaleyh hududdan mevrîd postahanesine kadar istifâ olunan ücretten maada iade ücretine tabi olan zikıym olan evrakı havi zarflar ile surre ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri irsalâtına münhasır olmak üzere her iki idare beyninde bir hesap-ı cari tutulacaktır.

Hesabat-ı cariye irsaliye varakasının tediye olunacak ücret hanesinde muharrer işaret ve erkan esası üzerine altı ayda bir kerre ru'yet ve tesfiye edilecek ve iş bu hanede hücurat-ı meskureden maada icap ev iktizasına göre mürsil veya mürselünileyhinden tesfiye edilecek

olan irsalâtcurat-ı meskureden maada icap ev iktizasına göre mür sil veya mürselünileyhinden tesfiye edilecek olan irsalâtın tekrar bendiye ücuratıyla gümrük resmi dahi işaret ve terkim kılınacaktır.

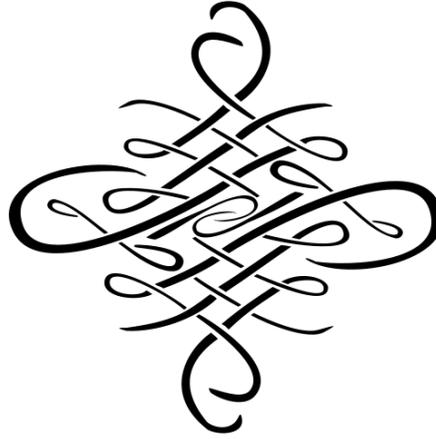
İş bu kararname iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

Dersaadet fi 27 Temmuz sene 1307 vefi 8 Ağustos sene 1891

Tahrân fi 29 Teşrinsani 1307 ve fi 11 Kânunevvel 1891

İmza  
Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye  
Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı  
Âli

İmza  
İran Posta Nazırı  
Ali



### 5. Scans

1. *Convention Postale entre la Turquie et la Perse* and *Règlement d'Exécution de la Convention Postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse*. Constantinople: Tipographie & Lithographie Osmanié, 1892. 11 p., 16 p., 8 p., 14 p.
2. *Règlement d'Exécution de la Convention Postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse*. Source of scans: National Archives in Istanbul. ŞD.02585.00013.001/002/003/004. 27 p.
3. Tanrıkut, Asaf: *Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilâtı ve mevzuatı*. Efem Matbaacılık, 1984. Vol. 1, pp. 424–433.

# CONVENTION POSTALE

ENTRE

LA TURQUIE ET LA PERSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE

TIPOGRAPHIE & LITHOGRAPHIE OSMANIE.

—  
1892

# CONVENTION POSTALE

ENTRE

## LA TURQUIE ET LA PERSE.

L'Administration des postes et télégraphes Ottomans et l'Administration des postes persanes étant invitées à s'entendre au sujet d'une nouvelle convention postale, les soussignés dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs ont conclu la convention suivante:

### Article 1<sup>er</sup>

Entre l'Administration des postes et télégraphes ottomans et l'Administration des postes persanes, il sera établi un échange direct périodique et régulier de correspondances postales et autres objets originaires des deux pays représentés par ces deux administrations ou provenant des pays qui se servent ou qui seront disposés à se servir de l'intermédiaire des deux pays contractants pour l'acheminement de leurs envois.

### Article 2.

Cet échange sera effectué par les voies de Bayazid-Khoï et de Hanékine-Kirmanshah.

Les deux Administrations pourront en tout temps, lorsqu'elles en reconnaîtront l'opportunité, augmenter les moyens d'échange et modifier les formalités de service.

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### Article 3.

L'échange des valises postales et des autres objets aura lieu au bureau ottoman de Bayazid et à celui de Hanékine, les courriers persans devant se rendre jusqu'à ces localités.

Les courriers seront escortés par des zaptiés tant à l'aller qu'au retour, jusqu'à la frontière.

En cas d'établissement d'autres voies, les deux Administrations fixeront les points d'échange par une entente préalable.

### Article 4.

La marche des courriers sur les voies d'échange prévues par l'Art. 2 sera réglée d'un commun accord entre les deux Administrations; les échanges auront lieu au moins une fois par semaine.

### Article 5.

Les correspondances postales et autres objets visés à l'Art. 1<sup>er</sup> ci-dessus sont :

1<sup>o</sup> Les articles de poste prévus par la Convention postale universelle, soit lettres, cartes postales, imprimés, papiers d'affaires, échantillons de marchandises, etc.

2<sup>o</sup> Les plis contenant des papiers-valeurs;

3<sup>o</sup> Les envois de numéraire en groups;

4<sup>o</sup> Les objets de valeur, tels que bijoux et autres objets précieux;

5<sup>o</sup> Les envois de messageries avec ou sans déclaration de valeur.

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### **Article 6.**

Pour les objets de poste et autres mentionnés à l'Art. 5 ci-dessus sous le N° 1° sont adoptées les stipulations des conventions et arrangements internationaux y relatifs, ainsi que des règlements de détail et des actes additionnels qui s'y rapportent.

### **Article 7.**

Les plis contenant des papiers-valeurs, les groups, les objets de valeur et les envois de messageries (Art. 5 N°s 2° 3° 4° 5°) sont soumis aux taxes internes en vigueur dans le service de chaque pays. Ils ne seront affranchis que jusqu'aux frontières respectives. Cet affranchissement est obligatoire. La taxe afférente au pays destinataire sera perçue du destinataire.

### **Article 8.**

L'expéditeur d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeurs, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur, ou d'un envoi de messageries peut demander, soit au moment du dépôt, soit dans un délai d'un an, et moyennant l'acquittement préalable d'un droit de quarante paras ou sept shahis qu'il lui soit donné avis de la remise au destinataire.

Ce droit reste acquis à l'Administration qui l'a perçu.

### Article 9.

Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups, les objets de valeur et les envois de messageries tombés en rebut et renvoyés au bureau d'origine sont frappés par ce bureau d'une nouvelle taxe qui lui reste acquise en entier.

Toutefois si la réexpédition a lieu par suite de fausse direction provenant d'une erreur imputable au service, les dits objets ne seront pas frappés d'une nouvelle taxe.

### Article 10.

Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups, les objets de valeur et les envois de messageries ne peuvent être frappés d'aucun droit postal autre que ceux prévus par les Articles 7, 8 et 9.

Est réservé toutefois aux Administrations postales des deux pays, le droit de percevoir des frais d'emballage pour le confectionnement au bureau expéditeur des groups et des envois d'objets de valeur.

### Article 11.

Le système métrique est, à l'exclusion de tout autre, adopté dans les rapports postaux entre les deux pays.

### Article 12.

Il est interdit d'expédier des groups, des objets de valeur et des objets de messageries contenant des lettres ou des notes ayant le caractère de correspondance.

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Sont également exclus du transport les envois contenant des objets dont l'admission est défendue par les lois et règlements des deux pays. ceux contenant des matières inflammables ou explosives, des liquides corrosifs, de même que les envois qui sont de nature à endommager les autres.

Les deux Administrations se réservent le droit de refuser des envois contenant d'autres liquides, des objets fragiles, ou des animaux vivants.

### Article 13.

En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie totale d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeur, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur, ou d'un objet de messageries avec déclaration de valeur, l'expéditeur ou à défaut, ou sur sa demande, le destinataire a droit à une indemnité égale à la valeur déclarée.

Toutefois en cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie partielle inférieure à la valeur déclarée, il n'est remboursé que le montant de la perte réelle.

En cas de perte, de spoliation ou d'avarie, totale ou partielle, d'un objet de messageries sans déclaration de valeur, l'expéditeur ou à défaut, ou sur sa demande, le destinataire a droit à une indemnité correspondante au montant réel de la perte ou de l'avarie, sans toutefois que cette indemnité puisse dépasser le montant de vingt piastres or ou un demi-toman or par kilogramme de la partie perdue ou avariée.

**Article 14.**

Les Administrations ne sont pas responsables et ne seront tenues de payer aucune indemnité pour pertes ou dégâts dans les cas suivants :

1° Lorsque la perte ou l'avarie résultera d'événements de guerre ou d'insurrection à l'intérieur, ou de tout autre mouvement dont la repression exige plus de force que l'autorité locale n'en disposerait;

2° Dans le cas d'incendie de l'office postal;

3° La perte résultant d'accidents dûs à l'action des éléments et qu'il serait impossible de conjurer;

4° Lorsque la perte ou l'avarie proviendrait de la nature même de l'envoi, ou de son contenu, ou qu'elle serait causée par l'incurie ou la négligence de l'expéditeur même;

5° Lorsqu'au moment de la livraison des envois la fermeture et l'emballage sont extérieurement intacts et que le poids correspond à celui constaté au moment du dépôt;

6° Lorsque le destinataire ou son représentant aura, sans observations, ni réserves, pris livraison de l'envoi régulièrement délivré;

7° Lorsqu'il s'agit de l'avarie des envois contenant des liquides, des objets fragiles ou des animaux vivants.

Les Administrations n'assument aucune responsabilité pour dommages indirects ou bénéfices non réalisés.

### **Article 15.**

Les réclamations pour indemnité ne sont admises que dans le délai d'un an à partir de la date du dépôt de l'objet à la poste, passé ce délai les réclamants n'ont droit à aucune indemnité.

Le paiement de l'indemnité ne peut être retardé au delà d'un an, à partir du jour de la date de la réclamation.

L'obligation de payer l'indemnité incombe à l'Administration dont relève le bureau expéditeur. Est réservé à cette Administration le recours éventuel contre l'Administration sur le territoire ou dans le service de laquelle la perte, la spoliation ou l'avarie a eu lieu.

### **Article 16.**

Jusqu'à preuve du contraire est considérée comme seule responsable, et par conséquent tenue de payer l'indemnité, l'Administration qui, ayant reçu l'objet sans faire d'observations conformément au règlement d'exécution prévu par l'Article 19, ne peut établir ni la remise au destinataire, ni s'il y a lieu, sa transmission ultérieure.

### **Article 17.**

Toute déclaration de valeur supérieure ou inférieure à la valeur réelle du contenu des objets de valeur et des articles de messageries avec déclaration de valeur est interdite.

En cas de déclaration frauduleuse l'expéditeur perd tout droit à une indemnité sans préjudice des poursuites judiciaires que peut comporter la législation du pays d'origine.

### Article 18.

Sont considérés comme rebuts et renvoyés au bureau d'origine tous les plis contenant des papiers-valeurs, les groups, les objets de valeur et les articles de messageries dont le destinataire est introuvable ou n'a pas pris livraison, après avis préalable, dans un délai de six mois.

### Article 19.

Les points d'échange, l'ordre et le mode de transmission des plis avec papiers-valeur, groups, objets de valeur et articles de messageries, leur poids et leurs dimensions, leur maximum de valeur déclarée, ainsi que tous les détails du service, seront déterminés par un règlement d'exécution élaboré d'un commun accord par les soins des Administrations des postes des États contractants.

### Article 20.

Il est convenu que la langue française sera employée dans tous les rapports entre les Administrations postales des deux pays contractants.

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## Article 21.

La législation intérieure des deux pays demeure applicable en tout ce qui n'est pas prévu par les stipulations contenues dans la présente convention.

## Article 22.

La présente convention entrera en vigueur à partir du jour dont les administrations postales respectives conviendront et demeurera obligatoire aussi longtemps que l'une des parties contractantes n'en aura dénoncé la résiliation une année d'avance.

*Fait en double expédition.*

*Constantinople, le 27 Août / 8 Septembre 1890.*

ad referendum

Directeur Général des Postes  
et Télégraphes Ottomans.

*Signé: AALY.*

ad referendum.

Chargé d'Affaires  
de Perse.

*Signé: DJÉVAD.*

ad referendum

Conseil de la Sublime Porte.

**GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN.**

RÈGLEMENT D'EXÉCUTION  
DE LA  
CONVENTION POSTALE

CONCLUE ENTRE

LA TURQUIE ET LA PERSE

A CONSTANTINOPLE

LE 27 AOUT / 8 SEPTEMBRE 1890.



CONSTANTINOPLE

TIPOGRAPHIE & LITHOGRAPHIE OSMANIÉ.

—  
1892

**RÈGLEMENT D'EXÉCUTION**  
**DE LA**  
**CONVENTION POSTALE**  
**CONCLUE ENTRE LA TURQUIE ET LA PERSE**  
**A CONSTANTINOPLE**  
**LE 27 AOUT / 8 SEPTEMBRE 1890.**



Les Administrations soussignées, vu l'Art. 19 de la Convention postale conclue entre la Turquie et la Perse le 27 Aout/8 Septembre 1890, ont arrêté d'un commun accord, les mesures suivantes pour assurer l'exécution de la dite Convention.

**Article 1<sup>er</sup>**

**Courriers.**— La marche des courriers reliant les deux pays sera réglée comme suit:

Le Courrier Persan venant de Khoy doit arriver à Bayazid la veille du départ régulier du courrier de Bayazid pour Trébizonde-Constantinople et il ne partira de Bayazid que le lendemain de l'arrivée régulière du courrier de Constantinople-Trébizonde à Bayazid.

En cas de retards dans l'arrivée de ce dernier courrier à Bayazid, le départ du courrier Persan de Bayazid ne peut être retardé que 24 heures au plus au delà du départ régulier.

Le courrier Persan venant de Kirmanshah doit arri-

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ver à Hanékine la veille du départ du courrier de Hanékine pour Bagdad et il ne pourra repartir de Hanékine que le lendemain de l'arrivée à Hanékine du courrier de Bagdad.

L'Administration Ottomane s'engage à régler la marche du courrier entre Bagdad et Hanékine, tant que possible, de manière à ce qu'il y ait coïncidence avec les courriers Bagdad-Damas et Bagdad-Diarbékir-Samsoun.

## Article 2.

Echange de la poste aux lettres.— L'échange entre les deux pays, des articles de poste prévus par la Convention postale universelle, soit lettres, cartes-postales, imprimés, papiers d'affaires, échantillons de marchandises, soit simples, soit recommandés, aura lieu à Bayazid et à Hanékine en valises closes.

Seront expédiées par ces voies des valises closes contenant ces articles, au moins une fois par semaine :

entre Constantinople	(Galata)	et	Khoy.
»	»	(Stamboul)	et »
»	»	(Galata)	et Tebriz.
»	»	(Stamboul)	et »
»	»	(Galata)	et Téhéran.
»	»	(Stamboul)	et »
»	Trébizonde	et	Tebriz.
»	Bayazid	et	Khoy.
»	»	et	Tebriz.
»	Bagdad	et	Kirmanshah.
»	»	et	Téhéran.
»	Hanékine	et	Kirmanshah.

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Les deux Administrations pourront en tout temps autoriser encore d'autres bureaux de poste à participer à l'échange des valises closes contenant les envois de la poste aux lettres.

L'échange des valises closes entre les bureaux Ottomans et Persans, par voie de Russie ou par voie de mer, par l'intermédiaire des bateaux Anglais de la ligne Bagdad-Bombay sera réglé séparément, par simple correspondance administrative.

A moins d'un arrangement contraire entre les deux Administrations, chaque bureau expéditeur d'une valise close emploiera ses propres sacs et les bureaux receveurs auront l'obligation de retourner les sacs vides dans leurs valises closes et inscrits dans la feuille d'avis comme envoi recommandé d'office, avec le courrier le plus proche.

Tous les autres détails du service concernant les valises closes et les articles de poste y contenus se règlent suivant les stipulations de la Convention Générale de l'Union Postale et de son Règlement de détail.

### Article 3.

**Bureaux de poste admis aux différents services.**— Les Administrations contractantes se communiqueront réciproquement la liste des bureaux de poste de leur pays qui seront admis au service des plis contenant des papiers-valeur, des envois de numéraire en groups et des objets de valeur, ainsi que des envois de messagerie.

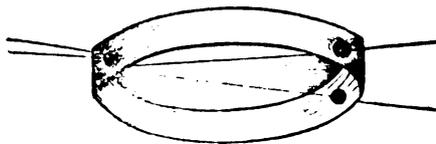
Il est bien entendu que pour les envois dont le contenu est soumis au droit douanier, l'Administration du pays destinataire ne s'engage qu'à transporter ces en-

vois jusqu'au bureau de poste au siège d'un bureau douanier et le plus proche du lieu de destination. Le destinataire qui sera prévenu de l'arrivée de son envoi par un avis officiel et gratuit, aura à retirer son envoi du dit bureau, soit personnellement, soit par un fondé de pouvoirs dûment autorisé. La taxe à percevoir sera calculée d'après le tarif interne et sur la base de la distance entre la frontière et le dit bureau de poste.

Il appartiendra naturellement à l'autorité douanière au bureau d'échange à la frontière, de désigner lesquels des envois seront admis à la libre entrée au pays destinataire et lesquels seront à soumettre aux formalités douanières au bureau de poste mentionné dans l'alinéa précédent.

#### Article 4.

Conditionnement des plis contenant des papiers-valeur. — Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur doivent être enveloppés dans une toile cirée ou peau, soit d'une seule pièce, soit entièrement cousue en dedans, et ce paquet devra être fortement lié au moyen d'une corde ou ficelle d'un seul morceau.

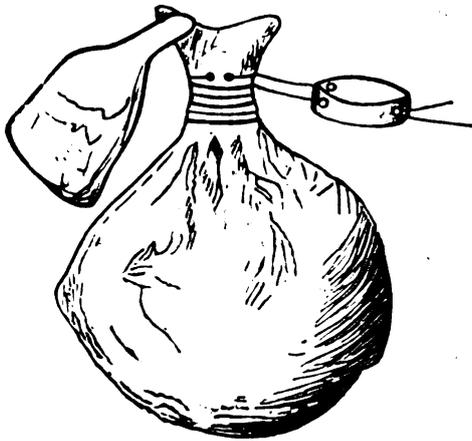


Les bouts de la corde ou ficelle seront passés à travers une capsule en étain et y seront fixés par un cachet à la cire. (Voir la figure ci-jointe). En outre seront à appliquer sur les bouts de l'emballage et sur les coutures, s'il y en a, des cachets en nombre suffisant et de manière qu'il ne puisse être porté aucune atteinte au contenu du paquet sans endommager extérieurement et visiblement l'emballage ou les cachets.

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## Article 5.

Conditionnement des envois de numéraire en groups et des objets de valeur.— Les monnaies ainsi que les objets de valeur seront renfermés dans des sacs, sacoches, boîtes ou caisses qui ne doivent pas contenir des lettres, ni d'autres pièces manuscrites ayant le caractère d'une correspondance. Les sacs ou sacoches seront d'une seule pièce ou entièrement cousus en dedans et parfaitement conditionnés, c'est-à-dire ni déchirés ni raccommodés.



L'issue des sacs ou sacoches sera fermée au moyen d'une corde ou ficelle intacte (sans épissure, ni allonge), dont les bouts après avoir été passés à travers la gorge des sacs ou sacoches et bien noués, seront maintenus sur une étiquette en bois par un ou deux ca-

chets à la cire ou ce qui est mieux passeront à travers une capsule en étain et y seront fixés par un cachet en cire fine.

L'emballage des sacs ou sacoches sera allongé en forme d'une oreille destinée pour l'inscription de l'adresse et des autres indications postales nécessaires.

A défaut de cachets les bouts de la corde ou ficelle peuvent être introduits près du nœud dans un plomb portant l'empreinte de signes distinctifs.

Les boîtes ou caisses seront soigneusement fermées

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ou clouées et ne doivent présenter aucune trace d'issue refermée, ni de fracture; elles peuvent en outre être enveloppées d'une toile, toile cirée ou peau, soit d'une seule pièce, soit entièrement cousue en dedans.

Pour les petites boîtes ou caisses fragiles, l'emballage dans une toile cirée ou peau est obligatoire.

Les paquets ainsi confectionnés seront fortement liés au moyen d'une corde d'un seul morceau dont les bouts seront fixés soit sur une étiquette en bois, soit dans une capsule en étain, au moyen de cachets en cire fine (voir 2<sup>me</sup> alinéa de cet article) ou qui passeront par un plomb.

Des cachets égaux seront, en outre, appliqués en nombre suffisant sur les bouts et les coutures de l'emballage, sur les fentes des boîtes ou caisses et sur les têtes d'un assez grand nombre des clous qui ferment les caisses.

En général, les groups et les objets de valeur doivent être tellement emballés qu'il soit impossible de porter atteinte au contenu des envois sans laisser une trace apparente de violation ou sans que l'emballage et les cachets soient extérieurement et visiblement endommagés.

## Article 6.

**Conditionnement des envois de messagerie.** — Les envois de messagerie avec valeur déclarée doivent être emballés à l'instar des objets de valeur.

Les envois de messagerie simples seront à renfermer en ballots, caisses ou colis, d'une manière qui réponde

à la durée du transport et qui préserve suffisamment le contenu.

L'emballage doit être tel qu'il soit impossible de porter atteinte au contenu sans laisser une trace apparente de violation. Les envois seront scellés par un ou plusieurs plombs, cachets à la cire ou par un autre moyen avec empreinte ou marque spéciale de l'expéditeur.

Les envois de messagerie ne doivent pas contenir de lettres fermées ou ouvertes, ni de notes manuscrites ayant le caractère d'une correspondance. Toutefois il sera permis d'inclure dans ces envois, de même que dans les objets de valeur, des factures, notes ou papiers semblables, énumérant leur contenu, les numéros, marques, prix et signes des marchandises contenues dans l'envoi.

### Article 7.

**Cachets.** — Les initiales, légendes, armoiries, raisons sociales ou noms d'établissement, empreints sur les cachets à la cire ou sur les plombs apposés aux envois énumérés aux Articles 4, 5 et 6 doivent être parfaitement lisibles et distincts. Les empreintes en grilles et celles faites avec des pièces de monnaie sont formellement exclues.

### Article 8.

**Cachets officiels.** — Il est loisible à chaque administration de faire appliquer aux dits envois un ou plusieurs plombs ou cachets officiels soit par le bureau expéditeur, soit

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par le bureau d'échange, dans le but de préserver ces envois contre une violation quelconque du contenu.

### Article 9.

**Confectionnement des envois.**— Est réservé à chaque Administration le droit d'exiger que le confectionnement des plis contenant des papiers-valeur, des groups et des objets de valeur, soit fait au bureau de poste par un employé de la poste ou par l'expéditeur en présence de cet employé.

### Article 10.

**Adresse.**— Les adresses doivent être inscrites sur l'emballage des envois mêmes et indiqueront le nom du destinataire, sa position sociale, sa demeure, le bureau de poste distributeur, de manière à ne laisser aucun doute sur la personne du destinataire.

### Article 11.

**Déclaration de la valeur.**— La déclaration de la valeur sur les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, sur les groups, les objets de valeur et sur les envois de messagerie avec valeur déclarée, doit être exprimée dans la monnaie du pays d'origine, et être inscrite sur l'adresse de l'envoi en toutes lettres et en chiffres, sans ratures ni surcharge, mêmes approuvés.

A la réception des envois au bureau frontière, ce bureau opère la conversion de la somme déclarée en la monnaie de son pays, en indiquant par de nouveaux

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chiffres, placés à côté ou au-dessous des chiffres représentatifs du montant de la déclaration, l'équivalent de celle-ci

Pour ce but il sera calculé un Toman or (=dix Krans = deux cents Shahis) égal à quarante cinq Piastres (la piastre = quarante paras) et d'après le taux légal du Médjidié.

### Article 12.

**Déclaration en douane.** — Chaque pli contenant des papiers-valeur, chaque group, chaque objet de valeur, et chaque envoi de messagerie doit être accompagné de deux déclarations en douane analogues ou conformes à la formule A ci-annexée et qui porteront à côté de la signature de l'expéditeur, en encre à tampon, une empreinte de son cachet employé pour la fermeture de l'envoi.

### Article 13.

**Valeur et Poids maxima.** — La valeur maximum d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeur, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur et d'un envoi de messagerie avec valeur déclarée est fixée à mille Tomans or, ou quarante-cinq mille Piastres.

Le poids maximum d'un pli contenant des papiers-valeur ou d'un group ou d'un objet de valeur est fixé à 5 kilogrammes et celui d'un envoi de messagerie à 12 kilogrammes.

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Les dimensions suivantes ne doivent pas être dépassées:

1° Pour les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups et les objets de valeur, en longueur 40 centimètres, en largeur 30 centimètres, en épaisseur 20 centimètres.

2° Pour les objets de messagerie, en longueur 70 centimètres, en largeur 55 centimètres, en épaisseur 40 centimètres.

### Article 14.

**Pesage — Timbre.** — Les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, les groups et les objets de valeur, ainsi que les envois de messagerie seront pesés au moment du dépôt à la poste et leur poids sera marqué sur l'envoi même à côté de l'adresse.

Pour les envois de messagerie le poids sera marqué en kilogrammes et grammes, les fractions de 10 grammes étant à négliger, pour tous les autres envois précités, le poids est constaté en kilogrammes et grammes, et ce ne sont que les fractions d'un gramme qui seront négligées.

Une empreinte lisible du timbre à date ou l'inscription à la main du nom du bureau expéditeur devra figurer sur l'emballage des envois à côté de l'adresse, ainsi que sur les déclarations en douane.

### Article 15.

**Echange des envois autres que la poste aux lettres.** — L'échange des plis avec papiers-valeur, des groups et des objets de valeur, ainsi que des envois de messagerie, sera

effectué à découvert aux bureaux de poste à Bayazid et à Hanékine, entre l'employé Ottoman et le courrier Persan.

L'employé Ottoman, après avoir constaté que les envois à remettre au courrier Persan sont tout-à-fait intacts, quant à l'emballage et à la fermeture, et que leur poids est conforme à celui marqué par le bureau expéditeur, traduira le cas échéant, les inscriptions sur les envois du turc en français.

En cas que le poids d'un envoi sera trouvé inférieur ou supérieur à celui marqué par le bureau expéditeur ou que celui-ci a tout-à-fait omis de marquer le poids de l'envoi, mais que l'emballage, la fermeture et tout le conditionnement de l'envoi sont intacts et qu'il n'existe pas de soupçon d'une atteinte portée à l'envoi, l'employé Ottoman inscrira, au-dessous du poids indiqué par le bureau expéditeur ou à sa place, le poids trouvé, comme suit :

« A Bayazid (Hanékine)..... kg..... gr. »  
et ce sera ce poids qui servira de base pour tous les contrôles ultérieurs.

L'employé Ottoman inscrira ensuite chaque envoi à destination de la Perse dans une feuille d'envoi analogue à la formule B ci-annexée qui sera dressée en triple expédition.

L'employé Ottoman remettra au courrier Persan chaque envoi séparément, c'est-à-dire un à un, selon les inscriptions qui ont été déjà faites sur la feuille d'envoi et sur ses duplicata, dont l'une restera entre les mains de l'employé qui remet et les deux autres entre les mains de l'employé qui reçoit, après que tous les trois seront signés par les susdits deux employés.

Le courrier Persan aura le devoir d'examiner avec une attention minutieuse les objets à lui remis et de s'assurer en présence de l'employé Ottoman que les cachets, la fermeture et tout le conditionnement des envois sont parfaitement réguliers et excluent tout soupçon d'une ouverture abusive et que le poids des envois est conforme à celui marqué sur les envois et dans les feuilles d'envoi.

Si le courrier Persan constate des différences de poids sans que le conditionnement général de l'envoi laisse à désirer, il inscrira, d'accord avec l'employé ottoman, le poids trouvé sur l'envoi et rectifiera les inscriptions relatives au poids dans les trois feuilles d'envoi.

Les observations du courrier Persan sur les manques dans le bon conditionnement des envois seront inscrites dans la colonne «observations» des trois feuilles d'envoi et reconnus par la signature de l'employé ottoman. Mais si les défauts du conditionnement des envois sont de nature à admettre le soupçon d'une ouverture abusive, l'employé Persan aura le droit de refuser d'accepter le dit envoi. Pour chaque cas analogue, l'inscription des feuilles d'envoi sera annulée et une observation explicative sera inscrite sur les dites feuilles et signée par les deux employés précités.

Les déclarations en douane seront conjointement remises avec la feuille d'envoi au courrier Persan et l'empreinte du cachet de l'expéditeur, sur la déclaration, fournira au courrier Persan le moyen de contrôler que les cachets de l'envoi même soient ceux appliqués par l'expéditeur.

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Le même procédé sera suivi, *mutatis mutandis*, à l'égard de l'échange des envois venant de la Perse et à destination de la Turquie.

### Article 16.

**Manque des déclarations en douane.**— En cas qu'un envoi arriverait au bureau frontière, sans aucune déclaration en douane, ce bureau de poste devra appliquer à l'envoi, avant de le remettre à l'employé de l'autre pays, des cachets officiels en nombre suffisant pour protéger le contenu contre toute atteinte et il y ajoutera une déclaration officielle d'après la formule C ci-jointe.

### Article 17.

**Avis de réception.**— Les avis de réception qui accompagneraient un pli contenant des papiers-valeur, un group, un objet de valeur ou un envoi de messagerie seront marqués dans la feuille d'envoi à la colonne prévue et ils seront renvoyés, après être signés par les destinataires ou par leurs fondés de pouvoirs, directement au bureau de poste d'origine sous enveloppe recommandée d'office.

### Article 18.

**Comptabilité.**— Un compte-courant sera tenu entre les administrations uniquement pour les plis contenant des papiers-valeur, pour les groups et les objets de valeur

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et pour les envois de messagerie qui auront été refusés par les destinataires et qui pour ce motif comme pour d'autres, auront été renvoyés à la poste expéditrice, en étant frappés outre de la taxe pour l'expédition de la frontière jusqu'à destination, des taxes pour le retour.

Le règlement des comptes aura lieu tous les six mois, sur la base des inscriptions se trouvant sur la feuille d'envoi dans la colonne de «droits à bonifier».

Dans cette même colonne entreront également les frais occasionnés pour les réempaquetages ou pour l'accomplissement des formalités douanières de chaque envoi, et qui tomberont suivant le cas à la charge de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire.

*Fait en double expédition.*

*Constantinople, le 27 Juillet / 8 Août 1891.*

*Téhéran, le 29 Novembre / 11 Décembre 1891.*

Le Directeur Général des Postes  
et Télégraphes Ottomans.  
*Signé : AALY.*

Le Ministre  
des Postes Persanes  
*Signé : ALI.*

تورکیه . مسا ایلات ، ایلان

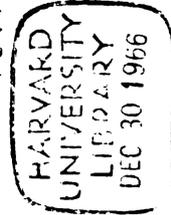
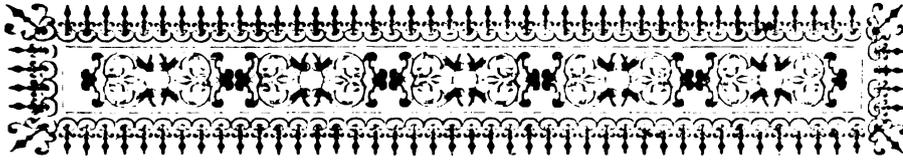
﴿ دولت علیه عثمانیه ایله دولت ایرانیه ارسنده عقد اولنان ﴾  
﴿ پوسته مقاوله نامه سی صورتیدر ﴾



در سعادت

مطبعه عثمانیه

۱۳۰۹



﴿ دولت علیه عثمانیه ایله دولت ایرانیه ارسنده عقد ﴾

﴿ اولنان پوسته مقاله نامه سی صورتیدر ﴾

عثمانی پوسته و تلغراف اداره سیله ایران پوسته اداره سی بیننده تنظیم اولنه جق یکی بر پوسته مقاله نامه سی حقنده حصول ائتلافه دعوت ایدلش اولغله دولت متبوعه لری طرفندن اصولاً مآذونیتی حائز اولان زیرده محرر امضا صاحب لری آئیده کی مقاله بی عقد ایلمش لدر .

برنجی ماده

عثمانی پوسته و تلغراف اداره سیله ایران پوسته اداره سی بیننده طوغریدن طوغری به مقنن و منتظم صورتده ادارتین مذکور تینک تابع اولدنی هرایکی ملکتنن و یا مراسلاتنک سوق و تسیرینچون ادارتین متعاقدین ممالکنی واسطه اتخاذایدن و یا خود ایتمک استیان ممالک سائر دن مخرج پوسته مخبر اتیه اشیای سائر نک مبادله سی تاسیس اولنه جقدر .

ایلمنجی ماده

اشبو مبادله بایزید خوی و خانقین کرمانشاه طریق لریله اجرا اولنه جقدر . ادارتین مذکور تینک مناسب کوردکلری وقت و سائط مبادله بی تزید و اصول معامله بی تعدیل ایده بیله جقدر .

اوینجی ماده

پوسته چانطه لریله اشیای سائر نک مبادله سی بایزید و خانقینده کی عثمانی

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پوسته خانه لرنده اجرا ایدیلہ جکندن ایران تاتارلری اشبو محللره قدر کلمکه مجبور اوله جقلر و تاتارلره کرک عزیمت و کرک عودتده حدوده قدر ضبطیه ترفیق ایدیلہ جقدر . دیگر طریقلر تأسیسی حالنده هر ایکی اداره بالاتفاق ایجاب ایدن مبادلہ نقطه لرینی تعیین ایدہ جقدر در .

#### در رنجی ماده

تاتارانک ایکنجی ماده ده بیان اولنان طرق مبادلہ اوزرنده کی سیر و حرکاتنک اوقاتی ایکی اداره بیننده بالاتفاق تعیین ایدیلہ جک ولا اقل هفته ده بردفعه مبادلہ اجرا اولنه جقدر .

#### بشنجی ماده

بالاده کی برنجی ماده نک کوستردیکی پوسته مخابراتیلہ اشیای سائره بوجه زیر بیان و تعداد اولنور شویله که (اولاً) هموم پوسته مقاوله نامه سنده بیان اولنان پوسته مراسلاتی یعنی مکاتیب آچیق مخابره ورقه لری اوراق مطبوعه و مصالحه هائر اوراق و تجار نمونه سی و سائره (ثانیاً) ذیقیم اوراق حاوی ظرفلر (ثالثاً) صره بند اوله رق اچہ ارسالاتی (رابعاً) مجوهرات و امثالی ذیقیم اشیای مراسلات (خامساً) قیمتی بیان اولنان و یا اولنیمان مسابزری ارسالاتی یعنی ارسالات متنوعه .

#### التنجی ماده

بالاده کی بشنجی ماده نک فقره اولینسنده ذکر اولنان پوسته اشیا و سائره سنه دائر بین الملل موجود اولان مقاوله نامه و قرار نامه و تفرعات نظامنامه لريله مواد منضمه سی احکامی اشیای مذکورہ حقنده مرعی الاجرا اوله جقدر .

#### بیسنجی ماده

بشنجی ماده نک ایکنجی او چنجی برددنجی و بشنجی فقره لرنده محرر ذیقیم

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اوراقی حاوی ظرفلرله صره لر و ذیقیم اشیا و مسائری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه هر مملکتده مرعی الاجرا اولان اجورات داخلیه یه تابع اولدینی کبی اجورات معینه سی دخی هر ایکی مملکتک یا لکنز حدودینه قدر بالحساب استیفا اولنه جقدر . اجورات مذکوره پشیناً اخذ اولنه جق و مورد مملکتده عائد اجرت مرسل الیه دن استیفا ایدیله جقدر .

#### سکزیجی ماده

ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی بر قطعه ظرف و یا بر عدد صره و یا قیمتلی برشی و یا خود بر مسائری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه نك مرسلی کوندریلان شینک مرسل الیه نه تسلیمنی مشعر اوله رق بر علم و خبر استحصالیه کندوسنه اعطاسنی کرک پوسته خانه یه تسلیم ایلدیکی شینک چین تودیعنده و کرک آندن برسنه مدت ظرفنده پشیناً قرق پاره و یایدی شاهی تادیه ایده رک طلب ایده بیلور اشبو اجرت اخذ واستیفا ایدن اداره یه عائد اوله جقدر .

#### طغوزنجی ماده

موقوف اولوبده مخرجی پوسته خانه سنه اعاده اولنان ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی ظرفلرله صره لر و قیمتلی اشیا و مسائری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه دن مذکور پوسته خانه کاملاً کندیسنه عائد اولق اوزره یکی بر اجرت اخذ واستیفا ایده جقدر انحق اشیا ی مذکوره نك تکرار سوقی پوسته خانه طرفندن سهواً دیگر محله ارسال ایدلمسندن نشأت ایش ایسه اشیا ی مذکوره دن یکی بر اجرت اخذ اولنیه جقدر .

#### ارنجی ماده

ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی ظرفلرله صره لر و قیمتلی اشیا و مسائری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه دن یدنجی و سکزیجی و طغوزنجی ماده لرده محرر اجوراتدن بشقه بر کونه پوسته اجرتی آلمیه جقدر مع مافییه صره لرله قیمتلی اشیا نك مخرج پوسته خانه لرنده بندیه سیچون هر ایکی مملکت پوسته اداره لرینک بر بندیه اجرتی اخذ ایتک حتی باقیدر .

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### ارده برنجی ماده

ایکی مملکت بیننده جریان ایدن پوسته معلوماً ایچون اصول اعشاریدن بشقه اصول قوللانلمیه جتدر .

### ارده ایلنجی ماده

مکاتیبی حاوی ویاخباره نوعندن بعض عباراتی محتوی بولنان صره و قیمتلی اشیا و مسازری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه نك سوق و اسراسی ممنوعدر .  
دخولی هر ایکی مملکتک قوانین و نظاماتیه ممنوع اولان اشیا بی حاوی ارسالاتنه قابل اشتعال ویاپاتلایجی مواد و آشنیدریجی مایعات و منقولات سائره یه مضرت ایراث ایده بیله جک ارسالاتک نقلی دخی کذلک مجاز دکلدز مع مافیله هر ایکی اداره مایعات سائره بی ویا سهولتله قیر یاه بیله جک اشیا ویا خود ذیروح حیواناتی حاوی ارسالاتک رد وعدم قبولنجه مختاردر .

### ارده ارمینی ماده

ذی قیم اوراقی حاوی برظرف ویا بر صره و قیمتلی برشی ویا خود قیمتی بیان اولنان مسازری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه نك ضیاع ویا سرقت ویا خود کاهلاً خساری حالنده مرسلک و آنک فقدانی تقدیرده ویا طلبی اوزرینه مرسل الیهک بیان اولنان قیمته مساوی بر تضمینات طلبنه حتی اوله جقه ر انجق بیان اولنان قیمتدن اشغی قسماً بر ضیاع ویا سرقت ویا خود خسار وقوعنده یالکزر ضایعات حقیقه مقدار ی تادیه و اعطا اولنور قیمتی بیان اولنمیان بر مسازری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه ارسالیه سنک یا قسماً ویا کلیاً ضیاع و سرقت و خساری حالنده مرسلک و آنک فقدانی حالنده ویا طلبی اوزرینه مرسل الیهک ضیاع و خسارک قیمت حقیقه سنه مقابل بر تضمینات طلبنه حتی واردر انجق بوتضمینات ضایع و خسار دیده اولان قسمک بهر کیلو غرامی ایچون التون اوله رق بکرمی غروش ویا ینه التون اوله رق یازم تومنی تجاوز اتمیه جکدر .

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### اوه درونجی ماره

ادارتین مذکور تین احوال آتیه دن منبعث اولان ضیاع و خسار دن طولانی  
مسئول و برکونه تضمینات اعطاسنه مجبور اولیه جقدر در .

اولاً ضیاع و خساری بر حرب و یا اختلال داخلی و یا خود تنکیل  
و تسکینی حکومت محلیه ده موجود اولان قوه ضابطه دن دها زیاده قوته محتاج  
اولان حالات و حرکات و قوعنده .

ثانیاً پوسته خانه نیک محترق اولسی تقدیرنده .

ثالثاً دفعی غیر قابل اولان آفات سماویه دن منبعث قضالک و قوعی حالده .  
رابعاً ضیاع و خسارک ارسالاتک نوع و جنسندن و یا محتویاتندن و یا خود  
مرسلک اہمال و مسامحه سندن حصوله کلدیکی تقدیرده .

خامساً ارسالاتک اصحابنه تسلیمی هنکامنده ظرف و پاندینی محک  
خارجاً خللدن سالم و ثقاتی مخرج پوسته خانه سنه تودیبی ائناده متحقق اولان  
نقلته توافق ایتدیکی حالده .

سادساً نظامی دائره سنده تسلیم ایدیلان ارسالاتی مرسل الیه  
و یا وکیلینک برکونه ملاحظه و قید سرد ایتمسزین اخذ ایلدیکی تقدیرده .  
سابعاً مایعات و قیرلسی قولای و ذی روح حیوانات ارسالاتک  
دوچار خسار اولدینی تقدیره .

ادارتین مذکور تین طولانیسیله و قوعبولان زیان و حصوله کله میان تمتعدن  
هیچ بوجهله مسئولیت قبول ایتمز لر .

### اوه بشنی ماره

تضمینات ایچون و قوعبوله جق مستدعیات اشیانک پوسته یه تودیبی  
تاریخندن اعتباراً برسنه مدت ظرفنده مسموع اوله جق و بومدک مرورنده  
مستدعیلرک هیچ برکونه تضمینات طلبنه حقلری اوله میه جقدر .

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تضمیناتك تأدیة وایفاسی استعدا تاریخنندن اعتباراً برسنه دن زیاده تأخیر  
ایدیله میه جقدر .

تضمینات اعطاسی مجبوریتی مخرج پوسته خانه سنك تابع اولدیغی اداره یه  
عائد اوله جق ایسه ده اشبو اداره نك لدی الایجاب ضیاع ویا سرقت ویا خود  
خسارک مملکتی داخلنده ویا پوسته خانه لرنده وقوعبولان اداره یه اولباید  
مراجعت ایتمک حق باقی و محفوظدر .

#### اوره التیمی ماده

اون طقوزنجی ماده ده بیان اولنان اجراآت نظامنامه سنه تطبیقاً برکونه  
ملاحظه سرد ایتمه رک اشییای مرسوله یی اخذ ایدن و مرسل الیه تسلیمی  
وایجابی حالنده مؤخرأ سوق و اسراسنی اثبات ایده میان اداره عکسی حالی اراؤه  
و اثبات ایدنجه یه دکن مسئول و بناء علیه تضمیناتی تأدیة یه مجبور اوله جقدر .

#### اوره بینجی ماده

قیمتلی اشیا ایله قیمتی بیان اولنان منسازری ارسالات متنوعه محتویاتك  
قیمت حقیقیه بندن فضله و یا نقصان اوله رق بر قیمت بیان و افاده سی ممنوع اولوب  
افادات غیر صحیحجه ده بولنان مرسلک برکونه تضمینات طلبنه حق اوله میه جنی  
کبی مرسل مرقوم حقدنه دخی مخرج مملکتک اولباید کی قوانین مرعیه سنه  
توفیقاً تعقیبات عدلیه اجرا اولنور .

#### اوره سکزنجی ماده

مرسل الیهی بولنه میان و یا خود مرسل الیهنه اخطار کیفیت ایدلدیکی  
حالده التی ماه مدت ظرفنده اخذ ایدلمیان ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی ظرفلرله صرهر  
و قیمتلی اشیا و مسازری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه موقوف عد ایدیله رک مخرجی  
پوسته خانه سنه اعاده اولنه جقدر .

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## اردہ طقوزنجی مادہ

ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی ظرفلرله صردلر و قیمتلی اشیا و مسازری یعنی ارسالات متنوعه نك مبادلہ سی نقطه لریله ترتیب و اصول سوق و ارسالی و ثقلت و ابعاد نلنه سی و بیان اولنه جق قیمتك حد اعظمی و اولبایدہ کی پوسته معاملاتك تفرعات عمومیه سی طرفین عاقدینك پوسته اداره لری ارد سنده بالاتفاق تنظیم اولنه جق اجراءات قرارنامه سیله تعیین ایدیلہ جقدر .

## یکرمضبی مادہ

طرفین عاقدین پوسته اداره لری بیننده کی بالجمله مناسباتده فرانسز لسانك استعمال اولندی مقرر در .

## یکرمی برنجی مادہ

اشبو مقارله نامه احکامنك تعیین ایلدیکی خصوصآدن بشقه هرکونه حالانده دولتین مذکورتنك قوانین داخلیه سی مرعی الاجرا اوله جقدر .

## یکرمی ایلنجی مادہ

اشبو مقارله نامه هر ایکی پوسته اداره سی طرفدن تعیین اولنه جق کوندن اعتباراً موقع اجرایه وضع اولنه جق و بونك فسخ و الفاسی ایچون طرفین متعاقدینك بری جانبدن دیکرینه برسنه اول تبلیغات لازمه اجرا اولمندیجه مرعیت احکامی دوام ایدہ جقدر .

اشبو مقارله نامه ایکی نسخه اوله رق تنظیم ایدلمشدر .

در سعادت فی ۲۷ اغستوس سنه ۳۰۶ و فی ۸ ایلول سنه ۱۸۹۰

امضا

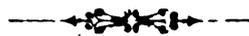
دولت عالیہ عثمانیه پوسته و تلغراف ناظری

عالی

امضا

ایران مصلحتگذاری

جواد



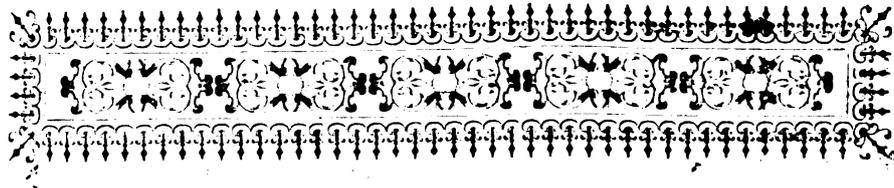
﴿ دولت عالیہ عثمانیہ ایله ایران دولتی میانہ سندہ فی ۲۷ اگستوس ﴾  
﴿ سنہ ۱۳۰۶ و فی ۸ ایلول سنہ ۱۸۹۰ تاریخیلہ در سعادتده ﴾  
﴿ عقد اولنان پوستہ مقالہ نامہ سنک صور اجرائیہ سنہ دائر ﴾  
﴿ قرار نامہ در ﴾



در سعادت

مطبعہ عثمانیہ

۱۳۰۹



- ﴿ دولت علیه عثمانیه ایله ایران دولتی میانه سنده فی ۲۷ اغستوس ﴾
- ﴿ سنه ۱۳۰۶ و فی ۸ ایلول سنه ۱۸۹۰ تاریخیه در سعادتده ﴾
- ﴿ عقد اولنان پوسته مقاله نامه سنک صور اجرائیه سنه دأر ﴾
- ﴿ قرار نامه در ﴾

فی ۲۷ اغستوس سنه ۱۳۰۶ و فی ۸ ایلول سنه ۱۸۹۰ تاریخنده با اراده سینه حضرت پادشاهی دولت علیه عثمانیه ایله ایران دولتی بیننده منعقد پوسته مقاله نامه سنک اون طقوزنجی بندی موجبجه مذکور مقاله نامه احکامک صور اجرائیه سی حقنده زبرده واضع الامضا ایکی اداره ناظر لری میاننده ائتلاف طرفین ایله آتی الذکر معاملات قرارلشدیرلمشدر .

### تاتارلره دأر

برنجی بند مملکتین مذکورترین اره سنده آمد شد ایدن تاتارانک حرکتلری بوجه زیر اجرا اولنه جقدر شویله که خوییدن کلان ایران تاتاری بایزیددن طربزون و در سعادتده چیقاریلان تاتارک بایزیددن حرکتی ایام معینه منتظمه سندن برکون اول بایزیده مواصات و در سعادت ایله طربزون تاتارینک بایزیده مواصاتی ایام معینه سنک ایرتسی کونی بایزیددن عزیمت و عودت ایده جقدر انجق در سعادت ایله طربزون تاتارینک بایزیده مواصلتده تاخرات وقوعه کلدیکی تقدیرده ایران تاتارینک بایزیددن حرکتی ایام معینه عزیمتندن

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نهایت یکر می درت ساعته قدر تأخیر ایدیه جکدر کر منشاهدن حرکت ایدن  
ایران تاتاری خانقیندن بغداده کلان تاتارک خانقیندن حرکتدن برکون اول  
اشبوحله موصلت ایده جک وبغداددن کلان تاتارک خانقینه موصلتی ایامنک  
ایرتسی کونی خانقیندن عودت ایلیه جکدر .

دولت علیه پوسته اداره سی بغداد ایله خانقین اره سی تاتارینک ایام حرکتنی  
بغداد ایله شام وبغداد ایله دیار بکر وصامسون تاتارلری موصلتلیله ممکن  
مرتبہ مناسبت ارتباطیه حصوله کله جک صورتده تعیین ایتمکی تعهد ایدر .

### اوراق چانطه لری مبادلہ سنہ دائر

ایکنجی بند عموم اتحاد پوسته مقاولہ نامہ سنک تعیین ایلدیکی پوسته  
مواردات ومراسلاتنک یعنی کرک عادی وکرک تعهدلو مکاتب ایلہ اجیق  
مخبرہ ورقه لری واوراق مطبوعه ومصالحه دائر اوراق وامتعہ تجارنیه  
نمونه لرینک هر ایکی مملکت اره سنده مبادلہ سی قبالو چانطه دروننده اوله رق  
بایزید و خانقینده اجرا ایدیه جکدر .

آتی الذکر پوسته خانه لک مراسلات و مواردات مذکورہ بی حاوی  
اوله رق ذکر اولنان طر یقاردن یکدیگرینه کوندره جکلری قبالی پوسته  
چانطه لری هفته ده لااقل بردفعه ارسال اولنه جقدر .

در سعادت	( غلطه )	وخوی
در سعادت	( استانبول )	وخوی
در سعادت	( غلطه )	وتبریز .
در سعادت	( استانبول )	وتبریز
در سعادت	( غلطه )	وطهران
در سعادت	( استانبول )	وطهران
طربزون		وتبریز
بایزید		وخوی

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بایزید	وتبریز
بغداد	وکرمنشاه
بنداد	وطهران
خانقین	وکرمنشاه

ادارتین مذکورترین مناسب کوردکلری وقت وزمانده اشیای مذکورہنی حاوی اولوق اوزره قبالو پوسته چانطہ سی مبادلہ سنک ایفاسیچون ذکر اولئان پوسته خانہ لردن بشقہ پوسته خانہ لره ماذونیت اعطا ایدہ بیلہ جکدر . روسیہ طریق ویاخود بحرأ یعنی بغداد ایله بومبای اره سندہ آمدشد ایدن اسکیز واپورلری واسطہ لریله دولت علیہ وایران پوسته خانہ لری اره سندہ قبالو چانطہ لر مبادلہ سی بین الادارتین مخبرہ اولنہ رق ایروجه تنظیم و تاسیس ایدیلہ جکدر .

ادارتین بینده مقررات واقعه خارجسده دیگر برقرار اولدقہ مخرج پوسته لرینک کوندره جکلری مراسلات کندولرینہ عأد طورہ درونہ وضعأ کوندریله جکی کبی مورد پوسته خانہ لری دخی اشبو طورہ لری بوش اولہ رق کندولرینک قبالو چانطہ لرینہ وضع وتمهدلی مراسلات مثللو اخباریہ ورقہ لرینہ قید ایدہ رک ایلك پوسته ایله مخرجی پوسته خانہ لرینہ اعادہ یه مجبور درلر قبالی چانطہ لره و بونلرک حاوی اوله جنی پوسته واردات و مراسلاتنه عأد امورک معاملات متفرعہ سائرہ سی عموم پوسته مقاولہ نامہ بیلہ تقرعات نظامنامہ سی احکامنه توفیقأ اجرا اولنہ جقدر .

معاملات متنوعه اجراسنه مأذون پوسته خانہ لره دأر

اوچنجی بند ادارتین عاقدتین کندی ممالکی داخلندہ اولوب ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی بولئان ظرفلر ایله صره بند مسکوکات و ذیقیم اشیا مراسلاتی و مسازری ارسالاتی معاملاتنک ایفاسنه مأذون اولان پوسته خانہ لرینک اسامیسنی ناطق برر قطعہ دفترنی یکدیگرینہ تبایغ ایلیه جکلر در مورد مملکتنک پوسته اداره سی

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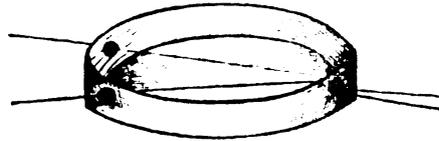
محتویاتی کمرک رسمنه تابع اولان مراسلاتک مورد پوسته خانه سنه انک یقین اولوبده کمرک اداره سی بولان محلامده کائن پوسته خانه یه قدر نقلانی تعهد ایدر و بو حالده مراسلات مذکورهنک کیفیت و رودی مجاناً برورقه رسمیه ایله مرسل الیهلرینه اخطار ایدیله جکندن مرسل الیهلری دخی ذکر اولان مراسلاتی کمرک بالذات و کمرک بر وکیل معرفتیه مذکور پوسته خانه دن اله جقلردر .

استیفا اولنه جق اجرت داخلی تعرفه و وجبجه و حدود ایله مذکور پوسته خانه ارسنده کی مسافیه نسبتاً حساب اولنه جقدر .

مراسلات مذکورهن دن قنیلرینک بلارسم مورد مملکتته ادخال اولنه بیله جکی و قنیلری حقنده بالاده کی فقره ده مبعوث عنه اولان پوسته خانه ده رسومات معاملاتنک ایفاسی لازم کانه جکی خصوصاتنک تعیینی وظیفه سی حدودده کائن مبادله پوسته خانه سنده کی رسومات مأمورلرینه عائد اوله جنی طبعیدر .

### ذیقیم اشیایی حاوی اولان ظرفلرک صورت بند و ترتیبه دایر

در دنجی بند . ذیقیم اوراقی حاوی اولان ظرفلرک یك پاره اولمق و یا خود بتون دیکیشلری ایچ طرفده بولمق اوزره برشمع و یا مشین دروننه وضع اولنه جق واشبو پاکت یك پاره بر ایپ و یا سیجیمه محکم صورتده باغلامش اولسی لازمکله جکی کبی مذکور



ایپ و یا سیجیمک اوچلری دخی قلابدن معمول بر قاپسولدن کچوریلرک اشبو صحیفه ده کی

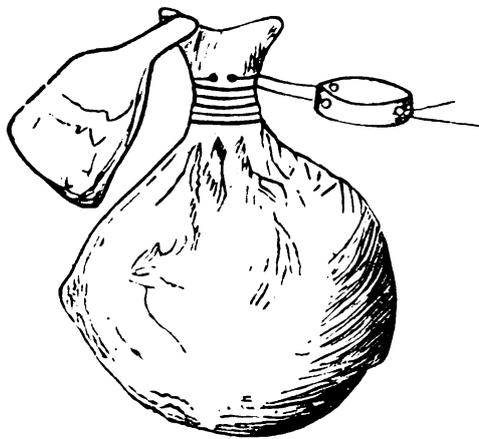
رسنده کوسترلدیکی وجهله مذکور قاپسول اوزرینه مهر موهیله تختم ایدیله جکدر . بوندن بشقه مذکور ظرفلری حاوی اولان مشیم و یا مشینک قالدینی محله واشبو مشین و یا مشیمک دیکیشلی اولدینی تقدیرده دیکیشلری

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اوزرينه درجه كافيده اولق و صورت بند و ترتيبى و يامهرلى خارجاً  
كورينورجه سنه بوزلدقجه پاكنتك محتويانه هيچ برخلل كتوريله بيلمamak  
اوزره مهرلر ضرب ايديله جقدر .

### صره بند مسكوكات ايله ذيقيم اشيا نك صورت بند و ترتيبه دائر

بشنجى بند مسكوكات و ذيقيم اشيا طوره و يامشين و ياقوى بزدن  
معمول كيسه و ياخود قوطى و صندوق درونه قونيلوب بونلرك مكاتب  
و مخبره شخصيه قيلندن ال يازوسيله محرر بركونه اوراقى حاوى اولماسى  
وكيسه و طوره لرك يك پاره اولسى و ديكيشلى اولدينى حالده ديكيشلرينك  
كاملأ ايچ طرفده بولمنسى مقتضى اولدينى كجى مذكور كيسه و طوره لرك دخى  
منتظم يعنى يرتلاماش و يمالماش اولسى لازمكلور .



طوره و كيسه لرك اغزلى  
پروزسز و دوكمسز اولق اوزره  
برايپ و ياسيجيمله باغلانيله جق  
واشبو ايپ و ياسيجيمك اوچلىرى  
طوره و يا كيسه لرك بوغازندن  
كچورلدكدن و كوزلجه باغلاندىقندن  
سكره بر و يا ايكي مهر موميله  
بر لوحه اوزرينه و ياخود قلايدن  
معمول بر قابسولدن كچوريله رك

اعلا جنسندن مهر موميله مذكور قابسوله ربط و تختم ايديله جقدر .

طوره و كيسه لرك صارغىلى قولاق شكلنده اوزانمش بر پارچه ي حاوى  
اوله جق و اشبو قولاق اوزرينه مرسل اليه لرينك اسم و شهر تلىيله پوسته يه متعلق  
مشروحات سائره يازيله جقدر .

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مهر بولنديغى تقدیرده ایپ ویا سیجیم اوچلرینک دوکم یرینه قدر  
برقورشوندن ادخال ایدلمسی و مذکور قورشون اوزرینه علامت فارقه یی  
حاوی برتمغا اورلمسی ایجاب ایدر .

قوطلی ویا صندوقلرک ایوجه قبانمش ویا میخانمش اولسی لازمکه چکی کبی  
آچیلوب قبانمش ویا قیرلمش اولدیغی کویسترر هیچ براماره بی حاوی بولماملری  
دخی مقتضی بولنه جقدر . بوندن ماعدا مذکور قوطلی و صندوقلر کرک  
یک پاره اولسون و کرک ایچ طرفدن کاملاً دیکلمش بولتسون برز ویا مشمع  
و یا مشین دروننه وضع ایله بند ایدیله بیله جک انجق کچوک قوطیلرک  
وسهولته قیریله جق صندوقلرک بهمه حال مشمع و مشینه صارلمش بولتمسی  
لازمکه جکدر .

بوصورتله ترتیب و بند ایدیلان پا کتار یکپاره سیجیمله محکمجه باغلا دیله جق  
واشبو سیجیمک اوچلری اغاجدن معمول بریا فته ویا قلایدن یا پلمش بر قاپسول  
اوزرینه قونیله رق اعلا جنسدن مهر مویسه تختیم ایدیله جک و یا خود  
برقورشوندن کچیریله جکدر ( اشوبندک ایکنجی فقره سنه مراجعت اولنه ) .  
بوندن ماعدا صارغینک اوچلریله دیکش محللرینه و قوطلی ویا صندوقلرک  
چاتلاق یرلرینه و صندوقلرک قبانمسی ایچون استعمال اولنان چویلرک بر بیوک  
قسمنک باشلرینه مقدار کافی و بر برلرینه مساوی مهر لر وضع و تمهیر فانه جقدر  
علی العموم امانات و ذیقیمت اشیا ظاهراً تضییق کورمش اولدیغنه دائر براماره  
حاصل ایتکسزین و یا خود صارغی و مهر لرینک خارجاً و کورینه جک  
برحاله بوز لمسزین محتویاتنه خلل کتوریله جک صورتده بند ایدلمسی  
لازمکه جکدر .

### مساژری ارسالاتنک صورت ترتیب و بندینه دائر

التنجی بند قیمتی افاده اولتمش مساژری ارسالاتنک بعینه ذیقیمت اشیا  
مثللو باغلامش اولملری لازم کله چکی کبی عادی مساژری ارسالاتنک دخی

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کیده جکی مسافیه کوره محتویاتک درجه کافیده محافظه سانه کافی وکافل  
اوله جق صورتده دنک ویا صندوق ویا خود باکتله وضعی ایجاب  
ایده جک و ظاهر اتضیق کورمش اولدیغنه دائر براماره حاصل ایتمکترین  
محتویانه خلل کتورلیه جک صورتده ترتیب و بند ایدلمش اولسی مقتضی  
بولنه جقدر . ارسالات مذکوره برویا متعدد یردن مهر مومی و باقورشون  
مهری و یا خود مرسله مخصوص اوله رق علامت فارقه پی حاوی تمغا ایله  
قبادیله جقدر . مسازری ارسالاتی میانه قبالی و یا آجیق مکاتب و یا مخبره  
نوعدن معدود و خط دسته محرر برکونه اوراق قونیه مز . انجق ذیقیمت  
اشیا ارسالاتنده اولدینی کبی مسازری ارسالاتی دروننه دخی فاطوره  
و یا ارسالات مذکوره نک حاوی اولدینی اشیا نک مقدار یله نوع وجنسی  
ونومرو و مارقه و فیئات و اشکالی مین بوسله لر و بوکا ممائل اوراق سائر  
ادخال اولنه بیلور .

### مهرلره دائر

یدنجی بند دردنجی بشنجی والتنجی بنده لرده تعداد اولنان مراسلاته  
وضع ایدیلان مهر موملرینه و یا قورشونلره اوریلان حروف منفرده ایله  
تمفالرک و آرمه و شرکت و مؤسسات سائر عنوان و اسملرینی ناطق مهرلرک  
کوزلجه اوقونور صورتده چیقمش اولسی مقتضیدر . مراسلات مذکوره  
اوزرینه صرف چیزکی پی حاوی تمغا اورلسی و یا خود بونلرک مسکوکات ایله  
تمغالیمی قطعاً ممنوعدر .

### رسمی مهرلره دائر

سکرنجی بند مراسلات مذکوره نک هر نوع خللدن محافظه و وقایه سی  
ضمننده مخرج و یا مبادله پوسته خانه لرنده اشبو مراسلات اوزرینه برویا متعدد  
رسمی مهر و قورشون وضعی خصوصنده مرسل اداره مختاردر .

### مراسلاتک صورت ترتیبینه دائر

طقوزنجی بند ذیقیمت اوراقی حاوی اولان ظرفلر ایله صره لرک و ذیقیمت

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اشیانك پوسته خانه ده بر پوسته مأموری معرفتیه و یا خود بومامور مواجهه بنده  
مرسلی طرفدن بند ایدلسنی طلب ایتمک حتی ادارتین مذکور تیججه موجود  
و محفوظ طوتیه جقدر .

### عنوانه دأر

اوننجی بند مرسلی الیهمک تشخیصده برکونه شبیه قالمق اوزره  
عنوانلرک مرسلی الیهمک اسمیه بولاندینی مأموریت و یا صنعتی واقامتکاهنی و توزیع  
ایدن مرکز اسمنی مبین اولسی و بو بیاناتک وارغی اوزرینه تحریر ایدلمش  
بولنمی ایجاب ایدر .

### قیمتک بیاننه دأر

اوننجی بند قیمتلی اوراقی حاوی ظرفلر ایله صره لر و ذیقیمت  
اشیا و قیمتی افاده اولمش مسازری ارسالاتنک صارغیلری اوزرینه یازیله جق  
قیمت مخرج مملکتک آچمه سیله کرک حرورف و کرک ارقام ایله کوستریله جک  
بولنلرک حکمز و چیقندیسز اولسی لازم کله جکی کبی تحت تصدیقده بولنان  
حک و چیقندی دخی قبول اولنیه جقدر .

مراسلاتک حدود پوسته خانه سه و وصولنده بولنلر اوزرینه محرر قیمت اشبو  
پوسته خانه طرفدن کندی مملکتی آچمه سه تحویل ایدیلرک نین ایدن مقدار  
قیمت مذکوره بی معان ارقامک حذا و یا زیرینه رقمه کوستریله جک و بوبابده  
ایدیلرک حساب اون قران و یا ایکوز شاهیدن عبارت بولان برالتون تومن  
مجیدیه نکه فی نظامیسیله قرق بش غروش ایدیه جکندن اکا کورمه اجر اولنه جقدر .  
( برغروشک قرق پاره ایدوکی )

### بار نامه لره دأر

اون ایکنجی بند ذیقیمت اوراقی حاوی ظرفلر ایله صره و ذیقیمت اشیا  
و مسازری ارسالاتنک هر بری A اشارتلی مربوط نمونه به مطابق اوله رق  
ایکی عدد کرک بار نامه سیله معاً ارسال اولنه جق و اشبو بار نامه لره

- ۱۰ -

ثابت مرکبسه موضوع مرسلک امضاسی حداسنه مراسلات مذکورہ نك  
قبادلمسیچون مرسل مومی الیهمک استعمال ایدیکي مهر وضع ایدیله جقدر .

### قیمت و ثقلتک حد اعظمه دأر

اون اوچنجی بند قیمتلی اوراقی حاوی ظرفلر ایله صره و ذیقیمت اشیا  
و قیمتی افاده اولنش مسازری ارسالاتنک هر برینک قیمتی حد اعظم اوله رق  
التون بیک تومنه و یا قرق بش بیک غروشه تعیین ایدلمشدر .

ذیقیمت اوراقی حاوی ظرفلر ایله صره و یا ذیقیمت اشیانک هر برینک  
ثقلتی کدا حد اعظم اوله رق بش و مسازری ارسالاتنک دخی اون ایکی  
کیلوغرامه تعیین ایدلمشدر .

قیمتلی اوراقی حاوی ظرفلر ایله امانات و ذیقیم اشیانک طولاً قرق و عرضاً  
اوتوز و عمقاً بیکری ساتیمتروبی تجاوز ائیمه جکی کبی مسازری ارسالاتی  
دخی طولاً یتمش و عرضاً الی بش و عمقاً قرق ساتیمترودن زیاده  
اولیه جقدر .

### وزن و تمغایه دأر

اون دردنچی بند ذیقیمت اوراقی حاوی ظرفلر ایله امانات و ذیقیمت اشیا  
و مسازری ارسالاتی پوسته یه حین تودیعنده وزن اولنه جق و ثقلت حاصله سنک مقداری  
ظرف و ارسالات مذکورہ اوزرینه و مرسل الیهک عنوانی حداسنه یازیله جقدر .

مسازری ارسالاتنک ثقلتی اون غرام کسوراتنه باقلمیه رق کیلوغرام  
و غرامله تحریر و ترقیم اولنه جق و بالاده تعداد اولنان مراسلات سائر نك  
ثقلتی ایسه کیلوغرام و غرامله ترقیم اولنوب بونده یالکز بر غرامله کسوراتی  
نظر اعتباره ائیمه جقدر .

مراسلاتک ظرف و یا صارغیسی اوزرینه محرر عنوانک حداسنه و کمرک  
بار نامه لری اوزرینه اوقوناقلی صورتده تاریخ مهری وضع و یا مرسل پوسته  
خانه نك اسمی ال یازیسيله تحریر ایدیله جقدر .

اوراق پوسته سندن ماعدا اولان مراسلاتك امر مبادلہ سنہ دار

اون بشنجی بند ذیقیمت اوراق حاوی ظرفلر ایله امانات و ذیقیم اشیا و مسازری ارسالاتی بایزید و خانقین پوسته خانه لرندہ دولت علیہ عثمانیہ ماموری ایله ایران تاتاری بیندہ آچیقدن اوله رق تعاطی و مبادلہ اولنه جقدر .  
دولت علیہ عثمانیہ ماموری ایران تاتارینه تودیع ایلیه جکی مراسلاتك كرك صورت بندنجه و كرك قبادیلان محللرنجه برکونه اوینونسزلق بولمندیغنی و نقلترینك مرسل پوسته خانه سی طرفندن تحریر و ترقیم ایلیلان نقلته موافق اولدیغنی تحقیق و تدقیق ایتدکدنصکره لدی الایجاب مراسلاتك اوزر لرندہ کی مشروحاتی ترجمه دن فرانسزجه یه ترجمه ایده جکدر .

مراسلات نقاتی مرسل پوسته خانه سنك تحریر و ترقیم ایلیه کی نقلتن فضله و یا نقصان ظهور ایتدیکی و یا مرسل پوسته خانه سی مراسلات مذکورہ نك نقلتنی تحریر و ترقیم ایتدیکی کوریلوبوده اشبو مراسلاتك صورت بندی ایله قانیلان محللری و خصوصات سائر سنجه برکونه اوینونسزلق مشاهده ایتدیکی و محتویاتنه خلل کتورلمش اولسنه شبهه اولمندیغنی تقدیر ده دولت علیہ عثمانیہ ماموری مرسل پوسته خانه سی طرفندن تحریر و ترقیم اولنان نقلتك زیرینه و یا نقلت مذکورہ نك تحریر ایدلمش بولمسی لازمکلان محله کندوسنجه تحقق ایدن نقلت مقدارینی زیرده تعریف اولندیغنی وجهله تحریر و ترقیم ایده جکدر .

بایزیده (خانقینده) . . . کیلوگرام . . . غرام

اشبو نقلت فیما بعد اجرا اولنه جق قونظرول معاملاتنه اساس طوتیه جقدر .

بعده دولت علیہ ماموری ایرانہ اولان مراسلاتك هر برینی مربوط B حرفی اشارتلی نمونه وجهله بر ارسالیه ورقه سنه قید ایده جک و اشبو ورقه اوج نسخه اوله رق تنظیم و املا ایلیه جکدر .

دولت علیہ عثمانیہ ماموری مراسلات مذکورہ بی آری آری یعنی برر برر كرك ارسالیه ورقه سنده و كرك بونك صورت لرندہ اولان قیود موجبجه

ایران تانارینه تسلیم ایلیه جکدر . اشبو اوج نسخه دن بری تودیع ایدن و دیگر ایکیسی دخی تسلیم آلان مأمورک نزدنده حفظ اوانسه جق و بونلر هرایکی مأمور طرفدن امضا ایدلمش اوله جکدر .

ایران تاناری تسلیم آلدینی مراسلاتی کول دقتله معاینه ایده چکی کبی دولت علیه عثمانیه مأموری وواجهه سنده اوله رق مراسلات مذکوره نک مهر و قبانیلان محاملری و صورت بنسویه سنجه بر کونه او یغوندلر ایلوب اولمیدینی و بونلرک قصدا کشاد ایدلدیکنه دائر هر کونه شبهه دن عاری و ثقات حاصله نک مراسلات اوزریله ارسالیه ورقه لر نده مرقم نقاته مطابق بونلرک بولمیدینی دخی تحقیق و تدقیق ایده جکدر .

ایران تاناری مراسلاتک هیئت خارجییه عمومییه سنجه بر کونه او یغوندلرک بولمیدینی حالدله ثقات حاصله ایله کوندریلان نقلت ازه سنده فرق اولدینی تبیین ایدر ایسه فرق مذکوری دوات علیه عثمانیه مأموریه بالانفاق مراسلات مبحوئه عنها اوزرینه تحریر و ترقیم ایده جک و ارسالیه ورقه لرینک هر اوج نسخه سنده محرر قیودی اکا کوره تصحیح ایلیه جکدر .

مراسلاتک صورت بندنجه ایران تاناری طرفدن کوریلان نقصانیت اوج نسخه اوله رق تنظیم ایدیلان ارسالیه ورقه لرینک ملاحظات خانه سنه درج و قید ایدیلوب زیری دولت علیه عثمانیه مأموری طرفدن تصدیقا امضا اوله جق و اوق تبیین ایدن او یغوندلرک مراسلاتک قصدا کشاد ایدلدیکنه دائر شبهه بی دعوت ایدر حالندن بولمیدینی تقدیرده ایران تانارینک او بولده کی ارسالاتک عدم قبوله حقی اوله جنی کبی بومثللو حالات وقوعنده دخی اوله ایدر ارسالیه ورقه لر نده محرر قیود ابطال و وقوعحالی مبین ایجاب ایدن ملاحظات اشبو ورقه لره تحریر اوله رق زیری هر ایکی مأمور طرفدن امضا ایدیله جکدر .

کبرک بارنامه لری ارسالیه ورقه لر یله معاً ایران تانارینه اعضا اوله جق و اشبو بارنامه لر اوزرینه مرسلک مهری موضوع اوله جغندن بونلرک عائد

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اولدینی ارسالاتک مرسلک مهریله قبالو اولوب اولدینی ذکر اولان تاناز طرفندن تحقیق و تدقیق ایدیله بیله جکدر .  
ایراندن مئاک محروسه شاهانه کوندربیلان ارسالاتک تعاطیسی امرده عینی معامله اجرا اولنه جقدر .

### کمرک بارنامه لرینک فقدانسه دأر

اون النجی بند کمرک بارنامه سی اولقمیزین حدودده کاش پوسته خانه یه توارد ایدن ارسالات مورد مملکتی مأمورینه تسلیم ایدلمزدن اول محتویاتک هر کونه خللدن محافظه سیچون اشبو پوسته خانه جه لزومی مقدارده مهر رسمی ایله تمهیر ایدیله جک و اشبو ارسالاته مربوط C حرفی اشارتلی نمونه یه توفیقاً برده برقلعه ورقه رسمیه علاوه اولنه جقدر .

### مقبوض علم و خبرلرینه دأر

اون یدنجی بند ذیقیمت اوراتی حاوی ظرفلر ایله صره و یا قیمتلی اشیا و یا خود مسازری ارسالاتک مقبوض علم و خبرلی اولنلرینک علم و خبرلری ارساله ورقه سنک خانه مخصوصه قید و اشارت ایدیله جک و مرسل الیهمه و یا وکیل مرخصلرینه امضا ایتدیرلر کدنصکره برظرف درونسه قونیلوب رأساً تعهدلی اوله رق مخرج پوسته خانه سنه ارسال و اعاده قانه جقدر .

### محاسبه یه دأر

اون سکرنجی بند مرسل الیهم طرفندن قبول ایدلماسندن و یا خود اسباب سائره دن طولایی مخرج پوسته خانه سنه اعاده ایدیلان و بناء علیه حدوددن مورد پوسته خانه سنه قدر استیفا اولسان اجرتدن معدا اعاده



T.C. BASBAKANLIK OSMANLI ARŞIVI DAİRE BASKANLIĞI (BOA)

*à changer*

Règlement d'Exécution  
de la Convention postale conclue  
entre la Perse et la Turquie à  
Constantinople le 27 Août 1890  
8 Septembre 1890.

Les Administrations soussignées,  
ou l'Art. 19 de la Convention pos-  
tale conclue entre la Perse et la  
Turquie le 27 Août 1890 ont arrêté  
d'un commun accord les mesures  
suivantes pour assurer l'exécution  
de la dite Convention.

Article 1.

Courriers.

La marche des Courriers reliant  
les deux pays sera réglée comme  
suit :

Le courrier persan venant de  
Khoy doit arriver à Bayazid  
la veille du départ régulier du  
courrier de Bayazid pour Tré-  
bizonde - Constantinople et  
il

OSMANLI ARŞIVI		
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Burk  
(2 enfes)

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T.C. BASBAKANLIK OSMANLI ARSIVI DAIRE BASKANLIGI (BOA)

SD

2585/13

il ne partira de Bayazid que le lendemain de l'arrivée régulière du courrier de Constantinople - Trébizonde à Bayazid. En cas de retards dans l'arrivée de ce dernier courrier à Bayazid, le départ du courrier persan de Bayazid ne peut être retardé que 24 heures au plus au delà du départ régulier.

Le courrier persan venant de Kirmanshak doit arriver à Harékine la veille du départ du courrier de Harékine pour Bagdad et il ne pourra repartir de Harékine que le lendemain de l'arrivée à Harékine du courrier de Bagdad.

L'administration Ottomane s'engage à régler la marche du courrier entre Bagdad et Harékine, tant que possible, de manière à ce qu'il y ait coïncidence



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- dence avec les courriers Bagdad.  
 - Damas et Bagdad. Diarbé.  
 - Xiv - Samsoun.

Article 2.

Echange de la  
 poste aux lettres.

L'échange entre les deux pays  
 des articles de poste prévus par  
 la Convention postale univer-  
 selle, soit lettres, cartes postales,  
 imprimés, papiers d'affaires,  
 échantillons de marchandises,  
 soit simples, soit recommandés,  
 aura lieu à Bagdad & à Sta-  
 netine en valises closes.

Seront expédiées par ces  
 voies des valises closes conte-  
 nant ces articles, du moins  
 une fois par semaine :

entre Constantinople (Galata)	et	Khoy
" " (Stamboul)	et	Khoy
" " (Galata)	"	Tebriz
" " (Stamboul)	"	Tebriz
" " (Galata)	"	Teheran
" " (Stamboul)	"	Teheran
		entre

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entre Tribizonde et Tebriz  
 " Bayazid " Khoy  
 " " " Tebriz  
 " Bagdad " Kirmanshah  
 " " " Teheran  
 " Hanekine " Kirmanshah

Les deux Administrations pourront  
 en tout temps autoriser encore d'au-  
 tres bureaux de poste à participer  
 à l'échange des valises closes conte-  
 nant les envois de la poste aux  
 lettres.

L'échange des valises closes  
 entre les bureaux Ottomans et  
 Persans par voie de Russie ou  
 par voie de mer par l'intermé-  
 diaire des bateaux Anglais de  
 la ligne Bagdad Bombay  
 sera réglé séparément par simple  
 correspondance administrative.

A moins d'un arrange-  
 ment contraire entre les deux  
 Administrations chaque bu-

reau



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-reau expéditeur d'une valise close  
 emploiera ses propres sacs et les bu-  
 -reaux receveurs auront l'obligation  
 de retourner les sacs vides dans leurs  
 valises closes et inscrits dans la  
 feuille d'avis comme envoi recom-  
 -mandé d'Office, avec le courrier  
 le plus proche.

Tous les autres détails du  
 Service concernant les Valises closes  
 et les articles de poste y contenus  
 se règlent suivant les stipulations  
 de la Convention générale de l'Union  
 Postale & de son Règlement de détail  
 Article 3.

Bureaux de poste  
 admis aux diffé-  
 -rents services.

Les Administrations contrac-  
 -tantes se communiqueront réciproquement la liste des bureaux  
 de poste de leur pays qui seront  
 admis au service des plis conte-  
 -nant des papiers - valeur, des  
 envois de numéraire en groups  
 et des objets de Valeur, ainsi que

des



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des envois de messagerie.

Il est bien entendu que pour les envois dont le contenu est soumis au droit douanier l'administration du pays destinataire ne s'engage qu'à transporter ces envois jusqu'au bureau de poste au siège d'un bureau douanier et le plus proche du lieu de destination.

Le destinataire qui sera prévenu de l'arrivée de son envoi par un avis officiel et gratuit aura à retirer son envoi du dit bureau soit personnellement, soit par un fondé de pouvoir dûment autorisé.

La taxe à percevoir sera calculée d'après le tarif interne et sur la base de la distance entre la frontière et le dit bureau de poste.

Il appartiendra naturellement à l'autorité douanière au bureau d'échange à la frontière de désigner lesquels des envois seront admis

à



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à la libre entrée au pays destina-  
taire et lesquels seront à soumettre  
aux formalités douanières au bu-  
reau de poste mentionné dans l'a-  
-linea précédent.

Article 4.

Conditionnement  
des plis contenant  
des Papiers-Valeur.

Les plis contenant des papiers-  
Valeur doivent être enveloppés dans  
une toile cirée ou peau, soit d'une  
seule pièce, soit entièrement cousue  
en dedans, et ce paquet devra être  
fortement lié au moyen d'une corde  
ou ficelle d'un seul morceau.  
Les bouts de la corde ou ficelle seront  
passés à travers une capsule en étain  
et y seront fixés par un cachet à la  
cire (voir la figure ci-jointe). En outre  
seront à appliquer sur les bouts  
de l'emballage et sur les coutures,  
s'il y en a, des cachets en nombre  
suffisant et de manière qu'il ne  
puisse être porté aucune atteinte  
au contenu du paquet sans endom-



(sans le lion)

mager

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Conditionnement  
des envois de numé-  
raire en groups et  
des objets de valeur.

-mager extérieurement et visiblement  
l'emballage ou les cachets.

### Article 5.

Les monnaies ainsi que les objets de  
valeur seront renfermés dans des sacs,  
sacoches, boîtes ou caisses qui ne doivent  
pas contenir des lettres, ni d'autres  
pièces manuscrites ayant le caractère  
d'une correspondance.

Les sacs ou sacoches seront d'une  
seule pièce ou entièrement cousus en  
dedans et parfaitement conditionnés,  
c'est à-dire ni déchirés ni raccomodés.

L'issue des sacs ou sacoches sera  
fermée au moyen d'une corde ou  
ficelle intacte (sans épissure, ni  
allonge) dont les bouts après avoir  
été passés à travers la gorge des sacs  
ou sacoches et bien noués, seront  
maintenus sur une étiquette en  
bois par un ou deux cachets à la  
cire, ou ce qui est mieux, passeront  
à travers une capsule en étain et



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y seront fixés par un cachet en cire fine.

L'emballage des sacs ou sacoches sera allongé en forme d'une oreille destinée pour l'inscription de l'adresse et des autres indications postales nécessaires.

A défaut de cachets les bouts de la corde ou ficelle peuvent être introduits près du nœud dans un plomb portant l'impression de signes distinctifs.

Les boîtes ou caisses seront soigneusement fermées ou clouées et ne doivent présenter aucune trace d'issue refermée ni de fracture, elles peuvent en outre être enveloppées d'une toile, toile cirée ou peau, soit d'une seule pièce soit entièrement cousue en dedans.

Pour les petites boîtes ou caisses fragiles, l'emballage dans une toile cirée ou peau est obligatoire.

Les

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Les paquets ainsi confectionnés seront fortement liés au moyen d'une corde d'un seul morceau dont les bouts seront fixés soit sur une étiquette en bois, soit dans une capsule en étain au moyen de cachets en cire fine (voir 2<sup>me</sup> alinea de cet article) ou qui passeront par un plomb.

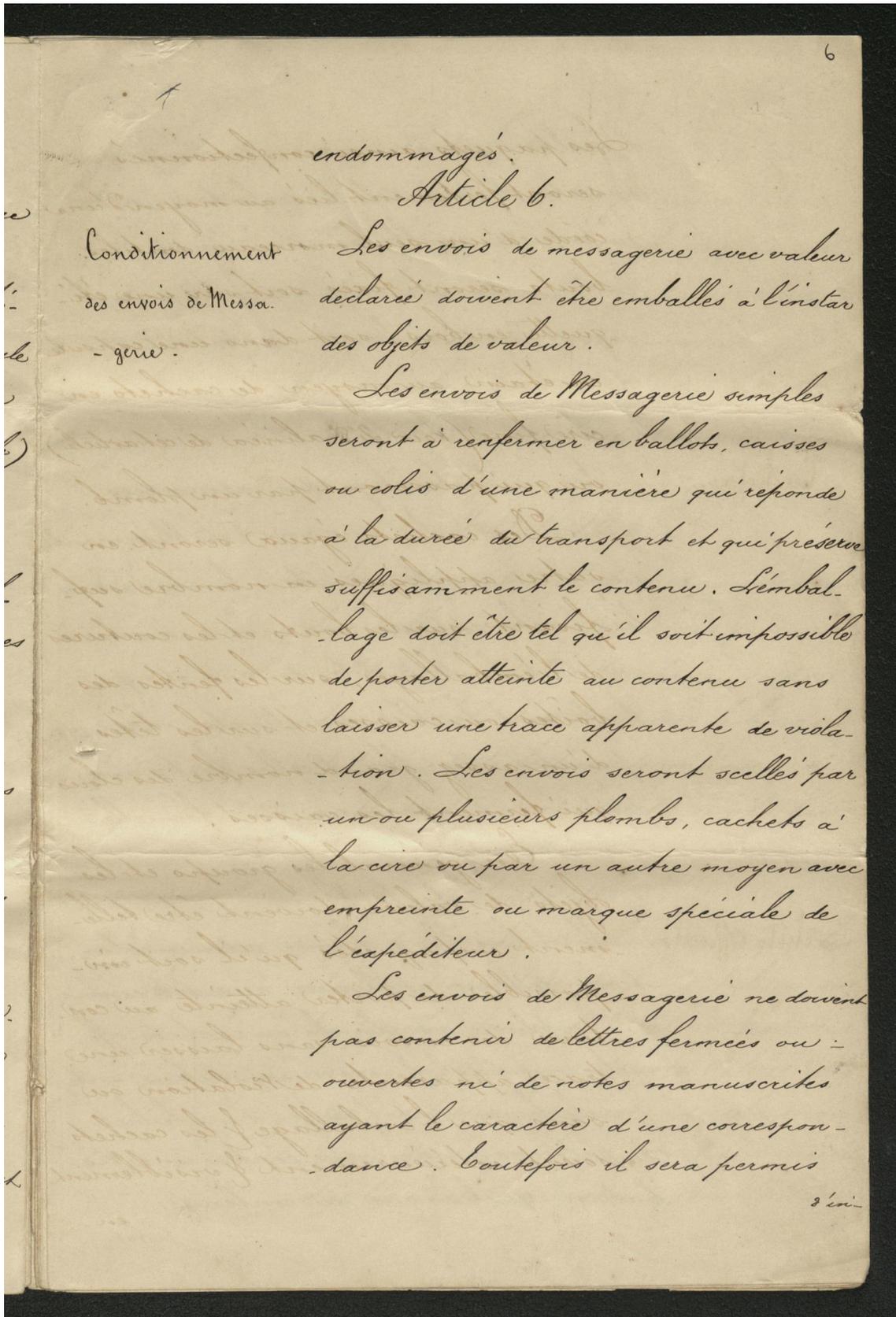
Des cachets égaux seront en outre appliqués en nombre suffisant sur les bouts et les coutures de l'emballage, sur les fentes des boîtes ou caisses et sur les têtes d'un assez grand nombre des clous qui ferment les caisses.

En général les groupes et les objets de valeur doivent être tellement emballés qu'il soit impossible de porter atteinte au contenu des envois sans laisser une trace apparente de violation ou sans que l'emballage & les cachets soient extérieurement & visiblement

en-



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d'inclure dans ces envois - de même que dans les objets de valeur - des factures, notes ou papiers semblables énumérant leur contenu, les numéros, marques prix et signes des marchandises contenues dans l'envoi.

### Article 7.

Cachets

Les initiales, légendes, armoiries, raisons sociales ou noms d'établissement empreints sur les cachets à la cire ou sur les plombs apposés aux envois énumérés aux Articles 4, 5 et 6, doivent être parfaitement lisibles et distincts. Les empreintes en grilles et celles faites avec des pièces de monnaie sont formellement exclues.

### Article 8.

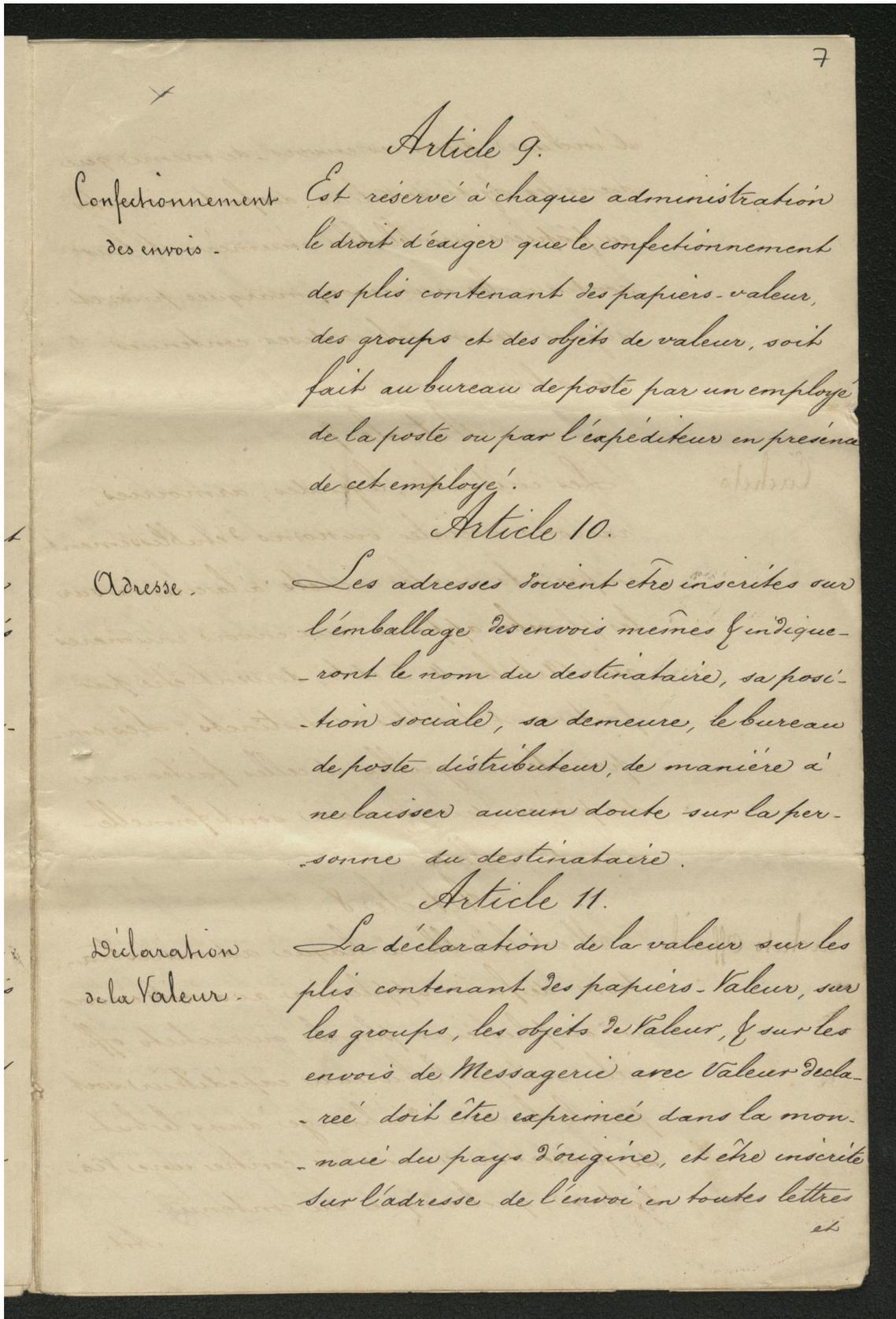
Cachets Officiels.

Il est loisible à chaque administration de faire appliquer aux dits envois un ou plusieurs plombs ou cachets officiels soit par le bureau capitulaire soit par le bureau d'échange dans le but de préserver ces envois contre une violation quelconque du contenu.

Art.



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et <sup>en</sup> sans chiffres, sans ratures ni surchar-  
-ge, même approuvés.

A la réception des envois au bureau  
frontière, ce bureau opère la conversion  
de la somme déclarée en la monnaie de  
son pays, en indiquant par de nouveaux  
chiffres, placés à côté ou au dessous des  
chiffres représentatifs du montant de  
la déclaration, l'équivalent de celle-ci.  
Pour ce but il sera calculé un Coman  
or (= dix Akras = Deux cents shahis)  
égal à quarante cinq piastres (la piastre  
= Quarante paras et d'après le taux légal  
du Médjidié).

### Article 12.

Declaracion  
en douane.

Chaque pli contenant des papiers-  
-valeur, chaque group, chaque objet de  
-valeur, et chaque envoi de messagerie  
doit être accompagné de deux Déclara-  
-tions en douane analogues ou confor-  
-mes à la formule **A** ci annexée et  
qui porteront à côté de la signature  
de l'expéditeur, en encre à tampon,  
une empreinte <sup>de son</sup> du cachet employé pour  
la



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la fermeture de l'envoi.

Article 13.

Valeur & Poids  
 maxima

La valeur maximum d'un pli contenant des papiers - valeur, d'un group, d'un objet de valeur, & d'un envoi de messagerie avec valeur déclarée est fixé à Mille tomans Or, ou Quarante-Cinq mille piastres.

Le poids maximum d'un pli contenant des papiers - valeur ou d'un group ou d'un objet de valeur est fixé à 5 Kilogrammes, & celui d'un envoi de Messagerie à 12 Kilogrammes.

Les dimensions suivantes ne doivent pas dépasser :

Les dimensions suivantes ne doivent pas être dépassées.

1<sup>o</sup> pour les papiers valeur, les groupes et les objets de valeur en longueur 40 centimètres, en largeur 30 centimètres, en épaisseur 20 centimètres.  
2<sup>o</sup> pour les objets de messagerie en longueur 70 centimètres, en largeur 55 centimètres, en épaisseur 40 centimètres.

1. Pour les papiers - valeur, groupes & objets de valeur, en longueur, largeur & épaisseur, plus de 40 centimètres.

2. Pour tous les autres objets de Messagerie la longueur de 80 centimètres, la largeur de 50 centimètres, & l'épaisseur de 40 centimètres.

Article 14.

Pesage - Timbre.

Les papiers contenant des papiers - valeur

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les groups et les objets de valeur, ainsi que les envois de Messagerie seront pesés au moment du dépôt à la poste et leur poids sera marqué sur l'envoi même à côté de l'adresse.

Pour les envois de Messagerie le poids sera marqué en Kilogrammes et grammes, les fractions de 10 grammes étant à négliger; pour tous les autres envois précités le poids est constaté en Kilogrammes & grammes et ce ne sont que les fractions d'un gramme qui seront négligées.

Une empreinte lisible du timbre à date ou l'inscription à la main du nom du bureau expéditeur devra figurer sur l'emballage des envois à côté de l'adresse, ainsi que les déclarations en Douane.

### Article 15.

Echange des envois autres que la poste aux lettres.

L'échange des plis avec papiers valeur, des groups et des objets de valeur, ainsi que des envois de Messagerie, sera effectué à découvert aux bureaux de poste à Baya-  
-fid et à Hamakonie, entre l'employé



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Ottoman et le courrier Persan.

L'employé Ottoman après avoir constaté que les envois à remettre au Courrier Persan sont tout à fait intacts quant à l'emballage et à la fermeture, et que leur poids est conforme à celui marqué par le bureau expéditeur, traduira le cas échéant, les inscriptions sur les envois du turc en français.

En cas que le poids d'un envoi sera trouvé inférieur ou supérieur à celui marqué par le bureau expéditeur ou que celui-ci a tout à fait omis de marquer le poids de l'envoi, mais que l'emballage, la fermeture et tout le conditionnement de l'envoi sont intacts et qu'il n'existe pas de soupçon d'une atteinte portée à l'envoi, l'employé Ottoman inscrira, au dessous du poids indiqué par le bureau expéditeur ou à sa place, le poids trouvé, comme suit: « Bayazid (Hanchine) . . . . Kg . . . . gr. » et ce sera ce poids qui servira de base pour tous les contrôles ultérieurs.

L'employé

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L'employé Ottoman inscrira ensuite chaque envoi à destination de la Perse dans une feuille d'envoi analogue à la formule B ci annexée qui sera dressée en triple expédition.

L'employé Ottoman remettra au courrier Persan chaque envoi séparément, c'est à dire un à un, selon les inscriptions qui ont été déjà faites sur la feuille d'envoi et sur ses duplicata, dont l'une restera entre les mains de l'employé qui remet et les deux autres entre les mains de l'employé qui reçoit après que tous les trois seront signés par les susdits deux employés.

Le courrier persan aura le devoir d'examiner avec une attention minutieuse les objets à lui remis et de s'assurer en présence de l'employé Ottoman que les cachets, la fermeture, et tout le conditionnement des envois sont parfaitement réguliers et excluent tout soupçon d'une ouverture abusive

et



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et que le poids des envois est conforme à celui marqué sur les envois et dans les feuilles d'envoi.

Si le courrier persan constate des différences <sup>de</sup> du poids sans que le conditionnement général de l'envoi laisse à désirer, il inscrira d'accord avec l'employé Ottoman, le poids trouvé sur l'envoi et rectifiera les inscriptions relatives au poids dans les trois feuilles d'envoi.

Les observations du courrier persan sur les marques dans le bon conditionnement des envois seront inscrites dans la colonne "Observations" des trois feuilles d'envoi et reconnues par la signature de l'employé Ottoman. Mais si les défauts du conditionnement des envois sont de nature à admettre le soupçon d'une ouverture abusive, l'employé persan aura le droit de refuser d'accepter le

dit

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dit' envoi. Pour chaque cas analogue l'inscription des feuilles d'envoi sera annulée et une observation explicative sera inscrite sur les dites feuilles et signée par les deux employés précités.

Les déclarations en douane seront conjointement remises avec la feuille d'envoi au Courrier persan et l'impression du cachet de l'expéditeur sur la déclaration fournira au Courrier persan le moyen de contrôler que les cachets de l'envoi même soient ceux appliqués par l'expéditeur.

Le même procédé sera suivi - Mutatis mutandis - à l'égard de l'échange des envois venant de la Perse et à destination de la Turquie.

## Article 16.

Manque des déclarations en douane au bureau frontière sans aucune



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déclaration en douane, ce bureau de poste devra appliquer à l'envoi, avant de le remettre à l'employé de l'autre pays, des cachets officiels en nombre suffisant pour protéger le contenu contre toute atteinte et il y ajoutera une déclaration officielle d'après la formule C ci-jointe.

### Article 17

*Avis de Reception* Les avis de réception qui accompagneraient un pli contenant des papiers, valeur, un group, un objet de valeur ou un envoi de Messagerie seront marqués dans la feuille d'envoi à la colonne prévue et ils seront renvoyés, après être signés par les destinataires ou par leurs fondés de pouvoirs, directement au bureau de poste d'origine sous enveloppe recommandée d'office.

### Article 18.

*Comptabilité* Un compte courant sera tenu entre les deux administrations uniquement.

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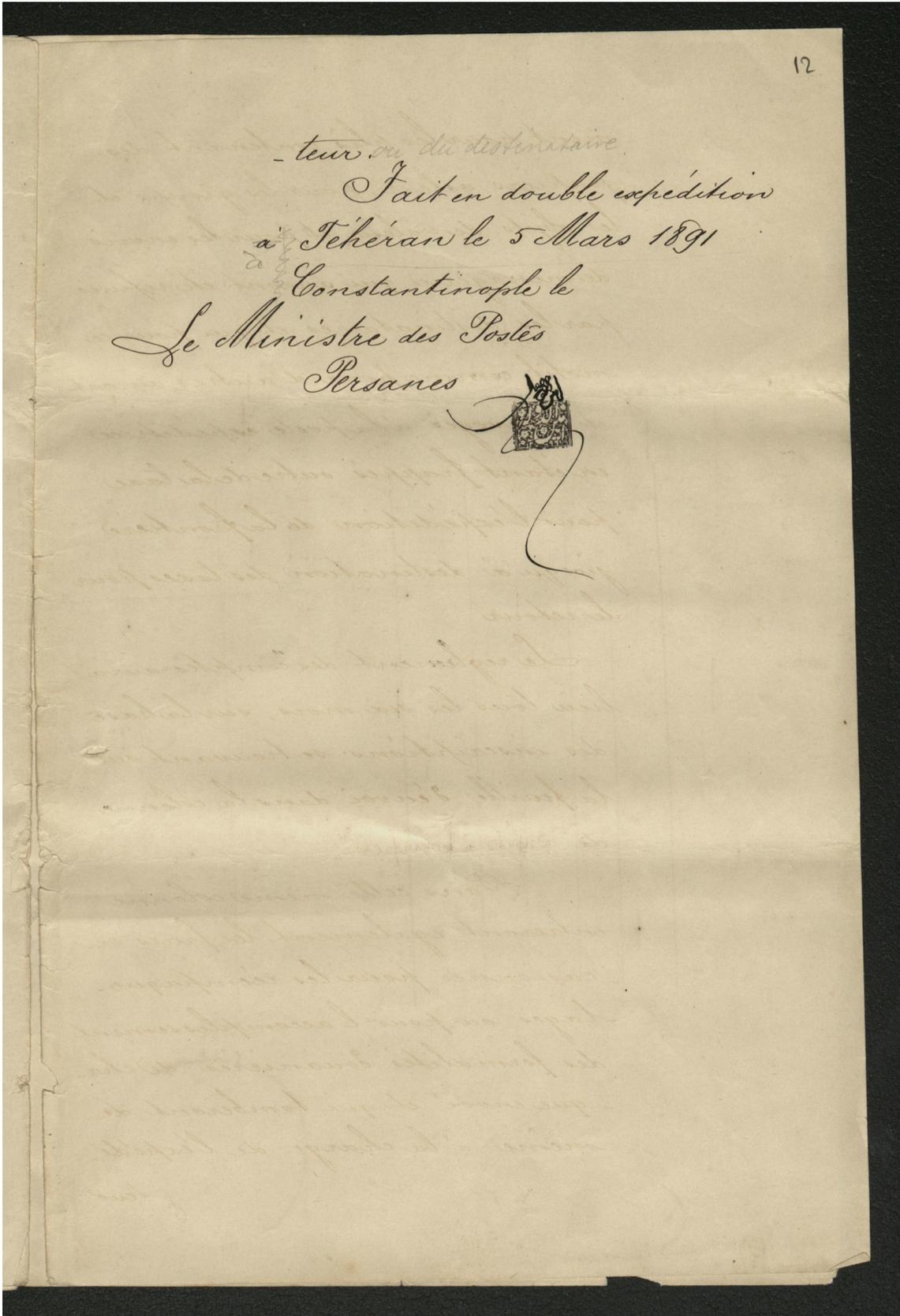
- ment pour les plis contenant des  
- papiers, valeur, pour les groupes et  
les objets de valeur et pour les envois  
de messagerie qui auront été refusés  
par les destinataires et qui pour ce  
motif comme pour d'autres auront  
été renvoyés à la poste expéditrice  
en étant frappés outre de la taxe  
pour l'expédition de la frontière  
jusqu'à destination des taxes pour  
le retour

Le règlement des comptes aura  
lieu tous les six mois, sur la base  
des inscriptions se trouvant sur  
la feuille d'envoi dans la colonne  
de "droits à bonifier".

Dans cette même colonne  
entreront également les frais oc-  
- casionnés pour les réempaque-  
- tages ou pour l'accomplissement  
des formalités douanières de cha-  
- que envoi et qui tomberont de  
même à la charge de l'expédi-  
- teur.

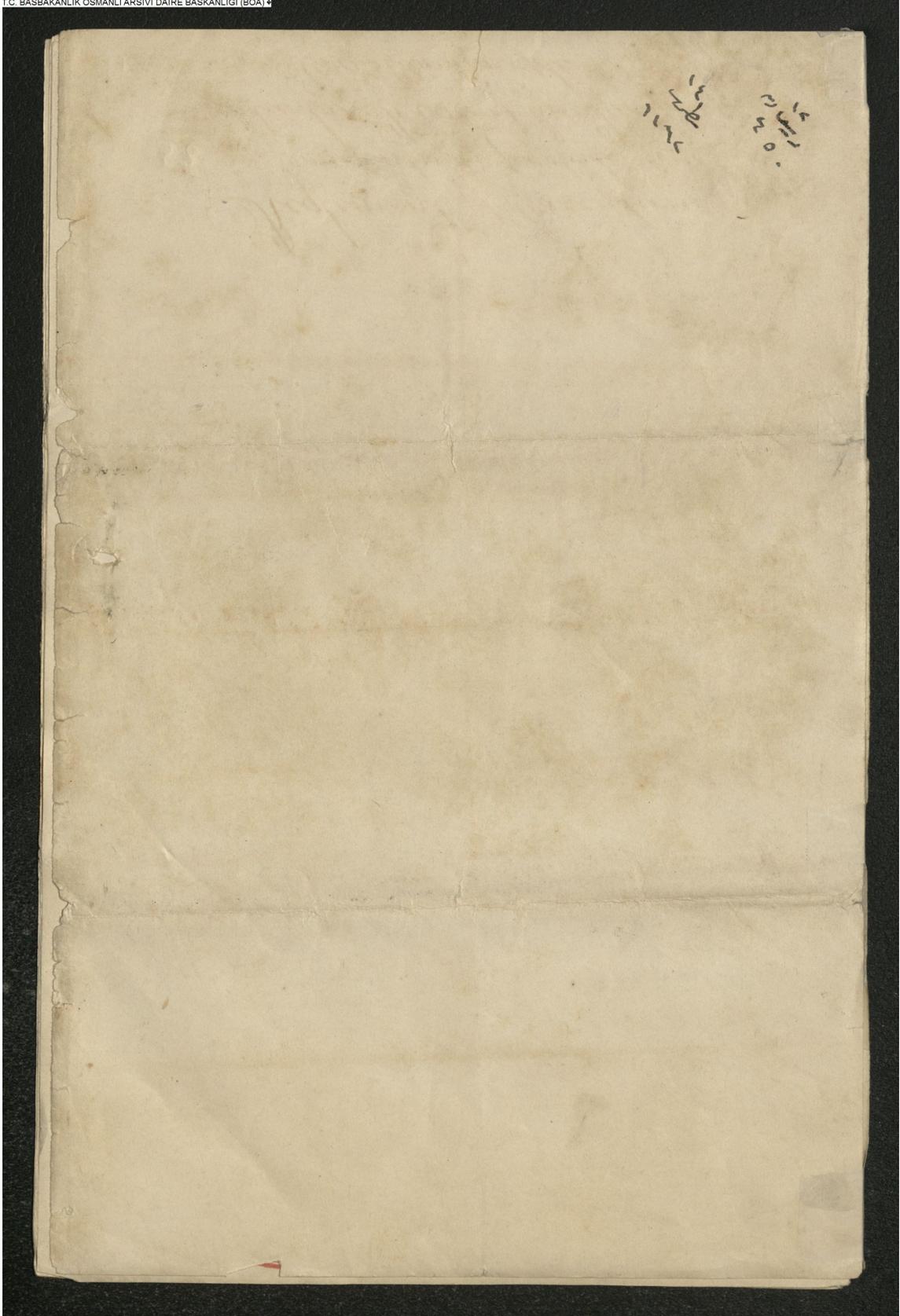


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OSMANLI ARŞIVI		
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Formule A.

Lieu de Depart ou  
de plus le  
timbre à date du bureau d'origine

Lieu de Destination

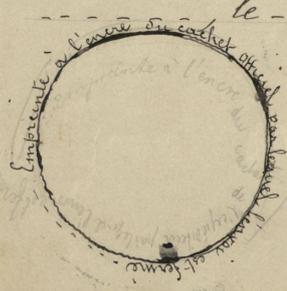
Déclaration en douane

M

Des Envois		Designation ou contenu	Valeur	Poids				Observations
nombre	espèce			Brut		net		
				kilo grs	grs	kilo grs	grs	

le 189

Signature de l'expéditeur



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Administration des postes

Formule B.

*Feuille d'envoi*

Correspondance avec l'office  
de .....

des plis contenant des papiers valeurs, ainsi que des groups, des objets de valeur, et des  
envois de Messagerie remis par l'employé ..... à l'employé .....

à ....., le ..... 189 à ..... h. .... m. ....

Timbre à date du bureau



Timbre à date du bureau



Numéros d'ordre	Plis contenant des Papiers valeurs	Groups	Objets de valeur	Envoi de Messagerie avec valeur déclarée	Envoi de Messagerie sans valeur déclarée	Bureau d'origine	Nom du destinataire	Lieu de destination	Valeur déclarée		Poids		Nombre de déclaration en douane	Nombre de C. V. de Réceptions.	Droits à bonifier par l'office corres pond. à l'office Expéd. leur		Observations	
									en Piastre	en Paras	en Toman	en cbs			Kilo	Gram		Piastre

Signature ou cachet de l'employé expéditeur

OSMANLI ARŞIVI

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Signature ou cachet de l'employé Receveur

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Formule C.

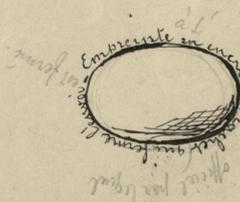
Bureau de poste  
d'échange à la frontière

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Déclaration

Le bureau de poste soussigné, ayant  
reçu un envoi provenant de..... à  
l'adresse de M..... à.....  
en....., non pourvu de déclarations  
en douane, a fermé cet envoi par des cachets  
officiels, égaux à l'impression ci-dessous  
appliqués, en nombre suffisant pour qu'au-  
cune atteinte ne puisse être portée au contenu  
sans une violation extérieure et visible soit  
de l'emballage soit des cachets officiels

le..... 189  
Le chef de bureau de poste  
..... (signature)



OSMANLI ARŞIVI		
ŞD		
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**DEVLET—İ ALİYYE—İ OSMANİYYE İLE İRAN DEVLETİ MEYANESİNDE MÜN'AKİD  
POSTA MUKAVELANAMESİYLE BUNUN SUVER—İ İCRAİYYESSİNE DAİR  
KARARNAMEDİR**

Covention postale  
Turco-Persane  
Et

Règlement D'exécution  
Y Relatif

Osmanlı Posta ve Telgraf İdaresiyle İran Posta İdaresi beyninde tanzim olunacak yeni bir posta mukavelenamesi hakkında husul-i itilâfa davet edilmiş olmağla Devlet-i metbuaları tarafından usulen mezuniyeti haz olan zirde muharrer imza sahipleri âtidedeki mukaveleyi akdeylemişlerdir.

**Birinci Madde** — Osmanlı Posta ve Telgraf İdaresiyle İran Posta idaresi beyninde doğrudan doğruya mukannen ve muntazam surette idareteyn-i mezkûreteyn-in tâbi olduğu her iki memleketten veya müraselâtının sevk ve tesyiri için idareteyn-i müteakideyn memalikini vasıta ittihaz eden veyahut etmek isteyen memalik-i saireden mahreç posta muhaberatı ile eşya-yı sairenin mübadeledi tesis olunacaktır.

**İkinci Madde** — İşbu mübadele Bayazıd Hoy ve Hankın Kirmanşah tarikleriyle icra olunacaktır. İdareteyn-i mezkûreteynin münasib gördükleri vakıt mübadeleyi tezyid ve usul-i muameleyi tâdil edebileceklerdir.

**Üçüncü Madde** — Posta çantaları ile eşya-yı sairenin mübadelesi Bayazıd ve Hankındaki Osmanlı Postahanelerinde icra edileceğinden İran tatarları işbu mahallere kadar gelmeğe mecbur olacaklar ve Tatarlara gerek azimet ve gerek avdetta hududa kadar zaptiye terfik edilecektir. Diğer tarikler tesisi halinde her iki İdare bilittifak icabeden mübadele noktalarını tayin edecekler.

**Dördüncü Madde** — Tataranın ikinci maddede beyan olunan turuk-ı mübadele üzerindeki seyir ve harekâtının evkatı iki idare beyninde bilittifak tayin edilecek ve laekal haftada bir defa mübadele icra olunacaktır.

**Beşinci Madde** — Balâdaki birinci maddenin gösterdiği posta muhaberatı ile eşya-yı saire berevçhi zir beyan ve tadad olunur şöyleki (evvelen) Umum Posta Mukavelenamesinde beyan olunan posta müraselâtı yani mekâtib açık muhabere varakaları evrak-ı matbua ve mesalihe dair evrak ve tüccar nümunesi ve asire (saniyen) zikiyem evrakı havi zarflar (saniyen) surrebend olarak akça irsalâtı (rabi-

an) mücevherat ve emsali zikiyem eşya gibi müraselât (hamisen) kıymeti beyan olunan veya olunmayan mesajeri irsalâtı yani irsalât-ı mütenevvia.

**Altıncı Madde** — Balâdaki beşinci maddenin fıkra-i ulâsında zikrolunan posta eşya vesairesine dair beynelmilel mevcut olan mukavelename ve kararname ve teferrüat nizamnameleriyle mevad-ı munzam-mesi ahkâmı eşya-yı mezkûre hakkında mer'iyül icra olacaktır.

**Yedinci Madde** — Beşinci maddenin ikinci üçüncü dördüncü ve beşinci fıkralarında muharrer zikiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve zikiyem eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevvia her memlekette mer'iyül icra olan ücret-ı dahiliyeye tâbi olduğu gibi ücret-ı muayyenesi dahi her iki memleketin yalnız hududuna kadar bilhesap istifa olunacaktır. Üçürat-ı mezkûre peşinen ahzolunacak ve mevrid memlekete ait ücret mürselünileyden istifa edilecektir.

**Sekizinci Madde** — Zikiyem evrakı havi bir kıta zarf veya bir adet surre veya kıymetli bir şey veyahut bir mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevvianın mürsili gönderilen şeyin mürselünileye teslimini müş'ır olarak bir ilmühaber istihsaliyle kendüsüne itasını gerek postahaneye teslim eylediği şey'in hin-i tevdiinde ve gerek andan bir sene müddet zarfında peşinen kırk para veya yedi şahî tediye ederek talep edebilir. İşbu ücret ahiz ve istifa eden İdareye ait olacaktır.

**Dokuzuncu Madde** — Mevkuf olup da mahreci postahanesine iade olunan zikiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviadan mezkûr postahane kâmilen kendisine ait olmak üzere yeni bir ücret ahiz ve istifa edecektir. Ancak eşya-yı mezkûrenin tekrar sevki postahane tarafından sehven diğer mahalle irsal edilmesinden neş'et etmiş ise eşya-yı mezkûreden yeni bir ücret ahzolunmayacaktır.

**Onuncu Madde** — Zikiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviadan yedinci ve sekizinci ve dokuzuncu maddelerde muharrer üçürattan başka bir güne posta ücreti alınmayacaktır. Mamafih surrelerle kıymetli eşyanın mahreç postahanelerinde bendiyesi için her iki memleket posta idarelerinin bir bendiye ücreti ahzetmez hakkı bâkidir.

**Onbirinci Madde** — İki memleket beyninde cereyan eden posta muamelâtı için usul-i aşariden başka usul kullanılmayacaktır.

**Onikinci Madde** — Mekâtib-i havi veya muhabere nev'inden bazı ibarâtı muhtevi bulunan surre ve kıymetli eşya ve mesaüeir yani irsalat-ı mütenevviyanın sevk ve isrası memnudur. Duhulü her iki memleketin kavanin ve nizamatıyla memnu olan eşyayı havi irsalâtla aakbil-i iştiâl veya patlayıcı mevad ve aşındırıcı mayiat ve menkulat-ı saireye mazarrat iras edebilecek irsalâtın nakli dhi kezalik mücaz değildir. Maamafih her iki idare mayiat-ı saireyi veya suhuletle kırılabilir veyahut ziruh hayvanatı havi irsalâtın reddi ve adem-i kabulünce muhtardır.

**Onüçüncü Madde** — Zikiyem evrakı havi bir zarf aeya bir surre ve kıymetli bir şey veyahut kıymeti beyan olunan mesajeri yani irsalat-ı mütenevviyanın ziya' veya sirkat veyahut kâmilin hasarı halinde mürsilin ve anın fıkdanı takdirde veya talebi üzerine mürselünileyhin beyan olunan kıymete müsavi bir tazminat talebine hakkı olacaktır. Ancak beyan olunan kıymetten aşağı kısmen bir ziya' veya sirkat veyahut hasar vukuunda yalnız zayıyat-ı hakikiyye miktarı tediye ve ita olunur. Kıymeti beyan olunmayan mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviya irsalıyyesinin ya kısmen veya külliyan ziya' ve sirkat ve hasarı halinde mürsilin ve anın fıkdanı halinde veya talebi üzerine mürselünileyhin ziya' ve hasarın kıymeti hakikiyyesine mukabil bir tazminat talebine hakkı vardır. Ancak bu tazminat zayı ve hasardide olan kısmın beher kilogramı için altun olarak yirmi kuruş veya yine altun olarak yarım tümeni tecavüz etmeyecektir.

**Öndördüncü Madde** — İdareteyn-i mezkûreteyn ahval-i âtiyeden münibais olan ziya' ve hasardan dolayı mes'ul ve güna tazminat itasına mecbur olmayacaklardır. (Evvelen) ziya' ve hasarı bir harp veya ihtilâl-i dahilî veyahut tenkil ve teskini Hükümet-i mahalliyyede mevcut olan kuvve-i zabıtanın daha ziyade kuvvete muhtaç olan halât ve harekât vukuunda (Saniyen) Postahanenin muhterik olması takdirinde (salisen) def'i gayr-i kabil olan afat-ı semaviyyeden mün'bais kazaların vukuu halinde (Rabian) ziya' ve hasarın irsalâtın nev'i ve cinsinden veya muhteviyatından veyahut mürsilin ihmal ve müsamahasından husule geldiği takdirde (Hamisen) irsalâtın ashabına teslimi hengamında zarf ve kapandığı mahallin haricen halelden salim ve sıkliti mahreç postahanesine tevdi esnada mütehakkak olan sıklite tevafuk ettiği halde (Sadisen) nizamı dairesinde teslim edilen irsalâtı mürselünileyh veya vekilinin bir güna mülâ-

haza ve kayıt serdetmeksizin ahzylediği takdirde (Sabian) Mayiat ve kırılması kolay ve ziruh hayvanat irsalâtının düçar-ı hasar olduğu takdirde.

İdareteyn-i mezkûreteyn dolayısıyla vuku bulan ziyan ve husule gelemeyen temettuden hiç bir veçhile mes'uliyet kabul etmezler.

**Onbeşinci Madde** — Tazminat için vuku bulacak müstedayat eşyanın postaya tevdi tarihinden itibaren bir sene müddet zarfında mesmu olacak ve bu müddetin mürurunda müstedilerin hiç bir güna tazminat talebine hakları olamayacaktır. Tazminatın tediye ve ifası istida tarihinden itibaren bir sereden ziyade tehir edilemeyecektir. Tazminat itası mecburiyyeti mahreç postahanesinin tâbi olduğu idareye ait olacak ise de işbu idarenin ledeliçap ziya' veya sirkat veyahut hasarın memleketi dahilinde veya postahanelerinde vuku bulan idareye ol babda müracaat etmek hakkı bâki ve mahfuzdur.

**Onaltıncı Madde** — Ondokuzuncu madde beyan olunan icraat nizamnamesine tatbikan bir güna mülâhaza serdetmeyerek eşyayı mersuleyi ahzeden ve mürselünileyhe teslimini ve icabı halinde muahharen sevk ve israsını isbat edemiyen idare aksi halî irae ve isbat edinceye deyin mes'ul ve binaenaleyh tazminatı tediye mecbur olacaktır.

**Onyedinci Madde** — Kıymetli eşya ile kıymeti beyan olunan mesajeri irsalât-ı mütenevviya muhteviyatının kıymet-i hakikiyyesinden fazla veya noksan olarak bir kıymet beyan ve ifadesi memnu olup ifadat-ı gayr-i sahihada bulunan mürsilin bir güna tazminat talebine hakkı olamayacağı gibi mürsil-i merkum hakkında dahi mahreç memleketin olbaddaki kavanin-i mer-iyyesine tevfikân takibat-ı Adliyye icra olunur.

**Onsekizinci Madde** — Mürselünileyhi bulunamayan veyahut mürselünileyhine ihtar-ı keyfiyyet edildiği halde altımah müddet zarfında ahzedilmeyen zikiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevvi mevkuuf addedilerek mahreci postahanesine iade olunacaktır.

**Ondokuzuncu Madde** — Zikiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviyanın mübadelesi noktalarıyla tertip ve usul-i sevk ve irsalî ve sıklit ve eb'ad-ı selâsesi ve beyan olunacak kıymetin had-di azamî ve olbaddaki posta muamelâtının teferrüat-ı umumiyyesi tarafeyn-i akideynin posta idareleri arasında bilittifak tanzim olunacak icraat kararnamesiyle tayin edilecektir.

**Yirminci Madde** — Tarafeyni- akıdeyn posta idareleri beynindeki bilcümle münasebatta fransız lisanının istimal olunması mu-karrerdir.

**Yirmibirinci Madde** — İşbu mukavelename ahkâmına tayin eylediği hususatten başka her güne halâtta Devleteyn-i mezkûreteyn-i ka-vanîn-i dahiliyyesi mer'ıyyülicra olacaktır.

**Yirmiikinci Madde** — İşbu mukavelename her iki posta idaresi tarafından tayin olunacak günden itibaren mevki-i icraya vaz olunacak ve bunun fesih ve ilgası için tarafeyni- müteakıdeyn-in biri canibinden diğerine bir sene evvel tebligat-ı lâzıme olunmadıkça mer'ıyyeti ahkâmı devam edecektir.

İşbu mukavelename iki nüsha olarak tan-zim edilmiştir.

Dersaadet Fi 27 Ağustos sene 1306 ve Fi 8 Eylül sene 1890

İmza  
Devleti- Aliyye-i Osmaniyye Posta ve Telgraf  
Nazırı  
**ÂLİ**

Ad Referendum  
Directeur  
Général Des Postes  
Et Télégraphes Ottomans  
Signe : ÂLY

İmza  
İran Mashalatgüzarı  
**CEVAT**

Ad Referendum  
Chargé D'affaires  
De Perse  
Signé : DJEVAD

**AD REFERENDUM  
CONSEİL DE LA SUBLİME PORTE  
GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN**

**DEVLET—İ ALİYYE—İ OSMANİYYE İLE İRAN DEVLETİ MEYANESİNDE Fİ 27 AĞUS-TOS SENE 1306 VE Fİ 8 EYLÜL SENE 1890 TARİHİYLE DERSAADETDE AKDOLUNAN POSTA MUKAVELENAMESİNİN SUVEL—İ İCÂİYYESİNE DAİR KARARNAMENİN TA-TADİLİ HAKHINDA ZABITNAMEDİR**

**PROCÉS VERBAL  
CONCERNANT LA MODİFİCATION DU REGLEMENT D'EXECUTION DE LA CONVENTİ-ON POSTALE, CONCULE ENTRA LA TURQUİE ET LA PERSE, A CONSTANTİNOPLÉ**

27 Aout

LE ————— 1890

8 Septembre

Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye ile Devlet-i İra-niye arasında akdolunan posta mukavelena-mesinin 19 uncu maddesinde (Zikıyem evraki havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve me-sajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevvianın mübadele-si noktalarıyla tertib ve usul-i sevk ve irsali ve sıklet ve ebad-ı selâsesi ve beyan olunacak kıymetin had-di azamı ve olbabda posta mua-melâtının teferruat-ı umumıyyesi tarafeyn-i akıdeynin posta idareleri arasında bilittifak tanzim olunacak icraat kararnamesiyle tayin edilecektir.) denilmiş ve bu maddeye tevfi-kan vaktıyle posta mukavelenemesinin icraat kararnamesi tertib olunmuş ise sebmeden te-carüb nazaran kararname-i meb'husun bazı nokatını tâdil iktiza etmiş olmağla zirde vazıl imza idareler tarafından bilittifak mezkûr mu-kavelenamenin icrasını bir kat daha temin için berveçhi âti tedabirin ittihazı karargir muştur.

Şöyleki : İrsalât-ı mâtenevvia için haddi azamı olarak icraat kararnamesinin 13 üncü

maddesinde tayin olunan 12 kilogram sıklet-in bu kerre kırk kilogramı iblâğı tensib kı-lınmıştır. Çünkü Devlet-i aliyye posta nizam-namesine tevfikân dahili posta paketleri sıkletinin haddi azamisini kırk ve İran posta idaresi ise İran dahilinde mesajeri sevki-yatının haddi azamisini altmış kilogram olarak tayin ve tahdid etmiş olmasına binaen Dev-let-i Aliyye ile İran postaları beyninde teati olunacak mesajeri müraselâti sıkletinin kırk kilogram olması münasib görülmüştür.

Devlet-i Aliyye ile İran Devleti meyanesin-de mün'akid mukavelenamenin üçüncü mad-desinin ilk fıkrasında (posta çantalarıyla eş-ya-yı sairenin mübadelesi Bayazıd ve Han-kın Osmanlı postahanelerinde icra edileceğin-den İran Tatarları işbu mahallere kadar gel-meye mecbur olacaklardır.) denilmiş olmasına binaen saliffüzzikir üçüncü maddenin hük-müne tevfikân hududundan Bayazıd ve Han-kın postahanelerine kadar vuku bulacak ma-sarif-i nakliyye kâmilen İran hükûmetine ait

olup halbuki posta paketleri sıklığının kırk kilograma iblağı masarifat-ı mezkûrenin bir kat daha tezayüdünü icabettireceğinden ya masarifat-ı mezkûre nisfının İran idaresine itası veyahut iki tarıktan birinin mübadele muamelesinin İran arazisi üzerinde icrası muvafık olacağı İran posta Nazırı tarafından beyan ve ifade kılınmış ve icra kılınan tahkika nazaran Kirmanşah ile Hankın meyanesinde İran hududuna en yakın olan Kasr-ı Şirin nam İran merkezi hudua üç buçuk fersah yani yirmi bir kilometre mesafede vaki olup Hankın merkezinin hududa olan mesafesi ise bir buçuk fersah yani dokuz kilometre olduğuna ve keza Bayazıd cihetinden hududa en yakın olan İran posta merkezi Kilise - Kendi merkezi olup bunun dahi hududa olan mesafesi bir fersah yani altı kilometre ve hududa en yakın Devlet-i aliyye posta merkezi olan Bayazıd'ın ise hududa olan mesafesi yirmi altı kilometreden ibaret olmasına binaen şu halde aHnkın merkezi Kasr-Şirin merkezine nisbeten hududa daha yakın olduğundan ve Bayazıd cihetine vaki Kilise - Kendi İran posta merkezi dahi küçük bir merkez bulunduğu için teati-i müraselâta kâfi görülemediğinden bilmünavebe Devlet-i Aliyye ve İran arazisi üzerinde mübadele muamelesinin icrasından ise İran hududundan aHnkın ve Bayazıd merkez-

İmza

Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye  
Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı  
**HÜSEYİN HASİB**

İmza

İran Devleti  
Posta Nazırı  
**NAUS**

**Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye ile İran Devleti Meyanesinde Fi 27 Ağustos 1306 ve Fi 8 Eylül sene 1890 tarihliyle Dersaadetde akdolanun posta mukavelenamesinin suvel-i icraiyesine dair kararnamedir**

Fi 27 Ağustos sene 1306 ve Fi 8 Eylül 1890 tarihinde ba irade-i seniyye-i hazret-i parişahi Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye ile İran Devleti beyninde mün'akid posta mukavelenamesinin 19 uncu bendi mucibince mezkûr mukavele-

lerine kadar vuku bulacak masarifat-ı nakliyenin nisfı İran idaresine ita kılınmak şartıyla yine mübadele muamelâtının bademası için dahi kemafissabık saltanat-ı seniyye arazisi dahilindeki Hanekın ve Bayazıd merkezlerinde icrası daha muvafık ve münasib görülmüş ve muamelâta suver-i mesrude dairesinde gelecek mayısın birinci gününden itibaren mübaşeret olunması ve tarih-i mezkûre kadar lâzımgelenlere tebligat itası kararlaştırılmıştır.

İran Posta idaresi memalik-i Osmaniyyeye ait posta çantaları ile bilcümle müraselâtını memalik-i osmaniyyede icra-yı muamelelerine muvakkaten müsaade olunan ecnebi postahaneleri namına göndermeyüp saltanat-ı seniyye posta merakizi namına irsal eyleyeceği gibi saltanat-ı seniyye posta idaresi dahi memalik-i İraniyenin cenubunda vaki limanlardan birine ait posta çantaları ile müraselât-ı sairesini mezkûr limanlardaki İran posta merakizi namına irsal edüb oralarda muvakkaten icra-yı muamele eyleyen Hindistan ingilizi oranın posta merakizi namına göndermeyecektir.

İşbu zabıtname nüshateyn olarak Dersaadetde tanzim olunmuştur.

Dersaadet 1/13 Şubat 1905

name ahkâmının suver-i icraiyyesi hakkında zirde vazı-ül imza iki idare nazırları meyanında ihtilâf-ı tarafeyn ile âtiüzzikir muamelât kararlaştırılmıştır.

**TATARLARA DAİR**

**Birinci Bend** — Memleketeyn-i mezkûre-teyn arasında Âmed ü şüd eden Tataranın hareketleri berveçhi zir icra olunacaktır. Şöyleki Hoydan gelen İran Tatarı Beyazıd'dan Trabzon ve Dersaadet'e çıkarılan Tatarın Bayazıd'dan hareketi eyyam-ı muayene-i muntazamasından bir gün evvel Bayazıd'a muvasalat ve Dersaadet ile Trabzon tatarının Bayazıd'a muvasalatı eyyam-ı muayenesinin ertesi günü Bayazıd'dan azimetle avdet edecektir ancak Dersaadet ile Trabzon Tatarının Bayazıda muvasalatında taahhurat vukua geldiği takdirde İrn Tatarının Bayazıd'dan hareketi eyyam-

muayene-i azimetinden nihayet yirmi dört saate tehir edilecektir. Kermensah'dan hareket eden İran Tatarı Hanekinden Bağdad'a gelen Tatarın aHnekinden hareketinden bir gün evvel işbu mahalle muvasalat edecek ve Bağdad'dan gelen tatarın Hanekın'e muvasalatı eyyamının irtesi günü Hanekın'den avdet eyleyecektir Devlet-i Aliyye posta idaresi Bağdad ile aHnekin arası Tatarının eyyam-ı hareketini Bağdad ile Şam ve Bağdad ile Diyarbekir ve Samsun Tatarları muvasalatlarıyla mümkün mertebe münasebet-i irtibatiyye hırsule gelecek surette tayin etmeği taahhüt eder.

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## EVRAK ÇANTALARI MÜBADELESİNE DAİR

**İkinci Bend** — Umum ittihad Posta Mukavelenamesinin tayin eylediği posta müvaredat ve müraselâttının yani gerek adi ve gerek taahhütlü mekâtib ile açık muhabere varakaları ve evrak-ı matbua ve mesalihe dair evrak ve emtia-i ticariyye nümunelerinin her iki memleket arasında mübadelesi kapalı çanta

Dersaadet	(Galata)
Dersaadet	(İstanbul)
Dersaadet	(Galata)
Dersaadet	(İstanbul)
Dersaadet	(Galata)
Dersaadet	(İstanbul)
Tırabzon	
Bayazıd	
Bayazıd	
Bağdad	
Bağdad	
Hanekın	

İdareteyn-i mezkûreteyn münasib gördükleri vakit ve zamanda eşya-yı mezkûreyi havi olmak üzere kapalı posta çantası mübadelesinin ifası için zikrolunan postahanelerden başka postahanelere mezuniyet ita edebilecektir.

Rusya tariki veyahut Bahren yani Bağdad ile Bombay arasında âmed ü şüd iden İngiliz vapurları vasıtalarıyla Delet-i Aliyye ve İran postahaneleri arasında kapalı çantalar mübadelesi beynelidreteyn muhabere olunarak ayruca tanzim ve tesis edilecektir.

İdareteyn beyninde mukarrerat-ı vakia

## MUAMELÂT—İ MÜTENEVVA İCRASINA MEZUN POSTAHANELERE DAİR

**Üçüncü Bend** — İdareteyn-i akıdeteyn kendi memaliki dahilinde olup zikriyem evrakı havi bulunan zarflar ile surrebend meskûkât ve zikriyem eşya müraselâtı ve mesajeri irsalâtı muamelâtının ifasına mezun olan postahanelerinin esamisini natık birer kıt'a defterini yekdiğerine tebliğ eyeleyeceklerdir mevrîd memleketinin posta idaresi muhteviyatı gümrük resmine tâbi olan müraselâttın mevrîd postahanesine en yakın olup da gümrük idaresi bulunan mahallerde kâin postahaneye kadar naklini taahhüt eder ve bu halde müraselât-ı mezkûrenin keyfiyyet-i vürudi meccanen bir varaka-i resmiyye ile mürselünileyhlerine ihtar edileceğinden mürselünileyhleri dahi zik-

## ZİKİYEM EŞYAYI HAVİ OLAN ZARFLARIN SURET—İ BEND VE TERTİBİNE DAİR

**Dördüncü Bend** — Zikriyem evrakı havi olan zarflar yeğpare olmak veyahut bütün dikşileri iç tarafında bulunmak üzere bir mu-

derununda olarak Bayazıd ve Hanekinde icra edilecektir.

Âtiyyüzzikir postahanelerin müraselât ve müvaredat-ı mezkûreyi havi olarak zikrolunan tariklerden yekdiğerine gönderecekleri kapalı posta çantaları haftada laekal bir defa irsal olunacaktır.

ve Hoy
ve Hoy
ve Tebriz
ve Tebriz
ve Tahran
ve Tahran
ve Tebriz
ve Hoy
ve Tebriz
ve Kermensah
ve Tahran
ve Kermensah

haricinde diğeri bir karar olmadıkça mahreç postalarının gönderecekleri müraselât kendilerine ait tobra derununa vaz'an gönderileceği gibi mevrîd postahaneleri dahi işbu tobraları boş olarak kendülerinin kapalı çantalarına vaz ve taahhütlü müraselât misillü ihbariye varakalarına kaydederek ilk posta ile mahreci postahanelerine iadeye mecburdurlar kapalı çantalara ve bunların havi olacağı posta müvaredat ve müraselâttına ait umurun muamelât-ı müteferria-i sairisi umum posta mukavelenamesiyle teferrüat nizamnamesi ahkâmına tevfikân icra olunacaktır.

rolunan müraselâtı gerek bizzat gerek bir vekil marifetiyle mezkûr posuahanedan alacaklardır.

İstifa olunacak ücret dahilî tarife mucibince ve hudut ile mezkûr postahane arasındaki mesafeye nisbeten hesap olunacaktır.

Müraselât-ı mezkûreden Kangılarının bilâ resim mevrîd memleketine ithal olunabileceği ve kangıları hakkında balâdaki fıkrada meb'husunanın olan postahanedeki rüsumat muamelâtının ifası lâzım geleceği hususâtının tayini vazifesi hudutta kâin mübadele postahanesindeki rüsumat memurlarına aid olacağı tabiidir.

şammâ veya meşin derununa vaz olunacak ve işbu paket yeğpare bir ip veya sicimle muhkem surette bağlanmış olması lâzım geleceği

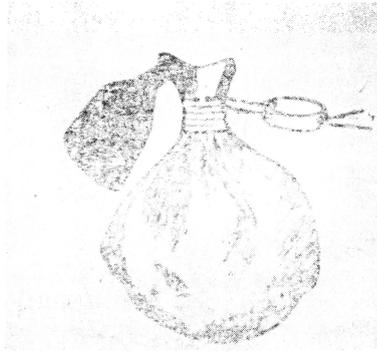
gibi mezkûr ip veya sicimin uçları dahil kalaydan mamul bir kapsülden geçirilerek işbu sahifedeki resimde gösterildiği veçhile mezkûr kapsül üzerine mühür mumu ile tahtim edilecektir. Bundan başka mezkûr zarfları havi olan muşammaâ veya meşinin kapatıldığı mahalle ve işbu meşin veya muşammâın di-

kişli olduğu takdirde dikişleri üzerine derece-i kâfiyede olmak ve suret-i bend ve tertibi veya mühürleri haricen görünürcesine bozulmadıkça paketin muhteviyatına hiç bir hâlel getirilebilmemek üzere mühürler darbedilecektir.

#### SURREBEND MEZKÛKAT İLE ZİKİYEM EŞYANIN SURET—İ BEND VE TERTİBİNE DAİR

**Beşinci Bend** — Meskûkat ve Zikiyem eşya tobra veya meşin veya kavi bezden mamul kise veyahut kutu ve sandık derununa konulup bunların mekâtib ve muhabere-i şahsiyye kabilinden el yazusu ile muharrer bir güne evrakı havi olmaması ve kise ve tobraların yekpare olması ve dikişli olduğu halde dikişlerinin kâmilen iç tarafında bulunması muktazi olduğu gibi mezkûr kise ve tobraların dahi muntazam yani yırtılmamış ve yamalanmamış olması lâzım gelür.

Tobra ve kiselerin ağızları pürüzsüz ve düğümsüz olmak üzere bir ip veya sicimle bağlanılacak ve işbu ip veya sicimin uçları tobra veya kiselerin boğazından geçirildikten ve güzelce bağlandıktan sonra bir veya iki mühür mumu ile bir levha üzerine veyahut kalaydan mamul bir kapsülden geçirilerek alâ cinsden mühür mumu ile mezkûr kapsüle rapt ve tahtim edilecektir.



Tobra ve kiselerin sargıları kulak şeklinde uzanmış bir parçayı havi olacak ve işbu kulak üzerine mürselünileyhlerinin isim ve

şöhretleri ile postaya müteallik meşruhat-ı saire yazılacaktır.

Mühür bulunmadığı takdirde ip veya sicim uçlarının düğüm yerine kadar bir kurşundan ithal edilmesi ve mezkûr kurşun üzerine alâmet-i farikayı havi bir temga vurulması icabeder.

Kutu veya sandukların iyüce kapanmış veya mihlanmış olması lâzım geleceği gibi açulup kapanmış veya kırılmış olduğunu gösterir hiç bir emareyi havi bulunmamaları dahi muktazi bulunacaktır. Bundan maada mezkûr ve sandıklar gerek yekpare olsun ve gerek iç tarafından kâmilen dikilmiş bulunsun bir bez veya muşammaâ veya meşin derununa vaz ile bendedilebilecek ancak küçük kutuların ve suhuletle kırılacak sandıkların behemehal muşammâa ve meşine sarılmış bulunması lâzım gelecektir.

Bu suretle tertib ve bendedilen paketler yekpare sicimle muhkemce bağlatılacak ve işbu sicimin uçları ağaçtan mamul bir yafta veya kalaydan yapılmış bir kapsül üzerine konularak alâ cinsden mühür mumu ile tahtim edilecek veyahut bir kurşundan geçirilecektir (işbu bendin ikinci fıkrasına müracaat oluna) bundan maada sargının uçları ile dikiş mahallerine ve kutu veya sandıkların çatlak yerlerine ve sandukların kapanması için istimal olunan çivilerin bir büyük kısmının başlarına mikdar-ı kâfi ve birbirlerine müsavi mühürler vaz ve temhir kılınacaktır alelumum emanat ve zikiyet eşya zahiren tazyik görmüş olduğuna dair bir emare hasıl etmeksizin veyahut sargı ve mühürlerinin haricen ve görünecek bir halde bozulmaksızın muhteviyatına hâlel getirilmeyecek surette bendedilmesi lâzım gelecektir.

#### MESAJERİ İRSALÂTININ SURET—İ TERTİB VE BENDİNE DAİR

**Altıncı Bend** — Kıymeti ifade olunmuş mesajeri irsalâtının biaynıhı Zikiyet eşya misillü bağlanmış olmaları lâzım geleceği gibi adi mesajeri irsalâtının dahi gideceği mesafe-

ye göre muhteviyatının derece-i kifayede muhafazasına kâfi ve kâfil olacak surette denk veya sanduk veyahut paketlere vaz'ı icabedecek ve zahiren tazyik görmüş olduğuna dair

bir emare hasıl etmeksizin muhteviyatına hallel getirilmeyecek suretde tertib ve bendeldilmiş olması mumtazi bulunacaktır. İrsalât-ı mezkûre bir veya müteaddit yerinden mühür mumu veya kurşun mühürü veyahut mürsile mahsus olarak alâmet-i farikayı havi temga ile kapatılacaktır. Mesajeri irsalâtı meyanına kapalı veya açık mekâtib veya muhabere nev-

inden mağdud ve hat-dı dest-le muharrer bir güna evrak konulamaz. Ancak zikıymet eşya irsalâtında olduğu gibi mesajeri irsalâtı derununa dahi fatura veyahut irsalât-ı mezkûrenin havi olduğu eşyanın miktarı ile nevi ve cinsi ve numara ve marka ve fiat ve eşkalini mübeyyin pusulalar ve buna mümasil olarak saire itihal olunabilir.

#### MÜHÜRLERE DAİR

**Yedinci Bend** — Dördüncü beşinci ve altıncı bendlerde tadat olunan müraselâta vaz edilen mühür mumlarına veya kurşunlara konulan huruf-ı münferide ile temgaların ve arma ve şirket ve müessesat-ı saire ünvan ve

isimlerini natık mühürlerin güzelce okunur suretde çıkmış olması muktazidir müraselât-ı mezkûre üzerine sırf çizgiyi havi temga vurması veyahut bunların meskûkat ile temgalanması kat'iyen memnudur.

#### RESMÎ MÜHÜRLERE DAİR

**Sekizinci Bend** — Müraselât-ı mezkûrenin her nevi halelden muhafaza ve vikayesi zımında mahreç veya mübadele postahanele-

rinde işbu müraselât üzerine bir veya müteaddit resmî mühür ve kurşun vaz'ı hususunda mürsil idare muhtardır.

#### MÜRASELÂTIN SURET—İ TERTİBİNE DAİR

**Dokuzuncu Bend** — Zikıymet evrakı havi olan zarflar ile surrelerin ve zikıymet eşyanın postahanelede bir posta memuru marifetiyle veyahut bu memur muvacehesinde mürsili tara-

findan belledilmesini talep etmek hakkı idareteyn-i mezkûreteynce mevcut ve mahfuz tutulacaktır.

#### UNVANA DAİR

**Onuncu Bend** — Mürselünilehimin teşhisinde bir güna şüphe kalmamak üzere unvanların mürselünilehimin ismiyle bulunduğu memuriyet veya sanatını ve ikametgâhını ve

tevzi eden merkez ismini mübeyyin olması ve bu beyanatın sargı üzerine tahrir edilmiş bulunması icab eder.

#### KIYMETİN BEYANINA DAİR

**Onbirinci Bend** — Kıymetli evrakı havi zarflar ile surreler ve zikıymet eşya ve kıymeti ifade olunmuş mesajeri irsalâtının sargıları üzerine yazılacak kıymet mahreç memleketin akçesiyle gerek huruf ve gerek erkam ile gösterilecek ve bunların hâksız ve çıkıntısız olması lâzım geleceği gibi taht-ı tasdikte bulunan hâk ve çıkıntı dahi kabul olunmayacaktır.

Müraselâtın hudut postahanesine vüsülünde bunlar üzerine muharrer kıymet işbu

postahane tarafından kendi memleketi akçasına tahvil edilerek tebeyyün eden mikdar mikdar kıymet-i mezkûreyi muallen erkamın hiza veya zirine rakamla gösterilecek ve bu babda edilecek hesap on kiran veya iki yüz şahiden ibaret bulunan bir altun tümen mecidiyenin fi-i nizamiyesiyle kırk beş kuruş edeceğinden ana göre icra olunacaktır. (bir kuruşun kırk para idüğü)

#### BERNAMELERE DAİR

**Onikinci Bend** — Zikıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile surre ve zikıymet eşya ve mesejari irsalâtının her biri A işaretli merbut nümune-ye mutabık olarak iki adet gümrük barmamele-yle maan irsal olunacak ve işbu barmamele-

re sabit mürekkeple mevzu mürsilin imzası hizasına müraselât-ı mezkûrenin kapatılması için mürsil-i mumaileyhimin istimal eylediği mühür vaz edilecektir.

**KIYMET VE SIKLETİN HADDİ AZAMINA DAİR**

**Onüçüncü Bend** — Kıymetli evrakı havi zarflar ile surre ve zikiymet eşya ve kıymetli ifade olunmuş mesajeri irsalâtının her birinin kıymeti had-di azam olarak altun bin tümene veya kırk beş bin kuruşa tayin edilmiştir.

Zikiymet evrakı havi zarflar ile surre veya zikiymet eşyanın herbirinin sıklığı keza had-di azam olarak beş ve mesajeri irsalâtı-

nın dahi on iki kilograma tayin edilmiştir.

Kıymetli havi evrakı havi zarflar ile emanat ve zikiymet eşyanın tûlen kırk ve arzan otuz ve unkan yirmi santimetreyi tecavüz etmeyeceği gibi mesajeri irsalâtı dahi tûlen yetmiş ve arzan ellibeş ve unkan kırk santimetreden ziyade olmayacaktır.

**VEZN VE TEMGAYA DAİR**

**Ondördüncü Bend** — Zikiymet evrakı havi zarflar ile emanat ve zikiymet eşya ve mesajeri irsalâtı postaya hin-i tevdiinde vezolunacak ve sıklığı?i hasilasının mikdarı zarf ve irsalât-ı mezkûre üzerine ve mürselünileyhin ünvanı hizasına yazılacaktır.

Mesajeri irsalâtının sıklığı on gram küsuratına bakılmayarak kilogram ve gramla tahrir ve terkim olunacak ve balâda tadad olu-

nan mürselât-ı sairenin sıklığı ise kilogram ve gramla terkim olunup bunda yalnız bir gramla küsuratı nazarı itibara alınmayacaktır.

Mürselâtın zarf veya sargısı üzerine muharrer ünvanın hizasına ve gümrük barnameleri üzerine okunaklı suretde tarihi mühürü vaz veya mürsil postahanesinin ismi el yazısı ile tahrir edilecektir.

**EVRAK POSTASINDAN MAADA OLAN MÜRASELÂTIN EMR—İ MÜBADELESİNE DAİR**

**Onbeşinci Bend** — Zikiymet evrakı havi zarflar ile emanat ve zikiymet eşya ve mesajeri irsalâtı Bayazid ve Hanekin postahanelerinde Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru ile İran Tatarı beyinde açıktan olarak teati ve bübadele olunacaktır.

Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru İran Tatarına tevdi eyleyeceği mürselâtın gerek suret-i bendince ve gerek kapatılan mahallerince bir güne uygunsuzluk bulunmadığı ve sıklıklarının mürsil postahanesi tarafından tahrir ve terkim edilen sıklığa muvafık olduğunu tahkik ve tetkik ettikten sonra ledelicab mürselâtın üzerlerindeki meşruhatı türkçeden fransızcaya tercüme edecektir.

Mürselâtın sıklığı mürsil postahanesinin tahrir ve terkim eylediği sıklıktan fazla veya noksan zuhur ettiği veya mürsil postahanesi mürselât-ı mezkûrenin sıklığını tahrir ve terkim etmediği görülüp de işbu mürselâtın suret-i bendi ile kapanılan mahalleri ve hususatı sairesince bir güne uygunsuzluk müşahade edilmediği ve muhteviyatına hâle getirilmiş olmasına şüphe olunmadığı takdirde Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru mürsil postahanesi tarafından tahrir ve terkim olunan sıklığın zirine veya sıklığı mezkûrenin tahrir edilmiş bulunması lâzım gelen mahalle kendüsünce tahakkuk eden sıklık mikdarını zirde tarif olunduğu veçhile tahrir ve terkim edecektir.

Bayazid'da (Hanekinde) ..... kilogram ..... gram

İşbu sıklık fi mabaad icra olunacak kontrol muamelâtına esas tutulacaktır.

Badehi Devlet-i aliyye memuru İran'a olan mürselâtın her birini merbut B harfi işaretli nümune veçhile bir irsaliye varakasına kaydedecek ve işbu varaka üç nüsha olarak tanzim ve imlâ edilecektir.

Devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru mürselât-ı mezkûreyi ayrı ayrı yani birer birer gerek irsaliye varakasında ve gerek bunun suretlerinde olan kuyud mucibince İran Tatarına teslim eyleyecektir. İşbu üç nüshadan biri tevdi eden ve diğer ikisi dahi teslim alan memurun nezdinde hıfzolunacak ve bunlar her iki memur tarafından imza edilmiş olacaktır.

İran Tatarı teslim aldığı mürselâtı kemal-i dikkatle muayene edeceği gibi Devlet-i Aliyye-yi Osmaniyye memuru muvacehesinde olarak mürselât-ı mezkûrenin mühür ve kapanılan mahalleri ve suret-i bendiyyesince bir güne uygunsuzluk olup olmadığını ve bunların kasden küşad edildiğine dair her güne şüpheden arı ve sıklığı hasilanın mürselât üzeriyle irsaliye varakalarında murakkam sıklığa mutabık bulunup bulunmadığını dahi tahkik ve tetkik edecektir.

İran Tatarı mürselâtın hey'eti hariciyye-i umumiyesince bir güne uygunsuzluk bulunmadığı halde sıklığı hasıla ile gönderilen sıklık arasında fark olduğu tebeyyün eder ise fark-ı mezkûri Devlet-i Aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru ile biliittifak mürselât-ı mebhuse-

tunanha üzerine tahrir ve terkim edecek ve irasliye varakalarının her üç nüshasında muharrer kuyudu ana göre tashih eyleyecektir.

Müraselâtın suret-i bendince İran Tatarı tarafından görülen noksanıyet üç nüsha olarak tanzim edilen irsaliye varakalarını mülahazat hanesine derç ve kaydedilüp ziri devlet-i aliyye-i osmaniyye memuru tarafından tasdikân imza olunacak ve ancak tebeyyün eden uygunsuzluk müraselâtın kasden küşad edildiğine dair şüpheyi davet eder halâtta bulunduğuna takdirde İran tarâtırının o yoldaki irsalâtın adem-i kabulüne hakkı olacağı gibi bu misillü halât vukuunda dahi olabada irsaliye varakalarında muharrer kuyud ibtal ve vuku ha-

li mübeyyin icabeden mülahazat işbu varakalara tahrir olunarak ziri her iki memur tarafından imza edilecektir.

Gümrük barnameleri irsaliye varakaları ile maan İran tatarına ita olunacak ve işbu barnameler üzerine mürsilin mührü mevzu olacağından bunların ait olduğu irsalâtın mürsilin mührü ile kapalı olup olmadığı zikrolunan tatar tarafından tahkik ve tetkik edilebilecektir.

İran'dan memalik-i mahruse-i şahaneyeye gönderilen irsalâtın teatisi emrinde aynı muamele icra olunacaktır.

### GÜMRÜK BARNAMELERİNİN FIKDANINA DAİR

**Onaltıncı Bend** — Gümrük barnamesi o'l maksızın hudutda kâin postahaneye tevarüd eden irsalât mevrid memleketi memuruna teslim edilmezden evvel muhteviyatının her güne halelden muhafazası için işbu postaha-

necce lüzumu mikdarda mührü resmi ile temhir edilecek ve işbu irsalâta merbut C harfi işaretli nümuneye tevfikân bir de bir kıt'a varakâ-i resmiyye ilâve olunacaktır.

### MAKBUZ İLMUHAHERLERİNE DAİR

**Onyedinci Bend** — Zikkıymet evrakı havi zarflar ile surre veya kıymetli eşya veyahut mesajeri irasâtının makbuz ilmuhaberli olanlarının ilmuhaberleri irsaliye varakasının hane-i mahsusuna kayıt ve işaret edilecek ve

mürselünileyhime veya vekil-i murahaslarına imza ettirildikten sonra bir zarf derunune konulup resen taahhütlü olarak mahreç postahanesine irsal ve iade kılınacaktır.

### MUHASEBEYE DAİR

**Onsekizinci Bend** — Mürselünileyhim tarafından kabul edilmemesinden veyahut esbab-ı saireden dolayı mahreç postahanesine iade edilen ve binaenaleyh hududdan mevrid postahanesine kadar istifa olunan ücretten maada iade ücretine tabi olan zikıym olan evrakı havi zarflar ile surre ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri irsalâtına münhasır olmak üzere her iki idare beyninde bir hesap-ı cari tutulacaktır.

curat-ı meskureden maada icap ev iktizasına göre mürsil veya mürselünileyhinden tesfiye edilecek olan irsalâtın tekrar bendiye ücretiyle gümrük resmi dahi işaret ve terkim kılınacaktır.

İş bu kararname iki nüsha olarak tanzim edilmiştir.

Dersaadet fı 27 Temmuz sene 1307 vefi 8 Ağustos sene 1891

Tahrân fi 29 Teşrinsani 1307 ve fi 11 Kânunevvel 1891

Hesabat-ı cariye irsaliye varakasının teydiye olunacak ücret hanesinde muharrer işaret ve erkan esası üzerine altı ayda bir kerre ru'yet ve tesfiye edilecek ve iş bu hanede hü-

İmza  
Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniye  
Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı  
Âli

İmza  
İran Posta Nazırı  
Ali

# The 1905 Amendment to the Postal Convention of 1892 Between the Ottoman Empire and Persia

*compiled and translated by Tobias Zywiets*

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*The Postal Convention of 1892 between the Ottoman Empire and Persia is not widely known amongst philatelists: however Asaf Tanrikut has published not only the 1892 treaty and its implementation regulations, but also the text of an amendment made in 1905.*

*The text translated and transcribed here follows the printed version published in 1984 by Tanrikut.<sup>1</sup> First comes the English translation, then the German translation, then the Ottoman-Turkish text as transcribed by Tanrikut and in conclusion the two pages in Tanrikut scanned.*

## 1. English Translation

**Subject to Approval  
Council of the Sublime Porte  
GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN**

**The Decree on the Amendment of the Decree concerning the Postal Agreement concluded in Dersaadet on 27 August 1306 and 8 September 1890 between the Ottoman State and the State of Iran**

**Minutes concerning the amendment of the Implementation Regulations of the Postal Convention agreed between Turkey and Persia, at Constantinople 27 August / 8 September 1890**

It is stated in Article 19 of the postal treaty concluded between the Ottoman Empire and the Iranian Empire, and in accordance with this article, implementation regulations of the postal treaty was drawn up in the past: “The points of exchange, the order and method of transmission of envelopes with securities, specie in groups, valuables and freight items, their weight and dimensions, their maximum declared value, as well as all the service details, shall be determined by implementing regulations drawn up by mutual agreement between the postal administrations of the Contracting States.”

Since it has been necessary to modify some points of the agreement, it has been decided to take the following measures in order to further ensure the execution of the aforementioned agreement by the undersigned administrations.

Namely: It has been decided to increase the maximum weight of 12 kilogrammes, which was determined in Article 13 of the decree of execution as the maximum limit for the delivery of goods, to forty kilogrammes this time. Because the maximum weight of internal postal parcels is forty kilogrammes in accordance with the postal regulations of the Ottoman State and the Iranian postal administration has determined and restricted the maximum weight of messenger shipments within Iran as sixty kilogrammes, it is deemed appropriate that the weight of

<sup>1</sup> Tanrikut, Asaf: *Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilâtı ve mevzuatı*. Vol. 1, pp. 426–427.

messenger shipments to be exchanged between the Ottoman State and Iran should be forty kilogrammes.

In the first paragraph of the third article of the treaty concluded between the State of Iran and the Ottoman State, it is stated that “as the exchange of postbags and other goods will take place at the Ottoman post offices of Bayazıd and Khankin, the Iranian Tatars will be obliged to come to these places.” the cost of transport from the border to the post offices of Bayazıd and Khankin will be borne entirely by the Iranian government in accordance with the provisions of the third article mentioned above. While the increase in the weight of postal parcels to forty kilogrammes will necessitate a further increase in the cost, so that either the cost of transport will be borne by the Iranian government or the exchange of posts will be conducted on Iranian soil.

The Minister of Posts of Iran has declared and stated that it would be convenient to transfer part of the aforementioned costs to the Iranian administration or to carry out the exchange transaction of one of the two routes on Iranian soil, and according to the investigations carried out, Kasr-i-Shirin is closest to the Iranian border between Kermanshah, and Khankin is the closest to the Iranian border. The Iranian post office of Kasr-i-Shirin is three and a half leagues, i.e. twenty-one kilometres, away from the border, while the distance from the post office of Khankin to the border is one and a half leagues, i.e. nine kilometres, and the closest Iranian post office to the border from Bayazıd is the post office of Kilise. Since the distance to the frontier is one and a half leagues, i.e. six kilometres, and the distance to the frontier from Bayazıd, the closest Iranian post office to the Ottoman State is twenty-six kilometres, the office of Khankin is closer to the frontier than the office of Kasr-i-Shirin.

As for the execution of exchange transactions on the territory of the Ottoman State and Iran, one-half of the transportation costs from the Iranian border to the post offices of Khankin and Bayazıd shall be paid to the Iranian administration, and one-half of the transportation costs shall be paid to the sultanate for the continuation of the exchange transactions.

It has been deemed more convenient and appropriate [for the exchange] to be carried out in the post offices of Hanekin and Bayazıd within the territory of the Ottoman Empire, and it has been decided to commence the transactions as of the first day of May next in accordance with the procedures and to send notifications to those who are required until the aforementioned date.

The Iranian Postal Administration will not send the mail bags belonging to the Ottoman Empire and all their transactions on behalf of the foreign post offices, which are temporarily allowed to carry out their business in the Ottoman Empire, but will send the shipment on behalf of the postal interest of the Sultanate. Even if the postal administration of the Ottoman State sends mail bags and other mail belonging to one of the ports in the South of Iranian territory on behalf of the Iranian postal services in the aforementioned ports, British India, which temporarily carries out business there, shall not send them on behalf of the postal services of that country.

This Memorandum has been drawn up in duplicate in Dersaadet.

Dersaadet 1/13 February 1905

Signature  
Ottoman State  
Minister of Post and Telegraph  
**HÜSEYİN HASİB**

Signature  
State of Iran  
Minister of Post  
**NAUS**

## 2. German Translation

**Unter Genehmigungsvorbehalt  
Rat der Hohen Pforte  
GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN**

**Verordnung zur Änderung der Verordnung über das am 27. August 1306 und 8. September 1890 in Dersaadet zwischen dem Osmanischen Staat und dem Staat Iran geschlossene Postabkommen**

**Protokoll über die Änderung der Durchführungsbestimmungen des Postvertrags, vereinbart zwischen der Türkei und Persien in Konstantinopel am 27. August 1890 / 8. September 1890**

In Artikel 19 des zwischen dem Osmanischen Staat und dem Iranischen Staat geschlossenen Postvertrags ist festgelegt, und in Übereinstimmung mit diesem Artikel wurde in der Vergangenheit Durchführungsbestimmungen des Postvertrags ausgearbeitet: „Die Auswechslungsstellen, die Reihenfolge und die Art der Übermittlung von Sendungen mit Wertpapieren, Bargeldsendungen, Wertgegenständen und Frachtsendungen, ihr Gewicht und ihre Abmessungen, ihr Höchstwert sowie alle Dienst Einzelheiten werden durch eine Durchführungsordnung bestimmt, die von den Postverwaltungen der Vertragsstaaten im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen ausgearbeitet wird.“

Da es sich als notwendig erwiesen hat, das Abkommen in einigen Punkten zu ändern, wurde beschlossen, folgende Maßnahmen zu ergreifen, um die Durchführung des genannten Abkommens durch die unterzeichnenden Verwaltungen weiter zu gewährleisten.

Und zwar: Es wurde beschlossen, das Höchstgewicht von 12 Kilogramm, das in Artikel 13 des Vollstreckungsdekrets als Höchstgrenze für die Zustellung von Waren festgelegt wurde, diesmal auf vierzig Kilogramm zu erhöhen. Da das Höchstgewicht von internen Postpaketen nach den Postvorschriften des Osmanischen Staates vierzig Kilogramm beträgt und die iranische Postverwaltung das Höchstgewicht von Frachtsendungen innerhalb des Irans auf sechzig Kilogramm festgelegt und beschränkt hat, wird es als angemessen erachtet, daß das Gewicht von Frachtsendungen, die zwischen dem Osmanischen Staat und dem Iran ausgetauscht werden sollen, vierzig Kilogramm betragen sollte.

Im ersten Absatz des dritten Artikels des zwischen dem Staat Iran und dem Osmanischen Staat geschlossenen Vertrages heißt es: „Da der Austausch von Postsäcken und anderen Gütern in den osmanischen Postämtern in Bayazid und Khankin erfolgen wird, die iranischen Tataren verpflichtet sein werden, zu diesen Orten zu kommen.“ Es werden die Kosten für den Transport von der Grenze zu den Postämtern in Bayazid und Khankin gemäß den Bestimmungen des oben genannten dritten Artikels vollständig von der iranischen Regierung getragen. Die Kosten für die Erhöhung des Gewichts der Postpakete auf vierzig Kilogramm werden von der iranischen Regierung übernommen. Da dies eine weitere Erhöhung des genannten Betrags zur Folge hätte, wäre auch eine der beiden Vorgehensweisen angemessen: entweder die Übertragung eines Teils der Kosten auf die iranische Verwaltung oder die Durchführung des Post austausches auf iranischem Boden.

Der iranische Minister für Post hat erklärt, daß es zweckmäßig wäre, einen Teil der genannten Kosten auf die iranische Verwaltung zu übertragen oder den Umtausch auf einer der beiden Strecken auf iranischem Boden vorzunehmen, und nach den durchgeführten Untersuchungen liegt Kasr-ı Şîrin der iranischen Grenze zwischen Kermanshah am nächsten, und Khankin liegt der iranischen Grenze am nächsten. Das iranische Postamt von Kasr-i-Shirin ist

dreieinhalb Meilen, d. h. einundzwanzig Kilometer, von der Grenze entfernt, während die Entfernung zwischen dem Postamt von Khankin und der Grenze eineinhalb Meilen, d. h. neun Kilometer, beträgt, und das iranische Postamt, das der Grenze von Bayazid am nächsten liegt, ist das Postamt von Kilise. Da die Entfernung zur Grenze anderthalb Meilen, d. h. sechs Kilometer, beträgt und die Entfernung zur Grenze von Bayazid, dem osmanischen Staat am nächsten gelegenen iranischen Postamt, sechsundzwanzig Kilometer beträgt, liegt das Amt von Khankin näher an der Grenze als das Amt von Kasr-ı Şîrin.

Da es nicht anders möglich ist, den Austausch auf dem Gebiet Irans und des Osmanischen Staates durchzuführen, wird die Hälfte der Transportkosten von der iranischen Grenze zu den Zentren Khankin und Bayazid an die iranische Verwaltung gezahlt und die Hälfte der Transportkosten wird für die Dauer der Postaustausches an das Sultanat gezahlt.

Es wurde als bequemer und zweckmäßiger erachtet, die Geschäfte in den Postämtern von Hanekın und Bayazid auf dem Gebiet des Osmanischen Reiches abzuwickeln, und es wurde beschlossen, mit den Geschäften gemäß den Verfahren ab dem ersten Mai des nächsten Jahres zu beginnen und denjenigen, die dazu verpflichtet sind, bis zu dem genannten Datum Mitteilungen zuzusenden.

Die iranische Postverwaltung wird die zum Osmanischen Reich gehörenden Postsäcke und alle ihre Geschäfte nicht im Namen der ausländischen Postämter versenden, denen es vorübergehend gestattet ist, ihre Geschäfte im Osmanischen Reich vorzunehmen, sondern sie wird die Sendung im Namen der Postinteressen des Sultanats versenden. Auch wenn die Postverwaltung des Osmanischen Reiches Postsäcke und andere Sendungen, die zu einem der Häfen im Süden des iranischen Territoriums gehören, im Namen der iranischen Post in den genannten Häfen versendet, wird Britisch-Indien, das dort vorübergehend Geschäfte tätigt, diese nicht im Namen der Postdienste dieses Landes versenden.

Dieses Memorandum wurde in zweifacher Ausfertigung in Dersaadet verfaßt.

Dersaadet 1/13 Februar 1905

Unterschrift  
Osmanischer Staat  
Minister für Post und Telegraphie  
**HÜSEYİN HASİB**

Unterschrift  
Staat Iran  
Minister für Post  
**NAUS**



### 3. Original Ottoman-Turkish Text

**Ad Referendum  
Conseil de la Sublime Porte  
GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN**

**Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye ile İran Devleti Meyanesinde fi 27 Ağustos Sene 1306 ve fi 8 Eylül Sene 1890 Tarihiyle Dersaadetde Akdolunan Posta Mukavelenamesinin Suvel-i icaiyesine Dair Kararnamenin Tadili Hakhinda Zabitnamedir**

**Procés Verbal concernant la Modification du Reglement D'Execution de la Convention Postale concule entra la Turquie et la Perse, à Constantinople le 27 Aout / 8 Septembre 1890**

Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyye ile Devlet-i İraniye arasında akdolunan posta mukavelenamesinin 19 uncu maddesinde (Zîkiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviyanın mübadelesi noktalarıyla tertib ve usul-i sevk ve irsali ve sıklet ve ebad-ı selâsesi ve beyan olunacak kıymetin had-di azami ve olbabda posta muamelâtının teferrüat-ı umumiyyesi tarafeyn-i akıdeynin posta idareleri arasında bilittifak tanzim olunacak icraat kararnamesiyle tayin edilecektir.) denilmiş ve bu maddeye tevfikan vaktiyle posta mukavelenamesinin icraat kararnamesi tertib olunmuş ise sebmeden tecarüb nazaran kararname-i meb'husun bazı nokatını tâdil iktiza etmiş olmağla zirde vazıul imza idareler tarafından bilittifak mezkûr mukavelenamenin icrasını bir kat daha temin için berveçhi âti tedabirin ittihazı karargir muştur.

Şöyleki : İrsalât-ı mâtenevvia için haddi azami olarak icraat kararnamesinin 13 üncü maddesinde tayin olunan 12 kilogram sıkletin bu kerre kırk kilogramı iblâğı tensib kılınmıştır. Çünkü Devlet-i aliyye posta nizamnamesine tevfikan dahilî posta paketleri sıkletinin haddi azamisini kırk ve İran posta idaresi ise İran dahilinde mesajeri sevkıyatının haddi azamisini altmış kilogram olarak tayin ve tahdid etmiş olmasına binaen Devlet-i Aliyye ile İran postaları beyninde teati olunacak mesajeri müraselâtı sıkletinin kırk kilogram olması münasib görülmüştür.

Devlet-i Aliyye ile İran Devleti meyanesinde mün'akid mukavelenamenin üçüncü maddesinin ilk fıkrasında (posta çantalarıyla eşya-yı sairenin mübadelesi Bayazıd ve Hankın Osmanlı postahanelerinde icra edileceğinden İran Tatarları işbu mahallere kadar gelmeye mecbur olacaklardır.) denilmiş olmasına binaen saliffüzükir üçüncü maddenin hükmüne tevfikan hududundan Bayazıd ve Hankın postahanelerine kadar vuku bulacak masarifi nakliyye kâmilen İran hükûmetine ait olup halbuki posta paketleri sıkletinin kırk kilograma iblâğı masarifât-ı mezkûrenin bir kat daha tezayüdini icabetdireceğinden ya masarifât-ı mezkûre nisfının İran idaresine itası veyahut iki tarıkdan birinin mübadele muamelesinin İran arazisi üzerinde icrası muvafık olacağı İran posta Nazırı tarafından beyan ve ifade kılınmış ve icra kılman tahkikata nazaran Kirmanşah ile Hankın meyanesinde İran hududuna en yakın olan Kasr-ı Şîrin nam İran merkezi hudua üç buçuk fersah yeni yirmi bir kilometre mesafede vaki olup Hankın merkezinin hududa olan mesafesi ise bir buçuk fersah yani dokuz kilometre olduğuna ve keza Bayazıd cihetinden hududa en yakın olan İran posta merkezi Kilise - Kendi merkezi olup bunun dahi hududa olan mesafesi bir fersah yani altı kilometre ve hududa en yakın Devlet-i aliyye posta merkezi olan Bayazıd'ın ise hududa olan mesafesi yirmi altı kilometreden ibaret olmasına binaen şu halde Hankın merkezi Kasr-Şîrin merkezine nisbeten hududa daha yakın olduğundan ve Bayazıd cihetine vaki Kilise - Kendi İran posta merkezi dahi küçük bir merkez bulunduğu için teati-i müraselâta kâfi görülemediğinden bilmünavebe Devlet-i Aliyye ve İran arazisi üzerinde mübadele muamelesinin icrasından ise İran

hududundan Hankın ve Bayazıd merkezlerine kadar vuku bulacak masarifat-ı nakliyyenin nısfı İran idaresine ita kılınmak şartıyla yine mübadele muamelâtının bademası için dahi kemafissabık saltanat-ı seniyye arazisi dahilindeki Hanekın ve Bayazıd merkezlerinde icrası daha muvafık ve münasib görülmüş ve muamelâta suver-i mesrude dairesinde gelecek mayısın birinci gününden itibaren mübaşeret olunması ve tarih-i mezkûre kadar lâzımgelenlere tebligat itası kararlaştırılmıştır.

İran Posta idaresi memalik-i Osmaniyeye ait posta çantaları ile bilcümle müraselâtını memalik-i osmaniyede icra-yı muamelelerine muvakkaten müsaade olunan ecnebi postahaneleri namına göndermeyüp saltanat-ı seniyye posta merakizi namına irsal eyleyeceği gibi saltanat-ı seniyye posta idaresi dahi memalik-i İraniyyenin cenubunda vaki limanlardan birine ait posta çantaları ile müraselât-ı sairesini mezkûr limanlardaki İran posta merakizi namına irsal edüb oralarda muvakkaten icrayı muamele eyleyen Hindistan ingilizi oranın posta merakizi namına göndermeyecektir.

İşbu zabıtname nüshateyn olarak Dersaadetde tanzim olunmuştur.

Dersaadet 1/13 Şubat 1905

İmza  
Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyeye  
Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı  
**HÜSEYİN HASİB**

İmza  
İran Devleti  
Posta Nazırı  
**NAUS**

#### 4. Scans from Tanrıku

AD REFERENDUM  
CONSEIL DE LA SUBLİME PORTE  
GABRIEL NORADOUNGYAN

DEVLET—İ ALİYYE—İ OSMANİYYE İLE İRAN DEVLETİ MEYANESİNDE Fİ 27 AĞUSTOS SENE 1306 VE Fİ 8 EYLÜL SENE 1890 TARİHİYLE DERSAADETDE AKDOLUNAN POSTA MUKAVELENAMESİNİN SUVEL—İ İCAİYYESİNE DAİR KARARNAMENİN TADİLİ HAKHINDA ZABITNAMEDİR

PROCÉS VERBAL  
CONCERNANT LA MODİFİCATION DU REGLEMENT D'EXECUTION DE LA CONVENTION POSTALE, CONCLUE ENTRA LA TURQUIE ET LA PERSE, A CONSTANTINOPLE

27 Aout  
LE 8 Septembre 1890

Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyeye ile Devlet-i İraniye arasında akdolan posta mukavelenamesinin 19 uncu maddesinde (Zikiyem evrakı havi zarflarla surreler ve kıymetli eşya ve mesajeri yani irsalât-ı mütenevviyanın mübadelesi noktalarıyla tertib ve usul-i sevk ve irsalı ve siktet ve ebad-ı selâsesi ve beyan olunacak kıymetin hadd-i azamı ve olbada posta muamelâtının teferrüat-ı umumiyyesi tarafeyn-i akıdeynin posta idareleri arasında bilitiffak tanzim olunacak icraat kararnameyle tayin edilecektir.) denilmiş ve bu maddeye tevfi-kan vaktiyle posta mukavelenamesinin icraat kararname-i tertib olunmuş ise sebbeden tecarüb nazaran kararname-i meb'husun bazı nokatını tādil iktiza etmiş olmağla zirde vazul imza idareler tarafından bilitiffak mezkûr mukavelenamenin icrasını bir kat daha temin için berveçhi âti tedabirin ittihazı karargir muştur.

Şöyleki : İrsalât-ı mâtenevvia için haddi azamı olarak jeraat kararname-i 13 üncü

maddesinde tayin olunan 12 kilogram siktet-  
tin bu kerre kırk kilogramı iblâğı tensib kıl-  
ılmıştır. Çünkü Devlet-i aliyye posta nizam-  
namesine tevfiikan dahili posta paketleri sik-  
letinin haddi azamısını kırk ve İran posta  
idaresi ise İran dahilinde mesajeri sevk-  
yatının haddi azamısını altmış kilogram olarak  
tayin ve tahdid etmiş olmasına binaen Dev-  
let-i Aliyye ile İran postaları beyninde teati  
olunacak mesajeri müraselâtı siktetinin kırk  
kilogram olması münasib görülmüştür.

Devlet-i Aliyye ile İran Devleti meyanesin-  
de mün'akid mukavelenamenin üçüncü mad-  
desinin ilk fıkrasında (posta çantalarıyla eş-  
ya-yı sairenin mübadelesi Bayazıd ve Han-  
kın Osmanlı postahanelerinde icra edileceğin-  
den İran Tatarları işbu mahallerde kadar gel-  
meye mecbur olacaklardır.) denilmiş olmasına  
binaen saliffüzzikir üçüncü maddenin hük-  
müne tevfiikan hududundan Bayazıd ve Han-  
kın postahanelerine kadar vuku bulacak ma-  
sarif-i nakliyye kâmilan İran hükümetine ait

olup halbuki posta paketleri siktetinin kırk kilograma iblâğı masarifat-ı mezkûrenin bir kat daha tezyüdüni icabetdireceğinden ya masarifat-ı mezkûre nısfın İran idaresine itası veyahut iki tarıkdan birinin mübadele muamelesinin İran arazisi üzerinde icrası muvafık olacağı İran posta Nazırı tarafından beyan ve ifade kılınmış ve icra kılınan tahkikata nazaran Kirmanşah ile Hankın meyanesinde İran hududuna en yakın olan Kasr-ı Şirin nam İran merkezi hududa üç buçuk fersah yani yirmi bir kilometre mesafede vaki olup Hankın merkezinin hududa olan mesafesi ise bir buçuk fersah yani dokuz kilometre olduğuna ve keza Bayazıd cihetinden hududa en yakın olan İran posta merkezi Kılıse - Kendi merkezi olup bunun dahi hududa olan mesafesi bir fersah yani altı kilometre ve hududa en yakın Devlet-i aliyye posta merkezi olan Bayazıd'ın ise hududa olan mesafesi yirmi altı kilometreden ibaret olmasına binaen şu halde aHnkın merkezi Kasr-Şirin merkezine nisbeten hududa daha yakın olduğundan ve Bayazıd cihetine vaki Kılıse - Kendi İran posta merkezi dahi küçük bir merkez bulunduğu için teati-i müraselâta kâfi görülemediğinden bilmünevebe Devlet-i Aliyye ve İran arazisi üzerinde mübadele muamelesinin icrasından İran hududundan aHnkın ve Bayazıd merkez-

lerine kadar vuku bulacak masarifat-ı nakliyyenin nısfı İran idaresine ita kılınmak şartıyla yine mübadele muamelâtının bademası için dahi kemafissabık saltanat-ı seniyye arazisi dahilindeki Hanekın ve Bayazıd merkezlerinde icrası daha muvafık ve münasib görülmüş ve muamelâta suver-i mesrude dairesinde gelecek mayısın birinci gününden itibaren mübaşeret olunması ve tarih-i mezkûre kadar lâzımgelenlere tebligat itası kararlaştırılmıştır.

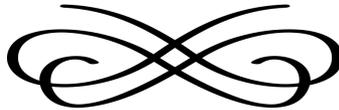
İran Posta idaresi memalik-i Osmaniyeye ait posta çantaları ile bilcümle müraselâtını memalik-i osmaniyede icra-yı muamelelerine muvakkaten müsaade olunan ecnebi postahaneleri namına göndermeyüp saltanat-ı seniyye posta merakizi namına irsal eyleyeceği gibi saltanat-ı seniyye posta idaresi dahi memalik-i İraniyyenin cenubunda vaki limanlardan birine ait posta çantaları ile müraselât-ı sairesini mezkûr limanlardaki İran posta merakizi namına irsal edüb oralarda muvakkaten icra-yı muamele eyleyen Hindistan ingilizi oranın posta merakizi namına göndermeyecektir.

İşbu zabıtname nüshateyn olarak Dersaadetde tanzim olunmuştur.

Dersaadet 1/13 Şubat 1905

İmza  
Devlet-i Aliyye-i Osmaniyeye  
Posta ve Telgraf Nazırı  
**HÜSEYİN HASİB**

İmza  
İran Devleti  
Posta Nazırı  
**NAUS**



## 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).
- Tim Huxley reports on becoming editor and seeking contributions (2–3).

### OPAL Journal 245 – August 2023

[Oriental Philatelic Association of London](#)

English, A5, colour, –

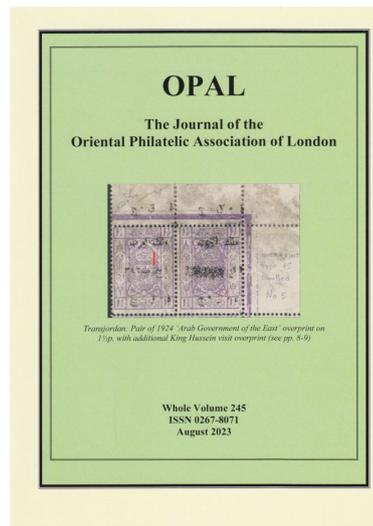
- Ute & Elmar Dorr present postcard and covers related to the American Colony Hotel and the American Colony Store (Fr. Vester & Co) in Jerusalem (3–7).
- Martin Lovegrove studies the varieties and forgeries of the Transjordan 1924 “Arab Government of the East” overprint (1, 8–15).
- Willy Pijnenburg catalogues the perforation and other varieties of 1912 “Osmanli Postalari 1337” overprints on Ottoman fiscal stamps (16–24).
- Tim Huxley looks at the 1877/78 Russo-Turkish War and its (postal) consequence on Romania (25–33, 50).
- Tim Huxley reports on Adolf Passer and his 1938 book

“The Stamps of Turkey”: amongst the plates of his copy there was what seems an original draft of the author: cut-out photographic images on a this sheet of paper (34–36).

Tobias Zywietz reports on the joint ONEPS, OPAL, AROS *Ottoman Postmarks Project*, and Tim Huxley describes how he started collecting Turkey with its European and Arab postmarks (37–39).

Tobias Zywietz reviews the two-volume Pellecom/Stra-gier book “Alexandra : Postal History until 1918” (40–42).

*Editorial: OPAL dissolved (2–3). Obituaries: Michael John Fulford (1936–2023, by Philip Longbottom) and Charles G. Makki (1938–2023, by Brian Farrell) (43–46). Tobias Zywietz looks at collectors’ societies of the Middle East (47)*



*The participating members of OPAL decided at its AGM in June 2023 to dissolve the association. In 2022 there were 107 members left; despite this the editor found it impossible to find enough original articles to continue the journal.*

**The Levant Vol. 12, No. 1 – January 2023***Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society*

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Allan D. Smith gives an introduction to the philately of Macedonia (3–9).
- Yavuz Çorapçioğlu looks at the June 1942 postal cards issue surcharged 3 Kuruş (10–12).
- Carl D. Shankweiler responds to Denis Doren's piece (vol. 11, no. 6, p. 103) on the Schneller Syrian Orphanage (13–15).
- Richard B. Rose surveys the known "proofs" of the 1911 Sultan's visit to Macedonia (15–17).
- Richard M. Stevens presents a Bulgarian fore-runner tobacco stamp (18–19).
- Yavuz Çorapçioğlu and Aybala Yentürk write about the Cyprus souvenir sheet on the 1922 Smyrna (İzmir) 'catastrophe' (19–20).

**The Levant Vol. 12, No. 2 – May 2023***Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society*

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Uzay Togay shows a watercolour postcard of a tram crossing Pont de Karakeui (21).
- Tarik Alireza studies the Egyptian post office in Jeddah 1865–1881 (23–26).
- Mordecai Kremener looks at the history of the Beirut–Damascus railway (1895–1914) and the cancels of the travelling post offices (27–31).
- Peter Winders presents National Liberation Front hand-stamps on cover (South Yemen 1967) (32–34).
- Karl Braun's 1875 sketch about a visit to a Roumelian post office was found and translated by Tobias Zywiets (34–35).
- Richard B. Rose (editor), reports on *MEPB*, the availability of the *Levant index 2017–2022*; the *ONEPS group on Facebook*; the *AGM scheduled for 10.06.2023*, and the future of *OPAL* (21). Obituary by Marwan Nusair: William A. King *FRPSL* (34).

**The Levant Vol. 12, No. 3 – September 2023***Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society*

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Michael R. Michaels researched the postal life of Giuseppe Caprotti, the 'merchant of Sanaa' (39–43).
- Fred Tauber looks at ship mail from the Suez Canal, 1968–1972 (44–46).
- Tarik Ali Reza shows pages with special postal marks (1876–1895) from his exhibit "Development of the Ottoman postal service in Arabia" (46–51).
- Richard Barnes looks at Bruce Chalmer, postal agent of Yemen (53–54).
- Richard Rose & Gus Riachi warn about forgeries and fakes (55–56).
- Richard B. Rose reports on the *ONEPS AGM of 10.06.23*, the new treasurer (Will Kearnes), the dissolution of *OPAL*, and the *ANKARA 23 Exhibition*, the website

series on forgeries, and the *ONEPS Facebook group* (37).

**Türkei-Spiegel 143 – 1/2023***Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*

German, A4, colour, €7.50

- Jürgen Endemann shows on the title page a postcard with cachet "Dersa'adet Fransa Qonsoloshanesi" i.e. French Consulate Istanbul (1).
- German postal official Unger's report about the harbour and street transportation systems in İstanbul in 1875 is annotated and illustrated by Tobias Zywiets (5–21).
- Hans-Dieter Gröger shows postage due items affected by the postal war between Turkey and Bulgaria/East Rumelia from 1886 to 1888 (22–30).
- Tilmann Nössig surveys early printed matter frankings with North-German stamps in 1870/71 [transl. in *MEPB* 22] (31–36).
- Tobias Zywiets researches the uncorroborated existence of an Ottoman post office at the annual Usunca Owa fair (now Bulgaria) (37–39).
- T. Zywiets shows a 1980 maximum-card of N. Cyprus on "Solidarity with the Palestinian People" (39).
- Willy Pijnenburg wonders about the surcharge variety "chisel" at MiNr. 739 (*Osmanlı Postaları 1337*) catalogued by Mayo as "AY" (40).
- Rolf Wernecke and Tobias Zywiets dissect a 1928 Palestine Mandate registration envelope with missing indicium [transl. in *MEPB* 22] (41–47).
- Tobias Zywiets reviews Hans Peter Soetens' book "Stempels van Scheepsagenturen & de Regionale Scheepvaart in het Egeïsche en Ionische Zee" [cancels and cachets of regional shipping agencies in the Aegean and Ionian Seas] (48–49).
- In the Q&A section, Udo Angerstein asks for an article on the forthcoming foundation of the Turkish Republic, Tobias Zywiets asks for collaborators on Ottoman postmarks, and Willy Pijnenburg looks for information on forgeries of *Şehir* overprints (49), as well as an apparently unrecorded multi-overprinted MiNr. 638 (57). The editor shows two 1930s Christmas cards of the Pera Palace Hotel (60).
- New books acquired by the AROS Library* (50). *Reports from the 2022 AGM* (51–55). *Review of recent philatelic journals* (56–57).

**Türkei-Spiegel 144 – 2/2023***Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*

German, A4, colour, €7.50

- Postal Secretary Unger details the organisation of the Ottoman Posts in 1875 (5–15).
- Tobias Zywiets reports on the introduction of telephones in the 1880s in Constantinople (16–18).
- Oscar van der Vliet looks at a post card sent from "SS Sophie" unearthing details on the emerging international oil trade in the 1890s (19–21).
- Willy Pijnenburg dissects a registered cover from Russia to Jerusalem, delivering money between three rabbis:

- arrival ROPiT Jerusalem 14.12.1906 (22–24).  
 Otto Graf studies the admissible languages for Turkish civil censorship during World War I [transl. from *The Levant*] (25–32).  
 Jan Heijs and Wolfgang Elsner report on the Postkrieg involving Iran and Kuwait (33–36).  
 Johann Baumgartner reports on curious stamps from Damascus: the first part studies the withdrawn 2016 National Day Stamp (37–38).  
 Tobias Zywiets reviews two books: “Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office” by Mike Dovey & Peter Bottrill and “Post Offices of the Ottoman Empire” by M. Bülent Papuççuoğlu (39, 40).  
 Christopher C. Smith poses a research request on Austrian steam navigation 1834–1845 (Austrian post offices abroad) (41–42).  
 Tobias Zywiets announces Otto Graf’s book on Essad Pasha and the postal history of central Albania (42).  
 Jens Warnecke answer’s Willy Pijnenburg’s question on a doubtful overprint variety of MiNr. 638 (42).  
 Hans Gerd Schilde looks for information about Turkish stamps manufactured at the Vienna State Printer during WWII (42).  
*Türkei-Spiegel in A4: AROS in DBZ 7/23 (43); Review of recent philatelic journals (44–45); Gold-Medal for Rainer Fuchs at Cape Town 2022 (48).*

### Türkei-Spiegel 145 – 3/2023

*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*

*German, A4, colour, €7-50*

- Karl Braun writes on the postal conditions in Turkey in 1875. This is part of a large collection of travel reports from Turkey and the Balkans (5–10).  
 Tilmann Nössig presents a letter on the building plans for the German Embassy in Constantinople featuring a multiple franking with German stamps (11–14).  
 Jens Warnecke shows colour essays/trials for the Empire stamps (15).  
 Tobias Zywiets updates his search for the illusive postmark of Usunca Owa (Bulgaria) and shows a photo of the San Stefano airfield (Yeşilköy) from 1917 (16).  
 Otto Graf reports on a cover sent by the opium plantation at Palekura (Northern Macedonia) (24–25).  
 Volker Fredebold present a postcard with the rare postmark of the Dolmabahçe Palace post office: “Saray-ı Hümayun – Palais Impérial” and shows a telegramme by Oskar von Preußen thanking the sultan for being awarded the Osmaniye Order, featuring the same cancel (26, 27–28).  
 Johann Baumgartner and Moritz Traub look at the Syrian obligatory tax stamps for Martyrs (29–30).  
 Tobias Zywiets uses contributions by Moritz Traub, Erik Sunguryan, and Dr. Muhammet Çömçe to look at the Turkish post offices inside Northern Syria (31–32).  
 Tobias Zywiets reviews Itamar Karpovsky’s “Heiliges Land” (33) and Pellecom & Stragier’s “Alexandria” (33, 34).  
 Tobias Zywiets offers a retro-digitalisation of Asaf Tanrikut’s “Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi

- ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı” (39).  
 Ralf Kollmann adds to the Kuwait/Iran postal war (39).  
*New members (23); Tom van Es invites to the 2023 AGM in Colohne (35–36); Jens Warnecke reports from the AROS stand at IBRA 2023 (37–38); Review of recent philatelic journals (40–42); Gold award for Rainer Fuchs at IBRA 2023 (44).*

### Türkei-Spiegel 146 – 4/2023

*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*

*German, A4, colour, €7-50*

- Tobias Zywiets found the description of a “Türkischer Brief”: Süleyman congratulates Maximilian II on his election as German King in Frankfurt 1562 (5–6).  
 Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems: Duloz and Empire 25 Piastres stamps on cover (7–9).  
 Tobias Zywiets found plan to build a tunnel under the Bosphorus in 1873 (10).  
 Hans Paul Soetens starts a series revising Passer on the plate errors of the Empire issues. The first part discusses the basics and tallies the plate errors found on the 2 Piastres Empire stamps (11–16).  
 Volker Fredebold presents the rare negative oval cancel of Cibali (16).  
 Folkert Bruining reports new findings about the TPO Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet (17–18).  
 Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports an unlisted negative cancel of Jericho (18).  
 Tobias Zywiets researched the 1908 bisected stamps used by the Austrian Post in Caifa (Haifa) and traces the incident through reports in the philatelic literature (19–26).  
 The late Hubert Gerzabek presents items on Ottoman military mail and censorship (27–36).  
 Ralf Kollmann reports the interruption of airmail from Germany to Iran & Iraq 1980 (37).  
 Dissolution of OPAL Oriental Philatelic Association London (38).  
 Notices: Otto Graf article in *Philatelie* “Neuanfang für eine moderne Türkei; new items in the AROS library; Offers and request; help with Asaf Tanrikut “Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı”; Hacki Tewfik: Türkisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch (1907) (38–40); Journal reports (41–42).  
 Tobias Zywiets presents a postcard featuring a map of the Mutessariflik Jerusalem (44).

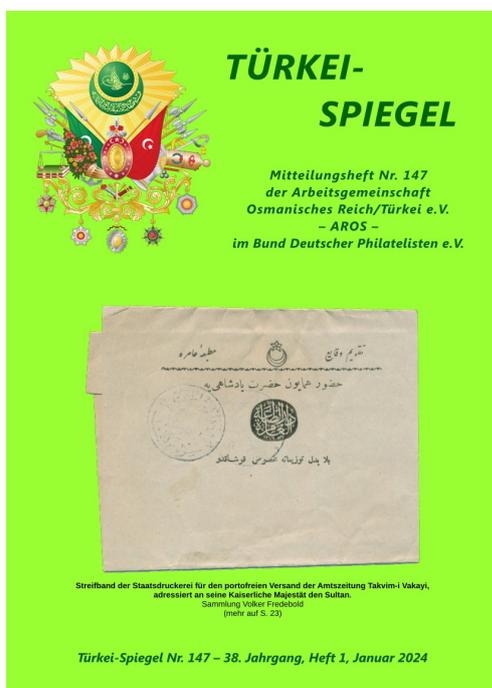
### Türkei-Spiegel 147 – 1/2024

*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*

*German, A4, colour, €7-50*

- Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi’s “The Wing of Islam” gives a summary about the history of the Postal Service in Egypt and Syria in the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Mamluk Periods (part 1) (5–9).  
 Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 10 Paras Empire issues (10–17).  
 Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems: the 25 Piastre colour chaneling (Empire 1876) (18).

The late Hubert Gerzabek presents his collection on the Lianos city post in Istanbul (19–22).  
 Volker Fredebold presents wrappers for the free postage of the Istanbul Gazette Takvim-i Vakayi by printers Matbaa-ı Amire (23).  
 Bernd-Dieter Buscke researched the usage of Ottoman postmarks in Transjordan (24–33).  
 Jens Warnecke reports on changes to the Michel catalogue following his research in TS 136 [MiNr. Z 224] (34).  
 Omar Wassef asks about an Egyptian-style ‘Interpostal’ used in Tarsous by the Ottoman Post? (40).  
 Theo Kester queries about an Egyptian closing seal (40).  
 Notices: new items in the AROS library; new research opportunities: Holy Land Postal History, L’Orient Philatélique, Institute Aldo Cecchi; Offers and requests (Ada Kaleh, Willy Pijnenburg, Richard Wohlgemuth, Holger Weierstall, Turkish items for sale); Journal reports (40–41).  
 Tobias Zywietsch shows a postcard depicting a map of Vilayet Suriye (44).  
 Tom van Es reports from the 2023 AGM (35–39).



### The Quarterly Circular 284 (Vol. 25, No. 1) – March 2023

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)  
 English, A4, colour, –

Mike Murphy looks at the depiction of ‘The Boy Pharaoh’ Tutankhamun (5–6).  
 Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom present part 2 of the series on the postal history of Ismailia (7–14).  
 Ramez Atiya writes about the connection of Pauline Bellisle to Egypt (15–16).  
 Denis Doren looks at the ‘Eye of Horus’ in Egyptian philately (17–19).  
 John Clarke responds on Siwa Italian occupation stamps [QC283]; Bob Brier responds to Champollion 200

years of hieroglyphs [QC283]; Mike Murphy responds to Gabriel Boulad’s Cairo FDCs [QC283] (19).  
 John Davis queries on parcel cards (20–21).  
 Mike Murphy reports news about the Philatelic Society of Egypt (22).  
 David Ogden gives background to the ‘Spark of Liberation’ stamps (October War, SG 1218) (23).  
 Pierre Louis Grech reviews Ronny van Pellecom & Alain Stragier’s second part of “Alexandria : Postal History until 1818” (24).  
 Zubin Kabraji tells why he collects Egypt (26).  
*Report of the AGM 18.02.2023: new chairman: David Ogden; membership stands at 169 (+8 yoy) (2–3); Mike Murphy: writes an obituary for Cyril Defries (4); ESC Accounts 2021/2022 (25).*

### The Quarterly Circular 285 (Vol. 25, No. 2) – June 2023

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)  
 English, A4, colour, –

Antoine Winter reports on the Italian maritime service between Egypt and Libya (28–29).  
 Ramez Atiya & Costas Kelemenis supplement the article on the 1874 5 piastre from QC 276 (29).  
 Sun-yu Ng presents maximum cards on Tutankhamun (30–32).  
 Vincent Centonze looks at Egypt trans-Atlantic registered airmail covers (33–34).  
 Ulrich Eckstein presents pages from his exhibit “Treasures of the French Connection” (35–43).  
 Pierre Louis Grech shows a letter to Huguette Empain (44–45).  
 Alain Stragier & Ronny van Pellecom continue their series on the postal history of Ismailia in a third part (46–48, iii).  
 David Ogden on “Why I collect Egypt” (iv).  
*Jon Aitchison & John Davis report from the joint meeting with the Sudan Study Group and London based Zoom meetings (26). Exhibition results: gold for Egypt in Germany (26). Obituary by Mike Murphy on John Sears (27).*

### The Quarterly Circular 286 (Vol. 25, No. 3) – September 2023

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)  
 English, A4, colour, –

Auction report: unique Suez cover goes for €64,000 ([i]).  
 Sami Sadek revisits the TPO type 1 “AMBULANT / ALES-CAIRO” [QC 220] (51).  
 Mahmoud Ramadan starts updating his book on the Mohammed Aly Post (52–56).  
 Forwarding agents are explained (56).  
 Sun-yu Ng presents a study on Jakob Müller, the ‘father’ of Maximaphily (57–59).  
 Pierre Louis Grech reports on the “PORT SAÏD” surcharges of 1921, the so-called ‘Joffre’ issue (60–64).  
 Pierre Louis Grech reports a newly discovered cancel of the Heliopolis 1910 air meeting (65).

Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom present their research on the postal history and cancels of Ismailia in a fourth part (66–72, iii).

Annabright Hay tells her story "Why I collect Egypt" (iv). *Meeting reports* (50). *OPAL is no more* (50).

### The Quarterly Circular 287 (Vol. 25, No. 4) – December 2023

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)

*English, A4, colour, –*

Nicholas Garilidis presents a curious pre-cancel from 1929 (77).

Mahmoud Ramadan updates his book on the Mohamed Aly Post looking at the integration into the Vice-Royal Post (78–83).

Antoine Winter looks at canal mail powered by horses (84–85) and gives an update and clarification on an Assiout–Assuan TPO cancel (TPO 8A9) (85).

Jos Strengholt researched the Marc Pourpe Cairo–Khartoum 'first airmail' (I) (86–90).

John Davis dissects a 1965 cover sent to "Bulkeley, Alexandria" initially misdirected to Alexandria in Scotland (90–91).

Vincent Centonze presents covers where "Jusqu'à" markings help with franking questions (92–93).

David Ogden reports on the 1858 mission of Anthony Trollope (the famous author) in his capacity of British Post Office official negotiating a postal treaty with Nubar Bey, then Khedival Secretary, regrading land transport by railway (94–95).

Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports a newly discovered "Ismailia Registered" cancel (95).

Anabright Hay reports on the restoration and reopening of Baron Empain's palace in Heliopolis (96).

Mick Carter describes "Why I collect Egypt" (iii). *Meeting reports nad 2024 schedule* (74–76).

### Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 1 – March 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

*Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –*

Jan van Zelle reviews "Great Bitter Lake Association" by Peter Valdner (2nd edition) (3–8).

Peter Moorer poses question on the uses of IRCS for clandestine communication between Israel and Arab countries [reprint from MEPB 22] (9).

Avo Kaplanian answers some of Peter Moorer's question [reprint MEPB 23] (9–13).

Jan van Zelle looks at recent new issues of Egypt # (14–16).

*Jan van Zelle introduces the new concept of the "Al Barid Nieuwsbrief" (newsletter) to appear several times per year in digital form only. Al Barid itself will only continue as once-a-year special issue in printed form (2). New additions to the FCIW library: Holy Land Postal History 1–122 (16).*

### Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 2 – June 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

*Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –*

Jan van Zelle reviews Sami M. Fereig's volume 3 of "A Postal History of Egypt under the Muhamad Ali Dynasty" (2–3).

Rien van Ast looks at Great Bitter Lake Association (4–5). Avo Kaplanian updates his article on proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan (5–9).

Jan Sangers looks at the *tughra* in philately (10–14). Egypt-related new issues (16).

### Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 3 – September 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

*Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –*

Jan van Zelle reports on his visit to IBRA Essen (2–3).

Toon Jansen reviews the book "Alexandria: Postal History until 1918, Part II" (4–5).

Avo Kaplanian reports on taxed mail in the Gaza Strip under Egyptian control (6–9).

Theo Kester researched the nationalism depicted on stamps of the Islamic Republic of Iran (10–13).

Ser van der Ven and Harry Wiersema look at the stamps and postal history of Kingdom of Hejaz (14–15).

Bart Belonje presents new issues of Egypt with pharaonic motifs (16).

### Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 4 – November 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

*Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –*

Avo Kaplanian presents part 2 of of his article on taxed mail of the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule (4–6).

Theo Kester continues his research into nationalism depicted on stamps of the I.R. of Iran (6–10).

Ser van der Ven and Harry Wiersema look at the stamps and postal history of Kingdom of Hejaz (II) (11–14).

Rien van Ast report a new issue of UAE on pearl fishers (16).

*Jan van Zelle appeals for new articles and reports from Postex 2023 (2–3, 15).*

### The Dhow 91 (Vol. 24, No. 1) – March 2023

*Aden & Somaliland Study Group*

*English, ca. A4, colour, –*

Neil Williams shows a cover of US Army Post Office 663, Salalah 1944 (1).

Neil Williams studies the issue dates of the 2 rupee and 5 rupee Aden States definitives (3–5).

Bo Andersson looks at unusual examples of Aden Paquebot 1900 to 1933 (6–7).

Germain Mentgen looks at the Italian occupation of Somaliland Protectorate (1940/1941) (8–13).

Neil Williams reports on the sheet numbers on surcharges and overprints of the Aden States (14–15).

Bruce Walker shows an 1893 cover from Aden via London to South Africa then forwarded to the Bedford (UK) (15).

Neil Williams prepared the index for *The Dhow 2022* (volume 23, whole numbers 87–90) (15–16).

### The Dhow 92 (Vol. 24, No. 2) – June 2023

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

- Neil Williams shows an Aden 1965 unrecorded currency change instructional/tax mark “Postage underpaid. The correct postage is .... fils.” ([1]).
- Neil Williams reports on Aden 1937 incoming airmails (3–4).
- Germain Mentgen reports on Somaliland Protectorate specimen overprinted stamps (5–13).
- Neil Williams finds Aden 1940 RAF censors R9/99 an enigma (14).
- Neil Williams reports on varieties of the Aden colony & states 1948 UPU 75th Anniversary issue (15–16).
- Malcolm Lacey contributes a 1994 Airmail cover from Sana’a to Maalla via Aden (16).

### The Dhow 93 (Vol. 24, No. 3) – Sept. 2023

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

- Malcolm Lacey shows an attractive advertising cover to the USA: Goodlass, Aden 1937 (1).
- Neil Williams: corrects Aden 1937 incoming airmails (3).
- Andrew Gondocz puts a query about Forces Air Letter overprinted “Air Letter Card” (3).
- Germain Mentgen updates info on an Aden 1940 Airmail cover via Djibouti & Marseilles [Dhow 20:2] (4).
- Neil Williams shows an 1882 Aden Camp registered letter to Rome (5).
- John Hollands presents a taxed postcard from Transvaal redirected in India, Aden 1914 and shows a postal censor control stamp ‘large P’ with identifier B 5, Aden 1918 (6, 7).
- Neil Williams can record a new Aden WWII army censor and Neil Williams reports what happened when Aden run out of registration labels in 1949 (8, 9).
- Neil Williams presents printers’ bromides of the 1942 Qu’aiti State 1942 Definitives (10).
- Mike Cox presents early designs for George V postal stationery for Aden (11).
- Malcolm Lacey shows a Mukalla (People’s Republic of Southern Yemen) to UK cover (11).
- Mike Pettifor contributes a 1941 registered letter Yemen to Ethiopia via Aden (12).
- Mike Cox researched the unissued 1937 Edward VII stamps for Somaliland Protectorate (13).
- Germain Mentgen presents airmail Kano (Nigeria) to Berbera (Somaliland Protectorate) in 1936 (14–16).
- A 1950 Money order receipt for 100 Rupees from Mukalla to Nagiara (India) (16).
- The Dhow Special Issue 7** is a 72 page study by Mike Pettifor & Neil Williams; “**Civilian censorship of mail in Aden during World War Two**” ([1–4], 1–68).

### The Dhow 94 (Vol. 24, No. 4) – Dec. 2023

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

- Murray Graham shows an Aden Paquebot mail of 1903 from his collection: One anna Imperial letter rate (1).
- Ute Dorr researched a cover by Josef Menges from Berbera 1.04.1892 (3–4).
- Neil Williams presents a 1885 cover from Bombay to Massawa via the Sea Post Office and Aden (5).
- Jamie Smith contributes postcards in transit to and from Africa 1898–1905 (6–7).
- Germain Mentgen reports on the first regular flight Mogadishu–Asmara by ALA LITTORIA on 14.11.1935 (9–12).
- Andrew Gondocz shows a 1902 cover that missed the boat, bearing a boxed cachet “TOO LATE” (13).
- Mike Pettifor shows a 1928 item from No.8 Bombing Squadron, RAF, stationed at Khormaksar (14).
- Neil Williams presents a 1958/1959 machine cancel on the Legislative Council referendum “USE YOUR VOTE” (15).
- Neil Williams reviews Doreen Ingrams’ books “A survey of the social and economic conditions in the Aden Protectorate” (1946) and “A time in Arabia : life in Hadramaut” (1970/2013) (16).
- The editor seeks contributions for The Dhow’s 25th anniversary issue* (2).

### Random Notes 100 – April 2023

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

- Martin Lovegrove assembled short notices for Random Notes #100: Barcoded registration labels for official mail with Saudi Post logo, and with SPL logo; Different first day cancels for the two 3 Riyals issues of 23.12.2021; Stamps issued on paper with fluorescent fibres; Missing date in first day cancels for the National Day 1992 issue; Delay of the Hajj 1443 issue; QR code on the 2022 ‘Digital Tourism Strategy’ block; DGA errors: split dots on “ن” (50p) and damaged frame (75p); security details stated in issue brochures; Updated Al Barid Al Mumtaz stationery; 1953 Royal Visit issue: changed cliché setting leads to variety on ‘jubilee line’ at the top margin; missing fluorescent ink on the 2020 Falcon issue (RN97.28); barcode label without 2D-barcode; 2 Royals road tax stamp 1971; 20 Riyals ‘Entry Visa’ stamps [forgery]; ½p Hejaz Caliphate overprint forgery; postmark “ALGHAAT”; 3q Damman Port variety; machine cancel SM10 (Djedda 1950–1960); Postmark “BEESHA” (S22 or S48); 5h Khafji paper fold and errors; Al Barid Al Mumtaz date-stamp Riyadh; 1982 50h Kaaba perforation error; Cover forgery (1924 Transjordan) (3–16).
- Martin Lovegrove reports on instances of misaligned numerals: the leaning ‘3’ of Radhwa [1945] (19–20).
- Martin Lovegrove continues his series on regional postmarks of Saudi Arabia with a fifth part (21–23).

Martin Lovegrove studies Visa labels of 2000–2002 (24–28).

D. E. Jessich and Martin Lovegrove report the Saudi Arabian new issues of 2021 (I) (29–33).

Martin Lovegrove shows a 1918 “O.A.S.” cover from Aqaba to Cairo, 2×1/2p from the Cherrystone of 13.12.2022 (35–36).

*Reaching the 100th issue, Martin Lovegrove and Jim Kearney recollect on Jack Wilson, founder editor (3). Martin Lovegrove remembers Willie A. King (1940–2023) (17–18).*

### Random Notes 101 – November 2023

[\*Arabian Philatelic Association Int.\*](#)

*English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis*

In Random Notes #101 Martin Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Line cancel “PAR AVION 1948”; Sample sheet of the second watermark paper produced by Wiggins Teape; Iban Saud University, 15h, plate variety ‘deformed 5’ on pos. 104; Al Barid Al Mumtaz rates booklet; 1992 Al Barid Al Mumtaz with meter cancel (Rahwah-1); Status of Saudi new issues; Water damage to stamps due to the Angeloglou fire and 1971 flooding at the Saudi ministry; Mixed franking of postage and revenue stamps; 1960 Arab League imperforated with gutter block of 4; 10h Khafji with forged Hejaz overprint; Survey of Egypt series, ½q and 1q overprint on 20p with plate error at “ش”; Bourguiba visit 1965; 8p colour trial; 1q Arms: double prints with forged large *mustahiq* overprint; Questionable perforation variety; Signature of stamp designer Ibrahim Al-Turki; 10q 1923 overprint forgeries; Bourguiba visit with missing silver colour; Marginal marking: cross with “TOP”; Double perforation; Transjordan: four-line postage due (inverted) on 1½ q; Transjordan: questionable 1924 official stamp (SG O117). (3–10, 12, 14, 18, 32, 38).

James Kearney presents cover with Hejaz 8/10ths Piastres (11–12) and Kearney looks at early Hejaz & Nejd airmail usage (13).

Martin Lovegrove presents ‘Rocket’ essays (15–17).

Martin Kuriger researched Saudi *Avis de Réception* (1, 19–22).

Martin Lovegrove presents the 1973 ‘Tourist’ booklets (23–28) and reports on a forged cover (29–31).

Martin Lovegrove present the 6th part of regional postmarks of Saudi Arabia (33–36).

Martin Lovegrove presents some omitted items from his list of historic Scott catalogue number changes in RN 96 (37–38).

Martin Lovegrove reports from past auctions: Saudi airletter; ½pi + P.D. ½pi, 4 imperf se-tenant pairs in violet, slightly different design of issued stamp on large ungummed sheetlet; 5g orange block of 8; Saudi occupation 1934: two covers Hodeida–Aden & Hodeida–Aden–Egypt (39–41).

*Suggestion to rename the journal to “Arabian Philatelic Journal” and to widen its scope (3); APAI website (44).*

### Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 216 March 2023

[\*Iran Philatelic Study Circle\*](#)

*English, A4, colour, –*

Farhad Diba shows a 1920 cover via Baghdad to Switzerland. The addressee is Abolhassan Diba, ‘Saghat-ed Dowleh’ (4626).

Martin Kuriger starts his survey of registration hand-stamps (4627–4633).

Nigel Gooch queries on “AD” perfins and gets a reply by Sassan Pejhan Queries [Administration des Douanes?] (4634).

Behruz Nassre queries on the earliest newspaper wrapper [26.06.1878] (4634).

Nigel Gooch asks for the identification of a postal document; Sasan Baharaeen answers: it’s a letter from Kazvin to Teheran, with a redirection request by the sender (4635).

Behruz Nassre queries on postcard tax, showing a 1903 postcard to Istanbul with add. 2 ch. “Contrôle” surcharged stamp (4636).

Martin Kuriger catalogues Taxe Perçue markings (4637–4642).

*Reports from the IPSC virtual meeting 19.05.2023 (4625).*

### Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 217 June 2023

[\*Iran Philatelic Study Circle\*](#)

*English, A4, colour, –*

Fuad Shirazi posts a postmark query about “BENDER PEHLEVI(DEPART)”, 1936 (4644).

Parviz Sahandi researched the International Reply Coupons of Iran (4645–4655).

Sassan Pejhan updates on slow speed/reduced tariff parcel service (4656–4660).

Saeed Bakhtiari Soltani reports on Iranian parcel post 1876–1981 (colis postaux) (4661–4667).

*Nigel Gooch display at the RPSL; virtual meeting (4643).*

### Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 218 December 2023

[\*Iran Philatelic Study Circle\*](#)

*English, A4, colour, –*

Werner Lade researched the compulsory surcharge stamps for telegrams as of 1950 (4670–4676).

Behruz Nassre looks for the earliest date of use of for 1902 Rosette overprints prior 25.03.1902 (4677).

Martin Kuriger presents the second part of his research into registration hand stamps (4678–4691).

Behruz Nassre present a new IPSC book: “The Impact of Political Events on the Postal History of Persia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries” (vol. 1) by Dr Fariborz Goodarzi (4692).

*IPSC news and meeting report (4669).*

### The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 1)

*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.*

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

- Sid Morgenstern reports on a 1955 Israel essay for the teachers' organisation (14, 15), and summarises the Israeli inland postage rates for 1982–2022 (15).  
Ed Kroft reports on rare Palestine destinations in part 7 of his series (16–17).  
Arthur Harris looks at the treasury seal design on Israeli revenue stamps (21–23).  
Melvin A. Richmond continues his series on Mandate postmarks of small towns (XIII) (24–25).  
Avo Kaplanian shows interesting proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan [MEPB 20] (26–27).  
Arthur Harris introduces us to the traffic safety revenue stamps of Israel (34).  
David Matlow shows a 1922 letter by Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine (36).  
Robert Pildes presents the 12th part of pages from his exhibit of Holy Land forerunners (38–43).  
Uria Selwyn shows a Doar Ivri cover with compulsory registration (54).  
*Irv Osterer gives technical tips about scanning stamps for publication (12); Les Glassman reports on Cape Town 2022 World Stamp Championship (18–20); Yoram Lubianiker presents a virtual exhibition and lecture series "Israel 75 Philatelic Academy" (49).*

### The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 2)

*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.*

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

- Josef Wallach reports on economy usage of envelopes in Israel (8–14).  
Ed Kroft present part 8 in his series on uncommon destinations of Palestine Mandate (16–17).  
Melvin A. Richmond continues the series on Palestine small town postmarks with part 15 (22–23).  
Avo Kaplanian revisits Arab-Israeli clandestine mail (24–25).  
Arthur Harris shows Israeli occupation revenues stamps for use of registration of Gaza residents (47).  
Robert Pildes presents the 13th part of "Forerunners of the Holy Land" (48–53).  
*Obituaries: Nathan Zankel; Barry D. Hoffman; Richard Herman (6–7). 90<sup>th</sup> birthday of Michael Bale (7); AGM agenda (59–60)*

### The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 3)

*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.*

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

- Avo Kaplanian writes to the editor to make a correction to his article "The Arab-Israeli clandestine mail revisited" in TIP 74:2 (5).  
Ed Kroft continues his series of unmmon destinations

with part 9 (16–17).

- Arthur Harris looks at the Israeli "Bul Betahon" (defense stamp) (18–19).  
Avo Kaplanian shows examples of taxed mail of the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule (38–39).  
Robert Pildes reaches part 12 of his series on Forerunners of the Holy Land (52–57).  
*Obituaries: L. G. Rothman; Silvano Sorani(4).*

### The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 4)

*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.*

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

- Arthur Harris describes an unrecorded Gaza exit stamp (Israeli occupation revenues) (12).  
Ed Kroft reports on early Postal services in Jewish settlements in the Negev (I) (13–19).  
Jesse I. Spector and Michael Drew look at the PoW camp for Turkish soldiers at Ludd, Palestine (20–22).  
Ed Rosen shows a 1937 postally used (though clearly philatelic due to *Tin Can Mail*) cover from Tonga to Palestine (30).  
Irv Osterer gives a philatelic overview of Gaza and the Negev settlements (31–33).  
Avo Kaplanian revisits his article on Arab-Israeli clandestine mail (39–41).  
Josef Wallach gives an introduction to the Gaza Strip under Israeli occupation, 1967-1994 (I) (57–59).  
*Lawrence Fisher reports from IBRA 2023 world philatelic exhibition in Essen (56).*

### Israel-Philatelie 38 – March 2023

*IG Israel*

German, A4, colour, –

- Stephan Göllner shows a thematic study of desalination (9–10).  
Willy Pijnenburg dissects a registered cover from Russia to Jerusalem, delivering money between three rabbis: ROPiT Jerusalem 14.12.1906 [TS 144] (14–15).  
Torsten Berndt studies the myriad of overprints on Israel's IRCs (20–26).  
*Invitation to the AGM in Stuttgart, 22.04.2023 ([1–2]).*

### Israel-Philatelie 39 – September 2023

*IG Israel*

German, A4, colour, –

- Torsten Berndt looks at the Israeli declaration of independence (4–6) and shows Israeli entires (7–10).  
Torsten Berndt presents a significant plate error "שראל" on the 1981 Shekel series (11–13).  
Torsten Berndt reviews the book "Heiliges Land : Türkische Post in Palästina 1851-1918" (16).  
Horst Schmollinger looks at "Tag der Briefmarke" (stamp day) in Palestine (Tel Aviv, 15–17.12.1945) (17–18).  
*AGM 2023, election of new president (5–7). Christoph Wendland looks for Israel stamp catalogues [Moriah 2023, Unificato 2020/21] (8).*

**Israel-Philatelie 40 – December 2023***[IG Israel](#)**German, A4, colour, –*

Tobias Zywiets researched the 1908 bisected stamps used by the Austrian Post in Caifa (Haifa) and traces the incident through reports in the philatelic literature (26–30).

Special insert “Markenkunde Israel”: The guide on how to collect Israel stamps written by Hans-Peter Förster is updated by Torsten Berndt und Stefan Göllner (1–8).

**Doar Ivri 57 – January/March 2023***[Cercle Français Philatélique d’Israël](#)**French, A4, colour, –*

Christian-Daniel Abravanel show as naturalisation document from 1940] (5).

Ed Kroft with Jean-Paul Danon & Albert Schneider present 1948 covers from Canada to Kfar Darom, all taxed with Israel PD complete series (6–7).

Fran Adams presents part of his thematic study on the UN: UNSCOP (10–15).

Paulo Duek shows the Old City of Jerusalem with Israeli maximum cards (20–23).

Jean-Paul Danon notes the 2021 issue of the Yvert & Tellier (standard) catalogue of the 2021 “Timbres d’Asie: Moyen-Orient d’Aden à Yémen” [one volume, 792 pages, €49,90; one notes the two-volume Michel catalogue covers the area in 1,300 pages] (31).

Jacques Rémond shows an item of choice: a 1957 taxed cover from Constantine (Algeria) to Jerusalem ([32]).

**Doar Ivri 58 – May/August 2023***[Cercle Français Philatélique d’Israël](#)**French, A4, colour, –*

An 1857 letter from Jerusalem to Syra via Jaffa & Beyrouth is shown (3).

Christian-Daniel Abravanel present “variétés et curiosités”: a 1940 censored cover from Tel Aviv via

Marseille to Ireland, there taxed and redirected (5). Jean-Paul Danon shows a 1918 cover from Port Said “Damaged by Immersion in Sea Water”; a 1937 letter to president Roosevelt; and a 1944 cover from the POW camp Gilgil in Kenya (6–7).

Michael Bass reports on the French post in the Holy Land, 1872–1914 (8–15).

Alon Cohen shows Israeli ATM and registration labels, 1988– (24–31).

**Doar Ivri 59 – September/December 2023***[Cercle Français Philatélique d’Israël](#)**French, A4, colour, –*

Christian-Daniel Abravanel looks at Palestine mandate postmarks on British stamps (5).

Michael Bass starts a series on the French post in the Holy Land, 1880-1914 (8–12).

Gul Shifron presents the history of the Anglo-Palestine Bank (founded 1902) (16–23).

Sid Morginstin start a series on Israeli postal stationery (24–31).

**Doar Ivri 60 – January/April 2024***[Cercle Français Philatélique d’Israël](#)**French, A4, colour, –*

Christian-Daniel Abravanel shows a registered and censored cover, Tel Aviv to New York, 1939 (5).

Jean-Bernard Parenti presents a registered cover to Switzerland, 1918 (7).

Michael Bass continues his series on the French post in the Holy Land, 1880-1914 (8–15).

Ed Kroft researched the postal rates of Israel 1948–1953 documented by covers, cards, and forms (16–24).

Jean-Luc Sandri looks at Israeli ATM (25).

Sid Morginstin continues his series on Israeli postal stationery (26–31).

Ed Kroft reviews the book by Yacov Tsachor & Zvi Aloni "The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel" ([32]).

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

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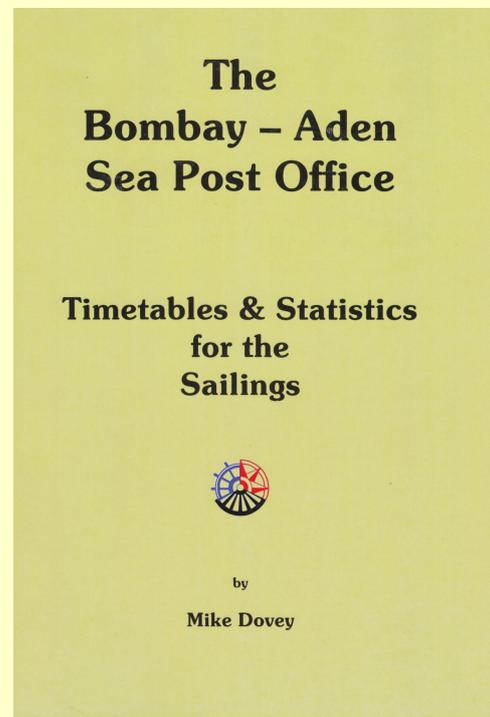
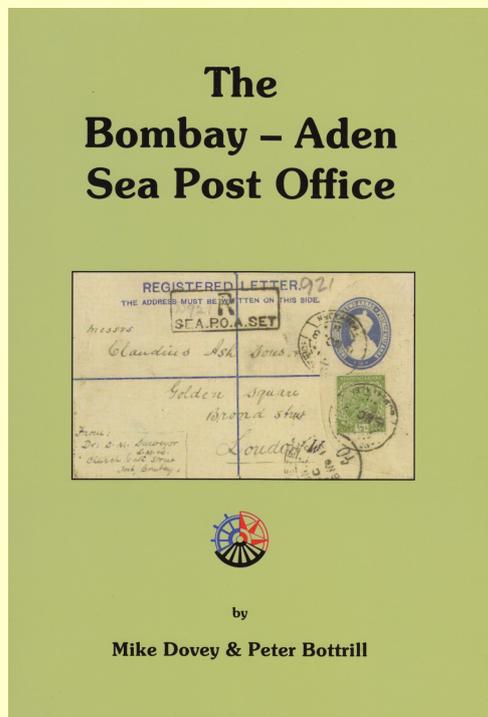
## Small Ads

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*To register and place an ad please contact the editor: [mep-bulletin@zobbel.de](mailto:mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)*

**HC** – Gratis-Anzeige 25/203



The BOMBAY–ADEN SEA POST OFFICE book is the fullest and ultimate bringing together of all known information on the subject and will never be beaten by anyone now or in the future. Priced at £35.50 it is a bargain.

The BOMBAY–ADEN SEAPOST OFFICE TIMETABLES again is the bringing together of all known information on the subject and is a must for anyone sitting with a postcard and an SPO date – the ship and sailing dates can be found easily and is a bargain at only £12.50

Bought together they would be £48 but for readers of this journal the two books can be bought for only £44 plus postage to anywhere in the world.

For details of this offer please contact by email: [mikedovey@btinternet.com](mailto:mikedovey@btinternet.com)

This is an offer not to be missed

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](mailto: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](mailto:arthurhythec@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/009

### Iran International Reply Coupons

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of International Reply Coupons of Iran (Persia)

Information on all Iran IRCs during 1925–2002 with the date of change of values is requested.

Replies to:

Parviz Sahandi

[parviz.sahandi@gmail.com](mailto:parviz.sahandi@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/001

### Syria and Lebanon Revenue Stamps and Documents

I live in the Netherlands and would like to meet new people to share my passion with them and exchange revenues and documents.

Replies to:

Maen Neama (Tel: +31687987990)

[maen31@hotmail.com](mailto:maen31@hotmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

### Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

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

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

**Austrian Levant** 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

**Austrian Crete** 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:

Aaron Huber (APS member)

[ashuber@gmail.com](mailto: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

[zsimmons101@gmail.com](mailto:zsimmons101@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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto: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 Zywietz  
[zobbel@zobbel.de](mailto: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](mailto:marcparren@hotmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/002

**Wanted: Philatelic Friends**

Wanted Penfriends from whole world who collect Stamps, Coins and Currency Notes.

Please contact:  
C. Abraham Jos  
[abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com](mailto:abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/004

**Wanted:  
BALE Palestine Catalogue 2010  
BALE Holyland Catalogue 2008**

Send offers to:  
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland  
[jl.emmenegger@gmail.com](mailto:jl.emmenegger@gmail.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](mailto: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](mailto:henrysatshamrock@aol.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](mailto:rstuchell@msn.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

### Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms, telegramme forms from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:  
Tobias Zywietz  
[zobbel@zobbel.de](mailto:zobbel@zobbel.de)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/003

### Wanted: Russian Levant

I'm looking for 10 kop. 1872  
Michel nos. 9x and 9y (perf. 14½×15)  
*Please do not offer the 10 kop. of 1888  
(perf. 14¼×14¾)!*

Please contact:  
Willy Pijnenburg  
[verpijn@xs4all.nl](mailto: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](mailto:hejaz@tccincinnati.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

### Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:  
Revenue Stamps of Jordan  
Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority  
International Reply Coupons (IRCs)  
of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:  
Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,  
1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands  
[avo1945@hotmail.com](mailto:avo1945@hotmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/003

### “Holy Land Postal History”

I offer a complete run of the journal “Holy Land Postal History” (1979–2017) to anyone willing to collect if from me in Teaneck, New Jersey.

Contact:  
Mark Sommer  
735 Elm Avenue, Apartment #3D  
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666,USA  
[brocean@aol.com](mailto:brocean@aol.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 04/002

**Holy Land Stamps and Literature**

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:

[rmasch@fairmanage.com](mailto:rmasch@fairmanage.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/003

I am interested in adding to my list of articles at

**A Philatelic Bibliography for Yemen and the Arab Gulf States**

The list is very heavy on American and English sources, and lighter on other sources. I would appreciate additions to the list.

Please contact:

Andrew Gondocz

[andrew\\_gondocz@yahoo.com](mailto:andrew_gondocz@yahoo.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](mailto: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](mailto:bernardbeston@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](mailto:David@Steidley.com)

H - Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

**Ottoman Cancellations Software**

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos

[stassin@cs.ntua.gr](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:gekonomi@yahoo.com)

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](mailto:jweiner@ualberta.ca)

Ж - 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](http://www.kawarphilatelics.com)



Replies to:  
Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar  
[kamal@kawarphilatelics.com](mailto:kamal@kawarphilatelics.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/002

**Transjordan: Help Required**

I am researching the Transjordan overprints on Hejaz stamps and there are two issues in particular causing me trouble. These are:

- the 1924 official stamp (Scott O1, SG O117)
- the 1923 ½ qirsh surcharge on 1-½ qirsh typograph overprint (Scott 91a, SG 111)

I am after scans and information. Please contact me first so that we can discuss the finer details.

Please contact: Martin Lovegrove –  
[weatherings@aol.com](mailto:weatherings@aol.com)

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  
[asarraf1@hotmail.com](mailto:asarraf1@hotmail.com)

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](mailto:britishlocals@aol.com)

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.deardoctormapostcards.com](http://www.deardoctormapostcards.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](mailto:stampmf@frontiernet.net)

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](mailto: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](mailto:judaicathematicsociety@talktalk.net)

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](mailto:jens.warnecke@web.de)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/008

### Middle East Stamps & Covers

I'm looking for MNH stamps of the Middle East, also recent issues Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria.

Commercially used covers from Syria from 2011 onwards.

Also used/sent covers from Trucial States, Yemen, and Aden.

I can offer MNH and some used Middle East.

Please contact:

Ralf Kollmann

[ralf.kollmann@gmx.de](mailto:ralf.kollmann@gmx.de)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/003

### For Sale: Ottoman Empire & Turkey, Cilicia (French Occupation) Stamps, Covers, Postcards



Please contact: Hakan Yilmaz  
[hakanmotel61@gmail.com](mailto:hakanmotel61@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/004

### For Sale: Extensive Egypt Collection

Selling extensive used Egypt collection either entirely or in sections:

1. Covers, 2. Postal Stationery,
- Stamps (used with many varieties): 3. 1866 issues, 4. 1867-1906 Pyramids,
5. 1879-1926, 6. "PORT SAID" overprints, 7. 1926-1937 incl. Fuad with varieties,
8. 1938-1960s, 9. Air Post issues, 10. Military stamps, 11. Military 1936 Jubilee,
12. 1935 Xmas, 13. Officials, 14. Palestine Occupation.

Please contact for details:  
Jeff Siddiqui  
[jeffsiddiqui@msn.com](mailto:jeffsiddiqui@msn.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](mailto:otto@skanderbeg.net)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/001

### Anti-Israeli Picture Postcards

I am interested in anti-Israel/Zionist contemporary picture postcards.

Replies to:  
Lawrence Fisher  
[gymtrainer@gmail.com](mailto:gymtrainer@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/006

**Russian Postal History (pre 1917)**

I offer postal history of Russia until 1917: Receipts, registered covers, covers with seals (including Zemstvo).

Please write to:  
Andrey Musikhin  
[am2277@gmail.com](mailto:am2277@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/005

**Buying FDCs**

**WWII Victory:** 1. Iran, 2. Lebanon stamps, 3. Lebanon m/s  
**UPU 1949–1950:** 1. Iran, 2. Lebanon m/s, 3. "PALESTINE" on Jordan, 4. Syria s/s

Please write with details to:  
Jeff Siddiqui  
[jeffsiddiqui@msn.com](mailto:jeffsiddiqui@msn.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/007

**Wanted: Iran/Persia  
Stamps and Postal History**

I am interested in buying Iranian/Persian stamps, covers and other philatelic items.

Please write to:  
Masoud Valafar  
[mvalafar84@gmail.com](mailto:mvalafar84@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](mailto:utedorr@web.de)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/005

**Wanted: Greek Rural Post**

I am looking for documents from the Greek rural post from 1911 until now and also from the fore-runners "Dimotika Tachydromeia." I would also be very happy about a philatelic exchange!

Please contact:  
Benedikt Eberhardt  
[BEberhardt@beberhardt.de](mailto:BEberhardt@beberhardt.de)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/006

**Duloz Colour Trials**

**Wanted (sale or exchange):**  
Green: 20 p and 25 p; Yellow: 2p; Blue: 1 and 5 p;  
Orange: 10 and 20 pa and 5 p

**On Offer (sale or exchange):**  
Green: 2 and 5 p; Yellow: 5 p and 25 p;  
Lilac: 2, 5 and 25 p; Red: 5 and 25 p.

Please contact: Willy Pijnenburg  
[verpijn@xs4all.nl](mailto:verpijn@xs4all.nl)

**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](mailto:mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)**

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/102

### Meter Markings

I'm looking for meter markings on cover for these countries:

**Abu Dhabi** (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalue)

**Bahrain** (Neopost limited value)

**Palestinian Authority** (Francotyp Cc multivalue)

**Dubai** (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalue)

**Qatar** (Pitney Bowes-GB "Automax" multivalue)

**Iraq** (Universal "Multi-Value")



Offers to: Bernard.Lachat, [bernard.lachat@bluewin.ch](mailto:bernard.lachat@bluewin.ch)

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](mailto: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

[abrarakki@gmail.com](mailto:abrarakki@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](http://www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm)

☞ - 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](http://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](mailto: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](mailto: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](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_as0sVI9XEbfND1CCouuFO710A6eSwox?usp=sharing)

For further details contact Adam Caplan

[adam.caplan@intel.com](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:heijsmo@xs4all.nl)

What is postal war? See [www.postalwar.info](http://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](mailto: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](mailto:pakistan@tiac.net)

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](mailto:sh25ngc3603@gmail.com)

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](mailto:bjornsohrne@gmail.com)

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](mailto: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](mailto:mmf@comxnet.dk)

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](mailto:lucguillard@wanadoo.fr)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/001

### Early Postal History: England and Italy

Collector of early postal history 1400–1750 of Italy and England, is interested in buying good quality material of the subject.

Offers only with Scans please! Payment by PayPal or bank transfer.

Please contact me by email to:

Yehuda Kleiner

[yehudak73@gmail.com](mailto:yehudak73@gmail.com)

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](mailto: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](mailto: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](mailto:pakistan@tiac.net)

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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](mailto:feuser-weyrich@t-online.de)

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:

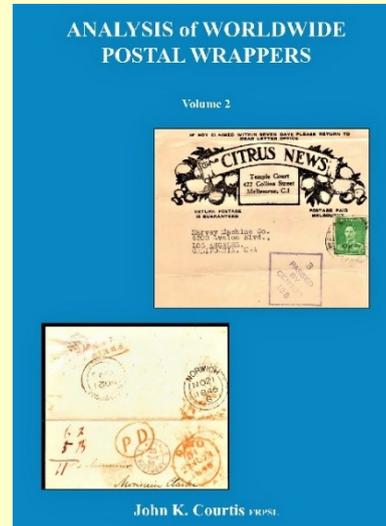
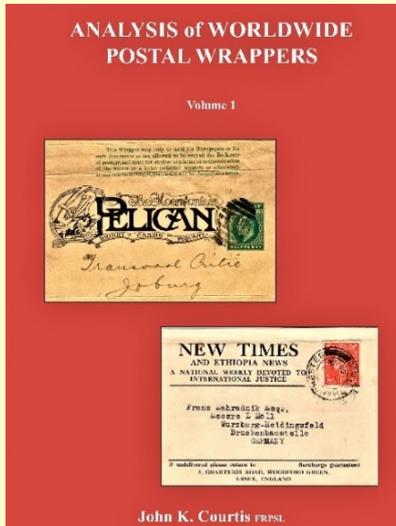
Andreas Svrakov

[asvrakov2008@live.com](mailto:asvrakov2008@live.com)

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

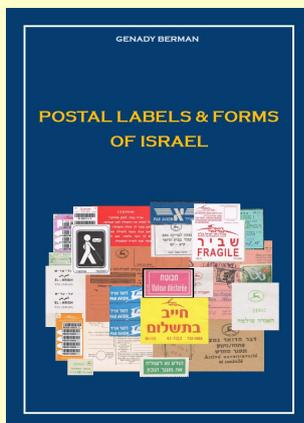


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Enquiries to:

Genady Berman

[bermangenady@gmail.com](mailto:bermangenady@gmail.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/004

**For Sale: PNA Christmas Sheets 1999 (type II)**

I am selling complete sets of 5 sheets Palestinian Authority Christmas 1999 issue in mint condition.  
Sheet type II, which was sold for postal use only:

Michel 126, 128, 130, 132, 134 / SG PA 147, 149, 151, 153, 155 / Scott 108a to 112a

Each sheet of type II has 10 identical stamps, ie. no silver stamp in the upper row as is with the sheets of type I, which were printed for the philatelic market only. Mint sheets of type II are extremely rare.



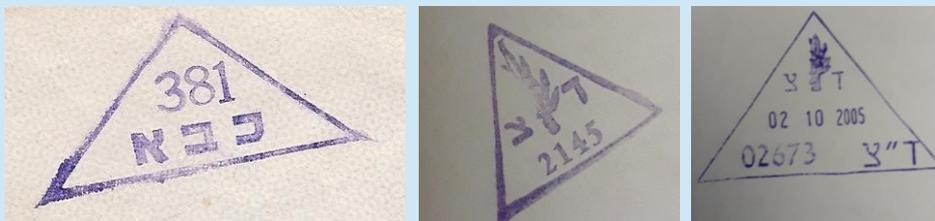
Special offer fo readers of MEPB: one set of the 5 sheets 45 € + postage for registered mail.

Please contact Thomas Schubert at [thschubi@outlook.de](mailto:thschubi@outlook.de)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

**Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps**

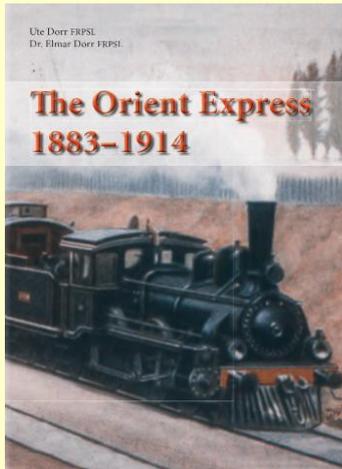
There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.



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](mailto:stamps@gmx.co.uk)



Ж - Gratis-Anzeige 14/007

## The Orient Express 1883-1914

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Ж - 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,  
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Französische Konsularpost  
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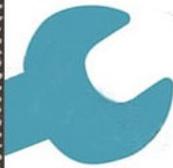
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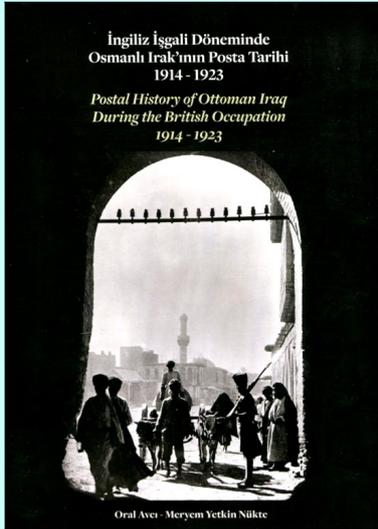
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The book tells the fascinating story of Iraq's emergence by focusing on the mysteries embedded in the postal stamps and other documents from the early 20th century. It offers a fresh perspective on Iraq's early 20th-century history by closely addressing such questions.

Kerkük Vakfı, 2021

ISBN: 9786057414724

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Price: £50 plus postage.

Enquiries to Oral Avcı: [oavci60@gmail.com](mailto:oavci60@gmail.com)

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Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

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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](http://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:

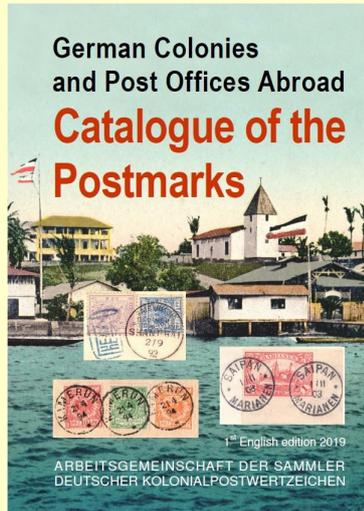
Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany

[collections@oman.org](mailto:collections@oman.org)

J – Gratis-Anzeige 21/201

## German Colonies Study Group

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Sammler Deutscher Kolonialpostwertzeichen e.V. was founded in 1928 and is the oldest still existing study group in the German philatelic federation BDPH, and with some 400 members also one of the largest specialist societies.



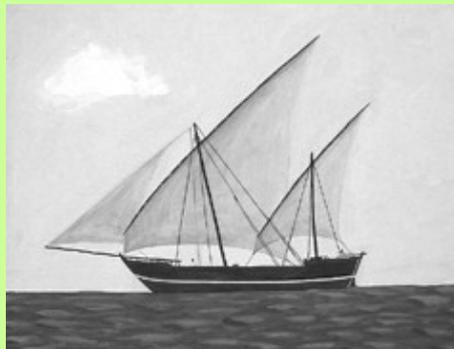
It publishes every year two issues of its journal "Berichte für Kolonialbriefmarkensammler" and two newsletters.

The latest edition of the society's postmark catalogue, "German Colonies and Post Offices Abroad – Catalogue of the Postmarks" (in English) is available at 39 € (plus p&p).

Information on the collecting areas and publications can be found at: [www.kolonialmarken.de](http://www.kolonialmarken.de)

Contacts: Tilmann Nössig – [geschaeftsfuehrer@kolonialmarken.de](mailto:geschaeftsfuehrer@kolonialmarken.de)

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



## The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

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Contact: Neil Williams [neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk)

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.

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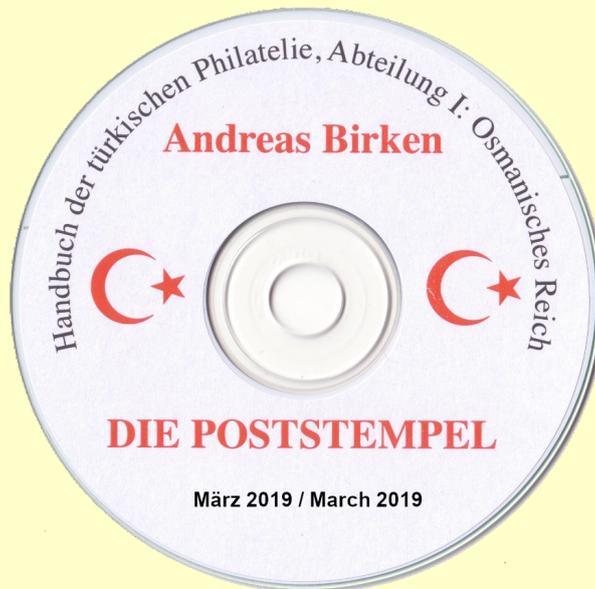
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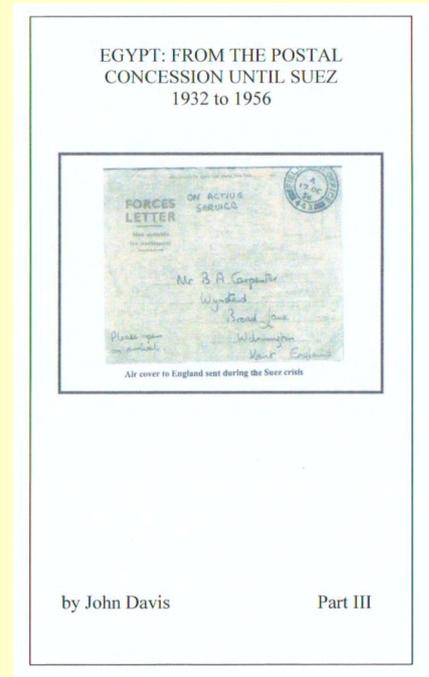
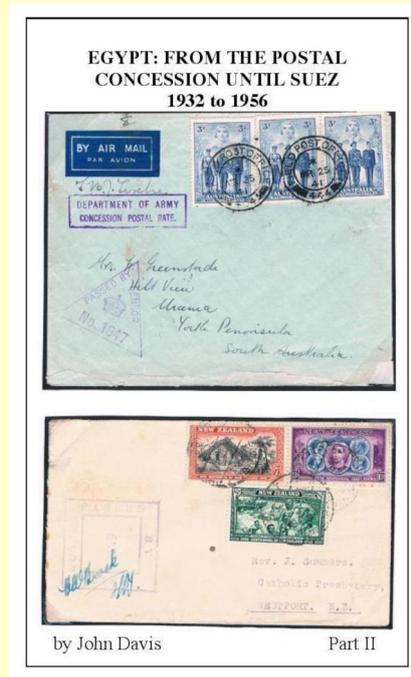
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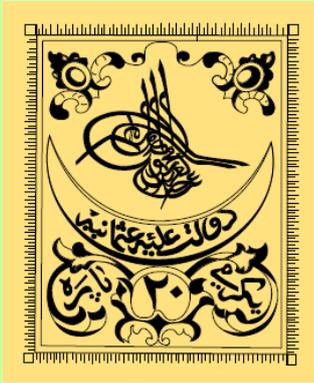
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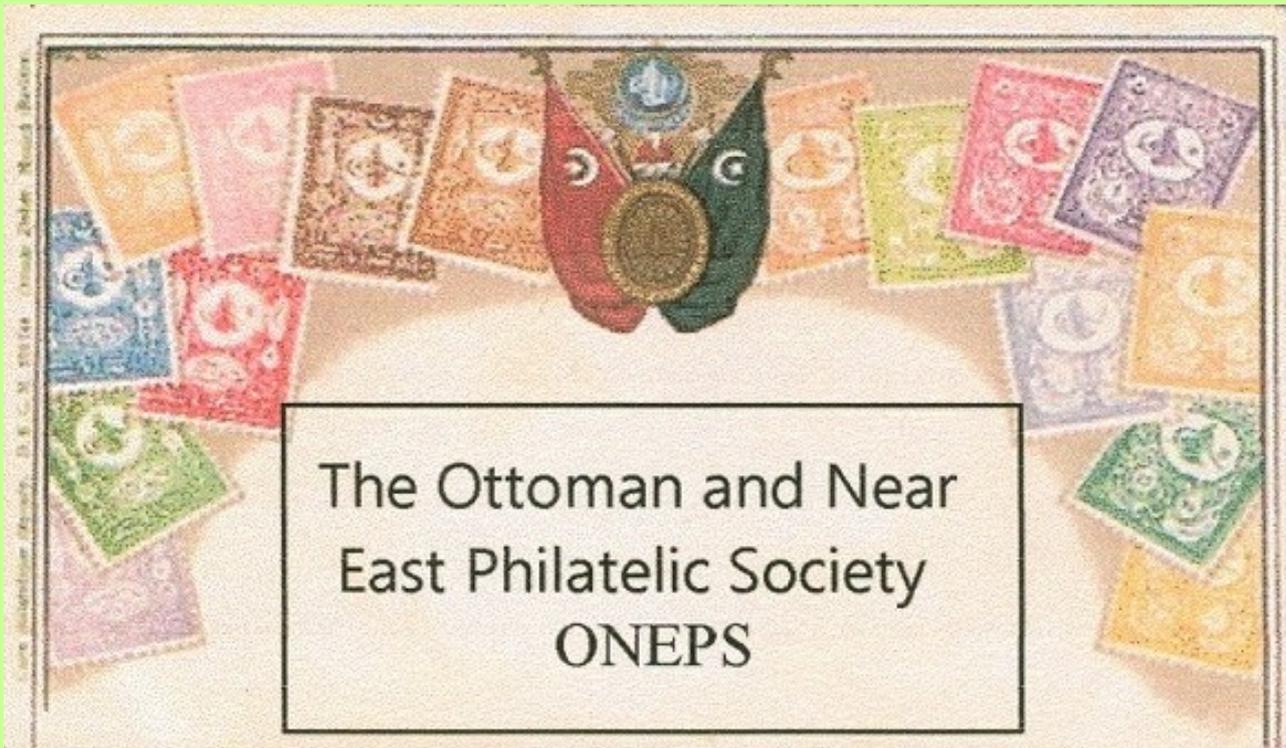
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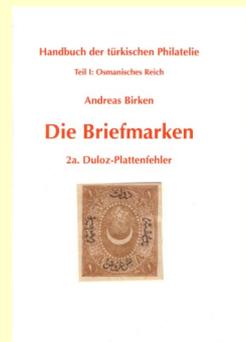
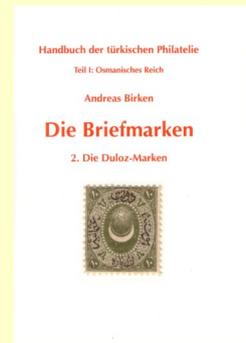
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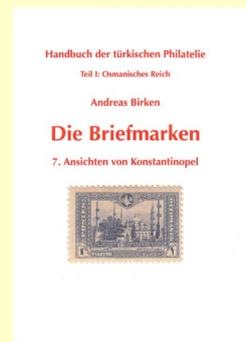


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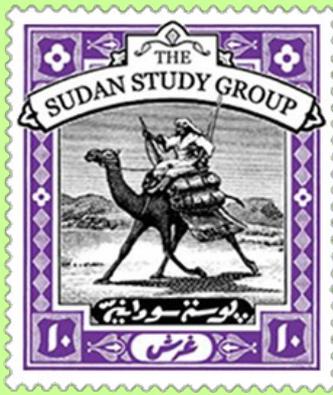
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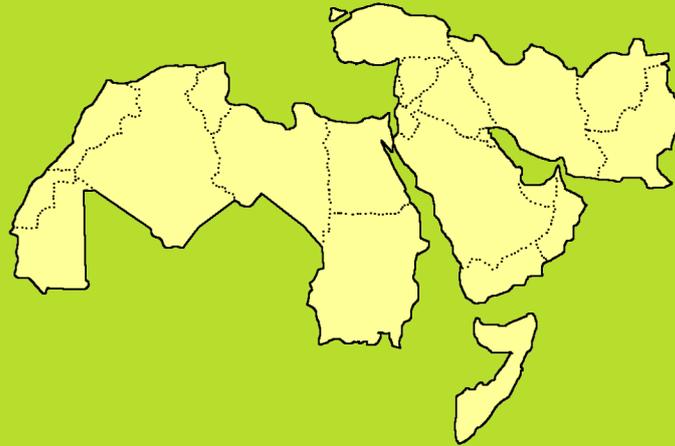
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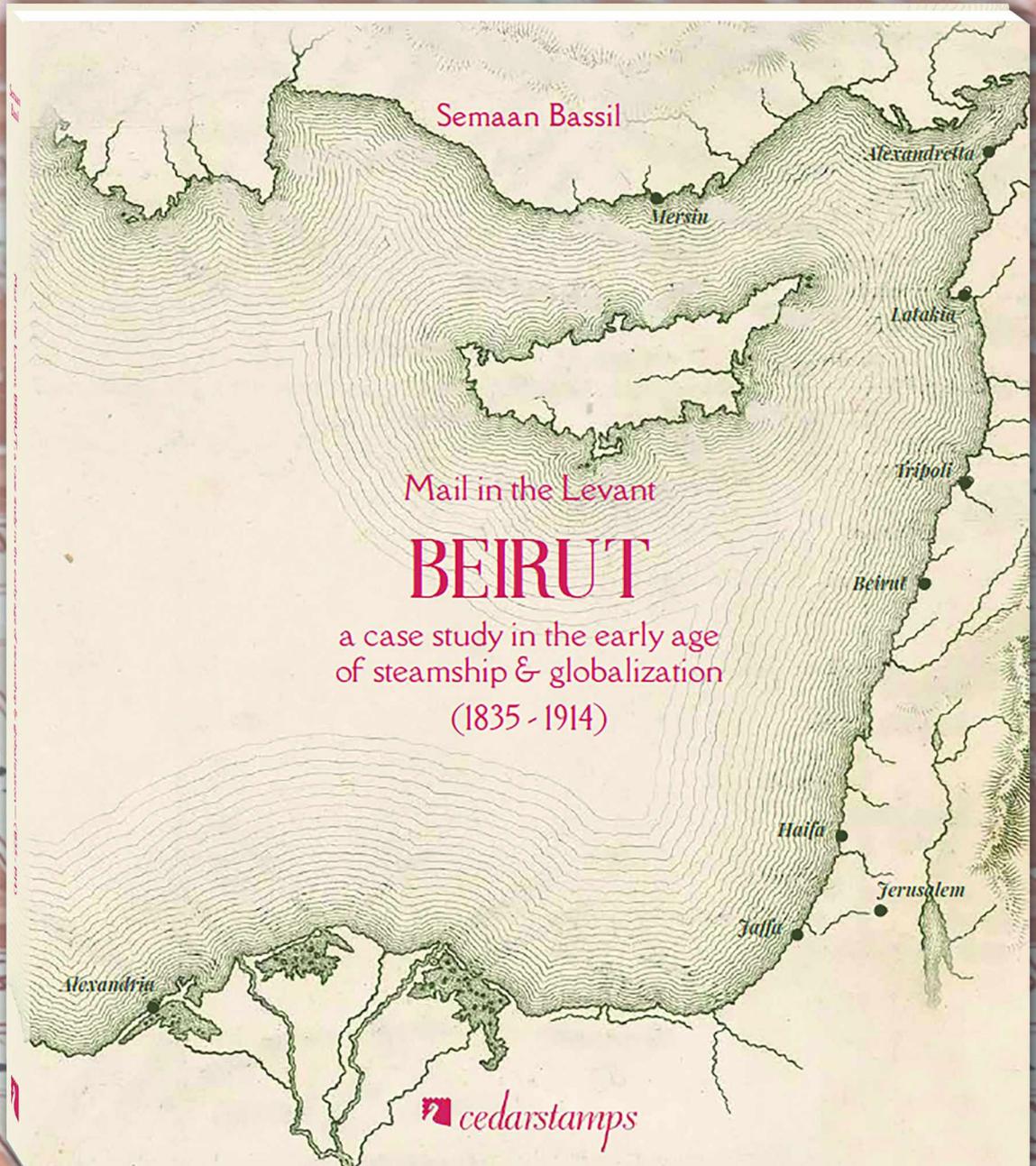
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## Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz ([mep-bulletin@zobbel.de](mailto:mep-bulletin@zobbel.de))  
 Publisher & Editor; *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*

### A Personal Note

In early December I had a nasty accident, breaking my upper right arm. I was operated on a few days later and could leave hospital after for day... with a metal plate and lots of screws in my body. I am slowly recovering, it still hurts and I remain severely restricted in what my right arm can do. That's why MEPB 25 has been delayed until now.

### In this Issue ...

As nobody reads these editorials, I will spare you more of my musings forthwith. Only a few key words: It is getting harder to gather interesting articles. So have to appeal for more people to come forward with their ideas. I will give all the assistance needed to create an article, but there needs to be a core idea and some material: stamps, covers, documents. Nothing comes from nothing...!

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Für Beiträge von Fremdautoren sind die jeweiligen Autoren verantwortlich. Diese Regeln sind Voraussetzung für die Annahme vom Material zur Veröffentlichung. Weitergehende Ansprüche gegenüber dem Herausgeber sind ausgeschlossen.

# Datenschutzerklärung zur Mailing-Liste

## Mailing List Data Protection Policy

by Tobias Zywietz ([mep-bulletin@zobbel.de](mailto:mep-bulletin@zobbel.de))  
 Publisher & Editor, *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*

### Zusammenfassung

- Jeder Nutzer kann sich kostenlos registrieren lassen, um per E-Mail Informationen zum Erscheinen und Inhalt meiner elektronischen Zeitschrift *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* zu erhalten.
- Die gespeicherten Daten umfassen Name und E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers.
- Die gespeicherten Daten werden zum Versand von Informationen zum Erscheinen und Inhalt meiner elektronischen Zeitschrift *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* genutzt sowie zur zweckdienlichen individuellen Kommunikation.
- Jeder registrierte Nutzer kann jederzeit die Änderung oder Löschung der Daten verlangen. Die Änderung oder Löschung erfolgt umgehend.

### 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](mailto:mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)  
Website: [www.zobbel.de](http://www.zobbel.de)

### II. General information about data processing

#### 1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

#### 2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

### 3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply. Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

### III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

#### 1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

#### 2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

#### 3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

#### 4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

#### 5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mailing list.

### IV. E-Mail contact

#### 1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

### V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

### **1. The right to information**

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

- (1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
- (2) the categories of personal data processed;
- (3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
- (4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
- (5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
- (6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
- (7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
- (8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

### **2. The right of correction**

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

### **3. Right to limitation of processing**

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

- (1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
- (2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
- (3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

### **4. The right of deletion**

#### **a) Duty of deletion**

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

- (1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
- (2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
- (3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
- (4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
- (5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
- (6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

#### **b) Information to third parties**

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

#### **c) Exceptions**

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

- (1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
- (2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
- (3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
- (4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
- (5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

### **5. Right to information**

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

### **6. Right to data transferability**

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data

was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

### 7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the

personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:

You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

### 8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

### 9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.

**Please come forward with your articles,  
research notes, queries, and images!  
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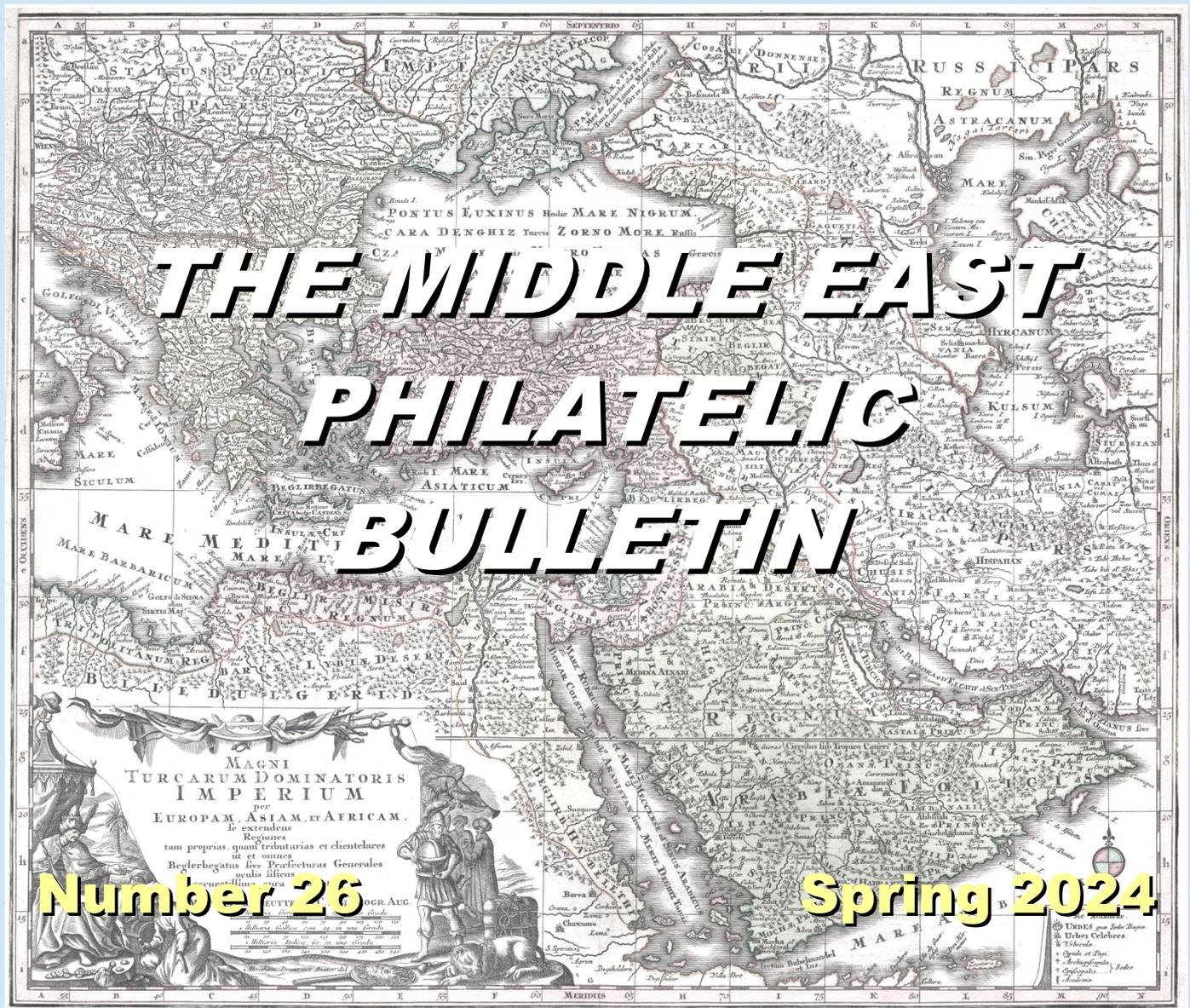


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