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Overland from Iran to British India and Back via Koh-i-Malik-Siah and Duzdab – a Gordian Knot

by Folkert Bruining and Theo Kester¹

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Introduction

We are not aware of much literature on the two overland postal routes between British India and Iran. Our information is largely based on the wonderful article “Indian Post Offices in East Persia” by D.R. Martin² and the interesting exhibit “India used in Persia” of Björn Sohrne.³ They describe the overland postal routes between British India and Iran, mostly from a British-Indian perspective.⁴

Until 1902, mail from Iran to British India and vice versa was routed through the British Indian post offices on the Persian Gulf. The oldest overland postal route was from Quetta to Koh-i-Malik-Siah via the existing trade route (fig. 1). A British Indian postal circular announced the opening of a British Indian post office in Dewanchah on 1st January 1903.⁵ After the railway connection was built, it was obviously used for mail transport. This route ran slightly further south, along Mirjawa and terminated in Duzdab (fig. 6).⁶

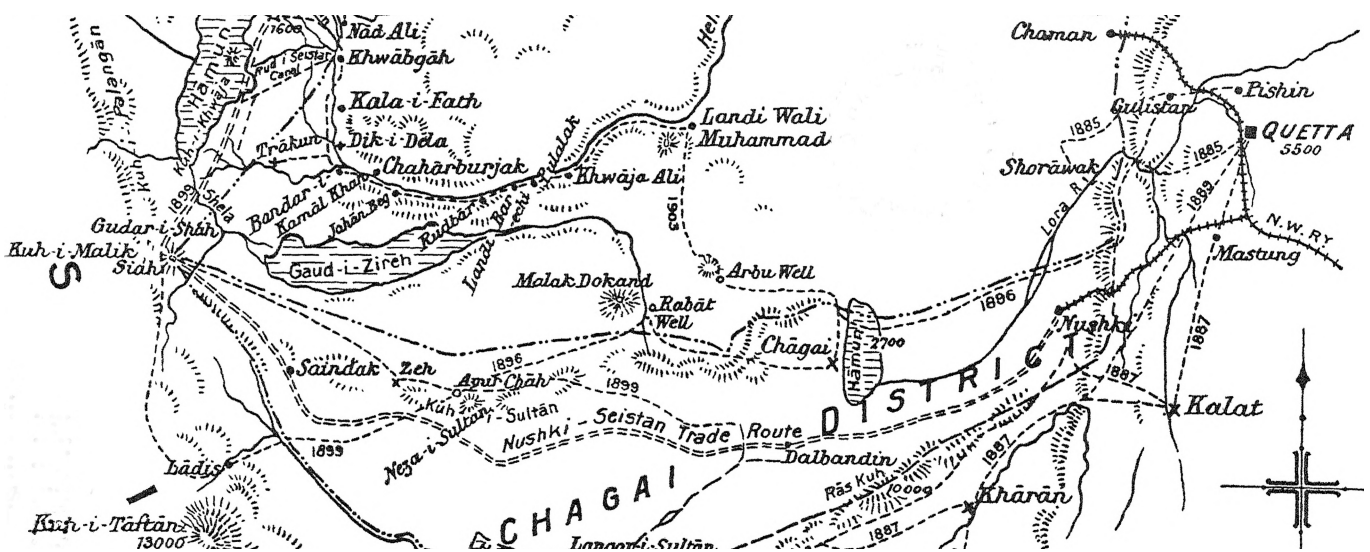


Fig. 1: Part of a map showing the trade route referred to as “Nushki-Seistan Trade Route” from Quetta (top right) to Koh-i-Malik-Siah (center left).^{7 8}

The British Indian post offices of Dewanchah, Koh-i-Malik-Siah, Mirjawa, and Duzdab were designated as exchange offices. Clearly, the exchange of mail with Iran was an important function of these offices. Otherwise, they were, in our opinion, ‘ordinary’ post offices, perhaps with a limited

¹ First published in Al-Barīd, no. 93, 2025, pp. 25–37 as “Over land van Iran naar Brits-Indië en omgekeerd, ...een Gordiaanse knoop.”

² Martin, 1964.

³ Sohrne: *India used in Persia* ...

⁴ The authors are (virtually) unfamiliar with Iranian literature and documents.

⁵ Sohrne, 2021.

⁶ Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat and Duzdab also had British Indian field post offices (see Goodarzi, pp. 133–136). These were operational until March 1921 (see *Quetta-Taftan Line* in Wikipedia).

⁷ Map from: Tate, 1909, plate after p. xiv.

⁸ On the professionalisation of the caravan route at the end of the 19th century, see Capenny, 2008.

function such as receiving mail on site, selling postage stamps, registering postal traffic, and sorting mail destined for British India.⁹

The Post Offices ‘below the Mountain Shrine’

Martin begins his article with the British Seistan Arbitration Commission (1903–1905), which once demarcated the border between Afghanistan and Iran. There was a daily postal connection via the existing trade route between the commission’s camp and Quetta, using camels (‘camel dawk’).¹⁰ As a result, a field post office was set up on site: “Camp P.O. No 4”. Trade required the establishment of a post office on site. It is remarkable that there were two post offices “below the mountain shrine”.¹¹ What was the situation?

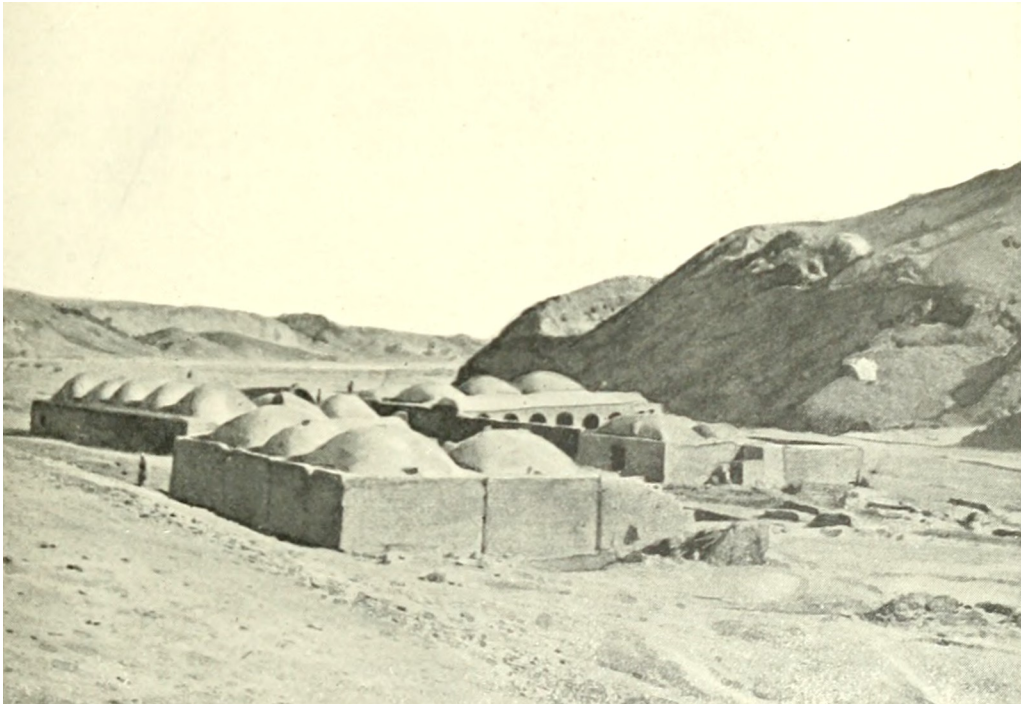


Fig. 2: “The custom station of Koh-i-Malek-Siah on the Persian frontier”.¹²

An important landmark is Malik Siah mountain (Koh-i-Malik-Siah), on top of which was erected the boundary marker (pillar) that demarcates the tri-border point between British India, Iran, and Afghanistan (fig. 3, s.a. fig. 22).

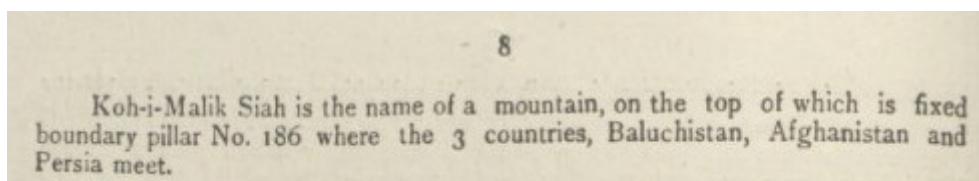


Fig. 3: Description of the border pillar.¹³

Approximately 12 kilometres northwest of the tri-border area, on the road from Duzdab/Zahedan to the north, there was an Iranian customs office (figs. 2 and 4). This office “Iranian Levy & Customs Post” also housed an Iranian post office, which opened in 1903. The map (fig. 4) clearly shows “P.T.O.” (Post and Telegraph Office). The (Iranian) post office was called Kuh Malek Siah Zialet.

9 See, for example, *Indian Postal Guide 1907* (services of the Koh-i-Malik-Siah post office).

10 Dastur, 1982.

11 Ward, 1947.

12 Bouillane de Lacoste, 1908, p. 178.

13 *Seistan. F111_352_0102*. In: Qatar Digital Library (search keyword “boundary pillar No. 186”).

Apparently, the British decided to open a British Indian post office ‘next door’. The location was slightly south of the Iranian post office on the above-mentioned road, close to the tomb/shrine (ziarat) of Malik-Siah. This was also in 1903.¹⁴ The name of this post office was Dewanchah (Divān Chāh). On more recent maps of Iran, the place is indicated as Chah-e Divan.¹⁵

The above may explain the two post offices mentioned by Gordon Ward.¹⁶

Since 1905 the British Indian post office had been housed in the Iranian office building. This explains Farahbakhsh’s comment.¹⁷ The name was changed from Dewanchah to Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat.

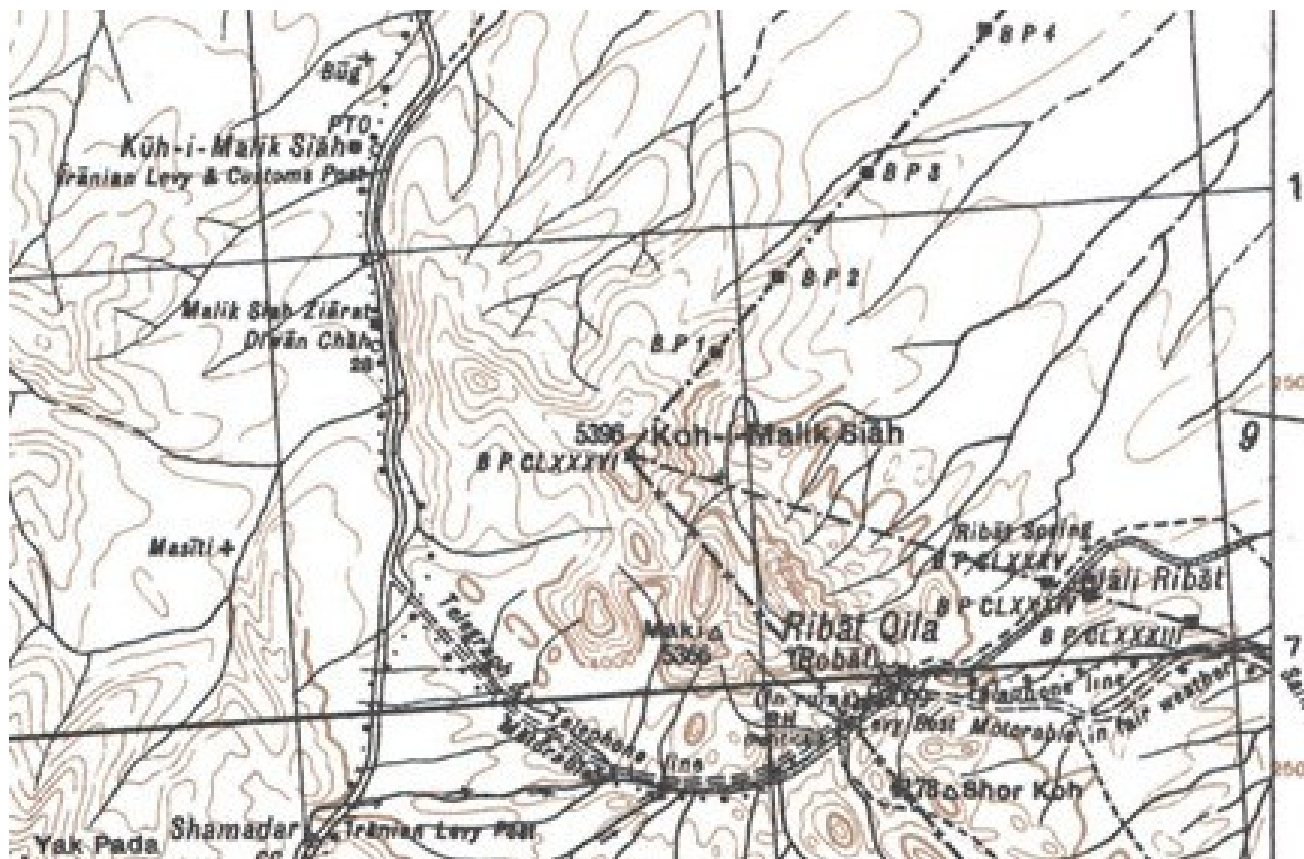


Fig. 4: Detail map of the area, 1915.¹⁸

At the top left, along the road, a post and telegraph office (PTO), the customs post, and Divān Chāh near the tomb (Malik Siah Ziārat) are indicated.

14 Sohrne, 2021.

15 It was and is a very small place. In 2006, the population was 29 people (four households). The place name in Farsi (according to the English transcription) is *Chah(yè) Deewan* (this ‘yè’ is not written in Farsi: چاه دیوان). The name means ‘source of Deewan’. Sometimes you can also say this the other way around in Farsi: Deewan(s) Chah = ‘Deewan(‘s) source’. O’Connor, 1931 on pp. 155–156 described this place around 1910 as follows:

“Imagine a barren rocky range of hills running through a sandy and stony desert, and at the north end of it, where it abruptly terminates, a tiny settlement consisting of the ‘Vice-Consulate’ (a mud-built two-roomed hut), a similar abode inhabited by an official of the Persian Customs Service, a primitive post office, and a walled enclosure for the reception of goods and animals with some lean-to sheds and a well, and there you have the seat of our Vice-Consul. There is no village – not a hut, not a tree, not a blade of grass (far less any cultivation) – nothing but the abominable howling desert and the bare rocky hills. The reason for the presence here of a Vice-Consul was the fact that Kuh-Malik-Siah lies on the frontier, where the route from India across the Nushki desert enters Persian territory, and it was necessary for the Persian Government to keep a small staff here, to check imports and exports, assess customs duties, etc., and for these and other reasons of a political nature it had been decided at the time of Colonel McMahon’s Mission to establish a British Vice-Consulate also.”

16 Ward, 1947.

17 Farahbakhsh, 1961, p. 168.

18 *Afghanistan/Baluchistan/Iran (Zahidan)*. General Survey India, 1915. Onlive: University of Texas, Austin. Public domain (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/mark/1.0/>)

Offices for Mail Exchange

All mail from British India, sent from or via Quetta and destined for the Iranian provinces of Seistan and Khorasan, passed through the British Indian post office – an ‘exchange office’ – as did mail from Iran destined for British India and beyond. It should be noted that mail for the other provinces in Iran was sent via Bombay and Karachi and then via the Iranian ports on the Gulf, and vice versa.

As mentioned, the name of this British Indian post office used in postmarks was:

1. Dewanchah (Chageh)
2. Koh i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat

Although very scarce, philatelic material is known.

Dewanchah (1903–1905)

The oldest known and, as mentioned, very scarce material is that of the British Indian post office of Dewanchah (Chah-e Divan), which opened on January 1, 1903.¹⁹ The office was set up for the exchange of mail between British India and the Iranian provinces of Seistan and Khorasan.²⁰

Items of mail are known bearing the postmark (*fig. 7*) “DEWANCHAH / CHAGEH”. Chageh probably refers to the Iranian (?) name of the province of Chagai, part of Baluchistan. Perhaps there was still a British claim on the current Iranian territory around Dewanchah because the Iranian territory is part of Baluchistan. This postmark was used from 1903 to 1905.



Fig. 7: Postmark of Dewanchah 3.11.1903, likely “NO / (0) 3”.²¹



Fig. 8: Iranian intaglio (negative postmark) of Kohi-i-Malik-Siah (1903). At the bottom of the postmark the date 1321(?) (= 1903).²²

Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat: British Indian Post Office (1905–1924)

In 1905, after relocation of the British Indian post office of Dewanchah, the office was renamed Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat.²³

There was one type of postmark used by the British Indian post office, with two (or more) subtypes (e.g. differences in the spelling of the date), see *fig. 6* below.

In mid 1924, the British Indian post office was closed. Its activities were moved to the former office in Dewanchah.²⁴

¹⁹ See *Director-General's Circular No. 71/62* of 15.12.1902, in Sohrne, 2021.

²⁰ Martin, 1964. Sohrne, 2021.

²¹ Zonneveld, 2013.

²² Zonneveld, 2013.

²³ Zonneveld, 2013.

²⁴ Sharokh, p. 57.

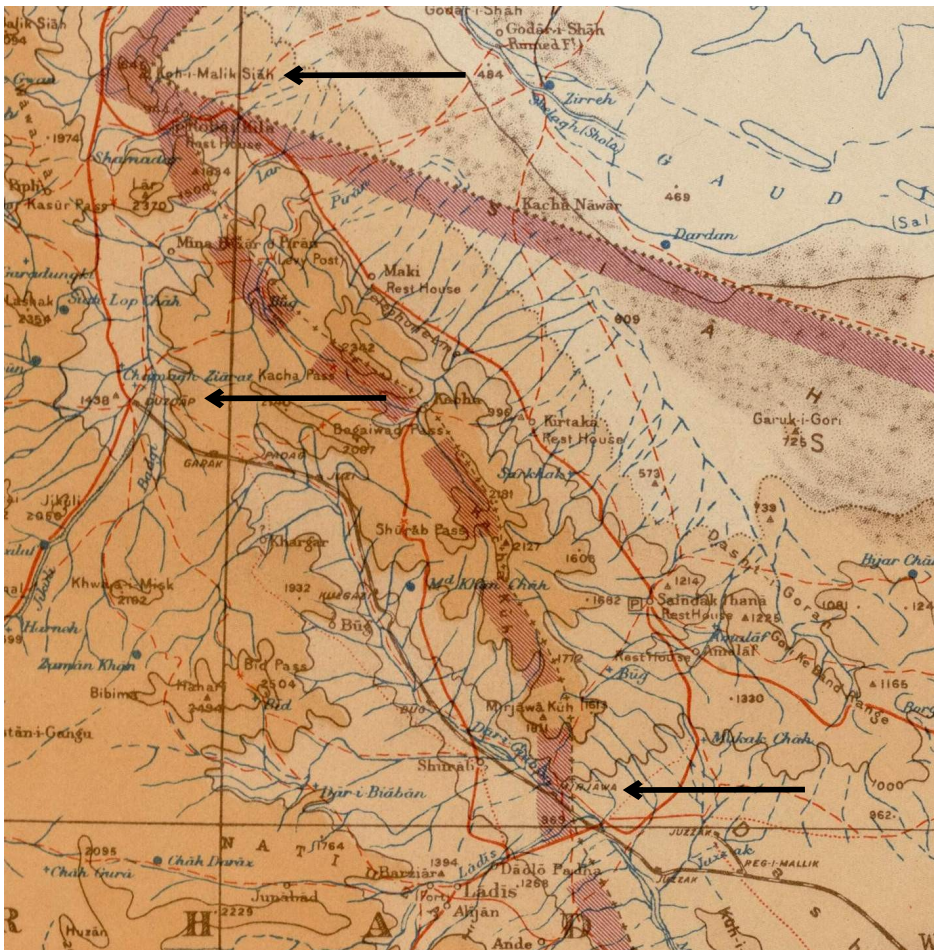


Fig. 5:

Detail map of parts of Sistan, 1915.²⁵

The mountain Koh-i-Malik-Siah (arrow above) is located at the tri-border point, Duzdah (Zahedan) south of it (arrow in the middle) at the end of the railway line, and Mirjawa where the railway line crosses the border between British India and Iran (arrow below).

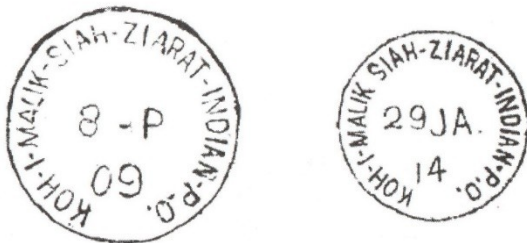


Fig. 6:

Postmarks of the British Indian post office of Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat.²⁶ See difference in date notation. This type of postmark was used from 1905 onwards.

Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat: Iranian Post Office (1903–1924)

The Iranian post office used three types of postmarks. The oldest type is a negative postmark (see fig. 8) in Iranian script: Kūh-i-Malik-Sīāh Ziarat²⁷ and date (1321(?) = 1903).²⁸

Incidentally, it is not easy to determine the Iranian year with complete certainty based on this imprint. However, the Iranian year corresponds to the month and year indicated by the Belgian postal service on the letter in question, as presented in Zonneveld's article.²⁹

However, there are some questions, and these relate to the last two digits of the year, namely the '2' and the '1', which cannot be unambiguously identified as '21': it could also be '11', '12' or '22'. This is primarily due to the design: it is a calligraphic design, which means that the appearance (and also the logical placement) of the letters and numbers was 'played with', making it difficult to

25 Source: Carthotèque de Université Paris 8, Vincennes-Saint Denis.

26 Shaida, 2001, p. 179.

27 Sohrne, 2021.

28 The date '1903' in the oldest (negative) postmark or '1905' in the later negative postmark; this does not mean that this was the first postmark of this type. Such a 'year postmark' was usually used for several years without changing the year.

29 Zonneveld, 2013.

interpret the symbols. In addition, the type of postmark used has a 'fixed' year. Such postmarks with a fixed indication of the year were not uncommon in Iran at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century and could be used for many years. However, there are no known postal activities before 1903. Therefore, we consider the year 1321 (1903) to be the most likely.

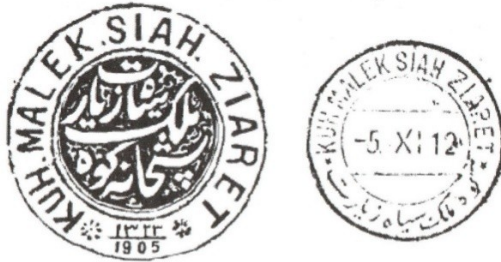


Fig. 9:

Postmarks of the Iranian post office of Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat³⁰ from 1904 onwards:³¹ KUH.MALEK.SIAH.ZIARET.

On the other two Iranian types in *fig. 9* it should be noted that the left postmark, partly negative, does appear to have a variable year indication in terms of 'our' Arabic numerals. This means that a new canceller was needed every year.



Figs. 10 and 10a: Back side of a damaged letter sent on 16.06.1916 from Calcutta via Quetta and Nushki to Meshed. The letter may have been transported by train between Quetta and Nushki. Postage 2½ annas, basic international rate.



Fig. 10b:

Enlarged detail with British Indian postmark (left) and Iranian postmark (right) from Koh-i-Malik-Siah-Ziarat Indian P.O. and Koh Malik Siah Ziarat.

³⁰ Shaida, 2001, p. 179. Farahbakhsh, 1961, p. 168 indicate that two types of postmarks are known.

³¹ Spink & Sons, Auction: 8032, Stamps & Covers of Asia, lot 590.



Fig. 10c: The letter's endorsement "Via Quetta Nushki". It arrived in Meshed on 10.07.1916, after passing through Koh-i-Malik-Siah on 25.06.1916 and Nassirabad-Sistan (transit postmarks 27. and 29.06.1916).

In 1924, the Iranian office was closed and postal activities were transferred to the Nosratabad (Nassirabad) post office.³²

Construction of the Quetta–Nushki Railways and Prolongements

Initially mail was transported by camel across the dry, arid plains south of the Afghan border.³³ As mentioned, this route passed through Koh-i-Malik-Siah.

In 1902 the construction began of the Trans-Baluchistan Railway, running from Quetta to Duzdab/Zahedan³⁴ in Iran. This railway was built as a military route.³⁵ By 1905 the railway had reached Nushki. It was not until 1916 that construction began of the line via Mirjawa in Iran to Duzdab/Zahedan. The final destination was reached in 1920,³⁶ although the literature on this subject is not unanimous. 1919³⁷ and 1922³⁸ are also mentioned as dates, but it will certainly not have been later than 1922.³⁹

In connection with the construction of the railway line, British Indian post offices were opened in Mirjawa and Duzdab.

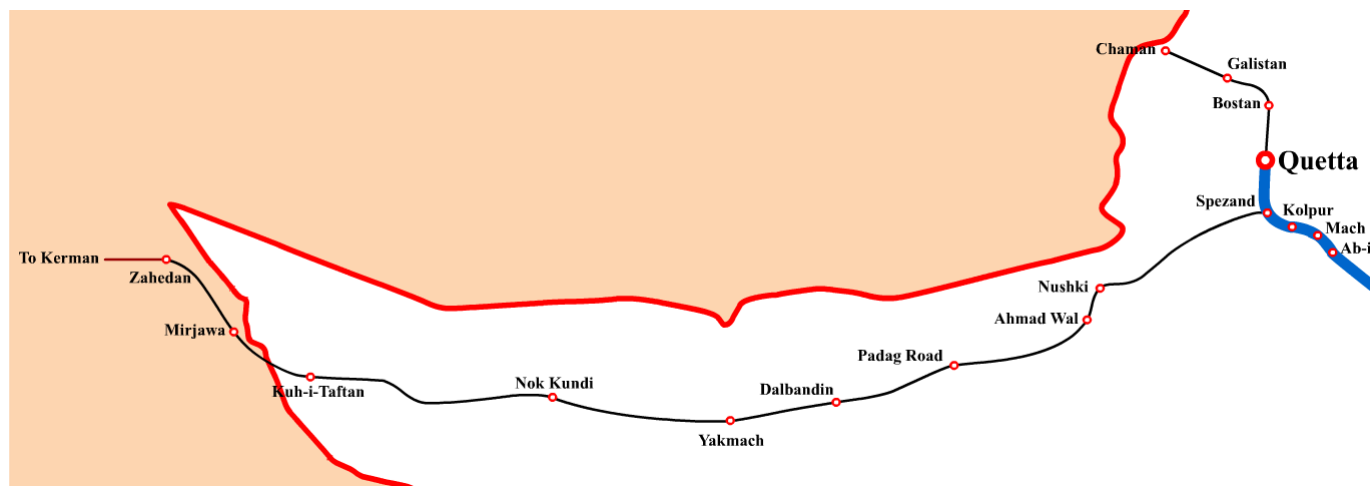


Fig. 11: Route of the Trans-Baluchistan Railway.⁴⁰

32 Sharokh, p. 57.

33 Hedin, 1910.

34 In 1929 Duzdab was renamed Zahedan.

35 *Quetta–Taftan Line*. In: Wikipedia.

36 Sohrne: *India used in Persia ...*

37 Sams, 1922.

38 *Trans-Baluchistan Railway*. In: FIBIS (wiki).

39 By the way, this is a well-known problem. One reason for this is that articles often fail to mention the basis on which a particular year was chosen: for example, the track may have been laid, but the operational organisation had not yet been set up (meaning that trains were not yet running) by the railway company.

40 *Quetta–Taftan Line*. In: Wikipedia.

Mirjawa (Mirjaveh, میرجاوه)

This post office at the border crossing was opened around January 1921 and closed in 1930 or 1931. It may have become an (Iranian) post exchange office (Mirjawa Exchange Office) in 1930.



Fig. 12:

One of the two types of the MIRJAWA postmark.⁴¹

Two types of postmarks are known from the British Indian office.⁴² It is assumed that all known postmarks on postal items were placed on request ('cancelled-to-order', CTO).⁴³

Duzdab

In 1922, a British Indian post office was opened in Duzdab. It closed in (approximately) 1926.⁴⁴ It served as a postal exchange office for the provinces of Seistan, Khorasan, Kirman, and Yezd. Three types of British Indian postmarks are known to have been used at this office.

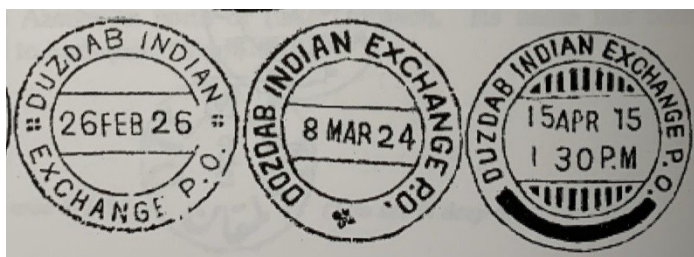


Fig. 13:

The three British-Indian types.⁴⁵

In the Indian Postal Guide of 1926 and in later ones, Duzdab no longer appears as a British Indian post office but simply as the (Persian) Duzdap Exchange Office.

Declining Importance and Partial Dismantling of the Railway Line

Although the railway line was initially of strategic importance to the British, this was no longer the case by the time it was completed. In 1931 parts of the tracks were removed, leaving only the Quetta–Nok-Kundi section. We still don't know which postal route was used from Nok-Kundi to Iran back then. It was probably the old trade route, even though it wasn't really appropriate for heavy motorised traffic.⁴⁶ It is not known what means of transport was used for mail transport from Zahedan to Nok-Kundi (by camel or a small car?).

However, in the context of possible supplies to the Soviet Union as a result of World War II, the entire Quetta–Duzdab/Zahedan route was restored on 20th April 1940.⁴⁷ However, supplies to Russia never passed through this route. In Iran, the Trans-Iranian Railway was completed in 1938 between Bandar Shahpur (now Bandar Khomeini) on the Persian Gulf and Bandar Shah (now Bandar

41 Feldman auction, 2014.

42 Dastur, 1982. Sohrne: *India used in Persia ...*

43 Dastur, 1982. Sohrne: *India used in Persia ...* . Feldman auction, 2014.

44 Dastur, 1982.

45 Shaida, 2001.

46 Koyagi, 2022.

47 Martin, 1964. Incidentally, Germany invaded the Soviet Union on 22.06.1941.

Torkaman) on the Caspian Sea. This railway line was the main reason why the British and Soviets invaded Iran during World War II. It was to secure the supplies for the Soviet army.⁴⁸

Over the years, however, the postal importance of the overland route declined. Transport by air became faster and more efficient. Between February 1928 and February 1929, the area in Iran served by the route was reduced to the provinces of Seistan, Khorasan, and Kirman.⁴⁹ Between 1930 and 1932 it was further reduced to only Seistan and Khorasan.⁵⁰

Seven Postal Items via Duzdab/Zahedan⁵¹

In the following, we discuss seven postal items reflecting the three phases of the railway:

Phase 1: railway operational (ca. 1921–1931):

1. British Indian postal item from 1926 from Bombay to Yezd
2. British Indian postal item from 1927 from Bombay to Birjand
3. Iranian postal item from 1928
4. British Indian postal item from 1930

Phase 2: partially dismantled railway (1931–1940):

5. Iranian postal item from 1933

Phase 3, entire railway operational again (from 1940):

6. two British Indian postal items from 1940

Phase 1: Railway Operational (ca. 1921–1931)



Figs. 14 and 14a: Letter sent from Bombay 11.02.1926 to Yezd. British Indian transit postmark DUZDAB INDIAN / EXCHANGE P.O. 15-02-1926, Iranian transit postmark from Duzdab 29 11 (Bahman) (13)04 = 18.02.1926. Arrival postmark Yezd 18 12 (Esfand) (13)04 = 9.03.1926. On the address side, endorsement "Via Quetta & Duzdap". Postage: 4½ annas, 3 annas basic rate (up to 1 ounce) and 1½ annas for each additional ounce.

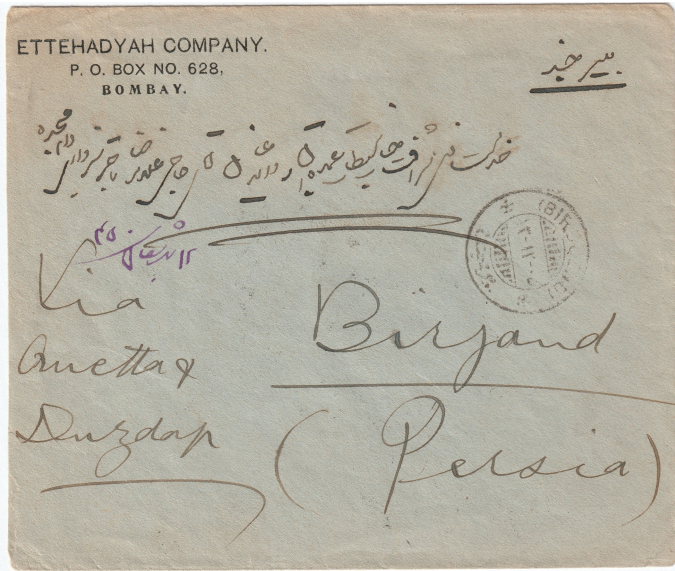


48 *Quetta-Taftan Line*. In: Wikipedia.

49 Martin, 1964.

50 Martin, 1964.

51 Although Duzdab was renamed Zahedan in 1929, the old name was used by the British until May 1931.



Figs. 15 and 15a: Letter sent from Bombay 16.02.1927 to Birjand. Iranian transit postmark from Dozdas 2 12 (Esfand) (13)05 = 22.02.1927. Arrival postmark Birjand 13 12 (Esfand) (13)05 = 5.03.1927. On the address side, the endorsement “Via Quetta & Duzdap”. Postage: 3 annas basic rate (up to 1 ounce). The British Indian exchange office in Duzdap was no longer in operation.

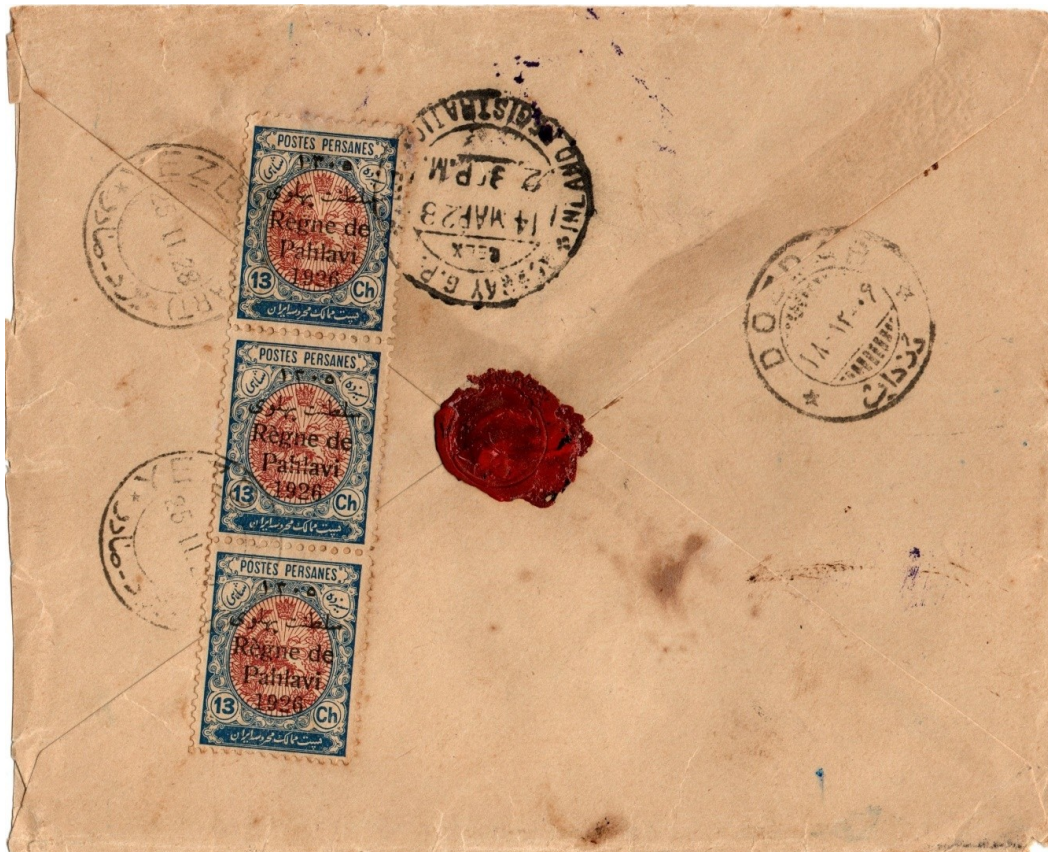


Fig. 16: Registered letter sent from Yezd to Bombay via Duzdap. Sent on 25.02.1928, border office Duzdap “18-12-1306” = 9.03.1928,⁵² arrival in Bombay 14.03.1928. Route taken: Yezd–Duzdap by stagecoach, Duzdap– Karachi by train, and Karachi–Bombay by steamer. Postage: 39 chahis. Basic rate 15 chahis (up to 20 grammes). Each additional 20 grammes: 9 chahis. Registered mail fee: 15 chahis.

⁵² Using the conversion tool at Iran Chamber Society.



Fig. 17: Letter sent from Ahmedwal to Yezd (?) via Duzdab, arriving on 5.06.1930. On 28.05.1930 (?), the letter has been picked up by the mobile post office between Quetta and Duzdab. TPO postmark "K-31 / OUT / SET-2". Postage 3 annas basic rate (up to 1 ounce).

Aug 29-May 30	K-31	Ahmedwal	Duzdap	344	NW	2	Quetta
Aug 30-May 31	K-31	Quetta	Duzdap	456	NW	4	Quetta
Aug 31 only	K-31	Quetta	Zahidan	"12"	NW	3	Quetta
Ap 32-(Sep 40)	K-31	Quetta	Nok-Kundi	318	NW	3	Quetta

Fig. 18: TPO between Quetta en Duzdab.⁵³
 From April 1932 this mobile post office only operated between Quetta and Nok-Kundi.



⁵³ Haines, 1997.

Phase 2: Partially Dismantled Railway (1931–1940)



Figs. 19 and 19a:

Registered letter sent from Meshed (Khorasan) to Srinagar via Zahedan. Sent on 28.06.1933, from Meshed, border office Zahedan 2.07.1933 (the envelope also has a manuscript endorsement "via Duz-Dap"), arrived in Srinagar on 10.07.1933.



The Route taken:

- 1) Meshed–Duzdab possibly by post bus (as the journey was completed quickly)
- 2) Zahedan–Nok-Kundi possibly by small post bus, as the road was not suitable for heavy motorised traffic⁵⁴
- 3) Nok-Kundi–Quetta, etc. mainly by train.

After all, in 1933 the Zahedan–Quetta railway line was no longer operational along the entire route.

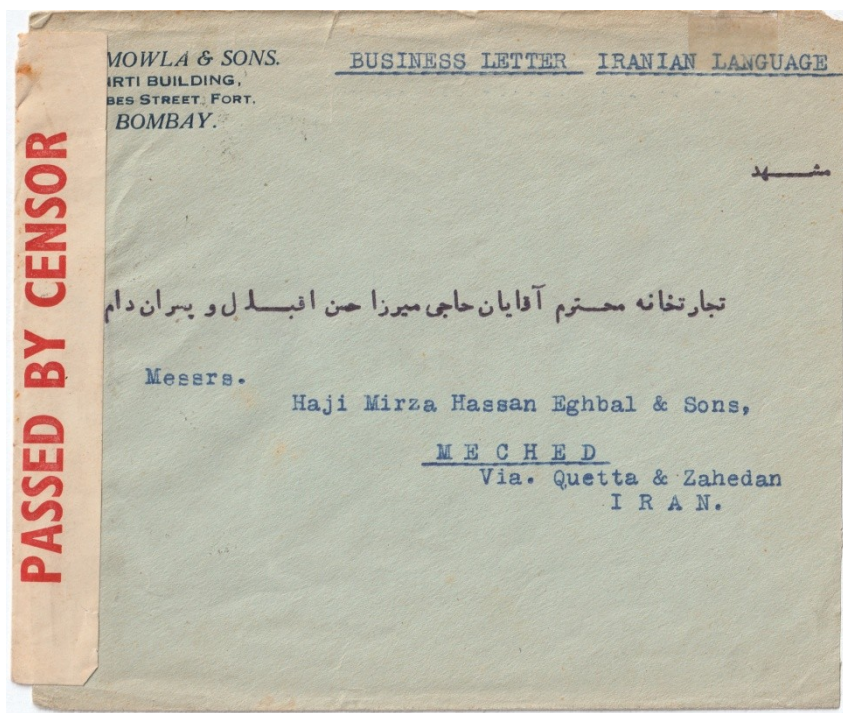
In 1931, the Zahedan–Nok-Kundi route (221 km) was closed and the railway was (only partially) dismantled and reused elsewhere.

Postage 3 kran. Basic rate 1 kran 10 chahis (up to 20 grammes). Registration fee 1 kran 10 chahis.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Koyagi, 2022.

⁵⁵ 1 kran = 20 chahis.

Phase 3: Entire Railway Operational again (from 1940)



Figs. 20 and 20a: Censored letter (postage 3½ annas) from Bombay 30.05.1940 to Meshed 3.07.1940.⁵⁶ Iranian transit postmark Zahedan 14.06.1940 on the back.

The route to be followed is neatly indicated on the letter. The journey from Bombay to Zahedan via the restored railway line took about 16 days. That is relatively long. Presumably, the imposed censorship is to blame for this. Postage 3½ annas basic foreign rate.

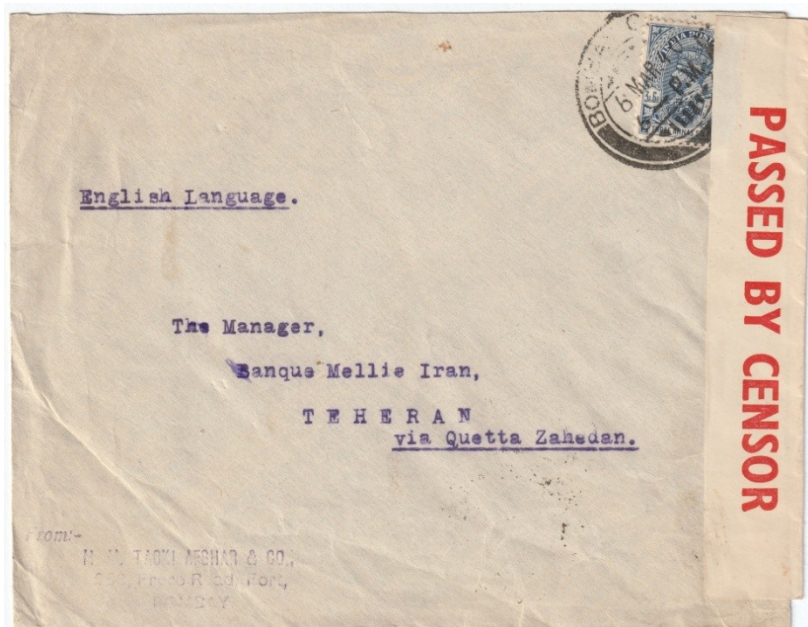


Fig. 21: Censored letter (postage 3½ annas) from Bombay 6.03.1940 to Tehran 1.04.1940. The route to be followed is clearly indicated on the letter: "Via Quetta Zahedan." The journey from Bombay to Tehran took about 26 days. That is relatively long. As a rule, the route from Bombay to Tehran was via the Gulf; the overland route from India basically only served the provinces of Seistan and Khorasan. Apparently, this was not possible prior to World War II. Presumably, the imposed censorship contributed to the long travel time.

⁵⁶ Using the conversion tool at Iran Chamber Society, date in postmark according to Iranian solar calendar most likely 12 Tier/4 1319 = 3.07.1940.

Captain Ware’s Post in Chagai

In the library of the India Study Circle (I.S.C.), we found several articles and newspaper clippings relating to the postal services in Chagai,⁵⁷ the district in northern Baluchistan, near the border with Afghanistan. In 1898, there was not (yet) an official British Indian postal service in this part of the world. This prompted Captain F. C. Ware (Assistant Political Agent in Chagai) to set up his own (weekly) postal service between Chagai, Nashki (Nushki), and Seistan (Iran) on 1st October 1898. His service was maintained until 18th April 18 1899. In that year, official British Indian post offices (‘Imperial Post Offices’) were opened on this route, including in Nushki, Dalbandin, and Robot.

Robot Killa

In 1899, an Imperial Post Office was opened in Robot Killa,⁵⁸ located approximately 10 km southeast of the “mountain of Malik Siah” (see map in *fig. 4*). It is listed in the Indian Postal Guide of April 1899 as “Robot Kila (Chageh)”. Although the post office, located in British India itself, is older than that of Dewanchah (1st January 1903), it apparently played no role in the postal exchange between Iran and British India. Information about this or postal historical material is not available to us.

Some Useful Foreign Letter Rates⁵⁹

	up to 1921	up to 1925	up to 1930	up to 1931	up to 1932	from 1932	from 1941
Iran	12 chahis	1 kran = 20 chahis	15 chahis	18 chahis	1 kran 7 chahis	1 rial 50 dinars	1 rial 75 dinars
British India	2½ annas (basic)				3 annas (basic)	3½ annas (basic)	

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Fig. 22: The border commission at border pillar no. 186 on top of Koh-i-Malik-Siah mountain in 1896.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Source: *BOUNDARY PILLAR 186 KUH I MALIK SIAH 1896.png*. In: Wikimeida Commons. Online: https://fa.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D9%BE%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%AF%D9%87:BOUNDARY_PILLAR_186_KUH_I_MALIK_SIAH_1896.png.

Specialities of Ottoman Philately (VII) 1892 Coat-of-Arms 2 Piastres as Tête-Bêche

by Hans-Dieter Gröger

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The 2 piastres stamp from the 1892 Coat-of-Arms series (MiNr. 72, İSFİLA 157, Passer 134) shows the characteristics of several distinct printings, which is to be expected given its long period of usage over eight years. However, the *tête-bêche* prints I present here show characteristics of belonging to only one printing, presumably the first. Furthermore, no *tête-bêche* prints are known to exist of the 2 piastres *Postage Due* stamp (MiNr. P21, İSFİLA 161), which was printed immediately after the postage stamp of that denomination.

Since all 2 piastres stamps were printed from a single plate, this means that all *tête-bêche* prints originate from the first printing and that the faulty composition of the clichés was only subsequently corrected. It is also possible, but unlikely, that the correction was made during the printing of the first edition. These deductions are corroborated by the fact that the large remaining stocks sold-off after the stamp was withdrawn from circulation did not contain a single *tête-bêche* copy.

Fig. 1 shows that the printing plate was composed of blocks of five clichés. One block of clichés, consisting of five stamps, had been inserted upside down in the middle of a horizontal row of 15. The error was noticed and the block of clichés was re-inserted the right way round. The position of this row is unknown, as there are no meaningful larger sheet sections to plate it.



Fig. 1: The 2 piastres stamp in a strip-of-eight of which the five stamps on the left are *tête bêche*.



Fig. 2: Vertical *tête-bêche* pair in a block-of-eight (4x2).



Fig. 3: Horizontal *tête-bêche* pair.

On page 90, Passer mentions the existence of *tête-bêche* prints, but only in passing:

The stamps were printed by the Dette Publique in large sheets of 150 stamps, 10 horizontal rows of 15, issued with margins. Typographed in colour on thin white paper, single line perforation 13½. Imperforate copies were made by speculators, who cut the perforations from the broad

margins so often found in single line perforated sheets. There are several printings known, differing in the fine and accurate printing and the shades. [...] No. 134. 2 Piastres, orange-brown, pale to dark. [...] Variety. Tête-bêche pairs.

Gamiryan gives a little more information in the Burak handbook (footnote 5 on page 43):

The 2 Kr. tête bêche error, usually is seen in vertical pairs, in the form of head-to-head, or foot-to-foot (the latter is seen more often). The horizontal tête-bêche couple is all the more rarer because the inverted stamps are placed as strips in the sheet. Their exact number and situation in the sheet is unknown, but it is known that the strips do not exist all along the lines. This explains the fact of the rarity of horizontal tête-bêches. The largest known tête-bêche is a block of 10 (2 times five).



Fig. 4: Tête-bêche copies in both directions (upside down and right side up) in a block-of-six (2×3).

Fig. 5:

Vertical tête-bêche prints in a strip-of-three on a registered letter (weight: 61–75 grammes), from “EDIRNE 8 AVR 94” to Istanbul, arrival postmark on the reverse “DERSAADET MEVRUDE 11 AVRIL 94”.

Tête-bêches are extremely rare on covers. My item is illustrated in the A/P postmark handbook.





Fig. 6: Horizontal tête-bêche as pair on a registered letter from "CONSTANTINOPLE / GARE-SIRKEDJI / 29 / JANVIER / 1894" to Berlin. On the reverse side, railway postmark "BUR.AMB.CONSPLE-MOUST.PACHA / 30 JAN 94" and delivery mark "BESTELLT VOM POSTAMTE S1 / 2 2 94".
Four covers with horizontal are known to exist.



Fig. 7: A tête-bêche in a block-of-four on a cover (backside) from "NEVCHEHIR" to Istanbul with the arrival postmark "STAMBOUL ARRIVÉE / 26 JUN 94".
Used blocks-of-four are rare. Only two are known to exist, both on covers.

İstanbul Views on Ottoman Postcards Part 6: The Galata Bridge (Galata Köprüsü)

by Hakan Yılmaz (edited by Tobias Zywietz)

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The Galata Bridge (Galata Köprüsü) spans the Golden Horn from Eminönü (in the Fatih district) to Karaköy (in the Galata/Beyoğlu district). It is the latest in a series of bridges to link these districts since the early 19th century. The current bridge is the fifth to be built on the same site and was constructed in 1994.

The Galata Bridge has long acted as a symbolic link between the old city of Istanbul, site of the imperial palace and principal religious and secular institutions of the Ottoman Empire, and the modern districts of Beyoğlu, where a large proportion of the inhabitants used to be non-Muslims and where foreign merchants and diplomats lived and worked. As Peyami Safa wrote in his novel, Fatih-Harbiye, a person who went from Fatih to Harbiye via the bridge passed into a different civilisation and culture.²

The first bridge to be built at this location over the Golden Horn was constructed in 1845. It was renovated or rebuilt several times, in 1863, 1875 and 1912. The 1912 rebuild was in the style of the First National Architecture Movement³ and became one of the city's landmarks. The bridge burned down in 1992. Its remains were towed up the Golden Horn to make way for the current bridge, which was constructed in 1994.

The First Bridge: Cısr-i Atik (1836)

The first bridge over the Golden Horn was reportedly built by Justinian I⁴ in the 6th century. The Aghios Khalinikos Bridge was positioned much further north, near the Theodosian Land Walls.⁵ The first tangible plans to build a bridge came about in 1502 when Sultan Bayezid II⁶ The first concrete plans for a bridge emerged in 1502, when Sultan Bayezid II requested such designs. However, none of these were approved, and no bridge was constructed.

In the early 19th century, Mahmud II⁷ commissioned a bridge to be built further up the Golden Horn, between Azapkapı and Unkapanı. Ahmet Fevzi Paşa⁸ directed the project, using the workers and facilities of the naval arsenal at nearby Kasımpaşa. Built on linked pontoons, this 500–540 m bridge was called the *Mahmud Bridge* or the *Unkapanı Köprüsü*. It opened on 3rd September 1836 but, after the New Bridge was built in 1845, it became known as the *Cısr-i Atik* (Old Bridge). The colloquial term *Hayratiye Köprüsü* (Benevolence Bridge) refers to not having to pay the toll at the Galata Bridge by diverting the crossing to this toll-free bridge.

1 The text is largely based on the English, German, and Turkish Wikipedia articles about the Galata Bridge, and further internet sources. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galata_Bridge.

2 Quote from the English Wikipedia article.

3 *Birinci Ulusal Mimarlık Akımı* or *Millî Mimari Rönesansı* (National Renaissance) or *Neoklasik Türk Üslubu* (Turkish Neoclassic). Other examples are the Büyük Postane (General Post Office) at Sirkeci (1905), 4. Vakıf Hanı (Fatih), and the Harikzedegân Apartmanları (now Tayyare Apartmanları) at Laleli (1919).

4 Justinian I., Flavius Petrus Sabbatius Iustinianus (482–565).

5 According to Wikipedia: “The exact location is unknown, it is believed that this stone bridge, consisting of 12 arches, was situated between Eyüp and Sütluçe.”

6 Bayezîd-i Sâni (1447–1512).

7 Mahmûd-ı Sâni (1785–1839).

8 Ahmed Fevzi Paşa (died ca. 1840/1842), Grand Admiral (*Kaptan-ı Deryası*, *Kapudan Paşa*, 1836–1839).

In the 19th century, Pera, Galata, and the other suburbs north of the Golden Horn experienced massive growth: the area became the centre of trade and housed most of the embassies and foreign populations. The ferry service and rowing boats (*kaiks*) could no longer meet the increasing demand for transport. Even the 1836 wooden bridge could no longer cope.



Fig. 1: The first wooden bridge (*Cisr-i Atik*), depicted in an etching from 1853.⁹

The 'New' Bridges: *Cisr-i Cedid* (1845, 1863)

At the instigation of *Valide Sultan* Bezm-î Âlem¹⁰ a further floating bridge was erected in 1845: the Sultan Valide Bridge, also known as the *Cisr-i Cedid* (New Bridge), which was built at the site of today's Galata Bridge.

In 1863, this bridge was replaced by a second wooden bridge built by Ethem Pertev Paşa¹¹ on the orders of Sultan Abdülaziz, due to infrastructure improvements in anticipation of the visit of Emperor Napoleon III, which never occurred.¹²

In 1870, a French company¹³ was contracted to construct a third bridge; however, this plan was thwarted by the Franco-Prussian War. Instead, the bridge was rebuilt by the British company G. Wells between 1872 and 1875 at a cost of 105,000 gold liras. This new iron bridge was 480 m long and 14 m wide, resting on 24 pontoons.

9 Source: Flandin, Eugène: *Entrée du Pont par Galata*. [1853 etching]. In: *L'Orient* par Eugène Flandin (Paris, Gide et J. Baudry, 1853). In: Wikimedia Commons. (image cropped). Online:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Entrée_du_Pont_par_Galata_-_Flandin_Eugène_-_1853.jpg.

10 Wife of Mahmud II, mother to Abdülmecid I, *Valide Sultan* (Sultana mother) (1939–1853).

11 Ethem Pertev Paşa (1824–1872).

12 Sultan Abdülaziz visited Paris in 1867 and Napoleon III's wife, the Empress Eugénie de Montijo (1826–1920) visited Constantinople in October 1869, residing at the Dolmabahçe Palace. She travelled onward Egypt to inaugurate the Suez Canal on 17.11.1969.

13 Société Nouvelle des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée (FCM).



Fig. 2: "Constantinople. Vue panoramique du port." The 1875 bridge.
 Publisher: unknown. Card no. 125.

The Fourth 'New' Bridge (1912)

The fourth Galata Bridge (colloquially known as *Eski Köprü*, Old Bridge) was built in 1912 by the German firm MAN-Werk Gustavsburg¹⁴ for 250,000 or 350,000 gold lira, depending on the source. This two-storey floating bridge was 466 m long and 25 m wide, consisting of 12 individual sections: two sections measuring 17 m and 9 sections of 40 meters as well as a central section of 66.7 m. This construction made the bridge movable.

The bridge was opened on 27th April 1912 and contained bars, restaurants and jetties beneath the traffic level. During 1937/38, the pontoons were renewed by MAN-Werk Gustavsburg and the bridge underwent a complete refurbishment.

From 1845 to 1930, a toll (*mürüriye*) was levied not only on vehicles but also on pedestrians utilising the bridge. This toll was collected by officials attired in white uniforms, who were positioned at both ends of the bridge.¹⁵

The Current Bridge (1992)

In the aftermath of the 1992 fire, the bridge was initially dismantled. The bridge had been classified as a cultural heritage of the second degree by the Turkish authorities. It was observed that, during the towing process, a section of the bridge sustained damage, resulting in its collapse. Furthermore, three sections of the bridge were reported to have gone missing following the towing operation. Following the completion of necessary repairs, the remaining sections were repurposed on the Ayvansaray/Balat–Hasköy line in 2002.¹⁶

14 Some sources say "Hüttenwerk Oberhausen AG", which was at the time actually called „Gutehoffnungshütte, Aktienverein für Bergbau und Hüttenbetrieb“ (GHH), Neu-Oberhausen. GHH was acquired by Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) in 1921.

15 Pedestrians: 5 paras, people with merchandise: 10 paras, load-bearing animals: 20 paras, horse carriages: 100 paras, sheep, goats or other animals: 3 paras. Military and law enforcement personnel, fire fighters on duty, clergy: free.

Due to the fact that the bridge was preventing the passage of ferries, thereby disrupting water circulation and hindering the ongoing cleaning efforts at the Golden Horn, the bridge's centre section was towed near the shoreline in 2012.

At the time of the fire disaster, the fifth bridge – which is still in use today – was already under construction in the vicinity of the fourth bridge, which was scheduled for decommissioning in the near future. The fifth and current Galata Bridge was constructed by the Turkish construction company STFA and Germany's Thyssen-Krupp, based on a design by Fritz Leonhardt. It was built a few metres from the previous bridge's position and was completed in December 1994. The bridge was designed and overseen by GAMB (Göncer Ayalp Engineering Company). In contrast to its floating predecessors, it is the first bridge at this location to be firmly anchored to the seabed.

The bridge is a steel bascule bridge (drawbridge) with a length of 490 m, comprising a main span of 80 m. The bridge deck is 42 m wide and is equipped with two vehicle lanes and walkways on each side. Tram tracks are located centrally along the bridge. In 2003, a series of restaurants, cafés and retail outlets were installed on the lower level of the bridge, emulating the architectural style of the fourth bridge. The bridge, supported by 114 piers, enables unobstructed water circulation, thereby contributing to the enhancement of water quality in the Golden Horn. Standard ferries are able to pass unobstructed at all times; however, a section can be opened for larger vessels.



Fig. 3: The newest Bridge, photographed in 2014.¹⁷

The bascule bridge is constructed of four wings (two for each half of the carriageway), each measuring 46 m in length from their axis to the tip. When combined with their counter-arm, which spans 11 m, these wings had a total length of 57 metres. It is evident that the widths of the footpaths vary, with one side measuring 20 metres and the other 22 metres. Consequently, the wings on the former side are 20 metres wide, and those on the latter side are 22 metres wide. However, after several years, the bascule mechanism began to demonstrate signs of failure, which meant it could not be opened for two years. Consequently, the bascule wings were removed on a temporary basis for repairs during 2000 and 2001.

Following a period of underutilisation, the commercial spaces beneath the bridge were reactivated in 2002. In 2003, the existing tram line was extended across the Galata Bridge into the New City, resulting in the modern bridge now largely corresponding to the use of its predecessor. To this day, the Galata Bridge remains one of the busiest points in Istanbul in terms of car traffic. Despite its six lanes, the bridge is subject to significant congestion, a problem that has only been partially alleviated by the *Atatürk Köprüsü* (Atatürk Bridge), which replaced the *Cisri-i Atik* in 1940.

16 From July to October 2012 the bridge was opened for motor vehicles to ease the traffic flow on the Haliç Bridge. In 2016 the majority of the bridge was transported to Haliç and Tuzla shipyards. The remaining 50 meter section on the Hasköy/Balat coast was left in disrepair.

17 Source: Nyča, Julian: *Die Galatabrücke in Istanbul*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Istanbul_Galatabr%C3%BCcke.JPG (image cropped).



Fig. 4: "Constantinople – Pont de Galata et Vue de Péra"
Publisher: Au Bon Marché, card no. 50.



Fig. 5: "Pont de Galata – Constantinople"
Publisher: Au Bon Marché, card no. 168.



Fig. 6: Souvenir de Constantionple: Douane de Stamboul – Mosquée Validé et Pont”. (Sstanbul Customs Office, Yeni Valide Sultan Camii (Eminönü) and Galata Bridge)



Fig. 7: “Le nouveau Pont de Galata. Salut de Constantinople.”
 Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 8: "Nouveau Pont de Galata. Salut de Constantinople."
Publisher: unknown. Card no.60,



Fig. 9: "CONSTANTINOPLE - Pont de Stamboul".
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 10: "Die Reise des Deutschen Kaisers nach Jerusalem. / Gruss aus Constantinople."
(the journey of the German Kaiser to Jerusalem)
Publisher: Knackstedt & Näther, Hamburg.



Fig. 11: "Galata et le Post de Kara-Keuy. Salut de Constantinople."
Publisher: unknown. Card no. 60.



*Fig. 12: Eminönü with the Yeni Valide Sultan Camii seen from the bridge.
Publisher: unknown.*



*Fig. 13: The bridge is always busy.
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat. Card no. 5.*



Fig. 14: "Le Pont de Stamboul. Constantinople."
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 15: "Pont de Kara-Keuï. Constantinople."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Photographer: Sébah & Joaillier. Card no. 1146.



Fig. 16: "Salut de Constantinople. Pont de Kara Keyi."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Card no. 208.



Fig. 17: Kaiks surround the bridge.
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.



Fig. 18: Traffic on the bridge.
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat. Card no. 18.



Fig. 19: The bridge connect Stambul and Galata..
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat. Card no. 59.



*Fig. 20: Gaurds crossing the bridge.
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.*



*Fig. 21: People love to cross the bridge.
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.*



Fig. 22: It's busy on the bridge..
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.



Fig. 23: The low bridge can be still passed by some boats.
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.



Fig. 24: "Retour de Séamlık" (dignitaries returning from the Sultan's reception, *selamlık*)
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.



Fig. 25: "Constantinople – Stamboul et le nouveau pont".
Publisher: E. Frédéric Rochat.



Fig. 26: The bridge is busy even at night.



Fig. 27: "Constantinople. Galata."

Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Photographer: Sébah & Joaillier. Card no. 1144.



Fig. 28: "Constantinople. Galata."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Photographer: Sébah & Joaillier. Card no. 1234.



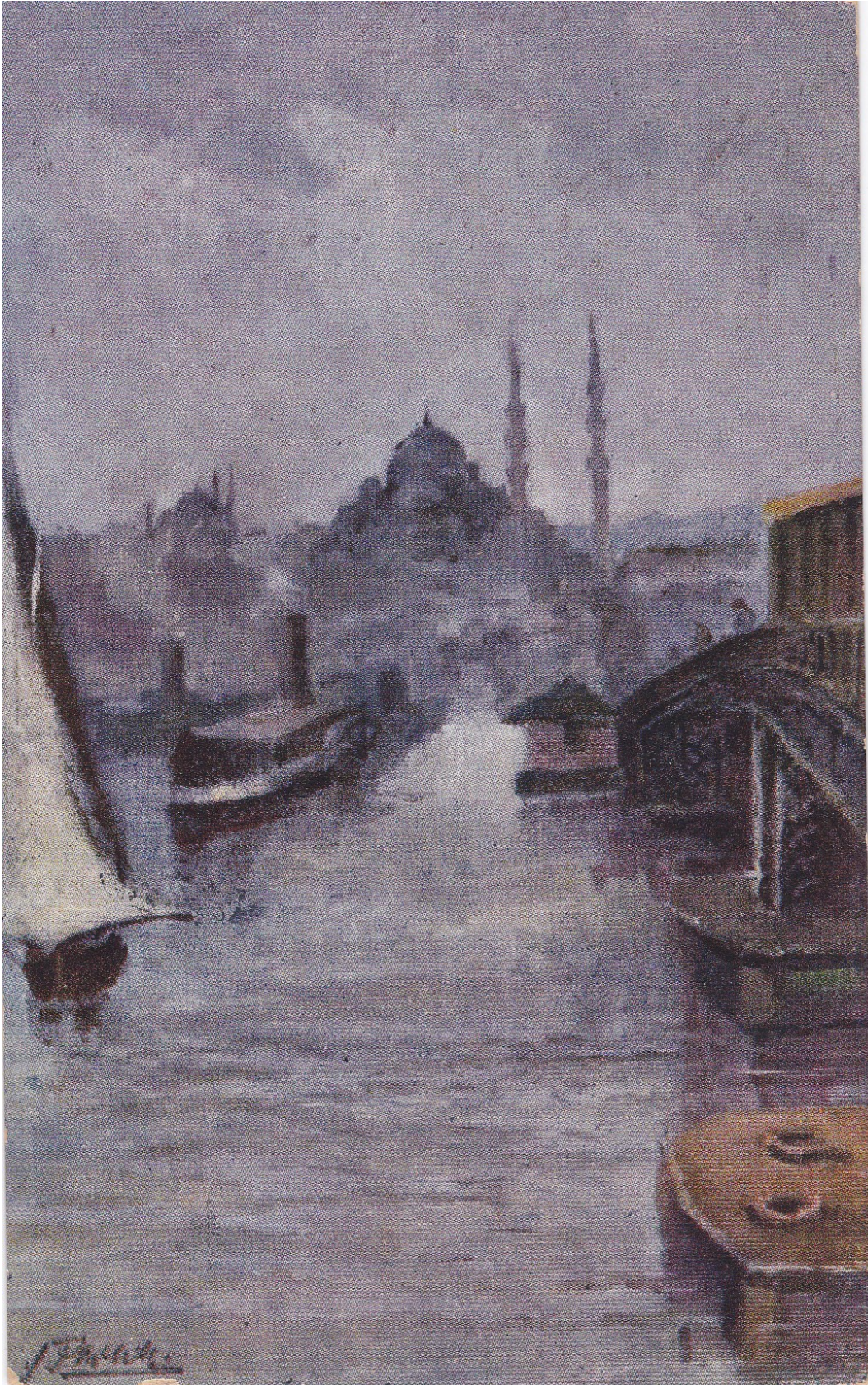
Fig. 29: "Souvenir de Constantinople. Le nouveau pont et la Mosquée Yeni-Djami."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Card no. 1337.



Fig. 30: "Mosquée Yeni-Djami, Stamboul, Constantinople."
 Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Photographer: Sébah & Joaillier. Card no. 1615.



Fig. 31: "Salut de Constantinople / Tour de Galata. Pont de Karakeui."
 Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Card no. 215.



*Fig. 32: Impression of the Golden Horn.
Publisher: Henry's. Card no. 5.*



Fig. 33: Ships mooring at the bridge.
Publisher: Isaac M. Ahitouv.



Fig. 34: "Le pont de Karakeuī. Constantinople."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann. Card no. 1762.



Fig. 35: "Constantinople / Pont de Karakeui. Vue prise de Sirkedji."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann.



Fig. 36: "Le Pont de Galata. Constantinople. کوربسی غلطه."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 49.

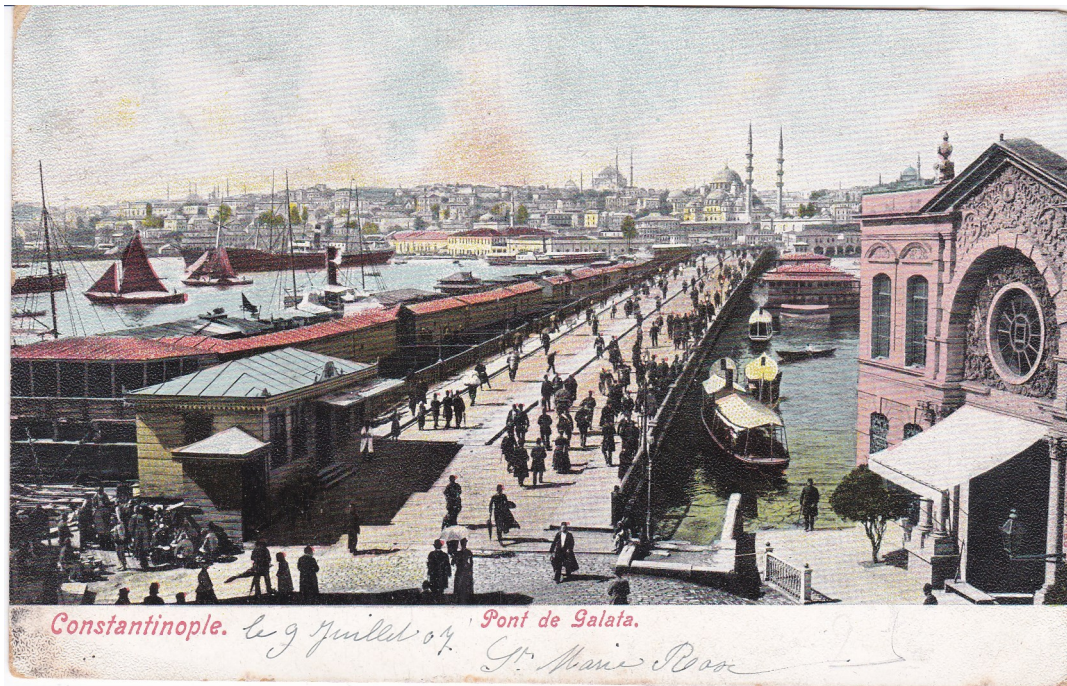


Fig. 37: "Constantinople. Pont de Galata."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC).



Fig. 38: "Constantinople / Le nouveau pont et vue de Stamboul."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 35.



Fig. 38: "Constantinople. Vue panoramique et le nouveau Pont."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 41.



Fig. 39: "Nouveau Pont. Constantinople. جسر جدید". View on Stamboul.
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 314.



Fig. 40: "Nouveau Pont. Constantinople. غلطه کوپریسی".
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC).



Fig. 41: "Constantinople. Vue sur Péra et Tour de Galata."
Publisher: Edouard Nels, Brussels.



Fig. 42: Impression of Galata.
Publisher: Raphael Tuck & Sons, London. "Oilette" postcard series.



Fig. 43: "Constantinople. Le nouveau pont."
Publisher: Neue Photographische Gesellschaft, Berlin (NPG). Card no. 122.



Fig. 44: "Constantinople. – Pont de Galata et Péra."
Publiher: S. N. Nicolaïévitch.



Fig. 45: "Constantinople. Le nouveau pont."
Publisher: Neue Photographische Gesellschaft, Berlin (NPG). Card no. 123.



Fig. 46: “Salut de Constantinople. Vue du pont du vieux Sérail de la Ste. Sophie.”
Publisher: Postcartoglob. Used in 1902.



Fig. 47: “Salut de Constantinople. Port de Constantinople.”
Publisher: Postcartoglob.



Fig. 48: "Constantinople - Pera".
Publisher: Römmler & Jonas, Dresden.



Fig. 49: "Constantinople" - "Corno d'oro" (Golden Horn).
Publisher: R. & J. D. Used in 1898.

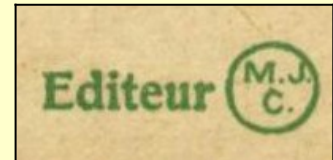
Glossary of Major Postcard Publishers

Wladimir von Sender (*Veli* Demir von Sender, 1885–1944) fled to Constantinople after the Russian Revolution in 1917, followed by his son Mühtedi İsmail Demir v.S. as “V. Sender”) with addresses in Kabrista Caddesi 147, later in Meşrutiyet Caddesi 116, and 155, and 241-243 (all Beyoğlu).



Max Fruchtermann (1852–1918). Born in Austria, the most famous postcard editor of the Ottoman Empire. In 1895 he printed the first Ottoman picture postcard. He had a shop on Yüksek Kaldırım no. 13. His early postcards were hand-coloured, but he began to produce colour cards in 1897 that were printed by Emil Pinkau. Later postcard series were printed by Fingerle Freudenberg in Rheydt, Germany. His grave is in Feriköy Protestant cemetery. He published 2,400 different postcards.

Moïse Israelowitz (Israilovitch) the second largest postcard editor in the Ottoman Empire. He had a shop in Hamidiye Caddesi in Eminönü. He was a Romanian Jew and published a total of 1,800 different postcards. Marks: “MJC” and “M.I.C”.



Postcartoglob: He was selling stamps, Persian carpets and postcards in an İstanbul store (address unknown). He published less than 200 different kinds of postcards.

Isaac M. Ahitouv: He had a shop on the Yüksek Kaldırım no. 27, Galata. It operated until 1940, hence there are also postcards from the first period of the Republic. He published a total of 1,000 different postcards.

Joseph Matalon & Fils resided at Haratçı Sokak 79 and Zulfarisse Sokak 13, both in Galata, publishing about 800 cards, mainly printed in Germany by Regel & Krug, and Emil Pinkau)

“MB” = Moïse Barouh. He had a shop at İstiklâl Caddesi 1 No. 584, Pera. He published a total of 1,000 postcards



“Au Bon Marché” (Louis Bortoli) was the first department store of the Ottoman Empire. It had a big store in İstiklal Caddesi no. 354, Pera. The building now houses the İstanbul Chamber of Commerce. They published a total of 600 postcards.

S. N. Nicolaïévitch, Librairie St. Petersburg. Bookseller at Yüksek Kaldırım no. 51, 645 and 27, Galata. Main printers were Regel & Krug, Leipzig.

E. Frédéric Rochat (1874–1958). He had a shop at Sarriri Sokak no. 38, Pera. Some of his postcards were found objectionable and were confiscated. He published a total of 1,250 different postcards between 1900 and 1925.



NELS = Edouard Nels, Founded in Brussels in 1898. His brother Paul opened a branch in Metz (then Germany) in 1902.

Jacques Ludwigsohn (Ludwigsohn Frères) had a shop in Karaköy Meydan no. 21, Galata. He published a total of 1,400 postcards.



“NPG” = Neue Photographische Gesellschaft, founded in 1894 by Arthur Schwarz in Berlin. In 1921 NPG was taken over by Mimosa.

Georges Papantoine had a shop at İstiklal Caddesi no. 679, Galata. He published 140 different postcards in 1903. 38 of these postcards have never been seen until today.

Raphael Tuck & Sons, London. Started by Raphael Tuck and his wife in Bishopsgate, London, in 1866 selling pictures and greeting cards, and publishing postcards.

Ilya Lapina was a Russian printer and publisher based in Paris (75 rue Denfert-Rochereau) before and after WW1. Used marks “IML” and “ILM”.

Antoine Zellich Fils were brothers Gregorie, Nicolas, Michel and Henri Zellich (or Zellitch), operating from various addresses in Galata. Printer: OPF in Berlin and M. Schulz, Prague.



Fig. 50: CONSTANTINOPLE. Pont de Galata.
Publisher: Monopol W. Pleyer, Aussig, Austria, 1900.



Fig. 51: "Le pont de Karakeui, vue prise de Yemice, Constantinople".
Publisher: Max Fruntermann. Card no. 1801.



Fig. 52: "CONSTANTINOPLE. / Le nouveau pont et vue de Galata".
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 17.



Fig. 53: "Nouveau Pont côté de Stamboul et Vue de Galata /
New-Bridge at the head of Stamboul and view of Galata".
Publisher: Joseph Matalon & Fils (JMF)



Fig. 54: "Die neue Brücke / کوپری غلطه / Constantinople. / Le Pont de Galata."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 21.



Fig. 55: "Constantinople. Le Pont de Galata. کوپری غلطه."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 50.



Fig. 56: "Constantinople. Le nouveau pont et vue de Stamboul."
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC). Card no. 31.

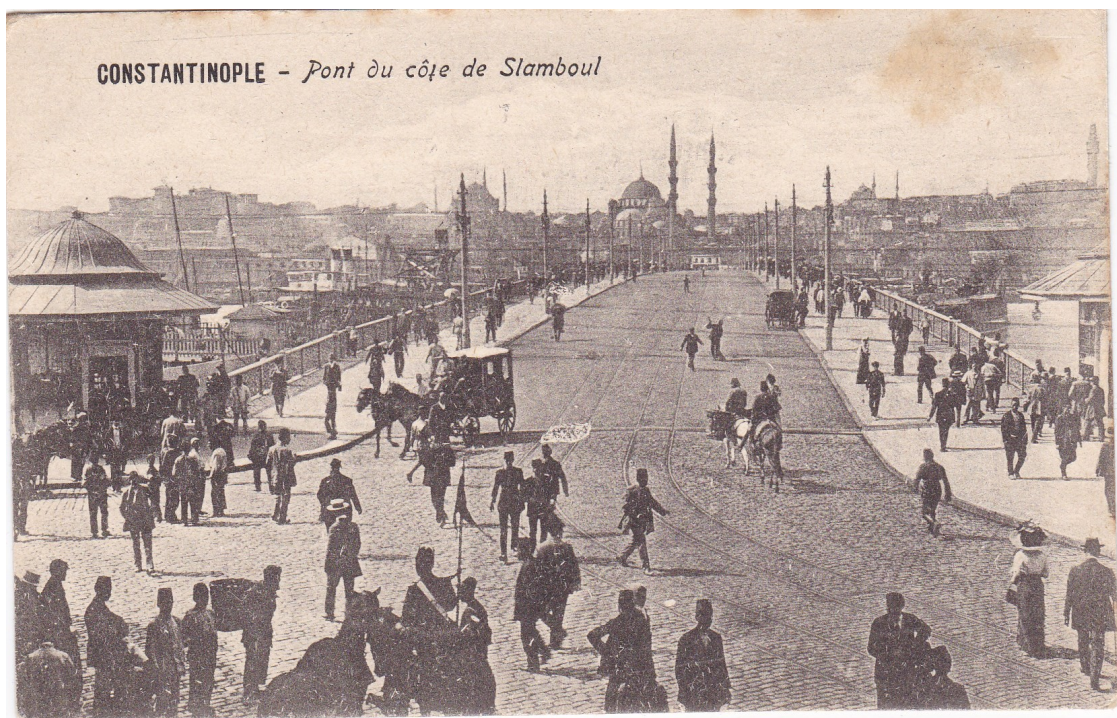


Fig. 57: "CONSTANTINOPLE - Pont du côté de Stamboul".
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 58: "Constantinople. Pont de Stamboul."
Publisher: Moïse Barouh (MB).

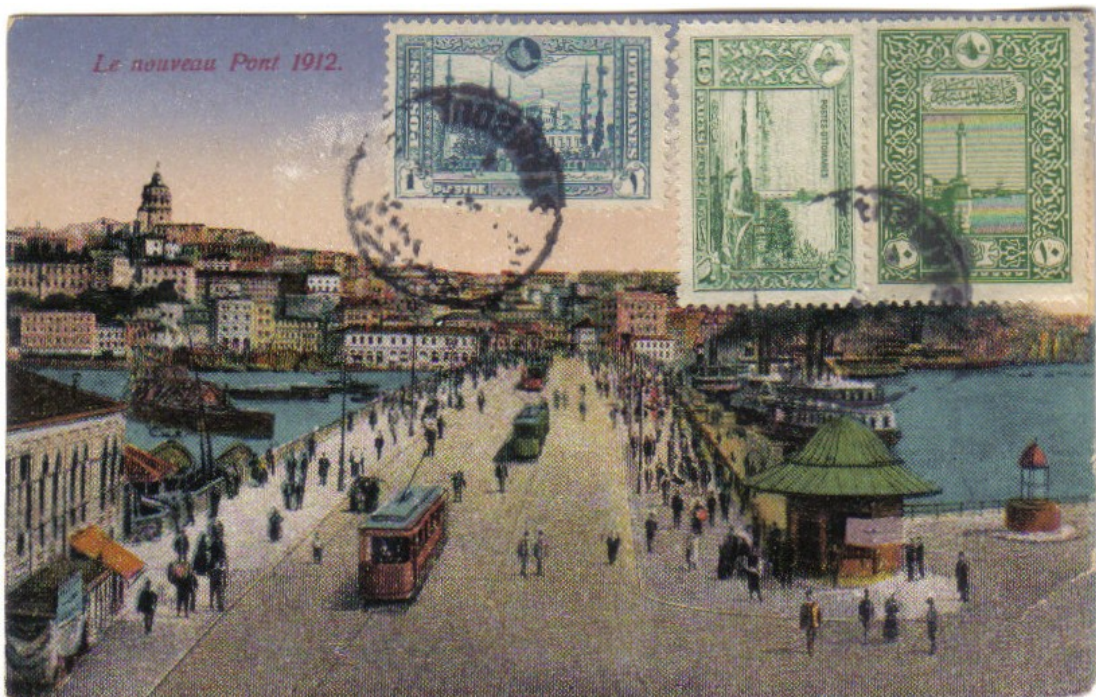


Fig. 59: "Le nouveau Pont 1912." View on Galata.
Publisher: Moïse Israelowitz (MJC).



İstanbul Galata köprüsü
Fig. 60: "İstanbul Galata köprüsü".
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 61: View from the Bridge towards Karaköy: Kemeraltı Caddesi
and Galata Kelusi (Galata Tower).
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 62: "İstanbul: Manzarai umumiyesi." (Geberal view).
Publisher: Fotokart.



Fig. 63:
"CONSTANTINOPLE. – Vue prise du Pont de Galata".
Publisher: Moise Azikri
(Lüleci Henek Sokak 115,
Galata)



Fig. 64: The Karaköy entrance to the Bridge.
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 65: "CONSTANTINOPLE. - Le Nouveau Pont et Vue de Galata".
Publisher: Moise Azikri (Lüleci Henek Sokak 115, Galata)



Fig. 66: The bridge seen from Galata.
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 67: Eminönü seen from the bridge.
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 68: Galata seen from the south with Galata Kelusi (Galata Tower).
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 69: The bridge with tram-lines and jetties.
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 70: "Constantinople. Galata et Stamboul"
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 71: "İstanbul. Köprüvecivarı." (bridge areas)
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 72: "İstanbul – Galata Köprüsü".
Publisher: unknown.



Fig. 73: "İst. Umumi bir görünüşü / Vue generale d'Istanbul".
Publisher: unknown.

Cachets of German Army Troops and the German Imperial Navy in the Ottoman Empire and Caucasus during World War I Part 3: Infantry

by Horst Borlinghaus, Arno Schmolke, and Walter Stegmüller¹

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All formations that contained the word *Infanterie* (infantry) in their unit designation were assigned to the infantry, e.g. infantry regiment, battalion, company (active, reserve, infantry, reserve, etc.). In addition, the *Jäger* (rifles) and *Schützen* (marksmen) battalions, the cyclist, assault, Machine-Gun, garrison, mountain, snowshoe and field recruit formations. As far as these were in Turkey, they also carried a unit cachet.

From Turkey, especially from Constantinople, there are also numerous handwritten sender details from infantry formations that were only present for a short time and did not have their own postmark. These were predominantly escort detachments for weapons, ammunition and other logistical railway transports that were not allowed to travel unguarded along the Balkan route. However, specialists from the army, navy and industry were also temporarily detached to Turkey.

In the case of the large and heavily staffed infantry units, one would assume that their covers with postmarks would be very common. Unfortunately, this is not the case. There were two reasons for this. The hygienic conditions in the trenches on the Palestine front were catastrophic. Above all, there was a lack of clean water and safe food. Typhus fever, diarrhoeal diseases and malaria caused the units to melt away within a short space of time and led to their evacuation. Many of the Palestine fighters were not killed by enemy action, but died in military hospitals.

Infantry Units

The infantry units in the Turkish theatre of war can be divided into three periods:

1. **“Pascha I”** units, 1916 to 1917
 - Maschinengewehr-Bataillon (Machine-Gun Battalions) 601 to 608
2. **“Pascha II”** units (Asia Corps), end of 1917
 - Infanterie-Bataillone (Infantry Battalions) 701, 702 and 703
3. **“Verstärkung Pascha II”** (Reinforcement Pasha II) units, Spring 1918
 - Reserve-Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Reserve Rifles Battalion 11);
 - Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment 146 (Masurian Infantry Regiment 146,
 - Gebirgsmaschinengewehr-Abteilungen (Mountain Machine-Gun Sections) 201, 203, 207, 208

In addition, some smaller infantry formations for the Baghdad Front and security companies for the Constantinople area were transferred. From October 1918, units from the Ukraine and the Caucasus were shipped to Constantinople.

¹ First published in Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, no. 221, 2021, pp. 105–116.
Translated by Tobias Zywiets.

1. "Pascha I" Units, 1916 to 1917



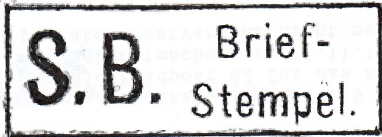
Machine-Gun Companies 601–608






Established according to the (Prussian) Ministry of War order of 25th December 1915, mobile since 3rd January 1916. Replacement unit: 2. Ers. Masch. Gew. Komp., Garde-Korps (2nd Replacement Machine-Gun Company, Guard Corps).





Transported to Palestine/Turkey in April 1916. Subordinated to the Asien Korps (Asia Corps) at the end of 1917. Return transport to Germany by transport ships in Spring 1919.

Cachets of Machine-Gun Companies 601–608

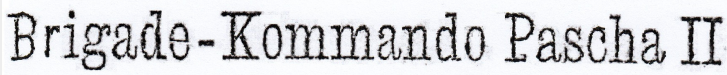
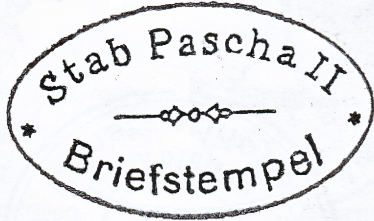
- Stab Maschinengewehr-Kompagnie 601–608 (Staff Machine-Gun Company 601–608)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 601 (Machine-Gun Company 601)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 602 (Machine-Gun Company 602)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 603 (Machine-Gun Company 603)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 604 (Machine-Gun Company 604)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 605 (Machine-Gun Company 605)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 606 (Machine-Gun Company 606)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 607 (Machine-Gun Company 607)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompanie 608 (Machine-Gun Company 608) ?

Stab d. M. G. K. 601-608		a) Formation b) In Turkey
		<p>a) 25.12.1915 b) April 1916 to Spring 1919</p>
	<p>This cachet was used by all units of the Machine-Gun Battalion, even if a Company cachet was struck as well.</p>	

MG Komp. 601	MG Komp. 602	MG Komp. 603
		
		

MG Komp. 604	MG Komp. 605	MG Komp. 606
		
MG Komp. 607	MG Komp. 608	MG Komp. 608
		Cachets for the Machine Gun Company 608 has not yet been recorded. According to the Ministry of War order of 03.01.1916, however, the company was formed and was mobile from 03.01.1916.

2. "Pascha II" Units (Asia Corps, end of 1917)

Unit	a) Formation b) In Turkey
	a) 02.07.1917 b) Sept. 1917 until Spring 1919
	a) 02.07.1917 b) Sept. 1917 until Spring 1919

2.1. Infanterie Bataillon 701, 702, 703 (Infantry Battalion 701, 702, 703)

Established according to the (Prussian) Ministry of War order of 30.06.1917 by the Stellv. General Kommando VI. Armee-Korps (Deputy General Command 6th Army-Corps) at the training area Neuhammer am Queis (Silesia), mobile since August 1917.

Ersatztruppenteil (Replacement unit): 2. Ers. Batl. Inf. Regt. 62 (2nd Replacement Infantry Regiment 62) and since Oct. 1917 gemischte Ers. Abtlg. Pascha II (Mixed Replacement Section Pasha II). Transported to Palestine / Turkey in September 1917. There subordinated to the Asia Corps. Return transport to Germany with transport ships in Spring 1919. Disbanded on 01.03.1918 in Hamburg.

Infanterie-Bataillon 701 (Infantry Battalion 701)

- Bataillonsstab Infanterie-Bataillon 701 (Battalion Staff, Infantry Battalion 701)
- 1. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 701 (1st Company Infantry Battalion 701)
- 2. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 701 (2nd Company Infantry Battalion 701)
- 3. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 701 (3rd Company Infantry Battalion 701)
- 1. Minenwerfer Trupp 701 (1st Mine Thrower Squad 701)
- Infanterie Geschützzug 701 (Infantry Gun Platoon 701)
- Kavallerie Abteilung 701 (Cavalry Section 701)
- Maschinen-Gewehr Komp. 701 (Machine-Gun Company 701)

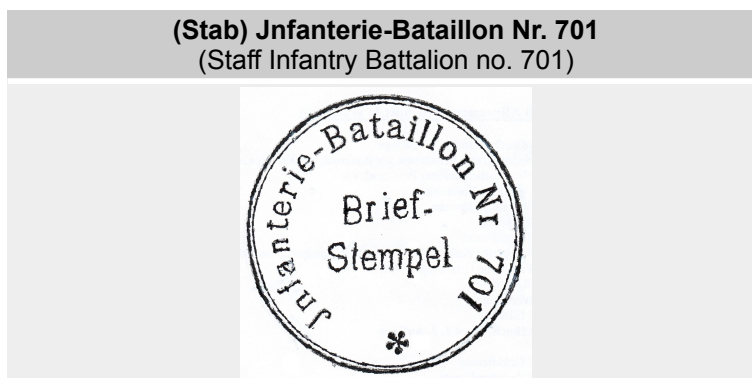
Infanterie-Bataillon 702 (Infantry Battalion 702)

- Bataillonsstab Infanterie-Bataillon 702 (Battalion Staff Infantry Battalion 702)
- 1. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 702 (1st Company Infantry Battalion 702)
- 2. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 702 (2nd Company Infantry Battalion 702)
- 3. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 702 (3rd Company Infantry Battalion 702)
- 1. Minenwerfer Trupp 702 (1st Mine Thrower Squad 702)
- Infanterie Geschützzug 702 (Infantry Gun Platoon 702)
- Kavallerie Abteilung 702 (Cavalry Section 702)
- Maschinen-Gewehr Komp. 702 (Machine-Gun Company. 702)

Infanterie-Bataillon 703 (Infantry Battalion 703)



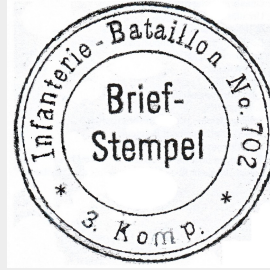
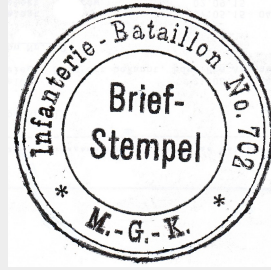

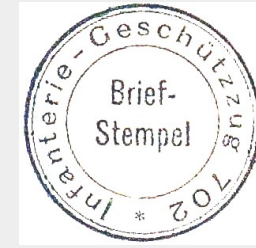
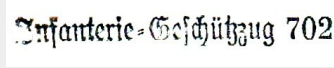
- Bataillonsstab Infanterie-Bataillon 703 (Battalion Staff Infantry Battalion 701)
- 1. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 703 (1st Company Infantry Battalion 703)
- 2. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 703 (2nd Company Infantry Battalion 703)
- 3. Kompagnie Inf. Batl. 703 (3rd Company Infantry Battalion 703)
- 1. Minenwerfer Trupp 703 (1st Mine Thrower Squad 703)
- Infanterie-Geschützzug 703 (Infantry Gun Platoon 703)
- Kavallerie-Abteilung 703 (Cavalry Section 703)
- Maschinen-Gewehr Komp. 703 (Machine-Gun Company 703)

Cachets of Infantry Battalions 701, 702, 703





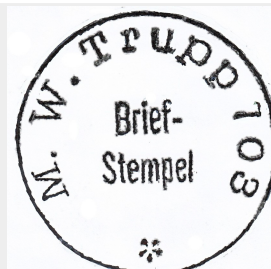

1. Kompagnie	2. Kompagnie	3. Kompagnie	Masch.-Gewehr-Komp. Inf., Bat 101
	MiWTr 702	Inf.Gesch. Zug 701	Kavallerie Abteilung 701

Cachets of Infantry Battalion 702

1. Komp.	2. Komp.	3. Komp.	Infanterie-Bataillon No. 702 M.-G.-K.
			
Minen-Werfer-Trupp 702	Infanterie-Geschützzug 702	Infanterie-Geschützzug 702	Kavallerie-Abteilung 702
			

Cachets of Infantry Battalion 703

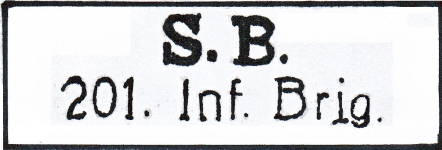


1. Komp.	2. Komp.	3. Kompagnie	Masch. Gew. Komp. 703
			
M. W. Trupp 703	Infanterie-Geschützzug 703		Kavallerie-Abteilung 702
			

3. “Verstärkung-Pascha-II”-Verbände (Re-Enforcement Units Pasha II (from Spring 1918))

3.1 201. Infanterie Brigade (201st Infantry Brigade, staff only)

Established on 15th May 1915 by the Stellv. General Kommando 20. Armee-Korps (Deputy General Command 20th Army-Corps).

Unit	a) Formation b) In Turkey
	a) 15.05.1915 b) from 25.06.1918 in Damascus

3.2 Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment (Masurian Infantry Regiment 146)

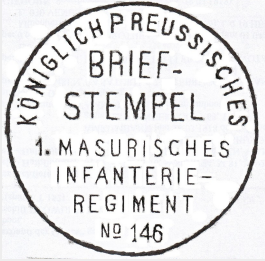
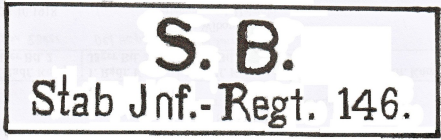
Mobilisation 2nd August 1914. Replacement unit: Ersatz-Battalion Infanterie-Regiment 146 (Replacement Battalion, Infantry Regiment 146), Allenstein (East Prussia).


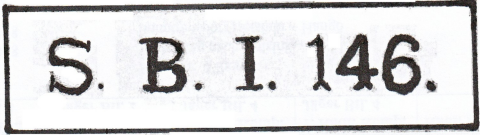
The 1st Masurian Inf. Regt. 146 was transported from the Macedonian theatre of war to the Palestine front, starting on 18th February 1918. The regiment of almost 3,000 men with over 1,300 horses arrived with its first sections near Amman in the East Jordan Valley at the beginning of April 1918. Details of the operations at the front can be found in the regimental history. The retreat to Constantinople began in October 1918 and internment there at the end of the war. From the beginning of February 1919, it was transported back to Germany on transport ships (including the *Etha Rickmers*). The regiment was landed in Wilhelmshaven.


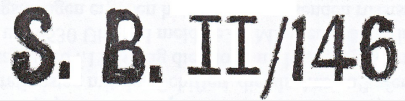
Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (Masurian Infantry Regiment 146)



- **Stab I. Bataillon Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146** (Staff, 1st Battalion Masurian Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 1. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (1st Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 2. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (2nd Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 3. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (3rd Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 4. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (4th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 1. Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (1st Machine-Gun Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
- **Stab II. Bataillon Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146** (Staff, 2nd Battalion Masurian Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 5. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (5th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 6. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (6th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 7. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (7th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 8. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (8th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 2. Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (2nd Machine-Gun Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
- **Stab III. Bataillon Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146** (Staff 3rd Battalion Masurian Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 9. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (9th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 10. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (10th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 11. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (11th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 12. Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (12th Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)
 - 3. Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (3rd Machine-Gun Company Infantry Regiment No. 146)

Cachets of Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment Nr. 146 (Masurian Infantry Regiment No. 146)

(Stab) 1. Masurisches Infanterie-Regiment №. 146		a) Formation b) In Turkey
		a) Mobilisation 2.08.1914 b) April 1918 to February 1919

Stab I. Bataillon 146		
 Type I	 Type IIIa	
1. Komp.	2. Komp. (disbanded January 1918)	3. Komp.
4. Komp.	1. MG Komp.	

Stab II. Bataillon 146		
 Type I	 Type II	
5. Komp. Typ II	6. Komp.	7. Komp.
8. Komp. (disbanded January 1918)	2. MG Komp. S. B./II. M. G. K.	X X

Stab III. Bataillon 146		
 Type III	 Type II	
9. Komp. Jan. 1918 aufgelöst	10. Komp. Typ II	11. Komp.
12. Komp. Type II	3. MG Komp.	

3.3 Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)

Mobilisation: 2nd August 1914. Replacement unit: Ersatz-Bataillon Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Reserve Rifles Battalion 11), Marburg.

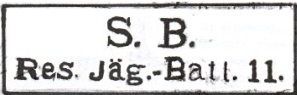
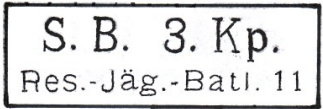
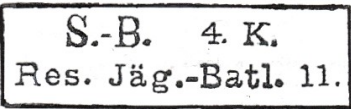
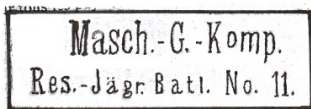
Reserve Rifles Battalion 11 was sent from the Serbian front to Turkey on 20th January 1918. Arrival in Constantinople at the beginning of May 1918 and on the Palestine front at the beginning of June 1918.

After heavy losses, return transport via Constantinople (August 1918), Vranje (Serbia) (end of August 1918) to the Neuhammer am Queis (Silesia) training area (September 1918).

Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)

- Stab Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Staff Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)
- 1. Kompagnie Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (1st Company Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)
- 2. Kompagnie Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (2nd Company Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)
- 3. Kompagnie Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (3rd Company Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)
- 4. Kompagnie Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (4th Company Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)
- Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Machine-Gun Company Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)
- Nachrichten-Zug Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Intelligence Platoon, Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)

Cachets Reserve Jäger-Bataillon 11 (Reserve Rifles Battalion 11)

(Stab) Res. Jäg.-Batl. 11.		a) Formation b) In Turkey
		a) Mobilisation 2.08.1914 b) May 1918 to August 1918
1. Komp.	2. Komp.	4. Kp Res.-Jäg.-Batl. 11.
		
4. K Res. Jäg.-Batl. 11.	Masch.-G.-Komp Res.-Jägr. Batl. No. 11.	Nachr. Zug
		

3.4 Gebirgs-Maschinen-Gewehr-Abteilungen (Mountain Machine-Gun Sections)

- Geb. MG. Abtlg. 201 (Mountain Machine-Gun Section 201)
- Geb. MG. Abtlg. 201 (Mountain Machine-Gun Section 201)
- Geb. MG. Abtlg. 207 (Mountain Machine-Gun Section 207)
- Geb. MG. Abtlg. 208 (Mountain Machine-Gun Section 208)

So far no cancellations of the Gebirgs-Maschinen-Gewehr-Abteilungen (Mountain Machine-Gun Sections) from Turkey are registered.

4 Other Infantry Units in Turkey

16. Landwehr-Division (16th Landwehr Division)

Transported from Nikolajew 7th October 1918, disembarked in Constantinople, then transported to Constanța (Romania) from 14th October 1918 to 30th October 1918.

In the summer of 1918, the 16th Landwehr Division was part of the troops of Heeresgruppe Kiew (Army Group Kiev) in Ukraine. At the beginning of October 1918, it was ordered to build up a front against the British and French advancing on Constantinople in Thrace (European part of Turkey) on the Maritza River.

After half of the division had been shipped from Nikolajew to Constantinople on 7th October 1918 in a first step, the order was cancelled and the troops were collected from 14th October to 30th October 1918 and shipped to Constanța (Romania).

The infantry involved in this operation were Infanterie-Regiment 374 (Infantry Regiment 374) and I. Bataillon Landwehr-Infanterie-Regiment 3 (1st Battalion Landwehr Infantry Regiment).

Mail from these soldiers travelled via Constantinople with cancellations of Divisionsfeldpost 673 (Divisional Field Post 673), Deutsche Feldpost 2216 (DFP 2216) of Heeresgruppe F (Army Group F) and Militär-Mission Konstantinopel (Military Mission Constantinople).²

4.1 Infanterie-Regiment 374 (Infantry Regiment 374)

Formed on: 16.08.1915, Replacement unit: 2. Ers. Btl. Gren. Regt. 4 (2nd Replacement Battalion, Grenadier Regiment 4) in Rastenburg (East Prussia).

- Bataillonsstab I. (Battalion Staff I. / 374)
 - 1. Kompagnie (1st Company)
 - 2. Kompagnie (2nd Company)
 - 3. Kompagnie (3rd Company)
 - 4. Kompagnie (4th Company)
 - 1. Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie (1st Machine-Gun Company)
- Bataillonsstab II. (Battalion Staff II. / 374)
 - 5. Kompagnie (5th Company)
 - 6. Kompagnie (6th Company)
 - 7. Kompagnie (7th Company)
 - 8. Kompagnie (8th Company)
 - 2. Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie (2nd Machine-Gun Company)
- Bataillonsstab III. (Battalion Staff III. / 374)
 - 9. Kompagnie (9th Company)
 - 10. Kompagnie (10th Company)
 - 11. Kompagnie (11th Company)
 - 12. Kompagnie (12th Company)
 - 3. Maschinen-Gewehr-Kompagnie (3rd Machine-Gun Company)
 - Minenwerfer-Kompagnie (Mine Thrower Company)
 - Nachrichten-Zug (Intelligence Platoon)

² Cf. Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, no. 150 and regimental histories.

Cachets of Infanterie-Regiment 374 (Infantry Regiment 374)

(Stab) Stab Infanterie-Regiment 374		a) Formation b) In Turkey
		a) b) October 1918
Bataillonsstab I. / 374	1. Komp.	2. Komp.
3. Komp.	4. Komp.	1. Maschinen-Gewehr-Komp.
Bataillonsstab II. / 374	5. Komp.	6. Komp.
	exists ³	
7. Komp.	8. Komp.	2. Maschinen-Gewehr-Komp.
Bataillonsstab III. / 374	9. Komp.	10. Komp.
11. Komp.	12. Komp.	3. Maschinen-Gewehr-Komp.
		exists ⁴
Minenwerfer Komp.	Nachrichten-Zug	

4.2 I. Landwehr-Infanterie-Regiment 3 (1st Landwehr Infantry Regiment 3)

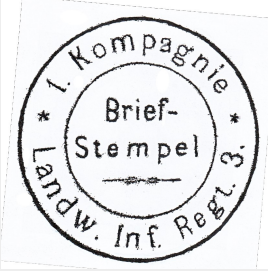
Replacement unit: Ers. Btl. Landw. Inf. Regt. 3 Replacement Battalion Landwehr Infanterie-Regiment 3 (1st Landwehr Infantry Regiment 3) in Königsberg (East Prussia)

- Bataillonsstab I. / Landw. Inf. Regt. 3 (Battalion Staff I, Landwehr Infantry Regiment 3)
- 1. Kompanie (1st Company)
- 2. Kompanie (2nd Company)
- 3. Kompanie (3rd Company)
- 4. Kompanie (4th Company)
- 1. Masch. Gew. Komp. (1st Mashine-Gun Company)

3 Single-circle cancellation of the 5th Company Infantry Regiment 374 (comparable to the cancellation of the 6th Company existzs, dated 8.10.1918 at Constantinople. The strike cannot be reproduced here.

4 A boxed cachet of the 3rd Machine-Gun Company exists, dated 10.10.1918 and 18.10.1918 at Constantinople. The strikes cannot be reproduced here.

Cachets of I. Landwehr Infanterie-Regiment 3 (1st Landwehr Infantry Regiment 3)

Bataillonsstab I. / Landw. Inf. Regt. 3		a) Formation b) In Turkey
		a) b) October 1918
1. Komp.	2 Komp.	3. Komp.
		
4. Komp.	1. Maschinen-Gewehr-Komp.	

4.3 Landsturm Units⁵

- 1. Landsturm-Infanterie-Kompagnie Schweidnitz (1st Landsturm Infantry Company Schweidnitz)
- 4. Landsturm-Infanterie-Bataillon Hamburg IX/9 (4th Landsturm Infantry Battalion Hamburg IX/9)
- Parts of Landsturm-Infanterie-Bataillon Langensalza (Landsturm Infantry Battalion Langensalza)
- Gemischte Ersatz-Abteilung (Landsturm Mixed Replacement Section)⁶

1. Landsturm-Infanterie-Kompagnie Schweidnitz VI / 20 (1st Landsturm-Infantry-Company Schweidnitz VI / 20)

According to returns by the Military Mission on 20th January 1918, this unit with 3 officers and 165 men were in the area of Constantinople and in the Taurus Mountains.⁷

4. Landsturm-Infanterie-Bataillon Hamburg IX/9 (4th Landsturm Infantry Battalion Hamburg IX/9)

In site protection and guard duty for prisoners of war in the Eskişehir area.

Parts of Landsturm-Infanterie-Bataillon Langensalza (Landsturm Infantry Battalion Langensalza)

In site protection and guard duty of prisoners of war in the Eskişehir area.

Unit		a) Formation b) In Turkey
	Landsturm-Infant.- Bataillon Schweidnitz / 1. Kompagnie	a) b) (January 1918)

⁵ Cf. Werner Ahrens in Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, 1977, no. 2, p. 321.

⁶ See part 1 of this series.

⁷ Source: Werner Ahrens in Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, 1977, no. 2, p. 321.

4.4 Troop Formations in Iraq

The Deutsche Irakgruppe P and Sondermission P. (German Iraq Group P, Special Mission P) was established in November 1916:⁸

- Stab von der Goltz (Staff, von der Goltz)
- 3 Maschinen-Gewehr-Abteilungen (Machine-Gun Sections: I., II. and III. Section)
- 1 Maschinen-Gewehr-Abteilung (Machine-Gun Section) with 25 German and 15 Turkish soldiers.⁹
- 1. Maschinen-Gewehr-Abteilung Irak (1st Machine-Gun Section Iraq)
- 2. Maschinen-Gewehr-Abteilung Irak (2nd Machine-Gun Section Iraq)
- Maschinen-Gewehr Abteilung Hentig (Machine-Gun Section Hentig)

Cachets of Deutsche Irakgruppe and Sondermission P.



Appeal

*This series of articles can only be successful if there are supporters.
I am sure that some collections contain hitherto unknown cancellations from Turkey.
My problem is that some of my cancellations are not in a condition to be reproduced.
Hence the request for usable copies of the cancellations not shown here.*

A scan to nezual@t-online.de is requested.

Corrections are also welcome.

⁸ The "P" stands for Persia. The affiliation and budgeting of these Machine-Gun Sections must still be clarified.

⁹ Cf. Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, no. 79, 1984, pp. 138–139.

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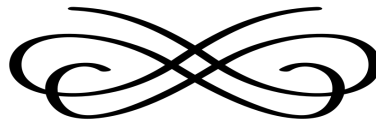


Fig. 1: "Türkische Infanterie" (Turkish Infantry).

The Treaty of Lausanne was Signed 103 Years Ago

by Jean-Louis Emmenegger (AIJP)

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Following the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, the “Conférence pour la Paix en Orient” (Conference for Peace in the East) was held in Lausanne in 1922/23. The Treaty was signed on 24th July 1923 and gave birth to modern Turkey. This was not without significant consequences. This is a historical retrospective through postage stamps and documents.



Fig. 1: This series of eight postage stamps was issued by the Turkish Post on 1.01.1924 to commemorate the Treaty of Lausanne signed in 1923. It features the sun rising behind the Sangarius Bridge (Sangarius Köprüsü) over the river Sakarya (Greco-Turkish War 1919-1922, victory of the Turks at the Battle of the Sarkarya, Sakarya Meydan Muharebesi) and a portrait of Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

To understand the reasons of this “Conférence pour la Paix en Orient” (this is the official name) it is necessary to describe the historical context. On 28th June 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was signed by defeated Germany: it settled the ‘dismemberment’ of the defeated Empire and redistributed the ‘liberated’ territories on the map of Europe. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, also defeated, was also divided into new states. That left the Ottoman Empire, which had also sided with Germany: the Allies therefore wanted it to be the subject of a specific treaty.

1920: The Treaty of Sèvres

The issue of the ‘dismemberment’ of the Ottoman Empire was the subject of the Conference of Sèvres, near Paris, between the Allies and the delegation of Sultan Mehmed VI. It ended with the signing of the Treaty of Sèvres on 10th August 1920 by the Sultan's representatives. It imposed considerable territorial concessions on Ottoman Turkey. It was never ratified or implemented, and three years later it was replaced by the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923 (see below).

To date, no documents sent by any participants at the Sèvres Conference have been found by postal history collectors.

Greco-Turkish War

At the end of the First World War, Greek Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos expected the British to grant Greece the port of Smyrna and its hinterland. In 1919, Greek troops occupied the region

¹ Translated by Tobias Zywiets.

and established a provisional government. In 1921, encouraged by their allies, Greek troops stationed in Smyrna faced Turkish nationalists led by Mustafa Kemal, a rebel general.

In September 1922, the Turks repelled the Greeks about 80 km from Ankara, resulting in a rout: Greek military personnel and civilians fled Smyrna and surrendered without a fight. Mustafa Kemal became the strongman of Turkey and was omnipresent at the Lausanne Conference in 1923.



Fig. 2: Illustrated postcard (based on a photograph) showing Lord Curzon (British Foreign Secretary) leaving the Hôtel Beau-Rivage in Ouchy-Lausanne. The reverse side (address and text) of this card is shown here below.

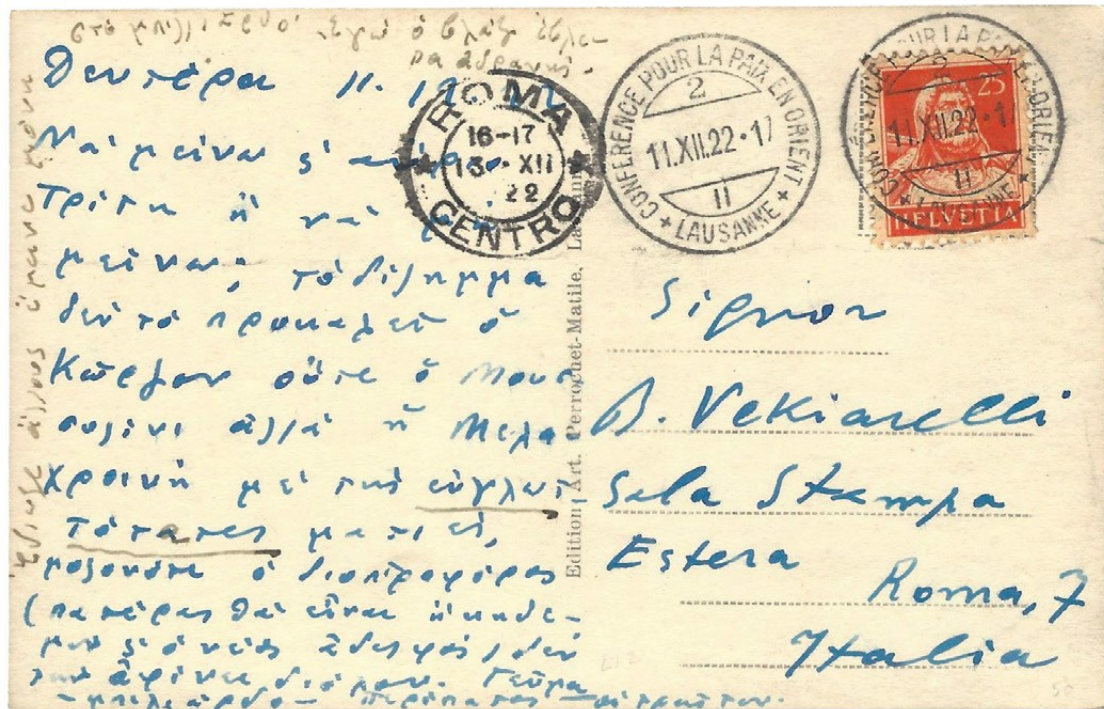


Fig. 3: This postcard, written in Greek but addressed to Rome, was stamped with the postmark of the Conference post office (type '2'), dated 11.12.1922. Arrival cancel of "Roma Centro".



Fig. 4: Postcard (made from a photo) with a 5 centimes stamp in the top left corner and the postmark of the special Conference post office. In the photo, slightly to the left, we can see Benito Mussolini, President of the Italian Council (Prime Minister).

Turkey wants to renegotiate

Bolstered by his military successes against Greece, Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk), who headed the Turkish government, demanded a renegotiation of the Treaty of Sèvres. This was an embarrassing request for Great Britain and France, two of the victorious countries in the First World War, who wanted this part of the Middle East (Turkey, but also Lebanon, Syria, etc.) to return to peace. Britain and France agreed to the Turkish request and, together with Italy, organised a major international conference. The “Conference for Peace in the East” was held in 1922 (session 1) and then in 1923 (session 2 and signing of the treaty). Its aim was to reach a peace treaty between Turkey and Greece to define their new borders. The length of this conference demonstrates the complexity of this geopolitical problem, bringing together states with conflicting objectives, several religions and territories with numerous conflicts.

1922: The Lausanne Conference

On the initiative of Great Britain, France and Italy, the first session of this conference took place from 20th November 1922 to 4th February 1923 in Lausanne, a Swiss city on the shores of Lake Geneva. Mr. Robert Haab, President of the Swiss Confederation, gave the opening speech at the Casino de Montbenon. The delegations then spent months in bitter negotiations, with the heads of the delegations present in Lausanne making numerous trips back and forth.

The heads of delegation present in Lausanne were: George Curzon (Foreign Secretary) for Great Britain, Raymond Poincaré (Prime Minister) for France, Eleftherios Venizelos (Prime Minister) for Greece, Benito Mussolini (President of the Council of Ministers) for Italy, and Ismet Pasha (General and Foreign Minister) for Turkey. Each national delegation was housed in a different hotel. Some negotiations took place at the Hôtel du Château d’Ouchy and others at the Hôtel Beau-Rivage in Ouchy-Lausanne, which was heavily guarded by Lausanne police officers and inspectors from the Vaud Canton police force. An American delegation (the US Special Mission to the Lausanne Conference) was present in Lausanne in 1923, as were delegations from Japan, Romania, Yugoslavia (and Bulgaria and the USSR, invited to discuss the Straits issue).

Some weeks, there were up to 150 delegates and diplomats present! The press centre was located at the Lausanne Palace Hotel, in the city centre.



Fig. 5: Registered letter sent from the temporary post office operating during the Conference, addressed to Zurich. Note the special postmark at the top of the stamp (type '1') dated 16.12.1922 and the black three-line cachet affixed to the registered mail label.

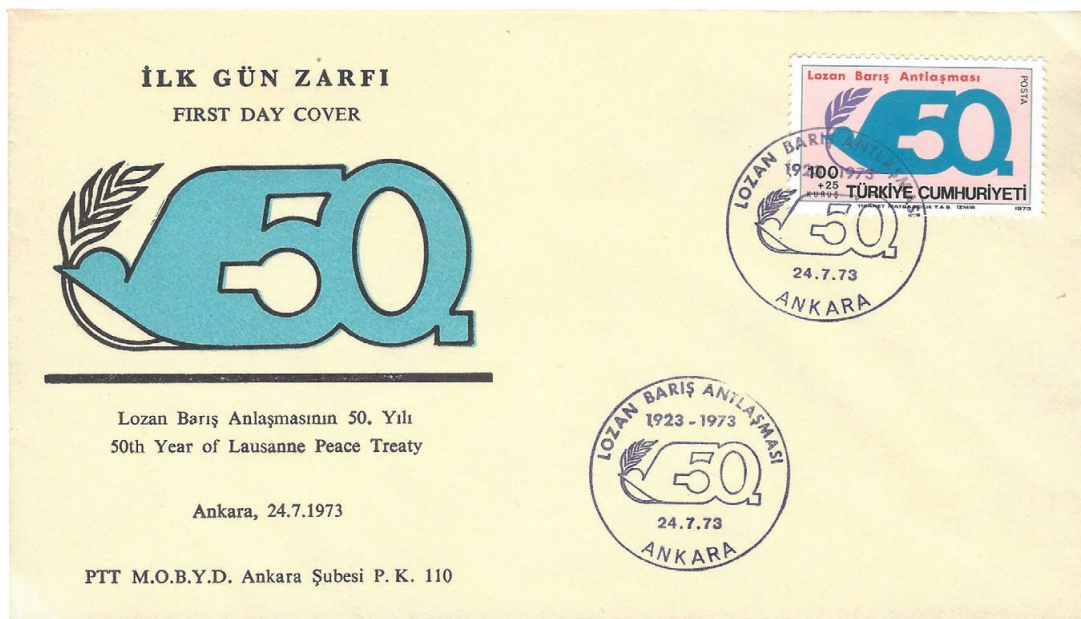


Fig. 6: First Day Cover from the Turkish Post Office for the issue of the stamp issued on 24 July 1973 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Lausanne (note Lausanne in Turkish: "Lozan").



Fig. 7: Part of the packaging of a 1.5 kg parcel posted on 3.02.1923 at the second special post office (stamp type '2') of the Conference, located at the Hôtel Lausanne-Palace, bound for Geneva. At the top is the parcel label and at the bottom left is the black three-line stamp. The recipient is British General Raymond de Candolle, the representative of the British Crown in the Caucasus. (Arnold Ottonin collection)



Fig. 8:

This series of four Turkish postage stamps was issued on 23.07.1948 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne.

1923: the Treaty of Lausanne

The second session took place in Lausanne from 23rd April to 24th July 1923, at the hotel Beau-Rivage. The negotiations were arduous and delicate, with each delegation aware of the geostrategic stakes. Finally, the Treaty of Lausanne, which brought the Conference to a close, was officially signed on 24th July 1923 at the Palais de Rumine in Lausanne. Journalists from the world's press were there, along with numerous photographers who had come to immortalise the event. It was a solemn moment, as everyone felt the historic significance of the Treaty.

The Treaty provided for the territories of Eastern Thrace, Anatolia, Izmir and some islands in the Aegean Sea to be returned to Turkey. In fact, it was the creation of 'modern Turkey', which became independent in December 1920. It asserted itself as the leading nation in the region. This Treaty is considered to have put an end to the First World War, which began on 28th July 1914. It gave birth to the Turkish Republic, but renounced an independent Armenia and an autonomous Kurdistan. These are known as the 'forgotten ones of Lausanne': groups demonstrate in Lausanne every year. In 2023 the demonstration took place on 24th July 2023, 100 years after the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne. Even today, many problems remain unresolved in this conflict-ridden region of the Middle East.



Fig. 9: Postcard showing the Palais de Rumine in Lausanne, where the official signing ceremony for the Treaty of Lausanne took place. It is franked with five stamps cancelled on 24.07.1923, the day the Treaty was signed, with the Conference postmark.
(Arnold Ottonin collection)

Special Post Office

Throughout the Lausanne Conference, a special post office operated in the Hôtel Beau-Rivage. It was accessible to members of delegations, journalists and private individuals alike. This accessibility explains the large number of letters that were posted there and are often found at auctions.

Two Swiss Post postmarks were used at the special post office. They read: "CONFÉRENCE POUR LA PAIX EN ORIENT + LAUSANNE +" (Conference for Peace in the East, Lausanne) and the date. One of the postmarks bears the number "I" and the other "II" at the bottom.

At this post office, it was possible to post any type of mail: standard, airmail, registered mail (with a black three-line cachet), express mail and even insured mail (pink “Wert / Valeur” label and black cachet). A telegraph office was set up at the post office, which was widely used by delegations to send telegrams to their governments.



Fig. 10: Illustrated postcard from 1921 showing the Hôtel Beau-Rivage in Ouchy-Lausanne.



Fig. 11: This very rare document is a letter sent on 30.05.1923 by the Turkish Embassy in Rome, by registered mail, to “Son Excellence Ismet Pacha, chef de la Délégation Turque, Lausanne “ (His Excellency Ismet Pasha, Head of the Turkish Delegation, Lausanne).
(Arnold Ottonin collection)



Fig. 12: Registered letter sent from 'Stamboul/Pera' (Istanbul) on 20.12.1925, addressed to Genoa, with the letterhead printed at the top of the "Commission Mixte pour l'Echange des Populations Grecques et Turques" (Joint Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations)



Fig. 13: Address side of a postcard sent to Brussels. The postmark bears the historic date of 24.07.1923, the day the Treaty of Lausanne was signed.



Fig. 14: Registered letter sent to Sofia (Bulgaria) on 30.05.1928; it bears the printed letterhead of the "Commission Mixte d'Emigration Gréco-Bulgare" (Greek-Bulgarian Joint Emigration Commission).



Fig. 15: This letter was sent by registered post from the 'Istanbul-Beyoglu' post office on 17.01.1933. At the top, you can see the pre-printed letterhead "Commission Mixte Pour l'Echange des Populations Grecques et Turques (Joint Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations).

This “BEAURIVAGE TELEGR” cancel is rare to find, as it was affixed to the telegram itself. It should be noted that letters sent to delegations at the Beau-Rivage Hotel are also very rare. A mechanical cancellation stamp was also used at the main post office in the city of Lausanne from 1.11.1922. Numerous photos, particularly those featuring the Heads of State in attendance, were published in the form of illustrated postcards (in black and white).

Regarding the sending and receiving of telegrams by and to the delegations in Lausanne, there is an article which mentions that the British secret services, thanks to their listening station in Istanbul, intercepted instructions sent by the Turkish Government to its delegation in Lausanne, decoded them and sent them to the British delegation at the Hotel Beau-Rivage, which received them ... before the discussions began!

1924: series of Turkish stamps

On 1st January 1924, the Turkish Post Office issued a series of eight postage stamps (MiNr. 799–806; İSFİLA 1129–1136, Y&T 687–694) to commemorate the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne, which created the modern Turkish state. The stamps feature the sun rising behind the Sangarius Bridge (Sangarius Köprüsü) over the river Sakarya (Greco-Turkish War 1919-1922, victory of the Turks at the Battle of the Sakarya, *Sakarya Meydan Muharebesi*) and a portrait of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. A second series of Turkish postage stamps (MiNr. 1217–1220; İSFİLA 1574–1577; Y&T 1075–1078) went on sale on 23rd July 1948 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Lausanne. Two stamps show the signing ceremony at the Palais de Rumine, and two others show the Palais de Rumine itself, the building where the official signing ceremony took place. In a medallion is İsmet İnönü, head of the Turkish delegation (who became President of Turkey in 1938). Finally, a commemorative stamp for the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Lausanne was issued on 24th July 1973 (MiNr. 2289; İSFİLA 2681).

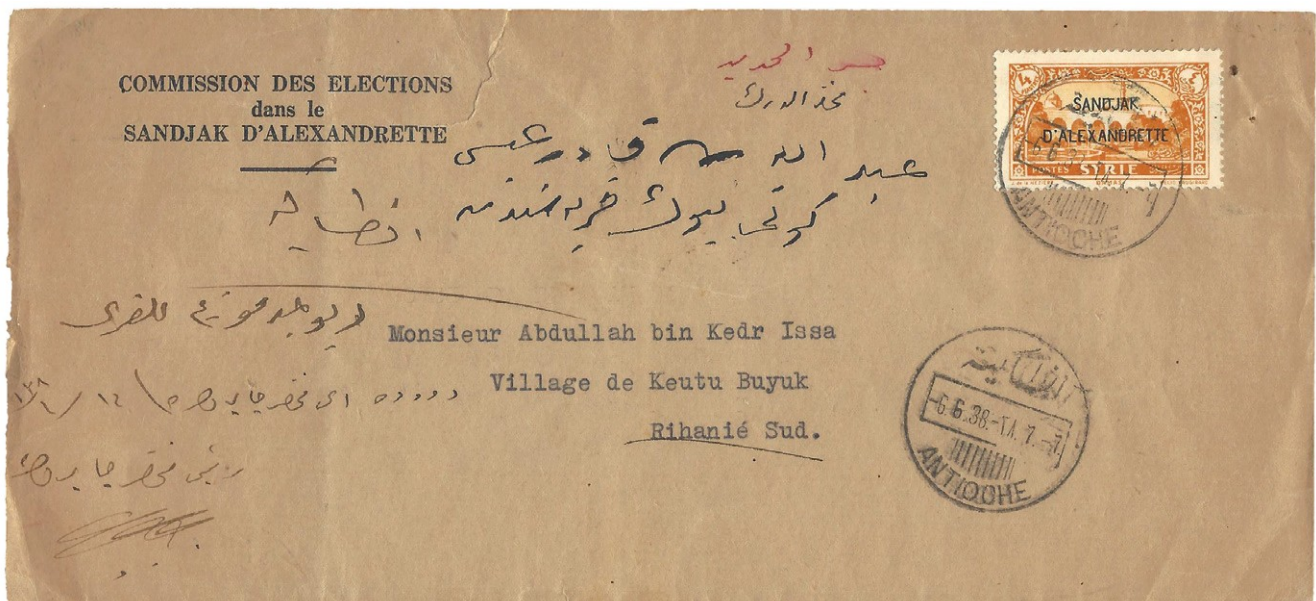


Fig. 16: Official envelope of the ‘Elections Commission in the Sandjak of Alexandretta’ (established by the League of Nations, Geneva). It bears the Antioch postmark of 6.06.1938.

Note the Syrian postage stamp overprinted “Sandjak of Alexandretta”.

Displaced populations

The 1923 Treaty of Lausanne and the changes in sovereignty of certain territories (affecting Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria) led to the tragic displacement of entire populations. Half a million Muslims had to leave Greece for Turkey, and more than a million Greek Orthodox Christians had to leave Turkey. Some historians refer to this as ‘the first ethnic cleansing in history’, legitimised by the Treaty of Lausanne. A ‘Joint Commission for the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations’

(Commission mixte pour l'échange des populations grecques et turques) and a 'Joint Greek-Bulgarian Emigration Commission' (Commission mixte d'émigration gréco-bulgare) were set up to ensure that the population exchanges took place under the best possible conditions.

Finally, it should be noted that the French troops who had settled in Cilicia would remain in only one enclave, the Sandjak of Alexandretta, which they would evacuate in 1939. An 'Elections Commission in the Sandjak of Alexandretta' (Commission des Elections dans le Sandjak d'Alexandrette) created by the League of Nations and a 'Special Tribunal' (Tribunal Spécial) were established to decide on the final territorial status of the Sandjak. These 'historic' covers are very rare.

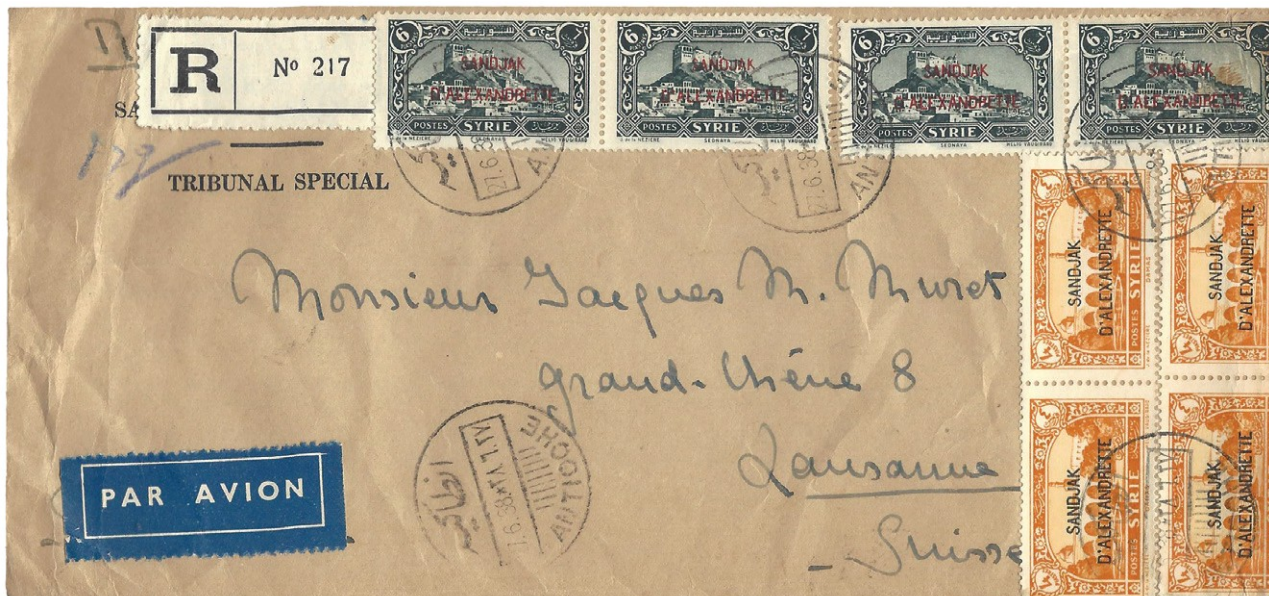


Fig. 17: This letter from the Commission des Elections dans le Sandjak d'Alexandrette, also bears the printed words "Tribunal Spécial". These elections were supervised by the League of Nations, which had decided that the territorial status of the Sandjak should be decided by the inhabitants themselves.

1936: The Montreux Conference

Thirteen years after the Lausanne Conference, another meeting was held in Montreux on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland, from 22nd June to 20th July 1936, to settle the status of the Bosphorus straits. It was convened by Turkey and ten countries participated. The "Convention de Montreux" (Montreux Convention, Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits, officially "Convention sur le régime des détroits") signed there replaced the provisions signed on 24th July 1923 (Treaty of Lausanne). A special temporary post office was set up, which used a special postmark indicating "CONFERENCE DE MONTREUX".

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all the collectors who kindly provided us with copies of their documents to illustrate this article.

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The Postal History of Kuwait : a Chronological Record

Part 2: 1920–1929

collated and edited by Dr. Mashaal Abdulaziz Alhajeri

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With hind-sight and increased knowledge, it is only very easy to see their mistakes; but if it had not been for their foundations, nothing further could ever have been written.

Neil Donaldson, The Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia and the Gulf

Preface

These are my own notes about Kuwait postal history, painstakingly compiled over the span of more than 20 years. It is an attempt to provide a basis for a systematic study of the area, through tracking its development in chronological order. While making no claim to be the final word on the topic; it is – though – a humble plea for order and consistency, and will, hopefully, advance the recorded information on Kuwait for postal historians. Whereas information on certain issues is drawn from dispersed sources, a single authoritative source will be cited, whenever possible. It should be emphasised that the following observations are far from exhaustive. Any corrections, refinements, or additions are welcome, for they form an essential part of the cumulative and progressive nature of scholarly inquiry.

Editorial Method

Format

This is a reference book. It comes in a format that is specially designed for the reader to find the piece of information he needs swiftly.

Cancellation Types

This work adopts Neil Donaldson's numbering of cancellation types.¹ However, as Donaldson's book was issued in 1973, his numbering system terminates with Type 42. Types 43 onward are those presented by T. E. Jones in his ARABIAN GULF POSTAL HISTORY QUARTERLY.² Indeed, Donaldson himself spoke of an "inevitable change of type numbers"³

Bold Type Face and Highlights

Key events with significant effect on the Kuwait postal systems are highlighted throughout this work.

Transliteration

There are significant inconsistencies in the transliteration of post office names. I have adopted the closest transliteration to post office names as pronounced in Arabic.

Cancellation Measures

Measurement of circular date stamps was conducted with the aid of the Bridger & Kay Cancellation Gauge.

1 Donaldson, 1975.

2 Jones, 2002 (part 3).

3 Donaldson, 1975, p. 8.

Abbreviations & Acronyms

- A: Anna
- AGPHQ: Arabian Gulf States Postal History Quarterly
- BPA: British Postal Agency
- CA: Crown Agents
- D: Dinar
- EKV: Earliest Known Usage
- F: Fils
- Fig.: Figure
- FPO: Field Post Office
- G V: King George the Fifth
- G VI: King George the Sixth
- GB: Great Britain
- GSM: Gibbon's Stamp Monthly
- IPA: Indian Postal Administration
- LKU: Latest Known Usage
- M/S: Manuscript
- MTD: Military Telegraph Department
- MEF: Mesopotamian Expeditionary Forces
- NP: Naye Paise
- PA: Postal Agency
- PO: Post Office
- QE II: Queen Elizabeth II
- R: Rupee
- Reg.: Registered/Registration
- T: Type
- WW I: World War 1
- WW II: World War 2
- Recorded: reported to philatelic press (either in the current work or other works).

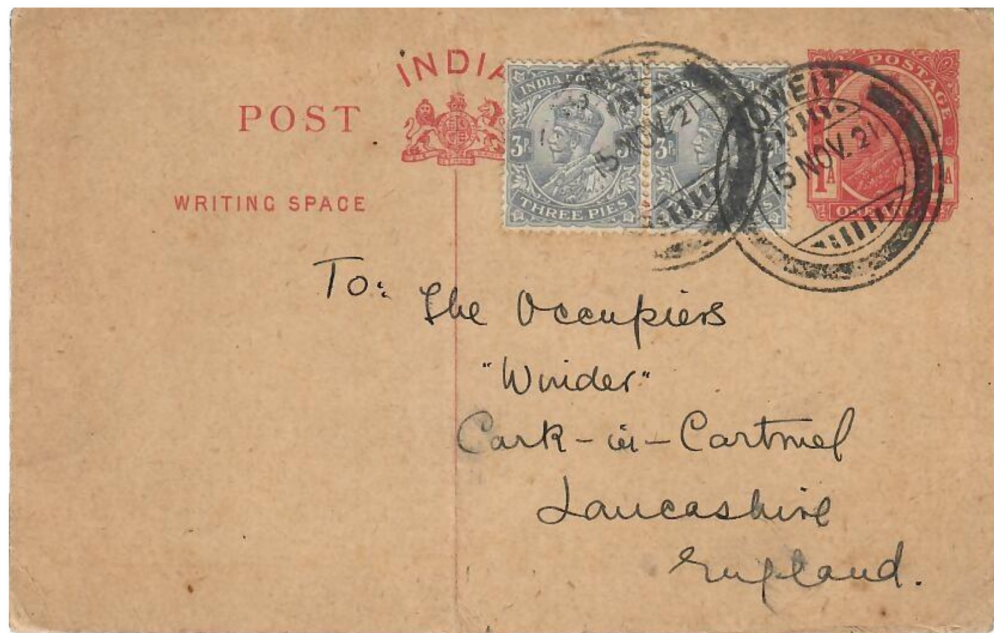
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1920–1929

- 1920** Col. J.C. More DSO CIE became the Political Agent (he remained in office until 1929).⁴
- 1.08.1921** The Kuwait PO ceased to be administered by the army. It came under the control of the Civil Postal Administration of Iraq (as successor of the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Forces, MEF), and was brought, as a sub-office, under the control of Basra Post Office.⁵
- 15.11.1921** The only recorded example of India KGVR postcard, cancelled with Kuwait canceller Type 1 “KOWEIT”. A very rare item.⁶



Uprated 1a Indian postcard: “KOWEIT / 15 NOV. 21”.

- 1922** EKU of telegraphic canceller “KUWAIT M.T.D” (T 5).⁷
- February 1922** LKU of canceller “KOWEIT” (T 1).⁸



- 1923** De La Rue produced Indian KGV stamps overprinted “KOWEIT” (on stamps of India 1911–22 issue, watermark ‘Star’). The set of essays consisting of 12 sets each of the ordinary stamps (14 values) and “Service” stamps (13 values).⁹ The stamps were prepared for use, but not issued. Only 24 sets were printed.
- (The reason behind issuing these Kuwait stamps: in 1923 all the*



⁴ Kiddle, 1996, p. 27.

⁵ Donaldson, 1968, p. 6.

⁶ From the author’s collection. The item was reported in: Jones, 2003, pp. 14–15.

⁷ Donaldson, 1968, p. 7.

⁸ Donaldson, 1968, p. 7.

⁹ Kiddle, 1996, p. 8. These stamps are known with a number of varieties (e.g. overprint shifted or doubled).

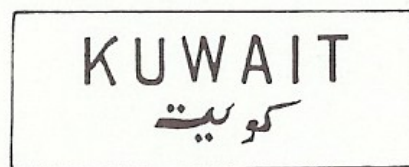
*Indian post offices in Persia were closed on the abolition of the 'capitulations,' and it was in connection with this change that a set of stamps was issued with a Kuwait overprint).*¹⁰

- 1923** “KUWAIT” cancellers were used.¹¹
- 1923** Cancellor “KUWAIT” (T 4) came into general use (although reputed to have been used as early as March 1920).¹²
- 1923** Blank, numbered registration labels were impressed with:¹³
- the small unboxed hand-stamp (Type 15: 1924–1937); or
 - large boxed hand-stamp (Type 16: 1926–1941) – only this hand-stamp is found very occasionally impressed directly on cover.

Both hand-stamps were invariably struck in black (with the exception of a single instance in 1934, when the small hand-stamp was struck in purple).



Type 15



Type 16

31.03.1923 Last usage on unoverprinted Indian stamps.

1.04.1923 **Release of Kuwait's first postage stamps:** Stamps of India (1911/22) were overprinted “KUWAIT” at Government Printing Works, Calcutta. The overprint measures 13 mm (thick letters) on the Anna values; 15½ mm on the Rupee values. All inscribed “INDIA POSTAGE” except for the ½a and the 1a, which are inscribed “POSTAGE AND REVENUE”.¹⁴ Watermark 34 (‘Large Star’) of India.¹⁵ The set consists of 15 values.

Currency in 1923: 16 Annas = 1 Rupee.¹⁶

1923 First introduction of watermarks to Kuwait stamps; Gibbons Type W 34 (Large Star) of India.¹⁷



31.03.1923 End of the initial use of unoverprinted Indian stamps in Kuwait.

¹⁰ See p. 55 in: Cheverton, Basil: *35 years ago*. In: *India Post*, no. 116, vol. 27, pp. 54–56

¹¹ Parsons, 2001, p. 19.

¹² Donaldson, 1968, p. 6.

¹³ Donaldson, 1975, p. 234.

¹⁴ *Commonwealth five reigns postage stamps catalogue*, 1980, p. 283.

¹⁵ *British Commonwealth 1993 (Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 1)*, 96th ed., part 2, p. 35.

¹⁶ *Middle East 2005 (Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 19)*. 6th ed., p. 187.

¹⁷ The watermark images shown here are from: *Worldwide Watermarks*.

(Unoverprinted stamps were not authorised until WW II, due to stamp shortage, resulting from the Iraqi Postmaster's position subsequent to the Rashid Ali rebellion in Iraq).¹⁸

- 21.05.1923** EKU of Indian KGV 1921 2 Annas ultramarine on cream registered postal stationery envelope.¹⁹ Indian postal stationery used in Kuwait is scarce; particularly pre-1930.
- 30.08.1923** Inauguration of the Overland Mail. The Nairn Brothers, Norman and Gerald, operated the Overland Mail and passenger service, which went from Baghdad to Damascus, Beirut, Haifa and then Port Said by train. Mail was carried at a remuneration of 1s 6d per pound weight; the surcharge fee was to be 3a per letter, and the time for each journey was not to exceed 60 hours. Mail so carried had a perforated or imperforate red label reading "Overland Mail" affixed.²⁰
- October 1923** LKU of canceller **T 2**.²¹
- 1924** A postmark for Delivery and Transit backstamping (**T 6**) first appeared.²²
- 1924** A canceller for registered items (**T 7**) first appeared.²³
- 30.08.1924** EKU of a picture postcard sent from Kuwait. The postcard depicts a scene from Holy Mecca, and is franked on front by 6a, 8a and 12a tied with a Kuwait cds.
- 26.11.1924** Earliest recorded example of a Kuwait cover carried by Overland Mail (sent from Kuwait to Egypt. Rate on cover is 3a surface rate, 3a registration and 3a overland fee).^{24 25}



18 Dubro, Garry: Kuwait : a postal history collection. Albuquerque, unpublished, 2002), p. 17.

19 Dubro, 2002, p. 13.

20 Parsons, 2001, p. 19; Donaldson, 1971, p. 1309; Kiddle, 1996, p. 21 ; Kiddle, Francis: Accelerating the mail: Kuwait 1923 to 1939. In: Gibbons Stamps Monthly, July 2010, pp. 68–71 (at p. 68).

21 Donaldson, 1968, p. 7.

22 Donaldson, 1968, p. 7.

23 Donaldson, 1968, p. 7.

24 Parsons, 2001, p. 19; Donaldson, 1971, p. 1309; Kiddle, 1996, p. 21 ; Kiddle, 2010, pp. 68–71 (at p. 68).

25 Scan from: Kiddle, 2010, pp. 68–71 (at p. 68).

11.04.1925 EKU of Indian KGV 1913 ½a yellow green postal stationery envelope.²⁶ Indian postal stationery used in Kuwait is scarce; particularly pre-1930.

1926 A supply of adhesives with the overprint “KUWAIT” inverted was released by the Treasury at Basra and sold in the post office.²⁷

(A contradictory view: “It is doubtful if such errors were actually sold at the Kuwait Post Office, although some are known on registered or ordinary covers”).²⁸

All values of the first issue of Kuwait overprinted stamps from the ½a to the 3a (with the exception of the 2½a value, but including both colors of the 3a) are known to exist with the overprints inverted.²⁹



All the designated inverted overprints are genuine (although there have been forgeries produced).³⁰

These inverted overprints are found (infrequently) on covers primarily from 1936.³¹

1.01.1927 Introduction of the **Imperial Airways Cairo–Basra Service** (covers from Kuwait are to be found with or without a Basra transit postmark).³² Such mail was initially sent to Basra by sailing boat, but the Political Agent Col. J.C. More surveyed and made a motorable route to Basra, via Mutla and Safwan, and mail was carried to Basra by car.

Airmail rates to UK were 7a, 11a and 16½a.³³ Kiddle mentions that the rate to UK was 6a.³⁴

14.07.1927 First Flight: Basrah–Cairo (carried Kuwait covers on board, with “BASRAH–CAIRO / AIR MAIL” cachets).³⁵

16.02.1928 HMS *Emerald* arrived at Kuwait, because of rumors that Faisal Ibn Duwish, the Ikhwan leader, may attack the town, following the battle of Riqai’ which in January 1928 was fought in the south western corner of Kuwait.

15.05.1928 The **Imperial Airways Cairo–Basra Service** was altered to Cairo-Gaza-Baghdad-Basra. Rate reduced to 4½a.³⁶

25.08.1928 LKU of telegraphic canceller “KUWAIT M.T.D” (T 5), however, it probably continued in use until it was replaced (in 1929?) by T 8.³⁷

26 Dubro, 2002, p. 16.

27 Parsons, 2001, p. 19. An auction catalogue stated once: “inverted overprints on KGV stamps are ‘genuine but printed after hours by staff!’”.

28 *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 19: Middle East*, 6th ed. (London: Stanley Gibbons Ltd, 2005), p. 187.

29 Mallalieu, 2002, p. 8.

30 Donaldson, 1975.

31 Mallalieu, 2002, p. 8.

32 Donaldson, Part II, 1968, p. 109.

33 Donaldson, 1971, Kiddle, 1996, p. 2.

34 Kiddle, *Kuwait Airmails*, p. 2.

35 *Arabian Gulf: The Neil Donaldson Collection*, 1988, p. 19.

36 Kiddle, *Kuwait Airmails*, p. 2.

37 Donaldson, 1975, p. 7.

- 1929** Termination of office for Col. J.C. More as the Political Agent (he was appointed in 1920).³⁸
- 1929** Use of Gibbons watermark Type W 69 ('multiple stars') of India.



- April 1929** Col. H.R.P. Dickson³⁹ was appointed as the new Political Agent. He moved into the British Consulate as his residence, so the Post Office was moved to a new building, being a house that belonged to the late mother of Sheikh Mohammed AlSabah in Sharg, behind the British Consulate⁴⁰ (see picture).⁴¹ This was until 1941.⁴²



- April 1929** The **Cairo-Basra Imperial Airways service** (which was inaugurated on 1/1/1927) was extended from Basra to Karachi. (Initially, the route followed the Persian Coast, and it was not until October 1932 that it was transferred to the Arabian side of the Gulf, i.e. from Basra, via Bahrain, Sharjah and Guadur, Kuwait became a regular stop in this route from December 1932).⁴³
- 22.04.1929** The Iraqi Post Office (Mandate Postal Administration) again took control of the Kuwait Post Office, which became a sub-office under the administrative direction of Basra.⁴⁴ The Post Office was moved to a house immediately behind the Political Agency Building.⁴⁵

38 Kiddle, 1996, p. 27.

39 Harold Richard Patrick Dickson (1881–1959). British Political Agent in Bahrain, 1919/1920.

40 "إصدار مجموعة مائة عام على افتتاح مكتب البريد في الكويت 2015-1915"، البوسطة (مجلة الجمعية الكويتية لهواة الطوابع و العملات)، العدد 35، يناير 2015، ص [Al-Posta, no. 35, 2015, p. 48.]

41 Drawing by the Kuwaiti artist Ayoub Hussein, reproduced in: Al-Posta, no. 3, 2007, p. 10.

42 Jamal, Muhammad Abdul Hadi: تاريخ البريد في الكويت. In: Al-Posta, no. 1, 2006, p. 10.

43 Donaldson, 1971, p. 1309.

44 Donaldson, Part II, 1968, p. 109.

45 Stanford, Tony: *The British Post Offices in Kuwait*. Unpublished paper, 2008.

Postal Correspondence of the Ministry of Justice in the Reza Shah Era: Part 1 (1927–1935)

an exhibit by Hoseinali Tahvildari

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This article was constructed from an exhibit that Hoseinali Tahvildari presented at the third Annual Virtual Stamp Show of the Iran Philatelic Study Circle in 2023.

The second part (1936–1942) will be published in the next edition of MEPB.

The modernisation of Iran's administrative organisation, especially the judiciary, during the first Pahlavi era means that the postal correspondence of the Reza Shah era is of special historical and philatelic importance. As far as I know, the philatelic aspect of justice has not yet been explored. The common denominator of all the items is that they were issued from the judiciary by post.

As the Qajar era reached its conclusion, although a ministry was in existence under the title of "Justice", for a variety of reasons, people refused to resort to the judiciary and instead attempted to resolve disputes without the involvement of the court system. Reza Shah (1925–1941) sought to modernise Iran in a comprehensive manner, and in this context, the judiciary was also subject to reform. The newly constituted Judiciary was formally inaugurated on 26th April 1927, and people subsequently began to address their disputes to the newly established judicial body.

The purpose of this article is to demonstrate the role of postal correspondence in the post-modernisation era of the Judiciary. The conventional approach of maintaining covers within the courts is also evident.

Departments of Justice

The central organisation of the Ministry of Justice was divided into three general departments:

1. General Department of Judicial Affairs
2. General Department of Administrative Affairs
3. General Department of Real Estate Registration

Public Courts – محاکم عمومی

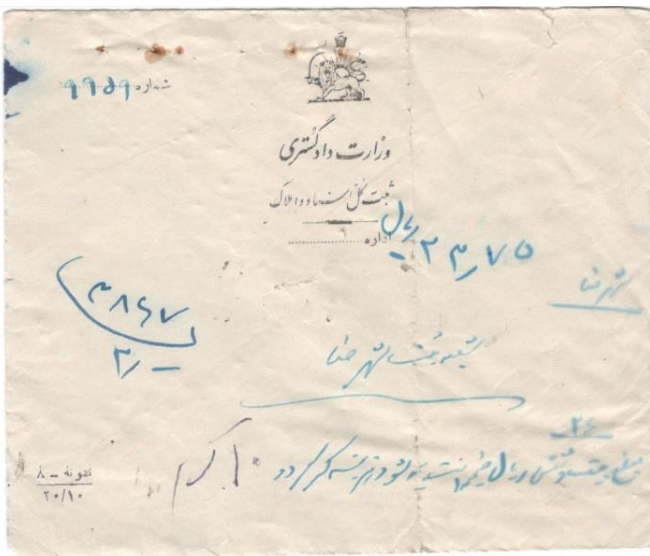
1. Misdemeanour Court (minor offences) – صلحیه (دعاوی با نصاب اندک و امور خلافی)
2. Court of First Instance – ابتدایی (حقوقی و جزایی)
3. Appellant Court – استیناف
4. Supreme Court – دیوان عالی تمییز

Special Courts – محاکم اختصاصی

1. Religious Court – محاکم شرع
2. Peace judges (minor religious issues) – حکام صلح (موضوعات شرعی جزئی)
3. Commercial Court – محاکم تجارت
4. Disciplinary Court – محکمه انتظامی
5. Criminal Court of government employees – دیوان جزای عمال (کارکنان) دولت
6. Tax Court – دیوان دادرسی دارایی
7. Military Court – محاکم نظامی

Method of sending and filing: The postal correspondence of the justice ministry had the state emblem of the lion and the sun (Coat of Arms) and was sent with stamps and sometimes without any stamps, in the form of free of charge.

There were both registered and non-registered forms. According to the practice of that period, the envelopes sent to the judiciary were pierced and archived with a needle in the relevant file. In some envelopes, there are traces of holes and needles, which are due to the archiving method and do not damage the collectible value of the envelope. A small number of envelopes have no trace of archiving because they were not related to a specific case in court but were about personal matters. Some also have a rupture due to improper pulling out from the file, which reduces the collectible value because the rupture is not part of the archiving process but is due to the negligence of the person who pulled it out.



The emblem of the lion and sun (coat of arms) of Deeds and Property Registration.



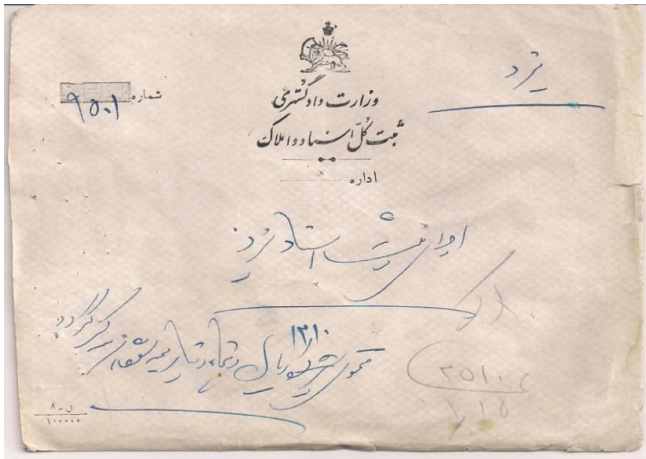
Traces of archival pinholes.

Figs. 1–1c: Cover with the Deeds and Property Registration letterhead.

1941. Insured official Ministry of Justice (Registration of Documents and Property) cover franked with two copies of 1 r. of 1941 official issue. All tied by Isfahan depart and Shahreza arrival postmarks.

Letter fee 30 di. It contained 26 r. cash. Letter fee 50 di.
Registration fee 1 r. Insurance fee 50 di.
Total postage fee 2 R.

Correspondence with official stamps is rarely seen due to the short period of their use. I have seen them on the court correspondence from 1940 to the end of 1943. After that, it requires finding new items in which case the date will be modified.

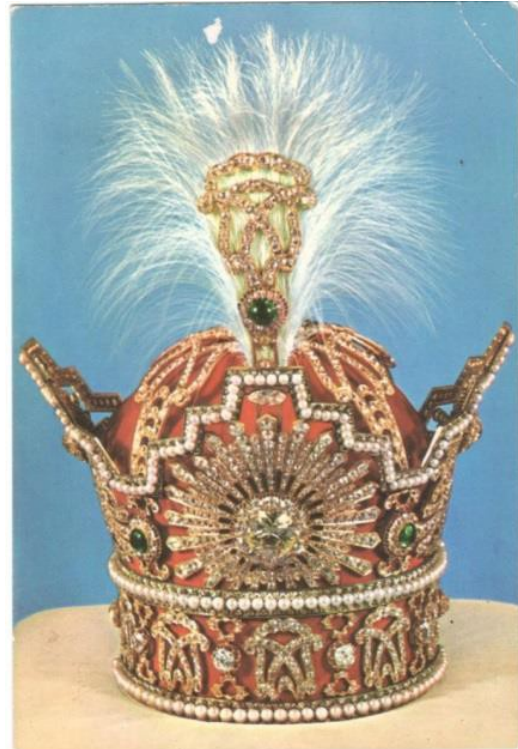


"Cash inside."

The emblem of the lion and sun (coat of arms) of Deeds and Property; broken wax seal of Isfahan post office & Archival traces.

Figs. 2–2d: 15.08.1940. **15.08.1940.** Insured official Ministry of Justice (Registration of Documents and Property) cover franked with 15 di. + 1 r. of 1938/39 definitive issue. All tied by Isfahan 1940 08 15 depart and Yazd 1940 08 17 arrival postmarks. It has some pinholes. Letter fee 30 di. Registration fee 60 di. Insurance fee 25 di. Total postage fee 1 r. & 15 di.

Comparing the Qajar or Kiani crown (تاج کیانی) with the Pahlavi crown (تاج پهلوی)



Figs. 3 and 4 Two postcards depicting the Qajar and the Pahlavi crown.

The two Crowns on Stationery



Figs. 5 and 6: The Qajar crown is depicted with three feathers in governmental letters, two of which are taller around. The Pahlavi crown is depicted as a single feather in the middle of the crown. Also, the image of the face of the sun in the Qajar crown usually has eyes and eyebrows, but in the Pahlavi crown, the eyes and eyebrows are removed.



Fig. 7:

An example of an unused envelope of the Ministry of Justice of Qajar period with the Kiani crown, which was used until the end of the Qajar dynasty.

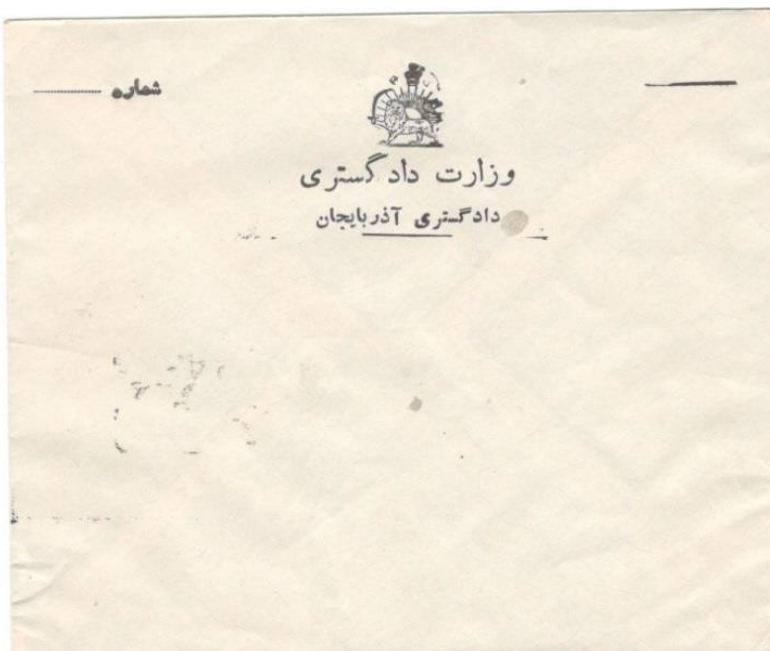
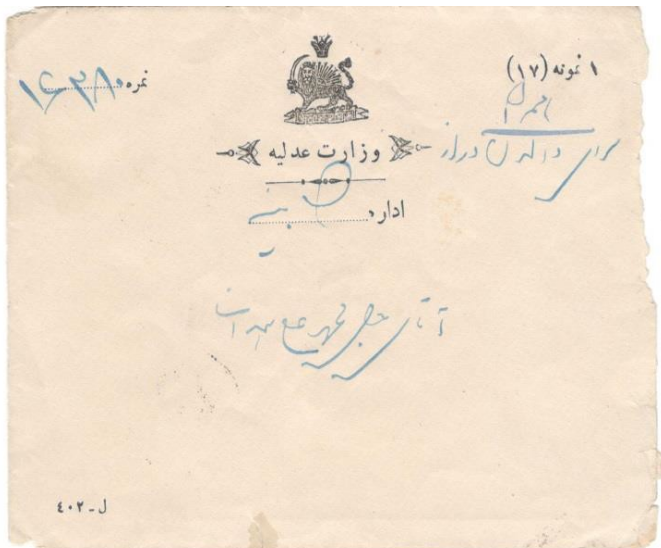


Fig. 8:

Before 1935 there were envelopes with the Pahlavi crown emblem and the wording "Adlieh" which means justice in Arabic. The Persian term "Dadgostari" was replaced since 1937 by the Language Academy order.

An unused envelope of the Ministry of Justice of the Pahlavi era.



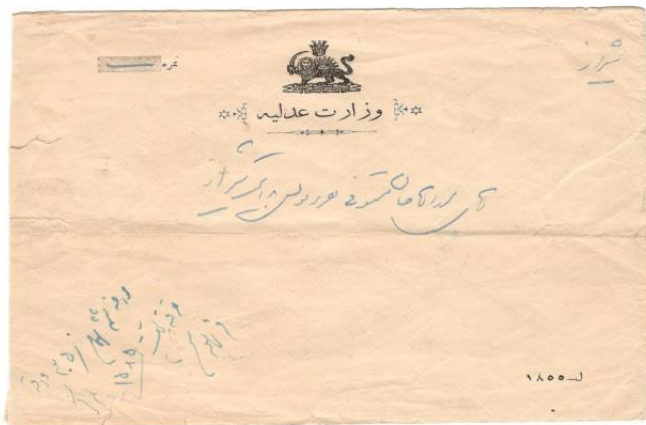
The envelope still has Qajar crown and I have seen few cases of Pahlavi envelopes with Qajar crown.

This envelope was sent from the Ministry of Justice. There is a seal of the Cabinet of Justice on the back of the envelope.

Figs. 9–9c:

24.01.1927. Official Ministry of Justice cover, franked with 6 ch. From the 1926/27 definitive issue. All tied by Tehran 1927 01 24 depart and Hamadan 1927 01 27 arrival postmarks. Letter fee 6 ch.

The cover is addressed to a person, therefore it has not been filed and there is no trace of archival pinholes.



Figs. 10–10c:

22.01.1927. Official Ministry of Justice cover, franked with 6 ch. Of 1926/27 definitive issue and 9 ch. of 1926 Règne Pahlavi issue. All tied by Tehran depart (22.01.1927) and Shiraz arrival (26.01.1927) postmarks. It is addressed to the scribe of the Shiraz court, therefore it has not been filed. Letter fee 15 ch.

The Pahlavi era envelope still has the Qajar crown: I have seen few cases of Pahlavi envelopes with Qajar crown. The seal of Qajar era “Adlieh Azam” is on the back of the envelope. The wording was changed in 1935 to “Justice”.



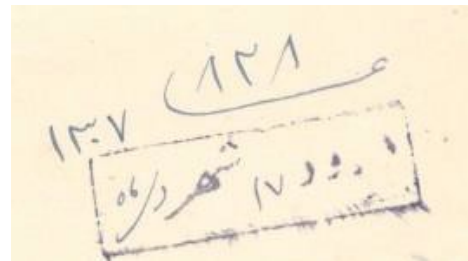
Qajar crown



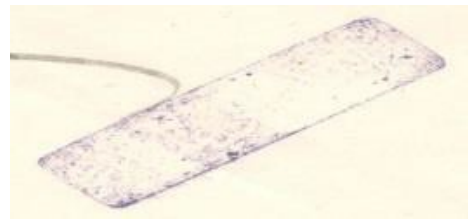
The seal of “Adlieh Azam”



Qajar crown.



Arrival seal of the court office.



Seal for governmental correspondence.

Letter with the seal of Yazd Justice Office.



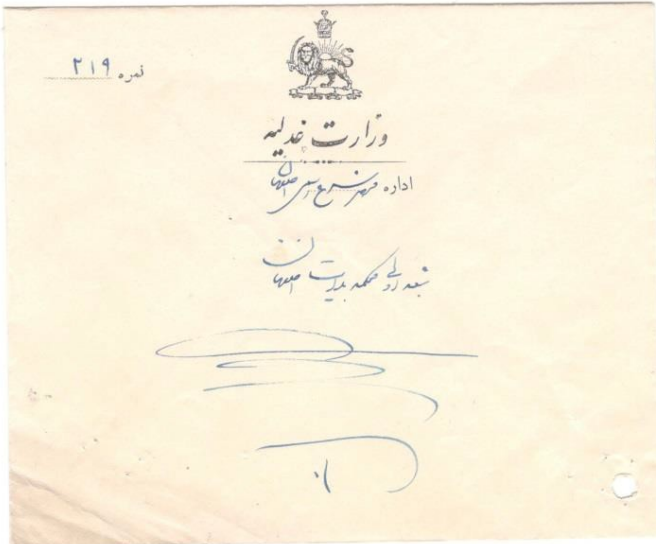
Qajar logo of the Great Ministry of Justice.



Traces of achival pinholes.

Figs. 11–11g: 2.01.1929. 02 January 1929, official Ministry of Justice cover. No stamps, but seal for “Free Postage Correspondence”. All tied by Yazd depart (2.01.1929) and Isfahan arrival (7.01.1929).

The cover has some pinholes and a letter inside. It is addressed to the Isfahan Court of First Instance. There is a Qajar crown on the envelope and the letter.



Pahlavi crown.



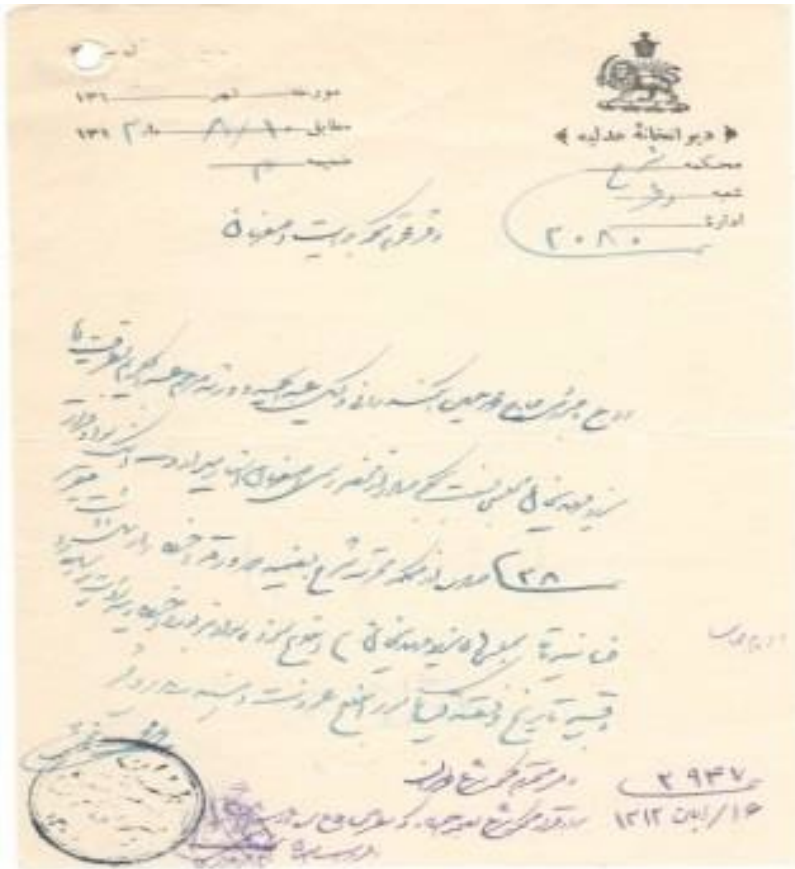
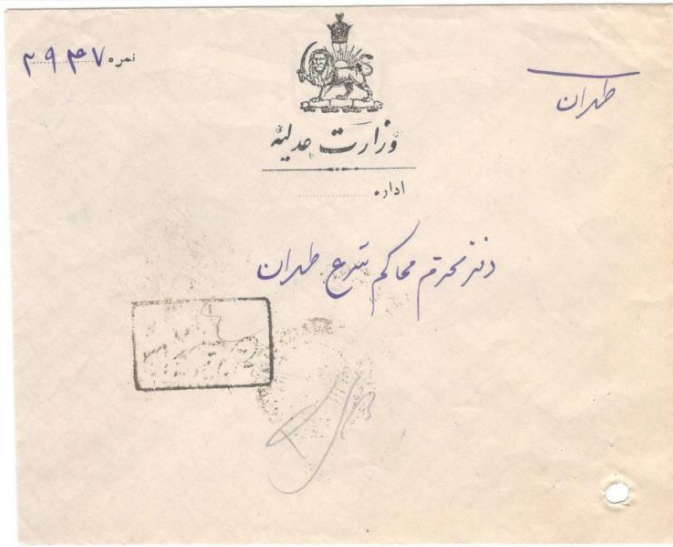
Seal of the Sharia court office.



Archival traces.

A letter with the seal of the Sharia court.

Figs. 12–12e: 15.08.1931. Official Ministry of Justice cover in Isfahan with letter inside (not posted). It was issued from “Sharia Court office” and addressed to the “First branch of Isfahan Court of First Instance”. The cover has a punchhole and some pinholes.



Pahlavi crown.



Letterhead of Court of Justice.

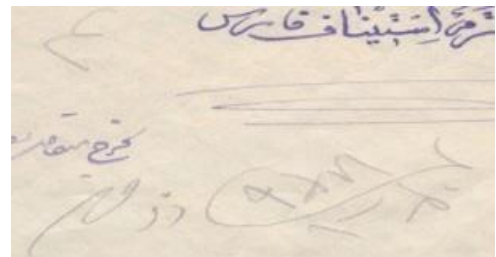


The phrase "It is governmental".

Figs. 13–13e: 11.11.1933. Official Ministry of Justice cover with letter and without postage stamps with the Seals of "Distribution Hour" & "Tehran Sharia Court office" with handwriting reads "Governmental Correspondence". It tied by Isfahan 11.11.1933 depart and Tehran 13.11.1933 arrival postmarks and was addressed to the "Tehran Sharia Court office" & has a punch and some pinholes.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Registration number and postage rater (150 di.).
The weight was 4 miskals. AR note.



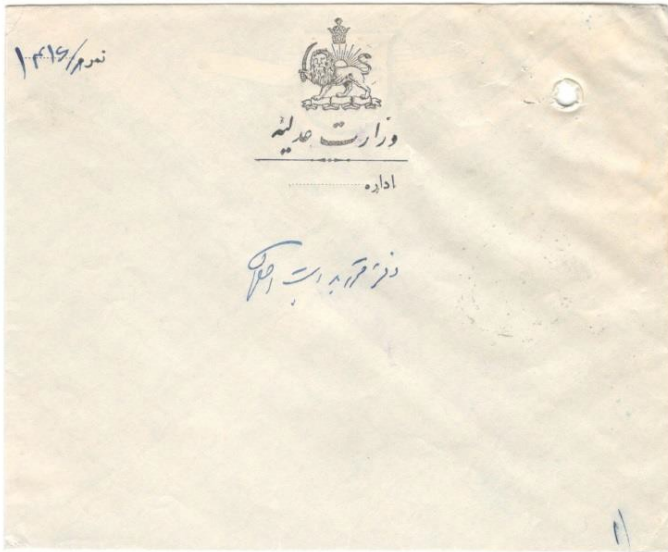
Punchhole and traces of archival pinholes.



Isfahan court seal.

Figs. 14–14e: 14.12.1933. Double registered (AR) official Ministry of Justice cover, franked with 12 ch. and a pair of 9 ch. of the 1929 Coronation issue. All tied by Isfahan depart (14.12.1933) and Shiraz arrival (18.12.1933) postmarks. It is addressed to the appeal of Fars province.

The cover has a punch and some pinholes. Letter fee 12 ch. Registration fee 12 ch. AR fee 6 ch.
Total postage fee 1 Kr. & 50 di.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Seal of Peace court of Shahreza.



Archival traces.

Letter to the Peace court

Figs. 15–15d: 9.09.1934. Official Ministry of Justice cover, without postage stamps. Stamps tied by Shahreza depart (9.09.1934) and Isfahan arrival (10.09.1934) postmarks. Seal of peace court and a letter inside addressed to the “Isfahan Court of First Instance”. It has a punchhole and some pinholes.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Distribution Hour.



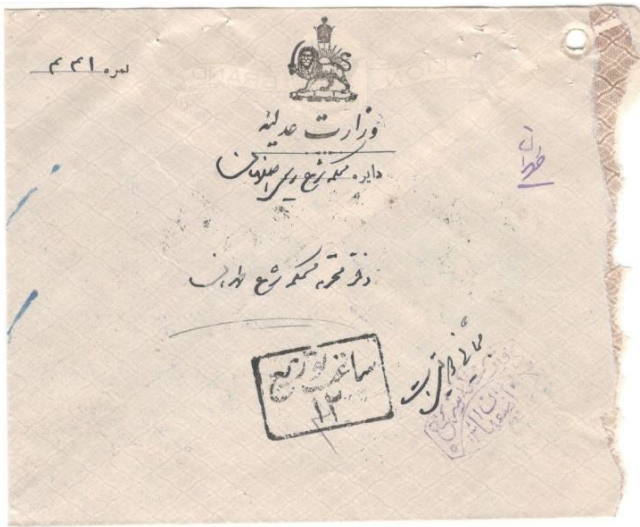
Free Postage Correspondence.



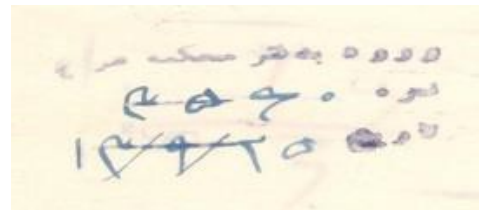
The Seal of Cabinet of Justice.

Figs. 16–16e: 11.10.1934. Letter of Court of Justice.

Cover from Tehran to Recht, without stamp. Cachets: "Free Postage Correspondence" and "Distribution Hour 18" and "Cabinet of Justice". Tied by Tehran 1 depart (11.10.1934) and Recht arrival (12,10,1934) postmarks. It is addressed to a person. There are no traces of pinholes.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Arrival mark of the court office.

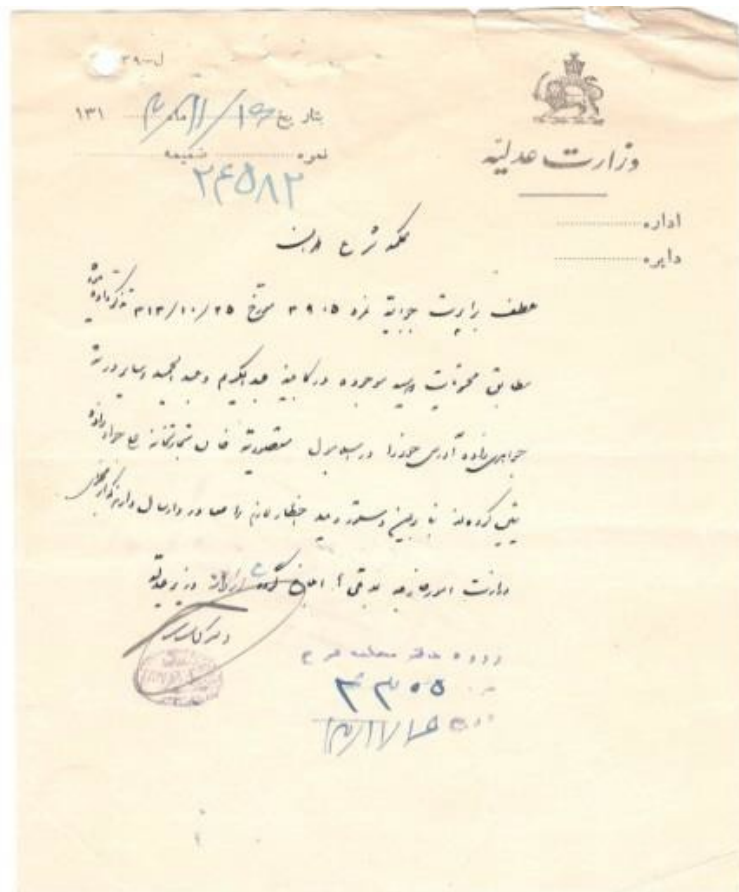
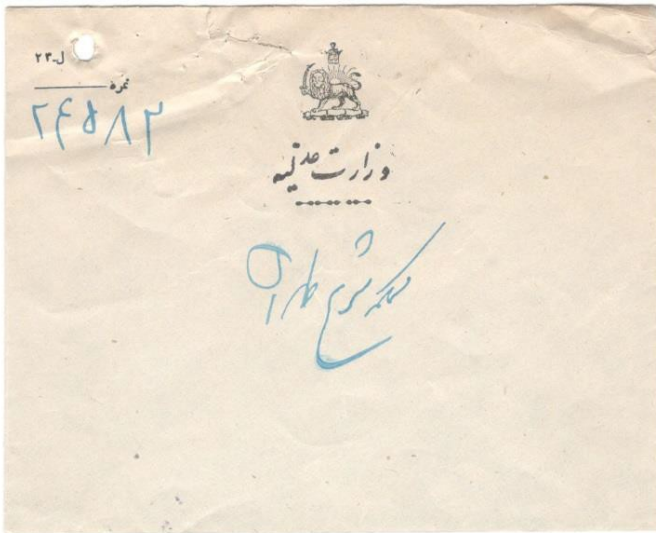


Manuscript "Free Postage Correspondence"



Punchole and traces of archival pinholes.

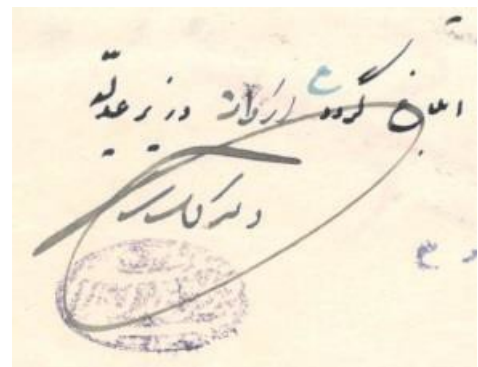
Figs. 17–17f: 12.12.1934. Official Ministry of Justice cover, without stamp. The cachets: "Distribution Hour 12" and manuscript "Free Postage Correspondence". Tied by Isfahan depart (12.12.1934) and Tehran arrival (14.12.1934) postmarks with letter inside, addressed to the Tehran Sharia Court office.



Letter and seal of Sharia Court.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Signature of the Deputy Minister of Justice.



Traces of archival pinholes and a punchhole.

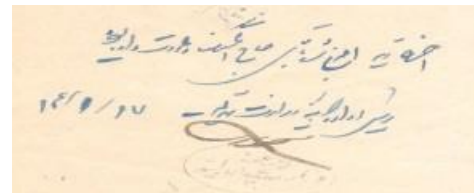
Figs. 18–18e: 5.02.1935. A ministerial local letter with governmental letterhead sent by courier (not posted) from the Ministry of Justice and addressed to the “Tehran Sharia Court office” with the filing seal in the Sharia court office. It signed by the Deputy Minister of Justice & has a punch and some pinholes.



Letter and seal of Sharia Court.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Signature of the head of the justice cabinet.

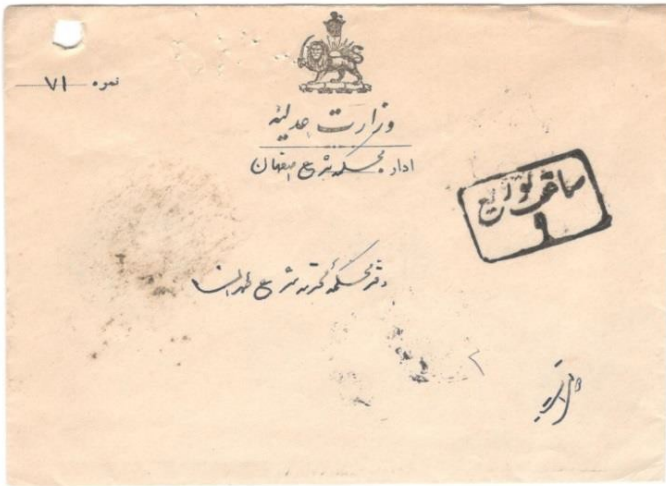


Free of charge cachet.



Traces of archival pinholes and a punchhole.

Figs. 19–19f: 9.04.1935. Official Ministry of Justice cover, without postage stamps sent from the Cabinet of the Ministry of Justice, with the cachets “Correspondence of the Cabinet of Justice”, “Free of charge”, “Cabinet of Justice”, “Isfahan Sharia Court office”, “Arrival to the Tehran Sharia Court office” and the order and signature of the head of the justice cabinet on the letter. It was addressed to the Isfahan Court of First Instance. The cover has a punchhole and some pinholes.



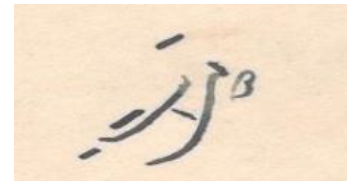
Letter with the order of Sharia judge and seal of entry to Tehran court.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Distribution hour: 9.



Governmental correspondence.



Isfahan Sharia Court Office.



Traces of archival pinholes and a punchhole.

Figs. 20–20g: 1.05.1935. Cover from Isfahan to Tehran, without stamp: manuscript “governmental Correspondence” and cahchets “Distribution hour 9” and “Isfahan Sharia Court Office”. Tied by Isfahan depart (1.05.1935) and Tehran arrival (3.05.1935) postmarks. It is addressed to the office of Tehran Sharia Court. The cover has a punch and some pinholes.



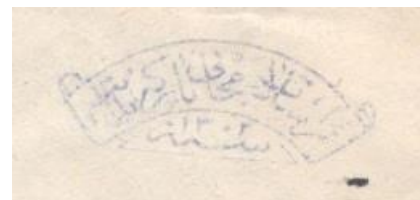
Letter with the order of Sharia judge and seal of entry to Tehran court.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Emblem of the Court of Justice.



Free correspondence of the prosecutor's office.

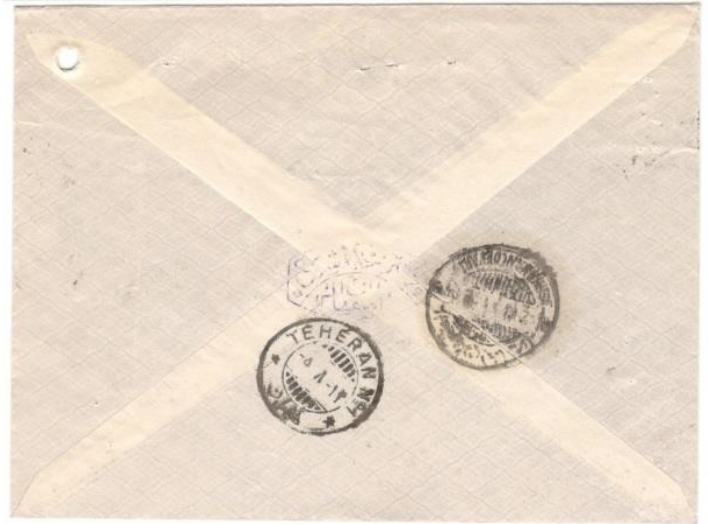


Isfahan Sharia Court Office.



Traces of archival pinholes.

Figs. 21–21f: 7.05.1935. Official Ministry of Justice cover, with “Free Postage Correspondence” and “Free correspondence of the prosecutor’s office” and “Tehran Sharia Courts Office” seals. Tied by Tehran 7.05.1935 depart and Isfahan 9.05.1935 arrival postmarks, along with the letter of Sharia Courts Office. It was addressed to the Isfahan Sharia Court office and has some pinholes.



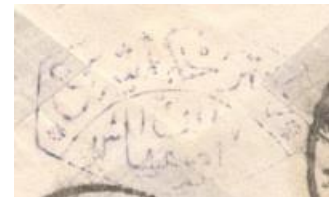
Two pages of letters with the seal of the Ministry of Justice, Sharia Court of Isfahan.



Emblem of the Ministry of Justice.



Cachet of the Ministry of Justice, Sharia Courts.



Isfahan Sharia Court Office.



Traces of archival pinholes and a punchhole.

Figs. 22–22h: 28.10.1935. Official Ministry of Justice cover from Isfahan to Tehran, without stamp. Manuscript “free governmental correspondence” and cahchets of “Distribution Hour” and “Isfahan Sharia Court Office”. Tied by Isfahan & Tehran arrival postmarks (28.10.1935) and addressed to the office of Tehran Sharia Court. The cover has a punch and some pinholes.

Jordanian Occupation of Palestine: Continued Use of the Overprint Issues after the Annexation of the West Bank

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP)¹

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This article examines the continued use of Palestine overprint issues for franking mail after the annexation of the West Bank to Jordan and includes some comments on the postmarks used.

From May 1948 to 23rd April 1950, parts of Palestine (West Bank) were occupied by Jordan. Before issuing its own stamps for the newly occupied territories, Jordan used stamps without overprints (very rare on documents, *fig. 1*). On 2nd December 1948, Jordanian stamps with a Palestine overprint in two languages (English and Arabic) were issued, as were Jordanian Postage Due stamps.

Jordanian obligatory tax stamps surcharged with a Palestine overprint in two languages had already been issued on 5th October 1948. All correspondence had to be franked with obligatory tax stamps amounting to half of the total postage, in addition to the normal postage. The use of obligatory tax stamps ended on 31st December 1951.

On 24th April 1950, the occupied territories were annexed to Jordan, and from that date onwards, Jordanian stamps were used. The occupation issues could be used up.

Continued use of Mandate Postmarks

Initially, the existing English-only British Mandate postmarks (*figs. 1, 2, and 7*) were used until the introduction of Jordanian bilingual postmarks (*figs. 3 to 6*). The British Mandate cancels were only used in ten post offices, which is why covers are extremely rare: no more than a handful are known to exist from each of the individual post offices. Dealers and sellers usually offer incorrectly described items at completely inflated prices on the internet or at auctions, but these are cancelled with the later Jordanian postmarks instead of the Mandate postmarks. In contrast to the former, these are available in larger quantities on the market.

Continued Use of High Values

While lower denominations were often used up on covers and were only gradually replaced by those without the Palestine overprint, the situation was quite different for the very high denominations from 90 mils to 1 pound. These were generally not intended for normal postal items and continued to be used for a long time, mainly on parcel cards, until they were finally used up. The following section shows documents with overprinted stamps up to April 1964 (*fig. 19*) and also those whose overprinted stamps were not originally valid for postage in Jordan itself (here: Amman) (*figs. 12, 15, and 19*).

Jordan's occupied territories in Palestine were occupied by Israeli troops during the Six-Day War from 5th to 10th June 1967 (*fig. 23*), which ended the use of Jordanian stamps in the West Bank.

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- Birken, Andreas: Vor 50 Jahren: Der Sechs-Tage-Krieg. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 121, 2017, pp. 29–30.

¹ Translated from German. Original publication in *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 154, 2025, pp. 28–39.



Fig. 1: Precursor letter without overprint stamps, cancelled with English-only British Mandate postmark from Nablus 9.11.1948, via Amman 16.11.1948 to Beirut 18.11.1948.
20 mils postage + 10 mils obligatory tax.
Earliest known evidence of the Jordanian occupation of Palestine.



Fig. 2: Letter to the French Consul General with English-only British Mandate postmark from Bethlehem 5.05.1949 to Jerusalem 7.05.1949.
10 mils postage + 5 mils obligatory tax.



Fig. 3: Airmail letter with **ilingual** Jordanian postmark from Jerusalem 20.09.1949 to San Francisco (USA); framed 'A.V.2' cachet. 75 mils postage + 38 mils obligatory tax.



Fig. 4: Airmail letter with **ilingual** Jordanian postmark sent from Nablus 10.12.1949 via Amman 12.12.1949 to Cairo. Egyptian censorship mark no. 2 and framed 'A.V.2' cachet. 25 mils postage + 15 mils obligatory tax.



Fig. 5: Registered airmail letter with bilingual Jordanian postmark from Bethlehem 21.03.1950 via Jerusalem 21.03.1950 and Beirut 24.03.1950 to Santiago (Chile) 30.03.1950. Framed 'A.V.2' cachet. 220 mils postage + 110 mils obligatory tax. Rare use of the 100 mils surcharge stamp with overprint (only approx. 5 covers known).



Fig. 6: Registered airmail letter with bilingual Jordanian postmark from Jerusalem 28.03.1950 via New York 2.04.1950 to Los Angeles 3.04.1950. 115 mils postage + 58 mils obligatory tax. Rare 90 mils postage stamp with overprint.



Fig. 7: Registered letter with English-only British Mandate postmark from Nablus 29.03.1950 via Jerusalem 29.03.1950 to Barcelona 18.04.1950. 40 mils postage + 20 mils obligatory tax.

Latest known cover of the Jordanian occupation of Palestine with monolingual mandate postmark.

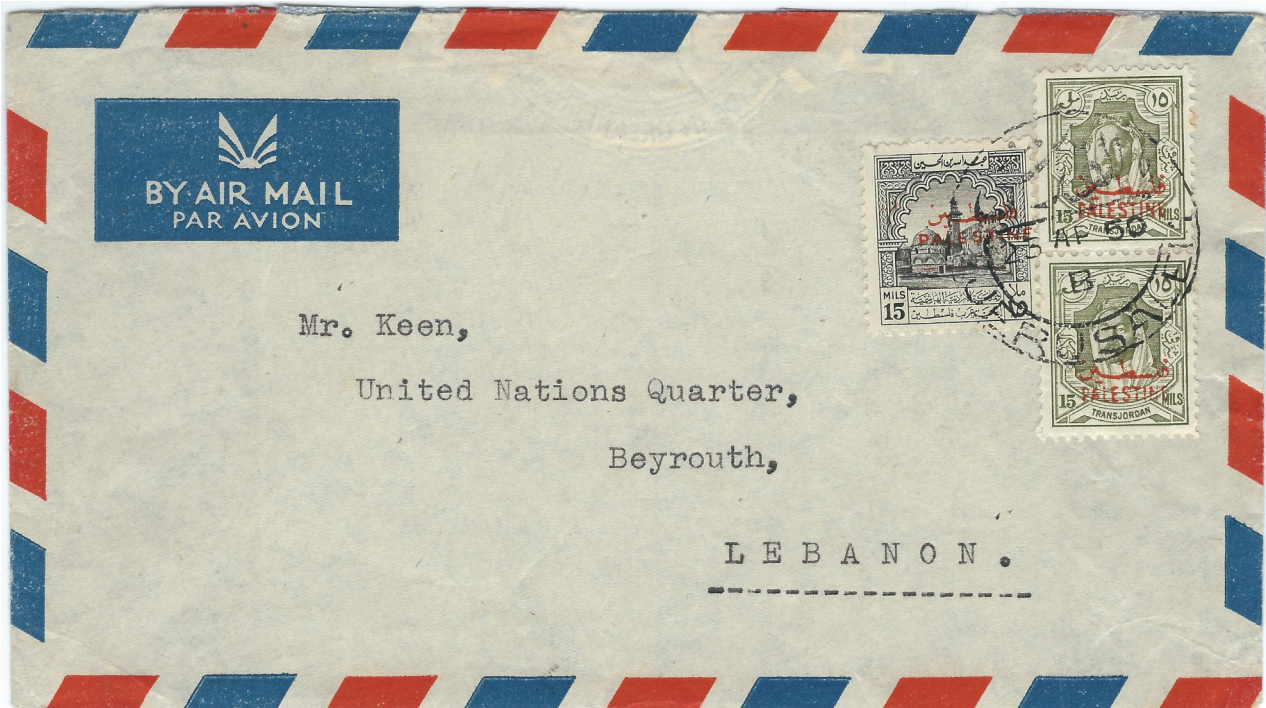


Fig. 8: Airmail letter with bilingual Jordanian postmark from Jerusalem 23.04.1950 to Beirut 24.04.1950. 30 mils postage + 15 mils obligatory tax. Last day letter of the Jordanian occupation of Palestine.

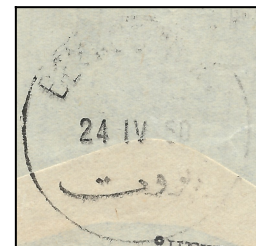




Fig. 9: Postcard from Jerusalem 9.05.1951 (text written on 8.05.1950) to Cleveland (USA) with a rare 12 mils stamp with overprint as late use. 12 mils postage + 6 mils obligatory tax.



Fig. 10: Airmail letter from Jerusalem 17.02.1951 to Lancaster (Pennsylvania, USA) with a rare block-of-four and a single 12 mils stamp with overprint as late use. Remaining stamps without overprint. 90 mils postage + 45 mils obligatory tax.



Fig. 11: Registered airmail letter from Jerusalem 6.11.1951 to Cincinnati (USA) 16.11.1951.
200 mils postage + 100 mils obligatory tax.
Rare use of the 100 mils obligatory tax stamp with overprint and the 200 mils overprinted stamp.



Fig. 12: Cutout from a cover with a pair of the rare 200 mils postage stamps with overprint (perf. 14) and supplementary 20 mils stamp, cancelled Amman Registered 1 on 18.04.1953.



Fig. 13: Registered express letter sent by airmail from Jerusalem Citadel 2 on 23.06.1957 to East Greenwich (USA) 29.06.1957. Rare single franking of a 500 mils overprint stamp.



Fig. 14: Parcel card for two parcels from Jerusalem 2.07.1957 to Azusa (USA). Franking: 6x500 mils + 218 fils. Very rare horizontal block-of-six of the 500 mils overprint stamp.



Fig. 15: Parcel card for two parcels: Amman Registered 13.12.1958 to Brilon (Westphalia) via Munich 29.12.1958 and Meschede 5.01.1959. Franked with overprinted values of 500 mils and 1 pound as well as a 35 mils stamp.



Fig. 16: Parcel cut-out with five (very rare) 1 pound overprinted stamps (including a strip-of-four) and supplementary stamps; sent from Jerusalem 4 13.02.1959 (sender: Greek Convent, Jerusalem).



Fig. 17: Parcel card for two parcels from Bethlehem ?.09.1959 via Strasbourg "SNCF EST / STRASBOURG ECHANGE 23-9-59" and "POSTAMT APPENWEIER / KARTIERUNGSSTELLE / 24.09.59" (rare!) to Düsseldorf 29.09.1959. Includes a 500 mils overprint and a rare vertical strip-of-four 1 dinar on 1 pound stamps.



Fig. 18: Block-of-four overprint stamps of 1 pound with Bethlehem 2 postmark 11.03.1964.



Figs. 19 and 19a:

Parcel card cut-out from **Amman Parcels** 9.04.1964 (late date!) to Cairo Customs Parcels 13.04.1964 with a 1 pound overprinted stamp and supplementary stamps.

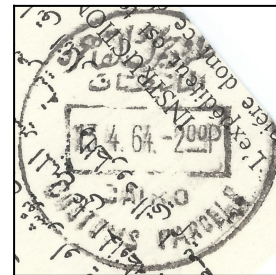


Fig. 20: Airmail letter from El Bira 5.06.1967 (start of the Six-Day War) to Kuwait.



Fig. 21: Registered letter from Ramallah 5.06.1967 (start of the Six-Day War) to Jordan Bank Ltd. in Jerash.

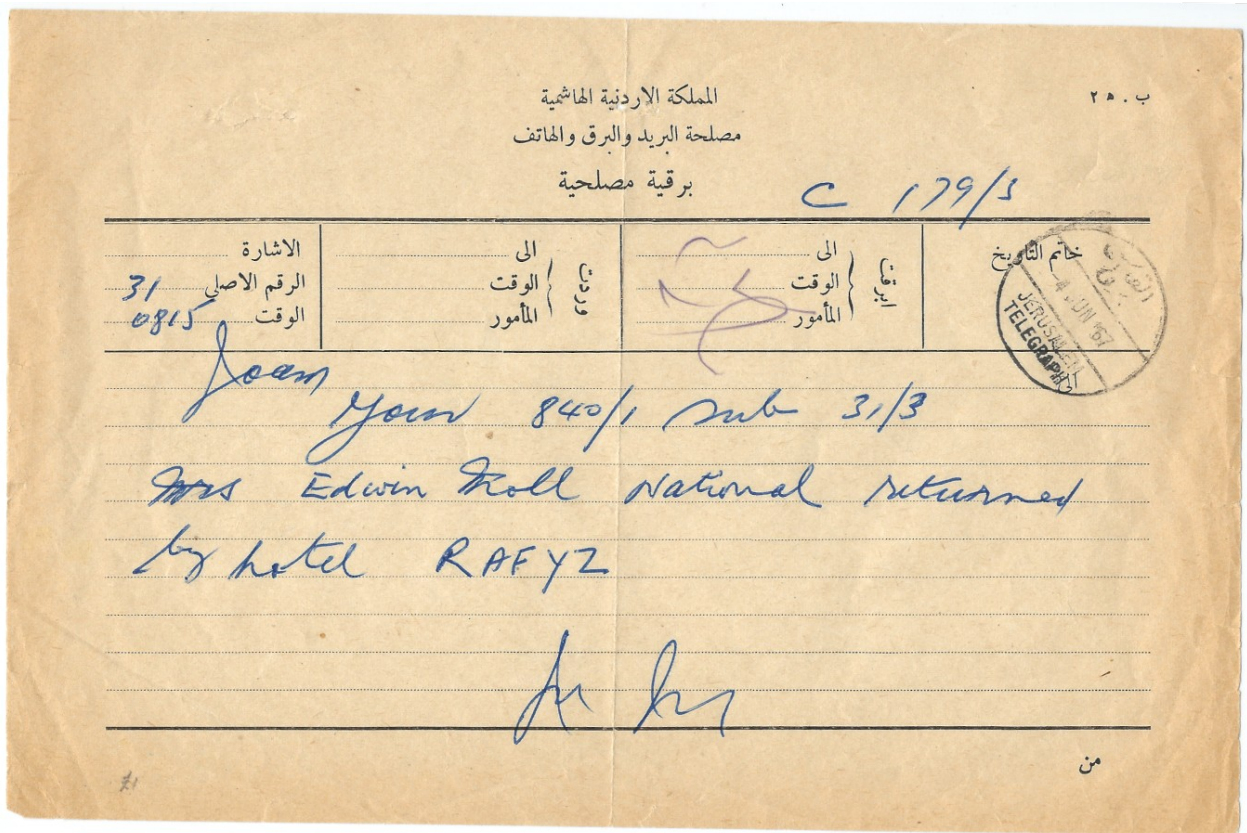
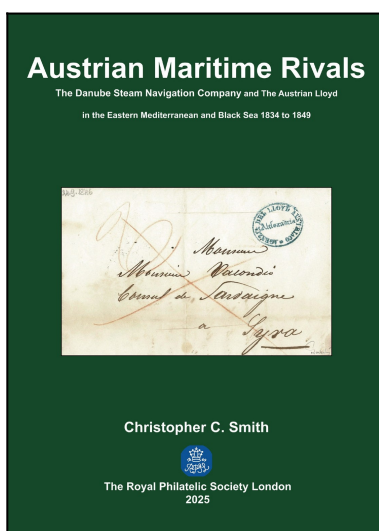


Fig. 22: Telegram form from Jerusalem Telegraphs 4.06.1967 to a hotel.

Christopher Smith: Austrian Maritime Rivals The Danube Steam Navigation Company and the Austrian Lloyd

reviewed by Tobias Zywiets

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Smith, Christopher C.: *Austrian maritime rivals : the Danube Steam Navigation Company and the Austrian Lloyd in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea 1834 to 1849.*

London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2025.

368 p., A4, colour. ISBN 978-1-913015-33-6.

Orders: <https://www.rpsl.org.uk/Publications>. Price: £65.

The author writes in his introduction about the nature of his project:

[...] Keith Tranmer, who observed, "I am inclined to believe that we are repeating the suppositions of earlier students." Mr. Tranmer was concerned that what postal historians regarded as settled conclusions may have begun only as suppositions and speculation. This extended project began through the discovery that primary source material often contradicted conclusions long relied on by earlier postal historians. At the same time, this same project has relied on the work of prior postal historians, who served as signposts pointing the way to information as yet undiscovered. In every case, with the information I have been able to uncover, I have striven for thoroughness, accuracy, and completeness in service to the understanding of the history and postal history of the Austrian Lloyd lines in the eastern Mediterranean and, on a larger scale, the history and postal history of the maritime lines of the Danube Steam Navigation Company.

The initial chapter focusses on the establishment of the agency in Alexandria by the *Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft* (DDSG)¹ and the utilisation of the rare Österreichische Lloyd (LA)² cachet "AGENCIA DEL LLOYD AUSTRIACO / ALESSANDRIA". The DDSG agency commenced operations in 1837. While the cachet is predominantly recognised from forms and passenger tickets,³ there are five postal covers registered with this cachet.

Smith conducted a thorough study drawing several conclusions from the evidence presented: What has hitherto been hypothesised by philatelic authors is that the LA started its service to Alexandria in April 1837 with a steamship line between Trieste, Syra and Alexandria, superseded by a twice-

1 K. k. privilegierte Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft, Première Compagnie Impériale et Royale Privilégiée pour la Navigation à Vapeur sur le Danube, The First Imperial & Royal Danube Steamboat Navigation Company, DDSG, founded 1829, seat: Vienna.

2 Lloyd Austriaco, Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft des Österreichischen Lloyd, Società di navigazione a vapore del Lloyd Austriaco, Austrian Lloyd, LA, founded in 1836, seat: Trieste.

3 See Vliet, Oscar van der: *Agenzia Del Lloyd Austriaco Alessandria: One of the Rarest Lloyd Cachets on an 1857 Passenger Ticket*. In: MEPB, no. 21, 2022, pp. 10–13, and Christopher C. Smith responding in MEPB, no. 22, 2022, pp. 121–122.

monthly express service Trieste–Corfu–Alexandria on 10th May 1848.

The author's research has proven that the Trieste–Syra–Alexandria line only ran until 2nd September 1838 and that a regular service to Alexandria only re-opened after the takeover of DDSG maritime lines by the LA in 1845. This has significant implications for the widely accepted opening date of the Alexandria LA agency cited as 1843. It is shown that the LA agency in Alexandria already acted as a postal agency from November 1837 when on 5th December 1837 the Austrian Consular post office opened (*k.k. Postexpedition*).

There were regular runs by LA ships from Constantinople via Syra to Alexandria from September 1838 to April 1840. From 1845 the Austrian government increased its support to LA which allowed the company to reopen this loss-making line from 8th July 1845.

Chapter 2 analyses the DDSG steamship services and the competition with LA on the Syrian coast line up to Alexandria: Smyrna–Scio–Kos–Rhodes–Larnaca–Alexandretta–Beirut–Jaffa–Alexandria. The initial route of June 1839 terminated at Beirut but was extended to Alexandria in August 1839. This service ceased in July 1840 due to the insurrection in Lebanon⁴ and the ongoing Egyptian–Ottoman War.⁵ The ship *Seri Pervas* was wrecked in the Marmara Sea on 1st December 1840 and it took until November 1841 to salvage and repair the vessel which was then serving the route to Trebizond (Trabzon) while the Syrian coast line was never reactivated by DDSG. It was in fact LA that instituted a new Syrian coastal line by April 1841.

The next chapter provides a comprehensive examination of the DDSG maritime lines and the ships in the period of 1834–1845, i.e. before the maritime lines were being acquired by LA. The author has drawn from a substantial number of primary sources; secondary sources primarily fill in historic and economic circumstances in which the lines operated, like the improvement of steam-powered ships, the protection of the Austrian state (*Privilegium*), the treaty of Adrianople (1829) ending the Russo-Turkish War where the Turks had to cede control of the Danube estuary.⁶ This chapter especially deals with technical aspects, such as navigating the Danube, the steamships newly commissioned or in service, as well as the operation of local agencies (1835: 4, 1840: 23, 1845: 16) and the lines operated.

The DDSG postal service commenced on the Smyrna to Constantinople line in 1835: in its inaugural year the postal traffic is estimated at 177,000 letters. In 1843 on all DDSG lines together the volume of postal traffic had increased to 563,000, and in its last year (1844) rose to 756,000. A thorough analysis of the postage rates is undertaken and compared to other services.

The initial proposal of LA taking over some DDSG maritime lines was made as early as 1841, discussions continued for several years while the DDSG's financial situation significantly deteriorated: in 1844 the company achieved on its upper Danubian lines a profit of 495,000 Guilders (fl.),⁷ but a loss of 46,000 fl. on the lower Danubian lines, and just 5,000 fl. profit on its maritime lines. Ultimately, on 1st January 1845 all of DDSG's maritime lines were formally acquired by LA.

The fourth chapter provides a comprehensive account of the actual runs of DDSG steamships between 1834 and 1845. The meticulously researched information and tables span 140 pages.

Chapter 5 is a detailed analysis of postal history evidence, specifically focusing on covers representative of routes using DDSG steamship lines. The author looks into technical evidence encompassing the franking as well as the cancellations, instructional and other markings, while also taking into

4 Open rebellion by Christians drove out Bashir II but the Ottomans later re-established their control.

5 The Second Egyptian–Ottoman War lasted from 1839 until 1841 and was fought mainly in Syria. After Egypt re-occupied Syria, the British fleet (part of a British, French, Ottoman, and Austrian coalition) bombarded Beirut in September 1840 and took the city in October, Acre followed in November. Egypt's ruler Muhammad Ali surrendered on 27.11.1840.

6 Main results were independence for Greece, de-facto independence Moldavia and Wallachia, protection of Russian traders in Turkey.

7 Gulden Conventionsmünze.

account the social and economic circumstances of both the sender and the addressee:⁸

It is a history of commerce and risk, adventurous personalities and shady deals, storms on the high seas and shipwrecks, war, diplomacy, and high-stakes competition. All these factors interplayed as governments and businesses awakened to the power of steam navigation to revolutionise transportation and communications. The purpose of this chapter is to apply the multifarious historical details found in prior chapters to the analysis of letters conveyed by the maritime steamships of the D.D.S.G. maritime postal history material. [...] The goal of our analysis is not only to shed light on the letters themselves but also to illuminate the context within which the letters were despatched and received. Postal history at its best is the synthesis of history, geography, biography, culture, and the postal rates, routes, and policies that illuminate the movement of the mail.

An Appendix covers the use of DDSG ships by the Ottoman military during 1839-1840. The bibliography extends to 17 pages. The tome concludes with an exhaustive index.

With astonishment and gratefulness I stand before Christopher Smith's wide-ranging and meticulous research into primary sources in European archives and not solely relying on supposedly established findings of our philatelic forefathers. I wholeheartedly recommend this book to all postal historians as a shining example of contemporary philatelic research. The somewhat unsatisfactory binder's work does not detract from this achievement in any way.

Bibliographic Record

Smith, Christopher C.: *Austrian maritime rivals : the Danube Steam Navigation Company and the Austrian Lloyd in the Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea 1834 to 1849 / Christopher C[olby] Smith.* – London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2025. – xxii, 345 p. : ill. (mainly col.) ; 30 cm (hbk.) ISBN 978-1-913015-33-6 : (hbk.) ; £65.

Sample Pages

Advertisement for the Austrian Lloyd Handing of Alexandria. Includes text about the company's routes and a small image of a ship.

Figure 1.1: Plans of the first steamer of the Austrian Lloyd, the Anker-Lloyd, built in 1834. Shows top and side views of the vessel.

Table 2.1: Voyages of the D.D.S.G. between Suez and Alexandria, 1834-1840. Table with columns for Ship, Departure, Description, and Arrival.

The History of the Maritime Lines of the Danube Steam Navigation Company 1834-1840. Text discussing the company's operations and routes.

Table 2.2: Voyages of the D.D.S.G. between Suez and Alexandria, 1834-1840. Table with columns for Ship, Departure, Description, and Arrival.

Figure 1.2: Plans of the first steamer of the Austrian Lloyd, the Anker-Lloyd, built in 1834. Shows a detailed side view of the vessel.

Table 2.3: Voyages of the D.D.S.G. between Suez and Alexandria, 1834-1840. Table with columns for Ship, Departure, Description, and Arrival.

Figure 1.3: The 22 August 1834 of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Anker-Lloyd. Text describing the ship's specifications and route.

8 Quote from p. 281.

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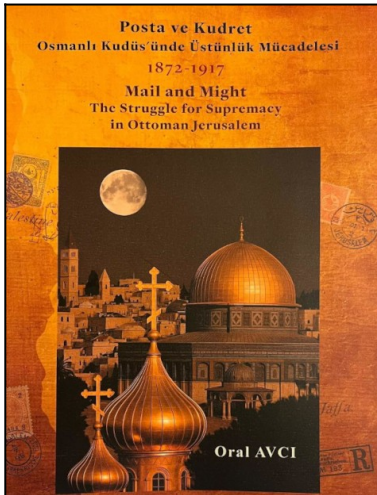
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Oral Avcı: Mail and Might : The Struggle for Supremacy in Ottoman Jerusalem 1872–1917

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Avcı, Oral: Posta ve Kudret : Osmanlı Kudüs'ünde Üstünlük Mücadelesi 1872–1917 = Mail and Might : The Struggle for Supremacy in Ottoman Jerusalem 1872–1917.

Milan: Posthorn Magazine, 2025.

472 p., A4, colour. ISBN 979-12985868-0-2. Price: 100 € + p&p.

Orders: <https://www.posthornmagazine.com/en/mail-might-la-lotta-per-la-supremazia-nella-gerusalemme-ottomana-1872-1917/> or at board@posthornmagazine.com

Avcı's book is not your conventional philatelic or postal history publication. For him the history of communications is part of a general history of Jerusalem as a city and of the Holy Land. In the 19th century this is highly influenced (as in the entire Ottoman Empire) by foreign powers like Britain, Italy, France, Germany, and Russia, and their interests: economic, cultural, religious, military, and geo-strategic. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 is a key example of western powers assumed economic control from the Ottoman Empire. Since the 18th century the so-called 'capitulations' granted advantageous access to production, resources, and trade to foreign merchants and investors. Following a concise overview to geography, history and demographics of the wider area, the author turns his attention to Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Jerusalem first came under Ottoman control in 1516. In the aftermath of the French conquest of Egypt under Napoleon, the Khedive Mehmet Ali Paşa established a de facto independent state, though nominally still under Ottoman suzerainty. During the 1830s, Mehmet Ali expanded Egyptian control into the Sudan, the Red Sea coast, Hejaz, Syria, and Crete in the 1830s. Following a series of wars Egypt ultimately succumbed to effective control by British in the 1840; although Britain did not formally occupy Egypt until the 1880s.

Jerusalem's significance as the heart of the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim faiths historically played a special role for Western influence in a Muslim country. Most of what is today Palestine became a Mutesarriflik (*Kudüs-i Şerif Mutasarrıflığı*) in 1841, a province under direct control of the Sublime Porte. Avcı surveys the Muslim and non-Muslim communities and their cultural and economic situation as well as their communication needs and their institutional infrastructure.

Chapter 3 analyses the postal services of the Ottoman state (the telegraph service is only briefly mentioned) both nationally, in the Holy Land and Jerusalem itself. The method of farming out local postal services (*iltizâm*) is briefly described in the case of Santelli & Micciarelli (Jerusalem–Beirut).

Chapter 4 then examines the foreign postal services. Initially Lloyd Austriaca provided postal services through their shipping agencies: Haifa (1854), Jerusalem (1852) and Jaffa (1858). These later came under the control of the Austrian state post. This was never the case for the Russian postal service, operated by the shipping company РОПИТ (ROPiT) under contract with the Russian state post office (1863): Acre, Jaffa, Haifa, Jerusalem. The French postal service was initiated by

Messageries Maritimes' shipping agencies and French consulates. The postal services were later taken over by the French state post office.

The German post offices were established late to the Ottoman Empire: Constantinople (1870), Jaffa (1898), Beirut, Izmir and Jerusalem (1900). Very last came the Italian Post Office in Jerusalem (1908). Italy's offices were closed during the Italo-Turkish War of 1811/12 and reopened at the end of 1912. The next chapter then details comprehensively all the postal services operating in the city of Jerusalem and the Holy Land with the help of photographs, covers, postal history items, postmarks and stamps. The author states on p. 25:

In the sixth and final chapter, the rationale behind the presence of European powers in Jerusalem and the strategies they employed to consolidate their influence are explored, along with an assessment of the Ottoman Empire's response to these developments. As one of the most strategically significant cities in the Levant, Jerusalem also serves as a case study for analysing how postal services became a tool of rivalry—both among European powers themselves and between the Ottoman Empire and European nations within the broader context of the geopolitical struggle for influence in the region.

On 1st October 1914 the 'capitulations' were abolished and all foreign post offices closed. The tome concludes with a list of figures (including sources and copyright statuses), a bibliography,¹ a glossary and an index.

The book is recommended as it gives a different and enlightening insight to other publications that mainly present or catalogue postal history and postmarks.

Bibliographic Record

Avcı, Oral: *Posta ve Kudret : Osmanlı Kudüs'ünde üstünlük mücadelesi 1872 – 1917 = Mail and might : the struggle for supremacy in Ottoman Jerusalem 1872–1917* / Oral Avcı. – Milan: Posthorn Magazine, 2025. – 472 p. : ill. ; 30 cm (hbk.)
ISBN: 979-12985868-0-2 : (hbk.) ; 60 €
Index. Bibliography.
Parallel text in Turkish and English.

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1 The bibliography seems quite selective with some absolutely relevant publications (e.g. Falk's "Die deutsche Post in Palästina") not included.

Sample Pages

1872'den sonra Fransız Posta İşleri

Fransız posta işleri, 1872'den itibaren, Fransız Posta İşleri Bakanlığı tarafından yönetilmektedir. Bu bakanlık, posta işlerinin düzenlenmesini, posta ücretlerinin belirlenmesini ve posta hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesini sağlar. 1872'den itibaren, Fransız Posta İşleri Bakanlığı, posta işlerinin düzenlenmesini, posta ücretlerinin belirlenmesini ve posta hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesini sağlar.

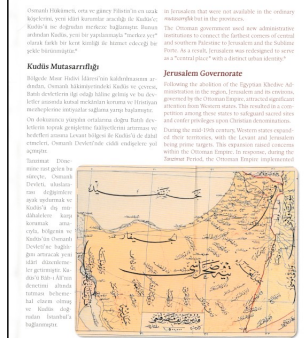


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Kudüs Mutasarrıflığı

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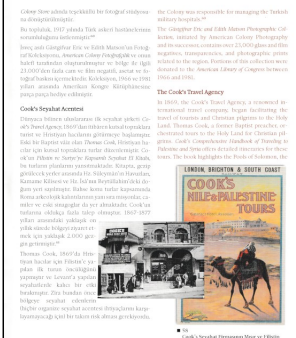


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Cook's Palestine Tours, İngiltere'de faaliyet gösteren bir tur operatörüdür. Şirket, Ortadoğu bölgesindeki tarihi ve kültürel mirasları ziyaret eden turlar düzenler. Şirketin turları, Kudüs, Haifa, Beyrut ve diğer önemli şehirleri kapsar. Cook's Palestine Tours, İngiltere'de faaliyet gösteren bir tur operatörüdür. Şirket, Ortadoğu bölgesindeki tarihi ve kültürel mirasları ziyaret eden turlar düzenler. Şirketin turları, Kudüs, Haifa, Beyrut ve diğer önemli şehirleri kapsar.

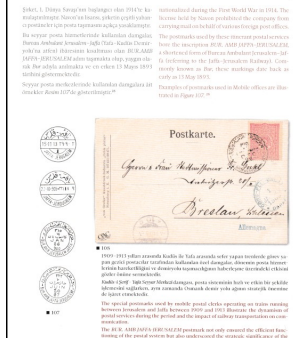


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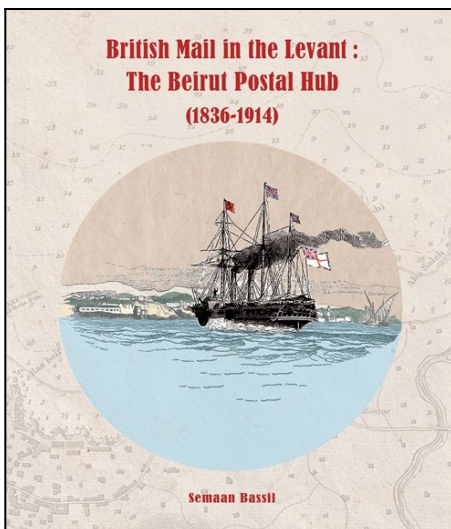
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Please request account details from: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Semaan Bassil: British Mail in the Levant The Beirut Postal Hub (1836–1914)

reviewed by Tobias Zywieta

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Bassil, Semaan: British Mail in the Levant – The Beirut Postal Hub (1836–1914)

Beirut: Bassil, 2025.

292 p. : ill. ; ca. A4, hardback. ISBN 978-9953-0-6802-2

Price: 75 US-\$ + postage. Orders: bassil.semaan@gmail.com or info@cedarstamps.com

Robert Abensur (Académie de Philatélie) writes:

Postal history is no longer merely the orderly collection and classification of old letters, as this book so eloquently demonstrates. Once the sole means of communication, written correspondence reveals itself

as a mirror of human exchange, political ambition, and economic transformation – all forces that shaped the modern world. The study of British postal communication in the Levant, and more particularly, in Beirut between 1836 and 1914, belongs to this broader perspective, where diplomatic, commercial, and technological histories intersect. [...]

This remarkable study combines primary research, intensive documentation (letters, bills of lading, postcards, maps, prints, photographs, invoices, advertising brochures, and more), and an approach that is analytical, comparative, and contextual. It underscores how the postal service – often viewed as a mere logistical function – emerged as an instrument of power, a vehicle of modernity, and a privileged witness to the evolution of international relations.

In the first section of the publication, Bassil provides a comprehensive overview of postal services in the Levant, encompassing the Syrian provinces of the Ottoman Empire. This is followed by a detailed analysis of the major political, social, and economic events that transpired during the 19th century, culminating in the onset of the First World War.

In 1836, in the aftermath of the Second Ottoman-Egyptian War, the British Admiralty made a strategic decision to switch the terminal point of its “packet service”¹ from Alexandria to Beirut to speed up the connection to India: a monthly dromedary service was set up from 2nd December 1836 connecting Beirut via Damascus and Baghdad to Basra. In 1837 Col. Chesney explored the route: traversing the 958 miles from Basra to Beirut took him 22 days. The Alexandria route remained operational, but by Summer 1837 six out of eight despatches were being routed through Beirut and the desert: Marseilles or Falmouth–Beirut–Damascus–Hit–Mohammareh/Basra–Bushire–Bombay.

From 1836 to 1839, regular postal communication was maintained between the British postal hub in Alexandria and Beirut, and vice versa, but after that only sporadically as the route via the Red Sea proved more speedy and reliable. By 1845 the desert route via Beirut was no longer in operation.

From 1837 onwards there was a regular steam-ship line to Beirut, operated (at first) by the French Navy, later by Paquebots de l’Administration and from 1851 by Messageries Maritimes. From 1839

1 Packet: any postal item, letter, card, etc.

to 1852 the services also used ships under British Admiralty contract. From 1843 to 1852 a steamer service to Alexandria operated by P&O, followed by 1852 by individual contracts with vessels from various lines. The routing from December 1845 is prescribed by the GPO as "French Packet via Marseilles".

Bassil's analyses the geopolitical significance of Beirut, with particular focus on its role in British communications, trade, banking, as well as shipping lines and and railways.

The next chapter looks at pre-UPU postal traffic (1873-1875), the period when the British Post Office was established in Beirut in 1873. The author also deals with the unique practice of mixed-franking of mails. The analysis continues with mails after the first UPU conventions came into force in 1875. Here the author also looks at the re-established overland route which was restricted for British official use (1881), as well as the institution of the Ottoman International Exchange Post Office in Constantinople. Also covered are service improvements and connections, IRCs, postal orders, and letter boxes.

The British post office closed on 30th September 1914, however measures were implemented to transfer incoming correspondence to the Ottoman post office during a transition period. The chapter concludes with a section of covers displaying a variety of usages, destinations, etc.

The tome concludes with the author's conclusions, annexes covering postage stamps, cancellations, and postal rates. The endnotes serve as a bibliography.

I do recommend the book, despite its relatively high price. The paper and printing quality is of high standard, however the layout - with an unusual paper size, the font selection, as well as the size of the margins and the gutter - leaves much room for improvement.

Bibliographic Record

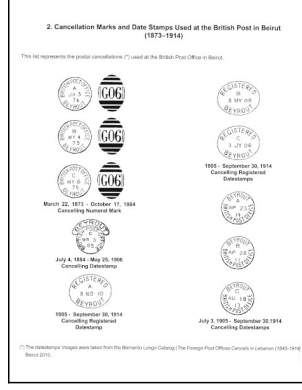
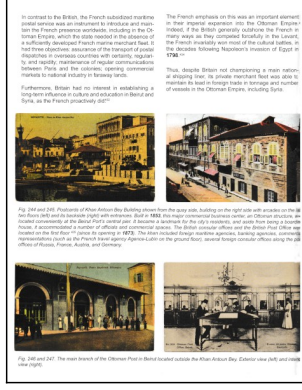
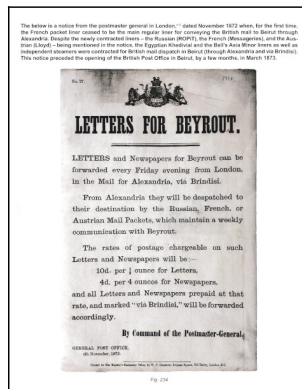
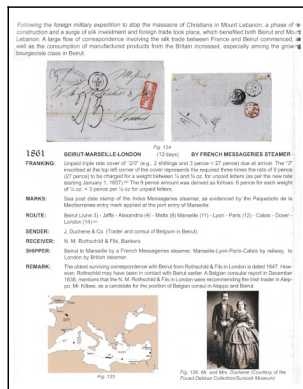
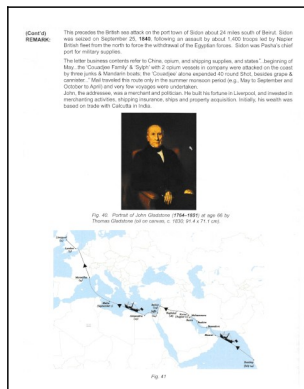
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Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

MEPB 16: *Bon Samaritain (Khan al-Hathrur) (IV)* (Folkert Bruining and Tobias Zywiez with material from Rainer von Scharpen, pp. 6–14)

Prof. **Yavuz Çorapçioğlu** shared an interesting photograph on Facebook recently:¹



Fig. 1: The entrance to the Ottoman Post Office at Khan al-Hathrur (Bon Samaritain).

Editor: The history, post cards, and postal history of this post office was topic in a number of articles in MEPB, but this is the first time in all the years that I have seen the actual entrance and the official post office sign!



Fig. 1a: The official post office sign: "POSTE OTTOMANE / Khan du Bon Samaritain"

¹ Source: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/2374903625943033/posts/25680772338262833/>.

MEPB 31: Arab Postal Union Reply Coupons: UAR Egypt 30m – A New Discovery
(Wolfgang Leimenstoll, Hubert Le François, p. 129)

Wolfgang Leimenstoll writes:

Following the Arab Postal Union Reply Coupon of UAR Egypt (الجمهورية العربية المتحدة) shown in MEPB 31 my friend and fellow IRC collector Hubert Le François from France sent me a photocopy of an APU coupon for 30 m (type Ua2A), postmarked in 1980.



Fig. 1:
APU Reply Coupon
30 m
United Arab Republic
(Egypt).
10.10.1980.

Postal Label from a Private Carrier in Palestine? (Wolfgang Leimenstoll)

Wolfgang Leimenstoll writes:

My friend and fellow IRC collector Hubert Le François from France showed me this label, suggesting this may have been a private carrier service to cross the border between the Israel-occupied West Bank and Jordan. Can your readers give more details?

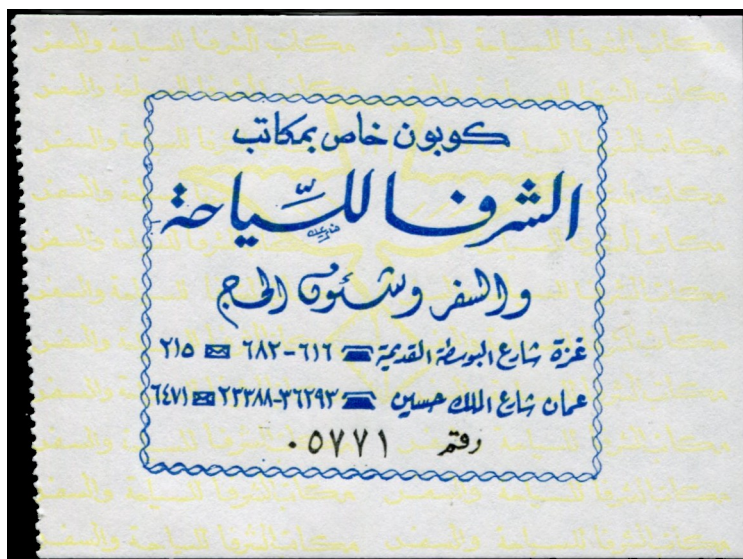


Fig. 1:
Postal label from a
private carrier in
Palestine?

Al-Shurafa,
Gaza and Amman.

MEPB 31: Transjordan: The “Long” Stamps of 1925 : Celebrating 100 Years of this Iconic Issue (Norayr Agopian, pp. 101–102)

Editor: When I published the article by Norayr Agopian in MEPB 31, I wondered whether these rare stamps existed on covers. Our longtime contributor and Jordan specialist Avo Kaplanian replied with more information on the stamps – and a cover! He writes:

In 1925 Jordan overprinted the Palestine *Waterlow* printing set-of-14 (perf. 14) stamps with the Arabic two words text reading “East of the Jordan” (S.G. 143–157).

In the printing process an error took place resulting in having the four high values of this set, i.e. the 5 p, 9 p, 10 p, and 20 p (SG 154–157, MiNr 115–118, issued 1st November 1925), to have these stamps 25 mm long instead of the usual 24 mm. This occurred on the 6th horizontal row (pos. 61–72) of the upper pane of 120 stamps and on the 5th row (pos. 169–180) of the lower pane (see figs. 1–10).

If you take a look at these 25 mm long stamps you see the following:

- a wider upper and lower white margins;
- an extra perforation on the vertical sides, and
- 17 instead of 16 holes along the vertical sides.



Figs. 1–8: Postage stamps with the 24 mm and 25 mm versions shown side-by-side.

This fault happened also on the 5 p Postage Due stamp (SG D164, MiNr. P16) (figs. 9–10):



The fact that only 24 stamps of the total of 240¹ have this deviation makes these stamps very scarce and very sought after. And having them used on covers is extremely scarce.

¹ The print sheet had 240 stamps divided into two panes of 120 each, both with 10 horizontal rows of 12 stamps.

In fig. 11 we see a cover mailed in Amman to Haifa on 21st March 1926. The cover is franked by six Waterlow Printing overprinted “شرق الاردن” (Sharq Al-Urdun = East of the Jordan) stamps making a total of 20.7 piastres including the very scarce 25 mm long 9 piastres stamp.

In addition to the long Postage stamps and the Postage Due ones, other such long stamps were overprinted for other usages such as “شرق الاردن | واردات” (revenue) (fig. 12), “جوازات | شرق الاردن” (passports) (fig. 13) and “حجازي | شرق الاردن” (Hijazi/Hijaz Railway) (fig. 14).



Fig. 11: A registered cover mailed from Amman to Ms. Newton, 21.03.1926. The cover is franked 207 m (20 p 7 m), including the very scarce 25 mm long 9 piastres stamp.



Figs. 12 and 13: Overprinted 'Revenue' (left) and 'Passports' (right).



Fig. 14: Overprinted 'Hijazi'.

Miss Newton (by Tobias Zywiets)²

Frances Emily Newton (4.11.1871–11.06.1955) was an English missionary, nurse, social worker, educator, human rights advocate, stamp collector and dealer. She lived in Palestine from 1889 until 1938. Dame of Justice of the Venerable Order of Saint John (1930). Member of the quango *Palestine Women's Council*. Founding member and honorary secretary of the *Palestine Information Centre*. Founder of the anti-zionist *Anglo-Arab Friendship Committee* (1946).

She first came to Palestine in 1888 and volunteered for the Church Missionary Society (CMS). After training as nurse and social worker, she settled in Jaffa in 1895. During World War I she returned to Britain and became the secretary of Bishop MacInnes' *Syria and Palestine Relief Fund*, liaising with the Red Cross and the Order of St John of Jerusalem.

From 1909 she lived in "Newton House" (now known as "Hecht House") on Mount Carmel in Haifa (depicted on the right). Her house became a centre for the Arab National struggle and for worldwide pro-Arab advocacy and propaganda. The suffragist Millicent Fawcett writes about a visit in 1922:³



The house is a very lovely one, and in a most beautiful situation, looking out towards the Bay of Acre or Akka, as it is called here, with the Ladder of Tyre beyond it. [...] The whole house was commandeered during the war and used as the headquarters of the Turkish Army in Haifa, and afterwards became a Red Cross Hospital. The Turks before they left it rifled it of everything it contained.

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

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

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



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

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

² Based on information and images from various sources, incl. Wikipedia (English and Hebrew).

³ Cf. pp. 54–55 in Fawcett, Millicent: *Easter in Palestine, 1921-1922*. London, 1926.

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

⁵ The Commission on the Palestine Disturbances of August 1929: Report.

Syria 1919 T.E.O. First Issue Cover – First Day of Use (George W. Brown)

George W. Brown writes in *THE LEVANT*:¹

In October, a rare item turned up on eBay: a cover franked with a pair of the 3 Millièmes on 3 Centimes orange and a 1 Piastre on 10 Centimes red of the first T.E.O. (Territoires Ennemis Occupés) issue of French-occupied Syria, postmarked “BEYROUTH 14”, 21st November 1919 – the first day of use of these stamps.

The cover is a non-philatelic, purely commercial item, sent from the Banco di Roma’s branch office in Beirut to the branch in Alexandria, Egypt. It arrived in Alexandria with a backstamp dated 25th November 1919.

The quantities printed of the T.E.O. first issue were small to miniscule: 9,000 were issued of the 1 Piastre on 10 Centimes (MiNr. 94), and only 900 of the Millièmes on 3 Centimes (MiNr. 94). Although these stamps are listed in the catalogues under Syria, they were used primarily in Beirut.

The cover appeared on eBay as lot no. 336229098604 and sold on 19th October 2025 for £1360, ca. 1560 €.



Fig. 1: The 1919 cover from Beirut to Alexandria, 21.01.1919: first day of the first T.E.O. overprints.



¹ *The Levant*, Journal of the Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society, vo. 3, no. 4 (January 2026), p. 70.

MEPB 27: Iraqi Postal History: Who was Dr. Markus Feiner?
(Rainer Fuchs, pp. 135–137)

Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP) writes:

Collecting Haifa–Baghdad Overland Mail I regularly come across many more or less related items. One is the correspondence by a Dr. Feiner who apparently lived at various places in Iraq (and likely also Syria) in the 1930s, but mainly Nasiriyah and Kirkuk.

In MEPB 27 I showed a few covers, now I can add a further two. The original letters revealed that Dr. Feiner was a stamp collector.



Figs. 1 and 1a: Registered cover Harbin (Manchukuo, Japanese occupied China) to Dr. Feiner in Kirkuk, May 1940. Backstamps: İstanbul 4.05.1940, Mossil 14.05.1940, and irkuk 14.05.1940. F. N. Stroganoff was a prominent Russian stamp dealer residing in Habin after the Russian Revolution.¹



Figs. 2 and 2a: Registered cover from Dr. Feiner in Kirkuk to Otto Horn in Gera, Germany, December 1935. Cancelled and registered in Kirkuk 2.12.1935, backstamped Kirkuk, Baghdad 3.12.1935, and Gera 12.12.1935.

¹ Cf. "Simon": *Stamp dealer covers from Manchukuo : the (mostly) White Russian stamp dealers of Harbin*. In: Manchukuo Stamps. Online: <https://manchukuostamps.com/ManchukuoStampDealers.htm>.

**Additions and Corrections to the Birken Catalogue of Ottoman Postmarks:
MIR-ATLI (Folkert Bruining)**

Our regular contributor **Folkert Bruining** writes.

I can add a nice strike of a postmark “MIR-ATLI / مراتلی”. This is not catalogued in this spelling by Birken, see page 106 of the vilayet Edirne volume. Muratlı (Mir‘atlı, Muradlı, Muratlı) is a small town with railway station in the then Çorlu kaza of Tekfurdağı sancak.

The date reads “29 12 910 ۳۲۶/۱۰/۱۲”. Birken lists three positive single-circle cancels, but only after 1911, and all with the spelling “MURADLI / مرادلی”.



Fig. 1: The newly discovered “MIR-ATLI” postmark, 29.12.1910.

**Symposium: Ottoman Postal History: Organization – Concession – Trade
(Oral Avcı)**

Oral Avcı (OPTAD Board Member and General Secretary) writes:


We would be more than happy if you could announce and advertise our upcoming important event, organized by our association, in your esteemed Bulletin.

In partnership with *Fatih Sultan Mehmet University Middle East and Africa Research and Application Center* ORDAM and the *Ottoman Postal History Research Association* (OPTAD), we are pleased to announce a symposium in Türkiye titled “Ottoman Postal History: Organization – Concession – Trade.”

Addressed specifically to scholars, researchers, and advanced collectors in the field of postal history, this symposium will focus on the Ottoman era across the Middle East, North Africa, and the Levant. It aims to provide a dedicated platform for the presentation and discussion of research on postal systems, routes, tariffs, foreign post offices, and the broader institutional, economic, and diplomatic frameworks that shaped communication networks in the Ottoman world.

As you are well aware, postal history materials—stamps, postmarks, and postcards—are not merely collectible items, but primary historical sources. They offer valuable insight into political developments, commercial networks, and social transformations, reflecting the interaction between state authority and everyday communication practices.

We would be happy if you could participate and contribute to this specialized gathering. Kindly refer to the accompanying poster for further details and submission guidelines. Abstract submission deadline: 29.05.2026. Website and application form: <https://postatarihisempozyumu.fsm.edu.tr/>.



Symposium with International Participation

OTTOMAN POSTAL HISTORY

Organization-Concession-Trade

05-06 November 2026, İstanbul - Türkiye
FSMVU Ayasofya Campus, Gülhane Building

TOPICS


- Ottoman Postal Organisation Prior to the Establishment of the Ministry of Postal Service
- The Ministry of Postal Services: Foundation, Administrative Structure, and the Post Office Network
 - Postal Concessions and International Competition
 - Postal Routes and Trade
 - Postal Ephemera, Philately and Extant Materials

Important Dates





Abstract Submission Deadline: May 29, 2026
Notification of Accepted Papers: June 10, 2026

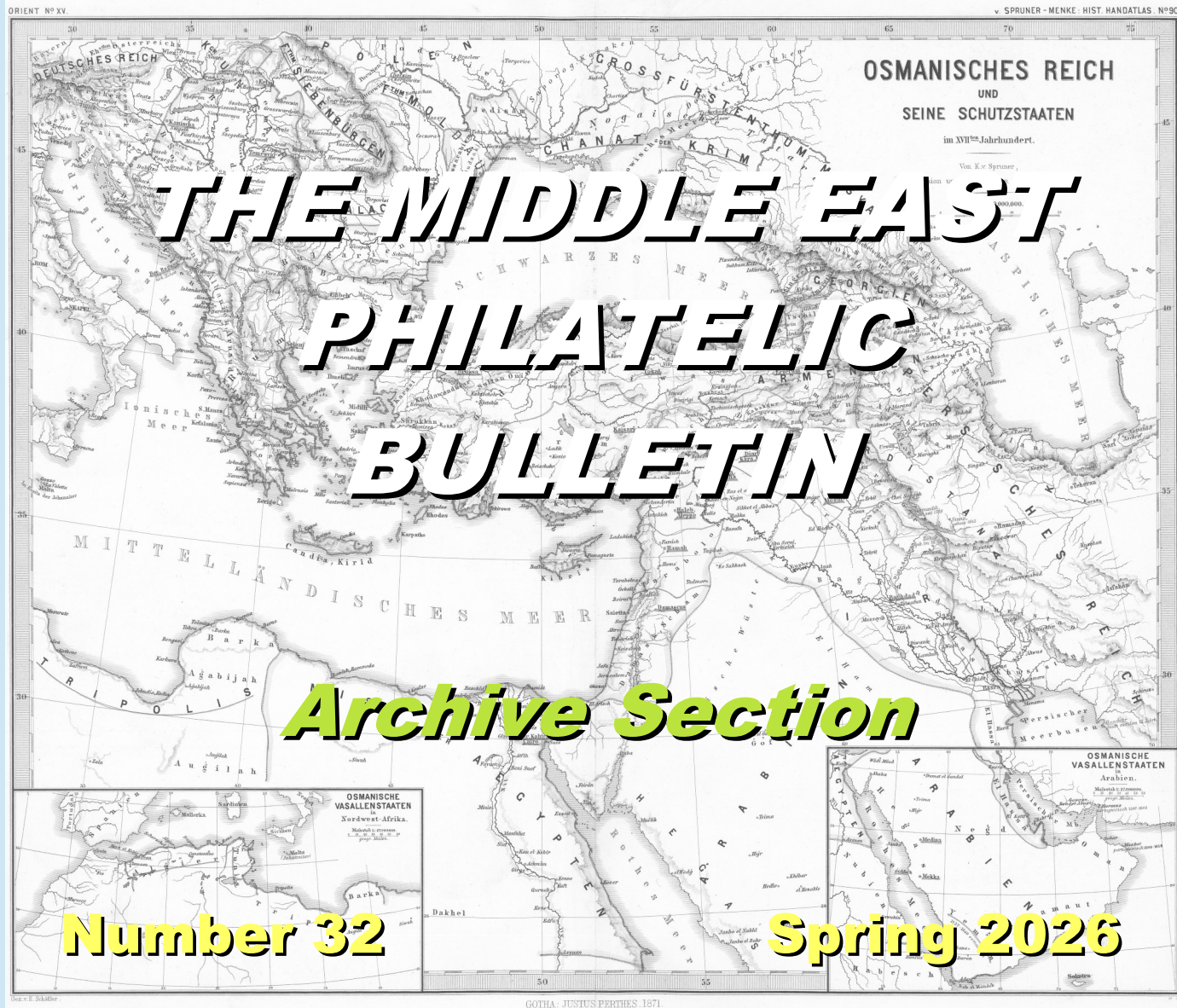
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The 'Archive Section' provides usually reprints of long-lost or forgotten journal articles, booklets or books, only with sparse annotations, or legal texts. These are primarily intended for documentary purposes in the digital age.

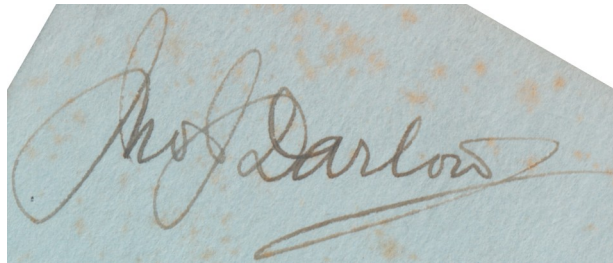
In this edition I document the 1935 study on Palestine by major J. J. Darlow.

PALESTINE : For the Beginner, the General Collector, the Student, and the Specialist

by Major John James Darlow

The article reproduced here was first published in THE STAMP MAGAZINE in December, 1935. The author, a specialised collector and stamp dealer, had the article reprinted in form of a small booklet to promote his business.

I have transcribed the article and also show the original booklet.¹ Back in 2005 I produced a "recreated" PDF which can be downloaded from my website.² The copy of the booklet I had at the time was not good enough to produce a retro-digitised version. In the meantime I acquired a better copy (though still damaged). Interesting is that this copy was signed by Darlow and he made a manuscript correction on page 4.



Major John James Darlow (1873–1951)

Not much is known about the author. He died before BAPIP was founded, but there is short death notice in the American *THE ISRAEL PALESTINE PHILATELIST*:³

MAJOR JOHN J. DARLOW of Pinner, England died on March 8, 1951 at age 78. He specialised in stamps of the British Occupation and the Palestine Mandate, and of Transjordan of this period. He was a member of the Executive of the British Philatelic Congress for 41 years.

Birch only provides a one-line entry and a few references and publications (on Palestine and Trans-Jordan):⁴

DARLOW, Maj. John James 1873-1951. Died on the 8th March 1951. Having joined Bright & Son after the First World War, he subsequently went into business on his own account.

From various sources (e.g. *THE LONDON GAZETTE*) one can gather a few scant bits of information: In 1910 he lived in Winsford. In 1914 he was Temp. 2nd Lieutenant, from 1915 Temp. Lieutenant in the 12th Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment. After being seconded to the 22nd Division he was promoted Temp. Captain in March 1915 and joined the Army Cyclist Corps in June 1915 where he became Acting Major in September 1918. He served in the 12th Corps Cyclist Battalion at Salonica in 1919. He relinquishes his commission on 2.12.1919 and is granted the rank of Major.

He was an active philatelist, member of the RPSL from 1913, and after the war stamp dealer (initially with London's Bright & Son). The ABPS lists this:⁵

DARLOW, John James 1873-1951. Originally with Bright & Son, and later a dealer on his own account in stamps of Palestine and Transjordan only. Hon Secretary first PCGB Manchester 1909⁶. Council Member BPA. His monograph 'Transjordan - A Straightforward Collection' was reprinted from the

1 Some typographical changes and minor corrections were made.

2 Free download at <https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/darlow.pdf>.

3 *The Israel Palestine Philatelist*, vol. 2, no. 8 (May 1951), p. 57.

4 Cf. pp. 959–960 of: Birch, Brian J.: *Biographies of philatelists and dealers*. 16th ed, 2025. Online: <http://www.globalphilateliclibrary.org/birch/BiographiesOfPhilatelistsDealers.pdf>.

5 Cf. *Who Was Who in Philately*. Online: <https://www.abps.org.uk/who-was-who-in-philately/#glossary-d->

6 First Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

London Philatelist in 1932. Also collected St Lucia. Assisted in compilation of Palestine and Transjordan entries in 'The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps Volume III'. Author, with FA Bellamy, of a 'History of the PCGB 1909-12'.

In the 1930s he lived at The Firs, 68 Waxwell Lane, Pinner, Middlesex, publishing a number of articles, including the one dealt with here. He died on 8.03.1951.



PALESTINE : For the Beginner, the General Collector, the Student, and the Specialist

by Major J. J. Darlow

Reprinted from "The Stamp Magazine" of December, 1935.

PALESTINE.

To the Beginner and the General Collector: Do you want an interesting and an easy country to collect? Look at the catalogues: Palestine is now shown in a manner that makes collecting easy; its once difficult and puzzling overprints are illustrated so as to be recognised and separated with a minimum of trouble, and if you ignore some half-dozen varieties of perforation and overprint, a thoroughly representative collection of either unused or used can be got together for a very few pounds.

To the Student and the Specialist: Do you want a country that will tax your powers of observation and your skill to the very limit, that will give you a field for research that no other country in the world can equal, that offers transfer, plate and overprint varieties by the hundred, corrections and retouches by the score? Palestine and its neighbour Trans-Jordan will satisfy your utmost desires.

Do you want rarities? So far as actual numbers that ever existed or are known to exist govern this much abused word, Palestine and Trans-Jordan furnish at least a dozen examples by the side of which Post Office Mauritius, "Penoe" errors and Cape woodblocks and their errors are common. And yet any one of them might be picked out of the ordinary dealer's stock at the price of a few shillings, because the countries are still in their infancy and the general collector and dealer have not deemed them worth attention.

Are you sentimental? Think of the memories of Biblical and Crusading days aroused by seeing such postmarks as Hebron (David's capital), Gaza of the Philistines, Jerusalem, Nazareth, Capernaum, Tiberias, Safed (the traditional "city set on a hill"), and all the other well-known names between Dan and Beersheba, Acre (until quite recently still called St. Jean d'Acre); an almost endless list of names of places on each side the Jordan, presents itself to the imagination, recalling days of unsophisticated childhood.

I am often asked why I, who have been a philatelic student for nearly fifty years, should confine myself to two such "uninteresting" countries as Palestine and Trans-Jordan, countries which to the enquirer present no philatelic attraction. The few lines you have just read give my answer.

POSTAL HISTORY.

Before the war Palestine formed part of Turkey in Asia, and its stamps were the ordinary issues of the Turkish Empire. Turkish misrule did not encourage commerce or correspondence, and Ottoman stamps with Palestine cancellations are not easy to find, but may occasionally be picked up in dealers' stock books of Turkey at the ordinary rates and are well worth the hunting. Then, in 1852 and 1854 Austria opened Consular post offices at Jerusalem and Jaffa respectively, but it was not until 1867 that special stamps were issued for the service. Austria's example was followed by other European powers in the succeeding years.

Copies of all "Levant" issues of the European states, including Great Britain, should be purchased wherever possible in used condition when they bear the desired postmarks, and should form part of every specialised collection of Palestine.

During the war soldiers' letters were carried free of payment, parcel post and registration fees were paid by means of British stamps, and the correspondence of our Indian forces was prepaid by contemporary Indian stamps overprinted I.E.F.

In this respect a warning is offered against buying stamps with cancellations dated 1915 and 1916. Quite recently I was asked a ridiculously high price for a set of I.E.F. stamps postmarked with the usual F.P.O. and number cancellation found on these stamps dated 1915, because "they were used in Palestine," an obvious untruth, because the Auckland Regiment crossed the Egyptian-Palestine border at Rafah (Rafia on modern maps) at 6.15 a.m. on 9th January, 1917, and it is quite certain that no letters were written by allied British troops and posted in Palestine before that date.

I myself have half a dozen covers from letters written by Turkish officers commanding units at Hafir (the most advanced Turkish post on the border-line) and Beersheba, prepaid with Turkish stamps current at the time all over Turkey, and postmarked 1915 and 1916.

THE STAMPS.



ILLUSTRATION 1



ILLUSTRATION 2

General Sir Edmund (now Lord) Allenby made his state entry into Jerusalem on 11th December, 1917, and at once the need for a proper organisation of the postal service became apparent.

Post offices there were already in plenty, stamps there were none, and in order to prevent a flood of overprinted and surcharged stamps, "Occupation" and such-like provisionals, both British and French, the Director of Army Postal Services of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Colonel Peter Warren, C.M.G., O.B.E., requested the Egyptian Survey Office to undertake the designing and printing of stamps of the value of 1 piastre.

Three sketches of suggested designs were submitted by J. H. Rowntree, of the Survey Office, and the one chosen, the now familiar one shown in illustration 1, was reproduced under that gentleman's direction by photo-lithography. Four ferroprussiate proofs of the final negative were sent to the D.A.D.A.P.S., G.H.Q., 2nd Echelon, and approved, one of which survives and is in my own collection. Plate, or in this case, transfer, proofs were pulled in the usual manner, but no impressions

were retained by the Survey Office. One complete sheet, printed in milky blue on thick white smooth paper, almost cardboard, does, however, exist. It is without watermark and imperforate, Control A 18.

The first printing was in indigo and consisted of 200 sheets (24,000 stamps), each sheet containing ~~twelve~~ 10 horizontal rows of ~~ten~~ 12 stamps.⁷ The paper was watermarked with the Royal Cypher in column and was supplied direct from Somerset House, London. It was without gum and the stamps were supplied in that condition. They were not at first sold over the post office counters, but were affixed by the clerks to such letters as were handed in, a very nasty brown gum being used. The stamps were rouletted 20 by the machine which had been then recently used for the first issues of Hejaz which had been produced at the same Survey Office. The stamps were first put on sale at Jerusalem and Jaffa on 10th February, 1914.

Subsequent printings followed immediately, the colour being less intense, now known as "deep blue" and "blue," easily distinguishable from the indigo, and the total number bearing the Control A 18 was 1,948 sheets (233,760 stamps). Three transfers were used for their printing. One piastre was the overseas letter rate, and the stamps were intended as much for the use of the civil population as that of the military, and it was soon found that there was also a need for a local as well as an overseas stamp. Consequently the 1p. was surcharged 5 milliemes (Illustration 2).

Sheets were printed in cobalt blue and overprinted with the Arabic and English indication of that sum at the left and right sides respectively, reading downwards in both languages so that the bottoms of the characters opposed each other, the correct way to print Arabic (and Hebrew) and English, when printed vertically, as Arabic is written from right to left, just the reverse of English.

The four corners were obliterated by sixteen lines in each, all running downwards from left to right. The total number printed was 419 sheets, 50,280 stamps. The watermark was as before, and the stamps were without gum and rouletted 20. They were issued for use on 16th February, 1918.

Further supplies were printed in ultramarine (shades) on the same watermarked paper supplied from Somerset House already gummed.

The Controls C 18 B and D 18 C, and the dates of issue and numbers were:—

C 18 B : 5 March 1918, 463 sheets, 55,560 stamps.

D 18 C : 13 May 1818, 451 sheets, 54,120 stamps.

Four transfers were used for printing the stamps and eight for the surcharge, these latter, like the stamps themselves, being done by photo-lithography. Sheets with Control B 18 A show the error MILLILMES on the tenth stamp in the first horizontal row; later sheets from one transfer have the defective Arabic on No. 11 in the first horizontal row, and also the open 5 on No. 97. There are also some other varieties to be found in the different transfers.

The supply of the 1p. stamps did not last more than ten weeks, and further quantities were printed in ultramarine (shades) during March, April and May, of the same year. All had the Control C 18 and the total number printed was 338,880 stamps. Four transfers were used, as mentioned above, and it was, in fact, on sheets of the 1p. already printed that the surcharges were made, the 5th March being the date of first issue. A study of the different transfers is a most interesting one, and numerous flaws and varieties may be found, most of them constant all through the several printings, while some few retouches may be discovered.

Two stamps were obviously not sufficient for the postal needs of the population of such a country as Palestine, and Somerset House, London, was at once asked to provide a series of eleven values from 1 millieme to 20 piastres (in English currency approximately ¼ d. to 4/-). The work was commenced at once, and on the 16th July, 1918, five of the ordered values, 1, 2, 4 milliemes and 2 and 5 piastres, were put on sale.

⁷ Manuscript corrections by the author: twelve → 10 and ten → 12.



ILLUSTRATION 3

The design is similar for all values and is a very close copy of the original 1 piastre produced in Egypt (Illustration 3). Although the designer of that stamp was so modest that in his own words “the design was purposely made as simple as possible, with a view to preventing it being used, for the final issue,” the home authorities evidently deemed it good enough, not “for the final issue,” but for imitation. Mr. Rowntree is evidently no stamp collector, or he would have known that “permanent” and “final” issues are generally superseded as soon as the issuing country finds sales decreasing substantially. The size is the same for all values, viz., 19×23 m.m.

At intervals to December 27th, other values appeared, the whole series being completed on that date. The size of these six values is uniform, but slightly smaller than the one of the first five, namely 18×21½ m.m. All values are on paper watermarked Royal Cypher in column, and are perforated 15×14. The Arabic inscription of value reads downwards on all values except the 1, 9, and 20 piastres, these three having it upwards, which is in fact correct, and follows the original.

All the foregoing stamps were issued under the Military Administration and were available for use not only in Palestine, but also in large parts of Syria, in the country across the Jordan, and in some parts of Egypt. With Egyptian postmarks they are not uncommon, but copies with small out-of-the-way Syrian town postmarks or those of Trans-Jordan towns, are difficult to find and some of them are of very great rarity.

ILLUSTRATIONS 4 and 5. TYPICAL EXAMPLES.



SETTING 1

SETTING 2

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Great Britain received a Mandate for Palestine under the Peace Treaty and the first High Commissioner (Sir Herbert Samuel) took up the reins of office on 1st July, 1920, and on the 1st September, 1920, the stamps of the last issue, with some new printings, were put on sale with the name of the country, Palestine, overprinted in Arabic, English and Hebrew, in black on all values except the 1 piastre, on which value it was in silver. (Illustrations 9 and 5).

There were two distinct settings of the overprint. Setting 1 was type-set in two horizontal lines of 12 units each, and from each of these lines casts were made and 20 of these casts arranged vertically, with a gutter gap after the first 10, to cover the complete sheet of 240 stamps at one printing.

Although the plate contained 10 of each line, they were not arranged 1, 2, 1, 2, and so on, but seemed to have been put together indiscriminately by the printers, the Orthodox Greek Convent at Jerusalem, who probably thought, either that all the units were alike, or, that the arrangement was immaterial. As a matter of fact the upper pane contained six of the first line and four of the second, and the lower pane the reverse.



PAIR OF 2p. THE RIGHT HAND STAMP
SHOWING THE TRANSPOSED HEBREW.
ILLUSTRATION 5a.

This setting was done very badly, the first stamp in it having an Arabic Z instead of a T, and the 23rd having the three characters in the second group of Hebrew transposed, that is the “dashes” were the last in the row (i.e. on the left) instead of between the two other characters. (Illustration 5a).

These errors were discovered within a very short time of the stamps being put on sale, perhaps within a few minutes, and the first, eleventh, and twelfth vertical rows of the sheets were torn off for destruction. There was no need to tear off the twelfth vertical row because of any errors in it, or at any rate because it contained any errors or faults greater than any of the other nine rows, but it had to accompany the eleventh row. It was, however, sold when stocks were getting low, and it is possible even to-day, to pick up complete strips of ten and even twenty of certain values. Copies of both the errors are known, both unused and used, but are really scarce, not more than about 25 examples of all values, 2, 5, 9, 10, and 20P., having so far turned up, and not a single copy of either error on any value below the 2P. has so far been found.

No. 133 in each sheet had a “B” instead of the second E in Palestine, but as this error was in one of the destroyed rows, and moreover occurred only once in the sheet instead of 10 times as did each of the others, the owner of r copy on any value may consider that he (or she) is in possession of one of the rarest errors in the whole of the stamp world. Up to date I have seen two copies on the 2P. and one on the 9P., only, all told. It must not be confused with the same error found on the 2nd Setting, which far as the “B” itself is concerned is similar, but in every other respect differs materially, and on some values is quite common.

Setting 2, which followed Setting 1 within a few days, was also type-set. Casts were again taken from one horizontal row of twelve units, this quantity of type evidently being all the printers possessed, which even they considered fit to use, and twenty of them arranged to make up a plate. The twenty were not locked together permanently, and during about ten days work the operators managed to re-arrange the rows in three different ways, certain varieties, the “B” error, etc., serving as “Key” stamps and giving an easy method of defining the “arrangements.” Then the first arrangement, “A,” was taken the, the “B” and some other prominent varieties removed, and a fresh printing of some values made, this being known as “A corrected,” in which, by some unexplained means the “Z” error of Setting 1 took the place of the “B” error. Then in evident desperation the printers made a last try, took what they considered the best rows and added some entirely new ones making altogether five different settings of Setting 2. This sounds a bit complicated, but a little study will make it clear. All values were overprinted from one or other of the arrangements of Setting 2, all perf. 15×14, and the 2, 3 and 5M., perf. 14.



ILLUSTRATIONS 8 and 6

The best efforts of the printers were not considered good enough, and they were instructed to make a fresh overprint altogether, and on 22nd September, 1920, the first values appeared with what is now known as the 10m.m. overprint, that, being the measurement of the Arabic word, the old one being only 8m.m. long. (Illustration 6).

All the characters were, in reality, somewhat larger than those of the first overprint, but the type was almost as bad. The whole plate was built up from printers' type, in two panes of 120 units each, from which casts were taken, the spacing of the characters and the vertical alignment of the three lines varying throughout each pane and as the two halves of the plate were not permanently fastened together, we get sheets with plate A over plate B, the more usual way, although the proof sheet shows the reverse, and plate B over plate A. The "B" error does not exist on any sheet of this issue.

All values from 1M. to 5P. were overprinted, all values were perf. 15×14, and the 1, 2, 4, 5M., both light and deep orange, and the 1P. and 5P., perf. 14.



ILLUSTRATION 7.

Again the appearance did not please the authorities, and a further attempt was made, a trial overprint on three values only, 1M., perf. 14, 3M., perf 15 x 14, and 5M. deep orange, perf. 14, coming out on 6th December, 1920 (Illustration 7), and being withdrawn after a few months use. This time the overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of six, from which casts were made and a plate built up, so that each of the six types appears 40 times in a complete sheet, No. 2 in each six having the Hebrew dashes inverted, that is points upwards instead of downwards, No. 111 in the sheet has a "B" instead of the second "E" in Palestine. There are many other really interesting varieties of the overprint throughout the sheet.

In the Spring of 1921, the printers obtained some new type, and from this and the best of the old, they re-set the whole inscription, the two groups of Hebrew being uniformly spaced all through the sheet, and the characters generally being sharp and of good appearance. (Illustration 8). All values were overprinted, all perf. 15×11. and the 1M. and 20P., perf. 14, the two latter items, in unused condition particularly, equalling in rarity some of the world's most prized stamps. Fortunately rarity does not always govern price, fashion and advertisement have more to do with market value than merit.



ILLUSTRATION 9.

Still the post office heads were not satisfied and Somerset House was asked to take the matter in hand. As before, everything had to be done in a hurry, the printers did their best and the first values, the stamps themselves a new printing, but from the original plates, with the English word in sans-serif type (Illustration 9), were put on sale in October, 1921, making ten different overprints in about a year's time, the last having nearly as many defective characters as the first. This time the overprint was set up in a block of twelve, in two horizontal rows of six, which was repeated throughout the sheets, and each twelve having that number of more or less easily distinguishable types.

All values, perf. 15×14 were overprinted, but by this time the printing plates had become so badly worn that Somerset House informed the Jerusalem Post Office that no further supplies could be printed from them and so Messrs. Waterlow & Sons were asked to prepare fresh plates of similar designs. They did so, and in October/November, 1922, a set of 15 values appeared on Script watermark paper, all perf. 14, and the four high values also perf. 15×14. (Illustrations 10 and 11). This issue lasted for about five years. There was more than one printing, and shades of colour may be found of most values. Two overprint plates were used, and each contains many varieties. One sheet each of the 1M. and the 2P. received the overprint inverted, and one sheet of the 1M. double.

PLATE A.

PLATE B.



ILLUSTRATIONS 10 and 11

In 1927 a pictorial issue came out, the design being by J. Benor Kalter of the Zionist Commission. The stamps were printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons on Script watermark paper, the values 2M. to 20M. were perf. 13 1/2 x 14 1/2, and the 50M. to 200M. Perf. 14. The designs are not well done and some of the descriptions would apply equally well to other scenes as to the ones designated. Almost any book on the country gives better pictures than the ones on the stamps. The first printings were on thin paper with white transparent gum, later ones on thick paper with brown streaky gum, giving the appearance of ribbed paper; later ones again reverted to thin paper and white gum.

One additional value, 15M. was added in 1932, and the colours of four values were changed. A few plate varieties may be found, but they are not obtrusive, and the latest impression show that the plates are very badly worn. There is one curiosity, and one I have not seen anywhere else. The first sheets of the new 15M. had the plate number (1) reversed at all four corners, but later ones have it corrected.

POSTAGE DUES.

The first issue of Postage Due stamps (1 April, 1923) was typographed at Jerusalem. The paper was without watermark, and the stamps were perf. 11 by a line machine. The design for each value (1, 2, 4, 8 and 15 Milliemes) was hand-drawn in a horizontal strip of five, from which casts were made for a plate (or plates) of 100 impressions, and there are, therefore, five types of each value. The sheets contained 200 stamps in two horizontal panes of 100 each. The plates themselves were nailed to the blocks in a very careless manner and some curious varieties of circles and crescents, caused by the jumping of the nail-heads, may be found.

It may also be noted that the lowest value has the English word in the plural, whilst the Arabic on all values is the same, "Mlimat", which is correct only on the 4, 8, and 13M.

In December, 1924; a set of six values, five as before and a 5 piastres added, came into use. They were printed by Messrs. De La Rue; by the Step-and-repeat process, on Script watermark paper and perf. 14. The English reads correctly, but the Hebrew and Arabic at the sides both read downwards, which is not correct, as the tops of the Arabic face the bottom of the Hebrew. Some very nice plate varieties may be discovered.

In February, 1928, a set of eight values, all in Mils., and of similar design to the previous one, and printed in a similar fashion, on the same paper and with the same watermark, superceded them, and this time all the inscriptions are correct, so that there are rather more differences between the two issues than is apparent at a first glance.

Although the "Due" stamps were, from the first day of issue, used for their proper purpose, i.e., the payment of postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters, they were, also from the first day, used for the Cash on delivery payment, and some very large blocks of all values so used may be acquired. I have even seen a full unbroken pane of 100 stamps of the 5 piastres cancelled "Jaffa Parcel Post"!

PALESTINE AND TRANS - JORDAN ONLY.

I hold the finest stock in the whole world, from the commonest to the rarest, and can submit on approval

COLLECTIONS

fully written-up and illustrated, containing unused and used copies, blocks, panes, complete and re-constructed sheets, with complete settings of the over-prints, in value from a few pounds to several hundred pounds, and at attractive prices.

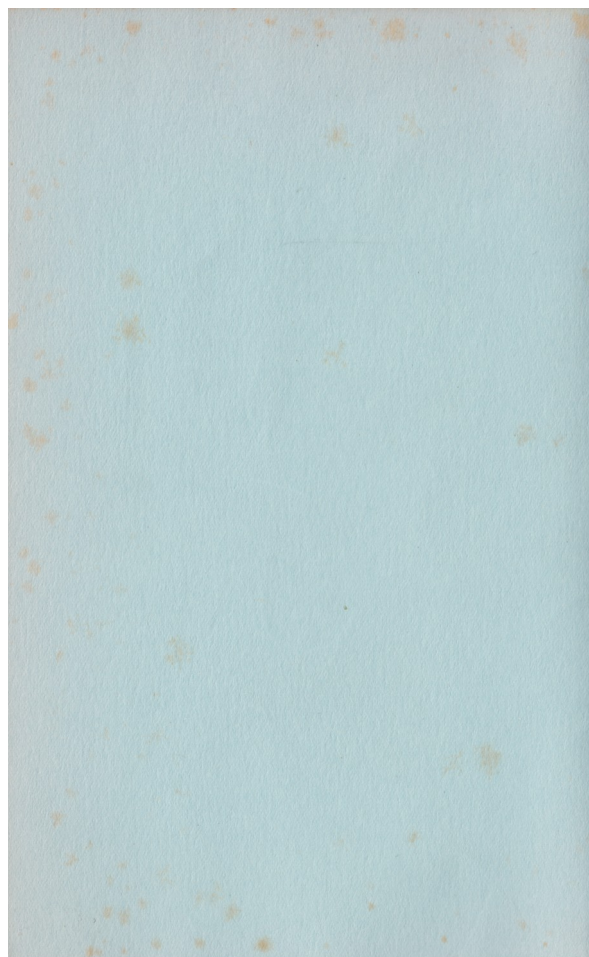
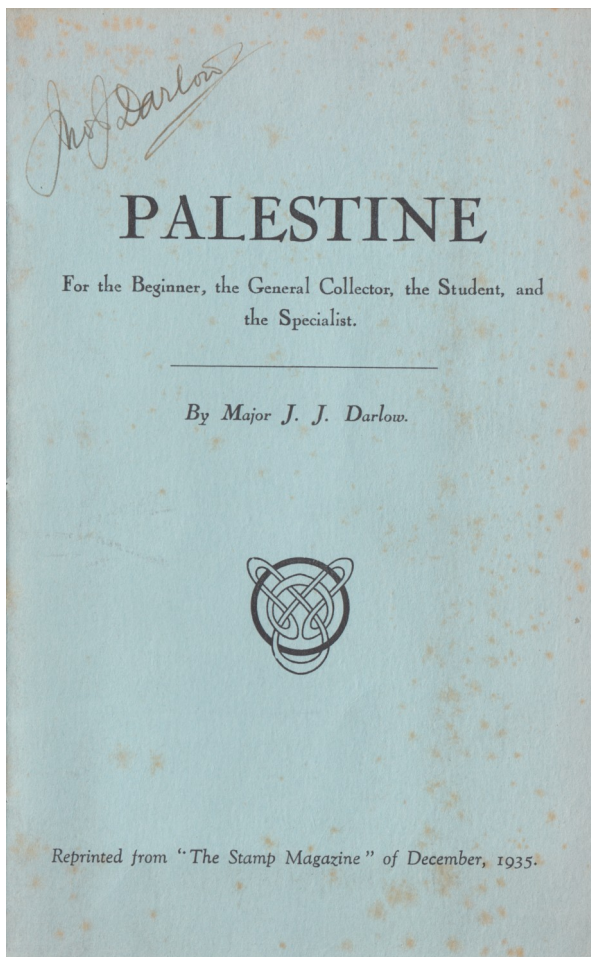
Want Lists ARE desired and receive full attention, they are not considered a nuisance.

I am always open to buy nice pieces, complete sheets or large blocks of the first 1P., and 5M. on 1P., or of the overprinted issues and the high values of the first issue of Trans-Jordan, and I particularly want the Levant issues of all European countries used in Palestine, either on or off cover.

MAJOR J. J. DARLOW

B.P.A.

THE FIRS, WAXWELL LANE, PINNER,
Eng.



PALESTINE.

TO the Beginner and the General Collector: Do you want an interesting and an easy country to collect? Look at the catalogues: Palestine is now shown in a manner that makes collecting easy; its once difficult and puzzling overprints are illustrated so as to be recognised and separated with a minimum of trouble, and if you ignore some half-dozen varieties of perforation and overprint, a thoroughly representative collection of either unused or used can be got together for a very few pounds.

To the Student and the Specialist: Do you want a country that will tax your powers of observation and your skill to the very limit, that will give you a field for research that no other country in the world can equal, that offers transfer, plate and overprint varieties by the hundred, corrections and retouches by the score? Palestine and its neighbour Trans-Jordan will satisfy your utmost desires. Do you want rarities? So far as actual numbers that ever existed or are known to exist govern this much abused word, Palestine and Trans-Jordan furnish at least a dozen examples by the side of which Post Office Mauritius, "Penoe" errors and Cape woodblocks and their errors are common. And yet any one of them might be picked out of the ordinary dealer's stock at the price of a few shillings, because the countries are still in their infancy and the general collector and dealer have not deemed them worth attention.

1

Are you sentimental? Think of the memories of Biblical and Crusading days aroused by seeing such postmarks as Hebron (David's capital), Gaza of the Philistines, Jerusalem, Nazareth, Capernaum, Tiberias, Safed (the traditional "city set on a hill"), and all the other well-known names between Dan and Beersheba, Acre (until quite recently still called St. Jean d'Acre); an almost endless list of names of places on each side the Jordan, presents itself to the imagination, recalling days of unsophisticated childhood.

I am often asked why I, who have been a philatelic student for nearly fifty years, should confine myself to two such "uninteresting" countries as Palestine and Trans-Jordan, countries which to the enquirer present no philatelic attraction. The few lines you have just read give my answer.

POSTAL HISTORY.

Before the war Palestine formed part of Turkey in Asia, and its stamps were the ordinary issues of the Turkish Empire. Turkish misrule did not encourage commerce or correspondence, and Ottoman stamps with Palestine cancellations are not easy to find, but may occasionally be picked up in dealers' stock books of Turkey at the ordinary rates and are well worth the hunting. Then in 1852 and 1854 Austria opened Consular post offices at Jerusalem and Jaffa respectively, but it was not until 1867 that special stamps were issued for the service. Austria's example was followed by other European powers in the succeeding years.

Copies of all "Levant" issues of the European states, including Great Britain, should be purchased wherever possible in used condition when they bear the desired postmarks, and should

form part of every specialised collection of Palestine.

During the war soldiers' letters were carried free of payment, parcel post and registration fees were paid by means of British stamps, and the correspondence of our Indian forces was prepaid by contemporary Indian stamps overprinted I.E.F.

In this respect a warning is offered against buying stamps with cancellations dated 1915 and 1916. Quite recently I was asked a ridiculously high price for a set of I.E.F. stamps post-marked with the usual F.P.O and number cancellation found on these stamps dated 1915, because "they were used in Palestine," an obvious untruth, because the Auckland Regiment crossed the Egyptian-Palestine border at Rafah (Rafia on modern maps) at 6.15 a.m. on 9th January, 1917, and it is quite certain that no letters were written by allied British troops and posted in Palestine before that date. I myself have half a dozen covers from letters written by Turkish officers commanding units at Hafir (the most advanced Turkish post on the border-line) and Beersheba, prepaid with Turkish stamps current at the time all over Turkey, and postmarked 1915 and 1916.

THE STAMPS.



ILLUSTRATION 1



ILLUSTRATION 2

but were affixed by the clerks to such letters as were handed in, a very nasty brown gum being used. The stamps were rouletted 20 by the machine which had been then recently used for the first issues of Hejaz, which had been produced at the same Survey Office. The stamps were first put on sale at Jerusalem and Jaffa on 10th February, 1918. Subsequent printings followed immediately, the colour being less intense, now known as "deep blue" and "blue," easily distinguishable from the indigo, and the total number bearing the Control A 18 was 1,948 sheets (233,760 stamps). Three transfers were used for their printing. One piastre was the overseas letter rate, and the stamps were intended as much for the use of the civil population as that of the military, and it was soon found that there was also a need for a local as well as an overseas stamp. Consequently the 1p. was surcharged 5 millimes (Illustration 2). Sheets were printed in cobalt blue and overprinted with the Arabic and English indication of that sum at the left and right sides respectively, reading downwards in both languages so that the bottoms of the characters opposed each other, the correct way to print Arabic (and Hebrew) and English, when printed vertically, as Arabic is written from right to left, just the reverse of English.

The four corners were obliterated by sixteen lines in each, all running downwards from left to right. The total number printed was 419 sheets, 50,280 stamps. The watermark was as before, and the stamps were without gum and rouletted 20. They were issued for use on 16th February, 1918. Further supplies were printed in ultramarine (shades) on the same watermarked paper supplied from Somerset

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General Sir Edmund (now Lord) Allenby made his state entry into Jerusalem on 11th December, 1917, and at once the need for a proper organisation of the postal service became apparent.

Post offices there were already in plenty, stamps there were none, and in order to prevent a flood of overprinted and surcharged stamps, "Occupation" and such-like provisionals, both British and French, the Director of Army Postal Services of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Colonel Peter Warren, C.M.G., O.B.E., requested the Egyptian Survey Office to undertake the designing and printing of stamps of the value of 1 piastre. Three sketches of suggested designs were submitted by J. H. Rowntree, of the Survey Office, and the one chosen, the now familiar one shown in illustration 1, was reproduced under that gentleman's direction by photo-lithography. Four ferro-prussiate proofs of the final negative were sent to the D.A.D.A.P.S., G.H.Q., 2nd Echelon, and approved, one of which survives and is in my own collection. Plate, or in this case, transfer, proofs were pulled in the usual manner, but no impressions were retained by the Survey Office. One complete sheet, printed in milky blue on thick white smooth paper, almost cardboard, does, however, exist. It is without watermark and imperforate, Control A 18.

The first printing was in indigo and consisted of 200 sheets (24,000 stamps), each sheet containing two horizontal rows of 12 stamps. The paper was watermarked with the Royal Cypher in column and was supplied direct from Somerset House, London. It was without gum and the stamps were supplied in that condition. They were not at first sold over the post office counters,

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House already gummed. The Controls C 18 B and D 18 C, and the dates of issue and numbers were:—

C 18 B: 5 March 1918, 463 sheets, 55,560 stamps.

D 18 C, 13 May 1918, 451 sheets, 54,120 stamps.

Four transfers were used for printing the stamps and eight for the surcharge, these latter, like the stamps themselves, being done by photo-lithography.

Sheets with Control B 18 A show the error MILLILMES on the tenth stamp in the first horizontal row; later sheets from one transfer have the defective Arabic on No. 11 in the first horizontal row, and also the open 5 on No. 97. There are also some other varieties to be found in the different transfers.

The supply of the 1p. stamps did not last more than ten weeks, and further quantities were printed in ultramarine (shades) during March, April and May of the same year. All had the Control C 18 and the total number printed was 338,880 stamps. Four transfers were used, as mentioned above, and it was, in fact, on sheets of the 1p. already printed that the surcharges were made, the 5th March being the date of first issue.

A study of the different transfers is a most interesting one, and numerous flaws and varieties may be found, most of them constant all through the several printings, while some few retouches may be discovered.

Two stamps were obviously not sufficient for the postal needs of the population of such a country as Palestine, and Somerset House, London, was at once asked to provide a series of eleven values from 1 millieme to 20 piastres (in English currency approximately ¼d.

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to 4/-). The work was commenced at once, and on the 16th July, 1918, five of the ordered values, 1, 2, 4 milliemes and 2 and 5 piastres, were put on sale.



ILLUSTRATION 3

The design is similar for all values and is a very close copy of the original 1 piastre produced in Egypt (Illustration 3). Although the designer of that stamp was so modest that in his own words "the design was purposely made as simple as possible, with a view to preventing it being used for the final issue," the home authorities evidently deemed it good enough, not "for the final issue," but for imitation. Mr. Rowntree is evidently no stamp collector, or he would have known that "permanent" and "final" issues are generally superseded as soon as the issuing country finds sales decreasing substantially. The size is the same for all values, viz., 19 x 23 m.m.

At intervals to December 27th, other values appeared, the whole series being completed on that date. The size of these six values is uniform, but slightly smaller than the one of the first five, namely 18 x 21 m.m. All values are on paper water-marked Royal Cypher in column, and are perforated 15 x 14. The Arabic inscription of value reads downwards on all values except the 1, 9, and 20 piastres, these three

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together indiscriminately by the printers, the Orthodox Greek Convent at Jerusalem, who probably thought, either, that all the units were alike, or, that the arrangement was immaterial. As a matter of fact the upper pane contained six of the first line and four of the second, and the lower pane the reverse.



PAIR OF 2p. THE RIGHT HAND STAMP SHOWING THE TRANSPOSED HEBREW. ILLUSTRATION 5a.

This setting was done very badly, the first stamp in it having an Arabic Z instead of a T, and the 23rd having the three characters in the second group of Hebrew transposed, that is the "dashes" were the last in the row (i.e. on the left) instead of between the two other characters. (Illustration 5a). These errors were discovered within a very short time of the stamps being put on sale, perhaps within a few minutes, and the first, eleventh, and twelfth vertical rows of the sheets were torn off for destruction. There was no need to tear off the twelfth vertical row because of any errors in it, or at any rate because it contained any errors or faults greater than any of the other nine rows, but it had to accompany the eleventh row.

It was, however, sold when stocks were getting low, and it is possible even to-day, to pick up complete strips of ten and even twenty of certain values. Copies of both the errors are known, both unused and used, but are really scarce, not more than about 25 examples of all values, 2, 5, 9, 10, and 20P., having so far turned up, and not a single copy of either error on any value below the 2P. has so far been found. No. 133 in each sheet had a "B" instead of the second E in Palestine, but as this error was in one of the destroyed rows, and moreover occurred only once in the sheet in-

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having it upwards, which is in fact correct, and follows the original.

All the foregoing stamps were issued under the Military Administration and were available for use not only in Palestine, but also in large parts of Syria, in the country across the Jordan, and in some parts of Egypt. With Egyptian postmarks they are not uncommon, but copies with small out-of-the-way Syrian town postmarks or those of Trans-Jordan towns, are difficult to find and some of them are of very great rarity.

ILLUSTRATIONS 4 and 5. TYPICAL EXAMPLES.



SETTING 1.

SETTING 2.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Great Britain received a Mandate for Palestine under the Peace Treaty and the first High Commissioner (Sir Herbert Samuel) took up the reins of office on 1st July, 1920, and on the 1st September, 1920, the stamps of the last issue, with some new printings, were put on sale with the name of the country, Palestine, overprinted in Arabic, English and Hebrew, in black on all values except the 1 piastre, on which value it was in silver. (Illustrations 4 and 5).

There were two distinct settings of the overprint. Setting 1 was type-set in two horizontal lines of 12 units each, and from each of these lines casts were made and 20 of these casts arranged vertically, with a gutter gap after the first 10, to cover the complete sheet of 240 stamps at one printing. Although the plate contained 10 of each line, they were not arranged 1, 2, 1, 2, and so on, but seemed to have been put

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stead of 10 times as did each of the others, the owner of a copy on any value may consider that he (or she) is in possession of one of the rarest errors in the whole of the stamp world. Up to date I have seen two copies on the 2P. and one on the 9P., only, all told. It must not be confused with the same error found on the 2nd Setting, which so far as the "B" itself is concerned is similar, but in every other respect differs materially, and on some values is quite common.

Setting 2, which followed Setting 1 within a few days, was also type-set. Casts were again taken from one horizontal row of twelve units, this quantity of type evidently being all the printers possessed, which even they considered fit to use, and twenty of them arranged to make up a plate. The twenty were not locked together permanently, and during about ten days work the operators managed to re-arrange the rows in three different ways, certain varieties, the "B" error, etc., serving as "Key" stamps and giving an easy method of defining the arrangements. Then the first arrangement, "A," was taken, the "B" and some other prominent varieties removed, and a fresh printing of some values made, this being known as "A corrected," in which, by some unexplained means, the "Z" error of Setting 1 took the place of the "B" error. Then in evident desperation the printers made a last try, took what they considered the best rows and added some entirely new ones making altogether five different settings of Setting 2. This sounds a bit complicated, but a little study will make it clear. All values were overprinted from one or other of the arrangements of Setting 2, all perf. 15x14, and the 2, 3 and 5M., perf. 14.



ILLUSTRATIONS 8 and 6

The best efforts of the printers were not considered good enough, and they were instructed to make a fresh overprint altogether, and on 22nd September, 1920, the first values appeared with what is now known as the 10m.m. overprint, that being the measurement of the Arabic word, the old one being only 8m.m. long. (Illustration 6). All the characters were, in reality, somewhat larger than those of the first overprint, but the type was almost as bad. The whole plate was built up from printers' type, in two panes of 120 units each, from which casts were taken, the spacing of the characters and the vertical alignment of the three lines varying throughout each pane, and as the two halves of the plate were not permanently fastened together, we get sheets with plate A over plate B, the more usual way, although the proof sheet shows the reverse; and plate B over plate A. The "B" error does not exist on any sheet of this issue.

All values from 1M. to 5P. were overprinted, all values were perf. 15 x 14, and the 1, 2, 4, 5M., both light and deep orange, and the 1P. and 5P., perf. 14.

Again the appearance did not please the authorities, and a further attempt was made, a trial overprint on three values only, 1M., perf. 14, 3M., perf. 15 x 14, and 5M., deep orange, perf. 14, coming out on 6th December, 1920 (Illustration 7), and being



ILLUSTRATION 7.

withdrawn after a few months use. This time the overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of six, from which casts were made and a plate built up, so that each

of the six types appears 40 times in a complete sheet, No. 2 in each six having the Hebrew dashes inverted, that is points upwards instead of downwards. No. 111 in the sheet has a "B" instead of the second "E" in Palestine. There are many other really interesting varieties of the overprint throughout the sheet.

In the Spring of 1921, the printers obtained some new type, and from this and the best of the old, they re-set the whole inscription, the two groups of Hebrew being uniformly spaced all through the sheet, and the characters generally being sharp and of good appearance. (Illustration 8). All values were overprinted, all perf. 15 x 14, and the 1M. and 20P., perf. 14, the two latter items, in unused condition particularly, equalling in rarity some of the world's most prized stamps. Fortunately rarity does not always govern price, fashion and advertisement have more to do with market value than merit.



ILLUSTRATION 9.

Still the post office heads were not satisfied and Somerset House was asked to take the matter in hand. As before, everything had to be done in a hurry, the printers did their best and the first values, the stamps themselves a new printing, but from the original plates, with the English word in sans-serif type (Illustration 9), were put on sale in October, 1921, making ten different overprints in about a year's time, the last having nearly as many defective characters as the first. This time the overprint was set up in a block of twelve, in

two horizontal rows of six, which was repeated throughout the sheets, and each twelve having that number of more or less easily distinguishable types.

All values, perf. 15 x 14, were overprinted, but by this time the printing plates had become so badly worn that Somerset House informed the Jerusalem Post Office that no further supplies could be printed from them, and so Messrs. Waterlow & Sons were asked to prepare fresh plates of similar

PLATE A.

PLATE B.



ILLUSTRATIONS 10 and 11

designs. They did so, and in October/November, 1922, a set of 15 values appeared on Script watermark paper, all perf. 14, and the four high values also perf. 15x14. (Illustrations 10 and 11). This issue lasted for about five years. There was more than one printing, and shades of colour may be found of most values. Two overprint plates were used, and each contains many varieties. One sheet each of the 1M. and the 2P. received the overprint inverted, and one sheet of the 1M. double.

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B.P.A.

THE FIRS, WAXWELL LANE, PINNER,
Eng.

Pardy and Son, Triangle Printing Works, Bournemouth

Recent Philatelic Journals

by Tobias Zywietz

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*A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately from recent philatelic journals.
Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.*

The Levant Vol. 13, No. 1 – January 2025

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

Richard Rose presents a photo of the Air Martyrs' Column in Istanbul, provided by Uzay Togay (1).
Richard Rose and Elia Anz studied the early Revenue stamps of Jordan (2–8).
Michael Sharnoff has his article "The Hashemite regime: a postal history of nation-building" reprinted [sadly with extremely poor quality images] (9–18).
This issue's "Watch your step" column focuses on forgeries of the Free French Syria (SG 1a) (18).
Jack Kifedjian presents postal history items related to the Near East Relief charity organisation (19–20).
Adel Kanaan (President), Marisa Galitz (Webmaster) and Richard Rose (Editor) report (1).

The Levant Vol. 13, No. 2 – May 2025

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

Robert Gray researched Ottoman Prisoners of War held in Burma during WWI (23–29).
The editor presents a 1921 philatelic cover from İstanbul to H.E. Harris, Boston (29).
Abdulnadir Hilal Naji notes the ALA Littoria S.S. flight service in Iraq during 1939–1941 (30–34).
Tobias Zywietz unearthed a academic study on the sale of old stamps to generate income for the bankrupt Ottoman state (35–38).
Denis Doren looks at the short-lived British military postal history of Long Island [Chustann/Uzun Ada] in the Gulf of Smyrna, including the labels "GRI LONG ISLAND" (39–40). – *IMHO a hoax (ed.)*
Editor Richard Rose reports on exhibition awards, MEPB, and back issues (21). Obituary for Robert Wade Stuchell (22). Arabian Philatelic Association International (APAI) (40).

The Levant Vol. 13, No. 3 – Sept. 2025

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

The editor shows a 1957 photograph by Ara Güler of a dancing deckhand on a wooden taka vessel at dawn in the Golden Horn (41).
Gus Riachi looks at Jordan postage due stamps for use in Palestine (42–48).

George Brown shows a 1913 Beirut postcard depicting typhoid sufferers (48).
Gary Theodore & Richard Rose revisit Palestine Mandate court fee stamps (49–53).
Yavuz Çorapçioğlu revisits "Emergency postage for Long Island," i.e. IMHO the hoax labels "GRI LONG ISLAND" supposedly issued by British troops on Chustann/Uzun Ada (Gulf of Smyrna) (54–55).
Richard Rose researched Palestine Aid on Lebanon revenues (1948–49): "finding a missing overprint" (55–56).

★ **The LEVANT** ★
Journal of the Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society

JANUARY 2025	VOL. 13, NO. 1	APS AFFILIATE NO. 247
PRESIDENT Adel Kanaan	FOUNDER Robert Stuchell	EDITOR George Brown



Historic building in the Gemmayzeh district of Beirut, that was damaged in the August 4, 2020 port explosion. It has since been restored. (Credit: Joseph M. Khoury)

<p>Contents</p> <p>UNRWA – Refugee Aid in Palestine since 1949 <i>Jean-Louis Emmenegger</i>.....59</p> <p>Bir Hassan Airfield – Beirut's First Airport <i>George W. Brown</i>.....66</p> <p>Seen on eBay: Syria 1919 T.E.O. First Issue Cover – First Day of Use.....70</p> <p>Lebanon UNRWA Cover Addressed to a Legendary Actor <i>George W. Brown</i>.....71</p>	<p>Announcements</p> <p>If you have not already done so, now is the time to remit your 2025 dues for membership renewal. Due to rising costs, the dues amounts have been increased for 2025. Membership dues are in two classes:</p> <p>At paper Journal + on-line, regardless of member location, is \$38 USD. If on-line Journal only is \$20 USD.</p> <p>Any additional contributions to help support our society recognize one as a Sustaining Member. Payments to check are in US only, made out to ONEPS and mailed to the Treasurer: Will Kearney, ONEPS Treasurer, P.O. Box 241, Glubbside, Oregon 97027, USA. Please see the following page for payments via PayPal.</p> <p>Thank you in advance for your continuing membership. Will Kearney – Treasurer</p> <p>Boston 2026</p> <p>ONEPS will have a presence at the Boston 2026 World Stamp Expo, to be held May 21-24 at the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center. A formal meeting has not been planned, but we will have a table in the Africa / Middle East section. Two frames have been dedicated to ONEPS, in which our members can present one or more pages of material in their collecting interest. The cost is \$10 per page. Please contact Adel Kanaan or William Al-Munasser for details. We look forward to seeing you there!</p>
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The Levant Vol. 13, No. 4 – January 2026

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

Joseph M. Khoury shows a historic building in Gemmayzeh district of Beirut (57).
Jean-Louis Emmenegger (AIJP) researched UNRWA "Refugee Aid in Palestine since 1949" [reprint from MEPB 30] (59–65).
George W. Brown reports on the Bir Hassan Airfield, Beirut's first airport (66–69).
The editor found a Syria 1919 T.E.O. first issue first day cover: a bank letter with 3m on 3c, 1p on 10c of the first T.E.O. overprints, 21.11.1919 (70).
George W. Brown presents a Lebanon UNRWA cover addressed Yul Brunner, 1960, franked with the Refugee Year issue (71).

Increased subscription; Boston 2026 (57).

Türkei-Spiegel 151 – 1/2025*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 3) (5–10).
- Volker Fredebold shows the Baghdad provisionals on cover (11–12).
- Jens Warnecke researched Passer's 5 types of MiNr. 638 = ISFILA 898 (overpr. on soldiers in trenches) (13–20).
- Mehmet Akan researched the 'Payas Post' and the Postkrieg about Hatay in 1938/1939 (part 2) (21–29).
- Tobias Zywiets reviews "Otto Liman von Sanders" (Rolf-Detlev Neß) and "The Ottoman Empire and early Republic Post ... in the Vilayet Trabzon" (Kemal Giray) and offers digitised versions (PDFs) of Passer's "The Stamps of Turkey" and Tanrikut's "Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı" (31–32).
- RFI: German troops and field post in Turkey WWI (32).
- New books and the announcement for "Postal Rates Turkey 1920–1950" (Mehmet Akan) (34).
- Richard Rose corrects an error for the date of issue of Iraq 1942 10 fils carmine (MiNr. 105/SG 216) (35).
- The editor shows an 1898 picture postcard of Constantinople (44).
- Jens Warnecke reports on the 2024 AGM (36–40).*

Türkei-Spiegel 152 – 2/2025*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 (concluding part 4) (5–10).
- Volker Fredebold presents a newspaper wrapper with the rare "Sublime Porte Ma'lûmat-ı Şâhânesi Bâb-ı Âli Posta Şubesi" (10).
- Ibrahim Heckmann studied the life and legacy of Mevlana Rûmî "The Prophet of Love" (11–18).
- Hubert Gerzabek sent in a series of letters from a British officers in Bulgaria during the Crimean war (1854), annotated by Tobias Zywiets (19–24).
- Jens Warnecke gives an update on his research into the overprints MiNr. 638 (İSFILA 898) (26–28).
- Parviz Sahandi and Wolfgang Leimenstoll look at the late introduction of IRS in Persia in 1926 (29–30).
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke poses the question whether some stamps were in fact used as charity labels (31–34).
- Tobias Zywiets reviews the book by Alan Mellaart: "Ottoman Empire Postal History of Greece" (35).
- Martin Bohnstedt adds a new Jordanian hotel post cancel (36).
- New Turkey issues: Yüreğimde Filistin = Palestine in my heart (2024) (44).
- New members, AROS 40th anniversary plans, new books (37–39).*

Türkei-Spiegel 153 – 3/2025*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei**German, A4, colour, €7-50*

- The editor reprints an 1877 report of the Egyptian postal system (5–8).
- Hans-Dieter Gröger shows the earliest Turkish stationery to India and returned (9).
- Jens Warnecke: Lack of stamps in WWI? (10–11).
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP): Kalei Soultanié 6 on cover: unique piece from 1917 (11).
- The editor summarises the article by Salih Kış on how stamps saved the Turkish finances (part 1) (12–14).
- Wilfried Korber: Rare Meter Marks of Turkey: SATAS, (1969) (15).
- Jan Sangers: The Mail Route from Persia to Dutch East India in 1932 (16–22).
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP): Differentiation of overprints of the Jordan Occupation of Palestine (Abdullah definitives) (23–26).
- Jean-Louis Emmenegger (AIJP): UNRWA – Refugee Aid in Palestine since 1949 (27–35).
- Q&A: Validity of Turkish stamps in old Lira currency (38); Current tariffs of the Turkish post (38), short notes (39); New books (39–40).
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke: QSL card of King Hussein (44).
- Invitation for the autumn meeting and AGM (36–37). New members (38).*

Türkei-Spiegel 154 – 4/2025*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei**German, A4, colour, €7-50*

- Hans-Dieter Gröger shows tête-bêche pairs of the 1891 2 piastres stamp (8–10).
- Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi presents part 1 of his article about the Italian post office in Smyrna (11–16).
- The editor summarises the article by Salih Kış on how stamps saved the Turkish finances (II) (17–18).
- Jens Warnecke is curious why the 50 Years Post Office stamp was overprinted in 1916 (19).
- Ibrahim Th. Heckmann presents a thematic study about the poet and philosopher Mehmet Âkif Ersoy (20–25).
- Wilfried Korber reports a SATAS „Rotary“ meter mark from İstanbul (1964) (26–27).
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke presents Egyptian Pyramids definitives used on a 1903 postcard to Brazil as a (rare) gutter pair (27).
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke studies the late use of Jordan's Palestine overprints after the annexation (28–39).
- The back cover shows 2010 Gaza stamps (44).
- Obituaries for M. Kühut Alanyalı (5–7) by the board and Necip Tokoğlu (6–7).*

Türkei-Spiegel 155 – 1/2026*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei**German, A4, colour, €7-50*

- Hans-Dieter Gröger looks at the remnant guide lines of the overprint cliché of the 1870/72 2 piastres Duloz stamp (6–7).
- The editor summarises the article by Salih Kış on how stamps saved the Turkish finances (part 3) (8–10).

Jens Warnecke asks whether there was really a lack of stamps as cause for overprints (11–13).
 Hans-Dieter Gröger show a ‘combination franking (Italy /Turkey) on an 1870 cover from Venice to Scutari (Shkodra, İşkodra) (14).
 Otto Graf dissects a 1906 parcel card (value 300 Liras) from Sivas nach İstanbul (15–19).
 Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi presents part 2 of his article about the Italian post office in Smyrna (20–26).
 Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports the new discovery of a 2003 Jordan „P.P.“ cachet (27).
 Jens Warnecke corrects a catalogue number (TS154) (34).
AGM report (28–30); Hans-Dieter Gröger: 90th birthday (32); obituary Jürgen Endemann, obituary Wolfgang Lütge (5); new members.



Türkei-Spiegel 156 – 2/2026

[Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei](#)
 German, A4, colour, €7-50

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi presents part 3 of his article about the Italian post office in Smyrna (5–9).
 Hans Dieter Gröger presents an 1886 registered letter from Chios to Alexandria with *avis de réception* (9).
 Otto Graf (AIJP) researched the Turkish censorship in 1914–1918 (10–21).
 Dr. Friedrich Laux reports a 1918 postcard with Austrian field post cachet “Seilbahnreferent der K. Ottom. 3. Armee” (22–23).
 Jean-Louis Emmenegger (AIJP) looks at the 1920 Lausanne peace conference and its treaty (24–33).
 Jens Warnecke reports on the 1925 “Hat Law” (34–35).
 Tobias Zywiets gives short reviews of Mail and Might (Avci), Austrian Maritime Rivals (Smith), and British Mail in the Levant (Bassil) (37).
 Prof. Yavuz Çorapçıoğlu shows a photograph of the Khan al-Hathrur (Khan du Bon Samaritain) (44).
Small Notices: TS jubilee edition; Trieste Postmark project; Board elections at TFTD; Türk Filateli Akademisi; Pre-philatelic Bosnia-Herzegovina; Egypt Study Circle; APAI reference resources; ONEPS expertising service; New books(39–40); Journal reviews (38–42).

The Quarterly Circular 292 (Vol. 25, No. 9) – March 2025

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour, –

David Ogden’s beginner’s column “The Eye of Horus” focuses on the Palestine overprints (194).
 Ramez Atiya researched for his exhibit the proofs and dies of the second issue (196–200).
 Michael Knaubert looks at a postcard and describes its connection with the hunt for Emin Bey (201–205).
 David Ogden starts a series “Stamps That Tell A Story” with an article on Talaat Harb and Banque Misr (206).
 Pierre Louis Grech reprises the information on the postmarks of the French post offices in Egypt from his out-of-print book (207–213).
 Richard Wheatley tells the story of Samuel Shephard’s retirement to England (214–215).
 Ronny v. Pellecom explains why he collects Egypt (216).
Obituary for Dr. Ibrahim Shoukry (195). The editor laments the lacklustre provision of articles in “Half a century of deaf ears” (205).

The Quarterly Circular 293 (Vol. 25, No. 10) – June 2025

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour, –

David Ogden’s beginner column “The eye of Horus” looks at British Forces in Egypt (226).
 Robert C. Porter reports on the 1872 20 paras lithographs (227–230).
 Ronny van Pellecom and Alain Stragier continue their research with the Fayoum Light Railway Company (232–240).
 David Ogden looks at stamp about Sa’ad Zaghloul Pasha (iii).
Changes to the ECS: QCs are no longer printed; ESC accounts 2023/2024; Countdown to the Study Circle’s transition; AGM 10.05.2025 [164 members] (217–222).
Pierre Louis Grech lifts the mystery of page in QC volume 1 (231); Mike Murphy report on “Why I collect Egypt” (iv).

The Quarterly Circular 294 (Vol. 25, No. 11) – September 2025

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour, –

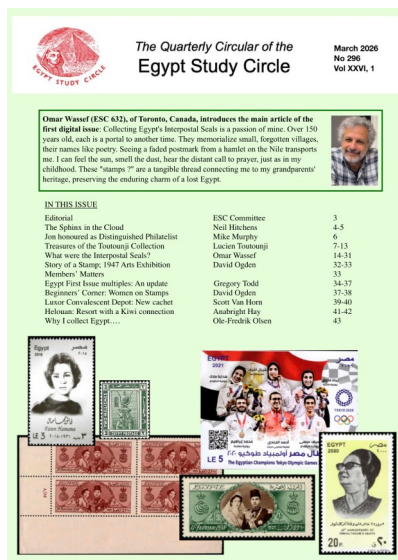
Richard Wheatley reviews the book by Alain Stragier & Ronny van Pellecom “Fayoum Postal History 1879–1914” (243).
 Hany Salam and Mike Murphy review separately Joseph H. Chalhoub’s catalogue “The Nile Post” (244–245).
 Scott Van Horn reports on printing tests and experiments (246–250).
 David Ogden looks at stamps on the Philatelic Society of Egypt (251).
 Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom researched the postal history of Siwa oasis (252–259).
 Adam Hafez reports on the mail from the wreck of the Atlantique 1918 (260–261).

David Ogden's beginner column "The eye of Horus" looks at the Posta Europea (262).
 Pierre Louis Grech and the Editor dissect a 1930 insured letter to Algeria (via France and Italy) (263–264).
 John Davis resolved a postmark mystery: "griglia Pontificia at Ancona (264–265).
 Sami Sadek found a variant of the Alexandria single-transit TPO cancel (iii)
 Obituary: Sue E. Claridge (243); John Davis: *Why I collect Egypt* (iv).

The Quarterly Circular 295 (Vol. 25, No. 12) – December 2025

The Egypt Study Circle
 English, A4, colour; –

The stamps celebrating the opening of the Grand Museum are presented (268).
 David Ogden reports on the stamps for the singer Om Kolthoum (Umm Kulthum) (269).
 Jos Strengholt translated his article "2468 ... hoping the Djinni insures safe delivery" on *b'duh* (270–273).
 David Ogden's beginner column "The eye of Horus" looks at the Postal Museum of Egypt (274).
 Antoine Winter deciphers early maritime mail (275).
 Ronny van Pellecom and Alain Stragier researched the Seamen's Home in Alexandria harbour (276–287).
 Editorials look at 'the digital future' and ESC's Facebook page. From 2026 the QC will no longer be printed. Articles are first to be gathered on the website and collated into digital QCs every three months (266–267). Report of meeting at Stampex 25.10.2025 (267).
 Tammie Aaron-Barrada answers "Why I collect Egypt" (288).



The Quarterly Circular 296 (Vol. 26, No. 1 – March 2026)

The Egypt Study Circle
 English, A4, colour; –

Lucien Toutounji shows treasures from his collection: French PO, early airmails, hotel mails (7–13).
 Omar Wassef asks "What were the Interpostal seals?" (14–31).

David Ogden reveals the story of the stamp: 1947 Exhibition of Contemporary Art (32–33).
 Gregory Todd updates research on first issue multiples (34–37).
 David Ogden look in his Beginners' corner at women on Egyptian stamps (37–38).
 Scott Van Horn reports a new cachet of the Luxor convalescent depot (39–40).
 Anabright Hay Helouan: Egypt's resort with a Kiwi connection (41–42).
 Neil Hitchens reports on the restructuring of ESC activities, the journal and the website (4–5). Mike Murphy reports on Jon Aitchison being honoured as Distinguished Philatelist (6). Members' Matters [4 new, 2 deaths] (33). MacArthur Award (44).
 Ole-Fredrik Olsen: *Why I collect Egypt* (43).



L'Orient Philatélique 167 – March 2025

Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique

English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour; –

Yasser Omar researched for his exhibit the essays of the King Fouad 1st Portrait Issue (5–25).
 Obituary for Dr. Ibrahim Shoukry (3).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 9 – February 2025

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld

Dutch, A4, colour; PDF only; –

Jos Strengholt reports on spells on mail items: "May the Djinn be with you" [b'duh 8462] (3–7).
 Theo Kester shows a 1904 item from Bandar Linga (Iran) (9–11).
 Theo Kester reviews "The Impact of Political Events ..." by Dr. Fariborz Goodarzi (11–14).
 Jan van Zelle reports on new issues regarding the Gaza conflict (14–16).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 10 – April 2025

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld

Dutch, A4, colour; PDF only; –

Jos Strengholt continues a piece about mystical numbers [bduh 2468] (3–9).
 Hans Elzelingen shows a cover from Mekka to Stockholm (1956) an one from Djedda via Egypt to Paramaribo

(Suriname) (1943) (11–12).

The editor translated the Annual Report of the Egyptian Post for 1877 (as reported by Tobias Zywietsz) into Dutch (13–15).

Jan van Zelle reports on new issues concerning the Gaza conflict (15–16).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 11 – September 2025

[*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld*](#)

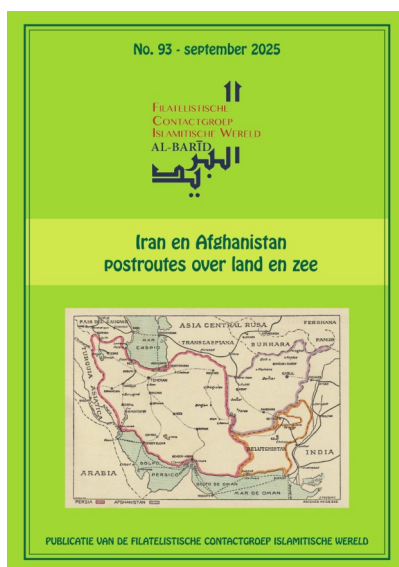
Dutch, A4, colour; PDF only, –

Jan van Zelle: Another look at spells on mail (B' duh): "The genie out of the bottle" (12–13).

The editor translated the Annual Report of the Egyptian Post for 1877 (as reported by Tobias Zywietsz) into Dutch (part 2). (13–15).

Folkert Bruining reports a question on Afghani postmarks (16).

Jan van Zelle tells the 50 year story of FCIW (1–12).



Al Barid 93 – October 2025

[*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld*](#)

Dutch, A4, colour; –

Theo Kester gives a foreword for this special issue on postal routes to and from Iran and Afghanistan by land and sea (4–5).

Theo Kester researched the postal routes of Iran to Europa via Russia, 1895–1914 (6–19).

Jan Sangers expands his piece about the route take between Iran and Indonesia in the 1930s [transl. reprint from MEPB] (20–24).

Folkert Bruining & Theo Kester researched the land route between Iran and British India (25–37).

Folkert Bruining presents his research into the postal routes between Afghanistan and India (38–47).

Theo Kester & Folkert Bruining look at postal routes to and from Iran via the Persian Gulf (48–54).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 12 – November 2025

[*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld*](#)

Dutch, A4, colour; PDF only, –

Theo Kester reports on Corona/Covid stamps of Iran and Palestine (3–5).

Folkert Bruining shows a rarity: the Ottoman cancel of Kassos on cover (6–7).

Jan van Zelle studies the stamps of Morocco (8–14).

Avo Kaplanian shows a 1951 cover by Arthur Flaz, stamp dealer in Jerusalem (15).

Theo Kester shows a 1912 letter from Àrak [Sultanabad] with "C" (control) cachet (16–18).

Hans van Elzelingen show as 1961 Pakistani cover to the USA and a 1947 Egyptian letter from Port Said to Batavia (18–20).

Theo Kester studies (local) charity tax issues of Iran, 1918–1921 (21–26).

Jos Strengholt looks at Egypt's various flags (27–30).

Jan van Zelle reports on 150 years TPO in Egypt with a letter damaged by water: "Naufragio" 1918 (31–32).

Al Barid

البريد

Nieuwsbrief

Nummers 13

Eerste 2026

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- Jaffa Censuurstempel	Theo Kester	
- Afghanistan	Theo Hooft	
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Uitgever van de Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld ©

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 13 – February 2026

[*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld*](#)

Dutch, A4, colour; PDF only, –

Jan Sangers presents a reg. censored cover Pera–Hengelo, 1917, franked 2½p, 428A] (3–4).

Theo Kester shows a censored letter card, Jaffa-Istanbul, 1915 (5).

Theo Hooft presents a 1951 registered airmail cover from Afghanistan to Tchechoslovakia (6).

Theo Hooft shows a 1904 registered cover from Teheran to Kazan (7–8).

Jan van Zelle presents new stamp issues: Jordan "With Gaza" 28.11.2024, Morocco "Avec Gaza" 29.11.2024, Tunisia "With Gaza" 29.11.2024, Saudi Arabia "With Gaza" 2025, Algeria 2024, Egypt: Ministry of Communication, 1.10.2024 (9–12).

The Dhow 99 (Vol. 26, No. 1) – March 2025

Aden & Somaliland Study Group

English, ca. A4, colour; –

Neil Williams shows a 1966 Aden covered demonstrating the impact of the introduction of Federation Dinars on postal rates (1).

Jerone Hart shows a 1831 Aden cover sent via the 'Southampton Service' (3).

Neil Williams continues his series on Aden airmail rates

with October 1951 to March 1953 (4–7).

Germain Mentgen reports on air crashes on the ALA Littoria Empire line Rome-Asmara-Addis Ababa (8–10).

Andrew Gondocz looks at items from Sanaa 1968 and from Hadibo (Socotra) 1995 (11).

Michael Cox and Brian Livingstone present more Somaliland Protectorate's unadopted George VI pictorial definitives (12–15).

Malcolm Lacey shows a postcard of P&O's RMS Canton, 1952 (16).

Index to volume 25 of The Dhow (nos. 95–98) (15–16).

The Dhow 100 (Vol. 26, No. 2) – June 2025

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

The editor Neil Williams celebrates 100 issues of the journal by reprinting some of the best articles of the last 25 years (1–2).

Ed Druce reports on reply-paid postal stationery used in Aden [The Dhow 1 (2000)] ([1–5]).

Jerone Hart researched covers of Eastern Telegraph Co. stations at Aden [The Dhow 17 & 18 (2004)] ([6–12]).

Tony Cochrane shows mail of "Mission Aden" 1933/1934 [The Dhow 24 (2005)] ([13–14]).

Brian Allcock looks at "A ship on a stamp" [The Dhow 26 (2006)] ([15–17]).

Gary Brown researched the World Health Organisation issue of 1966 [The Dhow 28 (2007)] ([18–24]).

Cliff Gregory reports on the Somaliland Field Force 1st and 3rd expedition [The Dhow 44 (2010)] ([25–27]).

Alastair Kennedy looks at forces air mail concession rates 1945–1960 in British Somaliland and Somalia [The Dhow 48 (2012)] ([28–30]).

The editor shows some covers of The Dhow special issues ([31–32]).

The Dhow 101 (Vol. 26, No. 3) – Sept. 2025

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

Germain Mentgen shows a registered cover 1938 from Borama (Somaliland) with new registration label (type R8) (1).

Sue Hopson follows-up Mike Pettifor's article on HM ships in the Indian Ocean in the 1880s (3).

Malcolm Lacey shows a W. H. Smith printed matter wrapper to Aden 1895 (3).

Germain Mentgen researched the boxed rectangular "Base Censor" mark and sealing tape Army form W.3424 used in Somaliland Protectorate (4–8).

Neil Williams looks at airmails (first out & return flights) on the new air service from Nairobi, 1944 (9–12).

Tony Cochrane presents an 1870 letter from Bombay to Mauritius via Aden (13).

Jerone Hart shows a 1921 insured cover from Prim via Aden to Britain (14).

Michael Cox contributes a 1960 cover from Hargeisa (Somali Republic) to Ethiopia (15).

Jamie Smith gives in a fourth part of his series further insight into the Goan UPU archive looking at the 1950s 'States' Definitives (16).

The Dhow 102 (Vol. 26, No. 4) – Dec. 2025

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

Neil Williams presents a 1947 Christmas and New Year greetings from the Postmaster General of Aden & of Somaliland Protectorate (1,3).

Sue Hopson shows a 1895 postcard from the Seychelles to China & Japan via Aden (4).

Germain Mentgen researched the times of Josef Menges in Somaliland Protectorate (5–7).

Jamie Smith presents Aden transit mail: QV and ED7 India & East Africa postal stationery (8–10).

Roger Badman shows a 1963 Aden Paquebot philatelic cover (10).

Germain Mentgen researched the first flight regular airmail service ALA Littoria from Gold Coast and Nigeria (11.10.1937) via Khartoum, Djibouti, Berbera, and to Aden (11–12).

Thomas Johansen reports 1943 US mail from Salalah to Eritrea via Aden (13).

Neil Williams looks at "On Postal Service" collective envelopes (14–16).

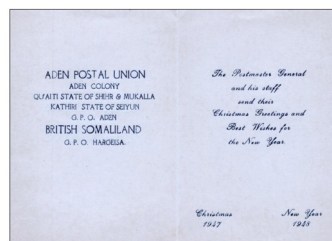
The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 26: Number 4

December 2025

Whole number 102



For this year's December issue – the interior of a topical greetings card from 1947. For its accompanying envelope etc., see page 2. (Neil Williams)

The Dhow 103 (Vol. 27, No. 1) – Dec. 2025

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

Jamie Smith shows an 1867 cover Aden to Manchester [6a 8p, Aden Steamer Point, via Marseilles] ([1]).

Editor's remarks ; member publications (2).

Jerone Hart presents an 1897 cover Trieste to Massawa via the Aden–Massawa Italian packet [POSTE ITALIANE / ADEN MASSAUA] (3).

Neil Williams starts his research in to airmail rates 1945–1951 with forces, airletters and internal mail (4–6).

Neil Williams 1943 shows censored mail from Mukalla to Dagabur, Ethiopia (7).

Germain Mentgen researched German mail from Somaliland Protectorate via Aden with Messageries Maritimes to Marseille, and with North German Lloyd via Aden and Napoli, 1904-1914 (8–14).

The Dhow index 2025 : volume 26 (whole numbers 99-102) (15–16).

Sue Hopson contributes a 1912 advertising envelope: Aden to Seychelles via Messageries Maritimes (16).

Random Notes 102 – December 2024

[*Arabian Philatelic Association Int.*](#)

English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In Random Notes #102 Martin Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Editorial; Kenneth David Knight [obituary]; Saudi new issues at WADP; ¼q medical aid double impression 1960; 2003 cover with new barcode registration label; Saudi registration label on incoming mail and label for unregistered mail; Validity of postage stamps for franking [referencing MEPB 25 and 26]; Overprint varieties on the Transjordan overprint on the ½q; Forgery of the Transjordan overprint on the 2q stamp; Triple overprint on the ½q stamp; New discovery of the Hejaz Railway Air overprint on the 5q stamp; Wrong franking label on a 2016 cover; Forgeries of Al Saudia overprint (3–9, 46).

Martin Lovegrove looks at the ‘missing dots’ of the 1968 Jeddah to Dammam Highway issue (10–12).

Martin Lovegrove researched the 1949 Air Mail Stamps (13–26).

Thomas P. Wood’s notes on the first airmails are reprinted from “A Study of Saudi Arabia Stamps 1934–1964” (27–46).

Publication notice for “Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries : Part 1 ; Postage and Revenue Stamps (2025)” (37).

The editors shows as page from Willie A. King’s Hejaz collection: forgeries of Ottoman cancels from Jeddah, Makkah and Medina (47–50).

Random Notes 103 – December 2025

[*Arabian Philatelic Association Int.*](#)

English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In Random Notes #103 Martin Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Spelling error on 2013 “King Abdullah bin Abdelaziz Prize for Translation”; Change in value indicator: SR to SAR; Caliphate postage due stamps; Lufthansa flights LH 632 and 633, 1976; Jeddah SM10L 1980; 2025 Kaaba double print; 2024 Al-Sadu stamp with two diff. Perforations; 1928 1 q surcharge on 20 pa Turkish pictorial: two version of شش; Paquebot “RR Poste / R. Cannoniera / Maggiore Toselli” Al Khafji definitive (SG 1167a) with double print orange; Forgery manual part 1 published; 1960 Inauguration of the Arab League Centre errors and opening invitation card; linear barcode labels errors; University definitives FDCs; Caliphate overprint error ‘missing reh’ on 1 q; Mixed used of Hejaz-Nejd and Saudi revenues; Second Nejd hand-stamp: shin error; Martin Kuriger [obituary] (3–18).

Martin Lovegrove researched the slogan hand-stamps “Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Humanity” (19–23, 1).

Martin Lovegrove compiled some interesting auctions results: Harmer 1999, SG Balwin 2025: Willi King collection (24–26).

Al-Zajel No. 3 – الزاجل – March 2020

[*Emirates Philatelic Association*](#)

Arabic and English, ca. A4, colour; –

Khalid Al-Omaira looks at the British postal administration of Abu Dhabi (1963/66) (63–71, [73], [b], 2–10).

Abdulla Khoory presents errors and varieties of the Sheikh Shakhbut’s overprint issue (60–62, 11–13).

Ismaïl Amer El-Khedoud portrays Sheikh Shakhbut (1889-1905) (14–17).

Terry Jones reflects on Arabian Gulf post offices (56–59, 18–21).

Khaled Abdul Mughni looks at “post and health guidance : Kuwait case” (50–55, 22–27).

Khaled Al-M’amri reports on “The first biological war in history ... Corona revives it” (28–30).

Fodhil Diguier writes on “Philately: from passion and experience to specialization and investment” (I) (36–39).

Ismaïl Amer El-Khedoud looks at Al-Jahai Hall “From the fortress of Hakha to the symbol of Dawat” (40–41).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 219 October 2024

[*Iran Philatelic Study Circle*](#)

English, A4, colour; –

The Zoom meeting on 13.09.2024 centred on the Mozaffar-eddin Shah Portrait issue (4693–4697).

Martin Kuriger queries about parcel receipts (4698).

Martin Kuriger researched the story of NORPERFORCE (4699–4701).

The second volume of the book “The Impact of Political Events” of Fariborz Goodarzi is announced (4703).

IPSC News, subscriptions, fourth annual IPSC exhibition, 21–28.12.2024 (4493, 4697), EuroPhilEx Birmingham 2025 (4703).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 220 March 2025

[*Iran Philatelic Study Circle*](#)

English, A4, colour; –

The online meeting in January 2025 centred on insured covers (4706–4710).

Mehrdad Sadri researched “The genesis of the first Iranian stamps : new discoveries” [see MEPB 30] (4711–4723).

IPSC news, meetings, EuroPhilex (4705).

Doar Ivri 63 – January 2025 (Selection)

[*Cercle Français Philatélique d’Israël*](#)

French, A4, colour; –

Bernard Boccara writes on postal relation with Great Britain in 1948 (8–9).

Ed Kroft continues his series on Israel postage rates 1948-1953 focussing of special services (10–17, 3).

Pierre Saussus looks at “Palestine before the Mandate” (18–22).

Jean-Paul Danon admires the 1952 Menorah stamps (23).

Jean-Paul Danon presents an item of the ‘Menorah Club’ ([32]).

Doar Ivri 64 – May 2025 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour; –*

- The editor shows a 1958 Returned letter Jerusalem–St. Pierre & Miquelon (3).
 Christian-Daniel Abravanel looks at curiosities: Indochina to France via Lydda (5).
 Jean-Bernard Parenti researched the postal and fiscal uses of the 7 Mils Pictorial (8–13).
 Ed Kroft continues his series on rare destinations (14–21).
 Bernard Boccara looks at incoming mail: Switzerland–Palestine to Switzerland–Israel (22–27).

Doar Ivri 65 – September 2025 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour; –*

- The editor shows a postcard depicting Allenby on its entrance to Jerusalem, 11.12.1917 (3).
 Bernard Boccara presents a letter from the British personnel stationed in Erythrea to Palestine (5).
 Ed Kroft continues his series on rare destinations (14–21).
 Michael Bass reports on the fights on the Sinai and at Gaza in 1917 (22–27).
 Fran Adams presents the third part of the study on the United Nations in Palestine (28–32).

Doar Ivri 66 – January 2026 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour; –*

- The editor shows an 1892 postcard Jerusalem to Hawaii (3).
 Bernard Boccara presents a unique cover Jerusalem–Casablanca “via France” 1948 (5).
 Raphaël Livnat looks at the French post in the Holyland 1846–1886 (6–11).
 Ed Kroft presents further unusual destinations 1875–1918 (12–19).
 V. Denis Vandervelde reports on the bombardment of Acre, 1840 (20–23).
 Richard G. Zimmerman Les prix Nobel de la paix juifs timbrifiés (24–29).
 Yehuda Kleiner presents lettres from the Livorno archives [transl. reprint from MEPB 28] (30–[32]).

Balkanfila Yearbook 2025 (Selection)*Balkanfila Working Group**English, A4, colour; –*

- Svetislav D. Jelić and Vladimir Milić write on the first Serbian stamps of 1866 ([6–14]).
 Mehmet Akan shows the ‘philatelic face’ of the 10th anniversary of the Turkish Republic ([15–25]).
 M. Levent Acar researched the war orphans tax stamps (Evlâd-ı Şüheda) ([33–49]).
 Emmanuel Georgoudakis looks at foreign post offices in Ottoman Empire ([50–66]).
 George Thomareis reports on the foreign post offices in Thessaloniki ([67–76]).
 Mehmet Edip Ağaogulları researched the occupation of Edirne ([77–83]).
 Alexios Papadopoulos looks at the routes & rates of the

- British post office in Smyrna ([84–89]).
 Emre Utku researched the optional use of additional domestic airmail service in Turkish foreign airmails ([115–122]).
 Serdar Yazgan researches the editor Jean D. Contaxis: ‘the Eye of Ayvalik’ ([150–160]).
 Erdal Tanil looks at B. Kohn and the promotion of professions in the Ottoman Empire on postcards ([161–169]).
 Hakan Akcaoğlu researched the multilingual trade cards and non-muslims in the Ottoman economy ([170–184]).
 Hakan Yılmaz reports on the first shopping centre of the Ottoman Empire: Orosdi Back – Ömer Effendi Store ([185–197]).

Israel-Philatelic 43 – February 2026 (Selection)*IG Israel**German, A4, colour; –*

- Torsten Berndt looks at the blank fields of sheets of the landscape issue (4–5).
 Sid Morginstin presents Israel entires [reprint from Doar Ivri 60] (8–13).
 Anton Steichele’s piece on the “Templer” movement is reprinted (22–26).
 Steve Sattler briefly reports on selected postmarks of Jerusalem (4–7).
 Tosten Berndt looks at delivery of mail in modern Israel (10).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2025 (Vol. 75, No. 3 and Vol. 76, No. 1) (Selection)*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.**English, ca. A4 (letter), colour; US-\$ 6-95*

- The editor presents a 1943 parcel to the US, franked 12,715 mils (3).
 Ed Kroft researched the Ottoman mail service for inhabitants of Jewish agricultural settlements in the Holy Land from 1882 to 1918 (4–13).
 Joel Slutzki starts a series on Palestine Mandate rates & routes (1927–1948) with local mail rates (14–18).
 Lawrence Fisher looks at pro-Palestinian slogans (19) and stamps (23).
 David S. Ball reports on the “PEDI” courier service during WWII (20–22).
 Arthur Harris shows ministry-specific Israeli revenue stamps (25–27) and Israeli traffic safety revenue stamps in a third part (28–30).
 Ed Kroft presents further Holyland gems (31–32).
 Edward Rosen looks at early newspapers (36–38).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2025 (Vol. 76, No. 2) (Selection)*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.**English, ca. A4 (letter), colour; US-\$ 6-95*

- Edward Rosen presents Israel items from the Jan Bart collection (3–5).
 Hadi Orr researched the history of postcard publishers Eliahu Brothers (I) (18–27).

Ed Kroft continues his guide to internet use for Holy Land philatelists (28–30).
 Joel Slutzki presents the third part of his series in Palestine rates & routes (1927–1948) with further surface mail items sent abroad (31–39).
 Arthur Harris reacts on Israel ‘shana tova’ envelopes – private stationery with ‘yashir lamisrad’ indicia (54–57).
 Arthur Harris reports on the usage of 1948 Israel Postage Due stamps for Revenue purposes (58–60).
The Ed Kroft hands over the editorship to Steven Friedenthal [the new editor promptly created a simpler by clearer layout for his first edition, some hiccups will surely be resolved as Steven finds his ways] (1).
Obituary: Raphael Livnat (2). Les Glassman reports on Israel exhibits at EuroPhilEx (49–51).

The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2025 (Vol. 76, No. 3) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

Yacov Cohen starts a series on the Zeppelin in the Holy Land, part 1 centres on the 1929 journey [transl. reprint from Shovel 113, 2019] (2–14).
 Itzak Barak reports on the First air crash in the Holy Land [Fethi & Sadik, 1914] ; [transl. reprint from Noson 114] (15–18).S
 Howard S. Chapman presents a 1941 wartime airmail cover from Los Angeles to Haifa via Pacific (19–20).
 Edward Rosen researched airmail services to Palestine during the transition period March to August 1948

(21–32).

Arthur Harris: Arava [“Picolet” private stationery (33–37).
 Arthur Harris looks at Israel’s commercial aviation stamps (fiscals) (38–40).
 Ed Kroft presents a further “Holy Land G”: the 5 Mils ‘all-up’ postcard rate within the British Empire (41–42).

The Israel Philatelist – December 2025 (Vol. 76, No. 4) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

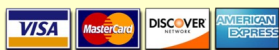
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

Larry Nelson researched Jews fighting in the Egyptian Expeditionary Force during World War I (Jewish Legion) (16–18).
 Arthur Harris reports on recent finds in Israel postal stationery (19–20).
 Ed Kroft presents further gems of Holy Land philately (21–24).
 Arthur Harris updates his research in to the “Mas Bulim” stamp tax (25–26).
 Arthur Harris deciphers postcard publishers’ acronym “J.A. & A.A.” as Joseph & Adolph Aronson (27–29).
 Arthur Harris poses another postal stationery mystery (30–31).
 Hady Orr continues his series on the postcards of the Eliyahu Brothers (part 1b) (32–41).
 Sid Morginstin looks in his columns “Back to Basics” into Israel first day covers (45–51).
Les Glassman reports from PHILAKOREA 2025 (42–44).



**Please come forward with your articles,
 comments, research, or images!
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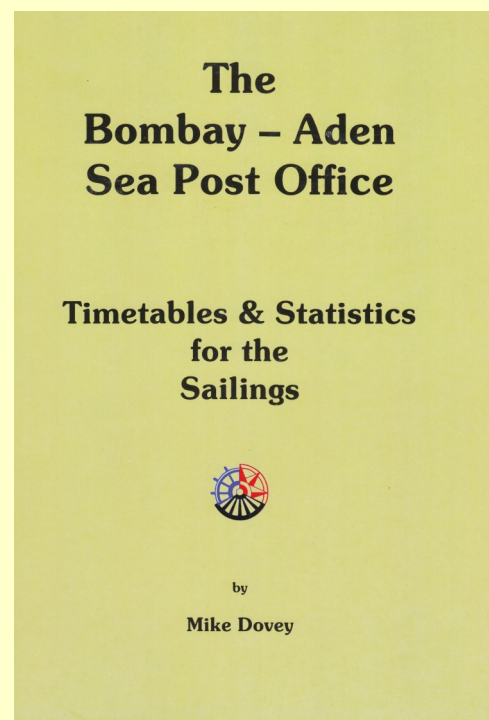
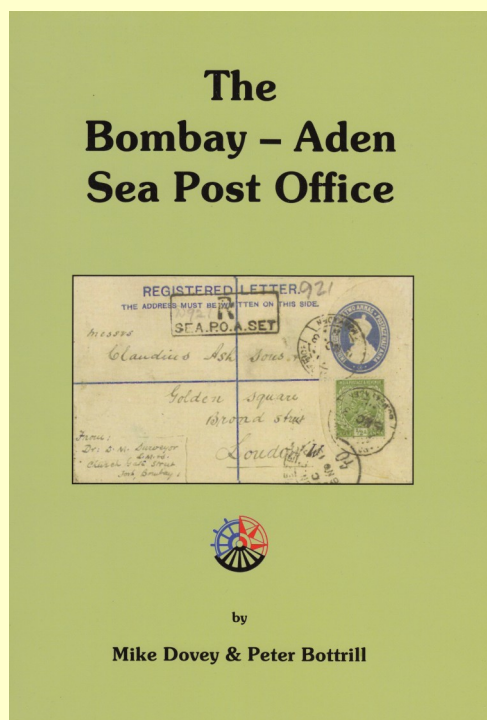
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To register and place an ad please contact the editor: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

H – 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

This is an offer not to be missed

Private Gratis-Anzeige 32/001

Arab Kingdom (Syria) 1920

I am looking for stamps, covers and historic material from the "Arab Government" in Syria 1920.

Offers to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/006

Palestinian Authority Revenue Stamps

Wanted:

Palestinian Authority revenue stamps

Israeli Military revenue stamps

MNH as well as on document

Replies to:

Arthur Harris

arthurhythec@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/003

For Sale: Extensive Egypt Collection

Extensive used collection from the first overprints to early 1970s. It can be purchased either in its entirety at a fraction of Scott or in parts as listed here (stamps are organized according to Zaheri catalogue, shipping from USA extra):

1. Covers & Postal stationery
2. 1866 surcharges w/diff watermark orientations
3. 1867 Sphinx / 4. 1872-9 Sphinx
5. 1879-1926 / 6. PORT FUAD opts
7. 1927-1970s. / 8. Express issues
- 9 Postage Dues / 10. Officials
11. Military incl British / 12. Port Said
13. Alexandria / 14 Palestine (Mandate)
15. Errors, varieties and Interpostals

Please contact for details

Jeff Siddiqui

jeffsiddiqui@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/010

**Palestine Mandate:
Censor Permits**

Certain institutions and companies were permitted to send correspondence, particularly bulk mail and circulars, free of censorship. The correspondence had to bear a special hand-stamp certifying the nature of the correspondence and bearing the permit number. I am trying to collate a definitive list of permits and see what was attributed to each censor office. I am also looking for the applicable rules and regulations which dealt with this and any other supporting information.

Contact:

Martin Davies

kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/003

Exchange: Lebanon, Syria and Jordan

I want to trade Canada for Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. I need most stamps after 2000.

I am interested in stamps, souvenir sheets, revenues, Postal Stationery, locals and Cinderellas. Do not collect FDC and covers.

Welcome mint or used stamps.

Offers to:

Richard Barnes

rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/002

**Syria and Lebanon
Revenue Stamps and Documents**

I mainly collect Syrian Revenue Stamps and documents, postcards and envelopes. I have a nice collection of extra materials of the aforementioned fields.

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

asure71@gmail.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, unusual franking
- rare destinations
- postal forms, telegram forms

Replies to:

Tobias Zywietz

zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

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

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

Austrian Levant 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

Austrian Crete 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:

Aaron Huber (APS member)

ashuber@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/009

Wanted: German to English Translator for Philatelic Literature

I am seeking someone who can translate selected chapters of Eva Zehenter's book on WWI military postal history of Austro-Hungarian troops in Turkey: "Stempelhandbuch der k.u.k Truppen in der Türkei." Must be familiar with military postal history terminology. I can supply the material as a pdf document. Will pay reasonable fee.

Replies to:

Zachary Simmons

zsimmons101@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:

Tobias Zywietz

zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/009

1956 Suez Canal Crisis & United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Looking for interesting covers of this period and UN Peacekeeping Operations such as UNEF I and UNIKOM as well as operations on the African continent.

Can offer much likewise material as well.

Please contact:

Marc Parren

marcparren@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/002

Wanted: Perfins

Perfins (stamps and covers) of the Middle East, Levant, Turkey and Egypt.

Offers to:

Rainer von Scharpen
Tucholskyweg 5, 55127 Mainz, Germany
rainervonscharpen@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 29/003

Wanted: Switzerland to Palestine

To improve my collection on Palestine, I'm looking for letters sent from Switzerland to Palestine from 1800 to 1960 (also early Israel).

Please send scans to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 29/001

The postal History of Banks

Collecting and buying covers on the postal history of banks: covers, letters and other relevant documents or information.

If you have relevant items or knowledge, please contact me.

Offers to: Phil

redndblack1841@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 31/001

Joe Ross "Revenue Stamps of Iraq"

I'm looking to obtain a copy of the 3rd edition (2002) and/or the 4th edition (2004) of "The Revenue Stamps of Iraq" by Joe Ross and John Powell.

Offers to: Peter Leever

p.leever@kpnmail.nl

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 "Solitreo". 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)

Gratis-Anzeige 29/002

Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries – Part 1: Postage & Revenue Stamps

Published under the editorship of Martin Lovegrove, this book is now available as a **free download**:

<http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/forgerymanual.html>

134 pages (1.18GB) with many high-quality illustrations for closer study. A must for Saudi Arabia, Hejaz and Transjordan collectors

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to: Bob Gray

robertgray@me.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/005

Qatar Postal History

Collector looking for unique Postal History items such as covers, letters, rare overprints and surcharges.

Offers to:

Adil Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 695, Doha, Qatar
ezgert@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:

Paul Phillips
paulxlpe@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/002

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

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

Additional information can be found on my award winning websites:

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

Replies to:

Rainer Fuchs
rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/008

International Reply Coupons

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

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

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

Replies to:

Wolfgang Leimenstoll
wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 Mils Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:

Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as:

UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland

jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

**Wants:
Sharjah, Yemen, Oman**

Sharjah Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used
(S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:

Burl Henry

henrysatshamrock@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/001

Wanted: Jordan 1993–2023

Any issues of 1993 to 2023: Hadrian's Monument or Petra Definitives and Revenues. Especially proofs, blocks and multiples or unusual usage.

Offers to:

Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.

bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

For Sale: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia stamps, singles and sets, mint and used.

Please contact:

Marwan Nusair

+1-513-289-6337

hejaz@tccincinnati.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/002

Exchange: Ottoman Stamps

Interested in Ottoman Empire stamps, to purchase or exchange for stamps from another Middle Eastern country.

Please email:

howardjkogan68@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/001

Wanted: Israel Postal Orders

Looking for prutot, lirot, shekel and new shekel values. Will purchase individual or multiple orders through PayPal, Zelle or credit card.

Replies to:

Arthur Harris

arthurhythec@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 30/001

McDonald: Revenues of Ottoman Empire and Republic of Turkey

I'm looking to purchase a copy of "Revenues of Ottoman Empire and Republic of Turkey" by William T. McDonald. Preferably the 2nd edition but I would also be interested in the 1st edition. Delivery to Canada.

Please email J Morton at

juderaven1@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan
Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority
International Reply Coupons (IRCs)
of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:

Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,
1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands
avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 it from me in Teaneck, New Jersey.

Contact:

Mark Sommer
735 Elm Avenue, Apartment #3D
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666, USA
brocean@aol.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

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 <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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/004

Wanted: Egypt Postal Bulletin 1904

I'm looking for the **1904** volume of the Egyptian Postal Administration's official gazette, the Bulletin Postal Égyptien

Please contact Mike Murphy:
egyptstudycircle@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/005

Wanted: Survey of Egypt 1930s Maps of Egyptian Cities

I'm looking for 1:10,000 scale maps of Egyptian cities published in the 1930s by the Survey of Egypt.

I am also missing the **Assiout area map** at 1:100,000 scale.

Please contact Mike Murphy:
egyptstudycircle@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

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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/001

Covers: Iraq-USA / USA-Iraq

I'm looking for interesting covers of Iraq to USA as well as USA to Iraq for the period 1939 to 1945.

Send images (jpeg) with your asking price or ask for my at-market offer.

Replies to:

K. David Steidley, Ph.D.

David@Steidley.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos

stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

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

bjornsvensohrne@gmail.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:

mailto:masch@fairmanage.com

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

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

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

H - Gratis-Anzeige 27/001

Jordan & Palestine Postal History**Specialized items and retired Collections**

Available for sale now and limited to stock on hand!

Postmarks, Proof strikes, Stamps, Covers and First Day Covers.

Watch me on Ebay:

<https://www.ebay.com/usr/philapal>

Write to:

Kamal A. Kawar, 34 Sage Crest Loop,
 Weaverville, NC 28787, U.S.A

services@kamsys.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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/002

Judaica (Not Israel)

I am Interested in Judaica-themed stamps from all over the world (not from Israel).

I have many to sell, or ideally exchange with fellow collectors.

Also interested in countries that have issued anti-Israel themed stamps too.

Please contact Gary at

judaicathematicsociety@talktalk.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 27/003

Jerusalem Postal History

Collector looking to buy or exchange covers, postcards, and postal forms with Jerusalem postmarks from the Turkish and British Mandate posts, including TPOs and military mail.

Replies to:

Haim Malka

Hmalka22@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@tecfen.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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/003

Middle East Stamps: Varieties & Errors

I'm Interested in buying rare mint Middle East / Arabian stamps, imperforates, errors, varieties, proofs, essays, and colour trials.

My speciality is Egypt: the classical & Royal period, proofs and essays (1866–1962).

The other countries I collect are: Aden, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, and Yemen, also Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Offers to:
 Adel Al-Sarraf
asarraf11@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 27/005

Moorer's Interactive Philatelic Index

I want to add more references to my bibliographic project:

If you have (list of) articles or books, I would like to hear from you.

Did you write a book on Middle Eastern philately, send me the bibliographic information and I will add it.

If you are a philatelic society and want to safeguard your journal for eternity contact me. We can place your journals in the open access Zotero Philatelic Repository for future collectors.

Please contact me:
 Peter Moorer
petermoorer1960@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 27/002

Holy Land Turkish & Foreign POs: Registered Mail & Rarities

As a specialist collector of Holy Land material I am always interested in acquiring scarcer items of both Turkish offices and foreign post offices.

I am currently particularly interesting in acquiring **registered mail** and if you have surplus items please would you send me scan copies together with the price being sought. Please note I am only interested in nice clean covers with good strikes.

I hope to hear from you:
 Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:
 Otto Graf
otto@skanderbeg.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/001

Anti-Israeli Picture Postcards

I am interested in anti-Israel/Zionist contemporary picture postcards.

Replies to:
 Lawrence Fisher
gymtrainer@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/004

Red Crescent Thematics Ottoman Empire and Turkey

I am looking for material concerning the theme "Red Crescent" in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. I am especially looking for covers or cards (maybe FDC) with the cancellation from the **Red Crescent Exhibition Istanbul 1959**.

Please offer with picture and price to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/003

For Sale: Ottoman Empire & Turkey, Cilicia (French Occupation) Stamps, Covers, Postcards



Please contact: Hakan Yilmaz

hakanmotel61@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

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

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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/004

Wanted: Ottoman Empire – Hungary

We are looking for mail from the Ottoman Empire to Hungary or vice versa for the period 1900 to 1920.

Please send colour scans of your offers to:
Ute & Elmar Dorr
utedorr@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/002

For Sale: UAE Complete Collection 1971–2016

United Arab Emirates Complete Collection from 1971–2016 including all issued booklets in mint condition.

Please contact:
Syed A. Ahmed
abraralki@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/006

Wanted: Palestine Blues No. 1

I need help to finish a thematic collection: I am looking for a stamp from the "Blues" (Bale 1) with clear dated postmark:

16th February 1918

Offers with scans to:
mmf@comxnet.dk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/102

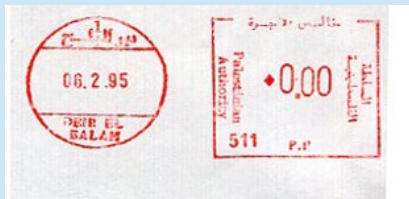
Meter Markings

I'm looking for meter markings on cover for these countries:

Abu Dhabi (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalued) – **Bahrain** (Neopost limited value)

Palestinian Authority (Francotyp Cc multivalued) – **Dubai** (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalued)

Qatar (Pitney Bowes-GB "Automax" multivalued) – **Iraq** (Universal "Multi-Value")



Offers to: Bernard.Lachat, 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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/003

Wanted: Mint Saudi & GCC Stamps

Serious collector interested in buying mint Saudi Arabia and GCC nations stamps for my Collection. I am also interested in revenues, telegrams, officially sealed labels, franking meters, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes related to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco).

Please contact:

Syed A. Ahmed

abraralki@gmail.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

The BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2016

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised.

Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2016.

Visit:

www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

H – Gratis-Anzeige 02/007



The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications' journal

The Philatelic Magazine
(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:

Tobias Zywiwetz

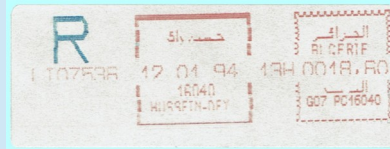
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

French-made Meter Markings



For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.



Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/005

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Small Towns

Collector of Small Town postmarks looking for postal history material from or to Small Towns.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:
Oren Gazenfeld
oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/011

Wanted: Syrian Postage Rates 1982–1987

I'm looking for postage rates in force in Syria from 1982 to 1987, domestic and international rates, airmail surcharges, etc. Partial information or ways to obtain information welcome.

Contact:
Luc Guillard
lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/005

Postal Wars "Postkrieg"

Collector of worldwide postal war/Postkrieg and "disputed political propaganda" on mail is selling his double covers with postal war countermeasures and covers with meter marks and entires on history.

Ask for selling list by email:
Jan Heijs
heijsmo@xs4all.nl

What is postal war? See www.postalwar.info

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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
bjornsvensohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/004

Palestine Mandate: Postage Due Rates & Charges

I need help in relation to exchange rates used to calculate Palestine Mandate period postage due rates and charges. If you can help me please make contact:

Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/004

Wanted: Arabian Gulf Postal History

I'm looking for Arabian Gulf postal history for research or purchase.

India used in the Gulf: Muscat, Guadur, Persia, Iraq, Bahrain & Kuwait

British Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi & Muscat

Independent postal administrations: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE & Oman

Please contact:

Thomas Johansen at

arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/001

**For Sale:
Israel Stamps and Postal History**

My specialised Israel/Palestine collection is for sale. I am willing to break it down to sell it in pieces. I have uploaded scans of most of the collection to Google Drive:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1as0sVI9XEBfND1CCouuFO710A6eSwox?usp=sharing>

For further details contact Adam Caplan

adam.caplan@intel.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/006

Jerusalem Postcards and Documents

Private collector is always interested in postcards and documents from Jerusalem. Please make your offer to:

Peter B. Feuser

feuser-weyrich@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/001

**WANTED: Royalist Yemen
Postal Stationery Cards**

I am looking for the 1½ b. green "Radio" cards, "Darul Asfahani" printing, ca. 1970, Types I and II (not the Harrison printing). Thanks if you can help!

Replies to:

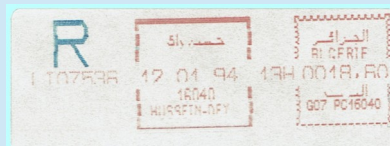
Andreas Svrakov

asvrakov2008@live.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

French-made Meter Markings

For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.



Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.

Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.

Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:

Adil Al Hussein, PO Box 695, Doha

State of Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)

H - Gratis-Anzeige 27/201



The Pretoria Philatelic Society est. 1898



Join our ZOOM meetings!

We host meetings every second Thursday.

The first meeting as a guide will have a theme or a letter and anyone can participate for about 10 minutes each to give everyone a chance to present. The second meeting is where a guest speaker will share their expertise with us for about 45 minutes which leaves time for a Q&A session.

You can email me if you would like to receive the meeting invites: adelbulpitt@gmail.com

And where is your Ad?

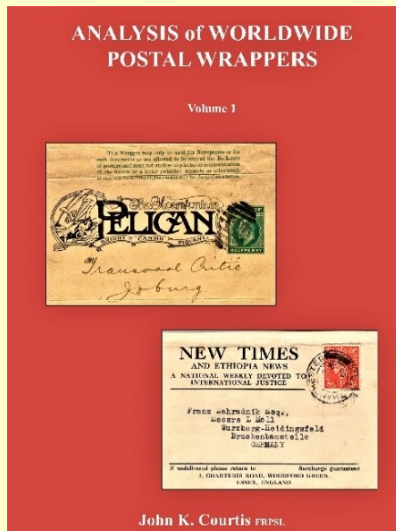
*Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address,
and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!*

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

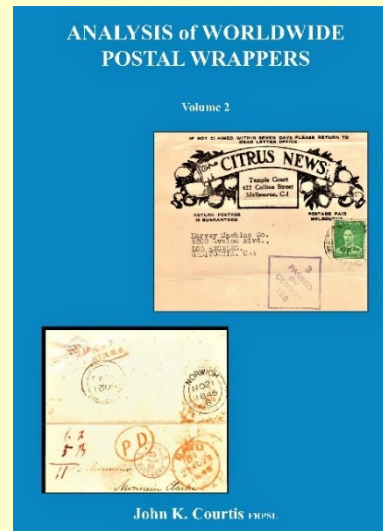
HC – Gratis-Anzeige 19/201

Analysis of Worldwide Postal Wrappers Attributes of Postal Stationery, Postal History and Social Philately

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL



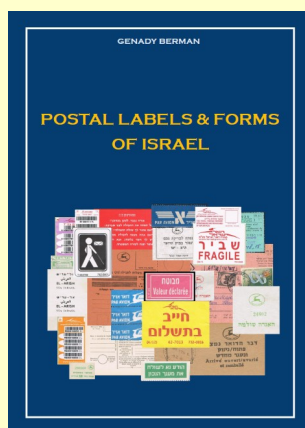
Volume 1: 1 Nature and Role of a Wrapper; 2 Book & Newspaper Posts; 3 Attributes of a Wrapper; 4 Indicia; 5 Perfined Wrappers; 6 Overprinted Specimen Wrappers; 7 Text Instructions; 8 Watermarked Paper; 9 Uncut Multiples; 10 Registered Wrappers; 11 Postage Due Wrappers; 12 Wrappers by Air Mail; 13 Postmarks on Wrappers; 14 Uprated Wrappers; 15 Destination Countries of Wrappers; 16 Routes to Africa, Asia & Australasia; 17 Routes to Europe, Americas & Caribbean



Volume 2: 18 Auxiliary Markings; 19 Merchant Marks; 20 Embossed-to-Order; 21 Overprinting on GB Wrappers; 22 Overprinted – Worldwide Survey; 23 Labels, Cinderellas and Seals; 24 Censor & Consular handstamps; 25 Side Collections; 26 Private Postal Wrappers; 27 Country Census of Pr. Wrappers; 28 Mourning Wrappers; 29 Official Wrappers; 30 Parcel Wrappers; 31 Analytical Techniques; 32 Clustering; 33 Market Characteristics.

Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 33 Chapters, 930 pages: £50 plus postage

Orders: Claire Scott at the Postal History Society: claire@historystore.ltd.uk



HC – Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

Book, 2017, 84 pages. ISBN: 978-965-572-473-8. US-\$ 40 plus p&p.
Large Vermeil Medal at World Stamp Championship 2018.

Enquiries to:

Genady Berman

bermangenady@gmail.com

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 for readers of MEPB: one set of the 5 sheets 45 € + postage for registered mail.

Please contact Thomas Schubert at thschubi@outlook.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

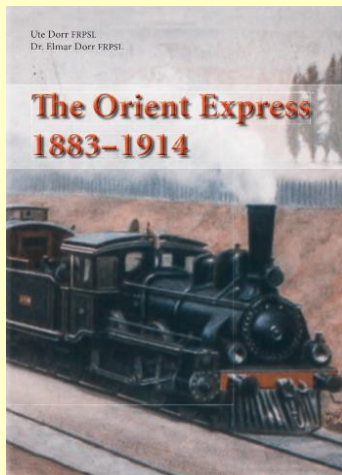
There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.



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



⌘ - Gratis-Anzeige 14/007

The Orient Express 1883-1914

The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr is now available in English!

Original 2019 German edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

New 2020 English edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

Please enquire for postage & packing fees.

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

⌘ - Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 1

Die türkische Post (bis 1912)
Die österreichische Levantepost (Staatspost, Lloyd, DDSG)
Der Krimkrieg (französische und britische Feldpost)
Französische Konsularpost
Russische Konsularpost
Russische Feldpost 1877-1878
Russische Administration in Bulgarien 1878-1879

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 2

Bulgarien in den Kriegen 1885-1945:
Die Vereinigung Ostrumeliens mit dem Fürstentum Bulgarien
Die Militärmanöver
Der Serbisch-bulgarische Krieg 1885
Die Balkankriege
Bulgarien im Ersten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 1. Weltkrieg
Die fremden Feldposten im 1. Weltkrieg
Bulgarien im Zweiten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 2. Weltkrieg

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

Turkish Post, Austrian Post, Crimean War, French and Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9

Volume 2: 442 pages, A4, full colour, German

Bulgaria at War 1885-1945: Unification with Eastern Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885, Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

Orders: Dr. Georgi Popov, Paul-Gerhardt-Str. 12, 06217 Merseburg, Germany, gpopov@t-online.de

JH - Gratis-Anzeige 22/201

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JH - Gratis-Anzeige 25/203

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geerbt oder über Jahre selber gesammelt?
Nun wissen Sie nicht, was Ihre Schätze eventuell wert
sind oder wie Sie diese zu Geld machen können?

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oder schicken Sie mir Bilder Ihrer Schätze –
mal schauen, was dabei herauskommt...

Peter B. Feuser

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Mobil: 0151-54732701 (Mailbox, Signal,
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www.der-neanderthaler.com



HC - Gratis-Anzeige 28/201



Looking for Middle Eastern stamps? I am a reputable stamp dealer, specializing in Middle Eastern philately. My expertise includes handling new stamp issues from: Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, and Jordan

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Let's connect and grow your collection!

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Tel/WhatsApp: +961 3 693326 – Email: chucri.saba@hotmail.com

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 30/202

BRITISH COLONIAL & MIDDLE EAST

Quality Stamps like the ones listed below always available. Please contact me with want list or details of what you need.

ABU DHABI 1966 Error Surch Inverted Pair as per SG 17ba - Rare Only One Sheet Known.

NORAYR AGOPIAN

P.O. Box 54182, Limassol 3721, Cyprus.

sonagcy@cytanet.com.cy

Gratis-Anzeige 28/202

Do you collect Egypt's Interpostal Seals?

Visit us at www.interpostals.com

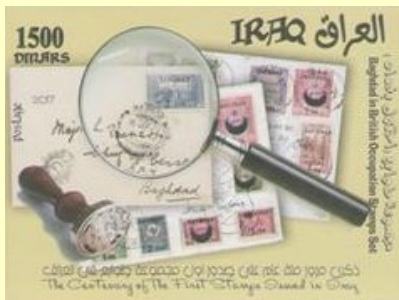


We are missing several Interpostals listed in Kehr's Catalog but never seen. Do you possess any of these? Contact us at info@interpostals.com

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 07/201



Extensive Stock of Iraq and Iraqi Kurdistan



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J - Gratis-Anzeige 25/201



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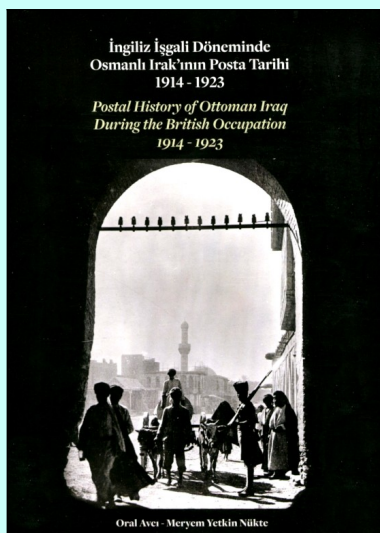
www.kimmelstiftung.ch
info@kimmelstiftung.ch
+41 41 530 46 99



J - Gratis-Anzeige 25/202

Postal History of Ottoman Iraq During the British Occupation 1914–1923

by Oral Avcı and Meryem Yetkin Nükte



Oral Avcı and Meryem Yetkin Nükte argue that it is possible to trace Iraq's appearance through the postal stamps. Through an exhaustive analysis of postal stamps and other rare historical documents in Avcı's personal collection, the authors unravel the processes whereby Iraq became an internationally recognized state after World War I.

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

285 pages, A4, Turkish and English, hardback
Price: £50 plus postage.

Enquiries to Oral Avcı: oavci60@gmail.com

Large Vermeil at Helvetia 2022

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 26/201

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HC - Gratis-Anzeige 19/203

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

CERCLE FRANÇAIS PHILATÉLIQUE D'ISRAËL



« **Doar Ivri** » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (C.F.P.I.)**, founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Bernard Boccara

danboccara@free.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for
Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The
Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/201



The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epistolography, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi"** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.

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As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

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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.

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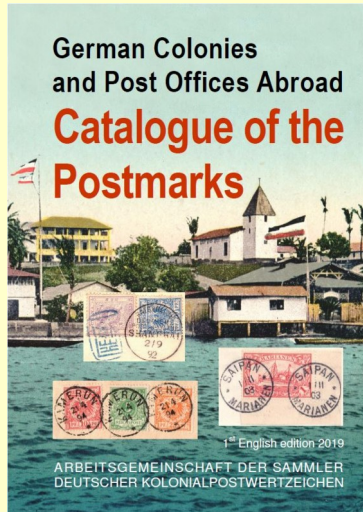
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H – Gratis-Anzeige 21/201

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

Contacts: Tilmann Nössig – geschaeftsfuehrer@kolonialmarken.de

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

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Gratis-Anzeige 12/201



The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS promotes the collection and study of overprints on British stamps and postal stationery and their usage, from the first overprints for use outside the United Kingdom issued in Cyprus in 1880 right through the "British Levant" issues to the final use of overprints when the British postal agency at Muscat closed in 1966.

The GBOS range of interests also includes revenues and postal orders overprinted for use abroad as well as the British departmental overprints.

Collectors at all levels are always welcome, whether experienced researchers or beginners.

We have an informative and lavishly illustrated website and publish a quarterly journal "The Overprinter", available in paper form or electronically. We have also published books on overprinted British postal stationery for use in many countries, including the Middle East and the Gulf.

For more information visit the website at <http://www.gbos.org.uk> or write to the GBOS Secretary, 118 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester CO5 0PA, UK

H - Gratis-Anzeige 16/001

The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority

The Revenue Stamps of the
Palestinian Authority



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Compiled and Edited By

Arthur Harris

The monograph documents Palestinian revenue stamps and related issues. Listed and shown are 18 sets of revenue stamps issued by the Palestinian Authority or its government departments, both West Bank and Gaza.

Several documents illustrate the stamps' usage

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1868 (Aug 5) mourning envelope from Ismailia to France, reverse with oval blue "CANAL MARITIME / DE SUEZ" cachet, franked with Suez Canal Company 20, cancelled by pen cross and blue lozenge of dots, postage to Suez, and franked in combination with France 1862 40c tied by pen cross and "5015" numeral of Suez, paying the rate to France, with Suez despatch adjacent, carried by the "Said" to Marseille and put aboard the Marseille-Lyon T.P.O. where it was disembarked at Avignon, undelivered and redirected to Marseille, where it was again undelivered and seemingly placed in a box for returned letters, with ms "Trouvée à la boîte" (found in the box) written across the stamps, when eventually the sender's note on reverse was spotted (in case the recipient had already left to Réunion) and re-forwarded 9 days later to Réunion, with stamps cancelled in pen to show that they weren't valid and "PD" erased, no arrival but with "6" decimes charge hs denoting double to 30c rate to pay; one of only 21 recorded covers/fronsts with the Suez Canal Co. issues, with this being **a unique combination cover and the only usage of the Suez Canal Co. stamp on a complete cover sent abroad**, a highly important postal history rarity for the Egypt or Private Ship Letter stamp connoisseur.

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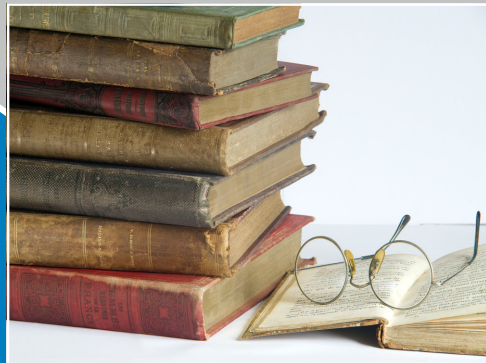
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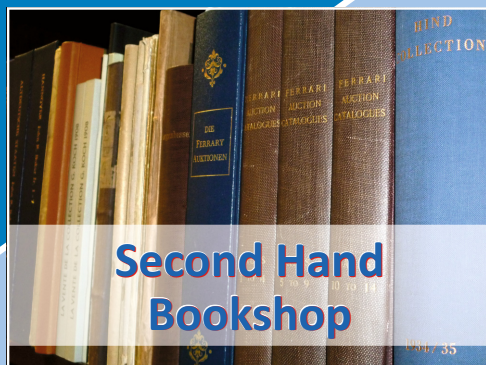
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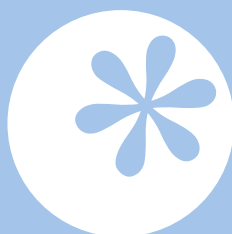


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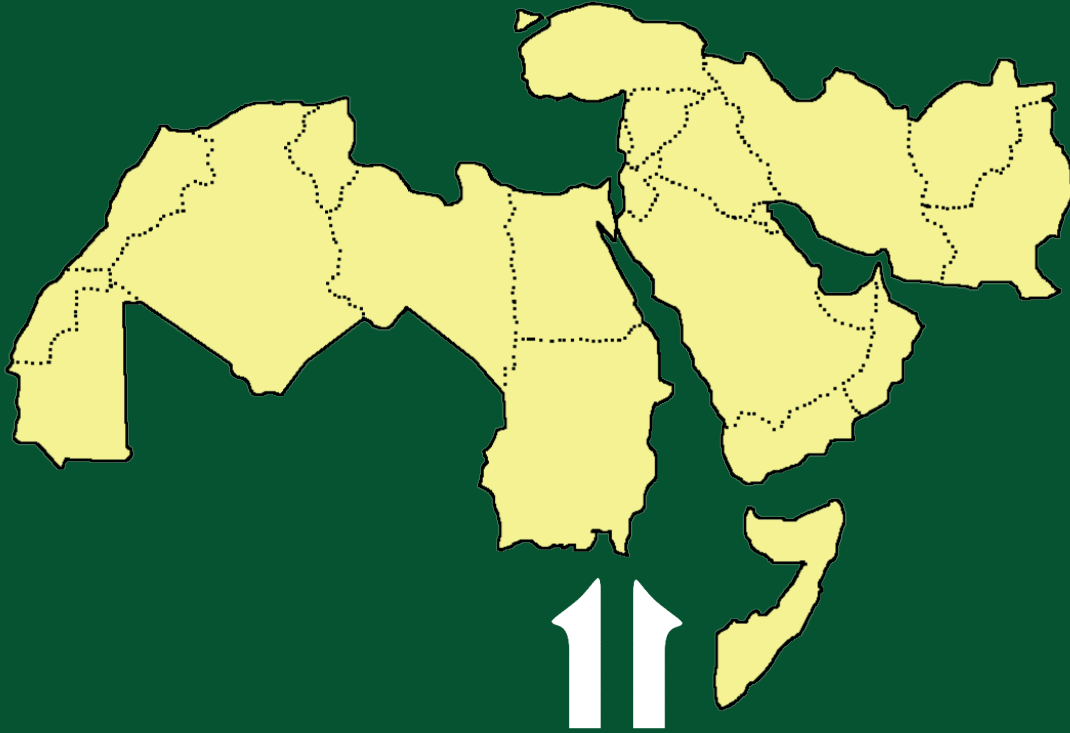
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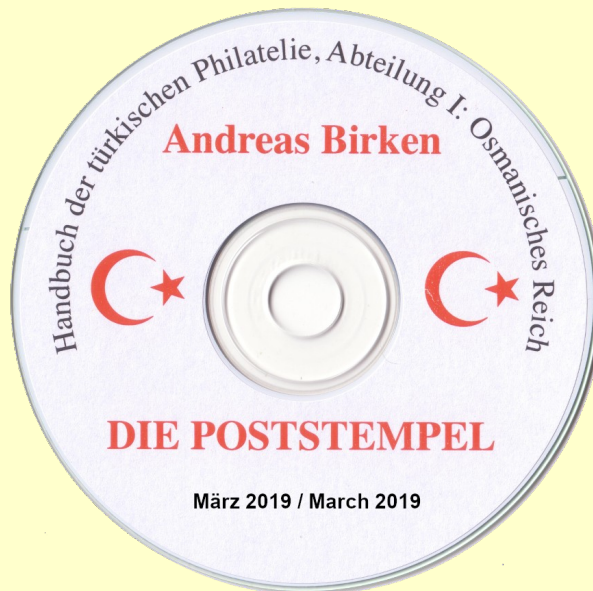
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Dr. Andreas Birken †

Handbook of Turkish Philately – Part I: Ottoman Empire

Vol. 4: The Ottoman Postmarks

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



In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saik Ceylân, John H. Coles, Howard E. Walker, and Hilmi Bayındır, with the aim of producing a data-base collecting and comparing all available and new information.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken took on the task of bringing the project to a form usable to all interested collectors. The result is a periodically updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, over 2000 pages in total, presenting all the known postmarks.

After the death of Dr. Birken AROS is now able to offer the postmark catalogue of the Ottoman Empire in the latest available version of March 2019:

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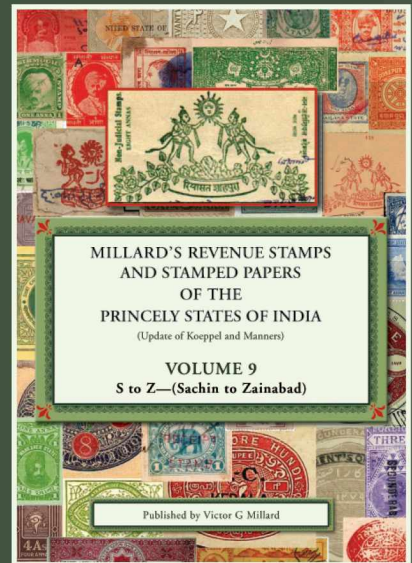
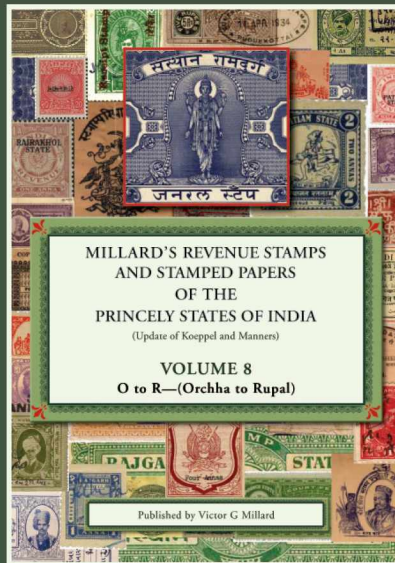
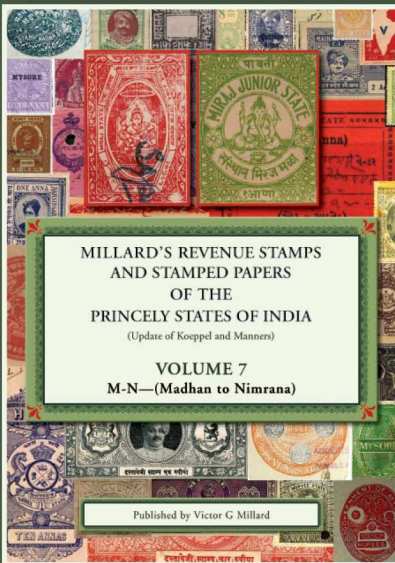
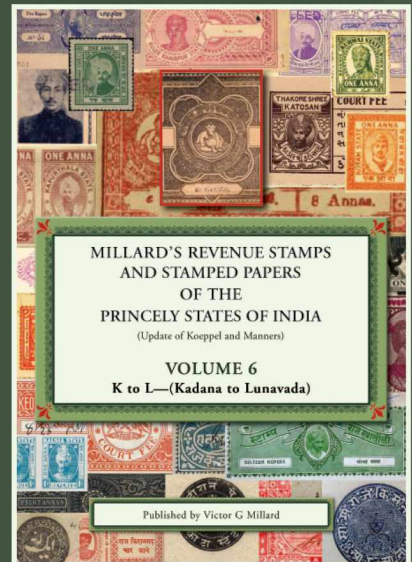
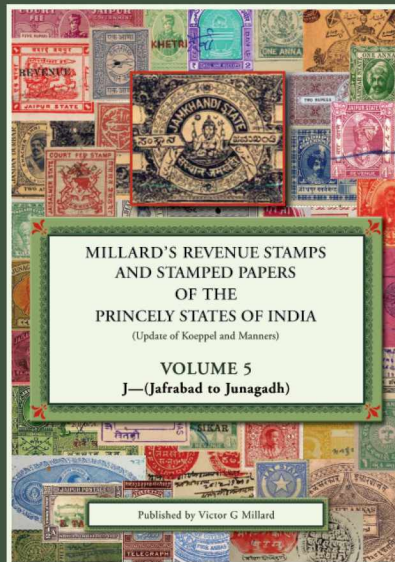
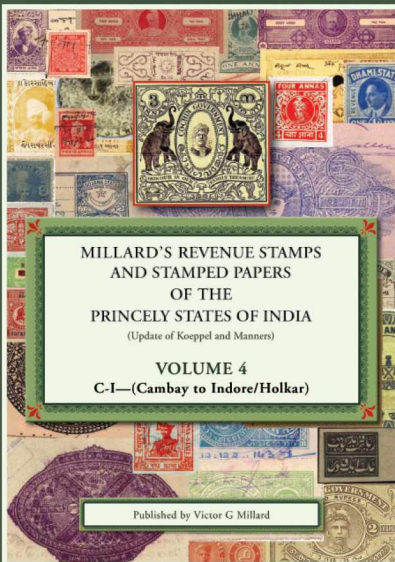
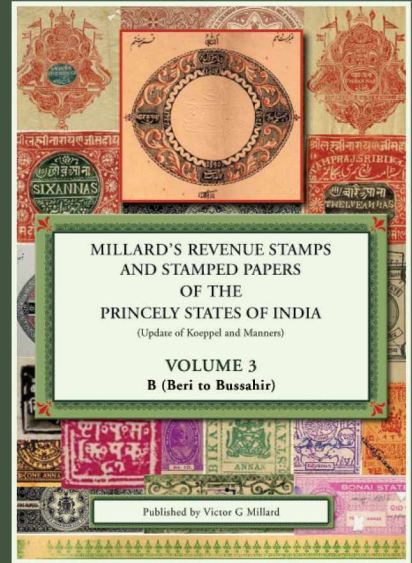
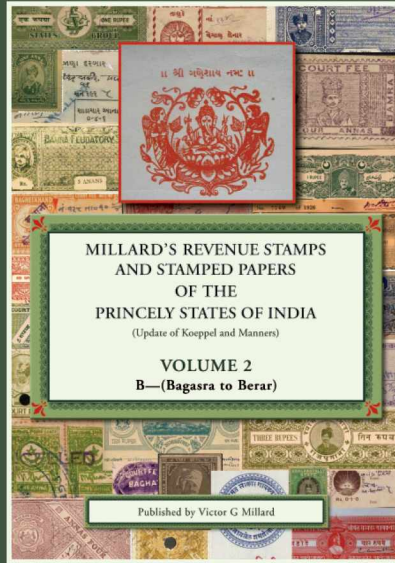
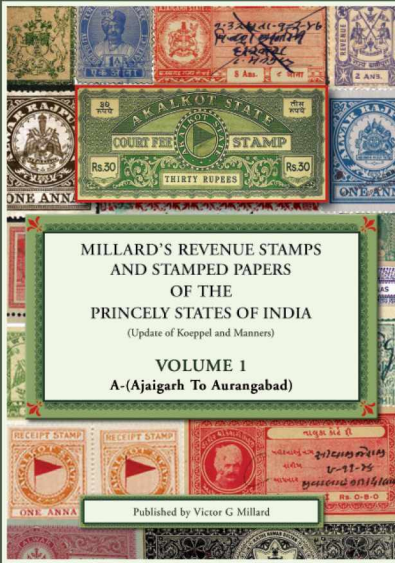
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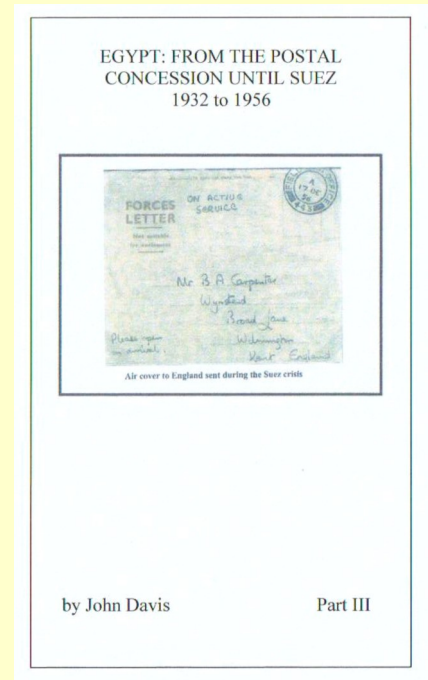
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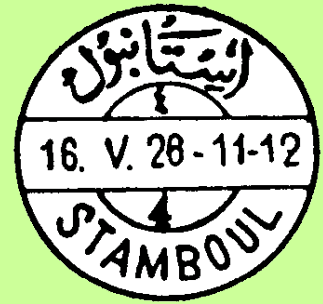
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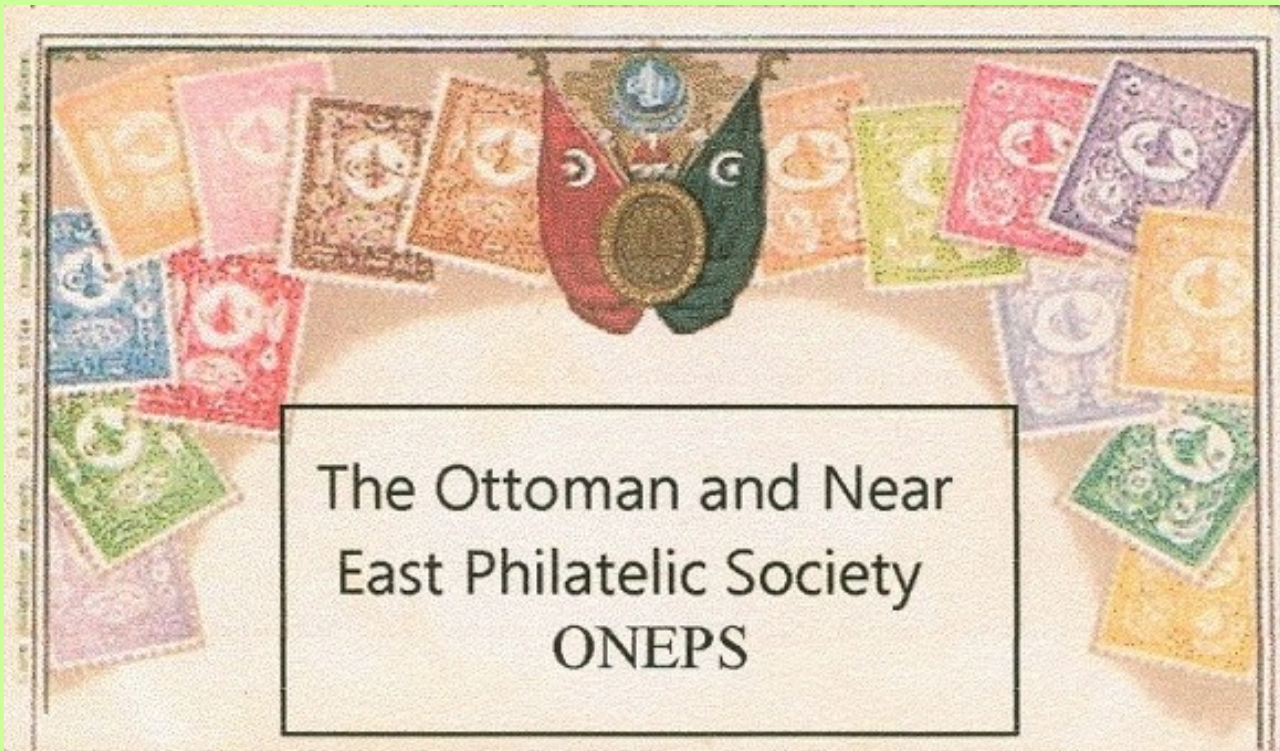
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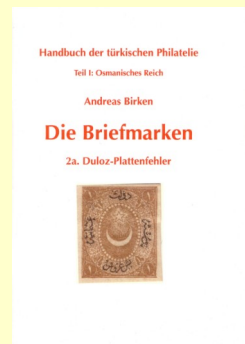
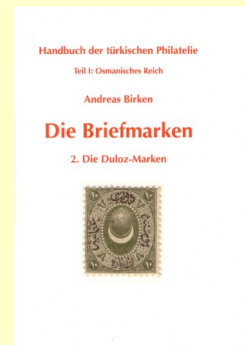
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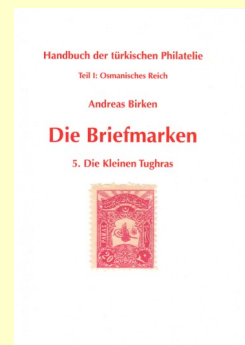


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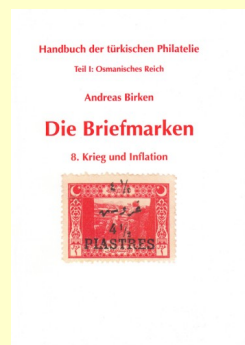
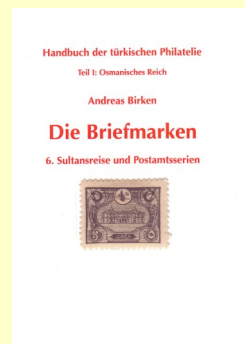
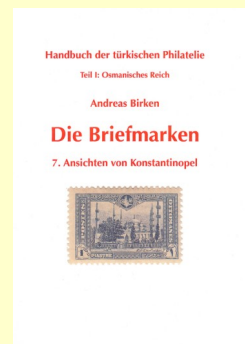


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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
 Publisher & Editor, *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*

In this Issue ...

As nobody reads these editorials, I will spare you any more of my musings. Only a few key words: It is getting harder to gather interesting articles of a high quality. So I 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 ...!

You will notice a reduced number of articles in this issues. I'm also editing the journal TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL for AROS which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. There will be a special edition of TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL in the autumn (a 400 page book), so I had to divert a lot of my time and resources to this project in recent months.

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking at a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published. I will help, advise, and guide. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), MS Word (DOC, DOCX) or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG- or PNG- or TIFF-files in 300dpi (better: 600dpi) resolution. Ideally stamp should be on black background, covers on white background. Always leave some margin in case there's a need of rotating or other treatment.

Rights to texts and images not belonging to the author should be cleared, or at least be flagged-up, so that I can deal with any such issues. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring problems.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*. Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is the late *Barry D. Hoffman*, copyright owner of F.W. Pollack's THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST. *Many thanks to all!*

Donations

I would like to thank all readers who have donated amounts following my appeal. I will not mention any names here as some donors like to stay anonymous. The

donations will be used primarily to maintain the website, e.g. increase storage and traffic capacity.

Download Statistics

As of late April 2026, the number of downloads of the first twenty-five issues continue to rise steadily, the cumulative total is now 186,408, averaging 109 downloads per month per issue. The totals for each issue are:

Issue 1 (December 2015):	15,154	121/month
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Issue 3 (August 2016):	9,332	80/month
Issue 4 (December 2016):	8,706	77/month
Issue 5 (April 2017):	11,423	105/month
Issue 6 (August 2017):	6,585	63/month
Issue 7 (December 2017):	9,793	97/month
Issue 8 (April 2018):	8,462	88/month
Issue 9 (August 2018):	8,725	95/month
Issue 10 (December 2018):	11,094	126/month
Issue 11 (April 2019):	8,900	106/month
Issue 12 (August 2019):	9,509	118/month
Issue 13 (December 2019):	9,502	125/month
Issue 14 (April 2020):	6,456	89/month
Issue 15 (September 2020):	4,458	67/month
Issue 16 (December 2020):	7,844	123/month
Issue 17 (May 2021):	4,473	75/month
Issue 18 (August 2021):	4,233	75/month
Issue 19 (December 2021):	3,551	68/month
Issue 20 (April 2022):	3,558	75/month
Issue 21 (August 2022):	3,131	71/month
Issue 22 (December 2022):	3,432	86/month
Issue 23 (April 2023):	2,738	76/month
Issue 24 (August 2023):	2,567	80/month
Issue 25 (December 2023):	2,587	93/month
Issue 26 (April 2024):	2,886	119/month
Issue 27 (August 2024):	2,992	147/month
Issue 28 (December 2024):	1,901	119/month
Issue 29 (April 2025):	1,436	118/month
Issue 30 (August 2025):	1,574	192/month
Issue 31 (December 2025):	1,531	412/month

Future Articles and Research Projects

This is a selection of topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, illustrations, articles, opinions, about any of these subjects, please let me know!

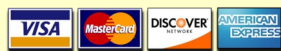
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- German Military Cachets in the Ottoman Empire (ongoing series)
- [Orosdi-Back](#)
- [The International Reply Coupons of Syria](#)
- [Archive: 25 Years German PO in Constantinople](#)
- [Caravan Route Basra–Aleppo \(Caruthers\)](#)
- [The Jordanian Postal Museum](#)
- [Middle East ATMs](#)

- Postal routes to Afghanistan
- South Kurdistan Postal Service (Iraq)
- Book Ottoman Era Postcard Editors (Yılmaz)
- Turkish Censorship in Persia 1914–1918
- Russian Post Offices in the Ottoman Empire
- Oman Profs, Oman 1978 overprints
- Cilicia Forgeries
- Sea Post Office Timetable
- Riederer: Aus Persien 1882
- Letters from Napoleon's 1799 Campaign
- The 1840 Ottoman Post Inaugural Public Announcements (14.10.1840 and 1.11.1840).
- The 1863 Inaugural Public Announcements for Postage Stamps
- Palestine Revenues Revisited
- Book Review: Illustrated Postmarks of Iran
- The “Er Ramle” Zeppelin covers of 1931
- Haydar Pasha
- Caravan Route Basra–Aleppo
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz
- 17th Century Mail by French Merchant Ships
- The RAF Postal Service in Sharjah
- Overland Mail Surcharges of Iraq, 1923–1929
- Overland Mail Route Instruction Labels
- Court Fee Stamps of Palestine Mandate
- Habbaniya Provisionals – Revisited
- Book Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII
- Archive: Mail Communications and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf
- Archive: The Telegraphs of the Persian Gulf
- Lebanon ‘Palestine Aid’ covers
- RAF Emergency Air Mail 1919: Aerial EEF
- The Iraq/Kuwait Postal War
- Posta Bey‘iye Şubesi (Péra Palace Hotel)
- Jordan Half-Dinar Banknote
- Telegraph Codes: Mosse, Liebèr, Bentley, & al.
- Kuwait Paquebot Mail Service (abandoned)
- Revenue stamp usage: Durazzo 1907, Trieste 1865, Candia 1890
- Early Postcards of Muscat
- Service Automobile Palestine–Syria
- Book Review: Israel Postal Labels (G. Berman)
- Archive: Annuaire Oriental (1891), Egyptian Directory (1908)
- The Austrian POs at Simi and Dardanellen
- Turkish Red Crescent tax stamps on cover
- Ottoman Field PO 46
- Ottoman Field PO 72/77
- **Lebanese Consular Revenues (abandoned)**
- Post-WWII Iraqi Censorship
- Syria: Coronation 1920
- The International Reply Coupons of Palestine
- The International Reply Coupons of Syria
- The International Reply Coupons of Lebanon
- Gulf States Barcodes
- The Stamps of South Kurdistan
- Aden Stamps & Photos
- WWII Emergency Banknotes: Syria, Lebanon, Djibouti
- The History of Banknotes in Kuwait
- S.S. Karlsruhe
- Saudi Mail Rates
- The Postal History of Maadi
- British Postage Rates to Palestine
- Mandate Postmarks of Lebanon and Syria
- Mail Connection Jerusalem/Damascus
- Tripoli Postal History
- Currency of the Arab Kingdom of Syria
- Ottoman Passport Fiscals
- **The Kaiser’s Visit to the Holy Land (abandoned)**
- Taxed in Constantinople 1866
- Osmanli Postarlari 1337
- Ottoman Fiscal Stamp Law 1893
- Lebanon Underprints
- Book Review: The Postal History of Paiforce
- Ali Nussret Pulhan Pricelist 1928
- Palestine Mandate Entire Variety (PR13)
- Maritime Transport: Cuppa Lambros

If you think you can contribute to the journal, please do not hesitate to contact me!

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

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The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

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Mailing List Data Protection Policy

by Tobias Zywietz (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.
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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.

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1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

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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 betreffender personenbezogener Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywiets
Hauptstr. 10
75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
Website: www.zobbel.de

II. General information about data processing

1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply.

Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mailing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

- (1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
- (2) the categories of personal data processed;
- (3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
- (4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
- (5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
- (6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
- (7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
- (8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the

personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

- (1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
- (2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
- (3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

- (1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
- (2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
- (3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
- (4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
- (5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
- (6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

- (1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
- (2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
- (3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
- (4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
- (5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data was provided, provided

- (1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

- (2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for

these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:

You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.



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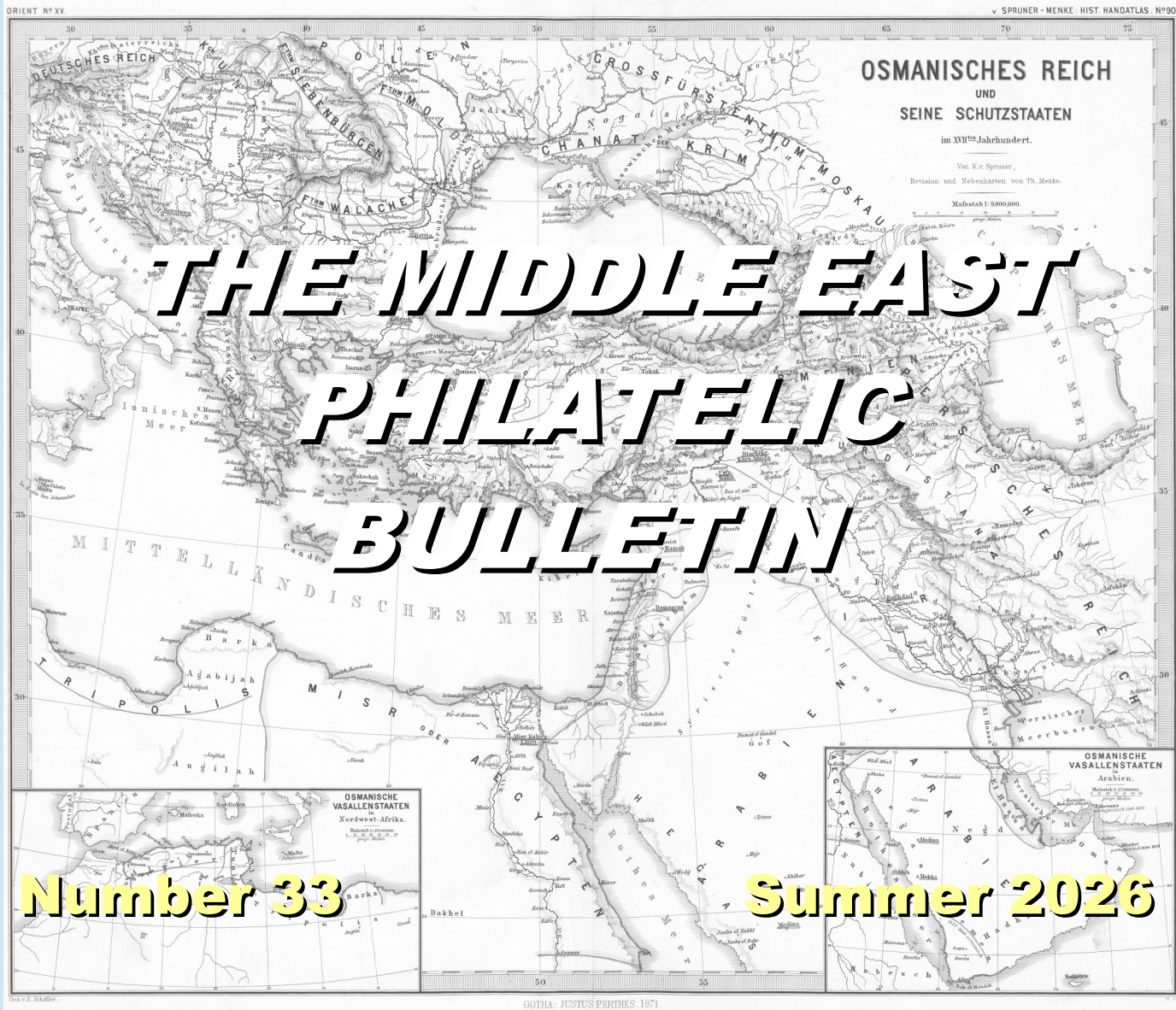


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