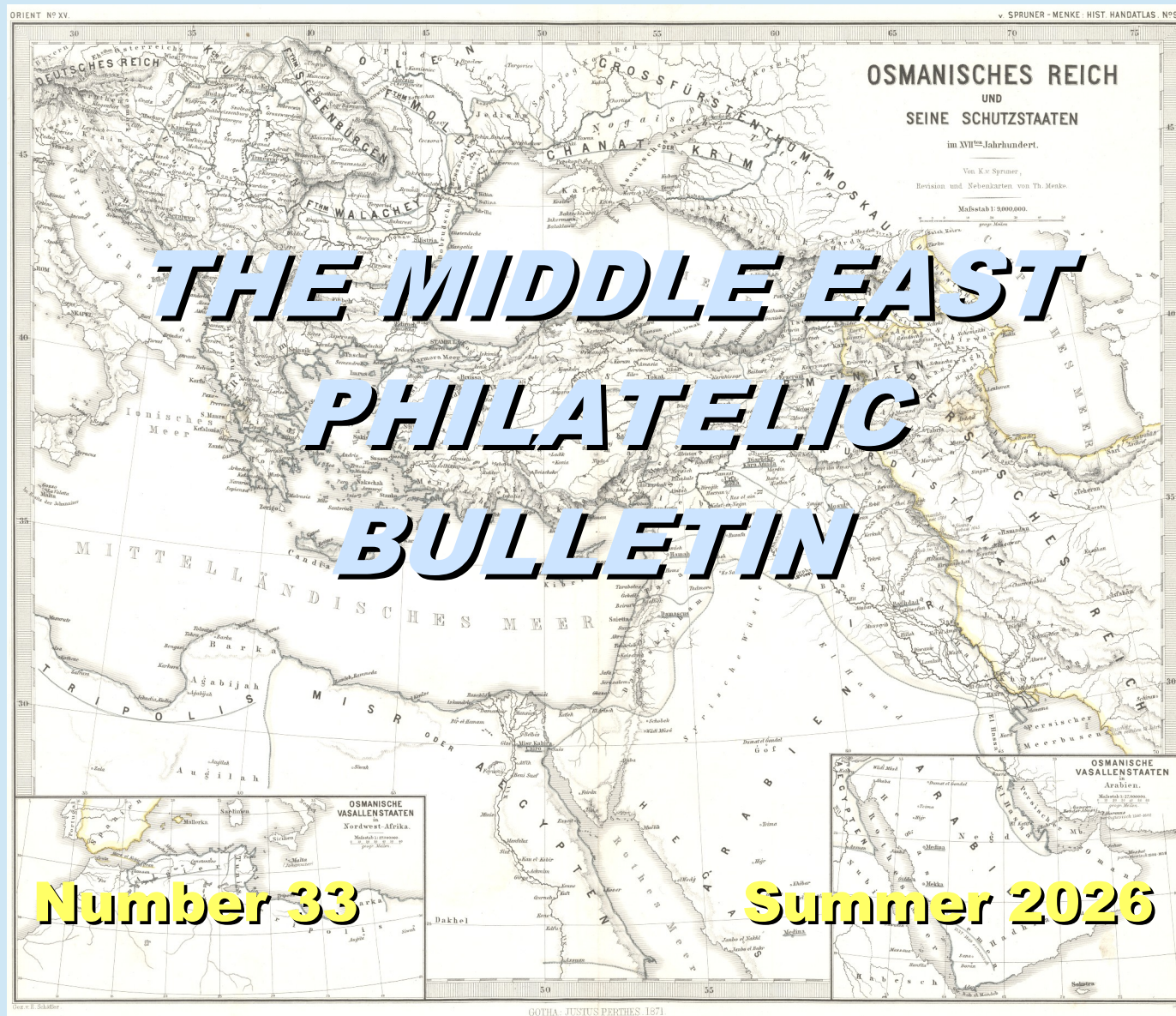




Mail from and to Afghanistan via India

Orosdi-Back: The First Ottoman Department Store

2 Piastres Duloz 1870/72: Overprint Guide Lines

Cilicia Postal Rates

Letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem 1920/21

Mailbag Seal from the Bombay-Karachi Sea Post Office

The Bahrain 'War Tax' Obligatory Tax Stamps

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Archive: Hoexter & Lachmann Catalogue 'The Stamps of Palestine'

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Online: <https://polona.pl/item/spruner-menke-hand-atlas-fur-die-geschichte-des-mittelalters-und-der-neueren-zeit.MTM20DA3MDM5/519/> (licence: public domain).

Release: 2026-09-01

Along Mountains and Through Valleys: Mail from and to Afghanistan via India

by Folkert Bruining

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Introduction

During the 19th century, the unitary state of Afghanistan was formed, more or less completed under Emir Abdur Rahman¹ in the period 1881–1891. The ‘Emir of Kabul’ became ‘Emir of Afghanistan’ in 1891.²

In the 19th Century, Russia and Great Britain fought a power struggle for control of Central Asia and the ‘road to India’. The struggle, or ‘The Great Game’, was ultimately won by the British. Afghanistan became a neutral buffer state between Russia and British India, but was in fact a British protectorate. This lasted until 1919, when an ‘independent emirate’ was declared following the Anglo-Afghan Treaty.³

The postal and monetary systems were modernised: The 1923 decimalisation,⁴ introduced 100 paisa (poul) to 1 afghani (often still called rupee),⁵ replacing the Kabuli Rupee of 1891.⁶ The Hijri solar calendar was also introduced. On 9th June 1926, the country became a kingdom: *Pādešāhī-ye Afğānistān* and Emir Amanullah Khan⁷ assumed the title *Pādešāh*: “master king”.

The modern postal history of Afghanistan began with the establishment of a post office in Kabul in 1870 and the creation of a ‘real’ postal service in 1878. The issue of postage stamps began in 1871.⁸ Between 1875 and 1878, stamps were issued specifically for the postal districts of Kabul, Jalalabad, Tashkurghan (Khulm), and Peshawar, and can be recognised by the colours used for the stamps. Peshawar is located in former British India (now Pakistan).

From 1891 onwards, more general issues followed for the ‘Emirat of Afghanistan’.⁹ Use in the districts can now be recognised by the colour of the ink of the postmark. For example, a red-orange-coloured postmark was used in Peshawar (fig. 1).¹⁰



1 Abdur Rahman Khan, عبدالرحمن خان, ‘Abdu-r-Raḥmān-Ḥān, 1844–1901. Emir of Afghanistan, 1880–1901.

2 “Emir” or “Amir” means just ruler or prince, but is often translated as King in western sources.

3 Cf. *Anglo-Afghan Treaty of 1919*. In: Wikipedia. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Afghan_Treaty_of_1919.

4 Based on private communication with Robert Jack it is likely that new decimal coins (Pul/Poul) were introduced in 1925 or 1926. The date mentioned by Michel (25.03.1925) is possibly too early. A better estimation is “in the course of 1925/1926”. The first new currency stamps were **introduced** in October 1927, as mentioned by Scott and Yvert&Tellier.

5 Jack, 2016. 20 afghanis were equal to one amani.

6 There was a Kabuli rupee and a Kandahari rupee, both subdivided into 60 paisas, each paisa contained 10 dinar. 5 paisas constituted 1 shahi, 10 paisas was a sanar, 20 paisas were an abasi (abbasi), and 30 paisas were a kran/qiran. 10 rupees were minted as tilla and amani, 30 rupees were a habibi.

7 Ghazi Amanullah Khan, امان الله خان, Amānu’llāh Ḥān, 1892–1960 was Emir Afghanistan (from 1919) and the first King (1926–1929).

8 Luijbe, 1996, Hooft, 2006.

9 The stamps generally used *daulet/dowlat* (state) and *Barid Afghanistan*.

Before joining the UPU, Afghan stamps were not accepted abroad, and *mutatis mutandis*, foreign stamps were not accepted in Afghanistan. This meant that outgoing mail (to British India, see below) had to be additionally franked, as Afghan postage was only valid up to the border. Conversely, incoming mail had to be additionally franked with Afghan stamps. On 1st April, 1928, Afghanistan joined the UPU and stamps were given the inscription “POSTES AFGHANES”.



Fig. 2: The Khyber Pass with the fortress of Alimusjid, Pakistan.¹¹

Postal Routes to and From British India

Until around 1925, all mail to and from Afghanistan was sent via British India,¹² more exactly via the part now called Pakistan.

The mail was usually transported by couriers on foot (*dak wallah* or *dak walla*, ‘mail runners’), sometimes using pack animals. It was not until 1929 that motorised transport was introduced.

The Afghan dak walla carries the mail packet and has an adventurous route which takes him over lonely roads infested by bandits, into bazaars where the shopkeepers bargain vociferously with their customers, across long stretches of silent plains uninhabited except for wolves. One night he may lie down in a crowded sarai with caravans of camels and Hindu merchants on

10 Hebs, Stan: *Afghanistan 1-abasi stamp of 1892*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stamp_Afghanistan_1892_1ab.jpg.

11 Chromolithograph by W. L. Walton after Lieutenant James Rattray, c. 1847. Iconographic Collections. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Khyber_Pass_with_the_fortress_of_Alimusjid_-_lithograph_by_James_Rattray_-_1848_\(2\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Khyber_Pass_with_the_fortress_of_Alimusjid_-_lithograph_by_James_Rattray_-_1848_(2).jpg). Licence: Public Domain.

12 There is no evidence of direct postal traffic between Afghanistan and Russia prior to the 1917/1918 revolution, cf. Boggs, 1971/1972. Nor is there any evidence of such traffic between Afghanistan and Persia/Iran.

their way to Persia; another time he may be eating pilau and kabob in the home of some friends.¹³

There were two main routes from Afghanistan to the outside world:

- from Kabul via the Khyber Pass to Peshawar and further, and
- from Kandahar via Chaman to Quetta and further.

The Route via the Khyber Pass

From locations in Afghanistan, this route always ran via Kabul and then via the Khyber Pass to Peshawar in British India.

In Peshawar, where there was an extraterritorial post office of Afghanistan, the couriers paid the additional fee in Indian annas for further transport. Conversely, mail for Kabul was collected in Peshawar and, if necessary, Afghan stamps were added to cover the domestic postage.

In the *Indian Postal Guide* of 1875 we read:¹⁴

Letters for Cabul, if fully prepaid with ordinary Indian inland postage, are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Peshawar, and there made over to the Postal Agent appointed by the Ameer of Cabul. Mails are forwarded by the Agent towards Cabul about three times a week.

More recent *Indian Postal Guides* give additional information. The April 1878 edition has the following instructions:¹⁵

Letters for Cabul, if fully prepaid with ordinary Indian inland postage, are forwarded to the Indian Frontier Post Office at Peshawar and there made over to the Postal Agent appointed by the Ameer of Kabul for delivery under local arrange and rates of charges.

This means that for transport in Afghanistan, the applicable postage had to be paid either in Peshawar or upon arrival at the destination in Afghanistan.

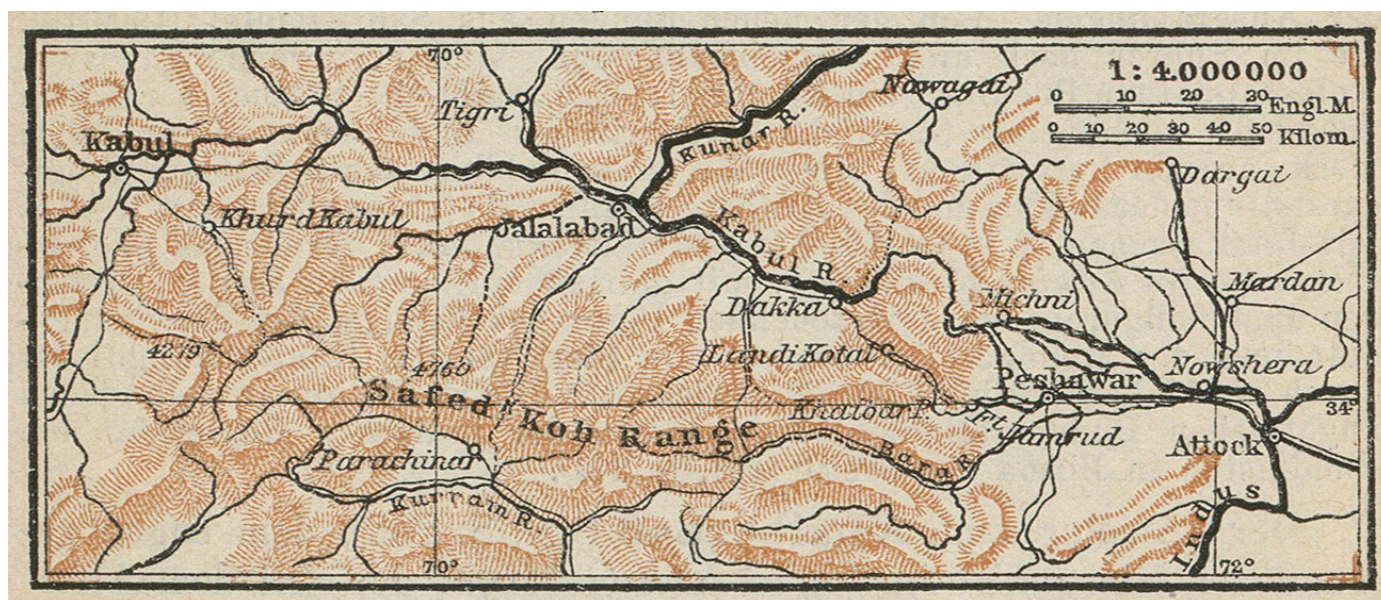


Fig. 3: Map "Dakka (Kabul nach Peshawar)".¹⁶

¹³ Boggs, 1971/1972.

¹⁴ *Indian Postal Guide*, Calcutta, 1875.

¹⁵ *Indian Postal Guide*, Calcutta, 1878. Foreign Post, para. 5. Cited in: Boggs, 1972, page 268.

¹⁶ From *Indien: Handbuch für Reisende*. Leipzig: Karl Baedeker, 1914. Source: University of Austin, Texas.

The distance between Kabul and Peshawar of 180 miles/289 km corresponded to 20 stages for couriers.¹⁷ Couriers took about 2½ days to travel from Peshawar to Kabul. The places along the route from Kabul to Peshawar via the Khyber Pass are:¹⁸

- Kabul (180 mi, 289 km from Peshawar)
- Jalalabad (60 mi, 135 km)
- Tor Kham, border town in Afghanistan (37.5 mi, 60 km)
- Landi Khana (terminus of the North Western Railway, British India) (37 mi, 59 km)
- Landi Kotal (32 mi, 51 km)
- Khyber Pass (11 mi, 18 km)
- Peshawar

Post Offices Along the Khyber Route

Peshawar

Peshawar was the commercial centre of the region for a long time.

*Peshawar has a great transit trade from Kabul and Bokhara and Central Asia. The Bazaars are well worth a visit, both for the objects they contain -many of them not seen in Central India- and for the fiercelooking and picturesquely-dressed natives from Afghanistan and Central Asia.*¹⁹

The trade route between this place and Kabul was, of course, also used for transporting mail to and from Afghanistan.

Sealed envelopes have been in use since the first postage stamps were issued in 1871. Before 1st April 1928, Afghanistan was not a member of the UPU. Mail from Afghanistan with a destination beyond Peshawar had to be additionally franked with British Indian stamps. This type of letter has been known since 1870.

Before 1891, the use of postage stamps in Peshawar could be recognised by the colour of the stamp used (various colors in different years), but from around 1891, a red-orange postmark (*batila*)²⁰ was used for the Afghan post office in Peshawar.²¹



Fig. 4:

Example of “batila”-mark (paid)
used in Peshawar (red-orange).²²

From 1907 onwards, ‘real’ postmarks with place names and dates were used by the extraterritorial Afghan post office in Peshawar. These included both departure postmarks on letters sent to Kabul and arrival postmarks.

¹⁷ Uyehara & Dietrich, 1995.

¹⁸ The distance in miles and kilometres from Peshawar is shown between parentheses, 1 mile = 1.6 km.

¹⁹ Murray, 1911.

²⁰ From Arabic *batil*, باطل (void, cancelled, invalid).

²¹ Jack, 2012.

²² Source: Postiljonen auction no. 237, 2022. Ex collection John Wilkins and Kaypmy.



Fig. 5 and 5a: 'Local' letter from Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1331 Safar 26 = 13.01.1913 (Islamic lunar calendar).

Postage of 1 abasi (blue) single domestic rate (Afghanistan) (MiNr 181a). On the right is the arrival postmark from the Afghan post office in Peshawar (upper segment 'reseed', corruption of 'received', lower segment place name Peshawar). The fact that the letter has not been postmarked again indicates that Peshawar was the final destination of this 'local' letter.



Fig. 6 and 6a: 'Local' letter from Peshawar to Kabul, 1336 Muharram 5 (lunar calendar) = 21.10.1917. On the right is the departure postmark of the Afghan post office in Peshawar (upper segment 'batil shod' = stamped, lower segment place name Peshawar).

Arrival or transit postmark Kabul Muharram 9 = 25.10.1917. Postage 1 abasi (red, single domestic rate for Afghanistan, MiNr 187a).



Closure of the Afghan post office in Peshawar

The Afghan post office in Peshawar was apparently a thorn in the side of the British rulers in India.

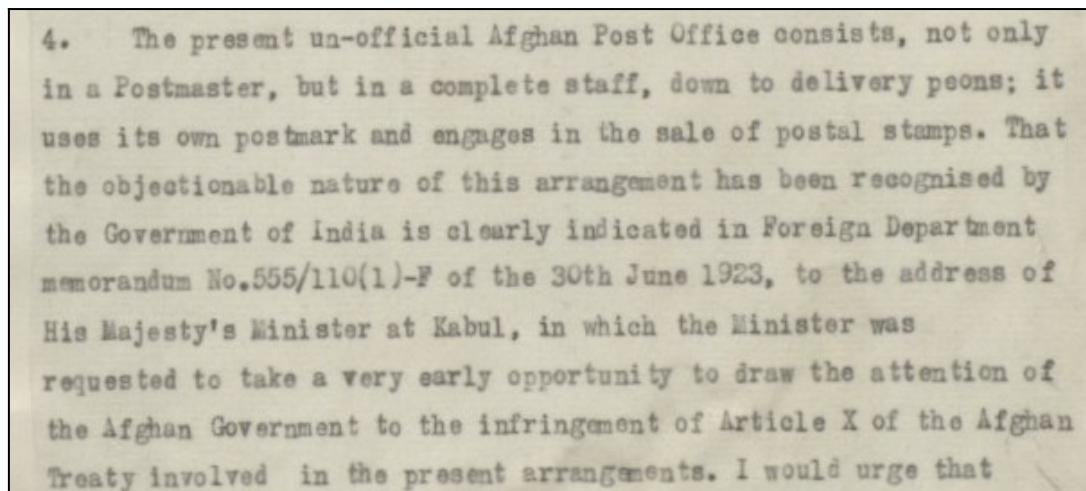


Fig. 7: Official document regarding the desire to close the Afghan post office in Peshawar, 1924.²³

"The present un-official Afghan Post Office consists, not only in a Postmaster, but in a complete staff, down to delivery peons; it uses its own postmark and engages in the sale of postal stamps. That the objectionable nature of this arrangement has been recognised by the Government of India is clearly indicated in Foreign Department memorandum No. 555/110(1)-F of the 30th June 1923, to the address of His Majesty's Minister²⁴ at Kabul, in which the Minister was requested to take a very early opportunity to draw the attention of the Afghan Government to the infringement of Article X of the Afghan Treaty involved in the present arrangements."

The office was established in 1870. Robert Jack writes:²⁵

We also know that the Report of the Post Office of India for the Fiscal Year 1870-71 stated that mail for Afghanistan could be carried by the Amir's post between "Peshawur and Cabul" three times a week. The Indian Postal Guide for May 1871 repeats this, but the exact date of the introduction of either the service or the stamps will probably never be known'.

This was apparently at a time when it was still unclear where the border between Afghanistan and British India was situated, or where each of them thought it should lay. Perhaps agreements were made about the establishment of the office; in any case, its existence was tolerated for a long time.²⁶ In the 1920s, a discussion arose about closing the office. The Afghan post office in Peshawar was officially closed on 1st April 1928, when Afghanistan joined the UPU.

Tor Kham

In 1925, an Afghan post office was opened in the border town of Tor Kham, just inside Afghanistan, for the purpose of transferring mail to and from British India. With the opening of this post office, the Afghan office in Peshawar was closed on 9th January 1925, at least in name, although it would take another three years before this would actually be the case.

²³ Qatar Digital Library, Coll. 35/10, IOR/L/PS/12/4112.

²⁴ The terme 'Minister' at that time means Ambassador.

²⁵ Source: Pakistan Philatelic Circle (Robert Jack).

²⁶ Although the British Indian government considered the post office as "un-official," in the Post Office Guide in Britain from 1918 the office is referred to as the Afghan Post Office at Peshawar.

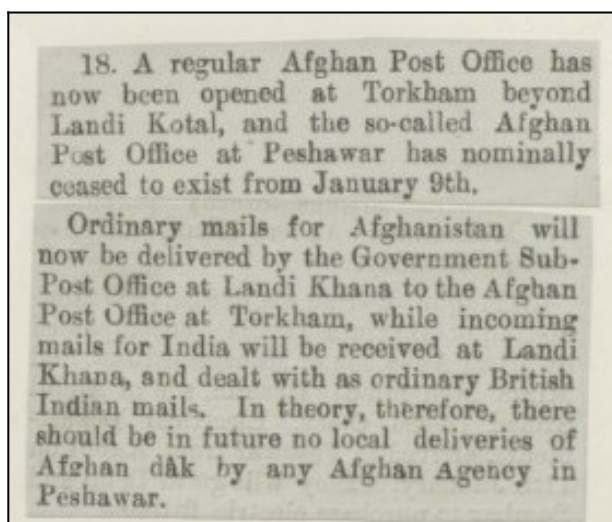


Fig. 8:

A 'first postal agreement' between Afghanistan and British India.²⁷

"18. A regular Afghan Post Office has now been opened at Torkham beyond Landi Kotal, and the so-called Afghan Post Office at Peshawar has nominally ceased to exist from January 9th.

Ordinary mails for Afghanistan will now be delivered by the Government Sub-Post Office at Landi Khana to the Afghan Post Office at Torkham, while incoming mails for India will be received at Landi Khana, and dealt with as ordinary British Indian mails. In theory, therefore, there should be in future no local deliveries of Afghan dāk by any Afghan Agency in Peshawar."



Fig. 9:

Afghan arrival/transit postmark from Tor Kham, dated 1305 (solar calendar), 1926.²⁸

During the period that the post office in Landi Khana was open, mail in Tor Kham was delivered to Indian officials from Landi Khana. After the last office was closed, mail was sent via Landi Kotal to Peshawar.

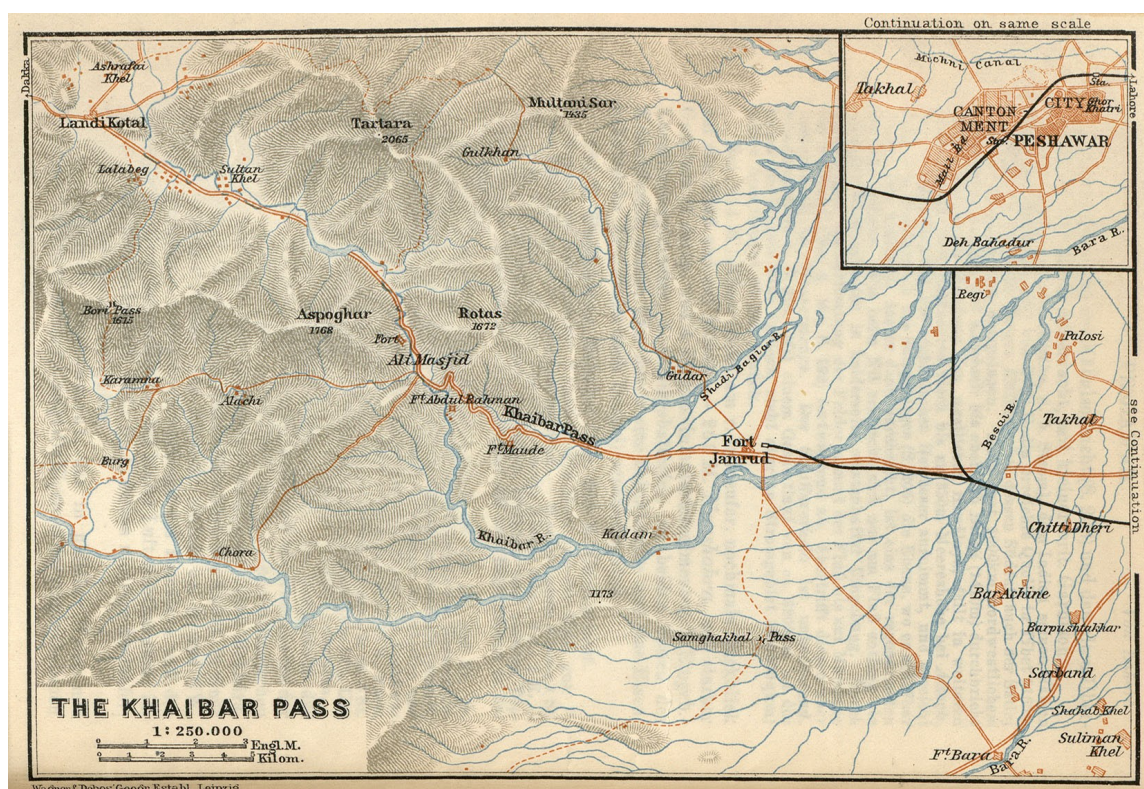


Fig. 10: Detail of a map showing the route from Landi Kotal in Afghanistan (top left) to Peshawar in British India (inset on the top right).²⁹

²⁷ North-West Frontier Intelligence Bureau Diary no. 2, for the week ending January 15, 1925. In: Qatar Digital Library, Coll. 35/10, IOR/L/PS/12/4112.

²⁸ Source: Postiljonen Auction 237, Sweden 2022, ex collection John Wilkins and Kaypmy.

²⁹ Khyber Pass 1914.jpg. In: Wikimedia Commons. From *Indien: Handbuch für Reisende*. Leipzig: Baedeker, 1914. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Khyber_Pass_maps#/media/File:Khyber_Pass1914.jpg.

Landi Khana

Based on postmarks and archival documents,³⁰ the post office in Landi Khana opened in early 1925. This office served as a hub for mail exchange with Afghanistan. As a rule, further postal formalities were then handled in Peshawar.

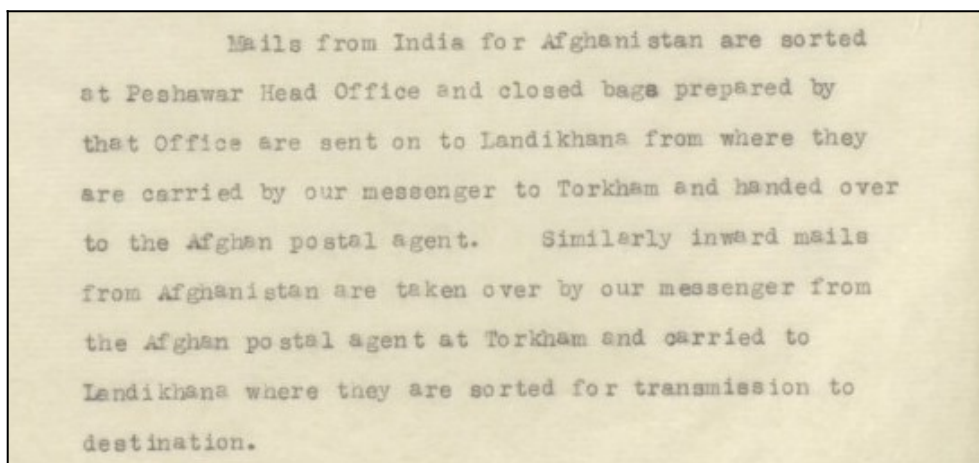


Fig. 11: Document dated 4.08.1930.³¹

"Mails from India for Afghanistan are sorted at Peshawar Head Office and closed bags prepared by that Office are sent on the Landikhana from where they are carried by our messenger to Torkham and handed over to the Afghan postal agent. Similarly inward mails from Afghanistan are taken over by our messenger from the Afghan postal agent at Torkham and carried to Lanikhana where they are sorted for transmission to destination."

On 23rd April 1926, the North Western Railway's terminus in Landi Khana was opened. The post office that was already open there was probably moved to the station. The station and post office were closed on 15th December 1932. The Landi Kotal post office took over the exchange function from Landi Khana.



Fig. 12: Detail of map of Peshawar District.³² Tor Kham left upper corner, Landi Kotal right below. Southeast of Tor Kham Landi Khana with post office (PO) and railway station (RS).

30 Qatar Digital Library, Coll. 35/10, IOR/L/PS/12/4112.

31 Qatar Digital Library, Coll. 35/10, IOR/L/PS/12/4112.

32 38 N SW Peshawar District. Survey of India, 1917 [edited about 1925]. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Survey_of_India,_38_N_SW_Peshawar_District_\(1917\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Survey_of_India,_38_N_SW_Peshawar_District_(1917).jpg).



Fig. 13 and 13a: Letter from Kabul to Peshawar (circled in red), via Landi Khana, sent on 1305 Hout 14 (Hijri solar calendar) = 7.03.1927, arrival in Landhikana 9.03.1927.

Franked with single domestic rate (Afghanistan) of 10 paise (from 1919, MiNr 190). In Landi Khana, postage of 2 annas was levied (see horseshoe mark "LANDIKHANA DUE" on the address side) and in Peshawar the mark "PESHAWAR / UNPAID" was added. Oval postmark Kabul (text below) and 'batil shod' = 'cancelled' (text above).

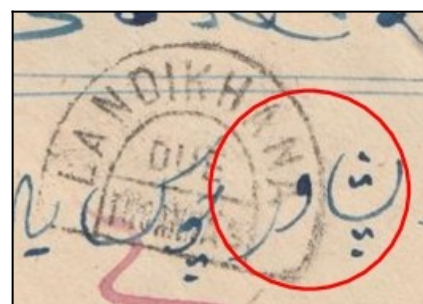


Fig. 14: Letter from Kabul to Peshawar.

Departure Kabul 1306 9-Qaws 22 (solar calendar) = 15.12.1927.

Transit postmark Tor Kham, transit postmark Landikhana 17.12.1927, Peshawar 18.12.1927.

Franked with 15 poulis domestic rate (5 gr.) (MiNr 202A), postage in British India with 1 anna (standard domestic rate), no penalty postage charged.



Fig. 15 and 15a: Letter (most likely) sent from Afghanistan and delivered to the post office in Landi Khana on 5.04. 1927, with Jerusalem as its destination. The letter was transported via Port Taufiq in Egypt (17.04.1927). On the address side is the horseshoe mark "LANDIKHANA / DUE". The postage is 2 annas, double the required postage (1 anna) within the British Empire. Under the postmark of "PORT-TAUFIQ" are traces of (Afghan) postage that was removed 'en route'. The address in Arabic reads: 'dar bayt al-maqdis sharif bi-dimashq' = Holy Jerusalem in Syria/Damascus'.³³

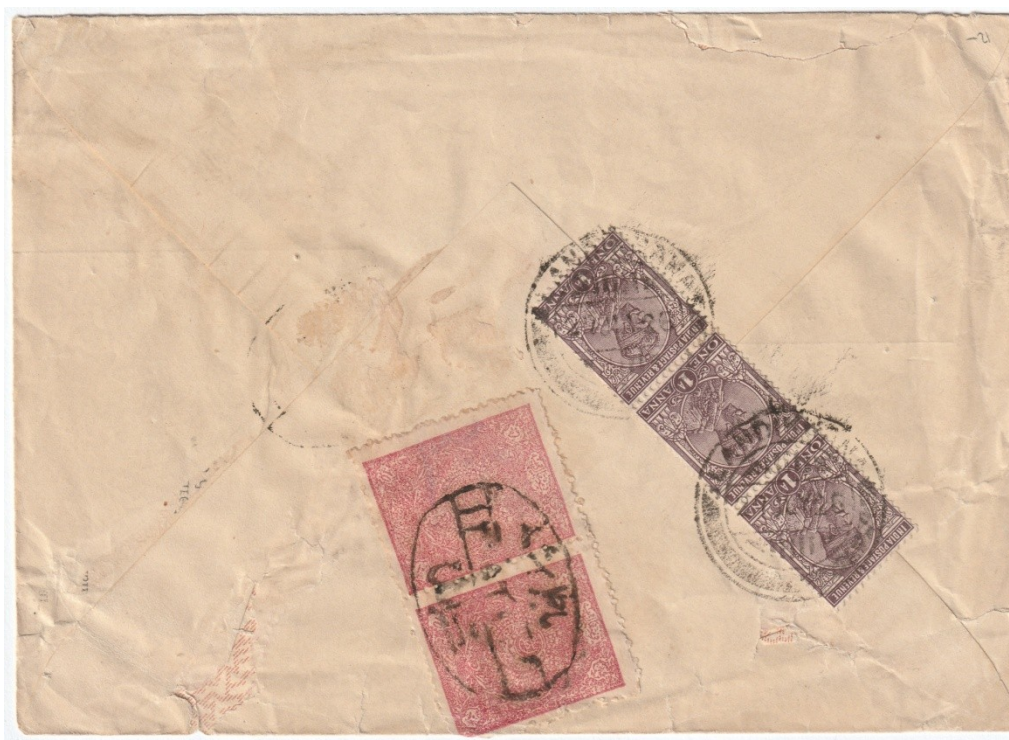


Fig. 16: Letter from Kabul to Austria. Departure Kabul 1305 Asad (5) (solar calendar) = 24.07.1926. Transit postmark Tor Kham (on address side), Landikhana 27.07.1926. Franked with two 10 paisa stamps (MiNr. 190), posted in British India with 3 annas basic rate for a letter to a foreign country. Given the absence of further (transit) postmarks or information, the letter was apparently not subject to penalty postage.

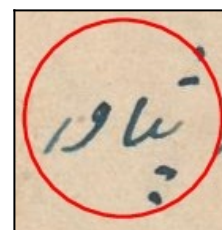
33 Thanks to Mohammad Khalaf for deciphering.

During the period that the office in Landi Khana was open (1925–1932), Afghanistan became a member of the UPU (1st April 1928). Afghan stamps were now valid for postage abroad.



Fig. 17 to 17b: Letter from Kabul to Peshawar. Postage 40 pouls single international rate (up-to 20 gr., MiNr 224A. On the right is the postmark “LANDIKHANA / INDIAN EXCHANGE OFFICE”. This postmark is known for the years 1930 and 1931.

Destination Peshawar on the address side.



Tor Kham and Landi Kotal

In Landi Kotal, west of the Khyber Pass, there was already a British Indian post office (a suboffice of Peshawar) before 1907. Although it was on the route, this office did not play a role in the exchange of mail between British India and Afghanistan until 1932. The transfer of mail in Tor Kham and Landi Kotal certainly continued until 1937. After this, the land route between Afghanistan and Peshawar will certainly still have been used, but without complicated transits.

And, of course, the Kabul-Peshawar route was no longer one of Afghanistan's few connections to the outside world! With the advent of the airplane, the arduous overland transport through inhospitable regions and along virtually impassable paths disappeared.

The Postal Route between Kandhar and Chaman

The places along the route from Kandahar to Quetta and Karachi are:^{34 35}

- Kandahar (125 mi, 200 km);
- Fort Baldak (Spin Baldak, ‘white desert’),³⁶ alternative name Qal’eh-i-jadid (‘New Fort’),³⁷ Afghan Customs House, Afghan post office (60 mi, 104 km);
- New Chaman (terminus railway station, North Western Railway, 1893 [17]) (53 mi, 85 km);
- Chaman³⁸ (52 mi, 83 km)
- Quetta (0 mi, 0 km);
- Karachi (366 mi, 589 km).

³⁴ Mohammed, 1938. Adamec, 1980.

³⁵ Literature is not consistent with respect to distances.

³⁶ The old name was Spin Baldak, later changed in Kila Jadid but renamed (1939) to the former name Spin Baldak.

³⁷ Alternative spellings Qala Jadid, Kila Jadid, Killa Jadid, Qila-i-jadid, Killeh-jadid, Qala Jadid, Kalai Jadid, کلي جديد.

³⁸ Chaman, Beluchistan, Pakistan (then British India), چمن.



Fig. 18 to 18b: Front of registered letter from Kabul to Peshawar, April 1932, transferred in Tor Kham on 15.04.1932, transited in Landi Kotal on 17.04.1932, arrived in Peshawar on 18.04.1932.

Afghan postmark from Tor Kham 25 Hamal 1 1311 (solar calendar). Details of address are missing. The rate is 80 poul, (MiNr. 236 and 242).

Afghan postmark from Tor Kham and British Indian postmark from Landi Kotal 1932.

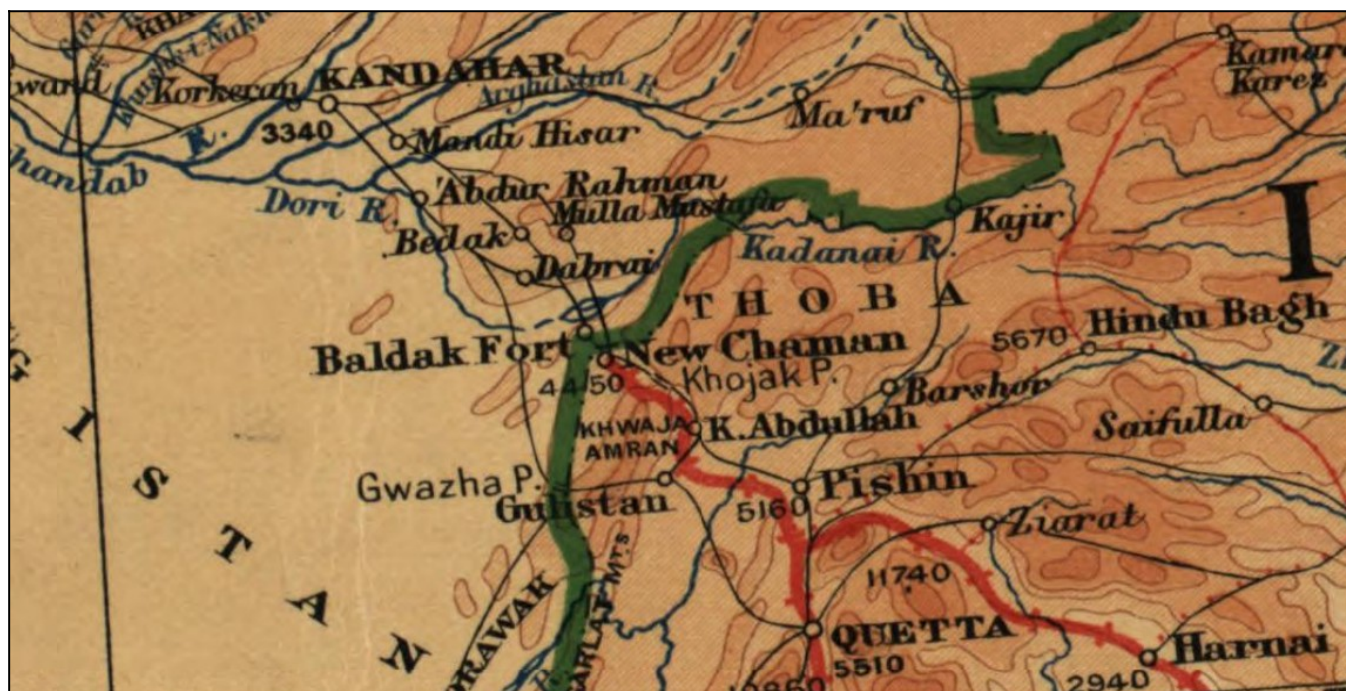
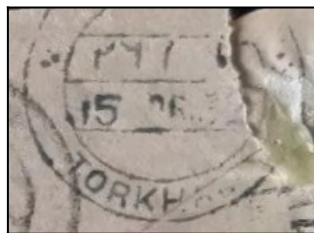


Fig. 19: Detail of map of Afghanistan with route from Kandahar to Quetta.³⁹ The distance between Chaman and Kandahar is 115 km, to Quetta 200 km.

³⁹ General Staff / Geographical Section War Office, 1912. Source: Map Collection, Library of Congress.

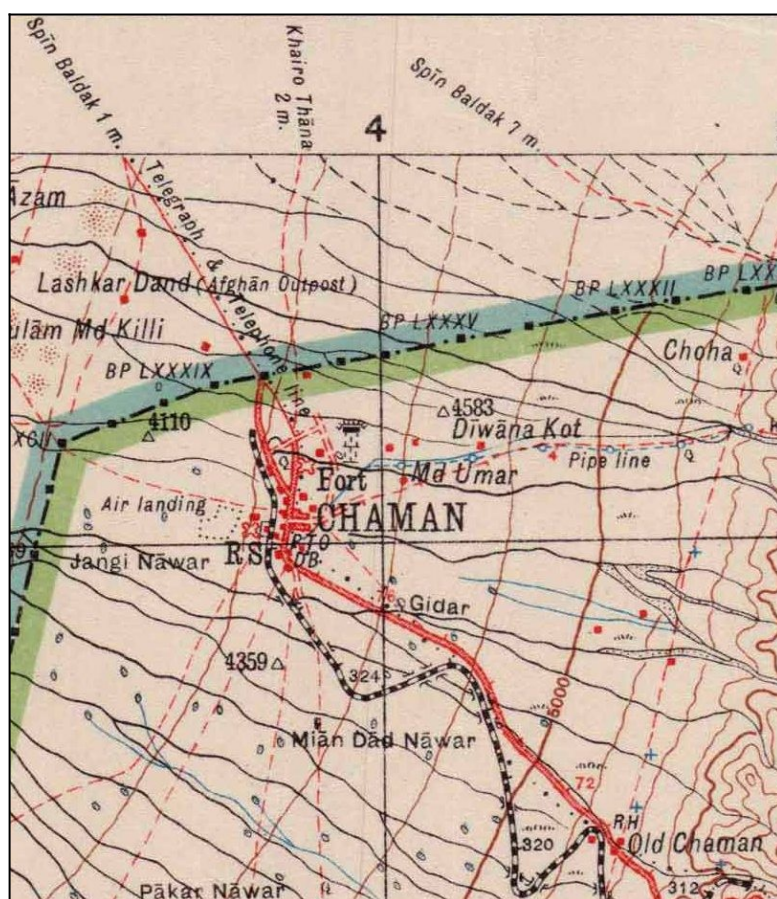


Fig. 20:

Old Chaman (bottom right)
and Fort Chaman (New Chaman)
at the border with Afghanistan.

The railway station (RS) as well as the
post- and telegraph office (PTO) were
situated in New Chaman.⁴⁰

According to Boggs,⁴¹ a post office was opened in Kandahar (Afghanistan) in 1884. Although the Indian Postal Guide of 1888 already mentions “[...] the Amir’s Post in Kandahar [...],” it was not until around 1896⁴² that there is evidence of the southern route from Kandahar via Chaman (British India) to Quetta and beyond⁴³ being used for postal traffic. There was no extraterritorial post office of Afghanistan in Chaman, as was the case in Peshawar.

Initially registered mail was not possible, nor insurance for valuable shipments.

Mail Exchange in Chaman

The procedure for exchange of mail can be found in the Qatar Digital Library:⁴⁴

Under the existing system (until 1930), mail bags from Qala Jadid are sent to the Chaman Customs Office, whence they are made over to the Chaman Post Office. In the reverse direction, mail bags from the Chaman Post Office are handed over to the Afghan representative at the Customs Office.

40 Detail from map *Afghanistān & Baluchistān*, No. 34.J Chaman. Survey of India, 1918. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:34_J_Chaman_\(1918\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:34_J_Chaman_(1918).jpg).

41 Boggs, 1971/1972.

42 Cover on eBay with postmark Chaman 2.03.1904. A cover shown by Robert Jack in *The Afghan Bulletin* in 2016 has a mixed Afghan-Indian franking and a postmark Chaman 13.04.1898, but it is not clear whether it was sent from Kandahar. Cover shown at the auction of Feldman, 2003, postmark Chaman 2.03.1896.

43 Also in the *Indian Postal Guide* of 1907 the route Quetta-Chaman is mentioned.

44 Qatar Digital Library, Coll. 35/10, IOR/L/PS/12/4112.

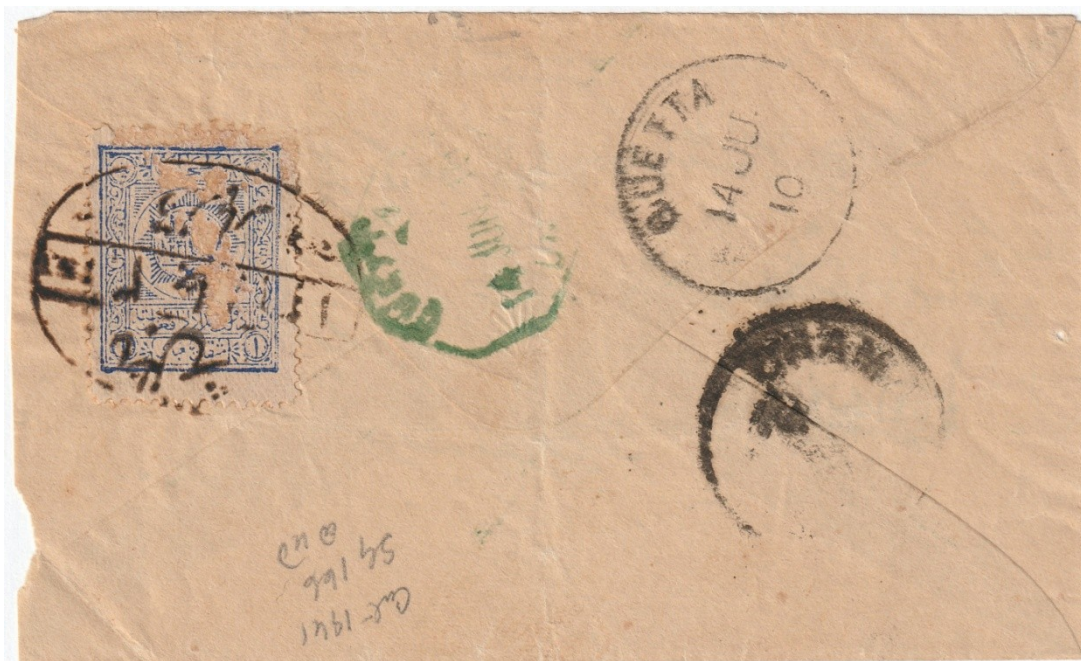


Fig. 21: Letter sent from Kandahar (Afghanistan) to Quetta on 1328 Jamadi-2 3 (Islamic lunar calendar) = 11.06.1910. Franked with 1 abasi (blue), domestic letter rate Afghanistan.

The letter arrived on 12 or 13.06.1910 at the border town of Chaman (British India) where the rectangular mark (address side) "POSTAGE DUE / ONE ANNA" was affixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna domestic letter rate of British India (up to 5 grammes) plus $\frac{1}{2}$ anna penalty postage. The letter arrived in Quetta on 14.06.1910: Quetta octagonal mark "QUETTA / UNPAID"

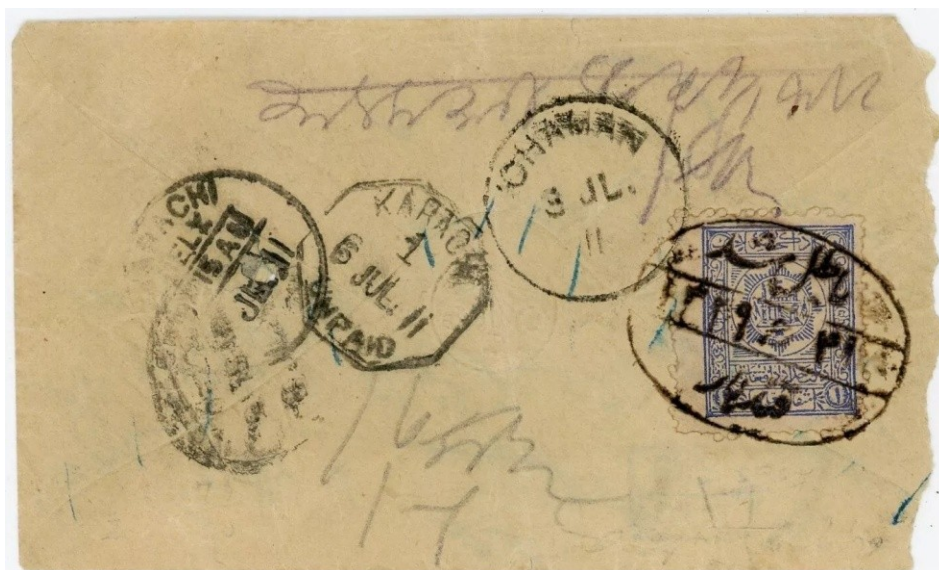
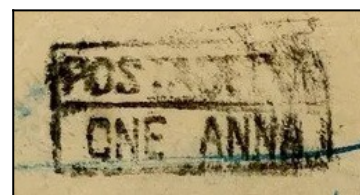


Fig. 22: Letter sent from Kandahar (Afghanistan) to Karachi on 1329 Rajab 21 (lunar calendar) = 2.07.1911.

Franked with 1 abasi (blue), domestic letter rate Afghanistan. The letter arrived on 3.07.1911 at the border town of Chaman (British India) where the rectangular mark "POSTAGE DUE / ONE ANNA" was affixed.

Rate: $\frac{1}{2}$ anna domestic letter rate of British India (up to 5 grammes) plus $\frac{1}{2}$ anna penalty postage.

The letter arrived (via Quetta) in Karachi on 6.07.1911. In addition to the "KARACHI / UNPAID" mark (6.07.1911), the arrival postmark "KARACHI / DELY" (delivery) was affixed on 8.07.1911.



Exchange offices in Chaman and Kalai Jadid



Fig. 23: Letter sent from Kandahar to Lahore (British India), via Chaman (4.01.1929). Arrival at Lahore 7.01.1929). Postage 40 poulis single international rate. On the front side the postmark "CHAMAN / INDIAN EXCHANGE OFFICE". the postmark of Kandahar (name in lower segment) is a different type compared with the postmark in fig. 21. Solar date 1307 10-Jaddi 12 = 3.01.1929.

In or after 1925, Chaman got a separate exchange office like the one we know from Peshawar. An Afghan exchange post office was established in 1929 in Qala Jadid (Kalai Jadid, کلي جديد).⁴⁵

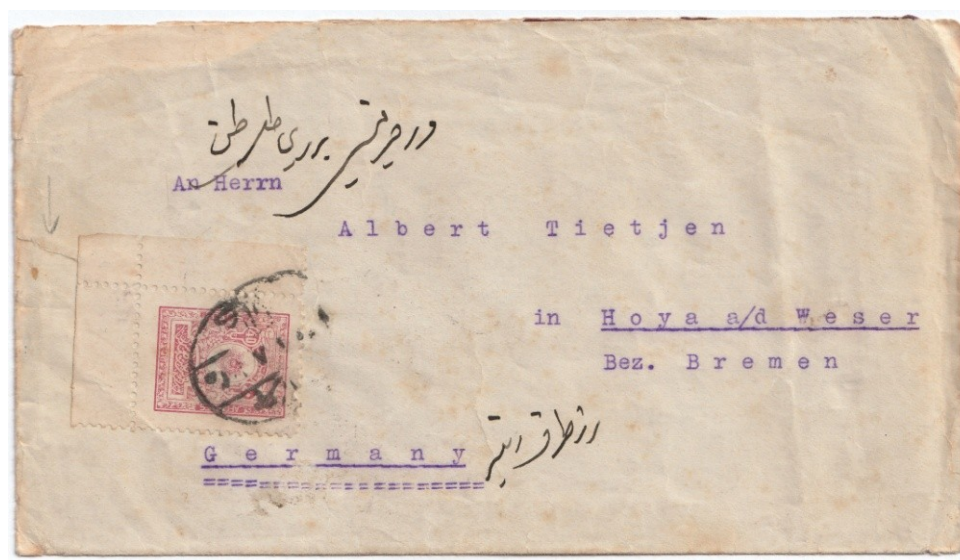


Fig. 24: Letter sent from Kabul to Germany, via (Kandahar) and Chaman. Postage 40 poulis single international rate. On the back of the letter is the postmark of the exchange office "CHAMAN / INDIAN EXCHANGE OFFICE", 28.11.1929. Date in the oval postmark (probably) 1348 Jumadi 20 (lunar calendar) = 23.11.1929 (?).

The letter would then have taken about 5 days to travel from Kabul to Chaman, a distance of 475 kilometers (295 miles). In the upper segment of the oval postmark 'muhr dak khana' (post office mark), in the lower segment 'Kabul'.



⁴⁵ Qatar Digital Library, Coll. 35/10, IOR/L/PS/12/4112.



Fig. 25: Registered letter sent from Kandahar 22.10.1934 to Peshawar, arrival 27.10.1934. Transit postmark of Kalai Jadid, 23.10.1934 and transit postmark of the exchange post office in Chaman (23.10.1934). *Courtesy Robert Jack.*

Addendum: Calendar

In order to read dates in postmarks, some knowledge of calendars is necessary. Generally, the dates in postmarks from Afghanistan in the early twentieth century are written according to the Islamic lunar calendar. After 1921, the Hijri solar calendar (only used in Iran and Afghanistan) was also used for the dates in postmarks.

Converting both calendars to the Gregorian calendar is complicated, but I would like to refer you to various articles on the internet that explain the names of days and months and provide the conversion to the Gregorian calendar. See, for example *Afghan Date Converter*.⁴⁶

Furthermore, you should bear in mind that dates in postmarks are not always correct.

Addendum: Currencies and Weights

- Until 1921: 12 Shahi = 6 Sanar = 3 Abasi = 2 Krans = 1 Rupee Kabuli
- From 1920: 60 Paisas = 2 Krans = 1 Rupee
- From March 25, 1925: 100 Poulis = 1 Afghani Rupee
- British India: 1 Rupee = 20 annas = 240 pies

Because the literature on weights is not always consistent, I have used the information from Boggs.⁴⁷

Afghanistan	1 misqal	4.60 grammes
British India	1 tola	11.66 grammes
UK	1 ounce	28.35 grammes

⁴⁶ *Afghan Date Converter*. Moore Afghanistan. Online: <https://www.moore.af/resources/taxation-resources/date-converter>; Convert a Date. CalendarHome.com. Online: <https://calendarhome.com/calculate/convert-a-date>.

⁴⁷ Boggs, 1971/1972.

Addendum: Letter Rates

Afghanistan

The letter rates of Afghanistan are given by Zulueta:⁴⁸

	up to 1 misqal = 4.60 grammes domestic	up to 20 grammes foreign	registration fee domestic	registration fee foreign
before 1920	1 abasi		1 abasi	
about 1920	10 paisa		10 paisa	
October 1927	15 poulis		10 poulis	
April 1928 (UPU)	30 poulis	40 poulis	30 poulis	40 poulis

British India

The inland and British Empire letter rates can be found Röver.⁴⁹ Some foreign letter rates are:

	up to 1921	up to 1932	from 1932
British India	2½ annas (basic)	3 annas (basic)	3½ annas (basic)

In British India, the penalty port was twice the required regular port

Place Names & Terms

The language spoken in Afghanistan is Dari, also known as Dari Persian or Eastern Persian, from the Indo-European language family. It is related to Pashto, Urdu, and Hindi, with loanwords borrowed from each other. Place names can have slightly different spellings in different local languages.

Place		Term		Transcription
Kabul	کابل	received	رسید	'reseed' (received)
Jalalabad	جالالبد	cancelled (sent, paid)	بطل ثد	batil shod
Jalai Abad	جالل اباد	post	داک	dak
Peshawar	پشور	office	خانه	khana
Tor Kham, Torkham	تور خم , طور خم	postmark post office	مهر داک خانه	muhr dak khana
Kandahar	کندهار , قندهار	post office	داک خانه	dak khana
Kalai Jadid	کلی جدید	postmark	مهر	muhr

Acknowledgments

My thanks go to **Robert Jack** in England for all the information he provided and the questions he answered. His website contains a wealth of information about Afghan philately. It is definitely worth visiting: www.afghanphilately.co.uk.

I should like to thank Tobias Zywiets as well for his valuable remarks, corrections, and patience.

⁴⁸ Zulueta, 2009.

⁴⁹ Röver, 2006.

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- Exponet [here you can find exhibitions of Afghanistan and a lot of information]: Online: www.exponet.info/index.php?lng=EN.
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Orosdi-Back (Ömer Efendi Store) The First Department Store of the Ottoman Empire

by Hakan Yılmaz

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The mid-19th Century was a period of progress in terms of the vision of entrepreneurs and merchants of the Western world. This ascendancy of the Western world, which created a new demand pattern, resulted in the gradual abandonment of the traditional lifestyle, especially in İstanbul towards the end of the 19th Century. As a result of the close relationship established with the West, consumption habits quickly began to follow Western norms and the newly formed middle class shaped import habits accordingly. Undoubtedly, large stores played important roles in this process.

Therefore, it can be said that the Ottoman shopping centres, the covered bazaars, were replaced by multi-storey department stores in the 19th century. The first store company that we can call a department store or emporium or shopping mall or *alışveriş merkezi* (AVM) in the Ottoman Empire, Orosdi-Back wholesale/retail stores, started its commercial life as a clothing store founded by Adolf Orosdi in Istanbul in 1855, and continued its activities under the name Ömer Efendi Store in order to be welcoming to the Ottoman subjects. Orosdi-Back is one of the pioneers of places where most of the necessities of life in the Ottoman Empire were found together and where easy shopping opportunities were widespread.

This store, which has a wide range of products from perfume to ornaments, hardware to toys, haberdashery to laundry, resembles today's modern shopping centres, and after becoming a company.

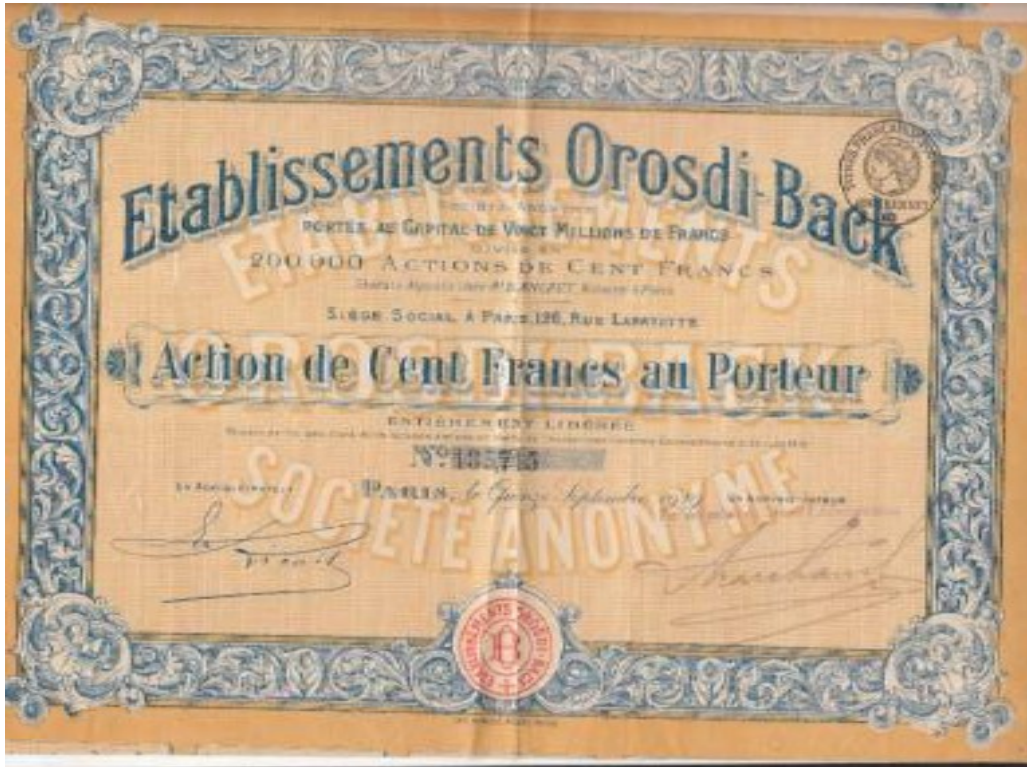


Fig. 1: 100 Francs share of Orosdi-Back, Paris.

Adolphe (later Ali) Orosdi was a Hungarian officer who came as an exile to İstanbul in 1855, his sons were called Leon and Philiipe. The Back family (Hermann Back and Joseph Back), a Jewish family of Austro-Hungarian origin located in Istanbul, dealt with this store and established a partnership with Adolf Orosdi. From this partnership, the Orosdi-Back company was formed by combining the surnames of Adolf Orosdi and Herman Back, the head of the Back family. The partnership turned this store into a chain.

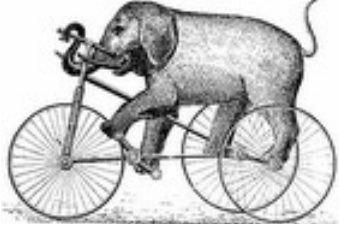


Fig. 2:

Interesting logo is the “elephant riding a tricycle”. This logo, which started to be used in 1891, before the incorporation process, was the only registered logo used throughout the company's operating period.

The first store in Istanbul was opened in Galata. As the business expanded, the large store building in Eminönü was built and the store moved here. This building was used for many years as both a sales and production facility.

The picture on the invoices (see fig. 3) show the first branch building of the Orosdi-Back store in Bahçekapı (Eminönü). It was opened there because the Sirkeci train station, which opened that year, would revitalise the area.

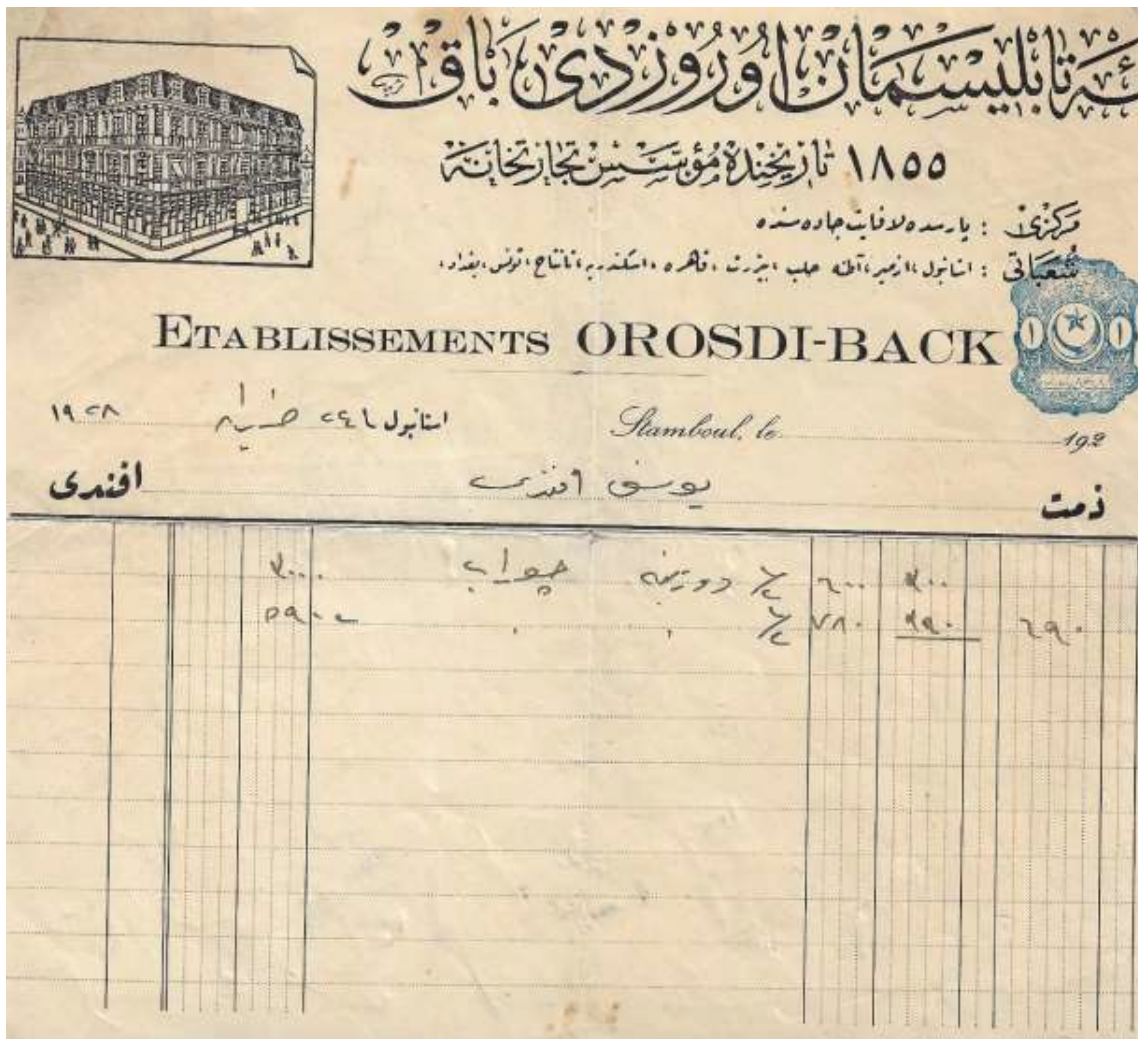


Fig. 3: An invoice from the company (1928).

Courtesy of Mehmet Akan.

Details about the design of the new store:

- the ground floor of the five-storey store was arranged in the form of a Paris bistro,
- the first floor of the store has draperies, watches, umbrellas,
- the second floor has yarn, hardware, perfumes, and an accounting and cash desk,
- the third floor has linoleum, laundry, and musical instrument sections,
- the fourth floor has clothing sections,
- and the fifth floor has a dining hall and a fabric warehouse.

The company's headquarters moved from İstanbul to Paris in 1888: 126 Rue La Fayette, Paris X.



Fig. 4: An envelope with the Orosdi-Back letterhead with the new headquarters address: 126 Rue La Fayette, Paris X^e.



Fig. 4a The initials of the Orosdi-Back name "OB" were applied as perfin to the stamp on the envelope.



Fig. 5: On the Right, Censored envelope sent from Istanbul store to Augsburg, Germany in 1915



Fig. 6: Envelope sent from Paris to Fatsa. Stamps have been removed.



Fig. 7: 1 piasters Ottoman letter envelope sent from Edirne to Istanbul store



Fig. 8: The Istanbul store's activities continued during the early days of the Republic. Cover with Republic period 1926 London Print stamps.

After receiving the support of Ottoman Bank, they increased the number of branches to 25 before the First World War. They opened stores in Vienna, Manchester, Birmingham, Lyon, Roubaix, Milan, Chemnitz, Barmen (Wuppertal) and Gablonz. In the Ottoman Empire there were stores in Istanbul, Izmir, Bucharest, Salonika, Samsun, Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said, Aleppo, Beirut, Bizerte (Tunisia), Tanta, Baghdad, Basra, Plovdiv and Tunis until 1903.



Fig. 9: Censored envelope sent from the Izmir store to Vienna VI (without Arabic letterhead).



Figs. 10 and 11: The Izmir store's activities continued during the early days of the Republic. Two covers with different letterhead are presented. Both covers have Republic period stamps. 1924 Star and Crescent issue and 1926 London print, respectively.

Another branch of Orosdi-Back was also active in Adana. Europe, which had sourced its raw cotton from America until 1865, turned to the Middle East due to the US civil war. Adana, located in Çukurova (Cilician Plain) as the source of raw cotton, was in a position where sea and railway transportation could be provided simultaneously due to the newly opened Mersin–Adana railway line. These conditions encouraged Orosdi-Back to open a branch in Adana, and the company started commercial activities there in 1903, and opened its branch in 1909. While the company directed the retail trade of the region, it also maintained control of the Adana cotton market for a long time. Some mills in the region took the opportunity to introduce their products to domestic and international markets through the Adana branch.



The store, which began to lose its effectiveness at the beginning of the Republic period, suffered a major fire in 1927. Instead of reviving the store, the company preferred to liquidate it. The place where the store stood, which has left deep memories and traces in the social memory of the region, is Horozdibeği – the pronunciation reminds the local people of “Orosdi-Back”.

Fig. 12:

Postcard of Adana Orosdi-Back store. The building with the dome on it is at the end of the photo.



Figs. 13 and 14: Two examples of envelopes sent from Adana stores to İstanbul during the French occupation are presented. The envelope on the left used French "Cilicie" overprint occupation stamps, while the envelope on the right has stamps with "Cilicie" overprint applied to Ottoman cigarette stamp.



Fig. 15:

A registered envelope sent from Adana to Paris before the 1927 fire, with Ottoman and Republic period stamps.

The Cairo Branch

The six-storey rococo building opened in 1909; in its better days when it was still a private-sector company. The company has now grown. The Orosdi family and the Back family also form a partnership by marrying their children. The stores opened in Egypt were a turning point for the company.

The success achieved in Egypt did not go unnoticed by the French Emperor François-Joseph, who gave the title of "de surany" to the Back family, as he directed the Egyptian society towards France. After these developments, both families (Orosdi and Back) moved their residence from İstanbul to Paris.

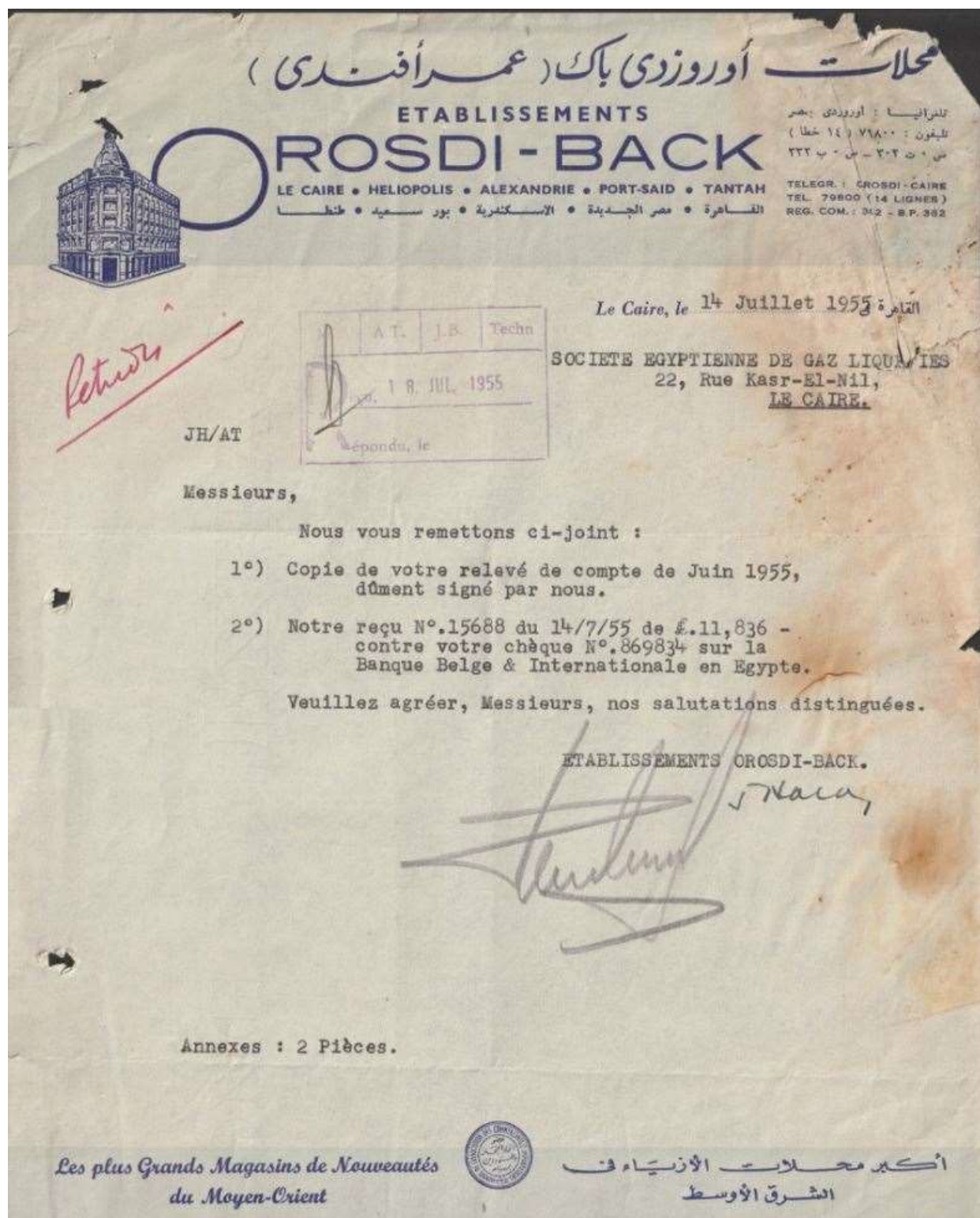


Fig. 16: A document dated 1955 from the Egypt-Cairo store, with the letterhead Orosdi-Back, addressed to the Egyptian gas company. There is a picture of the building belonging of the Cairo store on the document.

The Port Said Branch has been opened in Prince Farouk Street.

The Aleppo-Syria Branch, which opened in the early 1900s, continued its activities after Aleppo was taken over from the Ottomans and during the years when the French occupation continued.



Figs. 17 and 18: Two postcards showing the store in Port Said



Fig. 19: A sample of an envelope sent from Aleppo to the Istanbul centre in 1920. The stamps used on the envelope are the surcharges applied by the Syrian-Arab Kingdom on Ottoman fiscal stamps.



Fig. 20: An envelope with the letterhead "ETABLISMAN OROZDI-BAK" sent by airmail from Istanbul to France in 1939. The names Orosdi-Back or Orozdi-Back was used.

The economic and social effects of Orosdi-Back on the Ottoman society are understood to have played an important role in the social transformation of the Ottoman society as well as its commercial aspect. Shopping at Orosdi-Back was seen as an element of prestige in society.

This situation, which can be considered as the prototype behavior of today's brand addiction, was also an expression of defining social status and economic class through a brand in its own era.

Orosdi-Back prepared catalogues and presented them to the public in order to encourage product variety, product quality, aisle arrangement, fashion following and unnecessary luxury consumption, and introduced itself as "the largest and cheapest business house in Turkey" in the advertisements printed in newspapers.

Undoubtedly, it encouraged the groups with high purchasing power to buy unnecessary items.

It is undeniable that the store, which influenced the luxury consumption, has a serious follower group but also that a natural separation has occurred between the regulars of the store, which is understood to strategically attract the attention of female customers in the advertisements and win them over, and the public, whose agenda does not include unnecessary luxury consumption.

Etablisman OROZDI-BAK
1855 tarihinde müesses ticarethane

MERKEZİ: Pariste Lafayet Caddesinde 126
ŞUBELERİ: İstanbul, İzmir, Adana, Halep, Bizert, Kahire, İskenderiye, Tunus, Bağdat, Beyrut

ÉTABLISSEMENTS OROSDI-BACK

İstanbul, 5/11/1931

Serdar Zade Yussef Kemal Efendi Zimmeti

№	İş	Adı	Ölçü	Bedeli	Toplam
1	1/2	Zilet mahanası	st.	510	
2	1/2	Losyon	mk	600	
3	1/2	Pambukbaki	10/	240	1350
4	1/2	İpek kordon	10/	56	
5	1/2	Kurdela	50/2	224	283
6	1/2	Kurdela	2522/9	210	210
7	1/2	Sapka	12	425	
8	1/2	Sapka	12	1260	1685
9	1/2	Sapka	Karta	1320	
10	1/2	Sapka	Storka	1100	
11	1/2	Sapka	A	1500	
12	1/2	Karkab	8025	225	
13	1/2	Karkab	8025	240	4985
					8510

Fig. 21: An invoice featuring both Orozdi-Bak and Orosdi-Back.
Courtesy of Mehmet Akan Collection"

Becoming the focal point of visuality with eye-catching display windows, Orosdi-Back, which, similar to today, is a place that is frequented not to shop but just to wander around, has played a leading role in the emergence of a consumer class that is constantly eager to buy things, even if they do not need them.

Orosdi-Back served as a brand representing especially the Armenian, Greek, Jewish and Levantine groups in the Ottoman social structure, as well as the Western Muslim population that adopted the Western lifestyle.

The biggest aim of the brand, which always offers new products to the groups that follow European fashion closely, is to attract more customers to the store by making them boast “I bought it from Orosdi-Back.”

This first department store (alışveriş merkezi) continued its commercial activities in Turkey until it transferred its assets to clothing retailer Sümerbank on 11th September 1942.



Fig. 22: The building was purchased by Sümerbank during the Republic period. It is still known as Sümerhan: Büyük Postahane Caddesi no. 78, Fatih.



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Specialities of Ottoman Philately (VIII): Overprint Guide Lines on the 2 Piastres Duloz Stamp 1870/72

by Hans-Dieter Gröger

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On the printing stone used for the overprint (lithographic overprint), traces of the guide lines for the rectangles were still visible in places. These rectangles were necessary on the original stone to ensure the correct alignment of the overprint paper and had not been thoroughly removed after transfer.

These guide lines are known to appear on proofs and can also be found sporadically in the regular print run. Here I present some examples of the 2 piastres stamp from 1870/72 in perforation 5–11 (MiNr. 16B, Burak 45, İSFİLA 75).

Regarding the perforation, Gamiryan wrote in the Burak catalogue:¹

As there was no perforation apparatus in the printing house, it is known that a sewing machine was used to this end. As a result of this, naturally the perforations are irregular (5 to 11) and the holes are not on a straight position. The perforation varies from one edge to the other edge of the stamp. Sometimes it even varies from one corner to the other corner of the same edge. That is why we think that the term 'irregular perforation' is appropriate. Although such a primitive method of perforation was used, it is very rare to find partially or totally imperforated edges.



*Figs. 1 and 2: The overprint is framed by rectangular lines. These prints are early trial prints on poor-quality paper and were left ungummed and unperforated.
(illustrations enlarged)*

¹ 2nd ed., 1991, p. 27.

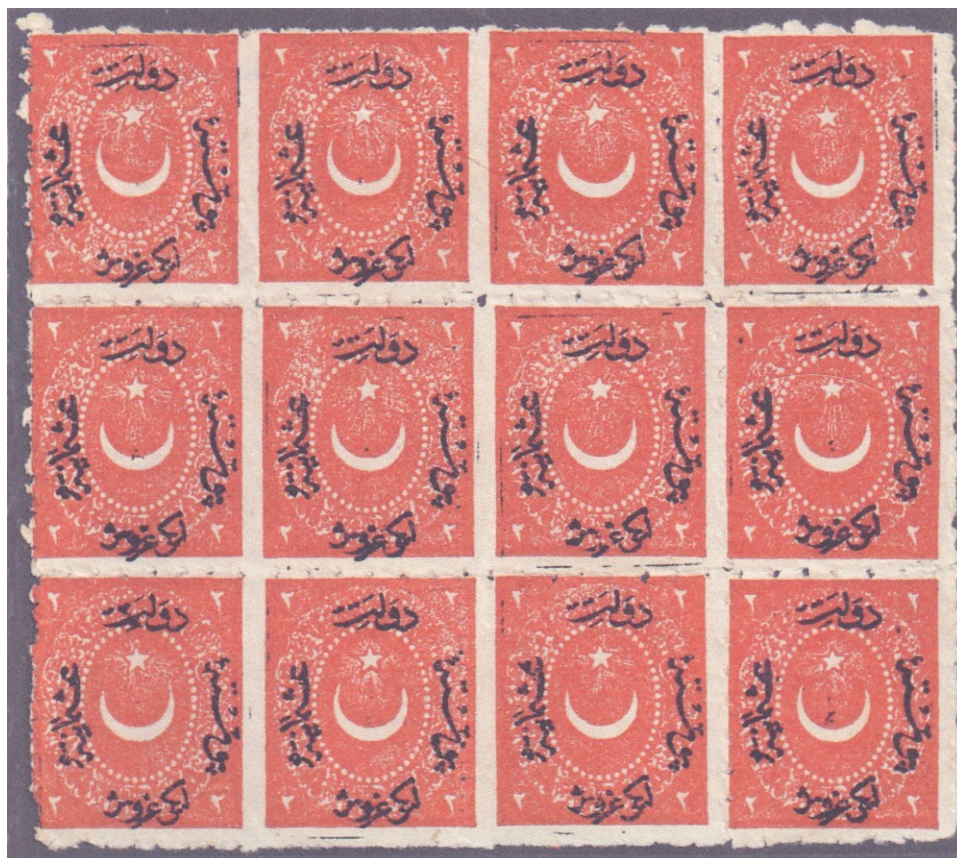


Fig. 3: The stamp in a block of twelve. In a few places, the guide lines from the transfer paper are still visible; these were not removed properly after the transfer.

The block of twelve is partially vertically imperforated. Such perforation defects are frequently encountered with this denomination.

In this case, the sheet delivered to the post office counter corresponded exactly to the printing sheet. However, due to the fragility of the perforation, the printing sheets of 150 stamps were almost exclusively divided into counter sheets of 50. Hence the block of twelve shown here (which comes from a rare undivided printing sheet) is of particular interest, as it clearly reveals the junction between the 50 stamp printing blocks and the resulting shift in the vertical alignment of the printing clichés.

(illustrations enlarged)



Sheet I.



Sheet II.



Sheet III.

Figs. 4–6: The 2 piastres stamp with an inverted overprint.

These three stamps come from the three different sheets issued in Kayserie.

No mint examples are known to exist.



Fig. 7: Cover sent from Kayserie, according to the date-stamp on the front of the letter: 9.08.1880, franked according to the 1868 postage rate (example of very late use of this rate).²

Two 2 piastres stamps in a horizontal pair, mixed with a 20 paras postage stamp, cancelled with 'KAYSERİYE 81' (distance zone 2 and weight 11–15 grammes), bearing the arrival postmark 'DERSAÂDET / AOUT / 21 / 80'.

The 2 piastres stamps show rectangular guide lines around the overprint, which were not neatly removed on the printing stone.



Fig. 8: The 2 piastres stamp in a block-of-11, together with a block-of-6 and two pairs in mixed franking with the 20 paras stamp from the 1876 issue. Total franking: 42½ piastres.

Accompanying letter for a cash consignment (group) from 'YENİŞEHİR 81' to Istanbul.

On the reverse of the letter is the arrival postmark 'DERSAÂDET 23 SEPT 80'.

Ex collection Alanyalı.

² For domestic mail, the tariff was in force from 1868 until 31.03.1879. However, some post offices continued to use the old tariff until the end of 1880 (according to Turgut).

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

Part 4: Artillery

by Horst Borlinghaus, Arno Schmolke, and Walter Stegmüller¹

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The Artillery troops included:

1. Feldartillerie (Field Artillery)
 - Stäbe der Artillerie (Artillery Staffs)
 - Regimenter: Garde, Linie, Reserve, Ersatz, Landwehr, Landsturm (regiments: guard, line, reserve, replacement, Landwehr, Landsturm)
 - Feldartillerie-Abteilungen, Infanterie-Geschützzüge (field artillery sections, infantry gun platoons)
 - Depots, Ausbildungsformationen und Gerätenachschub, Munitionskolonnen (Depots, training formations and equipment supplies, ammunition columns)
2. Fußartillerie (Foot Artillery)
 - Stäbe der Artillerie (Staffs of artillery)
 - Regimenter: Garde, Linie, Reserve, Ersatz, Landwehr, Landsturm) (regiments: guard, line, reserve, replacement, Landwehr, Landsturm)
 - Schwere Artillerie, Fußartillerie Gebirgsstaffeln, Bespannungsabteilungen (heavy Artillery, foot Artillery Mountain squadrons, horse & animal section)
 - Messtrupps: Lichtmesstrupps (former Artillerie Messtrupps, Schallmesstrupps) (Surveying Squads: Surveying by light Squads (= former Artillery surveying squads), Surveying by Sound squads)
 - Parkformationen, Werkstätten, Rekruten- und Ausbildungsformationen, Munitionskolonnenpark (vehicle fleet formations, workshops/garages, recruitment and training formations, ammunition columns)

Contrary to Ahrens' information, the balloon and air defence formations were not part of the Artillery, but of the air forces. In Artillery, the term "Batterie" (battery) stands for "Kompanie" (company).

Militär-Mission / Heeresgruppe Falke – Artillerie (Military Mission / Army Group Falke – Artillery)

2.1 Pasha I Units 1916 - 1917

Kgl. Preuss. Fussartillerie-Bataillon Nr. 60 (Royal Prussian Foot Artillery Battalion 60)

Formed according to Prussian Ministry of War order on 7th January 1916 by Ersatz Bataillon 1. Garde-Fuss-Artillerie-Regiment (Replacement Battalion 1st Guards Foot Artillery Regiment).

¹ First published in Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, nos. 222, 2022, pp. 150–161.
Translated by Tobias Zywiets.

Stab Fußartillerie Bataillon 60 (Staff Foot Artillery Battalion 60)		a) Formation b) In Turkey
		a) 7.01.1916 b) April 1916 to 7.10.1916 (Staff and 1st to 4th Battery)
KGL. PREUSS. FUSSARTIL. BATL. No. 60 ²	Kgl. Preuss. Fussartillerie- Bataillon Nr. 60 *	
1. Batterie	2. Batterie	3. Batterie
		
Kgl. Preuss. Fussartillerie- Bataillon Nr. 60 * 1. Batterie *	Fußartillerie- Bataillon Nr. 60 * 2. Batterie *	Fußartillerie Bataillon 60 * 3. Batterie *
4. Batterie	4. Batterie	
		
Fußartillerie Bataillon 60 * 4. Batterie *	Kgl. Preuss-Fussartillerie-Bataillon Nr. 60 * 4. Batterie *	

**IV. Bataillon I. Bayer. Fuß-Artillerie-Regiment
(4th Battalion, 1st Bavarian Foot Artillery Regiment)**

**12. und 13. Batterie IV. Bataillon I. Bayer. Fußartillerie Regiment
(12th and 13th Battery, 4th Battalion, 1st Bavarian Foot Artillery Regiment)**

Hauptmann (Captain, later Major) Ritter von Schrenk and Hauptmann Mannert.

On documents from Iraq, the handwritten sender's inscription "Schwere Feldhaub. Btr. von Schrenk" (Heavy Field Howitzer Battery von Schrenk) occurs.

End of 1915	Coming from France, Orsova / Sistov
Jan. 1916	Constantinople
16.04.16	Jarabulus
30.04.16	Fallujah
03.05.16	Baghdad

² Also used by the 3rd Battery.

31.05.16 Kut el-Amara (10.06.1916 to 20.10.1916: Deployment in the Kut el Amara area)
 20.10.16: Retreat
 23.11.16: Aleppo
 04.12.16: Bosanti
 22.12.16: Return journey from Constantinople to Germany
 May/June 1917: German personnel are back home

According to Ministry of War order 20.03.1917 and Bavarian Ministry of War order of 10.03.1917: the unit was disbanded. From the material left behind in Iraq, the 1. und 2. Osmanische Haubitzen-Batterie (1st and 2nd Ottoman Howitzer Battery) was formed with German framework personnel.

From transfers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Bavarian Foot Artillery Regiment and from the 6th Bavarian Reserve Foot Artillery Regiment the 12th and 13th Batteries were formed in Mainz and Cologne in December 1915. This was designated IV. Bataillon 1. Bayer. Fußartillerie-Bataillon (4th Bataillon, Bavarian Foot Artillery Battalion) and equipped with heavy 15 cm field howitzers.

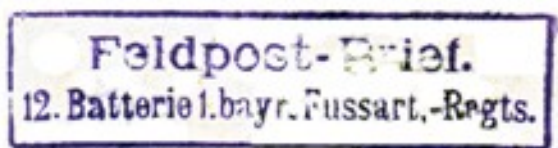
The deployment was intended for the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey, but was cancelled when the Allies unexpectedly evacuated the peninsula on 28th December 1915. The two batteries were placed at the disposal of the Turkish army. However, the Bavarians did not arrive in Constantinople until 2nd March 1916. The new designation was now 1. und 2. Batterie Türkische Schwere Feldhaubitzen-Batterie (1st and 2nd Battery, Turkish Heavy Field Howitzer Battery).

The 1st Battery was transferred to the Baghdad front in April 1916. In December 1916, this battery was handed over to Turkey and the Bavarians were transferred back to the replacement battalion.

The 2nd Battery was initially also intended for the Baghdad Front, but was ordered to the 2nd (Turkish) Army south of Erzerum, halfway along the Caucasus Front. At the end of February 1917, this battery was also handed over to Turkey and the personnel transferred to Germany via Constantinople (1st May 1917). However, some ranks remained with the Turkish units for training purposes.

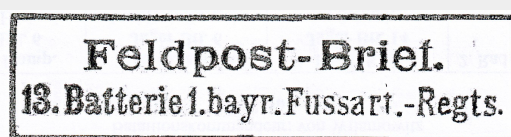
**Stab (Staff) 12. und 13. Batterie IV. Bataillon
I. Bayer. Fußartillerie Regiment**

12. Batterie

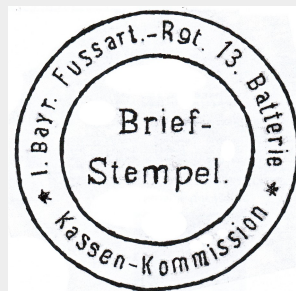


12. Batterie 1. bayr. Fussart.-Regts.

13. Batterie



13. Batterie 1. bayr. Fussart.-Regts.

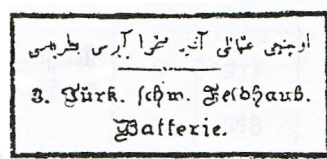


1. Bayer. Fussart.-Rgt. 13 Batterie
Kassen-Kommission

1. Türk. Schnellfeuer Haub.

2. Türk. schw. Schnellfeuer

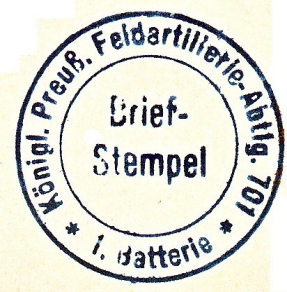
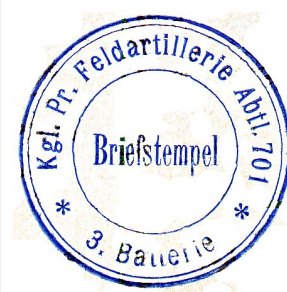
3. Türk. schw. Schnellfeuer

Batterie ³	Haub. Batterie	Haub. Batterie
 1. Türkische schwere Schnellfeuer-Haubitz-Batterie	 2. türk. 15 cm F.H. Bt.	 3. Türk. schw. Feldhaub. Batterie

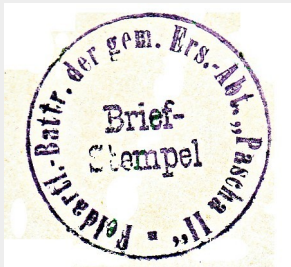
2.2 Asia Corps (Pasha II Units)

Artillerie-Abteilung 701 (Artillery Section 701)

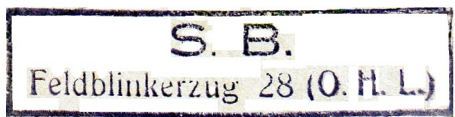
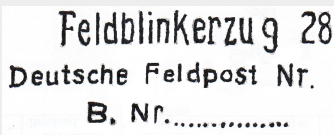
Established according to Prussian Ministry of War order of 10th July 1917 by Stellv. General-Kommando VI. Armeeekorps (Deputy General Command, 6th Army Corps). Mobile since 24th September 1917. Replacement unit: 2. Ersatz-Abteilung Feldartillerie-Regiment 6 (2nd Replacement Section, Field Artillery Regiment 6).

Unit		a) Formation b) in Turkey
Stab Artillerie-Abteilung 701		
 Königl. Preuss. Feldartillerie-Abtlg. 701		a) 10.07.1917 b) Sept. 1917 Disbanded in Constantinople on 23.03.1919
1. Batterie	2. Batterie	3. Batterie
 Königl. Preuss. Feldartillerie-Abtlg. 701 * 1. Batterie*		 Königl. Preuss. Feldartillerie-Abtlg. 701 * 3. Batterie *

3 Hotschkis Batterie. Deployed in Persia until 19.12.1916, retreat to Suleimanye.

Gemischte 1. Munitions-Kolonne 701	Kassenverwaltung Art. Abt. 701	Feldartillerie-Batterie der gemischten Ersatz-Abteilung "Pascha II"
	 Königl. Preuss. Feldartillerie- Abtlg. 701 * Kassenverwaltung *⁴	 Feldartill.-Battr. der gem. Ers.- Abt. „Pascha II“

Feldblinkerzug 28 (O.H.L.)
Field Flasher Platoon 28 (Supreme Army Command)

Feldblinkerzug 28 (O.H.L.)	
 Feldblinkerzug 28 (O. H. L.)	 Feldblinkerzug 28 / Deutsche Feldpost Nr. / B. Nr.⁵

2.3 Reinforcement Units Pasha II (from Spring 1918)

Gebirgs-Artillerie-Abteilung 1
(Mountain Artillery Section 1)

Established in accordance with the Prussian Ministry of War orders of 4th November 1914, 5th January 1915 and 1st June 1915. Replacement troop unit: Gebirgs-Artillerie-Abteilungen 1, 3, and 7.

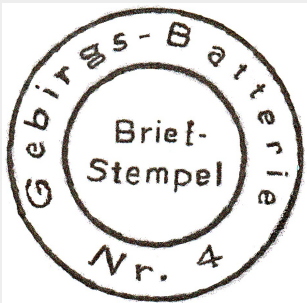
Deployed in Macedonia from 22nd June 1916 to 25th March 1918. From May 1918, the unit was transported by railway to Palestine, leaving Constantinople at the beginning of June 1918. The first parts reached Palestine at the end of June. There was no deployment to the front.

From 20th August 1918, parts were transported back via Constantinople (early Nov. 1918), Odessa (Dec. 1918), and Brest Litovsk to Schmiedeberg (Saxony, 20th December 1918). The staff and parts of the unit were transferred to Alsace in September 1918.

Whether the Gebirgs-Kanonen-Batterie 5 arrived in Turkey remains questionable. The Gebirgs-Artillerie-Abteilung 1 spent its time in Turkey more or less in railway transports to and from Palestine.

⁴ Partial strike.

⁵ Formular cachet.

Unit		a) Formation b) In Turkey
Gebirgs-Artillerie-Abteilung 1 (Mountain Artillery Section 1)		a) 04.11.1914–01.06.1915 b) May 1918–Nov. 1918
 Gebirgskanonen-Abteilung No. 1		
3. Batterie	4. Batterie	5. Batterie
 Gebirgskanonen-Batterie Nr. 3.	 Gebirgs-Batterie Nr. 4	

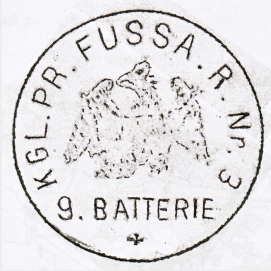
2.4 Other Artillery Formations in Turkey

Fußartillerie in der Türkei (Artillery On Foot in Turkey)

The formations were:

- **7. Batterie Fußartillerie-Regiment 2** (7th Battery Artillery on Foot Regiment 2): only reached as far as Constantinople (Haidar Pasha)
- **9. Batterie Fußartillerie-Regiment 9** (7th Battery Artillery on Foot Regiment 9): only reached Constantinople (Haidar Pasha)
- **3. Batterie Fußartillerie-Regiment 17** (3rd Battery Artillery on Foot Regiment 17)
- **Fußartillerie-Batterie 614** (Artillery on Foot Battery 614):
10.03.1916 - 02.10.1916 (Gallipoli)
- **Fußartillerie-Batterie 679** (Artillery on Foot Battery 679):
◦ 16.03.1916 - 07.10.1916 (Gallipoli)
- **I. (F) Batterie 930** (1st Foot Battery 930): Established on 8th January 1916, mobile since 13th March 1916, deployment in Iraq, disbanded Sept. 1916. Some of the personnel were transferred to the Irakgruppe (Iraq Group) for further use after disbandment

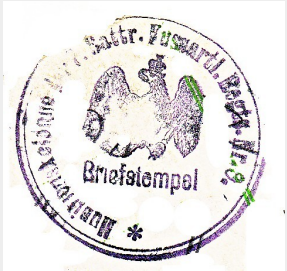
7. Batterie Fußartl. Regt. 2		a) Formation b) In Turkey
7. Btrr. Fußartl. Regt. 2		a) 02.08.1914 b) 24.03.1916–19.06.1916

9. Batterie Fußartl. Regt. 3		a) Formation b) In Turkey
 KGL. PR. FUSSA. R. Nr. 3 9. BATTERIE		a) 06.12.1915 b) 24.03.1916 to 19.06.1916

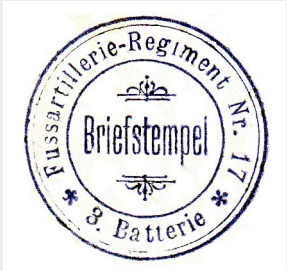
**Schleswig-Holsteinisches Fußartillerie-Regiment 9, III. Bataillon
(Schleswig-Holstein Artillery on Foot Regiment 9, 3rd Battalion)**

From 13th May 1918 to 26th June 1918 in the Constantinople area. Intended for deployment in Palestine. On 24th June 1918 the order is cancelled. Return transport between 26th June 1918 and 6th July 1918 to the Western Front in France.

The cachet of the 3rd Bataillon was used as the postmark.⁶

7. Batterie Schleswig-Holsteinisches Fußartillerie-Regiment 9, III. Bataillon	a) Formation b) In Turkey
 Schleswig-Holst. Fuss.-Artl.-Regt. 9 * III. Bataillon *	a) 2.08.1914 Unit left the Bataillon on 10.12.1917 b) 10.05.1918 to 26.06.1918
 Munitions-Kolonne 7. Battr. Fussartl. Regt. Nr. 9 ⁷	

**3. Batterie Fußartillerie-Regiment 17
(3rd Battery Artillery on Foot Regiment 17)**

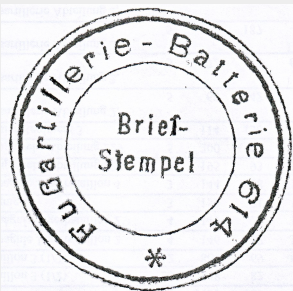
3. Batterie Fußartillerie-Regiment 17	a) Formation b) In Turkey
 Fussartillerie-Regiment Nr. 17 *3. Batterie*	a) 26.11.1915 b) 1.12.1916 to 1.02.1917 ⁸

⁶ sCf. Walter Stegmüller in Rundbrief <Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914/18>, no. 77, 1984, pp. 33–34.

⁷ Disbanded in January 1918.

⁸ Back to home base, later deployed with the 4th Army in Belgium.

Fußartillerie-Batterie 614 (Artillery on Foot Battery 614)

Fußartillerie-Batterie 614	a) Formation b) In Turkey
 Fußartillerie - Batterie 614	a) 20.12.1915 b) 10.03.1915 to 2.10.1916

Fußartillerie-Batterie 679 (Artillery on Foot Battery 679)

Fußartillerie-Batterie 679	a) Formation b) In Turkey
 Fuss-Artl. Batterie 679	a) 24.02.1916 b) 16.03.1916 to 7.10.1916

I. (F) Batterie 930 (1st Foot Battery 930)

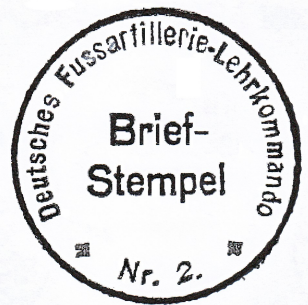
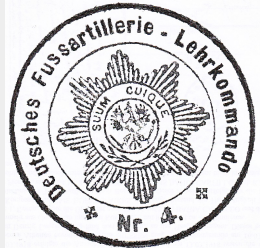
Königlich Preussische I. (F.) Batterie Nr. 930	a) Formation b) In Turkey
 Königlich Preussische I. (F.) Batterie Nr. 930	a) 08.01.1916 (mobile since 13.03.1916) b) Deployed in Iraq from 13.03.1916, disbanded September 1916.⁹



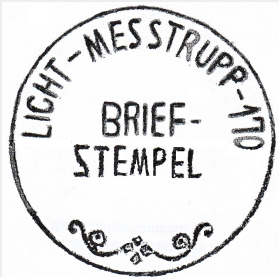
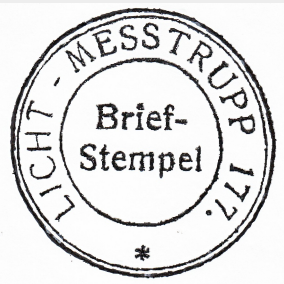
⁹ Some of the personnel were transferred to other uses after the disbandment of the Irakgruppe (Iraq Group).

Training Commandos (Lehr-Kommandos) in Turkey

- Deutsches Fussartillerie-Lehrkommando Nr. 1 (German Foot Artillery Training Commando no. 1)
- Deutsches Fussartillerie-Lehrkommando Nr. 2 (German Foot Artillery Training Commando no. 2)
- Deutsches Fussartillerie-Lehrkommando Nr. 3 (German Foot Artillery Training Commando no. 3)
- Deutsches Fussartillerie-Lehrkommando Nr. 4 (German Foot Artillery Training Commando no. 4)
- Deutsches Fussartillerie-Lehrkommando Nr. 5 (German Foot Artillery Training Commando no. 5)
- Gebirgsartillerie-Lehrkommando Gittermann (Mountain Artillery Training Commando Gittermann)

Deutsches Fussartillerie - Lehrkommando Nr. 1	Deutsches Fussartillerie - Lehrkommando Nr. 2	Deutsches Fussartillerie - Lehrkommando Nr. 3
		
Deutsches Fussartillerie- Lehrkommando Nr. 1	Deutsches Fussartillerie- Lehrkommando * Nr. 2 *	Deutsches Fussartillerie - Lehrkommando * Nr. 3 *
Deutsches Fussartillerie- Lehrkommando Nr. 4	Deutsches Fussartillerie- Lehrkommando Nr. 4	
		
Deutsches Fussartillerie - Lehrkommando * Nr. 4 *	Deutsches Fussartillerie - Lehrkommando * Nr. 4 *	
Deutsches Fussartillerie- Lehrkommando Nr. 5	Gebirgsartillerie- Lehrkommando Gittermann	
		
Deutsches Fussartillerie- Lehrkommando * Nr. 5 *	GEB. ART. LEHR. KDO. GITTERMANN / MIL. MISS.	

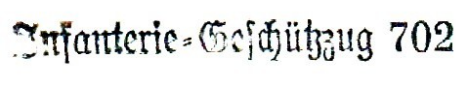
Licht- und Schallmeßtrupps
(Surveying by Light and Sound Squads)

Lichtmeßtrupp 170 (Surveying by Light Squad 170)		a) Formation b) In Turkey
 LICHT-MESSTRUPP-170		a) 5.03.1917 b) –
Lichtmeßtrupp 177 (Surveying by Light Squad 177)		
 LICHT-MESSTRUPP 177.		a) 14.12.1917 b) –
Schallmeßtrupp 44 (Surveying by Sound Squad 44)		
 SCHALLMESSTRUPP Nr. 44		a) 1.02.1916 b) –
Schallmeßtrupp 124 (Surveying by Sound Squad 124)		
 Schallmesstrupp Nr. 124		a) 1.02.1916 b) –

Infanterie-Geschützzug 701, 702 und 703 (Infantry Gun Platoons 701, 702, 703)

Established according to Prussian Ministry of War order of 09.07.1916 replacing the Gebirgs-Haubitzen-Zug 1 by Replacement Sections 1, 3, and 7. Mobile since 21.09.1917.

Subordinated to the Asia Corps, Infanterie-Bataillon 701 (Infantry Battalion 701) from 21st December 1917 to 23rd March 1919. Demobilised in Schmiedeberg (Riesengebirge) after transport through the Mediterranean in 1919.

Infanterie-Geschützzug 701	Infanterie-Geschützzug 702	Infanterie-Geschützzug 703
		
Infanterie-Geschützzug 701	Infanterie-Geschützzug 702	Infanterie-Geschützzug 703
		
	Infanterie-Geschützzug 702	

Feldartillerie-Regiment 101, I. Abteilung (16. Landwehr-Division) (Field Artillery Regiment 101 / 1st Section (16th Landwehr Division))

Established according to Prussian Ministry of War order of 1st October 1915. Mobile from formation. Subordinated to the 16. Landwehr-Division (16th Landwehr Division) from 15th October 1915 to December 1918. From 7th to 30th October 1918 deployed in the Constantinople area. Disbanded in Heilsberg in December 1918 after being transported across the Black Sea via Constanța (Romania).

1st to 3rd Battery established and in Turkey like Staff Field Artillery Regiment 101. Cachets of the 1st to 3rd Battery from Turkey not yet registered).

Feldartillerie-Regiment 101 Stab I. Abteilung	a) Formation b) In Turkey
 Königl. Preuß. Feldartillerie-Regiment 101 I. Abteilung ¹⁰	 a) 01.10.1915 b) 7.10.1918 to 30.10.1918

¹⁰ With manuscript addition "Stab".

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.

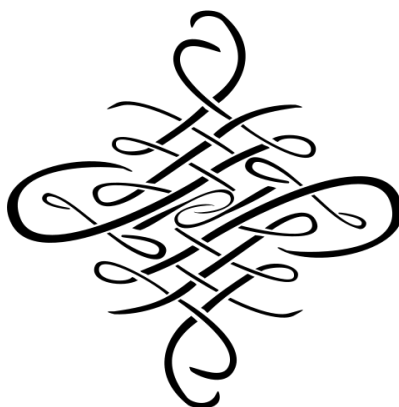
My problem is that some of my cancellations are not in a condition to be reproduced. Hence the request for usable copies of the cancellations not shown here.

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

Corrections are also welcome.

Sources and Literature

- *Feldpostübersicht Ausgabe A (Stäbe) Nr. 251*, issued 4.09.1918
- *Feldpostübersicht Ausgabe B (Truppen) Nr. 253*, issued 18.09.1918
- *Feldpostübersicht Ausgabe A (Stäbe) Nr. 259*, issued 30.10.1918
- *Feldpostübersicht Ausgabe B (Truppen) Nr. 254*, issued 30.10.1918
- *253. Verzeichnis der nicht beim Feldheer befindlichen Stäbe und Truppen, 18.09.1918*; as of 17.09.1918
- *Übersicht über die Behörden und Truppen in der Kriegsformation*. Reichsdruckerei, Berlin 1918
- Steuer, Werner: *Jildirim : deutsche Streiter auf heiligem Boden ; nach eigenen Tagebuchaufzeichnungen und unter Benutzung amtlicher Quellen des Reichsarchivs* / Werner Steuber. Oldenburg u. Berlin: Stalling, 1922. 175 p. (Schlachten des Weltkrieges ; Bd. 5)
- *Feldartillerie, Band 1 und 2* / bearbeitet von Hartwig Busche und Jürgen Kraus. Vienna: Verlag Militaria, 2008. 541 and 516 p. ISBN: 978-3-902526-15-1 (Handbuch der Verbände und Truppen des deutschen Heeres 1914–1918 ; Teil 9 / Bd. 1 and 2)
- *Fußartillerie, Band 1* / bearbeitet von Hartwig Busche und Jürgen Kraus. Vienna: Verlag Militaria, 2018. 621 p. ISBN: 978-3-902526-92-2 (Handbuch der Verbände und Truppen des deutschen Heeres 1914–1918. Teil 10 / Bd. 1) [vol.s 2 and 3 exist]
- *Oberndorfer, Michael: Die Mission des IV. Btl. I. bay. Fußart. Rgt. in den Irak ... Aufzeichnungen und Bilder von Josef Oberndorfer und amtliche Meldungen.* / Michael Oberndorfer. Band 2. Norderstedt: Books On Demand, 2014. 158 p. ISBN: 978-3734729812
- *Zwischen Wasgenwald und Libanon* / hrsg. von Ernst Roeder. Detmold : Meyersche Hofbuchh., 1925, 250 p. (Geschichte der Gebirgs-Artillerie-Abteilung 1 ; Bd. 2)



Turkish Written with the Latin Alphabet: A Postcard from the First World War

by Ercan Oktay Richter and Tobias Zywiets

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Until the major script and language reform of 1928, Turkish was generally known only in an Arabic script adapted for the Ottoman-Turkish phonetic system. However, there were evidently also groups within the population – perhaps Armenians or other non-Muslims – who, whilst able to speak Turkish, were unable or unwilling to write it in Arabic script. They therefore resorted to using the Latin alphabet more familiar to them. In the example below, the text was written how it sounded and appears to have used a spelling modelled on French: ‘kardachem’ for ‘kardeşim’, ‘ka’ib étidi’ for ‘kaybetti’, or ‘yétichdikden’ for ‘yetiştikten’.

Nevertheless, we found it difficult to fully understand and translate the text. We have therefore only managed to make an attempt. Perhaps our readers can help improve the text?

The postcard was sent from Tekirdağ (Rodosto, Eastern Thrace) to İstanbul in November 1914: İkinci Kolordu Karagâh-ı / Sahra Posta ve Telegraf Merkezi / 19-11-14 = Headquarters of the 2nd Corps, Field Post and Telegraph Centre.1

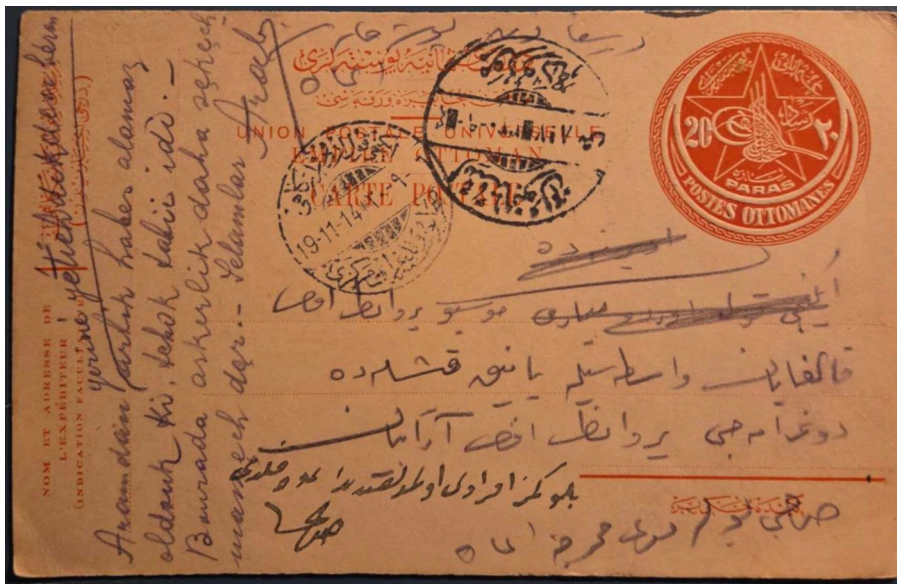


Fig. 1:

The front of the postcard, a 20 paras postal stationery item.



Fig. 1a:

İstanbul arrival stamp

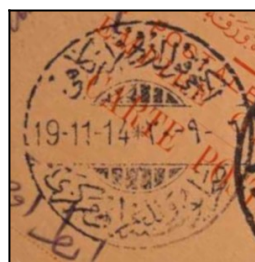
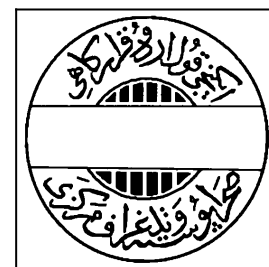
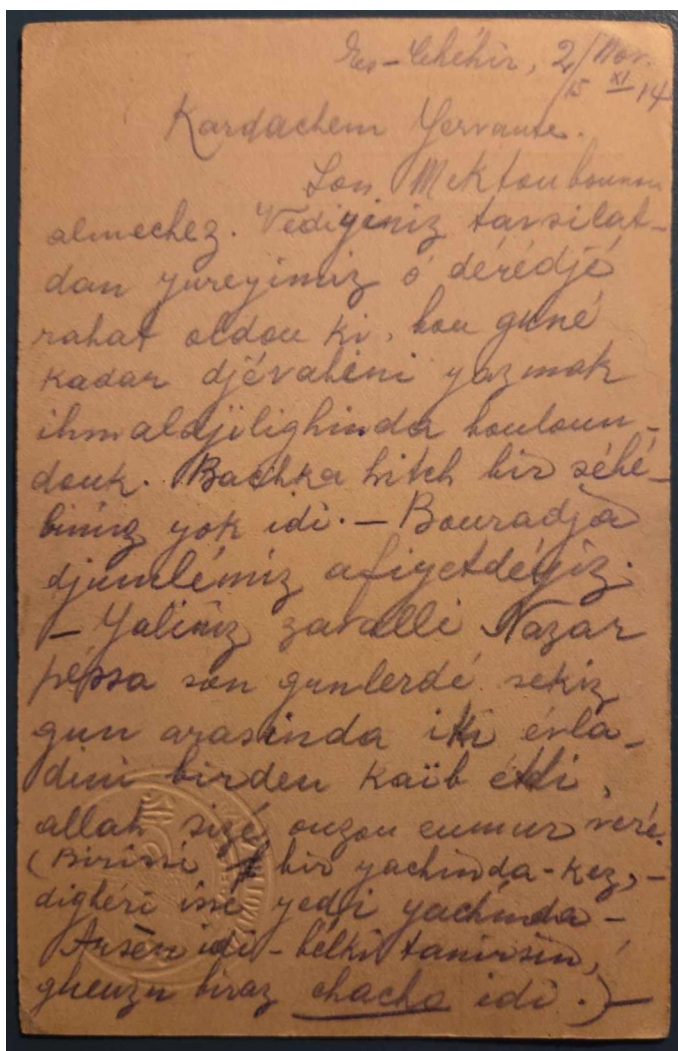


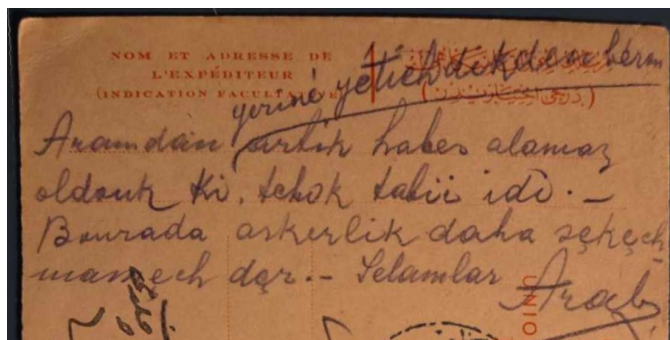
Fig. 1b: Postmark “İkinci Kolordu Karagâh-ı / Sahra Posta ve Telegraf Merkezi / 19-11-14” (Headquarters of the 2nd Corps, Field Post and Telegraph Centre), which was located in Tekirdağ (Rodosto) at the time.





?? Chéhir 2/15 Nov XI 14

Kardachem Yerrante
 Son Mektoubounou
 alinechez. Verdiyiniz tarsilatdan
 yureyimiz o dëredje
 rahat oldou ki, bouguné
 kadar djéahini yazmak
 ihmaldjilighinda bouloun
 denk. Bachka hitch bir séhé
 biniz yok idi. – Bouradja
 djiémlémiz afiyetdëyiz.
 – Yaliniz zaralli Nazar
 pessa son gunlerde sekiz gun
 arasinda iki énlá
 dini birden Kaib étdi,
 allah sizé ouzou eumur reré.
 (Birinci 1 Bir yachinda – kez, –
 dighéri isse yedi yachinda –
 Arsen idi – belki tanirsén,
 gheuzu biraz chacho idi.)



Aramdan
 yeriné yétichdikden bérou
 artik haber alamaz
 oldouk Ki. Tchok tabii idi. –
 Bourada askerlik daha sêkêch
 mamech dër. – Selamlar Arab

Our attempt at a translation is as follows:

My dear brother Yarende, I have received your last letter. Thanks to the parcels you sent, we have been so reassured that I have neglected to write to you until now.

There have been no further problems. – We are well. – Only poor (crazy?) Nazar has lost two of his relatives in the last eight days; may Allah grant you a long life. (The first was a girl aged one – perhaps? – the other was seven years old – Arsen – perhaps you know him; he used to be a bit cheeky.)

Since Aram left our county, we haven't heard anything from them. That was only to be expected. – Bourada says military service is still tough. – Best wishes, Arab(y).

Can you help improving it?

Cilicia Postal Rates – A Study

by Piotr Kamenski¹

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Introduction

In the late 2010s, I read a short communication in MEPB written by the famous Middle East philatelist, Robert Bradford.² There, he stated that he was able to accumulate more than 800 scans of postal items related to Cilicia, i.e. sent either from Cilicia or to Cilicia during the period from March 1919 until late 1921, when Cilicia was under French administration and used its own postal system. In his note, Robert also asked all Cilicia collectors to share the scans of the Cilicia covers with him. He postulated that a single database of all available Cilicia covers would be an ideal material for different philatelic studies.

At that time, I was at the very beginning of my philatelic studies. However, I already had a few Cilicia covers and sent the scans to Robert. I remained in the hope that these scans would be useful for him. A few years later, I read that Robert had passed away. This was a sad event in itself, but I wondered about Robert's covers database as a really potent tool for studying Cilicia postal history. Unfortunately, I had nobody to ask about this database. So I decided to accumulate as many Cilicia covers as possible and to re-create such a database.

For the last 6 or 7 years, I have constantly monitored all online auctions and collected every scan of the Cilicia covers. Today I have almost 500 scans of different postal items sent from Cilicia, i.e. letters, registered letters, postcards, money orders, parcel cards, etc. This database provides perfect material for studies: there are really interesting items in my database including covers franked with ordinary French stamps and sent from Cilicia, covers franked with "Sandjak de l'Est" overprinted stamps that have been never officially released, etc.

For many types of studies, it is desirable to know the official postal rates in Cilicia during the French administration. Surprisingly, I could not find any solid information about these rates in the literature available to me. Some sellers of covers, when describing their items at auction pages, write something like "the cover is franked with 1 piastre 20 paras which is the correct rate", but it is never accompanied with any reference to the information sources.

Of course, I can easily imagine that these sources do exist. However, one of the key postulates of the theory of knowledge says that, to ensure the correctness of a statement, it must be verified experimentally if it is possible. My database provides such a possibility, so my first study of the Cilicia postal items has been dedicated to the determination of the postal rates in different periods of the French occupation of Cilicia.

Postal Rates Research

I analysed several types of postal items separately, namely letters, registered letters, and postcards: it is more or less obvious that the postal rates for these categories should be different. Also, I analysed separately domestic (within Cilicia) and international postal items for the same reason. Money orders and parcel cards have not been analysed because the term "postal rate" is not applicable to them.

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2 Bradford, Bob: *Research Notes: Cilicia – An Update*. In: MEPB, no. 3, 2016, pp. 37–38.



Fig. 1 (I.1.1.): Earliest international letter in the database from the March to September 1919 period, franked with the minimal common rate 1 piastre 20 paras. Sent from Adana 5.04.1919, censored, arrived Constantinople 10.04.1919.

For each category analysed, the criteria of a postal item's inclusion into the analysis have been developed. Briefly, I wanted to be sure that every item included in the analysis has been indeed operated by the postal system. Based on my experience, the presence of the Cilicia departure date-stamp on a postal item is not enough to conclude that this item has been indeed sent. Clear indicators of postal system operations in case of Cilicia postal items are the arrival date-stamps and/or transit marks and/or censor marks. The items that do not possess any of these marks have not been included in the analysis (with the partial exception of the postcards; see below, section III).

For each category, I tried to determine a minimal common rate of the postal item, i.e. a minimal sum of the cost of all stamps on one given postal item which is more or less typical for the studied category. A very minimal rate might not be a correct postal rate since the cases of underfranking by mistake are always possible. Also, one should keep in mind plenty of cases of postal items being over-franked for philatelic reasons, so rates higher than the minimal common rate might never be regarded as the correct rates.

Hereunder, I give a detailed analysis of the postal rates of Cilicia. The article is divided by sections and subsections according to the above-mentioned principles. For each section, the precise inclusion criteria are given. When possible, assumptions about the postal rates are made. These assumptions are accompanied by the scans of the corresponding postal items from the database. All scans are from eBay or other online auctions and have been fully accessible to everyone (at least at those moments when I have downloaded them).

In this article, unless otherwise stated, the term “piastre” means Ottoman (Turkish) piastre.

I. Letters

The inclusion criteria:

- there is a Cilician sending date-stamp or date-stamps on the item,
- scans of both item's sides are presented (to ensure that all franked stamps are counted),
- arrival mark is present on the item (to ensure that the item has been indeed posted).

I.1. International letters

There are 81 items in the database that meet all inclusion criteria. This is the largest subcategory of the postal items, and hence it is also most relevant for analysis. After analysing the minimal common rates, all the international letters have been subdivided into four sections. Each section represents a time period, each with probably different postal rates (see *table I.1*).

**Table I.1.: Periods of the Cilicia postal history
and the international letters that were sent in these periods**

Period	International letters in the database	Minimal common rate (probably the correct postal rate)	International letters franked with the minimal common rate	International letters underfranked (franked with less than the minimal common rate)
March to September 1919	33	1 piastre 20 paras ³	21	3
October to December 1919 (E.E.F. period)	3	1 Egyptian piastre (1 piastre 20 paras ?)	2	0
January 1920 to April 1921	36	3 piastres 20 paras	26	4
May to November 1921	9	5 piastres	8	1

Between **March and September 1919**, the majority of the international letters were franked with 1 piastre 20 paras. I see no link between the rate and the distance to the country of destination. Most of these letters were sent to Turkey, Egypt, and Syria (Ottoman Empire) but there are also letters to Italy, England and France with the same 1 piastre 20 paras franking. The earliest and the latest 1 piastre 20 paras international letters are presented in *figs. I.1.1 and I.1.2*, respectively.

As it has been already mentioned before, many postal items are traditionally overfranked due to philatelic reasons. Overfranked items of each time period are constantly found in my database; however, their analysis is meaningless from the point of view of postal rates. On the other hand, underfranked items are of special interest: such items should generally have been detected and not accepted at the counter of the post office, and if so the item should be 'taxed' for Postage Due at its destination.

Fig I.1.3 shows a representative underfranked international letter from March to September 1919 period.

In September 1919, the use of the Turkish hand-stamped/overprinted stamps by Cilicia postal system was generally suspended due to some political reasons. Instead, the E.E.F. (Egyptian Expedition Forces) issues of Palestine were commonly used until the beginning of 1920 when a new series of Turkish overprinted stamps were produced and supplied.

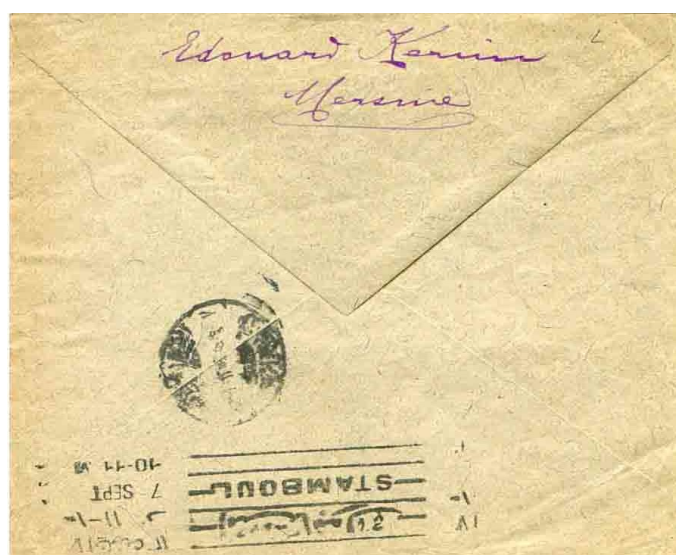


Fig. 2 (I.1.2.): The latest international letter in the database from the March to September 1919 period, franked with the minimal common rate 1 piastre 20 paras.
Sent from Mersina 1.09.1919, censored, arrived Constantinople 17.09.1919.

³ In the Ottoman Empire (and therefore in Cilicia), 1 piastre (kuruş, ghrush) was equal to 40 paras.

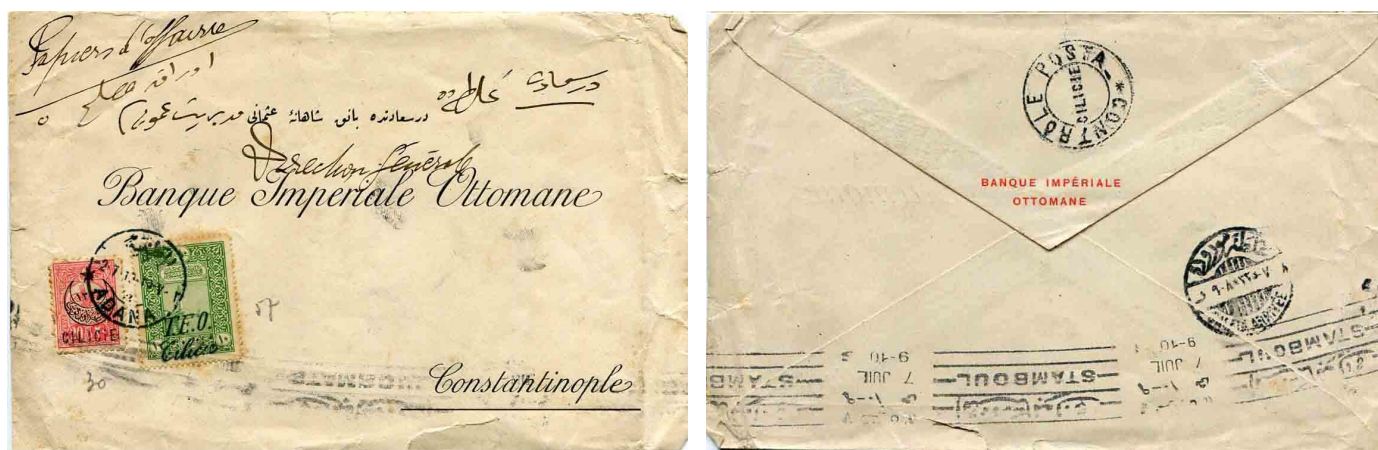


Fig. 3 (I.1.3): A representative underfranked international letter in the database from the March to September 1919 period; franked with a low rate of 30 paras. Sent from Adana 2.07.1919, censored, arrived Constantinople 8.07.1919.

I treat the period **October to December 1919** as a separate period because:

1. almost exclusively E.E.F. stamps were used during this period on all Cilicia postal items,
2. nearly all such items look underfranked if calculating the rate with the use of obvious ratios between Ottoman and Egyptian currencies.

Ottoman (and Cilicia hand-stamped/overprinted) stamps are denominated in Ottoman paras and piastres where one piastre is equal to 40 paras. Palestinian stamps are denominated in Egyptian millièmes and piastres where one piastre is equal to 10 millièmes. Hence, if both piastres have the same value, one millième might be equal to 4 paras exactly. With this ratio, the minimal common rate of all Cilicia international letters franked with E.E.F. stamps (1 Egyptian piastre) is less than that of the March to September 1919 period (1½ Ottoman piastres) which looks implausible.

I could not find any information about this issue in the literature available to me. However, it is known that, during the First World War, in other Asia Minor parts the values of the Ottoman and Egyptian piastres were different. In the decree of British Military Government in the Occupied Enemy Territories of 18th November 1918, the following ratio has been established: 5 Ottoman piastres = 3 Egyptian piastres.⁴

This means that the Egyptian piastre was 1.67 times more valuable than Ottoman piastre. It seems that in Cilicia the situation has been somewhat analogous. As 2 out of 3 international letters from the E.E.F. period are franked with 1 Egyptian piastre, it is worth assuming that, in Cilicia, the Egyptian piastre was 1.5 times more valuable than the Ottoman piastre. If so, the rates of these letters are exactly 1.5 Ottoman piastres which means that in October 1919 there has been no change in the postal rates in Cilicia.

This assumption is also supported by four international letters presented in the database that have been sent from Adana or Mersina in January to February 1919, before the beginning of the French administration era. All these letters are franked with E.E.F. stamps, and their rates are always 1 Egyptian piastre. It seems that French administration did not change the postal rates in Cilicia in March 1919. If so, 1 Egyptian piastre might be indeed equal to 1½ Ottoman piastres (or 1 piastre 20 paras).

The hypothesised ratio between the Ottoman and Egyptian piastres in Cilicia, as well as the assumption that there has been no change in the Cilician postal rates in October 1919, is strongly supported by the analysis of other postal items categories (see below).

One of the international letters with E.E.F. stamps from October to December 1919 period is presented in fig. I.1.4.

⁴ Longo, Bernardo: *The use of Aleppo Rosette on commercial mail*. In: *The Levant*, vol. 11, no. 2, 2021, pp. 26–32.

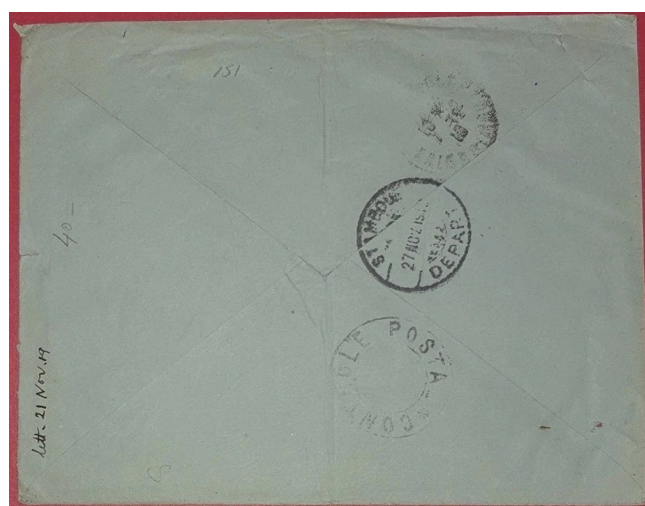


Fig. 4 (I.1.4.): An international letter from the October to December 1919 period with E.E.F. stamps; franked 1 Egyptian piastre instead of 1 piastre 20 paras Ottoman. Sent from Adana on 3.11.1919 (?), censored, arrived France 27.11.1919.

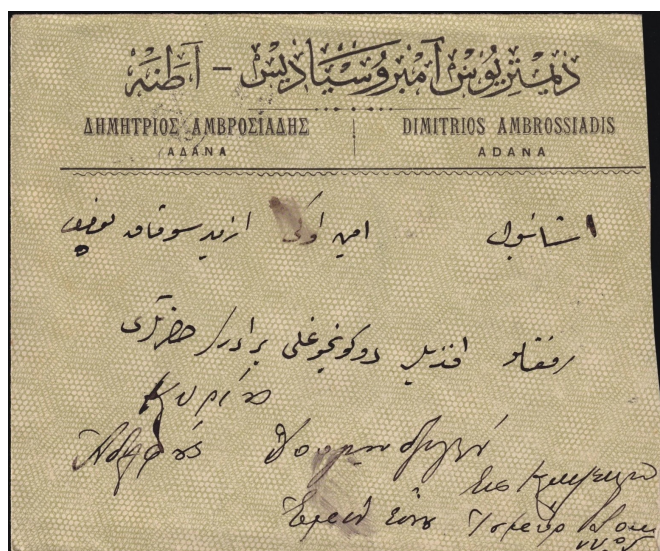


Fig. 5 (I.1.5): Earliest international letter in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period; franked with the minimal common rate 3 piastres 20 paras. Sent from Adana 23.01.1920, censored, arrived Constantinople in January 1920 (the arrival/transit date-stamp is fuzzy, the date could not be identified by me).

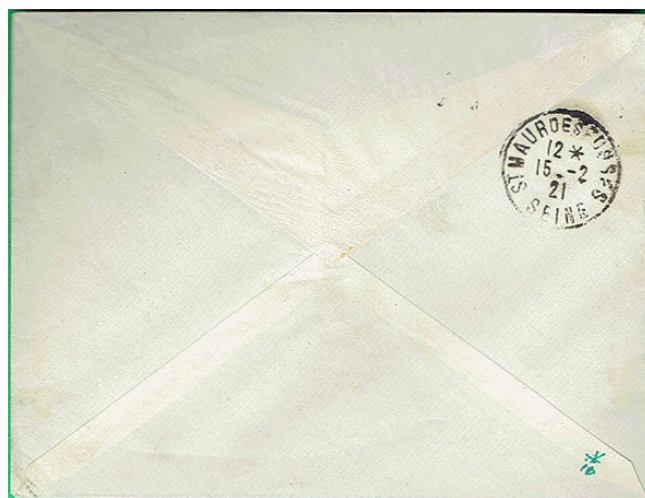


Fig. 7 (I.1.7.): A representative underfranked international letter in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period, franked with an extremely low rate of 20 paras. Sent from Adana 13.08.1920 arrived Saint-Maur-des-Fossés (France) 15.02.1921. Please note the six months duration of delivery!

By **January 1920**, the “E.E.F. period” had been generally finished as new Turkish stamps overprinted exclusively for Cilicia have come into operation. However, in my database, there are several postal items franked with E.E.F. stamps that were sent in early 1920 (see below *figs. II.1.3 and II.1.6*).

In the period **January 1920 to April 1921**, the majority of international letters were franked with 3 piastres 20 paras. This probably means that in the beginning of 1920, the postal rates have been increased by 133%. Again, there is no rate difference between international letters sent to Turkey/Ottoman Empire, Europe and even the USA. The earliest and the latest 3 piastres 20 paras international letters are presented in *figs I.1.5 and I.1.6*, respectively.

Fig I.1.7 shows a representative underfranked international letter among four examples in the database from January 1920 to April 1921 period.



Fig. 6 (I.1.6): Latest international letter in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period, franked with the minimal common rate 3 piastres 20 paras. Sent from Adana 4.04.1921, arrived Milan 25.04.1921.



Fig. 8 (I.1.8.): Earliest international letter in the database from the May to November 1921 period; franked with the minimal common rate of 5 piastres. Sent from Mersina 4.05.1921, arrived Constantinople (the arrival/transit date-stamp is fuzzy, the date on it has not been identified by me).

In May 1921, the postal rates have probably been increased once again by about 43%. In the period **May to November 1921**, the majority of international letters were franked with 5 piastres. Again, there is no rate difference between international letters sent to different parts of the world. The earliest and the latest 5 piastres international letters are presented in *figs 1.1.8 and 1.1.9*, respectively. *Fig 1.1.10* shows a single underfranked international letter from May to November 1921 period presented in the database.



Fig. 9 (I.1.9.): Latest international letter in the database from the May to November 1921 period, franked with the minimal common rate of 5 piastres. Sent from Adana 8.11.1921, arrived Constantinople 16.11.1921.



Fig. 10 (I.1.10): The single underfranked international letter in the database from the May to November 1921 period, franked with 2 piastres 20 paras. Sent from Adana to Tartous (Syria) 12.10.1921. Seems to be have been regularly posted since there is a date-stamp on the back; however, it is so fuzzy that neither town nor date could be identified.

I.2. Domestic Letters

There are only 8 items in the database that meet the inclusion criteria (see *table I.2*).

Table I.2.: Full list of the domestic letters from the database with their franking

No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sending date	10.01.1920	5.02.1920	12.07.1920	2.08.1920	13.09.1920	11.11.1920	23.11.1920	13.06.1920
Franking	5 m	3pi 20pa	10pi	20pi	1pi 30pa	20pa	1pi 30pa	5pi

There are no domestic letters that have been sent in 1919 in the database. Among domestic letters sent in 1920 and 1921, no clear consistent rate patterns could be detected. The rates of letters 2 and 8 correspond to the minimal common rates of international letters from the same periods (3 piastres 20 paras and 5 piastres, respectively). On the other hand, the rate of letters 5 and 7 (1 piastres 30 paras; both from January 1920 to April 1921 period) is less than the corresponding minimal postal rate of the international letters (3 piastres 20 paras). Anyway, no conclusions could be made based on so little data.

II. Registered Letters

The inclusion criteria:

- there is a Cilician sending date-stamp or date-stamps on the item,
- registration mark is presented on the item,
- scans of the both item sides are presented (to ensure that all franked stamps are counted),
- arrival mark is presented on the item (to ensure that the item has been indeed posted).

II.1. International Registered Letters

There are 50 items in the database that meet all inclusion criteria. This makes this subcategory of the postal items large enough to be subjected to relevant analysis.

Again, after analysing the minimal common rates, the same four time periods have been identified, each with probably different postal rates (see *Table II.1*). This was expected since the postal rates, if changed, should be changed for all categories of the postal items simultaneously.

Table II.1.: Periods of the Cilicia postal history and the international registered letters that were sent in these periods

Period	International registered letters in the database	Minimal common rate (probably the correct postal rate)	International registered letters franked with the minimal common rate	International registered letters underfranked (franked with less than the minimal common rate)
March to September 1919	18	3 piastres	12	0
October to December 1919 (E.E.F. period)	2	2 Egyptian piastres (3 piastres ?)	2	0
January 1920 to April 1921	25	7 piastres	16	2
May to November 1921	5	10 piastres	3	0

Between **March and September 1919**, the majority of the international registered letters were franked with 3 piastres. It fits well with the minimal common rate of the ordinary international letters from this period which has been exactly half (1 piastre 20 paras). This might mean that the registration fee has been equal to the international postage fee, which is a rather common situation. Again, I see no link between the rate and the distance to the country of destination. The earliest and the latest 3 piastres international registered letters are presented in *Figs II.1.1 and II.1.2*, respectively. No underfranked international registered letters from March to September 1919 period are found in the database.

There are two international registered letters from the E.E.F. period in the database, both franked with 2 Egyptian piastres. Again, it is exactly two times more than the minimal common rate of the ordinary international letters from this period (1 Egyptian piastre). Such a good correlation supports an idea that in 1919 in Cilicia, Egyptian piastre has been 1.5 times more valuable than Ottoman piastre. With this assumption, there might be no 'underfranking' with E.E.F. stamps at all since the minimal common rates in both currencies become exactly the same: 1 Egyptian piastre and 1.5 Ottoman piastres (1 piastre 20 paras) for international ordinary letters, and 2 Egyptian piastres and 3 Ottoman piastres for international registered letters.

One of the international registered letters with E.E.F. stamps from **October to December 1919** period is presented in *fig. II.1.3*.



Fig. 11 (II.1.1.): Earliest international registered letter in the database from the March to September 1919 period, franked with the minimal common rate of 3 piastres. Sent from Adana 12.04.1919, censored, arrived Constantinople in April 1919 (the arrival date-stamp is fuzzy, the day on it has not been identified by me).



Fig. 12 (II.1.2.): Latest international registered letter in the database from the March to September 1919 period, franked with the minimal common rate of 3 piastres. Sent from Adana 16.08.1919, multicensored, arrived Zurich 2.09.1919.



Fig. 13 (II.1.3.): An international registered letter from the October to December 1919 period with E.E.F. stamps; franked 2 Egyptian piastres instead of 3 Ottoman piastres. Sent from Mersina on 6.01.1920, censored, arrived Beauvais (France) 24.01.1920.

The majority of the international registered letters from the period **January 1920 to April 1921** were franked with 7 piastres. This rate is again exactly twice the minimal common rate of the ordinary international letters from this period (3 piastres 20 paras). There is still no relationship between the rate and the country of destination.

The earliest and the latest 7 piastres international registered letters are presented in *figs II.1.4 and II.1.5*, resp. An interesting example of the international registered letter franked with the mixture of E.E.F. and Cilician stamps from the period January 1920 to April 1921 is presented in *fig. II.1.6*.



Fig. 14 (II.1.4.): Earliest international registered letter in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period, franked with the minimal common rate 7 piastres. Sent from Adana 12.01.1920, arrived Alger 16.02.1920 (?).



Fig. 15 (II.1.5.): Latest international registered letter in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period, franked with the minimal common rate 7 piastres. Sent from Adana 20.04.1921, arrived Port Taufiq (Port Tawfiq, Suez) 28.04.1921.

In the period **May to November 1921**, the majority of the international registered letters were franked with 10 piastres. It still correlates well with the minimal common rate of the ordinary international letters from this period which is exactly half (5 piastres). Again, there is no rate difference between international registered letters sent to different parts of the world. No underfranked international registered letters from this period are found in the database.

The earliest and the latest 10 piastres international registered letters are presented in *figs II.1.7 and II.1.8*, respectively.



Fig. 16 (Il.1.6.): This international registered letter from the January 1920 to April 1921 period. It is franked with the mixture of Cilician and E.E.F. stamps. If 1 Egyptian piastre is equal to 1 Ottoman piastre then the total rate is 6 piastres 20 paras and the letter is slightly underfranked. If 1 Egyptian piastre is 1.5 times more valuable than 1 Ottoman piastre then the total rate is 7 piastres 20 paras and the letter is even slightly overfranked. Nevertheless, sent from Adana 18.04.1920, censured, arrived Alexandria (the arrival date-stamp is fuzzy, the date on it has not been identified by me).



Fig. 17 (Il.1.7.): Earliest international registered letter in the database from the May to November 1921 period; franked with the minimal common rate 10 piastres. Sent from Tarsous 16.06.1921, arrived Larnaka, Cyprus in June 1921.

II.2. Domestic Registered Letters

There are no scans of domestic registered letters in the database.

There are two scans of domestic letters that have been sent using the Ottoman stationery envelope imprinted with "Lettre Recommandée" (registered letter). However, both these items have never been sent registered by post since there are no corresponding marks on these envelopes.



Fig. 18 (II.1.8.): Latest international registered letter in the database from the May to November 1921 period, franked with the rate of 15 piastres of which 5 piastres is for mailing, 5 piastres is for registration and another 5 piastres is for the acknowledgement receipt (*avis de réception*) mailing back as a proof of the proper delivery (A.R. in black box on front). Typically, the A.R. rate is equal to the registration rate. This means that the rate for the registered letter sending is exactly 10 piastres. Sent from Adana 23.09.1921, arrived Nancy (France) 12.10.1921.

III. Postcards

The inclusion criteria:

- there is a Cilician sending date-stamp on the item,
- any sign of the postal use is presented (arrival mark or transit mark or censor mark).

Here, the inclusion criteria are somewhat lower than for letters. I have included in my analysis the postcards from the database without the scan of the backside since from analysis of the two-sided postcard scans it is obvious that:

1. the arrival postmarks are almost never presented on the postcards,
2. the Cilician stamps are never attached to the backside of the postcards.

If there is a arrival, transit, or censor mark on the front side of the postcard, then it is included in the analysis, even if there is no scan of the back side. Such postcards have been definitely operated by post, and it is almost guaranteed that the front side is enough to correctly determine the franking.

III.1. International Postcards

There are 20 items in the database that meet all inclusion criteria which makes it suitable for analysis. The results of this analysis, again with subdivision into the same four time periods, are presented in *table III.1.*

Table III.1.: Periods of the Cilicia postal history and the international postcards that were sent in these periods.

Period	International postcards in the database	Minimal common rate (probably the correct postal rate)	International postcards franked with the minimal common rate	International postcards underfranked (franked with less than the minimal common rate)
March to September 1919	2	20 paras ?	0	0
October to December 1919 (E.E.F. period)	7	20 paras ? (between 3 and 4 millièmes)	5	0
January 1920 to April 1921	11	1 piastre 20 paras	7	0
May to November 1921	0	???	—	—

For the reasons that will be clear upon reading this section, I will describe the analysis results in the reverse chronological order.

No international postcards from the period **May to November 1921** are presented in the database; no analysis could be made.

The period **January 1920 to April 1921** is represented in the database by 11 international postcards, of which 7 are franked with 1 piastre 20 paras. This is hence the minimal common rate. These postcards were sent either to Asia or to Europe, and there is again no difference in the rates depending on the destination country. 1 piastre 20 paras looks like the correct postal rate for the international postcards from this period since it is 57% of the minimal common rate of the ordinary letters from the same period (3 piastres 20 paras). Usually, the rate for postcards is a half to a third than for letters, and this is what is observed here.

The earliest and the latest 1 piastre 20 paras international postcards are presented in *Figs III.1.1* and *III.1.2*, respectively.

Now let us turn to the “E.E.F. period” **October to December 1919**. Franking of all 7 international postcards from this period presented in the database is shown in *Table III.2*.

Table III.2.: Full list of the “E.E.F. period” international postcards from the database with their franking

Nº	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Franking	1 Ottom. Piastre + 3mill	3mill	4mill	4mill	4mill	4mill	4mill
Franking with the assumption of 1 Egyptian piastre being equal to 1.5 Ottoman piastres	1pi 18pa	18pa	24pa	24pa	24pa	24pa	24pa

It is clear that the minimal common rate of the international postcards from this period is 4 millièmes: five out of seven postcards are franked with this rate. Their destination is either Asia or Europe or USA. A representative “E.E.F. period” international postcard is shown in *fig. III.1.3*.

4 millièmes might be equal to 24 paras (if my assumption is correct and the Egyptian currency has been 1.5 times more valuable). Based on this, I can assume that the postal rate for the international postcards during “E.E.F. period” was 20 paras. This exact rate could not be reached by using the Palestinian stamps denominated in millièmes if 1 millième was indeed equal to 6 paras. On the other hand, this rate looks reasonable since it is a third of that for the international letters from this period.

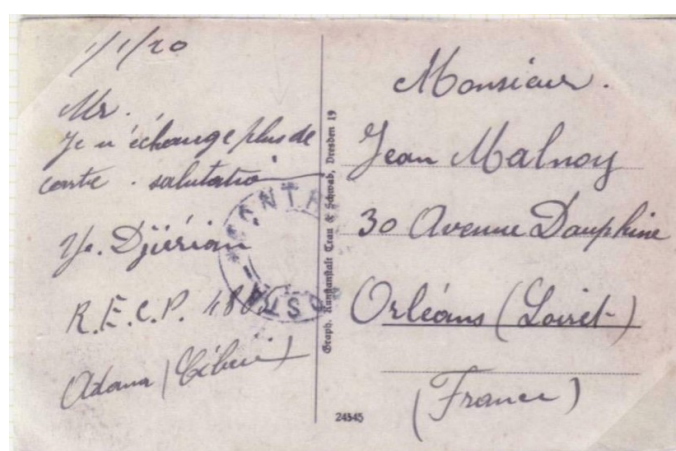


Fig. 19 (III.1.1.): Earliest international postcard in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period, franked with the minimal common rate 1 piastre 20 paras.
Sent from Adana to Orleans (France) on 1.01.1920, censored. Bears no arrival mark.

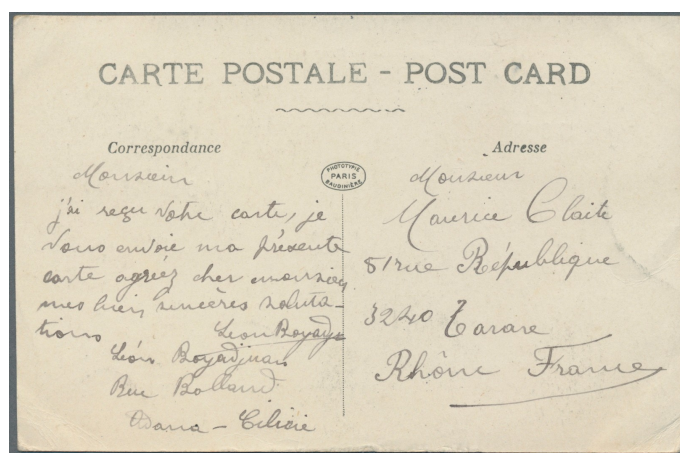


Fig. 20 (III.1.2.): Latest international postcard in the database from the January 1920 to April 1921 period; franked with the minimal common rate 1 piastre 20 paras. Sent from Adana to Tarare (France) on 1920-09-14, censored. Bears no arrival mark.

There are only two international postcards from **March to September 1919** period in the database, one being sent on 24.03.1919, the other on 10.04.1919. Both postcards are franked with 1 piastre. My assumption is that the postal rate for the international postcards in this period might be the same as it has been in the “E.E.F. period” (this is based on the results of letters and registered letters analysis; see above), namely 20 paras. Hence, I have to hypothesise that both these two postcards are overfranked. One of these postcards is shown in fig. III.1.4.

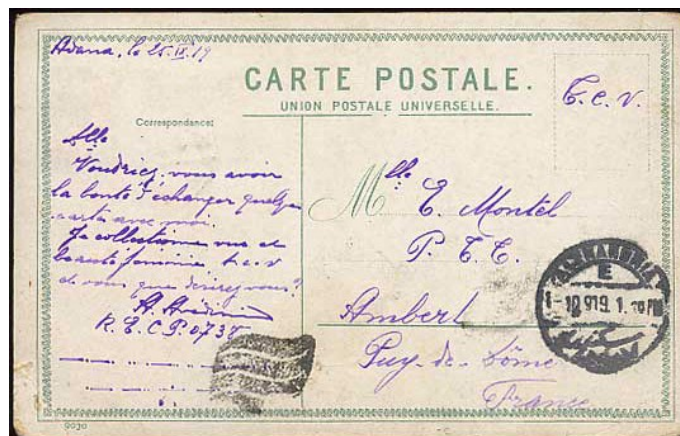


Fig. 21 (III.1.3.): A representative “E.E.F. period” international postcard franked with the minimal common rate 4 millièmes which might be equal to 24 paras. Sent from Adana to Ambert, Puy-de-Dôme (France) 25.09.1919, censored in Adana and in Alexandria. Alexandria transit date-stamp but bears no arrival mark.

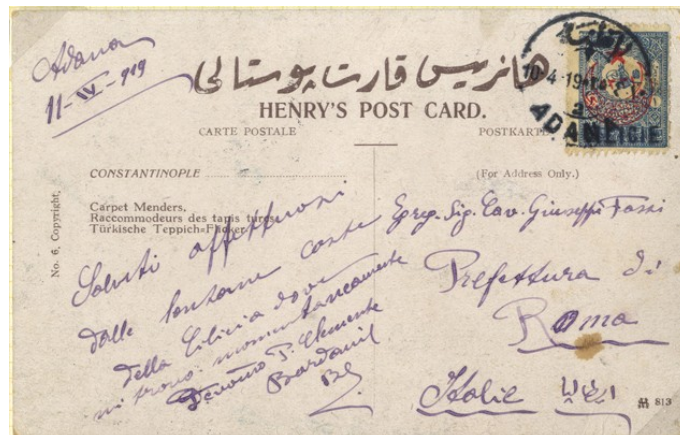


Fig. 22 (III.1.4.): A representative international postcard from the March to September 1919 period, franked with the rate of 1 piastre, believed to be overfranked. Sent from Adana to Rome (Italy) 10.04.1919, censored. No arrival mark.

III.2. Domestic postcards

There are only four domestic postcards in the database that meet the inclusion criteria. All of them belong to March to September 1919 period and have been sent from Tarsous to Mersina or Adana by the same person during July and August 1919. All four postcards are franked with 1 Ottoman piastre. It might not be assumed that the postal rate for the domestic postcards in the period March to September 1919 was 1 piastre since it is more than the possible rate for international postcards in the same period. Also, one single person could constantly overfrank his or her postcards. Anyway, no conclusions can be made based on the analysis of just four items.

No scans of the domestic postcards from other periods are presented in the database.

IV. Conclusions

To summarise all my above-mentioned research, I make following conclusions:

- Upon occupying Cilicia, the French administration has established the postal rates (starting from March 1919 when the first Turkish stamps hand-stamped with “CILICIE” have come into operation) that have probably been equal to those used in Cilicia earlier, in the British administration period.
- These postal rates were probably unchanged until the end of 1919.
- Starting from the autumn of 1919, Palestinian E.E.F. stamps denominated in Egyptian piastres were actively used in the Cilicia postal system, with 1 Egyptian piastre being equal to 1.5 Ottoman piastres.
- At the very beginning of 1920, new Turkish (and later French) stamps overprinted with “Cilicie” have been introduced into the Cilicia postal system. At the same time, the postal rates have been increased by 100–200% depending on the postal item type. These rates have been used until May 1921.
- In May 1921, the postal rates have been increased again, by 42–100% depending on the postal item type. These rates have been in operation until the end of French occupation of Cilicia in November 1921.

The postal rates of Cilicia in different periods of the French occupation for different types of the postal items are summarised in *table IV.1*.

**Table IV.1.: Most probable postal rates of Cilicia
obtained during analysis of the corresponding postal items**

Period	Postal Rates					
	Internat. letters	Domestic letters	Internat. registered letters	Domestic registered letters	Internat. postcards	Domestic postcards
March to September 1919	1.5 piastres	*	3 piastres	*	20 paras	**
October to December 1919 (E.E.F. period)	1 Egyptian piastre or 1.5 Ottoman piastres	*	2 Palestinian piastres or 3 Ottoman piastres	*	3 or 4 millièmes (20 paras)	*
January 1920 to April 1921	3.5 piastres	**	5 piastres	*	1.5 piastres	*
May to November 1921	5 piastres	**	10 piastres	*	*	*

* No scans of the corresponding postal items in the database.

** Not enough information in the database, analysis is impossible.

Letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem 1920/21

by Yehuda Kleiner

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Introduction

On 5th November 1914 Great Britain declared war on the Ottoman Empire, which had joined the First World War on the same side as Germany. An Arab revolt against the Turks would benefit British interests. Thus a secret agreement for the support of the British by the Arabs of the Hejaz was made with Hussein, the Sharif of Mecca, on 23rd October 1914.

In return for the Arab uprising against the Ottomans, promises for the establishment of an Arab Kingdom in the liberated areas were made. On the basis of these promises the Arabs aspired that the Territory of said Kingdom would comprise of what is today: Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan and the Turkish province of Hatay.

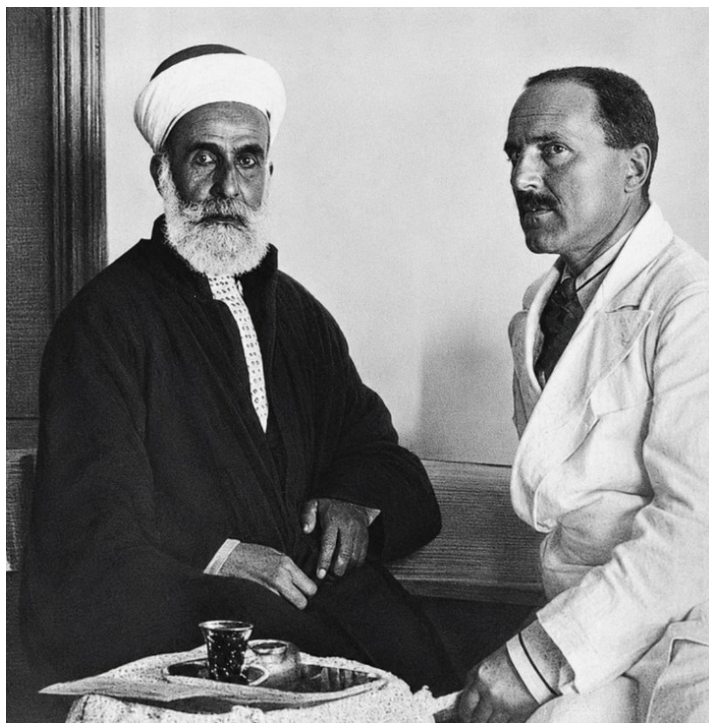


Fig. 1:

Hussein, the Sharif of Mecca and Ronald Storrs, in 1916.²

T.H. Lawrence and Storrs were active in engineering the agreement with Hussein.

A key figure in the Arab Revolt was Feisal, the most prominent of the three sons of Sherif Hussein. The Egyptian Expeditionary Forces (E.E.F.) of General Allenby conquered Damascus on 30th September 1918. In keeping with the 17th September 1919 accord between Clemenceau and Lloyd George, the British forces withdrew to Palestine, leaving the occupation of Lebanon and Cilicia to the French, and the cities of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Arabs.

Feisal entered Damascus with his Arab forces and on the 5th October 1918, he announced the establishment of an Arab Constitutional Government, of which one of the institutions was the Syrian Congress in Damascus, which consisted of the representatives of the various regions of Syria. On 8th March 1920, this Congress proclaimed Emir Feisal as the King of United Syria (Arab Kingdom), covering the area shown in the map in *fig. 2*.

¹ Revised reprint from Holy Land Philatelic History, no. 119/120, 2012, pp. 626–639.

² Source: Beech, 2005, p. 323.



Fig. 2: Territory administered by the Arab Government of Syria in early 1920.³

One of the first undertakings of the King was to issue stamps to show the world that his Kingdom is on the map, as will be discussed later. It did not help him since the creation of the Kingdom contradicted the Sykes–Picot agreement of 16th March 1916, which foresaw the division of the whole area of the former Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between Britain and France.

Under the agreement Palestine and Jordan would be under British control and Syria and Lebanon under French control. Consequently, on 14th July 1920, some four months after Feisal was proclaimed king, a French Ultimatum backed by naval and ground forces followed demanding Feisal to leave. Feisal and his followers refused and a confrontation between the two arose, known as the Battle of Khan Maysalun which Feisal lost.

Thus on 24th July the independent Syrian Arab Kingdom ceased to exist. The French seized the machinery of government and continued to have control of the country until its independence on 17th April 1946. The King left Syria and in compensation was declared King of Iraq by the British.⁴

³ Source: Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2002, p. 8.

⁴ Cf. Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2002, and Lawrence, 1989.

Letters franked with the stamps or with the postmarks of the Arab Kingdom are not scarce. Some were used as late as July 1922,⁵ however, very few have been sent to Jerusalem. The author is aware of only 13 genuine letters. Because of their scarcity forgeries were created (as outlined later). This little known Postal History episode of the incoming letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem is the subject of the article.

The Stamps

During the four months of his rule (8th March to 28th July 1920), Feisal ordered the overprinting of all Turkish stamps that could be found. Altogether 73 different Turkish postage, revenue and fiscal stamps were overprinted:

1. Arab Government = *الحكومة العربية* (*al-hukumat al-arabiyat*)
2. Government of Arab Syria = *الحكومة السورية العربية* (*al-hukumat al-suriyat al-arabiyat*)

These are known as the first and second provisional issues, respectively.

On some of these, the Turkish *para* and *gurush* (*piastre*, *kuruş*) currency denominations were overprinted by the Egyptian *millièmes* and *piastre tariff* currency. In addition, a set of eight definitive stamps, one Postage Due stamp and several stationery items were issued. The stamps are further detailed in Appendix 1.

One may wonder why this ‘frenzy’ to issue stamps and in such numbers, for instance 5,000,000 copies were issued of the low values of the definitive stamps. Perhaps the experience with the issue of the first stamps of Saudi Arabia prompted the issue of the stamps of the Arab Kingdom. This can be deduced from the following quote from the book “Lawrence of Arabia : Zionism and Palestine” and “Orientations” by Ronald Storrs:⁶

Shortly after the Arab Revolution we found that its success was being denied or blanketed by the Enemy Press (which was of course quoted by neutrals), and we decided⁷ that the best proof that it has taken place would be provided by an issue of Hejaz postage stamps, which would carry the Arab propaganda, self paying and incontrovertible, to the four corners of the earth.

In fact Lawrence designed the stamps, pushed these to be printed and issued on October 1916. Lawrence himself wrote about it in his letters to his mother.⁸

Lawrence operated in the Arab Revolt in liaison with Feisal. He came with him to Damascus and probably, based on his stamp issuing episode in the Hejaz might have influenced the issue of the stamps of the Arab Kingdom, as a sign of sovereignty and recognition of rule over Syria.

Letters to Jerusalem

Letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem are rare. So far only 13 are known from Syria and a few from the area later to become Jordan. From Syria 3 are from Aleppo and 10 from Damascus. Examples of the letters are shown in *figs. 3, 4, and 5*. Research is still required to establish the number of letters from Jordan, if any at all, due to the illiteracy of the population there at the time.

⁵ See Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2002, p. 14.

⁶ Storrs, 1940, p. 11. The quote continues: “The High Commissioner was quick to approve, and the Foreign Office approved him. I had corresponded with King Husain on the project, and he sent me by return of mail a design purporting to typify Islamic architecture, but to the layman indistinguishable from the Eddystone Lighthouse. [...] These stamp designs (admirably carried out by the Survey Department of the Egyptian Government) drew him still more closely within the Arabian orbit and into meetings with some of my Egyptian friends, and I noticed that he grew more and more eager for first-hand knowledge.”

⁷ With Lawrence.

⁸ Cf. letters dated 22.07.1916 and 10.10.1916: Lawrence, 1989, pp. 85 and 86.



Fig. 3:

Registered commercial letter from Damascus to Jerusalem franked correctly with the 2 p stamp of the Arab Kingdom definitive issue. Canceled Damas 1 23.04.1920, on the reverse Jerusalem 26.04.1921, arrival postmark.

Fig. 4:

Commercial cover from Jordan to Jerusalem franked correctly with the 1 p stamp of the Arab Kingdom definitive issue. Canceled with the three line Es-Salt 1919 Arab Kingdom postmark. On the reverse: Jerusalem B 24.08.1920 arrival postmark.



Fig. 5:

Part cover from Es-Salt (Transjordan) to Jerusalem, franked 1 piastre E.E.F. stamp overprinted "East of Jordan", cancelled by the 1919 Es-Salt cancel. Jerusalem 16 January 1921 arrival postmark.



The 1919 Es-Salt postmark.

However, letters from Jordan to Jerusalem, or transit Jerusalem, franked with the overprinted "East of the Jordan" Palestine E.E.F stamps cancelled with the Arab Kingdom Es-Salt cancellation are more frequent (figs. 5–7).

Fig. 6:

Registered letter from Es-Salt (Transjordan) to Cairo, transit Jerusalem. Franked: strip of 4×1 Millièmes and a block of 4×3 Millièmes = 20 Millièmes = 2 Piastres.

One piastre regular foreign rate and one paistre registration. cancelled by the 1919 Es-Salt Arab Kingdom postmark. On front: registration label.

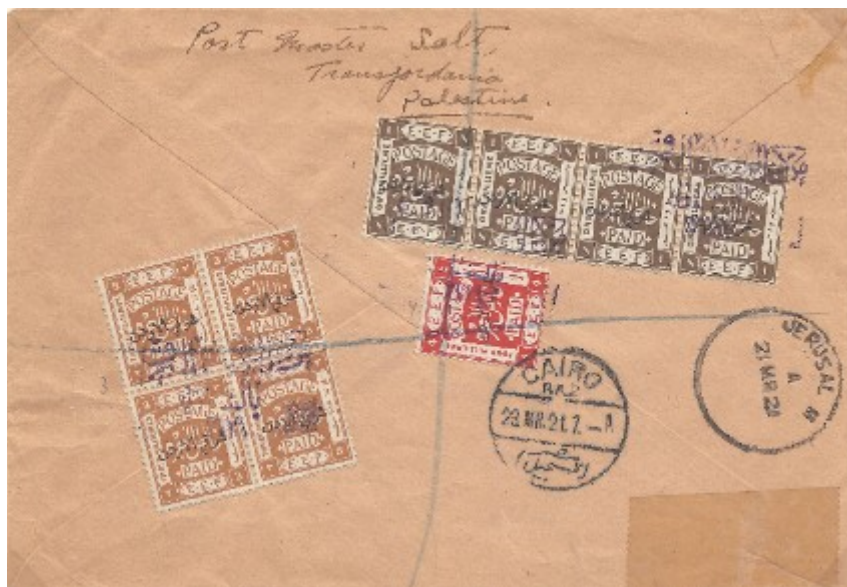


Fig. 7:

Letter from Babtoma/Damas 28 January 1920 to Jaffa by Jerusalem, bearing two pictorial overprinted 2 mil on 5 Para stamps, of the first provisional issue, in combination with 1 mil E.E.F stamp.

Total franking is 5 mil as though Jaffa carries the proper Syria inland rate, instead of the cross border one, of 1 Piaster

Although the Arab Kingdom came to an end on 28th July 1920, with the expulsion of King Feisal, covers with these stamps are known until the summer of 1921, when a uniform French postal service was imposed on all Syria. This ended also the use of E.E.F stamps in Syria and Lebanon, which are found sometimes in combination with stamps of the Arab Kingdom (fig. 7).

Covers with the Es-Salt (Jordan) postmark of the Arab Kingdom on Overprinted Jordanian stamps are known up to 1922.⁹

⁹ Najjar, 2006, p. 36.

Routes and Rates

The route of the letters from Syria to Jerusalem was usually by rail from or through Damascus as follows:

- Damascus – Haifa, narrow gauge rail (Hejaz Railway),
- Haifa – Lydda, normal gauge rail,
- Lydda – Jerusalem, normal gauge rail.

From Jordan usually by car/van over the Jordan Bridge:

- Amman – Haifa – Jerusalem (all mail from Jordan was first brought to Amman).
- Amman – Jerusalem direct.

Travelling Time (days)	Maximum	Minimum	Average
• From Aleppo	8	3	5
• From Damascus	17	3	7
• From Amman			3–5

The rates to Jerusalem were:

- Letters up to 20 grammes: 1 p.
- Registration fee: 1 p.
- Printed Matter up to 50 grammes: 3 m.
- Newspaper: 1 m..

Three additional letters (further to the ones shown already) are mentioned in literature:¹⁰

- Registered letter from Damascus, franked 1 p of the first provisional issue, canceled Damas, 8.03.1920, arrival Jerusalem 18.03.1920.
- Picture post card from Aleppo franked 5 m of the second provisional stamp issue. Despatch 4.06.1920, arrival 12.06.1920.
- Letter from Jordan, franked 2×5 m cancelled by the three line 1919 Es-Salt Arab Kingdom postmark, arrival 26.08.1920.

Forgeries

Many forgeries of the stamps and of the cancellations on genuine stamps and on forged stamps are known. These are discussed in detail by Kaczmarczyk and Unwin.¹¹

Most forgeries of letters to Jerusalem can be recognised because they have similar characteristics as follows:

- There is no arrival postmark on the letters.
- The postmark on faked letters is of the same date.
- The same addressees and addresses recur consistently.
- The address side is always hand written.

All these characteristics appear on the following forged Arab Kingdom items sent to Jerusalem:

- From Halep: 3 postcards all bearing genuine Arab Kingdom stamps but cancelled by a fake Halep 1 postmark dated 20.01.1920. All addressed to George Salameh, c/o Thomas Cook, Jerusalem. The address side is handwritten. No arrival postmark. One example of the three is shown in *fig. 9*.
- One letter as above but addressed to Ezzat et Tabban.
- From Damascus: 4 items all cancelled by fake Damas 1 postmark dated 25.02.1920. All

¹⁰ Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2002, pp. 50–52.

¹¹ Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2002, pp. 64–88.

addressed to George Salameh, c/o Thomas Cook, Jerusalem. Address side handwritten. No arrival postmark.

Epilogue

The abolition of the Arab Kingdom did not end the use of its stamps. In July, 1920, the French administration in Damascus seized the remaining stocks of the Arab Kingdom stamps and overprinted them "O.M.F." ("Occupation Militaire Française" = French Military Occupation).

A letter to Jerusalem franked with such an overprinted definitive Arab Kingdom stamp, is shown in fig. 9.

The "O.M.F." overprints continued in use in Eastern Syria until 1922. In 1923 with the introduction of the French Mandate (civil rule) the stamps of France issued during 1900–1921 were overprinted "GRAND SYRIE" replacing the overprinted stamps of the Arab Kingdom.

This is maybe the right moment to use the Roman proverb "*Sic Transit Mundus Gloria*", ie. Thus passes the glory of the world!



Fig. 8

A forged uprated postcard from Aleppo to Jerusalem having the typical forged characteristics: Forged overprint on the genuine Ottoman stamp. Forged postmark dated 20-1-20 the date appearing on most forged items to Jerusalem. Address panel handwritten. Addressee George Salameh c/o Thomas Cook & Son, the most used address for the forged items to Jerusalem.

Fig. 9:

Registered cover from Damascus, 27.06.1921, to Jerusalem, 30.06.1921, bearing a pair of 1 p of the Arab Kingdom definitive stamps overprinted: "O.M.F. / Syrie / 2 / Piastres". "Occupation Militaire Française" = French Military Occupation.



Appendix: The Stamps

The stamps issued by the Arab Kingdom can be divided into three groups:¹²

1. First Provisional Issue.
2. Second Provisional Issue.
3. Definitive Issue.

The stamps of the first provisional issue were prepared late in 1919 and put on sale during January-February 1920. Ottoman stamps were overprinted by a circular seal reading: Arab Government = *الحكومة العربية* (*al-hukumat al-arabiyat*). The Turkish values of Para and Ghurush were substituted by the Egyptian currency of *millièmes* and *piastres tariff*.

A wide range of Ottoman stamps was used: nearly all issues between 1892 and 1916 were overprinted, starting with the Tuğra issues, the pictorials stamps as well as the war overprints. Denominations of the stamps were 1, 2, 4, 5 m, and 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 100 p. The overprints were mainly in black, violet and in four cases in red. An example is shown in *fig. 10*.

Genuine postal use of the high values is hardly known. Some were used for official 'presents'.



Fig. 10: A stamp from the first provisional issue.



Fig. 11: A stamp from the second provisional issue.

The stamps of the first provisional issue lacked specific reference to Syria. This was corrected in February 1920 by replacing the circular seal and its inscription, with a triangular overprinting containing the Arabic inscription Government of Arab Syria = *الحكومة السورية العربية* (*al-hukumat al-suriyat al-arabiyat*) in three lines. Three different Ottoman stamps were used for this overprinting, namely: 5 paras Leanders Tower, 20 paras Martyrs Memorial and 5 paras red cigarette tax stamp. Denominations were: 1 and 2 millièmes., 2/10 and 3/10 (of a piastre) and 1 piastre. An example of a stamp of this issue is shown in *fig. 12*.

To put the Arab Kingdom on the map, 'real stamps', i.e. not overprinted ones, were thought necessary. Thus in October 1920 a set of 8 definitive stamps and one *Postage Due* stamp were issued.

The stamp had a typical Arabic art motif including Arabic calligraphy. Denominations were: 1/10, 2/10, 3/10 (of a piastre), 5 millièmes and 1, 2, 5, and 10 piastres. Very large numbers of the stamps were printed, for instance 5,000,000 of the two lower values, 200,000 of the 5 piastres stamp and 100,000 of the 10 piastres stamp.

¹² Kaczmarczyk and Unwin, 2002, ch. 2.

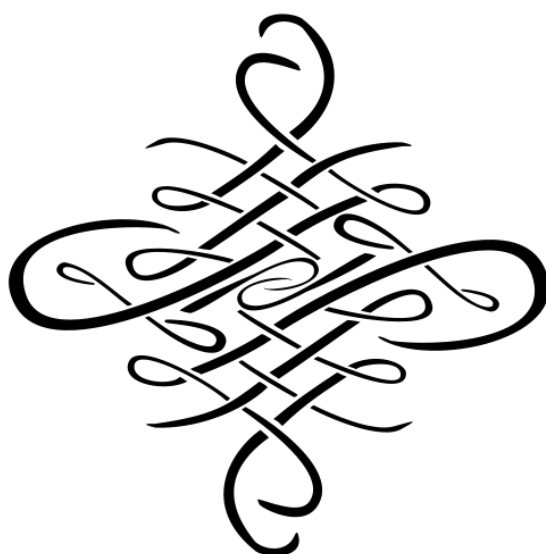
The circumstances surrounding the production of these stamps are somewhat amusing. The contract was given to the Cozma family of whose one son had a primitive printing shop, consisting merely of a foot operating press, a perforating machine and the necessary type font. Consequently the operation was extremely tedious. As soon as the engraver has produced five clichés, these were lined up in the press and the first row of five stamps was printed. The paper was then moved up and below the first row a second was printed, then the third, a fourth and a fifth. In this way sheets of twenty-five stamps were printed.

Paper and ink posed another problem. These were bought from the British and also stocks left behind from the Ottoman regime were used. The contract called for the production of 17 million stamps. No wonder that only a fraction was ready during the reign of Feisal and even of these many were destroyed following the collapse of the Kingdom.

Letters to Jerusalem franked with stamps from this issue are known (see *fig. 3* above).

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Mailbag Seal from the Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office

by Bo Andersson¹

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I here present an unusual highlight from my Sea Post Office collection: a hitherto unrecorded seal in black wax with the intaglio date-stamp for the Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office dated 1925.



Figs. 1 and 1a: Registered letter in poor condition, sent from Persia to Philadelphia in early 1925. Franked with 2 Kran and 10 Chahis² cancelled indistinct Sultanabad. Registration No. 11.

The postage pays for a foreign registered letter of second weight class. Foreign single letter rate was 20 Chahis + 10 Chahis for next weight class + 20 Chahis registration fee.

The Persian script to the left of the postage stamps reads “registered”, “Philadelphia” and on the top the name of the addressee, all in Farsi and probably made by the postal clerk of the dispatching PO in Sultanabad.

Reverse: Two strikes of “New York; N.Y / REG. Y.DIV. / 2-19 / 1925”. “Received in Bad Condition. / G.P.O.N.Y. Reg. DIV”. Also, manuscript endorsements and signatures of two postal workers (?).

The Seal is in very fine condition (*fig. 2*). The impression is 27 mm wide (diameter of outer ring). The wax is cracked at places and there are minor losses of the outer ring, otherwise the intaglio is complete.

The upper segment of the double ring reads “BOMBAY KARACHI”, which is separated by the rhomboid-shaped four beads ornament from the lower segment reading “SEA POST OFFICE”. In the centre it says “REG. / 22 JA. / SET 2”. Date and month are clearly in moveable type.



The sender is the Sultanabad branch of the London company “The Oriental Carpet Manufacturers Ltd.” Founded in Smyrna in 1907 it originally produced and traded in Ottoman carpets and later expanded to Persia with their main production in Hamadan with branches in Teheran, Tabriz, Kerman, Meshed, and Sultanabad. The latter was the centre of the carpet production of Ziegler & Co. (2,500 looms), eventually taken over by OCM by 1913. The addressee “Fritz & La Rue Co.” had its headquarters in New York and was part of the OCM group of companies.

¹ The article has been adapted for publication in MEPB. Originally published as *Mailbag Seal from the Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office*. In: *India Post*, no. 200, 2016, pp. 112–114.

² 1 Kran = 20 Chahis.

The Purpose of the Seal

The letter was evidently already badly damaged on entering the Sea Post Office. On the inside of the back of the envelope are two strings of 24 mm and 30 mm length, each having the one end tied to the back of the seal. The sorter apparently first pierced the whole letter with a sharp instrument to make two holes, 17 mm. apart, then stitched up the front and the back with a pair of threads and so forming a loop, the ends of which would have been tied with a knot before being secured with the wax seal on the back. The white arrows on *figs. 3 and 4* (to the right) show the position of the upper piercing hole.

So, the seal that was normally used for bagging registered mail in the Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office, is here being used to officially certify that the Sea Post Office had interfered with the mail in order to secure the onward transmission of the letter with its original contents.

The Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office was operated by the British India Steam Navigation Co. and submitted to Bombay General Post Office.



Figs. 5 and 5a: The inside and outside of the cover in situ.

But what were the contents of the letter that caused this treatment?

The sender was “The Oriental Carpet Manufactures Ltd., Sultanabad” (Soltân Âbâd, now Arak), which was (and still is) a major centre of carpet production in Iran. Ziegler & Co. had some 2,500 looms working for them in the city. Through shrewd strategy OCM eventually took over carpet production in the city. Leahy writes:³

Setting up production in the Arak district of Persia was Cecil Edward's most audacious move for Sultanabad, as it was known then, had been Zeigler's carpet stronghold since 1892. Edwards considered buying Zeigler's operations, but he shrewdly decided to wait them out. He realized that their weakness was that they were traders, not producers. Their primary business was selling cotton print cloth to the Persians and they needed to get payment back to England. Zeigler & Co. had employed several labyrinthine methods to get sales receipts back to England, trading payment for printed fabric into various commodities, eventually settling on carpets. Edwards realized the flaw of this still complex plan and leveraged the OCM's ability to give immediate payment for the carpets they bought or produced. Prior to the OCM coming to Persia, Zeiglers had 2,500 looms working for them. Within only a year the OCM had taken over 1,000 of these looms and by 1913, on the eve of World War I, Zeiglers wound up its operations. Cecil Edwards hired most of their good people.

The addressee, Fritz & La Rue Inc. (part of the OCM group of companies) was an importer of oriental carpets to the USA and still existed until the 1980s. So one might assume the contents to have been samples, or a bunch of folded papers with drawings of carpets?

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Fig. 6:

A typical Sultanabad rug manufactured by Ziegler.⁴

³ Leahy, 2016, p. 5. Note that Leahy uses “Zeigler” instead of “Ziegler”.

⁴ Source: *Antique Persian Sultanabad Rug with an Ivory Field (Nazmiyal Collection)*. In: Wikimedia Commons, online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Antique_Persian_Sultanabad_Rug_with_an_Ivory_Field.jpg.

The Bahrain 'War Tax' Obligatory Tax Stamps for Arab Refugees 1973–1999

by Norayr Agopian (edited by Tobias Zywietz)

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The 1973 Arab–Israeli War (also called Fourth Arab–Israeli War or October War, lasted only a few weeks (6th to 25th October 1973) but resulted in wide-ranging consequences for the Middle East conflict.

There was also a postal effect: Bahrain introduced a compulsory tax in the form of an obligatory tax of 5 fils on every letter sent from Bahrain.¹ This already started whilst the war was still ongoing. As there existed no special Obligatory Tax stamps when the measure was hastily introduced, initially the tax was paid by affixing existing stamps from the 1966 series denominated at 5f (MiNr. 149, SG 139) that were surcharged by a hand-stamp in black or purple: “المجهود الحربي” (war effort).²

On 21st October 1973, hastily printed special Obligatory Tax stamps became available at post offices. The light blue stamps feature a simple design (21×24 mm) inscribed “المجهود الحربي” (war effort) and the 5 fils value in Arabic (MiNr. ZZ1, SG T192). On 1st December, this printing was (apparently due to its poor quality and unpleasing design) replaced by new stamps with a different design (21×24 mm), still inscribed “المجهود الحربي” (war effort) and the 5 fils value in Arabic (MiNr. ZZ2, SG T37). All stamps were locally printed at Oriental Press in Bahrain.

Figs. 1–3:

The provisional hand-stamp surcharge,³ the first (preliminary) stamp design and the second (final) design.



This second issue underwent at least 6 different printings, some with different paper and slightly different shades light blue, including also two further different perforations.

Printing	Issued	Perf.	Paper	Colour	MiNr.	SG
1	December 1973	14½	thin off-white	Pale blue	ZZ 2 A	T37
2	1976	14½	slightly thicker whiter	deeper blue shade		
3	1980	14½	on thick white paper	light sky shade of blue		
4	1988	14½:13½ ⁴	medium	very pale shade of blue	ZZ 2 B	
5	1990	14½:13½	thick	pale greenish-blue		
6	1996	14¾:13¾	glazed	pale greenish-blue		

¹ The funds were apparently transferred to the Arab League for administration.

² Other stamps with this hand-stamp exist (100f and 500f from the 1966 and 1971 revenue issues) but these were used to pay surcharges for customs purposes.

³ Image taken from McClellan.

⁴ All perforations were measured by the author. This stamp is catalogued by Michel as 14¼:13¾.



Fig. 4

A block-of-four (bottom right corner) of the first stamps.

Figs. 5–10:
The six printings,
1973–1996.



On 1st October 2000, the long-running War Tax stamps were replaced by a 10 fils “طابع خيري / Charity Stamp” which is still being used today. The first series stated “State of Bahrain” and was replaced on 1st February 2002 by a series in lighter green with “Kingdom of Bahrain” (figs. 11 and 12 to the right).



Further Reading

- Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_Bahrain and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yom_Kippur_War.
- Cooper, Jeri: *The Alnis guide to the revenues, war tax issues & cinderellas of Bahrain*. Glass Slipper, 1990 (Alnis Guide No 13)
- McClellan, Andrew: *Bahrain*. In: Revenue Reverend. Online: <https://www.revrevd.com/bahrain.html>.

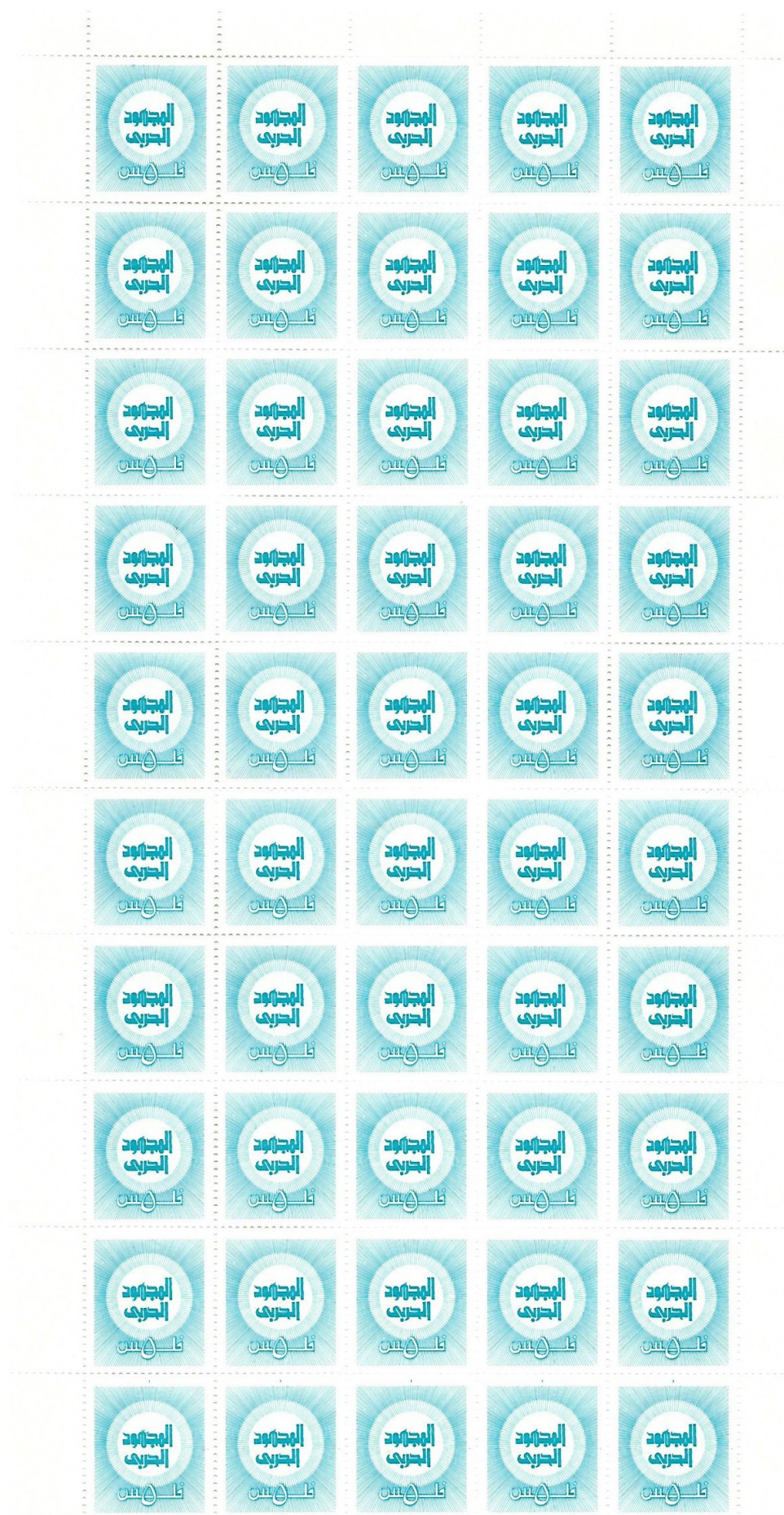


Fig. 13:

Full sheet (5×10) of
the 1976 second
printing



Fig. 14: Full sheet (10×5) of the 1996 sixth printing on glazed paper.



Fig. 15: Cover sent to the to USA in 1986 featuring the war tax stamp.



Fig. 16:

The 2000 charity stamp
"State of Bahrain"

Fig. 17:

Registered cover dated
1988 with war tax cancelled
"Diplomatic Area Bahrain".

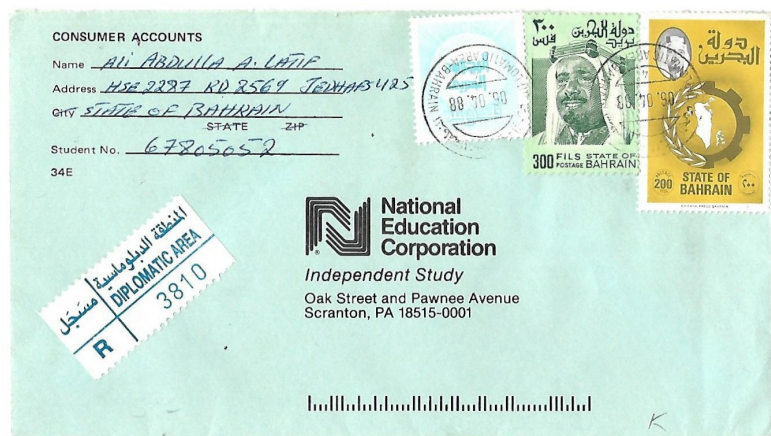


Fig. 18: A Bahrain cover with high franking and war tax stamps dating to 1999.
Sender used a pair of the war tax stamp for no apparent reason.

The Stamps of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Time for Recognition?

by Martin Bohnstedt¹

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The Kurdistan Region (colloquially referred to simply as ‘Kurdistan’) in north-eastern Iraq is often called ‘the other Iraq’ – even by its own officials and residents – as a way of distinguishing itself positively from the civil war-torn ‘Arab’ (rest of) Iraq.

The Kurdistan Region officially comprises the three Iraqi governorates (provinces) of Erbil, Dohuk and Sulaymaniyah. Kurdistan had been enjoying a degree of limited autonomy since 1970. However, it remained largely unscathed by the regime of Saddam Hussein only after 1991, when, after the second Gulf War and a failed Kurdish uprising against Saddam Hussein, a no-fly zone over northern Iraq was declared and internationally supervised. From this moment on, the central government in Baghdad no longer had complete control over Kurdistan.

Nevertheless, the 1990s were not peaceful in Kurdistan. The two largest rival political parties, the PUK (Patriotic Union of Kurdistan) and the KDP (Democratic Party of Kurdistan) even waged a civil war against one another. With the fall of Saddam Hussein and the American invasion of Iraq in 2003, Kurdistan hit the jackpot. Kurdistan remained largely peaceful; Iraqi forces were barred from entering; the economy boomed, and Kurdistan successfully marketed itself as the part of Iraq where anyone tired of the dangers and chaos in the war-torn rest of the country could seek refuge, and – at least temporarily – breathe a sigh of relief.



Fig. 1:

The provincial centre of the
Ministry of Post &
Telecommunications in
Dohuk, where the local post
office is also situated.

Humanitarian aid organisations set up offices, displaced people from Iraq and refugees from Syria flocked to Kurdistan, and Iraqis enjoyed holidaying there. Even Western tourists occasionally visited the scenically and culturally appealing Kurdistan, perhaps partly to boast that they ‘have been in Iraq’. Indeed, Kurdistan is a holiday destination that is no more problematic or risky to travel around than neighbouring Turkey, away from its package-tourist mega-resorts.

¹ This article, now revised, was originally published in 2014 in Michel-Rundschau, issue 10 plus, pp. 28–48. The author would be delighted to hear from collectors and to receive any information on the subject: mbohnstedt@yahoo.com.



Fig. 2: Postbox in front of the Citadel of Erbil photographed during the election campaign.



Fig. 3: Postbox in Shaqlawa Street in Erbil, 2013.

Nonetheless, Kurdistan is no paradise. Due to the rivalry between PUK and KDP, the Kurdistan region is effectively divided into two areas: Sulaymaniyah (PUK-controlled) versus Erbil and Dohuk (KDP-dominated). Middle Eastern notions of rule and society are deeply ingrained: opponents of the regime have been imprisoned and tortured. Freedom of the press is severely restricted. Women have little say. The ruling parties, KDP and PUK, are dominated by family clans and political dinosaurs who have cemented their power through nepotism and corruption and ruthlessly amassed fortunes worth millions. Anyone who criticises these conditions is usually met with the killer argument that, despite everything, the situation in Kurdistan is still better than in the rest of Iraq.



Fig. 4:

Erbil Central Post Office, with part of the outer wall of Erbil Citadel towering above it in the background.

As well as having its own parliament, flag, constitution, ministries, immigration requirements and armed forces, Kurdistan also has its own postage stamps. The first ones are said to have been issued in 1993. For many years, these stamps were crudely printed and roughly perforated or cut (imperforate). As Kurdistan was autonomous but not an independent state, the stamps were only permitted for use on local mail sent within the Kurdistan region. The bitter division of the region was also demonstrated by the fact that the PUK even produced 'more local' local stamps, which were only valid for mail within the province of Sulaymaniyah.

From this early period, genuine items to and from Kurdistan are known to have been processed via post offices in Turkish border towns. These covers do not feature Kurdish stamps. A foreign collector reported in 2003 that post offices in Kurdistan sold Turkish stamps. It is unclear whether post was actually carried within Kurdistan and franked with local stamps during the turbulent 1990s.

Fig. 5:

The main post office in Sulaymaniyah, almost completely hidden behind trees.



There was no postal delivery: recipients had to collect their mail from the nearest post office. Private individuals and authorities tended to entrust their correspondence to travellers. Furthermore, post offices existed in only a very few places, probably exclusively in the three provincial capitals. The postal use of PUK stamps in particular therefore seems unlikely: senders would have had to frank letters at the main post office in Sulaymaniyah where the letters would then have sat until the addressee collected them in the same location – a rather pointless exercise.



Fig. 6:

Post office in Brayati, a suburb of Erbil (2013).

Postally necessary? Highly unlikely because Kurdistan repeatedly issued sets comprising numerous stamps whose colourful images (history, culture, politics, nature, scenery) were perhaps primarily aimed at patriotic Kurds looking to buy stamps as souvenirs. In some post offices in Kurdistan, posters still hang today proudly displaying early stamps from the Kurdistan region. This leads me to exclude that these early issues are *cinderellas* intended to defraud stamp collectors, unlike for example the “Para Timor” fantasy labels purported to come from East Timor.



Figs. 7 and 7a: For many years, the postage stamps of Kurdistan were local stamps. Here is a commercial letter from Dohuk to Erbil, dated 2009.

Once the situation in Kurdistan stabilised after 2003, the regional government invested heavily in infrastructure, including a rudimentary postal service. However, the post received far less attention than the mobile phone network or internet connectivity and leads a rather obscure existence. Both locals and the slowly growing number of foreigners travelling or working in Kurdistan are routinely still unaware that a postal service even exists in Kurdistan, or they do not trust the service on offer.

As a result, even postal workers may be astonished to be approached by customers: when I sent a Kurdish friend to the GPO in Erbil in 2008 to buy some stamps, he returned to tell me that post office staff had advised him it was illegal to buy stamps. He was told he would need to present a letter of recommendation from his employer or a Kurdish authority to buy stamps. Helpfully, the postal staff suggested to my friend to go to the *bazar* and try to buy stamps there. This is exactly what he did, excitedly returning with some “stamps”: they were Kurdish fiscal stamps, far more commonly known to the local population than postage stamps. With the onset of a reluctant co-existence between the regional government in Kurdistan and the central government in Baghdad, international scheduled flights began serving Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. The postal service in Kurdistan was able to offer a letter-post service to the rest of Iraq and abroad. Given the large number of Kurds in exile abroad and the need to communicate occasionally with the Iraqi central authorities in Baghdad (e.g. regarding pension claims), this service was far more valuable to the Kurdish population than local postal services within Kurdistan.

However, it was prohibited to use Kurdish stamps on mail to Iraq or foreign countries. The Kurdish authorities did not want to provoke the central government in Baghdad unnecessarily. Besides, one was not sure if postal operators would accept Kurdistan's stamps, which are not recognised by the Universal Postal Union. For this reason, post offices in Kurdistan sold two types of stamps: Iraqi and Kurdish. In practical terms, this was not complicated because the Iraqi dinar is the official currency in both territories.



Figs. 8 and 8a: Local post from Halabja to Sulaymaniyah, 2015.

The postal situation in Kurdistan in 2013 was as follows: two post office buildings dating from the 'old' Iraqi era were located in the city centres of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. A few post office counters, not exactly easy to find, were tucked away in the foyer of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, a newly constructed building situated far out on the outskirts of Dohuk, which neither taxi drivers nor police officers nor hotel managers knew about.

At least three additional post offices were located in suburban neighbourhoods of Erbil (Ainkawa, Shorsh and Brayati). None of them were prominently placed or signposted. Reportedly, there were two further post offices in the neighbourhoods of Muhabat and Bakur. Occasionally, one would see post offices in district capitals, though it was not entirely clear whether they were operational.

There was no standardised design for the postmarks. Dohuk had a rectangular postmark with the location name in Latin script, Ainkawa a postmark without Latin script, and Erbil an oval one for international mail and a round one for domestic mail. Two-colour postmarks (red date, blue text) were very popular. The fact that every single item of post was a rare, individual product was also

evident from the fact that the post office preferred the sender to include their telephone number on the letter for enquiries. To facilitate deliveries, senders were encouraged to write the recipient's phone number on all domestic letters.



Fig. 9:

The post office in the Ainkawa district of Erbil, almost indistinguishable from a private house.

As far as stamps were concerned, Kurdistan's postal service had sensibly progressed from "endless" stamp sets to single-stamp issues, whose print quality had also vastly improved. Many stamps appeared to come from the same printer that also produces the current Iraqi stamps. The stamps bore the country designation "Kurdistan Region – Iraq" in a fair and balanced manner, so that no one could accuse the Region of Kurdistan of presenting itself as a state entity equal to Iraq under international law.



Fig. 10:

The branch post office in Shorsh, Erbil.

It is unclear whether there are any local philatelists in Kurdistan. There are still a few living in Baghdad. Mint stamps, including those from earlier years, have found their way into the stamp trade in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world. Likewise, fantasy labels (cinderellas) are also on offer, particularly on the internet. This worthless 'wallpaper' is usually cheap; genuine stamps, on the other hand, are relatively expensive. A UK-based stamp dealer specialising in Middle Eastern issues once told me that modern Kurdish stamps have a print run of only 5,000 to 10,000. Very occasionally philatelists managed to get their hands on local mail with Kurdish stamps. More common were items sent to other provinces in Iraq.



Fig. 11:

Registered letter from
Erbil Main Post Office
to Austria, 2013.

Initially, philatelists speculated that the Kurdish stamps would disappear again within a short time and be replaced by Iraqi ones: since Kurdistan effectively enjoys almost all the advantages of an independent state, there would be no reason for petty symbolism in the form of its own postage stamps. However, precisely this status of near-sovereignty would be just as good an argument for as many national symbols as possible, including stamps. The suspicion arises that these philatelists merely wanted to hype up the value of their own Kurdistan stamps.

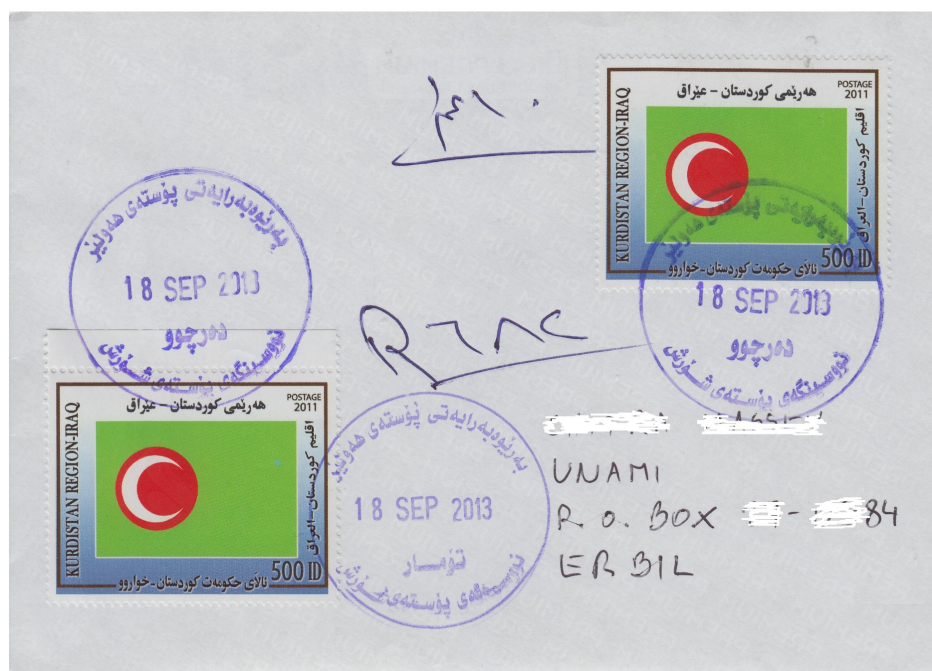


Fig. 12:

Local letter within Erbil,
posted in the Shorsh
district, 2013.

The stamps of Kurdistan remained the ultimate exotic creature: so limited in their use and difficult to obtain that even seasoned philatelists who knew of their existence resigned in the face of these challenges and lost interest. Stamps from Kurdistan could best be compared to those from South Ossetia, Abkhazia or Nakhchivan: not *cinderellas*, certainly, but almost impossible to obtain, not sufficiently well-known and (perhaps for that reason?) somehow not interesting enough.

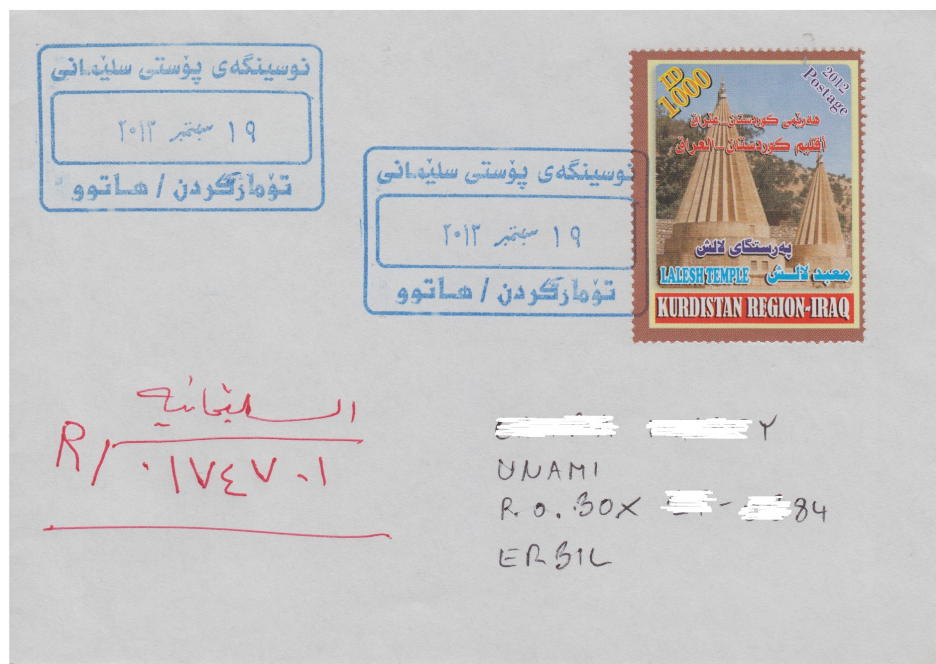
And then came the big surprise. It is not known when the change began. However, one fact is undisputed: when I visited Kurdistan in September 2013, the post office staff in Dohuk told me that

I was allowed to, ought to and was obliged to frank letters sent abroad with Kurdish stamps. A misunderstanding was impossible: after all, this advice was not given to me in a small random village post office, but at the provincial headquarters of the Kurdish Ministry of Communications. "To guarantee the safe arrival of the letters," I was instructed to send all letters to foreign destinations by registered post.

The items were affixed with barcode labels that appeared to originate from the stocks of the Iraqi Post in Baghdad. By contrast, on domestic registered letters the registration number was added in manuscript, as was common practice in the rest of Iraq. There was a notable nuance to the new postal rules: the subtlety of the change in procedure was underlined by the fact that I was told only items sent to Iraq would still need to be franked with Iraqi stamps.

Fig. 13:

In Sulaymaniyah, everything is still as it used to be: Kurdish stamps are used (only) on letters within the region, as seen here on a registered letter (with a handwritten registration) to Erbil.



Nonetheless, initially I did not trust the information received. I considered it possible that the particularly liberal province of Dohuk had rushed ahead, as it is home to Kurdistan's by far most important border crossing (with Turkey). Yet a few days later, in Erbil, I came across exactly the same practice – not only at the main post office, but also at smaller branch post offices around the city. It looked as though the use of these stamps in international mail was one of many carefully considered, symbolic steps intended to demonstrate that the Region of Kurdistan is becoming increasingly self-assured on the international stage and is gradually breaking away from Baghdad. All the post offices I visited had a maximum of three or four denominations of Kurdish stamps in stock, the issues dating from 2010 to 2012.

Only in Sulaymaniyah things remained the same: the PUK stamps had indeed disappeared many years ago, and Sulaymaniyah used the stamps of Kurdistan instead. However, these were still only valid for post within Kurdistan and for parcels, as the franked parcel cards remained at the post office even if the parcel was addressed abroad. I still had to frank letters sent abroad with Iraqi stamps, however. One rather unlikely explanation for this would be that the authorisation for Kurdish stamps to be used for international post had only been granted a few days before my visit and word had not yet reached Sulaymaniyah. A more plausible explanation is that the factor at play was what has been the curse of Kurdistan for decades: the division of the region and the rivalry between the PUK and the KDP. Whenever instructions came from the regional government in Erbil, the undisputed capital of Kurdistan, Sulaymaniyah – which has its own parallel authorities – would either not comply at all, do so reluctantly, half-heartedly, or only after a long delay.

What would be the case for including the stamps of the Kurdistan Region in reputable stamp catalogues, at least from 2003 onwards? As a quasi-state entity with an internationally recognised legal basis, the Kurdistan Region is comparable in its legitimacy to Greenland or the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The actual use of Kurdistan's stamps shows parallels with the postage stamps of the Turkish Republic of (Northern) Cyprus, which for years were only valid for limited postal use – namely for domestic mail and mail to Turkey – and were only permitted for international use a decade after the first stamps were issued.



Fig. 14: A registered international letter from Ainkawa to the United Arab Emirates, franked with Kurdish stamps! The numbered label (30.09.2013) most likely originates from Dubai.

In international law, Kurdistan is actually in a much stronger position than the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus or the former stamp-issuing region of Nagorno-Karabakh, *de facto* regimes that are internationally ostracised, yet whose stamps have been catalogued for many years. It should also work in Kurdistan's favour that, for example, the stamps of Nagorno-Karabakh were specifically promoted, sold and used on international mail by at least one government insider who was also a philatelist, whereas, based on my observations, it seems to me impossible that the use of Kurdish stamps abroad was instigated by domestic or foreign philatelists.

The central government in Baghdad appeared to be annoyed with the increasing use of Kurdish stamps even before 2013. According to a postal official in Baghdad, the Iraqi Post noticed that the quantity of Iraqi stamps purchased by the Kurdish Post Office from Baghdad seemed inexplicably and suspiciously low in relation to the estimated outgoing postal volume of Kurdistan. In the Universal Postal Union's Circular No. 61 dated 6th May 2013² the Iraqi Post informed all UPU member states of its legal opinion that all postage stamps from the Kurdistan Region were illegal, and called on foreign postal administrations to return items franked with such stamps to the sender.

By contrast, the Iraqi and Kurdish postal services have allegedly agreed to permit the use of Kurdish stamps for domestic mail within Kurdistan. This agreement was reportedly only verbal or informal, which made it easier for the Kurds, – for lack of clearly defined boundaries – to extend the use of the stamps to international mail as well. In the opinion of the Iraqi Post, the local stamps violate Article 8 of the Universal Postal Convention, which defines and regulates stamps. However, Iraqi Post's demand would only make sense if Kurdistan were to exchange mail directly with at least some foreign states, bypassing the infrastructure and involvement of the Iraqi Post.

2 Cf. UPU: <https://www.upu.int/UPU/media/upu/DL.PHIL/Circulaires/2013-061/English.pdf>.



Figs. 15 and 15a: Letters sent from Sulaymaniyah to other countries, on the other hand, must still be franked with Iraqi stamps.

According to a resident of Kurdistan familiar with the operations of the Kurdish postal service, in the mid-2010s the Kurdistan Regional Government's postal service sent approximately 100 tonnes of mail per year to Germany, Austria and Sweden alone. There are direct scheduled flights between Erbil and these three countries (as well as numerous others). According to records from the Universal Postal Union, Iraq maintains international exchange offices in Baghdad and Erbil. The fact that letters with Kurdish stamps are transported and delivered abroad proves that the postal administrations of the destination countries often (but not always) disregard the UPU's regulations as published in the Circulars.

An employee at the international exchange office of the Vienna Mail Centre explained to me in June 2014 that Austrian Post handled all postal traffic with Iraq – in both directions – exclusively via Baghdad Airport and never via Erbil. Why, then, did the Iraqi Post not intercept those items from

Kurdistan that passed through Baghdad in transit? My contact person in Kurdistan also noted that the Kurdish Post had so far failed to establish direct postal exchanges with numerous European countries as well as neighbouring Turkey and Iran. Letters addressed to these destinations and franked with Kurdish stamps were returned as undeliverable.

An experience I had myself might – but does not necessarily – confirm these issues: registered letters I sent from Kurdistan to Afghanistan in 2013 never arrived, but were not returned either. However, as in my experience letters sent to Afghanistan (regardless of origin) are generally often lost, this observation is not conclusive. Adding to the confusion is the fact that not a single Kurdish post office I visited in Erbil and Dohuk took a close look at the destination countries of my items to distinguish between countries with and without direct postal services.



Figs. 16 and 16a: Registered letter from Dohuk to Erbil.

In order to advocate convincingly for an inclusion of any disputed stamps in catalogues it would be necessary for items bearing Kurdish stamps not to just slip through accidentally, occasionally or in practice. It would require a little more than unilateral action by Kurdistan and tacit tolerance by foreign countries. From a philatelist's perspective, Kurdistan's stamps do not necessarily require full recognition by the Universal Postal Union, but an irrefutable confirmation of regular postal exchanges directly with foreign countries via Erbil Airport would lend the Kurdish stamps additional philatelic legitimacy. It therefore depends not only on the legal situation, but also on actual practice. However, such concessions are made only by stamp catalogue publishers, not by the Universal Postal Union: the former document the actual use of stamps. They do not create law. This is illustrated by the case of Katanga, whose postage stamps are listed in catalogues although the territory was never recognised in international law as a state.



Fig. 17:

International
registered letter from
Ainkawa to Dubai
(UAE), 2013.

Even if Kurdistan's international mail exchanges were routed via Baghdad, as was allegedly the case with Austria in 2014, this would not undermine the the autonomous and separate existence of Kurdish stamps, provided that the Iraqi postal service contributed to the internationally agreed charges for the volume of Kurdish mail. Armenia, for example, assumed such a 'godfather' role for Nagorno-Karabakh, as did Yugoslavia (Serbia) for the former Republika Srpska Krajina. Once financial matters had been settled, nobody paid any further attention to which stamps were affixed to a consignment, especially as there was a strong likelihood that the international exchange office would mix consignments from the 'godfather' and the 'godchild' in the mailbags bound for abroad anyway.

However, in view of the public outcry from the Iraqi Post, it seems doubtful whether Baghdad is consciously contributing to the cost of the Kurdish mail volume. At most, Iraq does so grudgingly because it is unavoidable. For instance, Kurdish registered mail items sent abroad are marked with Iraqi Post registered mail labels and the IQ country code, and are therefore automatically counted as part of Iraqi postal volume by any barcode scanner. But then again: if at least some postal items from Kurdistan pass through Baghdad, why does the Iraqi Post not simply separate letters bearing Kurdish stamps by hand and refuse to forward them?

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) takes a strictly international-law-based and therefore much more cautious stance, which pays little attention to the facts on the ground: according to the UPU, its member state is Iraq, and the only legitimate postal administration on the territory of the entire state is the Iraqi Post. There are no official relations between the Region of Kurdistan and the Universal

Postal Union. the two parties basically do not talk with one another. The only concession the Universal Postal Union makes to the Kurdish Post is its general agreement to accept official correspondence, provided that the Kurdish Regional Government or postal administration simultaneously keeps the Iraqi government or an Iraqi embassy informed of its contacts with the Universal Postal Union. This means that the Universal Postal Union is not only a distributor of the aforementioned UPU Circular No. 61, but also aligns itself with the legal opinion of the Iraqi central government that Kurdish stamps are inadmissible in international postal traffic unless the government in Baghdad approves their use and officially notifies the Universal Postal Union of this. At the same time, the Universal Postal Union readily acknowledges that letters with inadmissible Kurdish stamps undoubtedly slip through on occasion in day-to-day postal operations.



Figs. 18 and 18a: International registered letter from Sulaymaniyah to Dubai (UAE), 2013.

Perhaps all these contradictions can be explained by the fact that the Kurdish postal drama is progressing in much the same way as virtually every political or economic decision in modern-day Iraq: the applicable law is unknown, wrongly interpreted or disregarded; public posturing between rivals does not preclude discreet co-operation behind closed doors; workflows are unpredictable and unstandardised; the normative power of the factual is overwhelming.

Longer-term observation of the franking on Kurdish international post, as well as some research into postal routes, payment flows, public statements by authorised postal officials and the legal basis, is therefore required before a decision can be made regarding the cataloguing of Kurdish stamps.

Has anyone made further observations or gained insights since 2013 that might shed light on the status of Kurdish stamps?



Fig. 19:

The post office in Ahmedi, 2013.



Fig. 20:

A signpost to Ainkawa Post Office.

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.

Obituary: Volker Fredebold (1955–2026)
(Otto Graf, AROS President)



On 26th May 2026, our fellow collector Volker Fredebold passed away. We mourn the loss of a friend who played a key role in shaping AROS (Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei) over the decades. He was one of the founding members of our Study Group in 1986. However, I only had the chance to meet him in the late 1990s at the autumn meetings in Kirchheim, as I did not join the association until then.

Volker Fredebold (pictured on the left at the autumn meeting in 2016) was not only an accomplished collector of Turkish stamps; he also had a background in regional studies that went far beyond a general interest in philately. After all, whilst training to be a teacher, he had studied Turkish alongside pedagogy, geography and history. For his final thesis, he moved to İstanbul and worked there as a tour guide, as he was unable to secure a teaching post

straight away. As a result, he possessed a profound knowledge of İstanbul and Turkey, which he was always happy to share. Later, he worked for the Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband and eventually became a teacher, which was in keeping with his calling. I can clearly remember his enthusiastic stories about life at school.

Within the working group, he was one of the few who not only understood modern Turkish but could also read Ottoman Turkish. As such, he was always the go-to person for questions on the subject. He always bore this with stoic calm, no doubt due to his pedagogical inclination. I myself particularly valued his research into parcel cards and postal orders from Ottoman Turkey, from which I was able to learn a great deal. He frequently shared his personal collection on Constantinople with the readers of the *Türkei-Spiegel*.

He rendered great service as our study group's librarian: shortly after its foundation, he set about building up our library, which he looked after superbly for almost 30 years.

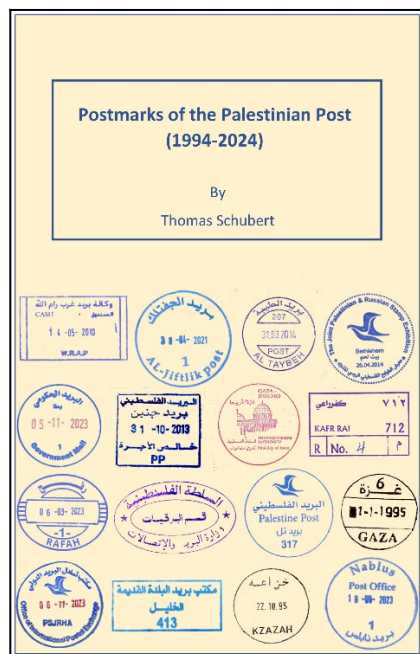
In recent years, Volker Fredebold was unfortunately unable to attend the autumn meetings for health reasons, which left a great void.

However, we shall remember him not only as a highly competent colleague, but above all as a very pleasant conversationalist. We are grateful for the many interesting and enjoyable hours spent with him. May he rest in peace.

At the funeral service, our study group was represented by Mr. Filbert, which was well received by the 40 mourners. The eulogy highlighted his love for Istanbul and Turkey, as well as his passion for philately and his commitment to AROS.

**Book Announcement: *Postmarks of the Palestinian Post (1994–2024)*
by Thomas Schubert**

The author, **Thomas Schubert**, writes:



This autumn, I will publish my first book ‘Postmarks of the Palestinian Post (1994–2024)’. For me the connection with Palestine philately began with a small book published in the early 1980s: “Palestine on Stamps 1865–1981” (Beirut: Dar al Fata al Arabi). One of the authors was Nabil Shaath, a close confidant of Yasser Arafat. At the time, I was working for the GDR Solidarity Committee, which maintained close ties with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), and had been asked to produce a German translation of the book. That was how I first became fascinated by the postal history of Palestine, and I began to collect stamps and covers from Palestine, from the period of the Ottoman Empire, foreign post offices, British Mandate, transition period with Israel, and also Egyptian and Jordanian stamps, as well as charity stamps and vignettes from various Palestinian institutions and organisations.

As the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) was established in 1994 it started to organise the postal system. I wanted to document this development philatelically. Since 1997, collecting not

only stamps, but above all postmarks from the PNA postal administration became my passion. In addition to searching for suitable material in auction catalogues or on Internet platforms, I contacted the Palestinian Postal Administration and individual post offices, asked for information and, at regular intervals, for the return of prepared stamped letters. I was also able to visit the Palestinian territories in the West Bank several times. Thanks to the help of the philatelic offices of the Palestinian Post in Gaza and Al Bireh, I learnt many details about the work of the local postal staff.

This resulted in a fairly extensive, although certainly not complete, collection of postmarks on covers and forms, from the Palestinian Post over the past 30 years. This collection forms the basis for this book, with which I am fulfilling a long-cherished wish: to systematically analyse the results of my passion for collecting over the 30 years and make them accessible to an interested public.

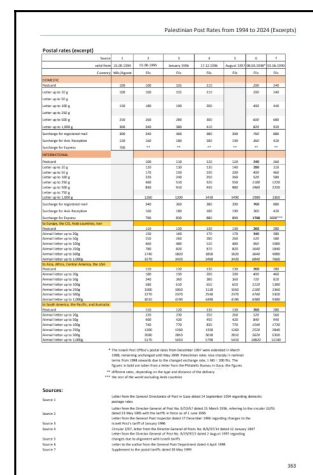
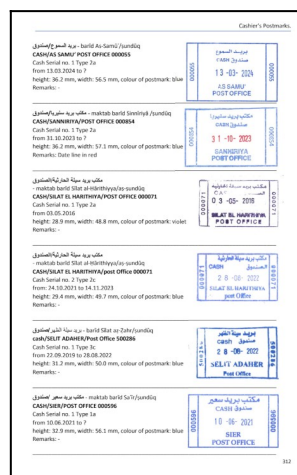
After giving a brief outline of the foundations and origins of the Palestinian National Authority’s postal service, I look at the structure of Palestine Post. The book focuses on cataloguing the local postmarks comprehensively as possible. In addition, other postmarks and cachets have also been catalogued, so some 1,100 postmarks of different types are illustrated and described. All the Arabic inscriptions have been transcribed and translated. Further research, in particular the search for and analysis of official postal documents concerning the production and use of the numerous types of postmarks, would be necessary to complete and verify the overview presented here.

I started writing this book in the summer of 2023, i.e., 26 years after I started collecting material. A lot has changed in that time, unfortunately not for the better in the Middle East. Although a ‘State of Palestine’ is now recognised by over 140 countries, the prospects for the Palestinians in terms of peace, genuine statehood and development are worse than they haven’t been in a long time. I am firmly convinced that postal history (postmarks tell important aspects of this postal history) is part of a people’s cultural heritage. And that is why it is still important to me to document this part of modern Palestinian postal history and preserve it for future generation.

Schubert, Thomas: *Postmarks of the Palestinian Post (1994–2024)* / by Thomas Schubert. Ahrensfelde: Schubert, 2026. – 372 p., : ill. ; 30 cm. Price: 45 € plus p&p.. Orders: th57schubi@googlemail.com.

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AROS 40th Anniversary: Stamp Fair Ulm, Anniversary Book, Autumn Meeting and AGM (Ottoman Empire/Turkey Study Group) (Otto Graf)

AROS President **Otto Graf**, writes:



This year, AROS – the German Study Group for the Ottoman Empire/Turkey – celebrates its 40th anniversary. And we certainly have every reason to celebrate! To mark the occasion, we are publishing an **Anniversary Book** featuring contributions from the past 40 years. Spanning over 400 pages, it offers a comprehensive overview of Turkish philately.

Now that the **Ulm Stamp Fair** (Internationale Briefmarken-Börse) has become firmly established, we will once again be present with a booth – just as we have been in previous years. The fair takes place from 22nd to 24th October, 2026. I have heard from fellow collectors in Turkey that many friends from İstanbul, Ankara, and İzmir are also planning to attend. There will be plenty of opportunities for lively discussions about stamps.

Our traditional **Autumn Meeting**, combined with the Annual General Meeting, will follow in Cologne from 6th to 8th November, 2026. We need fresh ideas to equip our association for the next 40 years. I would therefore be delighted if as many of you as possible could come to Cologne. It is also an excellent opportunity for new members to meet several other club members in person. It is well worth keeping these dates in October and November free.

The anniversary book will be released in the autumn. The price of the print edition will be 45 € plus shipping costs (postage & packing). Pre-orders and enquiries to tuerkeispiegel@zobbel.de. This is the list of contents (as of August 2026):

- Otto Graf: 40 Jahre Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
- Volker Fredebold: Die Gründung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
- 40 Jahre Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei: Eine Chronik
- Jens Warnecke: Das Stempelprojekt
- Dr. Andreas Birken: Die Tughra des Sultans Abdülaziz
- Hofrat Ing. Hubert Gerzabek: Tatarenpost
- Jens Warnecke: Unsere Tataren-Postreiter-Uniform
- Dr. Andreas Birken: Tag, Stunde, Meter: Kalender, Zeit- und Wegangaben im Osmanischen Reich
- Tobias Zywiets: Stempelforschung Rumeli-i Şarkî: Gibt es einen Stempel Usunca Owa (Bulgarien)?
- Andreas Birken: Die Duloz-Type
- Hubert Gerzabek: Die österreichische Post in der Levante
- Volker Fredebold: Aus der Postgeschichte İstanbuls: Haydarpasa - Ein Stadtteil im Zeichen der Anatolischen Eisenbahn
- Jens Warnecke: Der Mann, der nie wirklich Türkei sammelte
- Tobias Zywiets mit Material von Hans-Dieter Gröger und Alfred Kraut: Bihać Auslandspost 1871–1875
- Dr. Andreas Birken : Bosna ≠ Sarajevo / Eine Provinzstadt stellt sich vor: Bosnasaray
- Thomas Hitzler: Von Filibe nach Plovdiv: Ostrumelien und Südbulgarien – zwei vergessene Sammelgebiete
- Wilhelm Weber: Empire: Plattenkorrekturen und -fehler der 1-Piaster-Marke der Ausgaben 1880–1890
- Andreas Birken: Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane
- Willy Pijnenburg: Die İstanbul-Provisorien: Eine Aktualisierung
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Peter-Ernst Engler und sein Beitrag zur Prüfung der Imprimé-Aufdrucke
- Wilhelm Weber, mit Anmerkungen von Dr. Andreas Birken: Stempelfälschung Halil-ül-Rahman (Hebron) (?)
- Kemal Giray (AIJP) und Tobias Zywiets: Betrachtungen zu den Bagdad-Provisorien
- Volker Fredebold: Die Bagdad-Provisorien auf Ganzstücken

- Andreas Birken: Oman – statt Osman
- Willy Pijnenburg: T-Markierungen bei der Osmanischen Post
- Tobias Zywietz mit Material von Ercan Oktay Richter: „So schmutzig, wie man sich überhaupt nichts Ärgeres vorstellen kann“ – Eine Postkarte aus Dschidda 1893
- Jens Warnecke: Der Rote Halbmond aus philatelistischer Sicht unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Türkei
- Andreas Birken: Die Vasallenstaaten und Provinzen des Osmanischen Reiches mit eigener Post
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Die Behiye-Aufdrucke und ihre Fälschungen – Die wegweisende Leistung des Prüfers Peter-Ernst Engler
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP): Königreich Ägypten: Ausgesuchte seltene Markeneinheiten, Ganzsachen und Briefe
- Jens Warnecke: Die „merkwürdige“ Reise des Sultans Mehmed V. nach Mazedonien 1911
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Ein paar Anmerkungen zur Sultansreise 1911
- Volker Fredebold: Briefträgerstempel aus Istanbul 1913–1929
- Andreas Birken: İsmail Hakkı Okday zwischen Berlin und Istanbul
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Der Übergang von der osmanisch-türkischen Post zur albanischen Post
- Andreas Birken: Tripoli 1911/12: Der Weg in den großen Krieg ; Eine Provinzstadt stellt sich vor: Trablus-ı Garb ; Libysche Wirren – Der Stempel „Tripoli d’Afrique“
- Andreas Birken: Die Briefmarkenausgabe von 1914 „Ansichten von Konstantinopel“
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Roter Halbmond: Die Verwendung der Marken auf Postsendungen
- Andreas Birken: Das Osmanische Reich im 1. Weltkrieg
- Jens Warnecke: Wiedervereinigung philatelistisch
- Dr. Andreas Birken: Post für Baron Krobatin
- Wolfgang Schmidt: Vorsicht vor philatelistischen Machwerken: Osmanische Feldpost in Rumänien 1916/17
- Jens Warnecke: Roter-Halbmond-Ausstellung Konstantinopel 1917
- Hagen Weimert: Der Tresor von Kumluca ... oder der Sieg beim Kampf um ordentliche türkische Frankaturen
- Paulo Risi: Studien zur provisorischen Freimarkenausgabe für Palästina von 1918 „Blues“
- gefunden von Tobias Zywietz: Wie spät ist es in Jerusalem? Eine offizielle Bekanntmachung der Regierung von Palästina
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Die Steuer zugunsten der türkischen Luftstreitkräfte
- Dr. Günter Heß: Türkische Bahnpoststempel
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Einige Anmerkungen zur Ay-Yıldız-Ausgabe
- George W. Brown: Libanon: Nachverwendete osmanische Poststempel aus den ersten Jahren des französischen Mandat
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Emil Koeller: Ein deutscher Ingenieur in türkischen Diensten
- Necip Tokoğlu: İstanbul Posta Bey’iye Şubesi 43 und 28
- Rainer Fuchs (AIJP, FRPSL): Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa 1923–1948 – Briefe an seltene Destinationen
- Otto Graf (AIJP): Archäologenkorrespondenzen aus der Türkei
- Wilhelm Weber: PK 13 – Die Geschichte von der Anmietung eines Postfachs
- Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP): Die Zwangszuschlagsmarken Syriens 1945–1948

Wanted: The Stamps of Palestine Mandate (Pollack, 1961) (Tobias Zywietz)

Editor: For a project, I am looking for scans of pages 22 and 23 from the catalogue “The Stamps of the Palestine Mandate” by F.W. Pollack (1961).

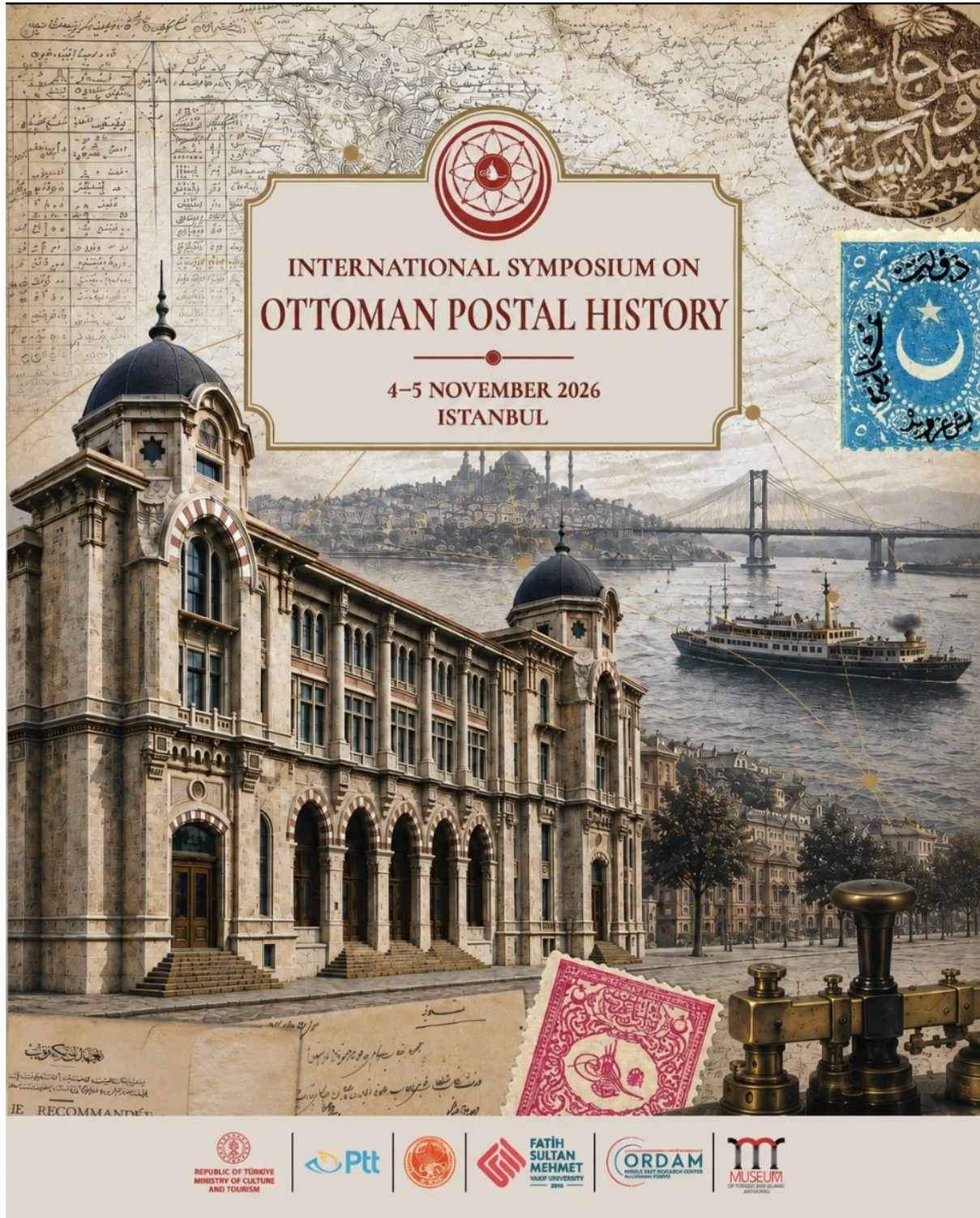
I would also happily purchase the entire catalogue.

Offers: tuerkeispiegel@arosturk.de.

Symposium: Ottoman Postal History: Organization – Concession – Trade
(Osmanlı Posta Tarihi Sempozyumu: Teşkilat-İmtiyaz-Ticaret)
 (Oral Avcı)

Oral Avcı (Member of the Board and Secretary General, Ottoman Postal History Research Association) writes:

On 4–5 November 2026, the International Symposium on Ottoman Postal History will be held in Istanbul, hosted by Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakıf University, in cooperation with the Ottoman Postal History Research Association and the University's Middle East Research Centre (ORDAM).



To the best of our knowledge, this will be the first international academic symposium in the world devoted exclusively to Ottoman Postal History. The response has exceeded all expectations. While we initially anticipated approximately 25 to 30 paper submissions, we ultimately received 54 proposals, of which (as of now) 32 papers were selected by the Scientific Committee for presentation.

The symposium will bring together scholars and researchers from Türkiye, Romania, Greece, Albania and Kosovo, representing a wide range of disciplines including postal history, Ottoman history, diplomacy, economic history, communications and historical geography. We are also honoured to receive valuable support from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Türkiye, Turkish Post, Telephone & Telegram (PTT), the Museum of Romanian Records (Romanian Philately Museum), together with several cultural institutions.

Following the symposium, all accepted papers will be published in a fully illustrated Proceedings Volume. In addition, we intend to make a digital PDF edition freely available to researchers, collectors and institutions, with the aim of encouraging further studies in Ottoman and Middle Eastern postal history and strengthening international academic cooperation.

As of August 2026, these papers have been selected:

1. The 1840 Postal Reform and the Establishment of Civilian Postal Services (Turhan Turgut)
2. Philatelic Diplomacy and State Representation: An Evaluation of the International Circulation of Ottoman Stamps (Prof. Dr. Hakan Anameriç)
3. Lost on the Road: Postal Robberies, Route Security, and Organizational Responses in the Ottoman Empire (1840–1908) (Elif Bayrakçı Gün)
4. Collection Methods within the Implementation of the "Provisional Law on the Revenues Required for the Administration of Institutions to be Established for the Education and Upbringing of the Children of Martyrs," Prior to the Issuance of the "Evlâd-ı Şühedâ" Tax Stamps (Dr. M. Levent Acar)
5. What Silent Figures Convey: The Concept of Communicative Volume and the Revenue of the Edirne Post Office (Ass. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Mesut Özekmekçi)
6. "No Property Without Post!" Debates on the Dispatch of Title Deeds via Mail in the Early Tanzimat Era (Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrfan Kokdaş)
7. From Telegraph Wires to Newspaper Columns: News from the Crimean War, Special Supplements (Varaka-i Mahsûsa), and Additional Issues (İlâve-i Numaralar) (Prof. Dr. Nesimi Yazıcı)
8. Spatial Organization of Provincial Post Offices During the Reign of Abdulhamid II: The Case of Konya Province (Dr. İrem Gürbüz)
9. The Historical Testimony of Postal Ephemera from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic (Prof. Dr. Mehmet Salih Erkek)
10. The Evolution of the Turkish Postal Organization in Izmir (Smyrna) (Prof. Dr. Yavuz Çorapçıoğlu)
11. Censorship and the Tracking of Prohibited Documents at the Galata Post Office: Postal Supervision in the Ottoman Empire (1890–1907) (Uğur Can Yıldızdal)
12. Institute of Albanology; The Development of the Postal Organization in the Province of Kosovo (1877–1912) (Dr. Zekirja Shabani)
13. The Diyarbakir Post Office: Establishment, Organization, and Routes (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Gülenç)
14. The Impacts of Commercial Activities and Postal Transport at Hejaz Railway Stations on Daily Life (Betül Karaaslan)
15. Diplomatic Privacy and Communication Sovereignty: The Establishment of the Ministry of Post (Dr. Oğuz Alpoğlu)
16. Postal History of Thessaloniki (George Thomareis)
17. The Sociological and Institutional Roots of Public Servant Organization from the Ottoman Empire to Modern Turkey: PTT Mutual Assistance Funds (Teavün Sandıkları) (Dr. Ceyhun Konak)
18. The Ottoman Menzil (Waystation) System in the Light of 18th-Century Registers: The Case of Kastamonu (Dr. Fatih Çil)
19. Knights of the Orient: Postal Tatars (Couriers) in the Ottoman Empire (Dr. Fırat Küskü)
20. Types of Postmarks Introduced in the Ottoman Postal Organization Prior to UPU Membership (Bülent Papuççuoğlu)
21. Networks of the Empire: Reading the Ottoman Postal Organization through Statistics (1892–1923) (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eralp Yaşar Azap)
22. The Establishment of the Modern Ottoman Postal Organization and the Expansion of the Postal Service Network in Palestine (Dr. Ali İhsan Aydın)

23. The Diplomatic Crisis Management and Problem-Solving Capacity of the Ottoman Empire: The Issue of Foreign Mailbags on the Sirkeci–Cisr-i Mustafapaşa Line (1892–1893) (Dr. Ergün Hasanoğlu & Dr. Yunus Güler)
24. An Institutional Adaptation Process on the Eve of the Establishment of the Ministry of Post: The Formation of the First Modern Postal Regulation of the Ottoman Empire (Dr. İbrahim Akkurt)
25. The Guarantee of Commercial Circulation in the Ottoman Postal Organization: Valuables, Money Orders, and Financial Logistics (1904) (Dr. Nihal Cihan Temizer,)
26. An Alternative Transportation Model in the Ottoman Postal Organization: The Damascus–Baghdad Camel (Hecin) Courier (Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcu Kurt)
27. Post Offices Established aboard the Vessels of Small Steamship Companies: The Cases of Amirote, Bell's Asia Minor, and Morton (Dr. Muhammet Ballı)
28. Communication and the Establishment of Authority in Yemen During the Ottoman Empire (Dr. Ahmet Ercivan)
29. Ink in Ottoman Postal History (Prof. Dr. Atadan Tunacı)
30. Postal Traffic with the Sublime Porte Through the Danubian Principalities in the 19th Century (Francisc Ambrus)
31. Route Maps of Postal Services: Documenting the Communication Network from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic (Makbule Akyol Kitapçı)
32. The German Postal Organization in Istanbul (1860–1914): Diplomacy, Trade, and the Rise of Imperial Influence (Oral Avcı)

Website: <https://postatarihisempozyumu.fsm.edu.tr/>

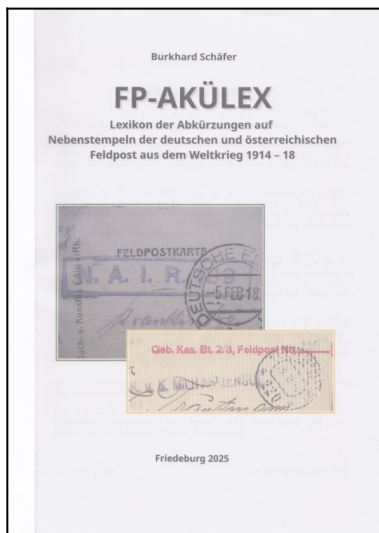
Contact: ordam@fsm.edu.tr and oavci60@gmail.com

Scientific Committee: Prof. Dr. Atadan Tunacı, Prof. Dr. Ebubekir Ceylan, Prof. Dr. Hakan Anameriç, Prof. Dr. Hasip Saygılı, Prof. Dr. Mustafa Göleç, Prof. Dr. Nesimi Yazıcı, Prof. Dr. Zekeriya Kurşun, Turhan Turgut, Bülent Papuççuoğlu, Oral Avcı, Tanju Demir, Ulvi Keser.

Organising Committee: Prof. Dr. Zekeriya Kurşun, Dr. Ali İhsan Aydın, Oral Avcı, Turhan Turgut.

Secretariat: Salih Akın, Mine Ayçiçek.

New Books: FP-AKÜLEX (Glossary of abbreviations on cachets of German and Austrian field post during the First World War 1914–18) (Burkhard Schäfer)



Burkhard Schäfer, of Arge Deutsche Feldpost 1914–1918, writes:

Anyone studying the field post of the First World War will repeatedly come across abbreviations in cachets that are difficult to explain. Questions regarding the meaning of these abbreviations have also frequently appeared in various publications. Over a long period of time, I have endeavoured to compile a list of abbreviations and their meanings, and many years ago I produced the first edition of an FP-AKÜLEX (Field Post Glossary) containing just under 400 entries.

Today I am presenting the completely redesigned 3rd edition of the abbreviation glossary. The number of abbreviations collected has grown to well over 1,000, and numerous Austrian abbreviations have also been included for the first time.

I hope this small publication will serve as an interesting addition to our collecting activities and provide useful support. Orders: burkhard.schaefer@ewetel.net, €5.00 + €1.80 (Germany), other countries on request.

Schäfer, Burkhard: *FP-AKÜLEX : Lexikon der Abkürzungen auf Nebenstempeln der deutschen und österreichischen Feldpost aus dem Weltkrieg 1914-18*. Fredeburg: Schäfer, 2025. 26 p., A4.

Balkanfila XXI Exhibition, Newsletter 15, and Yearbook 2026

Editor: The 21st BALKANFILA exhibition was held at the Palace of Culture in Pernik, Bulgaria, from 29th April to 2nd May 2026. It was organised by the Union of Bulgarian Philatelists under FIP sponsorship and FEPA recognition. The jury, chaired by Peter Suhadolc with Boncho Bonev serving as Secretary, evaluated 127 exhibits on the frames along with 19 literature entries. There were 17 Great Gold and 17 Gold medals awarded. The Grand Prizes were awarded as follows:

- *Grand Prix Balkanfila: Ion Chirescu (Romania): Foreign Posts in the Romanian Territories*
- *Grand Prix International: Alan Mellaart (Türkiye): The Registered Mail of the Ottoman Empire 1840–1923*
- *Grand Prix National: Guido Craveri (Bulgaria): Bulgaria: The 1879–1881 Lion Issues*

Catalogue: https://fepanews.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/balkanfila_2026_cat.pdf

Palmares: https://fepanews.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/balkanfila_2026_pal.pdf

The Balkanfila Newsletter 15 contained one especially interesting article:

- Refik Erdal Tanil „Everyday Life in the Ottoman Empire Through Postcards : Street Life and Occupations in the Late Ottoman Period“.

Download: https://fepanews.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/balkanfila_nsl15.pdf

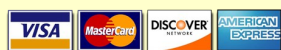
***Balkanfila Yearbook 2026:** The second edition of the yearbook has been published recently. Here are a few selected topics:*

- Turkish Philately Academy
- Postage Stamps of the Principality of Serbia 1869–1880
- The Incongruity of the establishment of Austrian Lloyd's Agency in Athens
- The History of the Three “Napoleons”
- 120 Years of the name Bosnia and Herzegovina on Postage Stamps
- Stamps printed in Genoa by the Ankara Government
- The Sanitary Defense of the Greek Mail (1832–1912)
- Use of the Postmarks of the Cretan State in the Greek Postal Service
- Thracian Overprints : Stamps from the Lost Land (Thrace Interalliée)
- Trieste: The Greek Community in the 19th century
- Unpaid and underpaid Letters in Bulgaria
- İstanbul Views on Ottoman Stamps - 1914-1921 (Part I)
- Images from Thessaloniki that have been lost

Download: http://www.balkanfila.eu/BALKANFILA_YEARBOOK_2026_opt.pdf

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

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MEPB 32: Postal Label from a Private Carrier in Palestine?

(Wolfgang Leimenstoll, p. 133)

Thomas Schubert replies:

Sadly, this has nothing to do with postal services. It is a voucher for a travel agency. Here is the full translation from Arabic into English:

Special voucher for the offices of
Al-Sharifa Travel Agency,
Travel and Hajj Services
Gaza, Old Post Road Telephone 682-616 P.O. Box 215
Amman, King Hussein Road Telephone 22388-36293 P.O. Box 6471
Nummer 05771

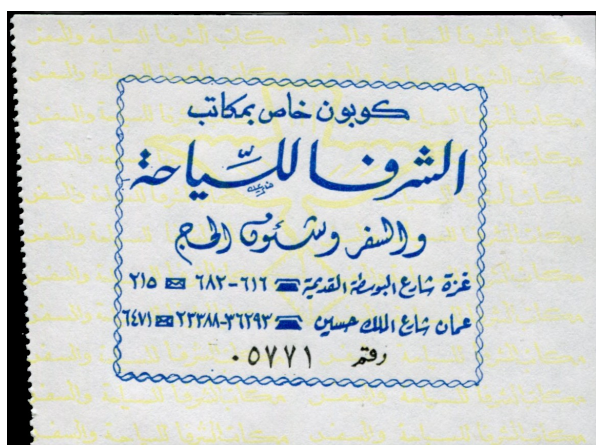


Fig. 1:

Postal label as
shown by Hubert
Le François and
Wolfgang
Leimenstoll
in MEPB 33.

Editor: Thank you, Thomas! Additionally I found this cover offered in the 42nd Cedastamps auction of 20.06.2026 (lot 202):¹

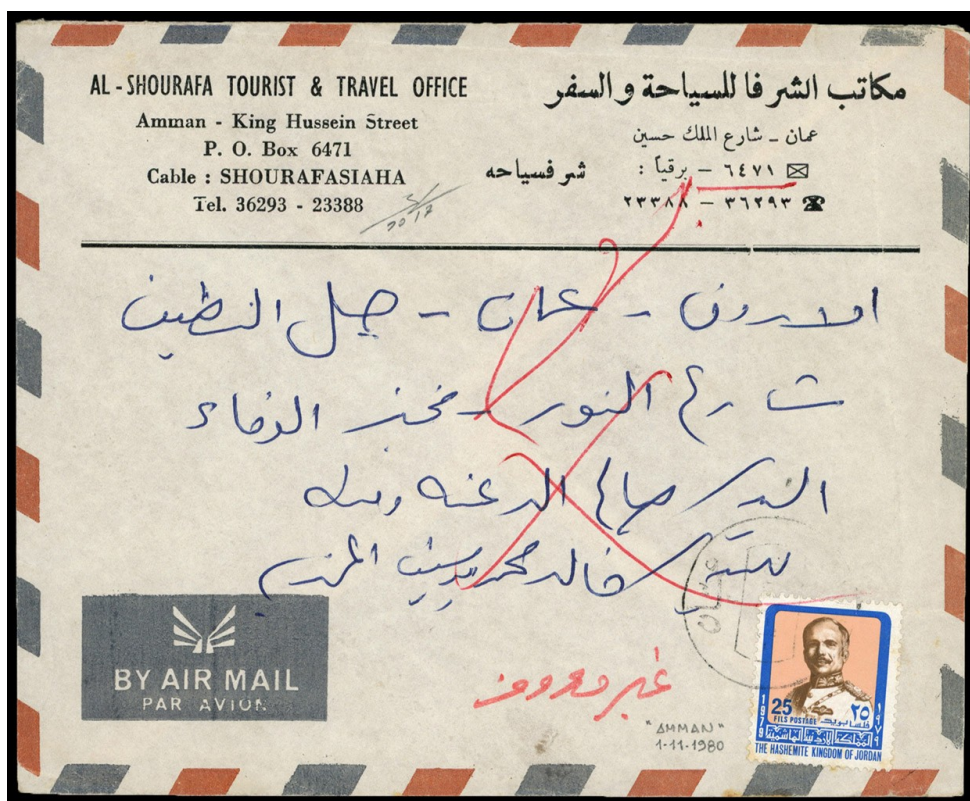


Fig. 2:

The lot's description by the
auctioneer:

*Palestine, "Al Naksa", Jordanian
Travel Agency Couriers. Envelope
containing another envelope
(Undercover) sent from the occu-
pied territories via the Travel
Agency Couriers "Al-Shurafah" in
Amman (front advertising printed
and seal on the back) on
1/November/1980 to Amman.*

*The Jordanian post office unable
to find the recipient, handwritten
in red the "UNKNOWN".*

*Returned to the agency the cover
was opened and the envelope
contained inside was sent to the
originary sender in the occupied
territories.*

**SCARCE RETURNED TRAVEL
AGENCY COURIERS MAIL TO
JORDAN.**

¹ Source: <https://www.cedarstamps.com/auctions/42/country/PALESTINE#auctionTable>

ONEPS Expertizing Service (Allan Smith)

Allan Smith, ONEPS Secretary, writes:

Our society is honored to have among its members several whose experience and accomplishments qualify them as experts in their areas. In order to make their knowledge available to other collectors, we are setting up an Expertizing Service. Our certificates will provide reliable information about stamps and covers of the Ottoman Empire and its successor states, identify them as genuine or forged, and provide other requested information, at a very reasonable cost.

Unlike other expertizing services, we will not base the cost of a certificate on the value of the item. If a stamp or cover is determined to be a forgery, the cost of the certificate to ONEPS members will \$25, plus the cost of shipping. If genuine, the cost to members will be \$50 plus shipping. Non members will pay an additional \$10 in either case.

Application forms for submission of stamps and covers can be downloaded from our website, www.oneps.org. They will also be available from Ghassan (Gus) Riachi, Chairman of the Expert Committee, by email at onepsexperts@gmail.com, or by postal mail at P.O. Box 12507, El Paso, Texas 79913, USA.

Note: The Ottoman successor states are many, and we do not yet have experts for all of them. Before submitting stamps or covers, please contact the Chairman to confirm that we have appropriate experts for your materials.

Academic Article: “Imagining Palestine in Iranian Stamps: 1980–1987”

(Michael Sharnoff)

Michael Sharnoff writes:

I have recently published an new article in the academic journal BRITISH JOURNAL OF MIDDLE EASTERN STUDIES: “Imagining Palestine in Iranian Stamps: 1980–1987”.¹

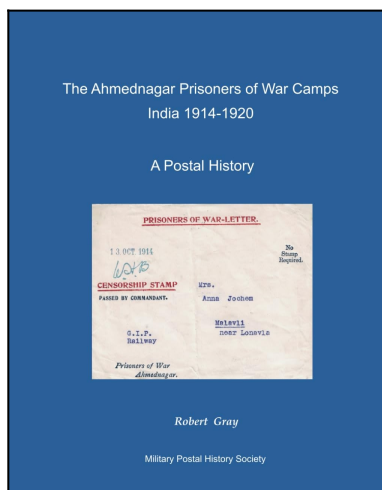
Since the 1979 Iranian Revolution, the Islamic Republic’s postage stamps have undergone a significant thematic shift to reflect the regime’s ideological and foreign policy priorities. Under the Pahlavi monarchy, stamps emphasized secular nationalism, modernization, royal imagery centred on the Shah, and national symbols rooted in pre-Islamic Persian heritage—without issuing a single stamp in support of the Palestinian cause. In contrast, the Islamic Republic has produced numerous stamps promoting the Palestinian issue, embedding it within a broader ideological framework that fuses Iranian nationalism with Islamic, revolutionary, and martyrdom narratives. As a predominantly Persian and Shia state, Iran’s Palestine-themed stamps emphasize the Islamic identity of Palestinians while downplaying their Arab ethnicity and omitting secular images. This article examines how such stamps have functioned as tools of foreign policy communication, reinforcing Iran’s image as a defender of oppressed Muslims. Focusing on stamps issued between 1980 –when Palestine first appeared in Iranian philately – and 1987, just before the first intifada, this study explores how visual media have been used to construct national identity and project Iran’s ideological stance in the modern Middle East.

Editor: Michael is Associate Professor, Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies at the National Defense University, Washington, DC. Michael is offering to provide MEPB readers with the article on request: michaelsharnoff@gmail.com.

¹ Online: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13530194.2026.2710124>;
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13530194.2026.2710124>.

**Book Announcement: *The Ahmednagar Prisoners of War Camps, India 1914-1920*
(by Robert Gray)**

Robert Gray writes:



This monograph details the creation, development and closure of the Ahmednagar camps, with views into the lives of its German and Austrian inmates gathered from India, East Africa and Siam.

The postal history includes the related rest camps at Dagshai and Ramandrug and associated civil camps at Ahmednagar and Yercaud. Examples of inbound, outbound and intercamp mail are illustrated. The monograph includes a guide to the hand-stamps and specialised camp postal stationery.

The prisoner of war camps at Ahmednagar, India included Camps A, B and Parole as well as a nearby civil internment camp. These camps were like none other in World War I.

In addition to the necessary barracks, laundries and sanitation facilities, the camps included sports fields, a library, hospital, theatre, canteens and cafeterias. Alcohol was also available, and certain prisoners were allowed parole outside the barbed wire surrounding the camps A and B.

The Auxiliary Material includes a full list of POW's, created from a number of existing documents.

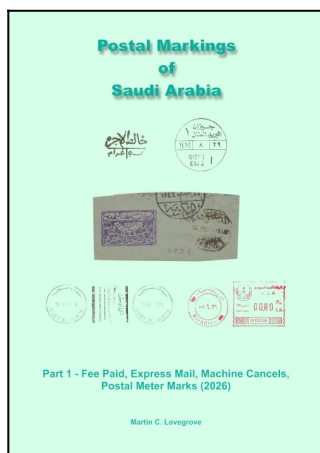
This is the fifth monograph in a series produced by members of the Military Postal History Society, published in August 2025. More info, table of contents, etc., price & availability see:

https://militaryphs.org/MONO/mo_mono5/ or

<https://www.amazon.com/Ahmednagar-Prisoners-Camps-India-1914-1920/dp/B0FJM8FTTS/>.

Gray, Robert: *The Ahmednagar Prisoners of War Camps, India 1914-1920 : a postal history*. – Military Postal History Society, 2025. 136 p. ISBN: 979-8290494494.

APAI Digital Resources: *Postal Markings of Saudi Arabia* (Martin Lovegrove)



Martin Lovegrove¹ started a new project: "Postal Markings of Saudi Arabia" for the Arabian Philatelic Association International (APAI). Part One has now been published: "Fee Paid, Express Mail, Machine Cancels, Postal Meter Marks" and is available (together with other valuable resources) as a free download here (PDF, 185 pages):

<http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/resources.html>

Further resources (Forgery Manuals) are found here:

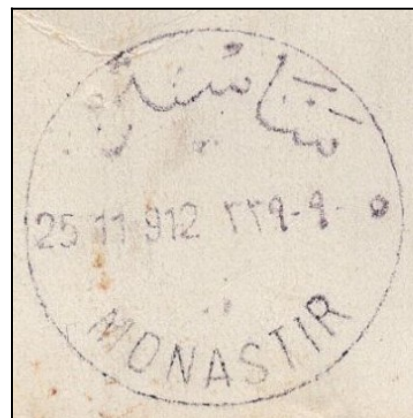
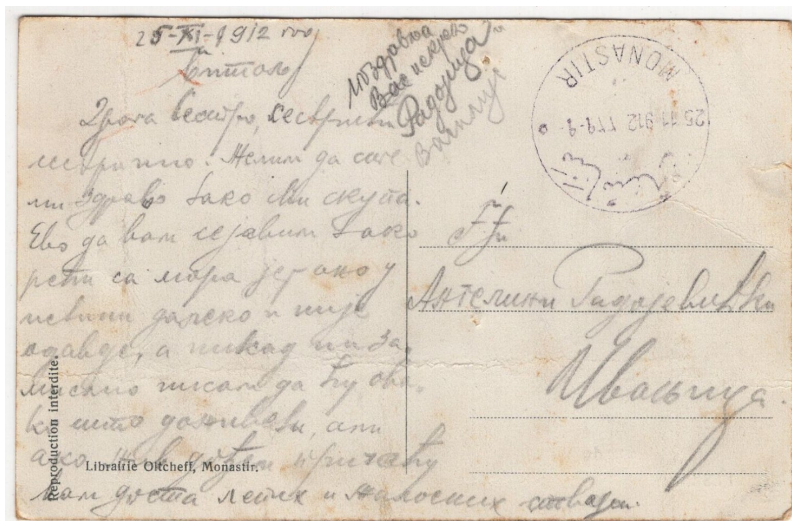
<http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/forgerymanual.html>

¹ Contact form at: <http://www.the-weatherings.co.uk/APAI/contact.html> or via weatherings@aol.com.

Postmark Research: New Ottoman postmark of Monastir 1912 (Folkert Bruining)

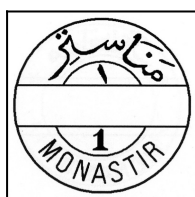
Folkert Bruining writes:

A short time ago I bought a picture postcard depicting the city of Resen in the south-west of Macedonia, sent from Bitolj (Monastir, Bitola) to Ivanjica (Ивањица, Serbia), of which the address side is shown here. The card is unfranked (military mail?) and has an Ottoman postmark of Monastir (Manastir, Bitola, Bitolj). The date in the postmark is 25th November 1912, i.e. during the First Balkan War. The city of Monastir was conquered by Serbian troops in the battle of Monastir (16th to 19th November 1912).



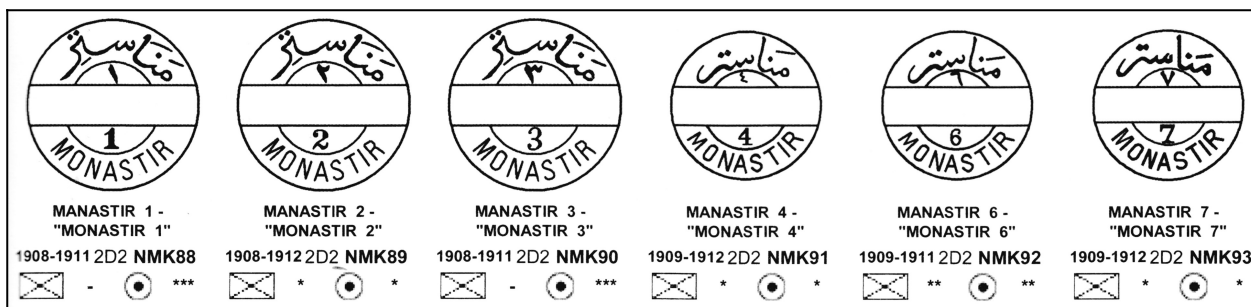
Figs. 1 and 1a: Postcard from Monastir, 1912 with the newly discovered postmark.

The postmark probably is of the double ring type (Coles/Walker type C6) although the inner circle is not visible, nor the horizontal bars of the date bridge. In the lower segment there's a faint "5" and the Arabic "و" should be in the upper segment. The postmark looks more or less like the illustration in Birken's volume on Monastir on p. 7 (top left),¹ but I am not convinced as the characters in "MONASTIR" look different.



Figs. 2 and 3:

The illustration in Birken (Monastir 007-1-1), below the line in Papuççuoğlu,² who shows the postmarks 1-4 and 6-7. The no. 5 is missing here as well.



The date of 25th November 1912 is a puzzle too. The Ottoman date reads 329(?) - 9 - 5, this converts to 18th November 1913. Even with a conversion from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar there is no explanation.

1 Birken, 2019, vol. Monastir, p. 7, col. 1, fig. 1 (007-1-1). Birken quotes as sources A/P 13 and list usage dates 1908-11.

2 Papuççuoğlu, 2022, vol. 3, p. 71.

I am not an expert in the domain of Ottoman postmarks used in the first days of the First Balkan War by the occupying countries of the Balkan League. Perhaps this one is a forgery. I asked Otto Graf, chairman of AROS,³ for his opinion. He writes:

I enquired in Istanbul and was told that this Monastir postmark was indeed used in the late days of Ottoman control of Macedonia. But I did obtain an illustration on Ottoman mail.

But this phenomenon can be seen with quite a few Ottoman postmarks. In Albania, e.g., the Zadrime postmark is not known on Turkish stamps, not even on loose stamps. The known strikes are on Montenegrin stamps which were made during the ongoing First Balkan War. Quite comparable to the usage on your card.

As Otto Graf understood from specialists in Turkey it is a new type of postmark that was introduced only shortly before the First Balkan War started. He wrote further:

It is clearly a usage on a military postcard. The first Balkan War started on 8th October 1912. At the time the postcard was written, Serbian troops surely were already in Monastir. And the Serbs (and Montenegrins) extensively used the old Ottoman postmarks on their military mail until they had their own style of postmarks at hand. But I have never seen anything written about this phenomenon in general.

And about the date, Serbian and Montenegrin troops he says: "... would not care about the Arabic date ... " So only the Gregorian part of the date is correct.

Open Questions

There are still some questions left:

- Has anybody a better illustration of this (newly discovered) postmark issued just before the outbreak of the First Balkan War and used in the first days of the war?
- Is more information available about the use of Ottoman postmarks by the Serbs in the occupied areas in the First Balkan War?

Literature and Sources

- Coles, John H. & Howard E. Walker: *Postal cancellations of the Ottoman Empire. Part one: The lost territories in Europe*. Christie's Robson Lowe, 1984.
- Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. AROS, 2019 (Handbook of Turkish Philately).
- Papuçcuoğlu, M. Bülent: *Devlet-i 'Aliyye : Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Posta Şubeleri = Post offices of the Ottoman Empire*. İstanbul: Papuçcuoğlu, 2022. 4 vols.
- Private communication between Otto Graf and Folkert Bruining.

Further Reading

- Rasic, Mirko M.: *The postal history and postage stamps of Serbia*. Collectors Club Handbook, no. 25, 1979. Online: <https://pretraziva.rs/show/postal-history-of-serbia-and-postage-stamps-of-serbia.pdf>.
- Kugel, Alfred: *The Expansion of Serbia 1876 to 1921* [exhibit]. Online: <https://www.militaryphs.org/KUGEL/exhibits/Serbia/index.html>.

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

³ Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei (Study Group Ottoman Empire/Turkey), Germany.

Reprint of Asaf Tanrıkut's "Türkiye Posta ve Telgraf ve Telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı" (Tobias Zywiez)

Tobias Zywiez writes:

A few years ago I acquired the two volumes of Tanrıkut's 1984 book "*Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı*" (History of Turkish Post and Telegraph and Telephone and its Organisation and Legislation).¹ Tanrıkut was PTT Chief Regional Director in Sivas and was officially commissioned by the ministry in 1955 to research the history of the Turkish Post. In 15 years of research, he was able to consult official postal and governmental archives and transcribed hundreds of documents. His initial manuscript was apparently ready in 1969, but the work was not printed (with additions and updates) until 1984. And even then, it was not 'published' as such, but only printed for the libraries of the PTT and its regional and local directorates.

Although more recent publications updated some of the research, Tanrıkut's groundbreaking publication is still a valuable resource for the postal historian.

I have scanned the 800 pages and I plan to make them **available as a PDF**. If there are enough interested readers, a **reprint** could be arranged. Initial estimates for two volumes (ca. 400 pages each)² suggest about 50 € for the set (plus postage). For now I will gather names of people interested in the reprint (or just the PDF), so write to me: mepb-bulletin@zobbel.de.

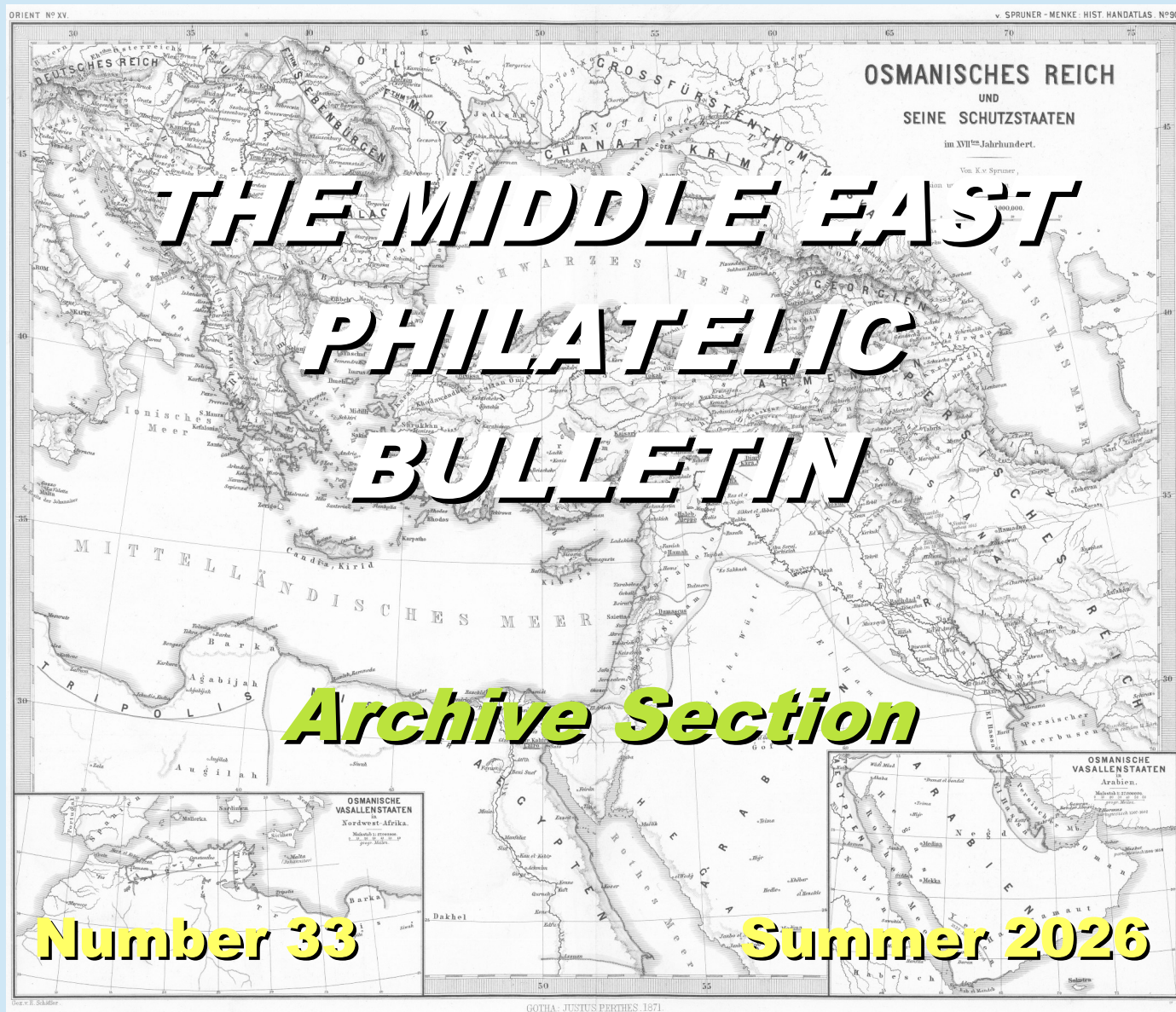
I'd like to have the introduction and the table of contents translated into English to point non-Turkish speakers to the wealth of information gathered by Tanrıkut. Unfortunately, the project is not making any progress because, despite of repeated appeals, no-one with a good knowledge of Turkish was prepared to help with the translation. *Anyone interested can request a spreadsheet with the current state.*



Figs. 1 and 2: The covers of the two volumes.

1 Tanrıkut, Asaf: *Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı* / hazırlayan: Asaf Tanrıkut – [S. l.] : Efem Matbaacılık, 1984. 2 vols.: 809 p. : (b/w) ill. ; 29 cm (softbound)

2 The original is in two volumes: 510 and 308 pages, but technically it seems advantageous to split into two equal volumes.



The 'Archive Section' provides 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 1949 and 1959 edition of
"The Stamps of Palestine – Specialized Catalogue"
by Dr. Werner Hoexter and Samuel Lachmann.***

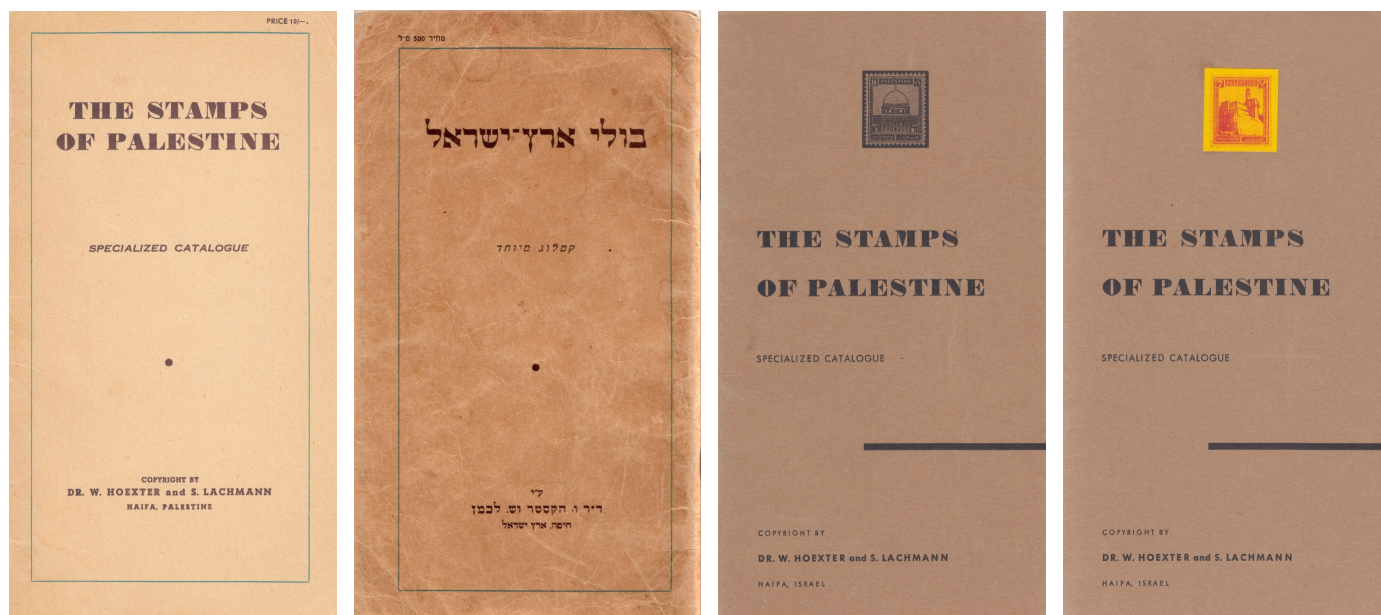
Dr. Werner Hoexter and Samuel Lachmann: The Stamps of Palestine – Specialized Catalogue The 1946 and 1959 Editions

reprint compiled by Tobias Zywietz

Copyright © 2026¹

This specialised catalogue of the stamps of Mandate Palestine was first published in 1946 in Haifa. At the time, this was the only Mandate Palestine stamp catalogue available to philatelists. The 1936 publication by Major J. J. Darlow (reproducing a journal article) had more of a handbook character.²

The first edition was printed in English (52 pages) and there was also a hardback edition combining the English version with an (identical) version in Hebrew (“בולי ארץ ישראל / קטלוג מיוחד”, total 106 pages). The Hebrew version was also available stand-alone. A second English edition followed in 1959 (52 pages). All editions were privately published by Dr. Hoexter in Haifa.³



The first editions of 1946, the second edition of 1959, one copy with a colour reproduction of a stamp affixed.

From the perspective of the history of philatelic research these early catalogues are still interesting, but to a large extent the information has been revised or contradicted by later research. Even at the time of publication, philatelists had some interesting comments and criticisms to make. I quote here most of the review by Herman H. Hirst:⁴

A little over thirteen years have passed since this specialised catalogue was first published in Palestine. During the long life of the first edition the stamps of that territory under British administration have assumed a new significance as the philatelic link between the Turkish era and the independent State, and the number of collectors of these issues has greatly increased. Not only was the first edition almost unobtainable in recent years, it was also out of date, and a revised edition has long been awaited.

¹ Copyright refers to the author's introduction and notes.

² See MEPB 32, 2026, pp. 142–155.

³ The 1949 edition is priced 10/– d. The second edition was distributed by Harris Publ., London, at 28/– d.

⁴ Review by Herman H. Hirst in The BAPIP Bulletin, no. 31, 1959, p. 28.

The publisher obviously did not wish to change the face of the catalogue, nor did the necessity arise to augment the number of pages. The revisions and changes the authors wished to make have been effected by lithographic means. The changes are many. By removing some of the illustrations and superfluous matter, they have inserted new drawings and information, such as the types of the Narrow Setting, the Postage Dues of 1923, a new table showing the make-up of the first 8 mm. Arabic overprint plates, a table giving corresponding numbers in the international stamp catalogues, and much more. Rarities and most of the well-known errors have received special attention. The prices have been revised throughout.

That a number of the reproductions of stamps is still open to criticism is apparently due to the method of printing employed in the production of the catalogue. In view of the rising popularity of the pictorial issues – after all they are the ‘beauties’ of the lot – the fact that the six plate varieties have not been replaced by a larger number of smaller drawings of the best known varieties, which could also have been listed and priced [...], leaves a noticeable disharmony with previous sections of the catalogue in which so many varieties are referred to, illustrated, and quoted. Some details of fact contained in the first edition, which have proved doubtful or not quite correct, have escaped revision, [...]. Otherwise there is little in this edition that could be improved at present.

With this edition the authors are not merely meeting a demand, but also render a service to collectors and professionals the world over. Specialisation or not, for the stamps of Palestine the general catalogues are but poor guides and more penetration and insight is required to identify the issues and varieties. To this end, and for a far more thorough study, the Hoexter & Lachmann Catalogue is indispensable. The reviewer feels that collectors who possess the first edition would be well advised not to dispose of it after acquiring the second, especially for the superior quality of many of the original illustrations.

Dr. Werner Julius Hoexter⁵

Born Werner Julius Höxter in 1907 in Treysa (now Schwalmstadt), died 30.08.1975 in Ascona, Switzerland. Son of the Jewish veterinarian Dr. Abraham Höxter (1882–1943) and Margarethe Lichtenstein (1883–1944). Studied law in Heidelberg, Cologne and Frankfurt; 1931–1933 assessor in Berlin. Hoexter emigrated to Palestine (British Mandate) in 1935 and married Elizabeth Makower.

Stamp dealer, auctioneer, appraiser and specialist author in Haifa. FIP judge at 15 international exhibitions (chairman of the jury at Jerusalem 73). Trading as Dr. Hoexter, 4 Achad Haam Street, Haifa, in the 1940s; as Dr. W. Hoexter & Co., P.O. Box 4977, Haifa, in the 1950s and 1960s.

Specialist areas: Holy Land/Palestine (pre-philately, Ottoman rule, British Mandate), Israel.

Member: FRPSL (1974); AIEP (1960); BPP (1958); FIP; World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land and Judaica Societies (1966–1968 founding chairman, subsequently research director); Federation of Israel Philatelic Societies/Israel Philatelic Federation (IPF, board member); Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP), British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists (BAPIP, founding member), Haifa Philatelic Society.

Honours: The ‘Dr. Werner Hoexter Memorial Award’, presented by the World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land and Judaica Societies, was named after him (Interphil 76, Amphilex 77, London 1980, Philexfance 82), as was the ‘Dr. Werner Hoexter Memorial Medal’ of the Israel Philatelic Federation.

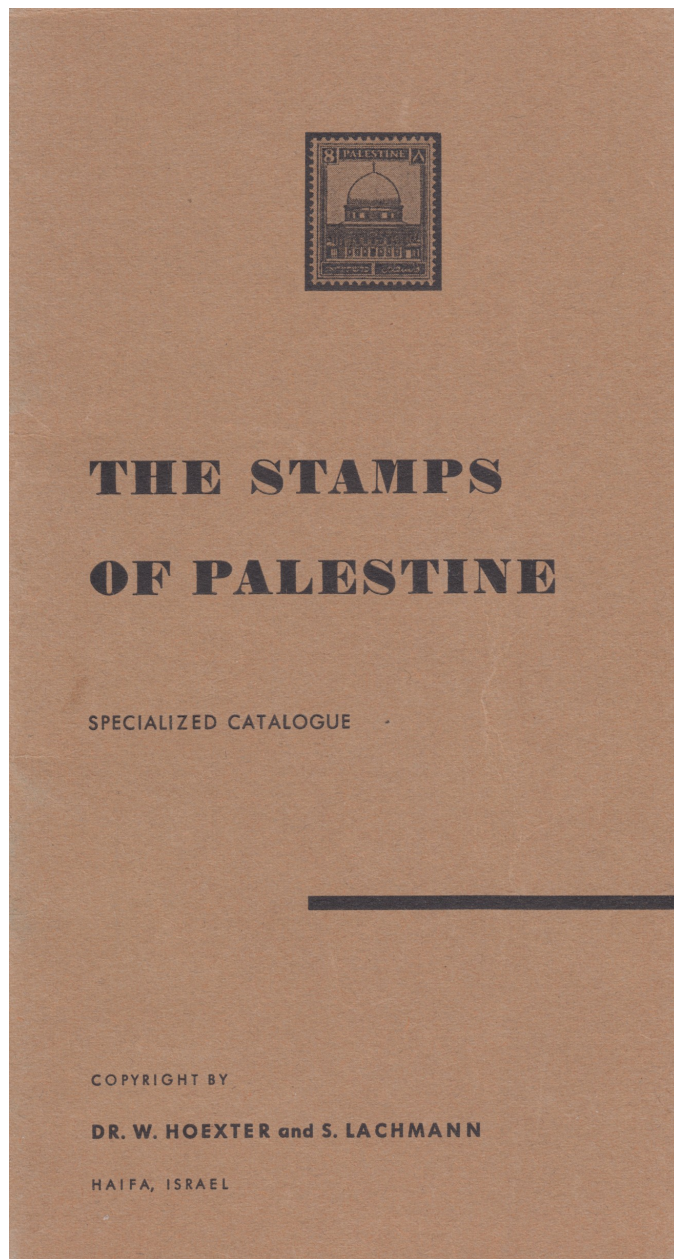
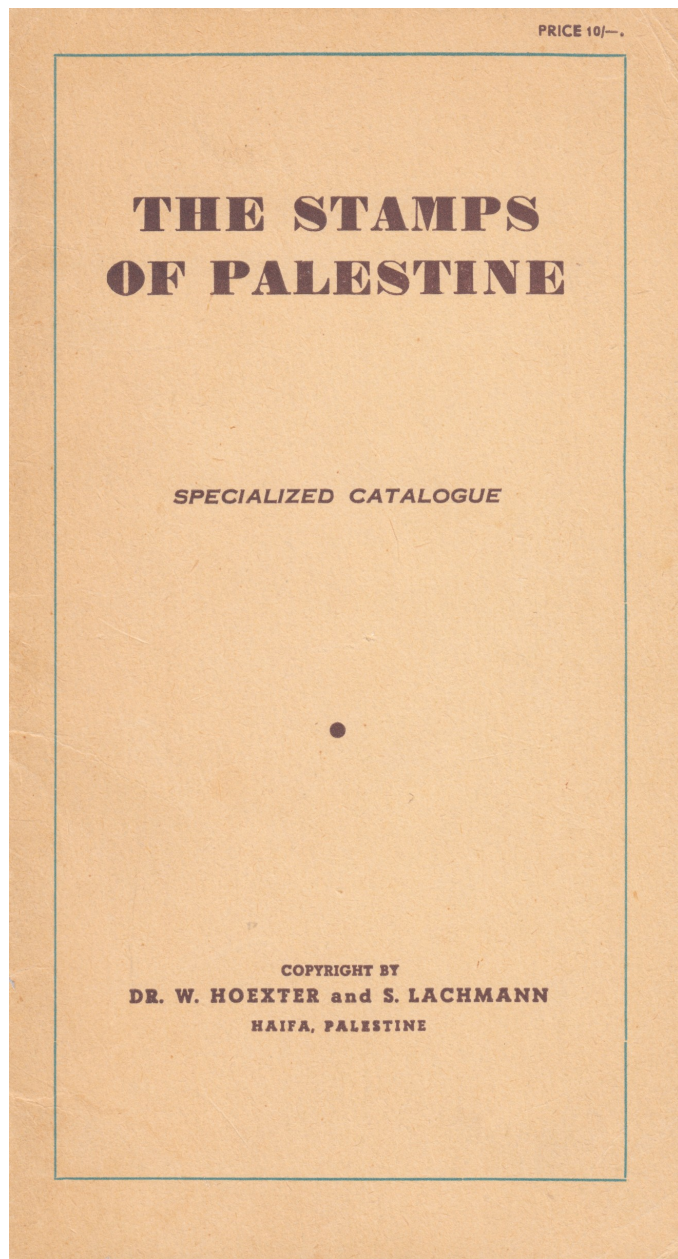
Author: The stamps of Palestine specialised catalogue (with S. Lachmann, 1946, 1959); The stamps of Palestine: the stamps issued during the period of the military administration (1970), published in German in 1972 as Palästina Militärverwaltung 1918/20 (Neues Handbuch der Briefmarkenkunde, vol. 42); numerous articles in The Holy Land Philatelist, The Israel Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletin, and other specialist journals.

Samuel Lachmann

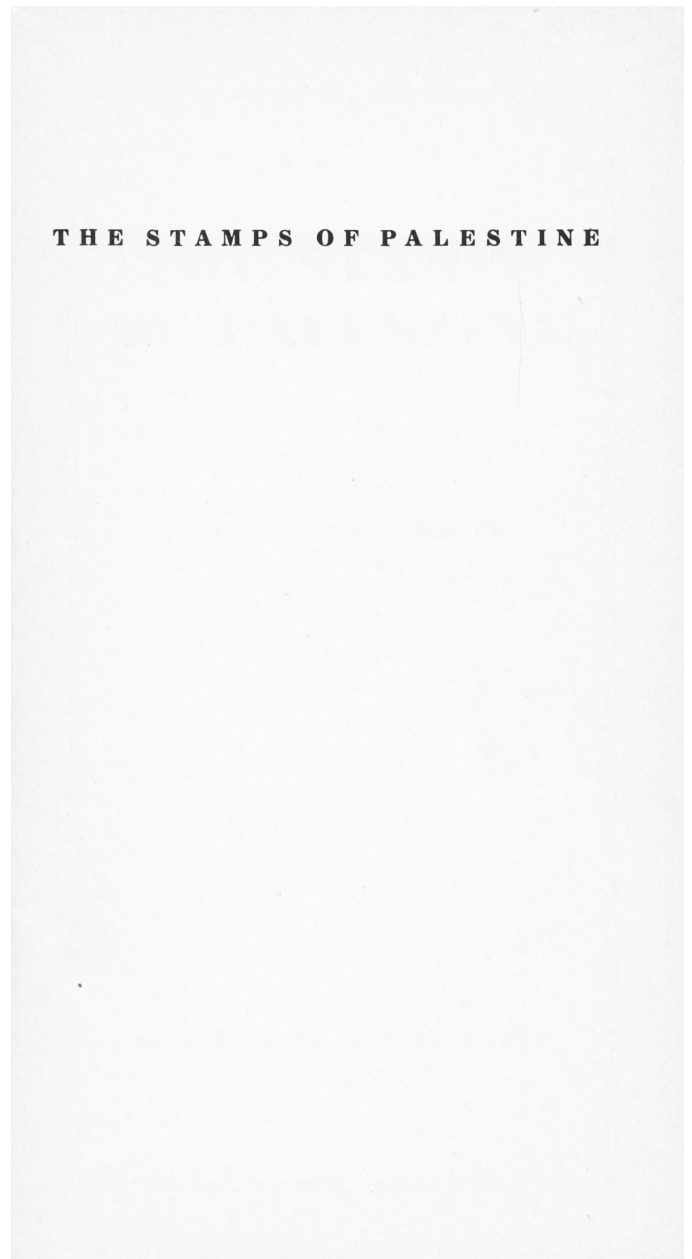
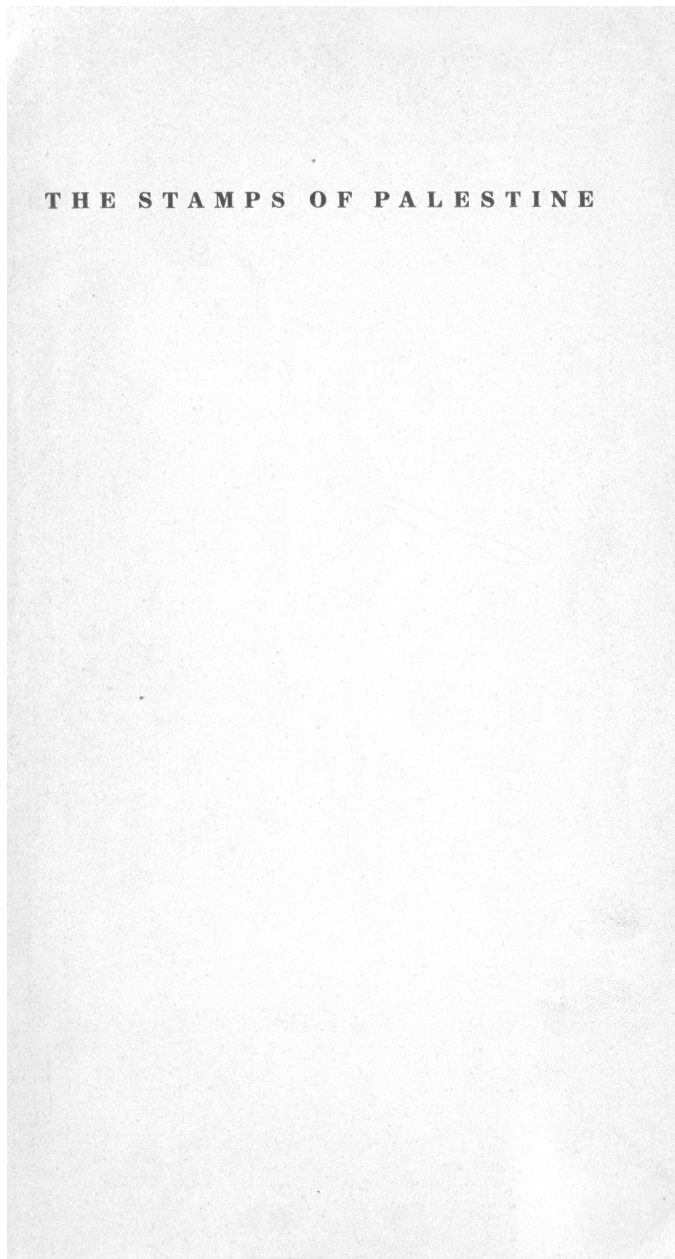
Samuel (Shmuel) Lachmann was a senior official at the Haifa post office.⁶ There is no date of birth, or death. I could not find any personal details. There was no obituary in the philatelic press.

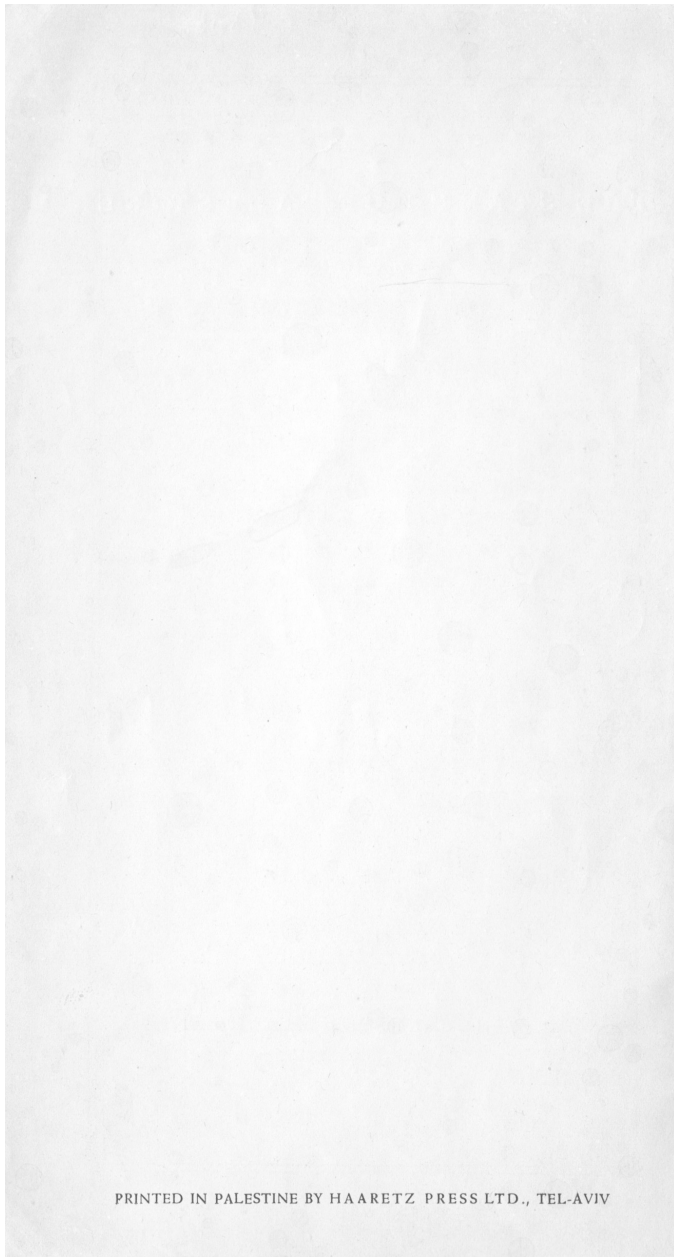
⁵ Based on my own research, the obituary in The Israel Philatelist, 1975, no. 9/10, p. 30; the obituary in the BAPIP Bulletin, no. 83, p. 18; The London Philatelist, no. 978, p. 143; no. 985, p. 2; no. 995, pp. 213 and 238; various editions of the BAPIP Bulletin, various internet resources.

⁶ Cf. BAPIP Bulletin, no. 66, pp. 4/5.

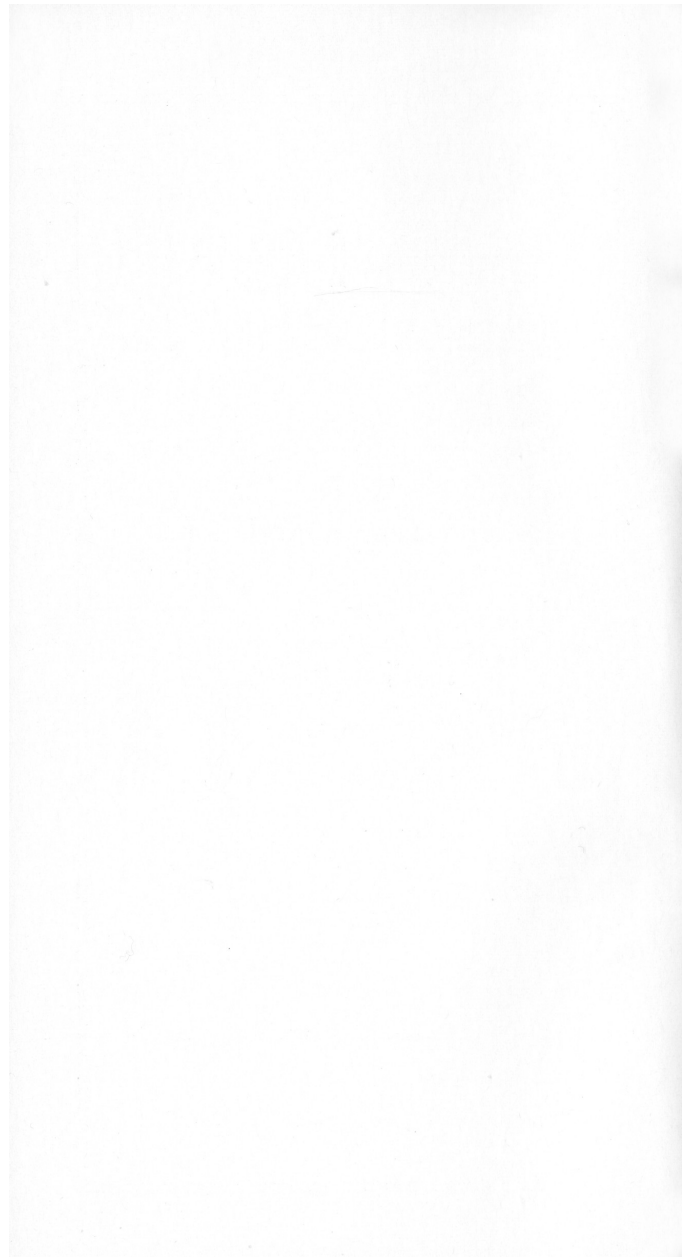








PRINTED IN PALESTINE BY HAARETZ PRESS LTD., TEL-AVIV



THE STAMPS OF PALESTINE

SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE

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BY
DR. W. HOEXTER and S. LACHMANN

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JULY 1946

PUBLISHED BY: DR. W. HOEXTER, P.O. B. 977, HAIFA
ARRANGED BY: PRESS & PUBLICITY LTD., TEL-AVIV
LAYOUT: OSKAR LACHS

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This catalogue deals with the stamps issued under the British Administration of Palestine from the beginning of the occupation of the country by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force up to the present day. Postal history, postal stationery and postmarks are excluded for the time being.

In the catalogue we had to omit many plate and overprint varieties of minor importance. Quoted is only a selection of them, preference being given to the more important ones. Our main aim in the compilation of the catalogue was the inclusion of as much philatelic knowledge as could be brought together from literature and, more especially, from the study of the most advanced collections in this country, which we were permitted to see.

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The sketches throughout the catalogue are hand-drawn and are, of course, not microscopically correct, but sufficiently so as to enable identification. In some instances we made use of sketches taken from other sources, while the majority of them has been based on our own design.

It is intended to publish from time to time supplements in order to keep this catalogue up to date. We shall welcome any suggestion for additions and improvements.

Although in this first attempt at the writing of a specialized catalogue, there may arise different opinions about one problem or another, and though some mistakes may have occurred, we hope that collectors will be pleased to have this reference book at their disposal.

4, Achad-Haam Street, Haifa.
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Dr. W. HOEXTER. S. LACHMANN.

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4

Preface to the second edition

Since the publication of this catalogue and especially after the proclamation of the State of Israel in 1948 the number of collectors interested in the stamps and the postal history of the "Holy Land" has steadily increased and an urgent need for republication of this catalogue was felt.

Owing to the rising demand, prices for the stamps of the Palestine Mandate period went up in the various world catalogues and had to be altered thoroughly. In many cases outstanding errors and varieties have now been priced and interesting philatelic items, discovered in the meantime, have been listed, a few new philatelic data given and many illustrations, especially concerning overprints, overprint varieties and types have been replaced or given for the first time.

This catalogue does not intend to be a handbook and therefore an enlargement in philatelic knowledge has only been given where desirable.

Haifa, Israel
October 1959

The authors

Numbers of other catalogues.

Hoexter-Lachmann No.	Gibbons No.	Michel No.	Scott No.
The Lithographed issue ...	1-4	1-3	1-3
The typographed issue	5-15	4-14	4-14
The first local overprint ...	16-29	15 I - 25 I	15-25
The second local overprint .	30-43	15 II - 22 II	15a-22a
The narrow setting	44-46	15 IV, 17 IV, 19 IV	15b, 17b, 19b
The third local overprint ...	47-59	15 III - 25 III	15c-25c
Somerset House overprint . (London I)	60-70	26-36	37-47
Waterlow printings	71-89	37-51	48-62
(London II)			
The picture set	90-111	52-73	63-84

4

L I T E R A T U R E .

Since the space in a catalogue of this kind is limited, it is impossible to indicate in each particular case the source from which a particular fact or opinion was taken. We here acknowledge once for all our obligations to the various authors.

- Major I. N. Camp, Palestine, Some less known plate varieties.
Stamp Collecting, Vol. XLIV (No. 1143), p. 634.
- Major J. J. Darlow, The Postage Stamps of Palestine.
Phil. Mag. 1922.
- Major J. J. Darlow, Palestine and Transjordan, Varieties I.
G.S.M. Vol. IX, p. 128 (1936).
- Major J. J. Darlow, Palestine and Transjordan, Varieties II.
G.S.M. Vol. XII, p. 28 (1938).
- Major J. J. Darlow, Palestine.
Stamp Magazine 1935.
- Major J. J. Darlow, Little-known Varieties of Palestine.
Stamp Review, December 1938.
- Major J. J. Darlow, Palestine Postage Dues.
Stamp Review, August 1939.
- B. Goodfellow, Palestine, The first overprinted issue
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The London Philatelist, Vol. XLIII No. 406,
p. 36 (February 1934).
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- , The Designer of the 1927 picture set of Palestine.
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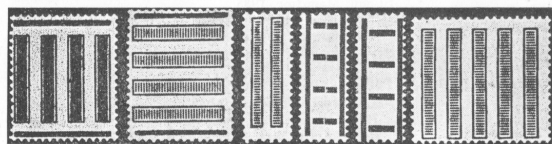
For easy reference, Arabic and Hebrew alphabets, as well as a list of Arabic figures are given.

CURRENCY: The currency was at first the Egyptian Pound which was changed to the Palestine Pound by Order in Council of 7th February 1927, with effect from 1st November 1927.

LE 1 — 100 p (piastres) — 1000 m (milliemes).

LP 1 — 1000 m (mils).

INTERSECTING GUTTERS: In various issues intersecting gutters were used. To save space all are illustrated here, and will be referred to in the catalogue.



TYPE A B C E D F

PRICES: Prices listed are market prices at the time the catalogue is going to press, but will be subject to market fluctuations. In some cases no market prices exist, and therefore no quotation could be given. In other cases the following value-indications were used:

C — Common,	value to 10 0
S — Scarce,	value 10 0 to £ 2
R — Rare,	value £ 2 to £ 10
VR — Very rare,	value £ 10 to £ 25
V — Valuable,	value £ 25 to £ 50
VV — Very valuable,	value more than £ 50.

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INTERSECTING GUTTERS: In various issues intersecting gutters were used. To save space all are illustrated here, and will be referred to in the catalogue.



TYPE A B C E D F G

PRICES: Prices listed are market prices at the time the catalogue is going to press, but will be subject to market fluctuations. In some cases no market prices exist, and therefore no quotation could be given. In other cases the following value-indications were used:

C — Common,	value to £ 1
S — Scarce,	value £ 1 to £ 5
R — Rare,	value £ 5 to £ 20
VR — Very rare,	value £ 20 to £ 50
V — Valuable,	value £ 50 to £ 100
VV — Very valuable,	value £ 100 to £ 250
VVV	value over £ 250

The Stamps of Palestine as "Occupied Enemy Territory" during the period of the

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

(1918 to 1st July 1920)

INTRODUCTION

The Egyptian Expeditionary Force crossed the Egyptian-Palestinian border on 9th January 1917, conquered the southern part of the country late in 1917, and completed the occupation during 1918. Until some time after the conclusion of the armistice, only Military post offices were working in the occupied zone. For the armed forces, ordinary letters were accepted free of charge, while additional services i. e. registration, parcels etc. had to be paid for by stamps. British and Indian stamps were used.

French, Italian, British, Indian and Australian Military post offices existed. When the old Turkish post offices were closed down with the advance of the Allied Forces, the civilian need for postal services became imminent. The future of the country at that time was uncertain. As the Allied Forces were composed of contingents of various nations, an overprinting of the old Turkish stamps was found unsuitable and a neutral design seemed desirable.

THE LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE

Already in 1917, when only the southern part of Palestine was in the hands of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.), the Director of Army Postal Services, Colonel Peter Warren, C.M.G., C.B.E., requested the Egyptian Survey Office at Giza to undertake the designing and printing of a one-piastre stamp for use in the occupied territory. From the design chosen out of three suggestions submitted by Lieutenant G. H. Rowntree of the Survey Office, four ferro-prussiate proofs on cardboard were made in December 1917 and sent to the D.A.D.A.P.S., G.H.Q. 2nd Echelon, for approval. A plate proof was printed in milky blue on smooth white paper, imperforated, without watermark with the control number A 18 at the left bottom corner. The proof sheets and the issued sheets of the stamps were arranged in ten rows of twelve stamps each. The paper used for the issued stamps had the watermark Royal Cypher in column and was supplied by Somerset House, London. The stamps were printed by the Survey Office at Giza by photo-lithography.

The first printing of the stamps was made on 15th January 1918 (200 sheets in indigo). Other printings followed (1748 sheets), the colour of the stamps was deep blue and blue. The stamps were issued on 10th February 1918.

One piastre being the foreign letter rate, a stamp for internal postage became necessary. Therefore the original one-piastre stamp was again printed, but this time in cobalt blue, surcharged on 12th February 1918 "5 millimetres" and issued on 16th February 1918 (419 sheets), printing and surcharge made by photo-lithography.

New printings of the one piastre stamp, but in ultramarine, were made on 26th February 1918 and put on sale on 5th March 1918. Further printings in this colour followed during March, April and May (total 2824 sheets). The one-piastre ultramarine was also surcharged for internal use "5 millimetres" on 26th February 1918 and issued on 5th March 1918. A further printing and surcharging of this stamp was made in May 1918 and issued on 13th May 1918 (total 914 sheets; first printing 463 sheets Control No. C 18 B, second printing 451 sheets Control No. D 18 C).

7

The Stamps of Palestine as "Occupied Enemy Territory" during the period of the

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

(1918 to 1st July 1920)

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7

THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS.

Ferro-prussiate die proof on cardboard VV
 (4 proofs were made, 2 are known)
 Transfer proof (plate proof)
 Specimen No. 1 £ 15
 Specimen No. 4 £ 15



Type 1.



Type 2.

5

"The open 5"

10TH FEBRUARY 1918. Wmk Royal Cypher in column, Rouletted 20. Ungummed.

Nr.	Type.	unused	used	on cover
1	1 p indigo	70 0	75 0	85 0
2	1 p deep blue	60 0	65 0	75 0
3	1 p blue	65 0	70 0	80 0

Corner block of 4 with control A 18:

No. 1: £ 18; No. 2: £ 16.10.0; No. 3: £ 17.

16TH FEBRUARY 1918. Wmk Royal Cypher in column, Rouletted 20. Ungummed, Type 1 surcharged in black as type 2.¹⁾

4	2 5 m on 1 p cobalt blue	50 0	90 02	120 0
a	Error "MILLILMES"	£ 55		

(No. 10 in sheet)

Corner block of 4 with Control B18 A: £ 18.

6TH MARCH 1918. As No. 1 but in ultramarine on gummed paper.

5	1 1 p pale ultramarine	1 0	0 10	3 6
6	1 p bright ultramarine	1 0	0 10	4 0
7	1 p deep ultramarine	1 4	1 0	5 0
a	Watermark inverted	R		
b	Crown missing in Wmk	35 0		
c	Ribbed paper ²⁾	40 0		
d	Double ribbed paper ³⁾	50 0		

Corner block of 4 with Control C18: 30 0 to 40 0.

5TH MARCH AND 13TH MAY 1918. As No. 4 but in ultramarine on gummed paper.

8	2 5 m on 1 p pale ultramarine	4 0	3 0	6 0
9	5 m on 1 p bright ultramarine	4 0	3 6	6 0
10	5 m on 1 p deep ultramarine	6 0	7 0	10 0
a	Crown missing in Wmk	60 0		
b	Ribbed paper ²⁾	50 0		
c	Double ribbed paper ³⁾	70 0		

¹⁾ The paper used for the printing of this stamp contains some substance similar to quartz. If the stamp is held with the back upward at an angle to the light, a frosted effect should be seen. This is a test to distinguish between Nos. 4 and 8.

²⁾ Used copies of No. 4 should show dates between 16th February and 4th March 1918.

³⁾ Vertically and horizontally ribbed paper exists.

THE LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS

Ferro-prussiate die proof on cardboard VVV
 (4 proofs were made, 2 are known)
 Transfer proof (plate proof) block of 4 £ 90
 Specimen No. 1 £ 20
 Specimen No. 4 £ 20



Type 1.



Type 2.

5

"The open 5"

10TH FEBRUARY 1918. Wmk Royal Cypher in column, Rouletted 20. Ungummed.

Nr.	Type.	unused	used	on cover
1	1 p indigo ²⁾	150 0	£ 6	£ 25
2	1 p deep blue	130 0	£ 5	£ 18
3	1 p blue	150 0	110 0	£ 25

Corner block of 4 with control A 18:

No. 1: £ 35; No. 2: £ 30; No. 3: £ 35. No. 1: first day on cover £ 50.

16TH FEBRUARY 1918. Wmk Royal Cypher in column, Rouletted 20. Ungummed, Type 1 surcharged in black as type 2.¹⁾

4	2 5 m on 1 p cobalt blue	£ 6	£ 12 ²⁾	£ 30
a	Error "MILLILMES"	£ 120	VVV	

(No. 10 in sheet)

Corner block of 4 with Control B18 A: £ 40.

5TH MARCH 1918. As No. 1 but in ultramarine on gummed paper.

5	1 1 p pale ultramarine	2 6	2 0	10 0
6	1 p bright ultramarine	2 0	2 0	12 0
7	1 p deep ultramarine	3 6	3 0	15 0
a	Watermark inverted	£ 30		
b	Crown missing in Wmk	£ 3		
c	Ribbed paper ²⁾	£ 4	£ 6	
d	Double ribbed paper ³⁾	£ 5	150 0	

Corner block of 4 with Control C18: £ 3 to £ 4.

5TH MARCH AND 13TH MAY 1918. As No. 4 but in ultramarine on gummed paper.

8	2 5 m on 1 p pale ultramarine	7 6	5 0	20 0
9	5 m on 1 p bright ultramarine	7 6	5 6	20 0
10	5 m on 1 p deep ultramarine	9 0	8 0	30 0
a	Crown missing in Wmk	90 0		
b	Ribbed paper ²⁾	£ 5	150 0	
c	Double ribbed paper ³⁾	125 0	£ 10	

¹⁾ The paper used for the printing of this stamp contains some substance similar to quartz. If the stamp is held with the back upward at an angle to the light, a frosted effect should be seen. This is a test to distinguish between Nos. 4 and 8.

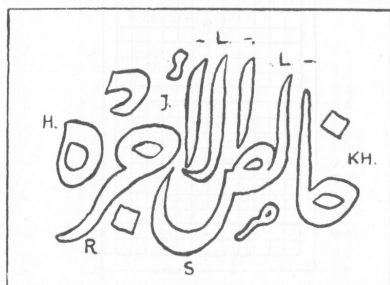
²⁾ Used copies of No. 4 should show dates between 16th February and 4th March 1918. No. 4a used: 1 copy known to exist.

³⁾ Vertically and horizontally ribbed paper exists. No. 1 exists too on ribbed paper (VR).

d	The open 5 (No. 97 in sheet)	50 0
e	Arabic surcharge partly missing £ 6 (No. 11 in sheet)	
	Corner block of 4 with Control	C18 B: £ 16. D18 C: £ 5.

Nos. 1—10: It was assumed at first that seven transfers were prepared for the printing of these stamps, but it has been discovered later that only four transfers exist (D,B,G,F). Eight transfers were prepared for the surcharge. The difference of the transfers is found in the shape and size of the control numbers, the varying positions of the marginal guide dots and in the presence of plate varieties, some of them peculiar to only one of the transfers, others found in more than one transfer.

THE CENTRAL INSCRIPTION.



"KHALAS EL UJRAH"

THE TYPOGRAPHED ISSUE.

As two values only could not meet the increasing demand for stamps, a set of eleven denominations was ordered from the Stamping Department, Board of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London.

On 16th July 1918 stamps of 1 m, 2 m, 4 m, 2 p and 5 p were issued, the designs of the stamps having a size of 19/23 mm. Other values, with a size of the design of 18/21½ mm appeared later, the 5 m on 25th September, the 1 p on 9th November, the 3 m, 9 p and 10 p on 17th December and the 20 p on 27th December 1918.

The same design as for the lithographed issue was typographically reproduced, corners and side panels of the stamps bearing the respective value inscriptions in English and Arabic. The Arabic inscription of value in the side panel reads upwards on the 1 p, 9 p and 20 p (the correct way), on all other values downwards.

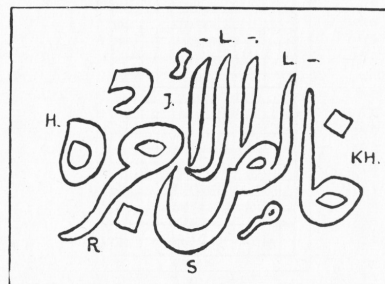
The stamps were printed in sheets of 240, arranged in two panes of 120 each (10 rows of 12 stamps each), both panes separated by a row of intersecting gutters (Type A) in the size of a row of stamps, the whole sheets surrounded by a Jubilee line in the colours of the stamps. The sheets have guide dots in the top margin between Nos. 6 and 7 and in the bottom margin between Nos. 234 and 235.

9

d	The open 5 (No. 97 in sheet)	75 0
e	Arabic surcharge partly missing £ 12 (No. 11 in sheet)	
	Corner block of 4 with Control	C18 B: £ 35 D18 C: £ 8 to £ 10.

Nos. 1—10: It was assumed at first that seven transfers were prepared for the printing of these stamps, but it has been discovered later that only four transfers exist (D,G,B,F). Eight transfers were prepared for the surcharge. The difference of the transfers is found in the shape and size of the control numbers, the varying positions of the marginal guide dots and in the presence of plate varieties, some of them peculiar to only one of the transfers, others found in more than one transfer. For details see page 25. The proofsheet and "Specimens" are printed from transfer D.

THE CENTRAL INSCRIPTION



"KHALAS EL UJRAH" (= Postage paid).

THE TYPOGRAPHED ISSUE

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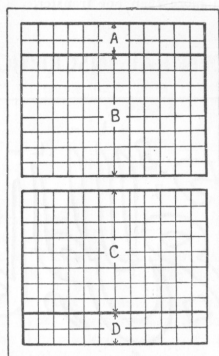
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9

The plate was built up by one block of 24 units (A), one block of 96 (B), which was repeated in (C), and another block of 24 (D). (This block is different from the first one).



The whole set exists overprinted "SPECIMEN".

The stamps were withdrawn from sale in Palestine on 31st August 1920 and were finally demonetised on 1st May 1922. Several printings of all values have been made, and every value exists in two or more shades. How far one or the other shade was intended is unknown.

The watermark of the stamps is Royal Cypher in column, the margins of the sheets have the watermark "POSTAGE", parts of which appear sometimes on stamps of the first and twelfth vertical rows.

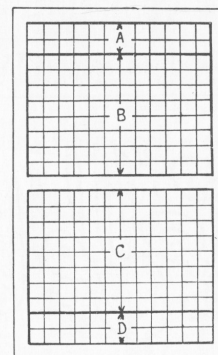
The perforation is 15/14, going through the whole sheet at top and at right. Although generally clean cut perforated, the values 1 m to 5 p are found with very rough perforation. (1919)

The stamps were used in Palestine, Transjordan, Syria, Lebanon and Cilicia. Military cancellations were generally in use till 1919. (Army and Field post cancellations). Palestinian town cancellations bear the names of the towns and letters O.E.T. or O.E.T.A. E.E.F.

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The plate was built up by one block of 24 units (A), one block of 96 (B), which was repeated in (C), and another block of 24 (D). (This block is different from the first one).

1p exists with inverted watermark : (VR)



The whole set exists overprinted "SPECIMEN" (VV).

The stamps were withdrawn from sale in Palestine on 31st August 1920 and were finally demonetised on 1st May 1922. Several printings of all values have been made, and every value exists in two or more shades. How far one or the other shade was intended is unknown.

The watermark of the stamps is Royal Cypher in column, the margins of the sheets have the watermark "POSTAGE", parts of which appear sometimes on stamps of the first and twelfth vertical rows.

The perforation is 15/14, going through the whole sheet at top and at right. Although generally clean cut perforated, the values 1 m to 5 p are found with very rough perforation. (1919)

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10

THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS



Type 3.

16th July—27th December 1918, Wmk Royal Cypher in column,
perforation 15/14.

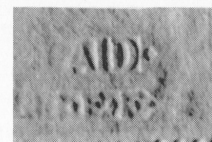
11	3	1 m	sepia	0 4	0 3
12	"	1 m	brown	0 3	0 3
13	"	1 m	deep brown	0 3	0 3
14	"	2 m	blue green	0 4	0 4
15	"	2 m	deep green	0 4	0 4
16	"	2 m	greyish deep green	0 6	0 6
17	"	3 m	pale reddish brown	0 4	0 4
18	"	3 m	chestnut	5 0	1 0
19	"	3 m	deep chestnut	5 0	1 0
20	"	4 m	scarlet	0 4	0 4
21	"	4 m	carmine scarlet	0 4	0 4
22	"	5 m	yellow orange	0 6	0 2
23	"	5 m	orange	0 8	0 3
24	"	5 m	reddish orange	0 9	0 3
25	"	1 p	indigo	0 6	0 3
26	"	1 p	deep indigo	0 9	0 4
27	"	1 p	deep indigo violet	0 10	0 5
28	"	2 p	pale olive	0 10	0 10
29	"	2 p	deep olive	0 10	0 10
30	"	2 p	olive	0 10	0 10
31	"	5 p	purple	1 4	1 6
32	"	5 p	deep purple	1 4	1 6
33	"	5 p	violet purple	2 0	2 6
34	"	9 p	deep bistre	4 6	4 6
35	"	9 p	deep yellowish bistre	4 6	4 6
a	"	9 p	double print (re-entry)	£ 5	
36	"	10 p	ultramarine	4 0	3 0
37	"	10 p	bright ultramarine	5 0	3 6
38	"	20 p	grey	10 0	9 0
39	"	20 p	slate grey	11 0	10 0

Rough perforation.

40	3	1 m	sepia (shades)	1 6	1 0
41	"	2 m	deep green	0 10	1 0
42	"	3 m	chestnut	5 0	1 0
43	"	4 m	scarlet	1 6	1 6
44	"	5 m	orange (shades)	2 6	0 6
45	"	1 p	indigo	2 6	0 6
46	"	2 p	pale olive	2 0	2 6
47	"	5 p	purple (shades)	1 8	2 6

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THE TYPOGRAPHED STAMPS



Type 3.

No. 35 b

16th July—27th December 1918, Wmk Royal Cypher in column,
perforation 15/14.

11	3	1 m	sepia	0 6	0 6
12	"	1 m	brown	0 8	0 8
13	"	1 m	deep brown	0 10	0 10
14	"	2 m	blue green	0 10	0 10
15	"	2 m	deep green	0 10	0 10
16	"	2 m	greyish deep green	25 0	25 0
17	"	3 m	pale reddish brown	1 6	1 9
18	"	3 m	chestnut	15 0	6 0
19	"	3 m	deep chestnut	15 0	7 0
20	"	4 m	scarlet	1 6	1 0
21	"	4 m	carmine scarlet	1 6	1 0
22	"	5 m	yellow orange	1 6	0 6
23	"	5 m	orange	2 6	0 9
24	"	5 m	reddish orange	2 9	1 0
25	"	1 p	indigo	1 6	0 6
26	"	1 p	deep indigo	1 9	0 8
27	"	1 p	deep indigo violet	1 10	0 10
28	"	2 p	pale olive	2 6	2 6
29	"	2 p	deep olive	2 6	2 6
30	"	2 p	olive	2 6	2 6
31	"	5 p	purple	5 0	4 6
32	"	5 p	deep purple	5 6	5 0
33	"	5 p	violet purple	7 0	6 0
34	"	9 p	deep bistre	8 0	10 0
35	"	9 p	deep yellowish bistre	9 0	12 0
a	"	9 p	double print (re-entry)	£ 10	
1 b	"	9 p	"AID" and "EEF" in lower panel embossed	V	—
36	"	10 p	ultramarine	8 0	8 0
37	"	10 p	bright ultramarine	9 0	8 0
38	"	20 p	grey	£ 1	25 0
39	"	20 p	slate grey	35 0	35 0

Rough perforation.

40	3	1 m	sepia (shades)	3 6	3 0
41	"	2 m	deep green	2 6	2 6
42	"	3 m	chestnut	25 0	12 0
43	"	4 m	scarlet	3 6	3 6
44	"	5 m	orange (shades)	15 0	2 6
45	"	1 p	indigo	50 0	3 6
46	"	2 p	pale olive	6 0	4 6
47	"	5 p	purple (shades)	10 0	8 6

11

The 2 and 5 p values used in Palestine are worth 100% premium, the 9,10 and 20 p 50%. The 2 p is said to exist used bisected.

Perforation varieties: In one particular printing the third perforation from the right in the bottom row of the sheet (Nos 229/240 in sheet) is missing. Found on 1, 2, 4, 5 m and 1 p (C).

Plate varieties: There are numerous plate varieties in this issue. A selection of the most striking of them is illustrated.

THE ARABIC VALUE TABLES.

1 M. MILIM WAHAD. 	2 M. MILIMEN
3 M. THALATHAT MILIMAT. 	4 M. ARBAT MILIMAT.
5 M. KHAMSAT MILIMAT. 	6 M. SITAT MILIMAT.
7 M. SABAT MILIMAT. 	8 M. THAMANIAT MILIMAT.
1 Pi. QIRSH SAGH. 	13 M. THALATHAT ASHR MILIM.
2 Pi. GHIRSHEN. 	5 Pi. KHAMSAT GHRUSH.
9 Pi. TISAT GHRUSH. 	10 Pi. ASHARAT QRUSH.
20 Pi. ISHRUN GHIRSH. 	

12

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9 Pi. TISAT GHRUSH. 	10 Pi. ASHARAT QRUSH.
20 Pi. ISHRUN GHIRSH. 	

12

The Stamps of Palestine under the

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION. (Mandate).

INTRODUCTION.

On the 1st of July 1920, Palestine came under Civil Administration with the appointment of the first High Commissioner, Sir Herbert (now Viscount) Samuel. Until the 31st August 1920, the typographed stamps, issued under the Military Administration, remained in use. The postmarks were already changed in July 1920 by removing the words O.E.T. respectively O.E.T.A.E.E.F. from the obliterators. The new administration considered it the best solution to overprint the stamps of the previous issue with the name of the country in the three official languages, i. e. Arabic, English and Hebrew.

THE FIRST LOCAL OVERPRINT. (Arabic 8 mm long).

General remarks: The overprint was done by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. It seems that mostly new printings of the typographed stamps were made and overprinted. Some values perforated 14 instead of 15/14 made their first appearance.

A trial overprint was made in which the Hebrew line of the overprint reads *פלשתינה א"י* instead of *פלשתינה* as on the issued stamps. The trial overprint was done in black, on the 1 p value in gold.

Two settings of the overprint exist on the issued stamps. Both were set up from printers type and multiplied to build up the overprinting plates. The differences between both settings are found in the difference of the types used for them. All values from 1 m to 20 p perforation 15/14 with exception only of the 1 p value, exist of setting 1; of setting 2 all values perf. 15/14, including the 1 p, and the 2,3 and 5 m perf. 14 are in existence. On the 1 p stamp the overprint is in silver, on all other values in black. The Arabic overprint is 8 mm long, the English 14 3/4, the Hebrew 13 3/4 mm. The date of issue of all values of setting 1 was 1st September 1920. The 1 p (setting 2) also appeared on 1st September. Dates of issue of all other values of setting 2, or any dates of the print of the stamps of any setting, are not known.

Rough perforation is known on values from 1 m to 5 p. Misplaced overprints, horizontally or vertically, are met with in both settings.

Plate varieties: In addition to the plate varieties of the unoverprinted issue some new plate varieties, peculiar only to this issue, were observed.

THE FIRST SETTING OF THE 8 mm OVERPRINT.

The overprint in setting 1 was set up in two horizontal rows of 12 units each, from which casts were made. Twenty of these casts were arranged vertically below one another, in order to overprint the complete sheet of 240 stamps in one operation. Each of the units of the 2 rows of 12 can be identified by the differences of their overprints. The types are numbered 1 to 12 for one line and 13 to 24 for the other. The distribution of the rows is irregular as shown in the table.

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The Stamps of Palestine under the

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION (Mandate)

INTRODUCTION

On the 1st of July 1920, Palestine came under Civil Administration with the appointment of the first High Commissioner, Sir Herbert (now Viscount) Samuel. Until the 31st August 1920, the typographed stamps, issued under the Military Administration, remained in use. The postmarks were already changed in July 1920 by removing the letters O.E.T. respectively O.E.T.A.E.E.F. from the obliterators.

The new administration considered it the best solution to overprint the stamps of the previous issue with the name of the country in the three official languages, i. e. Arabic, English and Hebrew.

THE FIRST LOCAL OVERPRINT (Arabic 8 mm long)

General remarks: The overprint was done by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. It seems that mostly new printings of the typographed stamps were made and overprinted. Some values perforated 14 instead of 15/14 made their first appearance.

A trial overprint was made in which the Hebrew line of the overprint reads *פלשתינה א"י* instead of *פלשתינה* as on the issued stamps. The trial overprint was done in black, on the 1 p value in gold. A few sets only known to exist (£ 125 per 1 stamp).

Two settings of the overprint exist on the issued stamps. Both were set up from printers type and multiplied to build up the overprinting plates. The differences between both settings are found in the difference of the types used for them. All values from 1 m to 20 p perforation 15/14 with exception only of the 1 p value, exist of setting 1; of setting 2 all values perf. 15/14, including the 1 p, and the 2,3 and 5 m perf. 14 are in existence. On the 1 p stamp the overprint is in silver, on all other values in black. The Arabic overprint is 8 mm long, the English 14 3/4, the Hebrew 13 3/4 mm. The date of issue of all values of setting 1 was 1st September 1920. The 1 p (setting 2) also appeared on 1st September. Dates of issue of all other values of setting 2, or any dates of the print of the stamps of any setting, are not known.

Rough perforation is known on values from 1 m to 5 p. Misplaced overprints, horizontally or vertically, are met with in both settings.

Plate varieties: In addition to the plate varieties of the unoverprinted issue some new plate varieties, peculiar only to this issue, were observed.

THE FIRST SETTING OF THE 8 mm OVERPRINT

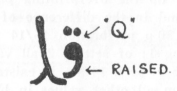
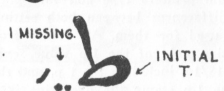
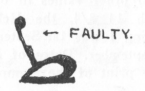
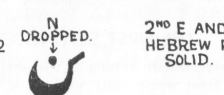
The overprint in setting 1 was set up in two horizontal rows of 12 units each, from which casts were made. Twenty of these casts were arranged vertically below one another, in order to overprint the complete sheet of 240 stamps in one operation. Each of the units of the 2 rows of 12 can be identified by the differences of their overprints. The types are numbered 1 to 12 for one line and 13 to 24 for the other. The distribution of the rows is irregular as shown in the table.

13

N. I. T. S. L. F.
فلسطين

FALESTIN.

FIRST SETTING. TYPES 1—12.

1.  "Z" ERROR.
2.  N. DROPPED. NO DOT. BROKEN. INITIAL T. S.
3.  NO DOT. VERY SMALL.
4.  NO DOT. RAISED. INITIAL S. DASHES RAISED.
5.  Q. RAISED.
6.  I MISSING. INITIAL T.
7.  FAULTY.
8.  I MISSING. BROKEN. INITIAL S.
9.  N DROPPED. DASHES RAISED.
10.  T BROKEN. DASHES RAISED.
11.  ERROR "TRANSPPOSED".
12.  N DROPPED. 2ND E AND HEBREW P SOLID.

14

N. I. T. S. L. F.
فلسطين

FALESTIN.

FIRST SETTING TYPES 1—12

1.  "Z" ERROR.
2.  N. DROPPED. NO DOT. BROKEN. INITIAL T. S.
3.  NO DOT. VERY SMALL.
4.  NO DOT. RAISED. INITIAL S. DASHES RAISED.
5.  Q. RAISED.
6.  I MISSING. INITIAL T.
7.  FAULTY.
8.  I MISSING. BROKEN. INITIAL S.
9.  N DROPPED. DASHES RAISED.
10.  T BROKEN. DASHES RAISED.
11.  ERROR "TRANSPPOSED".
12.  N DROPPED. 2ND E AND HEBREW P SOLID.

14

1. H. N. I. T. SH. L. P.
פלשתינה א"י

PALESHTINA E. I.
(E. I. = ERETZ ISRAEL)

FIRST SETTING. TYPES 13—24.

13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

15

1. H. N. I. T. SH. L. P.
פלשתינה א"י

PALESHTINA E. I.
(E. I. = ERETZ ISRAEL)

FIRST SETTING TYPES 13—24

13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.

15

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE OVERPRINT PLATE.

| Upper pane. | | Lower pane. | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Row in sheet. | Overprint types. | Row in sheet. | Overprint types. |
| 1 | 1-12 | 11 | 13-24 |
| 2 | 13-24 | 12 | 13-24 |
| 3 | 1-12 | 13 | 13-24 |
| 4 | 1-12 | 14 | 13-24 |
| 5 | 1-12 | 15 | 1-12 |
| 6 | 1-12 | 16 | 13-24 |
| 7 | 1-12 | 17 | 1-12 |
| 8 | 13-24 | 18 | 1-12 |
| 9 | 13-24 | 19 | 13-24 |
| 10 | 13-24 | 20 | 1-12 |



Type 4.

↑ The last two Hebrew characters transposed.
↓



"The B" (No. 133 in sheet) "The Z Error" (No. 135 in sheet) "The 13" (No. 135 in sheet)

1st September 1920. Stamps in type 3, overprinted with type 4.
Arabic 8 mm, perf. 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---------------|------|------|
| 48 | 4 | 1 m | sepia | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| 49 | " | 1 m | brown | 0 5 | 0 5 |
| 50 | " | 2 m | blue green | 3 6 | 2 6 |
| 51 | " | 3 m | deep chestnut | 6 0 | 7 0 |
| 52 | " | 3 m | rough perf. | 10 0 | 15 0 |
| 53 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| 54 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 4 0 | 1 4 |
| 55 | " | 5 m | orange | 10 0 | 3 0 |

16

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE OVERPRINT PLATE

| Upper pane. | | Lower pane. | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Row in sheet. | Overprint types. | Row in sheet. | Overprint types. |
| 1 | 1-12 | 11 | 13-24 |
| 2 | 13-24 | 12 | 13-24 |
| 3 | 1-12 | 13 | 13-24 |
| 4 | 1-12 | 14 | 13-24 |
| 5 | 1-12 | 15 | 1-12 |
| 6 | 1-12 | 16 | 13-24 |
| 7 | 1-12 | 17 | 1-12 |
| 8 | 13-24 | 18 | 1-12 |
| 9 | 13-24 | 19 | 13-24 |
| 10 | 13-24 | 20 | 1-12 |



Type 4.

↑ The last two Hebrew characters transposed.
↓



"The B" (No. 133 in sheet) "The Z Error" (No. 135 in sheet) "The 13" (No. 135 in sheet)

1st September 1920. Stamps in type 3, overprinted with type 4.
Arabic 8 mm, perf. 15/14.

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---------------|------|------|-------|
| 48 | 4 | 1 m | sepia | 1 6 | 2 6 | |
| 49 | " | 1 m | brown | 1 6 | 2 0 | £ 150 |
| 50 | " | 2 m | blue green | 12 6 | 14 0 | £ 100 |
| 51 | " | 3 m | deep chestnut | 15 0 | 18 0 | £ 80 |
| 52 | " | 3 m | rough perf. | £ 1 | 25 0 | |
| 53 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 2 0 | 2 6 | £ 150 |
| 54 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 12 0 | 4 0 | £ 175 |
| 55 | " | 5 m | orange | 15 0 | 4 0 | |

16

| | | | | | |
|----|---|------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 56 | " | 2 p | olive | 16 | 16 |
| 57 | " | 2 p | deep olive | 20 | 20 |
| 58 | " | 2 p | rough perf. | 80 | 80 |
| 59 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 36 | 50 |
| 60 | " | 5 p | purple | 40 | 60 |
| 61 | " | 5 p | rough perf. | 80 | 80 |
| 62 | " | 9 p | deep bistre | 70 | 100 |
| 63 | " | 9 p | yellowish bistre | 70 | 100 |
| 64 | " | 10 p | ultramarine | 70 | 90 |
| 65 | " | 10 p | bright ultram. | 80 | 100 |
| 66 | " | 20 p | slate grey | 140 | 160 |
| 67 | " | 20 p | slate | 180 | 200 |

The errors "last two Hebrew characters at left transposed" and the Arabic Z instead of T in فلسطين are both printer's errors and existed ten times each in sheet. Both are known on all values of this setting, and are extremely rare, as they have been discovered on the day of issue and withdrawn from sale immediately. "Transposed error": of all values not more than fifty copies are known. Z error: not more than 25 copies are believed to exist.

Most of the overprint varieties of setting 1 are of only minor importance, with the exception of the B instead of final E in PALESTINE (No. 133 in sheet), which was removed together with the Z error in the first vertical row. The B variety, only once in sheet, is much rarer even than the two other above mentioned rarities (V); perhaps a total of ten copies may exist.

THE SECOND SETTING OF THE 8 mm OVERPRINT.

In this setting only one row of 12 units was set up from printers type, from which casts were made to build up the overprinting plate. (Types 1 to 12 see illustrations).

A close study reveals, that overprint varieties are not always found in the same position on different sheets. It has been proved, that 3 separate plates or forms were used for the overprint by arranging the 20 rows forming the overprint plate in different sequences.

The plates or arrangements are called A, B, C. Probably C was used first, then B and finally A. Plate A exists in two states, as it was corrected in a later state, thus producing a fourth arrangement. A fifth plate, D, was made by using 16 of the original rows from A, B, C, and inserting four entirely new rows, which had not been used in any of the other arrangements.

| Position of the rows in the different arrangements. | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----------|-------------|----|----|----------|
| Upper pane. | | | | Lower pane. | | | |
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 4 |
| 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| 3 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | not in D |
| 4 | 10 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 13 |
| 6 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 19 |
| 7 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 19 | not in D |
| 8 | 5 | 9 | not in D | 18 | 13 | 14 | 18 |
| 9 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 6 |
| 10 | 7 | 10 | not in D | 20 | 15 | 16 | 2 |

17

| "transposed" "Z" error | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|
| 56 | " | 2 p | olive | 46 | 56 | £ 40 | £ 30 |
| 57 | " | 2 p | deep olive | 50 | 60 | | |
| 58 | " | 2 p | rough perf. | 120 | 120 | | |
| 59 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 86 | 100 | £ 70 | £ 45 |
| 60 | " | 5 p | purple | 96 | 120 | | |
| 61 | " | 5 p | rough perf. | 120 | 150 | | |
| 62 | " | 9 p | deep bistre | 120 | 180 | £ 60 | £ 40 |
| 63 | " | 9 p | yellowish bistre | 120 | 180 | | |
| 64 | " | 10 p | ultramarine | 120 | £ 1 | £ 60 | £ 40 |
| 65 | " | 10 p | bright ultram. | 120 | £ 1 | | |
| 66 | " | 20 p | slate grey | 300 | £ 2 | £ 100 | £ 60 |
| 67 | " | 20 p | slate | 350 | 450 | | |

The errors "last two Hebrew characters at left transposed" (type 11) and the Arabic Z instead of T in فلسطين (type 1) are both printer's errors and existed ten times each in sheet. Both are known on all values of this setting, and are extremely rare, as they have been discovered on the day of issue and withdrawn from sale immediately. Very rare too are the 2 other removed types 13 and 23.

"Transposed" errors known to exist: 1 m (2), 2 m (5), 3 m (6), 4 m (2), 5 m (1), 2 p (14), 5 p (8), 9 p (11), 10 p (11) and 20 p (5).

"Z" errors: 2 p (11), 5 p (6), 9 p (7), 10 p (7) and 20 p (4), on lower values unknown.

Most of the overprint varieties of setting 1 are of only minor importance, with the exception of the B instead of final E in PALESTINE (No. 133 in sheet), which was removed together with the Z error in the first vertical row. "B" errors known to exist only on: 2 p (3), 5 p (1), 9 p (2), 10 p (2) and 20 p (1), all VVV.

THE SECOND SETTING OF THE 8 mm OVERPRINT

In this setting only one row of 12 units was set up from printers type, from which casts were made to build up the overprinting plate. (Types 1 to 12 see illustrations).

A close study reveals, that overprint varieties are not always found in the same position on different sheets. It has been proved, that 3 separate plates or forms were used for the overprint by arranging the 20 rows forming the overprint plate in different sequences.

The plates or arrangements are called A, B, C. Probably C was used first, then B and finally A. Plate A exists in two states, as it was corrected in a later state, thus producing a fourth arrangement. A fifth plate, D, was made by using 16 of the original rows from A, B, C, and inserting four entirely new rows, which had not been used in any of the other arrangements. Larger units of stamps exist, which do not fit in any of the above arrangements.

| Position of the rows in the different arrangements. | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----------|-------------|----|----|----------|
| Upper pane. | | | | Lower pane. | | | |
| A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 4 |
| 2 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| 3 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 13 | not in D |
| 4 | 10 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 19 | 17 | 9 |
| 5 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 13 |
| 6 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 19 |
| 7 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 19 | not in D |
| 8 | 5 | 9 | not in D | 18 | 13 | 14 | 18 |
| 9 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 19 | 14 | 15 | 6 |
| 10 | 7 | 10 | not in D | 20 | 15 | 16 | 2 |

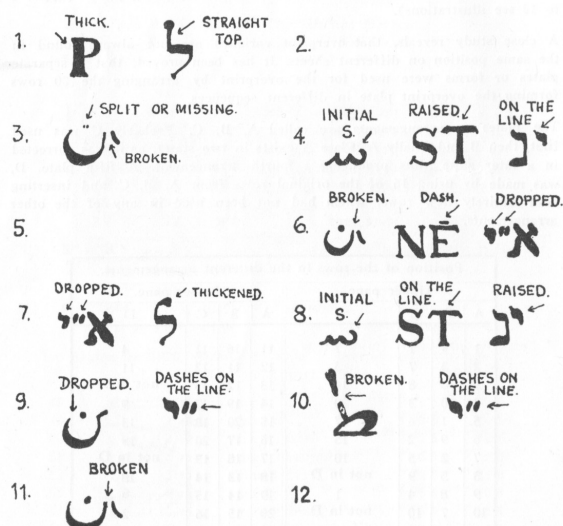
17

Not all values are known of all arrangements. The table below illustrates which values from each of the arrangements exist.
The 3 m perf. 15/14 arrangement B is known with overprint inverted.
One sheet (240 stamps) existed.

| Table showing which values are known from each arrangement. | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Arrangement. | Perforation 15/14. | Perforation 14. |
| A | — | 2 m and 5 m |
| A corr. | 1 m and 3 m | 5 m |
| B | 1 m to 20 p | — |
| C | 1 p | — |
| D | — | 3 m and 5 m |

Key stamps: Overprint varieties which are very characteristic and can serve to prove the position of a certain row in the sheet and thus enable the philatelist to find the arrangement, are called key-stamps. The following are the positions of these key-stamps in arrangement A: 12, 16, 33, 45, 58, 70, 73, 91, 99, 105, 125, 134, 153, 168, 179, 189, 200, 216, 226, 231. (See illustration).

SECOND SETTING. TYPES 1—12.



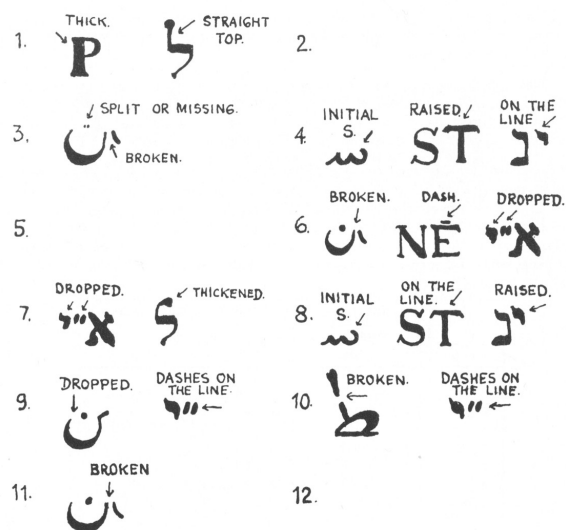
18

Not all values are known of all arrangements. The table below illustrates which values from each of the arrangements exist.
The 3 m perf. 15/14 arrangement B is known with overprint inverted.
One sheet (240 stamps) existed.

| Table showing which values are known from each arrangement. | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|
| Arrangement. | Perforation 15/14. | Perforation 14. |
| A | — | 2 m and 5 m |
| A corr. | 1 m and 3 m | 5 m |
| B | 1 m to 20 p | — |
| C | 1 p | — |
| D | — | 3 m and 5 m |

Key stamps: Overprint varieties which are very characteristic and can serve to prove the position of a certain row in the sheet and thus enable the philatelist to find the arrangement, are called key-stamps. The following are the positions of these key-stamps in arrangement A: 12, 16, 33, 45, 58, 70, 73, 91, 99, 105, 125, 134, 153, 168, 179, 189, 200, 216, 226, 231. (See illustration (page 28)).

SECOND SETTING TYPES 1—12



18



Type 5. "The B" No. 200 (A)
No. 212 (B)
No. 224 (C) "The F" No. 140 (D)

September 1920. Stamps in type 3, overprinted with type 5, Arabic 8 mm, perf. 15/14.

| | | | | | | | "the B" | "the Z" |
|----------|---|------|--------------------|------|------|--|-------------|---------|
| 68 | 5 | 1 m | sepia | 10 | 10 | | S | VR |
| 69 | " | 1 m | brown | 10 | 10 | | | |
| 70 | " | 1 m | deep brown | 10 | 10 | | | |
| 71 | " | 2 m | blue green | 3 6 | 2 6 | | R | |
| 72 | " | 2 m | rough perf. | 60 | 50 | | | |
| 73 | " | 3 m | deep chestnut | 14 | 13 | | R | VR |
| 74* | " | 3 m | overpr. inverted | £ 15 | £ 16 | | | |
| 75 | " | 3 m | rough perf. | 14 | 16 | | | |
| 76 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 0 10 | 0 10 | | R | |
| 77 | " | 4 m | carmine scarlet | 0 10 | 0 10 | | | |
| 78 | " | 4 m | rough perf. | 50 | 40 | | | |
| 79 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 40 | 1 6 | | R | |
| 80 | " | 5 m | orange | 80 | 50 | | | |
| 81 | " | 1 p | indigo | 08 | 0 6 | | S | |
| 82 | " | 1 p | deep indigo violet | 10 | 0 10 | | | |
| 83 | " | 1 p | rough perf. | 20 | 1 6 | | | |
| 84 | " | 2 p | deep olive | 40 | 40 | | R | |
| 85 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 120 | 150 | | R | |
| 86 | " | 9 p | deep bistre | 250 | 250 | | R | |
| 87 | " | 10 p | bright ultr. | 500 | 500 | | VR | |
| 88 | " | 20 p | slate grey | VR | VR | | VR | |
| Perf. 14 | | | | | | | "B" "Z" "F" | |
| 89 | 5 | 2 m | blue green | 0 6 | 0 6 | | S | |
| 90 | " | 3 m | deep chestnut | 400 | 400 | | | V |
| 91 | " | 5 m | reddish orange | 0 10 | 0 6 | | S | R R |
| 92 | " | 5 m | deep orange | 0 10 | 0 6 | | | |

* Forgeries of the overprint exist.

Vertically misplaced overprints are known. (Rare). Hebrew-Arabic-English (see illustration), in top row Arabic and English only. English-Hebrew-Arabic, in bottom row English and Hebrew only. Horizontally moved overprints are fairly common.



Type 5. "The B" No. 200 (A)
No. 212 (B)
No. 224 (C) "The F" No. 140 (D) "The Z"

September 1920. Stamps in type 3, overprinted with type 5, Arabic 8 mm, perf. 15/14.

| | | | | | | | "the B" | "the Z" |
|----------|---|------|--------------------|------|------|--|-------------|--------------------|
| 68 | 5 | 1 m | sepia | 40 | 40 | | £ 3 | £ 100 |
| 69 | " | 1 m | brown | 40 | 40 | | | |
| 70 | " | 1 m | deep brown | 50 | 50 | | | |
| 71 | " | 2 m | blue green | 12 6 | 14 0 | | £ 5 | |
| 72 | " | 2 m | rough perf. | 25 0 | 25 0 | | | |
| 73 | " | 3 m | deep chestnut | 60 | 50 | | £ 6 | £ 120 |
| 74* | " | 3 m | overpr. inverted | £ 30 | £ 50 | | | |
| 75 | " | 3 m | rough perf. | 70 | 60 | | | |
| 76 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 20 | 2 6 | | £ 5 | |
| 77 | " | 4 m | carmine scarlet | 20 | 2 6 | | | |
| 78 | " | 4 m | rough perf. | 150 | 140 | | | |
| 79 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 120 | 40 | | £ 6 | |
| 80 | " | 5 m | orange | 180 | 60 | | | |
| 81* | " | 1 p | indigo | 2 6 | 1 6 | | £ 3 | *wm. inverted (VR) |
| 82 | " | 1 p | deep indigo violet | 30 | 1 10 | | | |
| 83 | " | 1 p | rough perf. | 100 | 30 | | | |
| 84 | " | 2 p | deep olive | 100 | 100 | | £ 8 | |
| 85 | " | 5 p | deep purple | £ 1 | 30 0 | | £ 12 | |
| 86 | " | 9 p | deep bistre | £ 2 | £ 3 | | £ 20 | |
| 87 | " | 10 p | bright ultr. | £ 4 | £ 5 | | £ 120 | |
| 88 | " | 20 p | slate grey | £ 30 | £ 60 | | £ 200 | |
| Perf. 14 | | | | | | | "B" "Z" "F" | |
| 89 | 5 | 2 m | blue green | 1 6 | 20 | | £ 3 | |
| 90 | " | 3 m | deep chestnut | £ 3 | £ 4 | | | £ 75 |
| 91 | " | 5 m | reddish orange | 20 | 1 6 | | £ 3 | £ 20 £ 30 |
| 92 | " | 5 m | deep orange | 20 | 1 6 | | | |

* Forgeries of the overprint exist. Number of copies known: No. 68 "Z" error (4), No. 73 "Z" error (4), No. 87 "B" error (4), No. 88 "B" error (1), No. 90 "F" error (3).

Vertically misplaced overprints are known. (Rare). Hebrew-Arabic-English (see illustration), in top row Arabic and English only. English-Hebrew-Arabic, in bottom row English and Hebrew only. Horizontally moved overprints are fairly common.



Overprint varieties: The B exists on all values except the 3 m perf. 14; the Z exists only on the 1 m and 3 m perf. 15/14 and the 5 m perf. 14 (only on values of setting 2, arrangement A corrected, No 200 in sheet). The F is found on the 3 and 5 m perf. 14 (in arrangement A only).

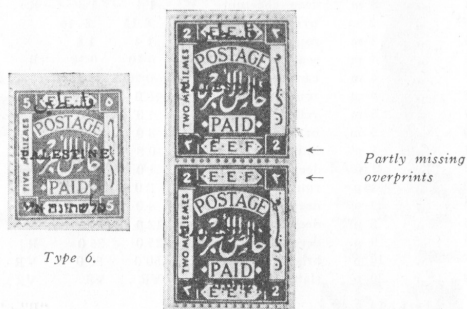
For other overprint varieties see illustration. The majority of them exists in all arrangements, but some are found in only one or two. Nos. in sheet, if no arrangement is mentioned, are for arrangement A. Positions in other arrangements may be seen from the list.

THE SECOND LOCAL OVERPRINT.

Arabic 10 mm long.

General remarks: New printings of the typographed issue were again overprinted at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Arabic overprint measures 10 mm, the English 15 mm and the Hebrew 13¼ to 15 mm. The overprint is worn and blunted, the distance between the two groups of Hebrew characters varies between 1 and 2 mm. The Arabic S and T are normally joined together (exceptions: No 89 plate A 1, No 88 plate A 2). The overprint was set up in two panes of 120 units each, called A 1 and A 2. The panes were not permanently fastened together, sheets are known with A 1 over A 2, as well as the reverse.

The dates of issue, irrespectively of perforations, were: 5 m: 22nd September 1920, 1, 2, 3, 4 m: 27th December 1920, 1, 2, 5 p: 21st June 1921.



22nd September 1920 — 21st June 1921. Stamps in Type 3, overprinted with type 6 in black, (1 p in silver), perf. 15/14 and 14.

| Perf. 15/14 | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----|--------------------|------|-----|
| 93 | 6 | 1 m | sepia | 0 3 | 0 3 |
| 94 | " | 2 m | blue green | 2 0 | 1 0 |
| 95 | " | 3 m | pale reddish brown | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 96 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 0 8 | 0 6 |
| 97 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 1 0 | 0 4 |
| 98*) | " | 1 p | indigo | £ 9 | 3 6 |
| 99 | " | 2 p | olive | 32 0 | 9 0 |
| 100 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 11 0 | 3 0 |

*) Forgeries of the overprint exist.

Overprint varieties: The B exists on all values except the 3 m perf. 14; the Z exists only on the 1 m and 3 m perf. 15/14 and the 5 m perf. 14 (only on values of setting 2, arrangement A corrected, No 200 in sheet). The F is found on the 3 and 5 m perf. 14 (in arrangement D only).

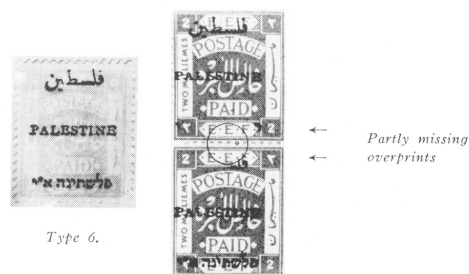
For other overprint varieties see illustration. The majority of them exists in all arrangements, but some are found in only one or two. Nos. in sheet, if no arrangement is mentioned, are for arrangement A. Positions in other arrangements may be seen from the list (page 28).

THE SECOND LOCAL OVERPRINT

Arabic 10 mm long

General remarks: New printings of the typographed issue were again overprinted at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Arabic overprint measures 10 mm, the English 15 mm and the Hebrew 13¼ to 15 mm. The overprint is worn and blunted, the distance between the two groups of Hebrew characters varies between 1 and 2 mm. The Arabic S and T are normally joined together (exceptions: No 89 plate A 1, No 88 plate A 2). The overprint was set up in two panes of 120 units each, called A 1 and A 2. The panes were not permanently fastened together, sheets are known with A 1 over A 2, as well as the reverse (Rare).

The dates of issue, irrespectively of perforations, were: 5 m: 22nd September 1920, 1, 2, 3, 4 m: 27th December 1920, 1, 2, 5 p: 21st June 1921.



22nd September 1920 — 21st June 1921. Stamps in Type 3, overprinted with type 6 in black, (1 p in silver), perf. 15/14 and 14.

| Perf. 15/14 | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----|--------------------|------|------|
| 93 | 6 | 1 m | sepia | 1 0 | 1 6 |
| 94 | " | 2 m | blue green | 5 6 | 4 6 |
| 95 | " | 3 m | pale reddish brown | 1 6 | 2 0 |
| 96 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 2 0 | 2 6 |
| 97 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 3 0 | 0 10 |
| 98*) | " | 1 p | indigo | £ 20 | 7 6 |
| 99 | " | 2 p | olive | 70 0 | 25 0 |
| 100 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 25 0 | 7 0 |

*) Forgeries of the overprint exist.

| Perf. 14 | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|---------------|-----------|
| 101 | " | 1 m | sepia | £ 12 £ 10 |
| 102 | " | 2 m | blue green | 2 6 2 0 |
| 103 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 25 0 30 0 |
| 104 | " | 5 m | red orange | 90 0 5 6 |
| 105 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 1 8 1 6 |
| 106 | " | 1 p | indigo | 24 0 3 6 |
| 107 | " | 5 p | purple | £ 4 £ 5 |

At a certain stage of the overprinting the lower left part of one of the panes was damaged, and stamps with the overprint partly missing are known (rare).

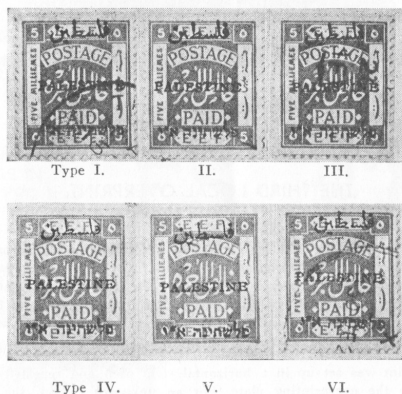
The plate varieties found in the unoverprinted stamps are found in this issue again (worth premium).

The overprint varieties of this issue are all of minor importance.

THE NARROW SETTING.

In December 1920 a trial overprint was made. Again the typographed stamps, as supplied by Somerset House London, were overprinted with the trilingual overprint at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Arabic overprint measures again 10 mm, but the vertical height of the whole overprint is 19 mm against 20 mm in the preceding issue. The distance of the Hebrew line from the English line is 6 mm instead of 7 mm. The overprint is sharp and pointed, there is usually a break between the Arabic s and t. The overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of 6, from which casts were made in sufficient number to build up the overprinting plate.

Type 7



21

| Perf. 14 | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|---------------|-----------|
| 101 | " | 1 m | sepia | £ 15 £ 24 |
| 102 | " | 2 m | blue green | 5 0 5 0 |
| 103 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 65 0 £ 4 |
| 104 | " | 5 m | red orange | £ 7 25 0 |
| 105 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 5 0 3 6 |
| 106 | " | 1 p | indigo | £ 2 4 6 |
| 107 | " | 5 p | purple | £ 9 £ 12 |

At a certain stage of the overprinting the lower left part of one of the panes was damaged, and stamps with the overprint partly missing are known (rare).

The plate varieties found on the unoverprinted stamps are found in this issue again (worth premium).

The overprint varieties of this issue are all of minor importance.

THE NARROW SETTING

In December 1920 a trial overprint was made. Again the typographed stamps, as supplied by Somerset House London, were overprinted with the trilingual overprint at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Arabic overprint measures again 10 mm, but the vertical height of the whole overprint is 19 mm against 20 mm in the preceding issue. The distance of the Hebrew line from the English line is 6 mm instead of 7 mm. The overprint is sharp and pointed, there is usually a break between the Arabic s and t. The overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of 6, from which casts were made in sufficient number to build up the overprinting plate.



21

| Types of the overprint. | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Type | Arab. overprint | Engl. ovpt. | Hebrew overprint |
| I | Dropped L & T | Thick P | 14 mm long, space between both groups 1¼ mm. |
| II | Raised FLS | Raised T | 13½ mm, dashes inverted. space 1 mm. |
| III | FL joined in a continuous curve | — | 14½ mm long, space 1½ mm. |
| IV | Dropped L | — | 14½ mm long, space 1¼ mm. |
| V | Foot of F curved | — | 14½ mm long, space 1½ mm. characters in second group spread out. |
| VI | Raised FLS | Dropped S | 14 mm long, space 1½ mm. |

6th December 1920. Stamps in Type 3, overprinted with Type 7.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| 108 | 7 | 1 m | sepia perf. 14 | 76 | 76 |
| 109 | „ | 3 m | chestnut perf. 15/14 | 240 | 300 |
| 110 | „ | 5 m | red orange perf. 14 | 900 | 120 |
| 111 | „ | 5 m | yellow orange perf. 15/14 | — | VV |

No. 111 in mint condition is unknown; not more than 6 used copies were found.

The plate varieties of the original stamps are found again (premium). The two most prominent overprint varieties are illustrated, Nos. 111 and 128 in sheet, other overprint varieties of minor importance are met with.



"B" variety
No. 111

"R" variety
No. 128

THE THIRD LOCAL OVERPRINT.

General remarks:

In Spring 1921, before the last values of the second local overprint were issued, another overprint made its appearance. The overprinting was again made by the Greek Orthodox Convent on the typographed stamps. The Arabic measures again 10 mm, the English 14¾ mm, the Hebrew 14¾ mm. This overprint is clear and pointed. The distance between the two groups of Hebrew characters is constant (1¾ mm).

The overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of 6 and repeated 40 times to build up the overprinting plate. For an unknown reason, the 3rd and

22

| Types of the overprint | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Type | Arab. overprint | Engl. ovpt. | Hebrew overprint |
| I | Dropped L & T | Thick P | 14 mm long, space between both groups 1¼ mm. |
| II | Raised FLS | Raised T | 13½ mm, dashes inverted. space 1 mm. |
| III | FL joined in a continuous curve | — | 14½ mm long, space 1½ mm. |
| IV | Dropped L | — | 14½ mm long, space 1¼ mm. |
| V | Foot of F curved | — | 14½ mm long, space 1½ mm. characters in second group spread out. |
| VI | Raised FLS | Dropped S | 14 mm long, space 1½ mm. |

6th December 1920. Stamps in Type 3, overprinted with Type 7.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---------------------------|------|-------|
| 108 | 7 | 1 m | sepia perf. 14 | £ 1 | 300 |
| 109 | „ | 3 m | chestnut perf. 15/14 | 500 | 650 |
| 110 | „ | 5 m | red orange perf. 14 | £ 10 | £ 3 |
| 111 | „ | 5 m | yellow orange perf. 15/14 | VVV | £ 300 |

No. 111 in mint condition: 1 piece is known; not more than 8 used copies were found.

The plate varieties of the original stamps are found again (premium). The two most prominent overprint varieties are illustrated, Nos. 111 and 128 in sheet, other overprint varieties of minor importance are met with.



"B" variety
No. 111

"R" variety
No. 128

THE THIRD LOCAL OVERPRINT

General remarks:

In Spring 1921, before the last values of the second local overprint were issued, another overprint made its appearance. The overprinting was again made by the Greek Orthodox Convent on the typographed stamps. The Arabic measures again 10 mm, the English 14¾ mm, the Hebrew 14¾ mm. This overprint is clear and pointed. The distance between the two groups of Hebrew characters is constant (1¾ mm).

The overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of 6 and repeated 40 times to build up the overprinting plate. For an unknown reason, the 3rd and

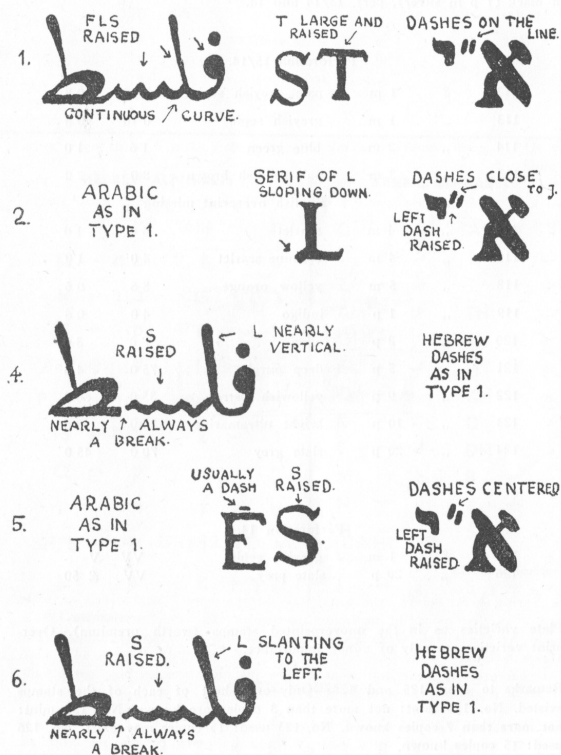
22

9th vertical rows were cut out from the whole overprinting plate and replaced by cliches in Types 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. There exist therefore five types of the overprint.

This overprint generally has a much better appearance than the second local overprint. The principal difference between both overprints is to be found in the presence of the five types in the third overprint, none of which exists in the second overprint. For the five types see illustration.

The dates of issue were: 5 m on 29th May 1921, 1 to 4 m on 23rd June 1921, 1 p July, 2 p to 20 p on 4th August 1921, all dates irrespective of perforations.

THE TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT.



23

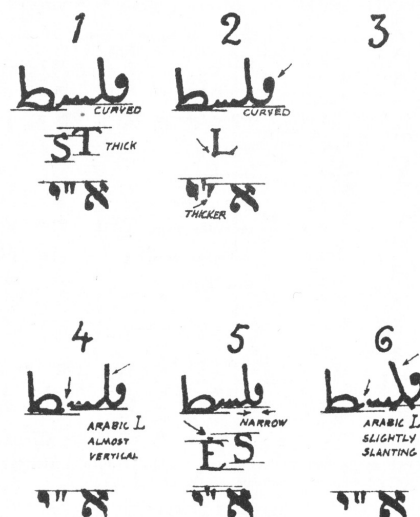
9th vertical rows were cut out from the whole overprinting plate and replaced by cliches in Types 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. There exist therefore five types of the overprint.

This overprint generally has a much better appearance than the second local overprint. The principal difference between both overprints is to be found in the presence of the five types in the third overprint, none of which exists in the second overprint. For the five types see illustration.

The dates of issue were: 5 m on 29th May 1921, 1 to 4 m on 23rd June 1921, 1 p July, 2 p to 20 p on 4th August 1921, all dates irrespective of perforations.

There exist at least 3 different plates or arrangements of the overprint.

THE TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT



23



Type 8.

29th May—4th August 1921. Stamps in type 3, overprinted with type 8 in black (1 p in silver), perf. 15/14 and 14.

Perforation 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---------------------------|------|------|
| 112 | 8 | 1 m | pale greyish sepia | 0 10 | 0 8 |
| 113 | " | 1 m | greyish sepia | 0 10 | 0 8 |
| 114 | " | 2 m | blue green | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 115 | " | 3 m | pale reddish brown | 8 0 | 2 0 |
| a | " | | English overprint missing | | |
| 116 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 4 0 | 1 0 |
| 117 | " | 4 m | carmine scarlet | 4 0 | 1 0 |
| 118 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 8 6 | 0 6 |
| 119 | " | 1 p | indigo | 4 0 | 0 6 |
| 120 | " | 2 p | olive | 8 0 | 3 6 |
| 121 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 75 0 | 4 6 |
| 122 | " | 9 p | yellowish bistre | 35 0 | 60 0 |
| 123 | " | 10 p | bright ultramarine | 25 0 | 8 6 |
| 124 | " | 20 p | slate grey | 70 0 | 45 0 |

Perforation 14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---------------|----|------|
| 125 | 8 | 1 m | greyish sepia | VV | V |
| 126 | " | 20 p | slate grey | VV | £ 50 |

Plate varieties as in the unoverprinted stamps (worth premium). Overprint varieties are only of minor importance.

Remarks to Nos. 125 and 126: Only one sheet of each of the stamps existed. No. 125 mint: not more than 3 copies are known. No. 126 mint: not more than 7 copies known. No. 125 used: 15 copies may exist. No. 126 used: 15 copies known.



Type 8.

29th May—4th August 1921. Stamps in type 3, overprinted with type 8 in black (1 p in silver), perf. 15/14 and 14.

Perforation 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---------------------------|------|------|
| 112 | 8 | 1 m | pale greyish sepia | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| 113 | " | 1 m | greyish sepia | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| 114 | " | 2 m | blue green | 7 0 | 4 0 |
| 115 | " | 3 m | pale reddish brown | 25 0 | 5 0 |
| a | " | | English overprint missing | VV | — |
| 116 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 15 0 | 3 6 |
| 117 | " | 4 m | carmine scarlet | 15 0 | 3 6 |
| 118 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | £ 1 | 1 6 |
| 119 | " | 1 p | indigo | 15 0 | 1 6 |
| 120 | " | 2 p | olive | 30 0 | 7 6 |
| 121 | " | 5 p | deep purple | 70 0 | £ 1 |
| 122 | " | 9 p | yellowish bistre | 70 0 | £ 6 |
| 123 | " | 10 p | bright ultramarine | 50 0 | £ 1 |
| 124 | " | 20 p | slate grey | 75 0 | 65 0 |

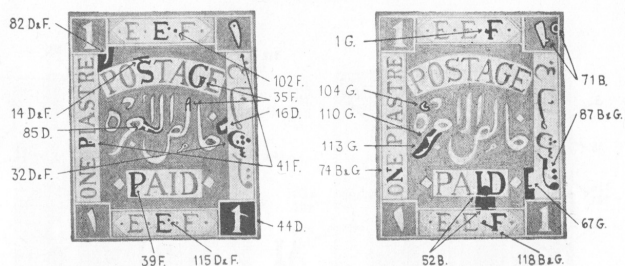
Perforation 14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|---------------|-------|-------|
| 125 | 8 | 1 m | greyish sepia | — | £ 70 |
| 126 | " | 20 p | slate grey | £ 750 | £ 100 |

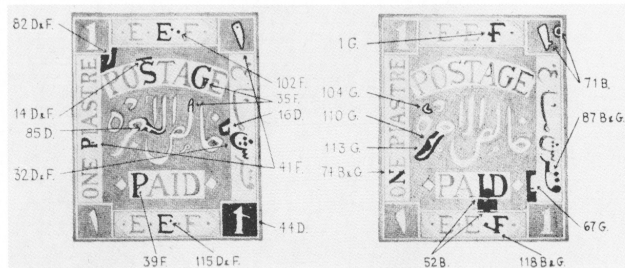
Plate varieties as in the unoverprinted stamps (worth premium). Overprint varieties are only of minor importance.

Remarks to Nos. 125 and 126: Only one sheet of each of the stamps existed. No. 125 mint: unknown. No. 126 mint: 2 copies are known. No. 125 used: 20 copies may exist. No. 126 used: 16 copies known to exist.

THE PLATE VARIETIES OF THE LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE.



THE PLATE VARIETIES OF THE LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE



Nos. 1, 2, 3: printed from transfers D, G, B.
No. 4: printed from transfers D, G.
Nos. 5, 8: printed from transfers D, G, B, F.

HEBREW ALPHABET:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| L = ל | Alif = א |
| M = מ | V, B = ב |
| N = נ | G = ג |
| Š = ש | D = ד |
| 'Ain* = ע | H = ה |
| P, F = פ | U W = ו |
| TS = צ | Z = ז |
| Q = ק | H* = ח |
| R = ר | T = ט |
| SH, S = ש | J I = י |
| T = ת | K = כ |

* Gutturals

ARABIC ALPHABET:

| | |
|----------|----------|
| D = ض | Alif = ا |
| T = ط | B = ب |
| Z = ظ | T = ت |
| Ain* = ع | TH = ث |
| GH* = غ | J = ج |
| F = ف | H* = ح |
| Q = ق | KH = خ |
| K = ك | D = د |
| L = ل | DH = ذ |
| M = م | R = ر |
| N = ن | Z = ز |
| H = ه | S = س |
| W = و | SH = ش |
| I = ي | S = ص |

ARABIC FIGURES:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ١ | ٢ | ٣ | ٤ | ٥ | ٦ | ٧ | ٨ | ٩ | ٠ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |

25

HEBREW ALPHABET:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| L = ל | Alif = א |
| M = מ | V, B = ב |
| N = נ | G = ג |
| S = ש | D = ד |
| 'Ain* = ע | H = ה |
| P, F = פ | U W = ו |
| TS = צ | Z = ז |
| Q = ק | H* = ח |
| R = ר | T = ט |
| SH, S = ש | J I = י |
| T = ת | K = כ |

* Gutturals

ARABIC ALPHABET:

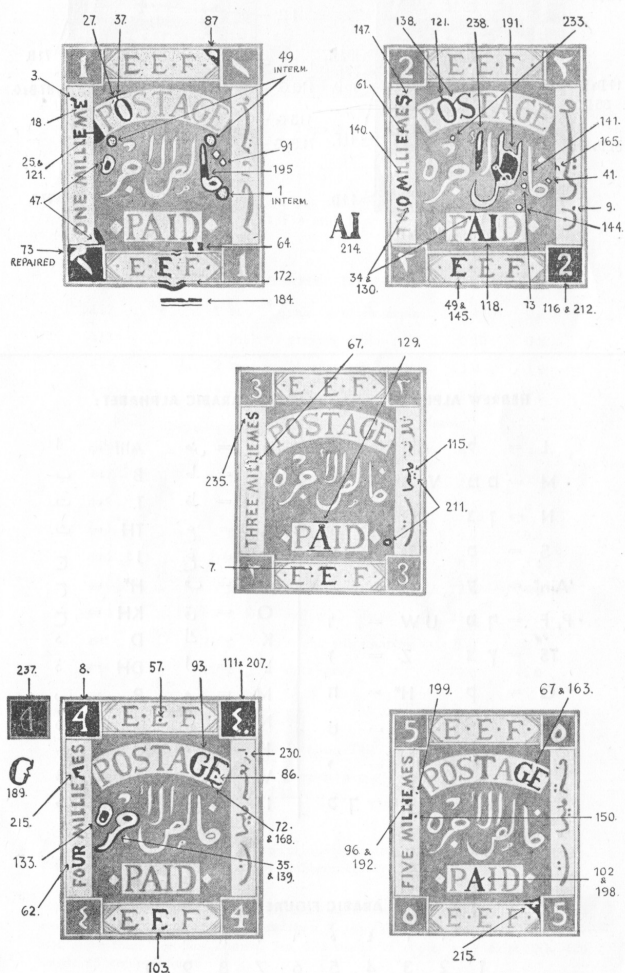
| | |
|----------|----------|
| D = ض | Alif = ا |
| T = ط | B = ب |
| Z = ظ | T = ت |
| Ain* = ع | TH = ث |
| GH* = غ | J = ج |
| F = ف | H* = ح |
| Q = ق | KH = خ |
| K = ك | D = د |
| L = ل | DH = ذ |
| M = م | R = ر |
| N = ن | Z = ز |
| H = ه | S = س |
| W = و | SH = ش |
| I = ي | S = ص |

ARABIC FIGURES:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ١ | ٢ | ٣ | ٤ | ٥ | ٦ | ٧ | ٨ | ٩ | ٠ |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |

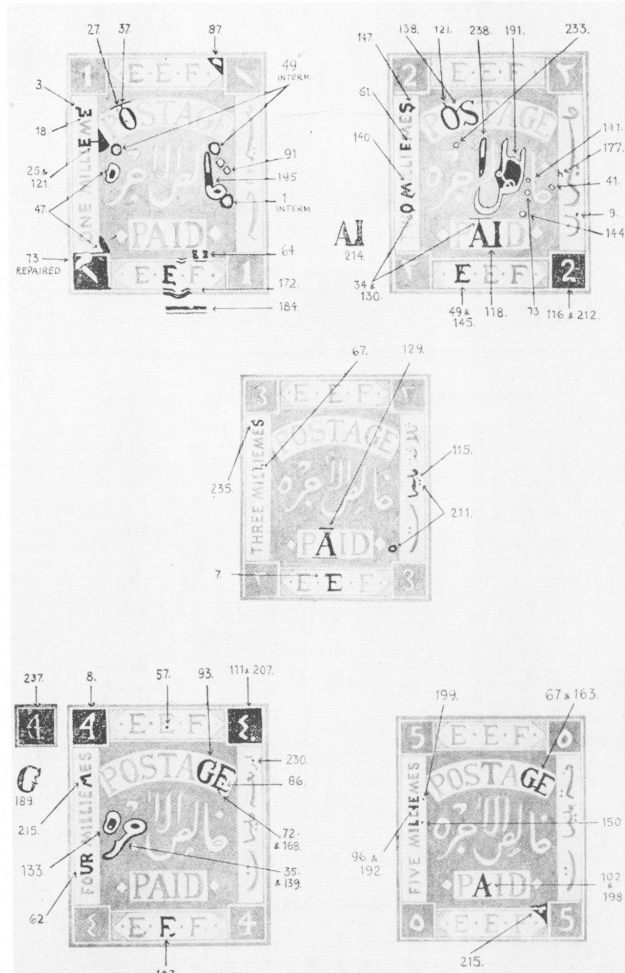
25

THE PLATE VARIETIES OF THE TYPOGRAPHED ISSUE.



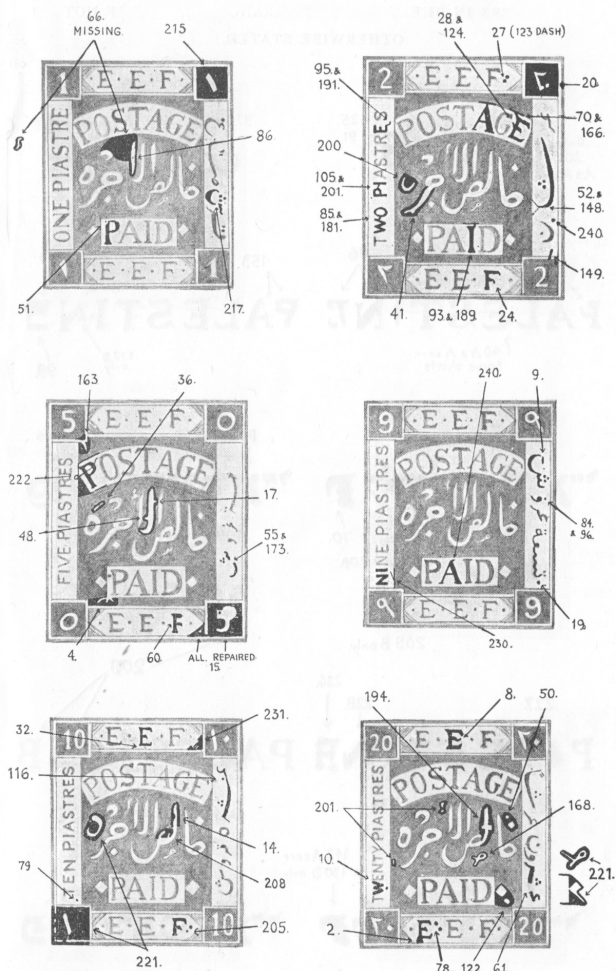
26

THE PLATE VARIETIES OF THE TYPOGRAPHED ISSUE



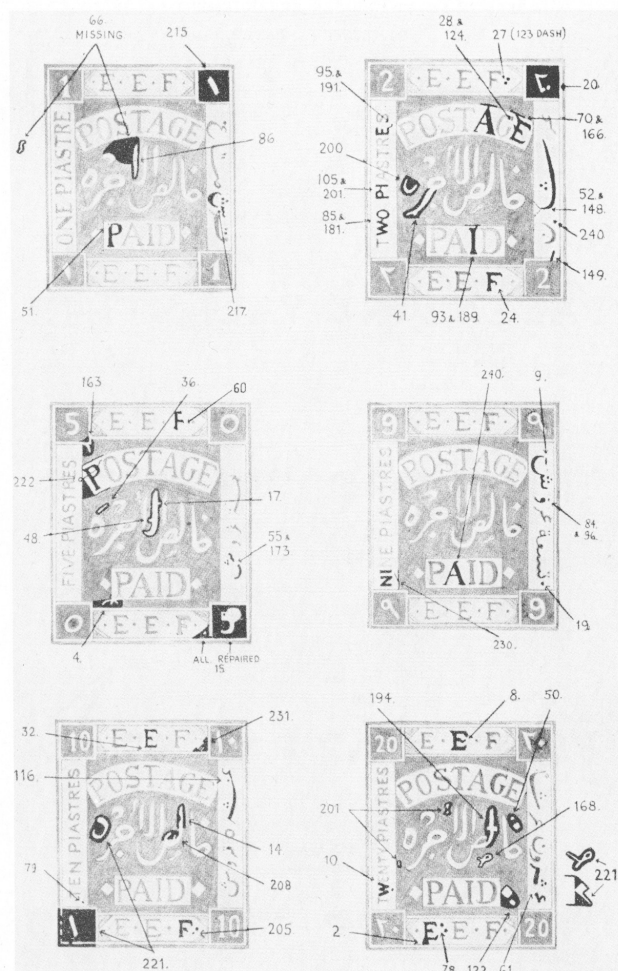
26

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE TYPOGRAPHED ISSUE.



27

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE TYPOGRAPHED ISSUE



27

THE OVERPRINT VARIETIES
OF THE SECOND SETTING OF THE 8 mm OVERPRINT.

NUMBERS IN SHEET ARE FOR ARRANGEMENT "A" IF NOT
OTHERWISE STATED.



28

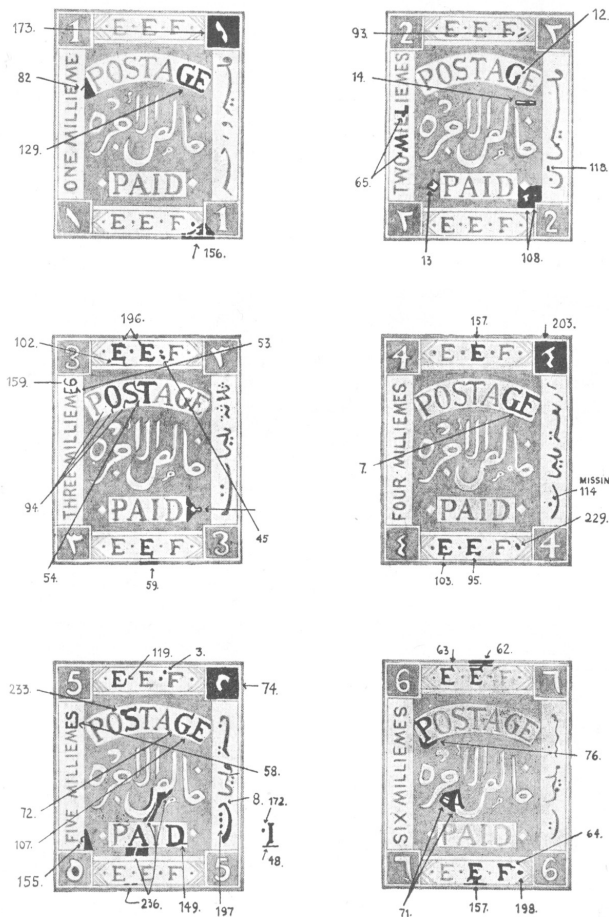
THE OVERPRINT VARIETIES
OF THE SECOND SETTING OF THE 8 mm OVERPRINT.

NUMBERS IN SHEET ARE FOR ARRANGEMENT "A" IF NOT
OTHERWISE STATED.



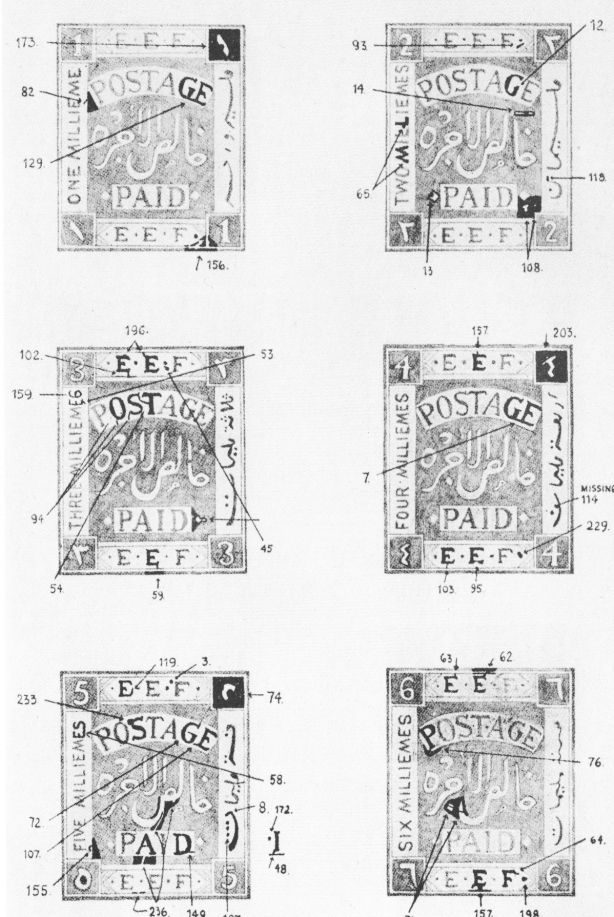
28

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING.



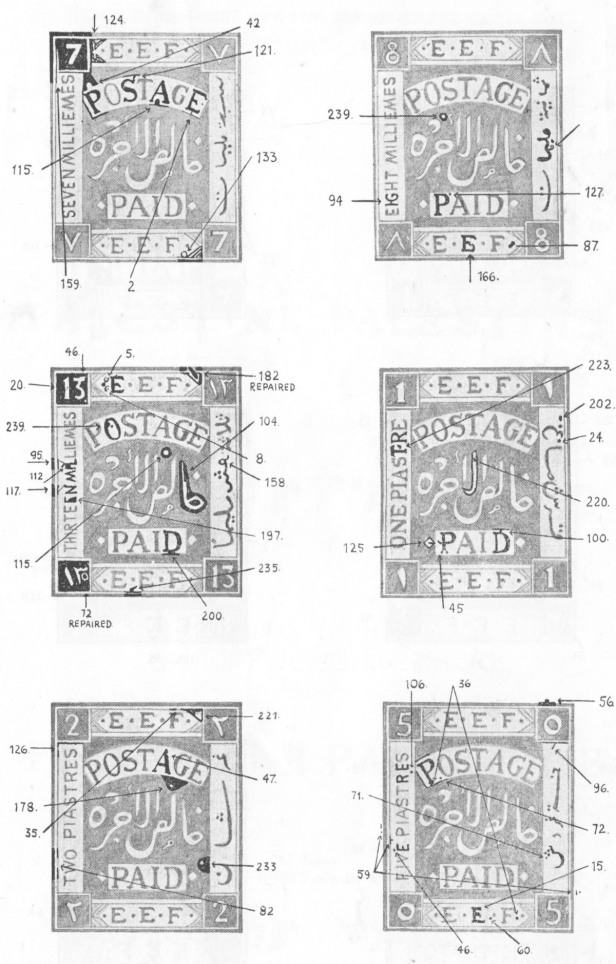
29

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING.



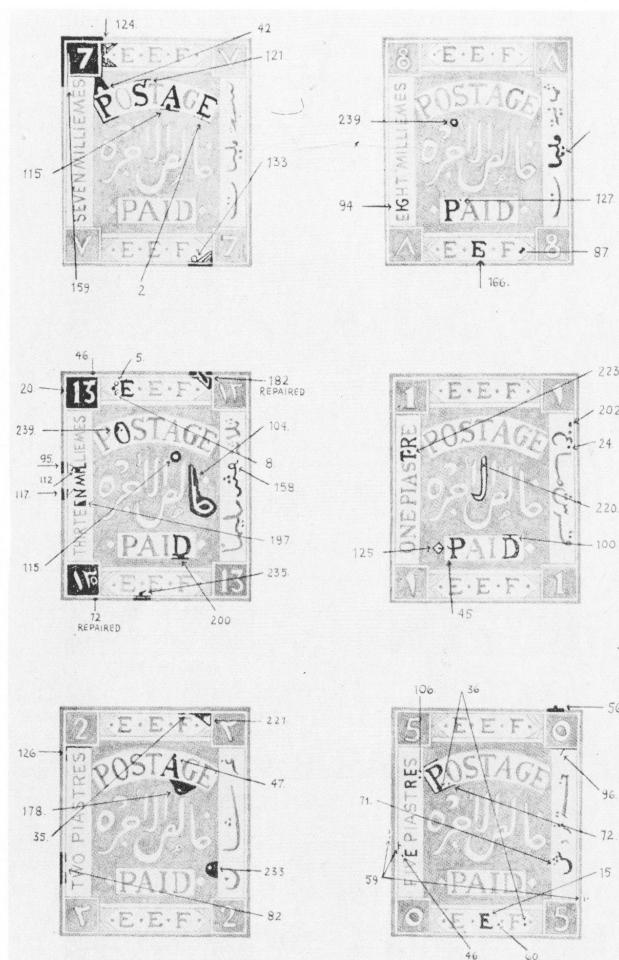
29

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING.



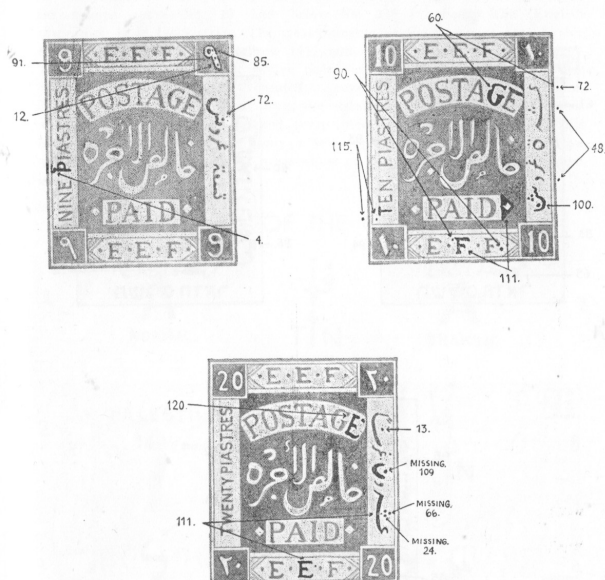
30

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING

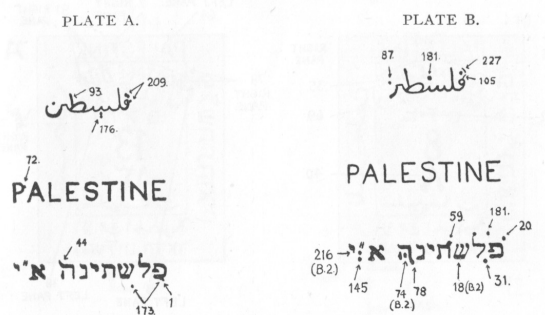


30

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING.

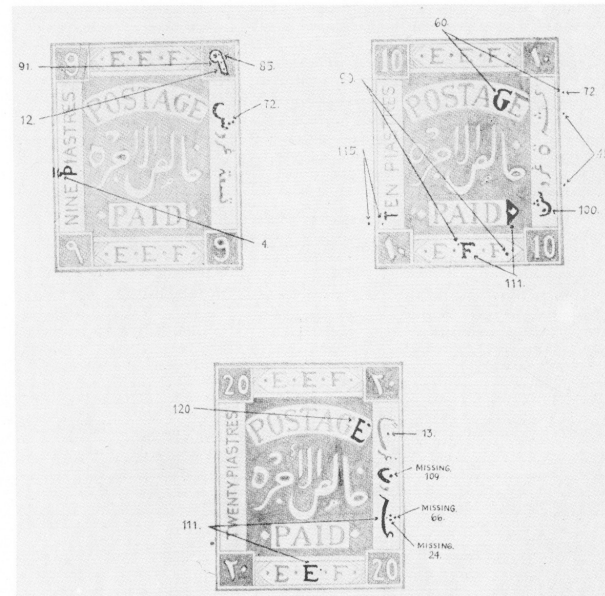


OVERPRINT VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING.



31

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING

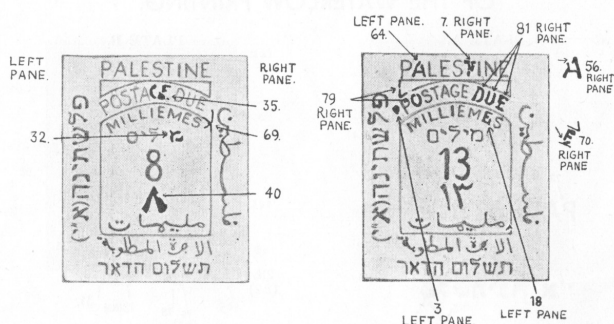
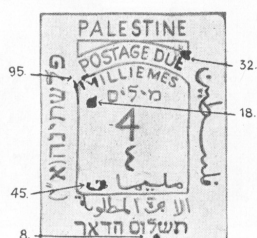
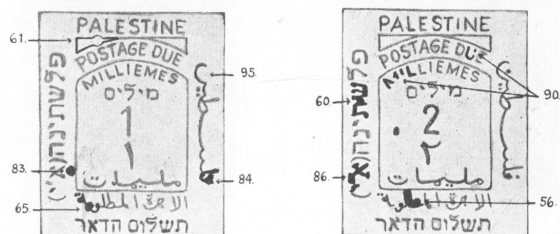


OVERPRINT VARIETIES
OF THE WATERLOW PRINTING



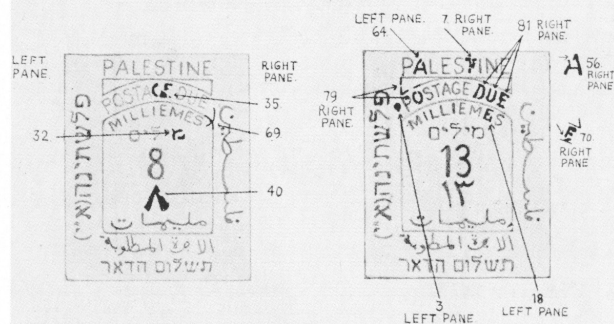
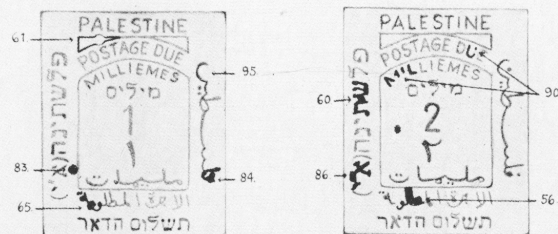
31

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE FIRST POSTAGE DUE SET.



32

THE PLATE VARIETIES
OF THE FIRST POSTAGE DUE SET



32

SOMERSET HOUSE OVERPRINT.

General remarks: New printings of the original typographed stamps were made and overprinted in black at Somerset House, London. The sheets of the stamps of this printing have additional guide dots in the colour of the stamps above No. 10 and below No. 238 in sheet. The English inscription is in blockletters. The measurements of the overprint are: Arabic 8 mm, English 14½ mm, Hebrew 14½ mm.

The overprint was set up in twelve units, arranged in two horizontal rows of six each, the block of 12 repeated to cover the whole overprinting plate. The exact date of issue is unknown, the stamps appeared between September and October 1921. All values exist overprinted "CANCELLED" (VR). This overprint has been made on only a few copies sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons at the time of the preparation of the stamps of the subsequent issue.

THE TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT.

- | | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----|--|
| 1. | 
NORMAL. | 
TIN
1 & 7. | 7. | 
BROKEN. |
| 2. | PALESTINE
14 3/8 mm. | 
TIN | 8. | |
| 3. | 
BROKEN. | 
DASHES SMALL | 9. | |
| 4. | 
TIN | 
LOWER PART
SHORT. | 10. | |
| 5. | 
DASH E | 
11. | | |
| 6. | 
ES | 
DASH.
E | 12. | |

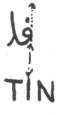
33

SOMERSET HOUSE OVERPRINT

General remarks: New printings of the original typographed stamps were made and overprinted in black at Somerset House, London. The sheets of the stamps of this printing have additional guide dots in the colour of the stamps above No. 10 and below No. 238 in sheet. The English inscription is in blockletters. The measurements of the overprint are: Arabic 8 mm, English 14 mm, Hebrew 14½ mm.

The overprint was set up in twelve units, arranged in two horizontal rows of six each, the block of 12 repeated to cover the whole overprinting plate. The exact date of issue is unknown, the stamps appeared between September and October 1921. All values exist overprinted "CANCELLED" (VV). This overprint has been made on only a few copies sent to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons at the time of the preparation of the stamps of the subsequent issue. The set exists overprinted "Specimen" (VV).

THE TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT

- | | | | | |
|----|--|---|-----|--|
| 1. | 
NORMAL. | 
TIN
1 & 7. | 7. | 
BROKEN. |
| 2. | PALESTINE
14 3/8 mm. | 
TIN | 8. | |
| 3. | 
BROKEN. | 
DASHES SMALL | 9. | |
| 4. | 
TIN | 
LOWER PART
SHORT. | 10. | |
| 5. | 
DASH E | 
11. | | |
| 6. | 
ES | 
DASH.
E | 12. | |

33



Type 9.



The "Circle" variety.

September-October 1921. Stamps in type 3, overprinted in black with type 9. Perf. 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| 127 | 9 | 1 m | sepia | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| a | " | 1 m | deep brown | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| 128 | " | 2 m | blue green | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 129 | " | 2 m | rich blue green | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 130 | " | 3 m | pale reddish brown | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| 131 | " | 3 m | reddish brown | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| a | " | 3 m | the "Circle" variety | VR | VR |
| 132 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 133 | " | 4 m | carmine scarlet | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 134 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 0 5 | 0 2 |
| 135 | " | 5 m | orange | 0 5 | 0 2 |
| 136 | " | 1 p | bright turquoise blue | 0 10 | 0 3 |
| 137 | " | 2 p | olive | 1 6 | 0 8 |
| 138 | " | 5 p | purple | 3 6 | 3 0 |
| 139 | " | 9 p | bistre | 8 6 | 7 6 |
| 140** | " | 10 p | bright ultramarine | 25 0 | £ 6* |
| 141** | " | 20 p | slate grey | 80 0 | £ 10* |

Besides those on the original stamps, some new plate varieties of minor importance are found. There is only one new plate variety, which is really important, the so-called "circle variety" on the 3 m (No 69 in sheet). Not more than 20 pieces of this variety exist (see illustration). Perforation varieties are found on the 1 p stamp: 4th perf. vertically missing in the 8th horizontal row, 9th perf. vertically missing in the 9th horizontal row, 5th and 13th perf. horizontally missing between 19th and 20th row.

* Prices are for genuine used copies.

** Forgeries of the overprint exist.



Type 9.



The "Circle" variety.

September-October 1921. Stamps in type 3, overprinted in black with type 9. Perf. 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|-----------------------|------|-------|
| 127 | 9 | 1 m | sepia | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| a | " | 1 m | deep brown | 0 10 | 0 7 |
| 128 | " | 2 m | blue green | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 129 | " | 2 m | rich blue green | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 130 | " | 3 m | pale reddish brown | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 131 | " | 3 m | reddish brown | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| a | " | 3 m | the "Circle" variety | £ 40 | £ 50 |
| 132 | " | 4 m | scarlet | 1 8 | 1 0 |
| 133 | " | 4 m | carmine scarlet | 1 8 | 1 6 |
| 134 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 1 6 | 0 6 |
| 135 | " | 5 m | orange | 1 6 | 0 6 |
| 136 | " | 1 p | bright turquoise blue | 2 6 | 0 6 |
| 137* | " | 2 p | olive | 5 0 | 1 6 |
| 138 | " | 5 p | purple | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 139 | " | 9 p | bistre | 15 0 | 12 0 |
| 140** | " | 10 p | bright ultramarine | 50 0 | £ 12* |
| 141** | " | 20 p | slate grey | 95 0 | £ 25* |

Besides those on the original stamps, some new plate varieties of minor importance are found. There is only one new plate variety, which is really important, the so-called "circle variety" on the 3 m (No 69 in sheet). Not more than 20 pieces of this variety exist (see illustration). Perforation varieties are found on the 1 p stamp: 4th perf. vertically missing in the 8th horizontal row, 9th perf. vertically missing in the 9th horizontal row, 5th and 13th perf. horizontally missing between 19th and 20th row (S).

* Prices are for genuine used copies.

** Forgeries of the overprint exist.

WATERLOW PRINTINGS.

General remarks: In Autumn 1922 (September–November) the original design of the typographed issue was printed from new plates, made by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., London, and overprinted by the same firm with the tri-lingual overprint in black. Printing and overprinting were made in the typographical way. The stamps were printed on paper with Watermark multiple script CA. All values exist with perforation 15/14, the 5 to 20 p. values also perf. 14. The "Specimen" set has the "SPECIMEN" overprint horizontally (R). Exact dates of issue are unknown, the stamps appeared between September–November 1922, and were withdrawn from sale at the following dates: 3 m and 13 m on 31st May 1927, 1 m on 30th November 1927, all other values on 13th August 1927. The size of the design for all values is 18/21½ mm. The Arabic overprint is 8 mm long, English in block letters 14½ mm, Hebrew 15 mm.

The values from 1 m to 2 p were printed from plates of 240, the stamps arranged in 2 panes of 10 rows of 12 stamps each. The panes are separated by a row of intersecting gutters (Type B) of the size of a row of stamps. The sheets have the Plate Number 1, every sheet four times (above Nos. 2 and 9 in the upper, below Nos. 230 and 239 in the lower pane). The 5 p to 20 p values were printed from plates of 120 stamps. Two impressions were made from the same plate on each sheet. The plate numbers appear above Nos. 2 and 9 and above Nos. 122 and 129 on the blank intersecting gutters. The sheets of all stamps are surrounded by a Jubilee line in the colour of the stamps and another Jubilee line in black from the overprinting plate. Later printings show a current number in the top margin above No. 10. Of most of the values more than one printing was made.

Two plates were used for the overprint (Plate A and B). All values exist overprinted of plate A, the 1 m to 5 m, 7 m, 13 m, and 2 p values of plate A and B. The overprint-plate B is much cleaner and has a more finished appearance than the Plate A overprint. Major J. J. Darlow mentions two states of each of the overprinting plates (A 1 and A 2, B 1 and B 2), the differences consisting in the absence or new appearance of overprint varieties. The sheets of stamps with overprint A are perforated through at right and at bottom, those with overprint B at top and at left.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE PLATES.

A. 1—8 m and 1 p: A single design was reproduced vertically to make up a strip of 5, this strip duplicated horizontally 11 times to make up a block of 60 and the block repeated three times to build up the plate of 240.

B. The 13 m: Until now it was believed that this stamp has no types and that a single design has been repeated 240 times. Our research proved the existence of 10 types. The make-up was probably as follows: A single design was repeated vertically 9 times, the strip of 10 repeated horizontally to make up a pane of 120, the pane duplicated to form the plate of 240 (It might be that from the strip of 10 a block of 60 was made, which was repeated to build up the pane). After the plate was finished, a considerable number of clichés was exchanged, and therefore, certain stamps do not show the types expected in the respective horizontal row.

C. The 2 p: A single design was reproduced vertically to make up a vertical strip of 4, this strip repeated the requisite number to make up a block of 48. For the building up of the upper pane the block of 48 was repeated to make up 96, and the two top rows of the block were added to make 120. The lower pane was made up the same way, but instead of the two top rows, here the two bottom rows were added.

35

WATERLOW PRINTINGS

General remarks: In Autumn 1922 (September–November) the original design of the typographed issue was printed from new plates, made by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., London, and overprinted by the same firm with the tri-lingual overprint in black. Printing and overprinting were made in the typographical way. The stamps were printed on paper with Watermark multiple script CA. All values exist with perforation 15/14, the 5 to 20 p. values also perf. 14. The "Specimen" set has the "SPECIMEN" overprint horizontally (L 20). Exact dates of issue are unknown, the stamps appeared between September–November 1922, and were withdrawn from sale at the following dates: 3 m and 13 m on 31st May 1927, 1 m on 30th November 1927, all other values on 13th August 1927. The size of the design for all values is 18/21½ mm. The Arabic overprint is 8 mm long, English in block letters 14½ mm, Hebrew 15 mm.

The values from 1 m to 2 p were printed from plates of 240, the stamps arranged in 2 panes of 10 rows of 12 stamps each. The panes are separated by a row of intersecting gutters (Type B) of the size of a row of stamps. The sheets have the Plate Number 1, every sheet four times (above Nos. 2 and 11 in the upper, below Nos. 230 and 239 in the lower pane). The 5 p to 20 p values were printed from plates of 120 stamps. Two impressions were made from the same plate on each sheet. The plate numbers appear above Nos. 2 and 11 and above Nos. 122 and 131 on the blank intersecting gutters. The sheets of all stamps are surrounded by a Jubilee line in the colour of the stamps and another Jubilee line in black from the overprinting plate. Later printings show a current number in the top margin above No. 12. Of most of the values more than one printing was made.

Two plates were used for the overprint (Plate A and B). All values exist overprinted of plate A, the 1 m to 5 m, 7 m, 13 m, and 2 p values of plate A and B. The overprint-plate B is much cleaner and has a more finished appearance than the Plate A overprint. Major J. J. Darlow mentions two states of each of the overprinting plates (A 1 and A 2, B 1 and B 2), the differences consisting in the absence or new appearance of overprint varieties. The sheets of stamps with overprint A are perforated through at right and at bottom, those with overprint B at top and at left.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE PLATES

A. 1—8 m and 1 p: A single design was reproduced vertically to make up a strip of 5, this strip duplicated horizontally 11 times to make up a block of 60 and the block repeated three times to build up the plate of 240.

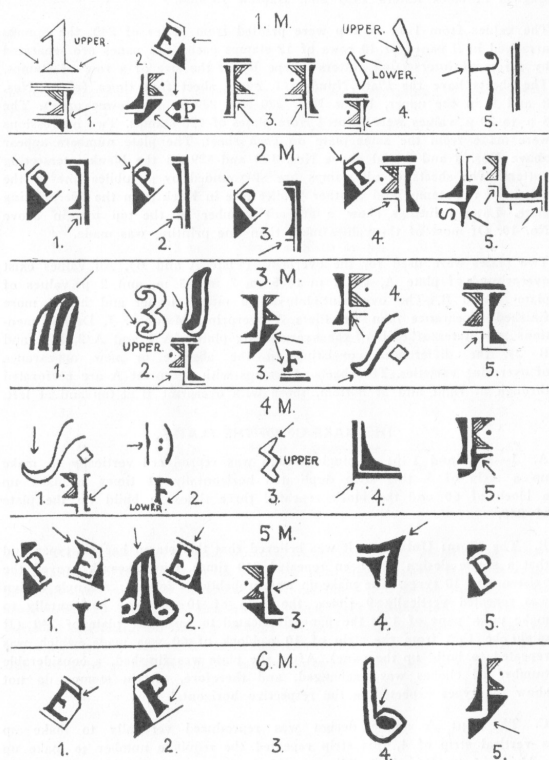
B. The 13 m: Until now it was believed that this stamp has no types and that a single design has been repeated 240 times. Our research proved the existence of 10 types. The make-up was probably as follows: A single design was repeated vertically 9 times, the strip of 10 repeated horizontally to make up a pane of 120, the pane duplicated to form the plate of 240 (It might be that from the strip of 10 a block of 60 was made, which was repeated to build up the pane). After the plate was finished, a considerable number of clichés was exchanged, and therefore, certain stamps do not show the types expected in the respective horizontal row.

C. The 2 p: A single design was reproduced vertically to make up a vertical strip of 4, this strip repeated the requisite number to make up a block of 48. For the building up of the upper pane the block of 48 was repeated to make up 96, and the two top rows of the block were added to make 120. The lower pane was made up the same way, but instead of the two top rows, here the two bottom rows were added.

35

D. The 5, 9, 10, 20 p: A single design was vertically duplicated, this pair horizontally repeated the requisite number to make up a block of 24, this block repeated 4 times to make up the plate of 120.

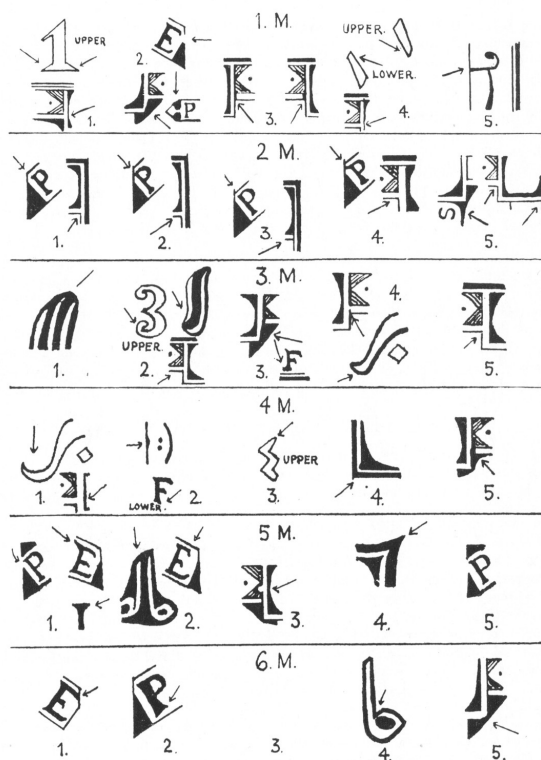
THE TYPES OF THE STAMPS.



36

D. The 5, 9, 10, 20 p: A single design was vertically duplicated, this pair horizontally repeated the requisite number to make up a block of 24, this block repeated 4 times to make up the plate of 120.

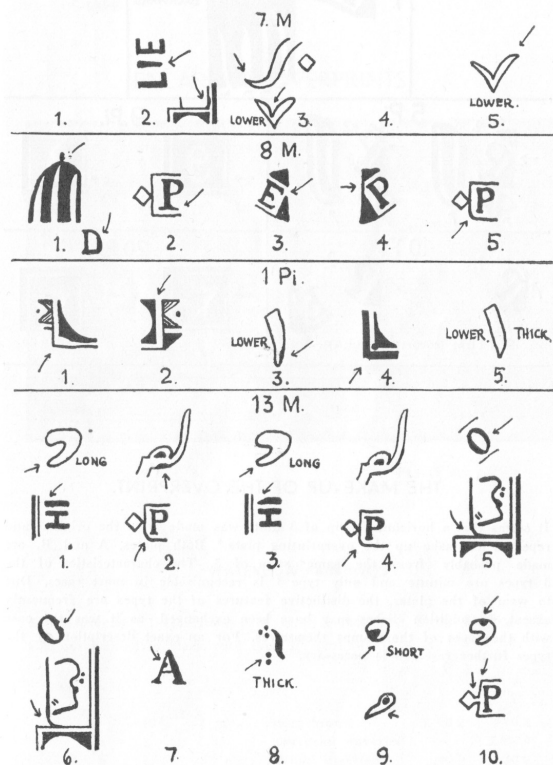
THE TYPES OF THE STAMPS



36

There are therefore: 5 types of values 1 m—8 m and the 1 p, 10 types of the 13 m, 4 types of the 2 p. and 2 types of the 5—20 p. values, all types in vertical strips or pairs.

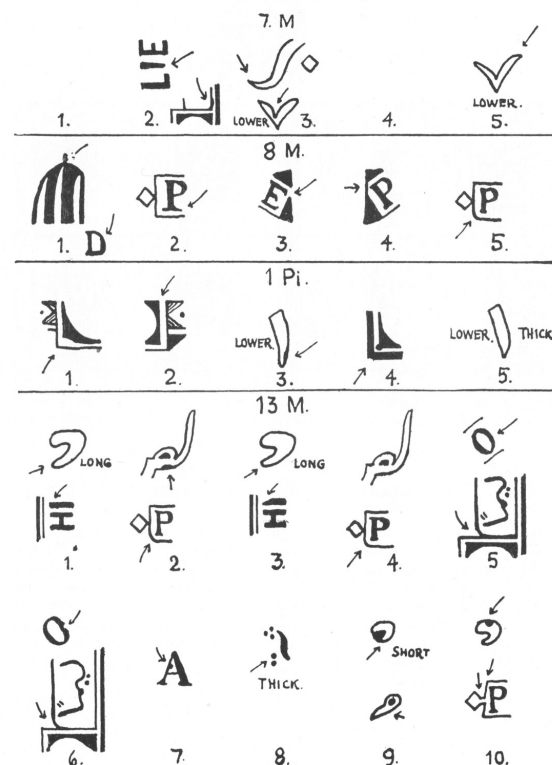
THE TYPES OF THE STAMPS.



37

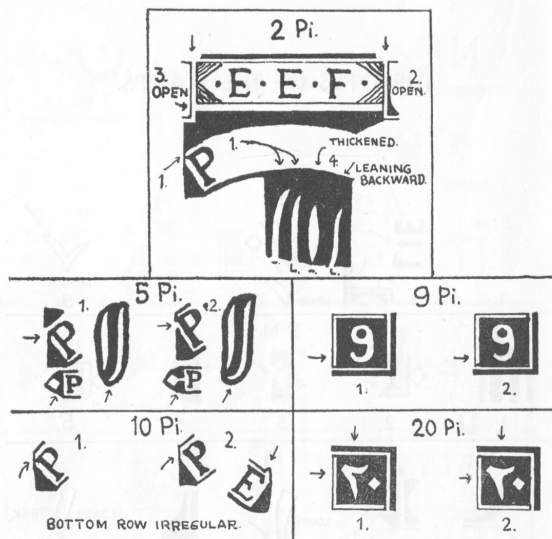
There are therefore: 5 types of values 1 m—8 m and the 1 p, 10 types of the 13 m, 4 types of the 2 p. and 2 types of the 5—20 p. values, all types in vertical strips or pairs.

THE TYPES OF THE STAMPS



37

THE TYPES OF THE STAMPS.

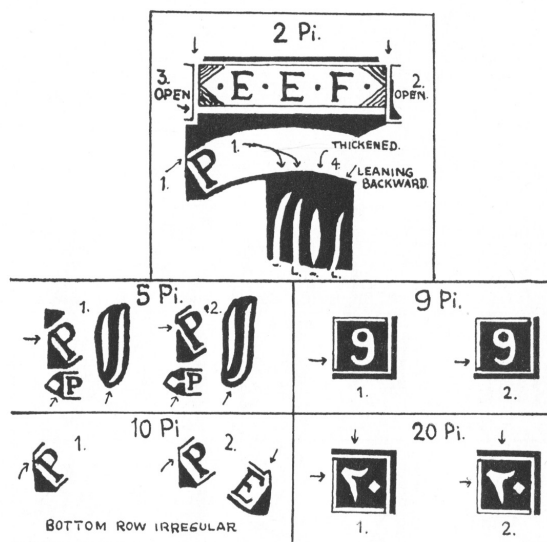


THE MAKE-UP OF THE OVERPRINT.

It seems that a horizontal strip of 3 units was made from the original and repeated to make up the overprinting plate.* Both plates, A and B, are made probably from the same strip of 3. The characteristics of the 3 types are minute and only type 1 is recognisable in most cases. Due to wear of the plates, the distinctive features of the types are frequently absent. In addition cliches may have been exchanged, as it was the case with the types of the stamps themselves. For an exact description of the types further research is necessary.

* If one horizontal row is considered, it may be observed, that after each three overprints, the position of the overprint in relation to the design is changed.

THE TYPES OF THE STAMPS

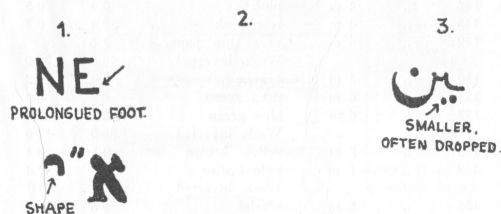


THE MAKE-UP OF THE OVERPRINT

It seems that a horizontal strip of 3 units was made from the original and repeated to make up the overprinting plate.* Both plates, A and B, are made probably from the same strip of 3. The characteristics of the 3 types are minute and only type 1 is recognisable in most cases. Due to wear of the plates, the distinctive features of the types are frequently absent. In addition cliches may have been exchanged, as it was the case with the types of the stamps themselves. For an exact description of the types further research is necessary.

* If one horizontal row is considered, it may be observed, that after each three overprints, the position of the overprint in relation to the design is changed.

WATERLOW PRINTING. TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT.



ENLARGED OVERPRINTS.



PLATE B.

PLATE A.

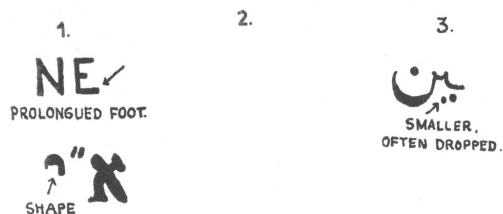
WATERLOW PRINTINGS :

Sept.-November 1922. Stamps in type 3 redrawn, Wmk. Multiple Script CA, overprinted in black with type 10, perf. 14 Plate A.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|--------------------|--------|------|
| 142 | 10 | 1 m | deep brown | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| a | " | | overprint inverted | £ 60 0 | |
| b | " | | Wmk. inverted | 40 0 | 30 0 |
| 143 | " | 2 m | yellow | 0 2 | 0 2 |
| 144 | " | 2 m | chrome yellow | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| 145 | " | 2 m | yellow orange | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| a | " | | Wmk inverted | 40 0 | 30 0 |

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WATERLOW PRINTING. TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT



ENLARGED OVERPRINTS.



PLATE B

PLATE A

WATERLOW PRINTINGS

Sept.-November 1922. Stamps in type 3 redrawn, Wmk. Multiple Script CA, overprinted in black with type 10, perf. 14 Plate A.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|--------------------|------|-------|
| 142 | 10 | 1 m | deep brown | 1 0 | 0 5 |
| a | " | | overprint inverted | — | £ 300 |
| b | " | | Wmk. inverted | 90 0 | 75 0 |
| 143 | " | 2 m | yellow | 1 6 | 0 8 |
| 144 | " | 2 m | chrome yellow | 2 0 | 0 10 |
| 145 | " | 2 m | yellow orange | 2 0 | 0 10 |
| a | " | | Wmk inverted | 75 0 | 50 0 |

39

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------------|------|------|
| 146 | 10 | 3 m | Prussian blue | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | 40 0 | 30 0 |
| 147 | " | 4 m | pink | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| 148 | " | 4 m | rose pink | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| 149 | " | 4 m | very thin paper | 7 6 | |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | 40 0 | 30 0 |
| 150 | " | 5 m | orange | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 151 | " | 6 m | deep green | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| 152 | " | 6 m | blue green | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| 153 | " | 7 m | yellow brown | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| 154 | " | 7 m | pale brown | 0 5 | 0 4 |
| | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | 60 0 |
| 155 | " | 8 m | scarlet | 0 6 | 0 4 |
| | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | 40 0 |
| 156 | " | 13 m | cobalt | 0 10 | 0 3 |
| 157 | " | 13 m | pale ultramarine | 0 10 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | 30 0 |
| 158 | " | 1 p | slate grey | 0 8 | 0 3 |
| 159 | " | 1 p | grey | 0 8 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | 35 0 |
| 160 | " | 2 p | olive | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 161 | " | 2 p | ochre | 65 0 | 1 0 |
| 162 | " | 5 p | purple | 3 0 | 1 0 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | 15 0 | 8 0 |
| 163 | " | 9 p | bistre | £ 70 | 90 0 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | | £ 12 |
| 164 | " | 10 p | turquoise | 30 0 | 1 8 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | 80 0 | 12 0 |
| b | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | 40 0 |
| c | " | " | E.E.F. instead of | | |
| | " | " | E.E.F. in bottom panel | £ 30 | £ 25 |
| 165 | " | 20 p | violet | 85 0 | 50 0 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | £ 10 | £ 5 |

Perforation 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---------------------|------|------|
| 166 | 10 | 5 p | purple | 11 0 | 1 2 |
| 167 | " | 9 p | bistre | 7 0 | 5 6 |
| 168 | " | 10 p | turquoise | 6 0 | 1 6 |
| a | " | " | E.E.F. inst. E.E.F. | £ 20 | £ 17 |
| 169 | " | 20 p | violet | 12 0 | 8 0 |

No 142a: This stamp does not exist unused; 11 used copies are known. One complete sheet existed and was sold at Acre Post Office.

No 163: In mint condition not more than perhaps 10 copies may exist.

Perforation varieties: In the values 5 to 20 p., perf. 14, the stamps in the 6th horizontal row of the upper and the 5th row of the lower pane are 25 instead of 24 mm high (18 teeth sideways instead of 17).

The last perforation horizontally is missing between the 17th and 18th row of the 1 m. in one particular printing.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 146 | 10 | 3 m | Prussian blue | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | 75 0 | 50 0 |
| 147 | " | 4 m | pink | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 148 | " | 4 m | rose pink | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| 149 | " | 4 m | very thin paper | £ 3 | 75 0 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | 110 0 | £ 5 |
| 150 | " | 5 m | orange | 1 6 | 0 5 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | — | £ 8 |
| 151 | " | 6 m | deep green | 2 6 | 1 6 |
| 152 | " | 6 m | blue green | 2 6 | 1 6 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | £ 7 | £ 7 |
| 153 | " | 7 m | yellow brown | 2 6 | 1 4 |
| 154 | " | 7 m | pale brown | 2 6 | 1 4 |
| | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | £ 8 |
| 155 | " | 8 m | scarlet | 3 0 | 1 4 |
| | " | " | Wmk. inverted | £ 5 | 110 0 |
| 156 | " | 13 m | cobalt | 4 0 | 0 6 |
| 157 | " | 13 m | pale ultramarine | 4 0 | 0 6 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | £ 4 | 50 0 |
| 158 | " | 1 p | slate grey | 3 6 | 0 8 |
| 159 | " | 1 p | grey | 3 6 | 0 8 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | £ 5 |
| 160 | " | 2 p | olive | 5 0 | 1 6 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | — | 175 0 |
| 161 | " | 2 p | ochre | £ 8 | 1 6 |
| 162 | " | 5 p | purple | 9 0 | 2 6 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | 30 0 | 15 0 |
| 163 | " | 9 p | bistre | £ 75 | £ 6 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | £ 125 | £ 30 |
| 164 | " | 10 p | turquoise | 50 0 | 6 0 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | £ 5 | 25 0 |
| b | " | " | Wmk. inverted | | 110 0 |
| c | " | " | E.E.F. instead of | | |
| | " | " | E.E.F. in bottom panel | £ 40 | £ 35 |
| 165 | " | 20 p | violet | £ 10 | £ 8 |
| a | " | " | size 25 mm | £ 60 | £ 30 |

Perforation 15/14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---------------------|------|------|
| 166 | 10 | 5 p | purple | 50 0 | 2 6 |
| a | " | " | Wmk. inverted | — | £ 10 |
| 167 | " | 9 p | bistre | 30 0 | 20 0 |
| 168 | " | 10 p | turquoise | 18 0 | 6 0 |
| a | " | " | E.E.F. inst. E.E.F. | £ 35 | £ 30 |
| 169 | " | 20 p | violet | 35 0 | 18 0 |

No. 142a: This stamp does not exist unused; 10 used copies are known. One complete sheet existed and was sold at Acre Post Office.

No 163: In mint condition not more than perhaps 10 copies may exist. No. 163a: 4 mint copies known to exist.

Perforation varieties: In the values 5 to 20 p., perf. 14, the stamps in the 6th horizontal row of the upper and the 5th row of the lower pane are 25 instead of 24 mm high (18 teeth sideways instead of 17).

The last perforation horizontally is missing between the 17th and 18th row of the 1 m. in one particular printing.



Double overprint

Inverted
overprintHebrew D
instead of H
(ד instead of ה)

Plate B, perf. 14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|--------------------|------|------|
| 170 | 11 | 1 m | deep brown | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 171 | " | 1 m | deep sepia | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| a | " | " | double overprint | £ 5 | |
| b | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 1 | 8 0 |
| 172 | " | 2 m | yellow | 0 5 | 0 3 |
| 173 | " | 2 m | deep yellow | 0 5 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 1 | 8 0 |
| 174 | " | 3 m | greenish blue | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| 175 | " | 3 m | Prussian blue | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | 25 0 | 9 0 |
| 176 | " | 4 m | carmine pink | 0 4 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | 25 0 | 9 0 |
| 177 | " | 5 m | orange | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 178 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | 25 0 | 5 0 |
| 179 | " | 7 m | deep yellow brown | 2 0 | 1 0 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 3 | £ 2 |
| 180 | " | 13 m | pale ultramarine | 0 10 | 0 3 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | 25 0 | 10 0 |
| 181 | " | 13 m | deep ultramarine | 0 10 | 0 3 |
| 182 | " | 2 p | deep olive | 2 0 | 1 0 |
| a | " | " | overprint inverted | £ 12 | |
| b | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 3 | £ 2 |

Nos 171 a and 182 a: One sheet is known of each of them.

Plate varieties: The number of plate varieties and flaws, caused by the method of production of the plates, is considerable in this issue. The most important is the E.F.F. error in the 10 p. (No. 111 in sheet).

Overprint varieties: The Hebrew D instead of H (No 55 in Plate B) is the most important, many others are of minor significance. For the more distinctive of them see illustration.



Double overprint

Inverted
overprintHebrew D
instead of H
(ד instead of ה)

Plate B, perf. 14.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|--------------------|------|------|
| 170 | 11 | 1 m | deep brown | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| 171 | " | 1 m | deep sepia | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| a | " | " | double overprint | £ 12 | £ 40 |
| b | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 2 | 30 0 |
| 172 | " | 2 m | yellow | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| 173 | " | 2 m | deep yellow | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 2 | 30 0 |
| 174 | " | 3 m | greenish blue | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| 175 | " | 3 m | Prussian blue | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 3 | 30 0 |
| 176 | " | 4 m | carmine pink | 4 0 | 2 6 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 4 | £ 3 |
| 177 | " | 5 m | orange | 3 0 | 2 0 |
| 178 | " | 5 m | yellow orange | 3 0 | 2 0 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 3 | 25 0 |
| 179 | " | 7 m | deep yellow brown | 7 0 | 5 0 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 5 | £ 8 |
| 180 | " | 13 m | pale ultramarine | 5 0 | 4 0 |
| a | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 3 | 30 0 |
| 181 | " | 13 m | deep ultramarine | 5 0 | 4 0 |
| 182 | " | 2 p | deep olive | 10 0 | 7 0 |
| a | " | " | overprint inverted | £ 30 | £ 50 |
| b | " | " | Hebrew D | £ 9 | £ 8 |

Nos 171 a and 182 a: One sheet is known of each of them.

Plate varieties: The number of plate varieties and flaws, caused by the method of production of the plates, is considerable in this issue. The most important is the E.F.F. error in the 10 p. (No. 111 in sheet).

Overprint varieties: The Hebrew D instead of H (No 55 in Plate B) is the most important, many others are of minor significance. For the more distinctive of them see illustration page 31.

THE PICTURE SET.

General remarks:

The change of currency in the country from Egyptian to Palestinian money in 1927 made it necessary to create a new set of stamps. The old E.E.F. design, originally intended to have only a provisional character and then so many times overprinted was now definitely abolished, to make place for a set of pictorial designs, which appeared during Summer 1927. The stamps were designed by Mr. F. Taylor and typographed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons Ltd., London, with the exception of the stamps of 250, 500 mils and LP 1, issued in 1942, printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., London, also typographed.

The 2, 3 and 10 m values show a view of Rachel's tomb, the 4, 6, 8, 13 and 15 m the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, the 5, 7 and 20 m, the Citadel of Jerusalem (Tower of David) and the 50 m to LP 1 stamps the Sea of Galilee (Lake Kineret). The size of the designs of the 2—20 m is $18\frac{1}{2}/22\frac{1}{2}$ mm, of the 50—200 m $23/22\frac{1}{4}$, and of the 250 m to LP 1 values $24/22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

There are slight differences in the design of the 3 values printed by Messrs. de la Rue as compared with those in the same design printed by Messrs. Harrison. The circular line forming part of the roof of the Mosque is broken in the Harrison printings. Five coloured dots are incorporated in the design of the 500 mils stamp, and one dot in the LP 1 stamp (secret marks?).

The stamps were issued on the following dates:

1st June 1927 — the 3 and 13 m; 14th August 1927 — the 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, 50, 90, 100 and 200 m; 1st June 1932 — 7 m violet, 8 m scarlet; 1st August 1932 — 13 m bistre and 15 m; 1st November 1932 — 4 m purple; 15th January 1942 — 250, 500 m and LP 1.

The 90 m stamp was withdrawn from sale on 16th January 1932, the 4 m pink, 7 m scarlet, 8 m yellow-brown and 13 m ultramarine on the day the same values appeared in new colours.

The long lifetime of these stamps (1927 till 1946 and may be even longer) necessitated several printings.

The first printing in 1927 was on thin semi-transparent paper. Successive printings were on medium to thick paper with a ribbed appearance. (The earliest date known of stamps on other than thin paper is March 1928).

The ribbing is usually vertical, but some values on horizontally ribbed paper appeared in 1937. In 1940, the 15 m stamp on very thin semi-transparent paper with a ribbed appearance came out. (Probably for the make-up of coils). The coil stamps 5 m (1936) and 10 m (1938) are on plain white wove paper. In 1940 stamps began to appear on plain very white wove paper. (Earliest date so far known 19th June 1940).

The perforation of the 2 m—20 m is $13\frac{1}{2}/14\frac{1}{2}$, of the 5 and 10 m from coils $14\frac{1}{2}/14$, of the 50 m to LP 1 values 14.

All values issued in 1927 on thin semi-transparent paper exist overprinted horizontally "SPECIMEN". The new colours, issued in 1932, exist perforated vertically "SPECIMEN". (Rare).

The stamps are printed in sheets of 250 (2 to 20 m) or 200 (50 m to LP 1). The sheets of 250 are arranged in three horizontal panes, two of them 100 stamps each (10 times 10) and one of them 50 (5 times 10),

THE PICTURE SET

General remarks:

The change of currency in the country from Egyptian to Palestinian money in 1927 made it necessary to create a new set of stamps. The old E.E.F. design, originally intended to have only a provisional character and then so many times overprinted was now definitely abolished, to make place for a set of pictorial designs, which appeared during Summer 1927. The stamps were designed by Mr. F. Taylor and typographed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons Ltd., London.

The 2, 3 and 10 m values show a view of Rachel's tomb, the 4, 6, 8, 13 and 15 m the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem, the 5, 7 and 20 m, the Citadel of Jerusalem (Tower of David) and the 50 m to LP 1 stamps the Sea of Galilee (Lake Kineret). The size of the designs of the 2—20 m is $18\frac{1}{2}/22\frac{1}{2}$ mm, of the 50—200 m $23/22\frac{1}{4}$, and of the 250 m to LP 1 values $24/22\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

There are slight differences in the design of the 3 values printed by Messrs. de la Rue as compared with those in the same design printed by Messrs. Harrison. The circular line forming part of the roof of the Mosque is broken in the Harrison printings. Five coloured dots are incorporated in the design of the 500 mils stamp, and one dot in the LP 1 stamp (secret marks?).

The stamps were issued on the following dates:

1st June 1927 — the 3 and 13 m; 14th August 1927 — the 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, 50, 90, 100 and 200 m; 1st June 1932 — 7 m violet, 8 m scarlet; 1st August 1932 — 13 m bistre and 15 m; 1st November 1932 — 4 m purple; 15th January 1942 — 250, 500 m and LP 1.

The 90 m stamp was withdrawn from sale on 16th January 1932, the 4 m pink, 7 m scarlet, 8 m yellow-brown and 13 m ultramarine on the day the same values appeared in new colours.

The long lifetime of these stamps (1927 till 1946 and may be even longer) necessitated several printings.

The first printing in 1927 was on thin semi-transparent paper. Successive printings were on medium to thick paper with a ribbed appearance. (The earliest date known of stamps on other than thin paper is March 1928).

The ribbing is usually vertical, but some values on horizontally ribbed paper appeared in 1937. In 1940, the 15 m stamp on very thin semi-transparent paper with a ribbed appearance came out. (Probably for the make-up of coils). The coil stamps 5 m (1936) and 10 m (1938) are on plain white wove paper. In 1940 stamps began to appear on plain very white wove paper. (Earliest date so far known 19th June 1940).

The perforation of the 2 m—20 m is $13\frac{1}{2}/14\frac{1}{2}$, of the 5 and 10 m from coils $14\frac{1}{2}/14$, of the 50 m to LP 1 values 14.

All values issued in 1927 on thin semi-transparent paper exist overprinted horizontally "SPECIMEN". The new colours, issued 1932, and the three high values, issued 1942, exist perforated "SPECIMEN".

The stamps are printed in sheets of 250 (2 to 20 m) or 200 (50 m to LP 1). The sheets of 250 are arranged in three horizontal panes, two of them 100 stamps each (10 times 10) and one of them 50 (5 times 10),

the three panes separated by intersecting gutters in types C, D or E. The sheets of 200 stamps are composed of two horizontal panes of 100 stamps each (10/10) and separated by a row of intersecting gutters in type F. The sheets are surrounded by a co-extensive Jubilee line in the colour of the respective stamp. The sheets of 250 stamps have plate numbers above Nos. 2 and 19 and below Nos. 227 and 249.

The sheets of 200 have the plate numbers above Nos. 2 and 19 and below Nos. 182 and 199. The following plate numbers appeared until now: Plate No. 1: 2 m to LP 1 (the 250 m — LP 1: plate numbers in Roman figures) Plate No. 2: 2,3 m, 4 m purple, 5,6 m, 7 m violet, 8 m scarlet 10 and 15 m. Plate No. 3: 2 and 3 m.

The 15 m is known with reversed plate number.



Reversed plate number.

| The following types of intersecting gutters were used: | | | |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Type C. | Type D. | Type E. | Type F. |
| 2 m to 20 m, Plate No. 1
2 m and 3 m, Pl. No. 2 | 4 m to 10 m
and 15 m
Plate No. 2.
2 m Pl. No. 3. | 3 m
Plate No. 3. | 50 m to
LP 1
Plate No. 1. |

The first issue on thin semi-transparent paper had no current numbers. All later printings have the current number above No. 25, the stamps printed in sheets of 200 above No. 20 in sheet.

Coil stamps were issued in rolls of 500.

As these stamps have been current for nearly 20 years, numerous printings were made, and shades of colour are plentiful. There are some constant plate varieties in most of the plates, and some varieties, limited to one printing only, are met with.

The 5 m from coils and the 8 m scarlet on vertically ribbed paper are known with inverted watermark. Other stamps with inverted watermark may exist.

Missing perforation is found on the 5 m from coils and on the 100 m on very white wove paper.

the three panes separated by intersecting gutters in types C, D, E, G. The sheets of 200 stamps are composed of two horizontal panes of 100 stamps each (10/10) and separated by a row of intersecting gutters in type F. The sheets are surrounded by a co-extensive Jubilee line in the colour of the respective stamp. The sheets of 250 stamps have plate numbers above Nos. 2 and 24 and below Nos. 227 and 249.

The sheets of 200 have the plate numbers above Nos. 2 and 19 and below Nos. 182 and 199. The following plate numbers appeared until now: Plate No. 1: 2 m to LP 1 (the 250 m — LP 1: plate numbers in Roman figures) Plate No. 2: 2,3 m, 4 m purple, 5,6 m, 7 m violet, 8 m scarlet 10, 15 and 20 m. Plate No. 3: 2 and 3 m.

The 15 m is known with reversed plate number.



Reversed plate number.

| The following types of intersecting gutters were used: | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Type C. | Type D. | Type E. | Type F. | Type G. |
| 2 m to 20 m,
Plate No. 1.
2 m and 3 m,
Plate No. 2. | 4 m to 10 m
and 15 m,
Plate No. 2.
2 m, Pl. No. 3. | 3 m,
Plate No. 3. | 50 m to
LP 1,
Plate No. 1. | 20 m,
Plate No. 2. |

The first issue on thin semi-transparent paper had no current numbers. All later printings have the current number above No. 25, the stamps printed in sheets of 200 above No. 20 in sheet.

Coil stamps were issued in rolls of 500.

As these stamps have been current for nearly 20 years, numerous printings were made, and shades of colour are plentiful. There are some constant plate varieties in most of the plates, and some varieties, limited to one printing only, are met with.

The 5 m from coils, the 8 m scarlet on vertically ribbed paper, and the 20 and 50 m are known with inverted watermarks. Other stamps with inverted watermark may exist.

Missing perforation is found on the 5 m from coils and on the 100 m on very white wove paper.



Type 12 13 14 15

1927—1946. Stamps in types 12—15. Wmk. Multiple Script CA Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}/14$ (2 mls to 20 mls) Perf. 14 (50 mls to LP 1), Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}/14$ (5 and 10 mls from coils.)

1927, ON SEMI-TRANSPARENT PAPER.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 183 | 12 | 2 m | Prussian blue | 10 | 06 |
| 184 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | 10 | 06 |
| 185 | 13 | 4 m | pink | 16 | 06 |
| 186 | 14 | 5 m | orange | 10 | 05 |
| 187 | 13 | 6 m | deep green | 16 | 010 |
| 188 | 14 | 7 m | bright rose | 20 | 04 |
| 189 | 13 | 8 m | yellow brown | 26 | 10 |
| 190 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 16 | 10 |
| 191 | 13 | 13 m | ultramarine | 30 | 04 |
| 192 | 14 | 20 m | olive | 20 | 10 |
| 193 | 15 | 50 m | deep dull purple | 20 | 10 |
| 194 | 15 | 90 m | bistre | 600 | 450 |
| 195 | 15 | 100 m | turquoise | 40 | 16 |
| 196 | 15 | 200 m | deep rich violet | 80 | 30 |

1928, ON VERTICALLY RIBBED PAPER.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------|-----|----|
| 197 | 12 | 2 m | Prussian blue | 08 | 06 |
| 198 | 12 | 2 m | greenish blue | 010 | 06 |
| 199 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | 06 | 06 |
| 200 | 12 | 3 m | pale emerald | 10 | 08 |
| 201 | 12 | 3 m | apple green | 06 | 06 |
| 202 | 13 | 4 m | pink | 16 | 08 |
| 203 | 14 | 5 m | orange | 04 | 06 |
| 204 | 14 | 5 m | vermillion | 08 | 06 |
| 205 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | 04 | 06 |
| 206 | 13 | 6 m | deep green | 09 | 06 |
| 207 | 13 | 6 m | grey green | 16 | 08 |
| 208 | 13 | 6 m | blue green | 09 | 06 |
| 209 | 14 | 7 m | bright rose | 20 | 04 |
| 210 | 14 | 7 m | scarlet | 20 | 04 |
| 211 | 14 | 7 m | crimson | 26 | 08 |
| 212 | 13 | 8 m | yellow brown | 30 | 10 |
| 213 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 010 | 06 |
| 214 | 12 | 10 m | grey | 010 | 06 |
| 215 | 12 | 10 m | slate grey | 010 | 06 |
| 216 | 13 | 13 m | pale ultramarine | 36 | 04 |
| 217 | 13 | 13 m | deep ultramarine | 36 | 04 |
| 218 | 14 | 20 m | olive | 16 | 06 |
| 219 | 14 | 20 m | pale olive | 16 | 06 |
| 220 | 15 | 50 m | pale purple | 20 | 06 |
| 221 | 15 | 50 m | bright purple | 20 | 06 |



Type 12 13 14 15

1927—1946. Stamps in types 12—15. Wmk. Multiple Script CA Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}/14$ (2 mls to 20 mls) Perf. 14 (50 mls to LP 1), Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}/14$ (5 and 10 mls from coils.)

1927, ON SEMI-TRANSPARENT PAPER.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 183 | 12 | 2 m | Prussian blue | 40 | 40 |
| 184 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | 40 | 40 |
| 185 | 13 | 4 m | pink | 60 | 40 |
| 186 | 14 | 5 m | orange | 40 | 30 |
| 187 | 13 | 6 m | deep green | 50 | 40 |
| 188 | 14 | 7 m | bright rose | 80 | 30 |
| 189 | 13 | 8 m | yellow brown | 126 | 70 |
| 190 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 40 | 30 |
| 191 | 13 | 13 m | ultramarine | 126 | 20 |
| 192 | 14 | 20 m | olive | 40 | 40 |
| 193 | 15 | 50 m | deep dull purple | 50 | 40 |
| 194 | 15 | 90 m | bistre | £5 | 900 |
| 195 | 15 | 100 m | turquoise | 70 | 60 |
| 196 | 15 | 200 m | deep rich violet | 120 | 90 |

1928, ON VERTICALLY RIBBED PAPER.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 197 | 12 | 2 m | Prussian blue | 30 | 10 |
| 198 | 12 | 2 m | greenish blue | 30 | 10 |
| 199 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | 40 | 10 |
| 200 | 12 | 3 m | pale emerald | 50 | 20 |
| 201 | 12 | 3 m | apple green | 50 | 20 |
| 202 | 13 | 4 m | pink | 70 | 26 |
| 203 | 14 | 5 m | orange | 20 | 10 |
| 204 | 14 | 5 m | vermillion | 20 | 10 |
| 205 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | 16 | 010 |
| 206 | 13 | 6 m | deep green | 36 | 010 |
| 207 | 13 | 6 m | grey green | 50 | 010 |
| 208 | 13 | 6 m | blue green | 36 | 010 |
| 209 | 14 | 7 m | bright rose | 90 | 26 |
| 210 | 14 | 7 m | scarlet | 90 | 26 |
| 211 | 14 | 7 m | crimson | 106 | 26 |
| 212 | 13 | 8 m | yellow brown | 150 | 60 |
| 213 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 26 | 010 |
| 214 | 12 | 10 m | grey | 26 | 010 |
| 215 | 12 | 10 m | slate grey | 26 | 010 |
| 216 | 13 | 13 m | pale ultramarine | 150 | 16 |
| 217 | 13 | 13 m | deep ultramarine | 150 | 16 |
| 218 | 14 | 20 m | olive | 36 | 10 |
| 219 | 14 | 20 m | pale olive | 36 | 10 |
| 220 | 15 | 50 m | pale purple | 50 | 16 |
| 221 | 15 | 50 m | bright purple | 50 | 16 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|-------------|------|------|
| 222 | 15 | 90 m | bistre | £ 6 | £ 4 |
| 223 | 15 | 100 m | turquoise | 7 0 | 2 6 |
| 224 | 15 | 200 m | violet | 12 0 | 3 6 |
| 225 | 15 | 200 m | pale violet | 30 0 | 15 0 |

1932, NEW VALUES AND CHANGES OF COLOUR, ON VERTICALLY RIBBED PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|--------------------|-----|------|
| 226 | 13 | 4 m | purple | 1 0 | 0 10 |
| 227 | 14 | 7 m | deep violet | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 228 | 14 | 7 m | pale violet | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 229 | 13 | 8 m | carmine red | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 230 | 13 | 8 m | scarlet red | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 231 | 13 | 13 m | brownish bistre | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 232 | 13 | 13 m | bistre | 1 0 | 0 10 |
| 233 | 13 | 15 m | ultramarine | 1 0 | 0 6 |
| 234 | 13 | 15 m | grey blue | 1 0 | 0 6 |
| a | | | reversed plate No. | £ 5 | |

1936—1938, COIL STAMPS

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---------------|------|------|
| 235 | 14 | 5 m | orange | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 236 | 14 | 5 m | orange red | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 237 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| a | | | Wmk. inverted | 15 0 | 12 0 |
| 238 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 8 0 | 8 0 |

1937, HORIZONTALLY RIBBED PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---------------|-----|------|
| 239 | 12 | 2 m | greenish blue | £ 6 | 15 0 |
| 240 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | £ 6 | 15 0 |
| 241 | 14 | 5 m | orange | £ 2 | 10 0 |
| 242 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | £ 2 | 10 0 |
| 243 | 13 | 6 m | blue green | £ 1 | 10 0 |
| 244 | 14 | 7 m | deep violet | £ 4 | 25 0 |
| 245 | 13 | 8 m | scarlet red | £ 1 | 10 0 |
| 246 | 12 | 10 m | slate grey | £ 7 | 30 0 |
| 247 | 13 | 15 m | ultramarine | £ 3 | £ 1 |

1940, ON VERY WHITE WOVE PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 248 | 12 | 2 m | Prussian blue | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 249 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 250 | 13 | 4 m | purple | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 251 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 252 | 14 | 5 m | chrome yellow | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 253 | 13 | 6 m | blue green | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 254 | 14 | 7 m | deep violet | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 255 | 13 | 8 m | carmine red | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 256 | 13 | 8 m | pale red | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 257 | 12 | 10 m | grey | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 258 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 259 | 12 | 10 m | slate grey | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 260 | 13 | 13 m | yellowish bistre | 0 5 | 0 5 |
| 261 | 13 | 15 m | grey blue | 0 6 | 0 2 |
| 262 | 13 | 15 m | ultramarine | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 263 | 14 | 20 m | olive | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 264 | 14 | 20 m | deep olive | 0 5 | 0 2 |
| 265 | 15 | 50 m | bright purple | 0 6 | 0 3 |
| 266 | 15 | 50 m | dull purple | 0 6 | 0 3 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|-------------|------|------|
| 222 | 15 | 90 m | bistre | £ 6 | £ 4 |
| 223 | 15 | 100 m | turquoise | 7 0 | 2 6 |
| 224 | 15 | 200 m | violet | 12 0 | 3 6 |
| 225 | 15 | 200 m | pale violet | 30 0 | 15 0 |

1932, NEW VALUES AND CHANGES OF COLOUR, ON VERTICALLY RIBBED PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|--------------------|-----|------|
| 226 | 13 | 4 m | purple | 1 0 | 0 10 |
| 227 | 14 | 7 m | deep violet | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 228 | 14 | 7 m | pale violet | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 229 | 13 | 8 m | carmine red | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 230 | 13 | 8 m | scarlet red | 0 6 | 0 5 |
| 231 | 13 | 13 m | brownish bistre | 1 6 | 0 10 |
| 232 | 13 | 13 m | bistre | 1 0 | 0 10 |
| 233 | 13 | 15 m | ultramarine | 1 0 | 0 6 |
| 234 | 13 | 15 m | grey blue | 1 0 | 0 6 |
| a | | | reversed plate No. | £ 5 | |

1936—1938, COIL STAMPS

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---------------|------|------|
| 235 | 14 | 5 m | orange | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 236 | 14 | 5 m | orange red | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| 237 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| a | | | Wmk. inverted | 15 0 | 12 0 |
| 238 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 8 0 | 8 0 |

1937, HORIZONTALLY RIBBED PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|---------------|-----|------|
| 239 | 12 | 2 m | greenish blue | £ 6 | 15 0 |
| 240 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | £ 6 | 15 0 |
| 241 | 14 | 5 m | orange | £ 2 | 10 0 |
| 242 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | £ 2 | 10 0 |
| 243 | 13 | 6 m | blue green | £ 1 | 10 0 |
| 244 | 14 | 7 m | deep violet | £ 4 | 25 0 |
| 245 | 13 | 8 m | scarlet red | £ 1 | 10 0 |
| 246 | 12 | 10 m | slate grey | £ 7 | 30 0 |
| 247 | 13 | 15 m | ultramarine | £ 3 | £ 1 |

1940, ON VERY WHITE WOVE PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 248 | 12 | 2 m | Prussian blue | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 249 | 12 | 3 m | yellow green | 0 2 | 0 3 |
| 250 | 13 | 4 m | purple | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 251 | 14 | 5 m | yellow orange | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 252 | 14 | 5 m | chrome yellow | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 253 | 13 | 6 m | blue green | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 254 | 14 | 7 m | deep violet | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| 255 | 13 | 8 m | carmine red | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 256 | 13 | 8 m | pale red | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| 257 | 12 | 10 m | grey | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 258 | 12 | 10 m | slate | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 259 | 12 | 10 m | slate grey | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 260 | 13 | 13 m | yellowish bistre | 0 5 | 0 5 |
| 261 | 13 | 15 m | grey blue | 0 6 | 0 2 |
| 262 | 13 | 15 m | ultramarine | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 263 | 14 | 20 m | olive | 0 4 | 0 2 |
| 264 | 14 | 20 m | deep olive | 0 5 | 0 2 |
| 265 | 15 | 50 m | bright purple | 0 6 | 0 3 |
| 266 | 15 | 50 m | dull purple | 0 6 | 0 3 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| 267 | 15 | 100 m | bluish turquoise | 2 2 | 0 5 |
| 268 | 15 | 100 m | greenish turquoise | 2 2 | 0 5 |
| 269 | 15 | 200 m | violet | 4 6 | 1 6 |
| 270 | 15 | 200 m | greyish violet | 4 6 | 1 6 |

1942, NEW VALUES ON VERY WHITE WOVE PAPER.

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|---------------|------|------|
| 271 | 15 | 250 m | deep brown | 5 6 | 2 6 |
| 272 | 15 | 500 m | scarlet | 11 0 | 5 0 |
| 273 | 15 | LP 1 | black | 24 0 | 10 0 |
| 274 | 15 | LP 1 | greyish black | 22 0 | 10 0 |

PLATE VARIETIES.



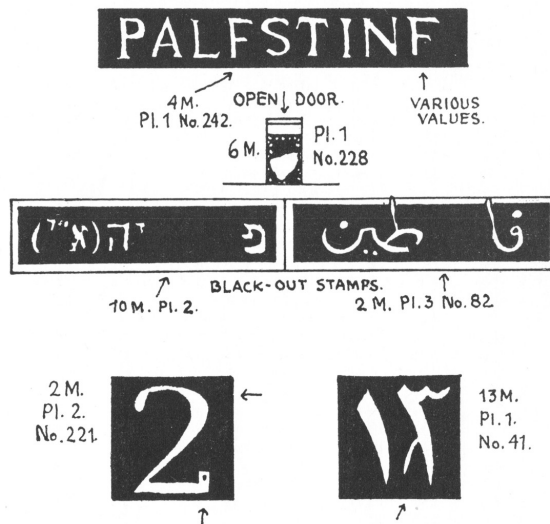
| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| 267 | 15 | 100 m | bluish turquoise | 1 6 | 0 6 |
| 268 | 15 | 100 m | greenish turquoise | 2 0 | 0 6 |
| 269 | 15 | 200 m | violet | 4 0 | 2 0 |
| 270 | 15 | 200 m | greyish violet | 4 0 | 2 0 |

1942, NEW VALUES ON VERY WHITE WOVE PAPER

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-------|---------------|-----|-----|
| 271 | 15 | 250 m | deep brown | 2 0 | 2 0 |
| 272 | 15 | 500 m | scarlet | 4 0 | 4 0 |
| 273 | 15 | LP 1 | black | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| 274 | 15 | LP 1 | greyish black | 8 0 | 8 0 |

Set on semi-transparent paper, 14 values, overprinted "Specimen": £ 10. 4 values (new colours 1932), perforated vertically "Specimen": £ 6. 3 values (1942) perforated horizontally "Specimen": £ 7.

PLATE VARIETIES



POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

INTRODUCTION:

"Postage due" stamps were used for several purposes: To collect charges on taxed letters, as a kind of receipt for demurrage payable on parcels, and as a receipt for customs clearance fees on letters or packets, not bearing the green customs label. The use of postage due stamps for the last mentioned purpose was discontinued in 1943.

THE FIRST POSTAGE DUE SET.

General remarks: A numeral design, hand-drawn, with the inscription in the three official languages, was typographed (electrotyped) by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Hebrew value inscriptions on the 2, 4 and 8 m stamps show singular instead of plural. The Arabic value inscriptions on the 1 and 2 m stamps are incorrect, having plural instead of singular with the 1 m and plural instead of dual with the 2 m. All values exist on brown paper with brownish gum and probably all, on white paper with white gum, although the 1m on the latter is not known for sure. The stamps are line perforated 11. Date of issue: 1st April 1923.

Arrangement of the sheets: The designs were hand-drawn in a horizontal strip of 5, the strip repeated both horizontally and vertically to make the plates. Thus 5 more or less recognisable types of each value exist (see illustration). The sheets contain 200 stamps in two side by side panes of 100 each in ten rows of 10 stamps each, divided by blank intersecting gutters. The plate of the 1, 2 and 4 m had 100 stamps, and duplicate impressions were taken to make the sheets. For the 8 and 13 m two separate plates of the same size were made for each value. The nails which held the printing plate to the wooden base were very carelessly driven, and loosened during printing operations. Crescents etc. (nail heads) made their appearances in the white of the inner panel of the stamps. These nail heads are usually found in the first and sixth vertical rows, to the right of the numeral, and in the fifth and tenth vertical rows to the left of the numeral.

1st April 1923. Stamps in Type D 1, no Wmk, Perf. 11.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|----------------------------|------|------|
| D 1 | D 1 | 1 m yellow brown | 0 10 | 1 0 |
| a | | imperf. pair | £ 8 | |
| b | | vertically imperf. between | £ 12 | |
| c | | imperf. in outer margin | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| D 2 | " | 2 m blue green | 0 8 | 0 6 |
| D 3 | " | 4 m scarlet | 0 10 | 0 9 |
| D 4 | " | 8 m mauve | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| a | | imperf. pair | £ 8 | |
| b | | imperf. between vertically | £ 15 | |
| c | | double print | £ 5 | |
| D 5 | " | 13 m steel blue | 1 6 | 1 0 |
| a | | imperf. between vertically | £ 14 | |
| b | | imperf. in outer margin | 50 0 | 50 0 |

Numerous plate varieties are known. See illustrations.

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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

INTRODUCTION

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General remarks: A numeral design, hand-drawn, with the inscription in the three official languages, was typographed (electrotyped) by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem. The Hebrew value inscriptions on the 2, 4 and 8 m stamps show singular instead of plural. The Arabic value inscriptions on the 1 and 2 m stamps are incorrect, having plural instead of singular with the 1 m and plural instead of dual with the 2 m. All values exist on brown paper with brownish gum and probably all, on white paper with white gum, although the 1m on the latter is not known for sure. The stamps are line perforated 11. Date of issue: 1st April 1923.

Arrangement of the sheets: The designs were hand-drawn in a horizontal strip of 5, the strip repeated both horizontally and vertically to make the plates. Thus 5 more or less recognisable types of each value exist (see illustration). The sheets contain 200 stamps in two side by side panes of 100 each in ten rows of 10 stamps each, divided by blank intersecting gutters. The plate of the 1, 2 and 4 m had 100 stamps, and duplicate impressions were taken to make the sheets. For the 8 and 13 m two separate plates of the same size were made for each value. The nails which held the printing plate to the wooden base were very carelessly driven, and loosened during printing operations. Crescents etc. (nail heads) made their appearances in the white of the inner panel of the stamps. These nail heads are usually found in the first and sixth vertical rows, to the right of the numeral, and in the fifth and tenth vertical rows to the left of the numeral.

1st April 1923. Stamps in Type D 1, no Wmk, Perf. 11.

| | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|------|------|
| D 1 | D 1 | 1 m yellow brown | 10 0 | 15 0 |
| a | | imperf. pair | £ 12 | |
| b | | vertically imperf. between | £ 35 | |
| c | | imperf. in right outer margin | £ 25 | £ 25 |
| D 2 | " | 2 m blue green | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| a | | imperf. pair | £ 40 | — |
| b | | imperf. pair on yellow un gummed paper | £ 20 | — |
| D 3 | " | 4 m scarlet | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| D 4 | " | 8 m mauve | 7 6 | 7 6 |
| a | | imperf. pair | £ 10 | |
| b | | imperf. between vertically | £ 50 | £ 50 |
| c | | double print | £ 8 | |
| D 5 | " | 13 m steel blue | 8 0 | 7 6 |
| a | | imperf. between vertically | £ 30 | |
| b | | imperf. in outer margin | £ 10 | £ 10 |

Numerous plate varieties are known. See illustrations.

The 2, 4, 8 and 13 m exist on yellow paper: premium 50 %.

Pairs with intersecting gutters per value: £ 8.

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THE TYPES.

ARABIC
INSCRIPTION.

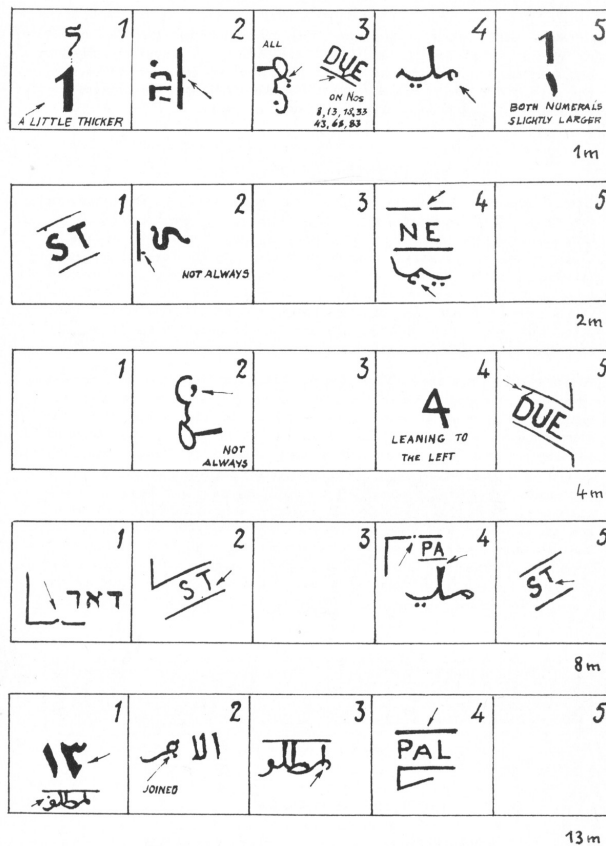
البريد المأجور
EL UJRAT EL MATWBEH

HEBREW
INSCRIPTION.

תשלום הדאר
TASHLUM HADOAR

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THE TYPES

ARABIC
INSCRIPTION.

البريد المأجور
EL UJRAT EL MATWBEH

HEBREW
INSCRIPTION.

תשלום הדאר
TASHLUM HADOAR

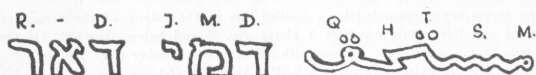
48

THE SECOND POSTAGE DUE SET, 1924.

General remarks: New postage due stamps were issued on 1st December 1924, typographed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., London. Watermark Multiple Script C A, perforation 14. An unfinished die proof (in black) of the centres of the 4 and 8 milliemes is known. The whole set exists overprinted horizontally "SPECIMEN". (S).

The plates were produced by the step and repeat process, and the same border used for all values. A negative for each value was made for 100 stamps, photo-etched on copper, and electros made from them. Two plates were made for each value and laid down in correct alignment for perforating. It was intended, that both plates for every value should be identical, and there are many plate varieties common to both plates, other varieties appear on one or the other plate only, some are found on earlier or later printings only.

The stamps were printed in two vertical panes of 100 (10 times 10), divided by a row of gutters half the size of the stamps. The sheets were surrounded by a Jubilee line and have a current number in the top margin.



"DMEI DOAR"

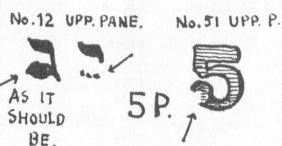
"MUSTAHIQ"



Type D 2

Arabic 13

(۱۳) broken
No. 10, upper pane.



1st December 1924. Stamps in Type D 2, Wmk, Multiple Script C A, Perf. 14.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------------|----|-----|
| D 6 | D 2 | 1 m | deep brown | 03 | 03 |
| D 7 | " | 2 m | yellow | 03 | 03 |
| D 8 | " | 4 m | green | 06 | 04 |
| D 9 | " | 8 m | scarlet | 08 | 04 |
| D 10 | " | 13 m | ultramarine | 16 | 10 |
| D 11 | " | 5 p | violet | 36 | 010 |

Plate varieties: The most prominent plate varieties are illustrated above, many others exist.

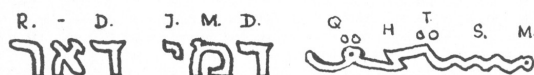
49

THE SECOND POSTAGE DUE SET, 1924.

General remarks: New postage due stamps were issued on 1st December 1924, typographed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., London. Watermark Multiple Script C A, perforation 14. An unfinished die proof (in black) of the centres of the 4 and 8 milliemes is known. The whole set exists overprinted horizontally "SPECIMEN" (£ 10).

The plates were produced by the step and repeat process, and the same border used for all values. A negative for each value was made for 100 stamps, photo-etched on copper, and electros made from them. Two plates were made for each value and laid down in correct alignment for perforating. It was intended, that both plates for every value should be identical, and there are many plate varieties common to both plates, other varieties appear on one or the other plate only, some are found on earlier or later printings only.

The stamps were printed in two vertical panes of 100 (10 times 10), divided by a row of gutters half the size of the stamps. The sheets were surrounded by a Jubilee line and have a current number in the top margin.



"DMEI DOAR"

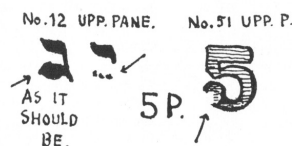
"MUSTAHIQ"



Type D 2

Arabic 13

(۱۳) broken
No. 10, upper pane.



1st December 1924. Stamps in Type D 2, Wmk, Multiple Script C A, Perf. 14.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------------|----|----|
| D 6 | D 2 | 1 m | deep brown | 16 | 10 |
| D 7 | " | 2 m | yellow | 16 | 10 |
| D 8 | " | 4 m | green | 26 | 20 |
| D 9 | " | 8 m | scarlet | 30 | 20 |
| D 10 | " | 13 m | ultramarine | 36 | 40 |
| D 11 | " | 5 p | violet | 80 | 50 |

Plate varieties: The most prominent plate varieties are illustrated above, many others exist.

49

THE THIRD POSTAGE DUE SET, 1928.

General remarks: Designs were made similar to those of the 1924 issue, but owing to the change of the currency, now mils instead of "milliemes" inscriptions were used. Typographed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London.

The stamps were issued on 1st February 1928, with the exception of the 6 mils, appearing in October 1933. Perforation 14, stamps printed on wove paper.

In 1945 the 4 m was issued on very white wove paper, perf. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ /14. The stamps were printed in sheets of 200, arranged in two vertical panes of 100 each (10 times 10), divided by a row of intersecting gutters in the size of one row of stamps. The gutters in all values are blank, with the exception of the 6 mils.

The sheets are surrounded by a Jubilee line in the colour of the respective stamp and have plate numbers 1 above No. 9 and below No. 199. Of the 8 mils stamp, sheets are known with the current number over No. 8. The whole set exists overprinted "SPECIMEN". (S).



Type D 3

1st FEBRUARY 1928. Stamps in Type D 3, Wmk. Multiple Script C A, perf. 14.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------------|-----|-----|
| D 12 | D 3 | 1 m | brown | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| D 13 | " | 2 m | yellow | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| D 14 | " | 4 m | green | 0 5 | 0 3 |
| D 15 | " | 8 m | carmin | 0 3 | 0 2 |
| D 16 | " | 10 m | grey | 0 5 | 0 2 |
| D 17 | " | 10 m | slate | 0 3 | 0 1 |
| D 18 | " | 13 m | ultramarine | 0 4 | 0 4 |
| D 19 | " | 20 m | olive | 0 6 | 0 2 |
| D 20 | " | 50 m | violet | 1 2 | 0 4 |

OCTOBER 1933.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| D 21 | D 3 | 6 m | orange brown | 0 2 | 0 2 |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|

1945, perf. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ /14.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| D 22 | D 3 | 4 m | bluish green | 0 2 | 0 1 |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|

THE THIRD POSTAGE DUE SET, 1928.

General remarks: Designs were made similar to those of the 1924 issue, but owing to the change of the currency, now mils instead of "milliemes" inscriptions were used. Typographed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London.

The stamps were issued on 1st February 1928, with the exception of the 6 mils, appearing in October 1933. Perforation 14, stamps printed on wove paper.

In 1945 the 4 m was issued on very white wove paper, perf. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ /14. The stamps were printed in sheets of 200, arranged in two vertical panes of 100 each (10 times 10), divided by a row of intersecting gutters in the size of one row of stamps. The gutters in all values are blank, with the exception of the 6 mils.

The sheets are surrounded by a Jubilee line in the colour of the respective stamp and have plate numbers 1 above No. 9 and below No. 199. Of the 8 mils stamp, sheets are known with the current number over No. 8. The whole set exists overprinted "SPECIMEN". (S).



Type D 3

1st FEBRUARY 1928. Stamps in Type D 3, Wmk. Multiple Script C A, perf. 14.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-------------|------|-----|
| D 12 | D 3 | 1 m | brown | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| D 13 | " | 2 m | yellow | 0 6 | 0 6 |
| D 14 | " | 4 m | green | 0 10 | 0 6 |
| D 15 | " | 8 m | carmin | 0 10 | 0 6 |
| D 16 | " | 10 m | grey | 1 0 | 0 4 |
| D 17 | " | 10 m | slate | 1 0 | 0 4 |
| D 18 | " | 13 m | ultramarine | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| D 19 | " | 20 m | olive | 1 6 | 0 6 |
| D 20 | " | 50 m | violet | 2 0 | 1 0 |

OCTOBER 1933.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| D 21 | D 3 | 6 m | orange brown | 2 0 | 1 6 |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|

1945, perf. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ /14.

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|
| D 22 | D 3 | 4 m | bluish green | £ 1 | £ 2 |
| D 23 | D 3 | 1 m | brown | £ 1 | £ 2 |

FIRST SUPPLEMENT: ENTIRES.

By courtesy of Dr. S. Ascher, Jerusalem.

A. Registered Envelopes. Type I.

The stamp impressions show the contemporary stamps in octagonal frames. Sizes: 156/95 mm (a); 205/115 mm (b); 290/152 mm (c).

1928 (October) Stamp impressions horizontally in the centre of the curved flap. Inscription in five lines in block letters. Back inscription: English in 4, Arabic and Hebrew in 3 lines. Printed in London.

No. 1 13 mils ultramarine size b Scarce

1930 Stamp impression vertical on the straight flap below (No. 2 size a) or above centre (No. 2 size b). Antiqua inscription on front, (two lines); inscription on back: English and Hebrew in four, Arabic in three lines. Printed in Palestine.

No. 2 13 mils ultramarine sizes a, b. Scarce

1932 Stamp impression vertical on upper part of the straight flap (size a) or centred on the curved flap (size b). Inscriptions as No. 2, printed in London.

No. 3 13 mils ultramarine sizes a, b. 50 36

1932 as No. 3, but change of colour.

No. 4 13 mils bistre sizes a, b, c. 16; 20; 26. 0 10; 10; 18.

1939 New form of the envelope, joints on the front, stamp in centre of the flap. Inscriptions in 3 lines. Size a without "Fee Paid". On the back is a space for the sender's name and address. Text on size b and c as before.

No. 5 13 mils bistre sizes a, b, c. 10; 13; 20. 0 6; 0 10; 10 Two issues exist, differing in the length of the lines of the inscriptions.

1944 Increase of the registration fee to 15 mils. The Arabic figure 13 is not changed to 15.

No. 6 15 mils ultramarine (a, b, c) 20; 26; 36. used same. Two issues exist. The length of the first line of the inscription is 45 respectively 47½ mm.

1946 as No. 6, but Arabic figure now amended to read 15.

No. 7 15 mils ultramarine (a, b, c) 0 10; 13; 20. 0 5; 0 8; 10.

Until 1928 envelopes without stamp impressions, printed at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem, were used. Probably six different printings exist.

B. Wrappers. Size 307/122 mm. 1931. Impressions of the contemporary stamps on buff paper.

No 1 2 mils greenish blue 0 5 0 5

No 2 3 mils yellow green 0 6 0 6

C. Letter Cards. Size 140/89 mm, on light blue card board, printed in London, 1927. Inscription in English only. Not issued due to the omission of the Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions. Known overprinted "Specimen".

5 mils orange 200 —

1927 as before, but Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions added by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem.

No 1 5 mils orange Rare

1928 Definitive issue, whole inscription printed in one operation.

No 2 5 mils orange 1 6 2 6

1943 Increase of postage rates.

No 3 7 mils deep violet 0 8 1 0

1945 Further increase of postage rate.

No 4 10 mils grey 0 6 0 6

FIRST SUPPLEMENT: ENTIRES

By courtesy of Dr. S. Ascher, Jerusalem.

A. Registered Envelopes. Type I.

The stamp impressions show the contemporary stamps in octagonal frames. Sizes: 156/95 mm (a); 205/115 mm (b); 290/152 mm (c).

1928 (October) Stamp impressions horizontally in the centre of the curved flap. Inscription in five lines in block letters. Back inscription: English in 4, Arabic and Hebrew in 3 lines. Printed in London.

No. 1 13 mils ultramarine size b Rare.

1930 Stamp impression vertical on the straight flap below (No. 2 size a) or above centre (No. 2 size b). Antiqua inscription on front, (two lines); inscription on back: English and Hebrew in four, Arabic in three lines. Printed in Palestine.

No. 2 13 mils ultramarine sizes a, b. Rare.

1932 Stamp impression vertical on upper part of the straight flap (size a) or centred on the curved flap (size b). Inscriptions as No. 2, printed in London.

No. 3 13 mils ultramarine sizes a, b. £5. £4.

1932 as No. 3, but change of colour.

No. 4 13 mils bistre sizes a, b, c. £1; 150; 100.

1939 New form of the envelope, joints on the front, stamp in centre of the flap. Inscriptions in 3 lines. Size a without "Fee Paid". On the back is a space for the sender's name and address. Text on size b and c as before.

No. 5 13 mils bistre sizes a, b, c. 50, 76, 100.

Two issues exist, differing in the length of the lines of the inscriptions.

1944 Increase of the registration fee to 15 mils. The Arabic figure 13 is not changed to 15.

No. 6 15 mils ultramarine (a, b, c) 60, 80, 120.

Two issues exist. The length of the first line of the inscription is 45 respectively 47½ mm.

1946 as No. 6, but Arabic figure now amended to read 15.

No. 7 15 mils ultramarine (a, b, c) 36, 46, 60.

Until 1928 envelopes without stamp impressions, printed at the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem, were used. Probably six different printings exist (all scarce).

B. Wrappers. Size 307/122 mm. 1931. Impressions of the contemporary stamps on buff paper.

No 1 2 mils greenish blue 100 100

No 2 3 mils yellow green 100 100

C. Letter Cards. Size 140/89 mm, on light blue card board, printed in London, 1927. Inscription in English only. Not issued due to the omission of the Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions. Known overprinted "Specimen".

5 mils orange VR —

1927 as before, but Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions added by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem.

No 1 5 mils orange Rare

1928 Definitive issue, whole inscription printed in one operation.

No 2 5 mils orange £1 £1

1943 Increase of postage rates.

No 3 7 mils deep violet 150 56

1945 Further increase of postage rate.

No 4 10 mils grey 70 46

D. Air letter sheet, Type II Size (folded) 120/97 mm. 1945. New design of the Citadel of Jerusalem. Front page with grey burelage.

No 1 25 mls blue 0 10 10

E. Post Cards. Size a (120/75 mm), b (140/89 mm). Printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd. The colour of the card board varies from reddish buff to dark greyish buff.

1927 Inscriptions in English only. Not issued, due to the omission of the Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions. Known overprinted "Specimen".

4 mls rose pink size a 15 0 —
7 mls scarlet size b 15 0 —

1927 as before, but Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions added by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem.

No 1 4 mls rose pink a Scarce
No 2 7 mls scarlet b Scarce

1927 (December). Definitive issue. All inscriptions printed in one operation.

No 3 4 mls rose pink a 1 0 1 0
No 4 7 mls scarlet b 2 0 2 0

1932 Increase of postage rates, new colours.

No 5 4 mls purple a 0 8 0 6
No 6 8 mls scarlet b 0 10 0 10
No 7 4 mls purple (1935) b 0 6 0 5

1940 as No 6 and 7, but the length of the lines of the inscriptions are shorter and the characters differ from those of the previous issue.

No 8 4 mls purple b 0 2 0 2
No 9 8 mls scarlet b 0 3 0 2

1943 Increase of postage rates, as No 8.

No 10 7 mls deep violet b 0 3 0 2

1945 Special postcard, issued on the occasion of the "Phila 1945" (Philatelic Exhibition at Tel Aviv). Size b. Same design as on the Air letter sheet D. The left side of the card bears a vignette in three colours. (vignette on black or on blue ground)

No 11 7 mls violet 3 0 4 0 *
5 0 **

Differences between E 1 and E 3: E 1: length of Arabic inscriptions: 14½, 8½, 40 mm. E 3: 15 1/4, 9, 38½ mm. Length of Hebrew inscriptions: E 1: 9½, 22½, 35 mm. E 3: 7½, 21½, 37½ mm.

E 2 and E 4: E 2: Arabic 41 mm Hebrew 37 mm. E 4: Arabic and Hebrew 38, E 7 and E 8: E 7, inscriptions 83, 80, 75, 79 mm; E 8: 77, 99, 74, 79½ mm.

E 6 and E 9: E 6, 86, 76½, 87 mm. E 9: 83, 73½, 85½ mm.

* with Exhibition postmark.

** with registered Exhibition postmark.



Type II

Type I

D. Air letter sheet, Type II Size (folded) 120/97 mm. 1945. New design of the Citadel of Jerusalem. Front page with grey burelage.

No 1 25 mls blue 25 0 12 6
No 2 25 mls blue white burelage 25 0 12 6

E. Post Cards. Size a (120/75 mm), b (140/89 mm). Printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Ltd. The colour of the card board varies from reddish buff to dark greyish buff.

1927 Inscriptions in English only. Not issued, due to the omission of the Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions. Known overprinted "Specimen".

4 mls rose pink size a VR —
7 mls scarlet size b VR —

1927 as before, but Arabic and Hebrew inscriptions added by the Greek Orthodox Convent, Jerusalem.

No 1 4 mls rose pink a Rare
No 2 7 mls scarlet b Rare

1927 (December). Definitive issue. All inscriptions printed in one operation.

No 3 4 mls rose pink a £ 5 30 0
No 4 7 mls scarlet b £ 4 30 0

1932 Increase of postage rates, new colours.

No 5 4 mls purple a 7 0 2 0
No 6 8 mls scarlet b 5 0 2 0
No 7 4 mls purple (1935) b 5 0 2 0

1940 as No 6 and 7, but the length of the lines of the inscriptions are shorter and the characters differ from those of the previous issue.

No 8 4 mls purple b 3 6 2 6
No 9 8 mls scarlet b 3 6 2 6

1943 Increase of postage rates, as No 8.

No 10 7 mls deep violet b 3 6 2 6

1945 Special postcard, issued on the occasion of the "Phila 1945" (Philatelic Exhibition at Tel Aviv). Size b. Same design as on the Air letter sheet D. The left side of the card bears a vignette in three colours. (vignette on black or on blue ground)

No 11 7 mls violet 12 0 8 0 *
9 0 **

Differences between E 1 and E 3: E 1: length of Arabic inscriptions: 14½, 8½, 40 mm. E 3: 15 1/4, 9, 38½ mm. Length of Hebrew inscriptions: E 1: 9½, 22½, 35 mm. E 3: 7½, 21½, 37½ mm.

E 2 and E 4: E 2: Arabic 41 mm Hebrew 37 mm. E 4: Arabic and Hebrew 38, E 7 and E 8: E 7, inscriptions 83, 80, 75, 79 mm; E 8: 77, 99, 74, 79½ mm.

E 6 and E 9: E 6, 86, 76½, 87 mm. E 9: 83, 73½, 85½ mm.

* with Exhibition postmark.

** with registered Exhibition postmark.

Note: All issued registered envelopes, wrappers, letter cards and postcards exists with surcharge "Specimen" (R).



Type II

Type I

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------|
| 1 | 35 | 78 | 121 | 157 | 182 ^b | 226 | 268 |
| 2 | 35 ^a | 79 | 122 | 157 ^a | 183 | 227 | 269 |
| 3 | 36 | 80 | 123 | 158 | 184 | 228 | 270 |
| 4 | 37 | 81 | 124 | 159 | 185 | 229 | 271 |
| 4 ^a | 38 | 82 | 125 | 159 ^a | 186 | 230 | 272 |
| 5 | 39 | 83 | 126 | 160 | 187 | 231 | 273 |
| 6 | 40 | 84 | 127 | 161 | 188 | 232 | 274 |
| 7 | 41 | 85 | 127 ^a | 162 | 189 | 233 | — |
| 7 ^a | 42 | 86 | 128 | 162 ^a | 190 | 234 | — |
| 7 ^b | 43 | 87 | 129 | 163 | 191 | 234 ^a | — |
| 7 ^c | 44 | 88 | 130 | 163 ^a | 192 | 235 | — |
| 7 ^d | 45 | 89 | 131 | 164 | 193 | 236 | — |
| 8 | 46 | 90 | 131 ^a | 164 ^a | 194 | 237 | D 1 |
| 9 | 47 | 91 | 132 | 164 ^b | 195 | 237 ^a | D 1a |
| 10 | 48 | 92 | 133 | 164 ^c | 196 | 238 | D 1b |
| 10 ^a | 49 | 93 | 134 | 165 | 197 | 239 | D 1c |
| 10 ^b | 50 | 94 | 135 | 165 ^a | 198 | 240 | D 2 |
| 10 ^c | 51 | 95 | 136 | 166 | 199 | 241 | D 3 |
| 10 ^d | 52 | 96 | 137 | 167 | 200 | 242 | D 4 |
| 10 ^e | 53 | 97 | 138 | 168 | 201 | 243 | D 4a |
| 11 | 54 | 98 | 139 | 168 ^a | 202 | 244 | D 4b |
| 12 | 55 | 99 | 140 | 169 | 203 | 245 | D 4c |
| 13 | 56 | 100 | 141 | 170 | 204 | 246 | D 5 |
| 14 | 57 | 101 | 142 | 171 | 205 | 247 | D 5a |
| 15 | 58 | 102 | 142 ^a | 171 ^a | 206 | 248 | D 5b |
| 16 | 59 | 103 | 142 ^b | 171 ^b | 207 | 249 | D 6 |
| 17 | 60 | 104 | 143 | 172 | 208 | 250 | D 7 |
| 18 | 61 | 105 | 144 | 173 | 209 | 251 | D 8 |
| 19 | 62 | 106 | 145 | 173 ^a | 210 | 252 | D 9 |
| 20 | 63 | 107 | 145 ^a | 174 | 211 | 253 | D 10 |
| 21 | 64 | 108 | 146 | 175 | 212 | 254 | D 11 |
| 22 | 65 | 109 | 146 ^a | 175 ^a | 213 | 255 | D 12 |
| 23 | 66 | 110 | 147 | 176 | 214 | 256 | D 13 |
| 24 | 67 | 111 | 148 | 176 ^a | 215 | 257 | D 14 |
| 25 | 68 | 112 | 149 | 177 | 216 | 258 | D 15 |
| 26 | 69 | 113 | 149 ^a | 178 | 217 | 259 | D 16 |
| 27 | 70 | 114 | 150 | 178 ^a | 218 | 260 | D 17 |
| 28 | 71 | 115 | 151 | 179 | 219 | 261 | D 18 |
| 29 | 72 | 115 ^a | 152 | 179 ^a | 220 | 262 | D 19 |
| 30 | 73 | 116 | 152 ^a | 180 | 221 | 263 | D 20 |
| 31 | 74 | 117 | 153 | 180 ^a | 222 | 264 | D 21 |
| 32 | 75 | 118 | 154 | 181 | 223 | 265 | D 22 |
| 33 | 76 | 119 | 155 | 182 | 224 | 266 | — |
| 34 | 77 | 120 | 156 | 182 ^a | 225 | 267 | — |

This table may serve you as your want list.

THE 8_{mm} ARABIC OVERPRINT

1 SEPT. 1920

SETTING 1

THE 24 TYPES OF THE OVERPRINT

THE MAKE-UP OF THE OVERPRINT ARRANGED IN 2 HORIZONTAL ROWS OF 12 UNITS EACH

THE ROWS DON'T SHOW A REGULAR SEQUENCE BUT
WERE PUT TOGETHER AS SHOWN BELOW.

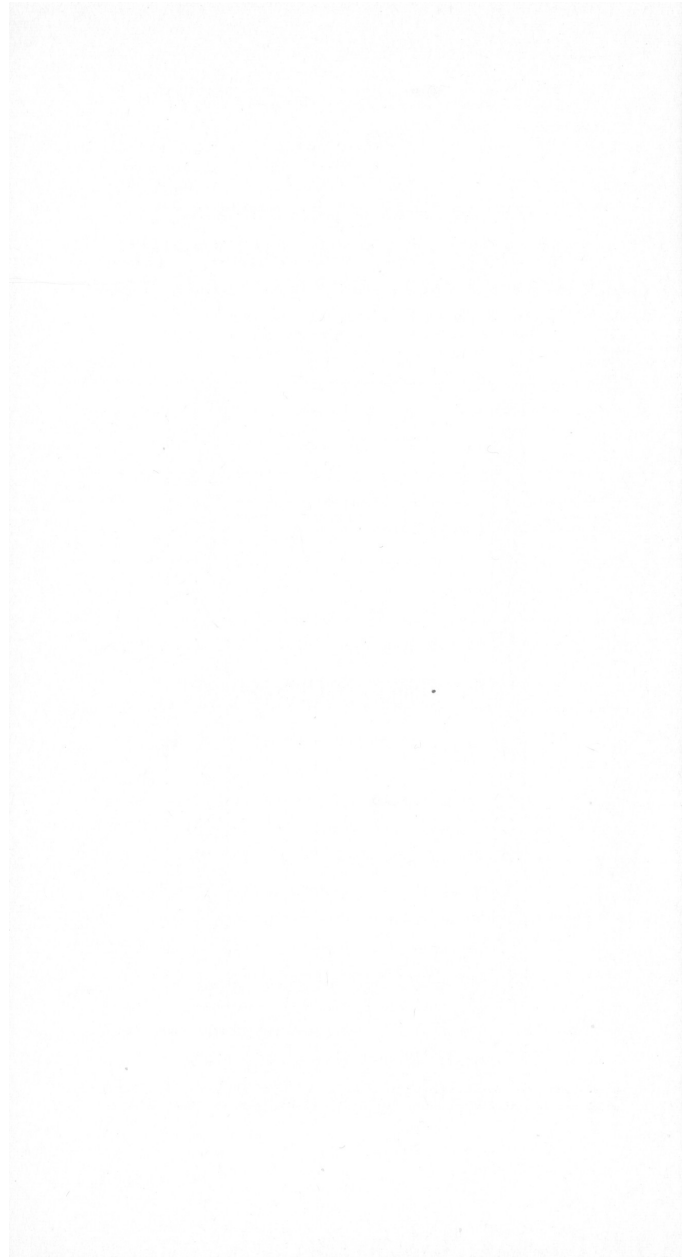
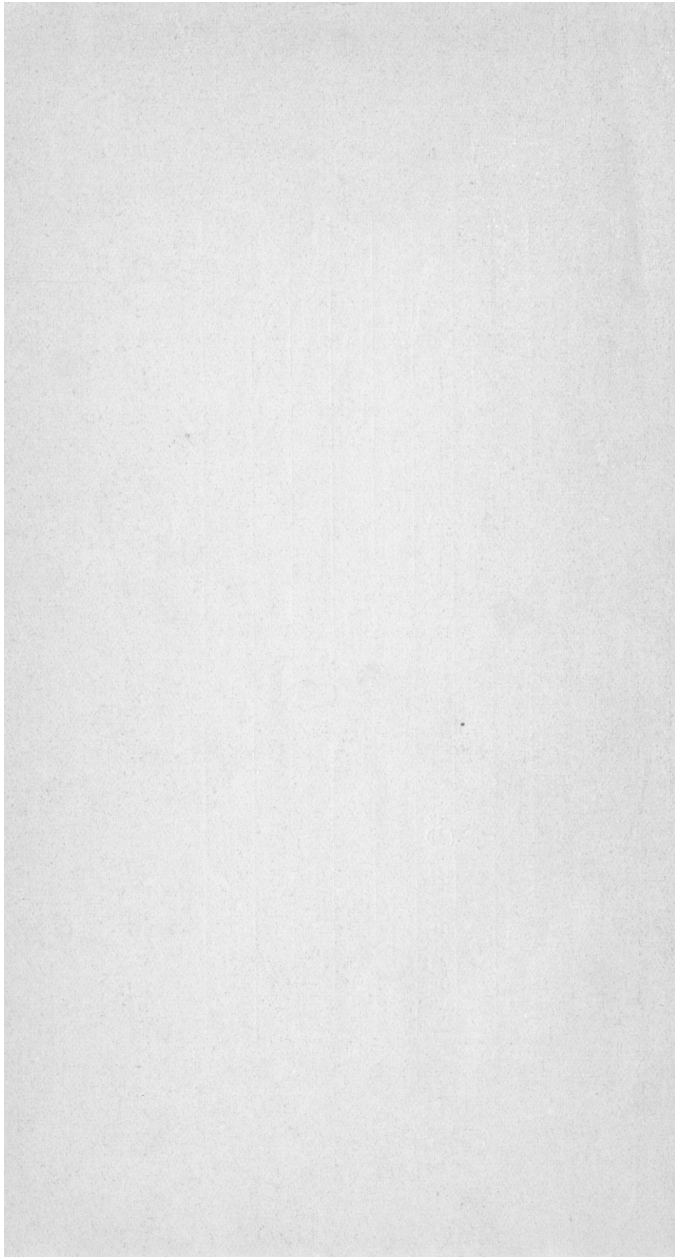
| OVERPRINT
ROWS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | HORIZONTAL
ROWS |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| 1 | b | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| 2 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 2 |
| 1 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 3 |
| 1 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 4 |
| 1 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 5 |
| 1 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 6 |
| 1 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 7 |
| 2 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 8 |
| 2 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 9 |
| 2 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 10 |
| 2 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 11 |
| 2 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 12 |
| 2 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 13 |
| 2 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 14 |
| 1 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 15 |
| 2 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 16 |
| 1 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 17 |
| 1 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 18 |
| 2 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 19 |
| 1 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 20 |

b = THE "Z" ERROR. — 119 = THE TRANSPOSED HEBREW CHARACTERS

B = THE "B" ERROR. — 13 = THE "13" ON No. 135

THE VERTICAL ROWS 1 AND 11 WERE REMOVED FROM THE SHEETS WITHIN A FEW
MINUTES OF FIRST BEING PUT ON SALE BECAUSE OF ERRORS FOUND ON THEM.

See page 16—17.







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. 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 Çorapçıoğlu 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) (55–56).

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).

The Levant Vol. 13, No. 5 – May 2026

[Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society](#)

English, A4, colour; US-\$ 4.00

- Michael Sharnoff presents his new article “The Arab-Iranian stamp war over the Persian Gulf: 1949–1973” (75–79).
Richard B. Rose tells the story about donations and the stamps that helped build the Hejaz railway (80–81).
George W. Brown researched the Orientalist painter and

- stamp designer Joseph de la Nézière (82–84).
Volker Fredebold presents his covers with Baghdad provisionals [reprint from MEPB] (85–86).
Fadi Maassarani writes about “Mysteries unveiled: coded postcards from the Levant at the turn of the century” (87–90).
George W. Brown found on eBay a cover purportedly from Abd-al-Kuri Island, Yemen (91–92).
George Brown updates his previous article on the post office at Beirut’s Bir Hassan airfield (93).
ONEPS presents details of its expertising service (73).

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. Kūhut 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 Zywiez 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).*

Türkei-Spiegel 157 – 3/2026

[*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*](#)

German, A4, colour, €7.50

Hans-Dieter Gröger shows (in remembrance of his friend Max Plantinga) the 10 paras Duloz 1874 unperforated on cover (6). Folkert Bruining can present a newly-found Ottoman postmark from Monastir 1912 (7–8). Ercan Oktay Richter und Tobias Zywiez look at a strange WWI postcard: The Turkish-language text is written in Latin script (9–10). Dr. Friedrich Laux presents an hitherto unknown unit cachet of the Austrian Army in Turkey, „K. u. k. Etappengruppenkommando Aleppo“ (11–12). Jens Warnecke researched print-runs of Turkish stamps and their overprint versions 1916/1917 (13–16). Jens Warnecke updates his previous article on MiNr. 638 with a forged additional overprint (17). George W. Brown presents his find of 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 [reprint from The Levant] (18). Tobias Zywiez reports briefly about the annexation of the Ma‘ān district to Jordan in 1925 (19). Martin Bohnstedt reports on the postal situation in Iraqi Kurdistan and poses the question whether the local stamps deserve broader recognition (20–32). *Obituary to Volker Fredebold by Otto Graf (5). AROS president Otto Graf invites to the traditional autumn meeting and AGM in Cologne (33–34). Short notices (35–36). and Journal reviews (36–38).*

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).*

The Quarterly Circular 297 (Vol. 26, No. 1) – June 2026

The Egypt Study Circle

English, A4, colour; –

- David Ogden reports the 'Story of a stamp: Abu Simbel – when geography moved a monument (51, 52).
- Alain Stragier reports about French mails to Egypt during the Posta Europea period (53–56).
- Jos Strengholt looks at the 15th International Cotton Congress of 1927 (57–64).
- Vahe Varjabedian reports a new hotel cancel "MASAIF EL-LIDO MARSA MATROUH" (65).
- Christopher C. Smith presents the earliest reported cover of the French P.O. in Cairo (66–69).
- David Ogden's beginners' corner "The eye of Horus" gives a quick reference for English-speaking collectors on numbers and dates (70–71).
- Scott Van Horn follows up Jos Strengholt's article in QD295: "2468... the djinni's safe delivery" (72).
- Neil Hitchens explains why he collects Egypt (73).
- Mike Murphy reports on the group's progress (45). 2025 AGM report. Membership: 169 members, accounts (46–48). Membership Matters (49). Facebook page (50). Invitation to Egyphila 2026 in Cairo (50, iii). Membership secretary (52).*

The Quarterly Circular 298 (Vol. 26, No. 2) – September 2026

The Egypt Study Circle

English, A4, colour; –

- Research notice by Adam Hafez on his paper¹ on the star-and-bridge handstamp (74).
- Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom start a new series on the De La Rue issues: Ibrim (Qasr Ibrim) (75–76).
- David Ogden continues his series 'The story of a stamp'. Part 7 looks at football related stamps (77–78).
- Lucien Toutounji presents his exhibit on the Cairo Nile Hilton hotel (86–101).
- Ahmed Abouesh research two letters from the 1827 sea battle of Navarino (Greece) (102–110).

1 See <https://www.egyptstudycircle.org.uk/Articles/2026/Star%20Bridge.pdf>.

David Ogden presents the 9th instalment of his beginner's series 'Eye of Horus' looking at Egypt blocks (miniature sheets) (111–112).
 Andrew Titley appeals for his ongoing research on Waghorn and the Overland Route (113).
 Mike Murphy reviews buildings on stamps (114–115).
 Scott Van Horn reveals why he collects Egypt (117).
ESC auction 71 (c). ESC committee 2026 (74). Ahmed Abouesh reports from Boston 2026 (79–83) and presents a membership survey (84). EgyPhila 2026 (85). Neil Hitchens advises on how to replace Microsoft Publisher (116).

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 11 – September 2025

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)
Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Jan van Zellem: 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 Zywiets) into Dutch (part 2). (13–15).
 Folkert Bruining reports a question on Afghani postmarks (16).
Jan van Zellem 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 taken 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 Zellem 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 shows 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 Zellem reports on 150 years TPO in Egypt with a letter damaged by water: "Naufragio" 1918 (31–32).

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 Zellem 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).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 14 – May 2026

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)
Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Jan van Zellem reports on a new Palestine issue: "With Gaza" 2026 (3).
 Jan Heijs reports on the *Postkrieg* (postal war) between Iran and the Gulf States (3–5).
 Hans van Elzelingen presents a Hotel d'Angleterre Caire cover: WH Smith London wrapper, redirected Cairo to Luxor in the 1890s? (5–7).
 Theo Kester presents a cover Masjed Soleyman, Iran to Dresden, 1937 as well as a cover from Messina (Italy) to Masjed Soleyman, Iran, in 1927 (7–10).
 Theo Kester presents a first flight cover Teheran–Meshed (11–12).
 Jan Sangers shows diplomatic mail: airmail from Teheran to Baghdad, 1931: "Légation des Pays-Bas" (12–13).
 Jos Strengholt looks at the Egypt 1914 2m on 3m overprint (13–14).
 Notices on the Al Barid index, Sudan, and Airmail (16).

Al Barid 95 – May 2026²

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)
Dutch, A4, colour, –

Theo Kester introduces this special edition of Al-Barid on the postal routes on land and sea in the Near East and Sudan (3–4).
 Jan van Zellem researched the postal routes in Sudan on land and by river (5–13).

² Al Barid 94 has been postponed.

Avo Kaplanian presents his article "Mail Routes and TPOs of Trans(Jordan)" [s.a. MEPB 30] in Dutch (14–27).
 Jan van Zelleem researched Romanian shipping lines in the Levant and Egypt (28–50, 54).
 Theo Kester glances on the mail routes "via Russia" (51–53).

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 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).

The Dhow 104 (Vol. 27, No. 2) – June 2026

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

Germain Mentgen shows a 1925 registered cover from Berbera to China (1).
 Tony Cochrane shows Aden mail 1887 from the UK to Brisbane, via San Francisco, forwarded to Aden (3).
 Neil Williams continues his series on Aden KGVII airmail rates (1945–1951) with this second part looking at letters and postcards (4–8).
 Jerone Hart shows a 1921 Perim cover: India registered letter via Aden to the UK (9).
 Neil Williams presents an Aden 1937 P&O letter card (10).
 Jamie Smith shows a Somaliland Protectorate notification of despatch of a 'value payable post' item from Bombay (11).
 Germain Mentgen looks at Zeppelin covers from Somaliland Protectorate (1933–1935) (12–15).

Sue Hopson shows as 1901 mail from Seychelles to Aden carried by British India Steam Navigation & Messageries Martimes (16).

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 ش; 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).

Random Notes 104 – July 2026

[*Arabian Philatelic Association Int.*](#)

English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

The editor Martin Lovegrove assembled a number of ‘Random Notes’: Martin Lovegrove winning an award with his Hejaz exhibit; paper changes for the 2025 ‘tapline’ and ‘Al Faw’; cataloguing unusual blocks-of-6 with 5 different stamps; 1935 1q with Postage Due “T”; perforation varieties of the 1/8q of 1934; Philatelic office errors and market prices; datestamp “Baljorashi” and “Baljorashi 1”; 2025 World Post Day and National Day issues perforation errors; two early Hejaz covers (14.10.1916, Djeddah); Ebay offer of a mixed lot (some forgeries); Plate errors of the 1949 4q; 1½q imperforate pair; WADP numbering system; (3–10, 32).

Martin Lovegrove researched the 1924 Caliphate Overprint issue in detail (11–32).

Al-Zajel No. 3 – الزاغل – 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).

Ismail 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 Diguer writes on “Philately: from passion and experience to specialization and investment” (I) (36–39).

Ismail 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 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]).

Doar Ivri 67 – May 2026 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour; –*

- Ed Kroft continues his series on Palestine rare destinations 1875–1918 (III) (8–17).
- Jean-Paul Danon resigns as editor of Doar Ivri (3).

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 Ağaoğulları 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 research 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).

Balkanfila Newsletter No. 13 (March 2026) (Selection):

- Francisc Ambrus researched about the quarantine cordon in the Danubian Principates Wallachia and Moldova (40–46).

Balkanfila Newsletter No. 14 (May 2026) (Selection):

- Jovan Basho reports on the Italian Post in Scutari (Shkodra), Albania (32–40).
- Kozma Dashi looks at Cape Treport & Cape St. Janji (Albania) (41–45).

Balkanfila Newsletter No. 15 (July 2026) (Selection):

- Refik Erdal Tanil looks at "Everyday Life in the Ottoman Empire Through Postcards Street Life and Occupations in the Late Ottoman Period" (41–47).

Balkanfila Yearbook 2026 (Selection)*Balkanfila Working Group**English, A4, colour; –*

- Svetislav D. Jelić documents the "Postage stamps of the Principality of Serbia 1869–1880 (the 'Milančiči' issues) [based on the research of Miodrag R. Vuković] (32–45).
- George Mylonogiannis looks at the 'incongruity' of the establishment of Austrian Lloyd's agency in Athens (46–47).
- Orlin Todorov writes on the history of the three "Napoleons" (48–61).
- Davorin Gelo presents the stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina (62–74).
- Serdar Yazgan researched the stamps printed in Genoa by the Ankara Government (75–85).
- Thomas Arvanitis researched the disinfection of foreign, domestic, and transit correspondence of Greece, 1832–1912 (93–99).
- Manolis Koutsounakis researched postmarks of the Cretan State (Greek postal service) (100–125).
- George Dechev looks at the Thracian overprints (Bulgaria) (126–128).
- Nikolay Grancharov presents Unpaid and underpaid letters in Bulgaria and the first Bulgarian Postage due stamps (143–146).
- Dimitrios Varelas researched the Panagiotis N. Kourtesis brandy distillery in Piraeus (155–168).
- Hakan Yılmaz presents the first part of his article on Istanbul Views on Ottoman Stamps (169–187).
- George Thomareis shows postcards from Thessaloniki, 1896–1912 (188–197).

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 hickups 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).

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).

The Israel Philatelist – April 2026 (Vol. 77, No. 1) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

Arthur Harris reports “A Juicy Jaffa Postal Stationery Tale” (23–25).
Joel Slutzki continues his series on Palestine rates & routes, 1927–1948. Part 4 centres on items with unusual postage treatment (32–42).
Arthur Harris poses a Postal Stationery mystery (49).
Christoph Wendland looks at the Israel-India joint issue (49–50).
Sid Morginstin goes ‘back to basics’ with Israel stamps (51–56).
Yoram Lubianiker report from the Dubai 2026 exhibition (43–45). Fred Korr introduces the Matson Collection of Jerusalem photographs in the Library of Congress (49). Election of officers at the AGM (56). Society of Israel Philatelists events at Boston 2026 (59). David Kaplin gives an update on the SIP Education Fund (60–61). Edward G. Rosen: President’s message (62).



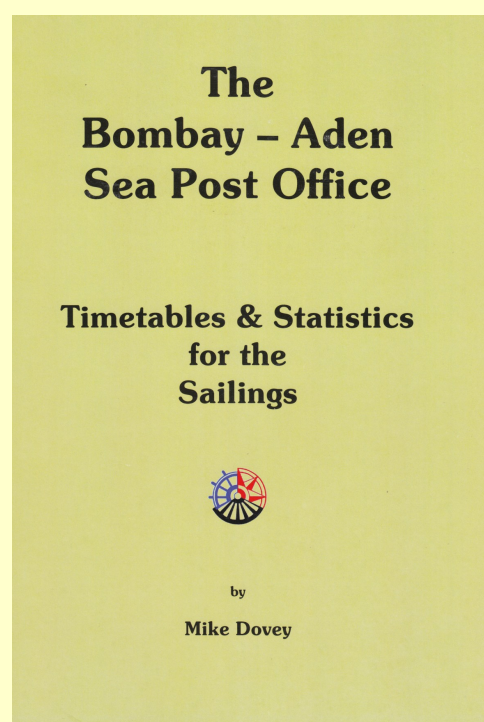
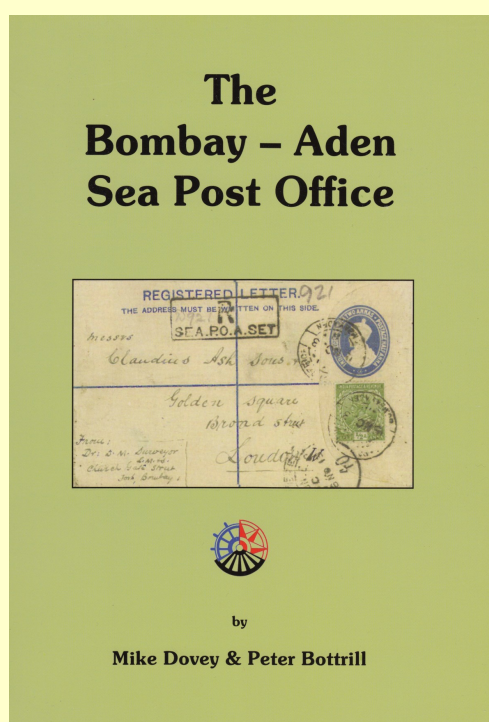
Small Ads

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

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

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 33/002

(North) Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History with highly decorated exhibits seeks to purchase interesting postal history items from (North) Yemen (ca. 1870s to 1950s): Covers, Postcards, Documents.

Replies to:

Björn Sohrne

bjornsvensohrne@gmail.com

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 33/001

Wanted: Postal History around WW1 Aegean / Greece / Turkey region

I am particularly interested in censored civil mail and military mail from all armies, like the Armée d'Orient, the British, the Italian, the Serbian and the Greek Army, from around 1915 until 1923.

Please contact

Peter Gassmann

pgassmann@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 33/002

Egyptian Ration Stamps

Seeking to buy Egyptian ration stamps for my collection. I know of issues for kerosene, diesel, and sugar.

I am especially interested in finding the former mounted and annotated **Palace Collection** of kerosene ration stamps previously owned by **Joseph Chalhoub**. If not for sale, then a set of color scans is desired.

Please contact

Michael Florer

mrflorer@comcast.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/006

Research into Ladino Correspondence

For an archival database, I'm looking for correspondence (letters and post cards) from/to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans 1850–1913 (Serbia, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria) written in a script that looks like Arabic or Hebrew but is actually the Jewish script "Soletreo". It encodes an old Spanish called Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) spoken by Sephardic Jews. Don't worry about a correct identification: I'll do that.

Please send scans/photocopies to

D. Sheby (hosp@voicenet.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancells 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 Zywiets
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/009

1956 Suez Canal Crisis & United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Looking for interesting covers of this period and UN Peacekeeping Operations such as UNEF I and UNIKOM as well as operations on the African continent.

Can offer much likewise material as well.

Please contact:
Marc Parren
marcparren@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 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 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

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 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 Mills Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:

Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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:

UNTSEP, 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 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 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 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 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 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 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

JH - 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 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 Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:

Björn 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:rnasch@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 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 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 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 24/007

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

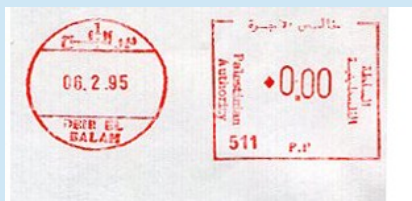
Offers with scans to:
mmf@comxnet.dk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/102

Meter Markings

I'm looking for meter markings on cover for these countries:

Abu Dhabi (Pitney Bowes “Automax” multivalue) – **Bahrain** (Neopost limited value)
Palestinian Authority (Francotyp Cc multivalue) – **Dubai** (Pitney Bowes “Automax” multivalue)
Qatar (Pitney Bowes-GB “Automax” multivalue) – **Iraq** (Universal “Multi-Value”)



Offers to: Bernard.Lachat, bernard.lachat@bluewin.ch

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted



I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to: Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/003

Wanted: Mint Saudi & GCC Stamps

Serious collector interested in buying mint Saudi Arabia and GCC nations stamps for my Collection. I am also interested in revenues, telegrams, officially sealed labels, franking meters, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes related to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco).

Please contact:

Syed A. Ahmed

abraralki@gmail.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

The BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2016

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised.

Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2016.

Visit:

www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

H – Gratis-Anzeige 02/007



The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications' journal

The Philatelic Magazine
(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:

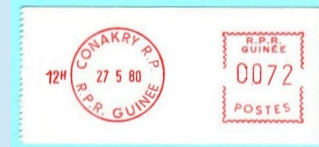
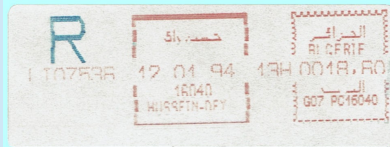
Tobias Zywiets

zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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:
Björn 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

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 33/201

WANTLISTS

**Algeria • Egypt • Iraq • Jordan • Lebanon • Syria
United Arab Emirates and other Arab countries
Mint • Used • Thematic Collections • First Day Covers (FDCs)**

Michel Gebara

Postage Stamps Dealer since 1956, AIJP member since 1964

Member Industrie- und Handelskammer Lippe (Detmold, Germany)

Publisher of the catalogue: **Stamps and Postal History of Syria and Lebanon** (Beirut, 1972)

In preparation: **Cancellations, Labels and Postal History of Lebanon During the Civil War**

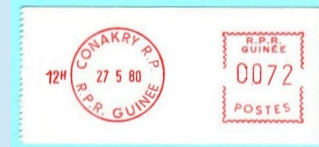
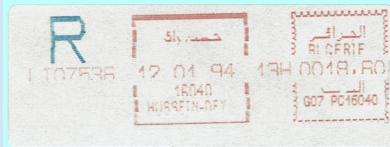
Michel Gebara, Brunnenstraße 1, 32756 Detmold, Germany

E-mail: michel.gebara@web.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 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

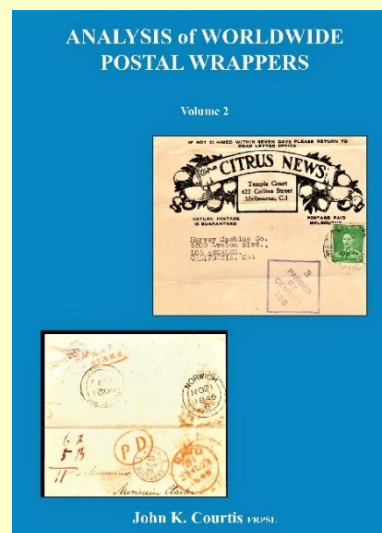
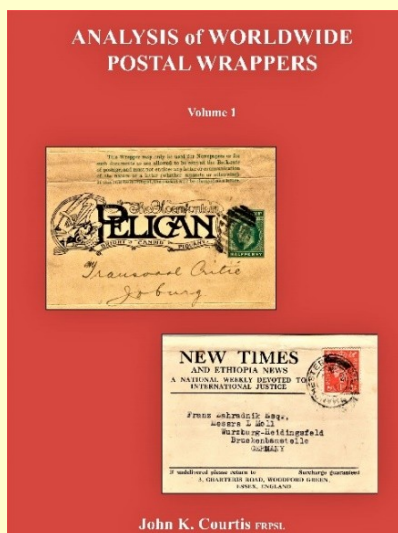


H – Gratis-Anzeige 19/201

Analysis of Worldwide Postal Wrappers

Attributes of Postal Stationery, Postal History and Social Philately

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL

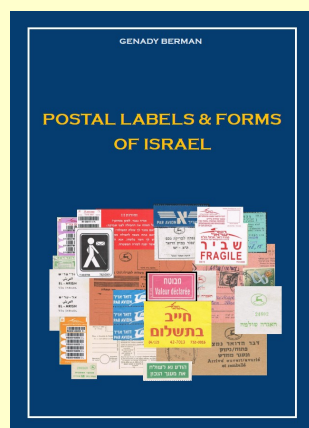


Volume 1: 1 Nature and Role of a Wrapper; 2 Book & Newspaper Posts; 3 Attributes of a Wrapper; 4 Indicia; 5 Perfinned Wrappers; 6 Overprinted Specimen Wrappers; 7 Text Instructions; 8 Watermarked Paper; 9 Uncut Multiples; 10 Registered Wrappers; 11 Postage Due Wrappers; 12 Wrappers by Air Mail; 13 Postmarks on Wrappers; 14 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



H – Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

Book, 2017, 84 pages. ISBN: 978-965-572-473-8. US-\$ 40 plus p&p.
Large Vermeil Medal at World Stamp Championship 2018.

Enquiries to:

Genady Berman

bermangenady@gmail.com

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

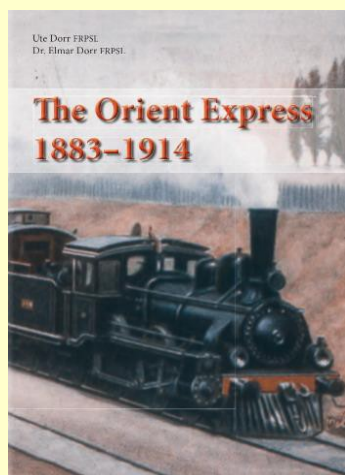
There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.



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



H – Gratis-Anzeige 14/007

The Orient Express 1883-1914

*The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr
is now available in English!*

Original 2019 German edition, 162 pages,
(mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

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

H – Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 1

Die türkische Post (bis 1912)
Die österreichische Levantepost (Staatspost,
Lloyd, DDSG)
Der Krimkrieg (französische und britische
Feldpost)
Französische Konsularpost
Russische Konsularpost
Russische Feldpost 1877-1878
Russische Administration in Bulgarien
1878-1879

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 2

Bulgarien in den Kriegen 1885-1945:

Die Vereinigung Ostrumeliens mit dem
Fürstentum Bulgarien
Die Militärmanöver
Der Serbisch-bulgarische Krieg 1885
Die Balkankriege
Bulgarien im Ersten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 1. Weltkrieg
Die fremden Feldposten im 1. Weltkrieg
Bulgarien im Zweiten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 2. Weltkrieg

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

*Turkish Post, Austrian Post, Crimean War, French and
Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian
Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9*

Volume 2: 442 pages, A4, full colour, German

*Bulgaria at War 1885-1945: Unification with Eastern
Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885,
Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and
Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations*

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

Orders: Dr. Georgi Popov, Paul-Gerhardt-Str. 12, 06217 Merseburg, Germany, [gpovov@t-online.de](mailto:gpopov@t-online.de)

H – Gratis-Anzeige 22/201

BLUECOLLARWRENCH



Stamps of Persia and Iran – for the
beginner and advanced collector
An IPDA accredited dealer
Over 1000 positive feedbacks
Always looking for early Persian
stamps and envelopes

<http://hipstamp.com/store/bluecollarwrench>



H – Gratis-Anzeige 25/203

BRIEFMARKEN – MÜNZEN – ORDEN ANSICHTSKARTEN – GELDSCHEINE

geerbt oder über Jahre selber gesammelt?
Nun wissen Sie nicht, was Ihre Schätze eventuell wert
sind oder wie Sie diese zu Geld machen können?

Als Vereinsvorsitzender seit 2000 und mit über 15
Jahren Berufserfahrung in Philatelie und Numismatik
berate ich Sie gerne. Das mache ich für Sie kostenlos
und völlig unverbindlich aus Freude an meinem Hobby!

Kontaktieren Sie mich, besuchen Sie meine Homepage
oder schicken Sie mir Bilder Ihrer Schätze –
mal schauen, was dabei herauskommt...

Peter B. Feuser

Tel.: 02104-44074 (Anrufbeantworter)
Mobil: 0151-54732701 (Mailbox, Signal,
SMS, Telegram, Threema, WhatsApp)
Mozartstraße 13, 40822 Mettmann
Postfach 100123, 40801 Mettmann
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

Whether you're a collector or trader, I'm here to assist you with your stamp needs.

Let's connect and grow your collection!

Chucri Saba, 16-6140 Beirut, Lebanon

Tel/WhatsApp: +961 3 693326 – Email: chucri.saba@hotmail.com

HC – Gratis-Anzeige 25/201



BAUERNHOF

Museum and Restaurant

Your Destination in Central Switzerland
for Philately, Postal History and Fine Lunch

- Easily accessible by train from Zurich and Milano Airport
- Perfect location for distinguished private or business events



Kimmel Museum Bauernhof
Gotthardstrasse 18
6410 Goldau

www.kimmelstiftung.ch
info@kimmelstiftung.ch
+41 41 530 46 99



HC - Gratis-Anzeige 33/202

**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.*

Three stamp sheets are displayed: a 4x4 grid of 16 stamps (9662), a 2x2 grid of 4 stamps (2270), and a 2x2 grid of 4 stamps (1522). The stamps are from the Sultanate of Oman and feature various designs including portraits and symbols.

NORAYR AGOPIAN

P.O. Box 54182, Limassol 3721, Cyprus.

sonagecy@cytanet.com.cy

Gratis-Anzeige 28/202

Do you collect Egypt's Interpostal Seals?Visit us at www.interpostals.com

THE INTERPOSTAL SEALS OF EGYPT: 1864-1892
A WEBSITE for COLLECTORS of the INTERPOSTAL SEALS of EGYPT

Home History and Literature Kehr Catalog By Type Kehr Catalog by Town Rare Items

Click on your seal

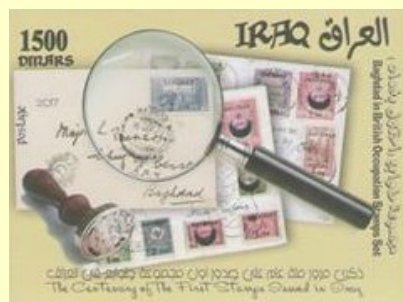
- Type I
- Type II
- Type III
- Type IV
- IIIb,c IVb,c Ve, VI
- Type V
- Type VII
- Type VII a
- Type VIII
- Type IX

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



Mohammed Dhia Al-Shirwani

P.O. Box 55220
Baghdad Post Office
Hay Al-Kindy, 213/50/4, Baghdad

Phone: +964 (0) 7904 371 842

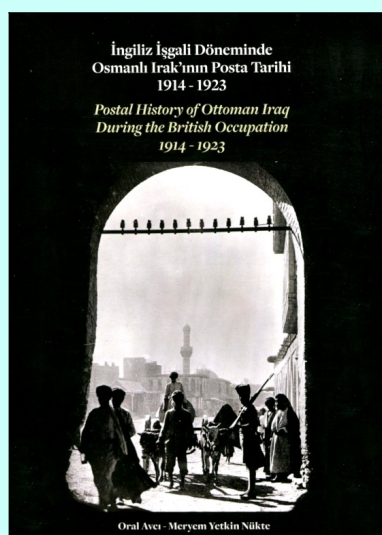
E-mail: shirwani@gmail.com



Website: gadtechnology.ca/shirwani.html

HC - 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

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Price: £50 plus postage.

Enquiries to Oral Avcı: oavci60@gmail.com

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The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

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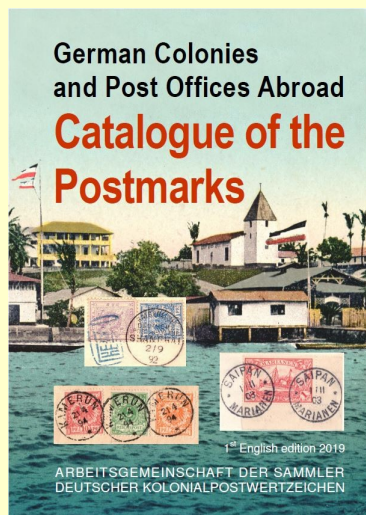
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German Colonies Study Group

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:

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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

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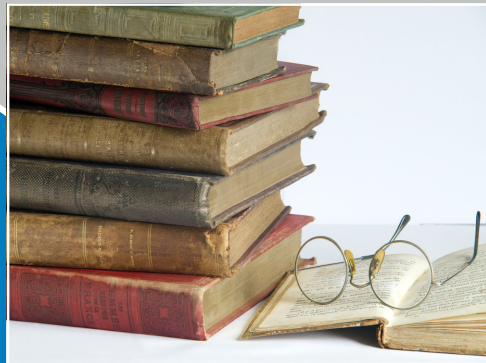
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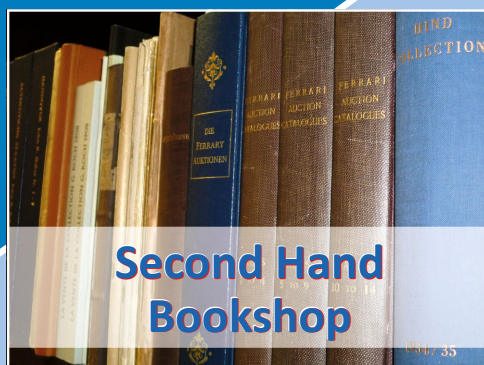


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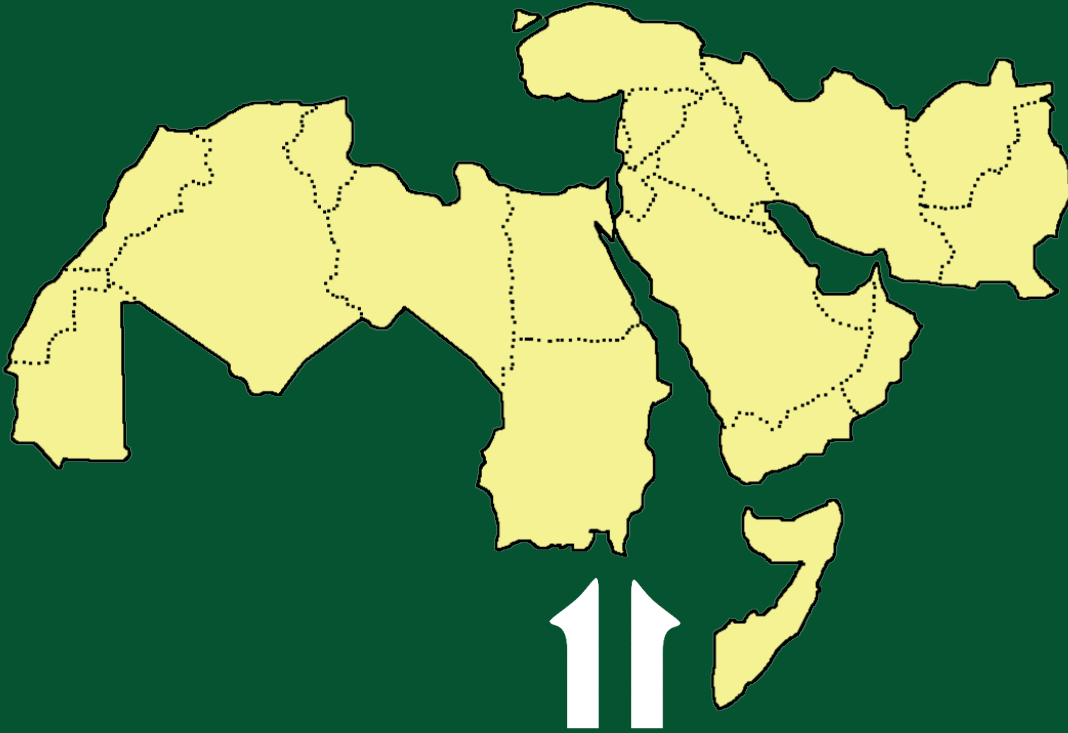
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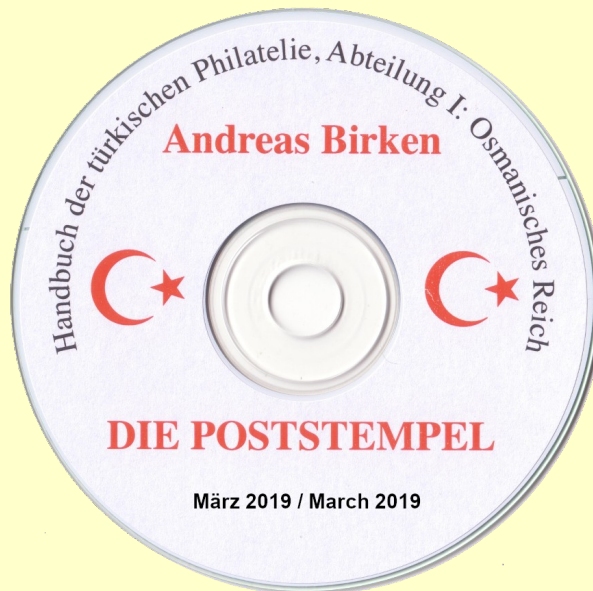
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In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saik Ceylân, John H. Coles, 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.

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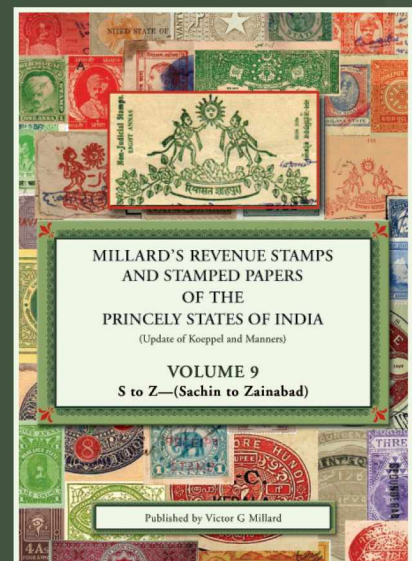
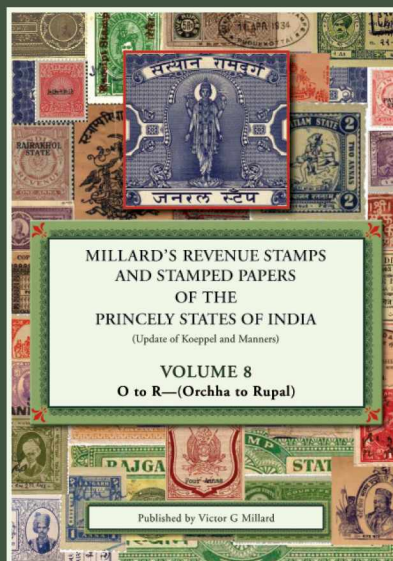
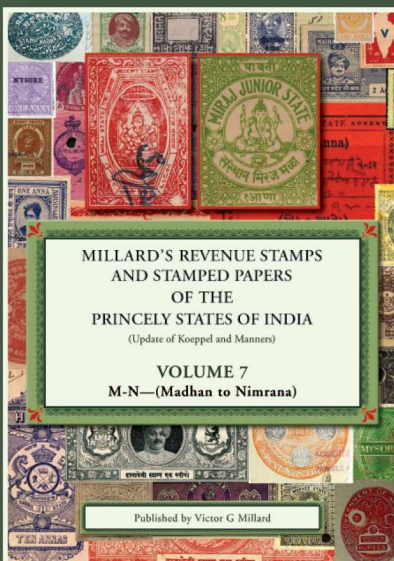
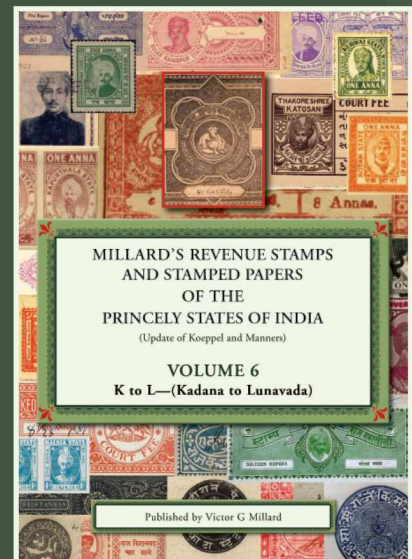
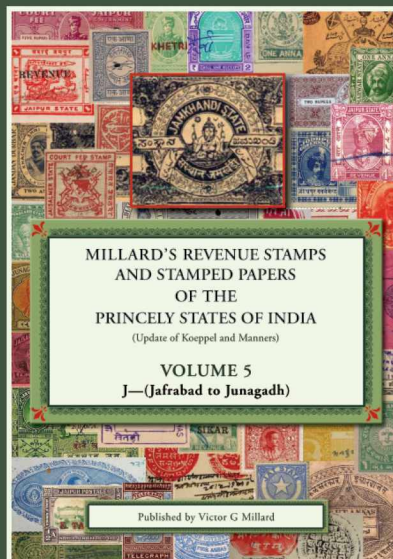
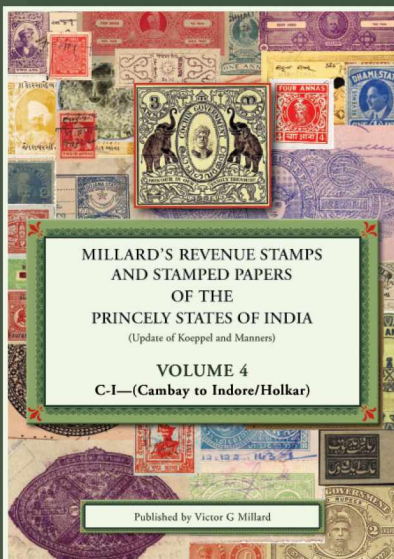
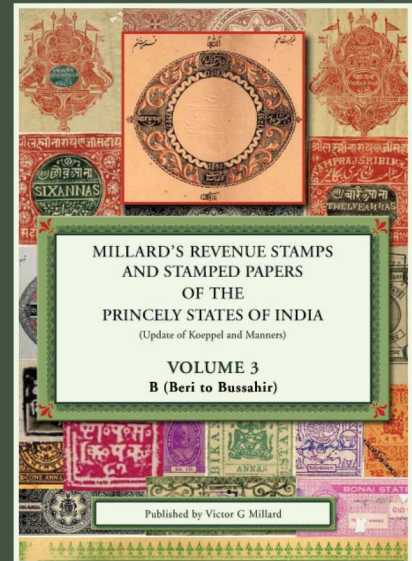
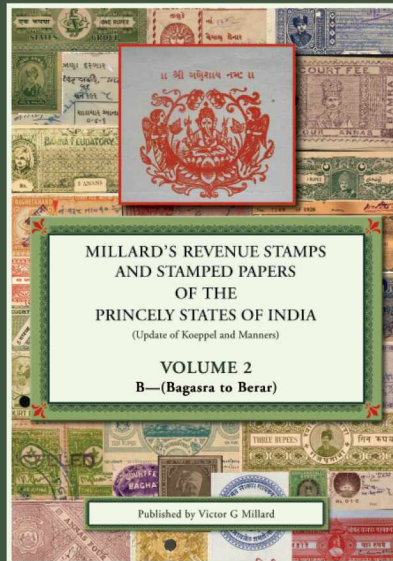
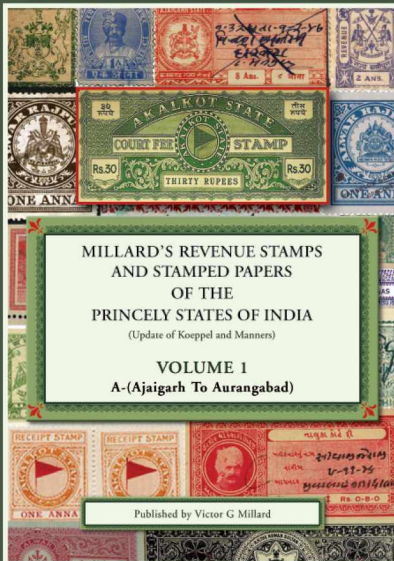
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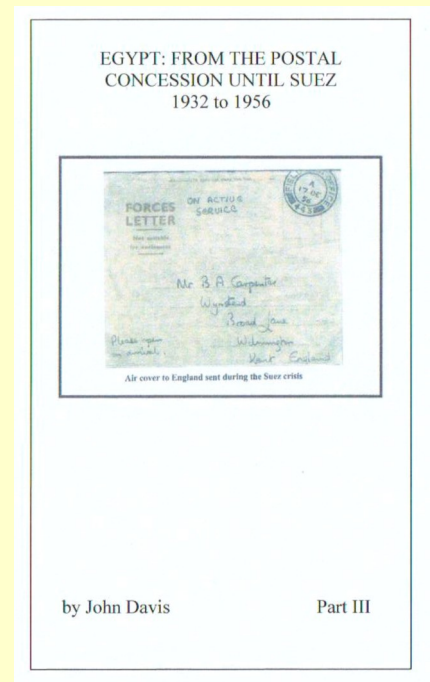
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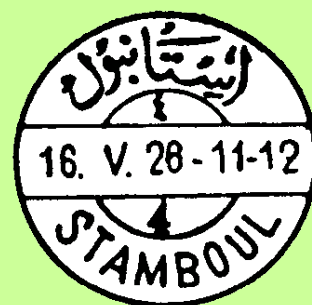
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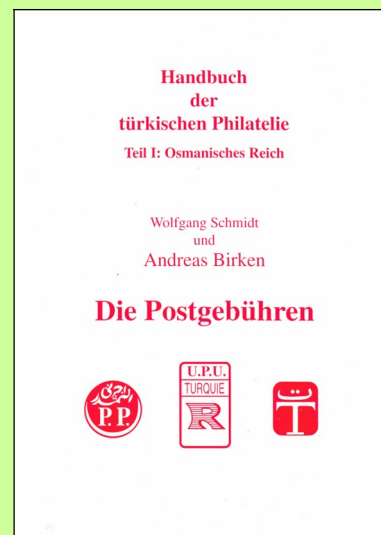
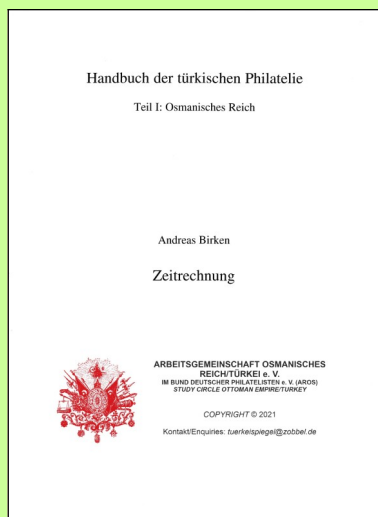
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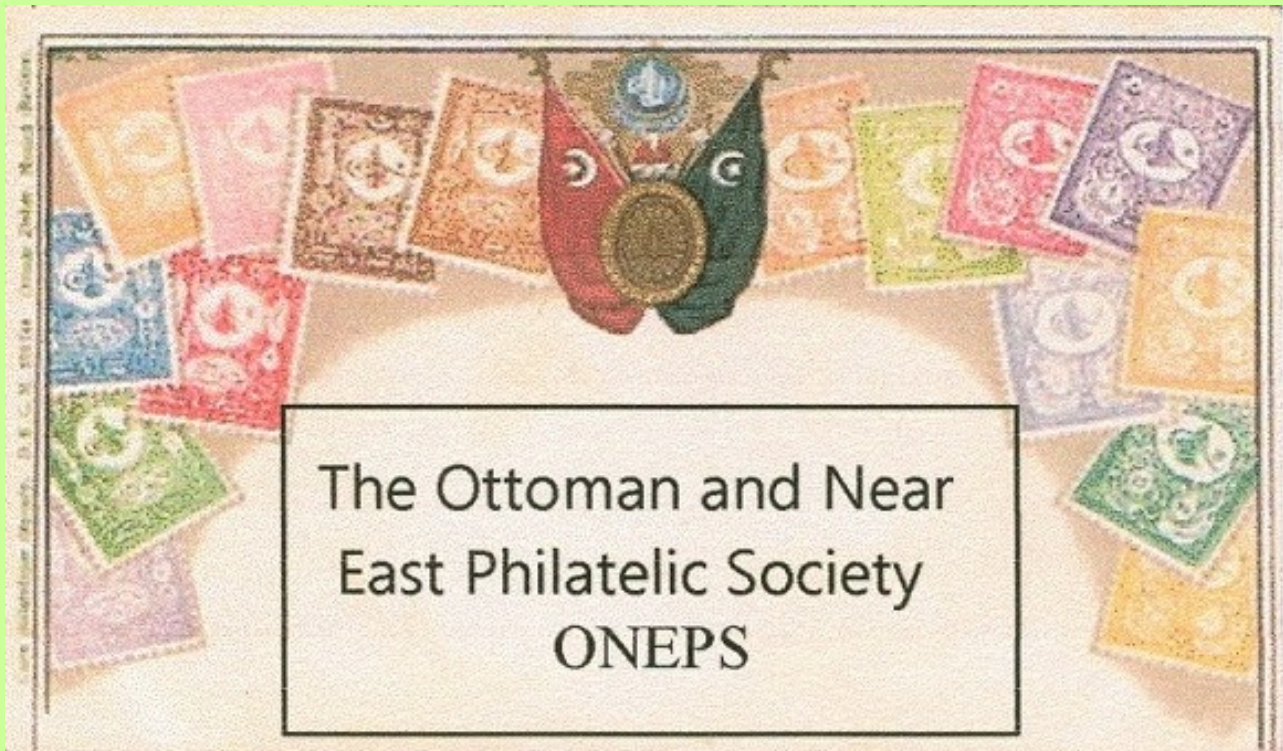
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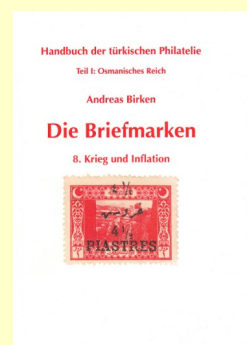
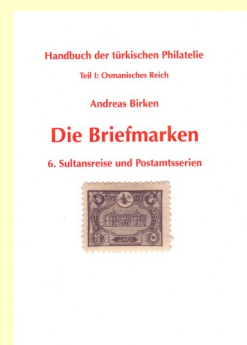
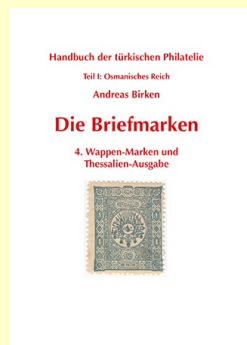
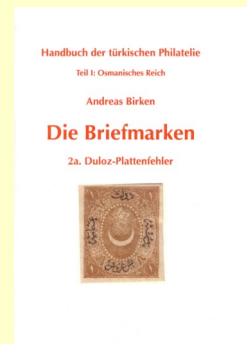
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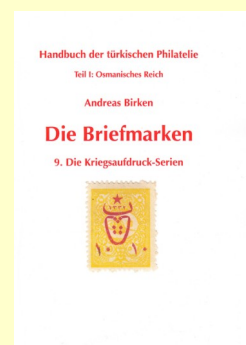
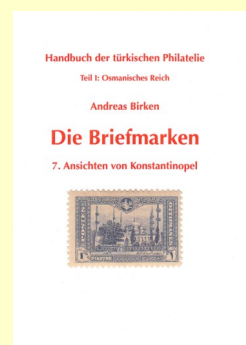
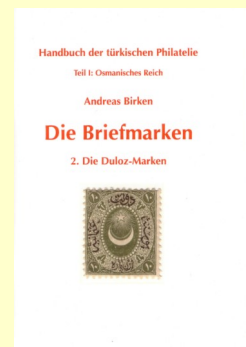
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Editorial

by Tobias Zywiets (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 am also editing the journal *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL* for AROS, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. There will be a special 400-page Jubilee Book in the autumn, 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.

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| Issue 26 (April 2024): | 3,356 | 119/month |
| Issue 27 (August 2024): | 3,336 | 137/month |
| Issue 28 (December 2024): | 2,334 | 117/month |
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| Issue 30 (August 2025): | 1,968 | 162/month |
| Issue 31 (December 2025): | 2,209 | 289/month |
| Issue 32 (April 2026): | 921 | 242/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!

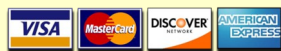
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- The International Reply Coupons of Syria

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- Caravan Route Basra–Aleppo (Caruthers)
- The Jordanian Postal Museum
- Middle East ATMs
- South Kurdistan Postal Service (Iraq)
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- Oman Proofs, Oman 1978 overprints
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- 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
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- Court Fee Stamps of Palestine Mandate
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- 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.
- 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
- 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 Noussret Pulhan Pricelist 1928
- Palestine Mandate Entire Variety (PR13)
- Maritime Transport: Cuppa Lambros

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**Please come forward with your articles,
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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*

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2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Datenverarbeitung

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Unter den folgenden Voraussetzungen können Sie die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verlangen:

- (1) wenn Sie die Richtigkeit der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen für eine Dauer bestreiten, die es dem Verantwortlichen ermöglicht, die Richtigkeit der personenbezogenen Daten zu überprüfen;
- (2) die Verarbeitung unrechtmäßig ist und Sie die Löschung der personenbezogenen Daten ablehnen und stattdessen die Einschränkung der Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten verlangen;
- (3) der Verantwortliche die personenbezogenen Daten für die Zwecke der Verarbeitung nicht länger benötigt, Sie diese jedoch zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen benötigen, oder
- (4) wenn Sie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung gemäß Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO eingelegt haben und noch nicht feststeht, ob die berechtigten Gründe des Verantwortlichen gegenüber Ihren Gründen überwiegen. Wurde die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten eingeschränkt, dürfen diese Daten – von ihrer Speicherung abgesehen – nur mit Ihrer Einwilligung oder zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen oder zum Schutz der Rechte einer anderen natürlichen oder juristischen Person oder aus Gründen eines wichtigen öffentlichen Interesses der Union oder eines Mitgliedstaats verarbeitet werden.

Wurde die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung nach den o.g. Voraussetzungen eingeschränkt, werden Sie von dem Verantwortlichen unterrichtet bevor die Einschränkung aufgehoben wird.

Ihr Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

4. Recht auf Löschung

a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

- (1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
- (2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
- (3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
- (4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden

unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.

(5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.

(6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

(1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;

(2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;

(3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO

(4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder

(5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen das Recht zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

(1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und

(2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung

einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywiets
Hauptstr. 10
75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: meb-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

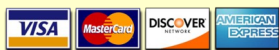
Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

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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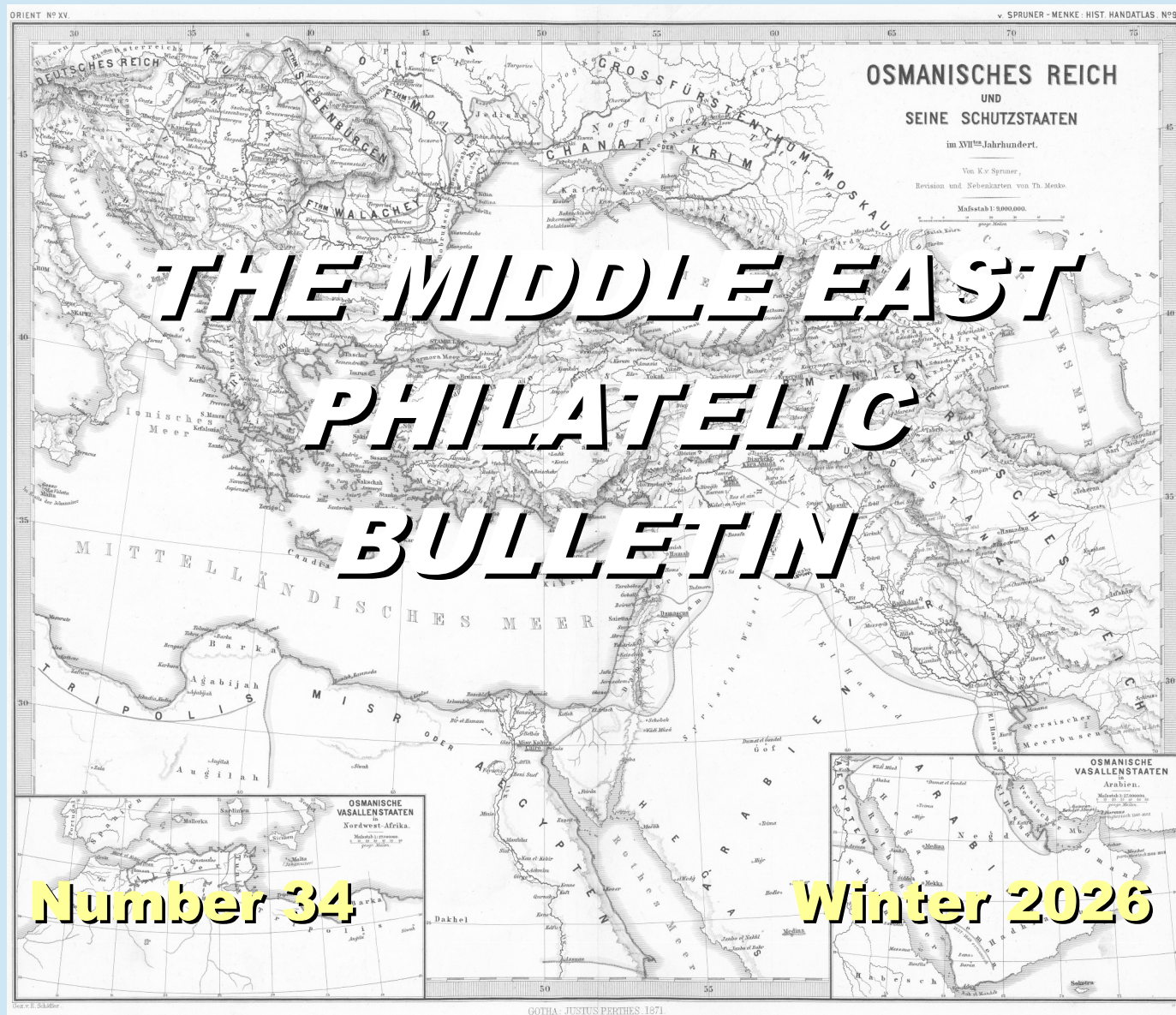
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