

The Austrian Post Office in Çeşme

The Turkish Hospital Ship Gülnihal

Modestos Sapuntjoglou and the Jerusalem I Overprinting 1920

Forgeries of the Transjordan Overprint on Hedjaz

Heliopolis Philatelists Club

Red Crescent Aid Organisations

Syria: 1943 First Day Covers

Late Use of the British Mandate Postmark of Nablus

The All-Arabic Jordanian West Bank Censor Markings

Book Review: The Egyptian Maritime Postal History (Hany Salam)

Archive: Official Gazettes for Palestine 1931

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The Austrian Post Office in Çeşme (Tscheschm  )

by Dr. Leonhard D  derlein¹

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Introduction

The town Cesme (Çe  me) is located in Anatolia on the Turkish mainland opposite the island Scio (Chios). It is connected by the lines of the Austrian Lloyd steamers, which turn south-east from Kastro (Chios), the main town on the island of Chios, and travel through the Strait of Scio to the Bay of Cesme.

Cesme rises like an amphitheatre from the bay and is overlooked by a medieval castle. According to Baedeker's guide² it has 5,550 inhabitants, according to Tranmer and Schubert it had around 16,000 inhabitants in 1890.³ It is the centre of a lively shipping port and trade in raisins. The name Cesme⁴ comes from hot sulphur springs, which were found in its vicinity as well as in the bathing resort of Lidsche (Illica) 5 km east of the town.



Fig. 1: Section of a map showing the towns of Scio and Cesme; the proximity to Smyrna, Metelino and Samos can also be seen.⁵

1 Reprinted with kind permission of the author. Translated by Tobias Zywietz.

2 Baedeker, 2nd ed., 1914.

3 Tranmer, 1976, pp. 106–108. and Schubert, 2005, pp. K 34 and K74.

4 Tscheschm  , Turkish: Çe  me, Greek: Κρήνη (Krini), Italian: Cisme, German: Tscheschm   or Tschesme.

5 Bibliographisches Institut, Hildburghausen, 1850.

Scherzer tells us:⁶

[In the strait of Scio], partly because of the general passage and partly because of the very lively traffic of the island with the mainland, especially with Tschesm , a very active life prevails. Tschesm , famous for its important export of raisins, has a good harbour, which is especially protected against the feared southern storms. [...] The hot springs are the most visited and deserve their reputation for curing rheumatic diseases. Unfortunately, the existing bathing establishment does not meet even the most modest demands for comfort.

The town featured an Austro-Hungarian consular agency as well as inns and two hotels. The Turkish fleet was destroyed near Cesme by the Russian fleet during the first Russo-Turkish war in 1770.⁷

Known Postal Information

Schubert states that a postal agency in Cesme from 1851/1852 to 1863 and from 1898 to 5th May 1909. The island of Scio (Chios) is only a few kilometres away from the town of Cesme on the mainland. The island had 65,000 inhabitants in 1900, according to Baedeker 74,000 Greeks lived there in 1914; the capital of Scio island, Kastro, has 20,000 inhabitants. Scio was largely destroyed by an earthquake in 1881. The postal history of Scio is closely linked to that of Cesme. Schubert assumes that the postal agency Cesme lost its status as an independent institution to Scio in 1863 and only acted as a collecting point for letters.

In 1898, when Cesme had regained the status of a postal agency, the correspondence was nevertheless handled by Austrian Lloyd's local agent Brazzafolli, who had previously been working in Scio. The post office of Cesme was also always mentioned in the official files together with the post office Scio (next to it in brackets).⁸ According to Tchilinghirian/Tranmer⁹ Cesme had been regularly visited by Austrian Lloyd ships on their way from Scio to Smyrna. In Scio a Lloyd agency had already been opened in 1837, but it was not until about 1853 that it started using an oval Lloyd Agency cachet.

Cesme was known as a summer holiday resort and also accepted correspondences since 1852 and 1854. A two-line postmark (serif typeface) in black was purchased for this purpose. Before this time, letters had to be sent via the post office in Scio, which was cumbersome. Interestingly, the well-known serif single-circle postmark of "SCIO-CESME" was not introduced until 1863¹⁰ and was replaced from about 1884 by a similar twin-port postmark with "SCIO-CESME" in sans-serif typeface in black and in violet colour, which was in use until about 1898.

Both twin-port postmarks were used as cancelling devices for letters from Scio (mainly) and Cesme (rarely), although it had been assumed that mail from Cesme had been transported to Scio without cancellation and only there it was marked with the twin-port cancel, i.e. the postmark itself was stored in the post office of Scio and was also applied there.

According to Tranmer, Cesme must have been granted the status of a fully fledged I. & R. Postal Agency as early as the 1850s. However, it remains unclear how long this status existed. Certainly the twin-port postmark introduced around 1860 was used for mail from both Scio and Cesme, and it may be assumed that at that time the mail from Cesme was either ferried by the regular Lloyd steamships to Scio and only cancelled there, or that a local courier service had been arranged for.

6 Scherzer, 1873, pp. 5–7, 179.

7 Battle of Chesme, 5–7.07.1770.

8 Verordnungsblatt des k.k. Handelsministeriums, 1858; cf. Schindler, 2019 and Gmach, 2014–2017.

9 Tchilinghirian/Stephen, 1964, pp. 355–356.

10 Cf. M ller, 1960, p. 190. According to my own investigations in the Schindler Collection it was already used in blue in November 1860.

Çeşme & Chios in Contemporary Trade Directories

Some of the names mentioned can be traced in contemporary trade directories like the "Annuaire Oriental" for 1891.¹¹ For Çeşme the Austrian consular agent is named as F. D. Brazzafolli. In Chios resides an Austrian vice-consul, also named Brazzafolli, but no first name is given. This is Domenico A. Brazzafolli, who is further down in the entry named as Austrian postal agent and agent of the French bank Crédit Lyonnais; A. Brazzafolli is listed as the agent of Austrian Lloyd. The entry for Chios mentions that the port is almost inaccessible due to being silted up (*editor*).

Krini = Çeşme = Tscheschm  

KRINI (caza du Sandjak de Smyrne). 20,000 habitants dont 13,000 grecs, 2,000 turcs, et le reste de différentes nations. 3 mosqu  es, 4   glises et 3   coles grecques. — Syllogue. Produits : raisins. *Caimacam*, Sadik Effendi. *Cadi*, Hadji Dervichakis. *Pr  s. de la municipalit  *, Cherif Effendi.

Corps consulaire.

AUTRICHE-HONGRIE, F. D. Brazzafolli (agents consul.) FRANCE, Alphonse Michel (agents consul.) GRÈCE, N. Andonopoulos (agents consul.)

  piciers : Dourdoulakis (E.). Respoglaki (N.). — Zimarakis (C.).

Manufactures : Diacadimitris (C.). Jeroussamlis (Gav.). — Mastromanoli (S.), Papouzidaki Fr  res.

M  decins : Athanassiadis (G.). Blamos (Geor. A.). — Ghoumamas (A.). Iatridis (I.). — Konzias (G.). — Zimaris (I.).

N  gociants : Delemis (C. G.). Ecaterinis (M. Z.). — Georgiadis (M. H.). Homadakis (M.). — Kocalas (G.). L  on (S.). — Macris (M.). Mastroyanakis (Hadji M.) Fils. Petridis (I.). — Poulakis (D.). Rospoglakis. — Sapoundjis (A.) et Fotiou. Sainson (F.). — Tchelepidakis (P. K.).

Pharmacies : *La Sant  *. — Asklipide.

Chios = Scio = Kastr  

Ouvres, etc.

CHIO (Ville de). 25,000 hab., dont 1,500 musulmans environ ; b  ti   par les G  nois,    l'extr  mit   de la belle plaine de Cambos. Port de 25 hectares, presque inabordable    cause de l'ensablement. Bonne rade   clair  e par deux feux. Chio est le centre maritime le plus consid  rable de l'Archipel. Chantiers importants de constructions maritimes.

Corps consulaire.

ANGLETERRE, D. Anamissaki, vice-consul. AUTRICHE-HONGRIE, Brazzafolli, vice-c. ESPAGNE, Pasqua (J.), vice-consul. FRANCE, Spadaro, vice-consul. GRÈCE, J. Souria, g  rant le consulat. ITALIE, Pasqua, vice-consul. SUÈDE ET NORV  GE, N. Couvela, vice-c.

Chios = Scio = Kastr   (continued)

Postes et T  l  graphes.

Directeur, Hamid Effendi. Chef du service fran  ais, P. Zitelli. EASTERN TELEGRAPH Cy. Directeur, Cardona (J.B.). Chef du service fran  ais, Zitelli (L.). Ballatorre (G.), — Kelli (G.), — Th  odoridis (P.), — Zitelli (L.), — Zitelli (W.), employ  s.

Postes : AUTRICHIENNE, D. Brazzafolli, agent. — RUSSE, A. Tricon, agent.

Banquiers : Couvelas (N.). — Sourias et Cie. — Brazzafolli (D.), repr  sentant du Cr  dit Lyonnais.

Cies de navigation    vapeur.

ANGLAISE. Tous les 8 jours, le mardi pour Smyrne et le samedi pour Samos. — G. Patronas, agent.

CABOTAGE    VAPEUR H  MIDI  , 2 fois par semaine le mardi et vendredi pour Tchetchin, Samos, Scala Nuova, et vice-versa. — G. Karacouros, agent.

CABOTAGE JOLY COURMOULY, J. Patronas, agent.

CARAVA LIMNIOS ET Cie. Tous les 8 jours, le vendredi pour Kalimnos, Kos, Simy, Rh  des, Macri, Castellorizzo, Attalia et vice-versa, Sidericoudhi, agent.

COURTGI (P. M.) ET Cie, Zouros (M.), agt.

ITALIENNE (Florio et Rubattino), Mihiadi Fr  res, agents.

LLOYD ASTRO-HONGROIS. Le mardi pour Piree. Chaque 2 semaines le dimanche pour Alexandrie touchant tous les ports de la Syrie. Chaque samedi pour Trieste. Chaque samedi et jeudi pour Smyrne et Constantinople. — Brazzafolli (A.), agent.

RUSSE. Tous les 15 jours, le mardi, venant et allant pour Smyrne et Beyrouth. Chaque 15 jours, le jeudi pour Alexandrie et Port-Sa  d et vice-versa. — Tricon (A.), agent.

¹¹ Annuaire oriental (ancien indicateur oriental) du commerce, de l'industrie, de l'administration et de la magistrature [...]. 10^e ann  e. 1891. Galata (Constantinople): Cervati Fr  res & Cie., 1891. 1341 p.

According to del Bianco¹² Cesme was port-of-call for two different steamship lines (*figs. 2 a and b*):

1. **The Syrian steamship line**, which existed from 1845 every other week or every four weeks between Constantinople, Gallipoli (optional), Dardanelles (optional), Tenedos (optional), Cape Baba (optional), Meteline (optional), Smyrna, Cesme (optional), Rodi, Larnaca, and Beirut. From 1849 to 1852 these landing ports became fixed (Constantinople–Gallipoli–Dardanelles–Cap Baba/Meteline–Smirne–Cesme–Scio–Rodi–Larnaca–Beirut). From 1853 onwards, Cesme was no longer served, probably for reasons of profitability, and the line extended instead to Mersina, Alexandrette, Latakia, Caifa and Jaffa. This circumstance may be an explanation for the fact that the dates of the early letters from Cesme are almost all from 1852.
2. **The Greco-Oriental steamship line** (Trieste–Fiume–Brindisi–Corfu–Argostoli–Zante–Cerigo–Sira–Scio–Cesme–Vathy–Smirne). In this timetable Cesme has appeared since 1882. From 1896 to 1900 two different timetables are reported for this line: In timetable 1, Cesme is named after Scio and from 1892 to 1900 ahead Scio (Triest–Fiume–Corfu–Patras–Zante–Cerigo–Canea–Rettimo–Candia–Vathy–Cesme–Scio–Smirna). In timetable 2 the route is: Trieste–Lussinpiccolo–Spalato–Gravosa–Cattaro–Antivari–Dulcigno–San Giovanni di Medua–Durazzo–Valona–Santi Quaranta–Corfu–Argostoli–Zante–Canea–Rettimo–Candia–Vathy–Cesme–Scio–Smirna (this corresponds to the Dalmatia and Albania route). Cesme then appears in the 1901 timetable after Scio, and even up to 1914, as a place on the outward or return journey. It is also interesting that del Bianco notes that from 1910 onwards the port of Cesme was no longer included in the timetables for outward journeys during the winter months.

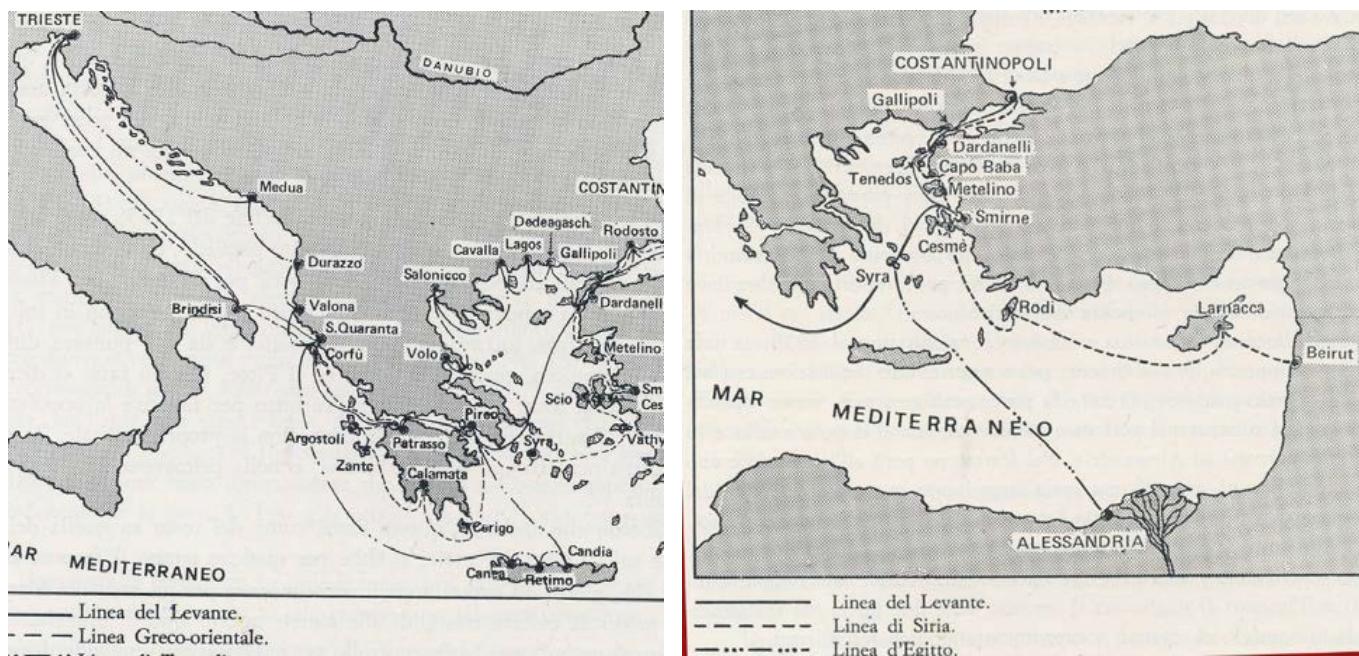


Fig. 2a and 2b: The Syrian and the Greco-Oriental steamship line.¹³

This important information suggests that in the early days the mails from Cesme were carried on the Syrian steamship line, while later (from about 1882 onwards) these must have been carried on the Greco-Oriental line. According to Tranmer, the seaside resort of Cesme must have had at most seasonal mail traffic, but Tranmer does not mention the active raisin trade.

12 Cf. del Bianco, 1976–1978, pp. 145–151 and 381–382.

13 Source: del Bianco, 1978.

Interestingly, it was not until 1972, when the extensive Ralli correspondence directed to Trieste was discovered, that a number of letters with the hitherto unknown two-line postmark Cesme were found, all of which date from 1852. All letters from this correspondence known to the author were written in Chios, so it can be assumed that the documents from Scio with cancellations of Cesme had all been sent via the Syrian steamship line, in which Scio was not mentioned at times.

In the years 1849 to 1852 Cesme is listed ahead of the island of Scio in the timetable, which may also be relevant for the use of Cesme postmarks on correspondence from Scio. The letter from the "W." Collection with the two-line postmark of Cesme from 1854 was also written in Scio on June 7th and bears the date-stamp of Cesme of the same day, indicating a close connection between the two places (Lloyd or local courier service?)

It is also conceivable that Scio did not have its own canceller, which is why the postmark was applied at Cesme instead. The dates of the letter's content (Scio) and the cancellation (Cesme) are very close together, so that a close official transport or courier connection might have existed for the correspondence between both places. A document, also from 1852, bears both the oval mark of Scio and the line-cancellation of Cesme, with the oval mark crossed out (*fig. 3*).

An explanation for this would be that the letter was first cancelled in Scio, but then because of the route to Trieste, the oval stamp was crossed out and the letter was re-cancelled in Cesme. Correspondence with the Oval Lloyd cancel of Scio is known for destinations in Greece and Constantinople. (Collection Arisman, Achterberg, Cihangir, Smith).

On the basis of the available material one can distinguish different periods of mail from Cesme:

- a) Pre-philatelic period from 1852–1854
- b) Philatelic period with the use of the twin-port postmark (serif font) in Cesme (dates known so far: 1866, 1868, 1875, 1876, 1877)
- c) Correspondence from Cesme directly delivered to the ship's post office, which was then cancelled at Trieste (1868) (*fig. 4*)
- d) Period with separate use of Turkish stamps for the route from Cesme to Scio and Levante stamps for the route from Scio to destination, before 1875 also Greek stamps for the domestic route (1865, 1872, 1875)
- e) Use of the large violet cachet (form stamp) with anchor in "CISME" (1881–1882). Covers prove the function of the Lloyd Agency as a collection-point for letters, but without its own official postmark in the years 1881–1882 (*fig. 5*)
- f) Use of the twin-port cancel (non-serif typeface) in Cesme (1895) (*fig. 6*)
- g) Use of two different postmarks between 1898 and 5.05.1909
- h) Usage in Cesme after the post office has been officially closed
- i) Use of the violet oval Lloyd cachet before the post office opened (1890–1898) (*fig. 7*)

Between 1898 and 5th May 1909 the Cesme post office operated with the status of an official I. & R. Post Office and used two different types of postmarks with the inscription Cesme.

Stamp types and their period of use

Covers from Cesme are among the rarest of all Austrian Levant post offices. This is also supported by the fact that the post office is missing in the handbook by Nicolas and Galinos.¹⁴ On the other hand: in volume 8 of Tranmer, three pages are dedicated to the post office.

Interestingly, the valuation for the double circle and the much rarer date-bridge postmark are identical and very low (250 points each), although the author does point out their rarity. In contrast, the two-line cancel scores 4.500 points.

14 Cf. Galinos/Nicolas, 1996, p. 38.

On the basis of the available material (my own and various other collections, auction catalogues, specialist literature) one can distinguish a total of seven different types of cancels according to their periods of use in Cesme:

| Postmark | Form and Usage |
|---|---|
| The two-line cancel | In the pre-philatelic period from 1852 and 1854 a two-line cancel with slanted serif typeface in capital letters, month before day was used mail from Scio in Cesme. A "FRANCA" cachet was used at the same time as the two-line cancel, also in slanted capital letters, black ink. |
| The twin-port postmark SCIO-CESME (serif typeface) | The Twin-port postmark of Scio-Cesme as a single-circle canceller with serif typeface, which was used in Scio as well as in Cesme (reciprocally); the respective place of origin can only be realised by the correspondence content. However, it is always unclear how the mails were brought from Cesme to Scio (for the period 1860 to about 1880), cancel in black ink, at the beginning possibly also in blue ink (<i>fig. 8</i>). |
| The oval Lloyd cachet | Oval cachet of the Lloyd agency "CESME" in violet and blue ink as provisional canceller on correspondence with stamps of the 1890 issue, always before the opening of the independent postal agency in 1898. |
| The Lloyd 'anchor' cachet | Large circular cachet with double outer circle and the designation "Agenzia dell Lloyd Austro-Ungarico CISME" with a ship's anchor depicted in the centre, violet ink, as a provisional arrangement. Covers from 5.09.1881 and 5.07.1882 are known. |
| Twin-port postmark SCIO-CESME (sans-serif typeface) | Twin-port postmark Scio-Cesme in sans-serif typeface, similar to the previous recognisable only by the contents of the correspondence. Also use of the twin-port registration label "Scio-Cesm " for mail from Scio and probably also from Cesme. It is assumed by Schubert ¹⁵ that Cesme had its own Registration labels, but this has not yet been seen. |
| Double-circle postmark | <p>Double-circle postmark "Cesme" with the designation "OESTERREICH-ISCHE POST" – this is in relative terms the most common type of postmark from Cesme.</p> <p>With the year 1898, when the post office in Cesme became the official I. & R. postal agency, two separate double-circle postmarks were introduced for Scio and Cesme, respectively, displaying the designation "Scio" and "Cesme."</p> <p>Interestingly, this type of postmark is detected in different colours (black, violet, blue), but predominantly it is struck in black. Furthermore, on closer examination of specimens, it is noticeable that there seem to be two separate types, which are clearly distinguishable by the thickness of the letters.</p> <p>On the basis of usage dates the wear of a canceller cannot explain the differences between the two postmark types (<i>figs. 9a and b</i>). We ascribe to these double-circle postmarks the subtypes "thin letters" and "thick letters". This cancel was in use from 1898 to 1908.</p> |
| Date-bridge postmarks | Double-circle postmark with date-bridge and index letter "a". This last type of postmark is a double-circle bridge postmark with index letter "a". It was introduced around 1908 and was only in use for a very short period due to the imminent closure of the post office on 5 th May 1909. It appears in black colour only (<i>fig. 10</i>). |

15 Cf. Schubert, 2005.



Fig. 3: The only known document with the line-cancel of Cesme and the oval Lloyd cachet of Scio, 1852.



Fig. 4: Example of a letter sent to Trieste by ship from Cesme, 1868 (arrival mark of Trieste).



Fig. 7: The oval Lloyd cachet of Cesme on a letter, 1893 (Collection See).



Fig. 6: Example of the two-port cancel in non-serif typeface for mail from Cesme, 1895.

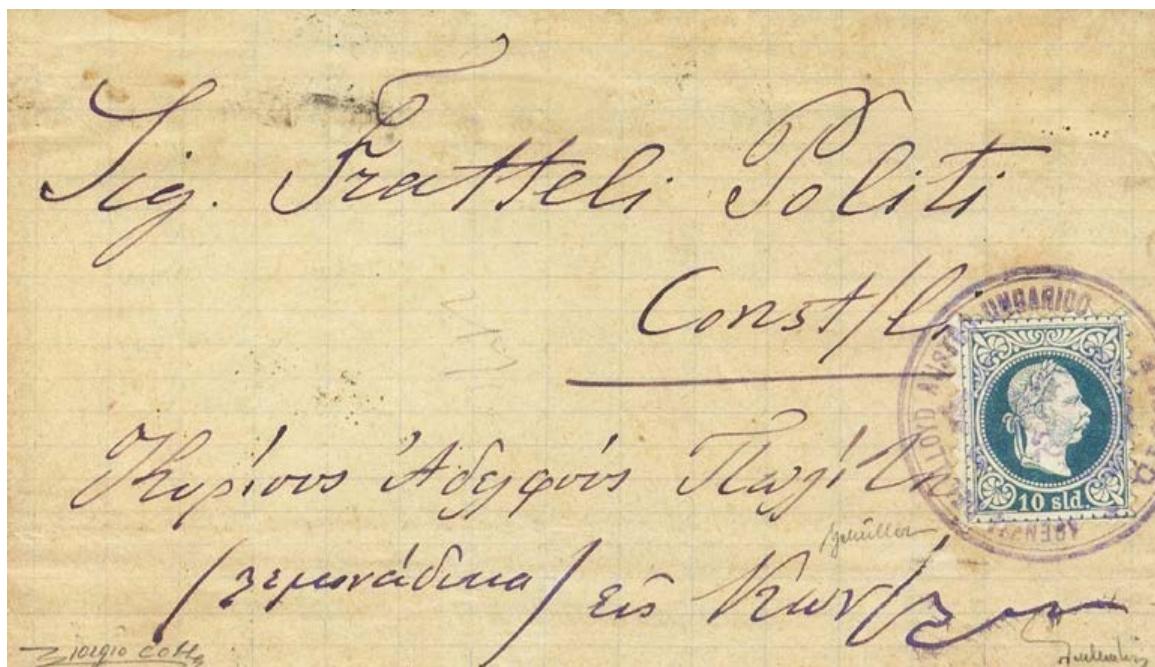


Fig. 5: The large Lloyd Anchor cachet, 1882 (Dr. Jerger Collection).



Fig. 8: Example of the two-port cancel with serif typeface for mail from Cesme, 1876.



Fig. 9A: The double-circle postmark in thin type in different colour.



Fig. 9B: The double-circle postmark in thick type in different colours.



Fig. 10: The date-bridge postmark (1908).

The Aftermath

The period after the closing of the I. & R. Post Office in Cesme on 5th May 1909 up-to 1914 may be regarded as the ‘aftermath.’ Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to find a cover originating from Cesme with the postmark of the Scio post office, which continued to exist until 1914, for the period after 5th May 1909. One would have to assume that the mail from Cesme which ran to or via Trieste was forwarded by the Scio post office. However, the question of the origin of covers from Scio is more difficult to answer as in the earlier period when folded pages were used for letters rather than envelopes. There is certainly still a great need for further research (fig. 11).

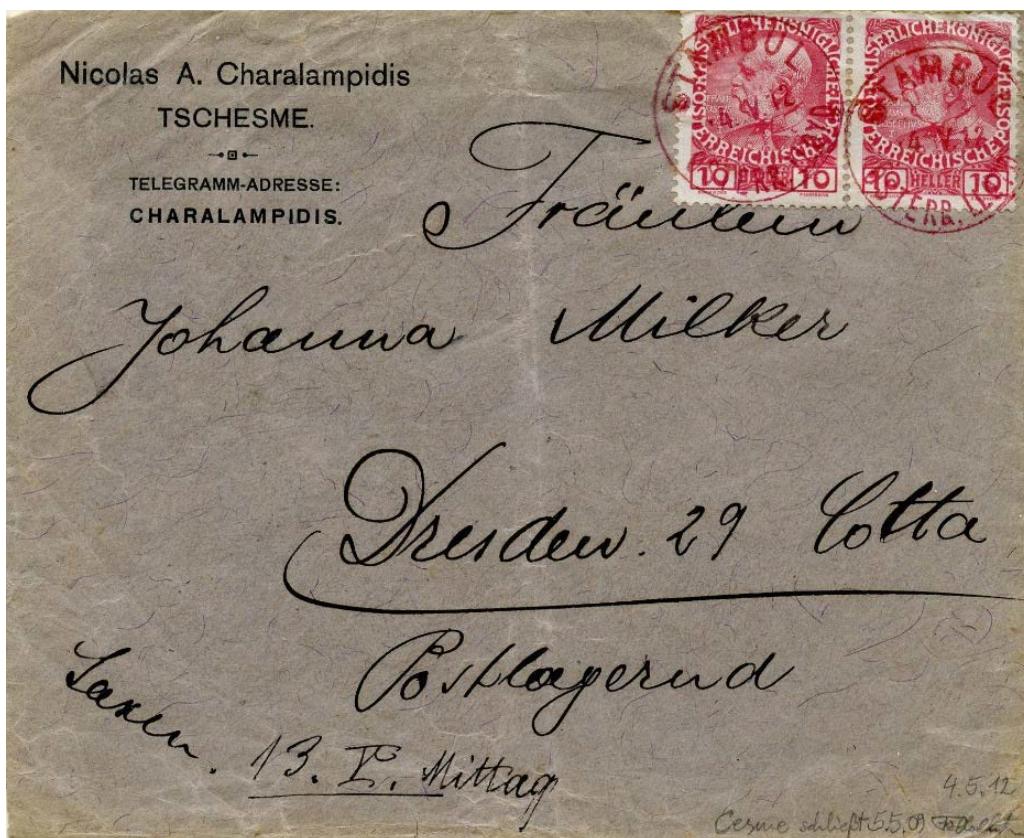


Fig. 11: Mail from Cesme after the closure of the post office, carried by Lloyd steamer “Stambul” (1912).

Chronological Sequence of the Postmarks

| Period | Postmarks Used |
|---------------|--|
| 1852–1854 | the Two-line cancel |
| 1860–1877 | The twin-port postmark SCIO-CESME (serif) |
| 1868 | Cancelled as ships’ mail at Trieste |
| 1865 and 1872 | Turkish postage stamps (20 para): CESME-SCIO |
| 1881–1882 | The Lloyd anchor cachet CISME (violet) |
| 1895 | Twin-port postmark SCIO-CESME (sans-serif) |
| 1890–1898 | The oval Lloyd cachet (violet) |
| 1898–1908 | Double-circle postmark (black, violet, blue) |
| 1908–1909 | Date-bridge postmark (black) |

Registered Covers and Documents

Hereafter follows an overview of the corpus of Cesme covers and postal items registered, providing the basis of my research.

The Two-Line Cancel

Of the two-line postmark there exists a series of letters, almost all of which date back to 1852 and are addressed to the well-known address AS Ralli in Trieste. The following postmark dates have become known to me: they were mainly in the Künzi collection:¹⁶ 29.03. (additionally oval stamp "SCIO"), 8.06., 26.07., 16.08., 23.08., 30.08., 6.09., 4.10. In the See collection there was a letter dated 9.08. In the Cihangir/Schäfer collection there was another dated 21.06. In addition, there is a letter to a religious community in Lyon from 7.06.1854 in the "W." Collection, but without the usual "FRANCA" cachet.

The cancellation dates all correspond to the summer months (early June to early October), which corroborates Tranmer's statement that the place was a summer holiday resort for (amongst others) Egyptians. Thus the number of Cesme two-line stamps known to date is 11. The covers which then found their way into other collections (Smith, Schindler, etc.) are included in this figure.

The Oval Lloyd Cachet

Pre-philatelic covers with the oval Lloyd agency cachet of Chios (used from 1853),¹⁷ including a well-known and enigmatic cover from Cesme (*fig. 3*), which bears both the Lloyd oval stamp of Scio in black ink, crossed out by quill, and also features the two-line stamp of Cesme and the "FRANCA" cachet. The letter was written in Scio on 16/28.03.1852 and has been stamped in Cesme on 29.03. Beside it there is the handwritten note "12" Kreuzer to cover the Lloyd transport on the back of the letter. The arrival mark of Trieste is dated 4.04. Two questions arise in connection with this document:

- Why was the Lloyd cachet of Scio not considered sufficient here?
The answer is probably due to the fact that this type of postmark is preferably found on letters to Greece with Greek postage marking, but not on letters to Trieste.
- Why was the letter, although written in Scio, only cancelled in Cesme?
Here the answer might be that until 1852 Scio was not called at by the Syrian line, but Cesme was, and that Scio had no official postmark except the oval one. The transport from Scio to Cesme was very fast, within one day, so that the transport via Cesme would not have meant a considerable loss of time.

After 1852 Scio was included as a port-of-call, replacing Cesme.¹⁸

The Twin-Port Postmark SCIO-CESME (serif typeface)

Prephilatelic covers from Cesme with the serif twin-port cancel "Scio-Cesme" (from November 1860 until 1864). No covers are known here yet. Franked covers with the twin-port cancel in serif typeface (from 1864 until about 1880). From the Schmitt Collection (Köhler, 2018) an un-franked letter (1866) to Trieste (Ralli) and a franked one (1877), also to Trieste (Vlassopoulos) are known. There is also a cover from Cesme (1868), franked with 15 soldi (wide perforation), also to Trieste (Ralli). In my own collection there are three letters from Cesme (same sender, CG Deleme-Cisme)

16 Cf. Corinphila auction no. 78, 1988.

17 Cf. Müller, 1960.

18 Cf. del Bianco, 1978.

to Syros (1875 and 1876), each franked with 10 Soldi, one of them with 10 Kreuzer instead of Soldi (without postage due); two very unusual and similar covers come from the collections of Dr. Jerger and Bauer: they are covers with three-country frankings each (17.10.1865 and 19.08.1872, fig. 12).



Fig. 12: Rare three-country franking of a letter from Cesme (1865) with Turkish, Austrian Levant, and Greek franking (Dr. Jerger Collection).

The letters have been posted in Cesme at the Turkish post office and each one has a 20-para stamp with a Turkish Cesme postmark. From there they were transported to Chios and franked with 10 Soldi and cancelled with the twin-port postmark. Both letters were addressed to Syros, where they received the 20 lepta stamp covering the Greek domestic rate. Another similar cover comes from the "W." collection. It is addressed from Cesme to Syros on 24.07.1875 and bears the Turkish franking of 40 para with Turkish postmark Cesme on the reverse side of the letter as well as on the address side the Austrian Levant stamp 10 Soldi ("type with "fine beard") with postmark Scio-Cesme (24.07.). The arrival mark of Syros is dated 13/25.07. The Greek domestic rate of 20 lepta was dropped after the beginning of the UPU treaty.

Lloyd Anchor Cachet

Covers with the Lloyd anchor cachet "CISME": In the Dr. Jerger Collection (Corinphila, 2004) a cover from Cesme (5/18.07.1882) was auctioned: it is addressed to the well-known recipient Politi in Constantinople, franked with 10 Soldi ("fine beard") and bearing a round purple Lloyd agency cachet of Cismé. On the back of the cover there is the Lloyd transit stamp of Smirne (18.07) and Lloyd's arrival mark of Constantinople. A similar cover from the same correspondence comes from the Hans Smith Collection (5.09.1881) also with the Lloyd transit cancel of Constantinople and Smirna on the reverse.

The Twin-port Postmark SCIO-CESME (sans-serif typeface)

This is documented solely on a 20-para postal stationery document from Cesme to Düsseldorf on 3.09.1895.

The Oval Lloyd Agency Cachet

Mail items with the oval Lloyd Agency cachet of Cesme appear on the 1890 stamp series in purple and more rarely in blue. They were all used as a kind of provisional arrangement even before the opening of the consular post office. Cut-outs are somewhat more common than whole covers. The dates of use of the known whole covers are 1893 (violet), July 1896 (violet) and July 1897 (blue). A top piece from the See Collection is a printed matter (10 para) from Cesme (1893) to Dornbirn, Austria (fig. 7).

Even though this Lloyd agency cachet is rarely seen, it shows that the separate treatment of mail from Cesme and from Chios was again common in the 1890s, in contrast to earlier times when the twin-port postmark was used for both places. Covers in the Cihangir/Schäfer collection: Letter from Cesme (blue postmark) to Trieste (5.07.1897). Levante auction (Corinphila, 2019): Letter with 1 piastre to Smirna (1895). Levant Auction Schmitt Collection (Köhler, 2018): 24.07.1896; loose pair 20 para; pair 8 para; block of four 10 para and several other letters. Thus about 5 to 6 covers of the oval Lloyd cachet are known, and about twice as many on piece.

The Double Circle Postmark

Franked covers and entires with the double circle postmark of Cesme in different colours and in two types. These cancellations are known on numerous stamps, especially the 1900 issue, with 10 para to 2 piastres being the most common. Registration labels of Cesme have not yet appeared. Very unusual are a 5 piastre stamp with a black postmark and two 10 and 20 piastre stamps with violet postmarks, indicating that parcel cards or similar higher-franked postal items were also possible in Cesme, which may be explained by the raisin production. A cut-out from a postal money order is also known (cf. entry of date-bridge postmark below).

The cancellations with thin letters are almost all in violet and blue ink and date from the early years around 1900. The thicker type is only found with black ink, but here also from 1900 onwards. This stamp shows clear signs of wear with increasing use, even in the outer circle, which indicates that it was used quite frequently.

The thin-letter postmark: Franked cover (25.08.1900) with block-of-four of 20 para to Genoa (violet); entire (20 para) to Düsseldorf (15.12.1901) (blue). An interesting cover from the W. Collection is addressed from Scio (20 para, twice, Scio 5.08.1900) to Cesme (9.08.1900). It shows the double circle cancel Cesme in violet on the front. Obviously the separation of the two post offices after 1898 was stricter than before.

Postmark with thick hollow letters (later also worn out): 20 para entire (4.05.1904) to Aachen; post card (10 para) to Smyrna (15.10.1904); franked cover (3.07.1905) to Trieste (Lake Collection); 20-para-entire (19.08.1906) to Leipzig (Öphila); printed matter (10 para) to Katharein (24.02.1908); 20-para-entire from Cesme (1.05.1907) to Pilsen (sub-type with hollow letters, Schindler Collection).

The Date-Bridge Postmark

Examples are rare and limited to a few loose stamps and only two whole cover known to me: Cover franked with 1 piastre from Cesme (8.08.1908) to Constantinople (Galata, SC Pallachi; collection

Schäfer/Cihangir). Cut-out with twice 20 para from a postal order (4.10.1908). Entire (20 para) to Mannheim (12.12.1908).

Later covers and documents

Later covers and documents of the I. & R. Post after the closure of the post office on after 5th May 1909: Postal documents are hard to find. I know of a letter from Cesme to Dresden, which carries a 20 Heller franking, which is cancelled in red with a ship's postmark "Stambul Österr. Lloyd" (4.05.1912) (fig. 11)

Open questions

The date of the official opening of the Cesme post office is unclear. Since the Syrian line initially only served Cesme, the postmark was used also for mail from Chios, but it is unknown how the mail from Chios was transported to Cesme. The question of the twin-port postmark, which was used for correspondence from Chios as well as from Cesme, is not yet clear in regard of usage periods.

The use of Turkish stamps on mail from Cesme to Syros and the forwarding via the Austrian post office in Chios suggests that there was probably no transport facility between Cesme and Chios organised by the Austrian Post. Mail from Cesme is extremely sparse, at least in the beginning, and only increased around 1890 due to the flourishing raisin trade. Known are mainly entires and picture post cards from the holiday resort with its sulphuric springs.

Considering the rarity of covers, the closure of the post office in May 1909 becomes understandable primarily for reasons of profitability. Even after the closure, postcards from Cesme are extremely rare and probably only known from the Turkish post office.

Summary

The post office Cesme, the smaller component of the twin-port ensemble Scio (Chios) and Cesme, was relatively insignificant from the beginning. The way in which mails were handled has remained largely speculative due to the scarcity of material but also due to the lack of official documents. With this list, by chronological ordering of cover and by information from literature, an attempt has been made to create a "map of postal traffic" from this city. In doing so, several new findings were combined to form a relatively close chronology, which now provides a clearer picture.

Altogether, seven different periods of use can be identified and easily distinguished. Of particular importance is the fact that the pre-philatelic covers (1852–1854) were likely transported with the Syrian steamship line, while the later ones can be assigned to the Greco-Oriental line.

The post office in Scio administered the twin-port postmark, which was only used temporarily for mails from Cesme. These periods have now been established. With the opening of the post office in 1898, the volume of mail grew considerably, but decreased again significantly towards the end of the post office's tenure.

During the earlier period, the place came to some prominence as a port-of-call for the steamers of the Syrian line, as the mails from the much larger Scio had to be transshipped via Cesme. Only after 1852, when Cesme was no longer a port-of-call for steamers and Scio was chosen instead, its importance declined.

Around 1890, with the flourishing of the raisin trade, the frequency of communication increased once more, so that in 1898 the town was given the status of an I. & R. Austrian Consular Post Office. However, due to the importance of the nearby Scio, the volume of mail in Cesme remained low, so that it was decided to close the post office in May 1909.

Postal items from Cesme cannot always be attributed to the town at first sight. If one looks through all correspondence originating from Scio for senders' details, one will probably find more items originating from Cesme, which have therefore been regarded as much rarer than those originating from Scio.

As there are still a lot of open questions, it remains worthwhile to research this post town. The author asks all interested readers for suggestions and for further information on the postal history of this post office, which remains still mysterious in many respects.

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Bon Samaritain (Khan al-Hathrur) (III)

by David K. Smith with Folkert Bruining and Tobias Zywietz

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While catching up with issues of the Middle East Philatelic Bulletin I read the articles about the Good Samaritan postmark. So I am contributing some items from my collection, which may be of interest. I also include passages from books covering the inn.

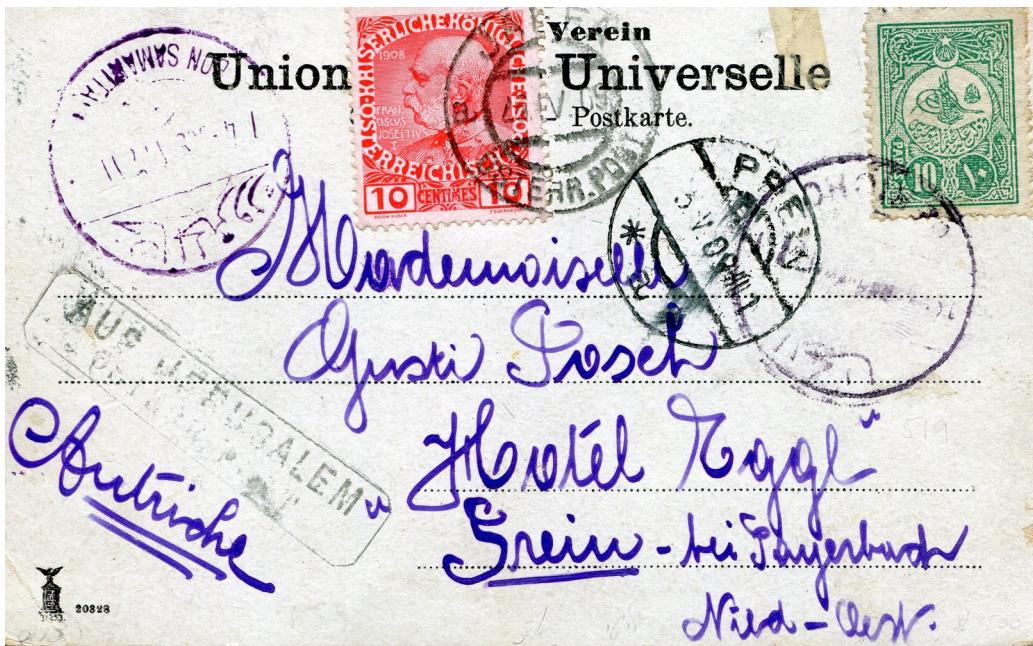


Fig. 1: A Jericho card with a postmark from Jericho, one from the Good Samaritan Inn and then the “Aus Jerusalem” cachet of the Austrian mail! Jaffa 23.04.1909, Prein 3.05.1909.

I suspect that the Jaffa one is the postal use, the Jericho and Good Samaritan being souvenir cancels. It is interesting that there is no attempt to make the postmarks clear as souvenirs.

Folkert Bruining comments: When reading the postmark of Bon Samaritain I see “1-4-909”? (but perhaps “9” is “8”) in the Gregorian part, not unreasonable. The Ottoman part of the date reads “116-21.20”? Anyway, the conversion yields no year 1909. The Jericho postmark’s date is unreadable. In my opinion the card with 10 para stamp and postmark is ‘produced’ in the Jericho hotel or at the Jericho Ottoman post office according to our former remarks, but of course not sent from Jericho. After all I’m convinced the postmark is a souvenir cancel applied by the hotel in (most likely) Jericho or Jerusalem. It is likely that the ‘prepared’ card (with the two postmarks) is then sent from a Jerusalem hotel to Austria (see arrival mark). I agree that the card was dropped in a letterbox, then transported to Jaffa by (Austrian) coach and cancelled at the Austrian post office Jaffa with the cachet “Aus Jerusalem”. This ‘mark of origin’ is likely genuine according to Steichele. The 10 centimes stamp covers the regular postage rate (not the ‘cheap’ rate of 5 centimes for printed matter).

Folkert’s conclusion: A very nice piece after all, it confirms some thoughts we already had.



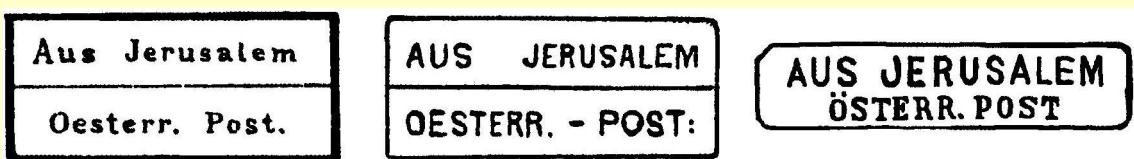
Fig 1a: Picture side of the card. The manuscript reads “The best wishes from the Jordan D. Pepi”.
The unreadable cypher (maybe “G.ch.FMIZ”) on the left is not a ‘Burschenschaftszirkel’.

“AUS JERUSALEM”

Folkert Bruining, Tobias Zywietz

The foreign post offices in Jerusalem had to transport their mails by coach to Jaffa, the nearest port town. This continued even after the railway line between Jaffa and Jerusalem, operated by French railway company “Société du Chemin de Fer Ottoman de Jaffa à Jérusalem et Prolongements,” opened in 1892. The company’s licence explicitly forbade the transport of mailbags for foreign post offices.

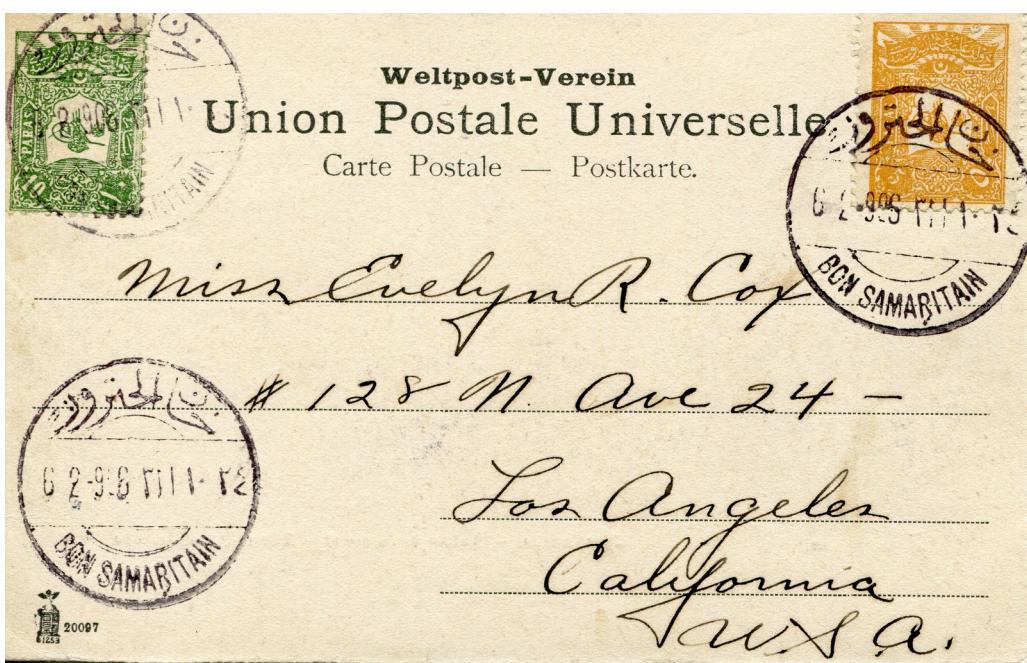
Customers could despatch their mails at the Austrian post office in Jerusalem’s old town, receiving the regular postmarks in use, or deposit them in post boxes that were erected in Jerusalem and *en route* to Jaffa. The coach would collect these mails and deliver them to the Jaffa post office where they received a cachet “Aus Jerusalem / Oesterr. Post” and the regular Jaffa postmark. Three such cachets are known:



A similar scheme with cachets was operated by the German Post; all these are very rare and prone to forgery. Even if you find one of the three cachets shown on a postal item it is no guarantee that the whole thing is real. A first characteristic of authenticity is that there is a postmark of Jaffa on it. Furthermore, the dates of several cancels should match with each other. So be on your guard, as the prices for such items are usually high!

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Figs. 2 and 2a:

This appears to be a genuine despatch from the inn, as the writer refers to being on the way to Jericho:

"Feb. 6 – 1906 / On the way to the Dead Sea. We are now at the Good Samaritan Hospital Inn".

Cancel: "BON
SAMARITAIN / 6 2-
906 ١١١١ ٢٤"
[24.10.311].

Sadly it has no further postal markings.



Folkert Bruining comments: I have doubts whether the card is genuine. In the first place the postage paid of 15 paras is not sufficient for sending a card with text (more than five words) abroad. There are no marks that the card was charged in any (intermediate) post office. The underpayment is 'not seen,' which can be an indication that the card was not sent by post. Secondly, there is no arrival mark; and thirdly there is no transit mark of the Ottoman post office of Jerusalem where, as a rule, the (foreign) mail was sorted (we have shown a lot of examples of cards with a Jerusalem transition mark). The conversion of the Ottoman date to the Gregorian date yields not 1906, but we have seen this a number of times. Folkert's conclusion: I suspect the card is perhaps 'made at home' by the traveller, or someone else, and not sent from Palestine. Even in spite of the 'detailed story' written on it. But of course the question is always what is 'enough evidence'? As for us it would be 'against the odds' if the card was sent by regular post.

David Smith responds: I think that there is still an argument to be made that this card is genuine. If it was made at home, then the traveller has created a detailed story to go on the card. I agree with

the fact that the rate is not sufficient, but this is not conclusive evidence for not passing through the postal system: the Bon Samaritain staff would not have had a tax mark. Would it have been checked for the correct rate at any point after that? The lack of further postal markings is more significant, but again, not conclusive as not all mail has transit and/or arrival marks.



Figs. 3 and 3a: This card also may be genuine postal use, except for the discrepancy between the cancellation and the correspondent's dating. Manuscript on the picture side says "Wilhelm Daleiden 29.08.1904"
 Postmark: "BON SAMARITAIN / 28 904 ٢٢٠ ٦٣٠" [30.6.320]
 Arrival mark: "VITRY-LA-VILLE / MARNE / 29? 12 / SEP 04". [the "12" denotes the hour]

Tobias Zywietz notes: 30.06.1320 corresponds to 12.09.1904, a date fitting the French arrival mark. I assume an error in the Western date, as 2.08.1904 would correspond to 20.05.1320.

Folkert Bruining comments: I agree that the card seems genuine. The card is sent as printed matter (not as a post card) at the correct rate of 10 para. The conversion of the Ottoman date yields 12.09.1904, not 2.08.1904. The arrival mark is unclear but with a lot of fantasy I can read "29

SEP", but beware: sometimes I see what I want to see. I don't know what to think about the manuscript "29.8.1904". Folkert's conclusion: This card seems genuine.

Hereafter follow topical excerpts from three books. The first text is from a book for Sunday School children called "Half Hours in the Holy Land" dated 1896, but based on travels in 1864:

The descent from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea is, as the reader knows, a half greater than that from Jerusalem to the Mediterranean, In round numbers, it is twice 1,300 feet from Jerusalem to the Mediterranean, three times 1,300 from Jerusalem to the surface of the Dead Sea, and four times 1,300 to the bottom of the Dead Sea. We had thus, in the short space, to make a descent of 8,900 feet to the shore of the Dead Sea. The part of the descent immediately below Bethany is the steepest. There is a path here of loose stones and smooth rock, which rapidly plunges into the head of the long valley.

It must have been up this steep our Saviour toiled, on his momentous journey from Jericho to Bethany. And to the summit of this ascent, or possibly from it, gazing along the windings of the glen, must Martha and Mary have turned their longing and expectant gaze for the coming of the Saviour to heal their brother Lazarus. Up this road the wondering crowd had accompanied Him from Jericho, with one joyful man among them, the blind beggar Bartimeus, who, having received his sight, beheld with a greater sense of novelty and wonder, than any traveller before or since, those wild scaurs and rocky uplands—unless indeed his eyes were fixed on one object only, Jesus, the Son of David, who had mercy on him.

On reaching the bottom of this rapid descent, and passing a well and the ruins of an old khan, our road ran right along the bottom of the valley. It was a bare, bleak, dry, limestone bit of scenery, but not tamer or more uninteresting than many places which I have traversed, even in Scotland. But after a few miles, when we got entangled among broken uplands and deep gorges, lonely, wild, and dreary in the extreme, things began to have a wilderness and Dead Sea look.



We rested at a spot well known to every traveller, as a sort of rendezvous for brigands, and where Sir Francis Henneker was robbed and wounded forty years ago.¹ We did not, however,

1 Robert Laird Stewart in his book "Memorable Places Among the Holy Hills" references this on pp. 198–199: "Near the head of the Wady Tal 'at ed Dumm, and about half way to Jericho, there is a spot of evil omen, where tradition has localized the scene of the parable of the Good Samaritan. A khan has been erected here on the ruins of a similar building of earlier date. This is one of the wildest and most desolate places along the line of the road, and has for ages been a favorite rendezvous for brigands and robber bands. Here, in 1820, a murderous attack was made upon Sir Francis Henneker, who, like the Jewish traveller long centuries ago, was wounded and robbed and left half dead

even catch a glimpse of man or boy prowling near.

Was this the “inn” alluded to by the Saviour, to which the good Samaritan is represented as bringing the suffering stranger? It may have been some well-known spot like this, the parable gaining, to those who heard it, more vividness and reality by a local allusion.

I may mention here, that, strange to say, this was the only part of our journey in Palestine where we saw any signs of cruelty. Two Arabs going to Jericho were driving before them a miserable skeleton-looking horse with a knee hideously diseased. The brute could hardly touch the ground with its agonised limb, but ever and anon it did so, leaving spots of blood on the road.

It was vain to expostulate with its drivers; so for the sake of our own feelings, as well as for the sake of the wretched creature, we resolved to purchase it and shoot it. The skin alone, we thought, could be of any value to its owners; and our dragoman agreed that our offer of 100 piastres, about £1, was therefore a handsome price. But it was indignantly refused, and 1,000 piastres demanded! And so the brute was driven on, at a rate, too, which, fortunately for us at least, enabled it to get so far ahead that we lost sight of it.

Another act, equally out of harmony with the spirit of the good Samaritan, was perpetrated by our escort. They seized a lamb from a flock and drove it on before them. We expostulated as earnestly as did its owner, but the deed was justified by the chiefs on some principle of blackmail which in their opinion made the claim a right, though we more than suspected it to be a robbery. So much for the unloving spirit still seen on the way from

Soon after passing the old khan, we entered a narrow path full of interest. Immediately below us, to the left, was a deep gorge that cut its way through bare rocky precipices, between which, five hundred feet down, a fresh full mountain-stream rushed along to the plain of the Jordan. This was the Wady Kelt, and in all probability the brook Cherith where Elijah was supported during the famine. The cry of ravens was still echoing from the wild precipices. We saw remains of old aqueducts, and other buildings.

The precipices were also dotted here and there with cave-like holes, the first mementoes we had seen of the old hermits who once lived here, like grey bats, nourishing their strange religious life. Remains of old chapels, in which they had worshipped and had caught some glimpses of a higher life and of a better country, were visible on the heights.

On and down we went, winding through this arid waste, until at last we saw the plain of Jericho stretching below us, [...]

The next text is taken from Cook's 1929 "Traveller's handbook for Palestine and Syria" (though it probably dates from the 1st ed. of 1924) giving insight into the situation just after World War I:

[...] After following the Wâdy-es-Sidr for thirty minutes, the route turns due south, and, crossing a ridge, we enter the wide, open valley known as Throget-ed-debr. On the farther side of the valley we observe the red stratification of the rock, which shows up very clearly after rain: this feature, together with the name Tal'at-ed-dam (*Hill of Blood*) borne by the medieval castle on the summit, gives rise to the theory that this is the “going up to (of) Adummim,” that is to say, the red, mentioned by Joshua in xv. 7, xviii. 17.

Ascending the hill we reach the Khân Hadîr, commonly known as the Inn of the Good Samaritan. It is a modern structure, though fragments of mosaic pavements, not later than the twelfth century, and fine pieces of ancient walls, may be observed in the court. From a hill on the north-east rises Tal'at-ed-dam, a ruined castle, which is probably the Maledoin of crusading times. There is little to see but a rock-cut moat and some vaults, now ruined. This castle was in existence in the fourteenth century, when Marino Sanuto records it, and Eusebius says of it, “Adommim, a little town of Judah, to-day in ruins, between Aelia and Jericho, is now called Maledomni; there is to be seen there a castle.” St Jerome informs us that it was called by the Greeks the Red Mountain because of the blood so often shed there by robbers.

by the roadside. Above the khan there is a conspicuous ridge of red rock which is known as “the hill or ascent of blood” (Tal ’at ed Dumm). ”

South of the Khân is the neighbourhood called Throget-ed-debr, and the site, possibly, of Debir, or Debeera, which Joshua records as having been opposite Adummim. Throget-ed-debr has been considered to mean the Place of Muster of Debir, a station on the route of the Israelites who passed that way to Jerusalem at the period of great feasts.

From the Inn of the Good Samaritan the road descends steeply, and soon enters a low valley which offers a choice of two routes to Jericho. The new road to the right passes by the Moslem shrine, Nebi Musa [...], which Mohammedan tradition makes the burial-place of Moses. This road was constructed during the war for military purposes. From an elevation to the left of the old and more northerly road, near the ruins of an old aqueduct, there is a splendid view down into the Wâdy el-Kelt; this wady has been inaccurately identified with the valley of Achor (Josh. xv. 7) and with the brook Cherith (I Kings xvii. 3, 5).

The last text is from Henry Volkam Morton's 1934 book "In the Steps of the Master". Morton (1862–1979) was an English journalist who wrote a lot of popular travel books:

On the crest of the ridge stood the Inn of the Good Samaritan, called by the Arabs Khan Hathrur. As I stopped outside it a man with three laden donkeys came up and halted them in the shadow of the inn.

The building is the usual Turkish khan made to provide safety for men and beasts during the night, and generally placed within an easy journey of a city. The foundations of the khan, and the ancient rock cisterns below it in which water is stored, prove that an inn has been on this site from Roman times and possibly even earlier. There can be no doubt that this is the inn our Lord was thinking of when He told the Parable of the Good Samaritan, because there has never been any other inn between Jerusalem and Jericho.

The building is an oblong one-storey house of indeterminate date, entered by a high arched door placed in the centre. A large courtyard surrounded by a high wall occupies a space of level ground at the back. In the middle of this courtyard is a well from which water is drawn by letting down a bucket on a rope.

The courtyard presented a scene of dreary desolation. The inn had been bombarded during the war and had not yet recovered from it. The courtyard was pitted with holes and littered with stones. In one corner of it, surrounded by a broken-down fence, was an old mosaic floor, proving that centuries ago a church stood on the site. The mosaics, which are mostly black and white in colour, were loose, and any curious traveller could fill his pocket with them.

While I sat on a boulder in the yard, I watched an Arab boy drawing water. This was poured into battered petrol tins which another man loaded on the back of a donkey. A tall, masterful woman, whom I had noticed in the hall of the inn, instructed a little girl to try her charm on the stranger, and the child accordingly came running on her bare feet holding two enormous Jaffa oranges which she shyly offered to me. I gave her a coin and took one of the oranges. The two or three Arabic words of thanks which I had learnt induced in the child feelings of the utmost panic, for she picked up her dirty little skirts and scuttled out of sight.

Sources and Literature

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The Gülnihal: A Turkish Hospital Ship

by Aram Daregobian & Richard B. Rose¹

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During the Balkan Wars of 1912/13, the Red Crescent Society set up five hospitals in Istanbul, and one each in Hadımköy, Ispartakule (İskenderpaşa), Ömerli, Selanik (Thessaloniki), Edirne, Üsküp (Skopje), Çanakkale, and Gelibolu (Gallipoli), as well as supplying equipment for the hospital ship Gülnihal. The Gülnihal was originally the British ship S.S. Cambridge, built for Great Eastern Railways in 1886 by Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. in Hull. Upon joining the Anglo-Ottoman Steamship Company in 1912 she was re-named Gülnihal (rosebush), and later became the Red Crescent's first hospital ship.

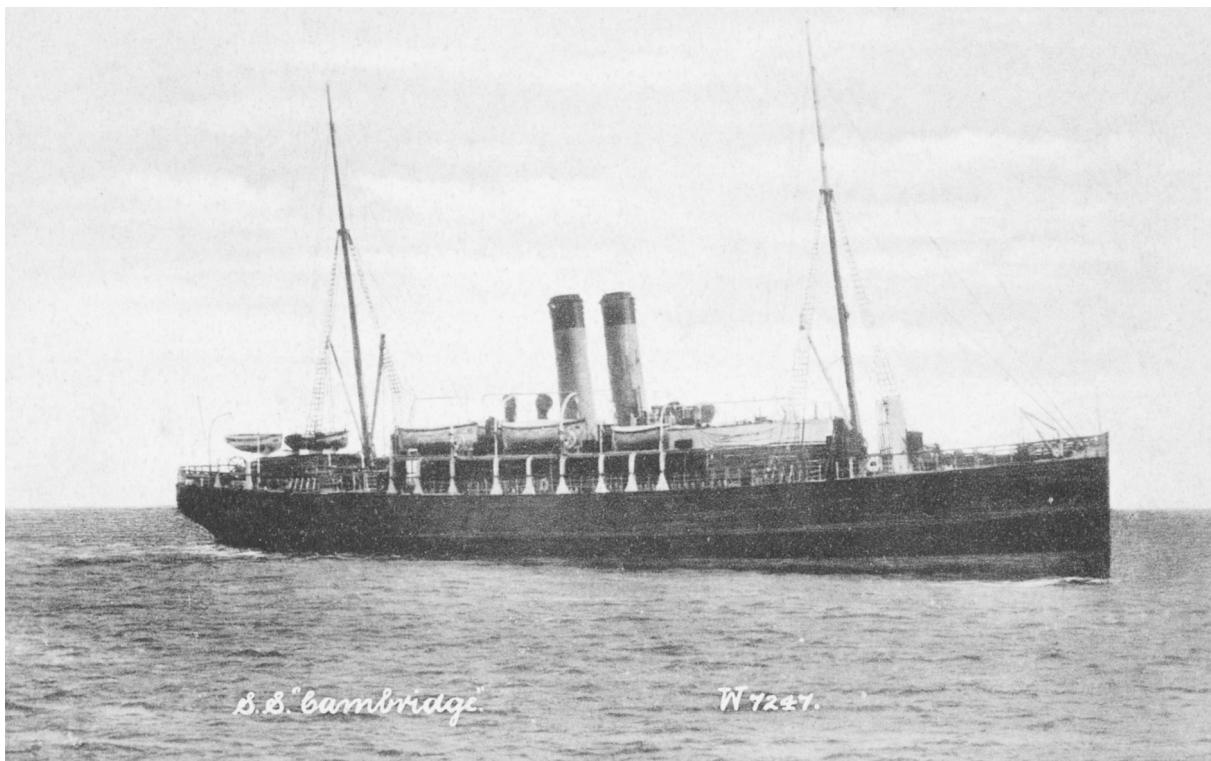


Fig. 1: S.S. Cambridge² as liner serving Great Eastern Railway.

The end of the Balkan Wars provided no respite for the Red Crescent Society. When general mobilisation was declared upon Turkey's entry into the Triple Alliance (with Austro-Hungary and Germany), October of 1914, the Gülnihal again went into service. Dr. Mehmet Emin was put in charge of the ship, which had a capacity of five hundred beds. The Gülnihal called first at Trabzon and then at Erzurum. At the same time, the Red Crescent Society leased the ship Gelibolu (Gallipoli) and revamped her into its second hospital ship. The Gülnihal was scrapped in 1937.

1 The original article by Aram Daregobian was published in 1987 in the special issue of Tughra-Times/OPAL Journal (p. 52), and 2020 in a new version by Richard B. Rose in The Levant, Vol. 10, no. 4 (p. 66). This is now reprinted here with additional images.

2 Technically "T.S.S." (twin-screw steamer).

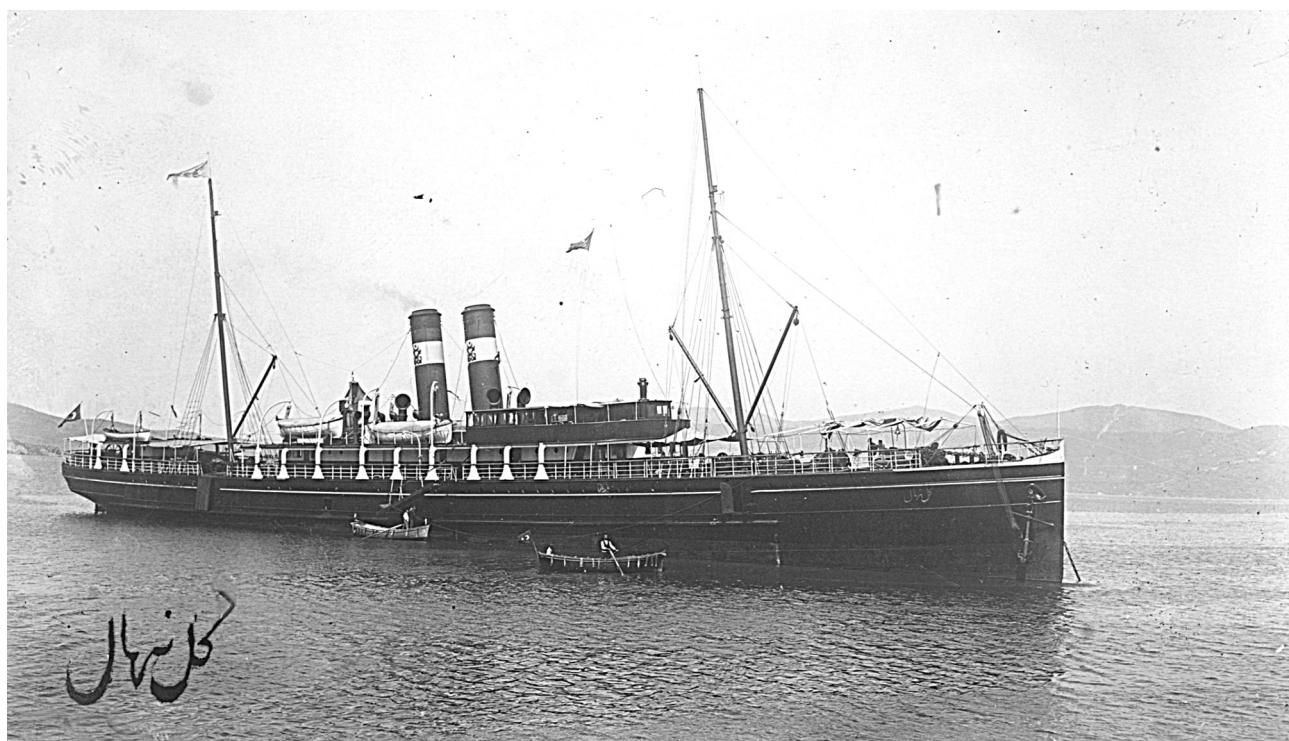


Fig. 2: TSS Gülnihal in the service of the Anglo-Ottoman Steamship Company.

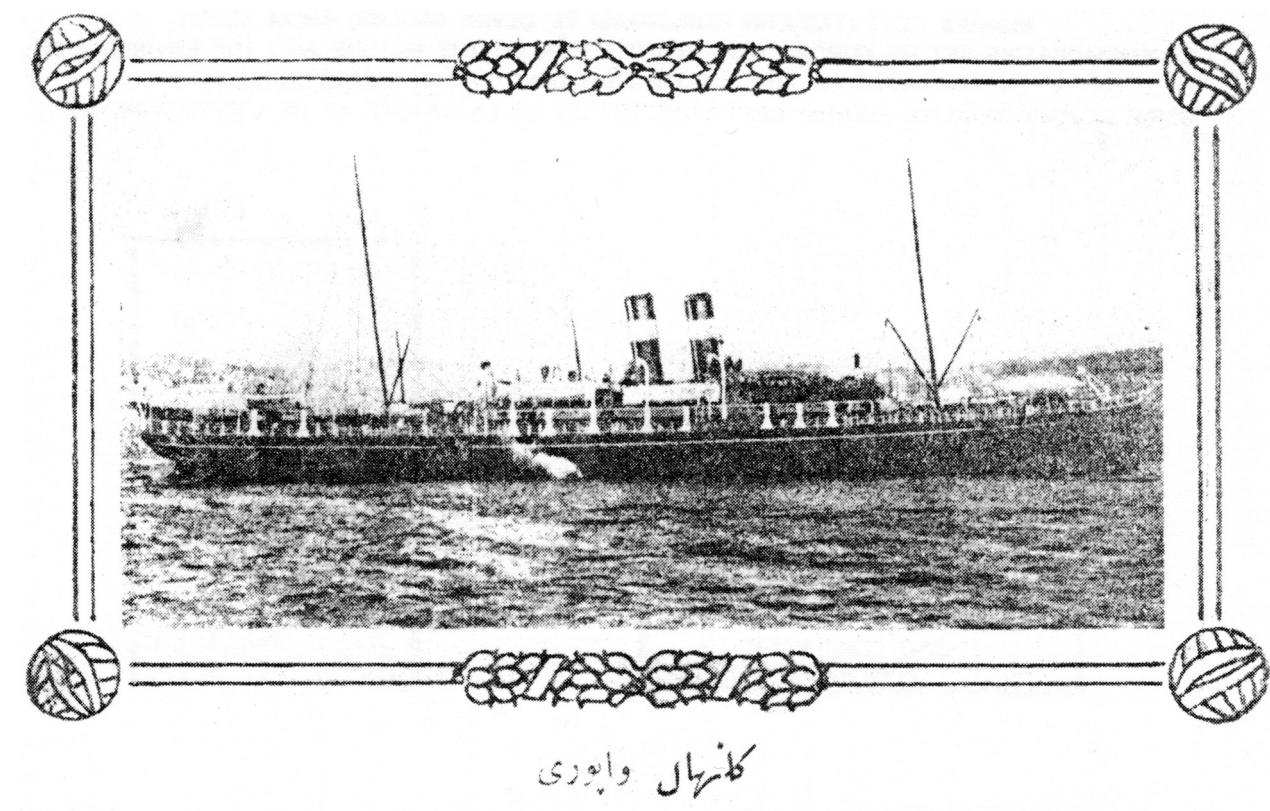
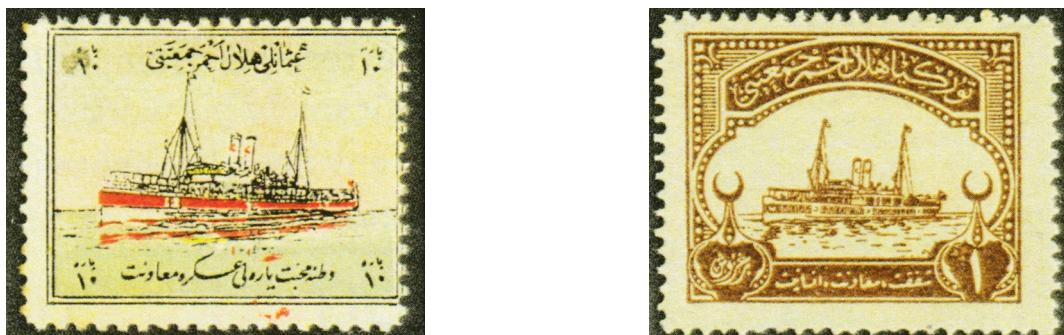


Fig. 3: The T.S.S. Gülnihal on a contemporary postcard.

Hospital Ships on Stamps

Depictions of hospital ships appear on two Ottoman stamps, in the first series of Red Crescent Society charity stamps of 1912 (left) and in the fourth series of 1923 (right). The 1912 series was re-issued with a surcharge in 1916, and two stamps of the 1923 set were re-issued in 1927. In all of these images, the ship depicted is the *Gülnihal*.



Figs. 4 and 5: T.S.S. *Gülnihal* on Turkish charity stamps (1912, 1923).



Fig. 6:

The *Gülnihal* on a Turkish stamp issued in 2001.

Sources and Literature

- *The Red Crescent : 100 years in the service of humanity*, 1968.
- Bureau Veritas: *Répertoire général de la marine marchande de tous les pays*. Paris, 1923/24.
- *Türkiye seyrişfain idaresi rehberi : üçüncü sene*. İstanbul: Ahmed İhsan Matbaası, 1928. 382 p.
- Fig. 1: Ian Boyle/Simplon Postcards: *Great Eastern Railway*, http://www.simplonpc.co.uk/LNER_GER1.html.
- Fig. 2: Bandırma Kultur Platformu (Facebook), <https://www.facebook.com/Bandirmakulturplatformu/photos/a.655298074598549/1351912391603777/?type=3>.
- *SS Cambridge (1886)*, Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Cambridge_\(1886\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Cambridge_(1886)).



Photographs from the Jerusalem I Overprinting Process at Greek Convent Press, August 1920 (II): The Visiting Card of Modestos Sapuntjoglou

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Joel Weiner

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In my article in MEPB 13¹ I identified the monk shown in the photographs with the help of information presented by Norman Gladstone in an article of 1986 as Modestos Sapuntjoglou.²

The monk in the pictures can be identified, as Gladstone³ shows a section from a page from a collector's album, also provided by Bale, featuring the visiting card (see fig. 6) of the "Manager of the Printing-office of the Greek Convent, Jerusalem": Modestos Sapuntjoglou (in Greek: Μόδεστος Σαπουντζόγλου).⁴ Sapuntjoglou later became Archimandrite.

I quoted Gladstone on the veracity of the information on that album page:⁵

Its writer seems to have known the Manager of the Printing works where the stamps were overprinted, as well as details of the conditions of sale at the Jerusalem Post Office.

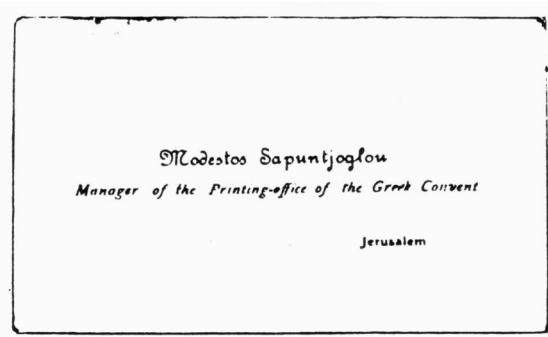


Fig. 1:

The visiting card of Modestos Sapuntjoglou as shown by Gladstone in his 1986 article.

Our esteemed contributor Prof. Joel Weiner reacted to the article:

I was particularly intrigued by the article on the Jerusalem I overprinting. I was wondering if the attached scan is the album page referred to in the article? [...] It is always interesting to follow the provenance of items with some historic value to collectors. This album page came from one of the Kaufman Jerusalem I collections that I purchased at auction some years ago and has the embossed calling card.

I was happy to confirm his supposition and we can now show the whole page:

1 Zywietz, Tobias: *Photographs from the Jerusalem I overprinting process at Greek Convent Press, August 1920 : contemporaneous records of the "B" variety*. In: MEPB 13, 2019, pp. 12–23.

2 Cf. p. 143 of: Gladstone, Norman: *A Palestine mystery : partially solved*. In: The BAPIP Bulletin, vol. 12, no. 114, 1986, pp. 141–143.

3 Gladstone, 1986, p. 142.

4 Ἀρχιμανδρίτης Μόδεστος Σαπουντζόγλου = Archimandrites Módestos Sapountzóglou.

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

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

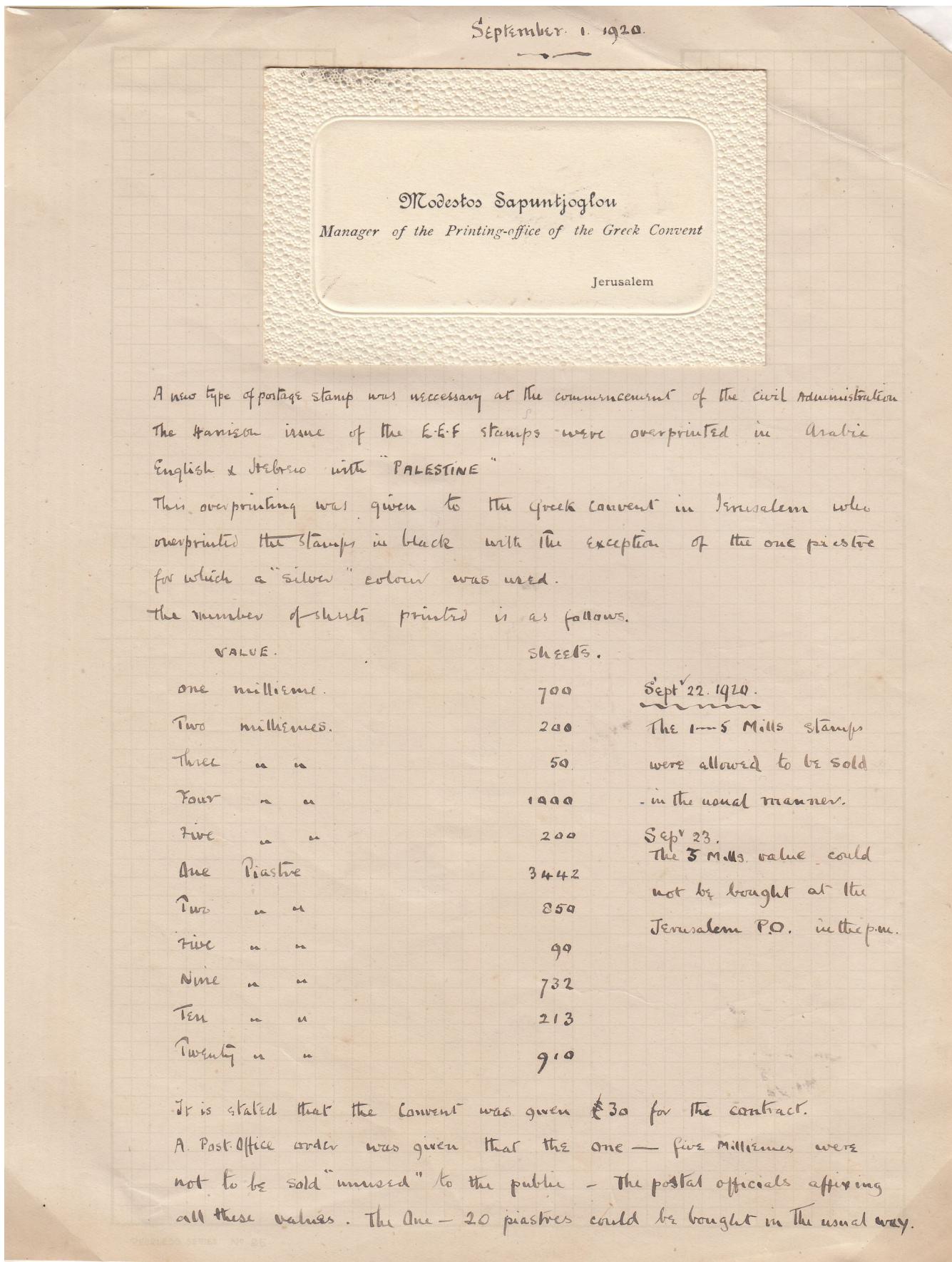


Fig. 2: The album page referred to (collection Joel Weiner, ex Jacques Kaufman, ex Michael H. Bale).

For our readers' convenience I have transcribed the text:

September. 1. 1920.



A new type of postage stamp was necessary at the commencement of the civil administration

The Harrison issue of the E·E·F stamps were overprinted in Arabic English + Hebrew with "PALESTINE"

The overprinting was given to the Greek Convent in Jerusalem who overprinted the stamps in black with the exception of the one piastre for which a "silver" colour was used.
The number of sheets printed is as follows.

| value. | sheeets. | |
|----------------|----------|--|
| one millieme. | 700 | <u>Sept^r 22. 1920.</u> |
| Two milliemes. | 200 | The 1-5 Mills stamps were |
| Three " " | 50 | allowed to be sold in the usual |
| Four " " | 1000 | manner. |
| Five " " | 200 | Sep ^r 23. |
| One Piastre | 3442 | The 5 ⁶ Mills value could not |
| Two " " | 850 | be bought at the Jerusalem |
| Five " " | 90 | P.O. in the p.m. |
| Nine " " | 732 | |
| Ten " " | 213 | |
| Twenty " " | 910 | |

It is stated that the Convent was given £30 for the contract.

A Post Office order was given that the one – five Milliemes not to be sold "unused" to the public – the postal officials affixing all these values. The One – 20 piastres could be bought in the usual way.

6 The "5" could be read as "3", comparison with other occurrences in the document are inconclusive. The number of sheets of the 3 m overprinted is given as 50, that for the 5 m as 200. The tariff in force at the time made very limited use of 3 m stamps (uprating of inland letters for additional weight), whereas 5 m was the rate for a standard inland letter up-to 20g. The "5" is supported by reports of a second printing reaching post office counters on 23rd September 1920: The 1920 clipping from an unnamed British philatelic journal shown by Gladstone (cf. fig. 5 on p. 15 of MEPB 13) states: "*The millième values were affixed by the postal authorities, and, therefore, between September 1st and September 22nd high prices were obtained for the few that came on the market. As much as P.T.50 (10s. 3d.) was paid for the 3 millièmes, but now the second printing is obtainable in any quantity.*" Dorfman (*Stamps and postal stationery of Palestine Mandate, 2001*) states on p. 44: "*For the first three weeks sale of the lower values was restricted to the public. Sale of the 1 piastre stamp was limited to 5 copies per customer. Sale of the higher values (2 through 20 piastres) was unrestricted. Internal mail posted at Haifa, Jaffa or Jerusalem was franked by a circular handstamp with only the name of the town and value inscribed, printed in a reddish ink, which easily fades when exposed to stronglight. On 23rd of September, restrictions on the sale of stamps were completely lifted. That same afternoon the 5 milliemes value could not be bought at the Jerusalem post office.*"

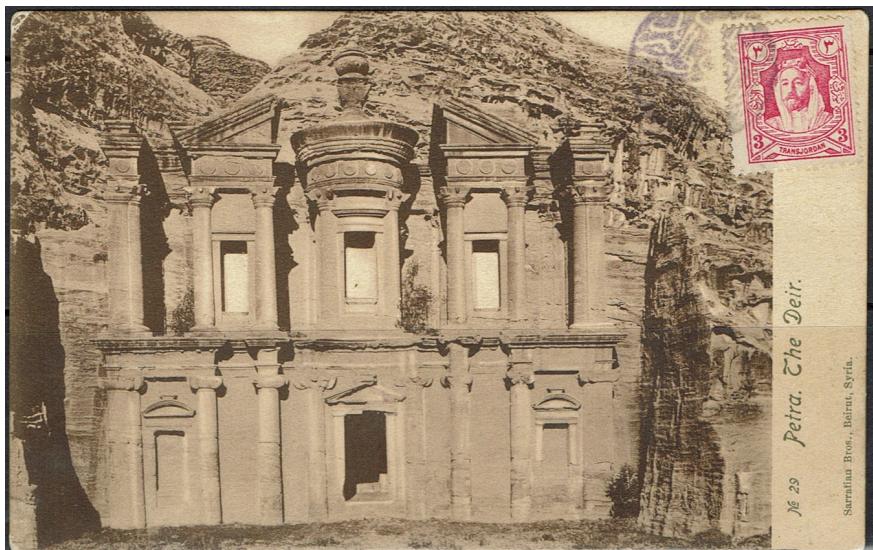
Jordanian Postmarks of Ma‘ān (II)

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke

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In reaction to my article in MEPB 8,¹ Avo Kaplanian published an article in MEPB 14:² Whereas my piece studied the late use of the Hejazi postmark of Ma‘ān in Transjordan 1920–1927, Kaplanian looked at Jordanian postmarks, showing mainly well known and documented examples. I am continuing to study the Hejazi postmark and appeal to collectors to come forward with new information on that cancel and the period.

The negative seal in the above-mentioned article (p. 58), was not known until Najjar depicted it in his work. A strike became known on a post card (*figs. 1 and 2*) when this was auctioned some years ago at a – I believe – Gärtner auction. According to my knowledge this is not a Transjordanian postmark at all, since there were no new negative seals when the Ma‘ān District was moved to Transjordanian control in 1925. Rather, it is probably a Hijazi seal in a late use.³



Figs. 1 and 2:

Najjar C15 on a postcard
from 1925.

(repeated from MEPB 14)



Kaplanian shows several Ma‘ān postmarks, to which I can add one further example of the single-circle with central date-bridge type: "MA‘AN / 3".

Fig. 3: Ma‘ān 3, 12.12.1964.
(image slightly retouched)

1 Buscke, Bernd-Dieter: *The late use of the Hejazi postmark of Ma‘ān in Transjordan 1920–1927*. In: MEPB, no. 8, 2018, pp. 34–37.

2 Kaplanian, Avo: *Jordanian postmarks of Ma‘ān*. In: MEPB, no. 14, 2020, pp. 58–61.

3 Cf. Uexküll, Jakob von: *The early postal history of Saudi Arabia* (1988).

Forgeries of the 1923/24 Transjordan Overprint on the Makka Arms Issue of Hedjaz

by Martin Lovegrove

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In his book “The Stamps of Jordan 1920–1965” Abed Najjar includes a chapter “1923–1924 (?) Overprints on the stamps of the Hejaz.” The overprint in question is in three lines and is similar to the April 1923 and March 1924 issues. In the text he suggests that this issue may be totally bogus and I am sure that many students of Hejaz philately will recognise that several of the illustrations depict forged Hejaz stamps. This article examines these bogus overprints.

First of all, let us look at the genuine April 1923 and March 1924 overprints (SG types 10 and 16a). As can be seen, these overprints are similar, but the trained eye can readily distinguish between them (this will be the subject of a future article). Both plates were constructed using individual pieces of type and variations between clichés do occur, some minor, others quite significant.

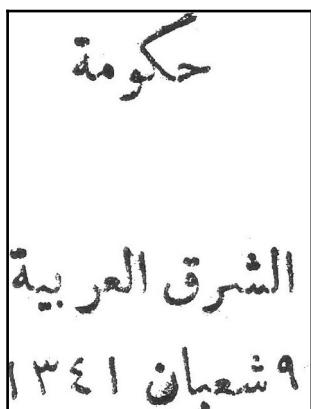


Fig. 1: April 1923.

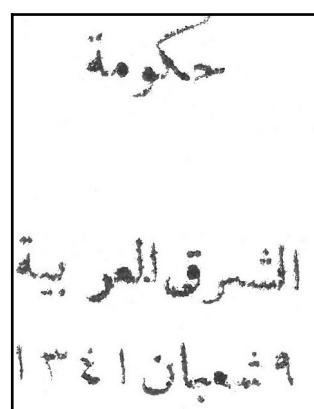


Fig. 2: March 1924.

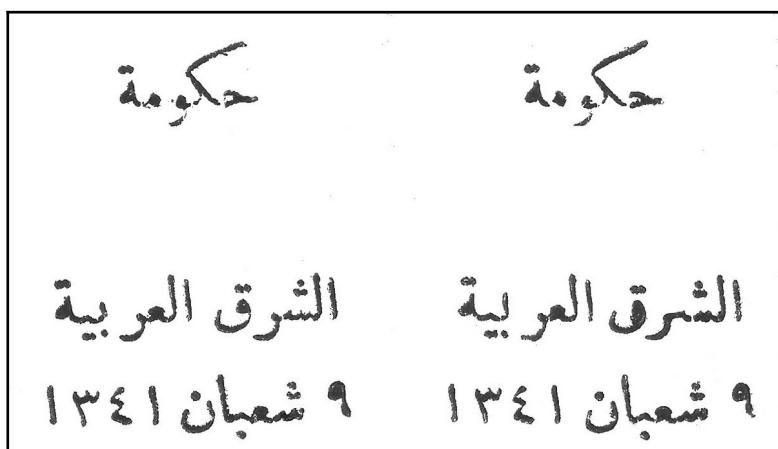


Fig. 3: Pair (positions 17 and 18) from April 1923 issue showing the long *shīn* and short *rā'* at left and the short *shīn* and long *rā'* at right. The first variation only occurs on the April 1923 issue.

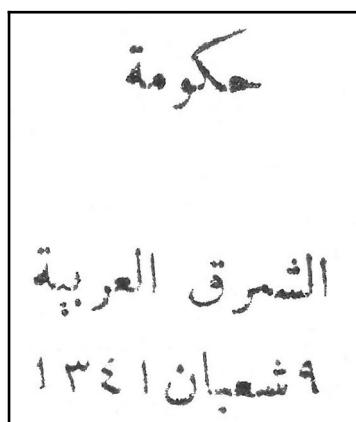


Fig. 4: Example from March 1924 issue showing vertical dots under Arabic *yā'*. This only occurs on the March 1924 issue.

The Hejaz stamps involved in this issue are the $\frac{1}{8}$, 1, 3 (red-brown), $\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3 (brown), and the 5 qirsh, the first three being 'reprint' forgeries and the rest are genuine stamps; not all have been seen by the author.



Fig. 5: 1 qirsh 'reprint' forgery



Fig. 6: $\frac{1}{2}$ qirsh genuine stamp

From plating several examples I have determined that the 'reprint' forgeries were overprinted using a plate containing twelve clichés and the genuine stamps used a plate of eighteen. The genuine stamp sheets were folded between rows three and four prior to overprinting resulting in an inverted albino overprint sometimes being visible on the gummed side.



Fig. 7:

As with many forgeries, inverted overprints are going to appear.

Recognising the 'reprint' forgery overprint is easy: if the stamp is a 'reprint' then you have a forgery. Recognising a forged overprint on genuine stamps is not too difficult. Positions 7 and 8 of the plate had flaws; position 7 has instead of الشرق instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ in line 2 and position 8 has a broken 'alif' in the bottom line. In all positions, the top of the '۳' is a lot broader than the genuine and its vertical stem is wider and sometimes tapered.

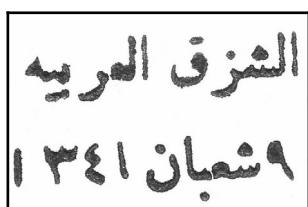


Fig. 8: Position 7 – "الشرق" "

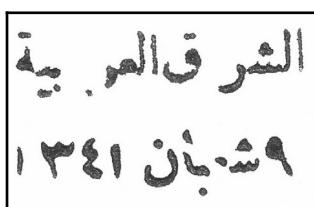


Fig. 9: Position 8 – broken 'alif.'

Fig. 10: April 1923.



Fig. 11: March 1924.



Fig. 12: Forgery.



Comparison of Arabic number 3 (enlarged).

The History of this Bogus Issue

There is some history attached to this bogus issue. The author of a series of books entitled “Philatelic History of Jordan” K. C. R. Souan wrote a letter to 391 Strand, London, presumably Stanley Gibbons,¹ on 20th May 1974 from Kuwait, the contents of which appeared in one of the books, “55th Anniversary”. The relevant part of this letter follows:

I have the pleasure to submit the following offer of some various rare material of Jordan stamps to your most esteemed Firm; hoping that it will be of interest and satisfaction. This lot of which I enclose a photocopy I could obtain after tedious efforts I had to exert especially the blocks of six and four and which I could not list in my catalogue ‘Philatelic History of Jordan 1920–1970 Golden Jubilee’ and that because I could obtain some items recently only.

The stamps are genuine and I hold full responsibility as to their genuiness; more over; they are mint and in very good condition as seen from the photocopy.

Included in the book are the illustrations sent to 391 Strand; it is obvious that they are all the ‘reprint’ forgeries and one stamp even has the missing perforation pin found on sheets of those forgeries. If this is how some stamps and varieties got into catalogues, we have to treat such listings with care; there are listed items I do not believe exist. Perhaps that will be the subject of another article.

Acknowledgement

This article has been reprinted by kind permission of the author from RANDOM NOTES, the journal of Arabian Philatelic Association International. RANDOM NOTES, edited by Martin Lovegrove, is regularly reviewed in the “Recent Journals” section of MEPB.

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- Najjar, Abed H.: *The stamps of Jordan 1920–1965 : a philatelic study.* London: Sahara, 1998. 240 p.
ISBN: 1-953259-10-2
- Souan, K. C.: *Philatelic history of Jordan : 55th anniversary.* Kuwait: Souan, [1975]. 145 p.,

The Arabian Philatelic Association International

The original *Arabian Philatelic Association* (APA) was established in 1968 in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, by a group of Aramco employees particularly interested in Saudi Arabian philately. The APA had over 300 members and subscribers worldwide during most of its existence. The journal “APA Random Notes,” the “Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries,” auctions and new issue service contributed to the large increase in the popularity of Saudi Arabian philately in the 1970s and 1980s. However, interest declined in the 1990s and an initial attempt to start up a conventional Saudi stamp society in the USA failed in the late 1990s. It was realised that an internet-based society would have a better prospect of success and the new *Arabian Philatelic Association International* (APAI) was founded. The APAI’s publication “Random Notes” is scheduled to have three issues published a year.



الجمعية الدولية للطوابع البريدية العربية

ملاحظات عابرة

Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes



February 2020

NUMBER 94

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1 Stanley Gibbons Ltd. resided at 391 Stand from 1891 to 1982, when it moved to new premises at 399 Strand (ed.)

The Heliopolis Philatelists Club (1937–1938)

by Jos M. Strengolt
with material from Hani Sharestan and Fady A. Narouz

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Many of us with a serious interest in philatelic matters related to Egypt have noticed the covers of The Heliopolis Philatelists Club that appear every now and then in auctions. I try to collect those covers, preferably with content, to get an idea of what this “club” was. Well, sure, it was a scam.

The covers I have are dated between 11th March 1937 (*fig. 1*) and 25th March 1938 (*fig. 2*). The address on the covers is 47 Tantah Avenue in Heliopolis, Cairo. I found it on a 1931 map (*fig. 3*); as I presently cannot travel to Egypt I asked one of my staff in Heliopolis to go to that street and capture some photographs of the building where the Club was based (*figs. 4 and 5*). The gentleman, Fady A. Narouz, was first somewhat taken aback: he had never heard of Tantah Avenue. I had forgotten that the name was changed long ago to Osman ibn Affan Street. That solved the matter.

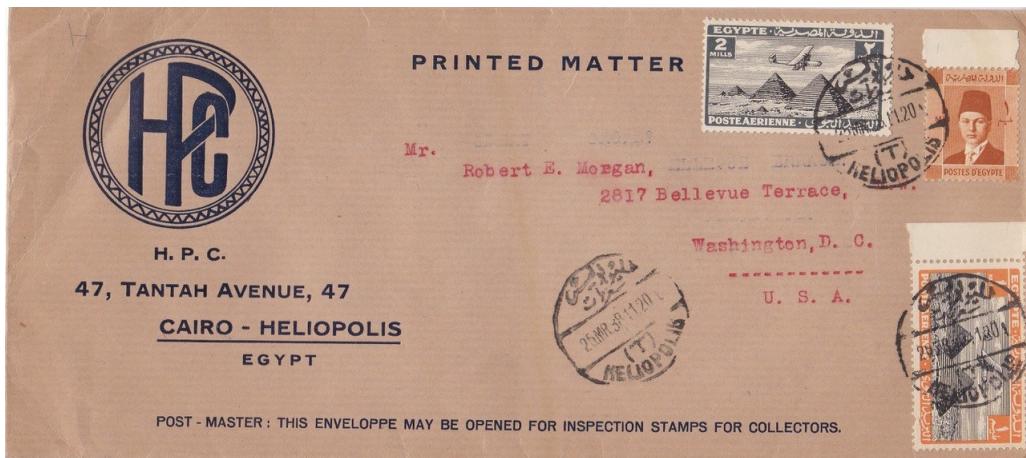


Figs. 1 and 2:

The earliest and latest covers in my collection used by “Aly” to send out invitations to his fictitious “The Heliopolis Philatelists Club”:

11.03.1937 to Inglewood, USA

25.03.1938 to Washington, USA





Figs. 3 and 4: Tantah Avenue on a contemporaneous map of Heliopolis (1931), and a photograph of house 47 today.¹

I also found a photo in my possession that shows the same street (though not the actual building) as it looked at the time of Aly's pursuits (*fig. 8*). On another photo from the 1920s we see Tantah Avenue in its wider environment, right behind the Basilique, a church central in Heliopolis in those days (*fig. 7*). The tram passed through Tantah Avenue and could take our scheming entrepreneur in a few minutes to Heliopolis Post Office in Post Street, where his envelopes started their journey. He posted them all in that same office. A map of Tantah Avenue and the tramlines helps us envision the pursuits of the man (*fig. 6*).



Fig. 5: Photograph of the house in 2020.²

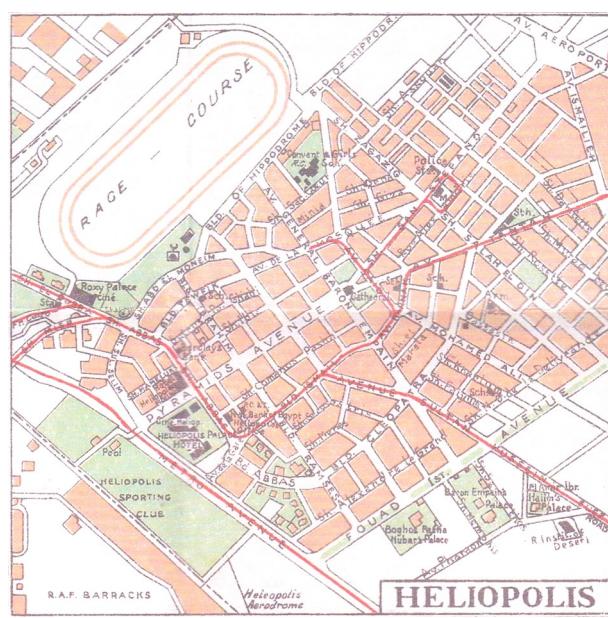


Fig. 6: Contemporaneous city plan of Heliopolis, showing the position of Tantah Avenue and the routes of the tram lines.

1 Courtesy of Fady A. Narouz, 2020.

2 Courtesy of Fady A. Narouz, 2020.



Figs. 7 and 8: Two 1920s photographs showing Tantah Avenue.

The man behind the club called himself just “Aly” (fig. 8). I hope that my research will one day help me to find the actual name of the culprit. In some communications he called himself the President of the club, but I am sure he is the same “Yours faithfully” who called himself the Secretary. It was a one man show.

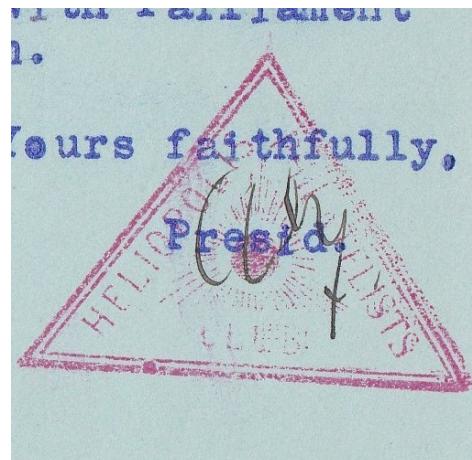


Fig. 9: The club's cachet with the signature of Aly as President.

What did Aly do? He had two differently sized envelopes printed, gift cards, membership cards, and a general letter (figs. 1, 2, 10, 11, and 13), all professionally designed. He had his printing effected by Paul Barbey, a well-known printer and publisher in Cairo, who inserted his company's name in small print on some of the printed matter. This means that Aly had spent serious money to start his club. The building where he lived in Tantah Avenue suggests that he was not at all poor.

“Truth does not sell,” Aly must have thought. He presented his club as if it was founded on 1st September 1902, and he published a list of countries and how many members of his club were living in each country. Total membership was 2,461, with 338 members in Egypt. A truly astonishing number, but totally fake (fig. 13). If the person who received the letter wanted to become a member, he had to send five British shillings or one American dollar as annual membership. As a welcoming gift members would receive (fig. 12):

20 complete Egyptian Complete series, including all Commemoratives from 1929 to 1936, used or mint.

1 set of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, 1936 on cover, used.

35 African Jubilees and 12 Sudan Airmails all used.

Beside this, members would receive 150–200 stamps each month, and they were asked to let Aly know their specialisation. Aly also promised a monthly magazine, and even “an enamelled bronze badge” (fig. 13). What Aly offered was too good to be true. Here's a good rule of the thumb: never believe salespeople who promise you the world!

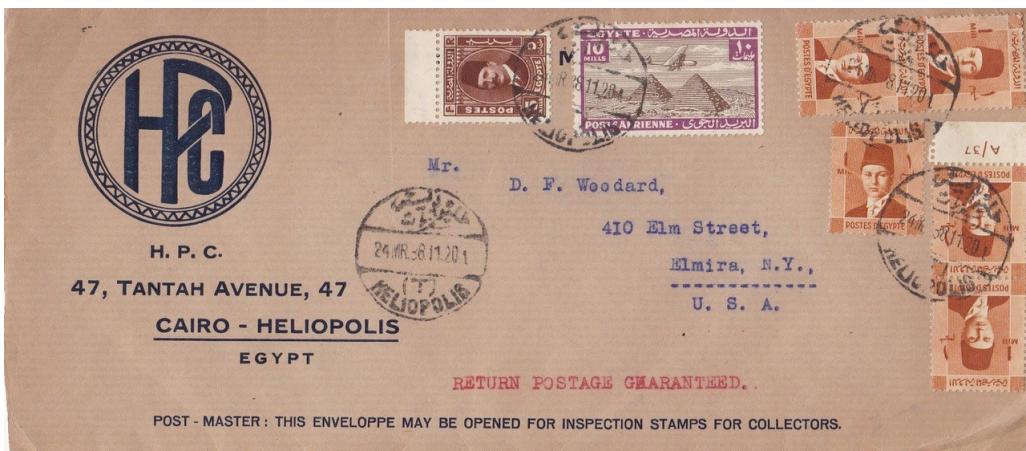


Fig. 10:

One of the long envelopes:
24.03.1938 to Elmira, USA.
The notice enclosed is shown
as fig. 17.

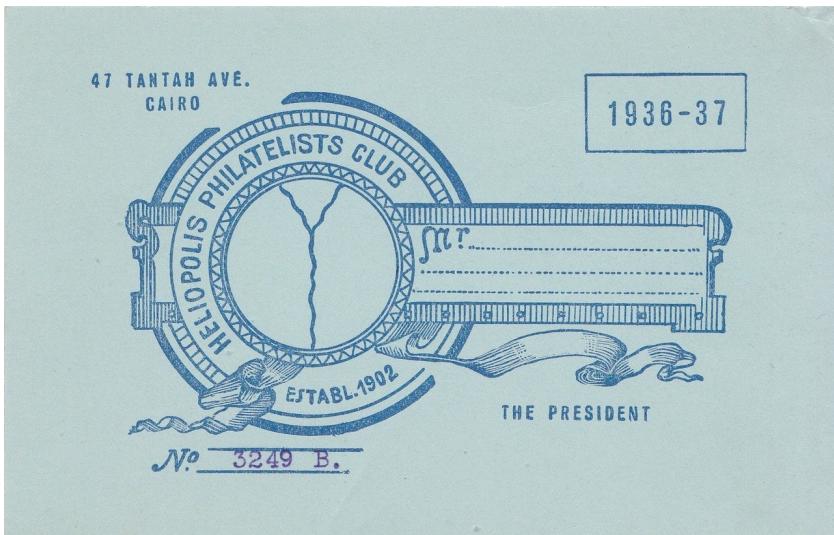


Fig. 11:

A membership card with just the
membership number inscribed:
"3249 B."

In a cover dated 12th March 1937, Hani Sharestan, a collector of all things philatelic related to Heliopolis, found a special offer for people who had become members in January and February 1937 (fig. 16). As I believe the first mailing to enlist members was done in March 1937, this only underlines that Aly treats us to a real scam.

We have to admire him for his salesmanship: beside all the freebies, Aly also offered stamps for sale, based on "cash deposits with order". This offer was mailed to someone in Austria on 12th March 1937 (figs. 14 and 15).

I have seen covers addressed to Canada, Austria, and the USA. The first mailing in March 1937 looked serious enough to make some non-suspecting philatelists send Aly their membership fees. And one assumes that then... nothing happened.



Fig. 12:

Card enclosed with one of Aly's
letters promising free gifts to
"every membership applicant."

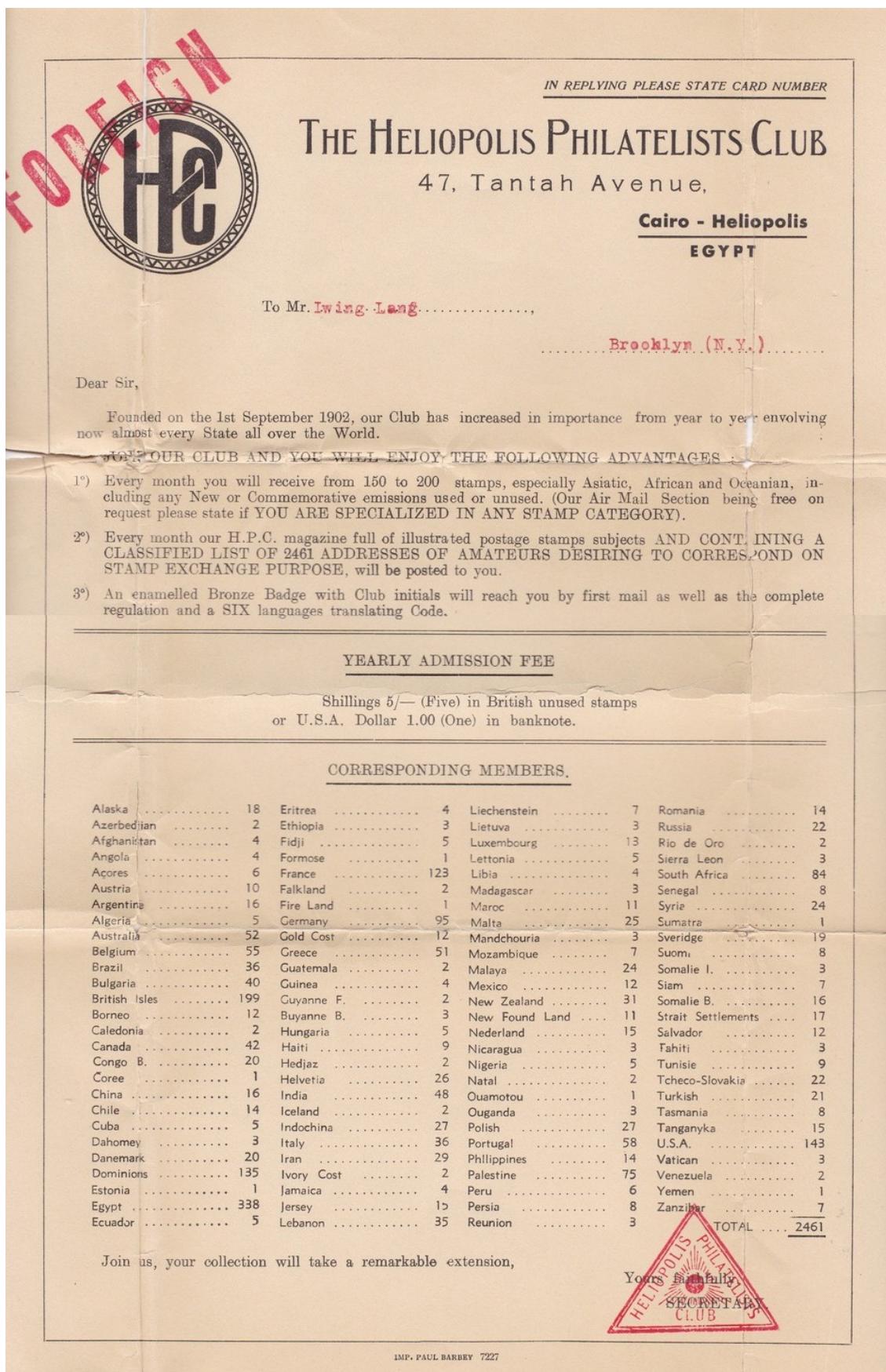
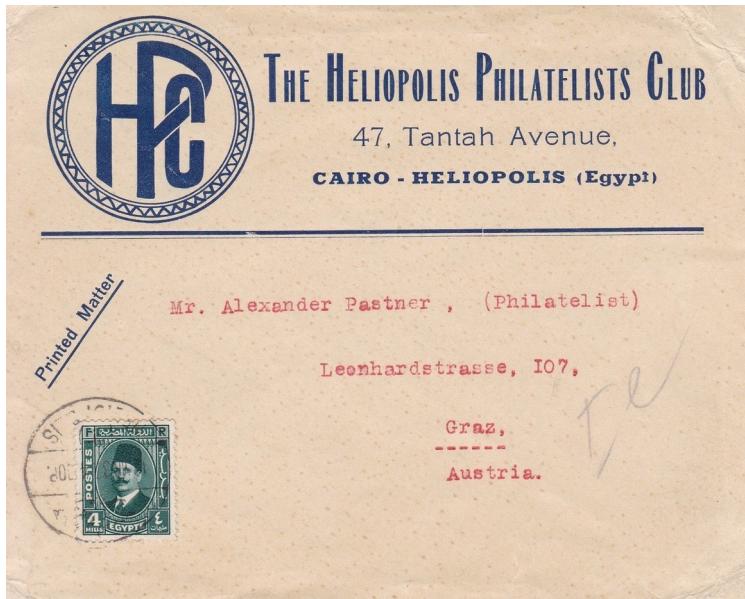


Fig. 13: Alv's general letter setting out his offers and the impressive membership numbers claimed.

Fig. 14: Aly's special offer, March 1937.

Fig. 15: One of the small covers, going to Graz, Austria, 12.03.1937.



KING GEORGE VI STAMPS (Coronation)

First day covers from all African Colonies.

We have made all possible arrangements for First Day Covers to be posted on Coronation Day from the Crown African Colonies and can offer them to **MEMBERS ONLY**, at Over Face Subject to safe arrival, Airmail on request.
We will send the covers as received post free.
Terms : a Cash Deposit with order.
We shall be pleased to receive any order from Members as soon as possible.

The following Bargains are exclusively reserved to MEMBERS

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 750 Asiatic & African Commemoratives, Jubilees & Airmails mounted..... | U.S.A. Dol. 2 (TWO) |
| African Jubilees. | |
| Including : Gold Coast Complete set. | |
| Kenya..... » » | |
| More. Agencies » » | |
| Nigeria..... » » | |
| Tangier..... » » | |
| All above sets complete used | U.S.A. Dol. 3 (THREE) |
| EGYPT. Christmas Military Seals : | |
| 1935 used on cover..... | U.S.A. Dol. 1 (ONE) |
| Sudan Airmails Complete used ... U.S.A. Dol. 2 (TWO) | |

Please register letters containing orders, payments in U.S.A. banknotes
Any Egyptian set furnished without commission.

IMP. F. J. BARRY 7579

Aly sent out his mailing in March 1937, and almost immediately things went wrong. In L'Orient Philatélique we read about Aly's pursuits:³ they had done their own research and concluded that the club and its proclaimed membership of 2,461 was nothing but the imagination of a young college student. They also mentioned that no philatelist in Cairo had received any mail from the 'club,' even though it suggested it had 338 members in Egypt. According to the magazine, all letters had been addressed to the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, etc. How did L'Orient Philatélique find out that the mailings went to those countries? Probably only because of complaints that were received from people in those countries. The article speaks of "numbers of complaints received" by the *Criminal Bureau of Investigation* of Cairo, the American Consulate and the Postal Administration of Egypt. That was quite something! This led to a formal police investigation.

The article mentions that the president of the club "was made aware of the fragility of his enterprise" and he dissolved the club and promised to reimburse people who had sent him their membership fees. It seems clear that membership fees were paid, but the promised stamps were not sent. At least, not all were. Did L'Orient Philatélique try to soft-pedal the scam by suggesting that Aly was "a very young man, still in college we believe"? It seems so, because all other things point to someone who knew what he was doing. In any case, Aly was forced to close shop and to reimburse people. It seems that the police gave him time to do so, allowing him to save face.

In order to set things right, Aly was probably obliged by the police to send 'I regret to inform you' cards to those he owed stamps to. One such card is dated 12th March 1938. It is owned by Hani

³ L'Orient Philatélique, no. 33, p. 108. The article appeared in English translation in Murphy, 2006, p. 168.

Sharestan, who shared it with readers in an article by Mike Murphy in the September 2006 issue of The Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle. This card reads:

Dear Sir,

we regret to inform you that our Club has been suspended for political reasons. Please find enclosed for your reimbursement 1 First D. Cover Abolition of Capitulations (15 Oct. 37). Hoping you will excuse us for the trouble and at your disposal for any philatelic service, we are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully, Ex-President, Aly.

Aly's offer to remain available for philatelic services does not give the impression that he was convinced of how his credibility has been lost. And to give the impression he closed shop 'for political reasons' was not very forthcoming. While Aly signed off as ex-President on 12th March 1938, twelve days later he was President again: on 24th March 1938, Aly mailed a card to a Mr. Woodard, member no. 3249 B, in the USA (fig. 10 and 17). Aly wrote:

Dear Sir,

we regret to inform you that in consequence of the great demand, Lots No. 1 & 2 are at end. For your reimbursement please find enclosed 1 First Day Cover King Farouk Coronation with Parliament Cancellation. Yours faithfully, President, Aly.

Then it became quiet, philatelically speaking. What happened to Aly? I hope I will eventually find out. I would love to 'meet' the man from 47 Tantah Avenue and know what happened.

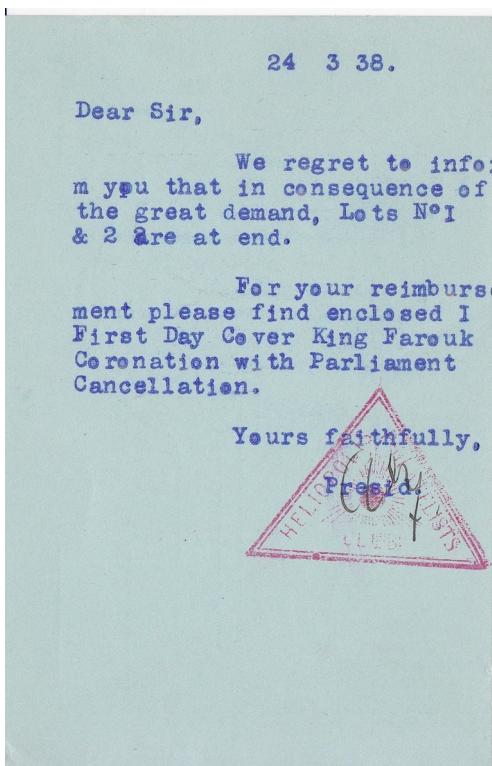


Fig 16: Card sent out in March 1937 offering a "New Year Gift" but only to those who had already become members prior to March 1937!

Fig 17: One of the 'I regret to inform you' notes sent out in March 1938. For cover see fig. 10.

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The Red Crescent Aid Organisations in Islamic Countries

by Jens Warnecke

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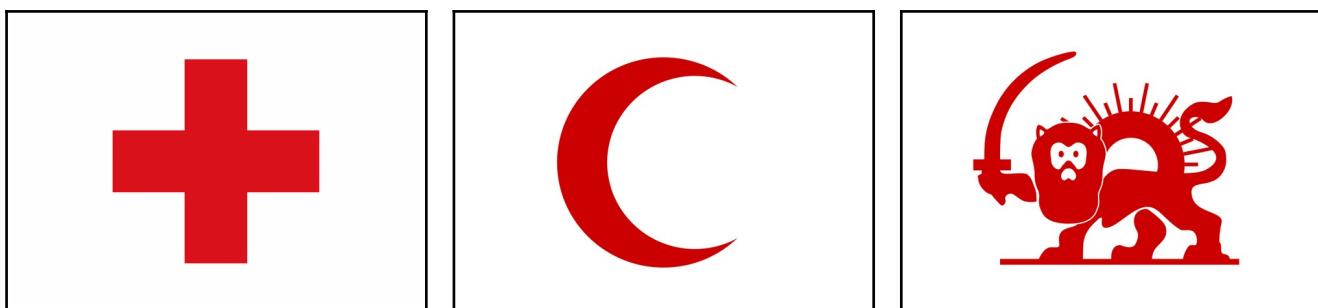
The Swiss Henri Dunant founded the “International Committee for Relief to the Wounded” with four friends in Geneva in 1863. At the suggestion of the Committee, an international conference was held in Geneva from 26th to 29th October of the same year. The resolutions and demands of this conference, which were adopted in the form of resolutions on 29th October 1863,¹ included:

- the creation of national relief societies for war wounded
- the neutrality of the wounded
- the deployment of volunteer carers to battlefields for assistance
- the organisation and implementation of further international conferences
- the introduction of an identification and protection symbol in the form of a white armband with a red cross (colours reversed from the Swiss flag, *fig. 1* to the right)

Initially, the sole task was therefore the medical assistance in cases of armed conflict. This organisation was renamed “International Committee of the Red Cross” (ICRC) in 1876. In 1919 the “League of Red Cross Societies” was founded in Paris. The task of this organisation was to extend Red Cross activities beyond the strict mission of the ICRC to include assistance at international level to victims of non-war-related emergencies.

The Geneva Conventions and the statutes of the movement set out further tasks which were added later by each national society. These include the provision of humanitarian aid in non-war emergencies of a large scale, such as natural disasters, technical accidents or epidemics, and the dissemination of knowledge of international humanitarian law. Within the framework of their human, financial and organisational resources, many national societies also carry out other humanitarian tasks in their home countries. They play, for example, an important role in blood donation, civil emergency services or social services such as care for the elderly and the sick. Thus, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies today also function as service providers in the health care system and as welfare organisations.

In 1928, the “International Council” was founded to coordinate cooperation between the ICRC and the League. In 1929 two more protection symbols, equal to the *Red Cross*, were added to the Geneva Conventions: the *Red Crescent* and the *Red Lion with Red Sun*.



Figs. 1–3: The three emblems of the movement: Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion with Red Sun.

¹ Delegates of 16 states signed the “Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field” on 22.08.1864.

Iran was the only country that used the *Red Lion with Red Sun*. In 1980 it also adopted the *Red Crescent*. Therefore, the League was later renamed “International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.”



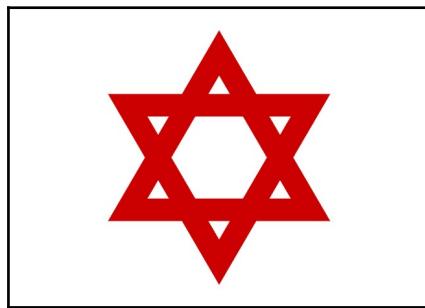
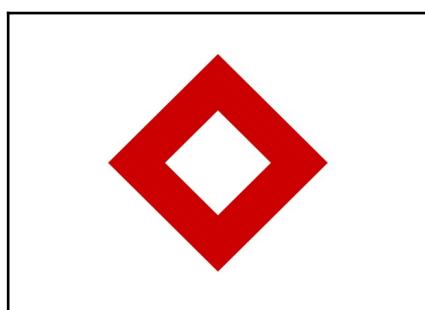
Fig. 4: The emblem of the Federation.



Fig. 5: All three emblems on an Iranian stamp of 1959.

In 2005 it was decided to introduce another emblem in addition to the *Red Cross* and *Red Crescent*. This came on the back of the debate about the recognition of the Israeli society “Magen David Adom” (MDA) with its emblem *Red Star of David*, which had been blocked by numerous Islamic states for decades.

The new emblem introduced is a hollow red square standing on its corner. Into this symbol one of the other emblems, or a combination of them, can be inserted when used as the emblem of a national society. It's commonly known as *Red Crystal* as the abbreviation “RC” is identical in English and French to the abbreviation of the other emblems.



Figs. 6 and 7: The ‘Red Crystal’ and Magen David Adom



Fig. 8: Israel 1980.

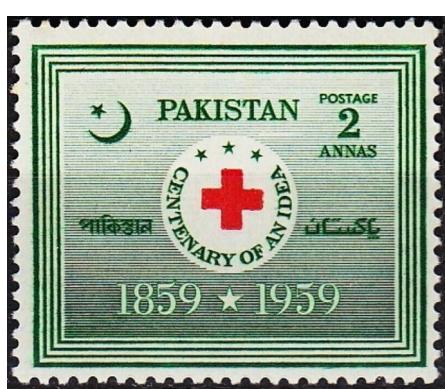
The Red Crescent

The foundation of this Ottoman Empire relief organisation took place in 1868. During the Russo-Ottoman War of 1876–78 the Ottoman Empire used the *Red Crescent* instead of the *Red Cross* for the first time, as the Ottoman government believed that the *Red Cross* would offend the religious sensibilities of its soldiers.

Over the years, the *Red Crescent* became the symbol of almost all national committees in Islamic countries. In addition to organisations in states that, like Afghanistan, have always used only the *Red Crescent*, former colonies such as Algeria or the Comoros chose after their independence. In addition, the national societies of some countries, such as Pakistan (1974), Malaysia (1975) and Bangladesh (1989) changed their name and symbol from the *Red Cross* to *Red Crescent*.

In Europe, with the exception of Turkey, only the *Red Cross* is used, even in the states formerly belonging to the Ottoman Empire. In the former Soviet Union, the Red Cross and Red Crescent were always used together, since Christianity and Islam were the predominant religions in individual Soviet republics. Today, six now independent states in Asia use the *Red Crescent*.

Following the admission of Israel and Palestine to the ICRC in 2006, the *Red Crescent* is currently used as a symbol by 34 of the 191 recognised national societies. Among them are ten countries that belonged to the Ottoman Empire in 1913, and some others had already left the Empire.



Figs. 9 and 10: Pakistan 1959 and 1978.

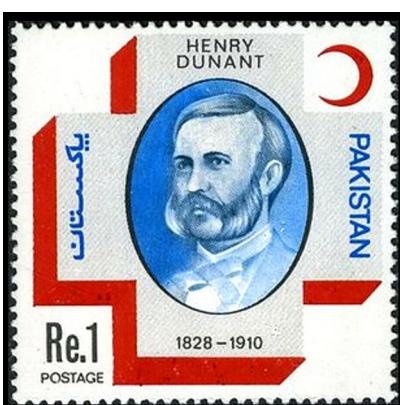


Fig. 11: USSR 1958.

The Turkish Red Crescent

It is striking that the official international emblem of the crescent as a protective symbol shows the opening to the right, while in Turkey the crescent (also on all stamps) opens to the left (see fig. 12 to the right).

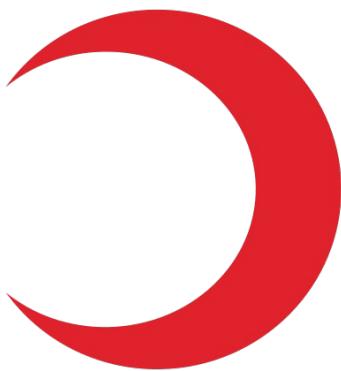
On 11th June 1868, an Ottoman national relief society was founded in Constantinople: "Osmanlı Yaralı ve Hasta Askerlere Yardım Cemiyeti" (Ottoman Relief Organisation for Wounded and Sick Soldiers). In this very early period the *Red Cross* is used as the emblem in the Ottoman Empire. It was only during the Russo-Ottoman War of 1876–78 that the *Red Crescent* was introduced. The symbol of the *Red Cross* was chosen in 1863 as a colour reversal of the flag of Switzerland, the home country of Henri Dunant, then the flag of



Ottoman Empire is thus practically the inventor of the *Red Crescent*.²

In 1877 it was renamed “Osmanlı Hilâl-i Ahmer Cemiyeti” (Ottoman Organisation of the Red Crescent). After the end of the Ottoman Empire and the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, the name was changed in 1923 to “Türkiye Hilâl-i Ahmer Cemiyeti” (Organisation of the Red Crescent of Turkey) and again in 1935 to “Türkiye Kızılay Cemiyeti” (Turkish Red Crescent).

At the instigation of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the term for red crescent adopted from Arabic *hilâl-i ahmer* was replaced by the generic Turkish term *kızılay*. In 1947 the organisation changed its name to its current form: “Türkiye Kızılay Derneği” (Turkish Red Crescent Society), often shortened to “Türk Kızılay” (fig. 13 and 14).



TÜRK
KIZILAY



TÜRKİYE KIZILAY DERNEĞİ

Figs. 13 and 14:

The modern emblems of the Turkish Red Crescent.

The Turkish Red Crescent receives no state support and is financed by donations, membership fees and charity events, but explicitly also by the sale of “special stamps”! These can be postage stamps (with or without surcharges) or obligatory tax stamps, but also so-called donation or charity stamps.

Accordingly, there are additional to regular postage stamps a variety of obligatory tax surcharge stamps. Between 1926 and 1958, these had to be affixed on certain postal items on certain days in addition to the normal franking.



Figs. 15 and 16:

Postage stamp issue for the 75th anniversary of the Turkish Red Crescent in 1952.

Shown is the symbol of Turkish Red Crescent and the flag of the International Red Crescent Organisation.

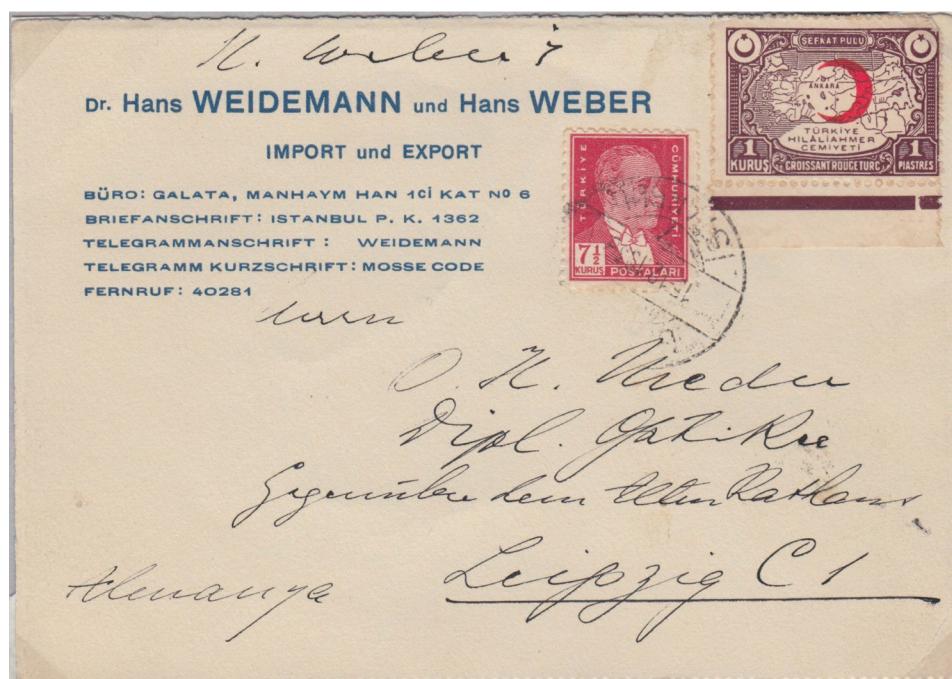
In addition to the obligatory tax stamps, vignettes without franking value (plainly charity stamps) were also issued. These were at times identical in design and only differed from the obligatory tax stamps in their colour.

² The flag of the Ottoman Empire, and that of Turkey today, is a white crescent and star on red background.

Examples for Charity and Obligatory Tax Stamps



Figs. 17–25: A selection of charity and obligatory tax stamps.



Figs. 26 and 27: Covers with obligatory tax stamps in aid of the Turkish Red Crescent.³

In addition to the obligatory tax stamps vignettes without franking value (plainly charity stamps) were also issued. All stamps issued under the Act of Parliament of June 1958 are, with the exception of the few regular postage stamps issued for specific occasions, exclusively charity stamps to finance the work of the Turkish Red Crescent.

³ Fig. 27 (bottom cover) courtesy of the late Dr. Andreas Birken.

These were at times identical in design and only differed from the obligatory tax stamps in their colour; and there are also differences between catalogues about the status of the stamps. That may be the subject to another article. However, according to national and international exhibition regulations,⁴ vignettes such as the charity stamps described may not be shown in ranking exhibitions.



Figs. 28 and 29:

Charity stamp / vignette (left).
Obligatory tax stamp (right).

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4 FIP general regulations (GREV) in art. 3 par. 1 state “The exhibit shall consist solely of relevant philatelic material, supporting documentation and text, [...], and similarly special regulations for thematic exhibits (SREV) state “A thematic exhibit uses the widest range of appropriate postal-philatelic material”.

The equivalent German document *Leitfaden Bewertungsmerkmale* states in art. 3 para. 2 that only “appropriate philatelic material” can be shown, i.e. it must have been issued for the carriage of letter post and other postal communications, or documenting postal services in any way, incl. official charges and fiscal charges. In *Spezial-Reglement für die Bewertung von thematischen Exponaten*, art. 3 par. 1.1 speaks of “appropriate postal-philatelic material” in the same meaning as above.

1943 First Day Covers from Syria: Dr. Hoexter, Mr. Flouty and the Mystery of a Dead President

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Bassam Hama

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Some time ago, Bassam Hama shared some “Hoexter Covers” on Facebook. The two I’m showing below are First Day Covers: Dr. Hoexter arranged for local traders, here Georges Flouty in Beirut, to prepare and send him such covers for new issued Syrian stamps in the 1940s.

But in this case, it seems, there’s something wrong with either the date or the stamps!



Fig. 1: A Hoexter FDC for the 1943 series “Proclamation de l’Unité Syrienne”: four stamps (1, 4, 8, 10, 20 p) with regular postmark DAMAS 1.04.1943 registration label. Syrian (Free French) and British (Palestine) censor markings.

The Mystery of the Dead President and his Remembrance Stamps

What is peculiar is that this stamp series overprinted with black borders was issued on 5th May 1943, not 1st April 1943, according to catalogues such as Michel (MiNr. 474–462) and Stanley Gibbons (SG nos. 376–384). President Tāj ad-Dīn al-Hasanī (who is depicted without and with a *tarbūš* on the stamps) died on 17th January 1943.¹

The original issue without the overprint (MiNr. 465–473, SG: nos. 367–375) commemorates the “Proclamation de l’Unité Syrienne 20 Janvier 1942” (Proclamation of Syrian Unity, 20th January 1942) and was released on 1st April 1943.

That the original issue appeared on 1st April and was subsequently overprinted with black borders to commemorate the death of the President (almost four months after his death) can be explained, but not how the overprinted issue can appear on a FDC some five weeks prior to issue; actually with the date of issue of the un-overprinted series. Maybe the overprint was arranged concurrently with the original series, but only released at a later date?



Fig. 2: The second Hoexter FDC with stamps of 2, 10, 20, 50 p completing the series.

¹ Al-Hasanī had been appointed President of Syria by the Free French administration on 16.09.1941. He was succeeded by Jamīl al-Ulšī (17.01.1943–25.03.1943), ‘Atā al-Ayyūbī (25.03.1943–17.08.1943) and Šukrī al-Quwatlī (17.08.1943–24.10.1945). Only Quwatlī stayed long enough in office to receive his own stamps in 1944.

Some searching revealed that other Georges Fluty FDCs exist with dates not matching catalogue information.² Fluty seems to have prepared numerous such philatelic covers in the 1940s, including First Flight covers.³

Dr. Werner Hoexter

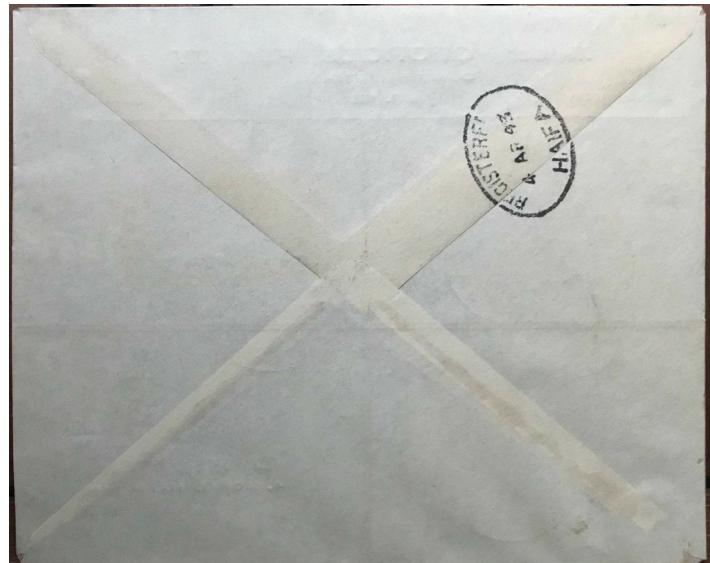
Born as Werner Julius Höxter in 1907 in Treysa (today Schwalmstadt), Germany, Hoexter died on 30th August 1975 in Ascona, Switzerland. The son of a Jewish veterinarian, he read law in Heidelberg, Cologne, and Frankfurt and became assessor at the Prussian High Court in Berlin in 1931. He emigrated to Mandatory Palestine in 1935.

Hoexter was a stamp dealer, auctioneer, examiner, and specialist philatelic author in Haifa. He resided at 4 Achad Haam St., Haifa, in the 1940s, and traded as Dr. W. Hoexter & Co., P. O. Box 4977, Haifa in the 1950s and 1960s. He specialised in Holy Land/Palestine (pre-philately, Ottoman rule, British mandate), and Israel.

Hoexter acted as FIP juror at 15 international stamp exhibitions, and presided over the jury at Jerusalem '73. He was member of RPSL (FRPSL 1974); AIEP (1960); BPP (1958); FIP; World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land and Judaica Societies (1966–1968 as founding president, later head of research), Federation of Israel Philatelic Societies/Israel Philatelic Federation (IPF, board member), Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP), British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists (BAPIP), Haifa Philatelic Society.

In his honour a "Dr. Werner Hoexter Memorial Award" (World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land and Judaica Societies), and a "Dr. Werner Hoexter Memorial Medal" (Israel Philatelic Federation) were awarded during the 1970s and 1980s.

Hoexter authored many articles, handbooks and catalogues, including *The stamps of Palestine specialized catalogue* (with S. Lachmann, 1946, 1958) and *The stamps of Palestine: the stamps issued during the period of the military administration* (1970).



Figs. 3 and 4: The reverse sides with arrival marks of Haifa: 4.04.1943.
So the covers do seem genuine.

-
- 2 Cf. a 1942 Lebanese cover at a Gärtner auction in 2014 dated four months prior to the issue date as stated in major catalogues: <https://www.stampcircuit.com/es/stamp-Auction/auktionshaus-christoph-gärtner-gmbh-co-kg/4825493/lot-3190-übersee-libanon>.
- 3 Cf. discussion on the internet forum of the Association des Collectionneurs des Timbres Libération & Seconde Guerre Mondiale: <https://actl.forumgratuit.org/t356-premiere-liaison-aérienne-damas-tananarive-22-01-1943>.

Late Use of the British Mandate Postmark of Nablus: Parallel Use of the First Jordanian Postmarks?

by Avo Kaplanian

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After reading Bernd-Dieter Buscke's interesting article "The End of a Legend: The 'lost' First Jordanian Postmark of Nablus" in MEPB 13, and after seeing the author's appeal for reports about the usage of such postmarks which might lead to the same or different conclusions than his, I went back to my own collection and succeeded in finding the following covers with such postmarks.

The first cover shown here (*fig. 1*) is mailed from Nablus to Ohio, U.S.A. The cover is franked by three 20 mils King Abdullah stamps overprinted "PALESTINE" bilingually plus one 4 mils and one 1 mil stamp making a total of 65 mils. Two "Aid Palestine" stamps (15 and 20 mils) make up the 50% obligatory tax. The cover has two strikes of the British Mandate postmark (English only) with the date 1.02.1949, both without an index. On the right side we see two copies of the Iraqi red-on-yellow re-sealing label reading "رقبة / القيادة العراقية" (censorship of the Iraqi command).

On the back we see an Iraqi double-circular censor hand-stamp "القيادة العراقية / الرقابة" plus the Jordanian rectangular censor cachet in both Arabic and English reading "CENSORSHIP / Amman / PASSED" with the date 1.02.1949 in black. The Iraqi censor labels and the censor cachet indicate that at that time parts of the West Bank were occupied by Iraqi forces. The postmark date of 1.02.1949 is an early one.

The next cover with such a Mandate postmark is shown in *fig. 2*. This is a local Red Cross prisoner-of-war cover mailed from Tulkarm to the Red Cross in Ramallah to be forwarded to an Israeli prison camp. Date of the postmark is 27.01.1949 and it is franked by one 10 mils King Abdullah stamp overprinted "PALESTINE" bilingually plus one 5 mils obligatory "Aid Palestine" tax stamp. On the front we see a Geneva Red Cross double-circle cachet in red plus an Israeli bilingual (English and Hebrew) censorship hand-stamp in violet.

Like the first cover, this one is also sealed on the left by two Iraqi red-on-yellow re-sealing censor labels reading "رقبة / القيادة العراقية" (censorship of the Iraqi command) plus the double-circular censorship cachet reading "القيادة العراقية / الرقابة" in black. The Nablus British Mandate postmark is on the back and is dated 29.01.1949 without an index.

Now we move to the Jordanian single-circle bilingual postmark. The earliest date I have is a strike dated 30.06.1949 (*fig. 3*). Here we have an international cover mailed from Nablus to Beyrouth. On the back we see two cancels of the Jordanian Nablus bilingual postmark plus a single-circle bilingual Jerusalem postmark (2.07.1949) and a single-circle strike of Amman (3.07.1949) and finally the arrival postmark of Beyrouth dated 6.07.1949.

Another cover with the Jordanian Nablus postmark is shown in *fig. 4*. The date of this international registered cover to New York is 20.07.1949 and it is franked by five King Abdullah "PALESTINE" overprinted stamps totalling 40 mils plus one 20 mils "Aid Palestine" obligatory tax stamp. The blue on white Nablus registration label is a British Mandate one. On the back we see the following strikes: Nablus (2), Jerusalem (1), Amman (1), Beyrouth (1), and two different arrival postmarks of New York.

The next cover (*fig. 5*) is also an international registered one mailed on 4.09.1949 to Beyrouth with a British Mandate registration label. The cover is franked by a total of 40 mils plus a 20 mils "Aid Palestine" obligatory tax stamp. The front shows three strikes of the Jordanian bilingual single-circle Nablus postmark. Two other strikes of the same postmark are seen on the back.

The last two covers with this Jordanian Nablus bilingual single-circle postmark are shown in *figs. 6 and 7*. The first one shows four strikes of this postmark cancelling eight King Abdullah PALESTINE overprinted stamps with a total of 21 mils plus one obligatory Aid Palestine 10 mils Tax stamp. The date of the postmark on this international cover to Beyrouth is 5.09.1949. Finally *fig. 7* shows a domestic cover mailed to Jerusalem with one strike of the same postmark dated 6.09.1949.

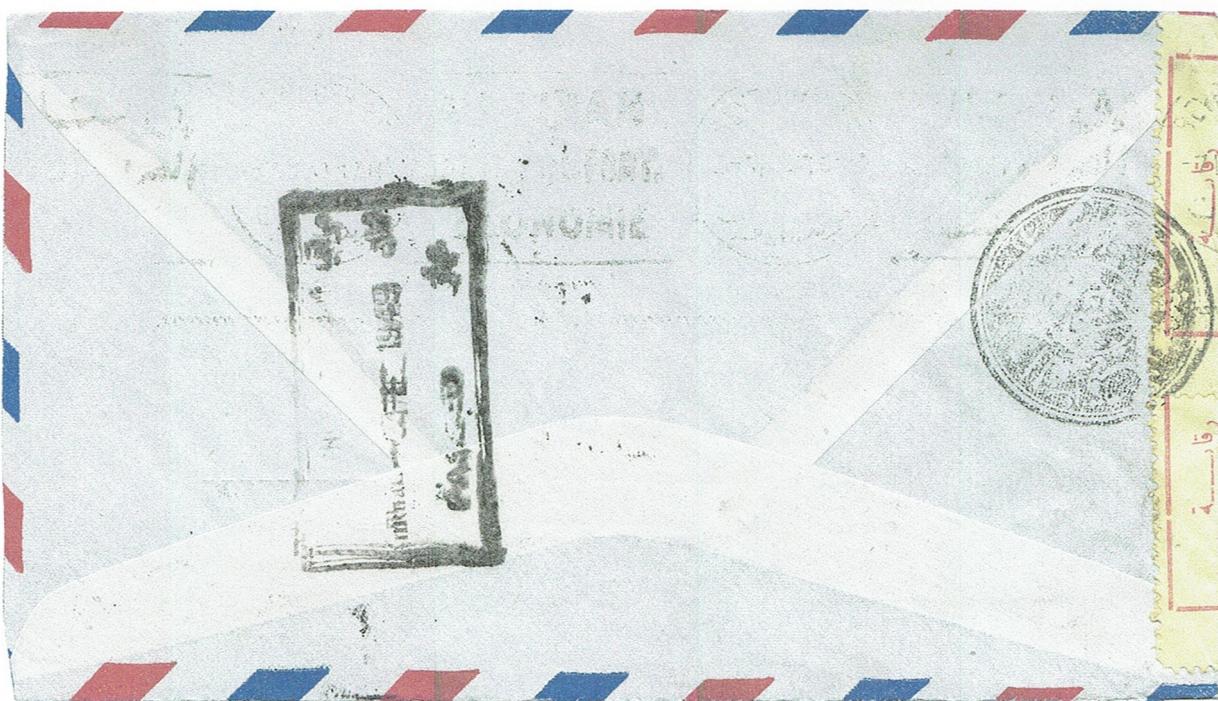
The 'lost' First Jordanian Postmark of Nablus

Now I would like to go back to Buscke's article and list the dates of his British Mandate and Jordanian postmarks complemented by postmarks from my collection illustrated here in this article. When we cast a look at these postmarks we see that the dates in the British Mandate ones and those of the Jordanian cancellers are spread throughout the whole year 1949 up until January 1950.

| British Mandate | Jordanian Bilingual (selection) ¹ | | |
|-----------------|--|------------|-----------|
| 09.11.1948 | Buscke | | |
| 20.01.1949 | Buscke | | |
| 29.01.1949 | Kaplanian | | |
| 01.02.1949 | Kaplanian | 02.02.1949 | Buscke |
| | | 30.06.1949 | Kaplanian |
| | | 20.07.1949 | Kaplanian |
| | | 02.08.1949 | Buscke |
| 07.08.1949 | Buscke | 04.09.1949 | Kaplanian |
| | | 05.09.1949 | Kaplanian |
| | | 05.09.1949 | Buscke |
| | | 06.09.1949 | Kaplanian |
| 24.12.1949 | Buscke | 28.12.1949 | Buscke |
| 31.12.1949 | Buscke | | |
| 16.01.1950 | Buscke | | |

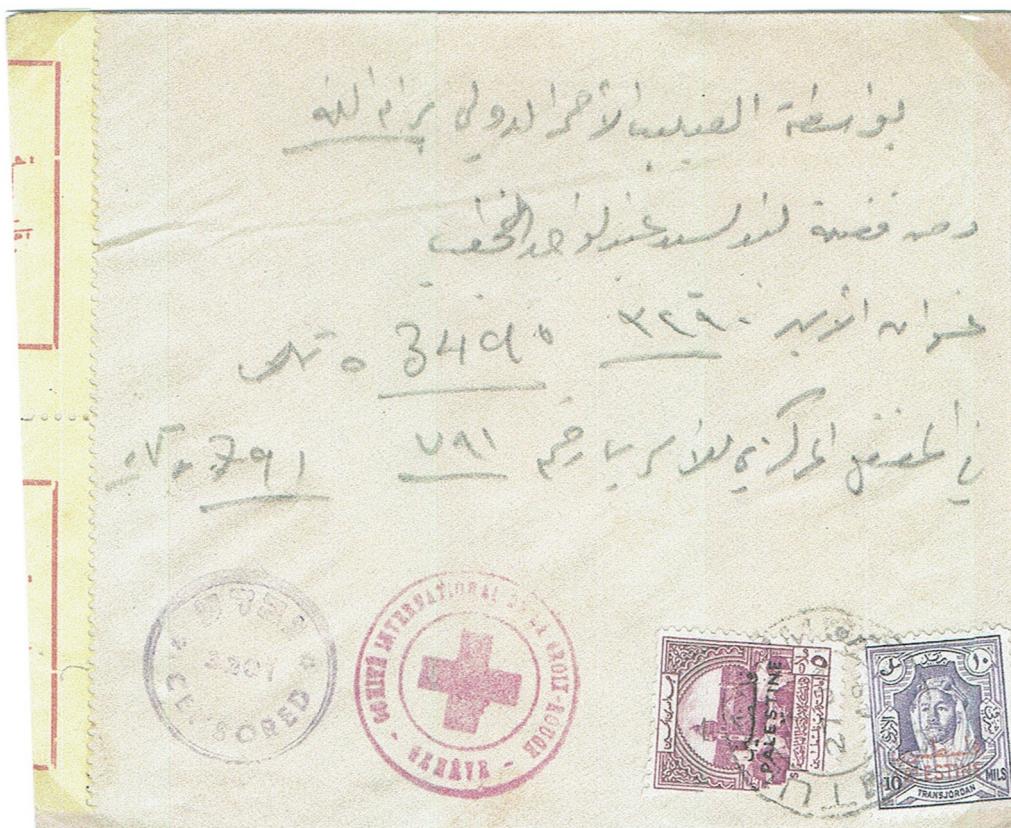
When we look at the above list of dates, we come to the conclusion that indeed we cannot speak of a reintroduction of the British Mandate postmark nor can we say that the Jordanian bilingual single-circle one was lost. As the usage dates show, both postmarks were available and were concurrently used during the whole 1949 and definitely did not cease to exist on 15.05.1948 as stated by Michael Sacher or on the 3.09.1947 as stated by David Dorfman in their respective books. Therefore, we can affirm with certainty that Mr. Buscke was completely right in refuting the claim that the Jordanian postmark was ever lost and made it necessary to re-introduce and re-use the British Mandate cancel.

¹ This table shows only a selection of Bernd-Dieter Buscke's covers as its aim is to shed light on the parallel use of the Mandate postmark, rather than to survey all known dates (*editor*).

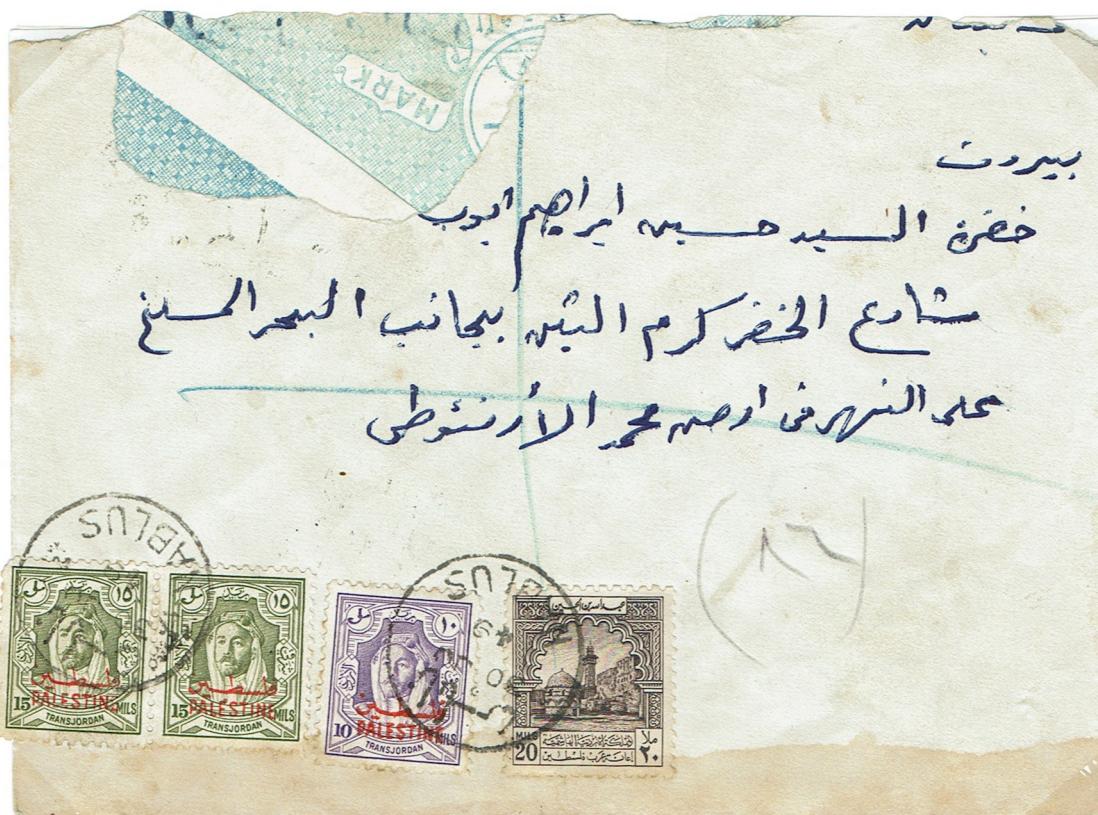


Figs. 1 and 1a: Nablus to Ohio, U.S.A. with British Mandate postmark 1.02.1949 and Iraqi censorship re-sealing labels, and Jordanian censor marking ?.02.1949.

The postmark date of 1.02.1949 is an early one.



Figs. 2 and 2a: P.O.W cover Tulkarm to Ramallah, then forwarded to an Israeli prison camp, 27.01.1949.
Red Cross cachet and Israeli bilingual censorship hand-stamp, Iraqi censorship labels.
Mandate postmark Nablus 29.01.1949 (without index).



Figs. 3 and 3a: Earliest date in my collection of the Jordanian single-circle bilingual postmark, 30.06.1949, on an international cover to Beyrouth.

Transit marks: Jerusalem 2.07.1949, Amman 3.07.1949; arrival mark: Beyrouth 6.07.1949.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Jordanian Nablus postmark on an international registered cover to New York, 20.07.1949.

British Mandate registration label.

On reverse strikes of Nablus (2), Jerusalem (1), Amman (1), Beyrouth (1),
and two different cancels from New York.



Figs. 5 and 5a: International registered cover, Nablus 4.09.1949 (five strikes) to Beyrouth with a British Mandate registration label.

On reverse transit marks of Jerusalem 5.09.1949, Amman 5.09.1949, arrival Beyrouth 8.09.1949.



Fig. 6: Four strikes of the Jordanian Nablus bilingual single-circle postmark 5.09.1949 on a cover to Beyrouth



Fig. 7: Jordanian Nablus postmark 6.09.1949 on a cover to Jerusalem.

The All-Arabic Jordanian West Bank Censor Markings (II)

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke

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I'd like to express some comments about Avo Kaplanian's article in MEPB 14.¹ For the readers of MEPB I have scanned the censored covers and postal forms in my collection, so others can form their own opinions and further research. I can add four further cachets to Kaplanian's listings, including three in different colours. These are shown below. It must be said that these Jordanian censorship markings are quite rare. I have been collecting such items for more than 25 years. Yet, despite all of my efforts, I could obtain only a small number of covers or postal forms.

I have tried to find out where these different cachets were applied and why they carry different numbers. Since I have too few items I wasn't able to establish such connections. My assumption is that there were two censorship offices: one in Amman, the other in Jerusalem. But there are also covers that do not show postmarks of these two cities (*figs. 7, 13, 15, 17, and 18*). Where were these covers censored?

The printed matter shown as *fig. 5* is understandably not sealed, as is the case for the cover in *fig. 20*. The actual letter enclosed in the Nablus cover of November 1964 (*fig. 12*) does not show any signs of being processed by the censor.

The question arises whether outgoing and incoming mails were treated differently (*figs. 4, 8*), was purely domestic and foreign mail differentiated? I have not found an answer to this question either. It is also unclear to me on the basis of which criteria the censorship was carried out by the military. I have not found any answers to this question in the explanations given by Kaplanian. And when were the envelopes sealed with censorship strips, and when not? Did mail have to be delivered unsealed? If the contents of a letter were not acceptable, what happened? Was it returned?

The shown parcel card with censorship stamp is interesting and probably rare. On the cover in *fig. 16*, various postmark dates are indecipherable; e.g. on the cover in *fig. 17*, I cannot read the place of despatch.²

On Kaplanian's Listings

I refrain from corrections to the dates in Kaplanian's table, because I'm uncertain which dates are meant: despatch, censorship, transit, arrival? My documents may lead to a revision of Kaplanian's table.

In respect of CCM 3 and CCM 5, Kaplanian suggests in footnotes 2 and 3 that only one cover is known of each, and in footnote 4 says there are only two known covers with CCM 17. From my observations over the years I can say with certainty that more covers exist within philatelic collections.

In the transcription of MCM 3 and MCM 4 the last word should read “³ العسكرية”.

1 Kaplanian, Avo: *The All-Arabic Jordanian West Bank censor markings*. In MEPB, no. 14, 2020, pp. 84–99.

2 The editor suggests Silat Edh Dhahr.

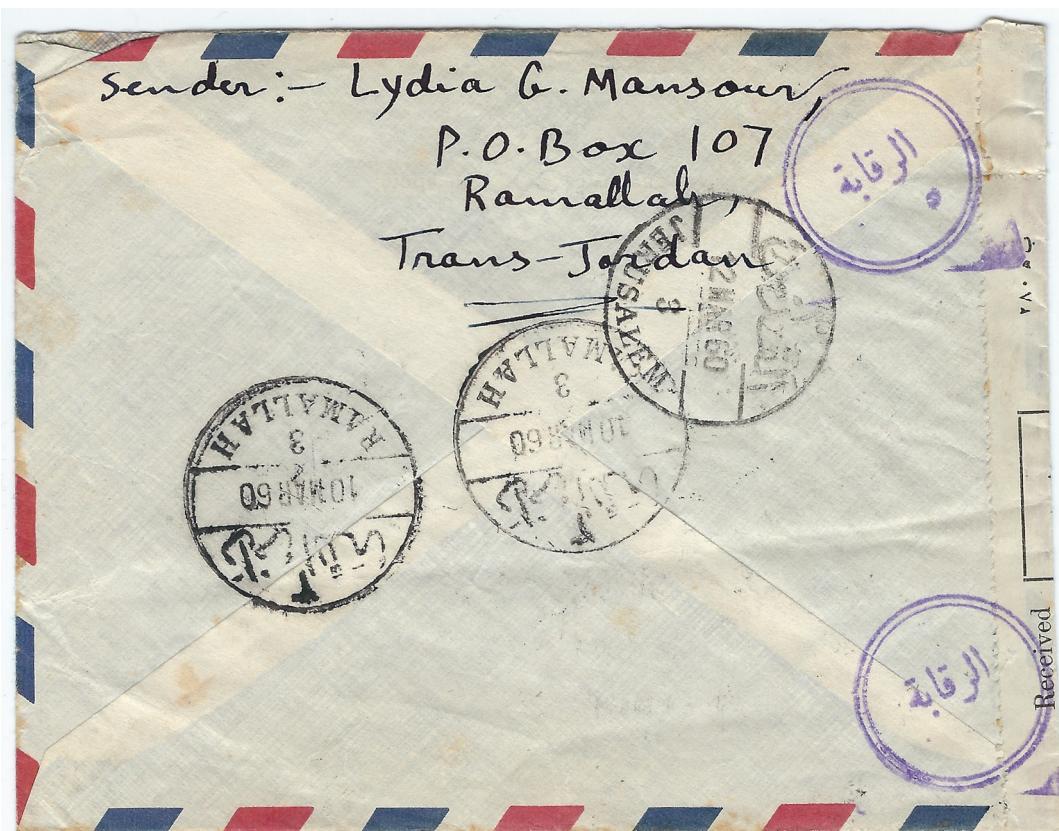
3 The editor says “mea culpa!” – that transcription error can be blamed on me alone!



Fig. 1: Front of letter from Ramallah 25.10.1949 to Lucerne (Switzerland) with violet censorship marking "المملكة / الاردنية الهاشمية / روقب / عمان".



Fig. 2: Commercial letter from Amman 28.10.1949 to Manchester with violet censorship marking "المملكة / الاردنية الهاشمية / روقب / عمان".



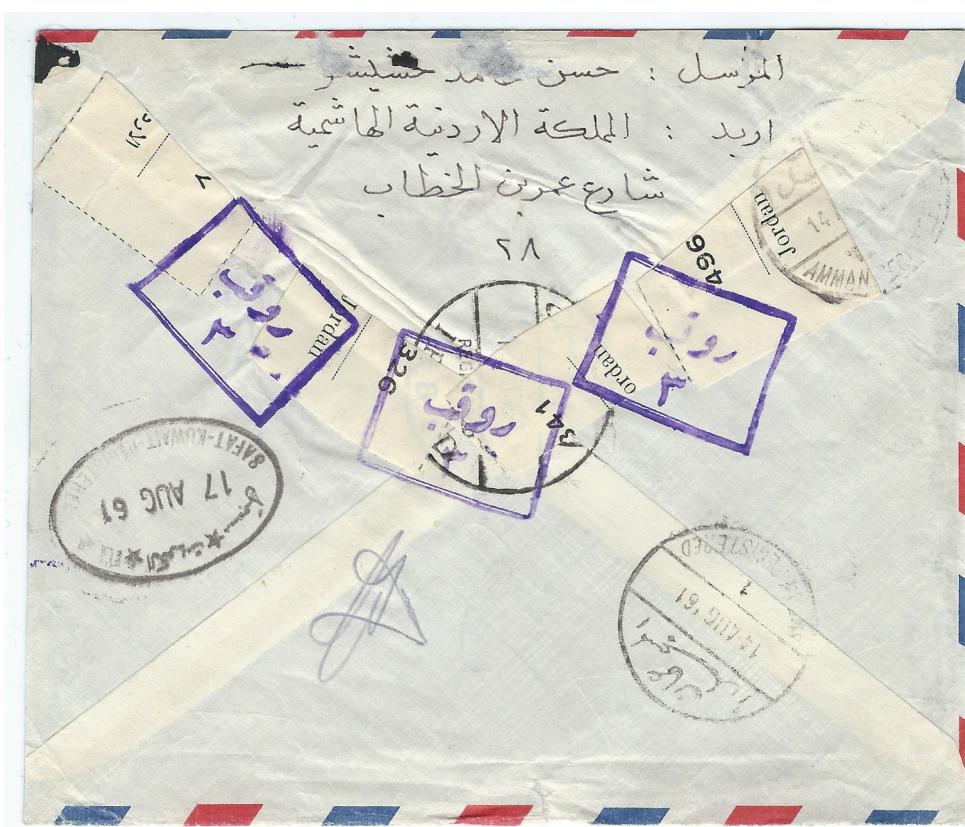
Figs. 3 and 3a: Registered Letter from Ramallah 10.03.1960 via Jerusalem 12.03.1960 to Berlin with sealing strip and violet censorship stamp CCM 2.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Letter from Salmiya (Kuwait) 31.08.1960 via Jerusalem 03.09.1960 to Ramallah 04.09.1960 with violet censorship stamp CCM 2.



Figs. 5 and 5a: Printed matter from Jerusalem 18.11.1949 via Amman 19.11.1949 to London with violet censorship stamp CCM 3.



Figs. 6 and 6a: Registered letter from Irbid 13.08.1961 via Amman 14.08.1961 to Kuwait 17.08.1961 with censorship labels over the flap.
Violet censorship stamp "رُوقب / ۲" as well as initials of the censorship official.



Figs. 7 and 7a: Letter from Aqabat Jabr 07.11.1959 via Cairo 10.11.1959 and Gaza 12.11.1959 to Khan Younis 13.11.1959.

Egyptian censorship in black. Violet Jordanian censorship mark CCM 8.



Figs. 8 and 8a: Letter from Beyrouth 04.11.1960 to Jerusalem 05.11.1960 with violet censorship stamp CCM 9 and initials of the censorship official.

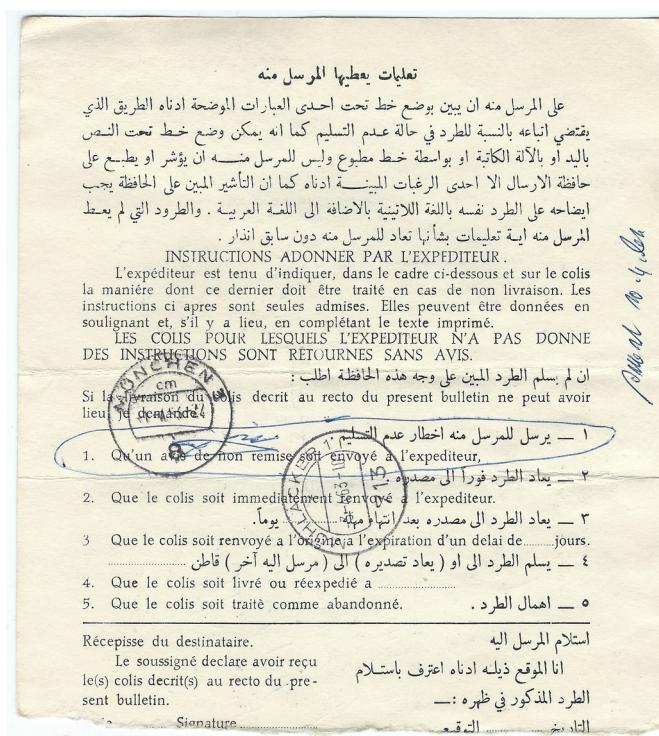


Figs. 9 and 9a: Registered letter from Qalqilya 02.12.1964 (one stamp missing)
via Jerusalem 04.12.1964 to Kuwait 07.12.1964.

Postal sealing label and violet censorship marking CCM 10 with initials of the censorship official.



Figs. 10 and 10a: Letter from Jerusalem 02.12.1963 to Kuwait 07.12.1963 with violet censorship stamp CCM 11 and initials of the censorship official.



Figs. 11 and 11a:

Parcel despatch note (form P.T. 205)
from Jerusalem 14.03.1963
to Germany.

Parcel label: "Jerusalem / Jordan / 803".

Transit Munich 02.04.1963
and Mühlacker 03.04.1963,
delivered at Enzberg 05.04.1963.

Violet censorship stamp CCM 11.



Figs. 12 and 12a:

Registered letter from Nablus 09.11.1964 via Jerusalem 10.11.1964 to Beyrouth 12.11.1964.

Violet censorship stamp CCM 7 (not CCM 12) and initials of the censorship official.



The actual letter enclosed shows no censorship marking.





Figs. 13 and 13a: Letter from Nablus 04.06.1958 via Cairo 07.06.1958
and Gaza 09.06.1958 to Khan Younis 10.06.1958.
Egyptian censorship mark and violet Jordanian censorship marking CCM 12.

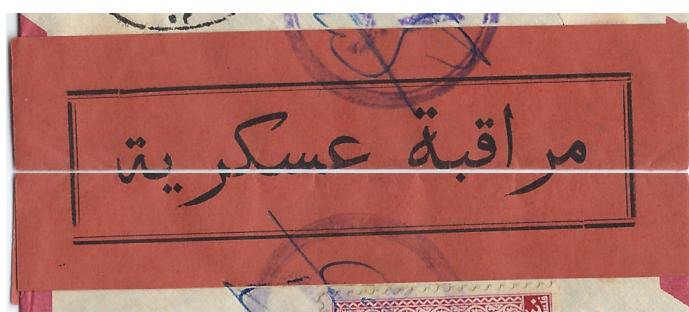


Figs. 14 and 14a:

Letter from Nablus 28.02.1960 via Jerusalem
29.02.1960 to Beyrouth 01.03.1960.

Violet censorship cachet CCM 12
and initials of the censorship official.

Red military censorship sealing label:
"مراقبة عسكرية".





Figs. 15 and 15a: Commercial letter from Hebron 19.09.19?? to Wolfgang (Germany).
Violet censorship marking, not listed by Kaplanian: "رقب" / "A".



Figs. 16 and 16a:

Letter from Azzun 18.10.1960 via Tulkarm, Jerusalem, and Bethlehem 21.10.1960 to Battir 23.10.1960.

Violet censorship cachet CCM 14.



Figs. 17 and 17a:

Letter from Silat Edh Dhahr (?) ??01.1959 via Jenin 10.01.1959 to Beyrouth [23.01.1959].

Black censorship cachet CCM 17.



Figs. 18 and 18a:

Letter from El-Duhesheh 07.11.1964
to Kuwait 10.11.1964.

Violet censorship marking,
not listed by Kaplanian: "١٤ / روك".



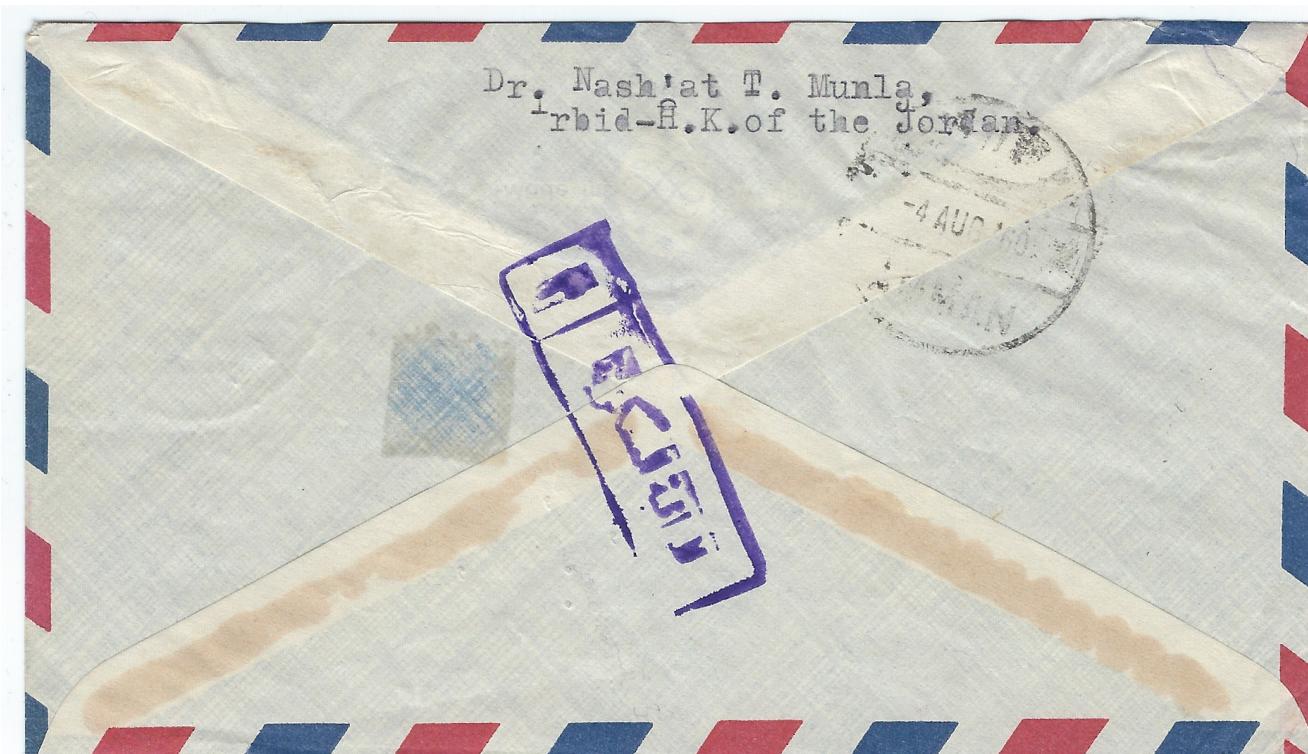
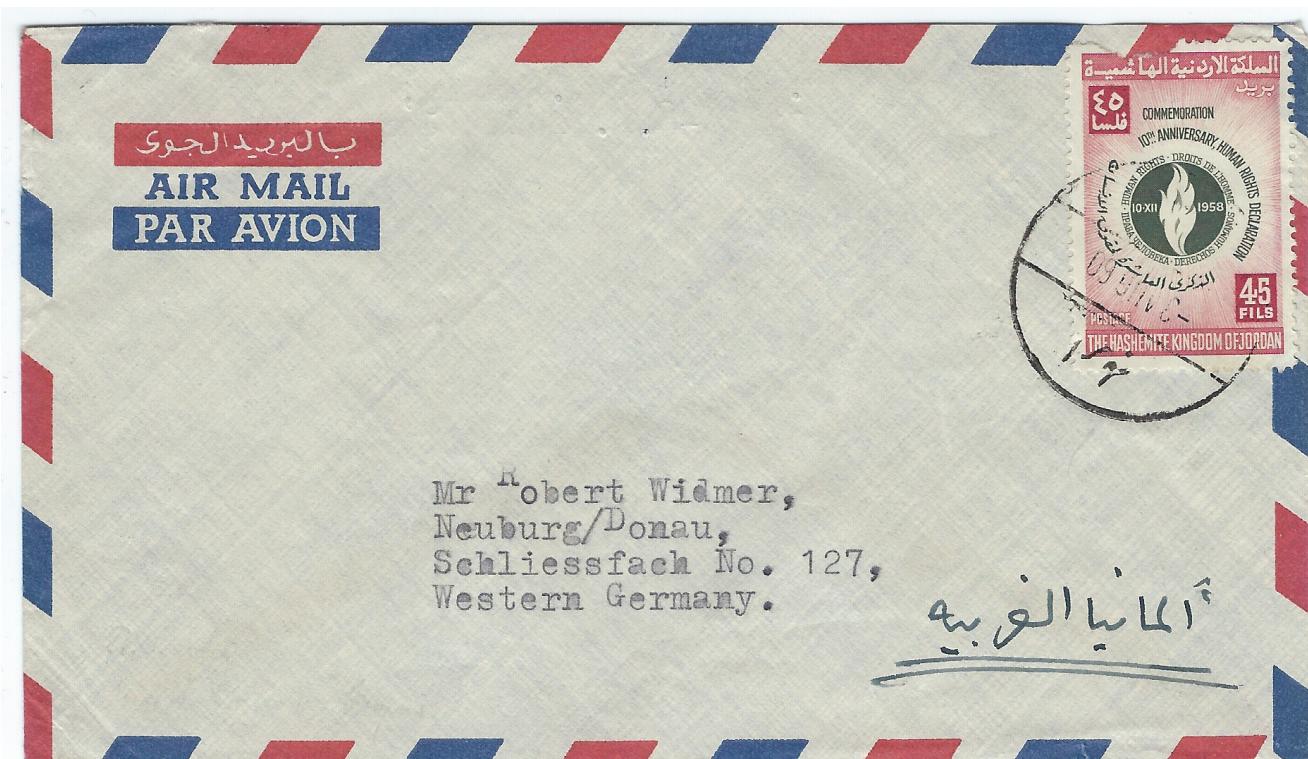


Fig. 19 and 19a:

Letter from Irbid 03.08.1960 via Amman 04.08.1960 to Neuburg (Germany)
with violet military censorship cachet MCM 2.



Figs. 20 and 20a:

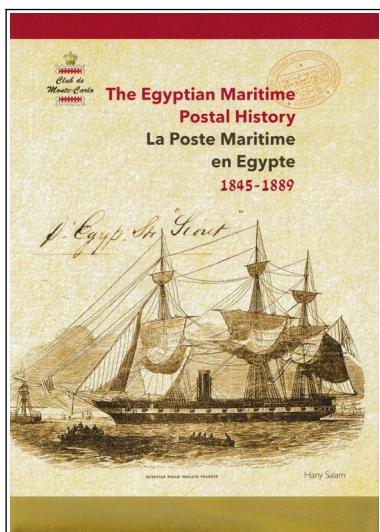
Letter from Hebron 07.07.1960 via Jerusalem 08.07.1960 to Amman 08.07.1960

Violet military censorship stamp MCM 4.

Hany Salam: The Egyptian Maritime Postal History

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Hany Salam: The Egyptian maritime postal history = La poste maritime en Egypte : 1845–1889.

English and French, 110 pages, colour; A4, hardback.

Monaco: Le Musée de Timbres et de Monnaies de Monaco, 2019.

ISBN: 978-908239874-8. Price: 40.00 € (p&p incl.)

Orders: Patrick Maselis, Club de Monte Carlo c/o Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies, Terrasses de Fontvieille, 98000 Monaco, patrick@maselis.be.

Egypt is and was, even before the existence of the Suez Canal, at the centre of trade and communications between Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. Salam charts this geostrategic situation in the mid-19th Century, the politics of Egypt's rulers, the succession of shipping companies and lines, their achievements and failures amid corruption and nepotism.

In 1804 Muhamad Ali became Vice-Roy of Egypt under Ottoman suzerainty, but his maritime aims remained limited to facilitate his military expeditions against the Wahabis, the Greeks, in Sudan, and even during his war against the Sublime Porte in 1831. Only after Egypt's retreat from Syria a civilian fleet was created: from 1843 *Les Paquebots de la Compagnie Égyptienne* connected Alexandria to Constantinople. This venture only lasted until 1849. No mails are known from this period, nor when a new company *El-Dayra El-Elhameya* ran a line between Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. That line is at least known to have transported mails. This new operation lasted for ten years, ceasing all activities in 1859. In the Red Sea, a company *Vapeurs de Suez* connected from 1855 Suez to Djeddah, Yanbo, Suakin, Massawa, and Aden, though only on an *ad hoc* basis, mainly transporting pilgrims.

In 1857 a new concern *Le Medjide¹ Compagnie de Navigation à Vapeur sur la Mer Rouge et la Méditerranée* was founded with a 30-year concession granted by the Egyptian ruler Muhammad Sa'id Pasha. Regular lines were now in operation from Alexandria to Constantinople, and along the Red Sea ports, serviced by nine ships. This venture ceased all activities in 1861. That same year a new company *Maslahet El-Waburat El-Mireya* (Governmental Steamers Administration) succeeded the Medjide, offering non-regular services in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean with six ships. In 1863 yet another new concern was launched in order to absorb the running of the lines: *La Compagnie Égyptienne de Liaisons Commerciales par Vapeurs*. Egypt's new ruler Ismail Pasha granted a new 30-year concession, largely on the same basis as previously.

Having established the history of the maritime companies, Salam then looks closer at the postal history, the routes of naval connections of Egypt, Waghorn's overland mail route, and presents covers, letters, documents, postmarks, and seals documenting this period. Prior to 1845 there are no

1 Also spelled "Madjidieh".

known postal markings to identify specifics of mail transport by sea, solely *Les Paquebots* used a cachet inscribed “khalas al-ujrah” (postage paid).

The story continues with the *Azizieh Company*, not a newly established venture, but just the renamed existing concern, signalling Egypt's growing independence from the Sublime Port and Sultan Abdulaziz. It established regular lines, carrying mails, on the Mediterranean and the Red Sea and opened agencies in the ports called at, starting in 1865 in Constantinople; 18 further agencies were to follow. Salam details the few known covers from this period. The lines in operation were:

- Alexandria–Rhodes–Chios–Smyrna–Dardanelles–Constantinople
- Alexandria–Port Said–Jaffa–Beyrouth–Tripoli–Latakia–Alexandretta
- Constantinople–Gallipoli–Dardanelles–Dedeagatch–Kavala–Limnos–Saloniki–Volo
- Alexandria–Candia–Rhethymo–Canea–Volo–(Syros–Piraeus)
- Alexandria–Brindisi–Ancona–Venice–Trieste (Corfu was called at only on the return trip)²
- Suez–Suakin–Jeddah–Suez (from 1868 also Massawa)

In the years after the opening of the Suez Canal (1869) Ismail Pasha gained an increasing degree of autonomy from the Sublime Porte. This lead to the establishment of yet another new governmental concern: in May 1870 *L'Administration des Paquebots-Poste Khedivié* (PPK) replaces the *Azizieh* and ran these lines, however without carrying mails:

- Constantinople–Jeddah via Syros and Port Said (fortnightly)
- Alexandria–Constantinople via Rhodes and Smyrna (weekly)
- Alexandria–Constantinople via Piraeus (weekly)
- Alexandria–Mersine (weekly)
- Constantinople–Volo (1872 only)

On the Red Sea a regular line opened in September 1875 connecting Suez to Berbera, and from October 1875 a second line started servicing Aden and Berbera; both lines operated fortnightly.

Despite this extensive network of regular lines, mails were initially carried only on an irregular basis and on chartered voyages, e.g. from Alexandria to Trieste or to Crete. Some ten covers are known from when mails were transported for the Austrian Lloyd, these carry cachets inscribed “Par Paquebot Egyptien” and “Par Vapeur Egyptien”. The only regular mail service detected was on the weekly line Alexandria–Piraeus–Constantinople. Only in 1901 PPK entered into contract with the Ottoman Post and subsequently carried Ottoman mails on the Syrian line.

The last chapter concentrates on the shipping agencies established by PPK and its predecessor Azizieh. Salam assembled many documents, bills, and reports on the operations and personnel of the agencies: Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Haifa, Beirut, Tripoli, Latakia, Alexandretta, Mersine, Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, Chios, Smyrna, Metelino, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Constantinople, Cavalla, Lagos, Saloniki, Volo, Syros, Piraeus, Corfu, Venice, Trieste, Ancona, Brindisi, Port Suez, Yano, Jeddah, Suwakin, Massawa, Hudeidah, Aden, and the company's agents in London.

I found the book a fascinating read as I had only scant knowledge of the topics covered. One negative aspect is the (at times) poor English translation: I often had to rely on the French translation to make sense of some passages. Otherwise I can heartily recommend Salam's book.

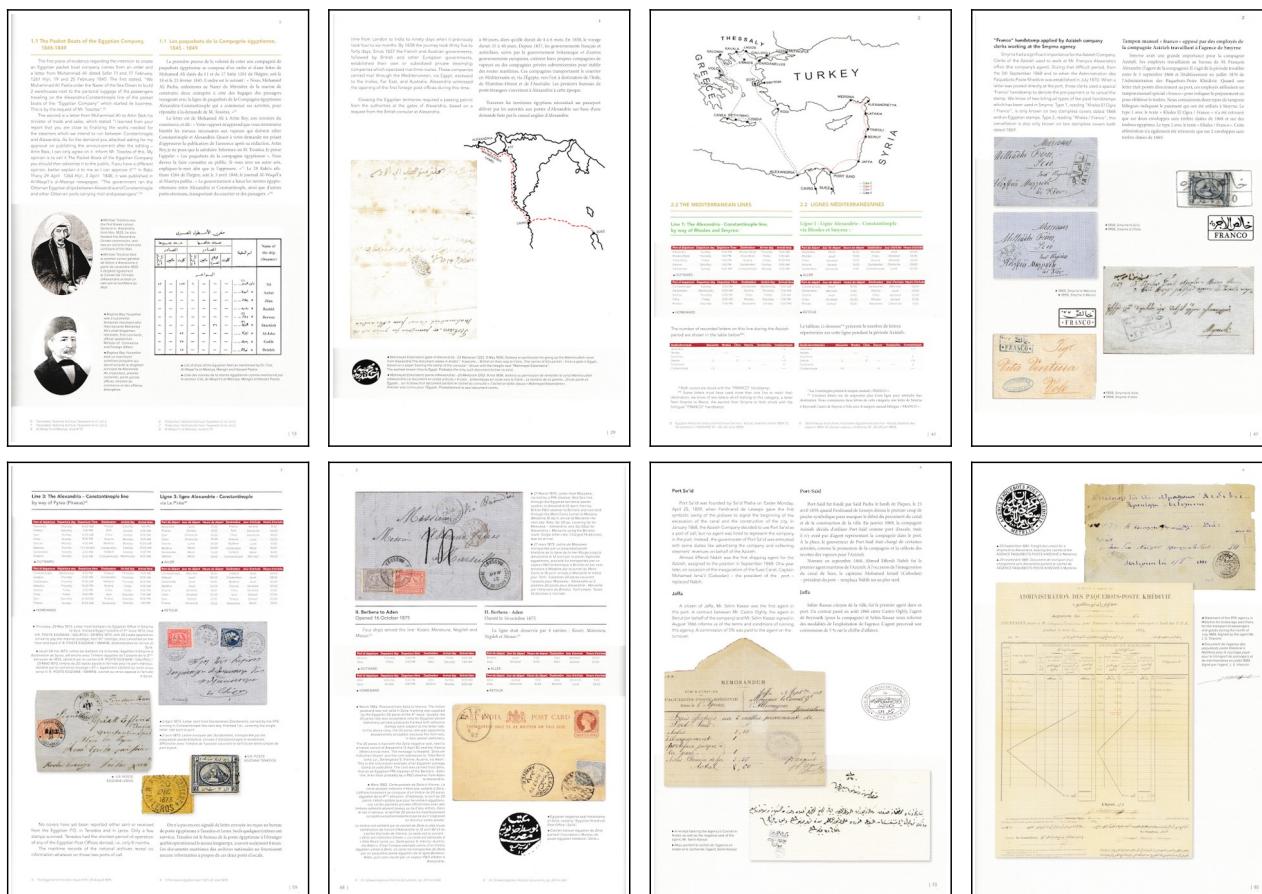
Bibliographical Record

Salam, Hany: *The Egyptian maritime postal history = La poste maritime en Egypte : 1845–1889* / Hany Salam.

Translation: Rainer von Scharpen, Nick Martin. – Monaco: Le Musée de Timbres et de Monnaies de Monaco, c 2019. – [5], 105 p. : ill. ; 30 cm (hbk.)
ISBN: 978-908239874-8

² This commercially unsuccessful line operated only for a few months in Winter 1869/70.

Sample Pages



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- Egypt's first attempt to have its national merchant shipping company
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- The Steamers of the Red Sea/Steamers of Suez, 1855–1856 (Red Sea)
- The Madjidieh Company, 1857–1861 (Mediterranean and Red Sea)
- Maslahet El-Waburat El-Mireya
- The Egyptian Company for Steamships Touring
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- The Mediterranean lines
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Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

MEPB 13: 'Ammān–Dar 'ā T.P.O. Postmark Indexes – Request for Information
 (Folkert Bruining w/m/f Avo Kaplanian, pp. 24–25)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:

Several town cancels from this period have the distinguishing letters “A”, “B”, “C”. So also the railway postmark “AMMAN–DERAA”. If there are three distinguishing letters for two directions, how was this handled if the author’s hypothesis is correct?

I also have a stamp with a genuine full strike of a postmark with index “C” (see fig. 1 to the right). I first saw a cancellation with “B” in MEPB. I do not agree with the author’s hypothesis and simply believe that the same cancellers were used alternately in both directions of the line, the one with “A” being the most frequently used. I think it is a coincidence that “B” and “C” are not known on cover.

The similar postmark from the same period “AMMAN–MAAN” exists only with index “A” — as far as is known today. On this railway line there are also two directions which used the same cancel!



Folkert Bruining replies:

I’d like to thank Mr. Buscke very much for his reaction on my question about the different letter indexes in the T.P.O. mark of “AMMAN–DERAA”.

Maybe my idea is wrong that the (different) letters have something to do with the time of the day or the direction of the train. But with this determination my initial question is not really answered. What good is the use of (at least) three different but ‘meaningless’ indexes “A”, “B”, and “C”, all three used in the same period of time. Why not use just one letter in the canceller just like the T.P.O. mark of “AMMAN–MAAN”, the example given by Mr. Buscke?

May I say that, just for me, the ‘riddle’ is not yet quite solved? That’s one of the charms of philately.

Bernd-Dieter Buscke responds:

On the subject of the Amman–Deraa railway postmark, I would like to conclude by saying that only *multiple* covers with “B” and “C” cancellations can solve this conundrum.

Please submit all your comments, queries, corrections, thoughts, and ideas, on any subject or any article in MEPB, or anything that might be of interest to our readers: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de.

MEPB 7: 1957 Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge on the Reverse: a Request for Information (Fuchs, Rainer, pp. 41–42)

MEPB 8: Lebanon Cedar Definitives with Surcharge Revisited (Tobias Zywietz w/m/f from Luigi Martinoja, Phil Le Page, and Albert Massaad, pp. 57–59)

MEPB 9: More Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges (Johann Baumgartner, pp. 94–97)

Phil Le Page writes:

Hi Tobias, I hope you are well, and that conditions are not too difficult where you are. As I often tell people who ask how if I am coping well: we stamp collectors are used to keeping ourselves occupied in solitary! For obvious reasons I haven't been able to attend any stamp fairs lately, not have I found any more sources of used Lebanon stamps on the internet, with potentially interesting material.

I have had a look through my albums and can add these stamps, which carry the surcharge on the gum-side (across the narrow width on oblong stamps) to the lists in MEPB 9: SG 564 and 566 (10 and 20 p Litani canal), 570 (100 p Skiers), 584a (2 p 50 Cedar), and 611 (15 p Aircraft).

For interest, when do you expect to issue the next bulletin, please? I have found each and every bulletin to have several articles of interest to me, including the article concerning the tavern on the Samaritan's road (MEPB 9), which I spent over an hour discussing with a preacher at a local chapel, I believe he planned to use some of the information in a sermon.

Editor: Here's part of the table from MEPB 9 with amendments:

| Issue / Year | Values | colour | Ovpt. | SG | Michel | Y&T | TL |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------|-------|------|--------|--------|-----|
| Canal de Litani 1957 | 10 p | bright violet | ♦ | 564 | 583 | 136 | 825 |
| | 15 p | orange | ♦ | 565 | 584 | 137 | 826 |
| | 20 p | green | ♦ | 566 | 585 | 138 | 827 |
| | 25 p | slate-blue | — | 567 | 586 | 139 | 828 |
| Ski au Cèdres 1957 | 35 p | bronze-green | ♦ | 568 | 587 | 140 | 829 |
| | 65 p | reddish purple | — | 569 | 588 | 141 | 830 |
| | 100 p | bistre-brown | ♦ | 570 | 589 | 142 | 831 |
| Cèdres 1958 (YT/Mi: 1957) | 0.50 p | blue | ♦ | 582 | 601 | 136 | 852 |
| | 1 p | brown | ♦ | 583 | 602 | 137 | 853 |
| | 2.50 p | lilac | ♦ | 584 | 603 | 138 | 854 |
| | 2.50 p | ultramarine | ♦ | 584a | 657a | 165 | 900 |
| | 5 p | green | ♦ | 585 | 604 | 139 | 855 |
| Aéroport 1959 (Mi: 1958/59) | 5 p | green | — | 609 | 628 | PA 161 | 872 |
| | 10 p | claret | ♦ | 610 | 629 | PA 162 | 873 |
| | 15 p | deep violet | ♦ | 611 | 630 | PA 163 | 874 |
| | 20 p | orange-red | ♦ | 612 | 631 | PA 164 | 875 |
| | 25 p | deep violet-blue | ♦ | 613 | 632 | PA 165 | 876 |

MEPB 13: Late Use of Jordanian Postal Forms in the Israeli Occupied West Bank
 (Avo Kaplanian, pp. 46–54)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:

These four covers [referring to *figs. 8–11* on pp. 53–54 of MEPB 13] are pure fabrication: The regulations of the Israeli postal service in 1967 and afterwards say exactly the opposite. It is common knowledge that mail destined for Jordan found in the West Bank after the June 1967 War was returned to the countries of origin with a return cachet.

The date in the Israeli postmark is the second day after the opening of the post office in Hebron. I show in *fig. 1* a cover from Nablus from the first day of the post office there. It is cancelled and franked with an Israeli stamp, which is logical.

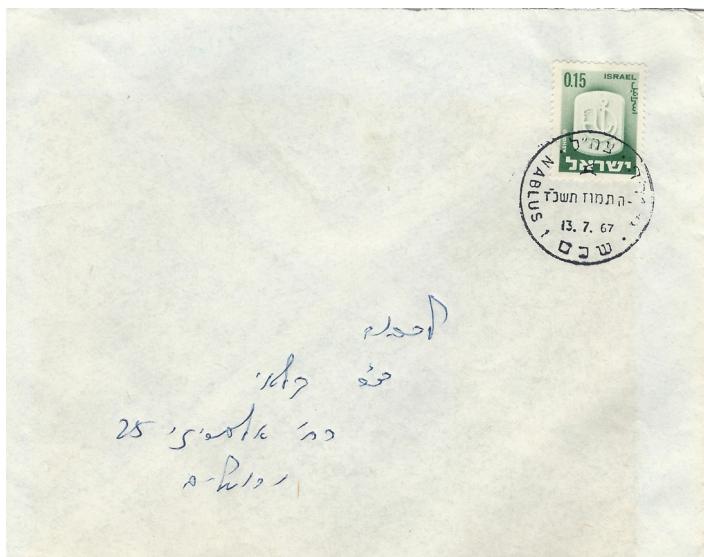


Fig. 1: First day cover of the Nablus post office under Israeli occupation: 13.07.1967.



Fig. 2: Cover from Aqaba to Jerusalem, 10.08.1968, using a cover address in Cyprus.

The Israeli postal service has never cancelled Jordanian stamps and certainly not forwarded the mail to Jordan or Israel. There is no regular postal traffic between Israel and Arab countries. I show in *fig. 2* a way how residents could send mail between Jordan and Israel in 1968 by using cover addresses abroad (here Cyprus).

An article of mine with an explanation of this has been published in MAINZER PHILATELISTEN-SPIEGEL in September 2015.

Avo Kaplanian responds:

Fake or not Fake? That's the Question... The reaction of Mr. Bernd-Dieter Buscke to the last two pages (53–54) of my article in MEPB 13 entitled “Late Use of the Jordanian Postal Forms in the Israeli Occupied West Bank” is completely understandable. He states that the last four illustrated covers (*figs. 8–11*) are “*pure fabrication*” because as he puts it “*The Israeli postal service has never cancelled Jordanian stamps and certainly not forwarded the mail to Jordan or Israel*”.

Furthermore, he says that there was no regular postal traffic between Israel and the Arab countries. This is very true of course and it explains the Clandestine Mail between Israel and the Arab countries and vice versa through the intermediate services of the general post offices in both London and Nicosia, Cyprus, directly after the Six Day War and the occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza District in 1967.

Well, I myself had doubts regarding those four covers as I had stated on page 54 when I wrote “*Whether these covers were mailed to their respective destinations in Jordan is not 100% certain and is indeed questionable*”. Furthermore, I wrote that “*As none of these covers has an arrival postmark on the back, there is only a small chance that they were actually mailed*”.

What attracted my attention to these covers was the fact that the attached stamps were genuine, just like the Israeli postmarks of Hebron 1 and 2. But again, we have no proof that these covers were really mailed to their destinations. But the question remains: if these covers were fabricated, then to what purpose? And what was the motive of the so-called fabricator to produce these four covers? Until we can find a satisfactory answer to these two questions, then I tend to accept Mr. Buscke’s doubts as to the authenticity of these covers.

Once again, I raise the same question I raised earlier in my article on these covers, viz. “*Is there any explanation as to the use of these Israeli postmarks on covers carrying Jordanian stamps with the correct 20 fils correct franking?*”

Bernd-Dieter Buscke replies:

I was somewhat surprised by Kaplanian’s response to my statements. Usually the author himself should present verifiable facts (e.g. valid evidence or postal regulations) for his claims. This cannot be passed on to the reader.

To me it is clear and evident that the item in *fig. 10* (a business letter addressed to Israel) is impossible for that period! The stamps on the receipt in *fig. 11* would have certainly been objected to by the Israeli postal authorities (*see fig. 3 to the right*: the motif shows Jordan encompassing all of Israel). For reference I’d like to point to a 1969 article¹ by one of the authorities in this area: the late Anton Steichele, until his untimely death in 1988 the greatest connoisseur of Palestine postal history.



The question about the reasons and motives of the “fabricators” is rather curious: what else could it be other than pecuniary reasons? The usage of correct rates and genuine Israeli postmarks cannot clarify the problem. Incidentally, the Omar Mosque definitives of 1954/55 had long been replaced in 1967, so it would be rather unusual or at least very late use of these stamps (this is supported by a survey of some 2,000 covers in my collection). In 56 years collecting Jordan and neighbouring areas, I have never seen such Jordan covers with Israeli postmarks and I know of none from literature.

Finally I will show a comparable cover from another Arab-Israeli war, namely the one in 1956, which in my opinion was properly treated by postal authorities (*Figs. 4 and 4a*): This cover was sent from Gaza to Jerusalem on the last day of the Egyptian post office before the Israeli occupation 01.11.1956). It had already been censored by Egypt. After being found by the Israelis, such items were taken to the Israeli post office in Tel Aviv-Jaffa for further treatment. The cover was censored for a second time, now by the Israelis, closed with an Israeli censor sealing label and returned to the postal service for delivery. The Israeli postmark dates 27.02.1957. The proper philatelic term for such treated mail is “rollover” (in German: “Überroller”).

This is my idea of a genuine cover (without philatelic interference) proven to have been correctly treated according to the postal and censorship statutes. This type of item is very rare: during my collecting activity I have only ever seen and acquired this one.

Editor: These “rollover” covers are certainly rare, but they have been described and shown in philatelic literature several times.² The following quote is from Adler (p. 5067):

¹ Die postalischen Verhältnisse nach dem dritten arabisch-israelischen Krieg. Translates as ‘The postal conditions after the third Arab-Israeli War,’ published in SAMMLERDIENST in 1969 (also made available as stand-alone special print) and serialised in DER ISRAEL-PHILATELIST in 1969 (four parts, starting in no. 26).

² I list here just two articles: Adler, Siegfried: *Israeli postal service in the Gaza Strip during the Sinai campaign*

The last known mailing to Egypt is dated 30 October 1956. On 31 October, the Gaza post office still accepted mail; some of it was examined by the Egyptian censor, but all of it was retained at the post office. Mail from Deir El Balah and Khan Yunis, dated 30 October 1956, was brought the same evening to the Gaza post office. It was stamped with the Gaza transit postmark dated 31 October 1956.

All the mail in the Gaza post office was transferred to the police station with instructions to transmit it to Egypt by any means possible. However, the sealed postal bag was captured by the Israelis on 2 November, when Reserve troops of the 11th Brigade took over the police station. The postal bag was later brought to Tel Aviv for examination.

That the Egyptian post office in Gaza was still functioning on 1 November is shown by the postmarks on the illustrated registered Egyptian service letter. The letter underwent both Egyptian censorship and Israeli censorship later in Tel Aviv. Such a piece of mail, processed in two countries, is known as "rollover", a document underlining the dramatic change of historical events.



Figs. 4 and 4a: A 1956 "roll-over" cover from Gaza to Jerusalem on the last day of the Egyptian post office 01.11.1956 before the Israeli occupation. Taken to the Israeli post office in Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, censored, re-sealed, returned to the postal service for delivery. The Israeli postmark dates 27.02.1957.

I am very grateful for the comments of both Bernd-Dieter and Avo. What do other readers have to say on this?

It's important to ventilate arguments and opinions and to discuss such contentious issues. Often multiple standpoints are valid and can be argued. Ideally all sides can learn from the process and maybe come to a satisfactory conclusion. This may educate readers and further philatelic research.

As editor I cannot be an expert on all topics covered. I seek to involve experts before publication and, if necessary, ask authors to provide further clarification and proof. That is not always possible for all articles and topics.

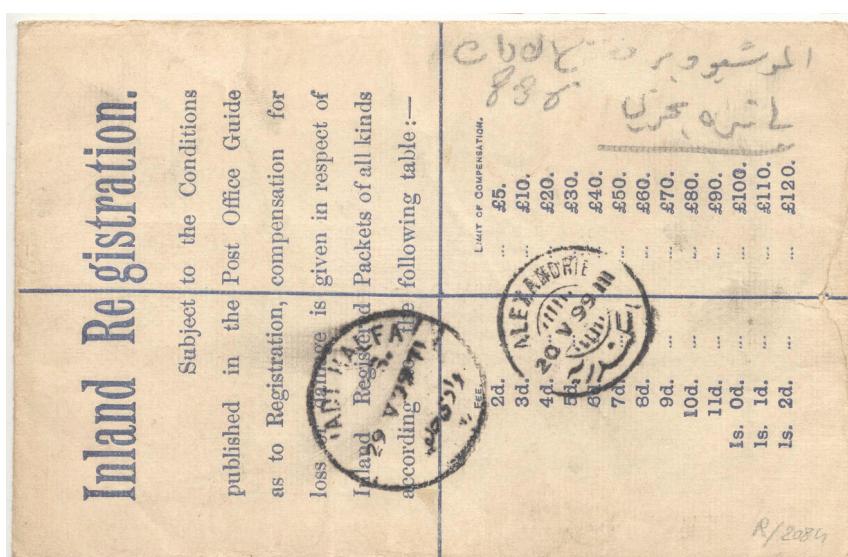
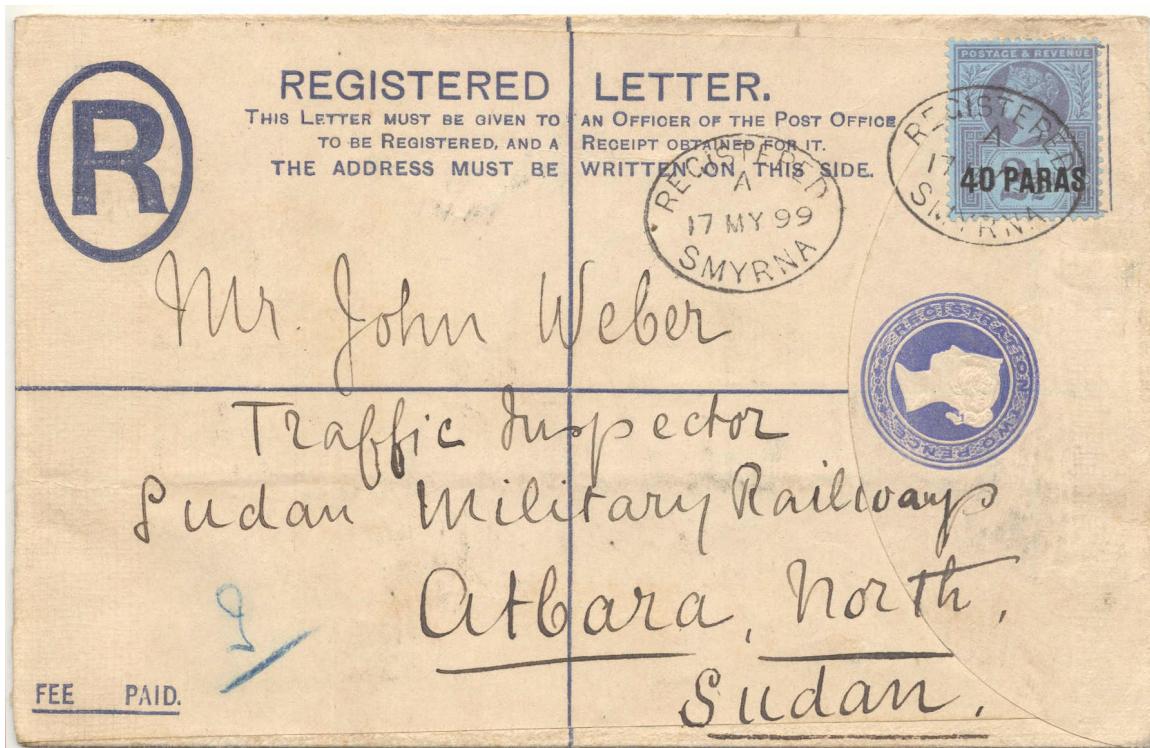
If you can provide further information, comments, and corrections on any article or topic published in MEPB, please contact me. I can get you in direct contact with the author or publish your contribution on these pages.

1956-57. In: *The Israel Philatelist*, 38.1987, pp. 5067-5068. The original German article: *Die Israel-Zivilpost im Gazastreifen 1956/1957*. In: *Der Israel-Philatelist*, vol. 25, 1987, no. 98/99, pp. 2937-2942; the other is: Siegel, Marvin: *Captured mail of the 1956 Sinai campaign*. In: *Holy Land Postal History*, vol. 3, no. 56, 1993, pp. 886-888.

MEPB 14: From Scotland to Sudan: A Tale of a Great Britain Post Office Postal Stationery Wrapper
(Dr. John K. Courtis, pp. 15–22)

Alexios Papadopoulos writes:

Dear Tobias, many thanks for the notification. As usual, this seems to be an excellent issue. I only had time to read so far the “Scotland to Sudan” article, very interesting indeed. The author Dr. Courtis seems to like the Sudan and its Railways very much, so if not too much trouble you might like to forward to him the attached cover from my British Levant collection. I think he would like to have a copy for his archives.



Figs. 1a and 1b:

Registered letter from Smyrna, 17.05.1899, addressed to John Weber, Traffic Inspector, Sudan Military Railways, at Atbara North, Sudan. British Levant 40 pa on 2 d British registration envelope. Transit marks: Alexandrie 20.05.1899 and Wadi Halfa 29.05.1899.

This cover went from Alexandria by railway along the Nile to Cairo and Assouan, then by ship to Wadi Halfa, where the desert railway line to Atbara starts, not by steamer on the Red Sea.

MEPB 12 and 13: Research Appeal: The International Reply Coupons of Syria and Lebanon (MEPB 12: p. 37; MEPB 13: p. 28)

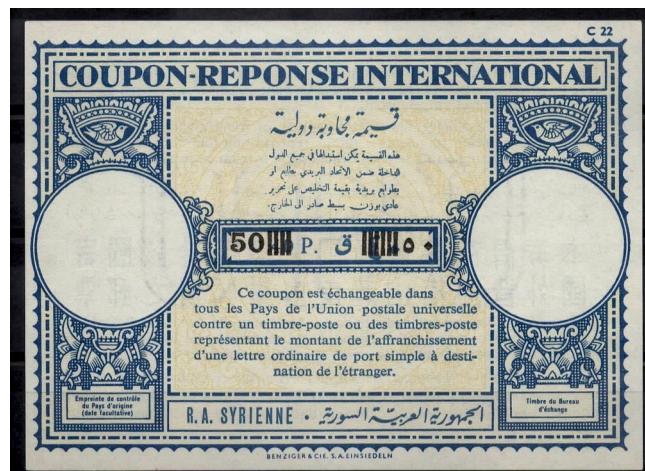
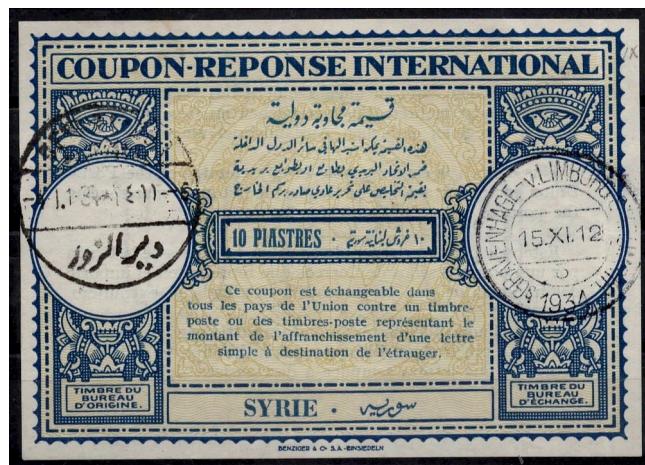
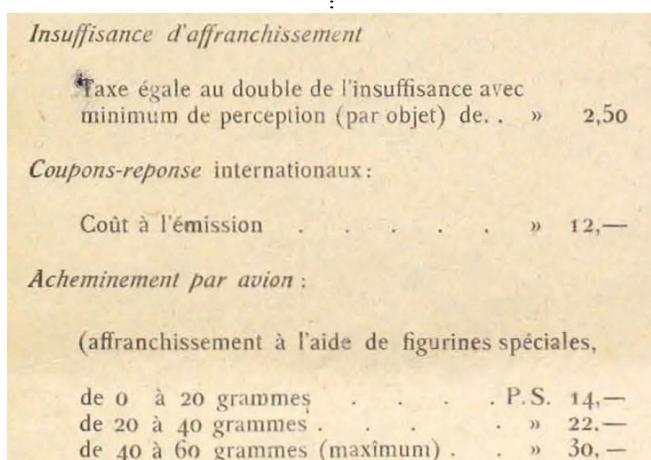
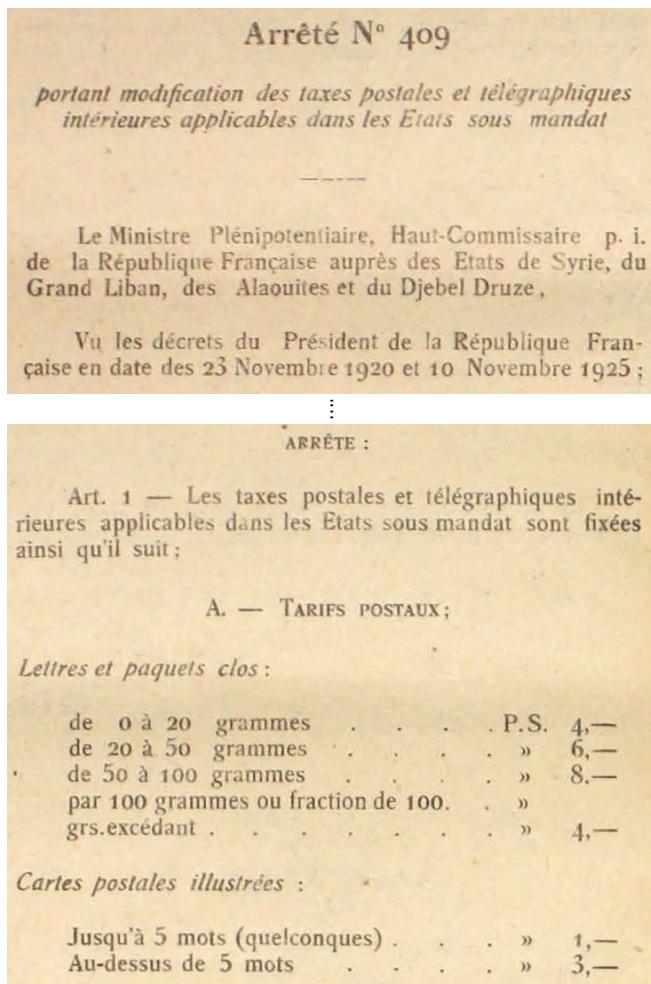
Wolfgang Leimenstoll writes:

Dear Tobias, during my research on Syrian and Lebanese IRCs, I found this information about selling prices in official publications.³ That information source ends in 1939 and later dates are reconstructed from cancellation dates found on the coupons. No IRCs are known to me between 7th June 1939 and 17th March 1946. Can any reader fill in on the dates?

| dates | Price | Comments |
|---------------------------|---------|---|
| Syria and Lebanon: | | |
| 27.07.1926 – 31.08.1926 | 12 p | Art. 1, Arrêté 409 du 21.07.1926 (shown below) |
| 1.09.1926 – 31.10.1926 | 16 p | Art. 1, Arrêté 470 du 25.08.1926 |
| 1.11.1926 – 30.06.1930 | 15 p | Art. 1, Arrêté 568 du 11.10.1926 |
| 1.07.1930 – 31.07.1937 | 10 p | Art. 13, Arrêté 3192 du 30.06.1930 |
| 1.08.1937 – 31.08.1938 | 12.50 p | Art. 6, Arrêté 113/LR du 24.07.1937 |
| 1.09.1938 – 30.04.1939 | 15 p | Art. 1, Arrêté 98/LR du 17.08.1938 |
| 1.05.1939 – ????.194? | 20 p | Art. 1, Arrêté 61/LR du 3.04.1939 |
| Lebanon: | | |
| ???.194? – ???.194? | 30 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 18.03.1946 |
| ???.194? – ???.195? | 35 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 3.06.1947/19.07.1956 |
| ???.195? – ???.197? | 40 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 21.03.1958/20.09.1973 |
| ???.197? – ???.197? | 50 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: –/– (never seen) |
| Syria: | | |
| ???.194? – ???.195? | 30 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 1.08.1945/21.05.1957 |
| ???.195? – ???.195? | 35 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 28.08.1957/5.09.1957 |
| ???.195? – ???.196? | 40 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 8.06.1959/22.09.1963 |
| ???.196? – ???.197? | 50 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 12.04.1964/28.05.1971 |
| ???.197? – ???.197? | 85 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 1.07.1971/28.08.1973 |
| ???.197? – ???.197? | 100 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 26.10.1974/20.10.1975 |
| ???.197? – ???.198? | 160 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 23.02.1976/7.04.1977 |
| ???.198? – ???.198? | 320 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 6.08.1979/6.07.1982 |
| ???.198? – ???.198? | 430 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 6.01.1984/24.12.1985 |
| ???.198? – ???.198? | 600 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 11.02.1986/19.12.1987 |
| ???.198? – ???.198? | 900 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 11.02.1988/22.07.1992 |
| ???.199? – ???.199? | 1500 p | –/– (never seen) |
| ???.199? – ???.199? | 4000 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 6.04.1992/6.07.1992 |
| ???.199? – ???.199? | 5000 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 19.01.1993/11.08.1998 |
| ???.199? – ???.200? | 6000 p | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 18.08.1998/16.04.2008 |
| ???.200? – ???.201? | – | Earliest/Latest dates recorded: 1.04.2010/– |

³ Bulletin officiel des actes administratifs du haut commissariat de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban.

Editor: Three examples from Wolfgang's collection are shown below: 10 p (1934), 50 p on 40 p (1960s), and 40 S.P. (4000 p) on 900 p (1982), together with the High Commissioner's decree of 21st July 1926.



Request for Information: Libyan Postal History and John N. Davies (FRPSL)

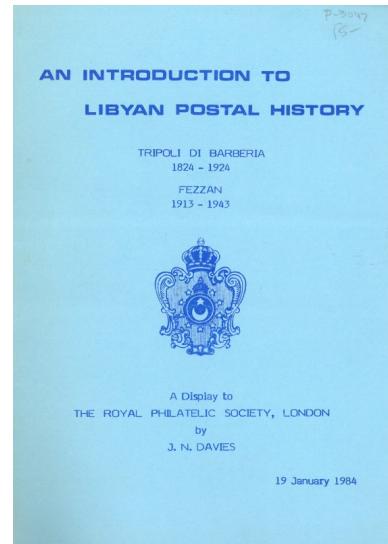
Hakan Berkil writes:

Dear Tobias, I need your help on something. Maybe you know I am collecting letters, covers and post cards about Libya, and Ottoman postal history (1800s to the end of the Italo-Turkish war 1913). My collection includes also French and Italian post. The postal history of Ottoman Libya is a very difficult collection field. I need to entertain more research.

During my research I found and bought a booklet written by J. N. Davies about his display at the Royal Philatelic Society London on 19th January 1984 entitled "Introduction to Libyan Post History : Tripoli di Barberia 1824–1924 ; Fezzan 1913–1943."

I am trying to reach the author of this book. Do you have any information (e.g. email address) of this person?

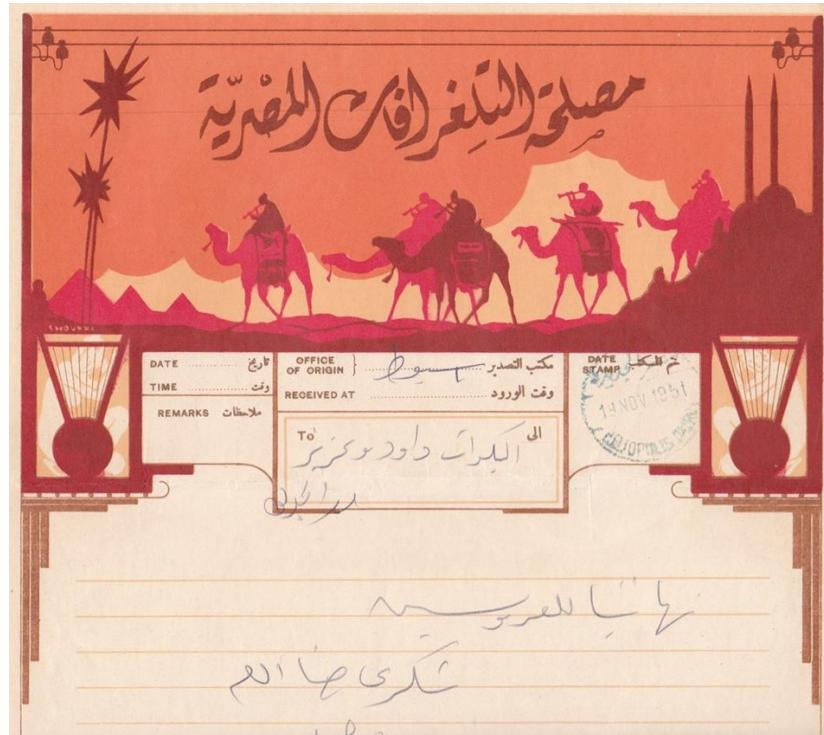
Editor: I could only reply that I have no contact details or any other information on John N. Davies FRPSL. I found a couple of articles on Libya (mainly on revenues) in the RPSL's journal THE LONDON PHILATELIST, but no trace of Mr. Davies since 1996. I suggested that Hakan contacts RPSL directly, of which he is a member. Maybe readers can shed a light on the matter?



MEPB 14: *The Postal History of Heliopolis 1909–1952*
(Jos Strengolt, pp. 23–57)

Jos Strengolt writes:

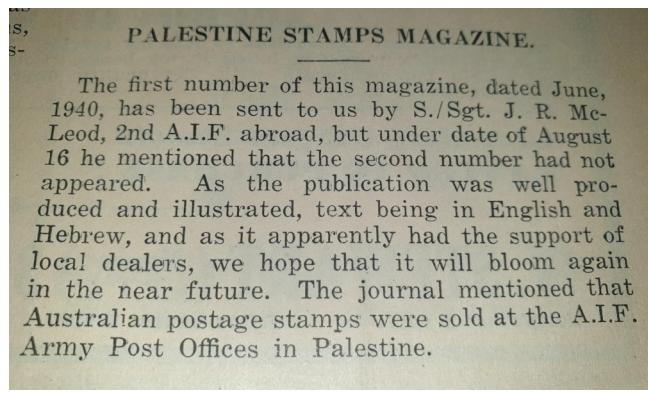
I found another date stamp used in Heliopolis before the revolution. The date stamp used by Heliopolis Bahari on Damascus Street, for telegrams, 14.11.1951.



Request for Information: Palestine Stamp Magazine (1940)

Joseph (Yossi) Aron writes:

The attached scan is from the November 1940 edition of the journal THE AUSTRALIAN STAMP MONTHLY. At that time it was the only philatelic journal published in Australia. Obviously the sender of the advice to the journal was an Australian serviceman interested in stamps who had been posted to Palestine. The point is that despite my substantial library of Holy Land philately I have never heard of the Palestine Stamp Magazine – which may or may not have gone beyond one issue.



Has anyone heard of it, seen a reference to it, or better still does anyone know where I might find a copy that could be scanned? That there was interest in philately in Palestine during the war years is no surprise – there is plenty of evidence in the form of philatelically inspired covers and the 1945 Exhibition. I look forward to any response.

Editor: I am aware of this journal, but have never seen a copy. I can reference it in the catalogue of the BAPIP library as published in THE BAPIP BULLETIN no. 50 (October 1965) on p. 25:

THE PALESTINE STAMP MAGAZINE, 1940

by Isidore Simon

As it is not listed in the periodicals section, but among the books, with the name of an author (Isidore Simon), and with just the year 1940, one has to conclude that it is very likely the only the one issue described exists. The BAPIP library seems to have 'disappeared' in the 1980s upon the death of the then librarian.

Isidore (or Isidor) Simon appears in THE BAPIP BULLETIN several times: in reference to first-day covers for 1948 post office openings under Israeli control (no. 116), as editor of a stamp catalogue "Simon's Catalogue of Israel Stamps" published by his "Israel Philatelic Exchange Club" until 1959 (?), and once more as journal editor (no. 3, December 1952, p. 18):

the Clydes (Scotland). ——————"THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST"

Mr. Isidor Simon (Tel Aviv) has forwarded No. 1 of THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST, a new publication and the official organ of the Israel Philatelic Exchange Club. This club was recently founded by Mr. Simon, well known to readers as Editor and Publisher of the CATALOGUE OF ISRAEL STAMPS and distributor of first-day covers.

The first number contains a note from Mr. Simon as the Editor of the publication and President of the Exchange Club, together with New Issue details from Israel, a list of members, some Club notes and a reprint from Mr. Simon's current catalogue—all extremely well produced on quality paper.

We wish Mr. Simon and his Committee every success in this new venture and shall be pleased to review any interesting articles they may publish.

- 18 -

The last reference I could find to Simon's THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST (sometimes referred to as SIMON'S PHILATELIC MAGAZINE) appears in THE BAPIP BULLETIN no. 10 of October 1954 on p. 20, when the publication of issue no. 4 is announced. The library of the Society of Israel Philatelists catalogues issues no. 2 to 4. The "Israel Philatelic Exchange Club" is last mentioned in 1957 upon the publication of the eighth edition of "Simon's Catalogue of Israel Stamps".

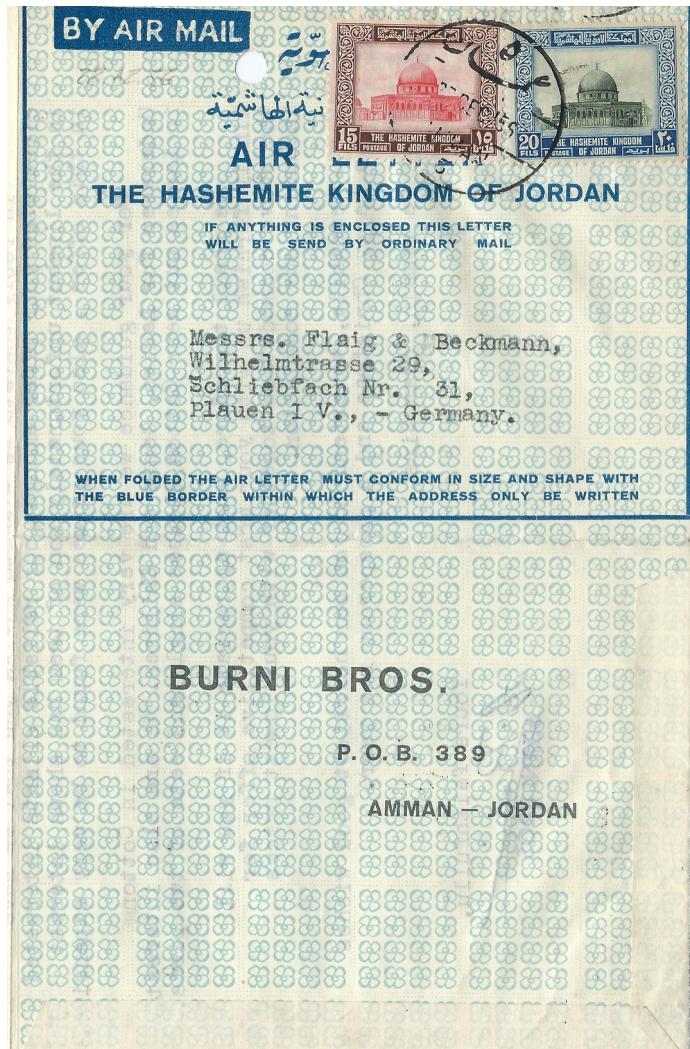
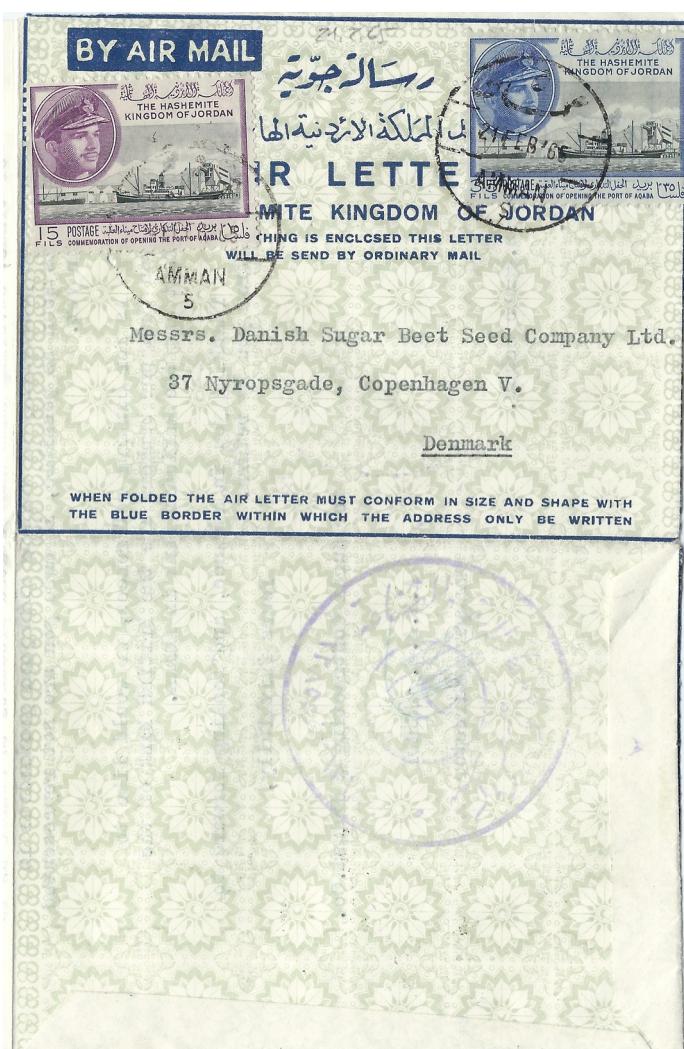
MEPB 13: Jordan's Stampless Air Letter Sheets
 (Avo Kaplanian, pp. 41–44)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:

I have found in my collection at least ten more Jordanian air letter sheets in types not mentioned by Avo Kaplanian in his article, nor by Abed Najjar in his book “The postal history of Jordan 1400–1959” on pp. 158ff.

Maybe other collectors can contribute to a study of these types? Please come forward!

Below I show two examples with (most notably) a different underprint!



Request for Information: THE YEMENOPHILE

Editor: I saw a posting on Facebook by Khalid Omaira⁴ showing a page from a philatelic journal, THE YEMENOPHILE, and asked Neil Williams, editor of THE DHOW, about it. I found little info on it on the internet. Apparently it existed only for 3½ years under the editorship of Blair D. Stannard:

Yemenophile. Journal of Yemen Philatelic Society. Ottawa, Canada: Yemen Philatelic Society, 1973–1976. v.1, #1 (Jan 1973) – v.4, #4 (Aug 1976).⁵

Andrew Gondocz⁶ lists some contents, and there the trail ends already.

Neil Williams writes:

I wonder if someone has the full set of these magazines. Anything associated with Bruce Conde (born Chalmers, by the time of this note I see has advanced to General His Serene Highness Bourbon de Condé ...) would need to be viewed from a particular angle! He seemed to send most of his correspondence in the 1950s when he was in Taiz, out via Aden so there are quite a few items surviving.

Khalid Omaira responds:

This page was the first issue, only one page. I have the complete run but it includes many pages. I am very happy about your good work! I have just sent you the first volume, the easiest work (a smaller number of papers).

Editor: I hope I can co-operate with Khalid on this and make the journal available in some form. Khalid sent me images from the first volume and we'll see how best to proceed from here.

Journal of the Yemen Philatelic Society.

Dear Member,

With this issue we begin the journal of OUR society. I say OUR because it is due to your efforts, as well as mine, that the Yemen Philatelic Society was founded. Without your support, it will wither and die.

At the instigation of a few members, who shared a common interest in Yemen stamps and Postal History, the Society was founded in early 1973. A few more names were hopefully gleaned from contacts made by members before the Society was founded. This process is our major hope in swelling our ranks with other collectors.

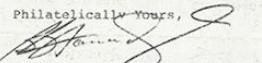
Upon formation, the Society requested the Patronage of one of the world's leading Yemen philatelists and postal advisor to the Kingdom of Yemen, H.S.H. the Prince of Condé. This Patronage was graciously extended, and General Condé has offered our journal exclusive articles, from time to time, on Yemen philately.

Happily, regular features of the Yemenophile will include new issue news, lists of auctions containing Yemen material, dealers offering Yemen stamps at reasonable prices, articles written by our members, YOU, on their interests in Yemen philately, and of course letters to the editor.

If volume would warrant it, the Society could get a bulk catalogue purchase at wholesale and a possible sale/auction circuit is planned.

Remember, we need YOUR letters, YOUR comments, YOUR participation and most of all YOUR support in order to achieve success, so write today.

Philatelically Yours,


Blair Stannard, Int'l. Chairman.

P.S. An extra membership form is enclosed, please give it to an interested collector. Thank You.

NEWS FLASH..... Mr. Randall Dicks has been appointed Chairman-U.S.A.

Ottawa, Canada. 3/31/73



4 See <https://www.facebook.com/khalid.omaira/posts/1804975182971750>.

5 Source: https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/02012704_e.html.

6 Cf. <https://www.ohmygosh.on.ca/stamps/dubai/article.htm>.

MEPB 14: Reprints of Iran's 1906 "Service Intérieur" Surcharges
 (Lee Coen, p. 14)

Behruz Nassre writes in a discussion on Facebook:⁷

Dear Tobias, this is actually an officially authorized reprint, printed by Enschedé on the order of Persian Postal Authority. I understand the difference and this is not a forgery. It is correct the order was placed so these reprints go directly to stamp dealers, nevertheless it is not a forgery. I will review issue 14 as well.

Ok, I read the article Lee wrote in MEPB about these stamps. In my comments above, I was discussing the stamp itself and not the overprint. Lee has simplified the issue a bit for his collecting purposes, which is totally fine. However, since this overprint is dubious to begin with, and no evidence of real usage has been found, we cannot call one overprint real and the other 'fake', since both are doubtful. Also, as Mr. Sadri pointed out in his excellent catalog this overprint can also be found on genuine stamps.

Editor: Thank you, Behruz, for pointing this out. For the benefit of readers I have copied the relevant section in the MICHEL catalogues of 1983 and 2017. Whereas the former lists four overprint stamps with an adviso "The official character is doubted", the latter features only two stamps, noting "MiNr. 223–224 were only used for fiscal purposes" and "The previously catalogued stamps MiNr. 225–226 have been proven to be forgeries". In that case, one wonders why the remaining two stamps are listed at all in the sequence of postage stamps... even with the revised heading "1906 Fiscal Stamps".

I noted that the overprint shown in both catalogues is identical, featuring "INIERIEUR" instead of "INTERIEUR":

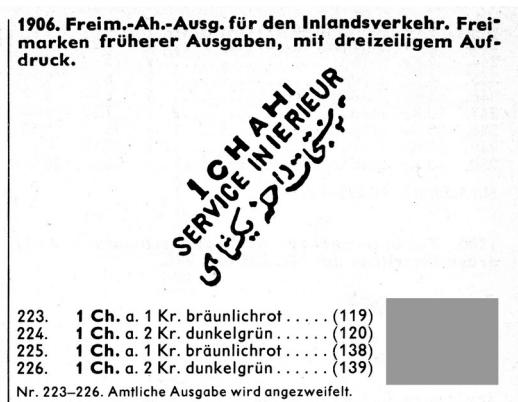


Fig. 1: MICHEL Übersee, Vol. 5, 1983/84, p. 573.

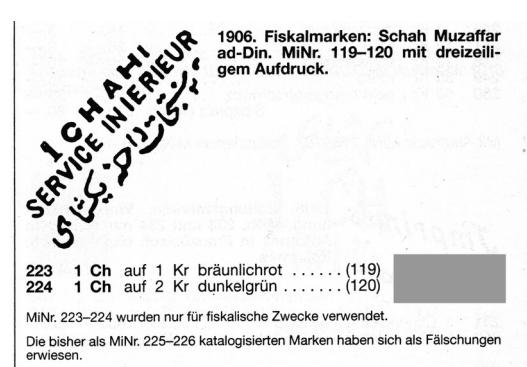


Fig. 2: MICHEL Übersee, Vol. 10, 2017, p. 117.



⁷ Cf. https://www.facebook.com/groups/iranphilately/permalink/2960065320721171/?comment_id=2961968170530886.

Request for Information: French-made Meter Marks used in Iran and Lebanon

Luc Guillard writes:

I am looking for information on meter marks and postal rates in Iran and Lebanon because I study French-made franking machines (meters) used at post offices outside France. Such machines were in use in both Iran (SATAS) and Lebanon (SATAS and FRAMA). Below I show some examples from my collection.

Which post offices used these machines, and what are the earliest and latest usage dates? What postal rates are known?

I'm willing to purchase or exchange meter covers used in post offices from Pakistan, Indonesia, Belgium, France, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Ivory Coast, Senegal, etc.



**Please come forward with your articles,
research notes, queries, and images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**

MEPB 13: *The French Consular Issues of 1948 : A Critical View*
(Dr. Siegfried Ascher, pp. 62–73)

Editor: Ascher criticises a pre-revolutionary edict being used to justify the action of the consul:

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

After specifically searching for this edict, I did finally unearth the original text and can report it below.⁸

As I expected it does not give any justification at all. Unlike in 1781, when a letter to the Embassy in Constantinople or to Paris would have taken several weeks, in 1948 the consul could telegraph the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères in Paris and easily receive an answer within hours ...

ART. 12.

Lorsqu'il arrivera des circonstances majeures et pressantes qui n'auraient pas été prévues par les ordonnances et instructions de Sa Majesté, dans lesquelles les consuls du Levant n'auraient pas le temps d'attendre les ordres du Roi pour agir, Sa Majesté les autorise à s'adresser à son

1.

(4)

ambassadeur, qui leur donnera les instructions et les ordres provisoires qu'il jugera convenables, dont il rendra compte au secrétaire d'État ayant le département de la marine, ainsi que des motifs qui les auront déterminés.

ART. 13.

Titre Premier.

Des consuls et autres officiers de sa Majesté dans les échelles du Levant et de Barbarie.

Art. 12

Lorsqu'il arrivera des circonstances majeures et pressantes qui n'auraient pas été prévues par les ordonnances et instructions de Sa Majesté, dans lesquelles les consuls du Levant n'auraient pas le temps d'attendre les ordres du Roi pour agir, Sa Majesté les autorise à s'adresser à son ambassadeur, qui leur donnera les instructions et les ordres provisoires qu'il jugera convenables, dont il rendra compte au secrétaire d'État ayant le département de la marine, ainsi que des motifs qui les auront déterminés.

Section One.

Consuls and other Officers of His Majesty in the Countries of the Levant and the Barbary.

Art. 12

When major and pressing circumstances arise which have not been foreseen by His Majesty's orders and instructions, in which the consuls of the Levant would not have time to wait for the King's orders to act, His Majesty authorises them to approach his ambassador, who will give them such instructions and provisional orders as he deems appropriate, of which he will report to the Secretary of State with the Department of the Navy, as well as the reasons which have determined them.

⁸ Article 12 is on pp. 3–4. Source: *Ordonnance du Roi concernant les consulats, la résidence, le commerce et la navigation des sujets du roi dans les échelles du Levant et de Barbarie : 3 mars 1781*. Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1843. 122 p. Online: <https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=cLZLAAAAYAAJ&rdid=book-cLZLAAAAYAAJ&rdot=1> (acc. 26.07.2020).

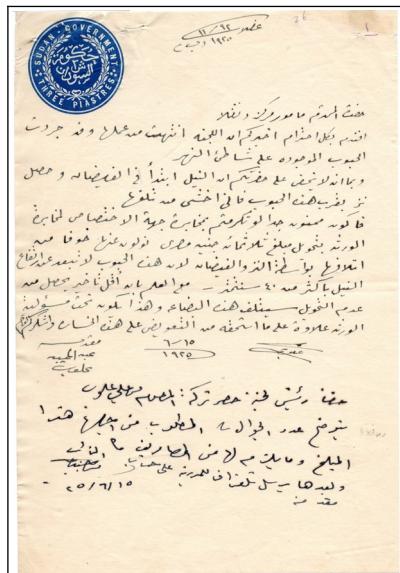
Request for Information: Sudan Embossed Revenues

David Sher writes:

William Barber⁹ wrote that no embossed revenues were known from Sudan. Since then two have been found, both for 3 piastres. One is illustrated here for the record and the other appeared in an auction about a year and a half ago.



A document for stamping has to be sent to a central office for stamping. This is practicable in smaller or densely populated countries like the United Kingdom or Mandate Palestine, for example, but not Sudan.



Request for Information: Sudan Social Insurance Stamps

David Sher writes:

Sudan Social Insurance stamps are extremely hard to find. According to Barefoot¹⁰ they were first issued in 1975. Cooper,¹¹ in his otherwise comprehensive listing, makes no mention of them. There was a basic design with two types of inscriptions overprinted in black. I have some *De La Rue* cards dated 14th January 1969, with a design incorporating inscriptions: 15 pts brown-lilac (834/1), 30 pts bright lilac (834/9), 50 pts turquoise-green (834/15), and 75 pts vermillion (834/21).



Considering the lapse of six years between the dates is it possible there exists an earlier set yet to be discovered?

⁹ Barber, William A.: *The impressed duty stamps of the British colonial Empire : a preliminary listing*. Chesapeake, Va., 1998. 182 p. Update: 2009. 139 p.

¹⁰ *British Commonwealth revenues*. 10th edition. Barefoot, 2019. 502 p.

¹¹ Cooper, Jeri: *The revenue and fiscal stamps of Sudan*. 2003.

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 10: 1931

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

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This series of articles lists and displays all postal history related items found in the Official Gazettes covering Palestine from 1917 to 1948. The tenth part covers the year 1931.

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

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

Sources and Literature (further to footnotes)

- Zywietz, Tobias: *Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine*.
 - *Part 1: 1919/1920*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015, pp. 56–96.
 - *Part 2: 1921/1922*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 2, 2016, pp. 47–87.
 - *Part 3: 1923/1924*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 3, 2016, pp. 45–85.
 - *Part 4: 1925*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 4, 2016, pp. 57–83.
 - *Part 5: 1926*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 5, 2017, pp. 45–88.
 - *Part 6: 1927*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 6, 2017, pp. 54–145.
 - *Part 7: 1928*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 7, 2017, pp. 62–123.
 - *Part 8: 1929*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 8, 2018, pp. 70–133.
 - *Part 9: 1930*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 13, 2019, pp. 74–195.
 - *Index to parts 1–8*. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 12, 2019, pp. 70–131.
- Free download (PDF): www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.
- Various Wikipedia articles and further internet resources, The London Gazette, The Palestine Bulletin, et al.

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

² See part 1 of this series for detailed information.

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

1.01.1931: Visas (Spain & France)

(16)

NOTICE.

Visa Abolition Agreements with Spain and France.

It is hereby notified for general information that an Agreement has been made between His Majesty's Government and the Spanish Government to the effect that British subjects proceeding to the Spanish Zone of Morocco for any purposes except residence more or less permanent will not require to obtain Spanish visas for their passports.

It is further notified that the French Government has intimated to His Majesty's Government that the formality of visas may be dispensed with in the case of British subjects proceeding to the French Zone in Morocco.

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

20th December, 1930.
(4087/30)

(16)

NOTICE.

Visa Abolition Agreements with Spain and France.

It is hereby notified for general information that an Agreement has been made between His Majesty's Government and the Spanish Government to the effect that British subjects proceeding to the Spanish Zone of Morocco for any purposes except residence more or less permanent will not require to obtain Spanish visas for their passports.

It is further notified that the French Government has intimated to His Majesty's Government that the formality of visas may be dispensed with in the case of British subjects proceeding to the French Zone in Morocco.

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

Doc. 493: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 274 (1.01.1931), p. 11.

1.01.1931: Night Letter Telegrams to Poland (16.12.1931)

(24)

NOTICE.

Night Letter Telegrams to Poland.

Night Letter Telegrams may now be sent to Poland from all Telegraph Offices in Palestine via Radio Syrie.

The charge is 22 mils per word; minimum charge as for 25 words.

16th December, 1930. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(24)

NOTICE.

Night Letter Telegrams to Poland.

Night Letter Telegrams may now be sent to Poland from all Telegraph Offices in Palestine via Radio Syrie.

The charge is 22 mils per word; minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

16th December, 1930

Doc. 494: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 274 (1.01.1931), p. 14.

1.01.1931: Correction to Accounts

(37)

(37)

CORRIGENDA.

I.

Official Gazette No. 248 of 1.12.29.

Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1929, to 30th September, 1929. Page 1135, Payments, column three "Total" Total Ordinary Expenditure: for £P. 1,259,688.177 mils" read "£P. 1,259,688.177 mils".

II.

Official Gazette No. 272 of 1.12.30.

Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1930, to 30th September, 1930. Page 963, Payments.

(a) Line 20. Defence, first column : for £P. 421.104 mils" read "£P. 412.104 mils".

(b) Line 22. Public Works Department, third column : for £P. 53,401.050 mils" read "£P. 35,401.050 mils".

CORRIGENDA.

I.

Official Gazette No. 248 of 1.12.29.

Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1929, to 30th September, 1929. Page 1135, Payments, column three "Total" Total Ordinary Expenditure: for £P. 1,259,688.177 mils" read "£P. 1,259,688.177 mils".

II.

Official Gazette No. 272 of 1.12.30.

Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1930, to 30th September, 1930. Page 963, Payments.

(a) Line 20. Defence, first column : for £P. 421.104 mils" read "£P. 412.104 mils".

(b) Line 22. Public Works Department, third column: for £P. 53,401.050 mils" read "£P. 35,401.050 mils".

Doc. 495: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 274 (1.01.1931), p. 21.

Note: Refers to the monthly accounts for September 1929 published in Gazette 248 (1.12.1929) and the monthly accounts for September 1930 published in Gazette 272 (1.12.1930).



16.01.1931: Customs Holidays

(49)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice by the High Commissioner

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 2 (f) of the Customs Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner notifies that the following day shall be a public holiday for the purpose of the said Ordinance:-

Birthday of His Majesty the King.

2. The Notice under the Ordinance which was published in the Gazette of the 16th March, 1929, is hereby cancelled.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

2nd January, 1931.
(156/29)

(49)

CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1929

Notice by the High Commissioner

J. R. CHANCELLOR

High Commissioner

In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 2 (f) of the Customs Ordinance, 1929, the High Commissioner notifies that the following day shall be a public holiday for the purpose of the said Ordinance :–

Birthday of His Majesty the King.

2. The Notice under the Ordinance which was published in the Gazette of the 16th March, 1929, is hereby cancelled.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG

Chief Secretary

2nd January, 1931.

(156/29)

Doc. 496: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 275 (16.01.1931), p. 48.

16.01.1931: Foreign Parcels

(57)

(57)

NOTICE

Foreign Parcel Post Rates of Postage

Copies of a printed table of the rates of postage conditions of acceptance etc., of parcels addressed to other countries are now on sale at all Post Offices. Price 50 mils per copy.

5th January, 1931. W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

NOTICE

Foreign Parcel Post Rates of Postage

Copies of a printed table of the rates of postage conditions of acceptance etc., of parcels addressed to other countries are now on sale at all Post Offices. Price 50 mils per copy.

W. HUDSON
5th January, 1931 *Postmaster General*

Doc. 497: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 275 (16.01.1931), p. 51.



16.01.1931: Tenders (New Jaffa P.O.)

(58) ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

3. The contracts for the supply of fittings for the New Post Office, Jaffa, have been awarded as follows :-

(a) Mr. Saba Yousef.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sorting fitting registered letters | at £P. 16.000 mils each |
| Telegraph instrument table | at £P. 4.000 mils each |
| Foreman's counter | at £P. 7.000 mils each |
| Newspaper sorting fitting | at £P. 9.500 mils each |
| Public Bench | at £P. 3.500 mils each. |

(b) Mr. D. Segall.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Registered letter poste restante fittings | at £P. 65.000 mils each |
| Sorters fitting | at £P. 8.000 mils each |
| Postman's fitting | at £P. 8.000 mils each |
| Stamping table | at £P. 15.000 mils each. |

(58)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

3. The contracts for the supply of fittings for the New Post Office, Jaffa, have been awarded as follows :-

(a) Mr. Saba Yousef.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sorting fitting registered letters | at £P. 16.000 mils each |
| Telegraph instrument table | at £P. 4.000 mils each |
| Foreman's counter | at £P. 7.000 mils each |
| Newspaper sorting fitting | at £P. 9.500 mils each |
| Public Bench | at £P. 3.500 mils each. |

(b) Mr. D. Segall.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Registered letter poste restante fittings | at £P. 65.000 mils each |
| Sorters fitting | at £P. 8.000 mils each |
| Postman's fitting | at £P. 8.000 mils each |
| Stamping table | at £P. 15.000 mils each. |

Doc. 498: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 275 (16.01.1931), p. 51.

Note: "fitting" should read "fitting".

1.02.1931: Personnel

(68)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

“A” Appointments

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

“D” Leave.

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

Mr. F. H. Smith, Posts and Telegraphs, 6.10.30–6.1.31

(68)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

“A” Appointments

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

“D” Leave.

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

Mr. F. H. Smith, Posts and Telegraphs, 6.10.30–6.1.31

Doc. 499: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 276 (1.02.1931), p. 60.



1.02.1931: Night Letter Telegrams Poland (20.01.1931)

(102)

NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams.

Commencing the 20th January, 1931, Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Poland by the routes of Eastern or Marconi at the rate of 22 mils per word with a minimum as for 25 words.

13th January, 1931.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(102)

NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams.

Commencing the 20th January, 1931, Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Poland by the routes of Eastern or Marconi at the rate of 22 mils per word with a minimum as for 25 words.

13th January, 1931.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Doc. 501: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 276 (1.02.1931), p. 92.

1.02.1931: Inland Cash On Delivery (10.01.1931)

(103)

NOTICE

Inland Cash on Delivery Service

An Inland Cash on Delivery Service was instituted on the 16th instant. It will operate between all Head, Sub and Branch Post Offices in Palestine but will not be applicable to Postal Agencies.

Particulars may be obtained at any Post Office.

20th January, 1931.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(103)

NOTICE

Inland Cash on Delivery Service

An Inland Cash on Delivery Service was instituted on the 16th instant. It will operate between all Head, Sub and Branch Post Offices in Palestine but will not be applicable to Postal Agencies.

Particulars may be obtained at any Post Office.

20th January, 1931.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Doc. 502: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 276 (1.02.1931), p. 92.



Fig. 185:

Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 250 (1.01.1931).

Official Gazette
OF THE
Government of Palestine.
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY.

No. 274

JERUSALEM

1st January, 1931.

16.02.1931: Customs Declaration (Foreign Parcels)

(150) NOTICE

**Foreign Parcel Post - Description of contents
of parcels for abroad.**

In future the senders of parcels for places abroad, including contiguous countries, will be required to furnish on the customs declaration form provided for the purpose an exact description of the contents and their value. Failure adequately to declare the contents may lead to the parcel being withheld from despatch. Parcels in respect of which a description of the contents has been omitted will not be accepted.

The customs declaration of parcels for Egypt and the Sudan, Iraq, Syria and Trans-Jordan may be written in English, French or Arabic. If another language is used a translation in English, French or Arabic must be furnished.

For all other destinations declaration forms must be prepared in English or French in addition to any other language which the sender may wish to use.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

11th February, 1931.
(P/3/31)

(150)

NOTICE

**Foreign Parcel Post – Description of contents
of parcels for abroad.**

In future the senders of parcels for places abroad, including contiguous countries, will be required to furnish on the customs declaration form provided for the purpose an exact description of the contents and their value. Failure adequately to declare the contents may lead to the parcel being withheld from despatch. Parcels in respect of which a description of the contents has been omitted will not be accepted.

The customs declaration of parcels for Egypt and the Sudan, Iraq, Syria and Trans-Jordan may be written in English, French or Arabic. If another language is used a translation in English, French or Arabic must be furnished.

For all other destinations declaration forms must be prepared in English or French in addition to any other language which the sender may wish to use.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

11th February, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 503: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 277 (16.02.1931), p. 121.
Note: "repect" should read "respect".

1.03.1931: Personnel

(163) APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

Mr. R. H. Wells, to be Assistant Engineer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, with effect from the 19th January, 1931.

(163) APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"A" Appointments

The High Commissioner has appointed :-

Mr. R. H. Wells, to be Assistant Engineer, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, with effect from the 19th January, 1931.

Doc. 504: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 278 (1.03.1931), p. 130.

1.03.1931: Tenders (Telephone Directory)

(200)

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1931 - 1932 - 1933

Tenders are invited for printing and publishing of the Palestine Telephone Directory to be issued in July, 1931, January and July, 1932, and January, 1933.

Tenders which should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender, Telephone Directory" should reach the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, not later than noon on Monday the 4th May, 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions of the printing and publishing of the Directory, together with a copy of the proposed agreement which the successful tender will be required to execute, may be obtained on application either by letter or personally to the Postmaster General Post Office, Jerusalem.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

12th February, 1931.

(P/3/31)

(200)

TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1931 - 1932 - 1933

Tenders are invited for printing and publishing of the Palestine Telephone Directory to be issued in July, 1931, January and July, 1932, and January, 1933.

Tenders which should be enclosed in sealed covers marked "Tender, Telephone Directory" should reach the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, not later than upon on Monday the 4th May, 1931.

Full particulars of the conditions of the printing and publishing of the Directory, together with a copy of the proposed agreement which the successful tender will be required to execute, may be obtained on application either by letter or personally to the Postmaster General Post Office, Jerusalem.

The Postmaster General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

12th February, 1931.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 505: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 278 (1.03.1931), p. 145.

16.03.1931: Night Letter Telegrams (Morocco)

(245)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams to French Morocco**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to French Offices in Morocco will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Eastern.

The charge is 20 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

3rd March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

(245)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams to French Morocco**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to French Offices in Morocco will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Eastern.

The charge is 20 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

3rd March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 506: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 279 (16.03.1931), p. 171.

1.04.1931: Night Letter Telegrams (Lithuania)

(295)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams to Lithuania**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to Lithuania will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Marconi and Eastern.

The charge is 22 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

12th March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(295)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams to Lithuania**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to Lithuania will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Marconi and Eastern.

The charge is 22 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

12th March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 507: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 280 (1.04.1931), p. 262.

1.04.1931: Night Letter Telegrams (Ireland)

(296)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to the Irish Free State will be accepted at all offices in Palestine for transmission via Radio Syrie.

The charge is 17 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

25th March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(296)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams to the Irish Free State will be accepted at all offices in Palestine for transmission via Radio Syrie.

The charge is 17 mils per word, with a minimum charge as for 25 words.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

25th March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 508: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 280 (1.04.1931), p. 262.



1.04.1931: Tenders (Mail Transport Gaza–Beersheba)

(297)

TENDERS

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails between Gaza and Beersheba in both directions three times a week or, alternatively, six times a week.

Further particulars may be had on application at the General Post Office, Jerusalem, or to the Sub-Postmasters, Gaza and Beersheba.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and endorsed "Tender for Mail Service". They must be posted in time to reach the Postmaster General not later than the 25th March, 1931.

17th March, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(297)

TENDERS

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails between Gaza and Beersheba in both directions three times a week or, alternatively, six times a week.

Further particulars may be had on application at the General Post Office, Jerusalem, or to the Sub-Postmasters, Gaza and Beersheba.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and endorsed "Tender for Mail Service". They must be posted in time to reach the Postmaster General not later than the 25th March, 1931.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General
(P/3/31)

Doc. 509: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 280 (1.04.1931), p. 262.

16.04.1931: Personnel

(310)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.**"C" Termination of Appointment**

The appointment of Mr. T.H. Brown, M.B.E., Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminated on the 31st December, 1930.

(310)

APPOINTMENTS, etc**"C" Termination of Appointment**

The appointment of Mr. T.H. Brown, M.B.E., Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, terminated on the 31st December, 1930.

Doc. 510: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), p. 278.

LZ 127 "Graf Zeppelin" Egypt Flight 1931

As opposed to the 1929 flight, this time LZ 127 was allowed to land in Egypt and undertook several round flights from there, one on 11.04.1931 to Jerusalem. No mail drop over Palestine was allowed the British.

Recommended reading: Blau, Fred F. & Cyril L. Deighton: *The Egypt flight L.Z. 127 : Graf Zeppelin ; a philatelic handbook*. Westminster, Md.: Germany Philatelic Society, c 1981. 94 p.

Picture (fig. 186) from the Matson Collection, Library of Congress. LC-DIG-matpc-02530.

Online:

<https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019696219/>.



16.04.1931: Overflight Permission for LZ 127 "Graf Zeppelin" (9.-13.04.1931)

(315)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927**AUTHORISATION**

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the German Airship LZ 127, known as "Graf Zeppelin", to fly over the territory of Palestine in the course of a circular flight from Cairo, between the 9th and 13th April; provided that the authorisation shall not extend to flight over the territory of Trans-Jordan, and provided also that no photographs shall be taken from the Airship of military or Royal Air Force Camps and establishments.

8th April, 1931.
(D/60/31)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

(315)

AIR NAVIGATION ORDER, 1927**AUTHORISATION**

In virtue of the powers conferred on the High Commissioner by Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, I hereby authorise the German Airship LZ 127, known as "Graf Zeppelin", to fly over the territory of Palestine in the course of a circular flight from Cairo, between the 9th and 13th April; provided that the authorisation shall not extend to flight over the territory of Trans-Jordan, and provided also that no photographs shall be taken from the Airship of military or Royal Air Force Camps and establishments.

8th April, 1931
(D/60/31)

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

Doc. 511: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), p. 280.



Fig. 187:

Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 282 (1.05.1931).

Official Gazette
OF THE
Government of Palestine
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY

No. 282

JERUSALEM

1st May, 1931

16.04.1931: Bills of Exchange Rules, 1931 (1.06.1931)

(321)

Section 50(10) of
No. 47 of 1929.Rules made by the Chief Justice with the approval of
the High Commissioner under sub-section 10 of
Section 50 of the Bills of Exchange
Ordinance, 1929

Short Title.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Bills of Exchange
Rules, 1931, and shall come into operation upon the first day
of June, 1931Mode of protest-
ing of Bills of
Exchange and
other documents.2. Bills of Exchange and other documents shall be pro-
tested in the manner following:-(a) The original Bill of Exchange or other document
to be protested shall, together with a written request setting out
the full address and occupation of the debtor or debtors, and
the grounds of the protest, be presented to the Notary Public
of the District Court or the Chief Clerk of the Magistrate's Court
of the District or Sub-District within which such Bill of Exchange
or other document is by law required to be protested.(b) The Notary Public or Chief Clerk shall first
issue, from a printed, serially numbered, and counterfoiled
receipt book, a provisional receipt for the Bill of Exchange or
other document to be protested, and after payment of the pre-
scribed fees and within forty-eight hours of presentation, shall
make a true and correct copy on one of the forms set forth in
the Schedule to these Rules, which forms shall be contained
in bound Registers of Protests, of the Bill of Exchange or other
document to be protested and of all inscriptions and indorsements
thereon, and after having made such copy, which shall be filed
in the office of the Notary Public or Chief Clerk, shall, on
receiving back the provisional receipt, return the original bill
to the owner or owners thereof with an indorsement on the
said bill to the effect that protest has been made.The prescribed fees shall be expressed by adhesive Court
Fees Stamps which shall be affixed to the Register of Protests
and cancelled by the Notary Public or Chief Clerk.Court fees on
noting and
protesting bills.3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 87 of
the Law of the Notary Public of 28th October, 1913, the Court
fees prescribed in the First Schedule to these Rules shall be
paid in addition to the stamp provided for in the next succeeding
section to these Rules.Stamp Duty on
Protest.

No. 31 of 1927.

4. Every document of protest shall be stamped with a
stamp or stamps of the value prescribed by item 27 of the
Schedule to the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927, or any provision
of the law amending or substituted for the same. No document
of protest shall be protested by the Notary Public or Chief Clerk
unless it bears the prescribed adhesive stamp which must be
cancelled by the Notary Public or Chief Clerk.

Forms of Protest.

5. The forms in the Second Schedule to these Rules may
be employed for the making of protests with such variations as
the circumstances of the case may require.

Section 3.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

The following Court fees shall be payable under these
Rules:-

(a) on noting a Bill of Exchange, for each copy, 250 mils

- (b) on protesting a Bill of Exchange, for each copy,
- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) where the amount of the Bill does not exceed £P. 100 | 500 mils |
| (2) where the amount exceeds £P.100 | £P.1 |

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Section 5.

Form of Protest for non-payment

To _____

On _____ there appeared _____ before me, the Notary Public of _____ and applied that a Promissory-Note (or a Bill of Exchange) for £P. _____ held by him, copy whereof is set out above, be protested for non-payment;

And whereas the said Promissory-Note (or Bill of Exchange) was duly presented for payment and you the said _____ being present refused to pay the same on the ground that (state reasons if known)

Therefore and on the application of the above holder, this Protest is hereby made notifying you that all costs, damages and legal interest will be claimed in the action which the holder will be obliged to raise against you in default of payment, after the service of this Protest.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Revenue
Stamps _____

Notary Public of _____

N. B. Set out copy of Bill and indorsements *verbatim* in the space at the top of this Protest. Insert occupations and addresses of holder and debtor.

Form of Protest for non-acceptance

Section 5.

To _____

Whereas on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ appeared before the Notary Public of _____ and applied that a Promissory-Note (or a Bill of Exchange) for £P. _____ held by him, copy whereof is set out above, be protested according to the law for non-acceptance;

And whereas the said Promissory-Note (or Bill of Exchange) was duly presented for acceptance to you the said _____ who were unable or refused to sign your name in acceptance thereof;

It is notified by the present document of Protest that all costs, damages and legal interest will be claimed.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Revenue
Stamps _____

Notary Public of _____

N. B. Set out copy of Bill and indorsements *verbatim* in the space at the top of this Protest. Insert occupations and addresses of holder and debtor.

Section 5. Form of Protest when the person liable to pay the value of a Bill is absent.

Whereas _____ has presented a Promissory Note (or a Bill of Exchange) for £P.____, dated _____, copy of which is set out above, and demanded that protest be made on same to the debtor;

And whereas the document has been presented for payment;

And whereas the said _____ is absent;

Therefore this instrument is hereby protested and notification is given that all costs, damages and legal interest will be claimed.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 ____.

Revenue
Stamps _____

Notary Public of _____

N. B. Set out copy of Bill and indorsements *verbatim* in the space at the top of this Protest. Insert occupations and addresses of holder and debtor.

Made by me this sixteenth day of March, 1931.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL
Chief Justice.

Approved by me this 26th day of March, 1931

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

(J/186/31)

(321)

Section 50 (10) of
No. 47 of 1929.

Rules made by the Chief Justice with the approval of the High Commissioner under sub-section 10 of Section 50 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1929

Short Title.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Bills of Exchange Rules, 1931, and shall come into operation upon the first day of June, 1931

Mode of protesting of
Bills of Exchange
and other documents.

2. Bills of Exchange and other documents shall be protested in the manner following :-

(a) The original Bill of Exchange or other document to be protested shall, together with a written request setting out the full address and occupation of the debtor or debtors, and the grounds of the protest, be presented to the Notary Public or the District Court or the Chief Clerk of the Magistrate's Court of the District or Sub-District within which such Bill of Exchange or other document is by law required to be protested.

(b) The Notary Public or Chief Clerk shall first issue, from a printed, serially numbered, and counterfoiled receipt book, a provisional receipt for the Bill of Exchange or other document to be protested, and after payment of the prescribed fees and within forty-eight hours of presentment, shall make a true and correct copy on one of the forms set forth in the Schedule to these Rules, which forms shall be contained in bound Registers of Protests, of the Bill of Exchange or other document to be protested and of all inscriptions and indorsements thereon, and alter having made such copy, which shall be filed in the office of the Notary Public or Chief Clerk, shall, on receiving back the provisional receipt, return the original bill to the owner or owners thereof with an indorsement on the said bill to the effect that protest has been made.

The prescribed fees shall be expressed by adhesive Court Fees Stamps which shall be affixed to the Register of Protests and cancelled by the Notary Public or Chief Clerk.

Court fees on noting
and protesting bills.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 87 of the Law of the Notary Public of 28th October, 1913, the Court fees prescribed in the First Schedule to these Rules shall be paid in addition to the stamp provided for in the next succeeding section to these Rules.

Stamp duty on
Protest.

4. Every document of protest shall be stamped with a stamp or stamps of the value prescribed by item 27 of the Schedule to the Stamp Duty Ordinance, 1927, or any provision of the law amending or substituted for the same. No document of protest shall be protested by the Notary Public or Chief Clerk unless it bears the prescribed adhesive stamp which must be

cancelled by the Notary Public or Chief Clerk.

Forms of Protest.

5. The forms in the Second Schedule to these Rules may be employed for the making of protests with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

Section 3.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

The following Court fees shall be payable under these Rules :-

| | |
|--|----------|
| (a) on noting a Bill of Exchange, for each copy, | 250 mils |
| (b) on protesting a Bill of Exchange, for each copy, | |
| (1) where the amount of the Bill does not exceed £P. 100 | 500 mils |
| (2) where the amount exceeds £P.100 | £P.1 |

Section 5.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Form of Protest, for non-payment

To _____

On _____ there appeared _____ before me, the Notary Public of _____ and applied that a Promissory-Note (or a Bill of Exchange) for £P. held by him, copy whereof is set out above, be protested for non-payment;

And whereas the said Promissory-Note (or Bill of Exchange) was duly presented for payment and you the said _____ being present refused to pay the same on the ground that (state reasons if known)

Therefore and on the application of the above holder, this Protest is hereby made notifying you that all costs, damages and legal interest will be claimed in the action which the holder will be obliged to raise against you in default of payment, after the service of this Protest.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Revenue

Stamps _____ Notary Public of _____

N. B. Set out copy of Bill and indorsements *verbatim* in the space at the top of this Protest.
Insert occupations and addresses of holder and debtor.

Section 5.

Form of Protest for non-acceptance

To _____

Whereas on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ appeared before the Notary Public of _____ and applied that a Promissory-Note (or a Bill of Exchange) for £P. _____ held by him, copy whereof is set out above, be protested according to the law for non-acceptance;

And whereas the said Promissory-Note (or Bill of Exchange) was duly presented for acceptance to you the said _____ who were unable or refused to sign your name in acceptance thereof;

It is notified by the present document of Protest that all costs, damages and legal interest will be claimed.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____

Revenue

Stamps _____ Notary Public of _____

N. B. Set out copy of Bill and indorsements *verbatim* in the space at the top of this Protest.
Insert occupations and addresses of holder and debtor.

Section 5.

Form of Protest when the person liable to pay the value of a Bill is absent

Whereas _____ has presented a Promissory Note (or a Bill of Exchange) for £P._____, dated _____, copy of which is set out above, and demanded that protest be made on same to the debtor ;

And whereas the document has been presented for payment ;
 And whereas the said _____ is absent ;
 It is notified by the present document of Protest that all costs, damages and legal interest will be claimed.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

Revenue _____ Notary Public of _____
 Stamps _____

N. B. Set out copy of Bill and indorsements *verbatim* in the space at the top of this Protest.
 Insert occupations and addresses of holder and debtor.

Made by me this sixteenth day of March, 1931.

MICHAEL F. J. McDONNELL
Chief Justice.

Approved by me this 26th day of March, 1931

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

(J/186/31)

Doc. 512: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), pp. 284–286.

16.04.1931: Postage Rates (Sinai, Egypt)

| (334) | (334) | NOTICE |
|---|-------|---|
| NOTICE | | Postage Rates to Sinai |
| Postage Rates to Sinai | | The postage rates prepayable on official and private correspondence addressed to places between Rafa and Kantara inclusive are those applicable to correspondence to Egypt. |
| The postage rates prepayable on official and private correspondence addressed to places between Rafa and Kantara inclusive are those applicable to correspondence to Egypt. | | W. HUDSON <i>Postmaster General</i> |
| 4th April, 1931. (P/24/31) | | 4th April, 1931. (P/24/31) |
| | | W. HUDSON <i>Postmaster General</i> |

Doc. 513: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), p. 290.



16.04.1931: Air Mail Rates (17.04.1931)

(335)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL

Commencing on the 17th April, registered and ordinary correspondence of all classes may be forwarded by the Air-Orient Company's service to the destinations and at the charges shown in the subjoined table. Parcels are not admitted.

Correspondence for transmission by this route must be superscribed "Par Avion Air-Orient à (name of air port).

The latest times of posting are:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| at Jaffa | 0555 Sat. |
| at Tel-Aviv | 1650 Fri. |
| at Jerusalem | 2200 Fri. |
| at Haifa | 0915 Sat. |

The latest times of posting at other places may be ascertained at the respective Post Offices.

| Charges | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Letters | | Other Articles |
| Postage and Air fee (inclusive) | | Air fee only (Postage additional) per 20 grammes |
| First 20 grammes | Each additional 20 grammes | |
| Mils | Mils | Mils |
| 35 | 25 | 20 |
| 40 | 30 | 25 |
| 40 | 30 | 25 |

Correspondence for the whole of Europe and America may be forwarded by this Air route, to Athens, Naples or Marseilles and thence by ordinary means.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

7th April, 1931.

(P/3;31)

(335)

NOTICE

AIR MAIL

Commencing on the 17th April, registered and ordinary correspondence of all classes may be forwarded by the Air-Orient Company's service to the destinations and at the charges shown in the subjoined table. Parcels are not admitted.

Correspondence for transmission by this route must be superscribed "Par Avion Air-Orient à (name of air port).

The latest times of posting are:

| | | |
|--------------|------|------|
| at Jaffa | 0555 | Sat. |
| at Tel-Aviv | 1650 | Fri. |
| at Jerusalem | 2200 | Fri. |
| at Haifa | 0915 | Sat. |

The latest times of posting at other places may be ascertained at the respective Post Offices.

| Charges | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|
| Letters | | Other Articles | |
| Postage and Air fee (inclusive) | | Air fee only (Postage additional) per 20 grammes | |
| First 20 grammes | Each additional 20 grammes | Mils | Mils |
| Athens Arr. 1500 Sun. | | 35 | 25 |
| Naples Arr. 1000 Mon. | | 40 | 30 |
| Marseilles Arr. 1630 Mon. | | 40 | 30 |

Correspondence for the whole of Europe and America may be forwarded by this Air route, to Athens, Naples or Marseilles and thence by ordinary means.

4th April, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Doc. 514: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), p. 290.

16.04.1931: Palestine Currency Board (Reserve Fund and Securities) (30.09.1930)

(339)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

| (339) | | |
|--|------------|--------|
| PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD | | |
| <i>Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1930.</i> | | |
| <i>f. s. d.</i> | | |
| 1. Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1930 | 2,273,343. | 10. 10 |
| 2. Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 30th September, 1930 | 33,544. | 6. 3 |
| 3. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund : | | |
| Nominal Value | 2,157,654. | 14. 8 |
| Cost Price | 2,087,385. | 4. 6 |
| Value at market price on the 30th September, 1930 | 2,139,428. | 1. 5 |

(F/58/31)

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1930.

f. s. d.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 30th September, 1930. | 2,273,343. 10. 10 |
| 2. Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 30th September, 1930. | 33,544. 6. 3 |
| 3. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund : | |
| Nominal value | 2,157,654. 14. 8 |
| Cost price | 2,087,385. 4. 6 |
| Value at market price on the 30th September, 1930. | 2,139,428. 1. 5 |

(F/58/31)

Doc. 515: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), p. 294.



16.04.1931: Currency in Circulation (31.03.1931)

(340)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.

Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of March, 1931.

| Coins in Circulation | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|--------------------|----------------|------|--|
| | | | Number | £P. | Mils | |
| SILVER COINS | | | | | | |
| 100 Mils | .. | .. | 1,230,000 | 123,000 | — | |
| 50 Mils | .. | .. | 2,360,000 | 118,000 | — | |
| | | | Total Silver Coins | 241,000 | — | |
| NICKEL COINS | | | | | | |
| 20 Mils | .. | .. | 680,000 | 13,600 | — | |
| 10 Mils | .. | .. | 1,590,000 | 15,900 | — | |
| 5 Mils | .. | .. | 2,300,000 | 11,500 | — | |
| | | | Total Nickel Coins | 41,000 | — | |
| BRONZE COINS | | | | | | |
| 2 Mils | .. | .. | 520,000 | 1,040 | — | |
| 1 Mil | .. | .. | 1,296,000 | 1,296 | — | |
| | | | Total Bronze Coins | 2,336 | — | |
| | | | TOTAL COINS | 284,336 | — | |

| Notes in Circulation | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|------------------------------|------------------|------|--|
| NOTES | | | Number | £P. | Mils | |
| £P. 100 | .. | .. | 120 | 12,000 | — | |
| £P. 50 | .. | .. | 1,767 | 88,350 | — | |
| £P. 10 | .. | .. | 23,188 | 231,880 | — | |
| £P. 5 | .. | .. | 129,754 | 648,770 | — | |
| £P. 1 | .. | .. | 999,943 | 999,943 | — | |
| £P. ½ | .. | .. | 208,770 | 104,385 | — | |
| | | | Total Notes | 2,085,328 | — | |
| | | | TOTAL COINS AND NOTES | 2,369,064 | — | |

2nd April, 1931.
(F/58/31)S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

(340)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD.**Statement of Coins and Notes in Circulation at end
of the Month of March, 1931.**

| Coins in Circulation | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------------|---------|------|
| | | | | | Number | £P. | Mils |
| SILVER COINS | | | | | | | |
| 100 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,230,000 | 123,500 | — |
| 50 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,360,000 | 118,000 | — |
| | | | | | | 241,000 | — |
| | | | | | Total Silver Coins | | |
| NICKEL COINS | | | | | | | |
| 20 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 680,000 | 13,600 | — |
| 10 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,590,000 | 15,900 | — |
| 5 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,300,000 | 11,500 | — |
| | | | | | | 41,000 | — |
| | | | | | Total Nickel Coins | | |
| BRONZE COINS | | | | | | | |
| 2 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 520,000 | 1,040 | — |
| 1 Mil | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,296,000 | 1,296 | — |
| | | | | | | 2,336 | — |
| | | | | | Total Bronze Coins | | |
| | | | | | TOTAL COINS | 284,336 | — |

| Notes in Circulation | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------------|-----------|------|
| | | | | | Number | £P. | Mils |
| £P. 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 120 | 12,000 | — |
| £P. 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,767 | 88,350 | — |
| £P. 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23,188 | 231,880 | — |
| £P. 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 129,754 | 648,770 | — |
| £P. 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 999,943 | 999,943 | — |
| £P. ½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 208,770 | 104,385 | — |
| | | | | | | 2,085,328 | — |
| | | | | | TOTAL COINS AND NOTES | 2,369,664 | — |

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer.

2nd April, 1931
(F/58/31)

Doc. 516: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 281 (16.04.1931), p. 295.

1.05.1931: Transjordan Customs (Language)

(361)

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Trans-Jordan Government has requested that in future the invoices of goods imported into Trans-Jordan via the Allenby Bridge should invariably be written in Arabic.

The object of this request is to facilitate the transit of goods from Palestine to Trans-Jordan, since if invoices are written in any language other than Arabic it is necessary for the goods and invoices concerned to be forwarded to Amman for assessment and collection of inspection fees.

21th April, 1931.
(T/148/31)

(361)

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that the Trans-Jordan Government has requested that in future the invoices of goods imported into Trans-Jordan via the Allenby Bridge should invariably be written in Arabic.

The object of this request is to facilitate the transit of goods from Palestine to Trans-Jordan, since if invoices are written in any language other than Arabic it is necessary for the goods and invoices concerned to be forwarded to Amman for assessment and collection of inspection fees.

21th April, 1931.
(T/148/31)

Doc. 517: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 282 (1.05.1931), p. 311.
Note: "21th" may read "24th".

1.05.1931: Air Mail Rates

318

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

1st May, 1931

(378)

NOTICE

Air Mail

The "Great Britain-Egypt-East Africa" Weekly Air Service may be utilised by the Palestine public to the destinations and at the charges shown in the composite table below. (Note the inclusive air fee and postage for letters).

The time saved in transit compared with ordinary routes is approximately as follows:-

Due at Air Ports

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| Egypt (Upper) | 10 to 24 hours | Thursday |
| Sudan - Khartum and Northern | 10 to 72 hours | Friday |
| Southern | 4 to 13 days | Saturday |
| Belgian Congo (Via Juba Air Port) | 12 days | Saturday |
| Uganda | 16 to 19 days | Sunday |
| Kenya | 12 to 21 days | Sunday |
| Tanganyika | 13 to 22 days | Monday |

All classes of uninsured correspondence are admitted. Parcels are not admitted.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices are indicated below. The times applicable to other places may be ascertained at the respective Post Offices:-

| | | |
|-----------|------|----------|
| Haifa | 0715 | Tuesday |
| Jaffa | 0910 | Tuesday |
| Jerusalem | 0730 | Tuesday |
| Tel Aviv | 0900 | Tuesday. |

It will be observed that the air fees to most destinations have been reduced.

AIR MAIL LETTERS

READY RECKONER

showing the amount (air fees and postage) payable on Air Mail
Letters from Palestine

| Weight (1) | BY BRITISH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | BY FRENCH SERVICES | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-------------|---------|-------|--------|---|--------|--------------------|------|------|
| | Europe | | Lower Egypt | | Upper Egypt | | India | | Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika | | | | |
| | United Kingdom | Other Countries | Sudan | Iraq | Persia | Karachi | Delhi | Greece | Italy | France | | | |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils |
| Up to 20 grammes | 20 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 40 | |
| 40 grammes | 30 | 40 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 70 | 60 | 60 | 70 | 70 | |
| 100 grammes | 45 | 55 | 35 | 55 | 55 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 85 | 85 | 100 | 100 | |
| 80 grammes | 55 | 70 | 45 | 70 | 70 | 90 | 90 | 130 | 110 | 110 | 130 | 130 | |
| 100 grammes | 70 | 85 | 55 | 85 | 85 | 110 | 110 | 160 | 135 | 135 | 160 | 160 | |
| 120 grammes | 85 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 130 | 130 | 190 | 160 | 160 | 190 | 190 | |
| 140 grammes | 100 | 115 | 75 | 115 | 115 | 150 | 150 | 220 | 185 | 185 | 220 | 220 | |
| 160 grammes | 115 | 130 | 85 | 130 | 130 | 170 | 170 | 250 | 210 | 210 | 250 | 250 | |
| 180 grammes | 130 | 145 | 95 | 145 | 145 | 190 | 190 | 280 | 235 | 235 | 280 | 280 | |
| 200 grammes | 140 | 160 | 105 | 160 | 160 | 210 | 210 | 310 | 260 | 260 | 310 | 310 | |
| Each additional 20 grammes | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | |
| For other classes of postal packets the Air Fee per 20 grammes is :- | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | |
| (Ordinary postage is additional) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

15th April, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(378)

NOTICE

Air Mail

The "Great Britain-Egypt-East Africa" Weekly Air Service may be utilised by the Palestine public to the destinations and at the charges shown in the composite table below. (Note the inclusive air fee and postage for letters).

The time saved in transit compared with ordinary routes is approximately as follows :-

| | | Due at Air Ports |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Egypt (Upper) | 10 to 24 hours | Thursday |
| Sudan – Khartum and Northern | 10 to 72 hours | Friday |
| Southern | 4 to 13 days | Saturday |
| Belgian Congo (Via Juba Air Port) | 12 days | Saturday |
| Uganda | 16 to 19 days | Sunday |
| Kenya | 12 to 21 days | Sunday |
| Tanganyika | 13 to 22 days | Monday |

All classes of uninsured correspondence are admitted. Parcels are not admitted.

The latest times of posting at the principal Post Offices are indicated below. The times applicable to other places may be ascertained at the respective Post Offices :-

| | | |
|-----------|------|----------|
| Haifa | 0715 | Tuesday |
| Jaffa | 0910 | Tuesday |
| Jerusalem | 0730 | Tuesday |
| Tel Aviv | 0900 | Tuesday. |

It will be observed that the air fees to most destinations have been reduced.

AIR MAIL LETTERS

READY RECKONER

showing the amount (air fees and postage) payable on Air Mail Letters from Palestine

| Weight (1) | BY BRITISH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | BY FRENCH SERVICES | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|------|--------|---------|-------|---|--------|--------------------|--------|--|
| | Europe | | Lower Egypt | Sudan, Upper Egypt | Iraq | Persia | India | | Belgian Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika | Greece | Italy | France | |
| | United Kingdom | Other Countries | | | | | Karachi | Delhi | | | | | |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | |
| | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | Mils | |
| Up to 20 grammes | 20 | 25 | 15 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 35 | 40 | 40 | |
| 40 grammes | 30 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 70 | 60 | 60 | 70 | 70 | |
| 60 grammes | 45 | 55 | 35 | 55 | 55 | 70 | 70 | 100 | 85 | 85 | 100 | 100 | |
| 80 grammes | 55 | 70 | 45 | 70 | 70 | 90 | 90 | 130 | 110 | 110 | 130 | 130 | |
| 100 grammes | 70 | 85 | 55 | 85 | 85 | 110 | 110 | 160 | 135 | 135 | 160 | 160 | |
| 120 grammes | 85 | 100 | 65 | 100 | 100 | 130 | 130 | 190 | 160 | 160 | 190 | 190 | |
| 140 grammes | 100 | 115 | 75 | 115 | 115 | 150 | 150 | 220 | 185 | 185 | 220 | 220 | |
| 160 grammes | 115 | 130 | 85 | 130 | 130 | 170 | 170 | 250 | 210 | 210 | 250 | 250 | |
| 180 grammes | 130 | 145 | 95 | 145 | 145 | 190 | 190 | 280 | 235 | 235 | 280 | 280 | |
| 200 grammes | 140 | 160 | 105 | 160 | 160 | 210 | 210 | 310 | 260 | 260 | 310 | 310 | |
| Each additional 20 grammes | 10 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 30 | |
| For other classes of postal packets the Air Fee per 20 grammes is :– (Ordinary postage is additional) | 10 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 25 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 25 | |

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General15th April, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 518: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 282 (1.05.1931), p. 318.



1.05.1931: Closure of Kafr Jinis Railway Station for Goods

(381) **NOTICE**
Closing of Kafr Jinis Station
 Notice is hereby given that as from the 1st May, 1931, Kafr Jinis Station will be closed for goods traffic and operated as a halt to be served by the Steam Cars for picking up and setting down passengers.
 C. R. WEBB
*General Manager,
Palestine Railways*
 10th April, 1931.
 (R/54/31)

(381) **NOTICE**
Closing of Kafr Jinis Station
 Notice is hereby given that as from the 1st May, 1931, Kafr Jinis Station will be closed for goods traffic and operated as a halt to be served by the Steam Cars for picking up and setting down passengers.
 C. R. WEBB
*General Manager,
Palestine Railways*
 10th April, 1931.
 (R/54/31)

Doc. 519: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 282 (1.05.1931), p. 319.
 Note: Kafr Jinis (Kafr Jinnis, Kefr Jenuis) Railway Station was about 8 km north of Lydda Junction.

1.05.1931: Official Transliteration Handbook

NOTICE
TRANSLITERATION HANDBOOK
 A handbook containing the Official Systems of Transliteration of Arabic and Hebrew names into English, and Arabic into Hebrew and Hebrew into Arabic, together with transliterated lists of geographical and personal names in use in Palestine, has now been published and is obtainable, price 50 mils per copy, from the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem.

NOTICE
TRANSLITERATION HANDBOOK

A handbook containing the Official Systems of Transliteration of Arabic and Hebrew names into English, and Arabic into Hebrew and Hebrew into Arabic, together with transliterated lists of geographical and personal names in use in Palestine, has now been published and is obtainable, price 50 mils per copy, from the Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem.

Doc. 520: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 282 (1.05.1931), p. 319.
 Note: Refers to the 85 page booklet "Transliteration from Arabic and Hebrew into English, from Arabic into Hebrew, and from Hebrew into Arabic with transliterated lists of personal and geographical names for use in Palestine".⁵



⁵ A digitised version is available online:
<https://folios.rmc.edu/michaelfischbach/wp-content/uploads/sites/254/2020/05/British-Mandate-for-Palestine-Transliteration-Guide-Arabic-English-Hebrew-1931.pdf>.

Index letters for licensing authorities. 4. The index letters to be used by local licensing authorities for the purpose of these Regulations shall be as prescribed hereunder :

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Jerusalem | JM |
| Haifa | HA |
| Jaffa | JA |
| Nablus | SM |
| Gaza | GZ |
| | : |

PART IV

Identification of Vehicles

Registered number and marks to be affixed to vehicles.

1. The registered number and mark to be affixed to vehicles, under the provisions of Section 5(4) of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, shall be as prescribed hereunder and in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

In the case of private and public vehicles drawn by animals, bicycles, and tricycles and motor vehicles used under a trade licence, the mark shall be the index letters of the licensing district wherein the vehicle is registered.

In the case of all other vehicles the mark shall be the letter "M".

Private and public vehicles drawn by animals.

2. Private and public vehicles drawn by animals shall bear the registered number and mark legibly painted upon the back of the vehicle in English and Arabic or English and Hebrew, and, in the case of public vehicles, on the glass of the front lamps in English. The letters and figures shall be white and shall conform to the specifications set forth in Part III of the Fourth Schedule hereto.

Carts, tractors and trailers.

3. Carts, tractors, and trailers shall bear a numberplate at the rear of the vehicle on the back axle, or in any other conspicuous and convenient place to be determined by local licensing authorities.

Bicycles and tricycles.

4. Bicycles and tricycles shall bear one number plate attached to the frame of the vehicle under the seat facing towards the rear.

Motor vehicles.

5. All motor vehicles except tractors shall bear two number plates, one at the front and one at the rear.

Method of attachment of number plates : motor bicycles and motor vehicles.

6. In the case of motor bicycles the front plate shall be fitted in a horizontal position along the top of the front mud guard and the rear plate to the back of the rear mud guard.

In the case of all other motor vehicles, the front plate shall be attached to the cross bar in front of the bonnet which connects the mud guards and the rear plate to the attachment provided under the rear light. If no cross bar is fitted to a vehicle the front plate may be attached to the buffers or to the frame of the vehicle below the front of the bonnet.

Number plates.

7. Number plates shall bear the registration mark in English, Arabic and Hebrew and the registered number in English and Arabic figures as prescribed in Part I of the Fourth Schedule hereto.

Number plates for all vehicles, except motor bicycles, shall be issued by local licensing authorities and shall be sealed to motor vehicles by a Police Officer to be appointed for that purpose by each local licensing authority.

In the case of motor bicycles the registration mark and number shall be painted upon both sides of the front plate, and on the side of the back plate facing towards the rear. The ground of the plate shall be black and the mark and figures white. In no case shall the mark and figures be less than three centimetres in height.

The fee prescribed in Part XI of these Regulations shall be paid for number plates issued by local licensing authorities.

8. No person shall remove any number plate affixed to any motor vehicle or add anything to the plate or alter or obliterate the mark or number shown thereon or damage or break the seals attached thereto. In the event of a seal becoming damaged or broken by accident or otherwise, the vehicle shall be taken to a local licensing authority and if such authority is satisfied that the seal has been damaged or broken without the fault of the owner or driver of the vehicle he shall cause the seal to be replaced forthwith.

9. Number plates shall be kept clean at all times, free from grease and oil, and properly painted.

Registered numbers
and marks attached to
vehicles.

10. The registered number and mark assigned to a vehicle by any local licensing authority shall attach to the vehicle until it is broken up or sent permanently out of Palestine.

PART VI

Licensing and registration of vehicles

Application for
licences. Procedure.

1. Every application for a licence for a vehicle or for a licence to drive a vehicle shall be made to the local licensing authority of the District wherein the applicant has his residence or place of business.

2. Upon receipt of an application the local licensing authority shall cause the necessary formalities in connection with the issue of the particular kind of license applied for to be carried out and if the application is approved shall issue the licence to the applicant on payment of the prescribed fee.

3. Applications for the renewal of licences shall be made to the local licensing authority who issued the original licence. If an applicant has changed his place of residence since the date on which his original licence was issued, the application form accompanied by the prescribed fees may be forwarded to the local licensing authority concerned by post.

4. Every licence shall bear the signature of the local licensing authority who issues it, the amount of the licence fee paid, the registered number of the licence and any other particulars, as the Commandant of Police may from time to time direct.

Duplicate licences
and registration book.

12. If a licence or a registration book issued by any local licensing authority under these Regulations has been lost, destroyed or defaced, or the particulars and figures thereof have become altered by fading or otherwise, the owner of the vehicle shall apply to the local licensing authority by whom the vehicle is registered for the grant to him of a duplicate licence or registration book, as the case may be. The local licensing authority, if satisfied of the applicant's good faith, shall grant a duplicate registration book free of charge and a duplicate licence so marked on payment of the prescribed fee.

PART IX

Circulation of motor vehicles between Palestine and Syria, and Palestine and Trans-Jordan

Procedure to be
followed by drivers
of vehicles entering
and leaving Palestine.

1. Whenever a motor vehicle registered in Syria or Transjordan enters Palestine the driver of the vehicle shall report to the Police at his place of entry and obtain an identification card.

2. The identification card shall be carried upon the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in Palestine and shall be produced on demand by any Police Officer in uniform.

3. If a vehicle, other than a private vehicle the owner of which is among the passengers, remains in Palestine over 48 hours, or in the case of a vehicle registered in Syria, proceeds beyond the terminal points mentioned in the Agreement between Palestine and Syria, the driver shall pay the fees prescribed in the Agreement between Palestine and Syria or Palestine and Trans-Jordan to the Officer in charge of the Police at Haifa or Jerusalem, Ras El Nakura, Rosh Pina, Tiberias or Baisan, and obtain a licence for his vehicle in the form of a receipt (L.722) which shall be affixed to the identification card.

4. The amount of the licence fee paid and the date of expiration of the period for which the licence is granted shall be entered on the form (L.722) by the authority who receives the fee.

5. When a vehicle leaves Palestine the identification card shall be handed to the Police at the place of exit.

NOTE. The Agreement between Syria and Palestine and the Agreement between Trans-Jordan and Palestine are appeal to these Regulations.

PART X

Motor vehicles in Palestine from countries abroad other than Trans-Jordan and Syria

Fee to be paid for foreign private motor vehicles making a temporary stay in Palestine.

1. (i) Private motor vehicles making a temporary stay in Palestine which are licensed in a foreign country, shall be exempted in Palestine from the provisions as to registration and payment of fees, provided their visit does not exceed three months and that the owner of the vehicle is among the passengers.
- (ii) If the visit exceeds three months but does not exceed six months, the quarterly fee shall be payable.
- (iii) If the visit exceeds six months but does not exceed a year, the fee for six months shall be payable.
- (iv) If the owner is not among the passengers or if the visit exceeds one year, the licence fees prescribed for a vehicle of similar type shall be payable.

Licences where obtainable.

Driving licences :
Public motor vehicle drivers.

Private motor vehicle drivers.

Exemption of foreign drivers from medical and driving tests.

2. Licences will be issued by the licensing authorities at Haifa and Jerusalem.
3. (i) Drivers of public motor vehicles registered in a foreign country who are in possession of a driving licence issued in such country shall produce it on their arrival in Palestine to the licensing authority at Haifa or Jerusalem, and have it endorsed "valid for Palestine". No fee shall be charged for such endorsement.
- (ii) The driver of a private motor vehicle registered abroad who is in possession of a driving licence issued in any country shall produce his licence to the licensing authority at Haifa or Jerusalem as soon after his arrival in Palestine as may be practicable and obtain a licence for Palestine.
- (iii) The fee shown in Part XI of these Regulations shall be payable for the licence which shall be valid for one year from the date of issue.
4. Drivers of foreign vehicles who are in possession of a licence issued in any foreign country shall be exempt from the driving test and medical test referred to in these Regulations.

PART XI

The following Regulations concerning, the fees to be paid for the registration and licensing of vehicles and for driving licences cancel the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 1st July, 1929, and the Gazette of the 16th February 1930.

1. Motor vehicles not being motor cycles or motor cycle combinations :-

(a) Private vehicles having a sealing capacity :

- (i) Not exceeding 5 persons, and not exceeding 10 horse power according to the rating of the Royal Automobile Club of England,
- (ii) Not exceeding 5 persons (including the driver) but exceeding 10 horse power,
- (iii) Exceeding 5 persons, but not exceeding 7 persons (including the driver),
- (iv) Exceeding 7 persons (including the driver),

£P. 8 per annum.

£P. 12 per annum.

£P. 18 per annum.

To be charged as a public vehicle.

(b) Public vehicles having a seating capacity :

- (i) Not exceeding 5 persons (including the driver),
- (ii) Exceeding 5 persons, but not exceeding 7 persons (including the driver),
- (iii) Exceeding 7 persons but not exceeding 12 persons (including the driver),
- (iv) Exceeding 12 persons,

£P. 12 per annum.

£P. 18 per annum.

£P. 20 per annum.

£P. 20 per annum plus £P. 1 for each seat over twelve seats.

(c) Commercial vehicles with 4 wheels, not including tractors used for haulage :-

- (i) Where the carrying capacity does not exceed 500 kilograms,
- (ii) Where the carrying capacity exceeds 500 but does not exceed 1000 kilograms,

£P. 12 per annum.

£P. 20 per annum.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| (iii) Where the carrying capacity exceeds 1000 but does not exceed 1500 kilograms, | £P. 30 per annum. |
| (iv) Where the carrying capacity exceeds 1500 kilograms, | £P. 50 per annum. |
| (d) Commercial vehicles with six wheels, | £P. 50 per annum. |
| (e) Tractors used for haulage under special licence, | £P. 12 per annum. |
| 2. Motor cycles and motor cycle combinations : | |
| (a) Motor cycles, | £P. 2 per annum. |
| (b) Motor cycle combinations, | £P. 4 per annum. |
| 3. Public or private carriages having a seating capacity : | |
| (a) Not exceeding 5 persons, | £P. 3 per annum. |
| (b) Exceeding 5 persons and not exceeding 12 persons, | £P. 4 per annum. |
| (c) Exceeding 12 persons, | £P. 5 per annum. |
| 4. Commercial vehicles other than motor commercial vehicles: | |
| (a) Where the carrying capacity does not exceed 1000 kilograms, | £P. 3 per annum. |
| (b) Where the carrying capacity, exceeds 1000 kilograms but does not exceed 2000 kilograms, | £P. 4 per annum. |
| (c) Where the carrying capacity exceeds 2000 kilograms, | £P. 6 per annum. |
| (d) Trailers or road trucks which are drawn by fuel power, | £P. 8 per annum. |
| 5. Provided that if a vehicle is registered during the second or third month of any quarterly licensing period two thirds and one third, respectively of the above rates shall be payable if the vehicle has not been used on the road except under a trade licence. | |
| Provided further that, if a licence is granted for a quarterly or half yearly period, one fourth and one half, respectively, of the annual fee shall be payable. | |
| 6. (a) Trade licences for motor vehicles (not being motor cycles), | £P. 5 per annum. |
| (b) Trade licences for motor cycles, | £P. 3 per annum. |
| 7. Registration of vehicles : | |
| (a) Vehicles constructed and used solely for agricultural purposes, including the carriage of agricultural produce or of articles required for use of agricultural land, | 100 mils. |
| (b) Any other vehicle, | 500 mils. |
| 8. Number plates. | |
| (a) Motor vehicles, | 100 mils each. |
| (b) Tractors, Trailers and Carts, | 100 mils each. |
| (c) Vehicles used under a trade licence, | 500 mils per pair. |
| 9. Duplicate licences, | 100 mils. |
| 10. Driving licences : | |
| (a) for motor vehicles and public vehicles, | 500 mils per annum. |
| (b) for drivers registered in a foreign country, | 250 mils per annum. |



THIRD SCHEDULE

PART I

Driving Licenses

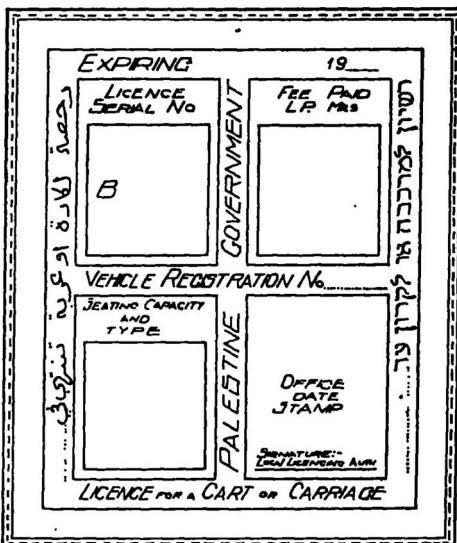
| | |
|--|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| <p>Form No.L.73 Licence Serial No. Drivers Register No.</p> <p>GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE</p> <p>Licence to drive an animal-drawn Public Vehicle</p> <p>Name _____ Address _____</p> <p>is hereby licensed to drive an animal-drawn public vehicle for a period of twelve months from _____ to _____</p> <p>Fee paid 500 mils</p> <p>Signature _____ Local Licensing Authority Place _____</p> | <p>Photograph</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 100px; width: 100px;"></div> <p>This licence to be handed in on expiry.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| <p>Form No.L.72 Licence Serial No. Drivers Register No.</p> <p>GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE</p> <p>Licence to drive a private motor vehicle/motor cycle</p> <p>Name _____ Address _____</p> <p>is hereby licensed to drive a private motor vehicle/motor cycle for a period of twelve months from _____ to _____</p> <p>Fee paid 500 mils</p> <p>Signature _____ Local Licensing Authority Place _____</p> | <p>The bearer of this licence is authorised to drive a public vehicle or a commercial vehicle</p> <p>Signature _____ Local Licensing Authority Date _____ Place _____</p> <p>The bearer of this licence is authorised to drive an omnibus</p> <p>Signature _____ Local Licensing Authority Date _____ Place _____</p> <p>This licence to be handed in on expiry.</p> |



PART II

Licence and licence holder for a cart or carriage and licence holder for motor vehicle licence



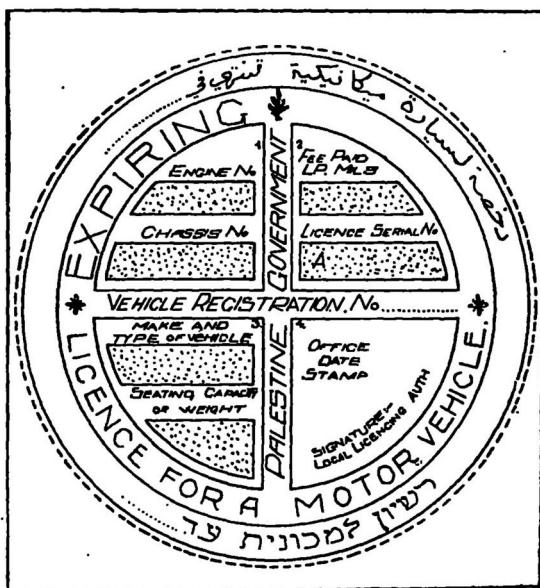
YEARLY LICENCE
HALF YEARLY LICENCE
HALF YEARLY LICENCE

Expiring 31st December
Expiring 30th June
Expiring 31st December

ALL WHITE.
HALVED RED.
HALVED BLUE.

PART III

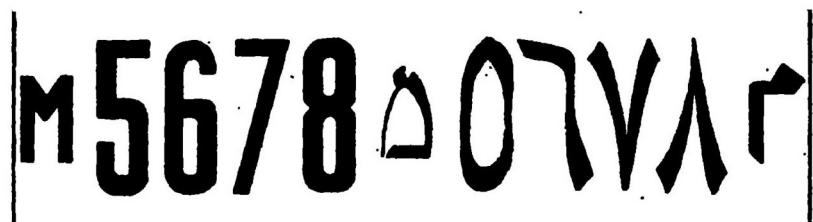
Licence and licence holder for a motor vehicle licence



YEARLY LICENCE
HALF YEARLY LICENCE
HALF YEARLY LICENCE
QUARTERLY LICENCE
QUARTERLY LICENCE
QUARTERLY LICENCE
QUARTERLY LICENCE

Expiring 31st December
Expiring 30th June
Expiring 31st December
Expiring 31st March
Expiring 30th June
Expiring 30th September
Expiring 31st December

ALL WHITE.
HALVED RED.
HALVED BLUE.
1st QUARTER BLUE.
2nd QUARTER RED.
3rd QUARTER GREEN.
4th QUARTER YELLOW.

FOURTH SCHEDULE**PART I****REGISTRATION NUMBERS AND MARKS****Front Number Plate****Motor Vehicles****Rear Number Plate****Motor Vehicles and Carts**

Number plates for all vehicles except motor cycles shall be constructed of pressed aluminium, zinc, or tin, of suitable thickness, having raised-letters and figures.

These diagrams are specimen plates one quarter actual size. The size of plates will differ according to the number of figures required.

Letters and figures shall be painted upon motor cycle number plates.

Colour of plates, and letters and figures

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| Private vehicles | Ground | WHITE | Letters and figures | RED |
| Public vehicles (including omnibuses) | Ground | GREEN | Letters and figures | WHITE |
| Commercial vehicles | Ground | BLACK | Letters and figures | WHITE |
| Government vehicles | Ground | RED | Letters and figures | WHITE |
| Motor cycles | Ground | BLACK | Letters and figures | WHITE |

⋮

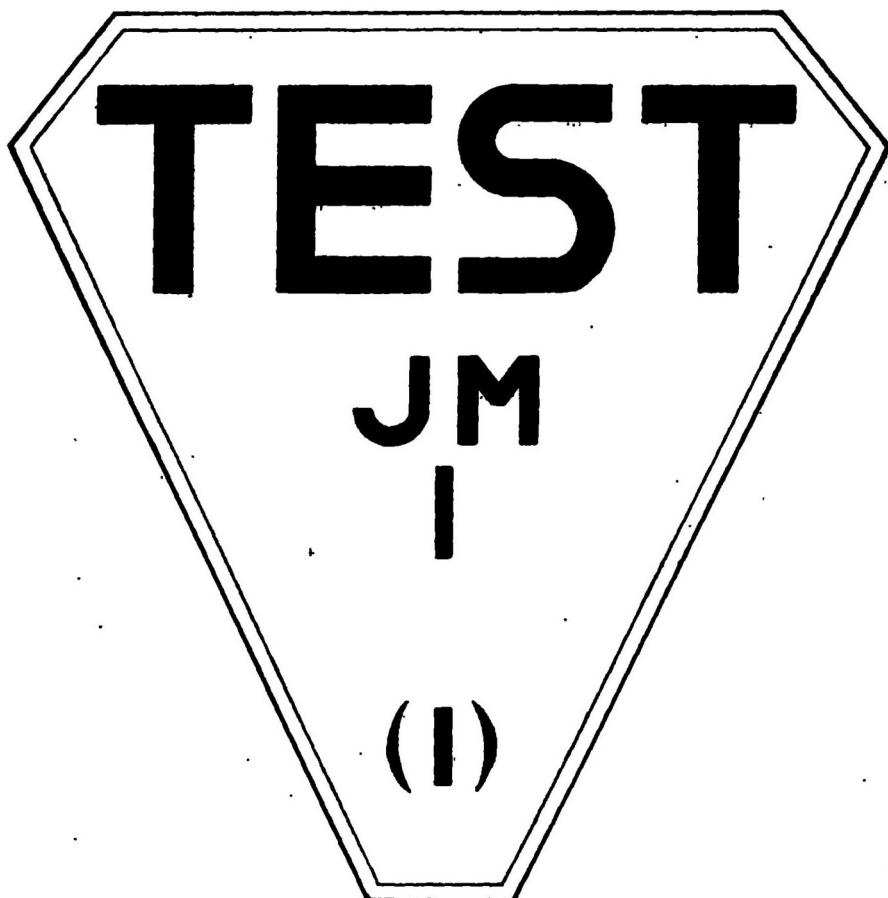


PART IV

IDENTIFICATION MARKS

Vehicles used under a Trade Licence

Specimen Number Plate



The plate to be of sheet-metal enamelled white [with red letters] and figures

APPENDIX I

Agreement relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles between Syria and Palestine entered into by the High Commissioner under the Road Transport Amendment Ordinance, and published in the Official Gazette of the 1st November, 1925, and amended by the Gazette of the 16th April, 1926.

The following Agreement has been made between the High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria and the Lebanon, and His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine.

1. Public motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in Palestine or Syria may carry passengers without restriction between the terminal stations of Haifa and Beirut, Tiberias and Damascus, and Tiberias and Sidon; provided that they return within 48 hours of their arrival and do not receive any passengers in either direction between the frontier and the terminal station of the territory in which they are not licensed. If any passengers are received between these two points, a licence shall be taken out in respect of the vehicle at the rates prescribed in paragraph 2 hereof.

2. Public motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in Palestine or Syria, which, in circumstances other than those mentioned in paragraph 1, ply for hire while in the other territory, shall pay a licence fee at rates varying according to the length of time during which they engage in hire in the other territory, as follows :—

| | | | | | Palestine | Syria. | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--------|--|
| One week | - | - | - | - | £. 1 | £.S. 4 | |
| One fortnight | - | - | - | - | " 2 | " 8 | |
| One month | - | - | - | - | " 3 | " 12 | |
| Three months | - | - | - | - | " 6 | " 24 | |
| Six months | - | - | - | - | " 8 | " 32 | |

The above mentioned rates apply to public motor vehicles capacity of not more than five persons including the driver.

If the capacity of the vehicle is :- more than 5 persons and less than 8 persons, the rate shall be increased by 25%; from 8 to 12 persons, the rate shall be doubled; more than 12 persons, the % rate shall be trebled.

The licensing fees shall be payable in the currency of the territory in which they are due. The value of the Egyptian pound has been calculated at the rate of 400 Syrian Piastres; and the amount of the fees payable in Syria shall be subject to revision by exchange of notes between the contracting parties in case the rate of conversion of the Egyptian pound to the Syrian pound rises above 475 Syrian Piastres or falls below 275 Syrian Piastres.

3. Drivers of public motor vehicles shall carry with them their driving licences and shall produce them on demand in the territory of either contracting party.

4. Private motor vehicles which are licensed in Palestine or Syria shall be admitted into the other territory without payment of licence fees for a visit not exceeding three months, provided that the owner is among the passengers.

For visits exceeding three months, licence fees shall be payable as follows:-

For a visit exceeding 3 months, but not exceeding 6 months; one quarter of the annual fees payable in Syria and the quarterly fee payable in Palestine;

For a visit exceeding 6 months, but not exceeding 1 year, half the annual fee payable in either territory.

In case the owner is not among the passengers, or in any other case than is mentioned in this paragraph, the licence fee shall be payable in respect of a private motor vehicle entering the other territory at the same rates as are payable by such a vehicle -registered in that territory.

5. Licences will be issued in Palestine by the Police Authorities or Haifa and Jerusalem, and in Syria and the Lebanon by the Police Authorities of Beirut and Damascus. Drivers of private motor vehicles shall obtain their licences in the first place which they reach.

6. The Customs Authorities of either territory shall be entitled to require the deposit of an amount in respect of Customs import duties on the entrance of a motor vehicle registered in the other territory. If the motor vehicle does not leave the territory within six months from its entry, full Customs duties on the vehicle shall be payable.

SARRAIL
High Commissioner

PLUMER F. M.
High Commissioner

21st October, 1925.

NOTICE

Agreement relating to Circulation of Motor Vehicles between Syria and Palestine

The amount of the fees payable in Syria under the Agreement relating to the circulation of Motor Vehicles between Syria and Palestine, published in the Official Gazette dated 1st of November, 1925. has been revised as follows by an exchange of Notes between His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and the High Commissioner of the French Republic in Syria and the Lebanon.

| | | Palestine | Syria. | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|-----------------|----|
| | | (Egyptian Pounds*) | (Syrian Pounds) | |
| One week | - | - | 1 | 7 |
| One fortnight | - | - | 2 | 14 |
| One month | - | - | 3 | 21 |
| Three months | - | - | 6 | 42 |
| Six months | - | - | 8 | 56 |

* Now Palestine Pounds

APPENDIX II

Agreement relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles between Palestine and Trans-Jordan

The following Agreement relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles between Palestine and Transjordan has been concluded between Mr. A. S. Mavrogordato, Commandant of Police, representing the Government of Palestine, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Peake, Officer Commanding Arab Legion; representing the Government of Trans-Jordan, acting by virtue of powers respectively conferred upon them.

1. Public motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in Palestine or Trans-Jordan may carry passengers without restriction between Palestine and Trans-Jordan, provided that they return to the country in which they are licensed within 48 hours of their entry into the other territory.

2. Commercial vehicles and tractors licensed in Palestine or Trans-Jordan may likewise pass without restriction, between the two countries provided, that they return to the country in which they are licensed within 48 hours of their entry into the other territory.

3. Public motor vehicles, commercial vehicles and tractors licensed in Palestine or Trans-Jordan which remain in the other territory for more than 48 hours shall pay a licence fee at rates varying according to the duration of their stay in the other territory, as follows :—

I. PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES

| Period of Stay | SEATING CAPACITY (including the driver) | | | |
|----------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | no exceeding five persons | exceeding 5 but not exceeding 7 | exceeding 7 but not exceeding 12 | exceeding 12 |
| | £P. | £P. | £P. | £P. |
| One week | 1. | 1.250. | 2. | 3. |
| Two weeks | 2. | 2.500. | 4. | 6. |
| One month | 3. | 3.750. | 6. | 9. |
| Three months | 6. | 7.500. | 12. | 18. |
| Six months | 8. | 10.000. | 16. | 24. |

II. COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND TRACTORS

| Period of Stay | CARRYING CAPACITY (including the driver) | | | TRACTORS |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | not exceeding 500 kilos. | not exceeding 1500 kilos. | not exceeding 3000 kilos | |
| | £P. | £P. | £P. | £P. |
| One week | 0.750. | 1. | 1.750. | 1. |
| Two weeks | 1.500. | 2. | 3.500. | 2. |
| One month | 2.250. | 3. | 5.250. | 3. |
| Three months | 4.500. | 6. | 10.500. | 6. |
| Six months | 6.000. | 8. | 14.000. | 8. |

4. Private motor vehicles which are licensed in Palestine or Trans-Jordan shall be admitted into the other territory without payment of licence fees for a visit not exceeding three months, provided that the owner is among the passengers.

For a visit exceeding three months but not exceeding six months one quarter of the licence fee payable in the other territory shall be paid; for a visit exceeding six months but not exceeding one year one half of such licence fee shall be paid.

In case the owner is not among the passengers, or in any other case than is mentioned in this paragraph, the licence fee shall be payable in respect of a private motor vehicle entering the other territory at the same rates as are payable by such a vehicle registered in that territory.

5. Licences will be issued in Palestine by the District Superintendent of Police at Haifa, Nablus and Jerusalem, and in Trans-Jordan by the Police Inspector at Amman, and the District Commandant at Es-Salt, Kerak and Ma'an.

6. The drivers of all motor vehicles, including tractors, shall carry with them their driving licences and shall produce them on demand in the territory of either contracting party.

7. This Agreement shall not affect the fees payable to the Government of Trans-Jordan in respect of motor vehicles passing over the Allenby Bridge.

A. S. MAVROGORDATO
*Commandant,
 Palestine Police.*

Jerusalem,
 14th November, 1929.

F. G. PEAKE Lieut.-Col.
*Officer Commanding
 Arab Legion, Trans-Jordan.*

Jerusalem,
 14th November, 1929.

*Doc. 521: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931,
 Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 4/1931 (5.05.1931), pp. 342–372.*

Note: Transcribed here are only parts pertinent to licensing charges, fees, and number plates.⁷

Note: Corrections will appear in Gazette 285 (16.06.1931), pp. 501.⁸

I looked out for photographs featuring the licence plates as set out in above regulations. The clearest images I found are these two photographs from the Arab Revolt 1936 (above, fig. 188),⁹ and from 1932 (below, fig. 189).¹⁰



7 The entire 30 page regulations can be furnished on application to the editor.

8 See doc. 531 on p. 146.

9 Source: American Colony (Jerusalem) / Photo Department: *Palestine disturbances 1936. Two motor cars burnt on the highway [...] J. G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection, Library of Congress. LC-DIG-matpc-18075. Online: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019708845/>. [image cropped]*

10 Source: American Colony (Jerusalem) / Photo Department: *Y.M.C.A. athletic events [Jerusalem] J. G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection, Library of Congress. LC-DIG-matpc-13768. Online: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019703343/>. [image cropped]*

16.05.1931: Personnel

(392) APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"B" Acting Appointments**The High Commissioner has appointed :-**

Mr. H. Grant, Postmaster, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Assistant Director, North, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. D. Kennedy, with effect from 23rd April, 1931.

Mr. E. L. Eid, Inspector Clerk, Grade 1, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Postmaster during the period Mr. H. Grant is acting as Assistant Director, North, with effect from 23rd April, 1931.

"D" Leave

Mr. G. D. Kennedy, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 23.4.31 - 26.8.31

Mr. J. A. Lavens, Palestine Railways, 11.6.31 - 25.10.31

(392) APPOINTMENTS, etc.

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"D" Leave

Mr. G. D. Kennedy, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 23.4.31 - 28.8.31

Mr. J. A. Lavens, Palestine Railways, 11.6.31 - 25.10.31

Doc. 522: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 283 (16.05.1931), p. 374.

16.05.1931: Railways Time Table Changes (1.06.1931)

(421) NOTICE

PALESTINE RAILWAYS**Time Table alterations as from 1st June, 1931**

Notice is hereby given that the time table will be revised as from the 1st June, 1931.

For further particulars see new time tables which will be displayed at all stations.

**C. R. WEBB
General Manager**

11th May, 1931.

(R/54/31)

(421) NOTICE

PALESTINE RAILWAYS**Time Table alterations as from 1st June, 1931**

Notice is hereby given that the time table will be revised as from the 1st June, 1931.

For further particulars see new time tables which will be displayed at all stations.

**C. R. WEBB
General Manager**

11th May, 1931.

(R/54/31)

Doc. 523: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 283 (16.05.1931), p. 405.

15.05.1931: Palestine Government Account of Cash Receipts and Payments 1930

| 410 OFFICIAL GAZETTE | | 16th May, 1930 | |
|---|---|---|---------------------|
| (431) | | PALESTINE: | |
| Dr. | ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS | | |
| RECEIPTS | Receipts in the month of December, 1930 L.P. miles | Receipts from 1st Jan. 1930 to 30th Nov. 1930 L.P. miles | TOTAL L.P. miles |
| Balance on 1st January, 1930 | — | 26,923 684 | 26,923 684 |
| Balance on 1st December, 1930 | 127,293 680 | — | — |
| 1. Customs | 94,475 466 | 900,912 470 | .991,087 936 |
| 2. Post & Telegraph | 651 894 | 9,051 386 | 9,703 280 |
| 3. Licences, Taxes, etc. | 68,388 700 | 673,375 544 | 740,654 944 |
| 4. Fees of Court or Office, Receipts for Specific Services & Reimbursements | 30,681 432 | 217,689 002 | 248,371 634 |
| 5. Posts and Telegraphs | 10,478 717 | 71,332 335 | 81,810 052 |
| 6. Posts and Telegraphs | 5,728 567 | 44,850 007 | 44,618 504 |
| 7. Receipts from Government Property | 563 837 | 86,020 543 | 87,484 480 |
| 8. Interest | 2,396 710 | 26,068 534 | 28,465 250 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | 102 293 | 6,784 904 | 6,887 497 |
| 10. Land Sales | — | — | — |
| | 216,539 906 | 2,181,759 912 | 2,348,250 819 |
| 11. Grant-in-Aid | 11,408 440 | 20,787 300 | 41,285 749 |
| Total Revenue | L.P. | | |
| Loan Account Advances Deposits | 226,031 346 | 2,161,544 220 | 2,389,545 568 |
| 185,079 020 | 549 946 | 4,234 540 | 4,763 768 |
| 185,556 151 | 1,209,968 572 | 1,514,046 192 | 2,723,546 013 |
| 36,861 000 | 929 470 | 470 281 | 581,790 162 |
| 20,000 000 | 1,267,260 470 | 4,020,469 469 | 5,287,729 469 |
| 8,298 192 | 32,891 819 | 41,149 041 | — |
| Total Receipts | L.P. | 797,402 157 | 6,664,361 374 |
| TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE | L.P. | 924,625 837 | 6,691,315 068 |
| | | 7,488,717 215 | |

(F/8/31)

| 16th May, 1931 OFFICIAL GAZETTE | | 411 | |
|---|---|---|---------------------|
| GOVERNMENT | | PALESTINE: | |
| FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1930, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930 | | C. | |
| PAYMENTS | Payments in the month of December, 1930 L.P. miles | Payments from 1st Jan. 1930 to 30th Nov. 1930 L.P. miles | TOTAL L.P. miles |
| 1. Pensions | 4,630 338 | 15,108 580 | 16,828 927 |
| 2. Postal Debt and Loan Charges | — | 112,000 442 | 112,000 442 |
| 3. His Excellency The High Commissioner | 827 805 | 6,582 883 | 7,310 668 |
| 4. Secretariat | 1,849 000 | 19,481 221 | 21,330 311 |
| 5. District Administration | 8,938 920 | 80,651 608 | 89,589 900 |
| 6. Legal Department | 976 482 | 7,001 085 | 8,578 167 |
| 7. Audit Department | 1,038 100 | 12,063 963 | 13,001 068 |
| 8. Treasury | 1,348 665 | 14,230 554 | 15,578 219 |
| 9. Audit Department | 842 050 | 8,191 051 | 9,043 031 |
| 10. Customs, Excise and Trade | 7,147 080 | 64,008 264 | 71,155 356 |
| 11. Health and Social Welfare | 9,337 147 | 10,159 145 | 10,256 141 |
| 12. Department of Education | 16,177 103 | 127,375 183 | 143,555 286 |
| 13. Department of Agriculture & Forests | 9,089 098 | 92,592 021 | 102,518 119 |
| 14. Land Settlement Department | 1,040 000 | 1,040 000 | 1,040 000 |
| 15. Land Settlement | 2,027 150 | 18,652 285 | 21,379 444 |
| 16. Lands Department | 1,515 039 | 15,852 507 | 17,368 446 |
| 17. Survey Department | 4,085 137 | 38,192 730 | 42,205 867 |
| 18. Posts and Telegraphs | 58,933 000 | 44,145 000 | 49,078 500 |
| 19. Transjordan Frontier Force | 18,663 762 | 190,548 351 | 209,812 113 |
| 20. Defence | 80,127 075 | 29,547 481 | 100,674 556 |
| 21. Posts and Telegraphs | 17,058 388 | 129,638 875 | 147,696 353 |
| 22. Public Works Department | 17,058 376 | 129,638 875 | 146,696 353 |
| 23. Public Works Department | 25,606 007 | 130,042 713 | 164,649 410 |
| 24. Miscellaneous | 16,394 920 | 95,442 333 | 108,826 253 |
| Total Ordinary Expenditure | L.P. | 209,016 947 | 1,969,294 212 |
| 25. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary | 4,817 464 | 31,278 605 | 36,096 009 |
| 26. Public Works Extraordinary | 37,005 107 | 132,663 982 | 169,671 102 |
| 27. Transjordan Frontier Force Extraordinary | 5,397 039 | 17,470 460 | 22,867 402 |
| 28. Railways Excess of Expenditure over Revenue | L.P. | 19,302 055 | — |
| Total Expenditure | L.P. | 365,828 385 | 2,470,676 279 |
| Loan Account Advances Deposits | 65,438 408 | 175,200 025 | 240,638 523 |
| Imprests Investments Unallocated Stores | 148,072 107 | 1,255,355 364 | 1,473,437 369 |
| | 300,072 000 | 1,247,955 364 | 1,647,031 369 |
| | 31,870 000 | 247,251 278 | 270,121 273 |
| | 43,707 866 | 927,758 570 | 971,556 436 |
| | 2,655 554 | 40,480 575 | 43,106 159 |
| Total Payments | L.P. | 850,880 331 | 6,664,001 378 |
| 30th November, 1930 | — | — | 7,423,974 709 |
| Balance on 31st December, 1930 | L.P. | 64,745 506 | — |
| TOTAL INCLUDING BALANCE | L.P. | 924,625 837 | 6,691,315 068 |
| | | 7,488,717 215 | |

Palestine Government Account of Cash Receipts and Payments from 1st January, 1930 to 31st December, 1930.

This shows Post & Telegraph Department's receipts of

£P. 220,383.604

(1929: 207,288.449)
and payments of

£P. 173,434.331

(ordinary: £P. 147,338.263,
extraordinary: £P. 26,096.069)
(1929 total: 167,183.500)

Total government receipts stood at

£P. 7,461,793.531

(1929: 9,434,134 988)

and payments at

£P. 7,423,971.709

(1929: 9,434,134.684).

Doc. 524: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 283 (16.05.1931), pp. 410–411.

1.06.1931: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade "F", during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., with effect from the 1st June, 1931.

Mr. C. Graham, Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Engineer, Class 1, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 4th June, 1931.

Mr. R. E. Wells, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Engineer, Class 2, during the period Mr. C. Graham is acting as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 4th June, 1931.

Mr. R. J. Rochelle, Inspector, Grade 1, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Engineer, Class 2, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. B. Garnett, with effect from the 1st June, 1931.

Mr. G. H. Webster, Assistant Director, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Grade "F", during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., with effect from the 1st June, 1931.

Mr. C. Graham, Engineer, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Engineer, Class 1, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from the 4th June, 1931.

Mr. R. E. Wells, Assistant Engineer, Class 3, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Engineer, Class 2, during the period Mr. C. Graham is acting as Chief Engineer, with effect from the 4th June, 1931.

Mr. R. J. Rochelle, Inspector, Grade 1, Junior Service, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as

"B" Acting Appointments

"C" Leave

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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., | Department of Posts and Telegraphs; 1.6.31-15.10.31 |
| Mr. E. B. Garnett, | Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.6.31-31.8.31 |
| Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., | Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 4.6.31-3.9.31 |
| Mr. T. Griffiths, | Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.6.31-30.6.31 |
| Mr. W. M. Young, | Palestine Railways, 1.6.31-15.10.31 |

Engineer, Class 2, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. B. Garnett, with effect from the 1st June, 1931.

"C" Leave

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

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Mr. W. Foster, M.B.E., | Department of Posts and Telegraphs; |
| 1.6.31-15.10.31 | |
| Mr. E. B. Garnett, | Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.6.31-31.8.31 |
| Mr. A. A. Evans, O.B.E., M.C., | Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 4.6.31-3.9.31 |
| Mr. T. Griffiths, | Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 1.6.31-30.6.31 |
| Mr. W. M. Young, | Palestine Railways, 1.6.31-15.10.31 |

Doc. 525: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 284 (1.06.1931), p. 422.

1.06.1931: Night Letter Telegrams (Greece) (15.05.1931)

(468)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams**

Commencing on the 15th May, 1931, Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Greece via Eastern at the rate of 17 mils per word with a minimum as for 25 words.

13th May, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(468)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams**

Commencing on the 15th May, 1931, Night Letter Telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Greece via Eastern at the rate of 17 mils per word with a minimum as for 25 words.

13th May, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Doc. 526: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 284 (1.06.1931), p. 440.



1.06.1931: Air Mail Rates

(469)

AIR MAIL ROUTES USED BY THE PALESTINE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TRANSPORT OF ORDINARY AND REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE ONLY

Correspondence for destinations shown in brackets in column 2 is conveyed by Air to the Airports shown in column 3 and thence by ordinary mails

| Air Route | Country of Destination | Air Port | Time occupied in transmission to Air Ports in Column 3 | | Charges | | | Latest times of posting at principal Post Offices |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | | Letters | | Other Articles | |
| | | | By Air Mail | By Ordinary Mail | Air fee and postage | Air fee only | Per 20 grammes | |
| (1) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND TO EUROPE Via Egypt | EGYPT (LOWER) GREECE { Bulgaria; Crete; Greek Archipelago; Poland; Roumania; Russia; Turkey in Europe; Yugoslavia. ITALY { Albania; Austria; Czecho-Slovakia; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Sicily; Tunis. { Belgium; Denmark; Germany; Holland; Luxembourg; Norway; Sweden. SWITZERLAND FRANCE { Portugal; Spain; North Africa (except Tunis). ENGLAND { Irish Free State; Canada; British West African Colonies; South Africa; North, Central and South America. | CAIRO ATHENS NAPLES GENOA BASLE PARIS LONDON | 2½ hours 23 hours 43 hours 2 days 64 hours 69 hours 3 days | 1 day 3-4 days 4-5 days 3½-5 day 4-5½ days 5½-7 days 6-8 days | Mils 15 25 25 25 25 20 & 15 alternately | Mils 10 15 15 15 15 10 | Mils 5 10 10 10 10 10 | Haifa Saturday 0745 Jaffa Saturday 0805 Jerusalem Saturday 0730 Tel-Aviv Friday 1050 Gaza Saturday 1245 |
| (2) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND TO INDIA Via Iraq and Persia | IRAQ PERSIA (Northern) PERSIA (Southern) and PERSIAN GULF INDIA INDIA { Bombay etc., Ceylon and Far East. | BAGHDAD BASRAH KERMANSHAH HAMADAN TEHERAN Via Baghdad BUSHIRE LINGEH JASK KARACHI DELHI | 1½ hour 19½ hours Despatch by air all the way secured saving of 4½ days to Kermanshah 5½ days to Hamadan and 6 days to Teheran 23 hours 20 hours 32 hours 52½ hours 75 hours | 2 days 3 days 4-9 days 8-10 days 10 days | 25 30 30 30 30 30 | 45 20 20 20 20 30 | 10 15 | Haifa Monday 1330 Jaffa Monday 1540 Jerusalem Monday 1415 Tel-Aviv Monday 1555 Gaza Tuesday 0830 |
| (3) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TO EAST AFRICA Via Egypt and Sudan | EGYPT (UPPER) SUDAN BELGIAN CONGO (Via Juba) UGANDA KENYA TANGANYIKA | LUXOR ASSOUAN WADI BALFA KHARTOUM KOSTI MALAKAL JUBA BUTIABA PORT BELL KISUMU MWANZA | 4½ hours 7 hours 10 hours 20½ hours 48 hours 52 hours 58 hours — 74 hours 70 hours 70½ hours 98½ hours | From Cairo 15 hours 28½ hours 4 days 8 to 15 days 17 days 19 to 22 days 16-25 days 17-26 days | From Cairo 25 25 25 25 35 35 35 35 | 15 15 15 10 | 10 | Haifa Sunday 0715 Jaffa Sunday 0805 Jerusalem Sunday 0730 Tel-Aviv Sunday 0900 |
| (4) AIR-ORIENT TO EUROPE Via Lebanese Republic | GREECE { Bulgaria; Crete; Greek Archipelago; Poland; Roumania; Russia; Turkey in Europe; Yugoslavia. ITALY { Albania; Austria; Czecho-Slovakia; Estonia; Germany (South); Hungary Latvia; Lithuania; Sicily; Tunis. FRANCE { Belgium; Germany; Holland; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland; United Kingdom, and Northern and Western Europe generally; North and West Africa; North, Central and South America. | ATHENS NAPLES MAIGEUILLES | 30 hours 40 hours 55½ hours | 3-4 days 3 days 5-6 days | 25 40 50 | 25 30 30 | 20 25 25 | Haifa Saturday 0745 Jaffa Saturday 0545 Jerusalem Friday 2200 Tel-Aviv Friday 1650 |

17th May, 1931.
(P/3/31)W. HUDSON
Postmaster GeneralDoc. 527: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 284 (1.06.1931), pp. 441-442.
Note: Corrections will appear in Gazette 285 on p. 501.¹¹

11 See doc. 532 on p. 146. The notice is superseded in Gazette 295 (16.11.1931), p. 861. See doc. 559 on p. 168.

(469)

**AIR MAIL ROUTES USED BY THE PALESTINE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TRANSPORT
OF ORDINARY AND REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE ONLY**

Correspondence for destinations shown in brackets in column 2 is conveyed by Air to the Airports shown in column 3 and thence by ordinary mails

| Air Route | Country of Destination | Air Port | Time occupied in transmission to Air Port in Column 3 | | Charges | | | Latest times of posting at principal Post Offices |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | | Letters | | Other Articles | |
| | | | Air fee and postage | | Air fee only | | | |
| | | | By Air Mail | By Ordinary Mail | First 20 grammes | Each extra 20 grammes | Per 20 grammes | |
| (1) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND TO EUROPE Via Egypt | EGYPT (LOWER) GREECE { Bulgaria; Crete; Greek Archipelago; Poland; Roumania; Russia; Turkey in Europe; Yugoslavia. ITALY { Albania; Austria; Czecho-Slovakia; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Sicily; Tunis. { Belgium; Denmark; Germany; Holland; Luxemburg; Norway; Sweden. SWITZERLAND FRANCE { Portugal; Spain; North Africa (except Tunis). ENGLAND { Irish Free State; Canada; British West African Colonies; South Africa; North, Central and South America. | CAIRO ATHENS NAPLES GENOA BASLE PARIS LONDON | 2½ hours 23 hours 43 hours 2 days 64 hours 69 hours 3 days | 1 day 3-4 days 4-5 days 3½-5 day 4-5½ days 3½-7 days 6-8 days | Mils 15 25 25 15 25 15 20 | Mils 10 15 15 10 15 15 10 & 15 alternately | Mils 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Haifa Saturday 0715 Jaffa Saturdays 0905 Jerusalem Saturday 0730 Tel-Aviv Friday 1650 Gaza Saturday 1245 |
| (2) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND TO INDIA Via Iraq and Persia | IRAQ PERSIA (Northern) | BAGHDAD BASRAH KERMANSHAH HAMADAN TEHERAN Via Baghdad | 1 hours 19½ hours Despatch by air all the way secures saving of 4½ days to Kermanshah 5½ days to Hamadan and 6 days to Teheran | 2 days 3 days 30 | 25 30 20 | 15 20 15 | 10 15 15 | Haifa Monday 1330 Jaffa Monday 1510 Jerusalem Monday 1415 Tel-Aviv Monday 1555 Gaza Tuesday 0830 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|--|----|----|----|--|
| | PERSIA (Southern) and PERSIAN GULF | BUSHIRE LINGEGH JASK | 23 hours 29 hours 32 hours | 4-9 days | 30 | 20 | 15 | |
| | INDIA | KARACHI | 52½ hours | 8- days 10 | 30 | 20 | 15 | |
| | INDIA { Bombay etc., Ceylon and Far East | DELHI | 75 hours | 10 days | 40 | 30 | 25 | |
| (3) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS | EGYPT (UPPER) | LUXOR ASSOUAN | From Cairo 4½ hours 7 hours | From Cairo 15 hours 28½ hours | 25 | 15 | 10 | Haifa Sunday 0715 |
| TO EAST AFRICA | SUDAN | WADI HALFA KHARTOUM KOSTI MALAKAL JUBA | 10 hours 30½ hours 48 hours 32 hours 58 hours | — 4 days 6 to 15 days | 25 | 15 | 10 | Jaffa Sunday 0905 Jerusalem Sunday 0730 Tel-Aviv Sunday 0900 |
| Via Egypt and Sudan | BELGIAN CONGO (Via Juba) UGANDA KENYA TANGANYIKA | BUTIABA PORT BELL KISUMU MWANZA | — 71 hours 76 hours 79½ hours 98½ hours | 17 days 19 to 22 days 16- 25 days 17- 26 days | 35 | 25 | 20 | |
| (4) AIR-ORIENT | GREECE { Bulgaria; Crete; Greek Archipelago; Poland; Roumania; Russia; Turkey in Europe; Yugoslavia. | ATHENS | 30 hours | 3-4 days | 35 | 20 | 20 | Haifa Saturday 0715 |
| TO EUROPE | ITALY { Albania; Austria; Czecho-Slovakia; Estonia; Germany (South) Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Sicily; Tunis. | NAPLES | 40 hours | 3 days | 40 | 30 | 25 | Jaffa Saturday 0545 Jerusalem Friday 2200 Tel-Aviv Friday 1650 |
| Via Lebanese Republic | FRANCE { Belgium; Germany; Holland; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland; United Kingdom; and Northern and Western Europe generally; North and West Africa; North, Central and South America. | MARSEILLES | 55½ hours | 5-6 days | 40 | 30 | 25 | |

17th May, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

16.06.1931: Customs Duties (Exemption for Envelopes)

(504)

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE, 1924

NOTICE

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, 1924, and with the advice of the Executive Council, the High Commissioner has made the following additions to the First Schedule to the Ordinance, as set out in the Notice in the Official Gazette of the 1st September, 1929:

Soda ash.

Paper cut in rhomboid shape for the manufacture of envelopes.

10th June, 1931.
 (C/76/31)

C. T. EVANS
Acting Clerk to the Executive Council

(504)

CUSTOMS DUTIES EXEMPTION ORDINANCE, 1924

NOTICE

J. R. CHANCELLOR
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Section 2 of the Customs Duties Exemption Ordinance, 1924, and with the advice of the Executive Council, the High Commissioner has made the following additions to the First Schedule to the Ordinance, as set out in the Notice in the Official Gazette of the 1st September, 1929 :

Soda ash.

Paper cut in rhomboid shape for the manufacture of envelopes.

10th June, 1931.
 (C/76/31)

C. T. EVANS
Acting Clerk to the Executive Council

Doc. 528: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 284 (1.06.1931), p. 487.
 Note: Refers to Gazette 242 (1.09.1929), pp. 935–942.¹²



12 See doc. 418 on pp. 113–114 of MEPB 8.

16.06.1931: Night Letter Telegrams (Latvia, Russia)

(523)

NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Latvia and Russia via Marconi at the rates of 24 mils per word for Latvia and 29 mils per word for Russia with a minimum charge as for 25 words in each case.

6th June, 1931.

(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(523)

NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Latvia and Russia via Marconi at the rates of 24 mils per word for Latvia and 29 mils per word for Russia with a minimum charge as for 25 words in each case.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

6th June, 1931.

(P/3/31)

Doc. 529: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 284 (1.06.1931), p. 496.
Note: This notice refers to the company "Marconi". For the service via "Eastern" see later notice.¹³

16.06.1931: Destroyed Currency Notes

(524)

NOTICE

Palestine Currency Notes

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them should communicate at once with the undersigned:-

| Number of Note | Value | Name of Claimant |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | £P. | |
| A.291280 | 1 | HESKEL GOLDENBERG, Jaffa |
| A.355044 | 1 | RABBI MOSES OSTROWSKY, Jerusalem |
| | Mils | |
| A.076506 | 500 | DAWUD MUSA MENADEBAH |
| A.131974 | 500 | DAWUD MUSA MENADEBAH |
| A.260599 | 500 | DAWUD MUSA MENADEBAH |
| W. J. JOHNSON Currency Officer | | |
| 2nd June, 1930. (F/98/31) | | |

(524)

NOTICE

Palestine Currency Notes

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them should communicate at once with the undersigned :-

| Number of Note | Value | Name of Claimant |
|----------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | £P. | |
| A.291280 | 1 | HESKEL GOLDENBERG, Jaffa |
| A.355044 | 1 | RABBI MOSES OSTROWSKY, Jerusalem |
| | Mils | |
| A.076506 | 500 | DAWUD MUSA MENADEBAH |
| A.131974 | 500 | DAWUD MUSA MENADEBAH |
| A.260599 | 500 | DAWUD MUSA MENADEBAH |

W. J. JOHNSON

2nd June, 1930.

Currency Officer

(F/98/31)

Doc. 530: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 285 (16.06.1931), p. 501.
Note: "1930" should read "1931".

Note: This notice will be repeated in Gazettes 286 (1.07.1931), p. 529, and 288 (1.08.1931), p. 596.

13 See doc. 533 on p. 147.

16.06.1931: Correction to Road Regulations

| (533) | CORRIGENDA | (533) | CORRIGENDA |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| | I | | I |
| Extraordinary Official Gazette of 5.5.31 | | Extraordinary Official Gazette of 5.5.31 | |
| Regulations under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929. Page 342, Regulation 5, lines 2 and 3: for "Second Schedule" read "First Schedule". | | Regulations under the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929. Page 342, Regulation 5, lines 2 and 3: for "Second Schedule" read "First Schedule". | |
| Page 343, Regulation 9, line 3: insert the word "such" between the words "each" and "wheel". | | Page 343, Regulation 9, line 3 : insert the word "such" between the words "each" and "wheel". | |
| Page 345, Regulation 14, line 2: for "figures" read "fingers". | | Page 345, Regulation 14, line 2 : for "figures" read "fingers". | |
| Page 352, Regulation 16, line 3: for "sunrise and sunset" read "sunset and sunrise". | | Page 352, Regulation 16, line 3 : for "sunrise and sunset" read "sunset and sunrise". | |
| Page 358, Note after Regulation 5, line 3: for "appeal" read "appended". | | Page 358, Note after Regulation 5, line 3 : for "appeal" read "appended". | |
| Page 367, Colour of plates, and letters and figures. Private vehicles: for "Letters and Figures RED" read "Letters and Figures BLACK". | | Page 367, Colour of plates, and letters and figures. Private vehicles: for "Letters and Figures RED" read "Letters and Figures BLACK". | |

Doc. 531: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 285 (16.06.1931), p. 501.
Refers to Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 4/1931 (5.05.1931), pp. 342–372.¹⁴

16.06.1931: Correction to Air Mail Routes

| (533) | CORRIGENDA | (533) | CORRIGENDA |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| | II | | II |
| Official Gazette No. 284 of 1.6.31 | | Official Gazette No. 284 of 1.6.31 | |
| Pages 441–442, Air Mail Routes used by the Palestine Postal Administration. | | Pages 441–442, Air Mail Routes used by the Palestine Postal Administration. | |
| Service (2), last column : | | Service (2), last column : | |
| Haifa 1330 read 0715 Jaffa 1510 read 0905 Jerusalem 1415 read 0730 | | Haifa 1330 read 0715 Jaffa 1510 read 0905 Jerusalem 1415 read 0730 | |
| Service (4), last column : | | Service (4), last column : | |
| Haifa 0715 read 0910 Jaffa 0545 read 0535 Jerusalem 2200 read 1330.. | | Haifa 0715 read 0910 Jaffa 0545 read 0535 Jerusalem 2200 read 1330. | |

Doc. 532: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 285 (16.06.1931), p. 501.
Refers to Gazette 284 (1.06.1931), pp. 441–442.¹⁵

14 See doc. 521 on p. 126.

15 See doc. 527 on p. 141. The notice is superseded by Gazette 295 (16.11.1931), p. 861. See doc. 559 on p. 168.

1.07.1931: Night Letter Telegram Latvia, Russia

(563) NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Latvia and Russia via Eastern at the rates of 24 mils per word for Latvia and 29 mils per word for Russia with a minimum charge as for 25 words in each case.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

16th June, 1931.
(P/3/31)

(563) NOTICE

Night Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith, Nigh Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Latvia and Russia via Eastern at the rates of 24 mils per word for Latvia and 29 mils per word for Russia with a minimum charge as for 25 words in each case.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

16th June, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 533: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 286 (1.07.1931), p. 529.
Note: This notice refers to the company "Eastern". For the service via "Marconi" see earlier notice.¹⁶



Fig. 190:

Parade on the occasion of the arrival of Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope as new High Commissioner for Palestine, 20.11.1931.¹⁷

16 See doc. 529 on p. 145.

17 Detail from: American Colony (Jerusalem) / Photo Department: *Arrival of Sir Arthur Wauchope as High Commissioner for Palestine, Nov. 20, 1931*. In: G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection / Library of Congress. Online: <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/matpc/item/2019703152/>.

16.06.1931: Change of High Commissioner (Arthur Grenfell Wauchope)



Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

JERUSALEM

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

14th July, 1931

NOTICE

It is notified for general information that His Excellency SIR JOHN CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., will leave Palestine on or about the 1st September on leave for two months prior to relinquishing the appointment of High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

It is also notified that HIS MAJESTY THE KING has approved the appointment of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, Northern Ireland District, to succeed His Excellency as High Commissioner for Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

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Doc. 534: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 11/1931 (14.07.1931), p. 548.

16.07.1931: Insured Letters and Boxes Regulation (UPU Convention 28.06.1928)

(589)

NOTICE

Convention and Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes

IT IS HEREBY notified that the Convention and Agreement of the Universal Postal Union concerning Insured Letters and Boxes which were signed at London on the 28th June, 1928, have been ratified by His Majesty's Government.

This ratification applies to all territories under British Mandate.

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

7th July, 1931.
(P/3/31)

(589)

NOTICE

Convention and Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes

IT IS HEREBY notified that the Convention and Agreement of the Universal Postal Union concerning Insured Letters and Boxes which were signed at London on the 28th June, 1928, have been ratified by His Majesty's Government.

This ratification applies to all territories under British Mandate.

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

7th July, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 535: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 287 (16.07.1931), p. 560.



Fig. 191: Registered cover from Jerusalem 24.07.1931 to Berlin.
[FL4+FR2: 13+13 = 26m, 24.07.1931]



16.07.1931: Tenders

(601)

NOTICE**Sale of Unserviceable Stores**

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender.

Lying at P. & T. Stores Branch, Upper Bethlehem Road.

Jerusalem

Lot 1. Miscellaneous scrap material 110 kilos (clocks, water jug, typewriter, hand cart, old bicycle parts and tyres and tubes, etc.)

Lot 2. Scrap Iron 180 kilos (Cash and Deed Boxes, Lamps, Numbering machines, Stationery Box, Wash Stand, Coal Stove, Letter Boxes, Locks, etc.)

Lot 3. Letter Scales 39.

Lying at P. & T. Stores Branch, Station Road Haifa.

Lot 4. Scrap Iron 850 kilos (Motor Car parts, Heating Stoves, Tools, etc.)

Lot 5. Scrap Wood 464 kilos (Ladders, Tables, Chairs, Pigeon Holes, Counter Cupboard and Tent Poles)

Lot 6. Scrap Rubber 527 kilos (Old Motor Car tyres and tubes)

Lot 7. Scrap G. I. wire 291 kilos

Lot 8. Scrap Copper wire 1410 kilos

Lot 9. Scrap Lead 2880 kilos

Lot 10. Scrap Brass 6 kilos

Lot 11. Scrap Zinc 165 kilos

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon, 20th July, 1931.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

30th June, 1931.

(601)

NOTICE**Sale of Unserviceable Stores**

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender.

Lying at P. & T. Stores Branch, Upper Bethlehem Road.

Jerusalem

Lot 1. Miscellaneous scrap material 110 kilos (clocks, water jug, typewriter, hand cart, old bicycle parts and tyres and tubes, etc.)

Lot 2. Scrap Iron 180 kilos (Cash and Deed Boxes, Lamps, Numbering machines, Stationery Box, Wash Stand, Coal Stove, Letter Boxes, Locks, etc.)

Lot 3. Letter Scales 39.

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Lot 5. Scrap Wood 464 kilos (Ladders, Tables, Chairs, Pigeon Holes, Counter Cupboard and Tent Poles)

Lot 6. Scrap Rubber 527 kilos (Old Motor Car tyres and tubes)

Lot 7. Scrap G.I. wire 291 kilns

Lot 8. Scrap Copper wire 1410 kilos

Lot 9. Scrap Lead 2880 kilos

Lot 10. Scrap Brass 6 kilos

Lot 11. Scrap Zinc 165 kilos

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon, 20th July, 1931.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

30th June, 1931.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender.

Lying at Inspectors Stores P. & T., Nablus Road, Jerusalem.

Scrap Iron - 1550 Kilos

Lying at Inspector's Stores P. & T., Jaffa.

Scrap Iron - 970 Kilos

Lying at Old Post Office Yard, Jaffa.

Quantity of Counter partitions, scrap wood, etc.

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem by noon 25th July, 1931.

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

Tenders by Telegraph will not be considered.

9th July, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender.

Lying at Inspectors Stores P. & T., Nablus Road, Jerusalem.

Scrap Iron - 1550 Kilos

Lying at Inspector's Stores P. & T., Jaffa.

Scrap Iron - 970 Kilos

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Quantity of Counter partitions, scrap wood, etc.

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon 25th July, 1931.

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

Tenders by Telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

9th July, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 536: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 287 (16.07.1931), p. 566.

1.08.1931: Personnel

(611)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"D" LEAVE

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 23.7.31-22.10.31

(611)

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

"D" Leave

MR. G. H. WEBSTER, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 23.7.31-22.10.31

Doc. 537: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 288 (1.08.1931), p. 576.



1.08.1931: Newspaper Wrappers

| (644) | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NOTICE | | |
| Stamped Newspaper Wrappers | | |
| <i>Newspaper Wrappers of good quality impressed with 2 mils and 3 mils stamps are now available at all Post Offices in Palestine at the following prices:—</i> | | |
| No. of Wrappers | Sale price | |
| | Impressed with 2 mils postage stamp | Impressed with 3 mils postage stamp |
| Mils | Mils | Mils |
| 1 | 3 | 4. |
| 2 | 5 | 7. |
| 3 | 8 | 11. |
| 4 | 10 | 14. |
| 5 | 13 | 18. |
| 6 | 15 | 21. |
| 7 | 18 | 25. |
| 8 | 20 | 28. |
| 9 | 23 | 32. |
| 10 (packet) | 25 | 35. |
| 20th July, 1931. (P/3/31) | W. HUDSON Postmaster General | |

(644)

NOTICE

Stamped Newspaper Wrappers

Newspaper Wrappers of good quality impressed with 2 mils and 3 mils stamps are now available at all Post Offices in Palestine at the following prices:—

| No. of Wrappers | Sale price | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Impressed with 2 mils postage stamp | Impressed with 3 mils postage stamp |
| | Mils | Mils |
| 1 | 3 | 4. |
| 2 | 5 | 7. |
| 3 | 8 | 11. |
| 4 | 10 | 14. |
| 5 | 13 | 18. |
| 6 | 15 | 21. |
| 7 | 18 | 25. |
| 8 | 20 | 28. |
| 9 | 23 | 32. |
| 10 (packet) | 25 | 35. |

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

20th July, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 538: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 288 (1.08.1931), p. 596.

16.08.1931: Personnel

| (654) | | |
|--|---|--|
| APPOINTMENTS, etc. | | |
| : | | |
| “B” ACTING APPOINTMENTS | | |
| The High Commissioner has appointed:— | : | |
| Mr. C. INNES, Clerk, Grade I, Palestine Railways, to act as Assistant Accountant, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. HARVEY, with effect from the 3rd June, 1931. | : | |
| Mr. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. FOSTER, with effect from the 23rd July, 1931. | : | |

| (654) | | |
|--|---|--|
| APPOINTMENTS, etc. | | |
| : | | |
| “B” ACTING APPOINTMENTS | | |
| The High Commissioner has appointed:— | : | |
| Mr. C. INNES, Clerk, Grade I, Palestine Railways, to act as Assistant Accountant, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. Harvey, with effect from the 3rd June, 1931. | : | |
| Mr. W. T. HEAVENS, Chief Storekeeper, Class 2, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Deputy Postmaster General during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Foster, with effect from the 23rd July, 1931. | : | |

AHMAD EFF. KHALIDA, Clerk, Grade I, Palestine Railways to act as Assistant Accountant, during the absence on leave of MR. C. W. HARVEY, with effect from the 10th August, 1931.

AHMAD EFF. KHALIDA, Clerk, Grade I, Palestine Railways to act as Assistant Accountant, during the absence on leave of MR. C. W. HARVEY, with effect from the 10th August, 1931.

Doc. 539: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 288 (16.08.1931), p. 616.

Note: "Khalida" might read "Khalifa".

16.08.1931: Customs Declaration for Parcels (Russia)

(684)

NOTICE

Description of contents of parcels for Russia.

The senders of parcels destined to places in Russia are especially warned to enter on the Customs Declaration form a description of every item enclosed in the parcel.

Failure to do this will result in the confiscation of the parcel by the Russian Customs Authorities.

3rd August, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(684)

NOTICE

Description of contents or parcels for Russia.

The senders of panels destined to places in Russia are especially warned to enter on the Customs Declaration form a description of every item enclosed in the parcel.

Failure to do this will result in the confiscation of the parcel by the Russian Customs Authorities.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General
(P/3/31)

Doc. 540: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 288 (16.08.1931), p. 633.

1.09.1931: Newspaper Exclusion (International Press Correspondence)

(708)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the High Commissioner in Executive Council has decided to exclude from Palestine the following newspaper in whatever language it is published:

"International Press Correspondence".

In accordance with the provisions of Section 35 of the Ottoman Press Law of the 11th Rajab, 1327, as amended, any person who sells or distributes any copy of such newspaper will be liable to a fine of £P. 5.

By His Excellency's Command,

19th August, 1931.
(3223/20)

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

(708)

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the High Commissioner in Executive Council has decided to exclude from Palestine the following newspaper in whatever language it is published :

“International Press Correspondence”.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 35 of the Ottoman Press Law of the 11th Rajab, 1327, as amended, any person who sells or distributes any copy of such newspaper will be liable to a fine of £P. 5.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

19th August, 1931.
(3223/ 20)

Doc. 541: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 290 (1.09.1931), p. 659.
Note: “International Press Correspondence” was a Communist news service.

International Press Correspondence¹⁸

Usually abbreviated Inprecor, this press service existed from 1921 to 1943, published by the 3rd Communist International (Comintern) in three languages: German (Internationale Pressekorrespondenz/Inprekorr), French (Inprecor), and English (International Press Correspondence).

It was issued as a printed newspaper irregularly (aiming for three issues per week), providing news, views and reports to the daily and weekly communist press. The operation had to move from Berlin to Switzerland in 1932, and to Sweden in 1935. It continued under various names (Die Welt, World News and Views, etc.) and at times in up-to eight languages until the dissolution of Comintern in 1943.

1.09.1931: Tenders

(719)

NOTICE

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

An unserviceable Lancia Lorry and a Ford Ton Truck, lying at Posts and Telegraphs Inspector's Stores, opposite the Railway Station, Haifa, will be sold by tender.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed “Tender for Unserviceable Stores”, and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 5th proximo.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be accepted.

17th August, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(719)

NOTICE

Sale of Unserviceable Stores

An unserviceable Lancia Lorry and a Ford Ton Truck, lying at Posts and Telegraphs Inspector's Stores, opposite the Railway Station, Haifa, will be sold by tender.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed “Tender for Unserviceable Stores”, and must be posted in time to reach the office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon on the 5th proximo.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be accepted.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

17th August, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 542: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 290 (1.09.1931), p. 670.

18 References: <https://www.marxists.org/history/international/comintern/inprecor/index.htm>, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inprecor> and <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inprekorr>.

1.09.1931: Tenders (Telephone Cabinet, Jaffa P.O.)

(720)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

2. The contract for the erection of a telephone cabinet at the New Post Office, Jaffa, has been awarded to Mr. Fritz Eppinger of Jerusalem at £P. 90. Period of contract is 2 months.

Doc. 543: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 290 (1.09.1931), p. 670.
 Note: "telephone cabinet" is a wooden in-house telephone booth/box; the price and contract period may point to a more substantial construction (e.g. to house the exchange/switchboard).

(720)

ADJUDICATION OF CONTRACTS

2. The contract for the erection of a telephone cabinet at the New Post Office, Jaffa, has been awarded to Mr. Fritz Eppinger of Jerusalem at £P. 90. Period of contract is 2 months.

16.09.1931: Jewish New Year Telegrams

(757)

NOTICE

Jewish New Year Greeting Telegrams

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Iraq, Irish Free State, Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the U.S. of America during the period 8th September to 22nd September, 1931 (both dates inclusive).

Telegrams to other countries in Europe not mentioned in the above paragraph and to Newfoundland will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" only.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern" will be transmitted throughout by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow, at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the place of address and thence by post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by post.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Marconi" will, in all cases, be delivered by post after transmission to London by "wireless".

The full postal address is, therefore, necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" will be forwarded by post from London. The words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

(757)

NOTICE

Jewish New Year Creeling Telegrams

Jewish New Year Greeting telegrams will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" to Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Iraq, Irish Free State, Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the U.S. of America during the period 8th September to 22nd September, 1931 (both dates inclusive).

Telegrams to other countries in Europe not mentioned in the above paragraph and to Newfoundland will be accepted for transmission "Via Eastern" only.

Telegrams for Great Britain and Northern Ireland "Via Eastern" will be transmitted throughout by telegraph to London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Leeds, Leith, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Porthcurnow, at which places the Eastern Telegraph Company maintains delivery areas. For all other places in Great Britain and Northern Ireland transmission by telegraph will be to the Eastern Telegraph Company's station nearest to the place of address and thence by post. The full postal address is necessary in the case of messages to be forwarded onward by post.

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The full postal address is, therefore, necessary in all messages by this route.

Telegrams for places in the Irish Free State "Via Eastern" or "Via Marconi" will be forwarded by post from London. The words "Post London" should be inserted in the address of the telegram in addition to the full postal address.

Telegrams for France "Via Marconi" will be telegraphed to London and thence forwarded by post to destination.

Telegrams routed "Via Eastern" for other countries in Europe, including Austria, France and Irish Free State, will be telegraphed to London and thence forwarded to destination by post.

The indication "XLT" should be written by the sender before the address and will be charged as one word.

Where the telegram is forwarded by post the full postal address must be given by the sender and the words "Post London" should be inserted at the end of the address of the telegram. These words, i.e. "Post London" should be charged for as two extra words.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

The text must consist wholly of terms of seasonal greetings.

The languages admitted are the same as for deferred telegrams, including Arabic and Hebrew transliterated into Latin characters.

Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

1st September, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Telegrams for France "Via Marconi" will be telegraphed to London and thence forwarded by post to destination.

Telegrams routed "Via Eastern" for other countries in Europe, including Austria, France and Irish Free State, will be telegraphed to London and thence forwarded to destination by post.

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Particulars of the charges may be obtained at any Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General
(P/3/31)

Doc. 544: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 291 (16.09.1931), p. 704.

16.09.1931: Palestine Currency Board (Reserve Fund and Securities) (31.03.1931)

(760)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1931.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----------|----|----|
| 1. Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1931 | 2,421,595 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1931 | 66,543 | 7 | 7 |
| 3. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund: | | | |
| Nominal Value - | 2,344,654 | 14 | 8 |
| Cost Price - - | 2,270,640 | 4 | 7 |
| Value at market price on the 31st March, 1931 - - | 2,336,118 | 9 | 3 |

(F/58/31)

(760)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

Statement of the Currency Reserve Fund and of Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1931.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----------|----|----|
| 1. Total amount of Currency Reserve Fund on the 31st March, 1931. | 2,421,595 | 1 | 5 |
| 2. Amount of Investment Reserve Account on the 31st March, 1931. | 66,543 | 7 | 7 |
| 3. Securities forming the investment portion of the Currency Reserve Fund : | | | |
| Nominal Value - | 2,344,654 | 14 | 8 |
| Cost price - - | 2,270,640 | 4 | 7 |
| Value at market price on the 31st March, 1931. - - | 2,336,118 | 9 | 3 |

(F/58/31)

Doc. 545: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 291 (16.09.1931), p. 705.

1.10.1931: Heavy Parcel Post (Egypt) (1.10.1931)

(792)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

Heavy Parcel Post

Commencing on the 1st October, 1931, parcels exceeding 5 kilos but not exceeding 10 kilos in weight will be accepted for transmission to places in Egypt.

The rate of postage will be 240 mils per parcel.

Such parcels will be subject to the same conditions as regards limits of size, packing, etc. as are already prescribed for parcels not exceeding 5 kilos in weight.

16th September, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(792)

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND
TELEGRAPHS

NOTICE

Heavy Parcel Post

Commencing on the 1st October, 1931, parcels exceeding 5 kilos but not exceeding 10 kilos in weight will be accepted for transmission to places in Egypt.

The rate of postage will be 240 mils per parcel.

Such parcels will be subject to the same conditions as regards limits of size, packing, etc. as are already prescribed for parcels not exceeding 5 kilos in weight.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

16th September, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 546: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 292 (1.10.1931), p. 746.



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY

No. 295

JERUSALEM

16th November, 1931

Fig. 192: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 295 (16.11.1931).

1.10.1931: Tenders

(793)

NOTICE

Sale of Unserviceable Stores.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:—

**Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores
Branch-Station Road-Haifa.**

Lot 1—Scrap Iron—850 kilos
(Motor Car parts, Heating Stoves, Tools etc.)

Lot 2—Scrap Wood—464 kilos
(Ladders, Tables, Chairs, Pigeon Holes, Counter, Cupboard and Tent Poles.)

Lot 3—Scrap Rubber—527 kilos
(Old Motor Car tyres and tubes.)

Lot 4—Scrap G.I. wire—291 kilos

Lot 5—An unserviceable Lancia Lorry and an unserviceable Ford Ton Truck.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores yard, Jaffa.

Lot 1—Scrap Copper and Bronze wire—500 lbs

Lot 2—Scrap G.I. and steel wire—470 lbs

Lot 3—Scrap V.I.R. wire—125 lbs

Lot 4—Scrap P.B.J. wire—300 yards

Lot 5—Poles wood various—100

Lot 6—Scrap iron—50 kilos

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the Office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon 5th October, 1931.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
17th September, 1931. Postmaster General

(P/3/31)

Doc. 547: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 292 (1.10.1931), pp. 746–747.
Note: "Scrop" should read "Scrap".

(793)

NOTICE

Sale of Unserviceable Stores.

The undermentioned stores will be sold by tender:—

**Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores
Branch-Station Road-Haifa.**

Lot 1—Scrap Iron—850 kilos
(Motor Car parts, Heating Stoves, Tools etc.)

Lot 2—Scrap Wood—464 kilos
(Ladders, Tables, Chairs, Pigeon Holes, Counter, Cupboard and Tent Poles.)

Lot 3—Scrap Rubber—527 kilos
(Old Motor Car tyres and tubes.)

Lot 4—Scrap G.I. wire—291 kilos

Lot 5—An unserviceable Lancia Lorry and an unserviceable Ford Ton Truck.

Lying at Posts and Telegraphs Stores yard, Jaffa.

Lot 1—Scrap Copper and Bronze wire—500 lbs

Lot 2—Scrap G.I. and steel wire—470 lbs

Lot 3—Scrap V.I.R. wire—125 lbs

Lot 4—Scrap P.B.J. wire—300 yards

Lot 5—Poles wood various—100

Lot 6—Scrap iron—50 kilos

Tenders, which must be in respect of each lot separately, must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores", and posted in time to reach the Office of the Postmaster General, General Post Office, Jerusalem, by noon 5th October, 1931.

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

Tenders by telegraph will not be considered.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

(P/3/31)

15.10.1931: District Reorganisation

(805)

PALESTINE ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1922

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by the several Proclamations made under Article 11 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, and described in the Schedule hereto, Palestine is now divided into the following Administrative Divisions or Districts, namely—

(a) The Northern District, comprising the Sub Districts of Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safad, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm and Beisan as defined in the said Proclamations,

(b) The Southern District, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba as defined in the said Proclamations, and,

(c) The Jerusalem Division, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jericho as defined in the said Proclamations,

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute a new District to be known as the Jerusalem District which shall comprise the Sub-Districts of the existing Jerusalem Division together with the Sub-District of Hebron,

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Article 11 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, I, MARK ARCHISON YOUNG, the Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, with the approval of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, do hereby proclaim and provide as follows:

The Jerusalem Division together with the Sub-District of Hebron as defined in the Proclamations set out in the Schedule hereto, shall constitute a District to be known as the Jerusalem District with its Headquarters at Jerusalem and the said Proclamations shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE

The Proclamation dated the 1st June, 1924

The Proclamation dated the 31st August, 1925

The two Proclamations dated the 22nd June, 1927

The Proclamation dated the 14th May, 1929

M. A. YOUNG

15th October, 1931.

Officer Administering the Government

(CJ/289/31)

(805)

PALESTINE ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1922

Proclamation

WHEREAS by the several Proclamations made under Article 11 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, and described in the Schedule hereto, Palestine is now divided into the following Administrative Divisions or Districts, namely—

(a) The Northern District, comprising the Sub Districts of Haifa, Acre, Nazareth, Tiberias, Safad, Nablus, Jenin, Tulkarm and Beisan as defined in the said Proclamations,

(b) The Southern District, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jaffa, Ramleh, Gaza, Hebron and Beersheba as defined in the said Proclamations, and,

(c) The Jerusalem Division, comprising the Sub-Districts of Jerusalem, Ramallah, Bethlehem and Jericho as defined in the said Proclamations,

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to constitute a new District to be known as the Jerusalem District which shall comprise the Sub-Districts of the existing Jerusalem Division together with the Sub-District of Hebron,

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Article 11 of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, I, Mark Aitchison Young, the Officer Administering the Government of Palestine, with the approval of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, do hereby proclaim and provide as follows :

The Jerusalem Division together with the Sub-District of Hebron as defined in the Proclamations set out in the Schedule hereto, shall constitute a District to be known as the Jerusalem District with its Headquarters at Jerusalem and the said Proclamations shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

THE SCHEDULE

The Proclamation dated the 1st June, 1924

The Proclamation dated the 31st August, 1925

The two Proclamations dated the 22nd June, 1927

The Proclamation dated the 14th May, 1929

15th October, 1931.
(CJ/229/31)

M. A. YOUNG
Officer Administering the Government

Doc. 548: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 763.

16.10.1931: Iraq suspends Pilgrimages

(818)

NOTICE

It is notified for information that the Government of Iraq, in view of the outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood of Najaf and Karbala have decided to suspend until further notice visits and corpses traffic to the Holy Places.

(M/153/31)

(818)

NOTICE

It is notified for information that the Government of Iraq, in view of the outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood of Najaf and Karbala have decided to suspend until further notice visits and corpses traffic to the Holy Places.

(M/153/31)

Doc. 549: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 773.

Note: No mention of postal communications or quarantine.

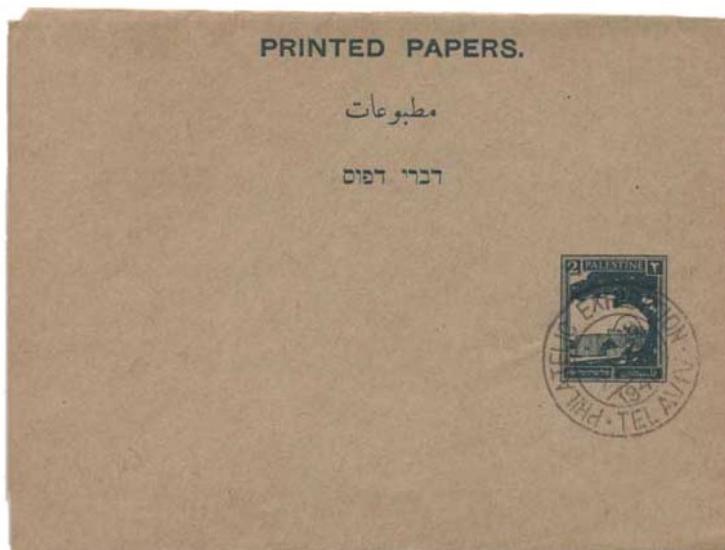


Fig. 193:

Printed Paper/Newspaper Wrapper, 2m, first issued in July 1931 (see doc. 537).

The example shown is from a later printing, the initial May 1931 print-run by Harrison & Son was 20,600, reprinted in January 1935 (22,600), July 1935 (21,000), and July 1936 (53,000).

H&G E1, Hochheiser NW1

16.10.1931: Tenders

(821)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS**NOTICES****I.**

Tenders are invited for the supply of 30,000 Biassi or similar wood railway sleepers.

Specification and form of tender, price 100 mils, may be had on application to the Stores Superintendent, Haifa.

The closing date for acceptance of tenders is 1300 hours on 31st October, 1931.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept any or the lowest tender.

10th October, 1931
(R/54/31)

C. R. WEBB
General Manager

(821)

PALESTINE RAILWAYS**NOTICES****I.**

Tenders are invited for the supply of 30,000 Biassi or similar wood railway sleepers.

Specification and form of tender, price 100 mils, may be had on application to the Stores Superintendent, Haifa.

The closing date for acceptance of tenders is 1300 hours on 31st October, 1931.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept any or the lowest tender.

C. R. WEBB
General Manager

10th October, 1931
(R/54/31)

Doc. 550: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 774.

16.10.1931: Railways Time Table Changes

II**ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICE,
LYDDA-HAIFA LINE.**

With effect as from the 14th October, 1931, and until further notice the passenger train which is at present scheduled to leave at 1720 on Wednesdays will run as per the following time table :—

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Lydda | departure 1720 |
| Ras El Ein | departure 1757 |
| Qalqilya | departure 1819 |
| Tulkarm | departure 1840 |
| Hadera | departure 1909 |
| Binyamina | departure 1925 |
| Yikhron Ya'aqov | departure 1943 |
| Athlit | departure 2006 |
| Karmel | departure 2040 |
| Haifa | departure 2047 |

2. A Restaurant Car will not be attached to this train.

C. R. WEBB

General Manager, Palestine Railways.

3rd October, 1931.
(R/133/31)

II**ALTERATIONS IN THE TRAIN SERVICE,
LYDDA-HAIFA LINE.**

With effect as from the 14th October, 1931, and until further notice the passenger train which is at present scheduled to leave at 1720 on Wednesdays will run as per the following timetable :—

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Lydda | departure 1720 |
| Ras El Ein | departure 1757 |
| Qalqilya | departure 1819 |
| Tulkarm | departure 1840 |
| Hadera | departure 1909 |
| Binyamina | departure 1925 |
| Yikhron Ya'aqov | departure 1943 |
| Athlit | departure 2008 |
| Karmel | departure 2040 |
| Haifa | departure 2047 |

2. A Restaurant Car will not be attached to this train.

C. R. WEBB

General Manager, Palestine Railways.

3rd October, 1931
(R/133/31)

Doc. 551: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 774.

16.10.1931: Night Letter Telegrams (Danzig)

(822)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams.**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Danzig Free City, at the rates of 20 mils per word via Eastern and 24 mils per word via Marconi, with a minimum charge as for 25 words in each case.

W. HUDSON

28th September, 1931. **Postmaster General**
(P/3/31)

(822)

NOTICE**Night Letter Telegrams.**

Commencing forthwith, Night Letter Telegrams will be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for Danzig Free City, at the rates of 20 mils per word via Eastern and 24 mils per word via Marconi, with a minimum charge as for 25 words in each case.

W. HUDSON

28th September, 1931. **Postmaster General**
(P/3/31)

Doc. 552: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 774.

16.10.1931: Destroyed Currency Notes

(824)

Palestine Currency Notes

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it should communicate at once with the undersigned :-

| <i>Number of Note</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Name of Claimant</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| A.835085 | £P.1 | Fuad Eff. Dakkak |

5th October, 1931. **S. S. DAVIS**
Currency Officer
(F/100/31)

(824)

Palestine Currency Notes

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name are placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to them should communicate at once with the undersigned :-

| <i>Number of Note</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Name of Claimant</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| A.835085 | £P.1 | Fuad Eff. Dakkak |

5th October, 1931. **S. S. DAVIS**
Currency Officer
(F/100/31)

Doc. 553: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 774.



Fig. 194: Printed Paper/Newspaper Wrapper, 3m, first issued in July 1931 (see doc. 537).

The example shown is from a later printing, the initial May 1931 print-run by Harrison & Son was 30,000, reprinted in July 1935 (22,000), and July 1936 (21,000). H&G E2, Hochheiser NW2.

16.10.1931: Currency Board (Coins & Notes) (30.09.1931)

778

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

16th October, 1931

(890)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD

STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1931

| Coins in Circulation | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|------|
| | Number | £P. | Mils |
| SILVER COINS | | | |
| 100 Mils | 1,295,000 | 129,500 | — |
| 50 Mils | 2,490,000 | 124,500 | — |
| Total Silver Coins | | 254,000 | — |
| NICKEL COINS | | | |
| 20 Mils | 715,000 | 14,300 | — |
| 10 Mils | 1,670,000 | 16,700 | — |
| 5 Mils | 2,380,000 | 11,900 | — |
| Total Nickel Coins | | 42,900 | — |
| BRONZE COINS | | | |
| 2 Mils | 520,000 | 1,040 | — |
| 1 Mil | 1,344,000 | 1,344 | — |
| Total Bronze Coins | | 2,384 | — |
| TOTAL COINS | | 299,284 | — |

| Notes in Circulation | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-----------|------|
| NOTES | Number | £P. | Mils |
| £P. 100 | 100 | 10,000 | — |
| £P. 50 | 1,327 | 66,350 | — |
| £P. 10 | 24,112 | 241,120 | — |
| £P. 5 | 125,230 | 626,150 | — |
| £P. 1 | 997,349 | 997,349 | — |
| £P. ½ | 208,822 | 104,411 | — |
| Total Notes | | 2,045,380 | — |
| TOTAL COINS AND NOTES | | 2,344,664 | — |

1st October, 1931.

S. S. DAVIS
Currency Officer

(830)

PALESTINE CURRENCY BOARD**STATEMENT OF COINS AND NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1931.**

| Coins in Circulation | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------------|---------|------|
| | | | | | Number | £P. | Mils |
| SILVER COINS | | | | | | | |
| 100 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,295,000 | 129,500 | — |
| 50 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,490,000 | 124,500 | — |
| | | | | | | 254,000 | — |
| | | | | | Total Silver Coins | | |
| NICKEL COINS | | | | | | | |
| 20 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 715,000 | 14,300 | — |
| 10 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,670,000 | 16,700 | — |
| 5 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,380,000 | 11,900 | — |
| | | | | | | 42,900 | — |
| | | | | | Total Nickel Coins | | |
| BRONZE COINS | | | | | | | |
| 2 Mils | .. | .. | .. | .. | 520,000 | 1,040 | — |
| 1 Mil | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,344,000 | 1,344 | — |
| | | | | | | 2,384 | — |
| | | | | | Total Bronze Coins | | |
| | | | | | TOTAL COINS | 299,284 | — |

| Notes in Circulation | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------------|-----------|------|
| | | | | | Number | £P. | Mils |
| £P. 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 10,000 | — |
| £P. 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,327 | 66,350 | — |
| £P. 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,112 | 241,120 | — |
| £P. 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125,230 | 626,150 | — |
| £P. 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 997,346 | 997,346 | — |
| £P. ½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | 208,822 | 104,411 | — |
| | | | | | | 2,045,380 | — |
| | | | | | Total Notes | | |
| | | | | | TOTAL COINS AND NOTES | 2,344,664 | — |

S. S. DAVIS

Currency Officer

1st October, 1931

Doc. 554: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 293 (16.10.1931), p. 778.



1.11.1931: Supplementary Appropriation 1930

1st November, 1931 OFFICIAL GAZETTE 791

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

AN ORDINANCE TO LEGALISE THE PAYMENT OF A SUM OF £P. 2,922,246 EXPENDED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1930.

WHEREAS no provision has been made for the expenses of the Government of Palestine for the year ended the 31st day of December, 1930, and it is necessary to make provision therefor,

Be it enacted by the High Commissioner for Palestine, with the advice of the Advisory Council thereof:

Short Title. 1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Appropriation (1930) Ordinance, 1931.

Appropriation of £P. 2,922,246 for the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1930. 2. The sums of money set forth in Schedules I. and II. hereto having been expended for the services therein mentioned, the same are hereby declared to have been duly laid out and expended for the services of the Government of Palestine for the twelve months ended the 31st December, 1930, and are hereby approved, allowed and granted.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing Actual Expenditure of the Palestine Government, exclusive of the Expenditure of the Palestine Railway for the period the 1st January to 31st December, 1930.

| | £P. |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Pensions | 16,889. |
| 2. Public Debt and Loan Charges | 112,610. |
| 3. His Excellency The High Commissioner | 7,241. |
| 4. Secretariat | 21,331. |
| 5. Treasury Administration | 80,801. |
| 6. Legal Department | 8,579. |
| 7. Judicial Department | 82,562. |
| 8. Treasury | 15,580. |
| 9. Audit Department | 9,075. |
| 10. Customs, Excise and Trade | 71,441. |
| 11. Department of Health | 103,482. |
| 12. Department of Education | 143,556. |
| 13. Department of Agriculture and Forests | 102,510. |
| 14. Agriculture Department | 7,288. |
| 15. Land Settlements | 24,000. |
| 16. Lands Department | 17,369. |
| 17. Survey Department | 42,206. |
| 18. Police and Prisons | 475,851. |
| 19. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force | 20,600. |
| 20. Defence | 109,775. |
| 21. Posts and Telegraphs | 147,339. |
| 22. Public Works Department | 48,602. |
| 23. Public Works Recurrent | 164,650. |
| 24. Miscellaneous | 58,650. |
| 25. Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary | 26,097. |
| 26. Public Works Extraordinary | 169,672. |
| 27. Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Extraordinary | 22,862. |
| TOTAL | 2,516,028 |

SCHEDULE II.

Statement showing Actual Expenditure of the Palestine Railway for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1930.

| Particulars | Amount |
|--|----------------|
| ABSTRACT A. Maintenance and Renewals of Ways and Works | 55,073 |
| ABSTRACT B. Maintenance and Renewals of Locomotives and Rolling Stock | 62,831 |
| ABSTRACT C. Transportation Expenses | 94,880 |
| ABSTRACT D. General Charges | 38,873 |
| ABSTRACT E. Debt Charges | 138,604 |
| ABSTRACT F. Extraordinary Expenditure | 15,057 |
| TOTAL: £P. | 405,318 |

The "Appropriation (1930) Ordinance, 1931" legalises expenditure of £P. 2,922,248 for the year 1930. This total includes £P. 147,339 (ordinary expenditure) and £P. 26,097 (extraordinary expenditure) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

Doc. 555: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 294 (1.11.1931), pp. 791–792.
Note: For enactment see Gazette 297, p. 950.¹⁹

1.11.1931: Personnel

APPOINTMENTS, etc.

MR. A. GWATKIN, Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, during the period MR. W. T. HEAVENS is acting as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 23rd July, 1931.

“B” Acting Appointments

MR. A. GWATKIN, Clerk, Grade I, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, to act as Chief Storekeeper, during the period MR. W. T. HEAVENS is acting as Deputy Postmaster-General, with effect from the 23rd July, 1931.

Doc. 556: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 294 (1.11.1931), p. 794.

19 See doc. 563 on p. 181.

1.11.1931: Fines for Officials (Regulations)

(844)

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT

M. A. YOUNG
Officer Administering the Government

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 108 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following Regulations:

(1) The Postmaster-General may for negligence, misconduct or any breach of the General Regulations of Government or of Post Office Regulations by any officer of the Post Office whose emoluments are less than LP. 300 per annum impose a fine on such officer not exceeding 7 days' pay.

(2) The Postmaster-General may, in writing, delegate the powers conferred on him by Regulation (1)

- (a) to officers of the Post Office of or above the rank of Assistant Director or Engineer, provided that such officers shall not have power to impose a fine exceeding one day's pay; and
- (b) to officers of the Post Office of or above the rank of Postmaster or Assistant Engineer, provided that such officers shall not have power to impose a fine exceeding 100 mils; and

provided further that the powers so delegated shall be exercised only in respect of officers who are subordinate to the officers to whom the powers are delegated.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. MOODY
Acting Chief Secretary

15th October, 1931.
 (J/117/31)

(844)

POST OFFICE ORDINANCE, 1930

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT

M. A. YOUNG
Officer Administering the Government

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in the High Commissioner by Section 108 of the Post Office Ordinance, 1930, the Officer Administering the Government has made the following Regulations :

(1) The Postmaster-General may for negligence, misconduct or any breach of the General Regulations of Government or of Post Office Regulations by any officer of the Post Office whose emoluments are less than LP. 300 per annum impose a fine on such officer not exceeding 7 days' pay.

(2) The Postmaster-General may, in writing, delegate the powers conferred on him by Regulation (1)

- (a) to officers of the Post Office of or above the rank of Assistant Director or Engineer, provided that such officers shall not have power to impose a fine exceeding one day's pay; and
- (b) to officers of the Post Office of or above the rank of Postmaster or Assistant Engineer, provided that such officers shall not have power to impose a fine exceeding

100 mils; and

provided further that the powers so delegated shall be exercised only in respect of officers who are subordinate, to the officers to whom the powers are delegated.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. MOODY

Acting Chief Secretary

15th October, 1931.
(J/117/31)

Doc. 557: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 294 (1.11.1931), p. 798.

16.11.1931: Railway Fares (Syria)

(897)

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES BETWEEN PALESTINE AND SYRIA AND *VICE VERSA*

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the rates and fares as heretofore for traffic and passengers from Palestine will continue to be charged. Similarly the rates and fares for traffic and passengers from Syria will continue to be charged on the tariff in Syrian Piastres without regard to variation in the rate of exchange.

5th November, 1931
(R/188/31)

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

(897)

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES BETWEEN PALESTINE AND SYRIA AND *VICE VERSA*

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the rates and fares as heretofore for traffic and passengers from Palestine will continue to be charged. Similarly the rates and fares for traffic and passengers from Syria will continue to be charged on the tariff in Syrian Piastres without regard to variation in the rate of exchange.

5th November, 1931
(R/188/31)

C. R. WEBB
General Manager, Palestine Railways

Doc. 558: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 295 (16.11.1931), p. 860.

Note: When on 21.09.1931 the Pound Sterling left the gold standard,
the initial devaluation amounted to some 25%.



16.11.1931: Air Mail Rates

(902)

AIR MAIL ROUTES USED BY THE PALESTINE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TRANSPORT OF ORDINARY AND REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE ONLY.

Correspondence for destinations shown in brackets in column 2 is conveyed by Air to the Airports shown in column 4 and thence by ordinary mails.

| Air Route | Country of Destination | Charges | | | Air Port | Time occupied in transmission to Air Ports in Column 4 | | Latest times of posting at principal Post Offices. | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---|--|--|--|
| | | Letters | | Other Articles | | By Air Mail | | | |
| | | Air fee and postage First 20 grammes | Each extra 20 grammes | Air fee only Per 20 grammes | | By Air Mail | By Ordinary Mail | | |
| (1) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND TO EUROPE | GREECE | Bulgaria; Crete; Greek Archipelago; Poland; Roumania; Russia; Turkey in Europe; Yugoslavia. (a) Direct (b) Via Egypt | 25 | 15 | 10 | ATHENS | 23 hours | 3-4 days | (Haifa Friday 1545 Jaffa Friday 0905 (a) Jerusalem Friday 0730 (b) Tel Aviv Friday 0900 |
| | ITALY | Albania; Austria; Czechoslovakia; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Sicily; Tunis. (a) Direct (b) Via Egypt | 25 | 15 | 10 | BRINDISI | 43 hours | 3½-5 days | (Haifa Monday 0745 Jaffa Monday 0905 (b) Jerusalem Monday 0730 Tel Aviv Monday 0900 |
| | FRANCE | Portugal; Spain; North Africa (except Tunisia). | 25 | 15 | 10 | PARIS | 3½ days | 5½-7 days | (Haifa Monday 0745 Jaffa Monday 0905 (b) Jerusalem Monday 0730 Tel Aviv Monday 0900 |
| | UNITED KINGDOM | (a) Great Britain (b) Irish Free State; Canada; British West African Colonies; North, Central and South America. | 20 | 10 & 15 alternately | 10 | LONDON | 4 days | 6-8 days | |
| (2) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND TO INDIA | IRAQ | | 25 | 15 | 10 | BAGHDAD BASRAH | 2½ hours 24 hours | 2 days 3 days | |
| Via Iraq and Persia | PERANC (Northern) | | 30 | 20 | 15 | KERMANSHAH HAMADAN TEHERAN Via Baghdad | Despatched by air all the way secures saving of 4½ days to Kermanshah 5½ days to Hamadan and 6 days Teheran | | Haifa Tuesday 1545 Jaffa Tuesday 0905 Jerusalem Tuesday 0730 |
| | PERANC (Southern) and PERSIAN GULF | | 30 | 20 | 15 | BUSHIRE LINGEH | 5½ hours 5½ hours | 4-9 days | Tel Aviv Tuesday 0900 |
| | INDIA | | 30 | 20 | 15 | KARACHI | 3 days | | |
| | INDIA | Bombay, etc. Ceylon and Far East | 40 | 30 | 25 | DELHI | 4 days | 8-10 days | |
| (3) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TO EAST AFRICA | EGYPT (UPPER) | | 25 | 15 | 10 | ASSIUT ASSOUAN WADI HALFA | From Cairo 2½ hours 6½ hours | From Cairo 2½ days | |
| Via Egypt and Sudan | SUDAN | | 25 | 15 | 10 | ATBARA KHARTOUM KOSTI MALAKAL JUBA | 10 hours 32 hours 18 hours 52 hours 58 hours | 3½ days 4 days 6 to 15 days | Haifa Friday 0745 Jaffa Friday 0905 |
| | BELGIAN CONGO (Via Juba) | | 35 | 25 | 20 | BUTIABA PORT BELL | 73 hours 75 hours | 10 to 22 days | Jerusalem Friday 0730 |
| | UGANDA | | 35 | 25 | 20 | KISUMU | 77 hours | 16 to 25 days | Tel Aviv Friday 0000 |
| | KENYA | | 35 | 25 | 20 | MWANZA | 4 days | 17 to 26 days | |
| | TANGANYIKA (Union of South Africa) | | 35 | 25 | 20 | | | | |
| (4) AIR-ORIENT TO EUROPE | FRANCE | Belgium, Germany, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, North and West Africa; North, Central and South America. | 40 | 30 | 25 | MARSEILLES | 55½ hours | 5-6 days | Haifa Friday 0910 Jaffa Friday 0530 Jerusalem Thursday 1330 Tel Aviv Friday 0535 |

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

20th October, 1931.

(P/B/34)

Doc. 559: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 295 (16.11.1931), p. 861.

Note: This schedule replaces the previous one published in Gazette 284 (1.06.1931), pp. 441-442²⁰ and corrections made in Gazette 285 (16.06.1931), p. 501.²¹

Note: The table follows on the next two pages.

20 See doc. 527 on p. 141.

21 See doc. 532 on p. 146.

(902)

**AIR MAIL ROUTES USED BY THE PALESTINE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TRANSPORT
OF ORDINARY AND REGISTERED CORRESPONDENCE ONLY**

Correspondence for destinations shown in brackets in column 2 is conveyed by Air to the Airports shown in column 4 and thence by ordinary mails.

| 1 <i>Air Route</i> | 2 <i>Country of Destination</i> | 3 <i>Charges</i> | | | 4 <i>Air Port</i> | 5 <i>Time occupied in transmission to Air Ports in Column 4</i> | | 6 <i>Latest times of posting at principal Post Offc.es.</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | | <i>Letters</i> | | <i>Other Articles</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>Air fee and postage</i> | | <i>Air fee only</i> | | | | |
| | | <i>First 20 grammes</i> | <i>Each extra 20 grammes</i> | <i>Per 20 grammes</i> | | | | |
| (1) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA-ENGLAND | GREECE | { Bulgaria; Crete; Greek Archipelago; Poland; Roumania; Russia; Turkey in Europe; Yugoslavia. | 25 | 15 | 10 | ATHENS | 23 hours | 3-4 days |
| TO EUROPE | ITALY | { Albania; Austria; Czechoslovakia; Estonia; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Sicily; Tunis. Belgium; Denmark; Germany; Holland; Luxemburg; Norway; Sweden and Switzerland. | 25 | 15 | 10 | BRINDISI | 43 hours | 3½-5 days |
| (a) Direct | FRANCE | Portugal; Spain; North Africa (except Tunis). | 25 | 15 | 10 | PARIS | 3½ days | 5½-7 days |
| (b) Via Egypt | UNITED KINGDOM | { (a) Great Britain (b) Irish Free State; Canada; British West African Colonies; North, Central and South America. | 20 | 10 & 15 alternately | 10 | LONDON | 4 days | 6-8 days |
| (2) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS INDIA- | IRAQ | | 25 | 15 | 10 | BAGHDAD BASRAH | 21 hours 24 hours | 2 days 3 days |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------|----------|----------|---|--|--|-----------|----------|------|
| ENGLAND TO INDIA Via Iraq and Persia | PERSIA (Northern) | 30 | 20 | 15 | KERMANSHAH HAMADAN TEHERAN Via Baghdad | Despatched by air all the way secures saving of 4½ days to Kermanshah and 5½ days to Hamadan and 6 days to Teheran | Haifa | Tuesday | 1545 | |
| | PERSIA (Southern) and PERSIAN GULF | 30 | 20 | 15 | BUSHIRE LINGEH | 41 hours 43 hours | 4-9 days | Jaffa | Tuesday | 0905 |
| | INDIA | 30 | 20 | 15 | KARACHI | 3 days | 8-10 days | Jerusalem | Tuesday | 0730 |
| INDIA | { Bombay etc., Ceylon and Far East | 40 | 30 | 25 | DELHI | 4 days | | Tel Aviv | Tuesday | 0900 |
| (3) IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TO EAST AFRICA Via Egypt and Sudan | EGYPT (UPPER) SUDAN | 25 25 | 15 15 | 10 10 | ASSIUT ASSOUAN WADI HALFA ATBARA KHARTOUM KOSTI MALAKAL JUBA | 2½ hours 6½ hours 10 hours 30 hours 32 hours 48 hours 52 hours 58 hours | { 2½ days 3½ days 4 days 6 to 15 days | Haifa | Friday | 0715 |
| | BELGIAN CONGO (Via Juba) | 35 | 25 | 20 | { BUTIABA PORT BELL | 73 hours 75 hours | { 19 to 22 days | Jaffa | Friday | 0905 |
| | UGANDA | 35 | 25 | 20 | | | | Jerusalem | Friday | 0730 |
| | KENYA | 35 | 25 | 20 | | 77 hours | 16 to 25 days | Tel Aviv | Friday | 0900 |
| | TANGANYIKA (Union of South Africa) | 35 | 25 | 20 | MWANZA | 4 days | 17 to 26 days | | | |
| (4) AIR-ORIENT TO EUROPE Via Lebanese Republic | FRANCE { Belgium; Germany; Holland; Portugal; Spain; Switzerland; United Kingdom; North and West Africa; North, Central and South America. | 40 | 30 | 25 | MARSEILLES | 55½ hours | 5-6 days | Haifa | Friday | 0910 |
| | | | | | | | | Jaffa | Friday | 0530 |
| | | | | | | | | Jerusalem | Thursday | 1330 |
| | | | | | | | | Tel Aviv | Friday | 0535 |

20th October, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

**20.11.1931: Change of High Commissioner
(Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope)**



Official Gazette
of the
Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

JERUSALEM GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY 30th November, 1931

NOTICE

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, arrived in Jerusalem this day from the United Kingdom.

By His Excellency's Command,
M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

Jerusalem, Palestine.
20th November, 1931.

London, C.R. 1
in Council of
10th August,
1929, approved
4th Nov., 1931.Appointment of
Lieutenant-Gen-
eral Sir Arthur
Grenfell Wauchope
to be High
Commissioner and
Commander-in-Chief.Commission of
17th August,
1929, approved.**PALESTINE.**

COMMISSION passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein.

Dated 18th October, 1931.

GEORGE R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, Grieving.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council bearing date the Tenth day of May, 1929, and known as the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1929, provision was made for the appointment by Us, by a Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, of a fit person to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief under the designation of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief or such other designation as We might think fit:

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the Fourth day of May, 1929, and known as the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1929, provision was made that the said Order in Council of the Tenth day of August, 1922, were amended as therein is set forth:

Now know you that We do, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, and to take notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the Fourth day of May, 1929, and known as the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1929, provision was made that the said Order in Council of the Tenth day of August, 1922, were amended as therein is set forth:

Now know you that We do, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, and to take notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

III. And We do hereby command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this Eighteenth day of October, 1931, in the Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
J. H. THOMAS.

(012)

BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

A PROCLAMATION

ARTHUR WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

WHEREAS by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the 18th of October, 1931, His Majesty the King has graciously pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief therein, and did further command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern, to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, do hereby proclaim that, having taken the prescribed Oaths, I have this day entered upon the duties of the Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and do further command all and singular the Public Officers and people of the Government of Palestine, and all the inhabitants of Palestine to take notice thereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Jerusalem, this twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(013)

APPOINTMENTS

The High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be His Excellency's Private Secretary:
Mr. LIONEL GEORGE ARCHER CURT.

To be His Excellency's Aide-de-Camp:
LIEUTENANT R. C. STOCKLEY, Northumberland Fusiliers.

NOTICE

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, arrived in Jerusalem this day from the United Kingdom.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

Jerusalem, Palestine.

20th November, 1931.

PALESTINE.

COMMISSION passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, appointing Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein.

Dated 18th October, 1931.

GEORGE R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, Knight Commander of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint

Recites Orders in Council of 10th August, 1922, and 4th May, 1923.

Appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief.

Commission of 17th August, 1928, superseded.

Officers and others to obey.

Michael and Saint George, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, Greeting.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council bearing date the Tenth day of August, 1922, and known as the Palestine Order in Council, 1922, provision was made for the appointment by Us, by a Commission tinder Our Sign Manual and Signet, of a fit person to administer the Government of Palestine under the designation of High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief or such other designation as We might think fit :

And whereas by an Order in Council bearing date the Fourth day of May, 1925, and known as the Palestine (Amendment) Order in Council, 1923, the provisions of the said Order in Council of the Tenth day of August, 1922, were amended as therein is set forth :

Now know you that We do, by this Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, appoint you, the said Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, to be, during Our pleasure, Our High Commissioner for Palestine and Our Commander-in-Chief therein, with all such powers and authorities as may be necessary for the due execution of the provisions contained in the aboverecited Orders in Council, or in my other Order or Orders in Council adding to, amending, or substituted for the same, according to such Orders and Instructions as Our said High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for the time being may have received, or as you may hereafter receive from Us.

II. And We do hereby appoint that so soon as you shall have taken the prescribed Oaths and have entered upon the duties of your Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, this Our present Commission shall supersede Our Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the Seventeenth day of August, 1928, appointing Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir John Robert Chancellor, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-Colonel on the retired List of Our Corps of Royal Engineers, to be Our High Commissioner for Palestine and Our Commander-in-Chief therein.

III. And We do hereby command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's this Eighteenth day of October, 1931, in the Twenty-second Year of Our Reign.

By His-Majesty's Command,
J. H. THOMAS.

(912)

BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

A PROCLAMATION

ARTHUR WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

WHEREAS by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the 18th of October, 1931, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint me, Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Service Order, Lieutenant-General of the Forces, to be High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and did further command all and singular the Public Officers and people of Palestine, and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARTHUR GRENFELL WAUCHOPE, do hereby proclaim that, having taken die prescribed Oaths, I have this day entered upon the duties of the Office of High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and I do hereby enjoin all officers

of the Government, civil and military, and all the inhabitants of Palestine to take notice thereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly.

Given at Jerusalem, this twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

*Doc. 560: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931,
Gazette Extraordinary, Supplement no. 16/1931 (20.11.1931), pp. 903–905.*

Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope²²

General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (1.03.1874–14.09.1947), GCB, GCMG, CIE, DSO, was a British soldier and administrator (pictured, fig. 195).²³

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (1893), 2nd Battalion Black Watch (1896). Boer War (1899), siege of Kimberley (1899), wounded in the battle of Magersfontein (1899). Aide de camp to the Governor of the Cape Colony (1902).

Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion Black Watch (France and Mesopotamia) (WWI). 2nd Silesian Brigade (British Upper Silesian Force) (1919). Military Member, Overseas Delegation to Australia and New Zealand (1923). Major-General (1923). Chief of the British Section, Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control for Berlin (1924). General Officer Commanding 44th (Home Counties) Division (1927). General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland District (1929). Lieutenant-General (1931).

*Downing Street,
27th October, 1931.*

The KING has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be High Commissioner for Palestine and Commander-in-Chief therein, and also High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for Palestine and High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan (1931, fig. 196).²⁴ Retired due to ill-health (1938).

A sympathetic obituary states:²⁵ “His main connection with and influence on the affairs of the Middle East came with his appointment as High Commissioner of Palestine and Transjordan in 1931, which post he held till ill-health compelled him to relinquish it in 1938. He brought to that troubled land qualities which should have led to the solution of any less intractable problem—unbounded energy (he was known as the Flying Scotsman from his habit of touring by air, something of a novelty in those days), resolution, common sense, persuasiveness, and a real love of the land which grew with the years he spent there. [...] He perhaps came nearer success than anyone, and had his efforts to form a joint Arab-Jewish administration been better supported they might have brought to Palestine the peace he so earnestly sought for it. [...] His last two years in Palestine were clouded by the Arab rebellion, when he was criticised for not taking strong measures early enough, and by the breakdown of his health, which compelled him to resign.”



22 Cf. Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_Grenfell_Wauchope (acc. 5.08.2020).

23 Source: *File:Arthur Grenfell Wauchope22.jpg*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Licence: Public Domain. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Arthur_Grenfell_Wauchope22.jpg (acc. 5.08.2020). [cropped].

24 Source: The London Gazette, 1931, no. 33767 (30.10.1931), p. 6959. Online: <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/33767/page/6959> (acc. 5.08.2020).

25 Wavell & B. Reilly: *Obituary*. In: Journal of The Royal Central Asian Society, vol. 35, 1948, no. 1, pp. 6–7. Online: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03068374808731271?journalCode=raaf19> (acc. 5.08.2020).

1.12.1931: Census Returns

(919)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF POPULATION

| <i>District</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| PALESTINE | 1,035,154 | 526,078 | 509,076 |
| * Southern District | 361,532 | 186,665 | 174,867 |
| * Jerusalem District | 265,927 | 133,531 | 132,306 |
| Northern District | 407,695 | 205,882 | 201,813 |

* Including Beduin residing in tracts whose enumeration was contemporaneous but not synchronous with the Census.

The figures are provisional and subject to correction when the Census Returns have been examined in detail.

19th November, 1931.
(M/6/31)

E. MILLS
Superintendent of Census

(919)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF POPULATION

| <i>District</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| PALESTINE | 1,035,154 | 526,078 | 509,076 |
| * Southern District | 361,532 | 186,665 | 174,867 |
| * Jerusalem District | 265,927 | 133,531 | 132,306 |
| Northern District | 407,695 | 205,882 | 201,813 |

* Including Beduin residing in tracts whose enumeration was contemporaneous but not synchronous with the Census.

The figures are provisional and subject to correction when the Census Returns have been examined in detail.

19th November, 1931.
(M/6/31)

E. MILLS
Superintendent of Census

Doc. 561: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 296 (1.12.1931), p. 910.²⁶

26 For the final census results see *Census of Palestine, 1931 : population of villages, towns and administrative areas / [ed.] by E[ric] Mills. Jerusalem, 1932.* 121 p.
Online: <https://archive.org/details/CensusOfPalestine1931.PopulationOfVillagesTownsAndAdministrativeAreas>.

1.12.1931: Census Returns

(920)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTALS
OF URBAN POPULATION

| <i>District</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| PALESTINE | 387,525 | 197,307 | 190,218 |
| <i>Southern District</i> <i>viz.</i> | 149,661 | 76,628 | 73,033 |
| Khan Yunis | 3,782 | 1,860 | 1,922 |
| Gaza | 17,033 | 8,396 | 8,637 |
| Beersheba | 2,958 | 1,577 | 1,381 |
| Majdal | 6,929 | 3,084 | 3,145 |
| Jaffa | 51,876 | 27,762 | 24,114 |
| Tel-Aviv | 46,100 | 22,537 | 23,572 |
| Ramle | 10,424 | 5,641 | 4,783 |
| Lydda | 11,250 | 5,771 | 5,479 |
| <i>Jerusalem District</i> <i>viz.</i> | 121,912 | 60,799 | 61,113 |
| Hebron | 17,534 | 8,563 | 8,971 |
| Beit Jala | 2,732 | 1,203 | 1,529 |
| Bethlehem | 6,827 | 3,243 | 3,584 |
| Jerusalem | 90,526 | 45,844 | 44,682 |
| Ramallah | 4,293 | 1,946 | 2,347 |
| <i>Northern District</i> <i>viz.</i> | 115,952 | 59,880 | 56,072 |
| Tulkarm | 4,825 | 2,476 | 2,349 |
| Nablus | 17,204 | 8,499 | 8,705 |
| Jenin | 2,708 | 1,359 | 1,349 |
| Nazareth | 8,690 | 4,366 | 4,324 |
| Heisan | 3,098 | 1,668 | 1,430 |
| Tiberias | 8,598 | 4,179 | 4,419 |
| Haifa | 50,680 | 27,121 | 23,568 |
| Acre | 7,900 | 4,191 | 3,709 |
| Shafa 'Amr | 2,798 | 1,402 | 1,396 |
| Safad | 9,442 | 4,619 | 4,823 |

N.B. For Census purposes the population of a town means the population enumerated within the area under the jurisdiction of a Municipal Council or, in the case of Tel-Aviv, the area under the jurisdiction of the Local Council of the Township of Tel-Aviv.

25th November, 1931.
(M/6/31)

E. MILLS
Superintendent of Census

(919)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTALS
OF URBAN POPULATION

| <i>District</i> | <i>Persons</i> | <i>Males</i> | <i>Females</i> |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| PALESTINE | 387,525 | 197,307 | 190,218 |
| <i>Southern District</i> <i>viz.</i> | | | |
| Khan Yunis | 3,782 | 1,860 | 1,922 |
| Gaza | 17,033 | 8,396 | 8,637 |
| Beersheba | 2,958 | 1,577 | 1,381 |
| Majdal | 6,229 | 3,084 | 3,145 |
| Jaffa | 51,876 | 27,762 | 24,114 |
| Tel-Aviv | 46,109 | 22,537 | 23,572 |
| Ramle | 10,424 | 5,641 | 4,783 |
| Lydda | 11,250 | 5,771 | 5,479 |
| <i>Jerusalem District</i> <i>viz.</i> | 121,912 | 60,799 | 61,113 |
| Hebron | 17,534 | 8,563 | 8,971 |
| Beit Jala | 2,732 | 1,203 | 1,529 |
| Bethlehem | 6,827 | 3,243 | 3,584 |
| Jerusalem | 90,526 | 45,844 | 44,682 |
| Ramallah | 4,293 | 1,946 | 2,347 |
| <i>Northern District</i> <i>viz.</i> | 115,952 | 59,880 | 56,072 |
| Tulkarm | 4,825 | 2,476 | 2,349 |
| Nablus | 17,204 | 8,499 | 8,705 |
| Jenin | 2,708 | 1,359 | 1,349 |
| Nazareth | 8,690 | 4,366 | 4,324 |
| Beisan | 3,098 | 1,668 | 1,430 |
| Tiberias | 8,509 | 4,179 | 4,419 |
| Haifa | 50,689 | 27,121 | 23,568 |
| Acre | 7,900 | 4,191 | 3,709 |
| Shafa 'Amr | 2,798 | 1,402 | 1,396 |
| Safad | 9,442 | 4,619 | 4,823 |

N.B. For Census purposes the population of a town means the population enumerated within the area under the jurisdiction of a Municipal Council or, in the case of Tel-Aviv, the area under the jurisdiction of the Local Council of the Township of Tel-Aviv.

E. MILLS
Superintendent of Census

25th November, 1931.
(M/6/31)

Doc. 562: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 296 (1.12.1931), p. 911.

1.12.1931: Bicycle Licence Fees (Local)

(940)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

Byelaws under Section 13(d) of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, for the licensing of bicycles or motor tricycles, made with the consent of the Acting District Commissioner of the Southern District, by the Municipalities of:

Lydda
Ramle

and the Local Councils of:

Petah-Tiqva
Ramat-Gan
Rehovot
Rishon-le-Tsiyon
Sarona

1. No person residing within the Municipal Council or Local Council shall drive a bicycle or tricycle on any road, unless the Council shall have issued a licence in respect of such bicycle or tricycle and unless such bicycle or tricycle bears a number plate issued by the Council.
2. A fee of 250 mils shall be payable for an annual licence and a sum not exceeding 50 mils for the number plate. If a licence is applied for during the second half of any year one half the annual licence fee shall be payable.
3. Licences shall expire on the 31st December each year. Applications for the renewal of a licence shall be made within ten days of that date.
4. The Byelaws dated the 30th December, 1929, are hereby repealed.

AHMAD SAIF ED DIN AL HUSSEINI — *Mayor, Municipal Council of Lydda*
SHEIKH MUSTAFA AL KHAIRI — *Mayor, Municipal Council of Ramle*
SALOMON STAMPFER — *President, Local Council of Petah-Tiqva*
A. KRINITZI — *President, Local Council of Ramat-Gan*
YEHUDA GORODISKY — *President, Local Council of Rehovot*
MENASHE MEIROVITZ — *President, Local Council of Rishon-le-Tsiyon*
R. LIPPMANN — *President, Local Council of Sarona*

Approved

E. LUCIE-SMITH

*Acting District Superintendent of
Police, Southern District*

Approved

R. E. H. CROSBIE

*Acting District Commissioner,
Southern District*

3rd November, 1931.
(O:270/H)

(940)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

Byelaws under Section 13(d) of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, for the licensing of bicycles or motor tricycles, made with the consent of the Acting District Commissioner of the Southern District, by the Municipalities of :

Lydda
Ramle

and the Local Councils of :

Petah-Tiqva
Uamat-Gan
Rehovot
Rishon-le-Tsiyon
Sarona

1. No person residing within the Municipal Council or Local Council shall drive a bicycle or tricycle on any road, unless the Council shall have issued a licence in respect of such bicycle or tricycle and unless such bicycle or tricycle bears a number plate issued by the Council.
2. A fee of 250 mils shall be payable for an annual licence and a sum not exceeding 50 mils for the number plate. If a licence is applied for during the second half of any year one half the annual licence fee shall be payable.
3. Licences shall expire on the 31st December each year. Applications for the renewal of a licence shall be made within ten days of that date.
4. The Byelaws dated the 30th December, 1929, are hereby repealed.

AHMAD SAIF ED DIN AL HUSSEINI — *Mayor, Municipal Council of Lydda*
 SHEIKH MUSTAFA AL KHAIRI — *Mayor, Municipal Council of Ramie*
 SALOMON STAUFFER — *President, Local Council of Petah-Tiqva*
 A. KRINITZI — *President, Local Council of Ramat-Gan*
 YEHUDA GORODISKY — *President, Local Council of Rehovot*
 MENASHE MEIROVITZ — *President, Local Council of Rishon-le-Tsiyon*
 R. LIPPMANN — *President, Local Council of Sarona*

| | |
|--|--|
| Approved | Approved |
| E. LUCIE-SMITH | R. E. H. CROSBIE |
| <i>Acting District Superintendent of Police, Southern District</i> | <i>Acting District Commissioner, Southern District</i> |

3rd November, 1931
 (O/270/31)

Doc. 563: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 296 (1.12.1931), p. 922.

Note: Jaffa was to follow soon afterwards, see Gazette 297 on p. 969.²⁷

Note the difference "bicycles or motor tricycles" (here) and "bicycles and tricycles other than motor bicycles or motor tricycles" (Jaffa).

1.12.1931: Tenders (Mail Transport)

(942)

TENDERS

I.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails in both directions between the points indicated in the Schedule below for the period 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, or as may be required.

Tenders for the conveyance of mails between Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah, and between Jaffa and Rishon-le-Tsiyon should be for the period 1st January, to 30th June, 1932.

Tenderers for the Hebron-Bethsheba and Gaza-Beersheba services should furnish tenders for conveyance of mails (a) Monday, Wednesday and Friday and (b) daily, except Sunday.

Further particulars may be had on application at the General Post Office or to the Postmasters, Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Tel-Aviv, and the Sub-Postmasters, Gaza, Hebron, Safad, Tiberias and Petah Tiqva.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and endorsed "Tender for Mail Service". They must be posted in time to reach the Postmaster General not later than the 20th December, 1931.

27 Cf. doc. 569 on p. 185.

| <i>Service</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Present time of service</i> |
|--|--|--|
| 1. (a) Jerusalem-Bethlehem | Twice daily - Monday to Friday Once Saturday and Sunday | For times enquire at any of the Post Offices concerned. |
| (b) Jerusalem-Hebron | Once daily - Monday to Saturday | |
| (c) Jerusalem-Ramallah | Once daily - Monday to Saturday | |
| 2. (a) Tel Aviv, Allenby Road Post Office and Tel Aviv Station | Sundays to Fridays (four times a day) | For times enquire at Jaffa or Tel Aviv Post Offices. |
| (b) Tel Aviv Post Office to Jaffa Post Office | Sundays to Fridays (twice a day) | |
| (c) Jaffa Post Office to Tel Aviv Post Office | Sundays to Fridays (three times a day) | |
| 3. Jaffa—Rishon-le-Tsiyon | Once daily except Saturdays and Jewish Holidays | Leave Jaffa 1000 (1135 Fridays and Eves of Jewish Holidays) Leave Rishon (on return) 1705 (1605 Fridays and Eves of Jewish Holidays). |
| 4. Haifa-Nazareth-Tiberias-Rosh Pinna-Safad | Once daily (seven days a week) | For times enquire at any of the Post Offices shown. |
| 5. El 'Affula-Jenin | Monday, Wednesday and Friday | For times enquire at 'Affula or Jenin Post Offices. |
| 6. Rosh Pinna - Metulla, Metulla - Rosh Pinna | Once on Sunday and Wednesday only | For times enquire at Rosh Pinna Post Office. |
| 7. Petah Tiqva - Tel Aviv-Jaffa | Once daily except Saturdays and Jewish Holidays | For times enquire at Petah Tiqva, Jaffa or Tel Aviv Post Offices. |
| 8. Nablus-Tul Karm | Once daily | Leave Nablus - 0700 Leave Tul Karm (on return) - 0950 |
| 9. Gaza Aerodrome - Gaza Post Office | Sunday | For times and further particulars enquire at Gaza Post Office. |
| 10. Gaza-Beersheba (May to November approximately) | 1. Monday, Wednesday, Friday 2. Daily except Sunday | For times enquire at Beersheba or Gaza Post Offices. |
| 11. Hebron-Beersheba (December to April approximately) | 1. Monday, Wednesday, Friday 2. Daily except Sunday | For times enquire at Beersheba or Hebron Post Offices |
| 12. Yavneel-Tiberias | Once daily except Saturdays and Jewish Holidays | Yavneel dep. 0900 Tiberias arr. 1130 Tiberias dep. 1400 Yavneel arr. 1630 |

24th November, 1931.
(P/3/31)

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

(942)

TENDERS

I.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails in both directions between the points indicated in the Schedule below for the period 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, or as may be required.

Tenders for the conveyance of mails between Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah, and between Jaffa and Rishon-le-Tsiyon should be for the period 1st January, to 30th June, 1932.

Tenders for the Hebron-Beersheba and Gaza-Beersheba services should furnish tenders for conveyance of mails (a) Monday, Wednesday and Friday and (b) daily, except Sunday.

Further particulars may be had on application at the General Post Office or to the Postmas-

ters, Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa and Tel-Aviv, and the Sub-Postmasters, Gaza, Hebron, Safad, Tiberias and Petah Tiqva.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Postmaster General and endorsed "Tender for Mail Service". They must be posted in time to reach the Postmaster General not later than the 20th December, 1931.

| <i>Service</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Present time of service</i> |
|--|---|--|
| 1. (a) Jerusalem-Bethlehem | Twice daily – Monday to Friday Once Saturday and Sunday | For times enquire at any of the Post Offices concerned. |
| (b) Jerusalem-Hebron | Once daily – Monday to Saturday | |
| (c) Jerusalem-Ramallah | Once daily – Monday to Saturday | |
| 2. (a) Tel Aviv, Allenby Road Post Office and Tel Aviv Station | Sundays to Friday (four times a day) | For times enquire at Jaffa or Tel Aviv Post Offices. |
| (b) Tel Aviv Post Office to Jaffa Post Office | Sundays to Friday (twice a day) | |
| (c) Tel Aviv, Allenby Road Post Office and Tel Aviv Station | Sundays to Friday (three times a day) | |
| 3. Jaffa–Rishon-le-Tsiyon | Once daily except Saturdays and Jewish Holidays | Leave Jaffa 1000 (1135 Fridays and Eves of Jewish Holidays) Leave Rishon (on return) 1705 (1605 Fridays and Eves of Jewish Holidays) |
| 4. Haifa–Nazareth–Tiberias– Rosh Pinna–Safad | Once daily (seven days a week) | For times enquire at any of the Post Offices shown. |
| 5. El 'Affule-Jenin | Monday, Wednesday and Friday | For times enquire at 'Affula or Jenin Post Offices. |
| 6. Rosh Pinna – Metulla, Metulla – Rosh Pinna | Once on Sunday and Wednesday only | For times enquire at Rosh Pinna Post Office. |
| 7. Petah Tiqva – Tel Aviv – Jaffa | Once daily except Saturdays and Jewish Holidays | For times enquire at Petah Tiqva, Jaffa or Tel Aviv Post Offices. |
| 8. Nablus–Tul Karm | Once daily | Leave Nablus – 0700 Leave Tul Karm (on return) – 0950 |
| 9. Gaza Aerodrome – Gaza Post Office | Sunday | For times and further particulars enquire at Gaza Post Office. |
| 10. Gaza–Beersheba (May to November approximately) | 1. Monday, Wednesday, Friday 2. Daily except Sunday | For times enquire at Beersheba or Gaza Post Offices. |
| 11. Hebron–Beersheba (December to April approximately) | 1. Monday, Wednesday, Friday 2. Daily except Sunday | For times enquire at Beersheba or Hebron Post Offices |
| 12. Yavneel–Tiberias | Once daily except Saturdays and Jewish Holidays | Yavneel dep. 0900 Tiberias arr. 1130 Tiberias dep. 1400 Yavneel arr. 1630 |

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

24th November, 1931.
(P/3/31)

Doc. 564: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 296 (1.12.1931), pp. 923–924.

16.12.1931: Enactment of Appropriation Ordinance

(954)

II.

APPROPRIATION (1930) ORDINANCE,

No. 12 of 1931

The Appropriation (1930) Ordinance, No. 12 of 1931, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette, No. 294, of the 1st November, 1931 (pages 791-792), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 15th December, 1931.

15th December, 1931.
(F/70/31)

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

(954)

II.

APPROPRIATION (1930) ORDINANCE,

No. 12 of 1931

The Appropriation (1930) Ordinance, No. 12 of 1931, which was published as a Bill in Official Gazette, No. 294, of the 1st November, 1931 (pages 791-792), has been enacted in the form in which it was so published and was signed by the High Commissioner on the 15th December, 1931.

15th December, 1931.
(F/70/31)

C. T. EVANS
Clerk to the Advisory Council

Doc. 565: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 950.
For the bill see Gazette 294 (1.11.1931), pp. 791-792.²⁸
For the confirmation see Gazette 301 (16.02.1932), p. 129.



28 See doc. 554 on p. 165.

16.12.1931: Census Returns

(967)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION.

| Total | Moslems | Christians | Jews | Others |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 1,035,154 | 759,952 | 90,607 | 175,006 | 9,589 |

(i) The figures are provisional and subject to correction when the Census Returns have been examined in detail.

(ii) The total in each column includes foreign and temporary residents enumerated on the 18th of November, 1931.

(iii) The distribution of the population by religious confession is not necessarily coincident with the distribution of the population by the recognised religious communities.

(iv) The total in Column 5 comprises all those who have not returned themselves as Moslems, or Christians, or Jews.

E. MILLS

Superintendent of Census.

10th December, 1931.

(M/6/31)

(967)

PALESTINE CENSUS, 1931

DECLARATION BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OF PROVISIONAL TOTALS OF POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS CONFESSION

| Total | Moslems | Christians | Jews | Others |
|-----------|---------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
| 1,035,154 | 759,952 | 90,607 | 175,006 | 9,589 |

(i) The figures are provisional and subject to correction when the Census Returns have been examined in detail.

(ii) The total in each column includes foreign and temporary residents enumerated on the 18th of November, 1931.

(iii) The distribution of the population by religious confession is not necessarily coincident with the distribution of the population by the recognised religious communities.

(iv) The total in Column 5 comprises all those who have not returned themselves as Moslems, or Christians, or Jews.

E. MILLS

Superintendent of Census.

10th December, 1931.

(M/6/31)

Doc. 566: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 956.

Note: The percentages are: Moslems 73.41%, Christians 8.75%, Jews 16.91%, others 0.93%.

16.12.1931: Passport Fees

(972)

PASSPORT ORDINANCE, 1925

REGULATION MADE UNDER SECTION 9

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Section 9 of the Passport Ordinance, 1925, the High Commissioner has made the following Regulation:—

The following fees shall be charged for Identity and Travelling Documents and Certificates of Identity issued by the Chief Immigration Officer:—

| | |
|--|--|
| For an Identity and Travelling Document | 400 mils |
| For the renewal of an Identity and Travelling Document | 100 mils for one year or part thereof. |
| For a Certificate of Identity | 250 mils. |

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

27th November, 1931.
 (I/85/31)

(972)

PASSPORT ORDINANCE, 1925

REGULATION MADE UNDER SECTION 9

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Section 9 of the Passport Ordinance, 1925, the High Commissioner has made the following Regulation:—

The following fees shall be charged for Identity and Travelling Documents and Certificates of Identity issued by the Chief Immigration Officer:—

| | |
|--|--|
| For an Identity and Travelling Document | 400 mils |
| For the renewal of an Identity and Travelling Document | 100 mils for one year or part thereof. |
| For a Certificate of Identity | 250 mils. |

By His Excellency's Command,

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

27th November, 1931.
 (I/85/31)

Doc. 567: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 959.



16.12.1931: Passport Fees

(973)

PASSPORT ORDINANCE, 1925

REGULATION MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 4 (2) AND 9

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Sections 4 (2) and 9 of the Passport Ordinance, 1925, the High Commissioner has raised as follows the fees for the issue and renewal of British and Palestine passports which were prescribed by the Regulations under the Ordinance dated the 8th December, 1925, published in the Gazette of the 16th December, 1925.

The fee for the issue of a British or Palestine passport shall be increased, as from the date of publication hereof, from 500 mils to 750 mils; and the fee for a renewal of a British or Palestine passport from 50 mils to 100 mils for every year of the period of renewal.

By His Excellency's Command,

4th December, 1931.
 (I/022/31)

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

(973)

PASSPORT ORDINANCE, 1925

REGULATION MADE BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 4 (2) AND 9

A. G. WAUCHOPE
High Commissioner

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in him by Section 4 (2) and 9 of the Passport Ordinance, 1925, the High Commissioner has raised as follows the fees for the issue and renewal of British and Palestine passports which were prescribed by the Regulations under the Ordinance dated the 8th December, 1925, published in the Gazette of the 16th December, 1925.

The fee for the issue of a British or Palestine passport shall be increased, as from the date of publication hereof, from 500 mils to 750 mils; and the fee for a renewal of a British or Palestine passport from 50 mils to 100 mils for every year of the period of renewal.

By His Excellency's Command,

4th December, 1931.
 (I/622/31)

M. A. YOUNG
Chief Secretary

Doc. 568: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 959.
 Note: "622" may read "022".



16.12.1931: Bicycle Licence Fees (Local)

(990)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

Byelaws under Section 13 (d) of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, for the licensing of bicycles and tricycles other than motor bicycles or motor tricycles, made with the consent of the Acting District Commissioner, Southern District, by the Municipality of Jaffa.

1. No person residing within the area of the Municipal Council of Jaffa shall drive a bicycle or tricycle on any road unless the Council shall have issued a licence in respect of such bicycle or tricycle and unless such bicycle or tricycle bears a number plate issued by the Council.
2. A fee of 250 mils shall be payable for an annual licence and a sum not exceeding 50 mils for the number plate. If a licence is applied for during the second half of any year, one half the annual licence fee shall be payable.
3. Licences shall expire on the 31st December each year. Applications for the renewal of a licence shall be made within ten days of that date.
4. The Byelaws dated the 1st January, 1930, are hereby repealed.

A. EL-SAID

Mayor, Municipal Council of Jaffa

Approved

E. LUCIE-SMITH

Acting District Superintendent of Police, Southern District

Approved

R. E. H. CROSBIE

*Acting District Commissioner, Southern District*3rd November, 1931.
(O/270/31)

(990)

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE, 1929

Byelaws under Section 13 (d) of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1929, for the licensing of bicycles and tricycles other than motor bicycles or motor tricycles, made with the consent of the Acting District Commissioner, Southern District, by the Municipality of Jaffa.

1. No person residing within the area of the Municipal Council of Jaffa shall drive a bicycle or tricycle on any road unless the Council shall have issued a licence in respect of such bicycle or tricycle and unless such bicycle or tricycle bears a number plate issued by the Council.
2. A fee of 250 mils shall be payable for an annual licence and a sum not exceeding 50 mils for the number plate. If a licence is applied for during the second half of any year one half the annual licence fee shall be payable.
3. Licences shall expire on the 31st December each year. Applications for the renewal of a licence shall be made within ten days of that date.
4. The Byelaws dated the 1st January, 1930, are hereby repealed.

A. EL-SAID

Mayor, Municipal Council of Jaffa

Approved

E. LUCIE-SMITH

Acting District Superintendent of Police, Southern District

Approved

R. E. H. CROSBIE

*Acting District Commissioner, Southern District*3rd November, 1931
(O/270/31)

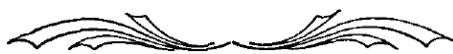
29 See doc. 561 on p. 177.

Doc. 569:

Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine,
13. 1931, no. 297
(16.12.1931), p. 969.

For other councils' bye-laws see Gazette 296 (1.12.1931), p. 922.²⁹

Note the difference "bicycles or motor tricycles" (there) and "bicycles and tricycles other than motor bicycles or motor tricycles" (here).



16.12.1931: Passport Fees (British) and Visa Fees (British)

(991)

NOTICE

FEES FOR BRITISH PASSPORTS, THE RENEWAL OF BRITISH PASSPORTS AND BRITISH VISAS

The undermentioned list of charges for British Passports, the renewal of British Passports and British Visas is published for information.

BRITISH PASSPORTS

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| British Passports | - | - | 15 shillings |
| For each year of renewal up to a maximum of five | - | - | 2 shillings |

BRITISH VISA FEES

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|----------------|
| Ordinary Visa | - | - | 10 gold francs |
| Transit Visa | - | - | 1 gold franc. |

Nationals of the following countries are charged the reciprocal visa fees stated against each country:—

| Countries | Visas | Fees |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | All Visas | Gratis |
| Bolivia | Ordinary Visa (one year) | £0. 10s. Od. |
| Bolivia | Transit Visa | £0. 10s. Od. |
| Brazil | Single journey (transit or non-transit) | 4 miliers gold or 2 dollars 20 cents |
| Bulgaria | Single journey (transit or non-transit) | 12 gold francs |
| Chile | All Visas | £0. 18s. Od. |
| Colombia | Ordinary Visa | 10 gold francs |
| Colombia | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Costa Rica | Ordinary Visa (one year) | 3 dollars |
| Costa Rica | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Ecuador | All Visas | £1. 10s. Od. |
| Hungary | Ordinary Visa (valid for any number of journeys within one year) | £1. 3s. 0d. |
| Hungary | Single journey Visa | £0. 8s. Od. |
| Hungary | Transit Visa | £0. 4s. 3d. |
| Panama | All Visas | 5 balboas or dollars or 1 pound gold |
| Persia | Ordinary Visa (single journey) | 10 gold francs |
| Persia | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Peru | All Visas | £1. 0s. Od. |
| Poland | Ordinary Visa (valid one year) | 20 gold francs |
| Poland | Transit Visa | .2 gold francs |
| Portugal | All Visas for British Colonies | £1. 0s. Od. |
| Russia | All Visas (single journey) | 10 gold francs |
| Russia | Transit single journey | 1 gold franc |
| Turkey | All Visas | 20 gold francs |
| U.S.A. | Ordinary Visa (one year) | 10 dollars |
| U.S.A. | Transit Visa | 1 dollar |
| Venezuela | Ordinary Visa (single journey) | 10 gold francs |
| Yugoslavia | Ordinary Visa (one year) | 20 gold francs |
| Yugoslavia | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Iraq | Ordinary Visa | 10 gold francs |
| Iraq | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |

The fee payable in each case will be calculated in accordance with the current rates of exchange.

1st December, 1931
(1/629/31)

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer

(991)

NOTICE

FEES FOR BRITISH PASSPORTS, THE RENEWAL OF BRITISH PASSPORTS AND BRITISH VISAS

The undermentioned list of charges for British Passports, the renewal of British Passports and British Visas is published for information.

BRITISH PASSPORTS

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------------|
| British Passports | - | - | 15 shillings |
| For each year of renewal up to a maximum of five | - | - | 2 shillings |

BRITISH VISA FEES

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---|----------------|
| Ordinary Visa | - | - | 10 gold francs |
| Transit Visa | - | - | 1 gold franc. |

Nationals of the following countries are charged the reciprocal visa fees stated against each country :—

| Countries | Visas | Fees |
|-------------|--|---|
| Afghanistan | All Visas | Gratis |
| Bolivia | Ordinary Visa (one year) | £0. 10s. 0d. |
| Bolivia | Transit Visa | £0. 10s. 0d. |
| Brazil | Single journey (transit or non-transit) | 4 miliers gold or 2 dollars 20 cents |
| Bulgaria | Single journey (transit or non-transit) | 12 gold francs • |
| Chile | All Visas | £0. 18s. 0d. |
| Colombia | Ordinary Visa | 10 gold francs |
| Colombia | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Costa Rica | Ordinary Visa (one year) | 3 dollars |
| Costa Rica | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Ecuador | All Visas | £1. 10s. 0d. |
| Hungary | Ordinary Visa (valid for any number of journeys within one year) | £1. 3s. 0d. |
| Hungary | Single journey Visa | £0. 8s. 0d. |
| Hungary | Transit Visa | £0. 4s. 3d. |
| Panama | All Visas | 5 balboas or dollars or 1 pound gold |
| Persia | Ordinary Visa (single journey) | 10 gold francs |
| Persia | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Peru | All Visas | £1. 0s. 0d. |
| Poland | Ordinary Visa (valid one year) | 20 gold francs |
| Poland | Transit Visa | 2 gold francs |
| Portugal | All Visas for British Colonies | £1. 0s. 0d. |
| Russia | All Visas (single journey) | 10 gold francs |
| Russia | Transit single journey | 1 gold franc |
| Turkey | All Visas | 20 gold francs |
| U.S.A. | Ordinary Visa (one year) | 10 dollars |
| U.S.A. | Transit Visa | 1 dollar |
| Venezuela | Ordinary Visa (single journey) | 10 gold francs |
| Yugoslavia | Ordinary Visa (one year) | 20 gold francs |
| Yugoslavia | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |
| Iraq | Ordinary Visa | 10 gold francs |
| Iraq | Transit Visa | 1 gold franc |

The fee payable in each case will be calculated in accordance with the current rates of exchange.

1st December, 1931.
(I/629/31)

A. M. HYAMSON
Chief Immigration Officer

Doc. 570: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 970.

16.12.1931: Christmas & New Year's Telegrams

(993)

NOTICES

I.

Telegrams—Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "Via Eastern", "Via Marconi" or "Via Radio Syrie", at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Palestine.

The indication "XLT" must be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word, and where a telegram is forwarded partly by telegraph and partly by post two further words will be charged for.

The text of the telegram may contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 14th December, 1931, to the 6th January, 1932 (both dates inclusive), with the exception of telegrams routed via Radio Syrie for which the period of acceptance is from the 15th December, 1931, to the 15th January, 1932 (both dates inclusive).

8th December, 1931.

(993)

NOTICES

I.

Telegrams—Christmas and New Year Greetings.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Telegrams for destinations in Europe and elsewhere may be accepted "Via Eastern", "Via Marconi" or "Via Radio Syrie", at specially reduced rates. Particulars are obtainable at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Palestine.

The indication "XLT" must be written by the sender before the address and will be charged for as one word, and where a telegram is forwarded partly by telegraph and partly by post two further words will be charged for. The text of the telegram may contain seasonal greetings only and must be written entirely in plain language.

The minimum charge is as for ten words.

Telegrams will be accepted during the period 14th December, 1931, to the 6th January, 1932 (both dates inclusive), with the exception of telegrams routed via Radio Syrie for which the period of acceptance is from the 16th December, 1931, to the 15th January, 1932 (both dates inclusive).

8th December, 1931.

Doc. 571: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 971.

16.12.1931: Daily Letter Telegram (India, Burma, Ceylon)

II.

Daily Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith, Daily Letter Telegrams may be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Eastern to British India, Burma and Ceylon.

The rates per word are as follows:—

British India, Burma 38 mils, and Ceylon 34 mils.

The minimum charge is as for 20 words.

8th December, 1931.

II.

Daily Letter Telegrams

Commencing forthwith, Daily Letter Telegrams may be accepted at all Telegraph Offices in Palestine for transmission via Eastern to British India, Burma and Ceylon.

The rates per word are as follows:—

British India, Burma 38 mils, and Ceylon 34 mils.

The minimum charge is as for 20 words.

8th December, 1931.

Doc. 572: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 971.

16.12.1931: Small Packets (Postage Rates)**III.****Small Packet Post**

Attention is directed to the Small Packet Post which is now available to many countries abroad.

The service is intended principally to facilitate the transmission by post of small articles of merchandise, souvenirs, etc., at a moderate rate of postage and with the speed of the letter mails.

The rate of postage is 7 mils per 50 grammes or part thereof, with a minimum of 25 mils. The maximum weight allowed is 1 kilogramme and the maximum dimensions 45 cm. \times 20 cm. \times 10 cm. or, if in the form of a roll, 45 cm. in length by 15 cm. in diameter.

Dutiable Articles may be enclosed, but letters and valuables are not admitted.

Small Packets should be made up so as to be easy of examination and may not be sealed.

For further information regarding make-up, countries to which the service is available, etc., application may be made at the counter of any Post Office.

9th December, 1931.

III.**Small Packet Post**

Attention is directed to the Small Packet Post which is now available to many countries abroad.

The service is intended principally to facilitate the transmission by post of small articles of merchandise, souvenirs, etc., at a moderate rate of postage and with the speed of the letter mails.

The rate of postage is 7 mils per 50 grammes or part thereof, with a minimum of 25 mils. The maximum weight allowed is 1 kilogramme and the maximum dimensions 45 cm. \times 20 cm. \times 10 cm. or, if in the form of a roll, 45 cm. in length by 15 cm. in diameter.

Dutiable Articles may be enclosed, but letters and valuables are not admitted.

Small Packets should be made up so as to be easy of examination and may not be sealed.

For further information regarding make-up, countries to which the service is available, etc., application may be made at the counter of any Post Office.

9th December, 1931.

Doc. 573: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 971.

16.12.1931: Money Orders (Hejaz) (1.01.1932)**IV.****Money Order Service with Hejaz**

A Money Order service with Hejaz will be established on the 1st proximo.

The maximum amount of any Money Order will be LP.40.

Money Orders may be issued for Jeddah, Mecca, Medina and Yambo only.

The commission chargeable to remitters is 10 mils for each LP.1 or fraction thereof, with a minimum of 25 mils.

W. HUDSON
9th December, 1931. Postmaster General
(P/3/31)

IV.**Money Order Service with Hejaz**

A Money Order service with Hejaz will be established on the 1st proximo.

The maximum amount of any Money Order will be LP.40.

Money Orders may be issued for Jeddah, Mecca, Medina and Yambo only.

The commission chargeable to remitters is 10 mils for each LP.1 or fraction thereof, with a minimum of 25 mils.

W. HUDSON
9th December, 1931. Postmaster General
(P/3/31)

Doc. 574: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 971.

16.12.1931: Closure of Railway Line 'Affula–El Mas'udiya (1.03.1932)

(995)

NOTICE

Closing of 'Affula – El Mas'udiya Section

It is hereby notified that the 'Affula – El Mas'udiya Section of the Hijaz Railway will be closed for public traffic on and from the 1st March, 1932.

C. R. WEBB

General Manager, Palestine Railways

5th December, 1931.

(R/194/31)

(995)

NOTICE

Closing of 'Affula – El Mas'udiya Section

It is hereby notified that the 'Affula – El Mas'udiya Section of the Hijaz Railway will be closed for public traffic on and from the 1st March, 1932.

C. R. WEBB

General Manager, Palestine Railways

5th December, 1931.

(R/194/31)

Doc. 575: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 972.

The 'Affula–El Mas'udiya (*al-'Afūla–Al-Maṣ'ūdiyya*) branch line went from 'Affula southwards, reaching after 23.5 km El Mas'udiya and connecting just south with the Tulkarm–Nablus line.



Official Gazette

OF THE
Government of Palestine

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY BY AUTHORITY

No. 297

JERUSALEM

16th December, 1931

Fig. 197: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931).

16th December, 1931

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

977

(1002)

Quarantine and Infectious Diseases Summary

For week ending midnight of 5.12.31.

1. Quarantine Restrictions

No changes have occurred since 28.11.31.

The following restrictions are at present in force

| | <i>Port</i> | <i>Date restrictions enforced</i> |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Against Cholera | Arrivals from Bombay by air routes. | 25. 7.31 |
| Against Cholera | Arrivals from Persia by air and land routes. | 29.10.31 |
| Against Cholera | Arrivals from Basra and infected areas in Iraq by land and air routes. | 9. 8.31 |

2. Weekly Report of Infectious Diseases in Palestine**N I L.****NOTICE**

1. Notices of registration of Companies, Co-operative Societies, Trade Marks and Patents will not be accepted unless submitted through the Registrar.

2. Orders with regard to the administration of the estate of a deceased person or probate of wills, and any orders issued under the Companies Winding-up Ordinance or in accordance with any other Ordinance or Order of the Court, and any notices of registration and dissolution of partnerships will not be inserted unless passed for publication by the Court.

3. In the case of partnerships the following procedure will be observed:

Notices of dissolution of partnerships will not be accepted unless signed by the partners named therein or by their legal representative and the signature or representative character of a signatory must be verified by a declaration made by an advocate.

A notice of dissolution of partnership not signed by all the partners or their legal representatives must be accompanied by a sworn declaration made by an advocate to the effect that the notice is given in pursuance of the terms of the partnership to which it relates.

4. The following Notices and Advertisements may be submitted for publication to the Chief Secretary, Government Offices, direct, but their publication in the Official Gazette will be at the risk of the advertisers and will not imply any certificate as to correctness or authority:

Notices from Liquidators of Companies, etc.

Notices concerning meetings, appointments of Directors, redemption of bonds and kindred matters from Companies or Co-operative Societies.

5. Any Notice or Advertisement concerning a Company or Co-operative Society, unless published by order of the Court or the Registrar, will not be inserted unless it is accompanied by a declaration of an advocate that to the best of his knowledge the statement made in the Notice or Advertisement is true.

6. The following are the authorised publication rates for notices and advertisements in the Official Gazette:

For every 1/4 of a column or part thereof in the type of the Gazette 500 mils

Exceeding 1/4 and not exceeding 1/2 column £P. 1

Exceeding 1/2 and not exceeding 3/4 column £P. 1.500 mils

Exceeding 3/4 and not exceeding 1 column £P. 2

7. All Notices and Advertisements must be prepaid.

Terms of Subscription for the Official Gazette

Single copies sold locally, 50 mils.

Post Free:

Quarterly Half-yearly Annually

Palestine 250 mils. 500 mils. £P. 1
Abroad 400 mils. 600 mils. £P. 1.200 mils.

Application with remittances (Cash, Postal or Money Orders only) should be made to: Superintendent Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. No subscriptions will be refunded after payment.

The Official Gazette is obtainable by the Trade from the Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem. It can be purchased by the Public at all Booksellers and Newsagents in Palestine.

PRINTED BY THE GREEK CONVENT & AZRIEL PRINTING PRESSES, JERUSALEM.

Fig. 198: Gazette Subscription and Advertising Rates.
Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 13. 1931, no. 297 (16.12.1931), p. 977.

Recent Philatelic Journals

by Tobias Zywietz

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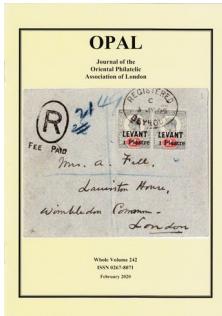
A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately from recent philatelic journals.

Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies.

Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

OPAL Journal 242 – February 2020

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



- B. Bradford checks a variety of the August 1921 18³/₄ Piastres on 1s overprint reported in The Overprinter (2–3).
- J. Bagwell presents a 1906 registered cover from Beirut to London with a pair of “Beyrouth Provisionals”: British Levant 1 Piastre on 2d overprint (4–5).
- B. Bradford analyses published information (Bremond Reports) about the “Cilicie” overprints on Ottoman stamps and details his findings on types, print-runs and dates (6–10).
- A. D. Taylor-Smith reports on the obligatory tax stamps of Turkey: Red Crescent (1910–1958), Child Welfare (1928–1925), Aviation Society (1926–1934) and the 1958 law ending such usage, after which date Turkey’s PTT stated issuing several sets of charity stamps (75% surcharge) per year, coinciding with festival dates (11).
- B. Bradford surveys covers with Turkish stamps overprinted “Cilicia”: of 1,000 covers from this period in his database only some 300 make use of such stamps (12–45).

Newsletter no. 124 (March 2020): Agenda & Reports for the 71st AGM to be held in July 2020. The society has currently 132 members (1–4, 7–8).

- P. Longbottom enquires about a postmark “SUERDOS” on a 1908 postcard (5). Two postcards from Ephesus are shown (6).

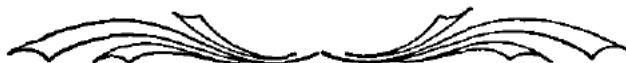
After the death of editor Bob Bradford in May 2020, OPAL is looking for a new editor.



Türkei-Spiegel 131 – 1/2020

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00

- O. Graf studies the usage of charity stamps for the Turkish Red Crescent Society (15–34).
- T. Zywietz reviews the book “Der Orient-Express 1883–1914” by Ute & Elmar Dorr (35–38).
- Obituaries for Dr. Andreas Birken (1942–2019) by T. Zywietz, J. U. Clauss, W. Maassen, the editors of MICHEL catalogue, and T. Berndt (6–14). Reports from the 2019 AGM (39–42). After the sudden death of Dr. Birken, Tobias Zywietz has taken over the role of editor of Türkei-Spiegel.*

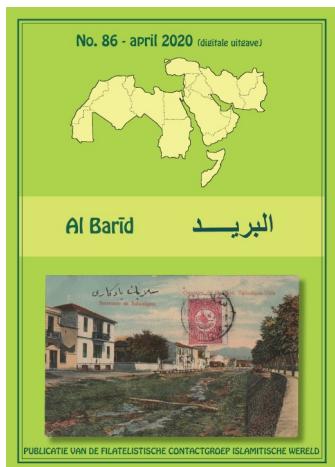


Türkei-Spiegel 132 – 2/2020*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00*

- O. Graf gives a personal view how to collect Ottoman postmarks, its pitfalls and his advice on best practice. He uses his expertise on collecting Albania to show examples (6–19).
- W. Pijnenburg updates the knowledge about the “İstanbul-Provisionals” i.e. bisected and overprinted stamps used in Constantinople in the 1880s, catalogued by İSFILA as Y155–162 (20–36).
- J. Warnecke adds some information about the Red Crescent charity stamps studied by O. Graf in TS 131 (37).
- T. Zywietz continues his series about the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (38–39).
- M. Pettifor & N. Williams study the registration labels and cachets of Aden Protectorate 1937–1967. The series starts with an overview and the early examples used until 1947 (40–42).
- T. Zywietz previews the forthcoming auction of the Werner Schindler collection of Austrian Levant at Corinphila Zurich (43).

Türkei-Spiegel 133 – 3/2020*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5.00*

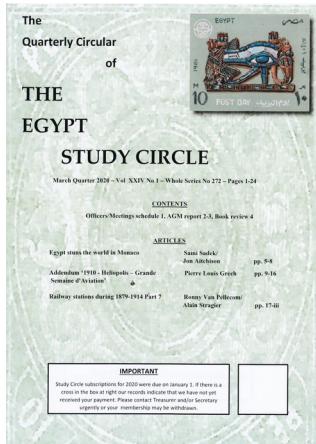
- H. Taitl looks at the Austrian sanitary corps and its medical facilities in Turkey during WWI (6–15).
- J. Warnecke reports on the Red Crescent exhibition (هلال احمر سرکیسی) held in Constantinople (Galata Serail) in 1917 (16–19).
- T. Zywietz continues his series about the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (20–23).
- T. Zywietz shows a Østerlandsmissionen cover from Syria to Denmark (24–25).
- M. Pettifor & N. Williams continue their study of the registration labels and cachets of Aden Protectorate 1937–1967 (26–29).
- A three-part series on the gum-side security overprints of Lebanon starts with a RFI by Rainer Fuchs [reprint from MEPB] (30–32).
- T. Zywietz reviews “Die österreichische Post in der Levante” (W. Schindler) (33–37); “The Egyptian Maritime Postal History” (H. Salam) (38–40); “Unterschiedliche Kalender” (V. Werdermann); and “Die Bezeichnung der Poststempelformen” (L. Goedcke & V. Werdermann) (41).
- Invitation for the AGM to be held on 7.11.2020 in Cologne (42–44).*

Al Barīd 86 – البريد – April 2020*Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch, A4, colour, –*

- A. Kaplanian produces a catalogue of Arab-language-only civil and military censor marks used by Jordan on the Westbank [Dutch version of Kaplanian’s article MEPB 14] (2231–2242).
- Book reviews: “Alexandria : Postal History until 1918 – Part 1” (Ronny van Pellecom), “Alexandria dans la Première Guerre Mondiale” (Jean-Yves Empereur, ed., ISBN: 978-2-490128-03-7); “The Egyptian Maritime Postal History 1845–1889” (Hany Salam, ISBN: 978-908239874-8) (2243–2245).
- T. Jansen, F. Bruining & J. van Zellem dissect a multi-cancelled multi-redirected postcard from Medan (Dutch East Indies) to Hamburg, Alexandria, Aden, Port Said, etc. (2246–2248).
- F. Bruining details postcards with significance of Ottoman railway lines: map of vilayet Salanik (Thessaloniki), Doiran to Saloniki, Kilkiche near Avrat Hissar to Salonki; Cavalla to Adrianople (Edirne), Saloniki via Dedeagatch to Germany (2249–2255).
- F. Bruining asks for information regarding a post card from Deir-ez-Zor: the cancel “DEIR ZOR / 1” has a narrow datebridge but no date in it, W. Pijnenburg and P. Longbottom give their opinion (2255–2256).
- R. van Pellecom shows a 1906 multi-redirected cover: Stuttgart, Berlin, Cairo,

Helouan (2257–2259).

Advert for Corinphila's auction of a specialised Egypt collection ([2261]).



The Quarterly Circular 272 (Vol. 24, No. 1) – March 2020

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

P. L. Grech reviews Ronny van Pellecom's newly published book "Alexandria : Postal History until 1918, Part 1" (4).

P. L. Grech adds more information on the 1910 Heliopolis Air Meeting including reports on the forgeries of the "Heliopolis Aérodrome" postmark (9–16).

R. van Pellecom presents the 7th part in his series on Railway stations 1879–1914 centring on the Port Saïd–Ismailia and the Ismailia–Zagazig–Cairo routes (17–24, iii).

Reports from the 2019 AGM. The society has 165 members (2–3). Reports from MonacoPhil (5–8). Advert for the four volume book series of Sami M. Fereig's "A Postal History of Egypt under the Muhammad Ali Dynasty" (iv).

The Quarterly Circular 273 (Vol. 24, No. 2) – June 2020

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

V. Varjabedian reports on the closure of Heliopolis PO due to Covid-19 and shows a cachet (return to sender / no service) applied on items affected by the interruption to overseas mails (26).

V. Varjabedian presents an unrecorded TPO cancel: "ASYUT-SUHAG / PRESS" (26).

L. Toutounji & M. Murphy show a 32-stamp part-sheet with partly missing 1923 "crown" overprint ([a], 27).

G. Todd records Jeddah covers with Egypt's first stamp series (1866) (28–31).

M. Murphy asks for help identifying motives on three post cards (32).

V. Centonze reports an unlisted Farouk 'greeting card envelope' (33).

R. Wheatley looks at a 114 millièmes 1914 parcel card (5kg, 48 Fr. COD, Alexandria to Switzerland) and tries to understand the COD and Import Duty aspects [unsuccessfully IMHO] (34–35).

P. L. Grech describes a 1916 French Levant cover from Rhodes to the USA (36).

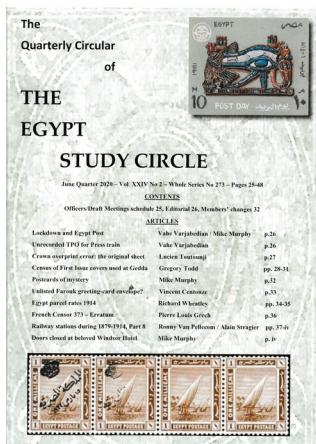
R. van Pellecom and A. Stragier present the 8th part in their series on Railway stations 1879–1914 centring on the Suez/Port Ibrahim/Port Tewfik to Ismailia routes (37–48, iii–iv).

Random Notes 94 – February 2020

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In Random Notes #94 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics:

Envelopes with Stamp-like postage-paid "7563" imprint (3); Varieties of the 'illegible' issue of Hejaz (4); Forgeries of SG 122b (4); A 1947 company envelope "Transcontinental & Western Air Inc." (TWA) (5); Postmark "DHAHRAN-AIRPORT" with hyphen (6); Varieties of the 'caliphate' overprint on Hejaz Postage Due (6); Info from U.P.U. about the 2019 "EMS" stamp issue (6–7); More instances of the "wide tooth" perforation variety of the framed Kaaba series (7); Example of Chamber of Commerce attestation labels (8); A "courtesy" visa (9); A bogus postmark "24 MAR 25" (9); A new variation of barcode registration labels (10); Introduction of VAT on 1.01.2018 (exempting postal charges) (10); Imperforate stamps from the 1990s stemming apparently from proof sheets for the ministry's stamp review committee (11); Differences in fluorescence on the 1949 Airmail series (11); A 1950s cover Dammam–London with multiple franking (12); Essays and colour trials of 995W from printers Dar al-Asfahani (13); A 10 q airmail stamp on very thick paper (14); Reprints of the Hejaz & Nejd essays on watermarked paper "ELECTRIC" (14); Different background for 2015 stamps from blocks (15–16); The mysterious "ؑ" in postmarks (16); A flood



See page 7

Random Notes 94 / Page 1

of sale offers of Saudi official stamps (24).

- G. Pos & M. Lovegrove update the research into the King Ali overprints following up on articles in RN 63, 64, and 87 (17–19).
 M. Lovegrove revisits the ‘wide tooth’ perforation variety of the Cairo Dam issue (20–21).
 M. Lovegrove studies forgeries of the 1923/24 Transjordan overprints on Hejaz stamps comparing the genuine overprints SG types 10 and 16a to bogus copies. The forgeries appeared in K.C.R. Souan’s books as genuine (22–23).
 M. Lovegrove reviews Saudi material appearing at recent auctions (ClassicPhil Vienna Oct. 2019, Cherrystone Nov. 2019, Feldman June 2019) (24–28).
 APAI Publications: “One Man’s Collection – Part 1 – Saudi Arabia: Modern Technology (1970–2018)” and Kenneth Knight’s “The Postal Markings of Hejaz, Nejd, Hejaz and Nejd and Saudi Arabia” (29).

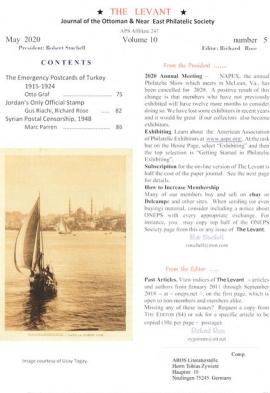
The Levant Vol. 10, No. 4 – January 2020

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- B. Longo reports on the French military postal agency in the Marina (military port) of Beirut (59–62).
 J. Warnecke writes about the history of the Red Crescent societies [reprint from Türkei-Spiegel] (63–66).
 P. Lunde & R. Rose portray the philatelic life of Jacob von Uexküll and attach album pages on the Egyptian PO in Jeddah, the Ottoman PO in Jeddah, and the 1934 Saudi-Yemen war (67–71).
Reports on next AGM (57). Levant index now on website (57). Obituaries: Carl R. Catherman and Andreas Birken (72).



The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. X, No. 4, Jan. 2020 \$7



The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. X, No. 5, May 2020 \$7

The Levant Vol. 10, No. 5 – May 2020

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

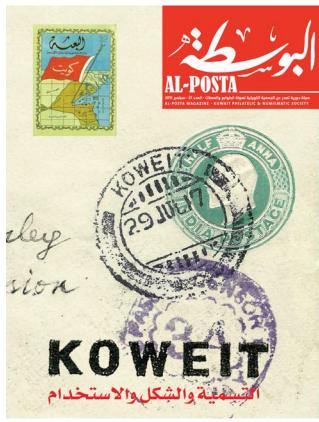
- O. Graf presents his study of Ottoman post cards and “emergency” post cards during and after WWI (75–81).
 G. Riachi and R. Rose detail their studies of Jordan’s only official stamp, a 1924 three-line overprint on the ½ qirsh Makkah Arms stamp of Hejaz (82–86).
 M. Parren looks at Syrian censorship and its markings. This first part focusses on 1948/49 (86–90).
 The editor present a range of fantasy stamps from the 1920s and 1930s, incl. “Djebel Druze” stamps (91).

“Djebel Druze” stamps (91).

Al-Posta البوسطة No. 37 – September 2015

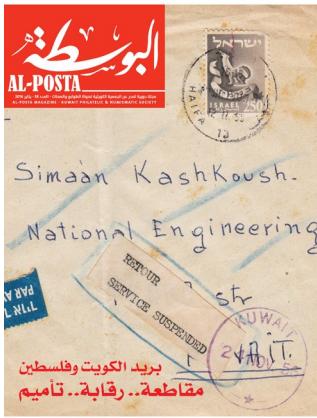
Kuwait Philatelic & Numismatic Society, Arabic and (partly) English, A4, colour, –

- The editor reprints A. N. Donaldson’s article “The KOWEIT ‘Leak’” from 1986 [Reprint from The Philatelist & Philatelic Journal of Great Britain] (1–5/2–7) and a 1969 advert of Bridger & Kay for who Donaldson worked (6/–). Essays of King George V stamps overprinted “KOWEIT / SERVICE” were leaked in or after 1923. I. Y. Dashti portays the Queen’s private collection of Kuwaiti stamps, focussing on the leaked 1923 essays, and tracing their history through collections and sales (–8–19).
 K. A. Mughni reports on the cancellation of Kuwait starting 21st January 1915 (7–9/36–43).
 M. A. H. Jamal interviewed Jaafar Haider Al Rasheed about working in the Kuwait post office in 1944 (–20–25).
 The editor traces postal-related material from a Kuwaiti magazine called “البعثة” (Al-Ba’etha) published between 1946 and 1954 (–25–36).



Al-Posta No. 38 – January 2016

Kuwait Philatelic & Numismatic Society, Arabic and (partly) English, A4, colour, –

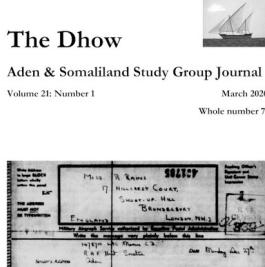


- K. A. Mughni looks at the postal history of Palestine 1917–1948 (–/2–7). K. A. Mughni connects Palestine to the Kuwait Post (1948–1958). At the time, Kuwait's mail service was essentially run by the British who initially refused to establish mail censorship for items to and from Israel only to later suspend the service altogether (2–9/8–15). Nablus post office is set out as an example for the postal service around the June 1967 war (10–13/16–19). The clandestine mail forwarding from and to Israel in the 1970s through Cyprus and London is described (48–50). The messaging service of the Red Cross/Red Crescent societies is detailed, using examples from 1967 (42–47). Palestine-related cachets used in Kuwait are shown (40–41). E. Y. Dashti shows 1970 charity stamps of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry benefiting the struggle for Palestine (37–39). M. A. H. Jamal portrays the stamps of Kuwait with Palestine themes and depictions, 1965–2014 (26–32). Kuwaiti boycott on a 1972 U.N. stamp designed by an Israeli (22–25). Short note on Arab broadcasting in Palaestine beyond 1948 (20–21). *Reports from Singapore 2015 world stamp exhibition* (34–36). *2015 AGM of the Kuwait Philatelic & Numismatic Society* (36). *Obituary Francis Kiddie* (33).

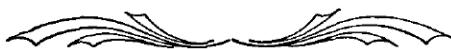
Further issues of Al-Posta will be reviewed in due course.

The Dhow 79 (Vol. 21, No. 1) – March 2020

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –



- N. Williams describes a 1943 Airgraph, the only known example from an R.A.F. unit stationed on Socotra Island ([1]). In *Letters and News*, T. Zywietz reports an article referring to Qu'aiti State Pictorial Definitives designs [ref. Dhow 78] (3). B. Sohrne shows a 1931 cover from Hodeidah to Libya (Ital. Tripolitania) (3). G. Mentgen updates an article by J. Hart in Dhow 1 about 1943 Aden Airmail crash mail (4–7). A. Gondocz shows a 1916 postcard from Japan to Ethiopia. Transit marks incl. Aden, Perim, Harrar, and Port Said (8). S. Hopson presents two maps of Aden from the 1889 "British Colonial Pocket Atlas" (9). J. Hollands and N. Williams look at varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun. This second part focusses on severely shifted overprints (10–11). N. Williams resolved the mystery about 1958 ship covers addressed to "BM/HTOM / LONDON W.C.1 / ENGLAND": this address was used by the paquebot and posted-at-sea collector/dealer K.J. Nally (12). N. Williams reviews books: "Hunters over Arabia : Hawker Hunter operations in the Middle East" (Ray Deacon); "The Postage Stamps of Aden 1937–1968" (Peter Bond); "Air War East Africa" (Jon Sutherland & Diane Canwell). Group member Ute Dorr advertises the English edition of "The Orient Express 1883–1914" due in Summer 2020 [reviewed in MEPB 13] (13–14). M. Cox shows a post card (after 1910) of the Roman Catholic Mission's station at Berbera (Somalia) (15). *Secretary's report on next AGM and the state of the group* (3). *Index for The Dhow, vol. 20, 2019* (15–16).



The Dhow 80 (Vol. 21, No. 2) – June 2020*Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –***The Dhow**

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal
Volume 22, Number 2
June 2020
Whole number 80



Scanned from a Philatelic exhibition. Author's collection.

- N. Williams shows a 1954 crash mail cover Aden–Cuba; the BOAC plane crashed at Prestwick Airport (Scotland) on 25.12.1954 (3).
- T. Cochrane shows an 1861 cover from Singapore to Aden franked 8 As (SG 36), cancelled “B-172” (Singapore) and boxed “INDIA PAID”.
- J. Hollands and N. Williams look at varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun (part 3) (3–6).
- N. Williams discusses the routing of a 1941 Aden to USA airmail cover, apparently effected by the disruption of the Pan-Am Pacific connection FAM14 (7–8).
- B. Sohne details two 1880s covers: Hodeida to Bombay (1886) franked 2 pi; and Hodeida to Diu (1888) franked 1 pi (9).
- A. Gondocz shows a US Reply post card (3 c) sent from Hodeida in 1939 (10).
- G. Mentgen catalogues red postmarks “PAID” and “OFFICIAL PAID” used in Somaliland 1925–1946 (11–13).
- S. Zwillinger looks at the positioning varieties of “BRITISH SOMALILAND” overprints on Edward VII stamps, and asks for help (14).
- N. Williams shows a variety of the 1951 Aden 50 c on 8 As (14).
- M. Cox shows three post cards from British Somaliland: Berbera Govt. Quarters, and British Residency (15–16).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2020 (Vol. 71, No. 1)*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4.95*

In *Letters to the Editor*, the S.N. Shure collection in the National Postal Museum is recommended (4).

- E. Kroft continues his series on commercial postal usage of the Doar Ivri issue with a fifth part (10–18).
- J. Wallach & D. Dubin present a study Israeli inflation as reflected in postage rates (22–25).
- A. Harris looks at Israeli license fee stamps (*agrah rishayonot*) (46–47).
- D. Kaplin reviews new S.I.P publications, incl. Arthur Harris’ booklet “The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority” (53).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2020 (Vol. 71, No. 2)*Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 4.95*

E. Kroft shares Israeli multiple-franking covers from 1948–1950 (22–25).

J. Weintrob studies forgeries of Doar Ivri overprints (28).

R. Pildes presents the first part from his exhibit “Forerunners of the Holy Land” [individual pages are reproduced in reduced size] (40–43).

D. Chafetz dissects a 1949 Israel cover for its labels and markings relating to the TABUL stamp exhibition (44).

J. Wallach & D. Dubin continue their series on Israeli inflation by tracing postal rates (46–49).

A. Harris and B. Wallace look at military fiscals issued for the Israeli occupied areas (50–51).

The SIP librarian David Dubin starts a series listing material available for lending from the SIP library (33–36).

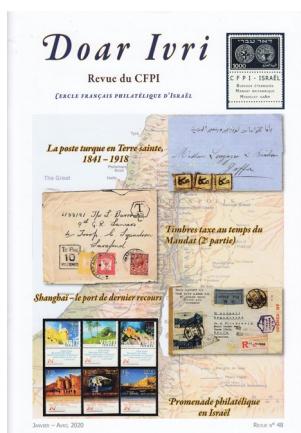
**Please come forward with your articles,
comments, research, or images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**



Israel-Philatelie 32 – March 2020

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

S. Göllner explores the designer of the Doar Ivri series, Otte Wallish (4–6). T. Zywietz updates his research on the old GPO building in Jerusalem (8–11). C. Wendland researched free online stamp catalogues (14–17).
The issue contains a questionnaire for members' interests and wishes.



Doar Ivri 48 – January/April 2020

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

The editor prints a photograph of the main public hall of the Jerusalem G.P.O from the Matson Collection in the Library of Congress [shown in MEPB 11] (3). C.-D. Abravanel shows examples of Palestine stamps cancelled abroad (5). S. Alexander Yemini gives an overview of the Turkish post in the Holy Land: routes, tariffs and postmarks 1841–1918 (6–11). H. Rotterdam looks at Mandate Postage Due stamps (cont. from DI 47) (12–15). In *Small Items* D. Avzaradel describes a cover from Beyrouth to Tel Aviv with French stamps cancelled "POSTES AUX ARMÉES 606" and P. Goerke shows a 1941 air mail cover from Tel Aviv to Prague (28–29). J. P. Danon shows types of Israeli triangular military cachets (31). The editor shows an 1875 cover from Alexandria via Jaffa to Jerusalem by French Post franked 40 c Cérès offered on the internet for 360 € ([32]).



Doar Ivri 49 – May/August 2020

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C. D. Abravanel shows a 1939 *valeur-déclarée* cover from France to Palestine and a 1945 air mail cover from Petah Tiqvah to USA franked 125m (5). C. Pesche presents covers from hotels in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Jericho (7–13). S. A. Yemeni continues her series on Ottoman postal history with more items from her father's collection (14–21). The editor takes up a previous enquiry, showing two covers from and to Czechoslovakia in May 1939 and January 1940 (28), and details a 1941 cover Sana'a to Tel Aviv, censored in Aden, Egypt and Palestine ([32]).



Doar Ivri 50 – September/December 2020

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

H. Rotterdam looks at Mandate Postage Due stamps; this third instalment is focussing on the second PD series (6–13). E. Kroft studies postage due practice in Israel, 1948/49 (14–17). In *Small Items* Y. Tsachor shares a 1922 post card franked 2m London I and 2m London II (28); A. Varna shows a 1943 cover from Sweden via Britain (28). S. Rothman reviews Ed Kroft's book "The Doar Ivri First Issue of Israel" (29). The editor reprints and translates the section on non-delivery from the 1948 Palestine Post Guide: items franked 10m and above are returned to sender, below 10m only items requested to be returned are returned and charged, other items are simply to be destroyed (31). The editor shows an April 1948 airmail cover from Vienna to Haifa ([32]).

Small Ads

Any reader can place an ad in this section for free. I offer a box number service for people not wanting their name, address or e-mail displayed.

*Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an **H** to fulfil German advertisement regulations.*

To place an ad please contact the editor: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/002

Wanted: Ottoman Fiscals

I'm looking for nos. 467–471 and 477–491 according to Suleymaniye catalogue "Revenue Stamps of Ottoman Empire" (pp. 62/63)

Please contact:

Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/003

President Arafat Signed FDCs 1.01.1995

Two very unique **Gaza-Jericho First Day** issue envelopes signed by the late President Yasser Arafat. One stamped Gaza and the other Jericho, both are dated 1st January 1995.

Enquiries to:

MEPB Adverts – Box Number 11/003
mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/002

Ottoman Transdesert Mail Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information can be found on my award winning websites:

<http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail>
<http://fuchs-online.com/iraq>

Replies to:
 Rainer Fuchs
rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/008

International Reply Coupons

I collect International Reply Coupons (IRC) worldwide, 1907 until today. I am always interested to buy both single items and entire IRC collections and lots of whatever size.

A good stock of duplicates (only IRCS) is available for trade and exchange. Please contact me with whatever questions or suggestions you would like to make.

If you are a country collector and interested in information about IRC of your country please also don't hesitate to contact me!

Replies to:
 Wolfgang Leimenstoll
wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/003

Wanted: Russian Levant

I'm looking for 10 kop. 1872
 Michel nos. 9x and 9y (perf. 14½×15)
Please do not offer the 10 kop. of 1888
 (perf. 14¼×14¾)!

Please contact:
 Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

For Sale: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia stamps, singles and sets,
 mint and used.

Please contact:
 Marwan Nusair
 +1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals,
 photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF
 and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
 Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/009

1956 Suez Canal Crisis & United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Looking for interesting covers of this period and
 UN Peacekeeping Operations such as UNEF I
 and UNIKOM as well as operations
 on the African continent.

Can offer much likewise material as well.

Please contact:
 Marc Parren
marcparren@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/001

**Sand Dunes
Sahara Republic**

I am interested in the *Sand Dune* stamps of the
 late 1960s and early 1970s plus the *Sahara
Republic*, also the present day revival of the *Sand
Dune* stamps now flowing from the Baltic
 Countries.

Want to exchange information, possible stamp
 trades or purchase. CTO is OK with me. All I want
 is an example of each stamp.

Replies to:
 Richard Barnes
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on
 official postal announcements I'm looking for
 covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms, telegramme forms
 from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:
 Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

Collector seeking to purchase the following Holy Land-related material with postmarks from Jerusalem (Gerusalemme), Jaffa, or Haifa (Caifa):

Lombardy-Venetia stamps from 1863 or 1864, perf. 14 or perf. 9 (Michel: 14–23)

Austrian Levant 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

Austrian Crete 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:

Aaron Huber (APS member)
ashuber@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/003

Pre-1901 Postal History Palestine–Australia

I'm researching postal history between the Ottoman Palestine and Australia and am looking for details of any covers, cards, etc. sent in either direction prior to 1901. So far I know of a grand total of only three!

Any assistance would be appreciated, including references to material and auction offers. Besides information about this topic, I am also interested in purchasing such material.

Replies to:

Joseph Aron
shabbatshalom@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/005

Qatar Postal History

Collector looking for unique Postal History items such as covers, letters, rare overprints and surcharges.

Offers to:

Adil Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 695, Doha, Qatar
ezgert@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:

Paul Phillips
paulxlpe@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan
 Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority
 International Reply Coupons (IRCs) of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:

Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,
 1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands
avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/004

Digitisation of Philatelic Knowledge: “Holy Land Postal History”

I offer a complete run of the journal “Holy Land Postal History” (1979–2017) to anyone willing to scan and digitise it.

Technical and logistical help is assured. Further information was published in MEPB 10.

Offers to:
 Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/002

Wanted: Perfins

Perfins (stamps and covers) of the Middle East, Levant, Turkey and Egypt.

Offers to:

Rainer von Scharpen
Tucholskyweg 5, 55127 Mainz, Germany
rainervonscharpen@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/006

Research into Ladino Correspondence

For an archival database, I'm looking for correspondence (letters and post cards) from/to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans 1850–1913 (Serbia, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria) written in a script that looks like Arabic or Hebrew but is actually the Jewish script "Soletreo". It encodes an old Spanish called Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) spoken by Sephardic Jews. Don't worry about a correct identification: I'll do that.

Please send scans/photocopies to
D. Sheby (hosp@voicenet.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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

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 14/004



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bluecollarwrench.net

Member APS (American Philatelic Society) and the IPDA (Internet Philatelic Dealers Association)

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 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 02/003

Wanted: Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:
 Robert Stuchell
rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/006

Oman Stamps & Postal History

I am intrigued by my lack of knowledge about the State of Oman stamps and history.

I would like to correspond with anyone with knowledge about the history surrounding this fantasy country, possibly exchange stamps and perhaps work towards creating a State of Oman Stamp catalogue.

Replies to:
 Richard Barnes, 11715 - 123 ST NW, Edmonton,
 AB, Canada, T5M 0G8
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as:

UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:
 J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

H – Gratis-Anzeige 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

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 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

HC - Gratis-Anzeige 05/005

Jordan & Palestine Postal History

Kawar Philatelics offers a wide range of postal history items, covering West Bank, East Bank, and Palestinian Authority.

Large collections and stock available for Collectors, Dealers, and Investors.

www.kawarphilatelics.com



Replies to:

Kawar Philatelics, Kamal Kawar

kamal@kawarphilatelics.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/006

Palestinian Authority Revenue Stamps

Wanted:

Palestinian Authority revenue stamps

Israeli Military revenue stamps

MNH as well as on document

Replies to:

Arthur Harris

arthurhythec@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted



I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:

rmasch@fairmanage.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/001

Currency Notes

I want to collect currency note of PALESTINE, PANAMA, ZANZIBAR. I have many countries to exchange and sell.

Please contact:

C. Abraham Jos, PVS-Iris Aprts., Tower 1 -11A,
P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, India
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

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, cooperates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications'

The Philatelic Magazine
(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:

Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/002

Looking for pro-Palestinian Slogans

I am looking for postal slogans in support of the Palestinian people and the refugees. I have a small collection of these and there are probably more available. Can you help me out?

Replies to:

Lawrence Fisher

Lf.stamps@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:

Otto Graf

otto@skanderbeg.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/003

Wanted: Sudan Revenues

Social Insurance stamps
 Revenues issued since the 2019 revolution
 Civil war victims
 Police Fund

Please contact David Sher
sh25ngc3603@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/001

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Covers

I am a private collector interested to buy British
 Mandate Palestine Covers.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:
 Oren Gazenfeld
oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/002

Wanted: "Dear Doctor" and related drug advertising postcards

Many pharmaceutical companies (Abbott Labs, Biomarine, and Squibb, etc) used postcards sent from exotic locations to promote their products. These are commonly called "Dear Doctor" postcards since many start with that salutation. Abbott postcards were mailed between 1956-1968 using 182 different cards found to date to 34 countries and in 10 languages. On my website www.deardoctorpostcards.com I have documented over 10,000 such items. There are many more discoveries to be made. Let me know what you have!

Please contact Tom Fortunato
stamptmf@frontiernet.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) and of Yemen (before 1945) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:
 Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/005

Wanted: Smyrna Postal History

Entire letters to and from Smyrna dated before 1800.

Replies to:
 Gene Ekonomi
gekonomi@yahoo.com

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 €

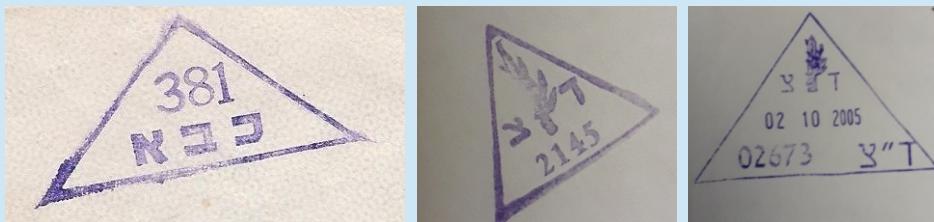
Please enquire for postage & packing fees.

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

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

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 14/001

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Covers, entires, PC, PPC of:
Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 / Boxer Uprising
of 1900 / Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05
Military Mail/Rail FPO/Ship FPO/C.E.R./Internal
China FPO
Russian Military Mail Siberia / Manchuria /
Diplomatic: RJW

Replies to:

Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,

+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/003

U.K.-based Collector always interested in buying Egypt for his Collection

I am particularly interested in revenues, Cinderellas, perfins, telegrams, officially sealed labels, Interpostal Seals, Suez Canal Company, stamp dealer's mail, franking meters, Great Bitter Lake Association, Postal Concession, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes and anything unusual, but I also buy mainstream subjects.

From single items to whole collections, please let me make you an offer.

Please contact Jon Aitchison:

+44 (0) 1279 870488

britishlocals@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95

Boxer Uprising of 1900

Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05

Russian mail from Siberia via the C.E.R. or via
ship from a military post office (FPO)

Japanese military mail from Manchuria, China,
Korea.

Replies to:

Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,

+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.

Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.

Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned
overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:

Adil Al Husseini, PO Box 695, Doha

State of Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)

H - Gratis-Anzeige 15/201

בז"ה



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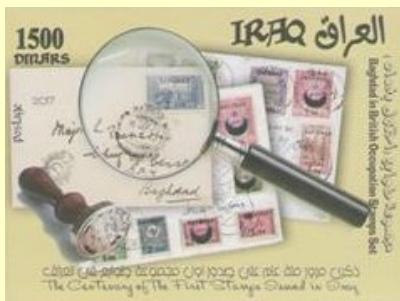
* Our "Handbook of Holyland Postal History" is **available free, online**

H - Gratis-Anzeige 07/201

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Baghdad, Iraq

Phone: +964 (0) 7904 371 842
E-mail: shirwani@gmail.com



Website: shirwani.comeze.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/008

Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

CERCLE FRANÇAIS PHILATÉLIQUE D'ISRAËL



« Doar Ivri » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (C.F.P.I.), founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/201



The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epigraphy, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali “Aldo Cecchi”** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.

Last but not least, the Institute also holds an archival fond which is extraordinarily important for the history of Italian postal communications: the archive of the **“Direzione Superiore della Posta Militare”** (High office for Military Mail), containing some 400.000 original documents about its activity during the 20th century.

As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

www.issp.po.it

Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi", Via Ser Lapo Mazzei 37, 59100 Prato, Italy

 - Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

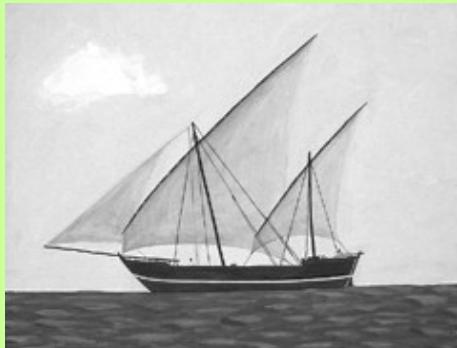
We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

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Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



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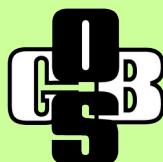
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Gratis-Anzeige 12/201



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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.

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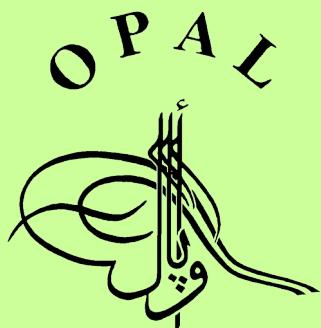
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The Oriental Philatelic Association of London



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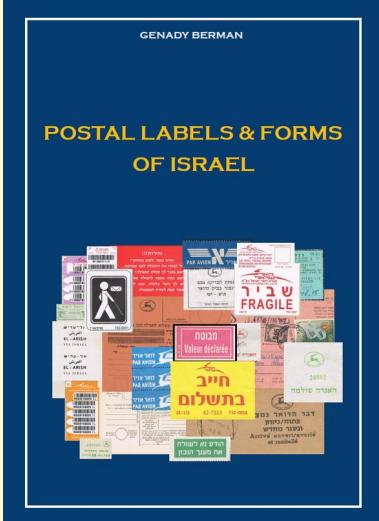
OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric.

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Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/007



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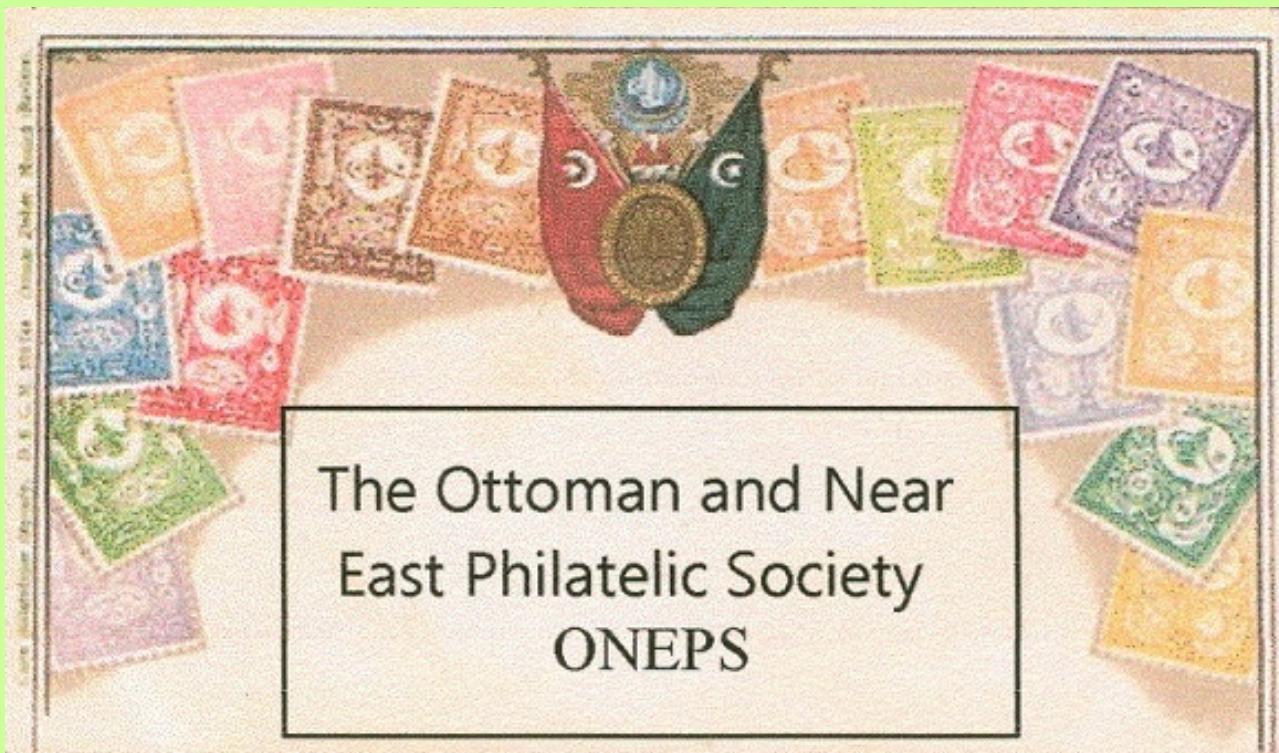
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The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) promotes the collection and study of postage and revenue stamps, stationery, and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, and the Balkans.

Our journal, “The Levant,” is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

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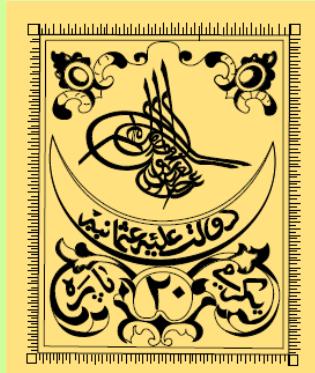
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Study Circle Ottoman Empire/Turkey



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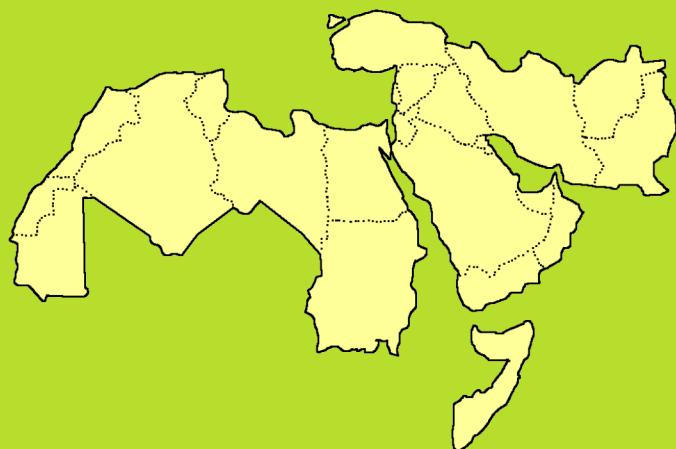
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Kontaktadresse: Tobias Zywietz, Hauptstr. 10, 75245 Neulingen, Germany
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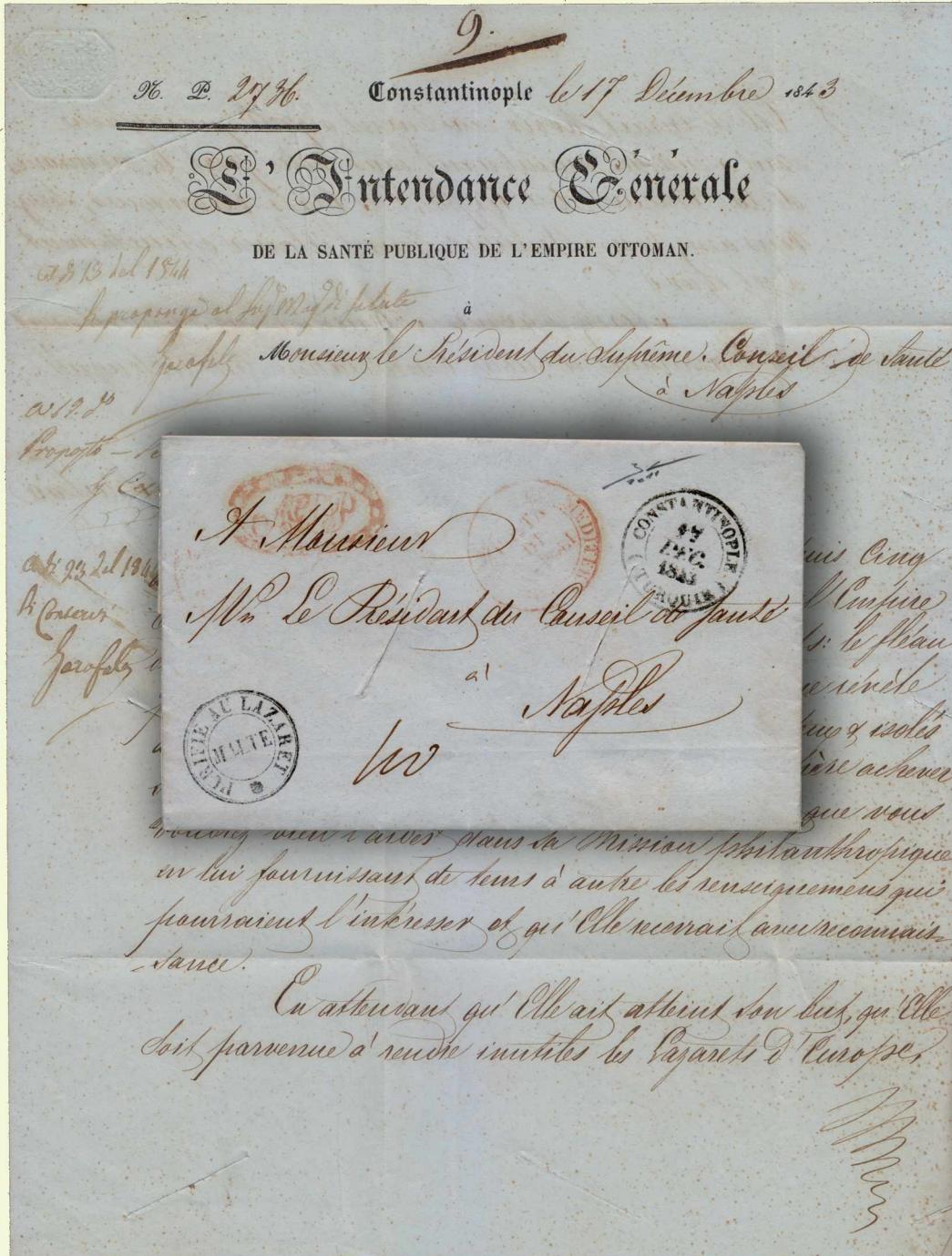
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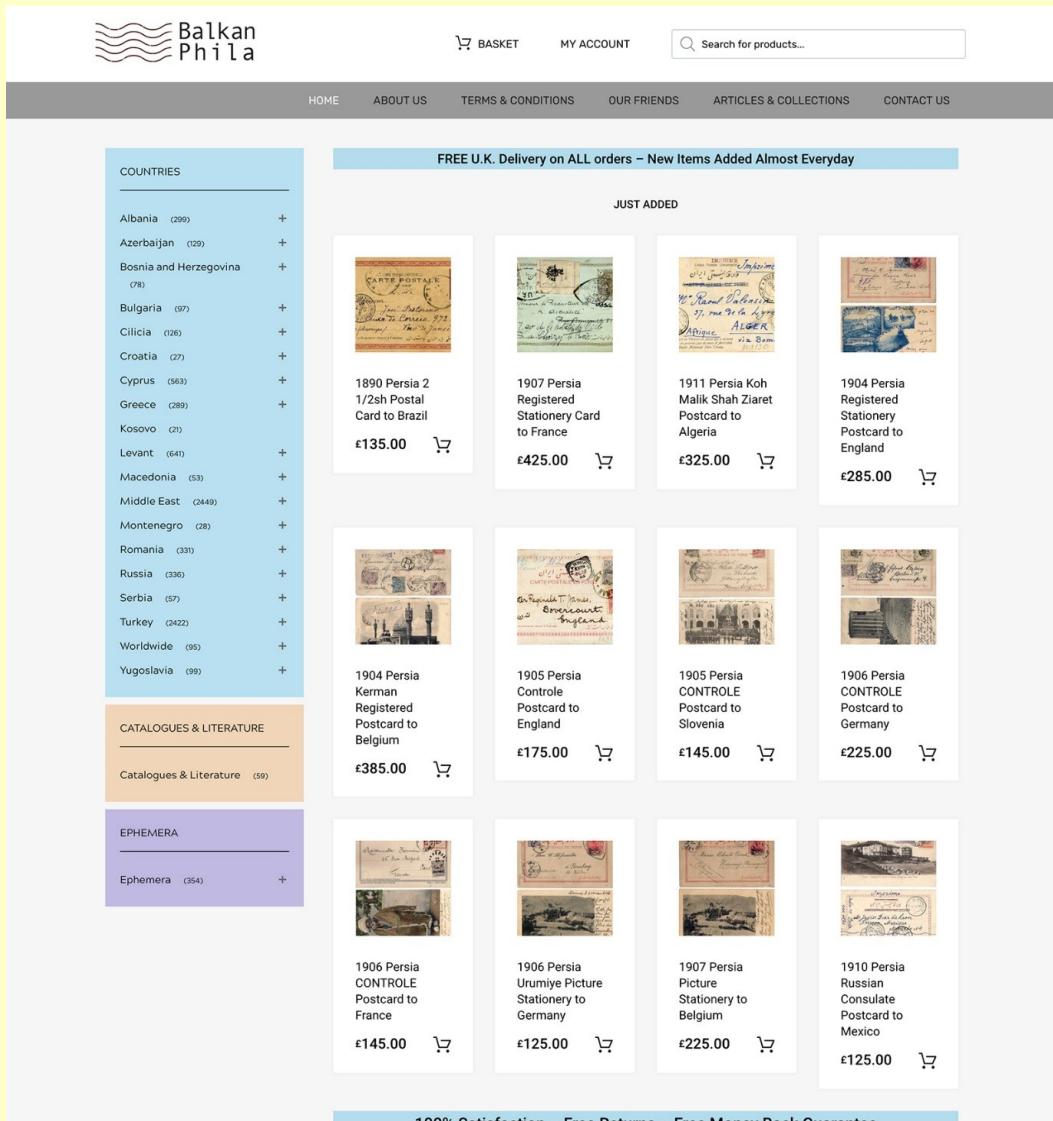
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The screenshot shows the Balkan Phila website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for HOME, ABOUT US, TERMS & CONDITIONS, OUR FRIENDS, ARTICLES & COLLECTIONS, and CONTACT US. A search bar is also present. On the left, there are three vertical menus: COUNTRIES, CATALOGUES & LITERATURE, and Ephemera. The COUNTRIES menu lists various countries with their respective item counts. The middle section features a banner for "FREE U.K. Delivery on ALL orders – New Items Added Almost Everyday". Below this, there are four rows of philatelic items, each with a small image, description, price, and a shopping cart icon. The items include postcards from Persia, Algeria, and Germany, as well as a Kerman Registered Postcard to Belgium. The bottom section contains a "100% Satisfaction – Free Returns – Free Money Back Guarantee" banner and a "Buying" section with links for Postal History, Stamps, Archives, Postcards, and Immediate Settlement.

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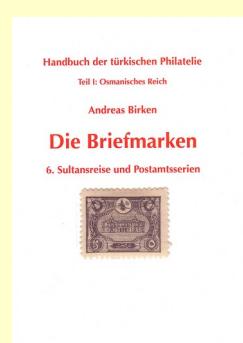
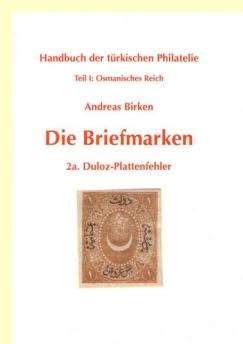
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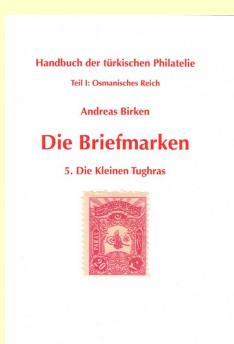
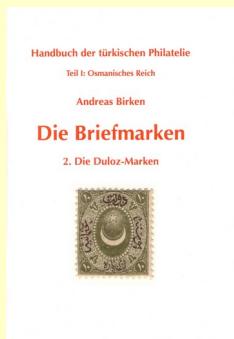
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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
 Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

Dedication

*This issue is dedicated to my mother
 Margot Zywietz
 who died after a long illness in August, aged 86.*

I have replied to all the condolences I received from subscribers. Again I thank all of you for the kind words.

Subscribers were informed at the time that this issue, which was due shortly after my mother's death, would be delayed. Thank you for your patience.

The Contents of this Issue

Dr. Leonhard Döderlein researched the quite varied history of the **Austrian Post Office in Çeşme**, a port opposite of Chios, and gives an overview of the scarce material known from this facility. Translated from German.

David K. Smith, sent me a number of postcards of **Bon Samaritain (Khan al-Hathrur)** from his collection; Folkert Bruining and I give our opinions. The piece is augmented by historical descriptions of the Khan from three British sources David (former editor of the BAPIP BULLETIN) unearthed.

Richard B. Rose, editor of THE LEVANT, updated an old article by Aram Daregobian about the **Turkish Hospital Ship Gülnihal**. I added a few illustrations and details about the ship's history.

In response to my article on the "Jerusalem I" overprinting at Greek Convent Press, *Joel Weiner* sent me a copy of the album page originally from Michael Bale's archive and first described by Norman Gladstone in 1986, featuring the **Visiting Card of Modestos Sapuntjoglou** and (likley) authoritative details about the print-runs.

Bernd-Dieter Buscke adds an additional **Jordanian Postmark of Ma'an**: "MA'AN / 3" not shown by Avo Kaplanian in MEPB 14.

Martin Lovegrove's article on the **Forgeries of the 1923/24 Transjordan Makka Arms Overprint** is important research, was first published in RANDOM NOTES. It touches a nerve about who you can trust in such matters. Martin will write about the Makkah Arms ¼ Qirsh forgeries in the next edition of MEPB.

Jos Strengtholt looks at the sophisticated fraud of the **Heliopolis Philatelists Club** presenting some wonderfully illuminating documents. There seems to be a conspicuous susceptibility to such "too good to be true"

scams amongst collectors, then and now.

Jens Warnecke presents a thematic study, first published in TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL, about **Islamic Red Crescent Societies**, focussing on the Turkish Red Crescent and the associated charity stamps and donation labels.

After I saw a Facebook-posting by *Bassam Hama* showing two **1943 Syrian FDCs** with implausible cancellation dates, I tried to shed some light on this curiosity. Bassam kindly provided scans of the two FDCs.

The story of the **Nablus Postmarks** continues: *Avo Kaplanian* responds to *Bernd-Dieter Buscke's* piece in MEPB 13 and presents covers showing the first Jordanian cancellers in use in 1949. Then it's the other way around: *Bernd-Dieter Buscke* reacts to *Avo Kaplanian's* article about **West Bank Censor Markings**. He present some key covers from his collection and raise several general points about the operation of Jordanian censorship.

Hany Salam's important book "**The Egyptian Maritime Postal History**" gets reviewed. I found the topic fascinating, even though very few regular mails got transported (and survived) until the early 20th century.

Since I receive more and more reactions, comments, questions about MEPB and its contents, I have created a new section entitled "**Reactions, Comments, Queries**" where I can handle these communications in an appropriate fashion. Contents include: 'Ammān-Dar'ā T.P.O. (*Bernd-Dieter Buscke, Folkert Bruining*); Lebanon Gum-Side Surcharges (*Phil Le Page*); Late Use of Jordanian Postal Forms (*Bernd-Dieter Buscke, Avo Kaplanian*); From Scotland to Sudan (*Alexios Papadopoulos*); IRCs of Syria and Lebanon (*Wolfgang Leimenstoll*); Libyan Postal History/*John N. Davies* (*Hakan Berkil*); Heliopolis (*Jos Strengtholt*); Palestine Stamp Magazine 1945 (*Joseph Aron*); Jordan's Stampless Air Letter Sheets (*Bernd-Dieter Buscke*); The Yemenophile (*Khalid Omaira, Neil Williams*); Iran's 1906 "Service Intérieur" Surcharges (*Behruz Nassre*); French Meter Marks in Iran and Lebanon (*Luc Guillard*); The French Consular Issues of 1948 (*Tobias Zywietz*); Sudan Embossed Revenues and Sudan Social Insurance Stamps (*David Sher*).

The **Archive Section** returns with the 1931 instalment of Palestine Official Gazettes.

The **Adverts Section** features several new and also revised entries. Every registered reader is entitled to place free ads, so please come forward with your needs and wishes!

Future Articles and Research Projects

These are some of the topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, covers, opinions about any of these subjects, please let me know!

- The Barīd: Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Postal Services in Egypt and Syria
- The “Er Ramle” postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight covers of 1931
- Julius Bolthausen: The Caïffa Bisects
- A soldier’s account of the 1918 Famine in Lebanon
- The Printing Process of the Blues of Palestine
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz 1916–1920
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- Book Review: Türkiye'de Postanın Mikrotarihi 1920–2015 (Volume 1: 1920–1950)
- Archive: Mail Communications and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf
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- Lebanon ‘Palestine Aid’ covers
- RAF Emergency Air Mail 1919: Aerial EEF
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- Early Postcards of Muscat
- Service Automobile Palestine–Syria
- Archive: Friedrich Perlberg's *Bilder aus dem Heiligen Lande*
- Book Review: Genady Berman's Israel Postal Labels
- Postal and Communications information from the Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte (1872), the Annuaire Oriental (1891), the Indicateur Égyptien (1897), and the Egyptian Directory (1908)
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- Das Austrian Post Office at Simi
- Turkish Red Crescent obligatory tax stamps used on cover
- The Red Crescent exhibition in Constantinople 1917
- Turkey IRC used at Smyrna
- Lebanese Consular Revenues
- Ay Yıldız Updated
- Austrian Medical Corps in Turkey
- Post-WWII Iraqi Censorship
- The Austrian Post in Thessaloniki
- PNA Rates Rise 2020
- Syria: Coronation 1920
- Turkish Stationery: Emergency Measures in WWI
- Turkey’s “Leander’s Tower” Postcards
- Compagnie Routière du Levant

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking at a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published. I will advise and help with anything that is offered. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

*If you think you can contribute to the journal,
please do not hesitate to contact me!*

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), MS Word (DOC, DOCX) or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG- or PNG-files in 300dpi (or higher) resolution.

Rights to texts and images not belonging to the author should be cleared, or at least be flagged-up, so that I can deal with any such issues. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring problems.

Acknowledgements

I’d like to thank again all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*.

Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is *Barry D. Hoffman*, copyright owner of F. W. Pollack’s THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST. *Many thanks to all!*

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The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

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Datenschutzerklärung zur Mailing-Liste

Mailing List Data Protection Policy

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
 Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

Zusammenfassung

- Jeder Nutzer kann sich kostenlos registrieren lassen, um per E-Mail Informationen zum Erscheinen und Inhalt meiner elektronischen Zeitschrift *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* zu erhalten.
- Die gespeicherten Daten umfassen Name und E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers.
- Die gespeicherten Daten werden zum Versand von Informationen zum Erscheinen und Inhalt meiner elektronischen Zeitschrift *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* genutzt sowie zur zweckdienlichen individuellen Kommunikation.
- Jeder registrierte Nutzer kann jederzeit die Änderung oder Löschung der Daten verlangen. Die Änderung oder Löschung erfolgt umgehend.

Summary

- Any user can register for free to receive information by e-mail about the publication and content of my electronic magazine *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*.
- The stored data include the name and e-mail address of the user.
- The stored data will be used to send information about the publication and content of my electronic journal *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* and for appropriate individual communication.
- Every registered user can request the modification or deletion of the data at any time. The modification or deletion takes place immediately.

Datenschutzerklärung

Datenschutz hat einen besonders hohen Stellenwert für mich. Eine Nutzung meiner Zeitschrift ist grundsätzlich ohne jede Angabe personenbezogener Daten möglich.

Die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, beispielsweise des Namens, und der E-Mail-Adresse einer betroffenen Person, erfolgt stets im Einklang mit der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und in Übereinstimmung mit den für mich geltenden landesspezifischen Datenschutzbestimmungen. Mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung möchte ich die Öffentlichkeit über Art, Umfang und Zweck der von mir erhobenen, genutzten und verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten informieren. Ferner werden betroffene Personen mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung über die ihnen zustehenden Rechte aufgeklärt.

Ich habe als für die Verarbeitung Verantwortlicher zahlreiche technische und organisatorische Maßnahmen umgesetzt, um einen möglichst lückenlosen Schutz der über diese Internetseite verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten sicherzustellen. Dennoch können internetbasierte Datenübertragungen, wie E-Mail, grundsätzlich Sicherheitslücken aufweisen, sodass ein absoluter Schutz nicht gewährleistet werden kann. Aus diesem Grund steht es jeder betroffenen Person frei, personenbezogene Daten auch auf alternativen Wegen an mich zu übermitteln.

I. Name und Anschrift des Verantwortlichen

Der Verantwortliche im Sinne der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und anderer nationaler Datenschutzgesetze der Mitgliedsstaaten sowie sonstiger datenschutzrechtlicher Bestimmungen ist

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II. Allgemeines zur Datenverarbeitung

1. Umfang der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Ich verarbeite personenbezogene Daten von Nutzern grundsätzlich nur, soweit diese zur Bereitstellung von Information über eine Mailing-Liste erforderlich ist. Die weitergehende Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erfolgt nur nach Einwilligung des Nutzers.

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Soweit ich für Verarbeitungsvorgänge personenbezogener Daten eine Einwilligung der betroffenen Person einhole, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten.

Bei der Verarbeitung von personenbezogenen Daten, die zur Erfüllung eines Vertrages, dessen Vertragspartei die betroffene Person ist, erforderlich ist, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage. Dies gilt auch für Verarbeitungsvorgänge, die zur Durchführung vorvertraglicher Maßnahmen erforderlich sind.

Soweit eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung erforderlich ist, die mir unterliegt, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Für den Fall, dass lebenswichtige Interessen der betroffenen Person oder einer anderen natürlichen Person eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erforderlich machen, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. d DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Ist die Verarbeitung zur Wahrung eines berechtigten Interesses von mir oder eines Dritten erforderlich und überwiegen die Interessen, Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten des Betroffenen das erstgenannte Interesse nicht, so dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. f DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.

3. Datenlöschung und Speicherdauer

Die personenbezogenen Daten der betroffenen Person werden gelöscht oder gesperrt, sobald der Zweck der Speicherung entfällt. Eine Speicherung kann darüber hinaus dann erfolgen, wenn dies durch den europäischen oder nationalen Gesetzgeber in unionsrechtlichen Verordnungen, Gesetzen oder sonstigen Vorschriften, denen der Verantwortliche unterliegt, vorgesehen wurde. Eine Sperrung oder Löschung der Daten erfolgt auch dann, wenn eine durch die genannten Normen vorgeschriebene Speicherfrist abläuft, es sei denn, dass eine Erforderlichkeit zur

weiteren Speicherung der Daten für einen Vertragsabschluss oder eine Vertragserfüllung besteht.

III. Mailing-Liste

Es steht jedem Nutzer frei, sich freiwillig und kostenlos per E-Mail in meine Mailing-Liste einzutragen. Dadurch entstehen keinerlei Verpflichtungen für den Nutzer.

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Folgende Daten werden hierbei erhoben:

1. Name und Vorname des Nutzers
2. E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Datenverarbeitung

Rechtsgrundlage für die vorübergehende Speicherung der Daten ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 DSGVO.

3. Zweck der Datenverarbeitung

Die Mailing-Liste dient dem Zweck, dem Nutzer Informationen zu Inhalten und Erscheinen der Zeitschrift zu übermitteln.

4. Dauer der Speicherung

Der Nutzer kann jederzeit die Mailing-Liste verlassen. Die Daten werden umgehend gelöscht.

5. Widerspruchs- und Beseitigungsmöglichkeit

Die Erfassung der Daten zur Bereitstellung der Mailing-Liste ist für den Betrieb der Mailing-Liste zwingend erforderlich. Es besteht folglich seitens des Nutzers keine Widerspruchsmöglichkeit.

Der Nutzer kann aber jederzeit der Speicherung widersprechen und damit die Mailing-Liste verlassen.

IV. E-Mail-Kontakt

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Auf meiner Webseite ist eine Kontaktaufnahme über die bereitgestellte E-Mail-Adresse möglich. In diesem Fall werden die mit der E-Mail übermittelten personenbezogenen Daten des Nutzers gespeichert. Es erfolgt in diesem Zusammenhang keine Weitergabe der Daten an Dritte. Die Daten werden ausschließlich für die Verarbeitung der Konversation verwendet.

V. Rechte der betroffenen Person

Werden personenbezogene Daten von Ihnen verarbeitet, sind Sie Betroffener i.S.d. DSGVO und es stehen Ihnen folgende Rechte gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen zu:

1. Auskunftsrecht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen eine Bestätigung darüber verlangen, ob personenbezogene Daten, die Sie betreffen, von mir verarbeitet werden. Liegt eine solche Verarbeitung vor, können Sie von dem Verantwortlichen über folgende Informationen Auskunft verlangen:

- (1) die Zwecke, zu denen die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet werden;
- (2) die Kategorien von personenbezogenen Daten, welche verarbeitet werden;
- (3) die Empfänger bzw. die Kategorien von Empfängern, gegenüber denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden oder noch offengelegt werden;
- (4) die geplante Dauer der Speicherung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten oder, falls konkrete Angaben hierzu nicht möglich sind, Kriterien für die Festlegung der Speicherdauer;
- (5) das Bestehen eines Rechts auf Berichtigung oder Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, eines Rechts auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung durch den Verantwortlichen oder eines Widerspruchsrechts gegen diese Verarbeitung;
- (6) das Bestehen eines Beschwerderechts bei einer

Aufsichtsbehörde;

(7) alle verfügbaren Informationen über die Herkunft der Daten, wenn die personenbezogenen Daten nicht bei der betroffenen Person erhoben werden;

(8) das Bestehen einer automatisierten Entscheidungsfindung einschließlich Profiling gemäß Art. 22 Abs. 1 und 4 DSGVO und – zumindest in diesen Fällen – aussagekräftige Informationen über die involvierte Logik sowie die Tragweite und die angestrebten Auswirkungen einer derartigen Verarbeitung für die betroffene Person.

Ihnen steht das Recht zu, Auskunft darüber zu verlangen, ob die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten in ein Drittland oder an eine internationale Organisation übermittelt werden. In diesem Zusammenhang können Sie verlangen, über die geeigneten Garantien gem. Art. 46 DSGVO im Zusammenhang mit der Übermittlung unterrichtet zu werden.

Dieses Auskunftsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

2. Recht auf Berichtigung

Sie haben ein Recht auf Berichtigung und/oder Vervollständigung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen, sofern die verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie betreffen, unrichtig oder unvollständig sind. Der Verantwortliche hat die Berichtigung unverzüglich vorzunehmen

Ihr Recht auf Berichtigung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

3. Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung

Unter den folgenden Voraussetzungen können Sie die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verlangen:

- (1) wenn Sie die Richtigkeit der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen für eine Dauer bestreiten, die es dem Verantwortlichen ermöglicht, die Richtigkeit der personenbezogenen Daten zu überprüfen;
- (2) die Verarbeitung unrechtmäßig ist und Sie die Löschung der personenbezogenen Daten ablehnen und stattdessen die Einschränkung der Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten verlangen;
- (3) der Verantwortliche die personenbezogenen Daten für die Zwecke der Verarbeitung nicht länger benötigt, Sie diese jedoch zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen benötigen, oder
- (4) wenn Sie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung gemäß Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO eingelegt haben und noch nicht feststeht, ob die berechtigten Gründe des Verantwortlichen gegenüber Ihren Gründen überwiegen. Wurde die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten eingeschränkt, dürfen diese Daten – von ihrer Speicherung abgesehen – nur mit Ihrer Einwilligung oder zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen oder zum Schutz der Rechte einer anderen natürlichen oder juristischen Person oder aus Gründen eines wichtigen öffentlichen Interesses der Union oder eines Mitgliedstaats verarbeitet werden.

Wurde die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung nach den o.g. Voraussetzungen eingeschränkt, werden Sie von dem Verantwortlichen unterrichtet bevor die Einschränkung aufgehoben wird.

Ihr Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

4. Recht auf Löschung

a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

- (1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
- (2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
- (3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
- (4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.
- (5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.
- (6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

- (1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;
- (2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;
- (3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO
- (4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder
- (5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen das Recht

zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

- (1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und
- (2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung Sie betreffender personenbezogener Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersetzen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen

Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywietz
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75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
Website: www.zobbel.de

II. General information about data processing

1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply. Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mailing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

- (1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
- (2) the categories of personal data processed;
- (3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
- (4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
- (5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
- (6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
- (7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
- (8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

- (1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
- (2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
- (3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

- (1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
- (2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
- (3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
- (4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
- (5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
- (6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

- (1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
- (2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
- (3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
- (4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
- (5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data

was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the

personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:

You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

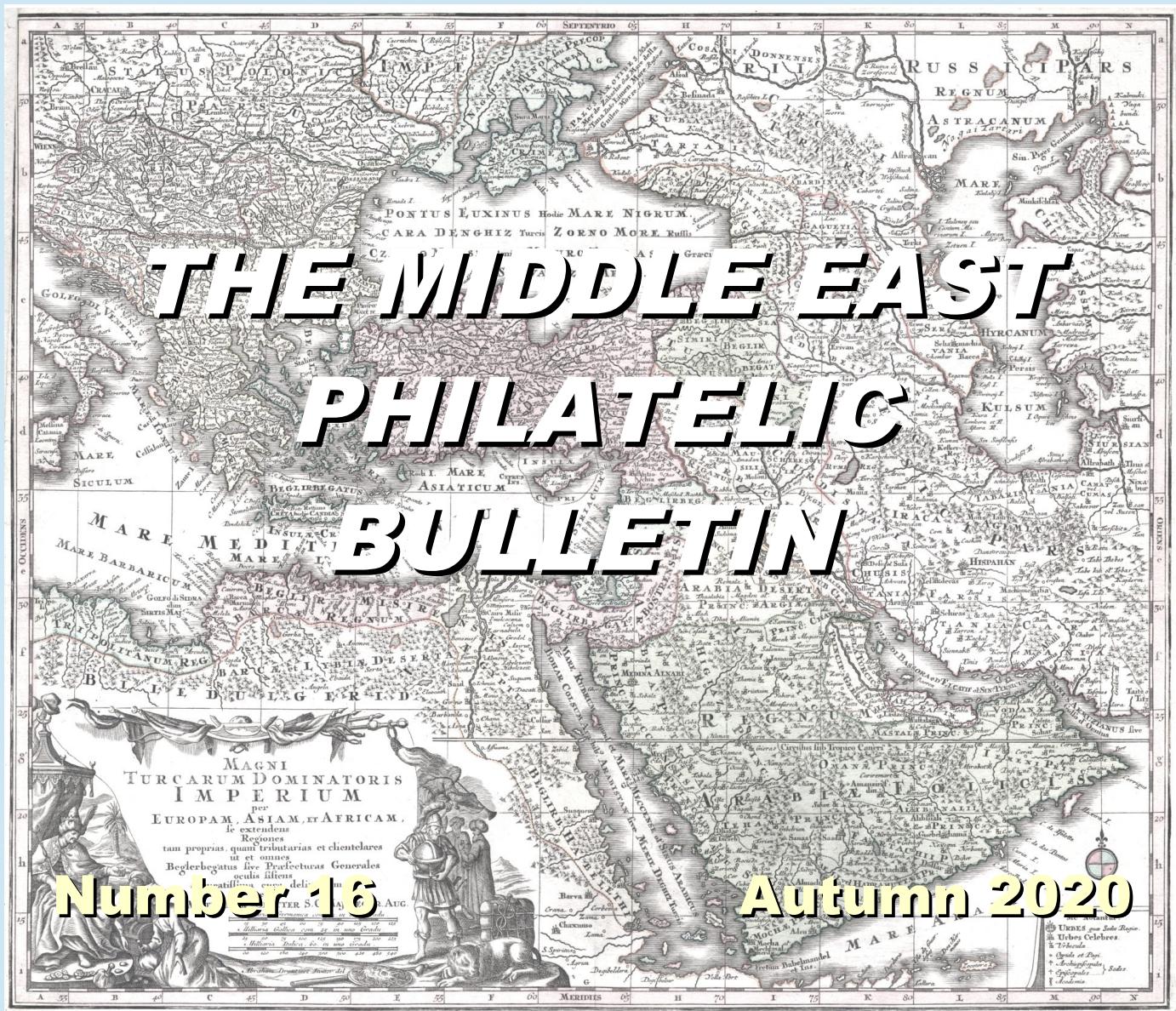
Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.



**Please come forward with your articles,
research notes, queries, and images!
MEPB needs interesting new material!**





Some of the Articles in Preparation:

Palestine Revenue Forgeries

Ay Yildiz Revisited

Forgeries of the Makkah Arms ¼ Qirsh

Austrian Sanitary Corps in Turkey

Trans-Desert-Motor Service

The Austrian Post in Thessaloniki

Turkish Red Crescent Obligatory Tax Usage

Archive: Official Gazettes for Palestine 1932