

Jordanian Postmarks H4 and H5
Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad: The Earliest Covers sent Eastwards
Turkey: Plate Errors of the Empire Stamps
Local Mail in İstanbul: Lianos & Cie.
Takvīm-i Vakāyi Postal Newspaper Wrappers
The Blockage in the Suez Canal in June 1885
1876 Empire: The 25 Piastres Changeling
Haifa Telegraph Cancels
Holy Land Souvenir Covers
Thessalian Railways
Iraq: Tawafan Al-Aqsa Stamps
plus Book Reviews, Reactions, Comments, Queries, and more!



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İstanbul Views on Ottoman Postcards Part 1: The Beyazıt Fire-Watch Tower and the Fire Fighters of İstanbul

by Hakan Yılmaz (edited by Tobias Zywiets)

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Fire was a dangerous threat for İstanbul and other cities. As most houses in the historic quarters of İstanbul's Old City's were constructed of timber, fires easily spread and caused large-scale disasters.

The Beyazıt Tower (*Beyazıt Yangın Kulesi*) is also called Seraskier Tower, based on the old name of the Ottoman Ministry of War. It is an 85 m tall fire-watch tower located in the courtyard of what is today the main campus of İstanbul University (*İstanbul Üniversitesi*), itself the building of the former Ottoman Ministry of War (*Harbiye Nezareti*). It stands on Beyazıt Square (*Beyazıt Meydanı*), the *Forum Tauri* and later Forum of Theodosius in the Roman period. From the 15th century here stood the Old Palace (*Eski Saray*) until it was destroyed by fire in 1687.

The first fire-watch tower in Beyazıt was built of timber in 1749, but it burnt down during the 1756 Great Fire of Cibali. It was replaced by another timber tower on the same location, which was destroyed following the riots stirred by Sultan Mahmud II's decision to dissolve the Janissary Corps (*Yeniçeri Ocağı*) in 1826. Shortly afterwards another wooden tower was erected, designed and built by architect Krikor Balyan,¹ again set on fire by Janissary sympathisers. The current tower was built in stone in 1828 by Krikor's brother Senekerim Balyan.² Its style is described as 'Late Ottoman Baroque.'³

Fig. 1:

"Place de Séraskérai"
A pictorial postcard of
Serasker Square
and the fire tower.
Posted from İstanbul
franked with 2×5 paras
Ottoman stamps.
Publisher:
Max Fruchtermann.



1 Krikor Amira Balyan (Balean), 1764–1831.

2 Senekerim Balyan, 1768–1833, brother of Krikor.

3 Other contemporary buildings in this style (often designed by the Balyan family) transiting from Baroque to Neo-classicism are the tomb of Nakşidil Sultan (1818), the Nusretiye Mosque (1822–1826) and the Tophane Barracks.

The stone tower originally had a single floor of around 50 m² at the top for fire watching, which was reached through a wooden staircase of 180 steps. This watch room has 13 round arched windows. Initially, the tower had a timber roof in the form of a cone. In 1849, three floors in octagonal plan with round windows were added on the top section: one for signalling, one for signal baskets and the last one for flags.

Fig. 3: "Tour de Stamboul" (unknown publisher).

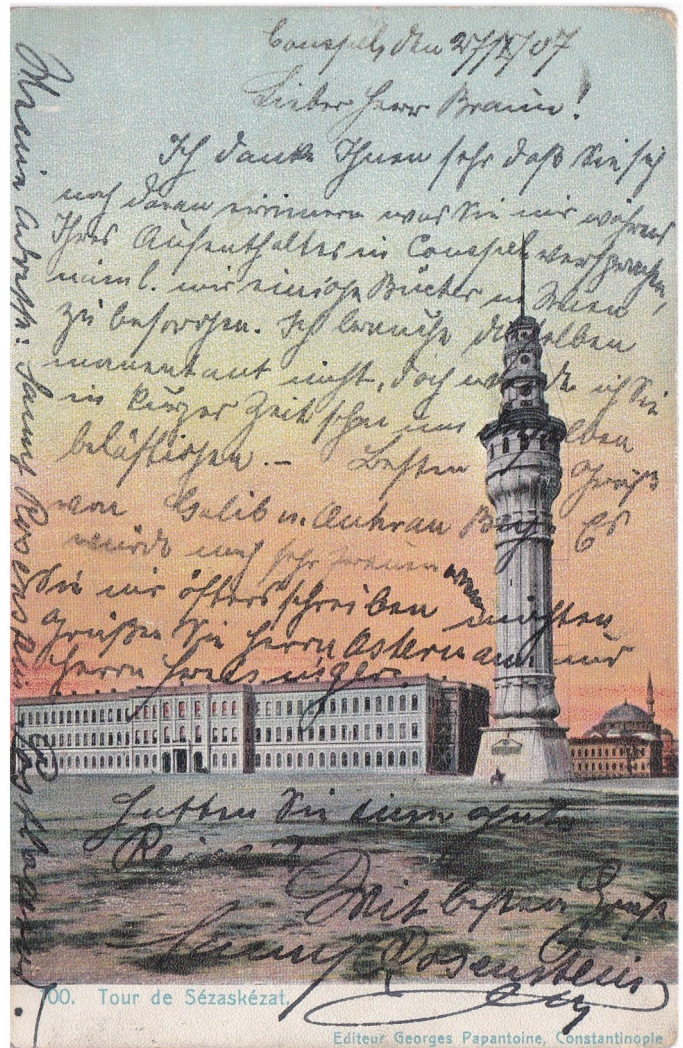


Fig. 2: "Tour du Séraskérai" (publisher: Georges Papantoiné).

The smaller diameter of the highest three floors makes space for a terrace at the second floor. In 1889, an iron pole of 13 metres was erected on the roof. The tower was partly damaged by the earthquake of 1889 and was subsequently restored. At present, the tower has a stone roof and a wooden staircase of 256 steps.⁴

4 Source: Beyazıt Tower. In: Wikipedia. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beyaz%C4%B1t_Tower.



Fig. 4: "Tour du Séraskérai" (unknown publisher).



Fig. 5: "Ministère de la Guerre" (Ministry of War).
Publisher: Ludwigsohn Frères.

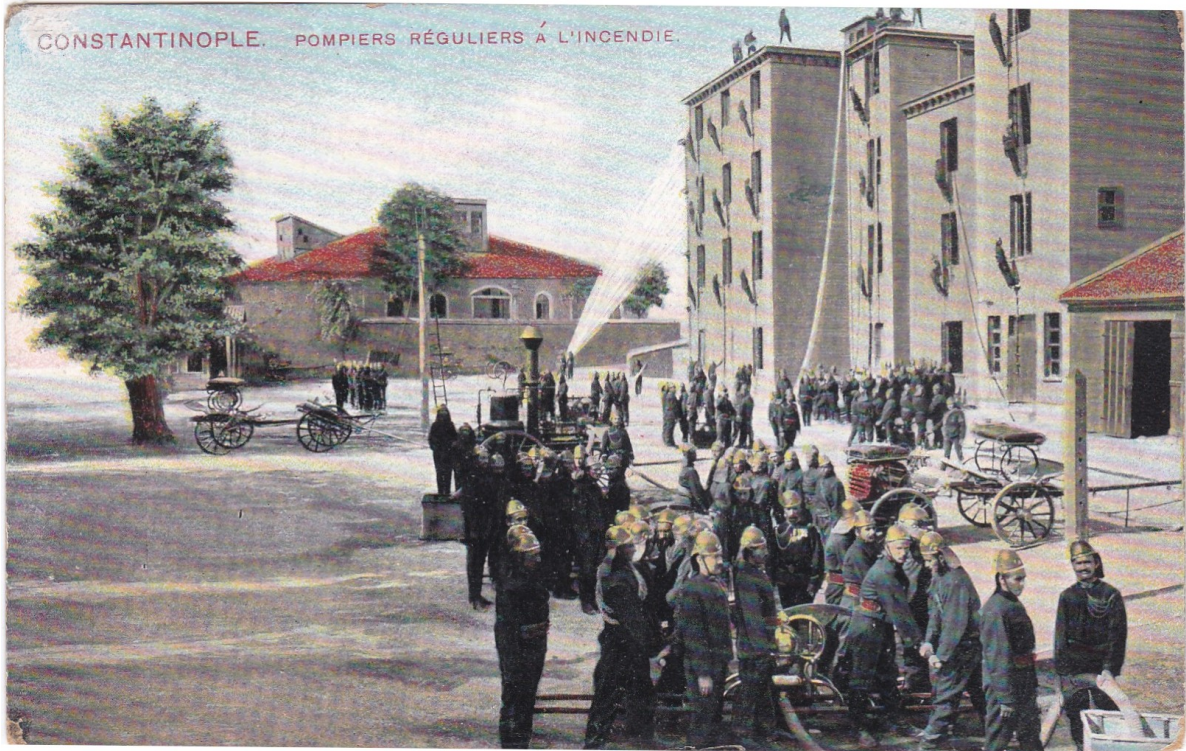


Fig. 6: A pictorial postcard of firemen during training in the yards: “Pompiers réguliers à l’incendie” (unknown publisher).



Fig. 7: Firefighters (tulumbacılar) running with their pump (tulumba) to the scene of the blaze: “Pompiers courant à l’incendie” (unknown publisher).



Fig. 8: Firefighters with their pump (tulumba) and the hose (tulum): “Pompier irréguliers, Constantinople” (publisher: Max Fruchtermann).

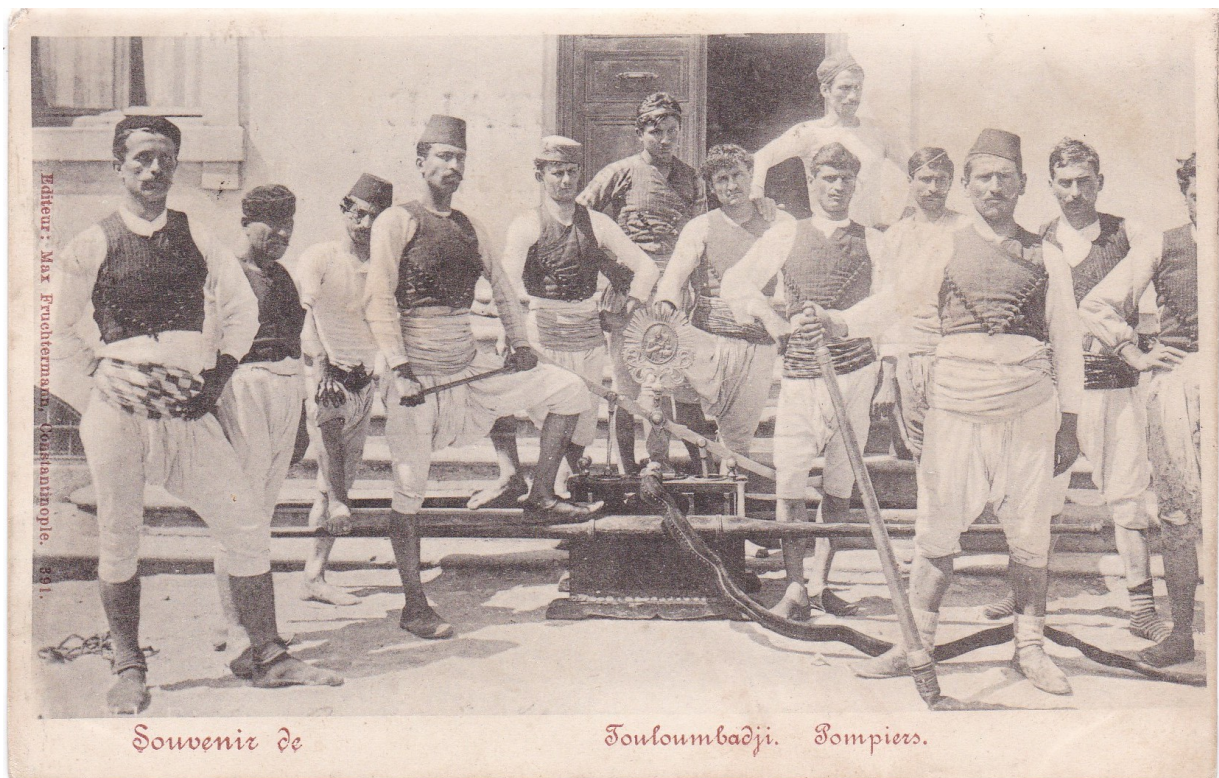


Fig. 9: “Touloumbadji. Pompier.” (publisher: Max Fruchtermann).

Plate Errors of the Empire Stamps – Passer Revised Part 2: The 10 Paras Stamps

by Hans Paul Soetens

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Besides the plate faults on sheets and units of the 2 piastre stamps discussed in the previous article,¹ there were also other values of these issues in units of up to 100 stamps. Here I would like to show the plate errors found on these units, most of which were found more than once, so are no incidental printing flaws.

The values are presented in the sequence of issue rather than the sequence of catalogue numbers. We start with the 10 paras values from 1876 to 1890, then the 50 paras values, the 20 paras values (although there are no large units in my stock before 1884), etc. The 5 piastres values, also issued in 1876, are followed by the 5 paras values issued from 1886 onwards. Because I do not have any larger units of the 25 piastres values, I will not discuss this issue.

The guide for this series is that Adolf Passer (p. 77) claimed that, although the printing plates were taken apart and reassembled up to the 1886 issue, the original printing clichés were always used. We were able to confirm Passer's claim on the basis of very conspicuous plate errors on the 10 paras and the previously described 2 piastres stamps.

The 10 Paras stamp

According to Passer (p. 81), there were sheet margins of these issues which were provided with control numbers either on the front or on the back. Fig. 1 (below) shows the upper left corner with the control number 16872. Fig. 2: Part with 50 of the 100 stamps featuring the control number 12486. The whole sheet of Empire issues comprised 15 rows of 10 stamps each. Although it was stated that the Empire-sheets had margins, I was unaware that these were perforated throughout.



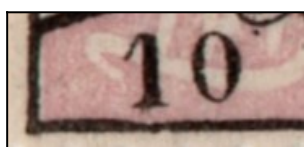
¹ See MEPB no. 25, 2023, pp. 3–14.

Passer stated that first the background was applied in light colours and then with a second printing form the Ottoman inscriptions – Posta-i Devlet-i Osmaniye – and the French “EMP: OTTOMAN”. After duplication of this printing form, the inscriptions “PARAS” and “PIASTRES”, from 1881 “PIASTRE” were added in French together with the arabesque above. These two printing forms were also multiplied in order to be finally embossed with the value in French and in Ottoman script.

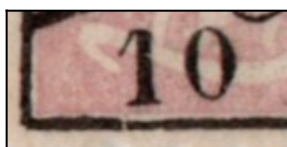


Figs. 2 and 2a: Left part of the mentioned 100 stamp partial sheet (without left sheet margin). (enlarged)

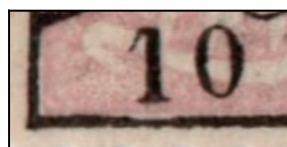
According to Passer, the printing form to be used was multiplied from this last printing form. However, this cannot explain the variability of the abrasion of the lower frame line below the numeral “1” and that the numeral “0” is always slightly crooked and positioned higher. Next to this, strokes of the numeral “1” are also missing or only partially visible throughout the life of these printed forms (figs. 3–6).



Row 1, column 1



Row 1, column 2



Row 1, column 3



Row 1, column 10

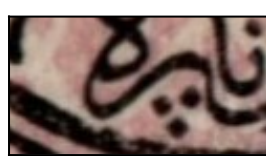
When the Arabic value “اون پاره” (*on para*) was engraved, the lower line of the crescent was cut into on many stamps when the “ر” (*rā*) was affixed. Examples are shown here. Only the larger incisions are presented as plate errors (figs. 7–10).



Row 1, column 1



Row 1, column 6



Row 2, column 2



Row 2, column 8

What plays a major role from the 1876 issues onwards is the wear of the printing felt, i.e. the partial depression of the slightly flexible base under the paper sheets to be printed on, a result of which the ink application was incomplete or even absent. The printing felts were used for quite a long time, which is why the prints slowly deteriorated. From 1886 onwards, the sheets again show good and complete stamp images; presumably the printing felts had been renewed.

This wear can be seen in the partially deteriorating prints, not to be confused with plate errors caused by damage to the printing cliché. These plate defects always show sharp lines and occur in

the same place on the printed sheets. Furthermore, incidental printing flaws caused by dirt or small particles sticking to the sheet or printing plate should not be confused with plate defects.

According to Passer, the printing plates for the 1876 para values were grouped into the sequence 10 paras, 50 paras, and finally 20 paras. In this series of articles and depending on the availability of sheet parts, the plate errors found in these issues are shown. Because not all issues are available in complete sheets, further plate errors may occur.

10 Paras 1876

In all stamps of the 10 paras issues there is a line of changing shape between the squiggle and the frame line of the right-hand value panel.

Figs. 11–13: Shapeshifting line at the right value panel



According to Passer, only minor plate errors were found on the 10 paras stamps of 1876; the following plate errors were found nevertheless.

Figs. 14–16a: Plate Errors

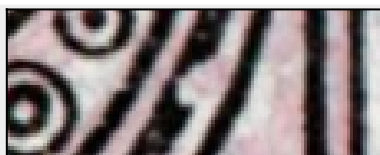


2 Sheet A: part sheet-of-100, B: block-of-15 with left margin, C: part sheet-of-40.

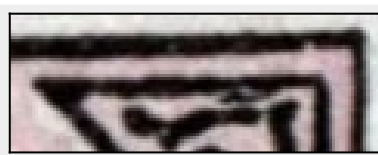
Figs. 17–20a: Plate Errors



Break in the upper borderline of the left value panel
Stamp 123 (sheets B/C)



Damage in the borderline of the crescent, to the right of the bottom circle
Stamp 136 (sheet B)



Break in the arabesque (top right) of the right value panel
Stamp 137 (sheet B)



Damage to the borderline of the right value panel
Stamp 43 (sheet A)

Figs. 21–23: Examples of smudges found in the 1876 issue



Additional dot to the left value panel “۱۰” → “۱۰۰” (100) and additional dots at the value inscription in the centre: “اون پاره” (*on para*)
Stamp 1 (sheet A)

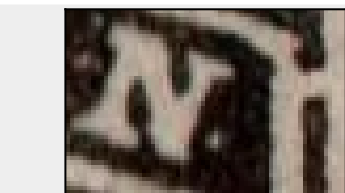


Additional comma at the right value panel “۱۰” → “۱,۰” (1,0)
Stamp 20 (sheet A)



Partially obscured letter “M” in “OTTOMAN”
Single stamp

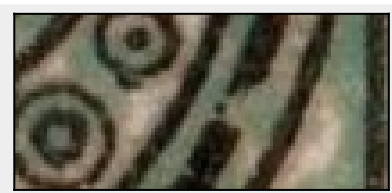
Figs. 24–26a: 10 Paras March 1884



Break in the outer borderline right of “N” in “OTTOMAN”
Stamp 66 (sheet D)³



Break to the borderline of the left value panel
Stamp 123 (sheet D)



Break in the borderline of the crescent, to the right of the bottom circle
Stamp 131 (sheet D)

3 D: Part sheet-of-100 with stamps nos. 51–150.

Figs. 27–29a: 10 Paras March 1884



Near-break in the borderline of the right value panel
Stamp 43 (sheet A)

The “ر” (rā) in Para reaches the borderline of the crescent
Stamp 137 (sheet D)⁴

Additional comma at the right value
“١٠” → “١,٠” (1,0)
Stamp 138 (sheet D)
Plate error or incidental flaw?

It may be concluded that the large plate errors in this 1884 issue can be found in the same position as in the 1876 issue. Apparently not the whole printing plate of the 10 paras stamp was taken apart but only parts of it.



Figs. 30 and 31: The background was printed first, followed by the prints of the individual values – here exemplified with the 5 üaras value.⁵

4 Not yet found in the 1876 issue.

5 Base for the simplified drawings: Birken, Andreas: *Die Empire-Marken*, p. 4.

10 Paras May 1884

I was only able to examine two blocks-of-8 and three blocks-of-10 from this issue. It was therefore not possible to determine whether the printing plate was reassembled before or after the printing of this value.

Figs. 32–37a: 10 Paras May 1884



“OSMANIYE” error:
missing “م” (mim)
Stamp 3 in block-of-ten E, J



Multiple breaks in the outer
borderline (top-right corner).
Stamp 8 in block-of-ten E, J



Break in the outer borderline
beneath “10” in combination with
two breaks left and right of
“EMP: OTTOMAN”
Stamp 2 in block-of-ten F



Multiple breaks in the outer
borderline.
Single stamp from the collection of
J. Endemann⁶



Borderline of the left value panel
broken at top left
Stamp 4 in block-of-eight G



Break in the outer borderline just
left of the “P” in “PARAS”
Stamp 3 in the block-of-eight H

6 Birken, Die Empire-Marken, p. 51

10 Paras 1890

Unfortunately, there were only smaller sheet parts of the 1890 issue: a block-of-36. The fact that 6 plate errors were found here shows that, as with the other editions, it will be possible to find further plate errors.

Figs. 38–43a: 10 Paras 1890



7 K: block-of-36 (6×6) stamps.

Specialities of Ottoman Philately (III) The 25 Piastres Changeling of the 1876 Empire Issue

by Hans-Dieter Gröger

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Due to a setting error, a 25 piastres *cliché* (or better: *galvano*) was inserted into the printing plate of the 5 piastres stamp. The misprint presumably happened in one of the first printings, the error was quickly noticed and the *cliché* replaced. Some examples escaped destruction and ended up in the hands of collectors (certainly not by official sales via the post office counters). There are 4 known perforated single stamps, 3 horizontal pairs, 2 vertical pairs, 2 strips-of-three; in imperforated condition only the strip-of-three and the pair shown here are known.



Figs. 1–3: The 25 piastres *cliché* in pairs and in an imperforate strip-of-three amongst the 5 piastres printed sheet (ex collection Ferrary, Burrus, Gamiryan, Kuyas, Arsmán)

Some Comments on the Explanation given in Dr. Birken's Handbook

The piece illustrated in vol. 3 "Empire stamps" on p. 64 (perforated strip of three, *fig. 4* to the right) is not a colour trial: the colour, paper and gum correspond exactly to the 1st edition of the 5 piastres stamp of 1876, not to that of the 25 piastres stamp of 1888.

Incidentally, the 'anonymous collection' was the exhibition collection of Kemal Giray, then offered for auction.

As a final remark, I would like to ask all editors of handbooks to exercise restraint with such pieces if only illustrations are known and not to make up the rest.



The Blockage in the Suez Canal in June 1885

by Bo Andersson

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The Canal was basically a single-lane waterway with only few crossing points. When vessels grounded for one reason or the other, the Canal was usually blocked. One such blockage, that had a large impact on the traffic, occurred in the afternoon on 10th June 1885 when the British cargo steamer S.S. Thomas Melville of North Shields collided with a dredger of The Suez Canal Company near the 20th milepost from Port Said. The steamer was slightly damaged; the dredger sank in mid-canal.

To cope with the difficult situation the Company decided to cut a channel round the sunken dredger so that steamers could bypass the wreck. Meanwhile the traffic in the Canal was stopped. On 20th June the steamers detained in the Canal were allowed to proceed and the following day ordinary traffic was resumed.



Fig. 1: Brazil 80 Reis UPU postal stationery card to India in 1885. Late departure from Suez due to the Canal being blocked by a sunken dredger.

Posted "RIO DE JANEIRO / (4) / 17 / MAIO / 85". Probably taken by Lamport & Holt Co. S.S. Hogarth. The steamer departed Buenos Ayres 8th May, called at Rio de Janeiro ca. 20th May and arrived at Southampton 10th June. P&O mail train from London 12th June. Conveyed by P&O Tanjore departing Brindisi on 15th June, arriving Alexandria 18th June.

Overland by railway to Suez for departure on P&O Surat.¹ Transit stamped "SEA / POST / OFFICE / E. / 23 JUN. 85". The steamer left Suez 23rd June and reached Bombay 3rd July. "RAIPUR / 1st / DELY / 5 JL. / 85" and "BISTRAMPUR / RAMPUR / 7 JUL. / 85".

¹ It was not until February 1888 that the P&O mails were transmitted through the Suez Canal. Up to then they were carried overland by rail between Alexandria and Suez.

P&O Surat coming from London was scheduled to depart from Suez on 18th June having picked up the mails for Bombay. The steamer arrived at Port Said on 16th June at 08:00 in due time to proceed to Suez, but owing to the block it could not enter the Canal until five days later. On 23rd June at 16:00 it left Suez with the Indian mails and staffed with Set E of the Sea Post Office. Sorting of the mails (*fig. 1*) began the same day and may have been initiated on shore before departure.

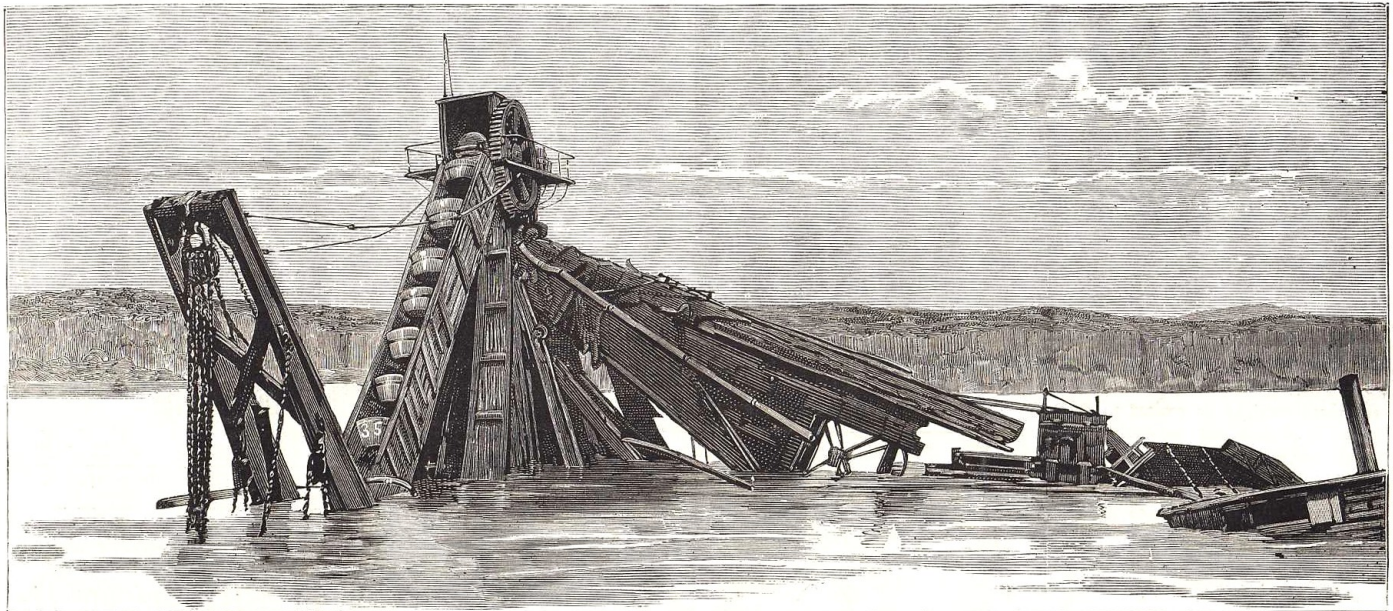


Fig. 2: "The block in the Suez Canal – The sunken dredger which has caused the stoppage."²

The Surat called at Aden from 27th to 28th June and reached Bombay on 3rd July having minimised the time loss to a little less than three days.

The Indian PO kept exact records of the mail steamers' arrival at Bombay. In the Annual Report on the Operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1885/86, The Director General of the Post Office of India, F.R. Hogg, Esq. says:

The contract steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company arrived in Bombay behind contract time on ten occasions, as compared with five occasions in the previous year. The longest period by which the contract time was exceeded was 2 days 22 hours and 55 minutes, which was due to the S.S. Surat having been detained in the Canal and the shortest period was 8 minutes. In all cases in which the delay in arrival exceeded a few minutes it was due to the Company's steamers having had to bring the mails through the canal, or to difficulties in connection with quarantine. On the other hand, the contract steamers arrived on Monday, the day before the prescribed date of arrival, on 31 occasions during the year, and the average time occupied in the transit of the mails from London to Bombay was 17 days 1 hour 4 minutes.

Sources and Literature

- *Annual report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1885-86.* Calcutta: Supdt. Govt. Printing, 1887. No. 12117, dated 18th December 1886, pp. 1-2.
- The Times: The Times of London, digital archive.
- The Graphic.
- The Illustrated London News.

² The Illustrated London News, 27.06.1885, pp. 4 and 6.

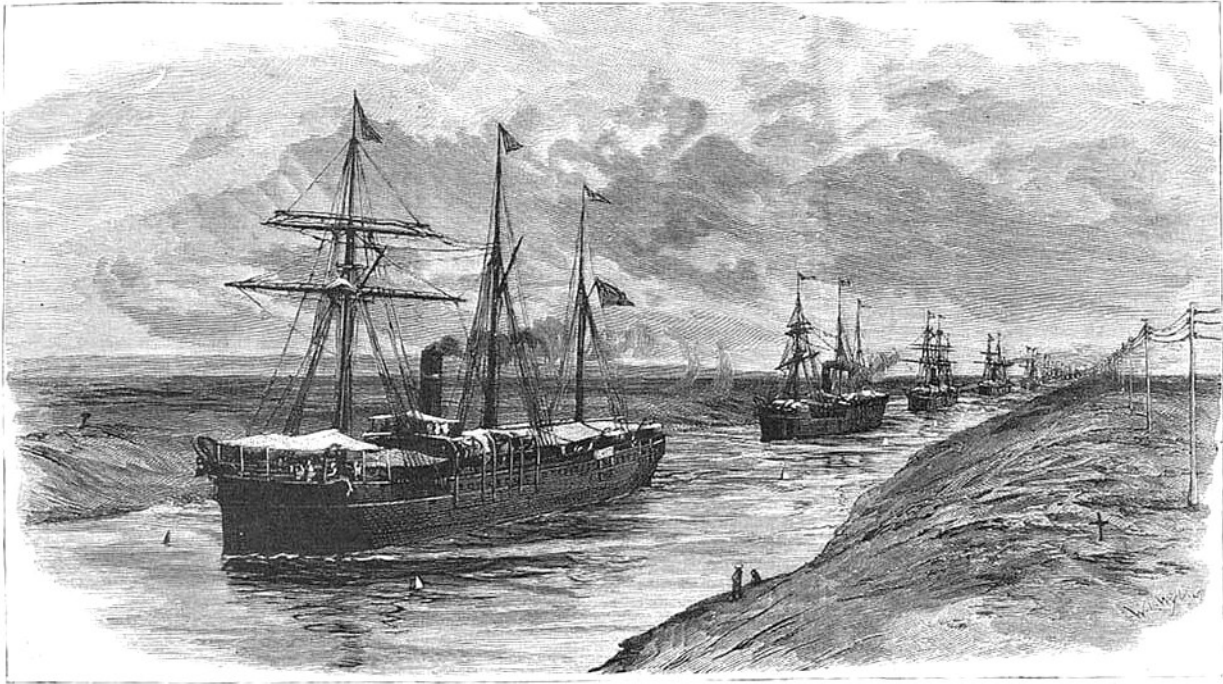


Fig. 3: "The block in the Suez Canal – Procession of steamers after the renewal of traffic."³



Fig. 4: "A Dutch steamer passing a dredger in the Suez Canal in 1885."⁴

³ The Graphic, 18.07.1885, p. 1.

⁴ Zangaki, C. & G.: *Stoomschip in het Suezkanaal. Een stoomschip der Maatschappij "Nederland" in het Kanaal van Suez ; [photograph]*. 1885. Collection of Rijksmuseum Amsterdam. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stoomschip_in_het_Suezkanaal_Een_stoomschip_der_Maatschappij_Nederland_in_het_Kanaal_van_Suez_\(titel_op_object\),_RP-F-F01153-AW.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stoomschip_in_het_Suezkanaal_Een_stoomschip_der_Maatschappij_Nederland_in_het_Kanaal_van_Suez_(titel_op_object),_RP-F-F01153-AW.jpg). Cropped. Public Domain.

Local Mail in İstanbul (I) Lianos & Cie.

by Hofrat. Ing. Hubert Gerzabek †

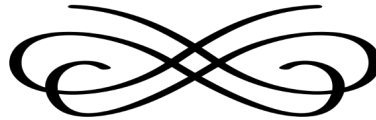
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As the Turkish post office failed to deliver letters to the addressees at their home addresses, the number of undelivered incoming letters increased to an extent to overwhelm post offices. The need for a local city post office was finally recognised by authorities. The company Lianos & Cie. as an enterprise privileged-by-state was to solve this problem for city letters and long-distance letters.

The Lianos & Cie. city post office was founded on 1st December 1865 and was functioning until the beginning of 1870. The volume of mail increased so much that the postmen could no longer cope with the different scripts and languages, so that the whole operation became unprofitable and was therefore discontinued.

The Cancellations

The stamps were cancelled with oval postmarks at the 18 offices of the City Post in and around İstanbul, as well as at the central distribution and delivery post office Bachtche Capussi (Bahçekapu). According to Orhan Brandt's classification this is postmark type XXVII with subtypes A, B, and 1 to 19.



Editor's Notes

This article corresponds (with some changes to the text) to the album pages from Hofrat Gerzabek's collection.

Shortly before his death he sent me the album pages as colour photocopies, so the technical quality of the illustrations is not ideal, especially with regard to resolution and colour accuracy.

The second part will appear in the next issue, presenting the Şehir overprints with all varieties and on covers.



Hofrat Ing. Hubert Gerzabek (1923–2022)

The Stamp Issues

Lianos & Cie. issued three postage stamps (5, 20, and 40 paras) covering the three distance levels measured from the post office. There were two issues of the Lianos postage stamps: the first issue was unperforated, the second was perforated. The design shows the Turkish crescent with a five-pointed star and bilingual inscription in Turkish script and language, as well as “POSTE LOCALE” in French, the international postal language.

The 1st Issue, unperforated



Fig. 1: 5 paras – dumb Cancel (large dots) (type XXVII/A).



Fig. 2: 5 paras, vertical pair (unperforated) Cancel „Skutari-S“ (type XXVII/18) of 10.12.1865.



Fig. 3: 20 paras double print, slightly displaced

The 2nd Issue, perforated (used)



Fig. 4: 5 paras – Cancel „Galata“ (type XXVII/10) of 1.12.1866.



Fig. 5: 20 paras – Cancel “Locale Constantinople” (type XXVII/16A) of 13.08.1866.



Fig. 6: 40 paras.

The 1st Issue, unperforated



Fig. 7: 5 paras.



Fig. 8: 20 paras.



Fig. 9: 40 paras.

The 2nd Issue, perf. 13¾, in Blocks-of-four



Fig. 10: 5 paras.



Fig. 11: 20 paras.



Fig. 12: 40 paras.

The 2nd Issue, perforated
Variants of Colour and Perforations



Fig. 13 and 14: 5 paras.



Fig. 15 and 16: 20 paras.



Fig. 17–19: 40 paras.

The 2nd Issue, perforated (used)



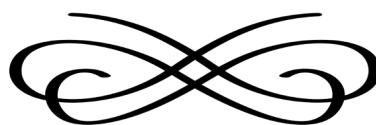
Fig. 20: 5 paras.



Fig. 21: 20 paras.



Fig. 22: 40 paras.



Some Selected Covers

Fig. 23:

Letter sent from Galata to Bachtche Capussi, franked 5 paras. Despatch postmark "Galata / S" (type XXVII/10) of 2.01.1867,¹ arrival mark "Bachtche Capussi / M" (type XXVII/3) of 3.01.1867.²



Fig. 24:

Piece of a letter sent on 5.03.1867 from Phanar (Pener) to Galata, franked 40 paras. Despatch postmark "Phanar / M" (type XXVII/9) of 6.03.1867; arrival postmark "Galata / M" (type XXVII/10) of 6.03.1867.



1 S = *soire* = afternoons (P.M.)

2 M = *matin* = mornings (A.M.)



Fig. 25: Letter on occasion of the opening of the City Post Office, dated 1.01.1867, franked 5 paras. Despatch postmark "Galata / S" (type XXVII/10) of 2.01.1867.



Constantinople State Printing Office: Postal Newspaper Wrappers for the Postage-Free Dispatch of the Official Newspaper Takvīm-i Vakāyi

from the collections of Volker Fredebold

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Matba'at-ı 'Amire was the Imperial Printer in İstanbul, i.e. the state printing house of the Ottoman Empire. In addition to official printed matter, the first Turkish newspaper تقويم وقایع (Takvīm-i Vakāyi = Calendar of Events) was also published here from 1831. As this was an official government publication, it was sent by post to government offices, departments and the like using special postage-free official stationery wrappers.

Here I can show two of these postal wrappers for postage-free dispatch of the newspaper with the seal دارال طباعة العامرة (Dar-ul Tabā'at-ul 'Amire = Imperial House of Printing). The header of each strip reads: مطبعة عامره - تقويم وقایع (Takvīm-i Vakāyi - Matba'at-ı 'Amire). The second line indicates the recipient, while the bottom line clearly certifies that the newspaper postage is to be free: بلا بدل توزیعاته مخصوص قوشاقدار (bilabedel tevziy'ata mahsus kuşakdir = strip for free postage).



Fig. 1: Newspaper wrapper of the Ottoman State Printer for the postage-free dispatch of the official newspaper Takvim-i Vakayi, addressed to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

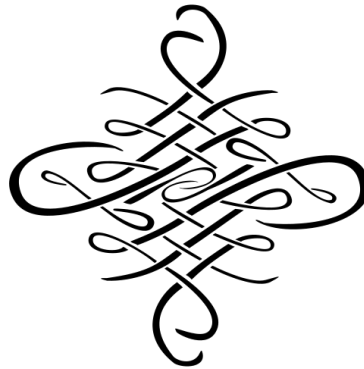
The wrapper illustrated in *fig. 1* (above) is addressed directly “to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan”: حضور همايون حضرت پادشاهی يه (Huzūr-i Hūmayūn Hazret-i Padişāhīye). The second item (*fig. 2*) was originally addressed to the *Kaymakamlık* of the Kaza İnebolu: “İnebolu Kazasi Kaymakamligina.” However, the address was subsequently changed.



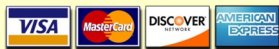
Fig. 2: Newspaper wrapper of the Ottoman State Printer for the postage-free dispatch of the official newspaper *Takvim-i Vakayi*, addressed to the *Kaymakamlık* of Kaza İnebolu.



Fig. 1a: Seal of the Imperial House of Printing: دارالطباعه العامره



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Collecting Educates, that's for sure! Slate Mining in Veniziani-Gradsko (North Macedonia)

by Folkert Bruining

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In the German philatelic magazine *TÜRKEI-SPIEGEL*,¹ Otto Graf wrote about the German firm J. Zeisset, established in Palekura (North Macedonia). He wrote this article due to a letter in his collection with the company's letterhead, sent from Veniziani-Gradsko to Ludwigshafen. Evidently more (German) firms were active in the surroundings of Veniziani-Gradsko.

A short time ago I bought a letter to Königsberg, also posted at the station of Veniziani-Gradsko. Intriguing was, of course, the name of the firm "Société Des Ardoisières Ottomanes" (Ottoman Slate Company). Naturally I wanted to learn more about this enterprise.



Fig. 1: Letter sent from Veniziani-Gradsko (station), 1.10.1907, to Königsberg. East Prussia. Postmark: "BUR. AMBUL./SALONIQUE-ZUBEFTCHE" of the TPO from Salonica to Zubeftche; arrival mark of 3.10.1907.

¹ Graf, Otto: *Die Opiumplantage Palekura – oder: „Sammeln bildet“*. In: *Türkei-Spiegel*, no. 145, 2023, S. 24–25. The translation was published in *MEPB*, no. 25, 2023, pp. 62–64.

In 1901 a German firm was founded in Gradsko by Albert Jacoby from Königsberg (now Kaliningrad, Russia) and his business partner August Setz (a mining engineer: *Berg(bau)ingenieur*) with the name “Société Des Ardoisières Ottomanes” (fig. 2). *Ardoise* is the French word for slate.² So the firm’s goal was mining and selling slate. Slate was used as building material, in particular roof tiles were made of it, as an advertisement confirms (fig. 3).³

There was a slate quarry in Papadya (Papadiya, Popadiya, Popadija, Попадија), a very small village about 20 kilometres south-west of Gradsko.⁴ In 1908 the firm was already dissolved.



Fig. 2: Legal notice published in the Journal de Salonique on 13.03.1902 concerning registration of the firm at the German Consulate’s commercial register.



Fig. 3: Advertisement in the Journal de Salonique of 19.12.1901 for slate roof tiles (*toiture* = roofing).

The addressee of the letter is: “Herr Rechtsanwalt Stein / Französische Str. 26/27 II / Königsberg i/Pr / Allemagne”, i.e. Mr. Stein, Lawyer, Französische Str. 26/27 II, in Königsberg, Prussia, Germany. Perhaps the letter to the lawyer in Königsberg has something to do with the firm and the business of Albert Jacoby in Gradsko. Who knows?

In the JOURNAL DE SALONIQUE of 19th October 1908 we can read that Jacoby lost his concession and was no longer permitted to enter the quarry.⁵

2 In the notice of dissolution the founding year is stated as 1899.

3 About the local use of slate for roofing see article <https://archive.saloni.ca/1580>.

4 See map below.

5 According to Fuhrmann, 2006, p. 69: “Da jedoch der Hauptanteilseigner Jacoby aus Königsberg (heute: Kaliningrad) in Zahlungsschwierigkeiten geriet, verloren sie das Gelände an den Alteigentümer, [...]” (However, as the main shareholder Jacoby from Königsberg (now Kaliningrad) got into financial difficulties, they lost the site to the previous owner).

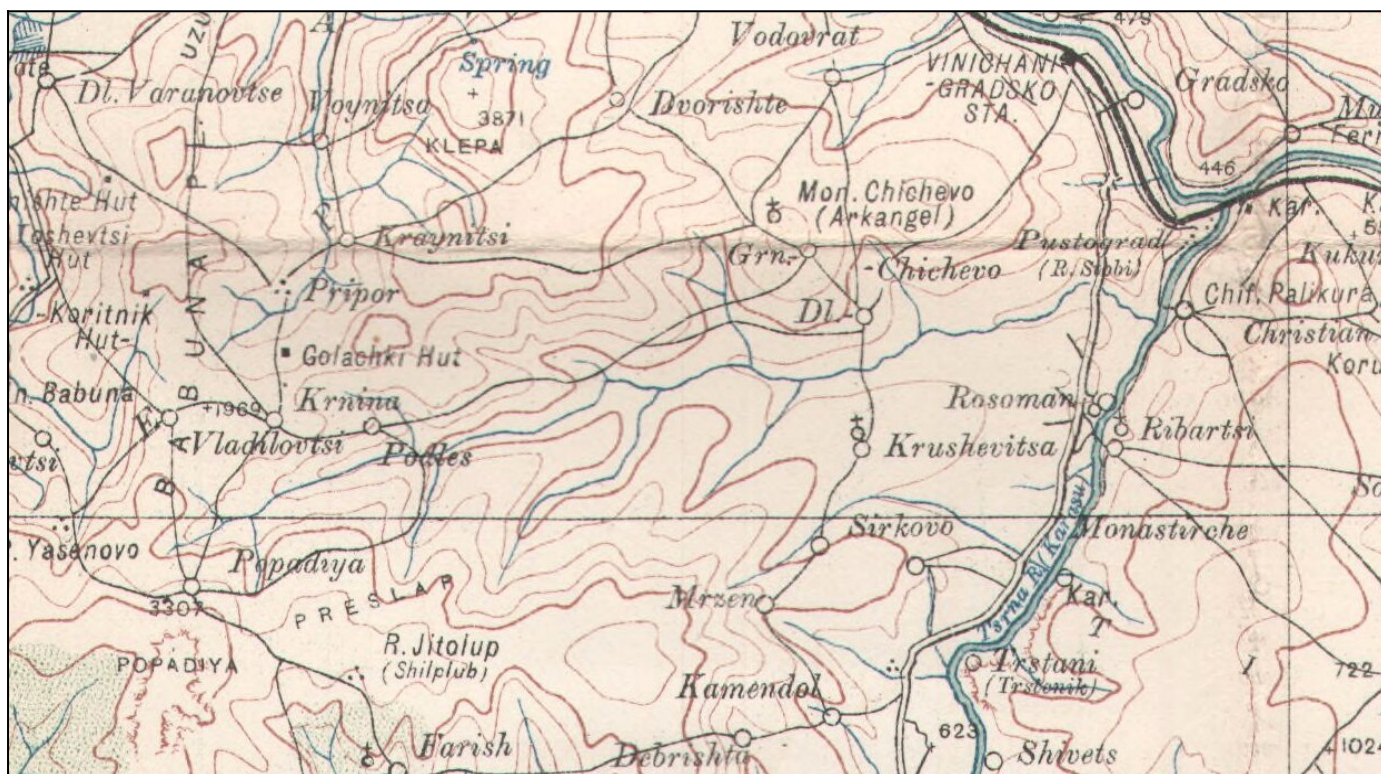
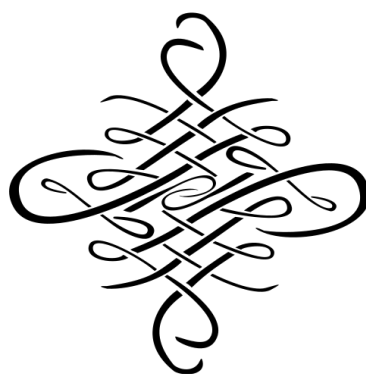


Fig. 4: Detail from a British map of 1915:
The village Papadiya is in the south-west and the railway station Veniziani-Gradsko is in the north-east.

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The Thessalian Railways

by Atadan Tunacı and Folkert Bruining

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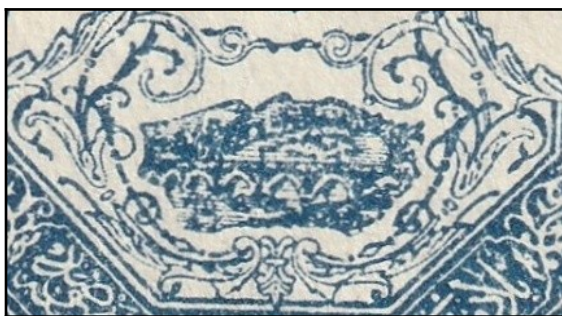
In issues 22 to 25 of the MEPB we published studies about the railways in Ottoman Europe. The title of this short article is “The Thessalian Railways.” In 1881 Thessaly was ceded to Greece by the Ottomans. In 1897 a short war broke out between the Greeks and the Ottomans and an occupation of Thessaly followed. During the occupation the Thessalian Railways were used by the Ottomans, e.g. for transport of mail, and such items, albeit very scarce, are known.

Thessaly at the End of the 19th Century

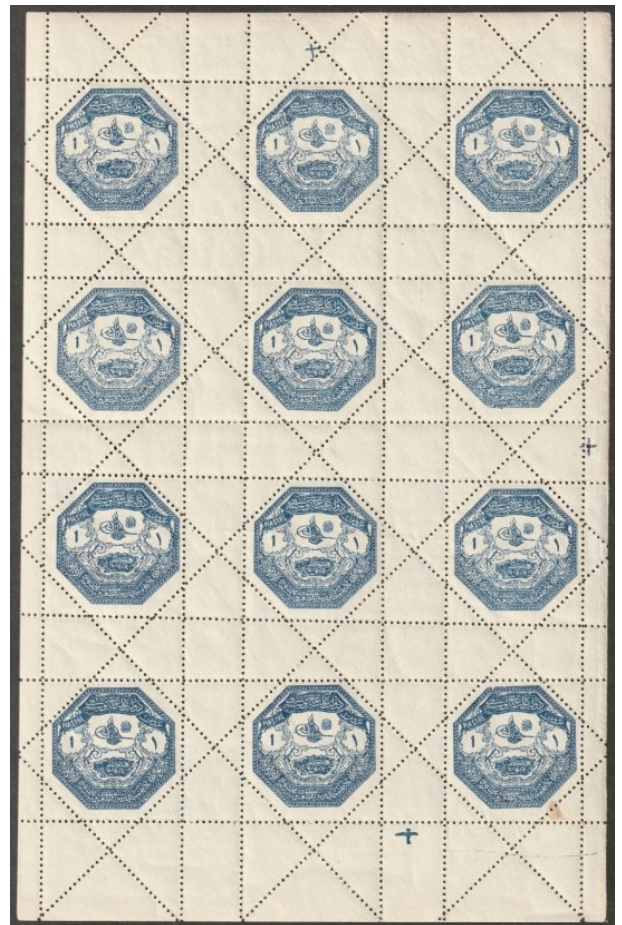
Until 1881 Thessaly was a part of the Ottoman empire in Europe consisting of the sandjak of Tirhala (Teselya, Tirhala sancağı) in the vilayet of Yanya (Ioannina, Yanya vilayeti).¹ With exception of some minor areas (e.g. Elassonia) it was ceded to Greece in 1881 after signing the Convention of Constantinople.

In 1897 a Greco-Ottoman war broke out and the area was re-occupied by the Ottomans from April 1897 until June 1898. During the short occupation the regular Ottoman stamps of the 1892 ‘Coat of Arms’ series (MiNr. 69–73) were in use as well as an ‘occupation emission’ specially issued for Thessaly (21.04.1898, MiNr. A85–E85).² Ottoman postmarks were also introduced.

The ‘occupation’ stamps as well as the Ottoman postmarks are frequently forged. Otto Graf wrote some interesting articles on the introduction of the Ottoman postal service in Thessaly during the occupation.³



Figs. 1 and 1a: Special occupation issue for Thessaly, complete sheet of the 1 piastre value. Depicted on the stamp is the bridge of Larissa (see *fig. 3*).



1 Birken, 2019.

2 Birken, 2019; Coles & Walker.

3 Graf, 2019.

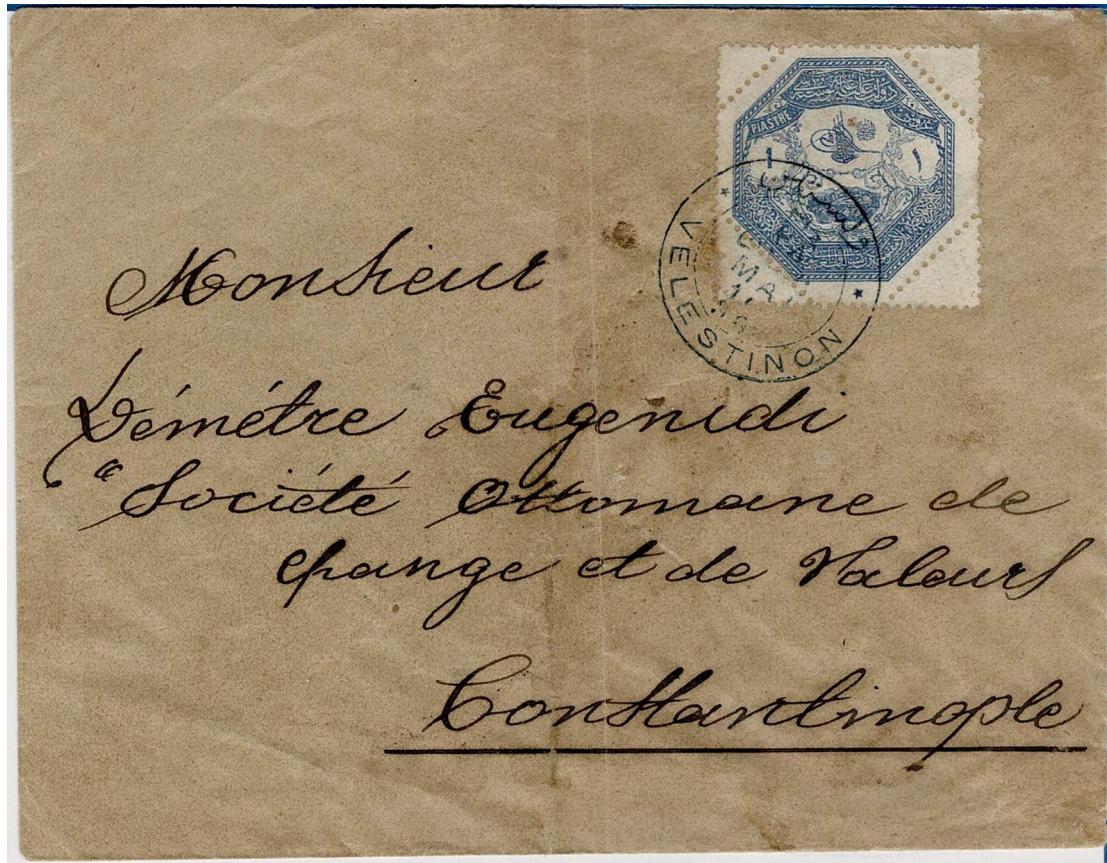


Fig. 2: Letter to Constantinople, 11.05.1898, franked with 1 piastre Thessaly occupation issue and tied by Ottoman postmark of Velesino (Velesinon).⁴ On the backside an arrival mark of Galata, 16.05.1898. Collection Atadan Tunaci.

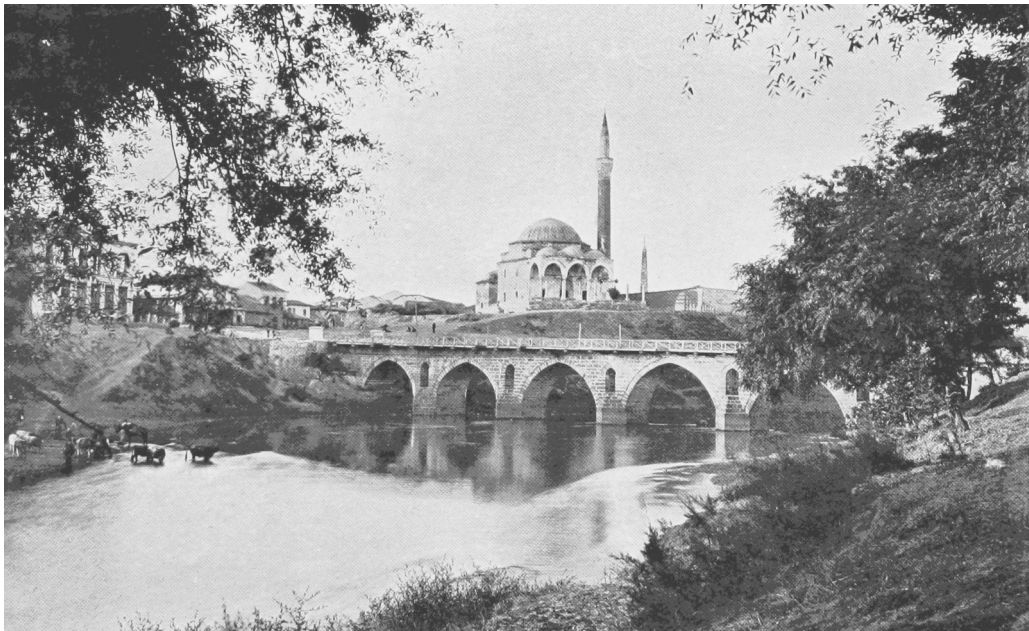


Fig. 3: The railway bridge with the Green Mosque of Larissa in the background.⁵

⁴ The Ottoman postmarks used are of type C2 in the nomenclature of Coles & Walker.

⁵ Source: Ottoman Imperial Archives [facebook group]: *Yenişehir-i Fener, (Larissa, Yunanistan) : green mosque and a bridge in Larissa*. Online: <https://www.facebook.com/ottomanpictures/photos/a.1458235151088111/2708526256058988/?type=3>.

A Short History of the Thessalian Railways

It is not in the scope of this article to describe the entire (although modest) Greek railway network in the late nineteenth century. For evident reasons we just pick out the railway lines of Thessaly.

In the period between 1882 and 1886 the Greeks constructed the small metre-gauge⁶ railway network of Thessaly. The *Thessalian Railway Company* was founded in 1882 with French capital. In 1882 the construction of the railway lines started by the Italian engineer Evaristo de Chirico.⁷

Finally three lines of the Thessalian railways were realised:⁸

- Volos–Larissa (via Velestino), 61 km, completed on 22nd April 1884 and opened by King George I;⁹
- Velestino–Trikkala–Kalabaka, 144 km, completed on 16th June 1886;
- ‘Pelion Railway’: Volos–Milies, 14 km, narrow gauge,¹⁰ completed in 1886.

VOLO and LARISSA.—57 miles.				VELESTINO & KALABAKA.—101½ miles.			
Volos	dep	8 15 4 20	Larissa	dep	6 50 2 45	Velestino	293d 9a15
Velestino	(203)	9 21 5 7	Gherly	.....	8 18 4 13	Kalabak	dp 9a10
Gherly	.....	10 25 52	Velestino	.....	9 35 8	Trikkala	..... 1049
Larissa	arr	11 25 7 15	Volos	arr	9 50 5 55	Pharsala	..... 1155
						Karditza	..... 1223
						Pharsala	..... 2 23
						Alvaly	..... 3 25
						Trikkala	..... 3 32
						Kalabak	arr 4 30
						Velestino	a 4 55

Fig. 4: Time table of Thessalian Railways, 1888.¹¹



Fig. 5: 1905 map with railway lines from Volos to Larissa and Kalabaka.¹²

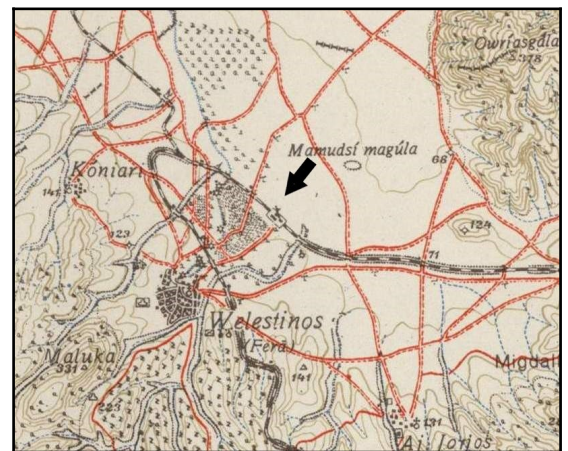


Fig. 6: Detail of map Volos-Almirós. The railway station of Velestino is situated north-east of the city (see arrow).¹³

6 Gauge 1,000 mm (3 ft 3³/₈"")

7 Evaristo de Chirico (1841–1905), father of Giorgio and of Andrea de Chirico.

8 Page 672 in *A handbook of Greece*.

9 Γεώργιος Α΄ της Ελλάδος (1845–1913).

10 Gauge 600 mm (1 ft 11⁵/₈"").

11 *Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide*, 1888.

12 Detail from sec. 57 of: *Verkehrsatlas von Europa*, 1905.

13 Generalstabskarte Griechenland 1940. From: Cartothèque University of Paris 8 Vincennes Saint-Denis (used with permission).



Figs. 7 and 8: Volos train station. Above front of the building and 600 mm track to Milies (ca. 1910), below the station today with platform for direction Velestino and Larissa.¹⁴

Travelling from Volos for destination Kalabaka a change was necessary at the station of Velestino. The junction railway station of Velestino was situated outside the city at some distance at the north-east side (see map in *fig. 6*). Just north-west of the station there was a bifurcation, the line split in branch in the direction of Larissa (‘right on’) and a branch with a sharp bend to the south-east, close along Velestino to Kalabaka. Perhaps there was a second station in Velestino city.¹⁵

14 Stefanos Stournaras: *Volos train station and the headquarters of the Railways of Thessaly, circa 1910*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stefanos_Stournaras_Volos_train_station_No175_circa_1910.jpg.

“C messier” [pseud.]: *View of Volos train station from the platform*. 30.09.2017. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Σιδηροδρομικός_σταθμός_Βόλου_3605.jpg. Licence: [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/). A clear map of Volos with position of station and railways can be found

in: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?search=plan+de+volo&title=Special:MediaSearch&go=Go&type=image>.

15 *Chemins de Fer de Thessalie*.

Greek Postmarks of Railway Stations

Greece offered mail services at the stations of the Thessaly network and used station postmarks. Typical examples are given below (Figs. 9–12). Besides the circular types also bar cancels of some stations were in use.



Figs. 9–12: Typical examples (proof strikes) of postmarks of the Thessaly Railways. from left to right station (*stathmos*) postmark of Larissa, depository (*eboreumata*) mark of Trikala, postmark of Volos harbour (*skala*), toll/customs (*teloneion*) mark of Volos.¹⁶

Lot description: *Proofs of the railway date stamps on impressed duty lettersheet (dated 1889, watermarked 1888) in blue or violet: 1. Stations: ΚΑΛΑΜΠΑΚΑ, ΤΡΙΚΑΛΑ, ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣΑΙΟΙ, ΦΑΝΑΡΙΟΝ, ΚΑΡΔΙΤΣΑ, ΣΟΦΑΔΕΣ, ΔΕΜΙΡΛΙ, ΦΑΡΣΑΛΑ, ΟΡΜΑΝΜΑΓΟΥΛΑ, ΑΙΒΑΛΙ, ΠΙΡΣΟΥΦΛΙ, ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ, ΤΟΠΟΥΖΛΑΡ, ΤΣΟΥΛΑΡ, ΓΚΕΡΛΙ, ΒΕΛΕΣΤΙΝΟΝ, ΒΟΛΟΣ, ΣΚΑΛΑ ΒΟΛΟΣ, ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΟΝ ΒΟΛΟΣ. 2. Merchandise: ΤΡΙΚΑΛΑ, ΚΑΡΔΙΤΣΑ, ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ, ΒΟΛΟΣ. 3. Treasury Office ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΝ ΤΑΜΕΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΒΟΛΩ. All dated 1.VI.1889 to 3.VI.1889.*

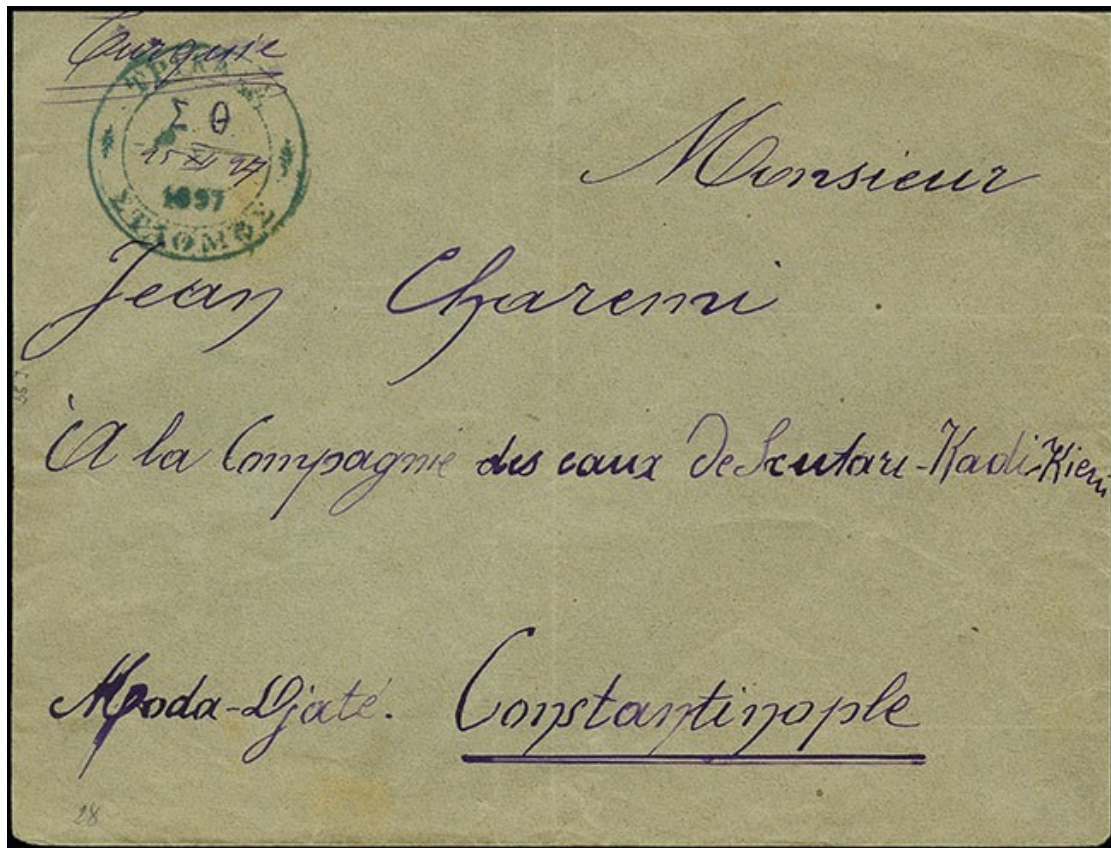


Fig. 13: Front side of cover to Constantinople with station postmark “ΤΡΙΚΑΛΑ / ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ” (Trikala Railway Station) with date in manuscript “15 XII 97”.

¹⁶ Source: Collectio Auction (Galinos).

Ottoman Stamps and Postmarks during the Occupation

Like elsewhere in the Ottoman empire, before 1881 Ottoman stamps and postmarks were in use in the sandjak of Tirhala (Teselya, Tirhala sancağı) in the vilayet of Yanya (Ioannina, Yanya vilayeti). In the period of 1897–1898 special Ottoman stamps were issued for the area and Ottoman postmarks were in use.¹⁷ Regular Ottoman stamps of the ‘Coat of Arms’ issue were also in use in Thessaly at that time.

Besides Ottoman postmarks sometimes Greek (post)marks can be found on postal items in the period 1897–1898. An example is given here (fig. 14):



Figs. 14–14b: Greek double ring postmark “ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΙ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ / ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ / ΤΡΙΚΑΛΑ” (Thessalian Railways/Railway Station/Trikala) and bar cancel “ΤΡΙΚΑΛΑ”¹⁸ on backside of cover sent to Galata (Constantinople), franked with ‘regular’ Ottoman issue (2×20 paras 1892), cancelled with Ottoman postmark “ترخاله / TRIKHALA”, 15.12.1897, arrival mark from Galata, 15.01.1898.

Collection Atadan Tunacı. Unique cover and extremely rare.



¹⁷ Birken, 2019.

¹⁸ Both types are not described by Feenstra, 2000.

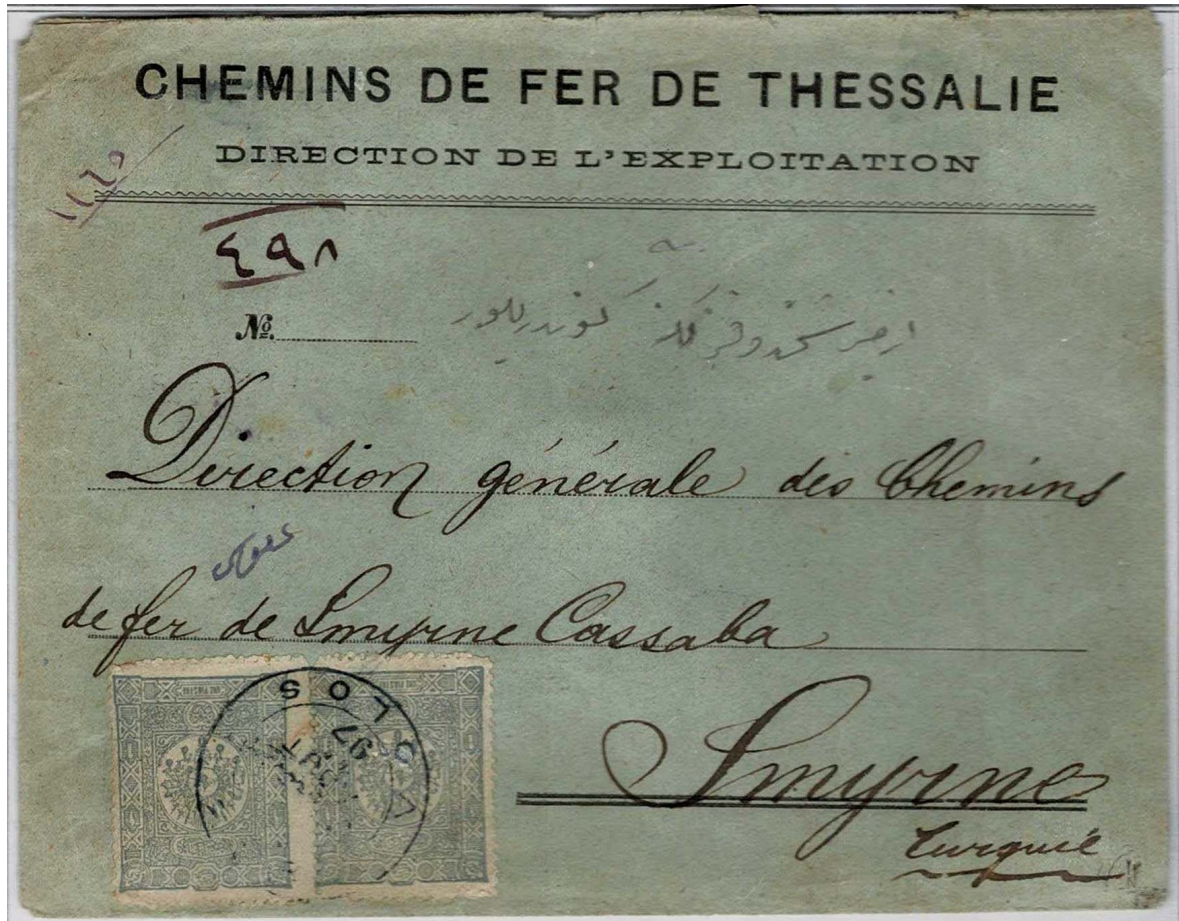


Fig. 15: Letterhead "Chemins de Fer de Thessalie / Direction de L'Exploitation". Letter sent in August 1897 to the "Direction Générale de Chemins de Fer de Smyrne Cassaba" in Smyrna, arrival 22.08.1897. The Ottoman postmark of Volos was used during the short occupation of Thessaly.

Collection Atadan Tunaci.

Glossary of Greek Terms

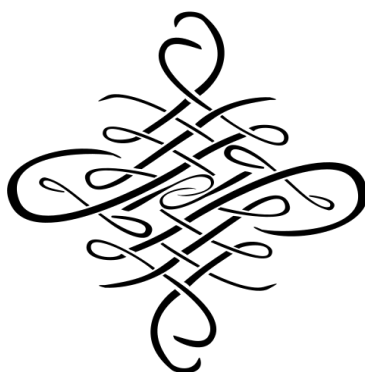
English	Greek	Transcription	Comment
(Railway) station	σταθμός ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ	Stathmos	
Railways	σιδηροδρόμων ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΩΝ	Sidirodromon	
Merchandise, goods	εμπορεύματα ΕΜΠΟΡΕΥΜΑΤΑ	Eboreumata	
Thessalian Railways	ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΙ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ Σιδηρόδρομοι Θεσσαλίας (Σ.Θ.)	Sidirodromou Thessalias	
Pier, Quai	σκάλα ΣΚΑΛΑ	Skala	Compare to French échelle
Toll	τελωνείο ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΟ	Teloneio	
Central Cash	κεντρικόν ταμείον ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΝ ΤΑΜΕΙΟΝ	Kentrikon Tameion	

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank Tobias Zywietz for his effort to publish the article in MEPB and his advice about and additions to the text.

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In Bolthausen's Footsteps: Holy Land Souvenir Covers

by Dr. David K. Smith

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The article in MEPB 25 about the Bolthausen souvenirs¹ stirred me to look at my examples of souvenir covers, two of which are definitely his. I can show here an assortment of nine similar cards or covers. I hope these may add to the pool of knowledge about souvenir covers and cards: they should certainly be of some interest!



Fig. 1: Bolthausen "Couvert No 1" with an Austrian 10 Centimes bisect from Haifa (1.03.1908) as well as stamps and cancels from Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem, and hotels in Tiberias and Nazareth (on an Ottoman 5 Para Revenue stamp). Dates range between 19.02.1908 and 5.03.1908. As curious as the bisect is the Hungarian 1 Filler stamp which was never valid in the Holy Land.

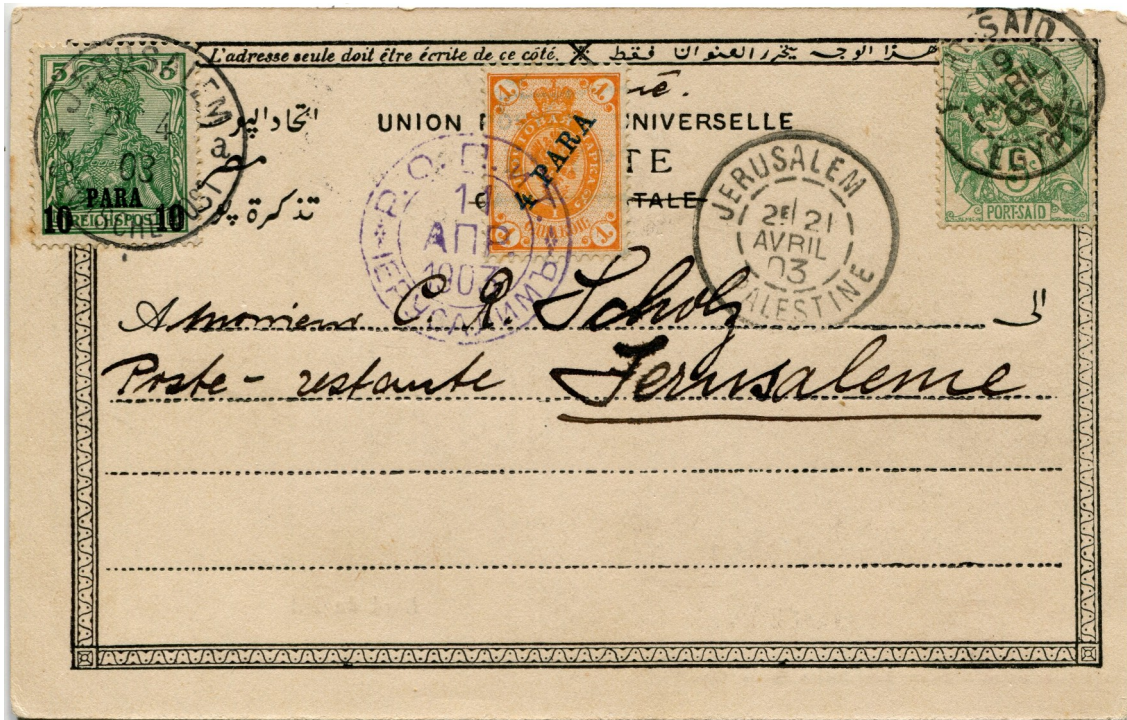
¹ Zywiets, Tobias: *The oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen – part 4: bisecting Austrian Levant stamps in Caifa 1908*. In: MEPB; no. 25, 2023, pp. 65–75.



Fig. 2: A Bolthausen 1913 souvenir: German 5 Centimes on 5 Pfennigs entire (25.07.1913) with six Russian stamps (12.07.1913 jul., but why six?), three Turkish (24.07.1913) and one Italian stamp (date?).



Fig. 3: Picture postcard of Bethlehem with hand-stamp from Turkish office there (32.4.1913), plus Russian (11.04.1903 jul.) and German offices in Jerusalem (25.04.1903).



Figs. 4 and 5: Picture postcard from Port Said to Jerusalem where it gained stamps and cancels from the Russian (11.04.1903 jul.) and German offices (21.04.1913). French stamp cancelled Port Said 19.04.1903 and French arrival mark 21.04.1913 in Jerusalem.

To add to the interest, it was sent at the “5 words or less” rate but the sender hid a message in Japanese or Chinese as part of the picture side! Chinese-speakers I consulted could not make sense of the message beyond deciphering individual characters.

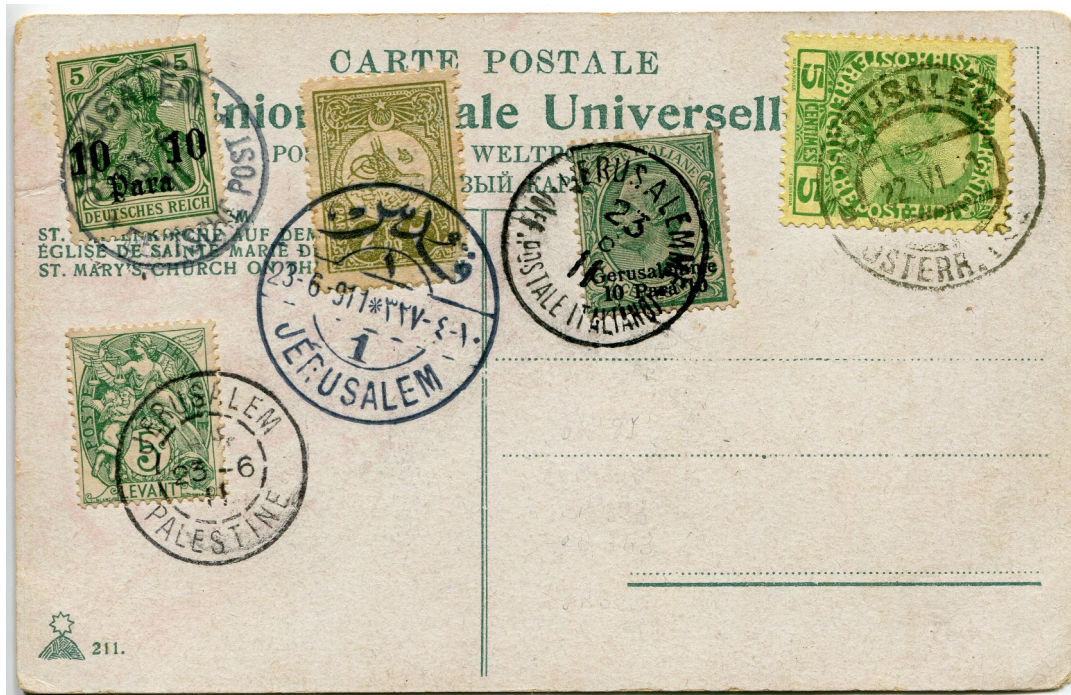


Fig. 6: Picture postcard of St. Mary's Church in Jerusalem, with hand-stamps from German, Turkish, Italian, Austrian and French offices (dates 22. and 23.06.1911).

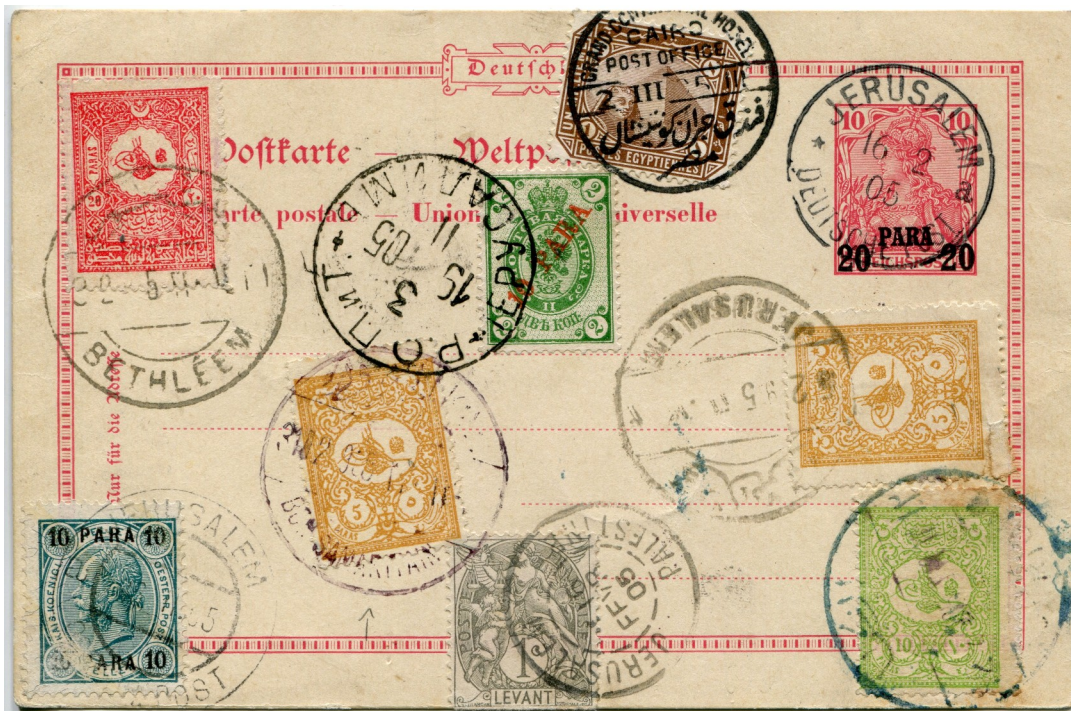


Fig. 7: German 20 paras on 10 Pfennigs postal card. Souvenir of travels in 1905 with German, Austrian and French Jerusalem (16.02.1905), Russian (probably 16.02.1905 gr. if the dates are adjusted), Turkish Jerusalem (appears to be 5.02.1905?), Bethlehem (3.02.1905), Jericho (25.02.1905), Bon Samaritain (31.02.1905 ?), and finally Egyptian Cairo (2.03.1905).



Fig. 8: Plain card with address of Hotel Fast. On the correspondence side 1914 cancels of the five foreign offices on their last day of operation (30.09.1914) with Turkish cancel of the following day! I wonder who this cover was intended for, and whether the hotel accumulated several copies in the hope of selling them as souvenirs, as the war had begun.



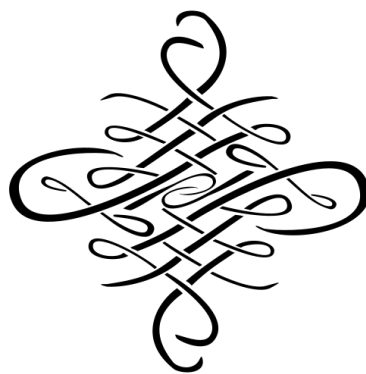
Fig. 9: Viewcard of the Temple area with stamps and cancels of Turkish, Italian, German, Russian, Austrian and French offices, May 1914.



Fig. 10: Possibly another Bolthausen cover, but no markings on it to show.

German 10 paras on 5 Pfennig entire (17.03.1909)

Five low value French stamps and postage due (17.09.1909), three Italian stamps (17.09.1919), Austrian (both currencies 10 Centimes and 10 paras and 10 paras postage due, 17.03.1909), one Russian (4.03.1919 jul. ?), two Turkish (16.03.1909).



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


A Brief Look at Haifa Telegraph Cancels

by Tobias Zywietz

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This is a “just for fun” exercise: I noticed that I have (relatively) a lot of telegram forms, receipts and envelopes from Haifa, but not many from other cities and towns. What to do with it?

I looked at telegraph postmarks in the standard literature: Sacher lists in total seven different types of telegraph cancels for Haifa.² I compared these to the strikes in my collection and created the following table.³ Maybe readers can add the missing types and confirm the unlisted ones?

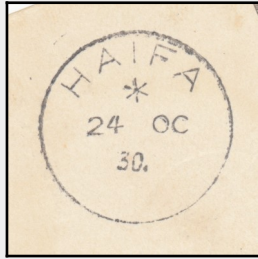
			
B05: 25 mm, no index (10.08.1922 – 1.11.1927)	16.01.1929 receipt B05? 24 mm	17.06.27 B05? 24.4 mm	16.05.1929 B05? 24 mm
NOT LISTED			
	9 28.03.1921 28.3–28.7 mm, Index: A	(electronically ‘enhanced’ version)	
NOT LISTED			
	4 12.04.1929 27.7 mm		

² Details and illustrations from pp. 161, 162, 177, and 178 of: Sacher, Michael M.: *The postal markings of Mandate Palestine 1917–1948*. London: Royal Philatelic Society, 1995. 542 p. Note that one type is listed twice by Sacher, i.e. as B15 and also H14.

³ The first column shows the example/drawing from Sacher. A note on measurements: Sacher apparently measures the outer perimeter, I always use the inner perimeter (for some I added the outer values in parentheses).



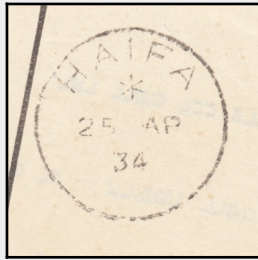
B13: 26 mm, index: *
(22.09.1930–8.02.1935)



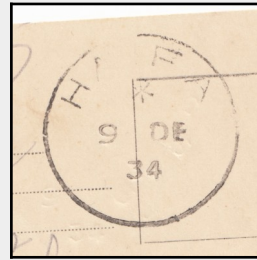
2 24.10.30
B13
25 mm (26 mm)



B14: 26½ mm, index: *
(17.09.1931–E.o.M)⁴



10 25.04.1934
B14
25 mm (26 mm)



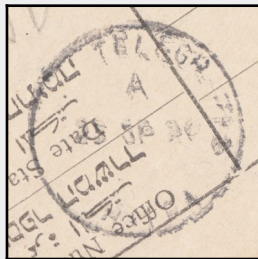
12 9.12.1934
B14
25.2 mm (26.2 mm)



B15=H14: 25 mm, index: T
(2.05.1936–11.05.1939)



H09: 29 mm, no index or A
(2.09.1920–8.08.1929)



3 25.09.21
H09
27.3 – 27.5 mm
(29.3 mm)

4 End of Mandate.



H13: 13 mm
Eastern Telegraph
Company (15.03.1934)



H15: 25 mm, no index
(9.06.1937–5.08.1947)



5 15.05.1945
23.2–23.7 mm
(25.3–25.6 mm)



6 7.01.1941
24.0–24.2 mm
(25.5 mm)



Fig. 1: B05 – 16.01.1929.

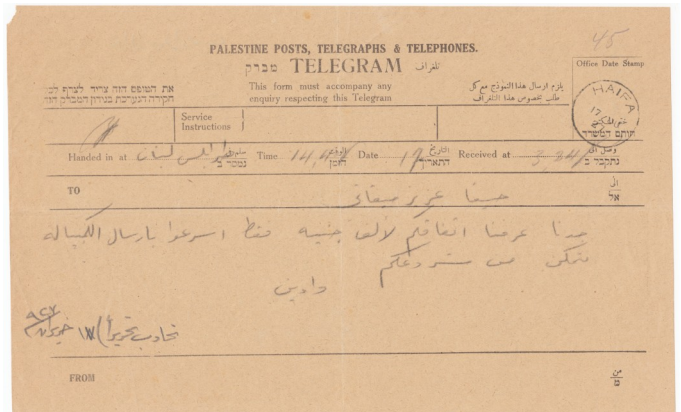


Fig. 2: B05 – 17.06.1927



Fig. 3: B05 – 16.05.1929

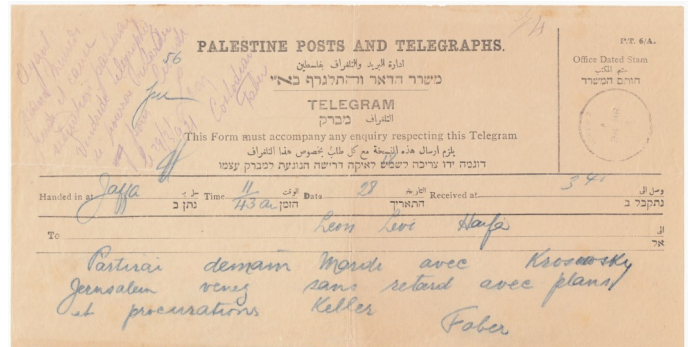


Fig. 4: 28.03.1921.

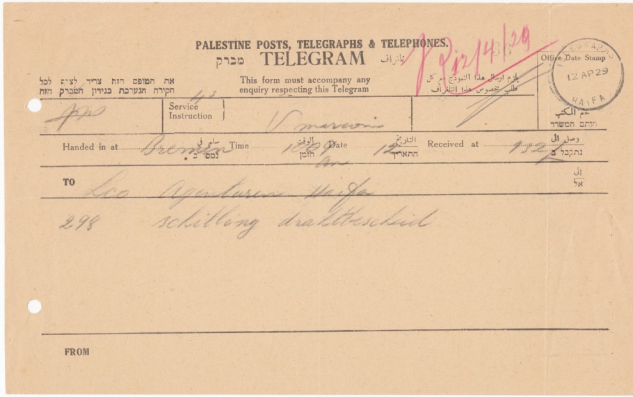


Fig. 5: 12.04.1929.

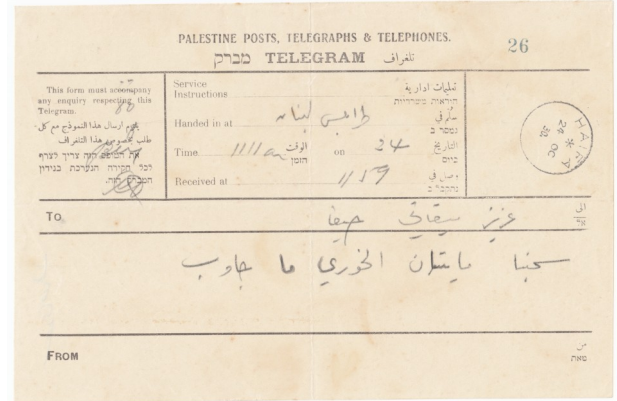


Fig. 6: B13 – 24.10.1930.

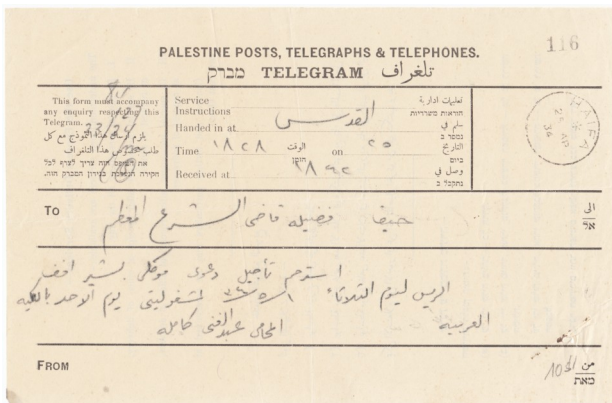


Fig. 7: B14 – 25.04.1934.



Fig. 8: B14 – 9.12.1934.

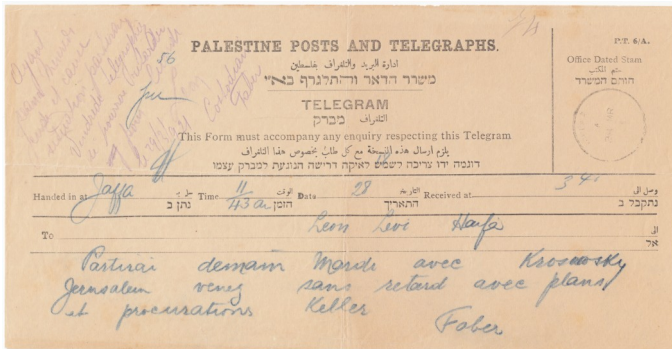


Fig. 8: H09 – 25.09.1921.

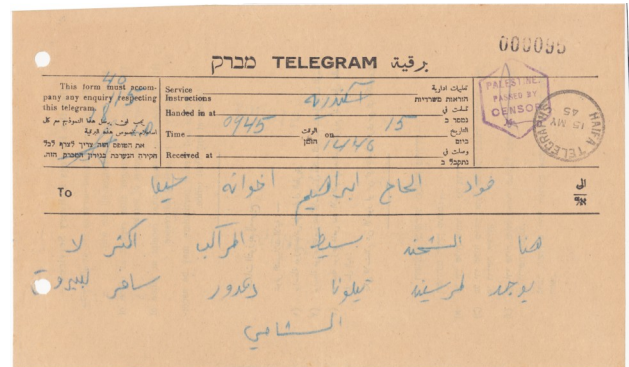


Fig. 9: H15 – 15.05.1945.

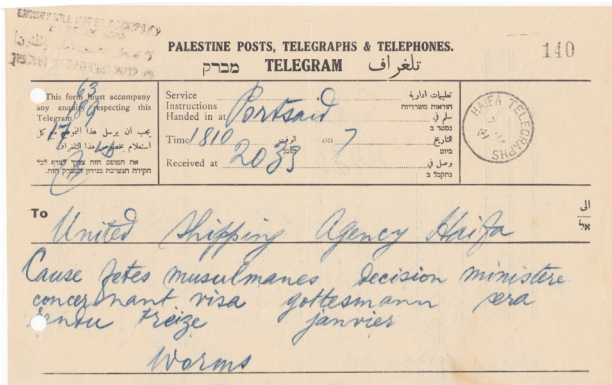


Fig. 10: H15 – 7.01.1941.

Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad: The Earliest Covers sent Eastwards Before the Official Opening

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)

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I am considered as the most serious and knowledgeable collector, student and exhibitor of the Overland Mail Baghdad Haifa 1923–1948 among philatelists and dealers alike, and I am always on the hunt for new discoveries.

Covers sent eastwards (from countries west of Iraq) are far from common and in many cases only one or two covers are recorded. While the first mail transport by this route was on 30th August 1923, the official opening, aside of the proving trips (which carried also mail) of the Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa in the direction westwards from Baghdad was on 18th October 1923.

On 20th September 1923, the UPU informed its members with Circular No. 6381/312 and again with Circular No. 6541/320 dated 25th September 1923 about this new fast postal route. However, it was left up to the discretion of its members to inform their customers about it and, in case that the postal administrations found the new fast route useful, to introduce charges for mail for that route.

The leading postal administration in this regard was the British Post Office which also acted as ‘correspondence partner’ between the Iraqi Post and the International Bureau of the UPU in Berne, as Iraq itself was not a member of UPU at that time. Hence the British Post was also the first foreign postal administration to introduce surcharges and informed the public with *Public Notice Notice No. P.N. 256* dated 19th November 1923 (below left), a second notice appeared two days later, on 21st November, 1923 (below right):⁵



Fig. 1: Notice "Mails for Iraq and Persian Gulf" in the Post Office Circular of 21.10.1923.⁶

⁵ Post Office Circular, 21.10.1923, p. 490.

⁶ Image taken from International Postal Museum (Edward Proud) item 3696 at the Library of The Royal Philatelic Society London. Online: <https://www.rpsl.org.uk/rpslstatic/IPMDocs/IPMeBK1137.pdf>.

The two notices in the Post Office Circular: 19.11.1923 (left) and 21.11.1923 (right)

The Postmaster General announces that a weekly mail service by motor transport has been established between Haifa (Palestine) and Baghdad. This service will connect with the Indian Mail which leaves London every Thursday via Marseilles and Port Said, and is now available for the conveyance of all classes of postal packets, except parcels, for Iraq and the Persian Gulf. Mails leaving London on Thursday night will reach Port Said on Wednesday, Haifa on Thursday and Baghdad on Saturday night. The transit from London to Baghdad will thus be about 9 days as compared with 23 days by the ordinary route via Bombay. This weekly service is in addition to the fortnightly Air Mail Service.

Packets intended for conveyance by the new route must be subscribed by the senders "By overland mail Haifa-Baghdad" and prepaid with a special fee of 3d. per ounce in addition to the ordinary postage. There is no insurance system; but registration is admitted under the ordinary conditions.

The first mail by the new route will be despatched on Thursday next, November 22.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
19th November 1923

Mails for Iraq and Persian Gulf.

A weekly mail service by motor transport has been established between Haifa (Palestine) and Baghdad. This service will connect with the Indian Mail which leaves London every Thursday via Marseilles and Port Said, and is now available for the conveyance of all classes of postal packets, except parcels, for Iraq and the Persian Gulf. Mails leaving London on Thursday night will reach Port Said on Wednesday, Haifa on Thursday and Baghdad on Saturday night. The time of transit from London to Baghdad will thus be about nine days as compared with 24 days by the ordinary route via Bombay. This weekly service is in addition to the fortnightly Air Mail service.

Packets intended for conveyance by the new route must be superscribed by the senders "By overland mail Haifa-Baghdad" and prepaid with a special fee of 3d. per ounce in addition to the ordinary postage. There is no insurance system ; but registration is admitted under the ordinary conditions.

The first mail by the new route will be despatched from London on the 22nd instant.

However, the collection of the late Zvi Alexander⁷ contains a cover, sent from London on 25th October 1923, franked with 6d., on reverse transit marking Haifa 5th November 1923 and arrival marking Baghdad 11th November 1923. That cover makes me wonder how the sender was made aware of this new route required surcharge in addition to the ordinary postage?⁸

In any case, the first official dispatch of Overland Mail from London was on 22nd November 1923 and apparently the same sender as the cover as above mailed this cover to the same person, but now with a different "c/o" address, in Baghdad.

7 Alexander Collection at Eretz-Israel-Museum: <http://alexandercollection.org/> (the website presenting the collection is currently not available, the museum's website only refers to the actual exhibition inside the museum itself: <https://www.erezmuseum.org.il/en/alexander-pavilion-of-postal-history-and-philately/>).

8 The editor suggests the sender read the reports in *The Times*, 12.09.1923, p. 9, and 11.10.1923, p. 8, and just tried his luck! Cf: Zywietz, Tobias: *The Opening of the Haifa–Baghdad Overland Mail as reported by The Times in 1923*. In: MEPB, no. 22, 2022, pp. 75–89.

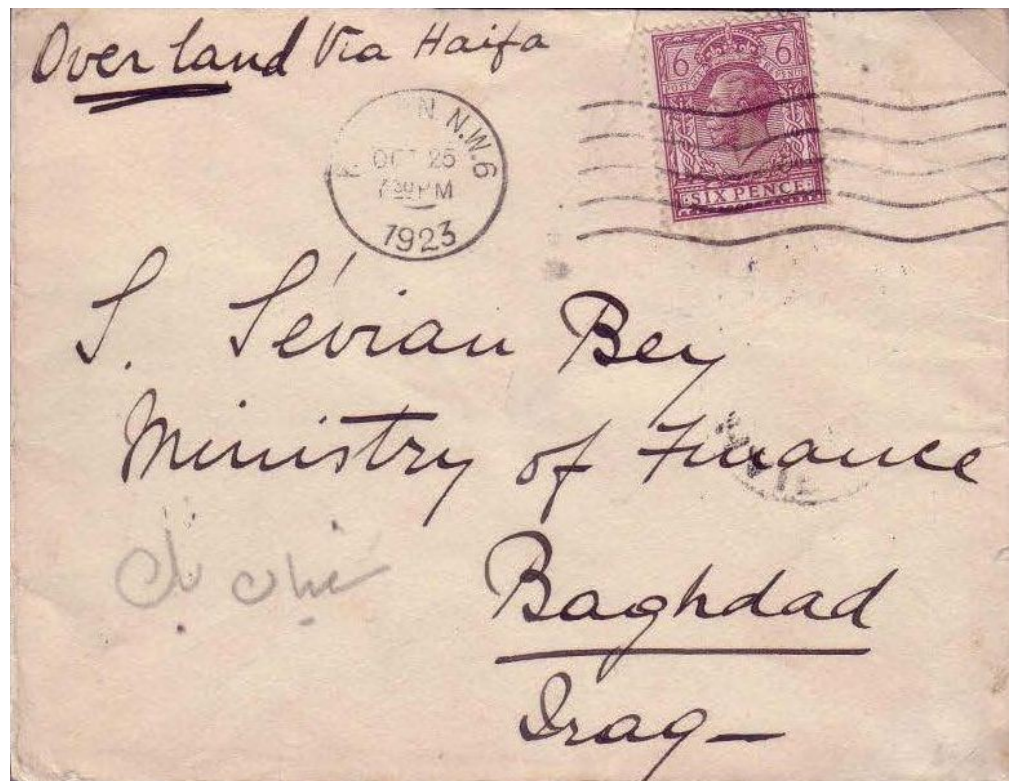


Fig. 2:

Cover, sent from London, 25.10.1923 (franked 6d), on reverse transit marking Haifa 5.11.1923, and arrival marking Baghdad 11.11.1923. Transit time: 16 days.⁹



Fig. 3:

Kilburn (London) to Baghdad, 22.11.1923. Ordinary cover from the 1st acceptance of mail announced to the public on 19.11.1923. Route Instruction "Overland Via Haifa" and franked with 6d (2½d postage and 3d Overland Mail surcharge, overfranked by ½d).

On reverse arrival postmark "BAGHDAD H.O. / 2 DEC 23".

Transit time: 10 days.¹⁰

⁹ Source: Zvi Alexander Collection.

¹⁰ Source: Zvi Alexander Collection.

Several other postal administrations followed and introduced surcharges for the use of this fast route, namely Switzerland on 26th November 1923 (effective first dispatch was on 7.12.1923),¹¹ Belgium 28th December 1923, followed by the postal administration of the German Reich as of 31st January 1924 (fig. 4):

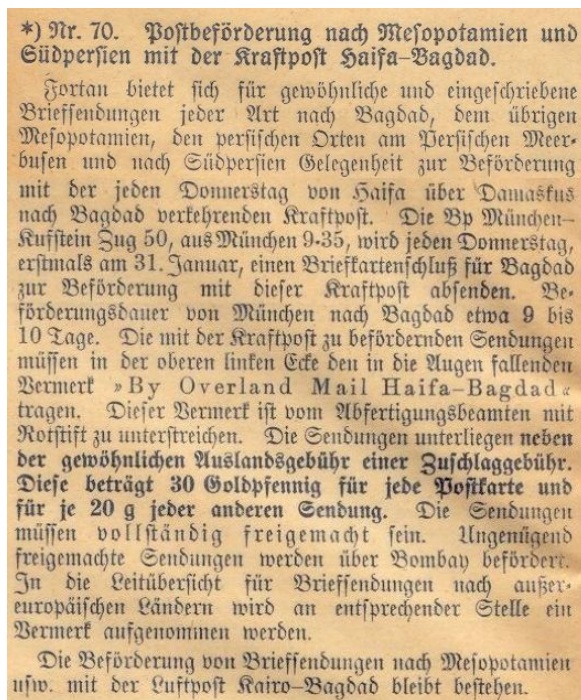


Fig. 4:

Original text of the announcement by the German Post Office published on 31.01.1924. (translation below).¹²

***) Nr. 70. Postbeförderung nach Mesopotamien und Südpersien mit der Kraftpost Haifa–Bagdad.**

Fortan bietet sich für gewöhnliche und eingeschriebene Brieffendungen jeder Art nach Bagdad, dem übrigen Mesopotamien, den persischen Orten am Persischen Meerbusen und nach Südpersien Gelegenheit zur Beförderung mit der jeden Donnerstag von Haifa über Damaskus nach Bagdad verkehrenden Kraftpost. Die Bp München–Kufstein Zug 50, ab München 9:35 Uhr, wird jeden Donnerstag, erstmals am 31. Januar, einen Briefkartenschluß für Bagdad zur Beförderung mit dieser Kraftpost absenden. Beförderungsdauer von München nach Bagdad etwa 9 bis 10 Tage. Die mit der Kraftpost zu befördernden Sendungen müssen in der oberen linken Ecke den in die Augen fallenden Vermerk "By Overland Mail Haifa–Bagdad" tragen. Dieser Vermerk ist vom Abfertigungsbeamten mit Rotstift zu unterstreichen. Die Sendungen unterliegen **neben der gewöhnlichen Auslandsgebühr einer Zuschlagsgebühr. Diese beträgt 30 Goldpfennig für jede Postkarte und für je 20 g jeder anderen Sendung.** Die Sendungen müssen vollständig freigemacht sein. Ungenügend freigemachte Sendungen werden über Bombay beför-

***) No. 70. Postal Service to Mesopotamia and South Persia by the Motorised Mail Haifa–Baghdad.**

Henceforth there exists the opportunity to convey ordinary and registered mail of every kind to Baghdad, the rest of Mesopotamia, the Persian places on the shores of the Persian Gulf and to South Persia by means of the motorised mail leaving each Thursday from Haifa via Damascus to Baghdad. The railway mail Munich–Kufstein train 50 leaving Munich 9:35, will have a mail bag each Thursday, starting on the 31st January for Baghdad to be carried by this motorised mail. Transit time from Munich to Baghdad is about 9 to 10 days. Mail items for transmission by the motorised mail must bear in the top left corner the clear inscription "By Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad". This instruction must be underlined in red crayon by the despatch clerk. The items are subject to an additional fee in addition to the normal foreign rate. This amounts to 30 Goldpfennigs for each postcard and for every 30 grammes of other items. Mail items must be fully

11 Cf. Schweizerisches Post- und Telegraphen-Amtsblatt, 2. 1923, no. 51, 29.11.1923, pp. 266–267.

12 Nachrichtenblatt des Reichpostministeriums, 1924, no. 9, 31.01.1924, p. 38.

dert. In der Leitübersicht für Briefsendungen nach außereuropäischen Ländern wird an entsprechender Stelle ein Vermerk aufgenommen werden.

Die Beförderung von Briefsendungen nach Mesopotamien usw. mit der Luftpost Kairo-Bagdad bleibt bestehen."

pre-paid. Insufficiently pre-paid items will be despatched via Bombay. In the directory of mail despatches to countries outside Europe, a note will be inserted at the appropriate place.

The transmission of mails to Mesopotamia etc. by Air Mail Cairo-Baghdad remains in operation.

Again, the collection of the late Zvi Alexander contains the shown cover from the German Reich: it was sent on 23rd November 1923 from Cologne to Baghdad, on reverse there's an arrival mark for Baghdad 21st December 1923.



Figs. 5 and 6: letter sent on 23.11.1923 from Cologne to Baghdad, franked 80 million Marks. On reverse there's an arrival mark Baghdad 21.12.1923. Transit time: 28 days.¹³



That cover does not contain any route instruction, but there is an advertising cachet applied on arrival in Baghdad by the Iraqi Post (fig. 6).¹⁴ With a transit time of almost one month, it is certain that this cover was not carried by the Overland Mail but by the (at that time normal) route by ship via Basra only.

I was now fortunate having been offered the cover shown below and happily purchased it:

¹³ Quelle: Zvi Alexander Collection.

¹⁴ Collins type PH1.



Figs. 7 and 8: Registered censored cover from Hamburg (1.10.1923) via Haifa (18.10.1923) to Baghdad (22.10.1923). Transit time: 21 days.

Hamburg 1.10.1923 “via Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad”

This is a registered censored cover from Hamburg (1.10.1923) via Dresden (2.10.1923) and Haifa (18.10.1923) to Baghdad (22.10.1923). Transit time: 21 days.

The sender is import/export company Hackbart & Co. GmbH in Hamburg. The addressee is the Baghdad branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

The route instruction says in German and English: “Auf dem Landwege über Haifa nach Baghdad / Via Overland Mail Haifa-Baghdad”.

The cover was ‘censored’ at Dresden (censor paper-strip and round censor marking of Dresden which was the reason the cover took longer than expected to reach Haifa.

Transit markings on the reverse: Dresden (2.10.1923), Haifa (18.10.1923) and Baghdad (22.10.1923). The day of arrival in Haifa, the 18th October 1923, was a Thursday, the Overland Mail left Haifa on Sunday only, hence the cover was kept at Haifa until 21st October 1923 and reached Baghdad on 22nd October 1923.

The cover was sent in the 19th inflation-era rate period of the German Reich which lasted for 9 days only: from 1.10.1923 until 9.10.1923. The item is in the 2nd weight class of up-to 40 grammes, total franking is 11 million Marks:

- 6 million Marks: foreign letter rate up to 20 grammes
- 3 million Marks: rate for the additional 20 grammes (21–40 grammes)
- 2 million Marks: registration fee

The front side has 5 stamps for 1,200,000 Marks, the reverse has the remainder, i.e. 9,600,000 Marks consisting of 24 stamps of 400,000 Marks each, to make up 11 million Marks in total.

The description of the cover would not be complete without the explanation of the “censorship” five years after the end of World War I: Due to the desperate financial situation, the former military censorship offices were kept on after the war, to check for any money or valuable content. Any transfer of such was only allowed via licensed bank. The regulations (No. 6543/1918) specifically exclude any military or political censorship.¹⁵

The currency control paper strip reads: “*Geöffnet auf Grund der Verordnung vom 15. November 1918 (Reichsgesetzblatt S. 1324) / Die Postüberwachung erfolgt im Steuerinteresse und aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen. / Reichsfinanzverwaltung.*” = Opened on the basis of the regulation of 15th November 1918 (Reichs-Gesetzblatt p. 1324) / Postal monitoring is carried out in the interest of taxation and for economic reasons. / Administration of finances of the German Reich.

The round red marking is the Dresden postal control office “Postüberwachungsstelle Dresden” whereas the red “4” indicates the number of the foreign exchange control office in Dresden. The triangular markings are the numbers of the postal inspectors.

The emergence of this cover proves that there is apparently still much to discover, especially from the early period of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa and on covers sent eastwards. The Overland Mail surcharges are in particular still not fully explored.

15 Cf. *Verordnung über die Post- und Telegrammüberwachung im Verkehr mit dem Ausland. Vom 15. November 1918.* In: Reichs-Gesetzblatt, 1918, no. 159, 23.11.1918, p. 1324. Online: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/44/Deutsches_Reichsgesetzblatt_1918_159_1324.png.

Palestine Mandate Rare Destinations (II) Ecuador: August 1933 to April 1948

by Ed Kroft (FRPSC, FRPSL)

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Pre World War II

Mail from British Mandate Palestine travelled to various locations in Ecuador on various airlines. During the 1930s until 2nd September 1939, airmail service was prepaid on Imperial Airlines only to Marseille or London. Thereafter, the mail travelled by surface. As a result, the postal rate was quite low: 15 mils for the first 10 grammes and a further 10 mils for each 10 grammes higher increment of weight.

Fig. 1 is an airmail letter showing the 15 mils rate. It was postmarked in Haifa by meter mail on 18th January 1937 and travelled to Guayaquil. The back of this commercial cover shows arrival on 4th February 1937.



Fig. 1: Airmail letter Haifa 18.01.1937 to Guayaquil 4.02.1937: 15 mils.

Fig. 2 is also franked with 15 mils postage. It was postmarked in Haifa on 7th November 1939 and arrived in Quito on 26th December 1939. One can speculate that the onset of World War II delayed the arrival of the letter.

Between 28th June 1939 and 2nd September 1939, Pan American Airlines ran a trans-Atlantic airmail service via New York to Ecuador. Given the nature of the service, the postal rate was 165 mils for the first 10 grammes and 160 mils for each additional weight increment.



Fig. 2: Cover franked with 15 mils postage: Haifa 7.11.1939 to Quito 26.12.1939. One can speculate that the onset of World War II delayed the arrival of the letter.

World War II

Mail from British Mandate Palestine to Ecuador travelled on different airlines with limited airmail service. After mail reached Europe (Naples/Rome) by airmail, the mail then travelled by surface to Ecuador. The two airlines which serviced the mail were KLM and Ala Littoria.

Given the mixed air-surface service, the range of postal rates between 12th September 1939 and 2nd June 1940 fluctuated between 15 mils to 30 mils, depending on the period. Rates changed frequently. Between 12th September 1939 and 17th October 1939, the rate was 30 mils per 10 grammes with 25 mils for each additional weight increment. The postal rate changed to 25 and 20 mils as of 18th October until 11th January 1940. The postal rate again changed to a flat 20 mils per 10 grammes as of 12th January 1940 until 4th May 1940 when mail travelled on KLM. A flat postal rate of 30 mils per 10 grammes was payable when mail travelled on Ala Littoria. Between 6th May 1940 and 2nd June 1940, postcards sent on Ala Littoria were subject to a 15 mils postal rate.

Fig. 3 (next page) is a registered letter dated 10th March 1940 from the Haifa area (Mount Carmel) to Quito which appears to have travelled entirely by airmail. The letter reflects 253 mils of postage (13 mils for registration) and transited Lisbon (15th March 1940) and New York (27th March 1940) until its arrival on 31st March 1940 in Ecuador. The envelope indicates that it travelled on Air France. It stands to reason that air service throughout would attract a very high postal rate of 240 mils-whether for a single or double postal rate per 5 or 10 grammes.

The postal rates to Ecuador increased dramatically once Italy entered the war on 10th June 1940. Between 19th June 1940 and 31st March 1942, Imperial Airways (BOAC)¹⁶ carried mail to Durban (South Africa) and then mail travelled by surface. The rate was 60 mils per 10 grammes. Airmail

¹⁶ Imperial Airways Ltd. and British Airways Ltd. merged in 1939 to form British Overseas Airways Corporation.

postal rates for mail carried by Pan American by air throughout ranged between 125 mils per 10 grammes (or even 5 grammes) and 175 mils for each 5 grammes. Mail travelled via the *Pacific Clipper* route across the Pacific Ocean until 8th December 1941 and then, as of that date, through Western Africa and across the Atlantic Ocean. It appears that, by 31st March 1942, the postal rate had declined to 155 mils per 5 grammes.



Fig. 3: Registered letter dated from Haifa (Mount Carmel) 10.03.1940 to Quito 31.03.1940, apparently travelling entirely by airmail (Air France), transiting Lisbon 15.03.1940 and New York 27.03.1940. Franking: 253 mils (240 mils airmail + 13 mils registration).

As of 1st April 1942, postal rates fluctuated once again, depending on whether the mail was carried entirely by air or by a mixture of surface and airmail. Airmail rates between mid 1942 and mid 1945, when airmail was being carried by BOAC and/or Pan American ranged between 145 mils, 150 mils, and 220 mils depending on whether the mail travelled through West Africa (April 1942 and mid 1945) or through London and New York (during late 1944 to mid 1945).

Fig. 4 is a registered postcard franked with 165 mils of postage (inclusive of 15 mils registration fee) and postmarked 16th July, 1944. Its airmail etiquette fell off at some point since mailing. The registered postcard bears a censorship marking and what appears to be a transit registration marking – possibly in Miami – in July 1944.



Fig. 4:

Registered postcard franked with 165 mils of postage (incl. 15 mils registration fee): Jerusalem 16.07.1944.

Its airmail etiquette fell off at some point since mailing. Censorship marking and apparent transit registration marking (possibly Miami July 1944).

Post World War II

Airmail rates declined after the end of the war. From June 1945 to late 1946, Pan American carried airmail through West Africa through Miami to Ecuador. The rate was 115 mils per 5 grammes. Fig. 5 is a letter bearing 115 mils of postage and is postmarked 25th June 1945.

As of 27th January 1947, British South American Airlines (BSAA) carried airmail to Ecuador, with airmail rates declining to 110 mils per 5 grammes and, as of May 1947 to 90 mils per 5 grammes, and 45 mils for postcards. Fig. 6 is a postcard from Jerusalem to Guayaquil bearing 45 mils postage and postmarked 21st July 1947. These postal rates remained in place until the end of the British Mandate.



Fig. 5: Letter franked 115 mils, Haifa 25.06.1945

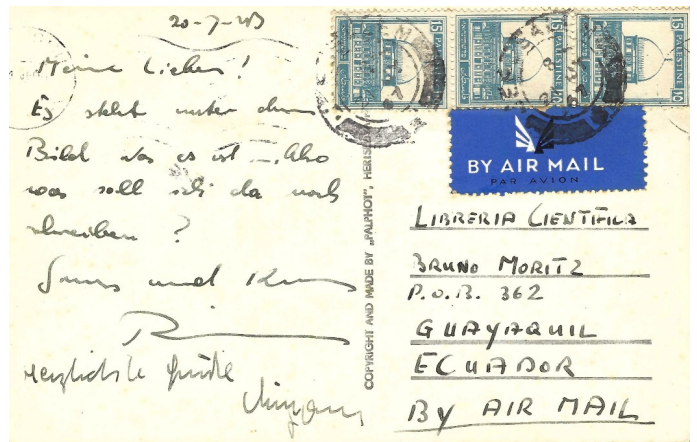


Fig. 6: Postcard from Jerusalem 21.07.1947 to Guayaquil bearing 45 mils postage.

Acknowledgment

I am grateful to the late Dr. Leslie Bard for his outstanding aerophilatelic research that was reflected in various publications, including 2006 and 2007 issues of THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST journal of the Society of Israel Philatelists.



Die Jordanian Postmarks of Oil Pumping Stations H4 und H5 in the Great Syrian Desert

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP)

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Even long-time Jordan collectors are puzzled when they hold a cover in their hands that shows H4 or H5 as the location. What do these mean and where are they located?

The Kirkuk–Haifa Oil Pipeline

From 1932 to 1934 the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC)¹⁷ built a 942 kilometre-long oil pipeline between Kirkuk (Iraq) and Haifa (Palestine). The pipeline was decommissioned in 1948.

For technical reasons the pipelines were interspersed with 12 pumping stations in the Syrian desert. In Iraq they bear the names H1, H2 and H3, while in Jordan they are called H4 and H5.¹⁸

The airfield next to the H4 oil pumping station, named after King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who financially supported its construction, is today an airbase of the Royal Jordanian Air Force. Next to the H5 oil pumping station was an airstrip used by mail planes of the Royal Air Force and the IPC which travelled between Baghdad, Amman, and Cairo. An airbase was opened in Jordanian times in 1969 and named after Prince Hassan of Jordan.

The Jordanian Post Offices H4 and H5

The oil pumping stations in Jordan have post offices whose opening dates are unknown to the author. The author does not know whether there were or are post offices at the Iraqi oil pumping stations. Please send any information in this regard with explanations and possible postmark illustrations to the editor.

The postmarks of H4 and H5 are rare and hardly ever found on covers. The following is a list of the postmarks known to me and the periods of use known to date. However, this can only be an initial snapshot, as there is little to be found in the literature in this regard.





17 The IPC was founded on 31.07.1928 as successor to the Turkish Petroleum Company. Shareholders were the Near East Development Corporation (NEDC; a consortium of several American oil companies: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil Co. of New York (Socony), Gulf Oil, the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co. and Atlantic Richfield Co.) as well as Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Royal Dutch/Shell, the Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP), and Calouste Gulbenkian (5%).

18 From Kirkuk to Haditha (K3) two pipelines were built, one pipeline then branches off through Syria towards Tripoli (Lebanon), the other pipeline goes to Haifa (Palestine). There were twelve pumping stations in total: from Kirkuk towards the West K1, K2, and K3; from Haditha (K3) to Haifa H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, and from Haditha to Tripoli T1, T2, T3, and T4. Cf. map in fig. 1 (based on Wikimedia data).
H4 is situated near the village of Jufūr (Maḥaṭṭat al Jufūr), just west of the district capital Ruwaished; H5 is a place called Jafif, south of Safawi.



Fig. 2: Cover from H5 (cancel H5/02, 13.06.1955) via Mafrak (18.06.1955) to Jerusalem.

H4 – Jufūr – جوفر

	<p>H4/01 جوفر [JUFUR] H. 4. 20.07.1939 29.07.1943</p>	<p>Dates in Proud: 20.07.1939 – 29.07.1943; 22.03.1946</p>
	<p>H4/02 جوفر [JUFUR] H. 4. 19.?? 1975 23.05.****</p>	<p>Dates in Proud: – (not listed)</p> <p>Diffence to H4/01: longer dateline with an additional "A" at the end.</p>
	<p>H4/03 ? H.4 13.02.1953 10.11.1964</p>	<p>Dates in Proud: – (not listed)</p>
	<p>H4/04 الأقفور [AI-'AJUFUR] H 4 02.08.1965 10.08.1967</p>	<p>Dates in Proud: – (not listed)</p>

H5 – Jafif – جفیف

	<p>H5/01 جفیف [JAFIF] H. 5. 01.08.1939 01.03.1944</p>	<p>Dates in Proud: 1.08.1939 – 1.03.1944 ; 22.03.1946</p>
	<p>H5/02 ? H.5 13.06.1955</p>	<p>Dates in Proud: – (not listed)</p>



Fig. 3: Aerogramme (Air Letter) from H4 (cancel H4/02, 19.???.75) to Great Britain.



Fig. 4: Airmail letter from H4 (cancel H4/03, 13.02.1953) via Mafrak (18.02.1953) and Amman (19.02.1953) to Great Britain.



Figs. 6 and 7: Airmail letter from H4 (cancel H4/03, 10.11.1964) via Mafrak (12.11.1964) and Amman (13.11.1964) to Kuwait (17.11.1964). Note the rare blank registration label with manuscript office name.



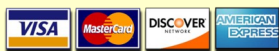
Fig. 8: Airmail cover from H4 (cancel H4/04, 10.08.1967) to Oldenburg (Germany).

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The Only Two Coil Stamps of Transjordan

by Avo Kaplanian

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Between 1927 and 1947 quite a few (first Emir and later King) Abdullah stamps were issued. In 1930 a definitive set of 16 stamps (MiNr. 155–170, S.G. 194b–207) with the effigy of Abdullah was issued and it was used for many years. The main set had perforation 14, but some values exist with the scarce and very difficult to find perforation $13\frac{1}{2}\times 13$ which were printed in 1939.

In 1936 two denominations in this series were prepared to be used in a coil machine in Amman. These values were the 5 mils and 15 mils (MiNr. 161E and 163E, S.G. 198a and 200a) and had the perforation $13\frac{1}{2}\times 14$ (fig. 1).

According to R.T. Ledger in his classic book “Philatelic History of Jordan 1922–1953,” only 500 copies of each value were printed. However Abed H. Najjar writes in his book “The Stamps of Jordan 1920–1965”:¹⁹

[...] a supply of 550 sheets of the 5 mils stamp and 536 sheets of the 15 mils value to be used in coil machines failed to be used as coils because the 14-pin perforation did not fit into the coil machine. These stamps were ultimately sold over the counter.

Then on the 29th February 1936, coils of only 500 stamps with the perforation $13\frac{1}{2}\times 14$ of these two denominations were supplied and sold in the coil machine in Amman.



Fig. 1: The only two coil stamps of Transjordan (enlarged to 200%).

The rolls of 500 stamps were prepared by cutting vertically the 100-stamp sheets into 10 vertical columns of 10 stamps joined together by a paper join from the upper and lower sheet margins (fig. 2). When the stamps were placed in the coil machine, they needed a so-called ‘leader starter’ at the beginning of the roll. This paste up leader was about 93 mm long and had the width of the coil stamp (fig. 3).

The 5 mils leader has a light tan colour and the text “500 / 5 MILS STAMPS” while that of the 15 mils has an olive green colour and the text “500 / 15 MILS STAMPS” (fig. 4). It goes without saying that as only 500 of these coil stamps were prepared, the coil stamps with this paste-up leader are very scarce.

¹⁹ Quote from p. 110.



Fig. 2: Strips with 'leaders'.



Fig. 3: Paper joints between columns of stamps from sheets.

Acknowledgment

At the end of this article, I would like to thank Peter Singer of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., for drawing my attention to the coil stamps with the paste-up leader and for agreeing to sell them to me. With his help, this article could not see the light of day.

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Coil Stamps on Cover

On covers, these coil stamp are very hard to find. In *fig. 4* we see three copies of the 15 mils coil stamp used on a small registered entire to make the necessary 45 mils international franking from Amman to London. The cover was mailed on the 29th of May 1937 and was cancelled by the big oval bilingual strike of ‘Amman Registered’. On the back is the small oval transit postmark ‘Registered / Jerusalem’ with the date 30th May 1937.



Fig. 4: The coil stamps on cover, 1937.

An Irrelevant Case? On the Integrity of Iraq Post Concerning the Tawafan Al-Aqsa Stamps

by Mohammed Dhia Al-Shirwani²⁰

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In early December 2023, the Iraqi postal administration began issuing a series of three controversial postage stamps, whose inept release incurred the wrath of many Iraqi stamp collectors and others, objecting to the 'favouritism' given to a privileged few to profit from the limited and early release of these stamps. This postal problem pertained to the three *Tawafan Al-Aqsa* stamps that were issued. I brought many of these complaints together in a 'corruption abuse' case that I attempted to file with Judge Haider of the Iraqi Federal Commission of Integrity in Baghdad on 30th January 2024.

When I went to present my case, despite the phony hospitality receiving me from the outer gate of the premises of the Commission, the feeling of being monitored made me creep. My first feelings were difficult to describe, as it was a mixture of anxiety and reluctance. My fears were proven through their first inquiry, asking me whom I was representing and who is actually backing me.

They showed little interest in investigating my complaints. My efforts went simply in vain after an hour of psychological torture. This is how Judge Haider confronted me after my long hustle trying to attract his attention to read and hear my saying, to report and file a corruption case: with disinterest and dismissal.

On 7th December 2023, the Iraq Postal Administration issued a 2,000 Dinars postage stamp and a 5,000 Dinars postage block (souvenir sheet), both of which commemorated the Hamas *Operation Tawafan Al-Aqsa* attack into Israel from the Gaza Strip two months earlier on 7th October.

Their release created a philatelic firestorm with complaints that Iraqi postal authorities showed great malpractice through their unsuitable issuance of these stamps. As a former member of the *Iraq Stamp Design Recommendation Committee*, I voiced several complaints before and after their release. My objections were dismissed by the postal authorities who showed their incompetency in failing to foresee the controversies that these *Tawafan Al-Aqsa* stamps would cause.



My concerns were that their popularity was underestimated. Frequently, Iraqi Post has no problem in printing 10,000 or 20,000 copies of a stamp. However, regarding the 2,000 Dinars *Tawafan Al-Aqsa* stamp, only a minuscule 5,000 were initially released on 7th December 2023. Due to their popularity, another 5,000 copies were released on 17th December 2023. Regarding the 5,000 Dinars block or souvenir sheet, initially only 1,000 were released on 7th December with a second printing an additional 2,000 copies were also released on 17th December 2023.

On the same date of the release of the first two *Tawafan* stamps, a 1,000 Dinars stamp was also to have been released to complete this three stamp commemorative series. However, it was not

²⁰ The author is a stamp dealer in Baghdad and former member of the Iraq Stamp Design Recommendation Committee. Website: <http://gadtechnology.ca/shirwani.html>. The author thanks Bill Garrison, who enriched the drafting of the article to reach its final version.

released until 10th January 2024 in a quantity of 5,000 copies. A procedure that only further highlighted the incompetency of the Iraqi postal administration. It was released late due to its obvious poor quality of printing, but it was released nevertheless.

The decision made by the Director General (DG) of Iraq Post regarding the way the 1,000 Dinars stamp was dealt with was clearly unprofessional. Taking into consideration that the mint stamp was leaked in advance, orders were made to restrict the public from purchasing the stamp in mint condition and the release was to be used entirely for postal purposes. It was anticipated that a limited production like this would clearly make the stamp scarce and consequently raise its value to many speculators and international collectors.

The philatelic value of the mint stamp was unpredictable but obviously monopolising the sale of mint copies would lead to a high value. This very denomination of the set started to show up in different online platforms reaching a price of US-\$ 80.00.

I was told that the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP), and organisation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU)²¹ made representations about the issuance of these stamps due to their controversial subject topic believed to violate UPU stamp-issuing standards.

Relevant UPU Regulations

by Tobias Zywietz

The UPU Convention in force from 2020 says in Art. 6 §5:²²

The subjects and designs of postage stamps shall:

- 1 *be in keeping with the spirit of the Preamble to the UPU Constitution and with decisions taken by the Union's bodies;*
- 2 *be closely linked to the cultural identity of the member country or territory, or contribute to the dis-semination of culture or to maintaining peace;*
- 3 *have, when commemorating leading figures or events not native to the member country or territory, a close bearing on the country or territory in question;*
- 4 *be devoid of political character or of any topic of an offensive nature in respect of a person or a country;*
- 5 *be of major significance to the member country or territory.*

This is supplemented by a "Philatelic Code of Ethics".²³ Art. 4 says:

For each issue of postage stamps, issuing postal authorities shall ensure that these are printed in sufficient quantity to meet potential operational requirements and foreseeable philatelic needs. [...] Although issuing postal authorities may not be able to make every stamp issue available from every outlet, they must nonetheless make sure that their customers and philatelists are well-informed at all times where each postage stamp issue is available for postal and philatelic purposes.

My objections were focusing on the issue of monopolising the sale of the stamp and later limiting its purposes of use, as I assume it contradicts the basic agreements of UPU. On 15th January 2024, I learned that an internal investigation started to find out who leaked the small quantities of mint stamps.

After confronting the Director of the Postal Affairs Department of Iraq Post, he tried to prove that their DG is entitled to do any alterations. While it was well mentioned in their interior law internal

21 WADP is explained here: <https://www.upu.int/en/Universal-Postal-Union/Activities/Philately-IRCs>

22 Universal Postal Union: *Article 6 of the Convention Manual*. 22.05.2020. Online: <https://www.upu.int/UPU/media/upu/DL.PHIL/ConvManualArt6En.pdf>.

23 Universal Postal Union: *Philatelic Code of Ethics for the use of UPU member countries*. 15,06,2021. Online: <https://www.upu.int/UPU/media/upu/DL.PHIL/RecommandationC13-2016CodeOfEthicsEn.pdf>.

regulations that the DG is entitled to release or stop releasing any stamp issue, but not to limit the use for an exclusive purpose through using them for posted covers or limiting the quantity of stamps allowed to be purchased.

Then on 28th January 2024 the postal authority announced that mint stamps could be sold to certain philatelic buyers, but not more than 12 mint copies. Due to the limited release of these stamps, certain ‘favoured buyers’ (i.e. speculators) could buy them at their 1,000 Dinars face value and then immediately sell them on to stamp collectors for 10 times their face value! In my opinion, this ‘favoured buyers’ scandal could have been avoided had the stamps simply not been released at all.



Figs. 1–3: The 1,000 and 2,000 Dinars stamps and the 5,000 Dinars block.²⁴ Designer: Asim Mohammed. Printed at Iraq Post Press, Baghdad in multicolour lithography.

1,000 Dinars (28.01.2024), 40×30 mm, perf. 13¼, rough paper, 5,000 copies printed in sheets of 24 (4×6) with white margins.

2,000 Dinars (17.12.2023), 30×40 mm, perf. 13¼, glossy white pre-gummed paper, 5,000 + 5,000 copies printed in sheets of 24 (6×4) with white margins.

5,000 Dinars (17.12.2023), 105×80 mm imperforated block (souvenir sheet), rough paper, 1,000 + 2,000 printed.

Personally, I addressed almost all my contacts, who further introduced me to many other relevant interesting entities, philatelic magazines, publications and catalogue publishing, as well as the UPU (which did not reply).

In the end, I became more realistic after realising that some lines should not be crossed. Filing the case was rejected and I was politely dismissed from the premises of the Iraqi Federal Commission of Integrity.

24 Information from the author’s website: <http://gadtechnology.ca/list15.html> and <http://gadtechnology.ca/list16.html>.



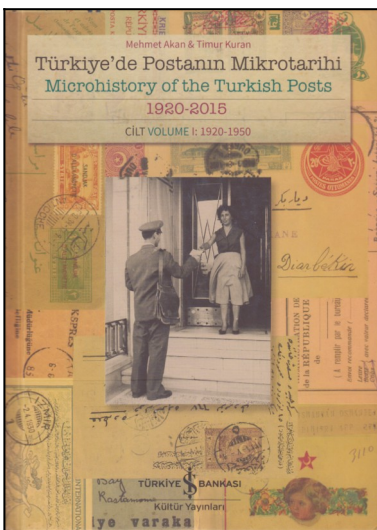
Fig. 4: The 2,000 Dinars stamps in its complete sheet (24 stamps).



Mehmet Akan & Timur Kuran: Microhistory of the Turkish Posts 1920–2015 – Volume 1: 1920–1950

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Mehmet Akan & Timur Kuran: Microhistory of the Turkish posts 1920–2015. Volume 1: 1920–1950.

811 pages, ca. A4, hardback, coloured illustrations. Turkish and English.

İstanbul: Türkiye İş Bankası, 2013.

ISBN: 9786052958926

Available on various online bookstores from about 20 €.

What is “microhistory”, what does this book actually cover? The authors apparently invented this term and try to explain it the preface, so I better let them speak:²⁵

Our work studies the postal formularies issued by the PTT from the 1920s onward as a vehicle for understanding its range of services. In categorizing the formularies and listing chronologically the types within each category, we pay attention to their economic, political, and social significance. It is our hope that our presentation method will provide a prototype for future postal history studies. [...] Another objective is to convey the historical significance of Turkish postal stationery and formularies. We aim to be helpful also to historians interested in the contribution of these documents to social life, their links to political developments, and how they reflect economic conditions.

During the Turkish War of Independence, how did the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) Government fulfill the formulary needs of the Ankara-based new postal administration? What role did the postal system play in collecting funds for war orphans? Did the language purification campaign of the Turkish Language Association get reflected in stationery and formular issues? Prior to World War I, when very few Turkish government clerks spoke a foreign language, through what means were procedures requiring communication with foreign postal administrations handled? Does the history of Turkish Republic stationery provide clues concerning the evolution of the Turkish state’s capabilities?

In a nutshell, we are using postal forms as a medium for developing new perspectives on Turkey’s modern history. [...] Our work thus offers a microhistorical analysis for the benefit of both collectors and historians. We start by defining the postal materials covered and outlining the issues discussed in the present volume, which covers the 1920-50 period. The terms form, formular, and formulary entail minor differences of meaning familiar to philatelists.

So basically this a handbook of Postal Stationery in used in Turkey after World War I. To that effect

²⁵ Quote from pp. xvii, xviii, and p. 3.

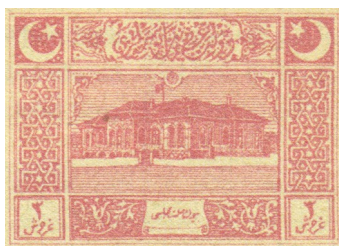
that authors start with defining terms and types of materials: postal card, envelopes, IRS, telegrams forms, Airgraphs, formular postcards, private forms with and without indicia (imprinted stamps). The basis is always Ottoman stationery with the authors rightfully referencing the pioneering work of Dr. Andreas Birken. Ottoman stationery was widely used and reused after World War I, well into the late 1920s. Delimitating who issued what and when and why is often not that straightforward.

The authors first build a broad basis for their study looking at the history of collection Ottoman and Turkish Postal Stationery, previous attempts of cataloguing and give a guide and rules how to catalogue postal material, as well as a guide to pricing items. Another chapter one would necessarily expect in a stationery catalogue covers cancellation: it presents on 31 pages a complete typification of Turkish postmarks, Ottoman, in Arabic script, bi-lingual, and in Latin characters.

Once page 130 is reached, the actual Stationery handbook start. The first chapter focuses on the transitional period from Ottoman to Republican rule. The Ottoman Post did not cease to operate when the War of Independence started, not even when the English, French and Italian forces occupying İstanbul took over administrative control on 16th March 1920. Atatürk established a Post & Telegraph Directorate in Ankara operating only in areas controlled by the Nationalist government, ceasing communications with İstanbul.²⁶

Although the two administrations tried to block communications, probably because of pressures from below, their resolve gradually weakened. In areas under the TGNA Government's control, official correspondence from the Ottoman Government would be returned to the sender. Likewise, the Ottoman postal administration would refuse TGNA mail, especially if addressed to a foreign destination. After the TGNA's establishment, the Ottoman postal administration stopped shipping stamps and stationery to Anatolia. The TGNA postal administration retaliated by issuing its own postal stamps and also by appropriating the revenues of post offices under its control.

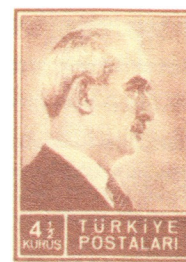
Only after the resignation of the November 1922, the TGNA of İstanbul ministries, incl. the Ottoman postal stamps were updated, revenue stamps were later by print) and converted into stationery was continued and new until 1922, the "Genoa" issue of a 2 k postcard, a 3 k letter card and a 3 k envelope.



last Ottoman cabinet on 4th government took over the control Post & Telegraph Administration. bisected and lower values stamps surcharged (first by hand-stamp, postal stamps. The use of Ottoman TGNA stationery was not issued



The next chapters detail the Republican era issues in Arabic script, the Atatürk issues starting in 1938 (known as "Tuxedo") and the İnönü issues of 1943–1949. Chapters on formular postal cards (issued by the P.T.T. but without *indicium*, i.e. an imprinted stamp) are followed by the private stationery, and the telegram forms of the Child Protection Society (Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyeti Yardım/Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu).



Ottoman and Turkish International Reply Coupons (I.R.C.) are detailed, based largely on the Koch catalogue, the wartime Airgraphs are then followed by Return Receipts (A.R.) and service and telegram envelopes.

The book only covers items used in today's Turkey, excluding items overprinted for use in areas occupied by foreign forces, with one exception: the last chapter looks at all the Stationery, incl. Syrian, is used in the Sandjak of Alexandrette and the brief period of the State of Hatay 1938/39).

With its wealth of postal and historical information, the methodological all encompassing approach,

²⁶ Quote from p. 142.

its detailed treatment of all the issues, this book is a joy to read and to use. It can proudly be described as an exemplary treatment of Postal Stationery. If you haven't already: buy it now!

Bibliographic Record

Akan, Mehmet: Türkiye'de Postanın Mikrotarihi 1920-2015 = Microhistory of the Turkish posts 1920-2015 / Mehmet Akan & Timur Kuran. - Cilt 1 : 1920-1950 = Volume 1: 1920-1950. - İstanbul: Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları, 2013. - xxi, 791 p. : ill. (col.) ; 28 cm (hbk.) ISBN: 9786052958926 Turkish and English. - Bibliography. - Index.

Sample Pages

Sample page 1: Includes a postage stamp and a handwritten letter with a postmark. Text includes '1920 TABLO TABLE I.O.1.3' and 'Harf Devrimi Öncesi Dönem Türkiye'.

Sample page 2: Includes a postage stamp and a handwritten letter. Text includes '1920 TABLO TABLE I.O.1.3' and 'Harf Devrimi Öncesi Dönem Türkiye'.

Sample page 3: Includes a postage stamp and a handwritten letter. Text includes '1920 TABLO TABLE I.O.1.3' and 'Harf Devrimi Öncesi Dönem Türkiye'.

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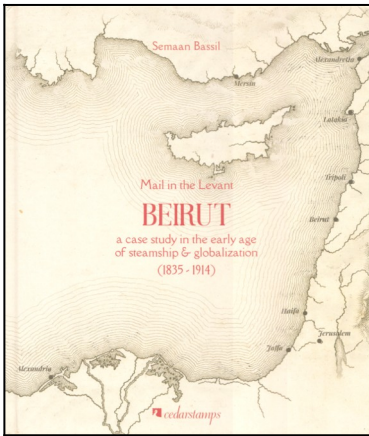
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Semaan Bassil: Mail in the Levant – Beirut

reviewed by Tobias Zywiets

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Semaan Bassil: Mail in the Levant : Beirut ; a case study in the early age of steamship & globalization (1835–1914)

240 pages, 25×29 cm, hardbound, b/w and coloured illustrations

Beirut: Cedarstamps, 2023.

Price: 85.00 € (incl. p&p). Orders: <https://www.cedarstamps.com/bookshop>

The introduction gives an overview of the political and commercial history of Beirut and Lebanon in the 19th century outlining the major role of the city and port of Beirut for trade in the Levant and the Syrian coast.²⁷

The [15] topics were chosen not only as a documentation of postal history but also as a portrayal of an aspect of the history of Beirut and its role in the region. [...] the objective of this publication is not to duplicate other research on postmarks, postage stamps, shipping routes, and postal rates, used by the different foreign posts established in Beirut. Instead, its intention is to give the reader a general introductory overview, in a practical and informative way, of how the mail system functioned and, more importantly, how it affected society in the 19th century. Correspondence and other various exchanges not only reduced the perceived distances between people but also accelerated the flow of information and trade across continents.

Ottoman rule and its postal service are set against the development of foreign shipping companies and the postal services that accompanied them.²⁸ The impact of the UPU is explained and the basic postal rates of all the various posts offices are compared.

Despite the many privileges granted to several European nations, the foreign post offices were not wholly welcomed by the imperial Ottoman government but, actually, were just barely tolerated. Therefore, the establishment of the post offices in the empire's provinces was allowed, but without explicitly recognizing any legal postal rights, which the Ottomans kept for themselves and were never officially contested by any foreign power. On several occasions, the government even resisted unauthorized extended postal activities by the foreign posts. For example, natives could be arrested in the street for heading towards a foreign post office carrying mail with foreign postage which they found more reliable than the Ottoman post. The mail would then be seized, entered into the Ottoman postal system, and postage was required again.

A whole chapter is assigned to the postal services before the establishment of the first foreign post offices in Beirut in 1845. Eight covers are studied in detail for postal markings, routing instructions, frankings, and postmarks to shed light on the services available in both directions to customers, mainly foreign traders and travellers, but also local merchants.

The largest portion of the study deals with postal communications via the foreign post offices

²⁷ Quote from p. 17.

²⁸ Quote from p. 22.

starting with a number of interesting detailed studies: the quarantine and disinfection situation, forwarding agents, postal cards and picture postcards, examples of redirected mail, taxed mail and transit mail to inland destinations (like Aleppo, Damascus, and Baghdad), although forbidden by the Ottoman authorities. Further topics are printed matter items and uncommon destinations. The author analysed some 70 covers travelling as far as Fiji and Ecuador. This last chapter also features correspondence of stamp and postcard collectors, mail by merchants and banks, tourists and travellers, emigrants, and of missionaries and religious institutions.

Further brief chapters look at consular and diplomatic mail, the short-lived Egyptian post office, the use of 'provisional' overprinted stamps by the French and British post offices in 1895/96, the commemorative stamps of the Russian post, and perfins as used by merchants and companies. Paquebot and Sea Post markings are studied as well.

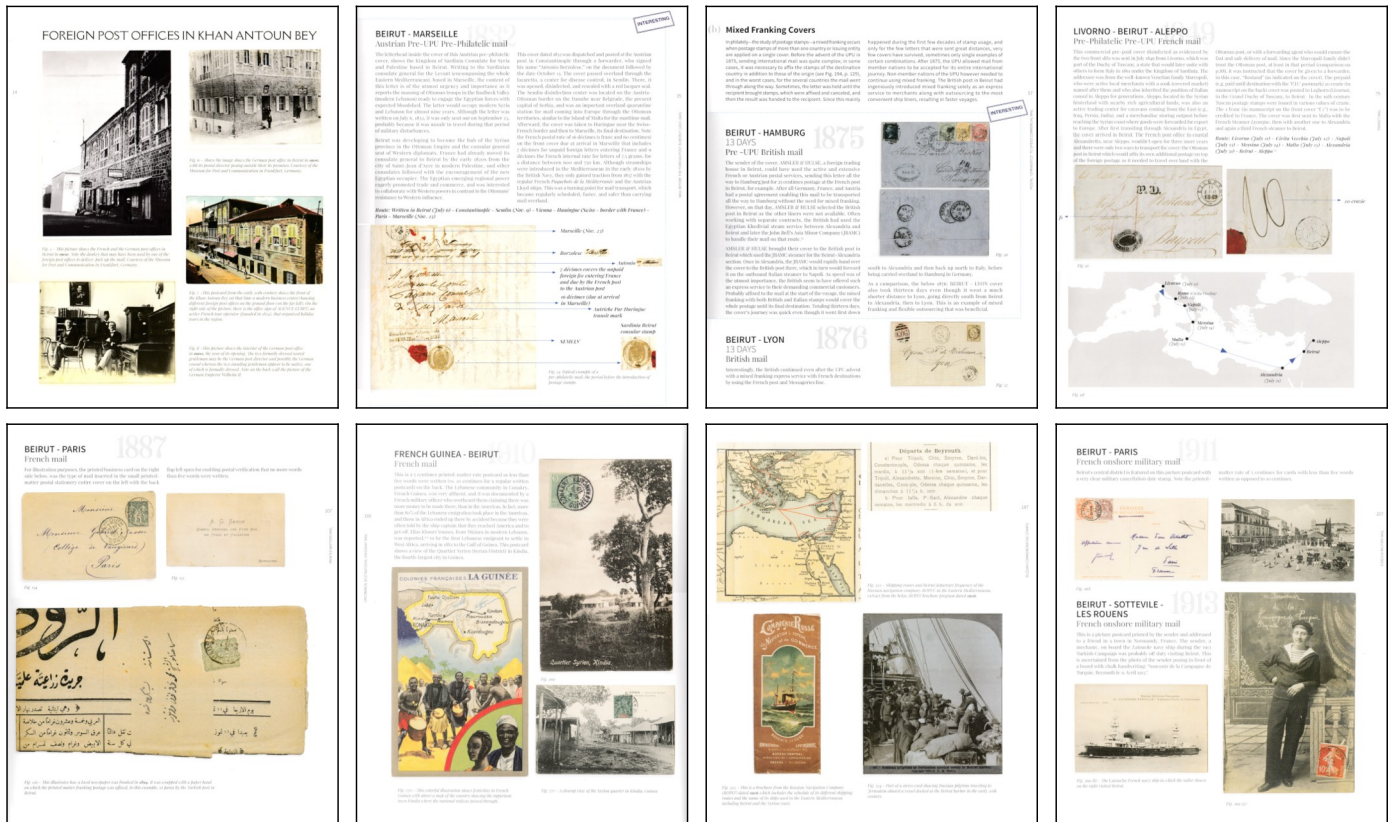
The last chapters look at military mails, the French 'Escadre de la Méditerranée', forces stationed during the Mount Lebanon civil war in 1860/61, the 'Corps Expéditionnaire de Syrie' and later campaigns. The visits of the German Navy, the journey of the German Emperor in 1898, and later instances, as well as visits of the Austrian and American Navy, are also covered.

The tome closes with endnotes serving as a bibliography, a statistical appendix on the scarcity of 'uncommon destinations', a brief glossary of postal terms, and an index.

Bibliographic Record

Bassil, Semaan: Mail in the Levant : Beirut ; a case study in the early age of steamship & globalization (1835–1914) / Semaan Bassil. – Beirut: Cedarstamps, 2023. – 240 p. : (b/w and col.) ill. ; 25×29 cm (hardbound) ISBN: 9789953061054

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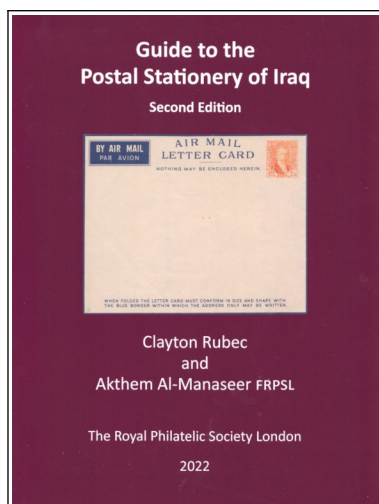
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Clayton Rubec and Akthem Al-Manaseer: Guide to the Postal Stationery of Iraq (Second Edition)

reviewed by Tobias Zywiets

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Clayton Rubec and Akthem Al-Manaseer: *Guide To The Postal Stationery of Iraq. Second Edition*. London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2022.

148 pages, colour, A4, softbound.

Price: £ 25 (plus p&p).

Orders: The Royal Philatelic Society London, secretary@rpsl.org.uk,
<https://members.rpsl.org.uk/Shop/product/240>,

Iraq's postal history can be broadly divided into four eras: Ottoman (including the British post offices in Basra and Baghdad), British Occupation, Kingdom, and Republic.

After short technical and topical introductions, the authors summarise the Ottoman postal stationery used in Mesopotamia, i.e. vilayets Mosul, Baghdad, Basra, and parts of sanjak Zor between 1869 and 1917. A table lists the basic information on all the postcards and envelopes, and examples of each are then shown in colour. This is supplemented by a brief selected list of town postmarks.

One regrets that again, for this second edition, no effort has been made to list all the possible postmarks, the towns with postal facilities, or at least the types of cancellations used. Curiously, the only reference given on this topic is *Brandt & Ceylan's* 1963 book; neither the works of *Coles & Walker* or *Andreas Birken's* excellent postmark CD get any mention at all. Since the only way to determine use of an item in Mesopotamia during that time is to identify the cancellation, this omission is rather unfortunate.

Section 3 details stationery used during the British Occupation, i.e. Ottoman stationery overprinted "BAGHDAD IN BRITISH OCCUPATION" and Ottoman & Indian stationery overprinted "IRAQ IN BRITISH OCCUPATION". Again all items are listed with basic facts and then displayed (mainly in mint condition). One chapter concentrates on Indian stationery overprinted "I.E.F." intended for use by troops of the *Indian Expeditionary Force*.

One notes that in chapter 3.4, the same detailed treatment as with the actual stationery used in Iraq is given to a curious occurrence: The *Universal Postal Union* (U.P.U.) distributed not only newly issued stamps to all its member states, but also stationery. For archival purposes, the Portuguese postal authorities 'cancelled' some of these items with a hand-stamp "COLONIAS".²⁹

Section 4 details Indian stationery used in Mesopotamia by the two British post offices that operated in Basra and Baghdad (1868–1918). Sadly, one learns rather little about the British postal

²⁹ Here the authors rather depart from their actual topic by giving this such a prominence. In my opinion, a brief explanation of these items with some appropriate footnotes in the previous chapters would have sufficed entirely.

operations of that era, and there's (again) no list of postmarks at all.³⁰ This is followed by a section on the use of British Indian (and other foreign) postal stationery from 1915 until the overthrow of the British-backed monarchy and the severance of all political and military ties.

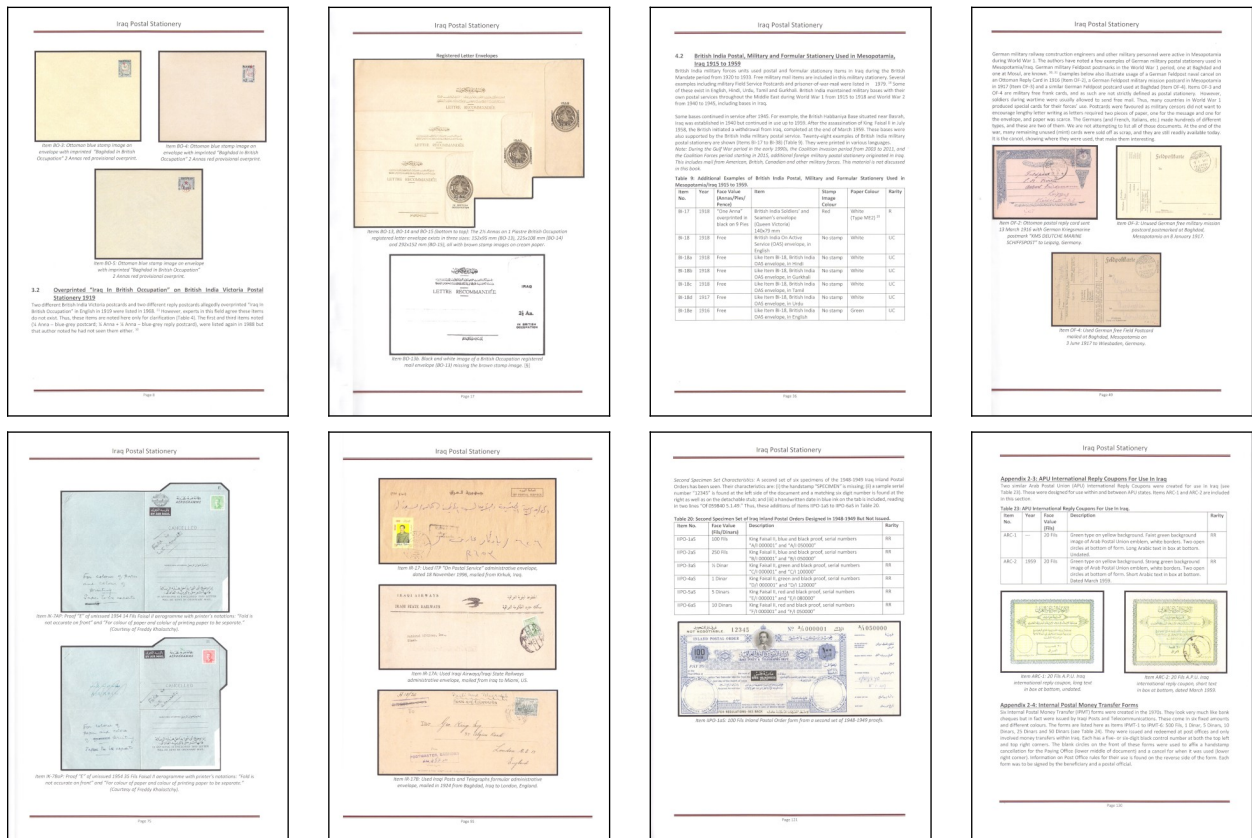
The next section details the stationery of the Kingdom of Iraq, 1923–1958. That no items at all were issued until 1932 sheds some light on the actual need of such stationery. Postcards, envelopes, and airmail letter cards (i.e. *aérogammes*) are listed and shown, often together with their “SPECIMEN” twins. Also included is ‘formular stationery,’ i.e. forms without imprinted stamps.

Section 6 continues the listings for the Republic of Iraq 1958–2021, including ‘administrative stationery’ used by *Iraq Telecommunications & Post* after 2000. The 1981 marriage promotion postcard, the 2010 Holy Quran National Campaign postcard, and (new to this second edition) the 2016 World Heritage Convention are covered as well.

In the closing sections the authors leave their core topic, featuring here the 1980 and 1983 commemorative *aérogammes* (issued by Guernsey, New Zealand, and Great Britain) celebrating the invention of the ‘airmail letter card’ by Major D.W. Gumbley, Inspector-General of Posts & Telegraph (Mesopotamia/Iraq) in the 1920s and 1930s.

The authors offer a list of literature cited and a summarising check-list of the stationery items presented in previous chapters, as well as appendices covering British Postal Orders, Iraqi Postal Orders, *Universal Postal Union I.R.C.s*, *Arab Postal Union I.R.C.s*, and internal money transfer forms. The tome concludes with a list of tables and an index.

Sample Pages



30 The useful brief summary of Iraqi postal history by Adnan H. Nanjee previously recommended no longer exists online.

Bibliographic Record

Rubec, Clayton: *Guide to the postal stationery of Iraq* / Clayton Rubec and Akhtem Al-Manaseer. – Second edition. – London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 2022. – ix, 139 p. ; ill. ; 30cm (pbk.)
ISBN: 978-1-913015-17-6
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Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

MEPB 25: *The Dolmabahçe Imperial Palace Post Office: Saray-ı Hümayun – Palais Impérial* (Volker Fredebold, pp. 76–79)

Hakan Yılmaz sent a cover with a different “سرای همایون / PALAIS IMPÉRIAL” postmark with all-Arabic date.

Editor: In MEPB 25 it says: “There is a further circular cancellation, albeit with guttered arches at the top and bottom, as well as five negative cancellations.” What Yılmaz shows is that second type with 7-bar (top) and 8-bar (bottom) gutters and all-Arabic date. Birken lists it on p. 199¹ with these provenances: Bayındır 6 (1915); Coles/Walker II 144 (1916); A&P 4 (1915–17). The date in this strike is 3.3.335 (3.03.1919), so extends the latest usage date!



Fig. 1a: Arrival mark of the Imperial Palace Post Office, 3.3.335 12-4 ش (3.03.1919)



Fig. 1b: Transit mark of Beşiktaş 1, [3].3.35 16-17 (3.03.1919)

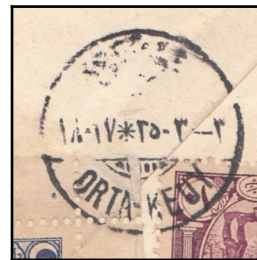
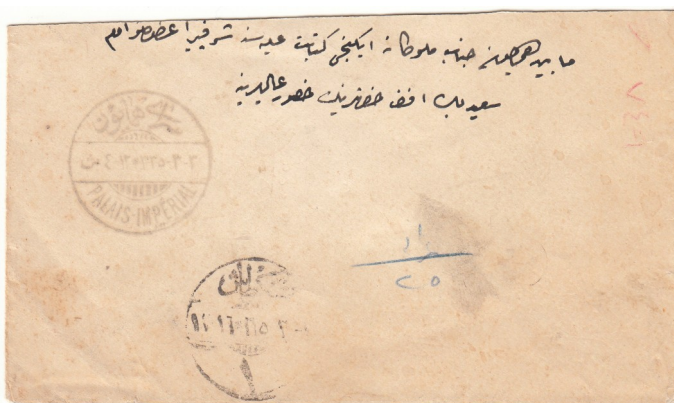


Fig. 2a: Despatch cancel Orta-Keuy, 3.3.35 17-18 (3.03.1919).



Fig. 3: The 1914 cancel from Fredebold in MEPB 25 with a different type of cancel.



Figs. 1–2: Front and reverse of Hakan's cover.

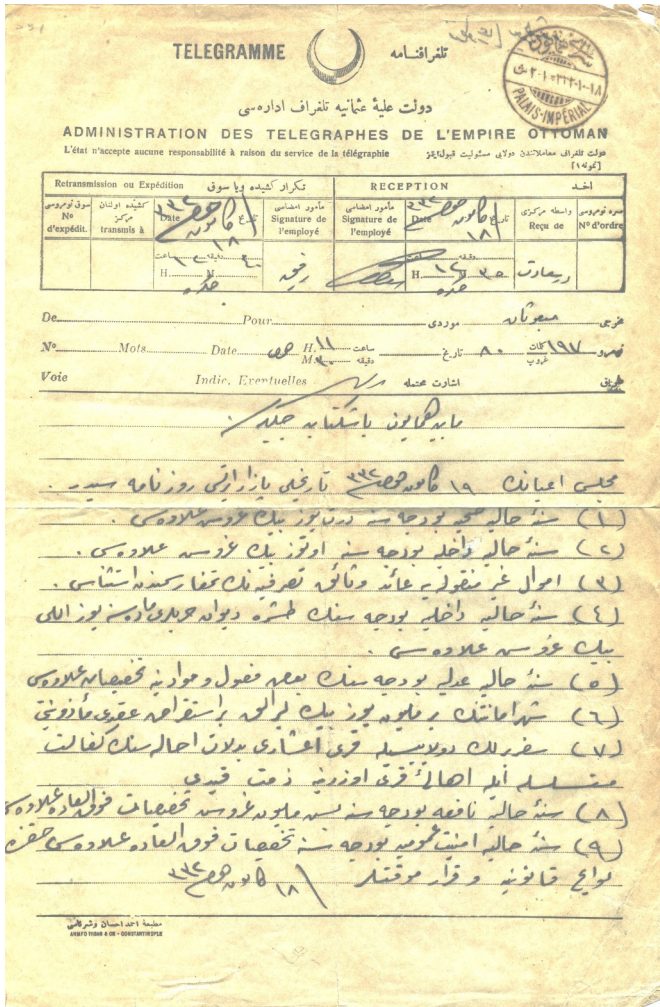
The address roughly translates as: “To the presence of the Honourable Said Beğ Efendi, second secretary in the secretariat of the Imperial Palace.”²

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

² „Mâ'beyn-i hümayûn-ı cenâb-ı mülûkâne iki'nci kitâbet-i aliyye'sinde şeref-pîrâ atufetlü efendim Said Beğ Efendi Hazretlerinin huzûr-u âlîfelerine“

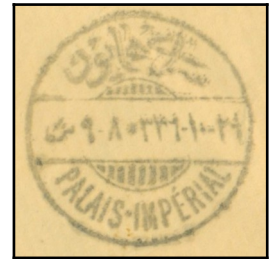
Volker Fredebold writes in response:

Hakan's cancel is of course a different type to the one I presented in MEPB 25. I have this second type on several covers and forms in my collection. I will show two rare items here:



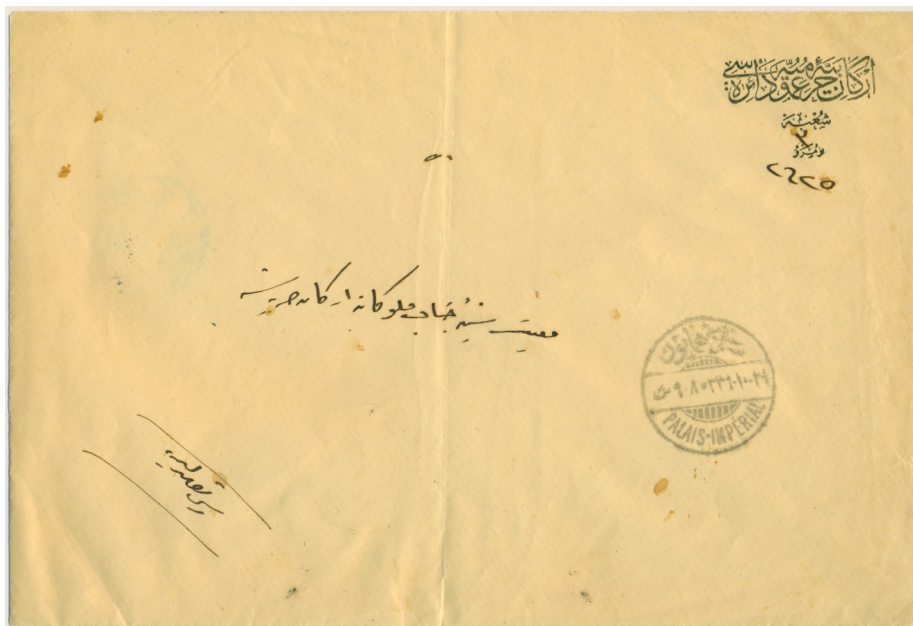
Figs. 4 and 4a (left):

Here on an original telegraph dated 18.10.332 (31.12.1916) on arrival at the Imperial Palace Post Office. Sent from the telegraph office of the Ottoman Parliament (Meclis-i Mebûsan), addressed to the Main Chancellery of the Imperial Palace. The text contains the agenda of the meeting of the Senate (Meclis-i Âyan) to be held on the following day, 1.01.1917.



Figs. 5 and 5a (right and below):

Here on a registered (resmi taahütlüdür) official letter of the Great General Staff (Erkan-ı Harbiye-i Umumiye Dairesi) sent to the Sultan's Palace. It bears the arrival postmark of the palace post office dated 29.10.336 (29.10.1920).



MEPB 25: The Validity of Saudi-Arabian Stamps

(Martin Lovegrove, pp. 94–95)

Martin Bohnstedt³ asks: Are modern Saudi-Arabian stamps cinderellas invalid for postage?

If anecdotal reports from Saudi Arabia are to be believed, the philatelic situation there has been very unsatisfactory for lovers of modern postal history for about ten years: philatelically attractive covers franked with stamps have become increasingly rare.

Until a few years ago, Saudi Arabia was a largely secluded country, visited almost exclusively by business travellers and pilgrims. And today? Not only are tourist visas available (that alone is revolutionary for Saudi Arabia), but citizens of many countries can obtain them online within a few minutes or immediately on arrival. What could be more obvious than to take a look at this blank spot on the contemporary philatelic map?

My fragmentary observations are based on visits to post offices in March 2023 in the cities of Al-Ula, Al-Wajjh, Jeddah, Medina, Riyadh and Dammam. There were no stamps for sale anywhere. Some post offices no longer had any postmarks at all, most others only had official seals without a date. Only in Al-Wajjh there was still a traditional town postmark.

According to several postal employees, the use of stamps had been officially abolished two or three years earlier. At around the same time, postal charges were increased massively: you currently pay 31 to 39 rials (€7.50 to €9.50) for a standard (not registered) letter to a foreign country, depending on the destination. In practice, post offices are almost exclusively frequented for receiving (parcel) consignments. Despatches consist almost exclusively of express mail items (EMS) and parcels. All counter transactions are computerised.



Figs. 1–2 and 2a: The main post office in Riyadh. The philatelic office is located in the basement. Probably the only place in Saudi Arabia where you can still buy stamps today (but not for the use as postage on letters).

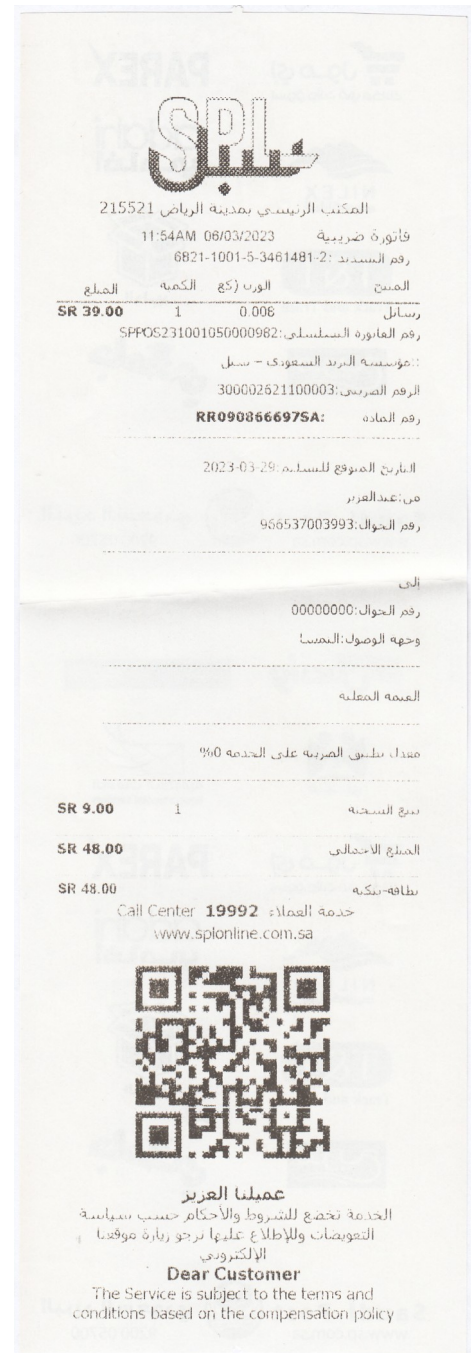
This is how I was able to ‘fabricate’ a registered letter franked with stamps (only) at the main post office in Riyadh. I deliberately choose this disreputable verb:

The first act was to visit the *Philatelic Bureau* in the basement (near the post boxes) of the main post office building. There were many attractive commemorative stamp series and souvenir sheets in stock. New stamps are constantly being issued and advertised with leaflets in colour.



³ Revised version of the article first published in Michel-Rundschau, no. 8/2023, translated by Tobias Zywiets. The author's e-mail address is mbohnstedt@yahoo.com.

However, the fact that all the stamps had a face value of 2 or 3 rials, even the most recent ones, was a cause for concern. Souvenir sheets cost 5 rials. Foreign mail can therefore hardly be franked with these stamps for reasons of space. It got even stranger: the friendly postal employee at the Philatelic Bureau had no knowledge of the operational side of postal services (e.g. postal rates) and, when asked, explained that the stamps were “only intended for collecting” and that they could “obviously not” be used for franking purposes.



Figs. 3–5: Registered cover ‘franked’ with stamps from Saudi Arabia. The stamps were not offset against the postage. Non-philatelic postmarks no longer exist. The place and date of posting are only noted on the postage paid franking machine label, which also serves as registration sticker. On the right: A combined receipt for the registration (proof of posting) and the postage amount paid.

Nevertheless, I presented a few of the stamps I had just bought in the main counter hall and expressed my intention to frank (at least partially) letters with them. This was approved after brief hesitation. Then began a feverish search for a postmark to cancel the stamps. Nothing was found at the post office counters, in the offices behind the counters and in the PO box delivery department in the basement of the main post office. Finally, the employee at the *Philatelic Bureau* agreed that I

could either use his undated postal cachet or a special first day canceller, dozens of which, dating from the past four years or so, populated an entire shelf in his office.

So I franked my letters with a set of three-year-old stamps (MiNr. 1677–1691) and cancelled them with the matching first-day postmark. With the covers prepared in this way, I went back to the counter hall to have the letters registered on the computer. The procedure is not really geared towards rapid mass processing, as the sender has to provide a lot of data: his ID number (the computer only accepts ID numbers that correspond exactly to the Saudi Arabian ID card model), a Saudi Arabian telephone number, the nearest major city to the destination and, in principle, even the recipient's telephone number ...

And then there was a problem: it was impossible to book a consignment partially franked by the sender as 'prepaid'. At first it was not clear whether the software did not allow this or the postal employees lacked the knowledge to adjust the entry of data. In practice, this was irrelevant, as a summoned supervisor put his foot down and classified the stamps as "souvenir stickers," which had no franking value.



A single postal employee offered to forward my letters without additional payment, but this was probably a personal favour and not an official acceptance of the stamps as postage, especially as he completely underestimated the postage for a normal letter and still used the postage rates from the time before the tariff reform. So I had to pay the full postage once more. The stamps affixed were degraded to mere decoration. The postage amount, registered mail number, post office and date of posting are shown on a self-adhesive franking label (*fig. 3a*).

Is it time for a rethink? Is it really enough to classify stamps as genuine, legitimate, authentic and collectible, to catalogue them, exhibit them and trade in them simply because they have been approved by a postal ministry? Many stamps are all too easily rubber-stamped (pardon the pun) with such a minimum requirement that smacks of extreme legal positivism: the notorious agency issues from all over the world. The stamps of Angola, whose postal service has discontinued the use of stamps, as has Saudi Arabia. Prestige, special and loyalty issues from formerly solid stamp issuing countries that were never available at the post office counter. Hundreds of stamps from St. Vincent or the Central African Republic that were declared invalid by the local postal authorities when I enquired about their status on location.

Of course, every collector should be free to decide what he spends his money on. However, it would be fair to introduce a little more consumer protection into philately and to provide more comprehensive information about 'defective' stamps lacking some aspect that, for good reason, has been assumed for decades to be indispensable for their status as postage stamps: Reasonably regular availability for buyers, general acceptance as postage and actual, at least occasional, use in everyday postal transactions.



Turkey 1938 Obligatory Tax Stamps “P.Y.S” (Posta Yardım Sandığı): Where did the Revenues go to? (Tobias Zywietz)

Tobias Zywietz asks “Where did the revenues from the 1938 Obligatory Tax stamps go to?”

The 1929 Obligatory Tax stamps MiNr. CZ 16, 17, and 1933’s MiNr. CZ 33 were overprinted with “P.Y.S.” in 1936. In 1938 the 2½ k stamp was again overprinted with “P.Y.S.” and new values 20 p and 1 k (MiNr. CZ 38–41, see fig. 1 to the right).⁴ The same year there was also a 1 k overprint but without “P.Y.S.” (MiNr. CZ 42). Michel refers to all issues as “Kinderhilfe”: these children’s aid stamps benefited the *Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu* (Child Protection Association, from 1921 *Türkiye Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyeti Yardım*, today’s successor organisation is called *Çocuk Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü*).



But: “P.Y.S.” means *Posta Yardım Sandığı*, i.e. Postal Relief Fund (today: *Posta ve Telgraf Teşkilatı Biriktirme ve Yardım Sandığı*). So where did these proceeds go to? To Children’s Aid, or to the Postal Relief Fund? With all these issues the İsfila catalogue states *Türkiye Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyeti Yardım* (Turkish Society for the Protection of Children) without mentioning what “P.Y.S.” means and why there was this “P.Y.S.” overprint.

The postal stationery handbook by Akan & Kuran⁵ mentions that the Obligatory Tax stamps were sometimes not used according to regulations with the type of stamp prescribed on the day (Child Protection, Red Crescent, etc.) and in some cases two different stamps were intended to be used (22nd, 23rd, and 30th April and 29th and 30th August). So there was some ‘flexibility’ it seems. Again, Akan & Kuran do not mention “P.Y.S.” but give a list of regulations on pp. 253/254:

Yasa tarihi Date of law	Ek ücret yükümlülükleri Supplementary payment requirements	Tarifeler Rates
28/5/1934	Kızılay: 1 Ocak;* 22-23 Nisan (Çocuk Bayramı); 30 Nisan ve 1 Mayıs (Bahar Bayramı); 19 Mayıs (Gençlik ve Spor Bayramı); 23 Temmuz;** 29-30 Ağustos (Zafer Bayramı);*** 28-30 Ekim (Cumhuriyet Bayramı); 31 Aralık; Şeker Bayramı ve arifesi; Kurban Bayramı ve arifesi. Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu: 20-30 Nisan (Çocuk Haftası). Türk Hava Kurumu: 29-30 Ağustos.*** Red Crescent: 1 January;* 22-23 April (Children's Bayram); 30 April and 1 May (Spring Bayram); 19 May (Youth and Sports Bayram); 23 July;** 29-30 August (Victory Bayram);*** 28-30 October (Republic Bayram); 31 December;* Ramadan Bayram and the preceding day; Bayram of Sacrifice and the preceding day. Children's Protection Society: 11 days during 20-30 April (Children's Week). Turkish Aviation Society: 29-30 August.***	Posta kartı / Postcard 1/6 Mektup / Letter 1/31 Taahhüt / Registration 2.5
16/6/1945	Yukarıdakilere ek olarak, Kızılay: Haziran 11'i izleyen ilk cumartesi ve pazar. In addition to the above, Red Crescent: First Saturday and Sunday following 11 June.	

* 1937'de başladığı sanılmaktadır. / This requirement appears to have gone into effect in 1937.
** Mesrutiyet'in ilanı; 1936'da kalkmış olduğu sanılmaktadır. / Proclamation of Constitutional Monarchy; this requirement seems to have lapsed in 1936.
*** 1950'li yıllarda yalnızca tayyare müdafaa pulları kullanılmıştır. / In the 1950s only air defense stamps were used.
**** ½ kuruşluk pul yokluğundan, bu dönemde de kartlara 1 k yapıldığı olmuştur. / It was common in this period, too, to use a 1 k stamp when a ½ k stamp was unavailable.

Uygulama dönemi Effective dates	Posta kartı ve mektup Postcard and letter	Yurtiçi ve yurtdışı taahhüt Domestic and foreign registration	Postrestant General delivery	Yurtiçi ve yurtdışı iade ile taahhüt Domestic and foreign registration with acknowledgment of receipt
1/6/1941-31/5/1942	1	2	2	3
1/6/1942-31/3/1947	2	4	4	6

NOT: Milli müdafaa vergisi yasanına göre vergisi ödenmemiş ya da eksik ödenmiş gönderiler için alıcıdan iki kati alınacaktır.
NOTE: According to the national defense tax law, mail whose national defense tax was unpaid or short-paid was to be charged twice the unpaid amount, payable by the recipient.

4 Image courtesy of Mehmet Akan.

5 Akan, Mehmet, and Timur Kuran: *Türkiye'de Postanın Mikrotarihi 1920–2015 = Microhistory of the Turkish posts. Cilt 1: 1920–1950 = Vol. 1: 1920–1950*. Ankara, 2013. 816 p. ISBN: 9786052958926.

So Akan & Kuran only mention a law of 28th May 1934, however I could not find any such law in regulation in the Resmî Gezete.

Otto Graf sent me this law from 1932,⁶ referring to the Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyeti Yardım (Child Protection Association):

Kanun No. 1947, 11.04.1932	Law no. 1947 of 11.04.1932
<p>Çocuk Bayramı munasebetile nisanın yirmisinden otuzuna kadar posta muraselâtile telgraflara şefkat pulu yapıştırılması hakkında kanun</p> <p><i>Kanun № 1947</i> <i>Kabul tarihi: 11/4/1932</i></p> <p>Madde 1 — Posta ve telgraf ücretlerinden başkaca olarak Çocuk bayramı münasebetile nisanın 20 nci gününden 30 uncu günü akşamına kadar postahanelere tevdi olunacak adı mektuplardan bir, taahhütlü ve kıymetli mektuplardan iki, telgrafnamelerden üçer kuruş ve kartlardan yirmi para şefkat ücreti alınır.</p> <p>Madde 2 — Şefkat ücretleri için müraselât üzerine yapıştırılacak pullar Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyetince tedarik ve P. T. T. İdaresine tevdi olunur. Sarfedilen bu pulların bedeli P. T. T. İdaresi tarafından bir ay zarfında Cemiyetin Merkezi Umumisine tediye edilir.</p> <p>Madde 3 — Bu Kanun neşri tarihinden muteberdir.</p> <p>Madde 4 — Bu Kanunun ahkâmını icraya Dahiliye Vekili memurdur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">13/4/1932</p>	<p>Law on affixing compassion stamps to postal mail and telegrams from the twentieth to the thirtieth of April on the occasion of Children's Day</p> <p>Law № 1947 Date of adoption: 11/4/1932</p> <p>Article 1: In addition to postal and telegraph fees, a compassion fee of one kuruş for ordinary letters, two kuruş each for registered and valuable letters, three kuruş each for telegrams, and twenty paras for cards to be delivered to post offices from the 20th day of April until the evening of the 30th day of April, is charged.</p> <p>Article 2: The stamps to be affixed on the application for compassion fees are supplied by the Himayei Etfal Association and delivered to the P.T.T. Administration. The cost of these spent stamps is paid to the Central General Assembly of the Association by the P.T.T. Administration within a month.</p> <p>Article 3: This Law is valid from the date of its publication.</p> <p>Article 4: The Deputy of Internal Affairs is responsible for enforcing the provisions of this Law.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">13/4/1932</p>

Çocuk Bayramı munasebetile nisanın yirmisinden otuzuna kadar posta muraselâtile telgraflara şefkat pulu yapıştırılması hakkında kanun

Kanun № 1947

Kabul tarihi: 11/4/1932

Madde 1 — Posta ve telgraf ücretlerinden başkaca olarak Çocuk bayramı münasebetile nisanın 20 nci gününden 30 uncu günü akşamına kadar postahanelere tevdi olunacak adı mektuplardan bir, taahhütlü ve kıymetli mektuplardan iki, telgrafnamelerden üçer kuruş ve kartlardan yirmi para şefkat ücreti alınır.

Madde 2 — Şefkat ücretleri için müraselât üzerine yapıştırılacak pullar Himaye-i Etfal Cemiyetince tedarik ve P. T. T. İdaresine tevdi olunur. Sarfedilen bu pulların bedeli P. T. T. İdaresi tarafından bir ay zarfında Cemiyetin Merkezi Umumisine tediye edilir.

Madde 3 — Bu Kanun neşri tarihinden muteberdir.

Madde 4 — Bu Kanunun ahkâmını icraya Dahiliye Vekili memurdur.

13/4/1932

Since the first Child Protection stamp was issued in 1929, this leaves the question about earlier laws. Where are they?

I did a bit of further digging and found these regulations of the Posta Yardım Sandığı:⁷

⁶ T.C. Resmî Gezete, no. 2077, 14.04.1932, p. 1361.

⁷ T.C. Resmî Gezete, no. 3084, 19.08.1935, p. 5573–5574.

Kararname No. 3021, 4.07.1935	Decree no. 3021 of 4.07.1935
<p>Posta, Telgraf ve Telefon İdaresinin Biriktirme ve Yardım Sandığı Nizamnamesi</p>	<p>Regulation on the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration Savings and Assistance Fund</p>
<p>[...]</p>	<p>[...]</p>
<p><i>Sandığın kapitali</i></p>	<p><i>Capital of the Fund</i></p>
<p>Madde 4 — Sandığın kapitali aşağıda yazılı kaynaklardan toplanır:</p>	<p>Article 4: The capital of the Fund shall be collected from the following sources:</p>
<p>A - Sandığa girecek memurların maaşlarının, kanuniğ tevkiyat çıktıktan sonraki tutarı üzerinden her ay kesilecek yüzde ikilerden;</p>	<p>A - Two per cent to be deducted each month from the amount of the salaries of the officers to be included in the fund, after deducting the statutory withholding tax;</p>
<p>B - Posta, Telgraf ve Telefon İdaresince makbuz ve mektublara yapıştırılan Damga, Kızılay, Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu ve emsali pulların bey'iyelerinden şimdye kadar toplanmış olanlarla bundan sonra toplanacak olanlar;</p>	<p>B - The amounts collected so far and the amounts to be collected in the future from the stamps affixed on receipts and letters by the Post, Telegraph and Telephone Administration, the stamps of the Red Crescent, the Child Protection Agency and similar stamps;</p>
<p>C - Memurlara ödünç olarak verilecek olan paraların faizlerinden ve kumüsyonlarından;</p>	<p>C - From the interest and commissions of the money to be lent to the civil servants;</p>
<p>D - Bankalardaki mevduat faizlerinden;</p>	<p>D - Interest on deposits in banks;</p>
<p>E - Muhtemel teberrulardan ve halen İdaredeki teshilât sandığından devrolunacak mevcut ve alacaklardan ve başka gelirlerden.</p>	<p>E - From possible donations and from the assets and receivables that will be transferred from the current Administration's subsidisation fund and from other revenues.</p>
<p>Madde 5 — Varidat aşağı da yazılı olduğu üzere toplanır:</p>	<p>Article 5 - Revenues shall be collected as follows:</p>
<p>A - 4 üncü maddenin "A,, bölüğindeki yüzde ikilerden;</p>	<p>A - From the two per cent in section "A" of Article 4;</p>
<p>Maaş bordrolarına ayrı bir sütun açılmak suretile maaş veren makamlarca tahsil edilir ve tahsilat emanete alınarak nihayet o ayın sonuncu gününe kadar vilâyet müdürlüklerinden müfredatlı bir bordro ile sandık idare merkezine gönderilir.</p>	<p>A separate column shall be opened in the payrolls and the collection shall be collected by the salary issuing authorities and the collection shall be taken into custody and sent to the administrative centre of the fund by the last day of that month with an itemised payroll from the provincial directorates.</p>
<p>B u bordrolarda memurların sicil numaraları isimleri hizasına yazılır. Bordro muhteviyatı her memur için sandık merkezinde açılacak hesabı carilere geçirilir. Sandık merkezince alınan bordro muhteviyatına mukabil parayı gönderen idareye bir makbuz yollanır.</p>	<p>In these payrolls, the registration numbers of the officers are written next to their names. The contents of the payroll shall be credited to the current accounts to be opened at the fund centre for each officer. A receipt shall be sent to the administration sending the money in return for the payroll received by the fund centre.</p>
<p>B - 4 üncü maddenin "B,, fıkrasında yazılı bey'iyelerden toplanan paralardan mevcut olan Umumî Müdürlük Muhasebesince makbuz alınarak sandık idaresine birden tediye edileceği gibi bey'iyelerden tahsilat vaki oldukça her ay bir tahakkuk bordrosile sandık idaresine tediye olunur.</p>	<p>B - The funds collected from the <i>bey'iyes</i> mentioned in paragraph "B" of Article 4 shall be paid to the pension fund administration at once by the General Directorate Accounting Department by obtaining a receipt, or shall be paid to the pension fund administration with an accrual payroll every month as collections from <i>bey'iyes</i> occur.</p>



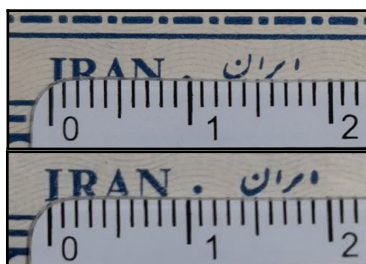
Research Note on Reply Coupons of Iran Type Lo16
(Parviz Sahandi and Wolfgang Leimenstoll)

Parviz Sahandi and Wolfgang Leimenstoll write:

The main issue of the Lo16 type reply coupons of Iran is the size of the country name (abbreviated “CN”) at the bottom of the coupons “IRAN · ایران”.⁸ The size of the country name changed from 18×2 mm to 19.5×2.2 mm (figs. 1–4).

The first print of Lo16n type (3 Rials and 50 Dinars) used the ‘old’ front cliché of the scarce Lo16u type with CN= 18×2 mm, then the printer changed and used a new cliché with CN= 19.5×2.2mm.

The new cliché was also used for the 8 Rials Lo16n type.



The following table shows the Lo16 type IRCs of Iran with various face values and CN:

Fig.	Type	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3	Issued	Remarks – Issued
	Lo16u	3 Rials and 50 Dinars			1955	CN= 18×2 mm
	Lo16u	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	12 Rials		1955	CN= 18×2 mm
	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars			1955	CN= 18×2 mm
5	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	8 Rials		1958	CN= 18×2 mm
	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	8 Rials	12 Rials	1958	CN= 18×2 mm
	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	12 Rials		1958	CN= 18×2 mm
*	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars			1959	CN= 19.5×2.2 mm * Not known
6	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	8 Rials		1959	CN= 19.5×2.2 mm
	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	8 Rials	12 Rials	1959	CN= 19.5×2.2 mm
	Lo16n	3 Rials and 50 Dinars	12 Rials		1959	CN= 19.5×2.2 mm
	Lo16n	8 Rials			1959	CN= 19.5×2.2 mm

There are three points to consider:

- The earliest recorded date of 3 Rials and 50 Dinars coupon with CN= 19.5×2.2 mm overprinted 8 Rials is 12th June 1958 (fig. 6).
- There is no known copy of the 3 Rials and 50 Dinars coupon with CN= 19.5×2.2 mm **without 8 or 12 Rials overprint**. It seems that all 3 Rials and 50 Dinars coupons with CN= 19.5×2.2 mm were overprinted 8 Rials, or 12 Rials, or both.
- All primary 8 Rials reply coupons of type Lo16n have CN= 19.5×2.2 mm.

The face value of Iranian coupons changed from 3 Rials and 50 Dinars to 8 Rials in September 1957. Maybe the new 3 Rials and 50 Dinars IRCs with CN= 19.5×2.2 mm were delivered to Iran

⁸ See a list of Iran’s IRCs in Sahandi, Parviz: *International Reply Coupons of Iran*. In: MEPB, no. 24, 2023, pp. 73–83.

after that the face value changed to 8 Rials.

Now we sincerely ask collectors if they have any of the following IRCs of Iran to please provide scans:

- 3 Rials and 50 Dinars coupon (without overprint) with CN= 19.5×2.2 mm.
- 3 Rials and 50 Dinars coupon (with or without overprint) with CN= 19.5×2.2 mm and with postmark dated earlier than 12th June 1958.



Fig. 5:
London type Lo-16n
3 Rials and 50 Dinars
→8 Rials
15.02.1958
Teheran no.7
CN= 18×2 mm



Fig. 6:
London type Lo-16n
3 Rials and 50 Dinars
→8 Rials
12.06.1958
Teheran no. 7
(Earliest known recorded date)
CN= 19.5×2.2 mm



Digital Resources: “Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries” (R. J. Thoden)
(Peter Moorer)

Peter Moorer writes:

The Arabian Philatelic Association International (APAI) is now giving open access to R. J. Thoden’s “Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries” (Dhahran: Arabian Philatelic Association, 1985. 114 p.). You can download a retro-digitised PDF here:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1U8ofNYiaLDML14TS7vK5-8JW7orQfRDF/view>

We hope people will have more information on detecting Saudi Arabian Forgeries. These are offered on auction sites all over the world as real, but forgeries are plentiful.

Martin Lovegrove is working on an updated version of the manual. He is the new custodian of the society’s forgery collection and will review the older handbook with all that was acquired within the collection.

A first chapter on the *1926 Nedj–Hejaz Definitives* has been made available:

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

Editor: If you are generally interested in philatelic literature, I can recommend joining the Facebook group “Philatelic Literature”: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/738080476202349>.

RFI: US Military Post Offices in Jordan (Bernd-Dieter Buscke)

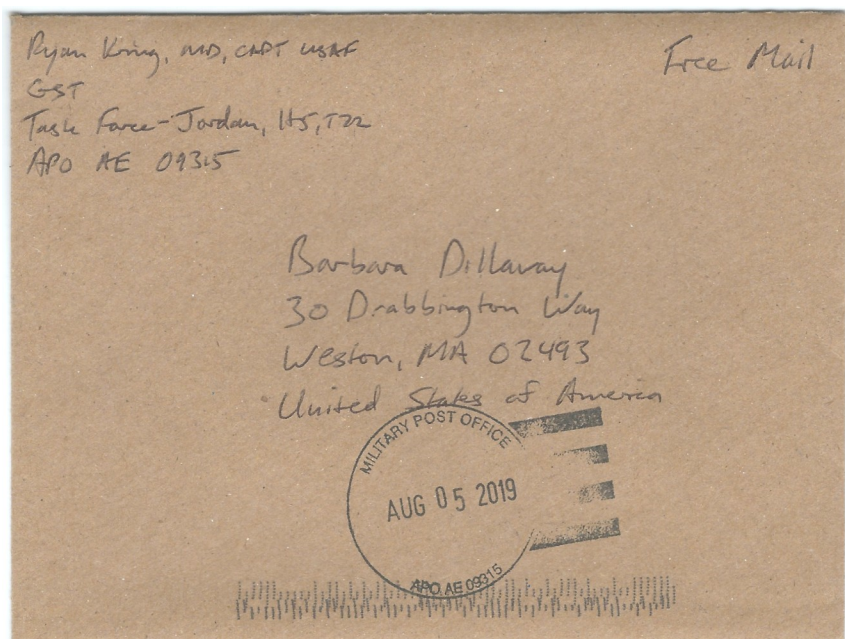
Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP) writes:

Here I show a cover from 2019 of the US field post in Jordan. This is the first cover of this type from Jordan for me.

Please contact the editor if you have any further covers in members' collections and if you have any further information.

Editor: I could decipher some of the indications, but not all. What was the “Task Force Jordan” doing in Jordan in 2019?

APO = Army Post Office; AE = Armed Forces Europe; 09315 = postcode; H5 = Prince Hassan Air Base (H5 is the original designation of an air-strip near Jafif, south of Safawi);⁹ T22 = ? ; GST = Ground Surgical Team; Ryan Kring oder Krug was captain (CAPT) in the US Air Force and Doctor of Medicine (MD).



⁹ Airstrips were set up near the oil pumping stations on the Kirkuk–Haifa oil pipeline, which were also used by Royal Air Force and IPC mail planes. See article in this issue.

Research Request: The Registered Mail of the Ottoman Empire 1840–1923

(Alan Mellaart)

Alan Mellaart writes:

I have a request for help regarding a new book I am putting together. The new book I am compiling is going to be called something like “The Registered Mail of the Ottoman Empire 1840–1923“. It is quite likely to be four or more volumes.

I am in particular looking for more examples of registered covers, registration labels and registration receipts from the so called ‘lost territories’ of the Ottoman Empire, and especially what is now Albania, Serbia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Kosova, Macedonia, Serbia, etc., as well as from the Middle East, especially any exciting examples from Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Libya (mixed franking is also welcome).

Despite having one of the biggest Ottoman postal collections, there are still provinces which I would like to strengthen, and the sending of any high resolution scans would be much appreciated.

Contributors will of course be acknowledged in the book. Date of publication is planned for the end 2024 or early 2025.

E-Mail: alan@mellaartint.com (correspondence in English or Turkish)

Jordan: Rare “Emirate East of the Jordan” Cachet (1947)

(Avo Kaplanian)

Avo Kaplanian writes:¹⁰

Some time ago, I bought a nice cover on eBay. This registered letter had been sent from Amman on 20th March 1947 to Ithaca (New York, USA) and was franked with two King Abdullah 20 fils stamps, the correct franking of 40 fils. The stamps were cancelled with Jordan’s only oval postmark with the bilingual text “Amman Registered B” with dateline in the centre. At the front-side’s top there’s a printed line امارة شرقي الاردن (*imarat sharki al-ürdün*, Emirate East of the Jordan). To its left, we see the bilingual Amman registration label no. 491. What makes this letter interesting is the double-circle postmark or cachet on the lower left (*fig. 1a*).

Mr. Abed H. Najjar, the authority on Jordanian philately, shows and describes this cachet in his classic book “The Postal History of Jordan, 1400–1959” on page 129:

A circular violet handstamp in Arabic reading Emirate East of the Jordan and probably the word Post. Only one registered cover to the U.S.A. dated 11 JA 48 is recorded with this, rather illegible, handstamp.

At the bottom of the cachet there’s the Hijra year 1265 and in the centre the initials of someone – probably the postal officer – in black ink.

The chapter is introduced by Najjar as “This section outlines a group of miscellaneous postal markings found on Trans-Jordan mail. These are generally either of an advisory nature or an imprint from a postal authority.” Therefore I am inclined to think that this cachet could be a departmental or sender’s cachet, or a cachet from an official or governmental entity and not necessarily from an official post office.



¹⁰ Translation from Al-Barid Nieuwsbrief, no. 5, 2024, pp. 12–13. If you have any questions or comments: avo1945@hotmail.com.



Fig. 1: Front of the 1947 cover with the rare cachet.

Two reasons make this cancel very special. First, Mr Najjar says only one registered letter to the U.S.A. is known with this cachet. Well, the letter I discovered raises the number to two. Second, the date of the letter in Najjar's book is 11th January 1948, while my letter was mailed on 20th March 1947, almost a year earlier! Despite the small tear on the left side of the cover, readers will surely understand how happy and super pleased I was with this acquisition which I purchased for the total amount of €6.50!



Fig. 2: The reverse with two strikes of the Amman Registration postmark and two US postmarks.

Editor: I compared Avo's cachet (left) with that shown by Najjar on p. 129 (right): Given the defects of both strikes, they look the same. The inscription in the top oval reads امارة شرقي الاردن (imarat sharki al-ürdün). The bottom oval of the strike in Najjar does read بريد (barīd = post) with the second (maybe crucial) word not legible.

The cover Najjar shows on p. 132 is to the same addressee: Tareq Khammash in Ithaca, New York.¹¹ Unless the full inscription is deciphered and proofs this belongs to the postal administration, I would class this as a departmental or government hand-stamp to acknowledge the official character of this correspondence.



Quo vadis, Bale? The Fate of the Bale Catalogues for Palestine (Tobias Zywietz)

Tobias Zywietz writes:

When Michael H. Bale sold the rights to his Palestine Mandate catalogue to Joseph ‘Dubi’ Stier (Chariot Global Publishing Ltd.) in 1998,¹² it was hoped that there was bright future for this long-established catalogue. The initial (i.e. 9th) edition was still largely in the tradition of Bale’s editions, but already problems arose not just with editing and layout but also with veracity and accuracy of listings and prices. Stier branched out with a Holyland postal history catalogue (Ottoman and foreign post offices), which was initially well received, and an Israel catalogue.

Critical voices soon reported many errors and problems with his catalogues and these increased with the second (i.e. 10th) edition, rather than being attended to and remedied by the editor. The use of full colour illustrations was a big and welcome step, but the dense and erratic layout and the idiosyncratic writing style made it almost useless to act as a reference tool for day-to-day use. The catalogues’ reputation suffered accordingly. Complaints were published in philatelic journals. From what I gather Stier didn’t react or to take on the well-intended criticism to improve his work.

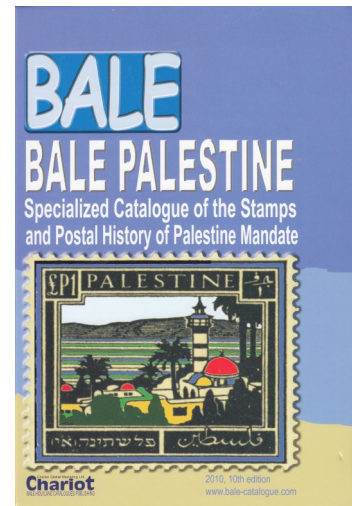
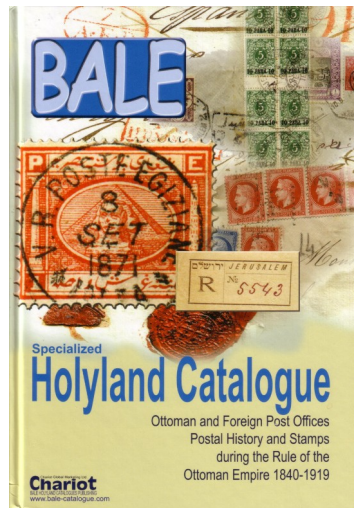
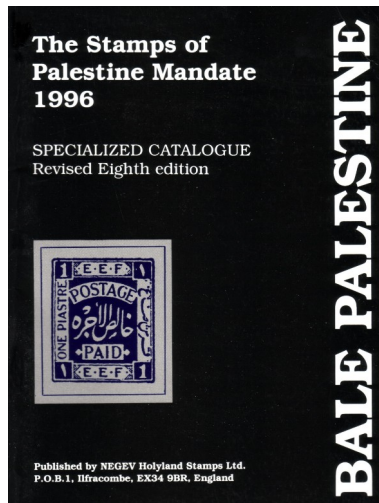
The last catalogue was published in 2016. Stier died in November 2021 aged 75. His son and daughter continue his business, organising mainly local trade fair and conventions in Israel.¹³ The Chariot website was switched off long before his death, nothing has been heard of the fate of the Bale catalogues.

Palestine collectors do need specialised catalogues. As good as the standard catalogue may be (Michel, SG, etc.). The Bale catalogues were once well compiled and maintained specialised catalogues, but lost their way under Stier’s editorship. Quo vadis, Bale? Quo vadis, Palestine collectors?

11 One can speculate that this was the brother of Lieutenant ‘Amer Khammash (1924–2010) of the Arab Legion’s Artillery unit. After the 1967 war ‘Amer became briefly Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Minister of Defence, and also adviser to, and special representative of King Hussein. Cf. a cover in MEPB 13: the handwriting seems similar to me.

12 Bale’s auction business, Negev Holyland Stamps, was sold to Sid Morginstin in 1999.

13 Stier Group: <https://stier.co.il/en/>.



UPU Circular on Illegal Postage Stamps of Palestine (Tobias Zywietz)

*The Universal Postal Union publishes regularly circulars. Most deal with organisational matters and are generally not available to the public. Circulars on philatelic matters are made public however: "In addition to their purpose of denouncing detected illegal issues, they inform the designated operators of UPU member countries on various topics (regulations, commemorative issues, etc.)."*¹⁴ Circular no. 60-2023 was released on 11th April 2023.¹⁵

Berne, 11 April 2023

International Bureau Circular **60**

Palestine – Illegal stamp issues

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Congress resolution C 115/1999 as well as Council of Administration resolutions 4/2008.3, 1/2012.1 and 2/2020.1, **PALESTINE**, as an observer to the Union with the right to directly exchange postal services with Union member countries, wishes to inform Union member countries and their designated operators that many illegal (forged) postage stamps purportedly issued by Palestine have been put into circulation worldwide without the Palestinian authorities' knowledge or permission.

Images of all these illegal issues are available on the Union's website at:

www.upu.int/en/Universal-Postal-Union/Activities/Philately-IRCs/Philatelic-circulars.¹⁶

Palestine therefore requests your cooperation in preventing and stopping the circulation of such illegal issues, as well as in taking legal action against those who promote such stamps.

Any Union member country or designated operator which wishes to cooperate with Palestine in this regard and has any relevant information can contact Palestine's international focal point at focalpoint@palpost.ps.

Palestine thanks Union member countries and their designated operators for their cooperation in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Vladyslav Dubenko

Director of Logistics

Any collector of Palestine should take note! Some of the stamps shown I have already presented as forgeries in 2005: https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/fakes_00.htm.

14 *Philatelic circulars*. In. Universal Postal Union. Online:

<https://www.upu.int/en/Universal-Postal-Union/Activities/Philately-IRCs/Philatelic-circulars>.

15 English: <https://www.upu.int/UPU/media/upu/DL.PHIL/Circulaires/2023-060/English.pdf>; Arabic:

<https://www.upu.int/UPU/media/upu/DL.PHIL/Circulaires/2023-060/Arabic.pdf>.

16 The direct link to the annex is <https://www.upu.int/UPU/media/upu/DL.PHIL/Circulaires/2023-060/Annex-to-circular-no-060-2023.pdf>.

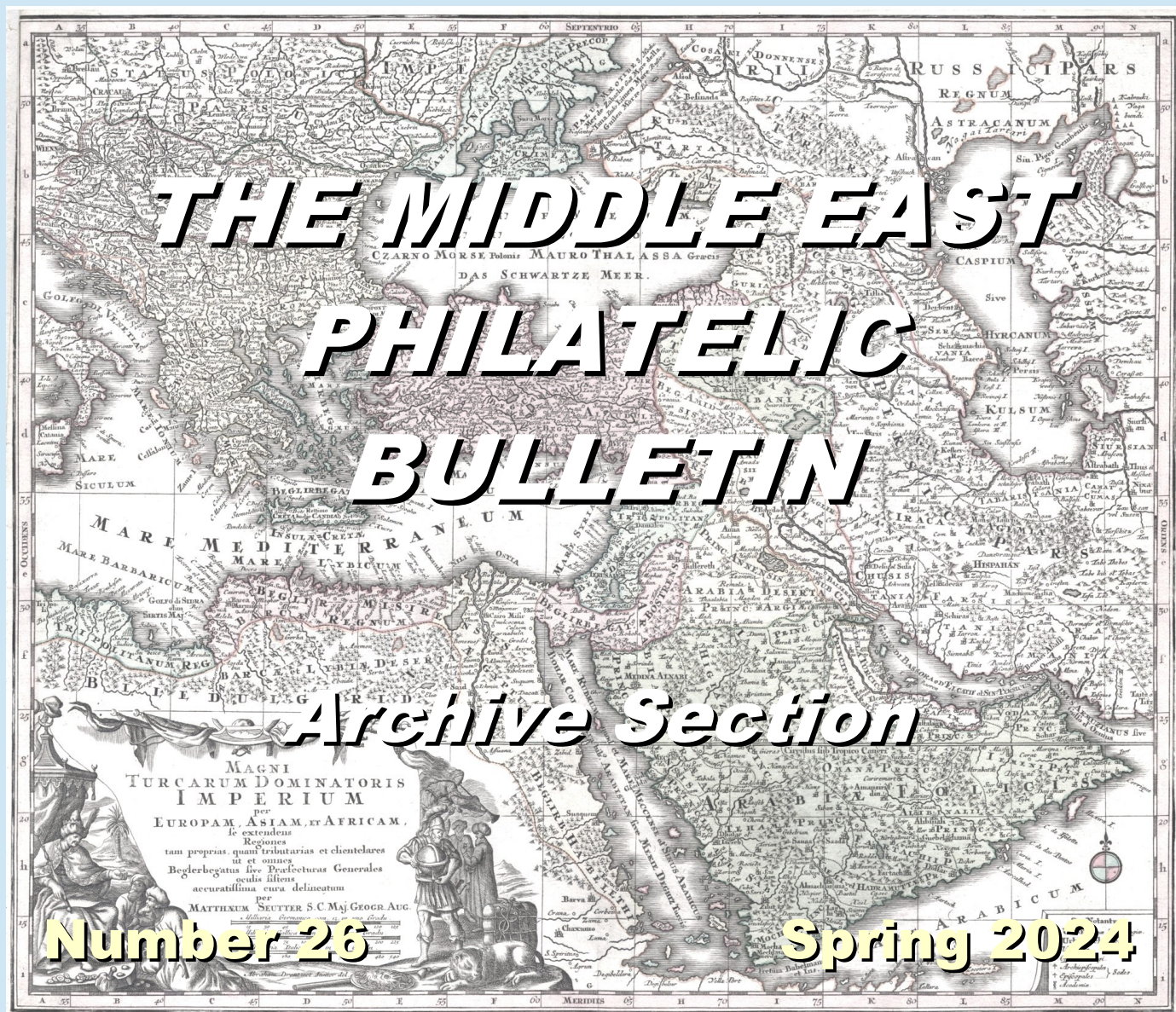
Egypt: New Discovery of an Ismailia Registration Postmark
(Bernd-Dieter Buscke)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP) writes:

In their series of articles on the postal history of the city of Ismailia in the QUARTERLY CIRCULAR OF THE EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE (ESC) Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom published the postmarks of this city. To supplement this listing I can present a new registered postmark of this city. I found it on a 1919 commercial cover to Paris, franked with a strip-of-four of the 5m stamp of the De La Rue definitive series. The stamps are clearly cancelled with “ISMAILIA / R”. The postmark with the Arabic inscription *الإسماعيلية* (*al-Isma‘īliyya*) and *تسجيل* (*tasjīl*) in brackets was struck three times. At the bottom left is the registration cachet on the reverse a transit postmark “Port-Said / R” dated 4 pm of the same day.



Figs. 1–1c: Registered letter from Ismailia to Paris, 1919. Dubonnet is a well-known French manufacturer of aperitifs: “Quinquina Dubonnet” is a vermouth-like flavoured liqueur with quinine (cinchona bark), originally an anti-malaria medicine.



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

This twenty-sixth instalment features the first part of a small series on Archival Resources on the British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf Region.

Archival Resources on the British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf Region

Part I: British Library Asian and African Studies Collection

by Calvin H. Allen, Jr.

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For just over 100 years, from the opening of the British-ruled India post offices in Bushire and Muscat in 1864 until the transfer of the Muscat post office from the British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia to the Sultanate in 1966, Great Britain administered post offices throughout the Persian Gulf region. At its peak, the system included, in addition to two already mentioned above, post offices in Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and Dubai, and the British General Post Office played an active role in the opening of independent post offices in Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qiwain, Ras al-Khaimah, and Fujairah.

A valuable consequence of the British role in postal affairs is the wealth of postal history information available to collectors in various British archives, including documents from the India Office, the Foreign Office, and the General Post Office. Fortunately, an increasing number of these archives are becoming available to researchers online. This two-part article provides a guide to the collections available in those archives, with Part I focusing on the British India period (1864 to ca. 1947) and Part II on the British Postal Agencies in Eastern Arabia.

The India Office Records are housed in the Asian and African Studies Collection in the British Library (BL). These records are extensively catalogued, with the various catalogues available on the British National Archives website: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>. Information on postal history is most commonly available in the Political and Secret files (IOR/L/PS)¹ and Persian Gulf Residency and Agencies files (IOR/R/15).² Searches are easy, although limited to keywords in file titles. The BL will digitise files for a fee.

Thanks to a joint project between the British Library and the Qatar National Library, thousands of India Office files are now available online through the Qatar Digital Library (QDL): <https://www.qdl.qa/en>. Access to the material is free, and all files can be downloaded. One can conduct searches that extend beyond the titles and into the documents within a file. So, a search like “Muscat stamps” will pull up several hundred hits. Most will be of no use, but occasionally you will find a gem such as this 1941 warning to British officials in the Gulf about the use of service stamps (*fig. 1*) buried in a 370-page file that has nothing else to do with postal history.

The list below is limited, with a few exceptions, to complete files related to postal history. I have not included files related to non-mail services, such as money orders. I have included files related to revenue stamps. For those interested in censorship, I’ve also included references to legal cases for mail smuggling. Please note that the QDL is regularly adding new material, so it is worth checking on the availability of currently unlisted files. Links are to the file’s QDL location or, if the file has not been digitised, to the National Archive file description.

1 Link: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/a60e9853-b7cc-486e-8a33-dd0692a505e5>.

2 Link: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/99dcd9e-ad3e-46e1-b00c-0a4f0d54903a>.

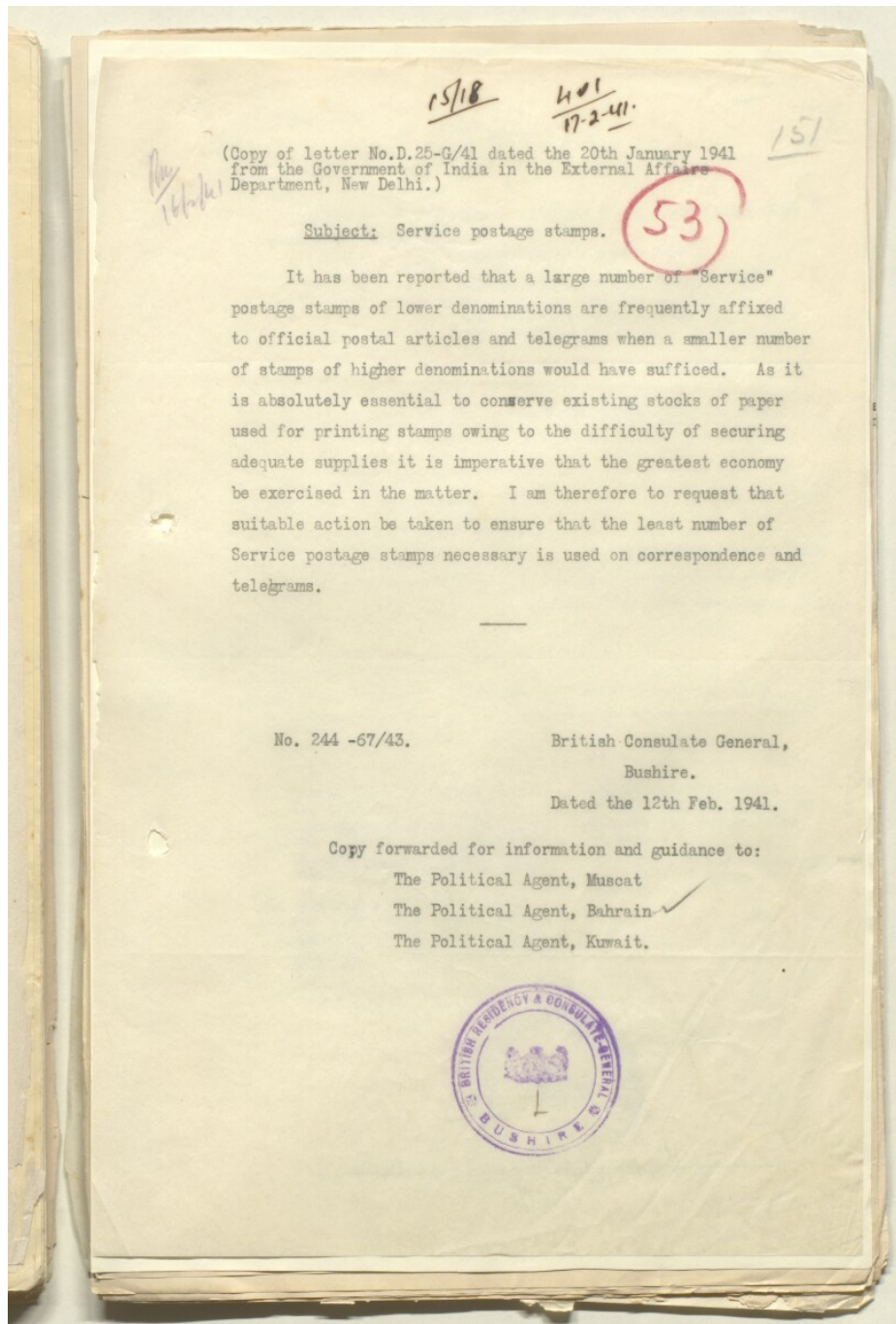


Fig. 1: Excessive use of Service postage stamps during wartime economy. Copy of a letter dated 20.01.1941 from the Government of India, External Affairs Department, New Delhi, to the British Consulate General, Bushire.³

It has been reported that a large number postage stamps of lower denominations are frequently affixed to official postal articles and telegrams when a smaller number of stamps of higher denominations would have sufficed. As it is absolutely essential to conserve existing stocks of paper used for printing stamps owing to the difficulty of securing adequate supplies it is imperative that the greatest economy be exercised in the matter. I am therefore to request that suitable action be taken to ensure that the least number of Service postage stamps necessary is used on correspondence and telegrams.

³ Source: fol. 151 recto, in: *File 15/18 FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CIRCULARS RECEIVED FROM THE GOVT OF INDIA*. Qatar Digital Library. Online: https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100023731158.0x000066.

General

File 1311/1905

Persian Gulf: Post Offices. (Parcel Post Convention)

212 folios, 8 Dec 1902–23 Feb 1911

IOR/L/PS/10/78

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000365.0x0003a3

Discussion of the Parcel Post agreement of 1910 and Annex of 1911 (texts of both included) between Great Britain and Persia, including cooperative arrangements for the examination by Persian customs officials of parcels arriving from India and elsewhere at British post offices in Bushire and other towns along the Persian coast.

File 1912/897 Pt 1

Persian Gulf. British post offices [also in Turkish Arabia]

227 folios, 1911–1914

IOR/L/PS/10/242

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x000087

Papers related to relations between the British and Turkish and Persian governments over the operation of Government of India post offices throughout the Persian Gulf.

Communications include:

- a) a Turkish proposal to close all foreign post offices, including British post offices in Basra and Baghdad, and initiate its own postal service to India and Great Britain;*
- b) Government of India plans for future mail service between Iraq and India; and*
- c) expansion of the British postal system in the Gulf and conflict with Persian government expansion of its own postal system.*

File 1912/897 Pt 2

Persian Gulf: British post offices

222 folios, 1914–1919

IOR/L/PS/10/243

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x000088

Continuation of L/PS/10/242 with further discussion of conflict between British expansion of its postal operations in Persia, especially the Arabistan (Ahwaz) region, and the Persian government's plans to expand its own postal system.

File 897/1912 Pt 3

Persian Gulf: British post offices

336 folios, 1920–1922

IOR/L/PS/10/244

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x000089

Papers related to negotiations among the British government, the Government of India and the Persian government during and after the November 1920 Madrid Congress of the Universal Postal Union over the transfer of British Indian post offices in Persia to Persian administration.

File 897/1912 Pt 4

Persian Gulf: British post offices

229 folios, 1922–1925

IOR/L/PS/10/245

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x00008a

Documents related to the negotiations, ratification, and implementation of the agreements of the December 1922 Bushire Conference which led to the April 1923 transfer of British post offices in Persia to Persian administration.

Coll 35/14

Persia and Persian Gulf: postal administration

204 folios, 26 Jun 1923–13 Mar 1939

IOR/L/PS/12/4117

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002b7

British dissatisfaction with the Persian postal administration, especially with regard to parcel post service.

Coll 29/55

Division of diplomatic and consular expenditure: cost of telegrams and air mail letters

89 folios, 24 Dec 1929–31 Oct 1938

IOR/L/PS/12/3631

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0000c1

Correspondence between the Government of India and the Foreign Office related to the conveyance and cost of confidential mail between Persia and India and London.

Coll 35/2

Persia and Persian Gulf: steamer arrangements in the Persian Gulf; including arrangements for the carriage of consular and diplomatic, etc., mails to posts in Persia

579 folios, 12 Sep 1930–13 Feb 1946

IOR/L/PS/12/4101

https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002a5

Negotiations between governments of Persia and India about transmission of consular mail by steamer and air mail and between Persia and India and to Kuwait and through Persian post offices and diplomatic couriers within Persia.

Coll 5/43

Night flight facilities in the Persian Gulf in connection with the Empire Air Mail Schemes

77 folios, 20 Mar 1935–2 Mar 1936

IOR/L/PS/12/1997

https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000555.0x000217

Documents related to proposals to introduce night flying to the Cairo–Karachi and Alexandria–Karachi Empire Air Mail Scheme routes. Discussion details the extra facilities, equipment, and ground organisation needed in intermediate stops, including Bahrain.

File 28/18

Censorship of mail: mail smuggling

6 folios, 18 Nov 1940–22 Dec 1940

IOR/R/15/2/709

https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x000066

Correspondence related to possible sabotage of mail, smuggling of mail by neutral ships, and censorship arrangements at Bahrain.

Coll 28/66

Persia and Persian Gulf postal administration

n.d.

IOR/L/PS/12/3471A

File cancelled and merged with IOR/L/PS/12/4117 above.

Coll 35/2(2)

Transmission of air mail bags to and from Persian Gulf

68 folios, 5 Nov 1943–5 Mar 1948

IOR/L/PS/12/4102

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/f15892f6-9f2f-4695-acb0-a5f2563e4808>

Proposal to dispatch mail to and from the Persian Gulf by the Royal Air Force via Bahrain.

File 14/12

Way-bills for mail bags and letters

11 folios, 22 Mar 1944–10 Aug 1944

IOR/R/15/2/1427

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x0000a2

Correspondence between Bahrain and Sharjah forwarding waybills for mail bags and letters and ordering stamps.

File 14/13

Miscellaneous postal correspondence regarding despatch of foreign mails, telegrams etc.

336 folios, 15 Oct 1944–30 Dec 1950

IOR/R/15/2/1428

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x0000a3

File divided into 3 parts:

a) Dispatch of mail and parcels to the UK; restrictions on services to Germany, Greece, Belgium, and France; revision of air mail rates and delays to Cairo, Palestine, and Karachi,

b) investigations of missing parcels in Bahrain,

c) money order service within the Gulf and with India and Pakistan.

Bahrain

Coll 30/34

Bahrain: issue of postage stamps

IOR/L/PS/12/3747A

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/90822eb2-d6ec-4242-b426-9bf84a8e5f09>

File cancelled and merged with IOR/L/PS/12/4118 below.

File 3/5

Bahrain Post Office Building and Postmaster's Quarters

205 folios, 11 Jun 1899–3 Dec 1914

IOR/R/15/2/55

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000193.0x000316

Papers concerning construction of postmaster's quarters and new post office building in Bahrain along with information about the organisation of the postal service and appointment of postmasters in Bahrain.

File 1508/1905 Pt 3

Bahrain: postal arrangements; mails; post office

91 folios, Jun 1905–Jan 1912

IOR/L/PS/10/83/1

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100028632526.0x000003

Documents on the agreement of the Shaykh of Bahrain not to allow any other foreign post office but the British and discussion of transmission of Turkish mail from Basra to al-Hasa via Bahrain.

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Bahrain Postal Agreement with Britain in 'Treaties and Undertakings etc. in force between the British Government and the Rulers of Bahrain, 1820–1914'

1 folio, 1911

IOR/15/1/740

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100023193864.0x000016

Copy of Shaykh 'Isa b. 'Ali Al-Khalifah's agreement not to allow the establishment of any other foreign post office in Bahrain.

File 17/4 I

Court Fee and Service Stamps

289 folios, 18 May 1926–8 May 1945

IOR/R/15/2/1600

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000282.0x00014f](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x00014f)

Correspondence and invoices regarding adhesive and impressed court fee (revenue) stamps.

File 17/4 II

Stores: Stamps

286 folios, 25 Aug 1945–13 Dec 1950

IOR/R/15/2/1601

[https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000282.0x000150](https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000150)

Continuation of IOR/R/15/2/1600 with further instructions of transfer of administration of revenue stamp matters from the Government of India to the Foreign Office in London.

File 14/4

Post Office at Moharraq

95 folios, 1 Feb 1928–26 Apr 1949

IOR/R/15/2/1417

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000282.0x000098](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000098)

Correspondence about the opening and operation of a branch post office at al-Muharraq.

Coll 35/15

Persian Gulf: Bahrain; issue of postage stamps

188 folios, 6 Sep 1931–22 Feb 1941

IOR/L/PS/12/4118

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000648.0x0002b8](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002b8)

Documents on the issue of Indian stamps overprinted Bahrain in 1932 and Persia's continuing protest about the issue of the stamps and refusal to accept them in light of its claim to the island.

File 18/4

Correspondence regarding conversion of the two old cells into Post Office and repairs thereto

62 folios, 23 Feb 1931–4 Jul 1936

IOR/R/15/2/1633

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000282.0x000170](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000170)

Relocation of the post office from inside the Bahrain agency to two rooms adjoining the guard room. File includes plans for new post office, to whom rent is payable, and later repairs to the building.

File 11/18

Exchange of Mails between Hasa & Bahrain

69 folios, 16 Feb 1932–30 Oct 1940

IOR/R/15/2/478

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000241.0x0002ad](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x0002ad)

Documents related to the relationship between Saudi postal services in al-Hasa, including Hofuf, al-Qatif, and al-Khubar, and the British post office in Bahrain.

File 3/9

Staff of Post Office

13 folios, 4 Jul 1932–18 Aug 1946

IOR/R/15/2/183

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000193.0x000396](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000193.0x000396)

Correspondence related to the duties and performance various employees of the Bahrain post office.

File 1/A/1 I

Bahrain Stamps and Postage; Relations with Persia

267 folios, 8 Oct 1932–11 May 1935

IOR/R/15/2/139

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000193.0x00036a

Similar to IOR/L/PS/12/4118 regarding the issue of Indian stamps overprinted Bahrain in 1932 and Persia's continuing protest about the issue of the stamps and refusal to accept them in light of its claim to the island. Further documentation on the issue related to the Universal Postal Union.

File 14/7

Enquiries and requests for the new surcharged Bahrain stamps

85 folios, 5 Sep 1933–11 Jun 1950

IOR/R/15/2/1422

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x00009d

Requests from dealers and stamp collectors for information on and purchase of newly issued stamps of Bahrain.

File No. 17/9

Mails between Bahrain & Iran

203 folios, 21 Sep 1937–8 May 1943

IOR/R/15/2/562

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x0003a1

Further correspondence related to Iranian ban on mail with Bahrain stamps due to Iranian claim of the island, various alternative means to work around the ban, and the eventual resolution of the situation in 1942. (see L/PS/12/4150 below)

File 14/1

Correspondence regarding calls of mail steamers at Bahrain and general correspondence regarding postal matters

302 folios, 25 May 1938–23 Aug 1941

IOR/R/15/2/1410

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000091

Documents regarding air mail and steamer service in Bahrain, postal facilities in the Persian Gulf, restrictions on mail services in the Gulf due to World War II, and agreement with Yusuf Kanoo for mail delivery of mail to Bahrain.

File 14/10

Bahrain: Post Office building

165 folios, 28 Feb 1940–2 Dec 1950

IOR/R/15/2/1425

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x0000a0

Correspondence related to lease of a new post office and postmasters house in Manamah, Bahrain in 1944 and subsequent construction of a new postal facility in 1947.

Coll 35/43

Persian Gulf: acceptance at Persian ports of mail from Bahrain

29 folios, 30 Nov 1941–2 Apr 1943

IOR/L/PS/12/4150

https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002d8

Further correspondence related to direct delivery of parcels and letters between Bahrain and Persia in context of Persian claims to the island.

File 14/1 IV

General correspondence regarding postal matters and conveyance of mails at Bahrain

224 folios, 19 Jul 1941–19 Jul 1945

IOR/R/15/2/1411

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000092

Documents regarding conveyance of mail in Bahrain, including agreements with Yusuf Kanoo, air mail fees, and postal facilities in the Persian Gulf.

Ext 1186/43

Transmission of mail for the Bahrain Petroleum Co from Bahrain to its Head Office, New York

15 folios, 10 Mar 1943–19 Apr 1943

IOR/L/PS/12/801

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000517.0x00032c

Concern that BAPCO correspondence containing sensitive information being sent by regular mail is vulnerable to enemy interception and should be sent via diplomatic bag.

File No.17/14

Use of the U.S. Army Post Office Facilities for BAPCO & ARAMCO

55 folios, 17 Oct 1944–3 May 1947

IOR/R/15/2/564

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x0003a3

Discussion of oil company use of U.S. Army postal service for mail to the U.S. and Canada until the closure of that office in September 1945 and need for Indian post office to improve on high costs and frequent delays.

File 14/1 V

Conveyance of mails at Bahrain

56 folios, 5 Aug 1945–1 Sep 1947

IOR/R/15/2/1412

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000093

Correspondence and copies of agreements with Yusuf Kanoo regarding conveyance of mail and cost of the service at Bahrain.

File 14/14

Postal franking machine for BAPCO

7 folios, 30 May 1946–13 Feb 1947

IOR/R/15/2/1429

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x0000a4

Bahrain Petroleum Co.'s request for and Bahrain Political Agent's approval of purchase of a franking machine to meet their stamp needs.

Ext 732/48

Supply of transport to Postal Superintendent, Bahrein

7 folios, 27 Feb 1948–31 Mar 1948

IOR/L/PS/12/1304

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000517.0x00028a

Correspondence regarding request by the Postal Superintendent, Bahrain, for the purchase a car for his official and personal use.

File 4/54

Court Fee Stamps

45 folios, 14 Dec 1948–12 Sep 1950

IOR/R/15/2/1162

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000241.0x000321](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000241.0x000321)

See IOR/R/15/2/1600 and 1601 above. Correspondence regarding the administration of court fee (revenue) stamps via the Foreign Office and distribution to Kuwait and Muscat.

Iraq (Mesopotamia)

Memorandum respecting the Conveyance of English Mails on the River Tigris

2 folios, 1 Aug 1883

IOR/L/PS/18/B77

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000833.0x0000ec](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000833.0x0000ec)

Memorandum summarising the legal situation of English mail ships sailing the Tigris River.

File 3531/1905 Pt 1

Mesopotamia: Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co; mail contract

72 folios, 1904–1905

IOR/L/PS/10/88/1

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100031558831.0x000001](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100031558831.0x000001)

Correspondence related to the contract between the British government and the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co. for the conveyance of mail between Basra and Baghdad.

File 342/1913

Mesopotamia: Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co; mail contract

138 folios, 15 Feb 1904–30 Jun 1919

IOR/L/PS/10/333

[https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000419.0x0000e4](https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x0000e4)

Documents related to:

- a) *Renewal of Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co contract to deliver mail between Basra and Baghdad,*
- b) *India Office dissatisfaction with that service,*
- c) *Closure and abolition of British post office.*

File 1323/1917 Pt 1

Mesopotamia: Postage Stamps

274 folios, 26 Mar 1915–18 Dec 1918

IOR/L/PS/10/670

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100000000419.0x000235](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x000235)

Correspondence about use of Turkish overprinted stamps to be used during the British occupation of Baghdad. Includes request by Buckingham palace for set of stamps for King George V's collection.

File 1323/1917 Pt 2

Mesopotamia: Postage Stamps Correspondence with dealers

37 folios, 13 Jul 1918–27 Aug 1919

IOR/L/PS/10/671/1

[https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/
vdc_100081172910.0x000001](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100081172910.0x000001)

Correspondence related to requests by stamp dealers for overprinted stamps of Mesopotamia and lifting of ban on import of stamps from Mesopotamia.

File 1323/1917 Pt 3

Mesopotamia: Postage Stamps for Mosul Vilayet

33 folios, 15 Nov 1918–13 Aug 1920

IOR/L/PS/10/671/2

<https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/>

[vdc_100081172910.0x000004](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100081172910.0x000004)

Correspondence related to the re-opening of Mosul province post office and the type of overprint to use on the available Turkish and Indian stamps and arrangements for sending stamps to the UK for the king's collection.

File 1323/1917 Pt 4

Mesopotamia: Postage stamps & stationery

210 folios, 8 Oct 1917–02 Mar 1921

IOR/L/PS/10/671/3

<https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/>

[vdc_100081172910.0x000003](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100081172910.0x000003)

Documents covering 2 matters:

- a) arrangements with British printers for the supply of overprints on stamps and postal stationery, and*
- b) design of new stamps to be used in the Mandate with question of whether designated Mesopotamia or Iraq.*

File 1323/1917 Pt 5

Mesopotamia: Postage Stamps- Proposed new issue

62 folios, 25 Jan 1919–08 Feb 1921

IOR/L/PS/10/671/4

<https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/>

[vdc_100081172910.0x000002](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100081172910.0x000002)

Continued discussion from IOR/L/PS/671/3 over use of overprinted or newly designed stamps and designation Iraq or Mesopotamia.

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Iraqi Post and Telegraph Guide 1930

229 folios, c 1930–c 1939

IOR/L/PS/12/4114B

<https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/>

[vdc_100000000648.0x0002b3](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002b3)

A copy of the rules and regulations related to domestic and foreign letters and parcel post, money orders, official mail, railway mail, and telegraph.

Coll 30/11

Basra-Karachi Fast Mail Service: proposal to discontinue; request to government of Iraq for a contribution towards cost

52 folios, 16 Mar 1931–15 May 1933

IOR/L/PS/12/3722

<https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/>

[vdc_100000000648.0x00011e](https://www.qdl.ga/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x00011e)

Discussion of commercial and political considerations related to ending the fast mail service between Basra and Karachi should continue. Contains itinerary and statistics on the Bombay-Basra mail boat services.

File 14/8

Introduction of trans-desert mail service

4 folios, 16 Sep 1933–24 Oct 1933

IOR/R/15/2/1423

<https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/>

[vdc_100000000282.0x00009e](https://www.qdl.ga/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x00009e)

Correspondence related to the opening of the twice a week trans-desert mail service between Baghdad and Damascus.

⁴ Associated with *Coll 35/12*.

PZ 2405/41

Question of Air Mail Bags during Iraq disturbances

2 folios, 10 May 1941–21 May 1941
IOR/L/PS/12/509

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000517.0x00005b

Correspondence related to security of mails sent through Iraq during the Anglo-Iraqi War of 1941.

File 9/29

Persian Gulf Mail and Steamer services; proposal to start an Iraqi shipping company

8 folios, 2 Jan 1947–25 Jan 1947
IOR/R/15/6/330

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000881.0x000069

Correspondence regarding possible British objections to the Hanna Sheikh River Transport Co. proposal to form an Iraqi shipping company along with discussion of British India Steam Navigation Co. troubles.

Kuwait

File 1855/1904 Pt 2

Koweit: Postal arrangements. Establishment of a regular Post Office

120 folios, 26 Jan 1899–23 Apr 1915
IOR/L/PS/10/47/2

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100028134232.0x000001

Correspondence related to the opening of a British post office in Kuwait from initial request from the Shaykh that was postponed due to concerns over Ottoman opposition to final approval by the Foreign Office and opening in January 1915.

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Treaties and undertakings in force between the British Government and the Rulers of Kuwait, 1841–1913

1 folio, 1904
IOR/R/15/1/739

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100023403539.0x000012

Text of the 1904 agreement between Shaykh Mubarak Al-Sabah and the British Government for the opening of a post office and the Shaykh's agreement no to allow any other foreign post offices.

File 1/C

Volume 1 Miscellaneous

2 folios (121 & 221), 15 Apr – 26 Aug 1921
IOR/R/15/5/94

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000831.0x000029

Letters related to the transfer of administration of Kuwait post office from India to Iraq.

File 1/C V

Proposed land mail service Kuwait-Zubair, 1924; Proposal to replace Iraq Post Office at Kuwait

2 Aug 1924–27 Dec 1924
IOR/R/15/5/98

File not yet digitised.

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/408df3d1-b0d5-4977-847f-1b65867f61e2>

Coll 35/12

Kuwait: post and telegraph office; participation of Iraq in Empire Air Mail Scheme

543 folios, 7 Feb 1925–26 Mar 1941

IOR/L/PS/12/4114A

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002b2

Correspondence regarding development of the Kuwait post office, including transferring administration from Iraq back to India, documents related to the finances of the Kuwait post office, and inclusion of Iraq in the Empire Air Mail Scheme.

Coll 35/38

Saudi Arabia: Saudi-Kuwait postal arrangements

24 folios, 4 May 1939–8 Dec 1939

IOR/L/PS/12/4146

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002d4

Documents on a Saudi proposal that mails addressed to Riyadh be routed through Kuwait rather than Jeddah.

Coll 35/12(2)

Kuwait: post and telegraph office and telephones; participation of Iraq in Empire Air Mail Scheme; Cable and Wireless Agreement with Shaikh of Kuwait

360 folios, 26 Mar 1941–15 Dec 1947

IOR/L/PS/12/4115A

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002b4

Correspondence related to various postal issues including:

- a) interruption of mail between Iraq and Kuwait,*
- b) transfer of administration of Kuwait post office back to India,*
- c) agreement with Kuwait – Zubair Transport Co. for mail service.*

–

Agreement relating to the Kuwait-Zubair Mail Service

13 folios, 29 Mar 1947

IOR/L/PS/18/B486

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000833.0x000038

Copy of the agreement between the Government of India and the Kuwait – Zubair Transport Co. setting terms for mail service between Kuwait and Zubair.

Coll 35/16A

Kuwait Air Mail services

18 folios, 31 Jan 1948–19 Mar 1949

IOR/L/PS/12/4121

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002bb

Arrangements for the delivery of mail between Kuwait and the United Kingdom and between Kuwait and Iraq.

Pol Ext 8327/49

D.G. BRUGGER: COMPLAINT OF NON-RECEIPT OF POSTAGE STAMPS FROM KUWAIT

11 folios, 29 Sep 1949–18 Nov 1949

IOR/L/PS/12/1423

https://www.qdl.qa/archive/81055/vdc_100000000517.0x000391

Mr. Brugger never received stamps ordered from Kuwait in 1944 and complained to the British General Post Office. Correspondence largely concerns problems related to changes in postal administration following Indian independence.

Muscat

File 42/8 II

Miscellaneous

10 folios, 31 Mar 1902–3 Apr 1903

IOR/R/15/6/68

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100058257633.0x000020

See folios 16-26. Rates of postage in the Persian Gulf

File XXV/4 I

War Censorship

256 folios, 17 Aug 1939–8 May 1942

IOR/R/15/6/471

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000881.0x0000f6

Instructions from the Government of India to the Muscat Political Agency explaining the exact parameters of censorship, including shipping schedules, ban on all information related to naval operations, surveillance of German citizens, eliminations of all languages but English, Arabic, and Gujarati.

Coll 20/36

Muscat: Proposal (by a Mr. C. S. J. Collier) to institute a State Post Office in Muscat

29 folios, 4 Mar 1940–13 Mar 1941

IOR/L/PS/12/2996

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000602.0x00021c

Correspondence concerning Charles Collier's proposal to initiate an Omani postal service with himself serving as agent.

File 8/28

Muscat State Affairs

26 Apr 1941–1944

IOR/R/15/6/216

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000831.0x0003df

Documents regarding the negotiations with Sultan Sa'id b. Taimur about the issue of commemorative postage stamps to celebrate the bicentennial of the Al Bu Sa'id dynasty. Also requests for the stamps. Documents spread throughout the file.

File 12/3 II

Ras-al-Hadd Mail Service Proposal

88 folios, 16 Mar 1943–16 Dec 1944

IOR/R/15/6/409

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000881.0x0000b8

Correspondence related to Muscat commercial community's request for expansion of mail service and proposal that air mail service be directed through Ras al-Hadd.

File 12/3 I

Mail Service – Muscat and Gwador

181 folios, 8 Jan 1945–6 Dec 1948

IOR/R/15/6/408

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000881.0x0000b7

Documents related to mail service in Muscat and Gwador including defects in Muscat service, proposal for air mail via Bahrain, abandonment of Ras al-Hadd air mail proposal.

File 12/10

Post Office - Muscat & Gwador

208 folios, 18 Jan 1945–29 Nov 1948

IOR/R/15/6/413

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000881.0x0000bc

Discussion of postal arrangements in Muscat and Gwador following Indian independence. Focus is on role of Pakistani post office in administering the Omani post office in Gwador.

Qatar

–

A Collection of treaties, engagements and sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries [...] Vol XI

I folio (147v), 1916

IOR/L/PS/20/G3/12

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100023462215.0x000066*Text of Abdallah b. Jasim Al-Thani's 1916 agreement to allow establishment of a British post office in his territory.*

Trucial States

File 14/5

Correspondence regarding Postal arrangements at Shargah and Dubai

266 folios, 11 Oct 1932–27 Mar 1940

IOR/R/15/2/1418

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x000099*Correspondence related to opening of post offices in Sharjah and Dubai. Ruler of Sharjah in favour, with Sharjah overprints, while ruler of Dubai opposed. File also contains agreements with Imperial Airways for delivery of mail to Sharjah airfield.*

Coll 35/16

Opening of an Indian Post Office at Dubai: postal arrangements in the Persian Gulf

368 folios, 23 May 1933–10 Jan 1949

IOR/L/PS/12/4119

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000648.0x0002b9*Overlaps IOR/R/15/2/1418 above with discussion of post offices for Sharjah and Dubai. Also contains correspondence related to general postal service in the Gulf, including arrangements after Indian independence, and the Kuwait – Zubair postal service*

File 14/5 II

Correspondence regarding Postal arrangements at Sharjah and Dubai

229 folios, 1 Jul 1940–9 Jun 1945

IOR/R/15/2/1419

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x00009a*Correspondence regarding decision to open a post office at Dubai rather than Sharjah. File includes a copy of agreement with contractor to convey mail from Sharjah airfield to Dubai.*

File 14/5 III

Correspondence regarding postal arrangements at Sharjah and Dubai

98 folios, 12 Jun 1945–22 Mar 1948,

IOR/R/15/2/1420

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x00009b*Correspondence regarding operations of the post office at Dubai.*

Coll 35/16

Postal arrangements in the Persian Gulf: opening of an Indian Post Office at Dubai

11 Feb 1949–13 Feb 1950

IOR/L/PS/12/4120

File not yet digitised.<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/34f4ab23-f793-4cd0-b390-1ea36432b812>

Mail Smuggling Cases

Case 14

Director of Customs v. Ratansi Hiranand Surjani Carrying of mails by a private individual

28 Jan 1941

IOR/R/15/3/7031

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/7e86d810-209c-4b9d-a942-0431088ad20e>

Case 16

Director of Customs v. 'Abd al-Hashim b Fazal Carrying of mails by private individuals

4 Feb 1941

IOR/R/15/3/7033

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/e4f51c45-3bb0-47d3-a2cd-2db3307d4da8>

Case 99

Passport Officer v. 7 men whose names are given 1. Entering Bahrain without passports 2. Carrying mails by private individuals

30 Sep 1941

IOR/R/15/3/7112

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/9e5ad013-934f-4e9b-a683-29f6a1aada58>

Case 73 S

Director of Customs v. Naser b 'Abdallah 1. Exporting goods without payment of duty 2. Carrying mails by private individual

22 Mar 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7313

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/9b0444b7-4d03-431b-b48c-81ef8c6bb9ab>

Case 99 S

Director of Customs v. Salih b Nasir Carrying mails by private individuals,

19 Apr 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7338

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/ac1e12a3-bcaf-43fa-8f1f-f3d2dfe99ce7>

Case 100 S

Director of Customs v. Nasir b M. Carrying mails by private individuals

21 Apr 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7339

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/1951b552-8206-4202-b8b0-a8e439dd5fea>

Case 103 S

Director of Customs v. S. Hasan b S. 'Asad Carrying mails by private individuals

26 Apr 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7342

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/2b8f01a6-d3e6-48db-85fa-86d416a2e0e1>

Case 108 S

Rais Police v. M. al-Mishin Carrying mails by private individuals

2 May 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7347

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/d8ca72ef-4abc-47a4-99c4-3d7f7b8f6972>

Case 116 S

Rais Police v. 1. 'Ali b 'Abbas Irani 2. Daqa'il b M. Iraqi Carrying mails by private individuals

7 May 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7355

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/572bdfca-0688-433f-a087-d5c1410c674c>

Case 139 S

Director of Customs v. M. b Ibrahim Carrying mails by private individual

17 May 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7378

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/1677d6a6-b37f-4919-84a5-033ee9260ec8>

Case 173 S

Rais Police v. 1. 'Abd al-Karim n Da'ud 2. Salih b 'Abd al-'Aziz Zamil 3. Ahmad b Sa'ud Carrying mails by private individuals

1 Jul 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7411

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/673ff22f-f1ce-4cf4-b978-af1829d50c91>

Case 174 S

Rais Police v. 1. M. b 'Abd al-' Aziz 2. Fahad b 'Abd al-'Aziz 3. Za'in b 'Alawi Jamalala'il Carrying mails by private individuals

1 Jul 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7412

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/fc15a9da-3786-4f07-80f8-d53a77c0ed91>

Case 192 S

Director of Customs v. 1. 'Abd al-Karim b Sharhan 2. Khalid b 'Abd al-Latif Carrying mails by private individuals

27 Jul 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7429

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/9c0929ec-5885-443c-bb26-61708f03f3d6>

Case 297 S

Rais Police v. 1. Yusuf b Jasim 2. 'Abd al-'Aziz b Fahad 3. Sula'imman al-Awjan 4. 'Isa b Nasir Carrying uncensored mails

19 Nov 1942

IOR/R/15/3/7529

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/62acb47a-c358-4909-a830-b6c10a772a9f>

Case 100 S

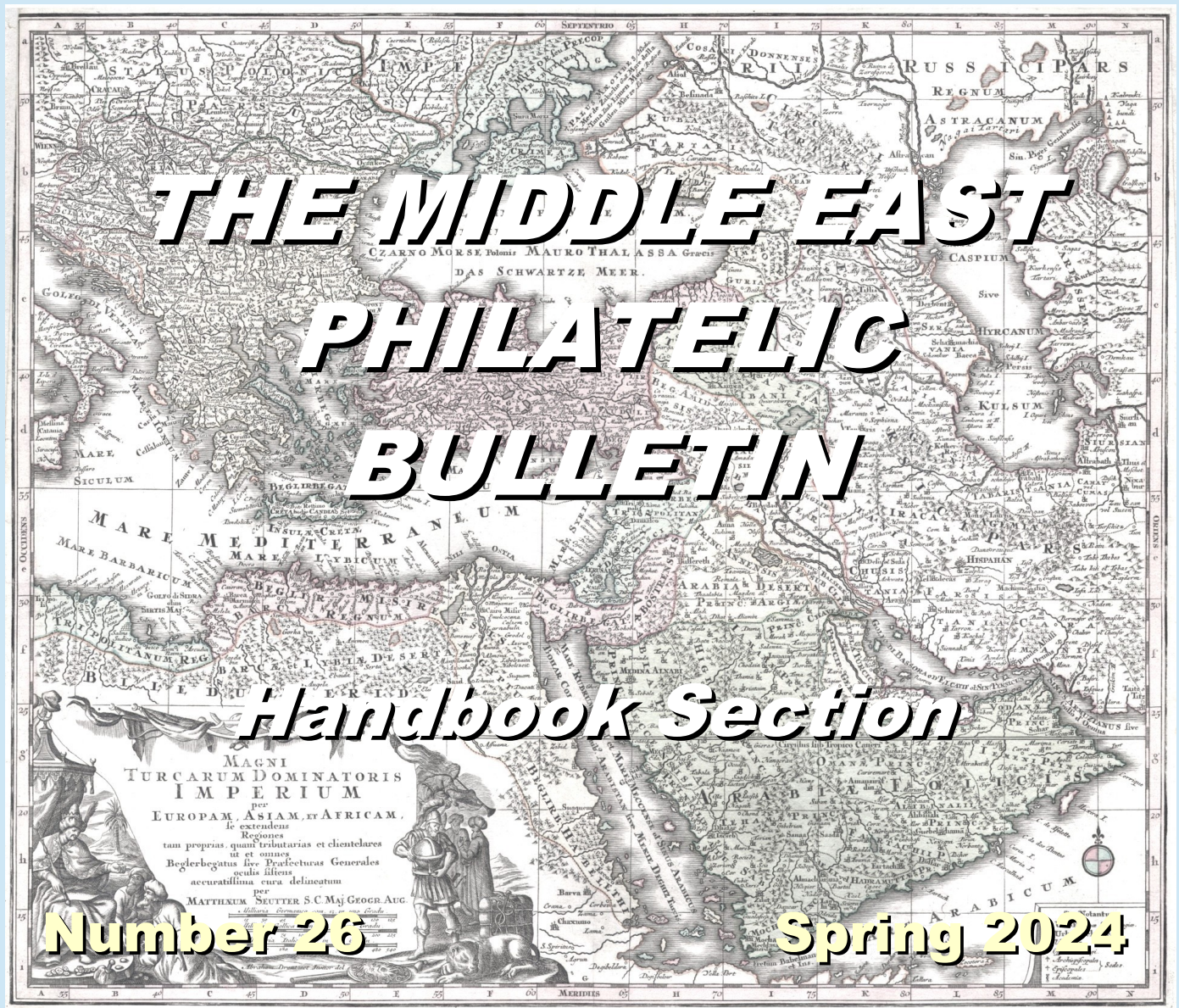
Rais Police v. 1. Shahin b Jum'a 2. 'Abd al-Qadir 'Amudi 3. M b 'Abdallah Carrying uncensored mail

16 Jul 1944

IOR/R/15/3/7971

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/4ac6031a-134b-4b01-b55a-f3c89a9fd2f9>





The 'Handbook Section' provides longer specialist studies on specific topics that would deserve a stand-alone publication.

This inaugural instalment features the first part of a study on the Revenue Stamps of Crete: The Ottoman Period 1845–1898.

The Revenue Stamps of Crete

Part A: The Ottoman Period 1845–1898

by Oscar van der Vliet

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Foreword

In 2001 Collectio published the book “Crete postal history; postage & revenue stamps; coins and bank notes” by Rienk M. Feenstra & Friends. Chapter 31 covered the revenue stamps. During the last 20 years, new information about the revenue stamps was discovered. When exhibiting Crete revenues, the available literature was a good start but became insufficient when explaining the new discoveries. Therefore this attempt to a better create a work, which serves a better reference to continue improving this work till someone decides to revise this work. This work will carry version “1.0” and the date 27th July 2023. After publishing this work, updates may follow and processed in this work. From time to time, these revisions will show in an altered version number and date on the website of the Dutch Revenue Society NVFF: belastingzegels.nl.¹

This entire publication will be divided in four sections:

- A. The Ottoman Period, 1845–1898
- B. The Occupation Period and Provisionals, 1898–1900
- C. Cretan State General Revenues, 1900–1913+
- D. Other revenue issues, 1900–1913+

Each will be published separately and develop in its own speed.

Many thanks to Ralph Ebner for his hospitality and help by sending me additional stamps and documents for research. Also many thanks for Alexandre Galinos for his approval to use the information and pictures of the publication of Feenstra & Friends.

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[also checked were issues 2. 1881, 4. 1883., 6. 1885, 11. 1891, 12. 1894, and 14. 1896]
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- Peker, Uğur A.: *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu İdarî Taksimat ve Posta Şubeleri : Hicrî 1305, Miladi 1890 = The administrative division and the post offices in the Ottoman Empire 1890 : as at A.H. 1306/A.D. 1890*. Ankara, 1984. 56 p. + map (Berkmen Philatelics ; 2)

1 Nederlandse Vereniging voor Fiscale Filatelie (NVFF): belastingzegels.nl.

2 Süleymaniye was asked for permission for his embossed scans on 8.01.2020 by amasyali46@yahoo.com.tr.

Introduction

The story about provisional revenues of Crete is a never ended story. For decades, collectors have tried to chart this brief area with many varieties. Several publications have been made with the publication by Angelos Chr. Papaionannou and Rienk Feenstra in 1996 and later in 2001 as part of a publication by *Feenstra & Friends* in 2001. In both cases, a final chapter was added about a discovery that was not explained at that moment.

This article is an attempt to open the curtain a bit further to reveal what remained hidden since the last publication in 2001.

Also an attempt to recognise the usage of the stamps by checking and comparing the signatures and cancellations and finally gathering a listing of public cancellations in a summary listing.

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The Ottoman Period of Usage, 1845–1898

Stamp duties levied by the Ottoman Empire date back to the 1600s. Prior to the first Stamp Act of 1861, there were markings on cloth or silk, on leather, struck in silver, and on plain paper. The story of revenue stamped paper started in 1845. The examples shown on early documents show a blank embossed seal on top of the document. Any value indication for revenue is mentioned elsewhere on the document.

The first Fiscal Stamp Law was enacted on October 2nd 1861. In the meantime, the Fiscal Stamp Law of 1862 was superseded by the Fiscal Stamp Law of 30th November 1873. The new stamp law did not take effect until 1st March 1875.

In 1875, The Ottoman Empire became bankrupt. It took to 1881 before a decree of the Sultan resulted in the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, a consortium of banks from six European countries which held this debt was put in charge of the income from the salt and tobacco monopolies, customs, and many other commodities and transactions. This was to regulate the revenues to pay off the debts.

The Stamp Law of 1873 was replaced by the Stamp Law of December 1882. Later there were some modifications in 1887 and 1888. For Ottoman Crete, this is so far known the last status until the Stamp Law was changed in 1906.³

Back in 1998, McDonald states that his listing of fees and stamps is incomplete. In this article I can repeat this statement. The result is improved but lots of values etc. have not been seen so far. I hope you can add your share to complete this work.

Embossed Revenues, 1845–1880s

From 1861, pre-printed paper was issued or cut-outs of these series were affixed on revenue documents.

In my opinion, the 1st example is a fixed form of revenue, not depending on a range. The 2nd one was dated in Süleymaniye being 1868 but considering the same style as the 1st one and the fact that the Bank Book of Crete has 2 examples dated 1864, the 2nd series should be at least 1864 or earlier. I presume about the same time as 1st series.

The 3rd model of *Fixed Fee* may be issued in 1875 instead of 1865 because the proportional version is listed from 1875. An example of this fixed series was found used in 1881 in the Lassithi region of Crete.

The last example has no date of introduction but is of the same model as the previous one. It would be logic to have the same date of introduction, in this case 1877? Unknown when they were withdrawn.

The series starts with ½ Piastre, 1 Piastre, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½, 10, etc., up to 100 Piastres. No information found about periods for each type of usage. The type dated 1875 exist in combination with a district cancel, introduced in 1879. The blanc impressed seal mentions de date “١٢٩٠” (1295 = 1873). Same for a similar blank piece of paper shown on the next page. This is not the year. So far, I have seen this date on the last 2 models. It might be an indication for the Stamp Law of 1873.

3 For a listing of fees see the work of McDonald issued in 1992.



1861



1861?



1872



1873



1875



1873



1877



1877

Figs. 1–8: The Embossed Revenues

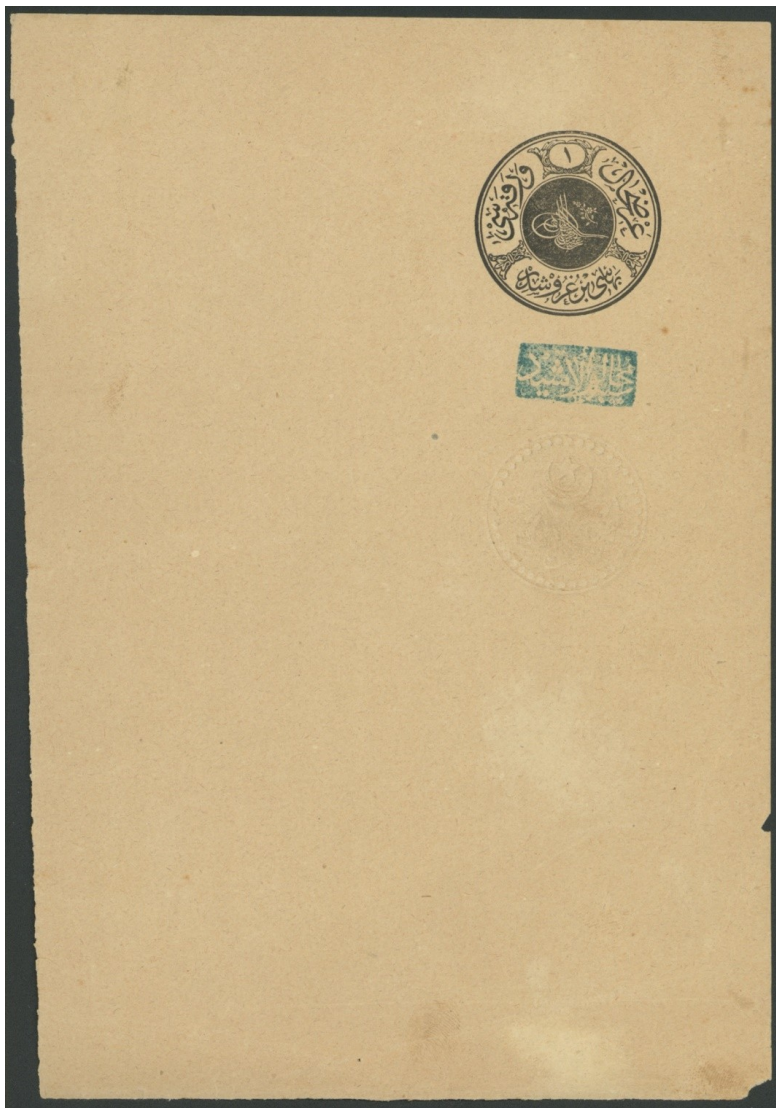


Fig. 9:

Part of blank example series 1873? Showing blue hand stamp of Lassithi district.

2: The Adhesive and Perforated Ottoman Revenues (1875–1898)

A) Forerunners (1875–1879)

In March 1875, the first adhesive revenue stamps were introduced. These were *Proportional Fee* stamps. The series started with a 10 Paras stamp and went up to 1,000 Piastres.



Fig. 10: Part from a document cancelled by a Court of Justice in Iraklion.
Courtesy of Ralph Ebner.

Single stamps used on Crete can only be recognised if a manuscript obliteration can be recognised for being written there or with a sound cancellation. In other cases, parts of (negative) cancellations from notaries etc. showing (parts) of a town name or (parts of) a document are necessary to prove its origin.

B) District– and other cancellations (1879–1898)

During the Congress of Berlin in the summer of 1878, there was a new uprising. By a rapid intervention of the British powers and the inclusion of a law on equality of Christians for administrative matters in 1867/68, led to a constitutional convention known as the “Pact of Halepa”.

The Pact of Halepa was an agreement between Sultan Abdul Hamid II and the representatives from the revolutionary committee of Crete. It was named after the place Halepa where the agreement was signed (part of the Chania district).

The aim of the Sultan was to abolish discrimination against the Christian population.

Crete became a semi-independent parliamentary state within the Ottoman Empire under the Ottoman Governor of Christian origin. Kostakis Adosidis Pasha was the first Governor-general, who was negotiating with the Grand Vizier Muhtar Pasha. Their agreement was signed on 27th October 1878.

Features of the agreement:

- Crete will be controlled by a Governor-general for a period of 5 years. If the Governor was a Christian, his deputy was a Muslim and vice versa.
- Public functions are staffed by locals and Greek became the new language on the court.
- Part of the taxes on the island remained on the island for local use. Furthermore some tax

- reductions were approved.
- The number of directors of the district consist of a majority of Christians.
- A new Cretan gendarmerie of local people, the new police force.
- A general amnesty for those who have participated in the rebellion and permission to bear arms.

The agreement lasted until it was terminated in 1889 by the Grand Vizier Shakir Pasha. From that moment, Crete was placed under military rule again.⁴

The result was the use of hand stamps on some black-sealed documents; some *Proportional Fee* stamps from series 1875 but generally on examples from series 1879. Examples with these hand stamps were found valid up to 1890. From 1891, remainders were withdrawn or hand stamped with (re-introduced) “double tax” stamps. Remainders of series 1879 exist with these “double tax” cancellations for a limited number of values. During that period, each district had its own hand stamp.

The Bank of Crete book does show images from these districts but does not mention them as were they not recognized as such. Some of these hand-stamps show the Arab (Hijra) year “١٢٩٥” (1295 = 1878).⁵

Due to study, the number of used hand stamps for each accounting department has increased from 3 to 5. The numbering system is not adequate any more. Further study on available examples resulted for me in the alteration of parts of the design now shown in current publications. My proposal is to create 3 groups:

- 2.1: the accounting department cancels I – V (1879–1890)
- 2.2: the “fee is doubled” cancels A – F (1891–1898)
- 2.3: discussion of types D–F

2.1: The Accounting Department Cancels – I to V (1879–1890)

There is no certain date so far reported for the introduction of the cancellations. The oldest examples are found on values of *Proportional Fee* stamps from series 1875. These were soon replaced by series 1879 and continued briefly on *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1890. So far a few examples from Chania were also found on *Receipt & Acquittance* stamps of series 1888.

Due to the fact that most of the cancellations have blurred parts, present cancellations in published books are not shown completely. Regardless the drawn improvements made from better examples, the result is still not clear enough to be certain of a perfect cancel.

For an impression of the amount of users of these stamps, I consulted some Almanacs of Raphael Cervati. The issue of 1884 reports a number of 279.200 inhabitants in 1882 of which 204.800 were Greek and 74.400 Muslim. In the edition of 1891, it has grown to 305.500 (270.000 Greek and 35.500 Muslim). The available edition of 1896 reported the same data.

From the point of view of the inhabitants itself, the number of people using revenues was small. An average household had, I think, at least 3 persons. Even then, not every household was using revenues frequently. A major part was used by trading companies; merchants etc. Most of the (freight) bills were destroyed. The sparse remainders are generally low values like 10 or 20 Para .

The following chapters will treat each district of the island (since 1876).

4 Cf. *Pact of Halepa*. In. Wikipedia. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pact_of_Halepa.

5 In the civil calendar (sene-i maliye or sene-i rumiye) used for tax (and other) purposes the year 1295 started on 1.03.1879; however official documents (incl. stamps) often use the religious calendar (sene-i hicriye): here the year 1295 starts on 5.01.1878.

2.1.1: The Chania (Hanya) Sandjak



Chania (Hanya)



The Chania (Hanya) Sandjak (district) is the most western part of the Island. It was divided in 4 cazas (subdistricts): Cydonia, Kissamos, Selino, and the city of Chania.

Chania was the seat of the Governor–General (*vézier*; *wesir*) Photiades Paşa (1881/83/85), Nicolas Sartinski (1889). Interim Gouvernors–General and commandants: Djevad Paşa (1891), Mahmoud Paşa (1894), and Turkhan Paşa (1896).

The capital of the district and the vilayet had 12,000 inhabitants in 1881 and 15,000 in 1889. Cervati has no commercial information from the other regions of the district, nor are its population figures shown. Nevertheless it must be one of the biggest regions. Based on the figures of 1889, Chania and Sfakia together have 144,516 inhabitants with 131,098 Greeks and 13,418 Muslims. A very small part of it can be counted towards the district of Sfakia.

The cancellation used on revenue stamps measured approx. 19×8½ mm;
Type I (*fig. 12 to the right*).



Most common is (dark) blue on *Proportional Fee* stamps of 1879 and those for the provinces. Black on that series are the scarcer ones as are those on newspaper stamps and documents from the 1884 series. Rare are blue examples on *Receipt & Acquittance* cancels of 1888. So far 1 grey–blue example was found on a 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* stamp of 1890.

Most of the available cancels are heavily blurred. For the improvement of the entire cancel, parts of several stamps were taken and compared. Still some parts are unclear and may alter when a better example will be found with that part clear. It is a more common cancel, compared to the other districts. Dozens of examples have been found already but clear strikes are very rare.



Figs. 13–18:

Examples from several series used for the Chania district.

2.1.2: The Sfakia (Isfakiya) Sandjak



Sfakia (Isfakiya)



The Sfakia (Isfakiya) Sandjak (district) is next. The borders shown in the map above were roughly drawn from a historical map.

It was divided in 3 *cazas* (subdistricts): Apokoronou (Neon Chorion); Saint Basil and the fortress of Phylake. In 1889 and onwards, Sfakia was mentioned as a third county (*kaza merkezi*).⁶ Head of this district was a *mutasariff* (Governor). Cervati however does not mention any record about this district, likely because of the lack of interest for advertising traders. The area is hard to reach and sparsely populated. Based on the figures of 1889 and the book “Settlement; Urbanization and Population,”⁷ Sfakia has a fraction of the 144,516 inhabitants with 131,098 Greeks and 13,418 Muslims when counting them together with Chania. At present day the region has less than 2,000 inhabitants. I estimate this was not much more a century ago.

The Cretan Bank Book has a document with 5×10 Piastres from a public notary from Chora Skafion but these are cancelled with a dark blue district cancel from Chania.⁸

The cancellation used on revenue stamps; Type II
(fig. 20 to the right).



A copy with an incomplete cancel on a 10 Paras *Proportional Fee* of 1879 was found in an auction lot in 2018. In May 2019, a copy was found in a collection from Ralph Ebner on a 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* of 1890. In December 2019, a similar copy was found by me on an auction. The same month, Ralph showed me a second copy with this overprint but somewhat thinner than the first one. More copies may appear in the future but are considered to be very rare.



Figs. 21–24: Examples from several series used for the Skafia district.

⁶ Usually the subdistrict (*caza*) of the capital city (*merkez*) is administered directly by the *mutasariff*, i.e. district Governor (*editor*).

⁷ Alan Bowman and Andrew Wilson: *Settlement; Urbanization and Population*. Oxford University Press, 2011.

⁸ Cf. fig. 33 on p. 38 of Papaioannou/Feenstra, 1996.

2.1.3: The Rethymno (Resmo) Sandjak



sancak:

Rethymno (Resmo)



The Rethymno (Resmo) Sandjak (district) this one going east. It was divided into 3 cazas (subdistricts): Rethymno (20,600, 16,100 Greeks and 4,500 Muslims), Amari (8,948 / 7,148 / 1,800), and Mylopotamos (10,000 / 9,000 / 1,000).

Head of this district was a *mutasariff* (Governor): Esrat Bey (1881), Abédin Bey (1883/85), Chékir Effendi (1889), Izzet Bey (1891), Suleiman Assaf Paşa (1896).

The cancellation used on revenue stamps; Type III (fig. 26 to the right).

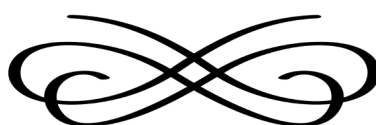


I have not seen yet a Rethymno cancel on *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1875 but they are quite common in (dark) blue for those of series 1879 and for the provinces. Very scarce are examples on newspaper stamps of series 1884. So far one pair of 20 Paras of series 1890 on document has been seen with a dark blue cancel.

The quality of the cancels is quite good but most of them have small to larger defects at the right side.



Figs. 27–30: Examples from several series used for the Rethymno district.



2.1.4: The Candie (Kandiya) Sandjak



Candie (Kandiya)



The Candie (Kandiya) Sandjak (district) is next. In total, the district has 88,620 inhabitants in 1889 (68,640 Greek and 19,980 Muslim). It was divided into 7 cazas (subdistricts): Candia 22,500 (20,500 Greeks and 2,000 Muslims), Malevisi 90965 (9.200 / 765); Temenos 5.900 (3,850 / 2,050), Pediada 24.000 (19,350 / 4,650), Kenurion 8,917 (7,113 / 1,804); Pyriotissa 3,944 (3,455 / 489) and Monofatsi 13.394 (5,172 / 8,222).

Head of this district was a *mutasariff* (Governor): Essad Bey (1883, 1885), Mehmed Ali Paşa (1889, 1891, 1894), Hassan Tahsin Paşa (1896).

The cancellation used on revenue stamps; Type IV
(fig. 32 to the right).

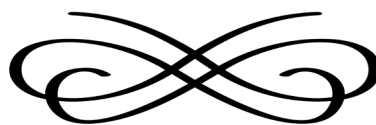


Cancels from this district are uncommon to scarce. Just a few lower values in blue to light blue seen on *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1879. Rare are those on newspaper stamps of series 1884 and at least 3 examples on document in black on a 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* of series 1890 are known.

First problem with most of these cancels are that the employees have placed one cancel over two stamps along the edges. You have to be lucky to find one complete cancel. If you have one, it is often roughly placed. The edges of the stamp look worn on the top and bottom side of the stamp. It would be almost unique to find one good and complete cancel.



Figs. 33–36: Examples from several series used for the Candia district.



2.1.5: Lasithi (Laşid) Sandjak



sancak:

Lasithi (Laşid)



The Lasithi (Laşid) Sandjak (district) is the last and most eastern district (P37–38): in total the district has 51,762 inhabitants in 1889 (43,162 Greeks and 8,500 Muslims). It was divided into 5 cazas (subdistricts): Lasithi (5,028 Greeks), Merabello 15,490 (14,386 Greeks and 1,104 Muslims); Viannou 6,775 (5,996 / 779), Ierapetra 8,523 (6,041 / 2,482), Sitia and the fortress of Neapolis 15,496 (11,711 / 3,785). Neapolis was reported to be added to Merambello in 1889.

Head of this district was a *mutasariff* (Governor) seated in Neapolis: Alexos Effendi 1883, Leonidas Varouchas (1885), Constantinos Alexos (1889/91), Costaki Alexos Effendi (1896).

The cancellation used on revenue stamps; Type V
(fig. 38 to the right).



Examples in (dark) blue are known on a few *Fixed Fee* documents with black revenue imprint of series 1873; Rare on *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1875. They are common for series 1879 of the provinces and uncommon for the normal ones.

Their quality on stamps is reasonable to very fine but I haven't seen a perfect example yet.



Figs. 39–41: Examples from several series used for the Lasithi district.

Summary

A summary of the used cancellations can be found in the table below. My problem was to recognise the writing on the cancels.

It should read “*muhasseve liva*”⁹ and the name of the district. Example: “*muhasseve liva Hanyia*” which means ‘accounting department of the district of Chania’. I also tried to find which part of the symbols refer to the district name. So I compared them with pictures from postal cancellations shown by Papaioannou/Feenstra in 1996. The match is marked in **red** but I couldn't find everything corresponding with each other.

9 Note: *liva* is the Arabic expression for the Turkish *sancağ* (*sancak*, *sandjak*) (editor).



ca. 19x8,5 mm

I: Hanyia

ca. 22x10,5 mm

II: Isfakiya

ca. 21x10,5 mm

III: Resmo

ca. 21,5x10 mm

IV: Kandiya

ca. 21,5x10 mm

V: Laşid

Figs. 42–57 (Table 1): Comparing postal cancels¹⁰ with (revised) district cancels.

2.1.6 A Mystery: Isfakiya under Iraklion Rule or vice versa?

A remaining question mark is evidence found on documents and/or stamps from what supposed to be a different district. Fig. 23 has at the right a fragment of a notary cancel from Iraklion and fig. 24 has on top a part of a violet cancel showing “..ERAKAEIO..”

In some cases, matters go across the borders of districts but in this case it’s remarkable to find this combination. The borders of the provinces were not always the same in the past. Very little was found when searching on the internet. It’s important to find out the history of subdividing the Island.

The work of Uğur A. Peker¹¹ has a carefully reconstructed map with Girit (Crete) as one of the vilayets for 1890. It shows the 5 described districts but the territory of the Isfakiya district is larger on this map than found earlier on another map.



Fig. 58: Map by Peker describing the situation in 1890.

10 Scans taken from the Feenstra book, pp. 34–35. With permission of publisher Alexandre Galinos.

11 Peker, 1984.

2.2: The “Fee is Doubled” Cancels A–F (1890–1898)

When the Pact was repealed in 1889, the districts continued to use the available cancellations. From 1890, a general type of cancel was introduced but with a totally different purpose: “to double the fee”! This was gradually introduced on the documents. A first day of issue is unknown and recorded examples with a date in 1890 are very rare. Some documents with a date in 1890 bear the old district cancels on series 1879 (fig. 59).

Others continued with the district cancels with newly issued stamps of series (fig. 61). A third group are the “doubled fee” cancels on remainders of series 1879 (fig. 60). and finally the same cancels on series 1890 (fig. 41). Unfortunately, a similar example in the Cretan Bank Book has no date.¹² In 1891, The district cancels were declared invalid.

The earliest proof of introduction so far is a fragment of a document in the Cretan Bank book (cf. fig. 13 on page 25), showing a 1 Piastre of series 1890 and a black Candia hand-stamp in combination with a “fee is doubled” cancel. The fragment from the municipality of Mohos is dated 28.01.1891 (fig. 62)



Fig. 59 (P42): Document signed at 15.06(?) 1890 and cancel from the municipality of Agion Paraskion. Fee of 2x20 Paras showing black Candia district cancels. Courtesy of R. Ebner.

12 (cf. fig. 44 on page 47)



Fig. 60 (P43): Document signed on 15.06(?) 1890 with cancel "ΔΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ" (Municipality of Panagias Pediados). Odd combination showing 2x10 Paras series 1879 with "double fee" in purple (A) and a 20 Paras of series 1890 with same cancel. Notice that this date is the same as on fig. 41.
Courtesy of R. Ebner.

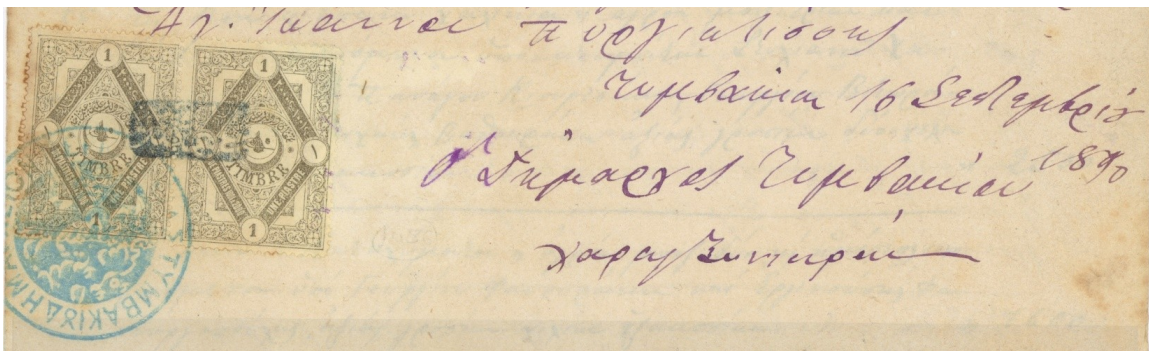


Fig. 61 (P44): Fragment of a document showing a blue "Kandiye" district cancel on 2x1 Piastre series 1890. Dated 16.09.1890 and a blue cancel from a Notary. Notice the "ω" (omega) in the lower left corner.

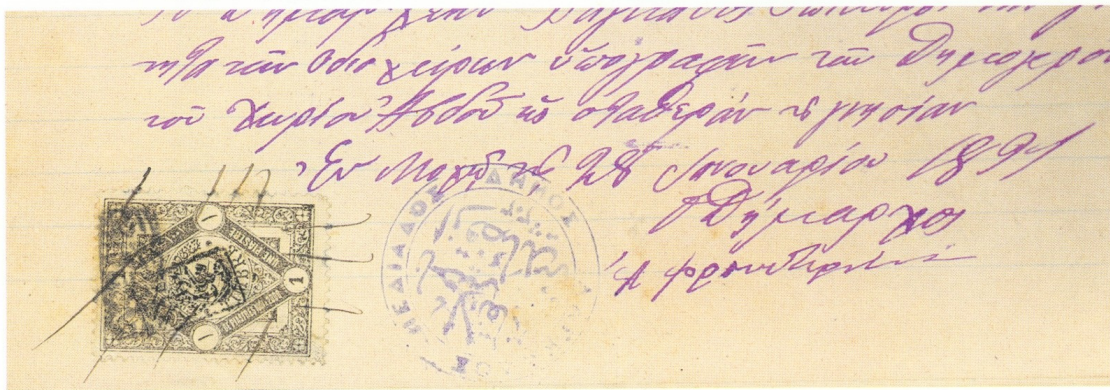


Fig. 62 (P45): Part from a document dated 28.01.1891 with Kandya (IV) and "double fee stamp" (A).¹³

The use of blank stamps is also possible until that time but an extreme example is that from the same book from a document from Yorri (Pyriotissa) dated 3.02.1896.¹⁴

These are rare exceptions from what has been found below.

Types A–C were in genuine use from 1891. The quality of the cancels is poor for at least half the examined examples. This is a reason that an "in between type (B)" was not discovered before.

¹³ Source: Papaioannou/Feenstra, 1996.

¹⁴ See Cretan Bank Book, fig. 41 on p. 46.

2.2.1: Type A

Type A is generally measuring 16×9 mm. It is known in black and purple. This is the most common type and found from the introduction in 1891. The symbol in the lower right corner is about the same of that from type C. Its position is higher compared to that symbol to the left of it. It is also showing a *alif khanjarīyah* (superscript alif) above the *alif maqṣūra* “ى” The range of documents and dated stamps so far is 1891–1896. They are found on some values of Proportional fee stamps series 1879 and in a wider range of series 1890; *Fixed Fee* of series 1891; *Receipt & Acquittances* 1890 and 1891; *Transit Licence* 1890 and 1891; *Passport* 1888 (large model) / 1890 / 1891; on *Newspaper* stamps 1884 and 1891 and *Transfer of Real Estate*. The recorded districts are Chania, Rethymnon, Candia, Lassithi. And on an example from a land registry in Hora Sphakion from the Isfakya district.



Figs. 63–69 (P46–52): Drawing of type A and some examples with cancellations of type A.

2.2.2: Type B

Type B is a newly recorded type. Its size is about 16×10 mm. It is known in black only. For years I counted them as type V or VI, depending the quality of the example. By comparing dozens of copies, about 8 of them (*Fixed Fee* 1891 and *Proportional Fee* 1890) showed the same details. The artist impression of this type is far from perfect and needs better examples to improve it. This type features an *alif khanjarīyah* (superscript alif).

In this case, the symbol in the lower right corner has a different form at the top. The symbol itself is about level compared to the symbol left of it. It is one of the scarcer types. The diamond-shaped dot (*i jām*) in the lower right corner is deep down, almost against the frame line.

The range of recorded use on documents is at least 1895. So far only found on 10 Paras revenues and a 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* 1890 and a 10 Paras *Fixed Fee* 1891

The recorded districts so far are Chania and Candia.



Figs. 70–73 (P53–57): Drawing of type B and some examples with cancellations of type B.

2.2.3: Type C

Type C is the largest type, measuring about 17×10 mm. It is known in black only and can be recognised by the position of the symbol in the lower right corner; lower than the symbol left of it. No *alif khanjarīyah* (superscript *alif*).

The diamond-shaped dots (*'i'jām*) in the cancellation can be solid or not. It's not clear if this difference is caused by over- or under-inking. Examples of this type are less common. The range of recorded use on documents is so far 1896–1898. They are found on *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1890; *Fixed Fee* of series 1891; *Receipt & Acquittances* 1890/91; *Transit Licence* 1891; *Passport* 1891 and *Newspaper* stamps of 1891. The recorded districts so far are Chania and Candia.



Fig. 74–76 (P58–60): Drawing of type C and some examples with cancellation type C.

2.2.4: Type D

Type D is for the first time a writing in thin lines, measuring approximately 15½×9½ mm. It is known in black and purple. No *alif khanjarīyah* (superscript *alif*).

It is one of the scarcer examples. So far one document seen with date 1891 (?) with a *Proportional Fee* example of 1 Piastre and purple cancel. Other known examples are black and found on undated 10 Para *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1890. The recorded districts so far are Candia and Chania.



Fig. 77–78 (P61–62):
Drawing of type D and an example with cancellation type D used in the municipality of Chania.

Types E and F seen on single revenue stamps have never been seen by me so far on document and the question is if they are real or artificial made by stamp shops to provide a demand for stamp collectors. Any proof of existence is welcome to report to my email address.

A discussion about type E and F this will be treated in a separate paragraph.

2.2.5: Type E

Type E is found on generally low values of *Proportional Fee* series 1875; 1879 and 1890; *Fixed Fee* 1891; *Receipt & Acquittances* 1888/1890/1891; *Passport* 1888; *Transit Licence* 1891 and *Newspaper* stamps of 1875; 1884 and 1891. Some examples of Receipts and Acquittances are showing grey cancels.



Fig. 79–83 (P63–67): Drawing of type E and some examples with cancellation type E.

2.2.6: Type F







Type F is found on generally low values of *Proportional Fee* series 1875 and 1879 but up to 10 Piastres for series 1890; *Receipt & Acquittances* 1888/1890/1891; *Passport* 1890/91; *Transit Licence* 1891 and *Newspaper* stamps of 1875; 1884 and 1891. Blue and red cancels are generally found on *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1875 and 1879.



Fig. 84–89 (P69–73): Drawing of type E and some examples with cancellation type E.

Summary

The following summary is the result of available examples:

					
A	B	C / C	D / D	E / E	F / F / F
1891–96	–1895–	1896–98	–1896–	1879–1898?	1879–1898?
16×9–9.5 mm ¹⁵	16.5×10 mm	17×10 mm	15.5×9.5 mm	17×11 mm	ca.19.5 mm
Chania	Chania	Chania	Chania		Chania ¹⁶
Isfakya					
Rethymnon				Rethymnon ¹⁷	
Candia	Candia	Candia	Candia		
Lassithi					
				Constantinople ¹⁸	Stambul ¹⁹

Figs. 90–95 (Table 2): Summary of reported “double fee” cancels; their aspects and reported districts.

2.2.7: Discussion of Types D–F

The last 3 types were puzzling me because they were found (so far) only on single stamps or cut-outs. The quality is in many cases almost perfect; as it is was printed yesterday! They often show no traces of usage and if so, you have to have the knowledge to read the handwriting.

Type D

This model was found so far in Chania. I have seen 2 cancellations from the municipality of Chania in blue and six in black. A maritime example from P.M. Courtgi shows a very faint pen cancel date ? / 2 / 96?. Notice the fact that there were only 10 Paras examples and colour brown. It may have existed for a brief moment.

The purple one was found with part of a “ΔΗΜΟΣ (ΧΑΝΙΩΝ)” cancel and one re-used on a document from a notary in Iraklion without date. My conclusion so far is that this type is genuine but very scarce.

Type E

This type was puzzling me as it was found on almost all issues, including during the time of the Halepa Pact. Was it introduced in 1879 together with the blue cancellations for the districts? It could be a reason why some low value *Proportional Fee* series 1875 were found with this cancel.

15 Measured from/to centre of outer line(s) in case of over inking

16 Found on examples with maritime cancellations.

17 Found on examples with maritime cancellations.

18 Found on examples with maritime cancellations.

19 Found on examples with bank or other cancellations.



Figs. 96–99 (P75–78): Several examples of type D, mostly used in Chania and one in Iraklion.

Still, there are other unsolved matters:

- Why were they found in the 1890s like the other “doubled fee” cancels A–D and F?
- Has this something to do with matter leaving or arriving on the island?
- The reason why the Lloyd “RETIMO” cancel was found together with blue Resmo (district, as described earlier), E and F is a mystery. There is no dated proof for that. The same occurs to other series.
- I have found 3 *Fixed Fee* stamps which show type E and a maritime cancellation from an agency in Constantinople. They show dates in the 1890s. Was this an extra fee caused by the Ottoman Public Debt Administration? If so, why are there no (other genuine) documents that have survived?
- The current status for this cancel is therefore questionable.



Figs. 100–104 (P79–83): Several examples of type E; some cancelled in Constantinople.

Type F

This is in my opinion the most doubtful type of all. Its style and size within the circle is exactly the same of that of type E. The same problems: no dated stamps; no examples on document seen so far. Combinations on stamps before, during and after the Halepa Pact. The quality of a lot of examples is about perfect, even shiny as if the ink was printed yesterday.

A fragment has a black negative seal with the year “١٣٠٧” (1307 = 1890). This is very late for a revenue of series 1875 and the question would be: was it still valid in that year?

A second example on a ROPiT cancel dated 1882 from the agency of Constantinople. The block-of-four at the right must be a fake because there is no cancel crossing the stamp to touch the document and a fee of 1 Piastre did not exist at that time. The blue example for the provinces show three cancels: a Chania cancel from the Hellenic Steam Navigation Co., a blue district cancel from Chania in type I and type F.

A double fee stamp exist in combination with a Candia cancel of a document with a 1 Piastre of series 1890 but that was type A. This was a document from January 1891 and at that time the district cancels were invalid. It is possible that type F was used for the same reason. The company went bankrupt in 1892 so in theory it was possible but why are there no documents to prove this?

Finally a 3 Piastres of series 1890 showing fragments of a cancellation: "14 JANVIER / IMPERIALES OF / [AGENZI]E STAMBO[UL]" (*fig. 107*, top line, third from left). Another proof of usage outside Crete but was it meant to be for Crete?

Therefore my doubts for this type to connect it with Crete or to be genuine at all.



Fig. 105–113 (P84–92): several examples of type F; with official cancels in and outside Crete.

2.3: Stamp Details

Before treating the results of all issues and series, some other aspects have to be mentioned. Before focussing on Cretan revenues, the main issues were studied and information from McDonald (1993) and Süleymaniye (2010) was checked. The results of the stamp issues for normal Ottoman revenues were compared with those found on Crete.

2.3.1: Stamp Values and Issues

The issued revenues of some series go up to 1,000 Piastres or 1 Lira. Values used on Crete however do generally not exceed the value of 10 Piastres but the work of Feenstra showed one example of 50 Piastres with a Rethymno cancel on document from the Arkady Monastery dated 16.01.1882.²⁰

The result was that not all issues; perforations etc. were used on Crete. First step was to find out what was issued and recorded about the Ottoman revenues.

Available literature was McDonald (1992/1998) and Süleymaniye (2010). The first one mentioned a lot about perforations and watermarks and showed few images. This has something to do with available techniques for this work. The last one however is rich illustrated but most of it not split into watermarked series, etc. The best result should be to integrate both in a new specialized issue. That would be a problem to publish this in one issue. Süleymaniye exceeded over 500 pages and his range was limited to 1925. McDonald contains fewer pages but he also recorded stamps from the Republic (up to the 1980s at that time).

A first study of stamps available to me showed that some of them were missing in both publications. The results will be mentioned per series or groups in tables and appendixes at the end of the article.

2.3.2: (Un)watermarked and other Papers

Like I have mentioned before, some of the series are on un-watermarked paper and some on watermarked paper. Generally, all series (used on Crete) exist with un-watermarked paper. The following issues were also found with a watermark:

- *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1879 and 1890
- *Newspaper* stamps of series 1884 and 1891 and
- *Fixed Fee* stamps of series 1891.

In theory, overprinted examples could exist with watermarked paper like Receipt stamps; Travel permit stamps; Passport stamps and stamps for transfer of Real Estate; all of series 1888. So far no example has been found.

If the series was watermarked, was it issued at the same time? There is no information available at this time.

Most stamps were not dated by a pen cancel and if the stamp is affixed to a document, it is hard to see if the stamp has a watermark or not; not to mention its direction. For reading the watermark with the words “Varaka Pulu” (stamped paper or stamp), you have to read what you see through the front side by holding a stamp against the light. When you are lucky, the characters are clear enough. It is better to look at the back for the watermark’s direction and mirror the result on your computer. Even though, you have to ask yourself if you have seen everything; both publications, McDonald and Süleymaniye, show no illustration of it.

²⁰ Cf. Feenstra, fig. 454 on page 370; the discovery was made by Dr. Papaioannou.

Were all values issued with and without watermark? Based on what I have seen in current literature and what I have inspected myself, the 4 and 7½ Piastres of series 1879 (if issued in 1879...) are not reported with any watermark. For other issues there seems to be no difference in the value.

Some colour shades however are generally found either with and/or without watermark.

Are there differences between the watermarks of all series? The answer is no!

I have compared scans of the backside of a stamp for all watermarked series. The *Newspaper* stamps follow the shape of those of the *Proportional Fee* stamps. Their printed frames are about the same size. Only the perforation might be different, causing short or long stamps for especially the small models.

Only the *Fixed Fee* stamps have a different size, which results in the comparison of 3 shapes with a watermark. The (imaginary) frame in which the watermark fits has the size of approx. 24 mm long and 15 mm high:



Figs. 114–117 (P93–96): Watermarks shown in the same direction on three different series and watermark seen on back.



Figs. 118–119 (P97–98): Mirror view of the watermark (enlarged 200%) and drawn version.

Playing with Google Translate

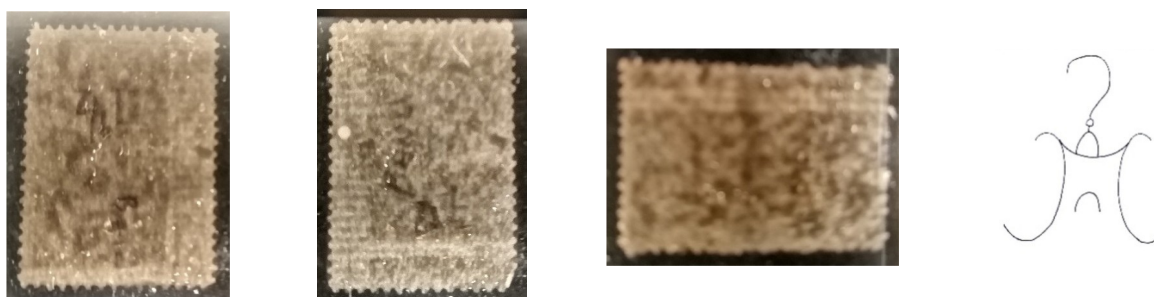
If you want to compare this with a current Arab alphabet, some symbols drawn up would not make sense. Translations of the Turkish words “ورقه پولی” (*varaka pulu*) will give a totally different answer in Arab language. You have to read it from right to left! Ignore the pencil symbol in the lower left corner. “Va ra k” means “leaf” and in Arab language ورق = “wa ra q” in reversed reading. “Pul(u)” means “stamp” and in Arab language it is ختم = “khatan”. This does not match the last two symbols. “Varak Pul” is (now) in Arab “ختم احباط” = “khatan ahbat”. The red marked symbol is so far the only match for the rest of the symbols in this translation. If you reverse the translation from Arab to Turkish, “khatan ahbat” will be translated in “Folyo Damgalana”, which means “foil stamping”. The small symbols on top and at the bottom may be a group of dots, written as a small curve. Therefore, help is needed to complete this study of the watermark.

There are four positions possible! The standard position is uncertain but to be considered reading down, directed to the left side. One theory about how other positions were created is not noticing the watermark position before printing. In that case, one position should be very common, the others scarce to very rare.

Another theory is that watermarked paper was too big for printing and was folded and cut to shape before being printed on. If the employees ignored the watermark position at the start and after reshaping the size, every watermark position should be common. Based on duplicates of various series, this theory would be most acceptable.

However, some revenue stamps show a different kind of watermark! I have seen several values showing a “|||||” watermark along one side of the stamp. It might be possible that each sheet has been created with such a border. I am not a printer in profession to know the influence of this border on preparing the sheets for printing. So far only seen on a 20 Para (I=Crete) 1, 3 (also Crete; F=?) and 5 Piastre value of series 1879 perforated 11½.

Finally, one was found with some kind of symbol on a 20 Para 1879 perforated 11½ with type F for Crete (?). This may be a symbol of the watermark device; a government marking etc. So far seen only once.



Figs. 120–123 (P99–102): 1 Piastre with ||||| watermark right; 3 Piastres with corner ||||| left and bottom; 20 Paras and hand-stamp E with ||||| band on top; and symbol.

What was the cause for these different positions?. Were sheets folded and cut with the result mixed through the printing device or is it less consequent?

Firstly, I did a test checking the collection of Ottoman revenues, their various values, colours, etc., and duplicates available; secondly, I did the same exercise for Crete.

Based on my records and it gives the following results (table 3):

	Very Common	Common	Uncommon	Scarce	Rare	Very Rare
Empire	25+	15–25	8–14	4–7	1–3	–
Crete	20+	11–20	6–10	4–5	2–3	1

This is to be considered to be an indication of what you might find when checking over 250 Ottoman Empire revenues, with approx.. 100 revenues used on Crete. Important fact is that Ottoman Empire series are much longer than the available series for Crete and values of 10 Piastres and above were often found with one position only.

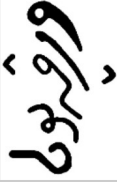

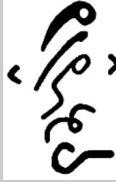
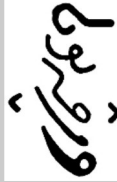
Series								
	11½	13½	11½	13½	11½	13½	11½	13½
Perforation	11½	13½	11½	13½	11½	13½	11½	13½
Proportional Fee 1879	Scarce Rare	–	Scarce Scarce	–	Scarce Rare	–	Scarce Rare	–
Proportional Fee 1890	–	Rare Rare	Rare Scarce	Common Common	Common Rare	V. Common V. Common	– Rare	Rare Rare
Fixed Fee 1891	–	– Uncommon	–	Common	Scarce V. Rare	Common Common	–	–
Newspaper 1884	Uncommon	Rare Rare	Scarce Rare	–	Uncommon Rare	– Rare	Rare Rare	–
Newspaper 1891	–	–	V. Rare ? V. Rare ?	V. Rare	Rare	Common	–	–

Fig. 124–127 (Table 4): Investigation and rating the positions of watermarks for the Ottoman Empire and for Crete (seen from the back)
Reported (confirmed for Crete) / reported (in doubt for Crete)

2.3.3: Perforations and how to Recognise them

The perforation of stamps seemed to be an incomplete study. Some of the series were not mentioned with a perforation and if so, not all perforations were mentioned.

Perforation 11½ for the *Proportional Fee* stamps of series 1890 are unrecorded.

No perforation was mentioned for *Transfer of Real Property* stamps. So far 13 ½ and 11 ½ were found on general issues. For Crete, some documents are shown in the Cretan bank book but it's hard to see what the perforation is from the pictures in the book. A 2 Piastre *Passport* stamp of series 1888 was reported as 11½ and 13½, but so far I could only find 11½ and 12 on several normal examples and one for both used on Crete.

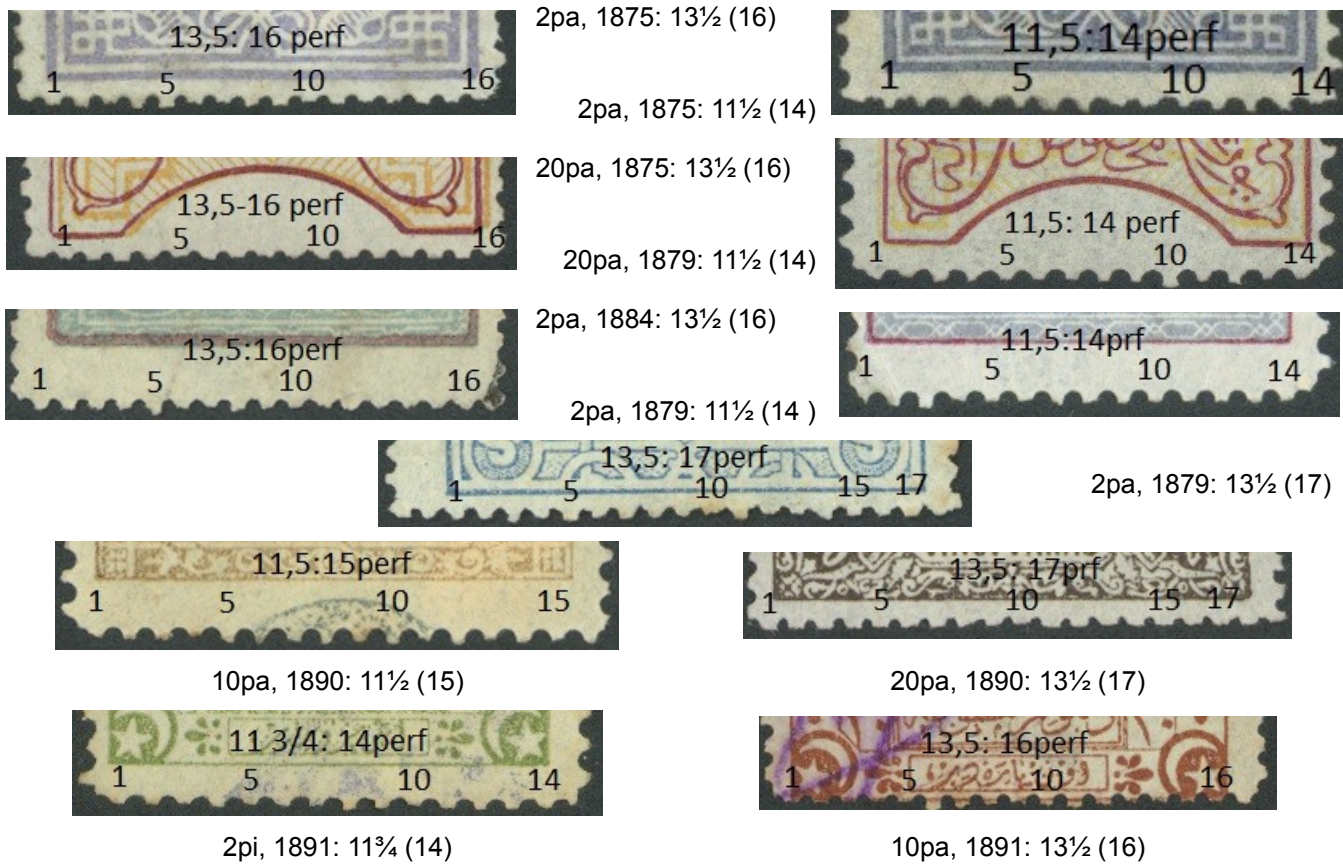
The temperature and moisture can be of influence on the results when measuring with devices. If the stamp is on document, both solutions do not work or with great difficulty. You can measure them with a mall showing several positions; a digital device or, if the perforations are confirmed, by counting them at one side. The printed frame of the stamp is equal for each stamp but the size of the stamp varies due to variable perforation performances. In cases where the difference lies between 11½ or 13½, a keen eye would see the difference and if not, a difference between the total of perforated teeth at one side of the frame. For a difference between 11½ and 12, you can measure a section of 2 or 4 cm and count the number of teeth.

How to Recognise a Stamp's Perforation

The table on the following page shows the number of perforations over the length or with of the frame image of the stamp (all images magnified to 250%)



1875	1875	1875	1879	1884	1884	1890	1890	1981	1891	1891
13½	11½	13½	11½	11½	11½	11½	13½	13½	13½	11¾



Figs. 128–149 (table 5, P103–124)
Examples from other issues will appear in combination with the series.

3: The Series Issued in the Ottoman Empire and Records of Usage in Crete

This chapter will start with a series of stamps used in the entire Empire, followed by a table of results. Each table will show examples of revenues matching this table with a code.

The stamp (value) was printed first (watermarked or not), the second step was perforating them; the third action was adding the hand-stamps (for Crete), and the fourth and last step is the kind of usage (or mint condition). The tables show step 1 (value) and 2 (perforation) in vertical direction; step 3 (hand-stamp) and 4 (condition) in horizontal direction. Varieties for both will be shown in a key column “O” to create a level between the catalogue number and the recorded example codings.

A stamp will be show a coding like “14d-V2-d22”: 1 Piastre *Proportional Fee* series 1879; blue hand-stamp Candia; perf. 11½ and watermarked Up-left. If no watermark, this would be 14**b**-V2-b2. The *Proportional Fee* stamp of 1879 and will therefore has number 14; in this case 14**d**-V2-d22); a 10 paras stamp will have number 12, etc. Perforated 13½ and no watermark will have 14a; perforated 11½ and no watermark will have 14b; perforated 13½ and watermarked will have 14c; perforated 11½ and watermarked will have 14d. This example is perforated 11½ and watermarked: 14**d**-V2-d22.

Some of the stamps exist with two or more shades. This will result for instance for a 2 paras in 11da, 11db, etc. A newspaper series 1884 is known in six colour shades according to Süleymaniye but so far only four were recognised. The two others have very rare colours and are rated in the work of Süleymaniye as such. For the proportional stamp this is 14**d**-V2-d22. The reason for repeating the letter in the thir group is to make it possible to mention it as a single stamp 14d-V2-d22 or on a document 14d-V2-D22.

A separate coding showing in separate columns is a Roman numeral or capital letter for the type of hand-stamp found on the revenue stamp. This may result in 14d-V2-d22. This is the hand stamp for Candia. They exist for I to V. The hand-stamps for double fees are in capitals: A to E.

In the same coding, every result of a hand stamp will be mentioned in the colour of which the hand stamp appears. This could be in 1: **black**, 1.2: **grey**, 2: **blue**, 3: **red**, or 4: **purple** (14d-V2-D22). In the table, a separate column will show a colour (1, 2, 3, 4) and one for a watermark position (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6); and other watermark details, etc. This stamp has watermark position 2 (14d-V2-D22). If more symbols exist together, the numbers will be mentioned together.

A small letter means stamp reported (a) and a capital letter means document reported (A). Stamps only found on documents in literature will receive a separate capital like **CB** (Cretan Bank book) and **fF** for the book of Feenstra. Problem here is that these cannot be checked for watermarks or their positions. Feenstra has prices for many combinations but so far I haven’t seen many of them.

An attempt was made to report the way of usage too. Examples already reported in both books are shown in regular font. A reported item will be shown in **bold**. In some cases; revenues were used for telegraphic purposes showing postage cancels or even telegraph cancels. *Maritime* use is a 2second separate group. Genuine postal use is unknown.

The following tables in Chapter 3.1 are the condensed results for Ottoman stamps for regular use and found in combination with the hand-stamps.

The Ottoman stamps in a table for condensed result will be marked with a “T” for Turkish. Regular Ottoman stamps of series 1879 have been found with “|||||||” watermark band(s).

3.1: Condensed Results

3.1.1: Condensed Results 1875–1884

1875/79 Proportional Fee and 1875/84 newspaper

no	value	colour	1875 No wmk 13 ½	1879/84 No wmk 11 ½	1879/84 No wmk 13 ½	1879/84 Wmk Down Left 11 ½ / 13 ½	1879/84 Wmk Up-left 11 ½ / 13 ½	1879/84 Wmk Down- right 11 ½ / 13 ½	1879/84 Wmk Up-right 11 ½ / 13 ½
1a	2	Paras	Deep blue	T	T				
1b			Light blue	T F	T				
			Grey	T	–				
1c									
11a			Light blue and red	–	I, III	–	E F	III	–
11b	Dark grey and red	–	–	–	–	I	F	–	
11c	Turquoise and red	–	–	II	–	–	A F/E F	–	
11d	Ultramarine and red	–	–	–	–	–	AA	IV	
2	10	Paras	Red and yellow	T F F	T	T	T	T	T
12			Brown and Yellow (shades)	T	T E, F, F I, II, III, IV	T I, I, III E, F	T	T	T E	T
3	20	Paras	Red and yellow	T I, III, V	T	T F	–	–	–
13			Brown and Yellow (shades)	T	T E, F F IV, V	T F I, IV, V	16 T / F5	T	T E	T
4	1	Piastre	Red and green	T E F IV					
14					T A F F I, III, IV, V	T F I, III, IV	T (E, F) V F6	T (E, F) III	T (E, F) IV, V	T (E, F) V
5	2	Piastres	Red and green	T	T	T	T	–	– F
15									
6	3	Piastres	Red and green	T –	T F I, III, III	T F F F I, III	–	T	T
16									
7	4	Piastres	Red and green	T	–	T	–	–	–
17									
8	5	Piastres	Red and green	T	T F6	T F	T	T F	T
18									
9	7 ½	Piastres	Red and green	T	–	T	–	–	–
19									
10	10	Piastres	Red and green	I					
20				T	T	T	T	T	–	T

Key

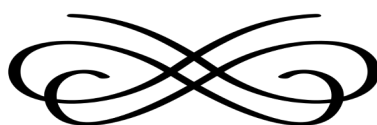
cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); ff/FF: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; T: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
 I/A/F: found used; T: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; AA: double cancel; rR: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; (I): priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; B: reported in collection(s); O: General Ottoman
 stamp; O in bold: reported on General Ottoman stamp; lower case: on stamp; upper case: on document;
 underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; italic: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

3.1.2: Condensed Results 1890

1890 Proportional Fee and 1891 Newspaper

no	value		colour	1890 No wmk 13 ½	1890 No wmk 11 ½	1890 Wmk Up-left 11 ½/13 ½	1890 Wmk Down-left 11 ½/13 ½	1890 Wmk Up-right 11 ½/13 ½	1890 Wmk Down-right 11 ½/13 ½	
21a	2	Paras	Blue	AF	–	–	–	–	–	
21b			Ultramarine	E	–	–	–	–	–	
21c			Light blue	A	–	–	–	–	–	
22a	10	Paras	Grey–black	(ACDE) F	–	–	AF	AC	C	
22b			Grey–brown	AC (DEF)	–	–	–	AC	–	
22c			Brown	– CE	–	–	–	CDF	–	
22d			Bistre	AE (CD)	–	–	–	–CD	AC	–
23a	20	Paras	Grey–black	BFF (ACD)	–	–	C	C	–	
23b			Brown	EFF (ACD)	–	A	F	–	–	
23c			Grey	(ACD)	–	–	–	–	–	
23d			Bistre	AE (CD)	–	–	–	–	–	
24a	1	Piastre	Grey–black	(ACDEF)	IV	–	BF	II BC	–	
24b					I F	–	III	–	–	D
24c			Grey–brown	(ACDEF)	–	–	–	–	A	–
24d			Brown Bistre	CF (ACD)	–	–	C –	–	AC CF	–
25a	2	Piastres	Orange Brown	F	–	–	–	F	–	
25b			Bistre	A (CD)	–	–	–	F	–	
26a	3	Piastres	Orange Brown	A (CD)	–	–	AC	AC	–	
26b			Pale orange brown	(ACD)	–	–	A	F	–	
			Bistre	A (CD)	–	–	–	CF	–	
27a	4	Piastres	Orange Brown	(ACD)	–	–	–	–	–	
27b			Bistre	–	–	–	–	–	–	
28a	5	Piastres	Orange Brown	–	–	–	F	C	–	
28b			Bistre	E	–	–	–	–	–	
29a	7 ½	Piastres	Orange Brown	A	–	–	–	–	–	
29b			Bistre	–	–	–	–	–	–	
30a	10	Piastres	Orange Brown	A	–	–	–	F	–	
30b			Bistre	–	–	–	–	–	–	

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 –: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown



3.2: Detailed Results

The following pages show the general Ottoman stamps used in the Empire and what was found of it on Crete, combined with their way of usage.

1875 (March 1st)

First issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the tughra of Abdül Aziz.

Higher values are so far not known used on Crete for this series, with one recently reported exception of a 50 Piastres stamp.

Newspapers and Advertisement



Fig. 150: 1a



Fig. 151: 1b



Fig. 152: 1c

Proportional Fee



Fig. 153: 2



Fig. 154: (2a)



Fig. 155: (2b)



Fig. 156: 3



Fig. 157: 4



Fig. 158: (4a)



Fig. 159: (4b)



Fig. 160: (4c)



Fig. 161: 5.²¹



Fig. 162: (5a)

21 An example of shade and/or washed colour; not defined.



Fig. 163: (5b)



Fig. 164: 6



Fig. 165: (6a)



Fig. 166: 7



Fig. 167: 8



Fig. 168: (8a)



Fig. 169: 9



Fig. 170: (9a)



Fig. 171: 10

March 1875–1876

Perforation: a: 13½; b: 11½

Watermark: 1: none



Fig. 172: 1b-A1-b



Fig. 173: 2a-A3-a



Fig. 174: 2a-A1-a



Fig. 175: 3a-I2-a



Fig. 176: 10a-I2-a

no	value	colour	O	-	E (II)	F (I)	I (III)	II	III (IV)	IV	V
1ba 1bb 1bc	2 Paras	Deep blue Light blue Grey	a1b a1 a1b a2	(CB)	(fF)	(fF) a	(fF)		(fF)		
2a (2aa) (2ab)	10 Paras	Red and yellow	a1 a3	(CB)	(fF)	aa (fF) aa	(fF)		(fF)		
3a	20 Paras	Red and yellow	a1 a2	(CB) R	(fF)		aA		(fF) R	(CB)	(CB) R
4a	1 Piastre	Red and green	a1		r (fF)	a (fF)	(fF)		(fF)	(CB)	
5a	2 Piastres	Red and green	a	-	(fF)	(fF)	(fF)		(fF)		
6a	3 Piastres	Red and green	a1	r	a r (fF)	(fF)	(fF)		(fF)		
7a	4 Piastres	Red and green	a								
8a	5 Piastres	Red and green	a								

no	value	colour	O	-	E (II)	F (I)	I (III)	II	III (IV)	IV	V
9a	7½	Piastres	Red and green	a							
10a	10	Piastres	Red and green	a2			a				

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); ff/FF: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; T: found for regular Ottoman stamps; I/A/F: found used; T: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; AA: double cancel; rR: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; (I): priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; B: reported in collection(s); O: General Ottoman stamp; O in bold: reported on General Ottoman stamp; lower case: on stamp; upper case: on document; underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1879

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

*Newspapers and Advertisement (1884)*²²



Fig. 177: 11b



Fig. 178: (11b1)



Fig. 179: 11c



Fig. 180: 11d



Fig. 181: 11f

Proportional Fee (1879)



Fig. 182: 11



Fig. 183: (11a)



Fig. 184: (11b)



Fig. 185: (11c)



Fig. 186: 12



Fig. 187: (12a)



Fig. 188: (12b)



Fig. 189: (12c)



Fig. 190: 13



Fig. 191: (13a)

22 Süleymaniye defines also a deep grey/red (11a) and green/orange (11e) but both are rare and unavailable to show.



Fig. 192: 14



Fig. 193: (14a)



Fig. 194: 15²³



Fig. 195: (15a)



Fig. 196: (15b)



Fig. 197: 1(15c)



Fig. 198: 16



Fig. 199: 17



Fig. 200: (17a)



Fig. 201: 18



Fig. 202: 19



Fig. 203: 20



Fig. 204: (20a)



Fig. 205: (20b)

1879/1884

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13½; a2= double perforation at bottom



Fig. 206: 12a-F3-a3



Fig. 207: 12a-E1-a11



Fig. 208: 13a-E2-a12



Fig. 209: 16a-A1-a1



Fig. 210: 16a-A4-a4

23 Example of shade and/or washed colour; not defined.



Fig. 211: 12a-I2-a2 Fig. 212: 16a-I2-a2

Fig. 213:
12a-III2-a2

Fig. 214:
12a-IV2-a2

Fig. 215:
14a-IV2-a2



Fig. 216:
13a-V2-a2

no	value	Colours stamp	O	h. st	I (III)	II	III (IV)	IV	V	A (V)	E (II)	F (I)
11ab 11ac 11ad 11af	2 Paras (1884)	Light blue and red Dark grey and red Turquoise and red Ultramarine and red	1a 1a1 1a2 1a	2	a2					fF		
12a	10 Paras	Brown and yellow Pale brown and yellow	1a1 1a2 1a3	1 2 3	r1 a1 a2a2 fF		a2 a2 fF	CB?			a1	a3
13a	20 Paras	Brown and yellow Pale brown and yellow	1a1 1a2	1 2	a2 fF fF	-	fF fF	R	a2A2 CB?	-	fF fF	r1 fF fF
13a1	30 Paras	Grey and yellow	1a									
14a	1 Piastre	Red and green	1a1 1a2	1 2	fF r2	-	a2 A2 fF	a2 R CB?			fF	a1 fF -
15a	2 Piastres	Red and green	1a1 1a2		fF	-	fF	-		-	fF	fF
16a	3 Piastres	Red and green	1a1 1a2 1a2 1a4	1 2 4	a2 fF	-	a2 r2 fF	-	CB?		fF	a1 fF r2 a4
17a	4 Piastres	Red and green	1a									
18a	5 Piastres	Red and green	1a	1 2	fF		fF			-		r1
19a	7½ Piastres	Red and green	1a									
20a	10 Piastres	Red and green	1a2									

1879/1884

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: b: 11½, c: 12×11½



Fig. 217:
3b-A4-b4



Fig. 218:
11ba-E1-b1



Fig. 219:
11ba-E1-b1



Fig. 220:
12b-E1-b11



Fig. 221:
12b-E2-b12



Fig. 222:
12b-III1-b1



Fig. 223:
12b-III2-b2



Fig. 224:
13b-III2-b2



Fig. 225:
14b-III2-b2



Fig. 226:
12b-III2-b2



Fig. 227:
12-E2-b2r

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	I	II	III	IV	V	A	E	F
11bb 11bc 11bd 11bf	2 Paras (1884)	Light blue and red Dark grey and red Turquoise and red Ultramarine and red	1b1 1b2	2	b2		b2b2			fF/ CB1?	b1	
12b	10 Paras	Brown and yellow (shades)	1b1 1b2 1b3	1 2 3cls 3	b1b1 fF	1b1	b2b2 fF	b2			b1 fF	b1 fF r2 b3

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	I	II	III	IV	V	A	E	F
13b	20 Paras	Brown and yellow (shades)	1b1 1b2	1 2	<i>fF</i>		<i>fF</i>	R	B2		r1 <i>fF</i>	<i>fF</i> r1 r2
13b1	30 Paras	Grey and yellow	?									
14b	1 Piastre	Red and green	1b1 1b2 1b4	1 2 4	<i>fF</i> r2		<i>fF</i> r2	b2B2	b2	- b4	<i>fF</i>	r1 r2 <i>fF</i>
15b	2 Piastres	Red and green	1b1		<i>fF</i>		<i>fF</i>				<i>fF</i>	<i>fF</i>
16b	3 Piastres	Red and green	1b1 1b2	1 2	b2 <i>fF</i>		b2 b2 <i>fF</i>				<i>fF</i>	r1 <i>fF</i>
17b	4 Piastres	Red and green	1b									
18b	5 Piastres	Red and green	?		<i>fF</i>		<i>fF</i>					
19b	7½ Piastres	Red and green	?									
20b	10 Piastres	Red and green	1b	2				CB?				

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); ff/FF: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; T: found for regular Ottoman stamps; I/A/F: found used; T: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; AA: double cancel; rR: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; (I): priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; B: reported in collection(s); O: General Ottoman stamp; O in bold: reported on General Ottoman stamp; lower case: on stamp; upper case: on document; underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1879/1884

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 2: “varaka pulu” in Ottoman-Turkish sideways: seen on back in mirror view

Perforation: a: 13½, e: imperforated



Figs. 228–232: 1: Down-left; 2: Up-left; 3: Down-right; 4: Up-right; 5: monogramme.



Fig. 233: 11cd-E1-ca13

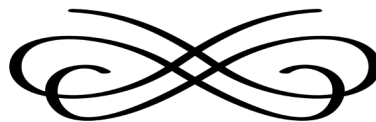
Fig. 234: 13c-E2-ca15

Fig. 235: 11ed-F1-ca13

Fig. 236: 15cx-F3-c3xr

No.	Value	colour	O	h.st	Wmk	I	II	III	IV	V	A	E	F		
11cb	2	Paras (1884)	Light blue and red	ca	1	13						ca11	ca11		
11cc			Dark grey and red	ca	1	3									
11cd			Turquoise and red	ca		3					ff				
11ed			Turquoise and red	ca	1	3								ra13	ea13
11cf			Ultramarine and red	ca											
12c	10	Paras	Brown and yellow (shades)	ca	1	3						ca13			
				ca	1									ff	ff
				ca		1234									
				ca	2		ff		ff	CB?					
13c	20	Paras	Brown and yellow (shades)	ca	1	5						ff	ca15		
			ca	2	1234	ff		ff		CB?				ff	ff
14c	1	Piastre	Red and green	ca		123						ff	ff		
					2	3	ff		ff		CB?				
15c	2	Piastres	Red and green	ca	2	24	ff		ff			ff	ff		
					3	?								r3x	
16c	3	Piastres	Red and green	ca	2		ff		ff		CB?	ff	ff		
17c	4	Piastres	Red and green	ca											
18c	5	Piastres	Red and green	ca	2	234	ff		ff						
19c	7½	Piastres	Red and green	ca											
20c	10	Piastres	Red and green	ca		134									

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown



1879/1884

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 2: “varaka pulu” in Arabic sideways: seen on back in mirror view (P210–226)

Perforation: b: 11 ½



Figs. 237–241: 1: Down–left; 2: Up–left; 3: Down–right; 4: Up–right; 5: |||||—band(s) (r)



Fig. 241: 11dc-F1-d13



Fig. 242: 11da-F1-d13



Fig. 243: 12d-E1-d12



Fig. 244: 16d-F3-d3x6r



Fig. 245: 1311-d146r



Fig. 246: 11dc-AA4-D43



Fig. 247: 11dc-III2-d24



Fig. 248: 14d-III2-d22



Fig. 249: 14d-IV2-d24



Fig. 250: 14d-IV2-d23r*



Fig. 251: 14d-V2-d22

No.	Value	Colour	O	h.st	Wmk	I	II	III	IV	V	A	AA	E	F		
11db	2 Paras (1884)	Light blue and red	2d-12	2	1			d12								
11dc		Dark grey and red	2d-22	2	2	d22										
11dd		Turquoise and red	2d-13	1	3						d13			d13		
11df			2d-24	2	4			d24D			CB13					
			Ultramarine and red	2d-43	4	3			24		fF	D43				
12d	10 Paras	Brown and yellow (shades)	2d	1	1	r11							fF	fF		
				1	2	r12										
				1	3										ca13	
				2	3			134	fF	r23	r2x					
				4	2			2	r42	fF	R22					
13d	20 Paras	Brown and yellow (shades)	2d	1	46	r146							fF	fF		
				2	1234	fF		fF	R							

No.	Value	Colour	O	h.st	Wmk	I	II	III	IV	V	A	AA	E	F
14d	1 Piastre	Red and green	2d	<u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u>	1 3 4 2 x6			2db fF	r23	d21 R23 d24 D24			fF	fF r32 r3x6
15d	2 Piastres	Red and green	2d	<u>2</u>	24	fF		fF					fF	fF
16d	3 Piastres	Red and green	2d	<u>2</u>		fF		fF					fF	fF
17d	4 Piastres	Red and green	2d											
18d	5 Piastres	Red and green	2d	<u>2</u>	234	fF		fF						
19d	7½ Piastres	Red and green	2d											
20d	10 Piastres	Red and green	2d	<u>2</u>	124				CB?					

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1879

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps for the provinces with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: **1: None** (P227–234)

Perforation: **a: 13 ½**



Fig. 252: 1-F1-a1



Fig. 253: 1-A2+F1-a2a1



Fig. 254: 1-I2-a2



Fig. 255: 9-I2-a2



Fig. 256: 1-III2-a2



Fig. 257: 5-III2-a2



Fig. 258: 6-V2-a2



Fig. 259: 9-V2-a2

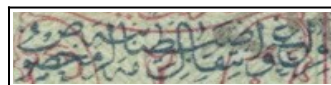
No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	–	I	II	III	IV	V	F+I	E	F
1	10 Paras	Black and blue	1a1 1a2	1 2		a1 a2A2 <i>fF</i>		a1 a2A2 <i>fF</i>		R2	a1	<i>fF</i>	a1 <i>fF</i>
2	20 Paras	Black and blue	1a1 1a2	1 2		a2A2 <i>fF</i>		a2A2 <i>fF</i>	R1 R2			<i>fF</i>	<i>fF</i>
3	1 Piastre	Black and mauve	1a2 1a3	2 3		a2A2 <i>fF</i>		a2 <i>fF</i>	R2	A2 CB2		<i>fF</i>	<i>fF</i> r3
4	2 Piastres	Black and mauve	1a1 1a2	1 2	– CB	a2A2 <i>fF</i>		a2A2 <i>fF</i>		CB2		<i>fF</i>	r1 <i>fF</i>
5	3 Piastres	Black and mauve	1a1 1a2 1a3	1 2 3		a2A2 <i>fF</i>		a2A2 <i>fF</i>		CB2		<i>fF</i>	r1 <i>fF</i> r3
6	4 Piastres	Black and mauve	1a2	2						A2			
7	5 Piastres	Black and mauve	1a2	2		A2 CB2							
8	7½ Piastres	Black and mauve	1a2	2		A2			CB2				
9	10 Piastres	Black and mauve	1a2	2		a2A2 CB2	–	a2		A2 CB2			

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; –: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1879

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Overprinted in blue for use of transfers of real estate (fig. 260).



Watermark: 1: none (P235–239)

Perforation: a: 11½



Fig. 261: 13½



Fig. 262: 13½



Fig. 263: 11½

Overprinted in Blue for Use of Transfers of Real Estate

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	A	B	C	E	F
1a	10 Paras	Brown and yellow	1a							
2a	20 Paras	Brown and yellow	1a	1	CB			CB		
3a	1 Piastre	Red and green	1a	1	CB					
4a	2 Piastres	Red and green	1a	1						
5a	3 Piastres	Red and green	1a							
6a	4 Piastres	Red and green	1a							
7a	5 Piastres	Red and green	1a	1				CB		
8a	7½ Piastres	Red and green	1a							
9a	10 Piastres	Red and green	1a	1	CB					

Overprinted in black for use of transfers of real estate

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	A	B	C	E	F
1b	10 Paras	Brown and yellow	1b	1						
2b	20 Paras	Brown and yellow	1b	1						
3b	1 Piastre	Red and green	1b	1	CB					
4b	2 Piastres	Red and green	1b	1						
5b	3 Piastres	Red and green	1b	1						
6b	4 Piastres	Red and green	1b	1						
7b	5 Piastres	Red and green	1b	1				CB	-	
8b	7½ Piastres	Red and green	1b	1						
9b	10 Piastres	Red and green	1b	1	CB					

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1890–1891 (1890)

Newspapers and advertisement (1891)



Fig. 264: 21a



Fig. 265: 21b



Fig. 266: 21c

Proportional Fee (1890)

Shades may exist. Washed colours due to soaking stamps off from paper as seen above in some examples.



Fig. 267: 22a



Fig. 268: 22b



Fig. 269: 22c



Fig. 270: 22d



Fig. 271: 23a



Fig. 272: 23b



Fig. 273: 23c



Fig. 274: 23d



Fig. 275: 24a



Fig. 276: 24b



Fig. 277: 24c



Fig. 278: 24d



Fig. 279: 25a



Fig. 280: 25b



Fig. 281: 26a



Fig. 282: 26b



Fig. 283: 27a



Fig. 284: 27b



Fig. 285: 28a



Fig. 286: 28b



Fig. 287: 29a



Fig. 288: 29b



Fig. 289: 30a



Fig. 290: 30b

1890–91 (1890)

Seventh issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13½, b: 11½



Fig. 291: 24ab-I2-a2



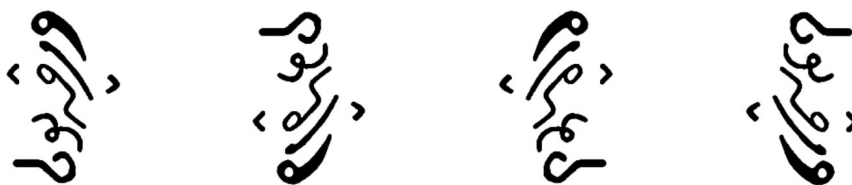
Fig. 292: 24bb-IV1-B1

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	C	D	E	I	II	III	UV	-IV
24aa 24ba	1 Piastre	a-Grey-black	1a 1b	1 1				1a2			1B1	

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

Watermark: 2: “varaka pulu” in Ottoman-Turkish sideways: seen on back in mirror view

Perforation: a: 13½, b: 11½



Figs. 293–296: 1: Down-left; 2: Up-left; 3: Down-right; 4: Up-right.

The 1 Piastre is the only value of this series so far showing old and new hand-stamps. One document has both old and new hand-stamp, used 20.01.1891.²⁴



Fig. 297: 24ca-III1-c13

Fig. 298: 24ca-III1-c13

Fig. 299: 24cb-III2-A21

Fig. 300: 24xa-IV1+A1-X1x

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	Wmk	C	D	E	I	II	III	IV	IV-C
24ca	1 Piastre	a-Grey-black	1aa	1	3						c13		
24ba			1ba	1	x								X1x
or da		b-Grey-brown	2b-a	2	1						A21		
24ca		c-Brown											
		d-Bistre											
24ad													
or cd													

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; ***italic***: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1890-91

Seventh issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13½ (17 perforations below frame)



Fig. 301: 21aa-E1-a1

Fig. 302: 23ab-E1-a1

Fig. 303: 21aa-F1-a1

Fig. 304: 22ab-F2-a2

24 Cf. fig 13 on p. 25 in Papaioannou/Feenstra, 1996.



Fig. 305: 23ac-F1-a1



Fig. 306: 23ab-F2-a2



Fig. 307: 24ab-F1-a1



Fig. 308: 28ab-F1-a1

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	A	B	C	E	F
21aa	2	Paras	Blue	1a	1		a1A1			
21ab			Ultramarine	1a	1					a1
21ac			Light blue	1a			CB			
22aa	10	Paras	Grey-black	1a	2		fF	fF	fF	fF
22ab			Grey-brown	1a	1		a1 CB fF	fF r1	fF	fF
22ac			Brown	1a	1	CB		r1		a1
22ad			Bistre	1a	1		a1 CB fF	fF	fF	a1
23aa	20	Paras	Grey-black	1a	1		fF	CB	fF	fF
23ab				1a	2					
23ac			Brown	1a	1		fF	fF	fF	fF r1
23ad				1a	2					
			Grey	1a			fF	fF	fF	
			Bistre	1a			fF R	fF	fF	
24aa	1	Piastre	Grey-black	1a			CB fF	fF	fF	fF
24ab				1a	2					
24ac			Grey-brown	1a			fF	fF	fF	fF
24ad			Brown	1a				R		
				1a	2					
			Bistre	1a			fF	fF	fF	
25aa	2	Piastres	Orange Brown	1a	1					
25ab			Bistre	1a			CB fF	fF	fF	
26aa	3	Piastres	Orange Brown	1a	1		a1 fF	fF	fF	
26ab			Bistre	1a	1		a1 fF	fF	fF	
27aa	4	Piastres	Orange Brown	1a			fF	fF	fF	
27ab			Bistre	1a						
28aa	5	Piastres	Orange Brown	1a						
28ab			Bistre	1a	1					
29aa	7½	Piastres	Orange Brown	1a			CB			
29ab			Bistre	1a						
30aa	10	Piastres	Orange Brown	1a			CB			
30ab			Bistre	1a						

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); ff/FF: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; T: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
 /A/F: found used; T: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; AA: double cancel; rR: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; (I): priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; B: reported in collection(s); O: General Ottoman
 stamp; O in bold: reported on General Ottoman stamp; lower case: on stamp; upper case: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1890–91

Seventh issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

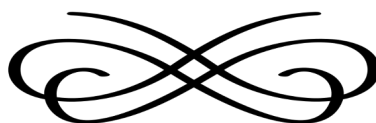
Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: b: 11½ (15 perforation wholes or teeth below frame)²⁵

Current conclusion so far is no proof of existence for examples perforated 11½ and without watermark in the Ottoman Empire, which means also for Crete.

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	A	B	C	Cb	D	E
21ba	2 Paras	Blue	?							
21bb		Ultramarine	?							
21bc		Light blue	?							
22ba	10 Paras	Grey–black	?							
22bb		Grey–brown	?							
22bc		Brown	?							
22bd		Bistre	?							
23ba	20 Paras	Grey–black	?							
23bb		Brown	?							
23bc		Grey	?							
23bd		Bistre	?							
24ba	1 Piastre	Grey–black	?						–	
24bb		Grey–brown	?							
24bc		Brown	?							
24bd		Bistre	?							
25ba	2 Piastres	Orange Brown	?							
25bb		Bistre	?							
26ba	3 Piastres	Orange Brown	?							
26bb		Bistre	?							
27ba	4 Piastres	Orange Brown	?							
27bb		Bistre	?							
28ba	5 Piastres	Orange Brown	?							
28bb		Bistre	?							
29ba	7½ Piastres	Orange Brown	?							
29bb		Bistre	?							
30ba	10 Piastres	Orange Brown	?							
30bb		Bistre	?							

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown



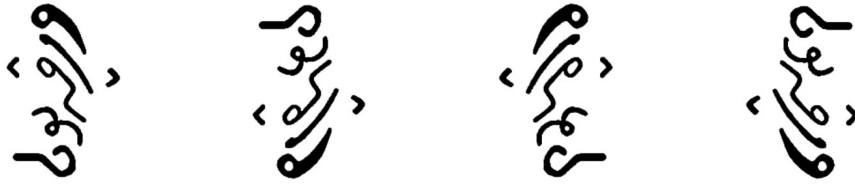
²⁵ A visual count without a perforation gauge to see the difference between 11½ and 13½. Gradually one will recognise what is a larger and what is a smaller perforation.

1890-91

Seventh issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 2: “*varaka pulu*” in Ottoman-Turkish sideways: seen on back in mirror view

Perforation: a: 13½



Figs. 309-312: 1: Down-left; 2: Up-left; 3: Down-right; 4: Up-right.



Fig. 313: 21ca-C1-a14



Fig. 314: 22cb-F1-a13



Fig. 315: 25cb-F1-a11



Fig. 316: 28ca-C1-a11



Fig. 317: 24ca-B1-a12r



Fig. 318: 24ca-B1-a13r



No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	Wmk	-	A	B	C	D	E	F
21ca 21cb 21cc	2	Paras	Blue Ultramarine Light blue	2a 2a 2a					CB			
22ca 22cb 22cc 22cd	10	Paras	Grey-black Grey-brown Brown Bistre	2a- <i>abd</i> 2a- <i>a</i> 2a- <i>ab</i> 2a- <i>c</i>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 134 3 3 2 3 3 3		<i>ff</i> r12 c13 c13 CB <i>ff</i> c13 r13 <u>2ca</u> CB <i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i> c14 c14 c13 r13 c13 <i>ff</i> c12 r12 r13 r13 <u>c13 ff</u> r13	<i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> c12 c12 r13 <i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>	c12 <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> r13
23ca 23cb 23cc 23cd	20	Paras	Grey-black Brown Grey Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a- <i>a</i> 2a- <i>abc</i> 2a	1 1 1 1	2 3 2 123		CB <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>	CB c12 <i>ff</i> c13 <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>		c12
24ca 24cb 24cc 24cd	1	Piastre	Grey-black Grey-brown Brown Bistre	2a- <i>c</i> 2a- <i>c</i> 2a- <i>c</i> 2a	1 1 1 1 1	2 3 1 3 3		CB <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> R13 r13 <i>ff</i>	r12 r13 c13 <i>ff</i> c11 C11 c13 <i>ff</i> r13	<i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>	c12 <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> r13
25ca 25cb	2	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a- <i>bc</i>	1 1	2 3		CB <i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i>		r13 c13
26ca 26cb	3	Piastres	Orange Brown Pale Orange Brown Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a- <i>c</i> 2a- <i>c</i>	1 1 1 1 1	2 3 2 3 3		c12 <i>ff</i> c13 r12 CB <i>ff</i>	c12 <i>ff</i> c13 c13 c13 c13 <i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i> <i>ff</i>		r13 r13
27ca 27cb	4	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a <i>c</i>				<i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i>	<i>ff</i>		
28ca 28cb	5	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a- <i>bc</i>	1 1 1	2 3			c13			c12
29ca 29cb	7½	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a- <i>c</i>				CB			<u>2X</u>	
30ca 30cb	10	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2a- <i>bc</i> 2a- <i>c</i>	1	2		CB		<u>2X</u>		c13r

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); ff/FF: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; T: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
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 stamp; O in bold: reported on General Ottoman stamp; lower case: on stamp; upper case: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1890–91

Seventh issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.Watermark: 2: “*varaka pulu*” in Arab sideways: seen on back in mirror view.

Perforation: b: 11½

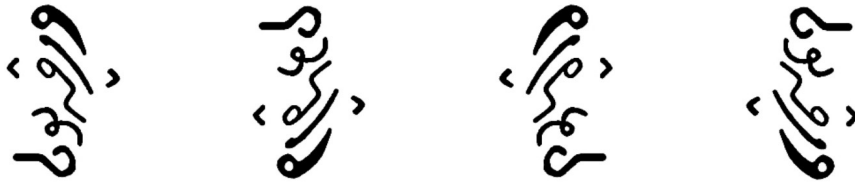


Fig. 319–322: 1: Down–left; 2: Up–left; 3: Down–right; 4: Up–right.



Fig. 323: 22dd–F1–b11



Fig. 324: 24da–D4–b44r

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	Wmk	A	B	C	D	E	F
21da 21db 21dc	2	Paras	Blue Ultramarine Light blue	2b 2b 2b	1	2	d12?				
22da 22db 22dc 22dd	10	Paras	Grey-black Grey-brown Brown Bistre	2b 2b 2b 2b–bc	1 1	2 2 3	d12? d12		d12?		d13
23da 23db 23dc 23dd	20	Paras	Grey-black Brown Grey Bistre	2b 2b 2b 2b–a	4	2	2db				
24da 24db 24dc 24dd	1	Piastre	Grey-black Grey-brown Brown Bistre	2b–c 2b 2b 2b	4	4		1X	r44		
25da 25db	2	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2b 2b							
26da 26db	3	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2b 2b–c	1 1	3 3	d13		d13		
27da 27db	4	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2b–c 2b							
28da 28db	5	Piastres	Orange Brown Bistre	2b–c 2b							

29da	7½	Piastres	Orange Brown	2b-c							
29db			Bistre	2b							
30da	10	Piastres	Orange Brown	2b-c							
30db			Bistre	2b							

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1891

Fixed Fee stamps with the tuğra of Abdül Aziz.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13½



Fig. 325: 1a-E1-a



Fig. 326: 4b

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	A	B	C	E
1a	10 Paras	Brown	1a	1		CB?	A	a
2a	20 Paras	Brown	1a					
3a	1 Piastre	Brown	1a	1	CB?		CB?	
4a	2 Piastres	Green	1a					
5a	3 Piastres	Brown	1a					
6a	10 Piastres	Green	1a	1	CB?			

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: b: 11¾

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	A	B	C	E
1b	10 Paras	Brown	1b					
2b	20 Paras	Brown	1b					
3b	1 Piastre	Brown	1b					
4b	2 Piastres	Green	1b					
5b	3 Piastres	Brown	1b	1	CB?			
6b	10 Piastres	Green	1b					

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; —: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

Current conclusion so far is no proof of existence for examples perforated $11\frac{3}{4}$ for Crete.

1890–91

Fixed Fee stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz

Watermark: 2: “varaka pulu” in Arab sideways: seen on back in mirror view

Perforation: a: $13\frac{1}{2}$

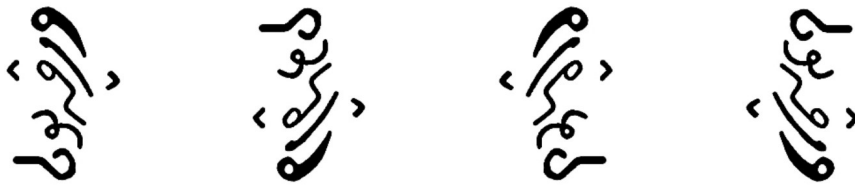


Fig. 327–330: 1: Down-left; 2: Up-left; 3: Down-right; 4: Up-right.



Fig. 331: 1c-B1-c4



Fig. 332: c-B1-c3r*



Fig. 333: 5c-A1-c3



Fig. 334: 6c-C1-c3



Fig. 335: 6c-E1-c3



Fig. 336: 1-AA1-c3

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	Wmk	A	AA	B	C
1c	10 Paras	Brown	c1	1	1	c11		CB?	c11
			c3	1	3	C13R	c13	c13r	rR13
			c4	1	4			C13R r14 c14	
2c	20 Paras	Brown	c						
3c	1 Piastre	Brown	c1	1	1	C11R			c11rR
				1	1	c11r			
			c3	1	3	C13R			C13R CB?
4c	2 Piastres	Green	c						
5c	3 Piastres	Brown	c1	1	1				
6c	10 Piastres	Green	c1	1	1	c11 CB?			

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown



Fig. 337: 1d–E1–d3–
d13r*

Perforation: b: 11¾

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	A	B	C	E
1d	10 Paras	Brown	d					d13r
2d	20 Paras	Brown	d					
3d	1 Piastre	Brown	d					
4d	2 Piastres	Green	d					
5d	3 Piastres	Brown	d	1	CB?			
6d	10 Piastres	Green	d					

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

Current conclusion so far is, despite for an example with type E: no proof of existence for examples perforated 11¾ for Crete.

1888

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.
Overprinted in blue for use of receipts and acquittances.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13½ ; b: 11½



Fig. 338: Overprint in blue for use of receipts and acquittances



Fig. 339: 1a-I2-1a

Fig. 340: 1a-I2-1b

Fig. 341: 1a-III-1a

Fig. 342: 1a-E1-1b



Fig. 343: 1a-F1-1a

Fig. 344: 2a-F1-2b

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	I	III	A	C	D	E	F
1a1	10 Paras	Brown and yellow	1a	1	1ab	1a					
1a2		Pale brown and yellow		1/4			fF	fF	fF	1b	1a
2a1	20 Paras	Red brown and yellow	2a	1						2a	2a
2a2		Brown and yellow		1/4			fF	fF	fF		2r

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1890

Overprinted in black for use of Receipts and Acquittances



Fig. 345: Overprint in blue for use of receipts and acquittances



Fig. 346: 1b-A1-a



Fig. 347: 1b-A1-b



Fig. 348: 1b-A4-a



Fig. 349: 2b-A1-a



Fig. 350: 2b-C1-a



Fig. 351: 1b-V2-a

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	I	V	A	C	D	E	F
1b	10 Paras	Red brown and yellow	1b	1 4 1/4	CB		1a	1a CB4 a fF	1a fF	fF		1r
2b1 2b2	20 Paras	Red brown and yellow Brown and yellow	2b	1 1/4				2a fF	fF CB1	fF		

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); ff/FF: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; T: found for regular Ottoman stamps; I/A/F: found used; T: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; AA: double cancel; rR: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; (I): priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; B: reported in collection(s); O: General Ottoman stamp; O in bold: reported on General Ottoman stamp; lower case: on stamp; upper case: on document; underlined: telegraph cancel; underlined and italic: postage cancels; *italic*: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1891

New design for receipts and acquittances

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13½



Fig. 352: 3-A1-a



Fig. 353: 4-A1-ar



Fig. 354: 4-B1-ar



Fig. 355: 4-C1-a



Fig. 356: 4-E1-a



Fig. 357: 5-A1-a



Fig. 358: 5-E1-a

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	A	B	C	D	E	F
3	10 Paras	Black – grey–white paper	3	1		a CB		a			
4	10 Paras	Black – Crème to (pale) orange paper	4	1		r CB fF	r	a fF	fF	a	
5	20 Paras	Black – orange paper	5	1		A CB fF		fF	fF	a	

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; ***italic***: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1874 Passport

Watermark: 1: none
 Perforation: a: 13½
 Value: 3 Piastres grey–black



Fig. 359: 1.

Although this example is reported for use on Crete, no examples have been seen so far by me.

1888–1890

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the *tuğra* of Abdül Aziz.



Fig. 360: Overprint “resmi pasaport aittir” (authorised for official passport).

Overprinted in Blue (2) or Black (3) for use on passports: “resmi pasaport aittir” (authorised for official passport)

Watermark: 1: none ; 2: watermarked
 Perforation: a: 13½ ; b: 11½
 Value: 3 Piastres carmine & green



Fig. 361: 2–1–a



Fig. 362: 2–1–b

Fig. 363: 2–E1–b²⁶Fig. 364: 2–F1–a²⁷Fig. 365: 2–F1–b²⁸

Although examples are reported for use on Crete, no examples have been seen so far.

26 Image courtesy of Ralph Ebner.

27 Image courtesy of Ralph Ebner.

28 Image courtesy of Ralph Ebner.

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	–		A	B	C	E	F
2	3	Piastres	Red and green	2	1a 1b					r	r
3	3	Piastres	Red and green	3	1a 1b						

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; ***italic***: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

1891

New design

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 13 ½

Value: 3 Piastres black on lilac



Fig. 366: 4-E1-a



Fig. 367: 4-F-a

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	–	A	B	C	E	F
4	3	Piastres	Grey-black	4	1				a	a

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; ***italic***: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

This value is no. 8 on p. 59 from the Papaioannou/Feenstra 1996 book but not with a rose background. Also seen in Süleymaniye on page 452 as no. 5079 with white background. Type E and F are not specifically reported by Papaioannou/Feenstra, 1996, nor by the Feenstra book.

1888/89 and 1890/91 Travel Permits

Second issue of *Proportional Fee* stamps with the tughra of Abdül Aziz.

Overprinted in *blue* or *black* for use on passports: “*mürür tezkerelerine mahsustur*” (for transit licence)



Figs. 368–369: Overprinted in blue or black for use on passports.

Watermark: 1: None

Perforation: a: 13½ ; b: 11½

Value: 1 Piastre carmine & green



Fig. 370: 1–b1



Fig. 371: 1–a2



Fig. 372: 2–a



Fig. 373: 2–C1–b

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	–	A	B	C	E	F
1a	1	Piastre	Red and green	1						
1b				1						
2a				2						
2b				2	1			b		

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends; -: forerunner without hand-stamp; –: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps; **I/A/F**: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document; **underlined**: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use; For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

Although examples are reported for use on Crete, I have seen only one example since 2019.

1888

Design with crescent and star in corners.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: a: 11½ ; b: 12 (as normal or rough perforation)

Value: 2 Piastres blue



Fig. 374: 3-A1-a

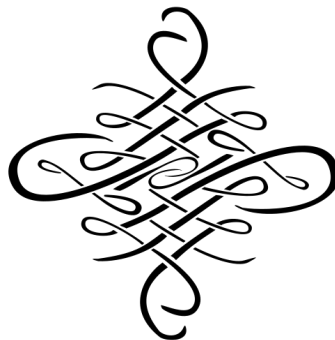


Fig. 375: 3-C1-b (r*)

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	A	B	C	E	F
3a 3b	2 Piastres	Pale blue Dark blue	3	1a 1b		a		r		
					CB					

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
//A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
 stamp; **O in bold**: reported on General Ottoman stamp; **lower case**: on stamp; **upper case**: on document;
underlined: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

Although examples are reported for use on Crete, only these two examples have been seen since 2018 by me. McDonald reports also perf. 13½ but so far not seen by me. Compared to what I have seen, there are 5 times the number perforated 11½ compared to those perforated 12.



1891

New design.

Watermark: 1: none

Perforation: A: 13½

Value: 1 Piastre black on white paper



Fig. 376: 4-C1-a

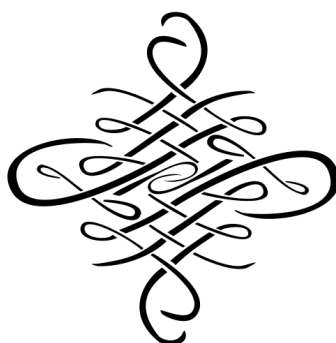
Fig. 377: 4-E1-a

Fig. 378: 4-F1-a
(r*)²⁹

No.	Value	Colours	O	h. st	-	A	B	C	E	F
4	1 Piastre	Grey-black	4	1a					a	a
5	3 Piastres	Black and rose	5	1a				f		

cb/CB: found so far only in Cretan Bank book); **ff/FF**: found so far only in the book of Feenstra & Friends;
 -: forerunner without hand-stamp; -: not found as Ottoman stamp; **T**: found for regular Ottoman stamps;
I/A/F: found used; **T**: recorded for regular Ottoman stamps; **AA**: double cancel; **rR**: reported in collection
 Ralph Ebner; **(I)**: priced in Feenstra but so far not seen; **B**: reported in collection(s); **O**: General Ottoman
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underlined: telegraph cancel; **underlined and italic**: postage cancels; **italic**: Maritime use;
 For watermarked versions, only recorded examples are shown

The Cretan Bank Book has a picture of a standard example of 3 Piastres on page 59 (Feenstra on page 369) but so far no records of a used copy.



29 Courtesy of Ralph Ebner.

4: Cancellations

Inspired by the descriptions of the cancellations in the Papaioannou/Feenstra book of 1996, and a grouping of cancellations on page 174/175, I started to sort out the cancellations I have and the ones provided by Ralph Ebner. The result is **not** a complete listing for the Ottoman period because some of them not in this listing are found in this book.

I have tried to sort them out by district, starting to show a map with marked area; the municipal district names recorded in 1890 by Uğur Peker and (if known) some separate municipalities. Some cancellations are incomplete for preparing a translation.

Guide to the Listings

The cancels are listed by their origin by name in Greek and English on top:³⁰

- *vilayet* = province
- *sanjak/sancak* = district
- *kaza/caza/quaza* = subdistrict
- *belediye/şehremaneti* = municipality
- *nahiye* = parish/subdivision (quarter)

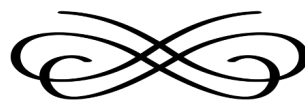
Next is the cancellation, in most cases a cut-out of a document, fragment or even part on a revenue stamp. As these illustrations come from various sources, the size may not be to scale.

Next colour and type of the cancel: intaglio/negative, with intaglio/negative centre only or the colour of the cancel itself.

The period of usage is in most cases time based on what is shown on the cancellation found on stamps and documents.

The last part is the combination of the cancel and revenue, if not struck directly on the stamp itself:

- *Proportional Fee* stamps of several issues: PF 75, PF 79; PF PR 79, PF 90
- *Fixed Fee* 1891: FF 91
- *Receipts & Acquittances* 1891: RE 91
- Pre-printed on document: PP
- British occupation zone: GB
- Russian occupation zone: RU
- Cretan state 1900CR 00
- Blank or unknown: X



³⁰ Peker uses a different nomenclature: for Sanjak (district) he uses *sancak / sub-province*; for Caza (subdistrict) he uses *belediye daireleri / municipal departments* and *kaza / districts*; for Nahiye (subdivision) he uses *nahiye / sub-district*.

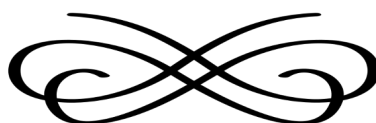


4.1: Chania (Hanya)

Caza (subdistrict) ³¹	Nahiye (subdivision)	Municipalities in the area
Chania (Hanya, La Canée, ΧΑΝΙΩΝ)	Kandanos	Chania
Kisamo (Kissamo, ΚΙΣΣΑΜΩ)		
Selne (Sélino)		

Δήμος – Municipality

XANION CHANIA	XANION CHANIA	XANION CHANIA	LA CANNEE CRETE CHANIA CRETE
			
ΔΗΜΟΣ ΧΑΝΙΩΝ MUNICIPALITY OF CHANIA	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΧΑΝΙΩΝ MUNICIPALITY OF CHANIA	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΧΑΝΙΩΝ MUNICIPALITY OF CHANIA	OFFICE SANITAIRE SANITARY OFFICE
Negative cancel in RED	Negative cancel in BLACK	Negative cancel in BLUE	Negative centre cancel in BLUE
Period of usage –1895–	Period of usage –1895–	Period of usage –1895–	Period of usage –1887–1898
Found on: PF 90	Found on: PF 90	Found on: PF 90	Found on: PF 90



31 Cervati, 1889, also lists “Cydonia”.

Συμβολαιογράφος – Notary

ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA	ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙ (ΚΙΣΣΑΜΩ) KASTELLI (KISSAMO)	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙ ΚΙΣΣΑΜΩ KASTELLI KISSAMO
ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΔΗΣ 1883 NICOLAOS STEFANIDIS 1883	Σ. Α. ΣΤΑΥΡΟΥΔΗΣ 1879 S. A. STAVROUDIS	Μ. Α. ΤΡΟΧΑΛΑΚΗΣ 1879 M.A.TROCHALAKIS 1879	Δ.Α. ΠΑΠΑΔΗΜΗΤΡΑΚΗΣ 1879 D.A. PARADIMITRAKIS 1879
Negative cancel in PURPLE	Cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLACK	Negative cancel in BLACK
Period of usage 1883–1890–	Period of usage 1879–1890–	Period of usage 1879–1890–	Period of usage 1879–1890–
Found on: PF 90	Found on: PF PR 79	Found on: PF PR 79	Found on: PF 75; PF PR 79

Postal Cancels and Telegraphic Use

ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA	ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA		
CANEA (AU)	HANIA (OT)		
Cancel in BLACK	Cancel in BLACK		
Period of usage 1874–88(P);1891?–98(T)	Period of usage 1889–1898 (P/T)		
Found on: PF 90	Found on: PF 90		



sancak:

4.2: Sfakia (Isfakiya)

Caza (subdistrict)	Nahiye (subdivision)	Municipalities in the area
Isfakiya (Esfakye, Sphakia)	İzzeddin	Sfakia (Sfakion, Σφακιά)
Ay Vasil (Eyuvasil, Sainte-Basil)	Suda	
Vianno ³²	Viyanos (Vianos, Αποcorona, Αποκόρωνας)	

ΣΦΑΚΙΑ – SFAKION

ΣΦΑΚΙΑ SFAKION

ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΣΦΑΚΕΙΑΝ LAND REGISTRY OF SFAKION
Negative cancel in BLUE
Period of usage: 1890–
Found on: PF 90






32 Cervati, 1889, lists Vianno with nahiyes Vianno, St. Basile, Mouruiés; but these are listed under sandjak Lasid!



sancak:

4.3: Rethymno (Resmo)

Caza (subdistrict)	Nahiye (subdivision) ³³	Municipalities in the area
Amari (Amaria, Amarion)	Homiri (Khoumeiri, Humeiri)	
Milopotamo (Milayotmo)	Merona (Ag. Miron)	
Rethymno (Resmo)	Arhyropolis Roustica Atsipopoulo Cromonastiri Amantos Pigis (Πηγή)	Resmo (Rethymno, Ρέθυμνο) Pigi (Pigis, Πηγή)

ΠΗΓΗΣ PIGI	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNO	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNO
		
ΔΗΜΟΣ ΠΗΓΗΣ MUNICIPALITY OF PIGIS	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON
Cancel in BLUE	Negative centre; cancel in BLUE-GREEN	Cancel in BLACK
Period of usage: 18XX	Period of usage: 18XX-1899	Period of usage: 1890-1899-
Found on: X	Found on: RU	Found on: X

33 Cervati, 1889, lists for Rétimo the nahiyes Arhyropolis, Roustica, Atsipopoulo, Cromonastiri, Amantos, Pigis, and for Amarion the nahiyes Merona, Monastiraki, Apodoulou.



sancak:

4.4: Candie (Kandiya)









Caza (subdistrict)	Nahiye (subdivision)	Municipalities in the area
Kandiye (Candia)	Ayamiron	Iraklio (Ηράκλειο)
Kötüryo ³⁴	Kastel (Καστέλλι)	ΕΠΗΣΚΟΠΗΣ
Maloviz (Malevisi, Μαλεβίζι)		ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ, ΑΧΑΡΝΩΝ
Pedias		
Temenos		
Kenourio & Pyrgiotissa (Petriye, Kötüryo)		Lagkados (ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ)
Merous Rizou & Monofazzi		



KANDIYE – CANDIA DISTRICT / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ – KANDIYE – IRAKLION – CANDIA



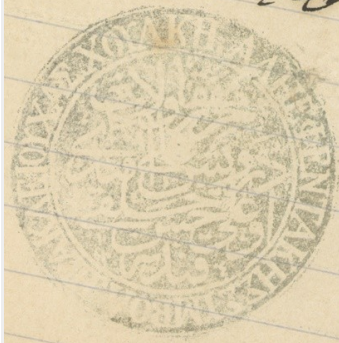

CANDIA	CANDIA	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
I.e R. ³⁵ AGENZIA CONSOLARE A.U. CANDIA CONSULATE OF CANDIA	EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED CANDIA	ΥΠΟΤΟΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ LAND REGISTRY OF IRAKLION 1302 (1885)	ΔΙΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ 1302 1885 IRAKLION
Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE
Period of usage: 1895	Period of usage: –1897–	Period of usage: 1885	Period of usage: 1885–
Found on: X	Found on: FF 91	Found on: X	Found on: X

34 Not clearly identified; Cervati, 1889, suggests this is Kenourio.

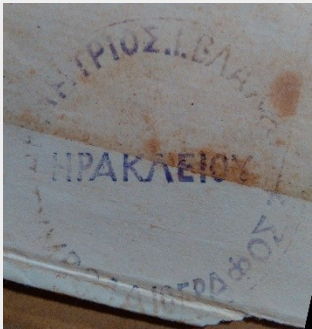



35 I. e. R = Imperial & Royal Austrian ...

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ COUNTY COURT IRAKLION	ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ (1311) ACCOUNT OFFICE OF IRAKLION (1311=1893)	ΠΡΩΤΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE IRAKLION	ΑΝΑΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ 1879 INTERROGATOR OF IRAKLION 1879
Negative centre cancel in PURPLE	Negative cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Negative centre cancel in PURPLE
Period of usage: 1879–189X–	Period of usage: 189x	Period of usage: 188X–	Period of usage: 1879–1891X–
Found on: FF 91	Found on: FF 91	Found on: X	Found on: X
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
1862 Η ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ THE COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE REGION OF IRAKLION	1862 Η ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ THE COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE REGION OF IRAKLION	ΙΕΡΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OF IRAKLION	ΑΝΑΚΡΙΤΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΥ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ INVESTIGATOR OF THE CITY COURT OF IRAKLION
Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Negative centre cancel in BLUE
Period of usage 1879–1899–	Period of usage 1879–18XX	Period of usage 189X–190X	Period of usage –1892–1893–
Found on: PF 79 FF 91	Found on: PF 79	Found on: CR 00	Found on: X


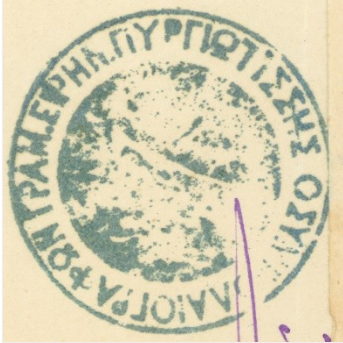
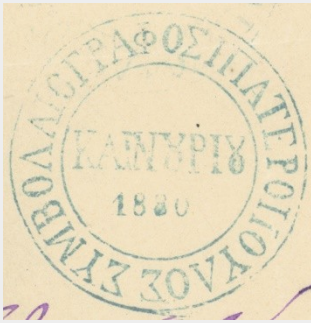

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ PROSECUTION IRAKLION 1290 (=1290) 1879 ³⁶	ΑΝΤ. Ι. ΧΑΤΖΗΔΑΚΗΣ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ (ΚΡΗΤΗΣ) ΑΝΤ. Ι. CHATZIDAKIS LAWYER IRAKLION (CRETE)	ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF IRAKLION	ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ADMINISTRATIVE COURT OF IRAKLION
Negative centre Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLACK	Negative cancel in BLUE-GREEN
Period of usage 1879–1883–	Period of usage 189X–	Period of usage 1878–	Period of usage 1878–
Found on: X	Found on: FF 91	Found on: PF 75	Found on: PF PR 79

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΕΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩ Γ. ΛΑΔΑΣ NOTARY OF IRAKLION G. LADAS	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ 1879 NOTARY OF IRAKLION	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΧΑΣ. ΧΟΥΛΑΚΗ. ΑΛΗ ΕΦΕΝΤΑΚΗΣ NOTARY OF IRAKLION HAS. CHOULAKI ALI EFENTAKIS	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ Χ. ΚΑΜΙΝΟΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΑΛΙΕΦΕΝΤΑΚΗΣ 1895 NOTARY OF IRAKLION X. KAMINOPETROS
Cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in PURPLE	Negative cancel in BLUE	Cancel in LILAC
Period of usage 1879–	Period of usage 1879–	Period of usage 1879–	Period of usage 1895–
Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 90





36 These dates usually refer to the creation of the postmark, cancel, or cachet.

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ Ι.ΒΛΑΧΑΚΗΣ NOTARY OF IRAKLION DIMITRIOS I. VLACHAKIS	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΙΦΑΚΗ ΕΤΙΧΕΜ. 1883 NOTARY OF IRAKLION SERIFAKI ETICHEM. 1883	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΙΦΑΚΗ ΕΤΙΧΕΜ. 1883 NOTARY OF IRAKLION SERIFAKI ETICHEM. 1883	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ Ε.Α. ΞΑΝΘΟΥΔΙΔΗΣ 1883 NOTARY OF IRAKLION E.A. XANTHOUDIDIS 1883
Cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLACK	Cancel in BLUE
Period of usage: 18XX–	Period of usage: 1883–	Period of usage: 1883–	Period of usage: 1883–
Found on: X	Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 90	Found on: PF 79





CANDIA– KENURIO PYRGIOTISSIA





ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤΙΣΣΗΣ PYRGIOTISSIS	ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤΙΣΣΗΣ PYRGIOTISSIS	ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ KENURIOU	ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ KENURIOU
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤΙΣΣΗΣ COUNTY COURT PYRGIOTISSIS	Ο ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΓΡΑΜ. ΕΙΡΗΝ. ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤΙΣΣΗΣ NOTARIES OF SECRETARY COUNTY COURT PYRGIOTISSIS	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ Ι. ΠΑΤΕΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ NOTARY I. PATEROPOULOS KENURIO 1880	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ Ι. ΠΑΤΕΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ NOTARY PATEROPOULOS KENURIO
Cancel in BLACK	Negative centre; cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Negative centre; cancel in BLUE
Period of usage 1879–	Period of usage 18XX–	Period of usage 1880–	Period of usage 18XX–
Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: PF79 PF PR79	Found on: X

ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ – ΚΑΝΔΙΕ – ΜΑΛΕΒΙΣΙ – ΚΑΝΔΙΑ

ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ ΜΑΛΕΒΙΣΙ	ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ ΜΑΛΕΒΙΣΙ	ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ ΜΑΛΕΒΙΣΙ	ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ ΜΑΛΕΒΙΣΙ
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ Γ.ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΔΗΣ ΕΝ ΜΑΛΕΒΙΖΙΩ NOTARY G. ZACHARIADIS IN MALEVISI	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ Γ.Κ. ΙΩΑΝΝΙΔΗΣ ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ NOTARY G.K. IOANNIDIS MALEVISIOU	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ COUNTY COURT MALEVISI	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ COUNTY COURT MALEVISI
Negative cancel in BLUE	Cancel in VIOLET	Negative centre; cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE
Period of usage 1879–18XX–	Period of usage 189X–18XX–	Period of usage 1879–18XX–	Period of usage 189X–18XX–
Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 90	Found on: X	Found on: X

ΚΑΝΔΙΑ–ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙ





ΡΙΖΟΥ ΚΑΥ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ RIZO AND MONOFATSI	ΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΡΙΖΟΥ ΚΑΥ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ MERY'S RIZO AND MONOFATSI	ΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΡΙΖΟΥ ΚΑΥ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ MERY'S RIZO AND MONOFATSI	ΡΙΖΟΥ ΚΑΥ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ RIZO AND MONOFATSI
			
ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΡΙΖΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ COURT OF RIZO AND MONOFATSI	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΡΙΖΟΥ COUNTY COURT MONFATSI AND MERY'S RIZO	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΡΙΖΟΥ COUNTY COURT MONFATSI AND MERY'S RIZO	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ 1889 ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΡΙΖΟΥ COUNTY COURT 1889 MONFATSI AND RIZO
Negative cancel in GREY	Negative cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE	Negative centre cancel in BLUE–GREEN
Period of usage 18XX	Period of usage 18XX	Period of usage 18XX	Period of usage 1889–
Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: PF 79 PF 90

RIZOU KAYI ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ RIZO AND MONOFATSIU	RIZOU KAYI ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ RIZO AND MONOFATSIU	ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΣ ΣΧΟΙΝΙΑ DISTRICT/REGION OF SCHOINIA	?
			
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΣ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΟΣ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΡΙΖΟΥ ۳۰۹ (1309) PUBLIC CATEGORY MONFATSI AND MEROUS RIZO (1892)	ΜΣ Ζωρζάκης ۱۱۳۰۳ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΡΟΥΣ ΡΙΖΟΥ M S Zorzakis NOTARY MONOFATSI AND MEROUS RIZO 1303 (1886)	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΣ ΣΧΟΙΝΙΑ DISTRICT/REGION OF SCHOINIA	...ΟΝ ΕΚΚΛ. ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΤΗ..... ΚΡΗΤΗΣ COURT CRETE
Negative centre cancel in BLACK	Cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLACK	Cancel in BLUE
Period of usage: 1892–	Period of usage: 1886–	Period of usage: 18XX	Period of usage: 189X
Found on: X	Found on: PF 79	Found on: 18XX	Found on: FF 91

CANDIA–PEDIADA



ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI –PEDIADA	ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ PEDIADA	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI –PEDIADA	ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ PEDIADA
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΟΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ COUNTY COURT KASTELLI IN PEDIADOS	ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LAND REGISTRY PEDIADOS	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ ΕΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KASTELLI IN PEDIADOS	ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ 1889 COUNTY OF PEDIADA 1889
Negative centre; cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLACK	cancel in BLACK	Negative cancel in BLUE
Period of usage 1890–1899–	Period of usage 18xx	Period of usage 1890–1899–	Period of usage 1889–1899–
Found on: FF 91	Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: X

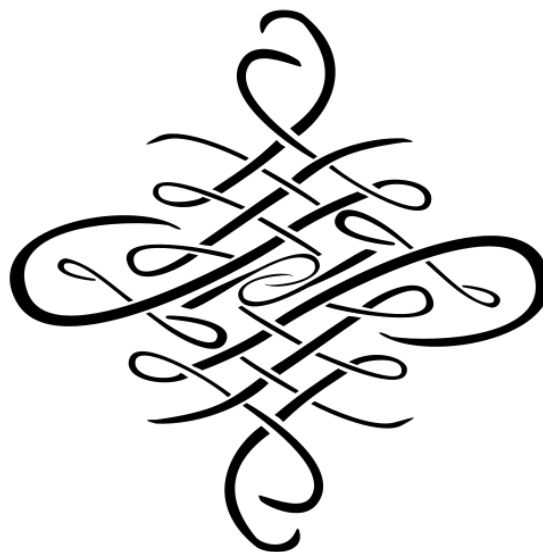
ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ PEDIADA	ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ PANAGIA PEDIADA	ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ PANAGIA PEDIADA	ΕΠΗΣΚΟΠΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ EPISKOPIS PEDIADA
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΤΕΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE PEDIADOS	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ MUNICIPALITY OF PANAGIA PEDIADA ۱۲۹۵ (1295 = 1879)	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ 1890 MUNICIPALITY PANAGIA PEDIADA 1890	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣ ΠΕΔ MUNICIPALITY OF EPISKOPIS (PEDIADA) 1879
cancel in BLUE	Negative cancel in BLACK	Negative centre Cancel in BLUE-GREEN	Negative cancel in BLUE
Period of usage 1890–189X–	Period of usage 1879–18XX–	Period of usage 1890–18XX–	Period of usage 1879–18XX–
Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: PF 79

ΑΧΑΡΝΩΝ (ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ) ACHARNON (PEDIADA)	ΑΓΙΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΙΩΝ (ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ) AGION PARASKION (PEDIADA)	ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LAGKADOS PEDIADA	ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LAGKADOS PEDIADA
			
ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΧΑΡΝΩΝ MUNICIPALITY OF ACHARNON 1295 1879	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΓΙΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΙΩΝ ³⁷ MUNICIPALITY OF AGION PARASKION 297 = 1881	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ 1879 MUNICIPALITY OF LAGKADOS PEDIADA 1879	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ MUNICIPALITY OF LAGKADOS PEDIADA 303 = 1887
Negative centre; cancel in BLUE	Negative centre; cancel in PURPLE	Negative centre; cancel in BLACK	Cancel in BLUE
Period of usage 1879–18XX–	Period of usage 1879–18XX–	Period of usage 1879–18XX–	Period of usage 1890–1899–
Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: X	Found on: GB

37 Άγιες Παρασκιές.

CANDIA-TEMENOS

TEMENOYΣ TEMENOS	TEMENOYΣ TEMEMOS		
			
<p>ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ TEMENOYΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TEMENOYS</p>	<p>ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ N.A.ΧΡΙΣΤΙΝΙΔΗΣ TEMENOYΣ NOTARY N.A. CHRISTINIDIS TEMENOS</p>		
<p>Cancel in BLUE</p>	<p>Negative centre; cancel in BLUE</p>		
<p>Period of usage 1890-1899-</p>	<p>Period of usage 1890-1899-</p>		
<p>Found on: X</p>	<p>Found on: GB</p>		





sancak:

4.5: Lasithi (Laşid)





Caza (subdistrict) ³⁸	Nahiye (subdivision)	Municipalities in the area
Esine (Istiyé)	Ayi Nikoal (Ayanikola)	Merambello (Agios Nikolaos, Άγιος Νικόλαος) ³⁹
Laşid (Λασίθι)	Sitia	
Yerepetre (Hierapetra, Ιεράπετρα)		

ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERAMBELLO	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERAMBELLO	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΩΣ MERAMBELLO NEAPOLIS	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERAMBELLO
Μ. Γ. ΝΙΩΤΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ 1880 M. G. NIOTAKIS NOTARY MERAMBELLO 1880	Θ. Ι. ΣΠΑΝΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ TH. I. SPANOUDAKIS NOTARY MERAMBELLO	Δ.Ι. ΛΥΡΑΚΗΣ. ΣΥΜΒΟΛ. ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΩΣ. ΜΕΡΑΜΒ. ۳۰۵ D.I. LYRAKIS. NOTARY MERAMBELLO NEAPOLIS (305=1889)	Δ.Ε. ΚΟΚΚΙΝΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ D.E. KOKKINIS NOTARY MERAMBELLO
Cancel in BLUE-GREY	Cancel in BLACK	Negative cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE-GREY
Period of usage: 1880–188X	Period of usage: 1879–18XX	Period of usage: 1888–18xx	Period of usage: 1879–18XX
Found on: PF PR79	Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 79	Found on: PF 79

38 Cervati, 1889, lists: Miabello with nahiyes Néapolis Vrhassi, Khoumeriako, Pourni, Kritsa, Spinalunga; Lassyth with nahiyes Tseamidhon, Psychro; Hierapetra with nahiyes Hierapetra, Kato-Horio, Kavoussi, Anatolie; Cervati also lists here Vianno with nahiyes Vianno, St. Basile, Mouruiés, but that is actually in the Sandjak of Isfakya.

39 Neapolis Νεάπολ was the capital of Mirambello.

ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERABELLO	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERABELLO	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERABELLO	Limnes?
			
ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ 1879 ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΞ MERAMBELLO 1879 (?) ⁴⁰	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ 1879 ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΞ MERAMBELLO 1879 (?)	ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ 1879 ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΞ MERAMBELLO 1879 (?)	
Cancel in BLUE	Cancel in BLUE-GREY	Cancel in BLACK	
Period of usage 188X	Period of usage 188X	Period of usage 188X	
Found on: PF PR79	Found on: PF PR79	Found on: PF PR79	

ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ LASSITHI & NEAPOLI	ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ LASSITHI	ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ LASSITHI	?
			
ΠΛΗΜΜΕΛΕΙΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ ΕΝ ΝΕΑΠΟΛ. COURT LASSITHI & NEAPOLI	ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ MUNICIPALITY OF LASSITHI	ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ MUNICIPALITY OF LASSITHI	Η ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ⁴¹ [XX.XXXAX XXXXX] 1879 MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF [XXX] 1879
Negative cancel in BLUE	Negative centre; cancel in RED	Negative centre; cancel in GREEN	Negative cancel in BROWN
Period of usage 1891–	Period of usage 1879–18XX	Period of usage 1879–18XX	Period of usage 1879–18XX
Found on: RE-91 PP	Found on: PF PR79	Found on: PF PR79	Found on: ?

40 Υποθηκοφυλακείο = mortgage office?

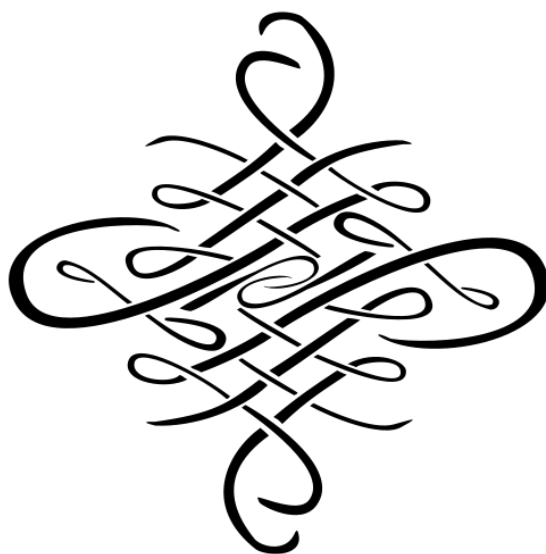
41 Village Elder.

Latsidi?	Fourni Latsidi	Lassithi?	Lassithi?
			
All these need further study.			

Loumas Latsidi?	LATSIDA	ΛΑΣΙΘΙΟΥ LASSITHI	LOUMAS
			
		ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΟΡΦ. ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΛΑΣΙΘΙΟΥ ΚΡΙΤΗΣ 1871 CHRISTIAN ORPHANE BANK LASITHI CRETE 1871	ΟΙ ΔΙΜΟΓ. ΤΟΥ Χ. ΛΟΥΜΑ 1871
		Negative cancel in BLUE-GREY	Negative cancel in BLACK
		Period of usage 1879–	Period of usage 1879–
		Found with: PF PR79	Found with: PF PR79



? ΜΗΛΑΤΟΙ LOUMAS MILATOS	Pano Pines	Vrouchas Loumas	?
			
<p>ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΜΗΛΑΤΟ MUNICIPALITY OF VILLAGE MILATOS</p>	<p>Η ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΠΙΝΕΣ VILLAGE ELDERS PINES</p>	<p>ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΛΟΥΜΑ 1870 MAYOR (VILLAGE ELDER) LOUMA 1870 (Μεραμβέλλο, Merambello)</p>	
<p>Negative cancel in BLACK</p>	<p>Negative cancel in BLACK</p>		
<p>Period of usage 1879–</p>	<p>Period of usage 1879–</p>		
<p>Found with: PF PR79</p>	<p>Found with: PF PR79</p>		



5: Glossary of Inscriptions, Departments, Titles

Greek Term	English Translation	Usage
ΑΝΑΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΟ ΑΝΑΚΡΙΤΗΡΙΟΝ	INTERROGATION	IRAKLION
ΑΝΑΚΡΙΥΗΣ ΠΡΟΤΟΔΙΕΙΟΥ ΑΝΑΚΡΙΤΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΥ	INVESTGATOR OF THE CITY COURT	IRAKLION
ΑΟΓΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ	?	IRAKLION
ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΕΩΣ	COURT OF ADMINISTRATION	IRAKLION RIZO AND MONOFATSI
ΔΗΜΟΣ (ΔΣ)	MUNICIPALITY	
ΧΑΝΙΩΝ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ ΑΧΑΡΝΩΝ ΑΓΙΩΝ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΙΩΝ ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟ	CHANIA PANAGIA PEDIADA RETHYMNON ACHARNON AGION PARASKION LAGKADOS PEDIADA MERAMBELLO	CHANIA PANAGIA PEDIADA RETHYMNON ACHARNON AGION PARASKION LAGKADOS PEDIADA MERAMBELLO
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΞ	UNIVERSITY	
ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΣ	DISTRICT	
ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΣ ΣΧΟΙΝΙΑ	DISTRICT OF SCHINIA	DISTRICT OF SCHINIA
ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΣ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΟΣ	PUBLIC PROSECTOR	
ΡΙΖΟ ΚΑΥ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙ	MONOFATSI AND MERUS RIZO	MONOFATSI AND MERUS RIZO
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑΤΗΣ (ΔΧΣ)	MAYOR	
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ (ΔΧΝ)	MUNICIPALITY, TOWN HALL	MUNICIPALITY
ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ	PANAGIA PEDIADA ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΙΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΑ LAGKADOS PEDIADA	PANAGIA PEDIADA ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΙΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΑ LAGKADOS PEDIADA
ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥΧΟΡΙΟΥ	VILLAGE ELDER (MAYOR) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL?	MILATO; LOUMAS MILATOS
Η ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ...	VILLAGE ELDER (MAYOR) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL?	Lassos
ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ	ADMINISTRATION	
ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ	ADMINISTRATION OF LASSITHI	LASSITHI
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ	JUSTICE OF THE PEACE	IRAKLION
		KASTELLI – PEDIADA, MALEVISI MERUS RIZO AND MONOFATSI RIZO AND MONOFATSI, PEDIADA PYRGIOTISSIS, TEMENOS
ΕΙΣΑΓΓΕΛΙΑ	PUBLIC PROSECUTOR	IRAKLION
ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ	PROVINCE	PEDIADA
Η ΔΗΜΟΓΕΡΟΝΤΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΤΜΗΜΑΤΟΣ	THE DIVISION OF THE COUNCIL	IRAKLION CRETE
ΙΕΡΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ	ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OF	IRAKLION
ΠΡΟΤΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ	COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE	IRAKLION
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟ	LAND REGISTRY	SFAKIA IRAKLION, PEDIADA

...ΟΝ ΕΚΚΛ. ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΤΟ ΠΑΠΑΤΗ..	COURT OF ... ?	CRETE
ΠΛΙΜΜΕΛΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΠΛΗΜΜΕΛΕΙΟΔΙΚΕΙΟ	DISTRICT/CRIMINAL COURT	LASSITHI NEAPOLIS

5.1: Names of Notaries (Συμβολαιογράφος)

ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ	NOTARY	
ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΙΔΗΣ	NICOLAOS STEFANIDIS	CHANIA
Σ. Α. ΣΤΑΥΡΟΥΔΗΣ	S.A. STAVROYDIS	CHANIA
Μ. Α ΤΡΟΧΑΛΑΚΗΣ	M.A.TROCHALAKIS	CHANIA
Δ.Α. ΠΑΠΑΔΗΜΗΤΡΑΚΗΣ	D.A. PAPADIMITRAKIS	CHANIA
		IRAKLION
ΧΑΣ. ΧΟΥΛΑΚΗ. ΑΛΙ ΕΦΕΝΤΑΚΗΣ	HAS CHOULAKI ALI EFENTAKIS	IRAKLION
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ Ι.ΒΛΑΚΑΤΑΣ	DIMITRIOS I. VLAKATAS	IRAKLION
ΓΕΡΙΦΑΚΗ ΕΤΙΧΕΜ.	GERIFAKI ETICHEM.	IRAKLION
Ε.Α. ΞΑΝΘΟΥΔΙΔΗΣ	E.A. XANTHOUDIDIS	IRAKLION
Ι ΠΑΤΕΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ	I PATEROPOULOS	KENURIO
Γ. ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΔΗΣ	G.ZACHARIADIS	MALEVISI
Γ. Κ. ΙΟΑΝΝΙΣ	G.K.IOANNIS	MALEVISI
ΜΣ Ζωρζάκης	M S ZORZAKIS	MONOFATSI AND MERUS RIZO
ΓΡΑΜ. ΕΙΡΗΝ.	(xxx ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ) ??? COUNTY COURT	PYRIOTISSIA
Ν.Α.ΧΡΙΣΤΙΝΙΔΗΣ	N.A. CHRISTINIDIS	TEMENOS
Μ. Γ. ΝΙΩΤΑΚΗΣ	M. G. NIOTAKIS	MERABELLO
Θ. Ι. ΣΠΑΝΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ	TH. I. SPANOUDAKIS	MERABELLO
Δ.Ε. ΚΟΚΚΙΝΗΣ	D.E. KOKKINIS	MERABELLO
Δ.Ι. ΛΥΡΑΚΗΣ.	D.I. LYRAKIS	NEAPOLIS / MERABELLO

5.2: Names of Lawyers

ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΣ	LAWYER	
ΑΝΤ. Ι. ΧΑΤΖΗΔΑΚΗΣ	ΑΝΤ. Ι. CHATZIDAKIS	IRAKLION (CRETE)

5.3: Non-Governmental Institutions

Inscription	Translation	Usage
I. e R. AGENZIA CONSULARE A.C. / CANDIA	IMPERIAL & ROYAL AUSTRIAN CONSULAR AGENCY CANDIA	CANDIA
EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED		CANDIA

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.

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 1 – January 2023

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Allan D. Smith gives an introduction to the philately of Macedonia (3–9).
 Yavuz Çorapçioğlu looks at the June 1942 postal cards issue surcharged 3 Kuruş (10–12).
 Carl D. Shankweiler responds to Denis Doren's piece (vol. 11, no. 6, p. 103) on the Schneller Syrian Orphanage (13–15).
 Richard B. Rose surveys the known "proofs" of the 1911 Sultan's visit to Macedonia (15–17).
 Richard M. Stevens presents a Bulgarian fore-runner tobacco stamp (18–19).
 Yavuz Çorapçioğlu and Aybala Yentürk write about the Cyprus souvenir sheet on the 1922 Smyrna (İzmir) 'catastrophe' (19–20).

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 2 – May 2023

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Uzay Togay shows a watercolour postcard of a tram crossing Pont de Karakeui (21).
 Tarik Alireza studies the Egyptian post office in Jeddah 1865–1881 (23–26).
 Mordecai Kremener looks at the history of the Beirut–Damascus railway (1895–1914) and the cancels of the travelling post offices (27–31).
 Peter Winders presents National Liberation Front hand-stamps on cover (South Yemen 1967) (32–34).
 Karl Braun's 1875 sketch about a visit to a Roumelian post office was found and translated by Tobias Zywietz (34–35).
 Richard B. Rose (editor), reports on MEPB, the availability of the Levant index 2017–2022; the ONEPS group on Facebook; the AGM scheduled for 10.06.2023, and the future of OPAL (21). Obituary by Marwan Nusair: William A. King FRPSL (34).

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 3 – September 2023

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Michael R. Michaels researched the postal life of Giuseppe Caprotti, the 'merchant of Sanaa' (39–43).
 Fred Tauber looks at ship mail from the Suez Canal, 1968–1972 (44–46).
 Tarik Ali Reza shows pages with special postal marks (1876–1895) from his exhibit "Development of the Ottoman postal service in Arabia" (46–51).
 Richard Barnes looks at Bruce Chalmer, postal agent of Yemen (53–54).
 Richard Rose & Gus Riachi warn about forgeries and fakes (55–56).
 Richard B. Rose reports on the ONEPS AGM of 10.06.23, the new treasurer (Will Kearnes), the dissolution of OPAL, and the ANKARA 23 Exhibition, the website series on forgeries, and the ONEPS Facebook group (37).

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 4 – March 2024

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society

English, A4, colour, US-\$ 4.00

- Uzay Togay presents an Abeni Brothers postcard of ca. 1905: the Salle à Manger of the Imperial Palace Dolmabahçe (57).
 Selim Sancaktar studies the 1921 Aintab local issue (59–63).
 Otto Graf reports on collecting Ottoman North Macedonia (64–67).
 The Editor suggests to collect the Turkey town views of the 1950s and 1960s (67).
 Alain Kalch shows a 1929 Smyrna to Manchuria cover (68).
 Gus Riachi warns about forgeries and fakes, looking at the forged 1924–25 Mekka cancel (69–72).
 The editor shows a 19th century postcard: Sufis (Dervishes) in ecstasy (72).

Türkei-Spiegel 143 – 1/2023*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei**German, A4, colour, €7.50*

- Jürgen Endemann shows on the title page a postcard with cachet “Dersa’adet Fransa Qonsoloshanesi” i.e. French Consulate Istanbul (1).
- German postal official Unger’s report about the harbour and street transportation systems in İstanbul in 1875 is annotated and illustrated by Tobias Zywietz (5–21).
- Hans-Dieter Gröger shows postage due items affected by the postal war between Turkey and Bulgaria/East Rumelia from 1886 to 1888 (22–30).
- Tilman Nössig surveys early printed matter frankings with North-German stamps in 1870/71 [transl. in MEPB 22] (31–36).
- Tobias Zywietz researches the uncorroborated existence of an Ottoman post office at the annual Usunca Owa fair (now Bulgaria) (37–39).
- T. Zywietz shows a 1980 maximum-card of N. Cyprus on “Solidarity with the Palestinian People” (39).
- Willy Pijnenburg wonders about the surcharge variety “chisel” at MiNr. 739 (*Osmanlı Postaları 1337*) catalogued by Mayo as “AY” (40).
- Rolf Wernecke and Tobias Zywietz dissect a 1928 Palestine Mandate registration envelope with missing indicium [transl. in MEPB 22] (41–47).
- Tobias Zywietz reviews Hans Peter Soetens’ book “Stempels van Scheepsagenturen & de Regionale Scheepvaart in het Egeïsche en Ionische Zee” [cancels and cachets of regional shipping agencies in the Aegean and Ionian Seas] (48–49).
- In the Q&A section, Udo Angerstein asks for an article on the forthcoming foundation of the Turkish Republic, Tobias Zywietz asks for collaborators on Ottoman postmarks, and Willy Pijnenburg looks for information on forgeries of *Şehir* overprints (49), as well as an apparently unrecorded multi-overprinted MiNr. 638 (57). The editor shows two 1930s Christmas cards of the Pera Palace Hotel (60).
- New books acquired by the AROS Library (50). Reports from the 2022 AGM (51–55). Review of recent philatelic journals (56–57).*

Türkei-Spiegel 144 – 2/2023*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei**German, A4, colour, €7.50*

- Postal Secretary Unger details the organisation of the Ottoman Posts in 1875 (5–15).
- Tobias Zywietz reports on the introduction of telephones in the 1880s in Constantinople (16–18).
- Oscar van der Vliet looks at a post card sent from “SS Sophie” unearthing details on the emerging international oil trade in the 1890s (19–21).
- Willy Pijnenburg dissects a registered cover from Russia to Jerusalem, delivering money between three rabbis: arrival ROPiT Jerusalem 14.12.1906 (22–24).
- Otto Graf studies the admissible languages for Turkish

civil censorship during World War I [transl. from *The Levant*] (25–32).

- Jan Heijs and Wolfgang Elsner report on the Postkrieg involving Iran and Kuwait (33–36).
- Johann Baumgartner reports on curious stamps from Damascus: the first part studies the withdrawn 2016 National Day Stamp (37–38).
- Tobias Zywietz reviews two books: “Bombay-Aden Sea Post Office” by Mike Dovey & Peter Bottrill and “Post Offices of the Ottoman Empire” by M. Bülent Papuççuoğlu (39, 40).
- Christopher C. Smith poses a research request on Austrian steam navigation 1834–1845 (Austrian post offices abroad) (41–42).
- Tobias Zywietz announces Otto Graf’s book on Essad Pasha and the postal history of central Albania (42).
- Jens Warnecke answers Willy Pijnenburg’s question on a doubtful overprint variety of MiNr. 638 (42).
- Hans Gerd Schilde looks for information about Turkish stamps manufactured at the Vienna State Printer during WWII (42).
- Türkei-Spiegel in A4: AROS in DBZ 7/23 (43); Review of recent philatelic journals (44–45); Gold-Medal for Rainer Fuchs at Cape Town 2022 (48).*

Türkei-Spiegel 145 – 3/2023*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei**German, A4, colour, €7.50*

- Karl Braun writes on the postal conditions in Turkey in 1875. This is part of a large collection of travel reports from Turkey and the Balkans (5–10).
- Tilman Nössig presents a letter on the building plans for the German Embassy in Constantinople featuring a multiple franking with German stamps (11–14).
- Jens Warnecke shows colour essays/trials for the Empire stamps (15).
- Tobias Zywietz updates his search for the illusive postmark of Usunca Owa (Bulgaria) and shows a photo of the San Stefano airfield (Yeşilköy) from 1917 (16).
- Otto Graf reports on a cover sent by the opium plantation at Palekura (Northern Macedonia) (24–25).
- Volker Fredebold present a postcard with the rare postmark of the Dolmabahçe Palace post office: “Sarayı Hümayun – Palais Impérial” and shows a telegramme by Oskar von Preußen thanking the sultan for being awarded the Osmaniye Order, featuring the same cancel (26, 27–28).
- Johann Baumgartner and Moritz Traub look at the Syrian obligatory tax stamps for Martyrs (29–30).
- Tobias Zywietz uses contributions by Moritz Traub, Erik Sunguryan, and Dr. Muhammet Çömçe to look at the Turkish post offices inside Northern Syria (31–32).
- Tobias Zywietz reviews Itamar Karpovsky’s “Heiliges Land” (33) and Pellecom & Stragier’s “Alexandria” (33, 34).
- Tobias Zywietz offers a retro-digitalisation of Asaf Tanrıkut’s “Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı” (39).

Ralf Kollmann adds to the Kuwait/Iran postal war (39).
New members (23); *Tom van Es invites to the 2023 AGM in Colohne* (35–36); *Jens Warnecke reports from the AROS stand at IBRA 2023* (37–38); *Review of recent philatelic journals* (40–42); *Gold award for Rainer Fuchs at IBRA 2023* (44).

Türkei-Spiegel 146 – 4/2023

[*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*](#)

German, A4, colour, €7.50

Tobias Zywiets found the description of a “Türkischer Brief”: Süleyman congratulates Maximilian II on his election as German King in Frankfurt 1562 (5–6).
 Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems: Duloz and Empire 25 Piastres stamps on cover (7–9).
 Tobias Zywiets found plan to build a tunnel under the Bosphorus in 1873 (10).
 Hans Paul Soetens starts a series revising Passer on the plate errors of the Empire issues. The first part discusses the basics and tallies the plate errors found on the 2 Piastres Empire stamps (11–16).
 Volker Fredebold presents the rare negative oval cancel of Cibali (16).
 Folkert Bruining reports new findings about the TPO Cisir-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet (17–18).
 Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports an unlisted negative cancel of Jericho (18).
 Tobias Zywiets researched the 1908 bisected stamps used by the Austrian Post in Caifa (Haifa) and traces the incident through reports in the philatelic literature (19–26).
 The late Hubert Gerzabek presents items on Ottoman military mail and censorship (27–36).
 Ralf Kollmann reports the interruption of airmail from Germany to Iran & Iraq 1980 (37).
 Dissolution of OPAL Oriental Philatelic Association London (38).
 Notices: Otto Graf article in Philatelie “Neuanfang für eine moderne Türkei; new items in the AROS library; Offers and request; help with Asaf Tanrıku “Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı”; Hacki Tewfik: Türkisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch (1907) (38–40); Journal reports (41–42).
 Tobias Zywiets presents a postcard featuring a map of the Mutessariflik Jerusalem (44).

Türkei-Spiegel 147 – 1/2024

[*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*](#)

German, A4, colour, €7.50

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi’s “The Wing of Islam” gives a summary about the history of the Postal Service in Egypt and Syria in the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Mamluk Periods (part 1) (5–9).
 Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 10 Paras Empire issues (10–17).
 Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems of Turkey: the 25 Piastre colour changeling (Empire 1876) (18).
 The late Hubert Gerzabek presents his collection on the

Lianos city post in Istanbul (19–22).

Volker Fredebold presents wrappers for the free postage of the Istanbul Gazette Takvim-i Vakayi by printers Matbaa-ı Amire (23).

Bernd-Dieter Buscke researched the usage of Ottoman postmarks in Transjordan (24–33).

Jens Warnecke reports on changes to the Michel catalogue following his research in TS 136 [MiNr. Z 224] (34).

Omar Wassef asks about an Egyptian-style ‘Interpostal’ used in Tarsous by the Ottoman Post? (40).

Theo Kester queries about an Egyptian closing seal (40).

Notices: new items in the AROS library; new research opportunities: Holy Land Postal History, L’Orient Philatélique, Institute Aldo Cecchi; Offers and requests (Ada Kaleh, Willy Pijnenburg, Richard Wohlgemuth, Holger Weierstall, Turkish items for sale); Journal reports (40–41).

Tobias Zywiets shows a postcard depicting a map of Vilayet Suriye (44).

Tom van Es reports from the 2023 AGM (35–39).

Türkei-Spiegel 148 – 2/2024

[*Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei*](#)

German, A4, colour, €7.50



Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 50 Paras Empire issues (5–9).

Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems of Turkey: Varieties of the 1876 5 Piastre Duloz stamp (10–11).

The late Hubert Gerzabek shows his collection of the Istanbul City Post (12–19).

Volker Fredebold presents a 1922 cover from the Great National Assembly (20).

Rainer Fuchs looks at early covers of the Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad (26–29).

Otto Graf (AIJP) reports on the scarcity and valuation of the 1852 Printed Matter stamps (30–33).

Folkert Bruining shows a cover from North Macedonia:

Slate mining at Veneziani-Gradsco (34–35).
 Hakan Yılmaz und Volker Fredebold show more items of the Dolmabahçe palace post office (36–37).
 Bernd-Dieter Buscke asks about US field post offices in Jordan (39).
 Alan Mellaart asks for contributions for his book project on Ottoman registration markings (40).
 The editor shows a date merchant on postcard (44).

The Quarterly Circular 284 (Vol. 25, No. 1) – March 2023

[*The Egypt Study Circle*](#)
English, A4, colour; –

Mike Murphy looks at the depiction of ‘The Boy Pharaoh’ Tutankhamun (5–6).
 Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom present part 2 of the series on the postal history of Ismailia (7–14).
 Ramez Atiya writes about the connection of Pauline Bellisle to Egypt (15–16).
 Denis Doren looks at the ‘Eye of Horus’ in Egyptian philately (17–19).
 John Clarke responds on Siwa Italian occupation stamps [QC283]; Bob Brier responds to Champollion 200 years of hieroglyphs [QC283]; Mike Murphy responds to Gabriel Boulad’s Cairo FDCs [QC283] (19).
 John Davis queries on parcel cards (20–21).
 Mike Murphy reports news about the Philatelic Society of Egypt (22).
 David Ogden gives background to the ‘Spark of Liberation’ stamps (October War, SG 1218) (23).
 Pierre Louis Grech reviews Ronny van Pellecom & Alain Stragier’s second part of “Alexandria : Postal History until 1818” (24).
 Zubin Kabraji tells why he collects Egypt (26).
Report of the AGM 18.02.2023: new chairman: David Ogden; membership stands at 169 (+8 yoy) (2–3); Mike Murphy: writes an obituary for Cyril Defries (4); ESC Accounts 2021/2022 (25).

The Quarterly Circular 285 (Vol. 25, No. 2) – June 2023

[*The Egypt Study Circle*](#)
English, A4, colour; –

Antoine Winter reports on the Italian maritime service between Egypt and Libya (28–29).
 Ramez Atiya & Costas Kelemenis supplement the article on the 1874 5 piastre from QC 276 (29).
 Sun-yu Ng presents maximum cards on Tutankhamun (30–32).
 Vincent Centonze looks at Egypt trans-Atlantic registered airmail covers (33–34).
 Ulrich Eckstein presents pages from his exhibit “Treasures of the French Connection” (35–43).
 Pierre Louis Grech shows a letter to Huguette Empain (44–45).
 Alain Stragier & Ronny van Pellecom continue their series on the postal history of Ismailia in a third part (46–48, iii).

David Ogden on “Why I collect Egypt” (iv).
Jon Aitchison & John Davis report from the joint meeting with the Sudan Study Group and Zoom meetings (26). Exhibition results: gold for Egypt in Germany (26). Obituary by Mike Murphy on John Sears (27).

The Quarterly Circular 286 (Vol. 25, No. 3) – September 2023

[*The Egypt Study Circle*](#)
English, A4, colour; –

Auction report: unique Suez cover goes for €64,000 ([i]).
 Sami Sadek revisits the TPO type 1 “AMBULANT / ALES-CAIRO” [QC 220] (51).
 Mahmoud Ramadan starts updating his book on the Mohammed Aly Post (52–56).
 Forwarding agents are explained (56).
 Sun-yu Ng presents a study on Jakob Müller, the ‘father’ of Maximaphily (57–59).
 Pierre Louis Grech reports on the “PORT SAÏD” surcharges of 1921, the so-called ‘Joffre’ issue (60–64).
 Pierre Louis Grech reports a newly discovered cancel of the Heliopolis 1910 air meeting (65).
 Alain Stragier and Ronny van Pellecom present their research on the postal history and cancels of Ismailia in a fourth part (66–72, iii).
 Annabright Hay tells her story “Why I collect Egypt” (iv).
Meeting reports (50). OPAL is no more (50).

The Quarterly Circular 287 (Vol. 25, No. 4) – December 2023

[*The Egypt Study Circle*](#)
English, A4, colour; –

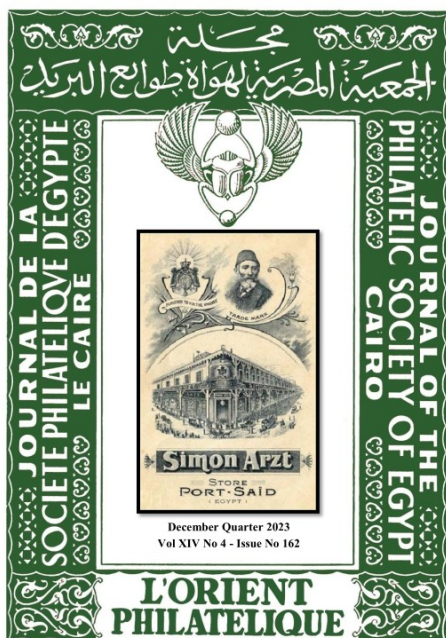
Nicholas Garilidis presents a curious pre-cancel from 1929 (77).
 Mahmoud Ramadan updates his book on the Mohamed Aly Post looking at the integration into the Vice-Royal Post (78–83).
 Antoine Winter looks at canal mail powered by horses (84–85) and gives an update and clarification on an Assiout–Assuan TPO cancel (TPO 8A9) (85).
 Jos Strengholt researched the Marc Pourpe Cairo-Khartoum ‘first airmail’ (I) (86–90).
 John Davis dissects a 1965 cover sent to “Bulkeley, Alexandria” initially misdirected to Alexandria in Scotland (90–91).
 Vincent Centonze presents covers where “Jusqu’à” markings help with franking questions (92–93).
 David Ogden reports on the 1858 mission of Anthony Trollope (the famous author) in his capacity of British Post Office official negotiating a postal treaty with Nubar Bey, then Khedival Secretary, regrading land transport by railway (94–95).
 Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports a newly discovered “Ismailia Registered” cancel (95).
 Anabright Hay reports on the restoration and reopening of Baron Empain’s palace in Heliopolis (96).
 Mick Carter describes “Why I collect Egypt” (iii).
Meeting reports nad 2024 schedule (74–76).

The Quarterly Circular 288 (Vol. 25, No. 5) – March 2024

[The Egypt Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour; –

- Ramez Atiya revisits the MacArthur plating of the 1872 20 para stamp (100–103).
 Chance for a royal station postmark (103).
 Mahmoud Ramadan continues his research into the postal development of Upper Egypt, Nubia & Sudan (104–109).
 Jos Strengholt reports on the Marc Pourpe Cairo-Khartoum flight mails (110–113).
 Ken Sanford starts a series on Mediterranean and Aegean shipwrecks of World War I (114–120, iii).
Meeting reports (2.12.23) (98), Obituary: Brian Sedgely (99), Elections at the Philatelic Society of Egypt (100), Paul Grigg Why I collect Egypt (iv).



L'Orient Philatélique 159 – March 2023

[Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique](#)

English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour; –

- Devlan Kruck writes on Queen Elizabeth II as [supposed] stamp collector [reprint] (3–5).
 Adel Hanna shows the 1935 Christmas greeting stamp for British forces (6).
 Yasser Omar presents pages from his exhibit “Egypt 1884 provisional 20 paras surcharge” (8–24).

L'Orient Philatélique 160 – June 2023

[Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique](#)

English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour; –

- Ahmed Youssef researched the 1897 provisionally overprinted Egyptian stamps in Sudan (8–24).
Results from Suhar 3rd Arabian Stamp & Numismatics Exhibition (3–4) and from IBRA 2023 Essen (6–7).

L'Orient Philatélique 161 – Sept. 2023

[Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique](#)

English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour; –

- Hany Ibrahim writes on the ‘Troops to Gaza’ stamp of 1948 (4–6).
 Ahmed Nabil shows pages from his exhibit “10th Universal Postal Union Congress” [Egypt stamp issue 1.02.1934] (8–24).

L'Orient Philatélique 162 – December 2023

[Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique](#)

English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour; –

- Ahmed Nabil presents pages from his exhibit “The high values 100mil and 200mil of the 1922 Crown overprint” (3–6).
 Alaa Massoud shows pages from his exhibit “Simon Arzt, Port Said” (8–24).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 1 – March 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only; –

- Jan van Zelle reviews "Great Bitter Lake Association" by Peter Valdner (2nd edition) (3–8).
 Peter Moorer poses question on the uses of IRCS for clandestine communication between Israel and Arab countries [reprint from MEPB 22] (9).
 Avo Kaplanian answers some of Peter Moorer's question [reprint MEPB 23] (9–13).
 Jan van Zelle looks at recent new issues of Egypt # (14–16).
Jan van Zelle introduces the new concept of the “Al Barid Nieuwsbrief” (newsletter) to appear several times per year in digital form only. Al Barid itself will only continue as once-a-year special issue in printed form (2). New additions to the FCIW library: Holy Land Postal History 1–122 (16).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 2 – June 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only; –

- Jan van Zelle reviews Sami M. Fereig's volume 3 of “A Postal History of Egypt under the Muhamad Ali Dynasty” (2–3).
 Rien van Ast looks at Great Bitter Lake Association (4–5).
 Avo Kaplanian updates his article on proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan (5–9).
 Jan Sangers looks at the *tughra* in philately (10–14).
 Egypt-related new issues (16).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 3 – September 2023

[Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld](#)

Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only; –

- Jan van Zelle reports on his visit to IBRA Essen (2–3).
 Toon Jansen reviews the book “Alexandria: Postal History until 1918, Part II” (4–5).
 Avo Kaplanian reports on taxed mail in the Gaza Strip

under Egyptian control (6–9).

Theo Kester researched the nationalism depicted on stamps of the Islamic Republic of Iran (10–13).

Ser van der Ven and Harry Wiersema look at the stamps and postal history of Kingdom of Hejaz (14–15).

Bart Belonje presents new issues of Egypt with pharaonic motifs (16).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 4 – November 2023

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld

Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Avo Kaplanian presents part 2 of his article on taxed mail of the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule (4–6).

Theo Kester continues his research into nationalism depicted on stamps of the I.R. of Iran (6–10).

Ser van der Ven and Harry Wiersema look at the stamps and postal history of Kingdom of Hejaz (II) (11–14).

Rien van Ast report a new issue of UAE on pearl fishers (16).

Jan van Zelleem appeals for new articles and reports from Postex 2023 (2–3, 15).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 5 – March 2024

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld

Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Theo Kester continues his research into nationalism depicted on stamps of the I.R. of Iran (3–6).

Jos Strengholt and Jan van Zelleem show Egyptian slogan cancels and cachets (7–11).

Avo Kaplanian shows a rare special cachet on a 1947 Jordanian cover (12–13).

Rien van Ast looks at Egyptian salt revenues; to which Jan van Zelleem adds two labels “Salt Department / Renewed Licence” of 1896/97 (13–16).

A special **Extra Nieuwsbrief** issued in April recalls a presentation by Folkert Bruining on the Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office (2–5) and asks for contributions on an Al-Barid special about postal routes in the Near and Middle East (5).

The Dhow 91 (Vol. 24, No. 1) – March 2023

Aden & Somaliland Study Group

English, ca. A4, colour, –

Neil Williams shows a cover of US Army Post Office 663, Salalah 1944 (1).

Neil Williams studies the issue dates of the 2 rupee and 5 rupee Aden States definitives (3–5).

Bo Andersson looks at unusual examples of Aden Paquebot 1900 to 1933 (6–7).

Germain Mentgen looks at the Italian occupation of Somaliland Protectorate (1940/1941) (8–13).

Neil Williams reports on the sheet numbers on surcharges and overprints of the Aden States (14–15).

Bruce Walker shows an 1893 cover from Aden via London to South Africa then forwarded to the Bedford (UK) (15).

Neil Williams prepared the index for The Dhow 2022 (volume 23, whole numbers 87–90) (15–16).

The Dhow 92 (Vol. 24, No. 2) – June 2023

Aden & Somaliland Study Group

English, ca. A4, colour, –

Neil Williams shows an Aden 1965 unrecorded currency change instructional/tax mark “Postage underpaid. The correct postage is fils.” ([1]).

Neil Williams reports on Aden 1937 incoming airmails (3–4).

Germain Mentgen reports on Somaliland Protectorate specimen overprinted stamps (5–13).

Neil Williams finds Aden 1940 RAF censors R9/99 an enigma (14).

Neil Williams reports on varieties of the Aden colony & states 1948 UPU 75th Anniversary issue (15–16).

Malcolm Lacey contributes a 1994 Airmail cover from Sana’a to Maalla via Aden (16).

The Dhow 93 (Vol. 24, No. 3) – Sept. 2023

Aden & Somaliland Study Group

English, ca. A4, colour, –

Malcolm Lacey shows an attractive advertising cover to the USA: Goodlass, Aden 1937 (1).

Neil Williams: corrects Aden 1937 incoming airmails (3).

Andrew Gondocz puts a query about Forces Air Letter overprinted “Air Letter Card” (3).

Germain Mentgen updates info on an Aden 1940 Airmail cover via Djibouti & Marseilles [Dhow 20:2] (4).

Neil Williams shows an 1882 Aden Camp registered letter to Rome (5).

John Hollands presents a taxed postcard from Transvaal redirected in India, Aden 1914 and shows a postal censor control stamp ‘large P’ with identifier B 5, Aden 1918 (6, 7).

Neil Williams can record a new Aden WWII army censor and Neil Williams reports what happened when Aden run out of registration labels in 1949 (8, 9).

Neil Williams presents printers’ bromides of the 1942 Qu’aiti State 1942 Definitives (10).

Mike Cox presents early designs for George V postal stationery for Aden (11).

Malcolm Lacey shows a Mukalla (People’s Republic of Southern Yemen) to UK cover (11).

Mike Pettifor contributes a 1941 registered letter Yemen to Ethiopia via Aden (12).

Mike Cox researched the unissued 1937 Edward VII stamps for Somaliland Protectorate (13).

Germain Mentgen presents airmail Kano (Nigeria) to Berbera (Somaliland Protectorate) in 1936 (14–16).

A 1950 Money order receipt for 100 Rupees from Mukalla to Nagiara (India) (16).

The Dhow Special Issue 7 is a 72 page study by Mike Pettifor & Neil Williams; “**Civilian censorship of mail in Aden during World War Two**” ([1–4], 1–68).



The Dhow 94 (Vol. 24, No. 4) – Dec. 2023

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour; –

- Murray Graham shows an Aden Paquebot mail of 1903 from his collection: One anna Imperial letter rate (1).
Ute Dorr researched a cover by Josef Menges from Berbera 1.04.1892 (3–4).
Neil Williams presents a 1885 cover from Bombay to Massawa via the Sea Post Office and Aden (5).
Jamie Smith contributes postcards in transit to and from Africa 1898–1905 (6–7).
Germain Mentgen reports on the first regular flight Mogadishu–Asmara by ALA LITTORIA on 14.11.1935 (9–12).
Andrew Gondocz shows a 1902 cover that missed the boat, bearing a boxed cachet "TOO LATE" (13).
Mike Pettifor shows a 1928 item from No.8 Bombing Squadron, RAF, stationed at Khormaksar (14).
Neil Williams presents a 1958/1959 machine cancel on the Legislative Council referendum "USE YOUR VOTE" (15).
Neil Williams reviews Doreen Ingrams' books "A survey of the social and economic conditions in the Aden Protectorate" (1946) and "A time in Arabia : life in Hadramaut" (1970/2013) (16).
The editor seeks contributions for The Dhow's 25th anniversary issue (2).

The Dhow 95 (Vol. 25, No. 1) – March 2024

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour; –

- Jamie Smith presents a 1963 Little Aden Parcel card (1).
Ute Dorr looks at the British offensive to occupy Italian East Africa in 1940/41 (3–9).
Germain Mentgen researched airmail from Luxembourg to Asmara in 1937 (10–13).
Mike Pettifor looks at the importance of Perim as a Royal Navy refuelling post (14).
The editor shows a photo of the 12th Douglas DC-3 Dakota delivered to Aden Airways in March 1957 (16).
Index to volume 24 of The Dhow (15–16).

Random Notes 100 – April 2023

[*Arabian Philatelic Association Int.*](#)
English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

- Martin Lovegrove assembled short notices for Random Notes #100: Barcoded registration labels for official mail with Saudi Post logo, and with SPL logo; Different first day cancels for the two 3 Riyals issues of 23.12.2021; Stamps issued on paper with fluorescent fibres; Missing date in first day cancels for the National Day 1992 issue; Delay of the Hajj 1443 issue; QR code on the 2022 'Digital Tourism Strategy' block; DGA errors: split dots on "ق" (50p) and damaged frame (75p); security details stated in issue brochures; Updated Al Barid Al Mumtaz stationery;

- 1953 Royal Visit issue: changed cliché setting leads to variety on 'jubilee line' at the top margin; missing fluorescent ink on the 2020 Falcon issue (RN97.28); barcode label without 2D-barcode; 2 Royals road tax stamp 1971; 20 Riyals 'Entry Visa' stamps [forgery]; ½p Hejaz Caliphate overprint forgery; postmark "ALGHAAT"; 3q Damman Port variety; machine cancel SM10 (Djedda 1950–1960); Postmark "BEESHA" (S22 or S48); 5h Khafji paper fold and errors; Al Barid Al Mumtaz date-stamp Riyadh; 1982 50h Kaaba perforation error; Cover forgery (1924 Transjordan) (3–16).
Martin Lovegrove reports on instances of misaligned numerals: the leaning '3' of Radhwa [1945] (19–20).
Martin Lovegrove continues his series on regional postmarks of Saudi Arabia with a fifth part (21–23).
Martin Lovegrove studies Visa labels of 2000/02 (24–28).
D. E. Jessich and Martin Lovegrove report the Saudi Arabian new issues of 2021 (I) (29–33).
Martin Lovegrove shows a 1918 "O.A.S." cover from Aqaba to Cairo, 2×1/2p from the Cherrystone of 13.12.2022 (35–36).
*Reaching the 100th issue, Martin Lovegrove and Jim Kearney recollect on Jack Wilson, founder editor (3).
Martin Lovegrove remembers Willie A. King (1940-2023) (17–18).*

Random Notes 101 – November 2023

[*Arabian Philatelic Association Int.*](#)
English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

- In Random Notes #101 Martin Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Line cancel "PAR AVION 1948"; Sample sheet of the second watermark paper produced by Wiggins Teape; Iban Saud University, 15h, plate variety 'deformed 5' on pos. 104; Al Barid Al Mumtaz rates booklet; 1992 Al Barid Al Mumtaz with meter cancel (Rahwah-1); Status of Saudi new issues; Water damage to stamps due to the Angeloglou fire and 1971 flooding at the Saudi ministry; Mixed franking of postage and revenue stamps; 1960 Arab League imperforate with gutter block of 4; 10h Khafji with forged Hejaz overprint; Survey of Egypt series, ½q and 1q overprint on 20p with plate error at "ش"; Bourgiba visit 1965; 8p colour trial; 1q Arms: double prints with forged large *mustahiq* overprint; Questionable perforation variety; Signature of stamp designer Ibrahim Al-Turki; 10q 1923 overprint forgeries; Bourguiba visit with missing silver colour; Marginal marking: cross with "TOP"; Double perforation; Transjordan: four-line postage due (inverted) on 1½ q; Transjordan: questionable 1924 official stamp (SG O117). (3–10, 12, 14, 18, 32, 38).
James Kearney presents cover with Hejaz 8/10ths Piastres (11–12) and Kearney looks at early Hejaz & Nejd airmail usage (13).
Martin Lovegrove presents 'Rocket' essays (15–17).
Martin Kuriger researched Saudi *Avis de Réception* (1, 19–22).

Martin Lovegrove presents the 1973 'Tourist' booklets (23–28) and reports on a forged cover (29–31).
 Martin Lovegrove present the 6th part of regional postmarks of Saudi Arabia (33–36).
 Martin Lovegrove presents some omitted items from his list of historic Scott catalogue number changes in RN 96 (37–38).
 Martin Lovegrove reports from past auctions: Saudi airletter; ½pi + P.D. ½pi, 4 imperf se-tenant pairs in violet, slightly different design of issued stamp on large ungummed sheetlet; 5g orange block of 8; Saudi occupation 1934: two covers Hodeida–Aden & Hodeida–Aden–Egypt (39–41).
Suggestion to rename the journal to "Arabian Philatelic Journal" and to widen its scope (3); APAI website (44).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 216 March 2023

[Iran Philatelic Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour; –

Farhad Diba shows a 1920 cover via Baghdad to Switzerland. The addressee is Abolhassan Diba, 'Saghat-ed Dowleh' (4626).
 Martin Kuriger starts his survey of registration hand-stamps (4627–4633).
 Nigel Gooch queries on "AD" perfins and gets a reply by Sassan Pejhan Queries [Administration des Douanes?] (4634).
 Behruz Nassre queries on the earliest newspaper wrapper [26.06.1878] (4634).
 Nigel Gooch asks for the identification of a postal document; Sasan Baharaeen answers: it's a letter from Kazvin to Teheran, with a redirection request by the sender (4635).
 Behruz Nassre queries on postcard tax, showing a 1903 postcard to Istanbul with add. 2 ch. "Contrôle" surcharged stamp (4636).
 Martin Kuriger catalogues Taxe Perçue markings (4637–4642).
Reports from the IPSC virtual meeting 19.05.2023 (4625).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 217 June 2023

[Iran Philatelic Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour; –

Fuad Shirazi posts a postmark query about "BENDER PEHLEVI(DEPART)", 1936 (4644).
 Parviz Sahandi researched the International Reply Coupons of Iran (4645–4655).
 Sassan Pejhan updates on slow speed/reduced tariff parcel service (4656–4560).
 Saeed Bakhtiari Soltani reports on Iranian parcel post 1876–1981 (colis postaux) (4661–4667).
Nigel Gooch display at the RPSL; virtual meeting (4643).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 218 December 2023

[Iran Philatelic Study Circle](#)

English, A4, colour; –

Werner Lade researched the compulsory surcharge stamps for telegrams as of 1950 (4670–4676).
 Behruz Nassre looks for the earliest date of use of for 1902 Rosette overprints prior 25.03.1902 (4677).
 Martin Kuriger presents the second part of his research into registration hand stamps (4678–4691).
 Behruz Nassre present a new IPSC book: "The Impact of Political Events on the Postal History of Persia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries" (vol. 1) by Dr Fariborz Goodarzi (4692).
IPSC news and meeting report (4669).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 1) (Selection)

[Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.](#)

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

Sid Morgenstin reports on a 1955 Israel essay for the teachers' organisation (14, 15), and summarises the Israeli inland postage rates for 1982–2022 (15).
 Ed Kroft reports on rare Palestine destinations in part 7 of his series (16–17).
 Arthur Harris looks at the treasury seal design on Israeli revenue stamps (21–23).
 Melvin A. Richmond continues his series on Mandate postmarks of small towns (XIII) (24–25).
 Avo Kaplanian shows interesting proofs and essays of (Trans)Jordan [MEPB 20] (26–27).
 Arthur Harris introduces us to the traffic safety revenue stamps of Israel (34).
 David Matlow shows a 1922 letter by Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine (36).
 Robert Pildes presents the 12th part of pages from his exhibit of Holy Land forerunners (38–43).
 Uria Selwyn shows a Doar Ivri cover with compulsory registration (54).
Irv Osterer gives technical tips about scanning stamps for publication (12); Les Glassman reports on Cape Town 2022 World Stamp Championship (18–20); Yoram Lubianiker presents a virtual exhibition and lecture series "Israel 75 Philatelic Academy" (49).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 2) (Selection)

[Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.](#)

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-\$ 6-95

Josef Wallach reports on economy usage of envelopes in Israel (8–14).
 Ed Kroft present part 8 in his series on uncommon destinations of Palestine Mandate (16–17).
 Melvin A. Richmond continues the series on Palestine small town postmarks with part 15 (22–23).
 Avo Kaplanian revisits Arab-Israeli clandestine mail (24–25).

Arthur Harris shows Israeli occupation revenues stamps for use of registration of Gaza residents (47).
 Robert Pildes presents the 13th part of "Forerunners of the Holy Land" (48–53).
Obituaries: Nathan Zankel; Barry D. Hoffman; Richard Herman (6–7). 90th birthday of Michael Bale (7); AGM agenda (59–60)

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 3) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour; US-\$ 6.95

Avo Kaplanian writes to the editor to make a correction to his article "The Arab-Israeli clandestine mail revisited" in TIP 74:2 (5).
 Ed Kroft continues his series of uncommon destinations with part 9 (16–17).
 Arthur Harris looks at the Israeli "Bul Betahon" (defense stamp) (18–19).
 Avo Kaplanian shows examples of taxed mail of the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule (38–39).
 Robert Pildes reaches part 12 of his series on Forerunners of the Holy Land (52–57).
Obituaries: L. G. Rothman; Silvano Sorani(4).

The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 4) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour; US-\$ 6.95

Arthur Harris describes an unrecorded Gaza exit stamp (Israeli occupation revenues) (12).
 Ed Kroft reports on early Postal services in Jewish settlements in the Negev (I) (13–19).
 Jesse I. Spector and Michael Drew look at the PoW camp for Turkish soldiers at Ludd, Palestine (20–22).
 Ed Rosen shows a 1937 postally used (though clearly philatelic due to *Tin Can Mail*) cover from Tonga to Palestine (30).
 Irv Osterer gives a philatelic overview of Gaza and the Negev settlements (31–33).
 Avo Kaplanian revisits his article on Arab-Israeli clandestine mail (39–41).
 Josef Wallach gives an introduction to the Gaza Strip under Israeli occupation, 1967-1994 (I) (57–59).
Lawrence Fisher reports from IBRA 2023 world philatelic exhibition in Essen (56).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter2024 (Vol. 75, No. 1) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.

English, ca. A4 (letter), colour; US-\$ 6.95

Gregg Philipson shows interesting 1995 Gaza items (7).
 Fred Korrr researched the Red Cross civilian postal

message scheme of World War II (12–20).
 Ed Kroft continues his series of uncommon destinations of Mandate Palestine with a tenth part (22–23).
 Moshe Kallmann looks at partition map labels in 1948 (31).
 Ed Kroft investigates Kibbutz Nitzanim during the 1948 Egypt-Israel war (32–41).
 Sid Morginstin presents gems from the 1948 interim period (42–43).
 Arthur Harris looks at new discoveries among occupation revenue stamps (Agrah Sherutim) (53).
 Sid Morginstin analyses a 1948 redirected cover (54–55).
 Ed Kroft reviews the book by Yacov Tsachor and Zvi Aloni "The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel" (56).
 Sid Morginstin and Bob Lewin are on a quest for Doar Ivri black proofs (58–60).
 Ed Rosen presents Ralph Perry & David Pearlman's book "Postkarten zur Erinnerung an die Reise des Deutschen Kaiserpaares in den Orient 1898"¹ (61) as well as Harvey D. Wolinetz' book "The Arab Israeli conflict/war through postage stamps & philately" (61).
 Ask the expert gives advice on Israel catalogues [Bale Israel] (63).

Israel-Philatelie 39 – Sept. 2023 (Selection)

IG Israel

German, A4, colour, –

Torsten Berndt looks at the Israeli declaration of independence (4–6) and shows Israeli entires (7–10).
 Torsten Berndt presents a significant plate error "שראל" on the 1981 Shekel series (11–13).
 Torsten Berndt reviews the book "Heiliges Land : Türkische Post in Palästina 1851-1918" (16).
 Horst Schmollinger looks at "Tag der Briefmarke" (stamp day) in Palestine (Tel Aviv, 15–17.12.1945) (17–18).
AGM 2023, election of new president (5–7). Christoph Wendland looks for Israel stamp catalogues [Moriah 2023, Unificato 2020/21] (8).

Israel-Philatelie 40 – Dec. 2023 (Selection)

IG Israel

German, A4, colour, –

Tobias Zywiertz researched the 1908 bisected stamps used by the Austrian Post in Caifa (Haifa) and traces the incident through reports in the philatelic literature (26–30).
 Special insert "Markenkunde Israel": The guide on how to collect Israel stamps written by Hans-Peter Förster is updated by Torsten Berndt und Stefan Göllner (1–8).



1 *Postkarten zur Erinnerung an die Reise des deutschen Kaiserpaares in den Orient 1898 = Postcards commemorating the 1898 journey of the German imperial couple to the Orient / zusammengestellt von Ralph Perry und David Pearlman ; herausgegeben und Vorwort von Jakob Eisler. Stuttgart: Verein für Württembergische Kirchengeschichte, 2019. 96 p. ISBN: 978-3-944051-19-2.*

Israel-Philatelie 41 – March 2024 (Selection)*IG Israel**German, A4, colour, –*

Dietrich Ecklebe presents a thematic study on the Dead Sea (4–6).
 Sid Morginstin presents his collection of Israeli stationery [reprint from Doar Ivri] (7–14).
 Reprint of a 1964 article on the stamps of the 1948 interim (14–16).

Doar Ivri 57 – January/March 2023 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour, –*

Christian-Daniel Abravanel show as naturalisation document from 1940] (5).
 Ed Kroft with Jean-Paul Danon & Albert Schneider present 1948 covers from Canada to Kfar Darom, all taxed with Israel PD complete series (6–7).
 Fran Adams presents part of his thematic study on the UN: UNSCOP (10–15).
 Paulo Duek shows the Old City of Jerusalem with Israeli maximum cards (20–23).
 Jean-Paul Danon notes the 2021 issue of the Yvert & Tellier (standard) catalogue of the 2021 “Timbres d'Asie: Moyen-Orient d'Aden à Yémen” [one volume, 792 pages, €49,90; one notes the two-volume Michel catalogue covers the area in 1,300 pages] (31).
 Jacques Rémond shows an item of choice: a 1957 taxed cover from Constantine (Algeria) to Jerusalem ([32]).

Doar Ivri 58 – May/August 2023 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour, –*

An 1857 letter from Jerusalem to Syra via Jaffa & Beyrouth is shown (3).
 Christian-Daniel Abravanel present “variétés et curiosités”: a 1940 censored cover from Tel Aviv via

Marseille to Ireland, there taxed and redirected (5).
 Jean-Paul Danon shows a 1918 cover from Port Said “Damaged by Immersion in Sea Water”; a 1937 letter to president Roosevelt; and a 1944 cover from the POW camp Gilgil in Kenya (6–7).

Michael Bass reports on the French post in the Holy Land, 1872–1914 (8–15).

Alon Cohen shows Israeli ATM and registration labels, 1988– (24–31).

Doar Ivri 59 – September/December 2023 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour, –*

Christian-Daniel Abravanel looks at Palestine mandate postmarks on British stamps (5).

Michael Bass starts a series on the French post in the Holy Land, 1880-1914 (8–12).

Gul Shifron presents the history of the Anglo-Palestine Bank (founded 1902) (16–23).

Sid Morginstin start a series on Israeli postal stationery (24–31).

Doar Ivri 60 – January/April 2024 (Selection)*Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël**French, A4, colour, –*

Christian-Daniel Abravanel shows a registered and censored cover, Tel Aviv to New York, 1939 (5).

Jean-Bernard Parenti presents a registered cover to Switzerland, 1918 (7).

Michael Bass continues his series on the French post in the Holy Land, 1880-1914 (8–15).

Ed Kroft researched the postal rates of Israel 1948–1953 documented by covers, cards, and forms (16–24).

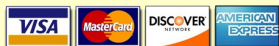
Jean-Luc Sandri looks at Israeli ATM (25).

Sid Morginstin continues his series on Israeli postal stationery (26–31).

Ed Kroft reviews the book by Yacov Tsachor & Zvi Aloni “The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel” ([32]).

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

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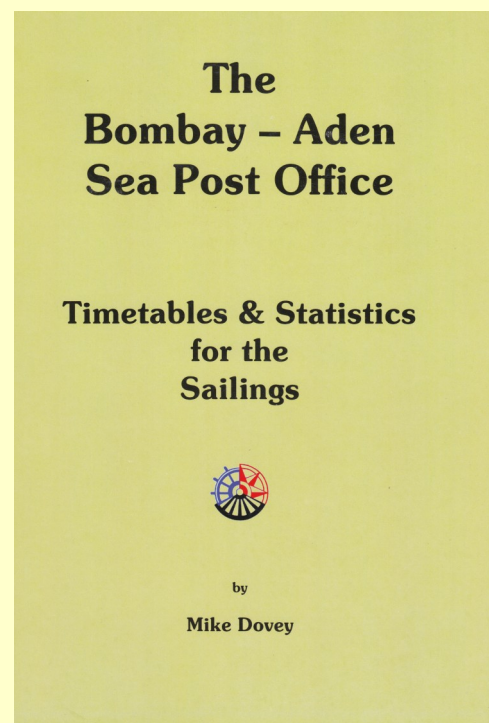
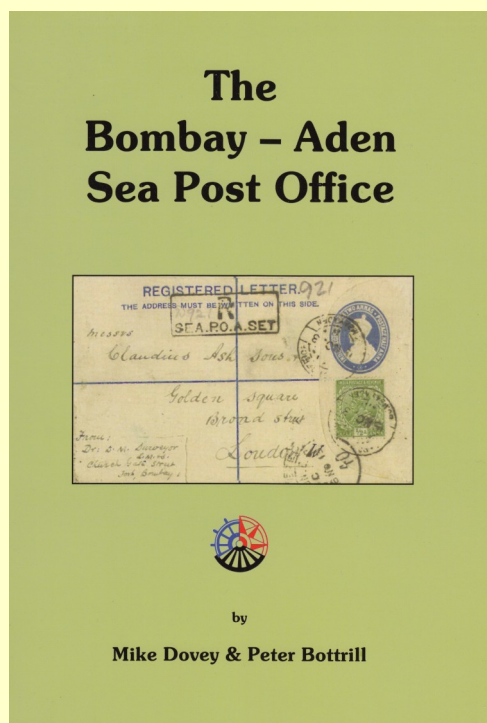
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HC – Gratis-Anzeige 25/203



The BOMBAY–ADEN SEA POST OFFICE book is the fullest and ultimate bringing together of all known information on the subject and will never be beaten by anyone now or in the future. Priced at £35.50 it is a bargain.

The BOMBAY–ADEN SEAPOST OFFICE TIMETABLES again is the bringing together of all known information on the subject and is a must for anyone sitting with a postcard and an SPO date – the ship and sailing dates can be found easily and is a bargain at only £12.50

Bought together they would be £48 but for readers of this journal the two books can be bought for only £44 plus postage to anywhere in the world.

For details of this offer please contact by email: mikedovey@btinternet.com

This is an offer not to be missed

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:

Bob Gray

robertgray@me.com

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 24/009

Iran International Reply Coupons

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of International Reply Coupons of Iran (Persia)

Information on all Iran IRCs during 1925–2002 with the date of change of values is requested.

Replies to:

Parviz Sahandi

parviz.sahandi@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/010

Palestine Mandate: Censor Permits

Certain institutions and companies were permitted to send correspondence, particularly bulk mail and circulars, free of censorship. The correspondence had to bear a special hand-stamp certifying the nature of the correspondence and bearing the permit number. I am trying to collate a definitive list of permits and see what was attributed to each censor office. I am also looking for the applicable rules and regulations which dealt with this and any other supporting information.

Contact:

Martin Davies

kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/003

Exchange: Lebanon, Syria and Jordan

I want to trade Canada for Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. I need most stamps after 2000.

I am interested in stamps, souvenir sheets, revenues, Postal Stationery, locals and Cinderellas. Do not collect FDC and covers.

Welcome mint or used stamps.

Offers to:

Richard Barnes

rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/002

Syria and Lebanon Revenue Stamps and Documents

I mainly collect Syrian Revenue Stamps and documents, postcards and envelopes. I have a nice collection of extra materials of the aforementioned fields.

I live in the Netherlands and would like to meet new people to share my passion with them and exchange revenues and documents.

Replies to:

Maen Neama

asure71@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates, unusual franking
- rare destinations
- postal forms, telegram forms

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

Collector seeking to purchase the following Holy Land-related material with postmarks from Jerusalem (Gerusalemme), Jaffa, or Haifa (Caifa):

Lombardy-Venetia stamps from 1863 or 1864, perf. 14 or perf. 9 (Michel: 14–23)

Austrian Levant 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

Austrian Crete 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:
Aaron Huber (APS member)
ashuber@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/009

Wanted: German to English Translator for Philatelic Literature

I am seeking someone who can translate selected chapters of Eva Zehenter's book on WWI military postal history of Austro-Hungarian troops in Turkey: "Stempelhandbuch der k.u.k Truppen in der Türkei." Must be familiar with military postal history terminology. I can supply the material as a pdf document. Will pay reasonable fee.

Replies to:
Zachary Simmons
zsimmons101@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/002

Wanted: Perfins

Perfins (stamps and covers) of the Middle East, Levant, Turkey and Egypt.

Offers to:
Rainer von Scharpen
Tucholskyweg 5, 55127 Mainz, Germany
rainervonscharpen@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/006

Research into Ladino Correspondence

For an archival database, I'm looking for correspondence (letters and post cards) from/to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans 1850–1913 (Serbia, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria) written in a script that looks like Arabic or Hebrew but is actually the Jewish script "Soletreo". It encodes an old Spanish called Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) spoken by Sephardic Jews. Don't worry about a correct identification: I'll do that.

Please send scans/photocopies to
D. Sheby (hosp@voicenet.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/005

Qatar Postal History

Collector looking for unique Postal History items such as covers, letters, rare overprints and surcharges.

Offers to:

Adil Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 695, Doha, Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:

Paul Phillips

paulxlpe@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/002

**Ottoman Transdesert Mail
Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa
Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942**

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information can be found on my award winning websites:

<http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail><http://fuchs-online.com/iraq>

Replies to:

Rainer Fuchs

rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/008

International Reply Coupons

I collect International Reply Coupons (IRC) worldwide, 1907 until today. I am always interested to buy both single items and entire IRC collections and lots of whatever size.

A good stock of duplicates (only IRCs) is available for trade and exchange. Please contact me with whatever questions or suggestions you would like to make.

If you are a country collector and interested in information about IRC of your country please also don't hesitate to contact me!

Replies to:

Wolfgang Leimenstoll

wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:

Tobias 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 17/008

**Wanted: Jordan Postal Cards
and pre-1949 Airmail**

I'm looking for pre-1949 Airmail covers, both inwards and outwards; used 1956 12 Mills Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:

Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/001

Wanted: Jordan 1993–2023

Any issues of 1993 to 2023: Hadrian's Monument or Petra Definitives and Revenues. Especially proofs, blocks and multiples or unusual usage.

Offers to:

Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:

UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as:

UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

**Wants:
Sharjah, Yemen, Oman**

Sharjah Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used
(S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:

Burl Henry
henrysatshamrock@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan
Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority
International Reply Coupons (IRCs)
of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:

Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,
1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands
avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/003

“Holy Land Postal History”

I offer a complete run of the journal “Holy Land Postal History” (1979–2017) to anyone willing to collect if from me in Teaneck, New Jersey.

Contact:

Mark Sommer
735 Elm Avenue, Apartment #3D
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666,USA
brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/003

U.K.-based Collector always interested in buying Egypt for his Collection

I am particularly interested in revenues, Cinderellas, perfins, telegrams, officially sealed labels, Interpostal Seals, Suez Canal Company, stamp dealer's mail, franking meters, Great Bitter Lake Association, Postal Concession, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes and anything unusual, but I also buy mainstream subjects. From single items to whole collections, please let me make you an offer.

Please contact Jon Aitchison:

+44 (0) 1279 870488
britishlocals@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/002

Wanted: “Dear Doctor” and related drug advertising postcards

Many pharmaceutical companies (Abbott Labs, Biomarine, and Squibb, etc) used postcards sent from exotic locations to promote their products.

These are commonly called “Dear Doctor” postcards since many start with that salutation. Abbott postcards were mailed between 1956-1968 using 182 different cards found to date to 34 countries and in 10 languages. On my website

www.deardoctorpostcards.com

I have documented over 10,000 such items. There are many more discoveries to be made. Let me know what you have!

Please contact Tom Fortunato

stampmf@frontiernet.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/002

Wanted: Philatelic Friends

Wanted Penfriends from whole world who collect Stamps, Coins and Currency Notes.

Please contact:

C. Abraham Jos
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/004

Wanted:

BALE Palestine Catalogue 2010 BALE Holyland Catalogue 2008

Send offers to:

J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/001

Covers: Iraq-USA / USA-Iraq

I'm looking for interesting covers of Iraq to USA as well as USA to Iraq for the period 1939 to 1945.

Send images (jpeg) with your asking price or ask for my at-market offer.

Replies to:

K. David Steidley, Ph.D.

David@Steidley.com

⌘ - Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos

stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & Yemen Postal History

Collector of Postal History of Persia (before 1930) and of Yemen (before 1945) wishes to purchase interesting items.

Replies to:

Bjorn Sohrne

bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/005

Wanted: Smyrna Postal History

Entire letters to and from Smyrna dated before 1800.

Replies to:

Gene Ekonomi

gekonomi@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/003

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

⌘ - 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 22/002

Transjordan: Help Required

I am researching the Transjordan overprints on Hejaz stamps and there are two issues in particular causing me trouble. These are:

- the 1924 official stamp (Scott O1, SG O117)
- the 1923 ½ qirsh surcharge on 1-½ qirsh typography overprint (Scott 91a, SG 111)

I am after scans and information. Please contact me first so that we can discuss the finer details.

Please contact: Martin Lovegrove –
weatherings@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/003

Middle East Stamps: Varieties & Errors

I'm Interested in buying rare mint Middle East / Arabian stamps, imperforates, errors, varieties, proofs, essays, and colour trials.

My speciality is Egypt: the classical & Royal period, proofs and essays (1866–1962).

The other countries I collect are: Aden, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, and Yemen, also Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Offers to:
Adel Al-Sarraf
asarraf11@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 22/003

I am interested in adding to my list of articles at

A Philatelic Bibliography for Yemen and the Arab Gulf States

The list is very heavy on American and English sources, and lighter on other sources. I would appreciate additions to the list.

Please contact:
Andrew Gondocz
andrew_gondocz@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/005

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 19/004

Red Crescent Thematics Ottoman Empire and Turkey

I am looking for material concerning the theme "Red Crescent" in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. I am especially looking for covers or cards (maybe FDC) with the cancellation from the **Red Crescent Exhibition Istanbul 1959**.

Please offer with picture and price to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/008

Middle East Stamps & Covers

I'm looking for MNH stamps of the Middle East, also recent issues Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria.

Commercially used covers from Syria from 2011 onwards.

Also used/sent covers from Trucial States, Yemen, and Aden.

I can offer MNH and some used Middle East.

Please contact:

Ralf Kollmann

ralf.kollmann@gmx.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/003

For Sale: Ottoman Empire & Turkey, Cilicia (French Occupation) Stamps, Covers, Postcards



Please contact: Hakan Yilmaz

hakanmotel61@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/004

For Sale: Extensive Egypt Collection

Selling extensive used Egypt collection either entirely or in sections:

1. Covers, 2. Postal Stationery,
- Stamps (used with many varieties): 3. 1866 issues, 4. 1867-1906 Pyramids,
5. 1879-1926, 6. "PORT SAID" overprints, 7. 1926-1937 incl. Fuad with varieties,
8. 1938-1960s, 9. Air Post issues, 10. Military stamps, 11. Military 1936 Jubilee,
12. 1935 Xmas, 13. Officials, 14. Palestine Occupation.

Please contact for details:

Jeff Siddiqui

jeffsiddiqui@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.
Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:

Otto Graf

otto@skanderbeg.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/001

Anti-Israeli Picture Postcards

I am interested in anti-Israel/Zionist contemporary picture postcards.

Replies to:

Lawrence Fisher

gymtrainer@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/006

Russian Postal History (pre 1917)

I offer postal history of Russia until 1917: Receipts, registered covers, covers with seals (including Zemstvo).

Please write to:

Andrey Musikhin

am2277@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/005

Buying FDCs

WWII Victory: 1. Iran, 2. Lebanon stamps, 3. Lebanon m/s
UPU 1949–1950: 1. Iran, 2. Lebanon m/s, 3. "PALESTINE" on Jordan, 4. Syria s/s

Please write with details to:

Jeff Siddiqui

jeffsiddiqui@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/007

**Wanted: Iran/Persia
Stamps and Postal History**

I am interested in buying Iranian/Persian stamps, covers and other philatelic items.

Please write to:

Masoud Valafar

mvalafar84@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/004

Wanted: Ottoman Empire – Hungary

We are looking for mail from the Ottoman Empire to Hungary or vice versa for the period 1900 to 1920.

Please send colour scans of your offers to:

Ute & Elmar Dorr

utedorr@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/002

**For Sale:
UAE Complete Collection 1971–2016**

United Arab Emirates Complete Collection from 1971–2016 including all issued booklets in mint condition.

Please contact:

Syed A. Ahmed

abraralki@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/006

Wanted: Palestine Blues No. 1

I need help to finish a thematic collection: I am looking for a stamp from the "Blues" (Bale 1) with clear dated postmark:

16th February 1918

Offers with scans to:

mmf@comxnet.dk

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/005

Wanted: Greek Rural Post

I am looking for documents from the Greek rural post from 1911 until now and also from the fore-runners "Dimotika Tachydromeia." I would also be very happy about a philatelic exchange!

Please contact:
Benedikt Eberhardt
BEberhardt@beberhardt.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/006

Duloz Colour Trials

Wanted (sale or exchange):
Green: 20 p and 25 p; Yellow: 2p; Blue: 1 and 5 p;
Orange: 10 and 20 pa and 5 p

On Offer (sale or exchange):
Green: 2 and 5 p; Yellow: 5 p and 25 p;
Lilac: 2, 5 and 25 p; Red: 5 and 25 p.

Please contact: Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

And where is your Ad?

Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address, and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/102

Meter Markings

I'm looking for meter markings on cover for these countries:

Abu Dhabi (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalued)

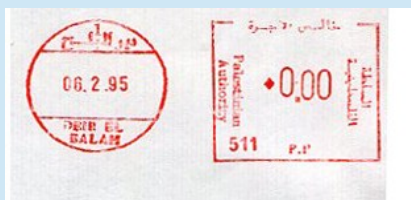
Bahrain (Neopost limited value)

Palestinian Authority (Francotyp Cc multivalued)

Dubai (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalued)

Qatar (Pitney Bowes-GB "Automax" multivalued)

Iraq (Universal "Multi-Value")



Offers to: Bernard.Lachat, bernard.lachat@bluewin.ch

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted

I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/003

Wanted: Mint Saudi & GCC Stamps

Serious collector interested in buying mint Saudi Arabia and GCC nations stamps for my Collection. I am also interested in revenues, telegrams, officially sealed labels, franking meters, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes related to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco).

Please contact:

Syed A. Ahmed

abraralki@gmail.com

H - Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

The BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2016

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised.

Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2016.

Visit:

www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

H - Gratis-Anzeige 02/007



The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.

The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications' journal

The Philatelic Magazine

(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:

Tobias Zywietz

zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/004

Wanted: Arabian Gulf Postal History

I'm looking for Arabian Gulf postal history for research or purchase.

India used in the Gulf: Muscat, Guadur, Persia, Iraq, Bahrain & Kuwait

British Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi & Muscat

Independent postal administrations: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE & Oman

Please contact:

Thomas Johansen at

arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/001

**For Sale:
Israel Stamps and Postal History**

My specialised Israel/Palestine collection is for sale. I am willing to break it down to sell it in pieces. I have uploaded scans of most of the collection to Google Drive:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1as0sVI9XEBfND1CCouuFO710A6eSwox?usp=sharing>

For further details contact Adam Caplan

adam.caplan@intel.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/011

**Wanted: Syrian Postage Rates
1982–1987**

I'm looking for postage rates in force in Syria from 1982 to 1987, domestic and international rates, airmail surcharges, etc. Partial information or ways to obtain information welcome.

Contact:

Luc Guillard

lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/005

Postal Wars "Postkrieg"

Collector of worldwide postal war/Postkrieg and "disputed political propaganda" on mail is selling his double covers with postal war countermeasures and covers with meter marks and entires on history.

Ask for selling list by email:

Jan Heijs

heijsmo@xs4all.nl

What is postal war? See www.postalwar.info

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/005

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Small Towns

Collector of Small Town postmarks looking for postal history material from or to Small Towns.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:

Oren Gazenfeld

oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/003

Wanted: Anti-Semitic Postcards

I'm looking for anti-semitic postcards, propaganda cards, and related material from Nazi Germany.

Offers to:

Barry Hoffman

pakistan@tiac.net

And where is your Ad?

Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address, and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/003

Wanted: Sudan Revenues

Social Insurance stamps – Revenues issued since the 2019 revolution – Civil war victims – Police Fund – Directly embossed – Field Telegraph (not Army Telegraphs)

Please contact David Sher
sh25ngc3603@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/001

Turkey to Persia Postal History

I'm looking for early Ottoman covers, 1850s to 1870s, sent from Ottoman POs via Bayazid to Persia, and material related to the "Northern Route" between Turkey and Persia.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

French-made Meter Markings

For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.



Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/001

**Early Postal History:
England and Italy**

Collector of early postal history 1400–1750 of Italy and England, is interested in buying good quality material of the subject.

Offers only with Scans please! Payment by PayPal or bank transfer.

Please contact me by email to:
Yehuda Kleiner
yehudak73@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

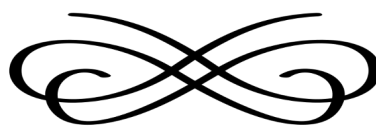
Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.

Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.

Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:
Adil Al Husseini, PO Box 695, Doha
State of Qatar
ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)



Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/004

Palestine Mandate: Postage Due Rates & Charges

I need help in relation to exchange rates used to calculate Palestine Mandate period postage due rates and charges. If you can help me please make contact:

Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/006

Exhibition "Der ewige Jude"

Buying postcards, propaganda cards, cancels, ephemera and other material of this anti-semitic exhibition in 1930s Nazi Germany.

Offers to:
Barry Hoffman
291 Spurwink Ave., Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107
pakistan@tiac.net

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and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!*

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/006

Jerusalem Postcards and Documents

Private collector is always interested in postcards and documents from Jerusalem. Please make your offer to:

Peter B. Feuser
feuser-weyrich@t-online.de

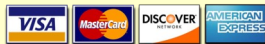
Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/001

WANTED: Royalist Yemen Postal Stationery Cards

I am looking for the 1½ b. green "Radio" cards, "Darul Asfahani" printing, ca. 1970, Types I and II (not the Harrison printing). Thanks if you can help!

Replies to:
Andreas Svrakov
asvrakov2008@live.com

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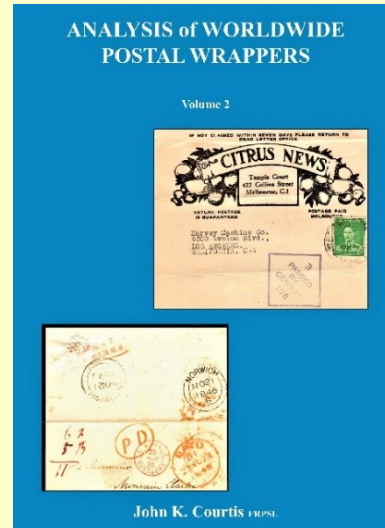
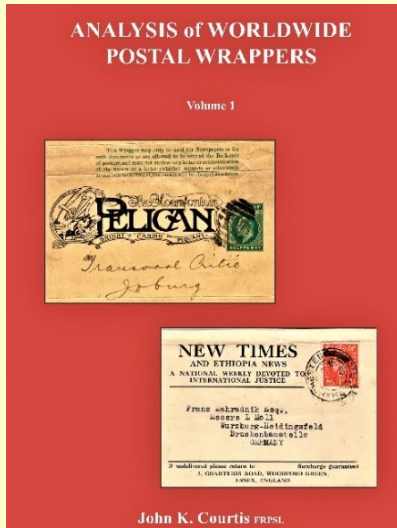


Please request account details
from me:
mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

HC – Gratis-Anzeige 19/201

Analysis of Worldwide Postal Wrappers Attributes of Postal Stationery, Postal History and Social Philately

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL

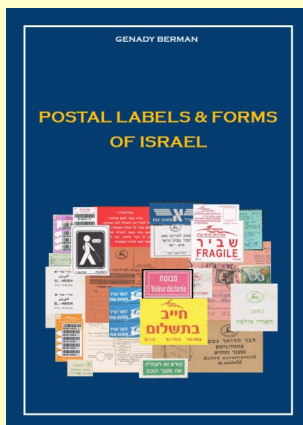


Volume 1: 1 Nature and Role of a Wrapper; 2 Book & Newspaper Posts; 3 Attributes of a Wrapper; 4 Indicia; 5 Perfined Wrappers; 6 Overprinted Specimen Wrappers; 7 Text Instructions; 8 Watermarked Paper; 9 Uncut Multiples; 10 Registered Wrappers; 11 Postage Due Wrappers; 12 Wrappers by Air Mail; 13 Postmarks on Wrappers; 14 Uprated Wrappers; 15 Destination Countries of Wrappers; 16 Routes to Africa, Asia & Australasia; 17 Routes to Europe, Americas & Caribbean

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Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 33 Chapters, 930 pages: £50 plus postage

Orders: Claire Scott at the Postal History Society: claire@historystore.ltd.uk



HC – Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

Book, 2017, 84 pages. ISBN: 978-965-572-473-8. US-\$ 40 plus p&p.
Large Vermeil Medal at World Stamp Championship 2018.

Enquiries to:
Genady Berman

bermangenady@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/004

For Sale: PNA Christmas Sheets 1999 (type II)

I am selling complete sets of 5 sheets Palestinian Authority Christmas 1999 issue in mint condition.
Sheet type II, which was sold for postal use only:

Michel 126, 128, 130, 132, 134 / SG PA 147, 149, 151, 153, 155 / Scott 108a to 112a

Each sheet of type II has 10 identical stamps, ie. no silver stamp in the upper row as is with the sheets of type I, which were printed for the philatelic market only. Mint sheets of type II are extremely rare.



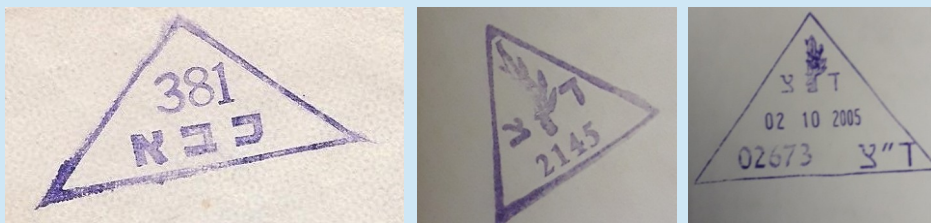
Special offer fo readers of MEPB: one set of the 5 sheets 45 € + postage for registered mail.

Please contact Thomas Schubert at thschubi@outlook.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

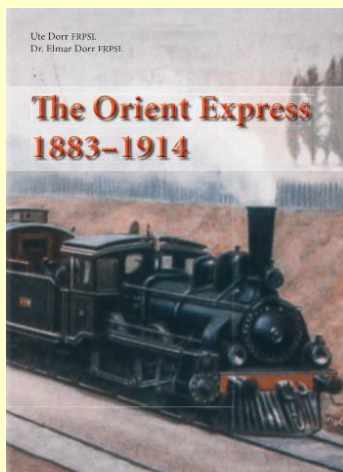
There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.



I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049, 1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 01455, 01526, 01636, 01833 to 01860, 02129 and 03350.

I am trying to collect all the numbers and I estimate that there are over 5000 issued across the 3 styles. I am also looking for your lists of numbers to check against my database. All correspondence and offers to trade material welcome.

Please contact A. Harris via stamps@gmx.co.uk



Ж - Gratis-Anzeige 14/007

The Orient Express 1883-1914

*The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr
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Ute Dorr, Pistoriusstr. 3, 73527 Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany, utedorr@web.de

Ж - Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 1

Die türkische Post (bis 1912)
Die österreichische Levantepost (Staatspost,
Lloyd, DDSG)
Der Krimkrieg (französische und britische
Feldpost)
Französische Konsularpost
Russische Konsularpost
Russische Feldpost 1877-1878
Russische Administration in Bulgarien
1878-1879

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

2019

Handbuch zur bulgarischen Philatelie und Postgeschichte Band 2

Bulgarien in den Kriegen 1885-1945:
Die Vereinigung Ostrumeliens mit dem
Fürstentum Bulgarien
Die Militärmanöver
Der Serbisch-bulgarische Krieg 1885
Die Balkankriege
Bulgarien im Ersten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 1. Weltkrieg
Die fremden Feldposten im 1. Weltkrieg
Bulgarien im Zweiten Weltkrieg
Die besetzten Gebiete im 2. Weltkrieg

Dr. sc. Georgi Popov
Merseburg

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Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

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Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian
Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9*

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*Bulgaria at War 1885-1945: Unification with Eastern
Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885,
Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and
Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations*

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

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HC – Gratis-Anzeige 22/201

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HC – Gratis-Anzeige 25/203

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Kontaktieren Sie mich, besuchen Sie meine Homepage oder schicken Sie mir Bilder Ihrer Schätze – mal schauen, was dabei herauskommt...

Peter B. Feuser

Tel.: 02104-44074 (Anrufbeantworter)
 Mobil: 0151-54732701 (Mailbox, Signal, SMS, Telegram, Threema, WhatsApp)
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HC – Gratis-Anzeige 26/202

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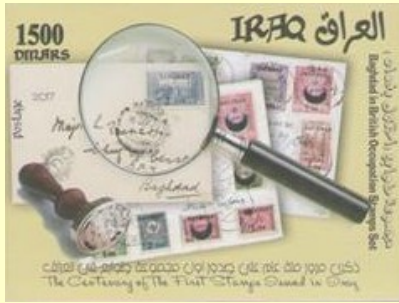


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HC - Gratis-Anzeige 07/201



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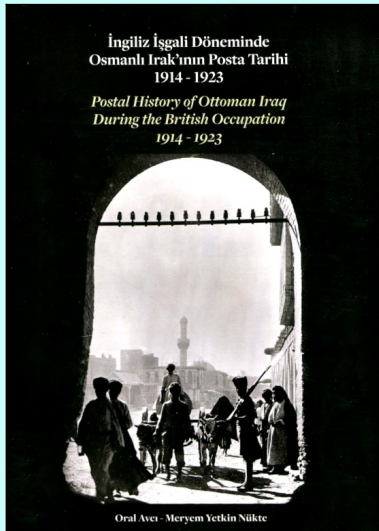
Kimmel Museum Bauernhof
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☞ - Gratis-Anzeige 25/202

Postal History of Ottoman Iraq During the British Occupation 1914-1923
by Oral Avcı and Meryem Yetkin Nükte



Oral Avcı and Meryem Yetkin Nükte argue that it is possible to trace Iraq's appearance through the postal stamps. Through an exhaustive analysis of postal stamps and other rare historical documents in Avcı's personal collection, the authors unravel the processes whereby Iraq became an internationally recognized state after World War I.

The book tells the fascinating story of Iraq's emergence by focusing on the mysteries embedded in the postal stamps and other documents from the early 20th century. It offers a fresh perspective on Iraq's early 20th-century history by closely addressing such questions.

Kerkük Vakfı, 2021

ISBN: 9786057414724

285 pages, A4, Turkish and English, hardback

Price: £50 plus postage.

Enquiries to Oral Avcı: oavci60@gmail.com

Large Vermeil at Helvetia 2022

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Doar Ivri

Revue du CFPI

(CERCLE FRANÇAIS PHILATÉLIQUE D'ISRAËL)



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Replies to:
Bernard Boccara

danboccara@free.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

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The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

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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

☞ - Gratis-Anzeige 01/202

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H - Gratis-Anzeige 10/201



The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epistolography, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi"** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.

Last but not least, the Institute also holds an archival fond which is extraordinarily important for the history of Italian postal communications: the archive of the **"Direzione Superiore della Posta Militare"** (High office for Military Mail), containing some 400,000 original documents about its activity during the 20th century.

As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

www.issp.po.it

Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi", Via Ser Lapo Mazzei 37, 59100 Prato, Italy

H - Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:

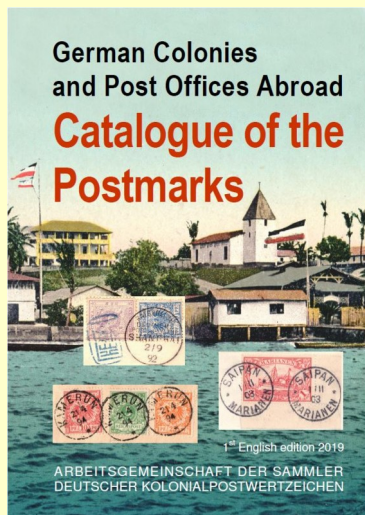
Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany

collections@oman.org

JH – Gratis-Anzeige 21/201

German Colonies Study Group

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Sammler Deutscher Kolonialpostwertzeichen e.V. was founded in 1928 and is the oldest still existing study group in the German philatelic federation BDPH, and with some 400 members also one of the largest specialist societies.



It publishes every year two issues of its journal "Berichte für Kolonialbriefmarkensammler" and two newsletters.

The latest edition of the society's postmark catalogue, "German Colonies and Post Offices Abroad – Catalogue of the Postmarks" (in English) is available at 39 € (plus p&p).

Information on the collecting areas and publications can be found at: www.kolonialmarken.de

Contacts: Tilmann Nössig – geschaeftsfuehrer@kolonialmarken.de

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

A study group for the collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands
Quarterly Journal: The Dhow

Areas covered: India used in Aden; Aden-Bombay Sea Post Offices; Aden Colony; Kathiri State of Seiyun; Qu'aiti State of Shihr & Mukalla; Qu'aiti State in Hadhramaut; Mahra State of Qishn & Socotra; Upper Yafa; South Arabian Federation; People's Republic of South Yemen; Yemen; India used in Somaliland; Somaliland Protectorate; Côte Française des Somalis; Afars & Issas; Djibouti; Obock; Eritrea; Italian Somaliland; Somalia.

Subscriptions: £18 UK, £25 Europe, £30 World (paper copy); £10 GBP (pdf-only)

Contact: Neil Williams neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk

Gratis-Anzeige 12/201



The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS promotes the collection and study of overprints on British stamps and postal stationery and their usage, from the first overprints for use outside the United Kingdom issued in Cyprus in 1880 right through the "British Levant" issues to the final use of overprints when the British postal agency at Muscat closed in 1966.

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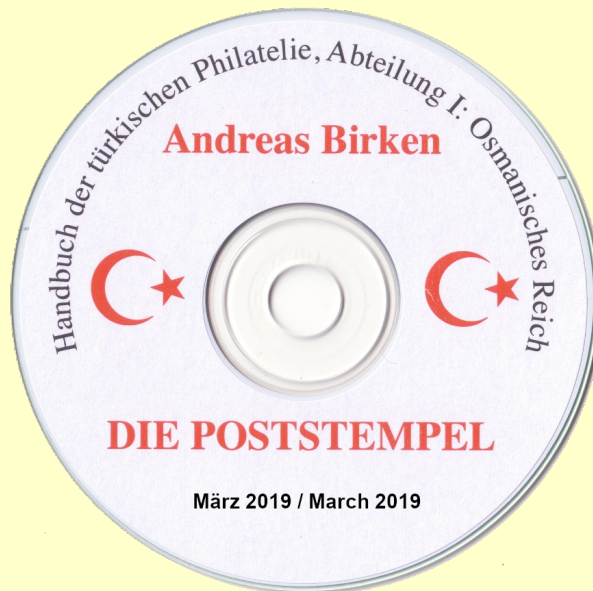
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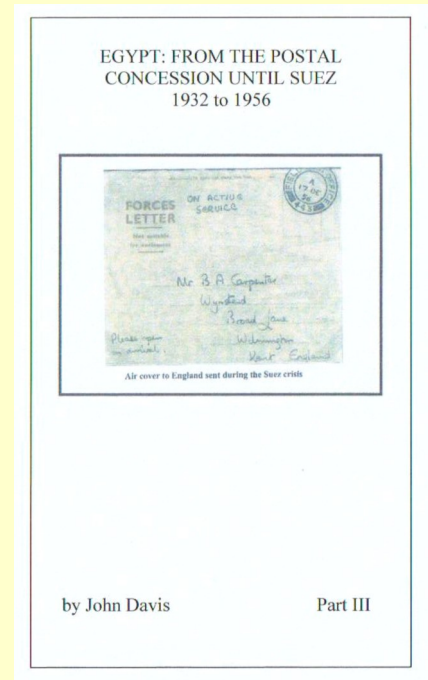
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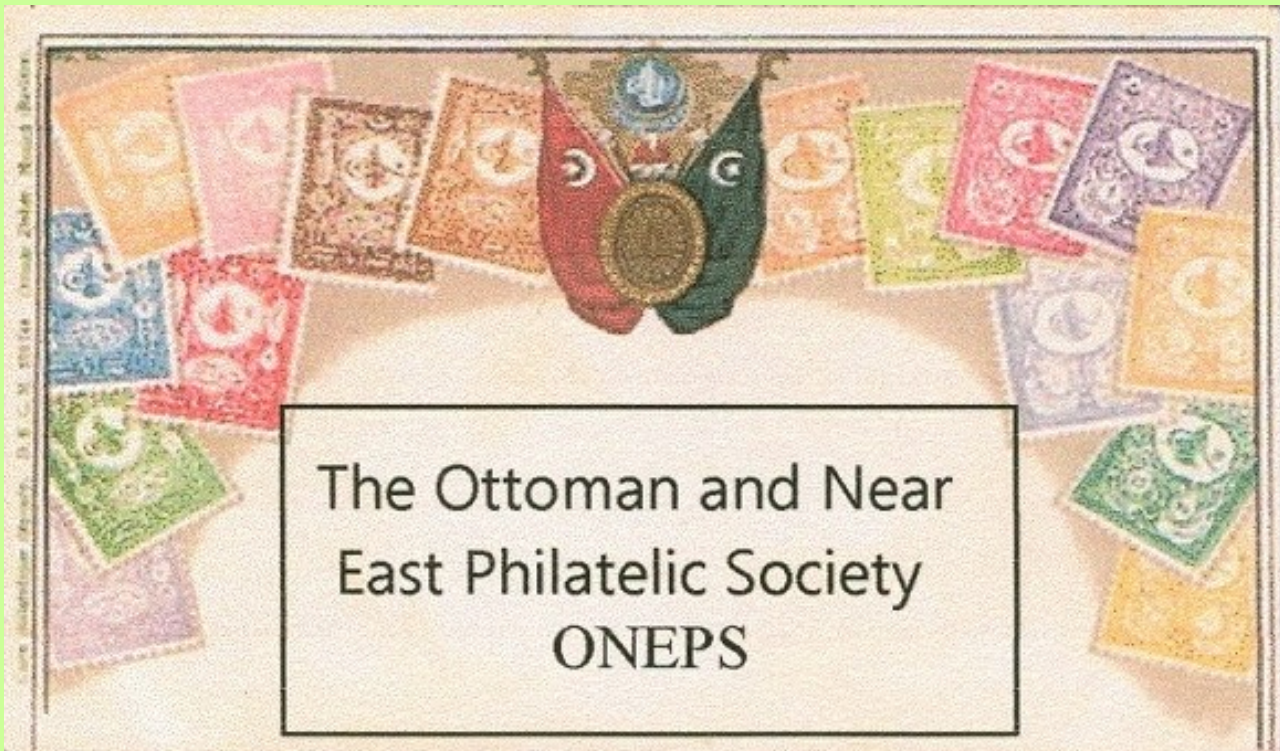
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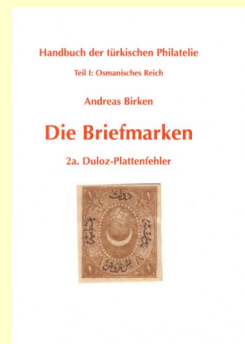
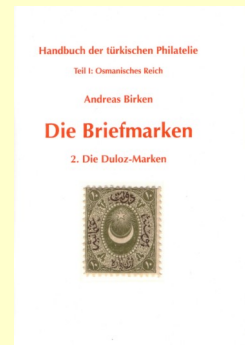
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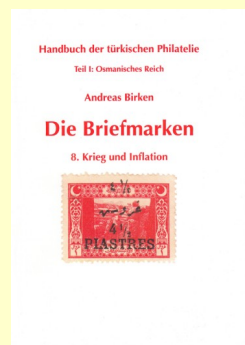
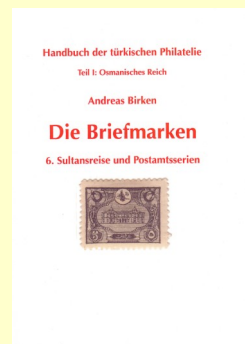
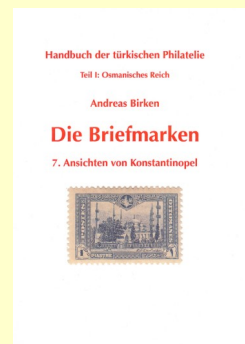


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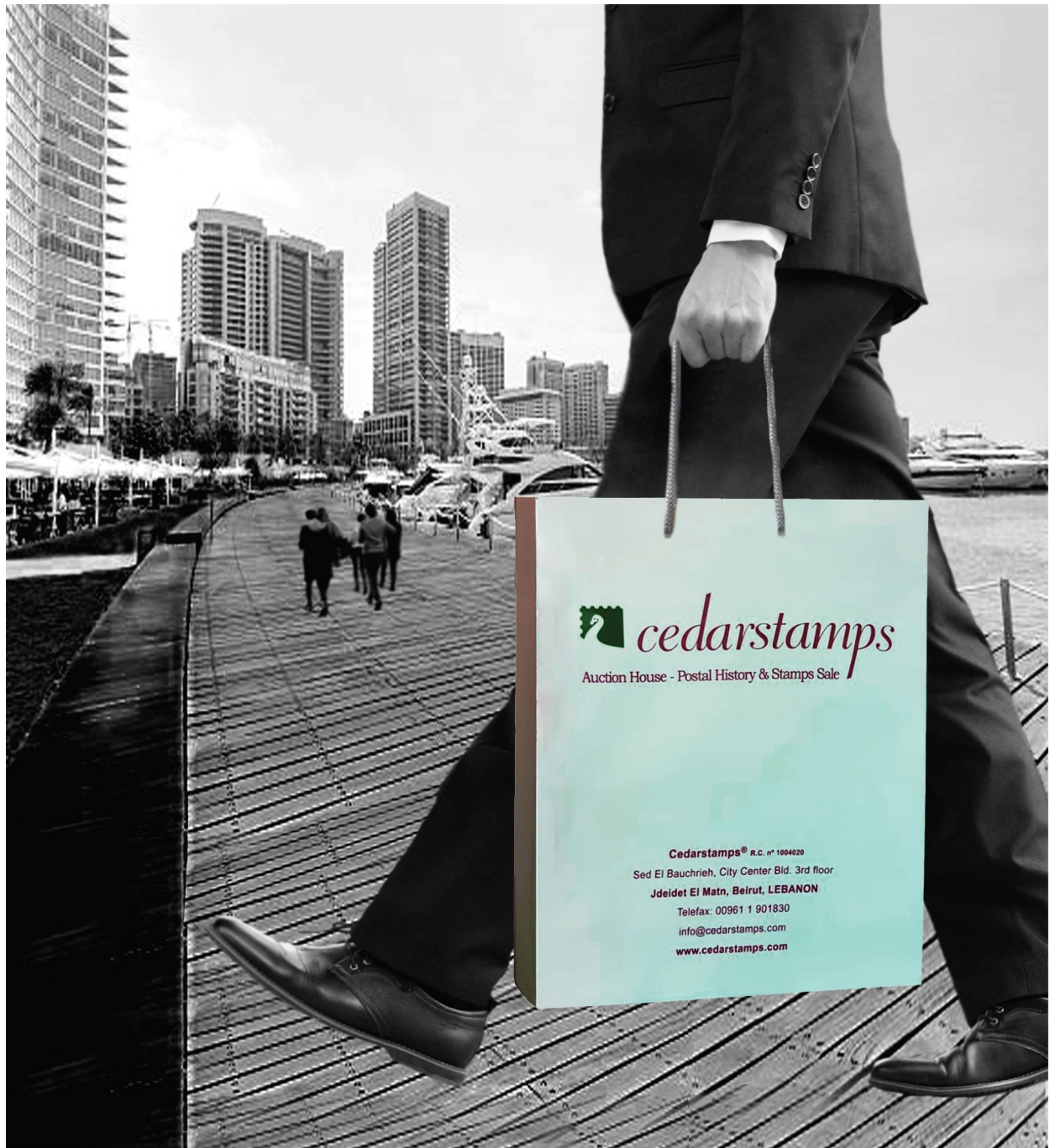
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Editorial

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In this Issue ...

As nobody reads these editorials, I will spare you any more of my musings. Only a few key words: It is getting harder to gather interesting articles. So I have to appeal for more people to come forward with their ideas. I will give all the assistance needed to create an article, but there needs to be a core idea and some material: stamps, covers, documents. Nothing comes from nothing...!

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I'd like to thank all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*. Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is *Barry D. Hoffman*, copyright owner of *F. W. Pollack's THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST*. *Many thanks to all!*

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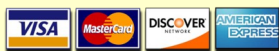
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Datenschutzerklärung zur Mailing-Liste

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 der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen

Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywietz
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75245 Neulingen
Germany
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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

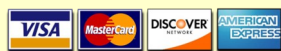
Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

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!**

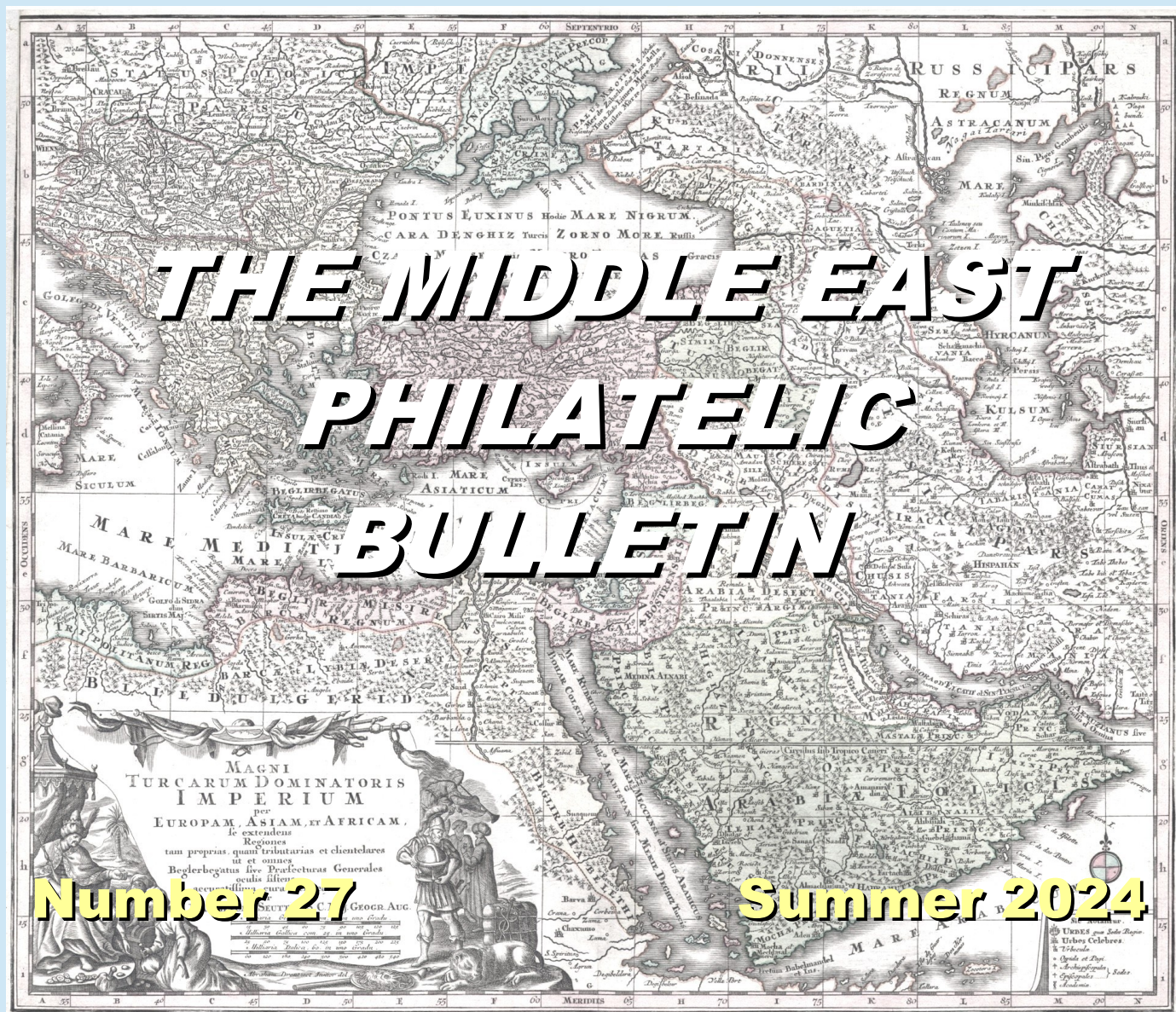


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