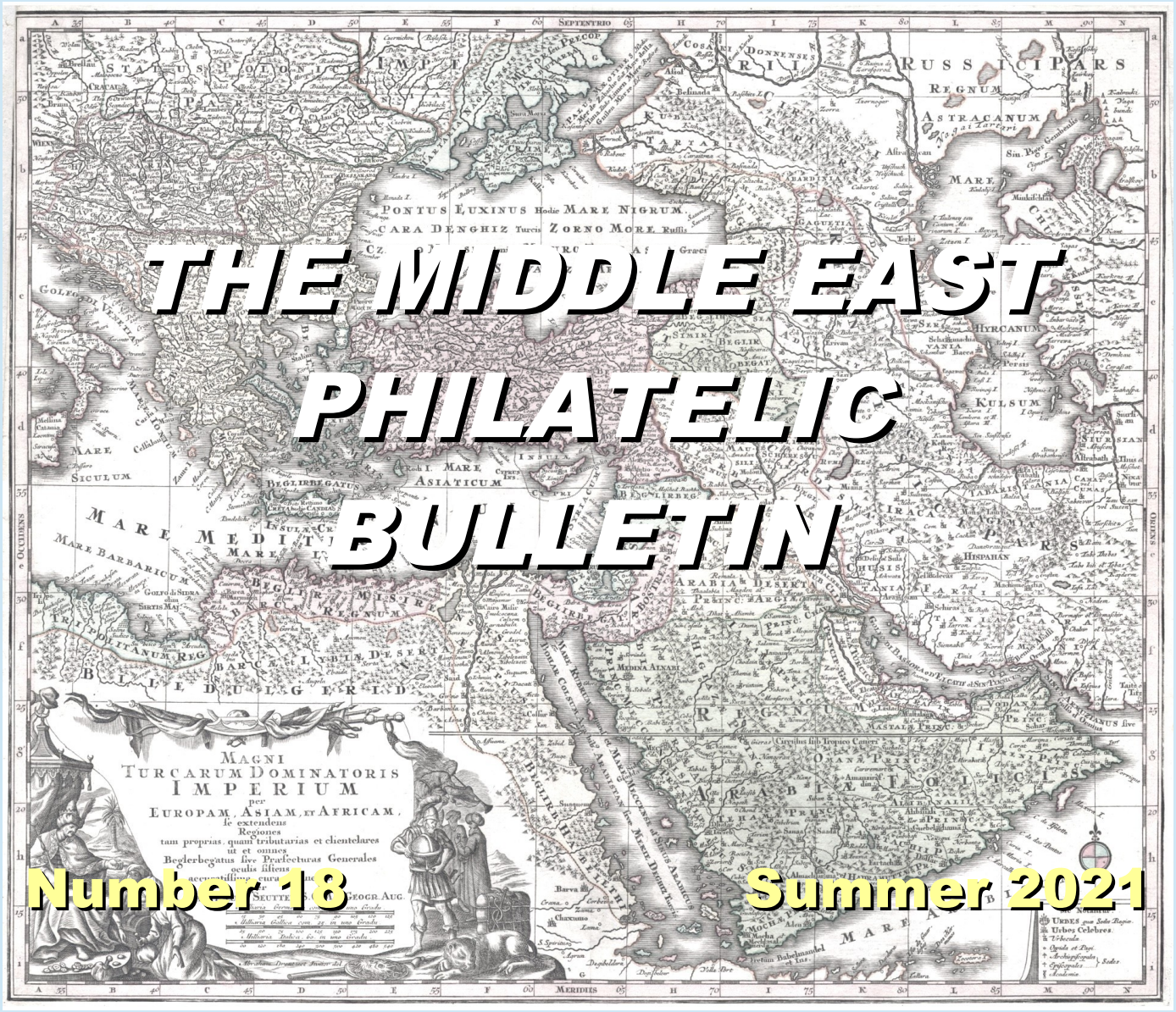
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THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 18 Summer 2021

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Cholera Epidemic in Palestine 1902

Ottoman Censor Labels WWI

Negative Ottoman Censor Marks WWI

Red Crescent Exhibition Constantinople 1917

Palestine 'Blues' 1918: 5m Overprint in Grey Colour?

Proofs and Essays of Jordan

World Refugee Year

Postal Stationery Wrappers of the Middle East

Archive: Turkish Postmarks 1897

Archive: The Great Famine on Mount Lebanon 1918

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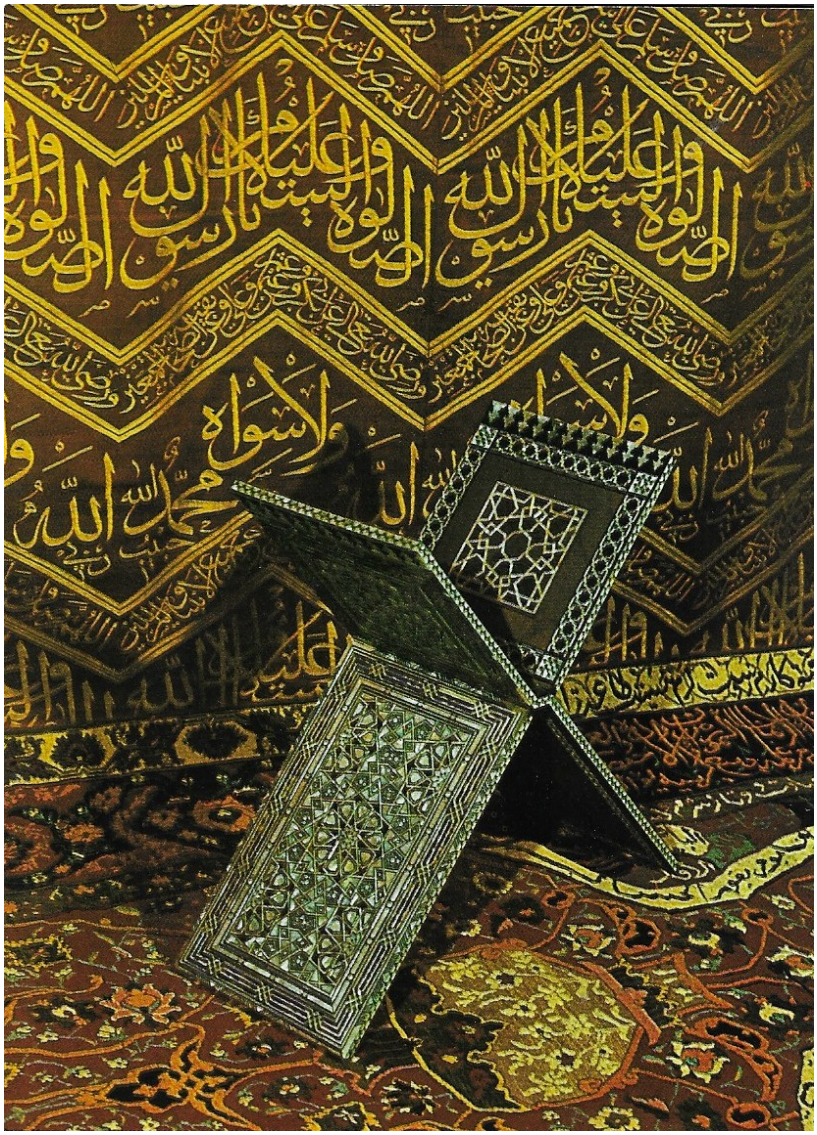
The Art of Islam

by Hofrat Ing. Hubert Gerzabek[1]

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The defining moment of all Islamic art is to be found in the Koran, the holy book of Islam. The Koran consists of 99 sūrahs (sections) and determines not just the life of the devout Muslim, but also the development of Islamic art.

Since Islam forbids the depiction of Allāh, the Prophet Muhammad and human beings, Islamic art was barred from such pictorial representations. Artists had to shift into using varied forms of ornamentations instead, as we will see on buildings again and again. The floral patterns or the ornaments are designed with so much imagination and diversity as in no other art form.







Figs. 1–3:
Examples of Islamic ornamentation.

1 Text by Hubert Gerzabek, images contributed by Tobias Zywietz, Jens Warnecke, Tom van Es, and other sources.

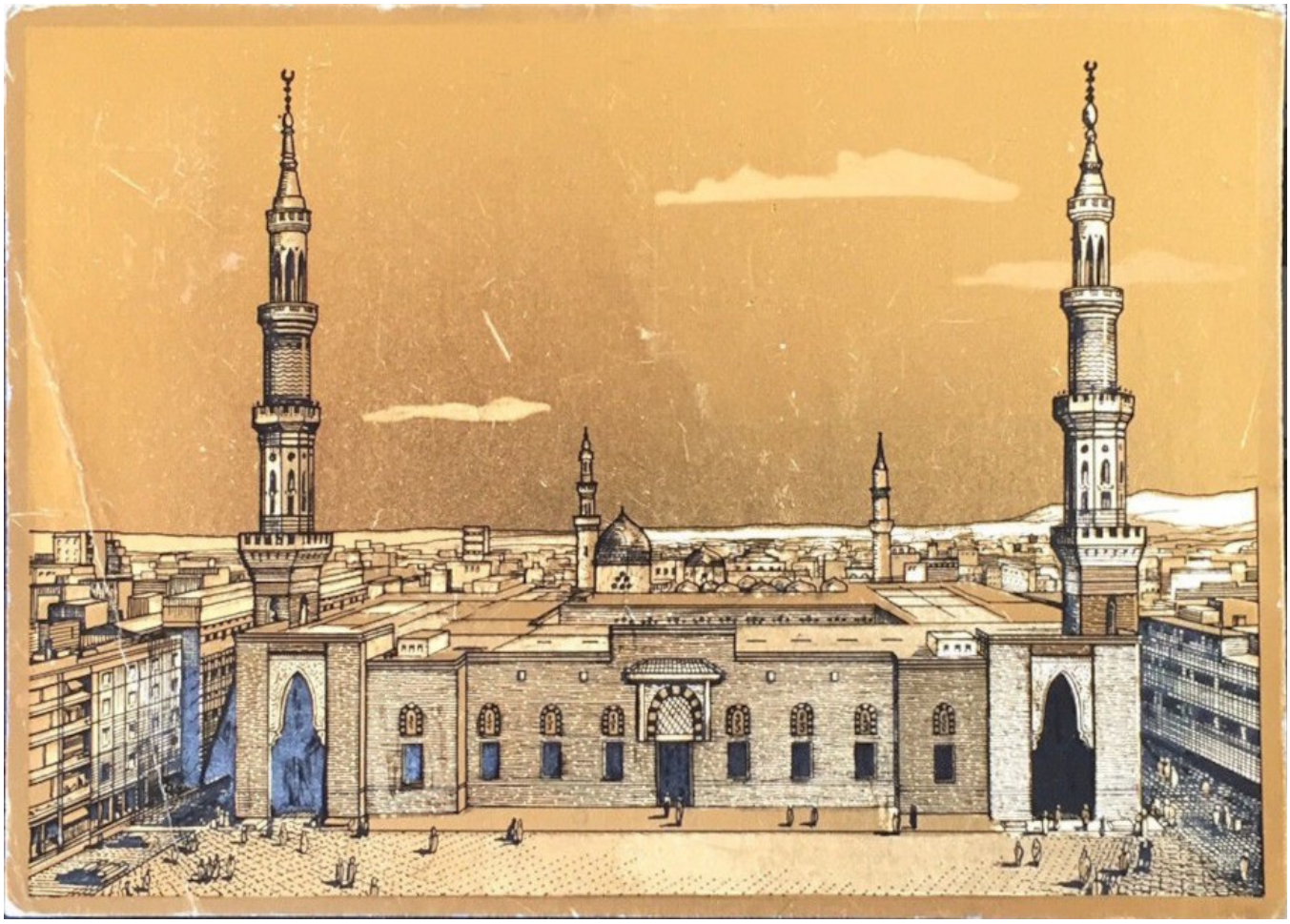


Fig. 4: Postcard of the Prophet's Mosque (mid-20th century).

The first building of Islam was a small mosque in Medina, followed by the construction of the Kaʿba, the great holy shrine of Islam. The rapid spread of the faith in the Arab region very soon produced significant works of art that are still marvelled at today.





Fig. 5: Qubāʾ Mosque, Medina (19th century).
Fig. 6: Prophet's Mosque, Medina (1987) after expansion.

Text by Hubert Gerzabek, images contributed by Tobias Zywietz, Jens Warnecke, Tom van Es, and various other sources.
First published in German in Türkei-Spiegel, no. 134, 2020, pp. 12–19.

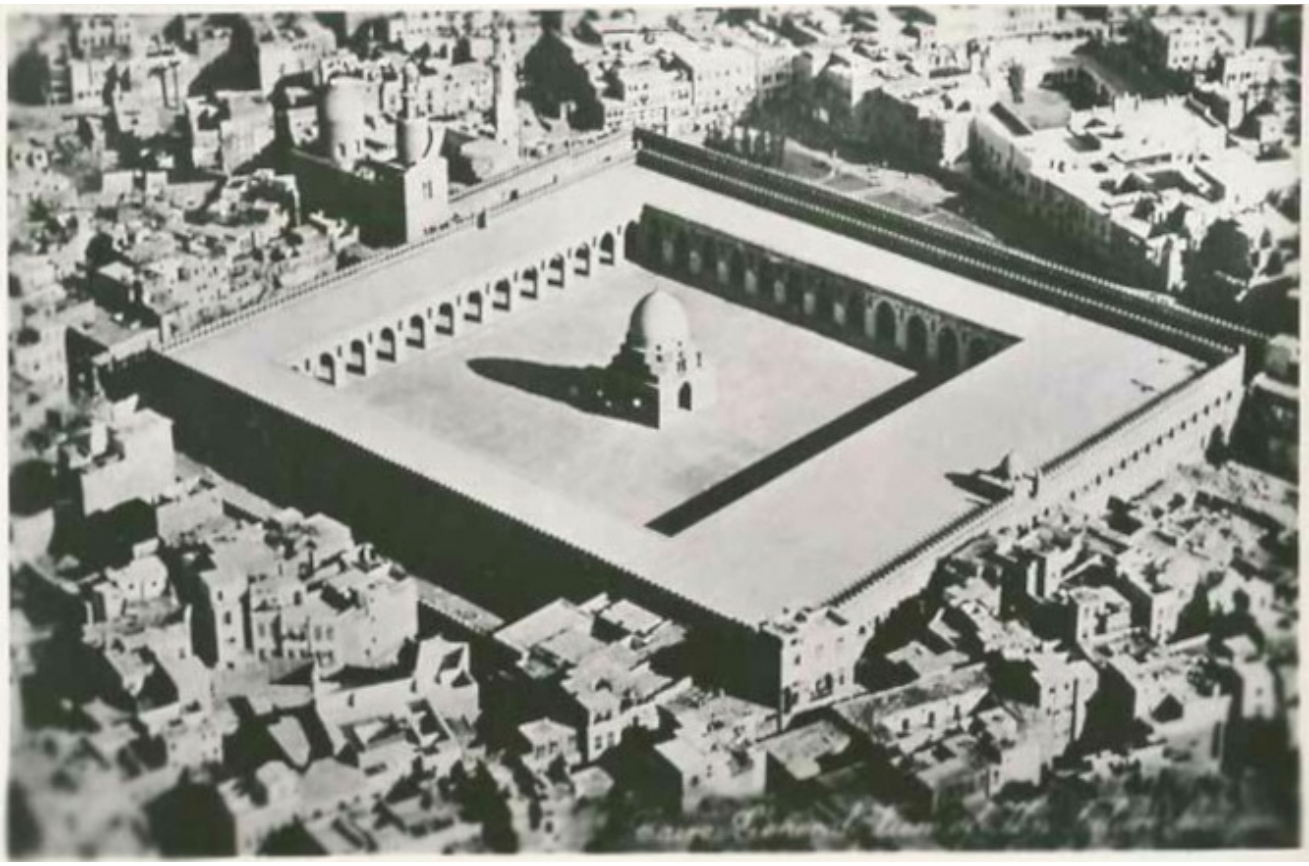


Fig. 6: Bab al-Rahmah (entrance to the Kaʿba) with the golden gates installed in 1979.



Fig. 7: The Kaʿba in the Holy Mosque, Mecca.

Thus, the first buildings were mosques, followed later by impressive palaces. However, the structural development and design of the mosques is particularly interesting to observe. The Arab mosques were columned hall mosques, which were later transformed into central dome buildings, modelled on the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul.



Figs. 8–10: The Ibn-Ṭūlūn Mosque in Cairo (9th century) as a typical example of a columned hall mosque. Picture postcard of publishers Lehnert & Landrock, Cairo.





Figs. 8–10: The Ibn-Ṭūlūn Mosque in Cairo (9th century). as a typical example of a columned hall mosque.





Figs. 11–12: Umayyad mosque, Damascus: pillared hall mosque.

Islam soon spread beyond the Arab region, and other peoples became followers of Islam as well. Thus, there was a second component that influenced Islamic art. The artistic characteristics of these peoples were naturally reflected in the construction and design of mosques. Thus we find, particularly during the Seljuqs era, eleborate artistic stonemasonry. Seljuq buildings show amazing ornaments carved into stone.



Fig. 13:

Ornament in the ruins of Hisham Palace (Qaṣr Hišām) near Jericho (8th century).

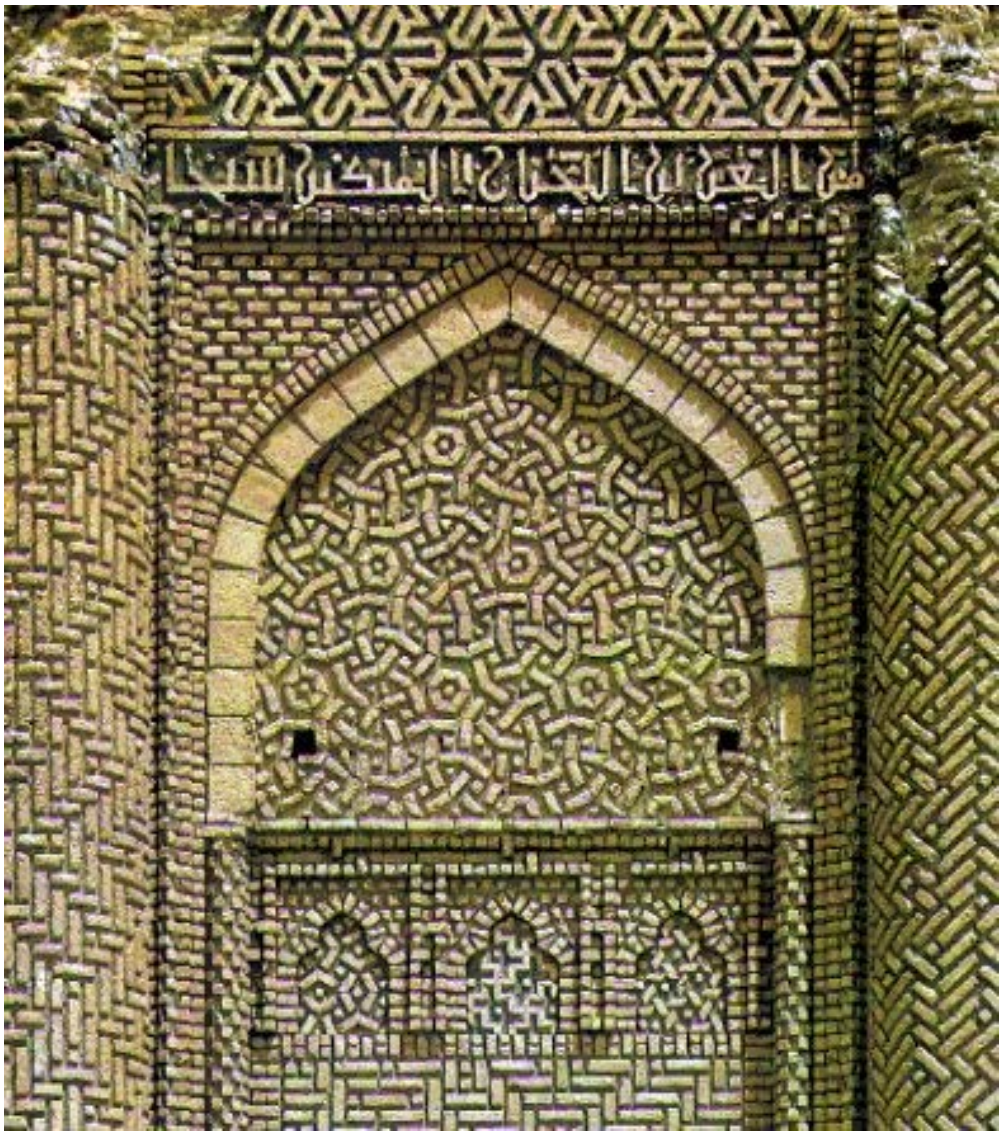


Fig. 14: Masonry at the Charaghan burial towers (11th century).



Fig. 15: Dome of the Rock (Qubbat aṣ-Ṣaḫra) (7th century).

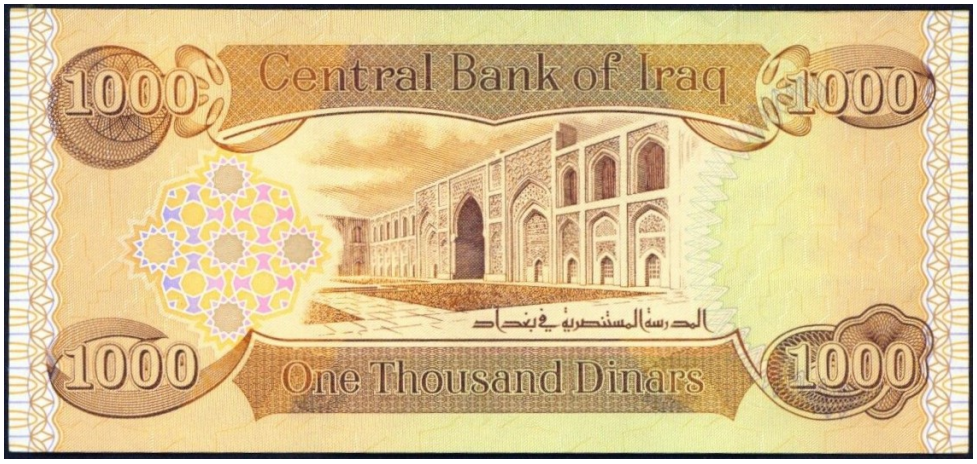
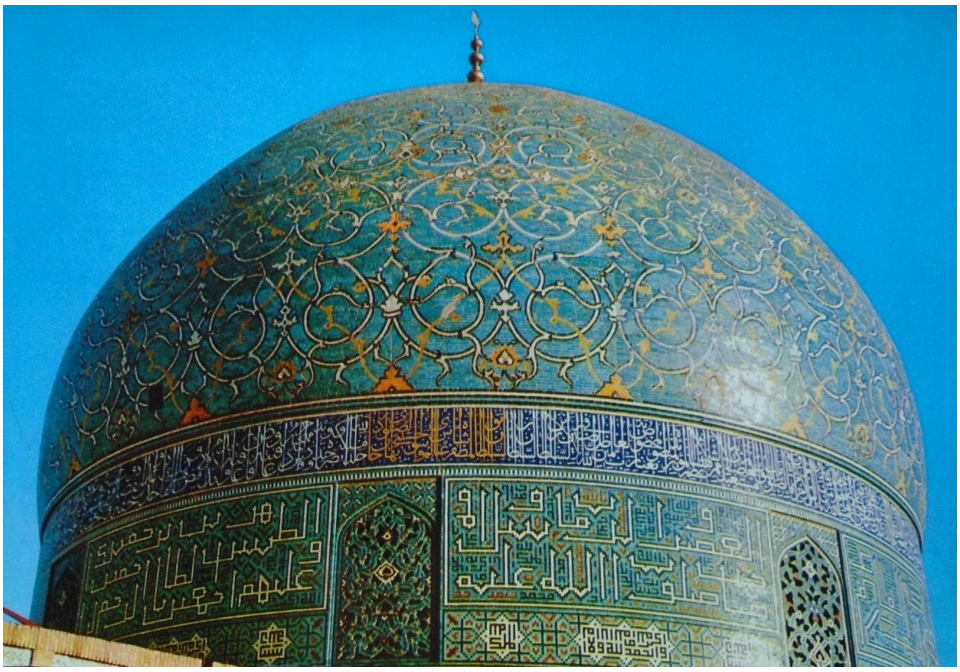


Fig. 16: The Mustanṣirīya madrasa, Baghdad (13th century) on the reverse side of the Iraqi 1,000-dinar banknote (2013).







Figs. 17–19: Masjed-e Shāh (King's Mosque, now Imam Mosque), Isfahan (17th century).

The Ottomans progressed from the pillared hall mosque to a domed building and the artistic decoration of Ottoman mosques is on a very high level. There are many marble and faïence decorations as well as fresco paintings in the mosques.





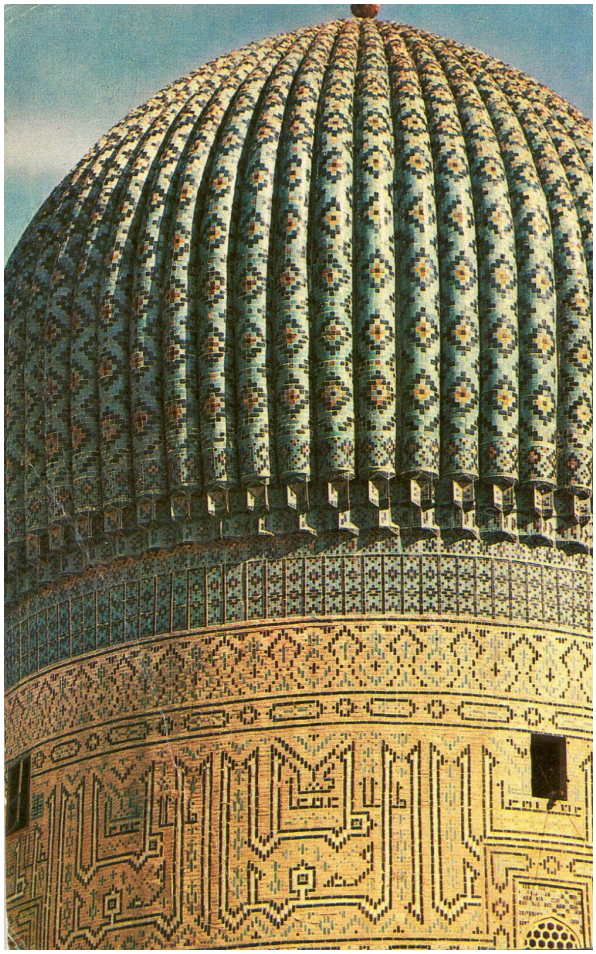


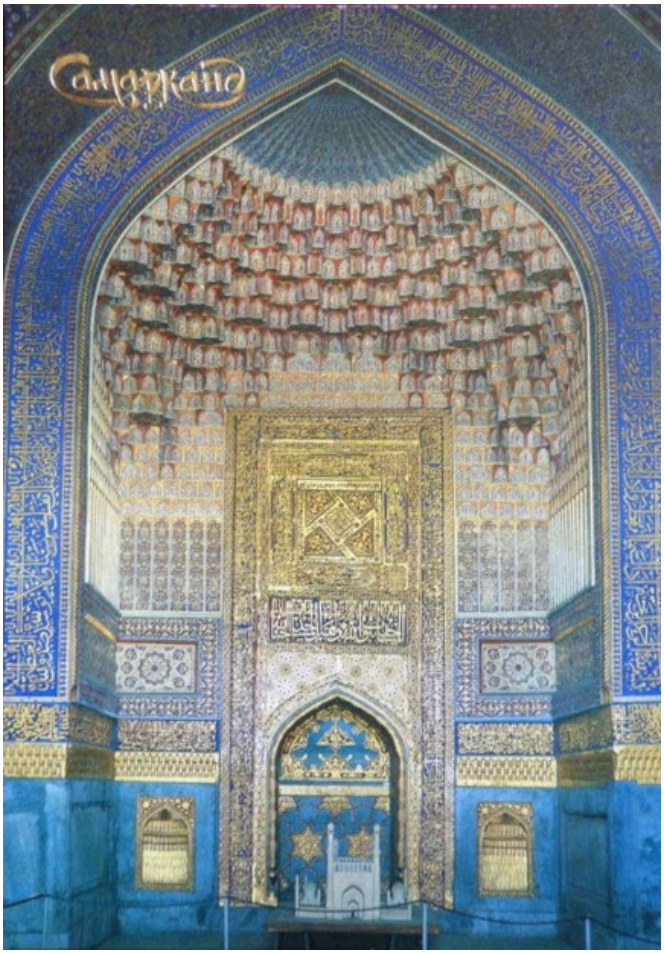
Figs. 20–22: Suleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul (16th century).

Persian Islamic buildings are particularly impressive, covered with faïence tiles on both the exterior and interior, with the faïence domes of the mosques catching the eye.



Fig. 23: Süleymaniye Mosque, İstanbul (16th century).





Figs. 24–25: Dome of the Gur Emir mausoleum (Gūr-i Amīr), Samarkand (15th century).
Interior view of Tilya-Kori madrasa, Samarkand (17th century).

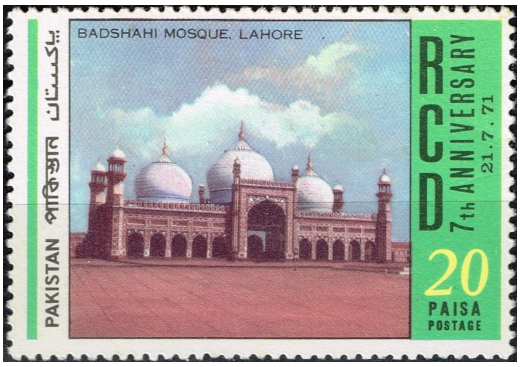






Figs. 26–28: Ensemble Ulug'bek madrasa (15th century), Sher-Dor madrasa, and Tilya-Kori madrasa (17th century) at the Maidān-i Rīgistān in Samarkand.

In Pakistan, the Indian influence can be observed especially with domes, which are very different from the Ottoman and Persian ones. Byzantine churches converted into mosques in Turkey, especially in Istanbul, cannot be considered as Islamic buildings.





Figs. 29–30:

Badshahi Mosque, Lahore (17th century).

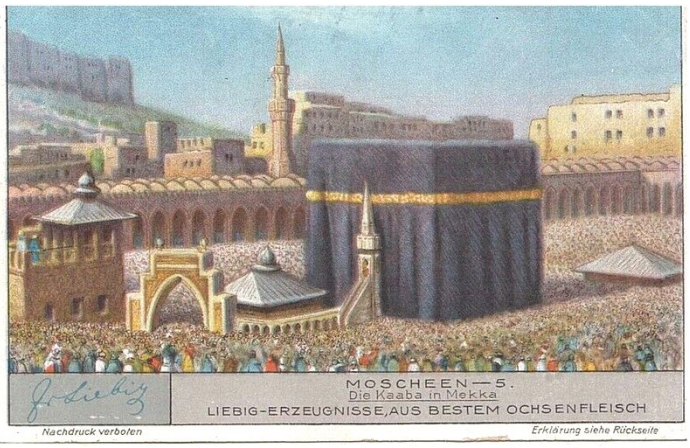


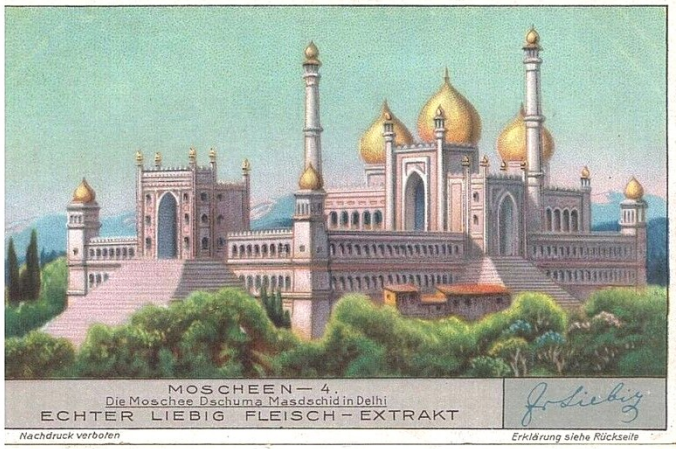


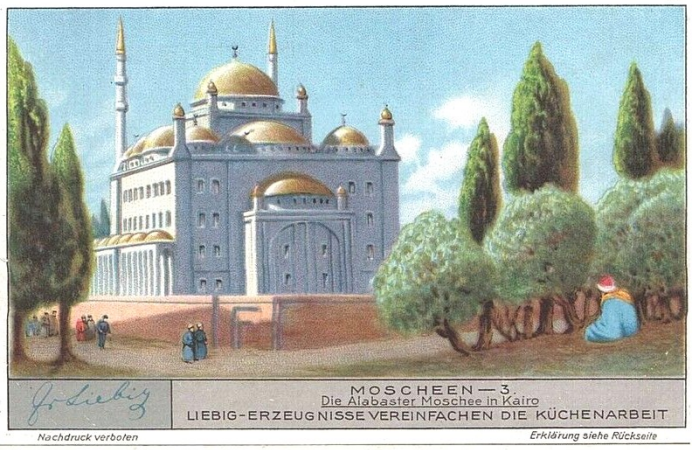
Fig. 31:

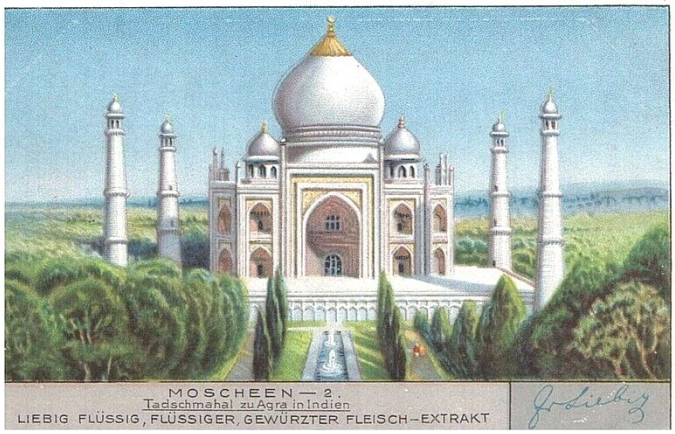
Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta (17th century).

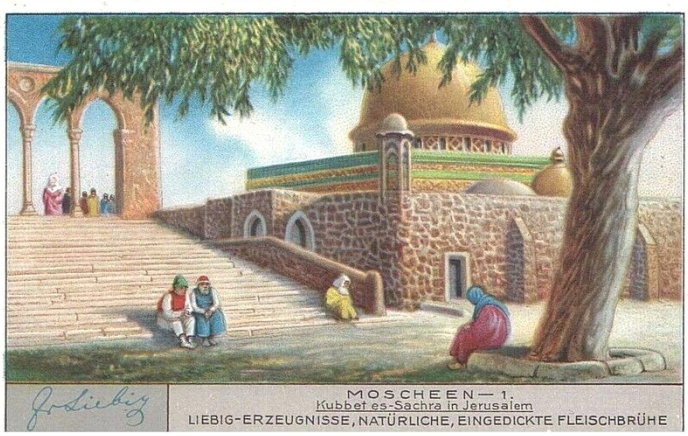


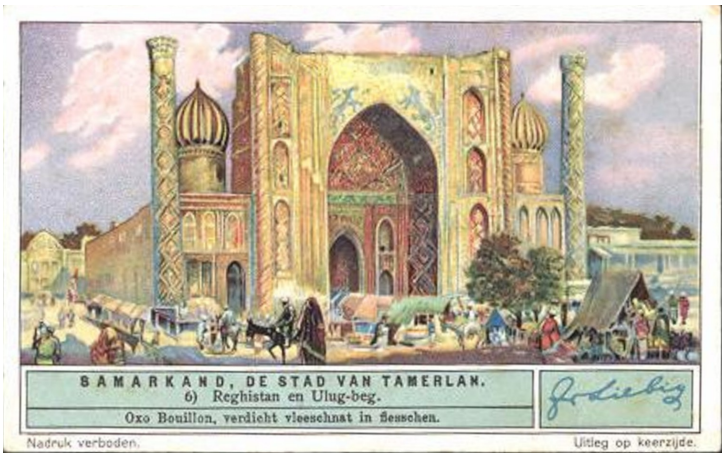












Figs. 32–38:

Mosques and madrassas on trading cards by the Liebig Company.

Mail from Perim Island (Yemen) (II)

by Folkert Bruining

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Since the publication of my article in MEPB 17, a few more postal items and facts have come to light, which I would like to share with the public.

Hornal & al.

In the article by Ot Louw and me in MEPB 17 the informative article of Charles Hornal[1] was not mentioned explicitly. Of course this article is an important source of information so I will mention some interesting facts here.

His description of the postal arrangements since 1857 is especially clear and he gives detailed information: From 1857 the mail from and to Perim was carried by sea. Whether this was done by accidentally passing ships or on a more or less regular basis (e.g. by supply ships)[2] is not described in detail but it was nevertheless unreliable.

The Camel Dawk 1877

A first 'regular' overland mail, the camel dawk,[3] was established in 1871. The mail was brought by camel to the coast near Perim and from there by steamer to the island. In 1890 the camel dawk was abandoned due to unreliability. The mail carried by sea was resumed. Lieutenant King briefly described this connection in an article of 1877:[4]

> *There is a postal connection with Aden twice a month. This is done by camel mail. The postman lights a large fire after arriving at the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait to inform the lighthouse keeper of his presence. If the weather is not too bad, a boat is immediately sent to receive the mail; otherwise the Perim 'exiles' may wait days for their correspondence.*
>
> *It would be very much to be hoped that a better connection would soon be established with the rest of the world; a steam ferry, for example, would be an urgent need, but the inclusion of the island in telegraphic traffic deserves all the more consideration given that the Red Sea cable runs past the island at a distance of less than 3 km; sufficient care is only taken for communication with passing ships by means of signals.*

So a reliable mail connection with the rest of the world was highly desirable. According to Hornal the Aden Official Report for 1892/93 mentions the setting up (in 1887) of sub post offices at Berbera and Zaila (Somaliland) and observes:

> *The steam communication established with the Somali Coast for a monthly subsidy (including Perim) of Rs. 600 has greatly increased postal facilities.*

1 Hornal, 1955.
2 Cf. Proud, 1985.
3 Dawk or Dak was an Anglo-Indian transport system carrying goods, incl. mails, and persons from station to station originally by runners or "coolies" in (nightly) relays.
4 King, 1877. Re-translated from the German.

In spite of the fact that in 1892/93 Perim had no post office of its own, postal facilities were apparently improved. It is very interesting to read Hornal quoting from the Aden Report of 1895/96 that:

> *The Branch Post Offices at Khor Maksar, Sheikh Othman, Perim and the Somali Coast continued to work satisfactory during the year under Report.*

This was repeated in the Report of 1896/97. The status of the Perim post office was not quite clear. The Indian Postal Guide of 1903 does not mention this sub post office. Maybe what is meant by "sub post office" is a postal agency set up by the Perim Coal Company, as early as 1887 (perhaps 1883),[5] as we described in MEPB 17.

"Rembrandt meets Queen Wilhelmina"

You are always surprised by things you find on eBay. Such as the postcard below from British India (*fig. 1*). Judging by the text on the back, the card was written on the way to Perim during the voyage in the Gulf of Aden. The writer was a passenger on board the S.S. Rembrandt of Dutch shipping line Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland (S.M.N.).

Strange is the combination of the Indian postcard with the ship's cancel "POSTAGENT BATAVIA – AMSTERDAM". Why? To answer this conundrum we have to read the U.P.U. regulations, Hosking once wrote an entire article on this subject.[6] During the U.P.U. congress of 1891 the subject of mail generated on board of ships was discussed and resolved in an article, slightly amended in later conventions.

The U.P.U. Convention of 1906 states in article 11, paragraph 5:[7]

> *Articles posted on the high seas in the letter box on board a vessel or placed in the hands of postal agents on board or of the commanders of ships may be prepaid by means of the postage stamps, and according to the tariff of the country to which the said vessel belongs or by which it is maintained. If the mailing on board takes place during the stay at one of the two terminal points of the voyage or at any intermediate port of call, prepayment can only be effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country in the waters of which the vessel happens to be.*

The Convention's "Detailed Regulations" say in article IX, paragraph 4:[8]

> *The stamping of correspondence deposited on board Packets[9] in the movable boxes or in the hands of the postal agents on board or of the commanders devolves, in the cases contemplated by paragraph 5 of Article 11 of the Convention, upon the postal agent on board, or, if there be none, on the Post Office to which the correspondence is handed over for disposal. In the latter case this Office marks the correspondence with its ordinary date stamp, and with the word "Paquebot" either in manuscript or by means of an autograph stamp or an ordinary stamp.*

So if the S.S. Rembrandt was in international waters (and she indeed was 'on the high seas' when the card was written and posted on board) there was no need to use a British-Indian postcard. As far as I know, the postal agent of the ship was not allowed to cancel the British-Indian postcard with a Dutch ship cancel, although the U.P.U. rules of that time are not quite compelling.

5 Cf. Proud, 1985.
6 Hosking, 1974.
7 UPU Convention, Rome, 1906.
8 Detailed Regulations of UPU Convention, Rome, 1906.
9 In the original French text: "paquebots."



Fig. 1: Postcard written on board S.S. Rembrandt sailing from the Gulf of Aden to Perim.
The card is cancelled "Postagent Batavia – Amsterdam" on 26.03.1908. The card was despatched on Perim and sent from there to the post office in Aden where it was cancelled on 29.03.1908.
Given the lack of other postmarks, the card likely reached S.S. Wilhelmina on her way to the Dutch East Indies.[10]

When anchored in Perim, it had to be handed over, uncancelled, to the postal agent on Perim. Perhaps, in this case, it was the benevolence of the ship's postal agent to cancel the card on demand? Tolerated by the Aden authorities. Who knows? I never saw an example before.

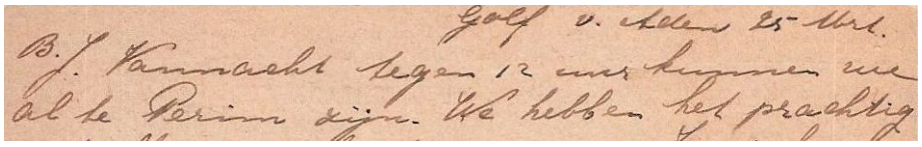


Fig. 2: On the reverse it says: "Gulf of Aden 25 March / B.J. We can be at Perim by 12 o'clock tonight."

In 1908 Perim did not (yet) have a post office with its own postmark, let alone a paquebot hand-stamp. As a rule mail was forwarded to Aden where it was cancelled.

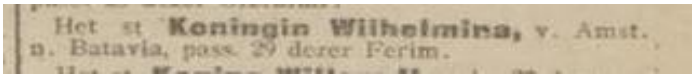
However, the opposite was possible as well. When (for example) a British-Indian postcard was deposited in the letterbox of a Dutch ship, the postage stamp was cancelled on departure with that ship's postmark. After the post office was established in 1915 Perim got an own postmark, According to Hosking a paquebot mark for Perim did not exist.[11]

10 Courtesy of Jan Alderkamp (eBay name: 'postalinter').
11 Hosking, 1977.



— Het stoomschip *Koningin Wilhelmina*, van Amsterdam naar Batavia, vertrok 25 Maart van Suez; *Rembrandt* van Batavia naar Amsterdam, vertrok 26 Maart van Perim; *Prins Maurits*

Fig. 3: Notice in the Dutch newspaper Provinciale Overijsselsche en Zwolsche Courant (Zwolle) of 28.03.1908: S.S. Rembrandt left Perim for Amsterdam on 26.03.1908. The ship encountered S.S. Koningin Wilhelmina about halfway in the Red Sea. She was on her way to Dutch East Indies.[12]



Het st **Koningin Wilhelmina**, v. Amst. n. Batavia, pass. 29 dezer Perim.

Fig. 4: The Dutch East Indies newspaper Deli Courant (Medan) of 31.03.1908 reports that the S.S. Koningin Wilhelmina passed Perim on 29.03.1908 en route to Batavia. Note: "Perim" is misspelled here as "Ferim".

Non-Dutch Steamers



Fig. 5: A slightly damaged British-India postcard (and part of reverse) written and posted at Perim on 29.06.1900 by one of the passengers on board S.S. Prins Alexander (S.M.N.) bound for the Dutch East Indies.

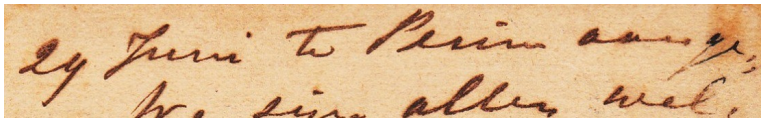


Fig. 5 is an Indian postcard posted at Perim and destined for Djokjakarta ("Djocja"). As usual the card was taken to Aden where it was cancelled (30th June 1900). Since Dutch ships on their way to the Indies usually did not call at Aden, the card was given to a (probably) British or French ship, perhaps S.S. Arcadia of P&O (Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company). In such cases the mail destined for the Dutch East Indies was presented by the companies in a closed and sealed

12 Source www.delpher.nl.

mailbag to the Dutch East Indies postal agent in Singapore or Penang.[13]

Our card was sent via the postal agent in Singapore (see square postmark "N.-I. AGENT SINGAPORE"). In Singapore the mail was sorted and further forwarded to its destination in the Dutch East Indies.



Stoomvaartberichten.

Het ned. ss. *K. Willem I* is 26 dezer — een dag vóór maildienst — van Suez herwaarts vertrokken.

Het ned. ss. *Prins Alexander*, op de thuisreis, vertrok gisteren van Perim.

Fig. 6:

Notice in the Sumatra-Courant (Padang) of 30.06.1900: S.S. Prins Alexander left Perim for Amsterdam 'yesterday' (i.e. on 29.06.1900).[14]

A Riddle



Fig. 7: Picture postcard sent from Perim on 12.10.1915[15] to Bandoeng (Bandung, Java)[16] via Aden (14.10.1915). The card is cancelled with the rare long-bar postmark of the Perim post office.

Proud distinguishes three types. The postmark type on the card was used from 1915 to 1921.[17]

13 Cf. Storm van Leeuwen, 1989, where contracts and procedures involved are explained..
14 Source: Delpher.
15 Cf. Storm van Leeuwen, 1989. During World War I, mail traffic through the Suez Canal by Dutch mailboats was possible until 23rd December 1915. In March 1919, regular mail services were resumed.
16 The address is "Patoeha Wati", a tea and cinchona (for the production of quinine) plantation south of Bandung.
17 Proud, 1985.

The Dutch text on the card reads in translation:

> *Dear people! Today we arrived in Port Said – a nice 'kampong'.*[18] *We are only 7 passengers, but fortunately a nice club. We're having great fun.*[19] *Someone who feels a lot for planimetry can study beautiful lines here. Oh, my head, my head. Soon more with warm greetings from both of us. Yours...Carel, Carla(?)'.*

Carel and Carla clearly travelled from Port Said to Perim. If they sailed on a Dutch ship, it must have been S.S. Goentoer, which was in Port Said in early October 1915 (4th or 5th October), according to the newspapers of the time. The card was also bought and written there, but was mailed at Perim. According to Proud, a post office had opened earlier that year.[20]

The destination of the card was the Dutch East Indies, but this was most likely also the destination of Carel and Carla. This means that the postcard arrived there later than both passengers. It is a pity that the card has no other postmarks, e.g. of the Dutch East Indies postal agent in Singapore.

Some more details: The postmarks of Perim and Aden are clearly printed over the written text, and thus after the writing. This is proof that the card was processed through the postal service in a regular manner.[21] The front of the card shows traces of cancellation (applied to other postal items), a kind of offset.



DAGELIJKSCH NIEUWS.

Medan, 12 October 1915.

Scheepvaartberichten.

De „Krakatau" arriveerde 9 October te Amsterdam.

De „J. P. Coen" vertrok 9 October van Colombo, richting Indië.

De „Goentoer" vertrok 8 Oct. van Suez, richting Indië.

De „Sindoro" vertrok 9 Oct. van Perim, richting Holland.

Het ss. „Rumphius" vertrekt dd. 13 Oct. 11 u. vm. naar Singapore, Batavia, Semarang en Soerabaja.

Laatste trein 8,53 u. vm.

Postsluiting 7,15 u. en 8 u. vm.

Het ss. „Singkara" vertrekt dd. 13 Oct. 6 u. nm. naar Asahan, Panch, Berombang, Bengkalis en Singapore.

Laatste trein 4,26 u. nm.

Postsluiting 3 u. en 3,30 u. nm.

Fig. 8:

Deli Courant 12.10.1915:
On 8.10.1915 S.S. Goentoer left Suez on its way to Perim, arriving there on 11.10.1915.

18 Indonesian village.
19 The Dutch expression "fijntjes de bloempjes buiten zetten" means literally "finely put out the flowers".
20 Proud, 1985.
21 Theoretically, it is possible that a mint souvenir card with only postmarks on it has been inscribed afterwards in order to turn it into a 'genuinly processed' postal item. I have many examples of this in my collection, but I do not know of any with a combination of postmarks of both Perim and Aden.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Tobias Zywietz for the translation of the concept of this article from Dutch and for all his suggestions to enrich the original text.

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22 It is quite interesting to note that (apart from the more modern ones) the UPU does not provide its own conventions and regulations on its website; most links go to publications by the League of Nations, the United Nations, and often to member states' collection of treaties and acts. *(editor)*

A Visit to the Quarantine Station at Anatoli-Kawak on the Bosporus in 1884

found by Tobias Zywietz

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In one of his articles on the history of the Austrian Post Office in Constantinople, Andreas Patera looked at quarantine practice in 1880 Constantinople and quotes a section from a topical report published in an 1884 German journal.[1]

[…] officials of the Austrian post office in Constantinople sometimes had to work directly on the shore of the Bosporus, namely when they were assigned to supervise the disinfection process in the quarantine station at Anatoli-Kawak.[2] All the other foreign post offices in the Turkish capital weren't spared this procedure as they had to appoint also one staff member to be commanded there.

A representative of the German Post Office in Constantinople, which had been established in 1870/71, summed up his impressions in this report of 1884, entitled "A Visit to the Quarantine Station at Anatoli-Kawak on the Bosporus" as published by DEUTSCHE VERKEHRS-ZEITUNG. We reproduce an excerpt presenting the interesting facts contained in the report:

> *There is a complete lack of buildings to accommodate the quarantined travellers in Anatoli-Kawak. All persons must therefore complete the quarantine on board their ship. The mail is brought ashore immediately after the arrival of the ships; the letters and printed matter are subjected to fumigation there and then, while the samples of goods and postal parcels are sent back on board the ship and are only delivered to post offices after the five-day quarantine period has expired.*
>
> *The quarantine is, of course, to the highest degree annoying and aggravating for the post offices of Constantinople. However, provided one admits that the contagious carrier of cholera can be disseminated through letters, amongst other means, one must regard the introduction of the fumigation procedure at Constantinople as perfectly justified. Constantinople is as lively a postal exchange as the epicentre of cholera, Marseille. This has been accelerated by the establishment of the Orient Express trains, resulting in letters from Marseille arriving here within four days. The mails from Europe arrive in Constantinople twice a week from Varna and regularly consist of 50 to 60 large letter bags as well as an even more significant number of small letter bags.*
>
> *The ship lands around 5 o'clock in the morning at Anatoli-Kawak. For the postal staff which must be present at the fumigation, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd provides a large steam-pinnace. On our trip, which we started at 3 o'clock in the morning, we enjoyed one of the incomparably beautiful mild moonlight nights only the Bosporus can offer. Only in the hour before sunrise, it gets quite severely cold. On our steam-pinnace we find represented 7 or 8 nations and hear spoken at least a dozen different languages, because all post offices of Constantinople have sent their representatives to collect the mail.*
>
> *On our arrival at Kawak we see a large number of steamers of all nations moored and maintaining their quarantine. Despite the early hour many people are on the decks to dispel the*

1 Patera, 1991, pp. 24–25 [5852].

2 Anadolu Kavak, Anadolu Kavağı, about 18 km north of Istanbul on the Anatolian shore; the village on the opposite shore is called Rumeli Kavağı.

terrible boredom by watching newly arriving fellow sufferers from Varna and the fumigation of mail.

The fumigation devices set up at Kawak are of a most rustic nature. The whole procedure is undertaken outdoors under a pair of giant elms standing directly on the seashore. The trees grant the interested parties some protection from the sun. Beneath these elms three large wooden fumigation boxes are positioned, from which the postal officials separated by a lattice-fence extending onto the seashore. Within this fenced-off area gather doctors appointed to oversee the fumigation and lower-ranked personnel of the quarantine office, mostly consisting of Turkish sailors. These are marked by yellow napkins or yellow collars, respectively, as being members of the quarantine staff.

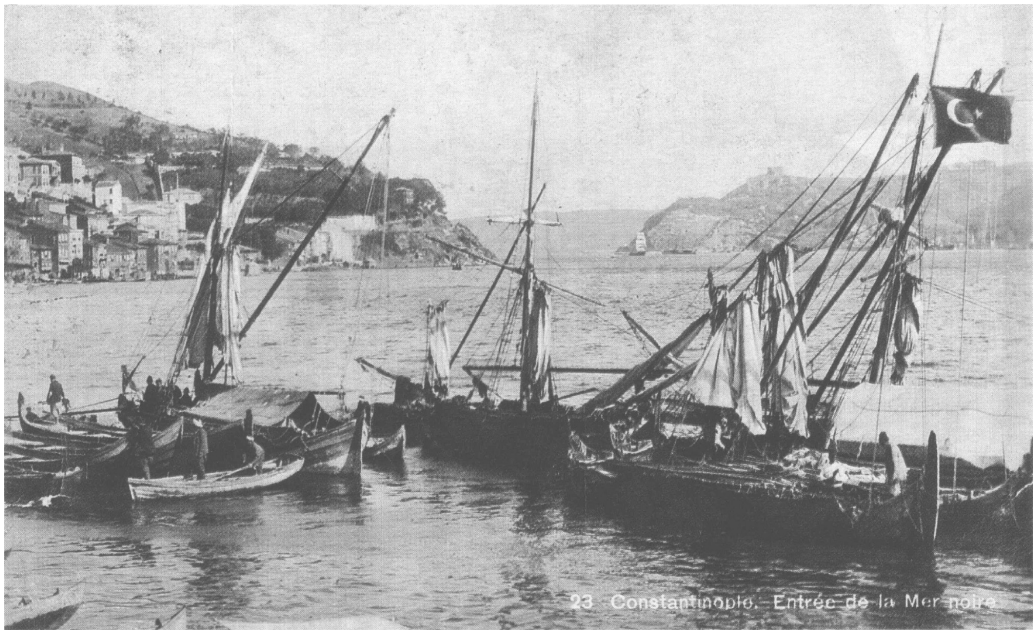


Fig. 1: Here, at the entrance to the Black Sea, was the quarantine station for fumigating the mail – an adventurous process, as described in the following pages.[3]

After a short wait, two large rowing boats approach to bring the mail ashore. From far away you can hear the "Signore Capitano" rant and curse in his melodic language; one "Corpo di Dio" after another. At last they reach the shore and throw the bags ashore. Then the separation of sacks for the various local post offices (German, English, French, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish) begins.

This practice is particularly difficult, because the post office staff gets to see the bags only from a distance through the fence, so the inscription of labels cannot be seen. The quarantine's sailors, naturally, cannot read. The German and English are in this respect favoured because their letter bags are recognizable from afar by their colours. After the separation procedure is successfully concluded the sailors begin to open the letter bags and the bundles of letters contained therein. They proceed with this, of course, in a manner which is heartbreaking for any postally minded person.

The postal officials try to influence the Turkish sailors, by flattery or insult, when at times they apply their methods of opening too cruelly. However, it does not usually help, and after a short while, despite all the cries "kusum" and "djannum" (my lamb, my soul), the entire post for one of the six post offices lies higgledy-piggledy on the ground. It is then immediately tossed into one of fumigation boxes. These boxes contain, about one foot above the ground, a wooden grate, on which all the mail is coming to rest. The lid of the box is then closed and a pan with sulphur is shoved under the grate. The sulphur is set on fire and the smoke goes through the slits in the grate to the letters laying above.

3 Source: Patera, 1991, pp. 22 [5852], with original caption.

As one recognises immediately this method is extremely dangerous, especially when you take into account that the boxes stand outside. The lively sea breeze can stirr the flames of the burning sulphur easily. In fact, right during the third round of fumigation an accident happened. The mail destined for the local French post office was already inside the fumigation box when all of a sudden unusually heavy smoke gushed out of the box. When the lid was lifted, heavy flames struck out from the letters. The lattice-fence was immediately stormed by postal staff and fortunately they managed to extinguish the fire quickly. The devastation caused by the fire in that short period however, was quite extensive. As far as could be determined, no letter has been completely destroyed, but a large amount of letters, newspapers and other printed matter were substantially damaged.

The persons who had entered the fenced area would have, actually, to undergo a five-day quarantine period according to the strict quarantine rules. On that occasion, however, this was refrained from. The fumigation of post usually takes 20 to 30 minutes, so once this time has elapsed, the contents of the fumigation box are handed over to the officials of the respective post office. They pack the contents in bags to be transported to Constantinople.

The samples of merchandise that were thrown aside by the sailors when unpacking the post and the empty bags that came from Varna are returned to the captain of the Lloyd ship to be delivered five days later in the city. The entire mail from Varna is usually opened after 3½ hours, fumigated, repacked and brought on board the steam-pinnace, which then transports the mails and postal staff as soon as possible back to the city where they usually arrive at 9:30 in the morning.

Since it is completely impossible to begin treating the post on board, all of the postal staff on the ship indulge themselves in perfect harmony to the pleasures of an oriental breakfast, usually made from sheep's cheese (tolum-penir), bread and a large amount of the exquisite water from Kawak. On the foredeck kavasses[4] and hamales[5] season their breakfast with a good amount of garlic and onions, the pungent smell of which reaches the European noses on the rear of the deck despite the strong north wind."



Fig. 2: Postcard with view from Galata on the Serail (Stamboul).[6]

4 Security guards.
5 Porters.
6 Source: Patera, 1991, p. 19 [5851].

The Agony of Quarantine in Smyrna in 1890

found by Tobias Zywietz

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Andreas Patera quotes in another article of his[1] a report first published in the German newspaper FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG in 1890.

To illustrate the sometimes grotesque situations, which often occurred during the regularly imposed quarantines in the Orient, here's a report in the FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG from Smyrna, which was reprinted in the DEUTSCHE VERKEHRS-ZEITUNG (Berlin, 24. 1890, pp. 280–281):

> *The trade situation is becoming more difficult every day, the port is empty and the roadstead is desolate. Most of the mail steamer companies have restricted their traffic with Smyrna to the utmost. Most of the steamers from Constantinople go directly to Greece, Syria and Egypt without calling at Smyrna as in the past.*
>
> *Only a few steamers go to Clasomen, Smyrna's quarantine station located at Vourla, to disembark the mails there under special precautions and then continue their postal course.*



Fig. 1:

Parcel post loading in the port of Smyrna (1902).[2]

> *The company "Messageries Maritimes" has threatened to cease completely their calls at Smyrna if this "farce d'une quarantaine" (farce of a quarantine) is not lifted soon. The foreign post offices, especially those of Germany, Austria, France, and England, dispatch officials to Vourla in order to receive their respective mails, after it got disinfected by quarantine officials.*

1 Source: Patera, 1991 [5859], p. 23
2 Source: Patera, 1991 [5858], p. 21, with original caption.

The Mail is the brought to Smyrna on steamboats, mostly small tugboats that are unemployed as a result of quarantine.

The third-ranked officer of the German Empire post office in Smyrna, who had recently arrived from Berlin, had the dubious pleasure of being sent to Vourla on his third day of presence in Smyrna, to receive the German mail there and to forward it.

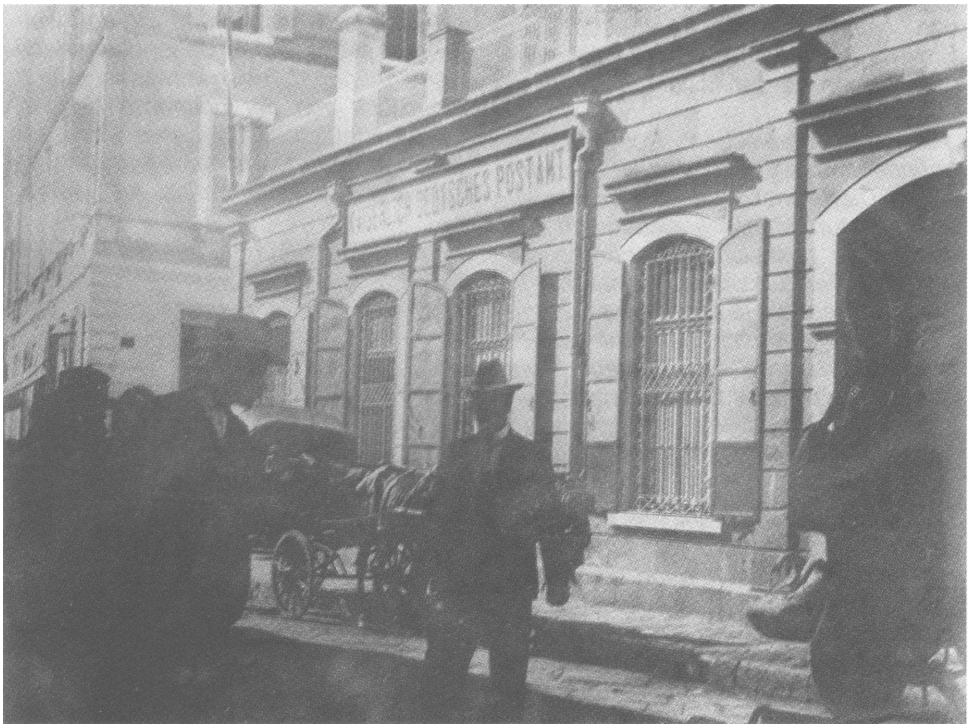


Fig. 2:

The German post office of Smyrna.[3]

It is a good sign for our civil service that the young gentleman, who is a complete newcomer to the country and understands neither Turkish nor Greek, is doing a good job.

The quarantine-rules are sometimes carried out in a rather ridiculous manner. After receipt the mail bags are opened to be disinfected: the first 'pure' official from the steamer shoves the mailbags to his 'impure' colleague using any sort of tools, for them to be opened. The 'impure' official, by chance, has got no knife, so to help him the 'pure' official gives his knife into the hand of the 'impure' colleague.

After opening of the bags, the same knife goes back again from the hand of the 'impure' to the hand of the 'pure' official. The latter will, after completion of the fumigation treatment of the post, maybe just 20 minutes later, consume a piece of bacon or peel an orange aboard his outgoing mail steamer. Sometimes a snuffbox with cigarette paper wanders over, so that the colleague can relieve the hardship of his service with a rapidly rolled cigarette, etc.

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3 Source: Patera, 1991 [5859], p. 23, with original caption.

Reports from the 1902 Cholera Epidemic in Palestine

by Tobias Zywietz

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Cholera and other epidemics affected the Orient almost regularly until the 20th century, even in Europe and Germany this terrible disease broke out frequently. The wave dealt with here began in India in 1899 with violent outbreaks in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1900/01, a large-scale outbreak spread across Asia, first through Afghanistan, the Persian Gulf, Burma, and Singapore. Pollitzer describes it like this:[1]

> *Simultaneously with this spread to the east, cholera was carried in 1902 by the maritime route, presumably by pilgrims who left Madras, to the port of Jidda and from there to Mecca, where an outbreak beginning in the last week of February killed 4000 of the assembled multitude. Though every possible precaution was taken, it proved impossible to prevent an invasion of Egypt, where the disease, imported in some manner never elucidated, first became manifest in Asyut and then spread, claiming within three months almost 34000 victims [...]. In what way the infection penetrated early in this pandemic into Russia is difficult to decide. In the opinion of Sticker, an invasion of Syria, taking place via the Sinai Peninsula in 1903, was responsible for the appearance of cholera in the same year not only in Palestine, Asia Minor, and on the Black Sea coast, but also in Mesopotamia and Persia, from which latter country the disease was imported in the spring of 1904 by caravans via Samarkand into Baku on the Caspian Sea.*

The path of the spread described here can also be observed in other cholera epidemic waves, e.g. in the 1860s. Trade and pilgrimage routes always played a decisive role in these epidemics.

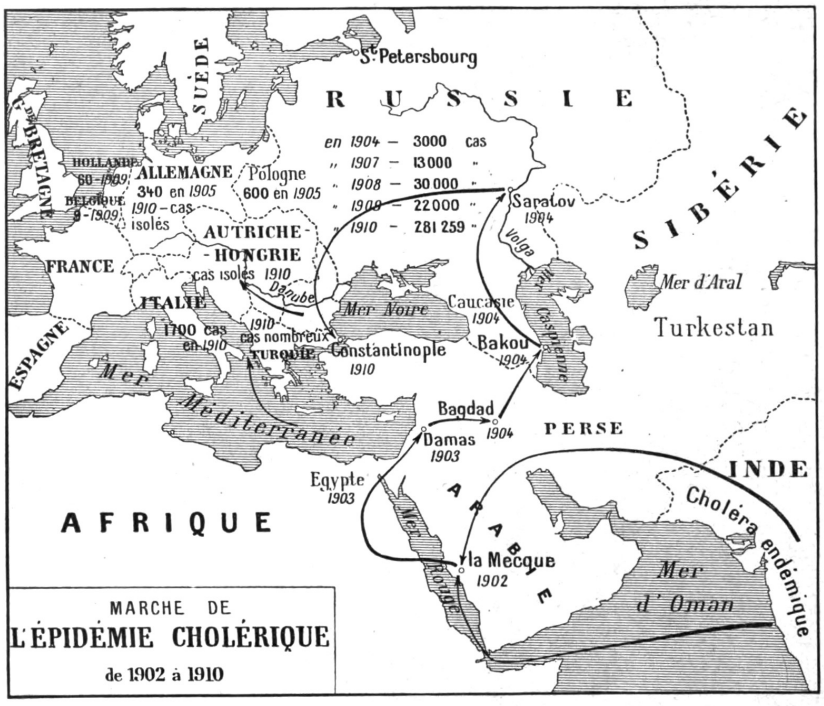


Fig. 1:

The spreading routes of the 6th cholera epidemic wave.[2]

1 Pollitzer, 1959, p. 42.

2 Source: *Marche de l'épidémie cholérique de 1902 à 1910*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Marche_de_l'épidémie_cholérique_de_1902_à_1910.png.

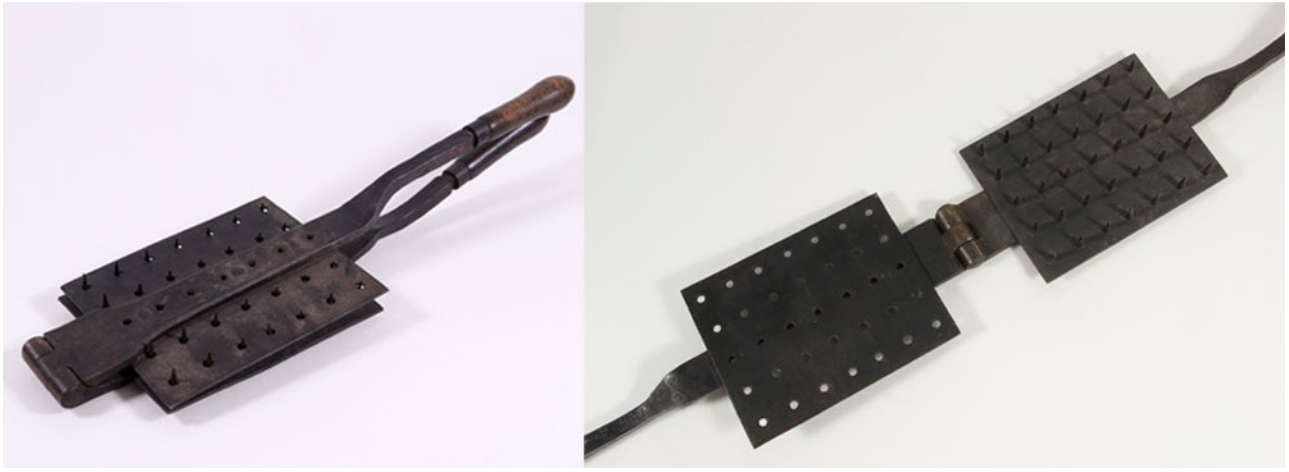
For the specific outbreak of 1902, I found some contemporaneous reports, which also deal with postal disinfection measures. Some expressions and the general tone of European arrogance and supremacy are part of the then "Zeitgeist". Unfortunately, I could not find any letters from Palestine in 1902 to illustrate the measures described: perforation and fumigation (smoking).

The DEUTSCHE VERKEHRS-ZEITUNG wrote in 1902 under the headline "The Effects of Cholera in South Palestine on Postal Traffic from Jaffa to Jerusalem":[3]

> *Due to the occurrence of cholera in Gaza, Lydda, Jaffa and several other places in southern Palestine, the Conseil Supérieur de Santé in Constantinople imposed a 10-day quarantine on Jaffa on 17th October. Furthermore, from the same day onwards, Jaffa had sealed itself off from Jerusalem and the latter from Jaffa. For this purpose, two cordons had been drawn, one at the village of Jasur, 5 km from Jaffa, and the other at Bab-el-Wad, 27 km from Jerusalem.*
>
> *Naturally, such a measure could not remain without influence on the postal traffic between Jaffa and Jerusalem. Thanks to the joint action of the German, French and Austrian post offices, however, major traffic restrictions were avoided. Even if the mail was not subject to the quarantine prescribed for other goods, it still had to be subjected to a disinfection procedure that was carried out "according to the rules of medical science" and varied according to the origin of the mail bags.*
>
> *While it was sufficient to disinfect the outside of the mail bags that had arrived in Jaffa from the sea and were destined for Jerusalem and those sent from Jerusalem, the mail bags coming from Jaffa were opened because their contents came from a contaminated area; the mail items were perforated and exposed to sulphur vapours for about 10 minutes in a hermetically sealed room.*
>
> *Letter traffic did not suffer any interruption. Packet traffic, on the other hand, had to be stopped as a result of the disinfection procedure, but, as we hear, has now already been restored.*

A German postal official, W. Rothe (later *Oberpostrat)*, who was stationed in Jaffa at the time, also reports on the procedures:[4]

> *While I was there, in one year, probably 1901,[5] there was a violent cholera epidemic in Jaffa. In order to protect the officials of the post office from infection, all letters had to be placed in a smoke box set up in the counter vestibule. With the relatively low traffic, this quite simple procedure was successfully carried out until the end of the epidemic; in any case, we did not get cholera.*



Figs. 2 and 3: German 'Rastel' (closed and open) for perforating letters.[6]

3 Deutsche Verkehrs-Zeitung, 26. 1902, p. 562.
4 Deutsche Verkehrs-Zeitung; 56. 1932, no. 7, p. 122.
5 Rothe is off by one year.

A Dutch newspaper describes the circumstances in a bit more detail. I will reproduce here the article with the report by a Mr. Julius Bolthausen from Solingen:[7]

> *This summer some German teachers went to the East on their holidays: a school walk on a grand scale, if you like, but not with the pupils. You see, German schoolteachers can afford more opulence than Dutch ones, although not all of them are in such good financial circumstances. The leader of the tour group was Mr. Julius Bolthausen from Solingen. To enable not only those who were able to go on the trip to enjoy it, but also those whose budgets constrains them, Mr Bolthausen, for a small fee, sent various reports etc. to all those who requested them. Perhaps our readers will not find this unpleasant to read.*
>
> *For the time being we shall confine ourselves to a letter which Mr. B. received from Jerusalem last week and which gives a very sad picture of the present situation in the country. The writer asked B. not to mention his name, "because in the East it is forbidden to expose the truth".*
>
> *For years now, all those who travel from Egypt to Palestine have had to undergo quarantine in order to prevent diseases prevailing in the Nile country from being carried to Syria.*
>
> *The ships, which otherwise would drop their anchor at Jaffa, the old Joppe, connected by a railway line to Jerusalem, now have to sail to Beirut, the quasi port of Damascus, the healthiest place on the Syrian coast, where they have to stay for several days before passengers and goods can be unloaded.*
>
> *This severely hampers traffic and many travellers are deterred from visiting Palestine. For the poor of the population tourist trade is one of the main sources of income. This summer there was not much custom, and when in mid-July cholera broke out in Egypt, brought there by pilgrims from Mecca, the holy city of the Mohammedans, the quarantine was extended to 12 days and traffic was held up even more.*
>
> *On 15th October a telegram arrived in Jerusalem announcing the outbreak of cholera in Gaza, the strong old city of the Philistines, 20 minutes from the sea and now with 35,000 inhabitants. This news spread the fiercest terror in the capital; partly because now all hope on more income by foreigners' visits was reduced, partly because the feared disease would probably not remain limited to Gaza.*
>
> *The governor and the mayor of Jerusalem sent some physicians to the stricken city, including one German, in fact the only one knowledgeable about cholera cases. What turned out to be the case? Cholera had been raging in Gaza for fourteen days, but this was kept secret. The Muslim simply thinks: "Allah has sent us the disease, Allah will take it away from us again", and in this fatalistic consciousness he hates all measures that science is now taking against infectious diseases. At last, when the matter could no longer be hushed up, they had sent a telegram to Jerusalem. The doctors who had been sent to Gaza could hardly obtain the most necessary foodstuffs, and even almost no food for their horses!*
>
> *When they returned to Jerusalem, the doctors were not allowed to enter the city until they had been disinfected. When this was done they asked the Pasha for an audience to inform him of the situation in Gaza, but he was afraid to let them into his house and ordered them to return to their residences. So just two doctors and two pharmacists were sent to Gaza: they had to see how to cope with the situation.*
>
> *Many sacrifices have already been made in Gaza; in one house no less than 17 people died in one day: the Turks are struggling in order to bury their dead as soon as possible. Part of the population – the Christians – have fled into the vineyards. Gangs of robbers have formed to exploit the general consternation to their heart's content. The village of Chân Jûnes, south of*

6 Source: Klunkert, 2020, attributed to Deutsches Apotheken Museum, Heidelberg.

7 Abridged from: De Zeeuw, 17. 1902, no. 25 (27.11.1902), p. 2. Bolthausen himself is likely the author of the report. Bolthausen organised package tours to Egypt and Palestine for many years. Cf. my article in MEPB 1.

Gaza, is deserted except for a few who have fled to Bêt-Dshala, near Bethlehem.

With the outbreak of the disease, trade and traffic have almost ceased; Gaza is a trading centre for grain, especially barley and wheat. It is astonishing how many sacks lie under the open sky, ready to be embarked – but no ship comes to fetch them, and even if one did, no one would dare to touch the grain gathered from the infected regions.

Now the government has, what is so typical of the Turks, restricted movement between the cities; anyone who wants to go from one to the other must undergo a ten-day quarantine before being admitted. This applies not only to those who come from Gaza, which would be understandable, but to all cities, even where there is no cholera at all. The mail coaches going from Jerusalem to Jaffa have to exchange horses and disinfect the mails on the way, although health is good in both places. The letters and parcels arriving in Jerusalem are punctured several times with an iron pin during disinfection, etc.

Now Egypt has found reason to also subject travellers from Palestine to quarantine and, in retaliation for the continuing quarantine imposed at Beirut, it is extending this quarantine.#

As a result, all traffic in Palestine is at a standstill now, no ship is loading or unloading. The available stock of foodstuffs is not very large and so it comes to pass that in four days prices have risen by 30 to 50% and they are rising a little more each day. Fearful disorder reigns in the country, which is facing a fearful future. The letter writer says: "Starvation typhus is imminent for the poor rural people who are unable to pay the price of food".

And what is the real cause of all this misery? The wretched state of the Turkish empire, again! Along the border between Palestine and Egypt there are military posts which, when cholera breaks out in Egypt, have to stop the traffic. This year in June, as was customary, a number of caravans had travelled from southern Palestine to Mecca.

When they arrived at the border posts, they were told they would not be allowed to enter the country on their return journey. But if they gave enough "baksheesh", they would not be hindered. They did so, the border guards were well paid and the Mecca pilgrims went on their way. Hardly had they arrived in the "holy city", many fell victim to cholera; others died on the return journey on the Red Sea. An entire caravan died between Suez and the Palestinian border; only one of the pilgrims dragged himself along to the border post and there dropped dead. What did the border guards do? They collected the camels and goods of the dead and sold them to Gaza; that is how the disease was transmitted. Furthermore, a number of sick and infected people who had given "baksheesh" were allowed into the country unhindered and spread the disease throughout the south of the country.

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The WWI Censor Seals of the Ottoman Empire

by Philip Longbottom[1]

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Much has been written about censorship during World War I. OPAL has benefited for many articles on the subject, particularly from John Garton. In this article I confine myself to reviewing the sealing labels used by the Turkish censors, omitting local provisional labels. If any reader knows of any labels not shown in this article, then I would very appreciate being informed.

After the declaration of war in early 1914, the Turkish military set up censorship units in main post offices for non-military mail. All letters were to be posted unsealed with the language of correspondence, if not Turkish, written on the front. All letters for foreign destinations, except some to Persia, were to pass through Istanbul.

After censoring, letters were marked with a hand-stamp indicating that they had been inspected and generally also indicating the name of the place of censorship and the censor clerk's number. Sometimes date stamps were also applied by the censors.

There was little uniformity in the form of these hand-stamps from district to district. After censoring, the mail was passed back to the post office for onward transmission. However, the letters were passed back unsealed and hence there arose a need for official seals. These were predominantly labels and occasionally wax seals used both on foreign correspondence and also on some internal mail. Labels were first used about May 1915 and continued until the end of the war, although very few labels were used in the last few months of 1918. The labels were used only at five places, Istanbul, Edirne, Izmir, Baghdad and Manisa. Use of labels at the latter four places was very limited with Manisa being exceptionally scarce.

The labels shown below are the principal types. Rare and locally made sealing labels are not shown. Label illustrations are actual size. The various labels used in Istanbul overlapped to certain degree.

Note that the darker and duller red colours shown in this article are most probably a result of age. The newly printed colour was probably the brighter lighter red. The covers shown (some figures are reduced in size) illustrate the use of most of the labels and some varieties in the printing of some labels. Unlike the censors' hand-stamps, the labels were of a generally uniform design.

Rectangular red perforated Label

The first labels issued (*figs. 1a & 1b*) were for use in Istanbul and are known from May 1915 until about February 1916 with main usage early in the period. They were of a rectangular design with a white perforated border of a size similar to official pre-war post office sealing labels.

They came in two sizes. The earlier and more common size was 55×30 mm (printed area 48.5×26 mm). The later version, with slightly different vowel markings, was 50×28 mm (printed area 45×23mm). The text reads "İstanbul / sansürce kapatılmıştır" (İstanbul / item sealed by censor).

1 Edited from an article first published in OPAL Journal, no. 243, 2021, pp. 21–41. Reprinted with the kind permission of the author.

Circular red Label with scalloped Edge without Star and Crescent

These were in use in four cities, Istanbul, Edirne, Izmir, and Baghdad over various time intervals (see *figs. 4, 5, 6 & 7*). They were all of a similar design with a diameter of 40 mm, but the words around the one used in Edirne differs from the words around the other three. The city's name was in the centre. The orientation of the place name was different for Istanbul. The pastry cutter shape with scalloped edge was used prior to the war for other purposes and was adopted to cut the labels from the printed sheet.

Circular Label with scalloped Edge with Star and thin Crescent

These labels (*figs. 12, 13, and 15*) were issued from Autumn 1915. The red Istanbul label (*fig. 12*) was issued first. Towards the end of 1915 the war appeared to be going in Turkey's direction with the withdrawal of the Allies from the Dardanelles and the Turkish advance through Sinai. The colour of the label was changed to green (*fig. 13*), the colour of Islam and the national colour of Egypt. However, the Turks were repulsed in Sinai and the colour of the seal was then changed to red, but with a thick crescent (see *fig. 14*). Note that the cutter used for the later Istanbul red labels had more scalloped segments. The very rare Manisa label appears to have been issued at the same time as the green Istanbul label. The outer ring of text and the star and crescent are identical to the Istanbul labels.

Circular Label with scalloped Edge with star and fat Crescent

Besides Istanbul, labels with a crescent and star were also produced for Izmir and Edirne. Two versions of the calligraphy for the Izmir labels exist. These labels are shown in *figs. 20, 21 and 22*. Observant readers will note that there is a white circular edge at the bottom of the label in *fig. 20* indicating that the red printing was circular in shape on a white paper. *Figs. 19 and 21* show the script of the labels misplaced from a central position indicating that the whole sheet was printed in red, not just the label parts.

Wax Seals

The commonest wax seals found on packets and registered envelopes are the personal seals of the censor clerk involved in sealing the packets and envelopes after inspection. However, there were some official seals. Surprisingly these are found both in Arabic and Latin alphabets.

Parliamentary Labels

Letters from the Parliament and Senate were censored by the Administration Officer prior to being put in the post. After applying the sealing label he used a dated parliamentary hand-stamp, in the latter part of the war being personalised for the Administrative Officer, Suleyman Bey. The two labels are shown in *figs. 28 and 29*. The senate label is particularly scarce.





Figs.1a & 1b: Large and small "Istanbul" rectangular sealing labels.



Fig. 4: Centre reads “Istanbul”. Outer ring reads “Item sealed by Army Censor Commission”. In use August to November 1916



Fig. 5: Centre reads “Edirne”. Outer ring reads “Item sealed by The Chief Army Censor”. In use until mid-1917. Exact first use not certain.



Fig. 6: Centre reads “Izmir”. Outer ring reads “Item sealed by Army Censor Commission”. In use until mid-1916. Exact month of first use uncertain.



Fig. 7: Centre reads “Baghdad”. Outer ring reads “Item sealed by Army Censor Commission”. In use until early 1917. Exact first use not certain, but probably 1916. Baghdad fell to British forces March 1917.



Fig. 12: Centre reads “Istanbul”. In use from October 1915 until ?



Fig. 13: Centre reads “Istanbul”. In use from December 1915 until July 1916.



Fig. 14: centre reads “Istanbul”. In use December 1915 to June 1916.



Fig. 15: Centre reads “Ma’nisa”. In use from early 1916.

The outer ring of the four labels above (*figs. 12–14*) all read “Item sealed by Army Censor Commission”.



Fig. 20: Centre reads “Edirne”. In use from mid 1916 until the end of the war





Figs. 21 & 22: Both centres read “Izmir” but in different scripts. Labels in use until the end of the war from mid 1916 and early 1917, respectively.

The outer ring of the three labels above all read “Item sealed by Army Censor Commission”.



Fig. 26: Official seal; inscription reads “Istanbul Post Office Packet Censor Supervision 1325(AH)”.



Fig. 27: Seal often found; Initials “L.P.” possibly for “Lettre Post”.



Fig. 28: Parliament label. Outer ring reads “Parliament Administrative Committee”.



Fig. 29: Senate label. Outer ring reads “Senate [??]”

Both labels’ lower ovals read “Censor has regulated [this item]”.

The Meclis-i ʿUmūmī

The Ottoman Parliament (General Assembly) or *Meclis-i ʿUmūmī* (مجلس عمومي) was first instituted in 1876 but had already dissolved by the sultan in 1878. Revived in 1908 after the Young Turk revolution, it was superceded in 1920 by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in Ankara.

It consisted of the Chamber of Deputies or Heyʾet-i Mebʿūşān (هيئت مبعوثان)
a.k.a. *Meclis-i Mebusân* / *Mebuslar Meclisi* (مجلس مبعوثان)
and the Senate or *Heyʾet-i Aʿyān* (هيئت اعيان) a.k.a. *Meclis-i Âyan* (مجلس أعيان).



Figs. 2 and 2a: Both sides of a cover sent from Istanbul on 20.05.1915 to Munich with large rectangular sealing label.



Figs. 3 and 3a: Both sides of a philatelic cover (top of front cut down). sent from Istanbul on 15.07.1915 to Vienna with small rectangular sealing label.



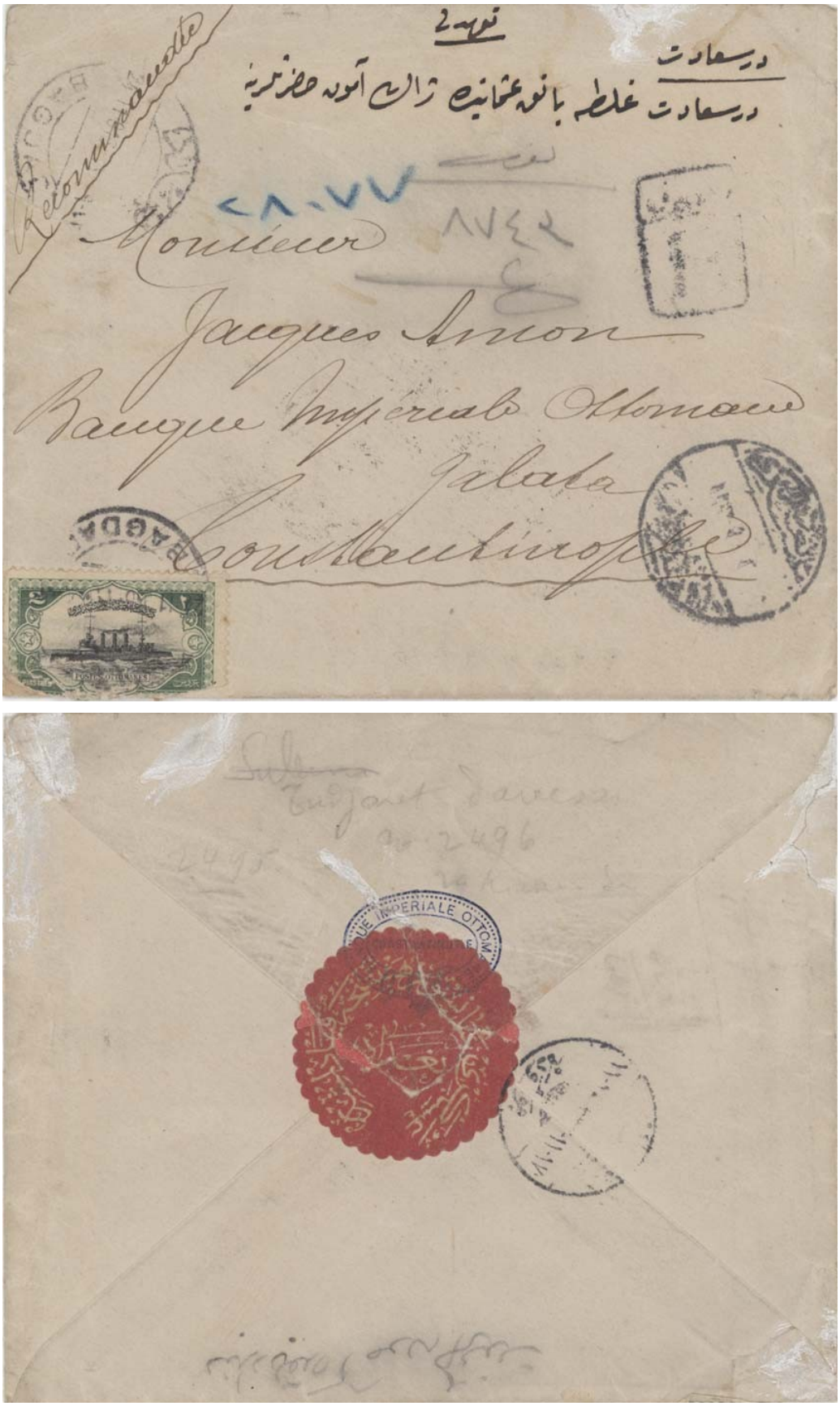
Figs. 8 and 8a: Both sides of a registered cover sent on 5.08.1915 from Galata, Istanbul, to Rome with circular red Istanbul sealing label without crescent.



Figs. 9 and 9a: Both sides of a cover sent on 18.05.1917 from Edirne to Istanbul with late usage of circular red Edirne censor sealing label without crescent.



Figs. 10 and 10a: Both sides of a registered cover (flap missing) sent on 12.07.1916 from Izmir to Galata, Istanbul, with circular red Izmir censor sealing label without crescent.



Figs. 11 and 11a: Both sides of a scruffy registered cover sent on 24.11.1916 from Baghdad to Istanbul with circular red Baghdad censor sealing label without crescent.



Figs. 16 and 16a: Both sides of a cover sent 28.10.1915 from Erdek to Berlin with circular red Istanbul censor sealing label with star and thin crescent.





Figs. 17 and 17a: Both sides of a cover sent 30.12.1915 from Istanbul to Thalwil, Switzerland, with circular green Istanbul censor sealing label with star and thin crescent.





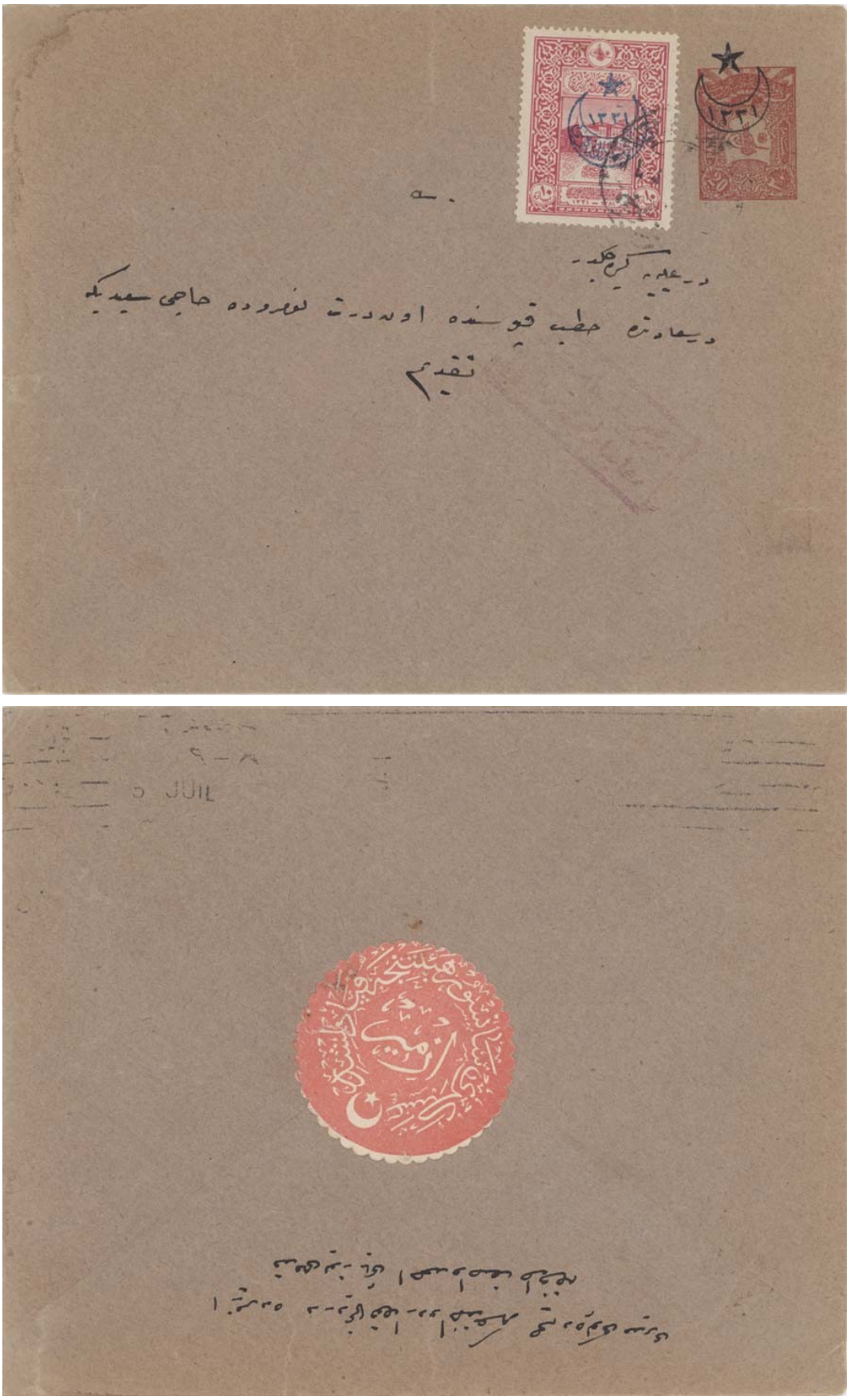
Figs. 18 and 18a: Both sides of a cover sent 12.04.1916 from Istanbul to Radebeul, Germany, with circular red Istanbul censor sealing label with star and thick crescent.



Figs. 19 and 19a: Both sides of a First Day Cover (National Fête issue) sent 23.07.1916 from Istanbul to Izmir, with late usage of circular green Istanbul censor sealing label with star and thin crescent.



Figs. 23 and 23a: Both sides of a cover sent 11.10.1917 from Edirne to Pera, Istanbul, with circular red Edirne censor sealing label with star and crescent.



Figs. 24 and 24a: Both sides of an uprated postal stationery envelope (reverse inverted) sent 30.06.1918 from Izmir to Istanbul, with circular red Izmir censor sealing label with star and crescent as in *fig. 21*.





Figs. 25 and 25a: Both sides of a cover sent 7.08.1917 from Izmir to Kartal, Istanbul, with circular red Izmir censor sealing label with star and crescent as in *fig. 22*.



Figs. 30 and 30a: Both sides of a cover sent 26.05.1917 from the Parliament in Istanbul to Yalova, with circular red Parliament sealing label.



Figs. 31 and 31a: Both sides of a registered cover sent 15.08.1918 from the Senate in Istanbul to Budapest, Hungary, with circular red Senate sealing label. Note the dated hand-stamp of the Administrative Officer.

Ottoman Censorship Markings of WWI
Part I: Negative Censorship Markings

by Hans Paul Soetens

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Whenever I browse through my collection of Ottoman censored covers, I miss an overview of the marking, labels, etc., used by the censorship offices. There are many articles in specialist journals, but nowhere is there a comprehensive overview in which all censorship markings are listed in alphabetical order of the censorship offices. Surely I am not the only one who lacks such an overview, perhaps other collectors of this area miss it as well.

Over the decades I have been able to add many letters to my collection and have also built up a stock of illustrations. I would like to present here the data known to me, with the hope that other collectors of this area will search their collections and help to expand this overview. My list is certainly not complete, but by cooperating with each other we can add a chapter to Ottoman postal history.

Notes on the Listings

Positive postmarks will be dealt with in a separate article.

Censorship marks of military field post offices are not included. These postmarks often contain information about the unit or office. As an example, I show here the postmark of the 'military school for officers liable for military service' (*fig. 1*).

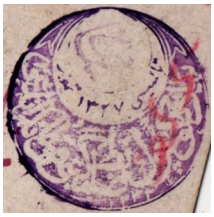


Fig. 1:

"Military school for officers liable for military service / 1327."

Many of the images have been retouched and altered in respect of colour and contrast to show the inscriptions as best as possible. In some cases I have enlarged the images to facilitate the identification. This was especially necessary with older images or those from auction catalogues, as the technical quality was unsatisfactory; some images were hardly usable.

I ask collectors to send me their additions, corrections images (preferably with 600 dpi).

For the listing I have used Ottoman place names, thus: Aleppo → Haleb, Damas → Şam, Inoz → Enoz, Jerusalem → Kuds, Tschataldja → Çatalça, Tschorum → Çorum, Uzun-Keupru → Ouzoun-Keupru.



Adana sansür heyetince muayene edilmişdir 2



Adapazarı sansür edilmişdir



(Afyon Karahisar) sansürce muayene edilmişdir 1332



3 / muayene olunmişdir Akka[1]

A



Ankara ….. muayene ……. edilmişdir



Ankara sansürce muayene edilmişdir 5 / 1328



Ankara sansürce muayene edilmişdir



Ankara sansürce muayene edilmişdir



Fig. 2: Ankara 7, 20-5-334 (4.06.1916) with censor marking Ankara 8.



Ankara : 8 sansürce muayene edilmişdir



Ankara sansürce edilmişdir numero / 5



sansürce muayene olunmişdir / 1 (Samsun or Ankara)



Antalya sansür edilmişdir

1 Birken.



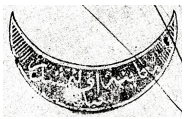
Muayene olunmişdir
Bağdad



Banderma armiye (?)
sansür hetiye[2]



Bartin sansur
muayene olunmişdir



Bekaa[3]
muayene olunmişdir / ...

B



Bergama ?
(post card from
Bergama to İzmir)



Beypazari[4]
(confirmed by censor)



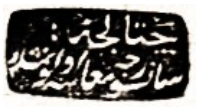
Bir-el-Sebee
olunmuştur muayene /
331



Bir-el-Sebee
askeriye sansur ……..



Bitlis[5]
(not legible)



Chataldja sansur
muayene olunmştur



Çaramba
sansürce

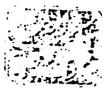


(Çaramba)
sansürce edilmişdir

C
Ç



Çorum[6]
(not legible)



Çorum[6]
(not legible)



Devrekani sansür
olunmişdir 133 (?).



Devrek 1331
muayene olunmişdir



(Diyarbekr)
muayene olunmişdir



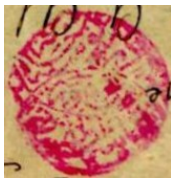
Edirne
(sansür olunmişdir)

D

2 Various further sources.
3 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
4 Garton, 2016.
5 Various further sources.
6 Garton, 2016.



(Edirne)
sansur …edilmişdir



Edirne



Enoz sansür olunmişdir
muayene ?

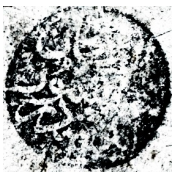


Eregli
sansur edilmişdir 328

E



Erzincan
sansur olunmuştur



Erzincan
sansur lunmuştur



Erzincan
(military censor ?)



Erzeroum …
sansur mamurlighi (?)



Erzeroum
muayene edilmişdir



Erzeroum
muayene edilmişdir



Erzeroum ….



Gaza / askeri
sansürcu / muayene
edilmişdir[7]



Gelibolu
sansürçe muayene
olunmuşdir



Gerede
sansürce muayene
olunmuşdir



Gueron
olunmişdir muayene
(post card to Sivas)[8]

G



Guerze
sansürce Guerze[9]



Gumuch-Hane
sansürce



Haifa (?)
muayene *olunmuşdir*



Haifa
muayene olunmuşdir

H



Haifa 2
olunmuşdir[10]



(Haifa or Halep)
muayene olunmuşdir



(Halep or Haifa)
muayene olunmuşdir

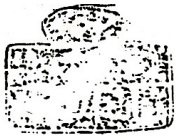


Halep
muayene olunmuşdir
(round, no year)

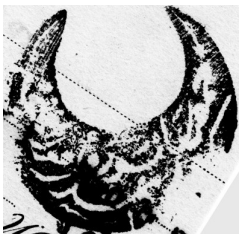
7 Giray, 2007.
8 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
9 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
10 Birken.



Hama[11]
…..



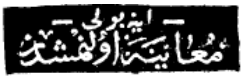
Havsa[12]
censor (item checked)



Homs
askeri sansür hetiye
muayene olunmuşdir



Fig. 3: Part of post card with Homs censor marking.



İnebol
muayene olunmuşdir



İnebolu
sansürce tetkik
edilmişdir 331



İskenderun
askeri sansürlüğünce
görülmmişdir



İzmid
sansür edilmişdir

İ
J



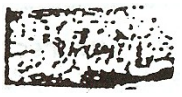
(Jaffa)
muayene edilmişdir[13]



Jaffa
muayene olunmuşdir
askeri sansürü hey'eti[14]



Kalei-Sultanie
muayene ….[15]



Karadja-bey[16]



Karahissar-Chark[16]

K

11 Various further sources.
12 Various further sources.
13 Giray, 2007.
14 Giray, 2007.
15 Various further sources.
16 Garton, 2016.

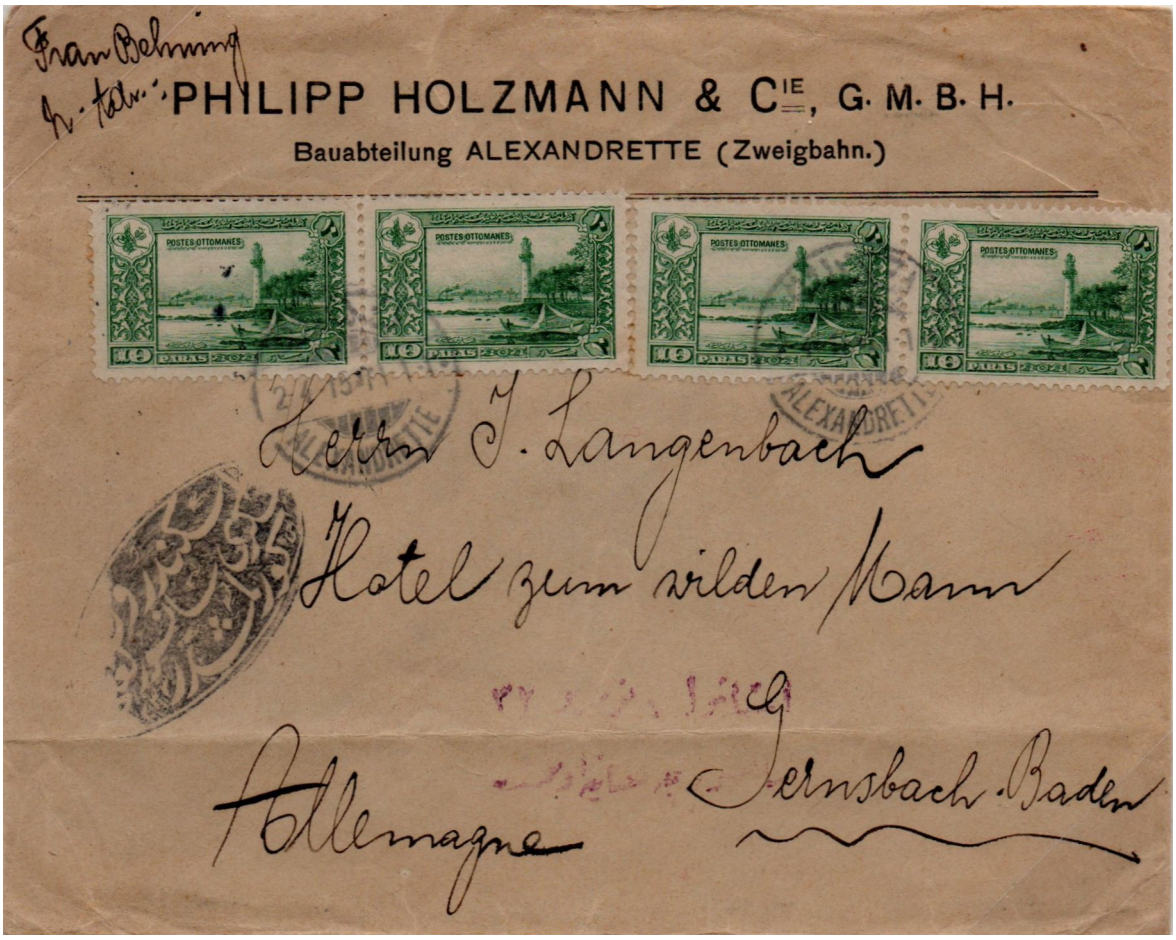


Fig. 4: İskenderun 2-4-15, local censor, secondary censor in İstanbul.



Nahiye Kidak olunmişdir Karghi[16]



Kastamonu edilmişdir



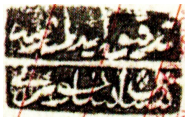
Kastamonu sansür nahiye muayene olunmişdir[16]



Kaiserie ….olunmişdir[17]



Keskin kazası kaymakamlığı[17]



Keşan ….. edilmişdir
Keşan sansürce



Kırşehri sansürlüğünce muayene olunmuşdir



Kırşehri sansürlüğünce muayene olunmuşdir



Kırkağaç sansürce muayene olunmuşdir



Konya sansürlüğünce muayene olunmuştur 1330



Konya sansürü numero 2



Konya askeri paket sansürlüğünce muayene edilmişdir

17 Various further sources.



Konya askeri paket sansürlüğünce muayene edilmişdir



(Kuds) muayene olunmuştur



Kudüs-ü Şerif mıntıkası askeri sansürü



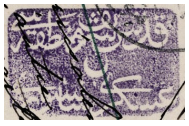
(Kuds or Khan Younesse) Muayene olunmuşdir



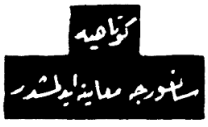
Fig. 5: Cover, Konia 5, 32-10-15 (= 23.10.1915) to İstanbul with Konia censor mark.



Fig. 6: Part of a racel card, Konia 4-11-323 (18.01.1917) with parcel censor marking Konia.



Kuds al Sherif …. askeriye sansür



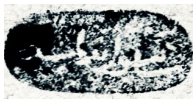
Kütahya sansürce muayene edilmişdir

L



Lâpseki
sansürce kapadılmışdir

M



(Malatya)
kapadılmışdir[18]



Marmaris
sansürce görülmüşdir



(Medine-i Münevvere)
sansür olunmişdir



(Mekka)
Muayene olunmuşdir



Fig. 7: Uprated postal card from Kütahia 1-11-32 (18.01.1917) to Dersa'adet Beyoğlu. Censor marking s from Kütahia and İstanbul 19.



Mekke-i Mukerre
Muayene olunmuşdir



Mersin sansürce
muayene olunmuşdir /
28



Mersifoun



Mihalidj-Karacabey (?)
sansür olunmişdir



muayene olunmuşdir
Mosul askeri sansür[19]

18 Various further sources.
19 Garton, 2016.



Nablus sansür hey'eti[20]



(Nablus)
sansür edilmişdir



Nallou-han



(Nasra)
muayene edilmişdir /
220

N



Nigde[21]
muayene edilmişdir / 33



Nigde



Ouzoun-Keupru



(Ouzoun-Keupru)[22]



Ouzoun-Köpru
posta ve telgraf
sansür müfettişliği /
1326

O



Qunfuda
……. 1332
(Saudi Arabia)[23]

Q



Safed
Muayene olunmuştur
33



(Şam)
Muayene olunmuştur



Sansürce / Samsun
… olunmişdir



(Samsun or Ankara)
sansürce muayene
olunmişdir / 1

S



Saray
sansür olunmişdir[24]



Silvan
sansür edilmiştir

20 Giray, 2007.
21 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
22 Garton, 2016.
23 Turgut, 2018.
24 Garton, 2016.



Sungurlu[25]



(Taif)
muayene olunmuşdir
(Saudi Arabia)[26]



Tekirdağ
sansür heyeti



Tekke
sansür edilmişdir /
1336



Tefurdagi
sansur / heyeti / 1333

T



Tiberias
Muayane olunmuşdir /
332[27]



Timurdji
…. olunmişdir[28]



Tirebolu
sansürce
… lmişdit[29]



(Tortum)
sansür eydilmişdir (?)[30]



Tossia[31]



Trabzon
sansurce muayene
edilmişdir / 1334



Zonguldak
Sansürünçe görüldü



Zonguldak

Z

25 Various further sources.
26 Turgut, 2018.
27 Giray, 2007.
28 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
29 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
30 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
31 Garton, 2016.



Fig. 8: Censored letter from Zonguldak to Deraliye (İstanbul).

Sources and Literature

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- Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Hamburg: AROS, 2017.
- Turgut, Turhan: *Postal history of the Ottoman Empire*. 2018.
- Garton, John P.: *Turkish censor marks during World War I*. In: OPAL, Nr. 183, 2016, S. 33–45.
- *Filistin'de osmanli postalari 1840–1918 : cilt 1 ; Alexander koleksiyonu = Ottoman post in Palestine 1840–1918 : volume 2* / hazirlayan: Kemal Giray = editor: Kemal Giray. Istanbul : Türkiye Ekonomik ve Tuplumsal Tarih Vakfi, 2007. 174 p. ISBN: 978-975-8813-36-0
- *Filistin'de osmanli postalari 1840–1918 : kilt 1 Kudüs ; Alexander koleksionu = Ottoman post in Palestine : volume 1 Jerusalem ; the Alexander collection* / Kemal Giray [ed.]. Istanbul : Türkiye Ekonomik ve Tuplumsal Tarih Vakfi, 2004. 83 p. ISBN: 975-8813-11-0
- Various other sources, covers shown in auction catalogues (e.g. Gärtner, Feldman, İsfila), offers on Ebay, Delcampe, etc.
- Letters from my own collection.
- Copies from a collection (owner not named).

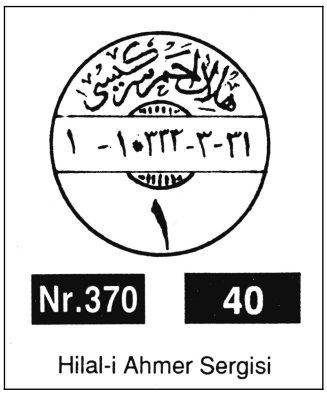
The Red Crescent Exhibition Constantinople 1917

by Jens Warnecke[1]

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A Red Crescent Exhibition (هلال احمر سرکیسی) opened in Constantinople on 1st February 1917 (18 Kânûn-ı Sânî 1332). The exhibition was held at the Imperial Lyceum in Galata Sérail (Ghalaṭa-sarāyı) and lasted until 30th April 1917 (30 Nisan 1333).

There is a postmark specially made for the exhibition, listed by Bayındır (*fig. 1*, right).



The postmark was not only used on the official exhibition card, but also on all 'normal' items. The example below shows a 1916 postal card common for the time with the imprint showing Leander's Tower.

A connection between the exhibition and the use of the Red Crescent obligatory tax stamps mentioned by Otto Graf[2] for March 1917 seems rather unlikely. Thus none of these stamps is present on this card.

Christoph Gärtner offered in his auction no. 37 a postal card of the Leander's Tower series with the exhibition cancel but without the use of an obligatory tax stamp. The card shown (*fig. 2*) was written by Erich Grossmann-Hermann, delegate of the Saxon Red Cross and author of a report in book form of the exhibition entitled "Die Reise zur Roten-Halbmond-Ausstellung Konstantinopel 1917."



Fig. 2: Special exhibition postmark on a postal card with the Leander's Tower imprint.

1 Translation by Tobias Zywietz. Originally published in Türkei-Spiegel, no. 133, 2020, pp. 16–19.

2 Cf. Graf, Otto: *Turkey's Red Crescent stamps : regulations governing their usage.* In: MEPB, no. 16, 2020, pp. 46–62.

I was recently able to acquire an antiquarian copy of the book. The text is divided into a travel and an exhibition report. The latter describes in detail the medical exhibits on display in the individual halls as well as the development of the Red Crescent since its renaming in 1877. However, there is no mention of a philatelic exhibition.

On the occasion of the exhibition, however, a commemorative card, among other memorabilia, was sold. My copy was postmarked at the exhibition on 12th March 1917 and despatched to Germany on 16th March 1917 with a regular postmark from Constantinople's main post office. Interestingly, however, even on this cover none of the Red Crescent stamps are affixed (*figs. 3 and 3a*).

Commemorative medals were also produced on the occasion of the Red Crescent exhibition (*fig. 4*). Künker's Autumn Auction 2017 catalogue describes lot number 7416 as follows:[3]



Figs. 3 and 3a: Both sides of the exhibition picture postcard.

3 Künker Münzauktionen, Osnabrück, Auction 299, 25.–29.09.2017, lot 7416. Online: https://www.kuenker.de/data/kataloge/Kuenker299_final_neu.pdf. Offer: 50,00 €, price realised: 360,00 €.

Prize medal of the 1917 Red Crescent Exhibition [Hilâl-i Ahmer Sergisi Madalyası]. Zinc medal, diameter 59.8 mm, not wearable, zinc lacquered, with stamped signature "G. HERRMANN". EL p. 482 var.[4]

and further notes:

In 1917 a major exhibition of the Red Crescent was held in Constantinople, during which a four-tiered (gold, silver, bronze and zinc) medal was awarded, created by the Viennese medallist G. Herrmann.



Figs. 4 and 4a: Zinc medal of the 1917 Red Crescent Exhibition.

The exhibition was obviously non-philatelic in nature, but at least it produced a rather rare commemorative card and a special postmark. So at the very least, something like a special post office must have existed in one of the halls, though not mentioned in the exhibition report referred to above. How else could unfranked (!) exhibition cards have been collected and sent to the main post office in Stambul for franking and further cancelling? The postal card, on the other hand, was despatched solely with the special exhibition postmark. Both items also went through the Ottoman censorship.

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

4 „EL" = Eldem, Edhem: *Pride and privilege : a history of Ottoman orders, medals and decorations*. Istanbul: Ottoman Bank Archives and Research Centre, 2004. 527 S. ISBN: 978-975936928-6.

The Earliest Ottoman Reply Coupon from Smyrna 1915

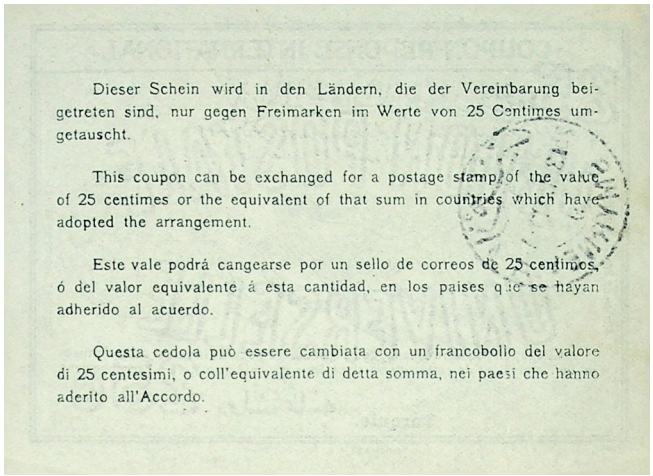
contributed by Hakan Berkil

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Used Ottoman IRCs are rare, especially from Aydin vilayet: one is known from Manissa, and only a few from the large commercial centre of Smyrna/İzmir. I can present here the earliest known copy:







Figs. 1–1b: Ottoman International Reply Coupon, type Rome Ro-4, purchased and postmarked in İzmir (Smyrna). Value: 1 piastre and 20 kuruş (i.e. 60 kuruş). Bilingual cancel "SMYRNE / 9" dated ٣١٠١٠١٢ = 25.03.1915 (A/P 84, Bay 82),[1] a postmark used only between 1914 and 1918.

1 Cf. Birken, 2019, vol. İzmir City, p. 21.

Editor's Notes

After Hakan told me about the rarity of Ottoman IRCs, I wondered why in such a large and important trading centre as Smyrna/İzmir so few coupons survived. One reason is of course that until 1914 every port city, even the smaller ones, was served by one, usually more, foreign post offices.

So most businesses did not use the Turkish post but rather the foreign posts to communicate with foreign countries. These were seen as faster and more reliable, and reportedly catered better to the needs of international businesses.

Specialist IRC collectors Wolfgang Leimenstoll and Hálfdan Helgason found a handful of Smyrna IRCs, all from during or after WWI (a selection is shown below). On the outbreak of WWI, all the foreign post offices were forced to close, so it's no wonder that from then on Turkish IRCs become more common, but are overall still scarce.

Hakan's copy is the earliest known from Smyrna with a beautiful strike of the canceller, and therefore deserves the status of a rarity.



Figs. 2–5: Turkish IRCs (type Ro-4) cancelled in Smyrna.

Sources: Collection Wolfgang Leimenstoll (fig. 2); Collection Hálfdan Helgason (fig 3); further images provided by Wolfgang Leimenstoll (figs. 4 and 5).

Selling the Impossible
Palestine 'Blues' 1918: 5 Mils Overprint in Grey Colour?

a critical evaluation by Tobias Zywietz

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French auction house JFB (Jean-François Brun & Benoît Chandanson)[1] offered in its catalogue no. 3 (10th January 2021) this lot as part of a multi-part sale from Raphaël Livnat's collection:

Lot	Auctioneer's Description	Estimate	Result
42	1918 Issue - Gibbons n° 4 - 5 milliemes on 1 piasre [sic!] Bloc of 4 right down corner sheet, mint never hinged. - Discovery the overprint are in grey instead of black Since 1970 date of this discovery a few hundred of this stamp have been examined, without having found any other copy of overprint in grey. To this day this block is unique. Its rarity is comparable to the famous 5 Millilmes. Rarity If you have a similar copy in your collection please report it.	15,000 €	unsold









Figs. 1–1b: Livnat's corner block (original-size scan with two magnified details).[2] *Fig. 2:* Regular stamp.[3]

Livnat's Article in The London Philatelist and a Facebook Discussion

This didn't register with me at first, only when my friend Rainer Fuchs FRPSL posted information on Facebook[4] about an article Livnat wrote for THE LONDON PHILATELIST[5] describing his 'find.' The

1 Website: http://www.jfbphilatelie.com.
2 600 dpi scan (TIFF) provided by JFB.
3 From my own collection.
4 Posting in group "Palestine Mandate Stamps & Study Group" on 20.05.2021 (involved in the discussion were: Max Michel Mann, Christopher Stephany-Weddell, Lawrence Fisher, and Adel Al-Sarraf): https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=753573425251292&id=100010487749105&substory_index=0.
5 Livnat, Raphaël: *1918 EEF Palestine 5 milliemes: a new variety*. In: The London Philatelist, no. 130, 2021 (May

two-page article recounts the history of the "Blues" and is in the main inconsequential. However the last three paragraphs describe the block-of-four he put on sale:

> *The five milliemes overprint is always in black, moreover a dark black. In 1970 my eyes were attracted by a block of four where the overprint seemed much clearer than black (Figure 1). I had thought of a lack of inking, but when I looked at it with a powerful magnifying glass it was obvious that it was a grey ink (see Figure 3, right for comparison with the black overprint). The expert Jean François Brun confirmed that the ink is grey.*
>
> *This sheet has 120 stamps. What has become of the other 116 stamps of the same sheet? Were there any that have survived over the course of a century? If you have any copies of this stamp, please check if there is a copy among them with a grey overprint. If you think you have an example, please inform the author of this article at livnar@hotmail.fr*
>
> *Since the discovery of this block of four in 1970, several hundred copies have been examined, all of which have a black overprint of the same shade. This leaves the possibility that the grey variant could be thought of as an error in the choice of ink, or a test sheet whose grey shade was considered unsuitable. Perhaps this block of four will compete for rarity with the famous error of the 'MILLILMES'?*

During May 2021, a discussion ensued following Rainer's Facebook posting about the block's authenticity: the general tenor was doubt about this 'find'. When enquiring with JFB about the offer, the auction house kindly supplied me with a 600 dpi scan of the piece (see *fig. 1*).

Of course only so much (i.e. so little) can be evaluated from just a scan. In the following I would like to set out various points, questions, and opinions by myself and fellow collectors expressed publicly or in e-mails to me. After consulting other philatelists, I came to a conclusion.

Some Critical Points for Reflection

1. Why keep quiet for 50 years? The find has never been publicised in any of the relevant journals. Why now?
2. Why has Livnat not presented his find to any expert on Palestine? He wants to sell the piece at 15.000 €. So the most obvious way would have been to ascertain a certificate by a recognised specialist expert.
3. Or has Livnat shown the piece to experts in the past and the result was negative?
4. Max Michel Mann wrote in the Facebook discussion: *"In the time I have been collecting I have had conversations with David Dorfman, Jacques Kaufmann, Ze'ev Galibov, Yacov Tsachor. All people that are front runners in Palestine stamps. This stamp variety must have been discussed in Palestine Circles back then … and most likely dismissed."*
5. Yacov Tsachor is an eminent trusted expert, member for many years of the International Association of Philatelic Experts (AIEP).[6] When I asked Tsachor for an opinion, this was his answer: *"I do not think it is a variety. In the old printings Black could easily turn to 'light' Black, Grey-Black and Grey. I am surprised JFB and the London Philatelist give him the full stage. I expect that such a 'discovery' be accompanied with at least one certificate from a recognized expert in this field."*[7]
6. Why, if there was a sheet of 120 stamps in this 'trial colour,' such a variant has never appeared in literature on the "Blues"? Generations of philatelist have meticulously researched this issue in the last 100 years. Nothing.
7. One expert who researched the printing process of the "Blues" and published several articles

2021), pp. 222-223.

6 Areas of expertise: Israel, including Doar-Ivri, 1948 Interim Period, British Mandate Palestine: postal history, Holy Land: Turkish and Foreign P.O.s: postal history. Cf. https://www.aiep-experts.net/expert/yacov-tsachor/.

7 E-mails by Yacov Tsachor to the author, 15.05.2021 and 7.08.2021.

on the matter, Paulo Renato Risi, wrote: *"Ink 'problems' (or varieties) may be caused by so many reasons during the printing process. Viscosity, pressure of the rollers, drying conditions, cleaning of the plates, ink poorly grounded to the surface (too short or too soft), non-uniformity of the paper production, mechanics of the press, etc. There are many causes! Also we can't forget the ink may change along the years because of many other reasons, like sun exposure for example. […] So regarding the article with the 'grey' overprint specifically, I am more inclined to disconsider it. I believe it is not grey, and in this case, the price asked is totally unreal. To dispel any doubts, the paper and the ink pigments from both copies (original black and 'grey') should be analysed by a physical chemistry laboratory."*[8]

8. Livnat writes in the LP piece: *"The expert Jean François Brun confirmed that the ink is grey."* Benoît Chandanson of JFB told me: *"Our point of view is that the overprint is genuine, of course (and the stamp too), and really grey, not black. But: our responsibility in this case is limited to that. […] Many explanations are possible with an overprint variety, and in this case, we don't know anything about the printing process (essay, waste or error). And it's for this that we can not issue a certificate."*[9] Jean François Brun is a longtime member of AIEP and former president of the Académie de Philatélie.[10]
9. The item was first offered in a French auction at 15.000 €, part of several sales of Livnat's collections, largely Israel material. The lot remained unsold. From what I am told Livnat intends to offer it in a UK auction next, at an even higher price. In these circumstances, does one have wonder why all of a sudden there appears an article in an eminent UK journal promoting his 'find'?
10. The London Philatelist is of course the trusted journal of The Royal Philatelic Society of London (RPSL). As one commentator said: *"They wouldn't publish rubbish."* But one is allowed to ask what checks they made before publication, if any. From some comments I received during this research, it seems to me that Livnat benefits from a good reputation amongst philatelists.
11. Regarding his philatelic reputation, I feel urged to mention here that Livnat left (at his own volition) the Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (CFPI) and was expelled by the Académie de Philatélie several years ago.[11]

Conclusions

All circumstances, arguments, and questions set out above point to only one conclusion: Unless the block-of-four is expertised and certified by a recognised expert in the field, its authenticity must be regarded as unproven.

Maybe Livnat is just like so many of us philatelists: he just wanted to believe what he saw…

8 E-Mails by Paulo Renato Risi to the author, 16.05.2021 and 4.08.2021. Risi points to the Institute for Analytical Philately, Inc.: https://www.analyticalphilately.org/.

9 E-Mail by Benoît Chandanson to the author, 22.05.2021.

10 Areas of expertise: France and French Colonies. Cf. https://www.aiep-experts.net/expert/jean-francois-brun/.

11 Back in 2016, Robert Abensur, president of the Académie de Philatélie, gave me some enlightening background information about this sad episode, which is not to be divulged here.

Introduction of the French Trans-Desert Motor Service Damascus–Baghdad in Competition to the British Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad

by Rainer Fuchs (AIJP, FRPSL)

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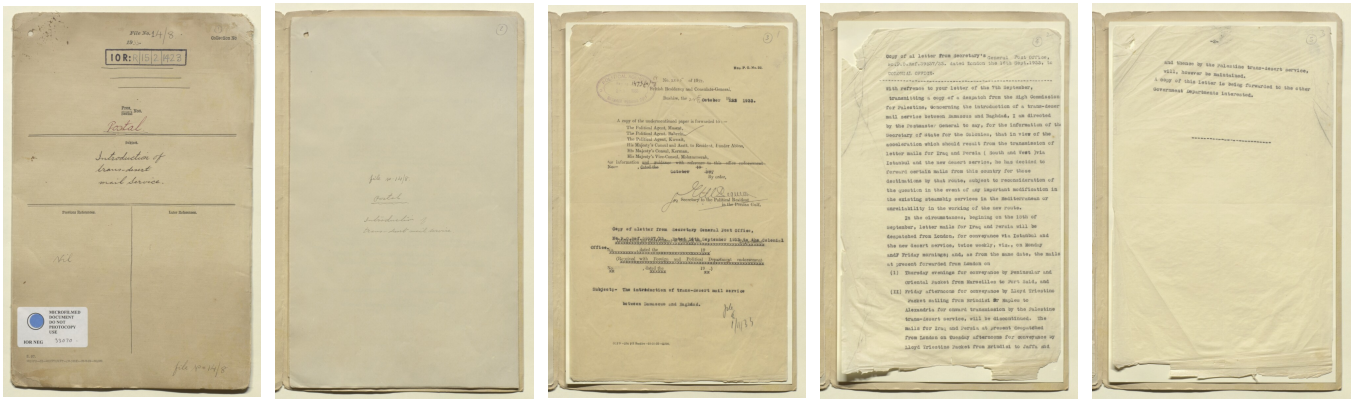
Despite the Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa 1923–1948 being a relatively modern area which celebrates the centenary of its inauguration in a few years' time, much is still unknown, or better said: still to be discovered.

As commonly known, at some point of time, due to political circumstances and rivalry between the British dominated Palestine and Iraq and the French dominated areas (Syria and Lebanon), an alternative mail transport route, commonly known as the "Service Transdésertique" was established, which operated in competition to the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa.

I was fortunate to discover a scanned copy of a 1933 letter in the Qatar Digital Library (QDL) which clarifies – at least partly – the introduction of this route.

Summary

The file[1] contains the copy of a letter from the Secretary, General Post Office, London, dated 16th September 1933, P.O. Ref. 39537/33, to the Colonial Office, London. Subject: "The introduction of trans-desert mail service between Damascus and Baghdad."



It can safely be assumed that, despite the definite day when that service started is not yet documented, the trans-desert service started on or a few days earlier than 16th September 1933 and that the service in the other direction (Baghdad to Damascus) also started on the same date.

It is however not yet clear how mail directed westwards (i.e. from Baghdad to Syria, Europe and beyond) were chosen by the Iraqi Post Office for the service carrying the letters through the Syro-Iraqi desert. Mail from Iran was eventually delivered in closed bags to Baghdad Main Sorting Office and was marked accordingly, but what happened to mail originating in Iraq and sorted in Baghdad? Was the British service through Palestine, for political reasons, the preferred one? Did the

1 *File 14/8 Introduction of trans-desert mail service*. IOR/R/15/2/1423.

Iraqi Post Office entertain mail transport contracts with both the French and the British service, or at any point in time exclusively with one or the other company?

The Letter from the British Post Office

The front of the folder and a cover page only contain filing information. These are followed by a page detailing the distribution of the letter's copy:

Res. P.G. No. 32
No. 2205 of 1933
British Residency and Consulate-General
Bushire, the 24th October 1933

[POLITICAL AGENCY / BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF /
Reg. … 1473(a) 14/8 / 2?. ???. 1933][2]

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to : –

The Political Agent, Muscat,
The Political Agent, Bahrain,[3]
The Political Agent, Kuwait,
His Majesty's Consul and Asstt. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information ~~and guidance with reference to this office endorsement No.~~ ~~dated~~ ~~the~~ October ~~19 33.~~

By order,
[signature][4]
Secretary to the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf

Copy of aletter [sic!] from Secretary General Post Office, No. P.O.Ref.39537/33. Dated 16th September 1933 to the Colonial Office.[5]

Subject;- The introduction of trans-desert mail service between Damascus and Baghdad.

[file / ? / 1/11/1933][6]

The fourth and fifth page then give a typescript copy of the letter send by the British Post Office to the Colonial Office:

Copy of al [sic!] letter from Secretary's General Post Office, No.P.O.Ref.39537/33. dated London the 16th Sept.1933, to COLONIAL OFFICE:

- - - - -- -

With refrence [sic!] to your letter of the 7th September, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the High Commission [sic!] for Palestine, concerning the introduction of a trans-deser [sic!] mail service between Damascus and Baghdad, I am directed by the Postmaster General to say, for the information of the Secretary of State of the Colonies, that in view of the acceleration which should result from the transmission of letter mail for Iraq and Persia (South and West) via

2 Violet oval hand-stamp. The date may read "2 NOV 1933".
3 Manuscript tick in pencil.
4 Signature in pencil.
5 Pre-printed text crossed-out.
6 Manuscript in pencil

Istanbul and the new desert service, he has decided to forward certain mails from this country for those destinations by that route, subject to reconsideration of the question in the event of any important modification in the existing steamship services in the Mediterranean or unreliability in the working of the new route.

In the circumstances, beginning on the 18th of September, letter mail for Iraq and Persia will be despatched from London, for conveyance via Istanbul and the new desert service, twice weekly, viz., on Monday and Friday mornings; and, as from the same date, the mails at present forwarded from London on

(1) Thursday evenings for conveyance by Peninsular and Oriental Packet from Marseilles to Port Said, and

(II) Friday afternoon for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Packet from Brindisi or Naples to Alexandria for onward transmission by the Palestine trans-desert service, will be discontinued. The mails for Iraq and Persia at present despatched from London on Tuesday for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Packet from Brindisi to Jaffa and thence by the Palestine trans-desert service, will, however be maintained.

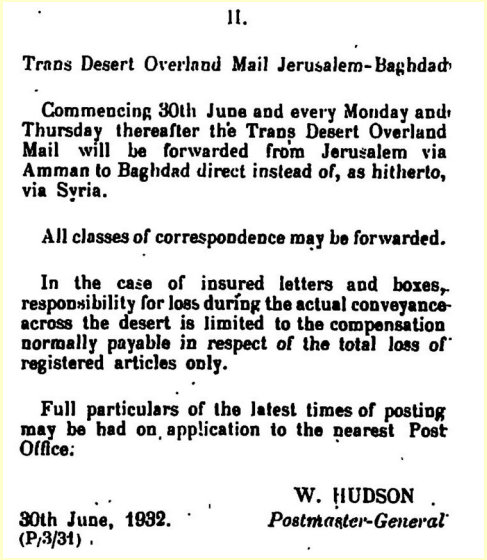
A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the other Government Departments interested.

- -

Sources and Literature

- *File 14/8 Introduction of trans-desert mail service*. In: British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers. IOR/R/15/2/1423. 16.09.1933-24.10.1933. Online at Qatar Digital Library: http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000282.0x00009e. Licence: Open Government Licence.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *The end of the overland mail Baghdad–Haifa (III): transdesert transport companies*. In: MEPB, no. 12, 2019, pp. 100–109.
- Fuchs, Rainer: *The end of the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa (II) : the 1947 contract with Haim Nathaniel.* In: MEPB, no. 11, 2019, pp. 34–43
- Fuchs, Rainer: *The End of the Overland Mail Baghdad-Haifa*. In: MEPB, no. 10, 2018, pp. 25–32.

Totally unconnected to the above, the trans-desert mail route from Palestine to Iraq was changed from “via Syria” to “via Amman” in the Summer on 1932. *(editor)*



II.

Trans Desert Overland Mail Jerusalem-Baghdad

Commencing 30th June and every Monday and Thursday thereafter the Trans Desert Overland Mail will be forwarded from Jerusalem via Amman to Baghdad direct instead of, as hitherto, via Syria.

All classes of correspondence may be forwarded.

In the case of insured letters and boxes, responsibility for loss during the actual conveyance across the desert is limited to the compensation normally payable in respect of the total loss of registered articles only.

Full particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest Post Office:

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

30th June, 1932.
(P/3/31).

II.

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Commencing 30th June and every Monday and Thursday thereafter the Trans Desert Overland Mail will be forwarded from Jerusalem via Amman to Baghdad direct instead of, as hitherto, via Syria.

All classes of correspondence may be forwarded.

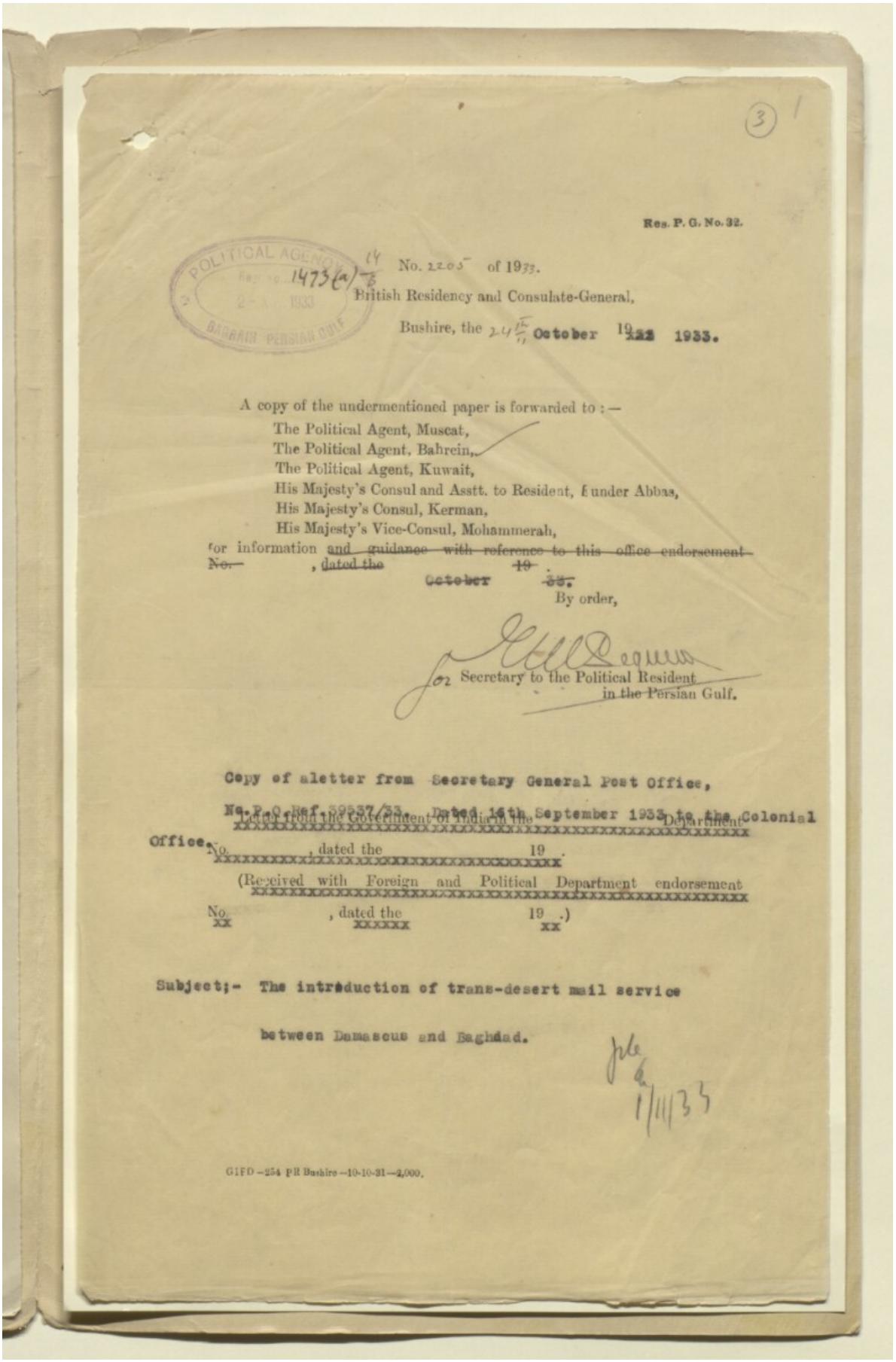
In the case of insured letters and boxes, responsibility for loss during the actual conveyance across the desert is limited to the compensation normally payable in respect of the total loss of registered articles only.

Full particulars of the latest times of posting may be had on application to the nearest Post Office.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster-General

30th June, 1932
(P/3/31)

Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 14. 1932, no. 311 (16.07.1932), p. 574.



(3) 1

Res. P. G. No. 32.

POLITICAL AGENCY Received 25 OCT 1933 BAHRAIN PERSIAN GULF

1473(a)/14/B

No. 2205 of 1933.

British Residency and Consulate-General,

Bushire, the 24th October 19~~33~~ 1933.

A copy of the undermentioned paper is forwarded to :—

The Political Agent, Muscat,
The Political Agent, Bahrein,
The Political Agent, Kuwait,
His Majesty's Consul and Asstt. to Resident, Bunder Abbas,
His Majesty's Consul, Kerman,
His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Mohammerah,

for information ~~and guidance with reference to this office endorsement No. , dated the October 19 33.~~

By order,

for Secretary to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

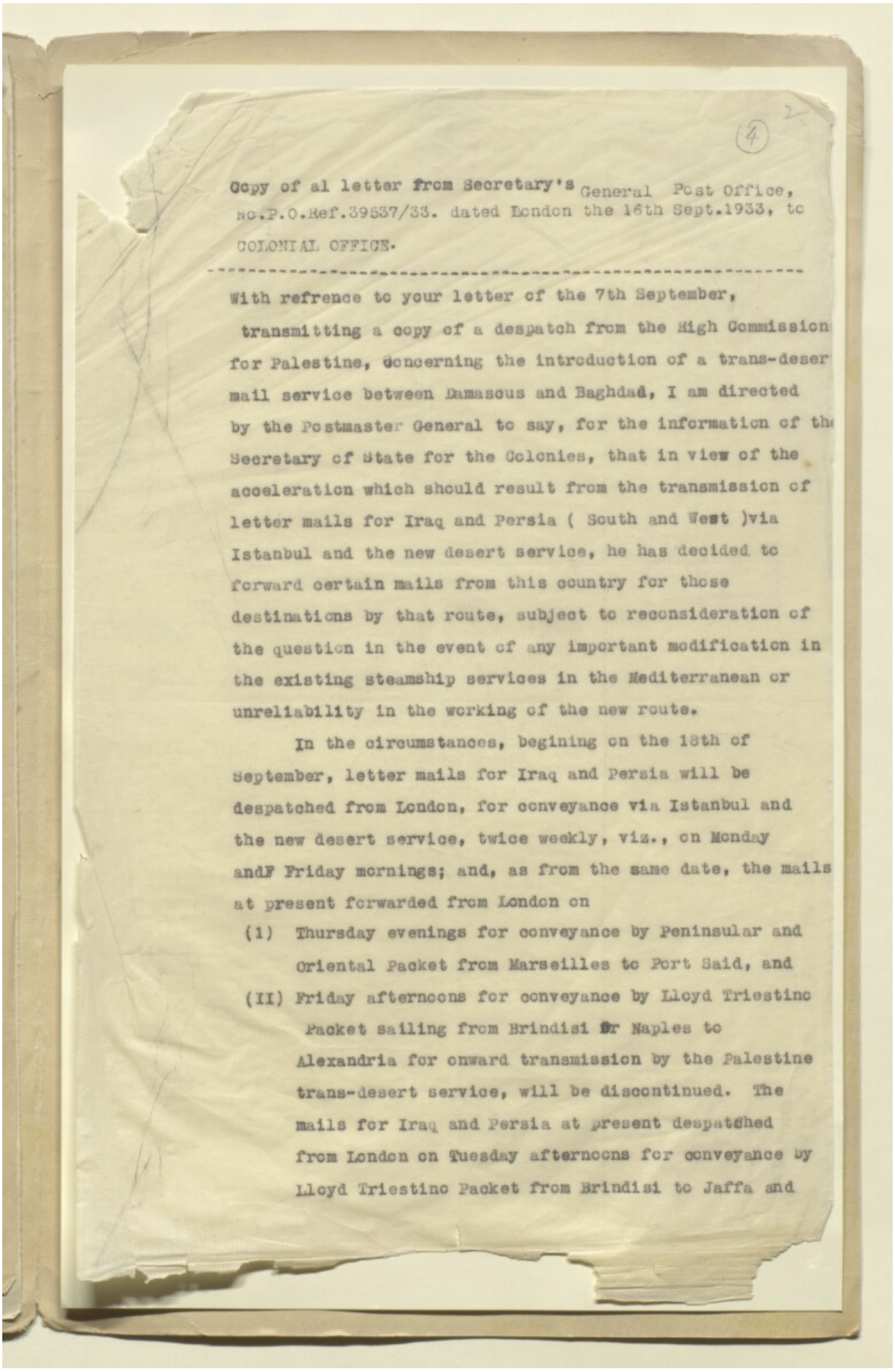
Copy of aletter from Secretary General Post Office, No. P.O. Ref. 39537/33. Dated 14th September 1933, to the Colonial Office, ~~Letter from the Government of India in the Department~~ No. , dated the 19 .

(Received with Foreign and Political Department endorsement No. , dated the 19 .)

Subject;- The introduction of trans-desert mail service between Damascus and Baghdad.

jrb 1/11/33

GIFD—254 PR Bushire—10-10-31—2,000.



(4) 2

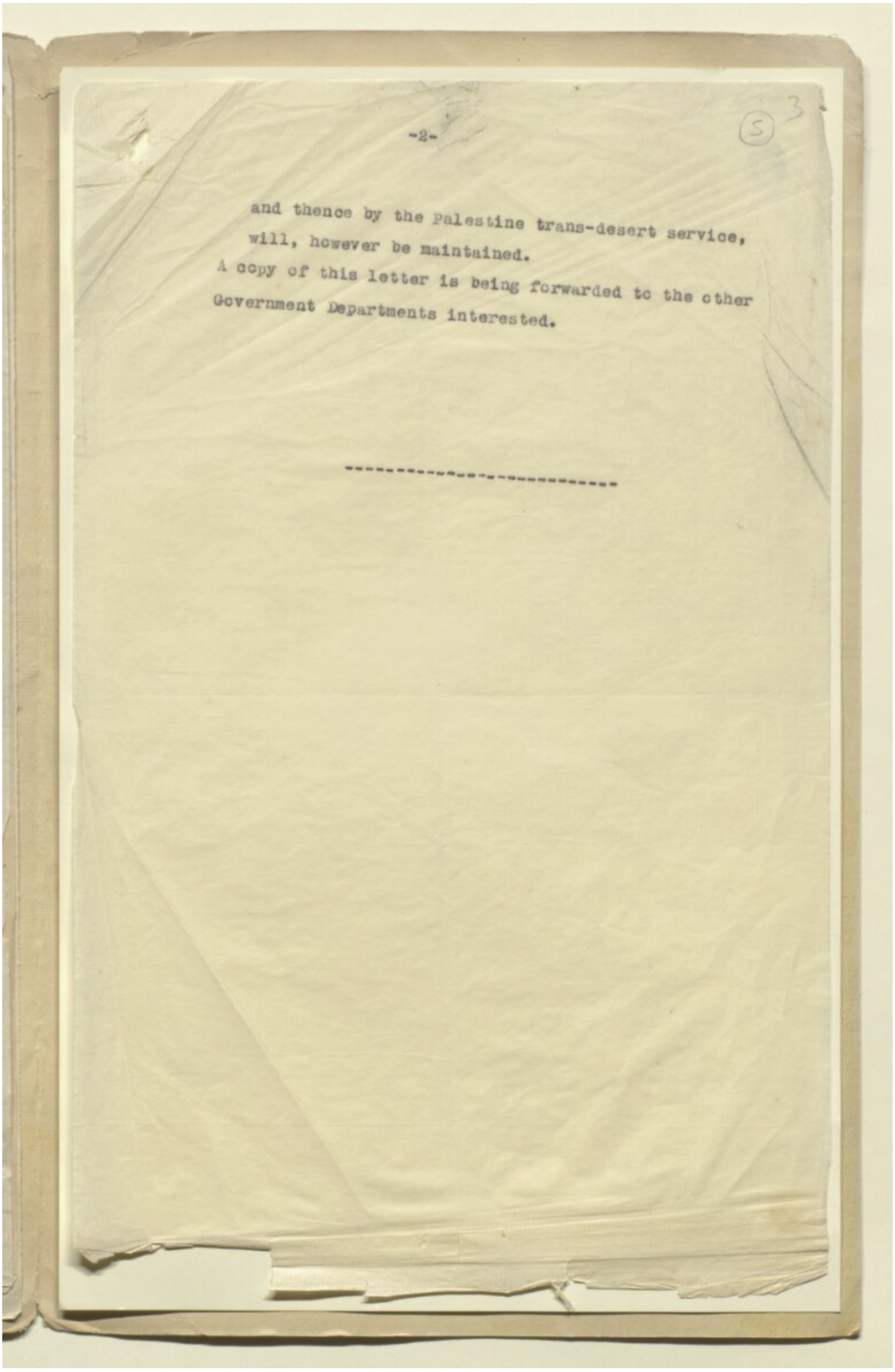
Copy of al letter from Secretary's General Post Office,
No.P.O.Ref.39537/33. dated London the 16th Sept.1933, to
COLONIAL OFFICE.

With refrence to your letter of the 7th September, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the High Commission for Palestine, concerning the introduction of a trans-deser mail service between Damascus and Baghdad, I am directed by the Postmaster General to say, for the information of th Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in view of the acceleration which should result from the transmission of letter mails for Iraq and Persia (South and West)via Istanbul and the new desert service, he has decided to forward certain mails from this country for those destinations by that route, subject to reconsideration of the question in the event of any important modification in the existing steamship services in the Mediterranean or unreliability in the working of the new route.

In the circumstances, begining on the 18th of September, letter mails for Iraq and Persia will be despatched from London, for conveyance via Istanbul and the new desert service, twice weekly, viz., on Monday andF Friday mornings; and, as from the same date, the mails at present forwarded from London on

(i) Thursday evenings for conveyance by Peninsular and Oriental Packet from Marseilles to Port Said, and

(II) Friday afternoons for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Packet sailing from Brindisi or Naples to Alexandria for onward transmission by the Palestine trans-desert service, will be discontinued. The mails for Iraq and Persia at present despatched from London on Tuesday afternoons for conveyance by Lloyd Triestino Packet from Brindisi to Jaffa and



-2-

(S) 3

and thence by the Palestine trans-desert service, will, however be maintained.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the other Government Departments interested.

Some Interesting Proofs and Essays of (Trans)Jordan

by Avo Kaplanian

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A while ago Folkert Bruining, chairman of Al-Barid Philatelic Club[1] and a regular contributor to the MEPB, drew my attention to four essays of Emir, later King, Abdullah of Jordan. These essays (*fig. 1*) were part of a foolscap[2] sheet of 50 essays of different British Commonwealth countries prepared in 1926 by the British printing house Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. This page was part of the printing house's archive and is dated 25th June 1926. Above each of the four Transjordan essays we see a manuscript date of "31/12/26".

Up until now these essays were unknown to me and were never mentioned in the special chapter on proofs and essays of Abed H. Najjar's book "The Stamps of Jordan 1920–1965". Furthermore, neither R.T. Ledger nor K.C.R. Souan mention such essays in their books on the philately of Jordan.



Fig. 1: Four essays of Emir, later King Abdullah of Jordan, dated of "31/12/26", part of a foolscap sheet of 50 essays for different British possessions by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.

In my own archive, I found a copy of a similar essay of Emir Abdullah which was offered for sale by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. (*fig. 2*) and was described as follows:

> *1927, Emir Abdullah, New Currency, Perkins, Bacon & Co. Frame designed by Yacoub Sukkar with seven pointed star top centre. 5m. Sunken photographic proof in sepia on thick card, with colour trial in bright blue on white paper attached. Also the photograph (re-touched) used for the main design.*

Here also we see the seven pointed star above the Emir's head, i.e. the same star as that in the first two Bradbury Wilkinson essays. This star was considered as being too easily mis-interpreted and could be seen as the six pointed star of David. The later accepted versions rejected this star in the design. Both these essays in *figs. 1 and 2* were not adopted and were never issued.

1 Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld (FCIW). Website: www.pv-al-barid.com.

2 Standard foolscap measures 343×432 mm; very roughly equivalent to standard paper size C3 (324×458 mm).

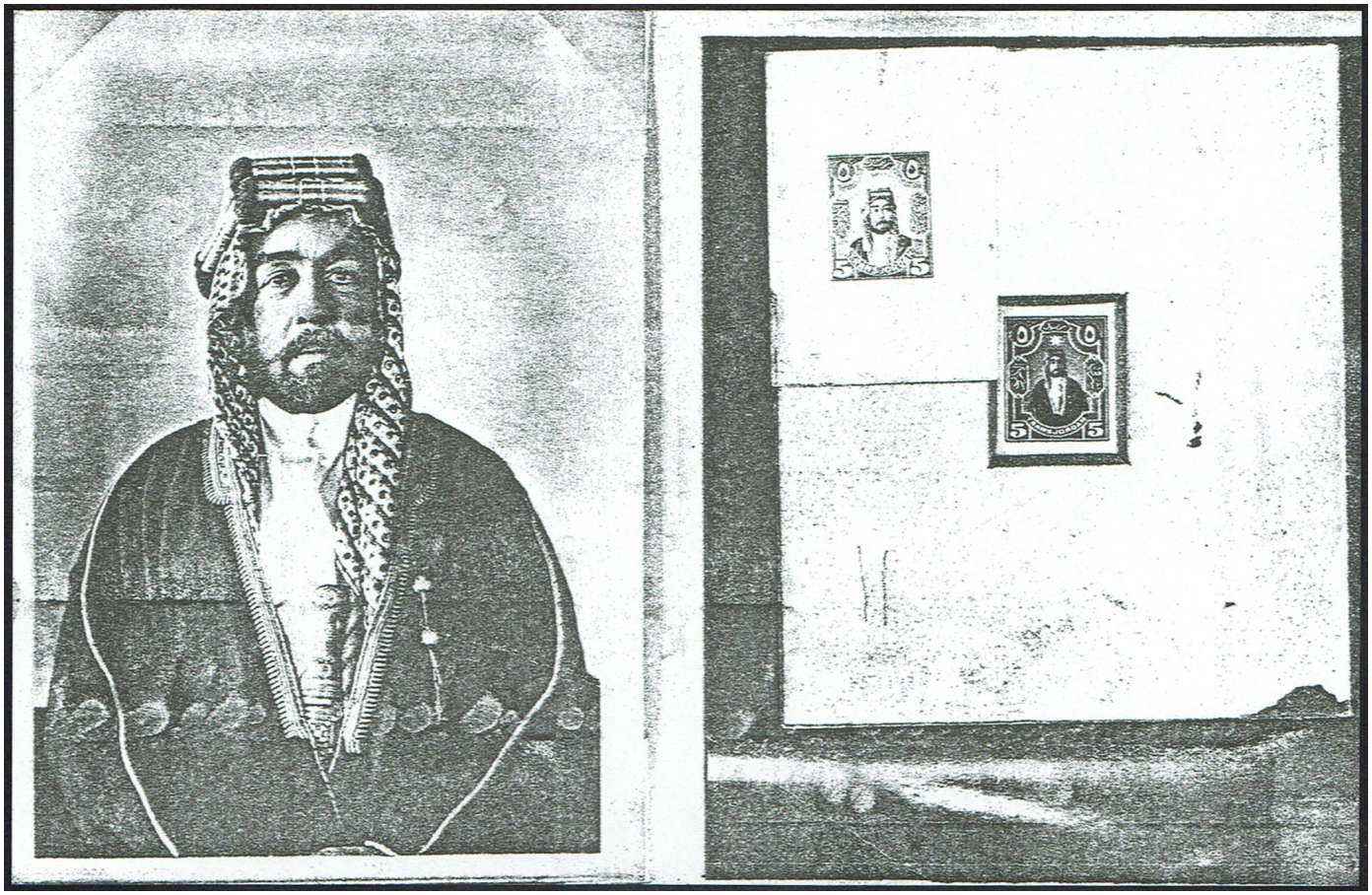


Fig. 2: A similar essay of Emir Abdullah in 1927 by Perkins, Bacon & Co.
Frame designed by Yacoub Sukkar with seven pointed star in top centre.
Sunken photographic proof in sepia on thick card
with colour trial in bright blue on white paper attached.

Proofs of Jordan in My Collection

The above two proof essays were not part of my collection, but the next 18 essays are part of my collection and I would like to share them with my fellow collectors hereafter.

I shall start with an imperforate proof, also unadopted, in blue colour on thin gummed paper showing the left stamp with a large figure "5" and the right hand one with a smaller figure "5". Here we also see the seven pointed star above Emir Abdullah's head (*fig. 3*).

The next three proofs (*figs. 4, 5 and 6*) are similar to the previous one but they show the figure '5' and the bilingual: Transjordan in a reversed form. Fig. 4 shows the proof in a vertical pair with wide margin on the left in sepia colour on ungummed thick carton paper, while in fig. 5 we see a block of four with a wide right margin of the same stamp but in blue and on thin gummed paper. Fig. 6 shows again a proof of the same stamp in blue with wide left margin but this time it is on thin brown ungummed paper. All three proof essays were prepared in November 1927.

In *fig. 7* we see two slightly different unadopted photographic essays (A & B) of Emir Abdullah in sepia dated by hand "11/1/27" and mounted on thick carton cards. Both essays carry the word "Duplicate" on the left lower corner. The right-hand one is a little bigger in size than the left-hand one.



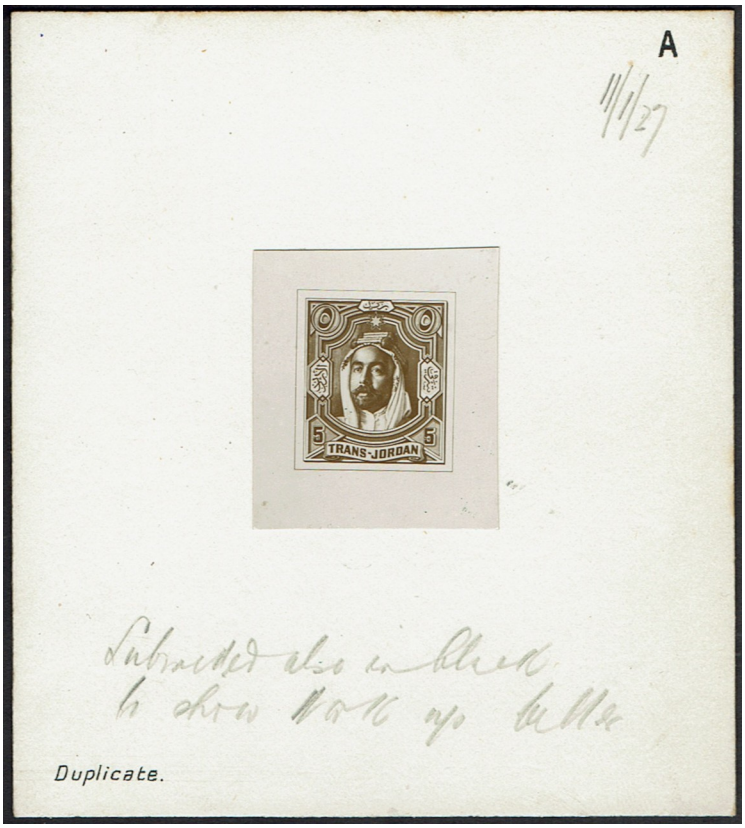
Fig. 3: Imperforate proof, unadopted, in blue colour on thin gummed paper.
Left stamp with a large figure “5” and the right stamp with a smaller “5”. Both with seven-pointed star.

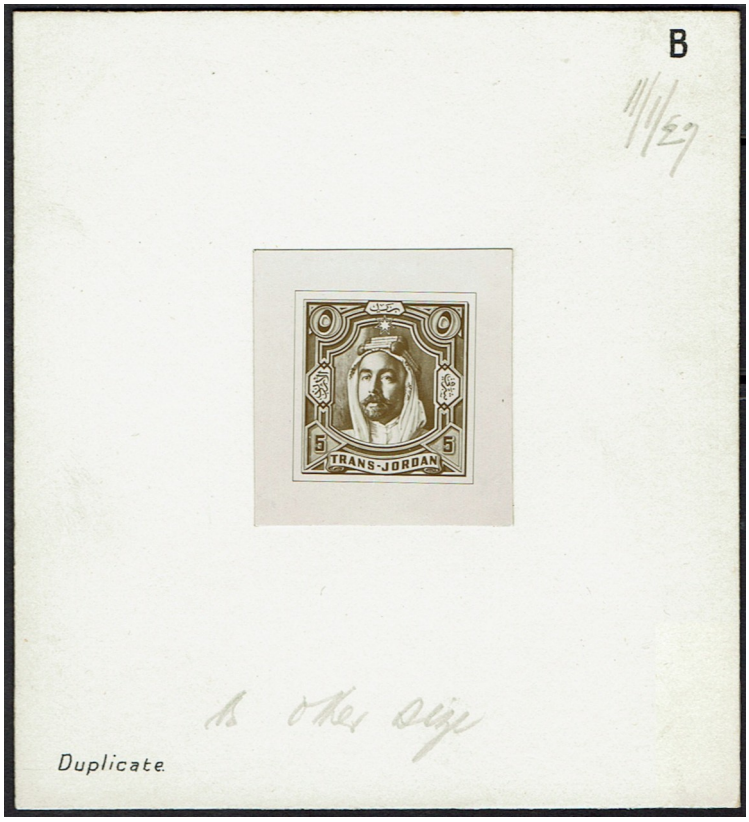




Figs. 4–6:

Three similar proofs from 1927,
all are mirrored.





Figs. 7a and 7b:

Different unadopted photographic essays of Emir Abdullah, denoted as “A” and “B” and “Duplicate.” in sepia. Mounted on thick carton cards with manuscript date“11/1/27”. Example B is in a larger format.

Fig. 8 (below):

The final approved die proof essay of the 1000 mils top value in the definitive set of 13 stamps of Emir Abdullah in grey-black. Wide-lined thin ungummed sheetlet with sunken borders, endorsed “App. 26/4/29”. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

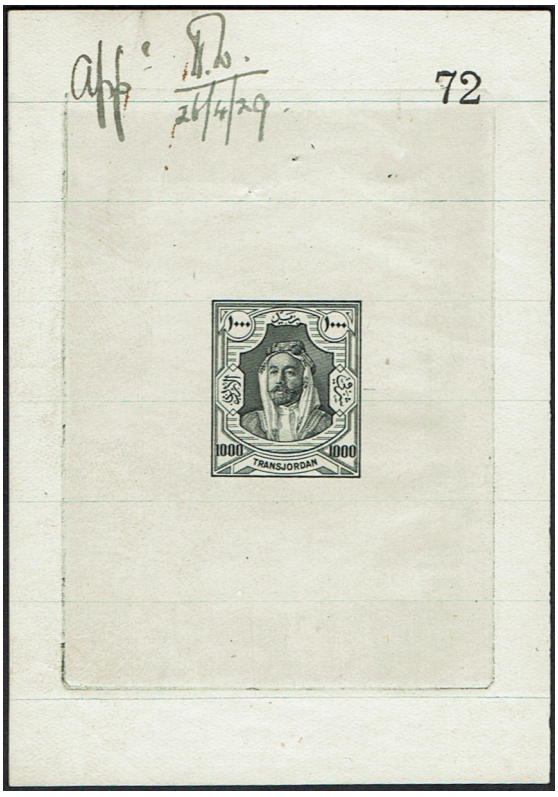


Fig. 8 shows a final approved die proof essay of top value (1000 mils = 1 pound) of the definitive set of 13 stamps of Emir Abdullah in grey-black on a wide-lined thin ungummed sheetlet with sunken borders and is endorsed in ink and initials with "App. 26/4/29". This proof essay was prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Fig. 9 (next page) shows a proof of the overprint only, in black on white wove paper of the 1930 Locust Campaign twelve stamps set in a complete sheet of 100 (10×10). This overprint sheet, believed to be unique, was used only for the slightly bigger size 500 mils value stamp. On position 43 of the sheet we see the stamp with the error of the omitted "C" and broken "U" in the word "LOCUST". The actual size of the sheet is 243×297 mm.

In *fig. 10* we see the very attractive imperforate proofs of the Perkins, Bacon & Co. complete 'Tourist' pictorial set of 1933. The whole set is perforated "SPECIMEN" in horse-shoe type.



Figs. 10–10m: Imperforate proofs of the Perkins, Bacon & Co. complete "Tourist" pictorial set of 1933. The whole set is perforated "SPECIMEN" in horse-shoe shape type.

Fig. 11 shows an unissued 1955 photographic essay of 20 fils prepared by Harrison & Sons Ltd. for the occasion of the wedding of King Hussein and Princess Dina. The size of the essay is 32×25 mm and it is stuck on a golden colour larger background (50×44 mm). The whole page is part of a six-page special red leather-bound presentation booklet produced by Harrison & Sons Ltd.

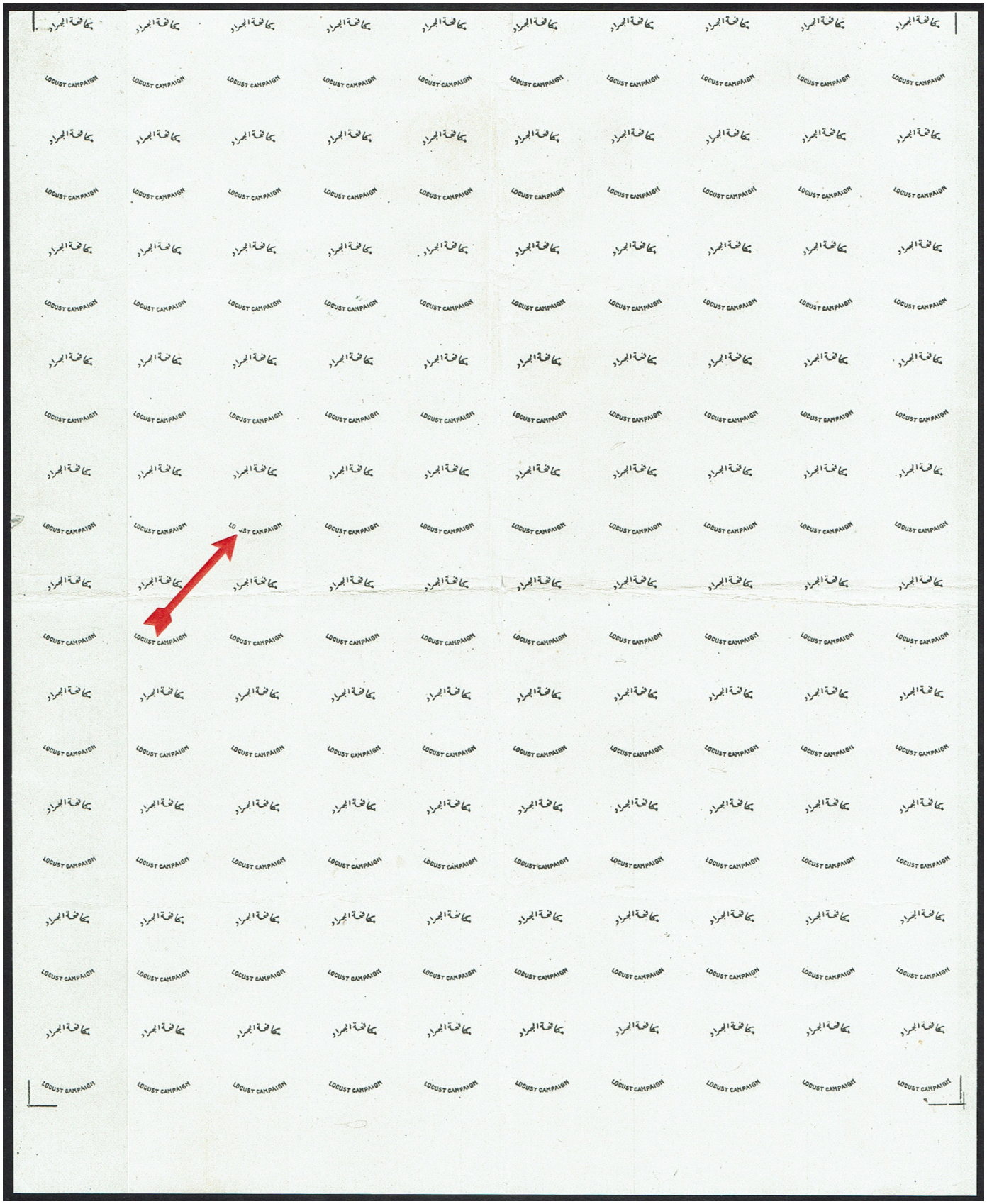


Fig. 9: Proof of the overprint only, complete sheet of 100 (10×10), black on white wove paper.
This overprint sheet, believed to be unique, was used only for the slightly bigger-sized 500 mils stamp.
On position 43: error of the omitted “C” and broken “U”.
The actual size of the sheet is 243×297 mm, here reduced to ca. 75%.



Fig. 11:

A 1955 photographic essay of a 20 fils stamp prepared for the occasion of the wedding of King Hussein and Princess Dina. Prepared by Harrison and Sons Ltd. The stamp remained unissued.

The size of the essay is 32×25 mm, it is affixed to a golden background measuring 50×44 mm.
The whole page is part of a six-page special red leather-bound presentation booklet.

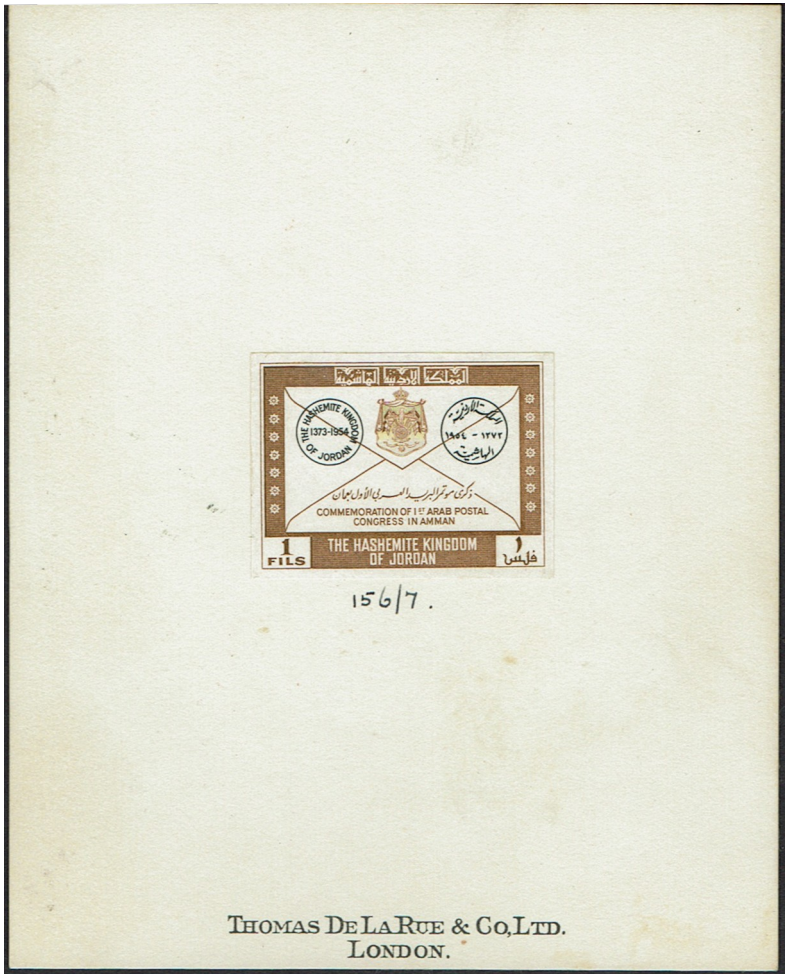
In *figs. 12 and 13* we see the imperforate colour proofs of the issued complete set of 6 of the 1956 first Arab Postal Congress in Amman. The proofs are of the imperforate stamps mounted on six presentation cards measuring 101×122 mm and were prepared by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

Another essay of the year 1956 is shown in *fig. 14*. Here we see an essay of a partly hand painted red on black of a 12 fils stamp supposedly to be issued to commemorate the birth of an (unnamed) prince: "BIRTH OF H.R.H. / FEBRUARY 1956". This design, denoted as "A", was not adopted and is mounted on a special black, white and grey card. Under the proposed stamp we see that this essay was designed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.

Fig. 15 depicts a proof of the background design of the 1958 set of four stamps commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The proof is without inscription or denomination. The issued stamp is seen next to the proof to compare the end result of this proof.

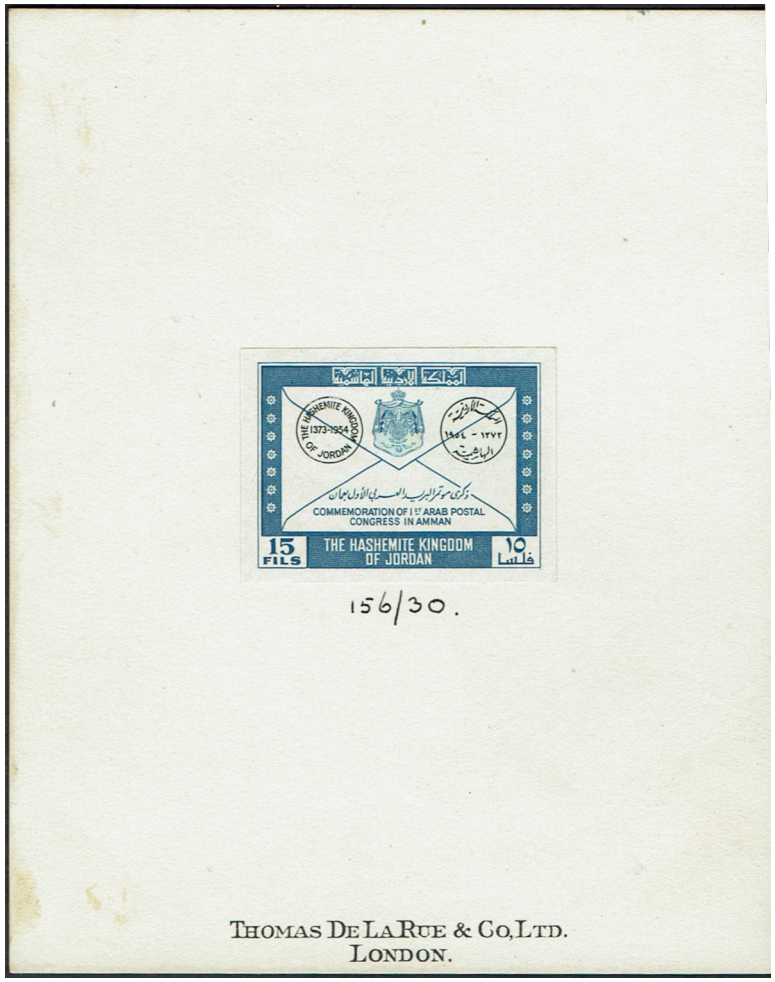
In *fig. 16* we see four essay die proofs of the unissued stamps commemorating the Arab Union. These proofs were prepared by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. in 1958. They all have the same size, viz. 70×54 mm, in colours green, blue, brown and violet, and are dated 14th February 1958. The design shows portraits of King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal II of Iraq. The proposed stamps were never issued due to the assassination of King Faisal II on 14th July 1958. The stamps were meant to be a joint issue to be released at the same time by both Jordan and Iraq. That's why the upper three essays in *fig. 16* carry the inscription "Jordan Postage" while the fourth and last one shows "Iraq Postage".

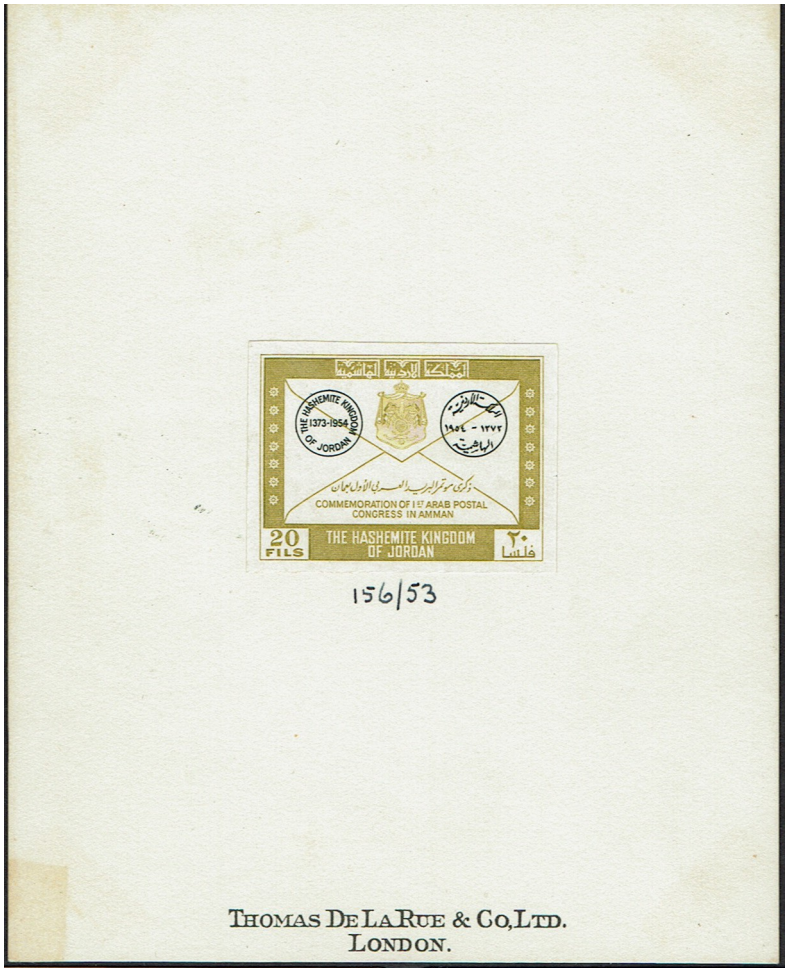
The next two illustrations shown in *figs. 17 and 18* are of the imperforate colour proofs on two pages in the issued colours of the 1959 King Hussein definitive set of 16 stamps, all mounted on a four-page Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. presentation folder with each stamp being numbered in blue or black.



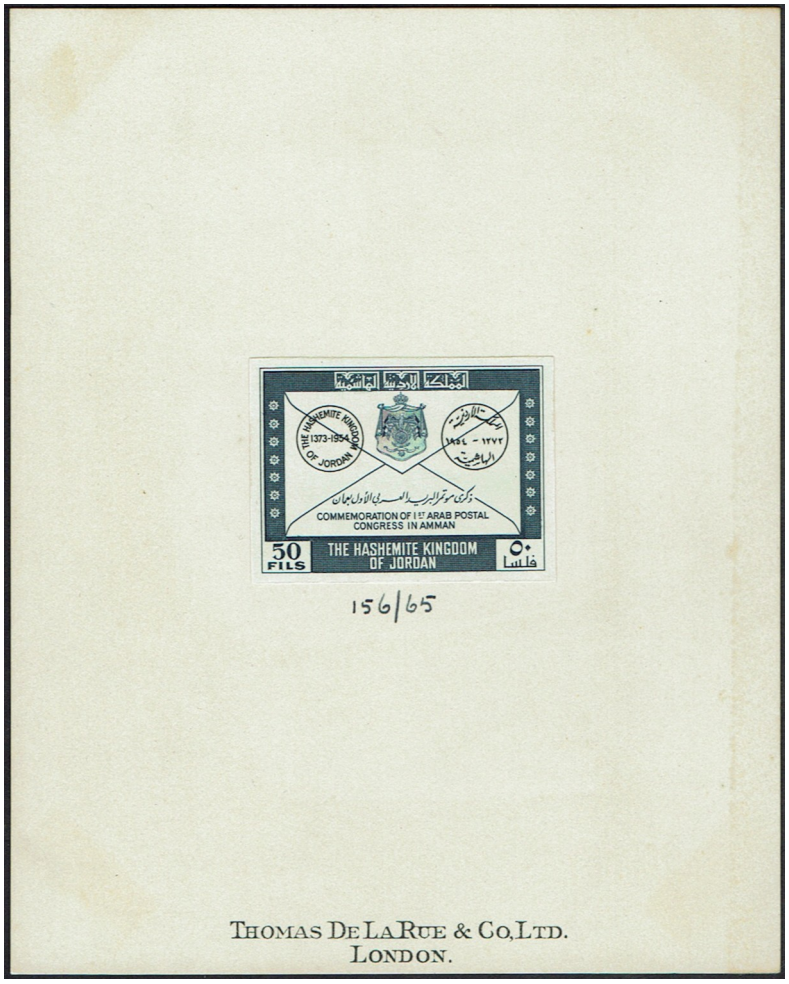


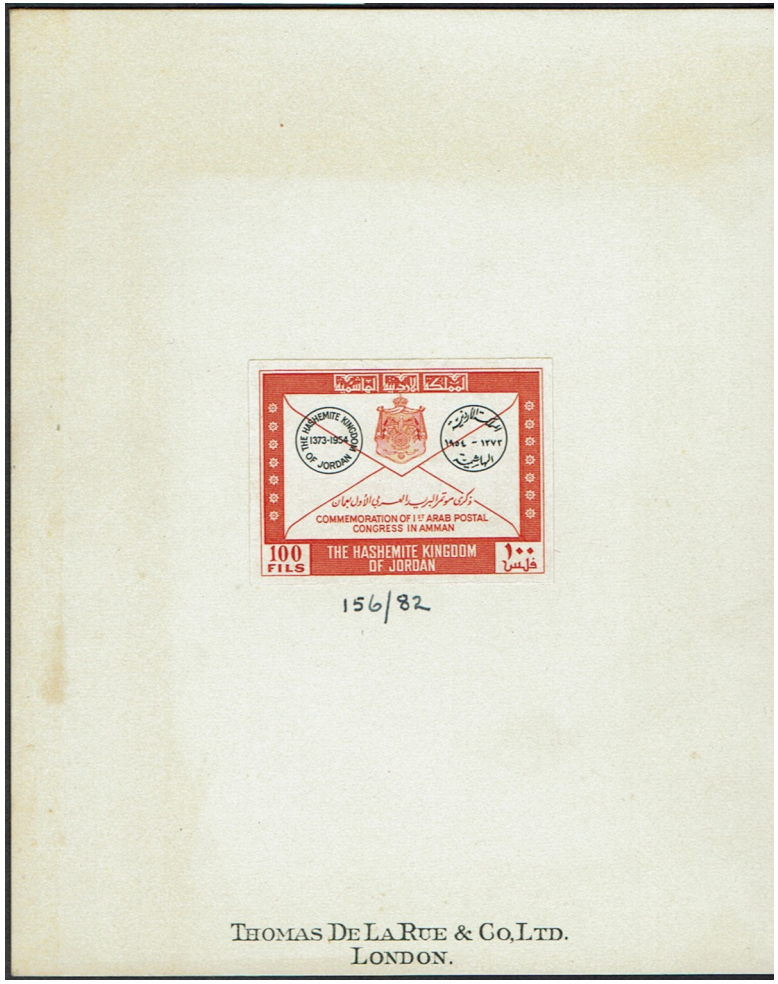
Figs. 12–12a: Imperforate colour proofs of the issued complete set of 6: 1956 First Arab Postal Congress in Amman. The proofs, prepared by Thomas De La Rue & Co., are mounted on six presentation cards measuring 101×122 mm. *(figs. 12–12e on this and the next two pages)*





Figs. 12b–12c: Imperforate colour proofs of the issued complete set of 6: 1956 First Arab Postal Congress in Amman. The proofs, prepared by Thomas De La Rue & Co., are mounted on six presentation cards measuring 101×122 mm.





Figs. 12d–12e: Imperforate colour proofs of the issued complete set of 6: 1956 First Arab Postal Congress in Amman. The proofs, prepared by Thomas De La Rue & Co., are mounted on six presentation cards measuring 101×122 mm.



Fig. 14: Partly hand-painted essay, red on black: “BIRTH OF H.R.H. / FEBRUARY 1956”. “Designed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.”

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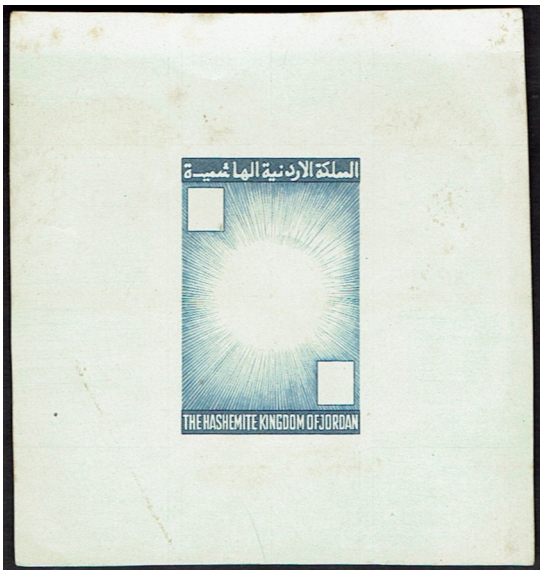
SEPA Single Euro Payments Area Einheitlicher Euro-Zahlungsverkehrsraum

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





Fig. 17: Imperforate colour proofs of the 1959 King Hussein definitive set mounted on a four-page Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd. presentation folder.





Figs. 15 and 15a: A proof of the background design of the 1958 Universal Declaration of Human Rights set. The issued stamp is seen next to the proof to compare the end result of this proof.



Fig. 16: Four essay die proofs of the unissued stamps commemorating the Arab Union, prepared by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., dated “14 February 1958”. Note the “Jordan Postage” and “Iraq Postage” inscriptions.

Proofs of the West Bank in my Collection

Now I move to the West Bank which fell under Jordanian administration in the period between 1948 and 1967. The first item here is shown in *fig. 19*. Here we see two essays of the highest two values (500 mils and 1 dinar) of the definitive King Abdullah set of 16 stamps of December 1948 with the bilingual "PALESTINE" overprint. The imperforate proofs are stuck on two 104×119 mm dark green thick carton cards with a diagonal "SPECIMEN" hand-stamp in red on each stamp. Both cards are initialled on the left lower corner and they were prepared by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

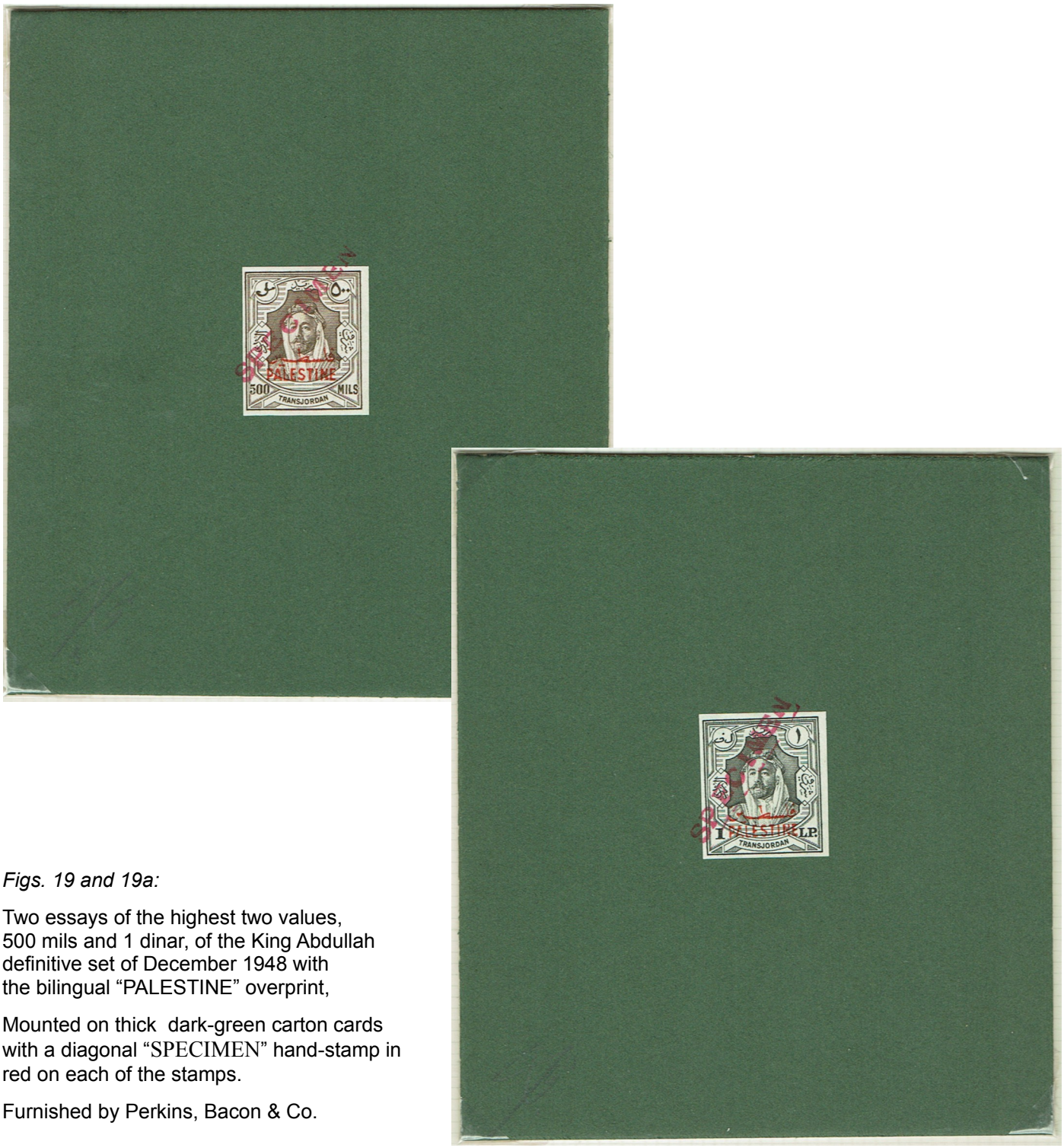
Finally in *fig. 20* we see eleven Postage Due stamps overprinted "PALESTINE" in Arabic and English and having the denominations of 2 mils (8 stamps) and 10 mils (3 stamps). All these stamps of December 1948 are imperforate proofs with wide margins and they have the black "PALESTINE" overprint in many different varieties: inverted, double, double and slanted, double diagonal, double inverted, misplaced, triple and quadruple overprints. These were all trial proofs of the overprint. Or might I ask: do these fall under the heading 'printing waste'?



Fig. 20–20j: Eleven Postage Due stamps overprinted "PALESTINE" in Arabic and English, 2 m and 8 m. Imperforate proofs with wide margins, December 1948.
The black "PALESTINE" overprint presents itself in many different varieties: inverted, double, double and slanted, double diagonal, double inverted, misplaced, triple and quadruple overprints.

Appeal

At the end of this article, I would like to add the following appeal to my fellow collectors: As I believe that next to the proofs and essays presented here a relatively big amount of others exist: So all additions, corrections and comments will be greatly appreciated.



Figs. 19 and 19a:

Two essays of the highest two values, 500 mils and 1 dinar, of the King Abdullah definitive set of December 1948 with the bilingual “PALESTINE” overprint,

Mounted on thick dark-green carton cards with a diagonal “SPECIMEN” hand-stamp in red on each of the stamps.

Furnished by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Sources and Literature

- Ledger, R.T.: *Philatelic history of Jordan : 1922–1953*. Amman: Ledger, 1953. 142 p.
- Najjar, Abed H.: *The stamps of Jordan 1920–1965 : a philatelic study*. London: Sahara, c 1998. 240 p. ISBN: 1-953259-10-2.
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Slogan Marks of the World Refugee Year

by Lawrence Fisher and Dr. Ofir Winter[1]

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In 1958, there were millions of refugees who still had not been resettled and were handled mainly by two organizations, UNHCR and UNRWA.

Based on an idea initiated by the United Kingdom, the United Nations decided on a World Refugee Year (WRY). UN General Assembly Resolution 1285 of 5th December 1958, which was set to begin in June of 1959, for refugees all over the world. The World Refugee Year was officially launched on 28th June 1959. The basic idea of World Refugee Year was that a special, purely humanitarian effort should be made to bring refugee problems nearer to a solution. The emblem of the WRY was an uprooted oak tree. It depicted the refugees being uprooted from their own home (see *fig. 1*).

For the official United Nations stamps, Olav Mathiesen from Denmark designed a special emblem. It depicted a tall standing silhouette between protective hands and subsequently became the official UNHCR logo (*fig. 2*).[2]



Fig.1:

Stamp of Israel depicting the official WRY symbol.



Fig. 2: Proof of the official U.N. stamp, dated 2.09.1959.

1 The co-author, Dr. Ofir Winter, is a research fellow at the INSS.

2 One wonders why the special World Refugee Year logo was not used on the stamps of the UN itself, as well as by some other countries. Lawrence replied: "I was informed by Edward Hynes, a retired UNPA official, that in 1958 the WRY symbol was not ready yet when they needed to prepare the stamps."*(editor)*

United Nation General Assembly Resolution 1285 (XIII)[3]

782nd plenary meeting, 5 December 1958

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[4] together with the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund at its ninth (special) session on 26 September 1958,[5]

Convinced of the need to make a further world-wide effort to help resolve the world refugee problem,

Having considered the proposal for a World Refugee Year to begin in June 1959,

Noting that this proposal has two aims, namely:

(a) To focus interest on the refugee problem and to encourage additional financial contributions from Governments, voluntary agencies and the general public for its solution,

(b) To encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions, through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration, on a purely humanitarian basis and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves,

1. Urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to co-operate, in accordance with the national wishes and needs of each country and from a humanitarian point of view, in promoting a World Refugee Year as a practical means of securing increased assistance for refugees throughout the world;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take such steps as he may think fit to assist in the promotion of a World Refugee Year in accordance with the present resolution.

Yearbook of the United Nations 1960[6]

Ch. 8: Assistance to Refugees
The World Refugee Year

[…]

In addition, a stamp plan, jointly sponsored by the High Commissioner's Office and UNRWA, led 72 countries and territories to issue special stamps in aid of WRY. The plan was expected to produce over $1 million for United Nations refugee work.

[…]

United Nation General Assembly Resolution 1502 (XV)[7]

935th plenary meeting, 5 December 1960

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1285 (XIII) of 5 December 1958 and 1390 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 on the World Refugee Year,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the World Refugee Year,[8]

Noting with gratification the remarkable success of the World Refugee Year in many parts of the world, not only financially but also in promoting solutions of problems relating to large numbers of refugees, particularly those who are handicapped,

Noting further that the World Refugee Year has focused the attention of world opinion on the problems of refugees,

Believing that the enthusiasm and interest aroused by the World Refugee Year can, if maintained, make a vital contribution to this end,

1. Expresses its thanks to all Governments, national committees, non-governmental organizations and private individuals who have contributed to the success of the World Refugee Year, as well as to the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for the World Refugee Year, for their efforts in this regard;

2. Requests States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, as well as international non-governmental organizations, to continue their efforts to assist refugees on a purely humanitarian basis, especially by:

(a) Increased co-operation with the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

(b) Efforts to maintain the public interest aroused by the World Refugee Year in the solution of refugee problems;

(c) The encouragement of additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or integration in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the refugees themselves;

(d) The further encouragement of financial contributions for international assistance to refugees including contributions from non-governmental organizations and the general public;

3. Expresses the hope that all people everywhere will take into consideration the problems of refugees and the need for sustained and increased efforts for their ultimate solution.

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3 Source: https://www.unhcr.org/excom/bgares/3ae69ef3a/world-refugee-year.html.
4 References Official Records of the General Assembly, 13th Session, Suppl. No. 11 (A/3828/Rev.1) and Suppl. No. 11A (A/3828/Rev.1/Add.1).
5 References Official Records of the General Assembly, 13th Session, Suppl. No. 11A (A/3828/Rev.1/Add.1), appendix II.
6 See p. 375. Online: https://www.unhcr.org/excom/yearbook/4e1ee775b/yearbook-united-nations-1960-part-1-section-2-chapter-8-refugees.html?
7 Source: https://www.unhcr.org/excom/bgares/3ae69ef40.
8 References Official Records of the General Assembly, 15th Session, Annexes, agenda item 33, document A/4546.

As a part of World Refugee Year some Arab nations issued stamps to turn the problem to the subject of Palestinian refugees, many of them using the same design. Their omnibus issue depicted the UNHCR insignia in the top left, a woman and a child in tatty clothing, next to a tent, pointing to a map, clearly marked Palestine, as in the Palestine mandate territory (*fig. 3*).

This design was used on stamps by Egypt (UAR), including a version for Gaza with the same motif, Syria and Yemen. Both Egypt and Syria used UAR, i.e. United Arab Republic, as the country name. United Arab Republic was a union between Egypt and Syria as a part of Gamal Abdel Nasser's attempt at pan Arabism. It began in 1958 and existed until 1961. The UAR was a member of the United Arab States, a loose confederation with the Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen, which also was dissolved in 1961. This would explain why Yemen issued a pair of stamps with the exact same design. Saudi Arabia issued a set of three stamps, but their motif was different. It showed the use of the actual WRY emblem plus the map of Israel as it was in 1960 (*fig. 5*).





Figs. 3 and 4: Two stamps (UAR Egypt and Jordan) depicting the UNHCR logo.



Fig.5: A Saudi stamp with the official WRY symbol.

Slogan Marks and Cancellations

However as we all know, when dealing with stamps, it is a simple issue of looking in a catalogue, as stamps issued by valid stamp issuing countries, according to the Universal Postal Union, UPU, are well documented. However there is little documentation on the use of slogan cancels on mail. Various slogans were issued as a part of the World Refugee year, only a few are documented.



Fig.6: Letter from Sudan, 1960, featuring the slogan hand-stamp "Remember the million Palestine refugees evicted from their homes on May 15 1948".

The figure above (*fig. 6*) displays a letter from Sudan in 1960 with a bilingual slogan (Arabic and English) "Remember the million Palestine refugees evicted from their homes on May 15 1948". Here we see the claim that the number of refugees was a million. In essence it is unknown how many Arab refugees fled as there are many differing accounts, from a low of 200,000 as initially stated by Syria, through 300,000 as broadcast by Iraq or 472,000 as reported by Ralph Bunche to the UN in 1948.

The same slogan was used on mail from Iraq. In almost 40 years of collecting, less than 10 covers from Iraq have been seen by the authors of this article (*fig. 7*).



Fig. 7: An Iraqi cover with a similar hand-stamp
"Remember the million Palestine refugees evicted from their homes on May 15, 1948".
The Egyptian meter applied on arrival at Cairo Airport reads:
"Arab nationalism: a message of peace and culture".

Jordan issued a similar slogan, only in English, with "Remember the million Palestine refugees expelled from their homes on May 15, 1948". There was a change in wording from "evicted" to "expelled" (*fig. 8*). Again, in almost 40 years of collecting, less than 10 have been seen by the authors of this article. Was the change of wording intentional? Expelled has a harsher connotation than evicted; one cannot return when expelled, but eviction implies that they will be able to return.

According to the Al-Barīd,[9] the Jordanian slogan also exists in Arabic. The same magazine speaks of a slogan in which the word "expelled" was changed to "denied." In 40 years of collecting, an example has not reached the market.

Recently another slogan has been seen from Jordan, "Remember the million Palestine refugees aviated from their homes on May 1948" (*fig. 9*). To the best of our knowledge, this is undocumented, to date. Why the use of the word "aviated"? Aviate implies to fly or to pilot an airplane. Was this intentional or an incorrect translation?

9 Kaplanian, 2005.



Fig. 8: Cover from Jordan featuring the slogan hand-stamp
"Remember the million Palestine refugees expelled from their homes on 15 May 1948".



Fig. 9: Cover from Jordan with Arabic and English hand-stamp, the latter stating
"Remember the million Palestine refugees aviated from their homes on May, 1948".

Lebanon also issued a bilingual slogan, in French and Arabic, "Remember the million Palestine refugees expelled from their homes on 15th May 1948". Strangely, to this date, this is the only copy seen!

Egypt also issued slogans for the World Refugee Year. They issued a slogan, in English, inscribed: "Remember Homeless Million Arab Refugees", no mention of Palestinians. This was used on both incoming mail, as seen on the letter from Lebanon (*fig. 11*, note the "A" in the Cairo Airport cancel, presumably for arrival) and on outgoing mail (*fig. 12,* note the "T" in the Port Said, presumably for transmission). Once again very few of these slogans have surfaced.



Figs. 10 and 10a: Lebanese cover with slogan hand-stamp on its reverse
"Souvenez-vous du million de réfugiés palestiniens qui ont été expulsés de leurs foyers le 15 mai 1948".



Figs. 11 and 11a: A Lebanese cover with the meter mark slogan "Remember homeless million Arab refugees" struck on arrival at Cairo Airport.

A slogan, only in Arabic, was also issued: "The Anniversary of the Displacement of One Million Palestinians / 15 May 1948" (*fig. 13*). Why the specific mention of Palestinian refugees only in the Arabic slogan?

These Egyptian slogans were both reissued in 1965. According to the Egyptian Post Magazine, they were reissued on outgoing mail in honour of the "Anniversary of the theft of Palestinian Land". The slogan in English was to be used on mail from Cairo Airport as of 17th May 1965 and the Arabic slogan was to be used on mail from Cairo and Alexandria from 8th May 1965. The authors have only seen the Arabic slogan for 1965.

In addition to the Lebanese slogan, Syria issued the same slogan, but to date only a single copy has come to market. Sources in Lebanon say that it was probably only in use only in the middle of May of 1960 for the Nakba, although they did not refer to a Nakba in 1960.

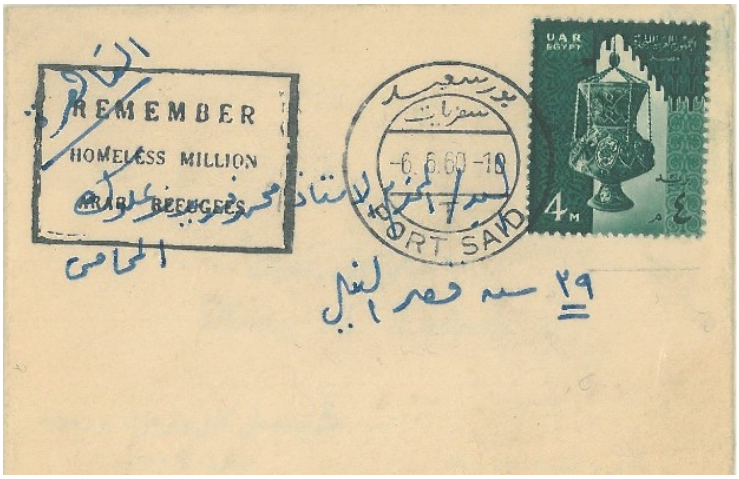


Fig. 12: Cut-out from another cover displaying the slogan meter mark in English.



Fig. 13: All-Arabic meter mark slogan "في ذكرى تشريد مليون فلسطيني ١٥ مايو ١٩٤٨".

Conclusion

This article deals solely with the events surrounding the World Refugee Year. After this event the Arab countries used stamps to show their solidarity with the refugee issue. The use of stamps as a propaganda tool is not new and numerous articles have been written about this. Slogan cancels are relatively undocumented. It is very strange that so few slogans have surfaced, presumably because some were in Arabic but it does offer an opportunity to add spice to a collection.

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Palestine Rare Destinations: Iceland 1947

by Max Michel Mann

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This is a very rare cover from Mandate Palestine to Iceland: Registered letter dispatched on 13th January 1947 from Rishon Le Tsiona (Rishon Le Tsiyon) to Húsavík, Iceland.

Franking: 2m + 13m + 20m = 35m. This is the correct postage fee for a registered cover. Date-stamp "RISHON LE TSIYON": Dorfman type D8 (31.03.1937–2.04.1948), Sacher type 7 (18.12.1936–14.05.1948). Registration label "RISHON LE TSIYON" (Sacher type 7, no date range stated).

Dispatch route: Overland by ship Haifa to Brindisi, by train from Brindisi (Italy) to Rostock (Germany), then by ship to Gedser (Denmark), by train to Copenhagen, then by ship to Reykjavík (Iceland). Finally by Icelandic supply ship to its final destination, Húsavík, a village on the north coast of the island. On the reverse: Húsavík arrival mark 10.02.1947. Dispatch time: 29 days.

The addressee is Friðrik Hákon Örn Friðriksson (1927–2016) who lived in Húsavík until 1954. He is known for his photographs of the area and later became pastor in Mývetningar and Þingeyingar.[1]



Fig. 1: One of only a few known covers from Palestine to Iceland.

1 Cf. Arnar Friðriksson's Museum of Photography; http://www.husmus.is/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=353&Itemid=280&lang=is

Jordan's Postcard for King Hussein's Fiftieth Birthday 1985

by Dr. David K. Smith

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In two earlier articles, Avo Kaplanian has drawn attention to the limited number of postal stationery cards issued by the postal service in Jordan.[1] A further postcard was issued in 1985 to mark the 50th birthday of the late King Hussein, as illustrated in *figs. 2 to 2d*. In the same way as the later 'touristic postcards' this was prepaid by airmail to any destination in the world, but did not carry any imprinted pictorial stamp design.

The design of the card (148×115mm) matches the design of the 200 Fils block (miniature sheet) issued on 14th November 1985 for the king's birthday (SG MS1478, MiNr. Bl. 51), which was the occasion for national celebration. The postal card was issued with little advance publicity as a "boon to the people of Jordan" and available free of charge at post offices; though I do not know if every post office had stocks. The imprinted postage paid marking has minimal detail, alongside a pentagonal design widely used during the national celebrations. My used copy of the card reached the U.K. successfully (*fig. 1*)

I am grateful to Avo Kaplanian for an exchange of correspondence about this card.

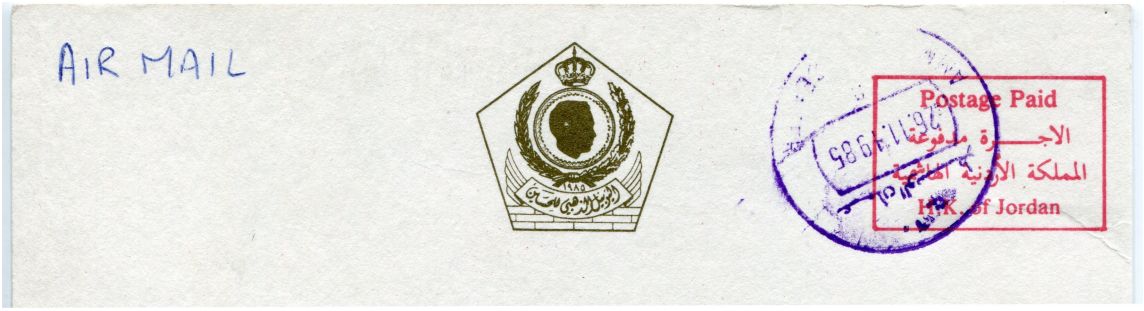
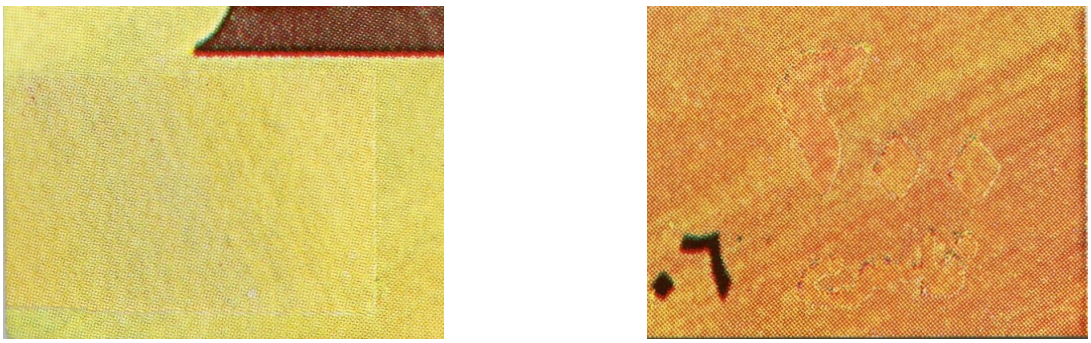
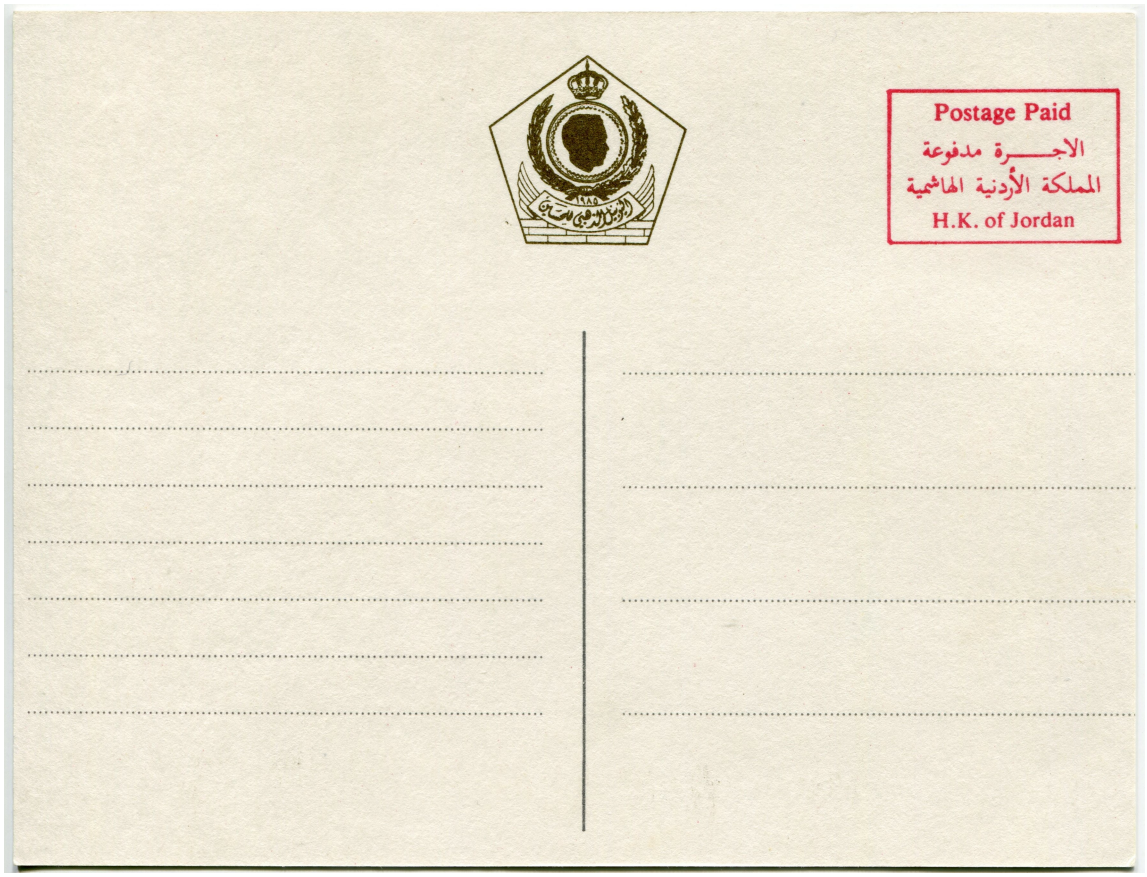


Fig. 1: Detail from the address side of a used card: Amman 26.11.1985.



Figs. 2–2a: Closer examination proves that the design is identical to the contemporaneous block, with only the denominations in the bottom two corners crudely excised.

1 Kaplanian, Avo: *The 'one & only' postcard of Jordan*. In: MEPB, no. 4, 2016, pp. 21–26.
Kaplanian, Avo, and material from Bernd-Dieter Buscke: *Jordan's touristic post cards : The 'one and only' post card of Jordan – Revisited*. In: MEPB, no. 9, 2018, pp. 98–100.





Figs. 2b–2c: The address and pictorial side of the 1985 commemorative postal card.

Market Report: Supplies of Post Office Postal Stationery Wrappers of Middle East Countries 2011–2020

by Dr. John K. Courtis (FRPSL)

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There are eight Middle Eastern countries and postal entities that issued Post Office postal stationery wrappers. Because of low survival rates it is of interest to know whether the supply of used wrappers coming onto the market has been stable or declining.

Some awareness of what has happened in the last decade will allow country collectors and postal stationery collectors to assess the likelihood and time involved in being able to complete their collections. Also, there is a relationship between scarce supply and higher prices so there might be a financial impact.

The figures in *table 1* are based on daily listings of used wrappers on the internet site eBay. These have been hand-collected by the author over the past decade. They represent different used wrappers; duplicates have been removed.

Although eBay is not the only auction site or source of wrappers available to the philatelic market, it is large, growing, objective, and transparent, with many buyers and many sellers. It is available to anyone worldwide who is connected to the internet. It has 182 million active buyers and more than US-$ 10 billion in revenue in 2020.

The total supply of wrappers for the eight countries was 1,282. Two countries dominate the supply: Egypt with 690 (being 54%) and German Post Offices in the Levant with 423 or 33%. The other six countries account for the remaining 13% of the total. These countries and postal entities are examined for uncommon types and scarcity.

Table 1: Annual Listings of Post Office Used Wrappers (2011–2020)

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
British Levant POs	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	4	0	1	14
Egypt	41	80	95	93	72	69	65	66	63	46	690
German Levant POs	20	41	44	40	41	40	59	48	49	41	423
Mandate Palestine	4	2	1	3	6	6	2	2	4	4	34
Persia	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	1	10
Sudan	0	2	1	7	2	4	7	7	1	6	37
Syria	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Turkey	15	9	8	4	2	11	6	8	3	6	72
Total	84	135	151	150	126	130	145	136	120	105	1282

Egypt

A collector of Egypt will experience difficulty in obtaining more than half of these issues. The supply is dominated by the 1889 first issues of 1m brown and 2m green sphinx and pyramids. These two issues account for about 90% of the available used copies.

In 1914, the indicia were changed to Gyassas sailboats on the Nile for the 1m brown and Cleopatra on the 2m green. These two types are listed regularly and the collector should be able to acquire these with patience.

In 1931, there was a colour change for these two indicia: 1m from brown to orange and 2m from green to black. Only four copies of the orange and a single copy of the black have been recorded in my database and these types are difficult to find.

In 1932, two types depicting King Faud were issued, 1m orange and 2m black. While the 1m appears more frequently, the 2m black, and the 4m green issued in 1937 to meet higher postal rates, appear with single issues only. They are scarce and collectors will need to consider mint copies as an interim measure.

In 1939, the first of three wrappers depicting King Farouk was issued, a 1m orange brown. In 1941, the 4m green was issued and in 1947, the 2m red orange 'Marshal' design of King Farouk was issued. The supply of these is small with six copies of the 1m, a single copy of the 4m, and two copies of the red orange 2m. Unused copies will necessarily have to suffice unless non-eBay sources are known to supply these later issue wrappers.





Figs. 1 and 2: Egypt 1937 4m King Faud and 1941 4m King Farouk

German Post Offices in Levant

There were six Post Office types issued between 1900 and 1908 for German Post Offices in the Levant. Except for the 1908 issue all are overprinted "10 PARA 10"; the location of the overprint and the bars over the "A"s of "PARA" helping to differentiate the different types. Only the first issue is a different design, being a numeral. All other types depict the 'Germania' design. Excellent illustrations of overprinting and watermarking can be found in Kośniowski's catalogue.[1]

The difficulty faced by a collector when using eBay images is that the watermarked variety cannot be detected. The supply of these wrappers tends to be dominated by the 1901 issue, clearly detectable by the Jerusalem postmark 1902. The 1904 issue with flat bars over "A" can be detected

1 Kośniowski, Jan: *Postal stationery newspaper wrapper catalogue*. 2019. 3 vols.

as can the 1905 with overprint positioned in the centre of the indicium.

The overprint on the 1908 issue appears on a diagonal reading upwards. Only the 1908 issue is difficult to detect because of the presence of the watermark. The supply of all of these types is regular and the collector will have little difficulty in obtaining a copy of each type, given the caveat of the watermarked issue.

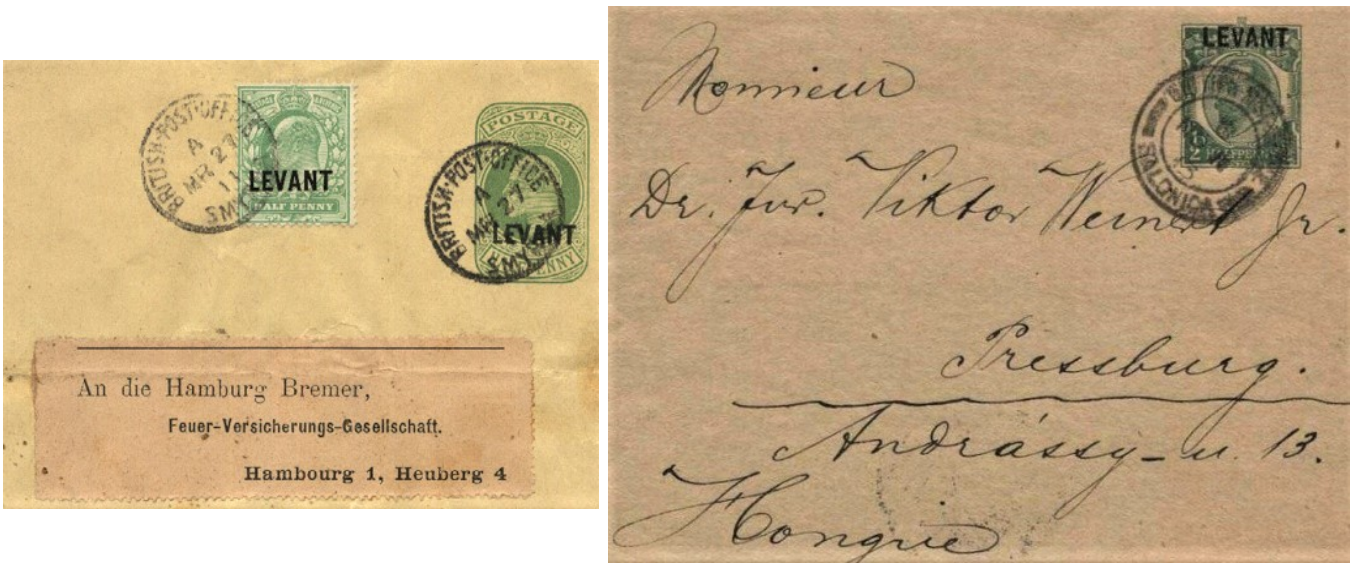


Figs. 3 and 4: German Post Offices in the Levant 1904 'Reichspost' (bars above A) and 1905 'Deutsches Reich'.

Great Britain Post Offices in the Levant

There were three issues of Post Office types of Great Britain indicia overprinted "LEVANT". They infrequently come onto the market and only 14 listings were recorded for the decade ending 2020.

The first issue in 1905 was the De La Rue printing of the 1902 GB yellow green ½d indicium of King Edward VII overprinted. The is the most 'common' of the extant quantities. The second issue is the 1911 issue of the McCorquodale printing of this indicium, and the third issue is the 1912 GB King George V indicium overprinted. These second and third issues are elusive wrappers with only two copies of each in the database. Considerable patience will be needed to acquire them from eBay.

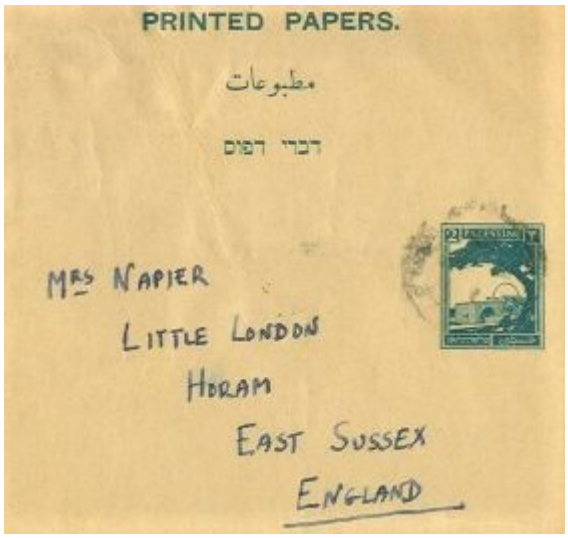


Figs. 5 and 6: GB Post Offices in Levant: 1905 King Edward VII, 1912 King George V.

Mandate Palestine

There were two Post Office issues of Palestine. In 1931 there was a 2m blue green depicting Rachel's tomb with headings in English, Arabic and Hebrew. This wrapper was intended for inland use although there is one in the database addressed to East Sussex, England without uprating.

The other wrapper is a 3m yellow green with heading in English and French. Both wrappers were printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd. The supply of both of these is constant but limited with low annual amounts being listed. Nevertheless, a collector should have no difficulty in obtaining each of these types.





Figs. 7 and 8: Mandate Palestine 1931, 2m blue to England, and 3m yellow green to Canada.



Figs. 9 and 10:

The 1931 3m wrapper used in 1945, uprated by 2m, sent from Jerusalem to the USA.

(contributed by the editor)

Persia

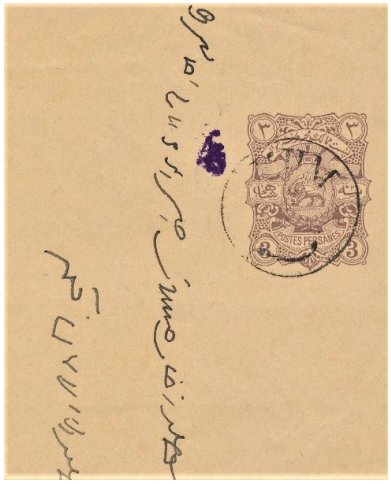
This is a difficult country to collect if used copies are required. There have been numerous listings of mint copies which may be a realistic, and perhaps the only, alternative. In the past decade, only ten copies of these wrappers have been listed, an average annual rate of one.

Persia issued 25 Post Office types if wrappers hand-stamped with control marks are included. Only two of these from 1902 onward have values for used copies in the Kośniowski catalogue. Even mint copies of the 1902 and 1904 control mark issues have high catalogue values.

The first issue in 1885 is mired in controversy and as a consequence was never officially issued for postal use, although there is a copy in the database that warrants expertising. The second issue in 1888 is also of concern because the overprint was forged. Mint copies are to be found of both the original and forged overprint.

In 1893, the first issue of the Coat of Arms with Persian Lion and Sun appeared, a 1ch lilac. This was followed in 1897 with three issues depicting the same design: 2ch brown, 3ch violet and 6ch orange. It is these four Post Office types that can be found, but with patience; they appear regularly but in small quantities. The 3ch is the most 'common' of these with 15 copies listed since 2003. The 1ch has three copies, the 2ch 5 copies and the 6ch 1 copy. Perhaps these wrappers are more readily available from non-eBay sources. The 1899 issue of the 3ch with arabesque control mark has made an appearance five times. The wrappers of Persia in used condition are some of the most elusive wrappers to challenge the collector.





Figs. 11 and 12: Persia 1897, 6ch orange, and 1899 3ch violet with arabesque control mark in violet.

Sudan

One could be forgiven for thinking every collector would like to acquire a copy of the desert postman on camel indicium on a wrapper. It is a gem in design and captures the romance of the time. Sudan issued six Post Office types, the first three of which, in 1898, were the sphinx and pyramid indicia of Egypt overprinted in Arabic and "SOUDAN" in English. There has been a steady but muted supply of these during the past decade, and a collector should be able to obtain a used copy of each. Less than ten copies of each have appeared since 2003.

The larger postman on camel indicium issued in 1898 comprised a 1m brown and a 2m green and both have appeared regularly with 14 copies of the 1m and 18 copies of the 2m since 2003. Only the smaller 1921 issue of the same design in 2m orange brown is scarce. Only a single copy has appeared since 2003 and is a difficult wrapper to find.

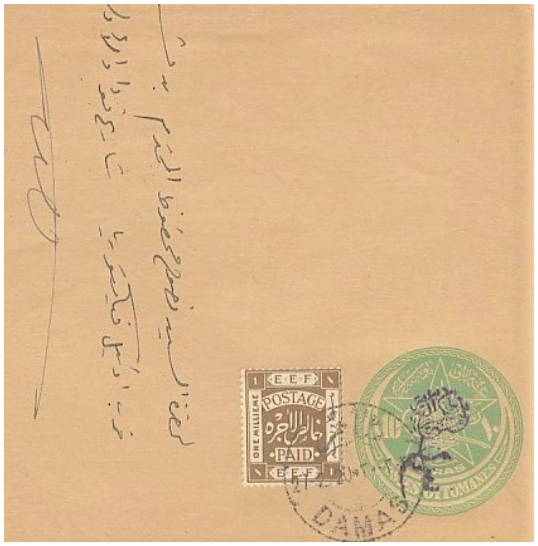


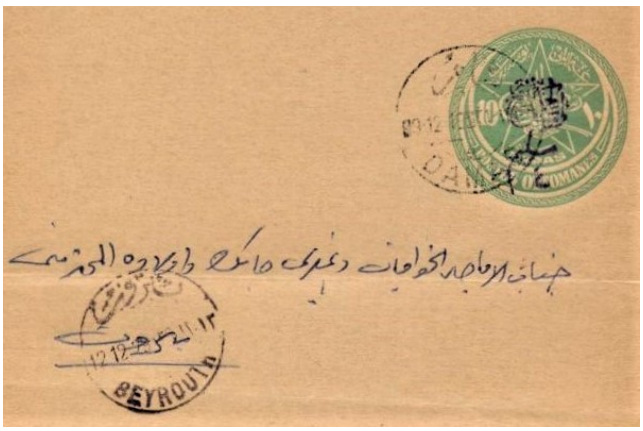


Figs. 13 and 14: Sudan 1908, 1m brown, and 1921 2m orange brown 'Desert Postman on Camel'.

Syria

In the past decade only two Post Office types have been issued. In 1920, two indicia of Turkey were overprinted with symbol and value in Arabic: the 1m on 2p violet and the 4m on 10p green. Kośniowski notes there have not been any genuine used copies recorded. The database has no copy of the 1m, but three copies of the 4m, two of which are shown in *figs. 13 and 14* for inspection of alleged non-genuine usage.





Figs. 15 and 16: Syria 1920, overprinted Turkey 4m on 10p green, genuine usage questioned.

Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

There were eight Post Office issues of Turkey. In 1901, a set of four were issued showing a small Tughra design printed on thin oily paper. They were printed locally by the Public Debt Department of the Ministry of Finance.

During the past decade the supply of wrappers of Turkey was 72, with an annual average of about seven and a range of two to 15. The supply has been regular, but it is mostly the last issues in 1914

that are available. The earlier issues do exist in small quantities and the patient collector should be able to obtain a used example of each of the 5pa violet, 10pa green, both intended for inland mail, and a 5pa yellow brown and 10pa yellow green intended for foreign mail.

The 1902 issue of the 20pa carmine and the 1p blue are shrouded in mystery. They were not needed because there was no increase in postal rates and it is possible they were issued in error. There are five copies of the 20pa and four copies of the 1p and these are shown in *fig. 16*. The 1914 issues are larger and circular, a 2pa brown and a 10pa green. These should pose little difficulty in acquisition.





Figs. 17 and 18: Turkey 1902, 20pa carmine, 1p blue.

Summary

Post Office postal stationery wrappers of Middle East countries and postal entities examined here show a mixed response in terms of supply coming onto the market in the decade ending 2020. While eBay is not the only philatelic source of wrappers, it serves to identify wrappers that can be acquired from this source as used copies, and those that are best acquired as unused copies, at least temporarily.

Only German Post Offices in the Levant and Mandate Palestine are relatively easy to collect with all types having appeared on eBay (assuming the watermarked Levant variety appeared). Egypt has experienced a big supply over the decade, but later issues are difficult to find, a story that can be told for many other worldwide entities. This slowdown in supply is easy to understand when the demand for wrappers decreased as alternative media enables speedier transmission of news and other printed matter.

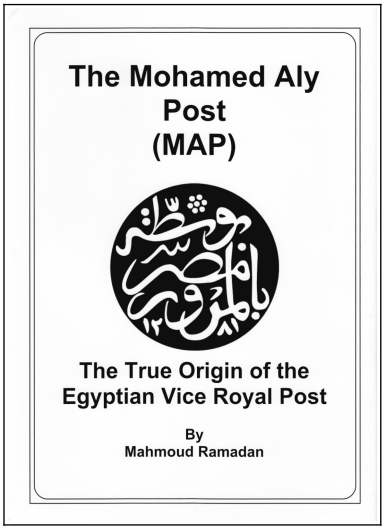
For Syria, and the Persia issues with control marks, eBay is not a reliable source for acquiring these wrappers. Sudan's final issue is scarce. Issues of Great Britain Post Offices in the Levant are also elusive. Turkey's 1902 issues with higher denominations are difficult to find, possibly because their issue was a mistake.

Taken overall, the region offers some interesting challenges for the collector. There would need to be compromises, some wrappers can be acquired used, but some would need to be acquired in unused condition because there are degrees of doubt as to whether they were actually used commercially.

Mahmoud Ramadan: The Mohamed Aly Post (MAP)

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Mahmoud Ramadan: The Mohamed Aly Post (MAP): The True Origin of the Egyptian Vice Royal Post.

81 pages, A4, hardbound with dust-jacket, b/w and coloured illustrations and maps.

Cairo, 2020. ISBN 978-977-90-8986-9

Enquiries: Mahmoud Ramadan, m.ramadan@medmark.eg[1]

When in 1798 French troops under General Napoléon Bonaparte invaded Egypt and Syria, a postal service was instituted, at first it was to just serve the occupation forces, but was later opened to civilian mails, targetting the community of local and foreign traders in (mainly) Lower Egypt. This attempt failed and after the French troops were defeated, these provinces of the Ottoman Empire fell back to the traditional ways of conveying messages: Government institutions relied on official messengers exchanging mails between Egypt's two political and commercial centres, Cairo and Alexandria, as well as provincial capitals, whereas traders used their own private messenger services, largely on an ad hoc basis.

Some time after 1820 the government scheme was put on a better organised basis: regular services were introduced, ranging from daily despatches between Cairo and Alexandria, with other towns serviced once or more a week, and farther destinations, like Sudan, once a month. Commerce still used their own services and those of forwarding agents for connections to other countries. This Government scheme opened itself also to commercial and private mails within Egypt. The operation of Carlo Meratti became widely used. This is usually referred to as the Vice-Royal Postal Service in contemporaneous reports and documents, and is now better known as the Mohamed Aly Post (MAP). This service is the object of Ramadan's study.

Initially Ramadan discusses the knowledge about the MAP through articles published, tracing hints by Georges Khayat (1932) and Jacques Tagher (1951).[2] The latter had access to state archives and his information forms the basis of most of what is known about MAP. The Vice-Royal Post is said to have been instituted in the early 1820s,[3] but the first documentary evidence stems from the appointment of Ali el-Damahouri as head of the service in 1825. He was the brother of Hassan el-Badehi, who, with Omar Hamid, operated the government scheme under contract:[4]

> *While private and commercial mail was carried by this service, no postal markings were used, and thus it becomes quite difficult to distinguish such correspondence from others that were possibly delivered by other means or even hand-delivered, unless there are manuscript indications on the outside or within the text that explain the method of transport.*

1 The book was provided to me free-of -charge as I am a member of the Egypt Study Circle.
2 *La création du service postal égyptien au XIXe siècle*. In: L'Orient Philatélique, no. 75, 1951.
3 An optical telegraph line from Cairo to Alexandria is referred to as operating after 1817.
4 Quoted from p. 25.

Ramadan then discusses letters from the era to discern their official nature (based on the sender and addressee details) and any hints of the operation of MAP. Apparently no covers are known prior to 1834, and none after 1856: listed are 19 letters, of which three examples are illustrated.

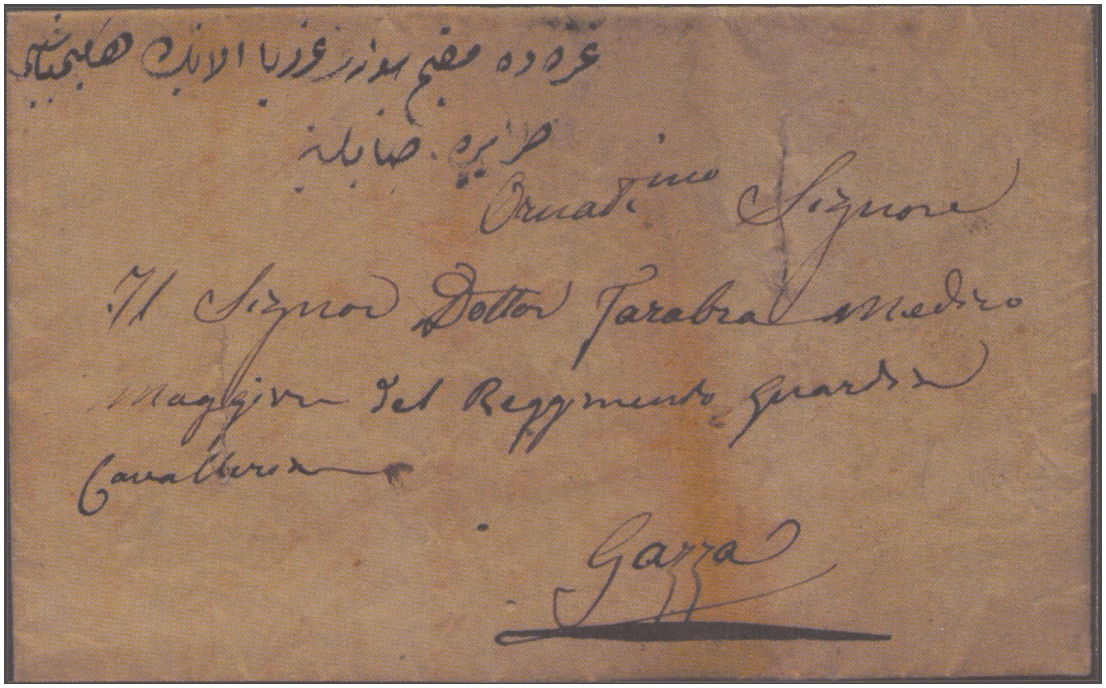


Fig. 2: Official-to-official letter dispatched by MAP, showing the address translated into Arabic. The letter, dated 19.10.1835, is from an administrator at the military medical corps in Cairo to Dr. Tarabra, chief doctor of the *Reggimento Generale Cavalleria* in Gaza, which was under Egyptian rule at the time. The cover is slitted for disinfection (fumigation against cholera).

The author then discusses the Posta Europea instituted by Carlo Meratti when he expanded his commercial forwarding operation in 1831 by opening two branches (Cairo and Alexandria) for the public and conveying mails daily between the two cities within 24 hours. Ramadan argues that official and commercial mails were carried by MAP for free and that consequently any letter not marked by Meratti's Posta Europea must have been conveyed by MAP. The book by Luca D. Biolati is referenced, concluding that from 1843 MAP carried the mails of Posta Europea between Cairo and Alexandria under contract and that MAP no longer accepted private mails. In the rest of Egypt, MAP continued its commercial service.

With the full opening of the railway line between Cairo and Alexandria in 1857, Posta Europea, now owned by Meretti's nephew Tito Chini and Giaccomi Muzzi, quickly embraced this new transportation means and ceased using MAP for this route. From 1862 Posta Europea was granted free railway transport in exchange for handling official mails in Lower Egypt, with MAP continuing their services south of Cairo. The author discusses the apparent cooperation between the two postal operators. In 1864, after the death of Chini, the Egyptian Government bought out the company for 950,000 francs, the new concern Postes Égyptiennes started in 1865 with Giaccomi Muzzi as Director-General.

A chapter centres on the negative (*intaglio*) seals used by MAP between 1853 and 1865 in eleven towns, with illustration of covers and seals. The Kashaba correspondence ("Asyut Find") is briefly described giving some limited insight in the methods of the Asyut trader Mohamed Aly Kashaba for communicating with other traders and towns as well as his correspondence while on business journeys. Ramadan concludes that MAP continued beyond 1873 in the Sudan, i.e. south of Assouan.

Ramadan then catalogues all the known negative MAP seals (in use 1853–1865), 21 in total:

Cairo (7), Dumyat, Minia, Asyut (3), Girga, Qima, Esna, Assouan (5), and Korosko.[5] All illustrations of seals here are idealised re-drawings. Another chapter looks at methods how to decipher the markings and indications on letters, followed by a study of weights and rates, some useful information on calendars, ship mail, private messenger services, and the development of railway lines.

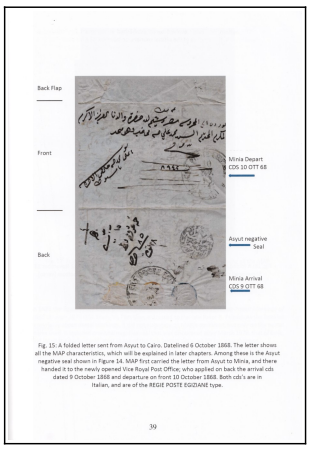
The last chapter is an outlook on further research into three aspects: MAP operating in the Sudan, the fate of the MAP staff, and what came after MAP. I was somehow left with the feeling that the current publication was to have the answers to these, but not so. Tony Schmidt criticised one detail:[6]

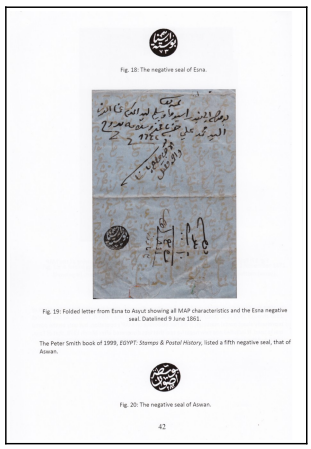
> *Its one single negative aspect is the author's dismissive view of the Posta Europea. He disparages its operations at every opportunity, and makes the untenable assertion that "... the Postal Administration established in 1865 by the acquisition of the Posta Europea was in fact a continuation of the 1825 Vice Royal Service (MAP) under a new and modern management." Hence the subtitle of the book, which implies that the true origin of the Egyptian Post is MAP.*

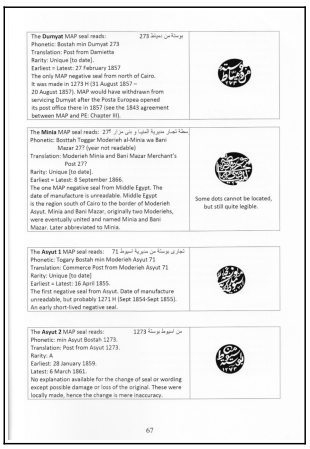
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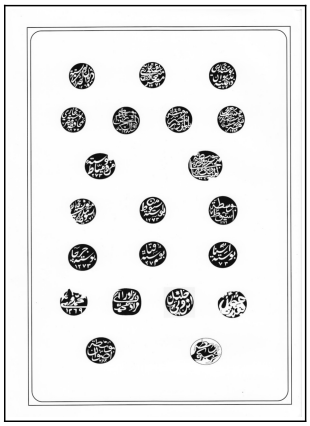
Ramadan, Mahmoud: *The Mohamed Aly post (MAP) : the true origin of the Egyptian vice royal post* / by Mahmoud Ramadan. – Cairo: Ramadan, 2020. – 81 p. : ill. ; (hbk.)
ISBN 978-977-90-8986-9

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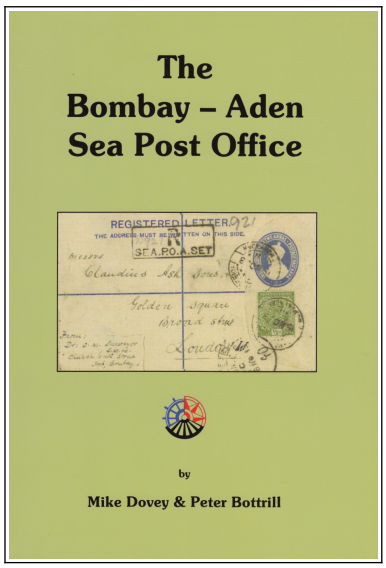
5 The seal known from Massawa is not included, as it is outside Egypt.

6 Book review by Tony Schmidt in the Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle, no. 275, 2020 (vol. 24, no. 4, December 2020), p. 96.

Mike Dovey & Peter Bottrill: The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office 1868–1914

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Mike Dovey & Peter Bottrill: The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office 1868–1914.
176 pages, A4, paperback, b/w and col. illustrations.
Gorsley: The TPO & Seapost Society, 2012.
ISBN: 978-0-9569662-1-6 : £32.95

Mike Dovey: The Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office 1868–1914 : Timetables & Statistics for the Sailings between Bombay & Suez.
72 pages, A4, paperback, b/w and col. illustrations.
Fairford: The TPO & Seapost Society, 2012.
ISBN: 978-0-9569662-3-0 : £12.50

Both books purchased together: £41.00.
Enquiries: Keith Morris and Mike Dovey, TPO & Seapost Society. Email: TPO_Seapost@hotmail.com or mikedovey@btinternet.com.

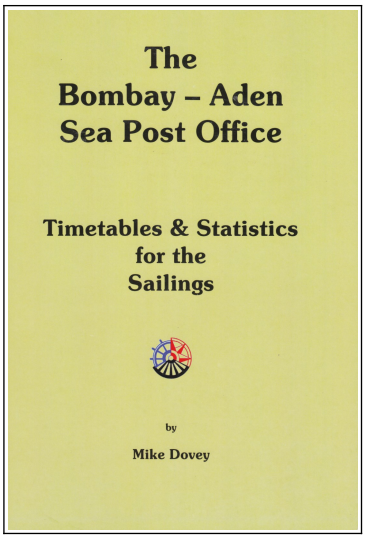
The history and development of the Sea Post Office is briefly set by the author: In 1840, British shipping company *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* (P&O) was contracted to transport mails from Britain to India, and vice versa. Ships travelled from Southampton and Marseille to Alexandria, and from Suez via Aden to Bombay. The overland connection from Alexandria via Cairo to Suez (by boat and coach) was vastly improved from 1859 when use could be made of railway lines.

The question whether these long steamer journeys could be used to sort the mails quickly came up, but such a service was not instituted until 1867: six sets of sorters made the 15-day journey every week between Bombay and Suez. Similar provision was made for the journey from Southampton and Alexandria. By 1869 the Suez Canal was opened, however the overland route for mails by railway was maintained until P&O and the British Post Office had re-negotiated their contract.

From 1870, the Indian Sea Post Office sorted all mails destined for Britain or India, however the British Post Office did not sort the mails in either direction on their section of the journey, i.e. in the Mediterranean Sea. By 1890 the increasing amount of mails could no longer be matched by an increase in staff, given the restricted accommodation on board. In order to better connect their shipping routes, P&O chose Aden as the port where the India line met the Australia line, so all mails were transshipped there. Consequently, the Sea Post Office sorted mails only between Bombay and Aden (a five day journey), and vice versa.

In the early years o the 20th century sorting at sea became increasingly unviable due to the conditions for the staff on board and the ever-increasing amount of work. Plans to abolish the Sea Post Office were undertaken and sorting facilities were to be erected as part of the development of the new Alexandra Docks in Bombay. However the outbreak of WWI resulted in the abrupt end of

sorting at sea as sailings became more irregular and the accommodation could no longer be provided by P&O: from 14th August 1914 all mails to Britain got sorted at Bombay G.P.O., and the last mail to India sorted at sea arrived there on 27th August 1914. After WWI sorting was undertaken at the Foreign Mail Sorting Office at Ballard Pier, where 150 to 175 sorters and 100 packers and carriers were able to sort the incoming mails within a few hours, a task that took the 14 or staff at sea some some five days.



The main body of Dovey's book is the detailed classification of types and sets of types of cancellers, each being afforded a chapter of its own. This is based on the collection of the now late Peter Bottrill, providing all the information, and, as Dovey stresses: *"had he not do so then the complete and total information would never have been possible. We owe his collection a great debt and on his passing it was, alas, sold and scattered in all directions."*

The first date-stamp was used on 20th September 1868, with each crew of sorters being issued with a distinct index letter. Generally, several identical cancelling devices existed, but only some variations can be discerned from strikes. There are eleven types of postmarks plus one type of a negative (*intaglio*) date-stamp. Each is shown and catalogued in detail, often depicted on cover. Paquebot marks, overland postage due and other tax markings, directional markings, registration hand-stamps and other types are dealt with in chapters of their own.

The tome is concluded by a quick guide showing all types in summary (even this goes to 14 pages!), a list of ships with dates of their deployment, a bibliography, and a map.

The companion tome "Timetable and Statistics for Sailings" does exactly that: it's a basic listing of every sailing – Bombay–Aden/Suez and *vice versa* – with departure and arrival dates, the vessel's name and (where applicable) the "set letter" (i.e. index letters "A", "B", "C", and so forth) used in many of the types of cancellers.

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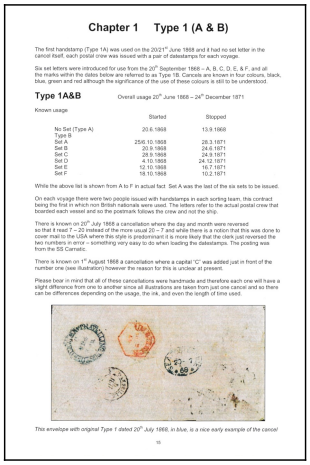
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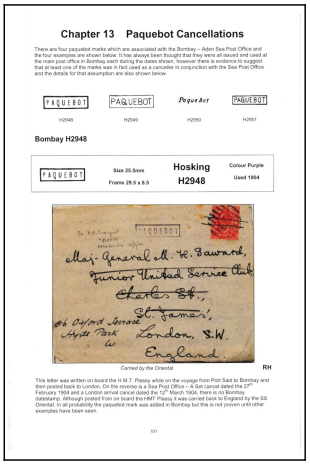
Dovey, Mike: *The Bombay-Aden sea post office : 1868-1914 ; based on the collection of Peter Bottrill* / by Mike Dovey & Peter Bottrill. – Gorsley, Ross on Wye: The TPO & Seapost Society, 2012. – 176 p. : ill. (b/w and colour), map (colour) ; 30 cm (pbk.)
ISBN: 978-0-9569662-1-6
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Dovey, Mike: *The Bombay-Aden sea post office 1868-1914 : timetables & statistics for the sailings between Bombay & Suez* / by Mike Dovey. – Fairford: The TPO & Seapost Society, 2012. – 72 p. : ill. (colour) ; 30 cm (pbk.)
ISBN: 978-0-9569662-3-0
Bibliography.

Sample Pages

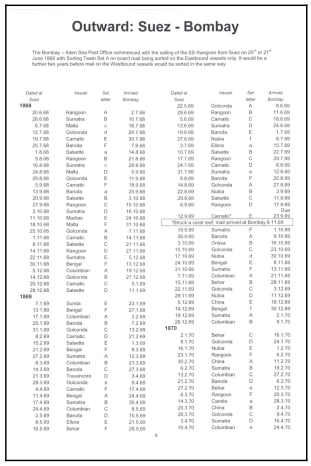

Chapter 1 Type 1 (A & B)

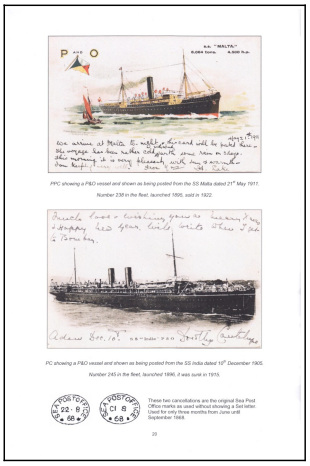

Chapter 6 Type 6

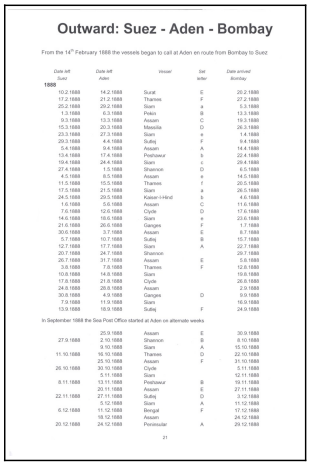

Chapter 13 Paquebot Cancellations


Type 4, Set C - 3


Aden Sea Post Office Postage Due cancel


Outward: Suez - Bombay




Outward: Suez - Aden - Bombay

The TPO & Seapost Society

The society was founded in 1938 by 42 enthusiasts, and it has been going ever since: catering for all who are interested in worldwide maritime (sea post, paquebot, naval) and TPO (Travelling Post Office) material, whether as a main collection or as part of some other collecting field. The society now has some 200 members, mainly from Great Britain, but also from around the world.

The society issues an award winning 32 page quarterly A4-size journal in colour. Much of the journal's content is original research of a historic nature as well as news and interesting information on TPO and sea post matters.

Postal auctions are held four times a year and the exchange of news, views and information between members is encouraged also by means of meetings held periodically around Britain.

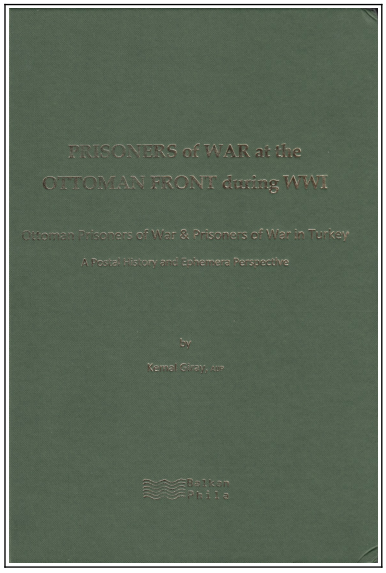
The library has nearly 200 books available on loan to UK members and also keeps extended runs of relevant magazines. A photocopy service is provided for members and the librarian can usually find answers to most queries.

Membership: UK £17; Europe €35; ROTW US-$50 (airmail) or US-$45 (surface mail). For a free copy of the magazine and membership application form please contact: Keith Morris TPO & Seapost Society, 1 St. Marys Drive, Fairford GL7 4LQ, UK, or visit the website at: http://www.tpo-seapost.org.uk/ or e-mail at: TPO_Seapost@hotmail.com.

Kemal Giray: Prisoners of War at the Ottoman Front

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Kemal Giray: Prisoners of War at the Ottoman Front during WWI. Ottoman Prisoners of War & Prisoners of War in Turkey. A Postal History and Ephemera Perspective.

London: Balkanphila, 2021. Numbered limited edition of 150 copies.

260 pages, A4, b/w and colour illustrations, hardbound

Price: £35 (plus p&p).

Orders: Kemal Giray, Balkanphila, info@balkanphila.com, https://www.balkanphila.com/shop/turkish-pows-and-pows-in-turkey/

To introduce the reader, Giray briefly outlines the genesis of World War I, the belligerent nations and coalitions and major battlelines. As nobody expected the war to continue for four years, all countries came badly prepared to cope with large numbers of Prisoners of War (POW) and civilian internees. The setup of camps was generally chaotic, resulting in often unsatisfactory sanitary conditions and some mistreatment of POWs.

The longer the war went on, the more dramatic the situation became, also for the countries' own civilian population, especially with regard the supply of foodstuffs and medicines. Officers were generally treated very differently to ordinary soldiers and not forced to labour for the capturing country.

When it came to the Ottoman Empire the soldiers captured came primarily from Australia, New Zealand, India, Rumania, Russia, and France, while most Ottoman POWs went to camps in Russia, Egypt, India, and Burma. Repatriation of POWs started only after hostilities ended in 1918 and many soldiers were kept in servitude for some years, often returning only by the early 1920s.

Giray briefly looks at various organisations involved with POWs: the International Red Cross, the Ottoman Red Crescent, the Danish Red Cross (which lead the organisation of communications), the International Feminist Information Bureau, and the Universal Esperanto Association.

The main body of the book is divided into two parts: Ottoman POWs and POWs in the Ottoman Empire. Although structured on geographical lines, Giray is not cataloguing each POW camp with its postal and censorship markings, but rather documents a whole plethora of related material: photos, postcards, reports, covers, letters, sports and cultural activities, theatre, camp newspapers, and war cemeteries. This gives a multi-faceted insight into the life and plight, the joys and sorrows, of POWs and internees.

The first part ends in images of war cemeteries, the second part concludes with facsimiles of the 1917 agreement between Great Britain and Turkey on the treatment and repatriation of soldiers and civilians, and the British Government report of 1918 thereon.

I was very impressed by the wealth and breadth of the material shown. The bulk comes from the author's extensive collection, parts of which were previously exhibited, most noteworthy at the Houses of Parliament in London in 2015 and at the Yunus Emre Institute in Alexandria in 2016. The tome concludes with a bibliography.

This is a refreshing new perspective on a well-known topic, wholly leaving aside any philatelic cataloguing of detention facilities and their postal and censor markings, instead focussing on the personal side of history.

My only critical points about Giray's book are of a technical nature: the page layout has too small margins, especially the gutter is far too narrow, and a dust-jacket (or a soft cover) would have been preferable to the gold-embossed hard cover.

Bibliographic Record

Giray, Kemal: *Prisoners of war at the Ottoman front during WWI : Ottoman prisoners of war & prisoners of war in Turkey. ; a postal history and ephemera perspective* / by Kemal Giray. – London: Balkanphila, 2021. – xiv, 246 p. : ill. (b/w and colour), maps (colour) ; 30 cm (hbk.)
ISBN: 978-1-5272-9241-3
Bibliography.

Sample Pages



Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

Request for Information: Philatelic Literature in Arabic (Russell Turner)

Russell Turner writes:

I am compiling a philatelic bibliography and I endeavour to include works in all languages. Whilst works in English, German, French, and so on, remain accessible, other languages are difficult. In particular I have found Arabic sources are very few. I use the major libraries such as as the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, the National Library of Iran, and so on, and also Brian Birch's references,[1] as well as Andrew Gondocz bibliography on Arab countries.[2]

I will look through your own journal and I should gain a few more. Do you know of any others than can help me along? There must be heaps that I just don't see, usually because I don't know the right Arabic words to type into the library's searches. Sadly I don't speak any other language than English.

Editor: I do not speak Arabis either, so help is needed by native speakers with local expertise. I have in fact very little info on books and journals in Arabic. These are mainly incidental and sporadic, e.g. reference on Facebook, at best. Arab collectors tend to write in English or French, the language of colonial rule.

I can add to Russell's list the three bibliographies on my website,[3] as well as Cumulative Index to R. Howard Courtney's THE ARAB WORLD PHILATELIST *1978–1982.[4] None of these has more than a few Arabic entries. Further points of enquiry would be the various specialist societies (such as those featured in my 'Recent Philatelic Journals' section) and local collectors groups.[5]*

I forwarded Russell's mail to Peter Moorer, who compiles databases providing references for word processors like MS Word or LibreOffice via the open access facilities of Zotero.

Peter Moorer writes:

[…] My Middle East database is online and can be found at zotero.org.[6] At the moment I have 780 entries for the Middle East, but not limited to books. I have included articles from the AL-BARĪD, THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN (thanks to Tobias), RANDOM NOTES (Saudi Arabia), THE COLLECTORS CLUB PHILATELIST, and a few issues of OPAL. You can only search the database unless I invite you to become a member (only administrators are able to add entries).[7] […]. I have a hard time finding Arabic books and publications. Their title would need to be translated into English

1 Russell refers to various bibliographies and related works published by Brian J. Birch, cf. *Brian Birch Archives*. In: FIP Literature Commission. Online: https://fipliterature.org/archive/brian-birch-archives/.
2 Gondocz, Andrew: *Articles, Books and Other Reference Materials*. Online: http://www.ohmygosh.on.ca/stamps/dubai/article.htm.
3 See https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit.htm, https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_10.htm, and https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm. Note: For some years I have not been able to update these databases.
4 Published in MEPB, no. 6, 2017, pp. 36–53.
5 In some early issues of MEPB I published lists of contacts and websites.
6 See https://www.zotero.org/groups/2940297/middle_east_philatelic_resources/library.
7 There are rules for adding information to secure accuracy and consistency.

to be added.

Editor: The appeal is now for Arabic speakers to come forward and assist these projects gathering information on books and journals.

New Discovery: Gum-side Printing of the 1923 5p Ay Yıldız (Jens Warnecke)

Jens Warnecke writes:

The stamp shown (5p, Ay Yıldız, MiNr. 815) is printed on the gum side. Since it was bought and paid for, it naturally had to be used. So it was glued onto a cover put it in the postbox. Result: cancelled 15.02.1339 (15.05.1923), and the Turkey collector is happy for it today.



MEPB 16: ***Request for Information: Jordan Postage Rates 1920–1967***
(Tobias Zywietz, p. 97)

MEPB 18: ***Request for Information: Jordan Postage Rates 1920–1967***
(Bob Stuchell, Bernd-Dieter Buscke, Avo Kaplanian, pp. 124–126)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:

Generally speaking, the postage issue of Jordan is very complex. Without official notifications from post office publications and Gazettes, etc., it is difficult to fully understand postage rates, even after 50 years of collecting. I have condensed from my collection some key dates and rates and can show a selection of covers. In my opinion all, except *figs. 3, 13, and 14,* are of a commercial nature, i.e. not philatelic.

It should be noted that postage to Great Britain used to be lower from the same postage as to other destinations; also commercial mail (like banks) were probably allowed different postage rates in the early days.

Fig.	Date	Type	Destination	Franking (Mils/Fils)	Comments
1	13.09.1925	Post Card	Germany	10	Fits with Stuchell's printed matter card at half rate
2	06.11.1928	Post Card	Italy	7	
3	18.01.1934	Post Card	Germany	15	Air Mail
4	3.04.1934	Post Card	Germany	10	
5	16.05.1939	Post Card	Great Britain	5	
6	10.10.1932	Printed Matter	Yugoslavia	3	
7	4.04.1933	Printed Matter	USA	3	
8	6.01.1934	Printed Matter	Great Britain	2	Visiting Card
9	10.05.1938	Printed Matter	USA	2	Bank Letter
10	18.12.1953	Printed Matter	Germany	4	
11	18.06.1954	Printed Matter	USA	5	
12	10.10.1933	Letter	Great Britain	15	
13	21.07.1937	Letter	Netherlands	25	
14	21.12.1937	Letter	Great Britain	15	



Fig. 1: 13.09.1925, post card Jerash to Berlin: 10m.



Fig. 2: 6.11.1928, post card Amman to Rome, 7m.

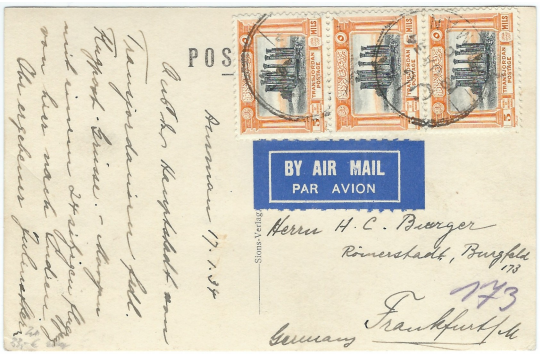


Fig. 3: 18.01.1934, post card Amman to Frankfurt by air mail, 15m.



Fig. 4: 3.04.1934, post card Amman to Altena (Westphalia), 10m.

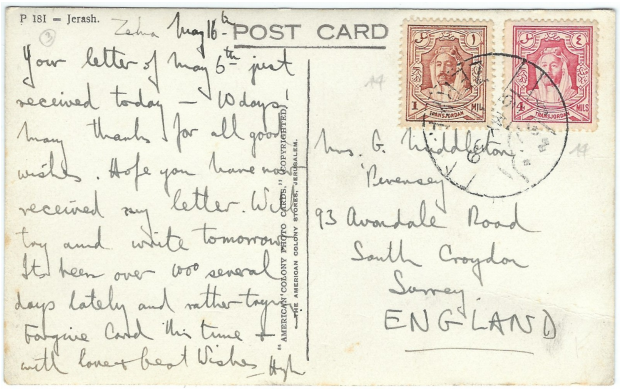


Fig. 5: 16.05.1939, post card Zerka to Croydon (London), 5m.



Fig. 6: 10.10.1932, printed matter Amman to Celje (Yugoslavia), 3m.



Fig. 7: 4.04.1933, printed matter Amman to Los Angeles, 3m.



Fig. 8: 6.01.1934, visiting card Irbid to Bristol, 2m.

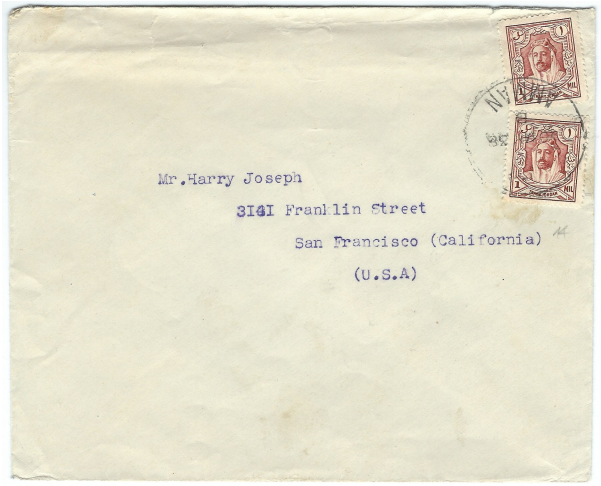


Fig. 9: 10.05.1938, bank letter Amman to San Francisco, 2m.



Fig. 10: 18.12.1953, printed matter Amman to Hanau (Hesse), 4f.

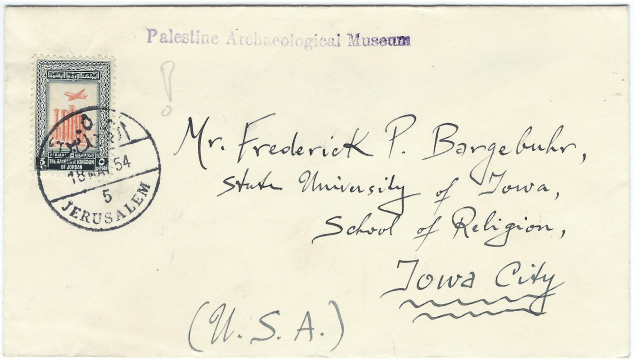


Fig. 11: 18.05.1954, letter by the Palestine Archaelogical Museum Jerusalem to Iowa City.USA, 5f.



Fig. 12: 10.10.1933, letter Amman to Willington Quay (Wallsend, England), 15m.



Fig. 13: 21.07.1937, letter Kerak to Lochem (Netherlands), 25m.

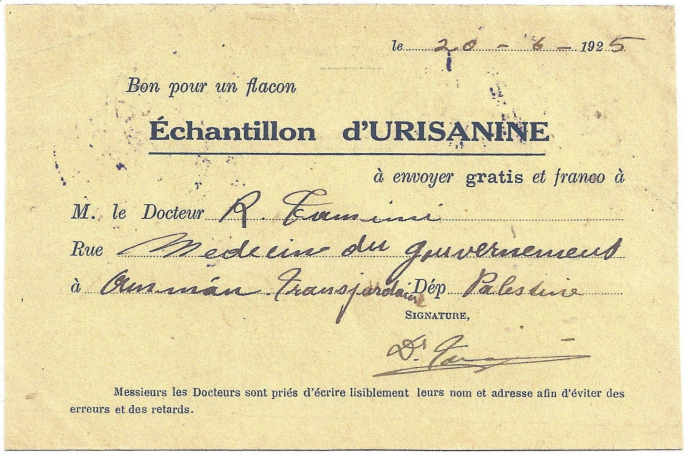


Fig. 14: 21.12.1937, letter Zerka to Sutton Courtenay, (England), 15m.

Bob Stuchell writes:

I read the article about my Jordan post card and it seems clear that the 4m rate is for printed matter. The article shows a 1925 card to Paris with 5m postage which must also be a printed matter rate. I am attaching a scan of a similar card sent from Amman in June 1925 with 10m postage which is the correct international post card rate. It seems that you could pay a printed matter rate if you asked for it.





Figs. 15 and 16: 1925 postcard from Amman, this time by Government doctor R. Tamini, to France, franked 10m.

Request for Information: Pogon Ambulant Post Office – A Rural Postal Service in Ottoman Times? (Folkert Bruining)

Folkert Bruining writes:

For a long time I am a collector of Ottoman postmarks. As you know, it is a very extensive collection area. So you are regularly surprised by things you did not know yet.

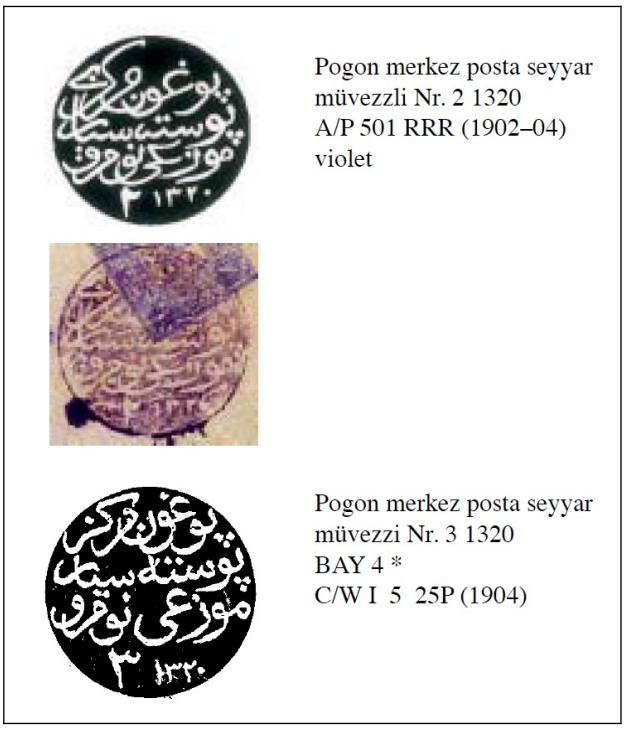


A short time ago I bought on eBay a postmark (*fig. 1*, on the right) described as "Pogon mobile mail officer". I looked it up in the Birken catalogue and found a description of the postmark "Pogon merkez posta seyyar müvezzli Nr. 2 1320", which literally translated as "Pogon ambulant post office postman number 2 1320". Birken gives no further context. A second and similar postmark is also mentioned by him (*fig. 3*).[8]

Pogon (Poghon, پوغون, Poğon, Βοστίνα, Voşdına, Voshtinë, Πωγωνιανή, Pōgōnianē, Pogoniani) was a place in the Ottoman vilayet of Janina (Yanya), or to be more precise, in the sanjak of Ergiri (*fig. 2*). Around 1900 the village had only a few hundred inhabitants. Nowadays the place is situated in the Greek province of Epirus.



Fig. 2: Map of Ergiri sancağı.[9]



Pogon merkez posta seyyar müvezzli Nr. 2 1320
A/P 501 RRR (1902–04)
violet

Pogon merkez posta seyyar müvezzi Nr. 3 1320
BAY 4 *
C/W I 5 25P (1904)

Fig. 3: The two 'seyyar müvezzli' postmarks.[10]

8 Page 25 in vol. Yanya of: Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Hamburg: AROS, 2019.
9 Birken, 2019, p. 20.
10 Birken, 2019, p. 25.

Around 1900 the place was not connected with other cities by a railway. Nor was it located on an important waterway. Hence my surprise to find a kind of a 'TPO' postmark. What is the explanation? In Coles & Walker I read:[11]

> *The inscription on this negative seal [...] reads, in Turkish: 'Poghon merkez posta seyyar mevezgi(?) numara 3, 1320', which translated into English means roughly 'Bogon central (or principal) travelling post ? number 3, A.D. 1904'. There was no railway in this remote area, so it is not a T.P.O. in the sense of a railway postmark. We can only suggest that mail from outlying villages and hamlets was collected by a travelling postman. This properly belongs to the postal history of travelling post offices which still remains much of a mystery during the time of the sultanate.*

In my own library I could not find any additional information besides this. If I have understood it correctly then we have an example of a rural postal service. But if there was a rural service in Pogon, why not in other places in the Ottoman empire? My question is whether there are more examples known of rural services comparable with Pogon. And is any literature known about rural postal services in Ottoman times, say around 1900?

Jordan: Military Cancel (Arab Legion) "M 30" (1955) (Bernd-Dieter Buscke)

Bernd-Dieter Buscke writes:



Recently I was able to acquire a cover (shown below) of the British forces in Jordan. It carries a 6d British franking and the British field post cancellation no. 575 dated 17th July 1955, but also shows a Jordanian rubber field post hand-stamp "M30" of the same date (see figure to the right). This latter mark I have not seen before. Who knows more about this Jordanian military postmark type? Are there other such cancels of this type?

Editor: Brigadier Sidney Arthur 'Sam' Cooke was commander of the Legion's Second Division, replacing Brigadier Norman Lash in 1951.





11 Page 14 in: Coles, John H., & Howard E. Walker: *Postal cancellations of the Ottoman Empire. Part I: The lost territories in Europe*. London/Bournemouth: Christie's Robson Lowe, 1984.

Turkey 1921/1922: Is there a third Adana overprint series? (Willy Pijnenburg)

Willy Pijnenburg writes:

As is known, there are two series with the so-called "Adana" overprint. The first was issued on 1st December 1921 (MiNr. 754–766, İSFİLA 1051–1063), a second is dated 5th January 1922 (MiNr. 779–786, İSFİLA 1071–1078).

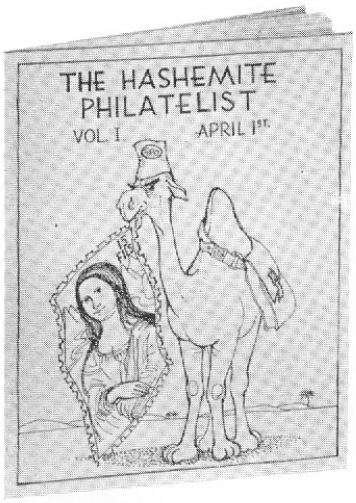
This was probably not enough for someone and he tried to create a third series. He did not get very far: apart from the ones mentioned above, I know of only two stamps with the overprint "Adana 5 kananusani 1338" overprint, namely on MiNr. 771/772 (İSFİLA 1083/1084). Judging by the postmarks ("Scudari" and "...ik") they seem genuinely used. Who knows more abou these "stamps"?





The Hashemite Philatelist – An April Fools' Joke from 1968 (Khalid Omaira)

Khalid Omaira found this in the April 1968 edition of the journal "The Philatelist":



We must congratulate

the **Hashemite Philatelist** in arranging that each issue arrives promptly on time on the first of the month. The April issue is no exception to the rule and it is this which now attracts our attention.

Many of our readers already know the stout work done by the Middle-East countries (Paraguay in particular) in promoting an interest in the art masterpieces that lie in their National Pinacotecas, hitherto undiscovered by the tourist. It is the job of any good government to sell its goods abroad and thus pave the way for prosperity at home. It is natural, therefore, that the April issue continues where the March issue left off. It tells the story that lies behind the lesser known masterpieces of Poisson d'Avril (not to be confused with Toussaint L'Ouverture) and, in particular, the love life of La Maja Giaconda, better known as "Money" Lisa, a famous courtesan of Rome.*

Many of our readers will be interested to learn of the PAQUEBOT markings employed in connection with the *Consular Post Offices* in the Arabian desert. The ships that crossed the desert were built at Camel Laird around the years 1850-59 and were specially constructed for this purpose. On the ship's side was slung a mobile box in which letters could be posted. When the ships departed to the sound of loud gurking on board, the boxes were locked and remained so until they reached Port Side at the far end of the Suet Canal. The mail was then handed over to the nearest Post Office where it received the normal Paquebot marking.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the water from damaging the mail that was carried. It was stored in a special tank called the *hump* and this was quite waterproof. This is probably the reason why all covers known bear the special cachet NOT DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MEPB 17: Request for Information: Mysterious Cover from Saudi Arabia to Cairo 1973 with Israeli Military Connection (Harris Wolman, pp. 119)

Dr. Uwe Gräbe writes:

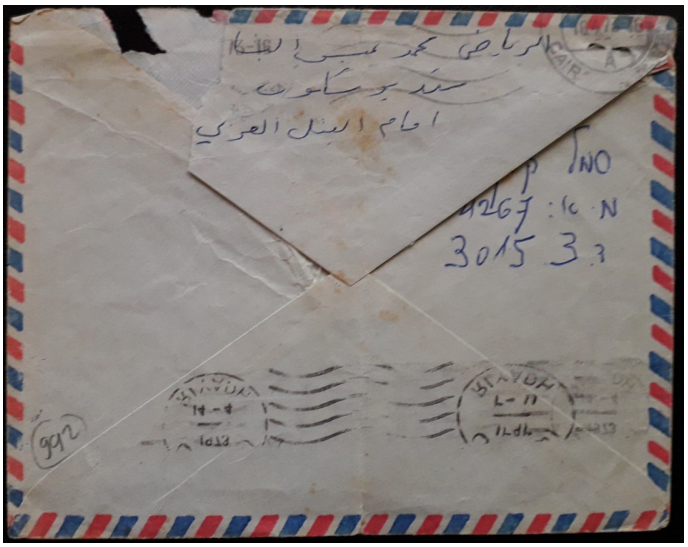
This Saudi letter with Israeli postmarks has indeed caught my attention. It seems quite clear to me that Mr. Sergeant Gabi Kor(e)n apparently found it inventive to forward a letter from Saudi Arabia to an Egyptian government agency, which had probably fallen into his hands in 1973 during the hostilities on the Sinai, with an Israeli stamp and postmark to his family in Netanya.

I have searched for a name or rank "קורן" (koren): it is simply the family name Koren (or Korn) and definitely no military rank, and no "Colin" either; and "2299" is not a base number, but simply the number of the civilian post office box.

So this would be the story of the envelope: Someone from Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, sent it to some government office in Nasr City, Cairo. Maybe, the recipient of the letter carried it around while fighting the Israelis in 1973. This letter fell into the hands of the Israeli soldier "Sergeant Gabi Korn", personal mumber (M.'. = Mispar Ishi) 2134267. Gabi Korn re-sent it from from Military Post (D.Z. = Do'ar Zva'i) 3015 to Me'ir Korn, Post Office Box 2299 in Netanya, Israel. Maybe as a souvenir to his family back home?? Anyway, he put an Israeli stamp on top of the Saudi postmark underneath. When the letter was sent, it was stamped (triangular stamp) at Military Post Office (D.Z. = Do'ar Zva'i) 2828.

Hence, Sergeant Korn seemingly fabricated a war souvenir which had the Israeli postal marks on top of the original Saudi ones.





Request for Information: Iraqi Postmarks Research (Rainer Fuchs)

Rainer Fuchs writes:



Some time ago I have purchased the postcard from Mosul via Baghdad to France (*fig. 1*). The rate of 3 Annas usually indicates a conveyance via the Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa. Interesting here is the position of the date: in this type of postmark it usually more in the centre of the inner circle and not on the upper side, directly underneath the "SOR" (i.e. Baghdad Sorting Post Office) (*fig. 1a*).

This card, better said the postmark, leads me to the question which collector these days is specialising on the postmarks of Iraq and keeps track of new findings and updated usage dates. Over the years I have seen so many unrecorded postmarks and cachets from Iraq.

The books by Proud are outdated and the collection of Patrick Pearson has been sold some time ago by the German auction house Christoph Gärtner. I feel that the area is not studied and kept up-to-date as much as it deserves. I would love to be proven wrong! I assure anyone who studying Iraqi postmarls that I'm happy to provide images of items when I come across them.

Editor: Anyone researching Iraqi postmarks, please come forward!



MEPB 17: ***The Palestine Post Tariff 2020*** (Thomas Schubert, pp. 109–114)

Thomas Schubert writes:

I noticed one small thing in my article. In the 2020 table for the airmail letter to Europe says 700 m, but it should be 600 m, as was stated in the article itself. Perhaps you can correct this.

Editor: Thank you, Thomas. Here's the corrected table!

Basic Rates	1996	2000	2004	2012	2020
Inland Letter	100 f	150 f	150 f	200 f	250 m
Inland Postcard	100 f	150 f	150 f	250 f	250 m
Inland Registration	340 f	500 f	600 f	720 f	750 m
Europe Letter (Air)	150 f[12]	350 f	350 f	420 f	600 m
Europe Postcard (Air)	120 f[13]	250 f	250 f	n/a	500 m
Internat. Registration	340 f[14]	750 f	800 f	1080 f	1200 m

The Dissolution of The Holyland Philatelic Society (HPS) (Tobias Zywietz)

Tobias Zywietz writes:

The Holyland Philatelic Society (formerly British Association of Palestine-Israel Philatelists) has now been formally dissolved. Back in May 2019, its president Alan Tunkel informed the remaining members (from what I gather these were about 40 persons, HPS had at its peak over 300 members) about the plans to dissolve the society. By then HPS had effectively ceased to function. Tunkel said then:

> *Our link with our members was the BAPIP Bulletin and we have failed to find a new editor and the last editor was having real difficulty in securing new articles. Most of our membership is not in London or the UK and therefore meetings have never been the main activity of the Society. The Committee met recently and discussed our options. They include seeking to merge with another society, or dissolution. However, we have had difficulty in finding a society with which our members would wish to merge. It seems likely therefore that we will dissolve, and this then begs the question of what to do with our assets. […]"*

Tunkel's assertion that no articles were forthcoming is definitely wrong as I myself offered articles specially written for the BAPIP BULLETIN several times. After David K. Smith first gave notice about his intention to resign in 2015 the board searched for a new editor and was later that year in discussion with one person to take over the role. However the board refused to make the appointment on political grounds. Without this rather misguided episode, the MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN would likely never have been born. Some sort of consolation, given the circumstances.

Two years later board member Adrian Andrusier 'volunteered' for the editorship. When I sent him articles, he responded in February 2018 that he was in the process of collating a bulletin before April. In the end, nothing came of it: I never heard back from him. In December 2018, Tunkel told that members would not be asked to renew their subscriptions. So, with much regret, issue 173 of June 2016 was the last BAPIP BULLETIN issued by this, formerly pre-eminent, society.

12 340 Fils (2.03.1998), 380 Fils (1.06.1999).
13 260 Fils (2.03.1998).
14 760 Fils (2.03.1998), 880 Fils (1.06.1999).

Tunkel's letter announcing the formal dissolution, dated January 2021, is shown below. Upon my suggestion, Tunkel provided a run BAPIP Bulletins to the Philatelistische Bibliothek Hamburg e. V. (Hamburg Philatelic Library).

Holyland Philatelic Society

January 2021

Dear Member

I hope that it has not escaped your attention that the Holyland Philatelic Society, publisher of the BAPIP Bulletin, has closed down. We had a good run of some 70 years, but our membership has aged, and we have been unable to attract younger newcomers with an interest in the postal history of the Holy Land.

Having ceased to function, I have been left holding HPS funds and the final decision of the committee was that I should purchase and distribute to the membership a copy of the late Zvi Alexander's book, Milestones in the Postal History of the Holy Land. This was published by the Eretz Israel Museum in Tel Aviv, where his collection is housed. Accordingly, please find enclosed your copy of this beautiful book. I hope that you find it interesting and a fitting souvenir by which to remember the HPS. I also enclose 1 or 2 of our own HPS Monographs.

I recognise that time has moved on and it is possible that some members who receive this letter will have ceased collecting or disposed of their collections or even passed away. If, for any reason, this book is no longer of any interest to you or your family then please donate it to the library of your local school or synagogue etc where it may be appreciated by others and may help to stimulate interest in postal history and philately. Please do not return it to me!

I am also pleased to enclose 1 or 2 booklets written and published by Dr Simon Cohen. He has kindly donated these and hopes that they will be of interest to you or that you will pass them on to others who may appreciate them. Should you wish to contact him his email is: mail@simonyael.co.uk .

It is always sad when a Society has to close. However, we had researched and published most of what could be said about the postal history of the Holy Land and copies of the BAPIP Bulletin will grace the shelves of philatelic libraries around the world for many years to come.

I hold many spare copies of the Bulletin and can supply back numbers free of charge but subject to payment of postage. Please email me if you require any.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Tunkel

Alan Tunkel, President HPS.
atunkel@threestone.law

Request for Information: UAE Postage Rates (Folkert Bruining)

Folkert Bruining writes:

For AL-BARĪD, the journal of the Dutch society Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld Al Barīd, I'm writing an article about Ras al-Khaimah. In order to discriminate between philatelic covers and covers that were correctly franked and actually went though the regular postal process, I am trying to ascertain postal rates of the time. My main focus is on the period 1964 to 1972, and not just on Ras al-Khaimah but also other Gulf states.

It has been hard to find any such information. Do you have any information in your archive about the rates of the Gulf States? And if not, is it possible to place a request for information?

Editor: To mind comes Terry Jones' and Thomas Johansen's excellent ARABIAN GULF SATES POSTAL HISTORY QUARTERLY. However, Folkert tells me he already looked through vols. 1 to 19 of these journals. Can anyone help Folkert and provide relevant material?



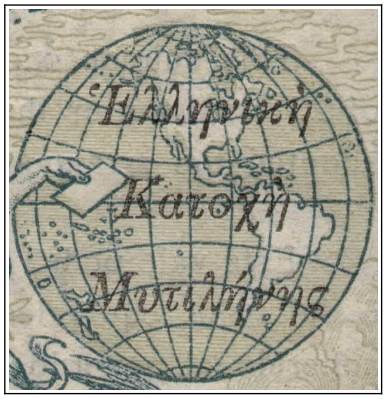
Figs. 1 and 2: Two air mail covers from the Philatelic Office to Germany:
October 1967: 40 dh. – December 1967: 65 dh.
Gerhard Webersinke was editor of the MICHEL catalogues.

International Reply Coupons of Turkey: Greek Occupation of the Island of Lesbos with Mytilene 1912 (Wolfgang Leimstenstoll)

Wolfgang Leimenstoll writes:

Ottoman IRCs are no *per se* rare, but they are scarce. Here's a rare example, not cancelled, but it can still be dated. The island of Lesbos (Λέσβος) with its capital Mytilene (Μυτιλήνη) was taken over by the Greeks from 8th November 1912. All stamps and stationery found in the Turkish post office was overprinted with a three-line surcharge "*Ἑλληνικὴ Κατοχὴ Μυτιλήνης*" (Greek occupation of Mytilene) by local printers Salpinx.[1] This apparently also happened to the IRCs present:





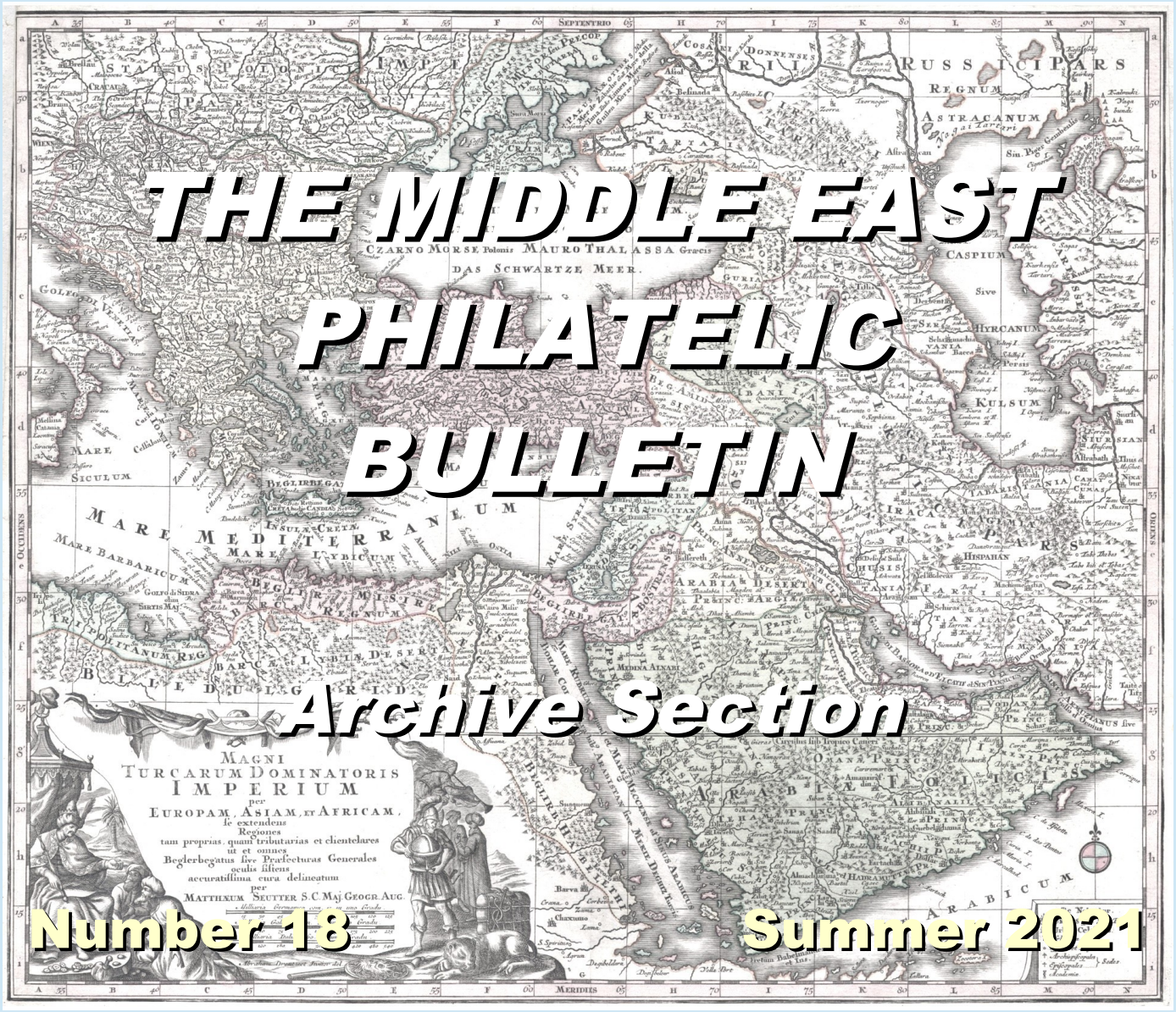
Figs. 1 and 1a:

Turkish IRC overprinted in Mytilene in November 1912.



Jerusalem General Post Office: Telephone trunk exchange & supervisors' desks, 1938.
Source: American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Department. Library of Congress. LC-DIG-matpc-03949.

1 Cf. the chapter on Mytilene in volume 3 of the Karamitsos catalogue of Greece. This catalogue does not mention overprinted IRCs.



THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Archive Section

Number 18 **Summer 2021**

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

This eighteenth instalment features two articles by Léon Adjemian on Ottoman postmarks first published in 1897/98, a contemporaneous report by British soldier Anthony Bluett about the Great Famine on Mount Lebanon in 1918, and clippings with postal and communications information from the 1872 Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte.

A few Words about the Hand-Stamps of Turkey

by Léon T. Adjémian, Road and Bridge Engineer, Broussa

Copyright © 1897

This article was published in 1897 in a German philatelic magazine,[1] at a time when attention to collecting postmarks was still in its infancy. This article (and its second part from 1898)[2] is probably the earliest presentation of Turkish postmarks in philatelic literature. From a scientific standpoint, of course, the articles are outdated, but they still represent an important part of philatelic history.

As is well known, stamps were not issued in Turkey, i.e the Ottoman Empire, until 1862. Friends and collectors acquainted to me have repeatedly asked me how letters were franked before 1862. This was very simple, and the purpose of these lines is to explain it briefly.

Before 1862, Turkey had hand-stamps similar to those of France and other countries, which were used to frank letters and parcels, just like our stamps are now.

The use of these was as follows: After the postman had taxed the letters according to their weight and received the amount from the sender, he stamped the letter with the hand-stamp shown below, indicating that the postage had been paid and that the letter was therefore free. Before this, however, the letter was entered in a register and given a serial number.

In my collection I have hand-stamps on entire letters from Constantinople, Broussa, Smyrna, Angora, etc., from the years 1814 and after.

These hand-stamps already existed before 1844 and were used for both normal and registered letters. As soon as hand-stamps are used by the post office for franking letters, they are indisputably to be regarded as real stamps, as happened in other countries, and therefore eligible for collection; today, hand-stamps from various countries and their colonies are also collected in Europe, and I only assume that too little attention has been paid to them up to now.[3]

It also seems that in recent times collecting hand-stamps has aroused more interest, as it offers more instruction to the collecting world than the almost daily issues of Seebek and comrades. The following 13 illustrations of such “franco” markings in original size show the way letters were franked at that time.

The hand-stamps A, B, C, D, E, F were only used specifically for the post office of the Turkish Empire, those in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 in the sub post offices and by steamship companies.

The words “Porto-Piastre”, which are printed on a small strip of paper pasted next to the hand-stamp, had the purpose of indicating the payment of an extra postage, which was handwritten next to it.

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1 Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to find out the original publication, the journal was called “[???] Post”. The article appeared in 1897 in issue no. 10 on pp. 90–91.

2 Follows on p. 132.

3 This is the point of view of the author. We are of the opinion that franco hand-stamps, like postage stamps and their predecessors, belong in a special collection, but that does not make them ‘real’ stamps. *(Footnote in the original article).*

I hope one day to be able to complete this interesting series of Turkish hand-stamps from 1840–1860 in order to present them to the critical minds of collectors and amateurs. I would like to ask philatelic friends in the Orient for their friendly support.



Fig. A: Postahanéï deralié (Constantinople post office) 1859.



Fig. B: Udjréti aleumichdir (the tax is paid) 1857.



Fig. C: An djanib posta Angora (from the post office in Angora) 1844.



Fig. D: An djanib posta Izmir (from the post office in Smyrna) 1845.



Fig. E: An djanib posta deralié (from the Constantinople post office) 1845.

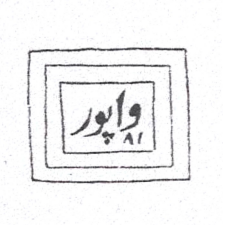
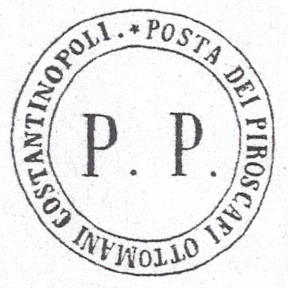


Fig. F: Vapor (steamship) 1866. After postage stamps were issued, this hand-stamp was still used on Turkish ships.



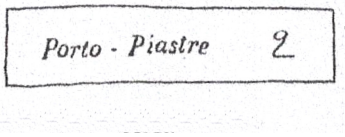


Fig. 1: Posta dei piroscafi Ottomani Constantinopoli, Porto paid, Porto Piastre 2 (1859).



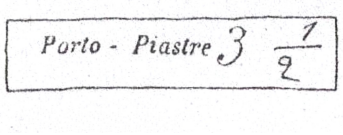


Fig. 2: Paid postage. Porto Piastre 3 ½ (1858).



Fig. 3: Ottoman Company Constantinople, postage paid (1854).

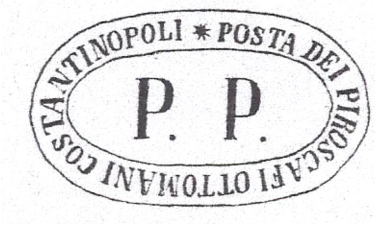


Fig. 4: Posta dei piroscafi Ottomani Constantinopoli, postage paid (1857).



Fig. 5: Agenzia dei Vapori Ottomani in Constantinopoli, postage paid (1854).

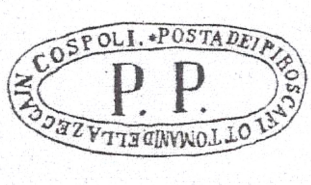




Fig. 6: Posta dei piroscafi Ottomani della Zecca Cospoli, postage paid (1860).



Fig. 7: Ottoman Company of Constantinople, postage paid (1847).

Ein paar Worte über Handstempel der Türkei.

Wie bekannt, sind in der Türkei Briefmarken erst im Jahre 1862 ausgegeben worden. Freunde und Sammler meiner Bekanntschaft haben mich wiederholt gefragt, wie man denn eigentlich vor dem Jahr 1862 unsere Briefe frankierte. Dies war sehr einfach, und Zweck dieser Zeilen soll es sein, dies in Kürze zu erklären.

Vor 1862 hatte die Türkei Handstempel, welche denen von Frankreich und anderen Ländern ähnlich waren und, wie jetzt unsere Briefmarken, zur Frankierung von Briefen und Paketen verwendet wurden.

Die Verwendung derselben geschah folgendermaassen:

Nachdem der Postbeamte die Briefe nach ihrem Gewicht taxiert und dessen Betrag vom Absender empfangen hatte, stempelte er mittelst der unten abgebildeten Handstempel das Zeichen auf den Brief, dass das Porto bezahlt, somit derselbe frei wäre. Vorher aber wurde der Brief nach einer laufenden Nummer in ein Register eingetragen.

Ich besitze in meiner Sammlung Handstempel auf ganzen Briefen aus den Jahren 1844 u. s. w. von Constantinopel, Broussa, Smyrna, Angora etc.

Diese Handstempel existierten schon vor 1844 und wurden sowohl für einfache wie auch für eingeschriebene Briefe benutzt. Sobald Handstempel von der Post zum Freimachen von Briefen verwendet werden, so sind dieselben unstreitig als wirkliche Briefmarken zu betrachten, wie dies in anderen Ländern geschah, und somit sammelberechtigt; man sammelt ja heute in Europa ebenfalls Handstempel von verschiedenen Ländern und ihren Kolonien, und ich nehme nur an, dass man sich bis dato nur zu wenig damit beschäftigt hat*). Es scheint auch, dass in jüngster Zeit das Sammeln von Handstempeln mehr Interesse erweckt, bietet es doch der Sammlerwelt mehr Belehrung, als die fast täglich erscheinenden Emissionen von Seebek und Genossen. Aus den nachfolgenden 13 Abbildungen derartiger Frankostempel in Originalgrösse ersieht man die Art der damaligen Brieffrankierung.

a. b.



A = Postahanéi deralié (Postbureau von Constantinopel) 1859.

B = Udjréti aleumichdir (die Taxe ist bezahlt) 1857.

*) Dies ist der Standpunkt des Herrn Verfassers. Wir vertreten die Ansicht, dass Frankostempel allerdings gleich den Freimarken als deren Vorläufer in eine Spezialsammlung gehören, wirkliche Briefmarken werden sie aber dadurch noch lange nicht.

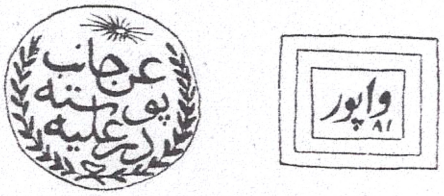
c. d.



C = An djanib posta Angora (von der Post in Angora) 1844.

D = An djanib posta Izmir (von der Post in Smyrna) 1845.

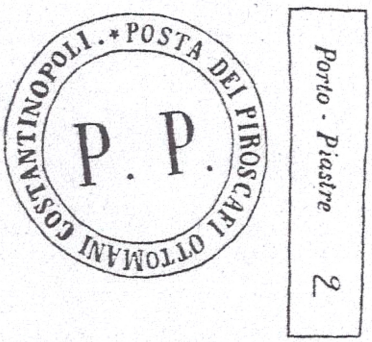
e. f.



E = An djanib posta deralié (von der Post in Constantinopel) 1845.

F = Vapor (Dampfschiff) 1866. Nachdem die Briefmarken ausgegeben waren, wurde dieser Handstempel noch immer auf den türkischen Schiffen benutzt.

1



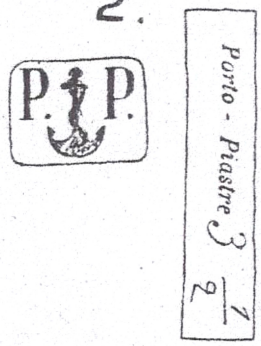
1.) Posta dei piroscafi Ottomani Constantinopoli, Porto bezahlt, porto piaster 2 (1859).

4.



4.) Posta dei piroscafi Ottomani Constantinopoli, Porto bezahlt (1857).

2.



2.) Bezahltes Porto. Porto Piaster $3^1/_2$ (1858).

3.



7.



3.) Ottomanische Gesellschaft Constantinopel, Porto bezahlt (1854).

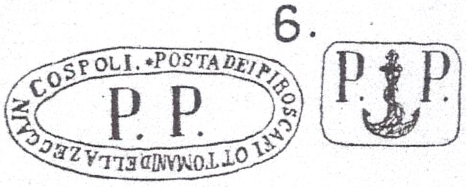
7.) Ottomanische Gesellschaft Constantinopel, Porto bezahlt (1847).

5.



5.) Agenzia dei Vapori Ottomani in Constantinopoli, Porto bezahlt (1854).

6.



6.) Posta dei piroscafi Ottomani della Zecca Cospoli, Porto bezahlt (1860).

Die Handstempel A, B, C, D, E, F sind nur speziell für die Postbureaux des türkischen Reiches verwendet worden, diejenigen 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 in den Neben-Postanstalten und Dampfschifffahrtsgesellschaften.

Die Worte „Porto-Piaster", welche sich auf einem kleinen Streifen Papier gedruckt neben dem Handstempel geklebt befinden, hatten den Zweck, die Bezahlung eines Mehr-Portos anzuzeigen, welches handschriftlich daneben angebracht wurde.

Ich hoffe eines Tages diese interessante Serie der türkischen Handstempel von 1840—1860 weiter vervollständigen zu können, um dieselben der Kritik der Sammler und Liebhaber vorzulegen. Philatelistische Freunde im Orient bitte ich bei Vorkommen um ihre freundliche Unterstützung.

Broussa, Léon T. Adjémian,
Strassen- und Brückenbau-Ingenieur.

Fälschungen.

Über die Fälschungen der französischen Nachportomarken zu 1, 2 und 5 fr. schwarz, gezähnt erläutert die „Revue Philatélique française" die besonderen Erkennungszeichen dieser Falsifikate. Das Gesamtbild der echten Marken ist klar und rein, dagegen haben die Fälschungen verschwommene, unscharfe Linien, und es treten besonders die Einzelheiten bei dem Original weit schärfer hervor, als bei der Nachahmung. Bei den echten Marken sind die weissen Buchstaben breiter als bei den unechten, dagegen weist das Original dünnere schwarze Buchstaben auf. Die falschen 1 und 2 fr. Marken sind kleiner in der Höhe als die Originale, bei der nachgemachten 5 fr. ist der Unterschied nur unerheblich und derselbe kann nur durch Messungen in der Diagonale beobachtet werden. Das Papier der Fälschungen ist meist dicker als das der echten Marken. Infolge ihrer Herstellung auf lithographischem Wege zeigen die falschen Marken keinerlei Eindruck auf der Rückseite, während man bei den im Buchdruck angefertigten Originalen das schwache Relief des Clichés gewahren kann. Die Farbe der Falsifikate hat einen leichten grauen Schein, die der Originale sind intensiv schwarz.



Postmuseum-Rom.

Betreffs dieses neu in's Leben gerufenen Postmuseums geht uns folgendes italienisches Zirkular zu:

Mit Zirkular No. 34 vom 26. Dez. 1890, abgedruckt in der Bullettino postale No. 1 von 1891, wurde ein Postmuseum eingerichtet. In der That sind auch in diesem Jahre eine Anzahl von Gegenständen, die den Postdienst betreffen, gesammelt worden, aber das Ministerium konnte infolge vieler Arbeit, die ihm obliegt, der Angelegenheit nicht die Aufmerksamkeit widmen, welche sie verdient hätte, so dass die gesammelten Gegenstände nicht geordnet wurden, und man auch noch nicht daran dachte, sie in einem besonderen Lokal zu vereinigen im Gegensatz zu dem, was man bereits beim Telegraphenmuseum unternommen hat.

Das Ministerium hat nun beschlossen diesem Zustand ein Ende zu machen und hat Herrn Dr. Emilio Diena beauftragt das schon gesammelte Material zu

The Postal Hand-Stamps of Turkey Before the Existence of Postage Stamps

by Léon T. Adjémian, Engineer in Broussa

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This article was published in 1898 in a German philatelic magazine,[4] at a time when attention to collecting postmarks was still in its infancy. This article (and its predecessor of 1897) is probably the earliest presentation of Turkish postmarks in philatelic literature. From a scientific standpoint, of course, the articles are outdated, but they still represent an important part of philatelic history.

I was encouraged by my compatriots and also by foreigners, as far as they are hand-stamp enthusiasts, to pursue this study further following on from my previously published article and to look for hand-stamps which were used as postage stamps before the introduction of the postage stamp in the Ottoman Empire. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to obtain them.

Today I am again bringing some postmarks, hoping to please those interested in them and promising to continue the publication, depending on whether I manage to get further possession of this type of hand-stamp.

Before doing so, I would like to apologise to all collectors and interested parties for the involuntary delay in continuing the publication of these curiosities, so I will list them below, divided into two classes, as in my first article, namely:

1. those of the Turkish post offices.
2. those of the agencies of the Turkish steamship companies.

One must not confuse this second category with the stamps of the agencies of Russian Lloyd, the Levant agencies, etc., which were also in use before the existence of postage stamps and which are something completely different, since these have nothing whatsoever to do with our hand-stamps of the Turkish steamer agencies.

I am indebted to Dr. Knopf in Goldberg, who has made serious studies on this third type of hand-stamps, i.e. of the foreign steamship companies, and I always admire his most interesting articles on this subject, as often as he publishes them in the Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung.

I. Hand-Stamps, which were used by the various Post Offices of the Turkish Empire.

I will stay a little with the latter to say a word about the date of the letter, which is hand-stamped and comes from the post office in Akhissar (currently under the prefecture of Smyrna) in 1865.

Judging from this letter, it seems as if these hand-stamps were not abolished everywhere as soon as stamps came into use in our country; I think that they first began to be abolished and banned in the large cities and that they were only gradually replaced by postage stamps in all post offices.

4 Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to find out the original publication, the journal was probably called "[???] Post". The article appeared in 1898 on pp. 101–103.

This is how I explain the fact that after the introduction of postage stamps, some of these postmarks could still be used as stamps in post offices where postage stamps probably did not yet exist. At the moment I cannot be sure of the reason for their absence, especially why they were used in Akhissar at such a late date (1865), but I will study the reason in more detail and hope to be able to clarify this shortly. In the meantime, it is important to know that these hand-stamps (including those of 1865) were paid for like stamps and the postage tax was calculated according to the distance from the destination.



Fig. q: an djanib postahanéï amiré (from the main post office) on a letter from Constantinople dated 1857.



Fig. r: an djanib posta Kutahia (from the Kutahia post office) dated 1843.



Fig. s: an djanib postahanéï Karahissar Sahib (from the Post Office of Karahissar Sahib) dated 1852.

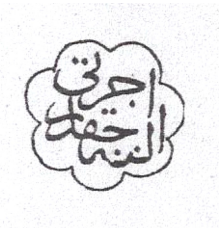


Fig. t: Udjréti alinadjakdir (postage due) on a letter from Bilédjik to Constantinople, dated 1860.

On *fig. t:* This hand-stamp thus serves the same purpose as the "T" today on unfranked letters. The addressee of this piece, who was probably in Stambul, undoubtedly had to pay the postage required in that city.



Fig. u: Postahanéï Sparta (Post Office Sparta) from 1860.



Fig. v: Postahanéï Seuké (Post Office Seuke) from 1858.



Fig. x: Postahanéï Maghnissa (Post Office Magnésia).



Fig. xb: Tahud olenmichdir (registered)

Both x. & xb are on a letter dated 1860.



Fig. y: an djanib posta Amassia (Post Office Amassia) from the year 1847.



Fig. z: Postahanéï Ahissa (Post Office Akhissar) from 1865.

II. Hand-Stamps of the Agencies of the Turkish Steamship Companies.

In order to understand the existence of this hand-stamp *no. 11*, we must add that the hand-stamps of the agencies of the "Bateaux de la Cie. Ott." were not only used in the ports, but sometimes also in some towns further away from the sea, such as Brussa (large town, 35 kilometres from Mudania), which also had special hand-stamps for its agency.

I hope that this small study will interest my compatriots as well as foreign stamp collectors and I would like to ask all those who have similar Turkish pieces to lend them to me for a few days (all postage at my expense) so that I can study and publish them for the use of those who are interested and so that I can at the same time prepare a paper on this subject (unique in its kind) which, if perhaps not complete, will at least be detailed enough.



Fig. 8: Agencia di piroscafi Ottomani Alessandria (Agency of the Turkish Steamship Company in Alexandria) on a letter from 1859.



Fig. 9: Compagnie Ottomane (Port payé) on a letter from Constantinople to Smyrna dated 1837.



Fig. 10: Agencia dei piroscafi Ottomani della Zecca[5] Mudagna (Agency of the Turkish steamships to Mundania) from 1858.



Fig. 11: Agencia dei piroscafi Ottomani della Zecca Brussa (Agency of the Turkish steamers of Brussa) of the year 1858.

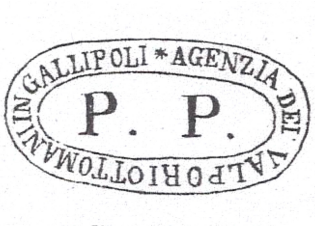


Fig. 12: Agencia dei Vapori Ottomani Gallipoli (Agency of the Turkish steamers of Gallipoli) from the year 1859.

5 I will be able to describe the meaning of the word "zecca" (mint) in more detail in my next article, it is also found on the hand-stamp no. 6 of my first article. *(Footnote in the original article).*

Frage liegt eine Aeusserung des Herrn Direktor Lindenberg vor, der in einem Artikel über die Stempelsammlung des Reichs-Post-Museums seine Ansichten über das Stempelsammeln im allgemeinen zu erkennen giebt. Herr Lindenberg ist im Interesse der Philatelie für eine reinliche Scheidung zwischen beiden Liebhabereien. Er hält die Verquickung beider für unglücklich. Richtig ist, dass der Stempel oder vielmehr die Sucht, entwertete Marken zu sammeln, für die Philatelie verhängnisvoll gewesen ist. Hätte sich das Interesse der Sammler von vornherein, wie das ja natürlich war, mehr der Marke und nicht in gleicher Weise auch der Entwertung zugewendet, so läge heute vieles anders und man hätte überall, wo es anging, ungebraucht gesammelt und den Stempel nur als notwendiges Uebel da angesehen, wo ungebrauchte Stücke nicht zu haben waren. Durch die — sagen wir — Verirrung, in dem Stempel erst den eigentlichen Wert der Marke zu erkennen, sind vielerlei Uebelstände für die Philatelie entstanden. Wir wären vor allen Dingen vor den unendlich vielen Fälschungen bewahrt geblieben, die sich auf den Stempel erstrecken, die Albernheit der Gefälligkeits-Abstempelung wäre nicht aufgekommen und vieles andere. Aus dem Bestreben nun, Stempel-Fälschungen zu entdecken, ist eine Wissenschaft für sich entstanden und in ihrem Gefolge die Liebhaberei des Stempelsammelns. Es wurden nun zunächst die Stempel derjenigen Länder gesammelt, welche sich die Stempelfälscher besonders auf's Korn genommen hatten, da dort gebrauchte Stücke gesucht und ungebrauchte billig waren (Helgoland, Thurn und Taxis etc.) allmälig erstreckte sich das Stempelsammeln auch auf andere Länder. Beim Sammeln der Kolonialstempel spielte der Patriotismus eine Rolle mit; von irgend welcher philstelistischen Bedeutung ist dieses Sammeln nicht. Die Eigentümlichkeit dieser Sammelrichtung ist, dass sie sich meist nur auf die Entwertungsstempel, nicht auf die Poststempel im allgemeinen erstreckt; wäre letzteres der Fall, dann wäre ja schon eine gewisse Trennung von der Philatelie gegeben, während das Sammeln von reinen Entwertungsstempeln immer noch einen gewissen Zusammenhang mit der Philatelie erkennen lässt und auch wirklich hat, wenn das Sammeln geschieht, um Vergleichsobjekte zur Entdeckung von Fälschungen heranzuziehen.

Ob nun schon heute eine reinliche Scheidung im Sinne des Herrn Lindenberg zwischen der Briefmarkenkunde und der Stempel-Liebhaberei zu empfehlen ist, darüber wollen wir die Ansicht des Herrn Referenten in Dresden hören. Unter der reinlichen Scheidung versteht jedenfalls Herr Lindenberg den Ausschluss der Stempelsammlungen von philatelistischen Veranstaltungen, Ausstellungen und dergleichen, Ausschluss der Besprechungen von Stempeln in philatelistischen Zeitschriften, soweit diese nicht eben auf die Philatelie Bezug haben, als Vorläufer der Briefmarken anzusehen sind oder zur Feststellung der Echtheit einer Marke dienen, (wir haben schon seit längerer Zeit in unserer „Post“ die Besprechungen der Stempel von dem übrigen Teil getrennt) und dadurch Ausübung eines Druckes auf die Stempelsammler, sich zu ihren Zwecken zu organisieren, ohne Anschluss an die philatelistischen Bestrebungen. Die unterschiedlichen Merkmale für eine Briefmarken- und eine Stempelsammlung sind leicht gegeben, selbst in Fällen, wo die beiden auseinanderzuhalten schwer erscheint; in der Briefmarkensammlung sind die Stempel der Briefmarken wegen da und in der Stempelsammlung sind die Briefmarken der Stempel wegen da.

Ueber die Stellung, welche der Herr Referent auf dem Philatelistentage, und in der sich daran knüpfenden Besprechung der Philatelistentag selbst dieser Frage gegenüber einnehmen wird, werden wir Gelegenheit haben, in unserer nächsten Nummer zu berichten.

Die postalischen Handstempel der Türkei vor Existenz der Briefmarke.

Von Léon T. Adjémian, Ingenieur in Brussa.

(Fortsetzung des Artikels aus No. 10 vom Jahre 1897).

Ich wurde von meinen Landsleuten und auch von den Ausländern, soweit sie Stempelliebhaber sind, ermutigt, nach meinem bereits früher veröffentlichten Artikel dieses Studium weiter zu verfolgen und nach Stempeln zu suchen, welche vor der Einführung der Briefmarke im ottomanischen Reiche als Briefmarke Verwendung fanden. Die Beschaffung ist leider sehr schwer.

Heute bringe ich nun wieder einige Stempel, hoffe, die Interessenten damit etwas zu erfreuen und verspreche ihnen, die Veröffentlichung fortzusetzen, je nachdem es mir gelingt, mich weiter in den Besitz dieser Art Handstempel zu setzen.

Indem ich zuvor alle Sammler und Interessenten um Entschuldigung bitte wegen der unfreiwilligen Verzögerung, welche die Fortsetzung der Veröffentlichung dieser Kuriositäten erfahren hat, erlaube ich mir, sie nachstehend aufzuführen, eingeteilt wie schon damals in meinem ersten Artikel in 2 Klassen, nämlich:

1. in diejenigen der türkischen Post-Bureaux
2. in diejenigen der Agenturen der türkischen Dampfer-Gesellschaften.

Man darf diese zweite Kategorie nicht mit den Stempeln der Agenturen des russischen Lloyd, der Levante-Agenturen u. s. w., welche vor der Existenz der Briefmarken auch in Gebrauch waren und welche etwas ganz Anderes sind, verwechseln, da diese garnichts mit unsern Stempeln von den türkischen Dampfer-Agenturen zu thun haben. Herrn Dr. Knopf in Goldberg, welcher ernste Studien über diese dritte Art von Handstempeln der fremden Dampfer-Gesellschaften gemacht hat, bin ich zu Dank verpflichtet und bewundere immer seine höchst interessanten Artikel hierüber, so oft er dieselben in der Mitteldeutschen Philatelisten Zeitung veröffentlicht.

I. Handstempel, welche von den verschiedenen Post-Bureaux des türkischen Reiches gebraucht wurden.

q. = an djanib postahanéï amiré (von der Haupt-Post) auf einem Briefe von Konstantinopol vom Jahr 1857.

q. r.



r. = an djanib posta Kutahia (von der Post in Kutahia) vom Jahre 1843.

s. = an djanib postahanéï Karahissar Sahib (von Seiten des Post-Bureaux von Karahissar Sahib) vom Jahr 1852.

s. t.

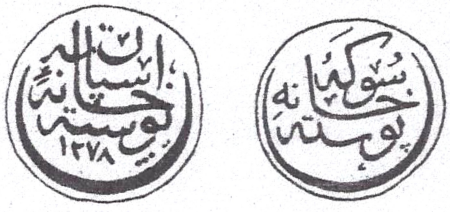


t. = Udjréti alinadjakdir (das Porto wird nachgenommen) auf einem Briefe von Bilédjik nach Konstantinopel, datiert vom Jahre 1860.

Dieser Stempel dient also zum gleichen Zweck wie die „T“ heutzutage auf den unfrankierten Briefen. Der Adressat dieses Stückes, welcher sich wahrscheinlich in Stambul befand, hat ohne Zweifel das Porto zahlen müssen, welches in dieser Stadt verlangt wurde.

u. = Postahanéï Sparta (Post-Bureau von Sparta) vom Jahre 1860.

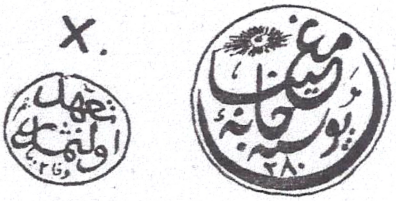
u. v.



v. = Postahanéï Seuké (Post-Bureau von Seuké) vom Jahre 1858.

x. = Postahanéï Maghnissa (Post-Bureau von Magnésia).

x. x.



x^b = Tahud olenmichdir (eingeschrieben); beide x. & x^b befinden sich auf einem Briefe vom Jahre 1860.

y. = an djanib posta Amassia (Postamt von Amassia) vom Jahr 1847.

y. z.



z. = Postahanéi Ahissa (Post-Bureau von Akhissar) vom Jahre 1865.

Bei dem Letzteren will ich mich etwas aufhalten, um ein Wort über das Datum des Briefes, der mit dem Handstempel versehen ist und von dem Postamt in Ak-hissar (augenblicklich unter der Präfektur von Smyrna) vom Jahr 1865 herrührt, zu sagen.

Nach diesem Briefe zu urteilen, hat es den Anschein, als wenn diese Posthandstempel nicht sofort, als Marken bei uns in Gebrauch kamen, überall aufgehoben worden wären; ich denke mir, dass man zuerst damit begonnen hat, sie in den grossen Städten aufzuheben und zu verbieten und dass sie erst allmählig bei allen Post-Bureaux durch Briefmarken ersetzt wurden. So erkläre ich es mir, dass nach Einführung der Briefmarken doch noch einige von diesen Handstempeln als Briefmarke haben verwendet werden können in Post-Bureaux, wo Briefmarken wahrscheinlich noch nicht existierten. Ich kann augenblicklich den Grund des Fehlens nicht sicher angeben, besonders nicht, warum man die Stempel in Ak-hissar in einer so späten Zeit (1865) verwendet hat, aber ich werde den Grund noch genauer studieren und hoffe, dies in Kürze aufklären zu können. In-

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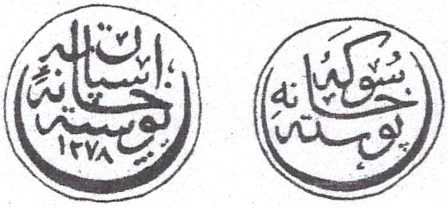


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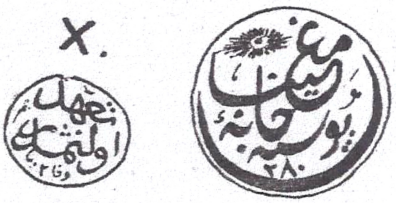
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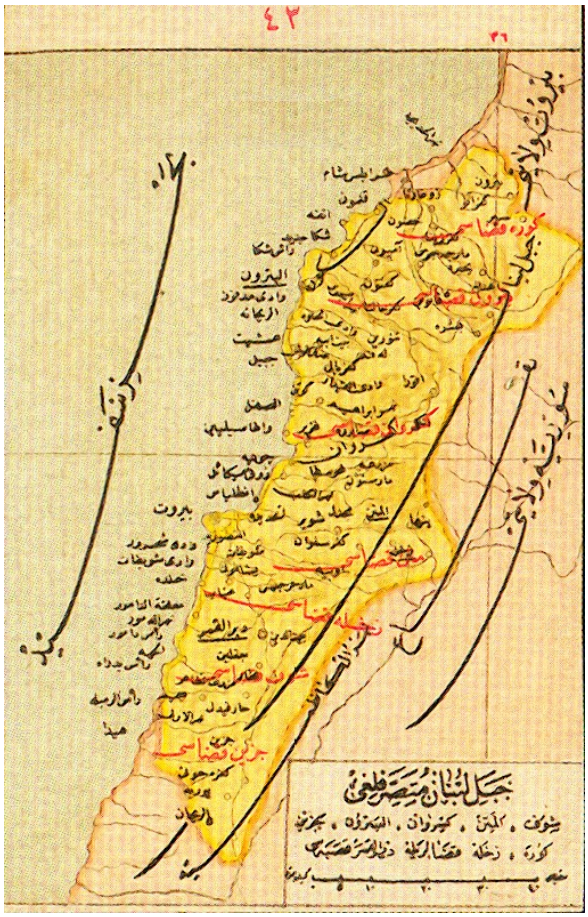
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Anthony Bluett: Over the Ladder of Tyre
A Soldier's Observations of the Great Famine in Lebanon

by Tobias Zywietz with material from Bernardo Longo and LibanPhil

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The Great Famine on Mount Lebanon from 1915 to 1918 is an aspect of World War I history little known outside of Lebanon. Even in the country itself, the topic is overwhelmed by sectarian strife: in the areas most affected, 80% of the population was Christian. Instead, the national conscience rather commemorates Martyr's Day as a more unifying moment for the country's diverse communities: on 6th May 1916, dozens of leading Arab Nationalists, from all communities, were executed in both Damascus and Beirut.



The varied communities on Mount Lebanon enjoyed an autonomous status within the Ottoman Empire following the civil-war-like disturbances between Maronites and Druzes in the Summer of 1860: upon pressure from France, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Prussia, and Russia, the *mutasarrifate* Mount Lebanon[6] (see map, *fig. 1*) was created in 1861 with the *mutasarrif* to be a Christian and being directly appointed by and accountable to the Sublime Porte. An advisory council consisted of twelve members: two from each of the main religious groups.[7]

In 1915, the last Christian *mutassarif* Ohannes Kouyoumdjian Pasha, was replaced with Muslim placemen[8] loyal to Turkey by the new civil and military governor of Syria, Ahmed Cemâl Pasha.[9]

Causes of the Famine

During the First World War, shortages of grain and other foodstuffs were common in most belligerent countries. Many areas of the Ottoman Empire, including Palestine, parts of Syria and Lebanon were, due to geographic, climatic, and economic conditions, unable to produce enough food for their own population, and that even in peacetime. The demand for raw materials from the Middle East led to the region's integration into the Western economy: production shifted from traditional agricultural products like cereals, to export crops like

6 متصرفية جبل لبنان = Mutaṣarrifīya Ğabal Lubnān.

7 Syriac Maronite (1913 estimate: 58%), Druze (11%), Sunni (6%), Shīʿite (4%), Greek Orthodox (13%), and Melkite Greek Catholic (8%).

8 Ali Mounif (Münif) Bey, Ismail Bey, and Moumtaz (Mümtaz) Bey.

9 Ahmed Djemal Pasha (1872–1922), Governor of Baghdad (1911), Minister of the Navy (1914), Governor of Syria (1915), Commander of the Fourth Ottoman Army (1917).

cotton, opium, silk, tobacco, as well as rice, dates, and citrus fruit.[10] Large amounts of grain had to be imported, mainly from Egypt, or transported from other parts of Syria. Mount Lebanon's economy was largely based on non-food crops destined for export through the port of Beirut: tobacco, olives (mainly for soap production), and was particularly dependent on silk production. Firro describes the circumstances:[11]

> *Mount Lebanon was more affected by this trend toward agricultural monoculture than were other cash-crop areas. It comprised 320,000 hectares of land, of which 17,000 to 20,000 hectares (6.25 percent) were under cultivation by 1914. Most of the cultivated area (14,000 hectares, or 70–80 percent) was devoted to growing mulberry trees, and most of the rural population was employed in tending them. Although the farmers grew some barley and corn, their harvests did not meet the population's need for grain, which was imported from elsewhere in Syria, particularly from the Hawran, Homs, Hama, and the Bekaa.*
>
> *[...]*
>
> *Consequently, when World War I halted the silk trade, the Lebanese farmers, dependent for their food supply on other areas, were severely affected. The one-crop economy combined with the difficulties involved in making a rapid transition from growing mulberry trees to food crops led to starvation among the poor. During the war, many people left for Hawran and the coastal plain in search of food and work. But even before the war the industry had caused suffering, particularly among the peasants, when there was a fall in prices.*

All of Syria suffered from food shortages during the war, so why the particularly grave situation here? The dependence on non-food cash crops for export can only be part of the answer. The growth of the black market and inflation, especially for basic food items, and the effect of existing and new debts, was evident in most warring countries as well. In the Ottoman Empire the replacement of the gold Lira with paper money further compounded the situation.

The Locust Invasion and other Factors

Historians refer to a number of aggravating factors: A locust invasion devastated crops in 1915, causing panic among the population from April to June of that year.[12] The Allied nations had established a sea blockade which prevented grains and other foodstuffs being imported from other countries (traditionally these mainly came from Egypt):[13]

> *By December 1914, though, the Triple Entente blockade of the Eastern Mediterranean coast assumed responsibility for the halt in trade. British, Russian, and French cruisers reached, captured, or flooded ships at ports in Haifa, Beirut, and Iskenderun in December.27 This also meant that trade inside the Ottoman Empire – between Izmir and Beirut or Jaffa and Istanbul – also became impossible. From that point forward, only neutral (primarily American) ships managed to deliver foodstuffs to the Eastern Mediterranean shores, and then only sporadically.*

A large effect is attributed to a land blockade imposed by the Ottoman governor, Cemâl Pasha, preventing grain from other regions, like the Ḥawrān or Aleppo, to be shipped to Mount Lebanon. Transport facilities were also largely used by the military, depriving the civilian population's access to any transportation. The needs of the military clearly took precedence over the needs of civilians.[14] Ohannes Pasha reported to the Sublime Porte in 1915:[15]

10 Cf. Firro, 1990, pp. 152.
11 Firro, 1990, pp. 152 and 164/166. The large majority of silk production was exported directly to Marseilles through the port of Beirut.
12 Lebanon was *"plunged into the darkness of this cloud of orthopterans which eclipsed the sun and caused panic among the population from 13 April to the end of June 1915."* Cf. Foster, 2015 and 2018.
13 Foster, 2018, p. 197.
14 Cf. Tanielian, 2012, pp. 36–37.
15 Quoted by Foster, 2018, p. 203.

Up to this point, the shipments of wheat from Aleppo by means of the railway have not been sufficient to meet the needs of the Mountain, whose population exceeds 300,000 people [a gross underestimate]. For this reason, our office has been burdened by complaints from every direction. This time, the train wagons were filled with shipments for the military … the cutting off of wheat to Mount Lebanon, and Syria, more generally, may lead to famine.



Fig. 2:

Locusts devouring the hard palm leaves.[16]

The 1915 locust invasion not only devastated Lebanon, but also parts of Palestine.



Fig. 3:

Trapping locusts 1915.[17]

16 Source: American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Dept.: *The terrible plague of locusts in Palestine, March-June 1915. Locusts devouring the hard palm leaves.* In: Library of Congress / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-01892. Online: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019695584/ (image cropped).

17 Source: American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Dept.: *The terrible plague of locusts in Palestine, March-June 1915. Trapping locusts.* In: Library of Congress / G. Eric and Edith Matson Photograph Collection. LC-DIG-matpc-01911. Online: https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2019695602/ (image cropped).

Another compounding effect was the buying-up of crops and animals (camels, horses, mules, etc) by the Army and the arbitrary requisitioning of stocks by military and civil officials,[18] later also by German and Austrian troops under General von Falkenhayn,[19] as well as local corruption and ineffective price controls.[20]

Consequently prices of foodstuffs (wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, oil, etc.) and other commodities (soap, petrol) increased to 40 to 50 times their pre-war levels. Malnourishment and worsening conditions of hygiene compounded epidemics like typhoid fever and malaria.[21] This increased mortality to such an extent that for the large number of corpses mass graves had to be dug. Tanielian writes:[22]

> *Deprivation and disproportional starvation were daily realities in the commercial coastal cities Latakia, Tripoli, Jaffa, and Beirut, and Mount Lebanon "experienced a famine of epic severity." Contemporary attempts at quantifying the loss of life in Beirut and Mount Lebanon fluctuate between 150,000 and 300,000. With a pre-war population ranging from about 414,800 to 630,000, the size of mortalities hence, floats somewhere between the large margins of one- to two-thirds of the inhabitants. Beirut alone, as its ports were closed, supply lines cut, and deadly diseases silently invading the city, lost approximately half of its residents.*

The historian Linda Schilcher sees no proof of malicious intent on the part of Ottoman officials but that they failed to ensure adequate supplies, failed to stem corruption and local speculation, and failed to protect all sections of population equally.[23] Tanielian comes to these conclusions:

> *Placing the famine into its historical context and looking at it as not simply an 'event' but as a socio-economic process dependent on structural changes taking place in the nineteenth century has shown that the region's incorporation into the world market increased its vulnerability and susceptibility to famine [...]. [...] the Lebanese famine was as much the outcome of long-term historical developments and external non-human factors unrelated to war, as it was the result of immediate necessities of war, its political economy and strain on civilians.*

The Famine in the National Conscience

The remembrance of the famine was kept alive by contemporary reports and literature of the post-war period, persisting in popular memory even today: war and famine became inseparable in the conscience of generations. Sectarian and divisive narratives persisted: Christians emphasised their suffering and Muslim profiteering, Muslim accounts centre on the question of loyalty of the Christian population with their links to foreign powers, like France.[24]

In an interview with Stéphanie Trouillard,[25] Prof. Youssef Mouawad (American Univ. Beirut) gave these accounts, including the often-quoted scene from a 1939 novel by Tawfīq Yūsuf ʿAwwād:

18 Cf. Tanielian, 2012, p. 42.

19 Erich Georg Sebastian Anton von Falkenhayn (1861–1922), Prussian General, Chief of the General Staff (1914), Commander of the 9th Army in Romania (1916), Commander of Ottoman Army Group "Jilderim" (*Yıldırım Ordular Grubu*, consisting of Ottoman 4th, 7th and 8th Armies) (1917–1918). He was succeeded in February 1918 by Marshall Otto Viktor Karl Liman von Sanders (1855–1929).

20 Tanielian, 2012, p. 122, says: *"The setting of maximum prices without the implementation of strict government control, or Zwangswirtschaft, generally meant only that commodities disappeared from retail stores and instead were sold on the black market for the highest price possible. That was exactly what was happening in Beirut."*

21 Tanielian, 2012, p. 92, reports: *"By 1916, the price of soap had increased eight-fold, making soap a luxury item to be afforded only by the wealthier segments of society. Cleanliness was not only key in avoiding cholera and typhoid, but also [...] important in keeping lice from multiplying."*

22 Tanielian, 2012, p. 5.

23 Schilcher, 1996, p. 255, quoted by Tanielian, 2012, p. 208.

24 Cf. Tanielian, 2012, p. 207.

25 Trouillard, 2014. The article includes several very graphic photographs from the estate of Ibrahim Naoum Kanaan, a government official at the time. Due to copyright issues I cannot reproduce these images here.

People starved to death. There was nothing they could do. They couldn't resist. People went out on the streets delirious, their bellies swollen. There are atrocious descriptions like in Toufic Youssef Aouad's book "Le Pain":

> "There was a woman lying on her back, invaded by lice. An infant with huge eyes hung from her naked breast […] The woman's head was spilled and her hair scattered. From her chest emerged a scratched and bruised breast that the child kneaded with his little hands and pressed with his lips and then gave up crying."

[…] On a personal level, I think people were ashamed to tell what had happened. They did not want to admit that in families, some women were able to offer sexual favours to Turkish officers to feed their children.

Father Salim Daccache, Rector of Saint Joseph University in Beirut, for example, told how his grandmother had to leave his village. On the way, she lost a child whom she had to leave on the side of the road to find bread after three days of walking.

They are not heroic memories and in the mountains, one takes great care of one's image. We do not want to show that his family has been led to do things that are not up to the task. Until the late 1920s, we talked about famine, but then we kept this story to ourselves. There are atrocious things that have not been passed down from generation to generation.

However the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of a nation state lead the newly empowered political class of Lebanon to present a different image:[26]

Instead the state proposed a memory emphasizing martyrdom and struggle for liberation that most notably would be devoid of sectarian tones. The goal was to present a celebratory memory of the sacrifices of World War I and frame the, albeit artificial, creation of the nation in its most victorious light. The suffering of the majority—men, women and children who died of starvation, succumbed to diseases such as malaria and typhus, or who were conscripted into the Ottoman army never to return to their homes—would be actively silenced by the state. […]

The state's removal of a memory of communal and distinctly sectarian suffering and its replacement with a memory of heroic martyrdom, liberation, and male sacrifice, is telling and illustrative of the Lebanese state's post-independence politics of memory.

The End of the Famine

The famine only came to an end when allied forces under General Allenby forced the Turkish troops and their German and Austrian allies out of Syria and Lebanon during October 1918. The 7th Division, following the coastal road, reached Ras Nakura on 4th October, 1918, Sidon on the 6th, Beirut on the 8th, and finally ended its campaign in Tripoli on the 18th. The 4th and 5th Cavalry Divisions moved from Damascus via Zahle and the Bekaa Valley to Homs (16th October), reaching Aleppo on the 26th (see *fig. 4*).

The occupied area became initially "O.E.T.A. North," and was later redesignated as "O.E.T.A. West."[27] It was subsequently transferred to the full control of French troops, in effect following to a large degree the partitioning plans for the now-occupied Ottoman territories agreed between Britain and France in the Sykes-Picot Agreement of May 1916 (see *fig. 5*).

Although shortly after the arrival of allied troops food transports from Egypt resumed, it took months for food availability and prices to return to normal levels. Aid organisations had been set up to ameliorate the situation, but this has been a neglected part of Lebanon's history, as has the entire famine period.

26 Tanielian, 2012, p. 206.

27 *Occupied Enemy Territory West* (O.E.T.A) or *Territoire Enemi Occupé Ouest* (T.E.O).

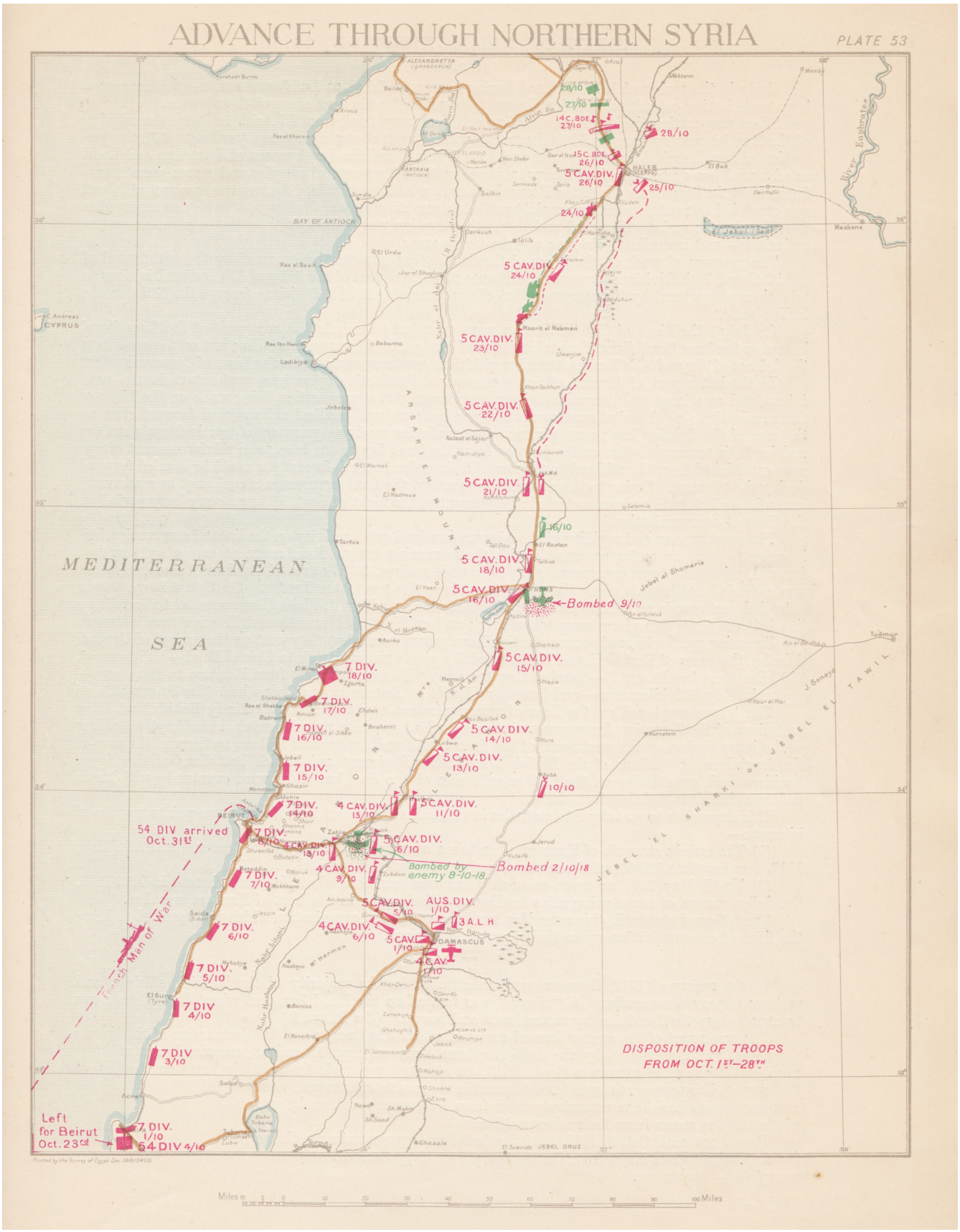


Fig. 4: Advance of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force through Syria in October 1918.[28]

28 Source: Allenby, 1919, pl. 53.

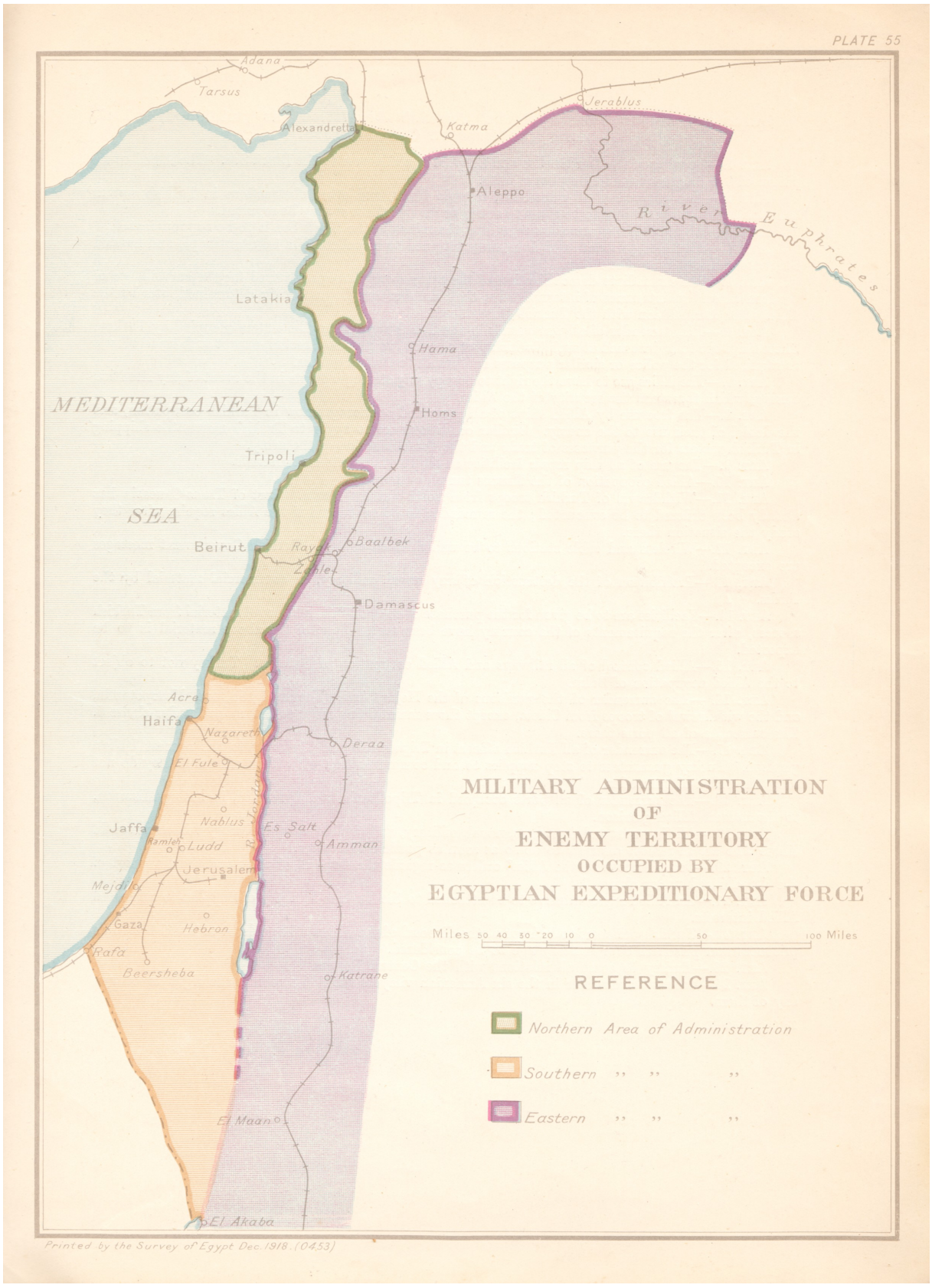


Fig. 5: Military Administration of Enemy Territory Occupied by Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1918.[29]
Note: The area described here as "North" subsequently became "West."

29 Source: Allenby, 1919, pl. 55.

Relief Committee for the Victims of the Famine in Syria

Bernardo Longo has traced one such organisation and shows philatelic evidence in an article on the website of the Lebanese Philatelic Association:[30]

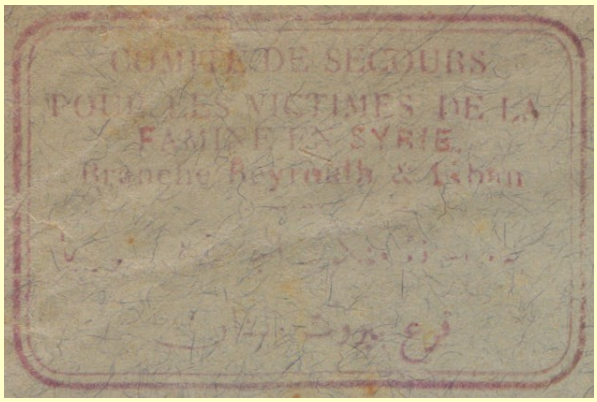
What I had not seen, or at least, what had never been published, concerns the humanitarian organisations which at the time took care of the population to alleviate their suffering. A recent discovery has put a bit of light on this topic.

It is an envelope sent from Beirut on 11th of June 1919 and addressed to New York, it presents a rectangular purplish seal, barely readable, affixed in the upper left of the cover. Of course thanks to my stubbornness and Mr. Nohra Hobeika, after several attempts I was able to obtain a bilingual transcription in French and Arabic:

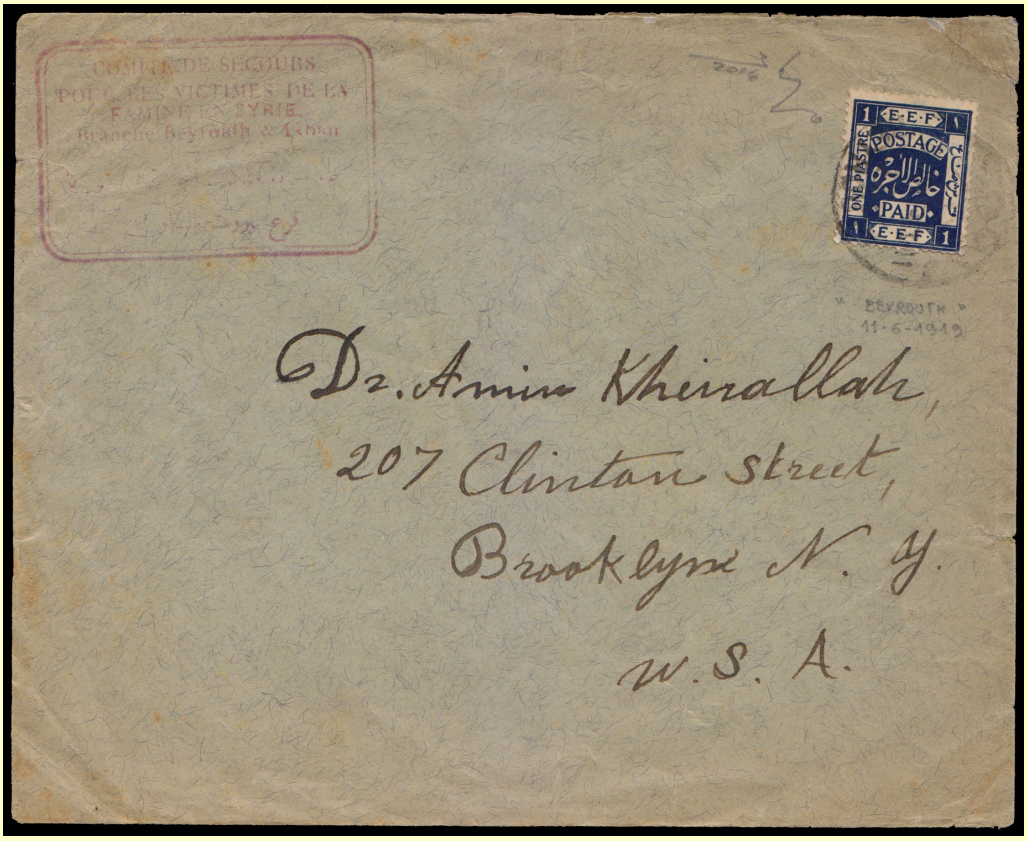
COMITE DE SECOURS
POUR LES VICTIMES DE LA
FAMINE EN SYRIE.
Branche Beyrouth & Liban

لجنة إنقاذ منكوبي المجاعة في سوريا

فرع بيروت – لبنان



The organisation translates as "Relief Committee for the Victims of the Famine in Syria, Beirut & Lebanon Branch". I ignore the nationality of the organisation but I presume it was Lebanese-French.



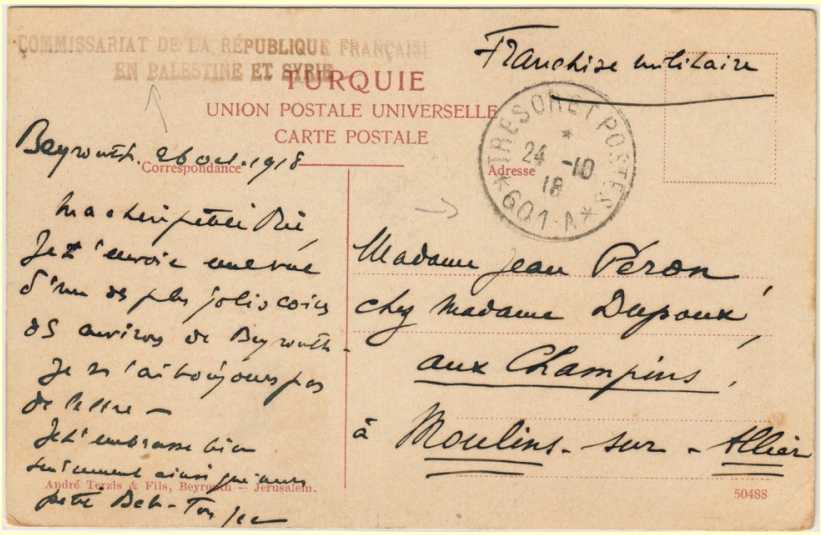
30 Longo, 2017. Note: The detail of the cachet is now taken from the cover itself with the transcription revised.

1918 Early French and British Military Correspondence from Beirut

by LibanPhil

On 7.10.1918 French naval units led by Admiral Varney landed in Beirut shortly before the British forces reached Beirut and entered the town on 8.10.1918.

A few days after the capture of Beirut postal services to the civilian population were quick to resume and they experienced fast changes in a very short period. In the first week or so after the resumption of postal services, mail was free of charge. That was followed by a very short period in which postage was prepaid in cash and stamps (which were not yet available locally) were applied in Palestine. British stamps were also used for a short time before E.E.F. stamps became available.



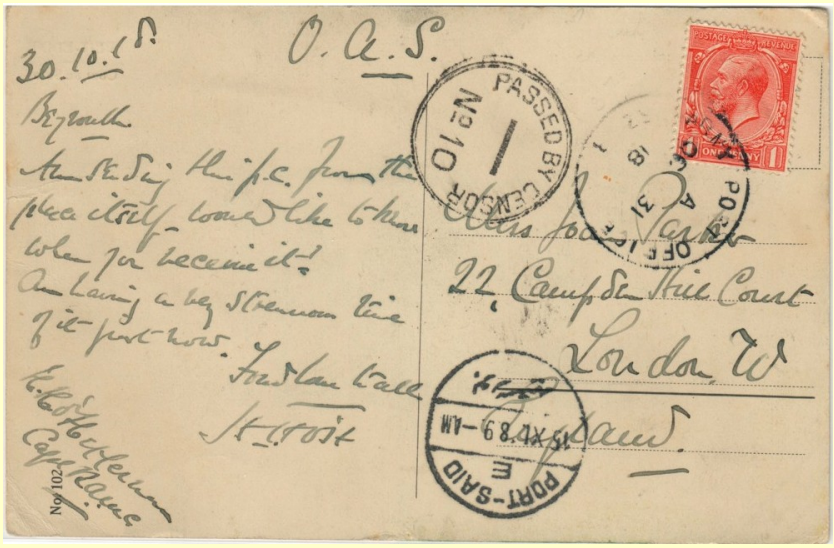
Here I show two cards documenting this early period. The card to left was sent free of charge by a French soldier to his wife on 24.10.1918. It was not charged because soldiers had free correspondence privileges "franchise militaire" to communicate with family back home. The free franking has nothing to do with the free franking that was available early on to the civilian population.

The card is relatively early documentation of the French presence in Beirut. The hand-stamp on the card is particularly interesting. It is the earliest mention that I have seen of the French Commissariat on a postal item from Beirut.



At the time, the Commissariat for Syria and Lebanon was not yet established and the term seems to be an umbrella term that covers the whole theatre of operations of the French forces at the time. George Picot was the High Commissioner of France in Palestine and Syria from 1917 to 1919. The card also has a very early use of the "TRESORS ET POSTES 601 A" date-stamp. Usages in 1918 are more often seen in the month of December.

The second card was also sent by a soldier, but this time a British one, on 31.10.1918. Despite the fact that it is endorsed "O.A.S." (*on active service*) to indicate that it should benefit from free franking privileges, it is nonetheless franked with a British stamp paying the postcard rate of 1 penny (at the time both the U.P.U. and the Empire post card rates were the same). It is correctly franked, but it is not clear why it was not sent free of charge.



The use of British stamps to pay postage in the early period is scarce. Their use on a postcard is even much harder to find. This is the only use that I have personally seen on a post card.

The stamp is tied with the "ARMY POST OFFICE / SZ 8 / A" date stamp. SZ 8 was located in Beirut. According to Firebrace, 14.10.1918 is the earliest recorded date.

Anthony Bluett: With Our Army In Palestine

In the following, I present extracts from Bluett's 1919 book,[31] describing his trek from Palestine into Lebanon and his observations about the dire situation of the civil population there. Where I felt it necessary I explain some of the terms and phrases used by Bluett.

Little is known about Anthony Bluett. In his introduction he gives only few hints, like his unit: *"A" Battery, Honourable Artillery Company, and Egyptian Camel Transport Corps*. I was unable to trace him into civil life and find out anything about his fate.[32]

Chapter XXI: Over the Ladder of Tyre

[...]

On the fifth day out from Haifa we marched into Sidon, whose inhabitants turned out en masse and welcomed the column[33] with great and spontaneous enthusiasm, which left no doubt as to its genuineness, though at times it became a trifle embarrassing.

On the surface the people looked little the worse for four years' privations[34] and ill-treatment at the hands of the Turks, but a glance into the shops as we passed showed little else but fruit in the shape of food; and this is not very satisfying as a sole diet. In some parts of the town pinched faces and wan[35] cheeks were frequent; and one group consisting of an elderly man with his wife and two daughters especially attracted my attention. Their faces were dead-white, as if they had been living below ground for years, and the dull, stunned look of misery in their eyes was terrible to see; obviously they had not yet fully realised their deliverance.[36] The old gentleman, a French Syrian, told me that when, three years before, he had heard of the coming of German troops to Sidon, he gave out to his neighbours that he and his family were going to the north, leaving the empty house in charge of the native caretaker. The family disappeared, and until the hurried departure of the Germans nothing more was seen of them, when they—apparently—returned once more to their home.

In reality, they had never left it. They had retired to a disused wing of the house, barricaded themselves in so skilfully that no one but the old caretaker who looked after the supplies suspected their presence; and there they had lived for three years, never venturing out except to walk at night in their extensive garden! On one occasion the house was occupied by a German staff-officer, and their walks ceased for three weeks; but for the greater part of the time it had remained untenanted.[37] During the period previous to our coming they had been almost entirely without food, other than fruit and dried legumes.

That was the story told to me as nearly as I can remember it, and the lifeless pallor[38] of the old Frenchman's face and those of his family certainly gave colour to the narrative. It is very hard to believe in starvation when you are surrounded on all sides by beautiful gardens and orchards abounding in fruit; and those at Sidon were surely the loveliest on earth. All round the town stretched great masses of green, in the midst of which, like diamonds in a sea of emeralds, were white cupolas and summerhouses, with scores of fountains playing all day long. On the hills behind the gardens were many modern houses admirably built after the Italian fashion, whose mellow terra-cotta blended effectively with the green mass below. Riding through the umbrageous[39] lanes

31 Bluett, 1919, pp. 275–288.
32 There's no mention in despatches or the London Gazette. Note: A.F. Bluett refers to a different person, Albert Fernleigh Bluett, Cornwall Light Infantry.
33 Military unit.
34 Deprivation, hardship, austerity.
35 Unhealthily pale, faded, sickly.
36 Liberation.
37 Vacant.
38 Paleness.
39 Shady.

between countless orchards you could believe anything but that people here were starving.

The division had been promised a rest at Sidon for the remainder of the day, but shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon an urgent message came ordering us to make a forced march in order to reach Beyrout, thirty-five miles away, the following night! At four o'clock we left the beach and climbed steadily past those glorious gardens, until we struck the highroad. A few miles outside Sidon, we passed an inn which could not have changed much in character since the time of Christ. It formed a bridge across the road, and thus gave shelter to the passer-by from the noonday heat in summer and the torrential rains in winter; on one side there were the living rooms for the traveller and on the other side the stables wherein his ass[40] or his horse could rest for the night. There were a few men lying in the shade of the "bridge" as we passed, and, peering into the stable, I could just see a donkey contentedly munching at the manger: the whole scene seemed to have come straight out of the New Testament.

Later in the afternoon I noticed a beautiful little house standing in its own garden, and rode over to examine it more closely. One thing only I saw; the rest was blotted out. Nailed to his door was the body of the owner, and beneath lay the charred—yes, charred—remains of what had once been his legs. He had been crucified and burnt alive; the twisted body, and the awful, tortured expression on the martyred man's face, left no room for doubt.

After a halt for a couple of hours at midnight we began the final stage. While it was yet dark we had tremendous difficulty with those cameldrivers who were unable to see at night, the "mush-shuf-bi' leil's" ("can't see-at-nights") we used to call them; and as we had a few blind camels as well the situation called for some ingenuity. The only way to solve the problem was to tie the men's wrists to the saddles of the camel immediately in front of them. They then allowed themselves to be towed along, keeping the rope just taut enough to act as a guide.



Fig. 9:

Water Convoy.

Source:
Plate facing p. 256.

The blind camels were similarly treated, though even then there were accidents. One came shortly before dawn as we were crossing a viaduct with neither wall nor protection of any kind against a thirty-foot drop. A blind camel blundered towards the edge, slipped, and crashed down into the riverbed, and as he had 200 lbs. of biscuits[41] on his back to speed his fall, it looked like a certain casualty. With some difficulty we clambered down to him, and found him not only alive but calmly

40 Donkey.
41 Hardtack or ship's biscuit.

grazing on the herbage around! And when the biscuits were removed he got up, grunting and snarling, but absolutely uninjured and ready to carry his load again.

As we approached Beyrout the signs of distress among the people grew more and more pronounced. Along the route were several tiny villages whose inhabitants gathered by the roadside to beg for food, and it was awful to see the wolfish way they ate the biscuits we gave them. At many places women stood with jars of water which they offered to the camel-drivers, not, I am sure, as a quid pro quo, but because it was all they had to offer.

Just at the entrance to the olive-groves, which extend for six miles out of Beyrout, I saw a dead child lying by the roadside, and from that point the journey became a succession of heartrending sights. Gaunt, lean-faced men, women thin to the point of emaciation,[42] and children whose wizened[43] faces made them look like old men, lined the route weeping for joy at their deliverance. Every one of our men as he passed handed over his day's rations of bully-beef[44] and biscuits to the starving people; I saw one woman hysterically trying to insert a piece of army biscuit into the mouth of the baby in her arms, and groups of little boys fighting for the food thrown to them. It was pitiful to see the gratitude of people who succeeded in catching a biscuit or a tin of bully; and the way they welcomed our camel-drivers, who, of course, spoke Arabic like themselves, was a revelation.

A man, haggard with want,[45] came out of his little wine-shop and offered me a glass of aniseed,[46] apologising courteously for its poor quality, and explaining that it was the only drink he had been able to obtain for sale during the War! A glance at the rows of empty bottles in his shop-window confirmed the statement. God knows how he had earned his living during the past three years.



Fig. 10:

Valley of Chaos – before the Turkish Retreat

Source: Plate facing p. 256.

Towards evening the head of the long column entered Beyrout: from miles behind on the hills we could see the swinging kilts of the Highlanders, while the sound of the bag-pipes floated faintly back to us. By eight o'clock, we, too, were marching into the town through crowds of delirious people, who clung to the troops as they passed and kissed the boots of the mounted men; it was the most painful, pitiful experience of all. As we swung down the hill towards the beach a man said:

42 Starvation.
43 Shrivelled
44 Tinned corned beef, "bully" refers to French "bouilli" (boiled).
45 Emaciated by hardship.
46 Arak.

"You are just in time, monsieur; in six days we should all have been dead."

That was the main thing: we had marched ninety-six miles in six days, we were dog-tired after a last continuous trek of eighteen hours, but—we were in time!

Chapter XXII: Deserted Villages in Lebanon

SIXTY thousand people died of starvation in Beyrout during the War, out of a total population of one hundred and eighty thousand. There is overwhelming proof that this was a part of the brutal policy of systematic extermination adopted by the Turco-Germans towards the weaker races of Syria and Palestine. When Beyrout was evacuated the enemy collected all the food they could lay hands on, including the recently garnered harvest; and what they were unable to carry away with them they dumped in the harbour rather than give it to the starving people. Four hundred tons of foodstuffs were wantonly[47] destroyed in this manner; and as an example of callous and spiteful vengeance, towards a people whose chief fault apparently was that they were hungry, this would be hard to beat.

The mortality amongst children was appalling. You could not ride out of the town without seeing their dead bodies lying by the roadside, where they had dropped from the arms of mothers too weak to carry them, often enough themselves lying dead a few yards farther on. In the poorer quarters of the town, especially near the docks, the dreadful death-roll lengthened every day. The Turks had gone out of their way to destroy many of the houses, with the result that hundreds of people were wandering about, foodless, homeless, and utterly friendless. For the first few days most of our work was carried on in and around the docks, where crowds of women and children congregated daily in the hope of obtaining food. I saw one small boy walking in front of me with a curious, unsteady gait,[48] and just as I drew level with him he pitched forward on to his face without a sound. He was stone-dead when I turned him over; and judging by the terrible emaciation of his body he had died of protracted starvation.



Fig. 11:

The Valley of Chaos – after the bombing raid.

Source:
Plate facing p. 272.

Until the foodships arrived the British Army fed most of the people; I use the word "most" advisedly, for even here there were fat profiteers who had made fortunes out of the War, and who cared nothing for the sufferings of others. The poorer inhabitants literally thronged[49] the various camps in search of food, and with characteristic generosity the troops tried to feed them all! They gave away bully-beef and biscuits to those most in need, and, whenever possible, their tea and sugar rations also; it was painful to see the gratitude of the recipients.

Except amongst the very wealthy both tea and sugar had been literally unknown for four years.

47 Maliciously.
48 Pace, walk.
49 Crowded.

When we entered Beyrout the price of tea was four hundred piastres (£4 2s.) per lb.[50]*—and chemically treated stuff at that; and sugar, which was all but unobtainable by anybody, cost three hundred piastres per lb.! Within a week of our arrival you could buy both commodities in the shops at about twenty piastres and five piastres per lb. respectively.*

But distress and suffering were not confined to Beyrout alone. On the pleasant hills of Lebanon north of the town are numerous villages through which the Turks had swept like a plague. Here the policy had been not so much starvation as extermination: whole villages were stripped of their inhabitants, who had been forcibly carried away, the men to slavery or death; the women to something worse. You could ride through village after village without seeing a soul, save perhaps an old man who would tell you that he was keeping the keys of the houses for their owners—who would never return. It is impossible to describe the pall[51] *of desolation that hung over those silent villages, a desolation that seemed to be accentuated by the beauty of the surrounding country.*

Upwards of a quarter of a million people were either deported or massacred by the Turks in the Lebanon hills alone; and only in the villages occupied by Circassians, whom the Turks themselves had subsidised, were there any signs of even moderate prosperity. These people, moreover, showed marked hostility towards our troops, and had to be suppressed.

When the 7th Division left Beyrout in the middle of October to march farther north to Tripoli the situation was considerably easier. Foodships had arrived, and arrangements had been made for regular supplies to be given to the people, though at first they needed medical aid rather than food, so weakened were they by long privation and want.

The chief difficulty in the distribution of supplies was the shortage of labour, for the advance had been so rapid that it had quite outdistanced the administrative branches of the service. Half a dozen R.A.S.C.[52] *clerks and a small party of the Egyptian Labour Corps, assisted by the "Camels,"*[53] *toiled night and day at the docks: we were dock-labourers, stevedores,*[54] *and transport all in one. The fact that Beyrout was the only real port in the whole country nearer than Port Said did not tend to relieve the strain, for the natural disadvantages of Jaffa as a port prevented its being utilised to the full, while Haifa, although it possesses a magnificent harbour, had not as yet enough accommodation for ships.*

Our own men now began to feel the effects of the arduous[55] *campaign. The rainy season was imminent, and malaria and blackwater fever claimed their victims by the score.*[56] *The troops who had spent the previous five months stewing in the hothouse atmosphere of the Jordan Valley suffered particularly heavily through malignant malaria, contracted during those months, which lay dormant while operations were actually in progress and appeared when men were run down and weakened by their tremendous exertions.*[57] *The Australian Mounted Division, who had been the first to enter Damascus, were amongst the hardest hit by the disease, for the oldest city in the world is also one of the most unhealthy—or was, at all events during the time of our occupation.*

The River Abana,[58] *which runs through the city, was choked with dead horses and Turks for ten days. Hundreds of Turks wandered about, nominally prisoners, but with no one to guard them; they were far more numerous than our own men; and as the Turks generally had little idea of sanitation and less of personal cleanliness they were extremely unpleasant people to have about the place.*

There were no regrets at leaving Damascus, for though the odour of sanctity may hang over the venerable city, it is as naught compared with the other odours, of which it has a greater and more pungent variety than any city in the country.

With the capture of Beyrout and Damascus hostilities had not ended, although the greater part of

50 1 pound (lb.) = 454 grammes. The local equivalent *raṭl or roṭl* (rottolo) weighs 445 (in some sources 546) grammes.
51 Cloud, shroud.
52 Royal Army Service Corps.
53 Egyptian Camel Transport Corps, the author's unit.
54 Workers loading and unloading a ship's cargo.
55 Strenuous, demanding, exhausting.
56 Twenty, here used figuratively.
57 Efforts, endeavours.
58 Baradā.

the Turkish Army had ceased to exist. While the 7th Division were en route to Tripoli the cavalry were making a corresponding advance in the centre, despite the ravages[59] caused in their ranks by malaria. Indeed, with cheerful indifference to the geographical, to say nothing of the other difficulties in the way, they proposed to ride as far as Constantinople; that, it was felt, would be the crowning point of a great ride! However, for the moment they contented themselves with occupying Homs, a town on the caravan route about a hundred miles north of Damascus. Then General Allenby ordered a further advance on Aleppo, the last stronghold of the Turks in the country; and on October 21st the 5th Cavalry Division with the armoured cars started on what was to be their last ride. It was a worthy effort: in five days they covered a hundred miles, entering the city on October 26th, preceded the day before by the troops of the King of the Hedjaz,[60] who had driven all the Turks away during the night.

After the capture of Aleppo, Turkey, having no army left, threw up the sponge, much to the disgust of the Australian Mounted Division, who, having reached Homs, hoped to be in at the death. Still, since theirs had been the honour of entering Damascus, it was but fitting that the 5th Cavalry Division should be the first into Aleppo, for the exploits of the two forces had been almost parallel throughout the campaign.

Thus in forty days, in the course of which the army had advanced upwards of five hundred miles, Turkey had been brought to her knees, her armies had been completely destroyed, and a country that had suffered from centuries of misrule had been cleared of the oppressor. It is, however, significant of the bitter hatred the Turks bear towards the Armenians and other races of Asia Minor, that even after the Armistice one of the chief troubles of our troops was to prevent the Turkish prisoners, who were awaiting transportation to the great camps in Egypt, from maltreating Armenians wherever and whenever they came into contact with them! Drastic measures with Turkey will have to be adopted by the Allies if these little nations are to live in comfort and security in the future.

The weeks following the surrender of Turkey were occupied by the army in feeding the people, in reinstating them on the land, and in setting up a stable form of government in the country. It is unnecessary here to enter into detail, but it may be stated that the policy which had met with universal approval in Palestine was adopted in Syria. Subject to certain obvious limitations every man was free to come and go as he pleased; and, with no restriction whatever, he could worship as he pleased, whether Christian, Mussulman, or Jew. To quote one example of the goodwill that prevailed: the head of the Greek Church in Homs offered his Cathedral to the Army for the thanksgiving service held after the signing of the general Armistice, and members of nearly every religious denomination were present at a most impressive ceremony.

The Arabs took over the government of Damascus and the surrounding country, which presumably they will retain for the future; the French, who have large interests in Beyrout and Lebanon, will, I believe, be the paramount influence there—though curiously enough, the one question we were constantly asked by the people of Beyrout was whether the British were going to take over the town; and from fifteen miles north of Acre down to the Suez Canal the country will probably be under the protection of the British. As this includes the desert of Northern Sinai the conquest of which had taken two long years, it is unlikely that we shall be accused of land-grabbing!

It is reasonably certain that Palestine will need material help for some time, for Turkish maladministration, and the iniquitously heavy taxes imposed upon the people, have almost killed initiative. So far as real development is concerned, it is almost a virgin land, and although the efforts of those responsible for the work of reconstruction are both vigorous and successful, it will be many years before Palestine is producing up to her full capacity. At present the grain crop of the entire country could be brought to England in about seven ships; in fact, before the War most of it was bought by a well-known firm of whisky distillers!

[...]

59 Devastations.

60 Meant here are the Arab troops commanded by King Ḥusayn bin ʿAlī's son Sharif Faiṣal al-Auwal with Sharif Naser, Nuri Sha'lan, Auda Abu Ta'yi, and T. E. Lawrence.



Fig. 12:

One of the few photographs specifically depicting Anthony Bluett's unit.

"Near Belah. A Battery, Honourable Artillery Company attached to the 4th Australian Light Horse Brigade. The gun crews are crouched between their 13 pounder quick fire field guns and a cactus hedge."[61]

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61 Hurley, 1918.
62 H.A.C. = Honourable Artillery Company.

Postal and Communication Information in the 1872 Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte

compiled by Tobias Zywietz

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While searching for information, one regularly comes across—often by chance—hitherto unknown or inaccessible sources. The progress of digitisation creates more and more digital resources and makes them available over the internet. Even five years ago, one would have to visit a library and consult reference works in the reading room to gather required data.

Among such valuable resources are trade directories. They not only list the businesses trading at the time, but offer also a wide range of information, not only on trade and industry, by administration and communications. It's quite possible that one can gather all the information on the organisation of the post, postal connections, tariffs, and regulations, from specialist philatelic publications. What is different when consulting such directories: we see the information as the public using the services would have at the time.

The Egyptian directory was inaugurated in 1903 and changed its title from year to year.

- *L'annuaire égyptien de l'Égypte et du Soudan. Commerce industrie, administration, magistrature, adresses mondaines.*
- *L'annuaire égyptien et l'indicateur égyptien réunis.*
- *L'annuaire égyptien :Égypte et Soudan.*
- *L'annuaire égyptien : du commerce, de l'industrie et la magistrature de l'Égypte et du Soudan.*
- *The Egyptian directory : l'annuaire égyptien du commerce de l'industrie et la magistrature de l'Égypte et du Soudan*
- *Indicateur égyptien administratif et commercial.*

In 1912 it merged and became *The Egyptian directory. L'annuaire égyptien de l'Égypte et du Soudan* (25th edition); and from 1957 (71st edition) it was published as *The Egyptian directory of the United Arab Republic : l'annuaire égyptien du commerce et de l'industrie.*

The other is E. François-Levernay's *Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte : statistique, administrations, commerce, industries, agriculture, antiquités, etc. ; avec les plans d'Alexandrie & du Caire.* It apparently started in 1868 as *Guide générale d'Égypte : annuaire officiel administratif, commercial et industriel.* An edition for 1869 is referenced, but no information could be ascertained. It is more of a general guide rather than a dedicated trade directory: it still lists banks, traders, manufacturers, services, etc., but the focus is on the description of the country and its administration.

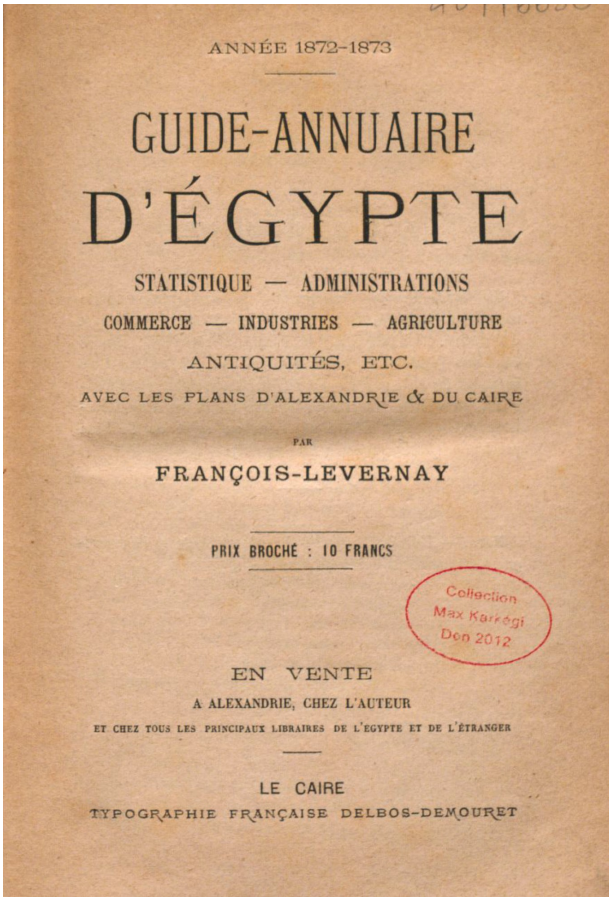
In a future edition, I will show pages from the *The Egyptian directory* of 1908, in this edition I feature excerpts pertinent to postal and communications history from the 1872 edition of the *Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte:*

- Currency and exchange rates: pp. 13–14.
- Telegraph services: Eastern Telegraph Co, Egyptian Telegraph: pp. 34–39.
- Railways in Egypt and Sudan: pp. 69–73.[63]

63 Not included in this article are the railway timetables shown on pp. 74–90 of the *Guide.*

- Postal and merchant shipping lines: pp. 135–145.
- Postal Services at Alexandria: British, Austrian, Egyptian, French, Greek, Italian, and Russian (РОПиТ) post offices: pp. 146–159.
- Postal Services at Cairo: agents of postal shipping companies, British, Egyptian, and French post offices: pp. 294–296.
- The British and Egyptian Telegraph administrations at Cairo: pp. 311–312.
- Appendix: changes to the Messageries Maritimes schedules: p. 350.

The texts and tables are pretty much self-explanatory and easily comprehended even with only basic knowledge of the French language. So besides summarising each page's contents, I only translate some key terms where necessary.


ANNÉE 1872-1873

GUIDE-ANNUAIRE

D'ÉGYPTE

STATISTIQUE — ADMINISTRATIONS

COMMERCE — INDUSTRIES — AGRICULTURE

ANTIQUITÉS, ETC.

AVEC LES PLANS D'ALEXANDRIE & DU CAIRE

PAR

FRANÇOIS-LEVERNAY

PRIX BROCHÉ : 10 FRANCS

Collection Max Karkégi Don 2012

EN VENTE

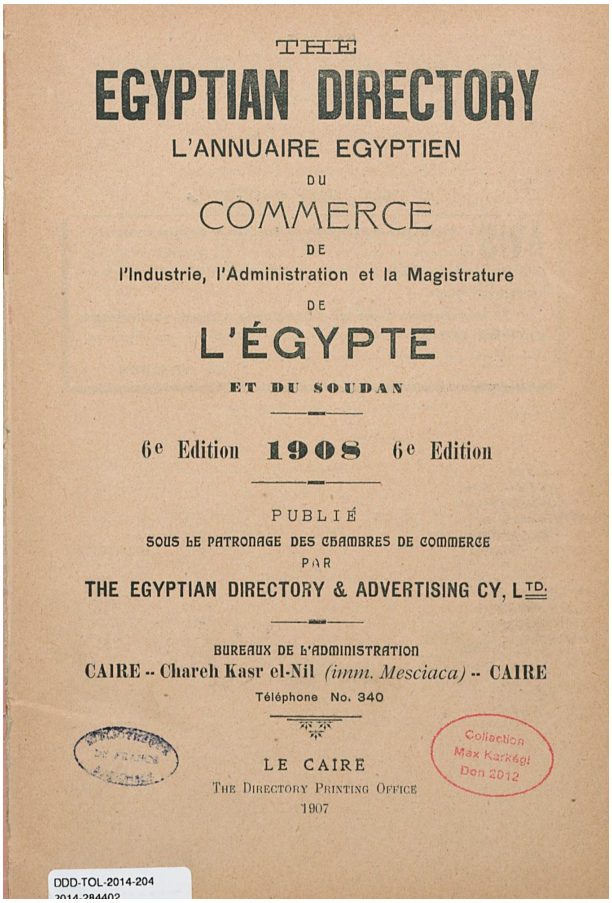
A ALEXANDRIE, CHEZ L'AUTEUR

ET CHEZ TOUS LES PRINCIPAUX LIBRAIRES DE L'EGYPTE ET DE L'ÉTRANGER

LE CAIRE

TYPOGRAPHIE FRANÇAISE DELBOS-DEMOURET

Fig. 1: Title page of the 1872 *Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte*.


THE

EGYPTIAN DIRECTORY

L'ANNUAIRE EGYPTIEN

DU

COMMERCE

DE

l'Industrie, l'Administration et la Magistrature

DE

L'ÉGYPTE

ET DU SOUDAN

6e Edition 1908 6e Edition

PUBLIÉ

SOUS LE PATRONAGE DES CHAMBRES DE COMMERCE

PAR

THE EGYPTIAN DIRECTORY & ADVERTISING CY, LTD.

BUREAUX DE L'ADMINISTRATION

CAIRE -- Chareh Kasr el-Nil *(imm. Mesciaca)* -- CAIRE

Téléphone No. 340

LE CAIRE

THE DIRECTORY PRINTING OFFICE

1907

Collection Max Karkégi Don 2012

DDD-TOL-2014-204

Fig. 2: Title page of the 1908 edition of *The Egyptian directory.*

Sources and Literature

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Signes abréviatifs.

Ard. Ardeb.
Can. Cantar.
Fr. Franc.
H. ou h. Heure.
Kilom. Kilomètre.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Nég. Négociant.
Oc. Ocque.
Ok. Okelle.
P. Piastre.
P. C. Piastre courante.
P. T. Piastre tarif.
Rot. Rotoli.
S. A. Son Altesse.
S. E. Son Excellence.

MONNAIES

L'unité monétaire de l'Egypte est la piastre d'argent du poids de 1 gramme 35,339, et qui représente la valeur de 0 fr. 259. Cette piastre se subdivise en demi-piastre d'argent ou 20 paras. La piastre dite piastre courante est la moitié de la piastre au tarif. Il n'y a de monnaie de cuivre que les paras, qui se divisent en 5, 10, 20 et 40, dont la valeur est très-variable. La bourse vaut 500 P. T., soit 130 fr.

Monnaies égyptiennes or.

	P. T.	P. C.	Fr.
Guinée Egyptienne.....	100	200	26
1/2 »	50	100	13
1/4 »	25	50	6.50

Monnaies égyptiennes argent.

	P. T.	P. C.	Fr.
Tallari égyptien.....	20	40	5.15
Tallari égyptien nouveau	19.10	38.20	5
1/2 tallari égyptien....	10	20	2.57
1/4 tallari égyptien....	5	10	1.28
1 piastre tarif.....	1	2	0.26

Page 13: Currency and Exchange Rates (I).
1 £.E. = 100 Piastres Tariff (P.T.) = 200 Piastres Courante (P.C.) = 4,000 Paras.
The Para's value, being a copper coin, is described as "very variable."

Rapport des Monnaies étrangères avec la piastre au tarif.

	P. T.	P. C.	Fr.
Livre sterling.....	97.20	194.40	25.25
Guinée turque.....	87.30	175.20	23
Guinée russe.....	79.18	158.36	20.50
Napoléon de 20 francs...	77.06	154.12	20
Sequin impérial.....	45.26	91.12	11.75
Tallari collonate.....	20.28	41.16	5.20
Tallari d'Autriche.....	20 »	40 »	5.20
Pièce de 5 francs.....	19.10	38.20	5
Tallari de Constantinople.	16.35	32 »	4.50
Rouble russe.....	14.27	29.14	4
Roupie des Indes.....	9.05	18.20	2.40
Shelling.....	4.35	9.10	1.25
Franc.....	3.34	7.20	1

MESURES

Mesures de longueur.

Le pic ou coudée du Nil vaut 0,5245 et la coudée se subdivise en 24 doigts.

Le pic de commerce le plus usité est de 0,65.

Le pic de terrain et de construction 0,75.

La lieue égyptienne dans la Basse-Egypte est de 4 kilom. 3/4; dans la Haute-Egypte, elle correspond à une heure 1/2 de marche, soit 7 kilom. 1/4.

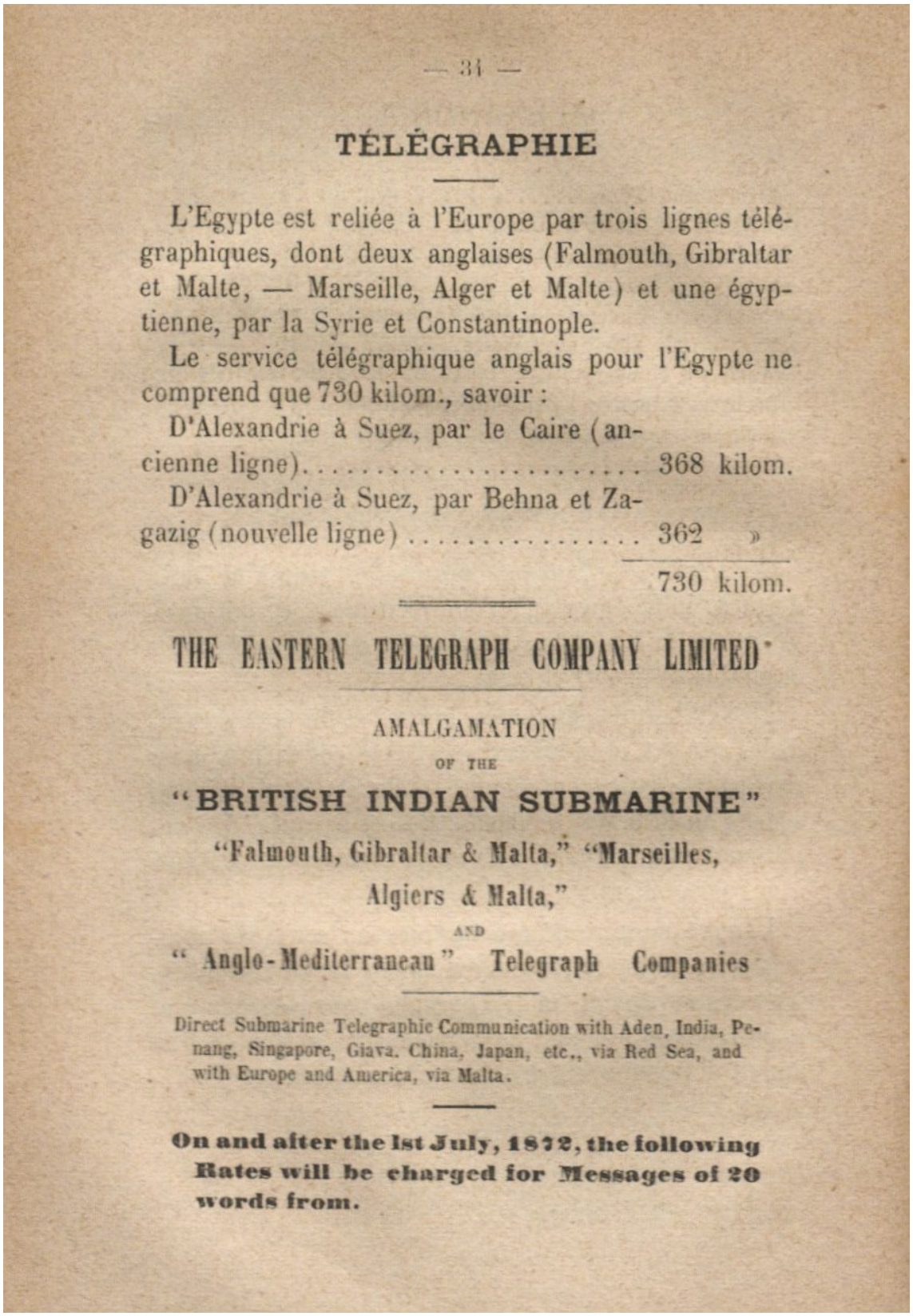
Mesures de superficie.

Le pic carré 0^m 562.

Le casaba carré (4 pics 333) 12^m 602.

Le feddan équivant à 40 ares 83 centiares, soit 4,200 mètres carrés.

Page 14: Currency and Exchange Rates (II).
£ 1 = £.E. 0.9720 = 97.2 P.T.
1 Fr. = 3.34 P.T.; 1 R. = 14.27 P.T.; 1 Austrian Taler = 20 P.T.
1 Turkish Taler = 16.35 P.T.; 1 Indian Rupee = 9.05 P.T.



— 34 —

TÉLÉGRAPHIE

L'Egypte est reliée à l'Europe par trois lignes télégraphiques, dont deux anglaises (Falmouth, Gibraltar et Malte, — Marseille, Alger et Malte) et une égyptienne, par la Syrie et Constantinople.

Le service télégraphique anglais pour l'Egypte ne comprend que 730 kilom., savoir :

D'Alexandrie à Suez, par le Caire (ancienne ligne)..... 368 kilom.

D'Alexandrie à Suez, par Behna et Zagazig (nouvelle ligne)..... 362 »

730 kilom.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED

AMALGAMATION

OF THE

"BRITISH INDIAN SUBMARINE"

"Falmouth, Gibraltar & Malta," "Marseilles, Algiers & Malta,"

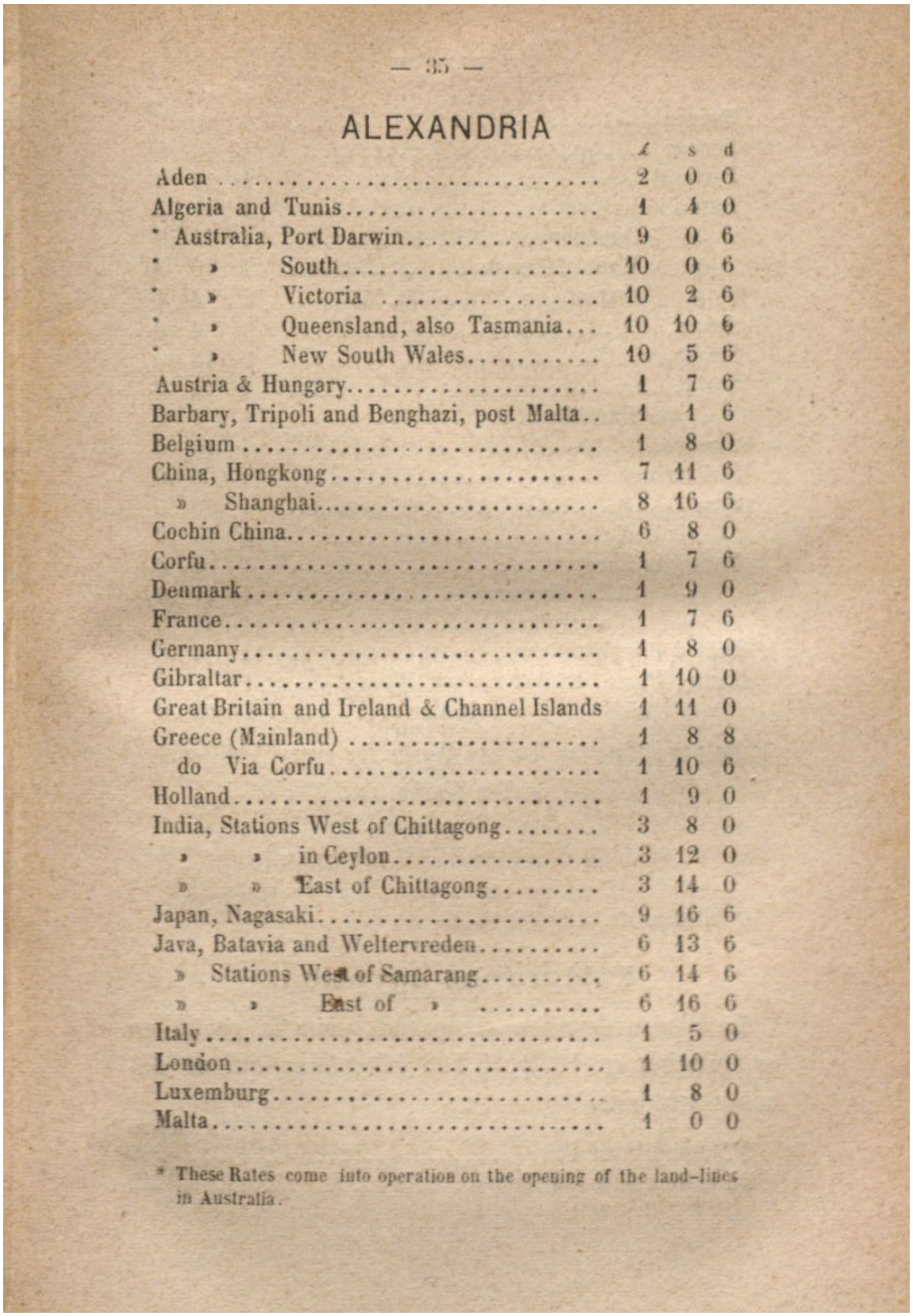
AND

" Anglo-Mediterranean " Telegraph Companies

Direct Submarine Telegraphic Communication with Aden, India, Penang, Singapore, Giava, China, Japan, etc., via Red Sea, and with Europe and America, via Malta.

On and after the 1st July, 1872, the following Rates will be charged for Messages of 20 words from.

Page 34: The Telegraph service (I).
The two international telegraph lines crossing Egypt (Alexandria–Cairo–Suez and Alexandria–Benha–Zagazig–Suez) measure 730 km.
International traffic is operated by The Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd.



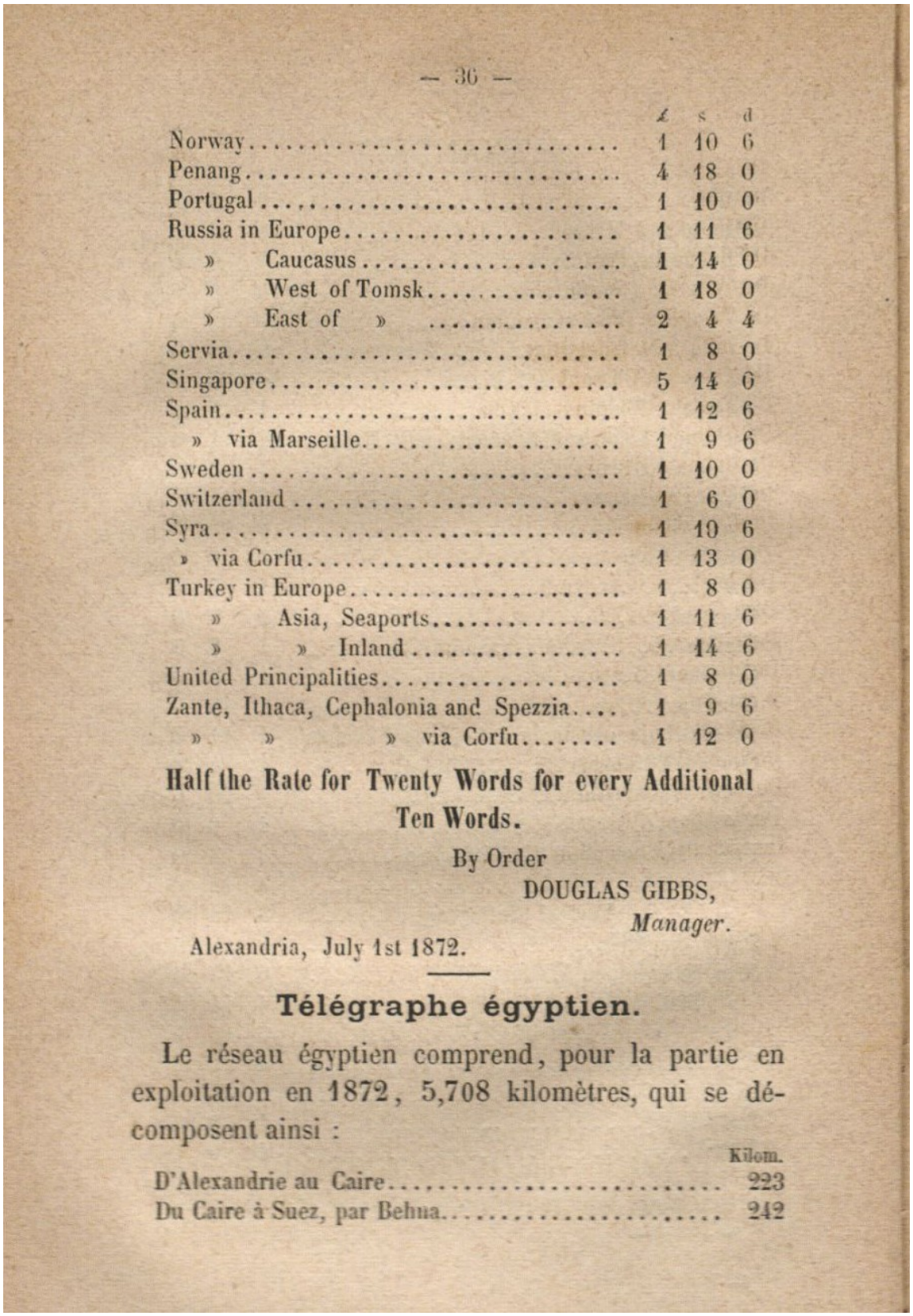
— 35 —

ALEXANDRIA

	£	s	d
Aden	2	0	0
Algeria and Tunis	1	4	0
* Australia, Port Darwin	9	0	6
* » South	10	0	6
* » Victoria	10	2	6
* » Queensland, also Tasmania	10	10	6
* » New South Wales	10	5	6
Austria & Hungary	1	7	6
Barbary, Tripoli and Benghazi, post Malta	1	1	6
Belgium	1	8	0
China, Hongkong	7	11	6
» Shanghai	8	16	6
Cochin China	6	8	0
Corfu	1	7	6
Denmark	1	9	0
France	1	7	6
Germany	1	8	0
Gibraltar	1	10	0
Great Britain and Ireland & Channel Islands	1	11	0
Greece (Mainland)	1	8	8
do Via Corfu	1	10	6
Holland	1	9	0
India, Stations West of Chittagong	3	8	0
» » in Ceylon	3	12	0
» » East of Chittagong	3	14	0
Japan, Nagasaki	9	16	6
Java, Batavia and Weltervreden	6	13	6
» Stations West of Samarang	6	14	6
» » East of »	6	16	6
Italy	1	5	0
London	1	10	0
Luxemburg	1	8	0
Malta	1	0	0

* These Rates come into operation on the opening of the land-lines in Australia.

Page 35: The Telegraph service (II): International rates of Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd. 20 words to Germany cost £1-8-0 (ca. 136 P.T.), to Britain outside London £1-11-0 (ca. 151 P.T.), to London £1-10-0 (ca. 146 P.T.), to Italy £1-5-0 (ca. 121 P.T.), to France £1-7-6 (ca. 134 P.T.), to India £ 3-8-0 (ca. 331 P.T.).



— 36 —

	£	s	d
Norway	1	10	6
Penang	4	18	0
Portugal	1	10	0
Russia in Europe	1	11	6
» Caucasus	1	14	0
» West of Tomsk	1	18	0
» East of »	2	4	4
Servia	1	8	0
Singapore	5	14	6
Spain	1	12	6
» via Marseille	1	9	6
Sweden	1	10	0
Switzerland	1	6	0
Syra	1	10	6
» via Corfu	1	13	0
Turkey in Europe	1	8	0
» Asia, Seaports	1	11	6
» » Inland	1	14	6
United Principalities	1	8	0
Zante, Ithaca, Cephalonia and Spezzia	1	9	6
» » » via Corfu	1	12	0

Half the Rate for Twenty Words for every Additional Ten Words.

By Order

DOUGLAS GIBBS,

Manager.

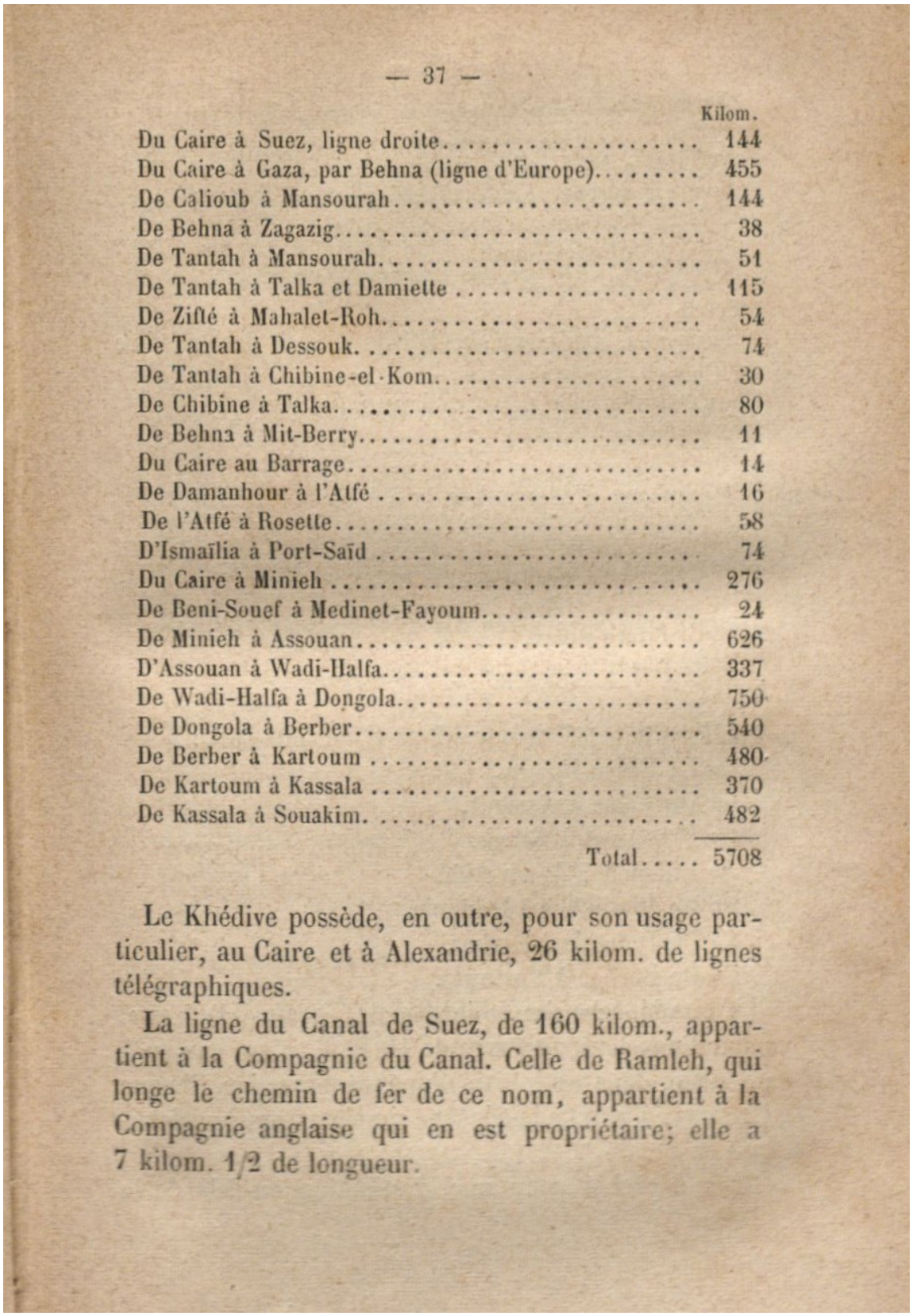
Alexandria, July 1st 1872.

Télégraphe égyptien.

Le réseau égyptien comprend, pour la partie en exploitation en 1872, 5,708 kilomètres, qui se décomposent ainsi :

	Kilom.
D'Alexandrie au Caire	223
Du Caire à Suez, par Behna	242

Page 36: The Telegraph service (III): International rates of Eastern Telegraph Company Ltd. 20 words to Portugal cost £1-10-0 (ca. 146 P.T.), to Russia £1-11-6 (ca. 153 P.T.), to Singapore £5-14-0 (ca. 554 P.T.), to European Turkey and Romania ("United Principalities") £1-8-0 (ca. 136 P.T.), Asian Turkey (littoral) £1-11-6 (ca. 153 P.T.), and Asian Turkey (inland) £1-14-6 (ca. 168 P.T.) and to Switzerland £1-6-0 (ca. 126 P.T.). Every further 10 words are half the rate.



— 37 —

	Kilom.
Du Caire à Suez, ligne droite	144
Du Caire à Gaza, par Behna (ligne d'Europe)	455
De Calioub à Mansourah	144
De Behna à Zagazig	38
De Tantah à Mansourah	51
De Tantah à Talka et Damiette	115
De Ziflé à Mahalet-Roh	54
De Tantah à Dessouk	74
De Tantah à Chibine-el-Kom	30
De Chibine à Talka	80
De Behna à Mit-Berry	11
Du Caire au Barrage	14
De Damanhour à l'Atfé	16
De l'Atfé à Rosette	58
D'Ismaïlia à Port-Saïd	74
Du Caire à Minieh	276
De Beni-Souef à Medinet-Fayoum	24
De Minieh à Assouan	626
D'Assouan à Wadi-Halfa	337
De Wadi-Halfa à Dongola	750
De Dongola à Berber	540
De Berber à Kartoum	480
De Kartoum à Kassala	370
De Kassala à Souakim	482
Total	5708

Le Khédive possède, en outre, pour son usage particulier, au Caire et à Alexandrie, 26 kilom. de lignes télégraphiques.

La ligne du Canal de Suez, de 160 kilom., appartient à la Compagnie du Canal. Celle de Ramleh, qui longe le chemin de fer de ce nom, appartient à la Compagnie anglaise qui en est propriétaire; elle a 7 kilom. 1/2 de longueur.

Page 37: The Telegraph service (IV): The Egyptian Telegraph.
The Egyptian inland telegraph lines measure 5,708 km, including the line Cairo–Benha–Gaza (connecting Egypt with he Ottoman telegraph service). The line along the Suez Canal belongs to the canal company. The line along the Alexandria–Ramleh railways belongs to the railway company.

ADMINISTRATION DES TÉLÉGRAPHES ÉGYPTIENS

Omar-Pacha Loufty, directeur général.
Salama-Bey, ingénieur en chef du télégraphe turc.
Phillips, directeur des télégraphes égyptiens.
Frédérick, Georges, surintendant du télégraphe européen.
Gisborne, ingénieur en chef de la ligne d'Alexandrie au Caire.
Shadwel, agent du bureau d'Alexandrie.

Le bureau d'Alexandrie, situé place Méhémet-Aly, est ouvert de 8 heures du matin à 8 heures du soir. Celui du Caire est ouvert aux mêmes heures.

Tarif des Dépêches du Télégraphe égyptien.

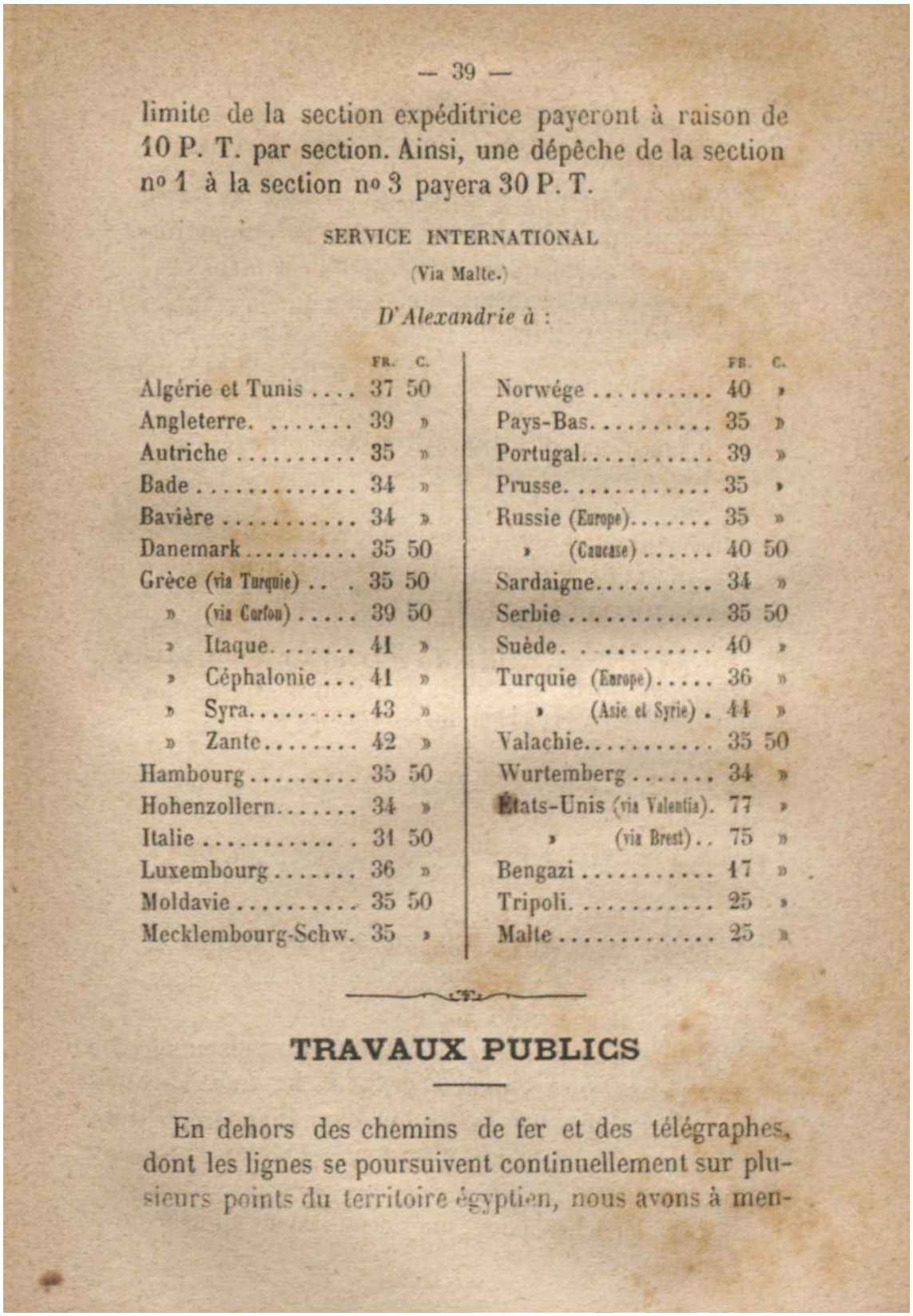
SERVICE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

L'Egypte est divisée en 7 sections, qui sont :
1° La Basse-Egypte.
2° Du Caire à Assiout.
3° D'Assyout à Esneh.
4° D'Esneh à Wadi-Alfa.
5° De Wadi-Alfa à Dongola.
6° De Dongola à Berber.
7° De Berber à Kartoum.

Toute dépêche simple de 20 mots, y compris l'adresse, payera une taxe uniforme de 10 P. T. d'un bureau à un autre, dans les limites d'une même section. Chaque 10 mots en plus de la dépêche simple payera une demi-taxe en plus.

Les dépêches pour une destination au-delà de la

Page 38: The Telegraph service (IV): The Egyptian Telegraph (cont.).
Director General: Omar *Pacha* Loufty, Chief Engineer: Salama *Bey*, Telegraph Director: Phillips.
The Alexandria office, directed by the agent Shadwel, is open 08:00–20:00, as is the Cairo office.
Egypt has been divided into 7 sections; the rates are based on whether a telegramme stays in the section, or not. Within a section, the first 20 words cost 10 P.T. and each 10 further words an additional 5 P.T.



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limite de la section expéditrice payeront à raison de 10 P. T. par section. Ainsi, une dépêche de la section nº 1 à la section nº 3 payera 30 P. T.

SERVICE INTERNATIONAL

(Via Malte.)

D'Alexandrie à :

	FR.	C.
Algérie et Tunis	37	50
Angleterre.	39	»
Autriche	35	»
Bade	34	»
Bavière	34	»
Danemark	35	50
Grèce (via Turquie) .. .	35	50
» (via Corfou)	39	50
» Itaque.	41	»
» Céphalonie ...	41	»
» Syra.....	43	»
» Zante.....	42	»
Hambourg	35	50
Hohenzollern.....	34	»
Italie	31	50
Luxembourg	36	»
Moldavie	35	50
Mecklembourg-Schw.	35	»

	FR.	C.
Norwége	40	»
Pays-Bas.....	35	»
Portugal.....	39	»
Prusse.	35	»
Russie (Europe).....	35	»
» (Caucase)	40	50
Sardaigne.....	34	»
Serbie	35	50
Suède.	40	»
Turquie (Europe).....	36	»
» (Asie et Syrie) .	44	»
Valachie.....	35	50
Wurtemberg	34	»
États-Unis (via Valentia).	77	»
» (via Brest)..	75	»
Bengazi	47	»
Tripoli.	25	»
Malte	25	»

TRAVAUX PUBLICS

En dehors des chemins de fer et des télégraphes, dont les lignes se poursuivent continuellement sur plusieurs points du territoire égyptien, nous avons à men-

Page 39: The Telegraph service (V): The Egyptian Telegraph (cont.) and international service. For each further section used, there's an additional 10 P.T. charged per telegramme. Charges from Alexandria to Britain are 39 Fr. (ca. 130¼ P.T.); to Austria, Prussia and European Russia 35 Fr. (ca. 117 P.T.), to Turkey in Europe 36 Fr. (ca. 120¼ P.T.), to Turkey in Asia and Syria 44 Fr. (ca. 147 P.T.), to the U.S. A. via Brest 75 Fr. (ca. 250½ P.T.), and to Italy 31.50 Fr. (ca. 103½ P.T.)

	Bourses. Piastres.	Bourses. Piastres.
Report	12.133 38	174.899.772
Maintien du droit sur les bestiaux	17.220 126	
Rétablissement du droit sur les céréales, mesurages et transports, porté aux précédents budgets, mais suspendu provisoirement	12.000 »	
	41.633 164	
DÉPENSSE SUPPLÉMENTAIRES		
Atténuation de recettes prévues au budget précédent.....	10.670 334	
SUPPLÉMENT NET AUX RECETTES	30.692 330	30.692 330
EXCÉDANT TOTAL DES RECETTES SUR LES DÉPENSES.....		205.592 102

CHEMINS DE FER ÉGYPTIENS

ADMINISTRATION

Zéky-Pacha, directeur général.
Aly-Bey Sadik, sous-directeur.
Charles Betts-Bey, inspecteur général, chef du mouvement par intérim et président du Conseil du Chemin de fer.
Faïd-Bey, ingénieur en chef de la voie.
Ismaïl-Bey, ingénieur de la traction.
Scander-Effendi, agent à Alexandrie.
Ahmed-Effendi Hanafi, agent à Suez.
Aly-Effendi Rageb, agent au Caire.

Page 69: The Egyptian Railways (I): Administration.
Director General: Zéky *Pacha*, Deputy Director: Aly *Bey* Sadil, Inspector General: Charles Betts *Bey*.

Abdalla Sutfi-Effendi, agent à Zagazig.
Butros Bedéi-Effendi, agent à Ismaïlia.
Hassan-Effendi Sadik, agent à Embabeh.
Desplace, inspecteur de la voie.
Atkinson-Bey, sous-chef de traction.
Walton-Bey, chef de dépôt à Alexandrie.
Karlile, sous-chef de dépôt.
Omar-Effendi, chef de la comptabilité du Chemin de fer.
Gudin, entrepreneur et inspecteur de la voie.
Couringue, inspecteur de la voie.
Chahapta-Effendi, sous-chef de dépôt et mécanicien de Son Altesse.
Bohn, Louis, mécanicien de Son Altesse.

Nota — Les renseignements suivants sur les chemins de fer sont officiels.

Le matériel roulant des chemins de fer égyptiens en 1871 était de 260 locomotives et de 4,500 wagons.

Ces wagons se divisent ainsi :

Voitures vice-royales.....	9
» de 1re classe.....	74
» de 2me classe.....	89
» de 3me classe.....	190
» de marchandises.....	4,158
Total.....	4,520

Le nombre des voyageurs transportés en 1869 a été de 1,670,690, soit : 12,563 en 1re classe, 82,379 en 2me classe et 1,575,747 en 3me classe. Le peuple égyptien fournit presque exclusivement cette dernière catégorie.

Page 70: The Egyptian Railways (II): Administration and rolling stock.
Egyptian Railways Rolling stock in 1871: 260 locomtives and 4,500 waggons. In 1869 1,670,690 passengers used the railways and 844,000 tons of freight were transported.
voiture de marchandise = freight waggon

Le nombre de tonnes de marchandises transportées pendant cette même année a été de 844,000.

Le réseau des chemins en exploitation en 1872 comprend 890,75 milles anglais, savoir :

Basse-Égypte

	Milles anglais.
D'Alexandrie au Caire (double voie).....	131 »
D'Alexandrie à Suez.....	225 »
Cette dernière ligne se confond avec celle du Caire jusqu'à Benha, d'où elle se dirige sur Zagazig et Ismaïlia.	
De Calioub à Mansourah.....	88 75
De Tantah à Talha et Damiette.....	73 »
De Zifté à Dessouk.....	60 »
De Tantah à Chibine-el-Kom.....	18 75
De Mit-Berry à Benha.....	8 »
De Dessouk à Damanhour.....	12 »
De Talk à Chirbine.....	14 »
De Chirbine à Damiette.....	40 »
Embranchement du Barrage.....	7 50
» de l'Abbassieh.....	3 »

Haute-Égypte.

Du Caire à Rodah.....	176 »
D'Abouxa au Fayoum.....	33 75
TOTAL...	890 75

Une nouvelle ligne, d'Embabeh à Tel-el-Baroud, rattachant la ligne de la Haute-Égypte à celle du Delta et évitant ainsi le détour du Caire, est en voie d'exécution, ainsi qu'une autre ligne de Dessouk à Damanhour.

La ligne de la Haute-Égypte sera probablement poursuivie jusqu'à Assouan et aura une longueur totale, depuis le Caire, de plus de 600 kilom.

Il y a en outre dans les Moudiriehs de Minieh, Assiout

Page 71: The Egyptian Railways (III): The rail network.
The length of the network in 1872 was 890.75 miles (1433 km).
A further 400 km will be added once the Upper Egypt line is extended from Al-Roda (north of Mallawi) to Aswan.

et le Fayoum une multitude de voies ferrées appelées lignes agricoles, reliant les parties de la province où l'on cultive la canne à sucre avec les nombreuses raffineries en activité et en construction sur les domaines de S. A. le Khédive ; le transport des cannes se fait ainsi avec rapidité et économie.

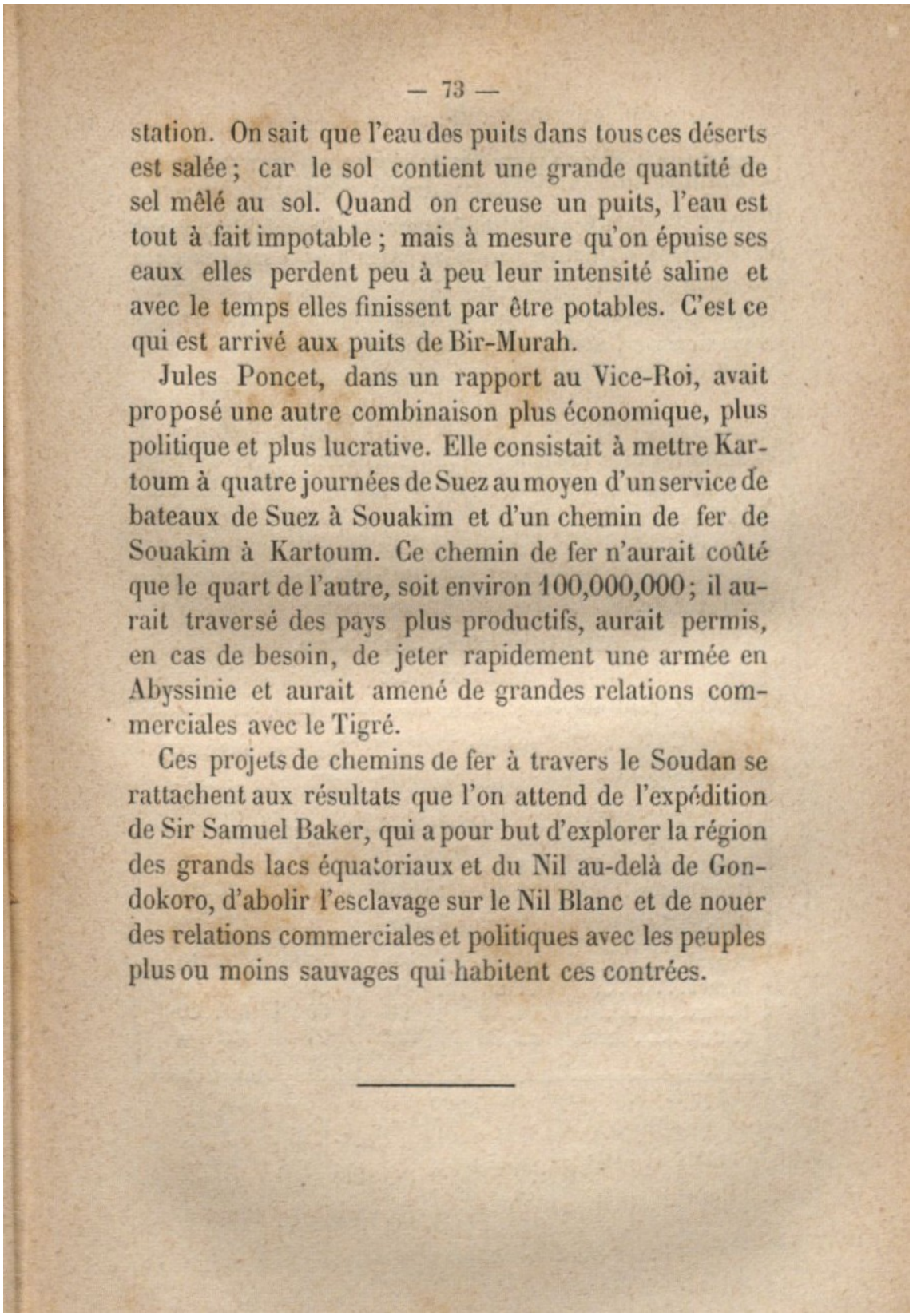
Chemin de fer du Soudan.

Vingt ingénieurs anglais, sous la direction de M. John Fowler et d'après les indications du Khédive, travaillaient depuis plusieurs années à l'étude d'un chemin de fer d'Assouan à Kartoum. Le tracé définitif, terminé au commencement de 1872, a été remis au Khédive qui le fera mettre à exécution dès que les ressources du pays le permettront. La ligne a son point de départ à Assouan et longe le Nil jusqu'à Korosco ; de Korosco elle continue à suivre le Nil passant par le nouveau et l'ancien Dongola jusqu'à Edab, au 18me degré latitude nord, où le Nil forme un long détour qui renferme le désert de Bayouda. La ligne projetée abandonne le Nil à Edab et traverse le désert dans la direction de Berber. La portion de la ligne à travers le désert aura une longueur d'environ 150 milles ; les autres portions de la ligne seront à des distances variant d'un demi-mille à un mille du fleuve.

Le manque d'eau est sans doute le motif qui a fait abandonner la ligne à travers le désert de Korosco qui abrégeait le parcours de cent lieues. Selon nous, l'on pouvait facilement remédier à ce manque d'eau par une conduite pareille à celle d'Ismaïlia à Port-Saïd, qui aurait longé la voie et pourvu d'eau potable tout ce parcours et aurait permis même de créer des oasis à chaque

Page 71: The Egyptian Railways (IV): The rail network in Sudan.
Plans for a line from Aswan to Khartoum.[64]

64 Gen. Kitchener would build the *Sudan Military Railroad* from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum during the Mahi Revolt in 1896.



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station. On sait que l'eau des puits dans tous ces déserts est salée ; car le sol contient une grande quantité de sel mêlé au sol. Quand on creuse un puits, l'eau est tout à fait impotable ; mais à mesure qu'on épuise ses eaux elles perdent peu à peu leur intensité saline et avec le temps elles finissent par être potables. C'est ce qui est arrivé aux puits de Bir-Murah.

Jules Poncet, dans un rapport au Vice-Roi, avait proposé une autre combinaison plus économique, plus politique et plus lucrative. Elle consistait à mettre Kartoum à quatre journées de Suez au moyen d'un service de bateaux de Suez à Souakim et d'un chemin de fer de Souakim à Kartoum. Ce chemin de fer n'aurait coûté que le quart de l'autre, soit environ 100,000,000 ; il aurait traversé des pays plus productifs, aurait permis, en cas de besoin, de jeter rapidement une armée en Abyssinie et aurait amené de grandes relations commerciales avec le Tigré.

Ces projets de chemins de fer à travers le Soudan se rattachent aux résultats que l'on attend de l'expédition de Sir Samuel Baker, qui a pour but d'explorer la région des grands lacs équatoriaux et du Nil au-delà de Gondokoro, d'abolir l'esclavage sur le Nil Blanc et de nouer des relations commerciales et politiques avec les peuples plus ou moins sauvages qui habitent ces contrées.

Page 73: The Egyptian Railways (V): The rail network in Sudan (cont.).
Plans for a line from Khartoum to Suakin on the Red Sea.[65]

65 Instead a line Khartoum to Port Sudan, further north, was completed by 1906, only a branch line extended to Suakin. There was a short-lived military line Suakin to Berber in 1885, but only 20 miles were laid from Suakin.

DEUXIÈME PARTIE

ALEXANDRIE

SES ENVIRONS, LE DELTA

Ce guide étant édité dans le double but d'offrir aux habitants de l'Egypte tous les avantages d'un annuaire, et aux touristes et voyageurs un itinéraire de la dernière exactitude, il est utile à ces derniers de connaître les diverses voies de transport qui relient l'Europe à l'Egypte.

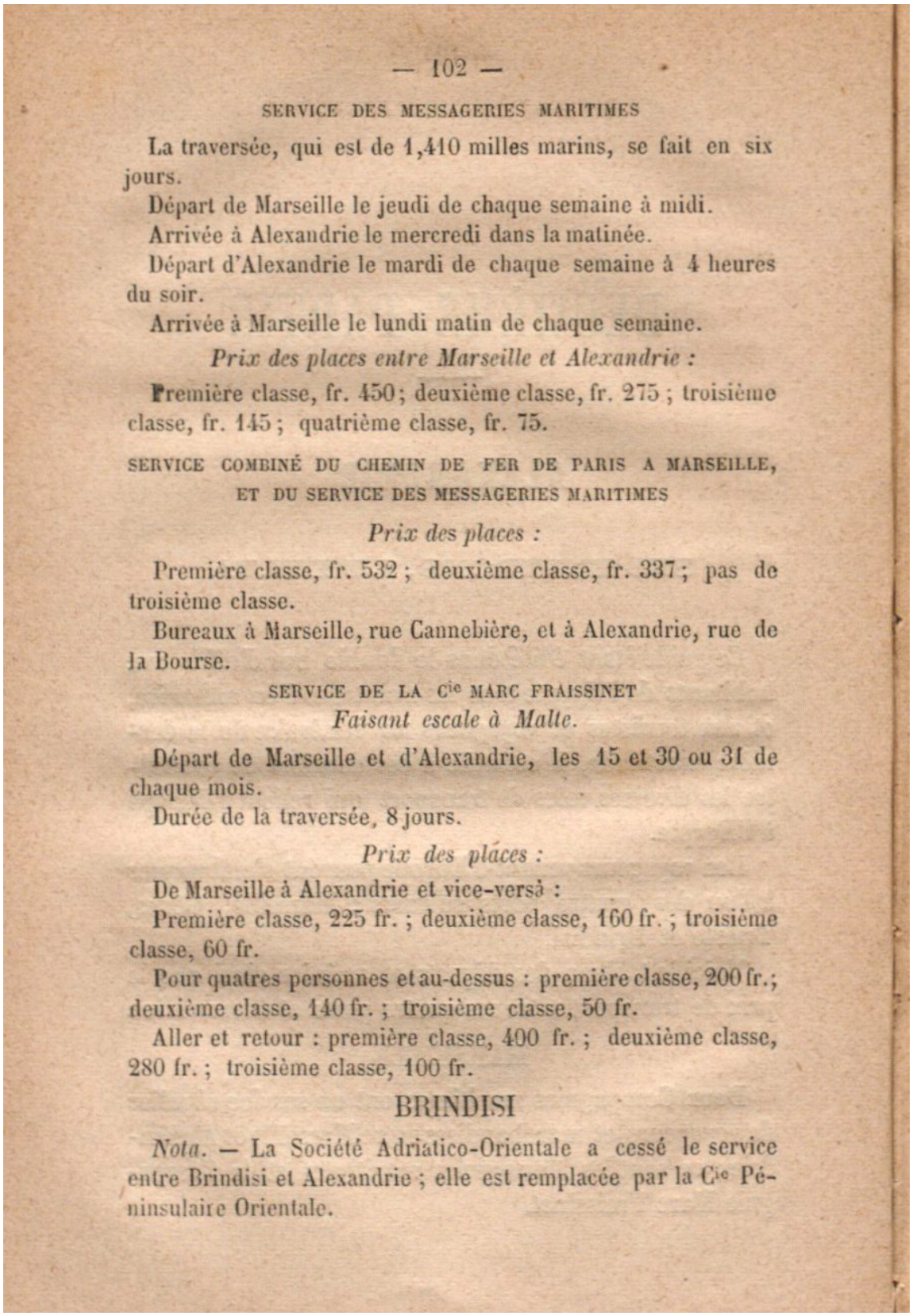
Les voyageurs venant d'Europe peuvent s'embarquer à l'un des quatre ports suivants : Marseille, Gênes, Trieste et Brindisi.

Voici le tableau des départs et arrivées ainsi que le prix de transport entre ces quatre ports et Alexandrie :

MARSEILLE

Deux Compagnies maritimes ont un service régulier de voyageurs et marchandises entre Marseille et Alexandrie ; ce sont les Messageries maritimes et la Compagnie Marc Fraissinet.

Page 101: Shipping services at Alexandria (I).
Two French lines serve Alexandria: Messageries Maritimes and Marc Fraissinet.



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SERVICE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

La traversée, qui est de 1,410 milles marins, se fait en six jours.

Départ de Marseille le jeudi de chaque semaine à midi.

Arrivée à Alexandrie le mercredi dans la matinée.

Départ d'Alexandrie le mardi de chaque semaine à 4 heures du soir.

Arrivée à Marseille le lundi matin de chaque semaine.

Prix des places entre Marseille et Alexandrie :

Première classe, fr. 450; deuxième classe, fr. 275; troisième classe, fr. 145; quatrième classe, fr. 75.

SERVICE COMBINÉ DU CHEMIN DE FER DE PARIS A MARSEILLE, ET DU SERVICE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Prix des places :

Première classe, fr. 532; deuxième classe, fr. 337; pas de troisième classe.

Bureaux à Marseille, rue Cannebière, et à Alexandrie, rue de la Bourse.

SERVICE DE LA Cie MARC FRAISSINET

Faisant escale à Malte.

Départ de Marseille et d'Alexandrie, les 15 et 30 ou 31 de chaque mois.

Durée de la traversée, 8 jours.

Prix des places :

De Marseille à Alexandrie et vice-versâ :

Première classe, 225 fr.; deuxième classe, 160 fr.; troisième classe, 60 fr.

Pour quatres personnes et au-dessus : première classe, 200 fr.; deuxième classe, 140 fr.; troisième classe, 50 fr.

Aller et retour : première classe, 400 fr.; deuxième classe, 280 fr.; troisième classe, 100 fr.

BRINDISI

Nota. — La Société Adriatico-Orientale a cessé le service entre Brindisi et Alexandrie; elle est remplacée par la Cie Péninsulaire Orientale.

Page 102: Shipping services at Alexandria (II): Messageries Maritimes, Marc Fraissinet.
Alexandria–Marsellies arrives every Wednesday, and leaves every Thursday.
The Marc Fraissinet line leaves Marseilles every 15th and 30th/31st of a month,
arriving at Alexandria within 8 days.
The Brinidisi–Alexandria service of the Societé Adriatico-Oriental has been replaced by the P&O service.

COMPAGNIE PÉNINSULAIRE ORIENTALE

Départ de Brindisi, tous les mardis à 5 h. du matin.
Arrivée à Alexandrie, chaque vendredi à 8 h. du matin.
Départ d'Alexandrie, après l'arrivée de la malle des Indes, du dimanche au mardi.

Prix des places :

Première classe, liv. st. 12 ; deuxième classe, liv. st. 9 ; troisième classe, liv. st. 2.

TRIESTE

COMPAGNIE DU LLOYD AUTRICHIEN

Service entre Trieste et Alexandrie.

Départ de Trieste tous les vendredis à minuit.
Arrivée à Corfou deux jours après.
Arrivée à Alexandrie cinq jours après.
Départ d'Alexandrie à l'arrivée de la malle des Indes. Ce départ a lieu ordinairement chaque lundi à midi.

Prix des places :

De Trieste à Corfou : 1re cl. 135 fr. ; 2e cl. 97 fr. 50 ; 3e cl. 57 fr. 50.
De Corfou à Alexandrie : 1re cl. 202 fr. 50 ; 2e cl. 150 fr. ; 3e cl. 57 fr. 50.
De Trieste à Alexandrie : 1re cl. 325 fr. ; 2e cl. 225 fr. ; 4e cl. 95 fr.

GÊNES

SOCIÉTÉ RUBATINO ET Cie DE GÊNES

Service de bateaux italiens entre l'Italie, l'Égypte et Bombay.

Départ de Gênes pour Alexandrie, touchant à Livourne, Naples et Messine, les 5, 15 et 25 de chaque mois.
Départ d'Alexandrie, touchant aux mêmes ports, les 7, 17 et 27 de chaque mois.

Prix des places de Gênes à Alexandrie :

1re classe 210 fr. ; 2e cl. 170 fr. ; 3e cl. 70 fr.

Page 103: Shipping services at Alexandria (III): P.&O., Lloyd Austriaco, Rubattino. Peninsular & Oriental (P.&O.) line Brindisi–Alexandria arrives every Wednesday, and leaves Sundays (awaiting the mail ship from India). The Loyd Austriaco line Trieste–Alexandria leaves Trieste every Wednesday, arriving in Alexandria after 7 days, leaves Mondays (awaiting the mail ship from India). The Raffaele Rubatino line Genua–Alexandria leaves on the 7th, 17th, and 27th day each month.

SERVICES MARITIMES POSTAUX

1° Messageries Maritimes.

Agent principal à Alexandrie : J. Frugoli ;
1re Commis : Ernest Frugoli ;
Caissier : P. P. Cavalli ;
Chef du service extérieur : Alfred Thibaud ;
Magasinier : Léon Lardiller.

Service entre Marseille et Alexandrie.

(Voir à l'appendice le nouvel itinéraire et le nouveau tarif).

Service de Syrie.

Départ du bateau pour la Syrie, le samedi de chaque deux semaines ; arrivée du bateau de Syrie, le dimanche de chaque deux semaines.

Le bateau de Syrie fait escale à Port-Saïd, Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli, Lattaquié, Alexandrette, Mersina, Rhodes, Smyrne, Metellin, Dardanelles, Gallipoli et Constantinople.

PRIX DES PLACES :

D'ALEXANDRIE A :	1re classe.	2e classe.	3e classe.
	FR.	FR.	FR.
Port-Saïd	45	32	19
Jaffa	78	59	30
Beyrouth	110	82	40
Tripoli	135	101	50
Lattaquié	155	117	60
Alexandrette	182	138	69
Mersina	207	157	77
Rhodes	306	231	118
Smyrne (1)	377	284	148
Metellin	407	308	155
Dardanelles	428	323	166
Gallipoli	436	329	168
Constantinople	469	354	182

(1) A Smyrne le bateau parti d'Alexandrie transborde ses voyageurs pour Constantinople sur le bateau venant de Marseille pour Constantinople, et continue la ligne de Syra, Messine, Palerme et Marseille.

Page 135: Postal shipping services (I): Messageries Maritimes.
Alexandria agent: J. Frugoli.
Details about the main service Marseilles–Alexandria are in the appendix (see p. 350).
The Syrian service (Port Said–Smyrna) leaves every other Saturday, and arrives every other Sunday.
Transfer to the Marseilles–Constantinople line at Smyrna.

Ligne de l'Indo-Chine par Port-Saïd et le Canal.

Arrivée à Port-Saïd le samedi de chaque deux semaines.
Départ de Port-Saïd le même samedi de chaque deux semaines.

2° Compagnie Péninsulaire Orientale.

Place Méhémet-Aly.

Cette Compagnie dessert l'Egypte par les lignes suivantes :

De Southampton à Alexandrie, touchant à Gibraltar et Malte et retour; distance, 2,951 milles marins; durée du voyage, non compris le temps des relâches, 295 heures.

De Brindisi à Alexandrie, sans relâche, et retour; distance 825 milles; durée de la traversée, 82 heures.

De Suez à Bombay, touchant à Aden, distance 2,972 milles; durée, 313 heures.

Ces trois lignes sont exécutées une fois par semaine.

Ligne de Brindisi.

(Voir page 103, au commencement de cette partie.)

Ligne de Southampton à Alexandrie.

Départ de Southampton, chaque samedi.
Arrivée à Alexandrie, chaque vendredi.
Départ d'Alexandrie, chaque dimanche.

PRIX DES PLACES :

Première classe, £ 20; deuxième classe, £ 12; troisième classe, £ 8.

3° Compagnie du Lloyd Autrichien.

Place Méhémet-Aly.

Agent à Alexandrie : G. de Battisti.

Ligne de Trieste à Alexandrie.

(Voir page 103, au commencement de cette partie.)

Page 136: Postal shipping services (II): Messageries Maritimes (cont.), P.&O., Lloyd Austriaco.
Indo-China Line arrives at Port Said every other Saturday, and leaves the same day.
Peninsular & Oriental (P.&O.) lines: Southampton–Gibraltar–Malta–Alexandria (arrives every Wednesday, leaves Sunday); Brindisi–Alexandria; Suez–Aden–Bombay (all weekly).
Austrian Lloyd's Alexandria agent is G. de Battisti.

Ligne d'Alexandrie à Constantinople par Smyrne

Touchant à Smyrne, Metellin, Tenedos, Dardanelles, Gallipoli et Constantinople.

Départs d'Alexandrie, tous les seconds mardis à dater du 1er octobre 1872.

PRIX DES PLACES :

D'ALEXANDRIE A :	1re classe. FR. C.	2e classe. FR. C.	3e classe. FR. C.
Smyrne	155 »	115 »	40 »
Metellin	182 50	132 »	42 50
Tenedos	197 50	142 »	42 50
Dardanelles	205 »	150 »	45 »
Gallipoli	215 »	155 »	45 »
Constantinople	245 »	180 »	50 »

Ligne de Syrie.

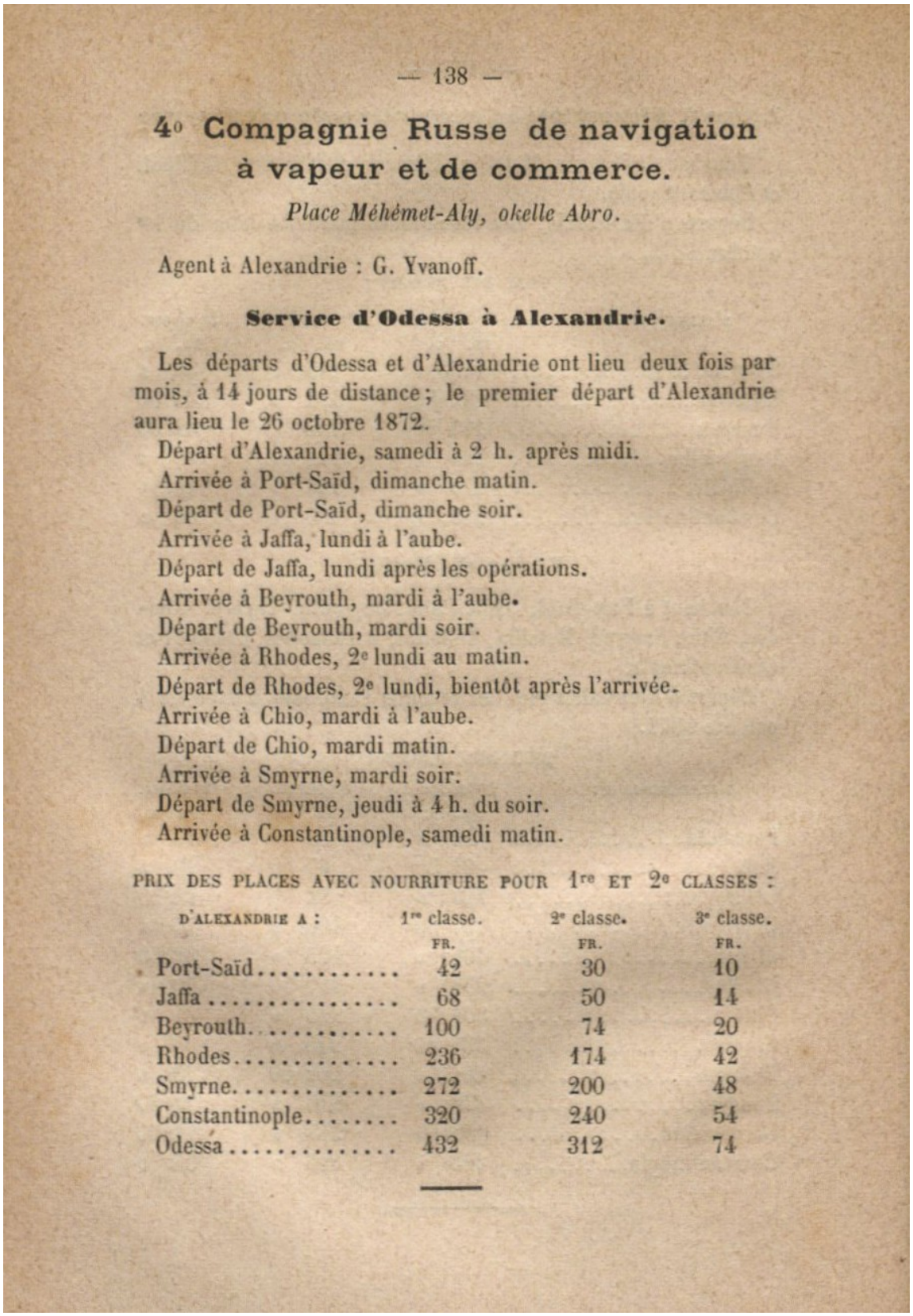
Touchant à Port-Saïd, Jaffa, Caïfa, Beyrouth, Chypre, Rhodes, Chio, Smyrne, Metellin, Tenedos, Dardanelles, Gallipoli et Constantinople.

Départ d'Alexandrie tous les seconds vendredis, à dater du 4 octobre 1872.

PRIX DES PLACES :

D'ALEXANDRIE A :	1re classe. FR. C.	2e classe. FR. C.	3e classe. FR. C.
Port-Saïd	50 »	35 »	16 »
Jaffa	92 50	67 50	20 »
Caïfa	115 »	82 50	22 50
Beyrouth	137 50	100 »	25 »
Chypre	190 »	125 »	32 50
Rhodes	260 »	187 50	50 »
Chio	307 50	225 »	65 »
Smyrne	337 50	245 »	65 »
Metellin	361 »	262 50	70 »
Tenedos	372 »	270 »	72 50
Dardanelles	382 50	275 »	72 50
Constantinople	425 »	305 »	95 »

Page 137: Postal shipping services (III): Lloyd Austriaco (cont.).
Lines: Trieste–Alexandria (see page 103).
Alexandria–Smyrna–Constantinople leaves every second Tuesday of a month.
The Syrian line leaves every second Wednesday of a month.



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4° Compagnie Russe de navigation à vapeur et de commerce.

Place Méhémet-Aly, okelle Abro.

Agent à Alexandrie : G. Yvanoff.

Service d'Odessa à Alexandrie.

Les départs d'Odessa et d'Alexandrie ont lieu deux fois par mois, à 14 jours de distance ; le premier départ d'Alexandrie aura lieu le 26 octobre 1872.

Départ d'Alexandrie, samedi à 2 h. après midi.
Arrivée à Port-Saïd, dimanche matin.
Départ de Port-Saïd, dimanche soir.
Arrivée à Jaffa, lundi à l'aube.
Départ de Jaffa, lundi après les opérations.
Arrivée à Beyrouth, mardi à l'aube.
Départ de Beyrouth, mardi soir.
Arrivée à Rhodes, 2e lundi au matin.
Départ de Rhodes, 2e lundi, bientôt après l'arrivée.
Arrivée à Chio, mardi à l'aube.
Départ de Chio, mardi matin.
Arrivée à Smyrne, mardi soir.
Départ de Smyrne, jeudi à 4 h. du soir.
Arrivée à Constantinople, samedi matin.

PRIX DES PLACES AVEC NOURRITURE POUR 1re ET 2e CLASSES :

D'ALEXANDRIE A :	1re classe. FR.	2e classe. FR.	3e classe. FR.
Port-Saïd	42	30	10
Jaffa	68	50	14
Beyrouth	100	74	20
Rhodes	236	174	42
Smyrne	272	200	48
Constantinople	320	240	54
Odessa	432	312	74

Page 138: Postal shipping services (IV): РОПиТ.
The Alexandria agent of the Russian Steam Navigation & Trading Company (РОПиТ) is G. Yvanoff.
The Odessa–Alexandria service leaves Alexandria every other Saturday, calling ports on the Syrian coast, to arrive in Constantinople the next Saturday.

5° Société Rubattino et Cie, de Gênes.

Service de bateaux entre l'Italie, l'Egypte et Bombay.

Service entre Gênes et Alexandrie.

Départ de Gênes, tous les 5, 15 et 25 de chaque mois, touchant à Livourne, Naples, Messine et Alexandrie.

Départ d'Alexandrie, les 7, 17 et 27 de chaque mois, touchant aux mêmes points. Durée de la traversée, 8 jours.

PRIX DES PLACES DE GÊNES A ALEXANDRIE :

DE GÊNES A :	1re classe. FR. C.	2e classe. FR. C.	3e classe. FR. C.
Livourne.....	25 »	15 »	7 »
Naples.....	80 »	60 »	25 »
Messine.....	100 »	70 »	36 »
Alexandrie.....	210 »	170 »	70 »

PRIX DES PLACES D'ALEXANDRIE A GÊNES :

D'ALEXANDRIE A :	1re classe. FR. C.	2e classe. FR. C.	3e classe. FR. C.
Messine.....	120 »	80 »	45 »
Naples.....	150 »	120 »	55 »
Livourne.....	195 »	150 »	65 »
Gênes.....	210 »	170 »	70 »

Service de Bombay.

Départ de Gênes, le 24 de chaque mois.
Arrivée à Port-Saïd, le 1er de chaque mois.

PRIX DES PLACES DE GÊNES A PORT-SAÏD :

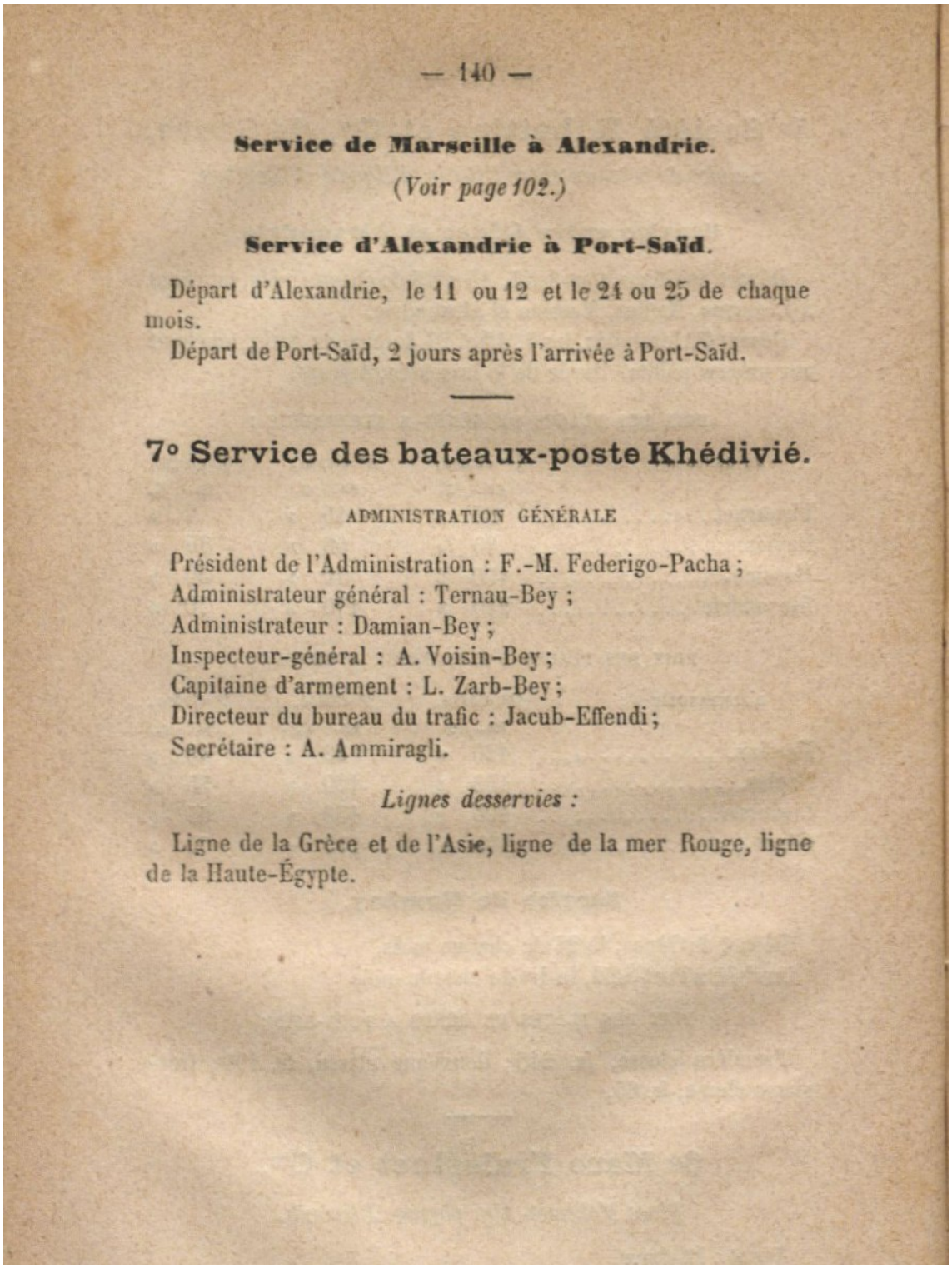
Première classe, fr. 240; deuxième classe, fr. 190; troisième classe, fr. 85.

6° Marc Fraissinet et Cie.

Place Méhémet-Aly, passage Bismark.

Agent : Itschner.

Page 139: Postal shipping services (V): Rubattino, Fraissinet.
The Raffaele Rubattino line Genua–Livorno–Naples–Messina–Alexandria leaves on the 7th, 17th, and 27th day each month. Their Bombay service arrives at Port Said on the 1st day of every month. The Alexandria agent of Marc Fraissinet & Cie. is M. Itschner.



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Service de Marseille à Alexandrie.

(Voir page 102.)

Service d'Alexandrie à Port-Saïd.

Départ d'Alexandrie, le 11 ou 12 et le 24 ou 25 de chaque mois.

Départ de Port-Saïd, 2 jours après l'arrivée à Port-Saïd.

7° Service des bateaux-poste Khédivié.

ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE

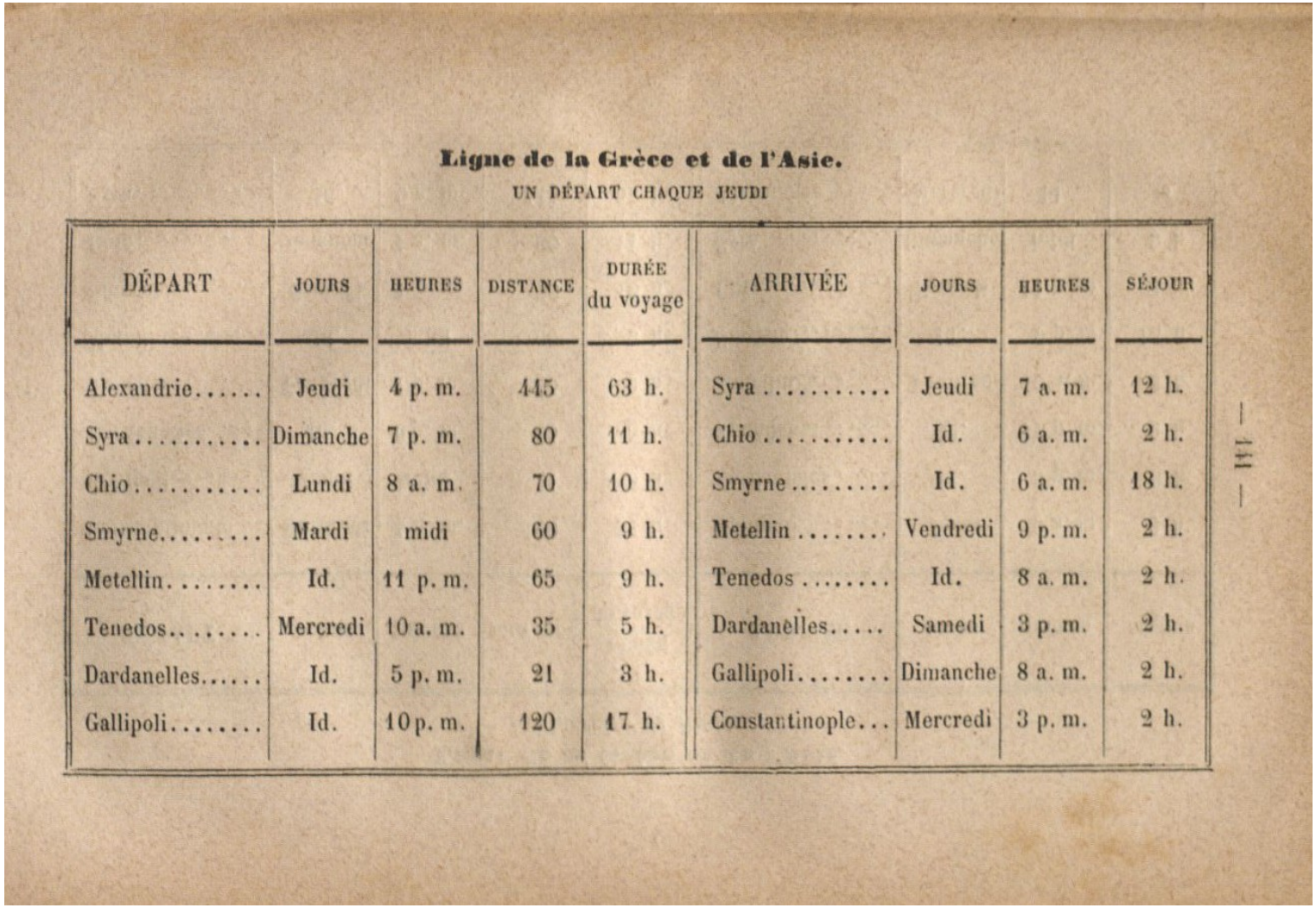
Président de l'Administration : F.-M. Federigo-Pacha ;
Administrateur général : Ternau-Bey ;
Administrateur : Damian-Bey ;
Inspecteur-général : A. Voisin-Bey ;
Capitaine d'armement : L. Zarb-Bey ;
Directeur du bureau du trafic : Jacub-Effendi ;
Secrétaire : A. Ammiragli.

Lignes desservies :

Ligne de la Grèce et de l'Asie, ligne de la mer Rouge, ligne de la Haute-Égypte.

Page 140: Postal shipping services (VI): Fraissinet (cont.), Khedivial Post.
The Alexandria–Port Said service leaves Alexandria on the 11th/12th and 24th/25th.
The Khedivial Post operates lines to Greece, Asia, in the Red Sea, and in Upper Egypt.[66]
President: F.-M. Federigo *Pacha*; Administrator General: Ternau *Bey*.
bâteau-poste = mail ship

66 For schedules see pp. 141–143.



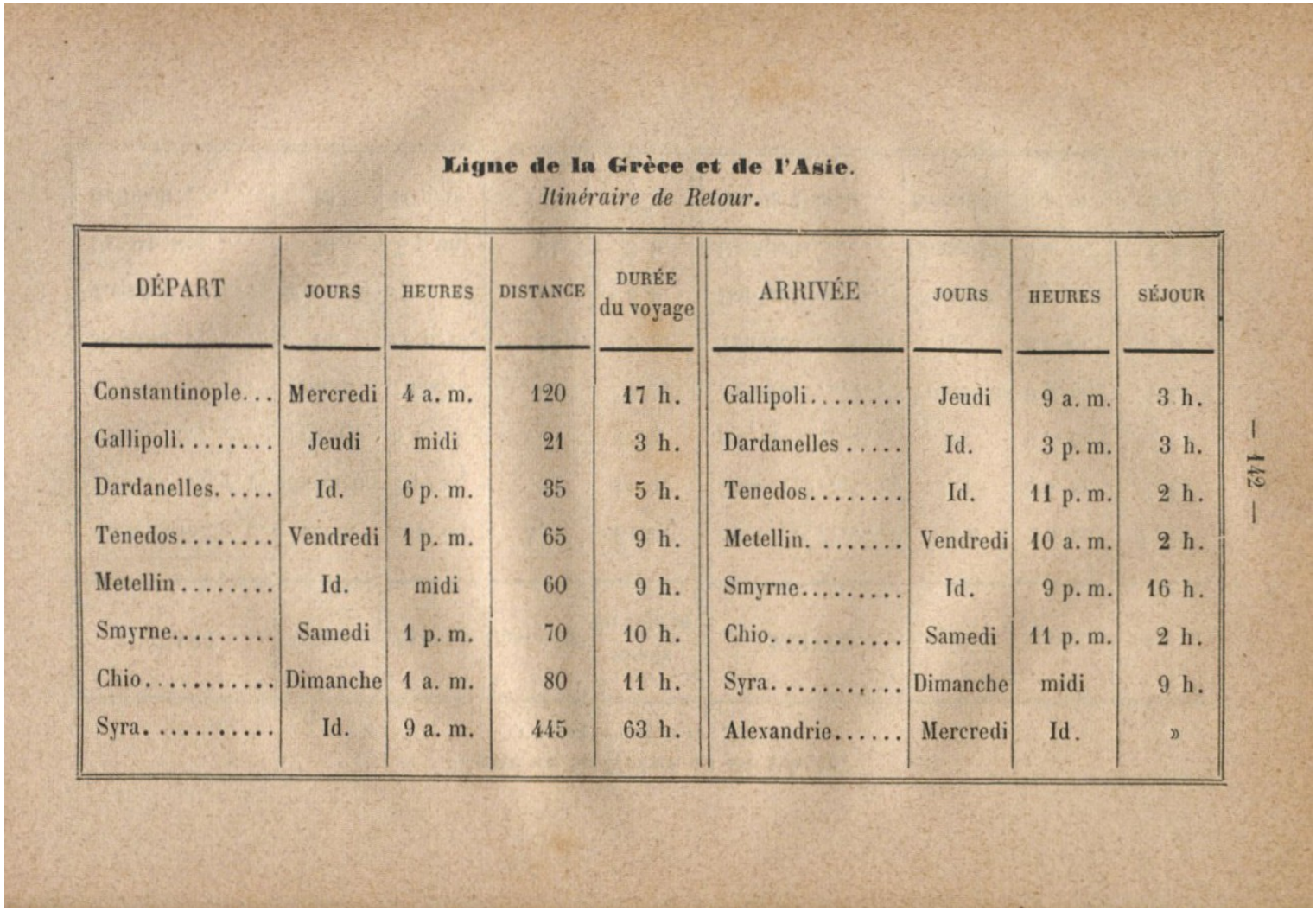
Ligne de la Grèce et de l'Asie.

UN DÉPART CHAQUE JEUDI

DÉPART	JOURS	HEURES	DISTANCE	DURÉE du voyage	ARRIVÉE	JOURS	HEURES	SÉJOUR
Alexandrie.....	Jeudi	4 p. m.	445	63 h.	Syra	Jeudi	7 a. m.	12 h.
Syra	Dimanche	7 p. m.	80	11 h.	Chio	Id.	6 a. m.	2 h.
Chio	Lundi	8 a. m.	70	10 h.	Smyrne	Id.	6 a. m.	18 h.
Smyrne.....	Mardi	midi	60	9 h.	Metellin	Vendredi	9 p. m.	2 h.
Metellin.....	Id.	11 p. m.	65	9 h.	Tenedos	Id.	8 a. m.	2 h.
Tenedos.....	Mercredi	10 a. m.	35	5 h.	Dardanelles.....	Samedi	3 p. m.	2 h.
Dardanelles.....	Id.	5 p. m.	21	3 h.	Gallipoli.....	Dimanche	8 a. m.	2 h.
Gallipoli.....	Id.	10 p. m.	120	17 h.	Constantinople...	Mercredi	3 p. m.	2 h.

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Page 141: Postal shipping services (VII): Khedivial Post line to Greece, Syria, and Asia Minor.
Leaves Alexandria every Thursday: Alexandria–Syra–Chios–Smyrna–Metellin–Tenedos–Dardanelles–Gallipoli–Constantinople.



Ligne de la Grèce et de l'Asie.

Itinéraire de Retour.

DÉPART	JOURS	HEURES	DISTANCE	DURÉE du voyage	ARRIVÉE	JOURS	HEURES	SÉJOUR
Constantinople...	Mercredi	4 a. m.	120	17 h.	Gallipoli.....	Jeudi	9 a. m.	3 h.
Gallipoli.....	Jeudi	midi	21	3 h.	Dardanelles.....	Id.	3 p. m.	3 h.
Dardanelles.....	Id.	6 p. m.	35	5 h.	Tenedos.....	Id.	11 p. m.	2 h.
Tenedos.....	Vendredi	1 p. m.	65	9 h.	Metellin.....	Vendredi	10 a. m.	2 h.
Metellin.....	Id.	midi	60	9 h.	Smyrne.....	Id.	9 p. m.	16 h.
Smyrne.....	Samedi	1 p. m.	70	10 h.	Chio.....	Samedi	11 p. m.	2 h.
Chio.....	Dimanche	1 a. m.	80	11 h.	Syra.....	Dimanche	midi	9 h.
Syra.....	Id.	9 a. m.	445	63 h.	Alexandrie.....	Mercredi	Id.	»

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Page 142: Postal shipping services (VIII): Khedivial Post line to Greece, Syria, and Asia Minor (return trip).
The ship returns from Constantinople every Wednesday, reaching Alexandria within 7 days.

Ligne de la mer Rouge.

Départ tous les 15 jours, à 4 h. du soir, depuis le lundi 8 juillet 1872.

DÉPART	JOURS	HEURES	DISTANCE	DURÉE du voyage	ARRIVÉE	JOURS	HEURES	SÉJOUR
Suez.....	Lundi	4 p. m.	646	92 h.	Djeddah.....	Vendredi	midi	24 h.
Djeddah.....	Samedi	midi	170	24 h.	Souakim.....	Dimanche	Id.	17 h.
Souakim.....	Lundi	5 a. m.	260	37 h.	Massawa.....	Mardi	6 p. m.	35 h.

Itinéraire de Retour.

DÉPART	JOURS	HEURES	DISTANCE	DURÉE du voyage	ARRIVÉE	JOURS	HEURES	SÉJOUR
Massawa.....	Vendredi	5 a. m.	260	37 h.	Souakim.....	Vendredi	6 p m.	16 h.
Souakim.....	Dimanche	10 a. m.	170	24 h.	Djeddah.....	Dimanche	10 p. m.	26 h.
Djeddah.....	Mardi	midi	646	92 h.	Suez.....	Vendredi	8 a. m.	» »

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Page 143: Postal shipping services (IX): Khedivial Post in the Red Sea.
The ship leaves Suez every fortnight on Mondays, reaching Djeddah on Wednesdays, Suakin on Saturdays, and Massawa on Tuesdays.
She returns on Wednesdays to arrive back at Suez on Fridays next.

Service de la Haute-Égypte.

Chaque année, du 20 novembre au 10 février, la Compagnie Khédivié organise un service de bateaux à vapeur entre le Caire et Assouan, faisant escale à Beni-Hassan, Assyout, Girgeh, Keneh et Denderah, Luqsor, Esneh, Edfou, Kom-Ambou et Assouan.

Les départs du Caire ont lieu tous les 20 jours ; le voyage aller et retour est de 20 jours. Le prix des places du Caire à Assouan, aller et retour, est de 400 piastres égyptiennes, soit 1040 fr.

SERVICES MARITIMES DIVERS DE COMMERCE

Service régulier James Moss et Cie

Ligne de bateau à vapeur à hélice, entre Alexandrie et Liverpool par la Méditerranée, en communication directe avec Malte, Gibraltar et la côte de Syrie.

Un départ par semaine d'Alexandrie et de Liverpool.

Agents à Alexandrie : R.-J. Moss et Cie, rue de l'Okelle-Neuve, nº 15.

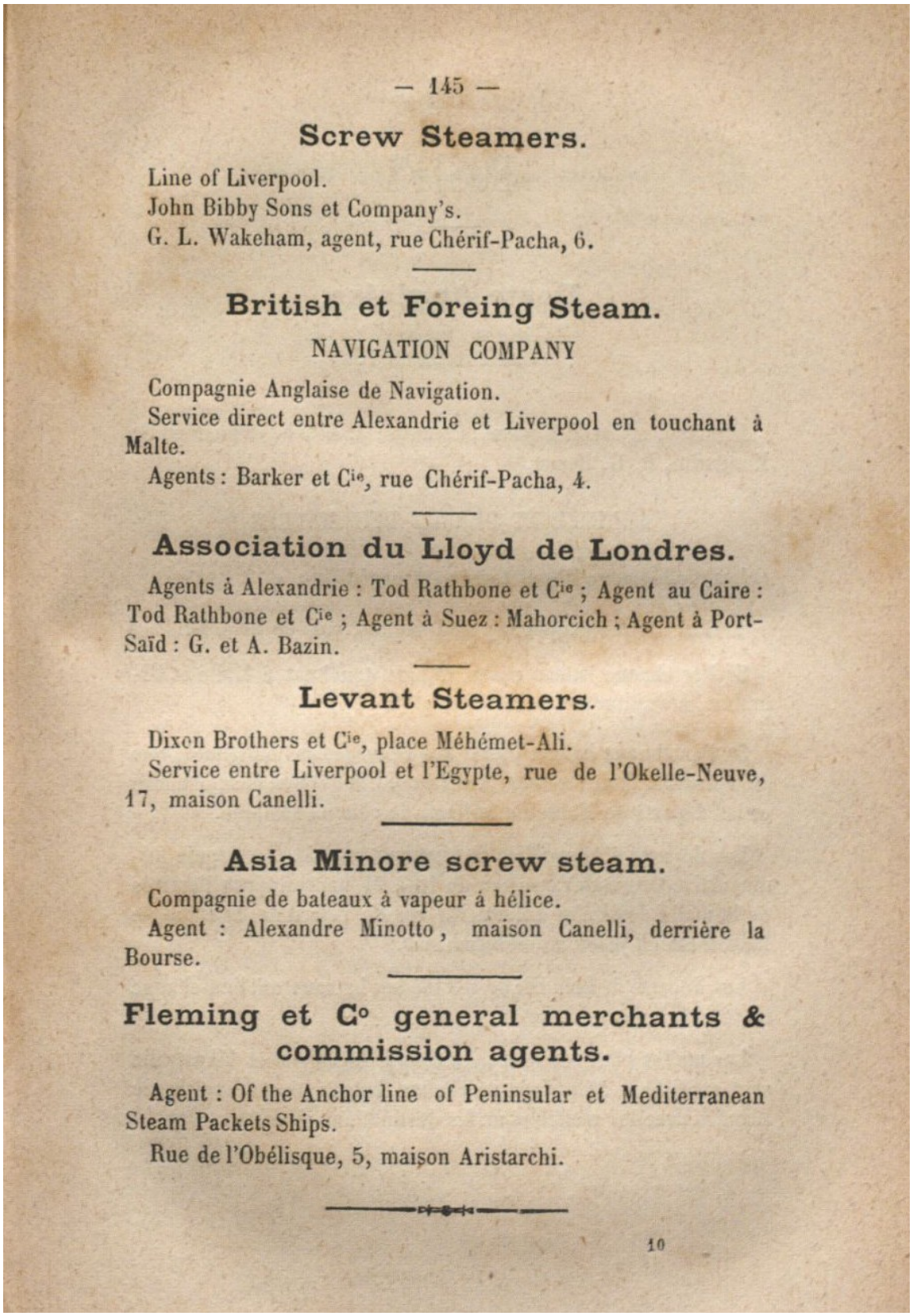
Liverpool and the east screw steamships.

Rue de l'Obélisque, 19.

Agent : Balli Brothers.

	TONN.		TONN.
Agia Sofia.....	3.500	*Ararat*.....	2.500
Arcadia.....	1.300	*Orontes*.....	900
Laconia.....	2.500	*Thesssalia*.....	2.500
Macedonia.....	2.500		

Page 144: Postal shipping services (IX): Khedivial Post in Upper Egypt. Merchant shipping services (I).
A Khedivial mail ship travels in the Winter season (20th November to 10th February) from Cairo to Asswan every 20 days.
Merchant lines: James Moss & Cie. (weekly service: Alexandria–Liverpool).
Liverpool & The East Screw Steamships' agent in Alexandria was Balli Bros.



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Screw Steamers.

Line of Liverpool.
John Bibby Sons et Company's.
G. L. Wakeham, agent, rue Chérif-Pacha, 6.

British et Foreing Steam.

NAVIGATION COMPANY

Compagnie Anglaise de Navigation.
Service direct entre Alexandrie et Liverpool en touchant à Malte.
Agents : Barker et Cie, rue Chérif-Pacha, 4.

Association du Lloyd de Londres.

Agents à Alexandrie : Tod Rathbone et Cie ; Agent au Caire : Tod Rathbone et Cie ; Agent à Suez : Mahorcich ; Agent à Port-Saïd : G. et A. Bazin.

Levant Steamers.

Dixon Brothers et Cie, place Méhémet-Ali.
Service entre Liverpool et l'Egypte, rue de l'Okelle-Neuve, 17, maison Canelli.

Asia Minore screw steam.

Compagnie de bateaux à vapeur à hélice.
Agent : Alexandre Minotto, maison Canelli, derrière la Bourse.

Fleming et Co general merchants & commission agents.

Agent : Of the Anchor line of Peninsular et Mediterranean Steam Packets Ships.
Rue de l'Obélisque, 5, maison Aristarchi.

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Page 145: Merchant shipping services (II).
Screw Steamers (Liverpool), British & Foreign Steam Navigation Co. (Liverpool), Lloyd's of London, Levant Steamers (Liverpool), Asia Minor Screw Steam Co.
Fleming & Co. (agents, Anchor Line, Peninsular & Mediterranean Steam Packet Ships).

POSTES

Poste Anglaise.

Rue Lombarde, 1.

Directeur : Joseph Tucker ; Commis : J. Leach, Thwaites, S. Montanini, P. G. Pegna.

ARRIVÉE ET DÉPART DES MALLES

Les malles pour l'Angleterre sont expédiées ;

1° Par chaque paquebot postal anglais, voie de Brindisi.

2° Par chaque bateau postal anglais, touchant à Malte et Gibraltar, à destination de Southampton.

3° Par chaque bateau postal des Messageries maritimes, voie de Marseille, dont les départs d'Alexandrie ont lieu chaque mardi et les départs de Marseille le jeudi de chaque semaine.

Les départs d'Alexandrie des bateaux anglais (Compagnie Péninsulaire Orientale) ont lieu de 18 à 24 heures après l'arrivée de la malle des Indes à Suez. En cas de retard de la malle, le bateau attend jusqu'au mercredi soir.

Les départs de Brindisi de ces mêmes bateaux ont lieu chaque mardi à 5 heures du matin.

Les malles pour les Indes, la Chine, le Japon et l'Australie sont expédiées à l'arrivée de chaque bateau postal anglais de Brindisi avec les malles pour les destinations ci-dessus.

Page 146: The British Post Office (I).
Office at 1, Lombard Rd., Alexandria. Director: Joseph Tucker.
Mails are forwarded by British mail ship to Brindisi, or by British post ship (P.&O.) via Malta and Gibraltar to Southampton, or by French mail ship to Marseilles (on Tuesdays). The P.&O. ships are waiting for the Indian mails arriving from Suez, but only until Wednesday.

Tableau des affranchissements.

DESTINATIONS DES CORRESPONDANCES	LETTRES	IMPRIMÉS ET ÉCHANTILL.	JOURNAUX	LETTRES CHARG.
Royaume-Uni..... (Voie de Marseille ou de Brindisi)	6 d. chaque 1/2 once (15 gr. 1/2).	4 d. toutes les 4 onces.	3 d. p. cha. jour.	4 d. en s.
Royaume-Uni..... (Voie de Southampton).	6 d. chaque 1/2 once.	3 d. toutes les 4 onces.	1 p. chaque ;	4 d. en s.
Inde, Chine, Australie, Japon....	Chaque 1/2 once 6 p. pour chaque once ou partie d'once en sus 6 d.	Ne peuvent être envoyés qu'à certains endroits.	Pour l'Inde, 1 p. chaque ; les autres endroits 2 p. ch.	6 d. en s.
Malte.....	4 p pour chaque 1/2 once 8 p. pour chaq. once ou partie d'once en sus.	4 onces 3 d., au-dessus 6 d. pour chaque 1/2 liv. ou part. de 1/2 l.	1 d.	6 d.
Gibraltar.....	Chaque 1/2 once 4 p. Au-dessus 8 p. pour chaque once ou partie d'once.	Comme pour Malte.	1 d.	6 d.

Les lettres expédiées par la voie d'Angleterre (pour les autres pays), dans presque tous les cas paient l'affranchissement d'Alexandrie jusqu'en Angleterre, et l'affranchissement de l'Angleterre jusqu'à destination en sus.

Poste Autrichienne.

Rue la Mosquée d'Atarine, maison Carlo Cesare.

Directeur : J. Busic ; employés : Constantin Aprea et Et. Schwindl; correspondances par les bateaux du Lloyd autrichien. (Voir ce service, page 103.)

Page 147: The British Post Office (II). The Austrian Post Office (I).
The postal rates of the British Post Office: Britain 6d per ½ oz. (ca. 2½ P.T.), registration: 4d (ca. 1½ P.T.); India, Australia, China: 6d per ½ oz., registration: 6d. Letters to be forwarded from Britain to other countries require the additional franking for the respective British rate.

Tableau des Affranchissements.

PAYS	LETTRES GRAMMES	LETTRES AFFRANCHIES	LETTRES NON AFFRANCHIES	Echantillons. GRAMMES	Echantillons. AFFRANCHIS	IMPRIMÉS GRAMMES	IMPRIMÉS AFFRANCHIS	OBSERVATIONS Un Soldo vaut 2 cent. et demi.
		soldi	soldi		soldi		soldi	
Etats-Unis d'Amérique	16 »	25	35	40	7	40	7	Par l'Angleterre 30 soldi lettre simple.
Autriche	16 »	15	20	40	4	40	4	Express, 15.
Belgique	15 »	20	30	40	5	40	5	
Danemark	15 »	20	30	40	6	40	6	
Provinces Danubiennes	15 »	20	30	40	4	40	4	
France	10 »	35	45	40	8	40	8	23 sol. chargée en outre de la taxe.
Germanie	16 »	15	20	40	4	40	4	
Angleterre	15 »	23	33	40	6	40	6	
Italie	16 »	23	28	40	5	40	5	
Norwége	15 »	25	35	40	7	40	7	
Malte	15 »	36	42	40	7	40	7	26 soldi chargée.
Pays-Bas	15 »	20	30	40	6	40	6	
Portugal	7 1/2	49	59	40	12	40	12	
Russie	15 »	30	40	40	5	40	5	
Espagne	10 »	40	50	40	7	40	7	
Suisse	16 »	20	30	40	4	40	4	
Suède	15 »	25	35	40	7	40	7	
Serbie	15 »	20	25	40	4	40	4	

Autriche et Allemagne, échantillons et imprimés jusqu'à 50 grammes, 2 soldi 5 centi.

De 50 à 100 grammes....	4 soldi	10 centi.
De 100 à 150 grammes...	6 »	15 »
De 150 à 200 grammes...	8 »	20 »

Échantillons et imprimés réunis jusqu'à 250 grammes, les imprimés seuls jusqu'à 500 grammes. Taxe de l'affranchissement pour les imprimés, au-dessus de 250 grammes jusqu'à 500 grammes, 15 soldi. Cette taxe est double dans tous les bureaux austro-hongrois établis dans la Turquie.

Pour chaque missive chargée, soit lettre, échantillon ou imprimé, il est perçu un droit fixe de 25 centimes, outre la taxe relative d'affranchissement.

Page 148: The Austrian Post Office (II).
Office: Carlo Cesare building, Attarine Mosque Rd, Alexandria. Director: J. Busic.
Mails are transmitted by Lloyd Austriaco (see p. 103).
Letter rates of the Austrian Post Office to Britain: 23 Soldi per 15 g. (ca. 2 P.T.); to Austria and Germany: 15 Soldi per 16 g (ca. 1¼ P.T.). Registration: 10 Soldi (ca. 33 Paras).

D'après la nouvelle convention postale austro-égyptienne, le bureau autrichien d'Alexandrie remet au bureau égyptien les lettres et imprimés à destination de l'intérieur de l'Egypte et des autres localités où l'administration égyptienne maintient des bureaux spéciaux. De son côté, le bureau égyptien d'Alexandrie remet au bureau autrichien les lettres et imprimés à destination de l'Autriche et des pays au-delà, auxquels l'administration autrichienne sert d'intermédiaire, de même pour les localités de l'empire Ottoman où l'Autriche maintient des bureaux spéciaux.

La taxe à percevoir, pour les échanges entre les deux pays, est, en Egypte, de 2 piastres 1/2 tarif pour lettres affranchies et de 3 piastres 1/2 pour lettres non affranchies; en Autriche, de 25 soldi pour lettres affranchies et 35 soldi pour celles non affranchies, du poids de 16 grammes.

Poste Égyptienne.

Direction générale, rue Chérif-Pacha, 97.

Directeur général : S. E. Muzzi-Bey, chevalier et commandeur de plusieurs ordres ;
Sous-directeur : chev. E. Succi ;
Directeur, chef de section au secrétariat : V. Chioffi ;
Directeur, chef de section à la comptabilité : L. Ciampi ;
Inspecteur général : M. Segré ;
Secrétaire à la direction générale : L. Guarnieri ;
Secrétaire interprète à la section arabe : G. Saba ;
Chef de bureau à la caisse : E. Sossik ;
» » au contrôle : G. Antonelli ;
» » à l'économat : G. Della Rocca ;
Protocole : G. Pranzini ;
Archives, documents : L. Mucci ;
Computiste : E. Mielli ;
Caissier : G. B. Vascotto ;
Timbres-poste : A. Loria ;
Inspecteurs, 1re classe : Adda, Hopper ; 2e classe : Pavoni ;
Secrétaire : G. Rectioni ;

Page 149: The Austrian Post Office (II). The Egyptian Posts (I).
Under the Austro-Egyptian postal convention, the Austria office transfers mails to the interior of Egypt to the Egyptian office, and the Egyptian office transfers mails for Austria and some other countries and to places in the Ottoman Empire served by Austrian offices. Rates: 2½ P.T. and 25 Soldi, resp.

The Directorate General of the Egyptian Post (*Poste Égyptienne Khédivié*) is at 97, Cherif Pasha Rd, Alexandria. Director: Giacomo Muzzi *Bey*, Deputy Director: E. Succhi, head of department for postage stamps: A. Loria.

Premiers commis : F. Giordano, O. Lewick ;
Commis : A. Guarnieri, C. Binetti, J. Chasseaud.

Bureau Arabe.

Drogman : G. Stefan ;
Chef écrivain : J. Luis ; 3 écrivains.

Agence d'Alexandrie.

Directeur local : M. Bellandi ;
Chef de bureau à l'expédition : George Giordano ;
» » à la caisse *in partenza* : G. Musco ;
» » à la caisse *in arrivo* : Boriglioni ;
» » à la distribution : G. Giordano ;
» » au chargement : C. Savignon ;
Chef du bureau arabe : G. Antonius.

Distribution et affranchissement, de 6 heures 1/2 du matin à 7 heures 1/2 du soir. Chaque train du chemin de fer est postal.

Outre le bureau principal, 10 boîtes supplémentaires sont placées : 1° dans le vestibule de l'hôtel d'Europe ; 2° rue de Raz-el-Tin, 3° à côté de la Préfecture de Police ; 4° route de Raz-el-Tin ; 5° à la grande porte de la marine ; 6° au bout de la rue d'Anastasi, au poste de cawas ; 7° à Minet-el-Bassal ; 8° rue Ibrahim, 1er caracole ; 9° rue de la porte de Rosette, au bout de la rue Chérif-Pacha ; 10° à la gare du chemin de fer du Caire.

Extrait du règlement en vigueur depuis le 1er janvier 1866.

Art 5. Le prix du port des lettres ordinaires suit une échelle de progression uniforme de 10 en 10 grammes.

Art. 6. La lettre simple ne dépasse pas 10 grammes ; de 10 à 20 grammes elle est double et ainsi de suite.

Art. 7. Les lettres sont classées de la manière suivante : Lettres ordinaires affranchies et non affranchies.

Lettres chargées sans déclaration de valeur.

Lettres chargées contenant des valeurs déclarées.

Art. 8. L'affranchissement des lettres ordinaires pour l'intérieur de l'Etat est facultatif ; celui des lettres chargées est obligatoire.

Page 150: The Egyptian Posts (II). Postal Regulations (I).
Director of the Alexandria Post Office: M. Bellandi. Opening hours: 6:30 to 19:30. 10 bost poxes are placed around the city. Passages from the regulations in force 1.01.1866 are quoted: uniform weight progression: 10 g, classes of mail: ordinary letters (franked, unfranked), registered letters (*chargé*), registered & insured letters (*valeur declarée*). Letters within Egypt (other than registered ones) do not have to be franked.

Art. 9. Le prix du port des lettres affranchies qui circulent dans l'intérieur de l'Etat est réglé comme ci-après :

Jusqu'à 10 grammes, P. T. 1.

Au-dessus de 10 grammes jusqu'à 20, P. T. 2.

De 20 à 30 grammes, P. T. 3.

Et ainsi de suite 1 P. T. par 10 grammes ou fraction de 10 grammes.

Art. 10. Les lettres non affranchies paient le double du port ci-dessus.

Art. 11. Les lettres ou paquets de toute espèce à expédier par la poste, qui n'excèdent pas le volume, doivent être jetés dans les boîtes aux lettres.

Lettres chargées sans déclaration de valeurs.

Art. 12. Les lettres chargées sans déclaration de valeurs sont de deux espèces : 1° les lettres chargées sur la demande l'expéditeur, 2° lettres chargées d'office.

Art. 13. Les employés de la poste doivent charger d'office :

1° Les lettres adressées à S. A. le Vice-Roi ; 2° les lettres de service dont les autorités ont fait la demande par écrit.

Art. 14. Les lettres à charger par les expéditeurs doivent être placées sous enveloppe scellée d'un nombre de cachets en cire, jamais inférieur à 3. Ces cachets doivent porter la même empreinte spéciale à l'expéditeur et seront disposés de manière à réunir parfaitement les plis de l'enveloppe.

Art. 15. Les lettres chargées sur la demande de l'expéditeur sont assujetties à un droit fixe de 2 P. T., outre la taxe d'affranchissement relative à leur poids.

Art. 16. L'Etat accorde, sauf le cas de force majeure, une indemnité de P. T. 200 pour la perte d'une lettre chargée, si toutefois l'expéditeur ou le destinataire en ont fait la demande, dans le délai de 4 mois, à compter de la date de l'expédition.

Lettres chargées contenant des valeurs déclarées.

Art. 19. Sont désignées sous ce nom, les lettres qui contiennent des papiers-monnaie ou des titres de créances dont les expéditeurs désirent s'assurer en cas de perte.

Page 151: Postal Regulations (II).
Rates for letters within Egypt: 1 P.T. per 10 g. Unfranked letters are charged double rate. Letters and packets not exceeding the allowed dimensions should be placed in the post boxes. Registration of letters addressed to the Vice-Roy is executed by the Post Office. Registered letters must be closed by at least three wax seals coving the envelope's flap. Registration rate: 2 P.T.
Compensation for loss may be granted by the state for up 200 P.T. if claimed within four months. Registered insured letters (*chargées contenant des valeurs déclarées*) are intended to insure against loss of bank notes or debt securities and bonds sent.

L'administration des postes est responsable des valeurs, sauf le cas de perte pour cause de force majeure.

Art. 20. La déclaration des valeurs doit être portée par l'expéditeur sur l'enveloppe en toutes lettres, sans corrections ni ratures avec la formule obligatoire qui suit : *valeur déclarée* P. E. au Tarif.

Art. 21. Les réclamations concernant les lettres chargées avec déclaration de valeurs, ne seront plus admises après 4 mois de la date de l'expédition.

Manuscrits et échantillons.

Art. 30. L'affranchissement des manuscrits et échantillons est obligatoire, le port est fixé comme ci-après :

Jusquà 50 grammes, P. T. 1.
De 50 à 500 grammes, P. T. 3.
De 500 à 1,000 grammes, P. T. 5.
De 1,000 à 2,000 grammes, P. T. 10.

Les paquets de manuscrits ou d'échantillons ne doivent pas dépasser le poids de 2,000 grammes et seront toujours placés sous bandes.

Art. 31. Lorsque un paquet de manuscrits ou d'échantillons contient une lettre simple, le port de celle-ci est mis à la charge du destinataire ; si la lettre est double, on assujettit le tout à la taxe des lettres non affranchies.

Art. 32. Les échantillons de blé, semences, drogues et autres qui ne peuvent être mis sous bandes, seront placés dans des cornets en papier ou en toile, liés par une simple ficelle, sans cachets, afin de pouvoir facilement en vérifier le contenu.

Art. 33. Les liquides, essences ou tout autre objet, qui pourraient nuire aux correspondances, sont exclus du service des postes.

Journaux et imprimés.

Art. 34. Sont admis comme journaux et ouvrages périodiques, les imprimés qui se publient régulièrement une fois par trimestre.

Les ouvrages scientifiques ou artistiques qui se publient par recueil sont comptés dans la catégorie des ouvrages non périodiques.

Art. 35. Le port des journaux et des ouvrages périodiques est

Page 152: Postal Regulations (III).
The postal administration accepts responsibility, except in cases of *force majeure*. The value must be stated by the sender in words without corrections thus: "*valeur déclarée P.E. au Tarif*". Claims must be submitted within four months.
Rate for manuscripts and samples: 1 P.T. for 50 g, 3 P.T. for 50–500 g, 5 P.T. for 500–1,000 g; 10 P.T. for 1000–2000 g; a letter included with the manuscript and sample is to be paid for by the recipient at the unfranked rate. Sample like grain, seeds, drugs are to placed in unsealed containers fastened only by string. Liquids and other substances harmful or affecting the transportation, are excluded from the postal service. A periodical is defined as a regular publication published once a quarter.

de 5 paras jusqu'à 40 grammes ; au-dessus de 40 grammes le port est augmenté de 5 paras par chaque 40 grammes ou fraction de 40 grammes.

Art. 36. Les imprimés non périodiques, les avis et circulaires, les épreuves d'imprimerie, gravures, lithographies, dessins à la main, prix-courants, cote d'effets publics, mémoires, recueils, livres brochés ou reliés et les feuilles de musique, soit manuscrites soit imprimées, paient le double de la taxe fixée à l'article précédent.

Art. 37. Les journaux et imprimés tant périodiques que non périodiques doivent être expédiés sous bandes pour jouir de la taxe de faveur qui leur est accordée. Les bandes qui les recouvrent doivent être placées de manière à pouvoir facilement reconnaître le contenu.

Art. 38. Lorsque sous la même bande se trouvent réunis des ouvrages périodiques et non périodiques, le port en sera de 10 paras par 40 grammes, comme s'il s'agissait d'ouvrages non périodiques.

Art. 39. L'affranchissement des imprimés de toute nature est obligatoire. Ceux qui ne seront pas affranchis ou affranchis insuffisamment, n'auront pas cours, mais seront rendus à l'expéditeur s'il est connu. Dans le cas contraire, ils seront compris dans les rebuts des correspondances.

Timbres-Poste.

Art. 46. Toutes les taxes dues à l'administration des postes sont représentées par l'application d'un ou plusieurs timbres-poste.

Articles d'argent.

TARIF ET CONDITIONS POUR LE TRANSPORT DU NUMÉRAIRE EN OR ET EN ARGENT ET OBJETS DE VALEUR.

Articles assujettis à la taxe de 1/4 pour 0/0, c'est-à-dire de 10 paras par chaque 100 piastres. — Valeurs en or enfermées dans des sacs de toile, en caisses ou en barils.

Articles assujettis à la taxe de 1/2 pour 0/0, c'est-à-dire de 20 paras par chaque 100 piastres. — Valeurs en argent enfermées dans des sacs en toile, en caisses ou en barils.

Page 153: Postal Regulations (IV).
Rates for newspapers and periodicals: 5 para per 40 g. Non-periodical printed matter is charged double the periodicals rate. Newspapers and printed matter may be sent under wrapper (must allow inspection of content). Packets containing both periodical and non-periodical matter are charged at the higher rate. Franking is compulsory. Unfranked or insufficiently franked packets will be returned to the sender, or, if the sender is unknown, get destroyed.
All charges due to the postal administration are represented by the application of postage stamps.
Rates for sending specie (silver or gold coins) and items of value (enclosed in canvas, in crates or barrels): 0.25% for gold, and 0.5% for silver, respectively.

Les correspondances, groups de numéraire et autres, à destination de la Moyenne-Egypte jusqu'à Minieh, paient le double des taxes perçues dans la circonscription de la Basse-Egypte.

Il n'est admis à destination des bureaux d'outre-mer (savoir Djedda, Souakim, Massawa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli et Constantinople) que les seuls objets de correspondance (à l'exclusion des numéraires, etc.), à un prix double de celui pratiqué dans la Basse-Egypte.

Sont autorisés, à partir du 1er janvier 1868, tous les bureaux de poste de la Basse et Moyenne-Egypte à délivrer des Bons de Poste à l'ordre jusqu'à la somme de P. 8000, valeur en or, au soin dés autres Bureaux de l'administration, moyennant la taxe de 3/8 pour 0/0, c'est-à-dire de 15 paras pour chaque 100 P., payables par l'expéditeur.

Sont également autorisés à recevoir, pour le transmettre d'un point à un autre de l'Etat, du numéraire en or et en argent, de même que des articles de valeur, pour des sommes illimitées, pourvu que le numéraire ou la valeur soient renfermés dans des sacs de forte toile, sans coutures ou placés dans des caisses bien closes, et que le colis soit marqué, numéroté et cacheté.

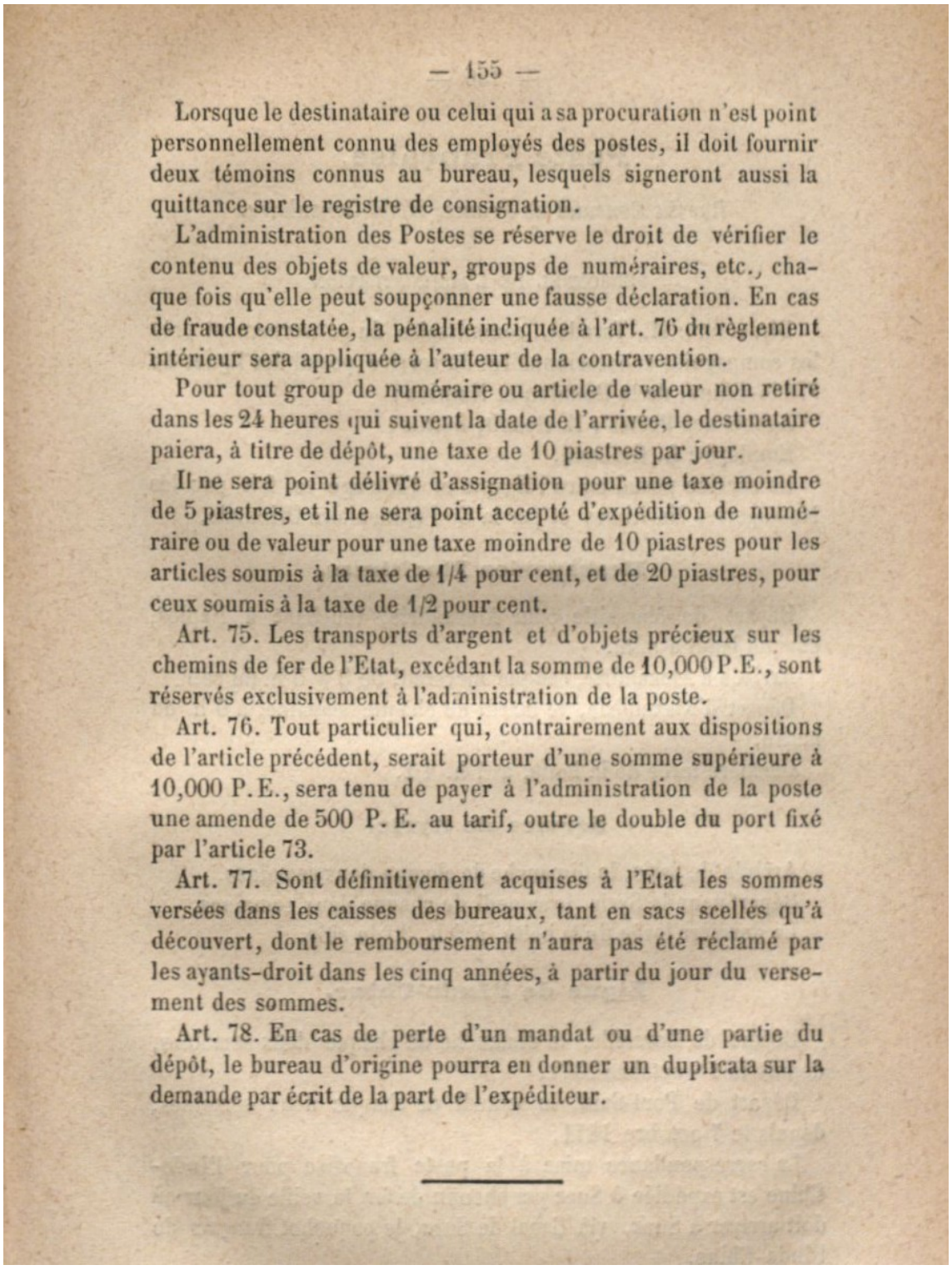
Toute expédition de numéraire ou de valeur sera accompagnée d'une déclaration de l'expéditeur, portant le nom de l'expéditeur, celui du destinataire, la marque, le numéro, le lieu de la destination, la nature du contenu, la valeur déclarée en piastres égyptiennes au tarif, de même que le *fac simile* du cachet dont se sert habituellement l'expéditeur.

L'administration des Postes est responsable des sommes consignées à ses agents pour être transmises à destination lorsque ceux-ci ont remis à l'expéditeur, outre l'assignation ou police d'expédition, une contre-police à titre de reçu pour laquelle une taxe fixe de 20 paras a été imposée à l'expéditeur.

En cas de perte d'un bon ou d'une police d'expédition, le bureau d'origine est autorisé à délivrer un double sur la requête écrite de l'expéditeur.

La consignation des articles de valeur, groups de numéraire, de même que les paiements des bons de poste, devra être faite dans les mains du destinataire ou d'une personne munie d'une procuration spéciale.

Page 154: Postal Regulations (V).
Items of value for Middle Egypt (beyond Minieh) is charged double. Cash is excluded from overseas offices (Jeddah, Souakin, Massawa, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Constantinople). From 1.01.1886 all post offices in Lower and Middle Egypt issue postal orders for up to 8,000 P.T. charging 0,375% (15 paras per 100 P.T.). Packets must include a declaration of contents; a receipt costs 20 paras.



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Lorsque le destinataire ou celui qui a sa procuration n'est point personnellement connu des employés des postes, il doit fournir deux témoins connus au bureau, lesquels signeront aussi la quittance sur le registre de consignation.

L'administration des Postes se réserve le droit de vérifier le contenu des objets de valeur, groups de numéraires, etc., chaque fois qu'elle peut soupçonner une fausse déclaration. En cas de fraude constatée, la pénalité indiquée à l'art. 76 du règlement intérieur sera appliquée à l'auteur de la contravention.

Pour tout group de numéraire ou article de valeur non retiré dans les 24 heures qui suivent la date de l'arrivée, le destinataire paiera, à titre de dépôt, une taxe de 10 piastres par jour.

Il ne sera point délivré d'assignation pour une taxe moindre de 5 piastres, et il ne sera point accepté d'expédition de numéraire ou de valeur pour une taxe moindre de 10 piastres pour les articles soumis à la taxe de 1/4 pour cent, et de 20 piastres, pour ceux soumis à la taxe de 1/2 pour cent.

Art. 75. Les transports d'argent et d'objets précieux sur les chemins de fer de l'Etat, excédant la somme de 10,000 P.E., sont réservés exclusivement à l'administration de la poste.

Art. 76. Tout particulier qui, contrairement aux dispositions de l'article précédent, serait porteur d'une somme supérieure à 10,000 P.E., sera tenu de payer à l'administration de la poste une amende de 500 P. E. au tarif, outre le double du port fixé par l'article 73.

Art. 77. Sont définitivement acquises à l'Etat les sommes versées dans les caisses des bureaux, tant en sacs scellés qu'à découvert, dont le remboursement n'aura pas été réclamé par les ayants-droit dans les cinq années, à partir du jour du versement des sommes.

Art. 78. En cas de perte d'un mandat ou d'une partie du dépôt, le bureau d'origine pourra en donner un duplicata sur la demande par écrit de la part de l'expéditeur.

Page 155: Postal Regulations (VI).
The recipient or his agent (with power of attorney) not personally known to the postal agent must be vouched for by two known witnesses. The post office may check the contents on suspicion of a false declaration. Consignments not called for within 24 hours are subject to a 10 P.T. storage fee per day. Minimum charges: 5 P.T. (valuables), 10 P.T. (gold) and 20 P.T. (silver).
Consignments valued at over £.E.100 (10,000 P.T.) transported by rail are reserved for the postal administration. Individuals contravening this rules are fined 500 P.T. Consignments not claimed for 5 years pass into the property of the state. Upon loss of a receipt, a duplicate be asked for.

Poste Française.

Rue du Consulat de France, Hôtel Consulaire.

PERSONNEL DE L'ADMINISTRATION

Directeur : M. Taradel, commissaire du gouvernement près les compagnies concessionnaires du service postal des lignes de l'Indo-Chine, de la Réunion et Maurice ;

Agents des Postes : E. Benoît, Battus ;

Employé : L. Guibaud.

Le service postal entre l'Egypte et l'Europe se fait par les Messageries Maritimes et par la Cie Péninsulaire Orientale.

Messageries Maritimes.

Départ de Marseille pour Alexandrie, touchant à Naples, chaque jeudi à midi.

Arrivée à Alexandrie, chaque mercredi de 3 à 5 h. du soir.

Départ d'Alexandrie, le mardi de chaque semaine, à 9 h. du matin.

Dernière levée de la boîte, à 7 h. 1/2.

Service de Syrie.

Arrivée de Syrie, le dimanche de chaque deux semaines.

Départ pour la Syrie, le samedi de chaque deux semaines.

La dernière levée de la boîte, à 2 h. 30 du soir.

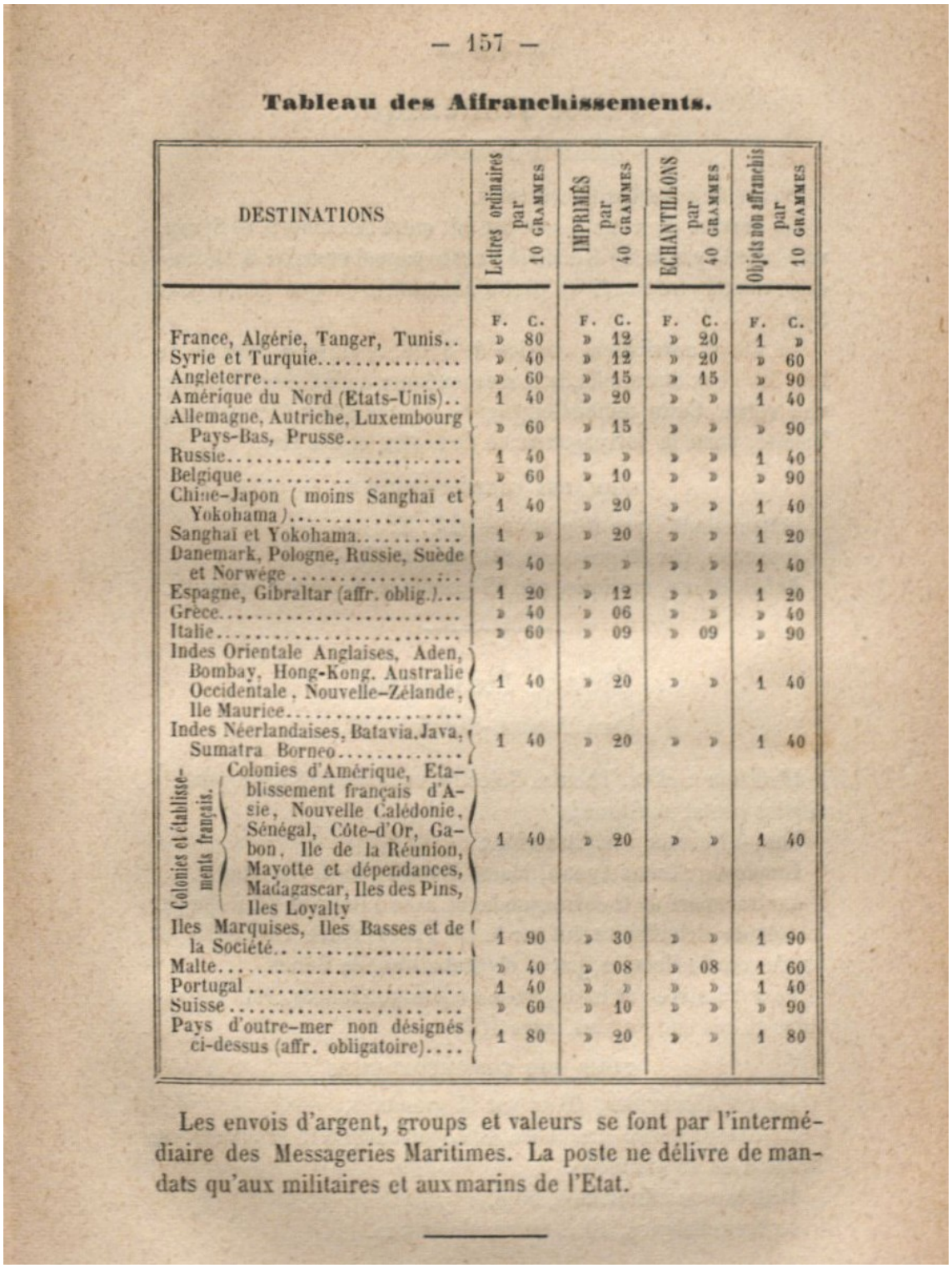
Ligne de l'Indo-Chine.

Départ de Marseille, le dimanche de chaque deux semaines, depuis le 1er octobre 1871.

Départ de Port-Saïd, le samedi de chaque deux semaines, depuis le 7 octobre 1871.

La correspondance mise à la poste française pour l'Indo-Chine est expédiée à Suez par chemin de fer, la veille du jour où doit arriver à Suez, vià Canal de Suez, le paquebot français de l'Indo-Chine.

Page 156: The French Post at Alexandria (I).
Office at the French Consulate (Hôtel Consulaire). Director: M. Tiradel. Postmaster: E. Benoît, Battus. Mails to Europe through Messageries Maritimes (Alexandria–Naples, every Tuesday, 9:30) and P.&O. Syrian line (every Saturday, 14:30). Indo-China line (every other Saturday from Port Said, eastward mails go by train to Suez at the last opportunity). See also p. 350.



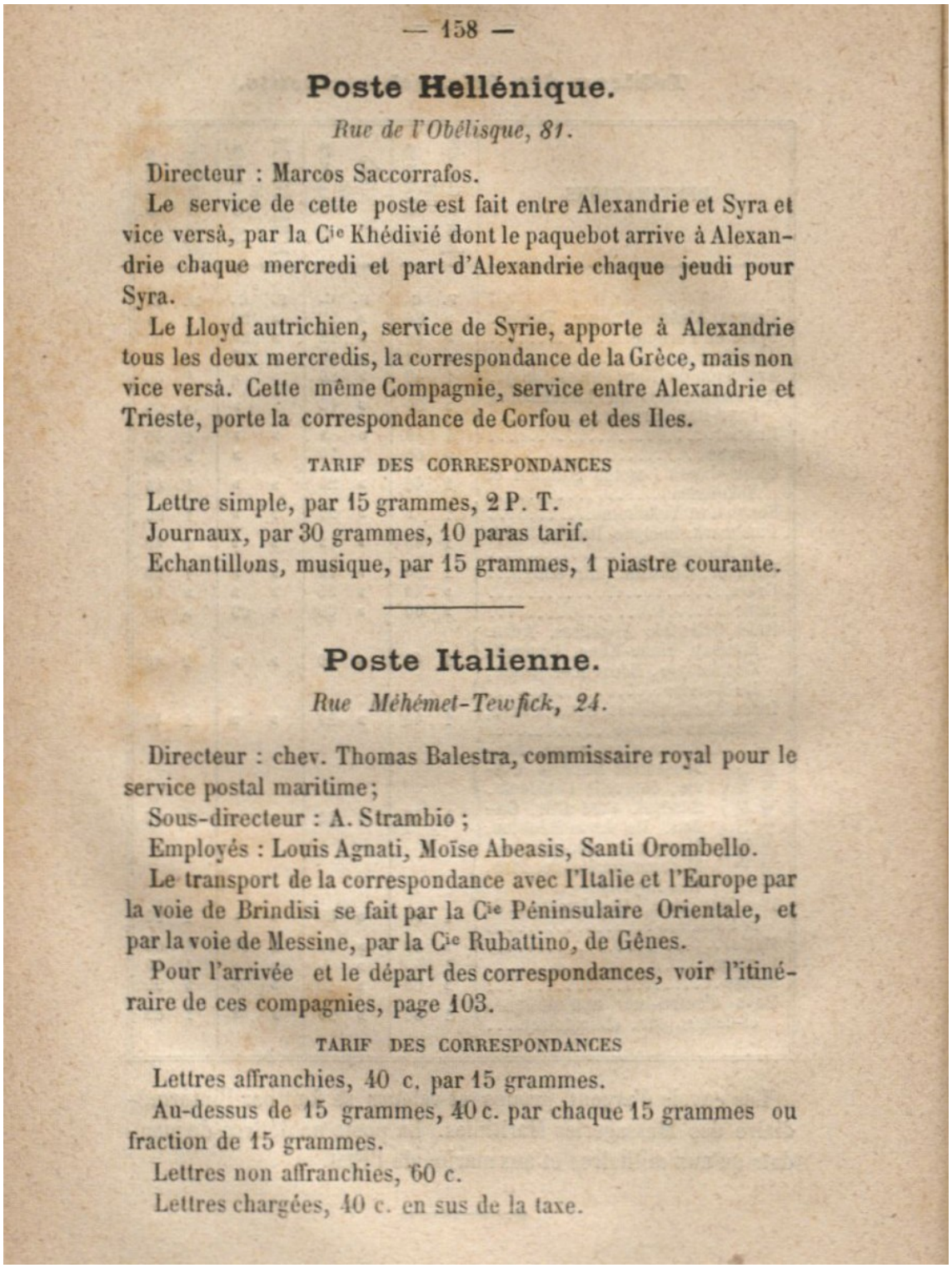
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Tableau des Affranchissements.

DESTINATIONS	Lettres ordinaires par 10 GRAMMES F.	C.	IMPRIMÉS par 40 GRAMMES F.	C.	ECHANTILLONS par 40 GRAMMES F.	C.	Objets non affranchis par 10 GRAMMES F.	C.
France, Algérie, Tanger, Tunis..	»	80	»	12	»	20	1	»
Syrie et Turquie.....	»	40	»	12	»	20	»	60
Angleterre.....	»	60	»	15	»	15	»	90
Amérique du Nord (Etats-Unis)..	1	40	»	20	»	»	1	40
Allemagne, Autriche, Luxembourg Pays-Bas, Prusse.....	»	60	»	15	»	»	»	90
Russie.....	1	40	»	»	»	»	1	40
Belgique.....	»	60	»	10	»	»	»	90
Chine-Japon (moins Sanghaï et Yokohama).....	1	40	»	20	»	»	1	40
Sanghaï et Yokohama.....	1	»	»	20	»	»	1	20
Danemark, Pologne, Russie, Suède et Norwége.....	1	40	»	»	»	»	1	40
Espagne, Gibraltar (affr. oblig.)...	1	20	»	12	»	»	1	20
Grèce.....	»	40	»	06	»	»	»	40
Italie.....	»	60	»	09	»	09	»	90
Indes Orientale Anglaises, Aden, Bombay, Hong-Kong, Australie Occidentale, Nouvelle-Zélande, Ile Maurice.....	1	40	»	20	»	»	1	40
Indes Néerlandaises, Batavia, Java, Sumatra Borneo.....	1	40	»	20	»	»	1	40
Colonies et établissements français. Colonies d'Amérique, Etablissement français d'Asie, Nouvelle Calédonie, Sénégal, Côte-d'Or, Gabon, Ile de la Réunion, Mayotte et dépendances, Madagascar, Iles des Pins, Iles Loyalty	1	40	»	20	»	»	1	40
Iles Marquises, Iles Basses et de la Société..	1	90	»	30	»	»	1	90
Malte.....	»	40	»	08	»	08	1	60
Portugal.....	1	40	»	»	»	»	1	40
Suisse.....	»	60	»	10	»	»	»	90
Pays d'outre-mer non désignés ci-dessus (affr. obligatoire)....	1	80	»	20	»	»	1	80

Les envois d'argent, groups et valeurs se font par l'intermédiaire des Messageries Maritimes. La poste ne délivre de mandats qu'aux militaires et aux marins de l'Etat.

Page 157: The French Post at Alexandria (II).
Rates for letters (per 10 g) to France and Western Maghreb: 0.80 Fr. (ca. 2⅔ P.T.), Syria, Greece, and Turkey: 0.40 Fr. (ca. 1⅓ P.T.), Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland: 0.60 Fr. (ca. 2 P.T.), U.S.A., Portugal, Aden, India (British & Dutch), Australia, Russia, Scandinavia, China, and Japan: 1.40 Fr. (ca. 4⅔ P.T.), Spain: 1.20 Fr. (ca. 4 P.T.)
Printed matter and samples also available. There's no surcharge for unfranked letters to most destinations.
Valuables are handled by Messageries Maritimes.



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Poste Hellénique.

Rue de l'Obélisque, 81.

Directeur : Marcos Saccorrafos.

Le service de cette poste est fait entre Alexandrie et Syra et vice versâ, par la Cie Khédivié dont le paquebot arrive à Alexandrie chaque mercredi et part d'Alexandrie chaque jeudi pour Syra.

Le Lloyd autrichien, service de Syrie, apporte à Alexandrie tous les deux mercredis, la correspondance de la Grèce, mais non vice versâ. Cette même Compagnie, service entre Alexandrie et Trieste, porte la correspondance de Corfou et des Iles.

TARIF DES CORRESPONDANCES

Lettre simple, par 15 grammes, 2 P. T.
Journaux, par 30 grammes, 10 paras tarif.
Echantillons, musique, par 15 grammes, 1 piastre courante.

Poste Italienne.

Rue Méhémet-Tewfick, 24.

Directeur : chev. Thomas Balestra, commissaire royal pour le service postal maritime;

Sous-directeur : A. Strambio ;

Employés : Louis Agnati, Moïse Abeasis, Santi Orombello.

Le transport de la correspondance avec l'Italie et l'Europe par la voie de Brindisi se fait par la Cie Péninsulaire Orientale, et par la voie de Messine, par la Cie Rubattino, de Gênes.

Pour l'arrivée et le départ des correspondances, voir l'itinéraire de ces compagnies, page 103.

TARIF DES CORRESPONDANCES

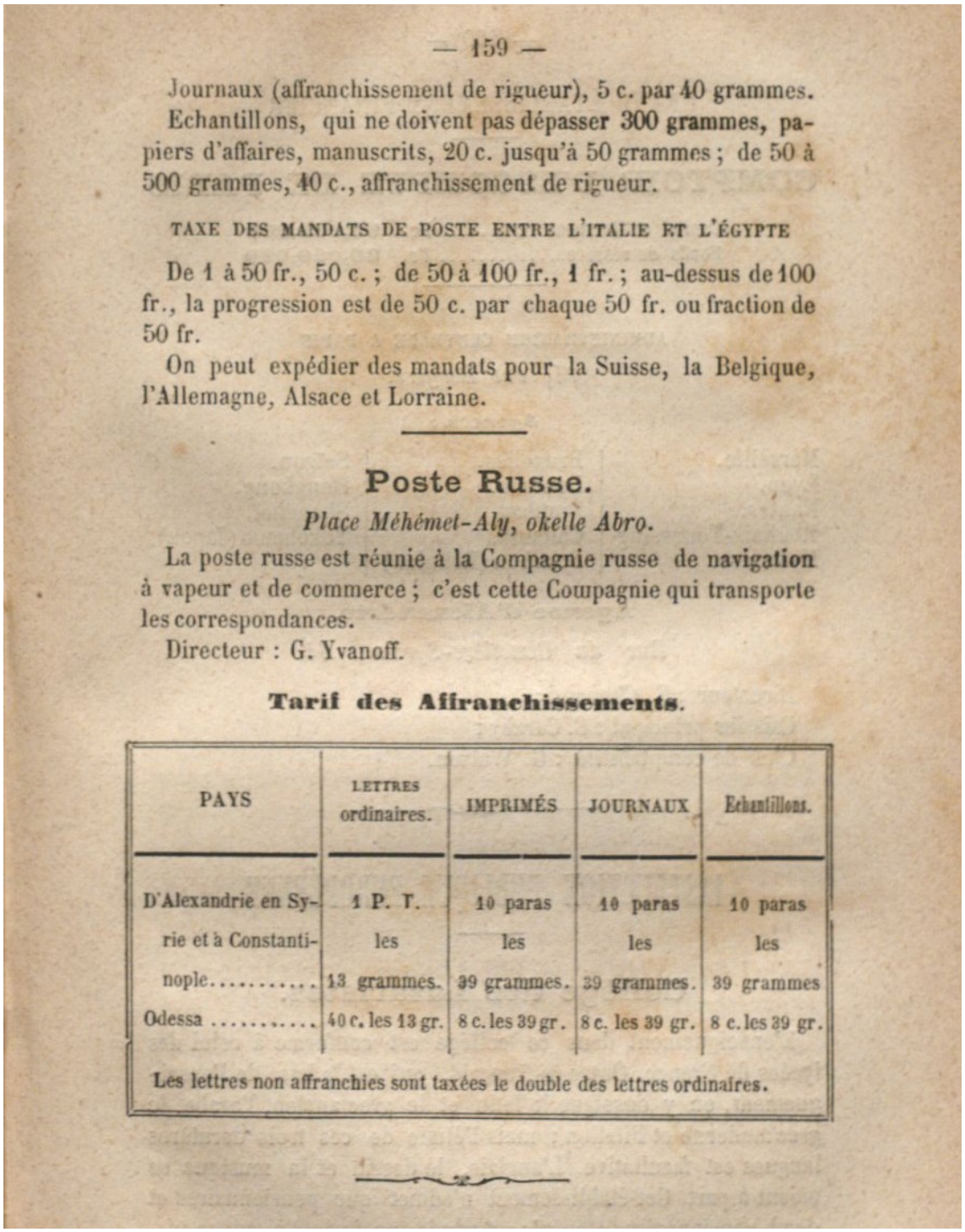
Lettres affranchies, 40 c. par 15 grammes.

Au-dessus de 15 grammes, 40 c. par chaque 15 grammes ou fraction de 15 grammes.

Lettres non affranchies, 60 c.

Lettres chargées, 40 c. en sus de la taxe.

Page 158: The Greek Post Office (Alexandria). The Italian Post Office (Alexandria) (I).
The Greek office is at 81 Obelisk Rd. Director: Marcos Saccorafos.
Mails are transmitted by Egyptian mail ships to Syra (leaving Alexandria every Tuesday); to the Ionian Isles (Corfu) by Lloyd Austriaco (every Monday). Rates: letters 2 P.T. per 15 g, newspapers 10 Paras per 30 g, samples 20 Paras per 15 g.
The Italian office is at 24, Mohamed Tewfik Rd. Director: Thomas Balestra, Deputy Director: A. Strambio.
Mails are transmitted by P&O to Brindisi (every Sunday), and by Rabattino to Messina (on the 7th, 17th, and 27th day each month).
Rates for Italy: letters per 15 g: 0.40 Fr. (ca. 1⅓ P.T.); registration: 0.40 Fr. (ca. 2 P.T.);



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Journaux (affranchissement de rigueur), 5 c. par 40 grammes.

Echantillons, qui ne doivent pas dépasser 300 grammes, papiers d'affaires, manuscrits, 20 c. jusqu'à 50 grammes ; de 50 à 500 grammes, 40 c., affranchissement de rigueur.

TAXE DES MANDATS DE POSTE ENTRE L'ITALIE ET L'ÉGYPTE

De 1 à 50 fr., 50 c. ; de 50 à 100 fr., 1 fr. ; au-dessus de 100 fr., la progression est de 50 c. par chaque 50 fr. ou fraction de 50 fr.

On peut expédier des mandats pour la Suisse, la Belgique, l'Allemagne, Alsace et Lorraine.

Poste Russe.

Place Méhémet-Aly, okelle Abro.

La poste russe est réunie à la Compagnie russe de navigation à vapeur et de commerce ; c'est cette Compagnie qui transporte les correspondances.

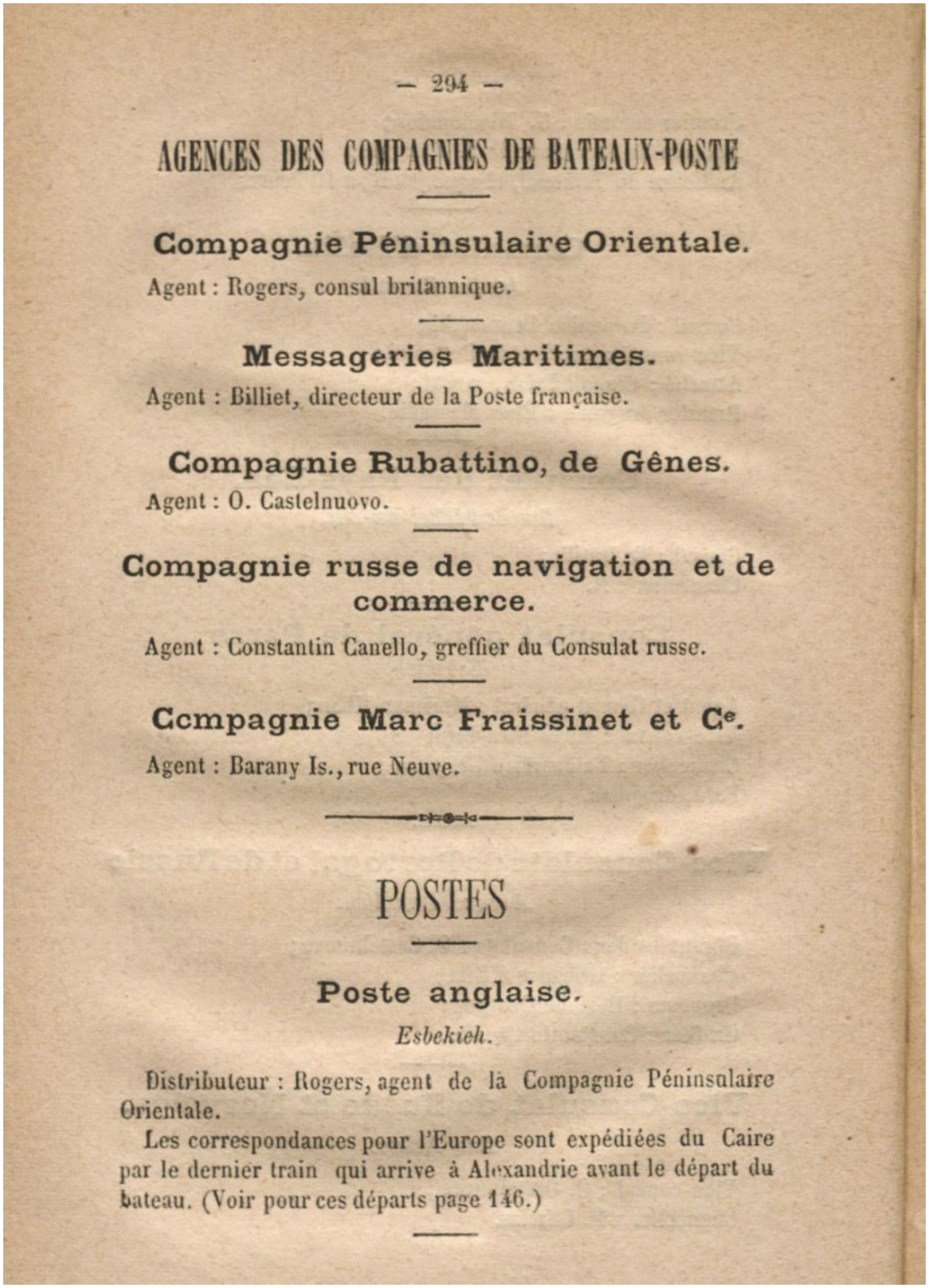
Directeur : G. Yvanoff.

Tarif des Affranchissements.

PAYS	LETTRES ordinaires.	IMPRIMÉS	JOURNAUX	Echantillons.
D'Alexandrie en Syrie et à Constantinople.....	1 P. T. les 13 grammes.	10 paras les 39 grammes.	10 paras les 39 grammes.	10 paras les 39 grammes
Odessa	40 c. les 13 gr.	8 c. les 39 gr.	8 c. les 39 gr.	8 c. les 39 gr.

Les lettres non affranchies sont taxées le double des lettres ordinaires.

Page 159: The Italian Post Office (II). Russian Post Office (I).
Rates for Italy: Newspapers per 40 g: 0.05 Fr. (ca. 7 Paras); Samples, commercial papers: 0.20 Fr. (ca. ⅔ P.T.) for 50g; 0.40 Fr. (ca. 1⅔ P.T.) up to 500 g (samples: max 300 g). Postal orders (for Italy, accepted also for Belgium, Germany, Switzerland): 0.50 Fr. (ca. 1⅔ P.T.) for 1–50 Fr., 1 Fr. (ca. 3⅓ P.T.) for 50–100 Fr., and 0.50 Fr. (ca. 1⅔ P.T.) for each additional 50 Fr.
The Russian postal service is run by Russian Steam Navigation & Trading Company (РОПиТ) in their offices at the Abro building on Mehmet Aly Place, Alexandria. Director: G. Yvanoff.
Mails go to Odessa on their Syrian line every other Saturday.
Letter Rates: Syria & Constantinople 1 P.T. per 13 g., to Odessa 0.40 Fr. per 13 g. Samples, Printed Matter and Newspapers per 39 g: 10 Paras and 0,08 Fr. (ca. 11 Paras), respectively.
Unfranked letters are charged double.



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AGENCES DES COMPAGNIES DE BATEAUX-POSTE

Compagnie Péninsulaire Orientale.

Agent : Rogers, consul britannique.

Messageries Maritimes.

Agent : Billiet, directeur de la Poste française.

Compagnie Rubattino, de Gênes.

Agent : O. Castelnuovo.

Compagnie russe de navigation et de commerce.

Agent : Constantin Canello, greffier du Consulat russe.

Ccmpagnie Marc Fraissinet et Ce.

Agent : Barany Is., rue Neuve.

POSTES

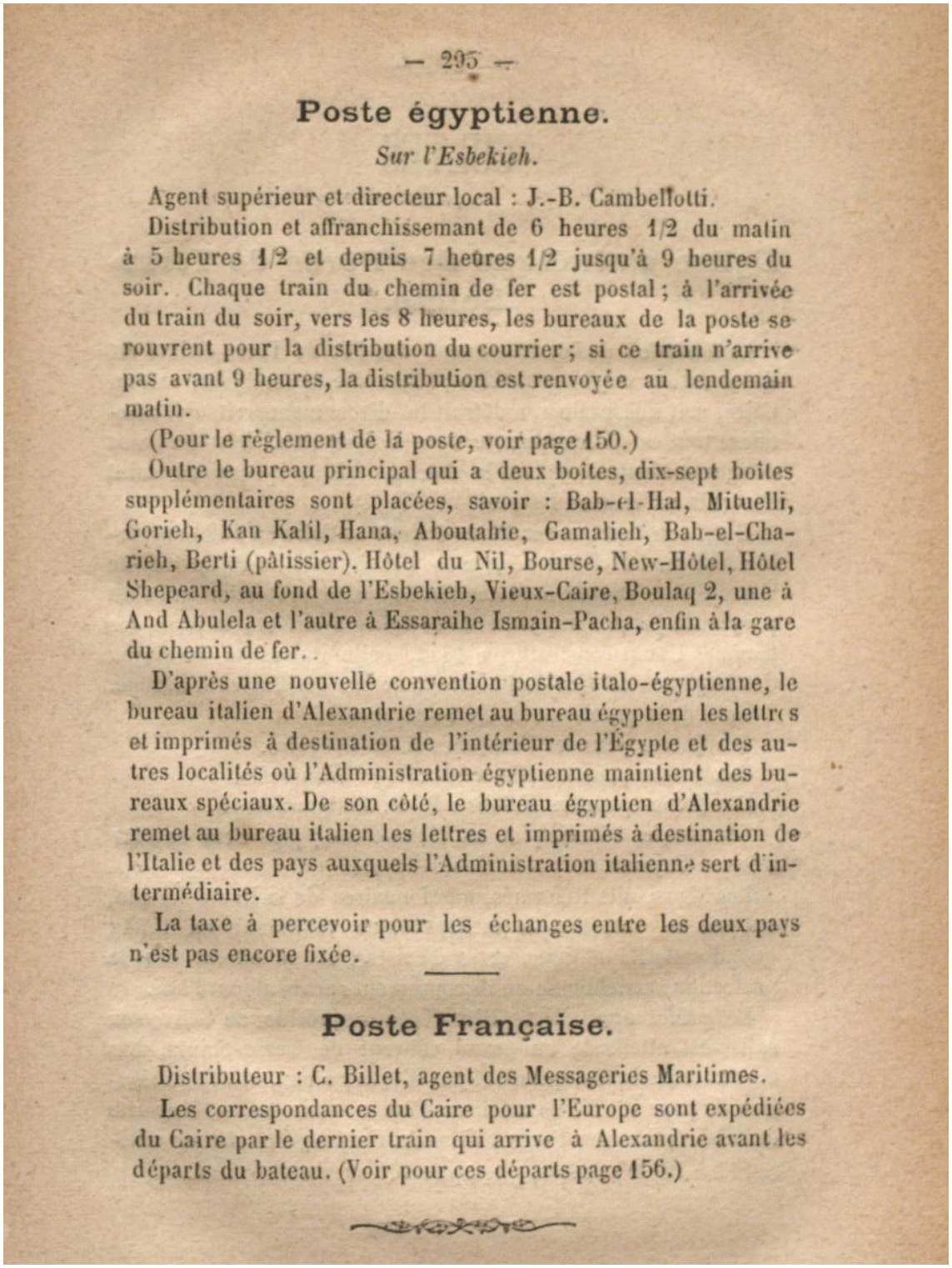
Poste anglaise.

Esbekieh.

Distributeur : Rogers, agent de la Compagnie Péninsulaire Orientale.

Les correspondances pour l'Europe sont expédiées du Caire par le dernier train qui arrive à Alexandrie avant le départ du bateau. (Voir pour ces départs page 146.)

Page 294: Postal shipping agencies in Cairo. The British Post Office at Cairo.
The Cairo agent for P.&O. is Rogers (the British consul), for Messageries Maritimes: Billiet (French postmaster), for Rubattino: O. Castelnuovo, for РОПиТ: Constantin Canello (clerk, Russian Consulate), for Fraissinet: Barany Is.
The British Post in El Azbakeya (Esbekieh) is represented by the P.&O. agent Mr. Rogers. Mails are transmitted with the last train from Cairo reaching Alexandria before departure of a mail boat (see p. 146).



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Poste égyptienne.

Sur l'Esbekieh.

Agent supérieur et directeur local : J.-B. Cambellotti.

Distribution et affranchissemant de 6 heures 1/2 du matin à 5 heures 1/2 et depuis 7 heures 1/2 jusqu'à 9 heures du soir. Chaque train du chemin de fer est postal ; à l'arrivée du train du soir, vers les 8 heures, les bureaux de la poste se rouvrent pour la distribution du courrier ; si ce train n'arrive pas avant 9 heures, la distribution est renvoyée au lendemain matin.

(Pour le règlement de la poste, voir page 150.)

Outre le bureau principal qui a deux boîtes, dix-sept boîtes supplémentaires sont placées, savoir : Bab-el-Hal, Mituelli, Gorieh, Kan Kalil, Hana, Aboutahie, Gamalieh, Bab-el-Charieh, Berti (pâtissier). Hôtel du Nil, Bourse, New-Hôtel, Hôtel Shepeard, au fond de l'Esbekieh, Vieux-Caire, Boulaq 2, une à And Abulela et l'autre à Essaraihe Ismain-Pacha, enfin à la gare du chemin de fer.

D'après une nouvelle convention postale italo-égyptienne, le bureau italien d'Alexandrie remet au bureau égyptien les lettres et imprimés à destination de l'intérieur de l'Égypte et des autres localités où l'Administration égyptienne maintient des bureaux spéciaux. De son côté, le bureau égyptien d'Alexandrie remet au bureau italien les lettres et imprimés à destination de l'Italie et des pays auxquels l'Administration italienne sert d'intermédiaire.

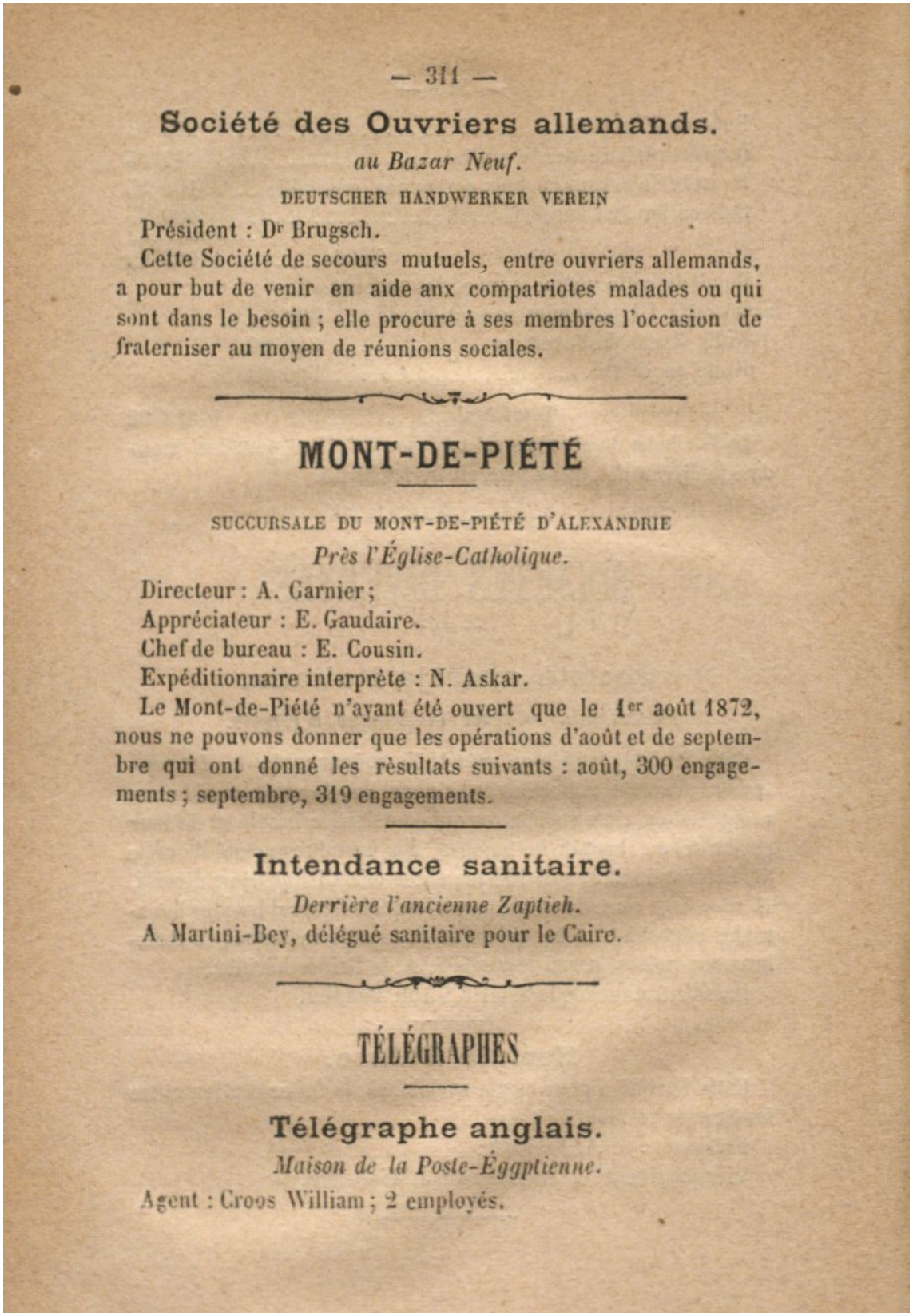
La taxe à percevoir pour les échanges entre les deux pays n'est pas encore fixée.

Poste Française.

Distributeur : C. Billet, agent des Messageries Maritimes.

Les correspondances du Caire pour l'Europe sont expédiées du Caire par le dernier train qui arrive à Alexandrie avant les départs du bateau. (Voir pour ces départs page 156.)

Page 295: The Egyptian Post at Cairo. The French at Cairo.
The Director of the Egyptian Post Office in El Azbakeya (Esbekieh) is J.-B. Cambellotti. Opening hours: 6:30–17:30 and 19:30–21:00. Every train until 20:00 is used for postal transmissions the same day. There are 17 post boxes throughout the city. Under the Italo-Egyptian postal convention, the Italian office transfers mails to the interior of Egypt to the Egyptian office, and the Egyptian office transfers mails for Italy and intermediate countries,
The French Post Office is directed by the agent of Messageries Maritimes, C. Billiet.
Mails for Europe are transmitted with the last train from Cairo reaching Alexandria before departure of a mail boat (see p. 156).



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Société des Ouvriers allemands.

au Bazar Neuf.

DEUTSCHER HANDWERKER VEREIN

Président : Dr Brugsch.

Cette Société de secours mutuels, entre ouvriers allemands, a pour but de venir en aide anx compatriotes malades ou qui sont dans le besoin ; elle procure à ses membres l'occasion de fraterniser au moyen de réunions sociales.

MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ

SUCCURSALE DU MONT-DE-PIÉTÉ D'ALEXANDRIE

Près l'Église-Catholique.

Directeur : A. Garnier ;
Appréciateur : E. Gaudaire.
Chef de bureau : E. Cousin.
Expéditionnaire interprète : N. Askar.

Le Mont-de-Piété n'ayant été ouvert que le 1er août 1872, nous ne pouvons donner que les opérations d'août et de septembre qui ont donné les rèsultats suivants : août, 300 engagements ; septembre, 319 engagements.

Intendance sanitaire.

Derrière l'ancienne Zaptieh.

A. Martini-Bey, délégué sanitaire pour le Caire.

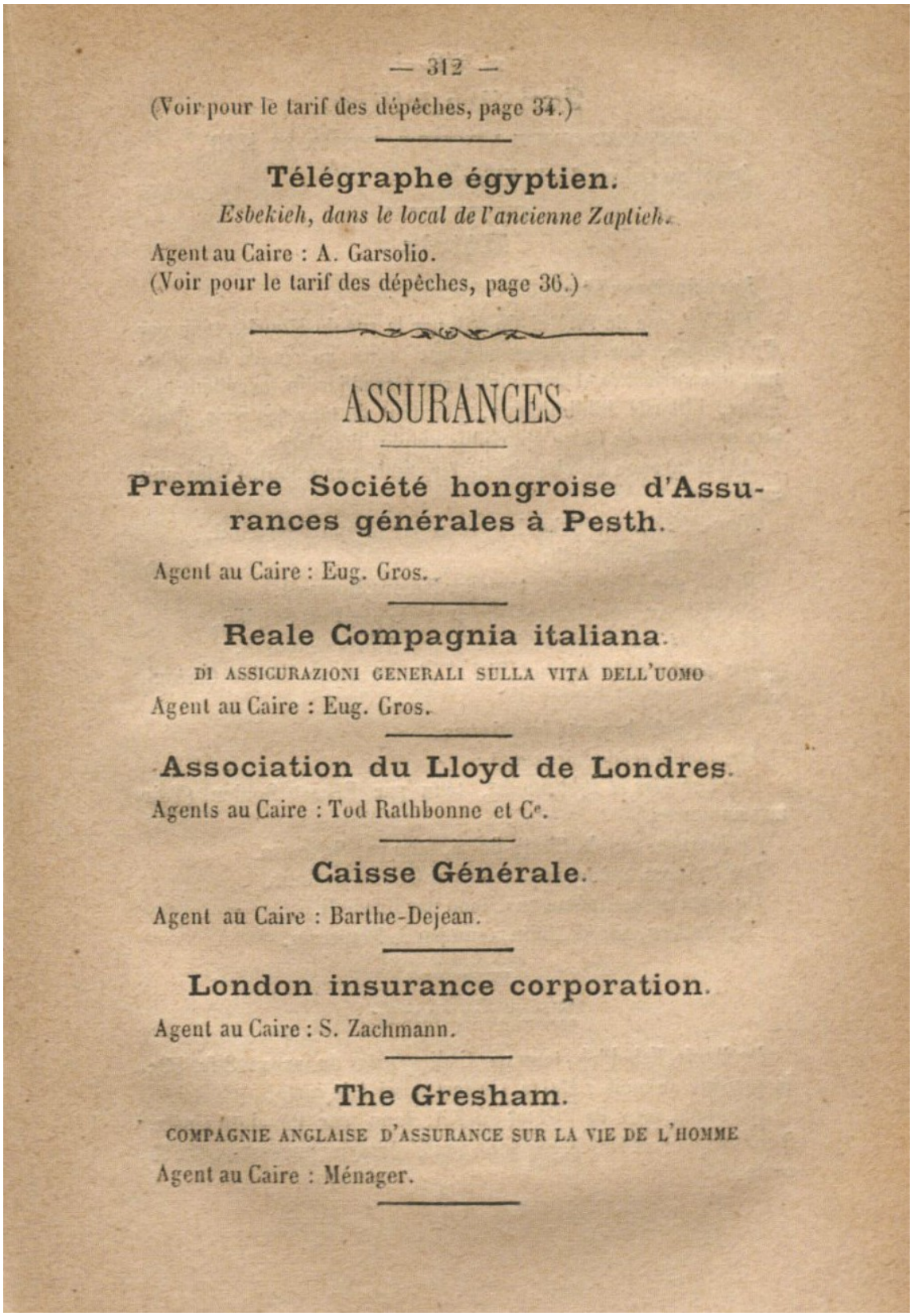
TÉLÉGRAPHES

Télégraphe anglais.

Maison de la Poste-Égyptienne.

Agent : Croos William ; 2 employés.

Page 311: The Eastern Telegraph Co. at Cairo.
The services of the Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd. are directed by William Croos (?) from offices in the Egyptian Post Office. For tariff see p. 34.



— 312 —

(Voir pour le tarif des dépêches, page 34.)

Télégraphe égyptien.

Esbekieh, dans le local de l'ancienne Zaptieh.

Agent au Caire : A. Garsolio.
(Voir pour le tarif des dépêches, page 36.)

ASSURANCES

Première Société hongroise d'Assurances générales à Pesth.

Agent au Caire : Eug. Gros.

Reale Compagnia italiana.

DI ASSICURAZIONI GENERALI SULLA VITA DELL'UOMO

Agent au Caire : Eug. Gros.

Association du Lloyd de Londres.

Agents au Caire : Tod Rathbonne et Cᵉ.

Caisse Générale.

Agent au Caire : Barthe-Dejean.

London insurance corporation.

Agent au Caire : S. Zachmann.

The Gresham.

COMPAGNIE ANGLAISE D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE DE L'HOMME

Agent au Caire : Ménager.

Page 312: The Egyptian Telegraph at Cairo.
A. Garsolio directs the services of the Egyptian Telegraph from the former Zaptich building in El Azbakeya (Esbekieh). For tariff see p. 36.

recteur : J. Claude ; courtiers pour les opérations en ville : H. Brusik et Van Derschrœff.

2° Une autre Société, sous le nom de *Crédit immobilier*, vient aussi de se former à Alexandrie, sous la présidence de S. E. Ismaïl-Sadik-Pacha. Sa première opération a été l'achat, au prix de 12,000 £, du terrain situé dans la ville d'Alexandrie, derrière le palais Tossizza, où vont s'élever des contructions dont l'entrepreneur est L. Storari et l'architecte S. Pilotto.

Dissolution de Société.

Depuis le 10 septembre 1872, la maison Trad Arab et Michalla a cessé d'exister et a été remplacée par la nouvelle maison Michalla, Arab et C°.

La maison Vitale L. et C°, nég. commis., square Ibrahim, est dissoute depuis le 16 octobre, et remplacée par la maison Tinti G.-L., faisant le même genre de commerce : vins, huile, esprits, liqueurs, etc.

Messageries maritimes.

CHANGEMENT D'ITINÉRAIRE

Ligne de Marseille à Alexandrie par Naples.

Départ de Marseille pour Naples, le jeudi de chaque semaine, à midi.

Départ de Naples pour Alexandrie, chaque samedi à midi.

Arrivée à Alexandrie, le mercredi de 3 à 5 h. du soir.

Départ d'Alexandrie pour Naples, chaque mardi à 9 h. du matin.

Départ de Naples pour Marseille, le samedi à 4 h. du soir.

Arrivée à Marseille, le lundi de midi à 4 h. du soir.

Ligne de Syrie.

Départ d'Alexandrie pour la Syrie, le samedi de chaque deux semaines.

Arrivée à Alexandrie, le dimanche de chaque deux semaines.

Ligne de l'Indo-Chine, Cochinchine, Japon et Réunion.

Le bateau venant de Marseille arrive à Port-Saïd le samedi de chaque deux semaines et continue, viâ canal, le même jour pour Suez et les lignes ci-dessus.

Changement d'adresse (ALEXANDRIE)

Brusik H. et Van Derschroeff, place Méhémet-Ali, Ok. Achmet-Pacha.

Lebet Eug. et Bovet, commissionnaires et négociants en

Page 350: Annex. Changes to the schedules of Messageries Maritimes.
The postal ship from Marseilles via Naples arrives in Alexandra every Wednesday, and leaves every Tuesday. The Syrian line departs every other Saturday and arrives back every other Sunday. The Indo-China line arrives at Port Said every other Saturday and leaves for Suez the same day.

Recent Philatelic Journals

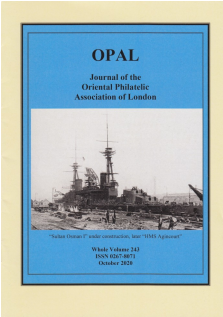
by Tobias Zywietz

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A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately from recent philatelic journals. Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

OPAL Journal 243 – October 2020

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, colour, –



G. Howe & M. Basaran look at the embossed emblem of the papermill "Hammer Mill" on paper of the Tughra issue (2–9, [d]).
T. Huxley shows a Tobaccon revenue stamp of Samos (9–10).
B. Orhan reports on the Italian occupation of Adalai (Antalya) in 1920–1922 (10–15).
T. Huxley shows two 1873 covers from Galaţi (Galatz, Roumania) to Jaffa franked with 1872 "Paris" stamps (16–17),
T. Huxley shows three "SPECIMEN" copies of the 1914 "Views" issue with a perforation suggesting trials for vending machines (18).
T. Huxley presents a 1914 newspaper wrapper, Pera to Newcastle. The addressee was a Turkish Engineer supervising the overhaul of the warship *Sultan Osman I* sequestered by Britan at the outbreak of WWI (19–20, [a]).
P. Longbottom catalogues comprehensively Turkey's censor labels during WWI (21–41).
F. Bruining poses a query about "Deir Zor" cancel without date (NL 3).
P. Longbottom shows two postcards depicting the city walls of Diyarbakir (NL 4).
Newsletter no. 125: *AGM 2020 minutes. After the death of Bob Bradford, Philip Longbottom is in charge as acting editor until Tim Huxley takes over as permanent new editor in 2021 (NL 1–3).*

Türkei-Spiegel 135 – 1/2021

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



H. Gerzabek gives an insight into items he purchased from Adolf Passer's collection in the 1950s (5–11).
J. Warnecke looks at proofs for the Sultan's Journey issue of 1911 (12–15).
W. Pijnenburg shows new varieties of the wartime overprints (16–19).
T. Zywietz disects a cover's certification: the topic is the taxation of covers from Turkey into Austria in the pre-U.P.U. period (20–22).
T. Zywietz continues his series about the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (23–24).
M. Lovegrove researches Transjordan's 1923/24 overprints on Hejaz and its forgeries [reprint from Random Notes] (25–28).
O. Graf studies the Ay Yıldız issues, looking at the various prints (29–39).
R. Wernecke reports varieties of the 1st Palestinian Registration envelope (40–43).
M. Pettifor & N. Williams concluded their study of the registration labels and cachets of Aden Protectorate 1937–1967 (44–47).
The series on gum-side security overprints of Lebanon continues with discoveries

by J. Baumgartner (48–51).
In the Q&A section J. Warnecke asks about usage of obligatory tax stamps for the war wounded, Turkey 1946/49 (52).
Officers' reports for the cancelled 2020 AGM (53–54).

Türkei-Spiegel 136 – 2/2021

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



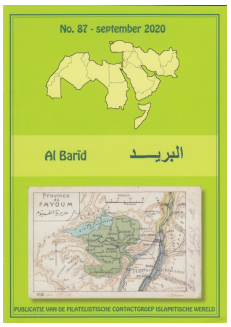
A. Schmolke, H. Borlinghaus, W. Stegmüller, R. Haspel, and H. Kregel look at covers from "Mission Bopp." German troops were stationed in Persia in WWI, mail went through German Field Post in Baghdad (5–12).
H.-D. Gröger starts a series on Turkey's "Arms" issue, presenting rare and unusual items. This first part looks are cut-outs from entires (13–14).
T. Zywietz takes a critical view on a Ferchenbauer expertise of an unsually franked 1871 cover from Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz to Austria (15–20).
W. Pijnenburg discovered new cancels of the Cisr-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet TPO and tells the story of the Svilengrad to İstanbul route (21–28).
T. Zywietz reviews Freddy Khalastchy's book "Baghdad in British Occupation – The Story of the 1917 Provisional Stamps," to which J. Warnecke adds some stamps recently auctioned (29–35).
O. Graf concludes his study of the Ay Yıldız issues looking at the various plate and paper varieties (36–46).
T. Zywietz continues his series about the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (47–50).
J. Warnecke points to a cataloguing error in Michel about the 1954 and 1957 Red Crescent stamps of Turkey (51–53).
In the Q&A section J. Warnecke comments on the 1916 overprints and A. Brockmann looks for info about an Egyptian charity stamp: Giza Ambulance/ANPA (53–54).
T. Zywietz reviews Michel Europa 9 (Turkey & Cyprus) and SoPhila-Stick (55).

Türkei-Spiegel 137 – 3/2021

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



G. Popov looks at Ottoman postal history in Bulgaria with new discoveries on military and official mails, unearthing a new source for routes information [an English version appeared in MEPB 17] (5–15).
T. Zywietz can present new information on the unusually franked 1871 cover from Maʿmuret-ül-ʿAziz to Austria shown in TS 136 (16).
T. Zywietz looks at an 1893 postcard from Jeddah provided by Ercan Oktay Richter, tracing sender and addressee (17–21)
H.-D. Gröger continues his series on Turkey's "Arms" issue, looking at the 5 Para overprints of 1897 (22–26).
H. P. Soetens presents his catalogue of Ottoman censor hand-stamps. This first part presents the negative (intaglio) seals (27–42).
H. Gerzabek shows examples of the 1921 Kilis local stamp (43–46).
T. Zywietz concludes the series on the old General Post Office building of Jerusalem (47–49).
J. Warnecke reports a used copy of a gum-side print of the 5p Ay Yıldız stamp (MiNr. 815) (50).
W. Pijnenburg asks whether there's a third Adana overprint (51).
Invitation to the next AGM in Cologne, 5–7.11.2021. Guests are welcome (52–54).



Al Barīd 87 البريد – September 2020

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –

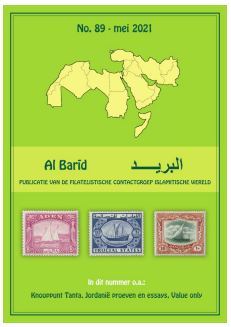
A. Kaplanian reports on the coil stamps of Transjordan issued in 1936 (5m and 10m) (2263–2266).
J. van Zellem presents special T.P.O. items from his collection (2266–2273).
F. Bruining uses newspaper clippings reporting on Dutch shipping companies serving East India (2274–2277).
J. van Zellem reviews Ronny van Pellecom's first volume of "Alexandria : Postal History until 1918" (2281–2285).
F, Bruining reports on the postal history of Ottoman Tripoli (Libya) (2286–2294).
O. Louw & F. Bruining look at Perim Island (Yemen) as stop-over for ships travelling through Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea (2294–2297).
Obituary for Dr. Andreas Birken (2278–2280).



Al Barīd 88 البريد – January 2021

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –

R. van Pellecom & R. Stragier look at Egyptian railway station cancels: "DALLA STAZIONE", "STAZIONE" and "ST" and similar Interpostals (2299–2310).
W. Pijnenburg reports a 1910 postcard Constantinople to Germany via Russian Post (2311–2314).
J. Strengholt looks at Egyptian misperforations (2315–2321).
F. Bruining researched the stamps and postal history of Cyrenaica (2322–2326).
R. Dauwe present a TPO cover (Fayoum Light Railway) from Sennuris to Tamiya 1919 (2327–2329).
O. Louw & F. Bruining researched a 1903 cover from Smyrna to Mytilene via French and Austrian posts (2330–2332).
F. Bruining asks about an Austrian Levant 10s pair cancelled "VALONA" (Albania) in 1883 (2333).
O. Louw reports on the Aden to Al-Khuda railway (2334–2336).
T. Jansen & F. Bruining request information on Trans-Juba (Oltre Giuba) (2336/7).
T. Janssen looks at Egyptian FDCs (2338–2339).
F. Bruining reviews a 1984 Robson Lowe booklet entitled "Iraq : the influence of Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on the postage, official and revenue stamps" (2340–2341).



Al Barīd 89 البريد – May 2021

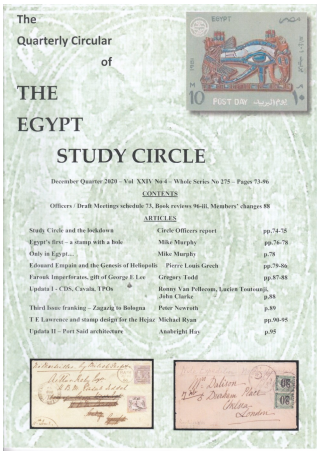
Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld, Dutch/English, A5, colour, –

J. van Zellem looks at the postal history of Tanta railway junction (2344–2353).
A. Kaplanain presents rare proofs and essays of Transjordan (2354–2366).
F. Bruining gudies through the overprints of the Gulf states in their early years (2369–2379).
F. Bruining found a cancel of the small village Kouléli Bourgas (now Pythio) on the junction of the Saloniki/Edirne/Constantinople railway lines (2380–2381).
Obituaries: Ko Bibo, Ot Louw (2343, 2367-2368).

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

The Quarterly Circular 275 (Vol. 24, No. 4) – December 2020

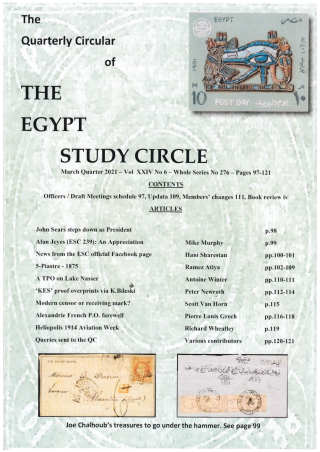
The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



M. Murphy reports on new Egyptian stamps featuring a star-shape punch-hole and other security features (76–78).
P. L. Grech charts the history and key buildings in Heliopolis (79–85).
G. Tood looks at Farouk era imperforates (87–88).
In *Questions & Answers* R.van Pellecom explains his way of measuring postmarks (QC274), L. Toutounji stresses the importance of cotton to Kavala (QC273), J. Clarke shows a Mansoura T.P.O. cancel (QC 274), and A. Hay reports on a thesis by Jasmon Shata about town planning of Port Said (88, 95).
P. Newroth examines an 1876 cover from Zagazig to Italy franked with 1pi and 20pa of the Second Series (89).
M. Ryan research the history of the stamps design by T.E. Lawrence for Hejaz in 1918 (90–95).
T. Schmidt reviews Mahmoud Ramadan's book "The Muhammed Aly Post : The True Origin of the Egyptian Vice Royal Post" (96).
G. Migliavacca reviews Hany Salam's book "The Egyptian Maritime Postal History" (iii)
Reports on the meetings programme for 2021, the website, auction, and the continuing digitisation of the QC (74–75).

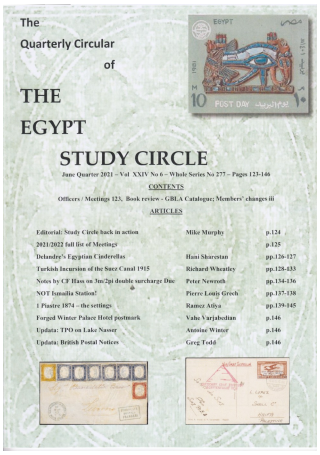
The Quarterly Circular 276 (Vol. 24, No. 5)[1] – March 2021

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –



Feldman's next auction in their Joseph Chalhoub series is noted (99).
H. Sharestan compiled a number a posts and queries from the ESC's Facebook page: A. Hana on a 1929 cancel of Korosko, R. Michael about the Shatt refugee camp in WWII, H. Sharestan on a 1931 Zeppelin plate error, T. Zywietz on a charity stamp for the Giza Ambulance (ANPA). P. Wijnants' series of book "A Century of Notices to the Public" and issue 3 of "Post Horn Magazine" is noted (100–101). The editor reports some corrections and comments on previous issues' articles (109).
R. Atiya studies the varieties of the 1875 5 p stamp (102–109).
A. Winter discovered a new TPO on Lake Nasser: "ABU SIMBIL – ASWAN" (110–111).
P. Newroth reports on the "KES" proof overprints (Definitives 1952) ex Royal Collection and ex Bileski (112–114).
S. Van Horn looks at mordern markings (ف plus number in circle) and asks: modern censor or receiving mark? (115).
P. L. Grech tells the history of French P.O. in Alexandria, its closure in 1931, and its building (116–118).
R. Wheatley shows a card from the 1914 Heliopolis Aviation Week (119).
Queries: A. Davies about a postcard depicting an Amy parade; A. Kecki on WWI German POW Anton Dworok in Camp 308; on an 1894 London to Cairo cover apparently mis-sent to Guerga; M. Murphy on a mystery mark (ornate G plus ميري in oval) (120–121).
A. Hay reviews Tarek Ibrahim's book "Shepherd's of Cairo : The Birth of the Oriental Grand Hotel" (iv).
John Sears steps down as President; Stephen Bunce resigns as Auditor (98). Obituary: Alan Jeyes (99).

1 Actual copy states erroneously "No 6".


The Quarterly Circular of THE EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

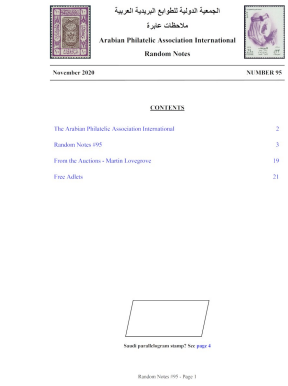
The Quarterly Circular 277 (Vol. 24, No. 6) – June 2021

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

H. Sharestan reports on Egyptian cinderellas produced by "Delandre" (126–127).
R. Wheatley tells the story of the Turkish incursion on the Sinai in 1915 and the defence of the British forces (128–133).
P. Newroth reports on the 1905 3m on 2m surcharge and presents a unique double overprint expertised by C.F. Hass (134–136).
P. L. Grech corrects an error in QC 272: the postcard does not show Ismailia railway station but the station Cairo-Ismailieh (137–138).
R. Atiyah researches the settings of the 1874 1p stamp (139–145).
V. Varjabedian reports on forged postmarks of the Winter Palace Hotel, Luxor (146).
J. Aitchison reviews the Great Bitter Lake stamp catalogue by Peter Valdner (147).
The editor looks reviews 2020 and looks forward to 2021 (124–125).

Random Notes 95 – November 2020

Arabian Philatelic Association Int., English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis


الجمعية الدولية لطوابع البريدية العربية
ملاحظات عابرة
Arabian Philatelic Association International
Random Notes
November 2020 NUMBER 95
CONTENTS

In Random Notes #95 M. Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: ¼ q 1950 Medical Aid stamp with double impression (SG 351 var); perforation error at 2q on 50q Nejd Capture of Jeddah (SG 250); guide marks on the 10q King Ali stamp; wonky line perforation leading to 'parallelogram' stamps; forged Jeddah two-line overprints (type 14) on Hejaz stamps; complete sheet of the 110q transit visa fiscals (Thoden RP30); forgery of the 1925 newspaper stamp matbu'a) on Ebay & Delcampe; new type of S150 postmark: "بريد" on top right (ref RN86); vertically imperf.1949 4q airmail stamp (ref RN64); forged PD markings (Ottoman type) on a 1947 form; Djeddah postmark with unusual date style (AR form 1925); 1925 cover Medina-Mekka with "Fee Paid" marking (ref RN 80); Last official stamp series appearing en-masse, plate error (ref RN94); Linotype factory in Altrincham; Hejaz-Jordan Study Group; Forgery of 10q Jordan overprint on Makka Arms; Date error on King Fahd morning FDC 21.12.2005; Overprint double & inverted on Nejd 3q Railway Tax stamp; Unidentified overprint "ح . ش . ق" on Makka Arms (poss. Transjordan); 1925 Egyptian cover O.H.E.M.S. with several Hejaz PD stamps; Proofs from the defaced 3-line and 2-line Jedda overprint plates; Hejaz 2q Caliphate 1924 in brown-olive and PD on cover (3–18).
M. Lovegrove reviews interesting lots in past auctions: Original essays of 1968 1p Mosque, 10p Damman Road, 1976 20h Quba, 1984 150h Damman (Gärtner 8, 2008); Original essay of 1991 75h Kuwait (Gärtner 11, 2009) (19–20).
Supplement: Y. Aidroos presents examples from his collection of 'Maximaphily' of Saudi Arabia (1–29).

The Levant Vol. 10, No. 5 – May 2020

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


THE LEVANT
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
May 2020 Volume 10 number 5
CONTENTS

O. Graf presents his study of Ottoman post cards and "emergency" post cards during and after WWI (75–81).
G. Riachi and R. Rose detail their studies of Jordan's only official stamp, a 1924 three-line overprint on the ½ qirsh Makkah Arms stamp of Hejaz (82–86).
M. Parren looks at Syrian censorship an its markings. This first part focusses on 1948/49 (86–90).
The editor present a range of fantasy stamps from the 1920s and 1930s, incl. "Djebel Druze" stamps (91).



The Levant Vol. 10, No. 6 – September 2020

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

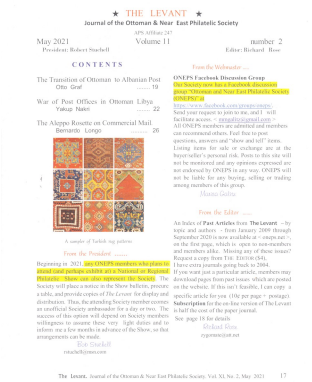
U. Togay shows a postcards depicting a public circumcision event in Thessaloniki and two fountains in Constantinople (94–95).
G. Riachi and R. Rose studied the unissued 1936 Independence Treaty stamps of Lebanon (96–101).
The Editor reports an article in "Rhône Philatélie" by C. Keller on the Armenian inscription on a 19134Ottoman stamp (MiNr. 233/246, 10 pa "Views") (101).
A. Damili's article from the November 2009 edition of Türk Pulculoğu about street cleaners (subaşi) in Constantinople is reprinted with additional material from R. Rose and U. Togay (102–105).
M. Parren continues his series on Syrian postal censorship: part 2 covers 1956/57 (106–111).
2020 AGM is postponed until BALPEX 2021. Reports by the treasurer, secretary, and editor (94–95).



The Levant Vol. 11, No. 1 – January 2021

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

P. Winders reports on the 1968 Red Crescent obligatory tax stamps of North Yemen and their usage (4–5).
T. Pateman found an 1883 report by Athelstan Riley[2] about a visit to the Ottoman post office on Mount Athos (5–6).
R. B. Rose looks at the history of Egypt's 'Palace Collection' (7–12).
Y. Çorapçıoğlu shows an 1842 cover from Smyrna to Constantinople transported by the Danube Steamship Navigation Company (DDSG) (12).
R. B. Rose researched the printing of stamps by the Survey of Egypt for Syria and the pressure put upon the printers to fabricate 'errors' (13–16).
Y. Çorapçıoğlu shows a bank letter sent in the last days of foreign post offices: Smyrna to Paris by Austrian Post, 8.08.1914 (16).
Reports from the virtual AGM: Richard Rose is soon to follow Robert Stuchell as President, Richard Brown becomes co-editor (3), ONEPS opened a Facebook group (3), Index 2009–2020 available on website (3). Index 2019–2020 (5 pages).

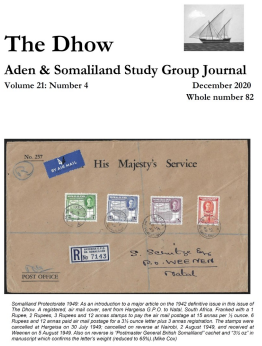


The Levant Vol. 11, No. 2 – May 2021

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

O. Graf reports about the tumultuous transition period from Ottoman to Albanian postal service in 1912/13 (19–22).
Y. Nakri looks at the competition between Ottoman and foreign post offices in Libya [reprint from Türk Pulculoğu, no. 34 (2009)] (22–26).
B. Longo researched the genesis and usage of the "Aleppo Rosette" (Fleur d'Alep) of 1920/21 (26–32).
Reports from the President, webmaster and editor (17).

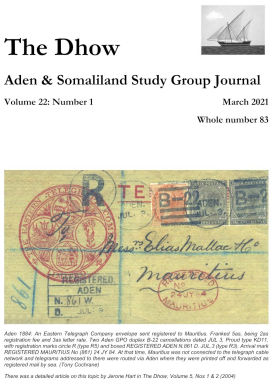
2 From his 1887 book "Athos or The Mountain of the Monks" (London: Longmans & Green); cf. https://archive.org/details/athosormountain00rilegoog.



The Dhow 82 (Vol. 21, No. 3) – December 2020

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

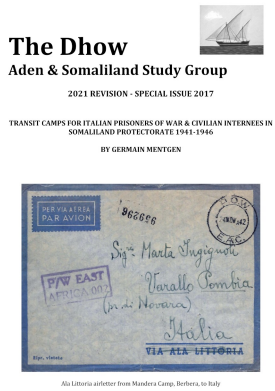
M. Cox & B. Livingstone researched the genesis, printing and usage of the 1942 Somaliland Protectorate KGVI definitive issue (3–10).
A. Gondocz shows correspondence from the Ruling Imam in 1928 (11–12).
N. Williams studies crash mail to Aden: a Canadian aircraft on a round trip Rockliffe–Gander–Rejkjavik–Prestwick–Northolt–Gibraltar–Italy–Morocco–Azores–Miami–Rockliffe crashed at Prestwick Airport (Scotland) on 2.04.1944 (13–16).



The Dhow 83 (Vol. 21, No. 4) – March 2021

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

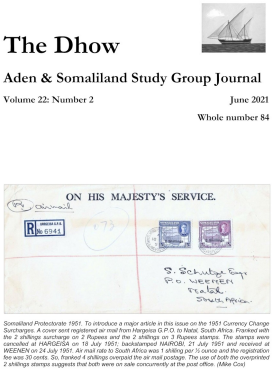
T. Cochrane shows an 1884 registered cover from Aden to Mauritius: it contains a telegram as Mauritius had not yet been connected by cable [references to The Dhow 17 and 18] (1).
M. Pettifor looks at a 1941 RAF Censor mark (Type R9) from Aden Camp (3–4).
T. Cochrane shows sailors' bag mail, Aden 1877 (5).
N. Williams presents an unrecorded use of Civil Censor F/9 in Aden 1944 (6).
G. Mentgen documents a 1952 Aden Airways flight to Hargeisa with a flight ticket, a passenger coupon and schedules (7–9).
J. Hollands continues his series (now with N. Williams) on varieties of the 1966/67 surcharged stamps of Seiyun with a fifth part (10–11).
M. Cox shows a 1909 postcard from Somaliland: a girl herding goats (12).
N. Williams presents Incoming Airmail to Yemen via Aden (13–14).
G. Mentgen reviews Vito de Benedetto's 1966 book "La Cenciopoli di Lafaruk (Somaliland) : Ricordi di Prigionia" [The tent-city of Lafaruk : a prisoner's memoire] (16).
M. Lacey: Society News (3). Index to The Dhow, vol. 21 (2020) (15–16).



Ala Littoria airletter from Mandera Camp, Berbera, to Italy

Supplement to The Dhow 83:

Germain Mentgen has produced a revision of his 2017 book "Transit Camps for Italian Prisoners of War & civilian internees in Somaliland Protectorate 1941-1946." The 44 page booklet is distributed free (printed and as PDF) to AASG members.



The Dhow 84 (Vol. 22, No. 1) – June 2021

Aden & Somaliland Study Group, English, ca. A4, colour, –

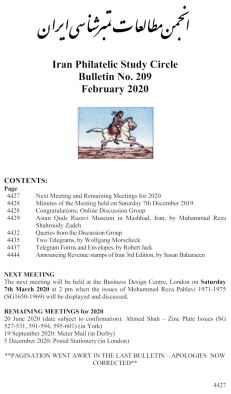
N. Williams looks at the names of the Royal Navy shore base, Aden (2).
N. Williams reports "The Horseshoe Route 1940-42" website by Robert Clark (2).[3]
M. Cox & B. Livingstone researched the 1951 Somaliland Protectorate currency change Issue (1, 3–10).
B. Sohrne shows a 1943 registered cover from Dahounnasr (Yemen) via Aden to Djibouti (11).
J. Hollands & N. Williams report on the varieties of the Quʿaiti State 1966 surcharged issues (12–13).
G. Mentgen looks at photos of the visit of the King of Italy to Aden and Berbera in 1934 (14–19).
N. Williams reviews "Combats au dessus de la corne d'Afriquie" (Vol. 1) by Alexis

3 See http://www.nzstamps.org.uk/horseshoe/index.html.

Rousselot and notes the publication of "Censorship in the RAF 1918–1956" by N. Colley & I. Muchall and "World War Two Censor Marks" by N. Colley (20).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 209 – February 2020

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, –


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 209
February 2020

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4427 Next Meeting and Remaining Meetings for 2020
4428 Minutes of the Meeting held on Saturday 7th December 2019
4428 Congratulations; Online Discussion Group
4429 Astan Quds Razavi Museum in Mashhad, Iran, by Muhammad Reza Shahroody Zadeh
4432 Queries from the Discussion Group
4435 Two Telegrams, by Wolfgang Morschek
4437 Telegram Forms and Envelopes, by Robert Jack
4444 Announcing Revenue stamps of Iran 3rd Edition, by Sasan Baharaeen

NEXT MEETING
The next meeting will be held at the Business Design Centre, London on **Saturday 7th March 2020** at 2 pm when the issues of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi 1971-1975 (SG1656-1969) will be displayed and discussed.

REMAINING MEETINGS for 2020
20 June 2020: (date subject to confirmation): Ahmed Shah – Zinc Plate Issues (SG 527-531, 591-594, 595-601) (in York)
19 September 2020: Meter Mail (in Derby)
5 December 2020: Postal Stationery (in London)

PAGINATION WENT AWRY IN THE LAST BULLETIN – APOLOGIES NOW CORRECTED

4427

M.R.S.Zadeh reports from unveiling of two collections donated by Behrouz Nassree Isfahani to the Astan Quds Razavi Museum (Mashhad) on 8.10.2019 (4429–4431).

The editor assembled several *Queries from the Discussion Group*: Revenue stamps after 1950 (W. Lade), Teheran arrival postmark (N. Gooch, F. Mozzavar-Rahmani), Tabriz postmark (N. Googh), "roller" cancel (W. Lade, A. Dolatabadi), Postage rates 1950–1975 (W. Lade, N. Gooch) (4432–4434).

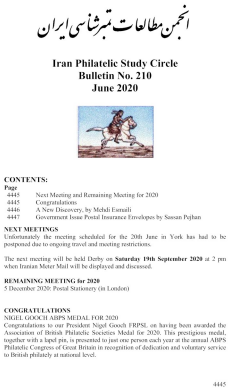
W. Morschek (Bad Säckingen) shows two telegrams (1903, 1911) (4435–4436).

R. Jack studies telegram forms and envelopes (mainly with form numbers "Modele 56" and "Modele 16") (4437–4443).

Book presentation: "Revenue Stamps of Iran", 3rd edition, vols. 1 and 2 (Sasan Baharaeen) [742 pages, US-$ 245 outside US & Canada] (4444).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 210 – June 2020

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, –


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 210
June 2020

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4445 Next Meeting and Remaining Meeting for 2020
4445 Congratulations
4446 A New Discovery, by Mehdi Esmaili
4447 Government Issue Postal Insurance Envelopes by Sasan Pejhan

NEXT MEETINGS
Unfortunately the meeting scheduled for the 20th June in York has had to be postponed due to ongoing travel and meeting restrictions.

The next meeting will be held Derby on **Saturday 19th September 2020** at 2 pm when Iranian Meter Mail will be displayed and discussed.

REMAINING MEETING for 2020
5 December 2020: Postal Stationery (in London)

CONGRATULATIONS
NIGEL GOOCH AIBPS MEDAL FOR 2020
Congratulations to our President Nigel Gooch FRPSL on having been awarded the Association of British Philatelic Societies Medal for 2020. This prestigious medal, together with a lapel pin, is presented to just one person each year at the annual AIBPS Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in recognition of dedication and voluntary service to British philately at national level.

4445

M. Esmaili shows a new discovery: 1ch on blue paper overprinted "Imprimés" (4446).

Sassan Pejhan catalogues Iran's government issue Postal Insurance Envelopes and associated wax seals from 1927 onwards (4447–4486).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 211 – May 2021

Iran Philatelic Study Circle, English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, –


انجمن مطالعات تمبرشناسی ایران

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Bulletin No. 211
May 2021

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4487 Next Meeting and Remaining Meeting for 2021
4487 Minutes of the Meeting held on 30th October 2020
4489 Rate change of 6th August 1921, by Farzin Mossavar-Rahmani
4492 Postal Rates from February 1979 to March 1982, by Nigel Gooch
4497 A selection of items shown at the October 2020 meeting on the Zinc Plate Provisionals
4500 A selection of items shown at the January 2021 meeting on frankings of less than 5 chahis
4503 A selection of items shown at the March 2021 meeting on the Reza Shah Coronation issue

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting will be held via Zoom on the 21st May 2021 to discuss and show items relating to the 1931-32 Definitive Issue.

IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE

Minutes of the meeting held virtually on Zoom on Friday 30 October 2020 at 5-00pm.

The meeting was co-chaired by Behruz Nassre in California and Nigel Gooch in the U.K. A further eleven members were in attendance. Apologies were received from Steve Dunn.

4487

M.R.S.Zadeh studies the rate change of 6.08.1921 for internal mail, which was reversed just three months later (4489–4491).

N. Gooch looks at postal rates from February 1979 to March 1982 (4492–4496).

The editor shows a selection of items from recent meetings: Zinc Plate Provisionals, travel ticket, 6ch imperforate, local mail franked with less than 5ch, AR receipts, a damaged cover, Insured Envelope, parcels, waybills, Postage Due receipts, overprinted postal cards, Reza Shah Coronation issue (4497–4508).



The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 1)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 4·95

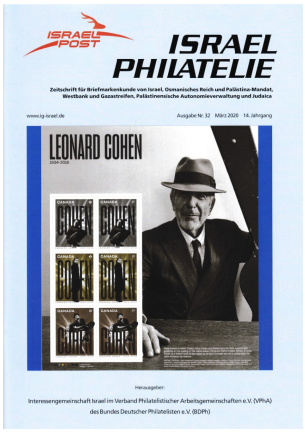
In *Letters to the Editor*, A. Harris looks to identify an Israel I fiscal stamp, likely used by the Israeli military occupation forces on border crossings (5).
A. Harries updates his research into Israeli military occupation forces fiscals usage on West Bank bridge crossings (12–13). In a second arcticle, A. Harries continues his research into military fiscals of Israel for the occupied territories on the Sinai and for Gaza issued in 1976: "Agrah" (44).
M. A. Richmond continues his study of Palestine small town postmark: Givat Brenner, Givat Hayim, Hebron, Nahlat Yehuda, Lydda Junction, Rosh Pinaah, and Surafend (22–23).
R. Pildes shows in a fourth part further pages from his exhibit of Ottoman cards and covers (34–37).
L. Nelson looks again at the International Red Cross message scheme during the 1956 war (50–52).
Annual Report by the president, H. Chapman. The membership of SIP is stated as 676 for 2019, down 17 from 2018.



The Israel Philatelist – 2021 (Vol. 72, No. 2)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 4·95

J. Wallach shows a number of photographs of Ottoman troops in Palestine. *[Sadly no source is given, from the photos and their captions these clearly stem from the Matson Collection in the Library of Congress (editor)]* (21).
M. Richmond continues his series on Palestine small town cancellations with an eighth part (22–23).
M. Peisach researched the perforations of the "Tel Aviv Stamp" [reprint from Israel Plate Block Journal, 1981] (24–25).
M. Peisach presents the four types of margin perforations detected in plate blocks (26).
R. Pildes presents the fifth instalment from his exhibit "Forerunners of the Holy Land" [pages are shown in reduced size]: three branch offices in Jerusalem, Jaffa, TPO Jaffa-Jerusalem (37–39).
A. Kaplanian shows some proofs and essays of Transjordan (40–43).
A. Harris reports a printing error on a 1979 Israeli revenue stamp (52).
A. Harris shows more "Agrah" stamps of the Israeli Occupation (56–57).
G. Berman reports the publication of his study "Postal Labels and Forms of Israel" by SIP (59).
Obituary: Stanley Howard Raffel (4).



Israel-Philatelie 32 – March 2020

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

S. Göllner explores the designer of the Doar Ivri series, Otte Wallish (4–6).
T. Zywietz updates his research on the old GPO building in Jerusalem (8–11).
C. Wendland researched free online stamp catalogues (14–17).
The issue contains a questionnaire for members' interests and wishes.

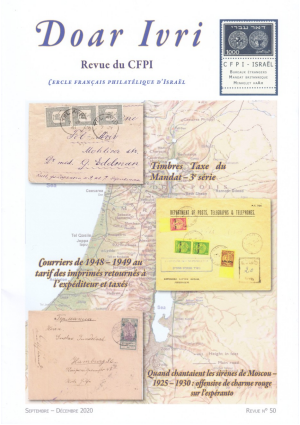


Israel-Philatelie 34 – March 2021[4]

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

S. Göllner looks at the history of the Montefiore Windmill in Jerusalem (4–5).
Obituaries: Hartmut Dreifert, Edouard Selig. Reports about the AGM of VPhA, the grouping within BDPh representing specialist collectors groups.

4 Note that Israel-Philatelie 33 (September 2020) does not include any material relevant to the coverage of MEPB.



Doar Ivri 50 – September/December 2020

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

H. Rotterdam looks at Mandate Postage Due stamps; this third instalment is focussing on the second PD series (6–13).
E. Kroft studies postage due practice in Israel, 1948/49 (14–17).
In *Small Items* Y. Tsachor shares a 1922 post card franked 2m London I and 2m London II (28); A. Varna shows a 1943 cover from Sweden via Britain (28).
S. Rothman reviews Ed Kroft's book "The Doar Ivri First Issue of Israel" (29).
The editor reprints and translates the section on non-delivery from the 1948 Palestine Post Guide: items franked 10m and above are returned to sender, below 10m only items requested to be returned are returned and charged, other items are simply to be destroyed (31).
The editor shows an April 1948 airmail cover from Vienna to Haifa ([32]).



Doar Ivri 51 – January/April 2021

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C.-D. Abravanel shows postcards of the 1945 Philatelic Exhibition in Tel Aviv (5).
R. Stuchell presents Ottoman period covers (6–7).
C.-D. Abravanel researched the suspension of postal services in September 1939 (8–9).
B. Weiner studies Israel POW mail 1948/49 (10–16).
J. Wallach & O. Rimer look at Israel's hyperinflation 1977–89 (22–27).
B. Boccara looks at the suspension of postal services in May 1948 (28–29).
The editor examines a 1941 cover from Palestine to France ([32]).



Doar Ivri 52 – May/August 2021

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1939 registered and insured letter using a 3d Registration Envelope (total franking: 2s3½d) and a 1943 cover with two cut-outs from Palestine stationery (5).
J. Weiner starts a new series, based on his award-winning exhibit of cancellations and postal markings of Jerusalem, 1918–1948 (6–14).
S. Behmo presents a 1932 postcard to Beirut posted on board the Messageries Maritimes paquebot "Patria" (15).
C.-D. Abravanel researched the postal connections of neutral Switzerland with Palestine during WWII (16–19).
G. Berman shows the development of Israeli registr. and airmail labels (20–25).
C.-D. Abravanel looks at actually used Israeli official FDCs (26–27).
In the *Readers Corner*, A. Varna shows a 1936 airmail cover from Poland to Haifa; J.-P. Danon notes colour bars on a 1979 Israeli sheet; A. Benheim notes a 1950 Haifa cancel "1590"; and C.-D. Abravanel shows a 1945 philatelic postcard deliberately franked 6m in a pursuit to get it taxed for 2m (28–29).
R. Stuchell presents a 1915 postcard from Hafir (Sinai) to Germany, written by General Kreß von Kressenstein ([32]).[5]

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

5 Friedrich Siegmund Georg Freiherr Kreß von Kressenstein (1870–1948), Chief-of-Staff/Commander of the 7th (1915/16) and the 8th Ottoman Army (1917/18).

Small Ads

Any reader can place an ad in this section for free. I offer a box number service for people not wanting their name, address or e-mail displayed.

Small ads that are not purely of a private nature, e.g. organisations and commercial dealers, are marked by an ℋ to fulfil German advertisement regulations.

To place an ad please contact the editor: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/002

Wanted: Ottoman Fiscals

I'm looking for nos. 467–471 and 477–491 according to Suleymaniye catalogue "Revenue Stamps of Ottoman Empire" (pp. 62/63)

Please contact:
Willy Pijnenburg
verpijn@xs4all.nl

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/003

President Arafat Signed FDCs 1.01.1995

Two very unique **Gaza-Jericho First Day** issue envelopes signed by the late President Yasser Arafat. One stamped Gaza and the other Jericho, both are dated 1st January 1995.

Enquiries to:
MEPB Adverts – Box Number 11/003
mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 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 10/005

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 02/001

Sand Dunes Sahara Republic

I am interested in the *Sand Dune* stamps of the late 1960s and early 1970s plus the *Sahara Republic,* also the present day revival of the *Sand Dune* stamps now flowing from the Baltic Countries.
Want to exchange information, possible stamp trades or purchase. CTO is OK with me. All I want is an example of each stamp.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates
- rare destinations
- stamp combinations
- unusual franking
- postal forms, telegramme forms

from the pre-Pictorials era.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 02/003

Wanted: Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:
Robert Stuchell
rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/006

Oman Stamps & Postal History

I am intrigued by my lack of knowledge about the State of Oman stamps and history.

I would like to correspond with anyone with knowledge about the history surrounding this fantasy country, possibly exchange stamps and perhaps work towards creating a State of Oman Stamp catalogue.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes, 11715 - 123 ST NW, Edmonton, AB, Canada, T5M 0G8
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 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:
rnasch@fairmanage.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 13/001

Currency Notes

I want to collect currency note of PALESTINE, PANAMA, ZANZIBAR. I have many countries to exchange and sell.

Please contact:
C. Abrahm Jos, PVS-Iris Aprts., Tower 1 -11A,
P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, India
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan

Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority

International Reply Coupons (IRCs) of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:

Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,

1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands

avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/004

Digitisation of Philatelic Knowledge: "Holy Land Postal History"

I offer a complete run of the journal "Holy Land Postal History" (1979–2017) to anyone willing to scan and digitise it.

Technical and logistical help is assured. Further information was published in MEPB 10.

Offers to:

Mark Sommer

brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 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 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 10/001

Covers: Iraq–USA / USA–Iraq

I'm looking for interesting covers of Iraq to USA as well as USA to Iraq for the period 1939 to 1945.

Send images (jpeg) with your asking price or ask for my at-market offer.

Replies to:
K. David Steidley, Ph.D.
David@Steidley.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos
stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 14/003

Wanted: Palestine World War I

Wanted for collection are examples on cover of the following Army Post Office cancels:

APO SZ52 used 1918
APO SZ53 used 1918
APO SZ54 used 1918
APO SZ55 used 1918/19
Unusual WW1 covers from Palestine

Offers to:
Joel Weiner
jweiner@ualberta.ca

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 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 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 17/008

Wanted: Jordan Postal Cards and pre-1949 Airmail

I'm looking for pre-1949 Airmail covers, both inwards and outwards; used 1956 12 Mils Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:
Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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

Lebanese association of collectors of Stamps and Postal History LAP

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'

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 14/001

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Covers, entires, PC, PPC of:
Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95 / Boxer Uprising of 1900 / Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05
Military Mail/Rail FPO/Ship FPO/C.E.R./Internal China FPO
Russian Military Mail Siberia / Manchuria / Diplomatic: RJW

Replies to:
Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,
+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 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 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 18/002

Red Cresent Thematics Ottoman Empire and Turkey

I am looking for material concerning the theme "Red Crescent", especially Ottoman Empire and Turkey.

Please offer with picture and price to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/001

Currency Notes & Coins

I want to collect currency notes and coinse of PALESTINE and ZANZIBAR. I have many countries to exchange and sell.

Please contact:

C. Abrahm Jos, PVS-Iris Aprts., Tower 1 -11A,

P.O. Desom, Aluva 683 102, Kerala, India

abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/001

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Covers

I am a private collector interested to buy British Mandate Palestine Covers.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:

Oren Gazenfeld

oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/003

Wanted: Anti-Semitic Postcards

I'm looking for anti-semiric postcards, propaganda cards, and related material from Nazi Germany.

Offers to:

Barry Hoffman

pakistan@tiac.net

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 17/005

Postal Wars "Postkrieg"

Collector of worldwide postal war/Postkrieg and "disputed political propaganda" on mail is selling his double covers with postal war countermeasures and covers with meter marks and entires on history.

Ask for selling list by email:

Jan Heijs

heijsmo@xs4all.nl

What is postal war? See www.postalwar.info

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/011

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 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 15/003

Wanted: Sudan Revenues

Social Insurance stamps
Revenues issued since the 2019 revolution
Civil war victims
Police Fund

Please contact David Sher
sh25ngc3603@gmail.com

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 15/002

Wanted: "Dear Doctor" and related drug advertising postcards

Many pharmaceutical companies (Abbott Labs, Biomarine, and Squibb, etc) used postcards sent from exotic locations to promote their products. These are commonly called "Dear Doctor" postcards since many start with that salutation. Abbott postcards were mailed between 1956-1968 using 182 different cards found to date to 34 countries and in 10 languages. On my website www.deardoctorpostcards.com I have documented over 10,000 such items. There are many more discoveries to be made. Let me know what you have!

Please contact Tom Fortunato stamptmf@frontiernet.net

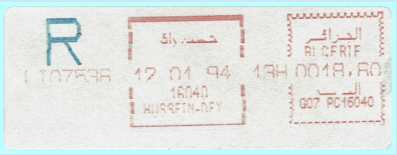
Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

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 12/003

U.K.-based Collector always interested in buying Egypt for his Collection

I am particularly interested in revenues, Cinderellas, perfins, telegrams, officially sealed labels, Interpostal Seals, Suez Canal Company, stamp dealer's mail, franking meters, Great Bitter Lake Association, Postal Concession, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes and anything unusual, but I also buy mainstream subjects.

From single items to whole collections, please let me make you an offer.

Please contact Jon Aitchison:
+44 (0) 1279 870488
britishlocals@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

Wanted: East Asian Military Mail

Sino-Japanese War of 1894–95

Boxer Uprising of 1900

Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05

Russian mail from Siberia via the C.E.R. or via ship from a military post office (FPO)

Japanese military mail from Manchuria, China, Korea.

Replies to:

Myron Palay, myronpalay@aol.com,

+1-216-226-8755, c. 548-6485

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.

Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.

Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:

Adil Al Husseini, PO Box 695, Doha

State of Qatar

ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/004

Wanted: Retired Exhibits

I am looking to buy retired exhibits that have done well and are at least 10 years off the exhibit circuit.

I would give credit to the former exhibitor in the reference section. Should be at least 5 frames (80 WSP pages) or more.

Replies to:

stampsofasia@gmail.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

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/002

Looking for pro-Palestinian Slogans

I am looking for postal slogans in support of the Palestinian people and the refugees. I have a small collection of these and there are probably more available. Can you help me out?

Replies to:

Lawrence Fisher

Lf.stamps@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/013

Turkish Occupation of Thessaly

Collector is interested in any postal history material related to the Turkish occupation of Thessaly 1897–1898.

Exchange of information is also highly welcome.

Offers to:

Otto Graf

otto@skanderbeg.net

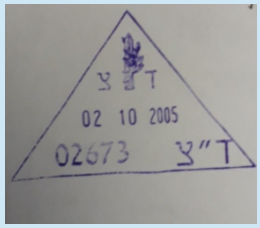
Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.





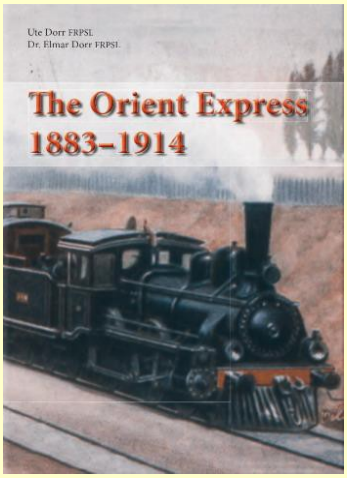


I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049,1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 01455, 01526, 01636, 01833 to 01860, 02129 and 03350.

I am trying to collect all the numbers and I estimate that there are over 5000 issued across the 3 styles. I am also looking for your lists of numbers to check against my database. All correspondence and offers to trade material welcome.

Please contact A. Harris via stamps@gmx.co.uk

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 14/007



The Orient Express 1883–1914

The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr is now available in English!

Original 2019 German edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

New 2020 English edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

Please enquire for postage & packing fees.

Ute Dorr, Pistoriusstr. 3, 73527 Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany, utedorr@web.de

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 18/005



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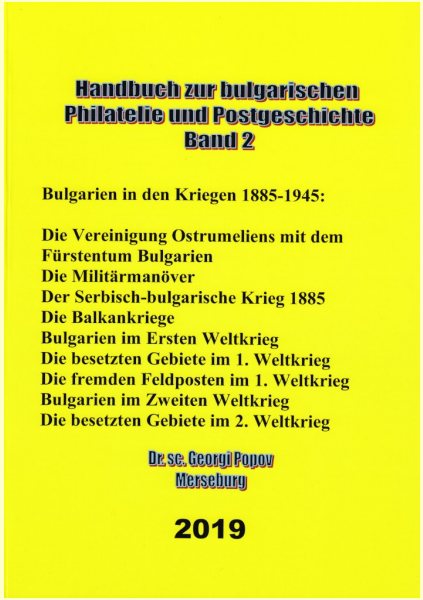
ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov



Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

Turkish Post, Austrian Post, Crimean War, French and Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9



Volume 2: 442 pages, A4, full colour, German

Bulgaria at War 1885–1945: Unification with Eastern Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885, Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

Orders: Dr. Georgi Popov, Paul-Gerhardt-Str. 12, 06217 Merseburg, Germany, gpopov@t-online.de

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 15/201

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/008



« Doar Ivri » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël** (C.F.P.I.), founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Jean-Paul Danon

president.cfpi@cfpi-asso.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 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.

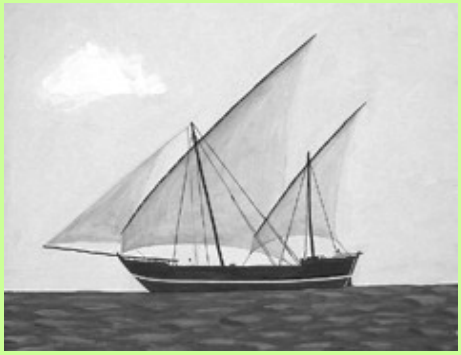
We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:

Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany

collections@oman.org

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



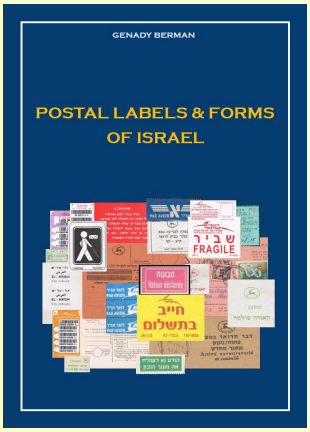
The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

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***



ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

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mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Gratis-Anzeige 12/201

The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS promotes the collection and study of overprints on British stamps and postal stationery and their usage, from the first overprints for use outside the United Kingdom issued in Cyprus in 1880 right through the "British Levant" issues to the final use of overprints when the British postal agency at Muscat closed in 1966.

The GBOS range of interests also includes revenues and postal orders overprinted for use abroad as well as the British departmental overprints.

Collectors at all levels are always welcome, whether experienced researchers or beginners. We have an informative and lavishly illustrated website and publish a quarterly journal "The Overprinter", available in paper form or electronically. We have also published books on overprinted British postal stationery for use in many countries, including the Middle East and the Gulf.

For more information visit the website at http://www.gbos.org.uk
or write to the GBOS Secretary, 118 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester CO5 0PA, UK

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/202

Palestinian Authority

All Issues from the West Bank & Gaza



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Stamps – Blocks – Miniature Sheets
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1994 – 2018



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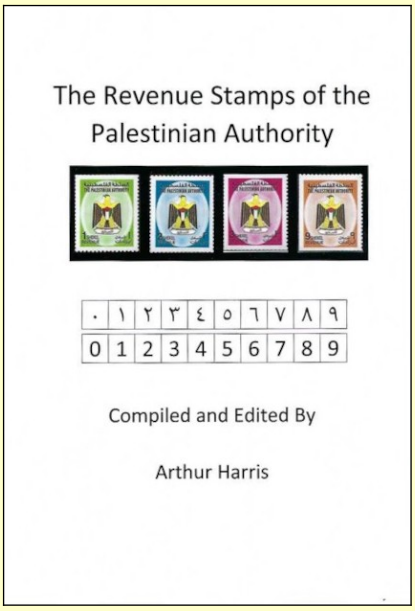
www.palstamps.eu

Contact us at: palstamps@ziggo.nl

Payments are accepted by PayPal, direct bank transfer, and cash sent at buyer's own risk.

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 16/001

The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority



The monograph documents Palestinian revenue stamps and related issues. Listed and shown are 18 sets of revenue stamps issued by the Palestinian Authority or its government departments, both West Bank and Gaza.
Several documents illustrate the stamps' usage

ISBN: 978-0-9986211-2-8
Price: US-$ 7.00 plus postage.
PayPal available.

Orders: Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823, USA,
http://www.israelstamps.com

Enquiries to:
Arthus Harris
arthurhythec@gmail.com

Gratis-Anzeige 01/201

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London

ORIENTAL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION OF LONDON

The Oriental Philatelic Association of London was founded in 1949. Its remit is very broad both geographically and historically as it covers all philatelic aspects of post within the former Ottoman Empire and all its myriad successor states. Nevertheless many members specialise in one small area. Over one third of our membership of over 150 lives abroad, with a particular large number in the USA.

OPAL publishes a couple of journals per year along with a couple of newsletters. Both publications are also used to answer members' queries. If our extensive library can't help with queries, then our membership invariably contains someone who can help, however specialised or esoteric. There are informal meetings held in various UK locations as well as our annual get together for our AGM.

Membership costs presently £5 per annum. Further details can be found on and contacts can be made via OPAL's website: www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html.

Philip Longbottom, OPAL secretary, email: prlongbottom@aol.com

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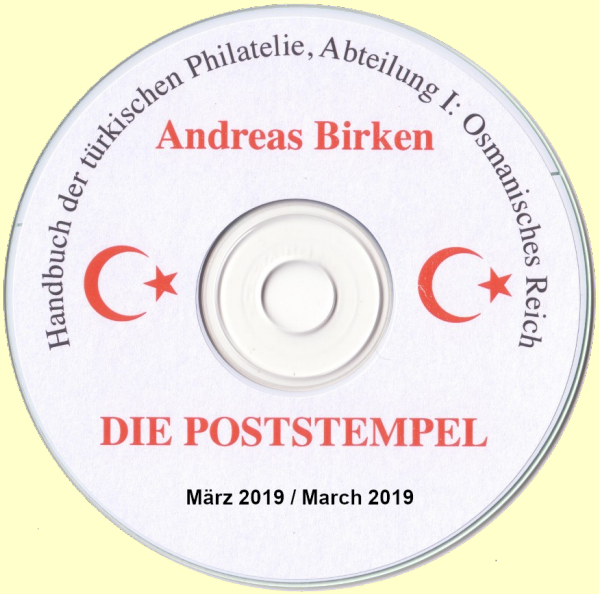
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Dr. Andreas Birken †

Handbook of Turkish Philately – Part I: Ottoman Empire

Vol. 4: The Ottoman Postmarks

"Die Poststempel / The Postmarks" by the late Dr. Andreas Birken is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, including both postal and censor markings.



In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saık Ceylân, John H. Coles, Howard E. Walker and Hilmi Bayındır, with the aim of producing a data-base collecting and comparing all available and new information.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken took on the task of bringing the project to a form usable to all interested collectors. The result is a periodically updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, presenting all the known postmarks.

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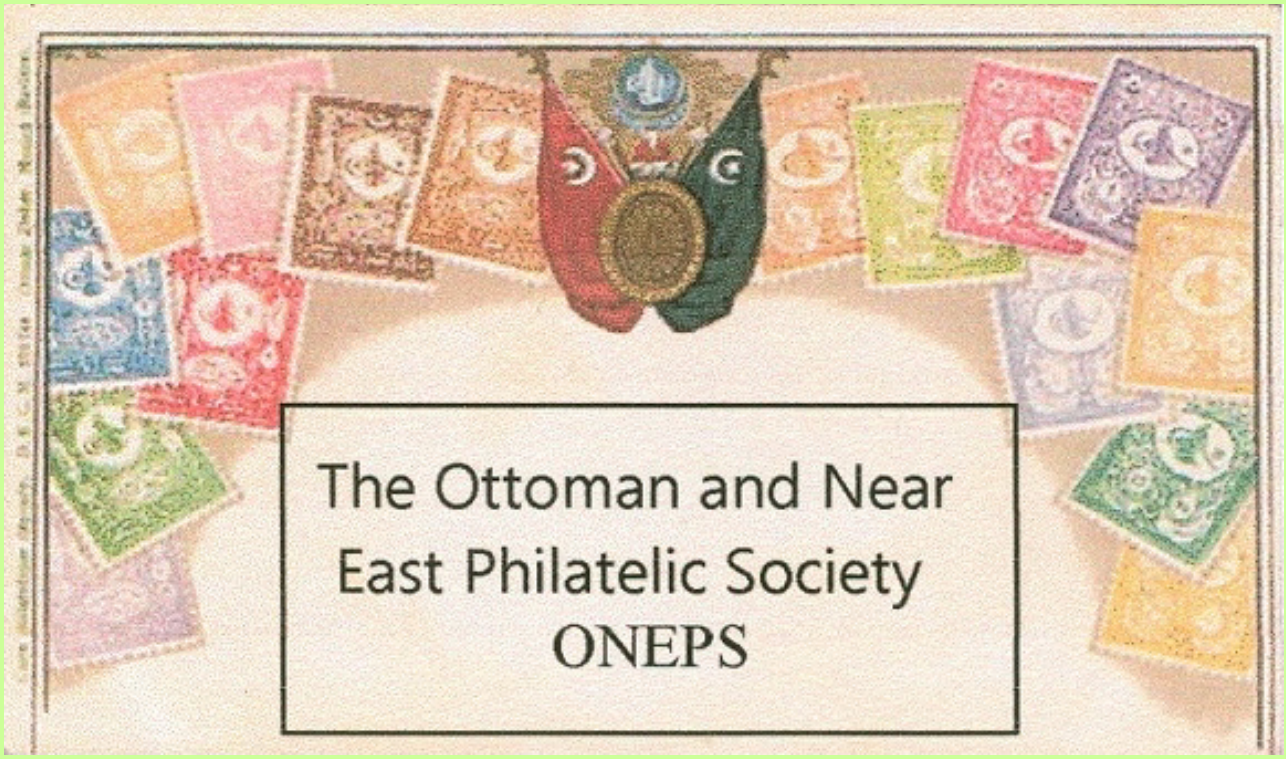
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Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

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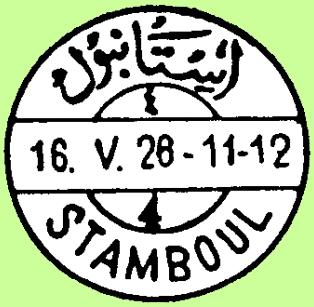
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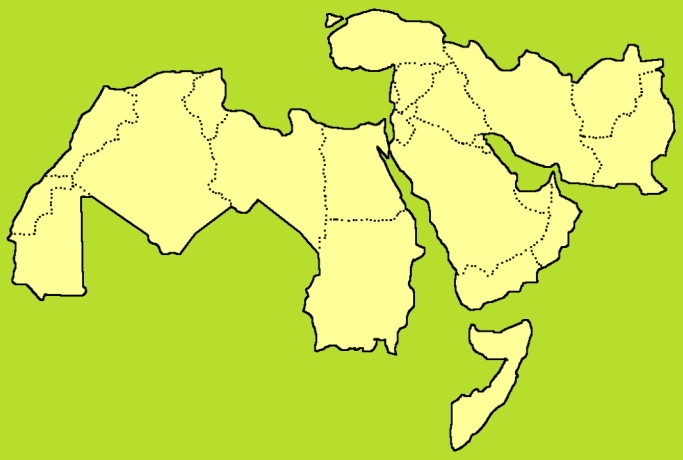
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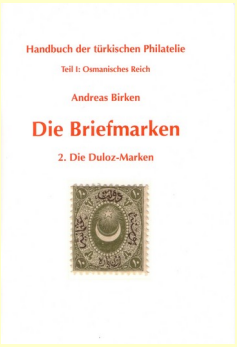
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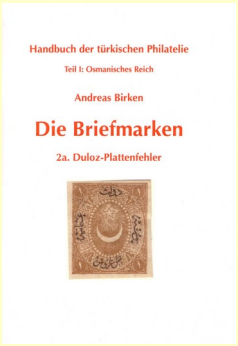


Dr. Andreas Birken †

Handbook of Turkish Philately

Part I: The Ottoman Stamps

The late Dr. Birken's German translation and update of Adolf Passer's 1938 handbook "The Stamps of Turkey" in ten volumes.





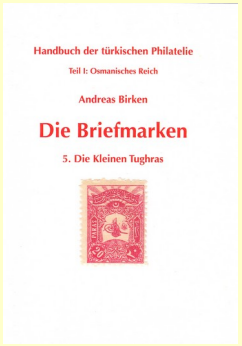
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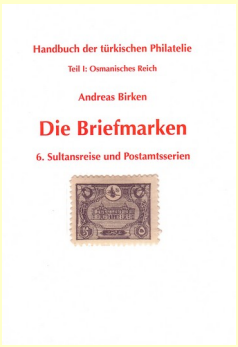


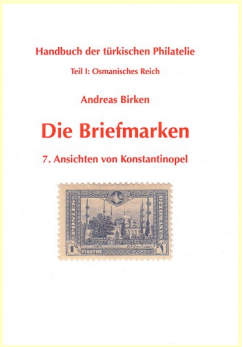


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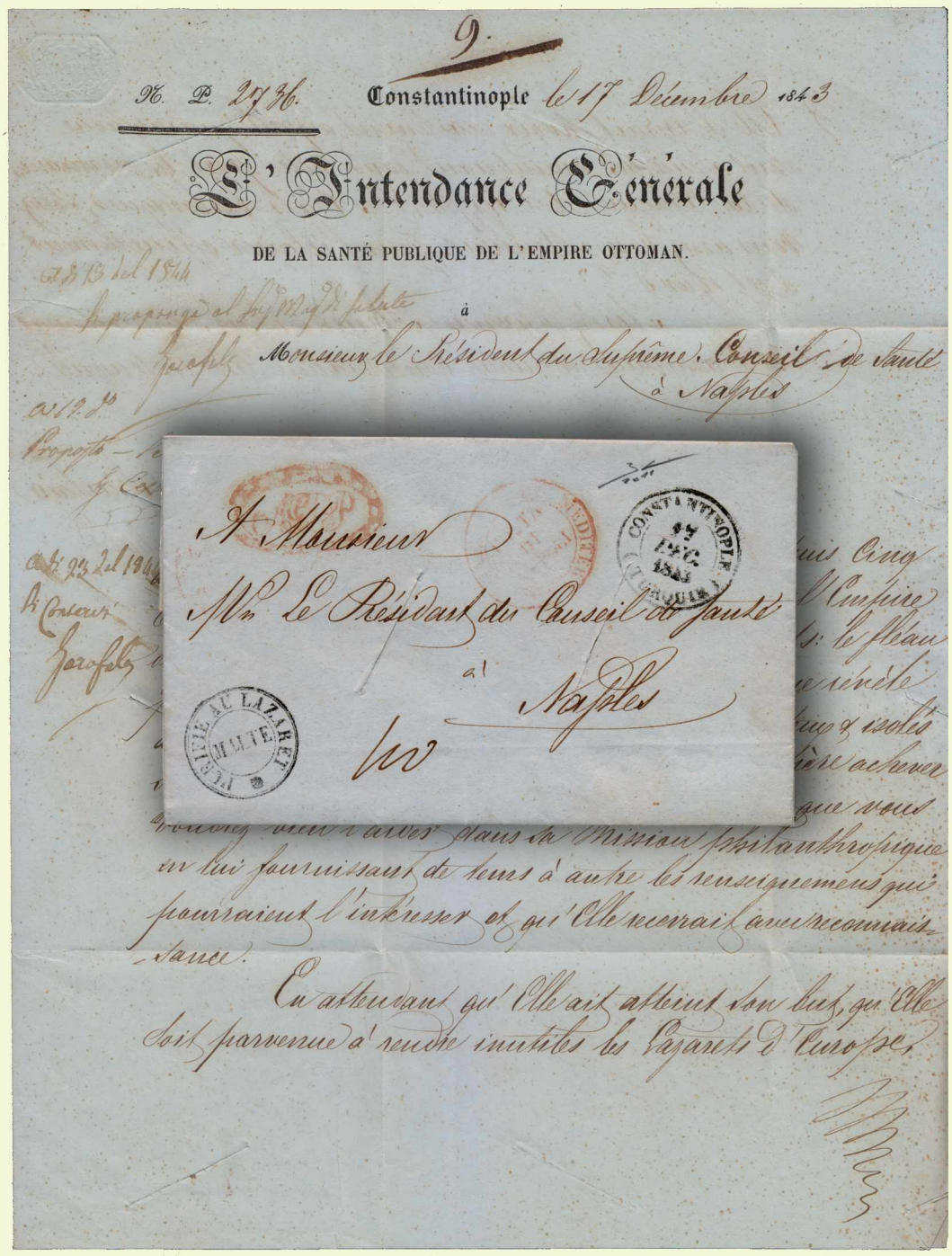
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Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

In this Issue

MEPB 18 opens with a light thematic topic: *Hubert Gerzabek*'s text about Islamic Art has been illustrated with stamps, postcards, and other material. With Covid-19 still spreading throughout the world, we take a philatelic look at past epidemics: I unearthed two contemporaneous reports about quarantine treatment in 19th century Turkey and about the 1902 1902 Cholera Epidemic in Palestine. *Folkert Bruining* furthers his research in the postal connections of Perim Island.

Turkish censorship in WWI is covered in two articles: *Philip Longbottom* looks at Censor Seals, while *Hans Paul Soetens* starts a series of articles cataloguing censor hand-stamps. *Jens Warnecke* reports about the Red Crescent Exhibition in Constantinople and *Hakan Berkil* shows us the earliest Ottoman IRC from Smyrna. *Rainer Fuchs* reports on the rivalry between the British and French overland services and *Avo Kaplanian* opens the door to another fascinating part of his collections: Transjordan Proofs and Essays. *Laurence Fisher* and *Ofir Winter* report on the World Refugee Year, *Max Michel Mann* presents a cover from Palestine to Iceland and *David K. Smith* looks at the postal card issued on King Hussein's 50th birthday in 1985.

John A. Courtis looks at newspaper wrappers and their rarity according to market offerings in the past 10 years. Book Reviews include works on the Mohamad Aly Post, the Bombay–Aden Sea Post Office, and Prisoners of War in WWI. I take a very critical look at how a 'new discovery' is marketed without any certification.

The *Reactions, Comments, Queries* section contains a wide range of subjects and welcomes contributors with their short pieces, reactions to articles, and requests. The *Archive* section feature four articles: *Léon T. Adjemian* reports about Turkey's pre-paid and ship-mail markings in 1896/97. The Great Famine on Mount Lebanon is subject of a British soldier's recollections; I prepared an introduction and *Bernardo Longo* and *'LibanPhil'* provided additional material. The section concludes with postal and communications information found in the 1872 Guide-Annuaire d'Égypte.

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking at a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published. I will help, advise, and guide. Translation into English can be arranged, and all steps and processes are closely coordinated with the author.

If you think you can contribute to the journal, please do not hesitate to contact me!

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), LibreOffice/OpenOffice (ODT), MS Word (DOC, DOCX) or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG- or PNG-files in 300dpi (or higher) resolution. Rights to texts and images not belonging to the author should be cleared, or at least be flagged-up, so that I can deal with any such issues. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring problems.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank 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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Future Articles and Research Projects

These are some of the topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, covers, opinions about any of these subjects, please let me know!

- The Barīd: Umayyad, Abbasid and Mamluk Postal Services in Egypt and Syria
- The "Er Ramle" postmark on Zeppelin Orient Flight covers of 1931
- Julius Bolthausen: The Caiffa Bisects
- The Printing Process of the Blues of Palestine
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz
- 17th Century Mail by French Merchant Ships
- The RAF Postal Service in Sharjah
- The Postage Rates and Overland Mail Surcharges of Iraq, 1923–1929
- Overland Mail Route Instruction Labels
- Court Fee Stamps of Palestine Mandate
- Book Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII
- Habbaniya Provisionals – Revisited
- Review: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu Posta Tarihi
- Book Review: Türkiye'de Postanın Mikrotarihi 1920–2015 (Volume 1: 1920–1950)
- Archive: Mail Communications and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf
- Archive: The Telegraphs of the Persian Gulf
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- Archive: Friedrich Perlberg's Bilder aus dem Heiligen Lande
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- Gems of Ottoman Maritime Mail
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- Bagdad-London-Istanbul 1920
- Taxed in Constantinople 1866
- Turkey: Coat of Arms
- Mission Bopp in Persia via Field Post Baghdad
- TPO Cisr-i Mustafa Paşa–Dersaadet
- Ottoman Fiscal Stamp Law 1893
- The Modern Definitive Revenue Stamps of Jordan
- Persian Parcel Post and Stamps
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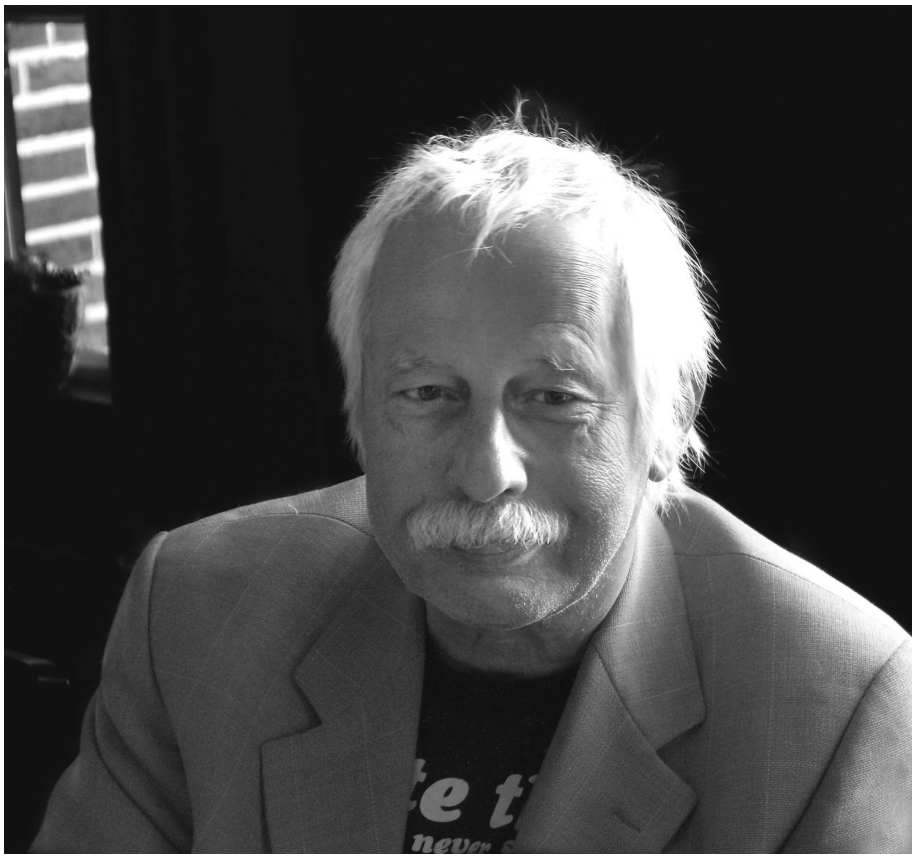
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Ot Louw

an obituary by Folkert Bruining

"these are a few of my favourite things …"



Just before Christmas 2020, the COVID-19 virus caught Ot. It hasn't let him go. He passed away on 22nd January 2021. He celebrated his birthday at the beginning of January, albeit in the hospital. He reached the age of 75 years. The funeral card said film editor, bookmaker, philatelist, beer lover, bon vivant. This is all very recognizable to those who have known him.

Ot Louw was a celebrity in the film and television world. As an editor, he has transformed the 'raw' material of film directors into beautiful movies or television programmes. For example, ask 'Van Kooten and De Bie.'[1] In 1992 this earned him a 'Gouden Kalf'[2] for his montages. But even after 1992 he has received many prizes at home and abroad, including a nomination for a second 'Gouden Kalf'. He has an impressive track record on Wikipedia.

I met Ot in 2000. He was a member of a study and work group that intended to compile a book about the foreign post offices in the Ottoman Empire. Especially because of his skills in the field of

1 A famous Dutch television programme in the seventies and eighties of the last century.
2 Prestigious Dutch media prize ("Golden Calf"). Cf. https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gouden_Kalf_(filmprijs).

drawing up documents, Ot was asked to join. The book was published in 2010, of course not in a large circulation, but it was sold out almost immediately.

A number of philatelic books, written in whole or in part, are worth mentioning here. "Europa geperforeerd : 150 jaar Europese geschiedenis aan de hand van postzegels"[3] (1998). The book on the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of the Amsterdamsche Postzegel Societeit (APS)[4] in 2017. "Postal Labels in the Dutch East Indies & Indonesia" (2019). Ot and I were still working on the book "British Indian post offices in the French settlements in India". The future will tell what happens to that study.

Ot was a member of various philatelic associations such as Po & Po,[5] and, already mentioned, the Amsterdamsche Postzegel Societeit. And of course he was a member of the local stamp association in Bussum, because that's where he lived. He was also a member of the Netherlands Academy for Philately. He exhibited and also won prizes.

What was Ot's connection to our association AL BARĪD? He was not a member, but he was involved and knew a number of members well. He was interested to a great extent in the areas of focus of AL BARĪD. And he wanted to do quite a bit for our magazine, both for the design as well as for the content. Years ago, I think in 2015, this is how a collaboration with Ot started in this field. A collaboration that was, in the first place, very pleasant and which also resulted in beautiful issues of our magazine AL BARĪD. Just think of the specials on the Hejaz Railway and the First World War in the Near East with the title "Battle, occupation and mandate …" But also a number of regular issues of our magazine. I used to say to him: "you turned it into a movie again." As already has been said, working with Ot was a pleasure. Hours of skyping, tinkering with the text, just put it in the dropbox, address each other in a pedantic way ("Why don't you know this at all...?"). We both enjoyed it. The collaboration became a friendship over the years.

The board of our society has written a letter to his wife Marian, also on behalf of the members, expressing its gratitude and appreciation of our association for Ot's contributions. This may be a comfort to her and her beloved ones.

We will miss Ot very much.

The writer, Folkert Bruining, is chairman of the Dutch philatelic society AL BARĪD.

3 Translates as "Europe perforated : 150 years of European history from postage stamps."
4 Amsterdam Postage Stamp Society.
5 Poststukken en Poststempels, translates as "Postal items and postmarks."

Imprint

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Der Herausgeber verfolgt keinerlei kommerzielle Interessen mit dieser Zeitschrift. Parteien, die einen Urheberrechtsverstoß gegeben sehen, sind gebeten, sich mit dem Herausgeber in Verbindung zu setzen, um eine einvernehmliche Lösung (nachträgliches Einfügen einer ordnungsgemäßen Herkunftsangabe) herbeizuführen.

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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 indiduellen Kommunikation.
- Jeder registrierte Nutzer kann jederzeit die Änderung oder Löschung der Daten verlangen. Die Änderung oder Löschung erfolgt umgehend.

Summary

- Any user can register for free to receive information by e-mail about the publication and content of my electronic magazine *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin*.
- The stored data include the name and e-mail address of the user.
- The stored data will be used to send information about the publication and content of my electronic journal *The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin* and for appropriate individual communication.
- Every registered user can request the modification or deletion of the data at any time. The modification or deletion takes place immediately.

Datenschutzerklärung

Datenschutz hat einen besonders hohen Stellenwert für mich. Eine Nutzung meiner Zeitschrift ist grundsätzlich ohne jede Angabe personenbezogener Daten möglich.

Die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, beispielsweise des Namens, und der E-Mail-Adresse einer betroffenen Person, erfolgt stets im Einklang mit der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und in Übereinstimmung mit den für mich geltenden landesspezifischen Datenschutzbestimmungen. Mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung möchte ich die Öffentlichkeit über Art, Umfang und Zweck der von mir erhobenen, genutzten und verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten informieren. Ferner werden betroffene Personen mittels dieser Datenschutzerklärung über die ihnen zustehenden Rechte aufgeklärt.

Ich habe als für die Verarbeitung Verantwortlicher zahlreiche technische und organisatorische Maßnahmen umgesetzt, um einen möglichst lückenlosen Schutz der über diese Internetseite verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten sicherzustellen. Dennoch können internetbasierte Datenübertragungen. wie E-Mail, grundsätzlich Sicherheitslücken aufweisen, sodass ein absoluter Schutz nicht gewährleistet werden kann. Aus diesem Grund steht es jeder betroffenen Person frei, personenbezogene Daten auch auf alternativen Wegen an mich zu übermitteln.

I. Name und Anschrift des Verantwortlichen

Der Verantwortliche im Sinne der Datenschutz-Grundverordnung und anderer nationaler Datenschutzgesetze der Mitgliedsstaaten sowie sonstiger datenschutzrechtlicher Bestimmungen ist

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II. Allgemeines zur Datenverarbeitung

1. Umfang der Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Ich verarbeite personenbezogene Daten von Nutzern grundsätzlich nur, soweit diese zur Bereitstellung von Information über eine Mailing-Liste erforderlich ist. Die weitergehende Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erfolgt nur nach Einwilligung des Nutzers.

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten

Soweit ich für Verarbeitungsvorgänge personenbezogener Daten eine Einwilligung der betroffenen Person einhole, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a EU-Datenschutzgrundverordnung (DSGVO) als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten.

Bei der Verarbeitung von personenbezogenen Daten, die zur Erfüllung eines Vertrages, dessen Vertragspartei die betroffene Person ist, erforderlich ist, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage. Dies gilt auch für Verarbeitungsvorgänge, die zur Durchführung vorvertraglicher Maßnahmen erforderlich sind.

Soweit eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung erforderlich ist, die mir unterliegt, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Für den Fall, dass lebenswichtige Interessen der betroffenen Person oder einer anderen natürlichen Person eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten erforderlich machen, dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. d DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage.

Ist die Verarbeitung zur Wahrung eines berechtigten Interesses von mir oder eines Dritten erforderlich und überwiegen die Interessen, Grundrechte und Grundfreiheiten des Betroffenen das erstgenannte Interesse nicht, so dient Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. f DSGVO als Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.

3. Datenlöschung und Speicherdauer

Die personenbezogenen Daten der betroffenen Person werden gelöscht oder gesperrt, sobald der Zweck der Speicherung entfällt. Eine Speicherung kann darüber hinaus dann erfolgen, wenn dies durch den europäischen oder nationalen Gesetzgeber in unionsrechtlichen Verordnungen, Gesetzen oder sonstigen Vorschriften, denen der Verantwortliche unterliegt, vorgesehen wurde. Eine Sperrung oder Löschung der Daten erfolgt auch dann, wenn eine durch die genannten Normen vorgeschriebene Speicherfrist abläuft, es sei denn, dass eine Erforderlichkeit zur

weiteren Speicherung der Daten für einen Vertragsabschluss oder eine Vertragserfüllung besteht.

III. Mailing-Liste

Es steht jedem Nutzer frei, sich freiwillig und kostenlos per E-Mail in meine Mailing-Liste einzutragen. Dadurch entstehen keinerlei Verpflichtungen für den Nutzer.

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Folgende Daten werden hierbei erhoben:

1. Name und Vorname des Nutzers
2. E-Mail-Adresse des Nutzers

2. Rechtsgrundlage für die Datenverarbeitung

Rechtsgrundlage für die vorübergehende Speicherung der Daten ist Art. 6 Abs. 1 DSGVO.

3. Zweck der Datenverarbeitung

Die Mailing-Liste dient dem Zweck, dem Nutzer Informationen zu Inhalten und Erscheinen der Zeitschrift zu übermitteln.

4. Dauer der Speicherung

Der Nutzer kann jederzeit die Mailing-Liste verlassen. Die Daten werden umgehend gelöscht.

5. Widerspruchs- und Beseitigungsmöglichkeit

Die Erfassung der Daten zur Bereitstellung der Mailing-Liste ist für den Betrieb der Mailing-Liste zwingend erforderlich. Es besteht folglich seitens des Nutzers keine Widerspruchsmöglichkeit.

Der Nutzer kann aber jederzeit der Speicherung widersprechen und damit die Mailing-Liste verlassen.

IV. E-Mail-Kontakt

1. Beschreibung und Umfang der Datenverarbeitung

Auf meiner Webseite ist eine Kontaktaufnahme über die bereitgestellte E-Mail-Adresse möglich. In diesem Fall werden die mit der E-Mail übermittelten personenbezogenen Daten des Nutzers gespeichert. Es erfolgt in diesem Zusammenhang keine Weitergabe der Daten an Dritte. Die Daten werden ausschließlich für die Verarbeitung der Konversation verwendet.

V. Rechte der betroffenen Person

Werden personenbezogene Daten von Ihnen verarbeitet, sind Sie Betroffener i.S.d. DSGVO und es stehen Ihnen folgende Rechte gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen zu:

1. Auskunftsrecht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen eine Bestätigung darüber verlangen, ob personenbezogene Daten, die Sie betreffen, von mir verarbeitet werden. Liegt eine solche Verarbeitung vor, können Sie von dem Verantwortlichen über folgende Informationen Auskunft verlangen:

(1) die Zwecke, zu denen die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet werden;
(2) die Kategorien von personenbezogenen Daten, welche verarbeitet werden;
(3) die Empfänger bzw. die Kategorien von Empfängern, gegenüber denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden oder noch offengelegt werden;
(4) die geplante Dauer der Speicherung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten oder, falls konkrete Angaben hierzu nicht möglich sind, Kriterien für die Festlegung der Speicherdauer;
(5) das Bestehen eines Rechts auf Berichtigung oder Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, eines Rechts auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung durch den Verantwortlichen oder eines Widerspruchsrechts gegen diese Verarbeitung;
(6) das Bestehen eines Beschwerderechts bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde;
(7) alle verfügbaren Informationen über die Herkunft der Daten, wenn die personenbezogenen Daten nicht bei der betroffenen Person erhoben werden;
(8) das Bestehen einer automatisierten Entscheidungsfindung einschließlich Profiling gemäß Art. 22 Abs. 1 und 4 DSGVO und – zumindest in diesen Fällen – aussagekräftige Informationen über die involvierte Logik sowie die Tragweite und die angestrebten Auswirkungen einer derartigen Verarbeitung für die betroffene Person.

Ihnen steht das Recht zu, Auskunft darüber zu verlangen, ob die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten in ein Drittland oder an eine internationale Organisation übermittelt werden. In diesem Zusammenhang können Sie verlangen, über die geeigneten Garantien gem. Art. 46 DSGVO im Zusammenhang mit der Übermittlung unterrichtet zu werden.

Dieses Auskunftsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

2. Recht auf Berichtigung

Sie haben ein Recht auf Berichtigung und/oder Vervollständigung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen, sofern die verarbeiteten personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie betreffen, unrichtig oder unvollständig sind. Der Verantwortliche hat die Berichtigung unverzüglich vorzunehmen

Ihr Recht auf Berichtigung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

3. Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung

Unter den folgenden Voraussetzungen können Sie die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verlangen:

(1) wenn Sie die Richtigkeit der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen für eine Dauer bestreiten, die es dem Verantwortlichen ermöglicht, die Richtigkeit der personenbezogenen Daten zu überprüfen;
(2) die Verarbeitung unrechtmäßig ist und Sie die Löschung der personenbezogenen Daten ablehnen und stattdessen die Einschränkung der Nutzung der personenbezogenen Daten verlangen;
(3) der Verantwortliche die personenbezogenen Daten für die Zwecke der Verarbeitung nicht länger benötigt, Sie diese jedoch zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen benötigen, oder
(4) wenn Sie Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung gemäß Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO eingelegt haben und noch nicht feststeht, ob die berechtigten Gründe des Verantwortlichen gegenüber Ihren Gründen überwiegen. Wurde die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten eingeschränkt, dürfen diese Daten – von ihrer Speicherung abgesehen – nur mit Ihrer Einwilligung oder zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen oder zum Schutz der Rechte einer anderen natürlichen oder juristischen Person oder aus Gründen eines wichtigen öffentlichen Interesses der Union oder eines Mitgliedstaats verarbeitet werden.

Wurde die Einschränkung der Verarbeitung nach den o.g. Voraussetzungen eingeschränkt, werden Sie von dem Verantwortlichen unterrichtet bevor die Einschränkung aufgehoben wird.

Ihr Recht auf Einschränkung der Verarbeitung kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

4. Recht auf Löschung

a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

(1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
(2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
(3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
(4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.
(5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.
(6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

(1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;
(2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;
(3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO
(4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder
(5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen das Recht zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

(1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und
(2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung Sie betreffender personenbezogener Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu 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 "Datenschtutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywietz
Hauptstr. 10
75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
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 mialing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

(1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
(2) the categories of personal data processed;
(3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
(4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
(5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
(6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
(7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
(8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

(1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
(2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
(3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

(1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
(2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
(3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
(4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
(5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
(6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

(1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
(2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
(3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
(4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
(5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data

was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:
You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.

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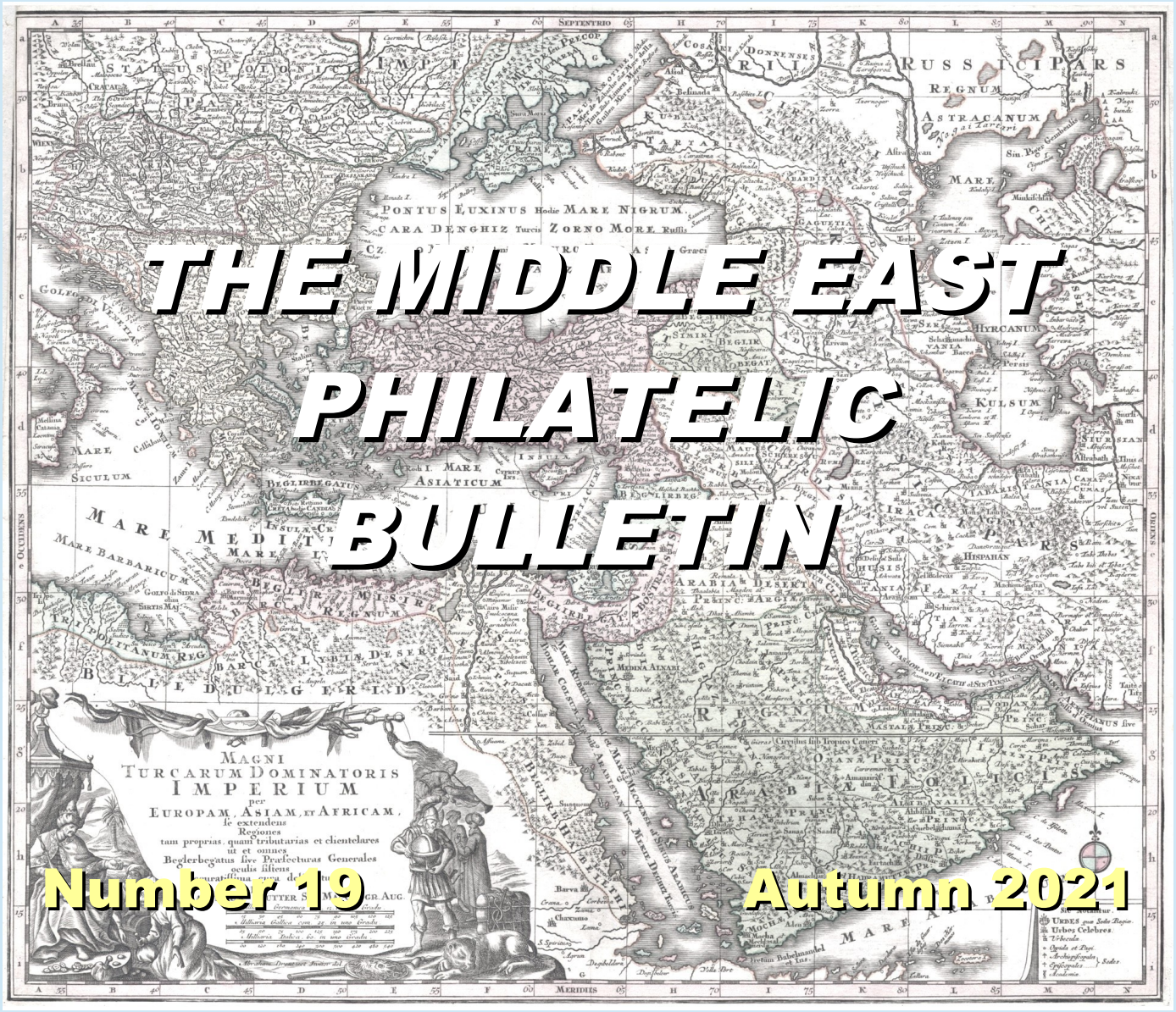
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