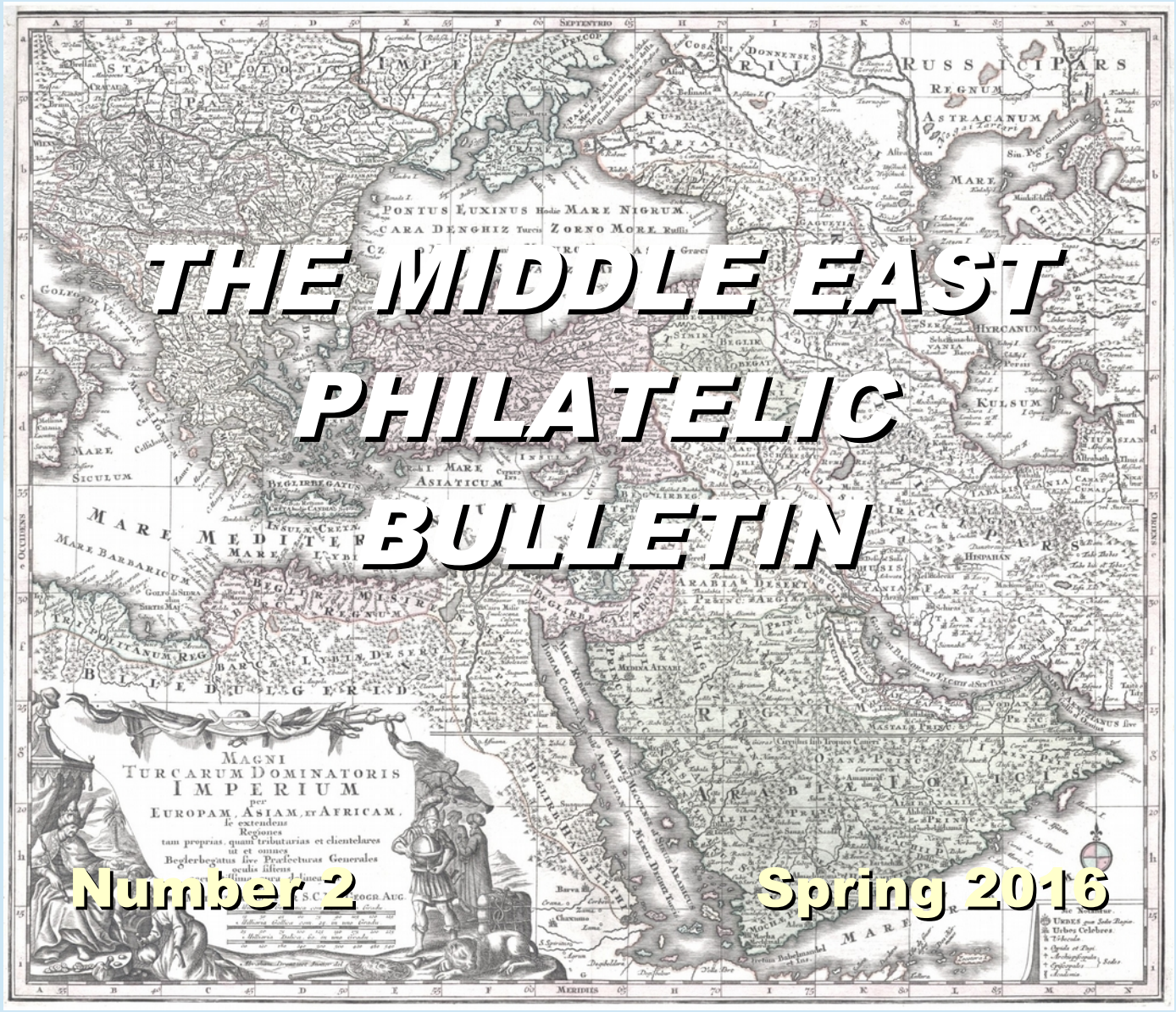


THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 2 Spring 2016

Tantur Hospital and the 2 Heller 'Jerusalempilgermarke'

The Mystery of the 'Habbaniya Provisionals'

The Registration Envelopes of Jordan

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World Cultural Heritage Destroyed: Assur, Niniveh, Hatra, and Bosra

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Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1921/1922

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Tantur Hospital and the 2 Heller 'Jerusalempilgermarke'

by Comm. Edgar Karl Haberer, AIJP[1]

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For many years a postcard, dated 9th July 1916 with the imprinted description "Malterserhospiz Tantur (Barmherzige Brüder)" meaning *Maltese Hospital Tantur (Brothers of Mercy),* rested almost forgotten in my rich collection of SMOM items.

SMOM stands for *Sovereign Military Order of Malta* (in Italian: *Sovrane Militare Ordine di Malta*) or more fully *Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and of Malta*, which was founded in 1048 as an order of chivalry by Gerard Thom in Jerusalem.

Last year I discovered a small number of "Jerusalempilgermarken" (Jerusalem pilgrims' stamps) on eBay Serbia, depicting the Tantur hospital, inscribed "Spital Tantur, Bethlehem." The stamp shows a value of "2h" (2 heller), indicating its origin from the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Order of Malta's Tantur Hospital (see *fig. 1*) existed from 1876 until 1939. In 1967 most of the Order's properties in the Holy Land were sold to the Vatican. Only a small portion was ceded to the *Fondation Pro Tantour* formed by the Swiss association of the Order. In 1982 a retirement home, the *Memorial Residence Home*, was built there, as first part of a long-term project to provide for the local population.



Fig. 1: The Order of Malta's Tantur Hospital.

1 Translated by Tobias Zywietz. Originally published in the journal of the International Study-Group of the Philately of the Sovereign Military-Order-of-Malta, "Mitteilungsblatt," in 2015.

The 2 Heller "Jerusalempilgermarke"

Such donation vignettes were probably issued by one of the Holy Land pilgrims' societies, of which there are quite a number, smaller and larger ones, in Austria. Even in Germany there were such associations and in both countries there are still successor organisations today.[2]

The origin of the "Jerusalempilgermarke" depicting "Spital Tantur, Bethlehem" (the Tantur hospital in Bethlehem) is confirmed by its currency designation: the "h" stands for *Heller*, the currency of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.[3]

Despite many efforts of mine, no details about the origin of the vignette could be unearthed, so far. A request on my part to the Austrian Hospital in Jerusalem has remained unanswered. Even Dr. Gerhard Feucht from the Order's *Austrian Grand Priory* in Vienna could so far not find any evidence of the vignettes in the archives of the Grand Priory. Dr. Feuchts's enquiries with the *Order of the Holy Sepulchre*, the *Austrian Society for the Holy Land*, the *General Commissariat of the Holy Land in Vienna (Franciscans)* and the *Archdiocese of Vienna* brought no light into the darkness. Furthermore, Dr. Feucht wrote in his letter to me of 16th September 2014 that "The stamp aroused amazement everywhere. That there has been such a thing!"



Fig. 2: The 2-Heller Jerusalem pilgrims' stamp depicting the Tantur Hospital, Bethlehem.

JERUSALEMPILGERMARKE
SPITAL TANTUR, BETHLEHEM

Original size: 47 × 32 mm.



Fig. 3: Palms and (obviously) the Pyramids of Giza in Egypt.

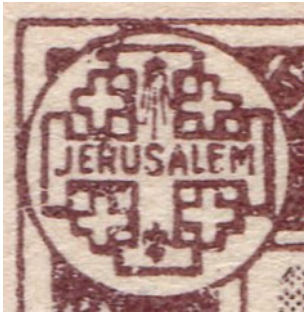


Fig. 4: The Jerusalem Cross

2 See e.g. Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutschsprachiger Pilgerstellen, Deutsche Verein vom Heiligen Lande, Pro Terra Sancta / Custodia Terrae Sanctae

3 Between 1892 and 1923: 1 Krone or Korona = 100 Heller or Fillér

I could only acquire five stamps from the Serbian seller; all with the same design, but different colour: one even exhibits metallic gold gloss and is 1 mm longer in size.



Fig. 5: The set of five differently coloured stamps depicting Tantur Hospital.

These donation vignettes have probably nothing directly to do with the Order of Malta's Tantur Hospital, but are part of a series with various designs, appealing to pilgrims to Jerusalem. So far I have found the following additional motifs:

- Pilgrims' ship in Trieste
- Royal Tombs
- *St. Johann Heimsuchungskapelle* (Church of the Visitation)
- Church of the Pater Noster (Mount of Olives)
- *Hirtenfeld, Bethlehem* (Shepherds' Field)

- *II. Station* (Way of the Cross, 2nd Station)
- *X. und XI. Station* (Way of the Cross, 10th & 11th Station)
- Girl at the Carmel
- *Beduine* (Bedouin)
- *Geisselungs Kapelle Jerusalem* (Church of the Flagellation)
- *Omar-Moschee, Detail* (Omar Mosque)
- *Damascus-Tor, Jerusalem* (Damascus Gate)

and one stamp with no explanation, probably a bell tower.









Figs. 6–9: Further stamps from the same series, depicting the Damascus Gate, a beduin,[4] the Church of the Flagellation,[5] and a detail from the Omar Mosque.[6]

4 Source: eBay Austria.
5 Source: eBay Austria.
6 Source: eBay Austria

I have seen a stamp depicting *Way of the Cross, 10th & 11th Station* on the back of a newspaper wrapper (as used by the German Post in Turkey 1908–1914) imprinted with a *Germania* stamp, overprinted 5 Centimes; postmark: Deutsche Post Jerusalem, 18.2.10[?]. This vignette was cancelled by a blue line. Sender is *Syrisches Waisenhaus* (Syrian Orphanage) in Jerusalem.



Figs. 10 and 11: "JERUSALEMPILGERMARKE / X. u. XI. STATION" on a newspaper wrapper sent in 1910 by the Syrian Orphanage in Jerusalem, 1910 to Germany.[7]

7 Source: Delcampe.





Figs. 12 and 13: Similar vignettes are known for Lourdes, Rome (left)[8] and other pilgrimages, like Vienna (right)[9]

Tracing the remnants of the dissolved Maltese hospital on Tantur Hill in Bethlehem
A brief overview of the history of Tantur[10]

Tantur (or Tantour) Hill is located about 5 km south of Jerusalem and 2 km north of Bethlehem, around 800 meters above sea level. It's directly on the Hebron Road, the main road between the two cities. Today, Tantur lies in the State of Palestine's Bethlehem Governorate, but the territory is claimed by Israel as part of the Municipality of Jerusalem.

In 1857, the Order of Malta, then under Governor Fra' Philipp Colloredo,[11] sent an exploratory mission to the Holy Land, led by Knight von Schroeter. Support for the mission was secured by Austria-Hungary and the Holy See, but no practical steps followed, until the Order's Knight Bernhard Count Caboga-Cerva[12] was appointed Austrian consul in Jerusalem.



Fig. 14: The founder of Tantur, Bernhard Count Caboga-Cerva, as Knight of the Justice of the Order.

With Austrian and German funds, Caboga bought a large plot on Tantur Hill for 32,216 Piastres in 1869. Lands there had been in the possession of the Order in 1110 for the first time. Caboga built a small cell for his own use in the middle of the hill. After Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria had visited Jerusalem, he granted a large personal donation and promoted Caboga's project, having been impressed by the work and the personality of the consul general. In 1872 Caboga was appointed preceptor of Tantur.

8 "Rompilgermarke," St. Paul's. Source: eBay Austria.
9 "Wallfahrts-Marke," St. Stefan, Vienna. Source: eBay Austria.
10 Summarised from the original article by Tobias Zywietz.
11 Philipp von Colloredo-Mels or Fra' Filippo di Colloredo-Mels (1779–1864).
12 Bernhard Graf von Caboga-Cerva (1823–1882).

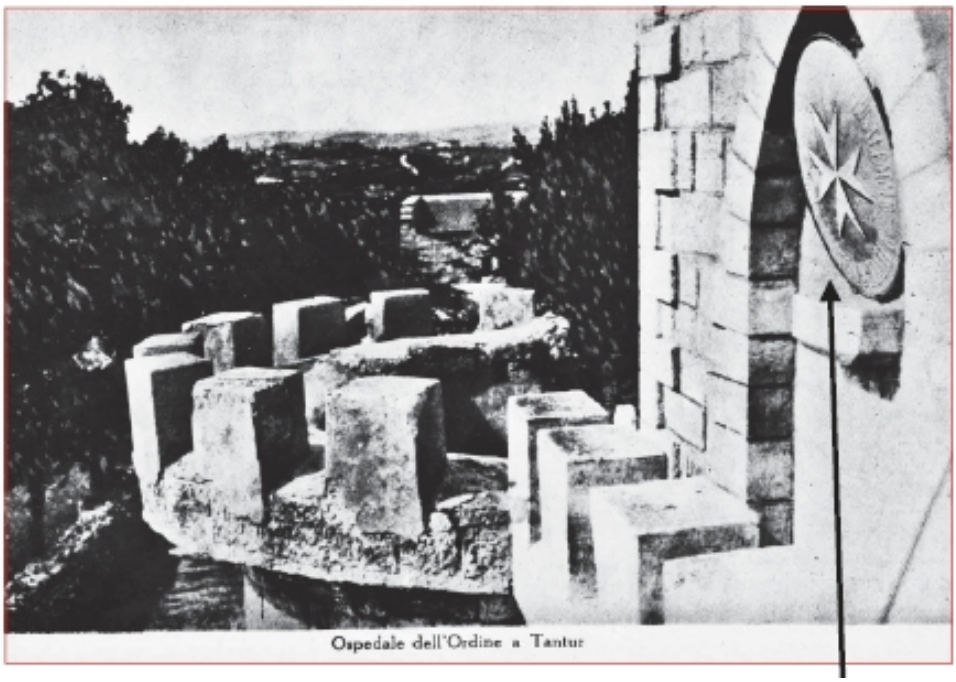


Fig. 15: The defence wall with classic battlements and the tower with the Order's shield.

The sponsorship and protection of the Austrian Emperor solved the project's financial problems, but the question of legal protection remained. As the Order was not recognised by the Ottoman state, Tantur remained the personal property of Caboga. In 1876 the Austrian foreign minister, Count Andrássy,[13] personally intervened with the Sultan, and a tenure in the name of the Order was granted. In the same year, Tantur opened as a working hospital. Caboga died on 2nd January 1882 in Jerusalem and was laid to rest in the crypt of Tantur's church.



Fig. 16: The picture side of a postcard showing the gate tower with the hospital building behind. Enlarged Father Prior Norbert Hirzi O.H. himself, also shown in a portrait photograph.

13 Gyula Graf Andrássy von Csík-Szent-Király und Kraszna-Horka (the Elder) (1823–1890).

In 1909 a wing was added and Tantur became very busy during World War I. After that, with the loss of financial support mainly from the Bohemian section of the Order, its fortunes started to decline. In the following years the buildings were seized by several sides and used as a military hospital or barracks. The land was restored to the Order in 1957. Eventually taken over by the neighbouring Order of Salesians, the buildings became derelict. Several attempts to use the buildings as a hospital or hospice for pilgrims failed. The foundation "Pro Tantour" was set up in 1964 to revive the estate.



Fig. 17: The Reverse of the postcard shown as fig. 16, dated 9th July 1905. Designation: "Malteserhospiz Tantur (Barmherzige Brüder)."

On 5th January 1964, Paul VI, the 262nd Pope (1963–1978) met Athenagoras I, the 268th Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople (1948–1972) at the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem.[14] The leaders of the Eastern and the Western Church had last met in 1439. It was the first pilgrimage ever by a Pope to the Holy Land. In September 1964 the Pope received a delegation of the *International Federation of Catholic Universities* when the idea of establishing an ecumenical institute in Jerusalem was discussed. Due to lack of funds, the project was transferred to the *Ecumenical Institute at the University of Notre Dame*, Indiana, USA.

The search for a suitable site in or near Jerusalem led to the estate of Tantur. Upon pressure from the Holy See, the Order of Malta sold the largest part of its possessions on Tantur Hill. Proceeds from the sale were invested by the Order to complete its hospital in Teheran. The Vatican has remained owner of the land since, but leased the grounds to the Ecumenical Institute for the nominal amount of one Dollar per year. Works could only proceed after the 1967 war and the *Tantur Institute for Ecumenical Studies* was inaugurated on 24th September 1972. Bethlehem was now occupied by Israel. All original buildings were demolished, only the gatehouse with its mighty tower remained. Today Caboga's tomb rests here in a small chapel.

14 The numbering of Popes and Patriarchs is controversial and differing systems exist. *(editor)*



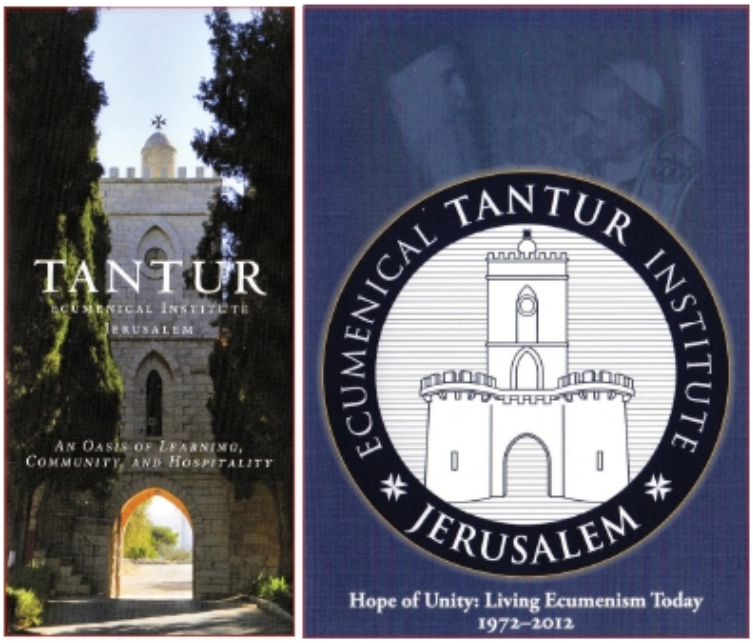
Fig. 18: Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras I on a stamp from Jordan (issued 18th Septemer 1967) with King Hussein of Jordan in the centre.



Fig. 19: Photo from the historic encounter on a stamp from Paraguay (issued 30th July 1964).

Only a small plot on the grounds remains with the Order of Malta: a 90-strong grove of olive trees provides oil for the Order's lamp at the Holy Sepulchre.

In 1982 the *Memorial Residence Home*, a retirement home, was built there, as a first part of a long-term project to provide for the local population. Plans exist for a nursing home for the Christian population with 90 places for the elderly and disabled.



Figs. 20 and 20a: "Hope For Unity: Living Ecumenism Today" Title page of a brochure of the Ecumenical Institute Tantur (left) and a postcard with the coat of arms of the institute in Jerusalem (right).



Fig. 21: The successor organisation of the hospital of the Order on Tantur hill: the "Project Philermos" – a home for the elderly, administered by the Order of Malta in Switzerland.



Fig. 22: Tantur today: only the roadhouse remains from the original buildings.[15]

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15 Source: The British Trust for Tantur: http://www.tanturbritishtrust.org.uk.

The Mystery of the 'Habbaniya Provisionals'

by Rainer Fuchs (FRPSL, AIJP)[1]

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From time to time you are surprised by things of which you have never heard of before, despite collecting an area for a long time. For me that was the case with the so-called 'Habbaniya Provisionals,' which I present here.

To understand the history and background of these stamps I have to explain the quite complex circumstances surrounding Habbaniya. I'll make it as concise as possible, but as elaborate as necessary. Nevertheless, the story is very interesting in any case, even for collectors who are not interested in the stamps and postal history of the Middle East.

The History of the Habbaniya Base

In Habbaniya, a small city in Iraq, situated around 90 km west of Baghdad on the banks of the eponymous lake, a *Royal Air Force* base was inaugurated on 19th October 1936 by the British Armed forces. The base had initially been named *R.A.F. Dhibban,* but was renamed on 1st May 1938 *R.A.F. Habbaniya*. There are covers in either name, but in fact both designations refer to the same military establishment.



Fig.1: Map of Habbaniya and surroundings.[2]



Fig. 2: Insignia of RAF Habbaniya.[3]

R.A.F. Habbaniya was very extensive in size and equipped with a hospital, several staff quarters, dining-halls, swimming pools, cinemas, a theatre, tennis courts and riding stables, even a sailing club was available to staff. Because the base had its own power-plant as well as a water and sewage treatment plant, it was in these aspects totally independent from any outside supply.

Situated inside the base were the quarters for the civil staff and their families, referred to as "civil cantonment." Water taken from the river Euphrates enabled the irrigation of lawns, flowerbeds and even a botanical garden. After the end of World War II the families of the British personnel lived at

1 A German version of this article was originally published in *Michel Rundschau* in 2015.
2 Source: Skeet, Michael: *The Battle for RAF Habbaniya, Maps*. http://www.skeetww2.co.uk/memap.html.
3 Source: *The Official Unit Badge (Crest) of RAF Habbaniya*. Wikimedia Commons. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RAF_Habbaniya_Unit_Badge.jpg. Licence: British Crown Copyright.

the base and a school was opened.[4] The base itself, without considering the airport, was surrounded by a fence with a length of 11 km,[5] which gives an impression on the dimensions of the establishment. It was basically a self-contained small city, clearly demonstrated by the plans shows further below (see *figs. 22–23* on page 17).

The airport itself was located outside the fenced base. It was very well equipped and in later years an important transit point for flights carried out by (amongst others) *British Overseas Airways Corporation* (BOAC). The base remained in operation until 31st May 1959 and was given up by the British following the July 1958 revolution in Iraq. The base was taken over by the Iraqi Air Force and, until recently, was operated as an important air base under the name al-Taqaddum.[6]

The Historical Background[7]

After the end of World War I, the Iraqi Kingdom was granted to Great Britain as a Mandated Area by the League of Nations. The Mandate terminated in 1932 and relation betweens both countries were settled by the 1930 Anglo-Iraqi Treaty.[8] The British occupation between 1917 and 1932 maintained British paramountcy and installed an Arab king: Faisal I. This had the effect that Iraqi nationalists opposed the king and the Anglophile policies of the government. This led to several attempted coups between 1936 and 1941. Within the Iraqi military, resistance coalesced in the groupings "Circle of Seven" and "Golden Square."

In the political arena, Anti-British forces were led by the former Prime Minister of Iraq, Rashid Ali al-Gaylani.[9] Because of his political views, he had to step down several times from his political functions. In order to bolster support for their Anti-British ideas these forces cooperated with the German embassy. Iraq broke off diplomatic relations with Germany in 1939 after the outbreak of World War II, but had not severed its ties with Italy, which had entered the war against Great Britain in 1940. The British exercised a lot of pressure towards the Iraqi Government in order to ensure that diplomatic relations between Iraq and Italy were broken.

On 1st April 1941 a military coup by Arab-nationalist officers of the "Golden Square" group and politicians close to al-Gaylani took place with the goal to topple the Iraqi government and to end British influence. Prince ʿAbd al-Ilah,[10] who reigned for the still minor King Faisal II,[11] the so-called boy-king, was charged with violation of the constitution and harming national unity.

The rebels established a Government of National Defence and al-Gaylani called for the removal of the escaped prince and his replacement by Sharif Sharaf.[12] After Sharaf had been elected as new Regent, he named al-Gaylani as new Prime Minister and ordered him to create a new government.

The British side was very concerned about the changed situation in Iraq from the beginning due to the country's strategic importance. To test the new government's position and commitment towards the Anglo-Iraqi alliance, the British government asked for permission to land troops at Basra under

4 Pius, 2007, makes an estimate of the population in the 1950s: *"Of the eight or ten thousand inhabitants 60 to 65% only was Assyrian and the rest were Kurds, Arabs, Armenians, Indians, Pakistanis, Yezidis, etc. The British personnel with their families (which are not included in the above figure) living in RAF Station part of Habbaniya was only 1,200 to 1,500."*

5 Around 7 miles.

6 Longer runways were built in 1952 further south to the original Habbaniya airfield. See Wikipedia article: Al-Taqaddum Air Base.

7 Based on the German Wikipedia article Militärputsch im Irak 1941.

8 Preceded by the 1922 Anglo-Iraqi Treaty.

9 Rašīd ʿĀlī al-Kailānī, 1892–28.08.1965.

10 ʿAbd al-Ilah, 1913–14.07.1958, Regent of Iraq, 1939–1953.

11 Fayṣal, 2.05.1935–14.07.1958, reigned Iraq as King Faisal II (ath-thānī), 1939–1958.

12 A Hashemite prince, cousin to King Faisal II. See p. 103 in Tripp, Charles: *A History of Iraq*. 3rd ed. CUP: 2007. ISBN: 978-0-521-70247-8.

the pretext that these would be transferred to Palestine. On the basis of bilateral treaties, al-Gaylani would not be in a position to simply reject this request. Under pressure from the officers of the "Golden Square," he issued pre-requisites for the landing of the troops, like their immediate transfer to Palestine. The actual goal of the British, however, was a permanent military presence in Basra for which further troops had already been designated. The first troops landed on 18th April 1941 without any problems, but the British also alarmed their airbase in Habbaniya, against which the Iraqi government immediately raised protest. In reaction, Iraq moved substantial troops and from on 30th April occupied the hills around Habbaniya.



Fig. 3: Censored cover from Habbaniya to South Africa, 29.04.1941, the day before the siege of Habbaniya started. On reverse transit postmarks Baghdad and Basra, each dated 18.07.1941. It appears that the cover was stuck due to the siege for about 50 days at the Iraqi Post Office at Habbaniya. Only after the siege and the re-start of the Iraqi postal service it was transported to Baghdad for onward transport.

Iraq demanded that the British stop their flights and troop movements, and in response the British demanded the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops. As this was not adhered to, the British Ambassador in Iraq, Kinahan Cornwallis, ordered attacks against the Iraqi troops and airports, starting on 2nd May. The Iraqi troops were taken by surprise and suffered severe losses of troops and material. In parallel, British troops based in Trans-Jordan had been alarmed and prepared for an invasion of Iraq.

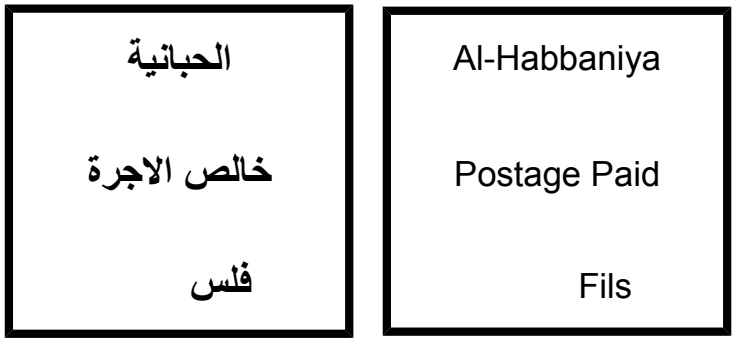
To support anti-British forces in Iraq, the German government upon instigation by diplomat Fritz Grobba[13] decided to supply weapons and military support. Due to the long distance, the latter could only be accomplished by fighter airplanes for which the *Luftwaffe* created the special unit "*Sonderstab F.*" In coordination with France,[14] 20 German and 12 Italian fighter planes were moved via Syria to Iraq on 6th May 1941. Large number of weapons and material from Syrian holdings were transported overland into Iraq. But due to the preparation for *Unternehmen Barbarossa,*[15] Germany was not very keen to be engaged unprepared in a larger open conflict with the British.

13 Fritz Konrad Ferdinand Grobba, né Arthur Borg, 18.07.1886–2.09.1973, German Ambassador to Iraq 1932–1939.
14 The Vichy Regime.
15 "Operation Barbarossa" in English, the German Army code name for the attack on Russia on 22.06.1941.

Despite Iraqi troops outnumbering the British, they were quickly overrun with the help of troop enforcements from Trans-Jordan. Within a few days, the British took Fallujah and reached Baghdad. The limited means of weapons and aid provided by the Axis powers could not challenge the air superiority of the British. The attack on Baghdad started on 27th May 1941 and within four days, the Iraqi government capitulated. Although ʿAbd al-Ilah (nominally as the regent) and a pro-British government were restored, the British effectively occupied Iraq until 1947.

The Habbaniya Provisionals

Communication and transport of mail to and from Habbaniya was carried out by aircraft. It is assumed that the stock of Iraqi stamps required for correspondence at the besieged air base was soon exhausted and the Postmaster prepared the 'Habbaniya Provisionals,' as they are now known. Production appears to have been by means of a single hand-stamp which was struck on covers on which the value of postage (denomination) was entered by the postal clerk in red ink.



Figs. 4–5: The inscriptions of the hand-stamp.

The author knows of 16 different denominations which are here shown in an English language publication for the first time. The denominations follow the values of the Iraqi definitive stamp series issued in April 1941 (MiNr. 97–118, SG 208–227). Only the high values of ½ Dinar and 1 Dinar (MiNr. 117–118, SG 228–229), for which there was hardly any postal use, are missing.



1 Fils (sic!)



2 Fils



3 Fils



4 Fils



5 Fils



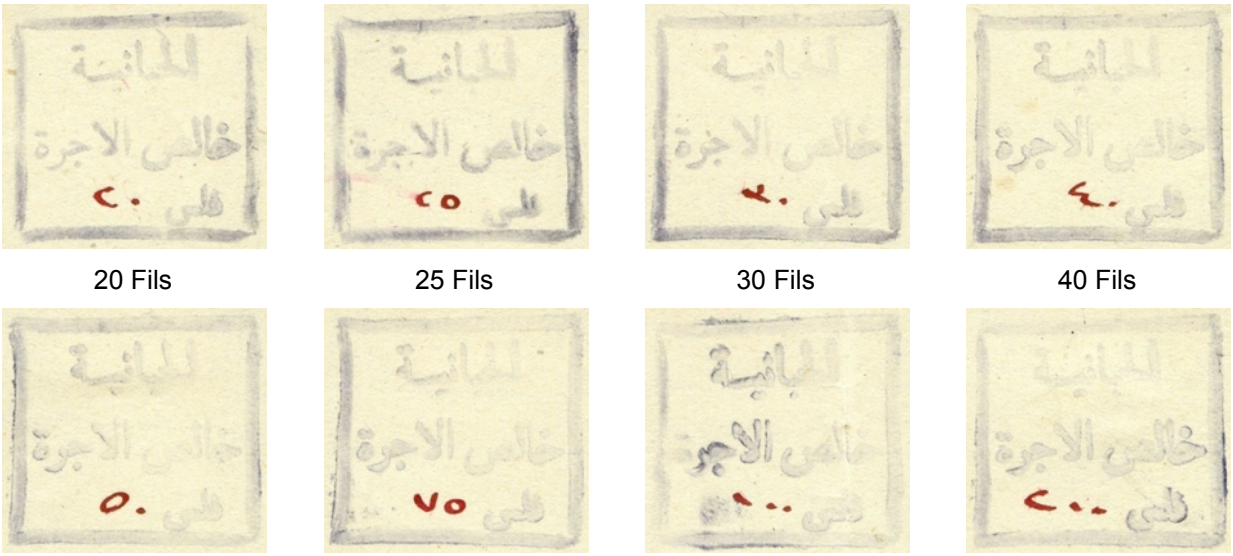
8 Fils



10 Fils



15 Fils



20 Fils | 25 Fils | 30 Fils | 40 Fils

50 Fils | 75 Fils | 100 Fils | 200 Fils

Figs. 6–21: The 16 known values as cut-outs.[16]

It appears that only **one** hand-stamp had been prepared; at least no obvious or striking differences are recognisable from examples seen. The varying breadths of the border-line and letters are certainly caused by differences in the way the hand-stamp, evidently made of rubber, has been struck.

The Two Post Offices at RAF Habbaniya

Importantly the base had two post offices which served different purposes and also used different stamps. Unfortunately, the few available maps of the base (see *figs. 22–23*) are not of best quality, nevertheless the details of these maps are going beyond the scope of this article. Several persons who had lived at the base at that time confirmed the existence and locations of both post offices:

- British RAF Post Office under the responsibility of the Royal Air Force, using British stamps.
- Postal address: *M.E.A.F. 19,* which later became *B.F.P.O. 61*.[17]
- Iraqi Post Office, using ordinary Iraqi stamps for correspondence of non-military personnel.

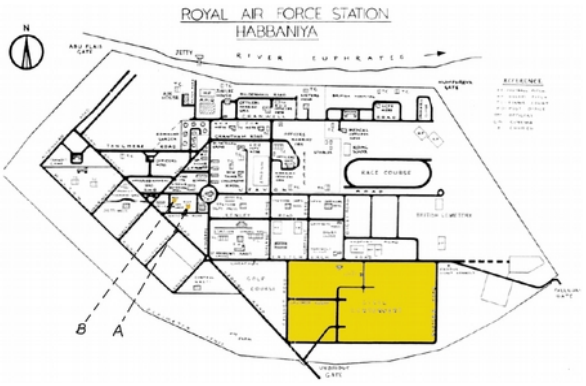


Fig. 22: Outline plan of RAF Habbaniya Base.[18] The "civil cantonment" is marked in orange. *A = RAF Post Officers; B = Iraqi Post Office.*

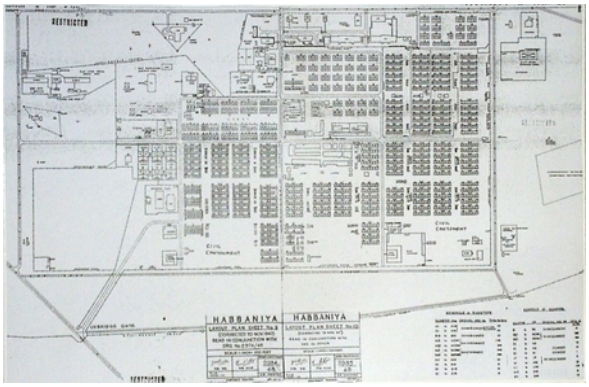


Fig. 23: Detailed plan of the "civil cantonment" of the RAF Habbaniya Base, giving an impression of the size of the base.[19]

16 Images taken from the David Feldman Autumn 2014 auction.
17 *M.E.A.F.* stands for Middle East Air Force; *B.F.P.O.* stands for British Forces Post Office.
18 Source: RAF Habbaniya Association, http://www.habbaniya.org/Maps.html.

Questions and Doubts

Why do the hand-stamp imprints only show Arabic text? In case they had been created and issued by the RAF Post Office, one could assume that they would have been at least bilingual English/Arabic, if not even English only. Especially since for military mail British stamps had been used. It is hard to imagine that a British Military Post Office would replace British stamps by such Arabic Provisionals.

Were these issues prepared by the Iraqi Post Office located at the base, of which the Postmaster sympathised with the rebels?

Are these only fantasy issues, i.e. *cinderellas*? Against the cinderella theory goes the fact that almost nothing is known about them. The creator of such fabrications usually produces large quantities and markets these extensively, as his only reason is profit-making.

I am not aware of any covers or fragments of covers, neither commercial nor philatelic, with these essentially *'postage paid'* hand-stamps. If any reader here has any images of covers or other postal material with these hand-stamps, or images of additional denominations or just any additional information on their use, the author would be most thankful to receive this.

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Dr. Christopher D. E. Morris, honorary secretary, webmaster, archivist, and editor of *RAF Habbaniya Association,* for much information received about the Habbaniya base. Dr. Morris lived on the base as a child with his parents: his father was the head of the civil cantonment.

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- Sandafayre, lot 3170 at sale no. 4249 (9–23.06.2015), seen at http://prestige.delcampe.at. The lot contained 11 values and was estimated at £1,500-1,800 (ca. 2,000–2,400 €).
- Sandafayre, lots 6646 (30f, valued at £100–150, ca. 130–200 €) and 6647 (20f, valued at £100–150, ca. 130–200 €) at auction 5429 (12.01.2016): http://www.sandafayre.com/searchresults.aspx?k=habbaniya.
- Pius, Mikhael K.: *Welcome to a Desolate Habbaniya*. In: Zinda Magazine. Online: http://www.zindamagazine.com/html/archives/2007/12.05.07/index_wed.php
- Various Wikipedia articles.

19 Map supplied by Dr. Christopher D. E. Morris of *RAF Habbaniya Association*.

The Registration Envelopes of Jordan

by Avo Kaplanian[1]

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In contrast to the large number of registration envelopes which have been issued under the British Mandate for Palestine, (Trans-) Jordan only knows a handful.[2] The first weren't issued until during the Thirties. These envelopes are not listed or mentioned in any catalogue or handbook. What I describe here is therefore the envelopes as far as they are known to me. All of these registration envelopes are without imprinted stamps, thus without denomination or value.

Three small, two medium and two large envelopes were printed for use by the public; a further two large envelopes intended for official use only by the various ministries and government agencies also exist.

The Small Envelopes

The small-sized envelopes are 15.6 cm long and 9.5 cm high, with a tolerance of ±2 to 3 mm in both directions. All envelopes are overprinted with both Arabic and English text and have a blue cross on the front and back side. The three small-sized envelopes can be distinguished as follows:

- **Small 1**: Larger Arabic text; longest Arabic text line is 7.5 cm; longest English text line is 6.0 cm; the backside flap is triangular (see *figs. 1* and *11*[3] for used copies of this type).
- **Small 2**: Smaller Arabic text; longest Arabic text line is 4.6 cm; longest English text line is 5.7 cm; the backside flap has rounded corners (see *fig. 2*).
- **Small 3**: Smaller Arabic text; longest Arabic text line is 5.0 cm; longest English text line is 5.9 cm; the backside flap has rounded corners (see *fig. 3*).

The Medium Envelopes

The medium-sized envelopes are 20.5 cm long and 12.5 cm high, also with a tolerance of ±2 to 3 mm in both directions. Here I distinguish two types:

- **Medium 1**: In terms of text and font this envelope is similar to 'Small 1;' longest Arabic text line is 10.5 cm; longest English text line is 6.0 cm; backside flap is triangular; there's a comma after the word "it" in the fourth English line (see *fig. 5*).
- **Medium 2**: In terms of text and font this can be compared with the envelope 'Small 2;' longest Arabic text line is 7.7 cm; longest English text line is 5.8 cm; backside flap has rounded corners; dot instead of a comma after the word "it" in the fourth English line (see *fig. 6*).

1 Translated by Tobias Zywietz, with assistance from Willi Pijnenburg, Tom van Es, and Dick Scheper. This is a revised compilation of two articles published in "Al-Barīd" (the journal of *Filatelistische contactgroep van de Islamitische wereld*, FCIW) in 2005 and 2006.

2 Arthur M. Hochheiser describes in his book *Postal Stationery of the Palestine Mandate* of 1984 a total of 34 different types, all issued between 1921 and 1947.

3 Figures 11a and 11b are shown courtesy of Tobias Zywietz.



Fig. 1: Used example of Jordanian Registration Envelope type **Small 1**.
AMMAN REGISTERED / A / 12 AP 1937 to Vancouver, Canada. Registered Amman 365.
Franking: 46 mils.

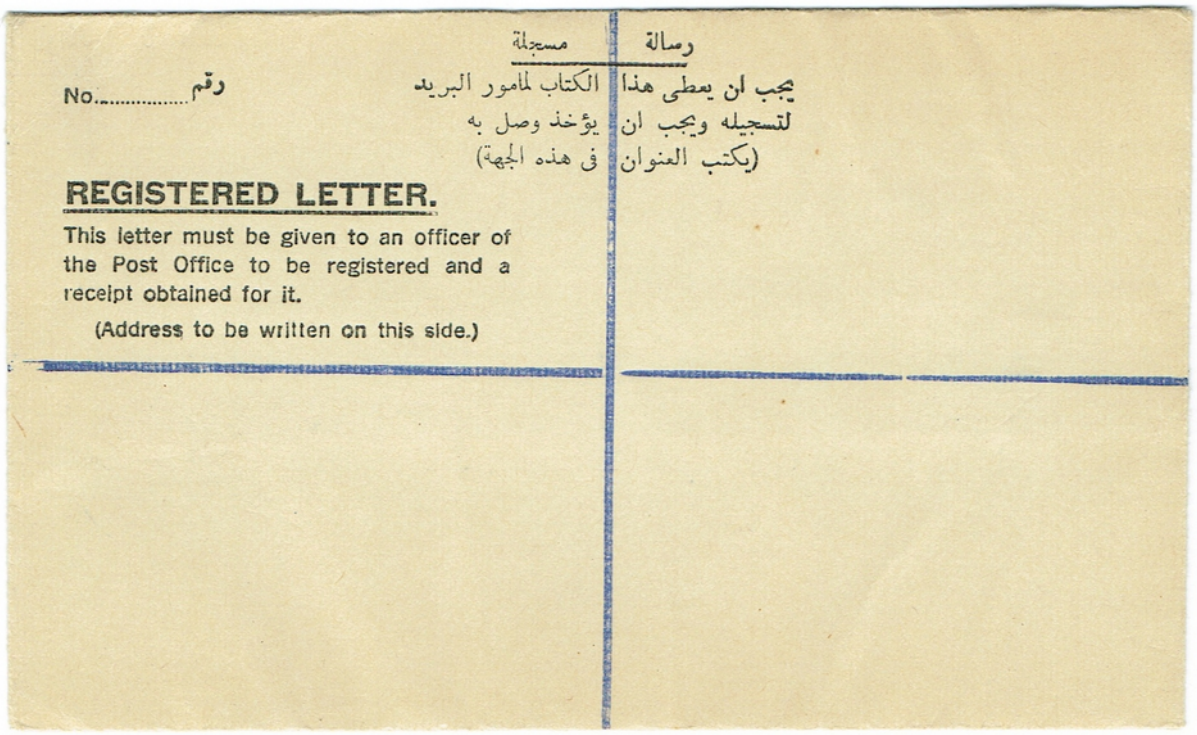


Fig. 2: Jordanian Registration Envelope type **Small 2**.

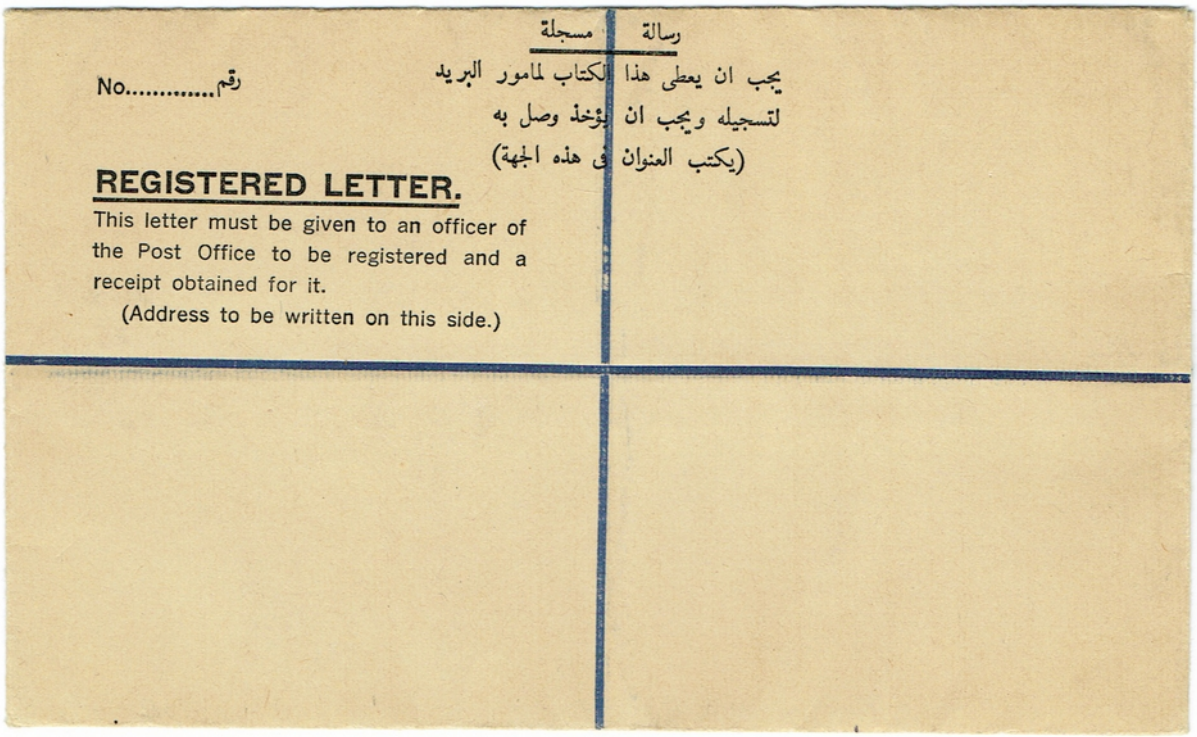


Fig. 3: Jordanian Registration Envelope type **Small 3**.

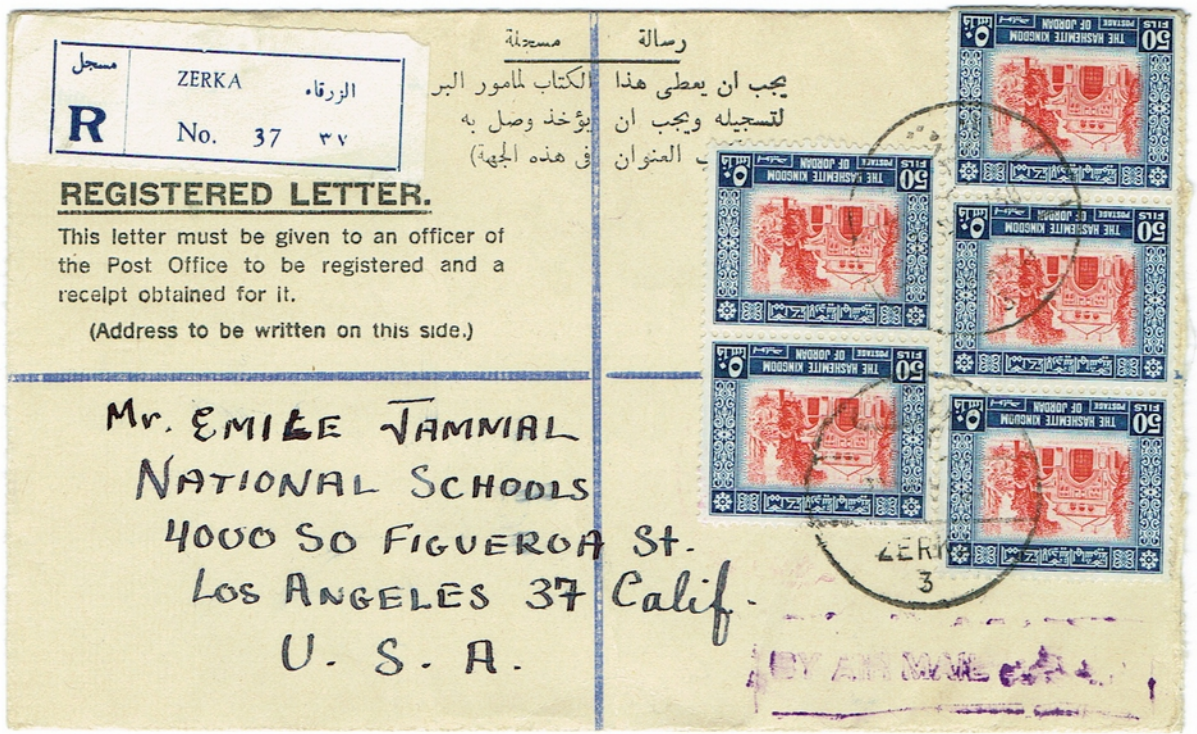


Fig. 4: Used example of Jordanian Registration Envelope type **Small 2**.
ZERKA / 3 / [?] to Los Angeles, USA. Registered Zerka 37. Airmail.
Franking: 250 fils.



Fig. 5: Used example of Jordanian Registration Envelope type **Medium 1**. JERUSALEM / ? / .to Cairo. Registered Jerusalem 1 4958. Franking: 100 mils + 50 fils Palestine Aid.
(image size reduced to 75%)

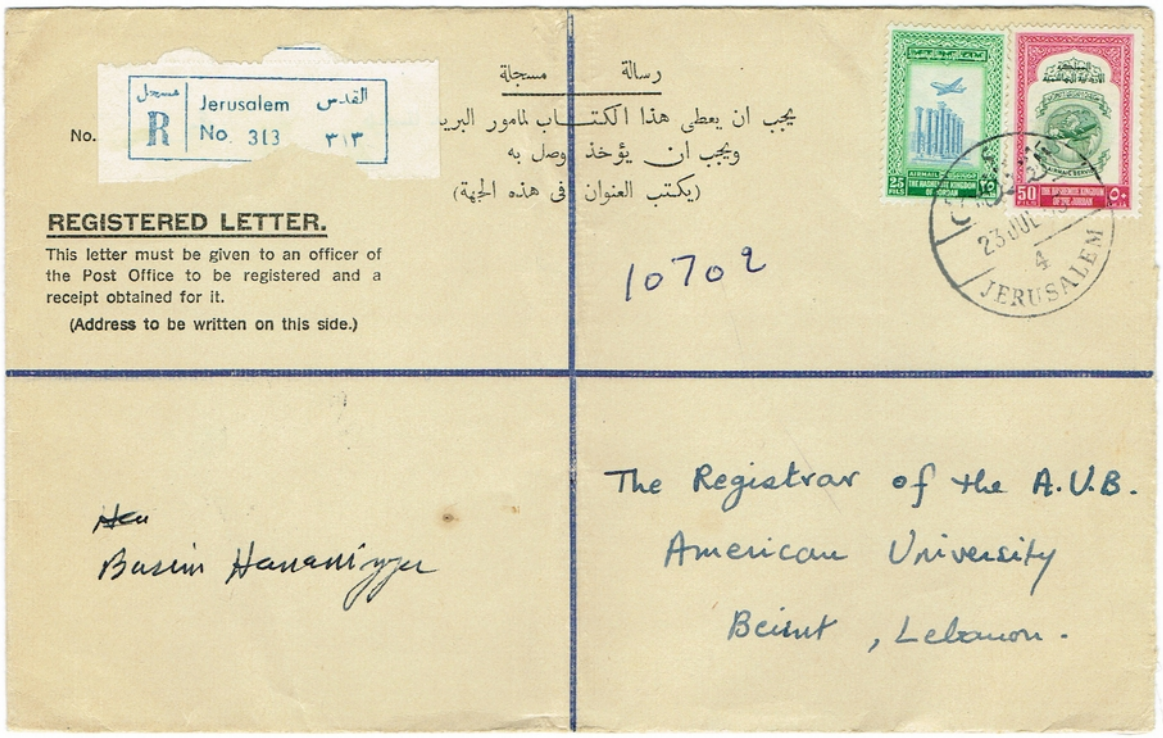


Fig. 6: Used example of Jordanian Registration Envelope type **Medium 2**. JERUSALEM 4 / 23 JUL 55 to Beirut, Lebanon. Registered Jerusalem 313. Franking: 75 fils.
(image size reduced to 75%)

The Large Envelopes

Until 2006 I had never seen these two large envelopes before, even though I've been collecting postage stamps and postal documents of this area for many years. I had found a new, larger envelope on eBay and won the auction. A friend of mine in London sent me a copy of yet another larger envelope, bearing a different font.

These larger envelopes are 29 cm long and 15.2 cm wide with a tolerance of ±2 to 3 mm in both directions.

- **Large 1**: In terms of text and font is this is equal to the first small and medium sized envelopes listed as "Small 1" and "Medium 1" (see *fig. 7*).
- **Large 2**: This has the same font and text as envelopes "Small 2" and "Medium 2." Like the smaller sizes, these big registration envelopes are also without any imprinted stamps (see *fig. 8*).

The Official Use Large Envelopes

In addition to these five envelopes which were intended to be used by the public, we know of two large envelopes which were intended only for official use by the various ministries and government agencies.

The text of both is almost the same but the blue crosses on the front and back are much broader (1.3 cm). The flaps of the two envelopes are rectangular and are located at the left of the front side. They are provided with three small holes for the possible use of a fastener.

In *Fig. 9* we see the front of the smaller of these two large-sized envelopes (shown here in reduced size). This is 28 cm long and 20.3 cm high. The second envelope is 38 cm long and 23 cm high and has on both horizontal sides a 4 cm wide fan-folder (*fig. 10*).

Further Research

As mentioned, I describe here the envelopes that are known to me. They are not listed in any catalogue or manual. This is a first systematic attempt to classify them. Should any of our readers have other types in his or her possession, please report it directly to me or to the editor.

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Fig. 7:[4] Used example of Jordanian Registration Envelope type Large 1. JERUSALEM / 16 AU 53 to Athens, Greece. Registered Jerusalem 12. Airmail. Franking: 400m+100f.
(image size reduced to 75%)

4 Different cover to the one shown in the original 2006 article.



Fig. 8: Used example of Jordanian Registration Envelope type Large 2. BETHLEHEM 1 / 6 APR59 to Los Angeles, USA. Registered Bethlehem 741. Franking: 680f.
(image size reduced to 75%)

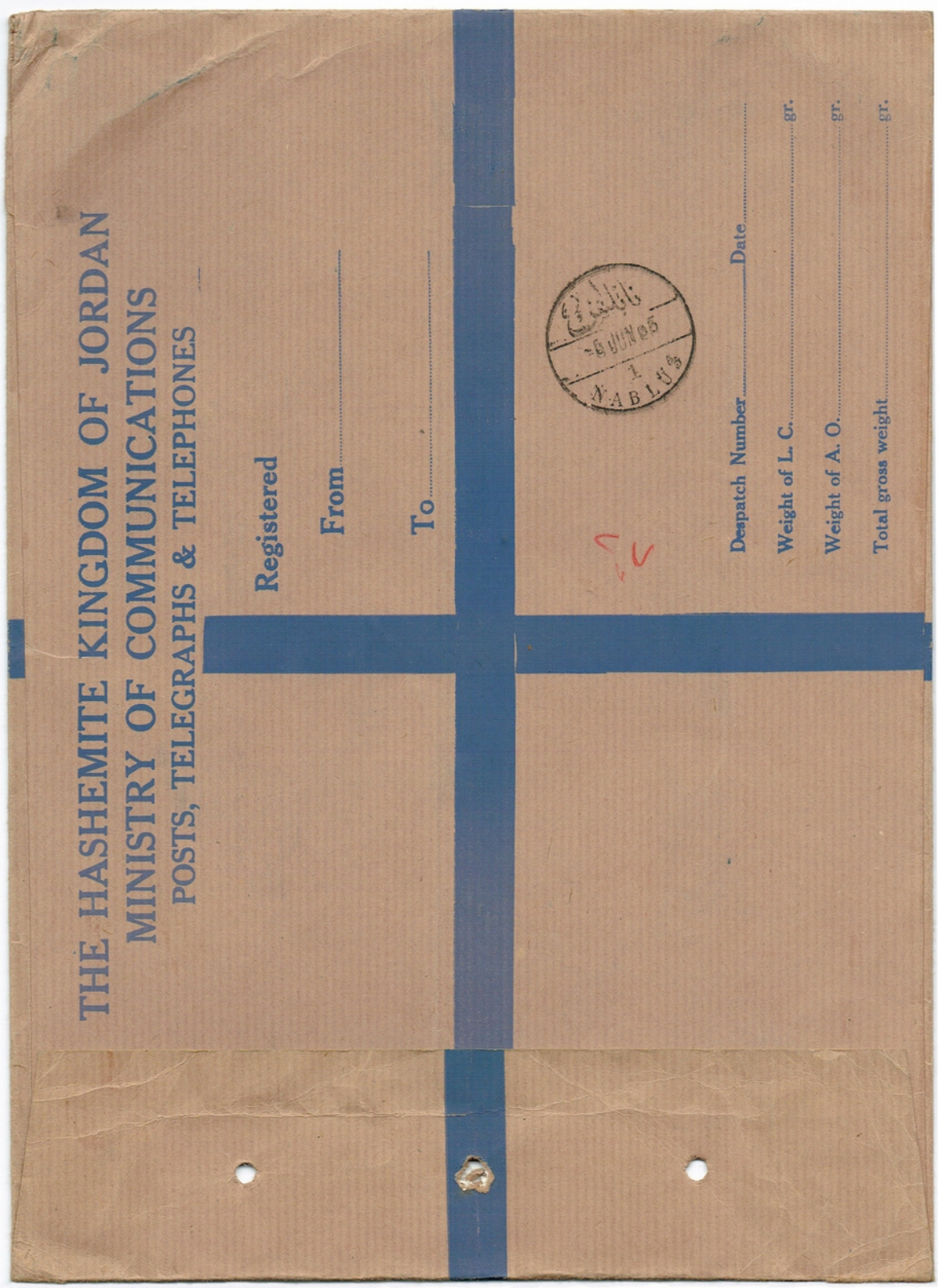


Fig. 9: Example of Jordanian Official Registration Envelope type 1.
Postmark: NABLUS / 1 / -6 JUN 65.
(image size reduced to 75%)



Fig. 10:[5] Used example of Jordanian Official Registration Envelope type 2. Postmark: NABLUS / 1 / 19 MAY 67, sent to Arraba. Registered Nablus 498. *(image size reduced to 55%)*

5 Different cover to the one shown in the original 2005 article.



Figs. 11a and 11b:[6] Front and reverse of a Registration envelope, type **Small 1** (155 × 97 mm).
Sent from Beit Jala to Jerusalem: BEIT JALA / 20 NO / 51. Registered Beit Jala 68.
Franking: 25 mils Palestine + 13 mils obligatory tax.
Two arrival marks on the reverse from Jerusalem 21.11.1951.

Note: P.O. Box 4040 in Jerusalem belonged to the philatelist and trader Akram E. Kawar.

6 From the collection of Tobias Zywietz.

The 1999 Christmas Block of the Palestinian National Authority

by Tobias Zywietz

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Palestine issues Christmas stamps fairly regular since 1995, as was the case in 1999. Particularly emphasised were the official celebrations "Bethlehem 2000" with a whole number of stamp series during 1998 to 2000. The actual Christmas stamps for 1999 (*Zobbel 126–136 = MICHEL MiNr. 126–136*) present a number of peculiarities. In this article I am going to concentrate solely on the block (miniature sheet) of that issue, which contains one stamp: *Zobbel 136* (*MiNr. 136*).

While the other stamps of this series were printed in the usual sheets-of-ten (5×2), the highest value of 2,000 Fils (about 2.40 €) was issued exclusively as a block-of-four within a sheetlet sized 113¼ × 142 mm. The stamps themselves measure 36¼ × 51mm and are perforated Ks 13¼. All stamps have gold foil embossed nimbuses and other ornaments and were printed at *Cartor Security Printing* in La Loupe, France.

In the booklet that was issued in parallel (*Zobbel MH 001 and 001b, MiNr. MH 1*) the designer is named as M.J. Gelamur. He chose the nativity scene as motif: a detail from the fresco *"Natività di Gesù"* (1303–1305) by Italian Renaissance artist *Giotto di Bondone* (1266–1337).[1] The fresco, sized 185 × 200 cm, is located in the *Cappella degli Scrovegni* (Scrovegni Chapel)[2] in Padua.

Giotto at the Scrovegni Chapel[3]

Around 1305 Giotto executed his most influential work, the painted decoration of the interior of the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua. Enrico degli Scrovegni commissioned the chapel to serve as a family worship and burial space, even though his parish church was nearby; its construction caused some consternation among the clerics at the Eremitani church next door. This chapel is externally a very plain building of pink brick which was constructed next to an older palace that Scrovegni was restoring for himself. The palace, now gone, and the chapel were on the site of a Roman arena, for which reason it is commonly known as the Arena Chapel.

It has also been speculated that Enrico commissioned the chapel as a penitence for his sin of usury (i.e. charging interest for lending money), which at the time was considered unjust. In fact, Dante himself accused Enrico's father of it and condemned him in his *Divine Comedy*. The presence of Enrico near the center of *The Final Judgement*, handing the Arena Chapel to the Three Marys, on the virtuous side of the judgement and not with the other usurers (shown hanging by the strings of their money bags on the opposite side) may also be seen as proof of his repentance.

The theme is Salvation, and there is an emphasis on the Virgin Mary, as the chapel is dedicated to the Annunciation and to the Virgin of Charity. As is common in the decoration of the medieval period in Italy, the west wall is dominated by the Last Judgement. On either side of the chancel are complementary paintings of the Angel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary, depicting the Annunciation. This scene is incorporated into the cycles of *The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary* and *The Life of Christ*.

The source for *The Life of the Virgin* is the *Golden Legend* of Jacopo da Voragine while *The Life of Christ* draws upon the *Meditations on the Life of Christ* by the Pseudo-Bonaventura. The frescoes are more than

1 See Wikipedia: Giotto di Bondone.
2 Also known as the Arena Chapel. See Wikipedia: Cappella degli Scrovegni.
3 Excerpts from Wikipedia: Giotto di Bondone. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License.

mere illustrations of familiar texts, however, and scholars have found numerous sources for Giotto's interpretations of sacred stories.

The cycle is divided into 37 scenes, arranged around the lateral walls in three tiers, starting in the upper register with the story of Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Virgin and continuing with the story of Mary. The life of Jesus occupies two registers. *The Last Judgmen*t fills the entire pictorial space of the counter-façade. The top right hand tier deals with the lives of Mary's parents, the left with her early life, and the middle tier with the early life and miracles of Christ. The bottom tier on both sides is concerned with the Passions of Christ. Below the narrative scenes in colour, Giotto also painted the allegories of seven Virtues and their counterparts in monochrome grey. The monochrome frescoes appear as marble statues.

Much of the blue in the fresco has been worn away by time. This is because Enrico degli Scrovegni ordered that, because of the expense of the pigment ultramarine blue used, it should be painted on top of the already dry fresco (*secco fresco*) to preserve its brilliance.



Fig. 1: "Natività di Gesù" by Giotto di Bondone.[4]

4 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Licence: Public Domain.

The special feature of this sheetlet is the numerator (margin counter or sheet counter) sprayed by inkjet printer onto the right-hand side of field position 2. Such use of inkjet printing has been known e.g. in Germany since 1996 from numerators on the back of coil and ATM stamps, but is used elsewhere as well.



Fig. 2: Zobbel 136 Sheetlet.



Fig. 3: Zobbel 136 Sheetlet I.

The five digit counter, made out of small dots runs vertically from top to bottom. As such, all of this is not really anything extraordinary, were it not that on some sheetlets this numerator is missing:



Fig. 4: Detail from the sheetlet *with numerator.*



Fig. 5: Detail from the sheetlet without numerator.

This variety is relatively rare: in ten years of market observation, I could only find three offers: in January 2013 on Delcampe (5 €), in February 2014 on eBay (5 €) and in July 2014 again at eBay (39.95 €). The latter offer came from the USA, the other two from France: in both those cases the seller probably hadn't recognised the rarity or the variety at all. The average price of the 'normal' sheetlet is about 9,10 €, but bargains are possible from to time at 3 € or even below.

As no official figures about print-runs for any Palestinian stamps issued before 2008 have ever been published, it would be nice to figure out how many of these sheetlets were actually printed. Nothing easier than that, one might say: simply look for the highest known counter and round appropriately. For about five years I registered not just the price of public offers, but also the counters of each individual sheetlet I came across. The smallest number is 00441 (found on an FDC), the highest is 37555 (found **/MNH), but in-between these two extremes, the numbers occurring are actually distributed in a rather irregular fashion:

00001–00999	2	on FDC only
04000–04999	8	only MNH
05000–05999	2	on FDC only
06000–09999	12	only MNH
10000–10999	2	only used
11000–14999	5	only MNH
15000–15500	3	on FDC only
15500–19999	7	only MNH
20000–29999	3	only MNH
30000–39999	10	only MNH

To make any statistically valid statement is difficult given the small number of instances recorded (54), but based on the distribution I suspect that there are not 40,000 but only 30,000 sheetlets:

- not a single copy in-between 19000 and 28000
- numerous copies in-between 29000 and 38000

It seems to me that the counter has simply been raised by 10,000 when it reached 19000. A graphical representation of the number of instances registered per cohort of a thousand demonstrates this visually:

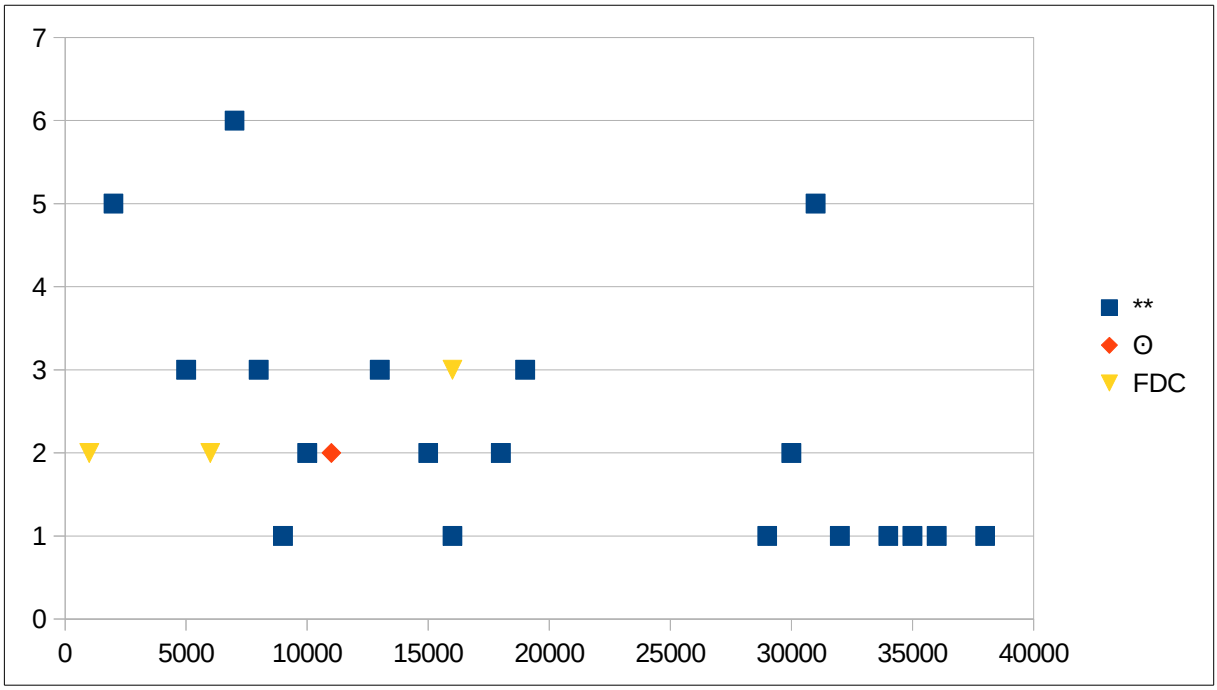


Fig. 6: Number of instances registered per cohort of a thousand.

It's even more difficult to assess the numbers for the other two states of condition:

- sheetlets on FDC: 2,500
- cancelled sheetlets: 1,000

Germany's MICHEL catalogue has not noticed this variant, or if it has, ignores it: there are of course different standards for notability of varieties in a standard overseas catalogue as opposed to MICHEL's specialised catalogues covering Germany. MICHEL's policy on special features and variants of Palestinian stamps was one reason why I had to introduce a separate numbering system on my website.



Fig. 7: FDC with special first day cancel. Numerator on the sheetlet: 00500.

The same motif from Giotto's fresco has been used on other PNA stamps, but with differences to denomination, border and inscription colour, as well as the positioning of inscriptions:[5]



Zobbel 126	Zobbel 127	Zobbel 128	Zobbel 129	Zobbel 153
200 f	200 f	280 f	280 f	2,000 f
black / black	silver / silver	white / white	silver / silver	- / white

Figs. 8–12: The various PNA stamps with Giotto's nativity scene.

5 Cf. Zywietz, Tobias: *Guide to the Cartor Christmas and Easter Stamps:* www.zobbel/stamp/pna_21.htm.

World Cultural Heritage Destroyed
Part 2: Assur, Niniveh, Hatra, Bosra

by Dietrich Ecklebe (AIJP)[1]

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Such or similar headlines appear in almost every newspaper every day for months now. In television reports masked members of "Islamic State" destroy millennia-old works of art with pickaxes and other tools.

The destruction of *UNESCO World Heritage Sites*[2] is nothing new. During the Yugoslav Wars following that state's breakup Dubrovnik was bombed. The Taliban blew up the Buddhist sacred site of Bamiyan in Afghanistan. Islamists destroyed precious manuscripts in Timbuktu (Mali) and the Syrian city of Aleppo fell victim to bombardment by Assad's troops. But the atrocities of "Islamic State" surpass anything seen before.

One can only hope that Palmyra and Bosra are spared.[3] For Nineveh and Hatra any help comes too late now. Furthermore "Islamic State" sells antiques on a large scale in order to finance its war. As the artworks from the places described here are not for sale under regular circumstances, one has to conclude that there are very wealthy people who finance "Islamic State" and thus the death of thousands of innocent people just to be able to store ancient art in their own vaults. It's laudable that UNESCO wants to ensure that such crimes are to be punished as war crimes.

The barbaric terrorist campaign of "Islamic State" is not only directed against the people of the Middle East but wants to wipe out the history and traditions of entire peoples through the destruction of cultural monuments that belong to the great works of mankind. The fanatics of "Islamic State" justify this by "holy war" (*jihad)* that is called for in the Qur'an.

They simply overlook that Mohammed already admitted other religions and guaranteed their members freedom of belief. Jews and Christians were regarded "people of the book," like Muslims. All three religions worship the same persons, like Abraham, and Islam considers Jesus a prophet. The first Caliphs, the successors of Mohammed, created the "house of peace" concept with a protective status for non-Muslims, because it was recognised that a coexistence of Muslims with non-Muslims was a necessity.[4]

Today's Islamists, however, have moved away from these findings and teachings of the Qur'an and of early Islam. They call for *jihad* so as to find an explanation for their terrorism and to win new followers. The last few decades have brought about several of these islamist movements, "Islamic State," currently covers Iraq and Syria with a campaign of destruction. All dissenting people are mercilessly persecuted or killed. This surpasses in its brutality all other such movements by far. They stop at nothing, not even the destruction of the Middle East's cultural heritage.

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1 Translation and footnotes by Tobias Zywietz. The original German article was published in the July 2015 edition of "philatelie." Reprinted with kind permission of both author and "philatelie." The first part of this article appeared in The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1 (2015), pp. 47–51.

2 See references in *Further Reading* on p. 41.

3 The original German article was written in May 2015.

4 In Arabic *dār as-salam,* or more common *dār al-islam* / دار الإسلام mean countries where Muslims can practice their religion as the ruling sect and where other religions are to be tolerated; its antonym is "house of war" or *dār al-harb* / دار الحرب. The *dhimma* / ذمة is the protected status of non-Muslims. See also Wikipedia on the topic.

If you look at an archaeological map of Iraq, you see that there is hardly any area in this country that does not have rich archaeological finds (see *fig. 1*).

Among these are archaeological sites which date back to the early days of the history of statehood. The Garden of Eden was, according to the Bible, in Iraq. From here, Abraham set out on his journey through the Middle East. Here the world's first cities and states emerged and the first codes of law originate. Did you know that when you use the phrase "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" you quote directly from the laws of Babylonian king Hammurabi,[5] dated to around 1750 B.C.E? And here the first great empires of the earth arose: Akkad, Babylonia, and Assyria.

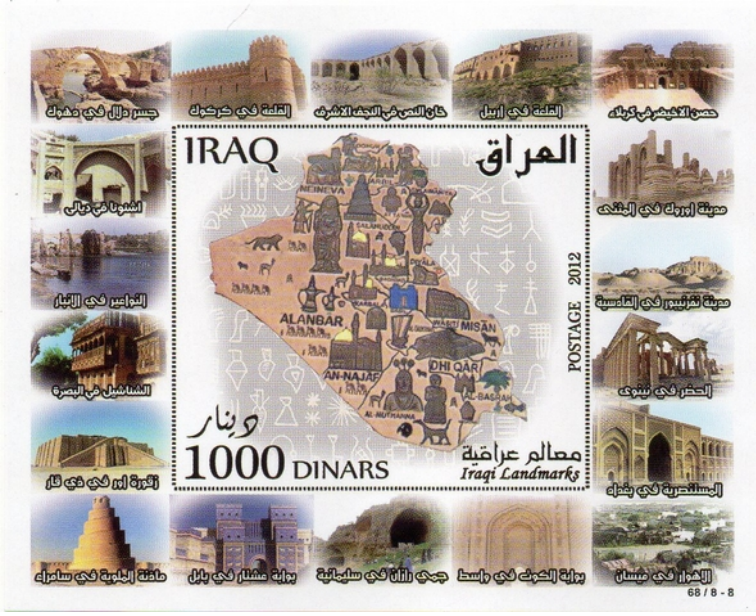


Fig. 1: The map of Iraq is full of archaeological sites and historical landmarks.

Assur and Nineveh: Centres of the Assyrian Empire

From the 14th to the 11th century B.C.E., the so-called middle-Assyrian age, Assyria began to regain its supremacy over Mesopotamia. The name of the kingdom is derived from its capital Aššur on the upper Tigris. The town has been inhabited since the third millennium B.C.E. The rulers used mainly prisoners of war deported to Assyria as construction workers. Tiglath-Pileser[6] left some inscriptions that equal today's propaganda of "Islamic State" in some respects:

> *"He slit open the wombs of pregnant women, pierced the infants; He cut off the heads of the mighty men; In the smoke of their country, the warriors died; [...] To rubble the country sinks that is fighting against Aššur."*

In that age, huge palaces emerged. The walls were covered with beautiful reliefs, often made of alabaster and then attached to the walls. The rulers immortalised primarily themselves in these reliefs and presented their deeds of war.

From the 9th century B.C.E. Assyria began to unify all of Mesopotamia under its rule. Soon the entire Middle East was in the hands of the Assyrians, including Egypt. The power of the Assyrian Empire reached its climax in the period 750–622 B.C.E.

5 King Hammurabi reigned 1792–1750 B.C.E.
6 King Tukultī-apil-Ešarra or Tiglath-Pileser I reigned 1114–1076 B.C.E.

Kalḫu was built by Ashurnasirpal II[7] as a new capital. It was excavated in parts of Nimrud.[8] The usurpator Sargon II[9] built himself another capital after 1717 B.C.E.: Dur-Sharrukin.[10] His son Sennacherib[11] made Nineveh[12] his capital: "a palace without rival."

Typical for all the palaces in these residences are the alabaster reliefs on the walls. Large-sized depictions of the rulers dominate the scenes. The kings are shown as strong war heroes, as successful hunters, or slaying their enemies. They always wear mighty beards and opulent robes reaching down to the ground. Winged creatures, as depicted, supported the battle of the rulers.







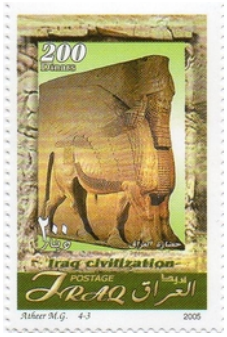
Figs. 2–4: The reliefs are very similar throughout all Assyrian places.

All palaces are heavily fortified. At the entrance gates statues, so-called *lamassus,* rise: large hybrid creatures with the body of a bull and a human head, similar to the king's. Furthermore, these huge figures also possess wings.

The fighters of "Islamic State" showed the destruction of the treasures of Nineveh in their video messages. Aššur has been a *UNESCO World Heritage Site* since 2003.[13]









Figs. 5–8: Lamassus guard the entrances of palaces in Kalḫu (Nimrud), Dur-Sharrukin, and Nineveh.

7 King Aššur-nāṣir-apli reigned 883–859 B.C.E.
8 Situated about 30 km south-east of Mossul.
9 King Šarru-kīn II reigned 722–705 B.C.E.
10 Dur Šarrukin is situated about 15 km north-east of Mossul.
11 King Sîn-aḫḫe-eriba reigned 705–681/680 B.C.E.
12 Ninia or Ninuwa, situated in the east of today's city of Mossul.
13 See UNESCO listing for Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat): http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1130.

Hatra: The Round Town

Hatra is also situated in northern Iraq, not far from Aššur. However, the city dates back to much more recent times: it reached its peak between the second century B.C.E. and third century C.E. At that time, the Parthians, an Iranian nomadic people, firmly ruled the Near East. At the same time, the Romans attacked the countries on the Mediterranean coast and their hinterlands. This led quite logically to conflicts between the two powers.

During power struggles between two pretenders to the Parthian throne, Crassus[14] seized his chances, but against the army of the Parthians and General Surena's cavalry he suffered a crushing defeat at Carrhae in 53 B.C.E.[15] However, the advances of the Parthian cavalry against Syria were also unsuccessful. They failed due to the solid fortifications of the cities.

These armed conflicts led to the emergence of strong frontier fortresses on both sides. Here the local population met with mercenary troops from many countries. The teachings and religions of Iran were able to mix with those of Rome. So it's not surprising that excavators found Jewish and Christian works side-by-side with monuments of Mithraism and the cults of Marduk Shamash in these border towns.

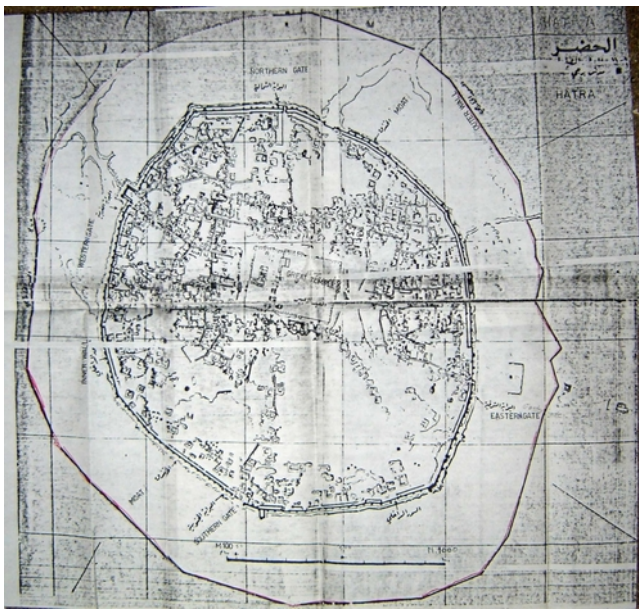


Fig. 9: Hatra town plan.[16]

Of the Parthian cities, Hatra is particularly well preserved. Hatra was the cult city of the Parthians: the city of the sun god Shamash. Aerial views show that the city has a nearly circular outline. The city wall has a diameter of two kilometres and is surrounded by an earthen embankment with a diameter of three kilometres. The city wall had four gates and 160 towers and was able to repeatedly withstand Roman attacks. The towers bore ballistas that could repel all enemies.

One tenth of the total area inside the city wall forms a 473 metre long and 322 metre wide rectangular enclosure, this "court" gave the city its name: in Aramaic *hatra* means an enclosed space or courtyard, but *hatra* also stands for Shamash. Thus it was the courtyard of the sun, which

14 Marcus Licinius Crassus (ca. 115–53 B.C.E.).
15 Today's Harran / حران in Turkey.
16 Map added by Tobias Zywietz. Source: http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/277/multiple=1&unique_number=309.

was considered a supreme deity. The most important temples rose within this enclosure. A huge hall with an *ashlar* annex, a so-called *iwan*-complex, formed the centre. This was surrounded by oriental and ancient temples. *Iwans* are rectangular halls that are open on the front side. They occur as palaces and temples, as well as in residential construction.

One of the ancient temples is the so-called 'Hellenistic temple,' even though that name is actually wrong: this temple is characterised by Roman rather than Greek influences. But it exemplifies that the cultures in Hatra coalesced.

The Parthians themselves were *philhellenes:* they used Greek as their official language and felt themselves to be successors of Alexander the Great and the *diadochi*. The temple was consecrated to the god Maran, one god in the triad of Hatra. Maran is the Arabic-Aramaic term for Shamash. The sun was revered by many names, even as the Greek Helios. The *cella* of the temple stands on a pedestal, which is surrounded by two rows of Corinthian columns.





Figs. 10–11: The so-called "Hellenistic temple" was built around 200 C.E.[17]

Just as the architecture of Hatra used elements of both Asian and European styles, this was also the case in sculpture. Numerous well-preserved sculptures were found in the city, mostly originating from the second century C.E. They are very realistic in style and offer a good insight into the fashions of that time. The 2.1 m high statue of Abbu, the daughter of Duspari[18] and wife to King Sanatruq II[19] is particularly striking. Thanks to the precise detail of the person depicted one knows that the statue had to be created shortly after 228 C.E.[20] The clothing suggests that it represents a person of high nobility: a high headdress is shrouded in a veil; a clasp on the left shoulder holds the folds of the *himation* together, the right hand is raised in greeting.









Figs. 12–15: The sculptures show a clearly antique influence.

17 Makinano, JoAnn: *Hatra-Ruins-2008-8* [photograph]. Source: Wikimedia Commons. Licence: public domain.
18 Duspari, or Dunari.
19 King Sanaṭrūq II reigned ca. 200–240/241 C.E.
20 238 C.E. according to A Survey of the Sculpture of Hatra. In: Mathiesen, 1993, pp. 73–77.

The statues of the kings do not follow Hellenistic ideal, they clearly show Asian stylistic elements: the kings are dressed in Asian style with caftan and breeches. The curly hair and the beards follow Assyrian and Achaemenid traditions.

The entire art of Hatra is determined by the coexistence of very different cultures. Sassanid king Shapur I[21] conquered the city in 240 C.E. and destroyed it. Hatra has never been repopulated and consequently remained perfectly preserved. As early as 1985 the city was included in *UNESCO's World Heritage List*.[22] Now, in 2015, it fell victim to the barbarism of "Islamic State."

Bosra: a Theatre as a Fortress

Bosra, today situated on the border of Syria and Jordan, looks back onto a long history. The Nabataeans, who ruled the area before the Romans and had their centre of power in the desert city of Petra, were able to expand their empire to Damascus in the 1st century C.E. They were the unrestricted kings of the caravans and secured their trade routes, especially on the so-called *Incense Road*. Only by 106 C.E. were the Romans able to triumph over the Nabataeans and integrated Bosra into their province of Arabia. Bosra became provincial capital and garrison of the Third Legion.

This resulted in a swift upsurge of the city's fortunes. Its development was also aided by the rapid expansion of Christianity: in the 3rd century Bosra had already become a bishop's see. Legend has it that it was here that the monk Bahīrā[23] instructed Mohammed in the teachings of Christianity. Mohammed received the order to spread Islam from him. At least that's what Mohammed's biographer Ibn Ishāq tells us.[24]

After the Romans had conquered the city, they immediately began to renovate and reorganise. They needed housing, because mercenaries were quickly followed by colonists, artisans and officials, and after a few decades, the population had risen to about 80,000.



Fig. 16: The Roman Theatre of Bosra.[25]

The theatre is amongst the most important facilities of a Roman city: "panem et circenses" meant that all Romans should have "bread and circuses." The theatre of Bosra offered space for 15,000 spectators. It has solid walls and numerous towers with crenels, which it owes to the Arabs, who

21 Shapur I (or Šābuhr) reigned 240–270 C.E.
22 See UNESCO listing at http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/277.
23 Sergius Bahīrā, or Sergius the Monk.
24 Differing versions exist in the biographies by Ibn Hisham, Ibn Sa'd al-Baghdadi, and Muhammad al-Tabari. Cf. also Peter the Venerable's account of 1141: *Summa totius haeresis Saracenorum*.
25 al-Rifai, Anas: *Syria Bousra* [photograph]. Source: Wikimedia Commons. Licence: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported.

used the theatre as a fortress. A low-lying orchestra was intended for the choir and even the first tiers are below ground level: this was to improve the structure's statics. Many issues concerning the construction of the theatre have not been solved yet. After the Arabs conquered Bosra in 634 C.E. the theatre was converted into a fortress: only one entrance was retained (all others were blocked) and battlement parapets line the inside. Thus, the city was successfully defended against attacks by the Crusaders.

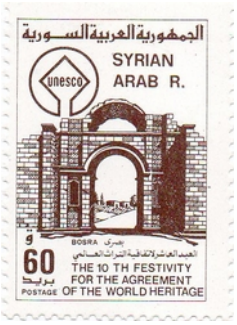






Figs. 17–19: The Roman Theatre is the main attraction of Bosra.

From Nabataean times an archway is still preserved. It marks the end of the city's main road: behind the arch it bends and leads to the seat of the Roman governor. Another such arch is at the other end of the road, a typical Roman street lined with colonnades runs between them.





Figs. 20–21: The Nabataean archway (*bab al-hawa*).

An underground warehouse, 106 metres long, shows that Bosra once must have been a prosperous trading town. Today, there's nothing left of that: few old buildings have been preserved and especially buildings from the Christian period have not been maintained. Bosra was designated a *UNESCO World Heritage Site* in 1980.[26]

26 See UNESCO listing at http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/22.

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Book Reviews

Bernardo Longo: The Lebanese Postmarks 1918–1945

reviewed by Rainer von Scharpen, FRPSL, AEP, AIJP

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Bernardo Longo: Gli annulli postali libanesi 1918–1945 = The Lebanese Postmarks 1918–1945 = Les cachets postaux libanais 1918–1945.

240 pages, glossy paper, mostly coloured illustrations, A4.

Price: 125 € (incl. p&p). Orders: Cedarstamps, P.O. Box 90-1826, Jdeidet El Matn, Beirut, Lebanon, info@cedarstamps.com

It is a pleasure to observe how a collecting area that has been neglected ever so long is brought to life thanks to some diligent publications. We are talking about Lebanon. Semaan Bassil treated the local French post offices, namely Beirut (2009) and Tripoli (2013/14). His colleague Bernardo Longo [General Manager of auction house *Cedarstamps*] already published a book on the cancels of all foreign post offices in Lebanon (2010) and now continues the line by publishing a work presenting the datestamps which were used in the territory of today's Lebanon, from 1918 until the end of the Second World War in 1945. Some of them were even used beyond that date.

The remarkable aspect of this endeavour is the fact that the author could not have recourse to any state archives, since these were all destroyed during the so-called Lebanese Civil War from 1975 to 1990. The present volume is the result of thirteen years of empirical research in collaboration with numerous collectors and friends in Lebanon and abroad. All illustrations and data were again and again checked and reviewed amongst the group.

The product resulting from this procedure is much more than a simple comprisal of postmarks. The author begins by giving an outline of the resumption of the postal service after the turmoil following the end of the Ottoman Empire. In this particularly interesting period from 1918 to 1920, the area of today's Lebanon was under two administrations: the French military administration in a broad coastal strip from Tyre to Alexandretta, and the Syrian authority in the Bekaa Valley where the short-lived Arab Kingdom of Syria was born in 1920.

According to their form and the inscriptions, the postmarks are classified in 21 types. This classification is followed by the catalogue proper: all postmarks are shown in original size in the alphabetical order of the post offices, with such details (if known) as first and last dates of use. For postal agencies and rural offices the post office they depended on is indicated. Additionally a price index is provided for strikes according to the periods of use as evidenced by the stamps in circulation. This section is concluded by images of covers showing usage of the postmarks. It is quite striking that a large number of post offices are known to have existed, but so far no evidence can be given in terms of postmarks or covers.

This main part of the volume is supplemented by a gallery of secondary postal markings, respectively labels for disaster mail, express mail, registered and insured items, avis de réception, airmail, overland mail, Orient Express mail and "address unknown". Once again, all of these aspects are presented with images of appropriate covers. Collectors will warmly welcome tables with the most common domestic and international rates from 1918 to 1945, as well as the detailed maps of provinces and districts showing the location of post offices. Contemporary documents and postcards provide an impression of a bygone era.

The book is tri-lingual in Italian, English and French. In every detail the reader can feel the love and care that the author invested in compiling this book. No wonder then that the binding, paper, printing and image reproduction are of highest quality. One does not go amiss by qualifying this book as an exemplary ambassador of Lebanese philately!

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ISBN: 9789953031361

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Book Reviews

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi & Piero Macrelli: L'Italia in Africa Orientale 1

reviewed by Dr. Jürgen Glietsch, AIJP[1]

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Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi & Piero Macrelli: L'Italia in Africa Orientale. Storia, Posta, Filatelia I [Italy in East Africa : History, Post, Philately. Vol. 1]

467 pages, A4, hardcover, b/w and coloured illustrations.

Price: 40 € (plus p&p). Rimini, 2014. Orders: Vaccari s.r.l., via M. Buonarroti 46, 41058 Vignola (MO), Italy. http://www.vaccari.it/

A few years ago Piero Macrelli, president of both *Federazione fra le Società Filateliche Italiane* (Italian Philatelists Association) and *Associazione Italiana Collezionisti Posta Militare e Storia Postale* (Italian Association of Collectors of Military Post and Postal History), announced the publication of extensive works on the post in the former Italian colonies and foreign post offices. At the end of March 2014 the first book, jointly written by Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi with Piero Macrelli, was available fresh from the presses at the Milanofil exhibition.

It is the first of two volumes, which deal with the postal history and philately of the Italian colonies in East Africa, from their origins to 1935. The chapters discuss in detail the following topics:

- Eritrea 1869–1935
- The First Italo-Ethiopian War 1895/1896
- Somalia 1889–1935
- Trans-Juba (Oltregiuba) 1925/1926

Some brief remarks on Ethiopia, the British colony of Somaliland and the French Somali Coast (Côte française des Somalis, now Djibouti) follow.

For the Italian colonies telegraph operations are dealt with alongside their postal history. Explanations can be found for postage charges and for all branches of the postal service, including parcel and money order services. The stamps issued are shown in colour, as are many covers and documents. Numerous contemporary illustrations tell about the conditions in the Italian colonies in East Africa. Several maps allow for geographical orientation in this area, which is completely foreign to many. Overall, this descriptive part comprises about 75 pages.

This part is followed by an extensive catalogue in which all postal and telegraph offices in the colonies of Eritrea and Somalia as well as the Military Post Offices of the 1895/96 First Italo-Ethiopian War are listed in alphabetical order. Each office is accompanied by chronology, its

1 The author is president of Germany's *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Italien* and former editor of its journal "Italien-Rundschau." This review was originally published in Italien-Rundschau in 2014. Translated by Tobias Zywietz. Although the topic does not exactly fit the 'Middle East' remit of this journal, Somalia has close ties to the Arab world.

geographical position, the number of inhabitants, as well as data on its economic and administrative importance.

Subsequently, all postmarks used (both cancellers and marks employed in administrative services) are presented as retouched line-drawings. This is accompanied by several covers or philatelic documents from that office. It is impressive that even for post offices in places with small populations and for those existing only a few years such examples are shown.

The tome's printing is of high quality. The lightly tinted, high-quality paper allows for excellent reproduction of the colour illustrations. This and the clean presentation of postmarks makes the book an indispensable tool for every philatelist and postal historian dealing with this interesting chapter of Italian philately, even without an in-depth knowledge of the Italian language.

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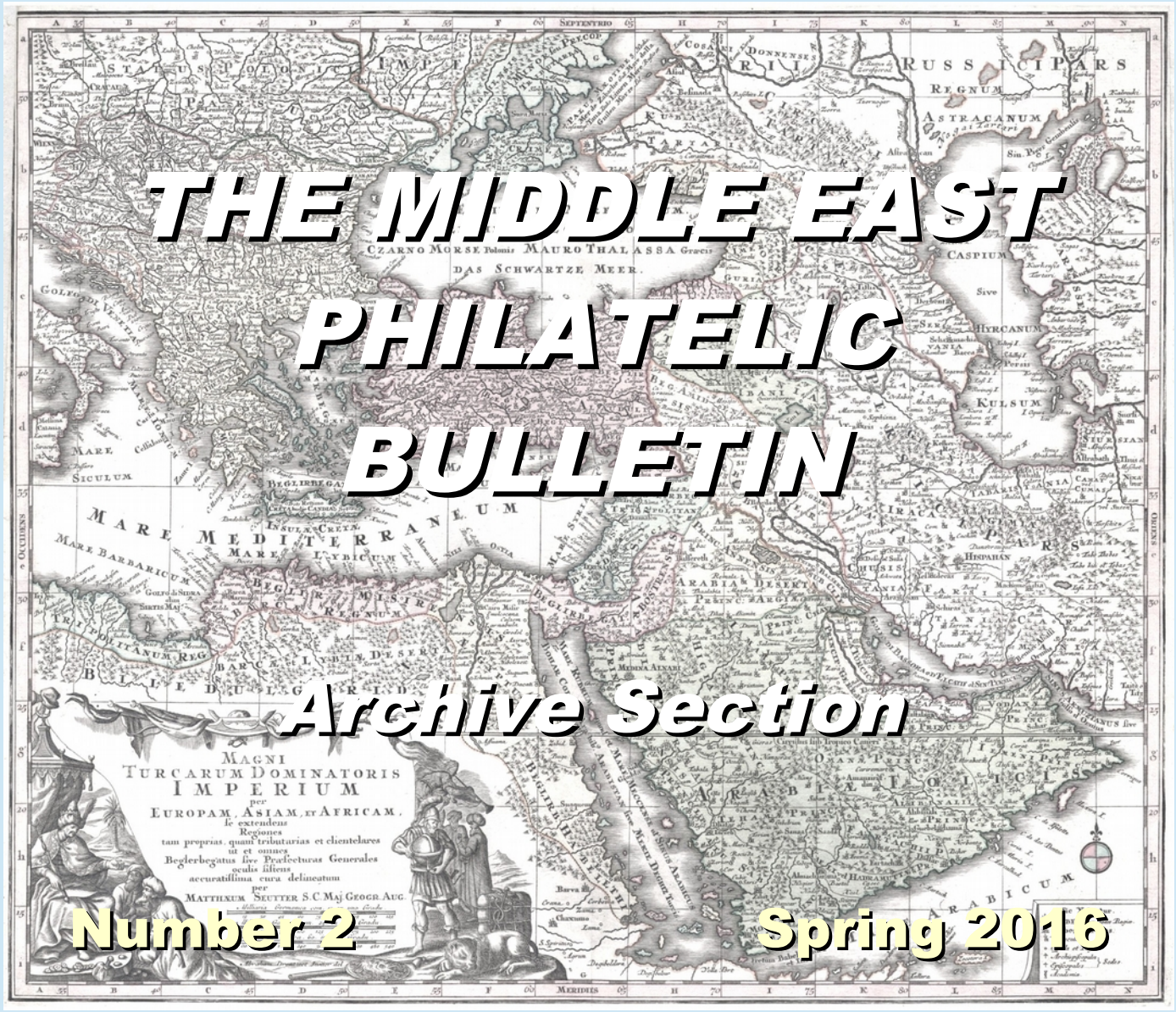
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The 'Archive Section' provides reprints of long-lost or forgotten journal articles, booklets or books, only with sparse annotations. These are primarily intended for documentary purposes in the digital age.

This second instalment features further clippings on postal history, rates and the operation of the postal services after the occupation of Palestine by British and allied forces in 1917/1918. The Official Gazettes published administrative notifications, statutes, orders, regulations, proclamations, and related announcements, made by the military and later civilian administration.

Postal History and Related Notices from the Official Gazettes for Palestine Part 2: 1921/1922

compiled and annotated by Tobias Zywietz

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This series is listing and displaying all postal history related items found in the Official Gazettes covering Palestine from 1917 to 1948. This second part covers the years 1921 and 1922.

As I have not had access to complete runs of "The Palestine News" so far, I started in part 1 with cuttings from the "Official Gazette O.E.T.A. (South)" from July 1919. At the time *Occupied Enemy Territory Administration (South)* encompassed just Palestine itself. On 1st July 1920 the British civil administration under High Commissioner Sir Herbert Samuel took over from the military administration of *O.E.T.A. (South)*. At that point the "Official Gazette O.E.T.A. (South)" became "Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine."[2] The areas covered from then on are the later mandated territories of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.[3]

Official Gazettes for Palestine

During the British and Allied Occupation of Palestine (1917–1920) and the subsequent British civil administration (1920–1923) and the League of Nations Mandate (1923–1948) administrative notifications, statutes, orders, regulations, proclamations, and related announcements were published *"by authority"* in official newspapers. The English editions[4] were published as follows:

1.	The Palestine news : the weekly newspaper of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force of the British Army in occupied enemy territory	Cairo, later Jerusalem (weekly)	1918–1919	No. 1 (17.03.1918) – no. 72 (17.07.1919)
2.	Official gazette O.E.T.A. (South)	Jerusalem (fortnightly)	1919–1920	No. 1 (15.07.1919) – no. 23 (16.06.1920)
3.	Official gazette of the government of Palestine	Jerusalem (fortnightly)	1920–1932	No. 24 (25.07.1920) – no. 313 (16.08.1932)
4.	The Palestine gazette	Jerusalem (fortnightly, later more often)	1932–1948	No. 314 (25.08.1932) – no. 1654 (18.03.1948)[5]

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

2 There were no Gazettes during the transition period: issue no.23 of 16.06.1920 is followed by no. 24 of 25.07.1920.

3 From August 1920, Trans-Jordan was part of the Arab Kingdom of Syria until the fall of Damascus to French troops in July 1920. High Commissioner Samuel took control of Trans-Jordan in August, eventually creating an Emirate in 1921. Trans-Jordan (Trans-Jordania) was not formally joined to Palestine until the establishment of the *League of Nations* Mandate in 1923. See e.g. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Mandate_for_Palestine_(legal_instrument).

4 Hebrew and Arabic editions do exist, but not for all periods, e.g. חדשות מהארץ הקדושה / חדשות מהארץ is listed for 4.04.1918–10.04.1919 by Yale University Library.

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



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Published by Authority.

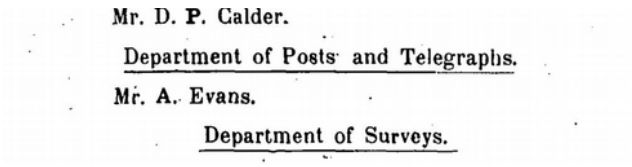
No. 34 PRICE 1½ P.T. ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY JERUSALEM, JANUARY 1st 1921

Fig. 25: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 34 (1.01.1921). Printer: Hassolel Co., Jerusalem.

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1.01.1921: Appointment



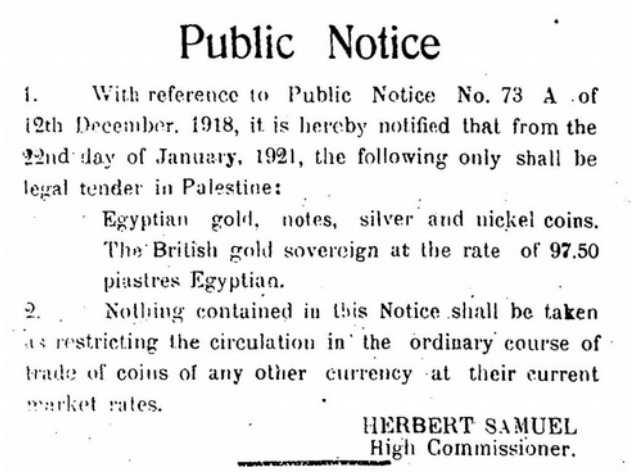
Mr. D. P. Calder.
Department of Posts and Telegraphs.
Mr. A. Evans.
Department of Surveys.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Mr. A. Evans.

Doc. 36: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 34 (1.01.1921), p. 8.
Note: Likely 490563 Serjeant A. Evans, 2/13th Btn., London Regiment (N. Kensington).

1.02.1921: Legal Tender in Palestine



Public Notice

1. With reference to Public Notice No. 73 A of 12th December, 1918, it is hereby notified that from the 22nd day of January, 1921, the following only shall be legal tender in Palestine:

Egyptian gold, notes, silver and nickel coins.
The British gold sovereign at the rate of 97.50 piastres Egyptian.

2. Nothing contained in this Notice shall be taken as restricting the circulation in the ordinary course of trade of coins of any other currency at their current market rates.

HERBERT SAMUEL
High Commissioner.

Public Notice

1. With reference to Public Notice No. 73 A of 12th December, 1918, it is hereby notified that from the 22nd day of January, 1921, the following only shall be legal tender in Palestine:

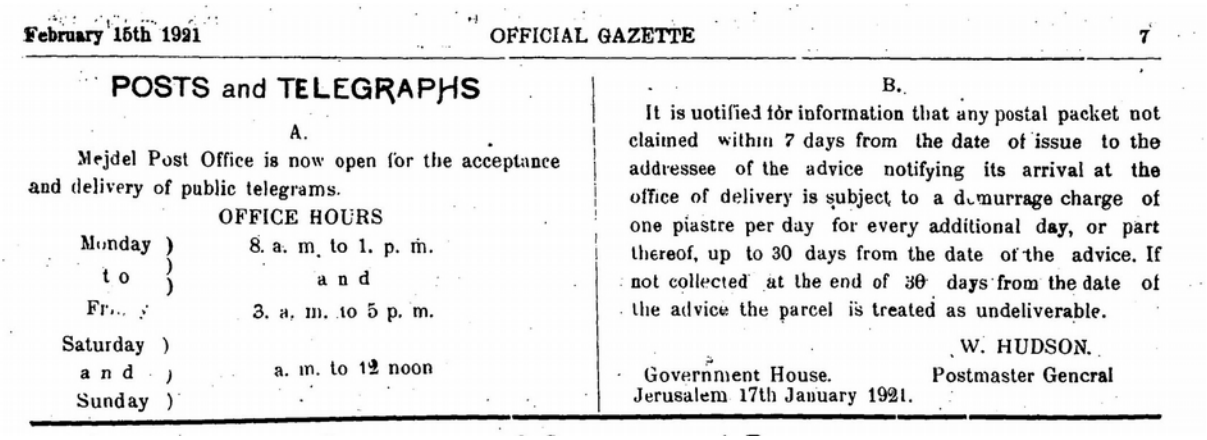
Egyptian gold, notes, silver and nickel coins.
The British gold sovereign at the rate of 97.50 piastres Egyptian.

2. Nothing contained in this Notice shall be taken as restricting the circulation in the ordinary course of trade of coins of any other currency at their current market rates.

HERBERT SAMUEL
High Commissioner.

Doc. 37: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 36 (1.02.1921), p. 13.

15.02.1921: Mejdel Post Office, 30 days Claims for Parcels



February 15th 1921 OFFICIAL GAZETTE 7

POSTS and TELEGRAPHS

A.

Mejdel Post Office is now open for the acceptance and delivery of public telegrams.

OFFICE HOURS

Monday to Friday	8. a. m. to 1. p. m. and 3. a. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday and Sunday	a. m. to 12 noon

B.

It is notified for information that any postal packet not claimed within 7 days from the date of issue to the addressee of the advice notifying its arrival at the office of delivery is subject to a demurrage charge of one piastre per day for every additional day, or part thereof, up to 30 days from the date of the advice. If not collected at the end of 30 days from the date of the advice the parcel is treated as undeliverable.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General

Government House.
Jerusalem 17th January 1921.

POSTS and TELEGRAPHS

A.

B.

It is notified for information that any postal packet not claimed within 7 days from the date of

Mejdel Post Office is now open for the acceptance and delivery of public telegrams.

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W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General

Government House.
Jerusalem 17th January 1921.

Doc. 38: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 37 (15.02.1921), p. 7.
Note 1: The opening hours are wrong or missing twice, for correction see *doc. 40* below (p. 51).
Note 2: "uotified" should read "notified."

1.03.1921: Official Holidays

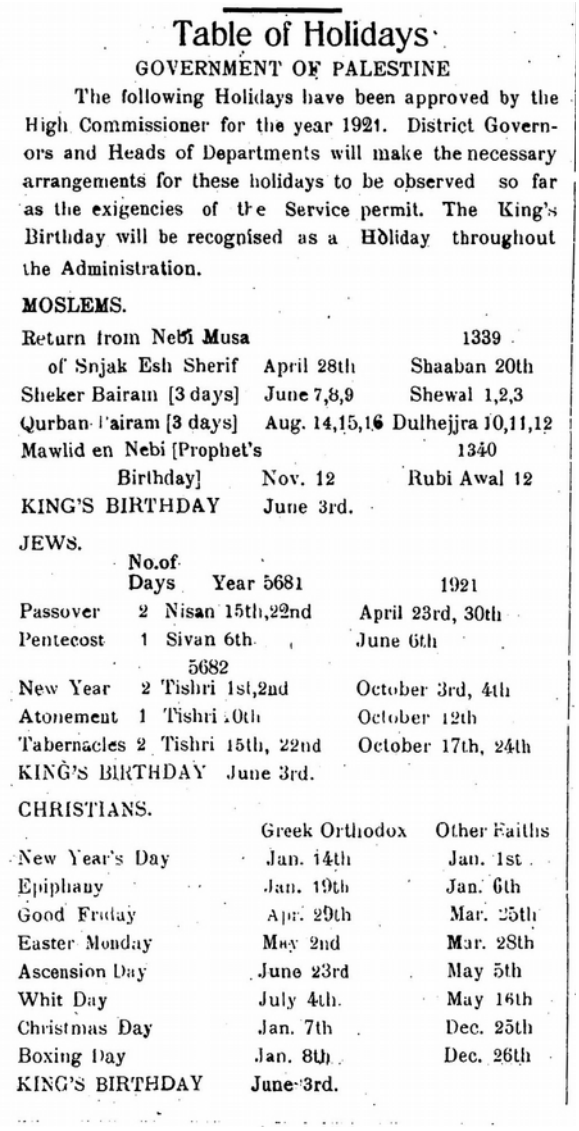


Table of Holidays

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

The following Holidays have been approved by the High Commissioner for the year 1921. District Governors and Heads of Departments will make the necessary arrangements for these holidays to be observed so far as the exigencies of the Service permit. The King's Birthday will be recognised as a Holiday throughout the Administration.

MOSLEMS.

Return from Nebi Musa of Snjak Esh Sherif	April 28th	1339 Shaaban 20th
Sheker Bairam [3 days]	June 7,8,9	Shewal 1,2,3
Qurban Pairam [3 days]	Aug. 14,15,16	Dulhejjra 10,11,12
Mawlid en Nebi [Prophet's Birthday]	Nov. 12	1340 Rubi Awal 12
KING'S BIRTHDAY	June 3rd.	

JEWS.

	No.of Days	Year 5681	1921
Passover	2	Nisan 15th,22nd	April 23rd, 30th
Pentecost	1	Sivan 6th	June 6th
		5682	
New Year	2	Tishri 1st,2nd	October 3rd, 4th
Atonement	1	Tishri 10th	October 12th
Tabernacles	2	Tishri 15th, 22nd	October 17th, 24th
KING'S BIRTHDAY		June 3rd.	

CHRISTIANS.

	Greek Orthodox	Other Faiths
New Year's Day	Jan. 14th	Jan. 1st
Epiphany	Jan. 19th	Jan. 6th
Good Friday	Apr. 29th	Mar. 25th
Easter Monday	May 2nd	Mar. 28th
Ascension Day	June 23rd	May 5th
Whit Day	July 4th.	May 16th
Christmas Day	Jan. 7th	Dec. 25th
Boxing Day	Jan. 8th	Dec. 26th
KING'S BIRTHDAY	June 3rd.	

Table of Holidays

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

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KING'S BIRTHDAY	June 3rd.	

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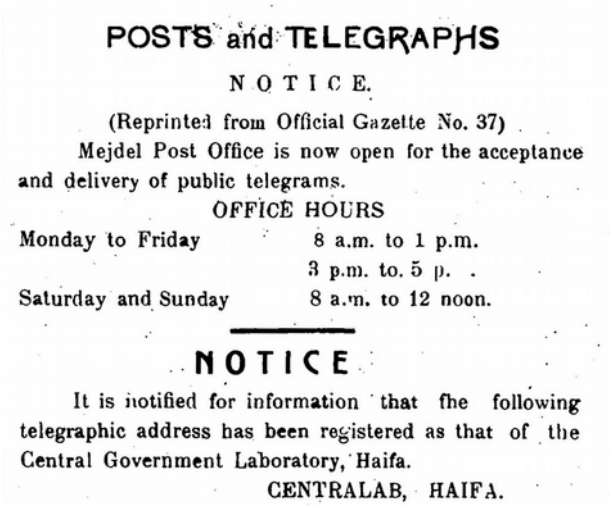
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CHRISTIANS.

	Greek Orthodox	Other Faiths
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Whit Day	July 4th	May 16th
Christmas Day	Jan. 7th	Dec. 25th
Boxing Day	Jan. 8th	Dec. 26th
KING'S BIRTHDAY	June 3rd.	

Doc. 39: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 38 (1.03.1921), p. 7.

1.03.1921: Telegrams at Mejdel Post Office



POSTS and TELEGRAPHS

N O T I C E.

(Reprinted from Official Gazette No. 37)

Mejdel Post Office is now open for the acceptance and delivery of public telegrams.

OFFICE HOURS

Monday to Friday	8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
	3 p.m. to. 5 p. .
Saturday and Sunday	8 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTICE

It is notified for information that the following telegraphic address has been registered as that of the Central Government Laboratory, Haifa.

CENTRALAB, HAIFA.

POSTS and TELEGRAPHS

N O T I C E.

(Reprinted from Official Gazette No. 37)

Mejdel Post Office is now open for the acceptance and delivery of public telegrams.

OFFICE HOURS

Monday to Friday	8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
	3 p.m. to. 5 p. .
Saturday and Sunday	8 a.m. to 12 noon.

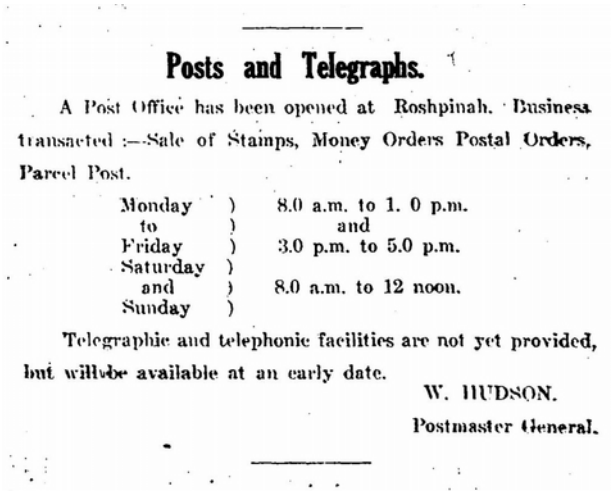
N O T I C E

It is notified for information that the following telegraphic address has been registered as that of the Central Government Laboratory, Haifa.

CENTRALAB, HAIFA.

Doc. 40: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 38 (1.03.1921), p. 8.
Note: "5 p. ." should read "5 p.m."

15.03.1921: Opening of Roshpinah Post Office



Posts and Telegraphs.

A Post Office has been opened at Roshpinah. Business transacted :—Sale of Stamps, Money Orders Postal Orders, Parcel Post.

Monday to Friday	8.0 a.m. to 1. 0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday	8.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Telegraphic and telephonic facilities are not yet provided, but willbe available at an early date.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Posts and Telegraphs.

A Post Office has been opened at Roshpinah. Business transacted :– Sale of Stamps, Money Orders Postal Orders, Parcel Post.

Monday to Friday	8.0 a.m. to 1. 0 p.m. and 3.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday	8.0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Telegraphic and telephonic facilities are not yet provided, but will be available at an early date.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 41: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 39 (15.03.1921), p. 11.

15.04.1921: Appointments

District Loco Superintendent.	D. Cornet.	Haifa.
Department of Posts & Telegraphs.		
Asst. Engineer (Railway Telegraphs).	K. B. Garnett.	Haifa, with effect from 1.3.21. (on loan from Sudan Government).
Department of Education		
"D". TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT.		
Department of Agriculture.		
Veterinary Sub-Inspector.	Hassan Taher.	Nazareth, with effect from 28.2.21.
Department of Posts & Telegraphs.		
Asst. Engineer (Railway Telegraphs)	A. R. Johnson.	Resigned.
Palestine Railways.		
Asst. District Traffic Superintendent.	E. S. Rigg.	Resigned with effect from 15.5.21 and proceeded on leave to United Kingdom on 16.3.21.

"A". APPOINTMENTS.

Department of Posts & Telegraphs.

Asst. Engineer (Railway Telegraphs). K. B. Garnett. Haifa, with effect from 1.3.21. (on loan from Sudan Government).

"D". TERMINATION OF APPOINTMENT.

Department of Posts & Telegraphs.

Asst. Engineer (Railway Telegraphs) A. R. Johnson Resigned.

Doc. 42: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 41 (15.04.1921), p. 11.
Note: Correction to name and position (E. B. Garnett) follows in no. 44 below (p. 56).



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

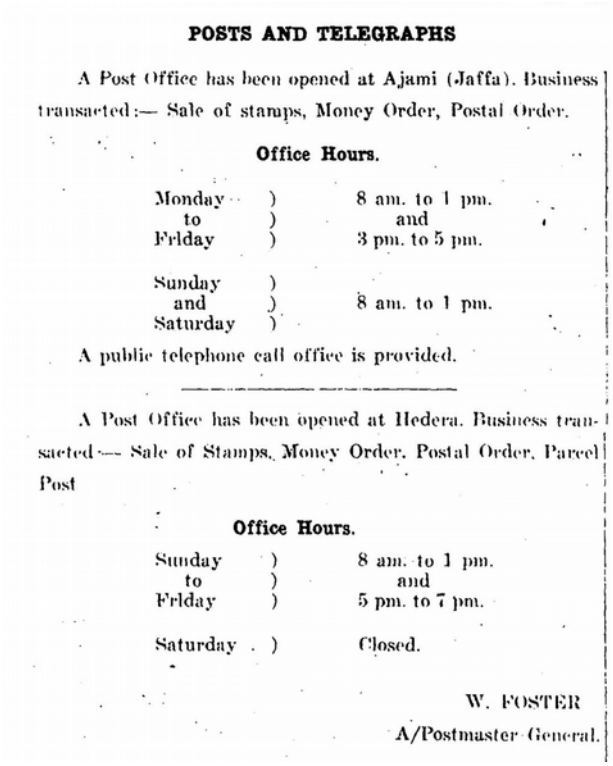
GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Published by Authority.

No. 39 Price 1½ P. T. ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY (Registered as a Newspaper) JERUSALEM, MARCH 15th 1921.

Fig. 26: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 39 (15.03.1921).

15.04.1921: Opening of Ajami Post Office and Hedera Post Office



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

A Post Office has been opened at Ajami (Jaffa). Business transacted:— Sale of stamps, Money Order, Postal Order.

Office Hours.

Monday to Friday	)	8 am. to 1 pm. and 3 pm. to 5 pm.
Sunday and Saturday	)	8 am. to 1 pm.

A public telephone call office is provided.

A Post Office has been opened at Hedera. Business transacted:— Sale of Stamps, Money Order, Postal Order, Parcel Post

Office Hours.

Sunday to Friday	)	8 am. to 1 pm. and 5 pm. to 7 pm.
Saturday	)	Closed.

W. FOSTER
A/Postmaster General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

A Post Office has been opened at Ajami (Jaffa). Business transacted:— Sale of stamps, Money Order, Postal Order.

Office Hours.

Monday to Friday	)	8 am. to 1 pm. and 3 pm. to 5 pm.
Sunday and Saturday	)	8 am. to 1 pm.

A public telephone call office is provided.

A Post Office has been opened at Hedera. Business transacted:— Sale of Stamps, Money Order. Postal Order, Parcel Post

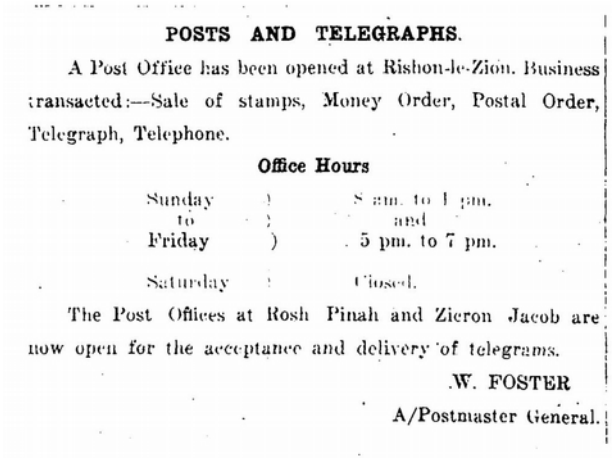
Office Hours.

Sunday to Friday	)	8 am. to 1 pm. and 5 pm. to 7 pm.
Saturday	)	Closed.

W. FOSTER
A/Postmaster General.

Doc. 43: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 41 (15.04.1921), p. 17.

1.05.1921: Opening of Rishon-le-Zion Post Office



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A Post Office has been opened at Rishon-le-Zion. Business transacted:—Sale of stamps, Money Order, Postal Order, Telegraph, Telephone.

Office Hours

Sunday to Friday	)	8 am. to 1 pm. and 5 pm. to 7 pm.
Saturday	)	Closed.

The Post Offices at Rosh Pinah and Zicron Jacob are now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.

W. FOSTER
A/Postmaster General.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A Post Office has been opened at Rishon-le-Zion. Business transacted:— Sale of stamps, Money Order, Postal Order, Telegraph, Telephone.

Office Hours.

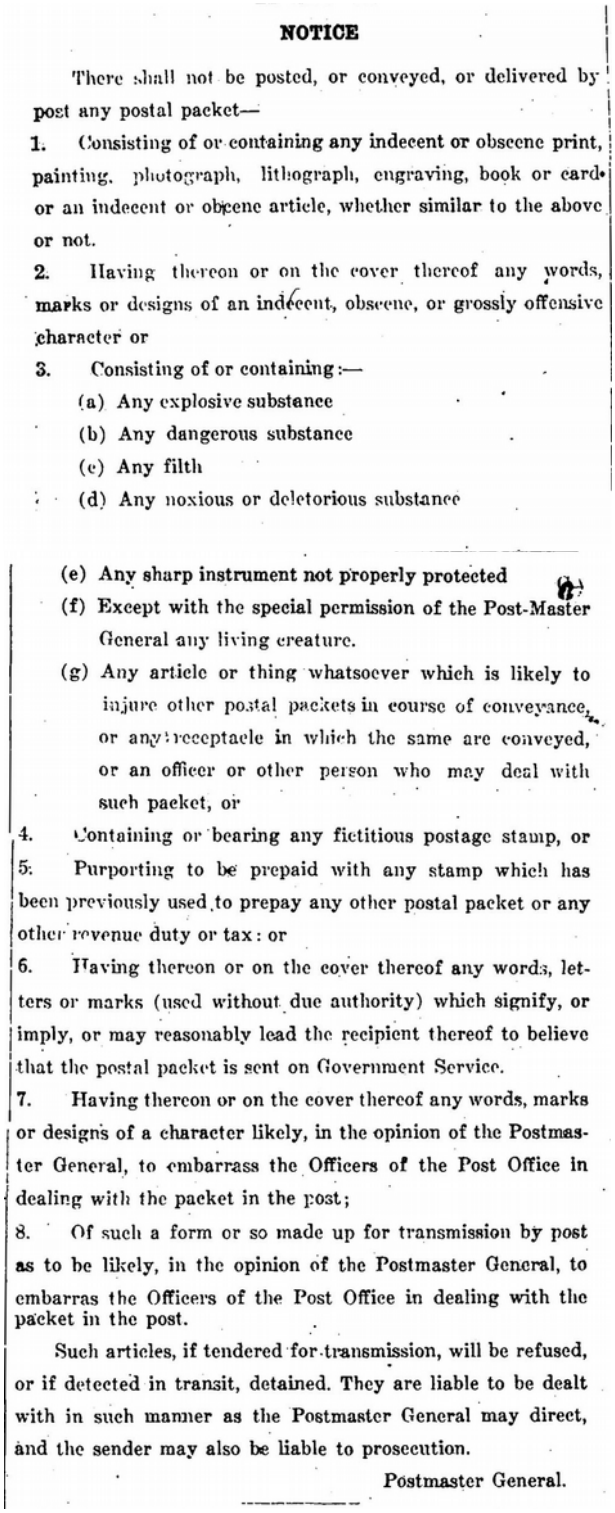
Sunday to Friday	)	8 am. to 1 pm. and 5 pm. to 7 pm.
Saturday	)	Closed.

The Post Offices at Posh Pinah and Zicron Jacob are now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.

W. FOSTER
A/Postmaster General.

Doc. 44: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 42 (1.05.1921), p. 5.

15.05.1921: Embarrassing Postal Packets



NOTICE

There shall not be posted, or conveyed, or delivered by post any postal packet—

1. Consisting of or containing any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card or an indecent or obcene article, whether similar to the above or not.
2. Having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive character or
3. Consisting of or containing :—
   (a) Any explosive substance
   (b) Any dangerous substance
   (c) Any filth
   (d) Any noxious or deletorious substance
   (e) Any sharp instrument not properly protected
   (f) Except with the special permission of the Post-Master General any living creature.
   (g) Any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure other postal packets in course of conveyance, or any receptacle in which the same are conveyed, or an officer or other person who may deal with such packet, or
4. Containing or bearing any fictitious postage stamp, or
5. Purporting to be prepaid with any stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other postal packet or any other revenue duty or tax : or
6. Having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, letters or marks (used without due authority) which signify, or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient thereof to believe that the postal packet is sent on Government Service.
7. Having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs of a character likely, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to embarrass the Officers of the Post Office in dealing with the packet in the post;
8. Of such a form or so made up for transmission by post as to be likely, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to embarras the Officers of the Post Office in dealing with the packet in the post.

Such articles, if tendered for transmission, will be refused, or if detected in transit, detained. They are liable to be dealt with in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, and the sender may also be liable to prosecution.

Postmaster General.

NOTICE

There shall not be posted, or conveyed, or delivered by post any postal packet—

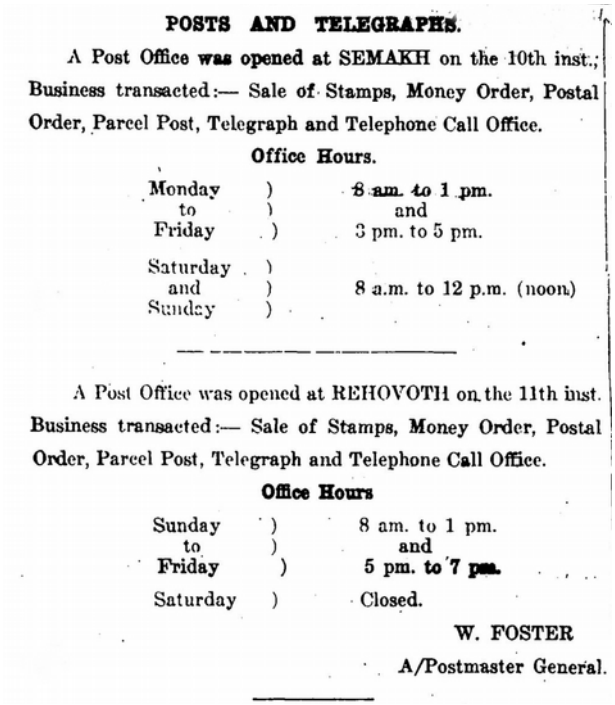
1. Consisting of or containing any indecent or obscene print, painting, photograph, lithograph, engraving, book or card or an indecent or obcene article, whether similar to the above or not.
2. Having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, or grossly offensive character or
3. Consisting of or containing:—
   (a) Any explosive substance
   (b) Any dangerous substance
   (c) Any filth
   (d) Any noxious or deletorious substance
   (e) Any sharp instrument not properly protected
   (f) Except with the special permission of the Post-Master General any living creature.
   (g) Any article or thing whatsoever which is likely to injure other postal packets in course of conveyance, or any receptacle in which the same are conveyed, or an officer or other person who may deal with such packet, or
4. Containing or bearing any fictitious postage stamp, or
5. Purporting to be prepaid with any stamp which has been previously used to prepay any other postal packet or any other revenue duty or tax : or
6. Having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, letters or marks (used without due authority) which signify, or imply, or may reasonably lead the recipient thereof to believe that the postal packet is sent on Government Service.
7. Having thereon or on the cover thereof any words, marks or designs of a character likely, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to embarrass the Officers of the Post Office in dealing with the packet in the post;
8. Of such a form or so made up for transmission by post as to be likely, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, to embarras the Officers of the Post Office in dealing with the packet in the post.

Such articles, if tendered for transmission, will be refused, or if detected in transit, detained. They are liable to be dealt with in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, and the sender may also be liable to prosecution.

Postmaster General.

Doc. 45: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 43 (15.05.1921), p. 12.
Notes: “obcene” should read “obscene,” “deletorious” should read “deleterious,” and “embarras” should read “embarrass.”

1.06.1921: Opening of Semakh Post Office and Rehovoth Post Office



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A Post Office was opened at SEMAKH on the 10th inst., Business transacted:— Sale Of Stamps, Money Order, Postal Order, Parcel Post, Telegraph and Telephone Call Office.

Office Hours.

Monday to Friday	8 am. to 1 pm. and 3 pm. to 5 pm.
Sunday and Saturday	8 a.m. to 12 p.m. (noon)

A Post Office was opened at REHOVOTH on the 11th inst. Business transacted:— Sale of Stamps, Money Order, Postal Order, Parcel Post, Telegraph and Telephone Call Office.

Office Hours.

Sunday to Friday	8 am. to 1 pm. and 5 pm. to 7 pm.
Saturday	Closed.

W. FOSTER
A/Postmaster General.

Doc. 46: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 44 (1.06.1921), p. 11.



Fig. 27: Postcard to Italy, 30.06.1921, franked with 2x2m (SG no. 6), total: 4m.
Postmark: **JERUSALEM / 30 JU / 21** (Sacher B4).

1.06.1921: Appointments

SECRETARIAT.
Personnel Section.

Appointments, Promotions, Transfers, Termination of Appointment, etc.
(Senior Service Officials)

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the following:—

"A". Appointments.

LAW & JUSTICE.

SHERIEH COURT - PHOENICIA DISTRICT.

Kadi	Sheikh Hassan Ala El-Din.	Haifa, vice Sh. Muhidine Mallah to **Jaffa,** with effect from 13-2-21.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Medical Officer of Health.	Dr. G. Khawly	Travelling Ophtalmic Hospital vice Dr. K. Krikorian to Cairo on special course, with effect from 1-4-21.
Medical Officer of Health.	Dr. H.F. Khalidi	Haifa. with effect from 25-4-21.
Medical Officer of Health.	Dr. A. Shihadeh	Kantara, Railway Medical Staff, with with effect from 4-4-21.
Medical Officer of Health.	Dr. B. Entin	Haifa, Railway Medical Staff with effect from 8-4-21.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

Railway Telegraph Traffic Superintendent	B.G. Treverton	Haifa, with effect from 1-12-20.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Director	Dr. M. Doukhan	Jerusalem. with effect from 11-4-21.

CORRIGENDA.
Official Gazette No. 41 of 15/4/21.

"A"

Page 11 line 9. For Dr. K. Chami read Dr. I. Dahbourah and delete "way Medical Staff, Haifa, with effect".

"B"

Page 11 line 3. Palestine Railways. D. Cornet, after **Haifa** read **(on loan from Sudan Govrnment).**

"C"

Page 11 line 4 Department of Posts and Telegraphs. For **K.B. Garnett** read **E.B. Garnett** and for "**Asst. Engineer (Railway Telegraph)**" read "**Construction Engineer**", also delete **(on loan from Sudan Government).**

SECRETARIAT.
Personnel Section.

Appointments, Promotions, Transfers, Termination of Appointment, etc.
(Senior Service Officials)

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the following:—

"A". Appointments.

⋮

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

Railway Telegraph Traffic Superintendent	B.G. Treverton	Haifa, with effect from 1-12-20.

⋮

CORRIGENDA
Official Gazette No. 41 of 15/*421.

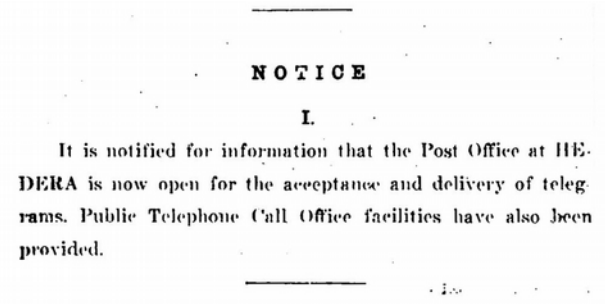
⋮

"C"

Page 11 line 4 Department of Posts & Telegraphs. For **K.B. Garnett** read **E.B. Garnett** and for "**Asst. Engineer (Railway Telegraph)**" read "**Construction Engineer**", also delete **(on loan from Sudan Government)**.

Doc. 47: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 44 (1.06.1921), pp. 12 and 13.
Note: For Benjamin George Treverton, see sketch on p. 66.

1.07.1921: Telegram Service at Hedera Post Office



NOTICE

I.

It is notified for information that the Post Office at HEDERA is now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams. Public Telephone Call Office facilities have also been provided.

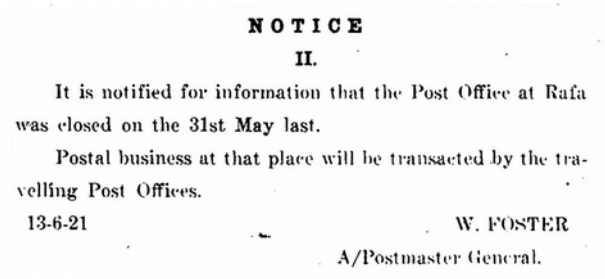
NOTICE

I.

It is notified for information that the Post Office at HEDERA is now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams. Public Telephone Call Office facilities have also been provided.

Doc. 48: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 46 (1.07.1921), p. 9.

1.07.1921: Closure of Rafa Post Office



NOTICE

II.

It is notified for information that the Post Office at Rafa was closed on the 31st May last.

Postal business at that place will be transacted by the travelling Post Offices.

13-6-21 W. FOSTER

A/Postmaster General.

NOTICE

II.

It is notified for information that the Post Office at Rafa was closed on the 31st May last.

Postal business at that place will he transacted by the travelling Post Offices.

13-6-21 W. FOSTER

A/Postmaster General.

Doc. 49: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 46 (1.07.1921), p. 9.

1.07.1921: Tenders for Repairs to Jerusalem General Post Office



NOTICE

Tenders are invited for repairs and sanitation work at the General Post Office Jerusalem.

For full particulars and specifications apply to:

The District Engineer, Jerusalem.

Tenders on special Form P.W.D.1 must reach the Central Tenders Board, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem by July 5th 1921.

HAROLD J. SOLOMON

Controller of Stores.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for repairs and sanitation work at the General Post Office Jerusalem.

For full particulars and specifications apply to:

The District Engineer, Jerusalem.

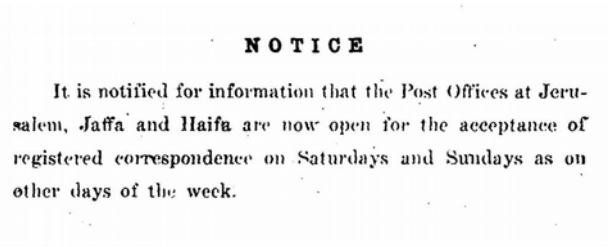
Tenders on special Form P.W.D.1 must reach the Central Tenders Board, Russian Buildings, Jerusalem by July 5th 1921.

HAROLD J. SOLOMON

Controller of Stores.

Doc. 50: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 46 (1.07.1921), p. 9.

15.07.1921: Registered Items accepted at Weekends



NOTICE

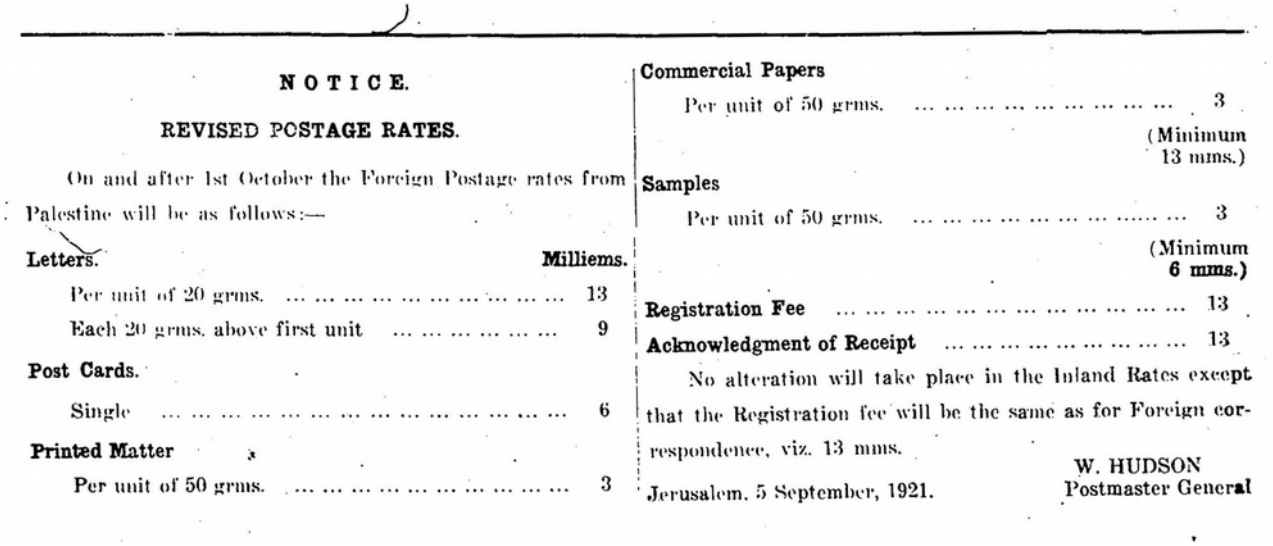
It is notified for information that the Post Offices at Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa are now open for the acceptance of registered correspondence on Saturdays and Sundays as on other days of the week.

NOTICE

It is notified for information that the Post Offices at Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa are now open for the acceptance of registered correspondence on Saturdays and Sundays as on other days of the week.

Doc. 51: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 47 (15.07.1921), p. 2.

1.10.1921: Revision of Foreign Postage Rates and Inland Registration



NOTICE.

REVISED POSTAGE RATES.

On and after 1st October the Foreign Postage rates from Palestine will be as follows:—

Letters.	Milliems.
Per unit of 20 grms.	13
Each 20 grms. above first unit	9
Post Cards.	
Single	6
Printed Matter	
Per unit of 50 grms.	3
Commercial Papers	
Per unit of 50 grms. (Minimum 13 mms.)	3
Samples	
Per unit of 50 grms. (Minimum 6 mms.)	3
Registration Fee	13
Acknowledgment of Receipt	13

No alteration will take place in the Inland Rates except that the Registration fee will be the same as for Foreign correspondence, viz. 13 mms.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Jerusalem, 5 September, 1921.

NOTICE.

REVISED POSTAGE RATES.

On and after 1st October the Foreign Postage rates from Palestine will be as follows:—

Letters	**Milliems.**
Per unit of 20 grms	13
Each 20 grms. above first unit	9
Post Cards.	
Single	6
Printed Matter	
Per unit of 50 grms.	3
Commercial Papers	
Per unit of 50 grms. (Minimum 13 mms.)	3
Samples	
Per unit of 50 grms. (Minimum **6 mms.**)	3
Registration Fee	13
Acknowledgment of Receipt	13

No alteration will take place in the Inland Rates except that the Registration fee will be the same as for Foreign Correspondence, viz. 13 mms.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General

Jerusalem. 5 September, 1921.

Doc. 52: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 52 (1.10.1921), p. 4.



Fig. 28: Commercial cover, cancelled **BETHLEHEM / A / 28 JU / 26** (Sacher 4) to Landshut, Germany. Franking: 13m (London II, SG no. 80, issued in 1922).

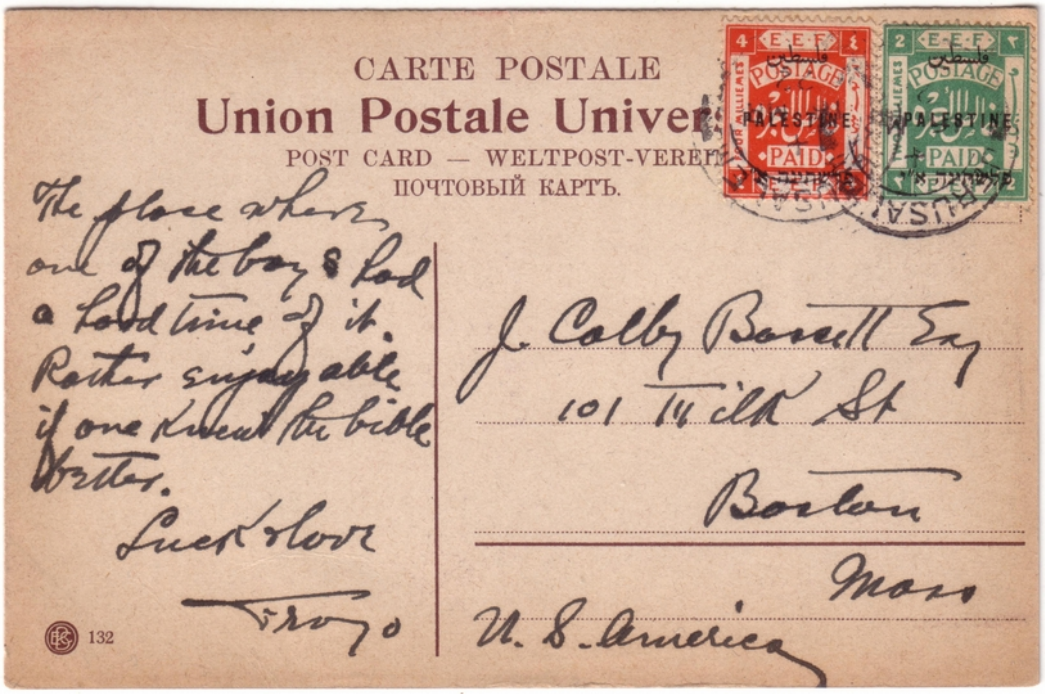


Fig. 29: Picture postcard from Jerusalem to Boston: **JERUSALEM / + / 16 MR / 22** (Sacher B23). Franking: 4m (London I, SG no. 63) and 2m (London I, SG no. 61). Total: 6m.

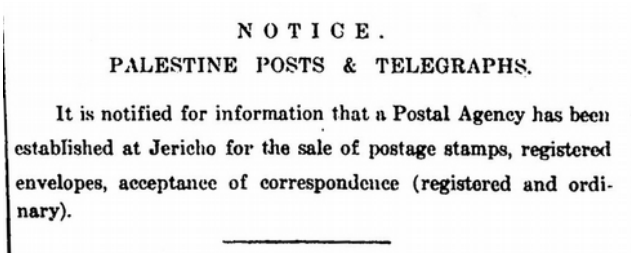


Fig. 30: Registered bank letter from Haifa to Rome: **REGISTERED / HAIFA / 10 NO 22** (Sacher D10), with registration label: **HAIFA 4 / No. 479** (not in Sacher).
Franking: 1m, 5m, 2p (all London I, SG no. 60, 64, 66). Total: 26m (13m+13m).



Fig. 31: Letter of condolence, sent to England. Postmark: **[?] / + / 23 SP / 22**.
Franking: 1p (London I, SG no. 65) and 3m (London II, SG no. 73). Total: 13m.

15.11.1921: Opening of Jericho Postal Agency



NOTICE.
PALESTINE POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

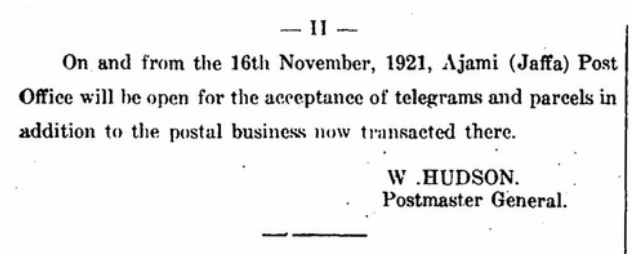
It is notified for information that a Postal Agency has been established at Jericho for the sale of postage stamps, registered envelopes, acceptance of correspondence (registered and ordinary).

NOTICE.
PALESTINE POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

It is notified for information that a Postal Agency has been established at Jericho for the sale of postage stamps, registered envelopes, acceptance of correspondence (registered and ordinary).

Doc. 53: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 55 (15.11.1921), p. 2.

15.11.1921: Telegram and Parcel Service at Ajami (Jaffa) Post Office



— II —

On and from the 16th November, 1921, Ajami (Jaffa) Post Office will be open for the acceptance of telegrams and parcels in addition to the postal business now transacted there.

W .HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

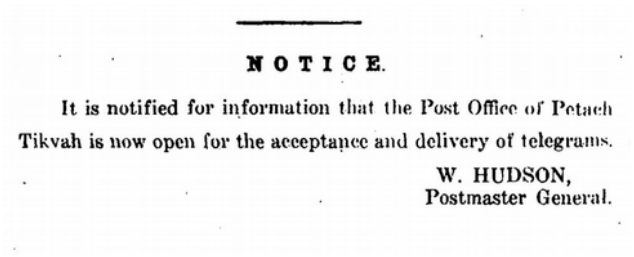
— II —

On and from the 16th November, 1921, Ajami (Jaffa) Post Office will be open for the acceptance of telegrams and parcels in addition to the postal business now transacted there.

W .HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 54: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 55 (15.11.1921), p. 3.

1.12.1921: Telegram Service at Petach Tikvah Post Office



NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Post Office of Petach Tikvah is now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

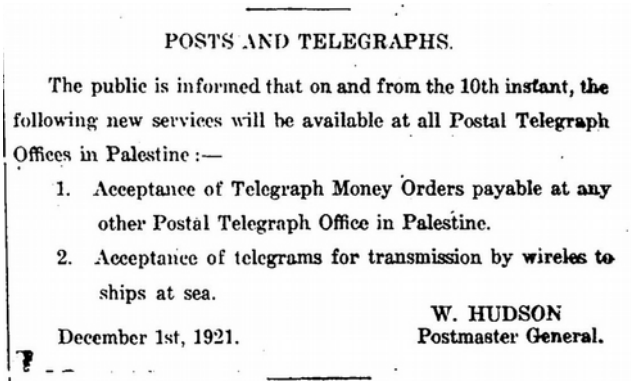
NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Post Office of Petach Tikvah is now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

Doc. 55: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 56 (1.12.1921), p. 14.

15.12.1921: Inland Telegraph Money Orders



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The public is informed that on and from the 10th instant, the following new services will be available at all Postal Telegraph Offices in Palestine :—

1. Acceptance of Telegraph Money Orders payable at any other Postal Telegraph Office in Palestine.
2. Acceptance of telegrams for transmission by wireles to ships at sea.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

December 1st, 1921.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The public is informed that on and from the 10th instant, the following new services will be available at all Postal Telegraph Offices in Palestine :—

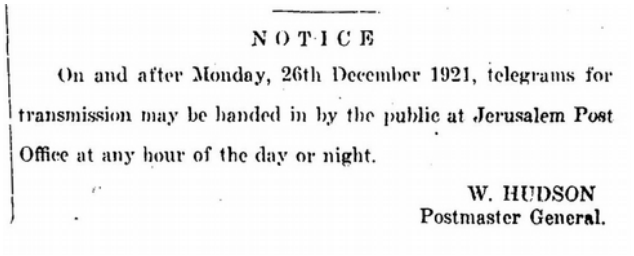
1. Acceptance of Telegraph Money Orders payable at any other Postal Telegraph Office in Palestine.
2. Acceptance of telegrams for transmission by wireles to ships at sea.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

December 1st, 1921.

Doc. 56: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 3. 1921, no. 57 (15.12.1921), p. 9.

1.01.1922: 24-hour Telegram Service at Jerusalem GPO



NOTICE

On and after Monday, 26th December 1921, telegrams for transmission may be handed in by the public at Jerusalem Post Office at any hour of the day or night.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

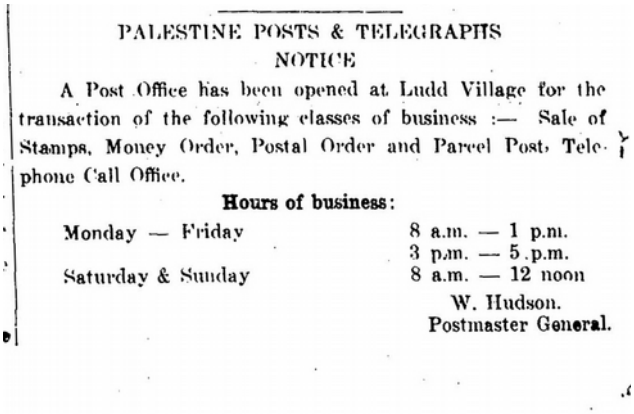
NOTICE

On and after Monday, 26th December 1921, telegrams for transmission may be handed in by the public at Jerusalem Post Office at any hour of the day or night.

W. HUDSON
Postmaster General.

Doc. 57: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 58 (1.01.1922), p. 10.

15.01.1922: Opening of Ludd Village Post Office



PALESTINE POSTS & TELEGRAPHS
NOTICE

A Post Office has been opened at Ludd Village for the transaction of the following classes of business :— Sale of Stamps, Money Order, Postal Order and Parcel Post, Telephone Call Office.

Hours of business:

Monday — Friday	8 a.m. — 1 p.m. 3 p.m. — 5 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday	8 a.m. — 12 noon

W. Hudson.
Postmaster General.

PALESTINE POSTS & TELEGRAPHS
NOTICE

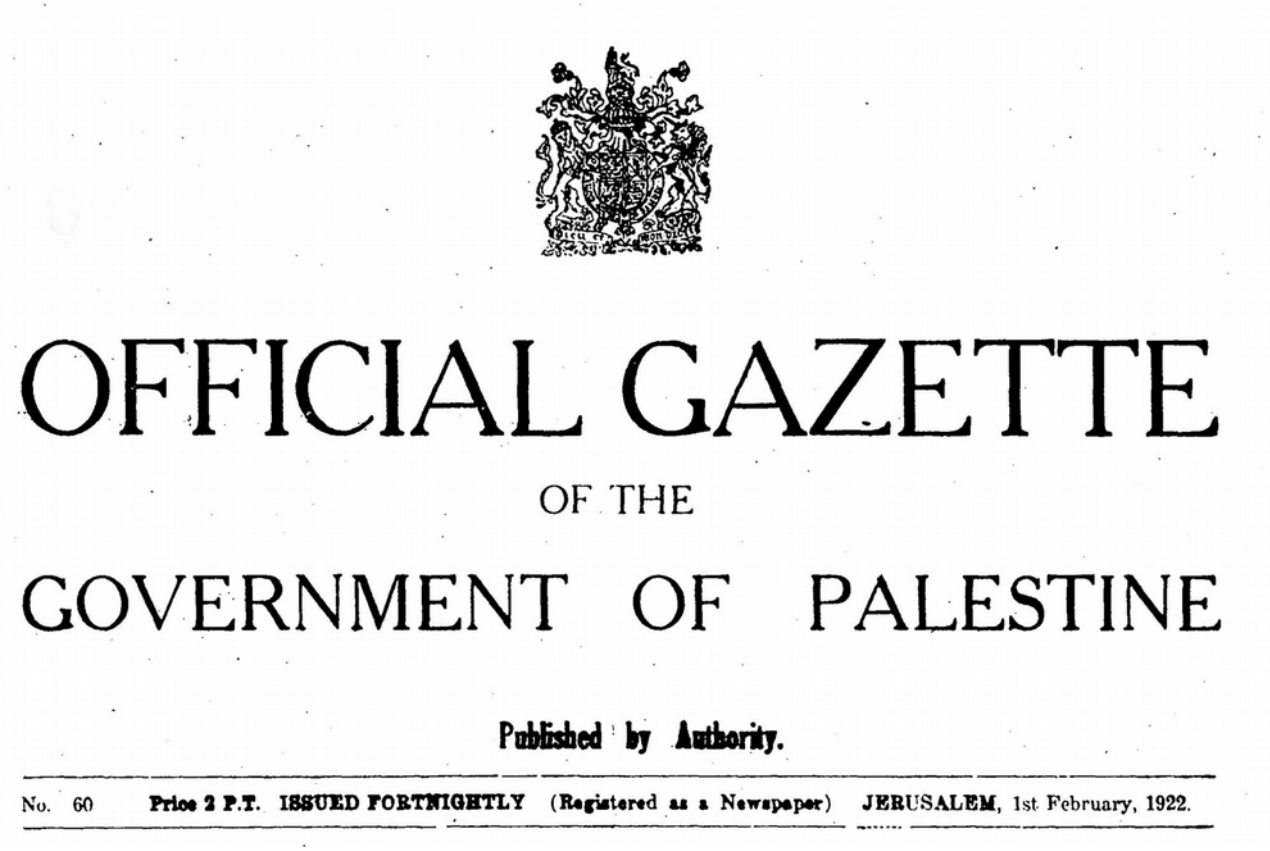
A Post Office has been opened at Ludd Village for the transaction of the following classes of business :— Sale of Stamps, Money Order, Postal Order and Parcel Post, Telephone Call Office.

Hours of business:

Monday — Friday	8 a.m. — 1 p.m. 3 p.m. — 5 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday	8 a m. — 12 noon

W. Hudson.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 58: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 59 (15.01.1922), p. 12.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Published by Authority.

No. 60 Price 2 P.T. ISSUED FORTNIGHTLY (Registered as a Newspaper) JERUSALEM, 1st February, 1922.

Fig. 32: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 60 (1.02.1922).

1.02.1922: Appointments

SECRETARIAT.

Personnel Section.

(Senior Officials).

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the following:—

"B". Termination of Appointment.

Department of Posts & Telegraphs.

Railway Telegraphs.

Traffic Superintendent.	B.G. Treverton.	Haifa, with effect from 1-1-22.

SECRETARIAT.

Personnel Section.

(Senior Officials).

His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the following:—

"B". Termination of Appointment.

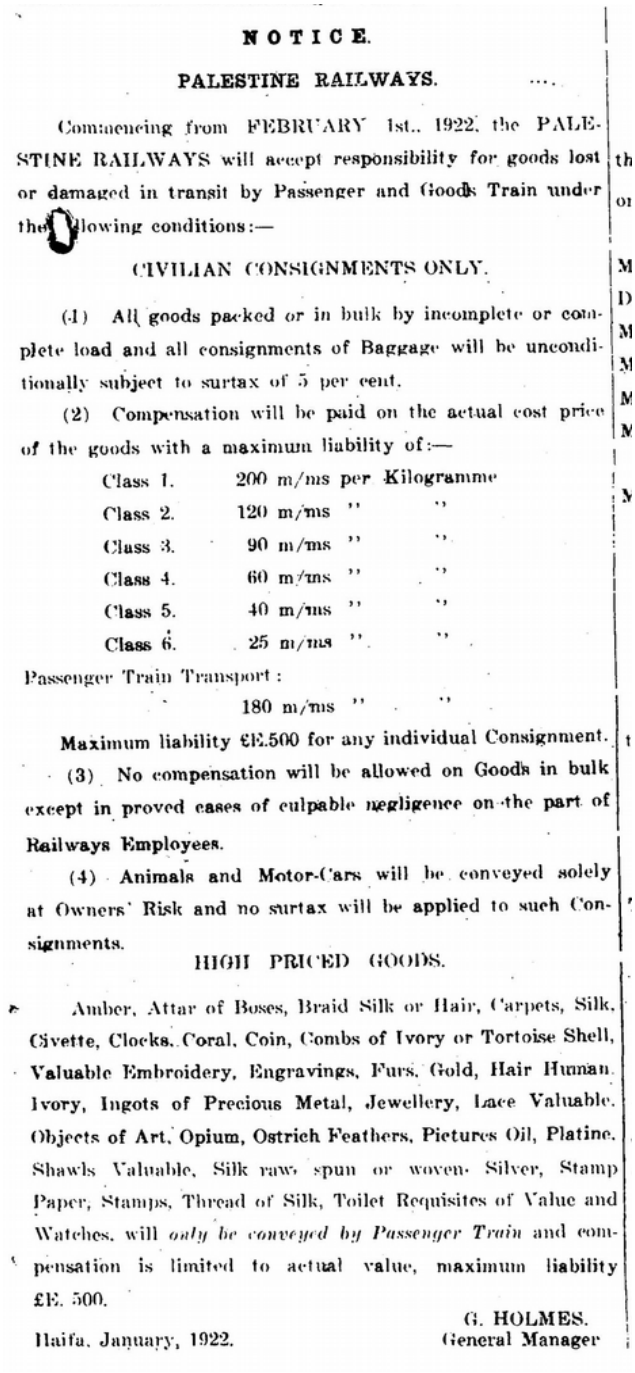
Department of Posts & Telegraphs.

Railway Telegraphs.

Traffic Superintendent.	B.G. Treverton.	Haifa, with effect from 1-1-22.

Doc. 59: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 60 (1.02.1922), p. 5.
Note: For Benjamin George Treverton, see sketch on p. 66.

1.02.1922: Limited Liability of Palestine Railways (Stamp Papers and Stamps)



NOTICE.

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Commencing from FEBRUARY 1st., 1922, the PALESTINE RAILWAYS will accept responsibility for goods lost or damaged in transit by Passenger and Goods Train under the following conditions:—

CIVILIAN CONSIGNMENTS ONLY.

(1) All goods packed or in bulk by incomplete or complete load and all consignments of Baggage will be unconditionally subject to surtax of 5 per cent.

(2) Compensation will be paid on the actual cost price of the goods with a maximum liability of:—

Class 1.	200 m/ms	per	Kilogramme
Class 2.	120 m/ms	"	"
Class 3.	90 m/ms	"	"
Class 4.	60 m/ms	"	"
Class 5.	40 m/ms	"	"
Class 6.	25 m/ms	"	"

Passenger Train Transport :

180 m/ms " "

Maximum liability £E.500 for any individual Consignment.

(3) No compensation will be allowed on Goods in bulk except in proved cases of culpable negligence on the part of Railways Employees.

(4) Animals and Motor-Cars will be conveyed solely at Owners' Risk and no surtax will be applied to such Consignments.

HIGH PRICED GOODS.

Amber, Attar of Boses, Braid Silk or Hair, Carpets, Silk, Civette, Clocks, Coral, Coin, Combs of Ivory or Tortoise Shell, Valuable Embroidery, Engravings, Furs, Gold, Hair Human, Ivory, Ingots of Precious Metal, Jewellery, Lace Valuable, Objects of Art, Opium, Ostrich Feathers, Pictures Oil, Platine, Shawls Valuable, Silk raw, spun or woven, Silver, Stamp Paper, Stamps, Thread of Silk, Toilet Requisites of Value and Watches, will *only be conveyed by Passenger Train* and compensation is limited to actual value, maximum liability £E. 500.

G. HOLMES.
General Manager

Haifa, January, 1922.

N O T I C E.

PALESTINE RAILWAYS.

Commencing from FEBRUARY 1st., 1922, the PALESTINE RAILWAYS will accept responsibility for goods lost or damaged in transit by Passenger and Goods Train under the following conditions:—

CIVILIAN CONSIGNMENTS ONLY.

(1) All goods packed or in bulk by incomplete or complete load and all consignments of Baggage will be unconditionally subject to surtax of 5 per cent.

(2) Compensation will be paid on the actual cost price of the goods with a maximum liability of:—

Class 1.	200 m/ms	per	Kilogramme
Class 2.	120 m/ms	"	"
Class 3.	90 m/ms	"	"
Class 4.	60 m/ms	"	"
Class 5.	40 m/ms	"	"
Class 6.	25 m/ms	"	"

Passenger Train Transport :

180 m/ms " "

Maximum liability £E.500 for any individual Consignment.

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(4) Animals and Motor-Cars will be conveyed solely at Owners' Risk and no surtax will be applied to such Consignments.

HIGH PRICED GOODS.

Amber, Attar of Boses, Braid Silk or Hair, Carpets, Silk, Oivette, Clocks, Coral, Coin, Combs of Ivory or Tortoise Shell, Valuable Embroidery, Engravings, Furs, Gold, Hair Human, Ivory, Ingots of Precious Metal, Jewellery, Lace Valuable, Objects of Art, Opium, Ostrich Feathers, Pictures Oil, Platine, Shawls Valuable, Silk raw, spun or woven, Silver, Stamp Paper, Stamps, Thread of Silk, Toilet Requisites of Value and Watches, will *only be conveyed by Passenger Train* and compensation is limited to actual value, maximum liability £E. 500.

G. HOLMES.
General Manager

Haifa. January, 1922.

Doc. 60: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 60 (1.02.1922), p. 5.
Note: "Attar of Boses" should read "Attar of Roses."

15.02.1922: Registration of Inland Parcels

NOTICE.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

(*a*) [illegible]

REGISTRATION OF INLAND PARCELS.

On and from the 15th January INLAND parcels may be registered under the same conditions as for inland letters.

The Registration Fee will be 13 milliemes and the limit of compensation in respect of any parcel LE.2. If it is desired to insure a parcel for a sum exceeding L.E.2 it must be sent under the INSURED parcel regulations.

Parcels intended for registration must be suitably packed in covers sufficiently strong to protect the contents from accidental loss or damage. Any official to whom a parcel is tendered for registration is instructed to refuse to register it if the packing is, in his opinion, obviously inadequate. Compensation will nevertheless be refused if, though accepted, the parcel is afterwards found to have been imperfectly packed.

Parcels for registration must be sealed with wax, lead or steel.

An advice of delivery of a registered parcel may be obtained on payment of an additional fee of 13 mililemes.

NOTICE.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

(*a*)

REGISTRATION OF INLAND PARCELS.

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Parcels intended for registration must be suitably packed in covers sufficiently strong to protect the contents from accidental loss or damage. Any official to whom a parcel is tendered for registration is instructed to refuse to register it if the packing is, in his opinion, obviously inadequate. Compensation will nevertheless be refused if, though accepted, the parcel is afterwards found to have been imperfectly packed.

Parcels for registration must he sealed with wax, lead or steel.

An advice of delivery of a registered parcel may be obtained on payment of an additional fee of 13 mililemes.

Doc. 61: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 61 (15.02.1922), pp. 8–9.
Note: “mililemes” should read “milliemes”.



15.02.1922: Fortnightly Air Mail Service to Iraq via Cairo

(*b*)

The public is hereby informed that postal matter of all kinds, except parcels, will be accepted at all Post Offices in Palestine for transmission by Air Mail to Iraq by a fortnightly service via Cairo.

There will also be a regular fortnightly Air Mail in the reverse direction.

No parcels or registered or insured letters or packets will be accepted.

The aerial Postal rates will be made up as follows:

1. The usual foreign postal rate for the class of mail matter despatched.
2. A special fee of 25 milliemes for each 20 grammes or fraction of 20 grammes, whatever the class of mail matter may be.

Postage stamps covering the postage and special fee must be affixed to the cover of the postal packet.

Correspondence should be clearly addressed, and endorsed in bold Latin Characters with the words "BY AIR MAIL" in the upper left-hand corner.

It is preferable to hand over correspondence for Air Mail at the Post Office Counter.

No responsibility in respect of loss or damage of mail matter forwarded by Aerial Service is accepted.

Dates of departure of Air Mails will be notified by Plblic Notice exhibited at Post Offices.

(*b*)

The public is hereby informed that postal matter of all kinds, except parcels, will be accepted at all Post Offices in Palestine for transmission by Air Mail to Iraq by a fortnightly service via Cairo.

There will also be a regular fortnightly Air Mail in the reverse direction.

No parcels or registered or insured letters or packets will be accepted.

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No responsibility in respect of loss or damage of mail matter forwarded by Aerial Service is accepted.

Dates of departure of Air Mails will be notified by Plblic Notice exhibited at Post Offices.

Doc. 62: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 61 (15.02.1922), p. 9.
Note: "Plblic" should read "Public".

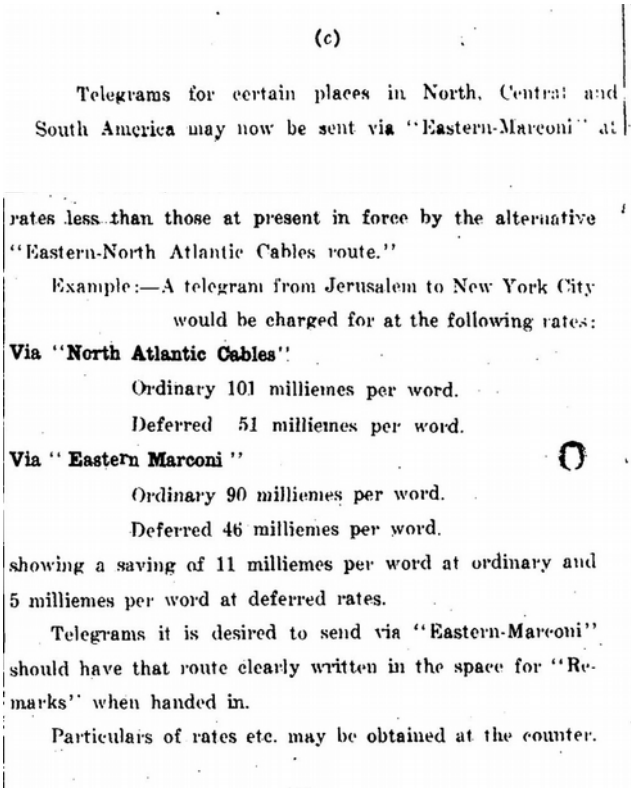
Benjamin George Treverton, R.E. (see *doc. 59* on p. 63, pictured)[6]
Corps of Royal Engineers.
* April or May 1886, Bodmin, Cornwall. Son of George B. Treverton and Emilie Treverton.[7] † March 1948, Bodmin, Cornwall.

Learner Postman in Bodmin, 1902.[8] Telegraphist in Bodmin, 1911.
Temp. 2nd Lieutenant, 13.07.1918,[9] 2nd Lieutenant, Grenadier Guards, 13.01.1920.[10]
Railway Telegraph Traffic Superintendent, Haifa, 1.12.1920–1.01.1922.



6 Source of photograph and some personal details: http://search.ancestry.com/
7 Source: http://www.dustydocs.com/link/6/25129/150180/1891-census-cornwall-online-census-project.html.
8 Source: The London Gazette, 22.07.1902, p. 4675. https://www.thegazette.co.uk.
9 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 7.08.1918, p. 9323. https://www.thegazette.co.uk.
10 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 8.04.1920, p. 4217. https://www.thegazette.co.uk.

15.02.1922: Cheaper Telegram Route to America



(c)

Telegrams for certain places in North, Central and South America may now be sent via "Eastern-Marconi" at rates less than those at present in force by the alternative "Eastern-North Atlantic Cables route."

Example:—A telegram from Jerusalem to New York City would be charged for at the following rates:

Via "North Atlantic Cables"

Ordinary 101 milliemes per word.

Deferred 51 milliemes per word.

Via "Eastern Marconi"

Ordinary 90 milliemes per word.

Deferred 46 milliemes per word.

showing a saving of 11 milliemes per word at ordinary and 5 milliemes per word at deferred rates.

Telegrams it is desired to send via "Eastern-Marconi" should have that route clearly written in the space for "Remarks" when handed in.

Particulars of rates etc. may be obtained at the counter.

(*c*)

Telegrams for certain places in North, Central and South America may now be sent via "Eastern-Marconi" at rates less than those at present in force by the alternative "Eastern-North Atlantic Cables route."

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Via " Eastern Marconi "

Ordinary 90 milliemes per word.

Deferred 46 milliemes per word.

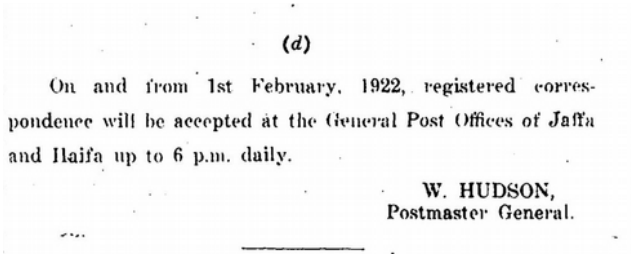
showing a saving of 11 milliemes per word at ordinary and 5 milliemes per word at deferred rates.

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Particulars of rates etc. may be obtained at the counter.

Doc. 63: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 61 (15.02.1922), p. 9.

15.02.1922: Registered Items accepted at Jaffa & Haifa GPOs up to 6 p.m.



(d)

On and from 1st February, 1922, registered correspondence will be accepted at the General Post Offices of Jaffa and Haifa up to 6 p.m. daily.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

(*d*)

On and from 1st February, 1922, registered correspondence will be accepted at the General Post Offices of Jaffa and Haifa up to 6 p.m. daily.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

Doc. 64: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 61 (15.02.1922), p. 9.

1.03.1922: Embarrassing Postal Packets

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED BY POST.

(The following list is in addition to that published in Official Gazette No. 43.)

The transmission by post in Palestine is prohibited of any postal packet containing.—

(a) Any advertisement or ticket relating to a lottery abroad; or

(b) Any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person in Palestine or abroad offering to tell fortunes; or

(c) Any advertisement of a Betting House in Palestine or abroad; or

(d) Any advertisement relating to the treatment of venereal disease, or to any preparation for its prevention, cure, or relief.

Such articles, if tendered for transmission, will be refused, or if detected in transit, detained. They are liable to be dealt with in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, and the sender is in some cases liable to prosecution.

Jerusalem.
February 1922.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ARTICLES PROHIBITED BY POST.

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(b) Any advertisement issued by or on behalf of any person in Palestine or abroad offering to tell fortunes; or

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Such articles, if tendered for transmission, will be refused, or if detected in transit, detained. They are liable to be dealt with in such manner as the Postmaster General may direct, and the sender is in some cases liable to prosecution.

Jerusalem.
February 1922.

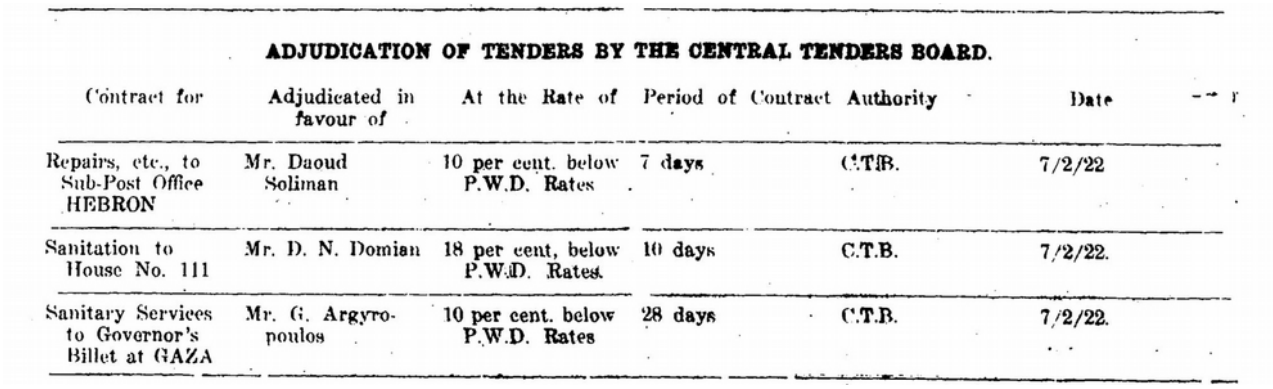
W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

Doc. 65: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 62 (1.03.1922), p. 2.
The reference concerns *doc. 45* from Gazette no. 43; see p. 54.



Fig. 33: Postcard to England, 17.02.1922, franked with 4m (S.G. no. 8) and 2m (S.G. no. 6), total: 6m.
Postmark: **LUDD / JUNCTION / B / 17 FE 22** (Sacher 8?).

1.03.1922: Tenders for Repairs to Hebron Sub-Post Office



ADJUDICATION OF TENDERS BY THE CENTRAL TENDERS BOARD.

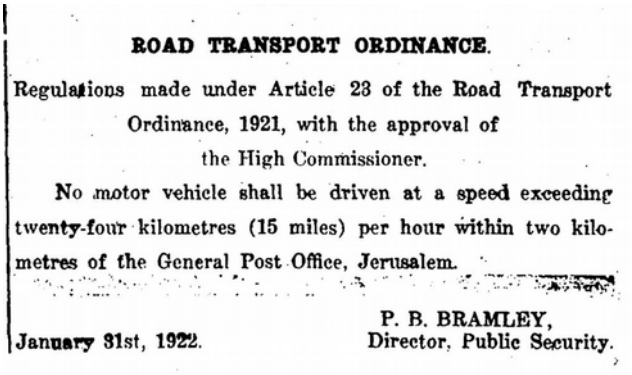
Contract for	Adjudicated in favour of	At the Rate of	Period of Contract	Authority	Date
Repairs, etc., to Sub-Post Office HEBRON	Mr. Daoud Soliman	10 per cent. below P.W.D. Rates	7 days	C.T.B.	7/2/22
Sanitation to House No. 111	Mr. D. N. Domian	18 per cent. below P.W.D. Rates.	10 days	C.T.B.	7/2/22.
Sanitary Services to Governor's Billet at GAZA	Mr. G. Argyropoulos	10 per cent. below P.W.D. Rates	28 days	C.T.B.	7/2/22.

ADJUDICATION OF TENDERS BY THE CENTRAL TENDERS BOARD.

Contract for	Adjudicated in favour of	At the Rate of	Period of Contract	Authority	Date
Repairs, etc., to Sub-Post Office HEBRON	Mr. Daoud Soliman	10 per cent. below PW.D. Rates	7 days	C.T.B.	7/2/22

Doc. 66: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 62 (1.03.1922), p. 8.

15.03.1922: Speed Restrictions in Jerusalem



ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE.

Regulations made under Article 23 of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1921, with the approval of the High Commissioner.

No motor vehicle shall be driven at a speed exceeding twenty-four kilometres (15 miles) per hour within two kilometres of the General Post Office, Jerusalem.

January 31st, 1922. P. B. BRAMLEY, Director, Public Security.

ROAD TRANSPORT ORDINANCE.

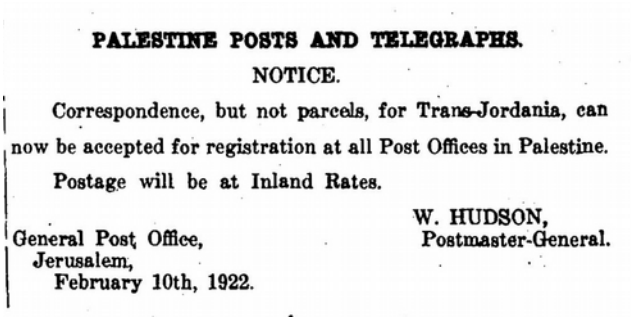
Regulations made under Article 23 of the Road Transport Ordinance, 1921, with the approval of the High Commissioner.

No motor vehicle shall be driven at a speed exceeding twenty-four kilometres (15 miles) per hour within two kilometres of the General Post Office, Jerusalem.

January 31st, 1922. P. B. BRAMLEY, Director, Public Security.

Doc. 67: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 63 (15.03.1922), p. 2.

15.03.1922: Postage Rates and Registration to Trans-Jordan



PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Correspondence, but not parcels, for Trans-Jordania, can now be accepted for registration at all Post Offices in Palestine.

Postage will be at Inland Rates.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Jerusalem,
February 10th, 1922.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

Correspondence, but not parcels, for Trans-Jordania, can now be accepted for registration at all Post Offices in Palestine.

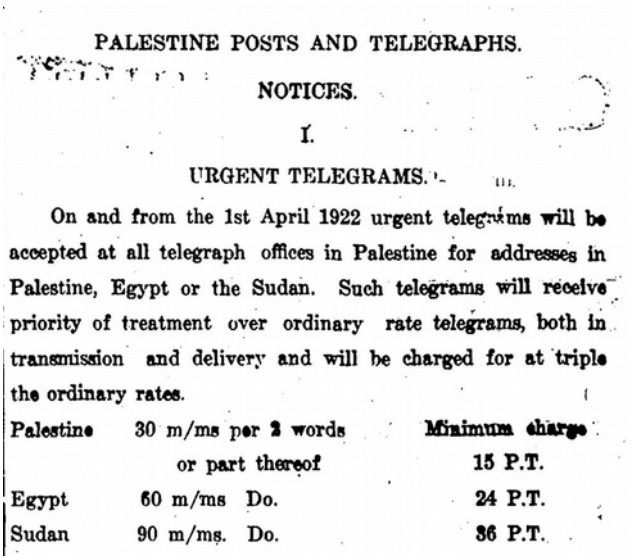
Postage will be at Inland Rates.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Jerusalem,
February 10th, 1922.

Doc. 68: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 63 (15.03.1922), p. 4.

15.04.1922: Urgent Telegrams



PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICES.

I.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

On and from the 1st April 1922 urgent telegrams will be accepted at all telegraph offices in Palestine for addresses in Palestine, Egypt or the Sudan. Such telegrams will receive priority of treatment over ordinary rate telegrams, both in transmission and delivery and will be charged for at triple the ordinary rates.

Palestine	30 m/ms per 2 words or part thereof	Minimum charge 15 P.T.
Egypt	60 m/ms Do.	24 P.T.
Sudan	90 m/ms. Do.	36 P.T.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICES.

I.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

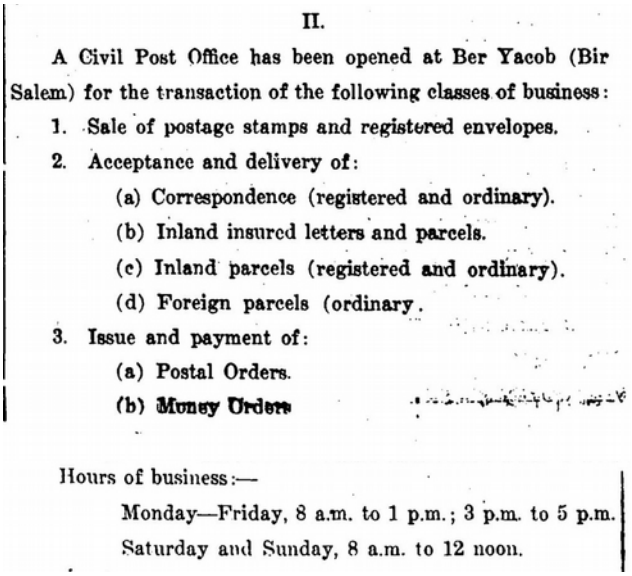
On and from the 1st April 1922 urgent telegrams will be accepted at all telegraph offices in Palestine for addresses in Palestine, Egypt or the Sudan. Such telegrams will receive priority of treatment over ordinary rate telegrams, both in transmission and delivery and will be charged for at triple the ordinary rates.

Palestine	30 m/ms per 2 words or part thereof	Minimum charge 15 P.T.
Egypt	60 m/ms Do.	24 P.T.
Sudan	90 m/ms Do.	36 P.T.

Doc. 69: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 65 (15.04.1922), p. 2.



15.04.1922: Opening of Ber Yacob (Bir Salem) Post Office



II.

A Civil Post Office has been opened at Ber Yacob (Bir Salem) for the transaction of the following classes of business:

1. Sale of postage stamps and registered envelopes.
2. Acceptance and delivery of:
   (a) Correspondence (registered and ordinary).
   (b) Inland insured letters and parcels.
   (c) Inland parcels (registered and ordinary).
   (d) Foreign parcels (ordinary .
3. Issue and payment of:
   (a) Postal Orders.
   (b) Money Orders

Hours of business:—
Monday—Friday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

II.

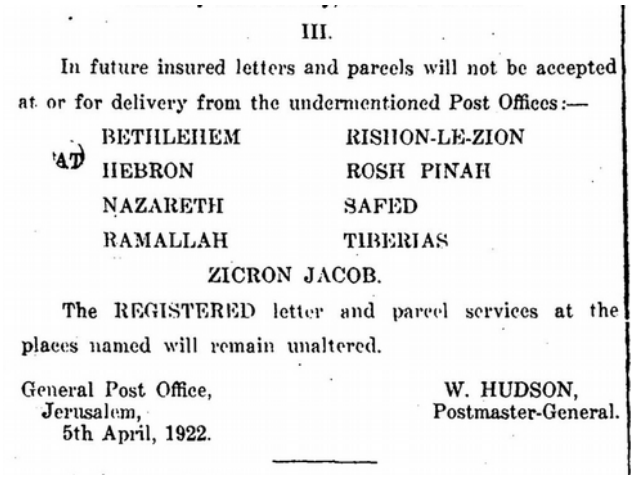
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1. Sale of postage stamps and registered envelopes.
2. Acceptance and delivery of:
   (a) Correspondence (registered and ordinary).
   (b) Inland insured letters and parcels.
   (c) Inland parcels (registered and ordinary).
   (d) Foreign parcels (ordinary .
3. Issue and payment of:
   (a) Postal Orders.
   (b) Money Orders

Hours of business:—
Monday—Friday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Doc. 70: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 65 (15.04.1922), pp. 2–3.

15.04.1922: Suspension of Insured Packets Service at 9 Post Offices



III.

In future insured letters and parcels will not be accepted at or for delivery from the undermentioned Post Offices:—

BETHLEHEM — RISHON-LE-ZION
HEBRON — ROSH PINAH
NAZARETH — SAFED
RAMALLAH — TIBERIAS

ZICRON JACOB.

The REGISTERED letter and parcel services at the places named will remain unaltered.

General Post Office,
Jerusalem,
5th April, 1922.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster-General.

III.

In future insured letters and parcels will not be accepted at or for delivery from the undermentioned Post Offices:—

BETHLEHEM — RISHON-LE-ZION
HEBRON — ROSH PINAH
NAZARETH — SAFED
RAMALLAH — TIBERIAS

ZICRON JACOB.

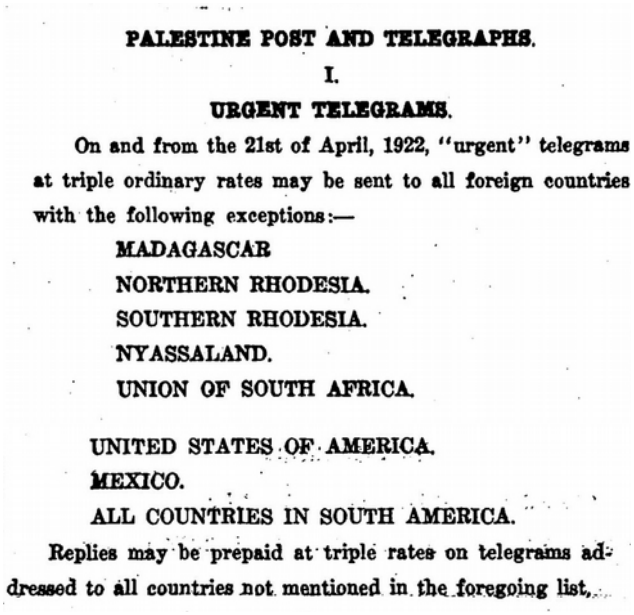
The REGISTERED letter and parcel services at the places named will remain unaltered.

General Post Office,
Jerusalem,
5th April, 1922.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster-General.

Doc. 71: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 65 (15.04.1922), p. 3.

1.05.1922: Urgent Telegrams (List of Excepted Countries)



PALESTINE POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

I.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

On and from the 21st of April, 1922, "urgent" telegrams at triple ordinary rates may be sent to all foreign countries with the following exceptions:—

MADAGASCAR
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASSALAND.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MEXICO.
ALL COUNTRIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Replies may be prepaid at triple rates on telegrams addressed to all countries not mentioned in the foregoing list.

PALESTINE POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

I.

URGENT TELEGRAMS.

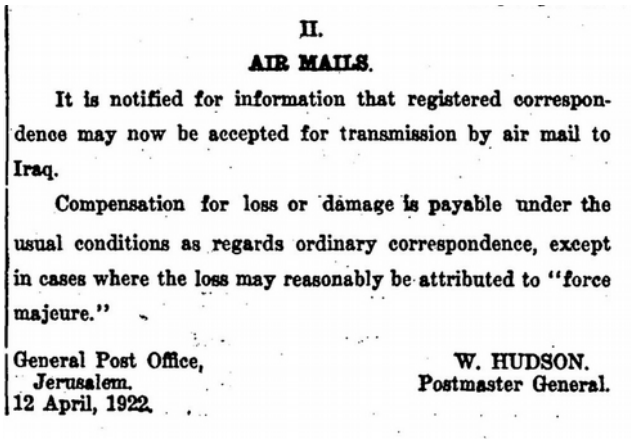
On and from the 21st of April, 1922, "urgent" telegrams at triple ordinary rates may be sent to all foreign countries with the following exceptions:—

MADAGASCAR
NORTHERN RHODESIA.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA.
NYASSALAND.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
MEXICO.
ALL COUNTRIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Replies may be prepaid at triple rates on telegrams addressed to all countries not mentioned in the foregoing list.

Doc. 72: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 66 (1.05.1922), p. 10.

1.05.1922: Registration for Air mail to Iraq



II.

AIR MAILS.

It is notified for information that registered correspondence may now be accepted for transmission by air mail to Iraq.

Compensation for loss or damage is payable under the usual conditions as regards ordinary correspondence, except in cases where the loss may reasonably be attributed to "force majeure."

General Post Office,
Jerusalem.
12 April, 1922.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

II.

AIR MAILS.

It is notified for information that registered correspondence may now be accepted for transmission by air mail to Iraq.

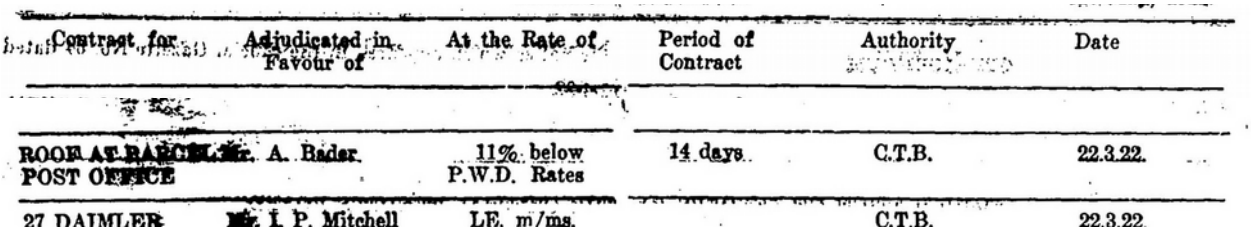
Compensation for loss or damage is payable under the usual conditions as regards ordinary correspondence, except in cases where the loss may reasonably be attributed to "force majeure."

General Post Office,
Jerusalem.
12 April, 1922.

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 73: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 66 (1.05.1922), p. 10.

1.05.1922: Tenders for Repairs to Parcel Post Office



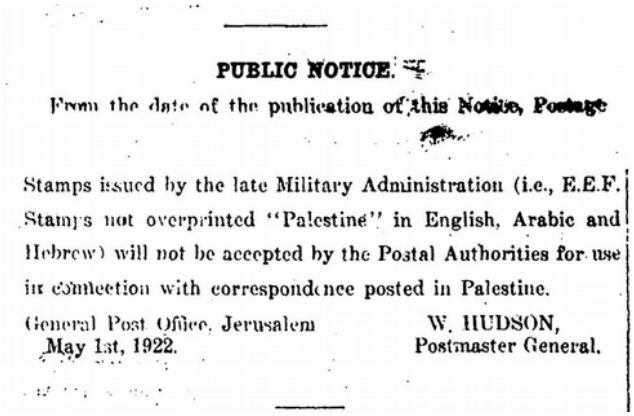
Contract for	Adjudicated in Favour of	At the Rate of	Period of Contract	Authority	Date
ROOF AT PARCEL POST OFFICE	Mr. A. Bader	11% below P.W.D. Rates	14 days	C.T.B.	22.3.22.
27 DAIMLER	Mr. I. P. Mitchell	LE. m/ms.		C.T.B.	22.3.22

ADJUDICATION OF TENDERS BY THE CENTRAL TENDERS BOARD.

Contract for	Adjudicated in favour of	At the Rate of	Period of Contract	Authority	Date
ROOF AT PARCEL POST OFFICE	Mr. A. Bader	11% below P.W.D. Rates	14 days	C.T.B.	22.3.22.

Doc. 74: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 66 (1.05.1922), p. 12.
Note: P.W.D. means Public Works Department.

15.05.1922: Demonetisation of E.E.F. Stamps not overprinted "Palestine"



PUBLIC NOTICE.

From the date of the publication of this Notice, Postage Stamps issued by the late Military Administration (i.e., E.E.F. Stamps not overprinted "Palestine" in English, Arabic and Hebrew) will not be accepted by the Postal Authorities for use in connection with correspondence posted in Palestine.

General Post Office, Jerusalem
May 1st, 1922.

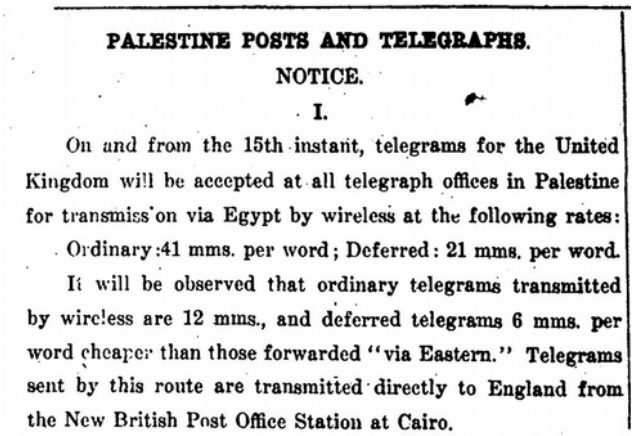
W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

Doc. 75: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 67 (15.05.1922), pp. 3–4.



Figs. 34–36: Some of the overprint designs used in 1920/1922.

1.06.1922: Wireless Telegrams to the UK from 15.05.1922



PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

I.

On and from the 15th instant, telegrams for the United Kingdom will be accepted at all telegraph offices in Palestine for transmiss'on via Egypt by wireless at the following rates:

Ordinary :41 mms. per word; Deferred: 21 mms. per word.

It will be observed that ordinary telegrams transmitted by wireless are 12 mms., and deferred telegrams 6 mms. per word cheaper than those forwarded "via Eastern." Telegrams sent by this route are transmitted directly to England from the New British Post Office Station at Cairo.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

I.

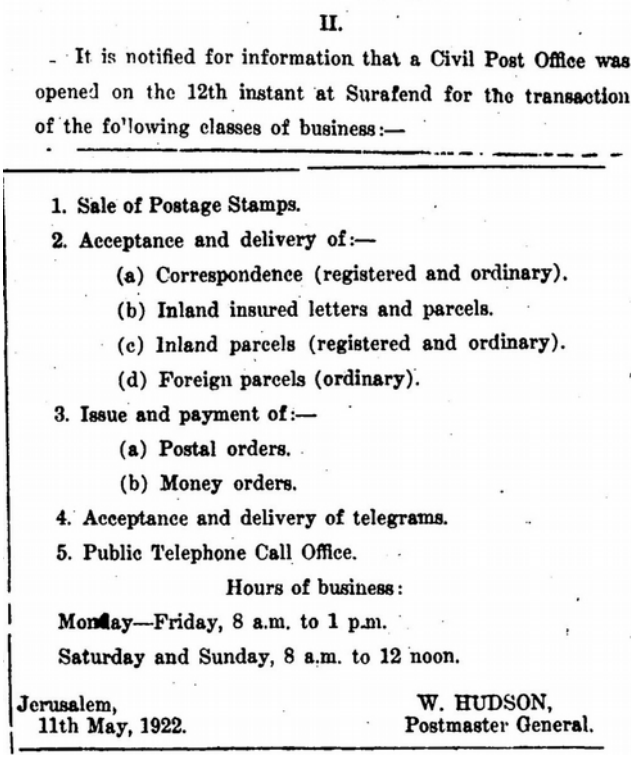
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Ordinary :41 mms. per word ; Deferred : 21 mms. per word.

It will be observed that ordinary telegrams transmitted by wireless are 12 mms., and deferred telegrams 6 mms. per word cheaper than those forwarded "via Eastern." Telegrams sent by this route are transmitted directly to England from the New British Post Office Station at Cairo.

Doc. 76: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 68 (1.06.1922), p. 12.
Note: The notice is dated 11.05.1922 (see *doc. 77* below).

1.06.1922: Opening of Surafend Post Office on 12.05.1922



II.

It is notified for information that a Civil Post Office was opened on the 12th instant at Surafend for the transaction of the following classes of business:—

1. Sale of Postage Stamps.
2. Acceptance and delivery of:—
   (a) Correspondence (registered and ordinary).
   (b) Inland insured letters and parcels.
   (c) Inland parcels (registered and ordinary).
   (d) Foreign parcels (ordinary).
3. Issue and payment of:—
   (a) Postal orders.
   (b) Money orders.
4. Acceptance and delivery of telegrams.
5. Public Telephone Call Office.

Hours of business:

Monday—Friday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Jerusalem, 11th May, 1922. — W. HUDSON, Postmaster General.

II.

It is notified for information that a Civil Post Office was opened on the 12th instant at Surafend for the transaction of the following classes of business:—

1. Sale of Postage Stamps.
2. Acceptance and delivery of:—
   (a) Correspondence (registered and ordinary).
   (b) Inland insured letters and parcels.
   (c) Inland parcels (registered and ordinary).
   (d) Foreign parcels (ordinary).
3. Issue and payment of:—
   (a) Postal orders.
   (b) Money orders.
4. Acceptance and delivery of telegrams.
5. Public Telephone Call Office.

Hours of business:

Monday—Friday, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday, 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Jerusalem
11th May, 1922.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster General.

Doc. 77: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 68 (1.06.1922), p. 12.

1.06.1922: Appointments

	Department of Public Security.	
A.D.P.S. (C.I.D.).	E. P. Quigley., M.C.	From 29.4.22 to 27.8.22.
	Department of Posts and Telegraphs.	
Enginee (North)	C. V. Close	From 29.4.22 to 27.8.22.

"C" VACATION LEAVE.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Enginee (North)	C. V. Close	From 29.4.22 to 27.8.22.

Doc. 78: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 68 (1.06.1922), p. 19.
Note: "Enginee" should read "Engineer"

Captain C. V. Close (57883), R.S., R.E., T.F., T.A.
Corps of Royal Engineers. 2nd Lieutenant, 10.12.1917.[11] Acting Captain, 1.02.1919[12]–22.11.1919.[13]
Attached to Headquarter Units as Asst. Sig. Officer (Cl. 99), 31.03.1920.[14]
Royal Corps of Signals. Captain, 1.03.1923 (with seniority, 30.11.1920).[15]
Captain, 12.12.1936 (with seniority, 30.11.1920), Supp. Reserve of Officers, R. Signals.[16] Captain and Adjudant, 28.05.1939.[17] Resigned Commission, 19.09.1941.[18] Ceased as member of Reserve of Officers, 19.09.1941.[19]

11 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 10.12.1917, p. 12889. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30419/supplement/12889.
12 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 26.08.1919, p. 10819. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31523/supplement/10819.
13 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 2.01.1920, p. 145. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31716/supplement/145.
14 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 15.12.1920, p. 12370. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32164/supplement/12370.
15 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 6.04.1923, p. 2565. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32812/page/2565.
16 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 11.12.1936, p. 8009. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/34348/page/8009.
17 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 27.06.1939, p. 4361. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/34640/page/4361.
18 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 14.10.1939, p. 5944. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/35306/supplement/5944.
19 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette, 31.03.1944, p. 1531. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/36450/supplement/1531.

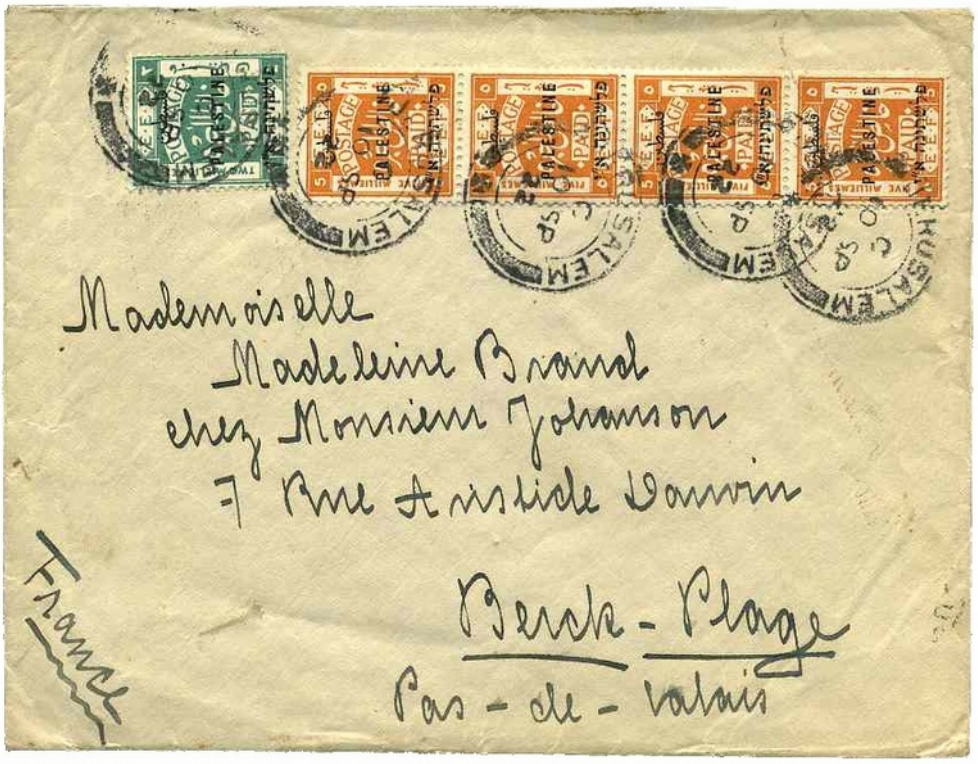


Fig. 37: Letter from Jerusalem to France. Cancelled: **JERUSALEM / C / 10 SP / 22** (Sacher B23). Franking: 2m + 4x5m (London I, SG nos. 61 and 64). Total: 22m, the correct rate for a foreign letter: 13m upto 20g + 9m for an additional 20g. (*Image taken from eBay)*

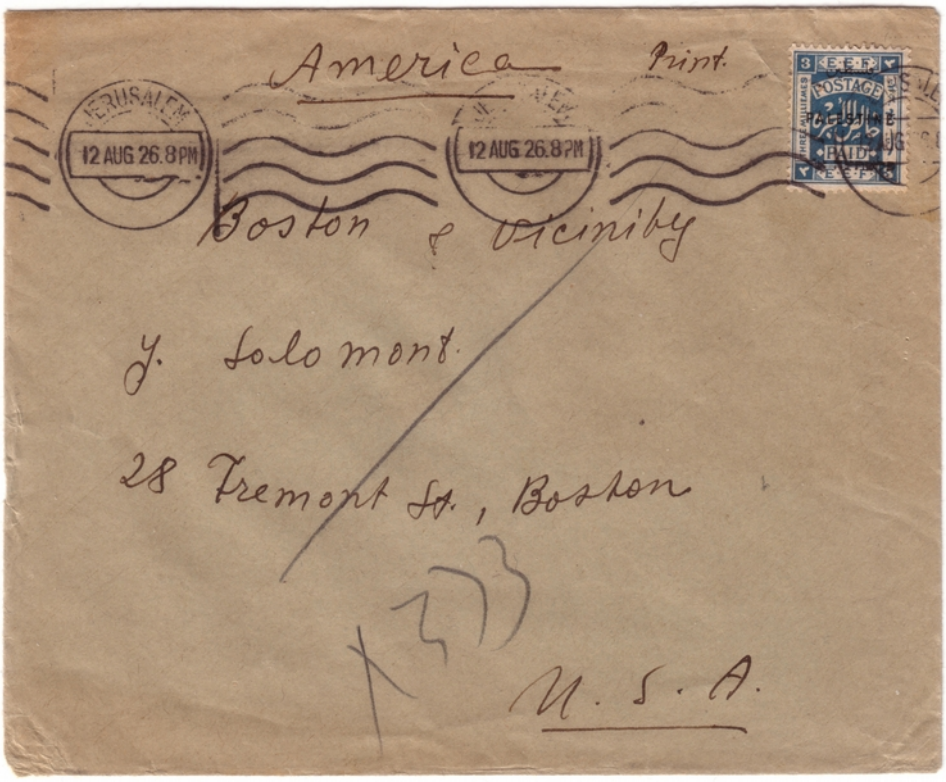
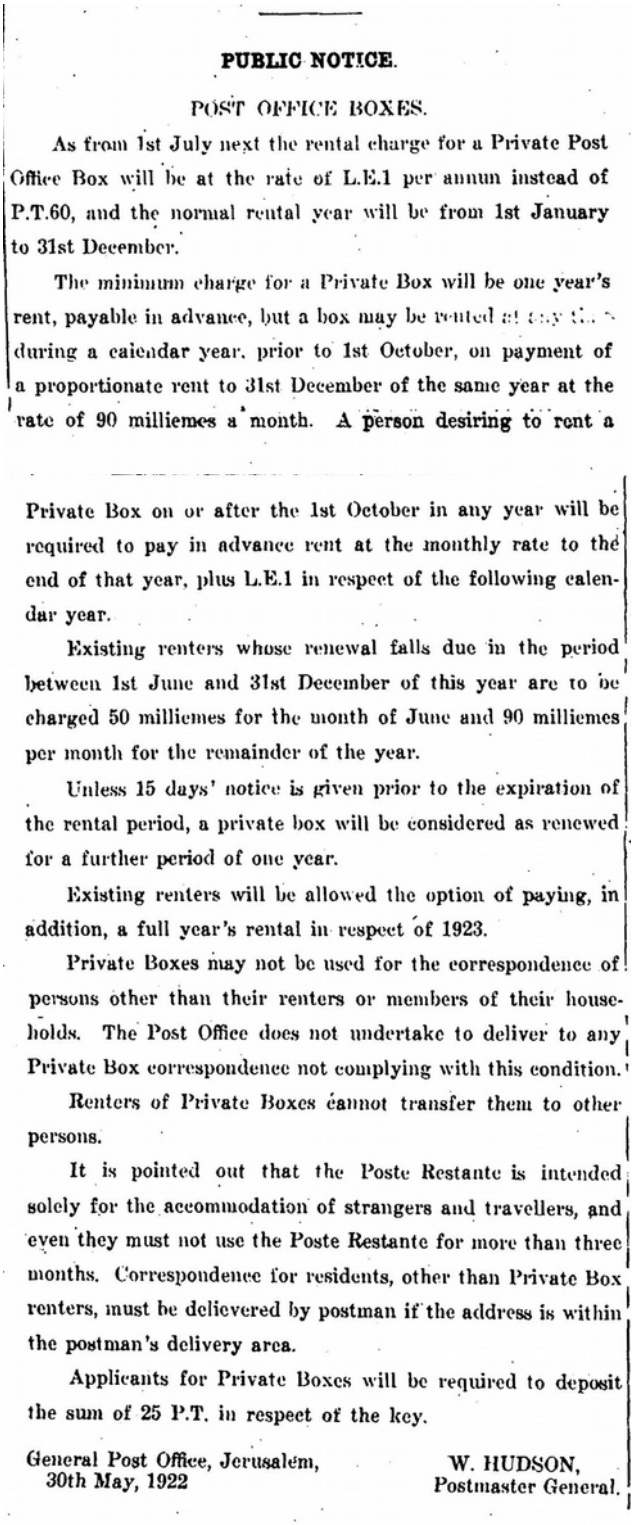


Fig. 38: Printed Matter sent from Jerusalem to Boston. Machine-cancelled **JERUSALEM. / 12 AUG 26.8PM** (Sacher F1). Franking: 3m (London II, SG no. 73).

15.06.1922: Changes to Renting Private Post Office Boxes



PUBLIC NOTICE.

POST OFFICE BOXES.

As from 1st July next the rental charge for a Private Post Office Box will be at the rate of L.E.1 per annum instead of P.T.60, and the normal rental year will be from 1st January to 31st December.

The minimum charge for a Private Box will be one year's rent, payable in advance, but a box may be rented at any time during a calendar year, prior to 1st October, on payment of a proportionate rent to 31st December of the same year at the rate of 90 milliemes a month. A person desiring to rent a Private Box on or after the 1st October in any year will be required to pay in advance rent at the monthly rate to the end of that year, plus L.E.1 in respect of the following calendar year.

Existing renters whose renewal falls due in the period between 1st June and 31st December of this year are to be charged 50 milliemes for the month of June and 90 milliemes per month for the remainder of the year.

Unless 15 days' notice is given prior to the expiration of the rental period, a private box will be considered as renewed for a further period of one year.

Existing renters will be allowed the option of paying, in addition, a full year's rental in respect of 1923.

Private Boxes may not be used for the correspondence of persons other than their renters or members of their households. The Post Office does not undertake to deliver to any Private Box correspondence not complying with this condition.

Renters of Private Boxes cannot transfer them to other persons.

It is pointed out that the Poste Restante is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and even they must not use the Poste Restante for more than three months. Correspondence for residents, other than Private Box renters, must be delievered by postman if the address is within the postman's delivery area.

Applicants for Private Boxes will be required to deposit the sum of 25 P.T. in respect of the key.

General Post Office, Jerusalem, 30th May, 1922 — W. HUDSON, Postmaster General.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

POST OFFICE BOXES.

As from 1st July next the rental charge for a Private Post Office Box will be at the rate of L.E.l per annum instead of P.T.60, and the normal rental year will be from 1st January to 31st December.

The minumum charge for a Private Box will be one year's rent, payable in advance, but a box may be rented at any time during a calendar year, prior to 1st October, on payment of a proportionate rent to 31st December of the same year at the rate of 90 milliemes a month. A person desiring to rent a Private Box on or after the 1st October in any year will be required to pay in advance rent at the monthly rate to the end of that year, plus L.E.l in respect of the following calendar year.

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It is pointed out that the Poste Restante is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and even they must not use the Poste Restante for more than three months. Correspondence for residents, other than Private Box renters, must be delivered by postman if the address is within the postman's delivery area.

Applicants for Private Boxes will be required to deposit the sum of 25 P.T. in respect of the key.

General Post Office, Jerusalem, 30th May, 1922. — W. HUDSON, Postmaster General.

Doc. 79: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 69 (15.06.1922), p. 5–6.

1.06.1922: Appointments

Member.	Gad Frumkin	From 29.5.22 to 28.9.22
	Department of Health.	
P.M.O. Samaria	A. Rankine, M.C.	From 15.5.22 to 31.8.22.
	Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.	
Secretary	G. H. Webster	From 12.6.22 to 11.10.22.
	Department of Public Security.	
A.D.P.S. (B).	G. E. Sebag-Montefiore, M.B.E.	From 17.6.22. to 16.10.22.
Quartermaster	A. V. Holdridge	From 15.6.22 to 14.10.22.
	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.	
Sub-Inspector of Agriculture.	Muhammed Ragheb	From 15.5.22 to 14.7.22.

"C" VACATION LEAVE.

⋮

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Secretary	G. H. Webster	From 12.6.22 to 11.10.22.

Doc. 80: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 70 (1.07.1922), p. 8.



OFFICIAL GAZETTE

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE

Published by Authority.

No. 70 Price 5 P.T. ISSUED FORNIGHTLY JERUSALEM, JULY 1st, 1922.

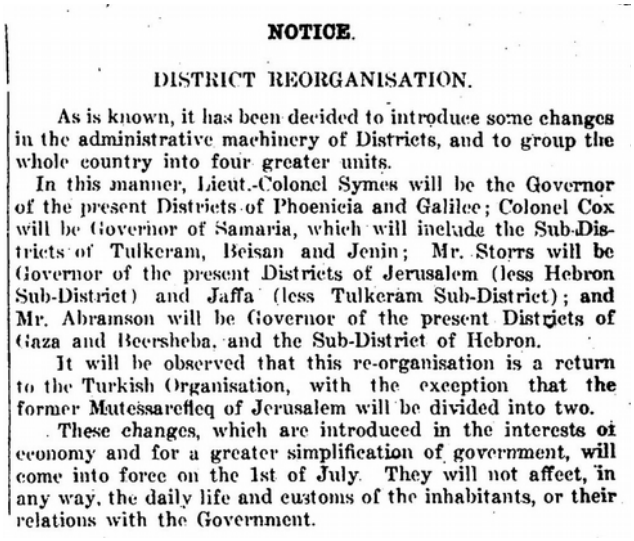
Fig. 39: Masthead of the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 70 (1.07.1922).

George Henry Webster, Esq., C.M.G., O.B.E., R.E.[20]
*14.08.1887, Litherland (Liverpool), † 24.05.1955. Married with Annie Bond, one son, William (Bill). Royal Engineers, posted at the Dardenelles, Palestine, and Egypt. Temporary Secretary, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, 12.06.1922–11.10.1922. Later became Asst. Director (1932), Deputy Postmaster General (1935), and Postmaster General (8.03.1937).[21] O.B.E. in 1937, C.M.G. in 1942.

20 A fuller sketch is to follow in a future part of this series.

21 Source: Report … to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the year 1937. https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/7BDD2C11C15B54C2052565D10057251E

Government District Reorganisation



NOTICE.

DISTRICT REORGANISATION.

As is known, it has been decided to introduce some changes in the administrative machinery of Districts, and to group the whole country into four greater units.

In this manner, Lieut.-Colonel Symes will be the Governor of the present Districts of Phoenicia and Galilee; Colonel Cox will be Governor of Samaria, which will include the Sub-Districts of Tulkeram, Beisan and Jenin; Mr. Storrs will be Governor of the present Districts of Jerusalem (less Hebron Sub-District) and Jaffa (less Tulkeram Sub-District); and Mr. Abramson will be Governor of the present Districts of Gaza and Beersheba, and the Sub-District of Hebron.

It will be observed that this re-organisation is a return to the Turkish Organisation, with the exception that the former Mutessarefleq of Jerusalem will be divided into two.

These changes, which are introduced in the interests of economy and for a greater simplification of government, will come into force on the 1st of July. They will not affect, in any way, the daily life and customs of the inhabitants, or their relations with the Government.

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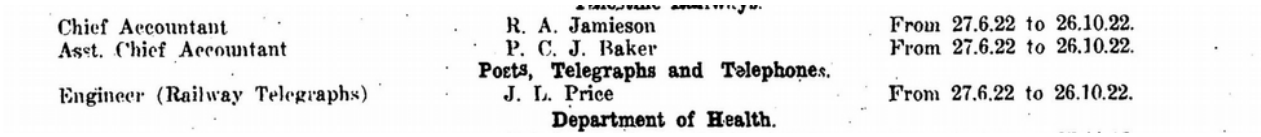
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These changes, which are introduced in the interests of economy and for a greater simplification of government, will come into force on the 1st of July. They will not affect, in any way, the daily life and customs of the inhabitants, or their relations with the Government.

Doc. 81: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 70 (1.07.1922), p. 10.

1.06.1922: Appointments



Chief Accountant	R. A. Jamieson	From 27.6.22 to 26.10.22.
Asst. Chief Accountant	P. C. J. Baker	From 27.6.22 to 26.10.22.
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.		
Engineer (Railway Telegraphs)	J. L. Price	From 27.6.22 to 26.10.22.
Department of Health.		

"C" VACATION LEAVE

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Engineer (Railway Telegraphs)	J. L. Price	From 27.6.22 to 26.10.22.

Doc. 82: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 71 (15.07.1922), p. 15.

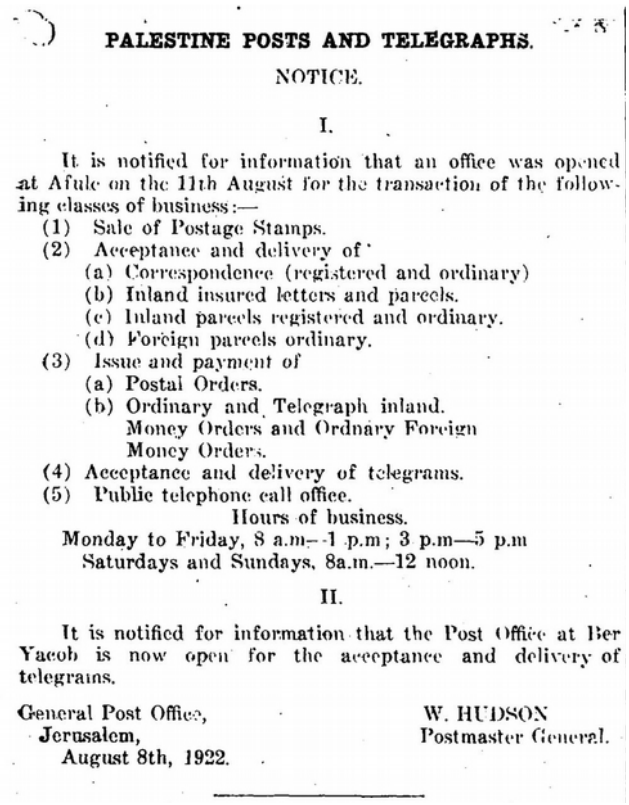


Fig. 40: Picture postcard (text dated 11.09.1923), cancelled **JERUSALEM / A / 17 SP / 23** (Sacher B25); destined for London and then forwarded to Cambridge.
New foreign postcard rate as of 1.01.1923: 8m. Stamps: 2x4m (London II, SG no. 74).

Captain J. L. Price, R.E. (144651)
Corps of Royal Engineers.
Temp. 2nd Lieutenant, Special Reserve of Officers, 3rd N. Staffs. Reg., 28.09.1918.[22]
Temp. Lt., 15.12.1918.[23] Relinquishes Commission, 22.05.1920 (retains rank of Lieutenant).[24]
Temp. Captain (whilst so employed), 6.01.1920.[25] Captain, 31.01.1921[26] Relinquishes Commission (on completion of service) and granted rank of Captain, 6.04.1921.[27]
Reverts to rank of Lt. (whilst employed "during the present emergency"), 15.05.1939.[28]

22 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 3.01.1919, p. 157. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31103/supplement/157.
23 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 27.01.1919, p. 1332. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31145/supplement/1332.
24 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 6.09.1920, p. 9046. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32042/supplement/9046.
25 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 28.09.1920, p. 9588. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32067/supplement/9588.
26 Source: Second Supplement to The London Gazette. 6.04.1921, p. 2771. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32282/supplement/2771.
27 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 11.05.1921, p. 3829. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32321/supplement/3829
28 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 10.01.1941, p. 190. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/35038/supplement/190.

1.09.1922: Opening of Afule Post Office 11.08.1922
Telegraph Service at Ber Yacob



PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

I.

It is notified for information that an office was opened at Afule on the 11th August for the transaction of the following classes of business:—

(1) Sale of Postage Stamps.
(2) Acceptance and delivery of
(a) Correspondence (registered and ordinary)
(b) Inland insured letters and parcels.
(c) Inland parcels registered and ordinary.
(d) Foreign parcels ordinary.
(3) Issue and payment of
(a) Postal Orders.
(b) Ordinary and Telegraph inland. Money Orders and Ordnary Foreign Money Orders.
(4) Acceptance and delivery of telegrams.
(5) Public telephone call office.

Hours of business.
Monday to Friday, 8 a.m—1 p.m; 3 p.m—5 p.m
Saturdays and Sundays, 8a.m.—12 noon.

II.

It is notified for information that the Post Office at Ber Yacob is now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.

General Post Office, Jerusalem, August 8th, 1922.

W. HUDSON Postmaster General.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

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(a) Postal Orders.
(b) Ordinary and Telegraph inland. Money Orders and Ordinary Foreign Money Orders.
(4) Acceptance and delivery of telegrams.
(5) Public telephone call office.

Hours of business:
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Saturdays and Sundays, 8a.m.—12 noon.

II.

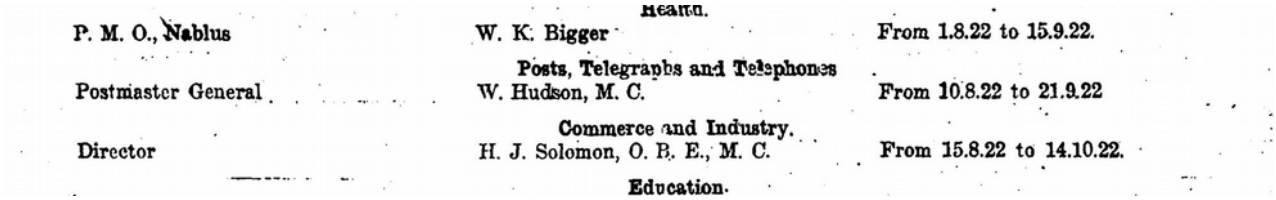
It is notified for information that the Post Office at Ber Yacob is now open for the acceptance and delivery of telegrams.

General Post Office, Jerusalem, August 8th, 1922.

W. HUDSON Postmaster General.

Doc. 83: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 74 (1.09.1922), p. 9
Note: “Telegraph inland. Money Orders” should read “Telegraph inland Money Orders.”

15.09.1922: Vacation Leave for Postmaster General



Health.

P. M. O., Nablus — W. K. Bigger — From 1.8.22 to 15.9.22.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Postmaster General — W. Hudson, M. C. — From 10.8.22 to 21.9.22

Commerce and Industry.

Director — H. J. Solomon, O. B. E., M. C. — From 15.8.22 to 14.10.22.

Education.

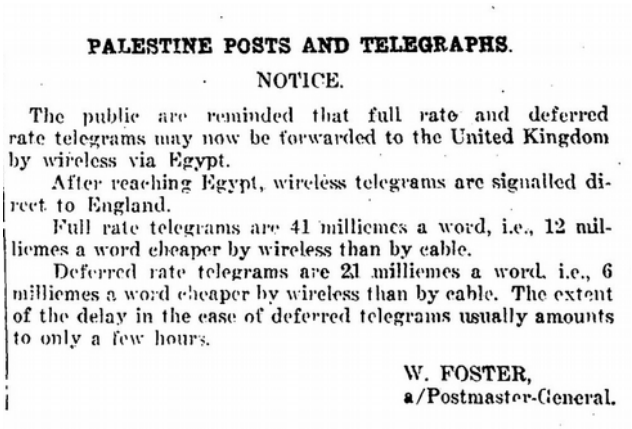
“C” VACATION LEAVE

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Postmaster General	W. Hudson, M. C.	From 10.8.22 to 21.9.22

Doc. 84: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 75 (15.09.1922), p. 14.

1.10.1922: Wireless Telegrams to the UK



PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

The public are reminded that full rate and deferred rate telegrams may now be forwarded to the United Kingdom by wireless via Egypt.

After reaching Egypt, wireless telegrams are signalled direct to England.

Full rate telegrams are 41 milliemes a word, i.e., 12 milliemes a word cheaper by wireless than by cable.

Deferred rate telegrams are 21 milliemes a word, i.e., 6 milliemes a word cheaper by wireless than by cable. The extent of the delay in the case of deferred telegrams usually amounts to only a few hours.

W. FOSTER,
a/Postmaster-General.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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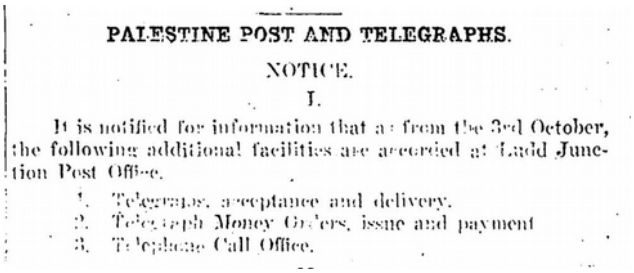
W. FOSTER,
a/Postmaster-General.

Doc. 85: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 76 (1.10.1922), p. 17.

Captain William G. Foster (12391), M.B.E., M.C., D.C.M., K.C.
Royal Fusiliers. Company Serjeant-Major, 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, 29.06.1915.[29] 2nd Lieutenant. Temp. Captain. Relinquishes rank of Temp. Captain, 25.03.1916.[30] Lieutenant, 1.08.1916.[31] Temp. Quartermaster and Hon. Captain and Adjudant, Central Ontario Regt., 17.06.1917.[32] Seconded and temp. Captain (whilst so employed), 9.10.1917.[33] Temp. Major (whilst so employed), 14.11.1917–29.08.1918.[34] Seconded and temp. Major (whilst so employed), 11.02.1918.[35] Relinquishes rank of Temp. Major whilst employed with a British Military Mission, 6.09.1918.[36] Acting Captain (whilst commanding a company), 7.11.1918.[37] On unemployed list, 1.04.1919.[38] Retired and granted rank of Captain, 23.07.1919.[39] Ceased as member of Reserve of Officers, Royal Fusiliers, 22.03.1937.[40]
Acting Postmaster General (1921/1922), M.B.E., later became Deputy Postmaster General (1932).

29 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 23.06.1915.1918, p. 6132. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/29202/supplement/6132.
30 Source: The London Gazette. 28.05.1916, p. 5067. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/29591/page/5067.
31 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 4.04..1918, p. 3298. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30009/supplement/3298.
32 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 14.01.1918, p. 817. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30475/supplement/817.
33 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 1.11.1917, p. 11276. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30361/supplement/11276.
34 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 11.12.1918, p. 14627. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31059/supplement/14627.
35 Source: Third Supplement to The London Gazette. 11.02.1918, p. 1900. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30519/supplement/1900.
36 Source: Third Supplement to The London Gazette. 30.09.1918, p. 11529. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30926/supplement/11529.
37 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 4.01.1919, p. 265. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31105/supplement/265.
38 Source: The London Gazette. 27.05.1919, p. 6514. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31361/page/6514.
39 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 22.07.1919. p. 9326. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/31468/supplement/9326.
40 Source: The London Gazette. 23.03.1937, p. 1913. https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/34382/page/1913.

1922: Telegraph & Telephone Services at Ludd Junction Post Office



PALESTINE POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

I.

It is notified for information that as from the 3rd October, the following additional facilities are accorded at Ludd Junction Post Office.

1. Telegrams, acceptance and delivery.
2. Telegraph Money Orders, issue and payment
3. Telephone Call Office.

PALESTINE POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

I.

It is notified for information that as from 3rd October, the following additional facilities are accorded at Ludd Junction Post Office.

1. Telegrams, acceptance and delivery.
2. Telegraph Money Orders, issue and payment
3. Telephone Call Office.

Doc. 86: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 78 (1.11.1922), p. 9.

Lieut.-Colonel William Hudson, Esq., C.B.E., O.B.E., M.C.[41] (pictured)[42]
Corps of Royal Engineers.
Temp. Major, 1.07.1919.[43] Temp. Major, 4.11.1919.[44]
Relinquishes appointment, 31.01.1921.[45]
Postmaster General, 1920[46]–8.03.1937, followed on by G. H. Webster.[47]
O.B.E., 1.01.1923.[48]
C.B.E., 1.01.1932.[49]



41 A fuller sketch is to follow in a future part of this series.

42 Picture: detail taken from photograph *"Inauguration of the Palestine Broadcasting Service. March 30, 1[936]. Lt. Col. William Hudson, Postmaster General, introducing H.E. (i.e., His Excellency) [Ramallah]"*. American Colony (Jerusalem) Photo Dept. In: Library of Congress / Matson (G. Eric and Edith) Photograph Collection. Reproduction number: LC-DIG-matpc-16764. http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/mpc2010002261/PP/. Public Domain ("no known restrictions on publication").
Further images: Harvard University Library Visual Information Access.
http://via.lib.harvard.edu/via/deliver/deepcontent?recordId=olvwork465636.

43 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 15.12.1920. p. 12370.
https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32164/supplement/12370.

44 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 27.08.1920. p. 8837.
https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32033/supplement/8837.

45 Source: Third Supplement to The London Gazette. 14.04.1921. p. 2981.
https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32291/supplement/2981.

46 See also Official Gazette O.E.T.A. (South), 1. 1919, no. 1 (15.07.1919), p. 2. In: The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015, p. 60. Free download: www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbulletin.htm.

47 Source: Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the year 1937.
https://unispal.un.org/DPA/DPR/unispal.nsf/0/7BDD2C11C15B54C2052565D10057251E.

48 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 1.01.1923. p. 11.
https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/32782/supplement/11.

49 Source: Supplement to The London Gazette. 1.01.1932. p. 11.
https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/33785/supplement/11.


P. T. 506.

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

ادارة البريد والبرق في فلسطين والمبرقات بدون اسلاك

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY OR PAYMENT =

AVIS DE RÉCEPTION OU DE PAYEMENT

علم تسليم او دفع

הודעת מסירה או תשלום

Of De (1) one letter registered under No. (2) 9275

مقيد تحت نمرة (٢) — من (١)

רשום במספר — מן (1)

sent by expédié par M. JOSEPH M. KAMINITZ. JAFFA

اسم المرسل — שם השולח

on le 20.9.22 بتاريخ for the sum of pour la somme de PALESTINE

بيوم — בסכום של — בעד

and addressed to et adressé à Mrs. L. Rothschild - Töchterpen - sionat "Rothschild" - München Karl-Theodorstr. 25.

عنوانه — על שם האי — at à

Date 23/9 — 0.312 — 192 — سنة — تحريراً في

שנה — ביום

Stamp of Delivery Office Timbre du bureau distributeur.

The undersigned declares that a le soussigné déclare qu'un (1) B. Okt. 1922

addressed as above and originating from à l'adresse susmentionnée et provenant de Laura Rothschild

ختم مكتب التوزيع — רושם המשרד המוסר

3. Okt. MUENCHEN 23 OKT. 22 V. 8. 9a

بقرر الواضع اسمه ادناه ان (١) الوارد للاسم المذكور اعلاه والخارج من

החותם מודיע כי (1) שנשלח על שם הנזכל ויצא מ

has been duly à été dûment (3) on le 192

قد جرى (٣) اليه في تاريخ — سنة ١٩٢ — بيوم — سنة

נתקבל (3) — ביום — שנה

Le destinataire, Chief Clerk of Section, Le Chef du bureau,

المرسل اليه — رئيس القلم

התיבת המקבל — התיבת המזכיר הראשי של המשרד

This notice should be signed by the Chief of Section and by the addressee and then returned by first despatch to office of origin of article or to the sender as the case may be.

Cet avis est signé par le Chef du bureau et par le destinataire, puis renvoyé par le premier courrier à l'adresse de l'expéditeur ou bureau d'origine selon le cas.

يجب ان يوقع هذا الاعلام رئيس القلم والشخص المستلم ثم يعاد مع اول بريد الى المحل الذي خرج منه او الى المرسل حسب مقتضى الحال

הודעה זו צריכה להחתם מראש המשרד וגם מהאיש המקבל, ולחשלח בדואר הראשון למשרד שמשם נשלחה או להשולח לפי טבע הענין.

If for any cause the addressee's Signature is unobtainable, then the signature of the Chief Clerk of the distributing office will suffice.

Si, pour une cause quelconque, la signature du destinataire ne peut être obtenue il suffit que cet avis soit signé par le Chef du bureau distributeur.

اذا لم يتيسر الحصول على توقيع المستلم يكتفي بامضاء رئيس دائرة التوزيع.

אם מפני איזו סבה קשה לחשיג את חתימת המקבל, חתימת המזכיר הראשי של המשרד המוסר לבד מספקת.

(1) State if a registered article insured letter, box, parcel, money, order or specie, Indiquer si c'est un objet recommandé, une lettre ou boîte assurée, un colis postal, un mandat ou un groupe.

(١) ليوضح اذا كانت الارسالية المسجلة تحريراً مسوكراً او علبة او حوالة مالية او صرة نقود

(2) For specie state also the mark:- Pour les groupes indiquer aussi la marque

(٢) اذا كانت صرة النقود يلزم ذكر علامتها

(3) "Paid" or "delivered" "Payé" ou "consigné"

(٣) القيمة « دفعت » او « سلمت »

(1) לציין אם הדבר הנשלח הוא מכתב, קופסא, חבילה, חמחאה או צרור מטבעות שנשלחו באדריוה. (2) אם צרור מטבעות,—לציין את המיוחד. (3) להוסיף אם נשלם או נמסר.

Fig. 41:
International Advice of Delivery, form **P.T. 506.**

PALESTINE POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS / ACKNOWLEDGEMT OF DELIVERY OR PAYMENT = / AVIS DE RÉCEPTION OU DE PAYEMENT.

No printer's legend. Brown-grey, thin paper, sheet size: 171x366 mm.

Used for a letter registered under number 9275 on 20.09.1922 in Jaffa; destination: Munich. Cancelled **REGISTERED / JAFFA / 23 SP 22** (Sacher D3).

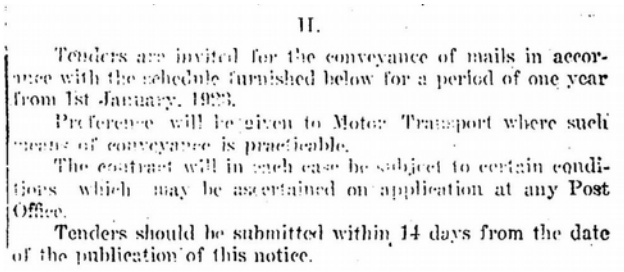
Receipt acknowledged 3.10.1922, postmark: **MUENCHEN23. / V. 8 - 9 a / 1. / 3 / OKT. / 22**.

According to a manuscript note the Advice of Delivery form arrived back with the sender in Jaffa on 19.10.1922. The sheet was folded up, on the address side: boxed cachet **POSTMASTER JAFFA / 18 OCT 1922 / Ref. No. .....** (Sacher 2).

Franking: 3m and 1p (London I, SG nos. 62 and 65) Total: 13m.

(size reduced to 66%)

1.11.1922: Tenders for Mail Transportation



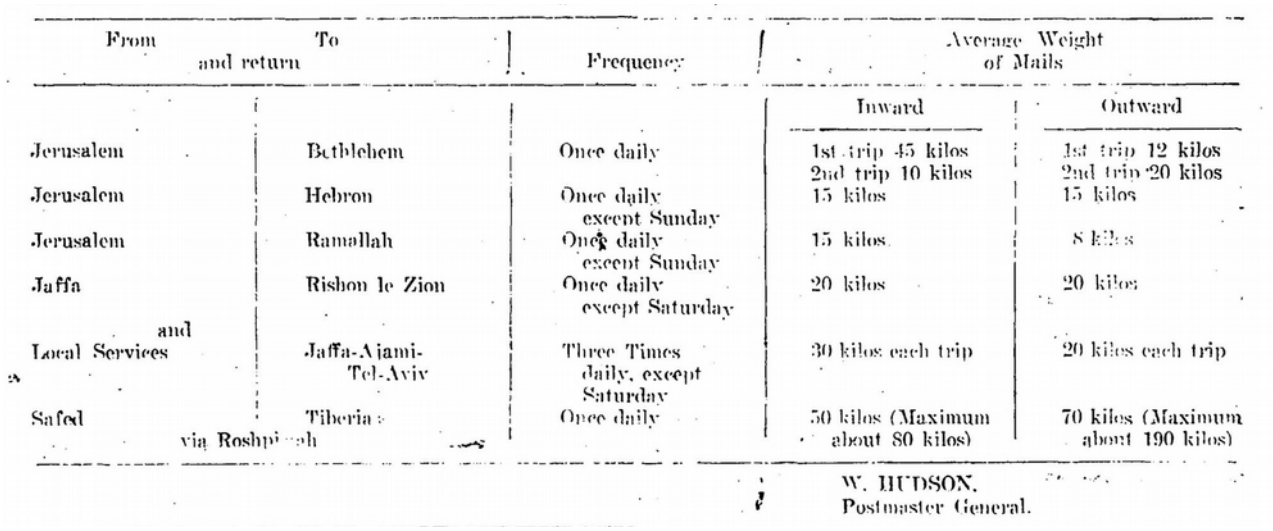
II.

Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails in accordance with the schedule furnished below for a period of one year from 1st January, 1923.

Preference will be given to Motor Transport where such means of conveyance is practicable.

The contract will in each case be subject to certain conditions which may be ascertained on application at any Post Office.

Tenders should be submitted within 14 days from the date of the publication of this notice.



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Tenders are invited for the conveyance of mails in accordance with the schedule furnished below for a period of one year from 1st January, 1923.

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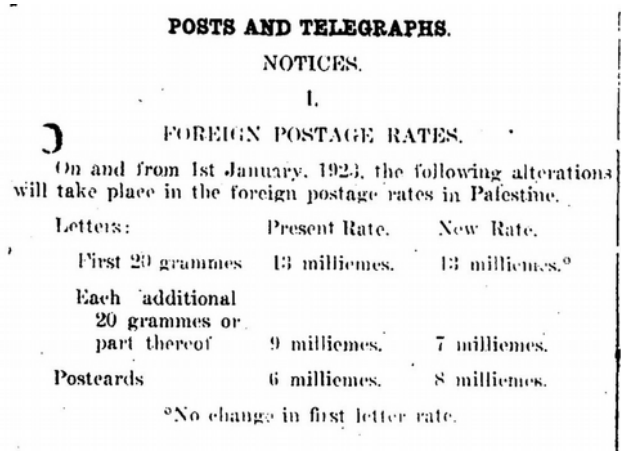
Tenders should be submitted within 14 days from the date of the publication of this this notice.

From and return	To	Frequency	Average Weight of Mails	
			Inward	Outward
Jerusalem	Bethlehem	Once daily	1st trip 45 kilos 2nd trip 10 kilos	1st trip 12 kilos 2nd trip 20 kilos
Jerusalem	Hebron	Once daily except Sunday	15 kilos	15 kilos
Jerusalem	Ramallah	Once daily except Sunday	15 kilos	8 kilos
Jaffa and Local Services	Rishon le Zion	Once daily except Saturday	20 kilos	20 kilos
	Jaffa-Ajami-Tel-Aviv	Three Times daily, except Saturday	30 kilos each trip	20 kilos each trip
Safed via Roshpinah	Tiberias	Once daily	50 kilos (Maximum about 80 kilos)	70 kilos (Maximum about 190 kilos)

W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 87: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 78 (1.11.1922), p. 9.

15.11.1922: Foreign Postage Rates from 1.01.1923



POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICES.

I.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

On and from 1st January, 1923, the following alterations will take place in the foreign postage rates in Palestine.

Letters:	Present Rate.	New Rate.
First 20 grammes	13 milliemes.	13 milliemes.°
Each additional 20 grammes or part thereof	9 milliemes.	7 milliemes.
Postcards	6 milliemes.	8 milliemes.

°No change in first letter rate.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

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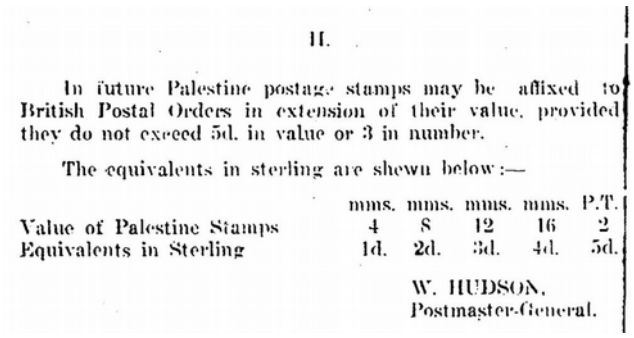
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Doc. 88: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 79 (15.11.1922), p. 7.

15.11.1922: Palestine stamps allowed on British Postal Orders



II.

In future Palestine postage stamps may be affixed to British Postal Orders in extension of their value, provided they do not exceed 5d. in value or 3 in number.

The equivalents in sterling are shewn below:—

	mms.	mms.	mms.	mms.	P.T.
Value of Palestine Stamps	4	8	12	16	2
Equivalents in Sterling	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.

W. HUDSON,
Postmaster-General.

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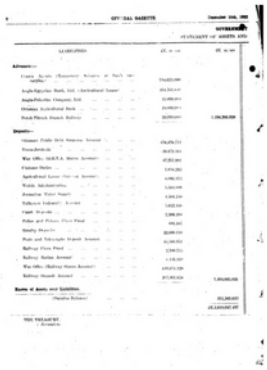
W. HUDSON.
Postmaster General.

Doc. 89: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 79 (15.11.1922), p. 7.



15.12.1922: Government Accounts 1921/1922






Summary[50]

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1921-1922

Receipts	Estimate	Receipts	Under the Estimate
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	142,334 £E.	121,221.567 £E.m/ms.	21,112.437 £E.m/ms.
Total Government Receipts		6,018,628.258 £E.m/ms.	
Payments	Estimate	Payments	Under the Estimate
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	119,526 £E.	87,625.651 £E.m/ms.	31,900.349 £E.m/ms.
Total Government Payments		5,890,015.908 £E.m/ms.	

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31st MARCH 1922

Liabilities	Deposits
Posts and Telegraphs Deposit Account:	45,508.851 £E.m/ms.
Assets	
Postmaster General	30,581.247 £E.m/ms.
Advances to Capital Account recoverable from Loan Funds	101,550.786 £E.m/ms.
Unallocated Stores	36,177.332 £E.m/ms.
Total Government Assets	2,810,047.497 £E.m/ms.

Doc. 85: Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, 4. 1922, no. 81 (15.12.1922), pp. 6–9.

to be continued …

50 The account statistics are shown on four full pages, postal matters only make up a few lines, therefore I do not show the full pages *en détail* and have summarised the figures. Scans of the full pages can be requested from the author.

Recent Philatelic Journals

This is a selection of articles related to the Middle East from recent philatelic journals.

Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where available I have listed the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for any conditions of supply.

Contact details are listed in the Web Guide.

OPAL Journal 232 – September 2015

Oriental Philatelic Association of London, English, A5, mostly b/w, –



Queries:

- A lead on a query in OPAL 231 on the attribution two persons on a 1917 Turkish money stamp as Enver Pasha and Kaiser Wilhelm II (2).
- J.-B. Parenti shows a 1921 philatelic cover (Trésor & Postes 506, addressed to a stamp trader in Vienna) with two 1917 Turkish money stamps in addition to the regular French stamp (3).
- K. Giray's article on "T"-overprints in OPAL 230 (3).
- M. Fulford queries on the use of a custom revenue stamps instead of NDF stamps, and shows a cover from July 1941 (4).
- S. Tiffney and J.-B. Parenti provide references for the 1921 Ain-Tab overprints (5–6).

T. Hacking writes on 1898 Thessaly stamps and their forgery (7–26).

B. Orhan reports on the 1922 Akpınar Provisionals used by 16th Division of VIth Army Corps [Akpınar is a village in Bayat district of Afyonkarahisar province] (27–33).

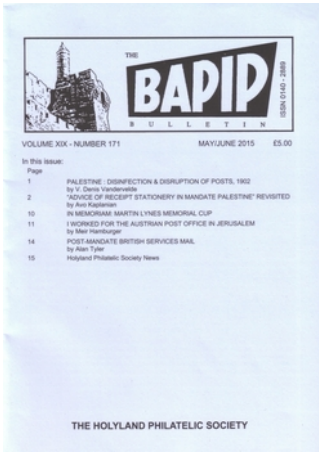
O. Graf writes on Ottoman postal history in Albania (34–46).

New queries:

- On Turkish Postage Dues 1868–1872, 1p (S.G. D73A) (47–48).
- R. Malim ask for identification of a postmark from 1900 with a presumed inscription "Constantinople Steam Ship Co. Ltd." (48).
- Postmarks "Salonique / 8" and "IPEK" (49).
- The question of the first Ottoman Airmal Flight is put: 8.02.1914 Prens Celaleddin (Constantinople to Cairo), 16.12.1918 (service to Germany), or 7.02.1922 (Antalya to Akşehir).

BAPIP Bulletin 171 – May/June 2015

Holyland Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, £5·00



V. D. Vandervelde reports on a contemporary Dutch newspaper article [clipping provided by T. Zywietz] on the 1902 cholera outbreak in Gaza and the disruption to mail and trade (1).

A. Kaplanian presents Advice of Receipts forms of the Mandate era, furthering the article of D. Smith in BAPIP Bulletin 170 (2–9).

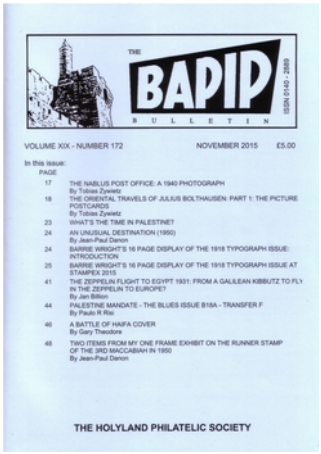
"I Worked for the Austrian Post Office in Jerusalem" by Meir Hamburger [reprint without any illustrations, from The Holy Land Philatelist, no. 8, 1955, pp. 224–226] (11–12).

A. Tyler reports on British Fleet Mail cancels used at Haifa after the end of the civilian British Mandate postal service in May 1948 (13–14).

In society news: HPS searches for a new secretary and editor (15).

BAPIP Bulletin 172 – November 2015

Holyland Philatelic Society, English, A4, colour, £5·00



T. Zywietz presents the first part of his research into the oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen, centring on Bolthausen's picture postcards [reprint from The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015] (18–22).
In *"What's the time in Palestine?"* T. Zywietz shows an an official announcement by the Government of Palestine concerning proper time-keeping in 1920's Jerusalem (23).
J.-P. Danon shows a returned cover Israel–Gilbert Islands from 1950 (24).
B. Wright presents his award-winning exhibit on Palestine's typographed stamp issue of 1918–1920 (24–40).
J. Billion shows a cover that supposedly travelled by Zeppelin from Palestine to Europe in 1931 (41–43).
P. R. Risi presents two adjacent blocks-of-four from Palestine's 1918 "Blues" stamps (B18 A, Transfer F) (44–45).
G. Theodore shows a May 1948 Haifa local cover: an insurance firm invokes a clause against cover in case of riots (46–47).
J.-P. Danon shows two pieces from his exhibit on Israel's 1950 Maccabiah stamp: an FDC and a misprinted stamp (shifted design) (48).

Türkei-Spiegel 114 – 4/2015

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



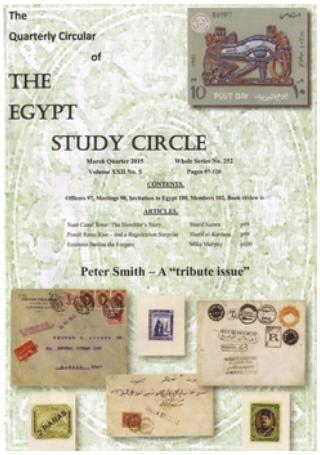
F. P. Katz and K. Ertem researched the life and works of Şevket Vahdeti (1833–1871), the designer of the Duloz-stamps [translated by A. Birken; reprint from Collector's Club Philatelist] (8–17).
R. Fuchs presents his new research into Iraqi Railway stamps [reprint from Michel-Rundschau 4-Plus/2015, pp. 56–68) (18–25).
J. Warnecke shows two auction lots: notification forms of the German post in Constatinople, mailed by Ottoman post (26–27).
A. Birken briefly portraits Ottoman General Mehmet Ali Paşa (Mehmed Ali Pasha), born in Germany as Karl Détroit (28–29).
W. Weber writes on Cyme (Κύμη, today Nemrut Limani), capital of Aeolis in antiquity (30–37).
A. Birken revisits two events from 1915: Bulgaria enters the war against Turkey, and Turkish troops advance on the Sinai (38–43).
New postal rates in Turkey from 3.08.2015 (44).

Türkei-Spiegel 115 – 1/2016

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei, German, A5, colour, €5·00



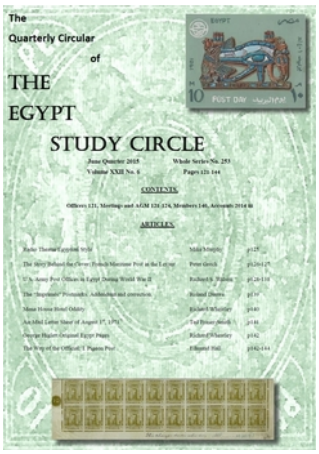
A. Birken looks at the "Şehir" hand-stamp overprints of the İstanbul city post (1870–1884) (6–12).
R. Fuchs shows two Turkish covers travelling via Overland-Mail Haifa–Baghdad: 1929 to Iraq and 1933 to Iran (13–15).
T. Zywietz presents the first part of his research into the oriental travels of Julius Bolthausen, centring on Bolthausen's picture postcards [translation from The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015] (16–25).
A. Birken portraits Jerusalem from an Ottoman philatelic perspective and shows the datestamps from the society's *"Poststempel"* catalogue (26–34).
A. Birken shows a 1917 Turkish newspaper wrapper addressed to the Austrian secretary of war, Baron Krobatin (35–37).
J. Warnecke seeks information on forgeries of the 1911 overprints (43).



The Quarterly Circular 252 (Vol. 22, No. 5) March 2015

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

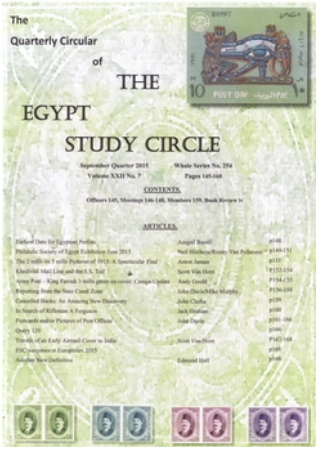
S. Samra describes in *"Suez Canal Error: The Shredder's Story"* how the withdrawn Suez Canal stamps were destroyed in December 2014, concluding that only 4,080 sets-of-three survived, as well as 497 FDCs (99).
E. Hall reports information provided by S. el-Kerdani on the new postal rates in Egypt, effective 1.01.2015 (99).
M. Murphy shows a Sharjah cover with forged cancellation (100).
E. Hall leads members' tributes to the late Peter Smith, and shows sample pages from Smith's collection, which was auctioned by Corinphila and Carmichael & Todd in 2015 (101–120, iii).
E. Hall reviews John Davis' book *"Egypt: From The Postal Concession Until Suez 1932 To 1956 - Part 1: Until 1st May 1941"* (iv).



The Quarterly Circular 253 (Vol. 22, No. 6) June 2015

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

Autioneers Carmichael & Todd show an 1886 *avis de réception* (form no. 39) from Alexandria to Tripoli (Syria) with an ultramarine De La Rue 1p stamp (ii).
P. L. Grech studies covers of the French Maritime Post in the Levant (126–127) and shows an 1856 cover from Halep to Marseille (124).
R. S. Wilson: presents a catalogue of postmarks used by US Army Post Offices in Egypt during World War II (128–138).
R. Dauwe shows a 1966 censor mark for printed matter (*matbu'at 31*) (139).
R. Wheatley shows a Meena House Hotel cover from 1929 with date error (140).
T. Frasier-Smith studies varieties of the 1971Air Mail Letter Sheet (141).
R. Wheatley presents original pages from George Higlett's collection (142).
E. Hall abstracts a chapter from C.S. Jarvis' 1939 book *"The Back Garden Of Allah"* on Egypt's first Pigeon Post (142–144).

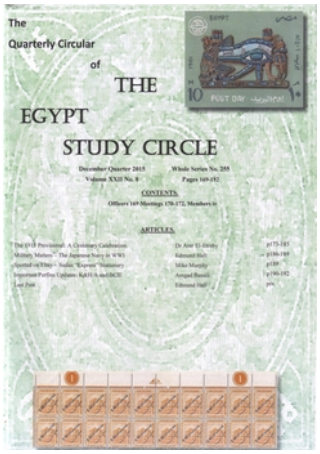


The Quarterly Circular 254 (Vol. 22, No. 7) September 2015

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

A. Bassili reports a new early date for Egyptian perfins as 6.04.1895 (148).
E. Hall, N. Hitchens & R. Van Pellecom report from the Philatelic Society of Egypt Exhibition of June 2015 in Cairo (149–151).
A. Jansen shows a philatelic 1916 cover with 10 copies of the 2 on 3m 1915 Pictorial surcharge stamps (151).
S. Van Horn reports on the cancellations of the Khedivial Mail Line and S.S. Taif (152–154).
A. Gould updates the J. Davis' census of 3m green King Farouk Army Post stamps on cover with three new examples; two contributed by J. Fitzpatrick and J. Lea (154–155).
J. Davis and M. Murphy report of their visit to the Suez Canal Zone (156–159).
J. Clarke shows a newly discovered "cancelled backs" variety: a 1937 Boy King 200 m printed in 1947 (159).
J. Grahman shows two multiple-redirected 1915 covers for Rifleman Albert Ferguson [FPO 29, Gallipoli, Cairo, Mustapha, Pyramids, Mena] (160).
J. Davis shows postcards and photographs of known and unidentified Egyptian post offices, incl. Ismailia, Luxor, Aswan, Port Said, Cairo, Alexandria, and Beni Suef (161–166).
A. Janson has a query about a 7-line mute canceller used at Luxor (166).
S. Van Horn shows a much re-directed and taxed 1929 cover from Cairo to India [DLO Calcutta and Bombay] (167–168).
E. Hall shows a new Egyptian definitive stamp (L.E.3 Amenhotep III) and a new Suez commemorative strip-of-three. (168–iii). The *Philatelic Society of Egypt* invites to its *Third Continental Philatelic Exhibition* in Cairo (3.12.2015–6.01.2016) (iii). P. L. Grech reviews the 2nd edition of *"Alexandria Ramleh :*

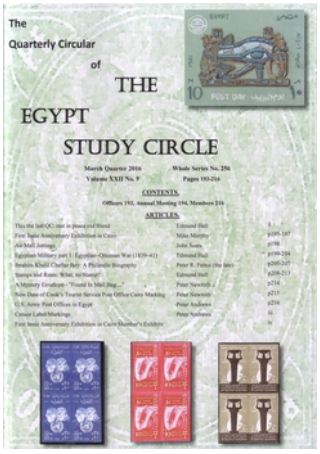
its Development and Postal History, 1863–1929)" by R. Van Peelcom, P. Grech & A. Stragier [first edition 2010 was entitled *"Ramleh Alexandrie : its Development and Postal History, 1863–1929"*] (iv).



The Quarterly Circular 255 (Vol. 22, No. 8) December 2015

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

A. el-Etreby studies the 2 on 3 m 1915 Pictorial surcharge stamps (173–185)
E. Hall shows a new Egyptian definitive stamp (L.E.3, Amenhotep III) on FDC [dated 4.10.15] (185).
E. Hall studies the Japanese Navy in WWI (186–189).
M. Murphy spotted Sudan "Express" stationery on eBay (189).
A. Bassili updates his perfins listings: K&H/A and K&H/C [*Kortenhaus & Hammerstein Alexandria /Cairo*] and BCIE [*Banca Commerciale Italiana per l'Egitto*] (190–192).
E. Hall looks for someone willing to take over his research collection of Egyptian military covers (iv).
In society news, E. Hall reports that ESC has joined Facebook (closed group) (ii)



The Quarterly Circular 256 (Vol. 22, No. 9) March 2016

The Egypt Study Circle, English, A4, colour, –

E. Hall found an interesting cover with mixed British & Egyptian franking (ii).
M. Murphy reports from the *Third Continental Philatelic Exhibition* in Cairo (195–197).
E. Hall studies the Egyptian–Ottoman War of 1839–42 in his series on the Egyptian military (199–204).
P. R. Feltus produces a philatelic biography of eminent Egyptian philatelist Ibrahim Khalil Chaftar Bey (205–207).
E. Hall studies the complexities of postage rate change and the issuance of fitting new values of definitive stamps, 1898–2015 (209–213).
P. Newroth shows a 1928 cover with an English/Arabic cachet *"Found in Mail Bag Without Contents"* (214) and reports a new late date for the *"Cook's Tourist Service"* (type II) postmark of Cairo: 19.02.1906 (215).
P. Andrews extends the use of APO 788 (U.S. Army Post Office in Egypt) to 4.03.1947 (216).
P. Andrews notes that the WWII censor label *"Opened But Uncensored"* had already been listed in a monograph on Egyptian Civil Censorship (iii).
E. Hall shows a 1945 philatelic cover using stationery cut-outs (iii).
Q.C. editor Edmund Hall appeals for new articles and threatens to publish online and on an ad-hoc basis only [this was later relativised by the board] (ii).



The Levant Vol. 8, No. 3 – September 2015

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, English, A4, mostly b/w, US-$ 1·50

G. Diffen studies the Australian military campaign at Gallipoli [reprint from *Spink Insider*, no. 201/2015] (38–44).
B. Tatham catalogues postal stationery of Eastern Rumelia & South Bulgaria 1878–1885 (45–50).
G. Todd shows an 1878 offer by Alfred Glavany (Constantinople) and Otto Böhlen (Berne) on Liannon local stamps (51).
C. R. Catherman's Q&A section answers a query from May by reprinting R. Barnes' article "*The bogus POПuT/ROPiT issue of 1918"* from The Circuit (ISWSC) (52).
R. Rose reports on his visit to İstanbul incl. the postal museum, and İSFİLA and Burak offices (55).
According to AGM minutes (pp. 37 & 56) the society will make "The Levant" available online. Access will be password-protected for ONEPS members only, although a few back-issues will be made available for free.

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2015 – 66. 2015, No. 3

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·95



In *Letters to the Editor*, Y. Lehavy writes about *Professeur Cohen* (4) followed by a short article on the philatelist (6–7).
R. S. Hermann writes on collecting Israel foreign mails of 1948/1949 (8–11).
M. I. Fock reports on the Austrian Lloyd agency in Jerusalem (1852–1859) and its postmark "Agencia del Lloyd Austriaco / Gerusaleme" (14–15).
N. Zankel shows a 1922 cover taxed with a "late fee" of 2 Millièmes (franked with 15m instead of 13m). Late fees were imposed for handing in letters after the regular counter's official closing time for specific despatches (18).
The late D. Simmons' series on UNFIL is continued with part 4 (20–22).
D. A. Chafetz reports on the 1st April 1933 air mail flight Jerusalem–Rome (24)
J. Wallach continues his series on London forwarding between Israel and Arab states (24–25).
I. Osterer looks at the designer of Israel's 1965 "Festival" stamps.
R. B. Pildes shows proofs of cancellers by *Palestine Emergency Deliveries Inc*. (PEDI) of New York.
H. I. Salman with J. I. Spector and E. Helitzer write on Dr. Moshe Wallach and his Shaare Zedek hospital in Jerusalem, showing also some Ottoman postal forms (36–40).
B. Weiner shows a 1947 "economy use" cover (53).
A. Harris reports on 1980s Israel revenues "Tree & Waterpipe" (54–57).

The Israel Philatelist – Autum 2015 – 66. 2015, No. 4

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·95



E. Kroft researched the commercial use of Palestine's highest value stamp: the £1 Pictorial of 1942 (6–9).
R. B. Pildes shows designs for Israel's 1948 "Doar Ivri" letter-sheet (20–21).
B. Weiner shows a letter from Cairo to Jaffa via the Red Cross in Geneva (25).
D. A. Chafetz shows a cover from 1938 commemorating the 20th anniversary of the 1918 armistice with a picture of General Allenby (25).
I. Math writes on the printing plates and varieties of Palestine's definitive series "Pictorials" (26–27).
J. Wallach continues his series on London forwarding between Israel and Arab states (28–29).
J.-P. Danon shows a supposed FDC of the "Doar Ivri" booklet (33).
N. Zankel shows a 1921 provisional registration envelope (*Dorfman PR1*) used in Surafend in 1922 (37).
M. I. Fock looks at the British consular post in the Ottoman Empire, showing two 1840's covers (38–39).
R. Cohen shows two Israel revenue varieties (44).
The late D. Simmons' series on UNFIL is continued with part 5 (48–52).
S. Morgenstin researches Palestine's preferential airmail rates for military personnel and shows a 1941 cover to Australia (56–57).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2016 – 67. 2016, No. 1

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc., English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·95



In *Letters to the Editor*, B. Weiner and J. Wallach correct an error in Weiner's article *"1948 Civilian Mail Gaza to Jaffa via the Red Cross"* (IP, vol. 67, no. 4, p. 25): Gaza wasn't under Israeli occupation in 1948 (5).

D. Kibble studies the impact of letter bombs on undercover mail to and from Israel via the London GPO. Official sources suggest that thousands of such letters were destroyed at the time (8–9).

E. Kroft presents part 2 of a study on parcel post and parcel cards in the Holy Land, 1882–1954 (30–33) showing Austrian, Italian, German, Ottoman, Mandate, and Israeli parcel despatch notes (16–18).

D. A. Chafetz presents a 1938 cover of the "*Arabic Union Mission of Seventh Day Adventists, Jerusalem"* (28–29).

S. Morginstin 'reviews' the 1981 book *"Palestine : Stamps (1865–1981)"* (Shaath/Mekdsahi/el-Labbad/Elmesssiri/O'Hanlon). Sadly the reviewer can't resist making disparaging political comments about the work, with half the review dealing with the stamp depicted on the cover: for obvious reasons, the authors had removed the controversial abbreviation of 'Eretz Israel' from the Mandate stamp shown (33).

T. L. C. Tomkins' *"Notes on the Campaign in Egypt and Palestine 1914–18 : Indian Expeditionary Force 'E' and 'F'"* is reprinted from Gibbons' Stamp Monthly of December 1967 (pp. 66–68). This almost 50-year-old piece may still be interesting to the philatelic historian, but has long been superseded by John Firebrace's 1991 epic *"British Empire campaigns and occupations in the Near East, 1914–1924."* (37–39).

Small pieces: E. Kroft shows the revenue usage of Doar Ivri stamps on a 1948 cheque (6); N. Zankel presents a 1925 returned "Overland Mail" cover: Haifa–Baghdad–Amman–Jerusalem–Haifa (13); B. Weiner shows a May 1948 P.O.W. cover from Mansoura (Egypt) via the Red Cross to an Israeli camp (53); Y. Taschor revisits the Joseph Cohen cover (shown in IP of Summer 2015), centring on the rarity of Bale #2 on a letter (54); J. Wallach shows a 1968/69 Israeli Occupation pass permit for a ticket controller on the Jerusalem–Jericho–Amman bus line (55).

Israel-Philatelie 25 – September 2015

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –



R. Spieß presents his thematic collection on Holy Land plants (4–15).

T. Zywietz unearthed a 1913 article by a catholic priest on the postal situation in Palestine, describing especially the fierce competition between the Ottoman and foreign postal services: *"Das Postwesen in Palästina"* by Father Ernst J. Schmitz [reprint from Das Heilige Land, 58. 1914, no. 1] (16–20).

T. Zywietz reports in a first part of his article on Julius Bolthausen's travel tours about the picture postcards by Perlberg and Wuttke [translation from The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, no. 1, 2015] (21–25).

H.-P. Förster shows illustrated Israel fieldpost cards from the 1973 war (28–32).

A printer's error in issue 24 is corrected: the PNA 1999 Christmas blocks are now shown in full (32).



Israel-Philatelie 26 – December 2015

IG Israel, German, A4, colour, –

In *"Die Sorge gilt der Kaffeesahne"* U. Zahn transcribed the (partly political, partly mundane) contents of two air-letter sheets sent from Palestine to the US in 1948 (10–12).

H.-P. Förster shows various examples of covers and special hand-stamps concerning the September 2015 Israeli-German joint issue commemorating 50 year of diplomatic relations (12–15).

T. Zywietz presents the third part in his series on varieties of PNA stamps: the 2012 "Fruit" block (16–18).

T. Zywietz unearthed an official announcement concerning proper time-keeping in 1920's Jerusalem (19).



Doar Ivri 35 – September/December 2015

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

M. I. Fock shows Santelli & Micciarelli forwarding covers from the 1850s (6–7).

R. S. Hermann shows covers of Israel foreign postal relations during 1948/1949 (8–18).

M. Daniels reports on printing dates of Israel's definitive series "Coat of Arms" (20–26).

B. Boccara shows a 1948 cover from Hadassah hospital on Mt. Scopus (34–35).

C. D. Abravanel shows three postcards depicting the "Sublime Porte," i.e. Bâb-ı Âli gate (35).

C. D. Abravanel reports on a notice in the "Gazette Nationale" of 22.05.1799 on Napoleon's campaign in Syria. A cover from that campaign (9.03.1799, Jaffa to Egypt) is shown on page ([32]).



Doar Ivri 36 – January/April 2016

Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël, French, A4, colour, –

C. D. Abravanel shows a clearly philatelic cover from the *Syrische Waisenhaus* (Syrian Orphanage in Jerusalem) in 1907 with 13 French Levant stamps; as well as a 1917 postcard with Ottoman stamp from Jerusalem to Hungary. (5)

Z. Simmons writes on the French and Italian forces in the Holy Land 1917–1921: *Détachment Français en Palestine* and *Distaccamento Italiano di Palestina* (6–13).

C. D. Abravanel presents the first part of the history of air mail in Palestine, covering mainly the 19919 E.E.F. emergency service, *Imperial Airways*, and *K.L.M.* (14–21).

M. Daniels researched the printing dates of Israel's 1969/70 definitive "armoury" series (22–26).

J. Zaluski shows New Year's greeting cards/folders of The Israeli Philatelic Service (27).

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

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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. In such cases please reply to the Editor citing the number of the ad.

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.

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/001

Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa
Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942
Iraq-Flood Relief Surcharges of 1967

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 required 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 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 01/003

Stamp Exchange
Middle East Duplicates

Want to make a stamp exchange of my Middle East duplicates for your Middle East Duplicates. Can do by want list or scans.

Replies to:
Richard Barnes
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

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 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

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/002

CD Stamp Catalogues

Keren Kayemet LeIsrael	$32.00
Trucial States	$40.00
Oman State, Dhufar & South Arabia	$40.00
Palestine	$32.00

Prices include Registered Mailing. Additional information, and information about catalogues of non-official stamps from other areas of the world can be be obtained from:

Ralph Phillips
phillipo@012.net.il

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 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 02/009

Judaica Themed Stamps

Judaica Themed Stamps from all over the world (not Israel). Send for comprehensive list!

Please contact:
Gary Goodman
garygoodman@talktalk.net

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/011

Modern Israel Collection of Phosphors and Special FDCs for Sale

Please email for inventory with full descriptions (spreadsheet) of this collection, housed in 17 albums/stockbooks. All reasonable offers will be considered.

Please contact:
stamps@gmx.co.uk

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

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/010

Israel Maximum Card Collection for Private Sale

A lifelong collection and study of over 7000 Israel maximum cards: rare to find large collections full of varieties of maximum cards. Written up and published by Morgenstin & Perrin as *"Israel Philatelic Catalogue of Maximum Cards, Postal Openings, Information Folders, Bulletins, etc."* (SIP, 2011).

Full information and detailed description available on request.

Please contact:
stamps@gmx.co.uk

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 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 01/007

THAMEP : The Holy Land and Middle East Philatelic Magazine

For research purposes I'm looking for originals or photocopies of issues of this journal, published by Mr. E.H. Moshi of the *Mosden (Moshi/Denfield) Stamp Company* in 1957/1958.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

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 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

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE
for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection.

For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

- India used in Muscat and Gwadar
- Pakistan used in Muscat and Gwadar
- British Post Office in Muscat
- Muscat & Oman, Sultanate of Oman
- "rebel stamps" State of Oman and Dhufar

We currently also buy early postcards of Oman (pre-1970) and Muscat quarter Anna varieties to complete collections that will result in the publishing of specialised catalogues in these two fields.

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

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

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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

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/014

The Arab-Israeli Conflict: No Service, Returned and Captured Mail Book by Daryl Kibble



Published in 2014
384 pages, 21x28 cm, full colour

Civil War in Palestine 1948–1949
Arab/Islamic Postal Boycott of Israel – Israeli Response
1956 Suez Crisis –1967 Six-Day War
Soviet Bloc Postkrieg – Terrorism
Palestinian Authority & Hamas
Other Conflicts & Incidents

Order from:
www.vividpublishing.com.au/darylkibble/

For Sale:
various markings as illustrated in the above publication (but not the actual items illustrated)

Replies to:
Daryl Kibble
kibbled@bigpond.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/005



Dr. Andreas Birken

Handbook of Turkish Philately Part I: The Ottoman Stamps

Volume 1: The Tughra Stamps
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Volume 2: The Duloz Stamps
A5, 88 pages, colour, German – 15 €

Volume 2a: The Duloz Plate Varieties
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Postage & packing: Germany 2 €, ROTW 4 €



Contact: Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg
A.Birken@t-online.de
www.arosturk.org/publ.htm

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals or photocopies 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 01/016

For Sale: Jordan & Saudi

Saudi Arabia (Hejaz-Nejd)
Scott 135 & 136 (SG 313a & 314a)
unused, hinged $4 each plus postage

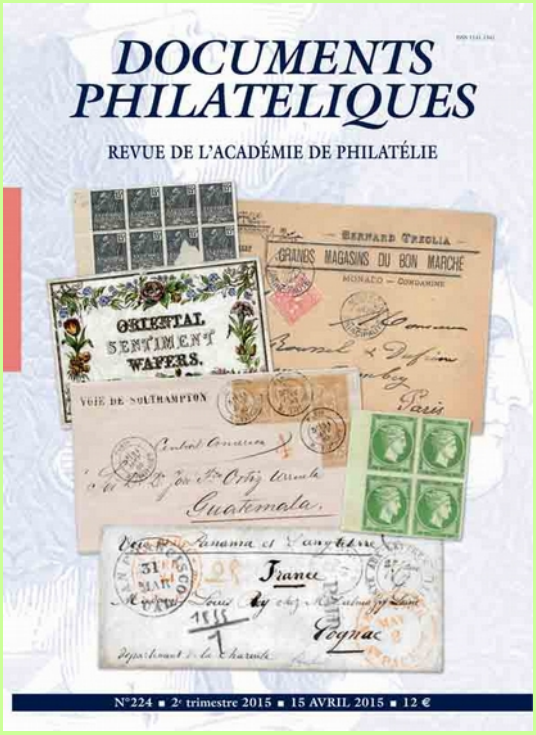
Mint items from Jordan
please ask for list or send wants

Replies to:
Marwan Nusair
+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/006

Bernardo Longo
The Lebanese Postmarks 1918–1945



Catalogue with Evaluations of Postal Cancels used or issued in Lebanon
in the Period 1918–1945

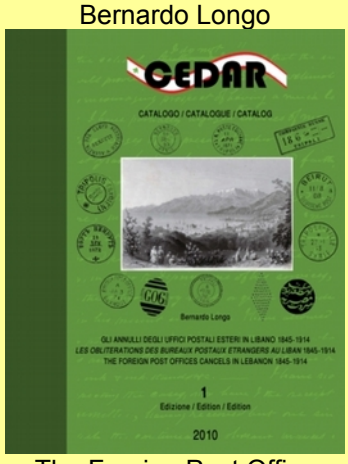
Price: 125 €
(registered shipping fees included)

Semaan Bassil



French Postal History in
Tripoli
1852–1914

Bernardo Longo



The Foreign Post Office
Cancels in Lebanon
1845–1914

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Auction House
Postal History & Stamps sale

Cedarstamps
P.O. Box 90-1826
Jdeidet El Maten
Beirut
Lebanon
info@cedarstamps.com

www.cedarstamps.com

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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 particularly 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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Balkan Phila

www.balkanphila.com

Website for collectors of the Ottoman Empire, Balkans and Middle East

Stamps & Postal History

Postcards & Literature

Articles & Collections

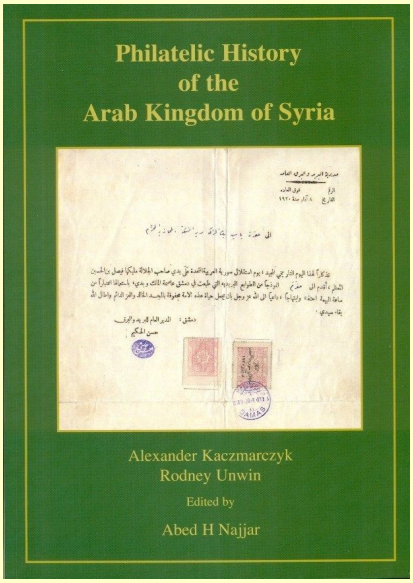
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Photographs & Gravures

contact: ***info@balkanphila.com***

Kemal Giray
AIJP, RPSL, ONEPS, OPAL, GBOS, ONS

Special Offer for Middle East Philatelic Bulletin readers:



Philatelic History of the Arab Kingdom of Syria by Kaczmarczyk & Unwin

2nd edition published 2014, extensively revised, 300 numbered copies, 154 pages, A4, illustrated in colour.

Exclusive Distributor: Balkanphila

"... this is a tremendous study of a most complex but often ignored area of philately, presented in a clear and understandable format and no serious collector of early 20th century Middle East should be without a copy."
(part of a review from The London Philatelist no.1421, December 2014)

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Do you collect stamps from the Holy Land?

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The Holyland Philatelic Society (founded in 1952) is the British society for all collectors of the stamps and postal history of Israel and Mandate Palestine, and those interested in the postal services in the Holyland from earliest times until the present day, includiíng Ottoman and foreign post offices, times of war, the occupations, and Palestinian National Authority.

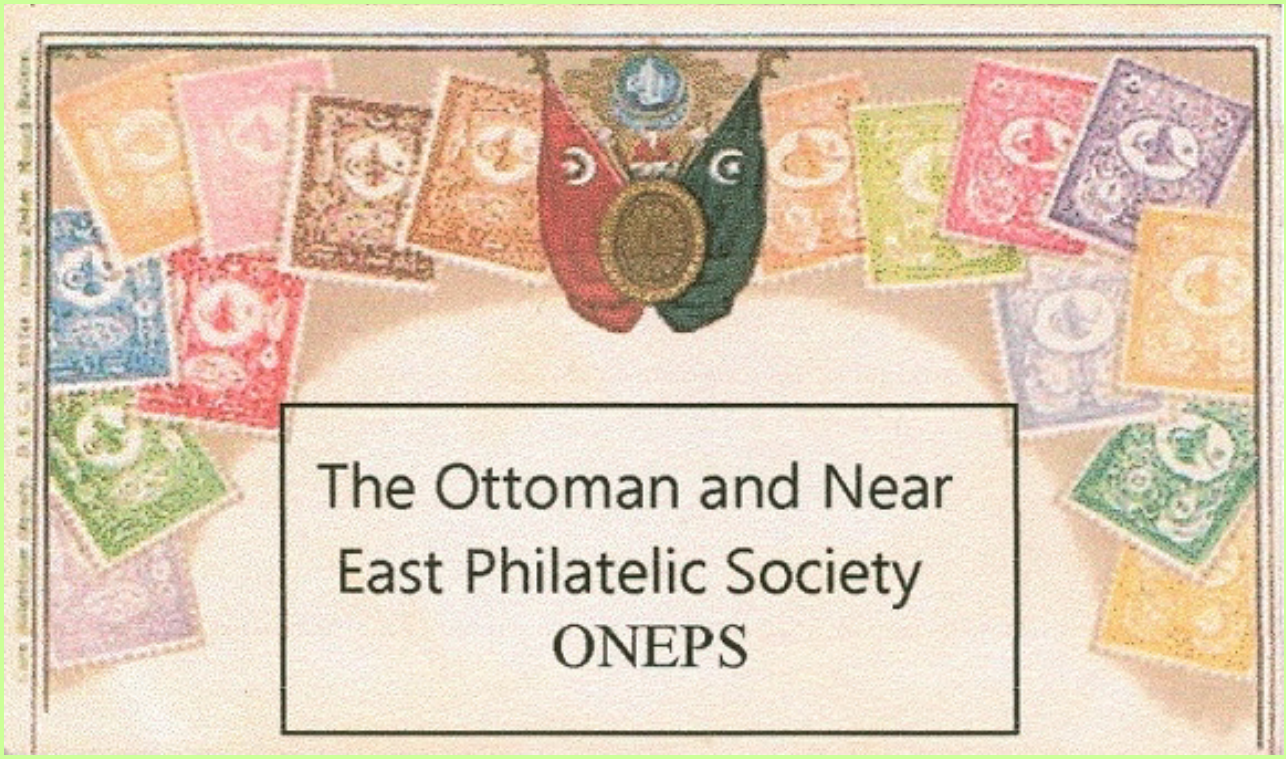






Meetings are held in Central London, and all members receive the society's journal, the BAPIP Bulletin.

Contact: holylandphilatelicsociety@yahoo.com



The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) promotes the collection and study of postage and revenue stamps, stationery, and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, and the Balkans.

Our journal, "The Levant," is published three times a year, and an index to all articles is posted on our website: www.oneps.net.

Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests, including Turkey, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Egypt, Armenia, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania, philatelic and political history, postal administration, stamp authentication and forgeries, picture post cards and postal ephemera.

Annual dues are $20 in North America; £17 in the UK; €20 or $25 all other countries. Join by submitting an application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith, at xbow2@mac.com or as download from our website: www.oneps.net.

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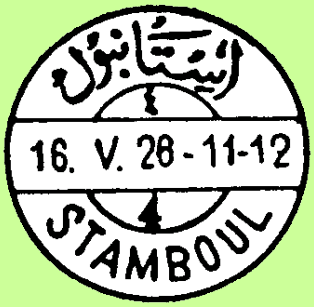
AROS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V.

Study Circle Ottoman Empire/Turkey







Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei (AROS) ist eine Vereinigung der Türkei-Philatelisten. Ihr Ziel ist die Verbreitung und Vertiefung des Wissens über die Briefmarken und Postgeschichte des Osmanischen Reichs und der Türkei sowie der Nachfolgestaaten des Osmanischen Reichs von Albanien bis Jemen, soweit hierfür im BDPh keine eigenen Arbeitsgemeinschaften bestehen.

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- Republik Türkei
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Kontaktadresse: Dr. Andreas Birken, Kreienkoppel 3, 22399 Hamburg
A.Birken@t-online.de

www.arosturk.org/aos.htm

Editorial

by Tobias Zywietz (mep-bulletin@zobbel.de)
Publisher & Editor, The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin

MEPB 1

As I write this in early April 2016, the number of downloads of the first issue of *MEPB* has just surpassed 1,000.[1] This figure (which is much bigger than I had hoped for at the beginning) together with the positive responses I received from readers encourages me to continue with this project. I hope this second issue will be received with a similar response.

The Contents of this Issue

I made the conscious decision that I wouldn't write most of the material myself, as was the case with *MEPB 1*. Thankfully several interesting articles could be found, but readers are not *yet* forthcoming enough with original new material to secure the future of this journal.

Edgar Karl Haberer writes in **Tantur Hospital and the 2 Heller 'Jerusalempilgermarke'** about a seemingly forgotten chapter of Holy Land philately: pilgrims' donation stamps/vignettes. Pilgrims' correspondence makes up a large part of Holy Land material, especially before World War I, but these vignettes seem to have escaped the otherwise eagle-eyed generations of Holy Land collectors: in 172 issues of the "BAPIP Bulletin" (1952–2015), the word *"Pilger"* appears only twice and *"Heller"* only five times; all instances are unrelated to Haberer's subject matter.

In the first issue of *MEPB*, *Rainer Fuchs* wrote about the stamps of the Kingdom of Kurdistan. Now Fuchs sheds some light on another Iraqi cinderella in **Mystery of the 'Habbaniya Provisionals.'** His article leaves us probably with more questions than answers.

Renowned philatelist and Jordan specialist *Avo Kaplanian* writes on **The Registration Envelopes of Jordan**. This is a compilation of two articles from the Dutch *"Al-Barīd"* which appears here, together with some additional images, for the first time in English.

The 1999 Christmas Block of the Palestinian National Authority is part of a series resulting from the cataloguing work undertaken for my website. Further articles will deal with more PNA stamps and blocks with remarkable features or errors.

Dietrich Ecklebe's article **World Cultural Heritage Destroyed: Assur, Niniveh, Hatra, and Bosra** continues where he left off in MEPB 1. Future articles will deal with the destruction of Yemen's heritage sites.

Rainer von Scharpen contributes a topical book review already published in German: **Gli Annulli Postali Libanesi 1918–1945** by *Bernardo Longo*.

The second review comes from *Jürgen Glietsch*: **L'Italia in Africa Orientale 1** by *Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi & Piero Macrelli*. Although this topic does not exactly fit the 'Middle East' remit of *MEPB*, Somalia has always had close cultural and communication ties to the Arab world.

In the **Archive Section** I continue to peruse the Official Gazettes of Palestine to document Postal History and related notices. Part 2 covers the years 1921/1922.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank again all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I name only two non-philatelists, who, as native speakers, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing: Lonnie and Colin.

Several organisations gave me permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have to especially thank is Barry D. Hoffman, copyright owner of F.W. Pollack's *The Holy Land Philatelist*.

Many thanks to all!

Contributions

I will consider any article of quality for potential inclusion: be it a large article with original research, a small piece looking an a particular aspect, a concise description of an interesting cover, or a long-forgotten piece of research rediscovered. It can be original writing, or material already published. I will advise and help with anything offered. Translation into English can be arranged, and all processes are closely coordinated with the author.

Articles should be submitted as plain text (TXT), rich text (RTF), MS Word (DOC, DOCX), LibreOffice or OpenOffice (ODT), or Adobe Acrobat (PDF). Images can be JPEG/JPG or PNG files, at 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

1 23.11.2015–31.03.2016: 1,024 downloads in total; "A"-version: 710, "B"-version: 314.

deal with any such incidents. If in doubt: just ask! I will strive to resolve any such occurring issues.

If you think you can contribute to the journal, please do not hesitate to contact me!

In the Next Issue

I hope to include some of these articles in issue 3 (or later issues) of *MEPB*, due in the Summer of 2016. Note that not all contributions have been confirmed yet.

- The Oriental Travels of Julius Bolthausen: The Caiffa Bisects (Tobias Zywietz)
- Early Postcards of Muscat (Joachim Duester)
- British "Prisoners of War Censorship Middle East" censor labels (Giorgio Migliavacca)
- The 'one & only' Postcard of Jordan (Avo Kaplanian)
- World Cultural Heritage Destroyed: Yemen (Dietrich Ecklebe)
- The Overprinting of Palestine's Jerusalem I issue in August 1920 (Tobias Zywietz)
- The Raid on the Bethlehem Post Office in September 1938 (Tobias Zywietz)
- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011 (T.Z.)
- Iraqi Railway Stamps Booklets (Rainer Fuchs)
- Egypt Rates Changes and Stamps Issues (Edmund Hall)
- Egypt Barcode Registration Labels (Mike Murphy)

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

Request for Information

Update to Max Mayo's 1984 book "Cilicie : Occupation Militaire Française"

by Bob Bradford



I am doing an update to Max Mayo's book "CILICIE" and would like any of the readers to send me information.

I have scans of almost 800 covers so far, but there will be more out there. You will be surprised by some of the figures I have discovered: for example I have seen 38 Red Mersine, 34 Zone Nord, 20 Oval Tarsus, and 12 manuscript Censor marks.

I'm seeking especially:

1. Scans of any Cilicia covers (in colour please, front and back).
2. Scans of any sheets-of-twenty of the Type 5 overprint (in colour please)
3. Does anyone have a scan of the pencil script *"Censurée"* mark used on a Syrian cover?

Please contact me: cilicia.update@gmail.com

WEB GUIDE

A demonstratively incomplete, in some cases out-of-date, selection of websites and contacts relevant to philatelists and postal historians of the Middle East, and beyond. Inclusion here of a website does not imply an endorsement of it, its creators, or its contents.
The editor welcomes suggestions for corrections or further pages to be added.

MIDDLE-EAST PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

Oriental Philatelic Association of London (OPAL) *UK*.....www.mclstamps.co.uk/opal/opalhome.html
The Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (ONEPS) *US*.....www.oneps.org
Filatelistische contactgroep van de Islamitische wereld (FCIW) *Netherlands*.....www.pv-al-barid.com
The Holyland Philatelic Society (HPS) *UK*.....*no website, info at:* www.zobbel.de/stamp/org.htm#BAPIP
T. Zywietz: Cumulative Index to the BAPIP Bulletin.....www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm
Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP) *US*.....www.israelstamps.com
Israel Philatelic Federation (IPF) *Israel*.....english.israelphilately.org.il
Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël (CFPI) *France*.....www.cfpi-asso.net
Vereniging Nederland-Israel Philatelie (NIP) *Netherlands*.....www.ver-nip.nl
Interessengemeinschaft Israel (IGI) *Germany*.....www.ig-israel.de
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Osmanisches Reich/Türkei (AROS) *Germany*.....www.arosturk.org/aos.htm
Centro Filatélico Argentino Israelí (CEFAI) *Argentina*.....*sample journals:* www.slideshare.net/CEFAI
Emirates Philatelic Association (EPA) *UAE*.....www.epa.ae
Bahrain Philatelic Society (BPS) *Bahrain*.....*no website, contact:* mohdhjanahi@hotmail.com
Kuwait Philatelic & Numismatic Society (KPNS) *Kuwait*.....*no website, contact:* kp-ns@hotmail.com
Qatar Philatelic Club (QPC) *Qatar*.....*no website, contact:* qstamps@qatar.net.qa
Saudi Arabian Philatelic & Numismatics Society (SAPNS) *Saudi-Arabia*.....*no website, contact:* saudistamps@gmail.com
Iraq Philatelic Society (IPS) *Iraq*.....*no website, contact:* naderqnb@yahoo.com
Iraq Philatelic Federation (IPF) *Iraq*.....*no website, contact:* iraqphila.num.society@gmail.com
Federation of Turkish Philatelic Associations *Turkey*.....*no website, contact:* katia@tnn.net
Egypt Study Circle (ESC) *UK*.....egyptstudycircle.org.uk
Egyptian Philatelic Society (EPS) *Egypt*.....*no website, contact:* egytianphilatelicsociety@gmail.com

GENERAL PHILATELIC SOCIETIES

The Royal Philatelic Societry of London (RPSL) *UK*.....www.rpsl.org.uk
The RPSL Specialist Society Journal Index.....www.rpsl.org.uk/catalogue.asp
The Association of British Philatelic Societies Ltd. (ABPS) *UK*.....www.abps.org.uk
Bund Deutscher Philatelisten (BDPh) *Germany*.....www.bdph.de

RELATED PHILATELIC WEBSITES

Wikipedia: Stamps & PH of Palestine.....en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postal_history_of_Palestine
Wikipedia: Stamps & PH of the Palestinian National Authority.....
.....en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_the_Palestinian_National_Authority
Tobias Zywietz: A Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine.....www.zobbel.de/stamp/pal_ine.htm
Rainer Fuchs: Overland Mail Baghdad Haifa Pages.....fuchs-online.com/overlandmail
Rainer Fuchs: Iraq Railway Stamps.....fuchs-online.com/iraq
Rainer Fuchs: Discussion Forum.....fuchs-online.com/forum/
David K. Smith: Postal History of the Levant and other overseas post offices.....stamps.endfield.org.uk
Elie I. Mourad: Lebanese Philatelic Archives.....www.tecc-systems.com/lebphila.com/issa/phila2.shtml

Arab Gulf and Yemen Stamp Group.....*newsgroup:* groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/arabgulfandyemenstampgroup
Arabian Gulf Philately.....*newsgroup:* groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/arabiangulfphilately
Mahdi Bseiso: Stamps of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.....www.jordanstamps.com
Peter Michalove Ottoman and Turkish postal history.....(http://sites.google.com/site/pamichalove)
Rod Collier: Varam Stamps.....sites.google.com/site/varamstamps
Ioannis Stantzopoulos: Ottoman and Turkish Post stamps online cross-reference catalog and Ottoman Post offices (1863–1924)
.....www.yanstan.com
Uzay Togay: Turkish Postal History – An International Philatelic Community.....www.turkishpostalhistory.com
Thomas Johansen: Arabian Gulf States Postal History Quartely.....(subscription journal) arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com
Websites: www.emirates-stamps.com / www.abu-dhabi-stamps.com / www.bahrain-stamps.com / www.dubai-stamps.com / www.kuwait-stamps.com / www.oman-stamps.com / www.qatar-stamps.com

OFFICIAL PHILATELIC OFFICES & POST COMPANIES

Palestine Post Philatelic Office.....www.palpost.ps
Israel Post Philatelic Service.....www.israelpost.co.il
Emirates Post Stamp Club,.....www.epg.gov.ae
Qatar Philatelic Bureau.....www.qpost.com.qa
Bahrain Philatelic Bureau.....*no website, contact:* stamp@bahrain.gov.bh
Oman Post Philatelic Services.....*no website, contact:* philatelic@omanpost.om, hildpt@omanpost.om
Kuwait Philatelic Bureau.....*no website, contact:* philatelic@mockw.net
Egypt Post .....www.egyptpost.org
Iraq Philatelic Bureau .....*no website, contact:* Box 2450, Baghdad, Iraq
Jordan Philatelic Bureau .....www.jordanpost.com.jo
Lebanon - Libanpost .....www.libanpost.com.lb
Libya Philatelic Service.....*no website, contact:* P.O.Box 91616, Tripoli, Libya
Morocco - La Poste Marocaine .....www.bam.net.ma (www.philatelie.ma)
Saudi Arabia Post.....www.sp.com.sa
Syria Post .....www.syrianpost.gov.sy
La Poste Tunisienne: Centre de la Philatélie.....www.poste.tn
Yemeni Stamp Shop .....www.e-stamps.post.ye

RELATED AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS

Cedarstmap (Beirut) *Lebanon*.....www.cedarstamps.com
İsfila: İstanbul Filateli ve Kültür Merkezi A.Ş. (İstanbul) *Turkey*.....www.isfila.com
A. Karamitsos (Thessaloniki) *Greece*.....www.karamitsos.com
Balkan Phila (London) *UK*.....www.balkanphila.com
Negev Holyland Stamps (Trenton, NJ) *USA*.....negev.stampcircuit.com
Romano House of Stamp Sales Ltd. (Tel Aviv) *Israel*.....www.romanoauctions.com
Tel-Aviv Stamps (Y. Tsachor) Ltd. (Tel Aviv) *Israel*.....www.telavivstamps.com
House of Zion (Redwood City, CA) *USA*.....www.houseofzion.com

CATALOGUE PUBLISHERS

SG – Stanley Gibbons (London) *UK*.....www.stanleygibbons.com
SCOTT – Amos Advantage Publishing (Sidney, OH) *USA*.....www.amosadvantage.com/scottonline
MICHEL – Schwaneberger Verlag (Munich) *Germany*.....www.briefmarken.de
BALE – Chariot Global Marketing Ltd. (Ramat Gan) *Israel*.....www.bale-catalogue.com
İSFİLA (İstanbul) *Turkey*.....http://www.isfila.com
Yvert & Tellier (Amiens) *France*.....www.yvert.com

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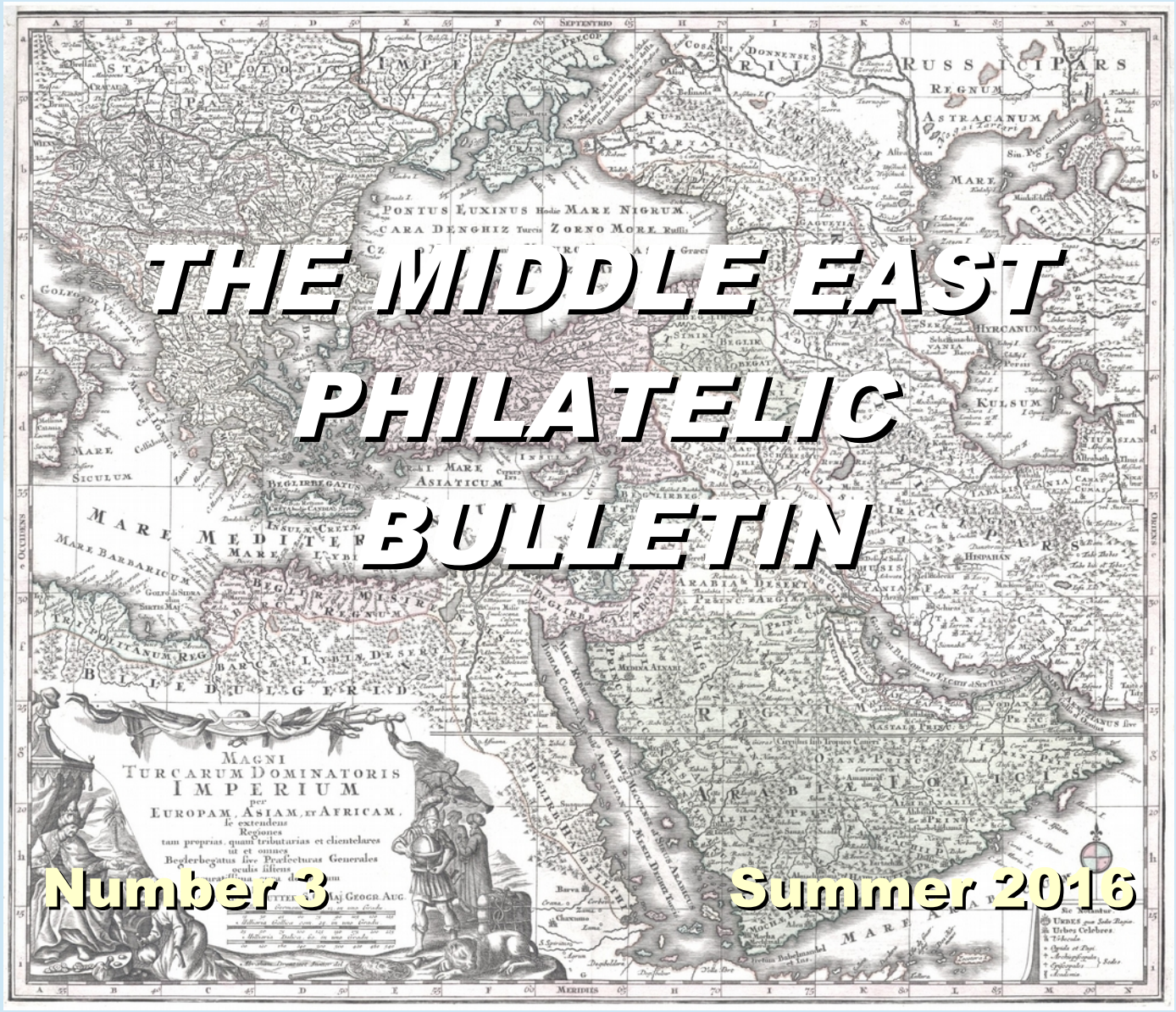
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The 'one & only' Postcard of Jordan

PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011

Egypt Rates Changes and Stamps Issues

Early Postcards of Muscat

World Cultural Heritage Destroyed: Yemen

Archive: Official Gazettes of Palestine 1923/1924