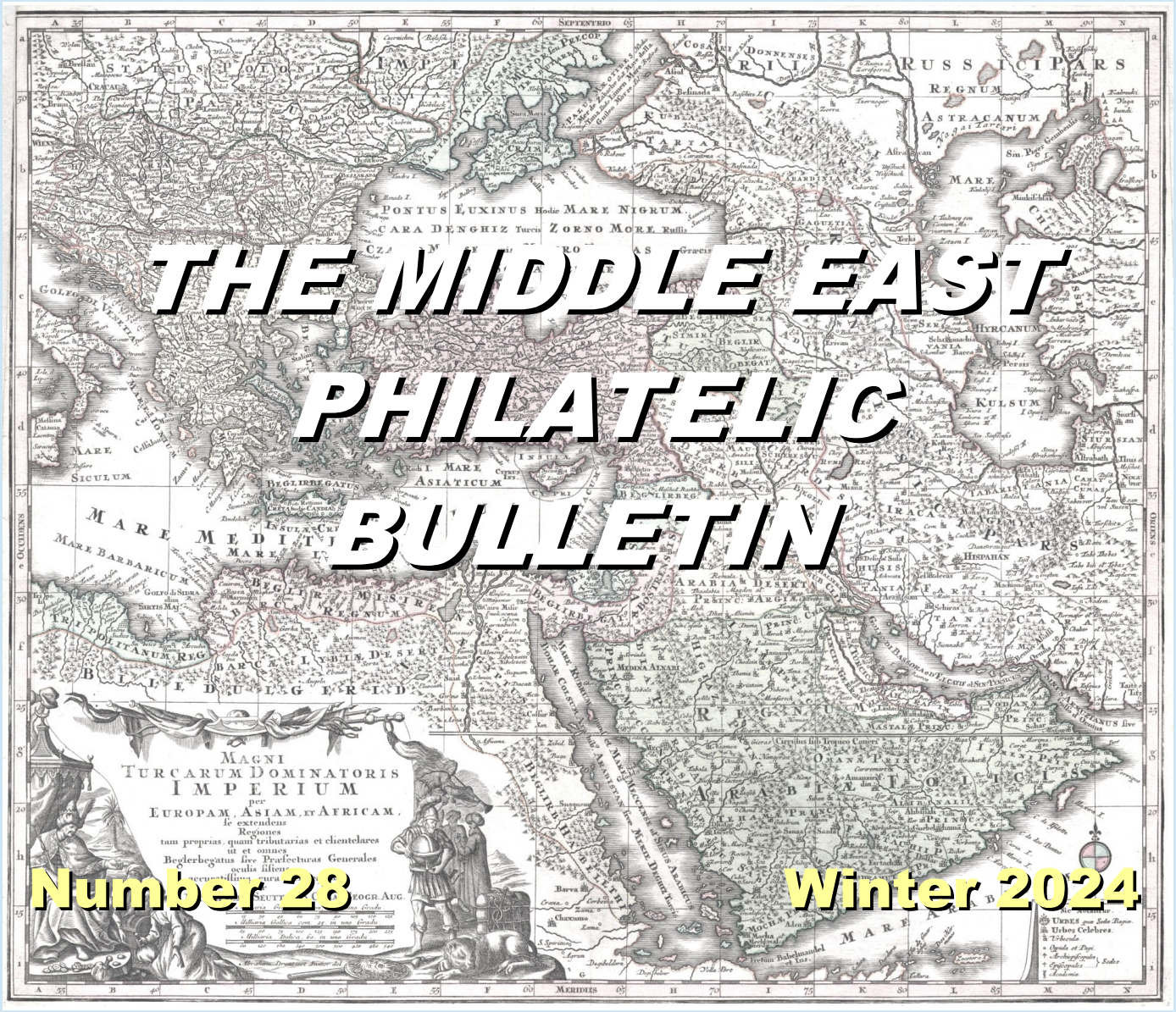
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THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Number 28 Winter 2024

17th Century Letters from Acre

Pre-Modern Postal History of Libya

Empire Plate Errors: 20 Paras

The Indian Sea Post Office: The Maldirigé Mark and Missent Slip

İstanbul Views on Postcards: The German Fountain

Grand National Assembly of Turkey 1922

Postal Services in Sharjah: Mail via Dubai Post Office 1914–1963

The Payas Post: Postal War About Hatay 1938/1939

Hotel Post in Jordan

The Jordan Vending Machine Stamp Booklet

The Iraqi Occupation of Kuwait

Handbook: The Revenue Stamps of Crete 1898–1900

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Release: 2024-12-22 – A

17th Century Acre Letters in the Livorno Archive

by Yehuda Kleiner[1]

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Introduction

From early times Acre served as one of the major ports in the Holy Land due to its topographic position of being located on a half island facing the sea. The waters around it were clear of rocks and of other obstacles on the seabed.

The port served many nations during its history. The Phoenicians, Byzantines, the Crusaders, the Arabs and the Ottomans. As of the 18th Century, its importance declined and its function as a commercial port ceased entirely when the port of Haifa was built by the British during the time of the British Mandate in Palestine.

The port was used as the gate to the Holy Land for pilgrims, who landed there and continued to Jerusalem. European religious, commercial, political activity in Acre began during the Third Crusade led by the English King Richard 'the Lion Heart' and the French King Philippe Auguste in the 13th Century.

Commercial and financial activities were provided mainly by the Italian city states Venice, Genoa and Pisa. These States were fighting among themselves for the hegemony and commercial control of the city. Eventually the Venetians prevailed.



Fig. 1: Map of the Third Crusade.[2]

1 Revised and expanded version of an article originally published in The American Postal History Journal, in February 2001. The author can be contacted at yehudak73@gmail.com.

2 Source of map: 'IvanBondarev': *La troisième croisade (1189-1192)*. In: Wikimedia Commons, online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Troisi%C3%A8me-croisade.svg.

Etymology

The etymology of the name Acre is unknown. A folk etymology in Hebrew is that, when the ocean was created, it expanded until it reached Acre and then stopped, giving the city its name (in Hebrew, *ad koh* means "up to here" and no further).

In the book "Early Travels in Palestine" (1828 London publication) the travellers Sewalf, Sigmund the Crusader, John Mundeville and others used various names for Acre, such as: Accacoron, Akoun, and even Akosborg,1 this during the 12th to the 15th centuries. Gradually it later became Acre.

Commercial letter correspondence from and with the town abound. A relatively early Venetian letter from Acre is shown in *fig. 2*.

In later centuries, Venetian supremacy weakened due the wars with the Ottomans and the rise of new trading nations French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese. It was the French merchants that replaced the Venetians in Acre. Their letters which nowadays are stored in the Livorno Archive are the subject of this article.

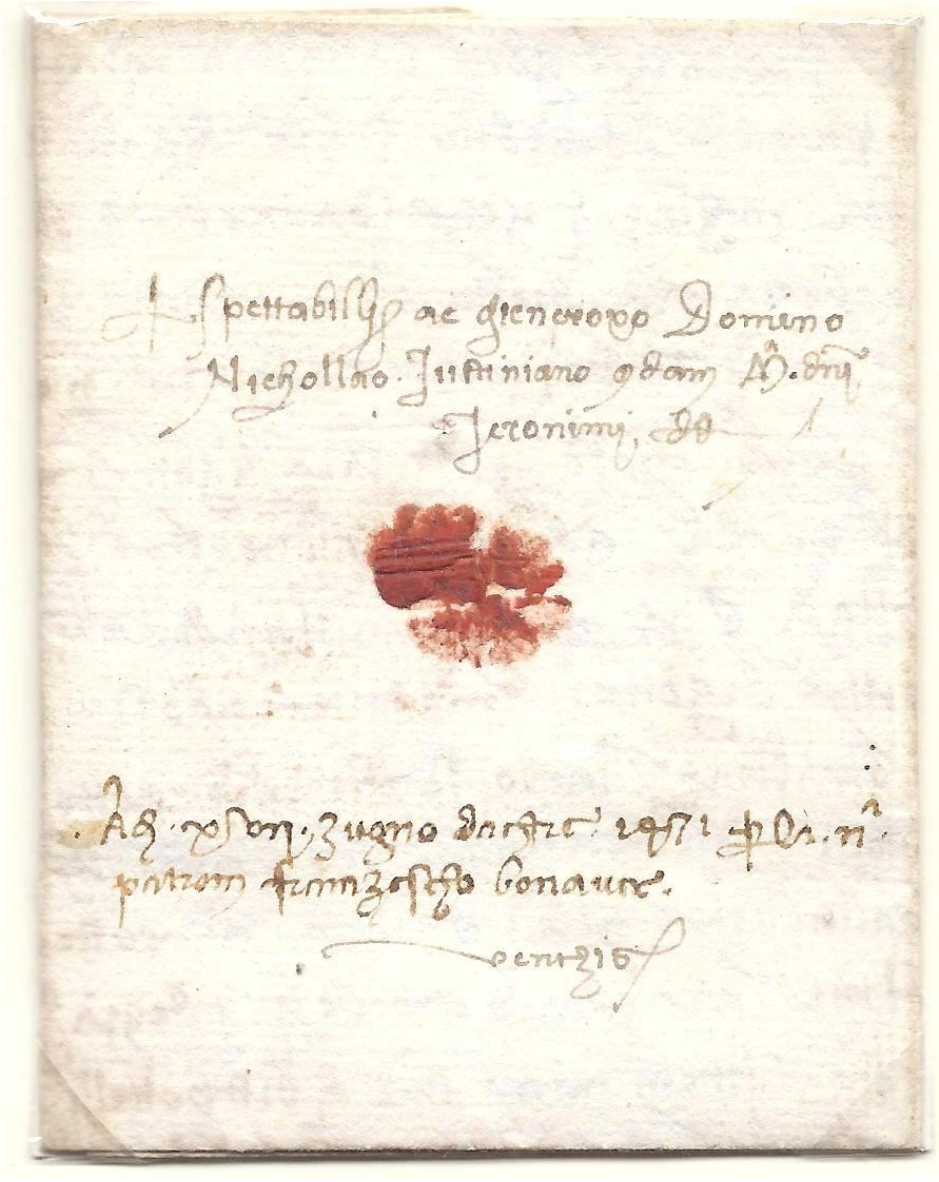


Fig. 2:

1471, Venetian commercial letter from Acre to Venice. The recipients' endorsement says: *"Adi Acron jungo drodit 1471 per ne patron Franzecha Bonavia"* (from Acre the young spicer [merchant] by patron Franzecha Bonavia).

Acron = Acri, as we learn for instance from a citation by the traveller Beowulf in 1103:[3] *"[…] next Caesarea of Palestine then Cayphas (Haifa), next after these is a very strong city of Acre which is called Accron then Sur and Tyre […]."*

3 Cf. p. 48 of *Early Travels in Palestine.*

The Livorno Archive

During the 1980s, several old letter archives were offered by Christie's Robson Lowe at their auctions in London and Zurich. Prominent amongst these were the Corsini, Medici, and Livorno archives. All contained correspondence from several cities bordering the Mediterranean.

The Livorno Archive had many letters originating in the Middle East, including fifty from and one to the town of Acre (Acri, Akko) in the Holy Land. The Livorno Archive covers a period of about forty years, from 1668 to 1707. Most letters in the Archive are addressed to Francesco (Francisco) Venturini, merchant, banker and ship owner. His death was reported in 1690. The letters addressed to him cover over twenty years, 1665 to 1689. Another principal in the Company was Raffaelo Vernaccia, who was the recipient of letters from 1685 to 1700. Vernaccia was taken into partnership by the ageing Venturini in 1689. His correspondence continues until 1702. Other partnerships represented in the Livorno Archive are Vernaccia & Maglietti (1692–1706), Vernaccia & Davanzatti (1698–1704), and Vernaccia, Davanzatti and Pietrasanta (1704–1707).

These Companies pursued their trade in many far flung locations, but mainly in London, Lyon, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Lisbon, Madrid, Tunis, Malta, Tripoli in Syria, Aleppo, Smyrna and Acre, as well as various German and Austrian cities.

The Archive contains letters from all these locations, but this article deals solely with correspondence with the town of Acre in Palestine, known as Akko in today's Israel. The letters from the Archive offered in Robson Lowe's auctions contained 50 letters from Acre to Livorno, and only one letter from Livorno to Acre. The period cover by the letters is from 1674 to 1706.

While Cosimo I de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (ruled 1537–1574), began the conversion of the fishing village at Livorno to an important harbour, his son, Ferdinand I (ruled 1587–1609) took up and finished that great project. In a burst of great liberality, Ferdinand I also declared that there be universal religious toleration in Livorno. This decree had the effect of attracting many talented foreign merchants and traders, thereby greatly increasing the commerce, business and prosperity of the new port.

Acre and the French Merchants

The town of Acre at the second half of the seventeenth century was part of the Ottoman Empire. It was mostly ruined and neglected, except for the port area that was as a busy trading post. The Italian travellers Domenico Laffi and the "abbate" (abbot) De Burgo, who visited the town in 1679, report that *"only 200 houses in the town are inhabited. Assuming one family per house this gives a population of about 800–1200."*

This community included a small number of European merchants, mainly French. According to a report written in 1674 by the Marquis De Nointel, the French ambassador in Constantinople, most of the trade was done by French ships. Occasionally, Venetian vessels would visit. The merchandise exported from Acre consisted of cotton; ashes from local plants burnt to be used in the manufacture of glass and soap; and nut-galls, used in making black dyes to paint textiles. The report also mentions an active French vice consul and two agents, one Venetian and one Dutch.

We should note that France was not at war with the Ottomans, unlike the Austrians, the Poles, the Russians, and the Venetians, which were for a long period, from 1663 to 1700, when the Peace of Karlowitz was signed ending the war.

During this period, France was nominally an ally of the Ottomans. So there was no problem trading with the French. Also, the capitulation agreement which was signed with France on 18th February 1536 was still being observed. This agreement granted French merchants virtual freedom from

Ottoman law, being subjected only to the rule of the French representative in Constantinople in accordance with French law. French vessels were, however, still subject to customs fees and port duties payable to the Ottoman harbour authorities at Acre.

The Letters

Owing to French dominance trading activity in the town as described above, it is not surprising that most letters from Acre found in the Archive are from French merchants or French ship owners. The letters are written mostly in French and occasionally in Italian. Apparently, Venturini and the other partners were Tuscans, who traded with and through French merchants.

The letters were sent entirely by sea directly to Livorno or Marseilles where the firm also had an agency. Sometimes via Cyprus, and rarely via Tripoli in Syria. The time taken for a letter to reach Livorno varied from 39 to 133 days. As indicated in *table 1*, it took one letter 126 days to arrive at Livorno, when it was sent via Tripoli of Syria and 133 days when sent via Marseilles.

The earliest letter in the Archive from Acre is dated 20th December 1674, and the latest dates to 9th March 1706. Most letters are endorsed with the name of the ship or the name of the ship's captain who carried them. Detail of routes and forwarding agents appear infrequently, as does the talismanic inscription "Q.D.C.", meaning "*quem deus conservet*" (whom or which God preserves), referring to the captain or the ship (*fig. 3*) Some letters are endorsed with double crossed lines as well, supposedly to indicate prepayment.

The Archive contained a total of 51 letters of which 50 originated from Acre to Livorno and only one from Livorno to Acre (*figs. 4 and 5*). A Breakdown of the letters by writer is given in *table 1*.



Fig. 3: 1682, letter from Livorno to Joseph Estoupan in Acri, delivery by ship captain. This is the only letter in the Livorno Archive known so far which is addressed to Acre. A letter in the opposite direction by Estoupan to Livorno is shown in *fig. 4*.

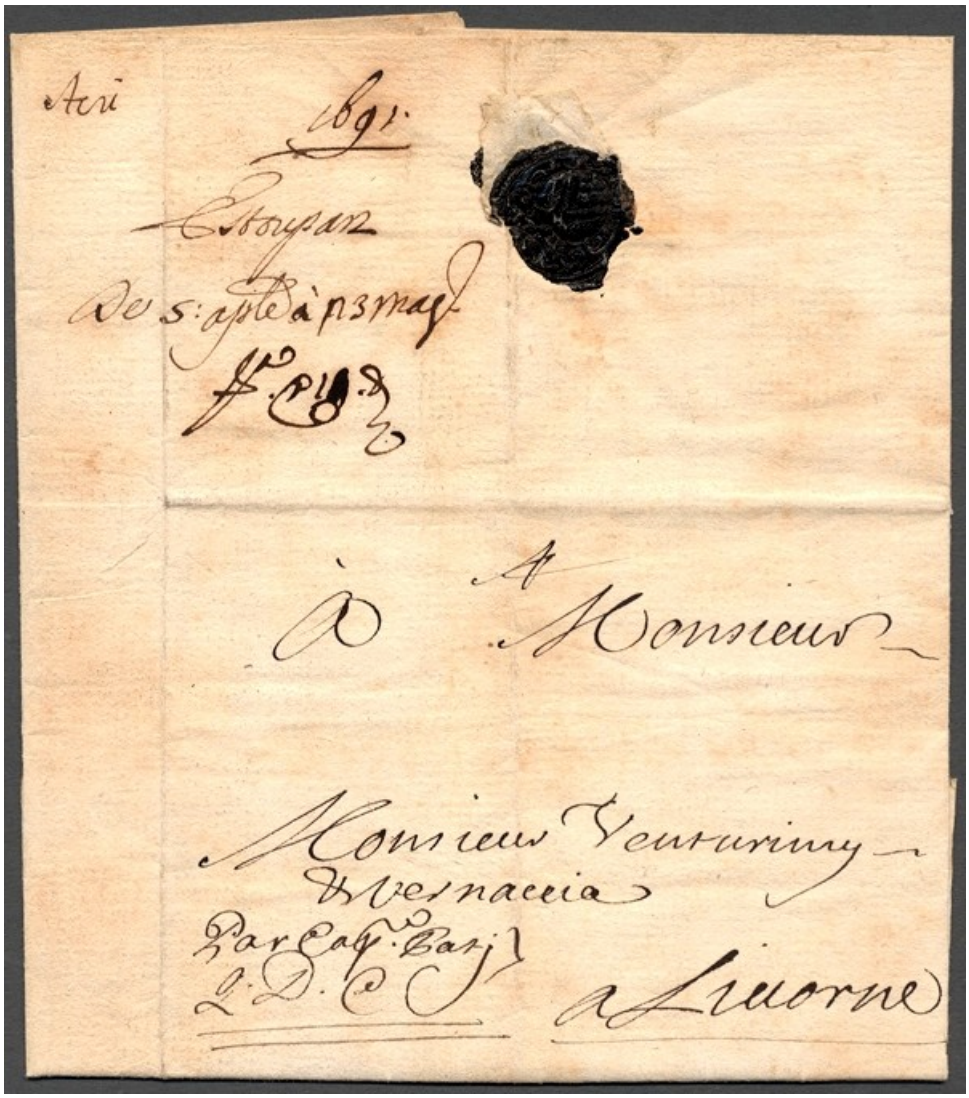


Fig. 4: 1691, letter from Estoupan in Acre to the partnership Venturini and Vernaccia in Livorno. Written 5.04.1691 , arrival 3.05.1691. Carried by Captain Baty "Q.D.C".

As can be seen, the names of most letter writers in *table 1* are French, thus substantiating the reports that the French were dominant in the trade between Acre and Europe at the time.

I am unsure whether the letters have any indication concerning rates or the payment of postage fee. One theory is that the double crossed lines on many letters indicate 'ship mail', which later became the "*via di mare*" endorsement. A second theory argues that the double crossed lines mean prepayment.

In other instances, the ships may have belonged to or were chartered out to a merchant house and the captain was obliged to carry letters for his commissioners. Usually in this case the name of the Captain was recorded on the address panel of the letter.

I was able to purchase several letters sent from Acre at these Christie's-Robson Lowe auction sales, but it was only years later that his search for the letter sent to Acre, seen in fig. 2, was fruitful. This letter from Acre to Livorno intrigued me so that I decided to search for some historical background, something hopefully containing a direct reference to Estoupan the recipient of the letter and to the other French merchants in Acre.

Table 1: **Breakdown of Letters by Writer**

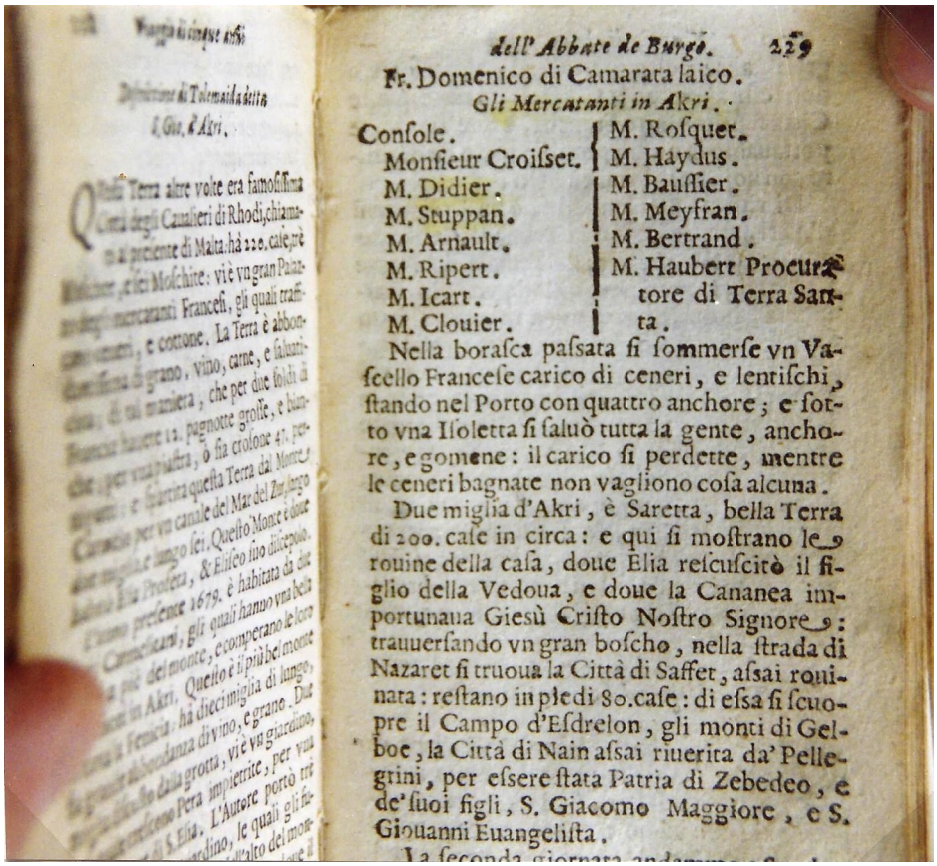
Author	No. of Letters	Period	Route[4]
Arnaud, A.	14 1	1687–1706 1693	via Tripoli
Arnaud, J.	4	1691–1693	
Baretta, B.	1	1683	
Beaumier	2	1691–1692	
Beaussiers	2	1691	
Brue, G.	2	1693–1694	
Brunet, F.		1688	
Deidier, F.	3 2 1	1690 1689–1691 1689	via Marseillers via Cyprus
Estoupan & Marin	1	1674	
Estoupan, J.	6 1	1682–1684 1682	via Marseilles
as recipient	1	1682	
Estoupan & Co.	1	1691	
Fauvre, H.	3	1700–1702	
Gastaud, G.	1	1702	
Gurthemy, C.	2	1682	
Marin, B.	2 1	1682 1682	via Marseilles

After a long search, a book entitled "A History of Acre" by the Israeli writer Nathan Schur provided a clue. One of the references mentioned in Schur's book is a travelling account written by an Italian abbot named De Burgo, who visited Acre in 1679 and subsequently published a book called "*Viaggio de cinque anni in Asia, Africa, et Europa de Turco*" (A five year journey in Asia, Africa and Turkish Europe). The book was published in Milano in 1686 and was said to have a list of all the Europeans living in Acre at the time of his visit.

Although the Acre letters from the Livorno Archive offered in the Robson Law sales are, except for one, of a later period than De Burgo's visit, the author decided to try to locate a copy of this book and search for the list of the Europeans living in Acre at the time. It was quite an undertaking to locate a relatively unimportant book published over 350 years ago. Initially, several Italian libraries, museums and universities were contacted, but no avail.

By chance, the author heard that the town engineer of the municipality of Acre, Mr. Bruno Dichter was an ardent collector of books about Acre. Enquiries at the town municipality revealed that Mr. Dichter had retired many years ago. At the time of inquiry, he would have been over 90 years old. His whereabouts were unknown, and it could not even be said if he was still alive. Mr. Dichter had never married, and any relatives he might have had were unknown as well. The search had reached another dead end. Years later, I came across a publication that mentioned that the library of Bruno Dichter had been bequeathed to the University of Haifa. Once more, there was hope of finding De Burgo's book. A visit to the university library produced the volume, now part of the rare books section. Imagine the joy of seeing on page 229 a list of the fourteen Europeans living in Acre at the time of De Burgo's visit (*fig. 5*)!

4 All letters travelled directly to Livorno, unless otherwise indicated.



dell'Abbate de Burgo. 229

Fr. Domenico di Camarata laico.

Gli Mercatanti in Akri.

Conſole.	M. Roſquet.
Monſieur Croiſet.	M. Haydus.
M. Didier.	M. Bauſſier.
M. Stuppan.	M. Meyfran.
M. Arnault.	M. Bertrand.
M. Ripert.	M. Haubert Procura-
M. Icart.	tore di Terra San-
M. Clouier.	ta.

Nella boraſca paſsata ſi ſommerſe vn Vaſcello Franceſe carico di ceneri, e lentiſchi, ſtando nel Porto con quattro anchore; e ſotto vna Iſoletta ſi ſaluò tutta la gente, anchore, e gomene: il carico ſi perdette, mentre le ceneri bagnate non vagliono coſa alcuna.

Due miglia d'Akri, è Saretta, bella Terra di 200. caſe in circa: e qui ſi moſtrano le rouine della caſa, doue Elia reſcuſcitò il figlio della Vedoua, e doue la Cananea importunaua Gieſù Criſto Noſtro Signore: trauerſando vn gran boſcho, nella ſtrada di Nazaret ſi truoua la Città di Saffet, aſsai rouinata: reſtano in piedi 80. caſe: di eſsa ſi ſcuopre il Campo d'Eſdrelon, gli monti di Gelboe, la Città di Nain aſsai riuerita da' Pellegrini, per eſsere ſtata Patria di Zebedeo, e de' ſuoi figli, S. Giacomo Maggiore, e S. Giouanni Euangeliſta.

Fig. 5: Top of page 229 from De Burgo's book listing the Europeans in Acre.

Of the fourteen names listed, one was the French vice consul, one was a "*procuratore*", an agent administrator who managed affairs, though in this case, probably religious matters, and one was a lay priest. The other eleven individuals named were merchants. Of those, four were also correspondents represented in the letters of the Livorno Archive. Since De Burgo uses surnames only, we may look at these names as those of merchant families or merchant houses. It then transpires that the names on De Burgo's list are responsible for about 72% of the correspondence from Acre in the Livorno Archive. *Table 2* shows how this calculation was arrived at.

***Table 2:* Merchants Letters whose Names appear in both De Burgo's List and the Livorno Archive**

Names in De Burgo's Book	Names on Letters in the Livorno Archive	Number of Letters in the Livorno Archive
Didier	Deidier, E.	6
Stuppan (Estoupan)[5]	Estoupan & Marin Estoupan, Joseph Estoupan & Co	1 8 1
Amault (Arnaud)*	Amault, Antoine Amault, Joseph	15 4
Baussier (Beaussiers)*	Beaussiers	2
4	7	37[6]

5 As spelt in Christie's-Robson Lowe catalogues.

6 37 out of 51 letters (72%).



Fig. 6: Letter from Francesco Deider, the first one on De Burgo's list, dated 24.01.1691, to Livorno. Delivery by Captain Joseph Manarin.
Note the origin manuscript "Acri" top left side of the letter. Letterhead: "A Acre le 24 Januver 1691."

Since 72% of the letters in the Livorno Archive were from names mentioned by De Burgo, the following observations and queries can be made:

1. Letters in the Archive by merchants which are not listed by De Burgo are:
   a) from occasional visiting merchants, or from ship captains, or,
   b) from merchants who came to live in Acre later than De Burgo's visit.

   I tend to accept the first assumption, because the correspondence by each of those merchants in the Archive is limited to a maximum of three letters, thus possibly indicating temporary stay.

2. Where is the earlier correspondence from those four merchants who are named in both sources, De Burgo and the Archive?

   De Burgo visited Acre in 1679, yet the earliest letters in the Archive from the names mentioned in *table 2* are year-dated as follows (except for a stray 1674 letter from Estoupan & Marin): Estoupan 1682, Arnaud 1687, Deidier 1689, Beaussiers 1691. This means that those merchants were present in Acre at the time of De Burgo's visit but their letters in the Archive are of later dates.

Three Possibilities come to mind:

1. Either somewhere there are additional parts of the Archive which have not come to the philatelic market as yet.
2. That the names of those four merchants who appear in both lists, but which we have no earlier correspondence from, began trading with the Venturini firm in Livorno later than De Burgo's visit.
3. The earlier letters are no longer in existence.

What about the other seven merchants in De Burgo's list from whom there are no letters in the Archive? Is it possible that they did not do business with Venturini?

More research is needed to answer these questions and others entailed in this important Archive.

Table 3: **Detailed List of Letters from the Livorno Archive Written from Acre Offered in the Three Robson Lowe Auctions**

No.	Author	Addressee	Date	Route	Days in Transit
1.	Arnaud, Antoine	Francesco Venturini	03.01.1687		66
2.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	20.07.1687		80
3.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	20.02.1688		51
4.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	29.03.1688		65
5.	Arnaud, Antoine	Francesco Venturini & Raphael Vemaccia	–.07.1688		?
6.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	12.08.1688		45
7.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	24.09.1688		54
8.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	16.06.1688		54
9.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	24.09.1688		54
10.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	28.10.1689		79
11.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	08.04.1689	[7]	46
12.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	08.04.1689		46
13.	Amaud, Antoine	Vernaccia & Maglietti	24.04.1693	Via Tripoli	126
14.	Arnaud, Antoine	Same	06.05.1698		70
15.	Amaud, Antoine	Same	09.03.1706		102
16.	Arnaud, Joseph & Les Cousins	Same	04.03.1691		n/a
17.	Arnaud, Joseph & Les Cousins	Same	18.04.1692		n/a
18.	Arnaud, Joseph & Les Cousins	Same	11.07.1693		n/a
19.	Arnaud, Joseph & Les Cousins	Same	25.03.1693		n/a
20.	Barretta, Gio	Francesco Venturini, Battista & Gerolemo, Antiulle	02.04.1683		43
21.	Beaumier	Venturini & Vemaccia	27.01.1691		61
22.	Beaumier	Same	02.05.1692		90
23.	Beaussiers	Same	23.07.1691		73
24.	Beaussiers	Same	03.03.1691		40
25.	Brue, Gio	Venturini & Vemaccia	29.05.1693	Via Marseilles	133
26.	Brue, Gio	Vernaccia & Maglietti	20.12.1694		33
27.	Brunet, Francoise	Francesco Venturini	12.08.1688		57

7 Both letters were written and sent on the same day. Both are endorsed "Par Capt. Baty."

28.	Deidier, E.	Francesco Venturini	13.04.1689	Via Cyprus	48
29.	Deidier, E.	Same	24.10.1689	Via Marseilles	81
30.	Deidier, E.	Venturini & Vemaccia	24.02.1690		23
31.	Deidier, E.	Same	25.07.1690		36
32.	Deidier, F.	Same	15.09.1690		40
33.	Deidier, F.	Same	24.01.1691	Via Marseilles	122
34.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	02.03.1682		58
35.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	11.03.1682		49
36.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	25.06.1682	[8]	39
37.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	25.06.1682		39
38.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	22.12.1682	Via Marseilles	133
39.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	18.03.1682		45
40.	Estoupan, Joseph	Same	15.09.1684		78
41.	Estoupan & Co.	Venturini & Vemaccia	05.04.1691		48
42.	Estoupan & Mar.	Francesco Venturini	20.12.1674		105
43.	Fauvre, Henri	Vernaccia & Davanz	09.10.1700		40
44.	Fauvre, Henri	Same	09.10.1700		49
45.	Fauvre, Henri	Same	28.06.1702		102
46.	Gastaud, G.	Same	21.07.1702		45
47.	Gurthumy, Chau	Same	16.07.1702		46
48.	Marin, B., Capt.	Same	23.05.1682	Via Marseilles	124
49.	Marin, B., Capt.	Same	06.06.1682		91
50.	Marin, B., Capt.	Same	23.06.1682		62
51.	Venturini, Francesco	to Joseph Estoupan	29.06.1682	To Acre	?

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- Laffi, Domenico: *Viaggio in Levante ad Santo Sepolcro di N. S. G. Christo*. Bologna, 1683. 576 p. Online: https://www.digitale-sammlungen.de/en/view/bsb10467242?
- נתן,שור [= Schur, Nathan]: תולדות עכו = *A history of Acre.* Tel Aviv: Devir, 1990. 406 p.
- Vandal, Albert: *L'odyssee d'un ambassadeur / Albert Vandal . Les voyages du marquis de Nointel (1670-1680) / Charles Francois Ollier Nointel.*[9] Paris: Plon-Nourrit, 1900. 368 p.
- *Early travels in Palestine : comprising the narratives of Arculf, Willibald, Bernard, Saewulf, Sigurd, Benjamin of Tudela, Sir John Maundeville, De la Brocquière, and Maundrell* / ed. by Thomas Wright. London: Bohn, 1848. 517 p. Online: https://archive.org/details/earlytravelsinp00arcugoog/page/n8/mode/2up.

8 Two letters written on the same day which travelled on two different ships. Letters are endorsed "Par Capt. Leurion" and "Par Capt. Jensson."

9 Text of the report of the Marquis De Nointel on pp. 309–311.

Pre-Modern Postal History of Libya

by Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi & Piero Macrelli[1]

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With the Arab invasion and the break-up of the cultural, social and commercial unity of the Mediterranean world, regular relations between north and south also broke down. Certainly, communications between the different shores continued to exist: diplomatic and mercantile correspondences are known in the medieval and modern ages, but these were occasional exchanges and limited to a few coastal trading posts. The rest of that world and the entire hinterland remained unknown and inaccessible to Europeans at least until the 17th century.



Fig. 1: A caravan arriving in Tripoli on an early 20th century postcard, when the golden age of caravans carrying large quantities of goods and slaves from the interior was over; this one actually consisted of very few dromedaries. But it will certainly have carried a few letters.

Besides the regularity of communication with the Mediterranean, every internal organised communication structure also fell apart. In the Syrian-Egyptian area, i.e. in the centre of the new Arab Caliphate, from the beginning of the 8th to the end of the 9th century, the *barīd* is known: a well-coordinated postal system with roads, post stations and professional staff. As this system also broke down, networks of carrier pigeons and transport organised by merchants were used in the Syrian-Egyptian area. The *barīd* was resumed in Egypt and Syria in the Mamluk era, from the mid-13th century to the first two decades of the 15th century, only to fall apart again. In both circumstances, however, the system was not extended to the west of Egypt, i.e. from Libya to Muslim

1 This is an excerpt from chapter two "The Postal Services in Libya until the mid-19th Century" of the authors' book "Libia : storia, posta, filatelia. Volume 1". The book was reviewed in MEPB 24, 2023, pp. 138–139.

Spain, where communication probably only took place with carrier pigeons and envoys or occasional travellers.

Several chronicles, however, tell of transits of letters through Libya, even over long distances, from the West African coast or from Muslim Spain to Egypt. Short- and medium-haul exchanges in Tripolitania were frequent, always carried out without a structured organisation but with opportunities, i.e. travellers in transit or the trade caravans that periodically from the interior reached Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and Benghazi on the coast carrying goods, slaves, correspondence and information (*fig. 1*), or with dedicated couriers for official or private messages (*fig. 2*)

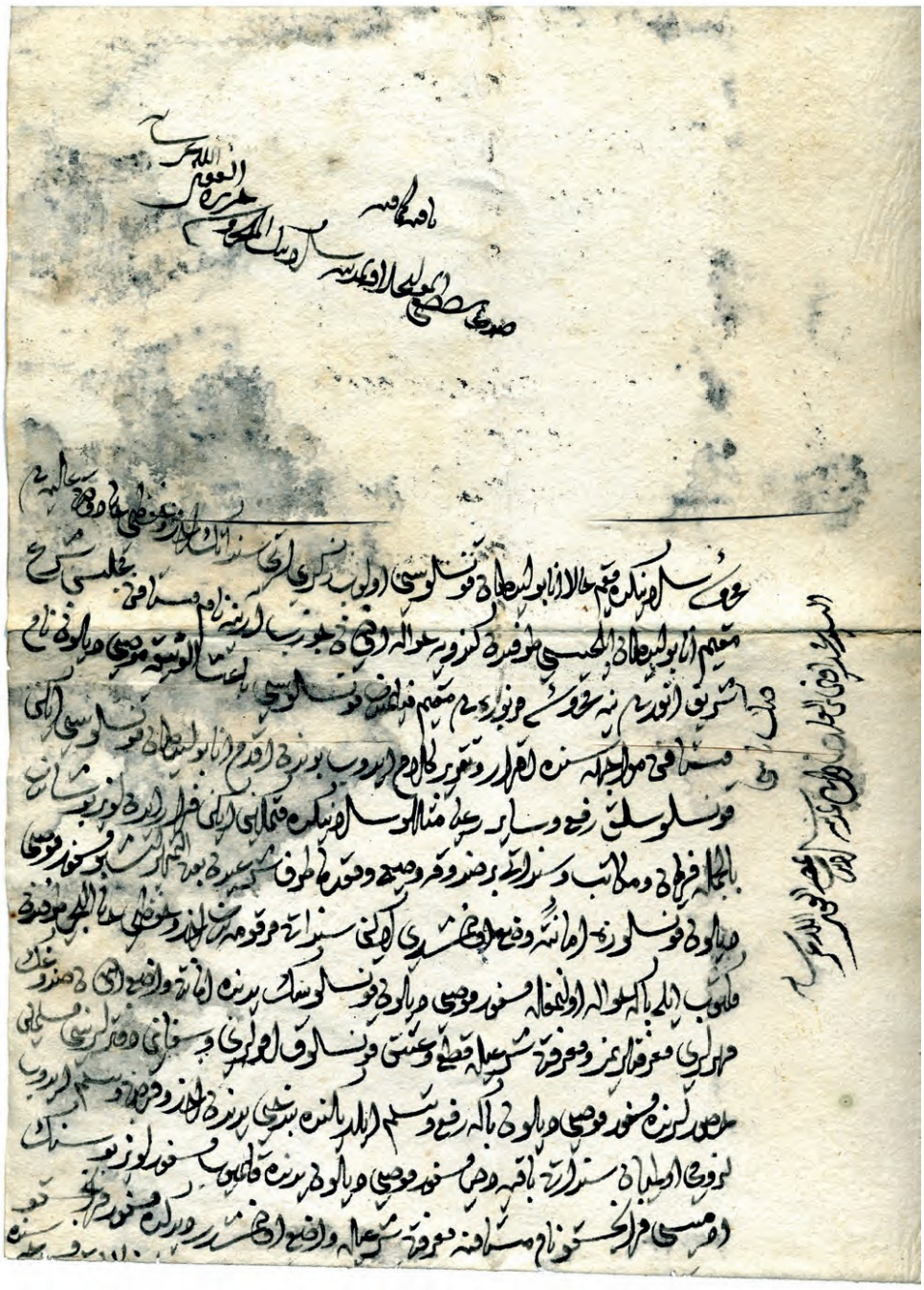


Fig. 2: The inside of a 14th century privately transported letter from Tripoli. The text is written in Ottoman-Arabic characters, the language is Ottoman Turkish. A certain Mussa Culughli (i.e. an Ottoman married to a local woman or the son of a mixed Ottoman-Libyan couple) is awaiting payment from a certain Khuja Nuq (name partly unreadable) and appeals to the Grand Court (Mais al-şi'r şarif).

An example of organised communication exchange with caravans was in Ghadames. The town, which grew around an oasis, is located 650 km south of Tripoli, at the edges of the Sahara, and for centuries was an obligatory passage point for caravans from black Africa to the coast. The people of Ghadames were active traders in communication with their 'branches' on the coast thanks to more structured exchanges of letters via these caravans. Near one of the city gates a metal hook hung from an entablature, still *in situ*, from which hung a wicker basket (*fig. 3*). The arriving caravans would place the letters they were carrying to the city in the basket and the traders would pick them up; the departing caravans would pick up the letters deposited there on their way to places they would reach. Even today, the people Ghadames proudly call that hook 'our post office.'





Figs. 3 and 3a: Ghadames: The hook still in place at the entrance to the old city (left), and the last wicker basket in use, at the local museum (right).

In short, these 'occasional' systems, which seem uncertain and evanescent, nevertheless worked very well over long distances and on inland routes for messages and even money transfers.

The British soldier Hugh Clapperton, who travelled through the Fezzan and Sahara between 1822 and 1825 and left a colourful travel account, tells of Ibn Taleb, a merchant from Socna and an experienced Saharan traveller, who regularly sent messages from the southern Sahara to obtain supplies halfway along his journeys; Clapperton himself had no difficulty in exchanging for money the letters of credit issued to him by the British consul in Tripoli from Arab merchants on any leg of his journey from Murzuq to Kano in equatorial Africa. The French consul Charles Féraud also tells of almost regular communication with the interior thanks to caravans, as do several other travellers.

The important local merchants also used the occasions provided by travellers, caravans or European ships, or organised services with their own personal couriers, even with a system of registration of the most important letters. On the other hand, the Europeans present in Tripoli satisfied their need to exchange letters with Europe with passing vessels or ships of different flags, which from the seventeenth century had begun to frequent Tripoli (*fig. 4*) and from the second half of the eighteenth century arrived in that port with increasing regularity (*figs. 5 and 6*).

From the eighteenth century, stable religious missions also began to establish themselves in Tripoli, which, due to their correspondence with their headquarters, also took advantage of the opportunities or organised their own services (*fig. 7*).

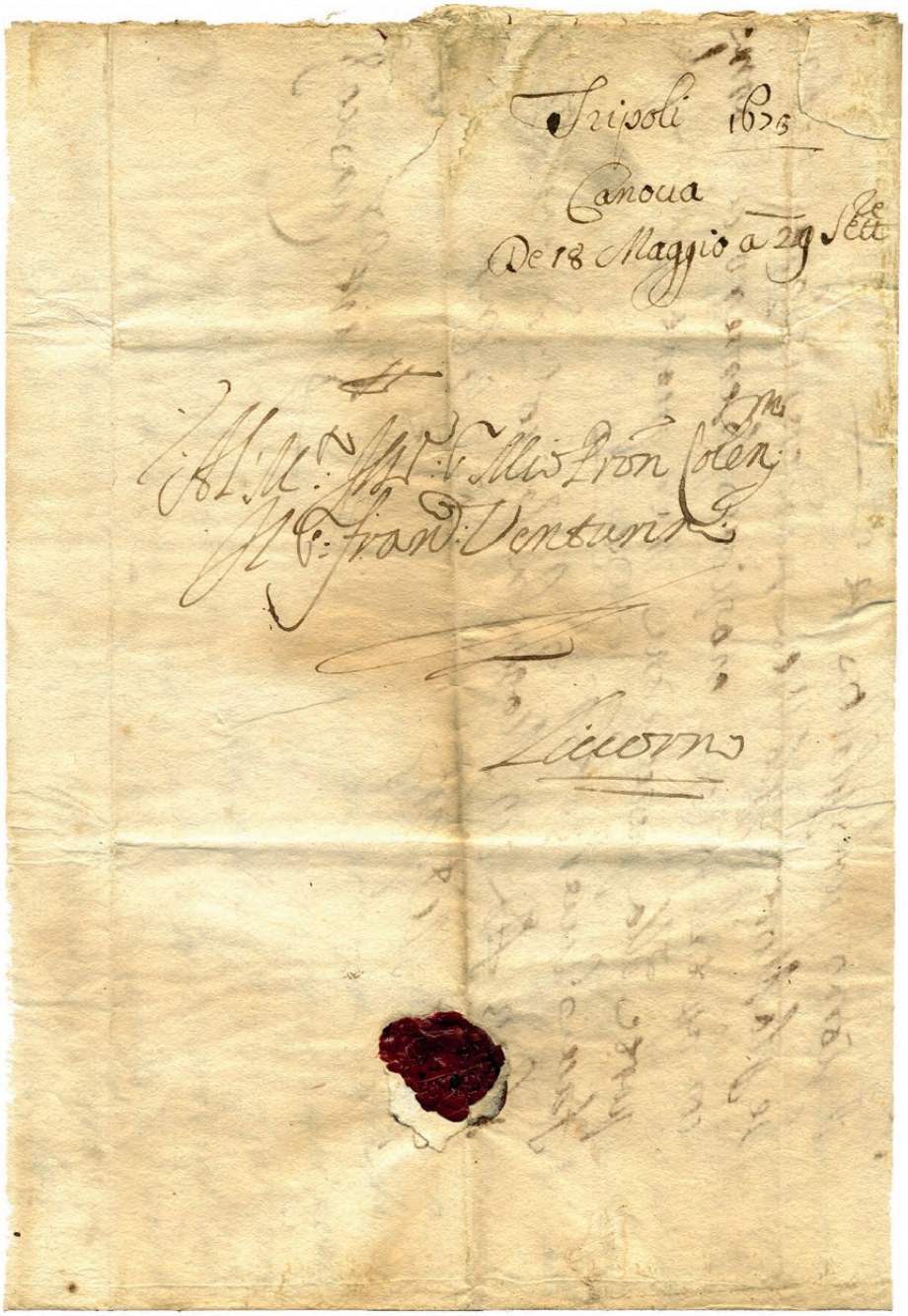


Fig. 4: 18.05.1673, from Tripoli to Livorno, where it arrived on 29.09.1673, transported by sea. Probably the earliest known date for such correspondence.

A frequent destination or intermediate point was nearby Malta; from there, first with the Knights Order, then the British postal service, one could reach any destination (*figs. 8 and 9*).

A large network of sailing ships or merchant steamers, flying different flags (mainly Sardinian, Tuscan, Neapolitan, Spanish, French, and British), was also active by this time. They privately transported mail which they then delivered to the port of arrival, where it was fed into the regular postal channels (*fig. 10*).

The practice of disinfecting letters from Tripolitania was common, as the region of departure was at constant health risk; departing ships carried health certificates issued by recognised authorities such as consuls (*fig. 11*).

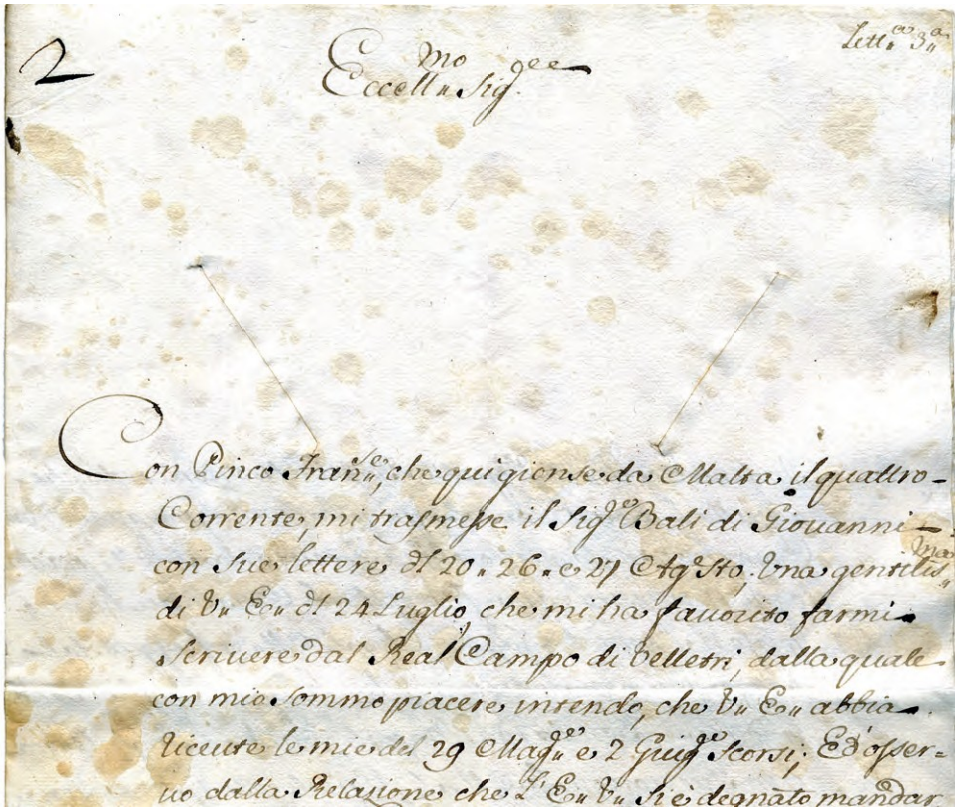


Fig. 5: 24.09.1744. Letter from the Consul of the Two Sicilies in Tripoli to Naples, with disinfection cuts on arrival: the text testifies to the liveliness of maritime traffic and the variety of occasions. In the beginning, which, as usual, gives an account of the letters received, we read: "with French *pinco*, which arrived here from Malta on the fourth current, Mr. Bali di Giovanni sent me with his letters of 20th, 26th and 27th August, a very kind one from V.E. of 24th July." The letter arrived in Naples on 8.11.1744.

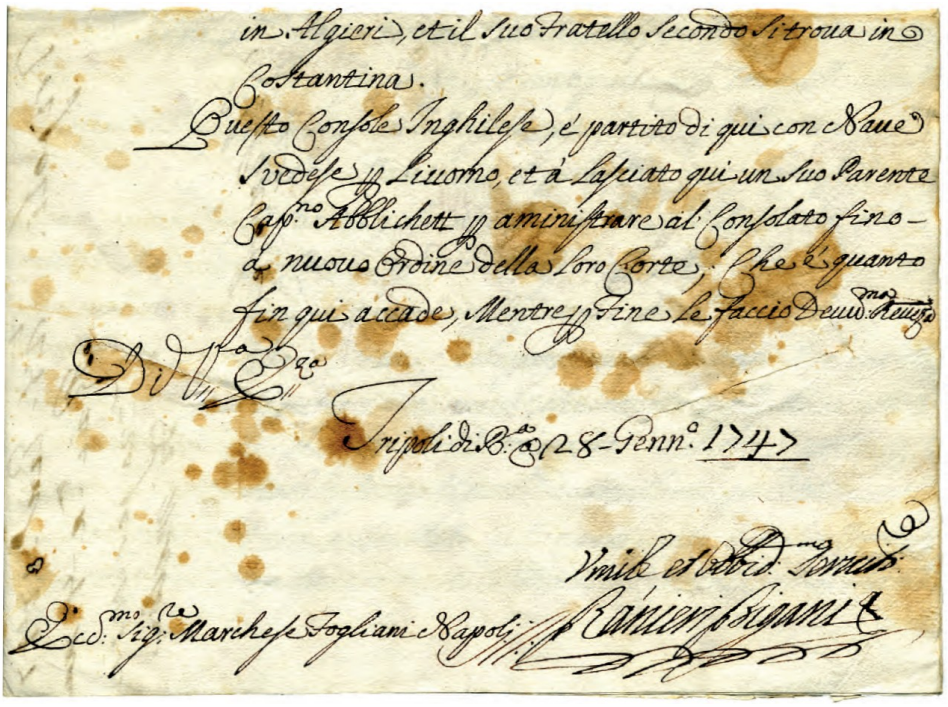


Fig. 6: 28.01.1747. Another letter from the Consul of the Two Sicilies in Tripoli to Naples, also with disinfection cuts on arrival, testifying to the liveliness of maritime traffic and the variety of occasions. See: "this English Consul has left here by Swedish ship for Livorno".



Fig. 7:

3.01.1747. Certificate issued by the Franciscan Apostolic Prefect to "Tripoli and its adjacencies", sent to Italy by ship.
Note also the fineness of the paper wafer impressed with the seal of guarantee.

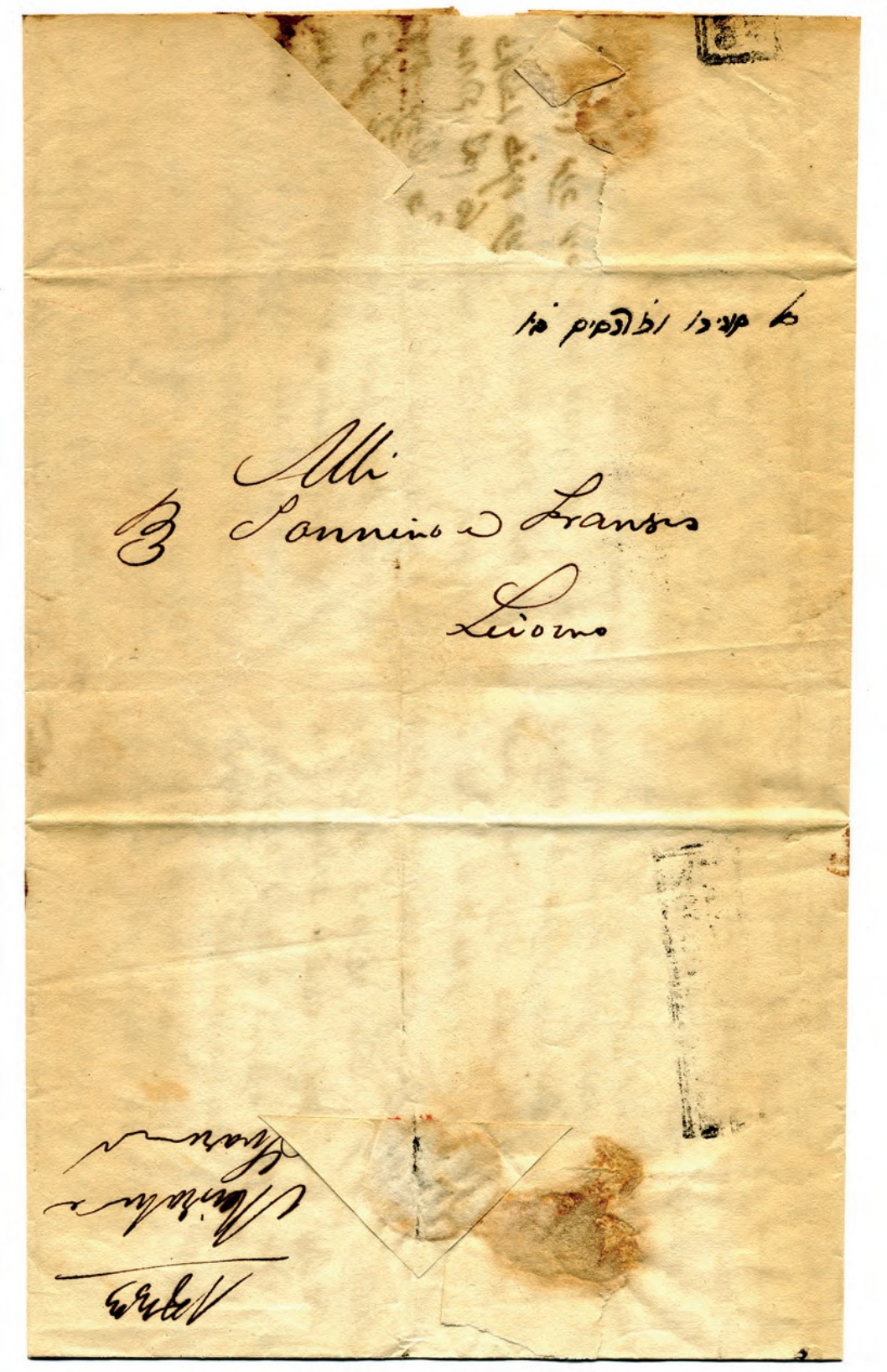


Fig. 8:

4.05.1839. Letter from Tripoli to Alexandria (Egypt) between Sardinian consuls. Privately transported from Tripoli to Malta, here it was entered into the postal system and taxed; "PAID Malta" cachet.



Fig. 9: 24.08.1844. Letter from Tripoli to Malta. Purified on arrival at the Malta quarantine station, it arrived on 3.09.1844 and was taxed 1 d. as per affixed cachet: "3 Sept 1 *d*"



Figs. 10 and 10a (here and on the next page): 1833 letter from Misurata to Livorno transported by a merchant boat and disinfected at the quarantine station in Livorno (line cachet).

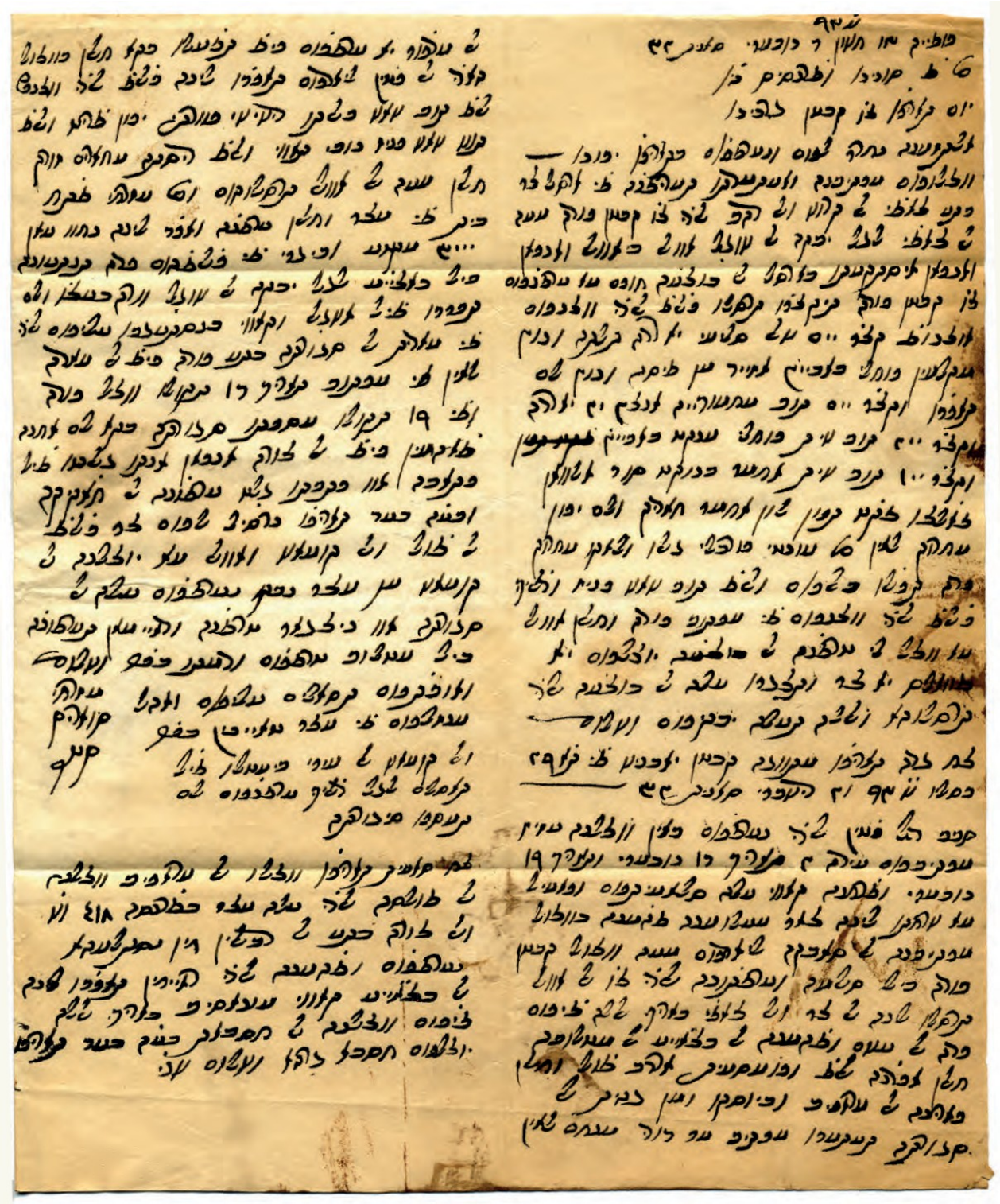


Fig. 10a: Correspondence between representatives of the Jewish communities in North Africa and in Livorno, it is written in a duplicate: the left column in Maghrebi Arabic characters, the right column in Maghrebi Hebrew characters,[2] testifying to the variety of languages and alphabets in use in the area and in particular in the Jewish communities. It deals with commercial affairs.

2 An expert in Ladino I consulted suggests that the script is a sephardic style cursive and the language is Arabic. This means it was written by a Mirzrahi Jew native to an Arab country, like Libya *(editor)*.



NOI CONSOLE GENERALE
DI TOSCANA
PRESSO LA REGGENZA DI TRIPOLI.

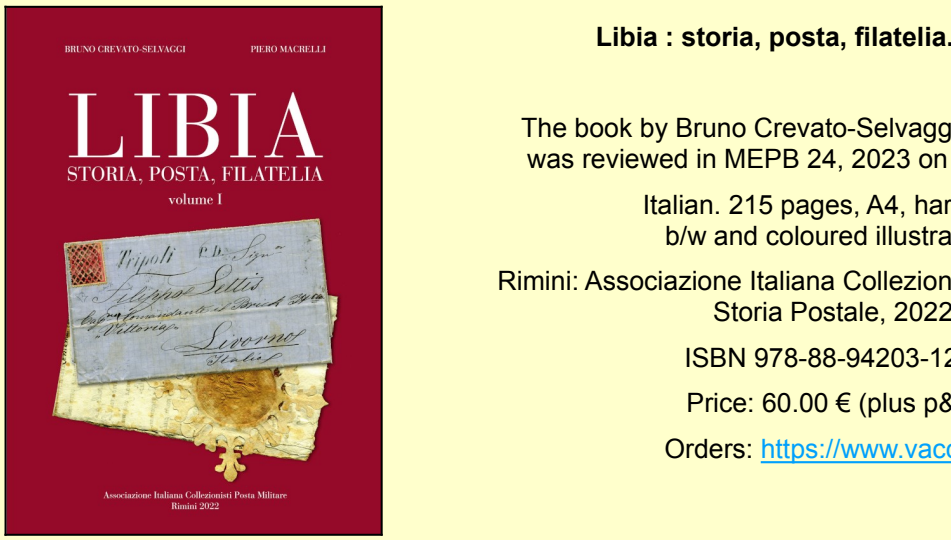
Certifichiamo come parte da questa Città il Brigantino Toscano L'Africa Capitano Tommaso Mattei della Portata di Tonnellate 239 con carico di Bovi destinato per Malta e Morea Equipaggiato di Undici Marinari, e con numero Sei Passeggieri notati in calce della presente.

Dichiarando che tanto in questa Città come in tutto il Regno si gode della più perfetta salute senza il benchè minimo sospetto di Peste o altra malattia contagiosa. In fede di che abbiamo firmato la presente di nostro proprio pugno, e munita del Sigillo Consolare.

Data in Tripoli questo dì 19. Febbrajo 1829.

Nomi de Passeggieri
Maria Misfud Maltese
Giorgio Mizzi ..
Michele Zarafa ..
Lorenzo Debono ..
Andrea Panajotti ..

Figs. 11 and 11a: 19.02.1829. Health certificate issued by the Consul of Tuscany in Tripoli to the Tuscan brig *L'Africa*. On the reverse: The paper seal of health (sigillo di sanità) affixed in Malta.



Libia : storia, posta, filatelia. Volume 1

The book by Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi & Piero Macrelli was reviewed in MEPB 24, 2023 on pages 138–139.

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Orders: https://www.vaccari.it

Plate Errors of the Empire Stamps – Passer Revised
Part 4: The 20 Paras Stamps

by Hans Paul Soetens

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In previous issues of MEPB I have published my revisions of the plate errors of the 2 Piastres, the 10 Paras, and the 50 Paras stamps. This instalment deals with plate errors on the 20 Paras stamp.

The 20 Paras stamps, issued from 1876 onwards, show no (more or less uniform) defects in the stamp design as was the case with the 10 and 50 Paras stamps. However, the engraving of the numeral "2" of the 20 Paras value shows variations in the shape of the 'foot'. Because only about 40% of a complete sheet was available to me, it is not possible to determine whether this concerns multiple types or plate errors.

The situation is different with:–

a) the bend in the head of the "2", which often appears only partially, and
b) the bend on the inside of the back, which is either normally curved or goes almost straight downwards.

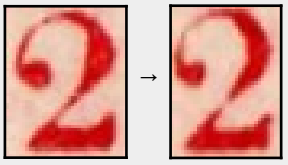
Variations in the bend of the head can be partly explained by weakness in the printing felt, but where the break lines are very sharp, breaks are more likely. The number of these defects is large; they must therefore be seen as a characteristic of the printing plate and not as plate errors.

The various forms of the Latin "2" are shown on the basis of a block-of-37 of the 1884 20 Paras stamp; the examination of the individual stamps is therefore pursued according to the following plan:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	
s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	aa	ab
ac	ad	ae	af	ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	

Fig. 1: Field positions in the block-of-37 of the 1884 stamp.

Figs. 2–8: **Foot, Back, and Head**

					
Curved foot with and damage at bottom (stamp g)	Curved foot (stamp ai)	Straight or rounded inner line of the inside bend (stamp ak) [left]	(stamp a)	(stamp ad)	(stamp af)

The "2" with curved foot can be found in the 1880 issue on position 42, although the illustration of

a 50 stamp part-sheet (block-of-50) in Birken (p. 53) cannot offer any certainty due to its substandard technical quality. On position 43 a large part of the upper frame line of the left value shield seems to be missing. However, the resolution of the illustration is too low to detect further plate errors.

The numeral “0” in “20” has only occasionally been found with a break and then usually with a faintly depressed arch of the “2” at the top. As always, the shape of the word “PARAS” shows many small deviations not only in the letter “P” but also in the letter “R” with narrow and wide forms, respectively.

Openings in the bottom circles in both horns occur frequently. It is difficult to identify them either as plate errors or as the result of irregularities of the printing felt; they are therefore not included here as plate errors.

Plate Errors: 20 Paras Empire 1876

Figs. 9–15b: **Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1876**





Break in letter “و” (*waf*)
of *posta-i*
(pos. 35 in Birken’s block-of-50)





Break in the outer frame line
just left to the right arabesque
(pos. 112)





Break in the outer frame line
just above the elevated *hamza* „ء”
(pos. 113)





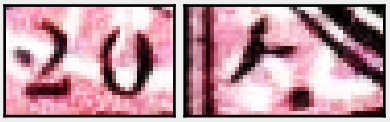
Indentation in the frame line of the left value shield at the bottom
(pos. 121)





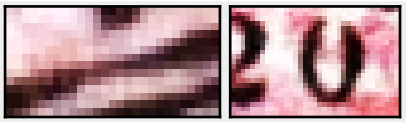
Small break in the elevated *hamza* „ء" and shifted right dot in *para*
(pos. 131)





Breaks in both Latin cyphers of the "20"
(pos. 135)





Thinning in the frame line of the left value shield at the bottom, together with break in the "0" of the Latin "20"
(pos. 141)

Plate Errors: 20 Paras Empire 1884

Passer's study has positioned the break through the "A" of "PARAS" for the issues of 1884, 1886, and 1888 on position 74. The positions of the plate errors shown here are indicated accordingly.

Figs. 16–23a: **Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884**





Break in the letter "و" (*waf*)
(stamp b / pos. 42)





Break in the outer frame line
near top left corner
(stamp g / pos. 47)





Break in the outer frame line to the
right of the arabesque's tail
(stamp n / pos. 55)





Indentation to the outer frame line
to the left of "EMP:"
(stamp o / pos. 56)





Indentation to the crescent's border
below "ر" (*ra*)
(stamp p / pos. 57)





Break in the outer frame line (top
left) and the adjacent border line
of the left value shield
(stamp q / pos. 58)

Figs. 16–23a: **Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884**





Large damage to the “A” in “PARAS” and break in the outer frame line, as well as indentations of the crescent border line in its right horn
(stamp af / pos. 74)





Narrow scratch just behind the “N” in “OTTOMAN”
(stamp aj / pos. 78)

Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884 – Found on Loose Stamps

Figs. 24–26a: **Plate Errors 20 Para Empire 1884 – Found on loose Stamps**





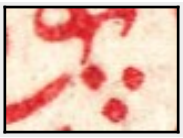
Break near the top right corner of the right value shield together with break in “و” (*waf*) of *posta-i*





Bottom right corner of the outer frame line bent outwards





Break in the letter “و” (*waf*) of *posta-i*

Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1890

Of the 1890 issue there were two part-sheets (blocks-of-50) available to me for examination: 5 rows each, of which four rows overlap on each part-sheet. Below is the diagram with *relative* field positions. Decisive is the occurrence of the "missing zero in the value digit '20'" plate error: this was mentioned by Birken as a *possible* plate error but now turned out to be a *definitive* plate error.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Fig. 27: Block-of-50 "A" with pos. 1–50.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

Fig. 28: Block-of-50 "B" with pos. 11–60.

***Figs. 29–37b:* Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884**





Outer frame line in the lower right corner cut off
(pos. 5)





Break in letter "و" (*waf*) of *posta-i*
(pos. 8)





Indentation in the bottom line of the crescent bewlow "ر" (*ra*) of *para*
(pos. 25)

Figs. 29–37b: **Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884**





Dent in the outer frame line on the right side and indented top right corner
(pos. 16)





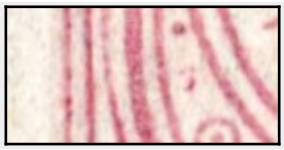
Dent in the outer frame line near the top right corner of the left value shield
(pos. 18)





Indentation to the border of the crescent below the "ر" (*ra*) of *yirmi*
(pos. 22)





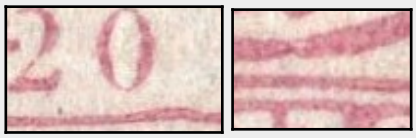
Top circle in the crescent's left horn almost disappeared
(pos. 31)





Value in the right value shield is missing the "٠" (20 → 2), and thinning of the frame line of the left value shield below "٢٠"
(pos. 37)





Dent in the outer frame line to the right of "20", and indentation to the border line of the crescent above the second "T" in "OTTOMAN"
(pos. 45)

Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884 and 1889 – found on loose Stamps

Fig. 38–40a: **Plate Errors 20 Paras Empire 1884 and 1889 – found on loose Stamps**





Thinning in the outer frame line in the top right corner





Break in the outer frame line near the top left corner





Dent of the outer frame line in the top right corner

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The Indian Sea Post Office: The MALDIRIGÉ Mark and the Missent Slip

by Bo Andersson

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The purpose of this paper is to present some examples of the missent slip from the Sea Post Office and to discuss their usage compared with that of the MALDIRIGÉ stamp, also issued to the Sea Post Office. Missent slips were hitherto unrecorded for the Sea Post Office.

The MALDIRIGÉ Mark

Since 1896 the postal clerks in the Sea Post Office were using a boxed MALDIRIGÉ mark on foreign mail misdirected to the Sea Post Office (*fig. 1*). The mark has one dot over each of the two "I"s and a 'blob' over the "E"; the engraver's way of understanding the French spelling. In capital letters and correctly written in French, the dots over the two "I"s should have been omitted and the "E" should have had an acute accent (´, *accent aigu*).



Fig. 1: An impression of the Set C MALDIRIGÉ hand-stamp from 5.12.1898.
Unlike the Set A and Set B sub-types, the Set C sub-type has the 'blob' right above the vertical stem of the "E" – besides the dot above each of the two "I"s.

The mark is known in three sub-types, one for each of the three sets: Set A, Set B, and Set C. Further is recorded a MALDIRIGÉ rubber mark that was used as a reserve mark in the Sea Post Office.[1] The MALDIRIGÉ marks are mostly seen on eastbound mail going into India. In this context however, we will focus on MALDIRIGÉ marks applied to outward mail departing from Bombay.

Fig. 2, is an early example on a letter to Persia, posted in Bombay in January 1897. The letter was meant to go through the Persian Gulf "Via Bushire", but somehow it reached the Sea Post Office on board the *Oriental*, where the sorters struck the MALDIRIGÉ mark on the front and an accompanying Sea Post Office Set A stamp for 9th January on the back. The letter was then landed at Aden, returned to Bombay and forwarded to Bushire and thence onward via Teheran to destination.

Figs. 3 and 4, are some later examples from 1908 to 1910 on cards to Japan and Tasmania. Mail destined to Australia or Asia was supposed to proceed via Tuticorin (Southern India) to Ceylon catching a steamer from Colombo. These cards took a circuitous route. They were forwarded via Aden to Colombo and therefore applied with MALDIRIGÉ and date-stamps in the Sea Post Office.

1 See the next article on p. 40.



Figs. 2 and 2a: Bombay "Via Bushire" to Hamadan, Persia in 1897. Missent to Aden. Postmarks: "BOMBAY / F / JA. 9 / 97". "SEA POST OFFICE / A / JAN 9 / 97" and MALDIRIGÉ both applied on P&O *Oriental*. Landed "ADEN / JA 14 / 97". Returned to Bombay on P&O *Carthage:* "SEA POST OFFICE / A / JA. 19 / 97". Indistinct Bushire & Boushir cancels for the 4th and 5th February, applied by the Persian and British POs, "TEHERAN 23 / 2". Endorsed "q/no 73" in top left corner on the front.

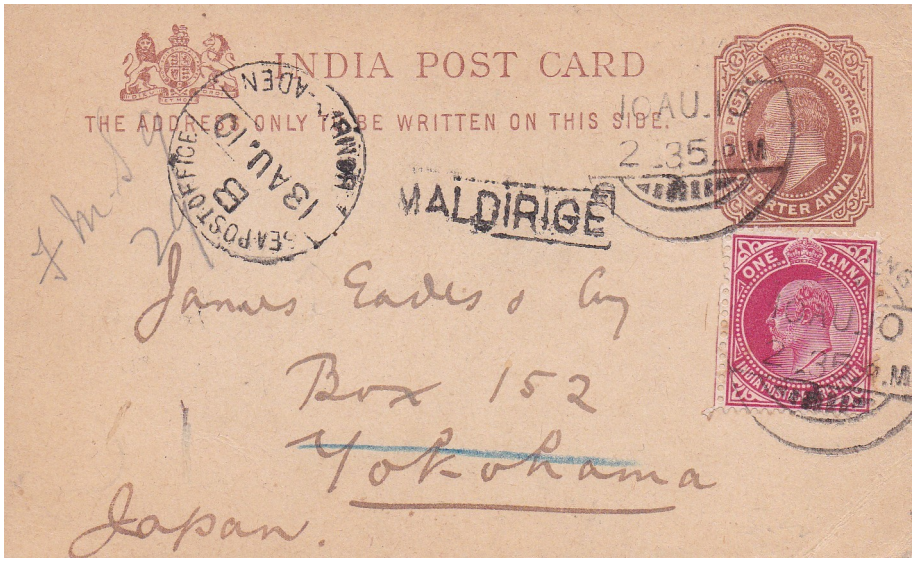


Fig.3: Postcard "KURSEONG / 10 AU. 10 / 2.35 P.M" to Yokohama, 1910.
Treated in the Sea Post Office on P&O *Egypt* "SEA POST OFFICE / ADEN-BOMBAY / B / 13 AU. 10" and MALDIRIGÉ. Annotated "F.M.S. q / 29" (Foreign Mail Section Q, bag(?) no. 29).
Back-stamped "VICTORIA / HONG-KONG / 9.30 [?] / 6 SP / 10".



Fig. 4: Card to Launceston, Tasmania, 1908. Dispatched "KULRI / 1 OC. 08 / 10.45. AM".
Received on P&O *Arcadia*. Applied with "SEA POST OFFICE / BOMBAY-ADEN / A / 3 OC. 08" and MALDIRIGÉ. Annotated "FMS q / 17 Lith" (Foreign Mail Section Q, bag(?) no.17, Lith).[2]

Missent Slips from the Sea Post Office

Over time I have come across some Indian cards with missent slips affixed in the Sea Post Office. None are properly used, but even so the slips are interesting.

My first card (*fig. 6*) was posted in Calcutta 24th November 1904 and addressed to Bushire, Persia. The card is endorsed "Via Kurrachee" and was meant to go by the Persian Gulf service, but

2 Likely to be either the initials or a shortening of the sorter's name.

somehow it found its way to the Sea Post Office, where it was affixed with a missent slip tied by a Sea Post Office Set A transit stamp for 26th November. Next to the slip is another Sea Post Office date-stamp of the same date. The card was then landed in Aden, returned to Bombay and forwarded to Persia arriving at the British post office in Bushire on 15th December 1904.



Figs. 5 and 5a: Domestic mail 1896, ½ Anna postal stationery envelope addressed to Sitamurhee with part date-stamp ”PATN […] / 22 JA. 96”, in all probability “PATNA BIHAR”. On reverse missent label tied “LAHIRIA-SARAI / JA 23(?) / 96” with endorsement “From D53” in red pencil. Returned “LAHIRIA-SARAI / JA 24(?) / 96” and Seetamurhee arrival cancels. “D53” identifies the dispatching post office as that of Kahalgaon, Bhagalpur District, Bihar State, the office responsible for the sorting error.[3]

The next card (*fig. 7*) was posted from Secretariat Buildings, Simla, on 18th June 1903 and addressed to Melbourne, Australia. It has the missent slip tied by Sea Post Office Set A date-stamp for 20th June. Next to the slip is another Sea Post Office transit stamp for the same date. The card was landed in Aden on 26th June, and then forwarded to Australia.

3 Online: https://codepin.in/d53-pts-ntpc-kahalgaon-bhagalpur-bihar-pin-code.



Fig. 6: "WELLESLEY STREET / CALCUTTA / 24 NO. 04 / [?]". Slip affixed on P&O *Egypt* and tied by "SEA POST / OFFICE / A / NO. 26 / 04". Alongside is another Sea Post Office strike of the same date but a different sub-type. At the top of the card is penciled "Callcutta no 6 / ASH". Landed "ADEN / DE. 1 / 04", returned to Bombay on M.M. *Ville de la Ciotat* going Marseilles to Nouméa, departing Aden on 3.12.1904, arriving Bombay 8.12.1904: "F / BOMBAY / 8 DE. / 04". (P&O *Persia* did not arrive at Bombay until 9.12.1904). Received "BUSHIRE / 15 DE. / 04", the British post office.

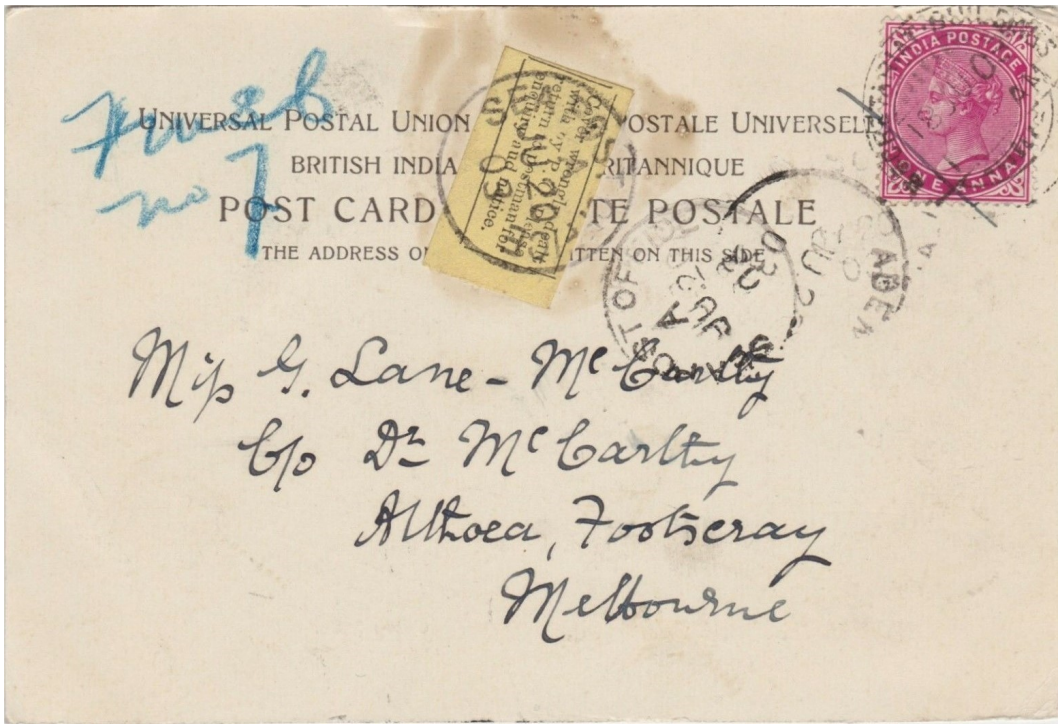
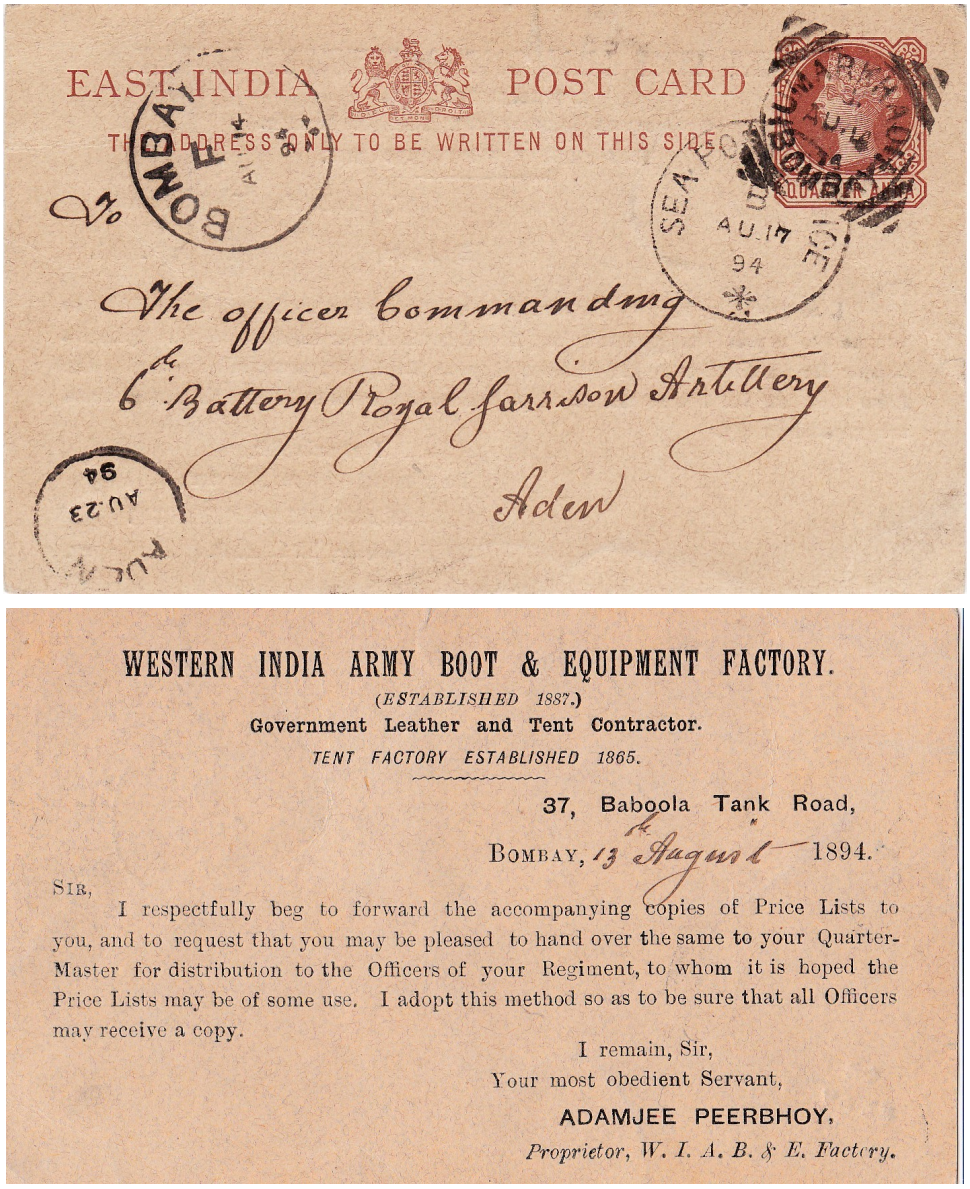


Fig. 7: "SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS / 18 JU 03 / 1 AM". Card conveyed to Aden on P&O *Arabia*. It has the missent slip tied by "SEA POST OFFICE / A / JU. 20 / 03". Alongside is another strike of the same date but a different sub-type. Endorsed "FMS C / no 7" in blue crayon. Landed "ADEN / JU 26 / 03" and forwarded to Australia.

Both cards (*figs. 6 and 7*) should have had a MALDIRIGÉ mark, like their counterparts in the first part of the article. They are addressed to foreign destinations and missent labels were designed to be used on inland mail.

That said, these slips are a clear indication that the Sea Post Office was actually issued with the missent label. And correctly used, the label would have been affixed to domestic letters, missent to the Sea Post Office. In that respect it is worth recalling that both the Aden Post Office and the Sea Post Office were submitted to Bombay General Post Office. Which means that domestic mail wrongly bagged for sorting in the Sea Post Office, was still circulating within Indian postal territory when discharged in Aden and returned to Bombay.



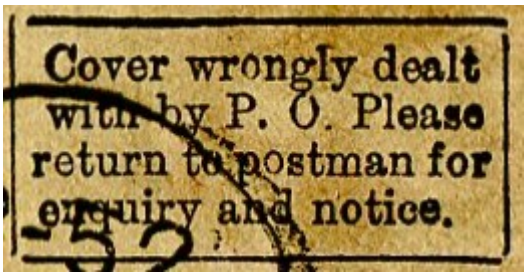
Figs. 8 and 8a: Indian ¼ Anna postal stationery card from Bombay to Aden. Like the Sea Post Office, Aden was subordinated to Bombay GPO. Domestic rate for cards was ¼ Anna = 3 Pies.
Mailed "UMARKHADI (BOMBAY) / U. / AU. 14 / 94" and "BOMBAY / F / AU 14 / 94".
Transit stamped "SEA POST OFFICE / B / AU. 17 / 94" on board P&O *Assam*.
Landed "ADEN / AU. 23 / 94".

The Missent Slip

The missent slip, also called the 'Yellow Label', is an instructional label that provides for the return of missent letters to the postal administration. The missent slip was reintroduced formally all over India in March 1884 following previous experiments beginning in 1874. From July 1890 also mis-directed and 'over carried'[4] letters qualified for the slip. It is mostly known from small inland ½ Anna envelopes dating from 1895 to 1906. An example is shown in *fig. 5*.

The purpose was to bring to light "carelessness in sorting and errors in routes and sorting lists" in order to remedy the causes of mis-sending and delays.[5] The slip was pasted to the back of the missent letter by the post office who discovered the error – during sorting or delivery – and date-stamped by the same office, while the name of or the identification code of the dispatching post office or the relevant Railway Mail Section (RMS) was supposed to be written above the slip. It is known in many variations, local scripts, different formats and colours etc.

The slips presented in this article have the same size and wording being the standard type introduced by February 1895 in English or vernacular. The paper colour varies in shades from yellow to grey (*fig. 9*).



The missent slip was not to be affixed:

- to missent postcards (their personal messages were of no interest to the post office), nor
- to mail going abroad.

Apparently, there were two ways of treating westbound mail wrongly routed to the Sea Post Office, one for foreign mail requiring a MALDIRIGÉ mark, another for domestic letters requiring a missent slip. And some sorters happened to mix up the two handling rules when using the slip on foreign mail and even so on cards.

The postal clerk who dealt with the card in *fig. 10* got it right, in the end. Dated by sender "Calcutta, 4/12/02" and destined to Wingham, Australia, the card was forwarded in error to the Sea Post Office. Here, a postal clerk initially applied a missent slip, then invalidated the same by red crayon and duly replacing it with a MALDIRIGÉ mark and an accompanying Sea Post Office Set C transit stamp for 6th December 1902. With this correction the card was landed and date-stamped Aden 11th December and thence forwarded to Australia.

My final example of Indian mail with missent slip from the Sea Post Office is the domestic card (*fig. 11*): Posted Bombay 28th March 1903 and addressed to Bisrampur "Via Bhatapore" the card turned up in the Sea Post Office on board the *Massilia* as a missent cover. It has the label struck with a Sea Post Office Set A transit stamp for 28th March. The card was landed at Aden, then returned on the same steamer and struck with a new Sea Post Office transit stamp. This card too should have been applied with the MALDIRIGÉ mark.[6]

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4 'Over carried', as I understand it, means carried on the right route, but carried beyond the destination.

5 For the missent slip see Virk, D.S.: *Indian Postal History 1873-1923*. New Delhi, 1991, pp. 163–164. Recently also Chandak, Kishor and Bhargave, P.G.: *Out Of Track*. In: NEPEX 2021 exhibition catalogue, pp. 39–47. The two authors have added new aspects on the procedure of forwarding the collected covers, on further inquiry, punishment, etc.

6 Another inland card wrongly routed to the Sea Post Office in 1910 is known. It is franked with ½ Anna and posted Kasuali 7th July 1910 to Landour in India. The card was received on P&O *Salsette* and applied with a Sea Post Office Set C transit stamp for 9th July 1910, MALDIRIGÉ and endorsed "F M S q / 36 / JB" by the sorter. Returned to India, arrival cancel Mussooree.



Figs. 10 and 10a: Stamp torn off. Dated "Calcutta, 4/12/02" on reverse by sender and annotated "Calcutta 107" at top left. The card was initially affixed with a missent slip which was then crossed out in red crayon and replaced with the MALDIRIGÉ mark accompanied by "SEA POST OFFICE / C / DE. 6 / 02", applied on P&O *Egypt*.
Landed "ADEN / DE. 11 / 02". Indistinct Sydney 7.01.1903 and Wingham 8.01.1903 on reverse.





Fig. 11: Domestic card dispatched "BOMBAY / 28 MA. 03 / 12.30 P.M".
The missent slip tied by "SEA POST OFFICE / A / MA. 28 /03" and further two poor Sea Post Office strikes.
To the left of the slip is another Sea Post Office transit stamp of the same date but a different type.
Endorsed "G.P.O. B[omb]ay No 16 / BWL". Proceeded on P&O *Massilia* and landed "ADEN / AP. 3 / 03",
then returned on the same steamer and applied with "SEA POST OFFICE / A / AP. 6 / 03".

Conclusions

Summing up, the treatment of the cards (*figs. 6, 7, 10, and 11*) is evidence of certain problems in the Sea Post Office around the turn of the century such as insufficient training of the postal staff and missing supervision of the ongoing work in the Sea Post Office.

Much the same can be said about the manuscript endorsement mentioned in the descriptions of the covers. The legend was meant to assist the Indian PO investigating the sorting error and would be pointless on foreign mail and on postcards in general.

The search is now on for an inland **letter** affixed with a missent slip in the Sea Post Office. The fact that the Sea Post Office was issued with this label for use on such a small quantity of mail is noteworthy and it shows how much the Indian Post Office took care to deliver mail in right time and at proper destination.

The earliest recorded slip from the Sea Post Office is from 6th December 1902 (*fig. 10*), but the slip may have been employed in the Sea Post at an earlier date. The use of the missent slip was abolished on 1st January 1907.

Acknowledgments

I thank Zubin Kabraji for the reference to the article in NEPEX 2021 in footnote 5 and for his help to identify the code "D53" in footnote 3.

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MALDIRIGÉ – A New Mark from the Aden–Bombay Sea Post Office

by Bo Andersson[1]

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Fig. 1: Card from Trinidad to Constantinople "Turquie d'Europe" and directed "Via Southampton". Missent to the Aden-Bombay Sea Post Office. Postmarks: "PORT-OF-SPAIN / N / DE 31 / 03", "SEA POST OFFICE / A / JA 25 / 04" and boxed rubber MALDIRIGÉ.
Returned from Bombay and transit stamped "SEA POST OFFICE / C / JA 30 / 04".
Received "BRITISH-POST-OFFICE / CONSTANTINOPLE / A / FE 15 / 04".

Shown above is a ½ Penny postal stationery card from Trinidad, uprated to 1 Penny foreign postcard rate and posted in Port of Spain on 31st December 1903. The card is addressed to Constantinople, but somehow it turned up in the Sea Post Office in Aden. There, the card was taken on board the P&O *Peninsular* and struck with a Sea Post Office Set A transit stamp dated 25th January 1904. The *Peninsular* reached Bombay on 30th January.

Having arrived at Bombay, the card was returned later on the same day by P&O *Oriental*. Once more the card was sorted in the Sea Post Office, this time by Set C, who applied a transit stamp for 30th January. The steamer arrived at Aden on 4th February and finally by mid-February, the card reached the British Post Office in Constantinople.

In the middle of the card is an unusual boxed MALDIRIGÉ struck in violet ink. It is a rubber stamp and the design clearly differs from that of the ordinary MALDIRIGÉ mark used in the Sea Post Office, which has quite solid letters compared to the much slimmer letters of the rubber mark.

1 This article first appeared in India Post No. 194, 2015, pp. 10–11. Revised and adapted for MEPB.

I know of just one other example of the rubber MALDIRIGÉ mark. It is on an Egyptian card (*fig. 2*) mailed in Cairo on 8th February 1904. The card is addressed to Gravosa (present day Dubrovnik), and likewise missent to India. The card is missing a Sea Post Office transit stamp but was in all likelihood sorted on P&O *Persia* carrying Set A. The steamer departed from Aden 14th February and arrived at Bombay 19th February. The card was then returned and date-stamped by Set C on P&O *Arabia* departing Bombay 20th February. Eventually it reached Gravosa on 6th March 1904.

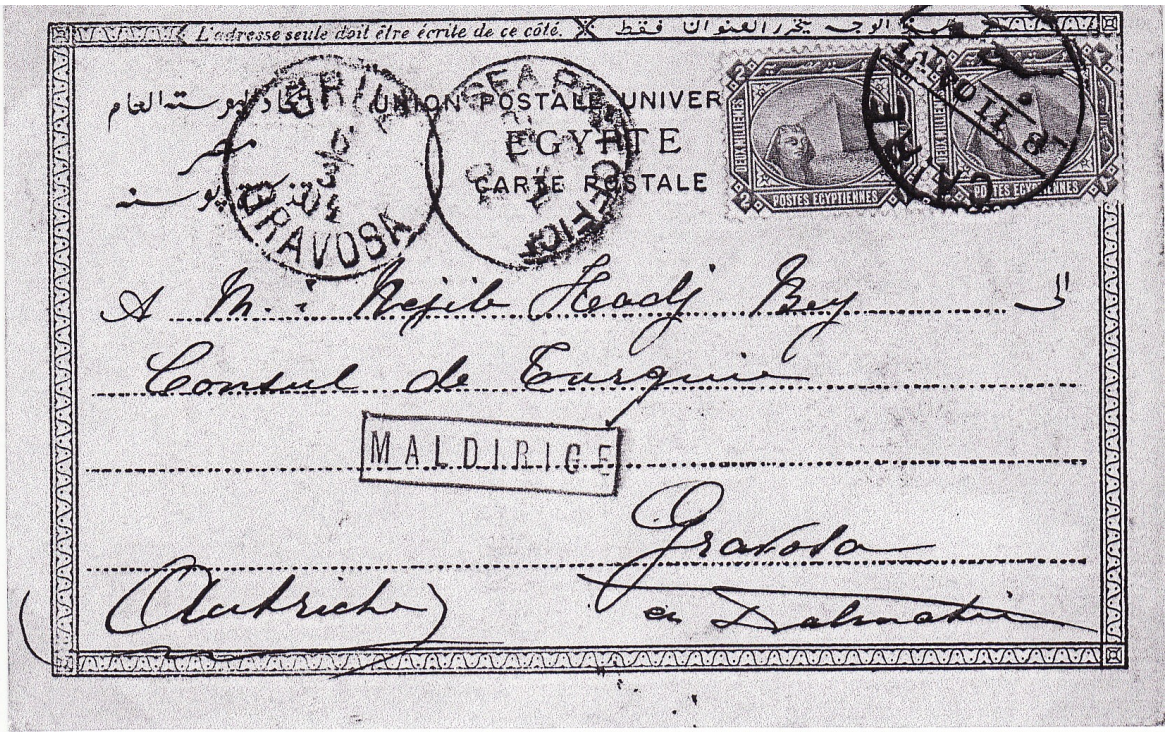


Fig. 2: Egyptian card paid 4 Millièmes posted "CAIRE / 8 II 04 [?]" to "Gravosa, en Dalmatia (Autriche)".
Wrongly bagged for India and struck with the rubber MALDIRIGÉ mark.
In all probability treated on board P&O *Persia* departing Aden 14.02.1904, arrived Bombay 19.02.1904.
Returned from Bombay on P&O *Arabia*: "SEA POST OFFICE / C / FE 20 / 04".
Received "GRUZ / GRAVOSA / 6 / 3 / 04".
(ex Murray Graham).

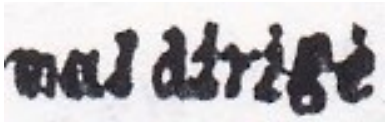
The card was formerly in the possession of the late Murray Graham and I have his explanation for the MALDIRIGÉ mark with me:

> *Gravosa Post Office applied their MALDIRIGÉ stamp to explain the delay. (It is surprising that neither the Sea Post Office nor Bombay had done so already).*

The fact that we now have two cards both missent to India and showing the rubber MALDIRIGÉ mark indicates that the mark actually was applied somewhere within the Indian postal area – as Murray had first thought!

Bombay MALDIRIGÉ Stamp

In 1904 Bombay Post Office had a straight-line MALDIRIGÉ hand-stamp written in italics and lower-case letters (see *fig. 3* to the right, enlarged). If the new rubber MALDIRIGÉ mark had been struck in Bombay, it would imply, 1) that both cards had escaped a MALDIRIGÉ mark in the Sea Post Office; and 2) that the ordinary Bombay MALDIRIGÉ hand-stamp was missing at that time and replaced by the rubber MALDIRIGÉ hand-stamp.



These circumstances, taken together, do not seem likely. Moreover, neither of the two cards bear a Bombay / F(oreign) mark, probably because they were transferred directly from the incoming steamer to the outgoing steamer in Bombay and not handled at Bombay Foreign Mail Department at all.

Conclusions

In the end, there is no choice but to attribute the rubber MALDIRIGÉ mark to the Sea Post Office. The ordinary MALDIRIGÉ hand-stamp used by Set A may have gone astray or would have been sent to repair. Meanwhile Set A was supplied with the rubber reserve stamp. The two recorded impressions were applied three weeks apart, on two eastbound voyages, indicating that the ordinary stamp was missing for at least three weeks in early 1904.

The rubber reserve stamp was delivered to the Sea Post Office together with a violet ink pad. Violet ink was less damaging to rubber than black ink, which over time, would often soften the rubber and cause the mark to distort.

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Misdirected to the Aden-Bombay Sea Post Office: Registered Letter from South Africa to Japan in 1898

by Bo Andersson

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Figs. 1 and 1a: Registered letter from South Africa to Japan in 1898.

Postmarks & Annotations

This registered letter (*fig 1*) began its voyage in Johannesburg on 27th May 1898 and was supposed to go via Aden to Colombo and from Colombo via Hong Kong to Japan. However, being wrongly bagged for the Sea Post Office in Aden, the letter took a circuitous route via Bombay.

On reaching the Sea Post Office on P&O *Egypt*, the letter was allotted a new registration number "2822" entered in the blank oval, accompanied by a Sea Post Office Set A date-stamp for 26th June on the back. In addition, the sorters applied a MALDIRIGÉ boxed hand-stamp to the front.

P&O *Egypt* departed Aden 27th June 1898, arrived at Bombay 1st July 1898. From Bombay the letter was forwarded to Colombo, thence onward on the China steamer P&O *Parramatta* departing Colombo on 9th July 1898, arriving in Hong Kong on 21st July 1898. In Hong Kong the letter was transferred to the Japan steamer P&O *Rosetta* departing on 23rd July 1898, arriving in Kobe on 28th July 1898.

- "R / GEREGISTREERD / 27. MEI. 98 / JOHANNESBURG Z.A.R."
- "165" AND "177" pencilled. Probably registration numbers.
- "2" in blue crayon (?)
- "SEA POST OFFICE / A / JU. 26 / 98". Blank oval with handwritten registration number "2822" and MALDIRIGÉ.
- "COLOMBO / REGISTERED / A / JY 5 / 98".
- "HONG.KONG / B / JY 21 / 98".
- KOBE, partial date-stamp.
- The back is affixed with three Japanese postal slips placed on top of each other.
- Also, the back has remains of a receipt at top left corner.

The letter is paid 6½ pence total: The franking pays 2½ pence for first letter rate plus 4 pence registration fee.

The Japanese Postal Slips

The following illustrations (*figs. 2–5*) show from left to right, the earliest to the latest slip affixed to the letter. Each slip has a notice printed in black, a small hand-stamp in red and some handwritten Japanese characters. The characters printed in black seem to be identical on all three slips.

Each form is signed with the red seal of "Murao," a postman working in the 5th district under the Kobe Post and Telegraph Office. The forms seem to be official notifications referring to the postal receipt, once affixed to the back at top left. On delivery, the receipt would have been signed by the addressee, torn from the letter and returned in order to confirm the safe delivery of the letter. The receipt may have been an acknowledgment receipt affixed in Johannesburg or a foreign registered letter receipt from the Sea Post Office.[1]

The three slips probably reflect an ongoing handling process of the letter.[2]

The Contents

The addressee of the letter, Georg Cramm, was a German businessman working in Kobe in the late 1890s, where he was involved in many business activities including export of Japanese manufactures to Europe and import of European products to Japan. In 1898 he was directing the affiliate of the German warehouse C. Illies & Co. in Kobe.

1 For the latter see Andersson, Bo: *A postal receipt from the Sea Post Office*. In: India Post, no. 191, 2014, pp. 18–20.

2 Thanks to a philatelist residing in Tokyo we could decipher the attached forms, from right to left: "Form no. 30"; "Sender/recipient of the article"; "Will be returned to sender"; "Kobe Post and Telegraph Office"; "Postman for district" (with handwritten addition "5"); "Murao" (red seal, name of the postman); handwritten notices: "see attached" and "7-98" and twice "7-99" (serial number of the forms).



Figs. 2–5:

The three Japanese notice slips attached to the cover.

The sender, Georg Opitz, was a German geologist and mining expert. As one of many German specialists he was involved in the mining of gold in the Witwatersrand basin. Opitz was based in Johannesburg and was engaged in the estimation of mining resources, the survey of geological conditions in the region and possibly also in the consultancy of mining development.

Both men were working internationally being part of the global German network of businessmen, industrial players and scientists operating in Asia and Africa at that time and Cramm's activities had a wide range: Another letter addressed to him from a Chinese mining department in December 1899 is known.[3]

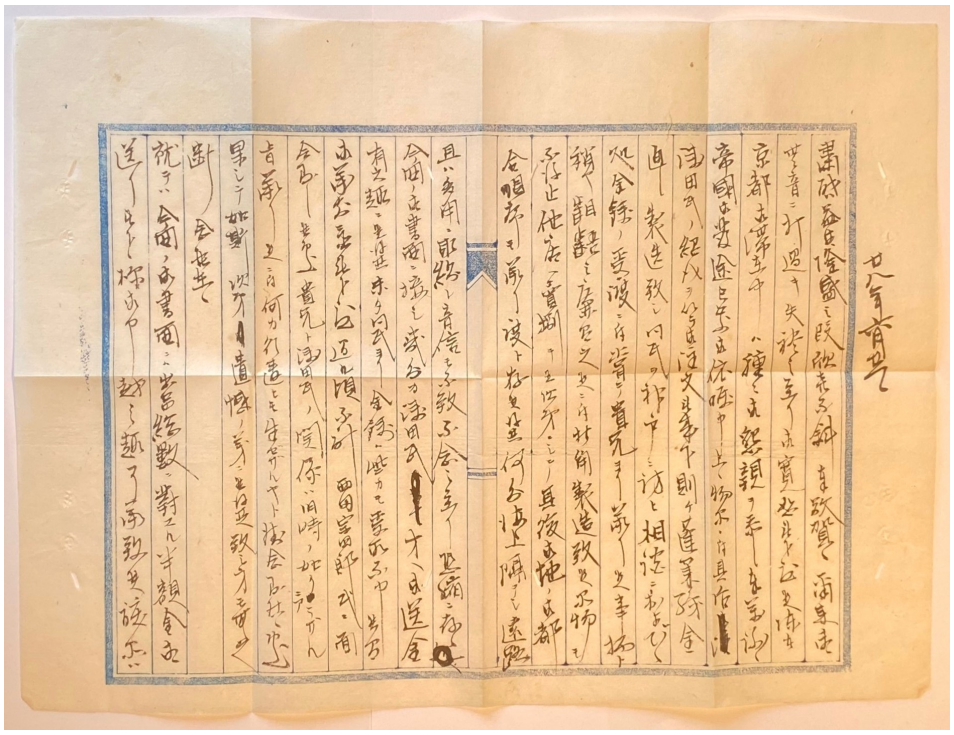
When I bought my letter, it came to me with two fine sheets, supposedly the contents of the same letter. The writing is in an old Japanese cursive style, likely to be "kuzushiji" that was widely used in letters and official documents before the standardization of modern Japanese around 1900. The contents concern financial matters of two siblings, likely to be company employees.

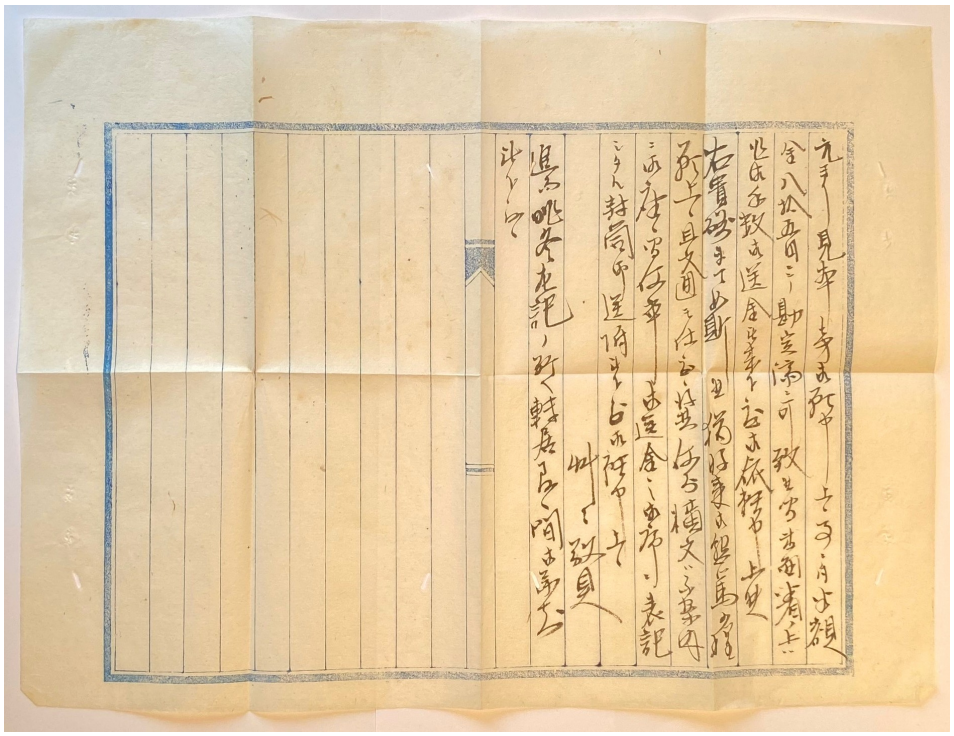
3 Cf. https://www.japan-stamp.com/blog-images/20080509.pdf.

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I thank Tobias Zywietz for his kind help and assistance with this article.





Figs. 6 and 6a:

The two pages of the letter, likely to be written by a company employee.

İstanbul Views on Postcards
Part 3: The German Fountain – Alman Çeşmesi

by Hakan Yılmaz (edited by Tobias Zywietz)

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The German Fountain (*Alman Çeşmesi,* آلمان چشمه سی, *II. Wilhelm Çeşmesi, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brunnen, Deutscher Brunnen*) is a fountain styled as a pavilion situated in the north of Sultanahmet Square, the old Hippodrome (*Hipodrome, At Meydanı, Sultanahmet Meydanı*). Across the square lies the Mausoleum of Sultan Ahmed I (*Sultanahmet Türbesi*),[1] part of the Sultan Ahmed Mosque complex (*Sultanahmet Camii, Blue Mosque*) to the south.

The fountain was a gift for Sultan Abdülhamid II and was erected in 1900 to commemorate the visit of the German Emperor Wilhelm II to İstanbul in 1898.

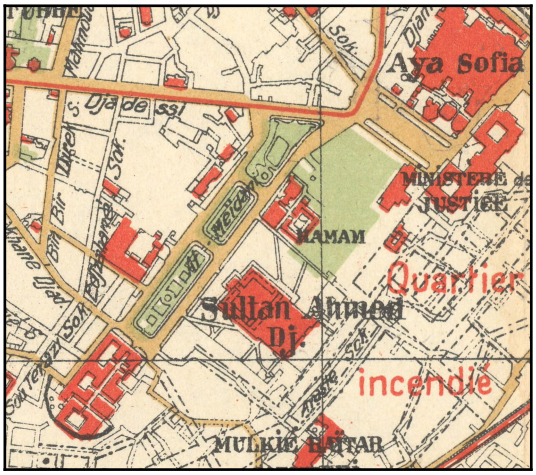


Fig. 1: The At Meydanı (At Meïdani) and surroundings (detail from a 1922 map of İstanbul).[2]

The idea was devised when Wilhelm II went on his visit to the Ottoman Empire in October and November 1898. The Kaiser first visited İstanbul and went on to the Holy Land and Syria.



Fig. 2:

Postcard from a series by publisher Knackstedt & Näther, Hamburg, on "Die Reise des Deutsche Kaisers nach Jerusalem" (the journey of the German Emperor to Jerusalem).

1 Sultan Ahmed (احمد اول, Ahmed-i evvel), 1590–1617, the son of Mehmed III.

2 *Plan Général de la Ville de Constantinople. Feuille 1. Stamboul*. Guédik, 1922. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0. Source: https://archive.org/details/dr_plan-gnral-de-la-ville-de-constantinople-feuille-1-stamboul-10673000.

The trip had strategic and religious motivations: to strengthen relations with Sultan Abdülhamid II and the Ottoman Empire, politically, militarily and industrially. A key element was the planning and construction of the Baghdad Railway giving Germany easy access to the Persian Gulf in order to counter the hegemony of Britain in this region, but also to access the natural and mineral wealth and the oil fields.

> *The "German Fountain" on the Hippodrome in Istanbul, commissioned by the German Emperor Wilhelm II, has been perceived (and sometimes ridiculed) as a marginal by-product of imperialism and historicism. However, the history of its origins, construction and inauguration highlights significant aspects of German-Ottoman relations in the Hamidian period. The fountain is an example of the role that art and architecture played in these relations. The history of its planning indicates in which way the urban history of Istanbul was perceived and how a new monument was inserted, under the particular conditions of patronage by a foreign monarch.*[3]



Fig. 3: Postcard featuring a photograph from the official inauguration of the fountain on 27.01.1901: "Fontaine Guillaume II – Salut de Constantinople". *Publisher unknown.*

The Imperial Visit in its Historical Context[4]

To understand the Oriental journey of Emperor Wilhelm and his wife Auguste Viktoria, one has to explore the bilaterial relations between Germany and the Ottoman Empire and take into account political, religious and personal motifs with the Constantinople leg constituting primarily its diplomatic importance. At this point political relations were not as extensive and reciprocal, this only developed in the coming years leading up to a strong degree of commitment when World War I started.

In the 19th century, the Ottoman state started gradual reforms of institutions, civilian and financial administration, the military, the judiciary, industry, and communications. Over several decades institutions adapted to more European approaches, often by importing European experts. This process is usually referred to as *Tanzîmât*. Key legislation was issued in 1839 (*Hatt-ı Şerif*) and 1856 (*Hatt-ı Hümâyûn*), followed by the 1858 Land code (*Arazi Kanunnamesi*), the 1864 Administrative Law (*Vilâyet Nizamnâmesi*), the 1869 Civil Code (*Mecelle*), and many other reforms, culminating in the Ottoman Constitution of 1876 (*Kânûn-ı Esâsî*).

3 Korn, 2018, p. 549. From: Korn, Lorenz: *The "German Fountain" in Istanbul : object of transfer in the age of historicism and diplomacy.* In: Der Islam. Journal of the History and Culture of the Middle East (ISSN: 1613-0928), vol. 95, 2018, no. 2, pp. 549–595. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1515/islam-2018-0034.

4 Cf. Korn, 2018, pp. 549–559.

Progress was made with the concession for the Anatolian Railway beyond Konya finally granted to a consortium of German, British and other European banks. The Baghdad Railway proceeded as well. A convention was set up to exchange military staff; many Ottoman officers were invited to study in Germany, and German officers trained staff in Turkey.

> *This way, the visit of 1898 also paved the way for the intimate Turkish-German connections in the 20th century and can be seen as one step in a line towards the Turkish-German alliance in World War I, although the attitude of the Ottoman Empire (or the Germans, for that matter) was far from certain until 1914.*[5]

The fountain was designed by architect Max Spitta[6] in a neo-Byzantine style, reputedly based on drawings by Kaiser Wilhelm himself. It was inaugurated on 27th January 1901.[7]

Most of the structure's elements were produced in Germany and then assembled in İstanbul. Eight green porphyric columns stand on a marble platform, and are crowned by an octagonal copper-covered bronze dome, decorated with gold mosaic tiles on the inside (designed by August Oetkens):[8] eight medallions above the ends of the columns alternately depict the *tuğra* of Abdülhamid II and the cypher of Wilhelm II. The fountain's height measures 12 m, its diameter is 7.7 m.

> *Eight steps lead up the south-west side of the podium; the remaining seven sides are each fitted with a brass water dispenser. The dome is covered with copper. The inside of the dome is decorated with golden mosaics. The fountain's water originally came from a historic water pipe that supplied water to the entire city centre. As the pressure was not uniform, a collection tank housed in the structure was initially filled with water, the dimensions of which served as the basis for the size of the fountain; it holds around 40 cubic metres of water. The water is drawn from brass taps set into a glass mosaic strip. Inside the fountain, comfortable benches invite visitors to linger.*[9]



Fig. 4: The fountain today.[10]

Extensive renovation work was carried out in 1921, 1980, as well as in 2013.

5 Korn, 2018, p. 557.

6 Max Spitta (1842–1905), state architect in the Prussian Ministry for Clerical, Educational and Medical Affairs. Wikipedia also mentions the architects Schoele (likely the engineer Heinrich Scheele who supervised the actual construction, Cf. Korn 2018, p. 581), Carlitzik, and Joseph Anthony (the latter two are not mentioned by Korn).

7 The original plans for 1.09.1899, the 25th anniversary of Abdülhamid II's accession to the throne, had to be postponed due to delays in the construction. The new date, 27.01.1900, was the Kaiser's birthday.

8 The tiles were produced by Puhl & Wagner in Berlin.

9 Translated from *Deutscher Brunnen (Istanbul)*. In: Wikipedia. Online: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutscher_Brunnen_(Istanbul); the information is largely based on *Der Kaiser-brunnen für Constantinopel*. In: Centralblatt der Bauverwaltung. no. 50, 1900, p. 301. Online: https://digital.zlb.de/viewer/image/14688302_1900/316/.

10 Source: Savin, A.: *German Fountain in Istanbul, Turkey*. 2021. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Istanbul_asv2021-11_img36_German_Fountain.jpg.

The Commissioning of the Fountain[11]

During their stay, the Kaiser and his wife was staying at the "Chalet" (Şale Köşkü or Merasim Dairesi) within the complex of the Yıldız Palace (Yıldız Sarayı). The visitors' programme consisted of several sightseeing tours, including the pilgrimage mosque of Eyüp, the Byzantine walls, and a boat trip on the Bosphorus to the Black Sea and to the German ambassador's retreat in Therapia (Tarabya), other German institutions were visited as well.

During the celebration of the Empress's birthday on 22nd October, Wilhelm decided to make a donation to the people of Istanbul:

> *The Emperor, who had designated significant donations for the poor and for the girls in the [carpet] factory of Hereke, intended to advise a sum for the poor. However, since it is difficult to ascertain who is poor in Constantinople, and how an adequate distribution should be effected, his Majesty decided to address a general need, which had been particularly pressing in this dry and hot year: the lack of good drinking water; and to have a public and ever-flowing fountain erected in the city in Roman-Byzantine style. Early on the 22nd of October, the emperor in his own hand drew a sketch for the fountain during his steamboat passage to Tarabya, had it elaborated by Professor Knackfuß [a renowned painter of historical scenes and member of the imperial travel group] and presented the sketch to the sultan shortly before his departure. The emperor charged the state architect (*geheimer Baurath*) Spitta with the execution.*[12]

The place of the fountain was (at last by the Germans) intended in front of the Sultanahmet Mosque, however the Ottoman ministerial council suggests the square between Beyazıt Mosque and the Ministry of War. The sultan suggested a position nearer the Yıldız Palace, or places in Beşiktaş or Nişantaşı. German diplomats insisted on Stambul. Only later did the sultan drop his objections and agree on the Hippodrome near Sultanahmet Mosque.

> *For the longitude at which the fountain is located on the square, it seems that visibility and the relation to the large mosques determined the preferred location: For the beholder approaching the fountain from the Divanyolu, the fountain comes into view when turning around the corner of the Firuz Ağa Camii and presents itself in front of the domes of the Sultanahmet Mosque. In the other direction, the fountain was prominent when approaching the Hippodrome from the Aya Sofya. Here, a block of residential houses limited the view to the south-west, leaving only a narrow road from the square in front of the Aya Sofya to the At Meydanı. […].*[13]

To supply the fountain, shares of water rights (*massora*) had to be bought from the *vakıf*[14] administration for 18,142 piastres.



Fig. 5:

One of the bronze plaques:[15] The German inscription reads: "Wilhelm II German Emperor donated this fountain in grateful memory of his visit to the Emperor of the Ottomans Abdul Hamid II during his visit in the autumn of 1898."[16] An Ottoman-Turkish inscription tells of the construction of the fountain to commemorate the visit of the German Emperor.

11 Cf. Korn, 2018, pp. 558–566.
12 Mirbach, Ernst Freiherr von: *Das deutsche Kaiserpaar im Heiligen Lande im Herbst*. Berlin, 1898, pp. 74–75. Quoted in Korn, 2018, p. 558 (translation by Lorenz Korn).
13 Korn, 2018, p. 562–563.
14 Islamic charity.
15 Produced by foundry Martin & Piltzing in Berlin. Source of Image: Uğur Başak: *Alman Çeşmesi Inscription*. In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Alman_%C3%87e%C5%9Fmesi_Inscription.jpg.
16 *"Wilhelm II Deutscher Kaiser stiftete diesen Brunnen in dankbarer Erinnerung an seinen Besuch bei seiner Maiestaet dem Kaiser der Osmanen Abdul Hamid II im Herbst des Jahres 1898"*



Fig. 6: "L'inauguration de la Fontaine Commmorative de Sa. Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à l'occasion de sa seconde visite à Constantinople le 27. Janvier 1901. Salut de Constantinople."[17]
Unknown publisher, sent by French post in 1906.



Fig. 7: "Zur Erinnerung an die Enthüllung des Kaiser Wilhelm-Brunnens in Stambol, At-Meïden, 27. Januar 1901." (to commemorate the unveiling of the Kaiser Wilhelm Fountain in Stamboul, At-Meïdanı,[18] 27.01.1901).
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann (no. 249),
(sent from the French Levant post office).

The Architecture of the Fountain[19]

The Kaiser himself furnished a sketch of the fountain to the architect, Max Spitta. Spitta then provided two designs in July 1899, which were roundly rejected by Wilhelm, who favoured a much smaller structure in a late Greco-Byzantine style. By November, Spitta's revised plans were accepted. The building was formally commissioned on 6.03.1901. A model was built and sent to the Royal Palace, photographs and plans were then sent to the sultan.

The fountain combined traditional and modern construction techniques in an eclectic design. Built on an octagonal plan, the pavilion measures 7 m diameter across and c. 11.7 m in height including the finial. Based on a concrete slab, the podium of white marble ashlar contains substructions carrying the water tank with its domical roof. This cistern is surrounded by an ambulatory on the platform with

17 The inauguration of the Commemorative Fountain of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany on the occasion of his second visit to Constantinople on 27. January 1901. Greetings from Constantinople

18 At-Meydanı (ات ميداني), Sultanahmet Meydanı or Hipodrom = Sultanahmet Square or Hippodrome or Circus Maximus. Etymology: *at* = horse, *meydanı* = place, square.

19 Cf. Korn, 2018, pp. 567–580.

seven marble benches integrated into the parapet. A flight of eight steps gives access to the platform on the south-western side. Eight columns of polished black Labrador granite with bronze capitals carry the marble arcades that bear an entablature and the cupola above. The latter is a double-shell construction consisting of an inner brick vault decorated with glass mosaic and an outer roof made of copper sheeting on an iron construction.[20]

The mosaics of the fountain were works of their own, designed by the artist August Oetken (1868–1951) and executed by the Deutsche Glasmosaikanstalt Puhl & Wagner. […] With their large expanses of gold, bordered by ornamental bands, the general design of the mosaic of the dome interior can be best explained, again, from a generalized copying from the mosaics of the Hagia Sophia, the individual forms being clearly different. The parasol-like central motif in the center was probably derived from Early Christian mosaics in Rome, or what was perceived to be Early Christian mosaics, […] Below the central motif, eight medallions are placed on the golden background, alternating between the tuğra of Abdülhamid II (on green) and the monogram "W II" bearing a golden crown (on blue). […][21]



The cyphers of the two Emperors.[22]

The lower border of the dome mosaic is formed by an Ottoman Turkish inscription executed in gold on blue that runs along the archivolts. […] The poetic inscription had been composed by Ahmed Muhtar, secretary in the Ottoman Ministry of War, and was calligraphed by İzzet Efendi, teacher of calligraphy in the Galatasaray lyceum. […] It is a laudatory description of Wilhelm's gratifying gift to the city of Istanbul on the occasion of his visit, and of the life-giving energy of the water that flows from the pipes of the fountain, thereby pronouncing the wish in which the poem terminates, that the fountain be a dear memorial to this encounter.[23] *This last verse forms a chronogram, in which the numerical value of the Arabic letters equals 1316, the year of completion according to the Islamic calendar.*[24]

The exterior of the archivolts is also decorated with mosaic, each with a line of sixteen stars in a geometric design, crowned by a slightly raised disk with a curved mosaic rosette. On the basis of the fountain, the walls above the faucets were decorated with large oblong mosaic fields, filled with vegetal motifs at both sides of a central medallion in which, again, Wilhelm's monogram and Abdülhamid's tuğra were placed in alteration. The vegetal ornament was drawn in a rather naturalist manner. Apparently its iconography with various fruit- and flower-bearing plants contained no specific symbolic value beyond creating a general atmosphere of affluence. These panels were removed during a renovation in 1913, and replaced by a marble relief pattern of interlaced bands.[25]

20 Korn, 2018, p. 572.
21 Korn, 2018, p. 577–578.
22 Source: Uğur Başak: *Tughra and medaillon*. 26.08.2008In: Wikimedia Commons. Online: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tughra_and_Medaillon.jpg?.
23 Cf. Korn, p. 579, quoting a transcription by Koçu, p. 728: Koçu, Reşat Ekrem: *Alman Çeşmesi*. In: İstanbul Ansiklopedisi, II, pp. 727–729. "Hazreti Abdülhamid Hanın muhibbi hâlisi / Zîveri eklili haşmet, kayseri âlitebâr / Yaʿni alman imparatoru, hükümdarı güzin / Hazreti Vilhelmi Sâni, kâmuranı rûzıgâr / Padişahı âli Osmanî ziyaret kasdidüb / Makdemiyle eyledi İstanbulu pirâyedâr / Bu mülâkatı muhabbet perveri tezkâr içün / Eyledi bu çeşmesârı saha pirâyi karâr. / Subesû câri olan âbi safa teşkil eder / Âbi sâfii mûsafata misâli âbdâr / Vakfagiri hayret eyler çeşmi ehli dikkati / Tarzi inşasındaki hissi [hüsni] bedii zernigâr / Rükni akvai hayat oldukça âbi canfezâ / Pâyidar olsun bu te'sisi muhabbet üstüvâr / Bi bedel târihi câridir lisanı lûleden / «Oldu bu çeşme mülâkete ne dilcû yâdigâr»"
24 Korn, 2018, p. 579.
25 Korn, 2018, p. 580.



Fig. 8: "Salut de Constantinople. Fontaine Guillaume II et l'Hippodrome."
Unknown publiser, used at Pera in 1911.



Fig. 9: "Salut de Constantinople. Fontaine Guillaume II et l'Hippodrome."
Publisher: Ludwigsohn Frères.



Fig. 10: "Constantinople. Fontaine de l'empereur Guillaume II. آلمان چشمه سی."
Publisher: MJC (Moïse Israelowitz).



Fig. 11: "La Fontaine de Guillaume, Constantinople."
Publisher: Max Fruchtermann (no. 1481) using a photograph by Sébah & Joaillier.



Fig. 12: View of the fountain from the south.
Unknown publisher.



Fig. 13: "CONSTANTINOPLE – Fontaine Guillaume".
Unknown publisher.



Fig. 14: "Fontaine de l'empereur Guillaume II. Constantinople آلمان چشمه سی."
(Alman Çeşmesi = German Fountain)
Publisher: MJC (Moïse Israelowitz).



Fig. 15: "Constantinople. La fontaine de l'Empereur Guillaume II."
(publisher unknown, no. 68) (uncirculated).

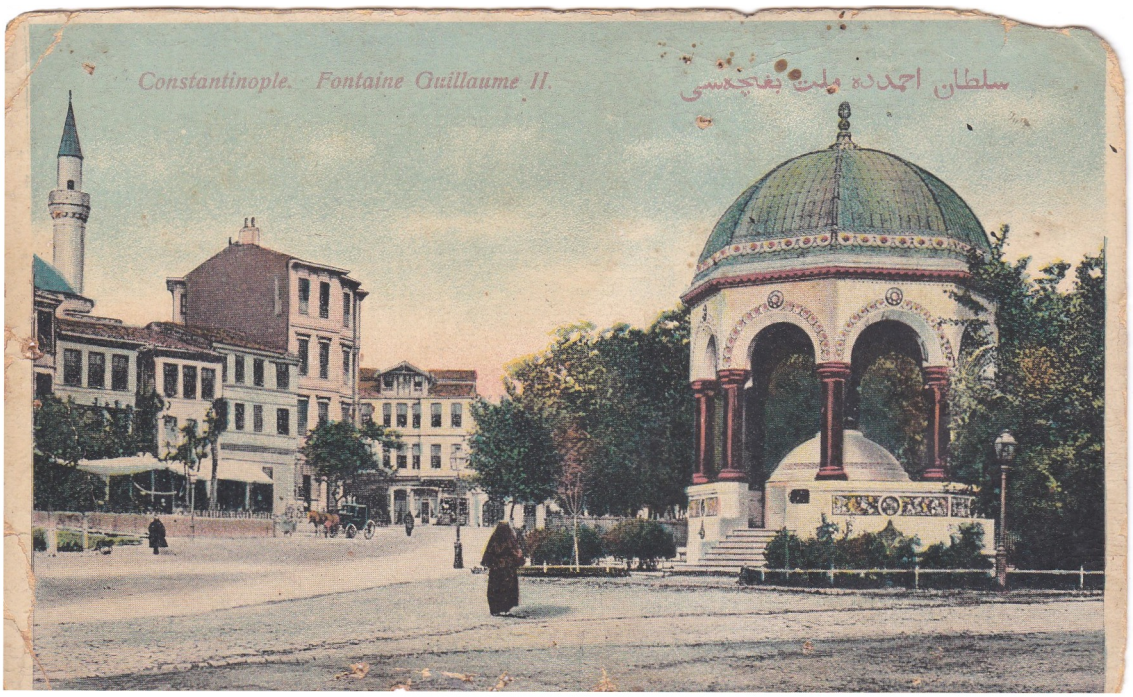


Fig. 16: "Constantinople. La fontaine de l'Empereur Guillaume II. سلطان احمده ملت بغچه سی".
(Sultan Ahmed Millet Bahcesi = Sultan Ahmet Nation Gardens)
Publisher: MJC (Moïse Israelowitz).

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Ottoman Revenue Stamps: Imperforate Proofs Album

by Tobias Zywietz

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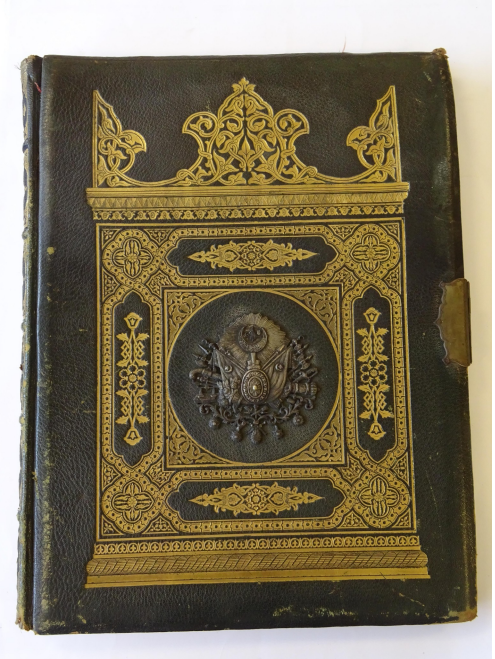
This last October I was alerted to an unusual auction offer: Tennants Auctioners of Leyburn (North Yorkshire) a general auction house, mainly dealing with furniture, books, painting and other high-value collectibles. Their offers of philatelic material are rather marginal.

However on 30th October 2024 a special lot was listed: a elaborately bound album of calligraphically decorated presentation pages presenting Ottoman revenue stamps of the late 19th century. The album is dated to 1310 (1893/94). The lot description stated:[1]

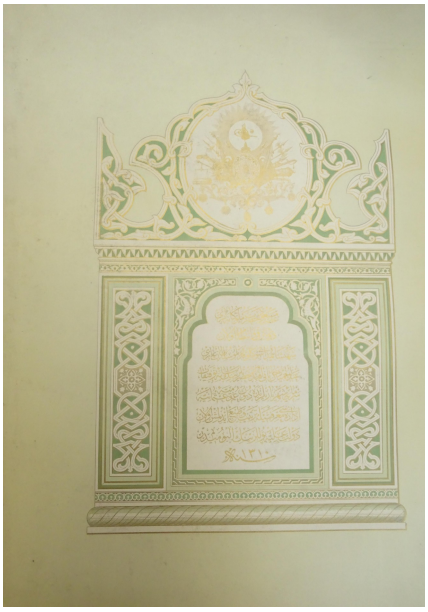
> *An extraordinary folio presentation volume (56x43cm) of imperf proof sets (at least 17 sets, 229 stamps) of the various types of revenue issues of the 1870s-90s affixed to magnificent gold-decorated pages incorporating Hijri and Gregorian dates. The covers decorated in metal-work, the front cover with the Sultan's Tughra and 'Reshad', ornate title pages entirely in Arabic. The binding in need of some restoration due to damage from poor storage, mainly including losses to the top and bottom of spine, warping and water damage to the red moiré silk lining and boards, however the pages themselves have fortunately not been affected, aside from a little staining to the margins of the final two pages. The inscriptions, decorations and the proof stamps are in beautiful fresh condition. With such a binding and craftsmanship of illustration, this is clearly an important book, if not unique then certainly produced in an extremely low number.*

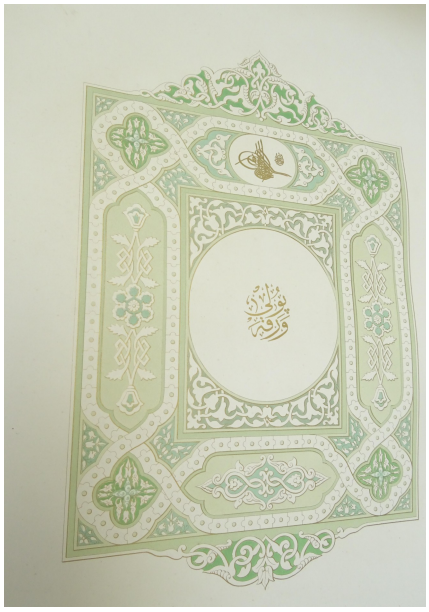
The lot was estimated to £1,000–£1,500. At the auction it reached £7,500, with a buyer's premium of 25% that is £9,300 or 11,500 €. Since that album, likely created for the presentation to a high-ranking official or dignitary, is an extraordinary example of Ottoman Revenue stamps and calligraphic art, it is worthy to be documented here!





1 Link: https://auctions.tennants.co.uk/auction/lot/lot-turkey/?lot=2510061.

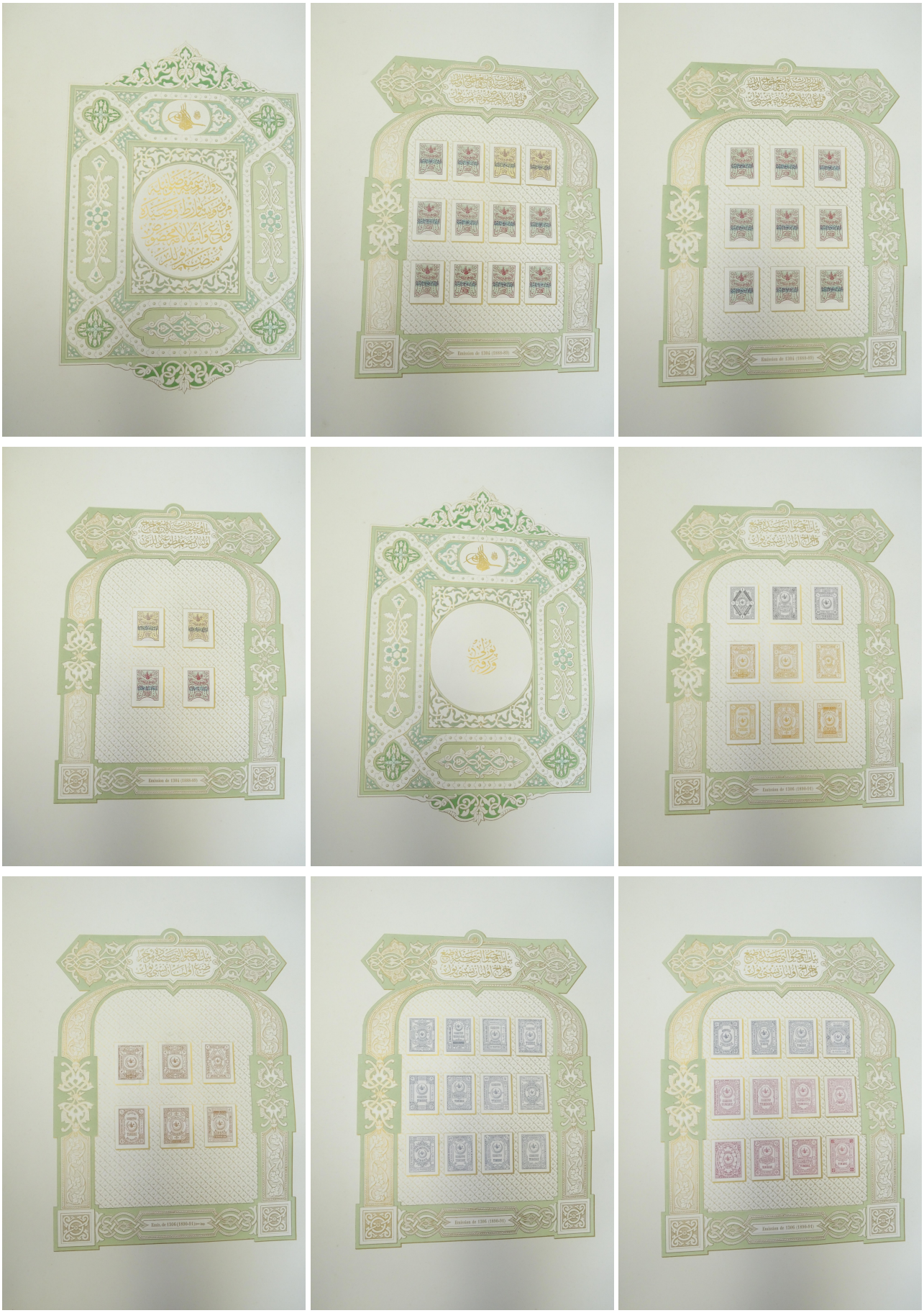


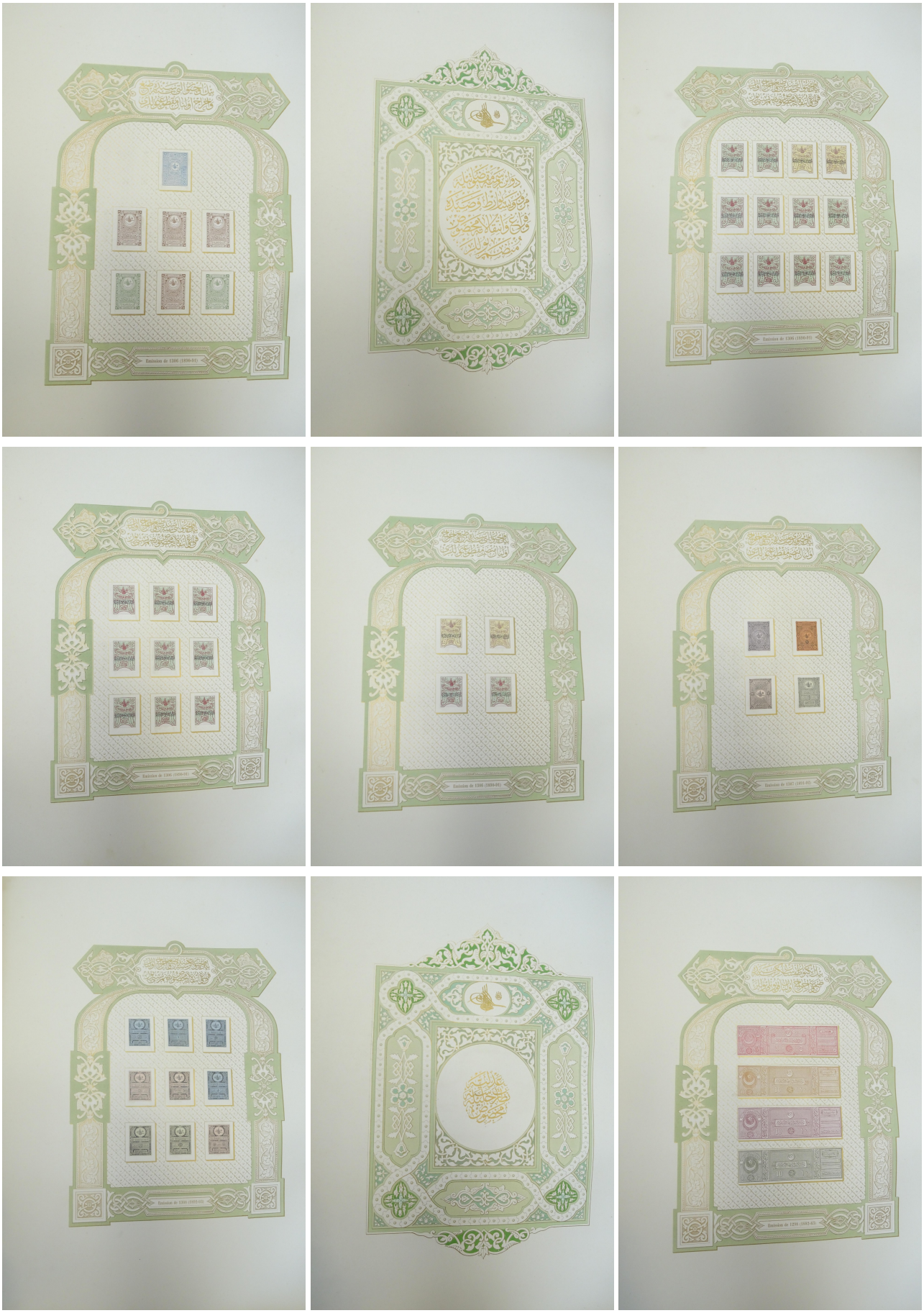
















TPO İstanbul–Çekmece (Küçükçekmece)? … and a Lesson on Reading Ottoman Postmarks

by Folkert Bruining and Tobias Zywietz

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In the Corinphila auction of November 2014[1] stamps with a postmark (as the auctioneer's description says) İstanbul–Çekmece were offered. Although the resolution of the illustrations (with partly covered stamps) is low, the marks are clearly legible: "استانبول چكمجه " (İstanbul–Çekmece). Probably it concerns a postmark of a travelling post office (TPO), at least this was suggested in the description in the auction catalogue.

Well, Birken[2] does not mention this postmark, neither did Nuhoğlu & Mert[3] and both Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu,[4] and Papuççuoğlu.[5] The postmark was unknown to us as well.

İstanbul as well as the village of Küçükçekmece (Çekmece-i Sağir)[6] is situated along the railway line from İstanbul through eastern Thrace to Edirne. This line was exploited by the *Chemins de Fer Orientaux* (C.O.).[7] So it was plausible that a TPO cancel could exist.





Fig. 1–2:

Postmarks reading 'İstanbul-Çekmece', the right one with Hijra-year ٣٢٨/٤/٨ (328/4/8 = 21.06.1912 greg.), the left one with year ٣٢٨ (1912).



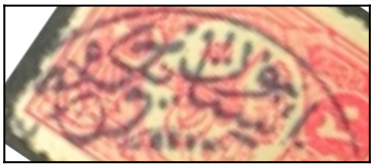
Fig. 3: Manipulated detail.

Discovering a new postmark is an exciting affair. However, reading Ottoman postmarks has many pitfalls. So we manipulated the postmarks with a graphic imaging programme to make the letters more clear. This led to more doubts! With help from friends on two Facebook groups,[8] we discovered the actual identity of the two postmark strikes, they actually say:

استنبول يكي جامع

İstanbul Yeñi Cami

1 Lot 1564 in Corinphila Auctions nos. 191–195 (2014). Online: https://corinphila.ch/en/katalog-191-195/.
2 Birken, 2019.
3 Nuhoğlu & Mert: 1990.
4 Ağaoğulları & Papuççuoğlu.
5 Papuççuoğlu, 2022.
6 *Küçük* = little, *çekmece* = drawer, drawbridge, lock, sluice. There's also a city Büyükçekmece (*büyük* = big, Çekmece-i Kebir) further to the west.
7 See articles in MEPB 22 to 25.
8 Cf. https://www.facebook.com/groups/465735440126008/posts/8275393569160117/ and https://www.facebook.com/groups/292054844279976/posts/2880381928780575. We thank Metin Simsek and Nidal Kandakji.







Figs. 4–6: The strike, a drawing by Metin Simsek, and the entry from the Birken catalogue.[1]

Küçükçekmece

Küçükçekmece[2] (Kutchuk Tchekmédjé, Kuchuk Chekmeje, كوچك چكمجه) is a small village[3] in the vilayet of İstanbul, sandjak of İstanbul,[4] situated at the Sea of Marmara, at a distance of about 24 kilometres from İstanbul-Sirkedji train station.

Turhan Turgut[5] states that from 1891 until (at least) 1903 a post office in Küçükçekmece is mentioned in different Ottoman lists.[6] He indicates also the existence of a post office at the railway station. Birken only gives the name of the village. Postmarks of an office at the station are, as far as we know, unknown.

The single track railway connection between İstanbul and Edirne was completed in 1873. The doubling of the track was started in 1911 on the section between İstanbul and Çekmece, finished in or after World War I.[7] When the railway station was built is not quite clear, but in 1891 it is mentioned in the STAMBOUL JOURNAL QUOTIDIEN in which the itinerary of the 'local' railway service between İstanbul and Küçükçekmece was published.

Mail Services

From the literature it is not clear whether Küçükçekmece ever had its own post office. Maybe there was a post office at the station but no information has been found. Postal services of the railway company C.O. at the station are unknown as well.

Travelling post offices existed on the line from Constantinople to Edirne, and further, to Mustafa Pacha. The known TPO-marks all have an 'end-to-end' inscription (Constantinople–Andrinople or Constantinople–Mustafa Pacha and vice versa). TPO marks for shorter parts of the main track like

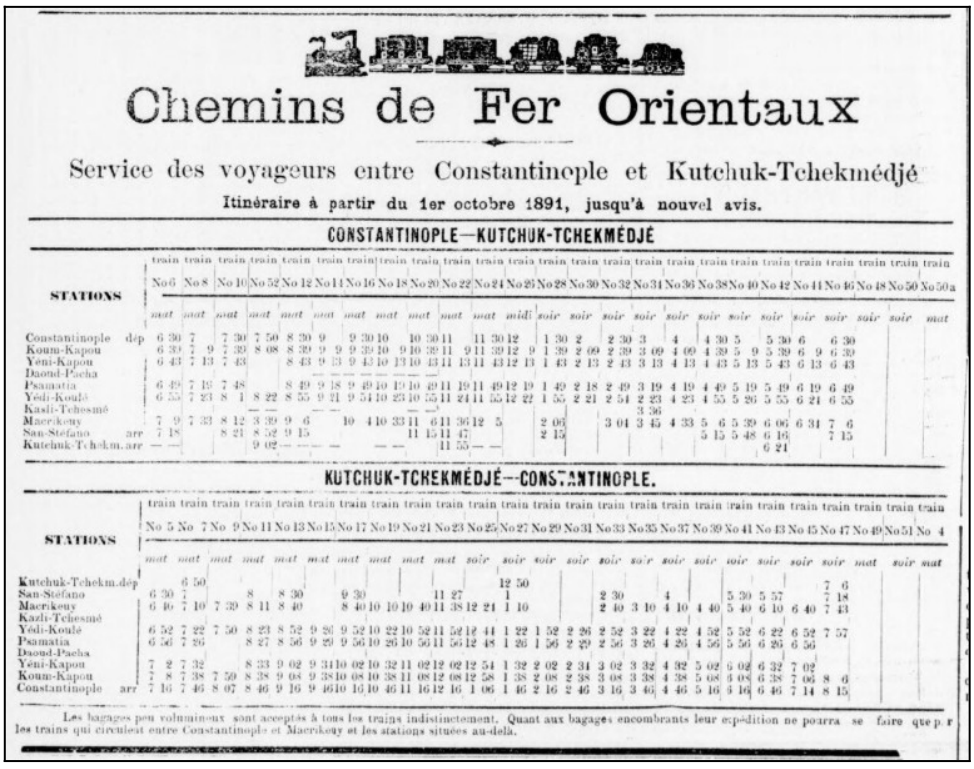
1 Birken, 2019, İstanbul, p. 21.
2 Interesting facts about Küçükçekmece can be found in *Bir Kentin Belleği.*
3 Now incorporated in the big city of İstanbul.
4 According to Birken the sandjak is İstanbul and the kaza is Küçükçekmece, in the Ottoman list of 1903 (see *Nomenclature ... 1903*) the sandjak is Çatalca (Tchataldja).
5 Turgut, 2018.
6 In the Ottoman post list of 1903 (*Nomenclature ... 1903*) the place, although in the *sandjak* of İstanbul, is not mentioned in the chapter "Bureaux de la capitale et de la banlieu" (like the nearby Makri Keui or St. Stéfano), evidently situated just outside the *banlieu*.
7 See *Turkey in Europe*, 1920, p. 64.

those who initially thought as İstanbul–Çekmece[1] were not known.

Evidently the local line was important enough to have a travelling post office. After 1903 the post office of 'Kutchuk Tchekmedjé' disappeared from the Ottoman lists of post offices. Perhaps the only mail services were delivered by railway officials at the station and by the TPO.



Fig. 7: Detail of a 1920 map.[2] Left upper corner the village of Kuchuk Chekmeje (Keui) at the Oriental Railway line Edirne to İstanbul (right at the end of the railway, not on map). The railway station of "Kuchuk Chekmeje" is further south of the village at the coast.



Chemins de Fer Orientaux

Service des voyageurs entre Constantinople et Kutchuk-Tchekmédjé

Itinéraire à partir du 1er octobre 1891, jusqu'à nouvel avis.

CONSTANTINOPLE—KUTCHUK-TCHEKMÉDJÉ

STATIONS	train No 6	train No 8	train No 10	train No 52	train No 12	train No 14	train No 16	train No 18	train No 20	train No 22	train No 24	train No 26	train No 28	train No 30	train No 32	train No 34	train No 36	train No 38	train No 40	train No 42	train No 44	train No 46	train No 48	train No 50	train No 50a
	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	midi	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	mat
Constantinople dép	6 30	7	7 30	7 50	8 30	9	9 30	10	10 30	11	11 30	12	1 30	2	2 30	3	4	4 30	5	5 30	6	6 30			
Koum-Kapou	6 39	7 9	7 39	8 08	8 39	9 9	9 39	10 9	10 39	11 9	11 39	12 9	1 39	2 09	2 39	3 09	4 09	4 39	5 9	5 39	6 9	6 39			
Yeni-Kapou	6 43	7 13	7 43		8 43	9 13	9 43	10 13	10 43	11 13	11 43	12 13	1 43	2 13	2 43	3 13	4 13	4 43	5 13	5 43	6 13	6 43			
Daoud-Pacha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Psamatia	6 49	7 19	7 48		8 49	9 18	9 49	10 19	10 49	11 19	11 49	12 19	1 49	2 18	2 49	3 19	4 19	4 49	5 19	5 49	6 19	6 49			
Yédi-Koulé	6 55	7 23	8 1	8 22	8 55	9 21	9 54	10 23	10 55	11 24	11 55	12 22	1 55	2 21	2 54	3 23	4 23	4 55	5 26	5 55	6 24	6 55			
Kasli-Tchesmé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Macrikeuy	7 9	7 33	8 12	8 39	9 6	10	4 10	33 11	6 11	36 12	5		2 06		3 01	3 45	4 33	5 6	5 39	6 06	6 31	7 6			
San-Stefano arr	7 18		8 21	8 52	9 15			11	15 11	47			2 15					5 15	5 48	6 16		7 15			
Kutchuk-Tchekm. arr	—	—		9 02	—	—	—	—	11 55	—	—									6 21					

KUTCHUK-TCHEKMÉDJÉ—CONSTANTINOPLE.

STATIONS	train No 5	train No 7	train No 9	train No 11	train No 13	train No 15	train No 17	train No 19	train No 21	train No 23	train No 25	train No 27	train No 29	train No 31	train No 33	train No 35	train No 37	train No 39	train No 41	train No 43	train No 45	train No 47	train No 49	train No 51	train No 4
	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	mat	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	soir	mat	soir	mat	
Kutchuk-Tchekm. dép		6 50									12 50											7 6			
San-Stéfano	6 30	7		8	8 30		9 30			11 27	1				2 30		4			5 30	5 57	7 18			
Macrikeuy	6 40	7 10	7 39	8 11	8 40		8 40	10	10 40	11 38	12 21	1 10			2 40	3 10	4 10	4 40	5 40	6 10	6 40	7 43			
Kazli-Tchesmé																									
Yédi-Koulé	6 52	7 22	7 50	8 23	8 52	9 20	9 52	10 22	10 52	11 52	12 44	1 22	1 52	2 26	2 52	3 22	4 22	4 52	5 52	6 22	6 52	7 57			
Psamatia	6 56	7 26		8 27	8 56	9 29	9 56	10 26	10 56	11 56	12 48	1 26	1 56	2 29	2 56	3 26	4 26	4 56	5 56	6 26	6 56				
Daoud-Pacha																									
Yéni-Kapou	7	7 32		8 33	9 02	9 31	10 02	10 32	11 02	12 02	12 54	1 32	2 02	2 34	3 02	3 32	4 32	5 02	6 02	6 32	7 02				
Koum-Kapou	7 8	7 38	7 59	8 38	9 08	9 38	10 08	10 38	11 08	12 08	12 58	1 38	2 08	2 38	3 08	3 38	4 38	5 08	6 08	6 38	7 06	8 6			
Constantinople arr	7 16	7 46	8 07	8 46	9 16	9 46	10 16	10 46	11 16	12 16	1 06	1 46	2 16	2 46	3 16	3 46	4 46	5 16	6 16	6 46	7 14	8 15			

Les bagages peu volumineux sont acceptés à tous les trains indistinctement. Quant aux bagages encombrants leur expédition ne pourra se faire que p. r. les trains qui circulent entre Constantinople et Macrikeuy et les stations situées au-delà.

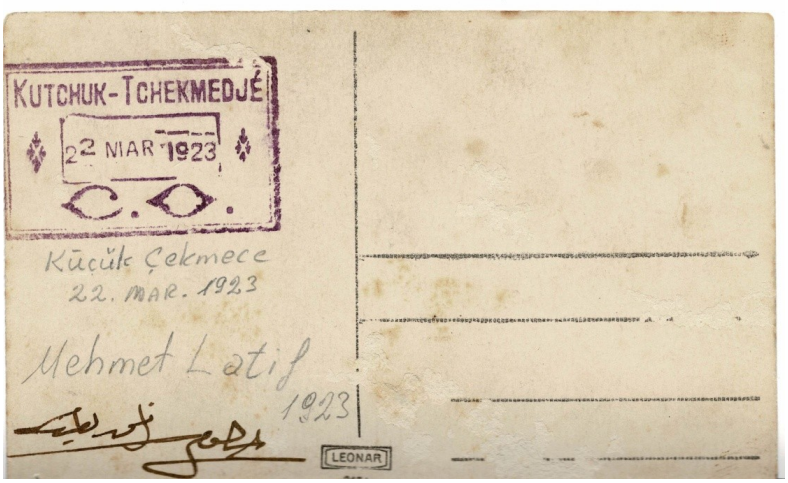
Fig. 8:

Time table in the *Stamboul Journal Quotidien* (31.10.1891): Local service between Constantinople and Kutchuk-Tchekmédjé.[3]

1 The TPO mark of Kirk Kilisse–Alpoulou concerns a branch line of the Constantinople–Andrinople main line and was not a part of the main track.

2 Detail from map sheet *Makri Keui*, 1920.

3 Source: Gallica. Online: https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k5082269h/f1.item.r=tchekm%C3%A9dj%C3%A9.



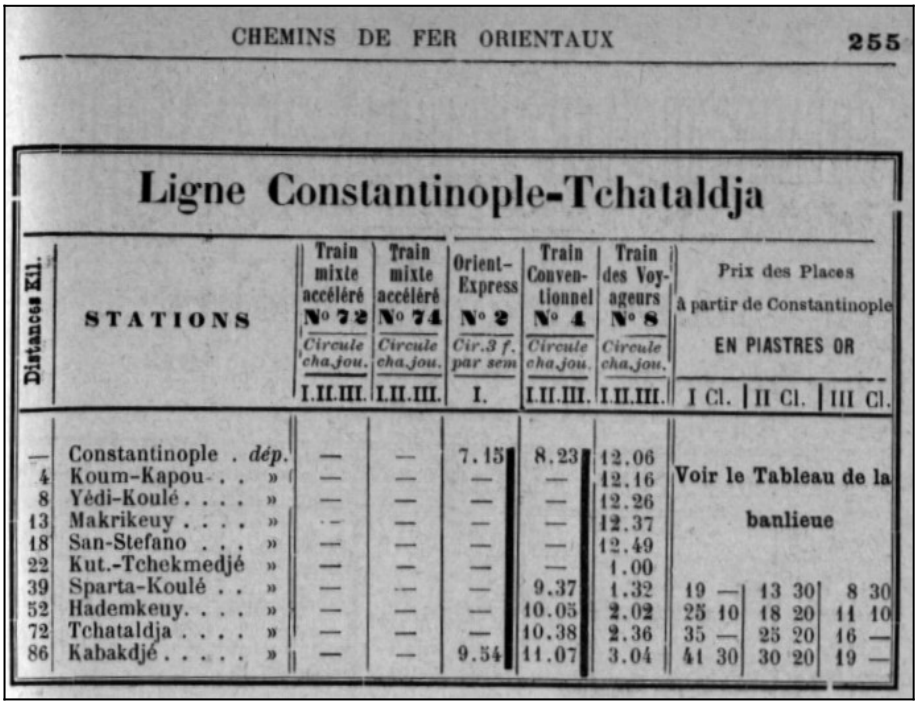


Figs. 9 and 9a: Postcard with late use of the C.O. station mark of Küçükçekmece: "KUTCHUK-TCHEKMEDJE / C. O./ 22 MAR 1923". Earlier marks (e.g. used for mail services) are not seen or described, although they should exist. On the photograph maybe railway officials?

Collection Atadan Tunacı.

Request for Information

- More information known about the TPO İstanbul-Küçükçekmece?;
- Are there examples of a postmark?;
- Is anything known about the mail services of the C.O. at the station of Küçükçekmece, also at other stations, especially San-Stefano, Sparta-Koulé, Tchataldja, or Kabakjé?



CHEMINS DE FER ORIENTAUX 255

Ligne Constantinople-Tchataldja

Distances Kil.	STATIONS	Train mixte accéléré N° 72 Circule cha.jou. I.II.III.	Train mixte accéléré N° 74 Circule cha.jou. I.II.III.	Orient-Express N° 2 Cir.3 f. par sem I.	Train Conventionnel N° 4 Circule cha.jou. I.II.III.	Train des Voyageurs N° 8 Circule cha.jou. I.II.III.	Prix des Places à partir de Constantinople EN PIASTRES OR I Cl.	II Cl.	III Cl.
—	Constantinople . dép.	—	—	7.15	8.23	12.06	Voir le Tableau de la banlieue		
4	Koum-Kapou . . »	—	—	—	—	12.16			
8	Yédi-Koulé . . . . »	—	—	—	—	12.26			
13	Makrikeuy . . . . »	—	—	—	—	12.37			
18	San-Stefano . . . »	—	—	—	—	12.49			
22	Kut.-Tchekmedjé »	—	—	—	—	1.00			
39	Sparta-Koulé . . »	—	—	—	9.37	1.32	19 —	13 30	8 30
52	Hademkeuy. . . . »	—	—	—	10.05	2.02	25 10	18 20	11 10
72	Tchataldja . . . . »	—	—	—	10.38	2.36	35 —	25 20	16 —
86	Kabakdjé . . . . . »	—	—	9.54	11.07	3.04	41 30	30 20	19 —

Fig. 10:

Time table of 1913.[1] Due to the Balkan Wars the train did not go further than the railway station of Kabakdjé. The 'local' connection to Küçükçekmece and vice versa still exists: "Voir le Tableau de la banlieue" (see the table for the suburban service).

1 Source: *Annuaire Oriental 1913*. Online at Salt Research: https://archives.saltresearch.org/handle/123456789/2878.

A 1922 Cover: Grand National Assembly of Turkey (Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi)

from the collections of Volker Fredebold[1]

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The letter was posted in Ankara at the post office of the Grand National Assembly, whose postmark cancels the 5 piastre stamp (domestic postage). The text reads “Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi” (Grand National Assembly of Turkey). In addition to the date of posting in the centre, the postmark bears the opening date of parliament on the left and right: 23 Nisan 1336 (23rd April 1920).

The circular postmark with segments shortened at the sides, double arc above and ellipse below is inscribed only in Turkish, as is the date 12.1.38 (12th January 1922). This also applies to the arrival postmark of Beşiktaş 4: 30 mm diameter, circular postmark with 8 gutter arch above and below the dateline, dated 21.1.338 (21st January 1922). Next to it there’s a postman’s cachet: no. 82.

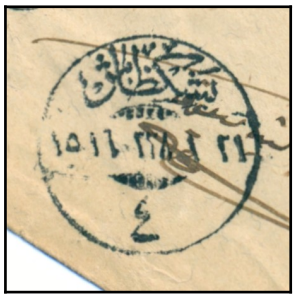


Fig. 1: Cover from Ankara to İstanbul-Beşiktaş, 12.01.1922.
5 piastres, 1917, cancelled „Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi“ (Grand National Assembly of Turkey).

1 First published in Türkei-Spiegel, no. 148, 2024, pp. 1 and 20.

The Grand National Assembly met from 1920 to 1924 in a newly constructed building, originally intended as the headquarters of the Young Turks party Committee for Unity and Progress (*İttihâd ve Terakkî Cemiyeti*) in the Ulus neighbourhood of Ankara's Altındağ district. The building was later used as a ministry, from 1961 as a museum: *Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi Müzesi* (Museum of the Grand National Assembly), from 1981 *Kurtuluş Savaşı Müzesi* (Museum of the War of Independence). It is depicted on several Turkish stamps: MiNr. 787–792 (1922) and MiNr. 2173–2174 (1970), see. figs. 2–4.













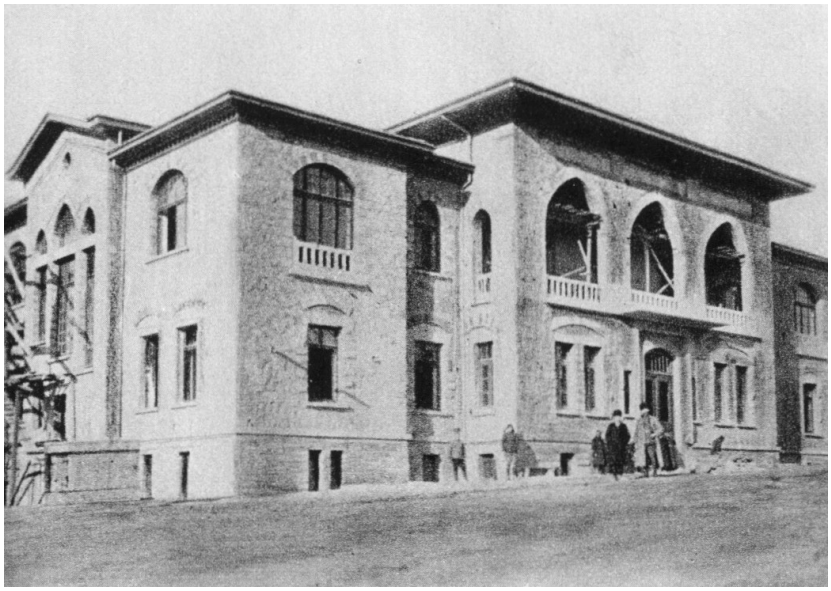


Fig. 5:

The building of the Grand National Assembly.

Source: Karl Klinghardt: *„Angora–Konstantinopel : Ringende Gewalten"* (1924).

Richard Rose, editor of THE LEVANT, adds:[1]

What caught my eye was the 5 piastres postage stamp Sc. 430 (MiNr. 636), produced in Vienna in late 1917. Many stamps in the series were later overprinted, including this one. This stamp is not overprinted. One assumes that no supplies of Ottoman postage stamps existed in Ankara by mid-1920, as revenue stamps were pressed into service thereafter. New stamps from Genoa arrived in December 1921, so this Pyramid stamp should not have been available in Ankara, yet here it is, at the correct rate.

1 The Levant, vol. 12, no. 5, May 2024, p. 88.

The Introduction of International Reply Coupons in Persia in 1926

by Parviz Sahandi[1] and Wolfgang Leimenstoll

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Persia (Iran) issued international reply coupons (IRCs) only after the establishment of Pahlavi reign on 16th December 1925.

IRCs were issued after 6th UPU Congress held in the Italian capital Rome in 1906, known as type Rome. This type has eight subtypes (Ro1 to Ro8) following the Congresses of Madrid in 1920 and Stockholm in 1924:

UPU Congress	Application Date	IRC Model	Type
Rome 1906	1.10.1907	Rome	Ro1
			Ro2
			Ro3
			Ro4
Madrid 1920	1.01.1922	Madrid (provisional)	Ro5
		Madrid (definitive)	Ro6
Stockholm 1924	1.10.1925	Stockholm (provisional)	Ro7
		Stockholm (definitive)	Ro8

No IRCs are known for Persia of types Ro1 to Ro6. Persia attended the UPU Congresses of Rome, Madrid, and Stockholm, but did not issued IRCs. According to the final protocol of the Stockholm Congress, article VI, says (*fig. 1*):[2]

VI. — *Coupons-réponse.* — Les Administrations ont la faculté de ne pas se charger du débit des coupons-réponse.

Elles sont autorisées à restreindre le nombre des coupons-réponse à vendre ou à échanger à la même personne en un seul jour. Dans ce cas, elles font part de leur décision au Bureau international qui la communique aux Administrations de l'Union.

Les Administrations postales de la Perse et de l'Uruguay ont la faculté de ne pas se charger provisoirement du service et de l'échange des coupons-réponse.

VI. Reply Coupons.

Administrations have the right not to undertake the sale of reply coupons.

They are authorised to restrict the number of reply coupons sold to or exchanged for the same person on any one day. In this case, they notify their decision to the International Bureau which communicates it to the Administrations of the Union.

The Postal Administrations of Persia and Uruguay are empowered provisionally not to sell and exchange reply coupons.

1 University of Tabriz, Tabriz, Iran; e-mail: parviz.sahandi@gmail.com.

2 Congrès Postal de Stockholm: Protocole Finale de la Convention. Art. VI (3): *"Les Administrations postales de la Perse et de l'Uruguay ont la faculté de ne pas se charger provisoirement du service et de l'échange des coupons-réponse."* Another English translation (US) reads: *"The Postal Administrations of Persia and Uruguay have the option of not undertaking the service of exchanging reply coupons, temporarily."*

However a short time after the congress of Stockholm, Persia issued IRCs of types Ro7 and Ro8, after the Qajar dynasty changed to the (more reformatory) Pahlavi dynasty.



On 15th October 1925, Ahmad Shah Qajar (*fig. 2*)[1] was deposed by the Majlis (the National Consultative Assembly, or Parliament); this ended the Qajar Dynasty. On the same day Reza Khan Pahlavi (*fig. 3*),[2] *Sardar Sepah* (Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces) was proclaimed Head of the Provisional Government by the Parliament. On 13th December 1925, the Majlis amended the Constitution and installed the *Sardar Sepah* to the throne of Iran. On Tuesday, 15th December 1925, Reza Khan Pahlavi appeared in front of the National Consultative Assembly and took the Oath of Office and on the following day, he became the new King of Iran.



The earliest date on all reply coupons in Persia known to date, is 28th June 1926, that is a 18 Chahis IRC of type Rome Ro7 (*fig. 4*).[3] Hence we can conclude that Iran did not issue IRCs until 1925/1926. In fact Iran did not issue IRCs during the Qajar Dynasty and only after the establishment of the Pahlavi Dynasty, the Iranian government changed its mind and issued IRCs, which continues up to the present.



Fig. 4:

Rome type Ro7

Perse.

18 Chahis

Teheran № 5, 28.06.1926

(Earliest known recorded date)

Sources and Literature

- Sadri, Mehrdad: *Iran philatelic reference, Pahlavi dynasty*. Vol. 1, 2nd Edition 2015.
- Hurtré, André: *Cent ans de coupons-réponse en France 1907-2007*. Paris: Academic de Philatélie, 2007.
- Sahandi, Parviz: *International Reply Coupons of Iran*. In: MEPB, no. 24, 2023, pp. 73–83.

1 1897–1930, reigned 1909–1925.
2 1878–1944, reigned 1925–1941.
3 Source: FIAS-Blätter, no. 67, June 2006, p. 12.

The Development of the Postal Services in Sharjah (I) Sharjah Residents' Mail via Dubai Post Office, 1914–1963

by Khalid Al-Omaira[1]

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Sharjah is located in the North Eastern part of the UAE and shares its southern borders with Dubai. In terms of postal contact with the world, Sharjah residents have been dependent on Dubai ever since Dubai Post Agency opened in 1909. In this four part article, I am going to tackle the story of Sharjah's postal services development before a post office was opened there in 1914 until the sheikhdoms united their postal services in 1972. The article includes four primary phases:

1. Sharjah Mail via Dubai Post Office (1914–1963).
2. Sharjah Air Station Mail (1932–1941).
3. Royal Air Force Mail Services (1944–1973).
4. Sharjah Post Office (1963–1972).

Dubai Branch Post Office

The Dubai Branch Post Office was opened on 19th August 1909, as a postal agency run by Gray Paul & Co., agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company (BI). The office task was limited to collecting mail and delivering it to ships outbound to various destinations. Inbound mail distribution was usually done at the agency headquarters where recipients and merchants' representatives gathered upon the mail ships' arrival and the postmaster started calling out recipients' names and delivering the letters. If a recipient was absent, letters were usually handed to an acquaintance to deliver them.

The Dubai Branch Post Office's work also included cancelling covers with "DUBAI / B.O. / PERSIAN-GULF" in English where the two letters "B.O." stand for "Branch Office", which is a cancellation existing in two types[2] bearing both letters and were used under the Branch Office administration.

Due to the fact that Sharjah is the nearest U.A.E. city to Dubai, it was normal to utilise the advantage of having a post office nearby and thus Sharjah residents totally relied on this significant seaport in delivering their mail where letters were collected and delivered to and from Dubai by postmen such as Khalifa Bu Amaim, Bo Muftah and finally, Ahmed Bin Abdulrahman Al-Shamsi, who carried the letters and distributed them.

The earliest recorded cover from Sharjah via Dubai post office is a cover posted by Ali Mohammed Al-Sajwani from Sharjah to Bombay, dated 13th May 1914, and franked with a King George V ½ anna stamp. The postage rate used was a local rate as the Dubai office was a branch of the Indian Postal Administration in Bombay. This postage rate was introduced on 1st October 1907 and remained in use until 18th April 1921 (*fig. 1*).

1 Reprinted from Al-Zajel <Emirates Philatelic Association>, no. 4, November 2023, pp. 4–8 and 61–65.

2 During the postal agency in Dubai (Branch Post Office) period, there were two types: the first one used from 1909 until 1933 and the second type used from 1933 to 1942. Both types include the "BO" letters.



Figs. 1 and A1: Cover sent from Sharjah via Dubai post office in 1914.

On 24th April 1922, the local rate was increased from ½ anna to 1 anna for letters weighing up to 2 ½ Tolas (equal to 30 grammes). The only recorded example of this postage rate from Sharjah is a cover posted to Bombay franked with a 1 anna stamp cancelled by Dubai (type I), dated 2nd August 1925 (*fig. 3*).

On 5th October 1932, the Air Mail station was launched in Sharjah when the first plane arriving from Karachi landed on its way to Croydon, UK within a British Government project to divert Imperial Airways routes flying to India from the Persian to the Arab side of the Arabian Gulf.

Dubai Experimental Post Office

During the second half of 1941, the Indian Postal Administration decided to upgrade the Dubai Branch Office into an experimental post office in order to study the feasibility of upgrading it into a post office providing complete mail services such as airmail, registered mail, express mail and other postal services that only complete post offices provide. As a result, the "B.O." cancellation types of the Dubai Branch Office were suspended and substituted by experimental ones.

An example of the first type of experimental cancellations can be seen on a cover posted from Sharjah Air Station to Britain on 1st July 1941 franked with stamps cancelled by the first experimental type reading: "EXPERIMENTAL P.O. / K-77" (*fig. 2*).

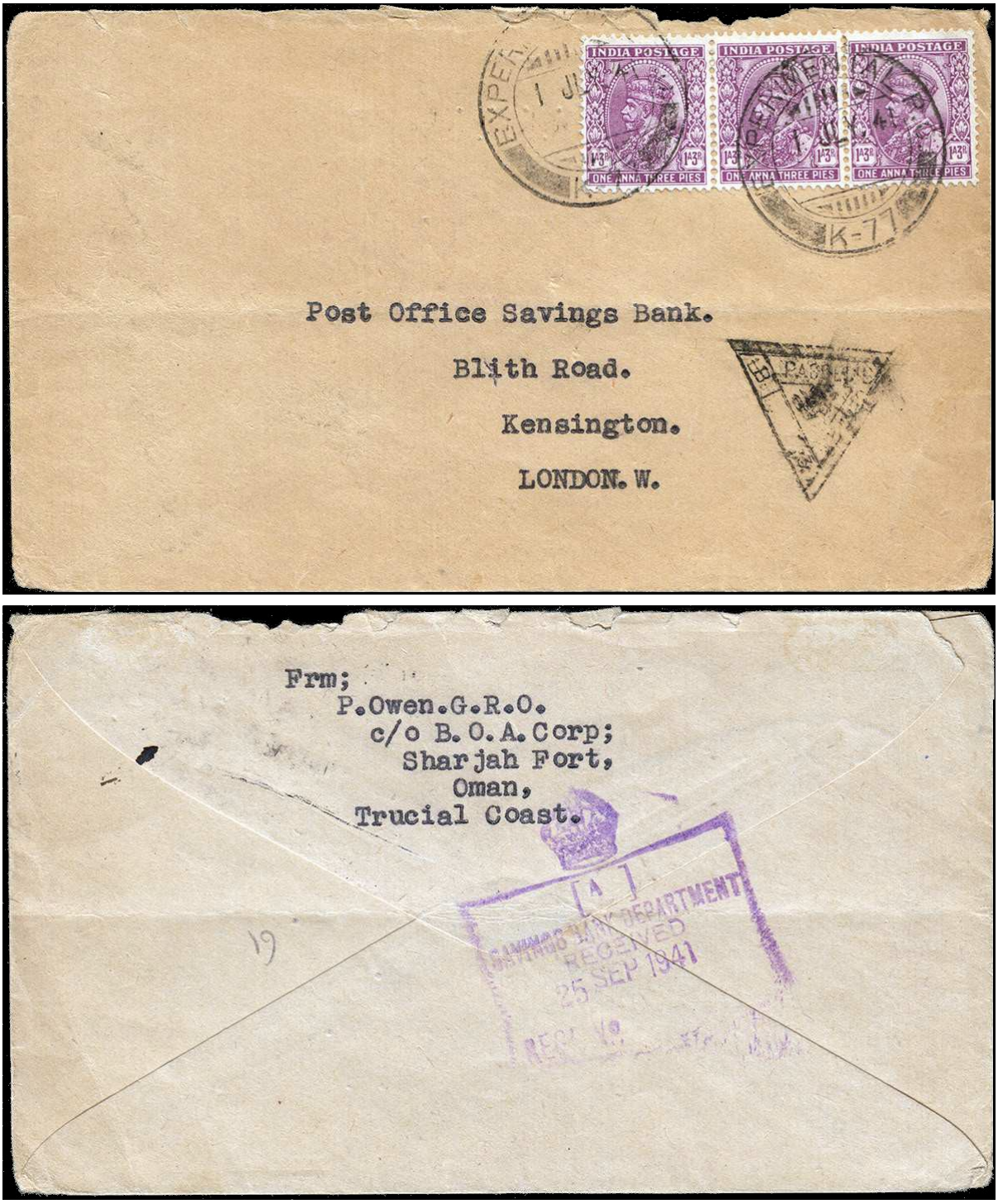


Fig. 2: A cover posted from Sharjah with K-77 Experimental type used in 1941.

Another example is a cover sent by Ahmed Aqil Arshi from Sharjah on 29th December 1941 to Mohamed Mohamed Sharif in Karachi franked with stamps cancelled by the second experimental type reading: "EXPERIMENTAL P.O. / K-46" (*fig. 4*).

Dubai Post Office – Full Services

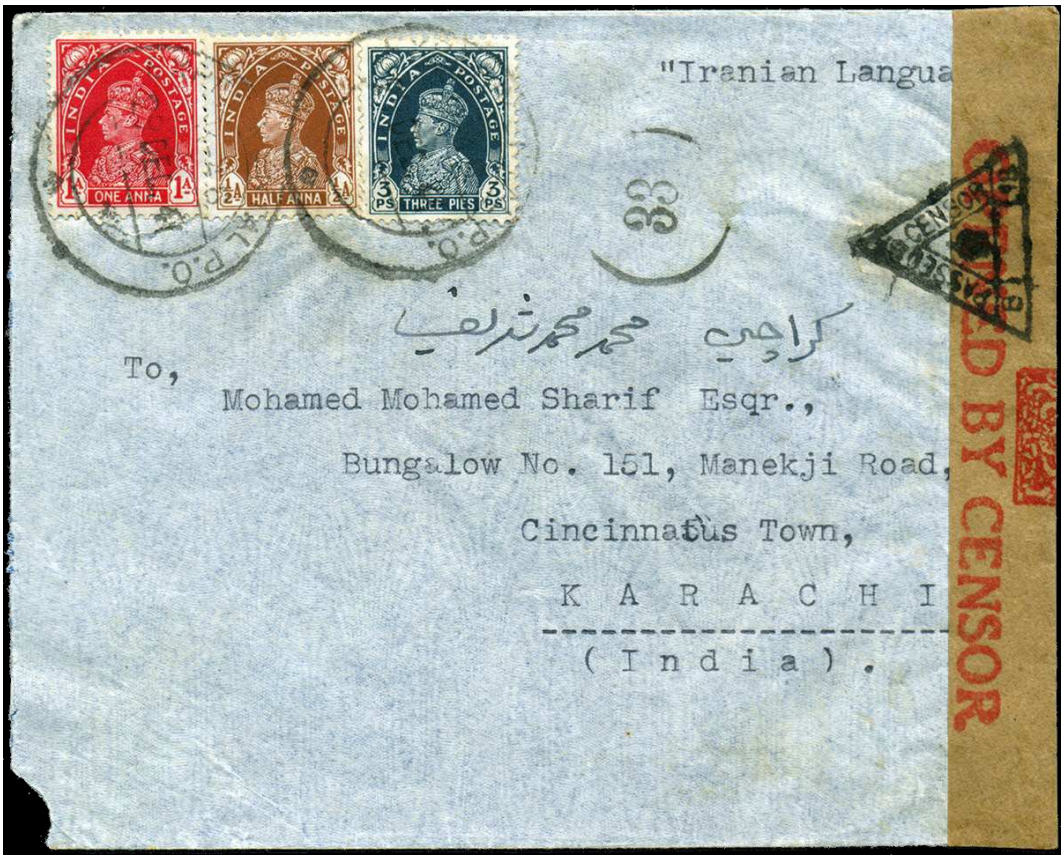
On 1st April 1942 the Dubai Branch Office successfully upgraded from the experimental post office to a sub-post office providing complete postal services for the first time since 1909, including the following:

Airmail Service for a Fee of 1 Anna.

An example of the airmail fee is a cover dated 24th December 1943, which was sent from Sharjah to India by Ali *b.* Abdulla Al-Awais franked with a 2½ annas stamp (1½ annas for surface mail and 1 anna for airmail) (*fig. 5*).



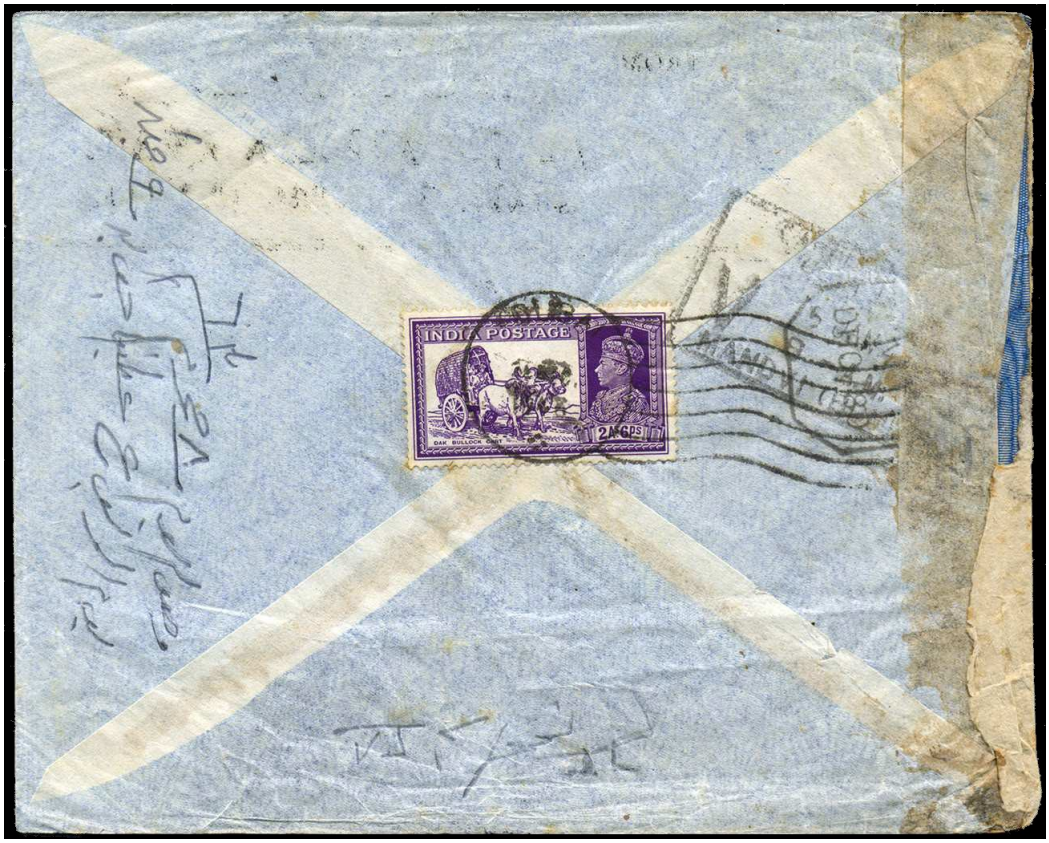
Fig. 3: The only known cover from Sharjah with 1 anna postage rate in 1925.





Figs. 4 and 4a: A cover posted from Sharjah with K-46 Experimental type used in 1941.





Figs. 5 and 5a: A cover sent from Sharjah by air mail in 1943.

Registered Mail for a Fee of 3 Annas

A sample of registered mail service is a cover posted from Sharjah to India by Mohamed *b.* Ismail Alafghani on 29th October 1945. The cover is franked with 5½ annas stamps including 1½ anna for surface mail, 1 anna for airmail and 3 annas for registration fee (*fig. 6*).



Figs. 6 and 6a: An example of a cover sent from Sharjah by registered mail in 1945.

Acknowledgment of Delivery Services for a Fee of 1 anna

An example of express service is a cover posted by Hassan Mukhtar from Sharjah to India on 26th February 1946. The mail was sent by registered airmail with an 'Acknowledgement of Delivery' request (*avis de réception*). The cover is franked with stamps of a total value of 6½ annas including 1½ anna for surface mail, 1 anna for airmail, 3 annas for registration and 1 anna for acknowledgment of delivery, which is evidently handwritten by the sender at the top front side: "Registered, A.D." where the letters "A.D." stand for 'Acknowledgment of Delivery' (*fig. 7*).



Fig. 7 and 7a: A cover from Sharjah using the Acknowledgment of Delivery service in 1946.

Express Mail for a Fee of 2 Annas

The last sample is a cover sent by Hasan Mukhtar Hasan & Bros., a Sharjah merchant, to India on 11th April franked with 8½ annas stamps cancelled by a type that was assigned for registered mail only. The cover bears handwritten notes requesting sending it by airmail, using express delivery, and acknowledging delivery services. Therefore, it carries two labels; a white one with blue digits for registered mail and the name 'Dubai' printed on it and another red one that reads "EXPRESS / DELIVERY" (*fig. 8*).



Figs. 8 and 8a: A cover sent from Sharjah by express service in 1944.

The Payas Post: Postal War About Hatay 1938/1939

by Mehmet Akan[1]

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In memory of Birol Berik

All collectors interested in postal history have items or material that is not fully understood. It's often set aside, to be re-discovered one day.

As a result of a series of coincidences, I was able to unravel the postmark on the 3 k 1938 Atatürk postal card: an oval cancel with the inscription "H / POSTA / No:". This item has been in my postal stationery collection for about 20 years.



Fig. 1: "H / POSTA" cancel on a 3 k Turkish stationery postcard. Although there is no arrival stamp, the postal delivery number in the lower right corner shows that the card was delivered to the recipient by P.T.T., and not by courier.

It was not possible to find a clue from the text on the back of the card, which ends with the sentence "I've started swimming here, come and join us and we'll swim together." Based on this item, after it waited for years on an album page, and which is now exhibited as an important piece in my collection of Republic of Turkey and Hatay stationery, I was able to unravel its secret. I can now tell a postal history/microhistory story that we have never known until today.

My friend Birol Berik was very popular among philatelists in Ankara. He passed away at a very young age and was an interesting personality. Almost all the collectible materials found by paper scrap dealers, antique dealers and booksellers in Ankara were reported to Birol, who was very

1 The author is President of the Turkish Philatelic Academy (Türk Filateli Akademisi Başkanı).

popular with the tradesmen. Birol would buy wholesale or selectively and distributed material to clients according to their subject. There may be resentment, competition and jealousy in such exchanges. The deceased, who was a very secretive persona, neither offended anyone nor talked about anyone, although he had been doing this part-time trade for years, maybe that was why he was successful in this difficult trade.

I would usually call him once a month on Saturdays and go to the caretaker's apartment he kept as a warehouse in the Esat neighbourhood to look at the items he found that month. Sometimes he would let me know when he found a group that particularly interested me. About nine years ago, he called me on a weekday and told me that he had received a folder containing material related to the Hatay State. We met that day without waiting for Saturday. The material was interesting. There were some invoices from Hatay and some envelopes dating to the 1930s and 1940s, mailed to a person named Şükrü Sökmensüer from various parts of Turkey. From the addresses of some of the letters, I realised that Sökmensüer was the then *Emniyet Genel Müdürü* (Director General of Security).

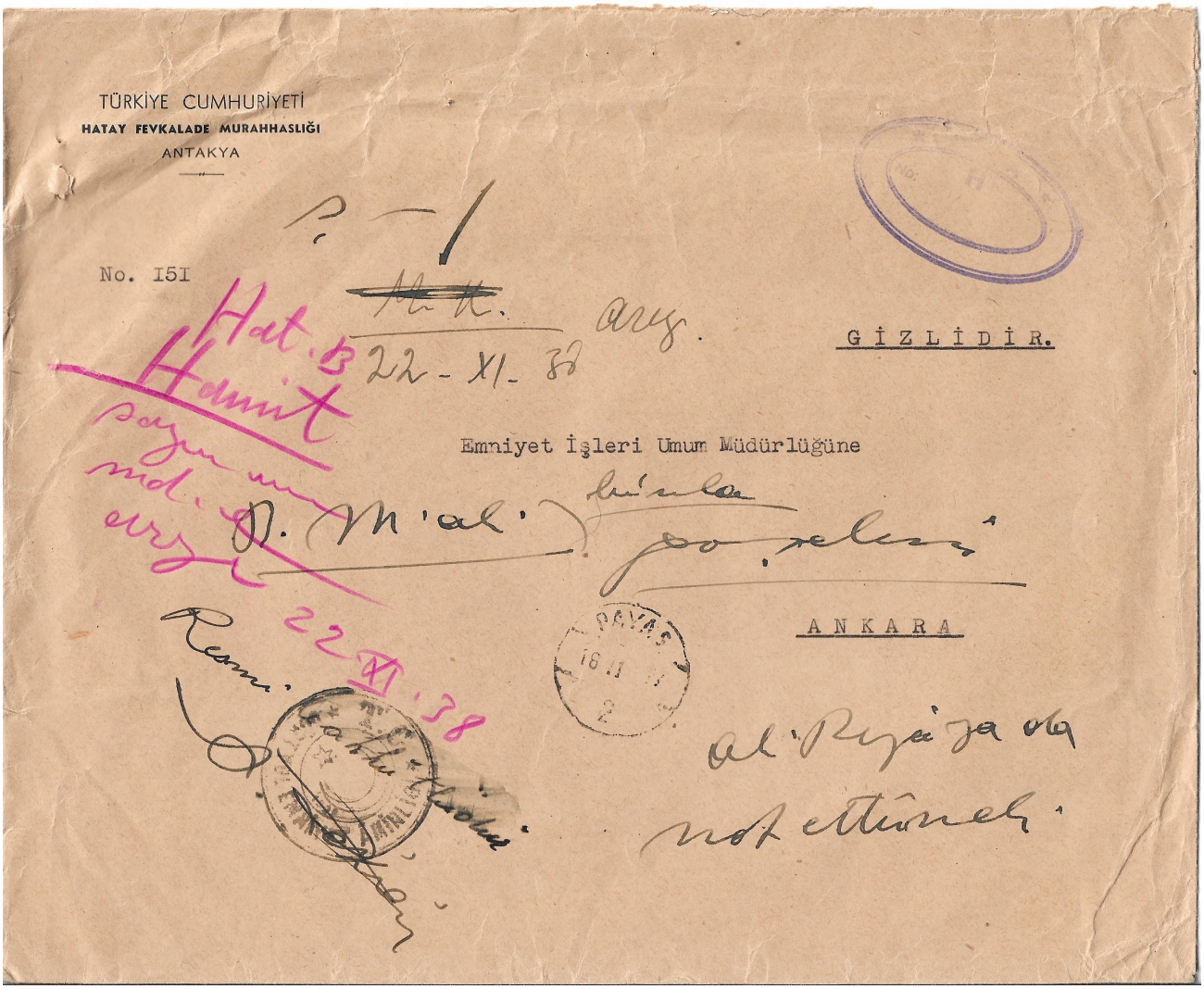


Fig. 2: Payas 2, 18.11.1938. Registered official envelope cancelled "H / POSTA / No:". The official seal on the envelope on the lower left reads "T.C. / DÖRTYOL EMNİYET AMİRLİĞİ" (Dörtyol Police Headquarters) and the red coloured writing on the envelope indicates that the envelope was sent by courier via "Hat. B" to the Payas directorate on 22.11.1938. It was delivered to Ankara General Directorate of Security. The arrival stamp on the reverse side shows that the envelope was delivered to the recipient via PTT on 29.11.1938. "GİZLİDİR" (confidential) is typewritten on the envelope.

While looking through the envelopes, two official covers without stamps came to light: made of large size *kraft paper* they were imprinted "TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ / HATAY FEVKALADE MURAHHASLIĞI / ANTAKYA" (Republic of Turkey, Hatay Extraordinary Chargé d'Affaires, Antakaya, *fig. 2*). Where there should normally be the cancel of the Hatay State, I noticed that there was a cachet "PAYAS / 2". On further inspection, I noticed a match with the "H / POSTA / No:" that had been waiting in my album for years. At first I thought that this agency was in the vicinity of İskenderun, but a shipping agency's postmark on an official envelope did not make much sense.

When I came across the cachet on a stampless envelope addressed to Şükrü Sökmensüer in the same batch, I was clear that it could not be a ship's cancel (*fig. 3*)

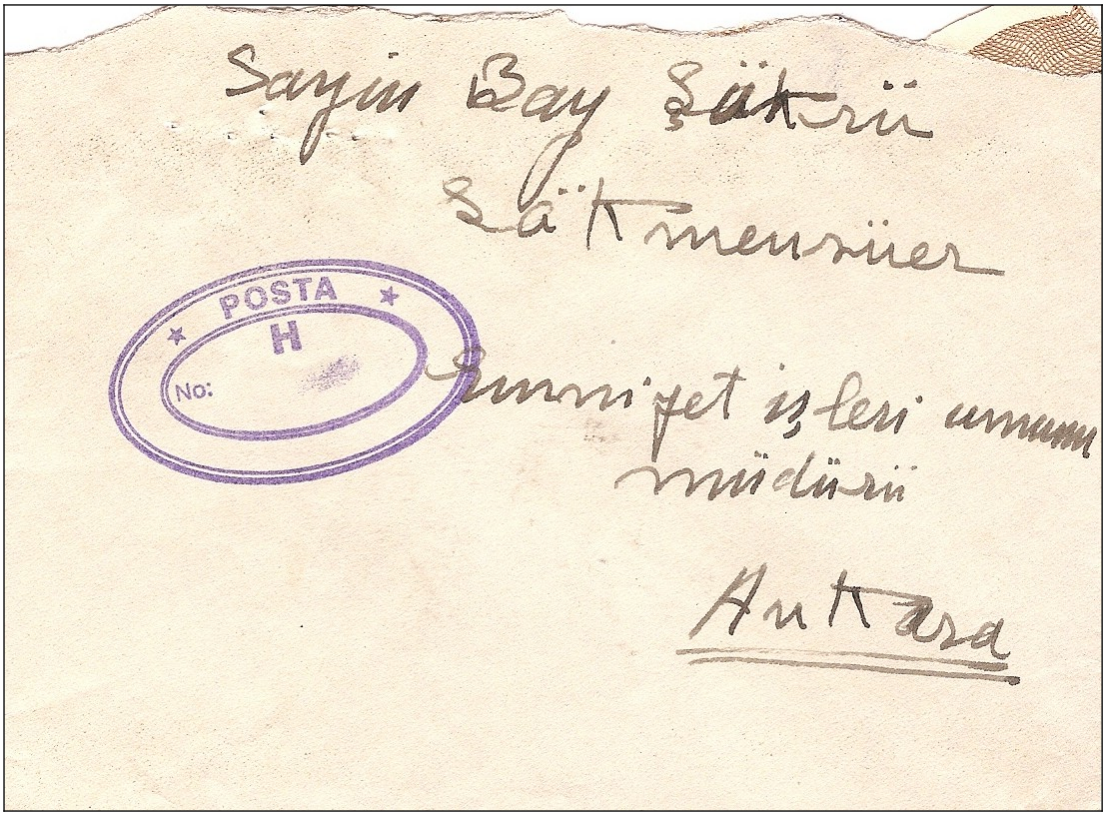


Fig. 3: Letter sent to Ankara with "H" postmark. The sender of the envelope is Tayfur Sökmen (although it is not stated).

I asked the classic question, as you would expect: Where did you find it? Are there any more? Birol said that he found it at a paper scrap dealer, that it came out of the coal cellar of a demolished house in Bahçelievler together with some books, that there were no other postal envelopes but that there were some receipts that he didn't take because they were useless. He never told me any names.

I told him to acquire the rest if they were not already sold, in the hope that something might come of it. About a month later, another small batch of receipts arrived. These receipts were related to Sökmensüer's expenditures on the Hatay operation, and there were a few receipts stamped with "H / POSTA / No:", which I have included in this article. About a year later, another batch of documents appeared in the antiques market in Cebeci, but these were mostly reports on Hatay. Apparently, the scrap dealer who found or bought them from the rubbish had distributed them to various places. I don't know if I found all the documents, but the material and the documents helped me solve the whole riddle.

Before I start telling the story, let me tell you who Sökmensüer is.

İbrahim Şükrü Sökmensüer



Born in Skopje (Macedonia) in 1306 (1890) Şükrü Sökmensüer's to Mahmut and his wife Akile. After completing the Erkân-ı Harbiye School in İstanbul,[1] he started to work as a civil servant on 1st September 1910. Sökmensüer, whose registration in the *Emniyet Genel Müdürü* (General Directorate of Security) is 2091, was the father of three children and he commanded French and German. According to the information on the website of the Turkish National Police, he was a member of the army until 1930.

On 10th December 1932 he became Deputy General Director of Security Affairs and First Department Manager, in 1934 Chief Counsellor of the Thrace General Inspectorate. In the same year he was appointed General Director of Security Affairs. In 1937, he was appointed as the Deputy Governor of İstanbul and Mayor of the Municipality on the condition that he would still be in charge of the General Directorate of Security. On 20th July 1939 he became the first *Hatay Valisi* (Governor of Hatay), and between 1942 and 1946 he was Governor of Erzincan and Gümüşhane, from 1946 served as member of parliament member for Gümüşhane and became Minister of the Interior. He served as the President of Turkish Aeronautical Association (Türk Hava Kurumu, THK).

Sökmensüer had another important role that was not mentioned in his file on the Emniyet website. He was Hatay Erkinlik Cemiyeti Genel Sekreterliği (Secretary General of Hatay Sovereignty Society), which campaigned for the annexation of Hatay. All expenditures for Hatay were made through Sökmensüer and the task of establishing the Hatay State was entrusted to him by Atatürk himself. On the 85th anniversary of the annexation, we commemorate with respect this interesting and important personality whom the younger generations never knew.

History of the Sandjak of Hatay

When the Ottoman Empire signed the Armistice of Mudros (30th October 1918), no occupation army had entered the Sandjak of Alexandrette (*İskenderun Sancağı*), which was part of Aleppo Province; in other words: the Sandjak was Turkish territory. The first intervention in the Sandjak region was the attachment to the Aleppo-based Arab government headed by the Emir of Hejaz under the British guidance. The French, who saw the region as their own area of interest, landed troops in İskenderun on 12th November 1918 and occupied Antakya on 7th December 1918, and the region came under French rule. In this process, former Ottoman officers formed a resistance movement (*fig. 5*).

In the Ankara Treaty with the Turkish Grand National Assembly Government (20th October 1920), the French accepted the Iskenderun Sandjak as a semi-autonomous and special status region. The Sandjak was governed as a region of the French Mandate under the French High Military Commissariat based in Beirut, together with Lebanon, Syria, the Alawite State and the Jebel Druze State. When the Turkish War of Independence was won, the Turks in the region started to organise as the Turkish government considered the Sandjak region as a national cause. In order to reduce the tension, the French administration established a 12-person council administration under the Syrian Government in Damascus. Instead of reducing the tension, this administration accelerated the process of Arabisation of the region. Although the majority of the population was Turkish,[2] Arabs were appointed to all important positions.

1 *Mekteb-i Erkân-ı Harbiye*, Military Academy, founded 1845 as *Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Harbiyye-i Şâhâne Erkân-ı Harbiye sınıfları (editor.)*.

2 The 1936 Census shows: Turks 39%, Alawite Arabs 28%, Sunni Arabs 10%, Melkites, Greeks and other Christians 8%, Armenians 11%, Circassians, Jews, Kurds 4%. Cf. *Hatay State*. in: Wikipedia, online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatay_State#Population_and_demographics and https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatay_Devleti#Demografik_yap%C4%B1 *(editor)*.



Fig. 5:

Hatay Militia participating in the War of Independence.

In order to develop the Turkish presence in the region, the Republic of Turkey opened branches of its institutions and associations and organised itself under the leadership of Tayfur Mürsel. Mürsel's surname was changed by Atatürk to Sökmen, meaning "remover" (*sökücü*). The Turkish name of the region was changed to Hatay by Atatürk.

While these developments were taking place, the Arabs decided to hold elections and designated the Sandjak region as a constituency of Syria. On 9th September 1936, they signed a treaty with the French on the independence of Syria. Under the pressure of Turkey, France did not sign the part of the treaty related to Sandjak. Until this date, all powers and responsibilities were about to be given to the Syrian Government, but with the heavy pressure of Turkey, the developments turned in the direction of Turkey. Gaziantep Deputy Abdurrahman Melek[1] was appointed as the Governor of "Hatay" and Turkish troops entered on 5th July 1938 to provide security. On 22nd July, elections were held and a Turkish-majority Public Assembly was established (fig. 6).



Fig. 6:

Public Assembly (parliament) declaring the State of Hatay.

1 Abdurrahman Melek is the great uncle of our philatelist friend Şükrü Melek, who has an important Hatay collection.

Tayfun Sökmen was elected as President, Abdülgani Türkmen as Speaker of the Parliament and Abdurrahman Melek as Prime Minister. On 6th September 1938, the Constitution was adopted and the State of Hatay was established (fig. 7)



Fig. 7:

The government of the State of Hatay (from left): Cemal Bakı, Deputy Minister of Finance; Abdurrahman Melek, Prime Minister; Tayfur Sökmen, President; Münir Karabay, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament; Faik Türkmen, Deputy Minister of Education and Health; Kemal Alpar, Minister of Public Works and Agriculture.

Although the process that started with this development and ended with the annexation of Hatay first as an independent republic and then to the Republic of Turkey was very painful for the Hatayans, it is a very exciting and rich period for postal history collectors.

Postal History

Turkish postal services in the Hatay region started with the opening of the Iskenderun Post Office in 1854. This was followed by the Antakya post office, which is recorded for the first time in the Ottoman Postal Directory dated 1865 (*fig. 8*).

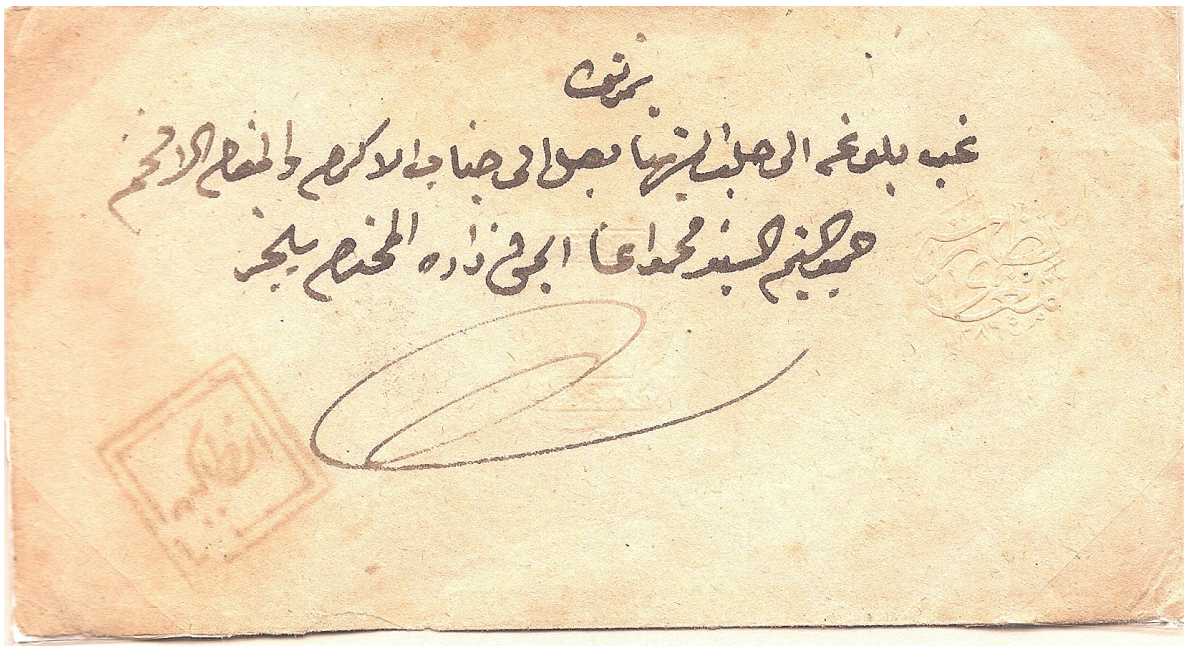


Fig. 8: 60 Paras stationery envelope (İsfila *An 5a*, Birken *9*) sent from Antioch (Antakya) to Haleb (Aleppo). Antakya despatch postmark (A&P 4; RR). The oldest known postal stationery envelope mailed from the Hatay region.

Since İskenderun was an important Mediterranean port, many western countries established a postal service there. In 1840 the French Consulate Post which transformed into the French Post Office in 1852; in 1862 the Austrian Post Office was opened (*Lloyd Austriaco*). The steamers of Asia Minor, Khedivial (Egyptian) and ROPiT (Russian) agencies provided postal service.

After the Armistice of Moudros, British troops used the stationery Field Post Office "ARMY POST OFFICE SZ 56" in this region for about one month, while the French occupation forces used the field post cancel "TRESOR ET POSTES 606" from October 1918 to September 1921.

There are examples of British occupation stamps (E.E.F.) used both in Antakya and İskenderun.

The French used the "T. E. O." (*Territoires Ennemis Occupés* = Occupied Enemy Territories) overprints until 1920 and the "O. M. F. Syrie" (*Occupation Militaire Française* = French Military Occupation) overprints between 1920 and 1923 (*fig. 9*). In 1923 and 1924 French stamps with overprints "Syrie Grand Liban" and "Syrie" were issued.

The stamps issued by the Syrian Government were used in the Sandjak region, but from 14th April 1938, Syrian stamps and postal stationery with the special surcharge "Sandjak d'Alexandrette" were in use (*fig. 10*).



Fig. 9: Block-o-four of the 1 Paistre O. M. F. stamp used 16.02.1922 on a letter from İskenderun to Paris. Both the postmark (A&P 10, last date of use stated as 1917) and the registration label belong to the Ottoman Post Office. We can see that the Ottoman Post Office was active, but French occupation stamps were used.



Fig. 10: Envelope with Syrian stamps dated 19.08.1937 sent from from İskenderun to Oran, Algeria. As the inscription of the envelope indicates, the Sandjak is designated as an autonomous region of the Syrian Republic. The violet-red box stamp reads: “Achetez les timbres postes commémoratifs de la République Syruienne” (Buy the commemorative stamps of the Republic of Syria).



Fig. 11: Syrian stationery envelope with the “Sandjak d'Alexandrette” overprint, sent 17.09.1938 to the Dolmabahçe Palace in İstanbul

Postal War: The Payas Post

As of mid-1938 (as already mentioned) the balance changed in favour of Turkey. The period between May 1938 and the introduction of Turkish postal and telegraph charges on 17th March 1939 and the introduction of Turkish postmarks (produced in Turkey) in April, and Turkey's now complete domination of the system led to a postal war.

Until the declaration of independence, Syrian stamps surcharged "Sandjak d'Alexandrette" were in circulation and the postal organisation was under French control. The French made the situation difficult by imposing a censorship regime. For example, if "Hatay" was written in the address section, the postal administrators of Syria would return the mail by saying that there was no such place. Turkish administrators in Hatay, the Turkish Hatay Sovereignty Society and the Consulate of the Republic of Turkey needed secure communications. A safe way was found by establishing a diplomatic postal service financed by the Turkish government. Confidential or important correspondence that should not have gone through the (Syrian) post offices began to be sent through the embassy.

The consulate started to send these mail items to the Turkish Post Office in Payas by means of a trusted driver (*fig. 12*).

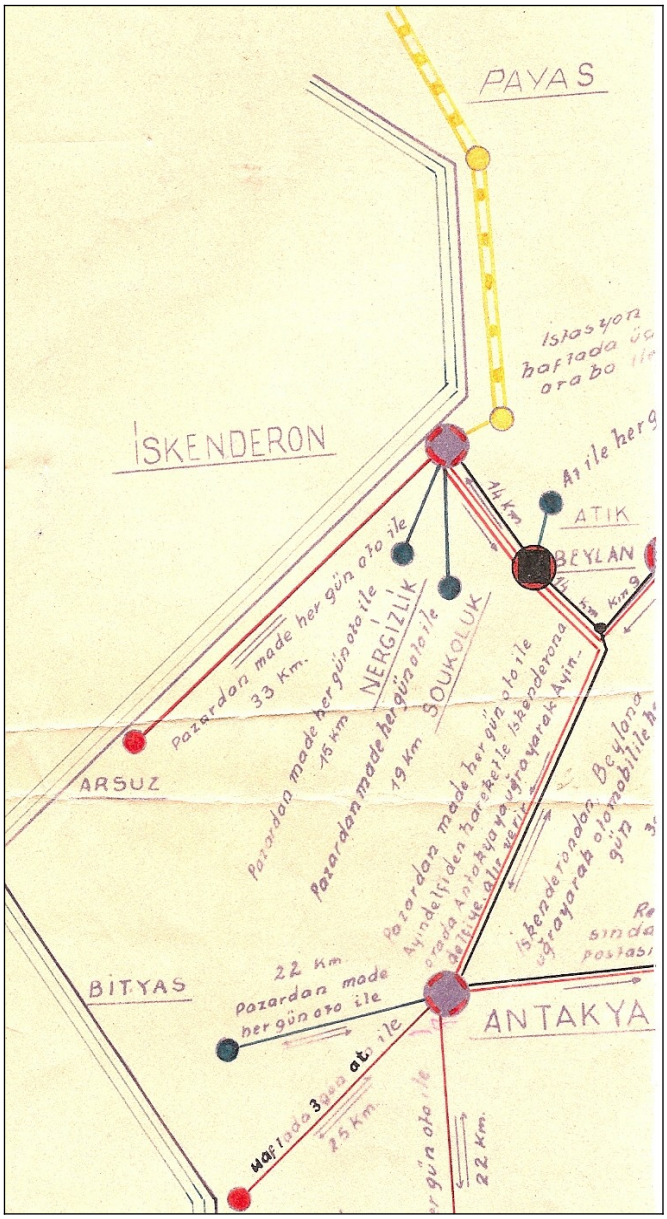
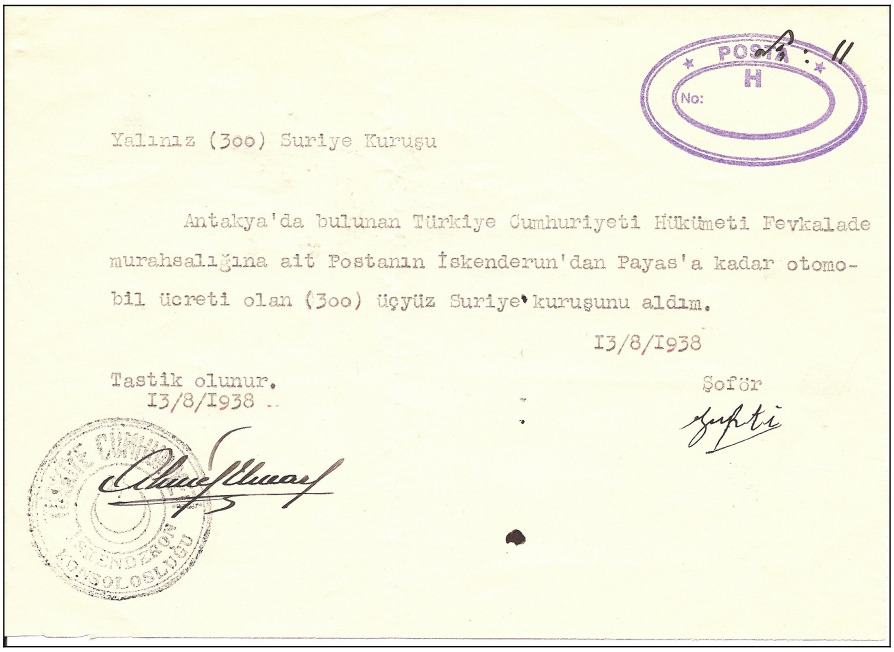


Fig. 12: Detail from the postal map showing the Payas–İskenderun–Antakya route.

In order to document this service, the oval stamp mentioned at the beginning of this article started to be stamped from July 1938 on postal receipts and envelopes inside the mail bags (*fig. 13*).

Almost all of the envelopes sent through the Payas post office are unfranked, although there are a few items with Sandjak stamps and some outliers with Republic of Turkey stationery. Correspondence in my personal archive shows that the French knew about this service and even intercepted some of the cars (*fig. 14*).

Until today, the number of postmarked receipts and envelopes from this correspondence does not exceed 10. In this respect, it would not be wrong to consider them as the rarest pieces of Hatay Postal history. I assume that "H POSTA" cachet was used until the establishment of the State of Hatay.



Yalınız (3oo) Suriye Kuruşu

Antakya'da bulunan Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Hükümeti Fevkalade murahsalığına ait Postanın İskenderun'dan Payas'a kadar otomobil ücreti olan (3oo) üçyüz Suriye kuruşunu aldım.

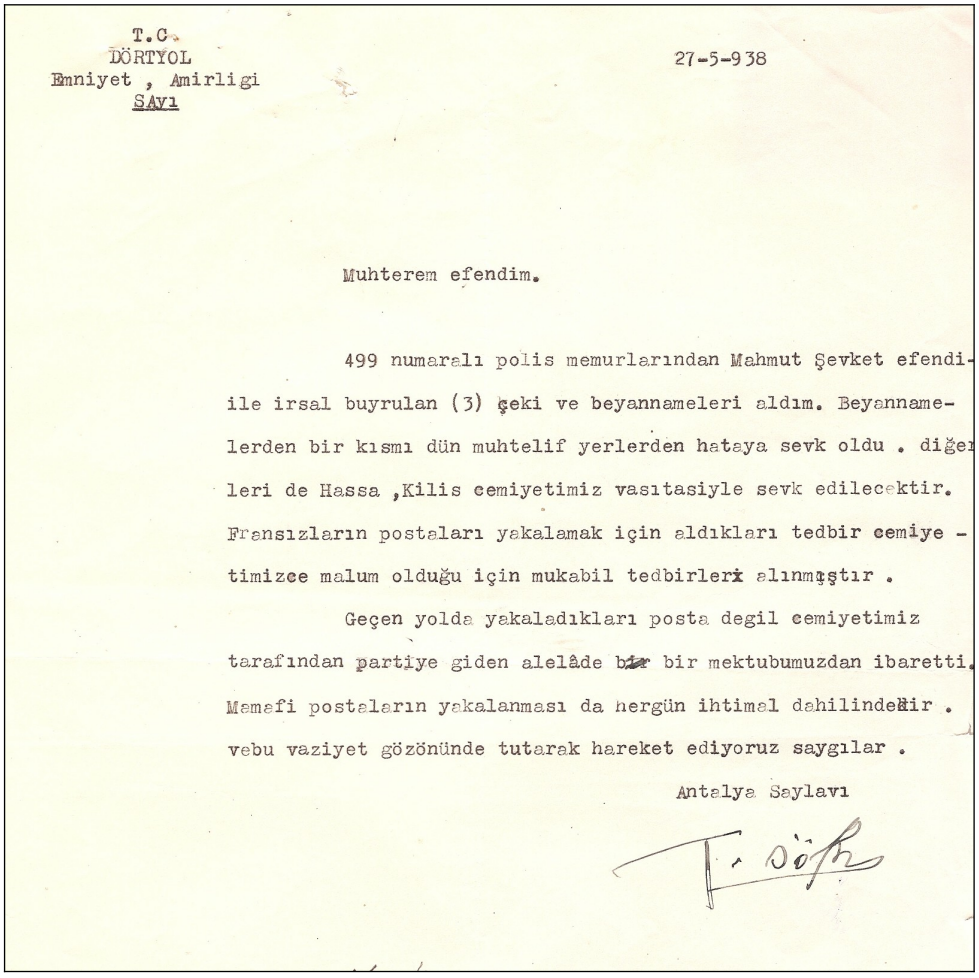
I3/8/I938

Tastik olunur.
I3/8/I938

Şofür

Fig. 13:

Receipt for mail transport between İskenderun and Payas.



T.C.
DÖRTYOL
Emniyet , Amirligi
Sayı

27-5-938

Muhterem efendim.

499 numaralı polis memurlarından Mahmut Şevket efendi-ile irsal buyrulan (3) çeki ve beyannameleri aldım. Beyanname-lerden bir kısmı dün muhtelif yerlerden hataya sevk oldu . diğer-leri de Hassa ,Kilis cemiyetimiz vasıtasiyle sevk edilecektir. Fransızların postaları yakalamak için aldıkları tedbir cemiye -timizce malum olduğu için mukabil tedbirler alınmıştır .

Geçen yolda yakaladıkları posta degil cemiyetimiz tarafından partiye giden alelâde bir bir mektubumuzdan ibaretti. Mamafi postaların yakalanması da hergün ihtimal dahilindedir . vebu vaziyet gözönünde tutarak hareket ediyoruz saygılar .

Antalya Saylavı

Fig. 14:

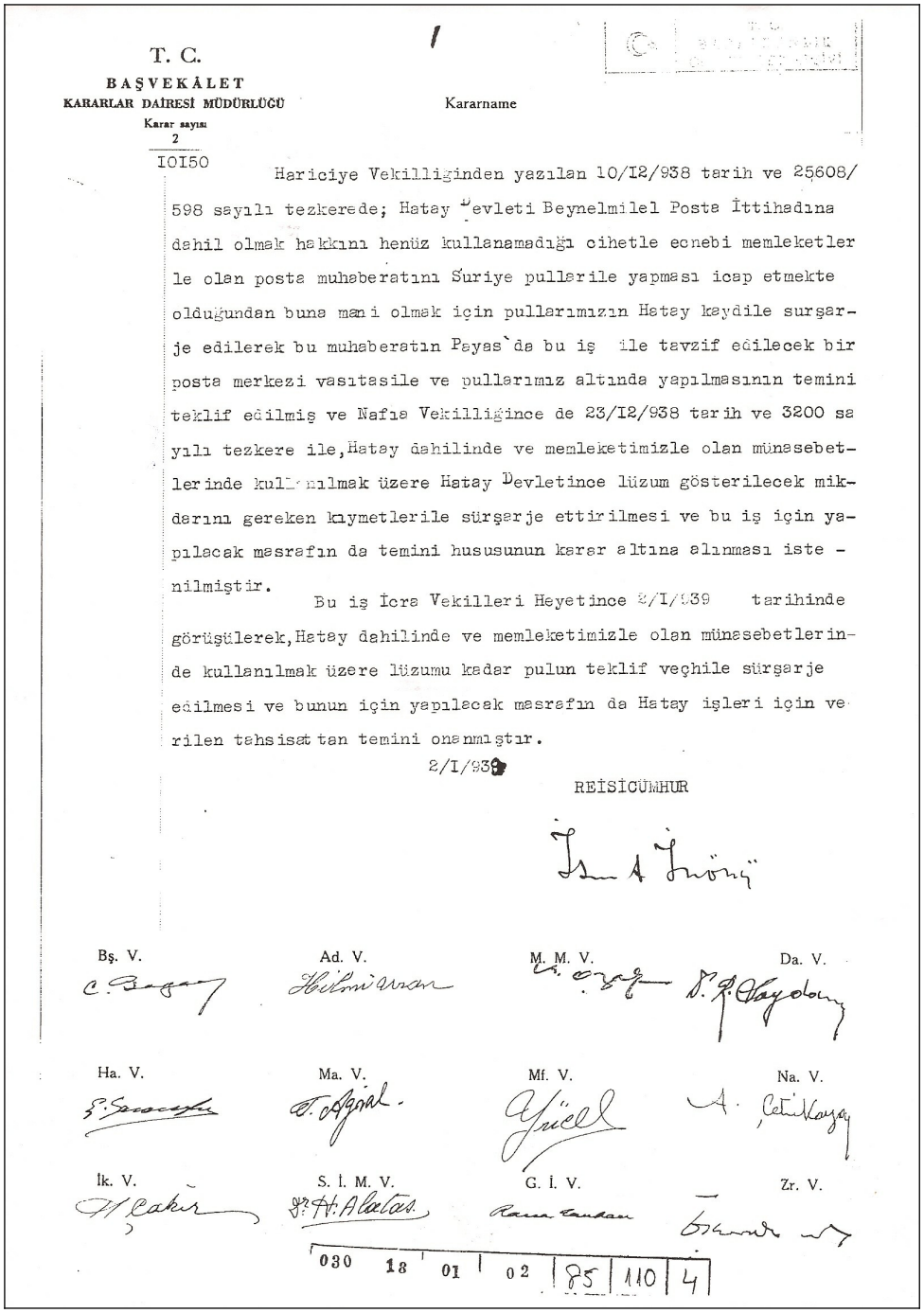
Letter from Tayfur Sökmen to Şükrü Sökmensüer. He reports that the French intercepted some letters.

On pages 69–71 of the book “Hatay devlet Reisi Tayfur Sökmen” (Hatay State President Tayfur Sökmen) by Mehmet Tekin, there is information that this mail traffic started in 1936 and the French were aware of the situation and complained about Tayfur Sökmen.

It is highly probable that after the creation of the Hatay State, postal control was taken over and there was no longer any need for such a secret courier service. Hatay’s President Tayfur Sökmen, in his speech to the Hatay parliament on 1st November 1938, states in the section on the Post and Telegraph Administration: “When we took over the Post and Telegraph Administration, measures were taken to eliminate the suspicion that incoming and outgoing mails were censored and today,

the communication of every individual has been provided in a safe and secure manner." This statement reinforces my view. In the same speech, Sökmen also stated that the telephone organisation managed by the French soldiers had been taken over and that the stamps with the "Sandjak d'Alexandrette" overprints were still in use, but that specific stamps belonging to the State of Hatay would soon be in circulation.

Although the courier service ended, the Payas Post route was soon needed again. A request was made to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the issuance of new stamps to replace the stamps with "Sandjak d'Alexandrette" overprints, and according to the original document in the Ankara Cumhuriyet Arşivi (Republic Archives in Ankara, *fig. 15*), this was deemed appropriate.



T. C.
BAŞVEKÂLET
KARARLAR DAİRESİ MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ
Karar sayısı
2
IOI50

Kararname

Hariciye Vekilliginden yazılan 10/I2/938 tarih ve 25608/598 sayılı tezkerede; Hatay Devleti Beynelmilel Posta İttihadına dahil olmak hakkını henüz kullanamadığı cihetle ecnebi memleketler le olan posta muhaberatını Suriye pullarile yapması icap etmekte olduğundan buna mani olmak için pullarımızın Hatay kaydile surşarje edilerek bu muhaberatın Payas'da bu iş ile tavzif edilecek bir posta merkezi vasıtasile ve pullarımız altında yapılmasının temini teklif edilmiş ve Nafıa Vekilliğince de 23/I2/938 tarih ve 3200 sayılı tezkere ile, Hatay dahilinde ve memleketimizle olan münasebetlerinde kullanılmak üzere Hatay Devletince lüzum gösterilecek mikdarını gereken kıymetlerile sürşarje ettirilmesi ve bu iş için yapılacak masrafın da temini hususunun karar altına alınması istenilmiştir.

Bu iş İcra Vekilleri Heyetince 2/I/939 tarihinde görüşülerek, Hatay dahilinde ve memleketimizle olan münasebetlerinde kullanılmak üzere lüzumu kadar pulun teklif veçhile sürşarje edilmesi ve bunun için yapılacak masrafın da Hatay işleri için verilen tahsisattan temini onanmıştır.

2/I/939

REİSİCÜMHUR

Bş. V. Ad. V. M. M. V. Da. V.
Ha. V. Ma. V. Mf. V. Na. V.
İk. V. S. İ. M. V. G. İ. V. Zr. V.

030 18 01 02 85 110 4

Fig. 15: Photocopy of the document in the Ankara Republic Archives. The decision was taken on 2nd January 1939. On 13th January, the stamps arrived in Hatay.



Fig. 16: The complete series with the overprint "HATAY DEVLETİ" (State of Hatay) on Turkish Atatürk stamps was sent *poste restante* to Beylan on 25.01.1939, the day the stamps were issued. The *poste restante* fee was paid at Beylan with the tax stamps of the series.
The postmarks used belong to the Syrian administration.

The stamps were put into circulation in 1939 (*fig. 16*). Since these stamps could not be registered with the UPU, they were only valid for postage within the borders of the State of Hatay as well as in

the direction of the Republic of Turkey. In other words, the stamps with the "Sandjak d'Alexandrette" overprints supplied from Syria would continue to be used for mail from Hatay to other parts of the world. The Syrian government took advantage of this situation and ended the supply of stamps.

Let us follow the memories of Abdurrahman Melek, Prime Minister of Hatay:[1]

> *[...] After this issue was closed,[2] the issue of postage stamps arose: There were no postage stamps available in Hatay. The Syrian government stopped sending stamps to Hatay. One day, when we were informed by the Hatay postal administration that there were no stamps left in the post offices, we sent the accumulated letters to Payas at night. There, Turkish stamps were affixed to the letters and they were handed over to the Turkish post office, thus our postal connection was not interrupted.*
>
> *We thought of having Hatay postage stamps made, but for this, it was necessary to register the postal stamps of the Hatay state with the Universal Postal Union office in Switzerland. Since the League of Nations statute had no provision for external representation, the Hatay government could not apply directly to the International Bureau; we thought it appropriate to apply through the French government. In a very short period of time, the French government registered the Hatay postal administration and the International Hatay post office was established. We, too, entered the international postal community by issuing Hatay stamps.*

I only found very few covers from this period. The oldest item recorded was mailed from İskenderun to Beirut on 6th April 1939, sent by the "Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and its Vicinity" (*fig. 17*). An envelope dated 30th April and another cover, apparently with Child Social Welfare Institution Stamps, which were used as obligatory tax according to the Constitutions of Hatay and the postal tariff of the Turkish Republic on holidays. Normally these stamps should have been used on 23rd and 24th April 1958; apparently, the stamps were affixed in Hatay but arrived at the Payas post office only on 30th April (fig. 18).

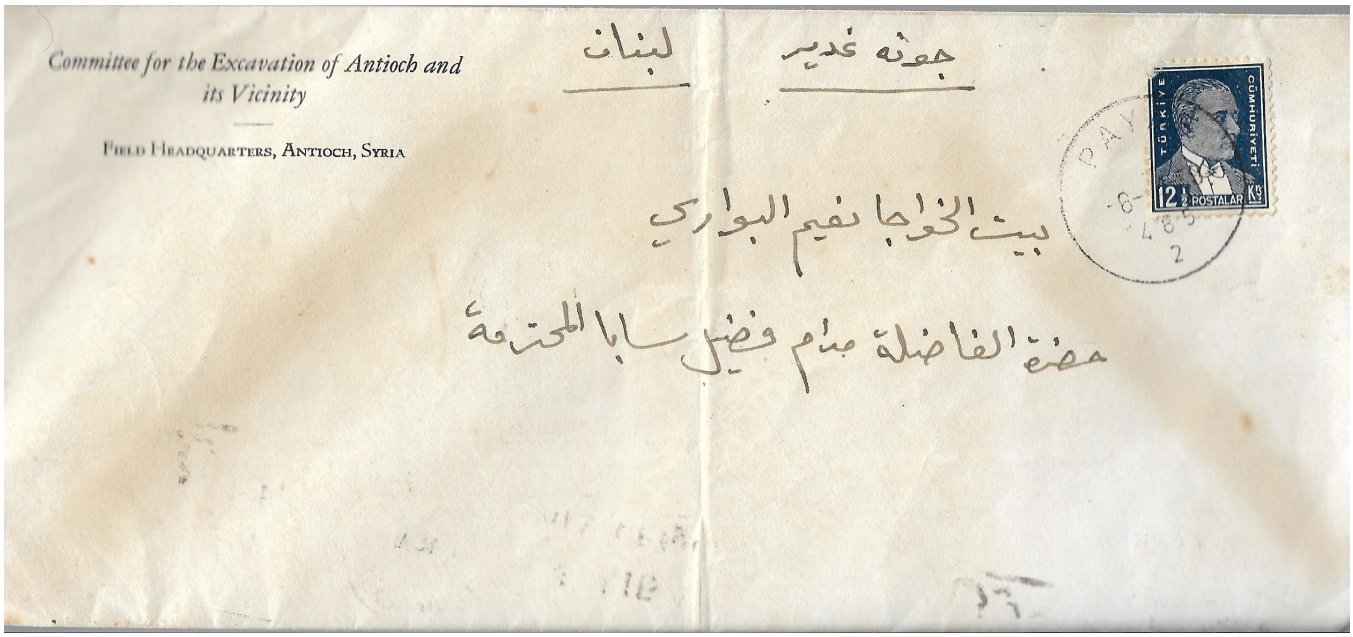


Fig. 17: Cover sent via Payas with 12½ kuruş franking. While Beirut was considered inland during the Sandjak period, the international tariff was applied in this period. It was sent by "Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and its Vicinity" from İskenderun to Beirut on 6.04.1939 and reached its destination on 10.04.1939.

1 Quote from: Melek, Abdurrahman: H*atay Nasıl Kurtuldu*. İstanbul: Cumhuriyet, 1999. 153 p. Online: https://issuu.com/toluhan/docs/abdurrahman_melek_-_hatay_nas_l_kur.

2 Refers to the administration of justice in the previous chapter *(editor)*.



Fig. 18: Due to the shortage of stamps in Hatay, sent with 12½ kuruş Turkish stamps via Payas (international tariff). It originated from İskenderun and was sent to Beirut on 30.04.1939. The letter reached its recipient on 3.06.1936. 2×20 kuruş Obligatory Tax stamps for the "Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu" (Child Protection Agency) overprinted "P.Y.S." (Posta Yardım Sandığı, Postal Aid Fund).
The sender was the "Maison Emile Makzumé", one of the major merchants of Hatay.

As we do not know how many days this shortage lasted, I ask collectors to check all their stocks and let me know if there are any other such envelopes. The ones we came across are dating from April and May 1939.

As stated by the Prime Minister, the UPU registered the state of Hatay upon the application of France. From May 1939 onwards, there are letters sent abroad with stamps overprinted "HATAY DEVLETİ" (State of Hatay) (*fig. 19*).

The latest date for use of the Payas connection is a registered cover sent from İskenderun to Ohio (USA) on 21st July 1939, arriving on 7th August 1939. Stamps of the State of Hatay were affixed to the envelope, but why a Turkish stamp for 30 k was added in Payas and why this route was used at all is another question. Although the UPU accepted the stamps of the State of Hatay, there may still have been a problem with registered letters (*fig. 21*).

On 30th June 1939, the problem was partly ended with the Turkish Parliament's decision to annex the Hatay State to Turkey. The already ordered 17 stamps with inscription "HATAY DEVLETİ POSTALARI" (State of Hatay Post) were printed at the İstanbul stamp printer and went to the counters on 11th July 1939. They remained in circulation for only 11 days (*fig. 20*).

The entire remaining stock of these stamps was overprinted on 22nd July 1939 to commemorate the annexation. These stamps remained in circulation for one day only (*fig. 22*).



Fig. 19: Syrian postal stationery envelope bearing Turkish stamps with and without overprint of the State of Hatay, mailed from İskenderun to Beirut on 5.05.1939, arriving on 6.05.1939.



Fig. 20: Postcard sent from Antakya to Ankara via Adana on 12.07.1939. Franking: 2×1.5 k stamps of the State of Hatay. One of the few known genuine postal items.



Fig. 21: Registered letter sent from İskenderun to Ohio via Payas on 21.07.1939. Although stamps of Hatay State were affixed, three Turkish 10 k stamps were added the for International rate and registration, cancelled with the Payas postmark. The registration label belongs to the State of Hatay. This is only known cover to have genuinely passed through the post.

The postal history of the Hatay State is a very extensive and interesting subject in itself. I wrote about the Payas Post, which is a part of the postal history that has not been well known so far, for the first time in the *Türk Filateli Akademisi 2019 Yıllığı* (Turkish Philatelic Academy 2019 Yearbook). I am publishing here a revised and extended version. If anyone with additional information, documents or postal material on this subject contacts me at studiotasarim@gmail.com, maybe we can improve it even further.



Fig. 22: A commemorative envelope mailed with stamps of the Hatay Annexation series, bearing also some Alexandrette overprinted Syrian stamps, and Hatay State overprinted Turkish Ataturk portrait stamps. These stamps were valid for all postal services. According to the Pulhan catalogue, the stamps with the annexation overprint were put into circulation on 22.07.1939.
This envelope is postmarked 17.07.1939 in Kessab. Kessab, an Armenian town, was the only part of the Sandjak territory ceded to Syria during the annexation. Maybe the stamps arrived at the post office on 17.07.1939 and were used as a last souvenir without waiting for the 22.07.1939, or maybe the postmark was not correctly set on 22.07.1939; we do not know.

References

- Collections and personal archives of the author.
- Akan, Fırat: Collection “Hatay Antiyeleri ve posta formları” (Hatay Stationery and Postal Forms) [exhibit]
- Akan family archive and collection
- Kuran, Timur: Hatay Stationery and Documents
- Melek, Şükrü Cemil: Hatay collection [exhibit] and personal archive.

Further Reading

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Hotel Post in Jordan

by Bernd-Dieter Buscke (AIJP)

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While the numerous hotel postmarks issued by the Kingdom of Egypt are a separate collecting area that is cultivated by many enthusiasts, similar collections for Jordan are virtually unknown and – to the author's knowledge – have not yet been dealt with in philatelic literature. In the following, the Jordanian hotel postmarks so far known to the author are catalogued with usage data and corresponding covers are shown.

The Egyptian hotel postmarks all bear the name of the hotel in the postmark, whereas in Jordan this is only the case for two hotels in Amman (Hotel Al-Urdon and Jordan Intercontinental). The former was incorporated into the Jordan Intercontinental in the course of the 1970s. It is not yet possible to assign the cancels with the collective designation “Jordan Hotel” to individual hotels.

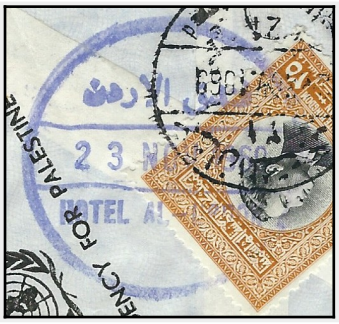
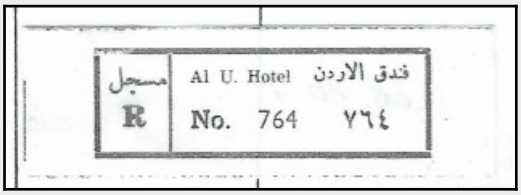
The metal cancels nos. 3/03 and 3/04 differ in diameter; they were used without exception and without any distinguishing features in several hotels at the same time. The illustrated cover with postmark no. 3/04 was used in the post office of the Tiche Hotel in Amman, where the author stayed in 1979.

Registration marks and labels of hotels are known in various forms, colours and with different inscriptions. They are also known with manuscript additions. Furthermore, several “Air Mail” cachets from various hotels are known, as well as an advertising cachet of the Shepherd Hotel in Jerusalem (no. 5/01) and a machine cancel with a hotel inscription.



Fig. A1: The Philadelphia Hotel in Amman.

The following list of postmarks is a first attempt to provide an overview of the various Jordanian hotel postmarks and registration labels. *Please contact the editor for any additions or corrections.*

1. Hotel Al-Urdon, Amman		
	**1/01** فندق الاردن *[funduq al-urdun]* HOTEL AL-URDON 20.09.1965	
	**1/02** فندق الاردن *[funduq al-urdun]* HOTEL AL-URDON 19.10.1968 13.10.1970	
	**1/03** فندق الاردن *[funduq al-urdun]* JORDAN HOTEL R – No. 23.11.1969	Registration label
	**1/04** فندق الاردن *[funduq al-urdun]* AL U. Hotel R – No. 28.10.1975	Registration label

2. Jordan Intercontinental, Amman



2/01

فندق الاردن انتركونتيننتال *[funduq al-urdun intarkuntinintal]*
JORDAN INTERCONTIN-ENTAL / Amman
14.07.1967
11.12.1971

Diameter: 38.5 mm



2/02

?
JORDAN INTERCONTI-NENTAL POST OFFICE / AMMAN
17.02.1972
08.02.1973



2/03

فندق الاردن انتركونتيننتال *[funduq al-urdun intarkuntinintal]*
JORDAN INTERCONTIN-ENTAL / Amman
29.12.1972

Diameter: 40.5 mm

3. Jordan Hotel, Amman



3/01

مكتب بريد / فندق الاردن / عمان
[maktub barīd / funduq al-urdun / Amman]
Jordan Hotel Post Office / Amman
21.04.1973
??.??.1975



3/02

?
Jordan Hotel
??.06.1984

	**3/03** مكتب بريد / فندق الأردن *[funduq al-ʿurdun / maktub barīd]* JORDAN HOTEL / P.O 28.10.1975	Diameter: 35 mm
	**3/04** مكتب بريد / فندق الأردن *[funduq al-ʿurdun / maktub barīd]* JORDAN HOTEL / P.O 26.03.1975 20.06.1980	Diameter: 33.5 mm Detected at two hotels.[1]
	**3/05** فندق الأردن *[funduq al-ʿurdun]* JORDAN HOTEL 22.11.1980 04.04.1985	
	**3/06** مكتب بريد / فندق الاردن *[maktub barīd / funduq al-urdun]* Jordan Hotel 30.07.1984	
	**3/07** مكتب بريد / فندق الاردن *[maktub barīd / funduq al-urdun]* *JORDAN HOTEL* 20.02.1988 16.08.1989	

1 According to *figs. 12 and 13*, the postmark type was used at the Hotel Intercontinental in November 1976 and at the Hotel Tiche in March 1979.



3/08

مكتب بريد / فندق الاردن *[maktub barīd / funduq al-urdun]*
JORDAN HOTEL / Post Office
13.01.1990



3/09

مكتب بريد / فندق الاردن *[maktub barīd / funduq al-urdun]*
JORDAN HOTEL / P.O.
19.09.1995

These two postmarks (3/09 and 3/10) were struck in the same hotel, on the same day, with different colours on one cover (*fig. 16*).



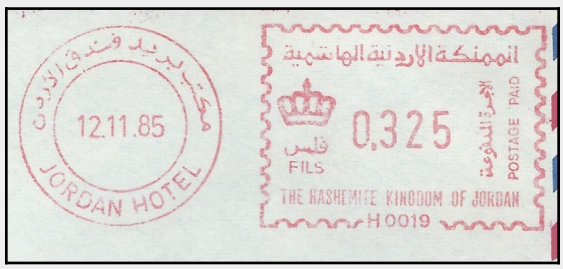
3/10

مكتب بريد / فندق الاردن *[maktub barīd / funduq al-urdun]*
JORDAN HOTEL
19.09.1995



3/11

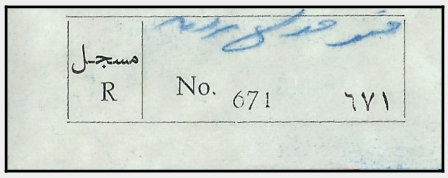
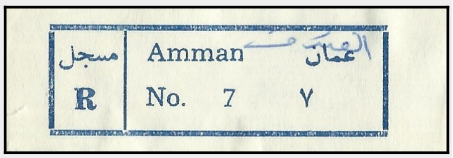
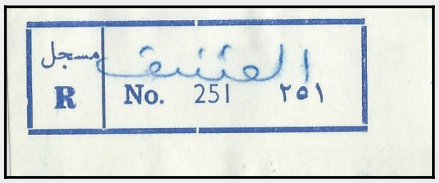
مكتب بريد فندق الأردن *[maktub barīd funduq al-ʿurdun]*
JORDAN HOTEL P.O.
19.04.2000



3/12

مكتب بريد فندق الأردن *[maktub barīd funduq al-ʿurdun]*
JORDAN HOTEL
12.11.1985
13.01.1990

Franking meter H0019

	**3/13** ? R – No. 03.03.1976 27.03.1979	Plain registration label with manuscript completion
	**3/14** عمان / ? R – Amman – No. 02.11.1978	'Amman' registration label with manuscript amendment
	**3/15** فندق الاردن *[funduq al-urdun]* R – Jordan Hotel – No. 17.03.1981	Registration label
	**3/16** الفندق *[al-funduq]* R – No. 12.11.1985	Plain registration label with manuscript completion
	**3/17** الاردن / مكتب بريد / الفندق *[al-urdun / maktub barīd / al-funduq]* R – Jordan – No. 16.08.1989 13.01.1990	'Jordan' registration label with manuscript amendment
	**3/18** الاردن / مكتب بريد / الفندق *[al-urdun / maktub barīd / al-funduq]* – مكتب بريد فندق الاردن *[maktub barīd funduq al-urdun]* R – Jordan – No. JORDAN HOTEL P.O. 19.09.1995	'Amman' registration label with amendment by cachet

4. Postally used Hotel Cachets		
	**4/01** AIR MAIL / THE AMBASSADOR / JERUSALEM • JORDAN 10.02.1965	
	**4/02** Ambassador Hotel / Air Mail 20.05.19??	
	**4/03** ASTORIA HOTEL / P. O. B. 348 / Jerusalem – Jordan –	
	**4/04** BY AIR MAIL / visit CLEOPATRA HOTEL / P.O.B. 794, JERUS-ALEM, Jordan 03.04.19??	
	**4/05** AIR MAIL / Mount Scopus Hotel 18.03.1966	

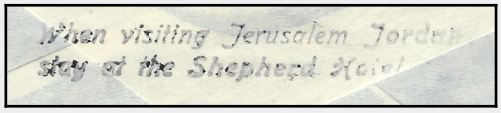
Hotel Advertising Cachet		
	**5/01** When visiting Jerusalem Jordan / stay at the Shepherd Hotel 13.08.1965	



Fig. 1: Air Mail Express letter from Amman to Hamburg, 1965. Postmark 1/01: Hotel Al-Urdon.



Fig. 2: Registered Air Mail letter from Amman to Berlin, 1969. Postmark 1/02: Hotel Al-Urdon.

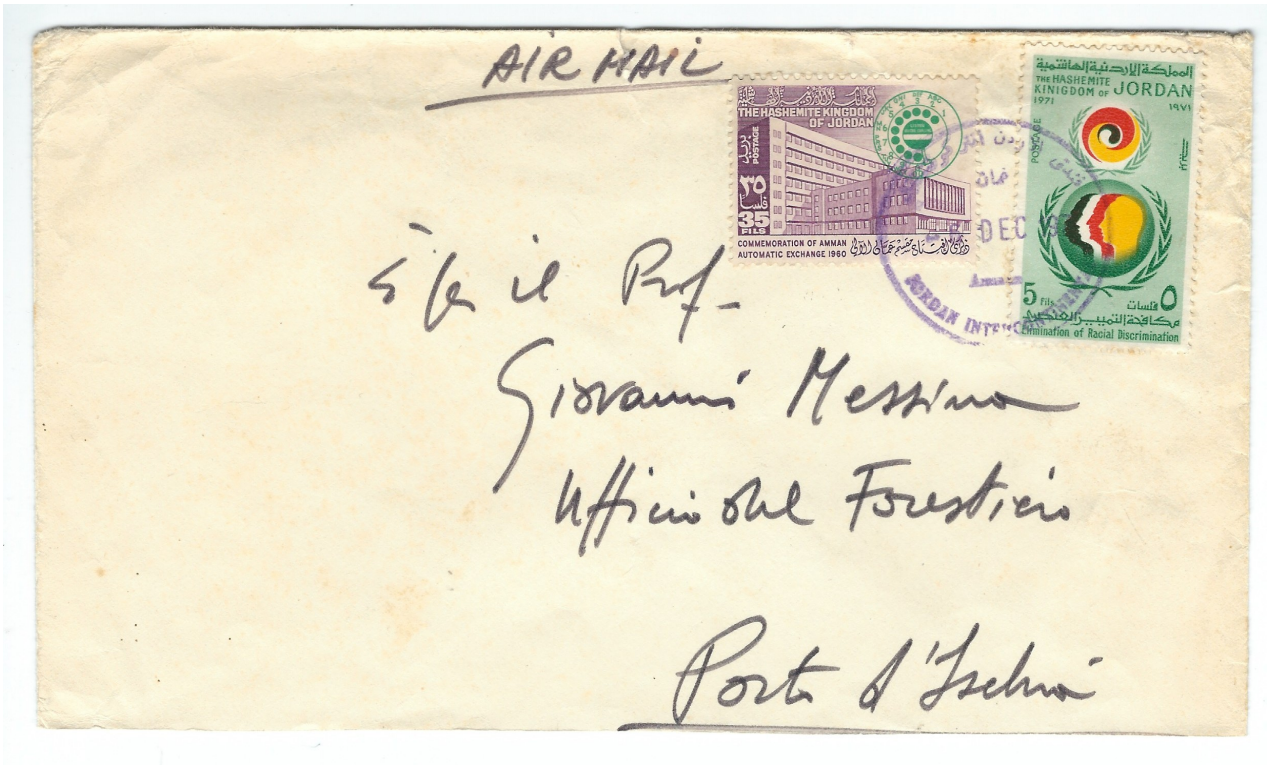


Fig. 3: Air Mail letter from Amman to Italy. Postmark 2/01: Jordan Intercontinental Amman.



Fig. 4: Air Mail letter (company stationery) from Amman to Hannover, 1969.
Postmark 2/01: Jordan Intercontinental Amman.



Fig. 5: Air Mail letter from Amman to Stuttgart, Germany, 1973.
Postmark 2/02: Jordan Intercontinental Post Office Amman.



Fig. 6: Air Mail letter from Amman to Germany, 1972.
Postmark 2/03: Jordan Intercontinental Amman.



Fig. 7: Air Mail letter from Amman to Great Britain, 1973,
on advertising envelope of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman
Postmark 3/01: Jordan Hotel Post Office / Amman.



Fig. 8: Air Mail letter from Amman to Frankfurt, 1975?
Postmark 3/01: Jordan Hotel Post Office / Amman.

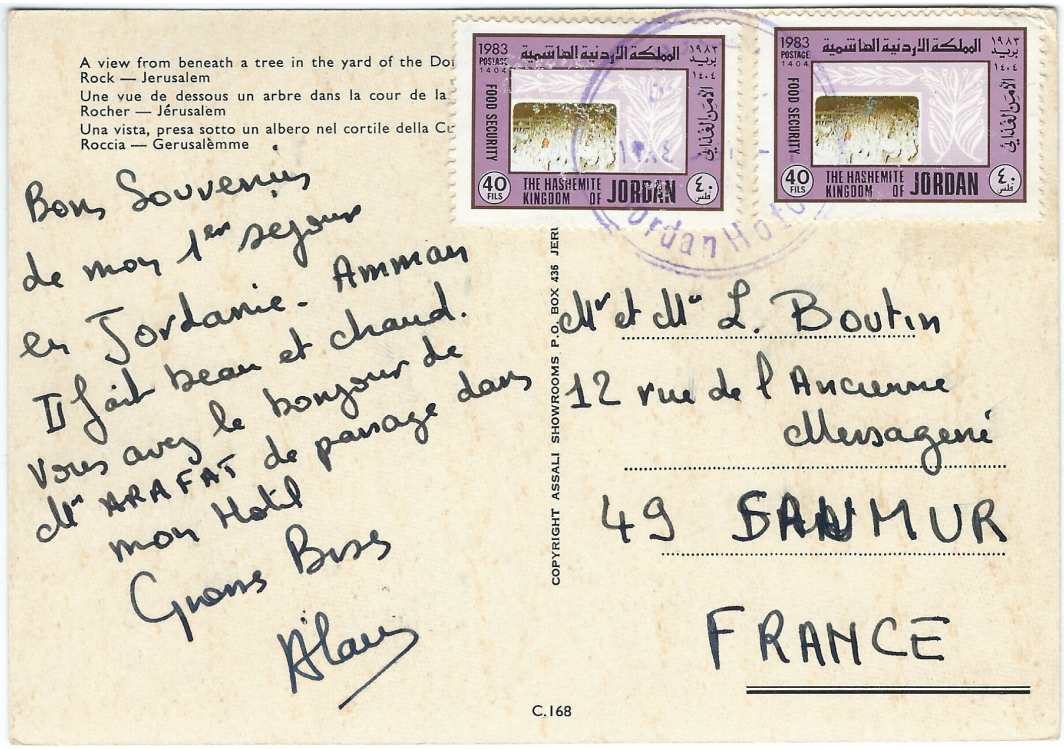


Fig. 9: Postcard from Amman to France, 1984.
Postmark 3/02: Jordan Hotel.



Fig. 10: Registered Air Mail letter from Amman to Vienna, 1975.
Postmark 3/03: Jordan Hotel P.O.



Fig. 11: Registered Air Mail letter from Amman to Cologne, 1976.
Postmark 3/04: Jordan Hotel P.O.



Fig. 12: Letter from Amman Germany, 1976.
Postmark 3/04: Jordan Hotel P.O. (Jordan Intercontinental).



Fig. 13: Air Mail letter from Amman to Mainz, Germany, 1979.
Postmark 3/04: Jordan Hotel P.O. Despatched at the Tiche-Hotel, Amman.



Fig. 14: Registered Air Mail letter from Amman to Germany, 1981.
Postmark 3/05: Jordan Hotel.





Figs. A2–A3: Two adverts from the 1965 Christmas edition of The Jerusalem Times.[2]

2 Source: *A special edition of "The Jerusalem Times" on Christmas, Jerusalem-Jordan, 1965*. In: The Palestinian Museum Digital Archive. Online: https://palarchive.org/index.php/Detail/objects/290309/lang/en_US.



Fig. 15: Air Mail letter from Amman to Germany, 1984.
Postmark 3/06: Jordan Hotel P.O.



Fig. 16: Registered Air Mail letter from Amman to the Pen Pal Agency IYS in Finland, 1995.
Postmark 3/10: Jordan Hotel. Adapted registration label 3/18. On reverse postmark 3/09.



Fig. 17: Air Mail letter from Amman to Luxor, 2000.
Postmark 3/11: Jordan Hotel P.O.



Fig. 18: Registered Air Mail letter from Amman to Germany, 1985
Postmark 3/12: Jordan Hotel meter mark (325 Fils).



Fig. 19: Air Mail letter from Jerusalem to Germany, 1965. Air Mail cachet 4/01: Ambassador Hotel.

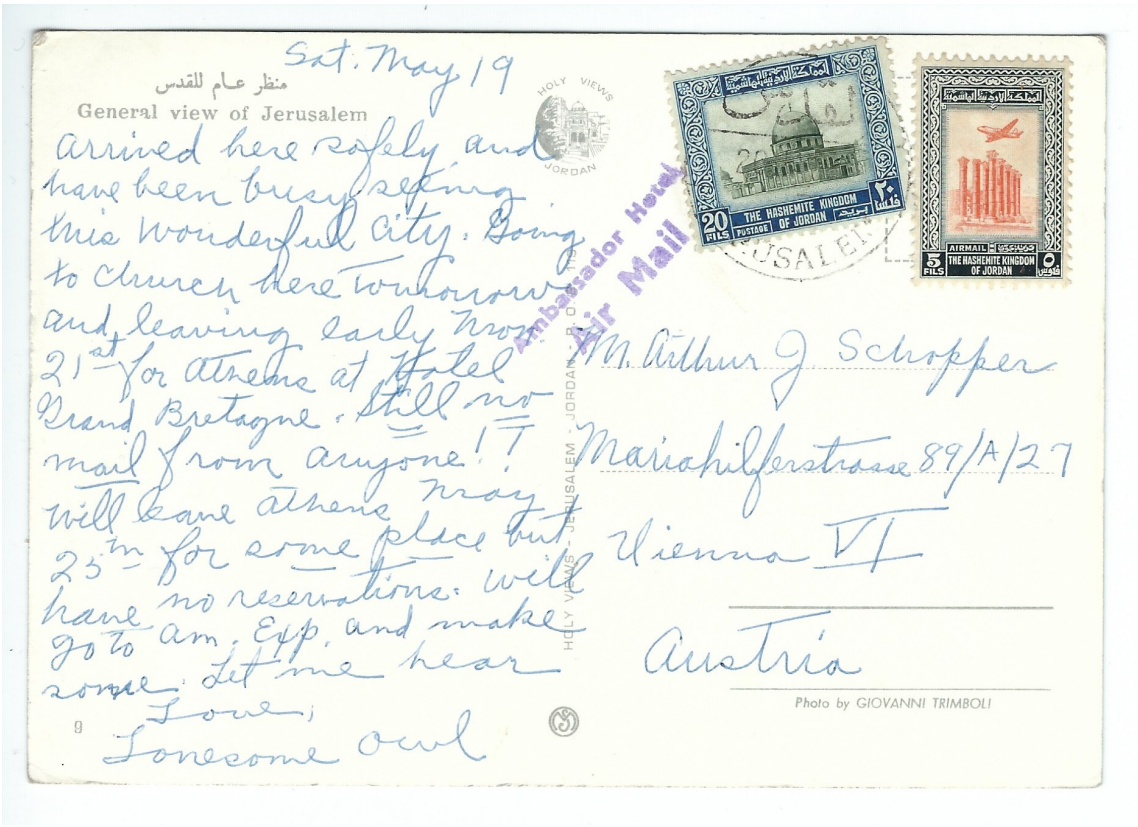


Fig. 20: Postcard from Jerusalem to Vienna. Air Mail cachet 4/02: Ambassador Hotel.

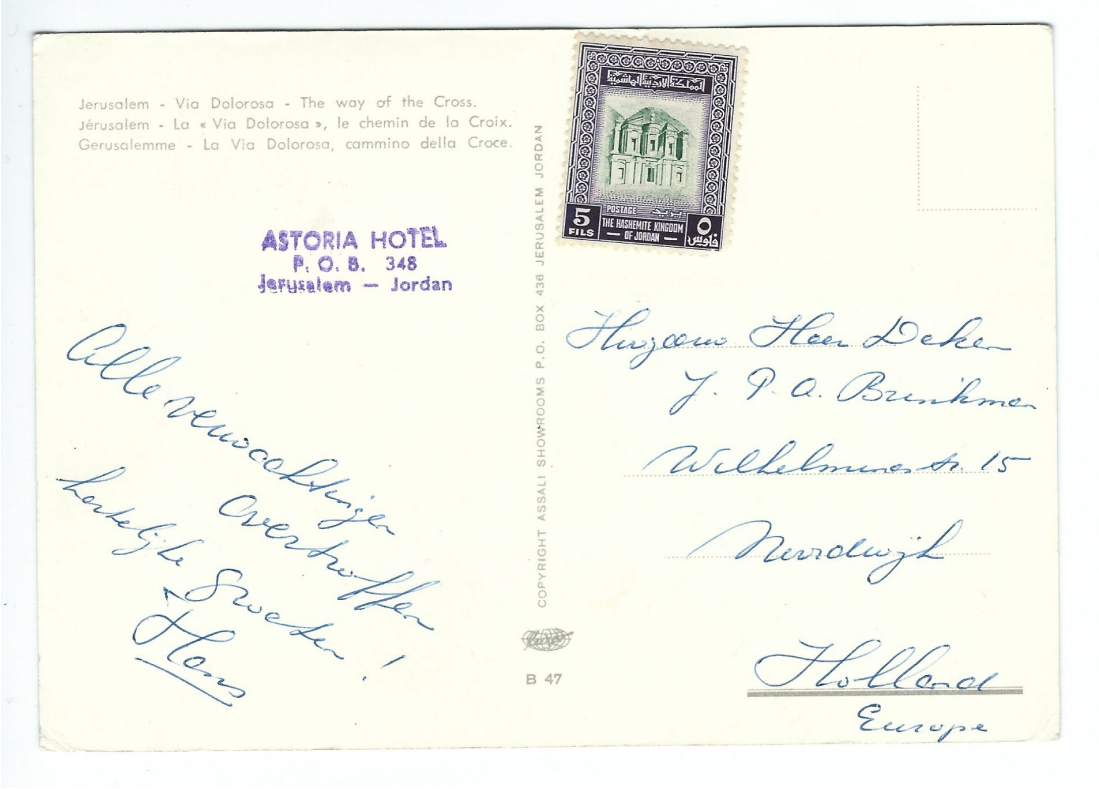


Fig. 21: Uncirculated postcard addressed to Holland. Hotel cachet 4/03: Astoria Hotel.

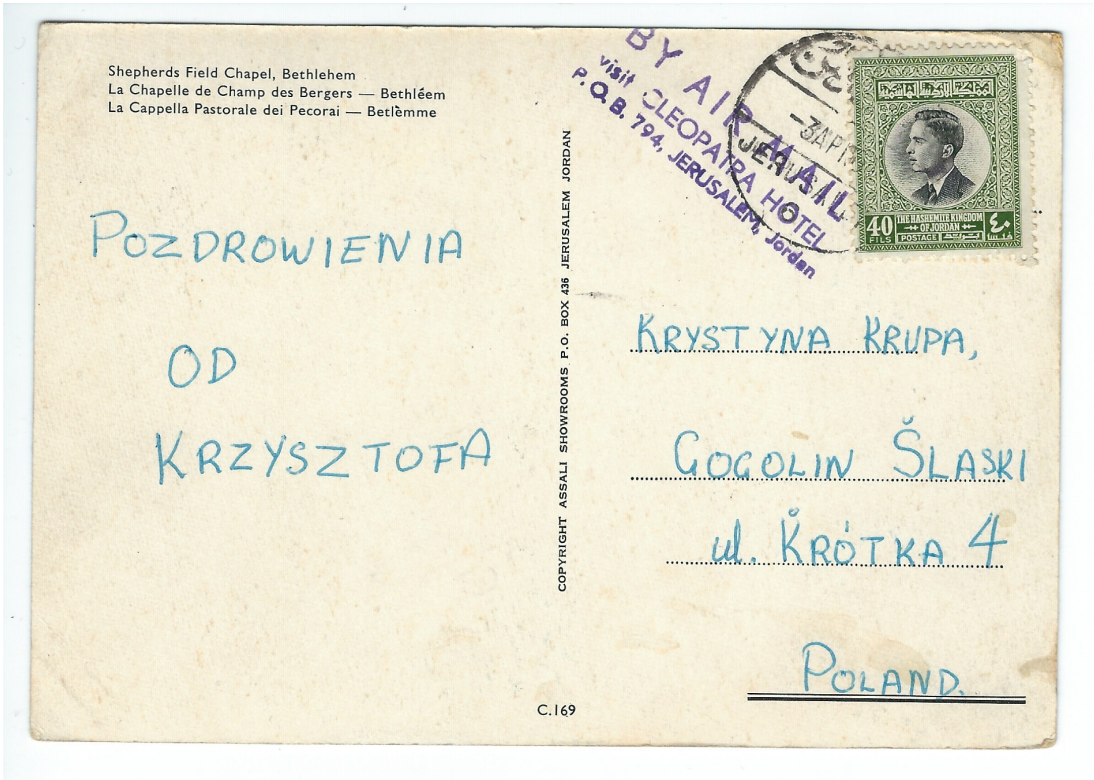


Fig. 22: Air Mail postcard from Jerusalem to Poland.
Air Mail cachet 4/04: Cleopatra Hotel.



Fig. 23: Air Mail postcard from Jerusalem to Schaffhausem Switzerland, 1966.
Mount Scopus Hotel, Jerusalem. Air Mail cachet 4/05.



Fig. 24: Air Mail letter to France, 1965.
Advertising imprint of Shepherd Hotel, Jerusalem;
on reverse advertising cachet 5/01:
*„When visiting Jerusalem Jordan /
stay at the Shepherd Hotel“*

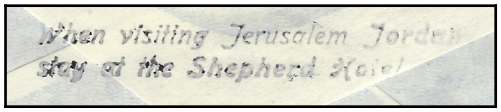




Fig. A4: The Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in Amman.

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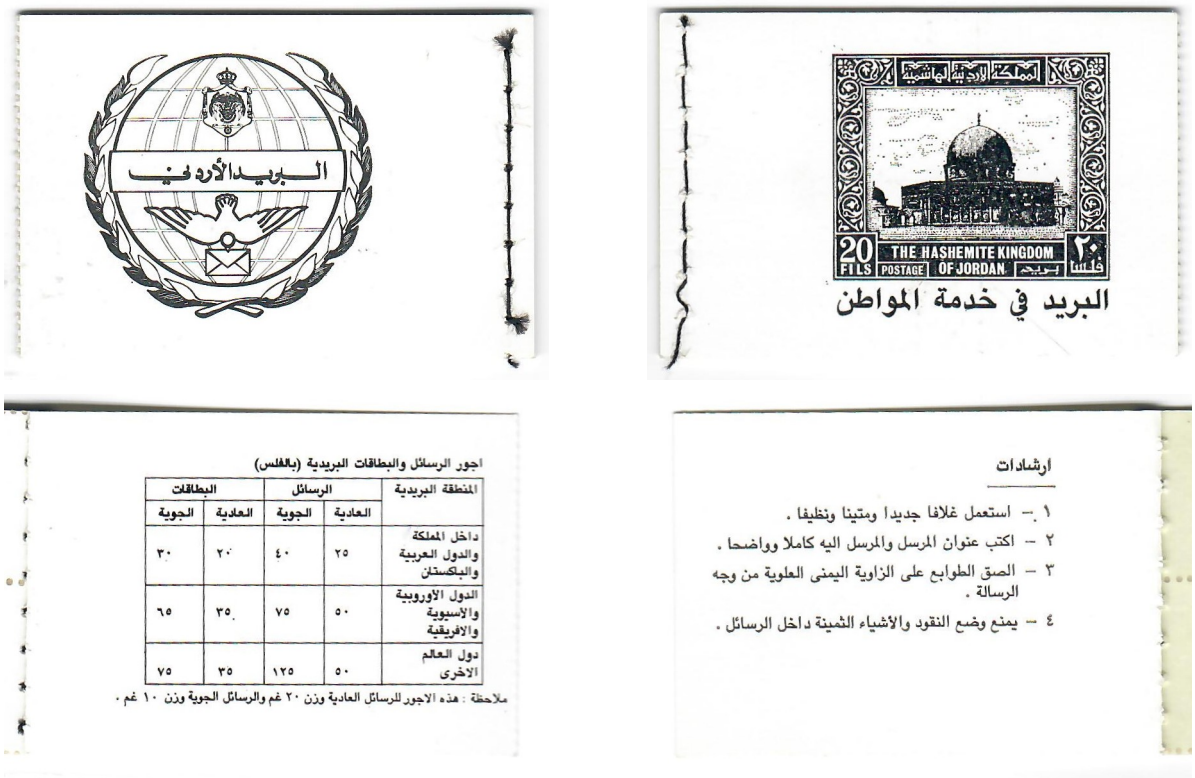
The Jordan Vending Machine Stamp Booklet

by Avo Kaplanian

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On the 16th December 1980 Jordan issued its first stamp booklet to be used in special vending machines at the main post office of Amman. Although some other booklets were issued later, such as the "Endangered Species" and "Tourism" (both in 2000), this first booklet with King Hussein's portrait was the only one to be used in automatic vending machines.

This booklet contains five panes of four stamps of each of the following denominations: 25, 40, 50, 75, and 125 fils (MiNr. A1127–C1127,[1] SG 1268–1272, *fig. 2*). The booklet measures 68×45 mm, has five transparent interleaving separating the panes and was stitched on the right side. The front shows the royal Jordanian emblem in a circle with a pigeon carrying a cover in its beak. The Arabic text in a bridge in the middle of the circle reads "البريد الأردني" (*al-barīd al-ʿurduni*, i.e. Jordan Mail). On the back we see an illustration of the 20 fils *Dome of the Rock* stamp (MiNr. 297 or 327, SG 426 or 453) with the phrase "البريد في خدمة المواطن" (the post/mail in service of the citizen). On the inside right hand cover is a tariff list for mailing letters of different weights to different destinations. The inside of the back cover shows a list of four instructions regarding the correct mailing of letters in general. As the stamp panes were vertically and horizontally guillotine-cut, the cut stamps show very visibly the cut perforations (*fig. 1*).



Figs. 1–1d: The front and back cover pages (printed in black & white) with their reverse sides.

1 Michel only lists three booklet stamps: 25 f (MiNr. A1127), 40 f (MiNr. B1127), and 50 f (MiNr. C1127) *(editor)*.

Usage on Cover

On the following pages I am showing these booklet stamps as they were used locally and internationally. When we look at the postmarks we see that almost all of them were applied in the different post offices of Amman. Very few carry the postmarks of other than Amman offices. My theory is that such booklets were bought in Amman but the letters carrying these stamps were mailed in other cities or towns.









Figs. 2 to 2d:

The five panes with four stamps each: 25, 40, 125, 75, and 50 fils.





Fig. 3: Registered cover mailed at the Jebel Amman post office on 25.03.1981 to Brighton, England, franked with a block-of-four of the 50 fils booklet stamps.
See the right hand imperforate guillotined side.



Fig. 4: Registered entire mailed in Amman post office on 26.09.1981 to Scarborough, Canada, franked with two horizontal pairs of 125 fils and a pair of 50 fils making the correct tariff of 600 fils.
All stamps are booklet stamps.



Fig. 5: An air letter mailed in Amman general post office on 21.[?].1986 to Amsterdam. In addition to the 60 fils printed stamp the letter is uprated by an additional three stamps making a total of 200 fils. The 40 fils stamp comes from the booklet.



Fig. 6: A colourful registered cover mailed in Amman to Washington, USA, franked with four blocks-of-four: two of the 50 fils value and one each of 25 fils and 125 fils making a total of 1,000 fils, i.e. one Jordanian Dinar. All stamps are from the booklet panes.



Fig. 7: A cover mailed by the British Embassy in Amman on 29.09.1981 to London, franked by three 40 fils and one 125 fils booklet stamps.



Fig. 8: Registered cover mailed in Amman on 18.10.1981 to Kassel, West Germany and franked by six 50 fils and one 25 fils stamp. All from the 1980 booklet. See the guillotined sides of the stamps.



Fig. 9: An unusual air letter with a printed 50 fils stamp, uprated with one stamp of 5 fils and one of 25 fils. The blue 25 fils stamp is a booklet stamp.



Fig. 10: Registered cover mailed at the Sports City post office in Amman to Brentford, Greater London, dated in Arabic to January 1982, franked by two 125 and three 25 fils booklet stamps.



Fig. 11: Registered cover posted in Irbid to Frankfurt, Germany on 3.03.1996 (a very late date) and franked by one 500 fils *Arch of Adrian* stamp plus two pairs of the 25 and 75 fils booklet stamps.

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Iraqi Occupation of Kuwait: A Postal History Timeline

by Dr. Mashael A. AlHajeri

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Kuwait–Iraq modern relations have always been marked with political sensitivity. The tension culminated in 1990 with the Iraqi occupation of the country. This is a postal history dateline, considered from 7th July 1990 until 30th July 1999: a philatelic approach that highlights the milestones through which this aggression manifested itself.

7.07.1990 On 7th July 1990, Kuwait issued its last pre-invasion issue, the "Lanner Falcon" definitive set was issued in three denominations: 50 Fils, 100 Fils, and 150 Fils (SG 1231–1233, MiNr 1230–1232). This issue had thus been in circulation for less than a month when the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait took place on 2nd August 1990.

The occupation authorities ran a postal service, operating from Safat PO, using Iraqi stamps and cancellers.

After the liberation of Kuwait on 26th February 1992, all Kuwait's pre-invasion postage stamps were declared obsolete by Kuwait Government and thus demonetised, fearing that stamps that have been stored in Post Office safes had been looted.

When it transpired that pre-invasion stamps were safely locked away in PO safes, many of these stamps were authorised for usage once again, and were thus placed back in sale on 8th January 1993, including the "Lanner Falcon" set.[1]



2.08.1990 Kuwait was invaded by Iraq.

2.08.1990 Closing date of Nuwaiseeb PO.[2]

2.08.1990 Closing date of Failaka PO.[3]

2.08.1990 After taking Kuwait over, Iraqi occupation authority directly assumed control of Kuwait's postal services. Few POs – GPO and Safat (and Fahaheel, according to some accounts) – were operational and furnished with Iraqi postage stamps and cancellers.

However, postal services in occupied Kuwait sort of ceased functioning following the UN-imposed sanctions on trade and communications with the occupiers and the occupied country. People were not buying Iraqi stamps because the sanctions had rendered them invalid for external use.[4]

1 Jamal, 1994, p. 345; Stanley Gibbons, 2005, pp. 203–204.
2 Al-Shakar, 2000, p. 12.
3 Al-Shakar, 2000, p. 12.
4 Jamal, 1994, pp. 98–103.

Recorded covers that saw actual postal usage during occupation period are therefore extremely scarce; less than a handful was recorded. The embargo was not lifted until Kuwait was liberated in 1991.

6.08.1990 The UK's Royal Mail suspended mail services from the UK to Iraq and Kuwait on 6th August 1990. However, no general advice was given to the public or displayed in Post Offices. Simply, a PO Circular was sent to postmasters who would be able to reject 'over the counter items,' but not items posted in post boxes.[5]

28.08.1990 The US Postal Service (USPS) officially suspended service to and from Iraq and occupied Kuwait. It attributed the suspension to a lack of transportation.[6]

9.09.1990 The earliest recorded registered letter from Kuwait under Iraqi occupation.

16.10.1990 Earliest known usage of boxed date-stamp "جمهورية العراق / مكتب بريد الكويت" (normally impressed in black).
Latest known usage: 19th October 1990.



25.12.1990 Earliest known usage of the 'KUWAIT POST OFFICE/IRAQ/REG' circular date-stamp which was used during the Iraqi occupation to Kuwait. **Rare.**

25.12.1990 Earliest known usage of a registration label to be used on a letter sent during the Iraqi occupation to Kuwait (sent to Sri Lanka). **Only recorded example; extremely Rare.**

January 1991 From its exile in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kuwaiti Government, through Kuwait's Postal Affairs Directorate, issued two non-denominated "FREE KUWAIT" labels the size of a normal definitive stamp; one depicts the Kuwaiti flag, the other shows Kuwait's coat of arms – "FREE KUWAIT" is inscribed at the bottom of each label.



5 million copies were printed in the Oriental Press in Bahrain and were freely distributed in the Gulf States, where they were released through post offices, and around the world. The purpose was to get people to affix these labels on their mail to promote the "FREE KUWAIT" issue. The labels were used extensively in the Gulf region and also on letters posted to foreign countries.[7]

First week of January 1991 Closure of Kuwaiti post offices administered by the Iraqi Occupation Authorities (this was because many Iraqi clerks left their posts and returned to Iraq out of fear of a military offensive by the International Coalition Forces).[8]

5 Chivers, 2004, p. 67.
6 *Mail and Iraqi-Occupied Kuwait,* 1991, p. 10; *Mail to Kuwait and Liberia*, 1991.
7 Jamal, 1994; Ahmad, 1991, p. 9.
8 Jamal, 1994, pp. 345.

After 26.02.1991 The International Red Cross Office in Kuwait operated a letter service between Iraqis residing in Kuwait (including Iraqi prisoners of war) and their families in Iraq.[9]

After 26.02.1991 Self-adhesive labels honouring Kuwait's POWs were issued for all post offices in Kuwait in the early 1990s after the liberation of Kuwait in 1991. All outgoing mail was supposed to have one of these labels attached to publicise the plight of Kuwaiti POWs in Iraqi hands (recently mass graves have been found in Iraq with the bodies of many of these people).



These labels have no franking value. In reality very few were used for the purpose intended., as the postal workers rarely attached them! Any covers with these upon them are therefore very scarce.[10]

21.04.1991 Earliest recorded post-war cover to Kuwait (a letter sent from UK to Kuwait; returned to sender by the Kuwait postal service).

27.04.1991 The Kuwait postal service was resumed. Safat PO was re-opened on this day.[11]

27.04.1991 Introduction of rubber single circle cancel inscribed "POSTAGE PAID KUWAIT,", used for a short time during the post-liberation period, when there were no stamps available for sale.

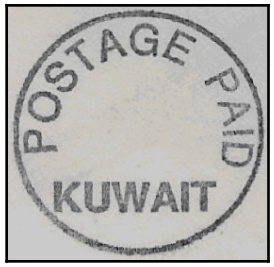
During the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait 1990/91, Kuwait's stock of postage stamps was stolen by Iraqi troops. After the liberation of Kuwait on 26 February 1991, the Kuwaiti Government invalidated these stamps.[12]

It is reported that these cancellers were used from 27th April 1991 to 21st May 1991.[13] The first post-liberation stamp set was released on 22nd May 1991.[14] These cancellers were used at the General Post Office (GPO) in Fahad Al-Salim Street. There are different accounts on the periods during which these markings were used.

Postal service was carried over with two different cancellations:[15]



Type I (Alshakar KAC01): small diameter – 50 Fils (in Arabic and English). Used to frank both local mail and that destined to Arab countries.



Type II (Alshakar KAC02): large diameter – 150 Fils (in English). Used to frank mail for rest of the world.

21.05.1991 Last day of use of rubber stamped single-ring cancellers inscribed "POSTAGE PAID KUWAIT"

9 Jamal, 1994, pp. 234–237.

10 During occupation, the Iraqis arrested thousands of unarmed Kuwaitis and third country residents of Kuwait. Most were released following liberation, but over 600 never returned, most of whom were civilians. The Iraqi Government repeatedly denied holding the missing Kuwaitis. The Kuwaiti Government posted a $1 million reward for information leading to the discovery of any of those missing. Subsequent to the Iraq War (2003), remains of these POWs were found in mass graves in different locations in Iraq.

11 Jamal, 1994, p. 355.

12 Mallalieu, 2002, p. 99.

13 Jamal, 1994, p. 355.

14 Jamal, 1994, pp. 355–356.

15 A large number of covers bearing these cancellations is 'trial mail', i.e. sent by the Kuwaiti Post from one local post office to another to study the mail traffic and efficacy of delivery. Thus, these covers never left Kuwait.

(Alshakar Types KAC01 and KAC02) used for a short time during the post-liberation period, when there were no stamps available for sale.[16] It is reported that this cancel was used for about two months only, until the first post-liberation stamp set was released on 22nd May 1991.[17]

21.05.1991 Re-introduction of meter franking.



Upon termination of the use of the two single-ring handstamps inscribed 'POSTAGE PAID KUWAIT' (Alshakar Types KAC01 and KAC02), meter franking was re-introduced (probably in Safat Post Office). An old franking meter that was used before the invasion was brought back to use during that time (Alshakar Type KMM19; this is an English Pitney Bowes meter machine, model 6300). Shown here on local cover.[18]

22.05.1991 First post-liberation stamp set was released.

8.06.1991 Suspension of US mail to Kuwait was partially lifted by the United States Postal Service (USPS) and letter class mail is now permitted (however, there were still no special services available for Kuwait). The mail suspension went into effect on 18th August 1990 due to the Iraqi invasion and the postal embargo of the occupation.[19]

12.12.1991 Mail suspension: Due to transportation problems, the United States Postal Service temporarily suspended all surface and international surface 'Air Lift' mail service to Kuwait at the request of Kuwait Postal Administration (however, the airmail and express mail services were not suspended).[20]

22.05.1991 First post-liberation stamp set was released.[21]

August 1992 Opening date of Sabah Alsalim (B) Post Office.[22]

8.01.1993 Kuwait postal authority resumed selling the pre-occupation stamps (including the "Lanner Falcon" set, which was released less than a month before the occupation), after declaring them obsolete subsequent to liberation in 1991.[23]

1.02.1993 Closing date of Nugra Post Office.[24]

18.02.1993 Opening date of Souk Al-Amir PO. The name was changed into Souk Al-Dakhly in February 1994.[25]

February 1994 Name of Souk Al-Amir PO was changed into Souk Al-Dakhly but the old registration labels continued in use until at least April 1995.[26]

April 1995 Latest known usage of Souk Al-Amir PO registration labels in Souk Al-Dakhly PO.[27]

16 Mallalieu, 2002, p. 99.
17 Jamal, 1994, p. 355.
18 Jamal, 1994, p. 357.
19 *Mail to Kuwait and Liberia*, 1991.
20 *Kuwait surface mail ...* 1991, p. 14.
21 Jamal, 1994, p. 355.
22 Al-Shakar, 2000, p. 12.
23 Jamal, 1994, p. 345; Stanley Gibbons, 2005, pp. 203–204; Hatton, 1993, p. 9.
24 Al-Shakar, 2000, p. 12.
25 Jones, T. E.: *Change of name*, 2004, p. 24.
26 Jones, T. E.: *Change of name*, 2004, p. 24.
27 Jones, T. E.: *Change of name*, 2004, p. 24.

28.05.1995 Last day of the free-franking mailing privilege for U.S. military personnel on duty in the Persian Gulf.[28]

9.08.1997 Opening date of Adan PO.[29]

28.02.1998 Opening date of Oyoon PO.[30]

1999 Closing date of Airport PO.[31]
However, the latest known usage of the Airport date-stamp is in August 2002.[32]

1999 Opening date of Qurain PO.[33]

1.05.1999 Opening date of Jabir Al-Ali PO.[34]

30.07.1999 Opening date of Dhahar PO.[35]

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Selected Covers



Fig. 10: The Lanner Falcon Issue Definitives (50 Fils): Nearer Invasion Usage (1990)

Registered Airmail cover from Kuwait to Frankfurt, Germany, franked with 6×30 Fils Seif Palace definitives, in addition to Lanner Falcon 50 Fils definitive issue (SG 1231), making 230 Fils. This cover is therefore underpaid, as the correct registration rate to non-Arab countries is 350 Fils. Cover is cancelled "12 JLY 90 KUWAIT NATIONAL AIRPORT-REGISTERED" oval date-stamp, and bears Airport registration label.

The cover represents an excellent example of late usage of Kuwait's last issue, nearer the Iraqi invasion which took place on 2nd August 1990.



Fig. 11: Mail to Occupied Kuwait – Returned to Sender (1990)

Airmail cover from Eaubonne, France (cancelled 8.08.1990), addressed to a guest interned at Hotel Meridien in Kuwait City under Iraqi occupation.

The French post office returned the letter to sender, with a computer-generated self adhesive endorsement slip affixed: "RELATIONS POSTALES PROVISOIRMENT INTEROMPUS POUR L'IRAQ ET LE KOWEIT / RETOUR A L'EXPEDITEUR".[36]

Eaubonne return address on reverse.

Cover sent during the first week of Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

36 Postal relations with Iraq and Kuwait provisionally interrupted / return to sender.



Fig. 12: Mail to Occupied Kuwait – Returned to Sender (1990)

Airmail cover from Bristol, England, addressed to Kuwait (cancelled "28 AUG 1990" machine slogan).

Bearing a boxed hand-stamp specifically made for the Gulf conflict; struck in black "SERVICE SUSPENDED / RETURN TO SENDER". This hand-stamp is said to have been used only in Bristol and to have had a very short life.

A Birmingham return address on reverse.

Cover sent during the first month of occupation.

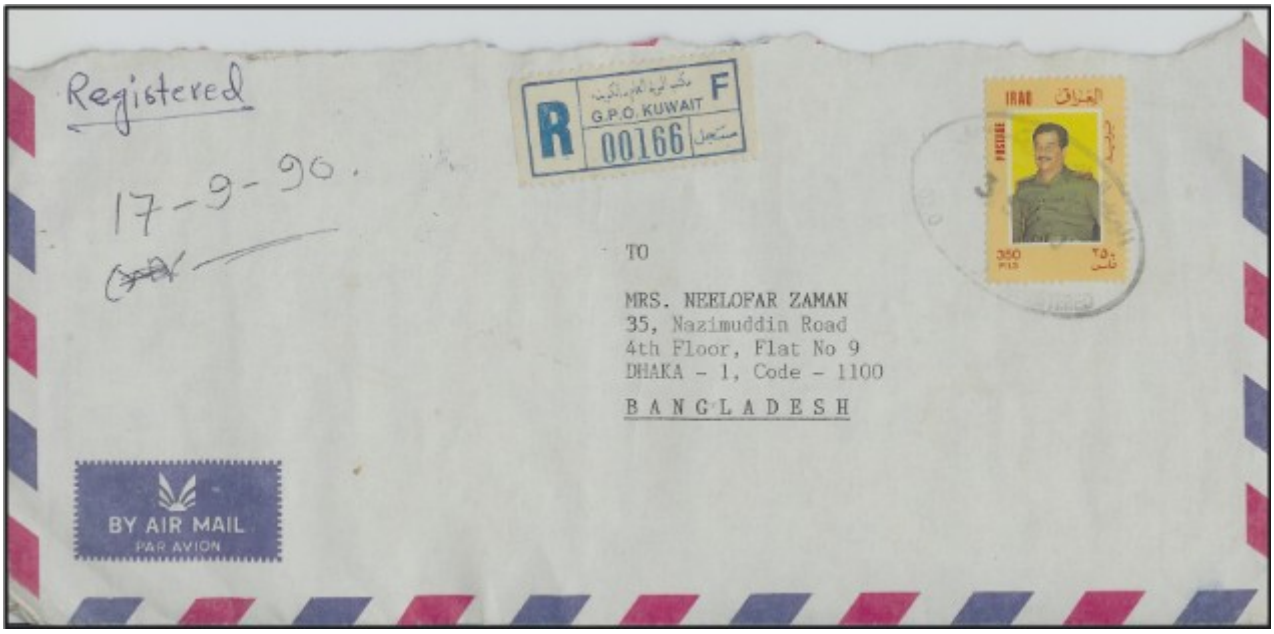


Fig. 13: Iraqi Takeover of Kuwait Postal Service (1990).

Registered cover sent by a Bengali expatriate living in occupied Kuwait to Dhaka, Bangladesh.

As Iraqis declared void all pre-August 1990 Kuwait stamps, Iraqi stamps were used to frank mail. This cover is franked with Saddam Hussein definitive stamp (350 Fils); pre-occupation registration fee maintained.

Cancelled "G.P.O. KUWAIT – REGISTERED / 3 SEP 1990§ (unrecorded; occupation authorities used this type despite being a pre-invasion canceller). GPO Registration label. Cover endorsed "Registered 17-9-1990". Back-stamped "REPUBLIC OF IRAQ / ? 1990 / KUWAIT POST OFFICE".

Note the "Kuwait / Iraq" return address. Bengali receiver mark of 17.09.1990, in addition to an indistinct Arabic postmark partly reading "المسجلات" (a Jordanian transit mark?).
Enclosed is a letter in Bengali describing life in Kuwait under occupation.



Clearer strike:
G.P.O. KUWAIT – REGISTERED
8 JLY 90



Fig. 14: Iraqi Takeover of Kuwait Postal Service (1990)

A philatelically-made cover, franked with an array of Iraqi stamps, cancelled “REPUBLIC OF IRAQ / 19 OCTOBER 1990 / KUWAIT POST OFFICE”. Arabic hand-stamp (administrative stamp; not meant for postal use, unrecorded). With a same date ‘SAFAT’ date-stamp on the side.

Despite its obviously ‘manufactured’ nature, this cover is nevertheless very important. Iraqi stamp issues that were put on sale in Kuwait post offices during occupation period was quite limited. It is therefore of utmost importance to know the stamps that were actually allocated for use in Kuwait by the occupying forces in order to validate authenticity of covers allegedly sent from Kuwait during that time. Large stocks of these stamps were left behind by the occupiers and were still in Kuwait long after liberation. Their fate is unknown.

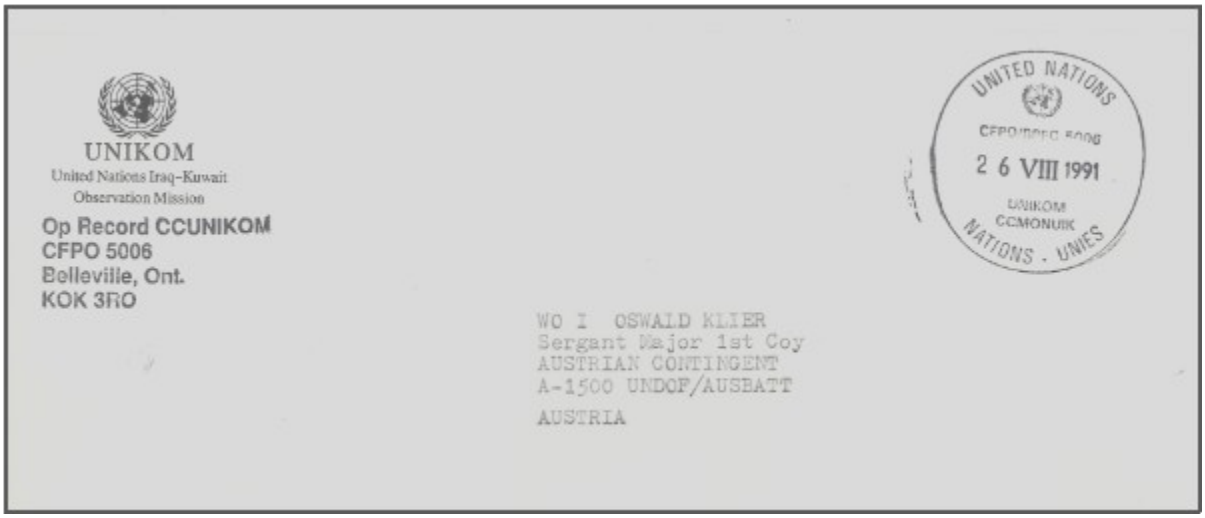


Fig. 15: UNIKOM Contingent Mail: Canadian Contingent – FPO / “On Active Service” Free Franking (1991)

Early UNIKOM stationery cover sent by a member of the Canadian Contingent from Kuwait to Austria. Free franking with Canadian FPO mark “UNITED NATIONS CFPO / BPFC 5006 / 26 VIII 1991 / UNIKOM CCMONUIK NATIONS UNIES” (large diameter; struck in black).[37]

The UN did not set up a military mail franking system for UNIKOM. Mail was generally conveyed via the Kuwait Post Office or through the UN. However, certain large-sized contingents, such as the Canadian one, had their own postal system with a military postal office. A very early example of UNIKOM's uncommon FPOs; dates back to the set up phase.

37 CFPO/BPFC: Canadian Forces Post Office (CFPO) / bureau de poste des Forces canadiennes (BPFC). A military post office operated in Belleville, Ontario, or outside Canada by the Canadian Forces Postal Service to provide postal facilities to personnel authorised to receive or mail Canadian Forces Mail.





Fig. 16: Iraqi Takeover of Kuwait Postal Service (1990)

Registered cover sent by an expatriate living in occupied Kuwait to Sri Lanka. Rate: 650 Fils.

Cancelled with 'KUWAIT PO / REG / IRAQ / 25 December 1990' bridged bilingual date-stamp with a General Post Office (GPO) Registration label.

Reverse shows an illegible Baghdad transit mark, in addition to Sri Lanka receiver marks.



Fig. 17: "Don't Forget Our POWs" Semi-Postal Labels.

Registered airmail cover from Safat, Kuwait, cancelled "29 JAN 1993" to High Wycombe, UK.

It is franked with a combination of postage stamps and FRAMA labels;[38] rate: 350 Fils, i.e. proper registration rate for non-Arab countries.

Cover bears a 'Don't Forget Our POWs' label affixed to it. Both FRAMA labels and the POWs labels have seen very limited use in Kuwait.





Fig. 18: Problematic Administration of Mail: Chaotic use of Cancellation Devices

The registered and express cover was sent from Kuwait (cancelled 'SAFAT 27 APR 1993') to Sharjah, UAE (received '8.5.1993'), with Dubai and AL Wahda transit marks.

The period subsequent to liberation witnessed incidents of chaotic use of cancellers. This example demonstrates liberal usage of different cancellers on the same cover.

Interestingly, two canceller types were used; large "SAFAT POST" registration date-stamp, and small "SAFAT" date-stamps with a shield in the centre (wrong month in date slug: February!).

38 The FRAMA machine was installed in the GPO from 17.11.1984 to 7.10.1985, when it was taken out of service. It was re-installed on 9.01.1989, and then removed again after a short while due to technical problems.





Alshakar Type KAC 04

Fig. 19: The Lanner Falcon makes a comeback

Registered Airmail cover from Ahmadi, Kuwait, cancelled “21 APR 1994” (Alshakar Type KAC 04) to Princeton, USA.

Franked with Lanner Falcon issue as re-used after liberation. Rate: 550 Fils, to make up the registration rate, being 350 Fils, in addition to the Express Delivery rate of 200 Fils). “AHMADI 1” registration label.

The Lanner Falcon stamps are seldom seen, let alone used in this quantity. Cover reported in: Mashael A. Alhajeri: *Kuwait 21st April 1994*, in: Arabian Gulf Postal History Quarterly, vol. 19, Autumn 2006, p. 14.

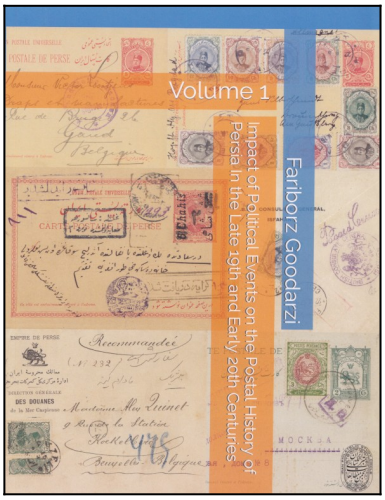
Soon after liberation, Kuwaiti authorities firstly invalidated all pre-invasion Kuwaiti stamp issues, including the Lanner Falcon stamps (SG 1231–1233), which were released a few weeks before Iraqi occupation, after declaring them obsolete subsequent to liberation in 1991. This measure was taken in fear that these stamps had been looted. It transpired they were safely locked away, since most Post Office safes were still intact.

In January 1993, Kuwait postal authorities resumed selling the pre-occupation stamps.

Goodarzi: Impact of Political Events on the Postal History of Persia

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Fariborz Goodarzi: Impact of political events on the postal history of Persia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

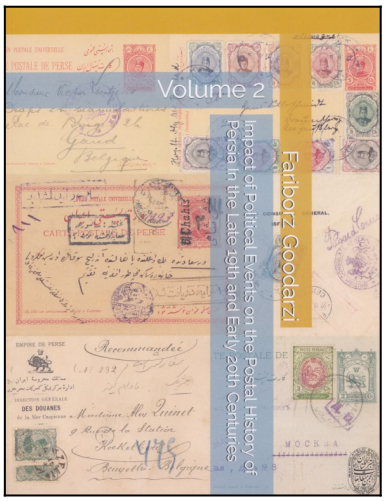
San Francisco, Ca.: Iran Philatelic Study Circle

Volume 1: 2023. 425 p. ISBN: 9798869610492 – ca. US-$ 85
Volume 2: 2024. 364 p. ISBN: 9798327586956 – ca. US-$ 85

Orders: e.g. Amazon, https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0CP71LQQX

Most of my book reviews recount the book's topics and contents, often tediously describing such chapter by chapter. Here we have two volumes of one book, stretching to over 700 pages with 18 chapters and over 100 sections and subsections. Both volumes contain summaries where Robert Jack, editor of the Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin, describes (on no less than twelve pages) each chapter's contents in detail. So what's left to do for me?

I'm not a collector of Iran myself, but the (postal) history of Iran and its neighbouring Arab countries have not just intermingled but also influenced each other. I became member Iran Philatelic Study Circle many years ago and reading their Bulletin gave me insight to topics and developments previously unknown to me.



Persia underwent a tumultuous history in the late 19th and early 20th century: weak rulers influenced by Russia and Britain, coups, civil wars, insurrections, one political crisis after another. Many of the chapters deal with the First World War, the occupations by the Russians, British, and Ottomans, and the war's aftermath. The second volume largely deals with rebellions and crises after WWI: Mazandaran, the 1921 coup, and ends with the takeover by Reza Khan, the later Reżā Šāh-e Pahlawī.

As a German interested in World War I I already knew about the allied Ottoman and German diplomatic and military activities, especially the expeditionary corps ("Sondermission P") commanded by Oskar (von) Niedermayer, Werner Otto von Hentig, and Wilhelm Waßmuß, with one group reaching Kabul to (unsuccessfully) involve the Afghan ruler, Amir Habibullah, to rise against British India. These episodes are dealt with in ch. 8, so this one the first I read. Godarzi gives a general account and shows some interesting covers. Nothing very spectacular of these activities, generally seen as a sideshow of the war. A critical word: involving a German speaker in the book's proofreading would have corrected the misspelling of many (if not most) German names and phrases.

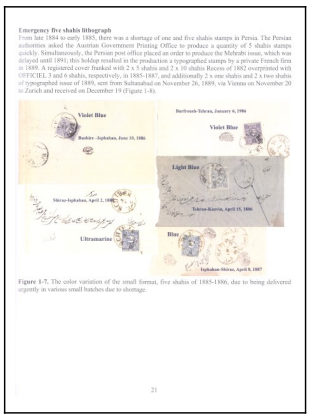
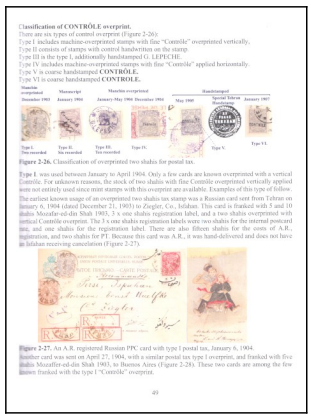
I heartily recommend both volumes. I think they act as a very good overview of Persia's postal

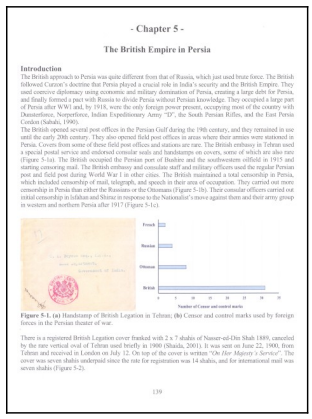
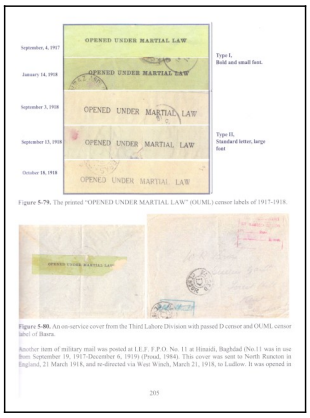
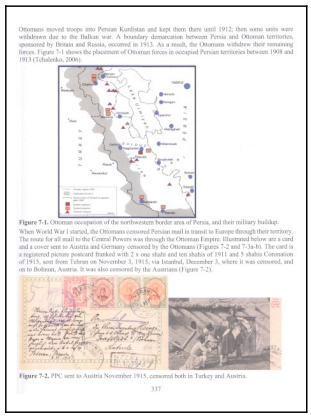
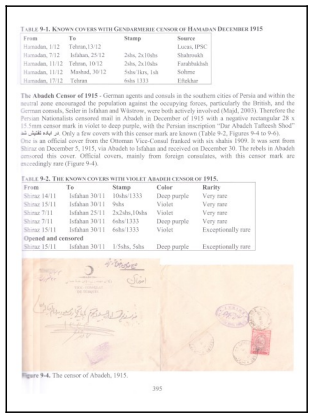
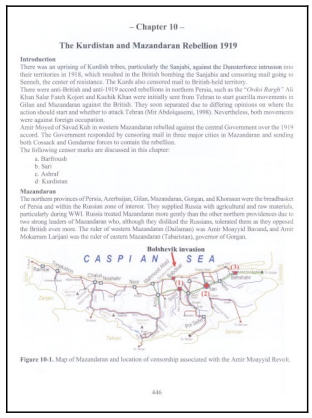
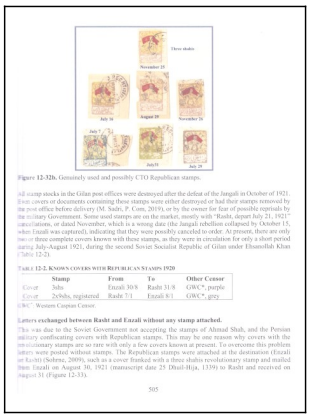
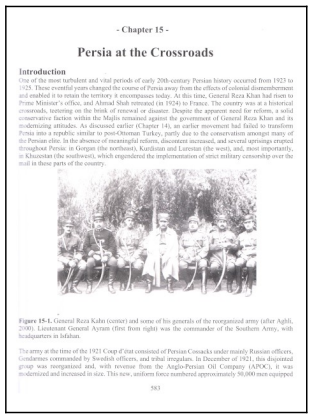
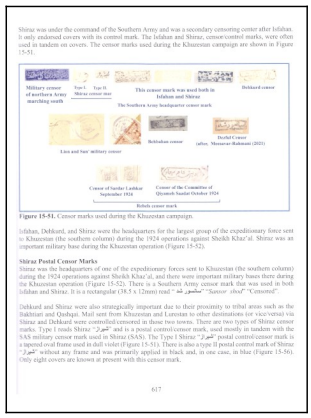
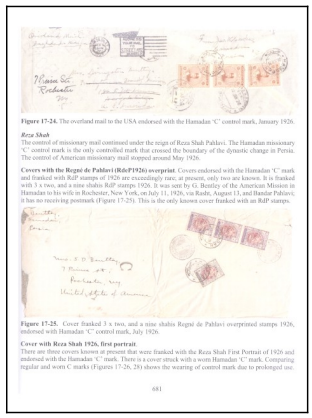
history, going beyond the issue of stamps and their manifold overprints recorded by general catalogues. How post was dealt with, the numerous rebellions, the civilian and military censorships, tell so much more about the history of Iran than dry catalogues. The quality of images is generally good, though some should have been shown larger (a general restriction of printed books).

Bibliographic Record

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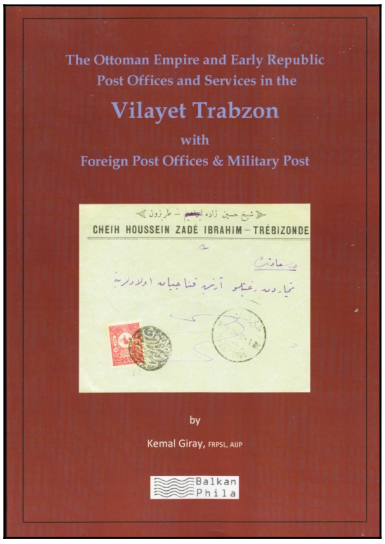
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reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Kemal Giray: The Ottoman Empire and Early Republic Post Offices and Services in the Vilayet Trabzon with Foreign Post Offices & Military Post

London: BalkanPhila, 2024

English, 238 p. A4, coloured illustrations

Price: £30 plus p&p

Orders: BalkanPhila, https://www.balkanphila.com/shop/turkey-vilayet-trabzon-postal-history-2024/

Collectors of Ottoman postal history can consider themselves very lucky that London philatelic trader Kemal Giray (BalkanPhila) continues his series on individual provinces. Here he gathers together in one volume information about the postal history of the Vilayet of Trabzon, detailing all the postal towns and their postmarks.

The introduction looks at the general and postal history up-to the early Republic period. It is supplemented by information on weights and measures and simplified tabulations of Ottoman postal rates 1840–1916 as well as a gazetteer of Turkish and French toponyms. Each vilayet is introduced with its history, population statistics and maps of postal towns (taken from the Birken Postmark Catalogue).[1] After an overview of the Tatar post, each postal town is then sketched with its characteristics and postal developments. The postal services offered at these offices is traced through the postal guides. Additional information is taken from sources like official Government yearbooks (salnamé). The towns are often illustrated with contemporary picture postcards or photographs.

The individual postmarks are detailed with their measurements, colour, inscriptions, known dates of usage (years only, no actual recorded first and last dates) and references to A&P and the 2022 Papuççuoğlu catalogues. Other catalogues of Ottoman postmarks (Bayındır, Coles/Walker, Brandt/Ceylan, but not Birken) are mentioned as sources in the foreword. Rarity is noted in 7 categories "based on how difficult to obtain rather than the value of the complete document with fully readable postmark."

As is custom with cataloguing Ottoman postmarks, the cancels are shown as idealised drawings. Some were apparently taken from the 10-volume catalogue of A&P, the 2022 Papuççuoğlu catalogues, others are identical to Birken, some were seemingly revised or newly drawn. These

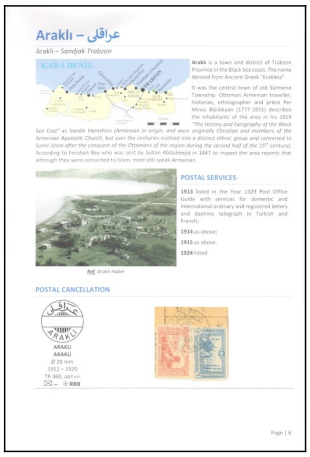
1 Giray uses Dr. Birken's maps very extensively, almost on every page; so referencing this in just one brief footnote (Dr. Birken's postmark catalogue is not even mentioned in the literature list) is an unfortunate misjudgment.

illustrations are accompanied (with a few exceptions) by at least one actual strike shown on a cover, postcard, form, or on stamps.

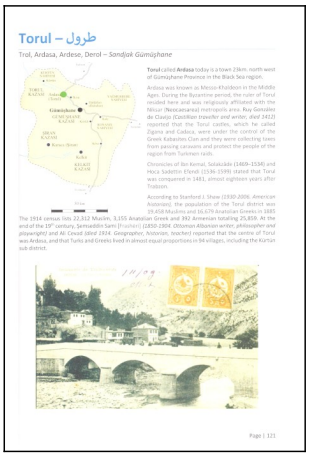
The foreign postal services and agencies operated by France, Russia and Austria are covered, as are Ottoman military marks and cachets (Field Post Offices). An appendix looks at Ottoman and Russian Prisoner of War camps and mail.

I can wholeheartedly recommend this new publication! We can hopefully see other provinces covered to this standard in the next years.

Sample Pages









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Bibliographic Record

Giray, Kemal: *The Ottoman Empire and early Republic post offices and services in the vilayet Trabzon with foreign post offices & military post* / by Kemal Giray. – London: BalkanPhila, 2024. – [6], xvii, 219 p. : ill. (col. and b/w) 30 cm (softb.) ; £30.00

Timbres Fiscaux des Colonies Françaises: Moyen Orient

reviewed by Tobias Zywietz

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Henri Barbero, Irène Daniel, Guy Venot: Timbres Fiscaux des Colonies Françaises. Tome 8: Moyen Orient.

Paris: Cercle d'Étude de la Philatélie Fiscale (CEPF), 2015.

French, 115 p., A4, coloured illustrations

Price: 30 € plus p&p

Orders: Cercle d'Étude de la Philatélie Fiscale (CEPF), Irène Daniel, popid78@yahoo.fr.

This publication is part of a multi-volume series on the Revenue stamps and related material issued by French colonies and mandated territories. Three active members of the *Cercle d'Étude de la Philatélie Fiscale* (CEPF) pooled their knowledge to catalogue some 55 entities. Volume 8 covers *"Moyen Orient,"* i.e. the Middle East or *Levant* (basically today's Syria and Lebanon.

Barbero, Daniel, and Venot produced a straightforward catalogue with not historical introductions or explanations, no background asto the function and usage of the stamps, the printing method, perforations, etc. Usage did actually follow closely French traditions introduced during the Mandate era for many years afterwards, maybe that's why French collectors felt there's no need for any such explanations. Unlike Duston,[1] cataloguing is sorted by usages alphabetically: e.g. *Dette publique, Judiciaire, Loyer, Notaire, Passeport, Revenu, Taxe fiscale*, rather than starting with the general stamps and then more specific uses.

Coverage starts with the French occupation of Syria during World War I (OETA Ouest), i.e. the masses of overprints on Ottoman revenue stamps, and then details the subsequent administrations established by the French strategy of *'diviser pour régner'* (divide and conquer): Syria, Grand Liban, Damas, Alaouites, Alep, Alexandrette, Djebel Druze, Lattaquié, as well as Levant (France Libre) during World War II.



The types of stamps and the overprints are pretty complex: some basic stamps exist in many different versions, and then the various overprints add another level to this plethora of varieties, however the authors do not greatly explore the overprints themselves and their variations, plate errors, overprint errors, etc.

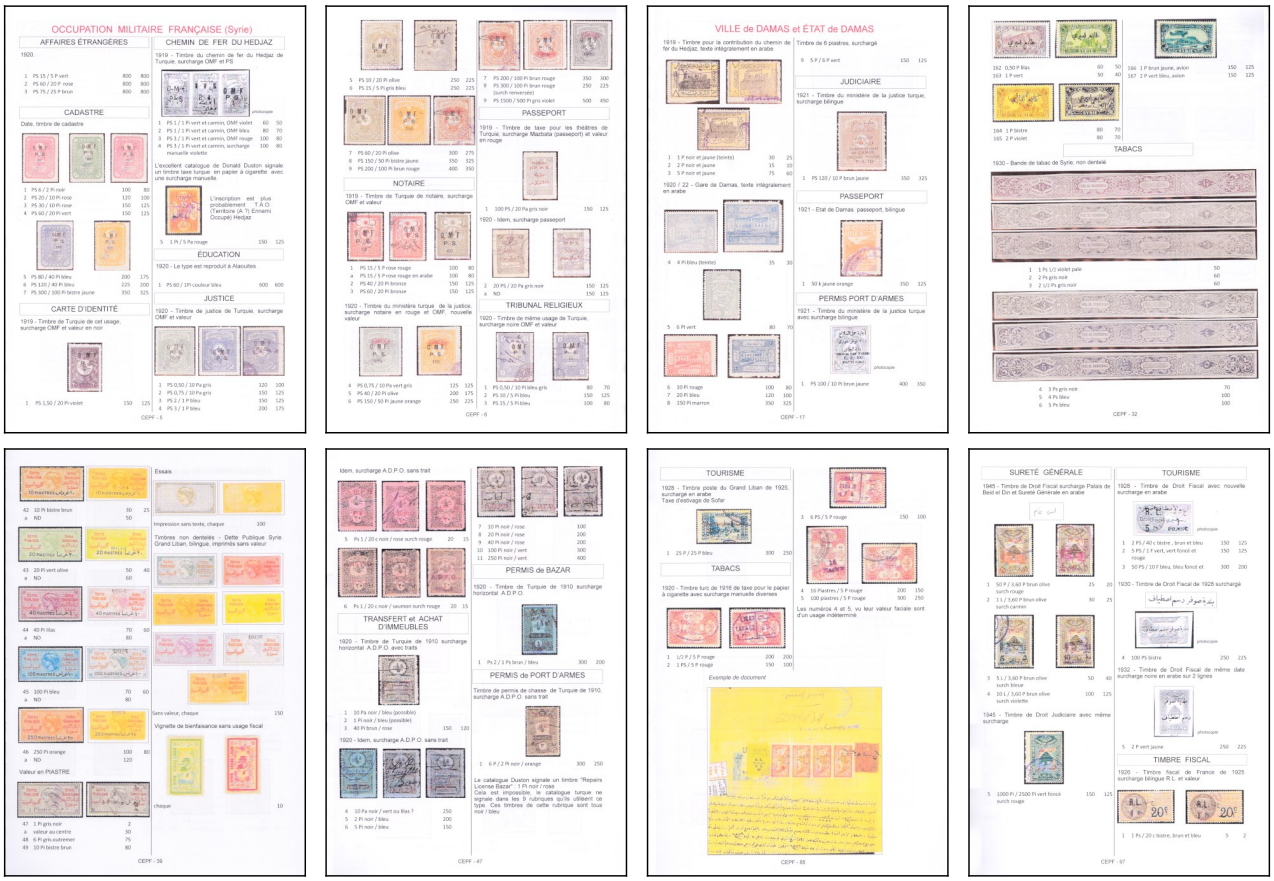
The illustrations are close to natural size, and the quality of the reproduction is generally adequate

1 Duston, Donald L.: French colonies revenues … Part 3. 2nd ed., 2000.

(sadly with very many exceptions).[2] Listed are the denominations and prices for unused and used copies, with 1 point equalling 1 €. I am told by fiscal specialists that even in 2015, when this catalogue was published, these pricings were ridiculously high; so substantial discounts on prices must be granted.

In conclusion, some flaws but an good successor to Duston's French Colonies Revenues (2nd edition) published in 2000.

Sample Pages



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2 These are marked as "photocopie" as the original stamps were apparently not seen by the authors themselves.

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Bibliographic Record

Barbeo, Henri: *Moyen Orient* / Henri Barbero, Irène Daniel, Guy Venot. – Paris: Cercle d'Étude de la Philatélie Fiscale (CEPF), 2015. – 115 p. : col. ill. ; 30 cm (ringb.)
(ISSN 2105-3537 = Timbres fiscaux des colonies françaises ; tome 8)

Further Reading

Catalogues fiscaux des Colonies Françaises - dit les "BDV"

			pages	prix emporté
Tome I - Maghreb	Algérie, Maroc, Tanger, Tunisie	Tout couleur	126	35 €
Tome II - Afrique Équatoriale	Afrique Equatoriale française, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, Oubangui-Chari, Tchad	Tout couleur	72	27 €
Tome III - Afrique de l'Est et de l'Océan Indien	Les Comores, La Côte Française des Somalies, Diego-Suarez, Madagascar, Nossi-Bé, La Réunion, Territoire des Afars et Issas	Tout couleur	80	32 €
Tome IV - Afrique Occidentale Française - 1ère partie	Afrique Occidentale Française, Côte d'Ivoire, Dahomey, Dakar, Guinée	Tout couleur	142	35 €
Tome IV - Afrique Occidentale Française - 2ème partie	Haut Sénégal et Niger, Haute-Volta, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Soudan, Togo	Tout couleur	120	30 €
Tome V - Amérique - Océanie	Guadeloupe, Guyane, Martinique, Nouvelle-Calédonie, Océanie, Polynésie, Wallis et Futuna	Tout couleur	96	25 €
Tome VI - Inde	Inde, Union Indienne	Tout couleur	30	13 €
Tome VII - Indochine	Annam, Cambodge, Indochine, Laos, Tonkin, Viet Nam	Tout couleur	146	38 €
Tome VIII - Moyen Orient	Syrie, Lyban, OMF, Damas, Alaouites, Alep, Alexandrette, Lattaquié, etc …	Tout couleur	116	30 €

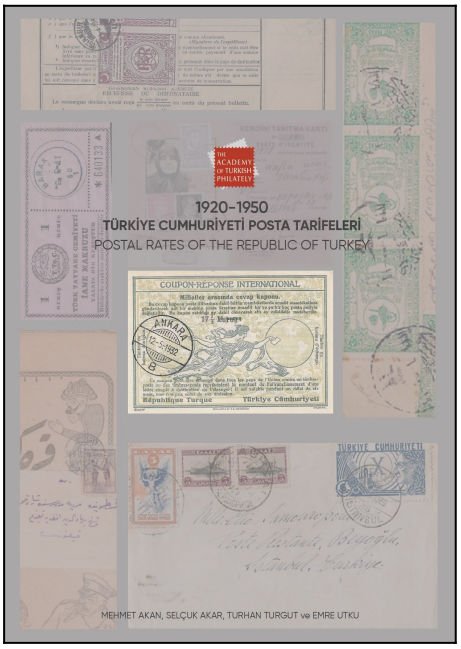
Orders: Cercle d'Étude de la Philatélie Fiscale (CEPF), Irène Daniel, popid78@yahoo.fr.

Postal Rates of the Republic of Turkey 1920–1950

a book announcement

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Mehmet Akan, the President of the Turkish Philatelic Academy (Türk Filateli Akademisi) has announced the publication of a book in January 2025:



1920–1950 Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Posta Tarifeleri

Postal Rates of the Republic of Turkey 1920–1950

by Mehmet Akan, Selçuk Akar, Tuthan Turgut and Emre Utku.

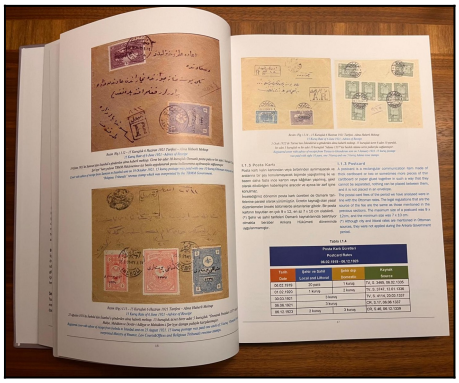
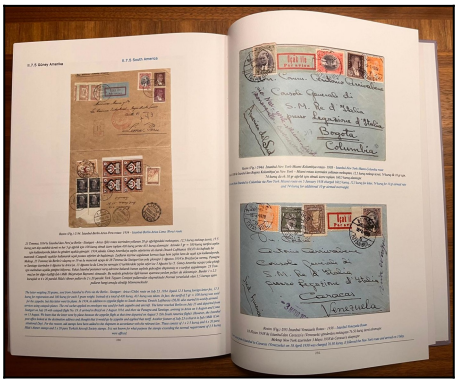
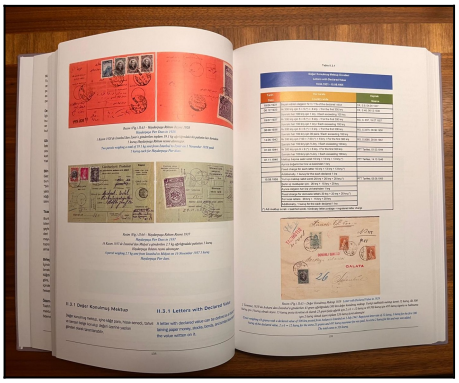
350 pages, A4, full colour, Turkish and English

"The Postal Rates of the Republic of Turkey 1920–1950" is a project by the Postal Rates Research Group of the Turkish Philatelic Academy. This 350-page, full-colour, and fully bilingual book documents Turkey's postal rates from 1920 to 1950, covering all postage services defined in UPU Congress publications, as well as airmail rates. It also includes comprehensive information on special rates and services, examining many categories that had not previously been catalogued or thoroughly analysed.

This publication is a collaborative effort by Mehmet Akan, Selçuk Akar, and Emre Utku, prominent figures from the new generation of philatelists, along with respected philatelist Turhan Turgut. All authors are members of the Turkish Philatelic Academy, and the book was developed as an Academy project. It draws on significant collections and meticulously scanned official archives, ensuring all rate-related information is supported by references to archival sources.



THE ACADEMY OF TURKISH PHILATELY

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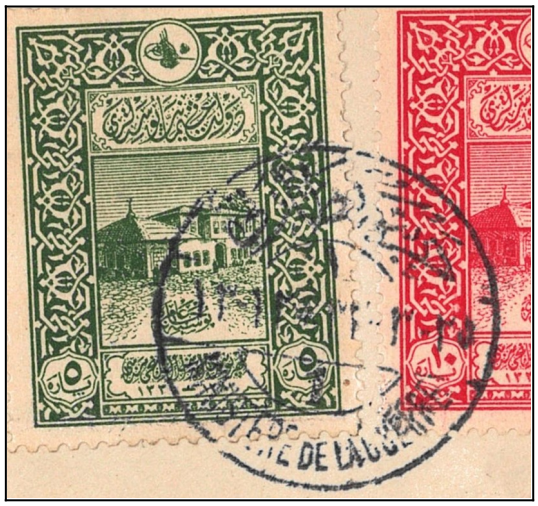
Reactions, Comments, Queries

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

Postmark Ministère de la Guerre (*Harbiye Nezâreti)* (İstanbul Views on Ottoman Postcards – Part 2: Ministry of War, Hakan Yılmaz, MEPB 27, pp. 60–69)

Hakan Yılmaz writes:

I acquired this cover recently at the Ulm philatelic fair. Maybe you want to use it to supplement my article in MEPB 27 on the Ministry of War (*Harbiye Nezâreti*).



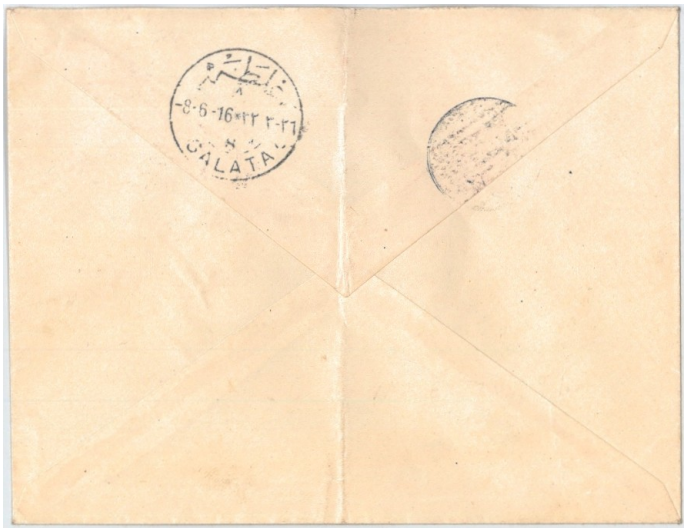
Figs. 1–2a: Cover franked with four of the five stamps of the Old Post Office series of 29.05.1916 (5+10+20 paras + 1 piastre) cancelled "Ministère de la Guerre / 1" dated 22.3.32 12-13 (8.06 1916). Backstamped by arrival mark Galata 8, 22.3.16 = 8.06.1916.
The addressee is Engineer A. Gourland at P:O. Box 55 in Pera.



Harbiye nezareti 1
C/W III 62 4P (1915)
BAY 5 l0F (1915)
A/P 4 M (1914–15)

Fig. 3: The entry in Birken showing usage only until 1915.[1]





1 Page 165 in: Birken, Andreas: *Die Poststempel = The postmarks*. Vol. *İstanbul Sandjak*. Hamburg: AROS, 2019.

Research Request: Postmarks of the Palestinian Post 1995–2024 (Thomas Schubert)

Thomas Schubert writes:

For a study about Palestinian postmarks I am looking for scans of postmarks used at Palestinian Post offices in the West Bank and in Gaza from 1995 till 2024

Particularly I am looking for postmarks from post offices in Beita, Marj bin Amir, Nuba, Al Oja, Qusra, Talluza, Tell, Um Al-Khair, and from any post office in the Gaza strip.

Scans should have 600 dpi (300 dpi minimum). I appreciate any information about postmarks and the usage dates of their from other post offices too.

I am also looking to buy covers with clear postmarks from selected places both in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Contact me at: th57schubi@googlemail.com.











Editor: My website features several pages on PNA postmarks and cachets (built with the help of Thomas), but I haven't updated these for some years: https://www.zobbel.de/stamp/pna_11.htm.

I'm very happy that Thomas continues his research. Please come forward with your images and knowledge to help him!

Academic Article: "The Hashemite Regime on Jordanian Postage Stamps: A Visual History of Nation-Building" (Michael Sharnoff)

Michael Sharnoff writes:

I have recently published an new article in the academic journal ALTERNATIVES: GLOBAL, LOCAL, POLITICAL: "The Hashemite Regime on Jordanian Postage Stamps: A Visual History of Nation-Building".[2]

> *This study will examine the political use of stamps to preserve the Hashemite heritage. It will focus on how Jordanian stamps combine images of the Hashemite royal family with Arab, Islamic, and Palestine-themed symbols to strengthen the legitimacy and stability of the Hashemite monarchy and develop a Jordanian national identity. In the first period (1921–1947), stamps emphasized images of King Abdullah I, founder and first monarch of the Emirate of Transjordan, to bolster legitimacy of Hashemite rule in Transjordan and forge a bond between Transjordanians and Hashemites. In the second period (1948–1967), Palestine motifs complimented images of the Hashemites to construct a hybrid identity consisting of one Jordanian family including Transjordanians and Palestinians. In the third period (1972–1999), Transjordanian, Arab and Islamic, and military themes accompanied Hashemite images. This tumultuous period witnessed Israel's conquest of the West Bank, the 1971 Black September insurgency between the Jordanian army and fedayeen, and King Hussein's West Bank disengagement decision in 1988. While Palestinian and Transjordanian themes fluctuated,*

2 DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/03043754241292574.

recurrence of Hashemite images and symbols sought to convince Jordanians that the kingdom's long-term stability and security will always be destined with the monarchy even if its borders or relationship with the Palestinians change.

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

Egypt: Postmaster-General Annual Reports 1877–1909 (Tobias Zywietz)

Tobias Zywietz writes:

I am looking for the Annual Reports of the Postmasters-General of Egypt pre-WWI. I posted requests and a few excerpts on the Egypt Study Circle's Facebook page but there were no leads whether these reports are accessible anywhere. Mike Murphy, the editor of the ESC's journal QUARTERLY CIRCULAR kindly published a request in the September 2024 edition.[3]



I am not a specialist Egypt collector and not familiar with every journal and publication, but I have not seen these reports published or referred to in detail anywhere. Surely these must be known amongst specialist Egypt collectors and I have missed their publication… I should very much like to consult the original reports to corroborate what I found so far.

The first Annual Report I came across was for 1877 submitted by Postmaster-General Alfred Caillard (pictured on the right, *fig. 1*)[4] to the Ministry of Finance. What I found is a contemporary German translation, but I think that large parts are summarised. The same German journal published summaries of these reports (though not for every year) until 1909. They are mainly statistical accounts of the postal service, numbers and types of letters transported, parcels, money orders, number of post offices, revenues and expenses, etc. Some include interesting accounts of accidents, quarantine measures, rates changes, the rural service, the Sudan war, etc., one even reports the provision of the first Postal Guide (1888/89) with its lists of r and itineraries.

Here area few paragraphs from the 1877 report (translated from German to English):

The first organisation of the Egyptian state posts dates back to the start of the year 1865, when the Khedive's government took over the management of the postal service in Egypt, which until then had been run as a private institution. The original hastily implemented organisation did not keep pace with the rapid increase in postal traffic; the composition of the numerous administrative staff left much to be desired; the expenditure was not in proper proportion to the requirements of the service. These facts help to explain the deficits that recurred every year in the postal administration. As this situation became more alarming from year to year and finally threatened to jeopardise the regularity of the postal service, energetic measures had to be taken. These consisted of a radical reorganisation of the higher administrative departments. As a result, the deficit, which in 1876 had amounted to 320,235 piastres, turned into a surplus of 1,298,271 piastres in 1877. The report assures that these savings were achieved without any impairment of the safety and speed of the postal service. The essential part of the reform has been achieved by reducing the disproportionately high general expenditure, which has been reduced by more than fifty per cent.

Among the extensions of the postal service carried out in 1877, the establishment of post offices

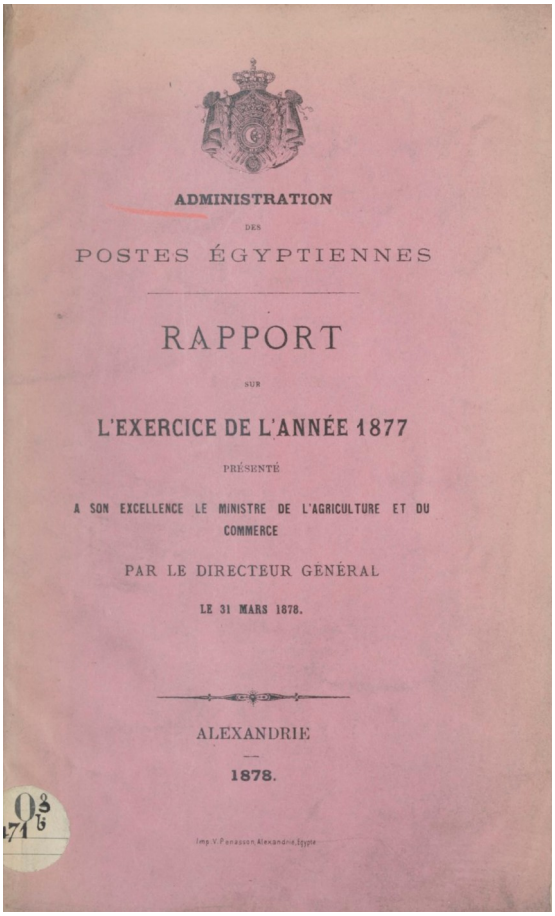
3 Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle, no. 290 (vol. 25, no. 7, September 2024), pp. 157–158.

4 Image kindly provided by Mike Murphy.

in Kordofan, Darfur, Fashouda, Sennaar and Fazoglu deserves to be mentioned first and foremost. Thanks to the energetic intervention of the Governor General of the Sudan, Gordon Pasha, the preparatory work for the opening of several post offices in the aforementioned provinces was already considerably advanced towards the end of the year, so that the most remote towns of the Sudan will soon be able to enjoy a regular postal service. An experienced and competent official has been sent to Khartum with the title and powers of an inspector to supervise the operation of these post offices.

The improvements introduced in Lower Egypt in the service of postmen on foot have made it possible for the inhabitants of a large number of villages in the interior of the country, which are not served by a railway, to exchange letters with their correspondents in Cairo or Alexandria within 24 hours. In order to meet a long-felt need, new messenger posts have been set up at the request and under the guarantee of merchants who have established branches away from the post offices.

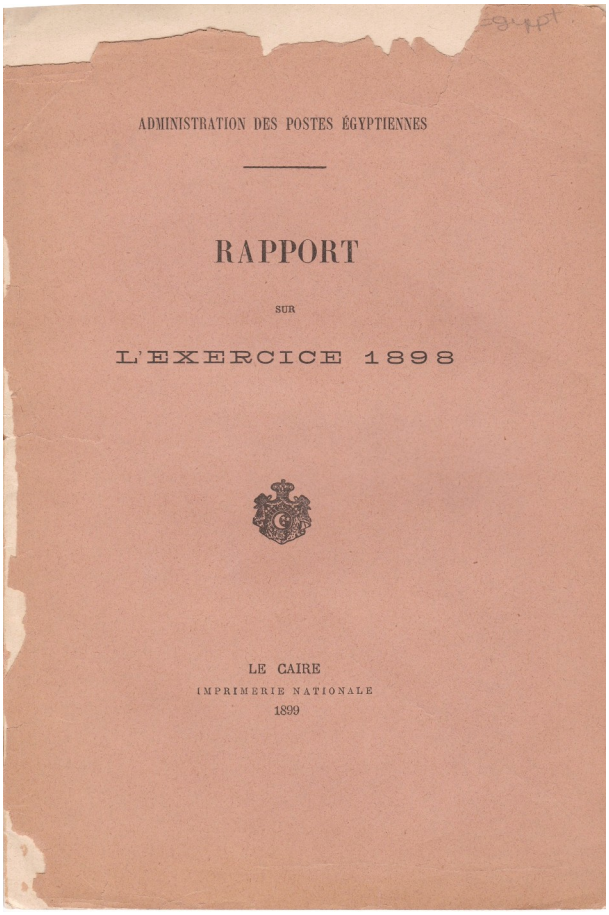
The establishment of a railway post service between Alexandria and Cairo has speeded up the delivery of incoming mail for the latter city from abroad, all the more so as the mail is made available to the owners of private letter boxes as soon as it arrives at the post office.


ADMINISTRATION
DES
POSTES ÉGYPTIENNES

RAPPORT
SUR
L'EXERCICE DE L'ANNÉE 1877
PRÉSENTÉ
A SON EXCELLENCE LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU COMMERCE
PAR LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
LE 31 MARS 1878.

ALEXANDRIE
1878.

Fig. 3: Cover of the report for 1898.[5]
Administration des Postes Égyptiennes:
"Rapport sur l'exercice de l'année 1877"
Alexandria: Impr. V. Penasson, 1878.


ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES ÉGYPTIENNES

RAPPORT
SUR
L'EXERCICE 1898

LE CAIRE
IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE
1899

Fig. 3: Cover of the report for 1898.[6]
Administration des Postes Égyptiennes:
"Rapport sur l'exercice 1898"
Cairo: Impr. National, 1899

5 Source: Gallica, online: https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k62230072?rk=21459;2.
6 Image kindly provided by Mike Murphy..

BALKANPHILA XX Exhibition, Thessaloniki 2024 (Tobias Zywietz)

Tobias Zywietz reports:

Balkanfila XX was organised (under FEPA Recognition) by the Hellenic Philatelic Society of Thessaloniki (HPST) and the Hellenic Philatelic Federation (HPF) to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the HPST. The exhibition was held on premises of the International Thessaloniki Fair from 13th to 16th November 2024 and offered 500 sixteen-page exhibition frames on a space of 2.800 m².

Participation was open to Exhibitors from Balkanfila Working Group members, Cyprus, Israel and Italy, as well as any exhibits related to the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean. All FIP and FEPA competitive classes including Open, Modern and Picture Postcards, Literature, and a Court of Honour.

Website: https://www.efo.gr/balkanfila-xx/

Results: https://fepanews.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/balkanfilaxx_results.pdf

Middle East Exhibits at BALKANPHILA XX 2024 (Selection)

Exhibitor	Title	Award[7]
Traditional Philately (C1)		
Erhan Yamac Mehmet	Specialized Turkey, 1924–1940	86 G
Gubijan Zeljko	Albania, 1913–1920	87 G
Gulen Hacer	Postage stamps with the general post office new building picture	80
Mantadelis Aristidis	Balkan Entente	71
Postal History (C2)		
Altinok Bünyamin	The Registered Mails of Cyprus	83 LV
Basho Jovan	The Italian Levant in Scutari, Albania (1901–1916)	85
Basho Jovan	The Austrian Levant in Scutari, Albania	90
Dimitriadis Ioannis	Russian money letters of Athos, 1870–1920	80
Dimitriadis Ioannis	Xanthi & Porto Lagos from the 19th to 20th century	82 LV
DonevYanush	Pre-Liberaton post offices in Bulgaria 1840–1879	92 LG
Franco Maurizio	2da Emissione Ordinaria Ataturk Posta Viaggiata Annuli	80 LV
Franco Maurizio	Libya Italo-Turca, 1911–1919	88 G
Galinos Alexandros	La Presence Russe aux Balkans, 1916–1923	88
Galinos Alexandros	La Grande Guerre: Prisonniers de Guerre lies a la Turquie	88
Galinos Alexandros	British Censorship in the Balkans, 1915–1919	90 LG
Galinos Alexandros	Les Postes Militaires Francaises aux Balkans, 1915–1923	90 LG
Galinos Alexandros	The postal imprint of the Balkan wars, 1912–13	91 LG
Galinos Alexandros	Histore Postale de Kara Deniz-Trabzon (Pont) 1828–1923	93 LG
Galinos Alexandros	Un Levant Français inconnu, 1915–1923	95 LG SP

7 Cf. FIP evaluation grades: http://www.f-i-p.ch/wp-content/uploads/GREV-English.pdf.

Gocmen Onur	Railway Post Offices of Cyprus	83
Hackmey Joseph	Ottoman post offices in Bulgaria	95 LG SP
Katuric Tomo	Postal History of Bocca di Cattaro, 1809–1875	93 LG
Keramidoglou Fotios	Postal History of Thrace	83 LV
Keser Ulvi	Overseas UN Operations and Turkey	78 V
Mellaart Alan	Ottoman Empire Postal History of Greece, 1840–1912	95 LG
Stepanovich Zoran	Bosnia & Herzegovina 1826–1918 – Cancellation Study	91 LG
Tunacı Atadan	Competition in Ottoman waters	95 G F
Yılmaz Hakan	Hüdavendigar Postal History, 1840–1929	87 G
Zografopoulos Kosmas	The Salonica Campaign, 1915–1919 – British Army post office	82 LV
Revenues (C6)		
Keramidoglou Fotios	The Revenues of Thrace	88
Thematic Philately (C7)		
Celebi Murat Ibrahim	The Rise & Fall of the Ottoman Empire through the eyes of rival countries	77 V
Gurkan Ahmet	The Story of Gallipoli	85 G SP
Nisanal Hayri Alper	Historical development is Aviation on postal stamps	80 LV
Zafirov Stanko	Legendary Train Orient Express	66
Open Class (C9)		
Azak Ümit	Children's Welfare Association since its Foundation	77 V
Corapcioglu Yavuz	From Smyrna to Izmir: Everyday life	93 LG
Mavidis Charalambos	Hellenic Royal Navy during the Balkan wars, 1912–1914	70 LS
Turgay Tuna	Scouting in Turkey	63
Ucvet Askin	Scouting in Turkey	66
PicturePostcards (C10)		
Alexikos Nikolaos	Xanthi & Porto Lagos from the 19th to 20th century	76 V
Orr Hadi	The Eliyahu Brothers: A Zionist postcard publisher	90 LG
Paschos Athanasios	Thessaloniki (During WWI) through the eyes of Rollet	88 G
Paschos Athanasios	The Armée d'Orient on the Macedonian Front	90 LG
Tanil Refik Erdal	Professionals subject to postcards – Ottoman Empire between 1895-1920	85 G
Ulkerdogan Cengiz	Edirne Province	75 V
Literature – Books (L1)		
Antypas Nikos	Greek Steamship Companies and their seals, 19th–20th century	90 LG
Giray Kemal	The Ottoman Empire and Early Republic Post Offices and Services in the Vilayet Trabzon with Foreign Post Offices & Military Post	90 LG
Tsitselikis Konstantinos	Borders, Sovereignty,Postage stamps	90 LG
Literature – Periodicals (L4)		
Philatelic Society of Lesvos	Philatelic Lesvos	76 V



BALKANFILA XX

THESSALONIKI 13 - 16 NOVEMBER 2024
GREECE

CERTIFICATE

Awarded to

Yilmaz Hakan

for the philatelic exhibit

Hüdavendigar Postal History, 1840-1929

Award

Gold

Ioannis Refanidis
Exhibition Chairman

Eddie Leibu
Jury President

A. Karamitsos
INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS

Hellenic Philatelic Society of Thessaloniki



Some of the Turkish exhibitors at BalkanPhila XX: Hüsnü, Refik-Erdal Tanil, Serdar Yazgan, Murat Çelebi, Yakup Nakri, Hakan Yılmaz, Murat Hazinadaroğlu.

Arab Palestine Organisation Propaganda Folder (John K. Courtis)

Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL asks:

Could you please ask one of your members to explain this folder to me that I saw on offer at Ebay[8] recently.

Editor: First I had to find out what's the inscriptions on the folder say. The seller's description was wholly misleading. The folder was issued by منظمة فلسطين العربية *(the Arab Palestine Organisation). This was a short-lived liberation organisation formed in 1969 "when the Nasserist wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine - General Command (PFLP-GC) split from the group. On August 5, official sources from the Palestine Liberation Organisation confirmed that the group - led by Ahmad Zarur - had joined the Palestine Armed Struggle Command. According to a declassified CIA document, the group had around fifty members. In August 1969, the APO claimed responsibility for bombing the Israeli pavilion at the International Fair in İzmir, Turkey."*[9] *Apparently the APO later merged with Fatah.*[10]

منظمة فلسطين العربية
ثورة - فداء – تهمرير



Arab Palestine Organisation Revolution – Redemption – Liberation

ابتوسع الصهير ئى منذ
ءل م – ١٩٢٠ .. حتى ..

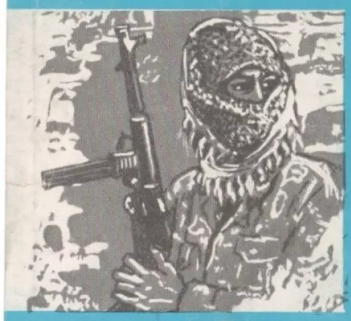


Zionism expansion from the year 1920… until…

8 See https://www.ebay.com/itm/135216598363?

9 *Arab Palestine Organization*. In: Wikipedia. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Palestine_Organization.

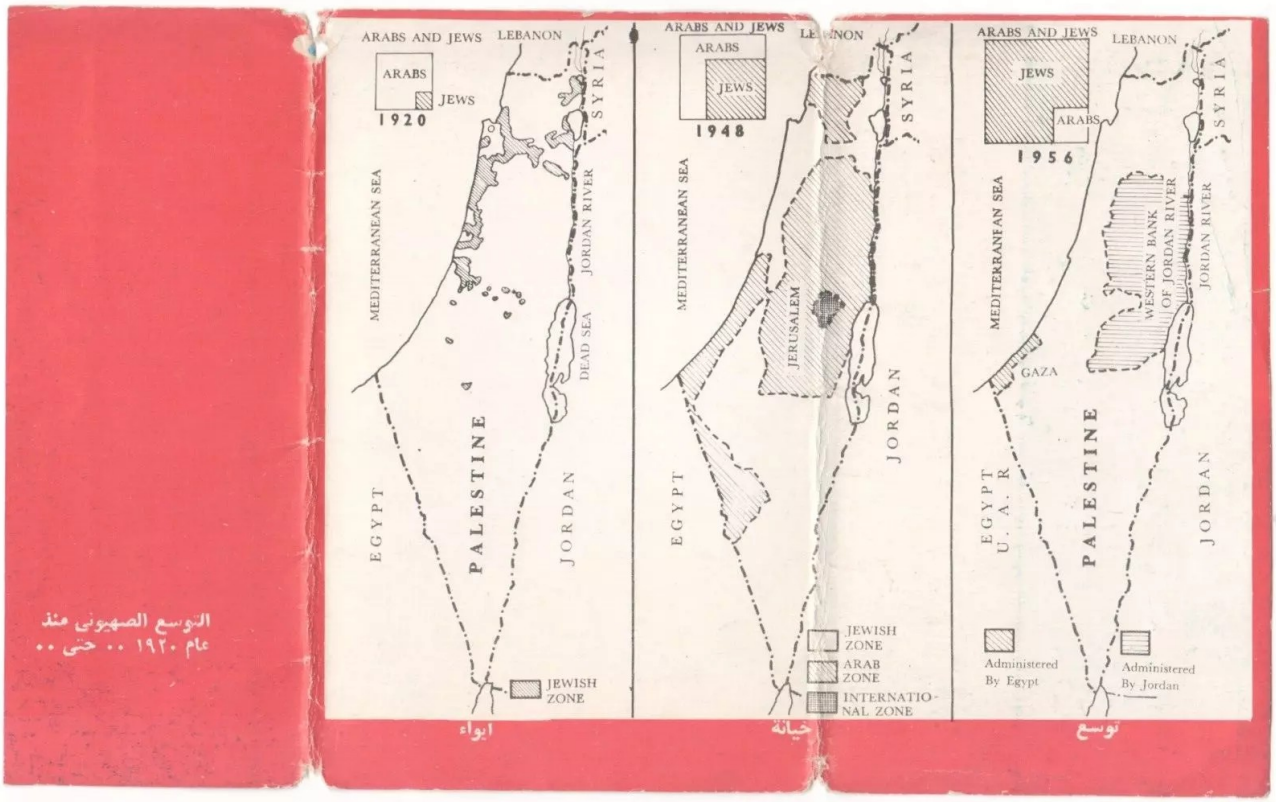
10 Cf. Charif, Maher: *The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine – PFLP : 1967-present*. In: Interactive Encyclopedia of the Palestine Question. Institute for Palestine Studies & The Palestinian Museum. Online: https://www.palquest.org/en/highlight/23332/popular-front-liberation-palestine-%E2%80%93-pflp.



منظمة فلسطين العربية

ثورة ، فداء ، تحرير





Digital Resources: "Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries 2024 : Part 1: Postage and Revenue Stamps" (Martin Lovegrove)

Tobias Zywietz writes:

In MEPB 26, Peter Moorer reported that the Arabian Philatelic Association International (APAI) has been giving open access to R. J. Thoden's "Reference Manual of Saudi Arabian Forgeries" (Dhahran: Arabian Philatelic Association, 1985. 114 p.). You can download a retro-digitised PDF here:

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

Martin Lovegrove is progressing on reviewing and updating Thoden's book. He is the new custodian of the society's forgery collection and will review the older handbook with all that was acquired within the collection. A first 126 page part has been made available entitled "Postage and Revenue Stamps including Hejaz stamps overprinted for use in Transjordan". As of late September 2024 it is designated "Development version 9" so still a work in progress.

Martin writes:

> *The latest pre-release version (v9) of Part 1 (stamps) has been completed and is available for APAI members to review. It is essential to report all incorrect information and desirable to report difficulties in usage. An eBook gives the reader an opportunity to expand the illustrations and search for text, but the file size of an eBook is large. There may be problems extracting the images from the file, in which case you should save the file to your computer and use an application such as Adobe Acrobat Reader to view the file. Some form of quality control will need to be applied before publication. This would normally be done by a peer review but we are open to suggestions. Any volunteers or suggestions?*

The file (note its size: 1.2 GB) can be downloaded here (via Google Drive):

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

Update on Moorer's Interactive Philatelic Index and the Zotero Philatelic Repository (Peter Moorer)

Peter Moorer writes:

Until now, only Moorer's Interactive Philatelic Index was open access, but we are now also providing free open access to the Zotero Philatelic Repository. It can be visited and browsed at:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sGKBtwo-MgIrOLLF_1oBSt5nh27qu9he?fbclid

In my last newsletter on Moorer's Interactive Philatelic Index,[11] The Zotero Philatelic Repository has been explained in some detail, and I recorded a Zoom presentation given in November:[12]

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYghfl9VSD4

Editor: I fully support Peter's activities. The presentation explains the differences between accessing the Index via the Zotero website and the Zotero programme installed on a PC.

I have one critical objection: Peter has chosen – maybe for reasons unknown to me – to store authors' names only with initials: so its "Moorer, P." rather than "Moorer, Peter". Bibliographic practice[13] is to index an entry by "Moorer, Peter" and also to have a specific field to record the exact wording of authorship as written in the book or journal, e.g. "by Peter Moorer" or "by

11 Cf. Moorer, Peter: *Moorer's Interactive Philatelic Index*. In: MEPB, no. 27, 2024, pp. 129–131.

12 The presentation's slides: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HLRSpUIT6kDIMpr8Duj61wT9CSO4v5XO/view.

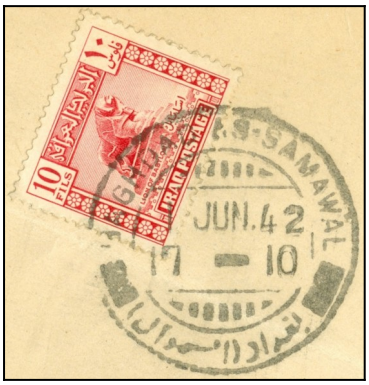
13 I am a librarian with a three-year degree and the qualification "Diplom-Bibliothekar (FH)."

Hakan Yılmaz (edited by Tobias Zywietz)" etc.

One other similar project, though much smaller and largely focussing on Southern Africa, is hosted by the library of the Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town. So far there are 7,000 books which are searchable through the titles and indexes. Give it a try: https://cloud.collectorz.com/royalctbooks/books

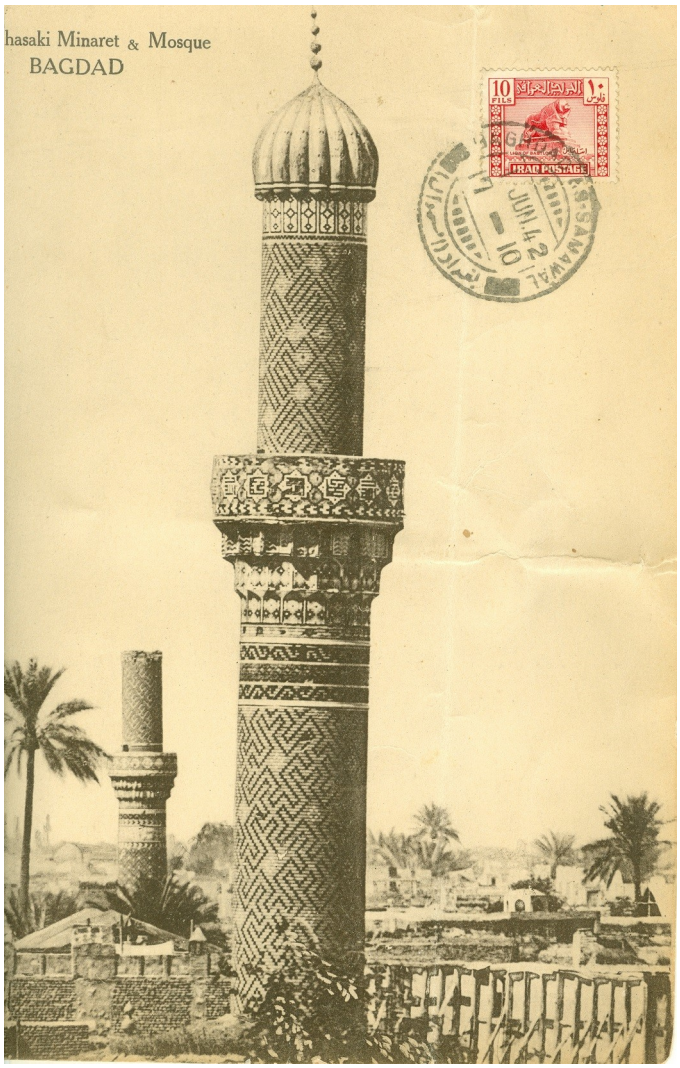
Iraq Definitives 1941/1947 10 Fils Carmine-Rose: Correction of Date of Issue

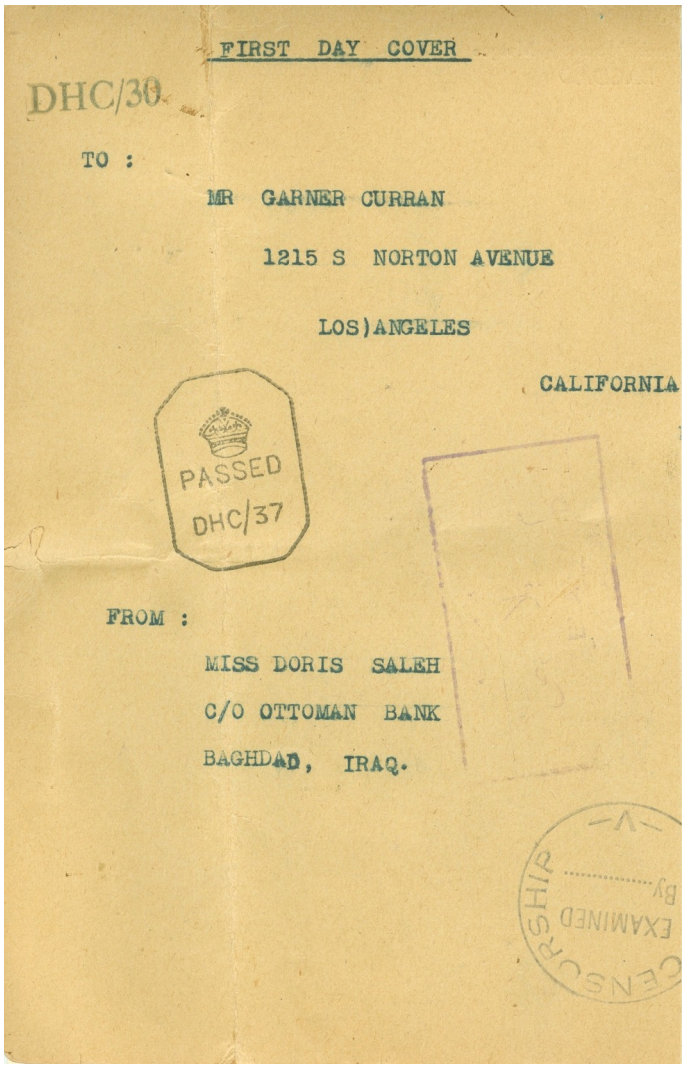
Richard Rose FRPSL, editor of THE LEVANT, writes:



I found an error in the Michel catalogue for Iraq. In vol. 10 *Naher Osten* the entry for Iraq's the 10 fils carmine-rose in the definitive series started in 1941 (MiNr. 105) is listed with an issue date of 1.06.1947,[14] whereas the correct date is 1.06.1942. Stanley Gibbons (SG 216) and Scott, et al., give the correct date. To me it looks like a clerical typing error.

I have a First Day of Issue postcard from 1942 to prove it:





Figs. 2–3: Front and back of the 1942 FDC with the Baghdad As-Samawal cancel "1 JUN 1942".

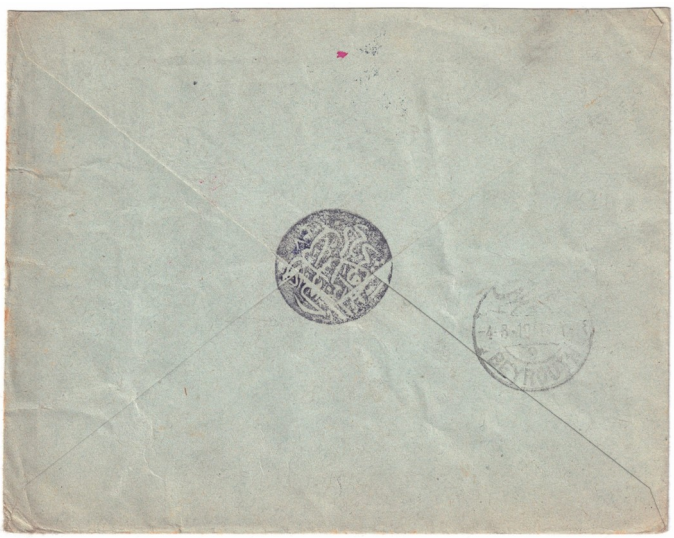
14 Cf. Michel-Katalog Übersee, vol. 10, *Naher Osten*, 2022, p. 23.

Aleppo 1919: Military Censorship (Peter Gassmann)

Peter Gassmann writes:

Attached is a letter from Aleppo 28.02.1919 via Beyrouth 4.03.1919 to Marseille. Censored by O.E.T.A. Ouest. On the back there is an Arabic negative seal that I cannot identify. Do you know anything about this seal?













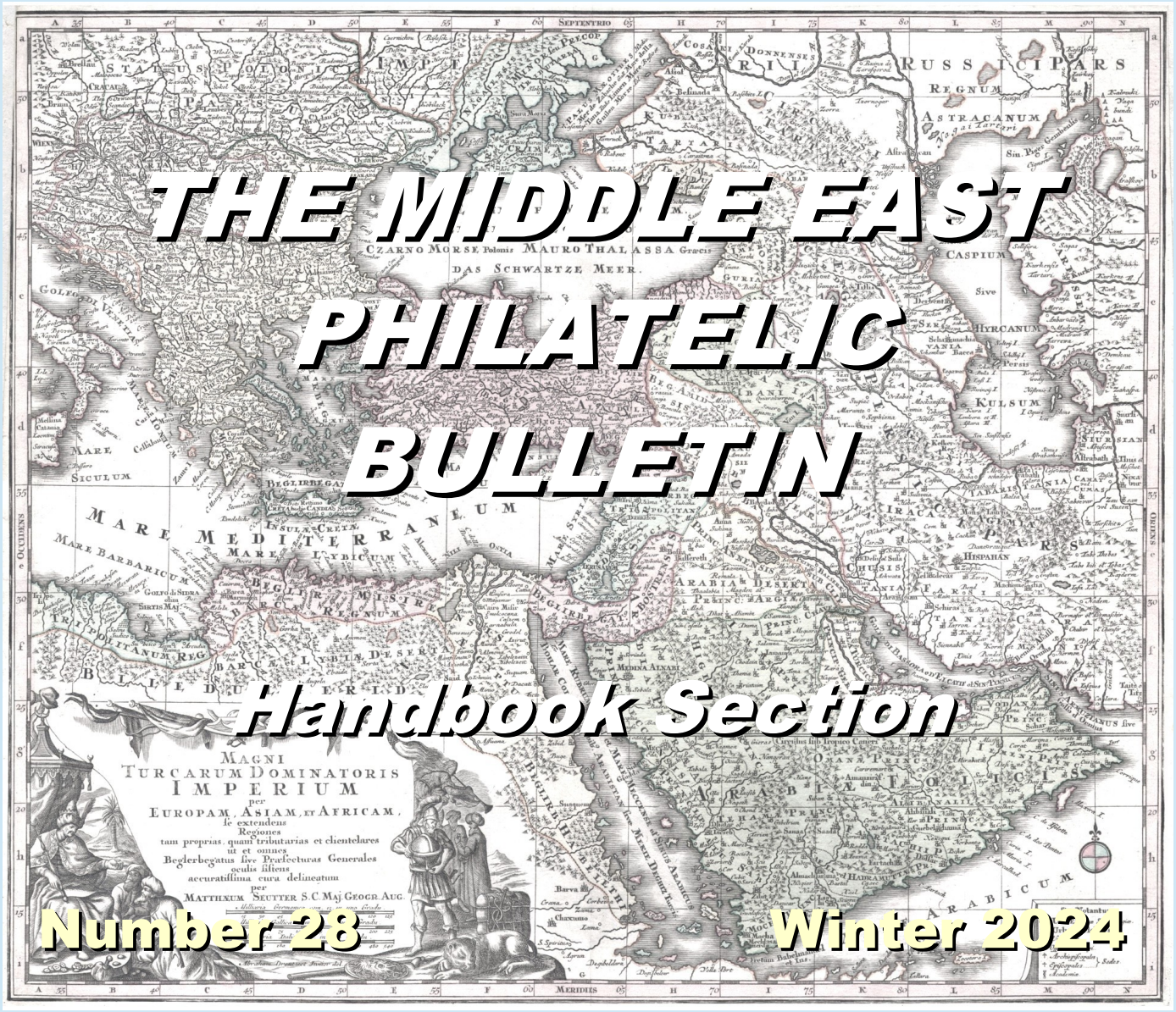
Figs. 1–3: HALEP 3 / 25 2 19, BEYROUTH 9 / -4-3-19, المراقبة لعسكرية بحلب ١٣٣٧ (Aleppo military censorship, 1337): strike on the cover and the image from Kaczmarczyk & Unwin.

With the help of Folkert Bruining I could identify the seal. It is the military censor used in Aleppo in 1918/1919. Kaczmarczyk & Unwin[15] *write on page 50:*

> *Judging by the number and variety of censor handstamps it would appear that the Arab authorities in Aleppo were much more security-conscious than their colleagues elsewhere in Syria. For several months after the liberation of Aleppo civilian mail was inspected and stamped with a negative seal reading: "Aleppo military censorship, 1337" in Arabic. The first negative seal reproduced in Fig. 54 can be seen on letters illustrated in Figures 2, 5, and 6. In the Summer of 19 the round seal was replaced by a rectangular bilingual version (second in Fig. 54) on which the date 1337 is in Arabic only. This one was used on outgoing (Fig. 68) and incoming (Fig. 108) pre-1920 mail.*

The date is the year the cancel was created. The Hijra year 1337 began on 7.10.1918, as opposed to the Maliye year (used on Ottoman date-stamps) where 1337 started 1.01.1921.

15 Kaczmarczyk, Alexander, and Rodney Unwin: *Philatelic history of the Arab Kingdom of Syria*. Edited by Abed H. Najjar. 2nd ed. London: London Stamp Exchange, 2014.



THE MIDDLE EAST PHILATELIC BULLETIN

Handbook Section

Number 28 **Winter 2024**

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

This second instalment features the second part of a study on the Revenue Stamps of Crete: The Occupation Period 1898-1900.

The Revenue Stamps of Crete
Part B: The Occupation Period and Provisionals 1898–1900

by Oscar van der Vliet

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Foreword

In 2001 Collectio published the book "Crete Postal History" by Rienk M. Feenstra & Friends. Chapter 31 covered the revenue stamps. During the last 20 years, new information about the revenue stamps was discovered.

When exhibiting Crete revenues, the available literature was a good start but became insufficient when explaining the new discoveries. Therefore this attempt to create a better a work, which serves a better reference to continue improving this work until someone decides to revise this work.

This work will carry version "2.0" and the date 30th November 2024. After publishing this work, updates may follow and processed in this work. From time to time, these revisions will show in an altered version number and date on the website of the Dutch Revenue Society NVFF: https://belastingzegels.nl.[1]

This entire publication will be divided in four sections:

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

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

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

Sources and Literature

- Feenstra, Rienk M.: *Κρητη : Crete ; postal history, postage and revenue stamps, coins & banknotes*. Athens: Collectio ; Ridderkerk: Postzegelvereniging Griekenland, 2001. 459 p. ISBN: 960-85275-6-2
- Papaioannou, Angelos C., and Rienk M. Feenstra : *Τα χαρτόσημα της Κρήτης (1875-1913) = The revenue stamps of Crete (1875-1913)*. Athens: Έκδοση Τράπεζα Κρήτης, 1996. 181 p.
- Peker, Uğur A.: *Osmanlı İmparatorluğu İdari Taksimat ve Posta Şubeleri : Hicri 1305, Miladi 1890 = The administrative division and the post offices in the Ottoman Empire 1890 : as at A.H. 1306/A.D. 1890*. Ankara, 1984. 56 p. + map (Berkmen Philatelics ; 2)
- *Annuaire Oriental du commerce, de l'industrie, de l'administration et de la magisture.* Constantinople: Cervati Frères. 16me année, 1900.
- Google Translate and other sources on the internet.

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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Historical Background[2]

1st quarter 1897: Growing tensions and actions in previous decades finally lead to a Naval blockade by the European powers.

10th March 1897; Further developments resulted in declaring an autonomy of Crete by the European powers and a blockade with their fleet from March 21st .

Later that year, the revolutionary assembly proposed for a government on the island lead by a prince of a European royal family, chosen by the European powers and approved by the Ottomans.

At the **end of 1897**, Prince George of Greece was proposed as governor of Crete. This was supported by Great Britain and France but rejected by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

In **March 1898**, Germany announced its withdrawal from Crete.

On **12th April 1898**, Austria-Hungary dropped opposition to Prince George. The remaining European powers now organised an administrative council on Crete and asked for the gathering of Ottoman troops in certain points of the island. The admirals in turn asked their respective governments for the withdrawal of these troops.

On **1st July 1898**, the administrative council of admirals gave the Cretan Assembly the power to elect an executive committee.

On **28th July 1898**, a committee of 5 members was elected, including Eleftherios Venizelos. The seat of government, also chosen by the admirals in Halepa.

In **September 1898**, the European admirals decided to collect taxes to support the new administration in Crete.

On **15th September 1898,** the Ottoman governor of Candia refused to accept the collection without having received the order from Constantinople.

15th September 1898: after three days of talks, a detachment of British troops tried to take the governor's premises by force. They were besieged inside the palace and massacred. The Ottoman population then went to the residence of the British vice-consul, set it on fire and killed him during this riot.

17th October 1898: Great Britain and the other European allies issued an ultimatum to the Ottoman government to withdraw it's troops and citizens from Crete within 30 days.

25th November 1898: the representatives in Athens of France, Italy, Great Britain and Russia proposed to King George I of Greece the appointment of his son Prince George as High Commissioner of Crete for a term of 3 years.

9th December 1898: Prince George arrived in Crete, welcomed by the admirals of the European Fleets.

2 For a more extensive timeline see *Cretan Revolt (1897–1898)* in Wikipedia. Online: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cretan_Revolt_(1897–1898).

1: Ottoman Revenues used during the Cretan Autonomy Period

In a previous study of the use of Ottoman revenues on Crete, I noticed that the available stamps and document run into 1896. If the revolts are related to revenue actions, It might explain why little has been found with Ottoman revenues. So far, I only have an example from part of a freight bill from Shipping company Cuppa Lambros dated 4th/17th April 1898 (*fig. 1*).



Fig. 1:

Fragment dated for Chania agency on 4/17.04.1898

There are other examples showing a later date but they were changes of an original document and finally signed during the occupation period (*fig. 2*)

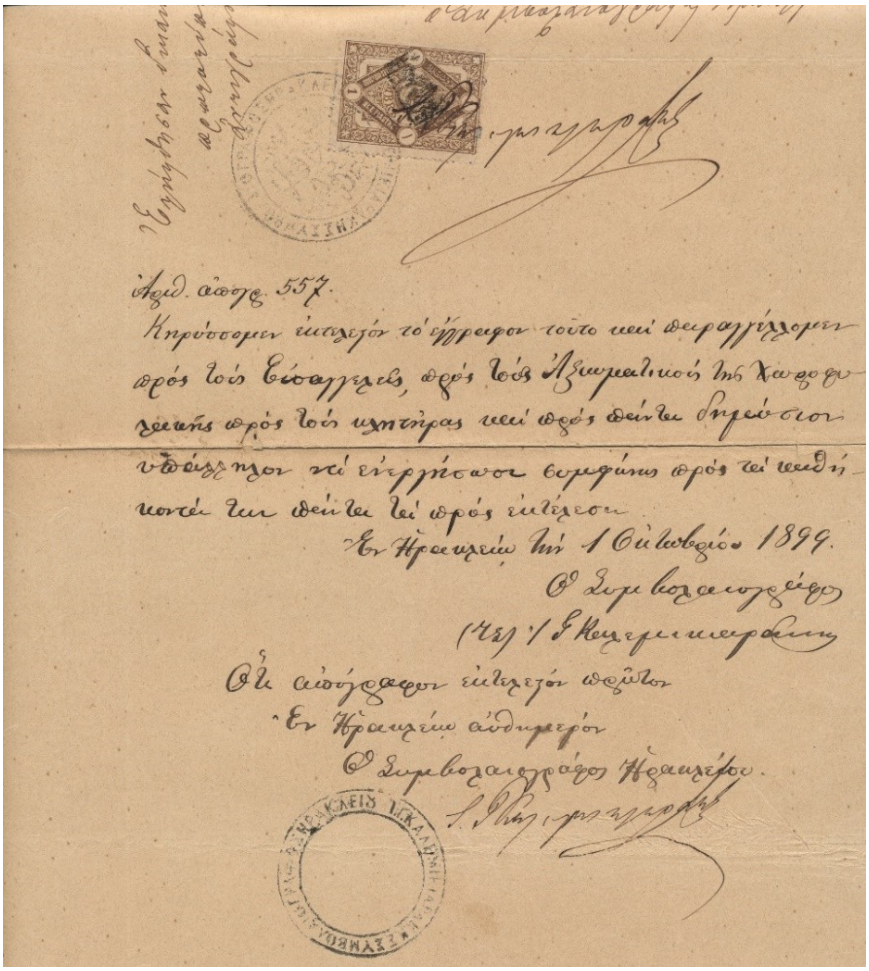


Fig. 2:

Part of document (reduced) from a Notary in Heraklion signed first with pale handwriting and Notary cancel of X. Kalimopetros with Ottoman script centre and date 1895.
Additional part with darker ink, dated "1 October 1899" and the same notary cancel but now with removed centre. Unknown when finally signed.

2. The Occupying Administrations on the Island

According to Papaioannou & Feenstra,[3] the four European powers landed on 3rd/15th February 1897 on the island and divided it into 4 sectors (*fig. 3*).

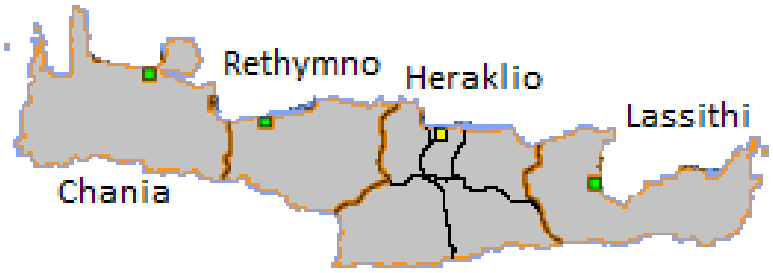


Fig. 3:
Borders of the sectors and districts on Crete.

- Chania Italian forces
  (Chania/Canea and Suda Bay remained under joint, multinational control)
- Rethymnon Russian forces
- Kandia British forces
  (divided into 6 districts: Kandia, Kenurio & Pyriotissa; Malevisi; Monofatsi, Pediada and Temenos)
- Lassithi French forces

The relevant literature state that the Russian sector was the first to issue revenue stamps in October 1898. The other sectors followed in December after Prince George landed in Crete ion 9th December 1898. The British sector was the only other sector issuing their own revenue stamps. Several types of revenue stamps were issued on the island and finally withdrawn on 30th March 1900.

3. The Basic Provisional Revenue Issues

So far, the following issues were recorded for the sectors (*fig. 4*):

- Chania Provisional type 1 and 2
- Rethymnon 3 Russian types and Provisional type 2
- Kandia British type and Provisional type 1 and 2
- Lassithi Provisional type 1 and 2









Figs. 4–7: Examples of a few types used on Crete:
Russian sector type 2; Kandia sector in Kandia district; Provisional type 1 and 2.

3 Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 63.

The names of the currency denominations vary between the sectors: except for the British issues, who use the names "Parades" and "Piastre(s)", the others used "Παράδης" or "Παδης" (pa(ra)des) and "Γρόσια" gr(ossia).[4] The currency standard was 40 Parades equal to 1 Piastre or 1 Grossion.[5]

The ranges of values are from 2, 10, 20 Parades to 1, 2, 3, 5, 7½, and 10 Piastres or Grossia, but not every sector has issued that many values.

The old Ottoman laws and the doubled tax rates were adopted to collect the fees. Another difference was that these doubled taxes were shown on the stamp itself in the Russian sector.

The stamps were catalogued in 2001 by Feenstra & Friends,[6] giving an indication of prices and rarity. Differences in colours were not related to sectors or districts as illustrated in the 1996 book by Papaioannou & Feenstra.[7] I became curious if it was possible to link individual used stamps to a sector, district or even municipality by comparing them with illustrated documents from collections and examples shown on the internet.

Both books mentioned a look from the point of view of the stamp series. I want to look at the aspects from a geographic angle. The following chapters will treat each sector and their revenue stamp issues as recorded and described. A closer look for usage on district- or even municipal level follows. This was done by using the information of Cervati's *Annuaire Oriental du Commerce*[8] where the population numbers for sectors and districts are mentioned. I compared this with a map found on Wikimedia Commons (*fig. 8*):



Fig. 8: The administrative areas of Crete (1913-).[9]
Note: The district of Viannos (16) was part of the French sector together with nos. 7–20 and Kandia was a capital district of its own

4 A single municipality has used the Greek currency of Lepta (λεπτά) and Drachmi (δραχμή).
5 These are variations of the Ottoman currency names: 40 Paras = 1 Piastre or Ghrusch or Kuruş.
6 Feenstra & Friends, 2001.
7 Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996.
8 *Annuaire Oriental ... 1900.*
9 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Original file is no longer retrievable.

4: The Provisional Revenue Stamps Issued – by Sector

4.1: Chania (Italian and Multinational Occupation)



Fig. 9: Chania sector (104.000 inhabitants)

The sector is divided into the following districts:

1.	**Kissamos**	(North West side)	Capital: Kastelli Kissamou
2.	**Kydonia**	(Mid to North side)	Capital: Chania
3.	**Apokoronos**	(North East to East side)	Capital: Vamos
4.	**Selinos**	(South West side)	Capital: Kandanos
5.	**Sfakion**	(South East to South side)	Capital: Chora Sfakion

If documents are related to one of these districts, I will try to find similarities to what has been written on single stamps.

4.1.1: Type 1

The sector of Chania did not issue Italian or other types of revenues but adopted the type 2 that was issued in the Russian sector in November 1898. This type is also known as Provisional Type 1 (December 1898) (*fig. 10*):

- Size outer frame: approx. 31×34 mm
- Size top inner frame: approx. 31×13 mm
- Size lower inner frame: approx. 31×21 mm
- Size of the stamp: approx. 41×43 mm (variations!)
- Size capitals “ΚΡΗΤΗ”: approx. 5×7 mm (serifed font)
- Frame colours: black, violet
- Line Lower frame: ΦΟΡΟΣ ΧΑΡΤΟΣΗΜΟΥ
- “ΕΙΣΠΡΑΧΘΕΙΣ” Revenue tax paid (collected)
- Sheet size: unknown
- Perforation: imperforated (later perf. 11½)
- Paper: creamy white (and shades)



The only known example of type 1 in the Chania sector found on document is a 50 Lepta value, issued at a notarial document at Alikianos (Kydonia district) on 12th January 1899 ***(fig. 11)***. This document is a very early example of the newly adopted Cretan currency in Lepta and Drachmae.

I have seen a cancellation from a land registry of Sfakion, but it was combined with a document and stamp from Merambello district in the Lassithi sector.

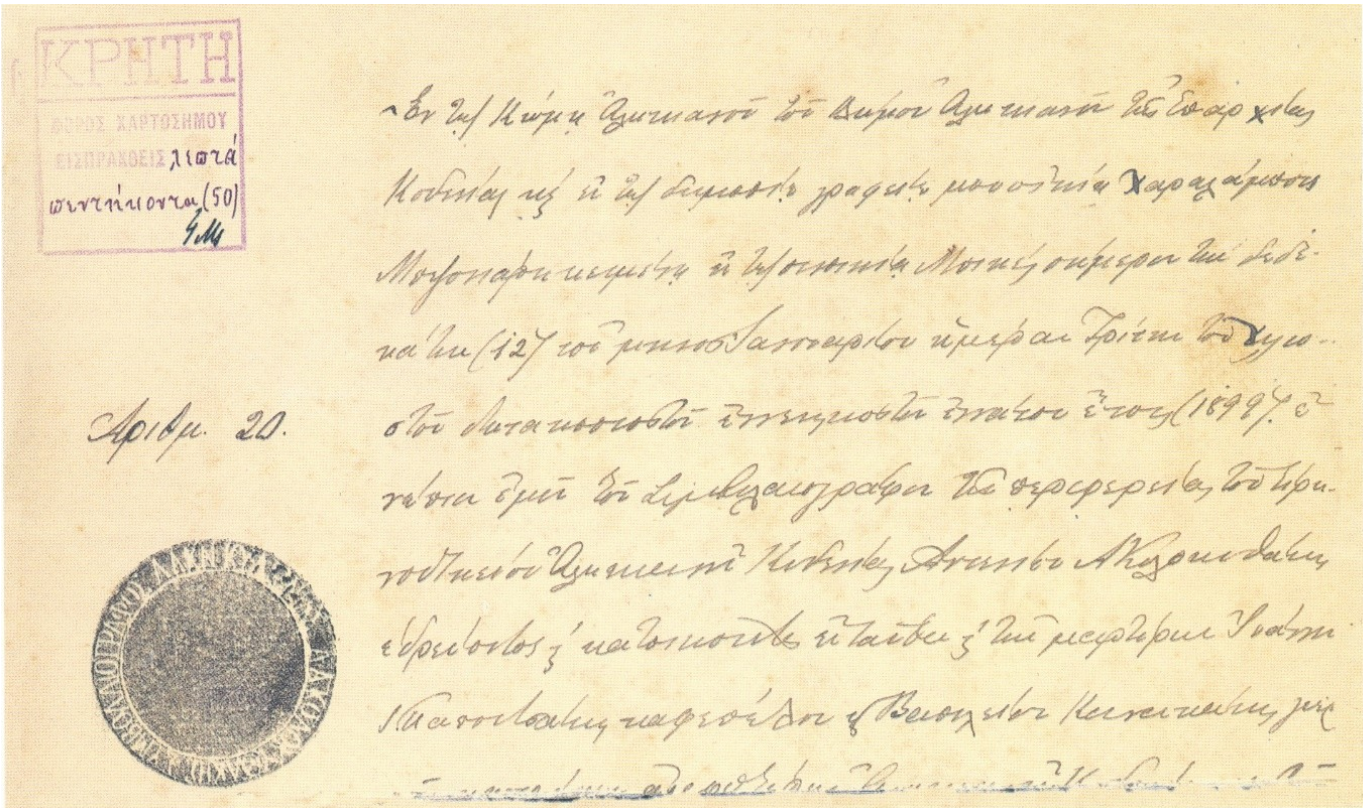


Fig. 11: Part of a document cancelled by a notary in Alikianos (Kydonia district) on 12.01.1899. Very early example of newly adopted Cretan currency in Lepta and Drachmae.[10]

I have other examples of this type showing cancellations of shipping company Cuppa Lambros in Chania but they are forgeries (*figs. 12–14*)! This is for the following reasons:

1. bright white or rough cream paper (some have UV responses showing brighter);
2. different printing: dotted appearance when enlarged;
3. They carry an added value imprint (different from later issues);
4. The maritime cancellation is forged: capitals do not match originals; metal die instead of rubber;
5. No precancelled corner: so far all discovered examples of the Chania district have one.







Figs. 12–14: Examples of forged provisionals.

10 Figure 118 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 99.





Figs. 15 and 16: Differences in the value's font. Original only on type 2.
Oval "0" at left instead of almost rectangular "0" on the right
Narrow and slightly higher font at right compared to value on type 2 at right





Figs. 17 and 18: The two bows of the "B" of "LAMBROS" equal at left compared to one at right;
"CRETE" in centre at left higher font compared to one at right;
Lines upper symbol curved downwards at left compared to one at right;
Stretched legs of "E" in "CANEA" at left compared to the right;
The oldest recorded example for Chania I have seen is based on type 2!

The Subtypes of Type 2

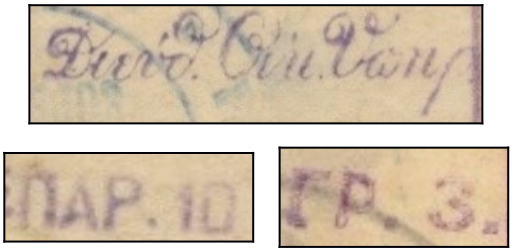
Type 2A	Type 2B
	
Fig. 19: Cancelled by commander. Slight change of Russian type	*Fig. 20:* In blue only and cancelled by the Directorate of Finance.
Only in Chania city, December 1898	Used in all 4 sectors from 20th July1899

4.1.2: Type 2A

I have called this type "2A" for the following reason: it is similar to the type that is issued from 20th Julʸ 1899 but examples used in the Chania sector are precancelled by the cachet of the commander of the international troops (*fig. 21*) This version was reported in Papaioannou & Feenstra with examples on document dated 11th May 1899 and 10th July 1899 in blue, perforated 11½,[11] and according to research of Mr. Takis Taratzas, with the same examples shown by Feenstra & Frien.[12]

The difference to type 1 is:

1. an additional imprint at the lower section of the stamp: *Διευθ.(υνση) Οικ.(ονομικών) Υπηρ.(εσιών)* (Directorate of Financial Services) *(fig. 22);*
2. An additional added value indication in "ΠΑΡ." (parades) or "ΓΡ." (grossia) (*fig. 23*)



The result is not a constant one. Both additional imprints wander through the frame er even cross the line. In a few cases, the overprint of the value was missing.

4.1.2.1: Purple, rouletted (?) ca. 5¾, on creme paper (December 1898)

The only evidence of type 2 being used from the very beginning is a another Bill of lading from Cuppa Lambros Steamship Co. Ltd. (Κουππα Λαμπρου) dated 7th/19th December 1898. The stamp in this case has a violet frame and is printed on darker, more crème paper. A few examples and values have been found so far as seen in *figs. 24–26*. The example shown on a bill of lading can be seen at *fig. 27*.



Figs. 24–26: Examples found in violet on crème paper rouletted (?) approx. 5¾.

11 Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 117.
12 Feenstra & Friends , 2001, p. 392.

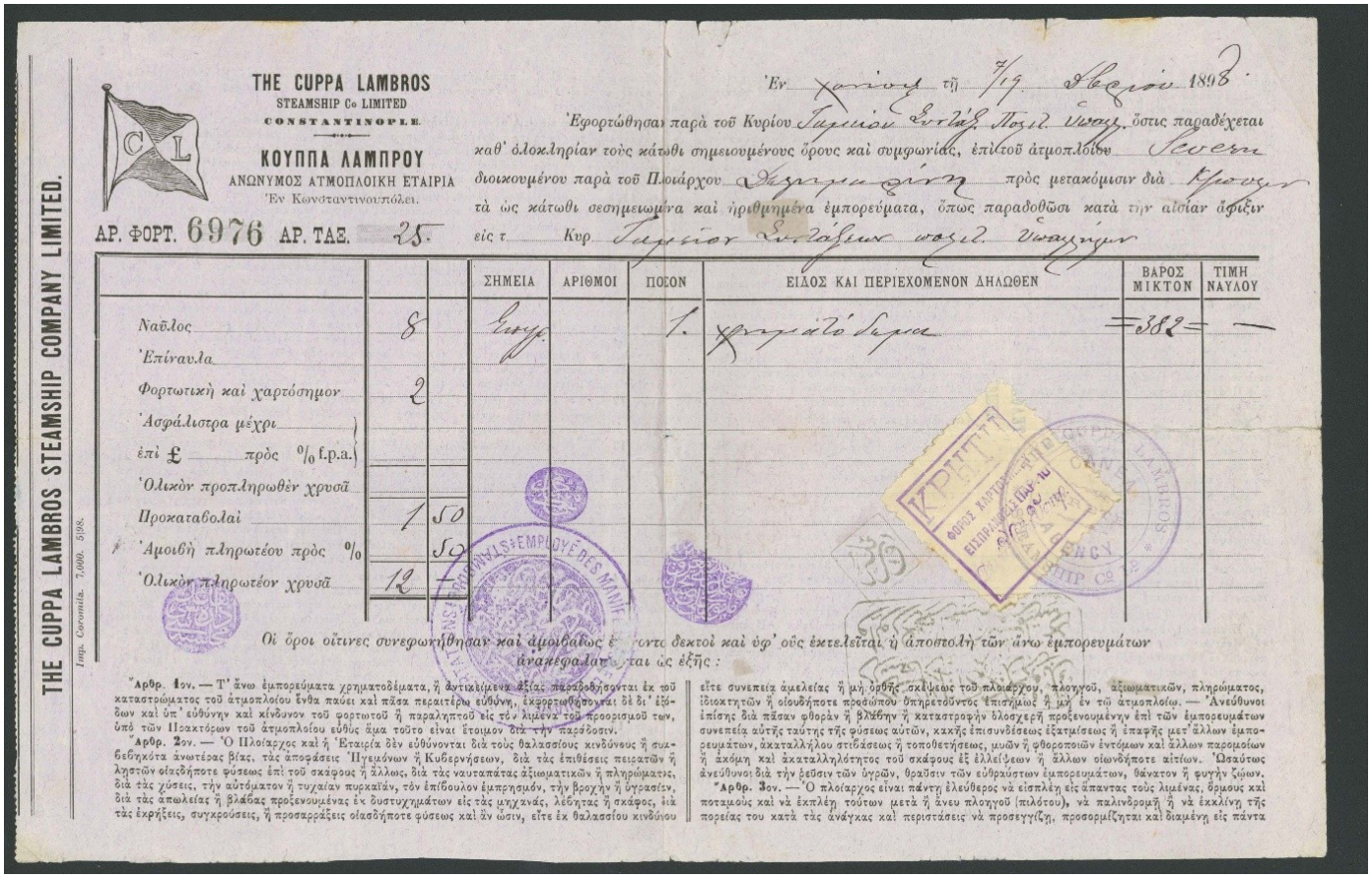


Fig. 27: Type 2A, 10 Parades, roul. 5¾, used 7/19.12.1898.

4.1.2.2: Blueish Violet on Whiter Paper, Imperforate (March 1899)

Due to the fact that older examples from Chania are rare, I tried to examine the history of the use of this type (2A) which became the definite type for the entire island (named type 2B to differentiate usage).

The 2nd version and only example available is a purple example used on an authorisation to leave the island dated 22nd March 1899 (*fig. 28*). This copy with a value of 20 pa is imperforate (*fig. 29*).

It is possible that this is the same type as that from December 1899 but with the roulette perforation missing. The stamp is tightly cut to shape while the rouletted copies have broader margins.



Fig. 28: Military cancellation found as precancel on type 2A.



Fig. 29: Example of imperforate version of type 2A.


COMMANDEMENT SUPERIEUR

DES TROUPES INTERNATIONALES A LA CANÉE

Le Colonnel SPITZER Commandant Supérieur des Troupes Internationales à La Canée,

AUTORISE

Le Nommé Homère Graïdakis

à se rendre à Constantinople

Il quittera La Canée le 22 Mars 99

La Canée 22 Mars 1899.

Le Commandant Supérieur

Fig. 30: Authorisation to leave the island with imperforate type 2A, dated 22.03.1899.

4.1.2.3: Blueish Violet, Rouletted (?) ca. 5¾ on Whiter Paper (March/April 1899)

Other examples found on document were on Bills of lading from The Cuppa Lambros company dated in the range of April to July 1899. The model gradually changed from a purple version rouletted 5¾ to a blue version perforated 11½. There are some minor varieties in paper and colour of the frame.

The first change introduced in April (?) was adding a roulette perforation which measures approximately 5¾. This range is not on a perforation gauge but approached by checking every second line of the gauge with the perforation. So far only a few stamps recorded (*fig. 31*). An example of the bill of lading with this type of stamp can be seen on (*fig. 32*).



Fig. 31:

10 Parades stamp
on bill of lading dated
20.03.1899/1.04.1899.

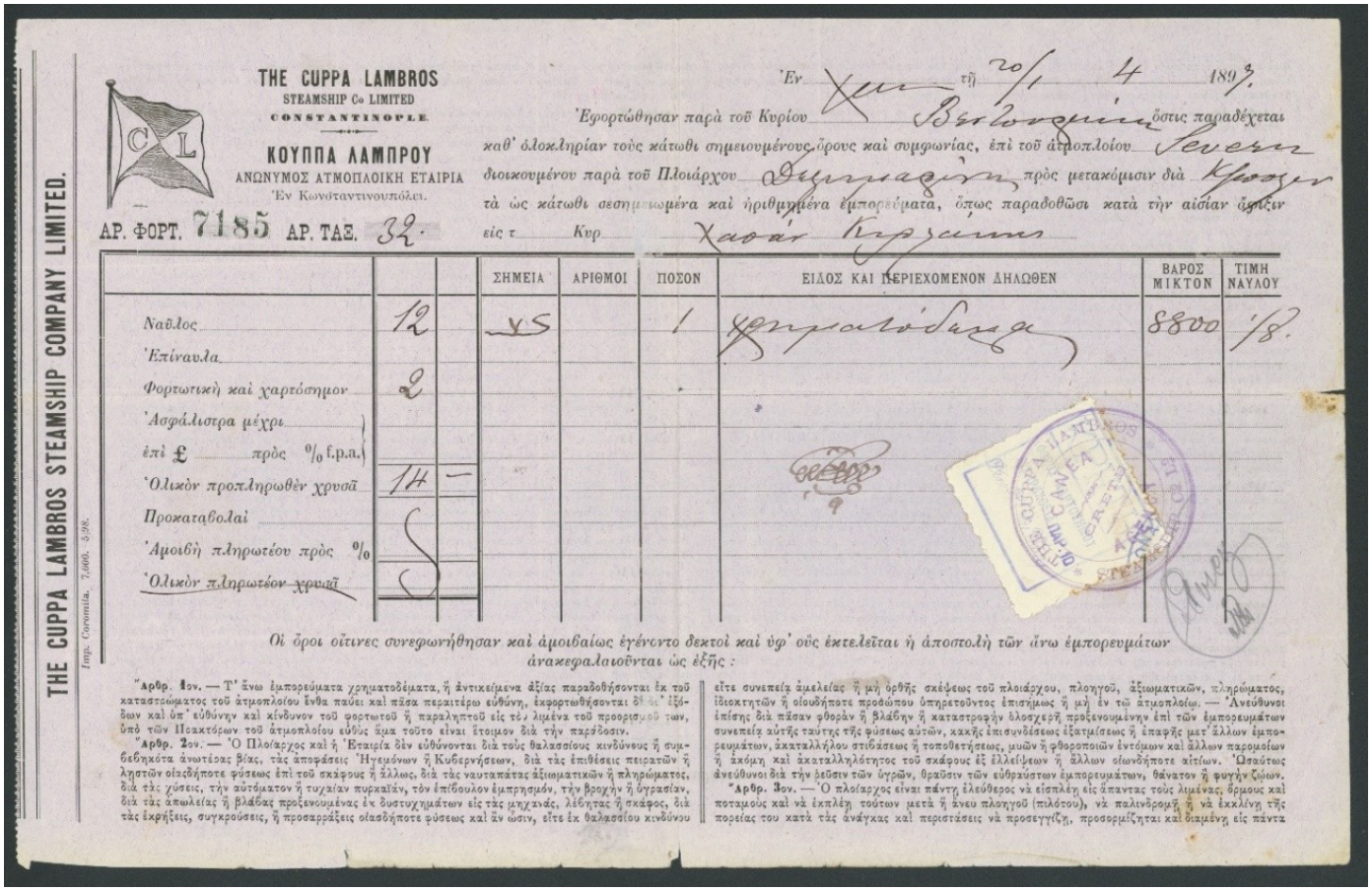


Fig. 32: Type 2A, 10 Parades, roul. 5¾, used on 20.03.1899/1.04.1899 *(reduced)*.

4.1.2.4: Blueish Violet, 11½, on Crème Paper (May 1899)[13]

One of the earliest examples perforated 11½ can be related what I have seen as a blueish violet stamp of 1 Grossion dated May 11st at Chania. This is one of the two colour scans from a study by Takis Taratzas shown by Papaioannou & Feenstra (*figs. 33 and 34*).[14]

There are a few dozen stamps found from especially 10 Paras plus the 1 Grossion as seen on the document fragment (*fig. 35*) with several shades of paper.





Figs. 33 and 34: Corner stamps of the sheet with a blueish type perforated 11½.

13 With the exception of dates found on cancellations from the Eastern Telegraph Company. They will be discussed in chapter 4.1.4.

14 Figure 150 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 117.



Fig. 35: Document fragment dated 11.05.1899 and pale blueish stamp of 1 Grossion perforated 11½.

4.1.2.5: Blue, perf. 11½, on Whiter Paper (June 1899)

This version could be the last one before being adopted by the other sectors. The frame is now blue to pale blue, printed on whiter paper and finally perforated 11½. The fragment of the commander remains on the stamp. So far only 10 Para values are noted for this version.

An example used on document can be found below (*fig. 36*).

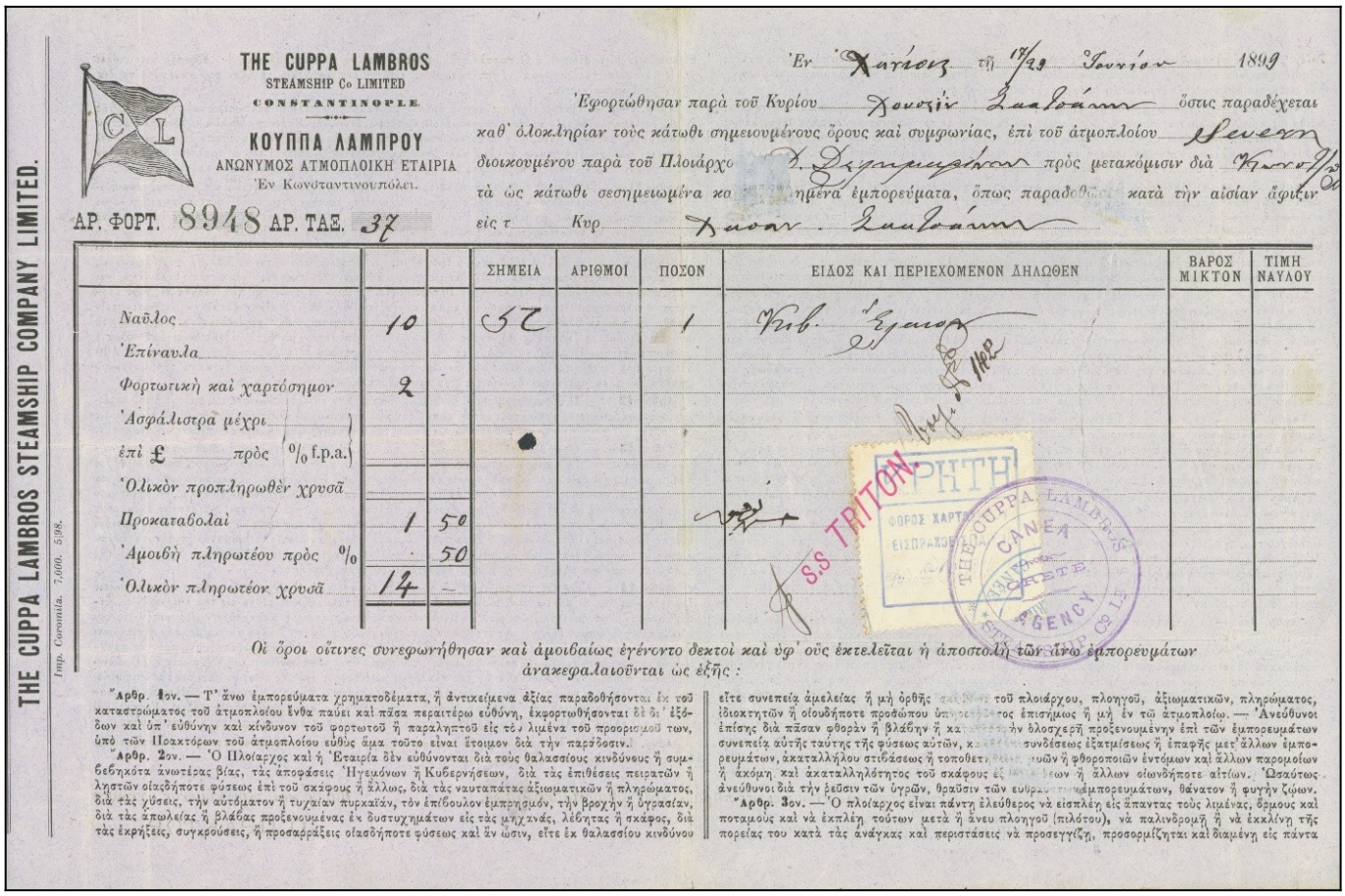


Fig. 36: 10 Parades 2A pale blue perf. 11½ used on 17.06./29.06.1899 *(reduced)*.

4.1.3: Type 2B

4.1.3.1: General

A circular of 6th July 1899 informs that the transmission of all the financial affairs of Crete to the Cretan Government would be completed on 12th July 1899. The revenue stamps used in the international sector of Chania (in this case type 2A) will be sent to all sectors in Crete by 20th July 1899 and thereafter will be used on the whole island.

Instead of the precancel of the Commander, a control mark in form of a 39mm circular hand-stamp was applied on the corner of every block of four in the sheet, reading "ΑΝΩΤΕΡΑ ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ" (Senior Directorate of Finance) (*fig. 37*).[15]

The stamps were perforated 11½ and printed (for most values) in a darker blue colour, some in blue-green. The quality of the printing is worse compared to the previous issues in Chania. The positioning of the frames on the sheet is rather random and perforated stamps vary in size.

Over-inking is more common than regular inked examples (*fig. 38*).



Fig. 37: Senior Directorate of Finance.[16]



Fig. 38: This block-of-four gives an impression of printing quality of the provisionals of type 2B.

15 Feenstra & Friends, 2001, p. 387.
16 Figure 135 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 109.

4.1.3.2: Recorded Stamps Relating to Chania

The series runs from 2 Parades to 10 Grossia with minor colour shades for the 10 Parades value.

The 2 Parades was meant for newspapers but no proof of it has been seen so far on a newspaper itself. An example below was cancelled by the Πατρίς (*Patrís*) newspaper agency in Chania. This newspaper exists until the present day (*fig. 39*).



Fig. 39:

Newspaper cancel on a 2 Parades stamp:
ΠΑΤΡΙΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ Α(?) (?)ΡΤ(?)ΛΟΓ.
ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΕΝ ΧΑΝΙΟΙΣ
(Patris Political ??? Newspaper in Chania)

Most recorded values I have relating to Chania are 10 Parades value stamps and a few higher values including a 10 Grossia not quoted with a value by Feenstra & Friends (*figs. 40–44*). I have only seen the 10 Grossia value once in the last 16 year when it was offered for sale more than 10 years ago.



Figs. 40–44: Examples of Chania-related examples of series 2B

4.1.3.3: Recorded Stamps Relating to Sfakia

A recent discovery was a 1 Grossia with double denomination, cancelled by a notary in Sfakia. The double denomination is recorded in Feenstra & Friends as No 13d (*fig. 45*).[17]



Fig. 45:

Detail from a document showing double overprint and Sfakia notary.

(with kind permission of Nick Antypas)

4.1.4: The Eastern Telegraph Company

A confusing chapter are the following dated examples from the Eastern Telegraph Company at Chania station. The example in *fig. 46* is type 2A and found with perforation 11½ from May 1899. This example however has been cancelled with a blueish strike on 31st March 1899! Does this mean that perforation 11½ was in use from March, or even earlier?

The example in *fig. 47* makes it even more questionable. This badly printed example has all there is to qualify it as type 2B but its paper looks a bit different. It is pre-cancelled by the Senior Directorate of Finance. The clean telegraph strike is a purple version and dated "15 FEB 99".

I have seen purple versions of this station cancel but they were generally found on Cretan revenues of 10 Lepta of series 1901 or on later issues.

For me this combination is most questionable because the cancellation from the Senior Directorate of Finance was not applied before 20th July 1899. Unless more evidence turns up, the Telegraph cancel is to be considered doubtful.





Figs. 46 and 47:

(Too?) early Eastern Telegraph cancels on type 2A (left) and 2b (right)

Conclusion so far for this sector is that those revenues related to the Chania sector are known used in the Kydonia district only.

17 Feenstra & Friends, 2001, p. 387.

4.2: Rethymnon (Russian Occupation)

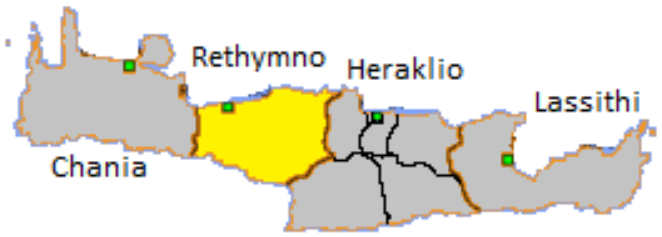


Fig. 48: Rethymnon sector (39.000 inhabitants).

The sector is divided into the following districts:

6.	**Rethymno**	(West to North side)	Capital: Rethymnon
7.	**Mylopotamon**	(North to East side)	Capital: *Perama*
8.	**Agios Vasilios**	(South West side)	Capital: Platanes
9.	**Amari**	(South East to east side)	Capital: *Nefs Amarion*

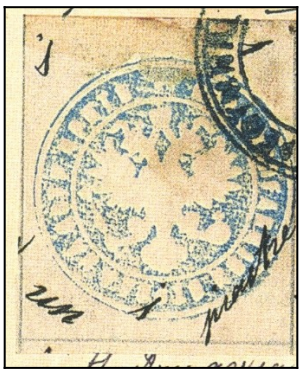
If documents are related to one of these districts, I will try to find similarities to what has been written on single stamps.

4.2.1: Type RU-1 (October 1898)

The exact date of issue of this series is unknown. Between 15th September 1898 and 17th October 1898 there were problems getting an agreement about using revenues from the occupying forces on the island. After the ultimatum of 17th October 1898 to the Ottomans to leave the island, there may be a moment when at least the Russian sector started to collect taxes.

Very little is known about these Revenues because they were in circulation for only about a month. Recorded examples on document shown in the Papaioannou & Feenstra were dated 3rd November for a 2 Piastres stamp with a purple negative cancel and 17th November 1868 for a pair of the 1 Piastre stamps with a blue negative cancel "Экспедиціон отряд на Островѣ Критѣ" (Expeditionary Detachment to the Island of Crete). Recorded values are 20 Paras, and 1, 2, 5, and 6 Piastres in purple and blue. They are shown as the doubled taxes (20%) that were in force in the Ottoman period (*figs. 49–52*).







Figs. 49–51: Some examples of the values of RU-I; left maritime usage by the Austrian Lloyd.

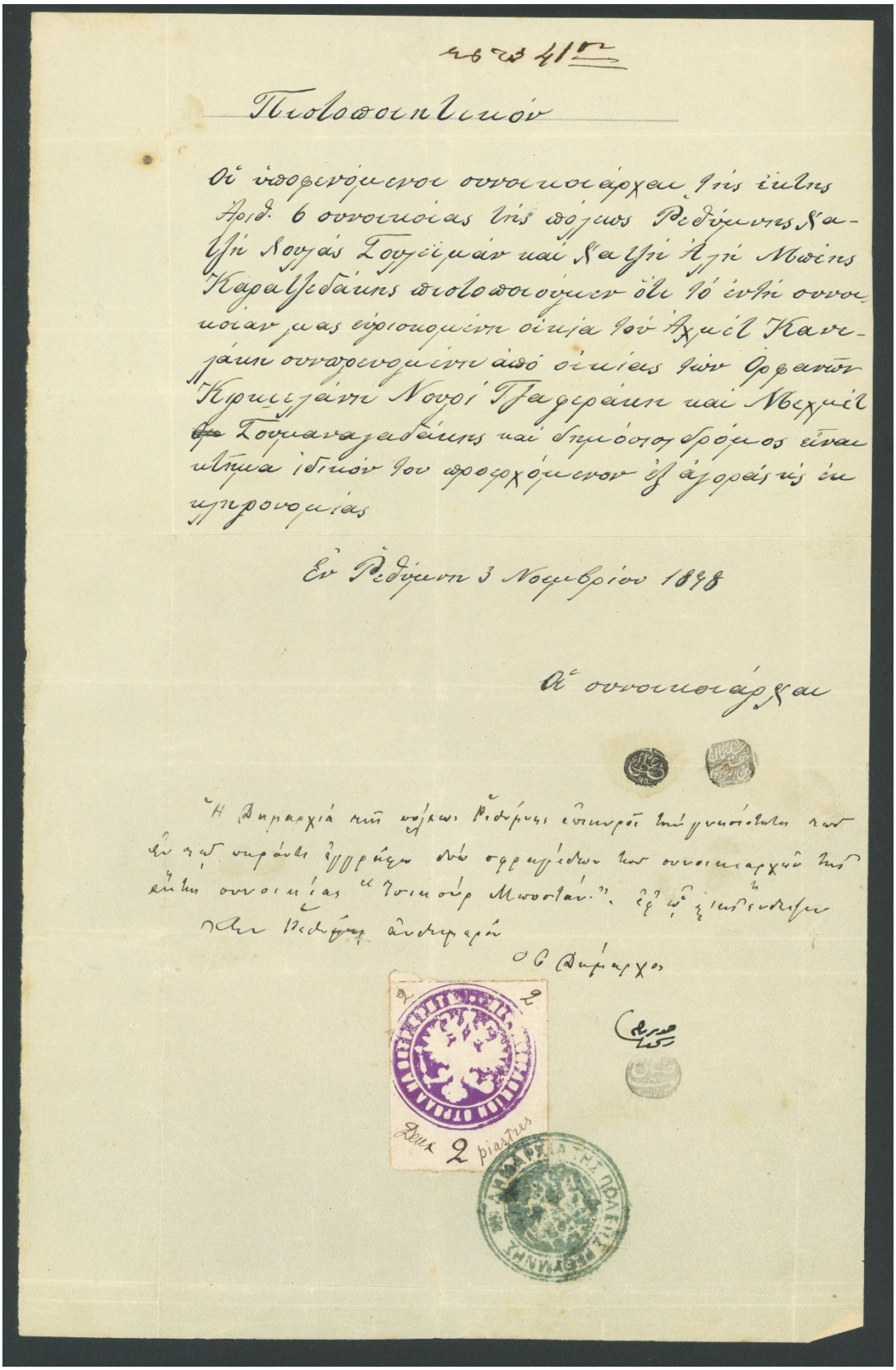


Fig. 52: Property confirmation from two neighbouring district governors of Rethymnon. Cancellation from the Municipality of Rethymnon.[18]

18 Translation with thanks to Manolis Koutsounakis.

4.2.2: Type RU-2 (November 1898)

The setup of this rectangular type was the origin for usage later on the entire island.

The oldest known examples on record and from collections date from 10th November 1898 and are recorded with dates until 16th April 1899.

Its colour was basically black but blue also exists for a values of 4 Paras and 2 Piastres with red value indication instead of black (*figs. 53–56, and 63*). In one case it seems the value was altered (*figs. 60–62*).



Fig. 53–56: Examples of RU-2 with black and blue frames with red or black value indication.
Notice the difference of style between the black – and red values (of a later period?)

The range of values was from 4 Paras up to 6 Piastres. Some errors and odd ways of using revenue stamps like cutting off one edge to prevent re-use are reported, but this was found only so far for a few values (*figs. 53–56*).



Figs. 57–59: Maritime usage of RU-2 20 Paras with missing value “xx” top right
And corner obliteration done at the ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΑ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ (Customs Office of Crete).

The frame was cancelled with a positive hand-stamp from the Russian government. They exist in blue and purple but purple is rare, judging from the recorded examples (*figs. 60–62*): “Экспедиціон отряд на Островѣ Критѣ” (Expeditionary Detachment to the Island of Crete).[19]

19 Feenstra & Friends, 2001, p. 380.





Figs. 60–62: Examples of RU-2 black frame with blue and purple hand stamp; in middle 10 paras (?).

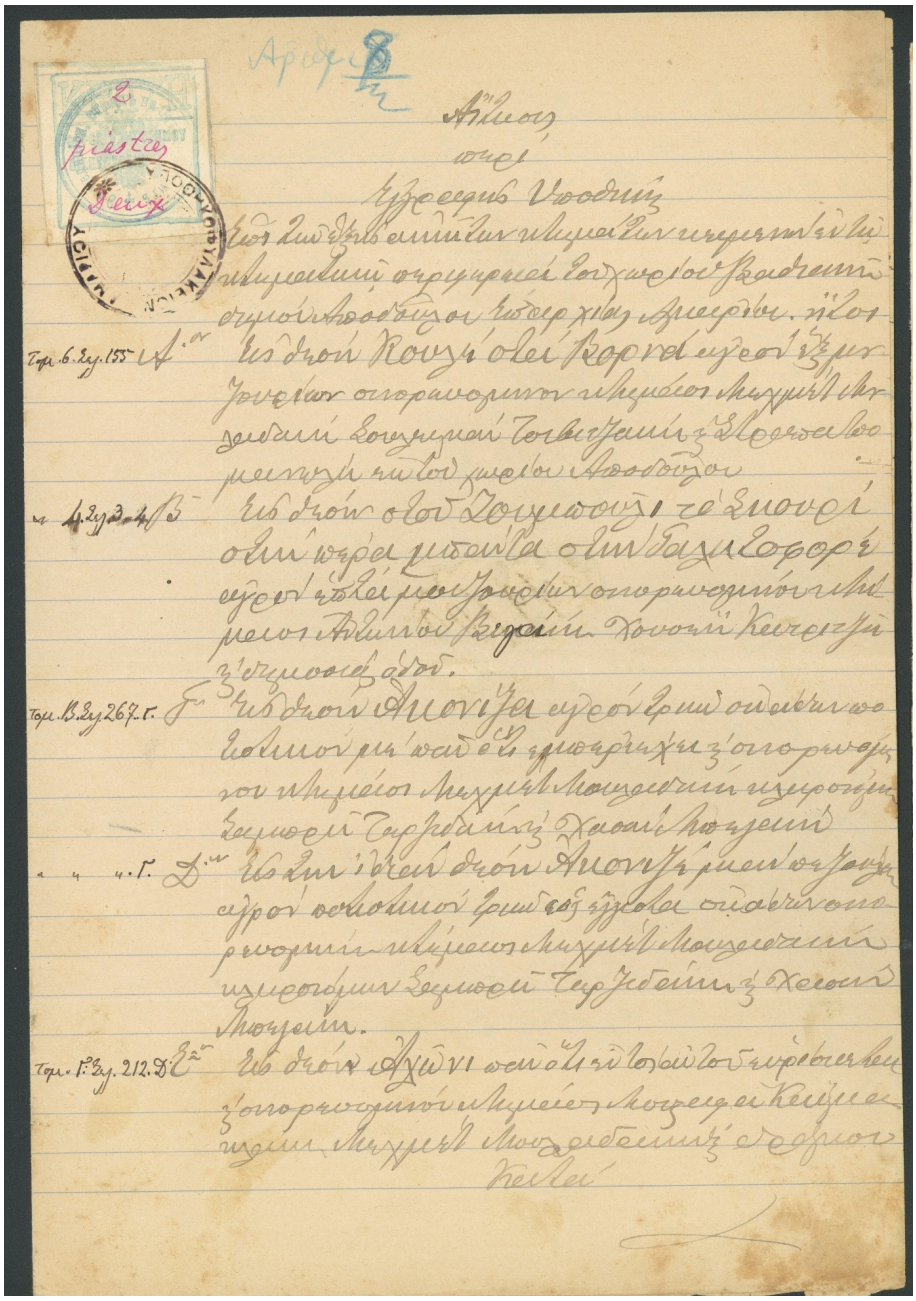
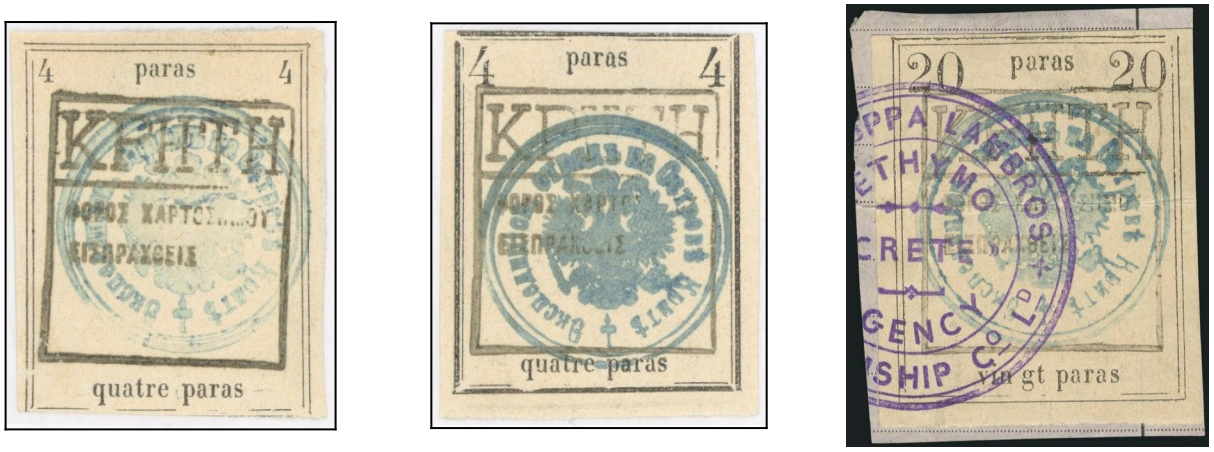


Fig. 63: Example of document from the Notary office of Rethymnon.
Fee of 1 Piastre (doubled) with blue frame type and value of 2 Piastres in red.

4.2.3: Type RU-3 (April 1899)

This was the last type from the Russian occupation forces. The basic frame of type 2 was positioned within a larger double-lined rectangle. The values are now printed instead of hand-written. The series has values from 4 para up to 6 Piastres from which some have different fonts for the value or an error describing the currency *(fig. 64–66)*.

Not many documents are known in collections. The recorded ones show dates from 3rd July 1899 and 13th July 1899 *(fig. 67)*.



Figs. 64–66 : Two different types of " used to indicate the values of "quatre paras" (4 Paras) and "vingt paras" (20 Paras) and spacing error "vin gt Paras".



Fig. 67: Notarial contract for a loan, cancelled by Chr. G. Stamakis of the Rethymnon municipality. Fee of 2 Piastres (2×1 Piastre) was for ordinairy public contracts.

4.2.4: Type Provisional 2B (20th July 1899)

There are no documents known with any other provisionals used before the official date of 20th July in the Rethymnon sector. Only this type was sparsely found being used in this sector. Although this series runs up to 10 Grossia, I recorded 3 Grossia as highest value so far for maritime usage.

Some 10 Parades blue or blue-green stamps are found together with a single 20 Parades value. All examples found so far are related to the Rethymnon district only (*figs. 68–71*).







Figs. 68–70: Some values used in Rethymnon.



Fig. 71: Part of a legal document issued by an "avocat" (advocate, lawyer) in Rethymnon.

4.3: Kandia (British Occupation)

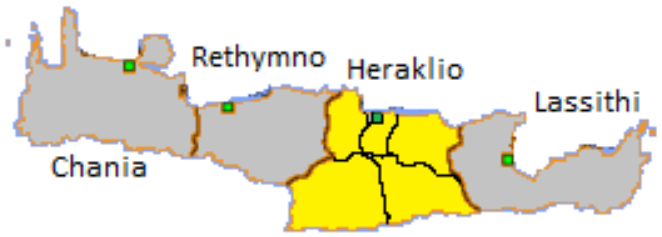


Fig. 72: Kandia sector (95,000 inhabitants).

The sector is divided into the following districts:

10.	**Malevisi**	8,843 inh.	(North West to North section)	(Agios Myron)
(11)	**Kandia**	30,000 inh.	(North side; municipality)	Heraklion
11.	**Temenos**	5,900 inh.	(North section)	(Archanes)
12.	**Pediada**	24,000 inh.	(North East to East section)	(Kastelli Pediados)
13.	**Pyriotissa &**	8,917 inh.		
14.	**Kenourio**	3,944 inh.	(South and West section)	(Moiras/Mires)
15.	**Monofatsi**	13,394 inh.	(South East to South section)	(Charakas)

If documents are related to one of these districts, I will try to find similarities to what has been written on single stamps.

Prince George landed on Crete on 9th December 1898. The earliest known examples from the British district with British stamps is dated from 2nd January 1899 but part of a maritime cancel from Lloyds on a Kandia revenue show an unknown date in 1898 (*fig. 73*).

Although Kandia district handed over their administration in March 1899, other districts (like Monofatsi) continued using the Union Jack type at least until 27th August 1899. Other districts may have continued using up pre-cancelled paper but taxation was paid in cash or using provisionals on the same document. All stamps are imperforate and affixed or directly struck on document.

Beware of forgeries on non-white paper with designs showing flaws in the circle or a screened dotted image when details are enlarged (*figs. 82–84*).

4.3.1: Kandia District

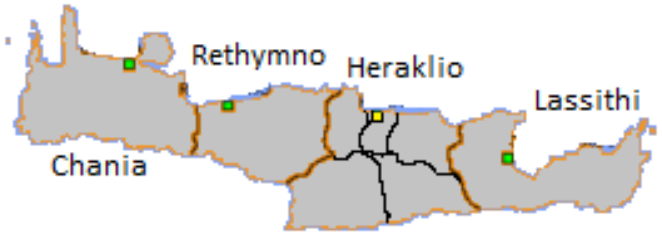


Fig. 73: Kandia district (30.000 inhabitants).[20]

20 In Ottoman tradition the capital of a province or district had a special administration directly by the provincial/district governor.

4.3.1.1: British Union Jack Issue (December 1898)



Fig. 73:

Maritime usage of 10 Paras purple with date 1898.

Colours for the Union Jack at Kandia exist in blue with shades from pale blue to greyish blue and purple (*figs. 76–81*). So far I have seen purple examples only directly struck on documents (*fig. 85*).

Sometimes they are combined with specific cancellations for Customs, Agriculture, etc. Examples of these are fully illustrated in both Papaioannou & Feenstra, and Feenstra & Friends, so I limit myself to a few examples for illustration (*figs. 83–88*).





Fig. 74–75:

Examples directly struck on document but without inserted value (from March 1899).













Fig. 76–81: Examples of values found for Kandia District.



Figs. 82–84: Examples of forgeries.



Fig. 85: Part of an undated testimony for a woman that had passed away. Her money should be transferred to an organisation that takes care of muslim orphans.
There is a witness signature from her brother made in 1315 (1897) and another one in 1316 (1898).
The document was provided with a 40 Paras stamp but it was finally stamped with a provisional revenue of 1 Grossian valid from 20.07.1899.



Figs. 83–88: Additional cancels used at Kandia and Customs for Chersonissos.

4.3.1.2: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

The issue of provisional revenues type 1 started in December 1898. Examples in Papaioannou & Feenstra, and Feenstra & Friends, show a usage in Heraklion. Examples found on document show dates in the range of 15th March 1899 to 25th September 1899. First indications suggest that provisionals of type 1 were not used together with the British revenues.

There are some sub-types of type 1 in use. Question is whether these sub-types were the result of an development of the stamp and/or availability of certain papers. Part of the signature at the left shows up at all 4 types but no proof of being in use at a single office. Notice the style of writing of the value in numbers and currency.

Sub-Type a: Blue Frame on Whiter Paper , imperforate

This type is the first version that came into use after the British forces in Kandia handed over their administration to the Cretan authorities. It is found on documents dated from 15th March 1899 until 15th June 1899 on regular documents and on a *Bill of Lading* from the Cuppa Lambros Co. (*figs. 89–91*).



Figs. 89–91: PIC 44: known values of type 1a.

A different style of handwriting with one example for use at Kandia has an unknown origin. So far no document available to explain these 3 examples (*figs. 92–94*):



Figs. 92–94: Examples linked to the Kandia district.

Sub-Type b: Blue Frame on Crème Paper, imperforate

As for the blueish frame on crème paper, there is no document available to determine a date. Three examples of 10 Parades and one of 20 Parades are found but undated and a 10 Grossia on a document dated 29th April 1899 (*figs. 95–97*) but the handwriting on the 10 Grossia is thicker. If they are related to the purple version then their usage can be in a range of late April to June 1899.



Figs. 95–97: Known values of type 1b (10 Grossia reduced).

Sub-Type c: Purple Frame on Crème Paper, imperforate

This version was found on a *Bill of Lading* dated 4th/16th June 1899 and a few notary documents (no date available) and onr document dated 25th September 1899. The last one is considered to be an exception because most of the stamps appeared to be in use in the range of June to July 1899 (*figs. 95–97*)



Figs. 98–100: known value but different usage of type 1c.

Sub-Type d: Blue Frame on Whiter Paper, perf. 11½

In my opinion the last version of type 1 in use at Kandia before type 2B was introduced on 20th July 1899. Only one example known on document at the moment dating to 30th July 1899 and a few stamps of 10 Parades used for different purposes (*figs. 101–105*).

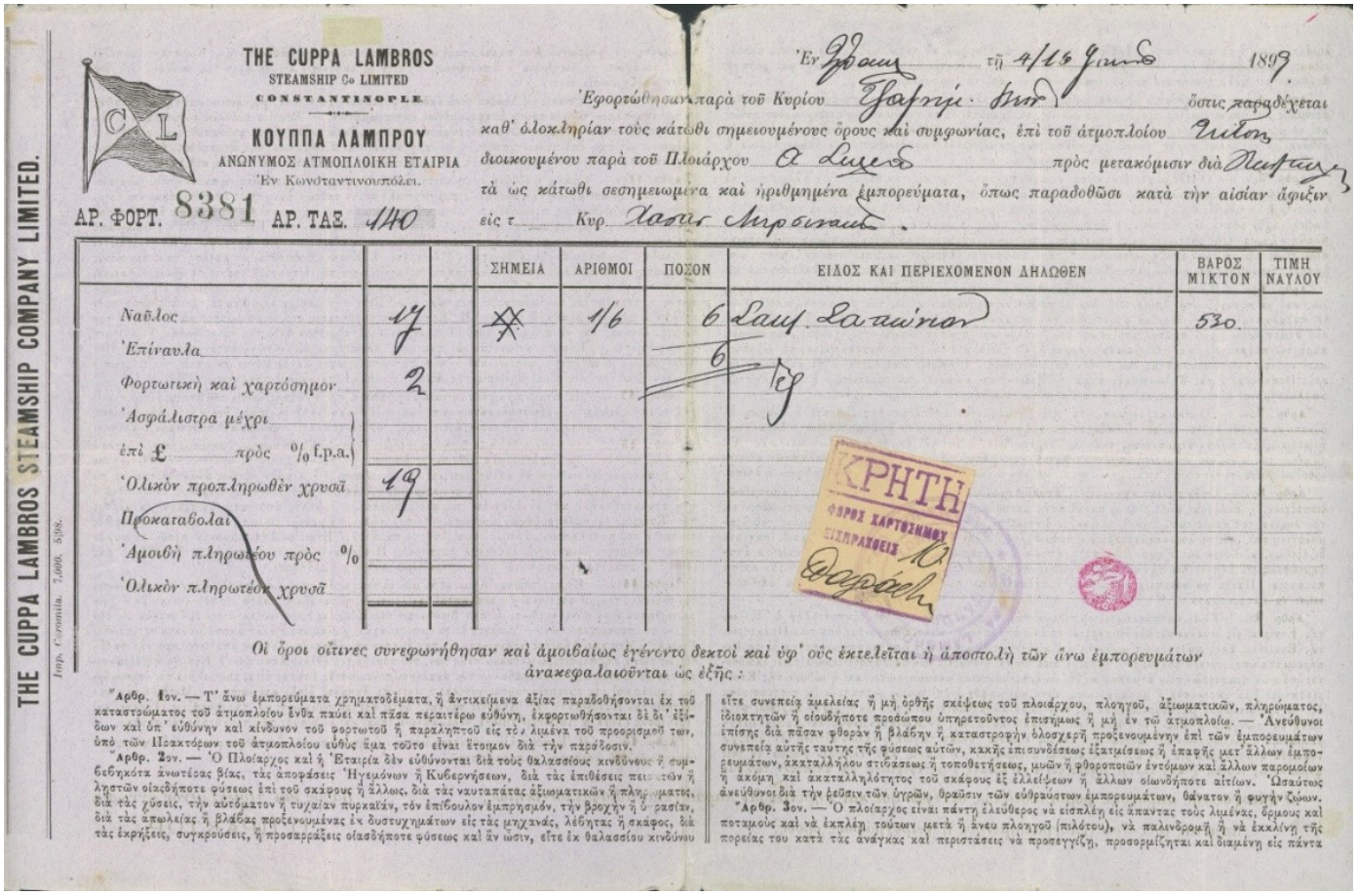


Fig. 101: Example of type 1c on Bill of lading dated 4/16.06.1899.







Figs. 102–104: known value but different usage of 10 Parades and a 1 Grossion on document type 1d. Notice a different style of the handwriting but the marking on the stamp in the middle at the left is about the same.

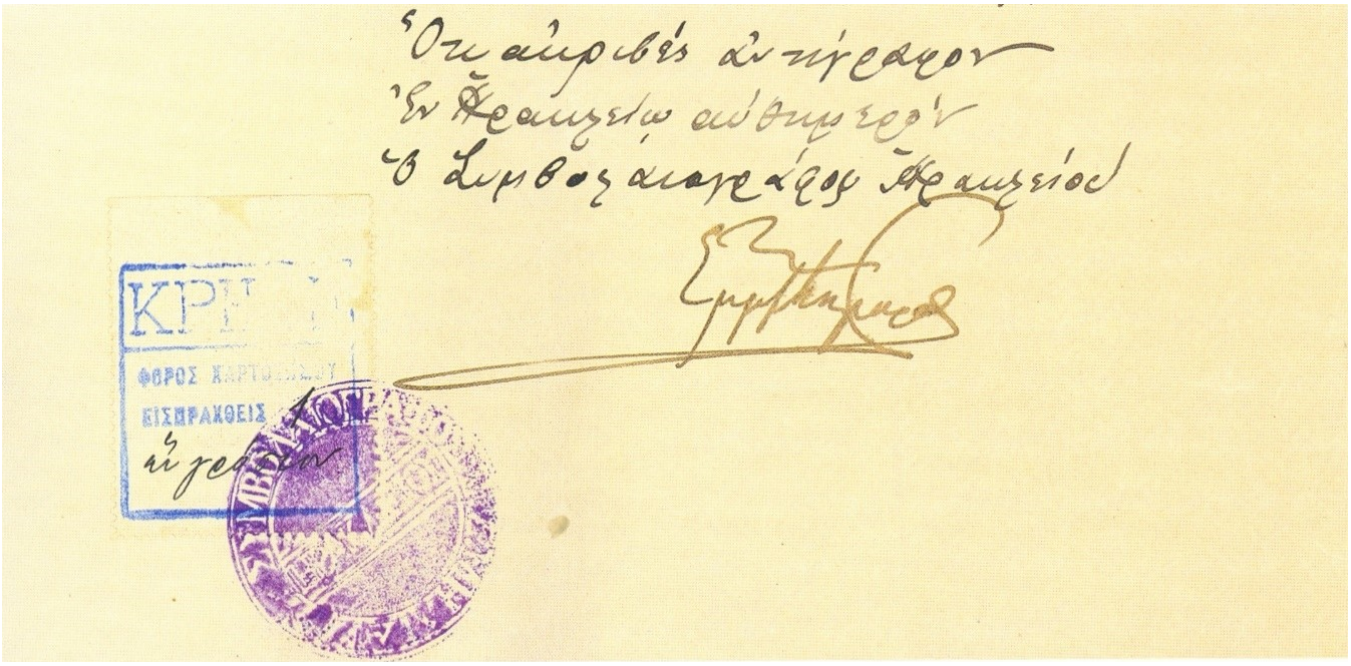


Fig. 105: Part of a document cancelled by a notary in Heraklion at 30.07.1899, with value of 1 Grossian type 1d.[21]

4.3.1.3: Provisional Issue Type 2B (20th July 1899)

I am not familiar with subtypes of type 2B. Several documents show examples in the range of 9th August 1899 until 18th February 1900. Values found so far are 10, 20 Parades, 1 Grossion, and 3 Grossia. The 10 and 20 Parades is found with a blueish green frame. The others are blue to dark blue (*figs. 106–109*).

It requires more study and more documents to relate single stamps without a cancellation from a Notary, etc., with those affixed on documents.







Fig. 106–108: PIC 52: known values of type 2b used at Heraklion.

21 Figure 146 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 115.

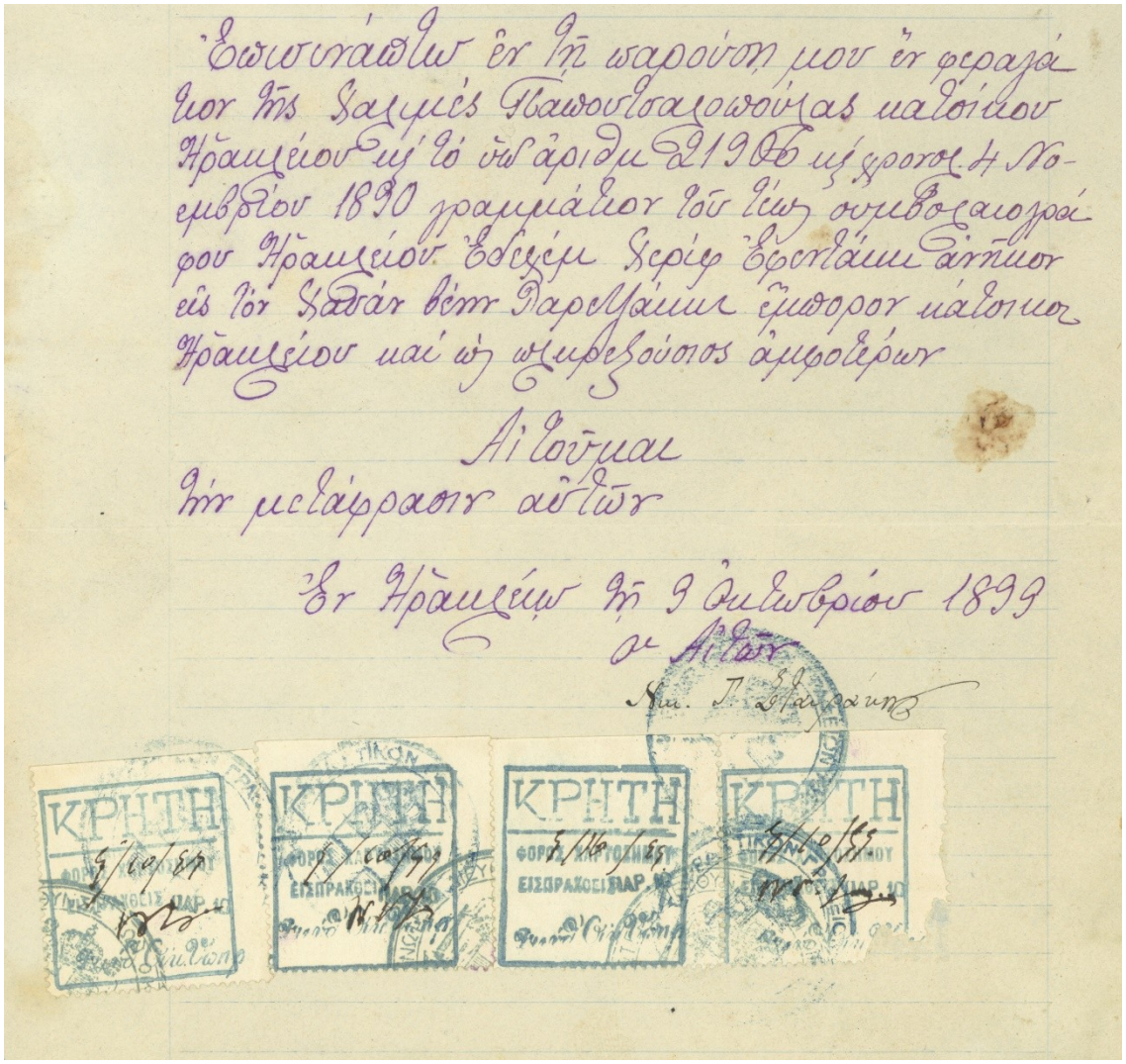


Fig. 109: Examples of type 2B used in Heraklion and cancelled on 9.10.1899.
The style of the stamps remain the same and other markings are needed to recognise who signed it and where it was used. Notice that, except for a faint cancel, each stamp has a different signature or none.

4.3.2: Kenourio & Pyriotissa District

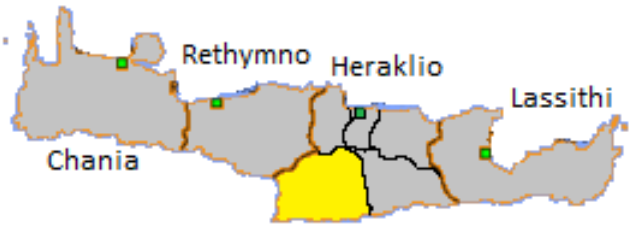


Fig. 110: Kenourio & Pyriotissa district (8,917 + 3,944 = 12,861 inhabitants).

4.3.2.1: British Issue (December 1898)

Little is known about the British revenues for this region. All known documents are recorded being used in Mires, only one example is used in Vorri. The only known value is 1 Piastre, directly struck on document or affixed. The oldest known example dates 19th February 1899 and is shown by Papaioannou & Feenstra.

A few recorded examples are on white to crème paper and one example on blue paper. The design varies from pale blue to dark blue. Greenish blue has also been found stuck directly on document but the example I have seen was used after 20th July 1899 and remained blank.

Important to know is that most of the known values and signatures were provided with red ink! Some of the documents carry also a cancellation from the local governor. In most cases they are in shades of blue. One of the differences noted between usage in Vorri and Mires was a different type of Notary stamp and the fact that the only revenue example of Mires has a blue denomination and the one for Vorri in red (*figs. 114–117*).



Fig. 111–113: Examples directly struck on document but not used.



Fig. 114–116: Examples of 1 Piastre found for Kenourio and Pyriotissa at Vorri and Mires.



Fig. 117: Part of a document cancelled by a notary in Vorri on 19.02.1899.
With value of 1 Piastre in blue on blueish paper.[22]

4.3.2.2: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

Sub-Type d: Blue Frame on White Paper, imperforate

There are not that many examples found but the ones published by Papaioannou & Feenstra confirm that the British forces started to use the provisional stamps in Mires in March 1899. The only example being part of a document[23] was used on 8th March 1899. There are no examples used in Vorri recorded so far (*fig. 118*).

Sub-Type e: Blue Frame on Crème Paper, imperforate

This is a somewhat tentative conclusion but has some connections with the examples found in Kandia. The paper however is whiter than the examples in Kandia. The following examples are used in Vorri. The only example recorded has been dated to 24th May 1899.

Notice the rough treatment of the stamp (*fig. 119*).



Fig. 118: Only recorded example so far on document from Mires with Notary cancel.



Fig. 119: Example from Mires, 24.05.1899, with "one Piastre" in red.

22 Fig. 79 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 76.
23 Fig. 82 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 79.

Sub-Type f: Violet to Lilac on Crème Paper, imperforate

The following examples used at Mires show a development of dating and denominating the stamp:

a- Date: 5-6-99 value “one Piastre”
b- Date: 9-6-99 and 23-6-99 value “one PT”
c- Date: 7/7/99 value “1 PT”

The stamps with these details are shown in *figs. 120–124*.

Notice the fact that the Governor cancel as shown in *fig. 114* was still in use on the last example dated 7th July 1899! Remarkable is the quality of the last example: perfectly cut compared to the others who look like they were torn from the sheet.



Figs. 120–123: Development of dating and denominating the stamps in Vorri.

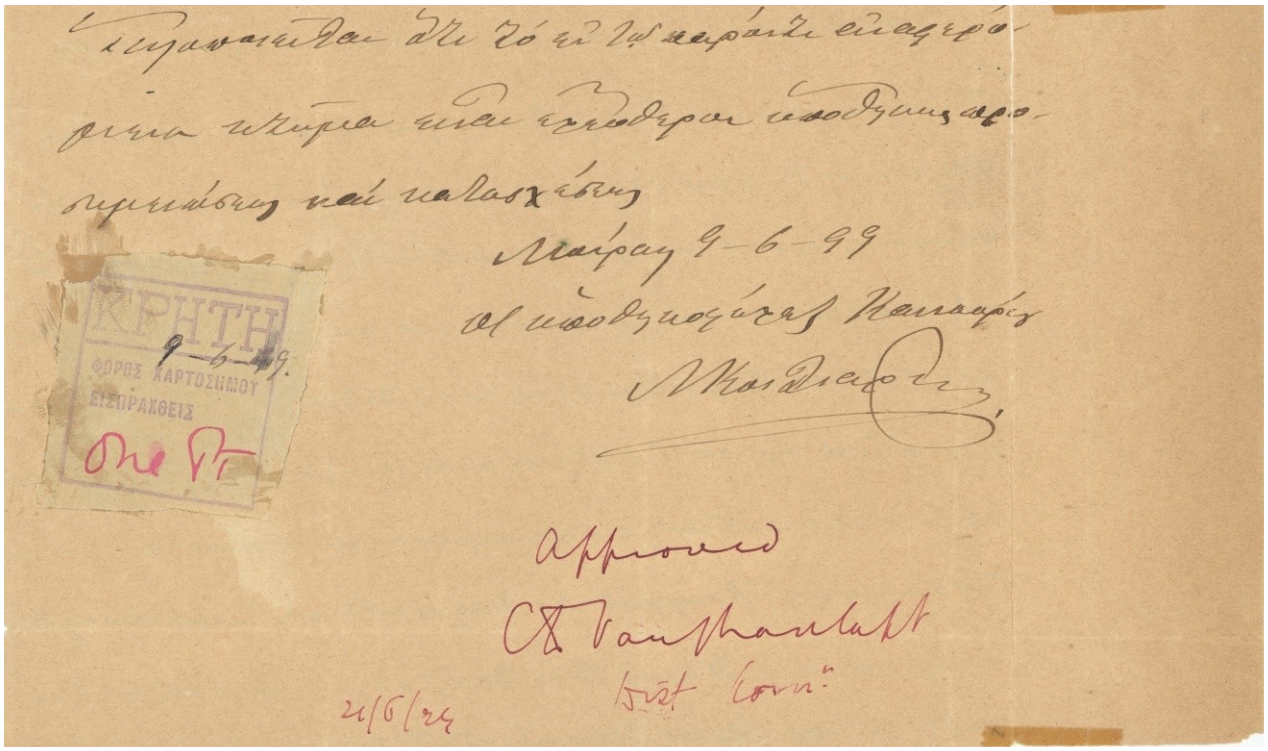


Fig. 124: Example from Mires dated (at first) 9.06.1899.
Later approved on 21.06.1899 by the district commander.

There is no proof so far of a provisional type 1 perforated 11½ being used in this district. Unless new examples will prove otherwise, the next type will be 2b, being introduced on the entire island.

4.3.2.3: Provisional Issue type 2b (20th July 1899)

A document dated 2nd August 1899 and 4th March 1900 used in Vorri, illustrated by Papaioannou & Feenstra, are the only examples of proof so far. Stamps of 10 Paras and a stamp of 1 Grossian are the only examples recorded. *Figs. 125 and 126* show some of the stamps from the document and *fig. 126* an example of one of the documents.



Figs. 125 and 126: The only recorded used in Kenouri and Pyriotissa district.

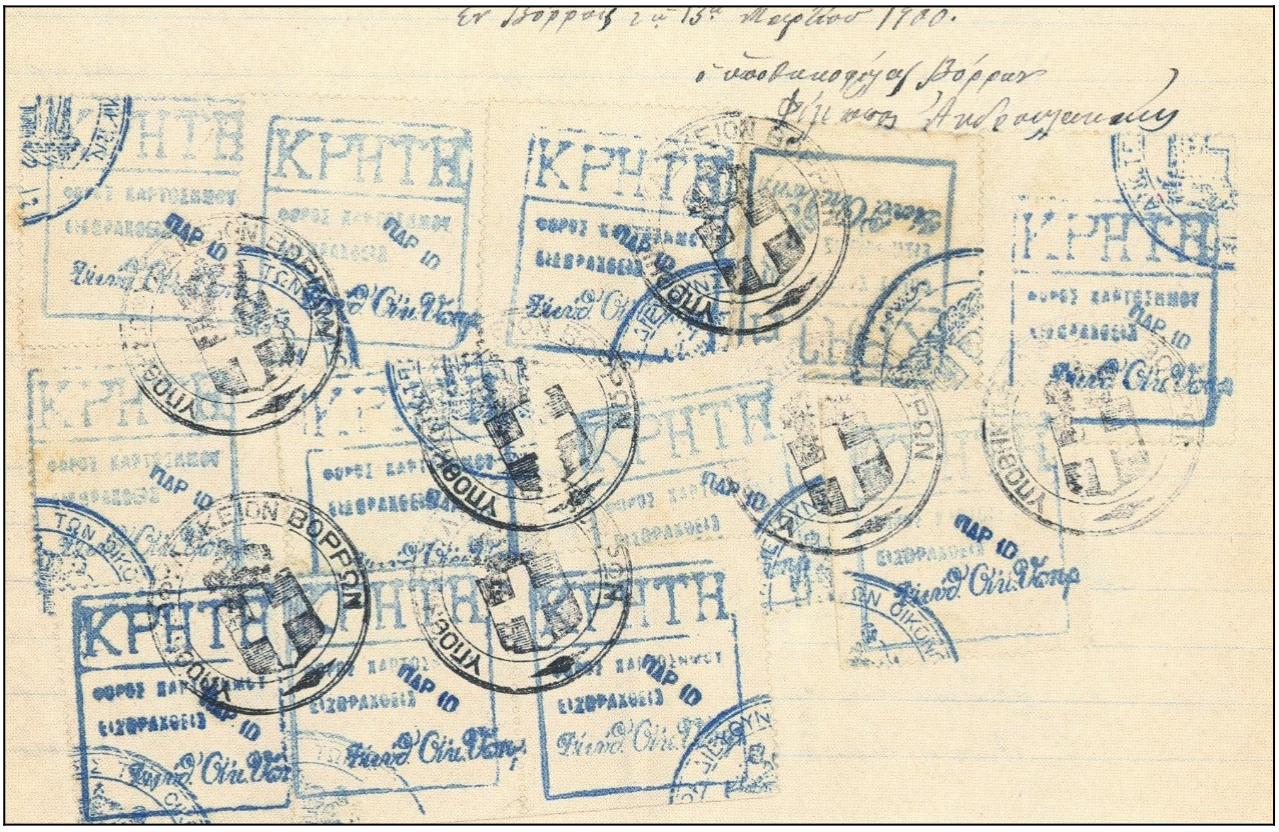


Fig. 127: Part of a document cancelled "ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟ ΒΟΡΡΩΝ" (land registry of Vorri) on 13.03.1900, with values of 12×10 Paras (3 Piastres).[24]

24 Fig. 139 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 111.

4.3.3: Malevisi District

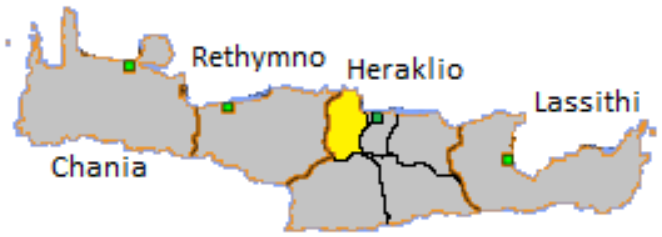
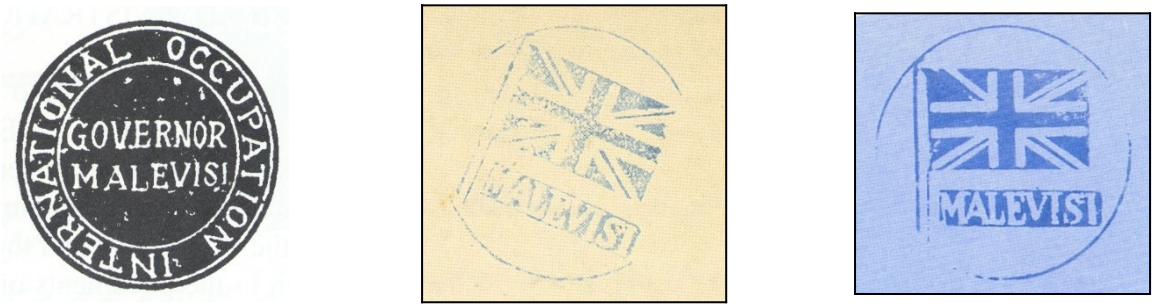


Fig. 128: Malevisi district (8,845 inhabitants).

4.3.3.1: British Issue (December 1898)



Figs. 129–131: Examples shown on documents dated 5.04.1899 (left) and 3.04.1899.

No recorded examples are found with stamps with a denomination and if so, they were forgeries! The only examples shown by Papaioannou & Feenstra were dated 3rd April and 5th April 1899 and both were blank and directly struck on document, meaning that Malevisi also started to use the provisionals from March 1899. The example in blue on crème-white paper has also a cancellation from the district governor in blue.

Notice that the forgeries all have the same dented circle; printed on coloured paper and have value / date inscriptions as if they were done with colour pencils (*figs. 131–133*).



Figs. 132–134: Only known examples for Malevisi so far.
Notice the poor quality of the forgeries in purple on bottom row and date “30-11-98”.

4.3.3.2: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

There are so far no recorded examples from Malevisi with provisional type 1.

4.3.3.3: Provisional Issue Type 2b (20th July 1899)

There are so far no recorded examples from Malevisi with provisional type 2b.
Other examples do not provide proof of being used in Malevisi district.

4.3.4.: Monofatsi District

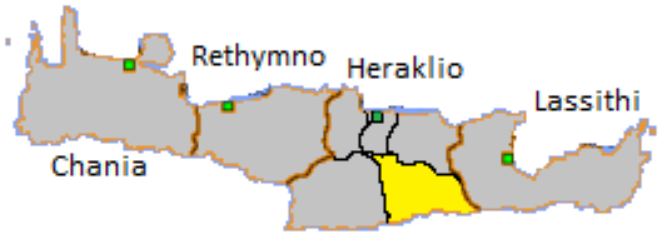


Fig. 135: Monofatsi District (13,394 inhabitants).

4.3.4.1. British Issue (December 1898)







Figs. 136–138: Example used after March 1899 and example used on a letter dated 9.12.1898.







Figs. 139–141: Recorded 10 para examples used in the range of 27.04.1899 (left) and 28.04.1899!

Little is known about the values used. So far Papaioannou & Feenstra, and Feenstra & Friends, have only examples of 10 para and a hand-stamp on a letter dated on the day when George landed on Crete, but Papaioannou & Feenstra mentions also a letter in the same district dated 6th December 1898, so this means the British cancellations were available before that day.

Papaioannou & Feenstra has a listing of recorded values and denominations on page 375/376: for Monofatsi, only values of 10 and 20 Paras, and 1 Piastre are listed.

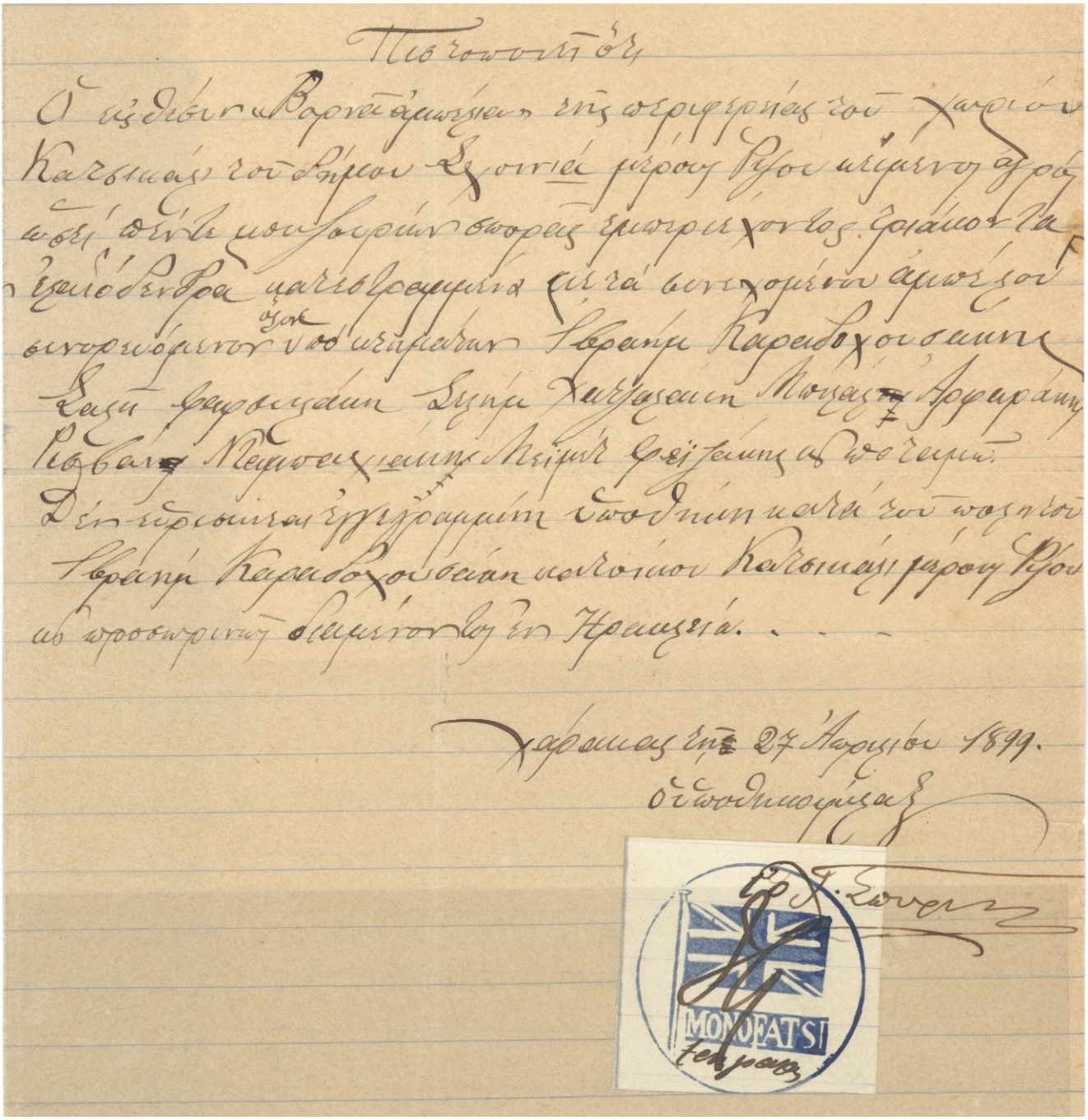


Fig. 142: Document signed at Charakas on 27.04.1899.

4.3.4.2. Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

Examples of type 1 were not found used before March 1899, the first examples are dated from May 1899. There appear to be two styles of denominations on the stamps (*figs. 143–148*).



Figs. 143–145 PIC 68a: Mortgage office of Charakas, 16.05.1899 (10 para) and twice on 15.06.1899 (40 Parades/1 Grossion). Other styles are from the Municipality at Charakas (left) and two examples from a notary.



Figs. 146–148: PIC 68b: Municipality of Charakas at 7.06.1899 (left) and 2 styles from a notary; right is 19.06.1899.

4.3.4.3: Provisional Issue Type 2b (July 20th 1899)

There are so far no recorded examples from Monofatsi with provisional type 2b.

Other examples do not provide proof being used in Monofatsi district.

4.3.5: Pediada District

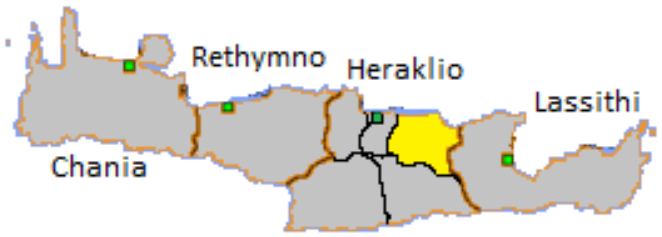


Fig. 149: Pediada District (24,000 inhabitants).

4.3.5.1: British Issue (December 1898)

Examples from the Pediada district were most recorded when searching for revenue stamps of the British sector. More than a dozen documents were consulted for this study and several dozen were offered the past 15 years on auctions or stamp websites. Single stamps however, being removed from documents, are rarely seen.

In most cases, values were found with 10 or 20 Paras or pairs (horizontal or vertical) up to an amount of 1 Piastre. Documents with higher amounts are considered very rare to unique.

Stamps are generally found affixed on document, colours are blue in the range or greenish blue to greyish blue, purple to lilac; in a single case red for a 5 Piastres value (*figs. 150–159*). Notice the 'sigma-like' signature at the bottom in most cases.

All genuine examples are printed on whiter to pale creamy paper compared to modern forgeries who were printed on coloured paper and hand inscribed with other colours than the usual black ink.

Although this type is considered to be introduced from December 1898, the oldest example known is illustrated by Papaioannou & Feenstra dating from 26th February 1899. This is the only example without the elliptical cancel from the district commissioners officers which shows up in the range 9th March 1899 until 17th June 1899. In this case Pediada (like Monofatsi) is also an exception compared to Kandia by continuing their administration after March 1899.







Figs. 150–152: Some recorded values.



Fig. 153–158: Ssome recorded values, a Governor's seals, and wo forgeries in the bottom row.

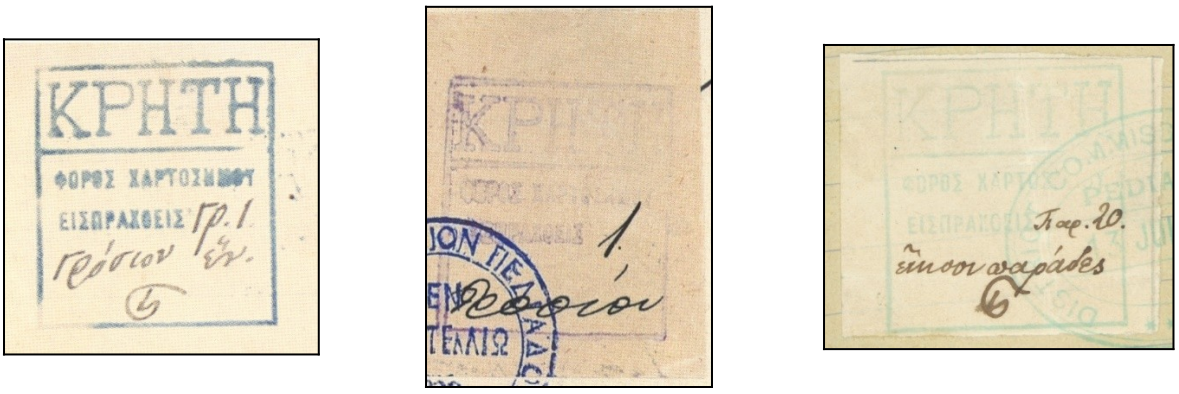


Fig. 159: Example of a notary document dated by the District Commissioner on 17.07.1899.
One cancellations placed directly on a pair of 20 Paras values: Municipality of Episkopis Pediados.

4.3.5.2. Provisional Issue type 1 (December 1898)

Due to the fact that the British stamps continued at least up to July, the use of provisionals started very late. The oldest known examples dates from June 1899, which means a short lived period before type 2b was introduced on 20th July 1899.

So far three handwriting styles have been found with the five copies recorded: an example used at Kalo Chorio dated 22nd June, an example used in Kastelli on 11th June and examples used in Kastelli on 20th June, 9th July, and 13th July 1899. Notice the 'sigma-like' signature at the bottom which was also found on the British examples (*figs. 160–163*).



Figs. 160–162: Examples used at Kalo Chorio (left) and Kastelli.



Fig. 163: Part of document dated several times. The purple finalising date 1.06.1899, cancelled in black reading Municipality of Panagias Pediados, in violet-blue from the Land registry of Kastelli and finally a greenish blue type 1 worth 20 Paras cancelled by the district commissioner on 13.07.1899.

4.3.5.3: Provisional Issue Type 2b (20th July 1899)

A few examples have been found related to the Pediada district. In most cases from the land registry at Kastelli and in a single case from a Notary (no town or village mentioned).

Values found so far are 10 Paras; 1 Grossian (?) and 3 Grossia. Colours vary from pale blue to dark blue (*figs. 164–167*).. Although this series was perforated 11½, some examples turned out to be rouletted or having a defective perforation, creating a 5¾ instead of a 11½.



Figs. 164–166: some examples used in Pediada (note perforation error of the 3 Grossia value).

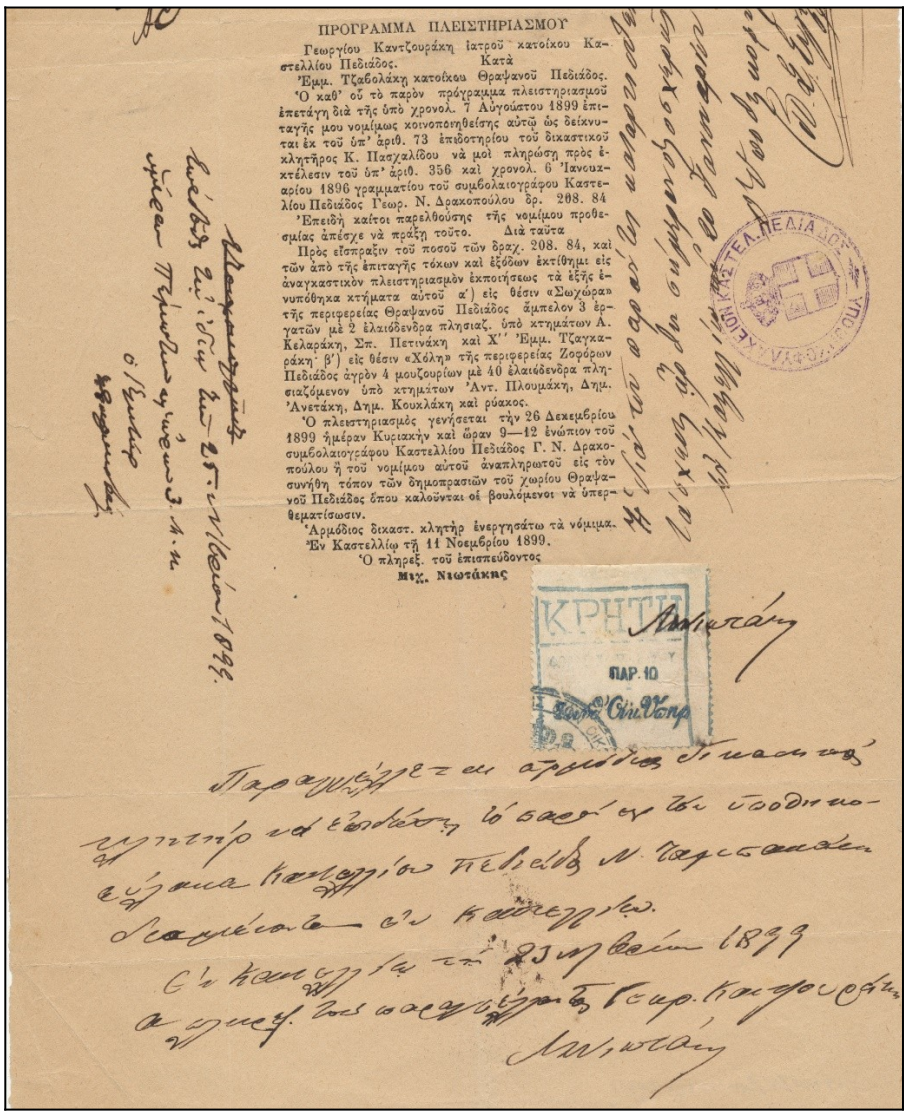


Fig. 167:

Part of an auction program "ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΠΛΕΙΣΤΗΡΙΑΣΜΟΥ" dated 11.11.1899 for the sale of a property. Several remarks added by the Land registry of Kastelli at the right, validating with a 10 Paras on 23.11.1899 and an additional note at the left dated 25.11.1899.

4.3.6: Temenos District

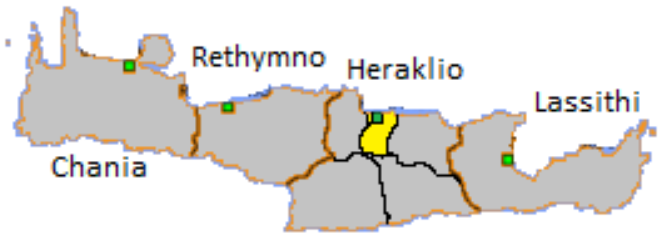


Fig. 168: Temenos district (5.900 inhabitants).

4.3.6.1: British Issue (December 1898)

Not much has been found from this district except a lot of forgeries. The only genuine examples I have seen so far were shown by Papaioannou & Feenstra. Odd examples found on blue paper used in Archanes; an example with red pencil and in a few cases used on letters.

The oldest recoded date is 22nd March 1899, but has no value indication while a circular blue 10 Paras was used on 3rd/15th April 1899. The example on a letter has an Austrian Levant stamp with faint date in July 1899. Blue is the most common colour but violet and red also occur at least on Governor cancels.



Fig. 169–177:

Examples used in Temenos district and forgeries at bottom row.

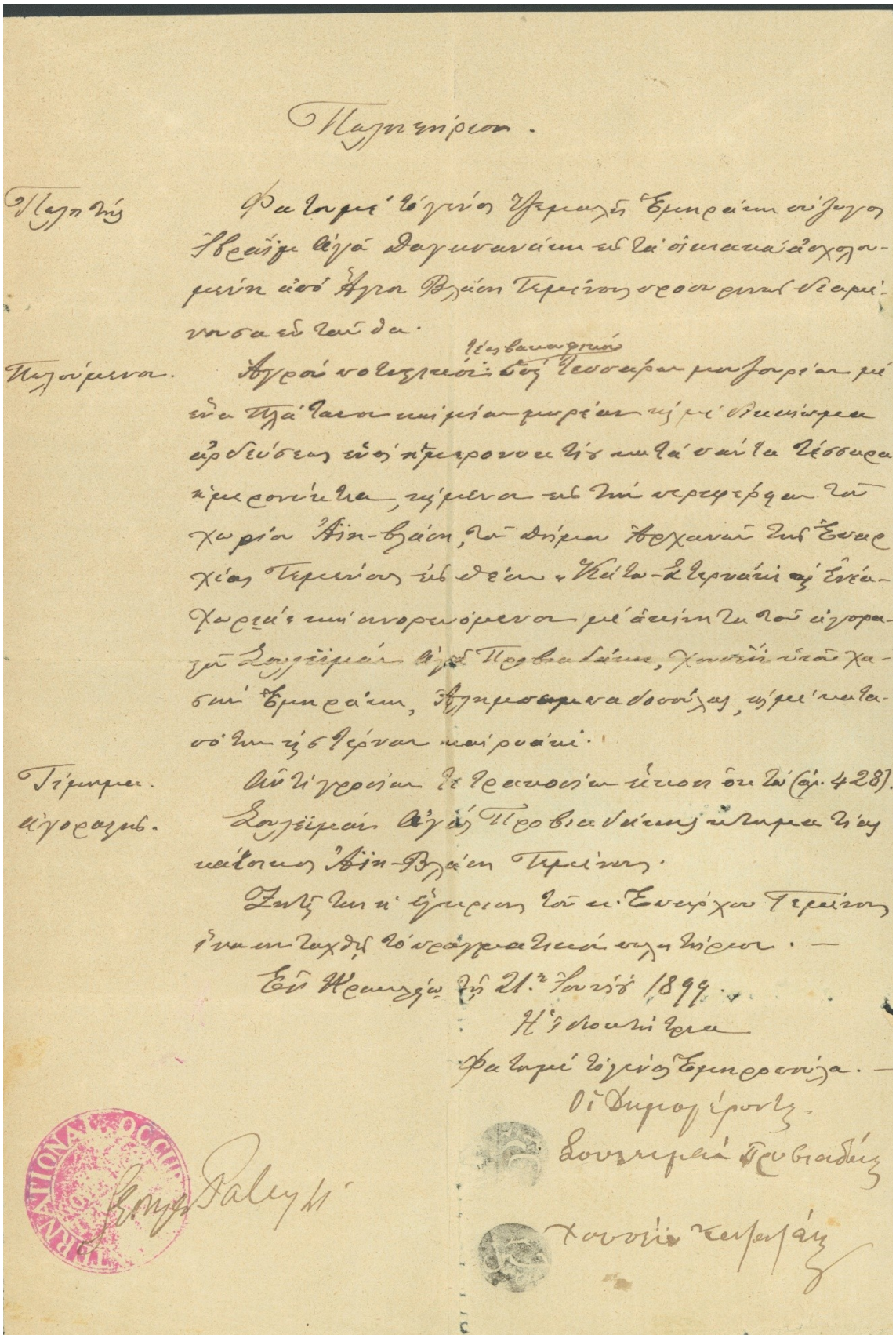


Fig. 178: part of document (stamp missing) dated 21.06.1899
and cancelled with a red cancellation from the military government of Temenos.

4.3.6.2: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

The only recorded items so far (by me) are shown below: a pair of 10 para, which was offered at an auction for € 200 and sold for a little more;[25] a red example of 1 Grossian being part of a document dated 11th/23rd June 1899 and an example of 1 Grossian in blue on document (no date seen). So far only examples are known from Archanes (*figs. 179–182*).







Figs. 179–181: Only recorded examples so far from Temenos.



Fig. 182: Document from the land registry of Archanes, issued on 11./23.06.1899. Countersigned and cancelled by the district Governor of Temenos.

25 Cf. Collectio auction 48, 30.07.2005).

4.3.6.3. Provisional Issue type 2b (20th July 1899)

There are no recorded examples from Temenos with provisional type 2b at this moment. Known copies do not provide proof of being used in the Temenos district.

4.4: Lassithi Sector (French Occupation)

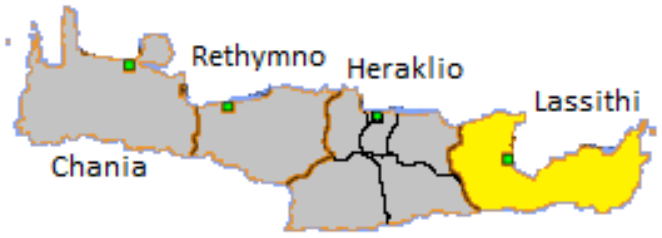


Fig. 183: Lassithi Sector (53,000 inhabitants).

The sector is divided into the following districts:

16. **Viannos**	(6,775 inhabitants)	(South west section)	Capital: Viannos
17. **Lassithi**	(6,266 inhabitants)	(West section)	Capital: Tzerminado
18. **Merambello**	(15,940 inhabitants)	(North section)	Capital: Neapolis
19. **Hierapetra**	(8,523 inhabitants)	(South section)	Capital: Hierapetra
20. **Sithia**	(15,496 inhabitants)	(East section)	Capital: Sitia Bay

This sector has a different approach compared to the other sectors. Based on the available examples, it is the only sector using type 1 from the very beginning. This sector was using double fees in their denomination like the Russian sector. This may explain the large number of 2 Grossia stamps for Notary documents; the absence of 10 para values, a few 20 Paras and a pair of 1 Grossian stamps.

There are copies with a black frame in most cases and a only few with a violet frame. Examples with a blue frame are unknown at the moment. The SALT Research website[26] has an example from the Hierapetra district dated 15th December 1898. I have sorted the available examples below.

4.4.1: Lassithi District

4.4.1.1: Provisional Issue type 1 (December 1898)

So far all examples from the Lassithi district are in black. The older one dated 13th March 1899 with part of a notary cancel from Lassithi carries a purple "εD" signature. A later example, being 2 separate stamps with signatures "εD" and "D" in blue are dated 14th May 1899 and used at Tzerniado. Notice the tiny and capitalised handwriting on the stamps (*figs. 184–187*).

26 Cf. https://archives.saltresearch.org.



Figs. 184–186:

Examples used in Lassithi district.

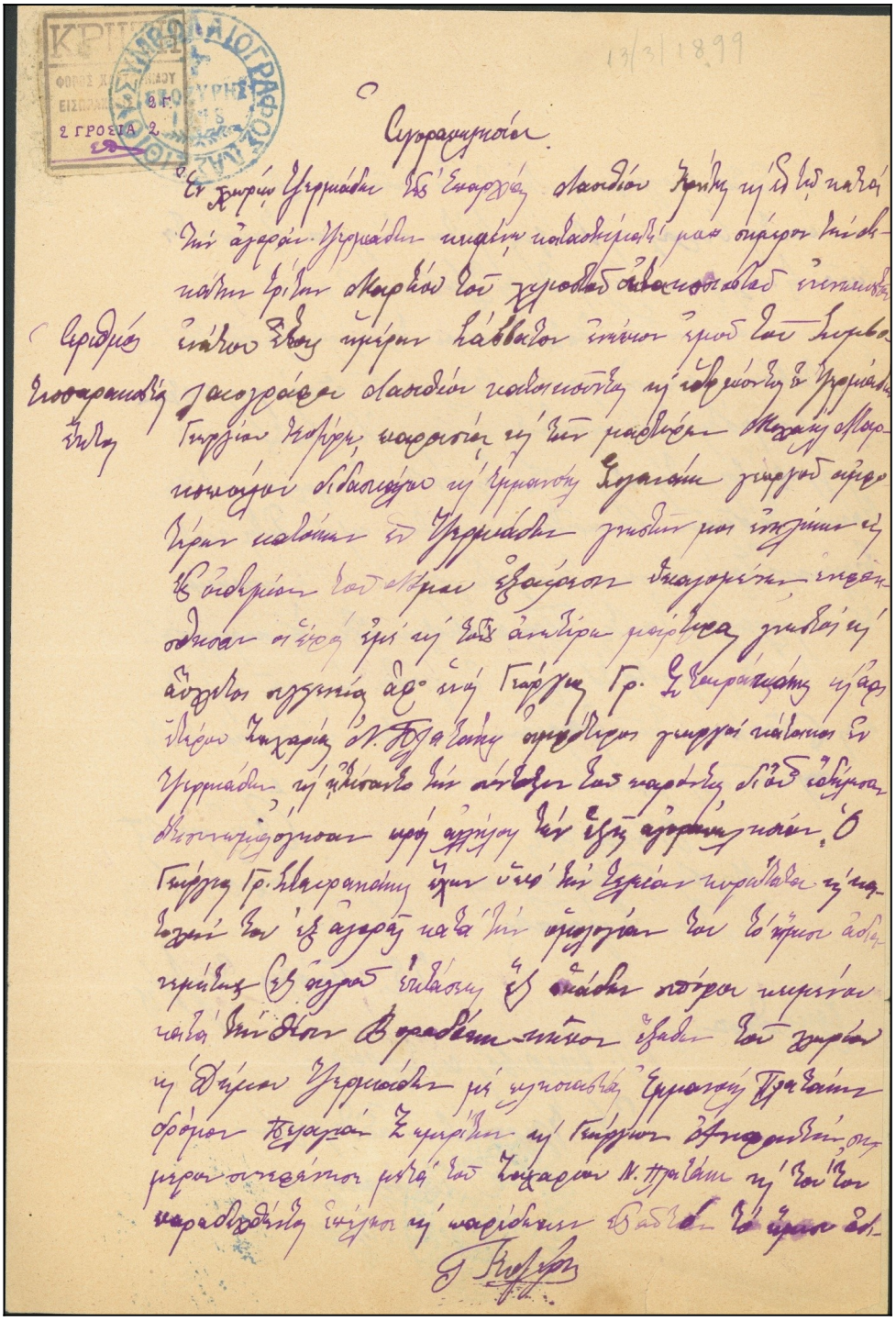


Fig. 187: Part of a document dated to 13.03.1899 and cancelled by a Lassithi notary.

4.4.1.2: Provisional Issue Type 2b (20th July 1899)

Just 5 stamps in the range from 20 Paras to 5 Grossia but I am not sure about the last one because the municipal cancel is incomplete. The top values of 1 Grossion show two different perforations, being approx. 5¾ (left 28th January 1900) and 11½. The 20 Paras pair and 5 Grossia are related to the municipality of Psychro (*figs. 188–192*).





Figs. 188–189:

County Court of Tzerniado: 1 Grossian perf approx 5¾; Notary cancel on ex. perf. 11½.





Fig. 190–191:

Examples used at the municipality of Psychro (status of 5 Grossia uncertain).

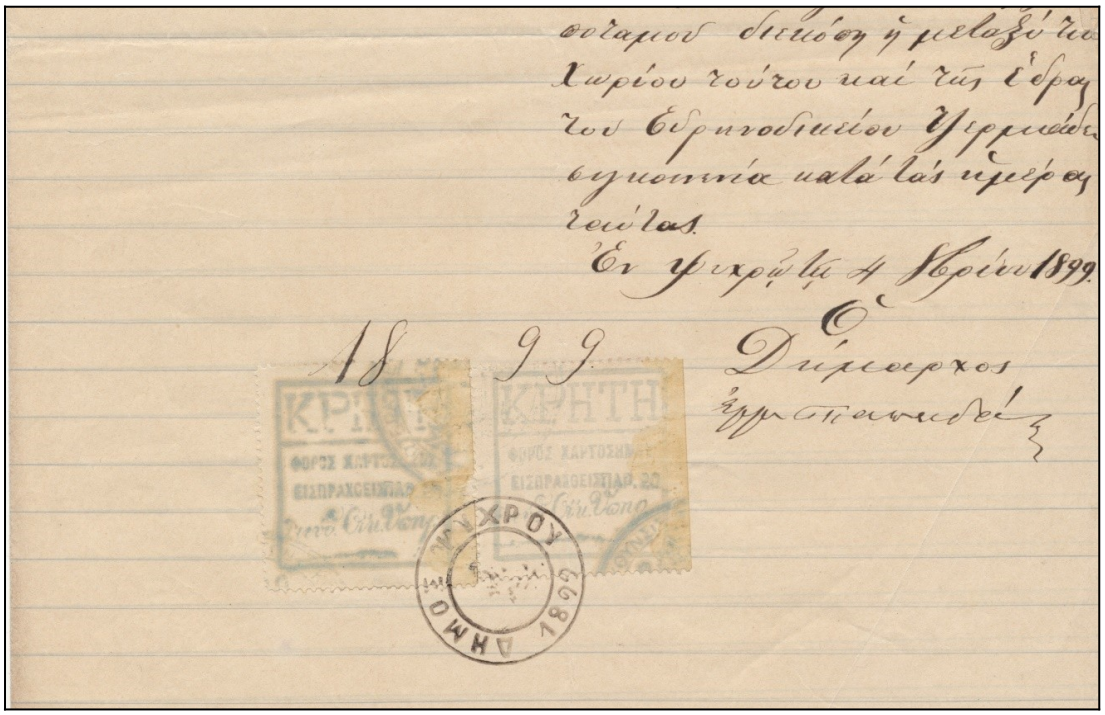


Fig. 192: Part of document from Psychros dated 4.10.1899.

4.4.2: Merambello District

4.4.2.1: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

The district Merambello is the other district known to have used a type 1 in black only so far. It looks as if the supplier of the stamps was seated in the same site as for Lassithi, based at the style of the value. There are 3 groups of revenues which need more examples to determine.

General / Unrelated

I have one example at the left cancelled by "French sector – internal matters". This example in full sigh is taken from a document fragment shown at the book from Cretabank (fig 126; page 104). The stamp at the left has a signature "D". A later example taken from a document of August 24th 1899 is cancelled by a notary and signed with signature "εD" (*figs. 193–196*).



Fig. 193–195: Examples so far cancelled without location in Merambello.

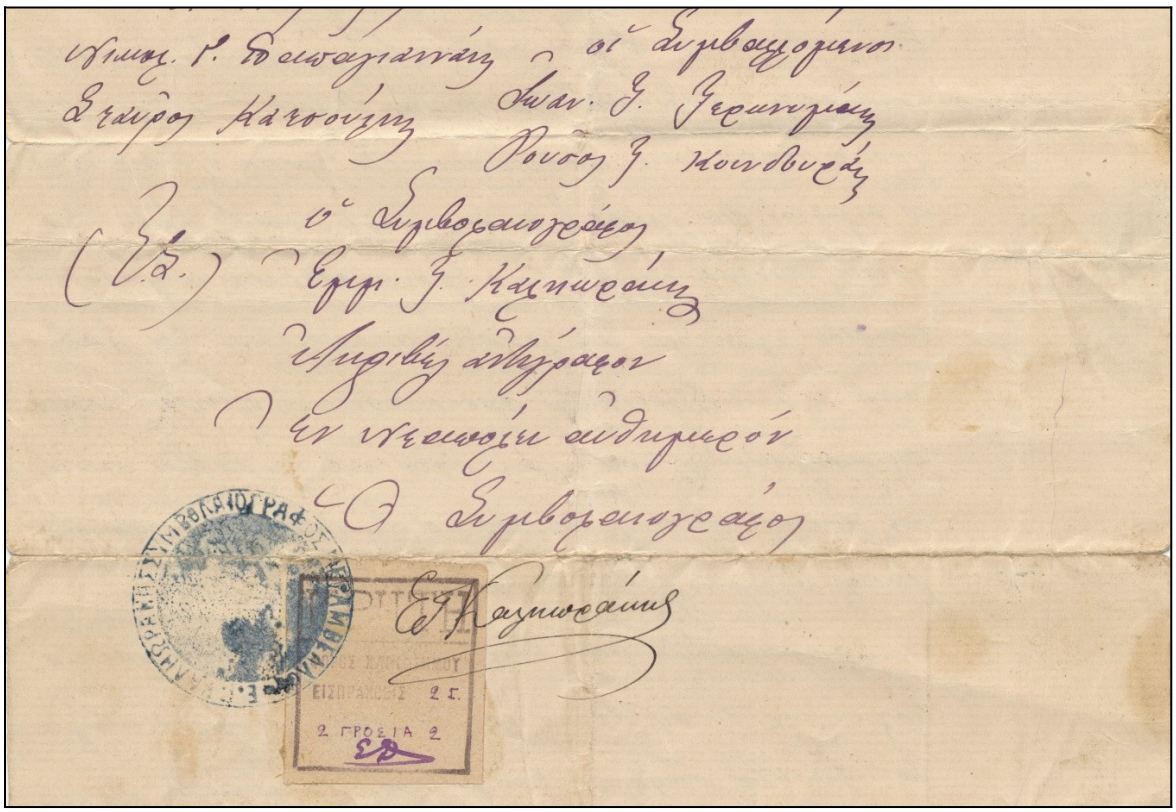


Fig. 196: Part of a notary document dated August 24th 1899 at Merambello.

Related to Fourni

This copy has a faint cancellation with the Greek Flag in the centre. Based on what is readable and visible, it can be connected to the cancellation from the municipality of Fourni! I have added a full cancel that was placed on a block of 10 Lepta stamps from series 1901. The date of 15th June 1899 is an early use of this cancellation (*figs. 197–199*).





Figs. 197–198:

Cancellation from the municipality of Fourni as example and on a 20 Parades value.

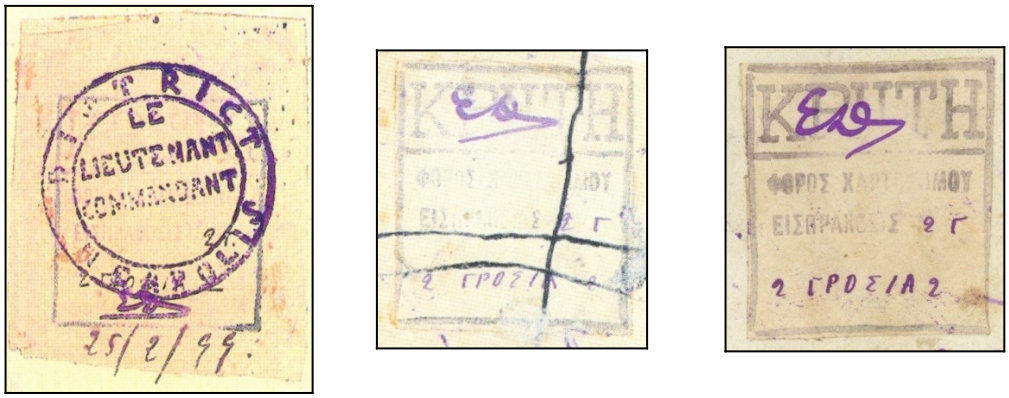


Fig. 199: Part from a torn document used on June 15th 1899 with faint Fourni cancel

Related to Neapolis

There are 3 copies related to the municipality of Neapolis: all values of 2 Grossia. The oldest is dated 25th February 1899 (on the stamp itself) and was published by Papaioannou & Feenstra with a district cancel from Neapolis[27] In the original district or arrondissement (based on Cervati),[28] Neapolis was part of Merambello. In that case it is important to know how the French sector divided the area in districts. The designation of the colour as violet needs to be confirmed due to the poor quality of the scan. A later example (in the centre) dates from 3rd June, showing a somewhat curved denomination, was illustrated by Papaioannou & Feenstra.[29]

For that reason it was nice to connect the example on the right in an undated (?) document showing the same type of stamp (*figs. 200–202, and 204*).



Figs. 200 – 202: PIC 90: Examples related to Neapolis.

4.4.2.2: Provisional Issue Type 2b (20th July 1899)

The only example known so far used in the Merambello district is on a document shoen by Papaioannou & Feenstra.[30] It has five stamps in a row with a value of 2 Paras on a judicial document from Neapolis dated 4th October 1899. The cancellations are from a lawyer named Georgios Parkalos (*fig. 203*).



Fig. 203: Judicial document dated 4.10.1899 from Neapolis.

27 Fig. 129 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 106.
28 *Annuaire Oriental ... 1900.*
29 Fig. 127 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 105.
30 Fig. 137 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 110.

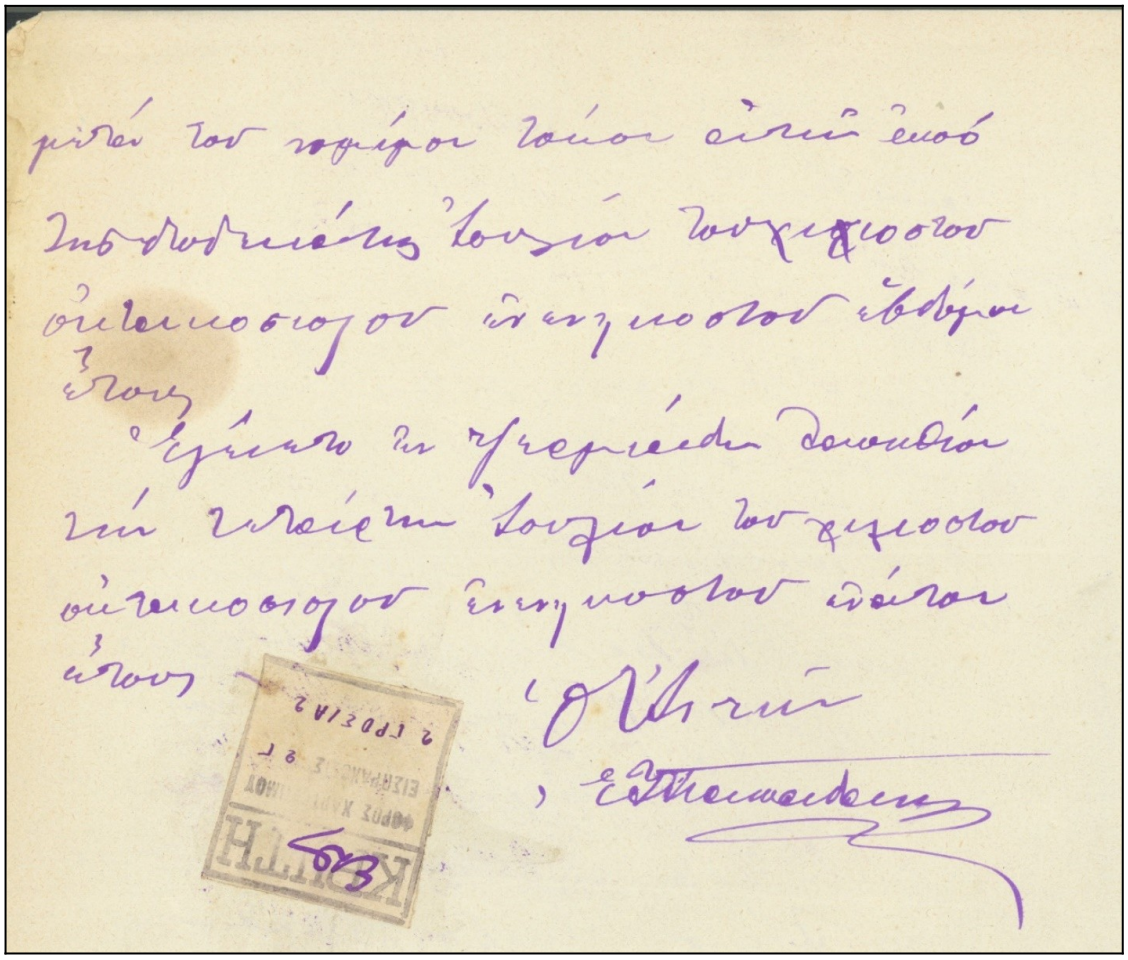


Fig. 204: Part taken from a larger document in poor quality.
Provisional stamp related to Neapolis thanks to examples published by Papaioannou & Feenstra.

4.4.3: Hierapetra District

4.4.3.1: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

As mentioned at the start of section 4.4,[31] one of the oldest documents was illustrated in black & white on the Salt Research website, which has a large library in İstanbul. In that case I was grateful finding a colour version in the book from Papaioannou & Feenstra.[32] Here you can see the stamp is purple instead of black! The dates are 15th December 1898 and 17th January 1899 and vary not that much and the style of denominating remained the same (*figs. 205–207*).







Figs. 205–207:

2 Grossia with French cancellation used on 15.12.1898 (left) and 17.01.1899.

31 See p. 208.
32 Fig. 131 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 107.

A pair of 1 Grossian stamps, now with an "AG" signature was found on a document fragment with part of a notary cancel from Merambello. Based on the the handwriting of the value I expect this one being used in Hierapetra (*fig. 208*).

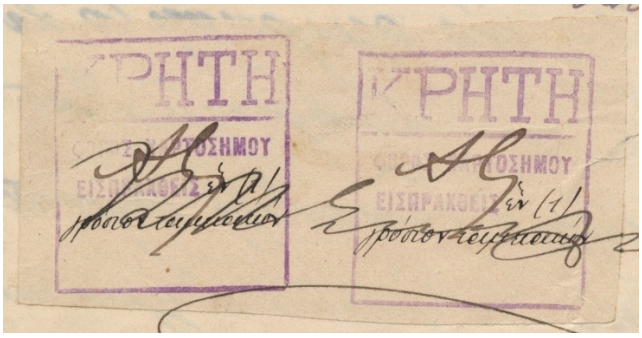


Fig. 208: Undated example, expected to be used at Hierapetra district.

4.4.3.2: Provisional Issue Type 2b (20th July 1899)

All known examples (except for one found at an Karamitsos auction (*fig. 214*) are shownby Papaioannou & Feenstra. In top row left a blank stamp found on a document dated 15th September 1899.[33] The other two were together on one document dated 25th August 1899. The employee affixed a 2 Paras stamp by accident. The stamp was annulled by a purple cross and a new value of 20 para was added and properly signed.[34] A 10 para example was one out of four on a document dated August 18th 1899,[35] and finally a 1 Grossion on a notarial document dated on March 25th, being the last day of known usage (*figs. 209–213*)



*Figs. 209–213: E*xamples used in the District of Hierapetra

33 Fig. 144 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 114.
34 Fig. 136 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 110.
35 Fig. 140 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 112.



Fig. 214: Letter send from Hierapetra to Chania. Intercepted and charged with a triangle T tax mark. The cancellation is reading "ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΗΙΕΡΑΠΕΤΡΑΣ" (province of Hierapetra)

4.4.4: Viannos District

4.4.4.1. Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

Viannos was a separate district in 1887 but under the French occupational forces, Viannos became part of the Hierapetra district. One example illustrated Papaioannou & Feenstra shows part of a document from the mortgage office of Viannos dated 12th March 1899.[36] Notice the signature in black at the bottom. A similar example of that stamp with the same signature shown by Papaioannou & Feenstra but now cancelled by a French district cancel of Hierapetra at the customs office on 16th January 1899.[37] Both are fine rouletted with an unknown gauge (*figs. 215 and 216)*.





Figs. 215 and 216: Examples used at Viannos 16.01.1899 (left) and 12.03.1899 (right), related to Hierapetra.

36 Fig. 113 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 97.
37 Fig. 130 in: Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, p. 107.

4.4.4.2: Provisional Issue Type 2b (20th July1899)

There are no known examples from this district in this period.

4.4.5: Areas of Use Unknown

4.4.5.1: Provisional Issue Type 1 (December 1898)

This example was allocated to the Lassithi district for the resemblance with other small currency writings in that district. The black signature however does not match any other example. Therefore its geographical area of use is unknown. I hope to have an answer when creating an update of this article. In this case, the plural currency is called Gross*ion* instead of Grossi*a* *(fig. 217)*.



Fig. 217: 2 Gross**ion** in purple; district of use unknown.

Appendix 1: Summary Of Values By Location

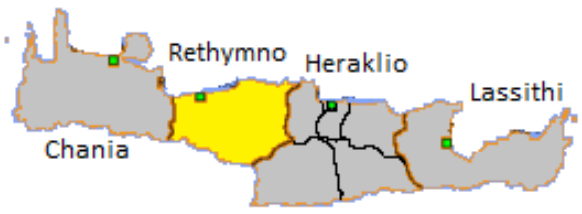


Chania

No	Value	Colour, etc.		N	1	2			3	4	5
				District	Kissamos	Kydonia			Apokoronas	Selinos	Sfakion
				Capital Nr FF	Kastelli Kissamou	Chania municipal		Other	Vamos	Kandanos	Chora Sfakion
1	**2 pa** **2b**	**d-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	**10**			**2**	3			
2	**10 pa** 2a	**Violet** a-value in English	*imperf* *R5.75*	1 1a							
		aa-crème paper					***(2)***	***(3)***			
		ba-blueish Violet									
		ba-whiter paper					***(2)***	***(3)***			
			P11.5								
		bb-whiter paper					***(2)***	***(3)***			
		c-Blue	*imperf* *P11.5*	1b							
		cb-whiter paper					***(2)***	***(3)***			
		cv-forgeries									
		cv1- whitened;	*imperf*				***(f)***				
		cv2- dark crème; no val. Id					***(f)***				
		cv3- whitened;	*P11.5*				***(f)***				
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	11		1	2	3			**3**
		db Blue green					**2**				
		imperforated		11a							
		on blue paper		11b			1				
3	20 pa	**Violet** a directly struck on document	*imperf* *R5.75*	2 2a							
		aa-crème paper					***(2)***				
		ab-wither paper						***(3)***			
		b-Blue	*imperf*	2b							
		c-Green		2c							
		d-Grey-black		2d							
		cv-forgeries									
		cv3- whitened;	*P11.5*				***(2)***				
		da-Blue (darker)	*P11.5*	12		1	**2**	3			
4	**40 pa**	**Violet**		3							
5	**1 Gr** **2a**	**Violet** **Blue** directly struck on document	*imperf* *imperf*	4 4a 4b							

		d-Blue *P11.5* da-whiter paper **Grey-black**	4c		*1*	2	***(3)***				
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5* da1- imperforated da2- no value indication da3- value handwritten da4- value double printed **db Blue green**	13		1	**2** **2**	3				**3**
6	**50 Lepta 1**	**Violet** *imperf* a directly struck on document						***33*** **(Alikianos)**			
7	**2 Gr 2b**	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	14		*1*	2	3				
8	**3 Gr (2a)**	**Blueish** *imperf* **aa-Violet -crème** *R5.75*	6			**(2)**					
	(2b)	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5* **db Blue green**	15			1 **2**	3 **3**				
9	**5 Gr (2b)**	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	16			2	3				
10	**10 Gr (2b)**	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	17			**(2)**					

(1) = number found for provisional type 1 (?=0; *=mint=1; o=used=2; D=document=3).
Cursive = provisional type 2A; D1=provisional type 1; upright =provisional 2b;
33=directly struck on document; 3= catalogued; **3=illustrated; 3=reported;**
fF=Forged; (3) = uncatalogued.

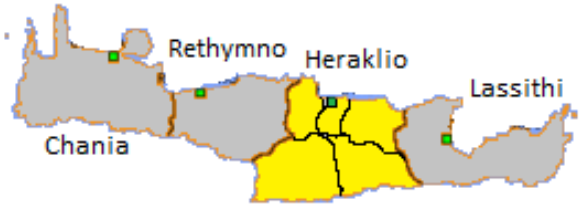


Rethymnon

No	**Value**	**Colour, etc.**	**No**	**6**			**7**	**8**	**9**
			District	Rethymnon			Mylopotamos	Agios Vassilios	Amarion
			Capital	Rethymnon			Perama	Platanes	Nefs Amarion
			Nr FF	1	2	3			3
1	**2 pa** ***/4pa***	*Imperf.*							
	9811	***B Bk/ Bl-bk value***	*6(B)*		*2*				
		Ba Bl/Bl-Rd value	*6(Ba)*		***2***				
	9904	***C Grey black***	*12(C)*	*1*	*2*	*3*			
	2b	*C1 parsa instead of para*	*12C1)*		*2*				
		Ca small "4"	*12a(C)*	***(1)***					
		d-Blue (darker) *P11.5*	10		2	3			

2	**10 pa/ 20pa**		*Imperf.*							
	A Violet			*1(A)*		***2***	*3*			
	B Blue			*1(B)*		*2*	*3*			
	9811	***Ba Bl/Bl-Rd value***		*6(Ba)*	*1*	*2*	***2***			
		C Bk/ Bl-bk value		*6(C)*	*1*	***2***	***2***			
		C1 "10 Parades"		*6(C1)*		***(2)***	-			
		Ca Bk/ Vi-bk value		*6(Ca)*		***2***				
	9904	***Cb Grey Black***		*13(Cb)*		***2***				
		C1 vin gt Paras		*13(C1*		***2***				
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	11	**1**	*2*	***3***			
		daa imperforated		11a						
		dab on blue paper		11b		***2***				
		dbb Blue green		11(bb)		***2***				
3	**20 pa/*1 Gr***		*Imperf.*							
	9810	***A Violet***		*2(A)*		*2*	*3*			
		B Blue		*2(B)*		*2*	***3***			
	9811	***Ba Bl/Bl-Rd value***		*7(Ba)*	*1*	*2*	*3*			
		C Bk/ Bl-bk value		*7(C)*	*1*	*2*	***3***			
	9904	***Ca Grey black***		*14(Ca)*	***(1)***	*2*	*3*			
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	12	1	***2***	3			
5	**1 Gr/*2Gr***		*Imperf.*							
	9810	***A Violet***		*3(A)*		*2*	***3***			***3***
		B Blue		*3(B)*		*2*	*3*			
	9811	***Ba Bl/Bl-Rd value***		*8(Ba)*		*2*	*3*			
		C Bk/ Bl-bk value		*8(C)*		*2*	***3***			
	9904	***Ca Grey black***		*15(Ca)*	*1*	*2*	3			
	2b	**c-Blue-**whiter p.	*P11.5*	13	1	2	3			
		ca imperforated		13a						
		cb no value indication		13b						
		cc value handwritten		13c						
		d value double printed		13d						
7	**2 Gr/*4Gr***		*Imperf.*							
	9810	***Ba Bl/Bl-Rd value***		*9(B)*	*1*	*2*	*3*			
		C Bk/ Bl-bk value		*9(Ba)*	*1*	*2*	*3*			
		Ca Grey black		*9(Ca)*			*3*			
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	14	*	o	D			
8	**3 Gr */6Gr**		*Imperf.*							
	9810	***A Violet***		*5(A)*		*2*	*3*			
		B Blue		*5(B)*		*2*	*3*			
	9811	***Ba Bl/Bl-Rd value***		*11(B)*	*1*	*2*	*3*			
		C Bk/ Bl-bk value		*11(C)*	***1***	***2***	*3*			
	9904	***C Grey black***		*16(C)*	***1***	*2*	*3*			
		C1 missing s in Piastres		*16(C1)*		*2*				
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	15		***2***	3			
9	**5 Gr/*5Gr***	*Imperf.*								
	9810	***A Violet***		*4(A)*		*2*	*3*			
		B Blue		*4(B)*		*2*	*3*			
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	16		2	3			
10	**10 Gr 2b**	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	17						

(1)= number found for provisional type 1; (?=0; *=mint=1; o=used=2; D=document=3).
Cursive = provisional type 2A; D1=provisional type 1;
upright =provisional 2b; 33=directly struck on document;
3= catalogued; **3=illustrated; 3=reported; fF=Forged; (3) = uncatalogued**
BL=BLUE; BK=BLACK; VI=VIOLET; RD=RED



Kandia

Kandia GB

No	Value	Colour, etc.	No	10a	13+14	10	15	12	11
			District	Kandia	Kenourio & Pyriothissa	Malevisi	Monofatsi	Pediada	Temenos
			Capital No in FF	**H**eraklion "**K**andia"	**M**oiras/**M**ires **V**orri "**K**enourio"	Agios Myron	**C**harakas	**K**astelli Pediados **K**alo **C**horio	**A**rchanes
2	**10 pa ¼ pi GB**	**a-Blue** *imperf.*	1,7,12,19	123	-	23	23	-	23
		af-forged blue stamp		**2F**	-	-	-	-	-
		aa-Grey-Blue	1	123	-	23	23	-	23
		a1-on blue paper	7a,19a	-	-	23	-	-	0
		ab-Blue Green	15	-	-	-	-	123	-
		b-Gray-black	1a	2	-	-	-	-	-
		c-Pale violet	1b	0	-	-	-	-	-
		ca-Violet	12a,15b	-	-	-	0	23	-
		ca1 "dix" Paras	12b	-	-	-	0	-	-
		d-Brown	15a	-	-	-	-	23	-
3	**20 pa ½ pi GB**	**a-Blue** *imperf.*	2,8,13	123	-	0	23	-	-
		ab-Blue Green	16,20a	-	-	-	-	23	0
		Gray-black	2a	0	-	-	-	-	-
		c-Pale violet	2b	0	-	-	-	-	-
		ca-Violet	13a,20	-	-	-	-	-	23
		cb-violet handstamp	8a	-	-	23	-	-	-
		cb1-directly struck on doc.	13b	-	-	0	0	-	-
		e-Green	17	-	-	-	-	23	-
4	**40 pa GB**	**a-Blue-Grey-blue** *imperf.*		(3)	-	-	-	-	-
		caf-Violet on pale brown		**2F**	-	-	-	-	-
5	**1Pi/ Gr GB**	**a-Blue** *imperf.*	3, 6, 9, 14, 17, 21	123	-	23	23	23	23
		a1-on blue paper	6b,21b	-	0	-	-	-	-
		a1d directly struck on doc.	17a	-	-	-	-	23	0
		a2a-value in red ink	6a	-	23	-	-	-	-
		a2b-value in blue ink		-	0	-	-	-	-
		b-Gray-black	3a	0	-	-	-	-	-
		ca-Violet	3b, 14a, 17b, 21	-	-	-	0	23	23
		cb-violet handstamp	6c	-	23	-	-	-	-
		cbf-forged handstamp/value		**2F**	-	-	-	-	-
		cd-directly struck on doc.	6d,17c	-	0	-	-	23	-
		e-Green	17d	-	-	-	-	23	-
6a	**1 ½ Pi**	**a-Blue** *imperf.*	10	-	-	23	-	-	-
7	**2Pi/ Gr**	**a-Blue** *imperf.*	4,11	0	-	0	-	-	-
		aa-Grey-blue	4	0	-	-	-	-	-
8	**3Pi/Gr**	**a-Blue** *imperf.*	5	12	-	-	-	-	-
		aa-Grey-blue	5	1(**2**)	-	-	-	-	-

9	**5Pl/Gr GB**	**f-Red**	*imperf.*	18	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -	- -
9a	**7½ Pi GB**	**a-Blue**	*imperf.*		(**3**)	-	-	-	-	-

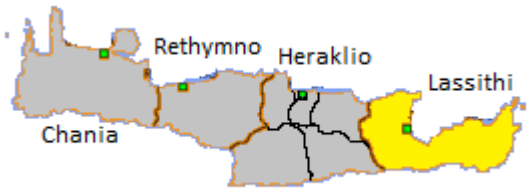
(1)= number found for provisional type 1; (*=mint; o=used; D=document).
Cursive= provisional type 2A; D1= provisional type 1; upright= provisional 2b; DD= directly struck on document; D= catalogued; **D= illustrated; D= reported; F= Forged; (D)= uncatalogued**
GBL= GREY BLUE; GBK= GRAY BLACK; BL= BLUE; BK= BLACK; VI= VIOLET; PVI= PALE VIOLET; BR= BROWN; GR= GREEN; RD= RED; BLG= BLUE GREEN.

Kandia Provisionals

No	Value	Colour, etc.		No	10a	13+14	11	15	12	11
				Dis trict	Kandia	Kenourio & Pyriothissa	Malevisi	Monofatsi	Pediada	Temenos
				Capi tal Nr FF	**H**eraklion “**K**andia”	**M**oiras/**M**ires **V**orri “**K**enourio”	Agios Myron	**C**harakas	**K**astelli Pediados **K**alo **C**horio	**A**rchanes
1	**2 pa 2b**	**d-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	**10**						
2	**10 pa 1**		*imperf.*							
		a-Violet		1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		a1-value in English		1a	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Aa1N-Notary: para			-	-	-	**C3**	-	-
		Aa1M-Municipal: Parades			-	-	-	**C3**	-	-
		aai1-value in English-imp.			-	-	-	-	-	-
		abi1- also-orange crème p.imp.		1b	**H2**	-	-	-	-	-
		b-Blue								
		bai1 blue-whiter paper imp			**H2**	-	-	-	-	-
		bai2 blue crème paper imp			**K2**	-	-	-	-	-
		bbi1- also-orange crème p.imp.			**H2**	-	-	-	-	-
		P11.5			-	-	-	-	-	-
		b-Blue								
		bc-whiter paper			**H2**	-	-	-	-	-
		d-Red	*imperf.*		-	-	-	-	-	**2**
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	11	**H3**	**K3, V3**	-	-	**K3**	-
		db Blue green								
3	**20 pa 1**	*imperf.*								
		a-Violet		2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		b-Blue		2b						
		b1 whiter paper			**H2H3**	-	-	-	-	-
		b2 crème paper			**K2**	-	-	-	-	-
		bb1-orange crème			**H2**	-	-	-	-	-
		bc-Blue Green								
		bc1-whiter paper			-	-	-	-	**K3**	-
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		db Blue green			**H3**	-	-	-	-	-
4	**40 pa 1**		*imperf.*							
		a-Violet		3	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Aa1N-Notary: Parades			-	-	-	**C3**	-	-
5	**1Pi/ Gr 1**		*imperf.*							
		a-Violet			-	-	-	-	-	-
		a1N-Notary: one Piastre			-	-	-	**C3**	-	-
		a1M1-Municipal: 1 Piastre			-	-	-	**C3**	-	-
		a1M2-Municipal: 1 grossion			-	-	-	**C3**	-	-
		b-Blue								
		bb1-whiter paper			-	**M3**	-	-	**KC3**	**A3**
		bca- value in black			-	**M3**	-	-	-	-
		ba1-value in red: one Piastre			-	**M3**	-	-	-	-

		ca2- id.: one PT			-	**M2?**	-	-	-	-
		ca3-id.: 1 PT			-	-	-	-	-	-
			P11.5							
		b-Blue								
		cc-whiter paper			**H3**	-	-	-	-	-
		cd-Blueish violet								
			imperf.							
		cd1-crème paper			-	-	-	-	**K3**	-
		d-red			-	-	-	-	-	**A3**
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*		-	-	-	-	-	-
		db Blue green			-	-	-	-	**K3**	-
7	**2Pi/ Gr 1**	**a-Violet**	*imperf.*		-	-	-	-	-	-
		b-Blue			-	-	-	-	-	-
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*		-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**1**	*imperf.*								
		a-Violet			-	-	-	-	-	-
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	15	**H3**	-	-	-	-	-
		da1-	*P5.75*		-	-	-	-	**K3**	-
		db Blue green	*P11.5*		-	-	-	-	-	-
9	**5Pi/Gr 1**	**a-Violet**	*imperf.*		-	-	-	-	-	-
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*		-	-	--		-	-
10	**10 Gr 1**	**b-Blue**	*imperf.*		**H3**	-	-	-	-	-
		bbi1-orange crème paper								
	2b	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*		-	-	-	-	-	-

(1)= number found for provisional type 1; (*=mint; o=used; D=document).
Cursive = provisional type 2A; D1=provisional type 1;
upright= provisional 2b; DD= directly struck on document; **D= catalogued; D= illustrated;**
D= reported; **F= Forged; (D)= uncatalogued**
GBL= GREY BLUE; GBK= GRAY BLACK; BL= BLUE; BK= BLACK; VI= VIOLET; PVI= PALE VIOLET;
BR= BROWN; GR= GREEN; RD= RED; BLG= BLUE GREEN.



Lassithi

No	VAL	Colour, etc.		No	16	17	18	19	20
				District	**V**iannos	**L**assithi	**M**erambello	**H**ierapetra	**S**ithia
				Capital **No FF**	**V**iannos	**T**zerminado **P**sychro **F**ourni	**N**eapolis	**H**ierapetra	**S**itia Bay
1	**2 pa 2b**	**d-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	10	-	-	**N3**	-	-
2	**10pa 2b**	**da-Blue (darker)**	*P11.5*	11	-	-	-	**H3**	-
		db Blue green							
		imperforated		11a	-	-	-	-	-
		on blue paper		11b	-	-	-	-	-
3	**10pa/ *20 pa* 1**	**a-Violet**	*imperf.*	2a	**V3**	-	-	-	-
		b-Blue		2b	-	-	-	-	-
		c-Green		2c	-	-	-	-	-
		d-grey-black		2d	-	**L3**	**F3**	-	-

	20pa 2b	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	12	-	**P3**	-	**H3**	-
4	**40 pa 1**	**a-Violet** *imperf.*	3	-	-	-	-	-
5	**20 pa/ *1Gr* 1**	**a-Violet** *imperf.*	4	-	-	-	**H3**	-
		b-Blue or ultramarine	4a	-	-	-	-	-
		bi-directly struck on document	4b	-	-	-	-	-
		d-grey-black	4c	-	-	-	-	-
		da-at notary-purple sign.		-	**L3**	**M2**	-	-
		db-at ?-blue signature		-	**L3**	-	-	-
	1Gr 2b	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	13	-	**L3**	-	**H3**	-
		daa1- imperforated		-	-	-	-	-
		daa2- no value indication		-	-	-	-	-
		daa3- value handwritten		-	-	-	-	-
		daa4- value double printed		-	-	-	-	-
		dab *P5.75*						
		db Blue green *P11.5*		-	**T3**	-	-	-
7	**1 Gr/ *2Gr* 1**	**a-Violet** *imperf.*	5	**V3**	-	-	**H3**	**S3**
		b-Blue or ultramarine	5a	-	-	-	-	-
		bi-directly struck on document	5b	-	-	-	-	-
		d-grey-black	5c	-	-	-	-	-
		da-at notary-purple signature		-	**L3**	**M3 N3**	-	-
		db-at ?-blue signature		-	**L3**	-	-	-
	2 Gr 2b	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	14	-	-	-	-	-
8	**3 Gr (2b)**	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	15	-	-	-	-	-
		db Blue green		-	-	-	-	-
9	**5 Gr (2b)**	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	16	-	**P2**	-	-	-
10	**10 Gr (2b)**	**da-Blue (darker)** *P11.5*	17	-	-	-	-	-

(1)= number found for provisional type 1; (*=mint; o=used; D=document).
Cursive = provisional type 2A; D1=provisional type 1;
upright= provisional 2b; DD= directly struck on document; D= catalogued;
D= illustrated; D= reported; F=Forged; (D) = uncatalogued

Appendix 2: Summary of Types of Stamp Found by Location

One of my conclusions was the concentration of recorded stamps in certain districts; towns and villages. The demand for revenue stamps was low in sparsely populated areas so finding stamps or even documents relating to that area are rare or not found yet. This situation is (for some districts) stark contract with the Ottoman period. The district of Kissamos for instance was found frequently with notary cancels from that region but is absent so far in the occupation period.

I took a more modern map of Crete (after 1913) to show the spatial. The district borders of this map may be different from the actual period in question. I have a map of Crete dated 1877 but the borders may not reflect the 1898/1899 period either.



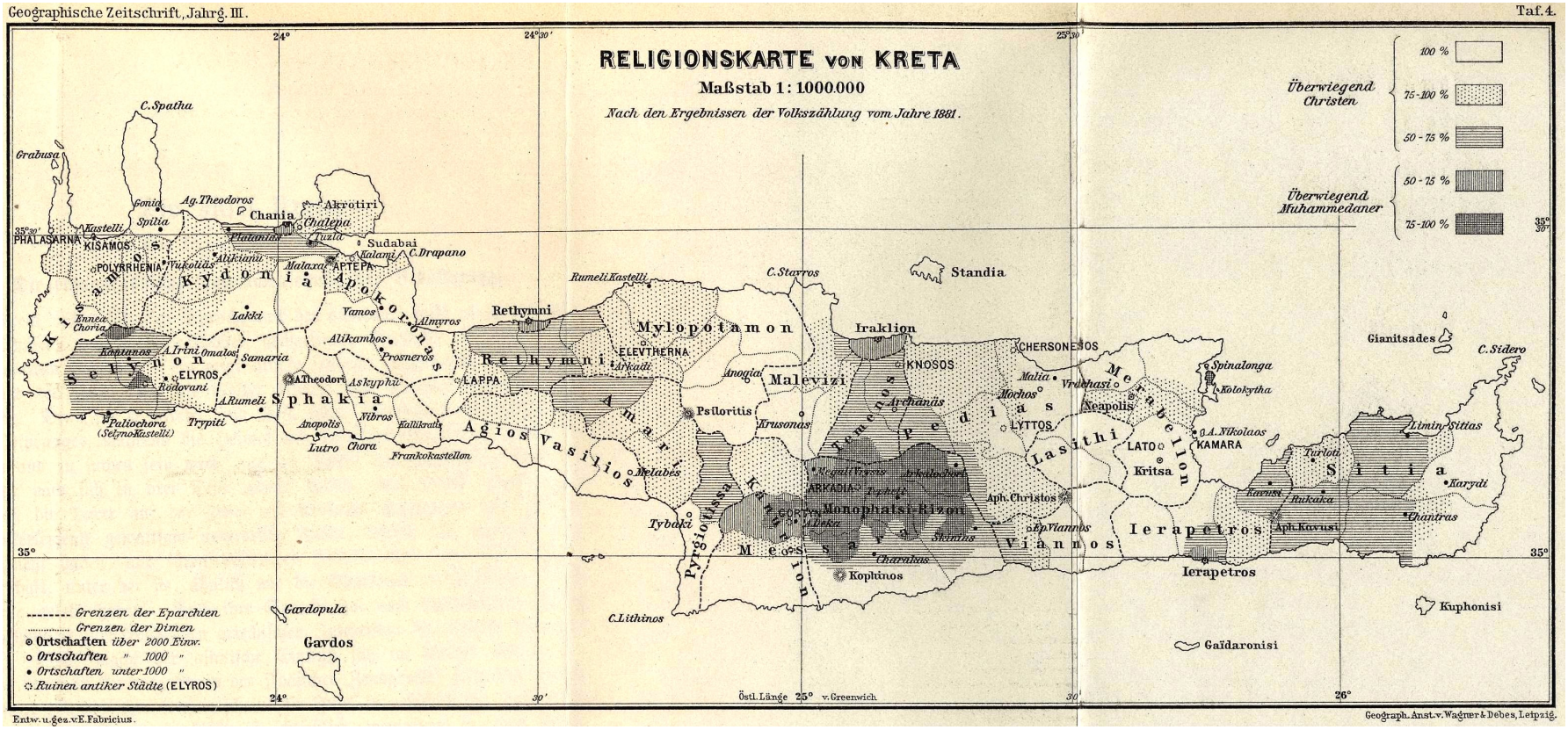
Fig. 218: The districts of Crete in 1879.[38]



Fig. 219: The districts of Crete in 1913.[39]

38 Source: Sfakianakis, Ionanna: *Οι πρώτοι 86 δήμοι της Κρήτης Κατα το 1879* [The first 86 communities on Crete in 1879]. In: Η φωτογραφία της ημέρας. Online: https://www.nostimonimar-online.com/2020/01/86-1879.html.

39 Source: Wikimedia Commons. Original file is no longer retrievable.



Verzeichnis der Eparchien und Dimen mit Angabe der Stärke der christlichen Bevölkerung nach Prozenten.

Kisamos	90,8	Tuzla	10,4	Anogia	100	Skinias	49,6	**Merabellon**	90,2
Ennea-Choria	99,6	**Chania**	26,8	Damastas	100	**Iraklion**	30,4	Neapolis	95
Mesogia	94,5	**Sphakia**	100	**Pyrgiotissa**	87,6	Temenos	65,4	Vrachasi	100
Kastelli	88,8	A. Ioannis	100	Tybaki	100	Daphnäs	61,6	Chumeriakos	92,4
Panethimos	81,6	Anopolis	100	Kissos	69,3	Archanäs	68,6	Kritsa	100
Vukolias	79,3	Chora	100	**Kissurgion**	79,8	Pedias	80,2	Phurni	98,1
Spilia	99,3	Askyphu	100	Platanos	95,9	A. Paraskiäs	54,3	Spinalonga	0
Selynon	73,7	Nibros	100	Ambeluzos	49,2	Episkopi	81,9	**Ierapetros**	70,6
Paliochora	70,3	Kallikratis	100	Zaros	79,5	Kastelli	88,7	Anatoli	99,2
Kantanos	54,6	**Apokoronas**	98,3	**Malevizi**	91,3	Panagia	70,1	Ierapetros	47,5
Kabanos	96,7	Phre	100	Krusonas	99,5	Mochos	97,6	Katochori	91
Kydonia	80,4	Armeni	93,1	Tylissos	78,3	**Viannos**	88	Kavusi	66,3
Lakki	95	Vamos	99,3	A. Myron	92,8	Ep. Viannos	63,6	Sitia	77,2
Pyrgos Palloneros	82,8	Mathe	99,5	**Monophatsi-Rizon**	33,6	A. Vasilios	100	Rukaka	73,6
Alikianu	86,9	**Rethymni** (Ep.)	75,4	Megali Vrysis	39,4	Murnias	100	Turloti	93,5
Perivolia	63,8	Argyrupolis	96,9	Charakas	53,6	**Lasithi**	100	Chantras	70,2
Keramia	100	Rustika	83,2	Tepheli	1,7	Psychros	100	Limin-Sitias	66,4
Akrotiri	83,2	Atsipopulos	70	Arkalochori	24,0	Dsermiado	100	Karydi	98,7

(Die Dimen sind nach ihrer Lage in der Richtung von Westen nach Osten aufgezählt.)

Leipzig, B. G. Teubner.

Fig. 220: This map of Crete published in 1897 shows not only the distribution of Christians and Muslims on Crete based on the 1881 Census, but also the boundaries of the 87 municipalities created in 1879.
Source: Frabricius, Ernst: *Die Insel Kreta*.
In: Geographische Zeitschrift, vol. 3, 1897, no. 9, pp. 489–507.
Online (without map): https://www.jstor.org/stable/27803302; map: https://de.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Creta_%28religions_in_1897%29.JPG.

The results are illustrated as follows (*figs. 221–230*):

Type	Example	Areas of Use
Type 1 **December 1898 to July 1899**		 All sectors except Rethymnon (6–9)
Type 2A **December 1898 to July 1899**		 Found in Chania region only.
Type 2B **July 1899 to March 1900**		 All sectors.
GB Sector Issues **December 1898 to August 1899**		 Kandia sector only (10–15 + 10a)
Russian Sector Issues **October 1898 to July 1899**		 Rethymnon sector only (6–9).

Appendix 3: Provisionals Guide by Hand

Chania



Fig. 231:
Kydonia-Alikianos (1)
January 1899



Fig. 232:
Kydonia-Alikianos (2a)
January 1899



Fig. 233:
Kydonia-Alikianos (2a)
22nd March 1899



Fig. 234:
Kydonia-Alikianos (2a)
1st April 1899

Chania



Fig. 235:
Kydonia-Alikianos (1)
January 1899



Fig. 236:
Kydonia-Chania (2A)
December 1898–

Fig. XX:
Kydonia-Chania (2A)
22.03.1899
(not recorded so far)

Fig. XX:
Kydonia-Chania (2A)
1.04.1899
(not recorded so far)

Chania



Fig. 237:
Kydonia Chania (2A1)
May 1899

Kandia



Fig. 238:
Kandia ? (1)
unknown

Kandia: Heraklion



Fig. 239:
March 1899



Fig. 240:
blueish, unknown



Fig. 241:
violet, June/July 1899



Fig. 242:
July 1899

Kenourio & Pyriotissa



Fig. 243:
Kenourio & Pyriotissa
Mires, 8.03.1899



Fig. 244:
Vorri
24.05.1899–5.06.1899



Fig. 245:
9.06.1899–23.06.1899



Fig. 246:
7.07.1899

Kandia: Monofatsi-Charakas



Fig. 247: Mortgage office
15.05.1899–15.06.1899



Fig. 248: Municipality
7.06.1899



Fig. 249:
19.06.1899



Fig. 250: Pediada-Kalo Chorio
22.06.1899



Fig. 251: Pediada-Kastelli
20.06.1899



Fig. 252: undated



Fig. 253: Unknown
9.07.–13.07.1899

Kandia



Fig. 254: Temenos-Archanes 23.06.1899



Fig. 255: unknown date

Lassithi



Fig. 256: Lassithi 13.03.1899



Fig. 257: Lassithi 14.05.1899

Merambello



Fig. 258: Merambello unknown



Fig. 259: 24.08.1899

Merambello-Fourni



Fig. 260: Merambello-Fourni 15.06.1899

Merambello-Neapolis



Fig. 261: Merambello-Neapolis 25.02.1899–

Hierapetra



Fig. 262: Hierapetra 15.12.1899–17.01.1899



Fig. 263: undated.

Viannos



Fig. 264: Viannos 16.01.1899 – 12.03.1899.

Appendix 4: Cancellations

Inspired by the descriptions of the cancellations in Papaioannou & Feenstra and a grouping of cancellations,[40] I started to sort the cancellations I have and the ones provided by Ralph Ebner. The result is not a complete listing for the provisional period because some of them were previously unrecorded.

I have tried to sort them by district, starting to show a map with marked area; the municipal district names recorded in 1890 by Uğur Peker[41] and the *Annuaire Oriental*[42] and if known some separate municipals.

Although I have no map showing these municipal areas existing at the time, but some of the names provided gave me no satisfying answer. Help is required for improvements.

Some cancellations are incomplete for translation. For these better strikes are needed. The cancels itself are mentioned by name in Greek and English on top by its origin: district, municipal, municipal referring to a district, etc.

Next is the cancellation, in most cases a cut-out of a document, fragment or even part of a revenue stamp. Due to the fact that some cancellations are photographed by with a mobile phone, etc., its size will not true to the original. Next is a colour description and the composition of the cancel, e.g. negative (intaglio) inscriptions; negative centre only or the colour of the cancel itself.

The period of usage is most of the time based on what's mentioned on the cancel, combined with what was found but a lot of them bear no date or were found on unstamped documents only.

The last part is the combination of the cancel and the revenue stamp, if not struck directly on the stamp itself. Maritime cancellations at Crete will be discussed in a future article.

Combinations found are:

- GB British occupation zone
- RU Russian occupation zone
- PR1 provisional Type 1
- PR2A provisional Type 2A
- PR2B provisional Type 2B
- CR Cretan state 1900
- × blank or unknown

ΧΩΡΑΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΩΝ **CHORA SFAKION**

ΥΡΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΩΝ LAND REGISTRY OF CHORA SFAKION
Cancel in **BLACK**
Period of usage -1899-
Found on: Doc Merambello; PR1

40 Papaioannou & Feenstra, 1996, pp. 174–175.
41 Peker, 1984.
42 *Annuaire Oriental ... 1900.*



Chania

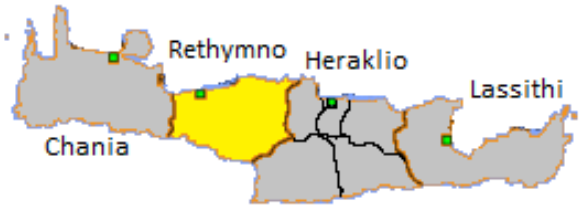
The sector is divided into the following districts:

- **Kissamos** (North West side) Capital: Kastelli Kissamou
- **Kydonia** (Mid to North side) Capital: Chania
- **Selinos** (South West side) Capital: Kandanos
- **Apokoronos** (North East to East side) Capital: Vamos
- **Sfakion** (South East to South side) Capital: Chora Sfakion
- **Agios Vasilios** (South East side) Capital: Platanes

ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA	ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA	ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA	ΧΑΝΙΩΝ CHANIA
			
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘ. ΚΟΙΝΩΦ. ΤΑΜΕΙΟΥ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ HQ TREASURY CRETE	Ι. Θ. ΚΟΥΦΑΚΗ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΕΝ ΧΑΝΙΟΙΣ I. TH. KOUFAKI NOTARY IN CHANIA	BUREAU DES PASSPORTS CANEE PASSPORT OFFICE CHANIA	ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΑ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ ΧΑΝΙΑ CRETAN CUSTOMS CHANIA
Negative cancel in VIOLET?	Negative cancel in GREY BLUE	Negative cancel in BLUE	Cancel in VIOLET
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7
Found on: PR2A	Found on: PR2A	Found on: PR2A	Found on: PR2A

ΑΛΙΚΙΑΝΟΣ ALIKIANOS			
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΑΛ.ΚΝ ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑ Λ. ΑΚΟΑΘΥ ΥΘΑΚΗΣ NOTARY AL(I)K(IA)N(OS) KYDONIA L. AKOATHY YTHAKIS			
Negative cancel in BLACK			
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7			
Found with: PR1			

ΧΩΡΑΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΩΝ CHORA SFAKION	(ΣΦΑΚΙΑ) SFAKIA		
			
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΧΩΡΑΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΩΝ LAND REGISTRY OF CHORA SFAKION	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΑΥ ΖΥΜΕΩΝ ΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗΣ NOTARY (of) SFAKIA SIMEON PAPADAKIS		
Cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLACK**		
Period of usage -1899-	**Period of usage** -1899-		
Found on: Doc Merambello; PR1	**Found on:** PR2B		



Rethymno

The sector is divided into the following districts:

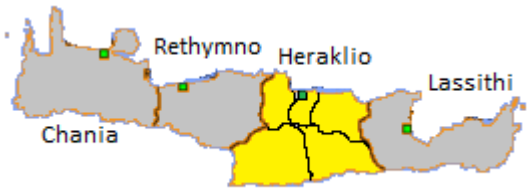
- **Rethymnon** (West to North side) Capital: Rethymnon
- **Mylopotamon** (North to East side) Capital: *Perama*
- **Amarion** (South East to east side) Capital: *Nefs Amarion*

ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON	**ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON**	**ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON**	**ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON**
			
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON	Russian Expeditionary Detachment in Crete	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΕΠ. ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ Μ. Σ. ΓΑΓΑΤΑΚΗΣ NOTARY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON M.S. GAGATAKIS
Blank centre; cancel in **(DARK) BLUE**	Negative centre; cancel in **BLUE-GREEN**	Negative cancel in **VIOLET, BLUE**	Blank centre; cancel in **(GREY BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/10-11	**Period of usage** 1898/10-11	**Period of usage** 1898/10-11	**Period of usage** 1898/10-11
Found on: RU-1	**Found on:** RU-1	**Found on:** RU-1	**Found on:** RU-1

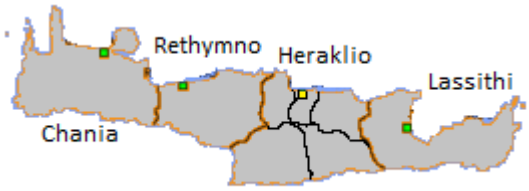
ΑΜΑΡΙΟΥ AMARIOU	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ RETHYMNON	ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΤΑΧ(ΑΤΙΟΝ)?
			
ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΑΜΑΡΙΟΥ LAND REGISTRY AMARIOU	ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON	ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΑ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ CRETAN CUSTOMS RETHYMNON	ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΙΣΟΝ TAXATION REGISTRY (?)
Cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLUE**	cancel in **LILAC, BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/11-1899/4	**Period of usage** 1898/11-1899/4	**Period of usage** 1898/11-1899/4	
Found on: RU-2	**Found on:** RU-2	**Found on:** RU-2	**Found on:** RU-2

ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ RETHYMNON	
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΟΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ Χ.Ι.ΣΤΑΜΑΤΑΚΗΣ NOTARY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF RETHYMNON X.I. STAMATAKIS	ΛΙΜΕΝΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ? ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ ? ΚΡΗΤΗΣ	Russian Expeditionary Detachment in Crete	
Cancel in **VIOLET**	Cancel in **VIOLET**	Cancel in **BLUE, VIOLET**	
Period of usage -1899/4-7	**Period of usage** -1899/4-7	**– 1898/11 – 1899/7**	
Found on: RU-3	**Found on:** RU-3	**Found on:** RU-2 and RU-3	

ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ RETHYMNON	RETTIMO RETHYMNON		
			
Ι.Ν.ΒΟΥΑΓΑΡΙΣ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ (ΚΡΗΤΗΣ) J.N. VOULGARIS ADVOCAT RETHYMO (CRÈTE)	THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED RETTIMO STATION		
Cancel in **PALE BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**		
Period of usage -1899-	**Period of usage** -1899-1900-		
Found on: PR 2B	**Found on:** PR 2B		



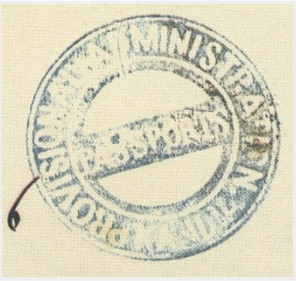
Kandia (Sector)



Kandia (City District)

The sector is divided into the following districts:

- **Kandia** (North side; municipality) Capital: Heraklion
- **Kenourio & Pyriotissa** (South and West section) Capital: Moiras/Mires
- **Malevisi** (North West to North section) Capital: Agios Myron
- **Monofatsi** (South East to South section) Capital: Charakas
- **Pediada** (North East to East section) Capital: Kastelli Pediados
- **Temenos** (North section) Capital: Archanes

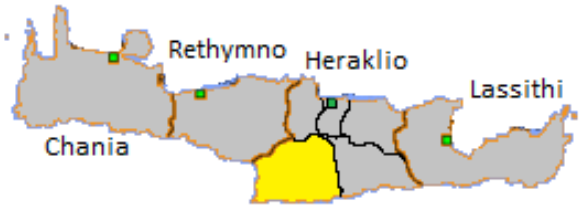
KANDIA	KANDIA	KANDIA	KANDIA
			
PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION FINANCE KANDIA	PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION PASSPORTS KANDIA	PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION CITY GOVERNOR KANDIA	PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION CUSTOMS KANDIA
Cancel in **VIOLET, BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1879-1899-	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7
Found with: GB; PR1	**Found with:** GB	**Found with:** GB	**Found with:** GB; PR1
KANDIA	**KANDIA**	**KANDIA**	**KANDIA**
			
PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION MORTGAGE KANDIA	INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION POLICE KANDIA	REGISTRATION COMMISSION KANDIA DATE	INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION KANDIA AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION
Negative centre; cancel in **GREY BLUE**	Negative cancel in **?**	Cancel in **?**	Cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7
Found on: GB	**Found on:** UNRECORDED	**Found on:** UNRECORDED	**Found on:** X

Kandia Heraklion

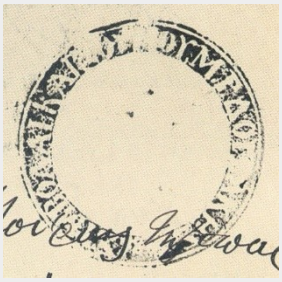
ΧΕΡΣΟΝΗΣΟΥ CHERSONISOS	KANDIA	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΟΝ ΧΕΡΣΟΝΗΣΟΥ CUSTOMS CHERSONISOS	PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION CITY GOVERNOR CANDIA	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ΧΑΖ ΧΟΒΛΑΚΗ ΑΛΗΕΦΕΝΤΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛ. ١٣٠٤ IRAKLION XAZ. XOULKI ALIEFENTAKIS NOTARY 1304 [=1887]	ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΝΟΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ TEMPORARY COUNTY COURT OF IRAKLION
Negative centre; cancel in **?**	Cancel in **PURPLE**	Cancel in **BLUE to GREY BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** -1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7
Found on: unrecorded	**Found with:** unknown	**Found on:** GB	**Found with:** unknown

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΕΜΜ. Α ΧΑΝΟΥΥΔΙΔΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΕΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩ. EMM. A. CHANOUDIDIS NOTARY OF IRAKLION	Γ.Ν.ΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ 1889 G.N.PAPADAKIS NOTARY IRAKLION 1889	Ε.Ζ.ΜΗΛΙΑΡΑΣ. ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ E.Z.MILIARAS NOTARY IRAKLION	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ 1885 MUNICIPALITY IRAKLION 1885
Cancel in **VIOLET**	Cancel in **DARK BLUE**	Negative cancel in **(DARK) VIOLET**	Cancel in **GREY BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** -1898/10-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/10-1899/7
Found on/with: GB, PR1	**Found on/with:** PR1	**Found on/with:** GB, PR1, PR2B	**Found on/with:** PR1

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ IRAKLION
			
ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ TRANSLATION OFFICE IRAKLION	?ΑΚΗΜΑΥ?? ΜΟΙΡΑΡΧΙΑ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ ? ? IRAKLION	ΠΡΟΤΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ COURT OF IRAKLION	ΑΝΤ. Ι. ΧΑΝΤΗΔΑΚΗΣ ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ (ΚΡΗΤΗΣ) AD. I. CHANTIDAKIS ATTORNEY IRAKLION (CRETE)
Cancel in **BLUE, VIOLET**	Cancel in **DARK BLUE**	Cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLACK**
Period of usage 1899/07-1900/3	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/3	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/3	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/3
Found on/with: PR2B	**Found on/with:** PR2B	**Found on/with:** PR2B	**Found on/with:** PR2B

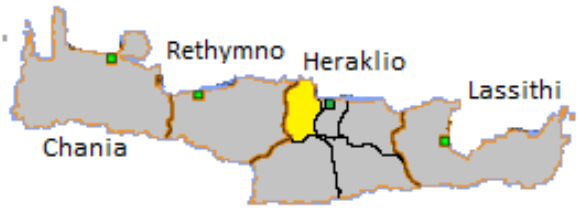


Kandia: Kenurri Pyriotissia

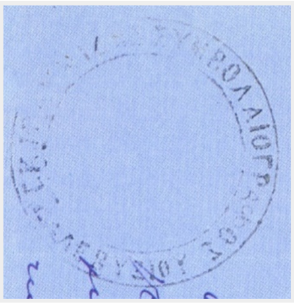
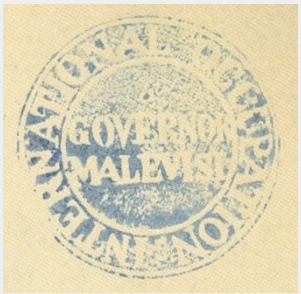
KENURIO AND PYRIOTISSIA	ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ KENURIO	ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ KENURIO	
			
INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR KENURIO AND PYRIOTISSA	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ Μ.Γ. ΔΟΥΒΑΚΗΣ NOTARY KENURIO M.G. DOUVAKIS	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ Μ.Γ. ΔΟΥΒΑΚΗΣ NOTARY KENURIO M.G. DOUVAKIS	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤΙΣΣΗΣ 1890 ? NOTARY PYRGIOTISSA 1890 ?

Negative cancel in BLUE to BLUEISH VIOLET	Negative cancel, blank centre in BLUE	Negative cancel, blank centre in BLACK	Blank centre, cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1899/07-1900/03
Found with/on: GB, PR1, blank	Found on: PR1	Found with: GB, PR1, blank	Found on: PR2B

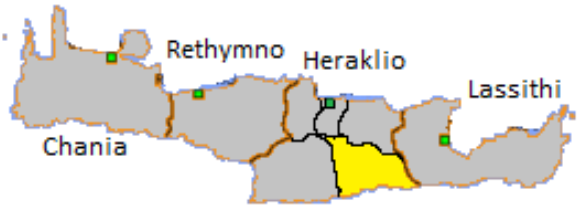
KENURIO AND PYRIOTISSIA			
			
ΥΡΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΒΟΡΡΩΝ LAND REGISTRY OF VORRI			
Negative cancel in **BLACK**			
Period of usage 1899/07-1900/03			
Found with/on: PR2B			



Kandia: Malevisi

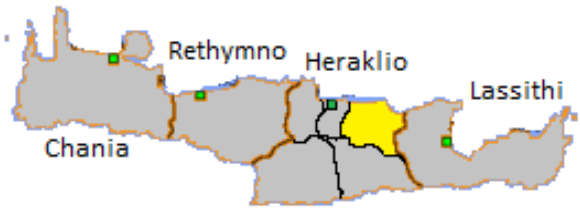
ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ MALEVISI	**ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ MALEVISI**	**ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ MALEVISI**	
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΜΑΛΕΒΥΖΙΟΥ COUNTY COURT	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ Γ.Κ.ΙΟΑΝΝΙΣ ΜΑΛΕΒΙΖΙΩ NOTARY	INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR MALEVISI	

MALEVISI	G.K.IOANNIS MALEVISI		
Negative cancel in **BLUE, VIOLET**	Cancel in **VIOLET**	Negative cancel in **BLUE**	
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	
Found on: GB KANDIA!	**Found with:** GB	**Found with:** GB	



Kandia: Monofatsi

MONOFATSI	**MONOFATSI**	**ΜΕΡΟΥΣ RIZOY ΚΑΥ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣΙΟΥ MERYS RIZO AND MONOFATSI**	
			
INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR MONOFATSI	INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR MONOFATSI	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣ. ΚΑΙ ΜΕΡ. ΡΙΖΟΥ Π Τ Τυγμελλαμης NOTARY MONFATSI AND MERYS RIZO P.T. Tigmellanis	
Negative cancel in **PURPLE**	Negative cancel in **GREY BLUE**	Cancel in **PURPLE**	
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/8	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/8	
Found on/with: GB	**Found on/with:** PR1	**Found on/with:** PR1	



Kandia: Pediala

ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA	ΚΑΛΟΥ ΧΩΠΙΟΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KALO CHORIO PEDIADOS
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΩΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΟΥ ΕΝ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ 1899 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KASTELLI IN PEDIADOS 1899	ΕΙΡΗΝΩΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ Ε ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KASTELLI IN PEDIADOS	ΕΙΡΗΝΩΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ ΕΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KASTELLI IN PEDIADOS	ΕΙΡΗΝΩΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΛΟΥ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KALO CHORIO IN PEDIADOS
Negative centre; cancel in **BLACK, BLUE**	Negative cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLACK**
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7
Found on/with: GB	**Found on/with:** PR1	**Found on/with:** PR1	**Found on/with:** GB

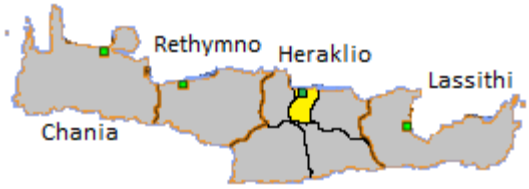
ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA	ΚΑΛΟΥ ΧΩΠΙΟΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KALO CHORIO PEDIADOS	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA	ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA
			
ΕΙΡΗΝΩΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΟΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE KASTELLI IN PEDIADOS	Ζ. ΠΑΣΧΑΛΙΔΗΣ SYMBOΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ εν κυφωιχωρεω Z. PASCHALIDIS NOTARY PEDIADOS	ΔΙΜΟΣ ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΟΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ 1879 MUNICIPALITY OF KASTELLI PEDIADOS 1879	SYMBOΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΕΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛ. ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ Γ.Ν.Δραυ.σοιοζ NOTARY IN KASTEL. PEDIADOS G.N. Dray.gouios

	In Kalo chorio		
Negative centre; cancel in **BLUE**	Negative cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/03
Found on/with: GB	**Found on/with:** PR1	**Found on/with:** PR1	**Found on/with:** PR2B

ΕΠΗΣΚΟΠΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ EPISKOPIS PEDIADA	**ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ PANAGIA PEDIADA**	**ΛΑΓΚΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LAGKADOS PEDIADA**	**ΛΑΝΓΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LANGADOS PEDIADA**
			
ΔΗΜΟΣ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ 1896 MUNICIPALITY EPISKOPI PEDIADA 1896	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ MUNICIPALITY PANAGIA PEDIADA	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΛΑΝΓΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ MUNICIPALITY LANGADOS PEDIADA	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΛΑΝΓΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ MUNICIPALITY LANGADOS PEDIADA
Negative centre; cancel in **BLUE**	Negative centre; cancel in **BLACK**	Blank centre; cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLACK**
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7
Found on/with: GB,	Found on/with: PR1	Found on/with: GB	Found on/with: GB

ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA	**ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΩ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ KASTELLI -PEDIADA**		
			
ΥΡΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛ. ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LAND REGISTRY OF KASTEL. PEDIADOS	ΥΡΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛ. ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ LAND REGISTRY OF KASTEL. PEDIADOS		
Cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLACK**		

Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7		
Found on/with: GB, PR1, PR2B	**Found on/with:** PR1		



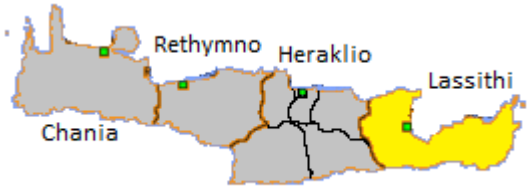
Kandia

Temeno

TEMENOS	**TEMENOYΣ TENEMOS**		
			
INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR TENEMOS	INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR TENEMOS	INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR TENEMOS	
Negative cancel in **RED**	Negative cancel in **BLUE**	Negative cancel in **PURPLE**	
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/7	
Found with: GB	**Found with:** GB	**Found with:** GB	

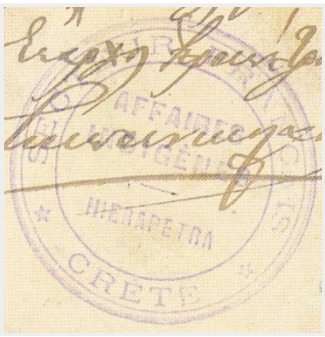
TEMEMOYΣ TEMENOS	**APXANAIΣ ARCHANES**		
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ Ν.Α.ΧΙΡΙΣΤΙΝΙΔΗΣ ΤΕΜΕΝΟΥΣ NOTARY N.A. CHIRISTANIDIS TEMENOS	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΤΕΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΡΧΑΝΑΙΣ JUSTICE OF THE PEACE TEMENOS ARCHANES		
Negative centre; cancel in BLUE	**Cancel in** BLUE, BLACK, VIOLET		

Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7	Period of usage 1898/12-1899/7		
Found with: GB, PR1	**Found on:** GB, PR1		



Lassithi

ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ **LASSITHI**	**ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ** **LASSITHI**	**ΑΖΕΡΝΙΑΔΟΥ** **TZERNIADO**	**ΨΥΧΡΟΥ** **PSYCHROS**
			
ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ Γ. ΚΟΖΥΡΗΣ NOTARY LASSITHI G. KOZYRIS	ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΛΑΣΗΤΘΙΟΥ TRANSLATION OFFICE LASSITHI	ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΑΖΕΡΝΙΑΔΟΥ COUNTY COURT TZERNIADO	ΔΗΜΟΣ ΨΥΧΡΟΥ 1899 MUNICIPALITY OF PSYCHROS 1899
Cancel in **(GREENISH) BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLACK**
Period of usage 1898/12-1900/03	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/03	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/03	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/03
Found with: PR1, PR2B	**Found with:** PR2B	**Found with:** PR2B	**Found with:** PR2B

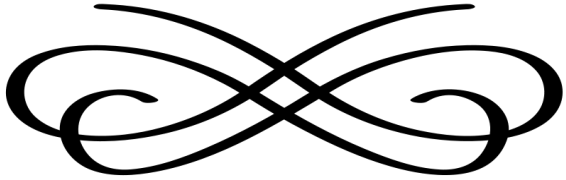
ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ **HIERAPETRA**	**ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ** **HIERAPETRA**	**ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΣ** **NEAPOLIS**	**ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ** **HIERAPETRA**
			
SECTEUR FRANCAIS AFFAIRES INDIGENES HIERAPETRA CRETE FRENCH SECTOR	Μ. Γ. ΠΕΤΡΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ M.G. PETRIS	DISTRICT NEAPOLIS LE LIEUTENANT COMMANDANT	ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ MAXIL. G. PETRIS NOTARY HIERAPETRA

LOCAL MATTERS HIERAPETRA CRETE	NOTARY HIERAPETRA		
Cancel in **PURPLE**	Negative cancel in **BLUE**	Cancel in **PURPLE**	Negative CENTRE, cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/12-1899/07	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/07	**Period of usage** 1898/12-1899/07	**Period of usage** 1899/07-1900/03
Found with: PR1	**Found with:** PR1	**Found with:** PR1	**Found with:** PR2B

ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERABELLO	**ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERABELLO**	**ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ MERABELLO**	**ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ HIERAPETRA**
			
SECTEUR FRANCAIS AFFAIRES INDIGENES MERAMBELLO CRETE FRENCH SECTOR LOCAL MATTERS MERAMBELLO CRETE	Μ. Γ. ΝΙΩΤΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ 1880 M. G. NIOTAKIS NOTARY MERAMBELLO 1880	Ε.Γ. ΚΑΛΗΩΡΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ E.G.KALIORAKIS NOTARY MERAMBELLO	ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΙΕΡΑΠΕΤΡΑΣ PROVINCE OF HIERAPETRA
Cancel in **PURPLE**	Cancel in **BLACK**	Negative centre, cancel in **GREY BLUE**	Cancel in **BLUE**
Period of usage 1898/12–1899/07	**Period of usage** 1898/12–1899/07	**Period of usage** 1898/12–1899/07	**Period of usage** 1899/07–1900/03
Found with: PR1	**Found with:** PR1	**Found on:** PR1	**Found with:** PR2B

ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΣ NEAPOLIS	**ΒΙΑΝΝΟΙΣ VIANNOS**	**ΣΙΤΕΙΑ 1898 SITIA 1898**	**ΛΙΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΗΤΕΙΑΣ PORT OF SEPIA**
			
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΡΚΑΛΟΣ ΔΙΚΙΓΟΡΟΣ GEORGIOS PARKALOS ATTORNEY	?	ΕΠ. ΒΟΥΡΔΟΥΜΠΑΚΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ EP. VOURDOUBAKIS NOTARY	ΥΠΟΘΗΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ ΛΙΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΗΤΕΙΑΣ LAND REGISTRY OF PORT OF SEPIA
Cancel in **BLACK**	Negative cancel in **BLACK**	Negative cancel in **BLACK**	Cancel in **BLACK**

Period of usage 1899/07–1900/03	Period of usage 1898/12–1899/07	Period of usage 1899/07–1900/03	Period of usage 1899/07–1900/03
Found with: PR2B	Found with: PR1	Found with: PR2B	Found with: PR2B



Appendix 5: Glossary of Inscriptions, Departments, Titles

Original Term	English Translation	Usage
SECTEUR FRANÇAIS	FRENCH SECTOR	HIERAPETRA CRETE
AFFAIRES INDIGENES	LOCAL MATTERS	MERAMBELLO CRETE
DISTRICT NEAPOLIS	LE LIEUTENANT COMMANDANT	
ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗ ΔΙΕΥΘ. ΚΟΙΝΩΦ. ΤΑΜΕΙΟΥ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ	HQ TREASURY	CRETE
BUREAU DES PASSPORTS CANNEE	PASSPORT OFFICE	CHANIA
ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΑ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ ΧΑΝΙΑ	CRETAN CUSTOMS	CHANIA
ΤΕΛΩΝΕΙΑ ΚΡΗΤΗΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ	CRETAN CUSTOMS	RETHYMNON
ΤΕΛΩΝΕΟΝ ΧΕΡΣΟΝΗΣΟΥ	CUSTOMS	CHERSONISOS
	RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONAIRY DETACHMENT IN CRETE	(RETHYMNON)
ΦΟΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΙΣΟΝ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ	TAXATION REGISTRY (?)	RETHYMNON
ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ	TRANSLATION OFFICE	IRAKLION
ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΛΑΣΗΤΘΙΟΥ	TRANSLATION OFFICE	LASSITHI
?ΑΚΗΜΑΥ?? ΜΟΙΡΑΡΧΙΑ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ		IRAKLION
PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION FINANCE	FINANCE	KANDIA
PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION CITY GOVERNOR	CITY GOVERNOR	KANDIA
PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION CUSTOMS	CUSTOMS	KANDIA
PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION MORTGAGE	MORTGAGE	KANDIA
INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION POLICE	POLICE	KANDIA
INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION	AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION	

INTERNATIONAL OCCUPATION GOVERNOR	GOVERNOR	KENURIO AND PYRIOTISSA MALEVISI ONEFATSI TEMENOS
REGISTRATION COMMISSION		KANDIA
ΔΗΜΟΣ	MUNICIPALITY	
ΔΗΜΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΙΟΥ		IRAKLION (1885)
ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΟΙΥ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ		KASTELLI PEDIADOS
ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ		EPISKOPI PEDIADA
ΠΑΝΑΓΙΑ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ		PANAGIA PEDIADA
ΛΑΝΓΑΔΟΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ		LANGADOS PEDIADA
ΨΥΧΡΟΥ		PSYCHROS
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ (ΔΧΑ)	MUNICIPALITY	
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ (ΔΧΑ) ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ		RETHYMNON
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ	MUNICIPALITY	RETHYMNON
ΠΡΟΣΩΡΙΟΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ ΗΡΑΚΛΙΟΥ	PROVISIONAL COUNTY COURT (JUSTICE OF THE PEACE)	IRAKLION
ΕΙΡΗΝΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ	COUNTY COURT (JUSTICE OF THE PEACE)	
ΚΑΣΤΕΛΛΙΟΥ ΕΝ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ		KASTELLI IN PEDIADA
ΚΑΛΟΥ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ		KALO CHORIO IN PEDIADA
ΤΕΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΡΧΑΝΑΙΣ		TEMENOS ARCHANES
ΑΖΕΡΝΙΑΔΟΥ		TZERNIADO
ΠΡΟΤΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ	COURT OF	
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ		IRAKLION
ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΟΝ ΙΕΡΑΠΕΤΡΑΣ	PROVINCE HIERAPETRA	
ΙΕΡΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΝ	ECCLESIASTICAL COURT OF ΜΑΛΕΩΙΣΟΥ	MALEVISI
ΥΡΟΘΗΙΚΟΦΥΛΑΚΕΙΟΝ	LAND REGISTRY	
ΧΩΡΑΣ ΣΦΑΚΙΩΝ ΑΜΑΡΙΟΥ ΒΟΡΡΩΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛ. ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ		CHORA SFAKION AMARIOU VORRI KASTEL. PEDIADOS

5.1: Names of Notaries (Συμβολαιογράφος)

ΣΥΜΒΟΛΑΙΟΓΡΑΦΟΣ	NOTARY	Usage
Ι. Θ. ΚΟΥΦΑΚΗ ΧΑΝΙΑ	I. TH. KOUFAKI (-1899-)	CHANIA
Λ. ΑΚΟΑΘΥ ΥΘΑΚΗΣ	L. AKOATHY YTHAKIS (-1899-)	
ΑΛ.ΚΝ ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑ	AL(I)K(IA)N(OS) KYDONIA	
ΣΥΜΕΙΟΝ ΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗΣ	SYMEION PAPADAKIS	SFAKIA
Χ.Ι.ΣΤΑΜΑΤΑΚΗΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ	X.I. STAMATAKIS (-1899-)	RETHYMNON

ΧΑΣ. ΧΟΥΛΑΚΗ. ΑΛΙ ΕΦΕΝΤΑΚΗΣ	HAS CHOULAKI ALI EFENTAKIS (1887)	IRAKLION
Ε.Α. ΞΑΝΘΟΥΔΙΔΗΣ	E.A. XANTHOUDIDIS	IRAKLION
Γ.Ν.ΠΑΠΑΔΑΚΗΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΙΟΥ	G.N.PAPADAKIS	IRAKLION
Ε.Ζ.ΜΗΛΙΑΡΑΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΙΟΥ	E.Z.MILIARAS	IRAKLION
Μ.Γ. ΔΟΥΒΑΚΗΣ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΙΟΥ	M.G. DOUVAKIS	KENURIO
? ΠΥΡΓΙΩΤΙΣΣΗΣ	?	PYRGIOTISSA
Γ. Κ. ΙΟΑΝΝΙΣ	G.K.IOANNIS	MALEVISI
Π Τ Τυγμελλαμηζ ΜΟΝΟΦΑΤΣ. ΚΑΙ ΜΕΡ. ΡΙΖΟΥ	MONFATSI AND MERYS RIZO	P.T. Tigmellamis
Ζ. ΠΑΣΧΑΛΙΔΗΣ ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ εν κυφωιχωρεω	Z. PASCHALIDIS	PEDIADOS in Kalo Chorio
Γ.Ν.Δραυ.σοιοζm ΕΝ ΚΑΣΤΕΛ. ΠΕΔΙΑΔΟΣ	G.N. Dray.gouios	IN KASTEL. PEDIADOS
Ν.Α.ΧΡΙΣΤΙΝΙΔΗΣ	N.A. CHRISTINIDIS	TEMENOS
ΕΠ. ΒΟΥΡΔΟΥΜΠΑΚΗΣ ΣΙΤΕΑ	EP. VOURDOUBAKIS	SITIA
Γ. ΚΟΖΥΡΗΣ ΛΑΣΣΙΘΙΟΥ	G. KOZYRIS	LASSITHI
Μ. Γ. ΠΕΤΡΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ	M.G. PETRIS	HIERAPETRA
ΜΑΧΙΛ. Γ. ΠΕΤΡΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΠΕΡΟΥ	MAXIL. G. PETRIS	HIERAPETRA
Μ. Γ. ΝΙΩΤΑΚΗΣ	M. G. NIOTAKIS (1880)	MERAMBELLO
Ε.Γ. ΚΑΛΗΩΡΑΚΗΣ ΜΕΡΑΜΒΕΛΛΟΥ	E.G.KALIORAKIS	MERAMBELLO

5.2: Names of Lawyers/Advocates

ΔΙΚΗΓΟΡΟΣ	LAWYER	Usage
ΑΝΤ. Ι. ΧΑΤΖΗΔΑΚΗΣ ΡΕΘΥΜΝΗΣ / ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ	ANT. I. CHATZIDAKIS	RETHYMNON / IRAKLION
Ι.Ν. ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΣ	I.N. VOULGARIS	RETHYMNON
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΡΚΑΛΟΣ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙΣ	GEORGIOS PARKALOS	NEAPOLIS

5.3: Non-Governmental Institutions

Inscription	Translation	Usage
EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED		CANDIA

Recent Philatelic Journals

by Tobias Zywietz

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A selection of articles related to Middle East Philately from recent philatelic journals. Usually these journals are only available to members of the respective societies. Where known I am listing the price at which the society provides individual journals to non-members. Please enquire with each society for its conditions of supply.

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 4 – March 2024

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

Uzay Togay presens an Abeni Brothers postcard of ca. 1905: the Salle à Manger of the Imperial Palace Dolmabahçe (57).
Selim Sancaktar studies the 1921 Aintab local issue (59–63).
Otto Graf reports on collecting Ottoman North Mecedonia (64–67).
The Editor suggest to collect the Turkey town views of the 1950s and 1960s (67).
Alain Kalch shows a 1929 Smyrna to Manchuria cover (68).
Gus Riachi warns about forgeries and fakes, looking at the forged 1924-25 Mekka cancel (69–72).
The editor shows a 19th century postcard: Sufis (Dervishes) in ecstasy (72).

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 5 – May 2024

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

The editor shows an 1890s postcard depicting a market scene from Mostar (Bosnia) (73).
Richard Rose on interpreting Ottoman postal cancels, focussing on the calendar and dates used (75–80).
Richard Barnes looks at the the Gaeta issue of Montenegro (81–83).
Peter Winders shows a Yemen Arab Republic civil war censored cover (84–86).
Allen Smith presents a 1913 Serbian propaganda post-card: “Serbia rescues the Balkans” (86).
Gus Riachi continues his series on forgeries looking at the ١٣٣٦ (1336) Ankara overprints (87–88).
The editor notes the rarity of the stamp used for franking the cover of the Great National Assembly shown by Volker Fredeold in Türkei-Spiegel 148 (88).
The editor recommends MEPB and the president reports on sustaining members (73)


★ THE LEVANT ★
Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
APS Affiliate 247
September 2024 Volume 12 number 6
President: Adel Kanaan Founder: Robert Stuchell Editor: Richard Rose
TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
500,000
POSTALTAR
Statue of Fethi Bey in Meiri — Turkish postage stamp of Fethi Bey. — Turkish Aviators' Monument in Galilee
From the article "Undelivered Airmail – 1914" by Marc Milzman.
CONTENTS
Aero Espresso Italiana Flights in Turkey
Mehmet Akan 96
Undelivered Airmail - 1914
Marc Milzman 102
Ottoman Mail Service for Jewish Agricultural Settlements in the Holy Land: 1882-1918
Ed Kroft 105
From the Editor
• Members are encouraged to consult with the Editor about any philatelic material or accounts which may interest readers of The Levant.
• Find more articles and research questions at The Middle East Philatelic Bulletin, new issues posted three time a year, at www.zobbel.de/mepb/mepbbulletin
Richard Rose
From the President
Please acquaint yourselves with the new leadership team, listed on the following page.
• We have arranged for a meeting of ONEPS members at the North Jersey Federated Stamp Clubs (NOJEX) Show, September 27-29, 2024, at the Hilton Hasbrouck Heights Hotel, near Newark Liberty airport.
Our meeting begins at 2:00pm on Saturday (28 Sept.). Inquire at Information for the location of the meeting room.
Consult < www.nojex.org > for details.
I hope to see many of you there, and please bring along your friends.
• Share information and post questions on our Facebook chat site
www.facebook.com/groups/oneps/
Adel Kanaan
From the Webmaster
• Back issues of The Levant and indices to all articles are available in the Members Only section, at < www.oneps.net >
Marisa Galitz
The Levant, Journal of the Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Vol. XII, No. 6, Sept. 2024 94

The Levant Vol. 12, No. 6 – September 2024

Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society
English, A4, colour, US-$ 4·00

Mehmet Akan’s article (first published in Türk Pulculuğu, no. 33, 2008) about Aero Espresso Italiana flights in Turkey is reprinted (96–101).
Marc Milzman looks at the saga of Fethi Bey & Nuri Bey: “Undelivered Airmail – 1914” (94, 102–104).
Ed Kroft researched Ottoman mail service for inhabitants of Jewish agricultural settlements in the Hoy Land, 1882–1914 (105–117).
The ONEPS president reports the board elections: Adel Kanaan, President; Akhtem al-Manaseer, Vice-Preisent; Allan Smith, Secretary; Will Kearney, Trasurer Ricrad Rose, Jornal Editor; Marisa Galith, Webmster; Robert Stucell, Past President (94).

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Türkei-Spiegel 147 – 1/2024

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
German, A4, colour, €7·50

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi's "The Wing of Islam" gives a summary about the history of the Postal Service in Egypt and Syria in the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Mamluk Periods (part 1) (5–9).
Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 10 Paras Empire issues (10–17).
Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems of Turkey: the 25 Piastre colour changeling (Empire 1876) (18).
The late Hubert Gerzabek presents his collection on the Lianos city post in Istanbul (19–22).
Volker Fredebold presents wrappers for the free postage of the Istanbul Gazette Takvim-i Vakayi by printers Matbaa-ı Amire (23).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke researched the usage of Ottoman postmarks in Transjordan (24–33).
Jens Warnecke reports on changes to the Michel catalogue following his research in TS 136 [MiNr. Z 224] (34).
Omar Wassef asks about an Egptian-style 'Interpostal' used in Tarsous by the Ottoman Post? (40).
Theo Kester queries about an Egyptian closing seal (40).
Notices: new items in the AROS library; new research opportunities: Holy Land Postal History, L'Orient Philatélique, Institute Aldo Cecchi; Offers and requests (Ada Kaleh, Willy Pijnenburg, Richard Wohlgemuth, Holger Weierstall, Turkish items for sale); Journal reports (40–41).
Tobias Zywietz shows a postcard depicting a map of Vilayet Suriye (44).
Tom van Es reports from the 2023 AGM (35–39).

Türkei-Spiegel 148 – 2/2024

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
German, A4, colour, €7·50

Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 50 Paras Empire issues (5–9).
Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems of Turkey: Varieties of the 1876 5 Piastre Duloz stamp (10–11).
The late Hubert Gerzabek shows his collection of the Istanbul City Post (12–19).
Volker Fredebold presents a 1922 cover from the Great National Assembly (20).
Rainer Fuchs looks at early covers of the Overland Mail Haifa–Baghdad (26–29).
Otto Graf reports on the scarcity and valuation of the 1852 Printed Matter stamps (30–33).
Folkert Bruining shows a cover from North Macedonia: Slate mining at Veniziani-Gradsko (34–35).
Hakan Yılmaz und Volker Fredebold show more items of the Dolmabahçe palace post office (36–37).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke asks about US field post offices in Jordan (39).
Alan Mellaart asks for contribution s for his book project on Ottoman registration markings (40).
The editor shows a date merchant on postcard (44).

Türkei-Spiegel 149 – 3/2024

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
German, A4, colour, €7·50

Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 20 Paras Empire issues (5–11).
The late Hubert Gerzabek presents his covers of Istanbul state city post (Şehir Postası) (12–17).
Hans-Dieter Gröger shows Duloz and Empire special prints on cardboard paper (18–20).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke discovered a new registration cancel of Ismailia (21).
Alexios Papadopoulos reports on the 'postal war' by detailing a 1907 cover from Trabzon (French PO) to Constantinople (22–23).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke presents the first part of his catalogue of Hotel postmarks, cancels and cachet of Jordan (24–37).
Martin Bohnstedt reports on the state of postage stamps in Saudi-Arabia: just for collectors and not for franking? (38–40).
Volker Fredebold shows a cover sent from the Ministry of War (Babı Seraskeri) (1, 43).
Book presentation: "Pullat e taksës në Shqipëri 1921–2021" (Mirgen Shamlli) (44).
Richard Rose comments on Volker Fredebold's Great National Assembly 1922 cover and notes the stamp used for franking (44).
Alan Mellaart looks for registered items for his forthcoming book project (40).
The editor shows Iraq's 5000 Dinar block "Tawafan al-Aqsa" (48).
Tom van Es invites to the autumn meeting with AGM in Cologn in November. A new president is to be elected. Guests are welcome! (41–42).

Türkei-Spiegel 150 – 4/2024

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
German, A4, colour, €7·50

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi's "The Wing of Islam" gives a summary about the history of the Postal Service in Egypt and Syria in the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Mamluk Periods (part 2) (5–10).
Hans Paul Soetens revises Passer on the plate errors of the 5 Paras Empire issues (11–23).
Hans-Dieter Gröger presents further gems of Turkey: the first postal card uprated to non-UPU countries Panama 1877 (24).
Volker Fredebold reports on the rare postmarks Eminönü (Constantinple) (25–26).
A 1881 sketch makes fun about how supposedly a telegram was delivered in Massawa (27–28).
Mehmet Akan researched the 'Payas Post' and the Postkrieg about Hatay in 1938/1939 (I) (29–36).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke presents the second part of his catalogue of Hotel postmarks, cancels and cachet of Jordan (37–41).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports the late use of a British

Mandate postmark (42).
Medal on the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to Turkey in 1917 [125,000 €] (48).



Türkei-Spiegel 151 – 1/2025

Arge Osmanisches Reich/Türkei
German, A4, colour, €7·50

Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi's "The Wing of Islam" gives a summary about the history of the Postal Service in Egypt and Syria in the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Mamluk Periods (part 3) (5–10).
Volker Fredebold show the Baghdad provisionals on cover (11–12).
Jens Warnecke researched Passer's 5 types of MiNr. 638 = ISFILA 898 (overpr. on soldiers in trenches) (13–20).
Mehmet Akan researched the 'Payas Post' and the Postkrieg about Hatay in 1938/1939 (part 2) (21–29).
Tobias Zywietz reviews "Otto Liman von Sanders" (Rolf-Detlev Neß) and "The Ottoman Empire and early Republic Post … in the Vilayet Trabzon" (Kemal Giray) and offers digitised versions (PDFs) of Passer's "The Stamps of Turkey" and Tanrıkut's "Türkiye posta ve telgraf ve telefon tarihi ve teşkilât ve mevzuatı" (31–32)
RFI on German troops and field post in Turkey WWI (32).
New books and the announcement for "Postal Rates Turkey 1920–1950" (Mehmet Akan) (34).
Richard Rose corrects an error for the date of issue of Iraq 1942 10 fils carmine (MiNr. 105/SG 216) (35).
The editor shows an 1898 picture postcard of Constantinople (44).
Jens Warnecke reports the 2024 AGM (36–40).

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The Quarterly Circular 287 (Vol. 25, No. 4) – December 2023

The Egypt Study Circle
English, A4, colour, –

Nicholas Garilidis presents a curious pre-cancel from 1929 (77).
Mahmoud Ramadan updates his book on the Mohamed Aly Post looking at the integration into the Vice-Royal Post (78–83).
Antoine Winter looks at canal mail powered by horses (84–85) and gives an update and clarification on an Assiout–Assuan TPO cancel (TPO 8A9) (85).
Jos Strengholt researched the Marc Pourpe Cairo-Khartoum 'first airmail' (I) (86–90).
John Davis dissects a 1965 cover sent to "Bulkeley, Alexandria" initially misdirected to Alexandria in Scotland (90–91).
Vincent Centonze presents covers where "Jusqu'à" markings help with franking questions (92–93).
David Ogden reports on the 1858 mission of Anthony Trollope (the famous author) in his capacity of British Post Office official negotiating a postal treaty with Nubar Bey, then Khedival Secretary, regrading land transport by railway (94–95).
Bernd-Dieter Buscke reports a newly discovered "Ismailia Registered" cancel (95).
Anabright Hay reports on the restoration and reopening of Baron Empain's palace in Heliopolis (96).
Mick Carter describes "Why I collect Egypt" (iii).
Meeting reports and 2024 schedule (74–76).

The Quarterly Circular 288 (Vol. 25, No. 5) – March 2024

The Egypt Study Circle
English, A4, colour, –

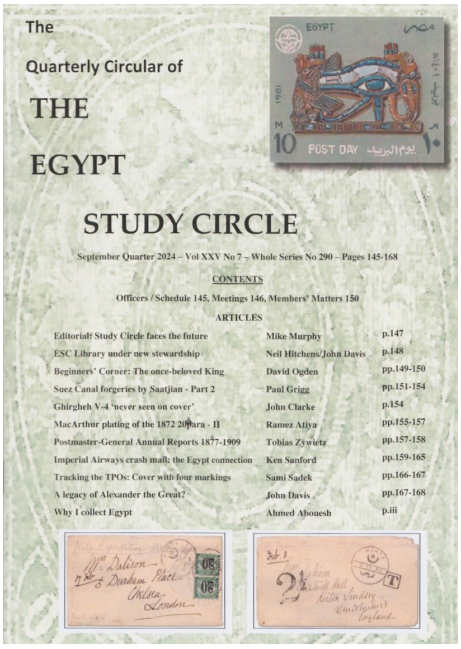
Ramez Atiya revisits the MacArthur plating of the 1872 20 para stamp (100–103).
Chance for a royal station postmark (103).
Mahmoud Ramadan continues his research into the postal developmwent of Upper Egypt, Nubia & Sudan (104–109).
Jos Strengholt reports on the Marc Pourpe Cairo-Khartoum flight mails (110–113).
Ken Sanford starts a series on Mediterranean and Aegean shipwrecks of World War I (114–120, iii).
Paul Grigg: Why I collect Egypt (iv).
Meeting reports 2.12.2023) (98), Obituary: Brian Sedgeley (99); Elections at the Philatelic Society of Egypt (100).

The Quarterly Circular 289 (Vol. 25, No. 6) – June 2024

The Egypt Study Circle
English, A4, colour, –

Hany Salam presents from his Suez Canal Company collection (124–129).

Hani Sharestan reports on a new Fouad 1926 birthday issue variety (130).
Ken Sanford present the second part of his study into shipwrecks in the Mediterranean and Aegean, 1917/18 (131–138).
Mahmoud Ramadan concludes his study of the vice-royal post: The 'philatelic nation' of Upper Egypt, Nubia & Sudan [II] (139–144).
John L. Hayes: Why I collect Egypt (iv).
Report of the Annual General Meeting 8.03.2024 with income/expenditure and full accounts] (122–123, iii).



The Quarterly Circular 290 (Vol. 25, No. 7) – September 2024

The Egypt Study Circle
English, A4, colour, –

David Ogden features the 'Eye of Horus' and King Farouk in his beginner's corner (149–150).
Paul Grigg present a second part to his study of Suez Canal stamp forgeries by Saatjian (151–154).
John Clarke reports the discovery of the Ghirgheg V-4 postmark on cover (154).
Ramez Atiya continues the series on the 'MacArthur' plating of the 1872 20 paras stamp (155–157).
Tobias Zywietz searches for the Postmaster-General's Annual Reports for 1877–1909 (157–158).
Ken Sanford looks at Imperial Airways crash mail with an Egyptian connection [City of Alexandria, G-EBVG, 26.10.1926; City of Rome, G-AADN, 26.10.1929; City of Cairo, G-EBMW, 11.10.1930; Satyras/Scipio, G-ABFC, 24.05.1931; City of Birmingham, G-EBLO, 16.06.1931; City of Karachi, G-AARY, 22.08.1931; City of Arundel, G-EBOZ; Satyras, G-ABFC, 4.03.1933, Astraea, G-ABTL, 2.11.1935; Sylvanus, G-ABFB, 9.11.1935; City of Khartoum, G-AASJ, 31.12.1935; City of Alexandria, G-EBVG, 24.03.1937] (159–165).
Sami Sadek dissects a 1909 cover with four TPO marks, retracing the letter's journey: Tanta–Damanhur, Sherbin–Kallin, Cairo–Alexandria, Cairo–Teh El Baroud (166–167).
John Davis reports a misdirected cover Bulkeley to Bolkly, Alexandria (167–168).
Ahmed Abouesh answers 'Why I collect Egypt' (iii).
Meeting report 1.06.2024 (146). Mike Murphy reports in his editorial about the challenges for the Study Circle (147). Neil Hitchens reports the new stewardship of the ESC Library (148).

L'Orient Philatélique 159 – March 2023

Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique
English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour, –

Devlan Kruck writes on Queen Elizabeth II as [supposed] stamp collector [reprint] (3–5).
Adel Hanna shows the 1935 Christmas greeting stamp for British forces (6).
Yasser Omar presents pages from his exhibit "Egypt 1884 provisional 20 paras surcharge" (8–24).

L'Orient Philatélique 160 – June 2023

Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique
English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour, –

Ahmed Youssef researched the 1897 provisionally over-printed Egyptian stamps in Sudan (8–24).
Results from Suhar 3rd Arabian Stamp & Numismatics Exhibition (3–4) and from IBRA 2023 Essen (6–7).

L'Orient Philatélique 161 – Sept. 2023

Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique
English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour, –

Hany Ibrahim writes on the 'Troops to Gaza' stamp of 1948 (4–6).
Ahmed Nabil shows pages from his exhibit "10th Universal Postal Union Congress" [Egypt stamp issue 1.02.1934] (8–24).

L'Orient Philatélique 162 – December 2023

Facebook: L'Orient Philatélique
English, partly Arabic, ca. B5, colour, –

Ahmed Nabil presents pages from his exhibit "The high values 100mil and 200mil of the 1922 Crown over-print" (3–6).
Alaa Massoud shows pages from his exhibit "Simon Arzt, Port Said" (8–24).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 5 – March 2024

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld
Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Theo Kester continues his research into nationalism depicted on stamps of the I.R. of Iran (3–6).
Jos Strengholt and Jan van Zellem show Egyptian slogan cancels and cachets (7–11).
Avo Kaplanian shows a rare special cachet on a 1947 Jordanian cover (12–13).

Rien van Ast looks at Egyptian salt revenues; to which Jan van Zellem adds two labels "Salt Department / Renewed Licence" of 1896/97 (13–16).
A special **Extra Nieuwsbrief** issued in April recalls a presentation by Folkert Bruining on the Bombay–Karachi Sea Post Office (2–5) and asks for contributions on an Al-Barid special about postal routes in the Near and Middle East (5).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 6 – May 2024

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld
Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Theo Kester researched the *'damnatio memoriae'* of Shah Ahmad Qajar (4–5).
Avo Kaplanian shows Postage Due covers of (Trans-) Jordan [I] (6–10).
Jos Strengholt and Jan van Zellem continue their series of slogan cancels and cachets (11–12).
Rien van Ast researched Port Fouad (13–14).
Jan van Zellem reports new Gaza & Palestine solidarity issues of Tunisia, Malaysia and Jordan (15–16).
The editors ask for contributions for the next edition Al-Barīd on postal route in the Middle East (3).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 7 – August 2024

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld
Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Avo Kaplanian present the second part of his research into Postage Due covers in (Trans)Jordan (4–8).
Jos Strengholt & Jan van Zellem present further machine cancels (9–10).
Jan van Zellem reports new issues on Gaza & Palestine solidarity from Jordan and Libya (14–16).

Al Barid Nieuwsbrief 8 – November 2024

Filatelistische Contactgroep Islamitische Wereld
Dutch, A4, colour, PDF only, –

Avo Kaplanian reports on lesser known revenue stamps and banderoles for tobacco during the British Mandate over Palestine (3–8).
Folkert Bruining discusses Bokhara Embassy Mazar-i-Sharif/Boechara in Mazar-i-Sharif post office (9–11).
Jan van Zellem reviews "De Bagdad Berlijn Express" by Ana van Es (12).
Jan Sangers, Theo Heeft, Theo Kesters present gems from their collections (13–18).
Avo Kaplanian researched the only vending machine booklet of Jordan (18–24).
The editor present the 2023 Egyptian block 'Greco-Roman Museum' (24).

The Dhow 94 (Vol. 24, No. 4) – Dec. 2023

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour, –

Murray Graham shows an Aden Paquebot mail of 1903 from his collection: One anna Imperial letter rate (1).
Ute Dorr researched a cover by Josef Menges from Berbera 1.04.1892 (3–4).
Neil Williams presents a 1885 cover from Bombay to Massawa via the Sea Post Office and Aden (5).
Jamie Smith contributes postcards in transit to and from Africa 1898–1905 (6–7).
Germain Mentgen reports on the first regular flight Mogadishu–Asmara by ALA LITTORIA on 14.11.1935 (9–12).
Andrew Gondocz shows a 1902 cover that missed the boat, bearing a boxed cachet "TOO LATE" (13).
Mike Pettifor shows a 1928 item from No.8 Bombing Squadron, RAF, stationed at Khormaksar (14).
Neil Williams presents a 1958/1959 machine cancel on the Legislative Council referendum "USE YOUR VOTE" (15).
Neil Williams reviews Doreen Ingrams' books "A survey of the social and economic conditions in the Aden Protectorate" (1946) and "A time in Arabia : life in Hadramaut" (1970/2013) (16).
The editor seeks contributions for The Dhow's 25th anniversary issue (2).

The Dhow 95 (Vol. 25, No. 1) – March 2024

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour, –

Jamie Smith presents a 1963 Little Aden Parcel card (1).
Ute Dorr looks at the British offensive to occupy Italian East Africa in 1940/41 (3–9).
Germain Mentgen researched airmail from Luxembourg to Asmara in 1937 (10–13).
Mike Pettifor looks at the importance of Perim as a Royal Navy refuelling post (14).
The editor shows a photo of the 12th Douglas DC-3 Dakota delivered to Aden Airways in March 1957 (16).
Index to volume 24 of The Dhow (15–16).

The Dhow 96 (Vol. 25, No. 2) – June 2024

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour, –

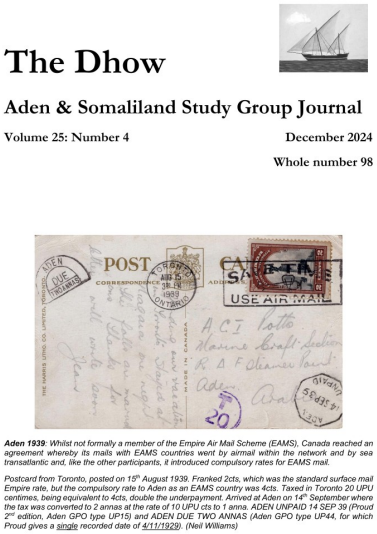
Malcolm Lacey shows a cover from the John Cooper collection: a letter from Aden to Spain during the Civil War in 1937 ([1]).
Tony Cochrane provides a cover from Aden via Marseilles to London in 1867 (3).
Jamie Smith contributes a page from the UPU archive of the Portuguese postal administration in Goa showing the 1937 Aden definitives and the coronation set (4).
Mike Pettifor presents an unusual 'honour' envelope from Aden to Iraq in 1942 (5).
Neil Williams discovered an unlisted Postage Due mark used in Aden 1954/55 (6).
Neil Williams looks at philatelists' attempts to get postmarks from Socotra in the early 1950s, before there was any postal service to the island (7–10).
The editor shows a photo of an Aden Airways Vickers Viscount srs760D VR-AAW in the mid-1960s (10).
Majed Halawi shows final colour proofs for the Kathiri

State 1942 definitive issue (11).
Germain Mentgen researched postal routings of Ala Littoria through Sudan: Rome–Kassala January 1936 (12–13).
Germain Mentgen translated an article by Roberto Gentilli published in "Guerra Aerea sull'Etiopia 1935-1939" on the Italian aviation company Aviotrasporti S.A. Roma (14–15).
Björn Sohrne contributes a 1931 Sana'a to Port Said cover, redirected to Lebanon (16).

The Dhow 97 (Vol. 25, No. 3) – Sept. 2024

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour, –

Sue Hopson presents a 1883 letter from the Seychelles posted at Aden (1).
Publication notice for Germain Mentgen's "The Italian Occupation of Somaliland Protectorate, August 1940 until March 1941" (2).
Tony Cochrane shows a 1883 registered letter from Aden to Paris via French mail steamer (3).
Neil Williams upadtes his research on a 1943 Aden & Somaliland Protectorate airmail crash cover [Sunderland, G-AGIB, 5.11.1943] (4–6).
Germain Mentgen researched the new cancellations and registration labels of post offices on independence day of Somaliland Protectorate, 26.06.1960 (7–13).
Mike Pettifor shows incoming mail for HMS Eclipse, Aden 1880 (14).
Ute Dorr reports on a forerunner to Somaliland Protectorate: Somali Coast Consulate, 25.07.1885 (14–15).
Jamie Smith shows the Aden & states victory commemoratives 1946 from the Goan UPO archive (II) (16).


The Dhow

Aden & Somaliland Study Group Journal

Volume 25: Number 4 December 2024

Whole number 98

Aden 1939: *Whilst not formally a member of the Empire Air Mail Scheme (EAMS), Canada reached an agreement whereby its mails with EAMS countries went by airmail within the network and by sea transatlantic and, like the other participants, it introduced compulsory rates for EAMS mail.*

Postcard from Toronto, posted on 15th August 1939. Franked 2cts, which was the standard surface mail Empire rate, but the compulsory rate to Aden as an EAMS country was 4cts. Taxed in Toronto 20 UPU centimes, being equivalent to 4cts, double the underpayment. Arrived at Aden on 14th September where the tax was converted to 2 annas at the rate of 10 UPU cts to 1 anna. ADEN UNPAID 14 SEP 39 (Proud 2nd edition, Aden GPO type UP15) and ADEN DUE TWO ANNAS (Aden GPO type UP44, for which Proud gives a single recorded date of 4/11/1929). (Neil Williams)

The Dhow 98 (Vol. 25, No. 4) – Nov. 2024

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour, –

Neil Williams presents a 1939 postcard from Canada to Aden, taxed 2 annas due to the compulsory Empire Air Mail Scheme (1).
Neil Williams shows a registered cover from Seiyun/Mukalla to the Netherlands in 1939 by the writer Daniel van der Meulen, franked ½ anna (3–4).
Michael Cox and Brian Livingstone researched the Somaliland Protectorate's unadopted George VI pictorial definitives (I) (4–10).
Germain Mentgen presents a cover from the King's exact day of his silver jubilee, 6.05.1935 (11–12).
Germain Mentgen show George VI 1942 stamps overprinted in new currency, 1.04.1951 (13).
Andrew Gondocz displays a 1910 India reply card and a 1925 incoming taxed card (14).
Neil Williams presents a 1953 parcel Mukalla to Sweden, franked 5 shillings (15).
Jamie Smith continues his series on the Goan UPU archive with the 1949 royal silver wedding & UPU commemoratives and meter mail (16).

The Dhow Special Edition 8 – Nov. 2024

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
English, ca. A4, colour, –

Mike Pettifor & Neil Williams publish their study as special issue 8 of The Dhow: **"Military Censorship of Mail in Aden & Wartime Routes during World War Two"**. It spans 92 pages: Allied forces in Aden in WWI (3), GHQ Middle East field censorship regulation 1940 (4–5), RAF censorship (6–31), Army censorship in Aden (32–38), Naval censorship (39–48), Forces postal facilities (49–70), Free French forces (71), US forces in Aden (72–74), Wartime postal service (75–86).

Random Notes 100 – April 2023

Arabian Philatelic Association Int.
English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

Martin Lovegrove assembled short notices for Random Notes #100: Barcoded registration labels for official mail with Saudi Post logo, and with SPL logo; Different first day cancels for the two 3 Riyals issues of 23.12.2021; Stamps issued on paper with fluorescent fibres; Missing date in first day cancels for the National Day 1992 issue; Delay of the Hajj 1443 issue; QR code on the 2022 'Digital Tourism Strategy' block; DGA errors: split dots on "ق" (50p) and damaged frame (75p); security details stated in issue brochures; Updated Al Barid Al Mumtaz stationery; 1953 Royal Visit issue: changed cliché setting leads to variety on 'jubilee line' at the top margin; missing fluorescent ink on the 2020 Falcon issue (RN97.28); barcode label without 2D-barcode; 2 Royals road tax stamp 1971; 20 Riyals 'Entry Visa' stamps [forgery];

½p Hejaz Caliphate overprint forgery; postmark "ALGHAAT"; 3q Damman Port variety; machine cancel SM10 (Djedda 1950–1960); Postmark "BEESHA" (S22 or S48); 5h Khafji paper fold and errors; Al Barid Al Mumtaz date-stamp Riyadh; 1982 50h Kaaba perforation error; Cover forgery (1924 Transjordan) (3–16).

Martin Lovegrove reports on instances of misaligned numerals: the leaning '3' of Radhwa [1945] (19–20).

Martin Lovegrove continues his series on regional postmarks of Saudi Arabia with a fifth part (21–23).

Martin Lovegrove studies Visa labels of 2000/02 (24–28).

D. E. Jessich and Martin Lovegrove report the Saudi Arabian new issues of 2021 (I) (29–33).

Martin Lovegrove shows a 1918 "O.A.S." cover from Aqaba to Cairo, 2×1/2p from the Cherrystone of 13.12.2022 (35–36).

Reaching the 100th issue, Martin Lovegrove and Jim Kearney recollect on Jack Wilson, founder editor (3). Martin Lovegrove remembers Willie A. King (1940-2023) (17–18).

Random Notes 101 – November 2023

Arabian Philatelic Association Int.
English, ca. A4, colour, digital only, gratis

In Random Notes #101 Martin Lovegrove assembled short notes on a number of topics: Line cancel "PAR AVION 1948"; Sample sheet of the second watermark paper produced by Wiggins Teape; Iban Saud University, 15h, plate variety 'deformed 5' on pos. 104; Al Barid Al Mumtaz rates booklet; 1992 Al Barid Al Mumtaz with meter cancel (Rahwah-1); Status of Saudi new issues; Water damage to stamps due to the Angeloglou fire and 1971 flooding at the Saudi ministry; Mixed franking of postage and revenue stamps; 1960 Arab League imperforate with gutter block of 4; 10h Khafji with forged Hejaz overprint; Survey of Egypt series, ½q and 1q overprint on 20p with plate error at "ش"; Bourgiba visit 1965; 8p colour trial; 1q Arms: double prints with forged large *mustahiq* overprint; Questionable perforation variety; Signature of stamp designer Ibrahim Al-Turki; 10q 1923 overprint forgeries; Bourguiba visit with missing silver colour; Marginal marking: cross with "TOP"; Double perforation; Transjordan: four-line postage due (inverted) on 1½ q; Transjordan: questionable 1924 official stamp (SG O117). (3–10, 12, 14, 18, 32, 38).

James Kearney presents cover with Hejaz 8/10ths Piastres (11–12) and Kearney looks at early Hejaz & Nejd airmail usage (13).

Martin Lovegrove presents 'Rocket' essays (15–17).

Martin Kuriger researched Saudi *Avis de Réception* (1, 19–22).

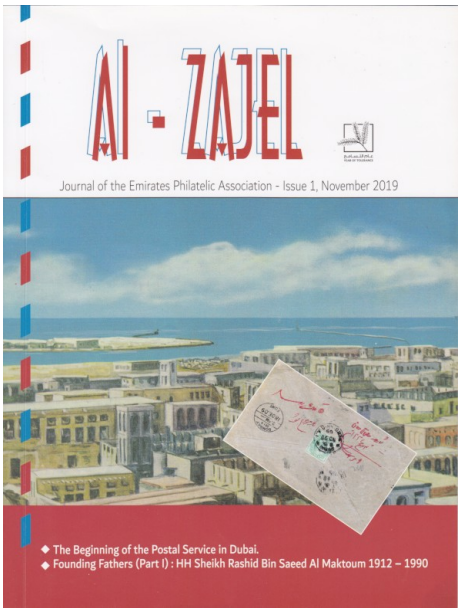
Martin Lovegrove presents the 1973 'Tourist' booklets (23–28) and reports on a forged cover (29–31).

Martin Lovegrove present the 6th part of regional postmarks of Saudi Arabia (33–36).

Martin Lovegrove presents some omitted items from his list of historic Scott catalogue number changes in RN 96 (37–38).

Martin Lovegrove reports from past auctions: Saudi airletter; ½pi + P.D. ½pi, 4 imperf se-tenant pairs in violet, slightly different design of issued stamp on large ungummed sheetlet; 5g orange block of 8; Saudi occupation 1934: two covers Hodeida–Aden & Hodeida–Aden–Egypt (39–41).

Suggestion to rename the journal to "Arabian Philatelic Journal" and to widen its scope (3); APAI website (44).



Al-Zajel الزجل – November 2019

Emirates Philatelic Association
Arabic and English, ca. A4, colour, –

Ismaïl Amer El-Khedoud looks at one of the founding fathers of the UAE: Rāšid b. Saʿīd Āl Maktūm (1912–1990) (6–13, 6–13).

Khalid Ali Al-Omaira researched the beginnings of postal services in Dubai (14–21, 14–25).

Ismaïl Amer El-Khedoud looks at the inauguration of the first post office in the Emirates on 19.08.1909 (22–27, 26–31).

Abdullah bin Jasim Al-Mutairi gives a brief overview of the *barīd* (state official postal services from the Umayyad to Mamluk period) (28–29, 32–33).

Ismaïl Amer El-Khedoud reviews issue 42 of the Kuwaiti *Al-Posta* magazine (30–35, 34–39).

Faisal Ismail Al-Hosani reports on recent developments at Emirates Post (36–37, 50–51).

Ahmed Saif Al-Hasawi reports on the activities of the Emirates Philatelic Association (EPA) (38–39, 44–49).

Salim Dhabal remembers the postal services in the Emirates before the oil boom (–, 40–43).



Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 217 June 2023

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
English, A4, colour, –

Fuad Shirazi posts a postmark query aout "BENDER PEHLEVI(DEPART)", 1936 (4644).
Parviz Sahandi researched the International Reply Coupons of Iran (4645–4655).
Sassan Pejhan updates on slow speed/reduced tariff parcel service (4656–4560).
Saeed Bakhtiari Soltani reports on Iranian parcel post 1876–1981 (colis postaux) (4661–4667).
Nigel Gooch display at the RPSL; virtual meeting (4643).

Iran Philatelic Study Circle Bulletin 218 December 2023

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
English, A4, colour, –

Werner Lade researched the compulsory surcharge stamps for telegrams as of 1950 (4670–4676).
Behruz Nassre looks for the earliest date of use of for 1902 Rosette overprints prior 25.03.1902 (4677).
Martin Kuriger presets the second part of his research into registration hand stamps (4678–4691).
Behruz Nassre present a new IPSC book: "The Impact of Political Events on the Postal History of Persia in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries" (vol. 1) by Dr Fariborz Goodarzi (4692).
IPSC news and meeting report (4669).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 2) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 6·95

Josef Wallach reports on economy usage of envelopes in Israel (8–14).
Ed Kroft present part 8 in his series on uncommon destinations of Palestine Mandate (16–17).
Melvin A. Richmond continues the series on Palestine small town postmarks with part 15 (22–23).
Avo Kaplanian revisits Arab-Israeli clandestine mail (24–25).
Arthur Harris shows Israeli occupation revenues stamps for use of registration of Gaza residents (47).
Robert Pildes presents the 13th part of "Forerunners of the Holy Land" (48–53).
Obituaries: Nathan Zankel; Barry D. Hoffman; Richard Herman (6–7). 90th birthday of Michael Bale (7); AGM agenda (59–60)

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 3) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 6·95

Avo Kaplanian writes to the editor to make a correction to his article "The Arab-Israeli clandestine mail revisited" in TIP 74:2 (5).
Ed Kroft continues his series of unmmon destinations with part 9 (16–17).
Arthur Harris looks at the Israeli "Bul Betahon" (defense stamp) (18–19).
Avo Kaplanian shows examples of taxed mail of the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule (38–39).
Robert Pildes reaches part 12 of his series on Forerunners of the Holy Land (52–57).
Obituaries: L. G. Rothman; Silvano Sorani(4).

The Israel Philatelist – Fall 2023 (Vol. 74, No. 4) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 6·95

Arthur Harris describes an unrecorded Gaza exit stamp (Israeli occupation revenues) (12).
Ed Kroft reports on early Postal services in Jewish settlements in the Negev (I) (13–19).
Jesse I. Spector and Michael Drew look at the PoW camp for Turkish soldiers at Ludd, Palestine (20–22).
Ed Rosen shows a 1937 postally used (though clearly philatelic due to *Tin Can Mail*) cover from Tonga to Palestine (30).
Irv Osterer gives a philatelic overview of Gaza and the Negev settlements (31–33).
Avo Kaplanian revisits his article on Arab-Israeli clandestine mail (39–41).
Josef Wallach gives an introduction to the Gaza Strip under Israeli occupation, 1967-1994 (I) (57–59).
Lawrence Fisher reports from IBRA 2023 world philatelic exhibition in Essen (56).

The Israel Philatelist – Winter 2024 (Vol. 75, No. 1) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 6·95

Gregg Philipson shows interesting 1995 Gaza items (7).
Fred Korr researched the Red Cross civilian postal message scheme of World War II (12–20).
Ed Kroft continues his series of uncommon destinations of Mandate Palestine with a tenth part (22–23).
Moshe Kallmann looks at partition map labels in 1948 (31).
Ed Kroft investigates Kibbutz Nitzanim during the 1948 Egypt-Israel war (32–41).
Sid Morginstin presents gems from the 1948 interim period (42–43).
Arthur Harris looks at new discoveries among occupation revenue stamps (Agrah Sherutim) (53).
Sid Morginstin analyses a 1948 redirected cover (54–55).
Ed Kroft reviews the book by Yacov Tsachor and Zvi Aloni "The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel" (56).
Sid Morginstin and Bob Lewin are on a quest for Doar Ivri black proofs (58–60).
Ed Rosen presents Ralph Perry & David Pearlman's book

"Postkarten zur Erinnerung an die Reise des Deutschen Kaiserpaares in den Orient 1898"[1] (61) as well as Harvey D. Wolinetz' book "The Arab Israeli conflict/war through postage stamps & philately" (61).
Ask the expert gives advice on Israel catalogues [Bale Israel] (63).

The Israel Philatelist – Spring 2024 (Vol. 75, No. 2) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 6·95

Josef Wallach looks at mail of interned 'Templars' in Palestine during World War II: a "Concentration camp" in Tel Aviv? (10–11).
Robert Pildes presents part 15 of his forerunners of the Holy Land series (12–15).
Ed Kroft continued his series of Palestine uncommon destinations with an 11th part (26–27).
Moshe Kallmann looks at the various Jewish state partition map stamps (28).
Arthur Harris catalogues the Israeli "vacation stamps" (Bul Houfshah) (29).
Melvin A. Richmond presents part 16 of his Palestine Mandate small town postmarks series, featuring Petah Tiqvah and Qalqilya (42).
Uria Selwyn present incoming Israwel Postage Due covers (45–46).
Josef Wallach continues his introduction to the Gaza Strip under Israeli occupation, 1967–1994 (II) (47–48).
Arthur Harris looks again at the traffic safety revenue stamps of Israel (II) (49–50).
Sid Morginstin reviews some English-language Israel catalogues (51–52).
Sid Morginstin researched the 1957 Israel 'Defense' issue (53–55).
Editor Donald A. Chafetz resign after 21 years in favour of an editorial committee chaired by Ed Krift. Les Glassman reports from the EFIRO 2024 exhibition in Bucarest (43–44).

The Israel Philatelist – Summer 2024 (Vol. 75, No. 3) (Selection)

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
English, ca. A4 (letter), colour, US-$ 6·95

The editor presents a 1943 parcel to the US, franked 12,715 mils (3).
Ed Kroft researched the Ottoman mail service for inhabitants of Jewish agricultural settlements in the Holy Land from 1882 to 1918 (4–13).
Joel Slutzki starts a series on Palestine Mandate rates & routes (1927–1948) with local mail rates (14–18).
Lawrence Fisher looks at pro-Palestinian slogans (19) and stamps (23).
David S. Ball reports on the "PEDI" courier service during WWII (20–22).
Arthur Harris shows ministry-specific Israeli revenue stamps (25–27) and Israeli traffic safety revenue stamps in a third part (28–30).
Ed Kroft presents further Holyland gems (31–32).
Edward Rosen looks at early newspapers (36–38).
Sid Morginstin reviews further Israel & Palestine catalogues (39–41).
Ed Kroft introduces the Editorial Board (3). Report on SIP at GASS stamp show (24). Reports from the AGM and the Leslie Reggel memorial award (34–35). President's message (44).

Israel-Philatelie 40 – Dec. 2023 (Selection)

IG Israel
German, A4, colour, –

Tobias Zywietz researched the 1908 bisected stamps used by the Austrian Post in Caifa (Haifa) and traces the incident through reports in the philatelic literature (26–30).
Special insert "Markenkunde Israel": The guide on how to collect Israel stamps written by Hans-Peter Förster is updated by Torsten Berndt und Stefan Göllner (1–8).

Israel-Philatelie 41 – March 2024 (Selection)

IG Israel
German, A4, colour, –

Dietrich Ecklebe presents a thematic study on the Dead Sea (4–6).
Sid Morginstin presents his collection of Israeli stationery [reprint from Doard Ivri] (7–14).
Reprint of a 1964 article on the stamps of the 1948 interim (14–16).

Israel-Philatelie 42 – Oct. 2024 (Selection)

IG Israel
German, A4, colour, –

Torsten Berndt looks at the blank fields of sheets of the landscape issue (4–5).
Stefan Göllner portrays Hugo Simon, politicial, farmer, benefactor (6–7).
Sid Morginstin present Israel entires [reprint from Doar Ivri 60] (8–13).
Anton Steichele's piece on the "Templer" movement is reprinted (22–26).



1 *Postkarten zur Erinnerung an die Reise des deutschen Kaiserpaares in den Orient 1898 = Postcards commemorating the 1898 journey of the German imperial couple to the Orient* / zusammengestellt von Ralph Perry und David Pearlman ; herausgegeben und Vorwort von Jakob Eisler. Stuttgart: Verein für Württembergische Kirchengeschichte, 2019. 96 p. ISBN: 978-3-944051-19-2.

Doar Ivri 59 – September/December 2023 (Selection)

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

Christian-Daniel Abravanel looks at Palestine mandate postmarks on British stamps (5).
Michael Bass starts a series on the French posst in the Holy Land, 1880-1914 (8–12).
Gul Shifron presents the history of the Anglo-Palestine Bank (founded 1902) (16–23).
Sid Morginstin start a series on Israeli postal stationery (24–31).

Doar Ivri 60 – January/April 2024 (Selection)

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

Christian-Daniel Abravanel shows a registered and censored cover, Tel Aviv to New York, 1939 (5).
Jean-Bernard Parenti presents a registered cover to Switzerland, 1918 (7).
Michael Bass continues his series on the French post in the Holy Land, 1880-1914 (8–15).
Ed Kroft researched the postal rates of Israel 1948–1953 documented by covers, cards, and forms (16–24).
Jean-Luc Sandri looks at Israeli ATM (25).
Sid Morginstin continues his series on Israeli postal stationery (26–31).
Ed Kroft reviews the book by Yacov Tsachor & Zvi Aloni "The Doar Ivri Issie of Israel" ([32]).



Doar Ivri 61 – May/August 2024 (Selection)

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

The editor shows a 1949 cover to USA, franked 60p (3).
Jean-Paul Danon looks at the design of the Negev camel stamp (5).
Christian-Daniel Abravanel presents two covers from Palestine via Portugal to Switzerland in 1942 (6–7).
Yacov Tsachor researched Israel incoming taxed covers, 1948/49 (8–13).
Ed Kroft continues his series of Israel postage rates for 1948–1953 with international rates (14–22).
Gothic Stamps show a Zeppelin LZ127 cover from Jerusalem to Recife, 1933 (23).
Ron Warshawski presents a 1909 registered letter by Italian Post from Jerusalem to Germany (31).
Ed Rosen shows a 1937 postally used (though clearly philatelic due to the Tin Can mail) cover from Tonga to Palestine [reprint from TIP] ([32]).

Doar Ivri 62 – September/December 2024 (Selection)

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

Yacov Tsachor writes on Doar Ivri forgeries (5–7).
Jean-Paul Danon reports on stamps with the Israeli flag (8–11).
Ed Kroft tallies the Israeli international postage rates for 1948-1953 (12–19).
Fran Adams presents the second part of his study on UNSCOP (20–25).
Edward Rosen shows a letter sent from Berlin to Haifa on 3.09.1939, just after the declaration of war ([32]).

Please come forward with your articles, comments, research, or images!
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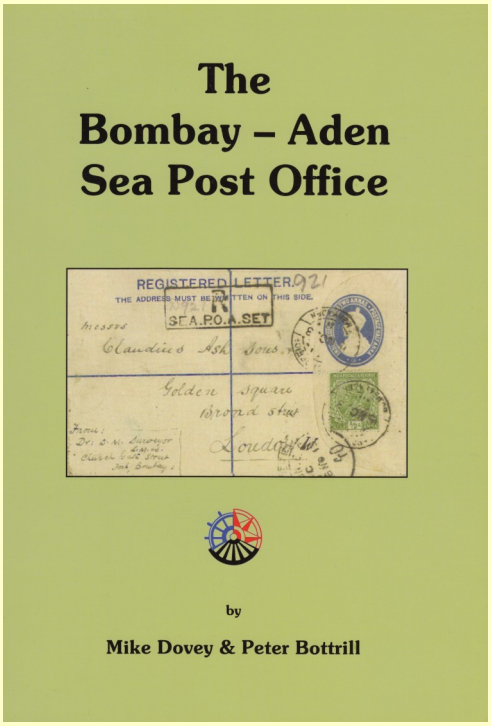
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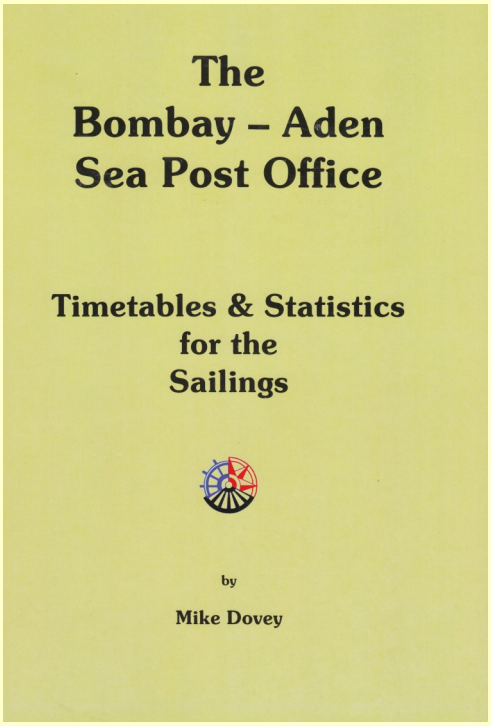
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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 25/203





The BOMBAY–ADEN SEA POST OFFICE book is the fullest and ultimate bringing together of all known information on the subject and will never be beaten by anyone now or in the future. Priced at £35.50 it is a bargain.

The BOMBAY–ADEN SEAPOST OFFICE TIMETABLES again is the bringing together of all known information on the subject and is a must for anyone sitting with a postcard and an SPO date – the ship and sailing dates can be found easily and is a bargain at only £12.50

Bought together they would be £48 but for readers of this journal the two books can be bought for only £44 plus postage to anywhere in the world.

For details of this offer please contact by email: mikedovey@btinternet.com

This is an offer not to be missed

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/001

World War One Indian Army Field Post Offices

For research purposes, collector is interested in exchanging scans and information on the WWI Indian Army Field Post Offices in what is today Lebanon, Syria and Cilicia.

Replies to:
Bob Gray
robertgray@me.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/006

Palestinian Authority Revenue Stamps

Wanted:
Palestinian Authority revenue stamps
Israeli Military revenue stamps
MNH as well as on document

Replies to:
Arthur Harris
arthurhythec@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/003

For Sale: Extensive Egypt Collection

Extensive used collection from the first overprints to early 1970s. It can be purchased either in its entirety at a fraction of Scott or in parts as listed here (stamps are organized according to Zaheri catalogue, shipping from USA extra):

1. Covers & Postal stationery
2. 1866 surcharges w/diff watermark orientations
3. 1867 Sphinx / 4. 1872-9 Sphinx
5. 1879-1926 / 6.PORT FUAD opts
7.1927-1970s. / 8. Express issues
9 Postage Dues / 10. Officials
11. Military incl British / 12. Port Said
13. Alexandria / 14 Palestine (Mandate)
15. Errors, varieties and Interpostals

Please contact for details
Jeff Siddiqui
jeffsiddiqui@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/010

Palestine Mandate: Censor Permits

Certain institutions and companies were permitted to send correspondence, particularly bulk mail and circulars, free of censorship. The correspondence had to bear a special hand-stamp certifying the nature of the correspondence and bearing the permit number. I am trying to collate a definitive list of permits and see what was attributed to each censor office. I am also looking for the applicable rules and regulations which dealt with this and any other supporting information.

Contact:
Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/003

Exchange: Lebanon, Syria and Jordan

I want to trade Canada for Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. I need most stamps after 2000.

I am interested in stamps, souvenir sheets, revenues, Postal Stationery, locals and Cinderellas. Do not collect FDC and covers. Welcome mint or used stamps.

Offers to:
Richard Barnes
rtbarnes@shaw.ca

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/002

Syria and Lebanon Revenue Stamps and Documents

I mainly collect Syrian Revenue Stamps and documents, postcards and envelopes. I have a nice collection of extra materials of the aforementioned fields.

I live in the Netherlands and would like to meet new people to share my passion with them and exchange revenues and documents.

Replies to:
Maen Neama
asure71@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/003

Wanted: Ottoman Postal History

To buy or exchange Ottoman postal history (no Foreign Offices) with a bias toward material from the Middle Eastern area, e.g. Lebanon, Syria, Jordan etc. However, all areas are welcome.

Replies to:
Robert Stuchell
rstuchell@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/004

Palestine Mandate 1918–1927

To complete and illustrate my article series on official postal announcements I'm looking for covers, cards, forms and images thereof, showing:

- rare usage of stamps
- postal rates, unusual franking
- rare destinations
- postal forms, telegram forms

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/004

Holy Land Cancels on Austrian Stamps

Collector seeking to purchase the following Holy Land-related material with postmarks from Jerusalem (Gerusalemme), Jaffa, or Haifa (Caifa):

Lombardy-Venetia stamps from 1863 or 1864, perf. 14 or perf. 9 (Michel: 14–23)

Austrian Levant 20 Para on 10 Heller with varnish bars (Michel: 40)

Austrian Crete 25 Cent (Michel: 3)

Replies to:
Aaron Huber (APS member)
ashuber@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/009

Wanted: German to English Translator for Philatelic Literature

I am seeking someone who can translate selected chapters of Eva Zehenter's book on WWI military postal history of Austro-Hungarian troops in Turkey: "Stempelhandbuch der k.u.k Truppen in der Türkei." Must be familiar with military postal history terminology. I can supply the material as a pdf document. Will pay reasonable fee.

Replies to:
Zachary Simmons
zsimmons101@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/002

Wanted: Perfins

Perfins (stamps and covers) of the Middle East, Levant, Turkey and Egypt.

Offers to:
Rainer von Scharpen
Tucholskyweg 5, 55127 Mainz, Germany
rainervonscharpen@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/006

Research into Ladino Correspondence

For an archival database, I'm looking for correspondence (letters and post cards) from/to the Ottoman Empire and the Balkans 1850–1913 (Serbia, Roumania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Greece, Austria) written in a script that looks like Arabic or Hebrew but is actually the Jewish script "Soletreo". It encodes an old Spanish called Ladino (Judeo-Spanish) spoken by Sephardic Jews. Don't worry about a correct identification: I'll do that.

Please send scans/photocopies to
D. Sheby (hosp@voicenet.com)

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/005

Qatar Postal History

Collector looking for unique Postal History items such as covers, letters, rare overprints and surcharges.

Offers to:
Adil Al-Husseini, P.O. Box 695, Doha, Qatar
ezgert@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 03/009

Jordan Postal Rates 1948–1967

Information on all Jordan postal rates during the Palestine annexation period (1948–67) is requested. I am trying to compile my own list as I cannot find any tables in the literature.

Replies to:
Paul Phillips
paulxlpe@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 11/002

Ottoman Transdesert Mail
Overland Mail Baghdad–Haifa
Iraq Railway Stamps 1928–1942

Advanced research collector and exhibitor is interested in exchange of information, philatelic and historical material, photos, etc. related to the mentioned areas as well as purchase of interesting items missing in my collections.

Additional information can be found on my award winning websites:
http://fuchs-online.com/overlandmail
http://fuchs-online.com/iraq

Replies to:
Rainer Fuchs
rainer@fuchs-online.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/008

International Reply Coupons

I collect International Reply Coupons (IRC) worldwide, 1907 until today. I am always interested to buy both single items and entire IRC collections and lots of whatever size.

A good stock of duplicates (only IRCs) is available for trade and exchange. Please contact me with whatever questions or suggestions you would like to make.

If you are a country collector and interested in information about IRC of your country please also don't hesitate to contact me!

Replies to:
Wolfgang Leimenstoll
wolfgang.leimenstoll@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/005

Palestine World War I

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of issues of

The Palestine News

This was the weekly military newspaper of EEF and OETA(S), published in Cairo in 1918/1919.

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/009

1956 Suez Canal Crisis & United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

Looking for interesting covers of this period and UN Peacekeeping Operations such as UNEF I and UNIKOM as well as operations on the African continent.

Can offer much likewise material as well.

Please contact:
Marc Parren
marcparren@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/008

Wanted: Jordan Postal Cards and pre-1949 Airmail

I'm looking for pre-1949 Airmail covers, both inwards and outwards; used 1956 12 Mils Postal Cards; other postally used Postal Cards and Souvenir Cards.

Offers to:
Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 26/001

Wanted: Jordan 1993–2023

Any issues of 1993 to 2023: Hadrian's Monument or Petra Definitives and Revenues. Especially proofs, blocks and multiples or unusual usage.

Offers to:
Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513,
Bundaberg West, Qld. 4670, Australia.
bernardbeston@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 02/004

United Nations in the Middle East

I offer commercially used (really mailed) covers from UN observation missions and military forces for sale:
UNTSO, UNEF I and II, UNDOF, UNIFIL, etc.

Can be sorted out by contingents nationalities.

I'm looking for early UN missions 1947–1950 in Israel and Palestine, such as:
UNTSOP, UN-Mediator Mission, UNSCOP, etc.

Replies to:
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/012

Wants: Sharjah, Yemen, Oman

Sharjah	Scott O1-9, NH or used (S.G. O101-09)
Yemen	Scott 597, 607, 615, 632, 633, 634, 635, C145 (S.G. 74, 82, 94, 112, 126, 127, 128, 129)
	Yemen (combined), any, used
Oman	Scott 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, any, used
	(S.G.: same numbers)

Buy or trade.

Offers to:
Burl Henry
henrysatshamrock@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/009

Iran International Reply Coupons

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of International Reply Coupons of Iran (Persia)

Information on all Iran IRCs during 1925–2002 with the date of change of values is requested.

Replies to:
Parviz Sahandi
parviz.sahandi@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/008

For Sale: Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia stamps, singles and sets, mint and used.

Please contact:
Marwan Nusair
+1-513-289-6337
hejaz@tccincinnati.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/002

Exchange: Ottoman Stamps

Interested in Ottoman Empire stamps, to purchase or exchange for stamps from another Middle Eastern country.

Please email:
howardjkogan68@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/001

Wanted: Israel Postal Orders

Looking for prutot, lirot, shekel and new shekel values. Will purchase individual or multiple orders through PayPal, Zelle or credit card.

Replies to:
Arthur Harris
arthurhythec@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/006

Jordan and Palestine Revenue Stamps and Reply Coupons

Wanted:

Revenue Stamps of Jordan

Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority

International Reply Coupons (IRCs) of Jordan and Palestine

Offers to:
Avo Kaplanian, Noordeinde 82,
1121 AG Landsmeer, Netherlands
avo1945@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/003

"Holy Land Postal History"

I offer a complete run of the journal "Holy Land Postal History" (1979–2017) to anyone willing to collect if from me in Teaneck, New Jersey.

Contact:
Mark Sommer
735 Elm Avenue, Apartment #3D
Teaneck, New Jersey 07666,USA
brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/003

U.K.-based Collector always interested in buying Egypt for his Collection

I am particularly interested in revenues, Cinderellas, perfins, telegrams, officially sealed labels, Interpostal Seals, Suez Canal Company, stamp dealer's mail, franking meters, Great Bitter Lake Association, Postal Concession, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes and anything unusual,
but I also buy mainstream subjects.
From single items to whole collections, please let me make you an offer.

Please contact Jon Aitchison:
+44 (0) 1279 870488
britishlocals@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 15/002

Wanted: "Dear Doctor" and related drug advertising postcards

Many pharmaceutical companies (Abbott Labs, Biomarine, and Squibb, etc) used postcards sent from exotic locations to promote their products. These are commonly called "Dear Doctor" postcards since many start with that salutation. Abbott postcards were mailed between 1956-1968 using 182 different cards found to date to 34 countries and in 10 languages. On my website
www.deardoctorpostcards.com
I have documented over 10,000 such items. There are many more discoveries to be made. Let me know what you have!

Please contact Tom Fortunato
stamptmf@frontiernet.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/004

Wanted: Egypt Postal Bulletin 1904

I'm looking for the **1904** volume of the Egyptian Postal Administration's official gazette, the Bulletin Postal Égyptien

Please contact Mike Murphy:
egyptstudycircle@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 28/005

Wanted: Survey of Egypt 1930s Maps of Egyptian Cities

I'm looking for 1:10,000 scale maps of Egyptian cities published in the 1930s by the Survey of Egypt.
I am also missing the **Assiout area map** at 1:100,000 scale.

Please contact Mike Murphy:
egyptstudycircle@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/002

Wanted: Philatelic Friends

Wanted Penfriends from whole world who collect Stamps, Coins and Currency Notes.

Please contact:
C. Abraham Jos
abrahamjohanncheeran@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 25/004

Wanted: BALE Palestine Catalogue 2010 BALE Holyland Catalogue 2008

Send offers to:
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 10/001

Covers: Iraq–USA / USA–Iraq

I'm looking for interesting covers of Iraq to USA as well as USA to Iraq for the period 1939 to 1945.
Send images (jpeg) with your asking price or ask for my at-market offer.

Replies to:
K. David Steidley, Ph.D.
David@Steidley.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/008

Ottoman Cancellations Software

Ottoman Cancellations software for identifying, cross-referencing, cataloguing and documenting Ottoman Cancellations and fragments thereof.

Please ask for free demo version (Windows), user manual, and conditions of sale from:

George Stasinopoulos
stassin@cs.ntua.gr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/010

Persia & 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 04/002

Holy Land Stamps and Literature

I seek high quality and high value Holy Land stamps and postal history as well as Literature (eg. The Holyland Philatelist, BAPIP Bulletins, and monographs).

Please contact:
rnasch@fairmanage.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/003

Wanted: Palestine World War I

Wanted for collection are examples on cover of the following Army Post Office cancels:

APO SZ52 used 1918
APO SZ53 used 1918
APO SZ54 used 1918
APO SZ55 used 1918/19
Unusual WW1 covers from Palestine

Offers to:
Joel Weiner
jweiner@ualberta.ca

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 27/001

Jordan & Palestine Postal History




Specialized items and retired Collections
Available for sale now and limited to stock on hand!

Postmarks, Proof strikes, Stamps, Covers and First Day Covers.

Watch me on Ebay:
https://www.ebay.com/usr/philapal

Write to:
Kamal A. Kawar, 34 Sage Crest Loop,
Weaverville, NC 28787, U.S.A
services@kamsys.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/005

Wanted: Greek Rural Post

I am looking for documents from the Greek rural post from 1911 until now and also from the fore-runners "Dimotika Tachydromeia." I would also be very happy about a philatelic exchange!

Please contact:
Benedikt Eberhardt
BEberhardt@beberhardt.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/003

I am interested in adding to my list of articles at

A Philatelic Bibliography for Yemen and the Arab Gulf States

The list is very heavy on American and English sources, and lighter on other sources. I would appreciate additions to the list.

Please contact:
Andrew Gondocz
andrew_gondocz@yahoo.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 14/005

Wanted: Palestine Covers (Jordanian Occupation)

I am looking for covers sent from Palestine franked with Jordanian stamps overprinted "PALESTINE"

Send offers (with scans please) to:
J. L. Emmenegger, Switzerland
jl.emmenegger@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/002

Judaica (Not Israel)

I am Interested in Judaica-themed stamps from all over the world (not from Israel).

I have many to sell, or ideally exchange with fellow collectors.

Also interested in countries that have issued anti-Israel themed stamps too.

Please contact Gary at
judaicathematicsociety@talktalk.net

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/002

Transjordan: Help Required

I am researching the Transjordan overprints on Hejaz stamps and there are two issues in particular causing me trouble. These are:

- the 1924 official stamp (Scott O1, SG O117)
- the 1923 ½ qirsh surcharge on 1-½ qirsh typograph overprint (Scott 91a, SG 111)

I am after scans and information. Please contact me first so that we can discuss the finer details.

Please contact: Martin Lovegrove –
weatherings@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/003

Middle East Stamps: Varieties & Errors

I'm Interested in buying rare mint Middle East / Arabian stamps, imperforates, errors, varieties, proofs, essays, and colour trials.

My speciality is Egypt: the classical & Royal period, proofs and essays (1866–1962).

The other countries I collect are: Aden, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, and Yemen, also Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Offers to:
Adel Al-Sarraf
asarraf11@hotmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 27/003

Jerusalem Postal History

Collector looking to buy or exchange covers, postcards, and postal forms with Jerusalem postmarks from the Turkish and British Mandate posts, including TPOs and military mail.

Replies to:
Haim Malka
Hmalka22@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/005

Wanted: Smyrna Postal History

Entire letters to and from Smyrna dated before 1800.

Replies to:
Gene Ekonomi
gekonomi@tecfen.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 27/005

Moorer's Interactive Philatelic Index

I want to add more references to my bibliographic project:

If you have (list of) articles or books, I would like to hear from you.

Did you write a book on Middle Eastern philately, send me the bibliographic information and I will add it.

If you are a philatelic society and want to safe-guard your journal for eternity contact me. We can place your journals in the open access Zotero Philatelic Repository for future collectors.

Please contact me:
Peter Moorer
petermoorer1960@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 27/002

Holy Land Turkish & Foreign POs: Registered Mail & Rarities

As a specialist collector of Holy Land material I am always interested in acquiring scarcer items of both Turkish offices and foreign post offices.
I am currently particularly interesting in acquiring **registered mail** and if you have surplus items please would you send me scan copies together with the price being sought. Please note I am only interested in nice clean covers with good strikes.

I hope to hear from you:
Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/004

Red Cresent Thematics Ottoman Empire and Turkey

I am looking for material concerning the theme "Red Crescent" in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey. I am especially looking for covers or cards (maybe FDC) with the cancellation from the **Red Crescent Exhibition Istanbul 1959**.

Please offer with picture and price to:

Jens Warnecke

jens.warnecke@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/008

Middle East Stamps & Covers

I'm looking for MNH stamps of the Middle East, also recent issues Lebanon, Iraq, and Syria. Commercially used covers from Syria from 2011 onwards. Also used/sent covers from Trucial States, Yemen, and Aden.

I can offer MNH and some used Middle East.

Please contact:

Ralf Kollmann

ralf.kollmann@gmx.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/003

For Sale: Ottoman Empire & Turkey, Cilicia (French Occupation) Stamps, Covers, Postcards





Please contact: Hakan Yılmaz

hakanmotel61@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 24/001

Anti-Israeli Picture Postcards

I am interested in anti-Israel/Zionist contemporary picture postcards.

Replies to:

Lawrence Fisher

gymtrainer@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/006

Russian Postal History (pre 1917)

I offer postal history of Russia until 1917: Receipts, registered covers, covers with seals (including Zemstvo).

Please write to:
Andrey Musikhin
am2277@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/005

Buying FDCs

WWII Victory: 1. Iran, 2. Lebanon stamps, 3. Lebanon m/s

UPU 1949–1950: 1. Iran, 2. Lebanon m/s, 3. "PALESTINE" on Jordan, 4. Syria s/s

Please write with details to:
Jeff Siddiqui
jeffsiddiqui@msn.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 24/007

Wanted: Iran/Persia Stamps and Postal History

I am interested in buying Iranian/Persian stamps, covers and other philatelic items.

Please write to:
Masoud Valafar
mvalafar84@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/004

Wanted: Ottoman Empire – Hungary

We are looking for mail from the Ottoman Empire to Hungary or vice versa for the period 1900 to 1920.

Please send colour scans of your offers to:
Ute & Elmar Dorr
utedorr@web.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/002

For Sale: UAE Complete Collection 1971–2016

United Arab Emirates Complete Collection from 1971–2016 including all issued booklets in mint condition.

Please contact:
Syed A. Ahmed
abraralki@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 18/006

Wanted: Palestine Blues No. 1

I need help to finish a thematic collection: I am looking for a stamp from the "Blues" (Bale 1) with clear dated postmark:
16th February 1918

Offers with scans to:
mmf@comxnet.dk

And where is your Ad?

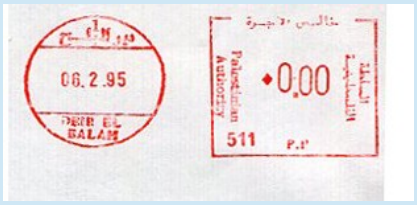
Just write to the editor to register your name and e-mail address, and you will be entitled to place an ad of your own in the next issue of MEPB!

mep-bulletin@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/102

Meter Markings

I'm looking for meter markings on cover for these countries:
Abu Dhabi (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalue) – **Bahrain** (Neopost limited value)
Palestinian Authority (Francotyp Cc multivalue) – **Dubai** (Pitney Bowes "Automax" multivalue)
Qatar (Pitney Bowes-GB "Automax" multivalue) – **Iraq** (Universal "Multi-Value")









Offers to: Bernard.Lachat, bernard.lachat@bluewin.ch

Private Gratis-Anzeige 05/003

1992 Israel–China First Flight Cover Wanted



I am looking to purchase a First Flight cover Tel Aviv–Beijing of 3.09.1992. I have other covers from this event, but am looking for this specific cachet as pictured.

Apparently less than 100 registered covers exist.

Offers to: Mark Sommer, brocean@aol.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

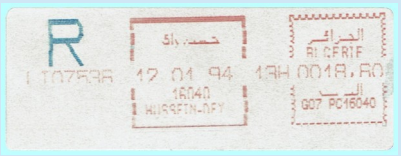
French-made Meter Markings

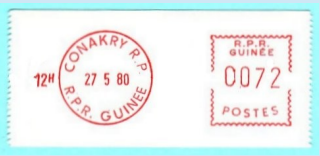


For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.









Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/003

Wanted: Mint Saudi & GCC Stamps

Serious collector interested in buying mint Saudi Arabia and GCC nations stamps for my Collection. I am also interested in revenues, telegrams, officially sealed labels, franking meters, postal stationery, printed illustrated envelopes related to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabian Oil Company (Saudi Aramco).

Please contact:
Syed A. Ahmed
abraralki@gmail.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 04/003

The BAPIP Bulletin 1952–2016

The complete archive of the BAPIP Bulletin, the journal of the **Holyland Philatelic Society**, has been digitised.
Available are entire issues or individual articles from 1952–2016.

Visit:
www.zobbel.de/stamp/lit_09.htm

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 02/007

Lebanese association of collectors of Stamps and Postal History LAP

The Lebanese Philatelic Association (LAP) encourages and promotes philately and postal history collecting in Lebanon. It represents Lebanon in the world body of philately, co-operates with Arab and International Philatelic Associations and clubs. It holds symposia and exhibitions and provides a committee of experts for Lebanese stamps and postal history.
The association's journal *LAP Magazine* is published every four months.

www.lapsite.org

Private Gratis-Anzeige 07/001

Palestine Articles by Major J. J. Darlow

For research purposes I'm looking for originals, photocopies, or scans of philatelic articles on Palestine by Major J. J. Darlow published in the 1920s and 1930s, especially two pieces published in 1922 in Harris Publications' journal

The Philatelic Magazine
(nos. 170 and 171).

Replies to:
Tobias Zywietz
zobbel@zobbel.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/004

Wanted: Arabian Gulf Postal History

I'm looking for Arabian Gulf postal history for research or purchase.

India used in the Gulf: Muscat, Guadur, Persia, Iraq, Bahrain & Kuwait
British Gulf: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Dubai, Abu Dhabi & Muscat
Independent postal administrations: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE & Oman

Please contact:
Thomas Johansen at
arabiangulfphilately@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/001

For Sale: Israel Stamps and Postal History

My specialised Israel/Palestine collection is for sale. I am willing to break it down to sell it in pieces. I have uploaded scans of most of the collection to Google Drive:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_as0sVI9XEBfND1CCouuFO710A6eSwox?usp=sharing

For further details contact Adam Caplan
adam.caplan@intel.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/011

Wanted: Syrian Postage Rates 1982–1987

I'm looking for postage rates in force in Syria from 1982 to 1987, domestic and international rates, airmail surcharges, etc. Partial information or ways to obtain information welcome.

Contact:
Luc Guillard
lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/005

Postal Wars "Postkrieg"

Collector of worldwide postal war/Postkrieg and "disputed political propaganda" on mail is selling his double covers with postal war countermeasures and covers with meter marks and entires on history.

Ask for selling list by email:
Jan Heijs
heijsmo@xs4all.nl

What is postal war? See www.postalwar.info

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/001

Turkey to Persia Postal History

I'm looking for early Ottoman covers, 1850s to 1870s, sent from Ottoman POs via Bayazid to Persia, and material related to the "Northern Route" between Turkey and Persia.

Replies to:
Bjorn Sohrne
bjornsohrne@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/004

Palestine Mandate: Postage Due Rates & Charges

I need help in relation to exchange rates used to calculate Palestine Mandate period postage due rates and charges. If you can help me please make contact:

Martin Davies
kuitman@btinternet.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/003

Wanted: Sudan Revenues

Social Insurance stamps – Revenues issued since the 2019 revolution – Civil war victims – Police Fund – Directly embossed – Field Telegraph (not Army Telegraphs)

Please contact David Sher
sh25ngc3603@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/005

Wanted: Palestine Mandate Small Towns

Collector of Small Town postmarks looking for postal history material from or to Small Towns.

Please send offers (with scans please) to:
Oren Gazenfeld
oren@gazenfeld.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 20/006

Jerusalem Postcards and Documents

Private collector is always interested in postcards and documents from Jerusalem. Please make your offer to:

Peter B. Feuser
feuser-weyrich@t-online.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 19/001

WANTED: Royalist Yemen Postal Stationery Cards

I am looking for the 1½ b. green "Radio" cards, "Darul Asfahani" printing, ca. 1970, Types I and II (not the Harrison printing). Thanks if you can help!

Replies to:
Andreas Svrakov
asvrakov2008@live.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 17/007

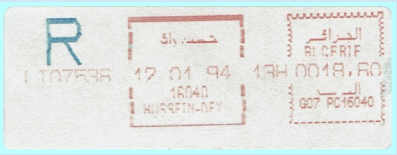
French-made Meter Markings



For research study I look for mail from all countries (except France) franked by franking machines like those used in French post offices. They can often be identified by the indication of time in the imprint.









Offers to: Luc Guillard, lucguillard@wanadoo.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 23/001

Early Postal History: England and Italy

Collector of early postal history 1400–1750 of Italy and England, is interested in buying good quality material of the subject.

Offers only with Scans please! Payment by PayPal or bank transfer.

Please contact me by email to:
Yehuda Kleiner
yehudak73@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/007

Qatar Postal History

Looking for Qatar Postal History items.
Covers of the 1950s – 1960s.
Stamps with errors such as inverted & misaligned overprints (no colour trials please).

Replies to:
Adil Al Husseini, PO Box 695, Doha
State of Qatar
ezgert@yahoo.com – APS # 121752 (since 1982)

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 27/201



The Pretoria Philatelic Society
est. 1898



Join our ZOOM meetings!

We host meetings every second Thursday.
The first meeting as a guide will have a theme or a letter and anyone can participate for about 10 minutes each to give everyone a chance to present. The second meeting is where a guest speaker will share their expertise with us for about 45 minutes which leaves time for a Q&A session.

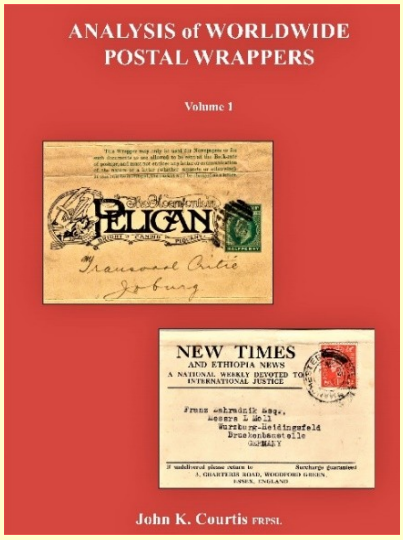
You can email me if you would like to receive the meeting invites: adelbulpitt@gmail.com

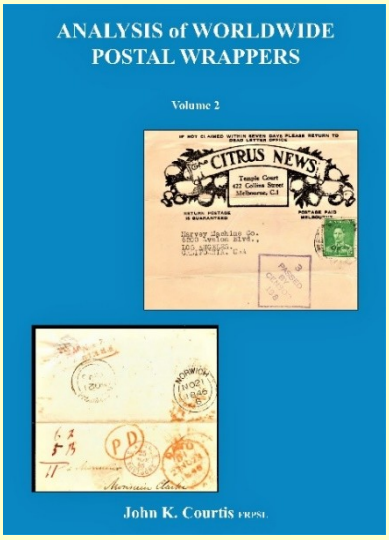
ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 19/201

Analysis of Worldwide Postal Wrappers

Attributes of Postal Stationery, Postal History and Social Philately

by Dr. John K. Courtis FRPSL



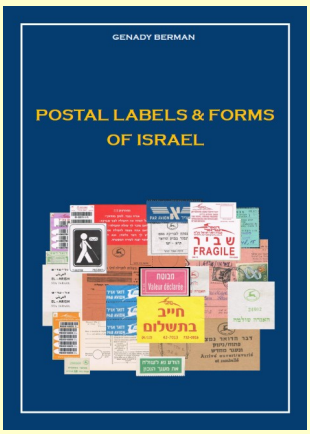


Volume 1: 1 Nature and Role of a Wrapper; 2 Book & Newspaper Posts; 3 Attributes of a Wrapper; 4 Indicia; 5 Perfinned Wrappers; 6 Overprinted Specimen Wrappers; 7 Text Instructions; 8 Watermarked Paper; 9 Uncut Multiples; 10 Registered Wrappers; 11 Postage Due Wrappers; 12 Wrappers by Air Mail; 13 Postmarks on Wrappers; 14 Uprated Wrappers; 15 Destination Countries of Wrappers; 16 Routes to Africa, Asia & Australasia; 17 Routes to Europe, Americas & Caribbean

Volume 2: 18 Auxiliary Markings; 19 Merchant Marks; 20 Embossed-to-Order; 21 Overprinting on GB Wrappers; 22 Overprinted – Worldwide Survey; 23 Labels, Cinderellas and Seals; 24 Censor & Consular handstamps; 25 Side Collections; 26 Private Postal Wrappers; 27 Country Census of Pr. Wrappers; 28 Mourning Wrappers; 29 Official Wrappers; 30 Parcel Wrappers; 31 Analytical Techniques; 32 Clustering; 33 Market Characteristics.

Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, 33 Chapters, 930 pages: £50 plus postage

Orders: Claire Scott at the Postal History Society: claire@historystore.ltd.uk



ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 10/007

Israel Postal Labels and Forms Catalogue

Extensive listings of forms and labels: Registration, Official Registration, Air Mail, Express, AR, Insurance, COD, Parcels, Non-Delivery, Customs, and many more.

Book, 2017, 84 pages. ISBN: 978-965-572-473-8. US-$ 40 plus p&p.
Large Vermeil Medal at World Stamp Championship 2018.

Enquiries to:

Genady Berman

bermangenady@gmail.com

Private Gratis-Anzeige 22/004

For Sale: PNA Christmas Sheets 1999 (type II)

I am selling complete sets of 5 sheets Palestinian Authority Christmas 1999 issue in mint condition.
Sheet type II, which was sold for postal use only:
Michel 126, 128, 130, 132, 134 / SG PA 147, 149, 151, 153, 155 / Scott 108a to 112a

Each sheet of type II has 10 identical stamps, ie. no silver stamp in the upper row as is with the sheets of type I, which were printed for the philatelic market only. Mint sheets of type II are extremely rare.



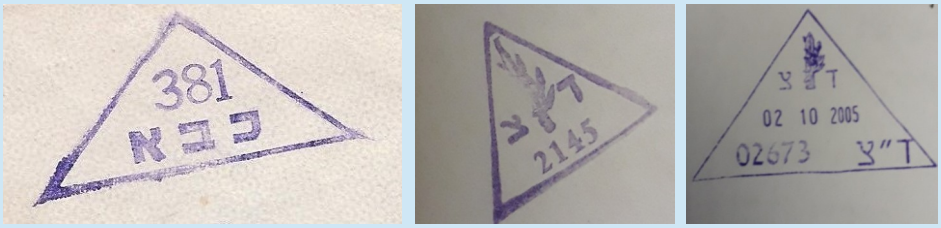
Special offer fo readers of MEPB: one set of the 5 sheets 45 € + postage for registered mail.

Please contact Thomas Schubert at thschubi@outlook.de

Private Gratis-Anzeige 12/001

Wanted: Israel's Triangular Military Unit Handstamps

There are 3 styles of triangular Handstamps used on Military Mail in Israel. The first style lowest numbers were used from 1948 to about 1960. I am trying to collect all of these and am still missing a few numbers. The mid period ran from approximately 1960 to 1980.

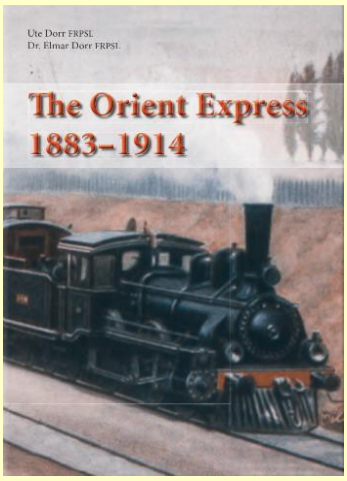


I have almost a complete run of these numbers but am still looking for a few of them including 1014, 1021, 1032, 1035, 1043, 1048, 1049,1060, 1091, 1094 and 1098 and a few others. The most recent zero series style started about 1980 and is still in use. Zero series numbers I am looking for include 01433, 01455, 01526, 01636, 01833 to 01860, 02129 and 03350.

I am trying to collect all the numbers and I estimate that there are over 5000 issued across the 3 styles. I am also looking for your lists of numbers to check against my database. All correspondence and offers to trade material welcome.

Please contact A. Harris via stamps@gmx.co.uk

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 14/007



The Orient Express 1883–1914

The postal history study by Ute Dorr & Dr. Elmar Dorr is now available in English!

Original 2019 German edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

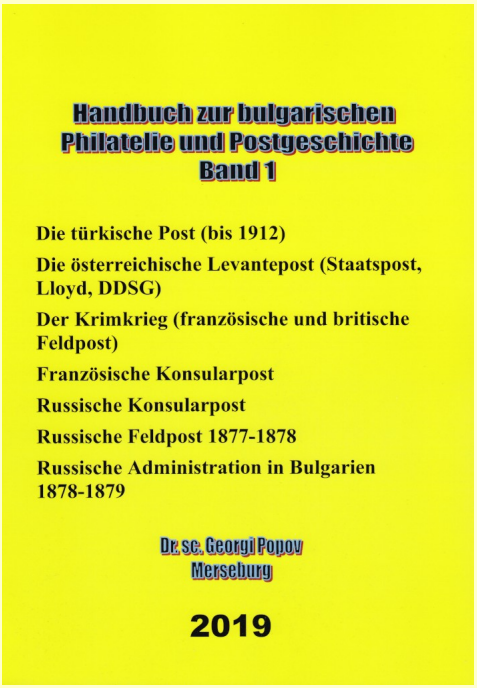
New 2020 English edition, 162 pages, (mostly) coloured illustrations, A4, hardback. Price: 49 €

Please enquire for postage & packing fees.

Ute Dorr, Pistoriusstr. 3, 73527 Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany, utedorr@web.de

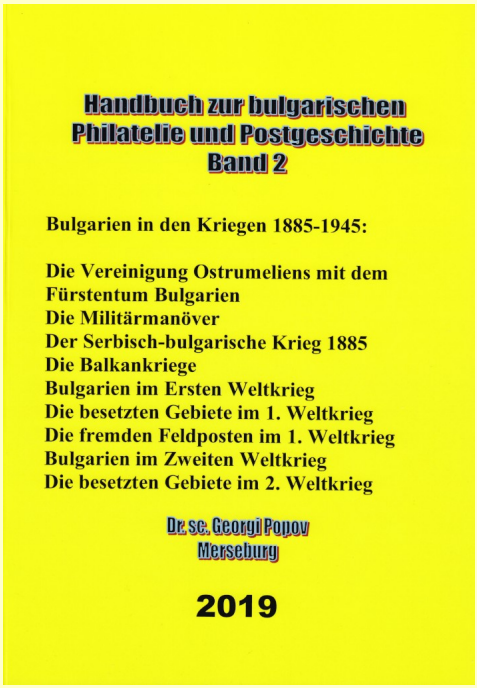
ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 18/201

Handbook of Bulgarian Philately and Postal History by Dr. sc. Georgi Popov



Volume 1: 380 pages, A4, full colour, German

Turkish Post, Austrian Post, Crimean War, French and Russian Consular Posts, Russian Field Post, Russian Administration of Bulgaria 1878/9



Volume 2: 442 pages, A4, full colour, German

Bulgaria at War 1885–1945: Unification with Eastern Roumelia, Manoeuvres, Serbo-Bulgarian War 1885, Balkan Wars, WWI with Occupations and Foreign Field Posts, WWII with Occupations

Price: 58 € per volume. P&P per volume: Germany 5 €, EU 17 €, World 22 €

Orders: Dr. Georgi Popov, Paul-Gerhardt-Str. 12, 06217 Merseburg, Germany, gpopov@t-online.de

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 22/201

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 25/203

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Kontaktieren Sie mich, besuchen Sie meine Homepage oder schicken Sie mir Bilder Ihrer Schätze – mal schauen, was dabei herauskommt…

Peter B. Feuser
Tel.: 02104-44074 (Anrufbeantworter)
Mobil: 0151-54732701 (Mailbox, Signal, SMS, Telegram, Threema, WhatsApp)
Mozartstraße 13, 40822 Mettmann
Postfach 100123, 40801 Mettmann
www.der-neanderthaler.com





ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 28/201



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Gratis-Anzeige 28/202

Do you collect Egypt's Interpostal Seals?

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We are missing several Interpostals listed in Kehr's Catalog but never seen.
Do you possess any of these? Contact us at info@interpostals.com

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 07/201

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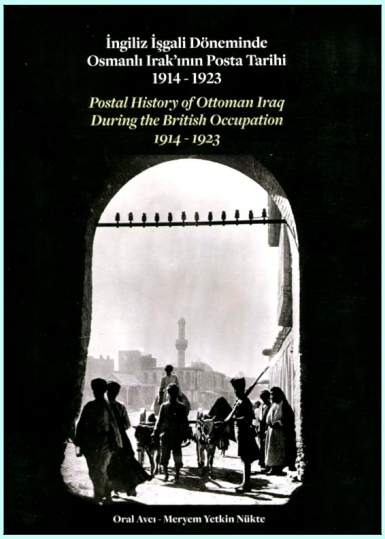


Kimmel Museum Bauernhof
Gotthardstrasse 18
6410 Goldau

www.kimmelstiftung.ch
info@kimmelstiftung.ch
+41 41 530 46 99

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 25/202

Postal History of Ottoman Iraq During the British Occupation 1914–1923
by Oral Avcı and Meryem Yetkin Nükte



Oral Avcı and Meryem Yetkin Nükte argue that it is possible to trace Iraq's appearance through the postal stamps. Through an exhaustive analysis of postal stamps and other rare historical documents in Avcı's personal collection, the authors unravel the processes whereby Iraq became an internationally recognized state after World War I.

The book tells the fascinating story of Iraq's emergence by focusing on the mysteries embedded in the postal stamps and other documents from the early 20th century. It offers a fresh perspective on Iraq's early 20th-century history by closely addressing such questions.

Kerkük Vakfi, 2021
ISBN: 9786057414724
285 pages, A4, Turkish and English, hardback
Price: £50 plus postage.

Enquiries to Oral Avcı: oavci60@gmail.com

Large Vermeil at Helvetia 2022

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 26/201



ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 19/203

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/009

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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/008



« Doar Ivri » is the 32 page, full colour (A4), award winning, quarterly journal in French of the **Cercle Français Philatélique d'Israël** (C.F.P.I.), founded in 2004.

It and covers all aspects of Holy Land philately and Judaica. Ask for a free sample copy (PDF) or visit our website:

www.cfpi-asso.net

Replies to:
Bernard Boccara

danboccara@free.fr

Private Gratis-Anzeige 01/015

The online resource for Palestine Collectors

The award-winning, non-commercial website

Short Introduction To The Philately Of Palestine

presents a wealth of information for the collector of Palestine: be it First World War FPOs, Mandate stamps and postal history, Egyptian and Jordanian occupation, and modern-day PNA: stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal history.

Also featured is the index to the BAPIP Bulletin and an extensive bibliography with over 8,000 entries, and much much more!

www.zobbel.de/stamp

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/202

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Issues from the West Bank & Gaza



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FDCs – Postal History
1994 – 2018



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ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 10/201

The Institute of Postal Historical Studies "Aldo Cecchi" Prato, Tuscany, Italy

When you study postal history, you investigate on organized communication, particularly focusing on material aspects. This is a new, productive approach connecting different subjects, such as social history and history of culture, epistolography, history of management and of entrepreneurship, paleography, diplomatics, economic history, historical geography, history of journalism and of commerce, collecting.

Since 1982, in Prato, **Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi"** has been an international reference centre for those concerned. The Institute is aimed at building, improving and sharing knowledge of the postal-historical subjects through publications, courses, workshops, exhibitions, and other cultural events.

One of the highlights of the Institute is his role as a **specialized library**, collecting guidebooks and old postal maps as well as modern philatelic editions. The library includes more than 13,000 items (volumes and booklets). Over time, the library has become a proper documentation centre on organized postal communication. The library is divided into special sections: the periodicals section contains almost 2,000 titles. The special collection of commercial philatelic publications (auction catalogues, fixed-price offers, promotional material, traders' price lists) numbers 15,000 items.

Last but not least, the Institute also holds an archival fond which is extraordinarily important for the history of Italian postal communications: the archive of the **"Direzione Superiore della Posta Militare"** (High office for Military Mail), containing some 400,000 original documents about its activity during the 20th century.

As you may understand, books and publications on postal-historical topics are welcome and ready to be inserted in the always-growing catalogue which can be consulted online. **You are therefore invited to send us your publications: they will be available to the international community of philatelists!**

www.issp.po.it

Istituto di Studi Storici Postali "Aldo Cecchi", Via Ser Lapo Mazzei 37, 59100 Prato, Italy

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 01/006

OMAN STUDIES CENTRE

for Documentation and Research on Oman and the Arabian Gulf

The Oman Studies Centre is pooling resources on Oman and the Gulf to support research on Oman and to provide advisory services. In addition to the Oman Library with books, maps, and documents, the information pool includes special collections such as a philatelic collection and a numismatic collection. For our philatelic collection we buy stamps, postal history, stationery, and documents in the following areas:

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

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

We have extensive holdings of duplicate material in all fields and are willing to sell or exchange for other Oman material. Enquiries are welcome.

Replies to:

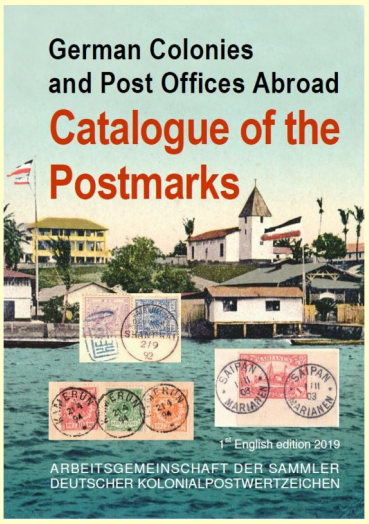
Oman Studies Centre, Berlin Office, Kronenstr. 69, 10117 Berlin, Germany

collections@oman.org

ℋ – Gratis-Anzeige 21/201

German Colonies Study Group

The Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Sammler Deutscher Kolonialpostwertzeichen e.V. was founded in 1928 and is the oldest still existing study group in the German philatelic federation BDPh, and with some 400 members also one of the largest specialist societies.



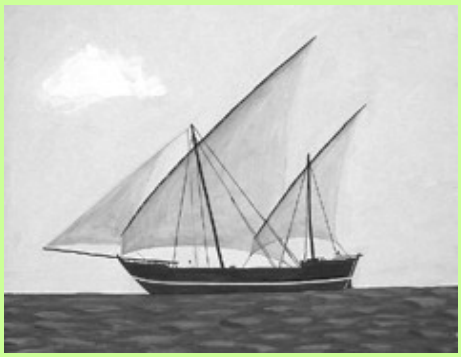
It publishes every year two issues of its journal "Berichte für Kolonialbriefmarkensammler" and two newsletters.

The latest edition of the society's postmark catalogue, "German Colonies and Post Offices Abroad – Catalogue of the Postmarks" (in English) is available at 39 € (plus p&p).

Information on the collecting areas and publications can be found at: www.kolonialmarken.de

Contacts: Tilmann Nössig – geschaeftsfuehrer@kolonialmarken.de

Gratis-Anzeige 11/201



The Aden & Somaliland Study Group

A study group for the collectors of Aden, Yemen and the Somalilands
Quarterly Journal: The Dhow

Areas covered: India used in Aden; Aden-Bombay Sea Post Offices; Aden Colony; Kathiri State of Seiyun; Qu'aiti State of Shihr & Mukalla; Qu'aiti State in Hadhramaut; Mahra State of Qishn & Socotra; Upper Yafa; South Arabian Federation; People's Republic of South Yemen; Yemen; India used in Somaliland; Somaliland Protectorate; Côte Française des Somalis; Afars & Issas; Djibouti; Obock; Eritrea; Italian Somaliland; Somalia.

Subscriptions: £18 UK, £25 Europe, £30 World (paper copy); £10 GBP (pdf-only)

Contact: Neil Williams ***neil53williams@yahoo.co.uk***

Gratis-Anzeige 12/201

The GB Overprints Society

The GBOS promotes the collection and study of overprints on British stamps and postal stationery and their usage, from the first overprints for use outside the United Kingdom issued in Cyprus in 1880 right through the "British Levant" issues to the final use of overprints when the British postal agency at Muscat closed in 1966.

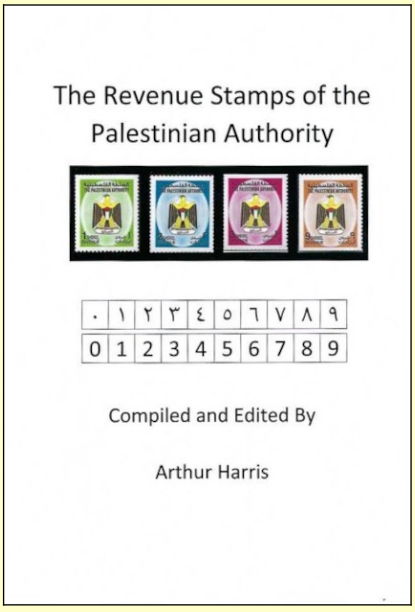
The GBOS range of interests also includes revenues and postal orders overprinted for use abroad as well as the British departmental overprints.

Collectors at all levels are always welcome, whether experienced researchers or beginners. We have an informative and lavishly illustrated website and publish a quarterly journal "The Overprinter", available in paper form or electronically. We have also published books on overprinted British postal stationery for use in many countries, including the Middle East and the Gulf.

For more information visit the website at http://www.gbos.org.uk
or write to the GBOS Secretary, 118 Maldon Road, Tiptree, Colchester CO5 0PA, UK

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The Revenue Stamps of the Palestinian Authority



The monograph documents Palestinian revenue stamps and related issues. Listed and shown are 18 sets of revenue stamps issued by the Palestinian Authority or its government departments, both West Bank and Gaza.
Several documents illustrate the stamps' usage

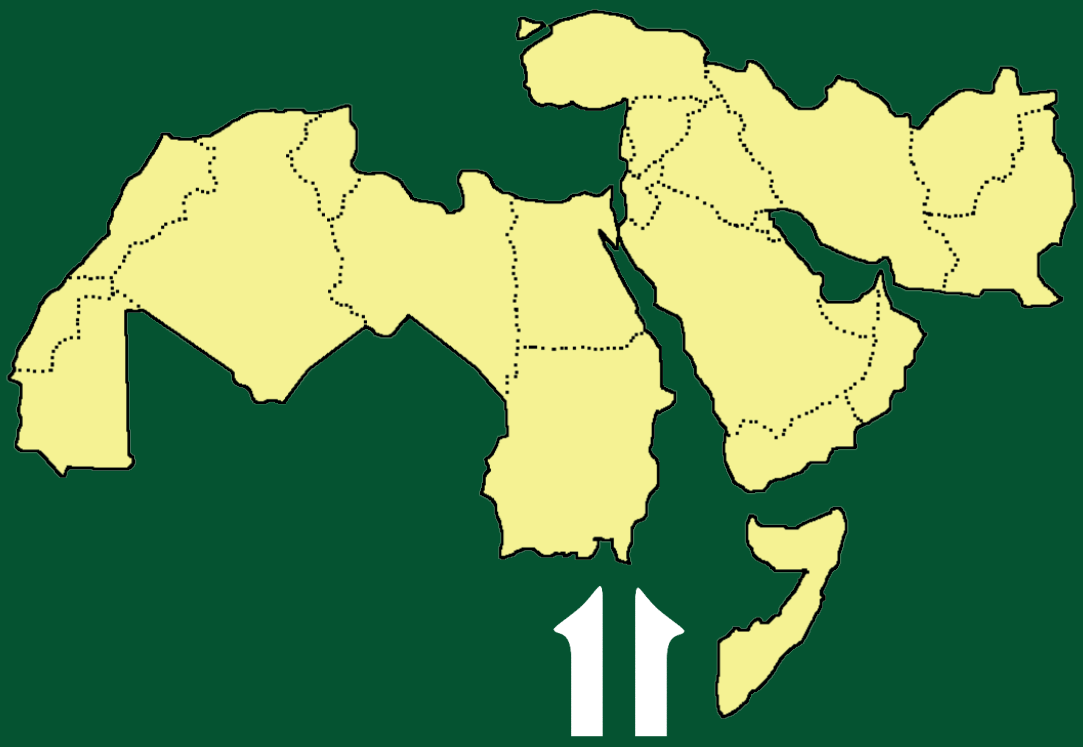
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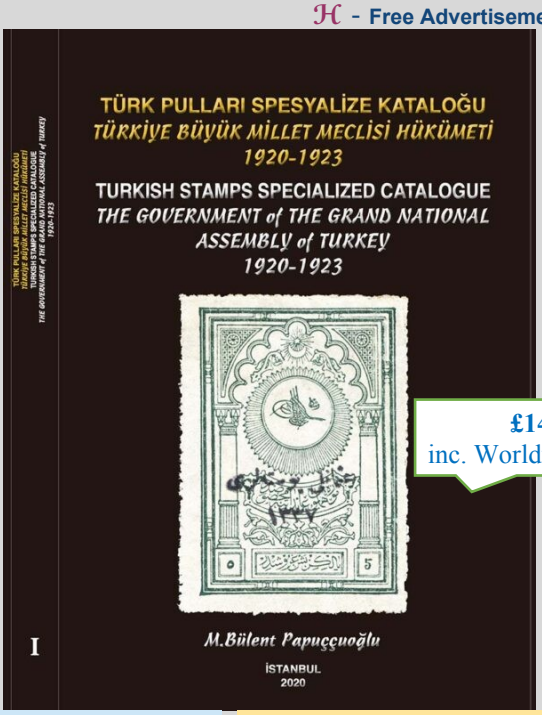
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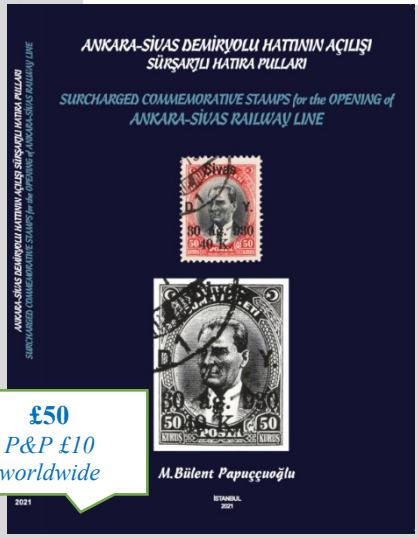
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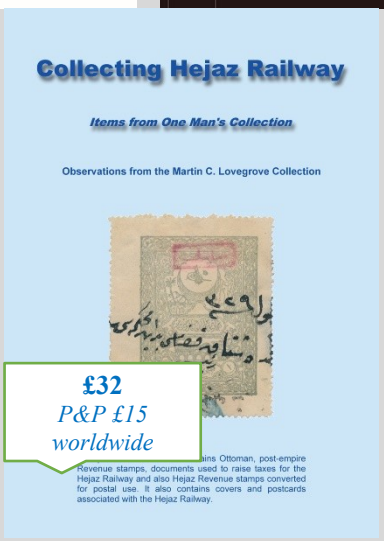
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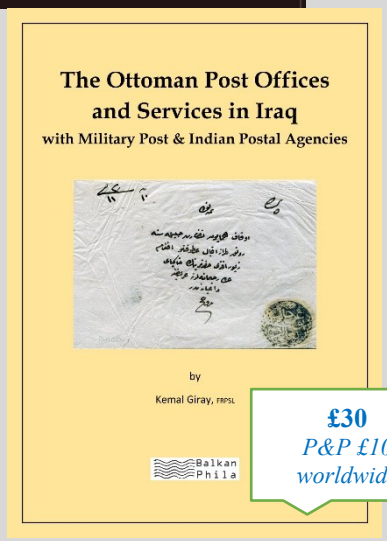
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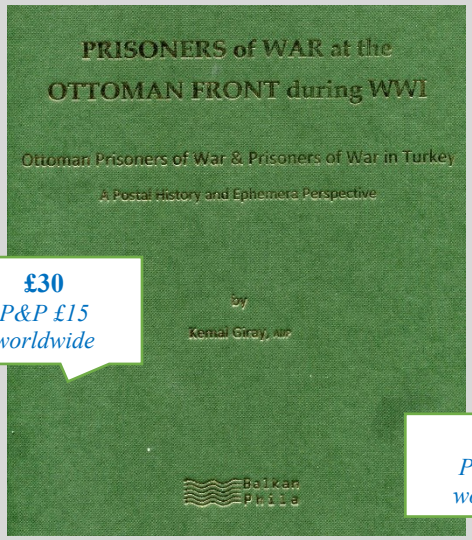
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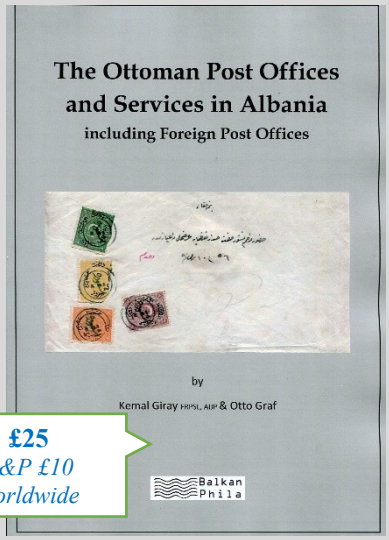
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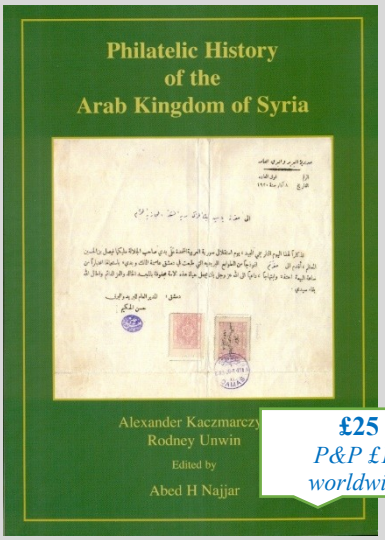
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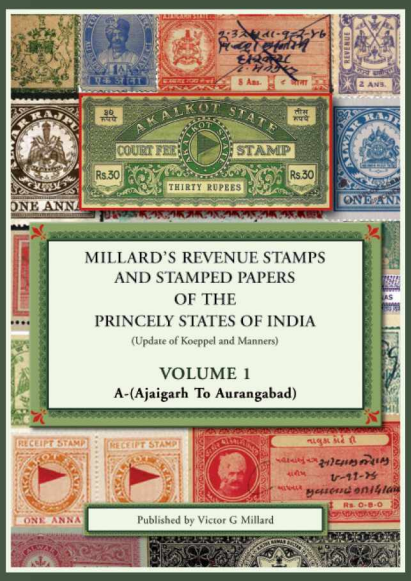
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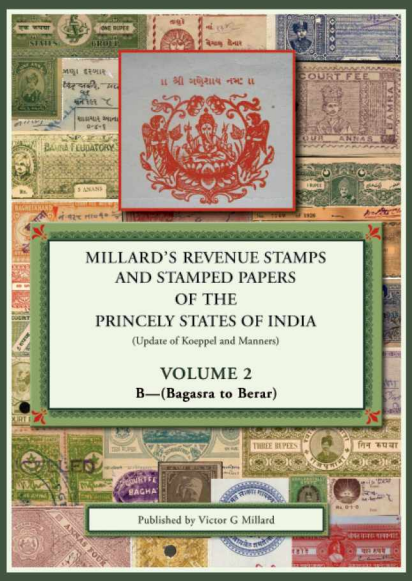
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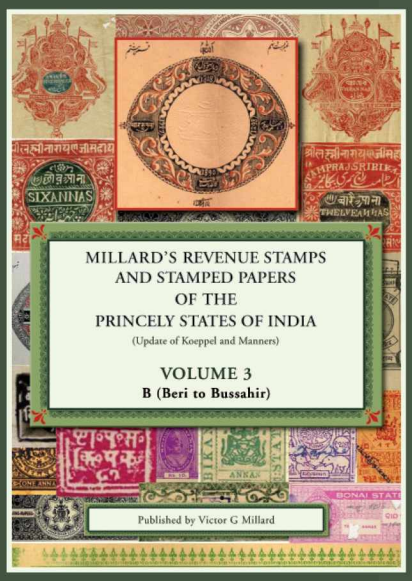
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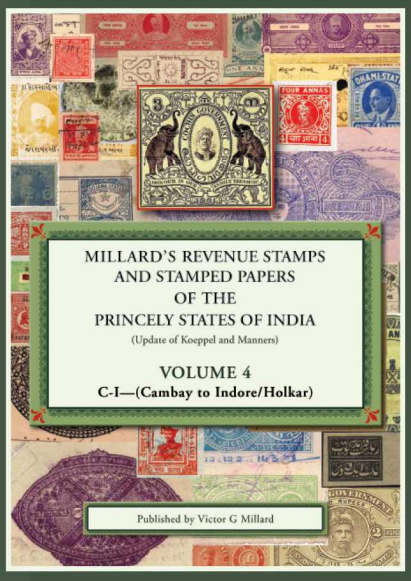
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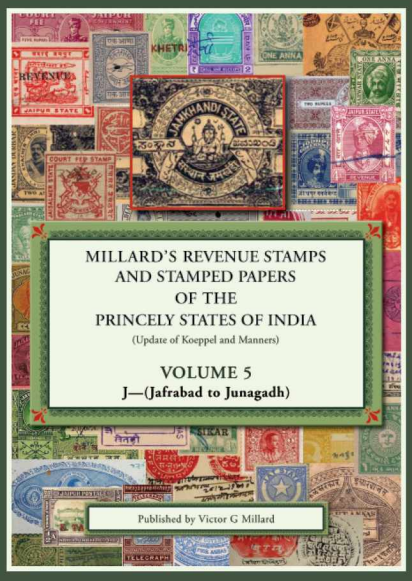
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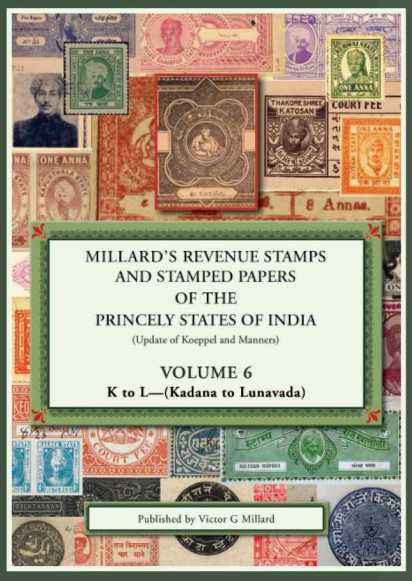


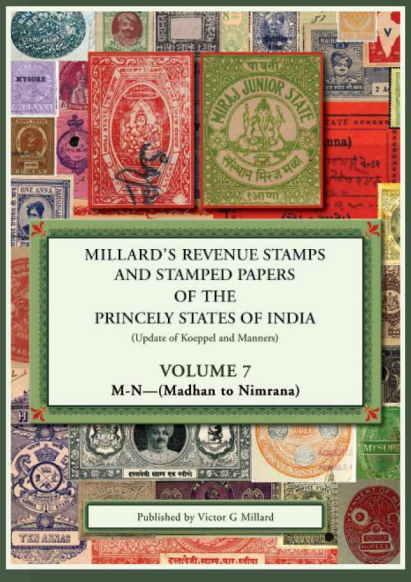


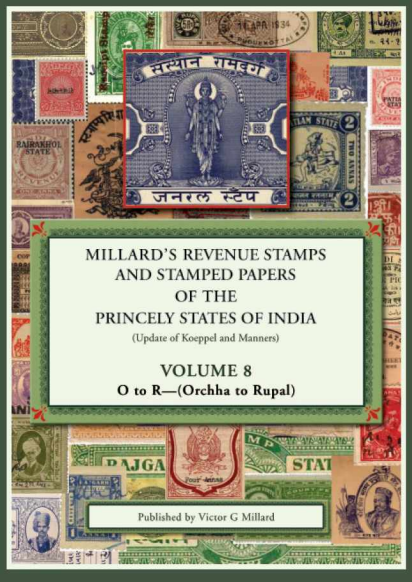


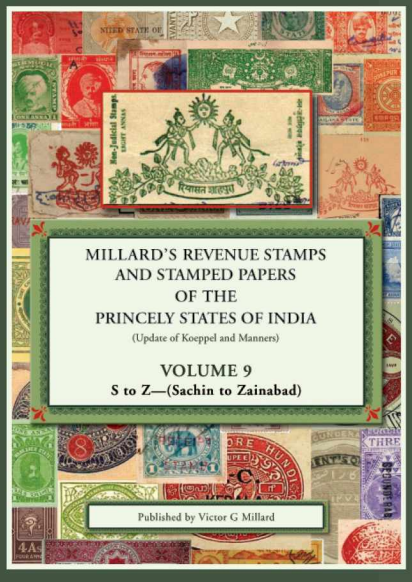






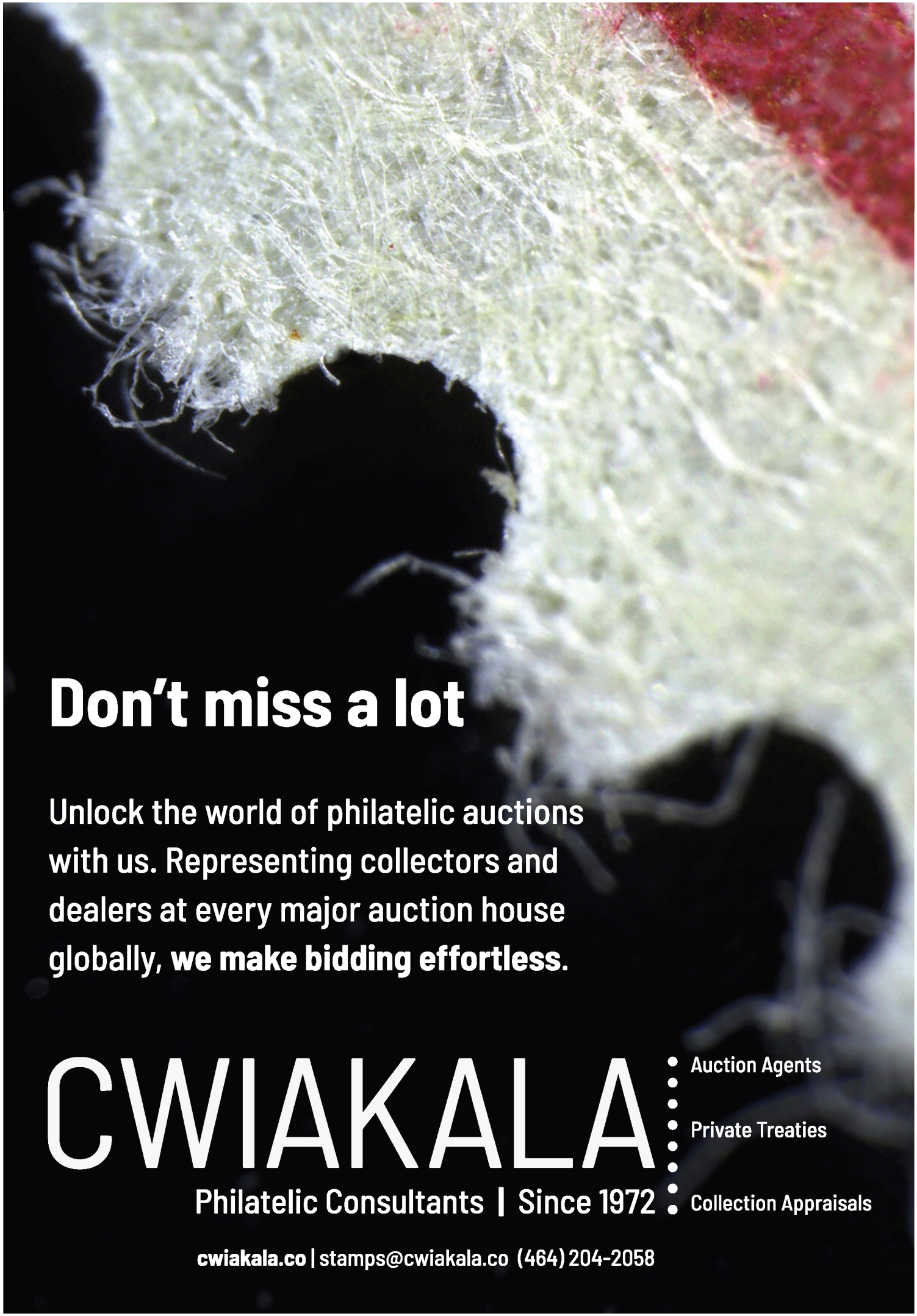






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Dr. Andreas Birken †

Handbook of Turkish Philately – Part I: Ottoman Empire

Vol. 4: The Ottoman Postmarks

"Die Poststempel / The Postmarks" by the late Dr. Andreas Birken is a bilingual (German and English) catalogue of Ottoman postmarks, including both postal and censor markings.



In 1999 Turkey philatelists held their 4th World Meeting at London. The member societies OPAL, AROS, and TOPS (now ONEPS) launched the Ottoman Postmark Project to continue the work of pioneer philatelists like Orhan Brandt, Saık Ceylân, John H. Coles, Howard E. Walker, and Hilmi Bayındır, with the aim of producing a data-base collecting and comparing all available and new information.

In 2002 Dr. Andreas Birken took on the task of bringing the project to a form usable to all interested collectors. The result is a periodically updated eBook, consisting of PDF-files, one for each vilayet, over 2000 pages in total, presenting all the known postmarks.

After the death of Dr. Birken AROS is now able to offer the postmark catalogue of the Ottoman Empire in the latest available version of March 2019:

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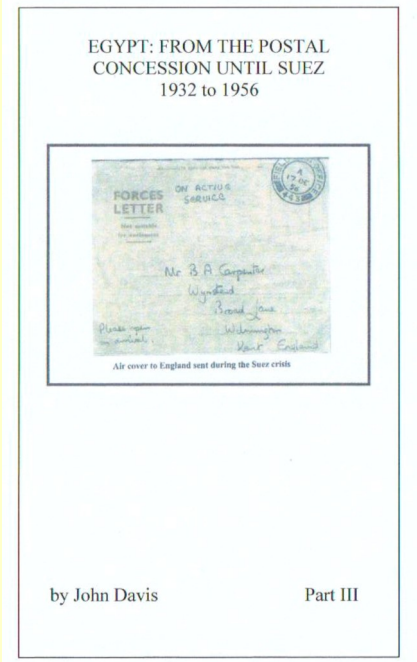
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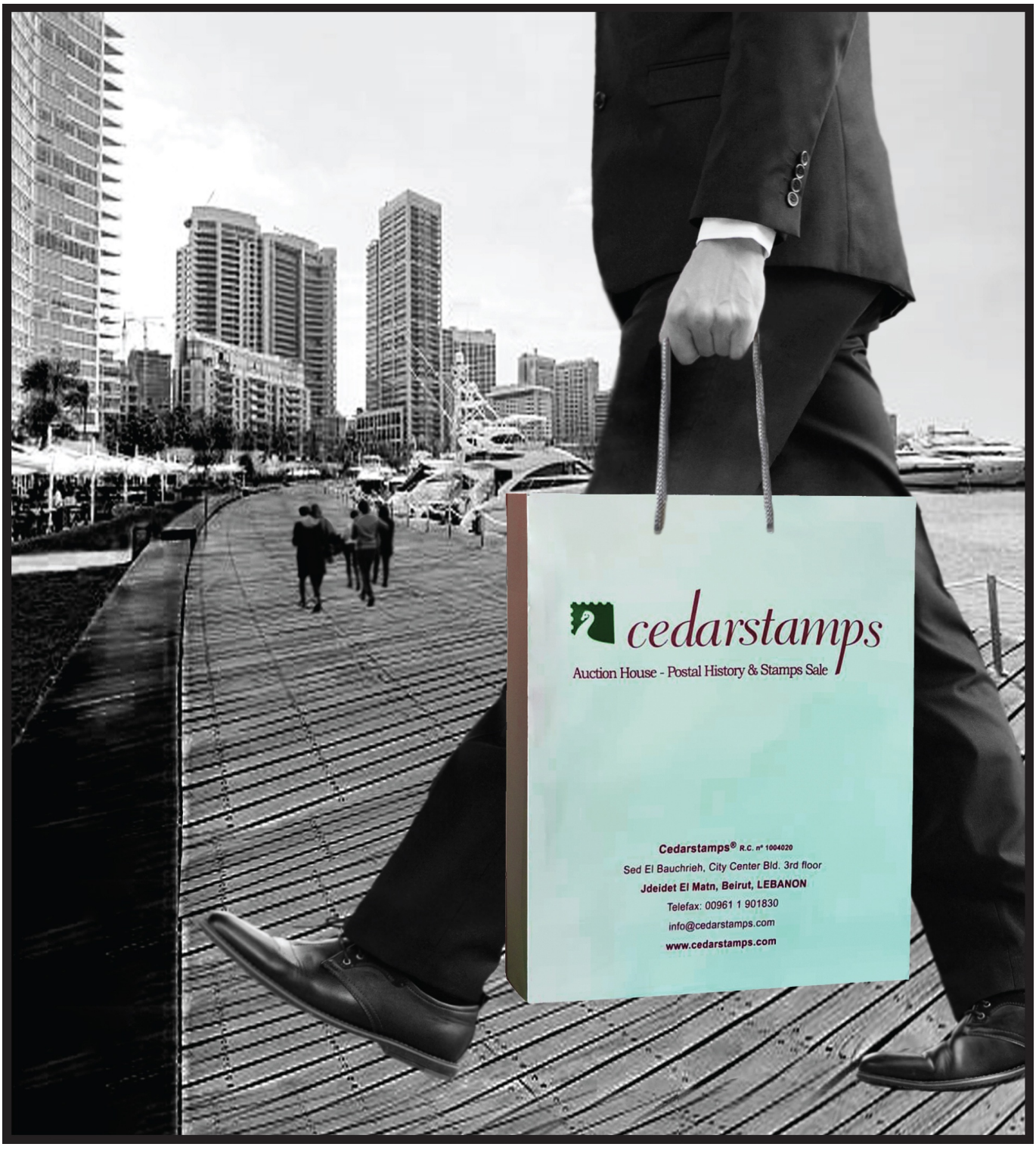
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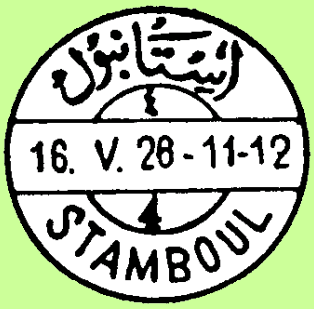
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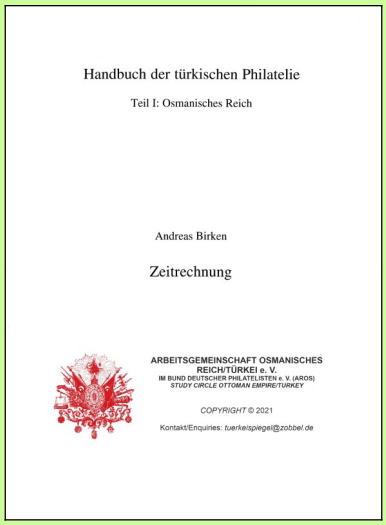
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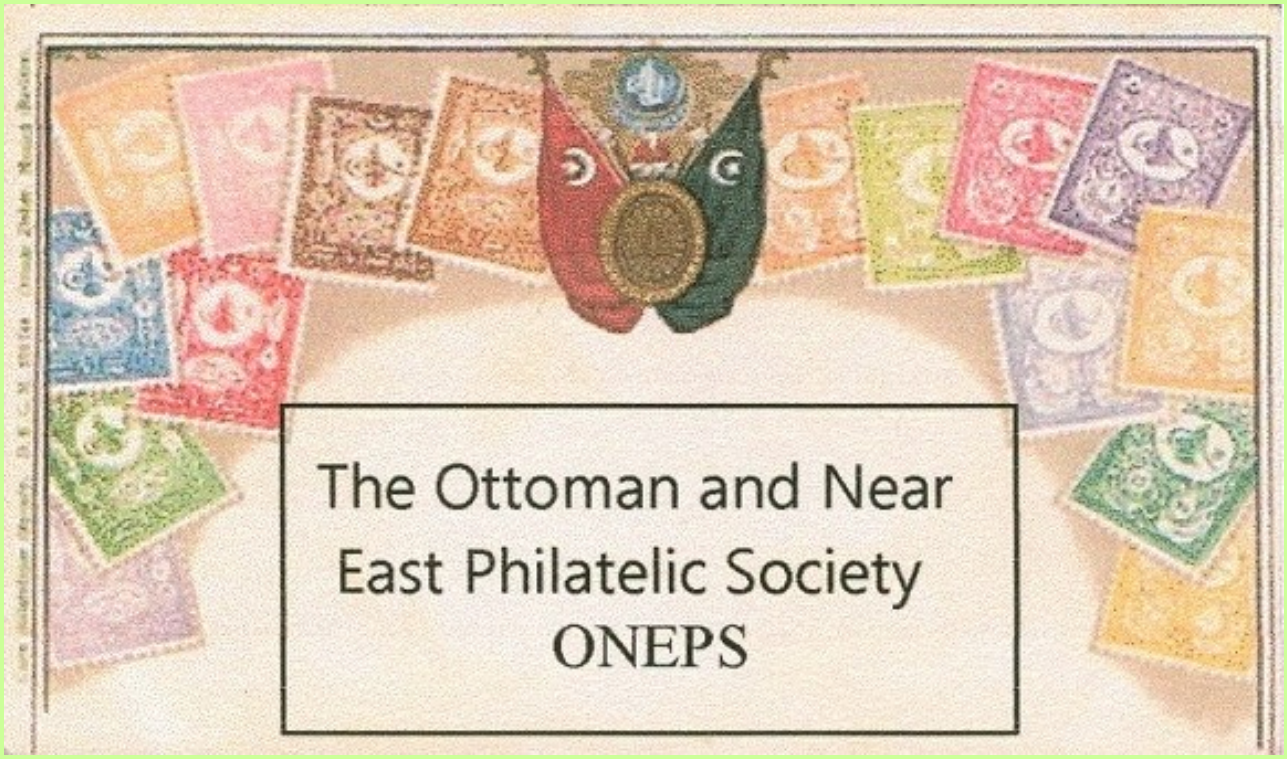
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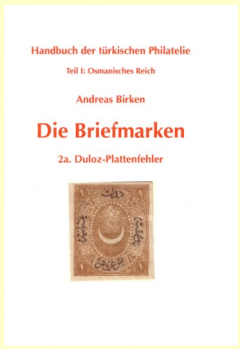


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Handbook of Turkish Philately

Part I: The Ottoman Stamps

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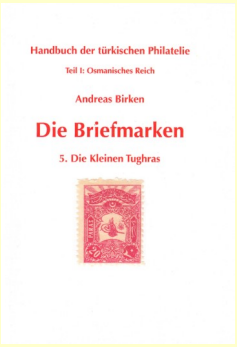


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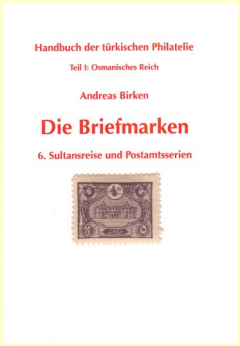


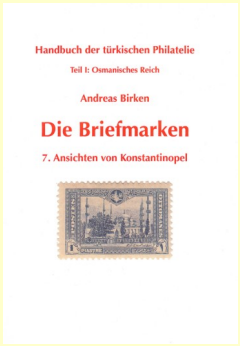


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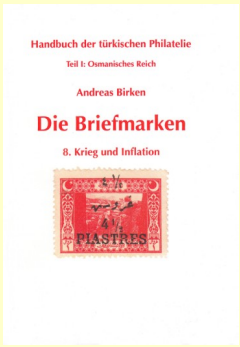


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Editorial

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

In this Issue …

As nobody reads these editorials, I will spare you any more of my musings. Only a few key words: It is getting harder to gather interesting articles. So I have to appeal for more people to come forward with their ideas. I will give all the assistance needed to create an article, but there needs to be a core idea and some material: stamps, covers, documents. Nothing comes from nothing…!

Contributions

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

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Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank all contributors and all those aiding and encouraging me in the creation of this journal. The list would be too long to print here, so I mention just one non-philatelist, who, as native speaker, helped me with proofreading and gave advice on style of writing, namely *Colin Booth*. Several organisations and persons gave me general permission to reprint articles from their journals and archives. One person I have especially to thank is the late *Barry D. Hoffman*, copyright owner of F.W. Pollack's THE HOLY LAND PHILATELIST. *Many thanks to all!*

Donations

I would like to thank all readers who have donated amounts following my appeal in the last edition. I will not mention any names here as some donors like to stay anonymous. The donations will be used primarily to maintain the website, e.g. increase storage/traffic capacity.

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Issue 26 (April 2024):	1,689	211/month
Issue 27 (August 2024):	1,814	445/month

Future Articles and Research Projects

This is a selection of topics and articles I am working on, together with many authors, to include in future issues of MEPB. If you have information, illustrations, articles, opinions, about any of these subjects, please let me know!

- PNA Issues: Gaza Freedom Fleet 2011
- The 1840 Ottoman Post Inaugural Public Announcements (14.10.1840 and 1.11.1840).
- The 1863 Inaugural Public Announcements for Postage Stamps
- Unusual Tobacco Revenue Labels of Mandate Palestine
- Palestine Revenues Revisited
- Kuwait Paquebot Mail Service
- 38 Lives: The 1909 Sultan Reşat 20 Paras Carmine Rose Stamp
- Examples of Ottoman Military Mail & Censorship in WWI
- Book Review: Kartpostal Editörlero (Yılmaz)

- Duloz and Empire Special Prints on Cardboard Paper
- Mail posted in the Sea P.O. Aden–Bombay
- How Telegrams are Delivered in Massawa (1880)
- Mail Routes and TPO's of Trans(Jordan)
- Baghdad Provisionals on Cover
- The 5 Types of the 5 Paras Overprint of 1918 (Passer 773, MiNr. 638, İSFİLA 889).
- Book Review: Illustrated Postmarks of Iran
- The "Er Ramle" Zeppelin covers of 1931
- The French Military Mission in the Hejaz
- 17th Century Mail by French Merchant Ships
- The RAF Postal Service in Sharjah
- Overland Mail Surcharges of Iraq, 1923–1929
- Overland Mail Route Instruction Labels
- Court Fee Stamps of Palestine Mandate
- Habbaniya Provisionals – Revisited
- Book Review: Anglo-Egyptian & French Colonial Censorship in WWII
- Archive: Mail Communications and the Indian Post Offices in the Persian Gulf
- Archive: The Telegraphs of the Persian Gulf
- Lebanon 'Palestine Aid' covers
- RAF Emergency Air Mail 1919: Aerial EEF
- The Iraq/Kuwait Postal War
- Posta Beyʿiye Şubesi (Péra Palace Hotel)
- Jordan Stamps & Banknotes, Jordan Half-Dinar Banknote
- Telegraph Codes: Mosse, Liebèr, Bentley, & al. (MEPB 25)
- Revenue stamp usage: Durazzo 1907, Trieste 1865, Candia 1890
- Early Postcards of Muscat
- Service Automobile Palestine–Syria
- Archive: F. Perlberg's Bilder aus dem Heiligen Lande
- Book Review: Israel Postal Labels (G. Berman)
- Archive: Annuaire Oriental (1891), Indicateur Égyptien (1897), Egyptian Directory (1908)
- The Austrian Post Offices at Simi and Dardanellen
- Turkish Red Crescent obligatory tax stamps on cover
- Ottoman Field PO 46
- Ottoman Field PO 72/77
- Lebanese Consular Revenues (abandoned)
- Post-WWII Iraqi Censorship
- Syria: Coronation 1920
- The International Reply Coupons of Palestine
- The International Reply Coupons of Syria
- The International Reply Coupons of Lebanon
- Gulf States Barcodes
- The Stamps of South Kurdistan
- Aden Stamps & Photos
- WWII Emergency Banknotes: Syria, Lebanon, Djibouti
- The History of Banknotes in Kuwait
- S.S. Karlsruhe
- Saudi Mail Rates
- The Postal History of Maadi
- British Postage Rates to Palestine
- Mandate Postmarks of Lebanon and Syria
- Mail Connection Jerusalem/Damascus
- Tripoli Postal History
- Currency of the Arab Kingdom of Syria
- Ottoman Passport Fiscals
- The Kaiser's Visit to the Holy Land (abandoned)
- Taxed in Constantinople 1866
- Osmanli Postarlari 1337
- Ottoman Fiscal Stamp Law 1893
- Lebanon Underprints
- Book Review: The Postal History of Paiforce
- Ali Noussret Pulhan Pricelist 1928
- Palestine Mandate Entire Variety (PR13)
- Maritime Transport: Cuppa Lambros

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Please come forward with your articles, comments, research, or images!
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Mailing List Data Protection Policy

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

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a) Löschungspflicht

Sie können von dem Verantwortlichen verlangen, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten unverzüglich gelöscht werden, und der Verantwortliche ist verpflichtet, diese Daten unverzüglich zu löschen, sofern einer der folgenden Gründe zutrifft:

(1) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten sind für die Zwecke, für die sie erhoben oder auf sonstige Weise verarbeitet wurden, nicht mehr notwendig.
(2) Sie widerrufen Ihre Einwilligung, auf die sich die Verarbeitung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO stützte, und es fehlt an einer anderweitigen Rechtsgrundlage für die Verarbeitung.
(3) Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 1 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein und es liegen keine vorrangigen berechtigten Gründe für die Verarbeitung vor, oder Sie legen gem. Art. 21 Abs. 2 DSGVO Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung ein.
(4) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden unrechtmäßig verarbeitet.
(5) Die Löschung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten ist zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung nach dem Unionsrecht oder dem Recht der Mitgliedstaaten erforderlich, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt.
(6) Die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten wurden in Bezug auf angebotene Dienste der Informationsgesellschaft gemäß Art. 8 Abs. 1 DSGVO erhoben.

b) Information an Dritte

Hat der Verantwortliche die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten öffentlich gemacht und ist er gem. Art. 17 Abs. 1 DSGVO zu deren Löschung verpflichtet, so trifft er unter Berücksichtigung der verfügbaren Technologie und der Implementierungskosten angemessene Maßnahmen, auch technischer Art, um für die Datenverarbeitung Verantwortliche, die die personenbezogenen Daten verarbeiten, darüber zu informieren, dass Sie als betroffene Person von ihnen die Löschung aller Links zu diesen personenbezogenen Daten oder von Kopien oder Replikationen dieser personenbezogenen Daten verlangt haben.

c) Ausnahmen

Das Recht auf Löschung besteht nicht, soweit die Verarbeitung erforderlich ist

(1) zur Ausübung des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung und Information;
(2) zur Erfüllung einer rechtlichen Verpflichtung, die die Verarbeitung nach dem Recht der Union oder der Mitgliedstaaten, dem der Verantwortliche unterliegt, erfordert, oder zur Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde;
(3) aus Gründen des öffentlichen Interesses im Bereich der öffentlichen Gesundheit gemäß Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. h und i sowie Art. 9 Abs. 3 DSGVO
(4) für im öffentlichen Interesse liegende Archivzwecke, wissenschaftliche oder historische Forschungszwecke oder für statistische Zwecke gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO, soweit das unter Abschnitt a) genannte Recht voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Ziele dieser Verarbeitung unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt, oder
(5) zur Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

5. Recht auf Unterrichtung

Haben Sie das Recht auf Berichtigung, Löschung oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen geltend gemacht, ist dieser verpflichtet, allen Empfängern, denen die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten offengelegt wurden, diese Berichtigung oder Löschung der Daten oder Einschränkung der Verarbeitung mitzuteilen, es sei denn, dies erweist sich als unmöglich oder ist mit einem unverhältnismäßigen Aufwand verbunden. Ihnen steht gegenüber dem Verantwortlichen das Recht zu, über diese Empfänger unterrichtet zu werden.

6. Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit

Sie haben das Recht, die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die Sie dem Verantwortlichen bereitgestellt haben, in einem strukturierten, gängigen und maschinenlesbaren Format zu erhalten. Außerdem haben Sie das Recht diese Daten einem anderen Verantwortlichen ohne Behinderung durch den Verantwortlichen, dem die personenbezogenen Daten bereitgestellt wurden, zu übermitteln, sofern

(1) die Verarbeitung auf einer Einwilligung gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. a DSGVO oder Art. 9 Abs. 2 lit. a DSGVO oder auf einem Vertrag gem. Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. b DSGVO beruht und
(2) die Verarbeitung mithilfe automatisierter Verfahren erfolgt.

In Ausübung dieses Rechts haben Sie ferner das Recht, zu erwirken, dass die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten direkt von einem Verantwortlichen einem anderen Verantwortlichen übermittelt werden, soweit dies technisch machbar ist. Freiheiten und Rechte anderer Personen dürfen hierdurch nicht beeinträchtigt werden.

Das Recht auf Datenübertragbarkeit gilt nicht für eine Verarbeitung personenbezogener Daten, die für die Wahrnehmung einer Aufgabe erforderlich ist, die im öffentlichen Interesse liegt oder in Ausübung öffentlicher Gewalt erfolgt, die dem Verantwortlichen übertragen wurde.

7. Widerspruchsrecht

Sie haben das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, jederzeit gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten, die aufgrund von Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. e oder f DSGVO erfolgt, Widerspruch einzulegen; dies gilt auch für ein auf diese Bestimmungen gestütztes Profiling.

Der Verantwortliche verarbeitet die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr, es sei denn, er kann zwingende schutzwürdige Gründe für die Verarbeitung nachweisen, die Ihre Interessen, Rechte und Freiheiten überwiegen, oder die Verarbeitung dient der Geltendmachung, Ausübung oder Verteidigung von Rechtsansprüchen.

Werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten verarbeitet, um Direktwerbung zu betreiben, haben Sie das Recht, jederzeit Widerspruch gegen die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten zum Zwecke derartiger Werbung einzulegen; dies gilt auch für das Profiling, soweit es mit solcher Direktwerbung in Verbindung steht.

Widersprechen Sie der Verarbeitung für Zwecke der Direktwerbung, so werden die Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten nicht mehr für diese Zwecke verarbeitet.

Sie haben die Möglichkeit, im Zusammenhang mit der Nutzung von Diensten der Informationsgesellschaft – ungeachtet der Richtlinie 2002/58/EG – Ihr Widerspruchsrecht mittels automatisierter Verfahren auszuüben, bei denen technische Spezifikationen verwendet werden.

Bei Datenverarbeitung zu wissenschaftlichen, historischen oder statistischen Forschungszwecken:

Sie haben auch das Recht, aus Gründen, die sich aus Ihrer besonderen Situation ergeben, bei der Verarbeitung Sie betreffender personenbezogener Daten, die zu wissenschaftlichen oder historischen Forschungszwecken oder zu statistischen Zwecken gem. Art. 89 Abs. 1 DSGVO erfolgt, dieser zu widersprechen.

Ihr Widerspruchsrecht kann insoweit beschränkt werden, als es voraussichtlich die Verwirklichung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke unmöglich macht oder ernsthaft beeinträchtigt und die Beschränkung für die Erfüllung der Forschungs- oder Statistikzwecke notwendig ist.

8. Recht auf Widerruf der datenschutzrechtlichen Einwilligungserklärung

Sie haben das Recht, Ihre datenschutzrechtliche Einwilligungserklärung jederzeit zu widerrufen. Durch den Widerruf der Einwilligung wird die Rechtmäßigkeit der aufgrund der Einwilligung bis zum Widerruf erfolgten Verarbeitung nicht berührt.

9. Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde

Unbeschadet eines anderweitigen verwaltungsrechtlichen oder gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs steht Ihnen das Recht auf Beschwerde bei einer Aufsichtsbehörde, insbesondere in dem Mitgliedstaat ihres Aufenthaltsorts, ihres Arbeitsplatzes oder des Orts des mutmaßlichen Verstoßes, zu, wenn Sie der Ansicht sind, dass die Verarbeitung der Sie betreffenden personenbezogenen Daten gegen die DSGVO verstößt.

Die Aufsichtsbehörde, bei der die Beschwerde eingereicht wurde, unterrichtet den Beschwerdeführer über den Stand und die Ergebnisse der Beschwerde einschließlich der Möglichkeit eines gerichtlichen Rechtsbehelfs nach Art. 78 DSGVO.

Data Protection Policy

This is a non-binding translation into English. The only legally binding text is the German "Datenschtutzerklärung" above.

All references are to the German text of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR, German: Datenschutz-Grundverordnung, DSGVO).

Data protection is of particular importance to me. Use of my electronic journal pages is possible without any indication of personal data.

The processing of personal data, such as the name and e-mail address of a person, is always carried out in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in accordance with the country-specific data protection regulations applicable to me. By means of this data protection declaration I would like to inform the public about the type, scope and purpose of the personal data collected, used and processed by me. Furthermore, data subjects will be informed of their rights by means of this data protection declaration.

As data controller, I have implemented numerous technical and organisational measures to ensure the utmost protection of the personal data processed via this website. Nevertheless, Internet-based data transmissions, like e-mail, may in principle contain security risks, so that absolute protection cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, every person concerned is free to transmit personal data to me also in alternative ways.

I. Name and address of the person responsible

The person responsible in the sense of the General Data Protection Regulation and other national data protection laws of EU member states as well as other data protection regulations is:

Tobias Zywietz
Hauptstr. 10
75245 Neulingen
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7237-44 39 03
E-mail: mep-bulletin@zobbel.de
Website: www.zobbel.de

II. General information about data processing

1. Scope of processing of personal data

In general, I only process personal data of users if this is necessary to provide information by way of a mailing-list. The further processing of personal data only takes place with the user's consent.

2. Legal basis for the processing of personal data

Insofar as I obtain the consent of the data subject for the processing of personal data, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a EU General Data Protection Regulation serves as the legal basis for the processing of personal data.

In the processing of personal data required for the performance of a contract to which the data subject is a party, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO serves as the legal basis. This also applies to processing operations that are necessary to carry out pre-contractual measures.

As far as the processing of personal data is necessary for the fulfilment of a legal obligation, which is subject to me, Art. 6 Abs. 1 lit. c DSGVO serves as legal basis.

In the event that the vital interests of the data subject or another natural person require the processing of personal data, Article 6(1)(d) DSGVO serves as the legal basis.

If processing is necessary to safeguard a legitimate interest of mine or of a third party and if the interests, fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subject do not outweigh the former interest, Art. 6 para. 1 lit. f DSGVO serves as the legal basis for processing.

3. Deletion time of data and storage

The personal data of the person concerned will be deleted or blocked as soon as the purpose of storage ceases to apply. Furthermore, data may be stored if this has been provided for by the European or national legislators' regulations, laws or other provisions to which the person responsible is subject. The data will also be blocked or deleted if a storage period prescribed by the aforementioned standards expires, unless there is a need for further storage of the data for the conclusion or fulfilment of a contract.

III. Mailing-List

Every user is free to subscribe for free to my mailing list via e-mail. This does not create any obligations for the user.

1. Description and scope of data processing

The following data is collected:

1. surname and first name of the user
2. e-mail address of the user

2. Legal basis for data processing

The legal basis for the temporary storage of data is Art. 6 para. 1 DSGVO.

3. Purpose of data processing

The purpose of the mailing list is to provide the user with information about the contents and appearance of the journal.

4. Storage duration

The user can leave the mailing list at any time. The data will be deleted immediately.

5. Possibility of objection and elimination

The collection of data for the provision of the mailing list is absolutely necessary for the operation of the mailing list. Consequently, there is no possibility of objection on the part of the user. The user can, however, object to the storage at any time and thus leave the mialing list.

IV. E-Mail contact

1. Description and scope of data processing

You can contact me via the e-mail address provided on my website. In this case, the user's personal data transmitted by e-

mail will be stored. In this context, the data will not be passed on to third parties. The data is used exclusively for processing the conversation.

V. Rights of the person concerned

If your personal data is processed, you are affected within the meaning of the DSGVO and you have the following rights vis-à-vis the person responsible:

1. The right to information

You can ask the person in charge to confirm whether personal data concerning you will be processed by me. If such processing is available, you can request the following information from the person responsible:

(1) the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
(2) the categories of personal data processed;
(3) the recipients or categories of recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been or are still being disclosed;
(4) the planned duration of the storage of the personal data concerning you or, if specific information on this is not possible, criteria for determining the storage period;
(5) the existence of a right to rectification or deletion of personal data concerning you, a right to limitation of processing by the controller or a right to object to such processing;
(6) the existence of a right of appeal to a supervisory authority;
(7) any available information on the origin of the data if the personal data are not collected from the data subject;
(8) the existence of automated decision-making including profiling in accordance with Art. 22 para. 1 and 4 DSGVO and – at least in these cases – meaningful information on the logic involved and the scope and intended effects of such processing for the data subject.

You have the right to request information as to whether the personal data concerning you is transferred to a third country or to an international organisation. In this context, you may request to be informed of the appropriate guarantees pursuant to Art. 46 DSGVO in connection with the transmission. This right to information may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

2. The right of correction

You have a right of rectification and/or completion vis-à-vis the data controller if the personal data processed concerning you are incorrect or incomplete. The person responsible shall make the correction without delay.

Your right to correction may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

3. Right to limitation of processing

Under the following conditions, you may request that the processing of personal data concerning you be restricted:

(1) if you dispute the accuracy of the personal data concerning you for a period that enables the data controller to verify the accuracy of the personal data;
(2) the processing is unlawful and you refuse to delete the personal data and instead request the restriction of the use of the personal data;
(3) the data controller no longer needs the personal data for the purposes of the processing, but you do need them to assert, exercise or defend legal claims, or (4) if you have filed an objection to the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and it has not yet been determined whether the legitimate reasons of the person responsible outweigh your reasons. If the processing of personal data concerning you has been restricted, such data may only be processed - apart from being stored - with your consent or for the purpose of asserting, exercising or defending rights or protecting the rights of another natural or legal person or on grounds of an important public interest of the Union or a Member State.

If the processing restriction has been limited according to the above conditions, you will be informed by the person responsible before the restriction is lifted.

Your right to limitation of processing may be limited to the extent that it is likely to render impossible or seriously prejudicial the achievement of research or statistical purposes and the restriction is necessary for the fulfilment of research or statistical purposes.

4. The right of deletion

a) Duty of deletion

You may request the data controller to delete the personal data relating to you immediately, and the data controller is obliged to delete this data immediately, if one of the following reasons applies:

(1) The personal data concerning you are no longer necessary for the purposes for which they were collected or otherwise processed.
(2) You revoke your consent, on which the processing was based pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO, and there is no other legal basis for the processing.
(3) You file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 1 DSGVO and there are no overriding legitimate reasons for the processing, or you file an objection against the processing pursuant to Art. 21 para. 2 DSGVO.
(4) The personal data concerning you have been processed unlawfully.
(5) The deletion of personal data relating to you is necessary to fulfil a legal obligation under Union law or the law of the Member States to which the data controller is subject.
(6) The personal data concerning you were collected in relation to information society services offered pursuant to Art. 8 para. 1 DSGVO.

b) Information to third parties

If the data controller has made the personal data concerning you public and is obliged to delete it pursuant to Art. 17 para. 1 DSGVO, he shall take appropriate measures, including technical measures, taking into account the available technology and the implementation costs, to inform data processors who process the personal data that you as the data subject have requested the deletion of all links to this personal data or of copies or replications of this personal data.

c) Exceptions

The right to cancellation does not exist if the processing is necessary

(1) to exercise freedom of expression and information;
(2) to fulfil a legal obligation required for processing under the law of the Union or of the Member States to which the controller is subject, or to perform a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller
(3) for reasons of public interest in the field of public health pursuant to Art. 9 para. 2 lit. h and i and Art. 9 para. 3 DSGVO;
(4) for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO, insofar as the law referred to under a) is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the attainment of the objectives of such processing, or
(5) to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

5. Right to information

If you have exercised your right to have the data controller correct, delete or limit the processing, he/she is obliged to inform all recipients to whom the personal data concerning you have been disclosed of this correction or deletion of the data or restriction on processing, unless this proves impossible or involves a disproportionate effort. Recipients have the right vis-à-vis the person responsible to be informed about these recipients.

6. Right to data transferability

You have the right to receive the personal data concerning you that you have provided to the person responsible in a structured, common and machine-readable format. In addition, you have the right to transmit this data to another person in charge without obstruction by the person in charge to whom the personal data was provided, provided

(1) processing is based on consent pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. a DSGVO or Art. 9 para. 2 lit. a DSGVO or on a contract pursuant to Art. 6 para. 1 lit. b DSGVO and

(2) processing is carried out by means of automated methods

In exercising this right, you also have the right to request that the personal data concerning you be transferred directly from one data controller to another data controller, insofar as this is technically feasible. The freedoms and rights of other persons must not be affected by this.

The right to transferability shall not apply to the processing of personal data necessary for the performance of a task in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority conferred on the controller.

7. Right of objection

You have the right to object at any time, for reasons arising from your particular situation, to the processing of personal data concerning you under Article 6(1)(e) or (f) of the DSGVO; this also applies to profiling based on these provisions.

The data controller no longer processes the personal data concerning you, unless he can prove compelling reasons worthy of protection for the processing, which outweigh your interests, rights and freedoms, or the processing serves to assert, exercise or defend legal claims.

If the personal data concerning you are processed for direct marketing purposes, you have the right to object at any time to the processing of the personal data concerning you for the purpose of such advertising; this also applies to profiling, insofar as it is associated with such direct marketing.

If you object to the processing for direct marketing purposes, the personal data concerning you will no longer be processed for these purposes.

You have the possibility to exercise your right of objection in connection with the use of Information Society services by means of automated procedures using technical specifications, notwithstanding Directive 2002/58/EC.

For data processing for scientific, historical or statistical research purposes:
You also have the right to object to the processing of personal data concerning you for scientific or historical research purposes or for statistical purposes pursuant to Art. 89 para. 1 DSGVO for reasons arising from your particular situation.

Your right of objection may be limited to the extent that it is likely to make it impossible or seriously impair the realisation of the research or statistical purposes and the limitation is necessary for the fulfilment of the research or statistical purposes.

8. Right to revoke the declaration of consent

You have the right to revoke your data protection declaration of consent at any time. The revocation of consent shall not affect the legality of the processing carried out on the basis of the consent until revocation.

9. Right of appeal to a supervisory authority

Without prejudice to any other administrative or judicial remedy, you have the right of appeal to a supervisory authority, in particular in the EU member state where you reside, work or suspect the infringement, if you believe that the processing of personal data concerning you is contrary to the DSGVO.

The supervisory authority to which the complaint has been submitted shall inform the complainant of the status and results of the complaint, including the possibility of a judicial remedy under Article 78 DSGVO.

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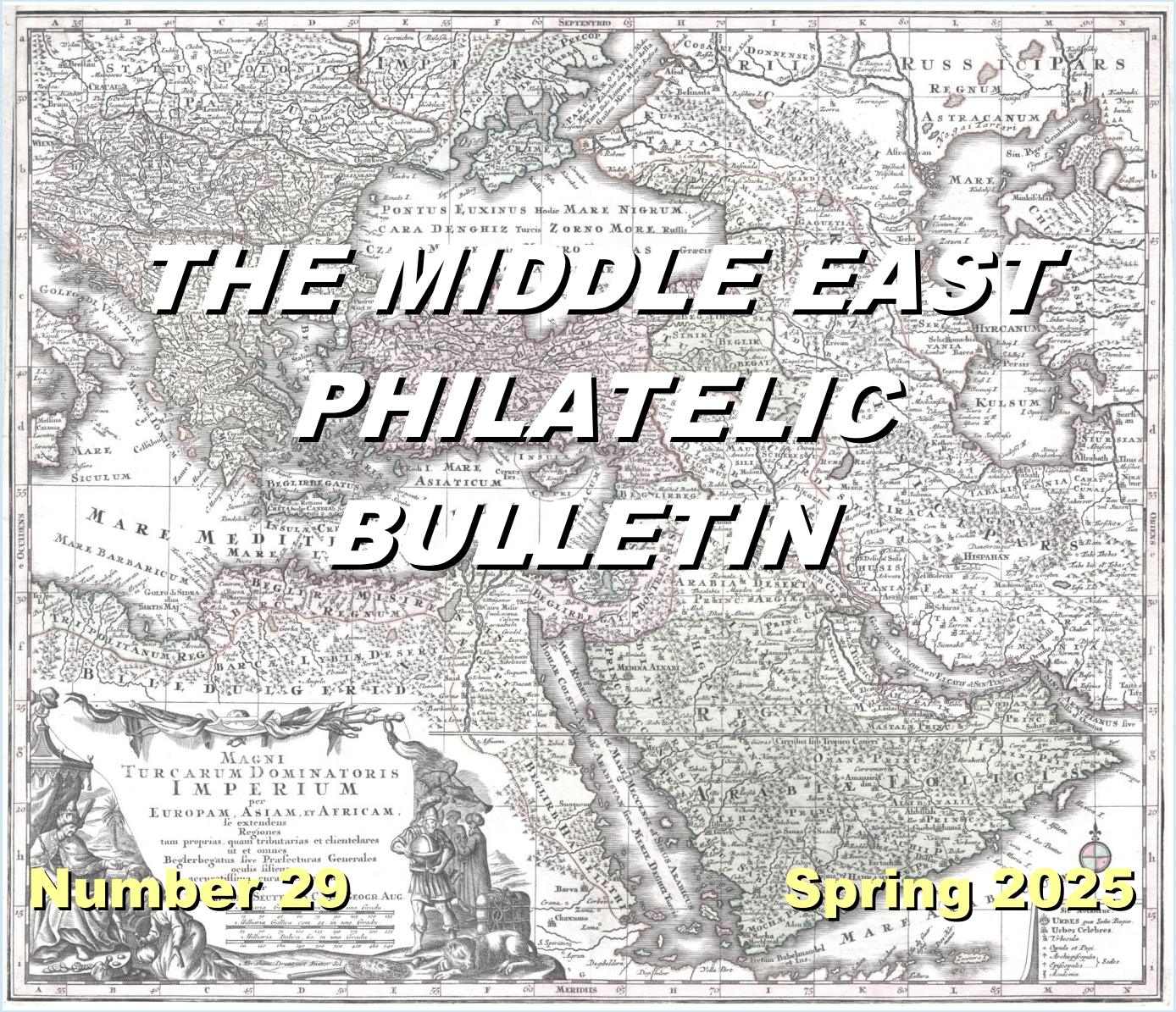
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Unusual Tobacco Revenue Labels of Mandate Palestine
Kuwait Paquebot Mail Service
Mail Routes and TPOs of (Trans)Jordan
38 Lives: The 1909 Sultan Reşat 20 Paras Stamp
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