

#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

By Sid Morginstin 2010

Background

- This slide show will touch on both the history of Palestine and Israel and on the philately of Palestine and Israel.
- The slides were auction lots in past NEGEV HOLYLAND auctions. The maps were taken from various web sites.
- Holy Land Philately is a most interesting and challenging part of the hobby of stamp collecting. There is room in it for the novice collector as well as the most advanced philatelist. It also shows the history of the area. The Holy Land is defined as the area on the Eastern Shore of the Mediterranean Sea stretching to the Jordan River. Holy Land Philately includes Palestine prior to 1948, the modern State of Israel, the West Bank of the Jordan River from 1948 to date, and (by extension) the Sinai and Gaza from 1948 to date.
- There are distinct periods involved: Ottoman, Mandate, Interim, and Israel. The actual postal history (that is, the history of the mails) is very extensive. I will just skim over the topics. Otherwise we could be here all night and still not get done.

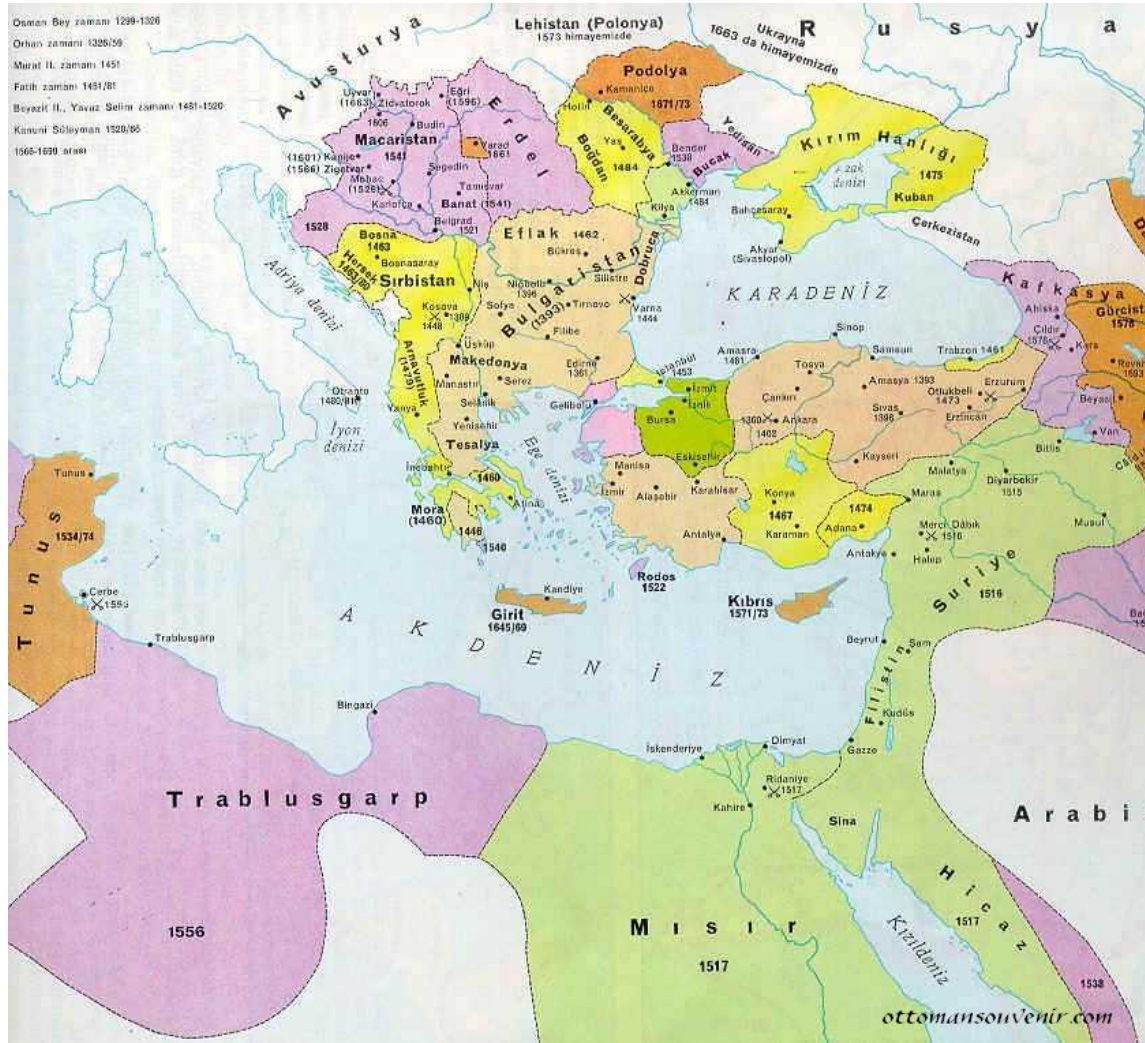
#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Ottoman Empire 1580



#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

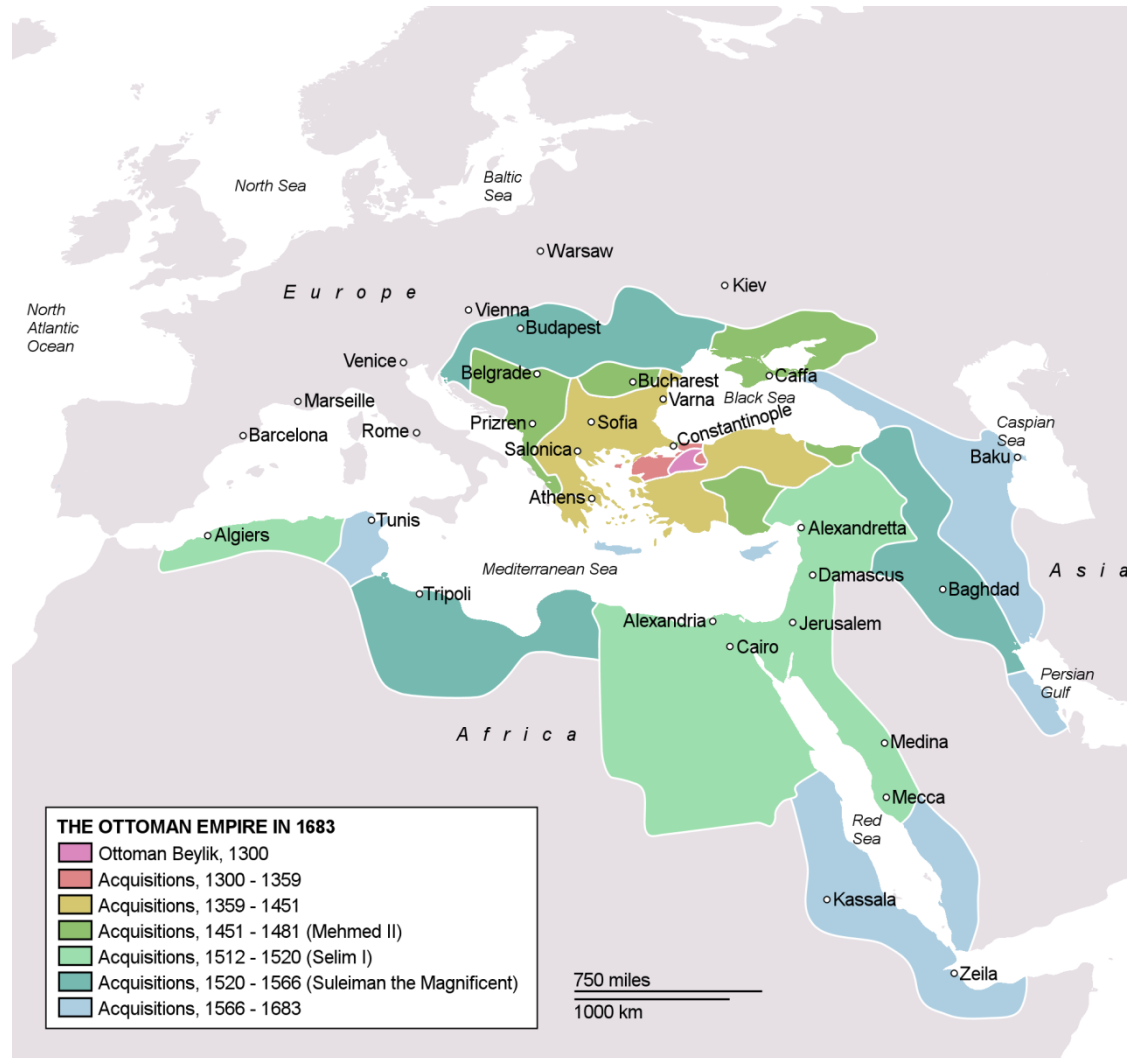
Ottoman Empire Largest Borders





#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Ottoman Empire in 1683





Map of Ottoman Empire in 1885





#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Forerunner Period - Petach Tiqvah





#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Forerunner Period - Austria



Forerunner Period - Italy

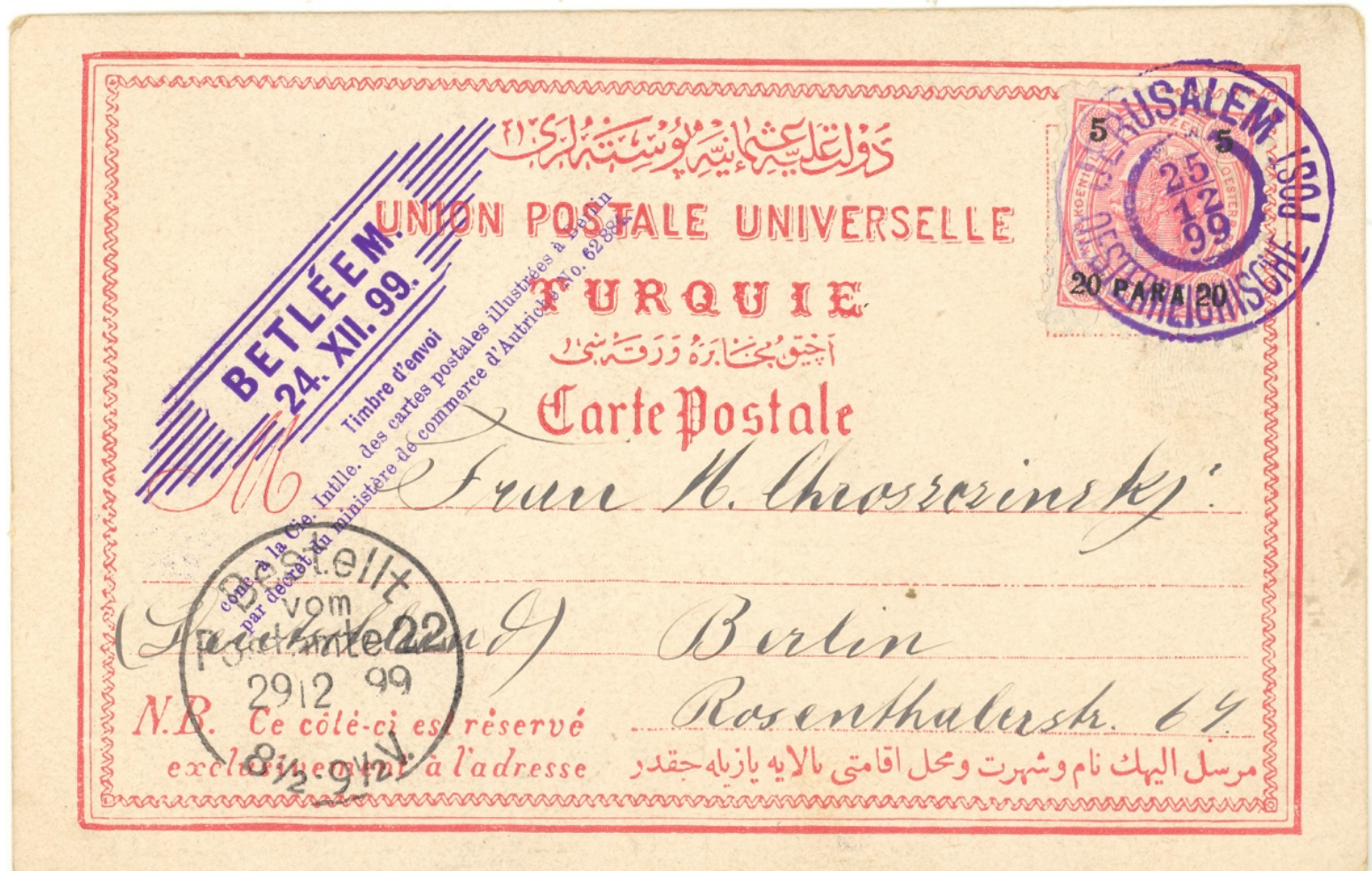


#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Forerunner Period - Russia



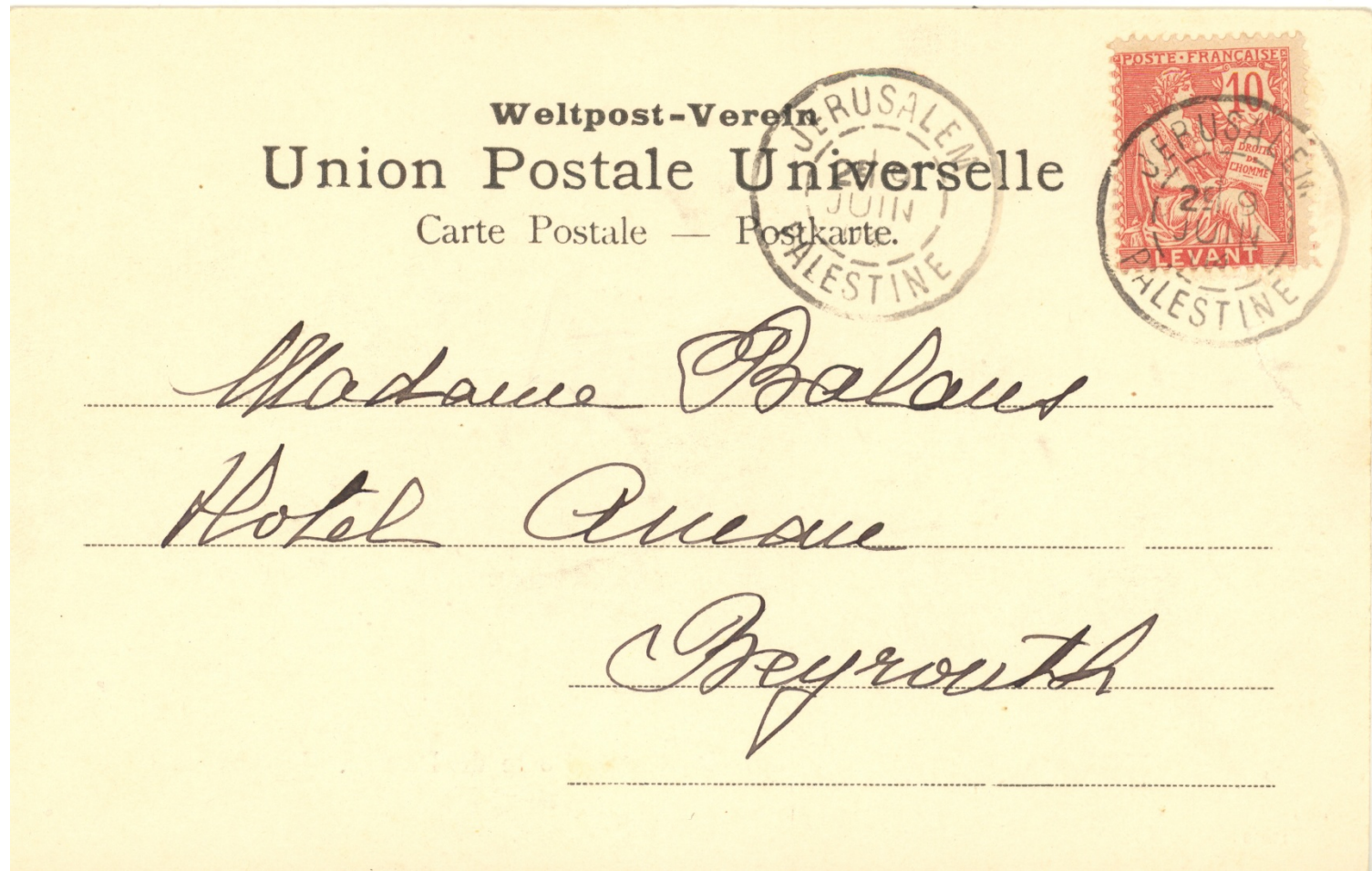
Forerunner Period – Last Christmas in 19th Century



Forerunner Period – Turkish



Forerunner Period – French





Forerunner Period – Revenue Stamps

Court Fees



Forerunner Period – Revenue Stamps

Hejaz Railway

To help pay for the railroad



Forerunner Period – Revenue Stamps



Stamp Duty



#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps



Mandate Period – EEF

Autographed photo
of General Allenby



#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Mandate Period – EEF

Photo of
General Allenby
Entering Jerusalem





#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps

Mandate Period – EEF

Blues issued in 1917





Mandate Period – EEF

Second stamp overprinted
to change value

Mandate Period – EEF



Civilian use of military posts
Lasted until 1920

Mandate Period – EEF



2 pi oliva chiaro



5 pi porpora



9 pi ocra



10 pi ultramarino



20 pi grigio chiaro

Typographs mid to late 1910

Mandate Period – Overprints



Top line is Arabic for Palestine
Second line is English
Third line Hebrew for Palestine

Jerusalem overprint
serifs

Mandate Period – Overprints



Top line is Arabic for Palestine
Second line is English
Third line Hebrew for Palestine

London overprint
No serifs

Mandate Period – Overprints Cheat Sheet



Example #1
Jerusalem I



Example #2
Jerusalem II



Example #3
Jerusalem II narrow setting



Example #4
Jerusalem III



Example #5
London I



Example #6
London II

Palestine Overprints Identifier

This guide is intended to assist those who are beginning their adventure in the study of the overprints on the stamps of Palestine. You will be given a series of 5 questions to ask yourself while examining your stamp. The questions should be answered in order for best results. References are made to the photo examples at left. Have fun!

1. Does the English line "Palestine" have serifs on the letters?

- a) If there are serifs on the English then your stamp is either Jerusalem I, II or III.
(Example #1-4) Go to #2.
- b) If there are no serifs on the English your stamp is either a London I or II.
(Example #5-6) Go to #5.

2. If the answer to question 1 was "a" (serifs), is the Arabic line of the overprint short (8mm) or long (10mm)?

- c) If short, then you have a stamp from Jerusalem I set which is Sc 15-25, Bale or SG 16-29. (Example #1)
- d) If the Arabic is 10mm long, your stamp is either Jerusalem II or III.
(Example #2,3,4) Go to #3.

3. If the answer to question 2 is "d" (serifs on letters, 10mm Arabic), are the dashes between the two Hebrew letters on the far left above the other letters, or even with the other Hebrew letters?

- e) If the dashes are raised above the other Hebrew letters, your stamp is a Jerusalem II, which is Sc 15a-22a, Bale or SG 30-43. The Hebrew line is also thicker and more rounded. The 9 pi, 10pi, 20pi values do not exist with this overprint. (Example #2,3)
- f) If the dashes are even with the other Hebrew letters, then your stamp is a Jerusalem III overprint, Sc 15c-25c, Bale or SG 47-59. The Hebrew line on this overprint is also generally serified and more delicate than Jerusalem II. (Example #4)

4. If your answer to question 3 was "e" (raised dashes) and your stamp is a 1mil, 3mil or 5mil value, is the distance between the Hebrew and English narrow (6mm) or wide (7+mm)?

- g) If wide (7+mm), then your stamp is a normal Jerusalem II overprint which is Sc 15a-22a, Bale or SG 30-43. (Example #2) j) If narrow (6mm), then your stamp is a "narrow setting" which is Sc 15b-19b, Bale or SG 44-6. (Example #3)

5. If the answer to question 1 was "b" (no serifs), are the English letters in the overprint elongated and pointed or flatter and rounded?

- h) If elongated and pointed, then your stamp is from the London I set which is Sc 37-47, Bale or SG 60-70. (Example #5)
- i) If flatter and rounded, then your stamp is from the London II set which is Sc 71-89, Bale or SG 48-62. (Example #6)

HGP

Henry Gitner Philatelists, Inc.
Attn: George Bailey • P.O. Box 3077 • Middletown, NY 10940
Palestine Hotline: 1-888-613-6182 in US
Overseas, Call: 1-715-483-5099
Fax: 1-914-343-0068 • email: hgitner@hgitner.com
www.hgitner.com

Mandate Period – Pictorials



Rachel's Tomb
Bethlehem

Dome of the Rock
Jerusalem

Tower of David
Old City - Jerusalem

Tiberias
Sea of Galilee

Began in 1927

Mandate Period – Business Use



Advertising
Cover



Mandate Period – Levant Fair Label



Mandate Period – Levant Fair special postmark



Mandate Period – Schnorer Covers

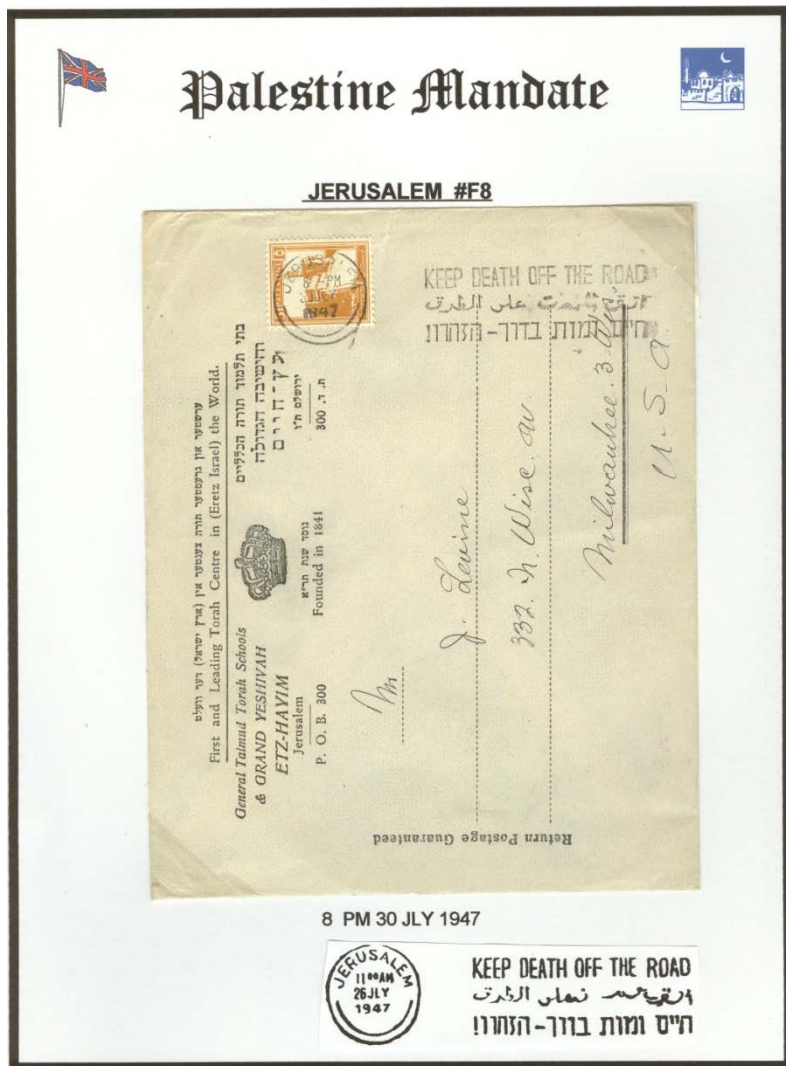




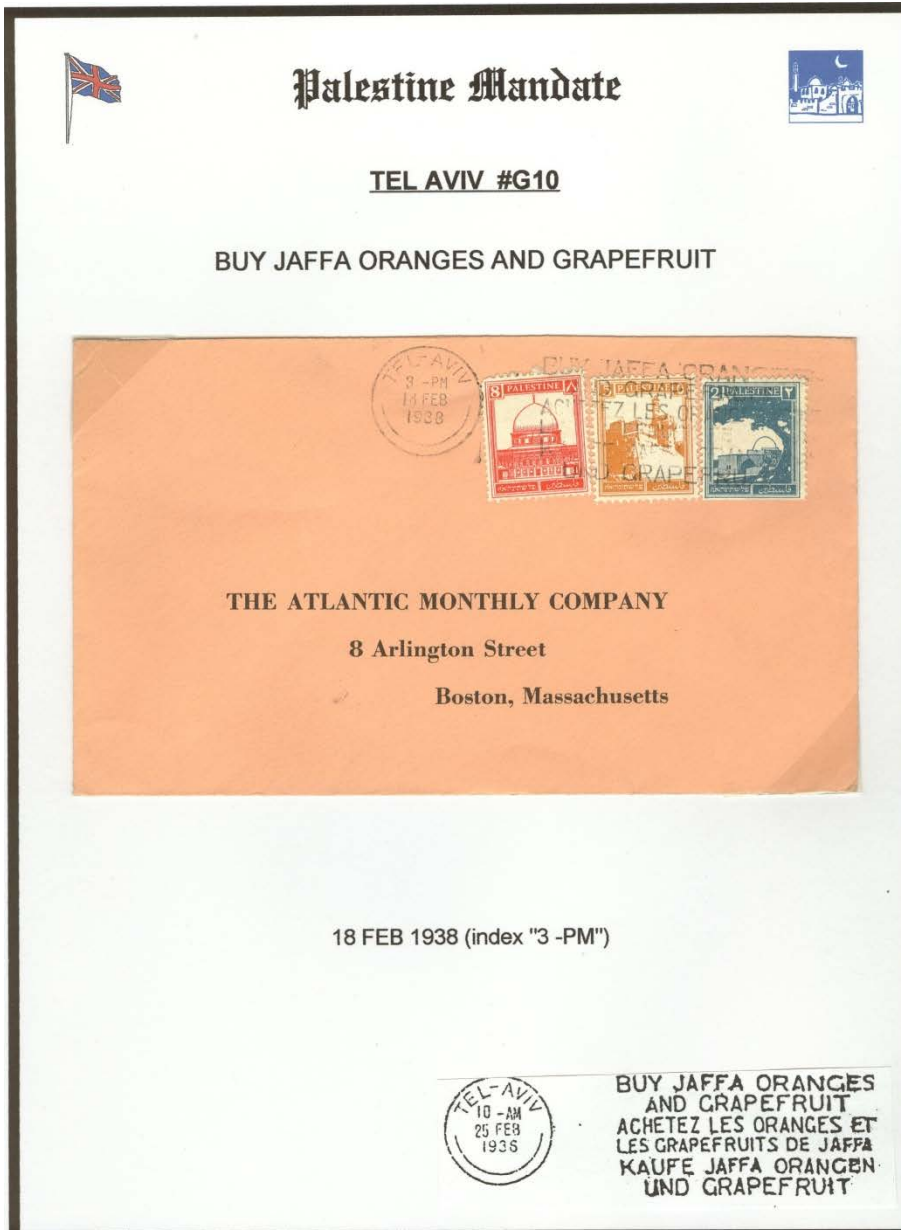
Mandate Period – Kern Tel Chai Charity label



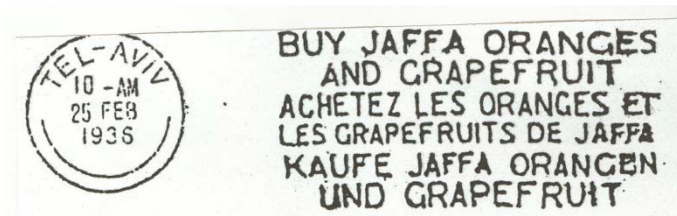
Mandate Period – Postmark used in Jerusalem



#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps



Mandate Period – Postmark
used in Tel Aviv





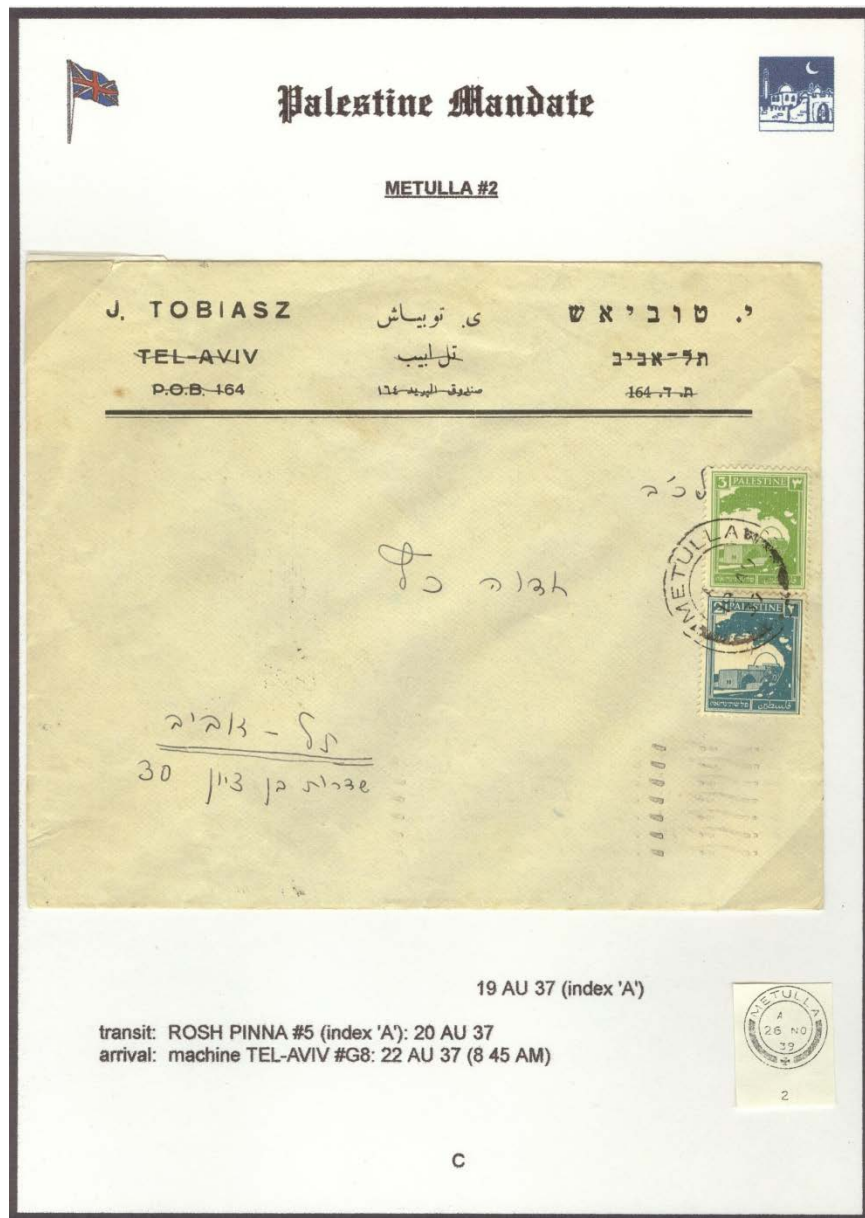
#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps



Mandate Period – Postmark
used in Bait Vegan



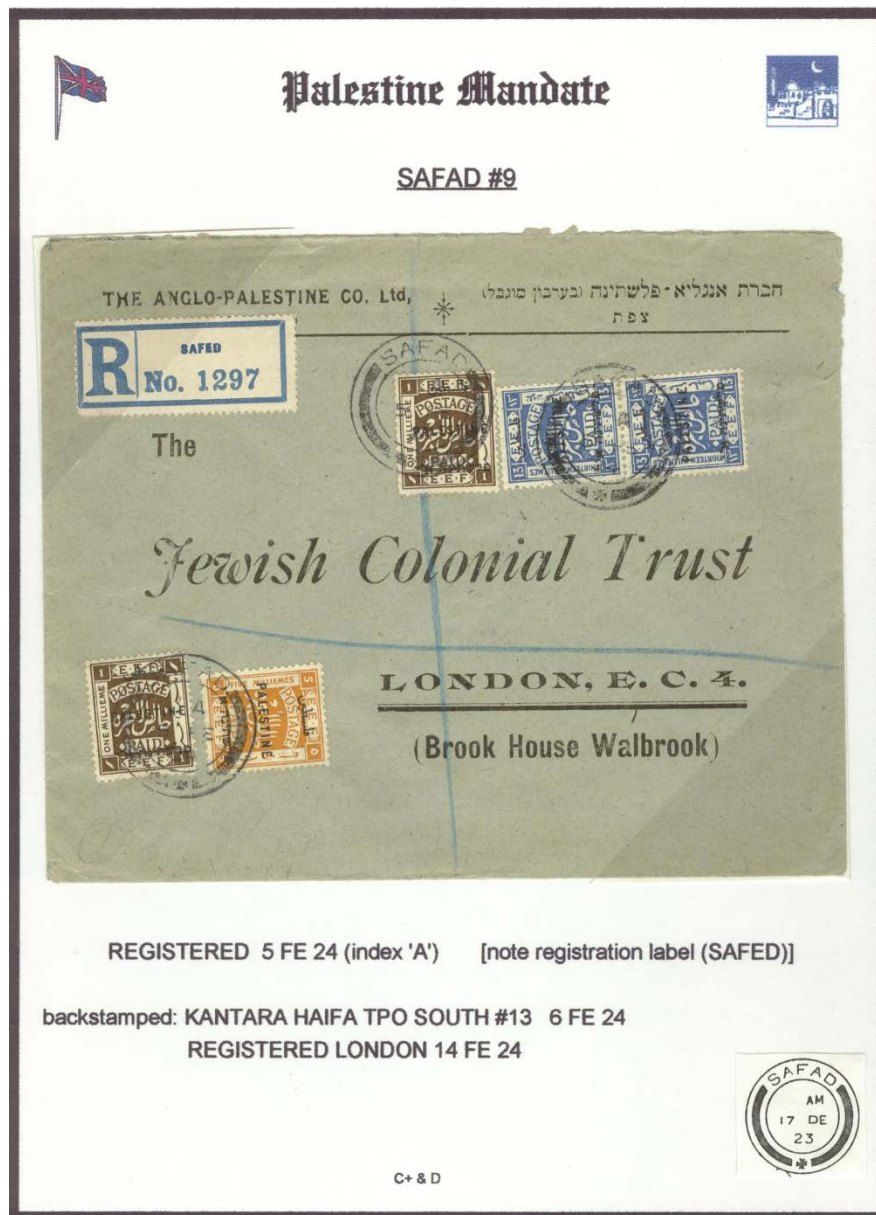
#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps



Mandate Period – Postmark
used in Metulla



#133 Jewish History Overview of Palestine and Israel through Holy Land Stamps



Mandate Period – Postmark
used in Safad



Mandate Period – Postal Stationery – Registered Entire

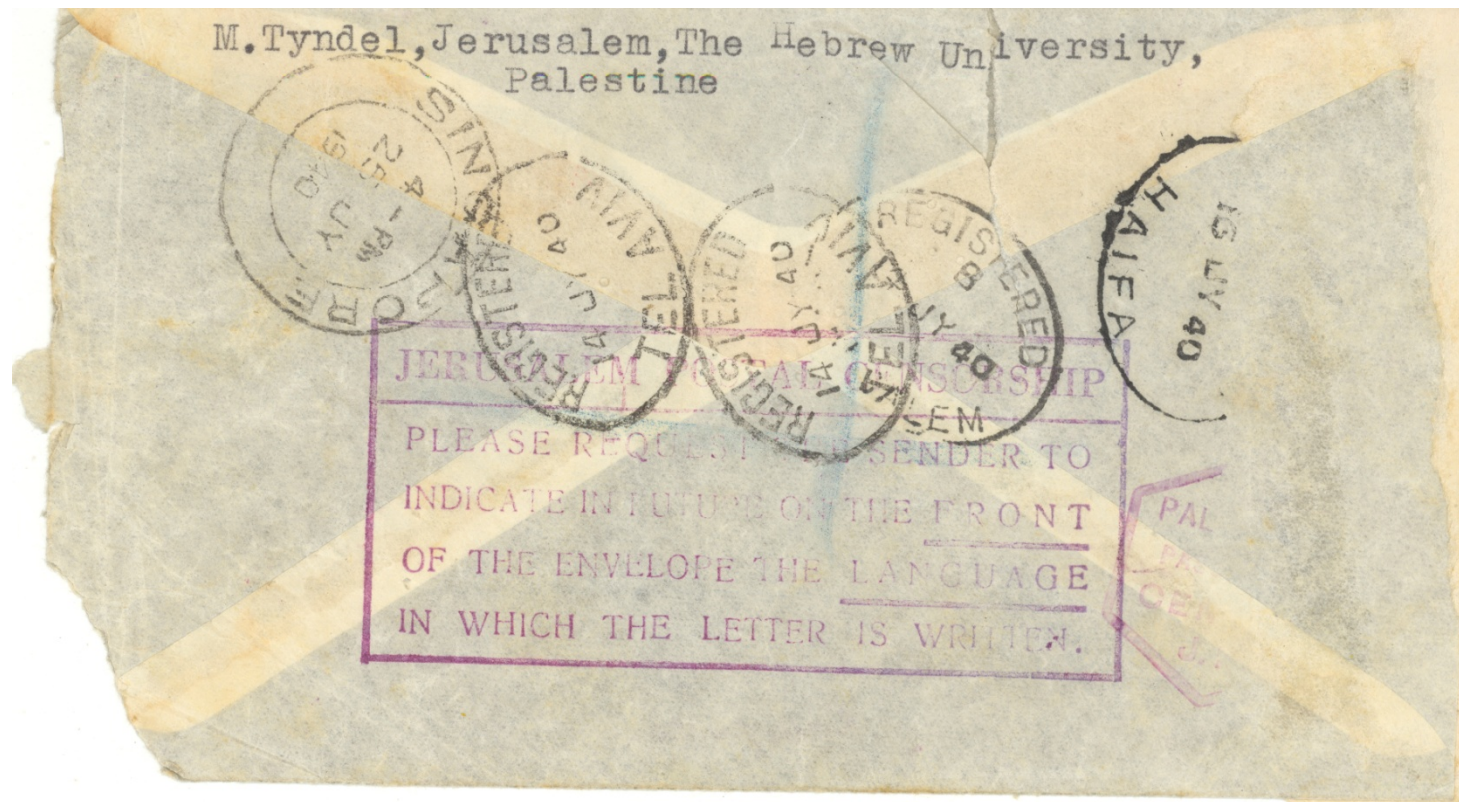


World War II – Pacific Route - Front



From Tel Aviv via Singapore to Great Britain

World War II – Pacific Route – Back



From Jerusalem via Tel Aviv, Haifa and Singapore to Great Britain

World War II – Jewish Brigade



Members of YISHUV (Jewish Settlements in Palestine) formed the Jewish Brigade.

World War II – Jewish Brigade



Usage of a British military envelope

Holocaust

Dachau
letter sheet

Dachau 3 K Blatt 134

5288 Gef.-Nr. *97 II 1917* geboren am: *Kryzaniński, Stanisław* Name: *Meine Anschrift:*

Konzentrationslager Dachau 3 K

Folgende Anordnungen sind beim Schriftverkehr mit Gefangenen zu beachten:

- 1.) Jeder Schutzhaftgefangene darf im Monat zwei Briefe oder zwei Karten von seinen Angehörigen empfangen und an sie absenden. Die Briefe an die Gefangenen müssen gut lesbar mit Tinte geschrieben sein und dürfen nur 15 Zeilen auf einer Seite enthalten. Gestattet ist nur ein Briefbogen normaler Größe. Briefumschläge müssen ungefüllt sein. In einem Briefe dürfen nur 5 Briefmarken à 12 Pfg. beigelegt werden. Alles andere ist verboten und unterliegt der Beschlagnahme. Postkarten haben 10 Zeilen. Lichtbilder dürfen als Postkarten nicht verwendet werden.
- 2.) Geldsendungen sind gestattet.
- 3.) Es ist darauf zu achten, daß bei Geld- oder Postsendungen die genaue Adresse, bestehend aus Name, Geburtsdatum und Gefangenen-Nummer, auf die Sendungen zu schreiben ist. Ebenso müssen alle Schreiben den genauen und vollständigen Absender tragen. Wenn die Adresse fehlerhaft ist, geht die Post an den Absender zurück oder wird vernichtet.
- 4.) Zeitungen sind gestattet, dürfen aber nur durch die Poststelle des K. L. Dachau bestellt werden.
- 5.) Pakete dürfen nicht geschickt werden, da die Gefangenen im Lager alles kaufen können.
- 6.) Entlassungsgesuche aus der Schutzhaft an die Lagerleitung sind zwecklos.
- 7.) Sprecherlaubnis und Besuche von Gefangenen im Konzentrations-Lager sind grundsätzlich nicht gestattet.

Der Lagerkommandant

Herr

Kryzaniński, Stanisław

11.9.42

Posen 5

Schlieffenstr. Nr. 5. Lf.

1



Ravensbrück

Unübersichtliche und schlecht lesbare Briefe können nicht zensiert werden und werden vernichtet

Frauen - Konzentrationslager Ravensbrück Fürstenberg i. Meckl.

Auszug aus der Lagerordnung:

Jede Schutzhaftgefangene darf im Monat einen Brief oder eine Karte absenden oder empfangen. Die Zeilen müssen mit Tinte, übersichtlich und gut lesbar geschrieben sein. Briefe dürfen zwei normale Seiten mit je 15 Zeilen und Karten 10 Zeilen nicht überschreiten. Jedem Schreiben darf nur eine 12 Rpf. Briefmarke beigelegt werden, weitere verfallen der Beschlagnahme zugunsten mittelloser Häftlinge. Fotos dürfen nicht geschickt werden. Alle Postsendungen müssen mit Häftlings- oder Blocknummer versehen sein. Pakete jeglichen Inhalts dürfen empfangen werden. Geldsendungen sind zulässig, müssen aber durch Postanweisung erfolgen. Nationalsozialistische Zeitungen sind zulässig, müssen aber vom Häftling selbst über die Postzensurstelle des Frauen-Konzentrationslagers bestellt werden. Entlassungsgesuche aus der Schutzhaft an die Lagerleitung sind zwecklos.

Der Lagerkommandant

Meine genaue Anschrift:

Trüben Himmels

Nr. 2159

Block IIa


Fr.-Konz.-Lager Ravensbrück
Fürstenberg i. Meckl.

Ravensbrück, den Juni 44.

Liebe Momi u. Paula! Habe am 27.5.
Rommans Brief bekommen. Leid recht herzlich gegn. Das Paket habe ich am 23.4.
bekommen. Auch herz. Dank dafür. Wie geht es euch? Was ist mit Piuschi los? Kommt euch denken, dass ich besorgt bin. Momi am 10. Juli alles Gute. Hoffentlich kann ich nächstes schon persönlich gratulieren. Liebt doch

E/0101

5120

 **AMERICAN RED CROSS** Form 1616
Washington, D. C. Rev. Oct. 1940

Comité International de la Croix-Rouge
Palais du Conseil Général, GENEVE (Suisse)

INQUIRER — DEMANDEUR — ANFRAGESTELLER

Name — Nom — Name Kirschbaum *clipped*
Christian name — Prénom — Vorname Joseph and Lucile
Street — Rue — Strasse 1501 Brookfield Ave
City — Localité — Ortschaft Baltimore
State — Province — Provinz Maryland
Message to be transmitted — Message à transmettre — Mitteilung
(not more than 25 words, family news of strictly personal character.)
(25 mots au maximum, nouvelles de caractère strictement personnel et familial.) (nicht über 25 Worte nur persönliche familiennachrichten.)
Lieber Eltern und Schwestern:
Es wird unser schönster Tag sein von Euch wieder
hören zu können, dass alles in bester Ordnung ist.
Hier ist alles in Ordnung
Küsse
Joseph + Lucile
Nationality — Poln.
Chapter _____ Inquiry Date _____
ADDRESSEE — DESTINATAIRE — EMPFÄNGER
Name Kirschbaum BIRTH — NAISSANCE — GEBURT
(Nom — Name) Place Siemawa, Austria
Christian name Chaim and Klara and Date Febr. 2nd 1878
(Prénom — Vorname) (Lieu et Date — Ort und Datum)
Street 31, rue des Chartres Name Parents Chaim Kirschbaum
(Rue — Strasse) of father (Nom du père — Name des Vaters)
Locality Paris 18^e Relationship to inquirer Parents
(Localité — Ortschaft) (Parenté au demandeur — Verwandtschaft mit Anfragesteller)
Province _____ Country 26 NOV, 1941
(Province — Provinz) (Pays — Land)
Reply on the reverse side Réponse au verso Antwort umseitig
Write very legibly Ecrire très lisiblement Bitte deutlich schreiben

Red Cross Form
Inquiry about a relative

Displaced person
Aid Organizations

World War II – Displaced Person Camps



Aid to Jewish
Victims

Displaced person
Aid Organizations

Cyprus Camp
document listing
total of inhabitants

פרוסטין 14/10 1946

לועזר חפועל של החסדרותחעוכרים הכללים
באָרץ ישראל

ה. נ. זולתה קינן פּרטיזם 37/1

כוח אָנו שולחים לכם דין וחשבון סחיינו כמחנות ק פריסיין.

נמצאים בעת 4500 איש לפי התנועות הם

300	חנוער הציוני
320	נוחם
220	גורדוניה
650	דרור
120	חבונים
500	חשומר הצעיר
350	כיתר
500	חורח
160	אָנודת ישראל
300	פרטיזנים
200	ילדים

וחיתר פתם יחודים

החיים הכלכליים הולכים ומסתדרים , החיים התרבותיים כמובן
השפה העברית התחלנו בקושיים רבים כלי טפרי לימוד , מכונות
של השליחים וקבלת הספרים העבודה מסתדרת . קיימים שעורים
לעברית בכל המחנות איפה לומדים 75% ביזמתם של חברי הממשלה
שלטון ופנינה מסודר כבר ילדים איפה חיים ומשתתפים 400 ילדים
נוער. החומר האנושי בכלל הוא טוב וצמאים הם לדבר מאריך

World War II – Displaced Person Camps

Camp in Gilgil, Kenya





Interim Period April 15 through May 15, 1948

- On November 17, 1947, the United Nations General assembly voted to partition Palestine into two states: **Jewish and Arab**.
- The end of the British Mandate rule was set for **May 14, 1948**.
- The British, instead of providing for a gradual and orderly takeover of the administration of the postal system (as well as the government itself) by the new state, abruptly closed all post offices between **April 15 and May 14, 1948. These four weeks are known as the INTERIM PERIOD.**



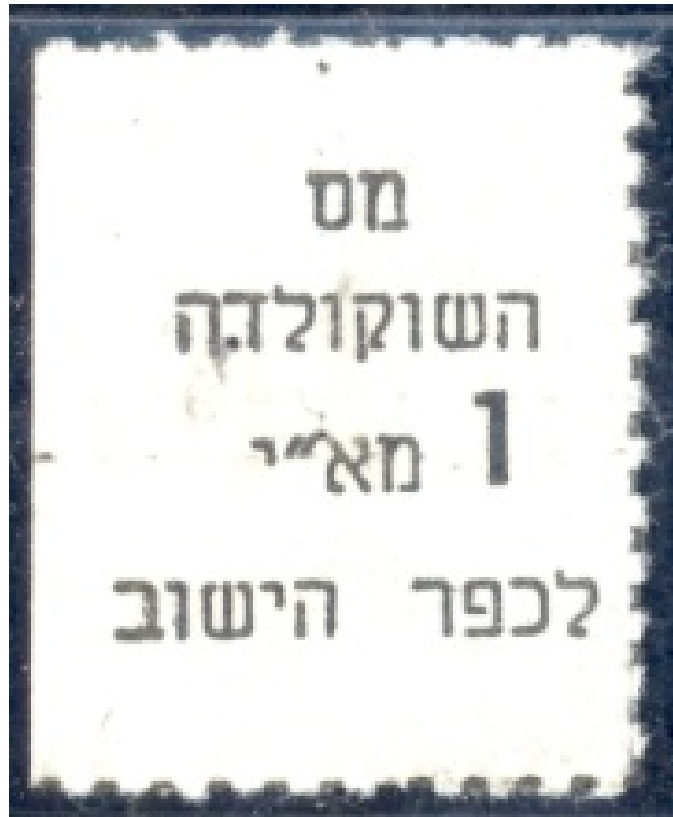
Mandate Period – Jewish Agency-issued Revenue Stamps



Used for hotel



Mandate Period – Jewish Agency-issued Revenue Stamps

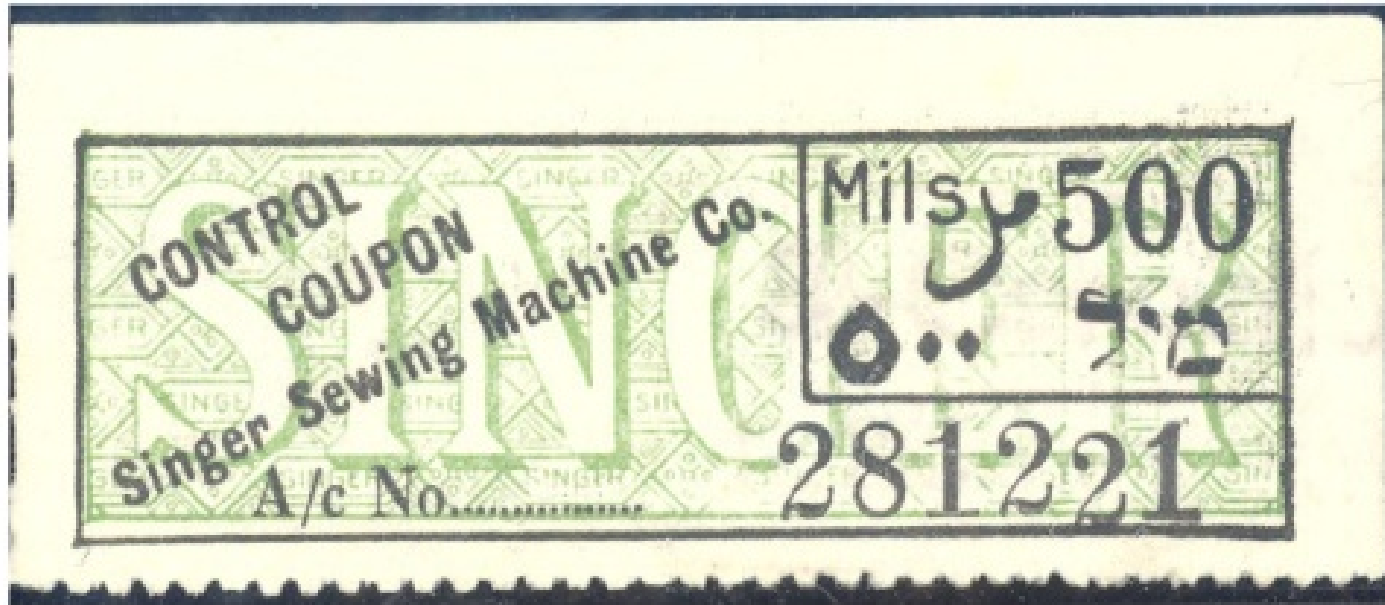


Used for chocolate



Mandate Period – Jewish Agency-issued Revenue Stamps

Used for Singer
sewing machine





Mandate Period – City-Issued Revenue Stamps

Safad



JNF – Jewish National Fund Stamps

Bar Ilan



JNF stamps raised
funds for land
purchase in
Palestine

In Hebrew, JNF is
Keren Kayemet
Le Yisrael or KKL

JNF – Jewish National Fund Stamps

Diaspora Jewry



JNF – Jewish National Fund Stamps

Various Tags



Interim Period - JNF overprints - DOAR

Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv stamps – straight line overprint



Jewish Agency
(Minhalelet Ha'am)
kept postal services
going.

Jewish Agency
overprinted JNF
stamps with Hebrew
word for posts –
DOAR.



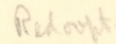
Interim Period - JNF overprints - DOAR

Haifa

DOAR in a circle



Ramat Gan





Interim Period – Siege Cities

Safad



Cities under Arab Siege printed their own stamps and set up their own postal systems.



Interim Period – Siege Cities

Cities under Arab Siege printed their own stamps and set up their own postal systems.

Rishon Le Zion



Interim Period – Emergency Post



Mandate pictorial stamps
overprinted in Hebrew
EMERGENCY POST

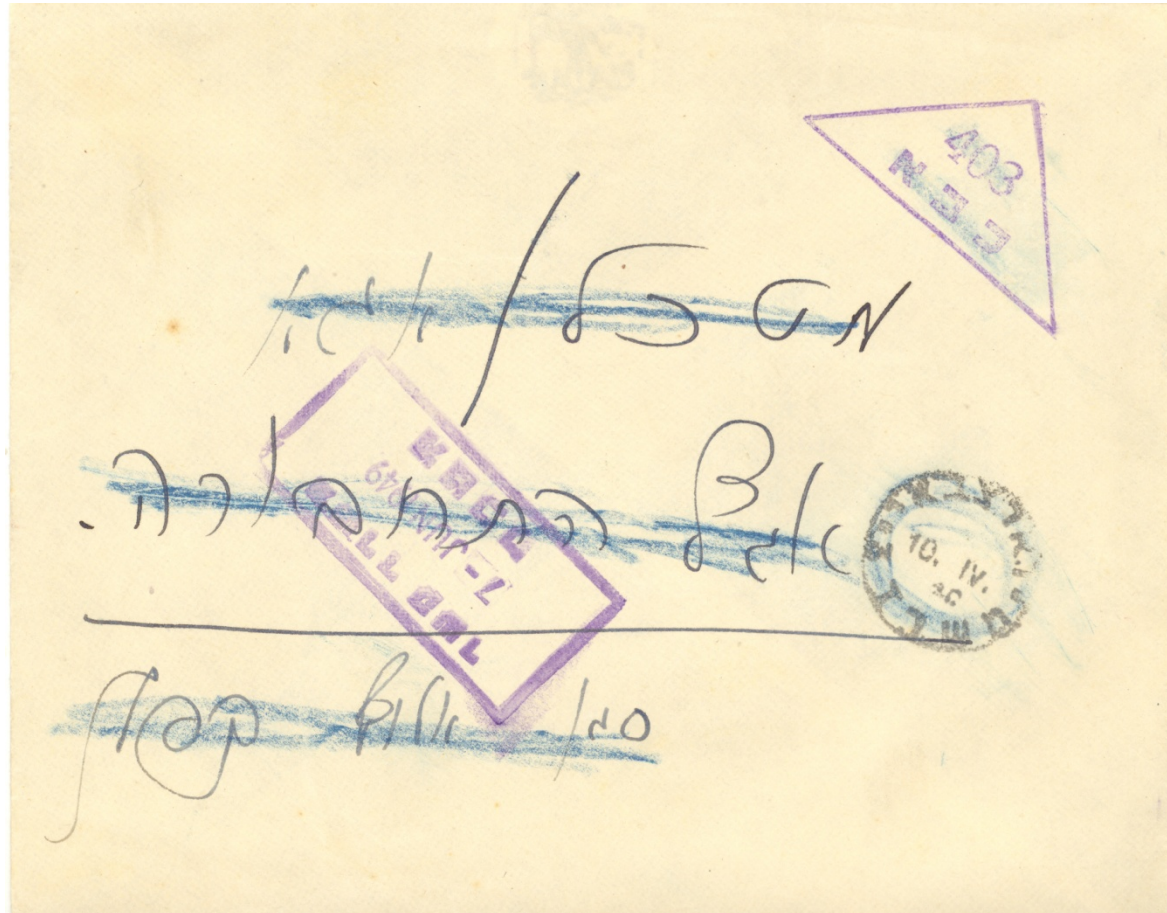
Interim Period – PATCO



Palestine Air Transport Company labels - pure philatelic creations but they are collected.



Modern Israel – Military Mail



Military set up its own postal service.

Modern Israel – May 14, 1948

First issue on
presentation sheet



Hebrew Post – DOAR IVRI

First stamps issued on
Sunday, May 16, 1948



Modern Israel – Tabs



Two-Part Tab

Tabs: Margins around the stamp sheet describing the stamps.

NOTE TO COLLECTORS: **Both** the descriptive tab and the selvege must be kept.



Modern Israel – Tabs



Blank Tab

On POSTAGE DUES and
OFFICIAL STAMPS,
selvege is blank but
treated as tab.

Modern Israel – Topical Stamps

Petach Tikvah



Modern Israel – Topical Stamps



Negev Camel

Modern Israel – Topical Stamps

High Holidays



Modern Israel – Topical Stamps

Clock Towers



Modern Israel – Topical Stamps

3000 years Jerusalem



Modern Israel – Topical Stamps

Personalities



Modern Israel – Topical Stamps

770 Eastern Parkway or Chabad





Modern Israel – Definitives

Coin Stamp





Modern Israel – Definitives



Shekel Stamp

Modern Israel – Definitives



Landscape - Elat

Modern Israel – Stationery



Stationery includes: air letter sheets, postal cards and envelopes.

Modern Israel – Jordan Stamps



Jordan controlled West Bank of the Jordan River 1948-1967 and overprinted their stamps for West Bank.

Modern Israel – Egypt Stamps



Egypt controlled Sinai and Gaza 1948-1967 and overprinted their stamps for these areas.

Modern Israel – Radio Revenue Stamps





Modern Israel – Purchase Revenue Stamps



Modern Israel – Special Revenue Stamps for areas won in 1967



Military Revenues for
West Bank

Modern Israel – Special Revenue Stamps for areas won in 1967

[illegible]

Exit Pass from West Bank with Israel Revenues



Just a small taste of what is involved in Holy Land philately.

Thank you!