

HAIFA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ISRAEL STUDY CIRCLE

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BULLETIN No. 5

10.3.50

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ISRAEL STUDY
CLIP

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BULLETIN No. 2 10.5.50

THE HANDSTRUCK POSTMARKS OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY OF PALESTINE. - Part I.

Introduction by S.Lachmann, Dr.E.Bauman, M.Brisker

I. General Information

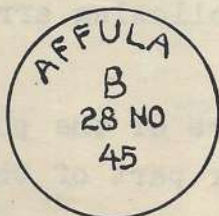
Three kinds of obliterations are in use at post offices of the various countries i.e. handstamps, hammerstamps and crag-machines. In Palestine only handstamps and crag-machines were employed. The following study gives a description of all handstamps of the Mandated Territory. The crag-machines will be dealt with in a separate article.

When the country came under Civil Administration (1.7.1920), the obliterations of the "Occupied Enemy Territory Administration" were in use at all Post Offices. On 14.7.1920 an instruction was issued to remove the letters O E T or O E T A E E F from all obliterations. In the case of the majority of the postmarks this was easy inasmuch as they were type-set, but the die-pattern postmarks of Jerusalem, Jaffa and Haifa had to be withdrawn.

Generally speaking, two kinds of obliterations exist, vide type-set (or skeleton) postmarks, and die-pattern postmarks, the former having a temporary character, while the latter are intended for permanent use.

The various postmarks show:

- a) The name of the office.
- b) The date lines.
- c) The index.



- ← Office name
- ← Index
- ← Date lines

In type-set postmarks all letters and figures are easily removable. In die-pattern postmarks only the date and the

index can be changed. The index indicates the time. There were several index systems in use which will be described below.

II. The Postmarks

1. The name of the office.

The following designations are being used to explain in which way the name of the office appears in the postmarks. If none of these letters is shown in the list of the postmarks, it is understood that the name of the office appears at the top of the postmark.

- A Inscription at top of the postmark.
- B Inscription at bottom of the postmark.
- C Inscription at top and bottom
- D Inscription all round.



A



B



C



D

2. The date lines.

The date appears usually in two lines with the month abbreviated in two letters (for abbreviation in three letters see below), however, especially obliterations in type 1 (see under II the types of the postmarks) exist in different arrangements of the date lines. The following arrangements exist:

- a Date in one line in the centre of the postmark.
- b Date in one line in the lower part of the postmark.
- c Date in two lines.
- d Date in one line in the upper part of the postmark.

If nothing is mentioned in the list of postmarks, the date is

arranged as "c".



a



b



c



d

3. The year.

In most of the postmarks the year is expressed in two figures, however some postmarks in type 3 12 and all obliterators in type 2 show the year in four figures (1934 instead 34).

f after type number indicates that the year appears in the respective postmark in four figures.

4. The month.

Normally the month appears in two letters, but a number of postmarks show the month in three letters.

m after type number indicates that month is shown in the respective postmark in three letters.

The abbreviations used in the postmarks are:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Two letters</u>	<u>Three letters.</u>
January	JA	JAN
February	FE	FEB
March	MR	MAR
April	AP	APL
May	MY	MAY
June	JU	JUN
July	JY	JUL
August	AU	AUG
September	SP or SE	SEP
October	OC	OCT
November	NO	NOV
December	DE	DEC

5. The Index.

The index indicates the time of posting or arrival of

of the respective letter. The following index systems are known:

Below the office name in the upper part
of the postmark.

- A No index
- B Figures: 1, 2, 3, etc.
- C Letters: A, B, C, etc.
- D Letters: AM, PM, AAM, APM, etc.
- E Time Index: 8 AM, 830 AM, 9 AM, 930 AM, etc. (at Head Offices only)
- *) The star, cross or x are in some obliterations found
- +) as the only indexes with which they are known; they
- x) are however also met with in connection with index system C.

At the bottom of postmarks in type 1.

- F Letters: A, B, C, etc.

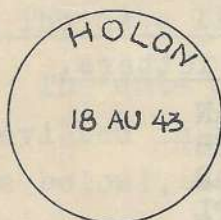
Below the date line in postmarks in type 1.

- G Letters: A, B, C, etc.

III. The Types of Postmarks .

Postmarks are die-pattern unless otherwise stated.

Type 1. Large single circle, type set.



Diameters ca 28 - 36 mm.
Various arrangements of the inscriptions.
Due to the fact that the postmarks in this type are type-set, the single characters of the name of the office are usually irregular.

All post offices used this type in 1920. Later at the time of opening of an office, in most cases, these obliterations were preliminarily used until the definite die-pattern postmarks were available. Postmarks in this type were used too in cases of emergency, i.e. when an obliterator needed repair etc.

If on various occasions obliterations of this kind were in use at the same office, they usually differed in some particulars as arrangements of the letters, date lines etc. Full particulars are given in the list of postmarks.

Type 2. Double circle, type-set.

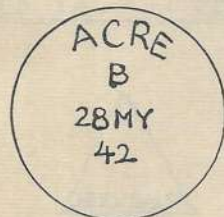


Diameter ca. 30/20 mm.

Use: Similar to type 1. First in use in 1938.

The obliterators were probably produced from obsolete obliterators in type 8f.

Type 3. Single circle postmark.



Diameters ca. $22\frac{1}{2}$ - 30 mm.

Use: In use since December 1920. Normal postmark for backstamping of inward mail till May 1947. Used at various offices as well as for outward mail and for registered correspondence.

Type 4. Single circle, two bars and figure.



For registered correspondence.

Known at Haifa and Jaffa only.

In use from ca. 1937.

Type 5. Single circle, two bars and cross.



Used as types 3 or 8.

First in use in 1945.

Type 6. Single circle and two bars.



Used as type 3 or according to inscription (Tel Aviv R.L.D.)

First in use probably in 1946.

Type 7. Single circle and one bar.



First in use in 1947.

Used as type 3 or 8.

Type 8. Double circle, two bars and cross.



Various diameters of inner and outer circles. Short and long bars, small and large cross. Letters 2 1/4 - 3 mm.

Use: In use since about September 1921. Normal postmark for outward mail. In use at all offices except where types 9, 10, or 11 were in use. (Some C-class postal agencies used single circle postmarks only.)

Type 9. Double circle and two bars.



Use as type 8.

First issued in 1921.

Type 10. Double circle and cross.



Use as type 8.

First in use probably in 1945

Type 11. Double circle postmark.



Use as type 8 or according to the intended use (Registered Parcel Post).

First in use in 1941.

Type 12. Oval postmark.



In use since 1921. Registered postmark at all Head Post Offices and since 1947 also at some Post Offices.

Date in one or two lines.

Type 13. Triangular postmark, office name abbreviated.



Office name expressed in code letters. Since ca. 1924 for postings of circulars etc. in type-written imitation (more than 20 copies posted at the same time at printed matter rate). Till 1944 at Head Post Offices only. These postmarks were used during the pressure at the Jewish New Year for the cancelling of stamps on greeting cards etc.

Type 14. Triangular postmark, office name in full.

Use as type 13.



V. S p e c i a l P o s t m a r k s .

A number of postmarks are outside the normal system of types and are specially dealt with and illustrated hereunder.

Some die-pattern postmarks (Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem) of the Military Administration have been brought again in use by cutting out the letters O.E.T.A.E.E.F.

The Jaffa-Tel Aviv postmark in type 8 was re-used by cutting out Jaffa.

Special obliterators were used at the Philatelic exhibitions at Tel Aviv.

The Damas-Caiffa T.P.O. used postmarks in the types of the old Turkish obliterators, i.e. double circle postmarks with the date between horizontal lines, inscriptions in Arabic and French.



I



II



III



IV



V

P A L E S T I N E .

The Postage Due Stamps of 1928.

by Dr.W.Hoexter and S.Lachmann.

The design of the stamps is similar to that of the 1924 issue a numeral design and consists of a uniform frame for all values with different appropriate inner inscription for each of the different denominations.

This issue became necessary as a consequence of the change of the currency of the country in 1927, the previous issue having been in Egyptian currency.

The size of the design is uniform for all values vide 17.9 x 21.7 mm.

1 m, 2 m, 4 m, 8 m, 10 m, 13 m, 20 m, 50 m perforated 14 appeared on 1st February 1928. The 6 m appeared on 1st October 1933 and the 1 m and 4 m perforated

14 3/4 x 14 were issued in 1945. The stamps were withdrawn from use on 5th May 1948.

The stamps were typographed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., London, on paper with multiple script C A watermark.

Inasmuch as these stamps were in use during a period of 20 years, several printings were made. The first printing in 1928 was on slightly toned paper with brownish gum. The next printing was on thinnish white paper with brownish and sometimes streaky gum. The following printing probably in the later part of the nineteenthirties was on white paper with yellowish gum, followed by a printing in the nineteenforties on white paper with white gum. The 1 m and 4 m in perforation 14 3/4 x 14 appeared in 1945 on very white wove paper with white gum. There were as well many shades of the colours of the stamps during the long period of use. Not all denominations are known to exist in all printings.

The stamps as issued in 1928 and all subsequent printings were perforated 13.7 x 14.0 except the 1 m and 4 m which were issued in 1945 perforated 14.6 x 14.0.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 200 stamps arranged in two vertical panes of 100 (10 x 10) each. The panes are surrounded by a co-extensive Jubilee-line in the colour of the stamps. The panes are divided by a row of intersecting gutters in the size of a row of stamps. These gutters are blank with the exception of the 6 m where they are in type A *. The perforation goes through the gutters, but sheets of the 1 m and 10 m are known without perforation through the gutters.

* See "The Stamps of Palestine" by Dr.W.Hoexter and S.Lachmann.

The sheets have guide dots in the top margin between Nos.5 & 6y in the bottom margin between Nos.195 & 196, on the gutters below Nos.95 & 96 and above Nos.105 & 106. The guide dots are the same as those used for the postage stamps of 250 m, 500 m and £P 1 (See Israel Study Circle bulletin No.3). These guide dots are sometimes worn out.

The sheets of the stamps have plate numbers No.I over No.9 and under No.192 with the exception of the 6 m which has additional plate numbers as well over No.2 and under No.199. The current number is over No.10 with the exception of the 8 m which is known with the current number over No.8. There were two sizes of current numbers used with these stamps. The current numbers used in the first printing were 6 mm high, while the current numbers of all subsequent printings were 4½ mm high. Plate number corners are known with the side margin perforated through while others were without perforation through the side margin (see list below).

The set as issued in 1928 is known overprinted "SPECIMEN", while the 6 m exists perforated vertically "SPECIMEN".

The following catalogue list is arranged in such a way as to enable the collector to differ easily between the most distinctive printings.

C a t a l o g u e L i s t .

1st February 1928 - 1945. Stamps in type D3. Wmk. Multiple script C A.

1928. A. Early printings on toned to white paper, brownish gum, perf.14.

			<u>Mint</u>	<u>Used</u>
D 12	D 3	1 m light brown	50	40
D 13	D 3	2 m yellow	50	40
D 14	D 3	4 m green	50	50
D 15	D 3	8 m carmine	75	40
D 16	D 3	10 m grey	50	35

			Mint	Used
D 17	D 3	13 m ultramarine	125	75
D 18	D 3	20 m olivebrown	200	25
D 19	D 3	50 m mauve	200	50

1.10.1933 B. New value on toned to white paper, brownish gum, perforation 14.

D 20	D 3	6 m orange	50	30
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C. Later printings on white paper, yellowish to white gum, perforation 14.

D 12	D 3	1 m bright brown	10	10
D 13	D 3	2 m yellow	10	10
D 13a	D 3	bright yellow	10	10
D 14	D 3	4 m bluish green	20	20
D 15	D 3	8 m carmine-red	20	15
D 16	D 3	10 m grey	20	10
D 16a	D 3	slate	20	10
D 17	D 3	13 m bright ultramarine	35	30
D 18	D 3	20 m olive	30	20
D 19	D 3	50 m violet	75	25
D 20	D 3	6 m orangebrown	40	25

1945. D. Very white wove paper, white gum, perforation 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 14.

D 12	D 3	1 m bright brown	80	100
D 14	D 3	4 m blue-green	100	70

List of Plate number blocks.

A. Toned paper, brownish gum.

- a. side margins perforated through : 1m, 2m, 4m, 8m, 10m, 13m, 20m, 50m.
- b. side margins not perforated through: 4m, 6m, 13m, 50m.

B. White paper, yellowish gum.

- a. side margins perforated through : 1m, 2m, 6m, 8m, 10m.
- b. side margins not perforated through: 10m.

C. Very white wove paper, white gum : 1m, 4m.

Gutters.

All gutters are perforated through except those of the 1m and 10m on white paper with white gum.

THE RESUMPTION OF AIRMAIL SERVICES FROM ISRAEL (OUTWARD)

Interim Report - by Dr.W.Hoexter.

After the proclamation of the State of Israel on 14.5.1948, the Israel Postal Authorities made all efforts to resume Air Mail Services as early as possible. Although we are at present not yet able to give a full and complete description of the Postal History of that period, we are furnishing here a list of First Flights and First Outward Air Mails for the period 14.5.48 - 31.8.48.

A. F i r s t F l i g h t s .	Dep.	Arrival
HAIFA - PRAGUE by Czechoslovak Airline	26.5.48	27.5.48
HAIFA - PARIS by Air France	11.6.48	13.6.48
HAIFA - ATHENS - AMSTERDAM by K.L.M.	23.6.48	
HAIFA - NICOSIA by Cyprus Airways	3.8.48	
HAIFA - NICOSIA by Czechoslovak Airlines	19.8.48	

B. F i r s t A i r M a i l s (i.e.resumption of service)

Czechoslovakia	26.5.48	Norway	4.7.48
Holland	26.5.48	Ecuador	5.7.48
France	9.6.48	Denmark	7.7.48
U.S.A.	9.6.48	Honduras	8.7.48
Hungary	9.6.48	Burma	12.7.48
Bulgaria	9.6.48	Mexico	12.7.48
Yugoslavia	9.6.48	Spain	18.7.48
Poland	9.6.48	Italy	19.7.48
Switzerland	9.6.48	Austria	21.7.48
Guatemala	14.6.48	French Colonies	22.7.48
Russia	14.6.48	Great Britain	29.7.48
Roumania	14.6.48	Germany	2.8.48
Brazil	18.6.48	Australia	2.8.48
Greece	23.6.48	Bahamas	2.8.48
Sweden	23.6.48	Cyprus	3.8.48
Costa Rica	24.6.48	Gibraltar	7.8.48
Cuba	24.6.48	Bolivia	7.8.48
Luxembourg	24.6.48	New Zealand	7.8.48
Turkey	30.6.48	Fiji	9.8.48
Finland	30.6.48	Portugal &	
Colombia	1.7.48	Colonies	16.8.48
Venezuela	1.7.48	Abyssinia	16.8.48
China	1.7.48	Uruguay	16.8.48
Trinidad & Tobago	19.8.48	Iceland	19.8.48
Albania	23.8.48	San Marino	26.8.48
Kenya, Uganda &		Vatican City	26.8.48
Tanganaika	23.8.48	Dutch Colonies	30.8.48
Panama	23.8.48	Faroe Islands	30.8.48
U.S.A.Possessions	26.8.48	Eire	30.8.48
Aden	26.8.48		
Andorra	26.8.48		
Monaco	26.8.48		

THE POST OFFICES OF THE MANDATED TERRITORY
OF PALESTINE -

Bulletin No.4. - C o r r e c t i o n s.

Page 4 - BETH HAKEREM read 1927 instead of 6.5.1927

Page 8 - KEFAR YEHOShUA read E.3.8.25 instead 3.8.35
MAGDIEL read 1926 instead of 11.1.26

Page 9 - NES ZIYONA read 1927 instead of 17.5.1927

Page 10 RAMAT GAN read 1926 instead of E.1928

Page 12 YAVNEEL read E.3.8.25 instead of E.3.8.

RAFA - HAIFA T.P.O. The second line should read:
HAIFA-KANTARA T.P.O. NORTH (30.9.24 - 7.4.31.)

