

PALESTINE  
Turkish Administration

1900-1918

NORTHERN PALESTINE

Tiberiade (Tiberias)

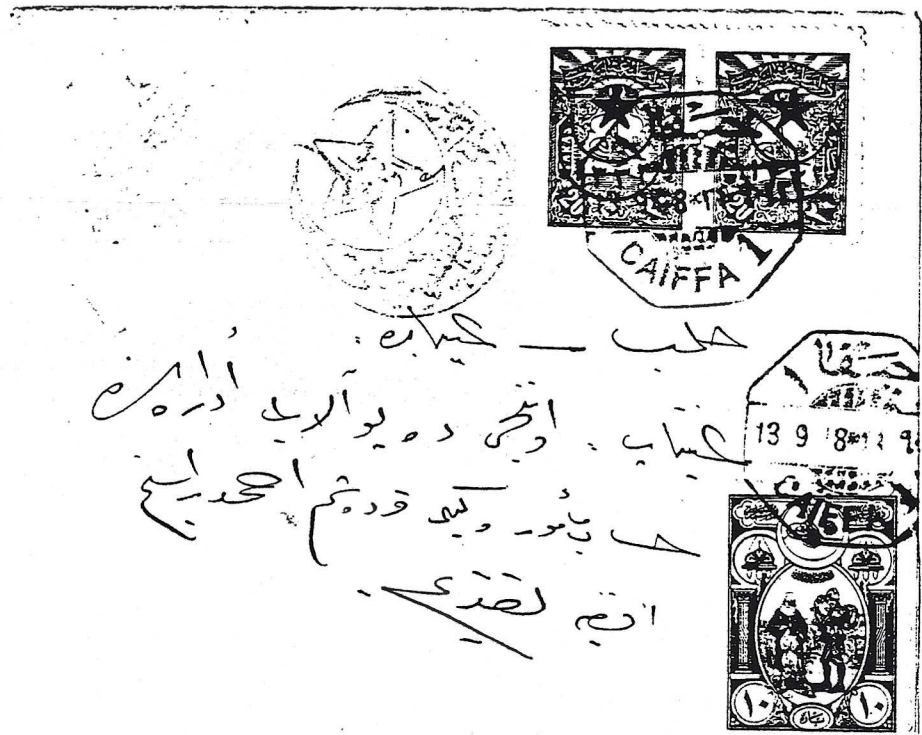


Tiberias was located on the west side of the Sea of Galilee. The rectangular registration mark shown here on a cover dated 27 June 1918 to Switzerland is of a special type not recorded in the literature.

HAIFA & DISTRICT



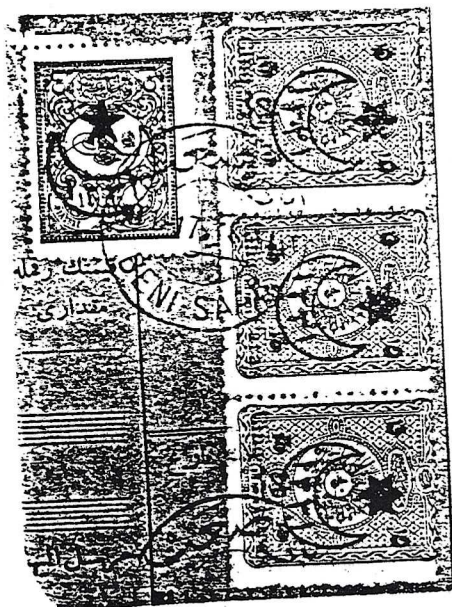
Haifa (Caiffa)



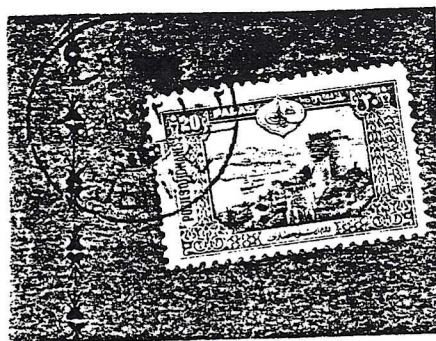
As in the other main cities in the Empire, several different postmarks were used in Haifa, of which the above are representative examples.

Beni-Saab

Zamarin (Caiffa)



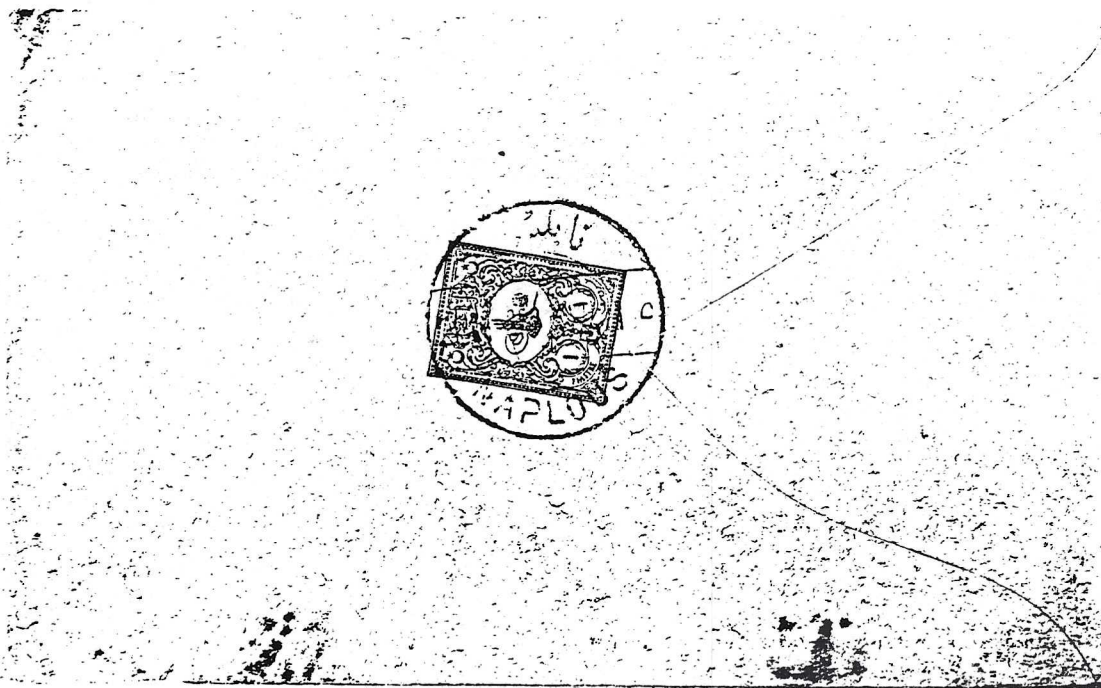
Djenine



Other towns in the Haifa district with post offices were Beni-Saab (Tulkarm), Djenine (Jenin) and Zamarin. The small cancel of Jenin and the cds of Zamarin are very elusive.

HAIFA & DISTRICT

Nablous (Nablus)



FPO 72

Inbound cover from Beirut to 16th Division fieldpost office on 31 August 1918. This unit was then located near Nablus.

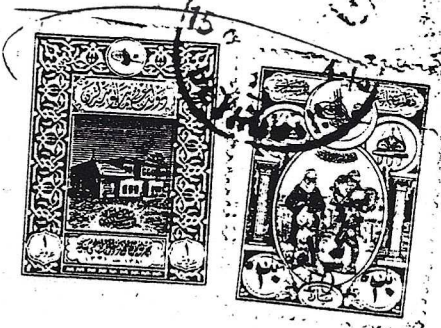
رقم  
٢٨



حرفه و دبی القریب سعید اندی آدم الہ آبن



١٧٢  
قواتنا فی معاویہ محمد سعید فندی  
سنانید الی الحول کرم  
وشیح سعید شاتید

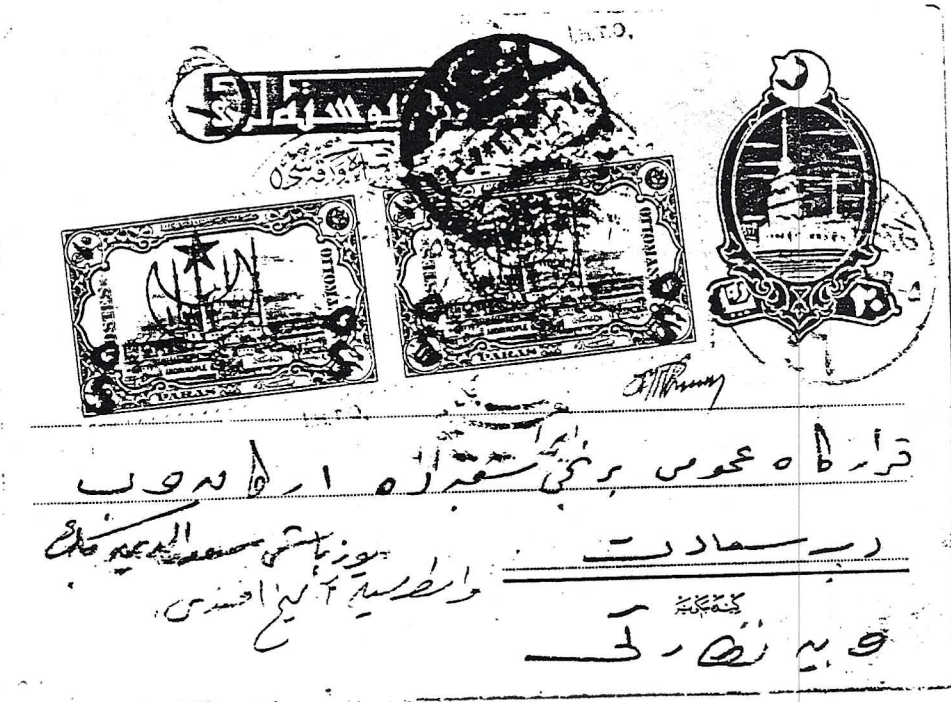


Beni-Saab (Tulkarm)

HAIFA & DISTRICT

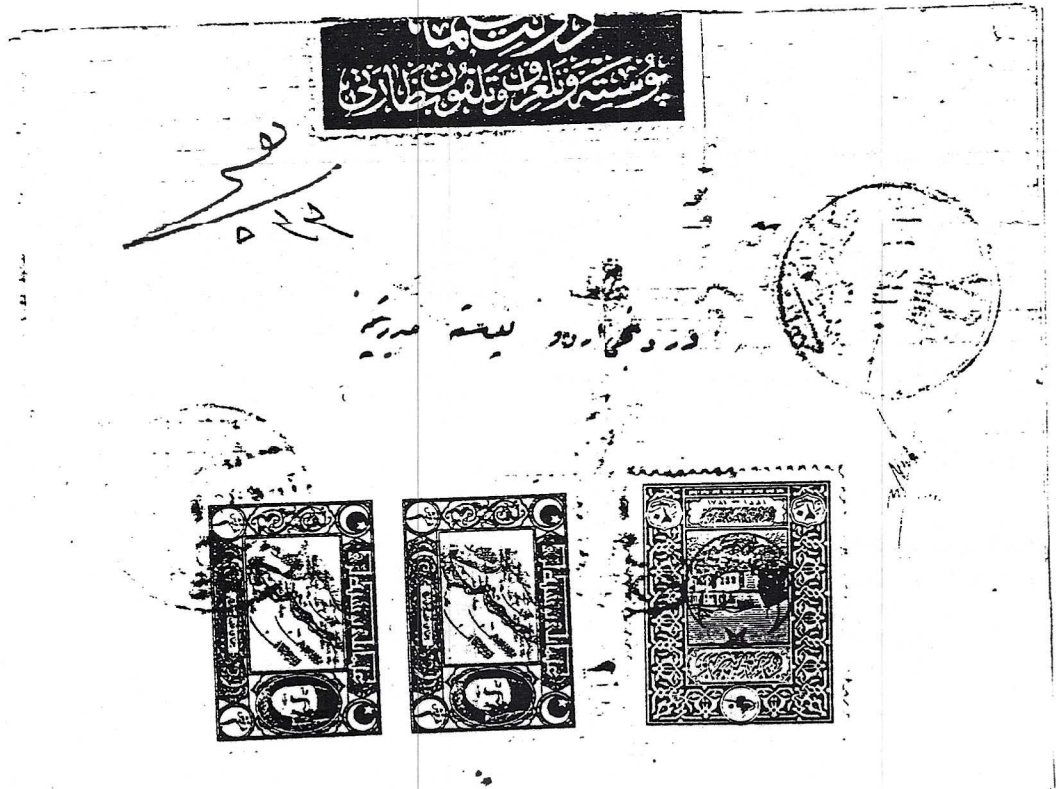
FPO 46

Postal card franked with a pair of the Beni-Saab provisionals and sent through the field post office on 3 February 1918. (When the supply of 5 para stamps became exhausted, the Beni-Saab postmaster had 500 copies of the 10 para stamps of 1913 surcharged.)



FPO 48

Inbound folded letter to Tulkarm. The fieldpost receiving mark is dated 12 June 1918. Red censor label affixed over the top edge.





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JAFFA & DISTRICT

CARTE POSTALE

Jaffa (Shuk)

*M. Gustav Kruschmann  
K. Lehrer*



A branch office was in operation at the city's main market, using the postmark shown adjacent up to October 1903.

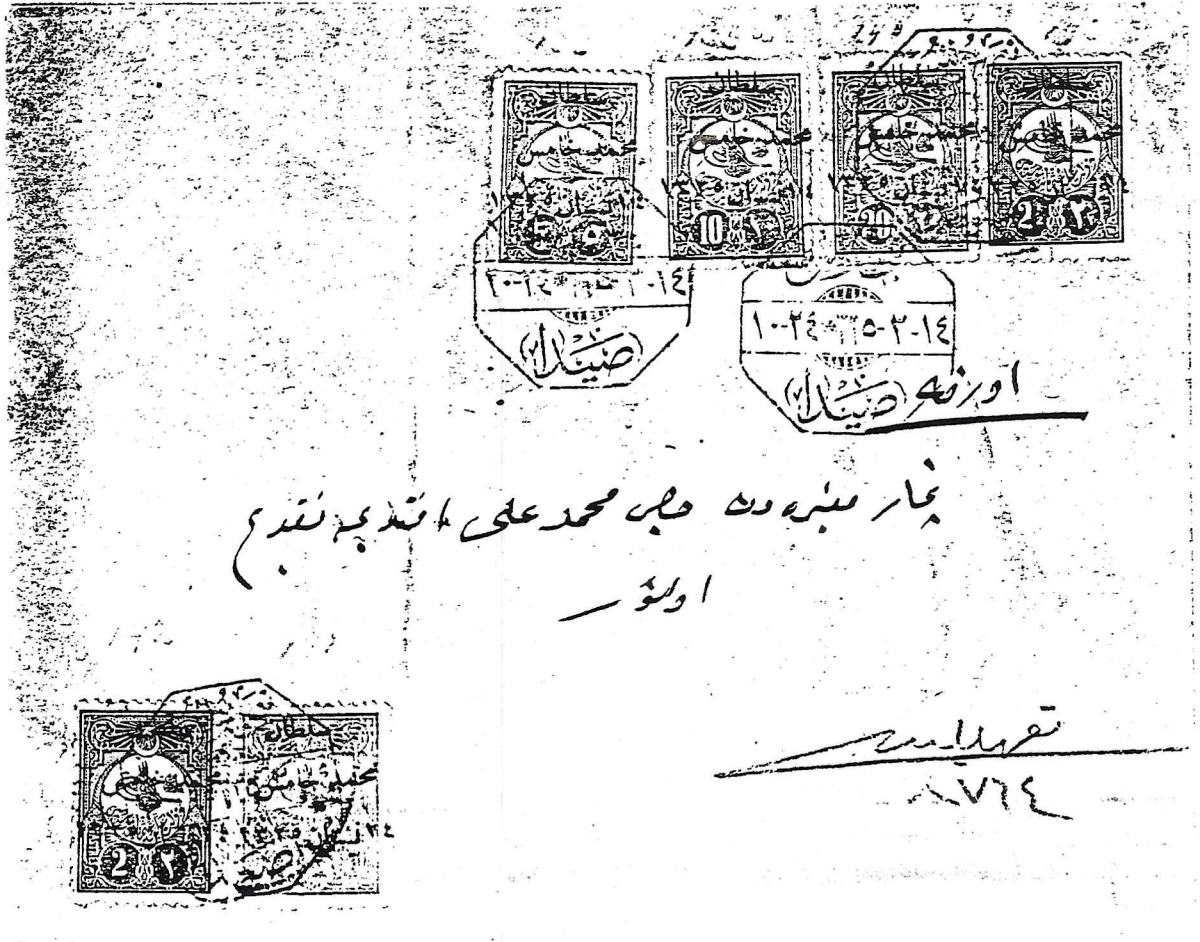


*Trieste  
via Pieta 25. B.*

*Coté réservé à l'adresse.*

To commemorate the accession of Sultan Mehmet V Reshad on 27 April 1909, six current stamps were overprinted locally in Jaffa "Sultan Mehmet Hamis 14 Nisan 1325." (Date based on the Hegiri calendar in use at the time in Turkey.)

While this was not an officially authorized issue, examples were used on mail -- as in the case of the cover to Ourfa as shown.



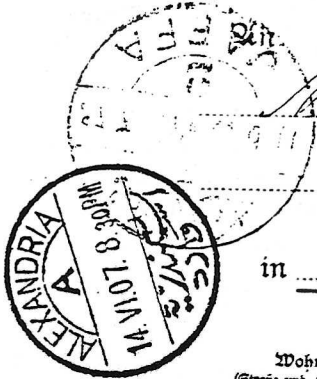
Postkarte

JAFFA & DISTRICT



Aioun-Cara  
(Rishon le Zion)

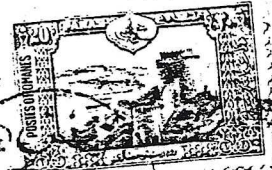
Monsieur David Felevitch  
Alexandrie



in \_\_\_\_\_  
Dohnung \_\_\_\_\_  
(Straße und Hausnummer)

درباره آيونا كارا  
درباره ريشون ليه زيون  
Jaffa

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
EMPIRE OTTOMAN  
CARTE POSTALE



Petah-Tikwa (Jaffa)

Madame B. Apfelbaum

Chaïly  
Lauzanne

Luise

Rehoboth (Jaffa)

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
EMPIRE OTTOMAN  
CARTE POSTALE



Herrn Dr. Heinrich Loewe  
für E. Filowenko

Berlin N.W. 52  
Flemingstr. 12

درباره ريشون ليه زيون  
(درباره ريشون ليه زيون)  
Absender A. Filowenko Rehoboth Palastina

NON DE ADDRESSER  
L'EXPÉDITEUR  
(NON ADRISSOR L'ESPEDITEUR)

The three post offices shown above have several aspects in common: they were the sites of Jewish settlements founded in the late 19th Century; they each used but a single postmark; and their markings all have the highest rating (extremely rare) in Coles & Walker.



JAFFA & DISTRICT

رسالة

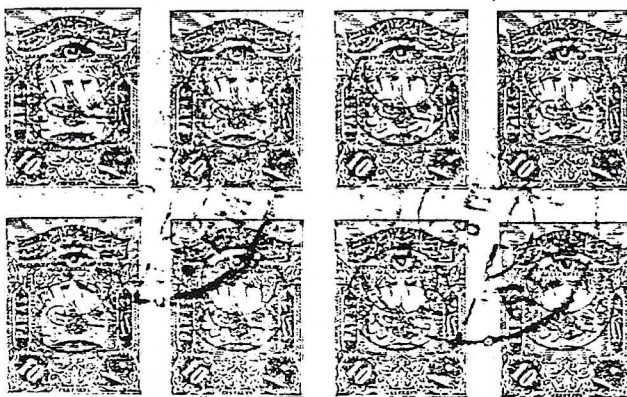
قدس شرفي

مخبراً عن انك قد سلمت  
الرسالة الى يد المراسل  
في القدس الشريف

Led (Ramle)



Remle/Ramle



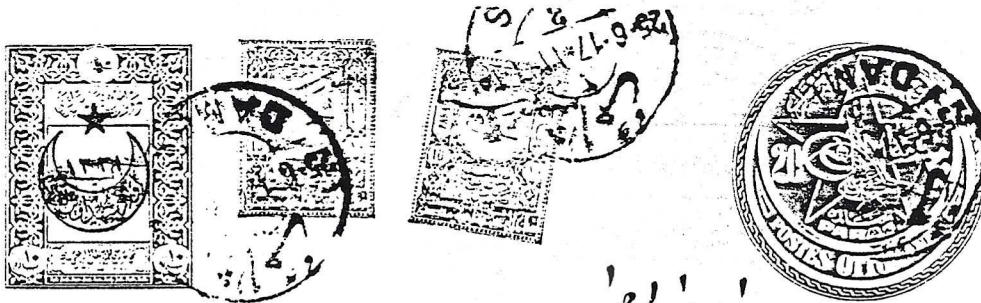
The two remaining offices in the Jaffa district were Led (Lod), located near the site of the international airport today, and Remle, on the railway line between Jaffa and Jerusalem. The earlier (Remle-inscribed) postmark disappeared around 1909 and one from Led (Ramle) was pressed in service with the "Led" excised.

Military Mail

JAFFA & DISTRICT

FPO 53

Inbound cover sent from Damascus and arriving at this fieldpost office on 3 July 1917. FPO 53 was stationed at Vadi-i-Sarar, a junction town to the south of Ramle on the railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem.



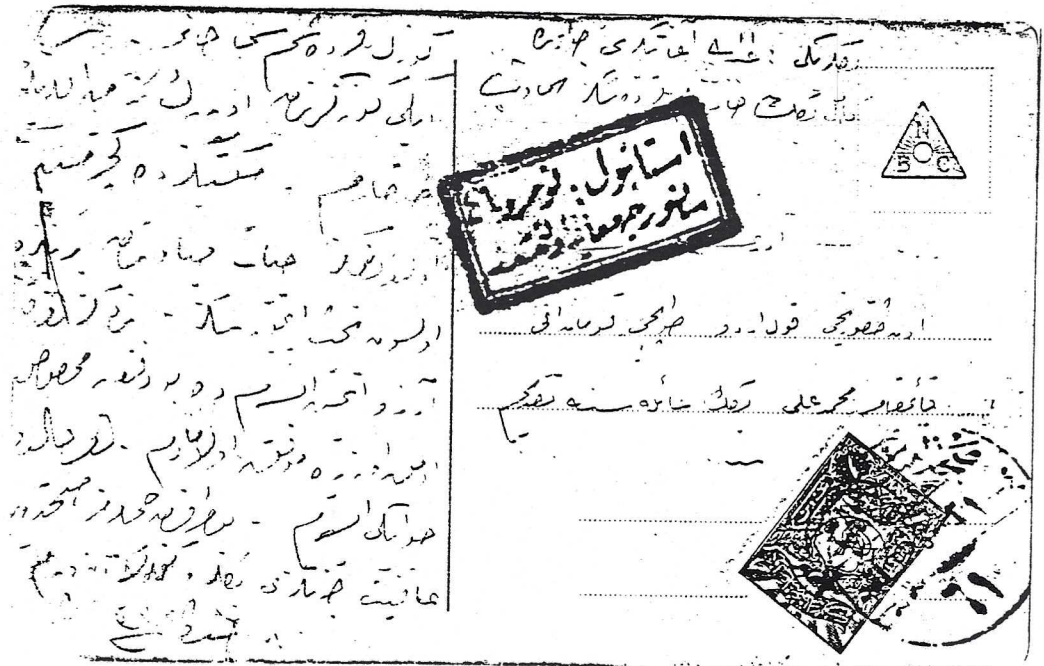
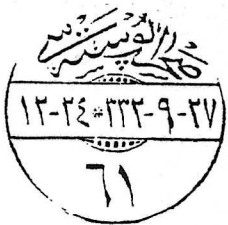
داری لهر

هو داخر هفته خانسی لیبی  
فرید بده



FPO 61

Postcard sent on 18 November 1918 from an officer in the 7th Division stationed at Mülebbis, near Jaffa.



As is the case with all military mail from Turkish forces, officers were required to pay normal postage while enlisted men had free franking. However, mail from these latter is rarely seen due to the low literacy rate.

Bir-el-Sebee  
(Beersheba)

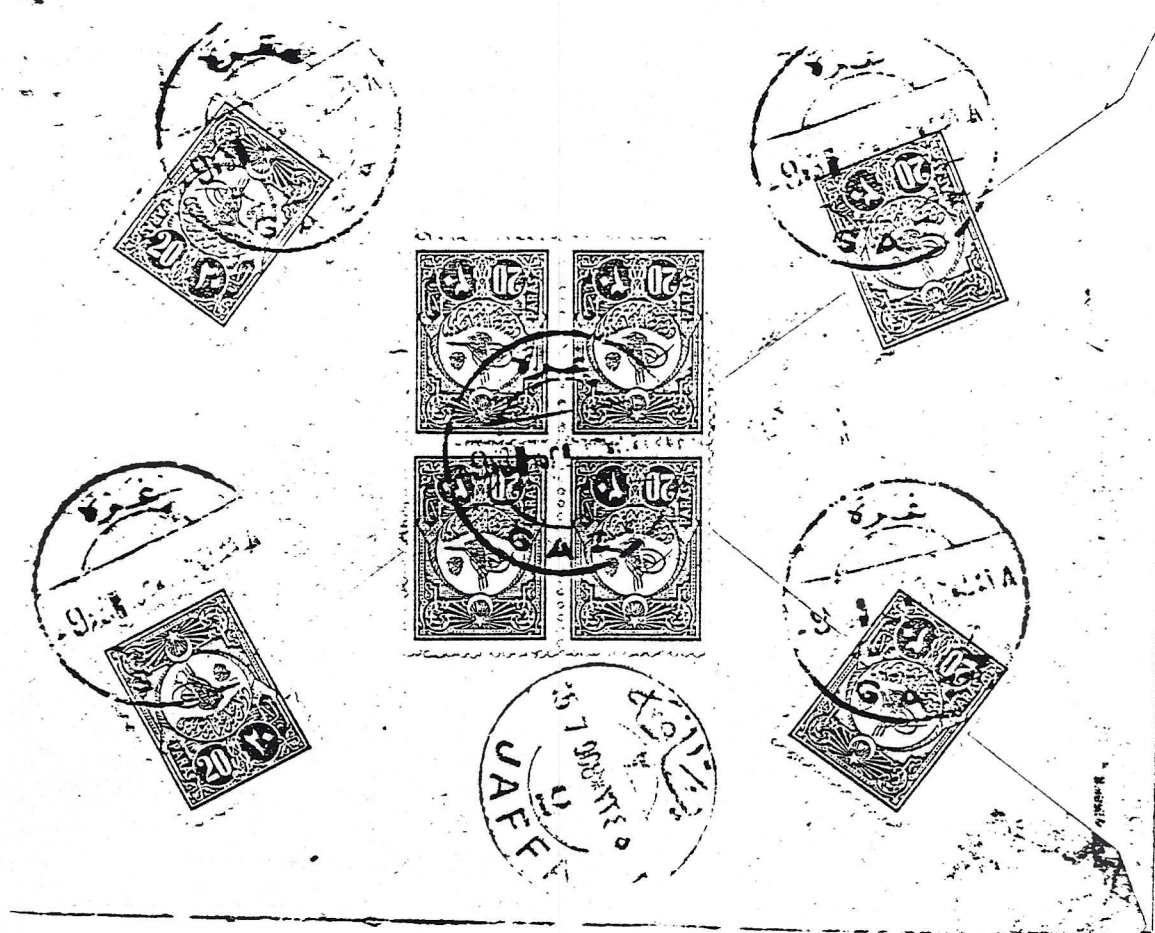
بريدنا باسم واولادنا  
(مردى ناخبرنا از اين بار)



Beersheba all-Arabic cancel on cover sent by an officer to Istanbul on 26 May 1917. The round negative seal is the unit marking of the Cavalry 2nd Machine Gun HQ (only three examples recorded.)



Beersheba is located about 30 miles southeast of Gaza at the beginning of the Negev Desert and has been inhabited since Biblical times. Captured by the EEF on 31 October 1917.



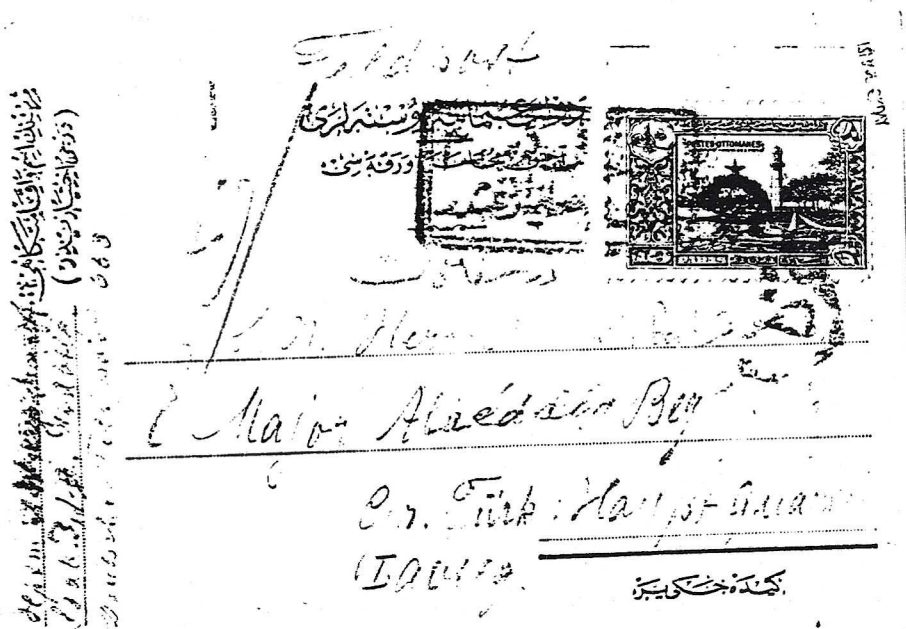
At the end of October 1917 with the fall of the town to the EEF imminent, the usual postmark was lost and the supply of 5 para stamps ran out. As a result, a local issue was created when the postmaster surcharged for a small quantity of the 1916 issue with "5."

PALESTINE  
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SOUTHERN PALESTINE

Gaza



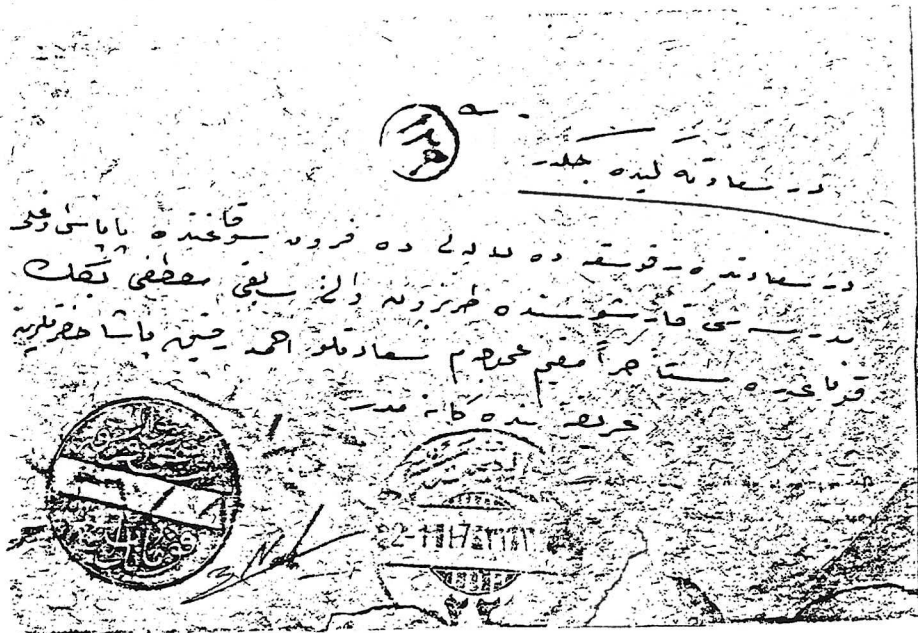
In early November, a strange marking that resembled a bird's head was applied to mail from Gaza, possibly as a result of loss or destruction if the normal postmark. Two examples are recorded as used on 5 to 7 November.

Gaza is the main town in southern Palestine. It was captured in the invasion by the EEF on 7 November 1917.



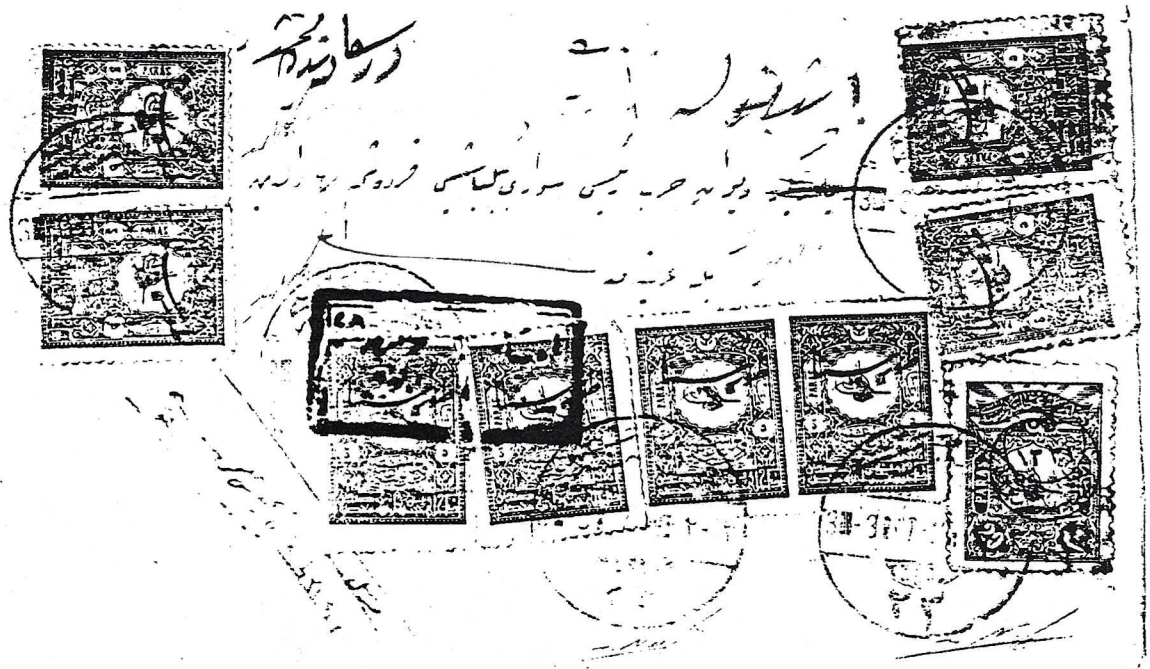
Military Mail

FPO 22



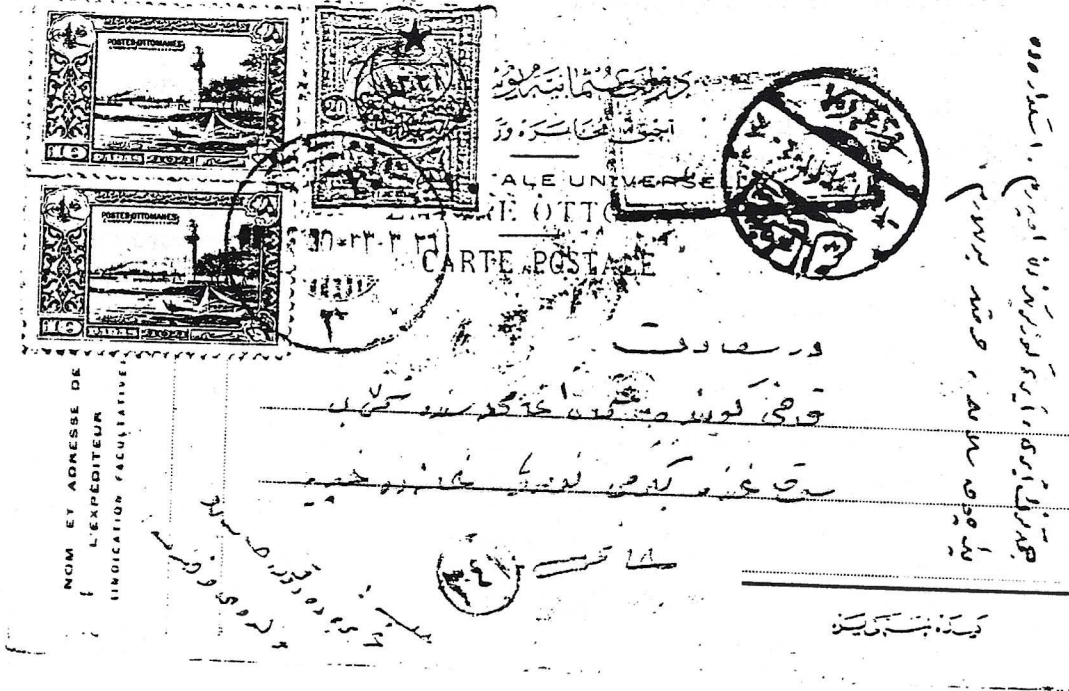
Cover postmarked at the FPO located at Gaza on 22 January 1917, the earliest recorded date for this postmark. Negative seal is the unit marking of the 3rd Division HQ.

Cover used by an officer from FPO 22 at Gaza to Seidi Chehr on 3 March 1917.



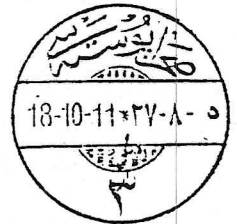
Gaza was the scene of the heaviest fighting in Palestine. The first battle of Gaza took place on 26 March 1917 in which the Turks successfully defended the city from the British; a second attack on 19 April had a similar result. After securing reinforcements, the EEF made a third effort later in the year, which resulted in the capture of Gaza on 7 November 1917 and the opening up of the invasion route into Central Palestine.

Military Mail



FPO 3

Postcard postmarked at the FPO located at Gaza on 26 March 1917.



FPO 44

Postcard sent by an officer from this FPO located at Khan Yunis on 30 November 1916.

