

III
55

If not delivered in ten days return to
KOSKOTT LABORATORY
 1269 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.

NEW YORK N.Y.
 APR 4 1914
 STA. F. N.Y.

U.S. POSTAGE
 2 CENTS

20 CENTS
 10 CENTS

Rev. Junipero Popp,
 Sant Giovanni in Montana,
 Jerusalem, Palestine, Asia.

TIMES
 306
 NEW YORK
 APR 4
 JERUSALEM
 DUE
 6
 CENTS

A unique doubly taxed cover from N.Y. to Jerusalem. Underfranked 3 cents, it was taxed by the French P.O. in Jerusalem with two French P.D.'s, but being refused by the recipient it was returned to the sender where the N.Y. Post Office tried to collect the tax by two U.S. Postage Dues (on the back of the cover. See article on p. 764)

HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY

Official Bulletin of the Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel

Affiliated to the Israel Philatelic Federation

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Taxed Mail of the Ottoman Period (Part II)

E. Leibn, Haifa

B. The French Post Office

The French post office used Postage Due stamps for the purpose of taxation of mail. No special P.D. stamps had been prepared for the use of the French offices in the Levant, and they were supplied with the same P.D. stamps used in France.

Only five items taxed in the Holy Land by the French post office have been recorded to date. Four of these were taxed in Jerusalem, using P.D. stamps. The fifth was taxed in Haifa and ordinary Levant stamps were used in lieu of P.D.'s.

All five items – two postcards and three covers – were mailed from the USA to the Holy Land insufficiently franked, with frankings paying the inland rate instead of the rate to foreign countries.

The study of mail taxed by the French post office is made easy by the fact that the French centime (equal to a Golden Centime) was, according to UPU agreements, the international accountancy monetary unit. Thus, the amount charged in centimes by the Post Office of the country of origin was actually collected by the French post. At the period dealt with, 1 cent USA was equal to 5 French centimes.

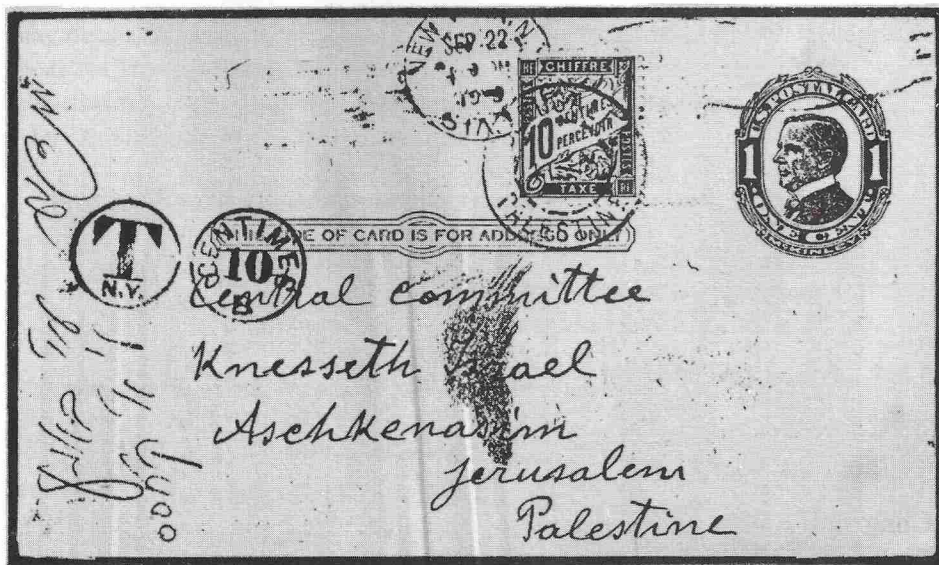


Fig. 1: 1 cent inland postcard from New York to Jerusalem, taxed with 10c P.D. by the French Post Office in Jerusalem on Oct. 11, 1909.

The Postcards

As mentioned, two taxed postcards are recorded. One, originating in 1908, was shown by N.J. Collins¹. The other, from 1909, is shown in Figure 1. Both are American stationery 1c postcards for inland usage. The postcard rate to other countries was at that time 2 cents. On both postcards the cachet "T 10 centimes" was applied in New York. the charge was computed as follows: double the missing 1c = 2 cents = 10 centimes. Upon arrival in Jerusalem, this fee was collected by application of French P.D. stamps.

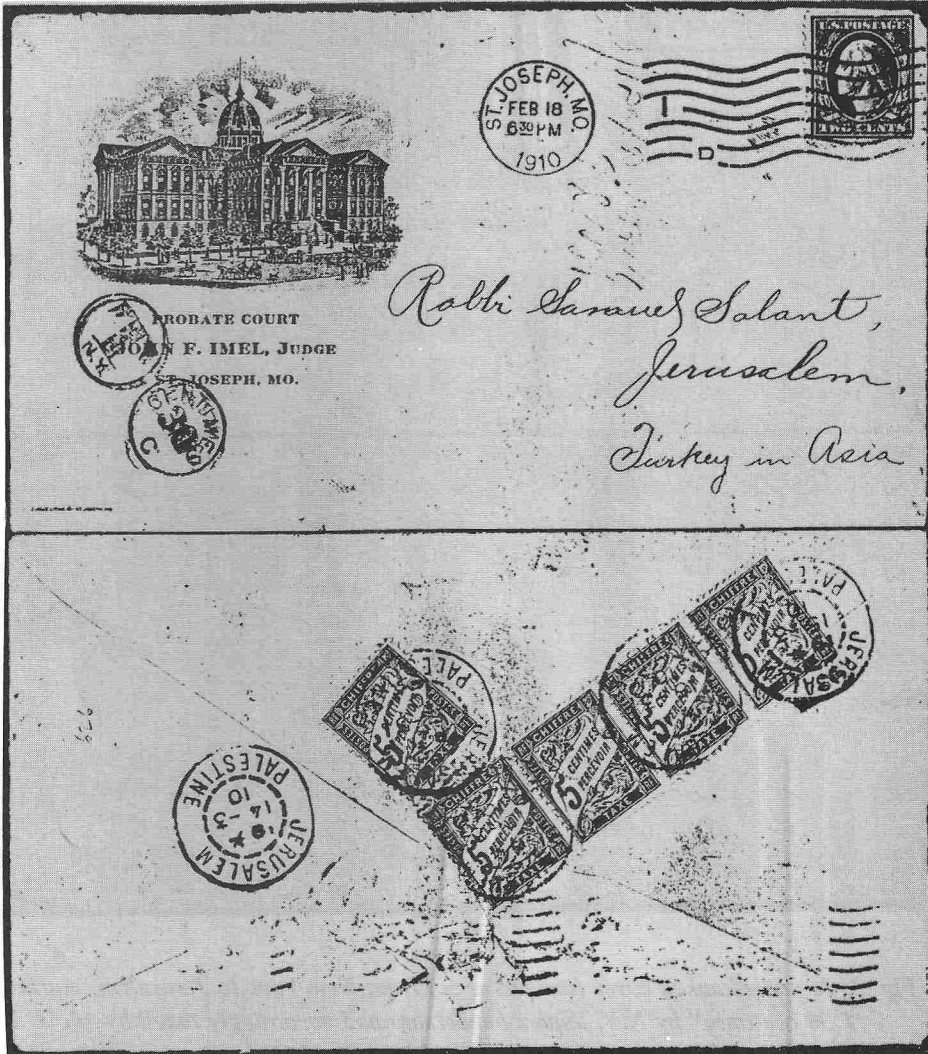


Fig. 2: Cover from U.S.A. franked 2c (inland rate), taxed upon arrival in Jerusalem with five French 5c P.D.'s (one stamp missing ?), March 15, 1910.

The Covers

All three recorded covers were mailed in the USA with 2c franking. This was at the time the inland letter rate, while the foreign destination letter rate was 5

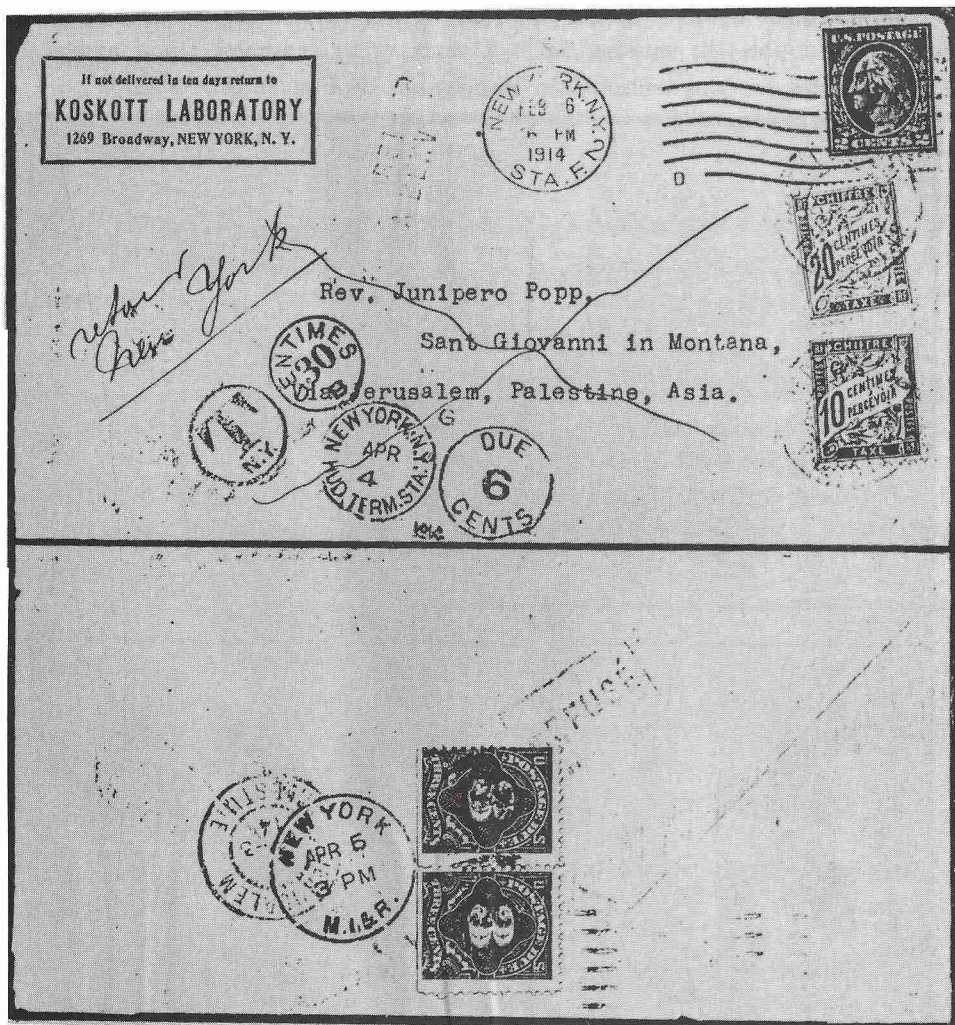


Fig. 3: 2c underfranked cover (instead of 5c) from New York to Jerusalem, marked "T 30 centimes" by N.Y. duplex handstamp and accordingly taxed by 10c & 20c P.D.'s at the Jerusalem French P.O. in March, 1914. Having been refused by the addressee, the cover was returned to the U.S.A. marked "Due 6 cents", and taxed in N.Y. by two 3c U.S. Postage Dues.

cents. Accordingly each of the covers was stamped in N.Y. by the cachet "T 30 Centimes" (double deficient 3 cents = 6 cents = 30 centimes).

The earliest of these covers was mailed in February, 1910 and arrived at the French P.O. in Jerusalem on March 14, 1910 (Fig. 2). Taxed the next day, it bears on its back five 5 centimes P.D. stamps – apparently one 5 centimes stamp is missing.

The only doubly taxed cover of the forerunner period seen so far is shown in Figure 3. This cover had been mailed from N.Y. in February, 1914. Upon arrival at the French P.O. in Jerusalem one 10 and one 20 centimes P.D. stamps were affixed on March 6, in an attempt to collect the 30 centimes due.

Payment was refused by the addressee, so the cover had to be returned to the sender. This we learn from two postal cachets – both unrecorded so far for Jerusalem – a rectangular "Refusé" on the back, and a double line "retour a l'envoyeur" on the front. A second attempt to recover the charges was made in New York, as evidenced by the duplex "Due 6 cents" of April 4, 1914 and the pre-cancelled pair of 3 cents American P.D. stamps affixed on the back, on April 5. The m/s notation on the front "refused New York" suggests that this second attempt to recover the charges had no greater success than the first.

The third cover (Fig. 4) is a 2c postal stationery bank entire mailed to Haifa on February 14, 1914. On the front it shows the duplex "T 30 centimes" and on the back a Haifa arrival postmark dated March 3. The charge of 30 centimes was collected via a 25 centimes and a 5 centimes definitive French Levant stamps. These were handstamped by the triangular "T" mark. This extraordinary usage of definitive stamps, instead of Postage Due ones, may be explained by a temporary shortage of the latter at Haifa. This explanation is supported by the fact that loose French P.D. stamps postmarked at Haifa are known. The shortage was not general as the previous cover was taxed by P.D. stamps in Jerusalem three days later.

In conclusion, the rarity of this material has to be emphasized once more. All covers taxed with P.D. stamps recorded were taxed in Jerusalem.

As mentioned by Collins, loose P.D. stamps used in Haifa and Jaffa are known, and the possibility that an entire taxed through these stamps at these offices, although remote, does exist.

(To be continued)

References

(1) N.J. Collins, HLP# 52 (1992), pp. 594–605, Fig. 12.

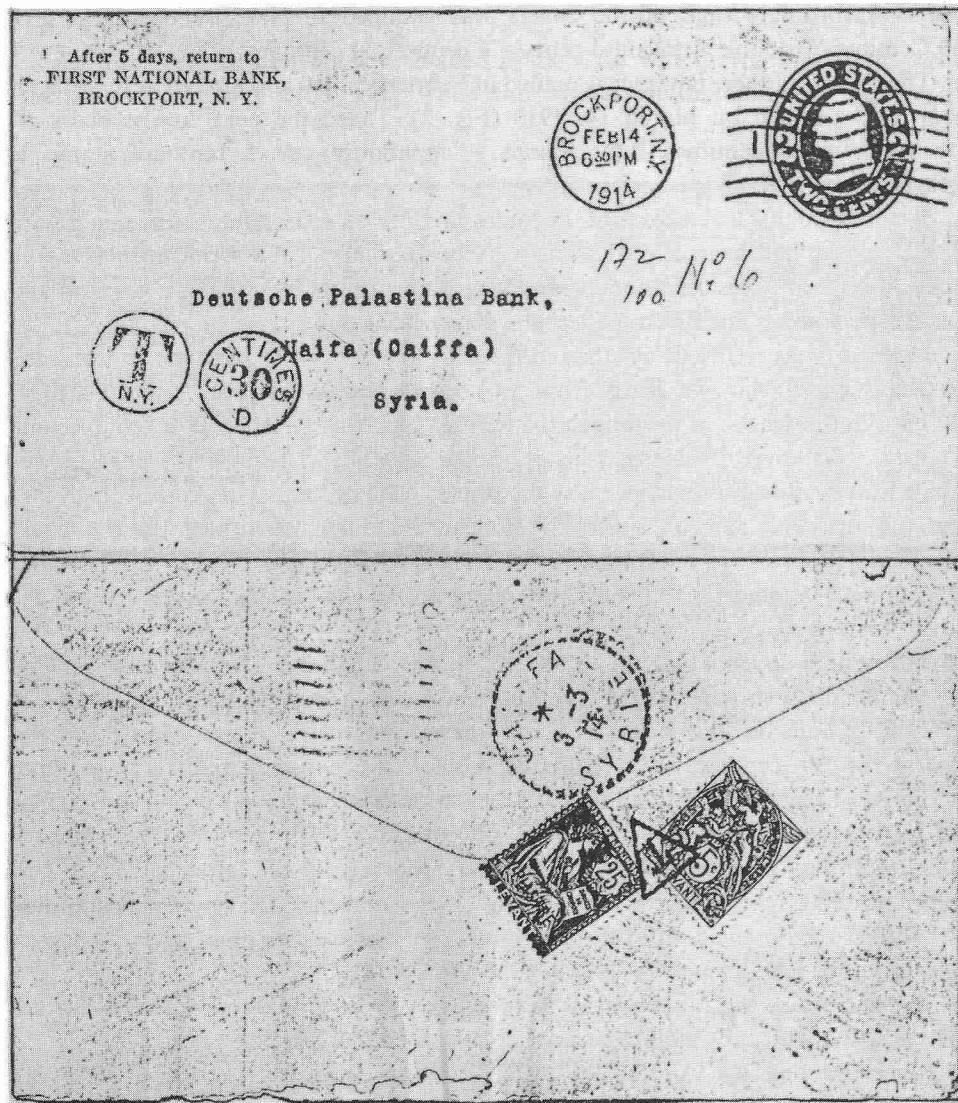


Fig. 4: An underfranked cover (2c instead of 5) from U.S.A. to "Haifa, Syria", taxed by the French P.O. in Haifa by 2 definitive(!) French Levant stamps in March, 1914.

Reports of New Findings from the Ottoman Period (2)

Norman J. Collins

1. Austrian Post Offices: Bethlehem

A previously unrecorded Bethlehem Christmas cachet for 1899 has recently come to light (Fig. 5). This cachet is similar to the top dated part of Types 562/562A¹, but without the three line French text. The postcard in question is addressed to Jaffa and is the only example recorded so far for any of the Bethlehem cachets that has been used on mail internally.

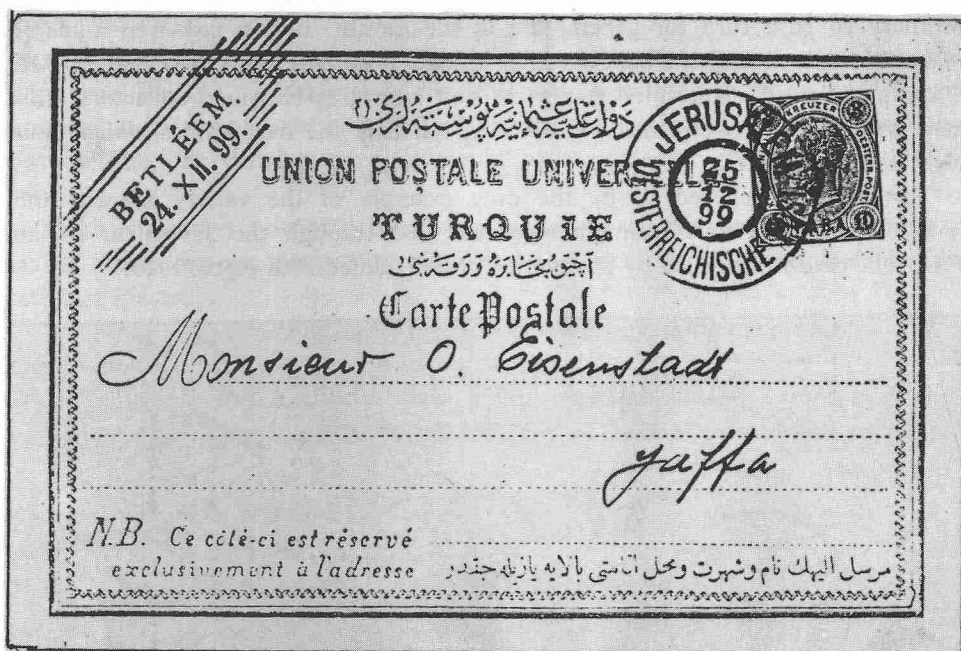


Fig. 5: Postcard with hitherto unreported cachet (Type 567) and postmark Type 546.3, both in violet. Card was used internally and commercially to Jaffa.

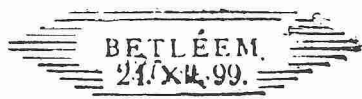
The item is totally commercial and not philatelic, as the message text shows. Translated from German, it reads:

"Dear Mr. Eisenstadt,

I am coming next week to Jaffa and ask you to expect me definitely on Monday. Have the money order with me.

Respectfully, Julius Mussad"

Both the Jerusalem special postmark Type 546.3 and the cachet are in violet. The following may be added to page 313 of the referenced book¹:



567
BETLÉEM
24.XII.99.
Violet

Similar to 562 and 562A, but without three line French text. One postcard recorded, used internally to Jaffa. Extremely Rare.

2. Italian Albania Postcard Rarity Used in Jerusalem

At first glance the Italian postcard, shown in Figure 6, looks like an ordinary 20 para card for general use in the Levant. But in fact it is a major postal stationery rarity and believed to be unique. Postcards with GERUSALEMME overprint above the imprinted stamp are well known to Holyland collectors. This card was similarly overprinted ALBANIA, but here the overprint is *albino*, thus creating a major rarity.

This item is believed to be the only example of the variety known, and it is certainly the only example recorded used through the Jerusalem Italian P.O.. The card is cancelled by postmark Type 401 dated 20th April, 1913.



Fig. 6: Italian postcard overprinted ALBANIA for use there, the overprint above stamp being albino. The card was posted at the Jerusalem Italian P.O. on 20th April, 1913.

3. Jerusalem-Jaffa Travelling Post Office: A Unique Combination Cover of 1898

A unique Jerusalem-Jaffa T.P.O. cover has recently come to light. This is the only example known franked for printed matter and also charged Postage Due on the train (Fig. 7).

The cover is franked with 20 para printed matter stamp of the 1894 issue (S.G. 156). This is the only example of printed matter stamps of that issue recorded on any mail from Palestine, and especially for correct usage.

The cover is endorsed on the reverse in French, "Contenant des petites images", i.e. small views (postcards?) and thus the printed matter stamp is the correct usage. It would appear that when the sender handed it in on the train it was over-weight, thus the postal clerk applied the 'T' cachet requesting the difference. Two 10 para stamps of the 1892 issue were used to cover the deficient postage, as payment was on the spot. If the addressee was to have paid the postage due, the deficient postage would have needed to be indicated on the cover.

There is another possibility for the postage due charge: as the envelope was sealed, the sender was charged the additional postage to make up the single foreign rate of 1 Piastre.

One cannot say for certain what the reason was for charging the postage due. It is unique, however, according to up-to-dated information, on two counts: -

- a) It is the only T.P.O. cover recorded charged postage due.
- b) It is the only cover recorded franked by any of the 1894 printed matter stamps, in Palestine.

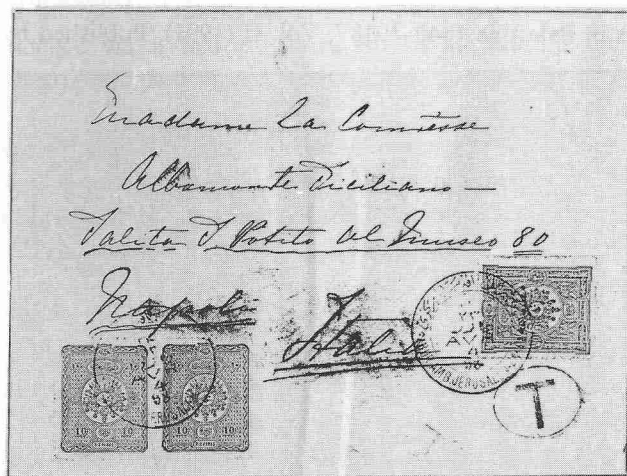


Fig. 7: A cover to Italy franked by the only example of the 20 para printed matter stamp of the 1894 issue recorded used in Palestine, and the only T.P.O. cover recorded which was charged postage due.

4. Turkish Stamps Used Through the Jaffa French P.O. in 1901

On page 252 of reference (1), I showed in Figure 230 a unique usage of a Turkish 20 para UPU postcard, through the Austrian P.O. in Haifa. Recently, a postcard franked by two 10 para stamps of the Turkish 1901 issue, posted through and accepted by the Jaffa French P.O., has come to light. The message on the card was written by a pilgrim in Jerusalem on 2nd September 1901 and was addressed to the Bishop of Plymouth, England. It was posted in Jaffa on the 3rd of September 1901, the stamps being cancelled by postmark Type 311 of that date (Fig. 8).

It would appear from the evidence of the two items mentioned, that certain Foreign Post Offices would accept mail franked with Turkish postage stamps. It is possible that there were regulations obliging Foreign PO's to accept mail franked with Turkish stamps, due to the fact that they were on Turkish territory. Of course if this was so, it is natural that the Foreign PO's would not advertise it to the detriment of their own funding.

No matter what the explanation is, the item used through the French P.O. and the item used through the Austrian P.O., which are both of commercial usage, are of extreme rarity.

Acknowledgement: My thanks to Dr. J. Wallach, Mr. Ernest Stern, to Mrs. Anke Adler-Slottke and Jeffrey Schneider (of Christies-Robson Lowe Ltd.), and to Michael H. Bale (Negev Holyland Stamps Ltd.) for their help in preparing this article.

Reference:

- (1) A. Steichele (English Rev. Ed. by N.J. Collins & L. Dickstein), "The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918", Vol. II (1991). Published by W.P.C.

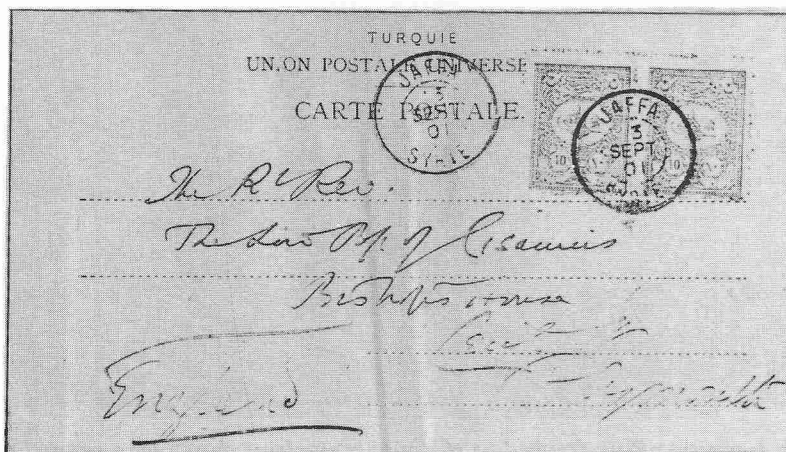


Fig. 8: Postcard to England, franked by two 10 para Turkish stamps, posted through the Jaffa French P.O. on 3rd September, 1901.

The "Postal Message Scheme" of the British Red Cross in Palestine, WWII

Emanuel Eylan, Herzliya

During the Second World War the forwarding of letters to enemy countries was banned.

However, the International Red Cross, which has its seat in Geneva, Switzerland, undertook – with the consent of the warring countries – to forward written personal messages from one country to another.


For this purpose the International Red Cross had special one-page message forms printed, headed by the Red Cross emblem and address. Below this heading detailed instructions were given, specifying where the sender's name and address, as well as that of the addressee, should be entered. At the bottom of the page a limited space was reserved for the sender's message, while the addressee's reply had to be written on the reverse side of same page. Messages were not to exceed 25 words, and had to contain information of a personal and/or familial nature only.

Needless to say all of these messages were censored.

In the beginning there were "Familial Messages" only, but later, as the War continued, "Prisoner of War" and "Internee Messages" were also printed. The "Familial Messages" made the correspondence between the civilian population of enemy countries possible, and this epistolary relationship was almost the only contact available to citizens of enemy countries, the only other possibility was correspondence via a neutral state. All in all, during the Second World War, the International Red Cross transmitted approximately 25 million such messages.

The National Organisations of the Red Cross in the various countries followed the IRC's example and organized Postal Message Schemes of their own. These messages were forwarded to the IRC in Geneva, which in turn forwarded them to the addressees. In Palestine, the British Red Cross (BRC), namely The British Red Cross and Order of St. John, Jerusalem, arranged for the forwarding of such messages.

Samples of these messages are shown in Figs. 9 and 10. One message was sent from Tel Aviv to Sweden, the other from Ra'anana to Hungary. The size of these forms was 14×27 cm, and they were forwarded via the Red Cross during 1942 and 1943. These messages and the replies on the reverse side, did not exceed 25 words each and pertained to familial matters only. Both messages bear the cachet of the Red Cross, as well as the postmark "Postage Paid" and the cachet of the censor.

Write in Block Capitals  In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufüllen. 2

From: **WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN**
Postal Message Scheme

To: **Comité International de la Croix Rouge Genève** P.O.B. 1085, David Building, Jerusalem, Palestine.

ENQUIRER
Fragesteller

Name Reifeisen

Christian name Czarne

Vorname B. M. K.

Address Balfour Str. 53
Tel-Aviv, Palestine

Relationship of Enquirer to Addressee Grossmutter
(Wie ist Fragesteller mit Empfänger verwandt?)
Message Mitteilung.
(Message not to exceed 25 words, family news of strictly personal character).
(Nicht über 25 Worte, nur persönliche Familiennachrichten).

Bin furchtbar betruert dass keine
Nachricht von Eltern. Falls Du inzwischen
Nachricht erhalten, lass mich sofort
wissen. Hast Du ueberwiesene zwei Lire
bekommen? Gruessend Oma

Date 3. III. 1942

ADDRESSEE
Empfänger

Name Reifeisen

Christian name Ilse


Vorname Vänersborg

Address Belfrdgegat 22
Sweden

PALESTINE.
PASSED BY
CENSOR
J.18

40000-12.11.41-G.C.P.

Fig. 9: The Postal Message Scheme of the War Organization of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John: A used Form (of Type B) from Tel Aviv to Vanersborg, Sweden, 1942.

Write in Block Capitals  In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufüllen.

From:
**WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS
 AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN**
 Postal Message Scheme

To:
**Comité International
 de la Croix Rouge
 Genève**

P.O.B. 1089,
 David Building,
 Jerusalem,
 PALESTINE.

0250964

ENQUIRER
 Fragesteller

Name Leng

Christian name Eduerd

Vorname HOUSE

Address ROTSCHILD
RA'ANANA
c/o P.O.B. 1095
JERUSALEM.

Message — Mitteilung.
 (Message not to exceed 25 words, family news of strictly personal character).
 (Nicht über 25 Worte, nur persönliche Familiennachrichten).
Teuere Eltern, Unsere Gedanken immer bei
Euch, wir sind gesund und leben gut. Fuer
Neujahr wuenschen wir alles Gutes die
ganze Familie und Karsten.
Postkartealit Educi

Date 23.11.1943

ADDRESSEE
 Empfänger

Name Leng

Christian name Oedön

Vorname Istvan

Address ut. 47 II lo
Budapest VII
Hungary

8 DEC 1943

50000-16 143-G.C.P.

Fig. 10: A used Form of the Postal Message Scheme (of Type C):
 from Ra'anana to Budapest, Hungary, 1943.

But there are differences in colour, i.e. black or red, between the messages of the IRC and those of the British Red Cross in Palestine (Further details to be given later).

The specification "Relationship of Enquirer to Addressee" appears only in messages dated 1941.

The British Red Cross had these messages printed by the Greek Printing Press in Jerusalem (G.C.P.), in such quantities as were required at the time. The printer marked both the date of printing and the total number of forms printed on the bottom of each page, e.g.: 40.000 - 12.11.41 - G.C.P.; 50.000 - 16.1.43 - G.C.P.. All these message forms were printed during the years 1941 and 1945. But changes were introduced almost every year, generally in the heading. All in all six different series were printed, which are marked A-F in Table 1, and in Figures 11 and 12.

Table 1: Differences in the Postal Messages

Edition	Heading of the Postal Message		
	Comité International de la croix rouge Genève	The Red Cross Emblem	P.O.B. 1085, David Building, Jerusalem, Palestine
A	Red	Red	Black, without "Palestine"
B	Red	Red	Black, "Palestine" black
C	Black	Red	Black, "Palestine" Red
D	Black	Brown	Black, "Palestine" Red
E	Black	Violet	Black, "Palestine" Red
F	Black	No Cross	P.O.B. 1085, Central Building, Jaffa Road. "Jerusalem" Black, "Palestine" Red.

In the first and second printings (A and B) the name and address of the International Red Cross (in French) appears in red, whereas in the following printings (C-F) it was printed in black. In editions A, B and C, the emblem of the Red Cross at the top of the page is red in colour, in edition D it is brown, and in edition E, violet. In edition F it is omitted altogether.

In all of the above editions the address of the Red Cross in Jerusalem is printed in black. However, in edition A the word "Palestine" is omitted. In edition B it is printed in black and in editions E and D it appears in red. In edition F the wording "David Building, Jerusalem" is struck out, and the new address "Central Building, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem" inserted instead.

(A)

Write in Block Capitals  In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufüllen.

From:
**WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS
 AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN**
Postal Message Scheme

To:
**Comité International
 de la Croix Rouge
 Genève**

P.O.B. 1085,
 David Building,
 Jerusalem.

ENQUIRER
 Fragesteller



(B)

Write in Block Capitals  In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufüllen.

From:
**WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS
 AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN**
Postal Message Scheme

To:
**Comité International
 de la Croix Rouge
 Genève**

P.O.B. 1085,
 David Building,
 Jerusalem,
 Palestine.

ENQUIRER
 Fragesteller

EHRENFEST

(C)

Write in Block Capitals In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufüllen.

From:
**WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS
 AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN**
Postal Message Scheme

To:
**Comité International
 de la Croix Rouge
 Genève**

P.O.B. 1085,
 David Building,
 Jerusalem,
 PALESTINE.

ENQUIRER
 Fragesteller

Name _____

Christian name _____

Vorname _____

Address _____

Message — Mitteilung.
 (Message not to exceed 25 words, family news of strictly personal character).
 (Nachricht nicht über 25 Worte, nur persönliche Familiennachrichten).

Fig. 11: Postal Message Scheme forms of the British Red Cross: editions A, B and C.

(D)

Write in Block Capitals *363* *181* *2* In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufuellen. *2-3*

From: **WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN** **63965**
Postal Message Scheme

To: **Comité International de la Croix Rouge Genève** P.O.B. 1085, David Building, Jerusalem, PALESTINE.

SENDER
ABSENDER

Name Linke-Gumprecht

Christian name Sara

(E)

durch **Katholisches Pfarramt** *85342* *1*
Write in Block Capitals *Rosenthal* *124* In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufuellen. *A*

From: **WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN** **056057**
Postal Message Scheme

To: **Comité International de la Croix Rouge Genève** P.O.B. 1085, David Building, Jerusalem, PALESTINE.

POLSKI CZERWONY KRZYŻ

SENDER
ABSENDER

Name Ebstein

(F)

Write in Block Capitals In grossen Druckbuchstaben auszufuellen.

From: **WAR ORGANISATION OF THE BRITISH RED CROSS AND ORDER OF ST. JOHN**
Postal Message Scheme

To: **Comité International de la Croix Rouge Genève** CENTRAL BUILDING JAFFA ROAD JERUSALEM P.O.B. 1085, **PALESTINE.**

SENDER
ABSENDER

Fig. 12: Postal Message Scheme forms of the British Red Cross: editions D, E and F.

In editions D, E and F the words "Enquirer / Fragesteller", which appear in editions A, B and C, are replaced by the words "Sedner / Absender". In messages of the A edition dated 20.2.41 and 28.7.41, the question "Relationship of Enquirer to Addressee" appears on the form, but is later eliminated on editions B to F.

In Table 2 we can see the quantities and dates on which the various editions and printings of the forms were printed, from which one can deduce that the total number printed was 415,000.

Table 2: Edition, Quantity and Date of Issue of the Postal Forms

A	100.000-20.2.41, 10.000-9.5.41, 10.000-12.6.41, 20.000-28.7.41
B	40.000-12.11.41
C	50.000-28.2.42, 50.000-28.8.42, 50.000-16.1.43, 50.000-8.9.44
D	50.000-8.9.44
E	50.000-8.9.44
F	25.000-13.3.45

These messages were forwarded via the International Red Cross in Geneva, to countries at war with the Allied Forces, or else to neutral countries.

In my collection I have messages which were forwarded to such countries as Germany, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Holland, Croatia, Bohemia, Belgium, France, Italy and Bulgaria.

These messages, the number of which was not limited, and on which both the original message as well as the reply were written or printed, actually constituted the only source of personal information from inside the countries of besieged Europe.

The First Days of the Interim Period in Tel Aviv and Haifa

H. L. Rosedale, New York

This article addresses the earliest days of the Interim Period in Tel Aviv and Haifa, with regard to provisions for postal service after the termination of the operations of the post by the British Mandate authorities and prior to the date when it is generally recognized that the Interim Period was in full force and effect: namely, May 5, 1948.

It is clear that stamps containing the Doar overprint were available in numerous post offices prior to May 5, and were used and cancelled by both Interim and Mandate cancellers before that date. Likewise, it appears that both regular and registered mail services functioned in many post offices during the period between May 2 and May 5.

While May 1, 1948 is stated as the appropriate opening date for the Interim Period, "First Day Covers" from a number of post offices appear with May 2 or May 3 dates (May 1 was a Saturday). This does not necessarily mean that the Interim cancellers or stamps with the Doar overprints were available in all post offices on May 2 or that mail services were operational at all post offices between May 2 and May 5. Fluri* refers to the beginning of the Interim Period as May 1, 1948, and lists the earliest date of any Interim registered cover as May 2. He lists a number of post offices such as Affula, Petah Tiqva, Qiryat Motzkin and Ra'anana as having May 2 registered covers.

The purpose of this article is to demonstrate the early postal communication during these early days of the Interim Period in the cities of Tel Aviv and Haifa.

On April 13, 1948 the last circular of the British Mandate Postal Administration announced the termination of the Mandate and suspension of post office service¹. The schedule of dates listed in that circular ran from closure of inland post offices and termination of inland mails on April 30, through suspension of operations at the Head Post Offices in Haifa, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Lydda Airport on May 5. No specific date was provided as the final date for posting or delivery of letters.

Subsequently, on April 25, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the National Council for the Community of Israel issued a circular with an annex² which provided for "the transition period between the 1st and 15th of May" and stated that

* E. Fluri, Handbook of Holyland Philately, The Minhelet Ha'am Period (1973); hereafter referred to as "Fluri".

(1) Fluri reprints the circular at pages 6-7.

(2) Fluri reprints the circular and the annex at pages 8-10.

stamps of the KKL and Kofer Hayishuv and provisional postmarks were to be put in use in post offices in settlements and villages from May 1 to May 15, 1948 and in towns from May 5 to May 15. The Annex contemplated that mail would be dispatched from post offices except Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa for the period from May 1 to May 15, with inland mail franked with the new KKL overprinted stamps or the Kofer Hayishuv and foreign mail franked with Mandate stamps³. If there were strict compliance with these regulations, one would expect to find that overprinted KKL or Kofer Hayishuv stamps were only used in major city post offices after May 5 and earlier use was restricted to settlements and villages. This, however, does not appear to be the case.

It is clear that the postal service operating with the overprinted labels and Interim cancellers was not limited to the former communities during May 2 to 5 period. Rather, covers from Tel Aviv and Haifa post offices clearly illustrate postal services from those locations and the use of the newly authorized stamps and cancellers prior to May 5.

From the Hadar HaCarmel Branch Office located in Haifa, there is a cover bearing a block of four Haifa overprinted stamps, cancelled by the Haifa Interim cancel to which there is added a May 3 Mandate Hadar HaCarmel postmark (Fig. 15)⁴.

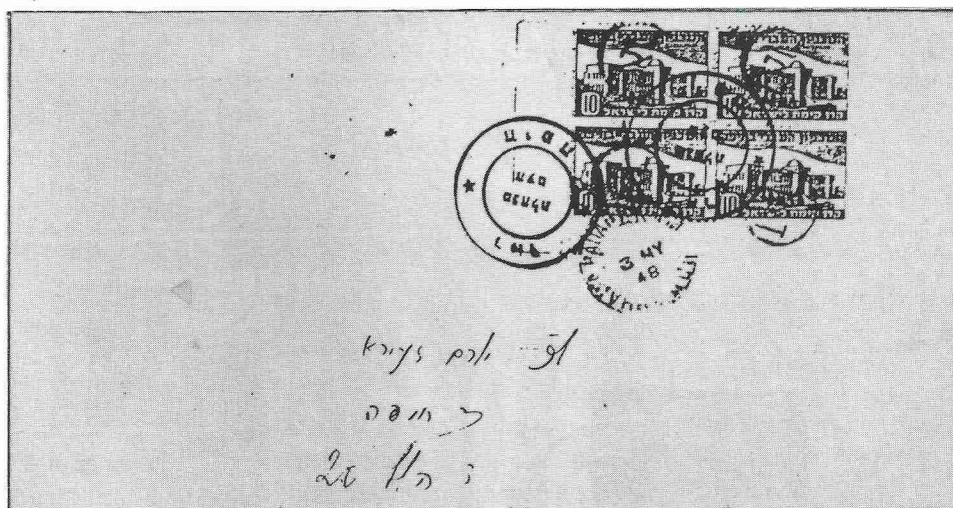


Fig. 15: Cover with block of 4 Interim stamps, tied by Haifa Minhelet Ha'am black cancels; also bearing on face and reverse May 3, 1948 Mandate Hadar HaCarmel strikes.

(3) In this disrupted period, it is not surprising to find these rules violated with overprinted KKL stamps used as postage on foreign mail, and Mandate stamps used on inland mail.

(4) Fluri lists the earliest registration number from this office as 2370, dated May 4.

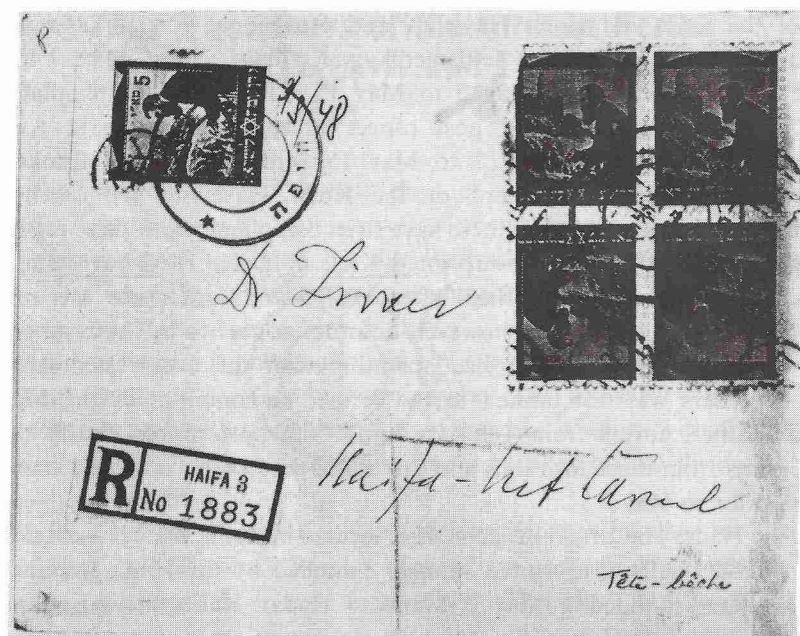


Fig. 16: Registered cover bearing "Haifa 3" No. 1883 R-label, handwritten May 3, 1948 date.

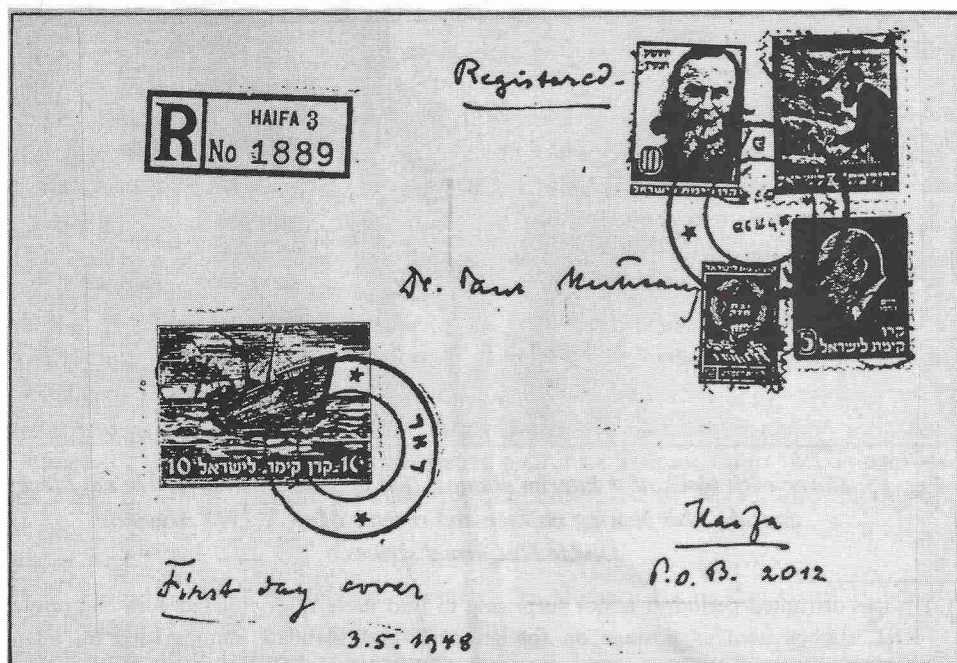


Fig. 17: Registered cover bearing "Haifa 3" No. 1889 R-label, with M/S "3.5.1948".

The opening date of the "Haifa 3" branch post office (Carmel) was apparently May 3, 1948, as shown by three registered covers posted with handwritten 3/5/48 dates inscribed on their face and each bearing Haifa overprinted stamps (Figs. 16-18)⁵.

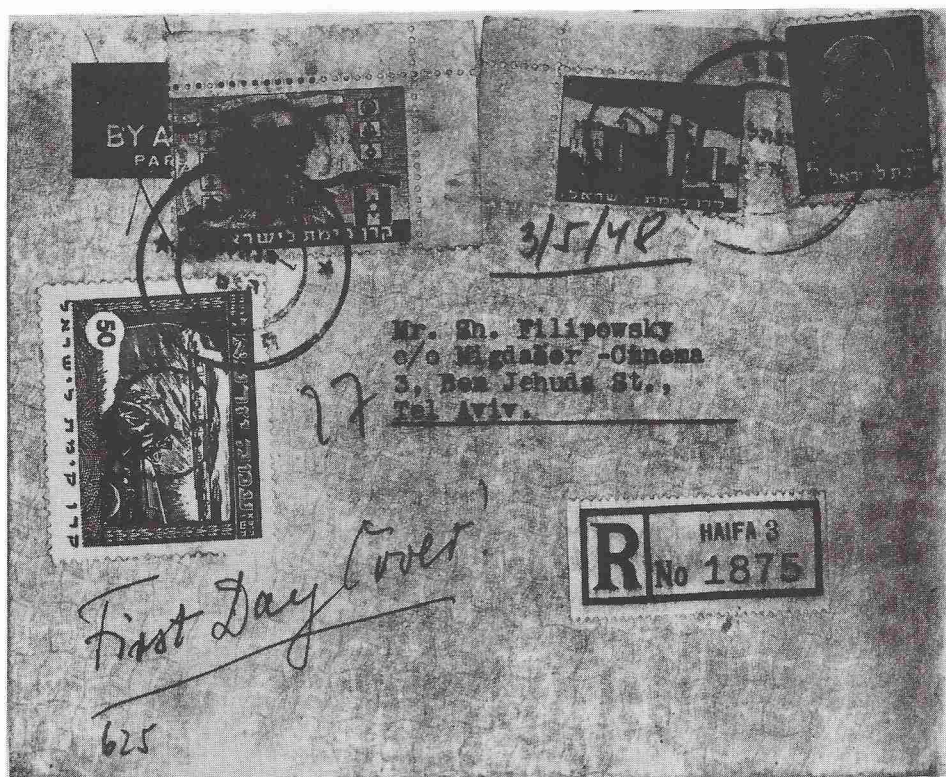


Fig. 18: Registered cover with "Haifa 3" R-label No. 1875, bearing handwritten May 3, 1948 date and endorsed "First Day Cover".

Early uses in the Interim Period emanating from Tel Aviv post offices show a variety of cancellers. For instance, an unregistered souvenir cover (Fig. 19) with the double circle Mandate canceller used on mixed franking of a Mandate and a KKL stamp with a May 2 date.

Shown in Fig. 20 is a registered cover bearing the Tel Aviv hyphenated registration label #4028 and franked with three Interim labels cancelled with a Tel Aviv Interim cancel. It has on the back a Rehovot arrival Interim cancel with the

 (5) Fluri lists the low registration number for this post office as 1877, dated May 3.

The illustrated registered covers, numbered 1875, 1883 and 1889, bear manuscript May 3, 1948.

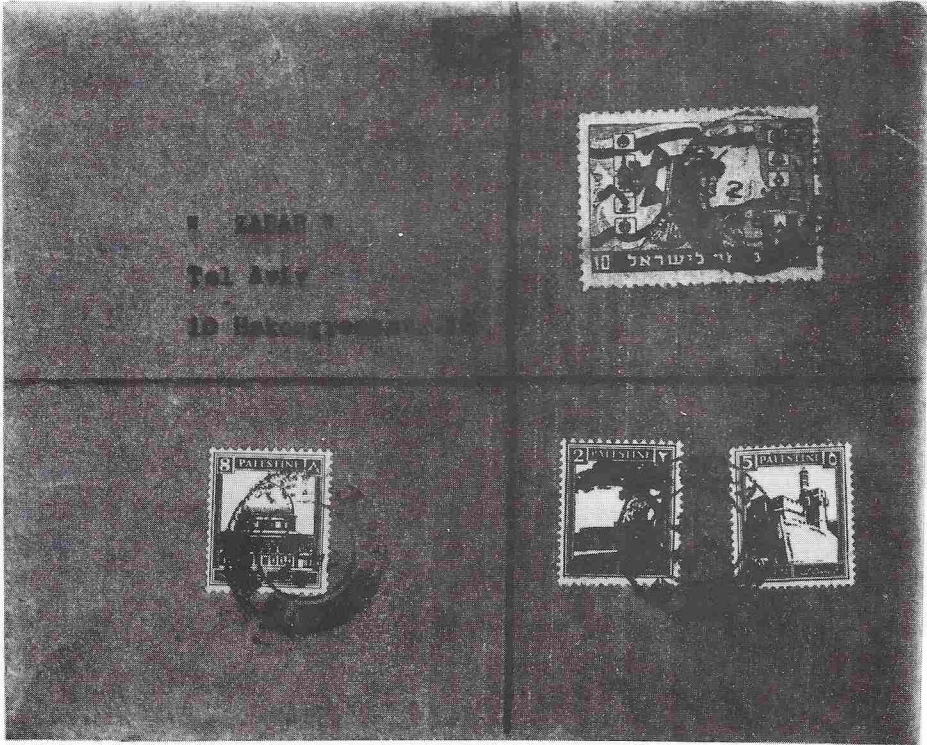


Fig. 19: Cover bearing 3 Mandate stamps and Bale 1.15 Interim stamp, all cancelled by Tel Aviv May 2 d.c. Mandate cancels.

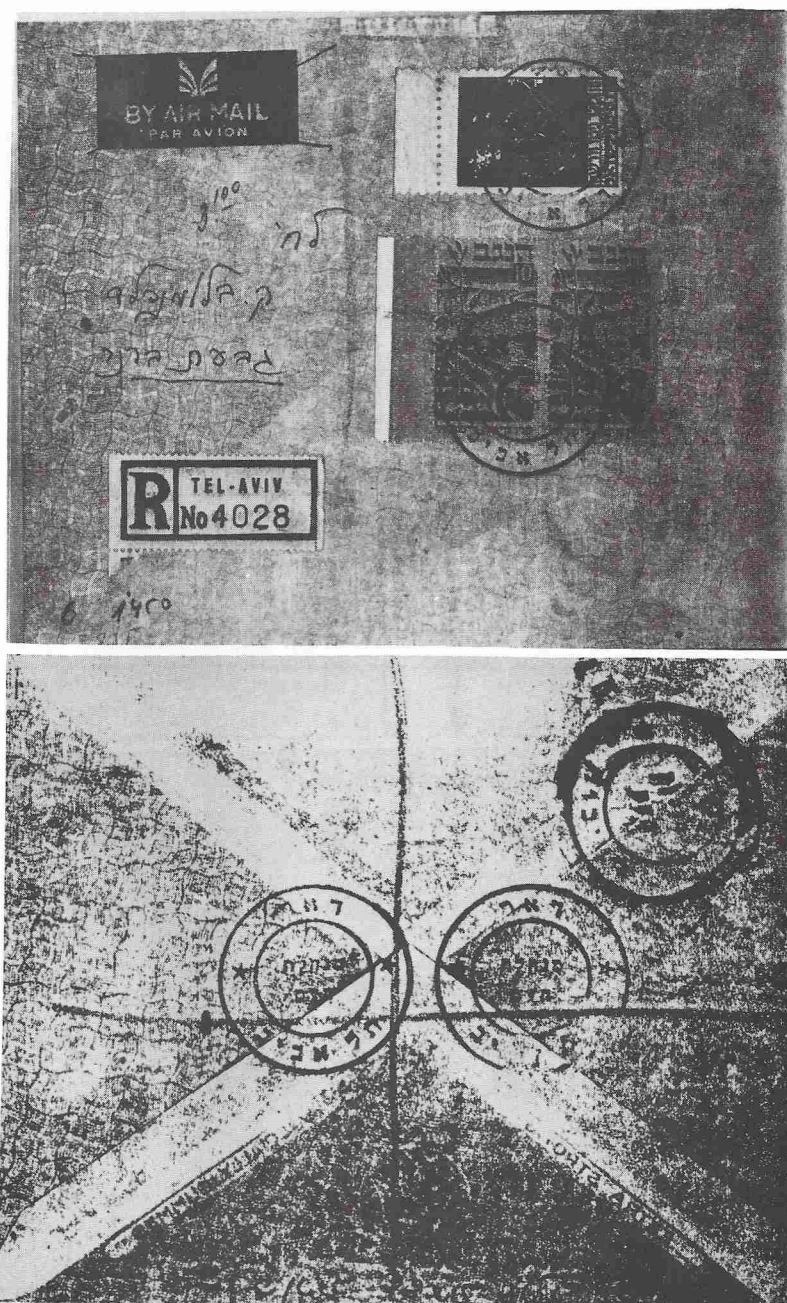
one line May 4, 1948 black date stamp used at that post office. This cover is accompanied by a certificate of posting which unfortunately is undated⁶.

From the "Tel Aviv 1" (Allenby Rd.) post office there is illustrated a registered cover with label #0047 bearing a block of 4 stamps cancelled by the Interim canceller with a notation on the face that it is a "First Day Cover" and on the reverse side the endorsement of May 3, 1948 as the date of posting (Fig. 22).

Another similar "Tel Aviv 1" registered cover with label No. 0031 and 5 Interim stamps bearing the Mandate arrival postmark of Hadera, dated May 4, indicates a probable similar posting on May 3 (Fig. 23)⁷.

(6) Compare for date verification (Fig. 21) registered cover No. 4054 with Hertseliya May 5 arrival.

(7) Fluri lists the low registered number for this post office as #0008 with no date.



*Fig. 20: Registered cover bearing Interim stamps with Tel Aviv R-label No. 4028.
Reverse has Rehovot Minhelet Ha'am arrival cancel with
May 4, 1948 single line date cancel.*

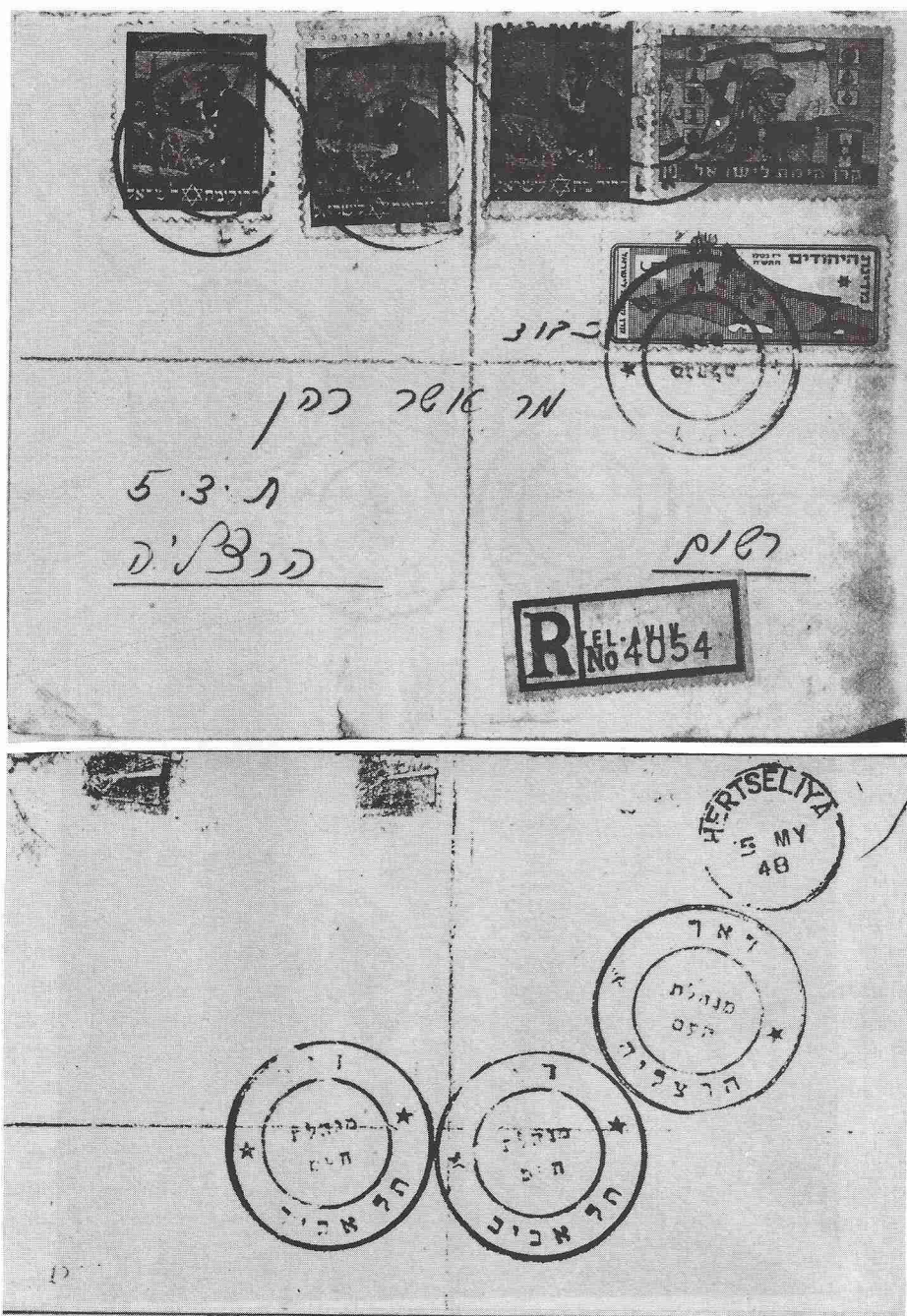


Fig. 21: Registered cover bearing Interim stamps and R-label "Tel-Aviv No. 4054". Arrival Minhelet Ha'am postmark and s.c. Hertseliya Mandate cancel of May 5.

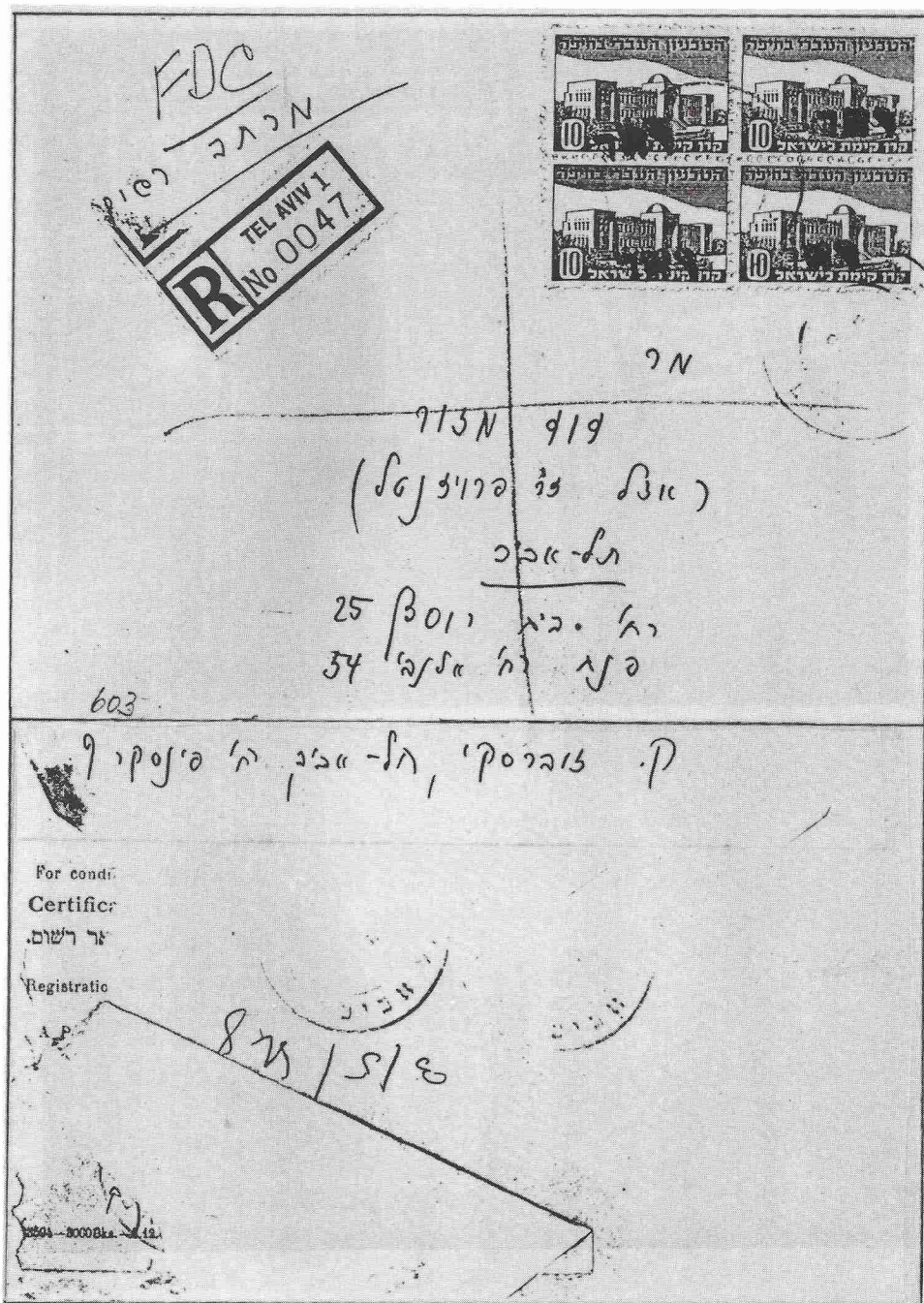


Fig. 22: Registered cover with R-label "Tel Aviv 1 No. 0047", endorsed in manuscript "FDC" and "3/5/48".

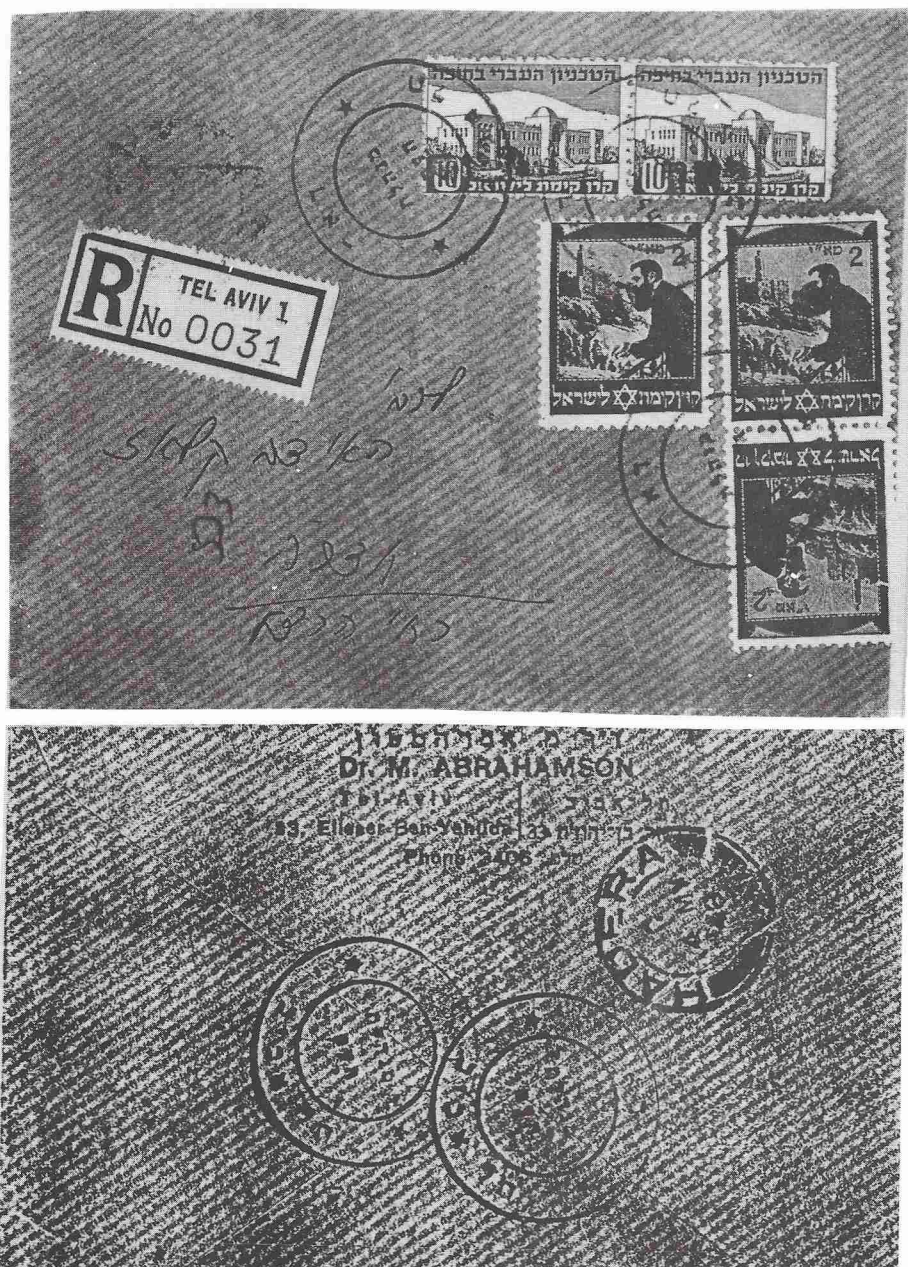


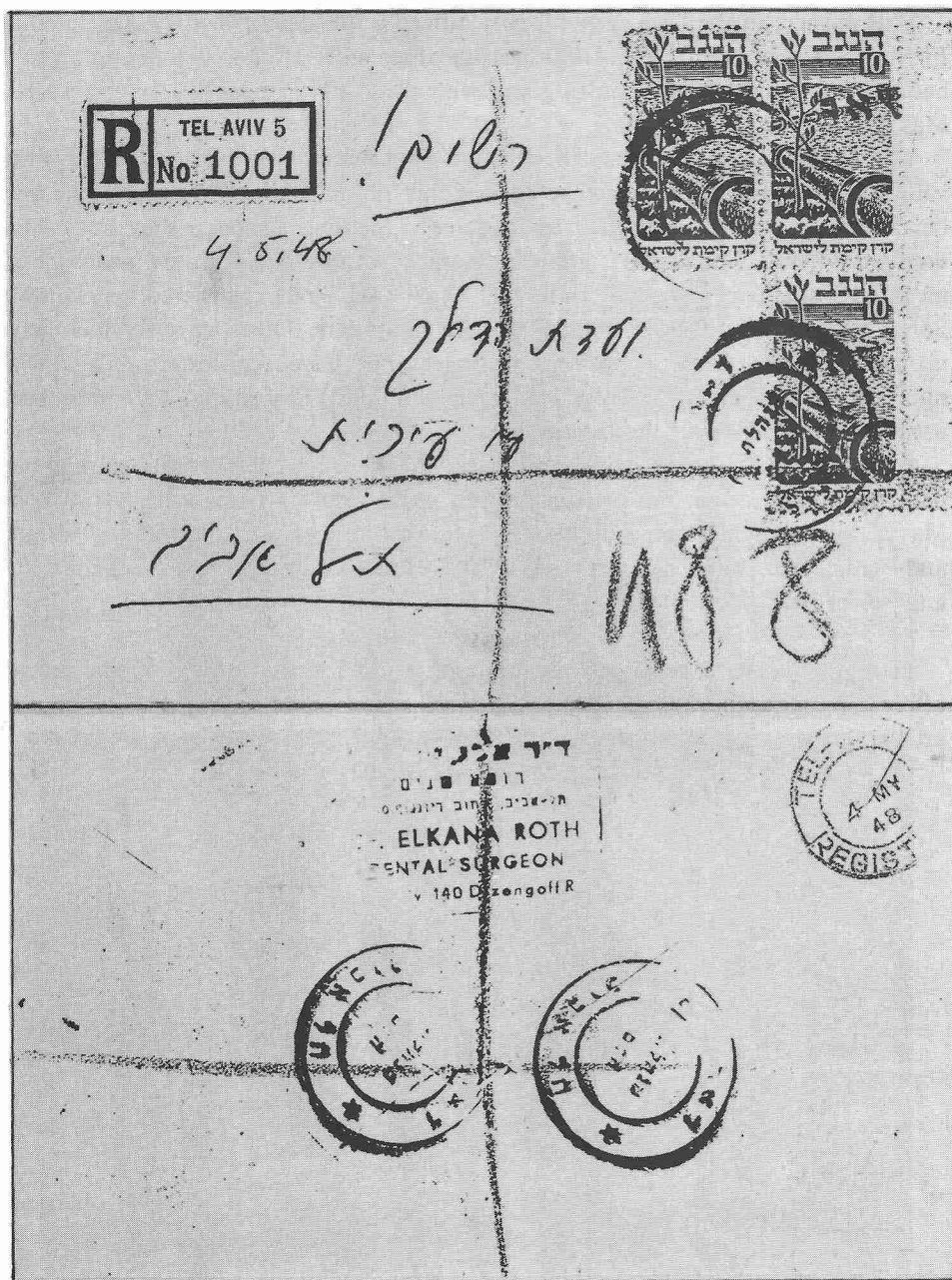
Fig. 23: Registered cover bearing T.A. overprinted Interim stamps and R-label "Tel Aviv 1 No. 0031". Arrival Mandate d.c. Hadera, May 4 cancel.

With respect to the "Tel Aviv 5" post office (Tel Nordau), there is illustrated as Figure 24 a registered cover #1001 bearing three Interim cancelled stamps with a handwritten May 4 date of posting and with the double circle Tel Aviv registered May 4 cancel as an arrival date.

The above illustrations are not exhaustive. I am sure other covers exist which show valid postal usages during the first days of the Interim Period. In addition, it may be that covers can be identified as to dates of mailing although they only show dates of arrival. There is a significant number of registered covers which show an arrival date of May 5 with the oval "Tel Aviv registered" postmark. Some may well have been mailed prior to that date. Other covers which have no indication of date of posting or arrival but have registration labels with numbers that appear to be very low in light of the Fluri listing, may have been used in the early days of the Interim post.

In any event, it appears abundantly clear that through the necessity to maintain postal communication, the Interim services were furnishing and using, as early as May 2, overprinted stamps of the KKL in post offices, not only in the villages and settlements, but also in Tel Aviv and Haifa, contrary to the bulletins and annexes of April 25, 1948.

I would like to express my great appreciation for the assistance and advice offered by Marvin Siegel and Yaakov Tsachor in the preparation of this article.



*Fig. 24: Registered cover bearing block of 3 Interim stamps with R-label "Tel Aviv 5 No. 1001" and manuscript endorsement "4.5.48".
Tel Aviv Mandate d.c. of May 4 on back.*

Population and Number of Post Offices

M. Sender, Herzliya

This article tries to investigate the ratio between the population size in big cities and the number of post offices and branches in them. The following table lists 24 cities having each 40,000 citizens and over. This population is as on December 31, 1991, as given in The Annual Israeli Statistics Book. However, the number of P.O. Branches applies to December 31, 1992, because the opening of new post offices do not exactly match the population growth.

Table of population size and number of post offices in Israeli cities of size over 40,000

City	Populstion Size (in 1000's)	Number of Post Offices and Branches	Population per P.O.	Rank	
				City Size	Population per P.O.*
Jerusalem	544.2	41	13.3	1	16
Tel Aviv-Yafo	353.3	49	7.2	2	2
Haifa	251.0	35	7.2	3	1
Holon	161.8	12	13.5	4	17
Petah Tiqva	148.9	14	10.6	5	8
Bat Yam	146.4	6	24.4	6	24
Rishon LeZion	145.6	11	13.2	7	15
Netanya	139.7	11	12.7	8	14
Beer Sheva	128.4	13	9.9	9	7
Ramat Gan	122.7	17	7.2	10	3
Bene Beraq	121.2	11	11.0	11	11
Ashdod	90.1	10	9.0	12	5
Rehovot	83.0	11	7.5	13	4
Herzliya	80.2	7	11.6	14	13
Ashqelon	64.2	6	10.7	15	9
Kefar Sava	63.4	7	9.1	16	6
Ra'anana	55.3	4	13.8	17	20
Nazareth	49.8	3	16.6	18	23
Ramla	49.3	3	16.4	19	22
Hadera	48.4	5	9.7	20	7
Givatayim	47.5	3	15.8	21	21
Lod	45.5	4	11.4	22	12
Akko	43.6	4	10.9	23	10
Qiryat Ata	41.0	3	13.7	24	18

* The ranking here is by ascending order of the ratio.

Some interesting notions can be drawn from the table:

It can be seen that the ratio population per P.O. is far from being constant, but on the other hand, there is also no high correlation between city size and the population per P.O.. For instance, Jerusalem is ranked as the first city in size but only sixteenth in population per P.O.. The explanation may be that the large Non Jewish population in East Jerusalem does not utilize extensively the postal services.

Bat Yam is ranked as the sixth city in size but in last place (24) in population per P.O. (a similar case relates to Holon). This can be explained by the fact that the population of these cities is concentrated and not spread out.

It should also be noted that in some large cities, such as Tel Aviv, Jerusalem or Haifa, some of the post offices are located in institutions (e.g. hospitals or universities). They serve specifically the population that comes to these institutions and only few citizens from the city itself.

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* * * * *

* SHORT NOTES AND DISCOVERIES *

* * * * *

The British Mandate Period

The Termination of Palestine Postal Issues

(A.M. Hochheiser, Lodi)

The Bale Catalogue lists the dates on which newly issued stamps were allowed to be used for postage. This was determined either by Post Office Circulars or representation of the earliest known cancellation. However, the catalogue does not indicate the termination of usage with the one exception of the typo stamps (unoverprinted) which were allowed until 31 August 1920. While one might expect that all postage was usable at any time, this was not so once the pictorial issue was released. Clarifying this termination of usage was a Postal Agency Circular as illustrated (Fig. 25).

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Validity of E.E.F. Postage Stamps.

It is notified for information that postage stamps issued prior to the 14th August 1927, other than those of the current issue, will not be valid for the franking of correspondence in Palestine after the 31st of March 1928.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
JERUSALEM,
15 November 1927.

W. HUDSON.
POSTMASTER GENERAL.

W/

ادارة البريد والتلغراف

اعلان عمومي

الاستعمال الشرعي لدرام البريد E. E. F.

يعلن للجمهور بان، درام البريد التي اصدرت قبل تاريخ ١٤ آب ١٩٢٧ ما عدا فئة ٣ و ١٣ ملية التي اصدرت قبل ذلك التاريخ، لم يصل استعمالها الشرعي لدفع رسوم البريد في فلسطين بعد تاريخ ٣١ آذار ١٩٢٨.
مكتب البريد العام - القدس
تعتبر في ١٥ تشرين ثاني ١٩٢٧.
مدير البريد العام
و. ه. سوز.

פוסטאמט וטלעגראפן פאר פלשטינה (א"י)

טויזנטער פארשטאנד

עפ"י דער דאזיקער

פארשטאנד פאר דער שטאנד פאר 14 אוגוסט 1927

פארשטאנד פאר דער שטאנד פאר 14 אוגוסט 1927

פארשטאנד פאר דער שטאנד פאר 14 אוגוסט 1927

W. HUDSON

המנהל הכללי של בתי הודא.

Published
at No. 10

Figure 25

The Interim Period

The Nahariya First Emergency Slogans: New Discoveries

(I. Karpovsky, Herzliya)

On the Emergency Sea Mail of Nahariya and the isolated Western Galilee of March to May, 1948, many articles have been written, and in particular on the five different emergency cancellations (Slogans) used during that period^{1,2}.

The first dispatch was made in the morning of 22 March. For this a special round rubber canceller was made, with the wording in Hebrew only in the outer circle "The Isolated Galilee", and the date, in both Hebrew and Latin numerals, in the centre in two lines (Type I). The time of the first shipment was written below the date: 11.00 (in the morning. Fig. 26). The boat arrived in Haifa, handed the post over to a liaison person who took it to Hehalutz Post Office where each letter had a Mandate stamp affixed and cancelled on the 23rd, and then sent through the regular post. There were very few letters sent

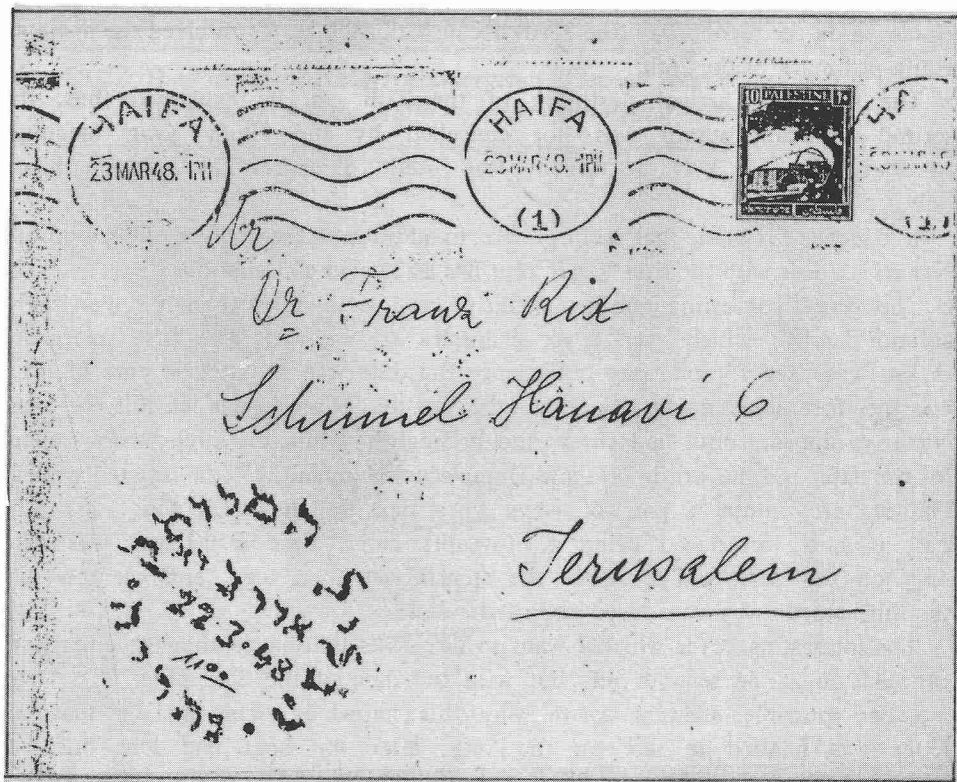


Fig. 26: The "Regular" Nahariya emergency "First Slogan" with the manuscript hour 11.00, and the Haifa dispatch cancellation of 23 March.

in this first shipment, each letter treated in the same manner and having the same handwritten hour (11.00) and Haifa postmark (23.3.48).

A few years ago a German collector, visiting in Israel, showed me a letter sent from Nahariya, with the same emergency postmark of Type I, but with the handwritten time of 22.00, instead of 11.00! As the dispatch date from Haifa was very unclear, I told him that I was unable to explain it, but suspected that someone had "played" with the letter, probably in order to forge it.

Recently, however, I obtained another letter which has changed the picture completely. It has the emergency cancellation of the 22nd, but of sub-Type B⁴, with the time corrected by hand to 22.00 (See Back Cover). The dispatch machine cancellation of Haifa is of the 24th, and not that of the 23rd. The Mandate stamps were also cancelled, on arrival in Tel Aviv, on the 27th.

What happened here? It is clear that the letter was handed in for dispatch on the 22nd, but after the departure of the morning boat. From the evidence of the two letters discussed above, it seems that a second boat left later that night, taking mail collected during the afternoon. The dispatch postmark of Haifa of the 24th also strengthens the case. This particular letter was not sent from Nahariya on the second day (the 23rd) because all such letters received the dispatch Haifa postmark of the 26th.

The Tel Aviv arrival postmark of the 27th can be explained thus: the second Mandate stamp was not cancelled by the Haifa Krag machine, so that the Tel Aviv instrument was used to cancel the bottom stamp only.

It is indeed fortunate that we have here, in addition to the hour of 22.00, a unique Nahariya cover with the first slogan that has an arrival cancellation.

The second interesting item is a Nahariya cover with the emergency slogan of the second day (of which even fewer examples are known). The first emergency slogan was used for one day only, since the date was an integral part of it. It was therefore necessary to prepare another for the following day. In this the name Nahariya appears both in Hebrew and in English within the circle, with a space for the date, and the words "Hagalil Hama'aravi Hamenutak" (the isolated western Galilee) are within a pair of wavy lines next to the circle (Fig. 27). The date is now introduced using a moveable dater. This instrument was used only on the 23rd and 24th, as the stencil was then torn, and on the 25th the third slogan was introduced and used.

The interesting cover which I want to discuss is unusual in that the emergency cancellation is the second one, but with the date of the 25th (Fig. 28). There are two possible answers as to why this happened. The first is that the letter was handed in late on the 24th, after the boat had left, but was still cancelled using that day's instrument, in order to certify payment of the postage. The date, however, was stamped on the actual date of dispatch, the 25th. The second explanation is that the letter was handed in very early on the 25th,

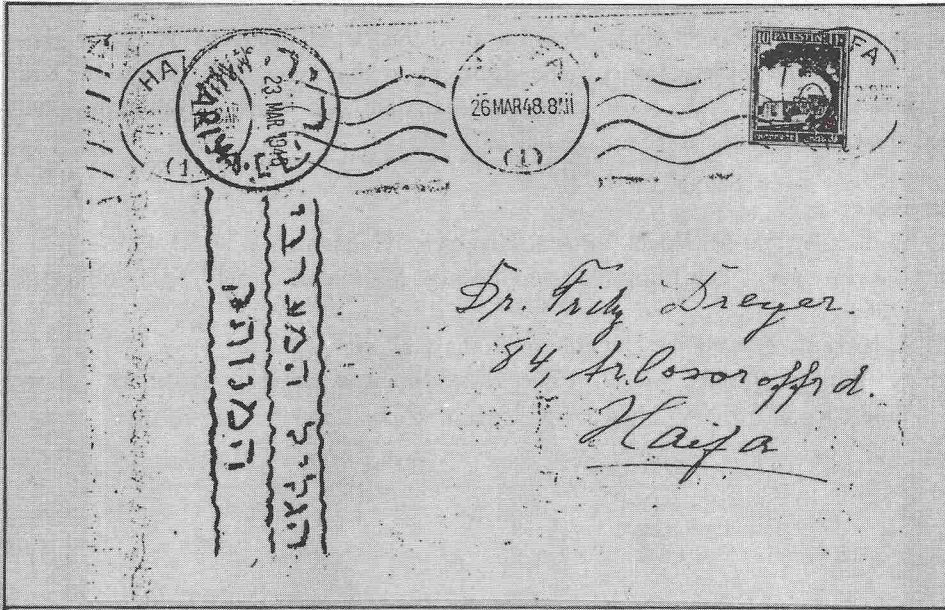


Fig. 27: The "Regular" Nahariya Emergency "Second Slogan" on its first day (23 March), and the Haifa dispatch cancellation of 26 March.

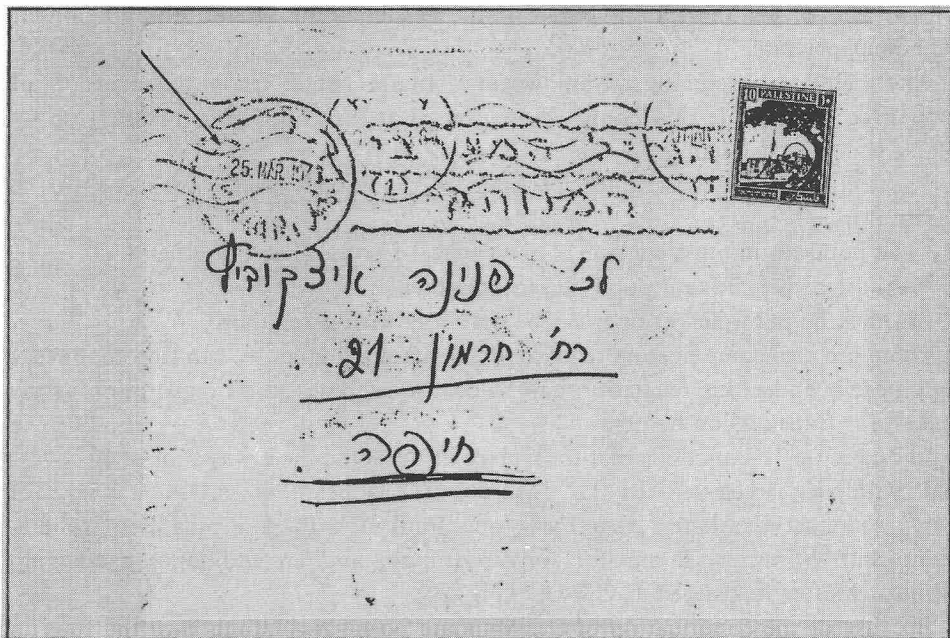


Fig. 28: An unusual Nahariya emergency "Second Slogan" dated 25 March(!), and the Haifa dispatch cancellation of 29 March.

and was cancelled using the second slogan because the third one had not yet been received. What is quite clear is that this letter went to Haifa together with all of the other post of the 25th, as it has the Haifa dispatch Krag cancellation of the 29th, as all others of that date known from Nahariya – only that those all have the third emergency slogan.

Reference:

- (1) D. Kessler and M. Vogel, "Postal History of Nahariya, 17.3–15.5.48".
- (2) B.J. Forsher, "The Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel", SIP Publication (1969).
- (3) J. Niesen, "Die Postgeschichte von Nahariya".
- (4) N. Zankel and M. Siegel, "The First Nahariya Interim Postmark", Israel Philatelist Vol XXXV, No. 1/2 (1984), p. 4233.

A Very Unusual Rate from the Interim Period

(Zvi Aloni, Raanana)

In the "Palestine Post Office Guide" of April 1948 (Fig. 29) there is a special rate of 2 mils per copy of a publication, registered for inland transmission at the newspaper rate.

Any publication coming within certain criteria could, upon payment of an annual fee of one Palestine Pound, be registered at the G.P.O. for transmission by inland post as a newspaper.

The following is a description of some of the conditions for inclusion in the register:

1. The publication must consist, in great part, of political or other news.
2. It must be printed and published in Palestine.
3. It must be published at intervals of not more than seven days.

There are also some posting regulations, and among them we can find that every copy posted under this regulation had to bear a reference to its registration at the G.P.O. for transmission by post.

In one of the last auctions that took place in Tel Aviv, there was a lot of 10 covers and wrappers addressed to Dr. Moses of "Dubek" at P.O.Box 488, Tel Aviv. Amongst the letters there was one franked with a 2 mils Ben Yehuda stamp with Minhelet Ha'am Tel Aviv postmark, and an additional handstamp "Printed Matter Registered at G.P.O." (Fig. 30).

Because of the continuation of the Mandate postal regulations into the Interim Period, this rate can be found only up to May 21, 1948. Later no 2 mils stamps were available for this use.

4 Charges

PRINCIPAL POST OFFICE CHARGES

POSTAGE

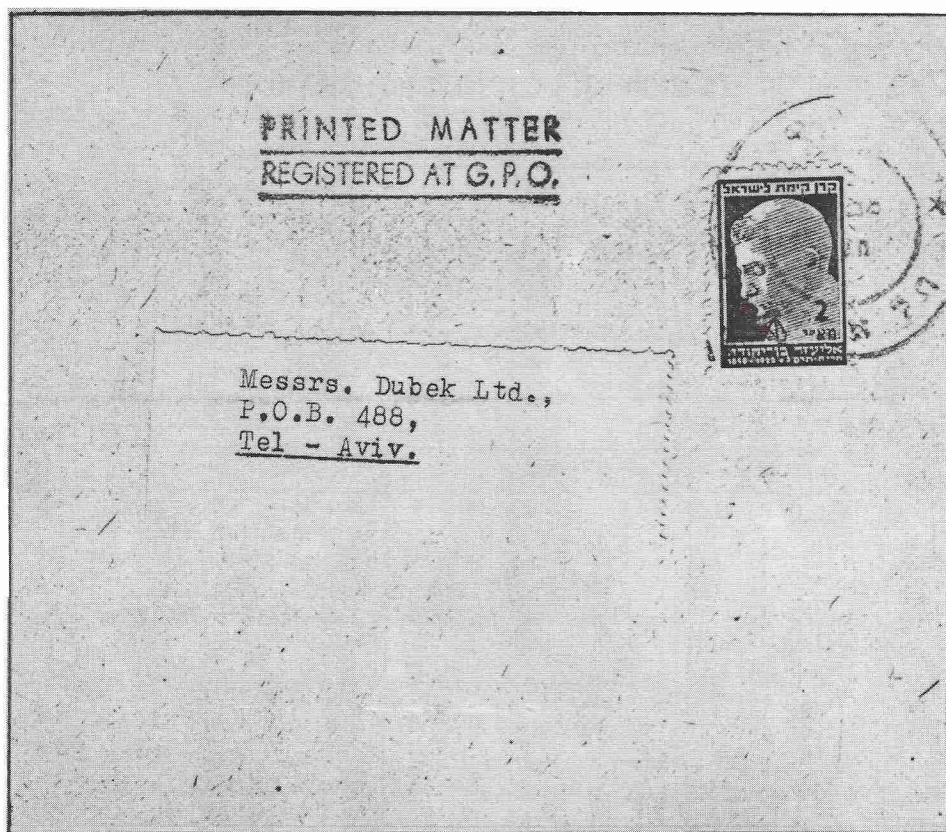
Description.	Inland.	United Kingdom	Other Countries (for Air Mails see Air Mail Leaflet).
Letters	Not excdg. 30 gr., 10 mils. Every addl. 30 gr., or part thereof 6 mils.	Not excdg. 20 gr., 15 mils. Every addl. 20 gr., or part thereof 20 mils.	Not excdg. 20 gr., 20 mils. Every addl. 20 gr., 13 mils.
Postcards	7 mils.	10 mils.	13 mils.

Description.	Inland.	Other Countries.
Small Packets	—	For every 50 gr., 8 mils. Minimum 40 mils. (Limited service. See pages 50-52.)
Newspapers (Registered at G.P.O.)	Per copy 2 mils	Same as Printed Papers.
Printed Papers	For every 50 gr., or part thereof ... 3 mils	For every 50 gr., or part thereof ... 5 mils.
Commercial Papers	Same as Printed Papers	For every 50 gr., or part thereof ... 3 mils. Minimum 20 mils.
Literature for the Blind	For every kgr., or part thereof ... 2 mils	For every kgr., or part thereof ... 2 mils.
Samples	For every 50 gr., or part thereof ... 3 mils Minimum 6 mils.	For every 50 gr., or part thereof ... 5 mils. Minimum 10 mils.
Parcels	Palestine. Not excdg. 1 kgr. 20 mils " 3 kgr. 40 mils " 5 kgr. 60 mils " 10 kgr. 100 mils	Transjordan. Not excdg. 1 kgr. 40 mils " 3 kgr. 60 mils " 5 kgr. 80 mils " 10 kgr. 160 mils For other countries see pages 74 to 207.

Registration Fee 15 mils

Advice of Delivery of a registered or insured item, or ...	} Inland 15 mils. Foreign 15 mils.
Advice of Payment of a Money Order	

Fig. 29: Mandate table of "Principal Post Office Charges" from April, 1948 showing the 2 mils special "Newspapers" rate.



*Fig. 30: Minhelet Ha'am franking of 2 mils of a
"Printed Matter Registered at G.P.O.".*

A "Jerusalem 4" Registered Letter with the "Liberation Postmark"

To prove again the importance of dissemination of information for the development of our hobby, we show here a previously unknown item relating to the article of M. Sondak in the previous Bulletin (HLPB #53/54, pp. 698-707). Several Members responded to this article and sent information about additional serial numbers of "Jerusalem 4" registered letters. All of these will duly be reported by Sondak in a future article update.

One especially important item, which had never been reported before, was contributed by Itamar Karpovsky. It is a registered "Jerusalem 4" letter, cancelled by the "Liberation Postmark" on 30 June, 1948 (Fig. 31), which means that it was handled in the Head Post Office ten days after its reopening.

Strangely, the serial number of this R-label, 0329, has already appeared in Sondak's Table 2, but in the class "w/o date". It is possible that Sondak's source for this item did not show the date of the letter and thus it was marked "w/o date" or that his item was another R-letter with the same serial number, that is, an R-label from another roll!

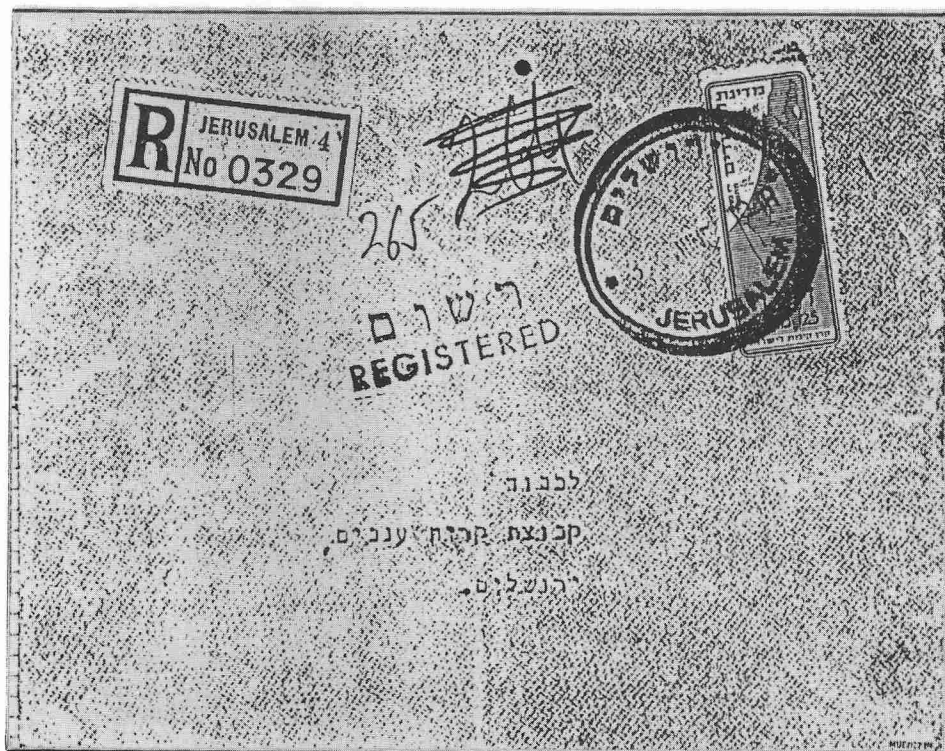


Fig. 31: The "Liberation postmark" on registered commercial cover of the Anglo-Palestine Bank ("Jerusalem 4"), dispatched through the H.P.O. on 30 June, 1948.

Additional "Economy" Use of Materials

(A.M. Hochheiser)

The "economy" use of materials during the entire period of British control over Palestine is a well documented fact. This was especially true in the Postal Administration. Spaces on the front of forms or blank backs of forms were used for further correspondence and envelopes were regularly reused. It has also been reported in the literature that many of the forms of the Postal Administration in Palestine were used by the new State of Israel, as late as the end of 1955. Shown here are two additional uses of Palestine P.T. forms that have not been reported previously.

Shown in Figure 32 is form P.T. 825 containing a list of registered articles posted

LIST OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.
רשימת חפצים רשומים. جدول المواد المسجلة.

Post at: *Jerusalem* *القدس* *Quds*

Registration Indicator No. *0268*

Entry No. رقم البريد تسلسل	Name and address of Addressee اسم المرسل اليه وعنوانه الاسم والمكانات على الخريطة	Registration No. الرقم المسجل تسلسل
1	<i>Dr. H. H. H.</i>	<i>0268</i>
2		<i>0269</i>
3		<i>0270</i>
4		<i>0271</i>
5		<i>0272</i>
6		<i>0273</i>
7		<i>0274</i>
8		<i>0275</i>
9		<i>0276</i>
10		<i>0277</i>
11		<i>0278</i>
12		<i>0279</i>
13		<i>0280</i>
14		<i>0281</i>
15		<i>0282</i>
16		<i>0283</i>
17		<i>0284</i>
18		<i>0285</i>
19		<i>0286</i>
20		<i>0287</i>

Total No. of articles posted: *20*

(To be inserted in words)
في الكلمات
أو في الجمل
بالحروف

Signature of Receiving Officer
اسم الموظف المستلم
موقع الموظف المستلم

Figure 32

at Tel Aviv by one Aaron Newman. His receipt for posting these registered articles, numbered 0258-0277, is form P.T. 512 shown in Figure 33* (it has been partially reconstructed at the left). What is of primary interest is that the Tel Aviv dateless postmark is one used by the Minhelet Ha'am, the interim government agency. This cancellation is found on both of the illustrated forms. While many mailed items with Minhelet Ha'am postmarks are known, this is the first example that I have ever seen with "economy" use on postal forms of the Palestine Administration.

Figure 34 illustrates Palestine form P.T. 749A, a windowed envelope, produced

0258-6277 P.T. 512

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING תעודת משלוח تذكرة لتسليم

A postal packet addressed as below is certified to have been registered.
 إن الرزمة التي عنوانها أدناه قد تم تسجيلها تحت رقم
 حاشية لا يجوز تغييره دونه في أي مكان ولعلن نرسم تحتها

Sender No. _____

Date Stamp _____

Accepting Clerk _____ (راجع للاختة بنظرها)

(See, also Overleaf) (رأه גם בעבר לדף)

0258-

Figure 33

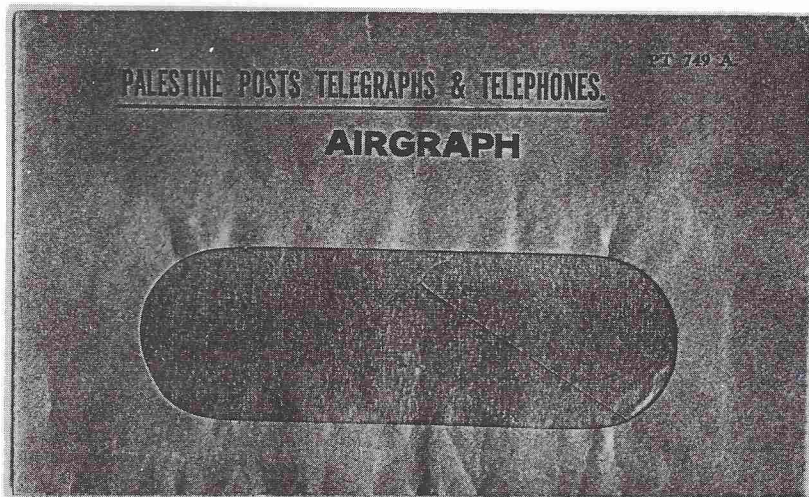


Figure 34

* Note the misspelled Hebrew word for 'certificate': The Hebrew Word "תעודת" should be spelled "תעודת"

for mailing Airgraphs. Copies of this envelope are known used in the State of Israel with the inapplicable printing crossed out, especially the name 'Palestine'. Figure 35 illustrates the same envelope with all of the Palestine printing, including the P.T. number, blocked out by horizontal bars. New additional lines of printing have been added. Above the bars, the printing in two lines reads "POST OFFICE / MAIL, TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE, and RADIO". The printing below the bars, in two lines, reads "DIVISION OF FINANCE and ACCOUNTING / JERUSALEM".

The Palestine registry label was also carried over for "economy" use. Note the postmark is dated 12.7.54. The 'Jerusalem 17' postmark was used at the main post office in Jerusalem and the registry label 'Jerusalem 25' was used at the Central Telegraph Office in Jerusalem.

I would like to extend my thanks to Dr. Allen Simon for translating the Hebrew for me and to Marvin Siegel for clarifying the Jerusalem postmarks and registry label.



Figure 35

The State of Israel

More on "Mail Facing Slips"

(A.M. Hochheiser)

In the August, 1991 issue of "The Israel Philatelist", an article was included entitled "Mail Facing Slips" by Fred Blau, a recognized authority on airmail. Blau pointed out that mail pouches were required to have routing instructions, which were supplied by "Mail Facing Slips". In essence, these were destination labels. His article illustrates six examples of such slips from various countries. Another article, submitted by Oscar Stadtler, in the June 1992 issue of the same journal, illustrates six additional "Mail Facing Slips".

Figure 36 is another example of one of Blau's illustrations of form P.T. 564 printed for use in Palestine. The Printer's Legend, found at the bottom, reads "33511 - 250000 - 24.8.46 - G.C.P.". Both identical forms were used by the fledgling State of Israel as an 'economy' measure, on an interim basis, cancelled in Israel in 1948. The Printer's Legend means that the Greek Convent Press (G.C.P.), under its work order number 33511, had 250000 of the forms printed and released on August 24, 1946.

Figure 37 illustrates a similar form printed by the State of Israel in September, 1948. There are several points of interest. Instead of P.T. 564, the form is headed 564 .ט.ד., which stands for "Doar & Telegraph", the Hebrew equivalent of "Post & Telegraph". The Hebrew inscription is the equivalent of "Bundles Made Up By" and a dotted rectangle has been added containing the Hebrew word "Chotemet". This term, which means "SEAL", is also used in the Hebrew for "POSTMARK". Here it denotes the city of origin of the pouch. The lines for the destination at the top are headed by the Hebrew letter "ל", which stands for "TO". Since I am not a student of the Postal History of Israel, I am at a loss to be able to explain the use of the Palestine Postal Form numbers, in this case P.T. 564 except to assume that at this early date, Israeli authorities decided to follow the practise of the Palestine Mandate in designating form numbers. My sources cannot explain the Hebrew letter "ת" found in the Printer's Legend "27.ת - 9.48 - 50000". "ת" in Hebrew stands for "400", and therefore this part of the Printer's Legend, which is the "Work Order Number", could be 427. If this is not correct, a "Letter to the Editor" would be appreciated. I assume also that the absence of any company name or initials in the Printer's Legend indicates that the State of Israel decided to be responsible for its own printing.

Figure 38 & 39 illustrate identical P.T. 564 forms printed and released according to the Printer's Legend by the Greek Convent Press on August 13, 1943 for use in Palestine. In Figure 39, the Printer's Legend is found at the top of the form where it would not normally be placed. This indicates that this form was printed in multiples in sheets and then cut apart into single units. Obviously, the misplacement of the Printer's Legend in Figure 39 resulted from improper

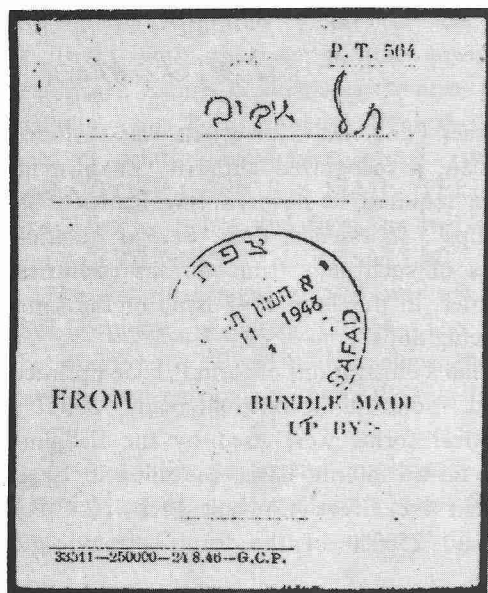


Figure 36



Figure 37

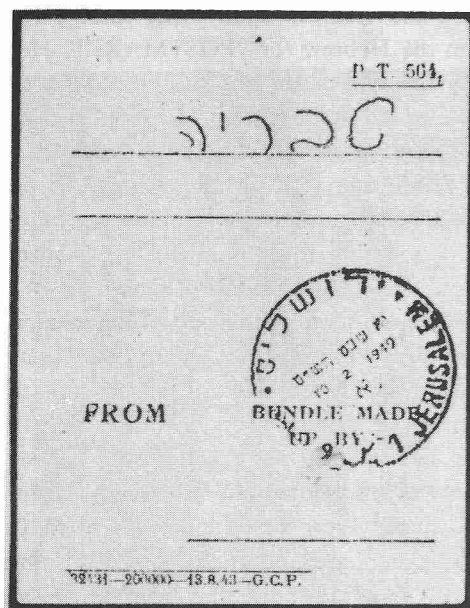


Figure 38



Figure 39

cutting of the sheet containing this item. This has produced another 'form' error.

It is interesting to note that three of the forms illustrated, printed in Palestine, were used by the State of Israel.

I would like to thank Allen H. Simon for his help in translating the Hebrew.



Author's Note: As a result of researching for this article, some question arises as to the appropriateness of the term "Mail Facing Slip" for these forms. The glossary of terms used by the United States Postal Service lists it as such. However, "Mail Facing" generally applies to the action of handling and turning individual mail items so that they all face in the same direction to facilitate cancelling. The same glossary of postal terms lists "Facing Table", a table on which this action is performed. Since the P.T. Forms read "Mail Bundled By", these forms might more properly have been called "Mail Bundling Slips".

Doar Ivri 10 Mil Pair Imperforate between, on Cover

(*M. H. Bale, Ilfracombe*)

Shown in Figure 40 is a photocopy of a registered cover which we have recently seen, carrying a left-hand corner pair of Doar Ivri 10m **vertically imperf. between** stamps, as Bale FCV. 46, but in the normal 11×11 perf. instead of the listed 10×11 perf.. It is cancelled Tel Aviv, August 17, 1949 with a special Herzl obliterator.

This is the first time we have ever seen this error on the normal perf. 11 stamp and we thought it might be of interest to the readers.



Fig. 40: 10 mil perf. 11×11 tabbed pair, imperforate vertically between stamps on registered cover.

A Pro-Palestinian Propaganda Cachet on a Sudan Cover of 1980

The following cover does not relate to any Holy Land postal service, but as it refers to the Arab-Israeli dispute we thought it would be proper to mention it in this bulletin. Our member Dick Barson submitted a photocopy of this cover (Fig. 41).

It is a letter from Khartoum (Sudan) to New York, probably from ca. 1980 (the postmark date is not clear), showing a double-boxed hand cachet in Arabic and English, reading: "Remember the million Palestine refugees evicted from their homes on May 15 1948". To the best of our knowledge this cachet has never been reported before.

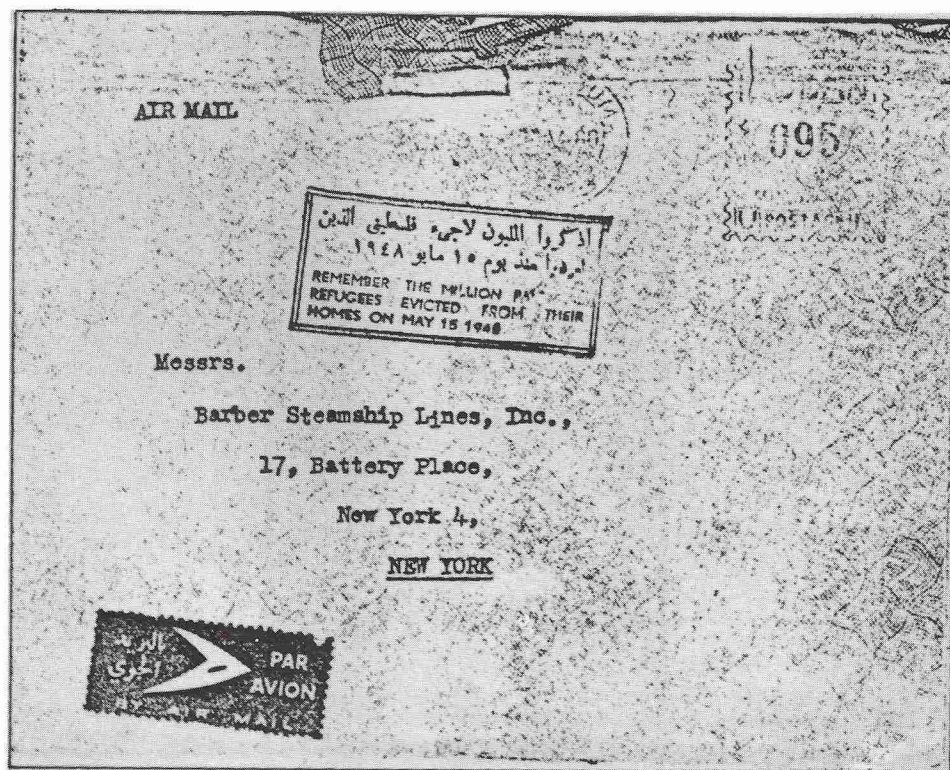


Fig. 41: Pro-Palestinian propaganda cachet on a Sudan cover of 1980

* * * * *

* G E N E R A L N E W S *

* * * * *

New Cancellations and Post Offices

Due to technical delays, this section has not been printed in this issue. The new postmarks of the period will be reported in the next issue.

New Stamps and Postal Stationery

Stamps: The following stamps were issued during the last period.

- 29.6.93: "Road safety for our children" (Ag 80, IS 1.20, 1.50); "Drugs – No Thanks!" (Anti Drug Authority of Israel. IS 2.80); The 14th Maccabiah (IS 3.60); Giulio Racah, Physicist (1909–1965) (Ag 80), Aharon Katchalsky-Katzir, Biophysicist (1913–1972) (IS 1.20).
- 22.8.93: "Respect your elders" (Ag 80); New Year Festival (תשנ"ד) (Ag 80, IS 1.20, 1.50); B'nai B'rith 150 years (IS 1.50); "For a better environment" (IS 1.20); Israel-Romania Binational Stamp Exhibition "Telafila 93" (Miniature sheet, IS 3.60); Special Computerized (Meter) Postage Label (CPL) was issued for "Telafila 93" (Fig. 42) and was sold during the exhibition (21–26.8.93), only at the special exhibition branch post office.





Fig. 42: The "Telafila 93" special CPL (used regular and unused for R-letter), sold at the exhibition grounds from 21 to 26 August, 1993.



Fig. 43: The front cover and part of the pane of stamps of the new booklet, issued on 29 June.

Booklet and Tete-Beche Sheet

29.6.93: The "See You Again" stamp, which had been issued before in regular sheets as a non-denominational type "for ordinary inland letter", was now issued in booklets with one pane of 10 Tete-Beche stamps (Fig. 43). These were prepared from minisheets of 4 Tete-Beche rows of 5 stamps each, with an interpane gutter between the rows (sold to philatelists).

Prestamped Envelope and Postcards

1.8.93: A special prestamped non-denominated envelope ("for ordinary inland letter", price 90 Ag), was issued for the New Year season (Fig. 44).

22.8.93: Three cacheted non-denominated prestamped postcards were issued, as follows (Fig. 44a): "Jerusalem" at IS 0.95 for airmail abroad, "Tel Aviv" and "Eilat" at IS 0.80 each for inland mail.



Fig. 44: The Festival Season prestamped envelope, issued on 1 August, 1993.

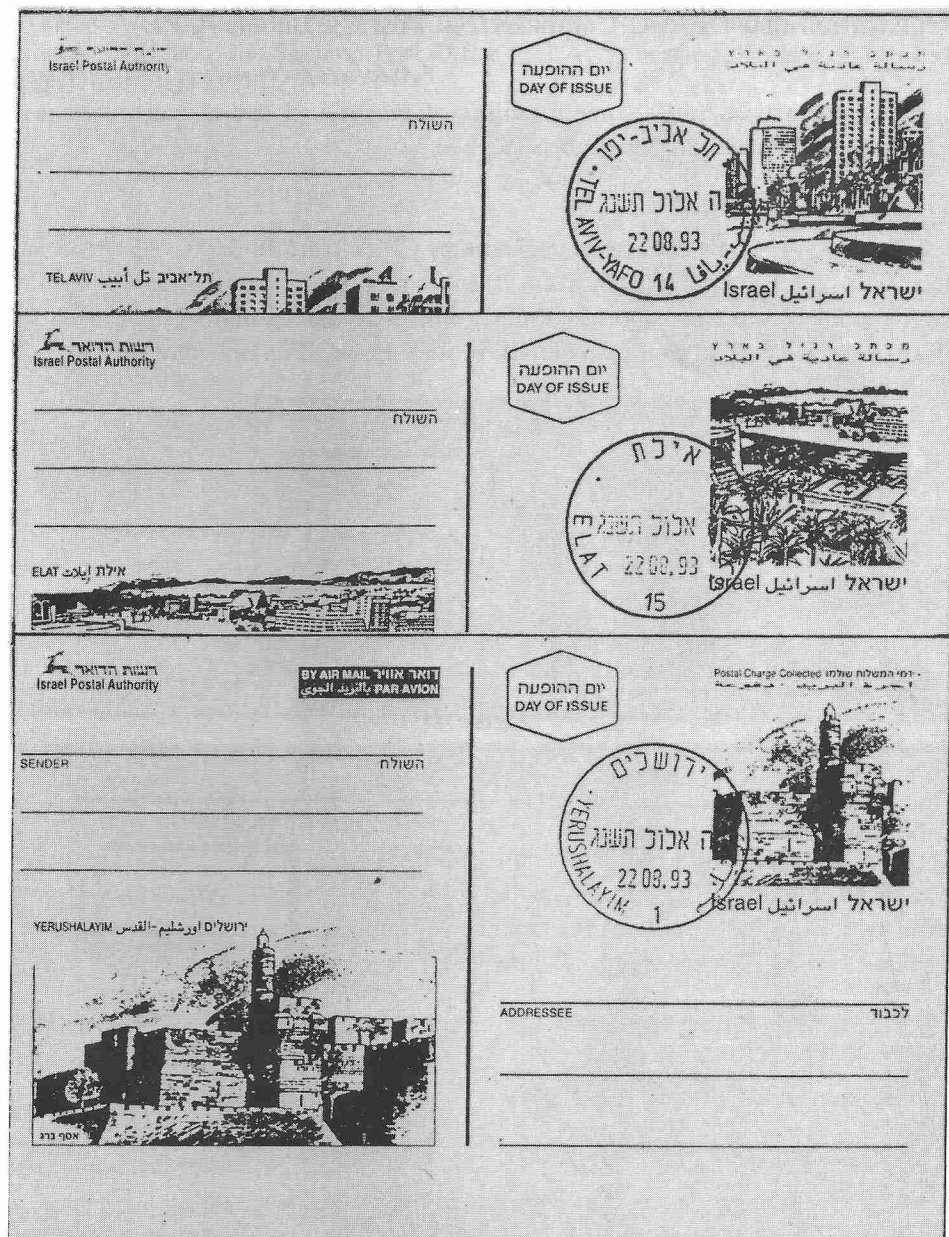


Fig. 44a: The 3 cacheted non-denominated prestamped postcards, issued on 22 August, 1993.

Registration and Express Computerized Postage Labels (CPL)

(Michael Sender, Herzliya)

This short article brings some examples of exceptional use of registration and express Computerized Postage Labels (CPL's).

(1) Registration CPL's

Figures 45–47 show the use of registration CPL's (rate IS 3.25). Figure 45 is a normal R-CPL. Figure 46 shows an exceptional R-cover from Bene Beraq (rate IS 3.60). There was no use of an R-CPL, but of a regular one with the addition of a normal R-label. It appears so in a few other Post Office Branches as well.



Figure 45

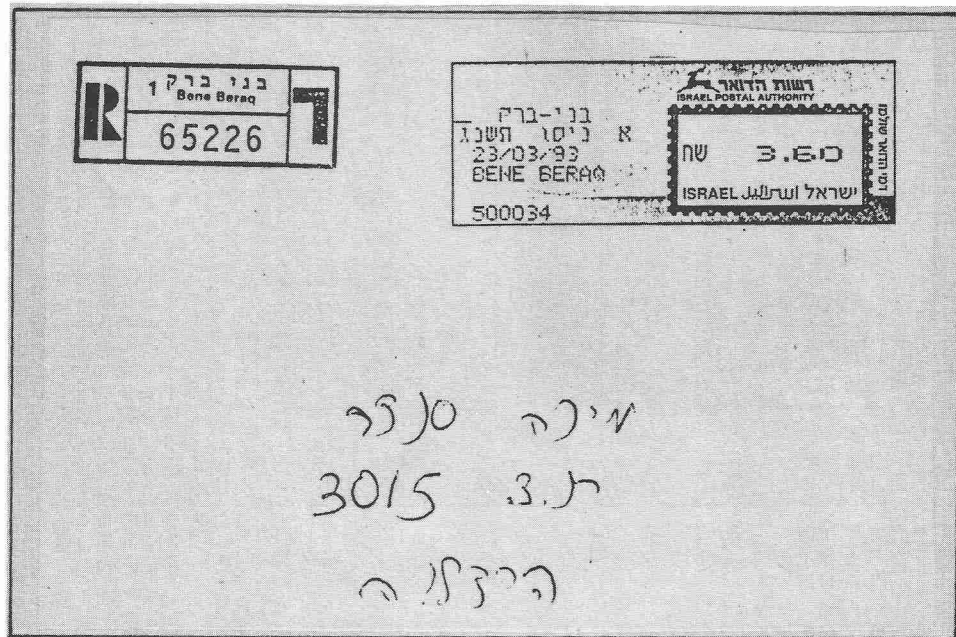


Figure 46

Figure 47 shows a registered letter that was sent from Ofakim on Dec. 22, 1991, using R-CPL from the Soncino Post Office (Tel Aviv) bearing the date of 17.12.91: first day of issue of the CPL.

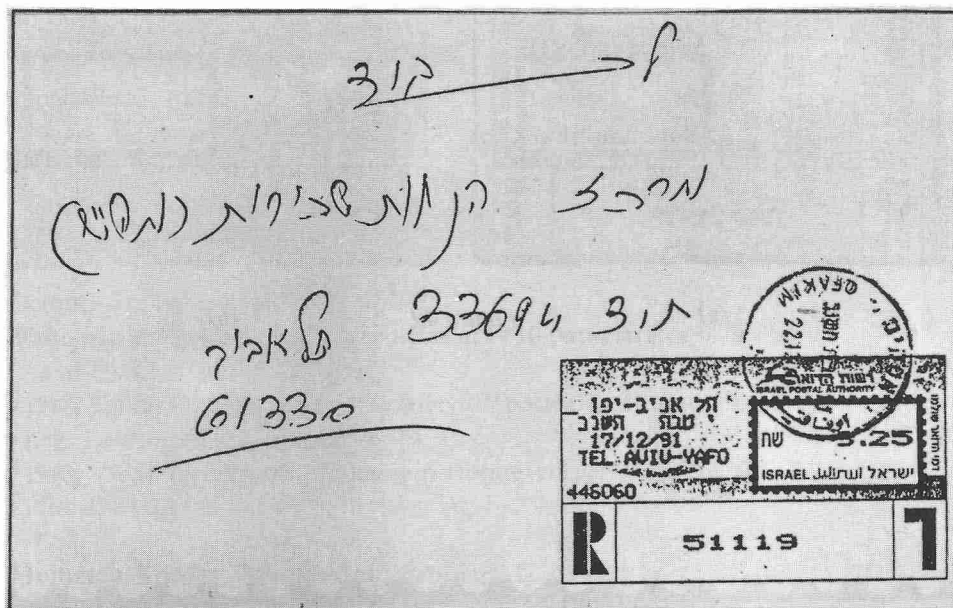
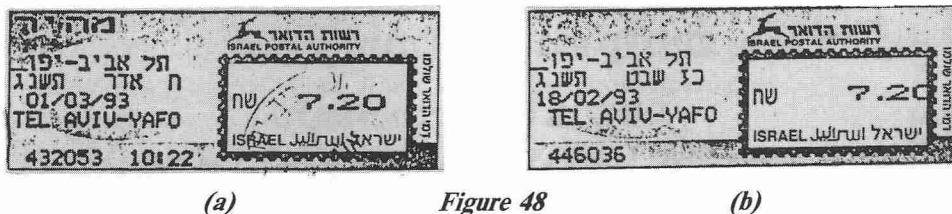


Figure 47

(2) Inland express CPL's ("דואר מהיר")

On express CPL's the word "Mahir" (מהיר) should appear in the upper left corner. Figures 48 and 49 show various inland express CPL's: Figure 48 (a), (b) are CPL's with the minimum rate of the inland express mail (IS 7.20, for intra-city mail of weight less than 1kg.), (a) being with the proper word "Mahir", and (b)



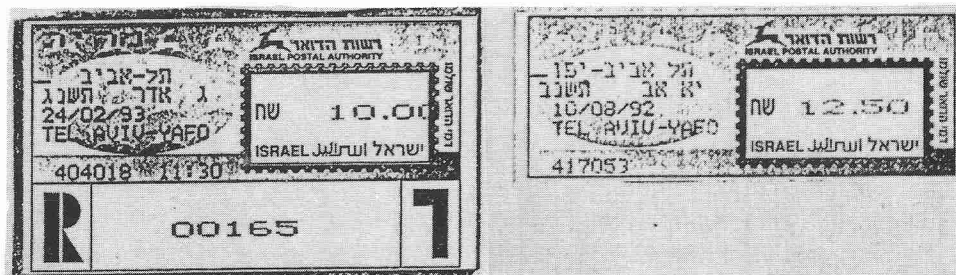
(a)

Figure 48

(b)

erroneously without the word. Figure 49(a) is a CPL for a registered-express letter of the lower rate (7.20+2.80 for registration), while (b) – being of August 1992, that is before 23.12.92 when there was a tariff change – was probably used for a 1–20 kg. express mail item to be delivered "within the region". Again, the CPL erroneously does not have the word "Mahir".

References: (1) "Additional Issues of Computerized Meter Postage Labels", HLP# #51 (1992) p. 585.



(a)

Figure 49

(b)



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September 9, 1992:

*3m Pl. Bl., group 27 -	\$100
*5m Pl. Bl., Group 61 -	\$1300
*1000m Pl. Bl., group 156 -	\$2000
*250m, 500m, 1000m, superb set of mint tabs -	\$5500

October 21, 1992:

*Ottoman P.O., Haifa reg. cover franked 6×10 para, strikes of St. 19/05 and 19/13 -	\$800
*1918, 5m (SG4) with "open 5" variety on postcard to local address -	\$825
*Reg. Envelope PR 4, unused -	\$1100
*1948, Doar Ivri Proofs, 500m imperforate corner block of four for IMABA -	\$750

Heinrich Köhler, Wiesbaden, February 11, 1993

*1865, Austrian P.O. "Jaffa 18.3" on cover, franked arms 10sl to Beyrouth, arrival next day -	DM2800
*1914, "Doar Gedera/Post Catra" postcard to Haifa -	DM10,000
*1913, Hadera 5para label tied by colony handstamp to unfranked postcard to Jaffa -	DM10,000
*1915, German Offices, philatelic cover from "Graf Hochberg expedition" -	DM1600

Dr. J. Wallach Public Auctions, March 9-10, 1993

*Ottoman Post 1912, "Jerusalem 2" (St. 28/13) tying strip of 3×20 para, boxed reg. handstamp (st. 28/21) on v.f. cover to Jaffa -	\$965
*1929, Zeppelin Orient Flight, Rome semi official drop. Board post & Roma-Ferrovia pmks. both dated 25.3.29 -	\$800
*1931, Egypt-Palestine Flight, all 5 Egyptian postmarks on trial postcard -	\$670
*1919, "Aerial Post EEF" unframed and circular handstamps on OHMS cover from "FPO 2" to Alexandria -	\$550
*1948, Haifa-Athens first leg on KLM flight to Sweden, 22.6.48 -	\$250
*1948, "Yehuda Essay" of Doar Ivri, 15m black die proof with vertical bars -	\$7800
*1949, Petach Tikva imperforate black essay -	\$1050
*1973, Landscapes 0.05 dated 150473, Pl. Bl. of 9 -	\$900

Capital Stamps, March 17, 1993

*1943, Cover Ex. Mauritius Camp to N.Y. -	\$30
*1948, Safed local stamp on cover, 7 May 1948 -	\$140
*1948, Doar Ivri 3m, Pl. Bl. of 10, No. 11382, with additional Slug over 4th row -	\$300
*1950, Negev corner tab -	\$110
*1948, Doar Ivri full tabbed set on Express FDC, cancelled Tel-Aviv and backstamped Petach Tiqva -	\$3700

Zodiac Stamps, March 23, 1992

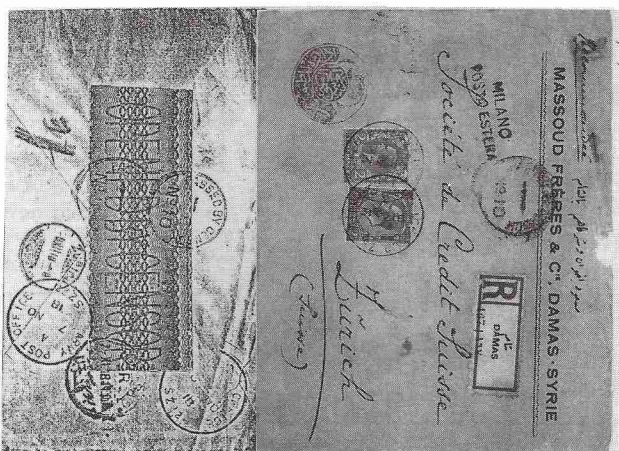
*1920, 2nd Local Ovpt. 1m perf. 14, unused -	\$540
*1948, Jerusalem Jewish quarter cover with Old City special handstamp, carried out and dropped at one of the mail boxes in west Jerusalem -	\$5500
*1948, Doar Ivri 20m perf. 10×11, imperf. Horizontally between stamp and tab -	\$950
*1948, P.D. I 50m, ovpt. missing -	\$460
*1952, Menora Pl. Bl. -	\$28
*1955, Tribes without watermark, set of 7 tab stamps -	\$32

Tel-Aviv Stamps, May 5, 1993

*1911, Italian P.O. in Jerusalem, Parcel Card of "1 Lire" ovpt. Levante, used in combination with 3 stamps ovpt. "Gerusalemme" -	\$9000
*1908, Turkish P.O., Aioun Cara (St. 03/01) exceptional strike on Postcard to N.Y. -	\$1400
*1913, "Jerusalem 3" octagonal (St. 28/19), earliest date, tying 4 para stamps to postcard -	\$470
*1918, 5m (SG2) postmarked 25 Fe 18 -	\$525
*1920, Narrow Setting, 5m perf. 15×14 (SG 44a), used -	\$13250
*1926, APC Perfins, 2p (SG66) + 7m (SG77) on reg. bank cover (quadruple inland rate) -	\$575
*1948, Minhelet Ha'am, Kefar Sirkin reg. philatelic cover -	\$2200
*Ditto, Ramat Hakovesh reg. philatelic cover -	\$850
*1948, Jerusalem, mixed franking of 5m pictorial and 5m local 1st issue on local cover, 12.5.48 -	\$550
*1948, Doar Ivri, 3m perf. 10 Pl. Bl. -	\$23000
*1948, Doar Ivri 5+10+250+500 plus 5m Festival I on commercial reg. cover to the USA -	\$2300
*1948, Taxed cover, mailed on May 30 in Tel Aviv with unaccepted Mandate franking, taxed by 20m P.D. I in Haifa on June 2 (2nd day of P.D. in Haifa) -	\$440

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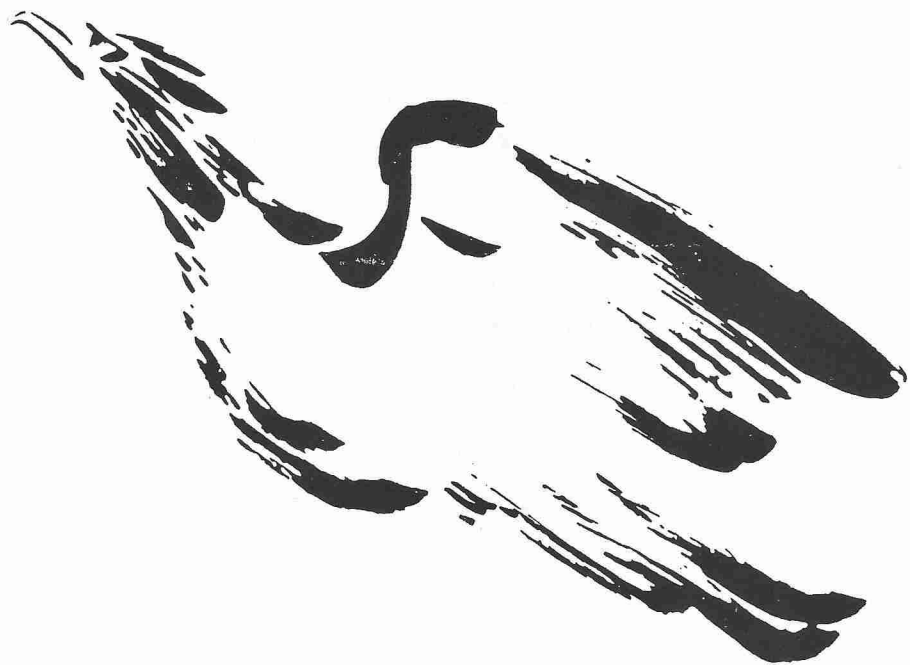
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תולדות הדואר של ארץ ישראל

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות הדואר של ארץ ישראל
עמותה מסונפת להתאחדות בולאי ישראל



ועד העמותה

נשיא כבוד — ב. גרוסר

יו"ר — ד"ר י. רמון

סגנים — ה. מינץ, ד"ר צ. שמעוני

מזכיר — צ. אלוני, גזבר — מ. סונדק

מ. זיגל, ד"ר א. ליבו, י. צחור, י. שבתאי

ועדת בקורת ובוררות: מ. מרקו, א. קרפובסקי, גב' א. שפירא

מערכת הבטאון: ב. הורוויץ, ע. גלסמן, מ. זיגל, א. ליבו, י. רמון, צ. שמעוני

עורכים — צ. שמעוני וע. גלסמן

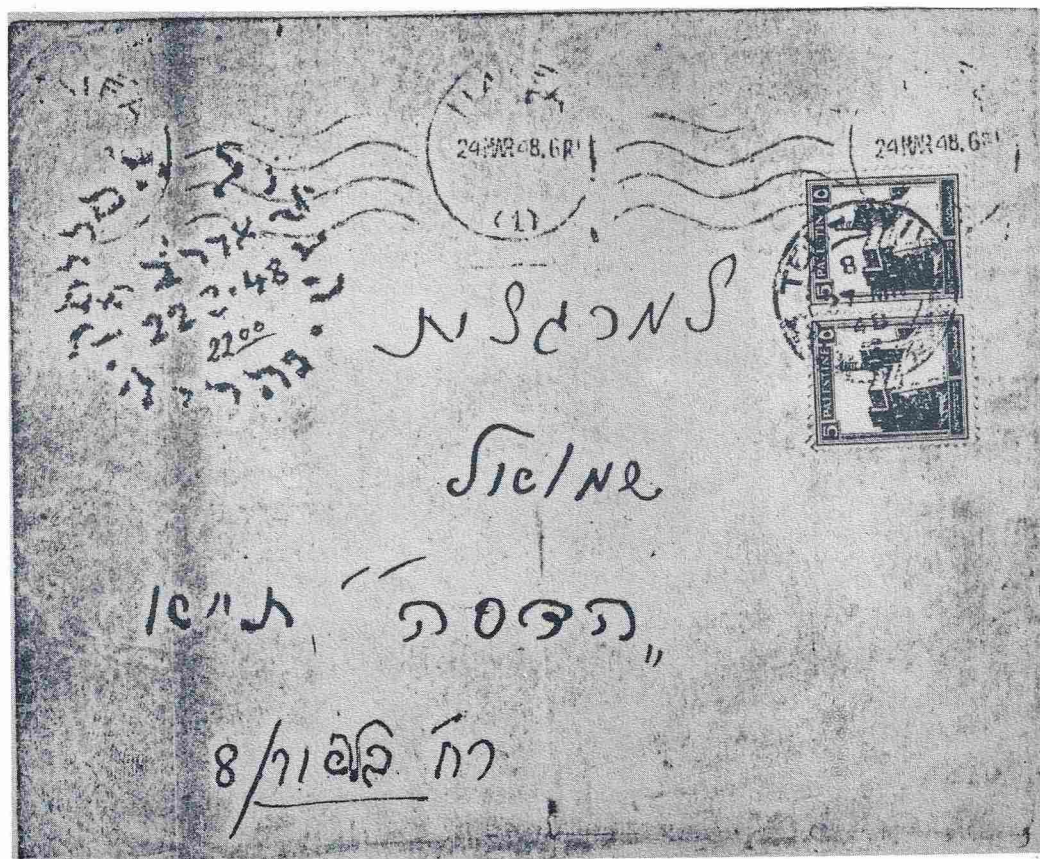


דמי חבר לשנה: \$17.50 לפי השער היציג ביום התשלום.

פרסומים של האגודה וכתובות להתכתבות, ראה בעטיפה הפנימית השניה

III 55 תולדות הדואר של ארץ ישראל

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות
הדאר של ארץ-ישראל



מעטפה נדירה ביותר הנושאת את חותמת החרום של נהריה מהטפוס הראשון, "הגליל המנותק", מ-22 במארס 1948, ובכתב יד השעה 22.00 במקום השעה הרגילה 11.00

A very rare cover with the Nahariya emergency First Slogan, "The Isolated Galilee", from 22 March 1948, with the manuscript hour 22.00 instead of the usual 11.00 (see article on p. 795)

קיץ תשנ"ג