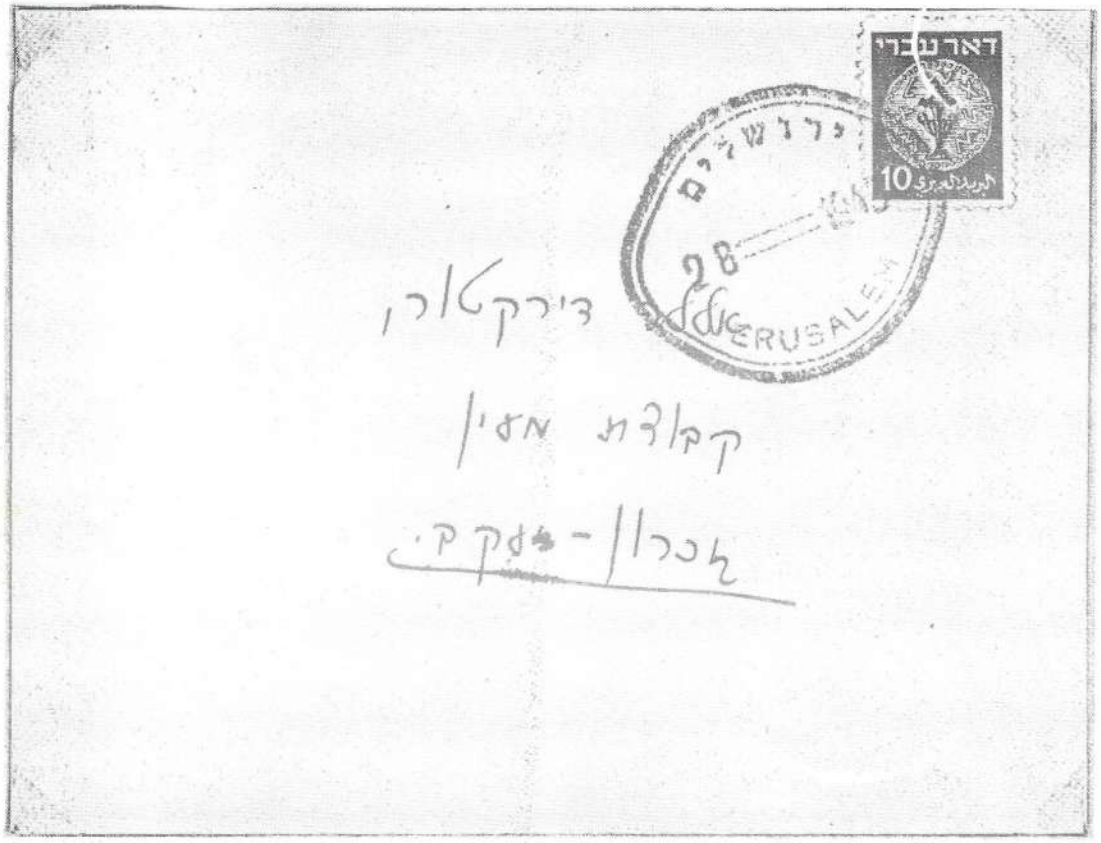
Holy Land Postal History

III
47

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE
POSTAL HISTORY OF ERETZ-ISRAEL



תשנית "הקורה" הנדירה של חותמת "הביצה" הירושלמית מ־28 ביוני, 1948
The rare "Beam" variety of the Jerusalem "Egg" cancellation of June 28, 1948 (see article on p. 340)

SUMMER 1991

HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY

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

Affiliated to the Israel Philatelic Federation
ISSN 0333-6875

COMMITTEE

Chairman - Dr. Z. Shimony; Vice Chairmen - B. Grosser, H. Muentz
Secretary - Z. Aloni, Treasurer - M. Sondak
Dr. E. Leibu, Dr. Y. Rimon, J. Shabtai, Y. Tsachor, M. Siegel

Editorial Board

E. Glassman, E. Leibu, Y. Rimon, Z. Shimony, M. Siegel, B. Hurwich
Editors - Z. Shimony & E. Glassman

* * *

Society annual membership fee: $18 (includes Bulletin by surface mail;
If Bulletin requested by air mail, additional annual fee:
Europe - $4.-, U.S.A. - $6.- (subject to postal rates' changes)

Back issues available 2-44 at $5.50 each (regular issues),
$7.- each (double issues & #32), Index for Vol. I or II - $3.

Advertisement (price for members):
Full page - $28, half page - $18 per issue.

Discount 10% for a full year ad (4 issues).

All Communications should be addressed to: P.O.B. 10175, 91101 Jerusalem, Israel

CONTENTS

The Biennial Meeting of the HLPH Society 290
Max Rabl of the Jerusalem Austrian Post Office – D. Pearlman 291
Forerunners of the Polish Field Post Office in Palestine in WW II
F.F. Blau & Z. Shimony 301
The Postal Services to the Negev Settlements during the Mandate Period and Army Postal Services to the Negev during the War of Independence – A. Zakai 305
The "Harrow" Separations – A.M. Hochheiser 319
Revised Classification of the KBA Unit Numbers of Israel Military Mail – B. Hurwich 321

Short Notes and Discoveries

The Ottoman Period
A Postcard from Djemal Pasha, 1916 – N.J. Collins 328

The British Mandate Period
Jerusalem I 4 Mils from Position 20 with Type 22 Overprint – N.J. Collins 330
The Non-Delivery of a Telegram – A.M. Hochheiser 331
De La Rue Colour Trials for Palestine and Harrison Dummy Coil Stamps – N.J. Collins 333

The Interim Period
Tohuwabohu in the "Tohuwabohu" Overprint – Y. Rimon 335
Some Interesting Covers of the 1948 Transition Period – M. Siegel 338
The "Beam" and "Half Beam" Varieties of the "Egg" Cancellation – Z. Shimony 340

The State of Israel
Where is Amman? 343

General News
New Cancellations and Post Offices 344
New Stamps and Postal Stationery 344
Experimental Computer–Operated Meter Postage Machine – Z. Shimony 345
Advertisements 347

HAPPY NEW YEAR! *שנה טובה!*

The Biennial Meeting of the HLPH Society

The biennial meeting of the Holy Land Postal History Society was held in Tel Aviv on 26th May, 1991. The Chairman and Committees for the next two years were elected as follows:

Executive Committee:

Dr. Z. Shimony (chairman), Mr. H. Muentz and Mr. B. Grosser (vice chairmen), Mr. Z. Aloni (secretary), Mr. M. Sondak (treasurer), Dr. E. Leibu, Dr. Y. Rimon, Capt. Y. Shabtai, Mr. M. Siegel, Mr. Y. Tsachor.

Control and Arbitration Committee:

Mr. M. Marco, Mrs. A. Shapira, Mr. I. Karpovsky.

HLPH Editors:

E. Glassman and Z. Shimony

Editorial Board:

E. Glassman, B. Hurwich, E. Leibu, Y. Rimon, Z. Shimony, M. Siegel.

******** SPECIAL OFFER ********

****

Join the Holy Land Postal History Society at almost a 50% reduction

----------ONLY $9.98 PER ANNUM----------

To commemorate the 15th anniversary of the HLPH Society, we suggest this special offer to new members, for their first year, who join us during the period July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992. Note that actual membership starts at the beginning of the calendar year, and includs the back issues of the Bulletin for that year.

Membership includes our publication **"Holy Land Postal History"** (4 Nos. annually)*, now in its 12th year, which is known to be one of the best Holy Land bulletins in the world. It contains fundamental research work, new discoveries and up to date philatelic news from all periods of Holy Land postal history. Articles are regularly contributed by outstanding experts of H.L. postal history.

---

*For airmail delivery add $6 (USA, Canada, RSA), or $4 (Europe) per annum.

HLPH Society, POB 10175, 91101 Jerusalem, Israel

Max Rabl of the Jerusalem Austrian Post Office

David Pearlman, London

One year ago I purchased two picture postcards (Figs. 1 and 2) which were sent from Jerusalem to New Zealand in the year 1907. The sender was a Max Rabl who gives his address as seen on the left of the postcards.

The Austrian Post Office cancellation is 2 IV 07, and on the picture side the message was limited to the name 'M. Rabl' and the date 1.4.07. The Christchurch, New Zealand arrival date was some 42 days later on the 13th May. On both picture postcards the date and the wording are in every respect identical. The pictures on the cards differ, of course, and the only other difference between the cards is that on the top left hand corner of the postal side Mr. Rabl has written 2/4 and 3/4 which seems to indicate that he was sending 4 postcards at the same time with these two being numbers 2 and 3 out of the four. Though I may be wrong I assume that all four postcards were written in the same way, with only the name of Rabl and the date. As you will observe the words "CARTE POSTALE..." are crossed through and in their place the words "PRINTED MATTER" are hand written, and which helps to prove that there was no intention of there being a message, for otherwise the cards would not have been accepted through the mails at this special "printed matter" concessionary half price rate of 5 centimes.

I was naturally intrigued by the address of Mr. Rabl of the Austrian Post Office. Who was this Mr. Rabl now working (I assume that he was employed at the Post Office) at the Jerusalem, Syria, Austrian Post Office and who was previously at the Constantinople, (Turkey) Austrian Post Office?

The rubber stamped name and location indicated that he was a person of some standing, and I assumed that he was some senior official of the Austrian Post Offices in the Levant having been stationed in Constantinople and now by 1907 in Jerusalem. What special applications was this cachet used for? Is this some "official" cachet of the Austrian Post Office?

But the biggest question of all was why should he be sending picture postcards to Miss Barnett of New Zealand without a message? Why not even the words "Best wishes" or "Greetings from The Holy Land" or "All is well"? Why no message at all? And even more puzzling, why say nothing to Miss Barnett four times over?

I could not work out any rational explanation, and so I filed these picture cards away under "IMBERGER" who was the publisher of these pictures. I had at least confirmed something of the rules relating to the "printed matter" rates for postcards. Presumably since he worked in the Post Office he knew the regulations intimately and so the number of words and their permitted place on the cards is in accordance with the rules.

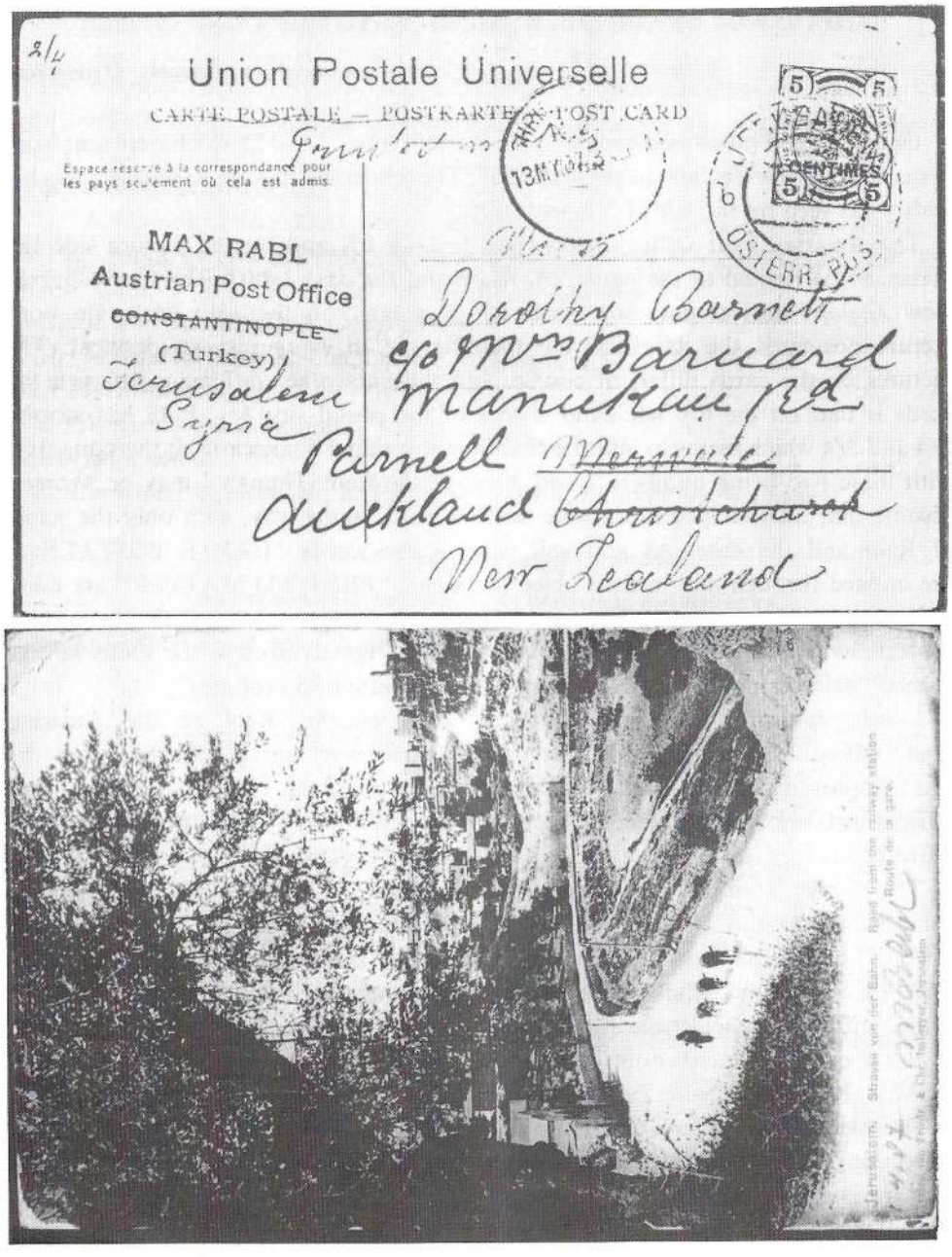

Union Postale Universelle
CARTE POSTALE — POSTKARTE — POST CARD
Espace réservé à la correspondance pour les pays seulement où cela est admis.
MAX RABL
Austrian Post Office
CONSTANTINOPLE
(Turkey)
Jerusalem
Syria
Dorothy Barnett
c/o Mrs Barnard
Manukau Rd
Parnell
Auckland
New Zealand
CENTIMES
OSTERR. POST

Figure 1

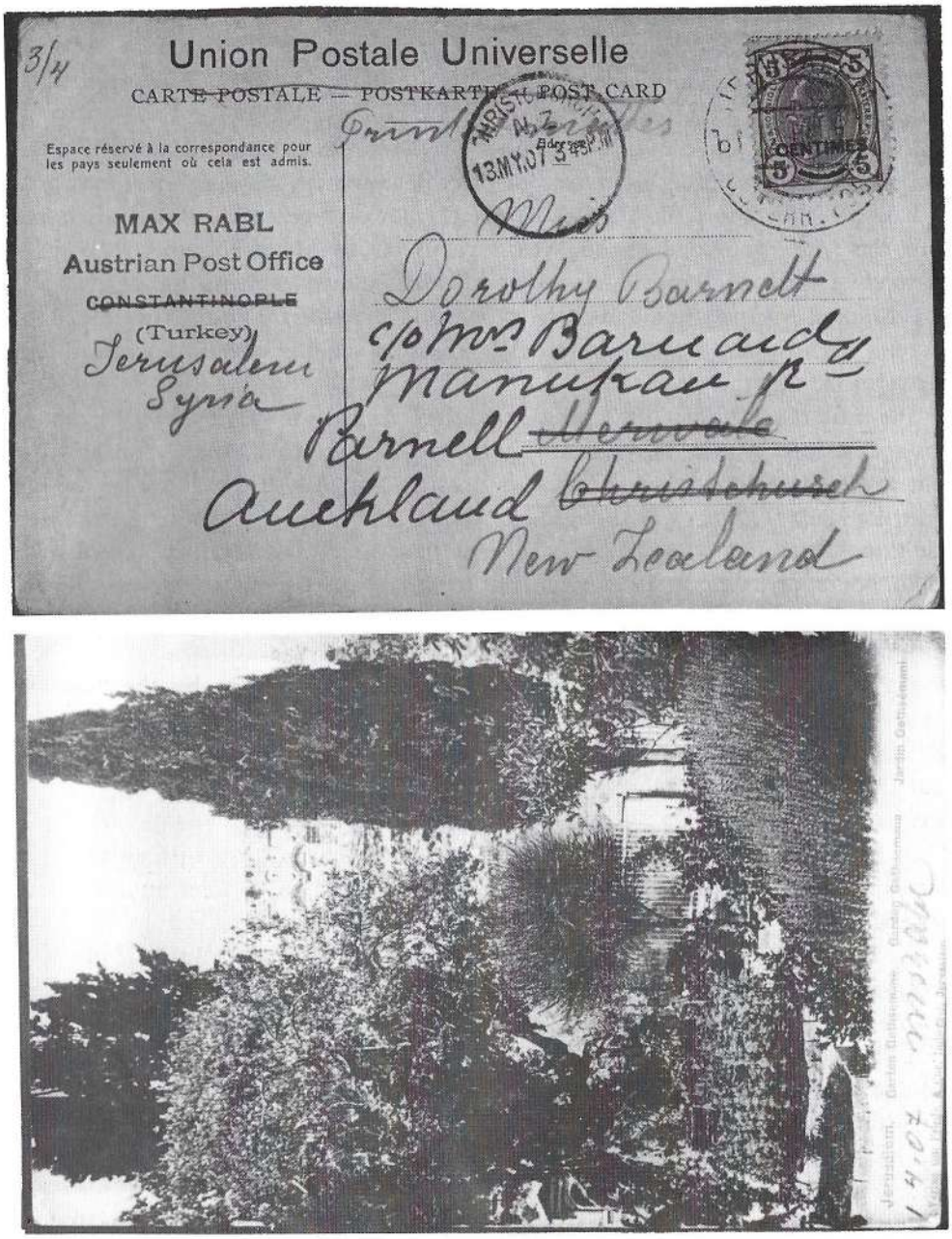

3/4
Union Postale Universelle
CARTE POSTALE — POSTKARTE — POST CARD
Espace réservé à la correspondance pour les pays seulement où cela est admis.
MAX RABL
Austrian Post Office
CONSTANTINOPLE
(Turkey)
Jerusalem
Syria
Dorothy Barnett
c/o Mrs Barnard
Manukau Rd
Parnell
Auckland
New Zealand
CENTIMES

Figure 2

I am now able to take the story of Mr. Max Rabl one stage further for I have now found 4 more picture postcards from Mr. Rabl this time addressed to a David Sloan of Australia. The cards are dated July 1907, October 1907, April 1908 and January 1909, a period of nearly two years.

Now the first of these cards of July 1907 (Fig. 3) follows exactly the pattern of the cards that I purchased one year ago, for there is no written message – just the name and date – and sent at the "printed matter" rate of 5 centimes. But this left me with the same questions as one year ago. What is Mr. Rabl up to? Why is he sending cards to someone else in a different country with no message at all? Is this some spy network under the cover of the Austrian Post Office? Is Rabl a secret agent of the Imperial Austrian authorities sending coded messages to his agents in the far corners of the world?

The card of October 1907 (Fig. 4) differs in that it carries a 10 centimes postage stamp. Above the signature there is the word "Thanks" (or at least that is what I believe it says) and it is possible that Mr. Rabl, as officer of the Austrian Post Office, was obliged to follow the rules to the letter for the addition of this one word "Thanks" meant that the "printed matter" postal rate could not apply, and so he was unable to strike out the printed words "Carte Postale ... etc..." and this card was therefore sent to Australia at the normal 10 centimes postal rate for postcards*.

But why was Mr. Rabl now breaking his habit of sending by the "printed matter rate" of 5 centimes? Why did he add the word "Thanks" and pay the 10 centimes rate for the postcard? Was this some special spy-code indicating that the secrets required by the Austrian authorities had been safely received in Vienna?

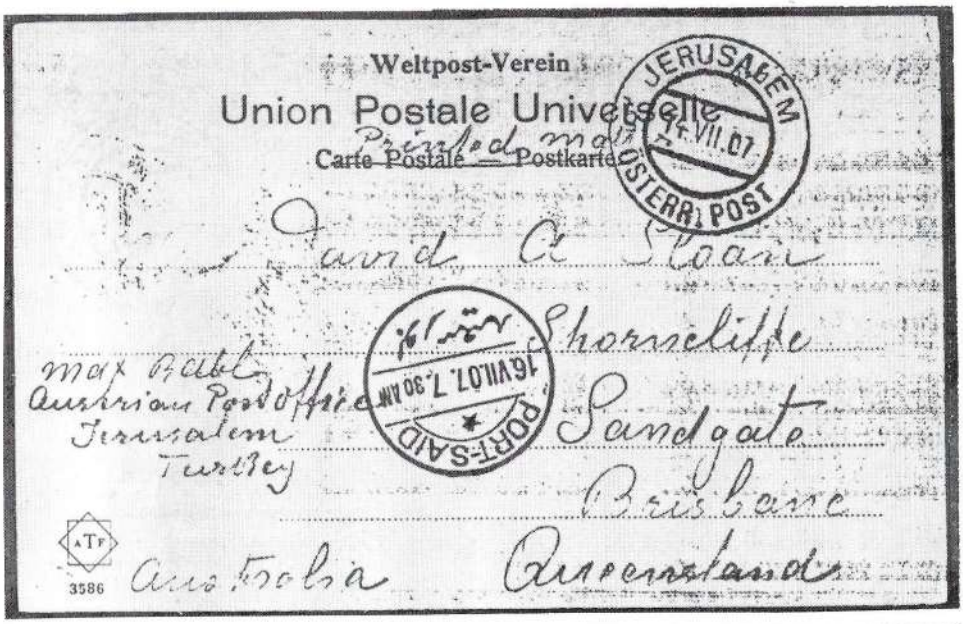
So far we have some good lessons from Mr. Rabl on the correct postal rates for postcards, and what was permitted in sending cards by the "printed matter" rate. But we are still no nearer to knowing what Rabl was involved in.

We may well have been happy at this lesson from Max Rabl. But it is the next postcard of April 1908 (Fig. 5) that made me even more curious about what exactly Mr. Rabl was up to, for the card has his own cachet of the Austrian Post Office, and yet the card is stamped with the French Levant stamps (2c plus 3c) and must, therefore have been posted at the French Post Office in Jerusalem. What on earth was Mr. Rabl doing going to his rival post office and sending a card, and having the 'hutzpah' to leave his Austrian Post Office cachet clearly there for the French postal officials to see.

It is only with his postcard of January 1909 (Fig. 6) that we discover Rabl's secret, for he now breaks with his usual habit and actually writes something of substance:–

---

* In the opinion of the Editors, up to 5 words were permitted in addition to the addresses.


Weltpost-Verein
Union Postale Universelle
Carte Postale — Postkarte
JERUSALEM
OSTERR. POST
Max Babl
Austrian Post Office
Jerusalem
Turkey
PORT-SAID
Shorncliffe
Sandgate
Brisbane
Queensland
Australia
3586

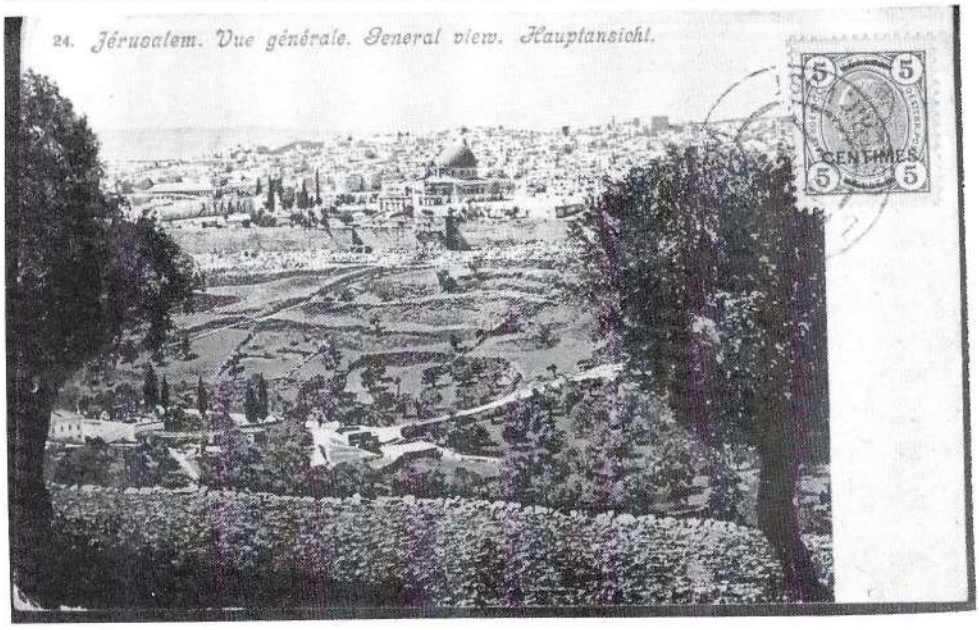

24. Jérusalem. Vue générale. General view. Hauptansicht.
CENTIMES

Figure 3

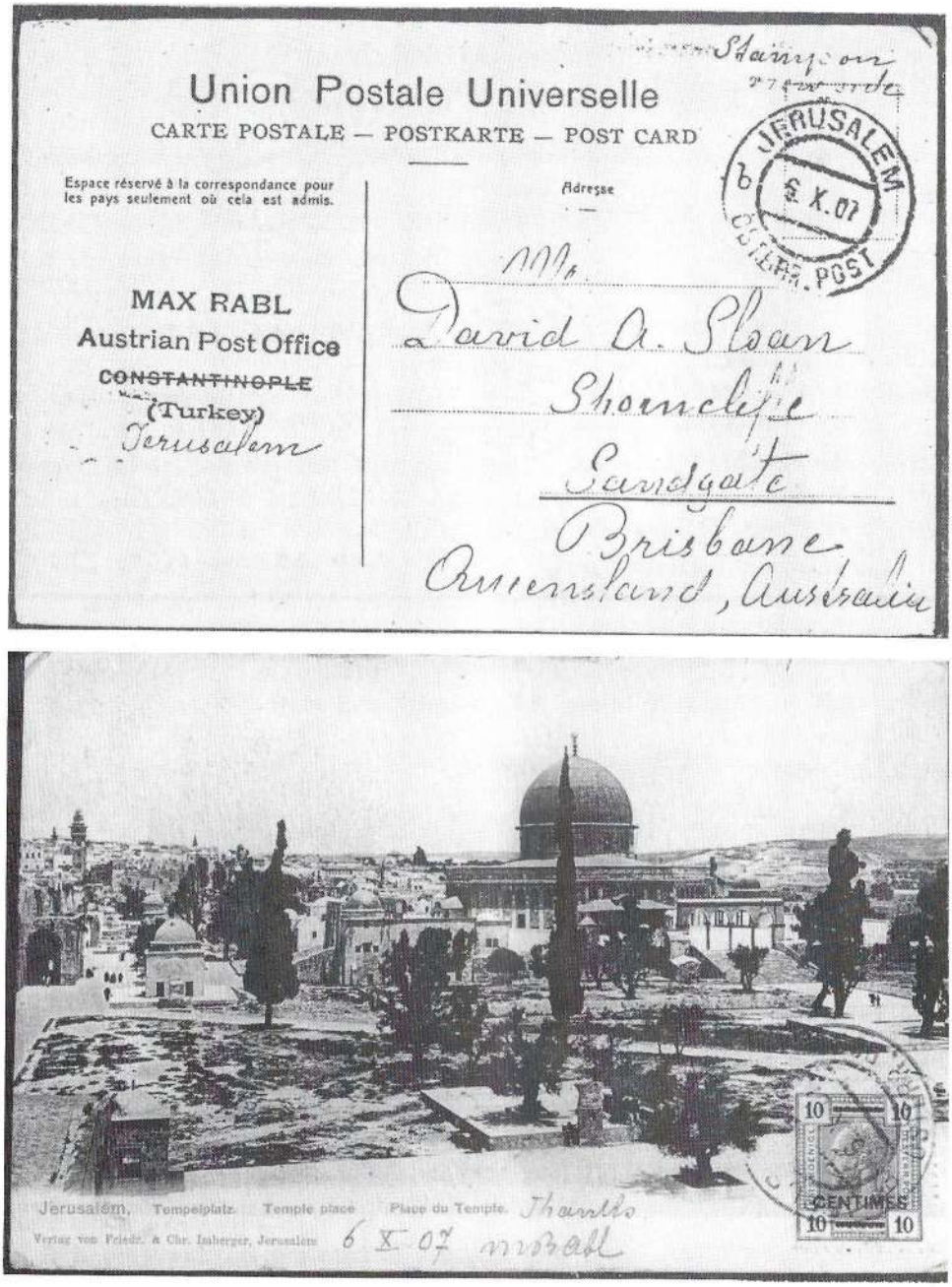
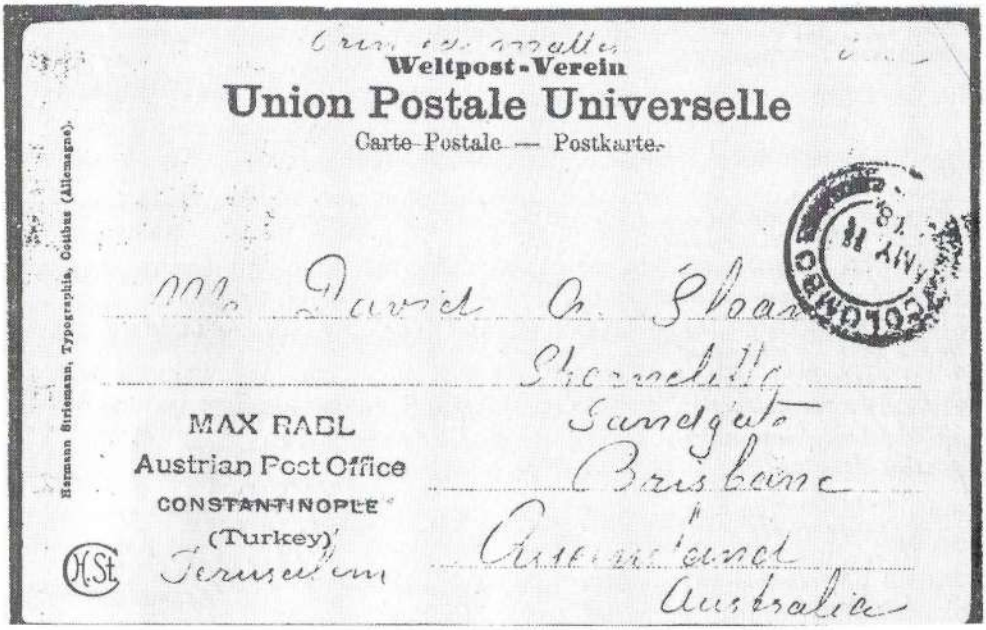
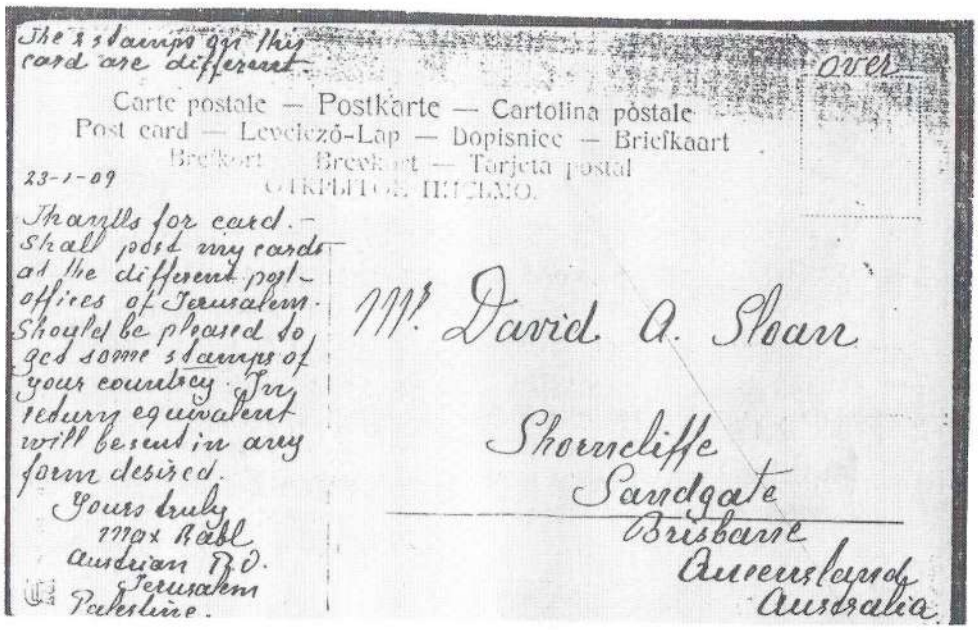

Union Postale Universelle
CARTE POSTALE — POSTKARTE — POST CARD
Espace réservé à la correspondance pour les pays seulement où cela est admis.
Adresse
MAX RABL
Austrian Post Office
CONSTANTINOPLE
(Turkey)
Jerusalem
JERUSALEM
6 X.07
OESTERR. POST
Mr.
David A. Sloan
Shoreclife
Sandgate
Brisbane
Queensland, Australia
Jerusalem. Tempelplatz. Temple place. Place du Temple.
Verlag von Friedr. & Chr. Isaberger, Jerusalem
6 X 07
10 10
CENTIMES
10 10

Figure 4


Weltpost-Verein
Union Postale Universelle
Carte Postale — Postkarte.
Hermann Sielemann, Typographie, Cöthen (Allemagne).
MAX RADL
Austrian Post Office
CONSTANTINOPLE
(Turkey)
H.St.
Jerusalem
Sandgate
Brisbane
Australia

Jerusalem. New Entrance. Neuer Eingang Entrée nouvelle.
LEVANT
LEVANT

Figure 5


The stamps on this card are different.

over

Carte postale — Postkarte — Cartolina postale
Post card — Levelezö-Lap — Dopisnice — Briefkaart
Briefkort — Brevkort — Tarjeta postal

23-1-09

Thanks for card. - Shall post my cards at the different post-offices of Jerusalem. Should be pleased to get some stamps of your country. In return equivalent will be sent in any form desired.

Yours truly
Max Rabl
Austrian P.O.
Jerusalem
Palestine.

Mr David A. Sloan

Shorncliffe
Sandgate
Brisbane
Queensland
Australia

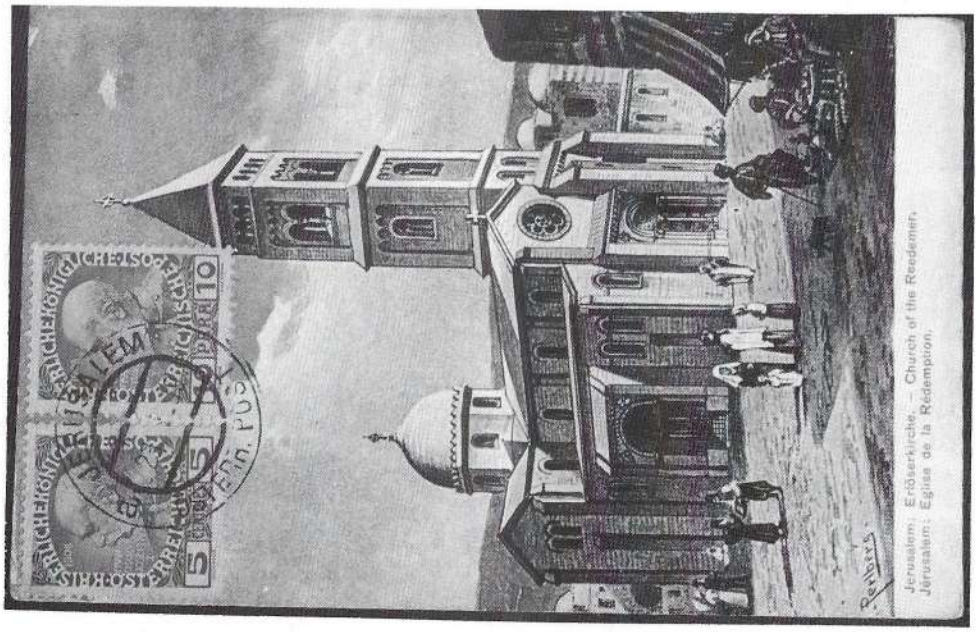


Figure 6

"Thanks for card. Shall post my cards at the different post offices of Jerusalem. Should be pleased to get some stamps of your country. In return equivalent will be sent in any form desired.
Yours truly, Max Rabl, Austrian P.O. Jerusalem Palestine."

Apart from commenting that Max Rabl seems to have been most proficient in the English language, we have now discovered his secret. He was a stamp collector and a postcard collector. And in pursuing his hobby he was in correspondence with collectors in many parts of the world. His correspondents were not interested in any news from Mr. Rabl. All that they wanted were the picture postcards and the interesting foreign postage stamps. Mr. Max Rabl was in the perfect position to find contacts. We can picture the excitement in his daily life while sitting at the counter of the Austrian Post Office. On being asked by the visitor from some distant and exotic place as to the price for sending postcards to their family and friends, it seems that Mr. Rabl must have struck up a conversation with them and asked them whether they would be interested in exchanging stamps and postcards. Two people who took up this exchange agreement were Miss Barnett of New Zealand and Mr. Sloan of Australia. The cachet with his name seems not to have been some "official" stamp, but is his own private production. It would seem therefore that Mr. Rabl was a collector from his days at Constantinople and continued with his hobby when stationed at Jerusalem.

It seems beyond doubt that Mr. Rabl was a collector, though in addition he seems to have been a great gossip for he must have talked to all and sundry about his collecting and about his world wide contacts. The final postcard (Fig. 7) helps to prove this point and to indicate the strength of the hobbies of postcard and stamp collecting in the years around 1907, for the final card is addressed to Mr. Sloan but this time from a Mr. Pardo who seems to be a complete stranger to Sloan. Mr. Pardo writes in July 1907:–

"Would you exchange postcards with me? I am now in Palestine. I shall send you every week two cards..."

How did Mr. Pardo know the name and address of Mr. Sloan in Australia? The connecting link is Palestine, and must, of course, be our Mr. Max Rabl. It is pretty clear that Pardo turned up at the Jerusalem Austrian Post Office and Rabl engaged him in conversation as was his habit, and suggested that his good friend Sloan from Australia would be most happy to exchange postcards with him. "Here is his name and address" he said, "why not send him a card and introduce yourself?". So Pardo did just that, though I see that he sent his card through the Turkish Post Office at Jaffa and not through the Austrian Post Office of Rabl.

Who else has some of the Rabl postcards? Who else can add to this story of the Austrian Jerusalem Post Office? Has anyone any of the postcards that Rabl would have sent from Constantinople? Who knows anything more of the work and the hobby of Max Rabl?

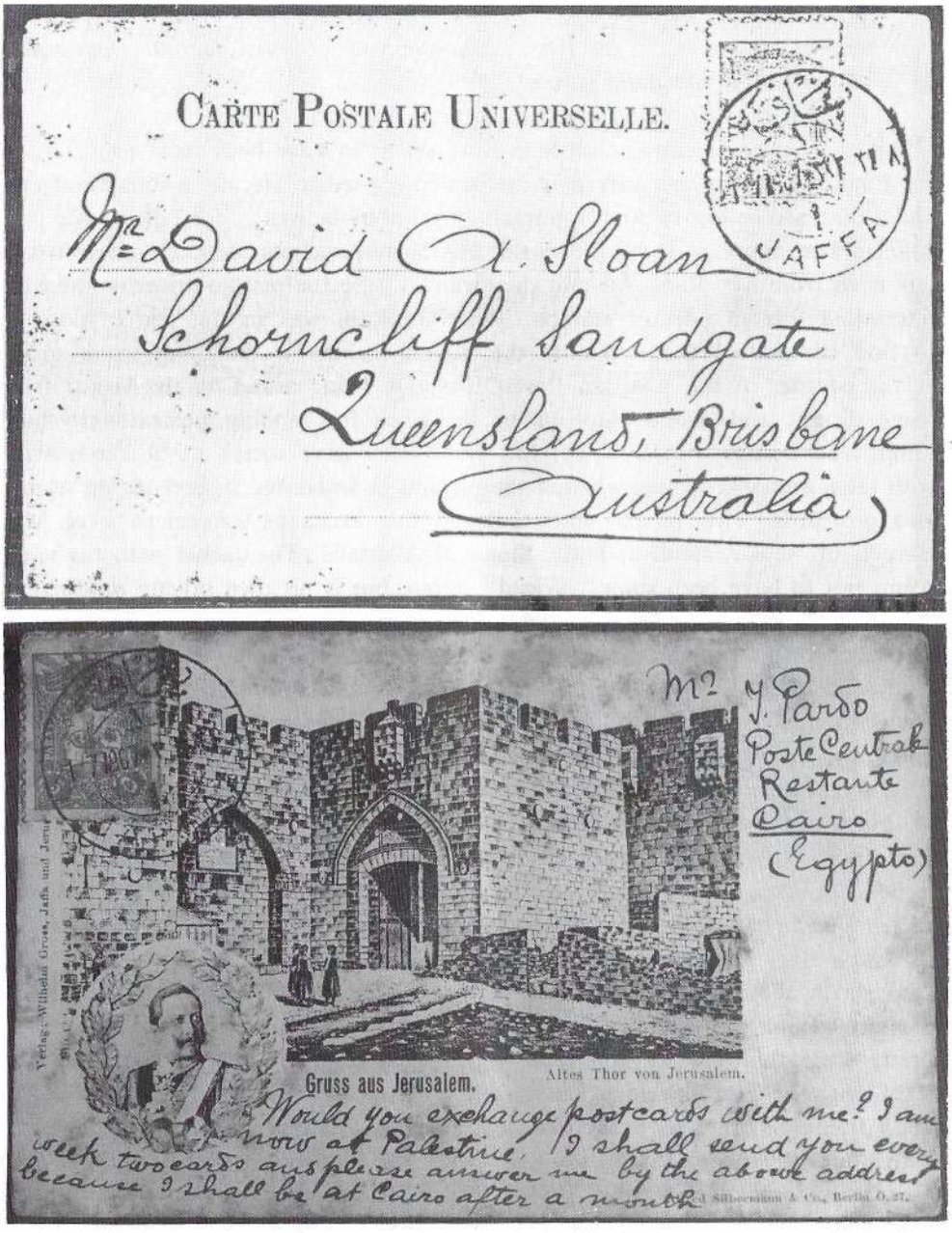

CARTE POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
Mr David A. Sloan
Shorncliff Sandgate
Queensland, Brisbane
Australia
JAFFA
Mr J. Pardo
Poste Centrale
Restante
Cairo
(Egypto)
Gruss aus Jerusalem.
Altes Thor von Jerusalem.
Would you exchange postcards with me? I am now at Palestine. I shall send you every week two cards and please answer me by the above address because I shall be at Cairo after a month

Figure 7

Forerunners of the Polish Field Post Offices in Palestine in WW II

F. F. Blau & Z. Shimony

The Polish Army Post in Palestine in WW II is described in depth by J. Kucharski in a SIP Monograph (1981)[1].

We would like to report here two rare covers of the forerunner period of this postal service. As most of our readers are probably not aquainted with this subject, we would like first to describe briefly some of the historical background of that period, as extracted from Kucharski's Monograph.

As a counter measure to the German "Africa Corps", France started to build up an Army of the Levant in the end of 1939. The Polish Government in Exile decided to form an independant brigade within that Army. The first orders were given to establish the "Carpathian Brigade" (Brygada Strzelcow Karpackich = B.S.K. later) on April 2, 1940, and its commander Col. S. Kopanski immediately left for Beyrouth by plane. In the beginning of May, a group of 30 officers joined him in Syria. It was easier for escapees from internment camps in Hungary, Roumania or Poland to get to Beyrouth than to France, for France was surrounded by the chief Axis powers, Germany and Italy. The Polish Consular Offices in all the Balkan States, including Turkey, were ordered to help recruits and volunteers reach Beyrouth.

As a consequence of France's surrender to Germany on June 20, 1940, the French C.O. in Syria (Gen. Mittelhouser) laid down his arms. The Polish Brigade refused to follow suit, and Col. Kopanski determined to ally the B.S.K. with the British Forces in Palestine. Although the French authorities tried to thwart this action, the B.S.K. was transported by trains and trucks first to Samakh on Lake Tiberias. It was subsequently stationed at Latrun Camp (near the Biblical town of Emmaus) after July 5, 1940. After a period of reorganization and of extensive training, the B.S.K. was transferred to Egypt, and a Reserve Unit moved to Latrun Camp where it remained until August 18, 1941. The Brigade in Egypt (which was renamed The Polish Independent Carpathian Brigade = S.B.S.K.) and later in Libya, took part in many battles along with British and Australian troops, at the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942. In late April, 1942, it moved to Quastina, Palestine, for rest and reconstruction after having suffered severe casualties in the previous battles. The H.Q. of the Polish Forces in Egypt moved from Cairo to Rehovoth, Palestine, in May 1942. The "Exodus" of the Polish Forces from Egypt to Palestine was synchronized with the Evacuation of the Polish Forces in the U.S.S.R. to the Middle East theatre of operations. All of these units merged in Palestine to form the Polish Army in the Middle East.

When the B.S.K. was first organized in April 1940, a postal agency was set up at the Brigade H.Q. at Homs, Syria. This agency did not have its own datestamp.

It served as a liason between the B.S.K. and the French "Bureau Militaire" in Beyrouth (F.P.O.).

When the B.S.K. moved to Palestine in July 1940 (Latrun Camp), the Postal Agency reopened on July 12th and cooperated with the British F.P.O.'s in Jerusalem to process "local" mail*. As the return addresses indicated, all foreign mail was directed to P.O.B. 1666, Jerusalem. A mail truck also circulated among the military camps to pick up and deliver mail to the B.S.K.. The Agency delivered outgoing B.S.K. mail to the British F.P.O.. This arrangement lasted until the B.S.K. moved to Dekhelia, Egypt, on October 1–5, 1940. Mail addressed to late-arriving Polish soldiers at the Recruiting Station in Haifa was forwarded by the local British F.P.O. until the Recruiting Station was relocated at Latrun Camp in November, 1940. There, the Recruiting Station was renamed the "Reserve Unit" and it remained at Latrun Camp until August 18, 1941 when it was moved to Sidi Bisher near Alexandria, Egypt.

Independent services, including the use of their own cancelling devices of the Polish Field Post Offices in Egypt and Palestine, commenced only in the end of 1940 (in Egypt) and during 1941. They used the well-known postmarks of the double-circle or single-circle-bridge types inscribed Poczta Polowa (Polish Field P.O.) and a number. Letters sent by or delivered to the Polish Units before this stage, i.e. in the periods described in the first paragraphs of this note, may be considered Forerunners of the Polish Field Post Offices and they are very rare. Outgoing letters of the "Latrun Period" via F.P.O. 121, have not hitherto been reported at all and only very few incoming letters to P.O.B 1666, Jerusalem of this period have been reported. Such covers are illustrated below.

Fig. 8 shows a cover of a soldier in the "Polish Brigade, Palestine" (written on the back), to Chicago, postmarked by F.P.O 121 on 16th July, 1940, i.e. a short time after the B.S.K. moved to Latrun. Another indication of its Polish origin is the inscription "Written in Polish" on the top front of the cover, which was written according to the Censor's regulations.

Fig. 9 shows an incoming letter from the U.S.A., addressed to "Mr. Mitosz Skacel |:24:|", P.O.B. 1666, Jerusalem. The backstamp of F.P.O. 121, and the P.O.B. number shows that this letter was sent to a Polish soldier, and the date of early 1941 indicates that this soldier most probably belonged to the Polish Reserve Unit (see above) stationed at that time at the Latrun Camp. The letter went by ship from N.Y. to England and from there by air to Palestine. The number :24: after the name of the addressee indicates the unit's number of the soldier.

---

* There were F.P.O.'s 121–124. Kucharski mentions in this respect "F.P.O. #141 (Sarafand)" – this is probably a mistake.

Reference: J. Kucharski, "The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices in the Holy Land 1940–1947", SIP Educational Fund (1981).

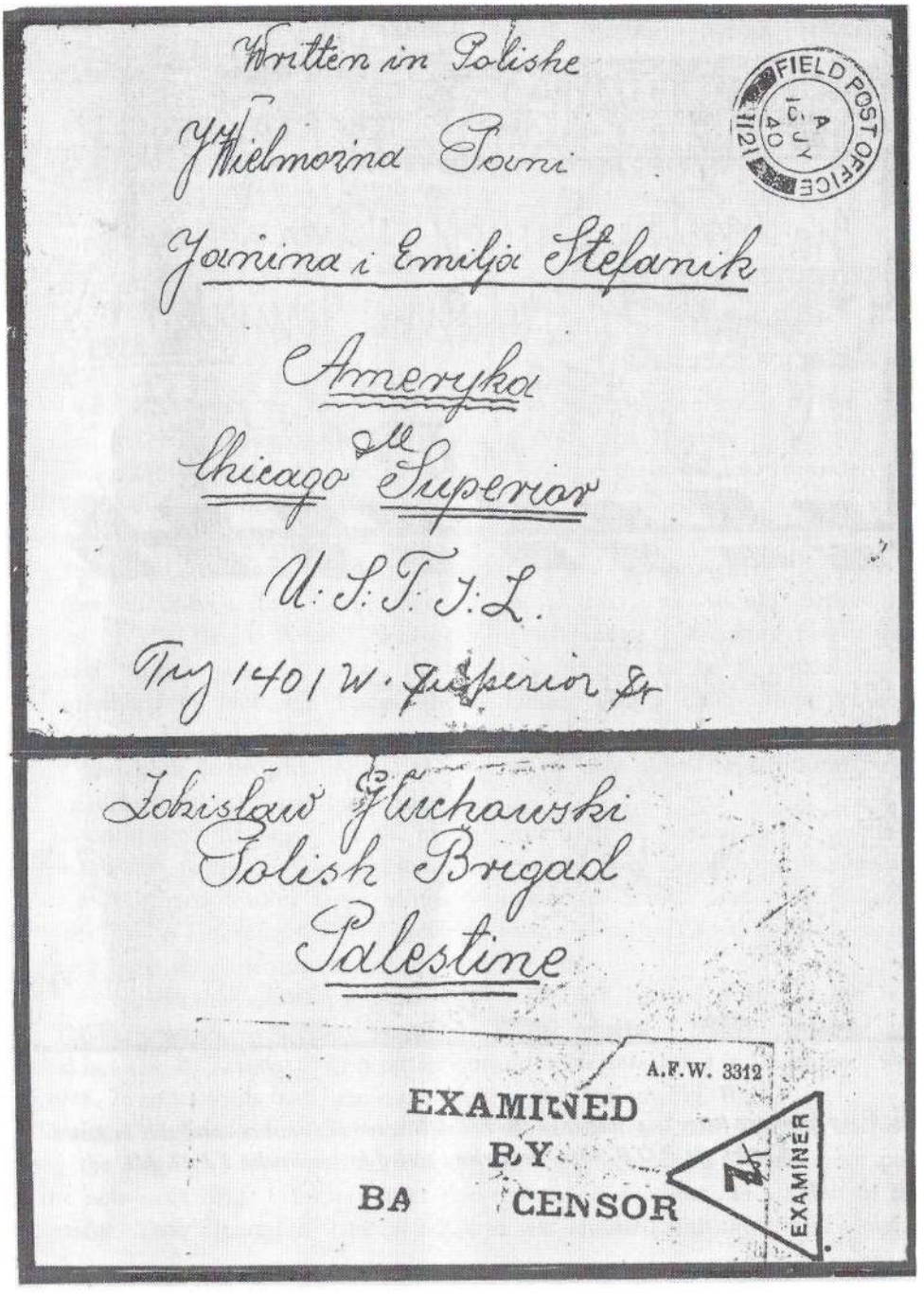


Fig. 8: A rare "Forerunners" letter of the Polish Field Post Offices in Palestine, sorted and postmarked by the British F.P.O. 121, in Jerusalem, July 1940.

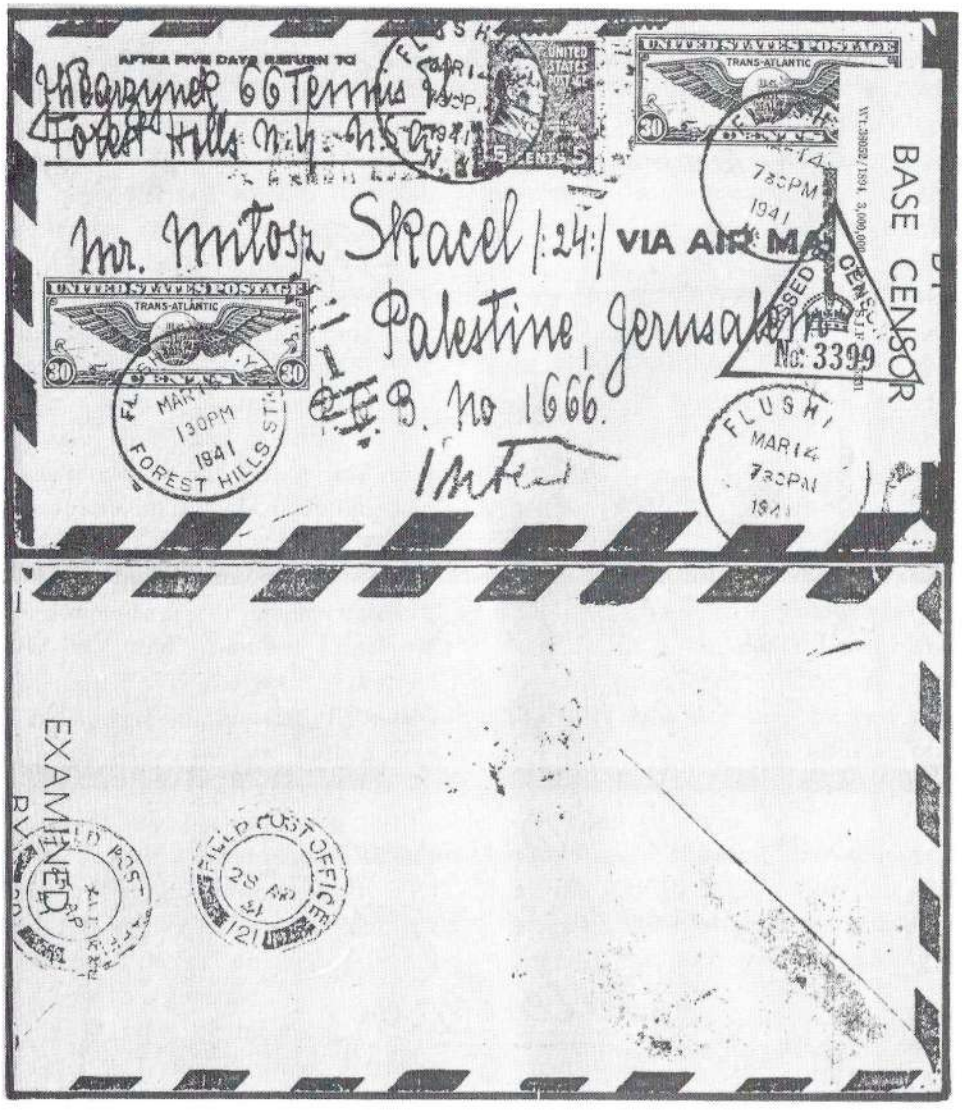


Fig. 9: An incoming letter to a soldier of the Polish Brigade in Palestine (probably in Latrun Camp), via P.O.B. 1666, Jerusalem; sorted by the British F.P.O. 121.

The Postal Services to the Negev Settlements during the Mandate Period and the Army Postal Services to the Negev during the War of Independence*

A. Zakai, Beer Sheva

The postal services to the Negev settlements during the British Mandate period were very special and unlike those to other parts of Palestine. The army postal services to the settlements and fighting units in the Negev during the War of Independence also functioned differently from those in other parts of the country.

As will be shown later, the postal services to the settlements and to the army units in the Negev functioned congruently in 1948. But because of the different nature in other periods it became essential to describe these services separately, so this paper will be divided into two parts:

A. the postal services to the settlements in the Negev,

B. the postal services to the Haganah and army units in the Negev.

Before describing the happenings of those days, we should define the borders of the Negev Area. The Negev, which today constitutes nearly half of Israel, was considered during the Mandate Period to be a typical desert area inhabited by Nomadic Tribes, the Bedouins, with a small urban center – Beer Sheva. Nevertheless, in previous historical periods, large parts of the Negev had been settled, as impressive remains of large towns, agricultural farms and small fortresses still stand as evidence.

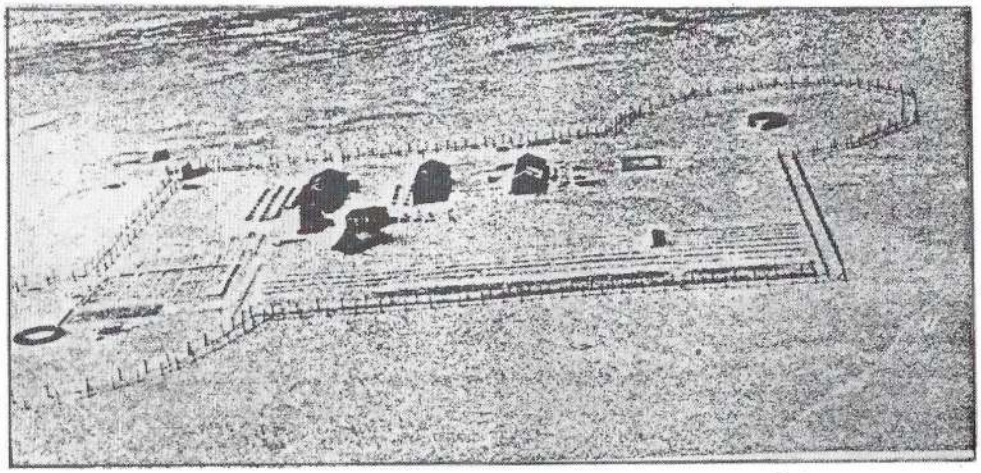
The borders of the Negev are the existing international borders in the west and the east, which end at the Gulf of Eilat. The northern borders will be defined in this paper as the road leading from Migdal/Ashkelon to Kiryat Gat – Beit Gubrin and then on to Hebron. Arab villages and towns along this road constituted the southern most permanent inhabited area in Palestine.

The southernmost Jewish settlement was Kibbutz Negba, north of the Iraq Sueidan Junction (today Givati Junction) on the Migdal – Hebron road. It was settled in 1939. Permanent Jewish settlement of the Negev started in December 1941. By 1948, 26 settlements had been established in this region (Fig. 10).

During the months May/June 1948, the Egyptian army occupied the corridor along the Migdal – Hebron road and cut off the Negev from the northern part of the new state (Fig. 11). Only after five months, in October, as a result of the successful "Yoav Operation", the Negev Area was reunited with the rest of Israel.

---

* This research is dedicated to my late son , Israel Air Force pilot, **Major Gidi Zakai**, who loved the Negev where he knew each path and corner, who was a known birdwatcher and a good philatelist.



One of the 11 settlements in the Negev which were settled on Yom Kippur – 6.10.1946.

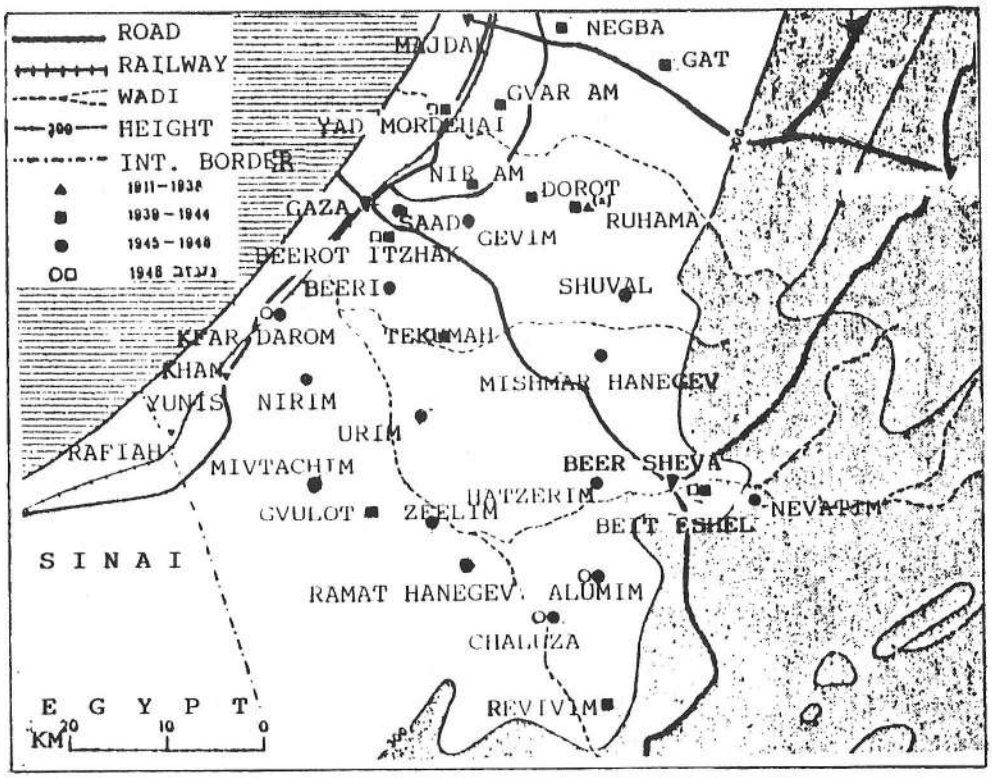


Fig. 10: Map of the Negev with the 25 settlements established in the Negev before 29th November, 1947.

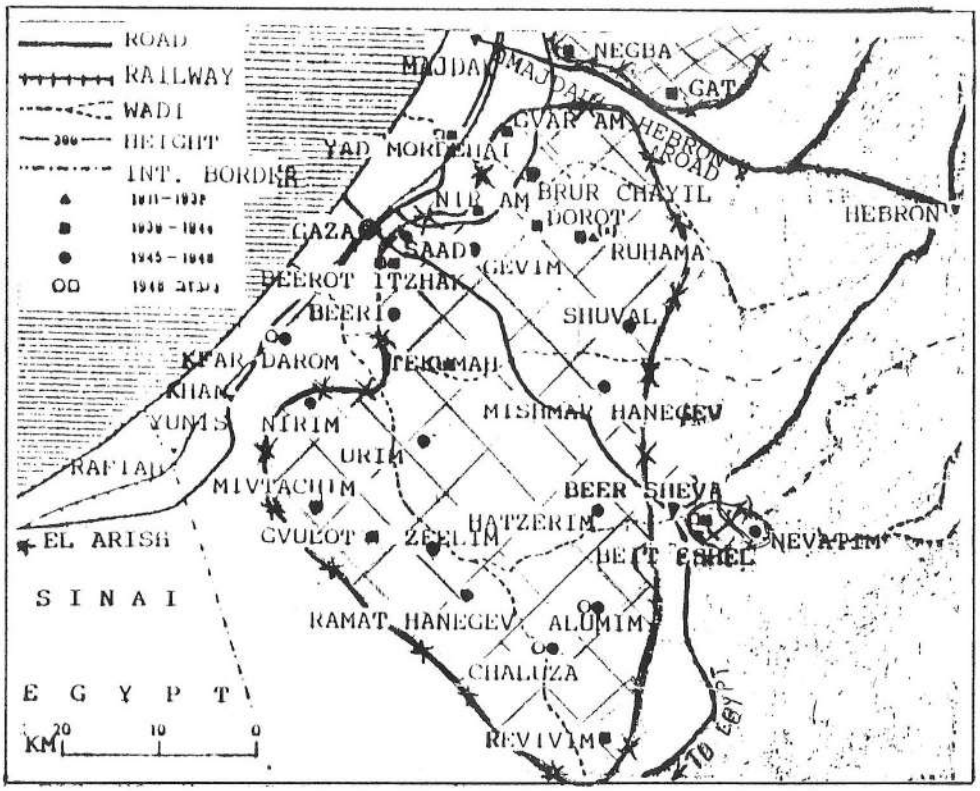


Fig. 11: The Negev was "cut off" along the Majdal – Hebron road from May/June 1948 by the Egyptian army, until the end of October 1948. (Border marked --x-- on the map).

A. The Postal Services to the Settlements in the Negev

1. The British Mandate Period 1941–1948

From 22 December 1941, the day when Kibbutz Dorot was established, until the UN Partition Resolution on 29 November 1947, 25 settlements were founded in the Negev (apart from Brur Chayil, which was founded in April 1948).

Before this period, two attempts had been made to establish Jewish communities in the Negev. On the first day of Chanukah, the 5th of December 1912, under the Turkish Regime, the moshava (farmer village) Ruhama was established by "Agudath Sheerit Israel" from Moscow. 5 years later, on 30 October 1917, one day before the launching of Allenby's offensive, all the settlers were arrested by the Turks. Ruhama was totally destroyed and looted by the Bedouins. It was rebuilt in 1920, but after the pogrom in Hebron in 1929, the settlers left. Again in 1933 new settlers arrived, but in 1936 with the outbreak of the great

Jewish/Arab disturbances (1936–1939), the settlement was finally abandoned, being isolated from other distant Jewish inhabitations.

During the first period the Ruhama community was managed by Zwi Hirschfeld. From his writing paper we learn, that some of the mail was received at the Gaza Post Office (see Fig. 12). In the archives of the new Kibbutz Ruhama, and in other archives, many documents related to these periods are stored. It is also probable that part of the mail from abroad, and especially from Russia, was transferred through the offices of "Agudath Sheerit Israel" or "Hachsharat Hayishuv Company". However until today no such postal documents have been found.

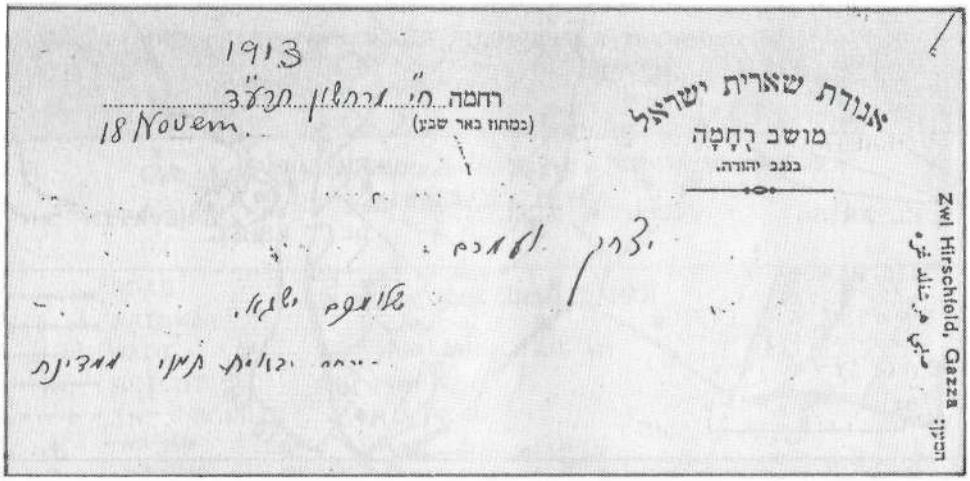


Fig. 12: "Zwi Hirschfeld, Gazza" as the postal address on the writing paper of the Manager of Ruhama settlement in 1913

Another attempt to establish a Jewish settlement in the Negev was made near Arad by discharged soldiers from the Jewish Regiment. The settlers left after 4 months as they could not find water at the site.

As mentioned above, 25 settlements were established in the Negev during the British Mandate Period after 1941. The government postal department did not make any attempts to provide services to them. As a result the people of the new settlements had to find a way to solve this problem.

In those days, when not enough sites could be prepared for the many pioneer groups to establish new settlements throughout Palestine, pioneer camps were built in nearly all the older moshavot (farmer villages) – e.g., Hadera or Nethanya. There, the pioneers prepared themselves for their new settlement. When they received the notice that a new site was available for them to establish their own settlement, a small pioneer group was chosen and sent there. They had to prepare the foundations for the development of the new community. Then, slowly, depending on the conditions and the progress which was acheived to absorb the whole group, including families with children and elders, the further transfer to the new

site could be carried out. This process took up to two years and sometimes even longer.

During the first period, mail was received at the base camp of the group. From there it was sent approximately once a week with the supply truck to the new site in the Negev and with the growth of the settlement, more frequently. In many cases mail was transferred by couriers, by members of the community, or by chance visitors who dropped the mail at the nearest post offices.

Since supplies were mainly bought in Tel Aviv the logical decision to concentrate all mail arrangements there was made and the settlement representatives hired post office boxes at the main Post Office at Allenby Road. All of the known post office boxes are recorded in Table 1 (column A). This includes all the settlements which were set up to the end of 1946, except for Tekuma – how its settlers received their mail is not yet clear to me. The same applies to the communities settled in 1947, except for two.

From the table we learn that during the six years, 14 settlements hired post office boxes at the Allenby Post Office in Tel Aviv. 7 other communities received their mail through 4 P.O.B.'s of older settlements. Some of the new settlement representatives in the towns collected their mail directly from the P.O.B's. To others the mail was sent from the veteran settlement after its arrival there.

The settlements which received the mail through post office boxes of other settlements (put in brackets in Table 1) were:

1. Shuval (A16) and Mishmar HaNegev (A13/1), through Ruhama P.O.B. 972 (A9). Mishmar HaNegev later used its own P.O.B. – 2643 (A13/2), but Shuval continued to get its mail through Ruhama's P.O.B. until the end of the war.
2. Nirim (A15/1) and Urim (A18/2), through Gvulot P.O.B. 468 (A5). Nirim later used their own P.O.B. 1314 (A15/2). Urim had another P.O.B., NO. 9, in Raanana (A18/1).
3. Zeelim (A21) and Ramat HaNegev (A25), through Nirim P.O.B. 2040 (A3). It is not known if these settlements hired their own P.O.B. until the end of the war.
4. Nevatim (A14), through Beit Eshel P.O.B. 560 (A7/1). It is not known if Nevatim had its own P.O.B.

Settlements which were near Arab towns where post offices functioned, opened P.O.B's there in addition to those in Tel Aviv:

1. Beerot Yizhak – Gaza P.O.B. 18 (A4/2),
2. Beit Eshel – Beer Sheva P.O.B. 1 (A7/2),
3. Chazerim – Beer Sheva P.O.B. 10 (A11/2).

Two settlements used P.O.B.'s also in the old moshavot (villages) where the preparation camp was stationed before they settled in the Negev and used them until all the members were transferred to the new site:

1. Revivim – Rishon LeZion P.O.B. 25 (A6/1),
2. Urim – Raanana P.O.B. 9 (A18/1).

Naturally, the settlements used their P.O.B.'s during the War of Independence and later (Table 1, column D), because this was their known address and could not be changed (frequently) when they also received army post numbers, as we will explain later. The use of most of the P.O.B.'s was abolished only after the introduction of the mobile post by the State of Israel postal authorities.

Some characteristic covers which demonstrate these postal services are described below, Figures 13–17 showing incoming mail and Figures 18–20, outgoing mail.

Incoming Mail: The earliest recorded date of mail sent to the Negev through a Tel Aviv P.O.B. is a letter sent on 5 April 1943 from Egypt by a Czech soldier to a member in Kibbutz Dorot, P.O.B. 454, Tel Aviv (Fig. 13). Kibbutz Dorot was settled on 22 Dec., 1941, and was the first settlement to open a post office box at the Allenby Road Post Office in Tel Aviv. It was hired probably at the end of 1942 or at the beginning of 1943.

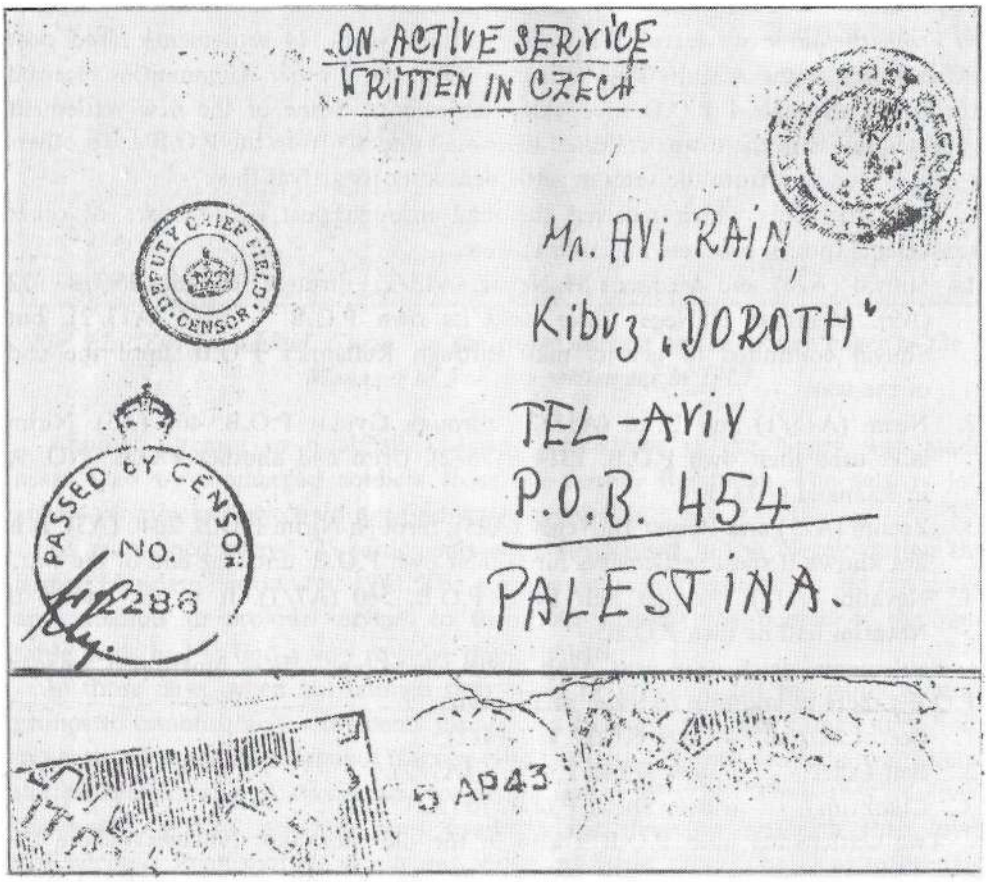


Fig. 13: The earliest recorded date of mail sent to the Negev through a Tel Aviv post office box: from Egypt 5.4.43, to Dorot, via P.O.B. 454, Tel Aviv.

Figure 14 shows a registered postcard sent from Russia on 31.05.1946 to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva (A7/2). It received transit postmarks at Rehovot on 18.08.1946 and Gaza on 19.08.1946. Of much interest is the following letter, sent also to Beit Eshel (Fig. 15). It is a registered letter sent from Tel Aviv to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva. The addressee, Yehuda Kreid, a member of the Beit Eshel community, was sent to a preparation group (Hachshara) at Ein HaShofet near Haifa. When the letter was taken from the Box at the Beer Sheva post office by a member from Beit Eshel, he returned it to the postal clerk. The letter was forwarded to the northern settlement, where Yehuda Kreid lived temporarily.

From the many postmarks on the reverse side we learn that in both directions the post to and from Beer Sheva was transferred through the Gaza Post Office. In my possession are many covers and postcards sent to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva and all of them bear the transit postmark Gaza, except one postcard, probably sent from Jerusalem (the postmark is not clear) with a transit postmark of Bethlehem.

Also of a special interest is another cover to Beit Eshel, snown in Figure 16. This letter is evidence of those stormy days in the country. It was sent from Ramat Gan to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva at the end of August 1945, 4 months after World War II came to its end. During those times, all the underground movements,

Fig. 14: Registered postcard sent from Russia on 31.5.46 to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva.

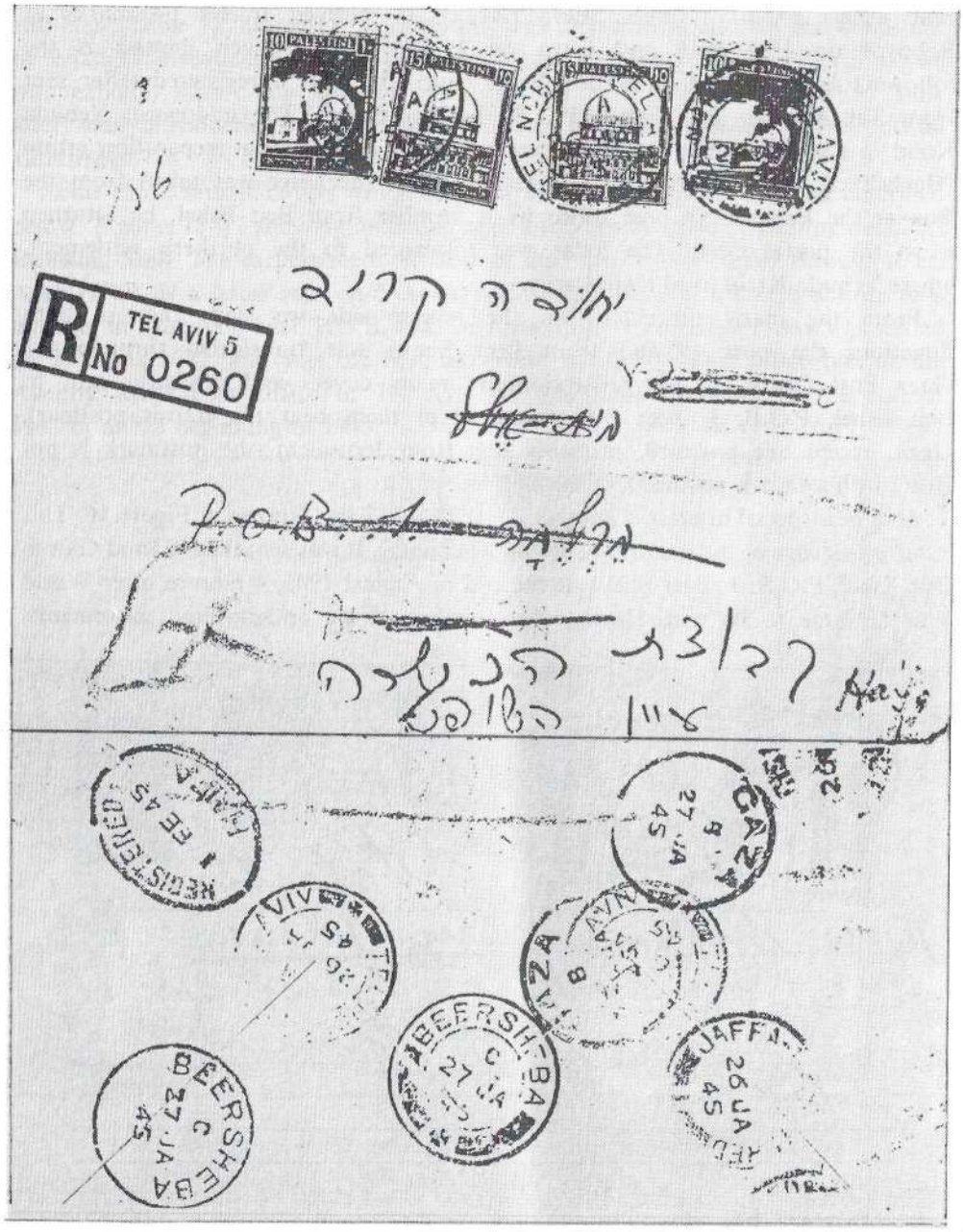


Fig. 15: Registered letter to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva. As the addressee had left, the letter was redirected. It shows that all mail to and from Beer Sheva was transferred through the Gaza post office.

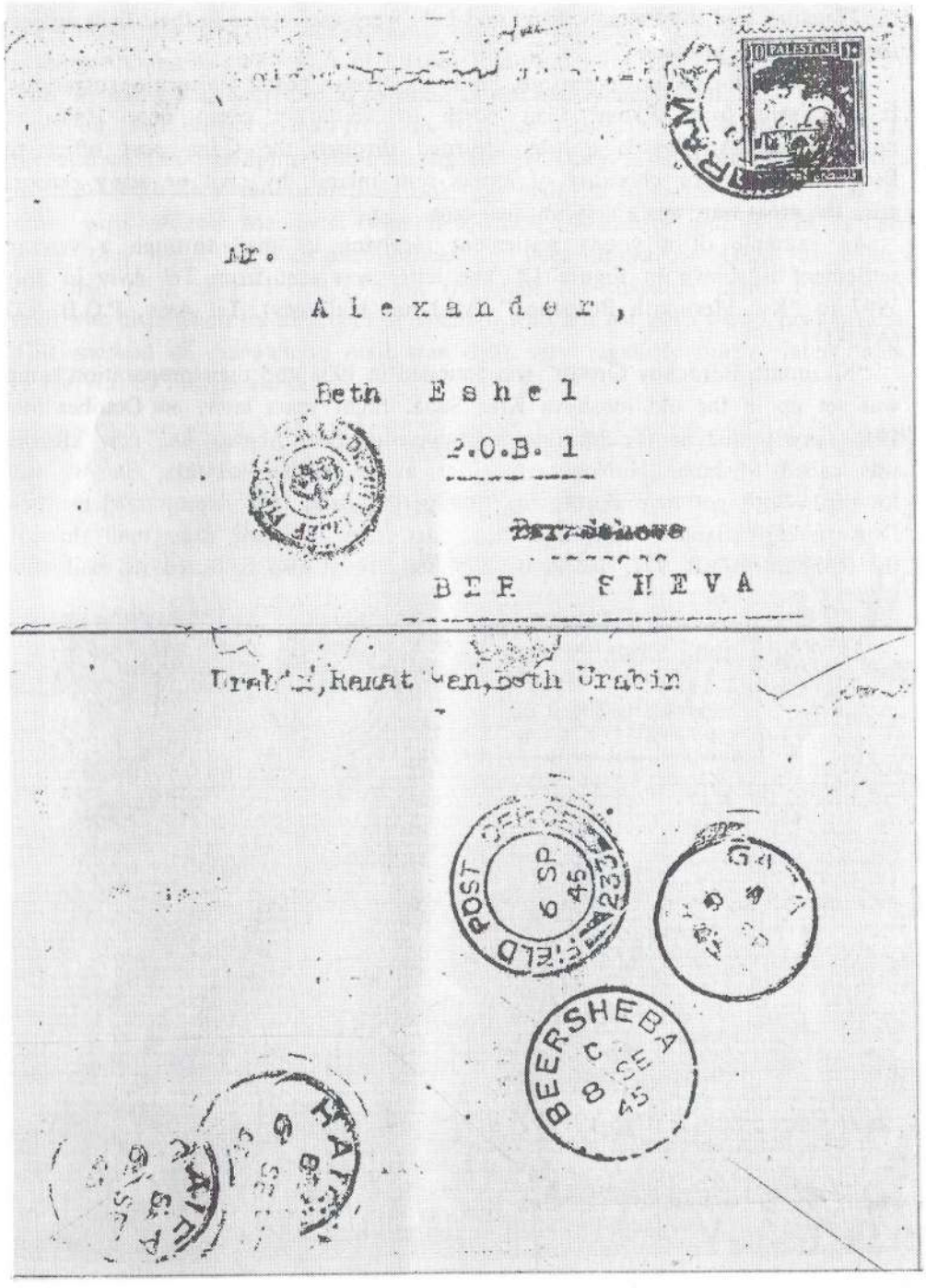


Fig. 16: A letter sent from Ramat Gan to Beit Eshel, P.O.B. 1, Beer Sheva at the end of August 1945. The letter was checked by the army chief censor.

the Haganah and the Palmah, Etzel and Lehi were very active in their fight against the British adminstration.

This letter, for unknown reasons, made the British postal authorities suspicious. It was sent from Ramat Gan north to an army camp near Haifa to be censored. Afterwards it was returned through the Gaza post office to Beer Sheva. Censor checking of letters sent inland, by civil or army censors after the great war, was a very unusual case.

An example of a young settlement receiving its mail through a veteran settlement is shown in Figure 17. The letter was sent from Tel Aviv in July 1947 to "Kv. Mezudath Borochov" (Mishmar HaNegëv), Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 972 (A13/1).

"Mezudath Borochov Group" was founded in 1938 and their preparation camp was set up in the old moshava Kfar Saba. Eight years later, on October 6th, 1946 they settled at Bir Mansur, northwest of Beer Sheva. The new kibbutz was called Mishmar HaNegev. Not far away another kibbutz, Shoval, was founded. Both got help during the first period from two veteran settlements – Dorot and Ruhama – and from the start, they collected their mail through the Ruhama P.O.B. 972, Tel Aviv. Kibbutz Shuval also collected its mail until

Fig. 17: Letter to "Kv. Mezudath Borochov" (Mishmar HaNegev), Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 972 – an example, when a new settlement received its mail through the P.O.B. of a "veteran" settlement (Ruhama).

the end of the War of Independence through Ruhama's P.O.B., but Mishmar HaNegev rented its own P.O.B. at Allenby Road P.O., Tel Aviv – No. 2643 (A13/2). This, in addition to army postal services, as will be explained later.

Outgoing Mail: Outgoing mail from the settlements used to be collected in a box at the entrance to the dining room or by the secretary. The supply truck drivers or the settlement's representative took the mail for dispatch in Tel Aviv or other post offices. Members from Beit Eshel, Chazerim and Beerot Itzhak, when they went to the post offices in Beer Sheva or Gaza to collect the mail from their P.O.B.'s, took the mail for dispatch there. Frequently mail was dispatched by members or visitors, who left for places with post offices. This method of dispatching mail was used very regularly during later times, in the War of Independence.

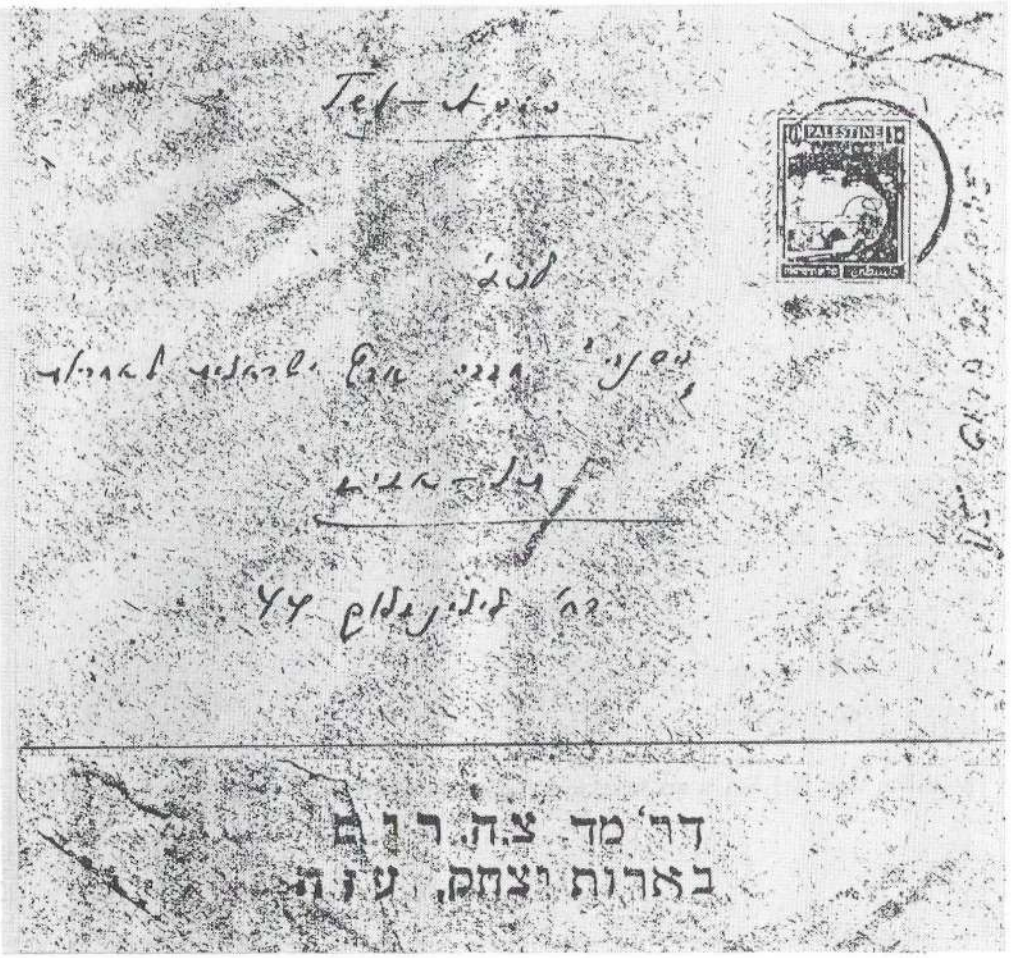


Fig. 18: The earliest recorded date of a letter sent from the Negev. It was sent from Gaza Post Office on 20.4.45 by the physician of Kibbutz Beerot Itzhak.

The earliest recorded letter sent from a settlement in the Negev is shown in Figure 18. It was sent by the doctor of Beerot Itzhak, Dr. Med. H. Reiss, to Tel Aviv, from the Gaza Post Office, on April 20th, 1945.

Two other letters demonstrate dispatches from Beer Sheva and Tel Aviv respectively: Figure 19 shows a letter sent from Beit Eshel through the Beer Sheva Post Office, cancelled Beer Sheva, 2 DE 46 and on the back, transit postmark of Gaza. And Figure 20 shows a letter from Kibbutz Mishmar HaNegev, sent from Tel Aviv Post Office on November 27, 1947.

(To Be Continued)

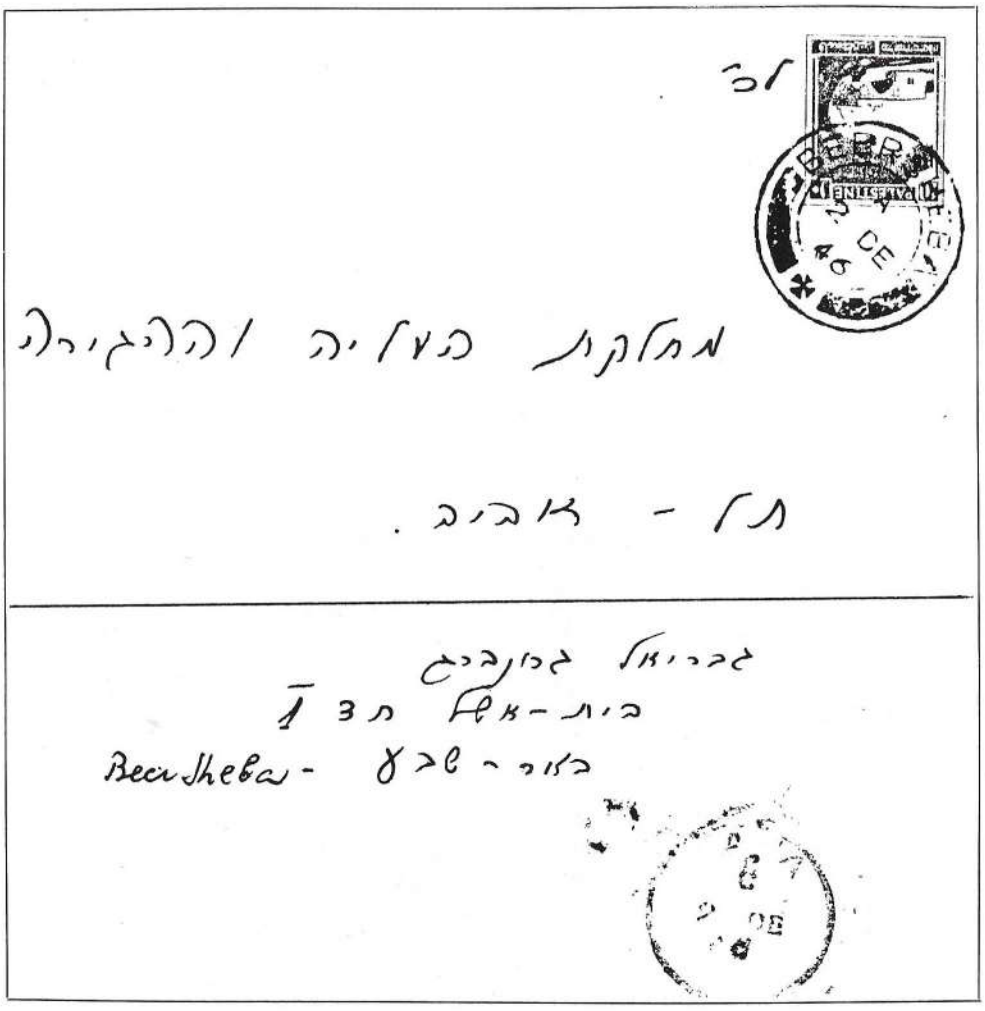


Fig. 19: Letter sent from Beit Eshel through Beer Sheva Post Office on 2nd December, 1946.

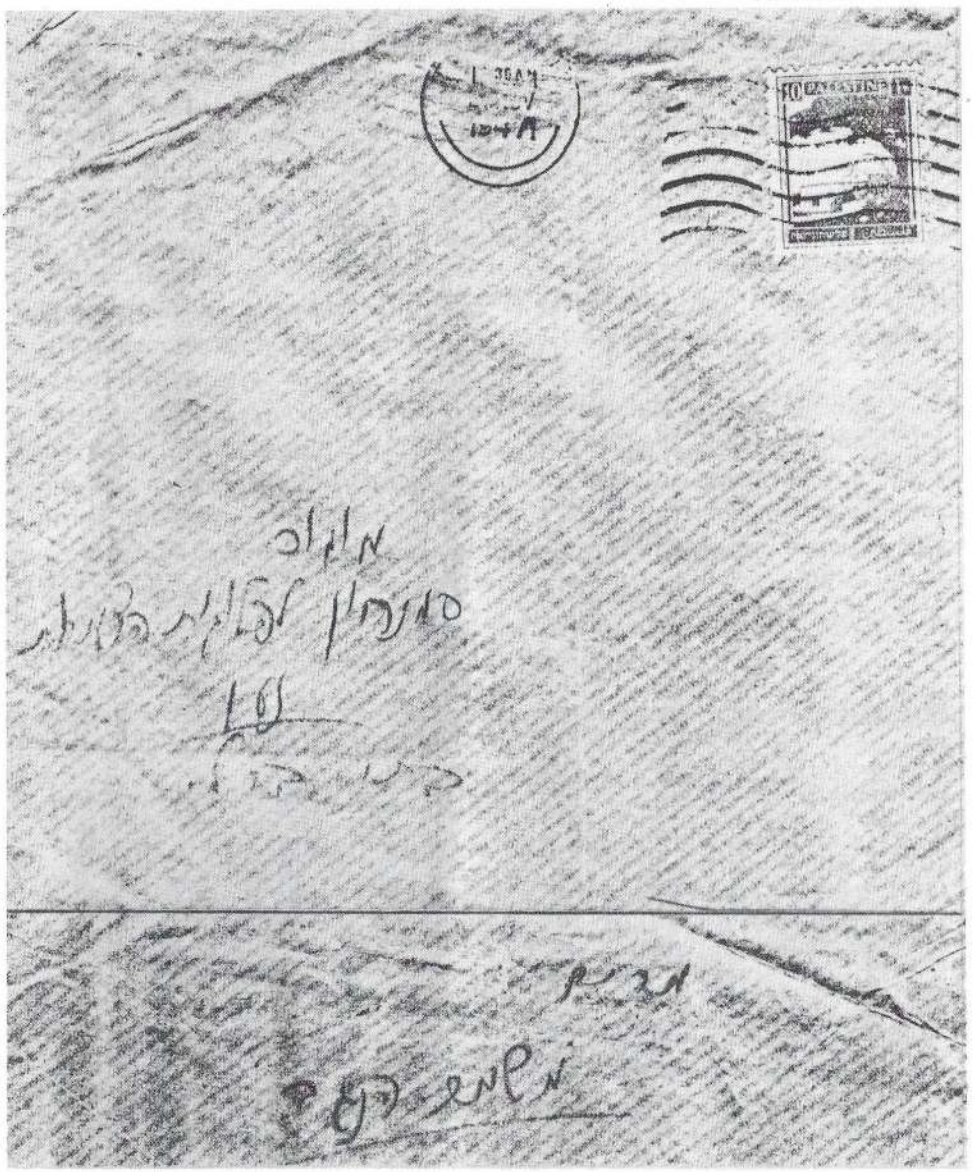


Fig. 20: Letter from Kibbutz Mishmar HaNegev, sent via a Tel Aviv post office on 27 November, 1947.

Table 1:
Settlements in the Negev – P.O.B.'s and K.B.A.'s 1941–1950

	Name	Date of foundation	Sub Period	(A) 1941–1948 P.O.B.'s in towns	(B) Jun/Aug 48 K.B.A	(C) Aug 48–Feb 49 K.B.A	(D) 1949–1950 P.O.B.'s in towns
1	Dorot	22.12.41		T.A. 454	219/11	379/5	T.A. 454
2	Gvar Am	28.08.42		T.A. 5093	219/22	379/1	T.A. 5093
3	Nir Am	21.01.43		T.A. 2040*	219/7	379/3	T.A. 2040
4	Beerot Yizhak	28.01.43	(1)	T.A. 342	219/13	379/11	---
			(2)	Gaza 18			
5	Gvulot	12.05.43		T.A. 468*	225/16	379/20	T.A. 2664
6	Revivim	28.07.43	(1)	R.L. 25	225/20	379/19	
			(2)	T.A. 2312			
7	Beit Eshel	05.10.43	(1)	T.A. 560*	225/13	377	---
			(2)	B.Sh 1			
8	Yad Mordechai	05.12.43		T.A. 1511	---	---	T.A. 1511
9	Ruhama	19.03.44		T.A. 972*	219/23	379/6	T.A. 972
10	Beeri	06.10.46		T.A. 323	219/17	379/12	T.A. 323
11	Chatzerim	06.10.46	(1)	T.A. 2743	219/26	379/9	
			(2)	B.Sh 10			
12	Kfar Darom	06.10.46		T.A. 5033	219/15	---	---
13	Mishmar HaNegev	06.10.46	(1)	T.A. (972)	219/24	379/8	T.A. 2643
			(2)	T.A. 2643			
14	Nevatim	06.10.46		T.A. (560)	225/14	378	
15	Nirim	06.10.46	(1)	T.A. (468)	225/15	379/22	T.A. 1314
			(2)	T.A. 1314			
16	Shuval	06.10.46		T.A. (972)	219/25	379/7	
17	Tekuma	06.10.46			219/18	379/13	
18	Urim	06.10.46	(1)	Ra. 9	225/19	379/15	(1)Ra. 9
			(2)	T.A. (468)			(2)T.A. 5027
19	Chazale (Alumim)	07.02.47				379/17	
20	Mivtachim	07.02.47			225/21	379/21	
21	Zeelim	07.02.47		T.A. (2040)	225/17	379/14	
22	Saad	30.06.47			219/12	379/10	T.A. 2740
23	Gevim	28.08.47			219/16	379/4	
24	Chalutza	19.11.47			225/18	379/18	
25	Ramat HaNegev	19.11.47		T.A. (2040)	225/22	379/16	
26	Brur Chayil	18.04.48			219/10	379/2	
	Niram Mekorot				---	379/25	
	Imara Police St.				225/23	379/23	
	Asluj				225/24–25	379/27	

---

* These P.O.B.'s (marked *) used also as "hosts" to other settlement's mail (whose P.O.B.s' numbers are bracketed).

Abbreviations

T.A. = Tel Aviv
R.L. = Rishon LeZion
B.Sh = Beer Sheva
Ra. = Raanana

The "Harrow" Separations

Arthur M. Hochheiser

The first stamps were printed in imperforate sheets. The individual stamps had to be cut apart. The need to provide the means for the ready removal of the stamps from the sheet was soon apparent. The generic term for these is 'separations'. There were two types of 'separations' provided: 'perforations' and 'roulettes'. There is one simple difference between these two methods. 'Perforation' requires the removal of small spaced pieces of paper in the rows between the stamps. 'Roulette' requires only spaced slits in the paper between the rows of stamps with no removal of paper.

There are two basic methods of providing 'separations': the 'line' machine and the 'comb' machine. Either of these may be single or multiple in its application. There is one difference. The 'line' machine requires that the sheets be run through a second time, turned in the cross direction. The 'comb' machine completes the process while the sheets travel in one direction only. Both processes require multiple strokes of the machine. Normally, the 'line' machine will show 'separations' through the selvedge in all four sheet margins. The 'comb' machine shows 'separations' in one margin only through to the edge of the paper.

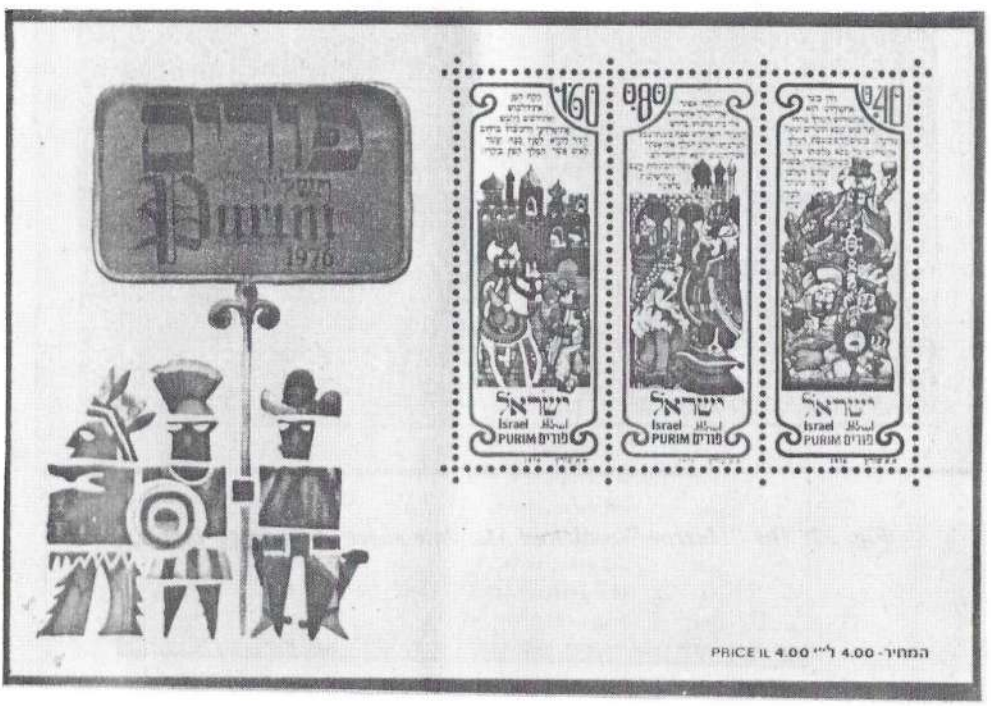


Fig. 21: The "Harrow" perforated 1976 Purim souvenir sheet.

Philatelists are generally acquainted with these processes. However, there is a third method of providing 'separations' to sheets of stamps that is not well known or appreciated. This is the "Harrow" process, whereby all separations are provided in one stroke of the machine. The name is derived from the plowing machine which cuts parallel rows into the ground. This is the normal method of providing 'separations' in souvenir sheets. Figure 21 shows the 1976 Purim Issue of Israel with "Harrow" perforations. These sheetlets are printed in multiples on a full sheet and the 'separations' may be provided in a single stroke on the entire sheet after which the sheetlets are cut apart or the 'separations' may be provided after the sheetlets have been cut apart individually.

Figure 22 shows the P.T. Form 534 of the Palestine Mandate providing 'express labels'. Here the full sheet consisting of two panes, vertically placed, was "Harrow" rouletted in one stroke. None of the four margins shows rouletting through the selvedge.

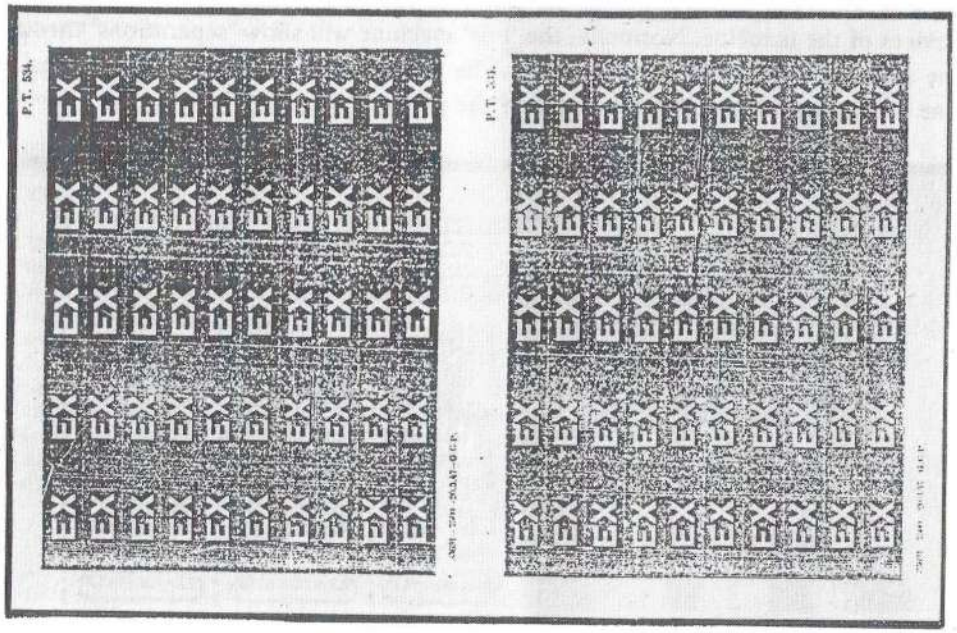
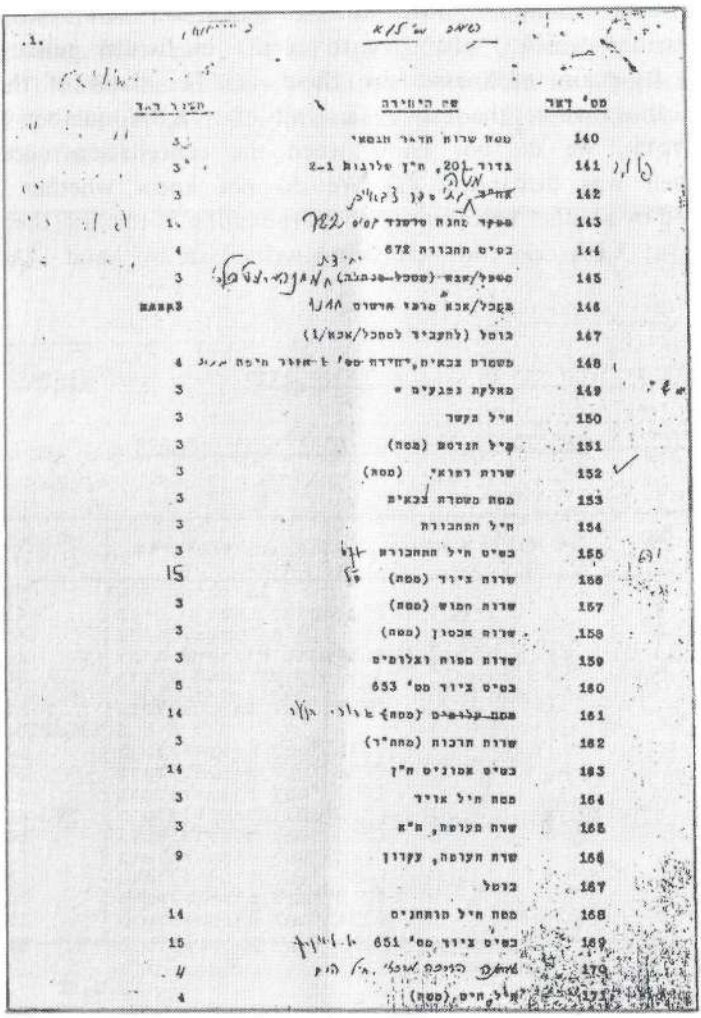


Fig. 22: The "Harrow" rouletted Mandate sheet of 'express' labels.

Revised Classification of the KBA Unit Numbers of Israel Military Mail, 1948/9

Baruch Hurwich, Jerusalem

In his articles on "Classification of the KBA Triangular Army Units' Marks of 1948/49"[1], covering Phase 1 of Period I, the KBA Period of Israel Military Mail[2], the late Major Zvi Berest listed KBA's (postal unit numbers) 140 through 605, and included their APO's, Unit Descriptions and Remarks.



מס' דאר	שם היחידה	תצורת הדגל
140	משטרת תל-אביב-יפו	3
141	גדוד 201, חי"ן שלגונית 1-2	3
142	אחיעזר, מ"מ קלונית	3
143	משקי חנות מרשדה ומ"מ	1
144	בס"ם התכורת 672	4
145	משקל/אצא (משכל-אבטבה)	3
146	משכל/אצא מרצי חירום	משתנה
147	בוטל (להעביר למשכל/אצא/1)	
148	משטרת צבאית, יחידת מס' 3 חיפה	4
149	מאלקת גבעיים *	3
150	חיל נקשר	3
151	חיל חנדסה (מסה)	3
152	שרות רפואי (מסה)	3
153	מסה משטרת צבאית	3
154	חיל התחבורה	3
155	בס"ם חיל התחבורה	3
156	שרות ציוד (מסה)	15
157	שרות חמוש (מסה)	3
158	שרות אכסון (מסה)	3
159	שרות מפות וצלומים	3
160	בס"ם ציוד מס' 653	6
161	מסה-קלרים (מסה)	14
162	שרות תרכות (מחנ"ר)	3
163	בס"ם אמונים מ"ן	14
164	מסה חיל אויר	3
165	שרת תעופה, מ"א	3
166	שרת תעופה, עקרון	9
167	בוטל	
168	מסה חיל תותחנים	14
169	בס"ם ציוד מס' 651	15
170		4
171	חיל הים (מסה)	4

Fig. 23: A page of the KBA Unit "List No 15/A" used by the Commander of the Postal Services, with notations till June, 1949.

It was this author's privilege to discuss the subject with Major Berest in 1987. He urged me to seek further documentation and supplied me with an invaluable list of KBA's with corrections, emendations and other remarks, from the personal file of the commander of the Army Postal Services in 1949, Rav Seren (Major) A. Matanyahu, probably in part in his own handwriting (Figure 23). Written by hand above its beginning is "List number 15/aleph(A)" which, of course, suggests that there were previous lists of this sort. Since the handwritten additions of KBA numbers (567 through 602) bring us basically to the end of this period, it can be assumed that the list is as complete as possible, in terms of changes, till the end of the first phase of the period on June 24, 1949.

Despite the new information which this list gives us, there remain serious, significant omissions which I shall try to rectify in further research in the IDF Archives. Its main weaknesses are these. (1) The dates of the changes are not listed; thus, where the use by a Unit of a KBA number is marked "Cancelled" (בוטל), we do not know when the cancellation occurred and if the unit itself was disbanded. (2) We do not know whether the KBA number was used by another unit prior to the formulation of this list, the typed part of which ends at KBA 566, the rest being written in by hand. The list was

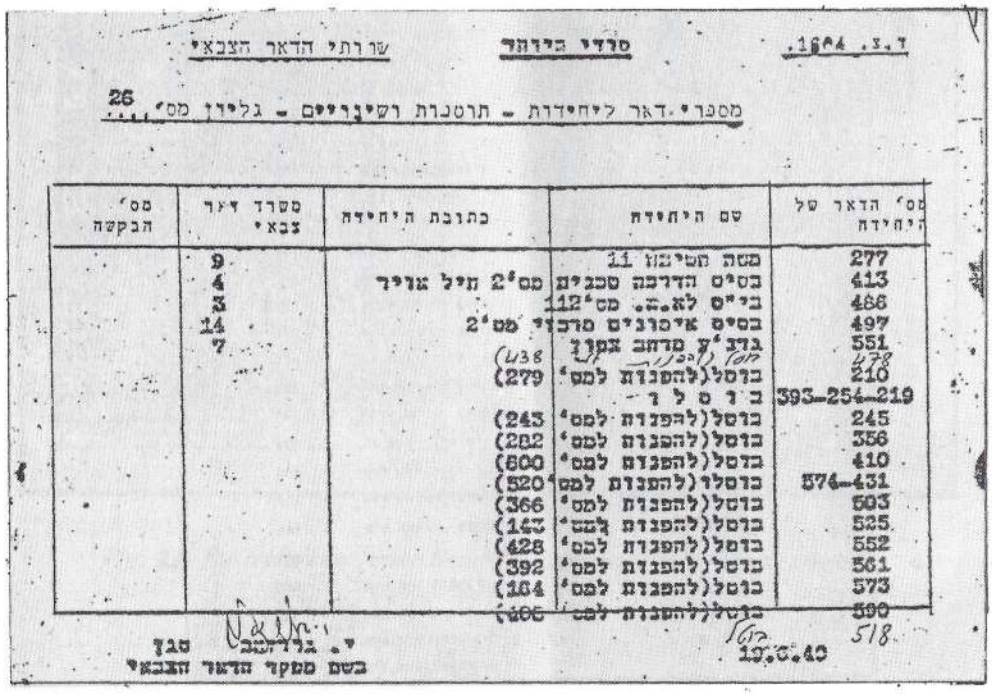


Fig. 24: The 26th and probably final Top Secret List of additions and changes to KBA Unit Numbers, dated 19.6.1949.

clearly typed in 1949, as Figure 26 establishes KBA 537 as being put into use on January 1, 1949. (3) The APO's listed are few. Some are crossed out and replaced. Not only are no dates attached, but other APO usages are known to have occurred, most likely earlier. APO's in the Table are listed in ascending order and should not be construed as chronological. The documents described in Figure 24 are partial guides to this deficiency.

Used as well as the list, and supplying a "window" for dates for the changes, are the 13 (of the 26 issued) of the orders regarding additions and changes in KBA's emanating from the office of Rav Seren Matanyahu that I have obtained (Figure 24). The dates of these documents range from 18.3.49 to 19.6.49 and are numbered 11 through 26, with only numbers 12, 16 and 20 of the series missing. Most carry the handstamp of APO Number 10. All are marked "Top Secret". Since the military postal service existed as a separate entity only until June 24, 1949, five days after document number 26, it can be assumed that this was the last in the series.

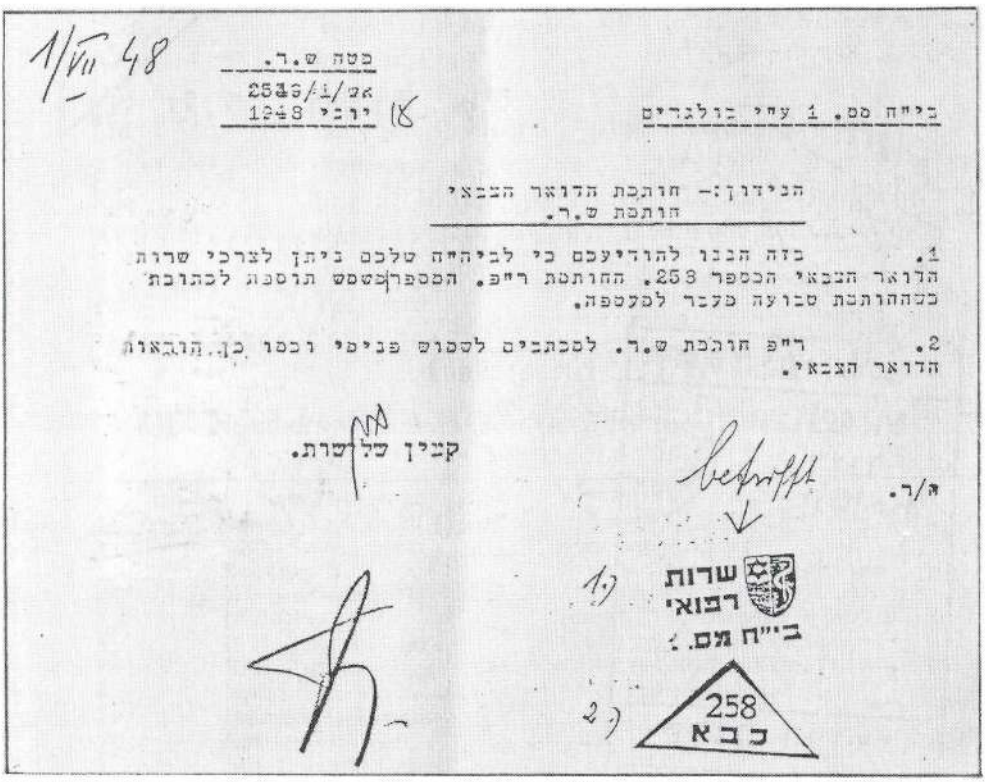


Fig. 25: Official notification to Military Hospital No. 1 (Palmah) of assignment of KBA No. 258, of delivery of the KBA and Unit handstamps, and examples of their impressions, dated 18.6.48.

Unlike the complete list described above, these permit rather precise dating, at most covering the short period between the issuance of one document and its predecessor, about a week's time. Thus, a change of an APO for a KBA number, or a KBA number's cancellation, can be supposed to have occurred in the week up to the date of the document. In the table of KBA's which appears below, I use the word "about" before a date to mean that the signified change was obtained from a document in the series exemplified by Figure 24, on the date specified. On only rare occasions have I thusfar discovered documents such as Figures 25 and 26 specifically ordering the beginning of usage of a KBA number by a specific Unit, and for these the date is preceded by the word "on".

Some additional sources have come to light to permit precise dating of assignment of KBA numbers and the units to which they were assigned. Two examples are

Fig. 26: Official notification of assignment of KBA No. 537 to the National Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers as of 1.1.49, sent to Health Service, Front "Beth" ("B").

presented. In Figure 25, Military Hospital Number 1 in Nir Am, attached to the "Bulgarim" (the Palmah) is notified on June 18, 1948, that it has been assigned the KBA number 258. Its KBA handstamp as well as the official handstamp of the hospital are attached to the letter, and examples of each are stamped on the reverse of the letter. Figure 26 demonstrates notification that as of January 1, 1949, KBA number 537 has been assigned to the National Military School for Non-Commissioned Officers.

I have arranged the Table below in the same fashion as those of Major Berest[1]. The same range of KBA numbers is covered, 140 through 605. The following conventions are used throughout:

CANC	=	Cancelled. Date unknown unless specified.
"about..."	=	within the week preceding the date listed.
"on..."	=	on the date listed.
[...]	=	a description given in Ref. 1, not appearing on list 15/A; it probably predated it.
"To..."	=	Transfer mail from this KBA to the new KBA or location.
Coy	=	company. In Hebrew, "pluga".
Btn	=	battalion. In Hebrew, "gdud", the unit above a company.
Bde	=	brigade. In Hebrew, "hativa", the unit above "gdud".
APO's	=	these are taken from Ref. 1, with additions from the present documents described.
Pers	=	Personnel.

Table (part 1)

KBA Numbers with A.P.O.'s Used by the I.D.F., 1948/9

KBA	APO(s)	Unit Description	Remarks
140	3	HQ Army Postal Service	
141	3	Women's Corps, Btn 201, Coys 1,2	
142	3	GHQ - Training Branch	Army Training Schools
143	3,14	Base Camp 782	Formerly, Commander, Sarafand Camp
144	4,8,14	Transportation Base 672	
145	3	GHQ Camp	Formerly, GHQ/Quartermaster (Administration)
146	3	GHQ - Personnel, Camp	Until 18.5.49, GHQ/Pers (Registration)
147	3	GHQ - Personnel.	CANC. To GHQ/Pers/Section 1
148	4	Military Police. Unit No. 1	CANC. To Haifa District.
149	3	Department for Casualties	
150	3	Communication Corps	
151	3	HQ - Engineering Corps	
152	3	HQ - Medical Service	
153	3	HQ - Military Police.	
154	3	HQ - Transportation	
155	3	Transportation Base No. 671	
156	3,15	HQ - Supply Service	
157	3	HQ - Ordnance Service	

KBA Numbers with A.P.O.'s Used by the I.D.F., 1948/9 (continued)

KBA	APO(s)	Unit Description	Remarks
158	3	HQ – Storage, Accommodation Service	
159	3	HQ – Maps and Photographic Service	
160	5	Supply Base No. 653	(Research Department)
161	3,14	HQ – Youth Battalion	Alumim Camp. CANC.
162	3	Education Service	
163	3,14	Women's Corps, Training Base	
164	3	HQ – Air Force	
165	3	Tel Aviv Air Field	Sde Dov
166	9	Ekron Air Field	Tel Nof
167	6	Mahanayim Airstrip	CANC.
168	3,14	HQ – Artillery Corps	
169	3,14	Supply Base No. 651	Tel Litvinsky
170	4	Naval Training Center	[?Armored Cars Training Center]
171	4	HQ – Navy	
172		[Navy Base "א"]	CANC. to KBA 549.
173	4	Navy Base "ב"	
174	4	Naval Police – Haifa Port Camp	[Navy Base "ג"]. CANC.
175		[Navy Base "ד"]	CANC.
176	4	Navy Base "ה"	
177	3,14,15	Central Absorption Base No. 9	[Navy Base "ו"] CANC. To KBA 502 about 24.3.49.
178	4,8	[Navy Base "ז"]	CANC.
179	6	Military Hospital No. 7, Zefat	CANC. To KBA 152.
180	7,10,14	HQ – 1st Bde	"Golani"
181	5	Air Force Unit, Jerusalem	[Btn 11, Bde 1] CANC.
182	7,10	Btn 12, Bde 1	
183	7,10	Btn 13, Bde 1	
184	7,10	(Btn 13, Bde 1)	CANC. To KBA 288.
185	6	(Tel Hai Area)	CANC. To KBA 381.
186	6,14	Btn 103	(Kinnereth Area)
187	7	Btn 111	(Gilboa Area). CANC. To KBA 188.
188	4,7	Btn 113	(Yizrael Area)
189	2,4,6	HQ – Bde 2	"Carmeli", APO 4 about 29.4.49.
190	2,4,6,12	Btn 21, Bde 2	APO 4 about 29.4.49.
191	2,4,6	Btn 22, Bde 2	APO 4 about 29.4.49.
192	3	Hevel Sdom	Sdom Postal Agency
193	4	Btn 122	(Zvulun Area)
194	6,8	HQ – Rgt 3	"Alexandroni"
195	5	Engineering Corps, Jerusalem District	(Btn 31, Bde 3). To KBA 348 about 18.5.49. CANC.
196	6,8,9	Btn 32, Bde 3	APO 6 about 5.6.49.
197	8,9,12	Btn 33, Bde 3	APO 12 about 18.5.49.
198	8,9,12		CANC. Formerly Btn 34, Bde 3.
199	9,8		(Shomron Area). CANC. To KBA 401.
200	8	Btn 132	(Haifa Area). CANC about 5.6.49.
201	3,8	Btn 133	(Sharon Area). CANC. To KBA 566 about 20.5.49.
202	5,3,5	Btn 145	
203	3	HQ – Tel Aviv District. Bde 4	"Kiryati". CANC.
204	7,8,9	Hq – Bde 5	"Giv'ati"
205	2,8	Btn 51, Bde 5	APO 8 about 18.3.49. APO 2 about 24.3.49. Again, APO 8 about 18.5.49.
206	3,8,9	Btn 52, Bde 5	
207	8,9	Btn 53, Bde 5	CANC. To KBA 204 about 20.5.49.
208	2,8,9	Btn 54, Bde 5	
209	1	Btn 151	(Rehovot Area). CANC. To KBa 210.
210	1,9	Btn 152	(Gedera Area). CANC. To KBA 279 about 19.6.49.
211	5	HQ – Jerusalem District	(See unit sub-numbers /1 to /39 in Ref. 3, Aug. '61, p. 7)
212	3,5,14	Btn 61, Bde 6	"Moriah". APO 14 about 25.5.49.

KBA Numbers with A.P.O.'s Used by the I.D.F., 1948/9 (continued)

KBA	APO(s)	Unit Description	Remarks
213	5	Btn 62, Bde 6	
214	3,5,15	Btn 63, Bde 6	CANC. To KBA 463.
215	3,15	(Gush Etzion)	To GHQ/Pers/Section 1.
216	5	Shekem Base No. 486, Jerusalem Distr.	(Dead Sea Area). CANC.
217	3,14?	Welfare Unit, Palmah	(Palmah Commando; "Bulgarim"). CANC.
218	3,4,10,14	Btn 1, Bde 11	"Yiftah" (Palmah). CANC about 12.6.49.
219	4,10,14	Btn 2, Bde 11	"Negev" (Palmah). CANC about 19.76.49. (See Ref. 1, pp. 1000-1, for unit sub-numbers used in 15 Negev settlements, in July and August, 1948.)
220	3,4,7,10,14	Btn 3, Bde 11	APO 4 about 18.5.49. CANC. To KBA 219 about 20.5.49.
221	15	Btn 4	Palmah. Yisrael Camp.
222	15,14	Btn 5	Palmah. Yisrael Camp.
223	3,7,8,15	Btn 6	Palmah. Yisrael Camp.
224	1,3,10	Btn 7	Palmah. Including units in the Negev (Ruhama). To KBA 279 about 5.6.49.
225	9,10,14	Btn 8, Bde 12	(See Ref. 1, pp. 1000-1, for unit sub-numbers used in 13 Negev settlements, in July and August, 1948.)
226	5,8	Btn 9	"Hametzuda" Btn. CANC: To KBA 580.
227	8,14	Physical Training School	APO 8 about 12.6.49.
228	3,8	Rest Camp, Netanya	[NCO Course]. CANC. To KBA 468 about 18.5.49.
229	4,7	[District Commanders Course]	CANC. To KBA 358.
230	3	School for Sharpshooters	CANC. To KBA 142. Then to KBA 600 about 18.5.49.
231	3	School of Engineering	
232	8	Junior Officers Course	
233	9	Town Major. Rehovot	
234	3	Mortar School	CANC. To KBA 600 about 18.5.49.
235	5,7,14	HQ - Btn 4, Palmah	APO 5 about 31.3.49.
236	3	Navy Base D ("ד")	
237	3,15	Btn 82	
238	3	Small Arms School	CANC. To KBA 142, then KBA 600 about 18.5.49.
239	12	Town Major. Tiberias	
240	3,5	Military Police, Bde 6	"Etzioni". Jerusalem.

(To Be Continued)

References

1. Berest Z., "Classification of the KBA Triangular Army Units' Marks of 1948/9". HLPH: No. 20 (Autumn, 1984) pp. 995–1001; Nos. 21–22 (Winter/Spring, 1985) pp. 34–40; Nos. 23–24 (Summer, 1985) pp. 110–118.
2. Hurwich B., "Israel Military Mail: A Proposed New Terminology and Chronology", HLPH Nos. 45–46 (Winter/Spring, 1991) pp. 245–248.
3. Kanner P. and Spiegel Y., "The Israel Army Postal Services During the War of Independence 1948–49". BAPIP: No. 35 (April, 1961) pp. 5–20, xa-xc; No. 36 (August, 1961) pp. 3–16, xa-xc; and No. 37 (December, 1961) pp. 3–9, xa-xd.

* *

* SHORT NOTES AND DISCOVERIES *

* *

The Ottoman Period

A Postcard from Djemal Pasha, 1916 *(N.J. Collins, U.K.)*

In 1988 a friend in Israel, Manny Glassman, sent me an intriguing postcard, this as it bears the signature A. Djemal. It also has an intaglio seal mark that I had not seen before. The item is addressed to Austria and the message is written in German. The card is shown in Figure 27.

Firstly I wrote to the late Dr. Leopold Dickstein who was translating the drafts for Anton Steichele's "Foreign Post Offices in Palestine". Paul not only translated the text of the message which reads "Many thanks and best regards. The commanding officer of the K.O. (Imperial Ottoman) 4th Army and Minister of the Navy. A. Djemal", but also confirmed the signature.

I also wrote to the late Anton Steichele and received a reply dated 28th November 1988, one short month before his sad demise. Anton was in hospital and had to get a friend to write the letter for his reply as he was too weak. In the letter he confirmed the card was from Djemal Pasha and also the item

Fig. 27: A postcard from June, 1916 written by Djemal Pasha, the Turkish 4th Army Field Marshal in Palestine.

was well known to him. He thus helped with the provenance of the item as had Paul.

I also wrote to Yakup Nakri for a translation of the Turkish script in the seal and the manuscript note across it in Turkish script. Yakup's translation of the seal is: "Dorduncu orduyu humayun" = 4th Army, this being a censor seal. The Turkish manuscript across the seal reads: "muayene alonmustur" = examination made.

This is the only piece of mail I know of bearing the signature of Ahmed Djemal Pasha, the Turkish Field Marshal in charge of the Turkish 4th Army in Palestine and Syria, during World War I. The stamp on the card is cancelled by Jerusalem postmark (Steichele Type 28/10) dated 24th of June, 1916.

Acknowledgements: My thanks to my late friends Anton Steichele and Paul Dickstein for helping prove this item was from Djemal Pasha. Also my thanks are due to Yakup Nakri for translating the Turkish script.

TEL-AVIV STAMP Co.

Yacov Tsachor

בולי תל-אביב

MAIL AUCTION

OF

HOLYLAND, JUDAIC AND ISRAEL PHILATELIA

Illustrated Catalogue Free Upon Request

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O.BOX 16218, TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL
TELEPHONE: 03-226294 (EVENINGS ISRAEL TIME)
FAX: 03-623010 EXTENSION #5709

The British Mandate Period

Jerusalem I 4 Mils from Position 20 with Type 22 Overprint

(Norman J. Collins, U.K.)

In 1979 whilst going through the few stamps that I own, I found a puzzling stamp. This was a 4 mils Jerusalem I issue with overprint Type 22, but the stamp itself was from position 20 in the sheet. I therefore sent it to my old friend the late Dr. H.H. Hirst for his views on it. Herman wrote back concurring with my findings and also sent a drawing of the plating variety for the 4 mils position 20, to use in writing up the item. The stamp and Dr. Hirst's drawing are shown in Figure 28.

The problem is, how did this variety occur? Only two conclusions can be arrived at:

(a) That a sheet shifted during the printing process and thus rows 1 and 2 would have received the overprints for rows 3 and 4, and so on up to row 10 (vertical rows) and rows 11 and 12 without overprints. This raises the possibility of pairs with and without overprint existing from rows 10 and 11.

(b) That another setting in addition to the recognised settings was used and in this setting position 20 received a Type 22 overprint.

If (a) is how this variety occurred, then at least 200 stamps from the sheet must have existed with overprints in the wrong position. However this variety occurred, it must be of extreme rarity, and if caused by (a), unique.

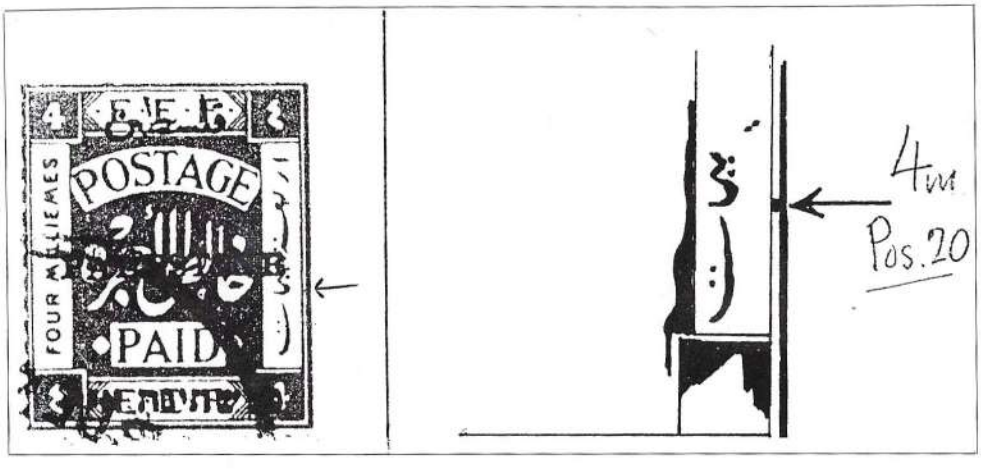


Fig. 28: "Jerusalem I" 4 mils from position 20 with Type 22 overprint.

The Non-Delivery of a Telegram

(A.M. Hochheiser, Lodi)

Of the many forms issued by the Mandate Administration in Palestine, very few were printed in colours other than black. Of the hundreds of forms that I have seen, only one was multicoloured. The multicoloured form, issued by the Postal Administration, consisted of a set of telegram forms and accompanying envelopes issued for the Holiday Greetings[1]. These were issued in three different languages: Arabic, Hebrew and English. As seen in Figure 29, the outer border is in red and the inner box words and letters are in blue. The letters PTTP stand for Palestine, Post, Telegraph and Telephone. One must remember that the Postal Administration was responsible for administering the telegraph service.

Mint copies of these forms appear for sale on occasion and cannot be considered rare. On the other hand, used forms are quite rare since it would have been most unusual for anyone to have saved the envelopes.

Shown in Figure 29 are the front and the back of one such used envelope, in English. The telegram was sent to "Fischel" at Shchunat Hapoalim A. Apparently the addressee was not here. The telegram in the envelope was returned to the local mailing office in Tel Aviv, as shown on the back. There "Try 4–6 Lasalle Street" was pencilled in on the front at the top in Hebrew. This was marked into the address box. Following the attempt to deliver, this address was crossed out and "8 Lasalle" was pencilled in. The delivery was obviously unsuccessful again, and the back of the envelope shows that a form PT 26 was left for the addressee. Figure 30 shows a mint copy of form PT 26 with the instructions pertinent to non-delivery. This envelope was coded '6', handwritten on the back in Figure 29. That number would have been marked in for identification on the form PT 26 left for the addressee.

References:

(1) S.P. Ladany & Z. Shimony, "Illustrated Greeting Telegrams", HLPH #40 (Autumn 1989), p. 1090.

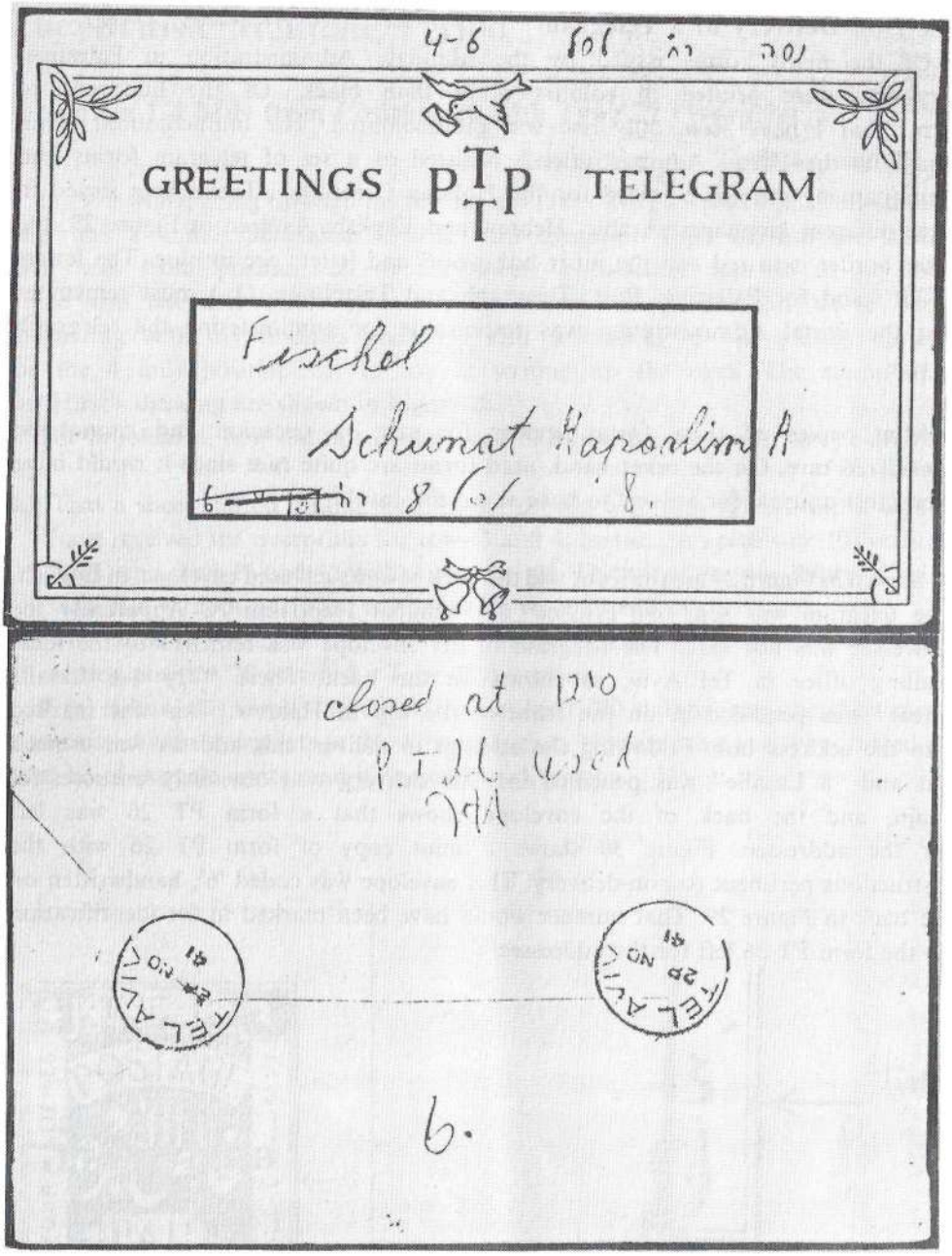
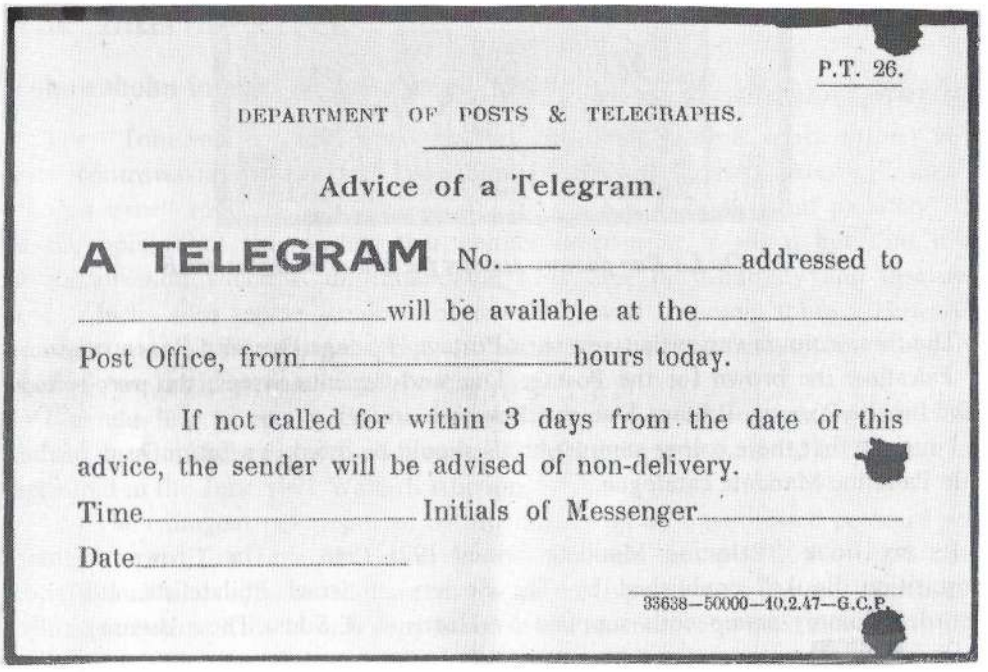


Fig. 29: Used Holiday Greetings Telegram envelope in English.



P.T. 26.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

Advice of a Telegram.

A TELEGRAM No. ..... addressed to

..... will be available at the .....

Post Office, from ..... hours today.

If not called for within 3 days from the date of this advice, the sender will be advised of non-delivery.

Time ..... Initials of Messenger .....

Date .....

33638—50000—10.2.47—G.C.P.

Fig. 30: Form P.T. 26 – Advice of a Telegram.

De La Rue Colour Trials for Palestine and Harrison Dummy Coil Stamps *(Norman J. Collins)*

De La Rue were not only security printers, who acted as stamp contractors to the Crown Agents, but were also the main contractors for the supply of both paper and inks to the C.A.. As regards inks they used a dummy plate with a Hermes head as a motive to print colour samples, or trials of inks ordered for stamp production. This dummy plate was used for samples/trials of inks for the postage and revenue stamps of many countries prior to it being defaced, but never for Palestine in the original state. After defacing it was only used for Revenue stamps of South Africa and the stamps of Palestine.

De La Rue printed the second and third issues of postage due stamps for Palestine, the 1927–48 revenue issue and also tendered for the Pictorial issue contract. Colour samples or trials of inks would have been required.

In November 1982 Robson Lowe, who had broken up the De La Rue archives on behalf of the firm for auction, sent me four pieces of the defaced dummy stamp colour samples. With these he supplied the information above regarding the usage of the plate. The pieces comprise of a single in red-brown, a single in brown, a pair in purple and a strip of three in olive; the latter strip of three is shown in Figure 31.

Fig. 31: De La Rue dummy stamps for colour samples/trials.

The three colours variously tie in with Postage, Postage Due and Revenue issues of Palestine: the brown for the Postage Due and Revenue issues, the purple and olive for the Postage, Postage Due and Revenue issues.

I suggest that these colour samples/trials should be listed in a future issue of the Bale Palestine Mandate catalogue.

In my book "Palestine Mandate Issues 1921–1948 / The Crown Agents' Requisition Books" (published by The Society of Israel Philatelists, 1987), I recorded dummy stamp coils supplied by Harrison & Sons. These dummy rolls of stamps were continuous rolls.

One hundred dummy rolls were ordered under requisition 9631/1 in 1938 for testing coil dispensers, and a further 40 in 1946 under requisition 2450/3.

Shown in Figure 32 is a strip of three dummy coil stamps printed from Harrison's dummy plate with the 'Britannia' motif used for this purpose. The colour of the dummy stamps is deep brown.

Fig. 32: Harrison dummy coil stamps.

Acknowledgements: My thanks to Mr. Robson Lowe for supplying the information as regards the usages of the De La Rue dummy plate.

The Interim Period

Tohuwabohu in the "Tohuwabohu" Overprint *(Y. Rimon, Haifa)*

The "Tohuwabohu" overprint on Mandate stamps (and other forms) is a very controversial issue rating descriptions from a "dubious category" and a "bogus issue" to "one of the rarest philatelic areas in Holy Land philately". It is the opinion of this author that neither description is valid, but that it is a phenomenon which is understandable in a time of instability and disorder, and which adds some colour to our otherwise serious hobby. However, it was not an authorized overprint and should be collected more for its historic appeal than for its philatelic authenticity.

I would like to report two additions to the types of overprint reported by Adler[1], by Hochheiser[2] and by Schwartz[3]. Lately some new material on this subject appeared in the June 1991 Wallach Auction.

(A) The trilingual type reported by Hochhieser on an unaddressed postcard was offered for the first time on a mint 15 mils Mandate stamp (Fig. 33). As a mint copy it enables us a better acquaintance with this type because it is not obliterated by a cancellation. This 15 mils copy makes it the second overprinted example of this value, in addition to the one reported by Schwartz[3].

Fig. 33: A trilingual "Tohuwabohu" overprint on a 15 mils Mandate pictorial stamp.

(B) Another example of the type reported by Schwartz, addressed to Tel Aviv, is on an Air Mail cover and the address appear to have been typed on the same typewriter (Fig. 34). The overprint is on a 10 mils stamp and the postmark is again the Haifa D.C., 7 may, 1948. On this date the Haifa G.P.O. was not operational and therefore these covers must have been made later, with the handstamp backdated. The similarity between the type of the addresses and the identical postmarks suggest that these covers (and probably some others) were produced by the same person on the same occasion. Unfortunately I have only the photo of the front so I cannot tell who the sender was.

In the past, when only four types were known, all the overprints were located on the darker part of the stamps which sometimes demanded the separation of the overprint into two completely independent parts. The explanation for this was that

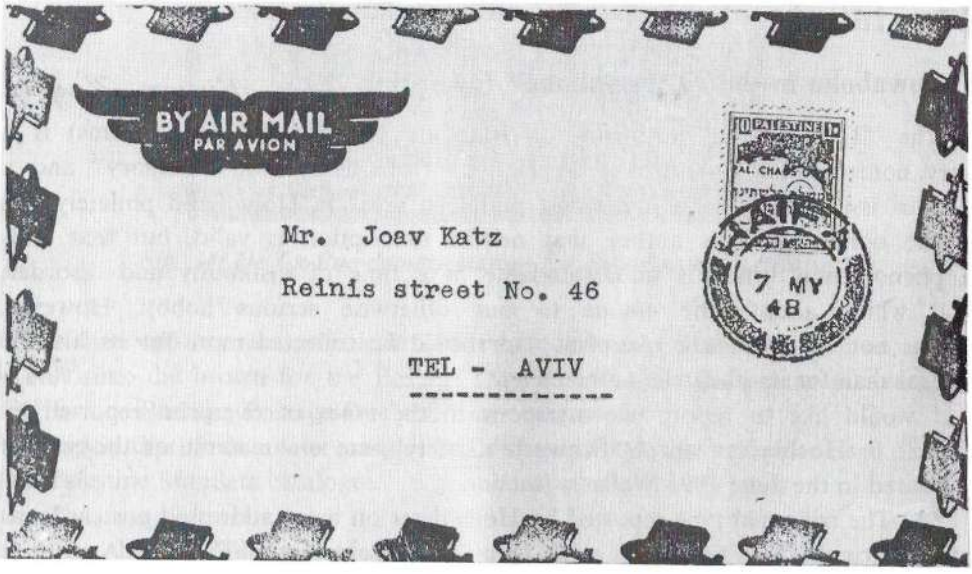


Fig. 34: Mandate 10 mils pictorial with the bilingual "Tohuwabohu" overprint, cancelled by the Haifa D.C. postmark on May 7.

the printer wanted to camouflage the overprint so that it would not be detected by the postal clerk. However, on the type discussed here, the overprint is right on the white area of the middle of the stamp and is very conspicuous. This suggest that these covers were produced with some cooperation from the postal clerk.

(C) Most of the registered covers addressed abroad, which were actually mailed and delivered, were sent from the "Hertseliya St." B.P.O. of Haifa towards the end of April, i.e. just before the closure of the Mandate branch offices (see Back Cover). They were included in the last shipment of mail from Palestine, early in May. As such they are of real postal history value and are interesting not only because of the "Tohuwabohu" overprints but also because of the termination of the Mandate Post.

The cover we see in Figure 35 is unusual both because of the early date, 16 March and because of the invalid "franking". The "stamp" is a very conspicuous red label without any face value. On it we find in handwriting the Hebrew text: "Government Tohuwabohu / 16.III.1948". The label, which is very obviously unlike any stamp used then, was cancelled by the Mandate S.C. "Hertseliya St." instrument. Again we unfortunately have only a photograph of the front and we cannot tell if there is an arrival cancellation on the back. The cover was sent from a well known pharmacy "Herzlia/Pais Bros" to the U.S.A.. This flagrant violation of post office rules by the postal clerk seems to indicate that he had very close relations with the sender.

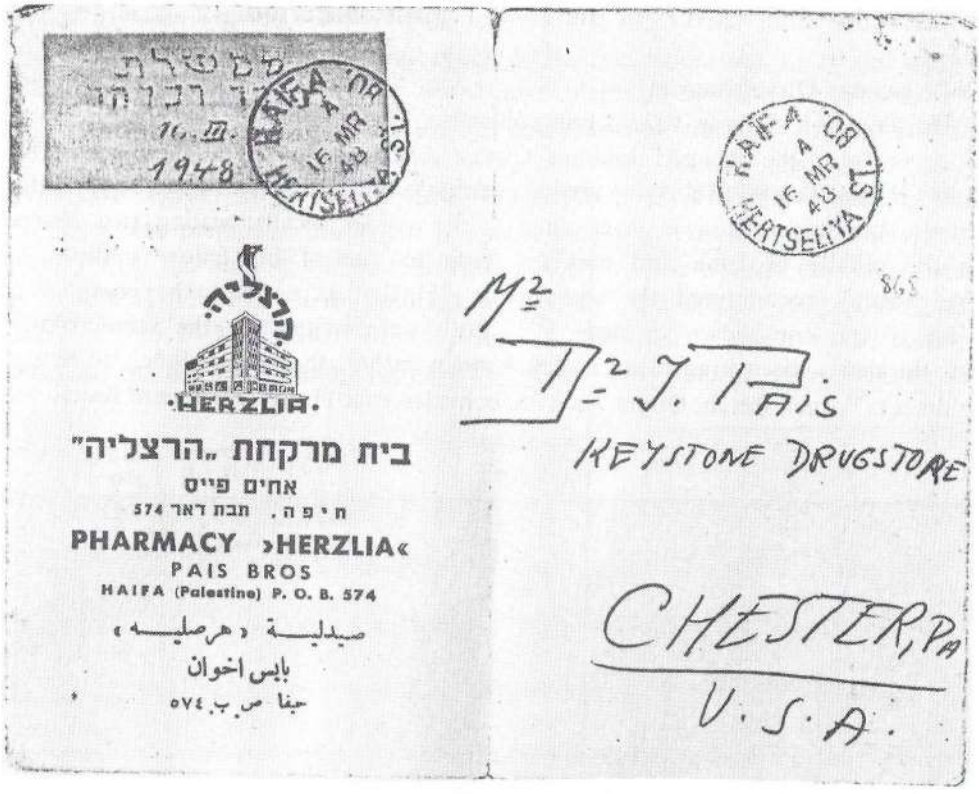


Fig. 35: An early cover with the "Tohuwabohu" slogan in Hebrew, handwritten on a red label. Cancelled at the "Hertseliya St." B.P.O. on 16 March.

To summarize, I suggest careful judgement of the "Tohuwabohu" material. Some covers are of real postal history value while others are complete fabrications without any value.

References:

(1) S. Adler, "The 'Tohuwabohu' Stamps", TIP #5/6 (June 1987) p. 5155.
(2) A.M. Hochheiser; "Another 'Tohuwabohu' Overprint", HLPH #36 (Autumn 1988) p. 922.
(3) J.D. Schwartz, "Yet another 'Tohuwabohu' Overprint", HLPH #37–38 (Winter/Spring 1989) p. 978.
(4) Dr. Wallach Public Auctions, June 1991.

Some Interesting Covers of the 1948 Transition Period

(Marvin Siegel)

From Isolated Qiryat Anavim

On page 561 of Issue #31 of this publication, Rothman and Tsachor discussed a cover from the isolated kibbutz Qiryat Anavim. The item shown had an Army Post Office #3 (Tel Aviv) arrival postmark dated 20 June. In the body of the article, the information is given that "...the sender recalls writing two letters in the middle of June and handing them to one of his fellow soldiers...". We recently encountered the cover (Fig. 36) that is perhaps the companion piece to the one shown in Issue #31. Both were written by the same soldier but the newly discovered cover is dated much earlier, the 9th of June. Its return address is Baruch Eptah, Qiryat Anavim, convalescence House, Haporzim Battalion.

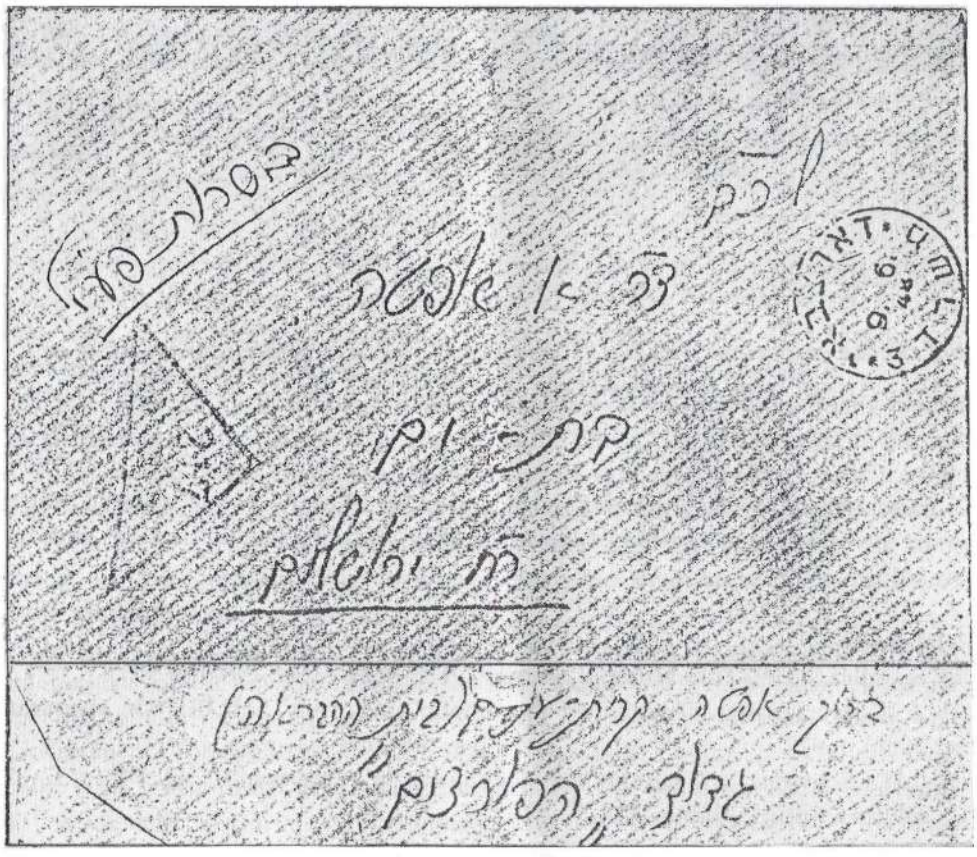


Fig. 36: A flown cover sent from isolated Qiryat Anavim to soldier's father in Bat Yam, in June 1948.

Qiryat Motzkin Registry Numbers

The registered Qiryat Motzkin cover #4993 was addressed to a well-known philatelist and thus is part of a well-known plentiful correspondence (Fig. 37). It is properly franked with a mix of Mandate and Interim stamps totaling 25 mils. It is addressed to Kfar Ata, and was backstamped there on 9 May 1948. Qiryat Motzkin and Kfar Ata are in close proximity indicating that the piece was prepared entirely for philatelic purposes. However, our interest lies mainly with the number on its registration label, as it is outside the range listed in Fluri's Handbook. There, numbers are shown from 0005 to 0285 during the dates of 2 to 16 May 1948. Normally such an "unlisted" number would consign the piece to the vast realm of curiosities of the 1948 Interim Period. However,

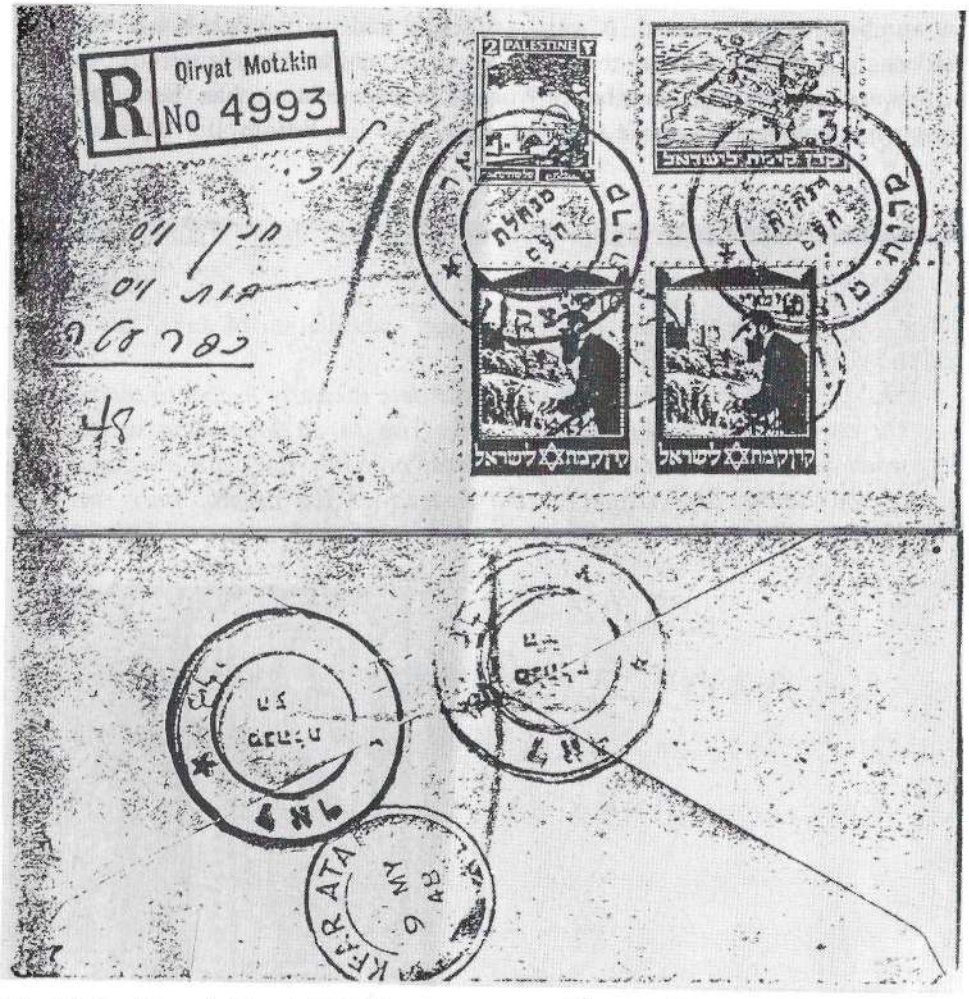


Fig. 37: Registered Qiryat Motzkin cover prepared by a well-known philatelist, with an "unlisted" registration number.

subsequent checking of our stock brought forth an 1 April 1948 registered (#4595) air cover sent to Montevideo, Uruguay. This cover is certainly genuinely commercial in every way. It has a 7 April Haifa transit postmark and it arrived in Motevideo on the 24 of April. The dates indicate the great unrest in the Haifa area during April, 1948, as it took 6 days for the piece to be carried the few miles between Haifa's main Post Office and Qiryat Motzkin. It has the required 90 mil total franking of which 15 mils is the registry fee.

This second cover certifies the usage of a roll of registry labels with numbers in 4500 to 5000 series. The 400 (4595–4993) numbers between the two covers is close enough to Fluri's approximation of 140 registered letters per week being posted. Several explanations are possible here: e.g. the earlier roll with the higher numbers was misplaced and not completely used up before the next roll with the low numbers was introduced. It was later found and the few labels left was used. Readers are requested to check their holdings of Qiryat Motzkin registered covers and to forward photos and numbers. When this information has been gathered, appropriate numbers may have to be added to the Fluri listings.

The "Beam" and "Half Beam" Varieties of the "Egg" Cancellation

(Z. Shimony)

The "Beam" variety of the Jerusalem "Egg" cancellation of June/July 1948 is well known and documented[1,2]. Fluri wrote[2]:

> *"In the egg-shaped Liberation stamp the date is clearly legible to the last day. On the last day a slight mishap gave rise to an interesting variation of which only one example is known. Most probably the clerk overturned one of the rubber date strips so that instead of the month, only two lines appear between the day and year."*

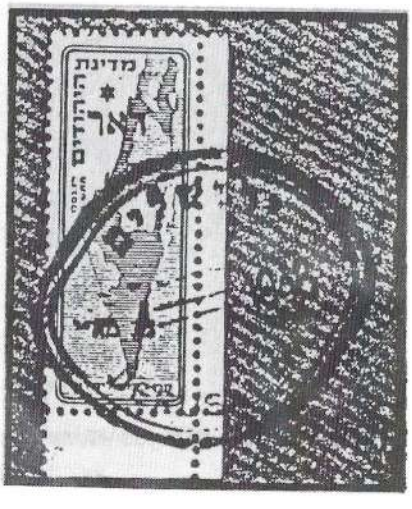


Fig. 38: A cutout with the "Beam" variety of the "Egg" cancellation of 4 July, 1948.

This rare variety of the postmark is known from two dates, 28 June (see Front Cover, courtesy Y. Rimon) and 4 July (Fig. 38).

Josef Wallach, in his Auction Catalogue of 12.6.91 (lot #901), describes a new hitherto unreported variety which may be called the "half beam" variety (Fig. 39). In this postmark of 28 June, only one line of the "Beam" is seen, while part of the month June is still seen above this line. This must therefore be intermediate state between the full date correct appearance (28 June 1948) and the full error (28 = 1948) "Beam" variety.

This state of affairs suggest that perhaps both varieties were caused by a gradual turn of the revolving dater of the postmark: in the morning of the 28th the date was properly set but during the day, due to slight weakness of the revolving mechanism, it gradually turned, first to the position of the "half beam" appearance and later to the full "Beam" variety. This seems to be a more probable explanation than Fluri's, in which the variety was effected by the postal clerk who (unintentionally of course) turned the dater (in the morning?) to a wrong position. By this supposition, the clerk should have made another mistake (probably

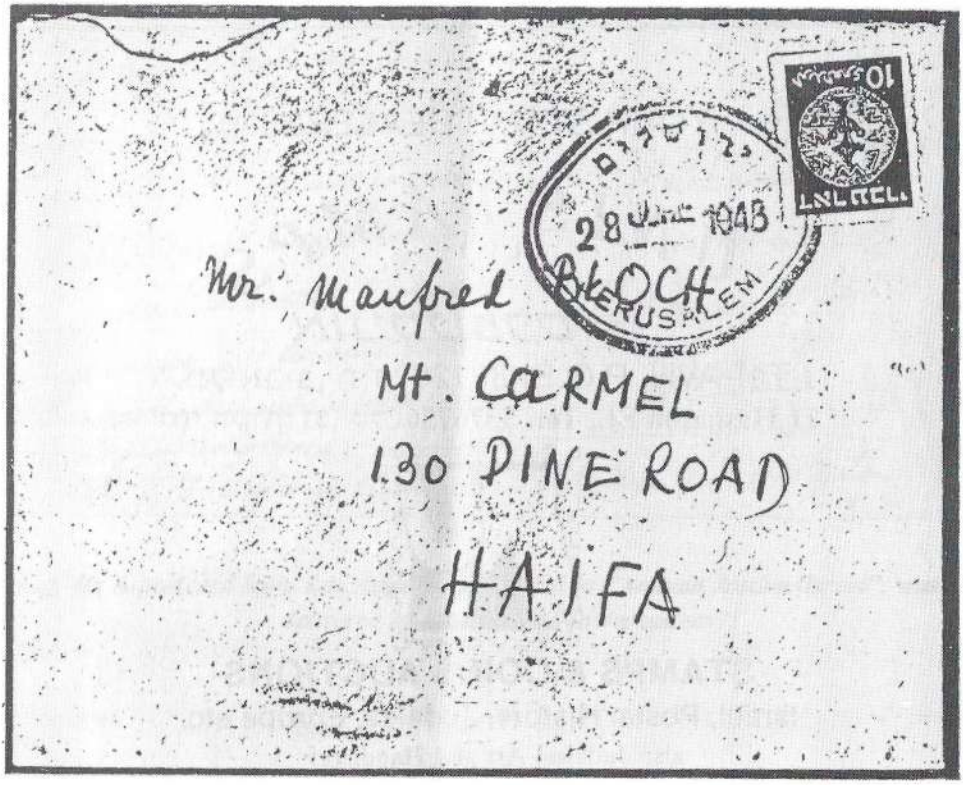


Fig. 39: A cover with the "Half Beam" variety of the "Egg" cancellation of 28 June, 1948. (Courtesy J. Wallach).

when noticing his error and trying to correct it) which brought the dater to yet another wrong position – that of the "half beam".

Whatever the correct explanation may be, we have here two stages of a very rare and interesting variety of the 1948 Jerusalem "Egg" cancellation. Only further research and comparison of many "Egg" cancellations of 28 June may perhaps bring a decisive answer as to which of the explanations is the correct one.

References:

(1) E. Fluri, "The Minhelet Ha'am Period", Handbook of Holy Land Philately, WPC (1973), p. 59.

(2) E. Fluri, BAPIP #89 (Winter 1977), pp. 3–4, Xa.

YOUR STAMP DEALER IS

UNISTAMPS LTD

אוניסטמפס בע"מ

Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 32120 .תל-אביב, ת.ד

21 Hasharon St., Tel. 5376756 רח' השרון 21, טל'

STAMPS & COINS AUCTIONS

Israel, Postal History, Judaica, Europe etc.

also Judaica, Art and Handicraft

Catalogue Free!

The State of Israel

Where is Amman?

We show here a postal curiosity which was submitted by Mr. A. Stern of Jerusalem (Fig. 40). The postcard from Los Angeles shown is addressed to "P.O.B 5355, Amman Jordan, Israel", and was delivered to Mr. Stern's P.O.B. in Jerusalem which has the same number 5355.

While it is conceivable though strange that somebody from Los Angeles does not know where the city of Amman is located, it is rather incomprehensible that the Israeli Post Office confused Amman with Jerusalem!

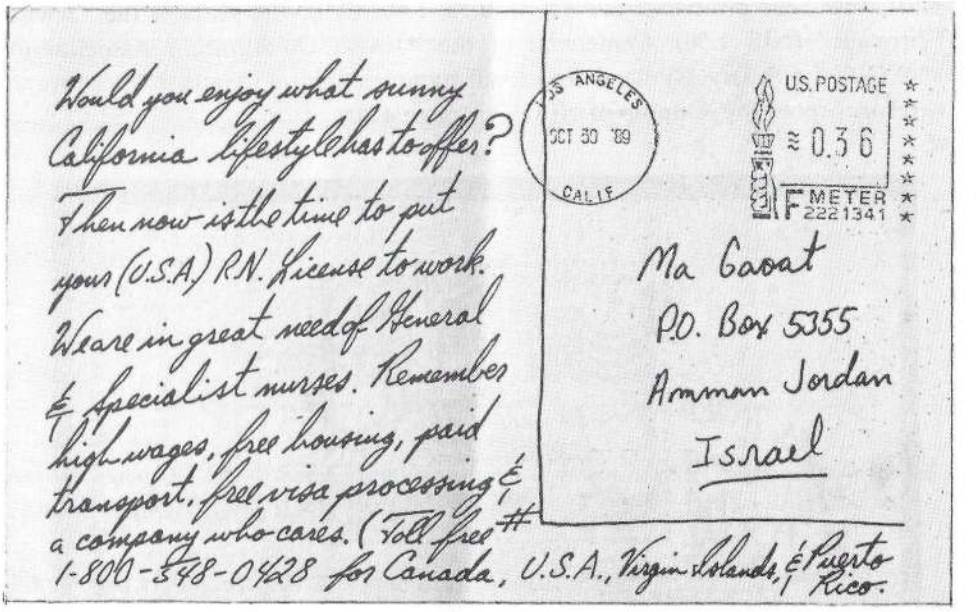


Fig. 40: A postcard from Los Angeles, addressed to "Amman Jordan/Israel", was delivered to P.O.B. 5355 in Jerusalem(!)

* *

* GENERAL NEWS *

* *

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

The following stamps were issued during the last period:

11.6.91: Electricity in Eretz-Israel, 1921–1991 (Ag 70, 90 and NIS 1.20); The Postal and Philatelic Museum – souvenir sheet incorporating one perforated stamp of NIS 3.40 (price 5.00)*; Rabbi Shimon Hakham (NIS 2.10).

27.8.91: New Year Festival התשנ"ב (NIS 0.70, 1.00, 1.20); 150 years of the "Jewish Chronicle" (NIS 1.50); Centennial of the "Jewish Colonization Association" י"ק א (NIS 1.60); Israel–Poland binational stamp exhibition "Haifa 91" – souvenir sheet incorporating a stamp of NIS 3.00 (price 4.00).

ש"ח

---

* Unfortunately this souvenir sheet, designed by Mr. E. Weishoff, has several conceptual and terminological errors.

Aerogramme: 1.8.91 — a new non-denominated aerogramme, depicting a map of the world (sold for NIS 0.80).

Experimental Computer-Operated Meter Postage Machine

(Z. Shimony)

A new experimental meter postage machine was introduced in Beit Hakerem (Jerusalem) on 17 June, 1991. It operates through a multipurpose slip printer which is programmed by an NCR personal computer and prints the desired data (in violet) on preprinted (in red) self-adhesive labels designed by the Postal Authority (see Fig. 41). The data printed is the following (all in Hebrew): On the right (from top) - place name, P.O. and counter code number and a control running number (1-999); on the left - Hebrew date, general date and time of printing; in the center - value of postage (NIS).

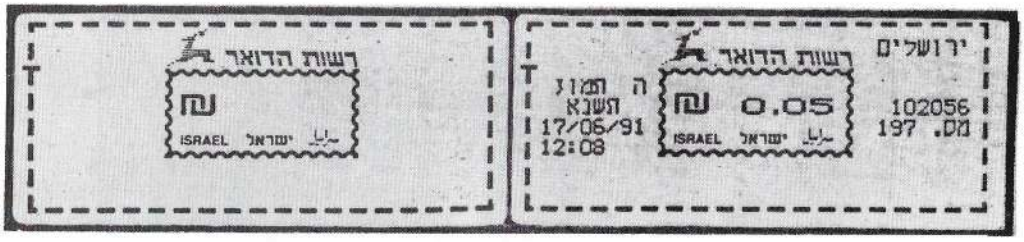


Fig. 41: Self-adhesive meter postage labels, used experimentally in Beit Hakerem B.P.O from 17.6.91.

Although the post office Public Notice (No. 59/91) described these labels as "postage labels", they in fact differ in their function from the real postage labels (e.g., the Frama's or Klussendorf's). They are realy "meter postmarks", which serve as postage and cancellation simultaneously, similar to the known Francotype and other meter machine cancellations already in use for some time. They are intended for franking postal items (generally parcels and registered letters) submitted to the clerk over the counter and will not, in general, be available to the public.

To complete the story, it should be mentioned that as early as October, 1990, this equipment was demonstrated by the Postal Authority during the "El Com 90" Telecommunication Exhibition held in Tel Aviv. Visitors could then obtain, as demonstration, printed labels of this type with the printed line (on the bottom, in Hebrew): "El Com 90 exhibition Tel-Aviv" and above, the dates and hour in a different order than on the issued labels. A few of such labels were subsequently used on covers, as illustrated in Figure 42.

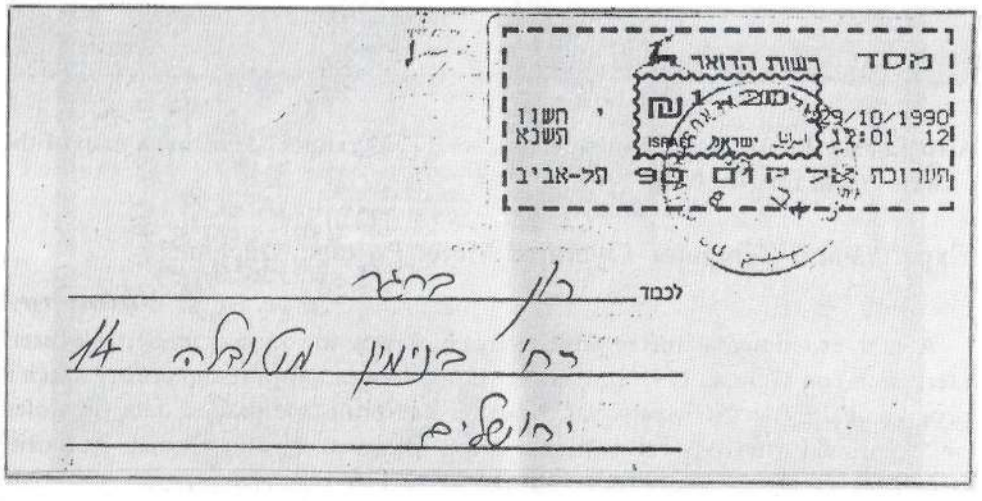


Fig. 42: Cover franked by a 'forerunner' meter postage label, printed for demonstration during the Telecommunication Exhibition on 29.10.90 (Courtesy R. Berger).

As the printing on the labels is programmable, it is probable that in the future other formats will be used by the Post Office.

Members' Free Advertisements

Every member is entitled to a 3-line ad, once a year

Collector of Holyland and Zionist postcards requests exchange of ideas, information and material. Please let me know your opinion on establishing a Society of Postcard Collectors in Israel. Contact Yeri Rimon, 12 Kalisher St., Haifa 32713, Israel (Tel. 04-223246).

יודאיקה ובולים

יוסף פופוביץ'

Formerly UNIVERS-GEVA

(בולי יוניברס לשעבר)

בולי ישראל ויודאיקה

מנדט, מנהלת-עם ומוקדמים

שטרות ואביזרי בולאות

ISRAEL & WORLD WIDE STAMPS

INTERIM PERIOD, FORERUNNERS

JUDAICA & STAMP ASSESORIES

תל-אביב. דיזנגוף סנטר, ☎ 03-5280170

Dizengoff Center, T.A.

Auction House
ZODIAC STAMPS LTD.
זודיאק סטמפס בע"מ

Forerunners, Mandate & Judaica	מוקדמים, מנדט ויהדאיקה
Holocaust, Interim & Postal History	שואה, מנהלת העם ותולדות הדואר
J. N. F., Revenues, Coins & Banknotes	ק.ק.ל., בולי הכנסה, מטבעות ושטרות
ISRAEL, Doar Ivri, F.D.C.'s & Varieties	ישראל, דואר עברי, F.D.C.'s וטעויות
World Wide: Stamps, Covers & Collections	כל העולם: בולים, מעטפות ואוספים

The Auction Will Take Place At Our Office
המכירה תתקיים במשרדנו

11, Hess St. Tel Aviv, ISRAEL 63324
P.O.B. 4895, Tel :03-291395, 284931

דר. יוסף ואלך

מכירות פומביות

בולי ישראל וחוץ ★ מעטפות ★ אמצעי תשלום ★ יודאיקה

קניה ★ מכירה ★ הערכה

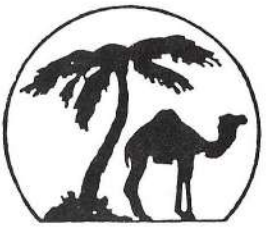
צלצל ונגיע אליך!

Dr. JOSEF WALLACH

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Israel and foreign stamps & covers • Judaica

P.O.Box	1414	ת.ד.
Rehovot	76113	רחובות
Office	08-461010	משרד
Private	08-467274	פרטי



NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS LTD.

We hold three times per year a

HOLYLAND MAIL AUCTION

Our Auction usually contains a comprehensive range of all aspects of Holy Land Philately and is priced in U.S. Dollars

Subscription rate to our lavishly produced Auction Catalogues is $10 for one year (3 Sales) or $18 for 2 years (6 Sales).

Subscription includes Prices Realized mailed to all subscribers with the next catalogue.

Negev Holyland Stamps

(Incorporating MICHAEL H. BALE) LTD.

P. O. Box 1 **Ilfracombe, Devon EX34 9BR, England**

JEWISH ANTIQUITIES
«YASHAN NOSHAN»
M. Feldman
11 Hagai St, Jerusalem
95262 Israel
Tel. 02-370305

דברי עתיקות יהודיים
'ישן נושן'
מ. פלדמן
רח' חגי 11
ירושלים 95262
טל' 02-370305

ANTIQUE & RARE BOOKS.
MANUSCRIPTS, AUTOGRAPHS, DOCUMENTS.
ANTIQUE RELIGIOUS ARTICLES.
JEWISH ART.
JUDAICA, HEBRAICA.

ספרים עתיקים ונדירים.
כתבי יד, אוטוגרפים, מסמכים.
תשמישי קדושה עתיקים.
אמנות יהודית.
יודאיקה, הבראיקה.

WE BUY * SELL * TRADE *
ACT AS AGENTS * APPRAISE * ADVISE *

קניה * מכירה * החלפה *
תיווך * הערכה * ייעוץ *

The first of a series of Catalogues is currently in preparation, Catalogues will be sent please G-d free of charge upon request.
Please fill in:

NAME:
FAMILY _____
FIRST _____

ADDRESS:
STREET _____ No. ____
BOROUGH _____
CITY _____ STATE/Zip _____
PHONE (Home) _____ (Business) _____

I COLLECT
(PLEASE DETAIL) _____
_____

IN the event that you have any items to offer for SALE or TRADE, we will be glad to be of service to you
_____
_____

אנו מתכוננים להדפיס קטלוגים מזמן לזמן, ונשלחם אי"ה 'חנם' לכל דורש.
נא למלא הפרטים דלהלן:

שם:
משפחה _____
פרטי _____

כתובת:
רח' _____ מס' ____
שכונה _____
עיר _____ מיקוד _____
טל. (בית) _____ (עבודה) _____

אני אוסף:
(נא לפרט) _____
_____

בן אם יהי' לכם **למכור** או **להחליף**,
נא להודיענו, ונשמח לשרתו _____
_____
_____

While visiting Israel don't forget to see us too. You are always welcome and you will not be disappointed

We offer you:

* *Rare Israeli stamps from all periods*
* *Postal History of the Holy Land from all periods: Ottoman period, British Mandate, Interim period and the State of Israel.*
* *Judaica Postal History and documents.*
* *Revenues and other labels of the Holy Land from all periods.*
* *Foreign stamps from all countries.*
* *Single original bulletins of "The Holy Land Philatelist"*
* *Big local smile*

You are welcome !!

STAMPS CENTER

94 Allenby Rd., Souterrain
P.O.B. 4444, Tel Aviv
Tel. (03) 615755

TODAY, YOU COULD BE ONE OF THE LIMITED NUMBER OF COLLECTORS TO BENEFIT FROM A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY IN PALESTINE AND ISRAEL ITEMS.

We have just taken possession of an extremely large and varied collection of Palestine and Israel items.
Although space is too limited here to cover the entire collection, the scope of the items encompasses;

• A large **Palestine** section containing singles, blocks, basic plate varieties, different types of setting and printings and papers in all values - including many scarce items.

• An **Israel** section where the **Doar Ivri** alone runs to four volumes,with over 120 different plate groups, tab rows,various tab settings and complete plate sheets.

• **Definitives** and **Airmail** issues, where almost all dates are represented.

From **Festival 1948**, almost every issue is represented in different plate blocks; PP, UU, PU, UP, tab rows and complete sheets.

In keeping with our policy of putting our customers first, we are already filling wants lists from our records - although we will be pleased to receive updated lists from them.

However, we have also decided to make these items available to other discerning collectors. Therefore, if we do not currently hold your wants list you still have an opportunity to benefit.

We will be happy to receive wants lists from those who wish to add quality items to their collection, although we stress that we can **only** work on a first-come, first-served basis.

To take advantage of this unique opportunity, please use our Priority Fax Number;
+ 44 71 - 323 0392

We advise you to act **today** to avoid any possible disappointment - and we look forward to receiving your enquiries.

ZE'EV GALIBOV
Member : P.T.S., H.P.S. (U.K.), S.I.P. (U.S.A.)
HOLYLAND SPECIALIST

48 PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON W1N 3DG.
TEL : 071-636 4193
FAX : 071-323 0392

תולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל

עמותה מסונפת להתאחדות בולאי ישראל

<u>ועד העמותה</u>

יו"ר - ד"ר צ. שמעוני

סגנים - ב. גרוסר, ה. מינץ

מזכיר - צ. אלוני

גזבר - מ. סונדק

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

<u>ועדת בקורת ובוררות</u>: מ. מרקו, א. קרפובסקי, גב' א. שפירא

<u>מערכת הבטאון</u>: ע. גלסמן, מ. זיגל, א. ליבו, י. רמון, צ. שמעוני

עורכים - צ. שמעוני וע. גלסמן

* * *

<u>דמי חבר לשנה</u>:17.5$ לפי השער היציג ביום התשלום.

כל התכתבות יש להפנות לכתובת: ת.ד. 10175 ירושלים 91101

III
47

תולדות הדואר של ארץ ישראל

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות הדאר של ארץ־ישראל

מכתב רשום מחיפה לארה"ב מסוף תקופת המנדט, שהגיע לניו־יורק ב־21.5.48
בדואר ים. הבול בן 50 מיל נושא הדפס רכב "ממשלת תוהו ובוהו"
(מוגדל במסגרת שמשמאל)

Registered letter from Haifa to U.S.A. from the end of the Mandate period, which arrived in New York on May 21 by sea mail. The 50 mils pictorial has the overprint "Government Tohuwabohu" (enlarged in the left frame)
(see article on p. 335)

קיץ תשנ"א