

Holy Land Postal History

IV
79-80

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



הצד המאוויר של גלויה ששלח ד"ר הרצל מיפו, בזמן ביקורו בא"י בנובמבר 1898, לבתו
פאולינה בווינה. במשך ביקור זה ארעה פגישתו המפורסמת עם קיסר גרמניה, וילהלם
The picture side of Dr. Herzl's postcard to his daughter Paulina (signed "Papa"), sent from Jaffa
in November, 1898 on his visit to Palestine. During this visit, he had his famous meeting with the
German Kaiser Wilhelm (See article on p. 686)



SUMMER / AUTUMN 1999

HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY

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

Affiliated to the Israel Philatelic Federation

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Greetings

You are holding, in your hand, issue number 79-80 of the Bulletin of the Holy Land Postal History Society. It is also the issue celebrating **twenty years** from our first issue of the Bulletin.

I am not sure that any of the original editors ever dreamt that the Bulletin would still be going strongly for such a period of time. When the first issue was published in the end of 1979 we envisioned that it would be an outlet for the research being carried out here in Israel on Holy Land Postal History; but not that it would be awarded so many prizes in International Exhibitions.

Without exaggeration I think that we have succeeded beyond our wildest dreams. The additional information published in the Bulletin about this field of philately has been phenomenal. The articles have even reached publication as a specialist book - that by Shamir and Siegel on "Israel Foreign Postal Links". It was then, and is still now, hoped that further books in this series would be issued at later dates.

Publications like ours are highly specialised in a comparatively specific area of Postal History. Consequently the amount of source material is markedly limited. We have been very fortunate in having a devoted circle of collectors and specialists who have supported the Bulletin over the years with the outstanding articles which have been published. It is our sincere hope that they will continue to so do in the years to come, so that we can reach our 100th issue in the next millenium.

Publication of the Bulletin has, of late, been dogged by problems with different printers. Promises made are not kept, quality levels are not as they should be, but despite this we have managed to produce, at fairly regular intervals, the issues which go to make up the various volumes of the Bulletin.

Our special thanks must go not only to the many writers who have sent us the material making up each issue, but also to Zvi Shimony, who took the responsibility of ensuring that each issue comes out in time. He it is who has had to bear the many problems we have had with our different printers, and without his sincere volunteering work we would certainly not have reached our twentieth year. May he be healthy enough and willing to carry on in the future as he has in the past.

A happy Twentieth Birthday to our Bulletin and a happy and better millenium to all of our members!!

(E. Glassman)

Watermark Varieties on Mandate Stamps*

Geo. H. Muentz, Tel Aviv

Watermarks are produced by pressing a metal roll with a pattern into the wet paper pulp**. When a sheet of watermarked paper is held against strong light, one can see the pattern covering the entire sheet or repeated on each stamp. All Mandate stamps with the exception of the unwatermarked first postage dues were printed on paper showing the same watermark on every stamp.

Faults in the dandy rolls which impress the pattern in the paper pulp cause minor watermark varieties, e.g. "missing crown in watermark" (Fig. 1). Major watermark varieties occur when the sheets of paper are placed in a wrong position on the printing press. When a sheet of paper is placed upside down, the stamps will show **inverted watermark**. **Reversed watermarks** appear on sheets of paper placed the wrong side up, which means that the stamps are printed on back of the sheet of paper.

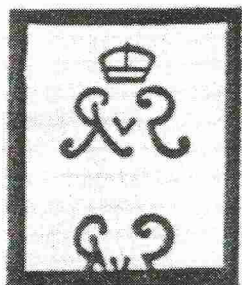


Fig. 1: Missing Crown in Wmk ("Royal Cypher").

Despite the obvious importance of the major watermark varieties and the fact that they are listed in the specialized catalogs, collectors are largely indifferent to these varieties because they are not easily exhibited.

All Mandate stamps issued before 1922 were printed on paper with Watermark 1 – "Royal Cypher in Column" (Fig. 2(a)) – on every stamp. The stamps of the 1922

* This paper is based on the Bale Mandate Specialized Catalog, 8th Edition, and on my files. The illustrations are from the Bale Catalog, by permission of the Editor.

** Readers interested in a detailed explanation of this process are referred to the excellent article on "The Inverted Watermarks of The Waterlow Issue" by A. Hochheiser in the "Israel Philatelist" (April, 1977).

Waterlow Printing set "London II", the 1927-1948 Pictorials, the 1924 Second Postage Due set and the 1928 Third Dues were printed on paper with Watermark 2 - "Multiple Script C A" (Fig. 2(b)) - covering every stamp and sheet margins.

While all 4 stamps printed by lithography in Egypt early in 1918 are known with minor watermark varieties, only two, 1pi and 5m ultramarine (SG/Bale 3-4), have been found with the watermark inverted (Fig. 3(a)).

Of the first definitive series of 11, issued in July 1918, only 3 values are known with inverted watermarks. They are rare or very rare. Several values are known with minor watermark varieties.

The basic stamps of the 1920-1921 overprinted issues (SG/Bale 16/70) were printed by letterpress from the plates of the first definitive issue. Only one overprinted value (1 Jerusalem I - SG/Bale 21) has been found with inverted watermark, none of the later overprinted sets of Jerusalem II, "Narrow Setting", Jerusalem III and London I.

Almost all stamps of the London II set (SG/Bale 71/89) are known with inverted watermarks (Fig. 3(b)). The 9 pi. and 20 pi. in both perforations exist only with

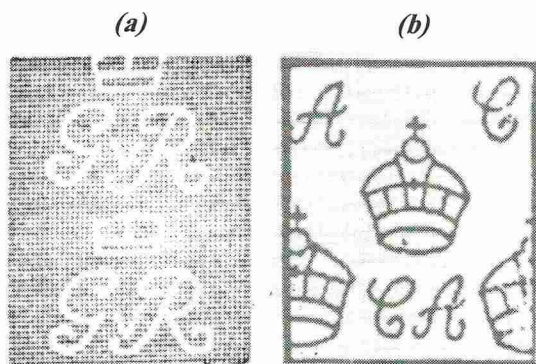


Figure 2(a): Wmk. 1 - "Royal Cypher";
(b): Wmk. 2 - "Multiple Script C A".

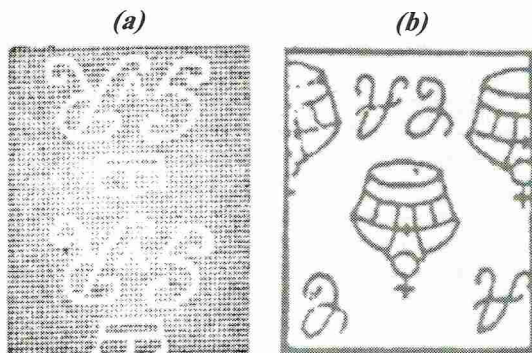


Fig. 3: Inverted watermarks - (a) "Royal Cypher", (b) "Multiple Script CA".

correct (upright) watermarks. Of the remaining 13 values only the 7m and the Piastre values are scarce or rare. Two copies of the 2m (SG/Bale 72) have been found in the 60's with watermark sideways.

Despite the fact that the Pictorial Set (SG/Bale 90/111) remained in use for 21 years, only few stamps are known with watermark inverted and only one with watermark reversed. They are all rare or very rare, with the exception of the 5m Coil Stamp.

Multiples (pairs, strips, blocks) with inverted watermark are very rare. Only one plate block of 1pi (SG/Bale 3), two blocks of four of the 10pi EEF (SG/Bale 14), one used block of 4 of 1 pi. (SG/B. 80) and one used block of the 2 pi. London II (SG/B. 81) have been reported. Only multiples of mint low values of the London II issue are rather plentiful, with the exception of the plate blocks which are very scarce or rare. A used vertical pair of the 20m pictorials on semi-transparent paper (SG/B 99A) with inverted watermarks had been divided. To this day only these 2 singles of this variety on SG/B 99A are known (Fig. 4).



Figure 4

Levant Fair Ephemera

Marvin Sieged, Ramat Gan

Dr. Arthur Kahn passed away in December, 1998. Philatelically he was recognized as our outstanding authority on the machine and meter postmarks of the Palestine Mandate and Israel – a theme he had exhibited at many philatelic exhibitions. The materials discussed herein were selected from his collections. This article has been written as a farewell and tribute to a very dear friend. May his memory be blessed.

During the Palestine Mandate, commercial fairs were organized to interest the world in the commercial prospects of the awakening Middle East. These fairs were mainly held in the growing city of Tel Aviv on the Mediterranean Coast. Manufacturers and producers of agricultural goods from Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and other countries exhibited their wares at these events. The Flying Camel perched on its pillar about to fly into the sky later became the symbol of the Fairs and the emergence of the Middle East. Three Fairs involving Palestine were held before the 1932 Fair that first used the Flying Camel as its symbol. The first two Forerunners were the 1924 British Empire Exhibition in London (see Figure 5) and the 1926 Tel Aviv Spring Fair. The 1926 event merited its own Tel Aviv machine postmark (Groten⁴, G3) used in the months of February, March and April of 1926. Figure 6 is of 3 items from the 1926 Fair; an admission ticket and 2 labels. Just a cursory study of the last raises a question: The right label specifies “3rd International Near East Fair / September 23 to October 7, 1926”, but this writer is unaware of any previous Near East Fairs and this set of dates is quite different from the 16 March to 10 April time period specified on the aforementioned G3 machine mark. Perhaps this label was merely a design of a proof or did they consider the modest 1923 and 1924 exhibitions of local products organized by Iggud Le-Maan Tozeret Ha-Arez (Association for the Promotion of Local Produce) its two predecessors?



*Fig. 5: G.B. Stamp
Issued for 1924 British
Empire Exhibition.*

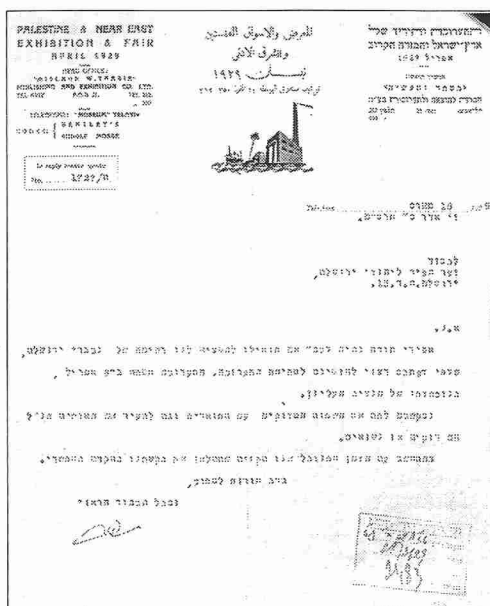
The postmark of the April, 1929 Palestine and Near East Exhibition and Fair is the Groten⁴ G4 mark. Figure 7 is the stationery page of the event's Administration, and Figure 8 is an admission ticket. Note the same artistic theme on both, **without** the flying Camel.

The 1932 Levant Fair was the first in many ways: a) Foreign governments participated, b) The Flying Camel and name Levant Fair were officially adopted and were incorporated onto the machine postmarks of the 4 major cities (see

Glassman², Jerusalem #F10; Goldstein³, Haifa #91 & Jaffa #47). Similarly this procedure of providing these major cities with Levant Fair machine devices was generally followed in the succeeding fairs of 1934 and 1936. In addition, there were devices used at the exhibitions themselves (Groten⁴ #H1, H2, H4, H5) as well as such Post Paid marks as Groten G13.



Fig. 6: Admission ticket and 2 labels of the 1926 Fair.



**Fig. 7: Stationery page: 1929
Fair administration.**

Figure 9 is of an exhibitor's entrance pass. Figure 10 is of the four publicity labels used. The left one has a Hebrew surcharge ("Yarid Hamizrach", literally Fair of The East) and its neighbor is with an Arabic surcharge. The 3rd label type is without surcharge and its red color is much deeper than its two predecessors. In fact, its color should be described as carmine or maroon. At the farthest right is another scarcer label type with an orange and green-black color scheme.

The 1934 Levant Fair was the most successful of all of these pre-World War II events, as 36 countries and 2200 firms (700 Palestinian!) participated and there were 600,000 paid admittances. Figure 11 is the committee's official envelope



Fig. 8: Admission ticket of the 1929 Fair.

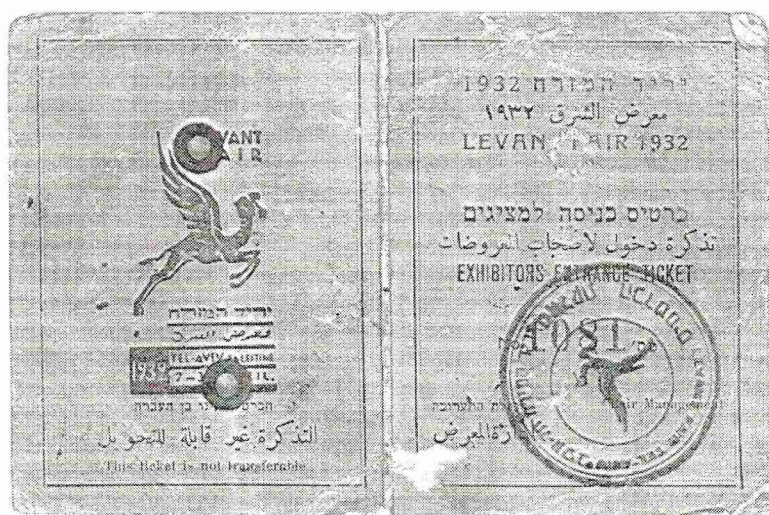


Fig. 9: Exhibitor's entrance ticket - 1932 Fair.



Fig. 10: 4 labels issued for the 1932 Fair.



Fig. 11: The official envelope used in the 1934 Fair.

(white, cm. 15.5 x 12.5). The collection also contained 2 other official envelopes but of different sizes; the first was of cream color cm. 22 x 9.6 and the second was a brown color cm. 23 x 11. Figure 12 is the well known label used with the Flying Camel and date line in vivid red. Dr. Kahn's collection also included a label with the heretofore unreported variety of an orange color in place of the usual red. Figure 13 is of the Shield-type Fair labels used by the Fair administration and not sold to the general public. These are known in three different color schemes – each equally scarce: blue with a yellow camel, yellow-green with a yellow camel and pale green with a very pale green camel. Figure 14 is a used official stationery of the 1934 Fair while Figure 15 is the 1934 Fair's well known picture (photo) postcard but the one shown is with an unusual purple handstamp of a Flying Camel between the words "Copyright" and "1934". Figure 16 is an admission ticket while Figures 17 and 18



Fig. 12: Well known label of the 1934 Fair.



Fig. 13: 'Shield' type labels used by the administration of the 1934 Fair.



Fig. 14: Stationery page of the 1934 Fair administration.

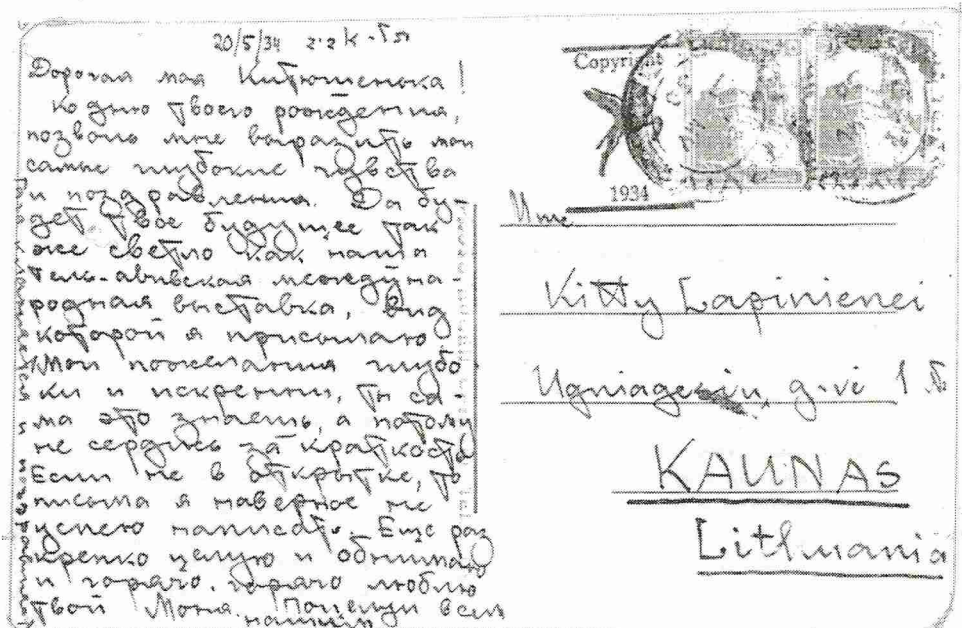


Fig. 15: Photo postcard 1934 Fair with 'copyright' handstamp.

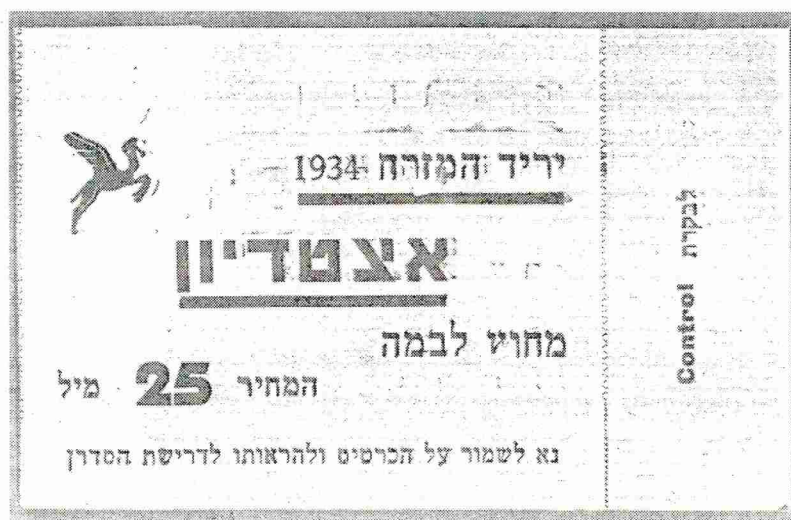


Fig. 16: Admission ticket, 1934 Fair.



Fig. 17: Season admission ticket, 1934 Fair.

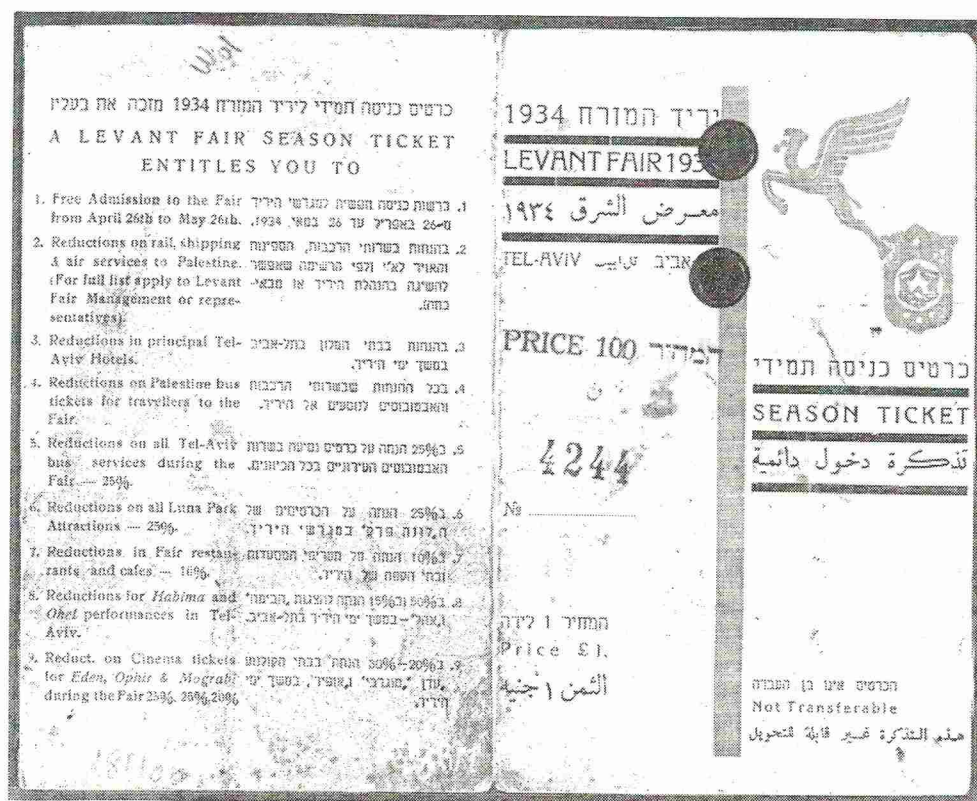


Fig. 18: Season admission ticket, 1934 Fair.

are two different season tickets. The first emphasize Hebrew while Figure 18 is mostly in English.

The last of these pre-World War II events was held on 30 April to 30 May, 1936. Label booklets with pane of 10 were issued. The booklet cover itself is with a single label stuck onto its face. Since these 1936 Fair labels came in either blue or red, this single was obviously stuck to enable one to know the color of a particular booklet's label without having to open the booklet. Label varieties are known. For example Figure 20 is of a cover with a blue Fair label but with its words "Levant Fair" in Red(!) whereas these two words are white on all other labels noted. Figure 21 is of the Administration's envelope. Its characteristics are: size cm. 15.5 x 12.6, dull white paper with the Fair logo in grey. Also seen was a second envelope of the same size in cream color with a blue logo. Figure 22 shows the head of the official stationery sheet of the 1936 event.

The Tel Aviv Trade Fair was revived in 1962 under a new name – the 8th Near East International Fair. Figure 23 shows its publicity label. Another event was held in 1964, called the International Trade Fair; its label is shown in Figure 24. Both of



Fig. 20: Cover with the 1936 Fair label with the words 'Levant Fair' in red.



Fig. 21: Envelope used by the administration, 1936 Fair.



Fig. 22: Head of a stationery page of the 1936 Fair.



*Fig. 23: Publicity label, 1962
Near East International Fair.*



*Fig. 24: Souvenir Sheetlet, 1964 International
Trade Fair.*

these Israeli events were held on the same grounds as the earlier Levant Fairs and their publicity and labels prominently displayed the Flying Camel. This was striking testimony to the **continuous** development of the region over a thirty year period. There have been approximately 300 exhibitions of all types since 1923 in the Holyland but the pioneering and successful efforts of the early sponsors, administrators and participants, should always be remembered for the pattern so worthy of emulation that they established.

Bibliography

- (1) Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 9, pp. 763/4.
- (2) E. Glassman & M. Sacher, "Postmarks of Mandate Jerusalem".
- (3) C. Goldstein and E. Dickstein, "Haifa & Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate".
- (4) Arthur Groten, "Postmarks of Mandate Tel Aviv".

Varieties of Palestine Postal Authority Envelopes

Arthur M. Hochheiser, Hackensack, N.J.

During the period of the Palestine Mandate, the Postal Administration published many different forms. These included forms for telegraph, telephone and radiogram requirements for which it was responsible. Issued serially, and with few exceptions, they bore P.T. numbers.

These forms served the following functions:

- 1) to provide information within the service.
- 2) to provide notices to the public.
- 3) to provide receipts and records.
- 4) to provide envelopes for various purposes.

The last group, providing preprinted, stampless envelopes, constituted a form of postal stationery used by the postal service itself for various internal purposes. These envelopes were not available to the public as such. The Palestine catalogue "Requisition for P.T. Forms and Other Printed Matter" contains all P.T. Form numbers and it lists 26 different P.T. numbers for envelope use.

These envelopes were produced on paper that varied from newspaper print in thickness for the smaller envelopes to medium weight cardboard for the largest. The colors of the paper ranged from white to a grey-black. However, most envelopes were printed on paper that was in various shades of manilla. While all paper was produced without watermarking of any kind, one was printed on a "ribbed" paper (Fig. 25) found on one of its issues.

Almost all numbered P.T. Forms were produced with "printer's legends" - the four unit code which identified the printing firm, the issue identification number, the quantity printed and the date of release of the issue. However, except for two issues so designated, there were no "printer's legends" found on any of the envelopes.

Certainly, the most common envelope was P.T. 11 (Fig. 25), which was used for the delivery of telegrams. This envelope contained on its back either a receipt form for the use of the telegram (Fig. 26) or directions in three languages for the "Use The Air Mail" slogan (Fig. 27). There were usually no charges for the delivery of the telegram. Figure 28 shows P.T. Form 11a used for telegrams that did require "Charges To Pay".

P.T. Forms 505,509,510 were registered envelopes for use with foreign administrations (Fig. 29).

P.T. Forms 554,554a,554b were used for enclosing registered correspondence abroad (Fig. 30).

P.T. Forms 581,582, 583 were used for enclosing Air Mail correspondence abroad (Fig. 31).

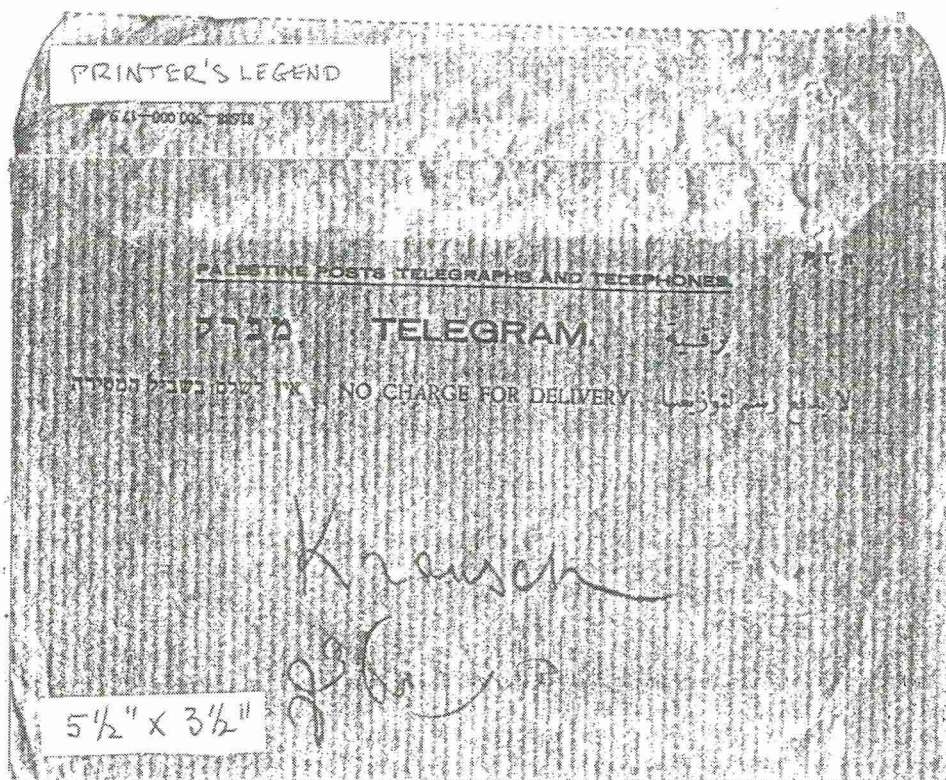


Figure 25

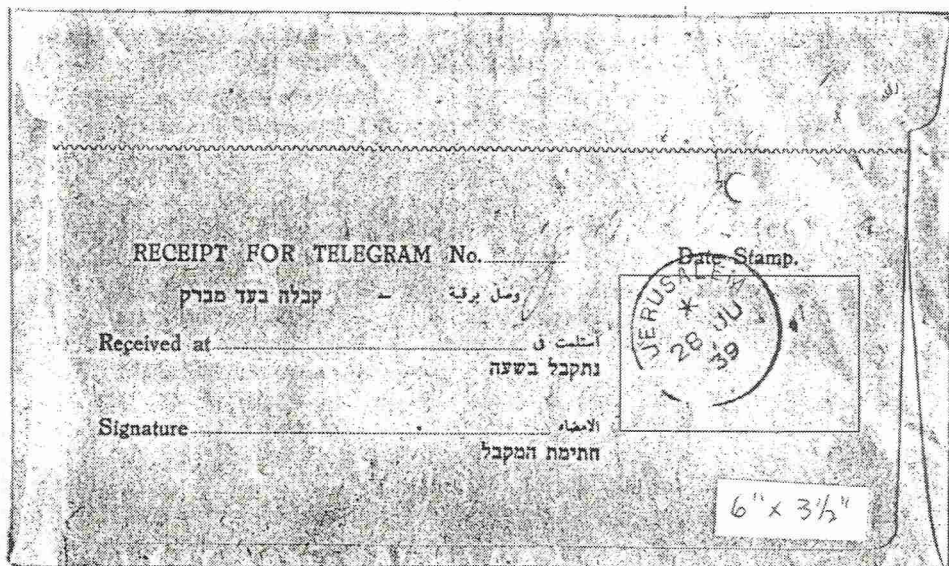


Figure 26

השתמש בדואר האדיר לאירופה אסיה, מדינות אפריקה המזרחית, אפריקה הדרומית, ואמריקה הדרומית.	USE THE AIR MAIL to Europe, Asia, Sudan, East Africa, South Africa and South America.	استعمل البريد الجوي الى أوروبا و آسيا والسودان وأفريقيا الشرقية والجنوبية وأ م ريكا الجنوبية
--	---	--

6" x 3 1/2"

Figure 27

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		P.T. 11 A.
TELEGRAM. برقية		Mils.
מברק		مل مילים
CHARGES TO PAY الرسوم المتقاضى دفعها	1. Local redirection رسم تحويل محلي העברה מקומית 2. Inland redirection رسم تحويل داخلي העברה בפנים הארץ 3. Foreign redirection رسم تحويل خارجي העברות מחוץ לארץ 4. Undercharges نقص في الأجر תשלומים פחות מהמחיר הרגיל 5. Other charges رسوم أخرى תשלומים אחרים	
Total: —		25

6" x 3 1/2"

Figure 28

<div>DEPARTEMENT DES POSTES ET TELEGRAPHES DE PALESTINE.</div>		<div>P.T. 509.</div>
<div>BULLETIN DE VERIFICATION.</div>		
<div>LE CHEF DU</div>		
<div>BUREAU</div>		<div>DES POSTES.</div>
		<div>9 1/8" x 4"</div>

Figure 29

<div>P.T. 554.</div>	<div>POSTES DE PALESTINE</div>
	<div>Recommandes</div>
	<div>De _____</div>
	<div>Pour _____</div>
	<div>11" x 17 1/2"</div>

Figure 30

P.T. 582

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.

AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

FROM: _____

TO: _____

Via _____

CORRESPONDANCE PAR AVION

DATE _____

STAMP _____

14 3/4" x 8 3/4"

Figure 31

By the late 1930s, the use of airgraphs rivaled that of telegrams. Accordingly, a new set of envelopes was introduced. The Form P.T. 749 replaced the P.T. 11 envelope.

P.T. Form 749 was for small general use (Fig. 32). These were often preprinted for special uses (Fig. 33).

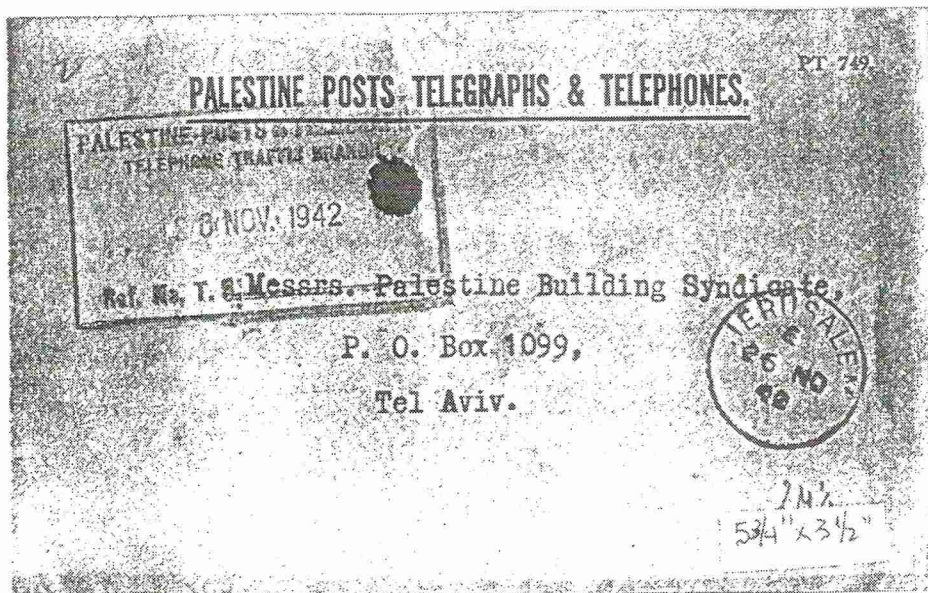


Figure 32

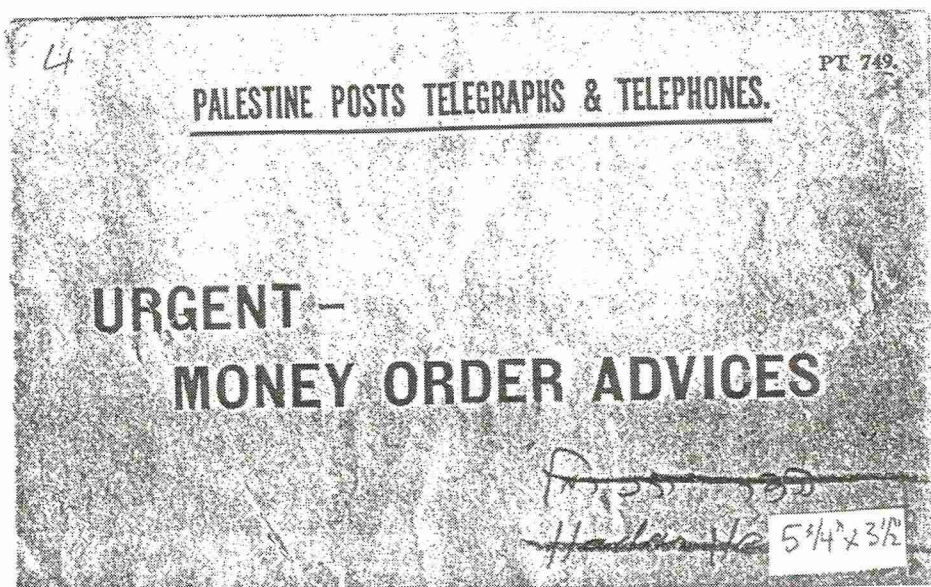


Figure 33

P.T. Form 749A was the same envelope with a transparent front (Fig. 34).

P.T. Form 749B was the same as P.T. Form 749A but it was preoverprinted in red for telegram delivery use (Fig. 35). Figure 36 is the same but preoverprinted for Airgraph use with the red overprinted warning of telegram delivery blacked out. The printing was later blacked out for general use (Fig. 37).

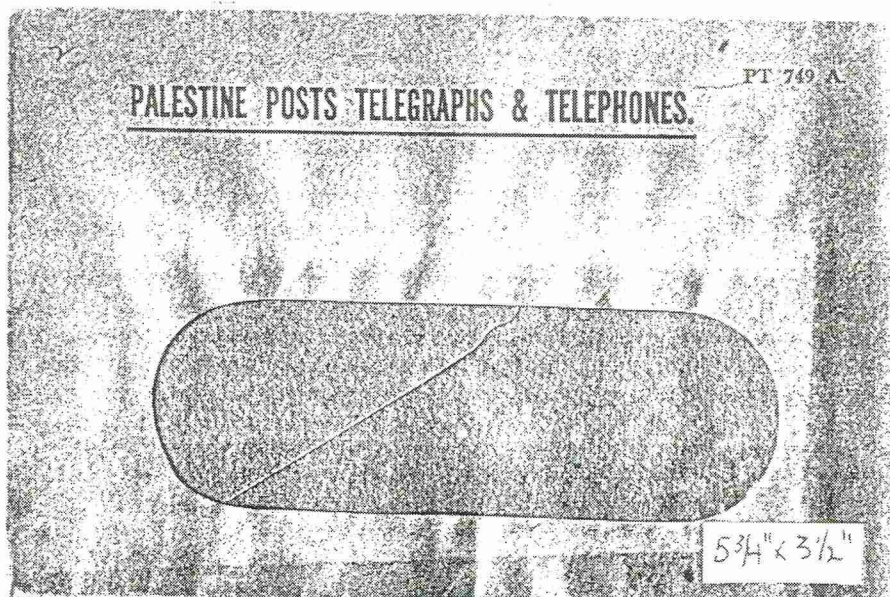


Figure 34

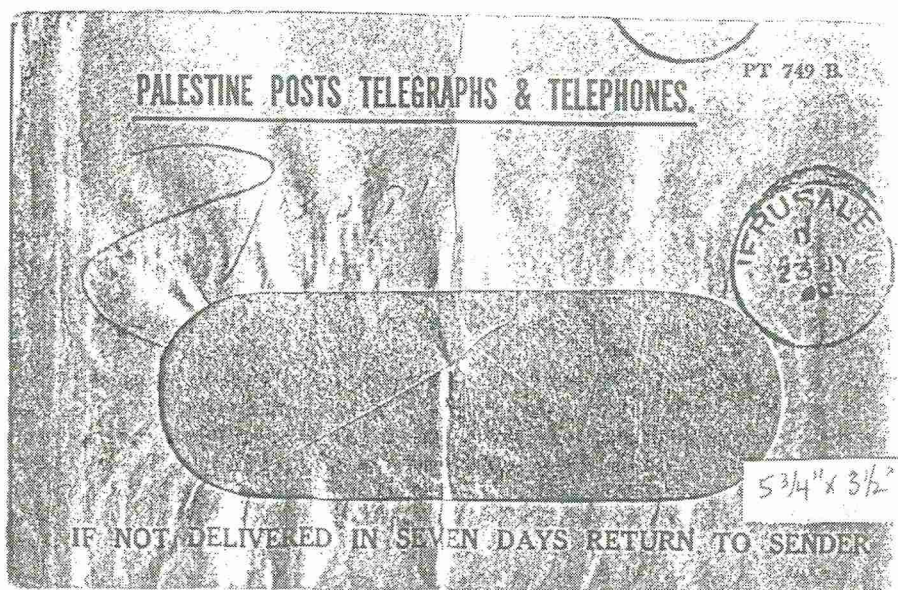


Figure 35

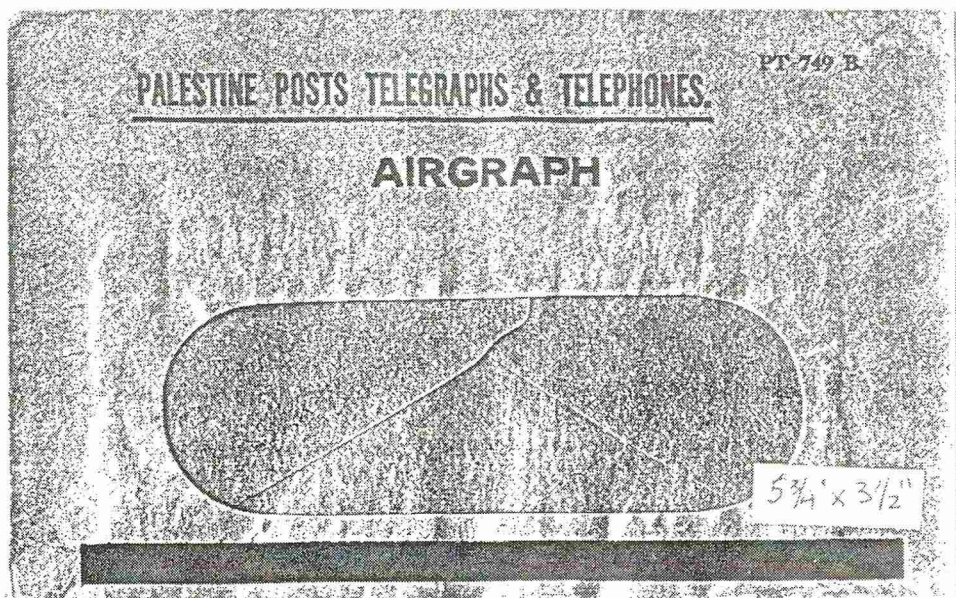


Figure 36

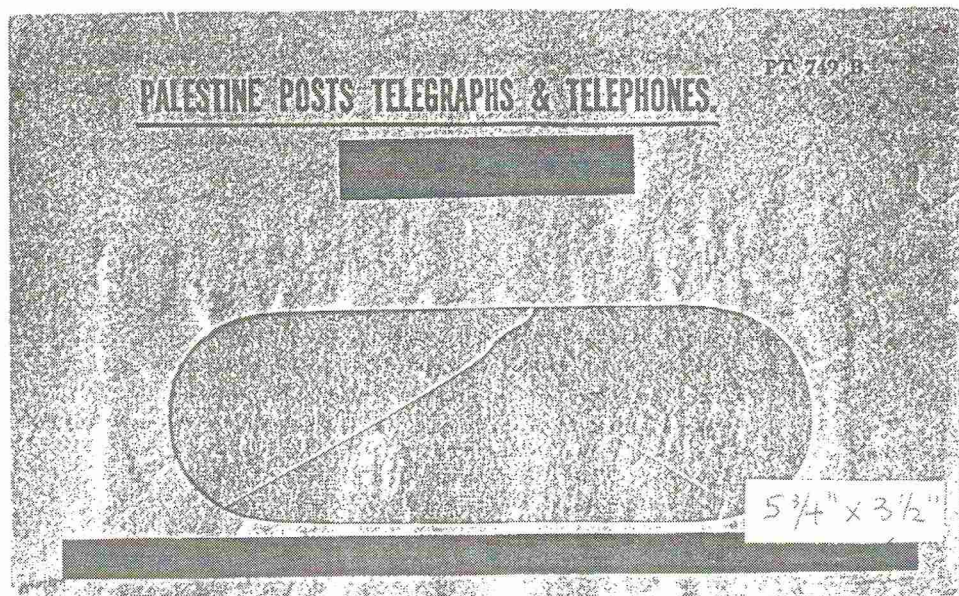


Figure 37

P.T. Forms 750 - 753 were the same as P.T. Forms 749, 749A and 749B but medium and large in size (Fig. 38). Some of both P.T. Forms 750 (Fig. 39) and 751 (Fig. 40) were preprinted for special uses.

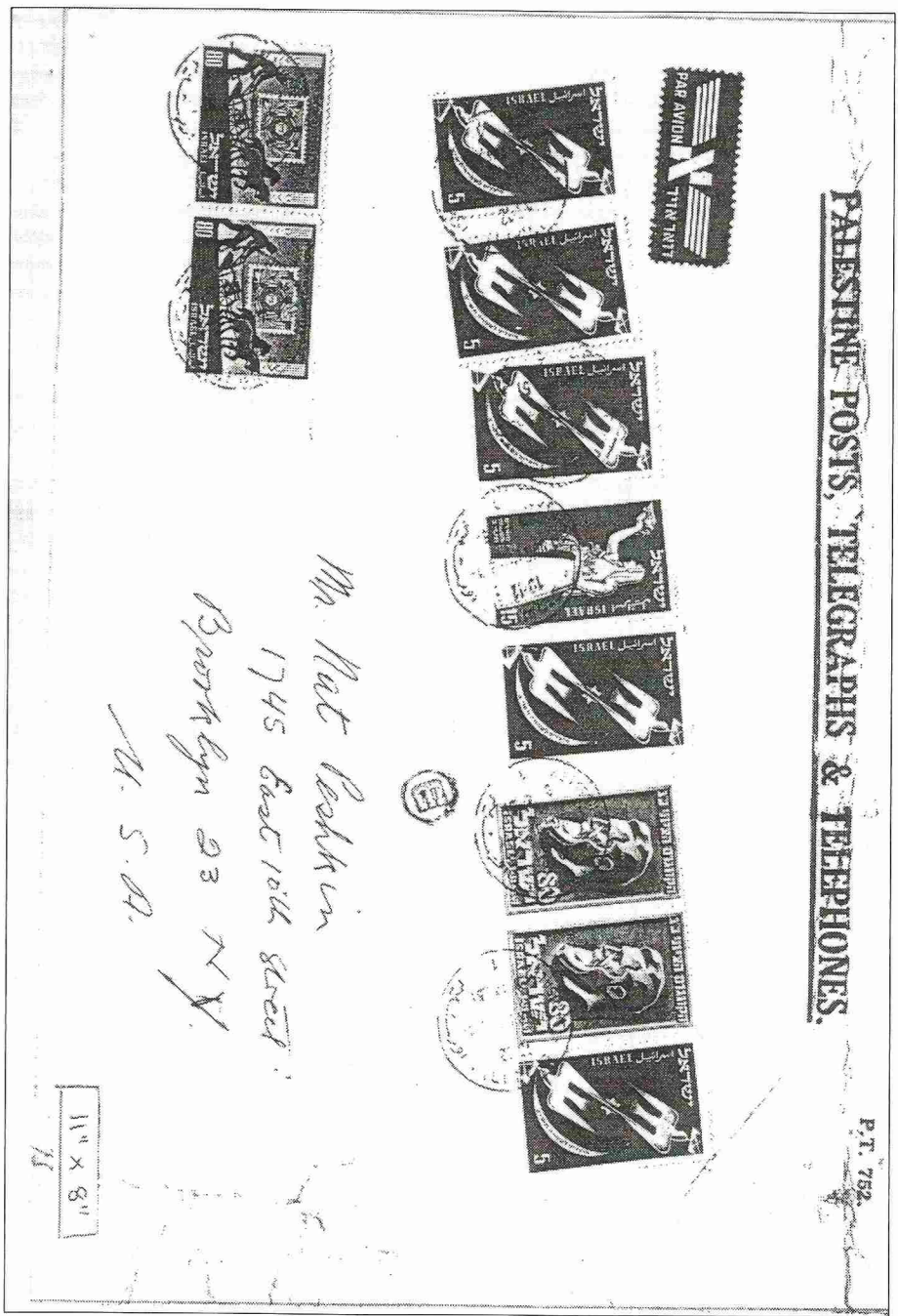


Figure 38

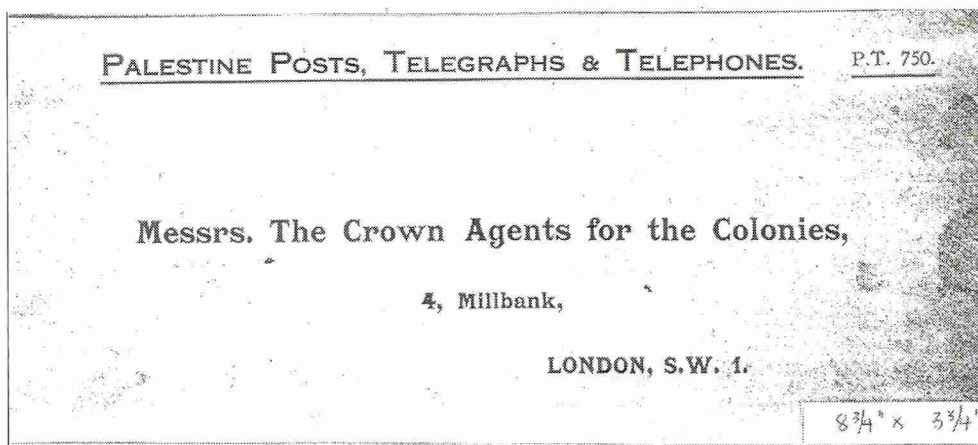


Figure 39

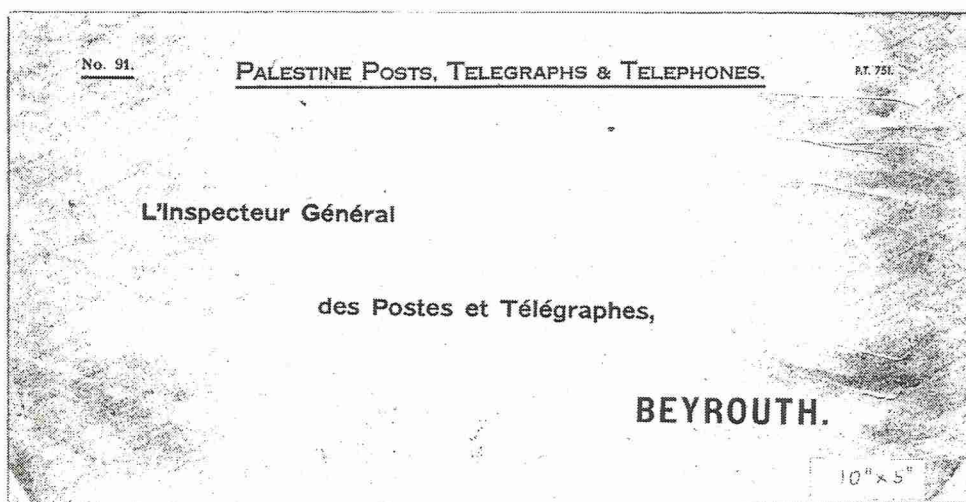


Figure 40

P.T. Forms 754 and 755 were for use by the Returned Letter Office in Jerusalem, in two different sizes.

P.T. Forms 777, 778 and 779 were three different sizes for enclosing and returning undeliverable registered letters and articles of value to the sender (Fig. 42).

There were three unnumbered envelopes for use with holiday greeting telegrams. These were printed in three different languages: English, Hebrew, Arabic (Fig. 43). The three are superimposed in this illustration).

<p>Registration Label to be affixed here.</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND Returned Letter</p>	<p>Israel. TELEGRAPHS PALESTINE. No. 39687-201 1172</p>
<p>Post. Office. P.T. 478.</p>	<p>Wiltam 58 Dr. H. Mannheim 25 Alon 30 201 31 1342 U</p>	<p>לשכת דואר ירושלים 11 IV 1955 7 1/2" x 4 7/8"</p>

Figure 42

<p>ברקית P_TP תהנית</p>
<p>תגרימת P_TP ברכה</p>
<p>GREETINGS P_TP TELEGRAM 6 1/2" x 4 1/4"</p>

Figure 43

The smallest envelope was also unnumbered. This was a "PAY ENVELOPE" (Fig. 44). This envelope and the one illustrated in Figure 25 are the only envelopes that were printed with a "printer's legend".

The largest envelope is P.T. 583. Figure 31 shows the medium size P.T. Form 582 which measures $8 \frac{3}{4} \times 14 \frac{3}{4}$ inches. The largest size would be up to three inches longer in both directions.

While forms were generally headed as shown in most illustrations, beginning in the late 1930s, the heading was changed to DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS - PALESTINE (Fig. 45). This envelope is also slightly wider than the earlier P.T. 749.

P.T. numbered envelopes were generally printed with black ink. However, several of the larger size envelopes were printed with blue ink. Only the Holiday Telegram Envelopes (Fig. 43) were printed with multicolor inks. Both the "PAY ENVELOPE" (Fig. 42) and P.T. Forms 749 and 749B (Fig. 36) have special instructions printed in red.

For economy purposes and because many forms were not yet ready, the State of Israel after its formation used a variety of P.T. Forms in carrying out their functions. Figures 14 and 18 were used in Israel as indicated by the use of Israeli stamps and the crossing out of the name "Palestine" and inserting the name "Israel".

Claims as to the accuracy of the contents can only be considered if the envelope is opened in the presence of the Paying Officer.

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.

PAY ENVELOPE

Name Amos

Amount due	LP. _____	mils
Deductions	LP. _____	mils
Amount paid	LP. _____	mils

Prepared by _____ on _____

Checked by _____

5" x 3 1/2"

PRINTER'S LEGEND

30714-20000-8/6/38 Com. P. 6

Figure 44

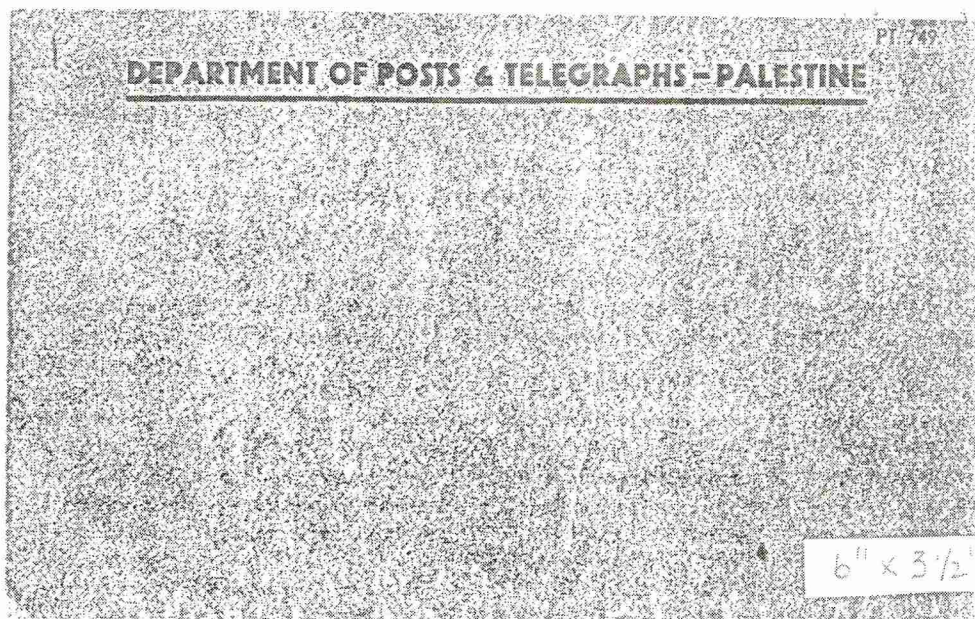


Figure 45

זודיאק סטמפס בע"מ
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האגדה הוותיקה בישראל
מקום מרווח

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 ת.ד. 4895
 טל' 03-5284931, פקס 03-6291395

Fraudulent Use of Bisected Stamps in the Holy Land

Geo. H. Muentz, Tel Aviv

The Ottoman Period

The first Turkish stamps used in Palestine were the "Duloz" issues of 1865-1875. In the 1870's bisected postage and postage due stamps were legitimately used on commercial correspondence both as single frankings and together with undivided stamps (Fig. 46). One cutout bears a bisect and a quadrisect of the 1873 2p (piasters), tied by two Jaffa double-box postmarks (Fig. 47). This is the only known

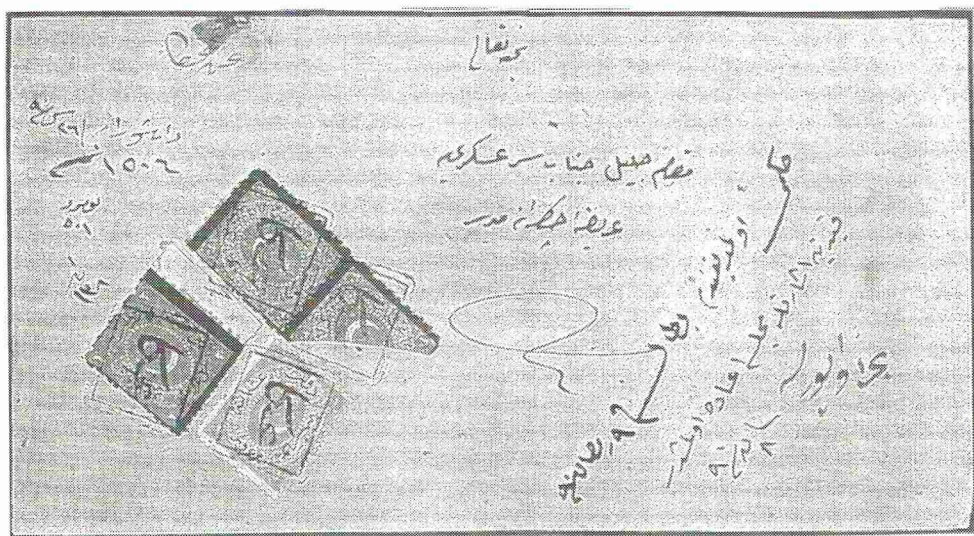


Fig. 46: 1873 cover from Acre to Constantinople bearing "Duloz" 1p. Postage and 2 piasters Postage Due, and a vertical pair of 20 para, one bisected.

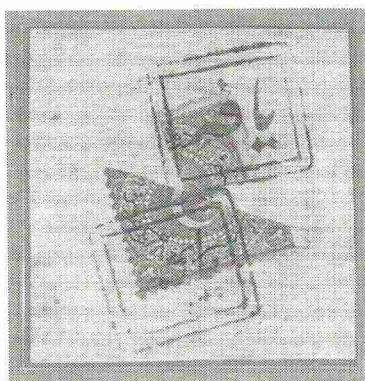


Figure 47: A bisect and a quadrisect of 2 p Turkey 1873 on cutout with double-box postmarks of Jaffa. (courtesy I. Karpovsky)

example of a quadrisected stamp from Palestine. This usage became exceedingly rare in the 1880's. Only one commercially used bisect of the 1884 20 para on a printed matter envelope has been recorded to date (Fig. 48). Of the 1892 issue, only fraudulent bisects are known on 1898-99 postcards addressed to Brousse in Western Anatolia (Fig. 49).

Of the foreign post offices in Palestine, only the French P.O. in Jaffa legitimately used bisected French Levant 2p stamps in February, 1898 as the equivalent of the sold-out 1p stamps. Only 4 such covers are known nowadays (Fig. 50). The Austrian P.O. in Haifa used bisected Austrian Levant 10 cent. and 20 para stamps on March 1 and April 11, 1908. Although authorized by the local postmaster, these bisects are known only on souvenir covers together with stamps of other Post Offices, but not on commercial correspondence (Fig. 51(a, b)).

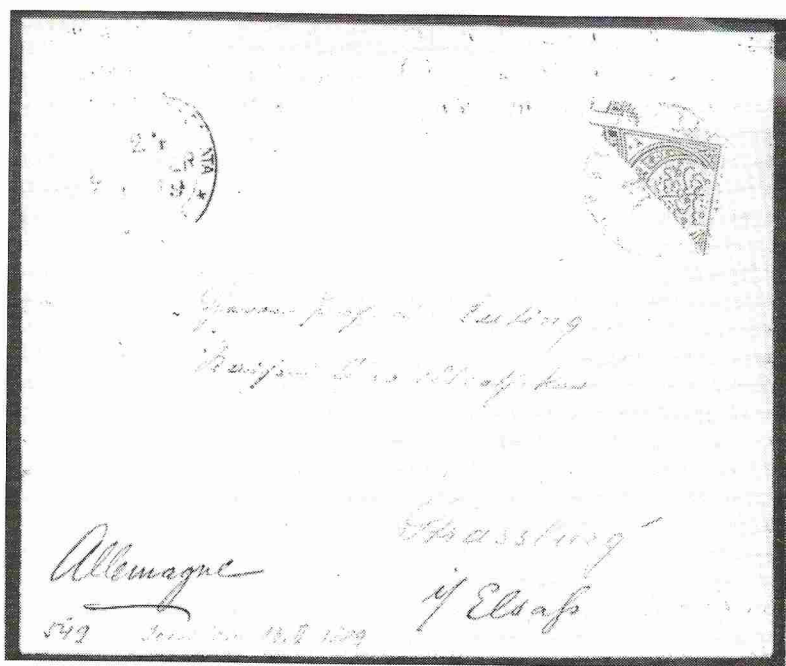


Fig. 48: A bisect of Turkish 1884, 20 para commercially used as 10 para on printed matter from Jerusalem to Strassburg.

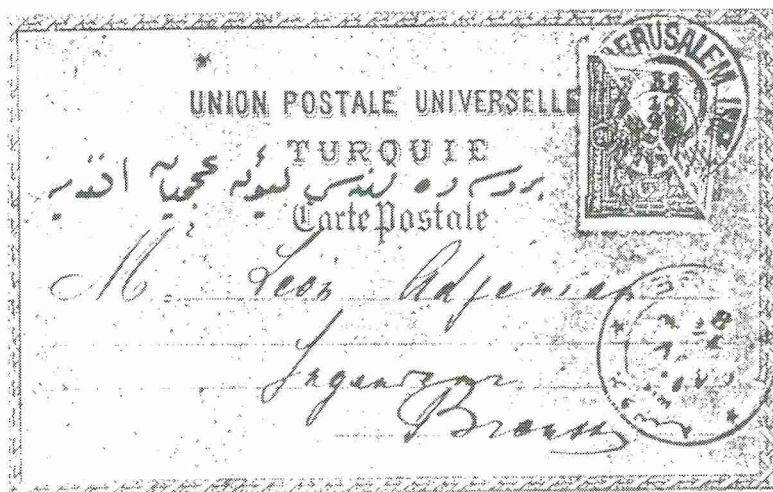
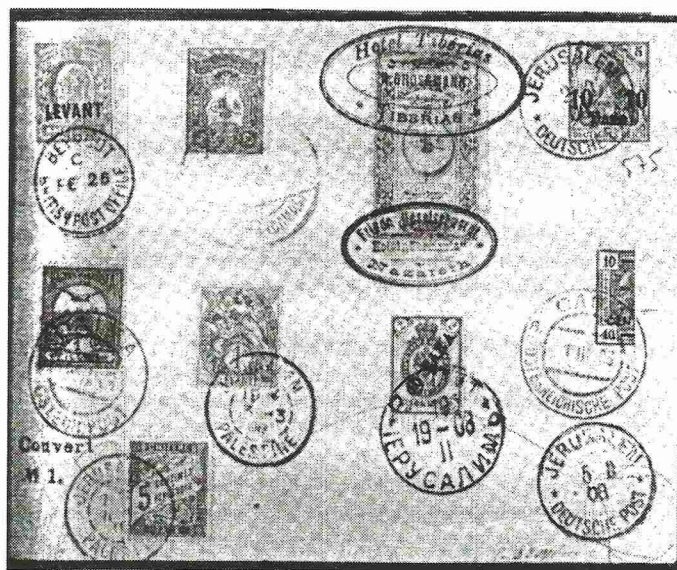


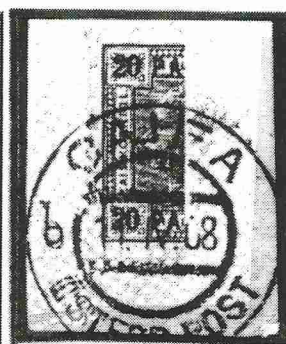
Fig. 49: 1898 postcard from Jerusalem to Brousse with fraudulent bisects of Turkish and Austrian Levant 20 para stamps.
(Illustration courtesy of the HLPB Bulletin, No. 49/50).



Fig. 50: Bisected 2p French Levant (1890) legitimately used in Jaffa on Feb. 4, 1898 (Courtesy I. Karpovsky).



(a)



(b)

Fig. 51: Austrian Levant bisected stamps used in Haifa in (a) March, 1908 (10 cent) and (b) April, 1908 (20 para).

The British Administration

Fraudulent bisects of the 2 pias. 1918 issue are known on cutouts with postmarks FPO SZ 55, 10 JA 1919 and on covers with postmarks of the Indian FPO 325, dated 12 OC 1919. These items have been described at length by David Dorfman in his publications.

Interim Period 1948 and Israel

Numerous bisects of the stamps of the May 1948 Interim Period and of the State of Israel were fabricated during the early years of independence. Fig. 52 shows

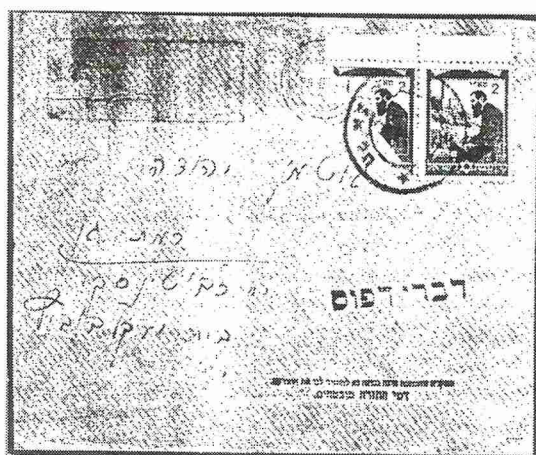


Figure 52

se-tenant one and a half 2m Interim stamps (total 3m=printed matter rate) on re-used printed matter envelope with a December (1947) meter mark. A "patriotic" envelope bearing a 5m stamp and a bisected 2m (total 6m=printed matter double rate) is shown in Fig. 53. Fig. 54 shows a philatelic express cover from Tel Aviv to Givat Brenner overpaid 4m, the stamps cancelled in Tel Aviv, with added bisect of 2m Interim and undivided 10m First Coins, cancelled in Givat Brenner **a year later!** The next illustration (Fig. 55) shows an envelope with 5m and a bisect of 10m First Coins (=total 10m, letter rate) cancelled in Tel Aviv on 24.5.1948 and taxed in Herzliya on the first day of use of the first postage due set.

The air mail envelope to England (Fig. 56) bears a 30 pr. and a diagonal bisect of the 40 pr. value of the first air mails cancelled in Tel Aviv in November 1952.

In a statement which appeared in the first issue of "The Holy Land Philatelist" (November 1954) the Director of the Israel Philatelic Service revealed the name of the perpetrator of a large scale bisect fraud and issued a warning to the philatelists interested in the stamps of Israel.

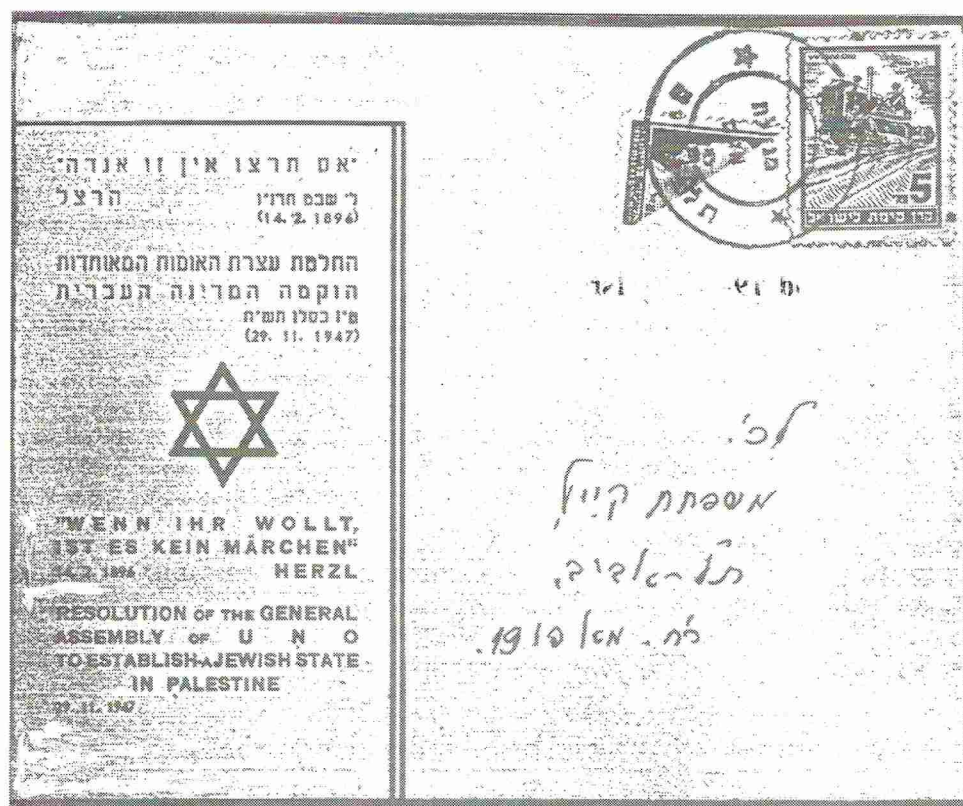


Figure 53



Figure 54

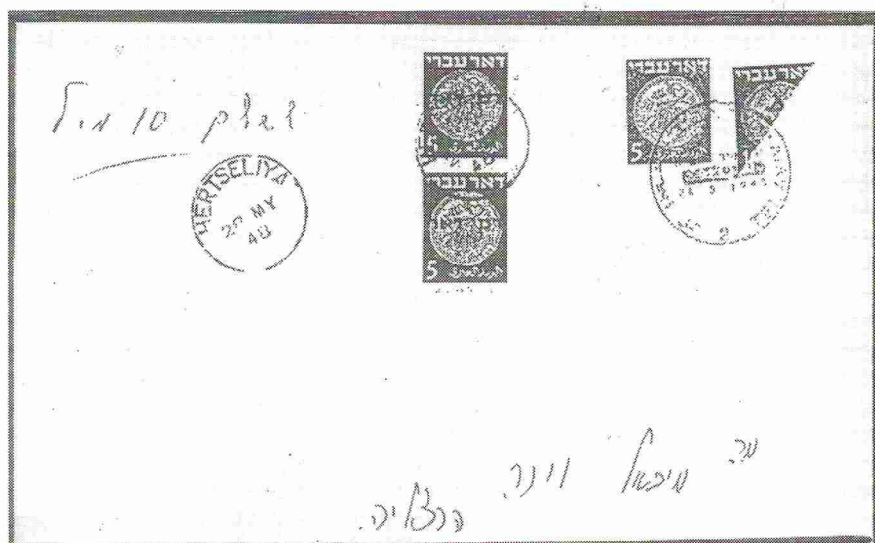


Figure 55

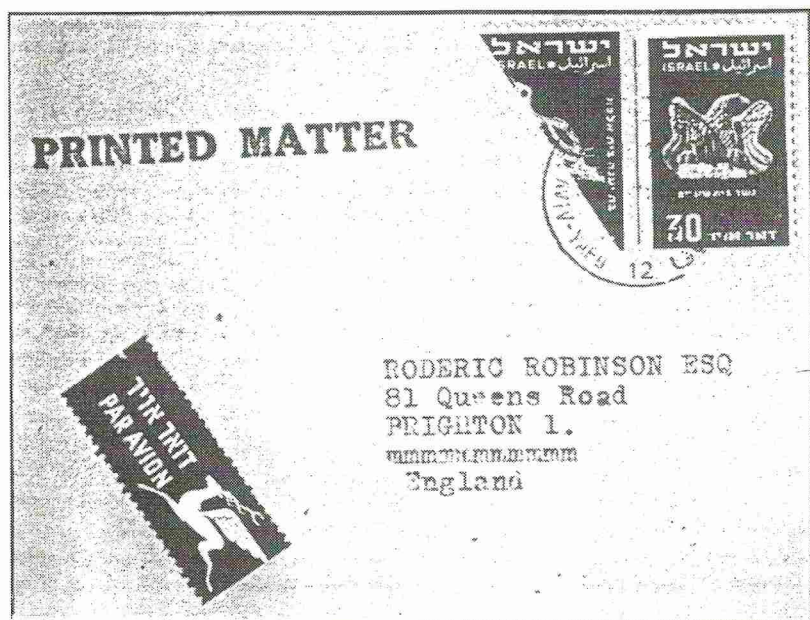


Fig. 56: Fraudulent bisect of a 40 pr. air mail 1950 on cover addressed to England. (Courtesy M. Persoff, author of "The Running Stag").

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A Microcosm within a Macrocosm - A Family correspondence Mirrors the Postal History of the Siege of Jerusalem

Ehud Jungwirth, Rehovot

This is the story of the Altschuler family, residents of Jerusalem, one brother (Avraham) in Jerusalem writing to his brother Josef, a member of the Haganah stationed in Ben Shemen – both places surrounded by Arabs and besieged, covering the period April – July 1948. Some background data seems warranted here.

The Siege of Jerusalem

The last supply convoy reached Jerusalem on the 20th of April, 1948. From then on the road to Tel Aviv and the rest of the country remained blocked until June 11, the beginning of “the first truce”. The British regime terminated on May 15th. British operated postal services in Jerusalem were supposed to terminate on May 5th, but actually did so much earlier. In order to complete their evacuation of Jerusalem the British imposed a cease-fire in Jerusalem commencing on May 8th. On the following day the Jewish civilian authorities in Jerusalem – under the auspices of the Minhelet Ha’Am (the People’s Administration) reopened some of the branch post offices in Jerusalem and issued the “Doar” overprinted KKL stamps (the “Medinat Ha’Yehudim” (Jewish State) series). The Minhelet Ha’Am postal services in the rest of the country had commenced on May 2nd already, but the fighting in and around Jerusalem prevented a similar measure until the cease-fire of May 8th. During the duration of the siege civilian mail services were possible only **within** Jerusalem. Official and military mail was conveyed to and from Jerusalem by light so-called “Primus” aircraft, taking off from a hastily constructed airstrips in Western (i.e. Jewish) Jerusalem. The first regular despatch of civilian mail from Jerusalem to the rest of the country was carried out on June 18th (the so-called “First Convoy” mail).

The Siege of Ben Shemen

The Youth Village of Ben Shemen was founded in 1927 near the Arab town of Lydda (now Lod) and was totally surrounded by Arab villages. When fighting broke out after the passing of the U.N. “Partition of Palestine” resolution in November 1947 Ben Shemen was immediately isolated. A Jewish convoy trying to get through lost 10 men. The British agreed to protect supply convoys much of the time until April 1948. The Ben Shemen postal agency operated until March 3rd, 1948. During March/April the younger children, the administration (including the P.A.) and part of the staff were evacuated – first to a previous British Army camp

near Nathania, and, after the British had left, to an old rest-camp of the Palestine Police in Kefar Vitkin, the Ben Shemen P.A. going along (see Jungwirth and Brisker, 1958). The "Ben Shemenites" left in the original location were reinforced by a detachment of the Haganah. Ben Shemen was never attacked frontally during the siege, which was lifted only in conjunction with the occupation of nearby Lydda in July, 1948. During the siege some mail was conveyed by "Primus" aircraft landing on a primitive airstrip hurriedly constructed within the perimeters of Ben Shemen. There was a "Ben Shemen Office" at the Headquarters of the Haganah district command of Tel Aviv (Mechoz Tel Aviv) similar to other offices taking care of communications with besieged localities, e.g. the Negev settlements.

The Altschuler Letters from Jerusalem to Ben Shemen

From the Beginning of the Siege to the Minhelet Ha'Am Period

The letter in Figure 57, bearing Mandate stamps, is postmarked April 21st i.e. the first day of the siege – the last supply convoy having arrived on the 20th. It cannot be ascertained when this letter actually left Jerusalem.

The second letter bearing a Mandate stamp (Fig. 58) tells a different story. It bears an **Israeli** postmark of **Tel Aviv** dated **June 18th**. It must have been put in a

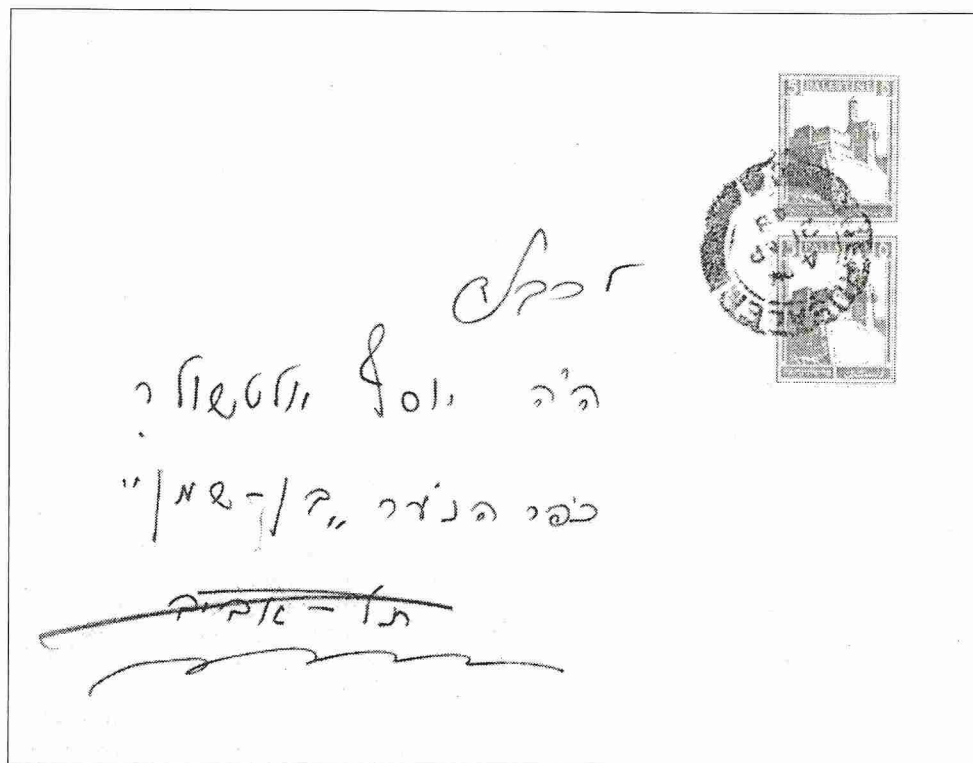


Figure 57

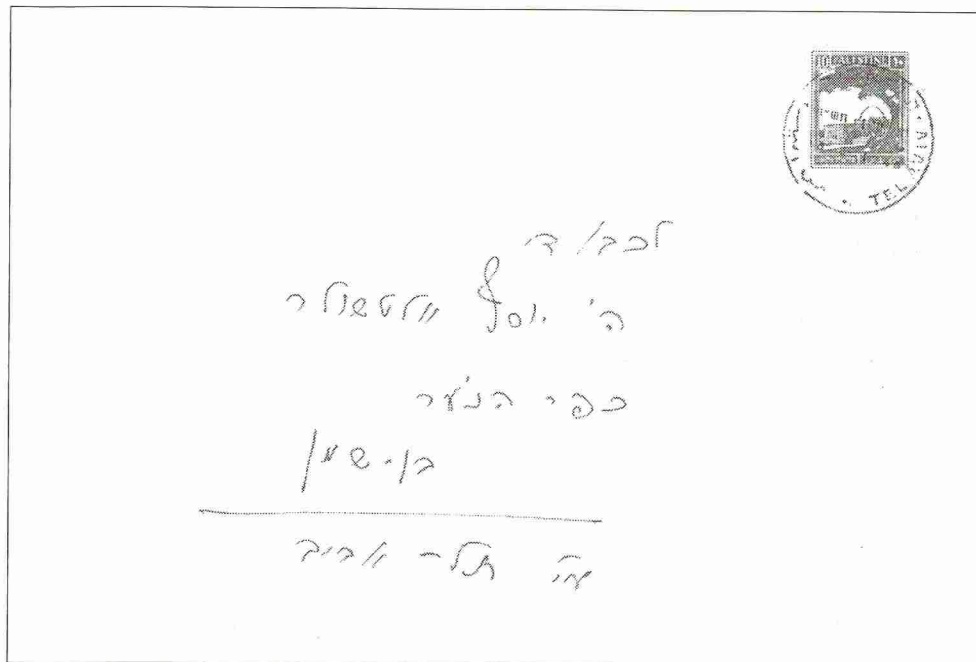


Figure 58

post box before May 9th, was, for some reason, not cancelled after the box had been emptied, and, despatched as part of the “First Convoy” letters, cancelled in Tel Aviv. The “First Convoy” Tel Aviv postmark, well known on the back of registered letters, is very rare as a cancellation of Mandate stamps.

The Minhelet Ha’Am Period

Fig. 59 shows a first day postmarked letter addressed to J.A.,..., “Mechoz Tel Aviv / Medinat Ha’Yehudim” (i.e. “The Jewish State”). Fortunately Mr. Altschuler (a good friend of mine) also kept the letter itself, a remarkable partly “prophetic” document. First – the address: For “Mechoz Tel Aviv” – see above. As to “Medinat Ha’Yehudim” – this is the inscription on the stamp, which depicts the “Partition” boundaries. Now to the letter itself: The first page only is shown, in Figure 60, and translated as follows:

(ב"ה B'Ezrat Hashem i.e. with God's Help)
Yom Rishon, Lamed b'Nissan Tashach
(i.e. Sunday, May 9th, 1948)

Josef my dear “the honorable”!
Blessings of much peace!

Blessed be He who has let us live (to witness) the first sovereign Doar Ivri (i.e. Hebrew Post). I hope that from now on we shall at least be in frequent and continual contact. (...)

(...) Airports have been constructed in Jerusalem. One in the valley near Nahalat Achim (known now as "The Valley of the Cross") and the other near Deir Yassin and airplanes are landing and taking off several times a day. It would seem that they will be the pioneers of our emergency postal service. (...)

(...) The armistice here in Jerusalem is not regarded with "serious seriousness". It would seem that the "evacuees" (i.e. the British) are just stage-managing a situation that will enable the enemy to consolidate his artillery positions around the city (...)

(...) Aaron (another brother) is preparing to go to the Old City for a few weeks on behalf of the Department of Education as one of a group of teachers (...)

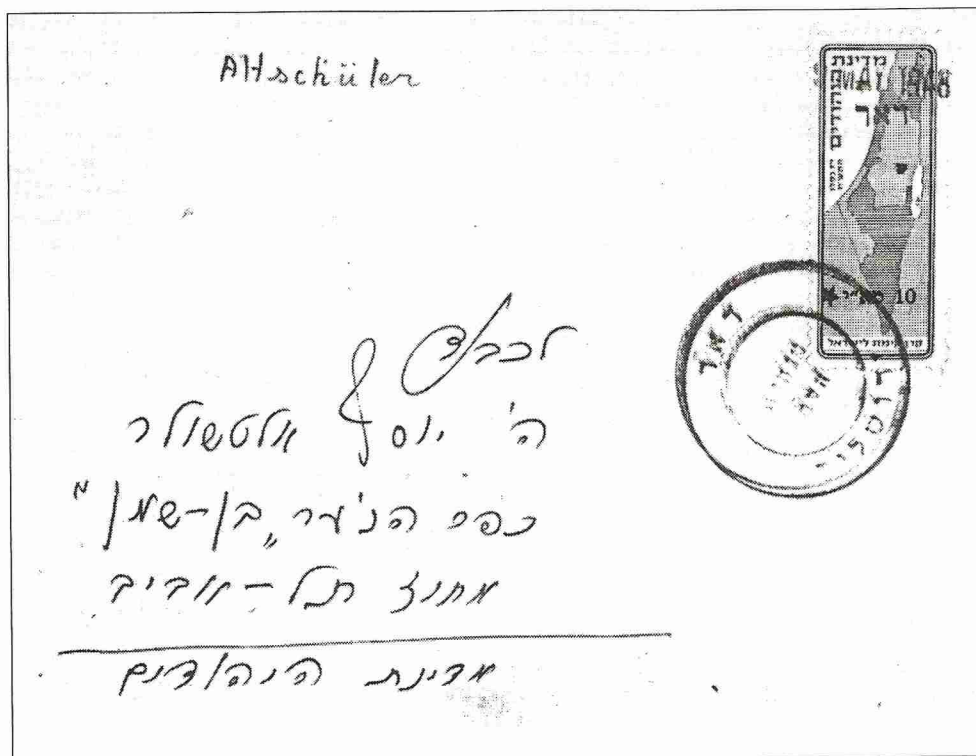


Figure 59

תָּהָא יוֹמָא דְּהוֹשֵׁעַ אֲדָנִי בְּנוֹן אֲשֶׁר

וְאֵסֵף חַדְיָא דִּי בְּכַדְבָּרָא

דְּכַכְבָּרָא אֲנִי יְהִי

בְּנוֹן, שְׁהַחֲסִי' אֲדִינָא דִּי חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא

דְּחַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, אֲנִי נָקָה שִׁיבָה אֲכָל
הַפְּחִיחַ קֶשֶׁר בִּינֵנוּ.

אֲנִי מְקוֹנֵה שְׁקִירָה אֲנִי פְּחִיחַ הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ
שְׁלֹמֹה זֶקֶן אֲנִי קוֹל יוֹנָתָן, אֲנִי חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא
וְאֵסֵף חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, וְחַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא
זְכוּרָה שְׁקִירָה יְשׁוּעָה וְחַדְיָא.

שְׁקִירָה יְשׁוּעָה נִסְתָּרָה בִּינֵנוּ, אֲנִי

דְּגִיל שְׁמִי, נִסְתָּרָה אֲנִי, וְהִשְׁתָּרָה אֲנִי

דְּגִיל יוֹנָתָן, וְאֵסֵף חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא

כֹּהֵן דְּחַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, כְּנִיזָה שְׁמִי וְהִי

חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא אֲנִי אֲשֶׁר חַדְיָא.

אֲנִי הַיּוֹם אֲנִי אֲפֹרֵס אֲלֵכֶּדָּהּ וְכִשְׁלֵה

שְׁמִי אֲנִי חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, אֲנִי חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא

יֵשׁ בְּחַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, וְאֵסֵף חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא.

אֲנִי חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, אֲנִי חַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא

דְּחַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא, יֵשׁ בְּחַדְיָא דִּי חַדְיָא

Figure 60

The use of the term “Doar Ivri” is prophetic! The writer cannot have known or even guessed that at the time of writing the first stamps of the sovereign State of Israel were already in preparation, and, since the mane of the State was yet to be decided upon, were to bear the caption “Doar Ivri”! The writer was overly optimistic as to “the frequent and continual contact”.

The “airports” – Only the one in the Valley of the Cross (“עמק המצלבה”) was to be used, the other one was in plain sight of the Arab artillery positions around the city. The writer was correct in stating that there would be an “emergency postal service”, but incorrect in presuming that this service would include regular civilian mail.

Figure 61 depicts a P.O.W. postcard from brother Aaron, the teacher, who was captured by the Jordanian Arab Legion after the fall of the Old City. He must have entered the Old City with the last British escorted supply convoy on May 10th. (The Jewish Quarter of the Old City capitulated on May 28th).

Figures 62 and 63 – show two covers bearing the Jerusalem “Doar” overprinted KKL stamps cancelled by the first **Israeli** Jerusalem postmark (“Jerusalem 4”) of July 4th – the First Day of Israeli cancellations in Jerusalem. It would appear that these letters accumulated in a posting box until “rescued” and cancelled on the same day. They are addressed to J.A. “on active service” at Ben Shemen, an annotation not included – for obvious reason – as long as the British were in control.

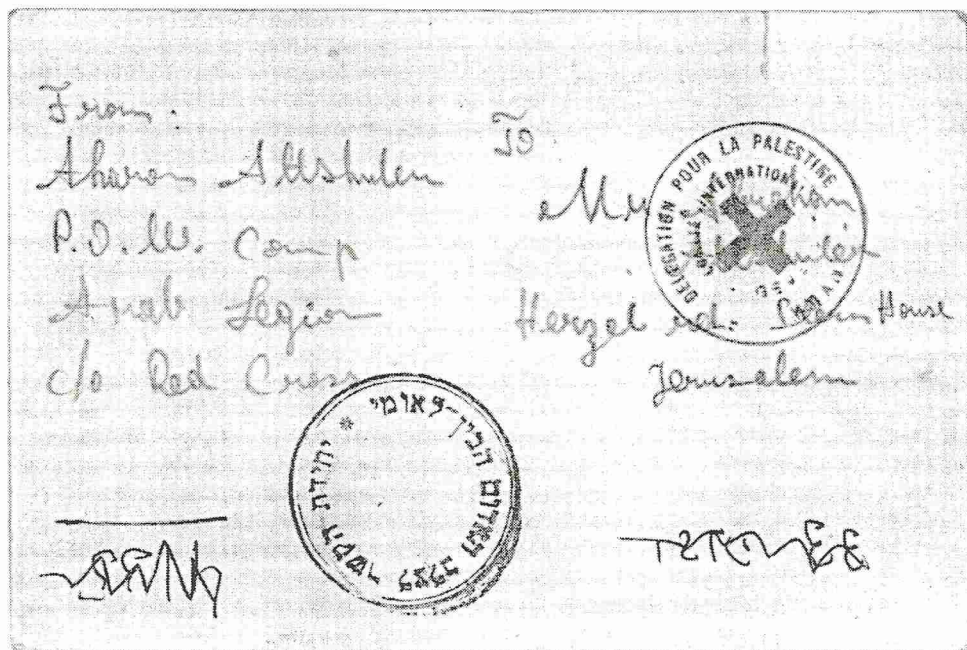


Figure 61

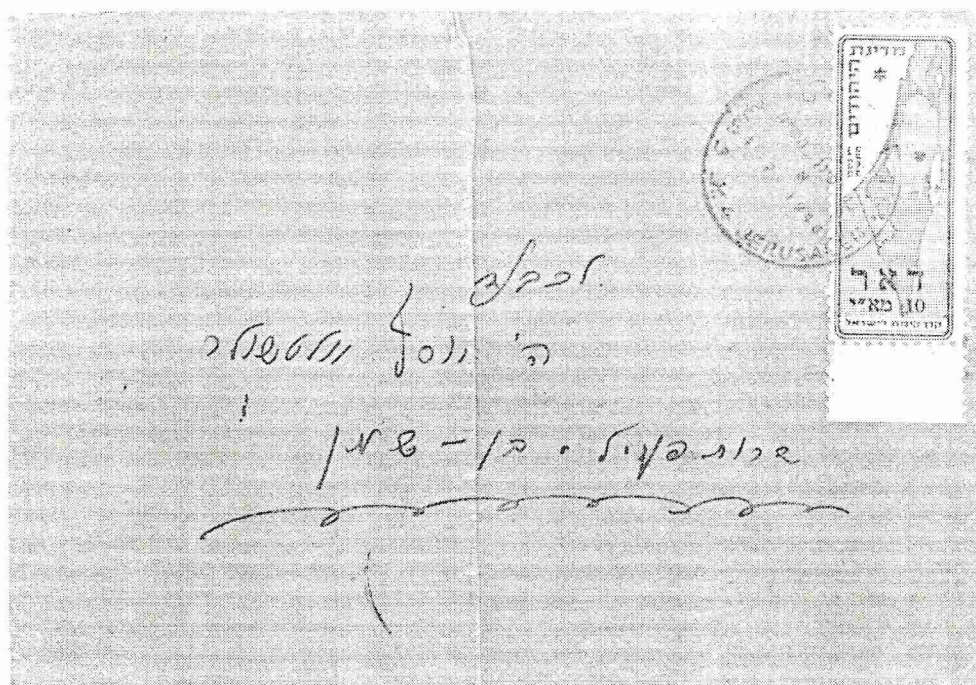


Figure 62

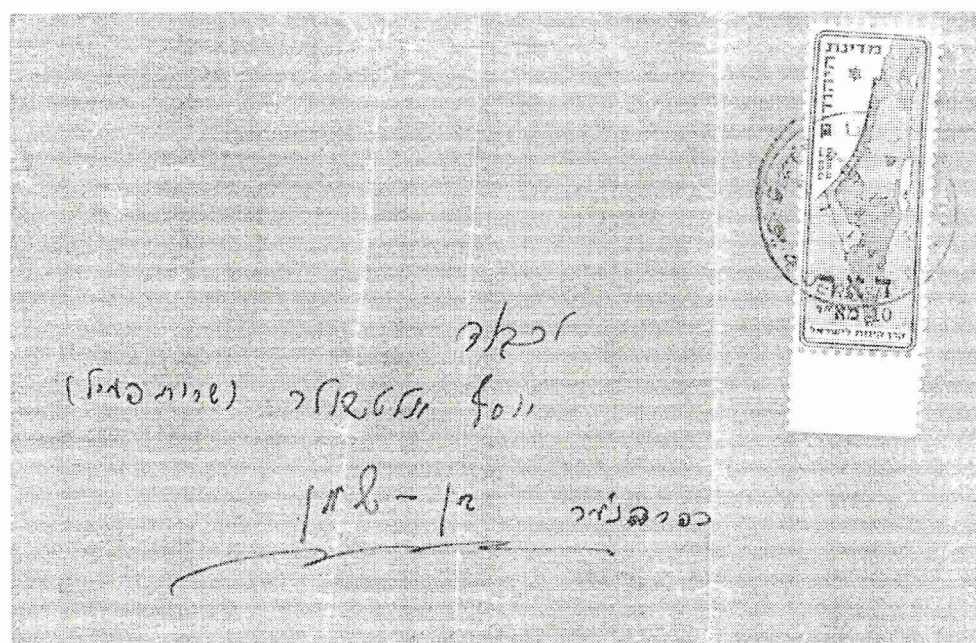


Figure 63

The Doar Ivri Period

The Doar Ivri stamps, introduced in the rest of the country on May 16th, were, due to the siege, first used in Jerusalem on June 20th.

Figure 64 shows a letter bearing the provisional Jerusalem "egg" cancellation of 30.6.1948 addressed to "the soldier J.A., Ben Shemen Youth Village, "Mechoz Tel Aviv". The interesting thing about this letter is that it turned up in a 1999 Tel Aviv (Tsachor) auction, where I purchased it to complement the other items which I obtained from Josef Altschuler back in 1970.

The last item (Fig. 65) in this correspondence is dated July 19th, i.e. ten days after the resumption of the war following the truce between June 11th and July 8th. It is addressed to J.A. "on active service", "The Ben Shemen Office", Beit Hadar, Room No. 240, Tel Aviv, State of Israel – a very interesting address for more than one reason: First it gives the exact location of the "Ben Shemen Office" – Beit Hadar (Citrus House) was the Headquarters of "Mechoz Tel Aviv" at that time. Secondly – the writer found it necessary to add "State of Israel", presumably since he knew that Jerusalem – at that time – was not an integral part of the State, but under Israeli Military Administration in accordance with the "partition resolution". (The late Dr. Dov Joseph will be remembered as Jerusalem's Military Governor during and after the siege – until February 2nd, 1949 when Jewish Jerusalem was declared part of the State of Israel).

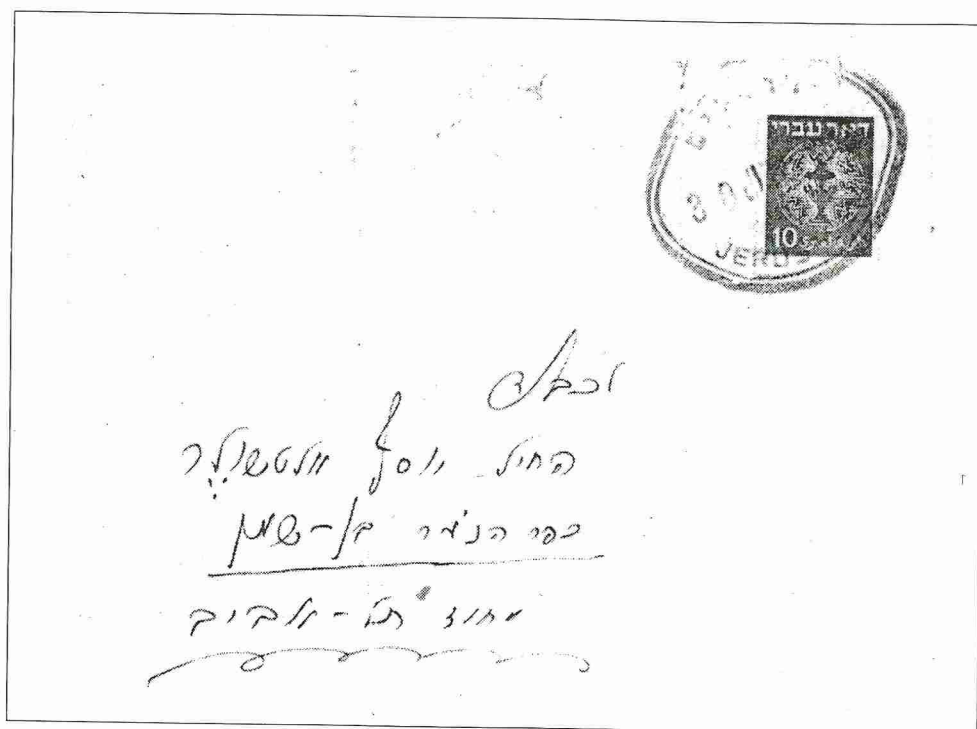


Figure 64

* * * * *

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SHORT NOTES AND DISCOVERIES

* * * * *

* * * * *

The Ottoman Period

Theodor Herzl Postcards

(Zvi Alexander, London)

It took me almost ten years to convince the lady who owned the three Herzl postcards to sell them to me. Her husband was a collector of first editions of Hebrew printed books dating back to the 15th & 16th century. In one of those books she found those postcards.

She phoned her cousin, David Pearlman, who is probably the most prominent researcher and collector of Palestine postcards. David told her, that the postcards are very valuable, and later introduced me to her. Her answers were: “Not now”, “Maybe after the holidays”, “I have to consult my children” and so on and so forth for almost nine years.

When the time came to prepare material for the “Israel 98” World Stamp Exhibition, in May 1998, I finally succeeded in convincing the lady to sell me the postcards. I emphasized that this would be an occasion when these postcards were to be shown in the Court of Honor, where they will be seen by the ten of thousands of visitors to the “Israel 98” Exhibition. I said that this is a once in a lifetime opportunity. She finally relented. I had promised her to name the source of the postcards – the Joseph and Devora Wineman archive – which I obviously did. As two of the postcards are probably unique, except the Kaiser visit one (which I believe had a twin originating from Jerusalem), the 10 year wait was definitely worthwhile!

All three postcards were written by Theodor Herzl, addressed to his daughter Paulina in Vienna, signed “Papa”. Two of the postcards, Figures 66, 67, are written on the official postcards of the First and Third Zionist Congress in Basel.

At the end of the First Congress in Basel, Herzl wrote in his diary: “In Basel I founded the Jewish State. If I were to say this out loud today, everybody would laugh at me. In five years, perhaps, but certainly in fifty, everybody will agree”. Exactly fifty years later, in 1947, the United Nations resolution for the partition of Palestine was voted upon, followed by the establishment of the State of Israel in May, 1948.

Fifty years thereafter the Herzl postcards were shown in the Court of Honour of the Israel Jubilee international stamp exhibition.

The third postcard, Fig. 68 (address side) and Front Cover (picture side), was written by Herzl on November 3rd or 4th in Jaffa. Herzl followed Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany to Palestine, after his audience with the Kaiser in Constantinople,

several weeks earlier. He saw the Kaiser in Jerusalem, on the previous day, on November 2nd, 1898. Herzl's dream was that Germany would buy Palestine from the Turkish Sultan and will then let the Jewish nation settle the country under a German protectorate.

Alas, the the Turkish Sultan was not contemplating the sale of Palestine to anyone. The Turkish authorities considered Theodor Herzl a kind of a

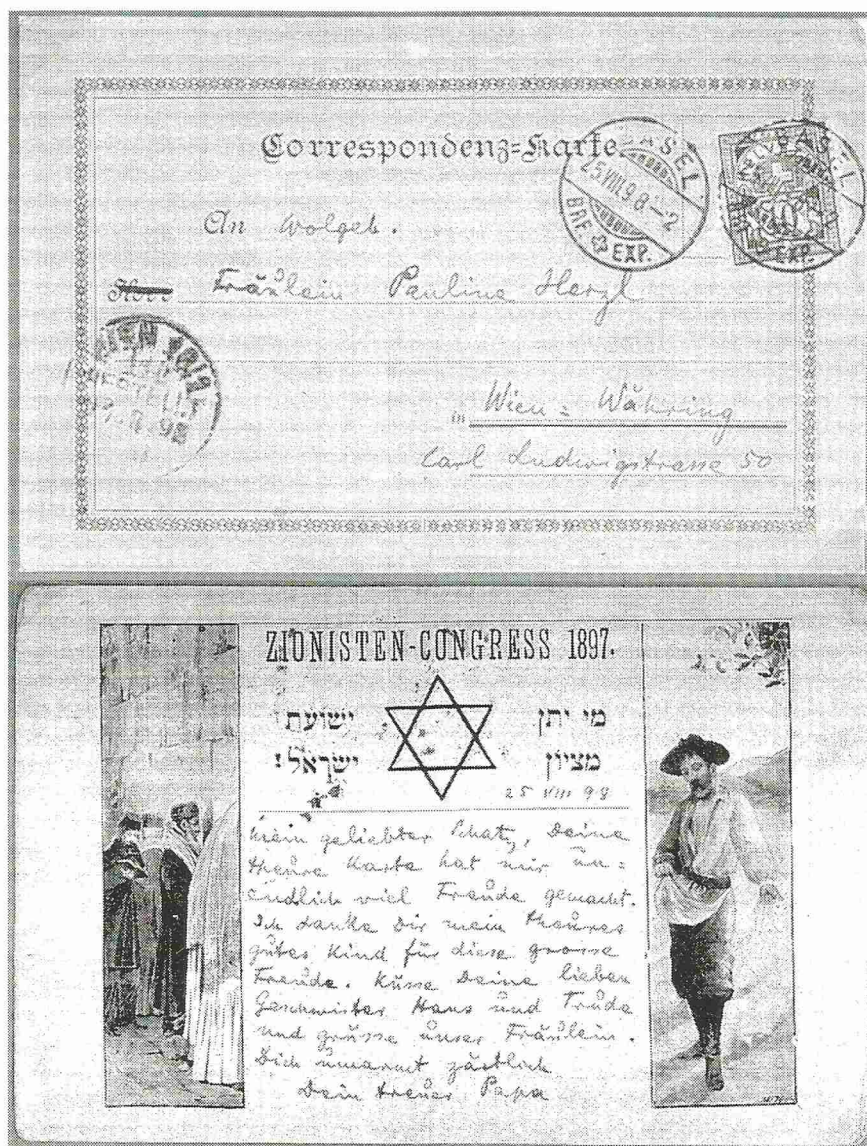


Fig. 66: Back and front of Theodor Herzl's card to his daughter Paulina in Vienna. Dr. Herzl wrote it in August 1898 on an official postcard of the first Zionist Congress, held about a year before.

revolutionary. He was followed by the secret police during his short stay in Palestine. This was probably the reason that this visit of October, 1898 was Herzl's only trip to the Holy Land.

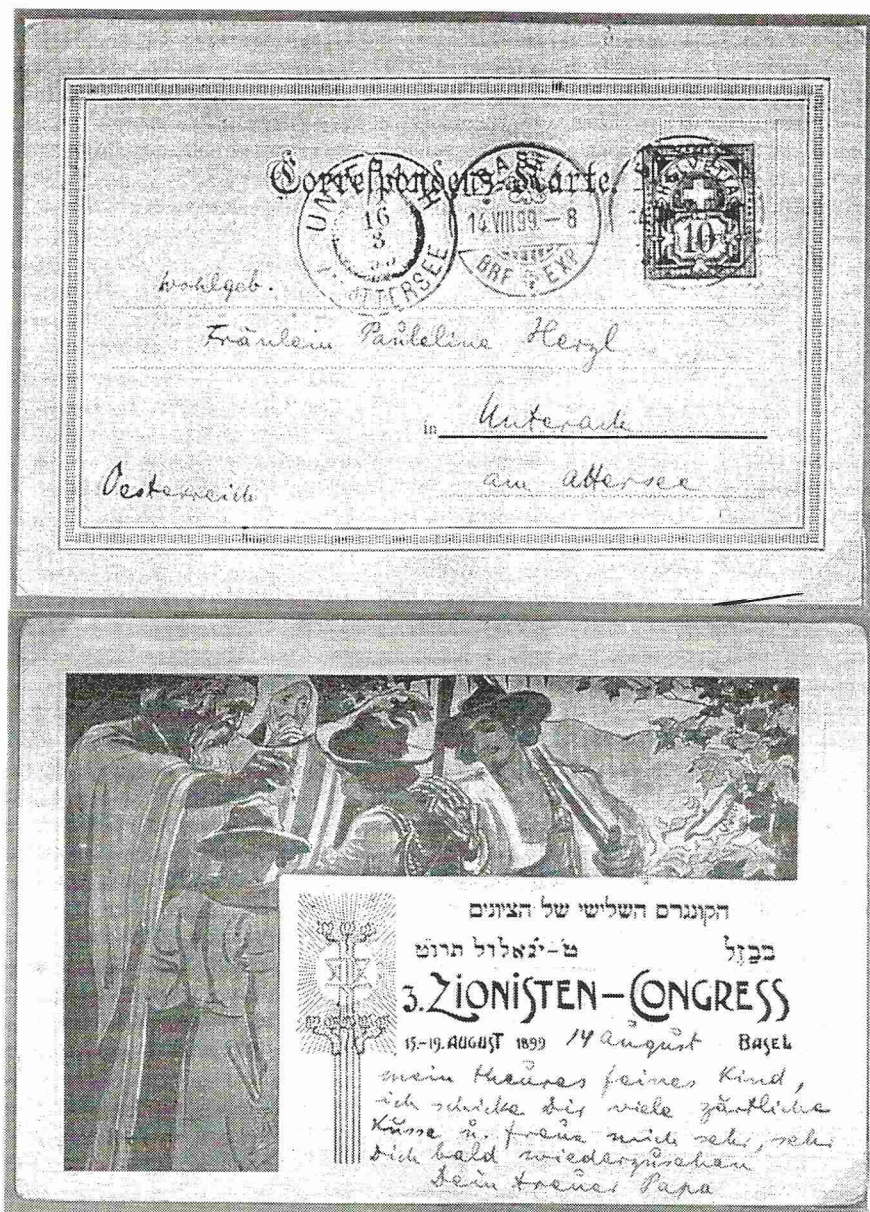


Fig. 67: Back and front of Theodor Herzl's letter to his daughter Paulina in Vienna, written on an official postcard of the 3rd Zionist Congress in Basel, 15 - 19 August, 1899, one day before the official opening of the Congress.



**Fig. 68: The front of Theodor Herzl's commemorative postcard to his daughter Paulina in Vienna, sent from Jaffa on 4 November, 1898.
 (s. picture side on the Front Cover).**

Registration Labels of the French P.O. in Palestine

(Geo. H. Muentz, Tel Aviv)

Few registered covers and postcards mailed via the French Post Offices in the Holy Land have been recorded, the majority have handstamped registration marks and only a dozen with R-labels: 1 from Jaffa, 7 from Jerusalem and 4 from Haifa. Here are the known types of R-labels and the dates of use:

Town	Type	Paper	Frame & R-No printed in:	Name hand- stamped in:	Dates Recorded	Remarks
JAFFA	A	white	red	blue	25.3.12	Fig. 69
JERUSALEM	B	white	red	black	25.3.10	Fig. 70
					11.4.10	
	Ba	white	red	black (double)	17.2.14	Fig. 71
	C	buff	red	black	4.2.14	(*)
CAÏFFA (Haifa)	D	pink	black (?)	black	26.1.12	(**)
	E	white	red	black	5.3.13	
					7.6.13	Fig. 72

(*) Reported by N. collins.

(**) See illustration in Steichele-Collins, "The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine", Vol. II, P. 178.

Details of the R-labels on mail from Jerusalem dated 6.4.10, 9.5.10 and 28.3.14 are not available.

Please, send any comments and additional information to the Editor.

I would like to thank Itamar Karpovsky for providing the illustrations.

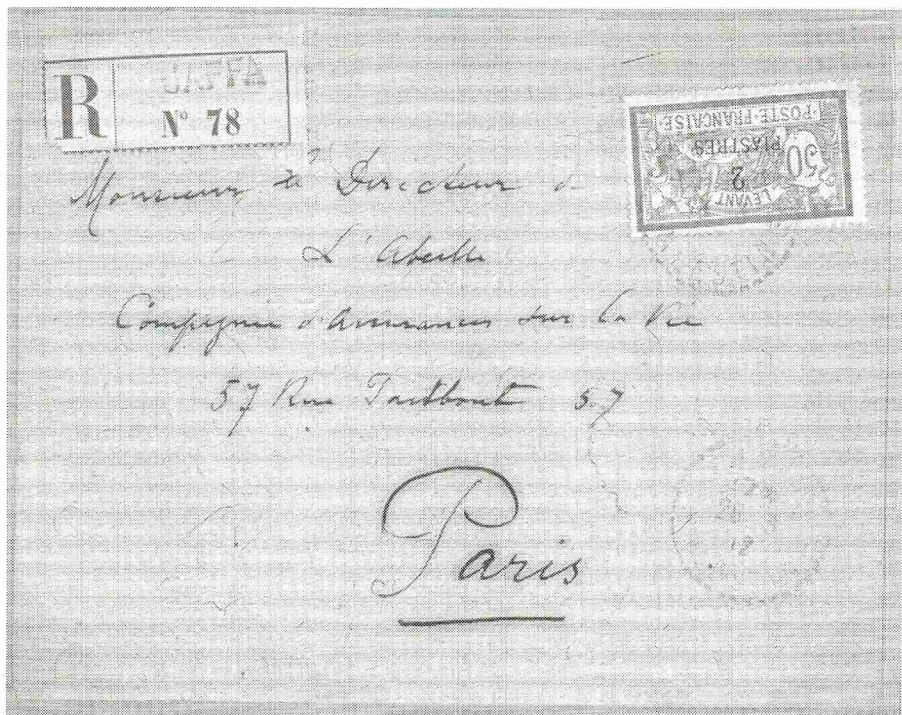


Fig. 69: Registered cover from Jaffa to Paris with type "A" R-label (No. 78, R and frame in red).



Fig. 70: Registered postcard from Jerusalem to Germany with type "B" R-label (No. 923, R and frame in red).



Fig. 71: Registered unsevered French Levant reply postcard from Jerusalem to Germany with type "8a" R-label No. 139.



Fig. 72: Returned registered cover from Haifa to Beirut with type "E" R-label No. 151.

Beersheba Registered Letters of the Ottoman Period *(J. Karpovsky)*

Beersheba (in Arabic: – Bir-El-Sebee) “Capital of the Negev”, was inhabited at the end of the Ottoman period (1915) by about 3000 Arab citizens, mostly Bedouin. The exact date of the opening of the local Turkish post office is not known; however the first letters from the town known today are from 1911, the earliest one (according to Steichele) from 13.6.1911. To date, relatively few letters and postcards are known.

In the Paris exhibition “PhilexFrance 99” I was lucky to acquire the first **registered** postal item known from Beersheba in the Ottoman period, described as follows (s. Back Cover): This is a registered postcard*, its contents revealing its “family correspondence” nature, sent from Beersheba to Korlatko in Hungary in April 1916, which is at the time of World War I. The postcard is franked with three regular Turkish stamps of the 1914 issue: one stamp of 1 Piaster (registration fee), and two of 10 Para each – one and a half Piaster in all, which is the correct rate for a registered out of state postcard in 1916. The stamps are cancelled with the Turkish bilingual handstamp of Beersheba from 16.4.1916., with the registration note appearing on the top left corner in manuscript (R-) “No. 203”.

On the front of the postcard also appears a transit handstamp from Beirut from April 27, an arrival handstamp from Korlatko from May 13 and two censorship handstamps: one Turkish (half moon with a star), and the other Hungarian (with a red rectangular frame).

The other registered item I would like to describe, also dates from W.W.I. This item, however, was sent from Beersheba through the German army post, which functioned there during the period of the war (Fig. 73).

The Germans, who were the Turk’s allies during World War I, were asked by the Turks to send army forces to Palestine to help stop the Allies which, under the command of General Allenby, were advancing from the south (from Egypt). And indeed the Germans sent in April 1916 a German force under the commandment of Colonel Baron Kress Von Kressenstein. This force joined the Infantry Brigade and the Turkish Horse Riders, who tried to stop the British invasion in the Sinai Front.

In the beginning, the German forces used the regular Ottoman post office services. Soon enough, due to the ineffectiveness of this post, and also due to censorship problems that delayed the letters, the German army forces based in Palestine demanded and received their own independent postal services.

The letter referred to above is a registered field post letter (Einschreiben Feldpost), sent on 23.9.1917 by the German commander of the “Sinai Front” (s. commander’s cachet on the top left corner) addressed to “Intelligence in Aleppo”.

* Which is rare by itself; registered postcards from the Ottoman period in Palestine are almost non-existent.

As a military letter it was free of postage, and therefore sent without stamps. On the cover front appears the army bilingual handstamp (in Arabic and German), "Feldpost/Mil/Miss/Bir-Es-Seba" from Sept., 23, which means: "Feldpost Militär Mission" (fieldpost of the Military Mission to Beersheba).

The registration was made with the R-label No. 673, in which appears almost the same text as in the military handstamp, that is the Military Mission and the name "Beersheba". On the rear there is a transit handstamp of the German "Feldpost Jerusalem" from September, 25, and an arrival military handstamp of Aleppo, "Deutsche Feldpost No. 663" from October 5.

As of today, only 2 registered letters from the German military post in Beersheba are known.

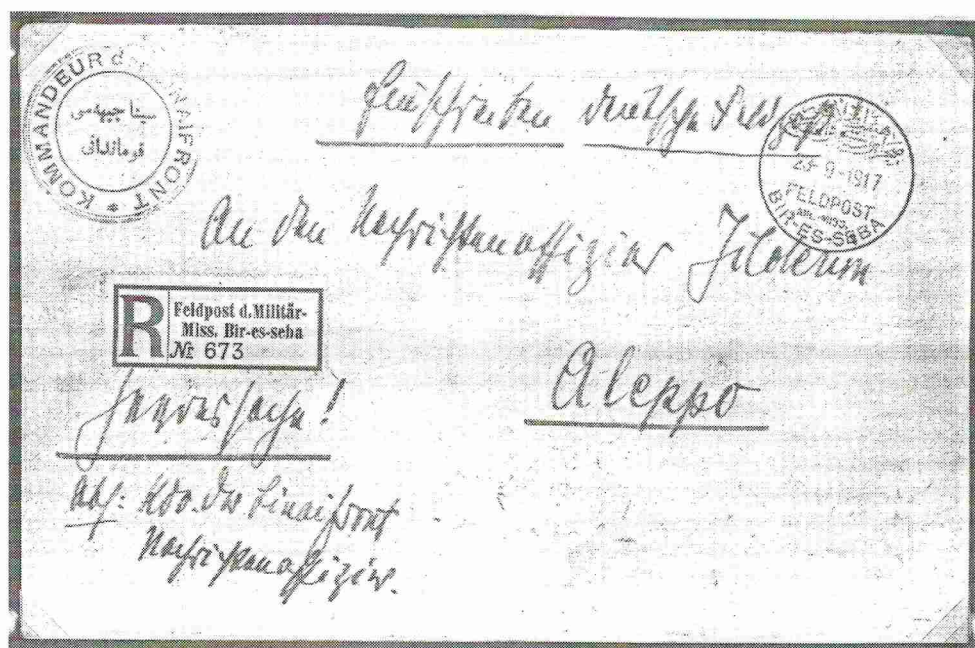


Fig. 73: Exempt of postage Field Post registered letter from the Commander of Sinai Front-to the Intelligence in Aleppo, cancelled with the "Feldpost/Mil. Miss./Bir-Es-Seba" dated 23rd September 1917.

Bibliography

- (1) Anton Steichele, "Die Osmanische Post". Kassel, 1981.
- (2) Anton Steichele, "The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840 - 1918", English Revised Edition, U.S.A., 1990.

The British Mandate Period

Duplication of and another oddity in P.T. Form Numbers

(Arthur M. Hochheiser)

During the period of the Palestine Mandate, the Postal Administration had many forms printed for the many uses it was to provide. These are listed in a catalogue entitled "REQUISITION FOR P.T. FORMS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER". The numbers are listed from 1 to 1009. However, only some 650 numbers were used with many blank spaces, single or in sequence, intended for later use. The purpose of using numbers was to facilitate reordering.

However, for reasons which are not clear, there were a number of duplications in the use of numbers for different forms. In some cases, the form uses have a similar theme but in other duplication there is no relationship between the form uses. One duplication involved the use of a post card form, another a padded form. One fact only is clear: One of the duplicated number forms was issued much later than the other. This is verified by the presence of a "Printer's Legend" which shows the issue date. This would indicate that the authorities, for some reason, decided that they no longer had use for the earlier form.

Shown here are five pairs; others may exist. Earlier or later issue dates than those illustrated may also exist.

Pair 1 (Fig. 74): P.T. 50. – The duplicated issue dates are 1/2/31 and 22/7/47. One is a "Post Card" and the other a "Form".

Pair 2 (Fig. 75): P.T. 159. – The duplicated issue dates are 12/5/36 and 19/7/47. These "Forms" have no relationship.

Pair 3 (Fig. 76): P.T. 201. – The issue dates are 1921 and 3/10/36. The earlier date is determined by the cancellation since "Printer's Legends" were not used until 1922. The later date "Form" is from a pad indicated by the torn edges at the top, part of the page top to be left behind when the "Form" is separated at the serrated black line.

Pair 4 (Fig. 77): P.T. 795. – The duplicated issue dates are 20/3/37 and 26/1/46. These two unrelated "Forms" are among the largest and smallest of all issued forms. The earlier date "Form" is approximately 13 inches square while the smaller, later date "Form" measures 3 3/4" x 5 3/4".

The pair of illustrations in Figure 78 are an extreme example: Form P.T. 505 is used for (a) Form indicating an insufficiently prepaid Postal Packet and (b) medium sized envelope.

However, I have found a much more unusual misuse of numbers: Shown in Figure 79 are two examples of an identical "NOTICE" found on forms P.T. 294 and P.T. 771. Both were printed by the same printing firm in Palestine, The Greek

Convent Press, some eight years apart: Nov. 5, 1938 and April 29, 1946. An examination of the text would seem to indicate that they are identical. However, there are some marked differences in the vertical spacings and whereas the Hebrew “Lameds” are all the “down-stroke lameds” in the 1946 printing, the 1938 printing shows the mixed usage of “up and down lameds”. In addition there are no final periods in the Hebrew ‘Title’ line and after the Hebrew word for “NOTICE”.


There would seem to be no reasonable explanation for this anomaly.

POST CARD.

NOTICE

Subscribers requiring removal of Telephones during Moharram are requested to give at least one month's notice to the Postmaster General.

The Post Office will not be responsible for any delay or interruption of service which may be due to inadequate notice of change of address.



Tel Aviv

10000-1/2/31-Com. P.

P. T. 50

ACCOUNT FOR TELEPHONE TRUNK CALLS.

حساب المكالمات الجذابة

Exchange - م. ع. ا. ١٠٤

Month of - شهر ١٨١

Date التاريخ T.M.	Amount المبلغ		Date التاريخ T.M.	Amount المبلغ	
	P.	Sh.		P.	Sh.
1			17	١٧	
2			18	١٨	
3			19	١٩	
4			20	٢٠	
5			21	٢١	
6			22	٢٢	
7			23	٢٣	
8			24	٢٤	
9			25	٢٥	
10			26	٢٦	
11			27	٢٧	
12			28	٢٨	
13			29	٢٩	
14			30	٣٠	
15			31	٣١	
16			Total for month		
			المبلغ المجموع للشهر		
			Total		
			المجموع الكلي		

١٥٠ P.

١٥٠ P.

690

T.M.D. 2450 - 24747.

Figure 74

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES			
TRUNK FAULT DOCKET			
21820-12/5/76 Chm. P.		P.T. 159	
Exchange <u>JM</u>	Trunk Number <u>1141</u>	To <u>TC</u>	
Date <u>21-6-39</u>	Time reported <u>1940</u>	Reported by _____	
Fault <u>4/45 noisy Unworkable</u>		Supervisor or Monitor <u>[Signature]</u>	
Engineering No. of Trunk _____	Time _____	Test No. _____	
Tests. <u>tested at</u>		Other Test Nos. _____	
Given out at _____	to <u>Cine engaged</u>	Test Clerk <u>[Signature]</u>	
Movements of linemen, & further action and Tests.			
Cleared at <u>1940</u>			
Tested by _____		By _____ Actual Fault _____	
Maintenance work required _____			
Entered on Outst. Maint. Card No. _____		Seen and noted. <u>[Signature]</u>	
Inspector _____			

REQUEST TO ISSUE AN ADVICE NOTE	
P.T. 160	
A.N.O.	
Please allocate a number* and issue an A.N. (covering) for _____	
Date _____	
(Signature) _____	
Govt. Section English Section Arabic Section Hebrew Section,	
A.N. No. _____ issued.	
Date _____	
(Signature) _____	
* Delete when not applicable.	
15812-2000-12.1.41-G.C.P.	

Figure 75

Palestine Posts & Telegraphs

ادارة البريد والتلغراف

في فلسطين

مصلحة البريد والتلغراف

بفلسطين

One 4508

P. T. 201.

INLAND PARCELS POST

طرود بوسطة داخلية

משלוח חבילות בתוך הארץ

Certificate of posting of an Inland Parcel

شهادة ارسال طرد داخل

מסמך למסירת חבילת הפוסט לשלוח בתוך הארץ

Postage

Paid

P.T. *6*

اجرة البوسطة المدفوعة

דמי המשלוח נשלם

Mills

10

ملي

العنوان

המקום

Address *Ottoman Ag. Bank*

העובד המקיף המקום

Date

Stamp

29 OCT 1921

Accepting Officer's signature

אמضاء الطائفة المتلقي

העובד המקיף המקום

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.

UNDELIVERED PARCEL CLAIM.

This form must accompany every despatch of Parcels sent to the Return Letter Office.

Date Stamp

Uncharged Addressed Parcel

Charged Parcels with corresponding C Dockets (if any)

Unaddressed Parcels

Total

No. of Ordinary Parcels, Inland and Foreign.	No. of Registered and Insured Inland, and Insured Foreign.

Foreign Parcels—Insured	Inland Registered or Insured Parcels
Place of Origin	Office of Posting

No. of Parcel	Registration Number

Date of last Despatch to R. L. O.

Despatching Officer's signature

Receiving Officer's Signature

RECEIVED

Figure 76

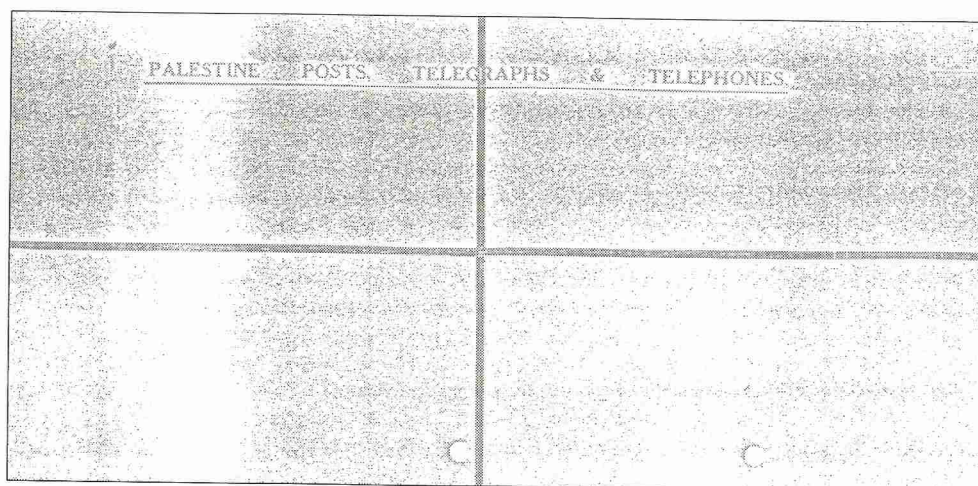


Figure 78

<p style="text-align: right;">P.T. 774.</p> <p>PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE.</p> <p>In case of non-delivery the return of a postal packet to the sender is facilitated if the sender's name and address appear on the outside of the packet. These particulars should be written (or printed) on the back of the envelope or wrapper.</p> <p>GENERAL POST OFFICE, JERUSALEM</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">دائرة البريد والتلغراف في فلسطين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اعلان</p> <p>نظراً لتسهيل إعادة التحويل ورزم البريد إلى مرسلها في حالة عدم تسليمها إلى المرسلة إليهم يلفت نظر الجمهور إلى ضرورة كتابة (أو طباع) اسم وعنوان المرسل على ظهر الغلاف أو الغطاء.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">مكتب البريد العام القدس</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">מחלקת הדואר התלגראף והדואר של פלשתינה (א"י)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מודעה</p> <p>במקרה של אי מסירה יוקל להתחיר צורך דואר אם רשום עליו מבחור, שמו ומכתבו של השולח. את הפרטים הללו צריך לכתוב (או להדפיס) על גבי המעטפה.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">משרד הדואר הכללי ירושלים</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">30000-12000-6.11.74-G.C.P.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">P.T. 204.</p> <p>PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTICE.</p> <p>In case of non-delivery the return of a postal packet to the sender is facilitated if the sender's name and address appear on the outside of the packet. These particulars should be written (or printed) on the back of the envelope or wrapper.</p> <p>GENERAL POST OFFICE, JERUSALEM</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">دائرة البريد والتلغراف في فلسطين</p> <p style="text-align: center;">اعلان</p> <p>نظراً لتسهيل إعادة التحويل ورزم البريد إلى مرسلها في حالة عدم تسليمها إلى المرسلة إليهم يلفت نظر الجمهور إلى ضرورة كتابة (أو طباع) اسم وعنوان المرسل على ظهر الغلاف أو الغطاء.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">مكتب البريد العام القدس</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">מחלקת הדואר התלגראף והדואר של פלשתינה (א"י).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">מודעה.</p> <p>במקרה של אי מסירה יוקל להתחיר צורך דואר אם רשום עליו מבחור, שמו ומכתבו של השולח. את הפרטים הללו צריך לכתוב (או להדפיס) על גבי המעטפה.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">משרד הדואר הכללי ירושלים</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">30434-12000-23.4.46-G.C.P.</p>
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Figure 79

An Unusual Palestine Postal Form - an Historical Item

(A. M. Hochheiser)

One of the services provided by the Postal Administration in Palestine, as it is to this day, was registering postal packets. Shown in the illustration (Fig. 80) is the form P.T. 512, a receipt for posting such a packet. It is printed in the three languages required during the period of the Mandate. This copy, in brown, is one of the post office duplicates. The originals, in white, are very rare. They were in the possession of the senders, who were not likely to keep them after delivery of the packet was established.

Form P.T. 512 is among the most common of all Postal Administration forms. As indicated by the Printer's Legends, there are more than 25 different printings in existence.

This particular receipt is a rarity of unusual nature. It is dated used in Tel Aviv on "31 AU 39" (August). The packet was to be flown to a G. Klocman in Warsaw via the Polish Airline, LOT. Note the markings in pencil at the top "LOT 18.25". This flight was scheduled to leave at 18.25 in the late afternoon of August 31, 1939. This was the **last flight** from Palestine to Poland. On the following day, the Nazis invaded Poland to start World War II. This terminated all contact between Palestine and Poland at this time.

LOT 18.25 P. T. 512

Certificate of Posting of a Registered Postal Packet.

תדכרה תצדיר רזמה מסגלה תעודת משלוח של צדור דאר רשום

Registration No. 9/358 Registration fee paid 13 mils

نمرة التسجيل قيمة التسجيل المدفوعة ١٣ ملا

מספר הרשום דמי הרשום ששולמו 13 מיל.

A postal Packet addressed as under has been registered this day

أن الرزمة المضمونة أدناه سجلت في البريد اليوم

צדור דאר גפ"י המען דלמטה נרשם היום

Date Stamp

TEL AVIV 31 AU 39

REGISTERED

25570-3300-Ber. 5.2.36-S.O.P.

G. Klocman

W. Klocman

Accepting Clerk

الموظف المسجل

مפקد المسجل

Figure 80

The Interim Period

Does "Sold-Over-the-Counter" Legalize Unauthorized Issues?

E. Jungwirth, Rehovot

This paper relates to the "Karniel" issues of overprinted KKL stamps which made their appearance in Kiryat Motzkin during the Interim Period in May, 1948. Much has been written about this topic in the last fifty years, see e.g., the outstanding work of Ernst Fluri. It seems to be consensual that Mr. Karniel abused his position as a postal employee temporarily attached to the Kiryat Motzkin post office to "produce", on his own initiative, a not inconsiderable quantity of registered covers fraudulently using both the mandate and Minhelet Ha'Am cancellations of Kiryat Motzkin. The KKL issues used by Karniel were: 10mils Negev, 50 mils Herzl-Bialik and the Parachutist series in black, adorned by the Karniel - produced "large Doar" overprint.

This author agrees, of course, that the Karniel productions are not to be regarded as official issues of the period. They were produced with intent to defraud and thus should not be collected as part of the Minhelet Ha'Am period, except and expressly as part of a documentation collection of illegal and fraudulent activities.

There are, however, some difficulties with the collectibility of the Karniel-productions. Some covers are known - both plain and registered - which, though emanating from Karniel, were legally mailed by person(s) who purchased the "stamps" over the counter. Figure 81 shows such a letter bearing the 10mils Negev stamp mailed on the stationery of the Windmueller Pharmacy in Kiryat Bialik (just across the road from Kiryat Motzkin).

What follows is a personal story:

When I commenced my studies at the Hebrew University in 1946, one of my fellow-students was (then) Miss Esther Windmueller, the daughter of the Kiryat Bialik pharmacist. Esther and myself saw a lot of each other, but the War of Independence intervened and we did not see each other again until 1952. I visited the Windmueller home then, but by then her father had passed away. Always eager to obtain interesting philatelic items, I asked whether there were any such in the house. I was shown her late father's stamp album and there - lo and behold - stuck on the album pages were all the Karniel-produced KKL stamps, **which had been bought - bona fide - in mint condition over the counter** at the Kiryat Motzkin post office, obviously sold by Karniel himself at face value. The stamps, having been affixed to the album pages, were not in good condition (the humidity having taken its toll) but nevertheless I very much wanted them for my collection. Unfortunately Mrs. Windmueller would not part with even a small part of her

late husband's extensive stamp collection, most of which consisted of European issues.

How does the fact that some Karniel-produced stamps were **sold over the counter** to bona fide purchasers alter their status as collectibles? In my opinion only those items which were **not** addressed to or by Karniel and used according to the prevailing postal rates deserve such a change of status. Figure 82 shows a registered letter from Kiryat Motzkin addressed to Kiryat Bialik. The 10mils Negev stamp is superfluous, since a registered express letter was only 65 mils at the time, so that this item, although the stamp must have been sold over the counter, does not qualify. It would appear that my opinion is being shared by others, since the Windmueller letter shown in Fig. 81 was purchased at the last Tel Aviv (Tsachor) auction for \$220, with an upper limit of \$500!

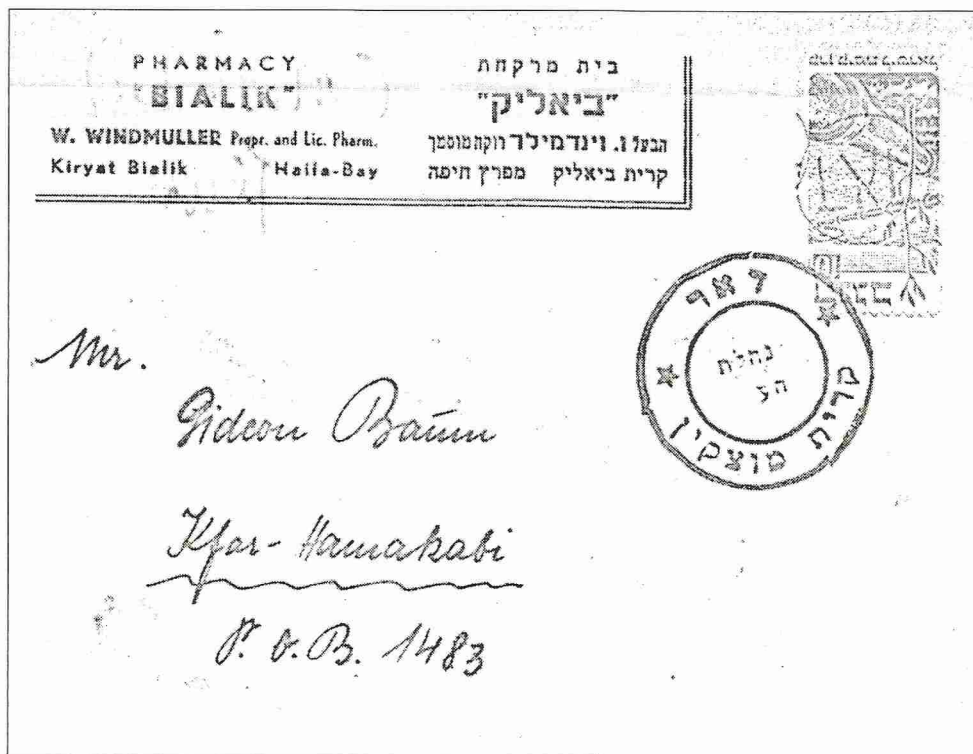


Figure 81

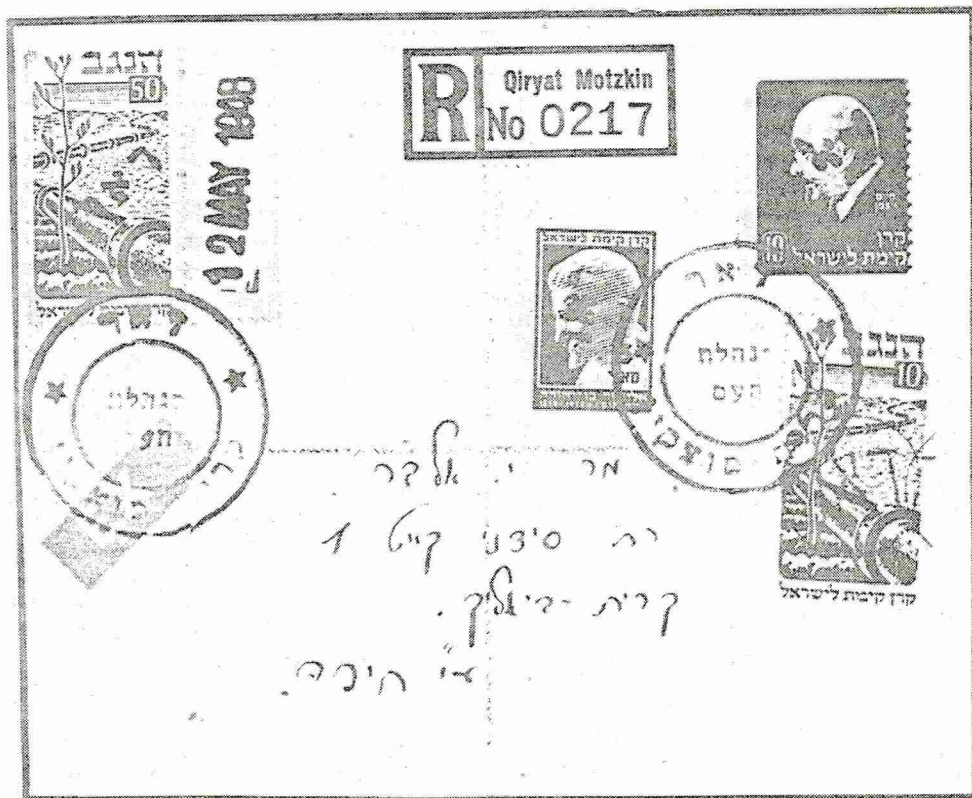


Figure 82

NEGEV HOLYLAND AUCTIONS

presented by

BUTTON STAMP COMPANY

*Auctions held twice yearly. Catalogue sent free on request.
Material is always accepted for auctions.*



Sid Morginstin
c/o Button Stamp Company
PO Box 694
Bordentown, NJ 08505



Tel: 609-298-2891, Fax: 609-291-8438
E-MAIL: LEADSTAMP@AOL.COM

Rishon Le Zion - April 5 to May 6, 1948: An Update

(Marvin Siegel & Ya'acov Tsachor)

Leslie L. Blake lived in the small upstate town of Williamson. During World War I he served with distinction in the American Army and then resumed his career as a pharmacist. Sometime in the 1950's, he developed an interest in the postal history of the then embryonic State of Israel. This interest was kindled by his friendship with a few of the first collectors of these items in the U.S.A., who were among the founders and earliest members of the Society of Israel Philatelists (S.I.P.). He soon became fascinated with the saga of the Rishon Le Zion Armored Car Local Issue. A Christian, he had no knowledge of the Hebrew language but he realized that a facility with the ancient tongue would be of great assistance in his philatelic endeavors.

When he learned that a nearby synagogue offered instruction in elementary Hebrew, he immediately enrolled and studied the language for some three years. During all of this time he was an avid collector and student of most anything having to do with his favorite theme of the Rishon local. Soon, his expertise was recognized by fellow collectors all over the U.S.A.. Requests began to arrive that he publish his research with suitable illustrations of items in his by then magnificent personal collection. He accepted the suggestion and in 1961 he forwarded his manuscript to the S.I.P., who published it shortly thereafter. To this day it remains our key reference of the Rishon local. The ending of the story is a sad one as he was run over outside his shop by a careless driver, shortly after the S.I.P. publication was completed.

The collection itself passed through several hands until it arrived to its current home in 1965. This owner has kept it under wraps until this year when the writers of this piece were privileged to view it in its entirety. Seen therein were many items not discussed in the S.I.P. publication. The presentation following is of several of the many interesting and important items from this collection, not heretofore recorded or published.

Figure 83 is of a picture postcard sent from Tel Aviv addressed to Nachlat Yehuda on 23 April, 1948 tying the local (Position 7) stamp and with a Rishon transit postmark of the same date and a "Nachlat-Yehuda" boxed arrival postmark. Picture postcards sent in either direction via the Armored Car Service are seldom encountered and to see the 3 different postmarks on the front of one piece is most unusual if not unique. Figure 84 shows both sides of an April 5th (1st Day of the Service) Rishon to Tel Aviv cover franked with a Rishon local. Its Tel Aviv address is c/o Pales, Central Bus Station Branch, Tel Aviv. However, it was not delivered as the addressee had left (written in Hebrew) so it was returned to the sender (also written in Hebrew) with a 2nd Tel Aviv return arrival postmark of the same date of April 6th and a Rishon Rearrival postmark dated April 7th. Again

probably a unique item as this is both a returned cover and has the three earliest dates (5,6,7 April) on one cover!

Figure 85 is of a reconstructed perforated full sheet of 10 of the Rishon local stamp autographed in its margins by most of the key players in the Rishon Armored Car saga. Included are Eva Samuel (the stamp designer), Dr. Ostashinsky (Local Council Chairman), Mr. Fernbach (the driver of the Armored Car), Mr. Yankelevitz (the printer) and Messrs. Steinberg (later Sella), Rosner, Blau, Mintz, Furst & Bleyer – all Local Council or the Stamp Committee members. Since Mr. Furst did not sign himself but his wife did, with the preface “In Honor of Mr. Furst”, we can probably assume that he had died sometime between the sheet’s creation and the dates the dignitaries autographed the sheetlet.

Figure 86, while not from the Blake collection, is still worthy of mention here as it is the essay of the final design of the Armored Car Stamp with just a few shading differences. It is a pencil sketch on high quality thick cream paper, 126 x 150mms, signed in Hebrew by the artist Eva Samuel.

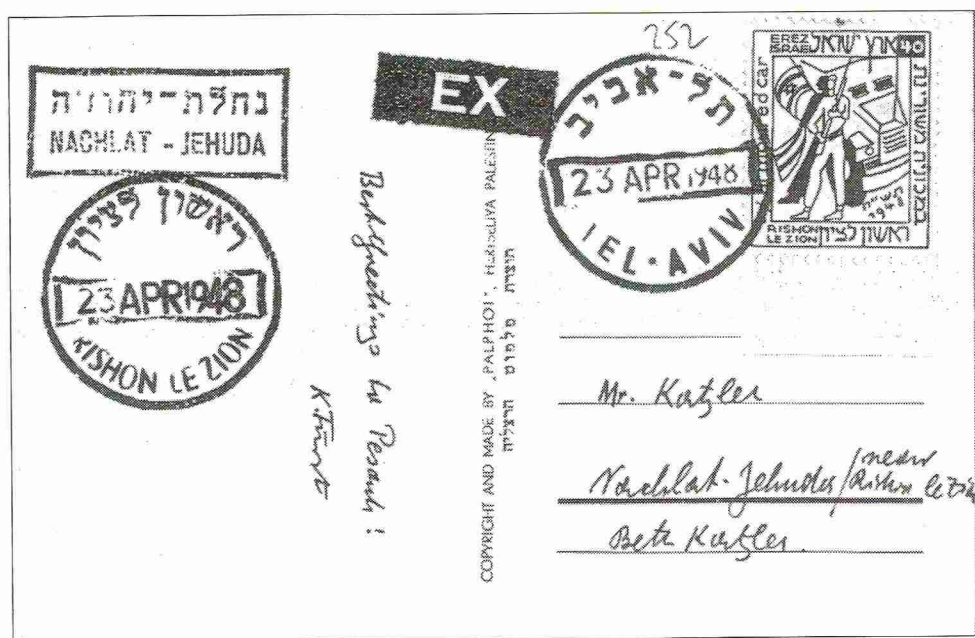


Fig. 83: Picture postcard sent from Tel Aviv to Nachlat Yehuda with the postmarks of the 3 towns on the face of the card.

84(a)



84(b)

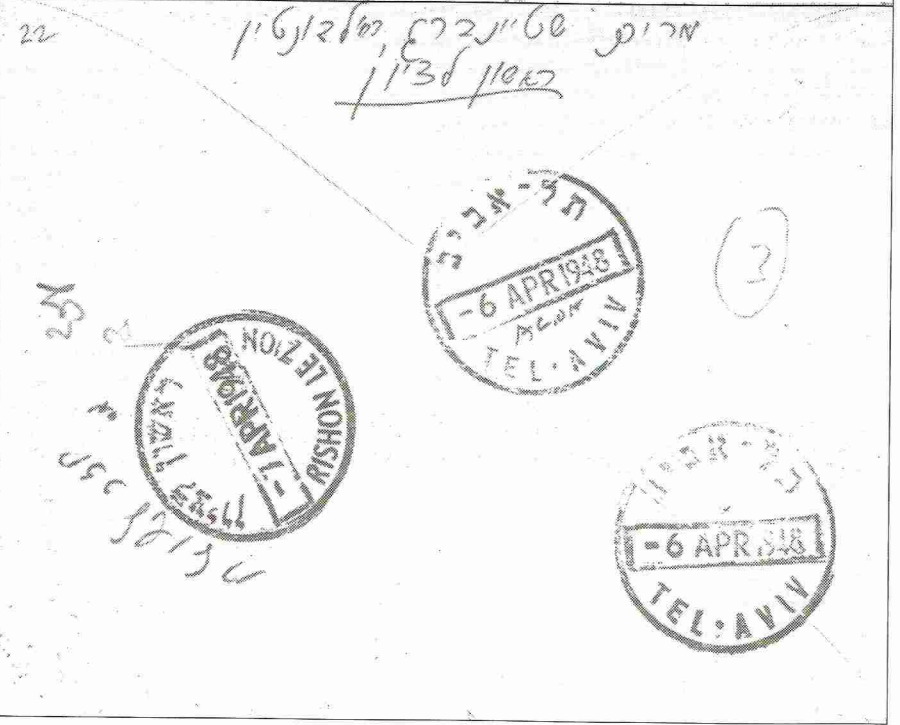


Fig. 84: First Day of service cover, 5 April 1948, Rishon to Tel Aviv and its reverse showing its return to Rishon postmark and handwritten notes.



Fig. 86: Final artist proof in pencil, of the Rishon Armored Car stamp, signed by the designer Eva Samuel.

* * * * *

GENERAL NEWS

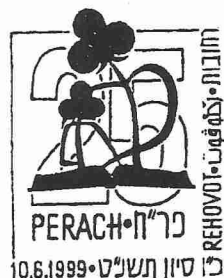
* * * * *

New Cancellations and Post Offices

(Compiled by I. Nachtigal)

A. Special Cancellations: (see also Fig. 87)

- 16.5.99: Joint issue Israel – Belgium: “James Ensor, 1860-1949”, Tel Aviv-Yafo*.
- 3.6.99: “District 2490. Rotary International 39th Conference Rotary Israel”, Nahariyya.
- 10.6.99: “Perach 25 Years”, Rehovot.
- 13.6.99: “Board of Governors’ Meeting, 1999. Technion Embraces the Future”, Haifa.
- 22.6.99: T.V. Series for Children – “Lovely Butterfly”, Tel Aviv-Yaffo.
- 22.6.99: “Pilgrimage to the Holy Land”, Nazareth*.
- 22.6.99: “Rabbi Or Sharga”, Jerusalem*.
- 27.6.99: The Anti Drug Authority – 10 Years, Jerusalem.
- 2.7.99: “Greetings from Israel’s Philatelists. Philex France 99”, Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 11.7.99: “The Civil Guard – 25 Years”, Jerusalem.
- 12.7.99: “75th Anniversary of Betar”, Jerusalem.
- 16.7.99: ‘Mammy’s Voice’ in Galey Zahal – 20 Years, Rehovot.
- 22.8.99: “Greetings from Israel’s philatelists”, (to “CHINA ’99”), Tel Aviv.
- 1.9.99: “Philately Day”, Tel Aviv-Yafo*.
- 1.9.99: Festivals 5760, (החש"ס – 1999), Jerusalem*.
- 1.9.99: “Ethnic Costumes”, Sederot*.



* These were used also as special postmarks for the F.D. of the corresponding stamp issue.



Fig. 87 (continued): Special cancellations issued in the last period.



Fig. 87 (continued): Special cancellations issued in the last period.

New Stamps

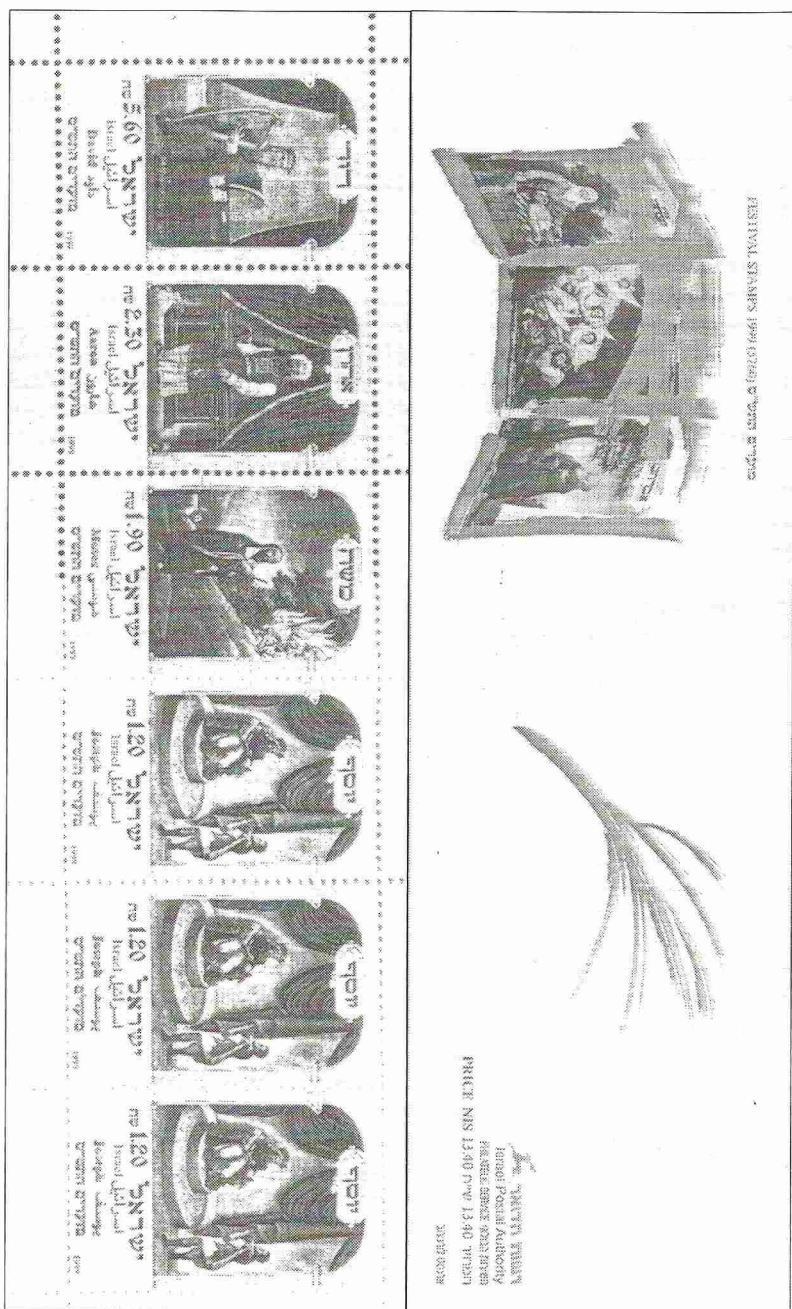
The following stamps have been issued during the last period.

- 22.6.99: Pilgrimage to the Holy Land - Church of the Holy Sepulchre (Jerusalem), Mary's well (Nazareth), The River Jordan (3 x IS 3.0); "Lovely Butterfly" - T.V. Series for children (3 stamps of IS 1.20 each, issued as an irregular sheet of 3 x 3 se-tenant stamps; Rabbi Or Sharga (IS 5.60).
- 1.9.99: New Year Festival (1999 - ה'תש"ס) - Sukkot Visiting Patriarchs (part 2): Joseph (1.20), Moses (1.90), Aaron (2.30), David (5.60); also a stamp booklet with one pane of one se-tenant row (Fig. 88) of these stamps ($3 \times 1.20 + 1.90 + 2.30 + 5.60 = 13.40$); Ethnic Costumes from the Collection of the Israel Museum: Jews of Morocco (2.30); Jews of Bukhara (3.40); Philately Day - Stamp Collecting (5.35).

Second printing stamps of the IS 2.20 Sport Definitive - first issued in February '98* - (Fig. 89) were found to be perforated 13 x 13.5 instead of the 13 x 14 of the original printing date of 12.1.98. The "printing date" of this second printing (which is the date printed on the plate block) is 23.8.98. A further printing, of 5.6.99, is again perforated 13 x 14.

* This note is published courtesy of Zohar Noy and the IPF magazine "Shovel".

Fig. 88: The cover (top) and the pane of stamps (bottom) of the Festival '99 booklet.





perf. 13 x 13.5



perf. 13 x 14

Figure 89



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Book Review

Bale Holyland Catalogue: Turkish and Foreign Post Offices – Stamps & Postal History during the Rule of the Ottoman Empire,

Published by Chariot Global Marketing Ltd. & edited by Joseph Stier

Holyland Postal History is generally divided into 4 time frames: Forerunners, Mandate, 1948 Interim and the State of Israel itself. The last three of these four periods are essentially well catalogued and most all of the basic information that a collector might need is available. However, this is not the case with the first period, which starts in pre-philatelic days and lasts until the British Occupation in 1917/1918. Yet this is the classic period of Holyland Philately and as such more research, assemblage of data and publishing should have heretofore been accomplished. No doubt the relative scarcity of the material as well as the large number of Postal Administrations (6!) involved – each with its own forms, stationery, stamps, postmarks, labels, cachets, currencies, etc. – together deterred our experts from producing the reference texts that the three later periods enjoy.

Almost fifty years ago, F.W. Pollack produced his excellent work *The Turkish Post in the Holyland* which covered the subject well but did not include the five foreign administrations. In his magazine *The Holyland Philatelist*, numerous articles about these offices appeared and no doubt Pollack intended to ultimately combine these into a comprehensive treatise. However his tragic demise, left much of his work uncompleted and no one arose in his stead at that time to continue his pioneering efforts.

In 1975, in response to many requests, this writer produced the *Or Pre-Israel Catalog* which among other inclusions, illustrated most all of the known postmarks of the six Postal Administrations with rarity evaluations. While of handy size and useful, its information was very limited in scope. Next appeared Steichele's monumental works. These superb handbooks (not catalogs) leave little to be desired – especially the 2 volume *Foreign Posts* work as these contain valuation tables prepared by George H. Muentz and this reviewer. However, all of these emphasized postmark studies and many now-important themes were still without published references. Thus, it is most pleasing to report that this new catalogue covers the multitude of subjects heretofore neglected.

The work is subdivided into four chapters plus one appendix. First the stamps of the six administrations are listed and evaluated as mint, used piece (on cutout) or cover – Particularly impressive here is the excellent Turkish section which this reviewer found to be the first comprehensible (for the average collector) exposition of the various overprinted issues. Some checking of the valuations with current Michel Catalog's evidence a more-than-expected degree of conformity.

The next chapter is of Postal Stationery and Forms and is followed by the Postmark Chapter. This includes Forwarding Agents, Cachets, Military marks,

Hotel cachets, Registration & Tax marks. The last chapter contains a wealth of new information including pre-philatelic letters, pre-UPU Period and UPU Period rates plus Maritime, Consular, Redirected, Taxed, Sequence, Military, Outgoing & Incoming, Jewish Colonies and Hotel Mails. Also in this chapter is an excellent presentation of labels as used by Postal & Semi-Postal Authorities including Registration, Parcel and Sealing labels. The book's closing appendix is a small but useful discussion of picture postcards as used in the Forerunner Period.

From the above listings it is obvious that this work contains many thousands of evaluated entries as its 234 pages are crammed full of useful and generally well illustrated information. When dealing with such immense quantities of data, it is only natural that one notices mistakes and omissions and sometimes disagrees with specific valuations. These however are negligible in comparison with so much useful and new information contained therein.

In this reviewer's opinion, the work's most serious deficiencies are found in the postmark Chapter III. These are: (a) A new classification system is introduced instead of using Steichele's listings now in wide-spread use; (b) Not all postmarks are illustrated. Instead, one or two marks of each type only are pictured. For example, there is a list of 62 Turkish postmarks with only 2 illustrations of the double circle bilingual with central bridge type (his T-10). Thus the Arabic portions of the marks are not shown although they are critical especially when the strike is not full; (c) Earliest and Latest Dates of Use are not given. When these 'deficiencies' were discussed with Mr. Stier, he quickly pointed out that, "his work is a catalog (=evaluated listings) and not a handbook (=detailed listings) and should one wish to check postmark details, he should consult Steichele's works".

Printing quality is generally excellent and it is well and graphically illustrated though some of the advertisements are awkwardly placed (e.g. on the back outside cover). It is hard covered and well bound insuring durability. Its retail price is \$75 and is available from most top echelon dealers including this reviewer.

This work will certainly prove itself to be one of the most useful and important publications ever within our collection spectrum. We eagerly await other works now in preparation by Mr. Stier and congratulate him for his quickly produced but yet superb first effort.

(Marvin Siegel)

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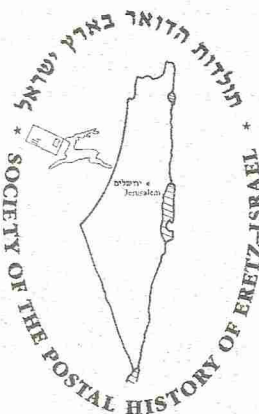
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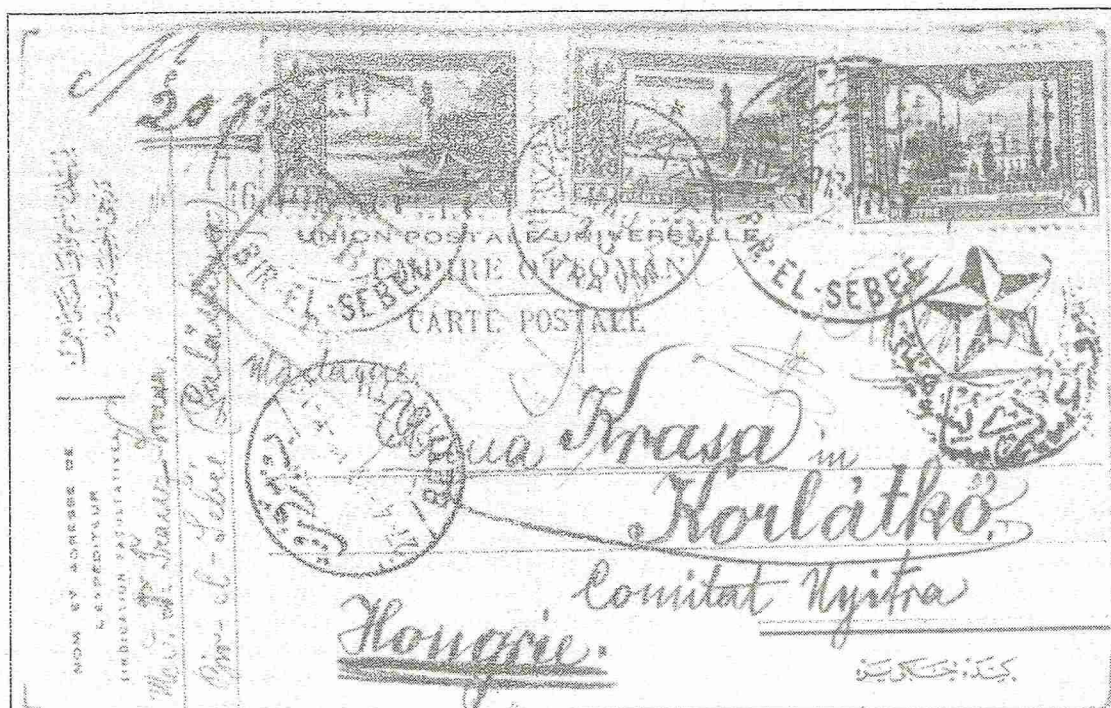


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A registered postcard from the Beersheba Ottoman post, sent during W.W.I
(April, 1916) - an extremely rare postal item!
(See article on p. 693)



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