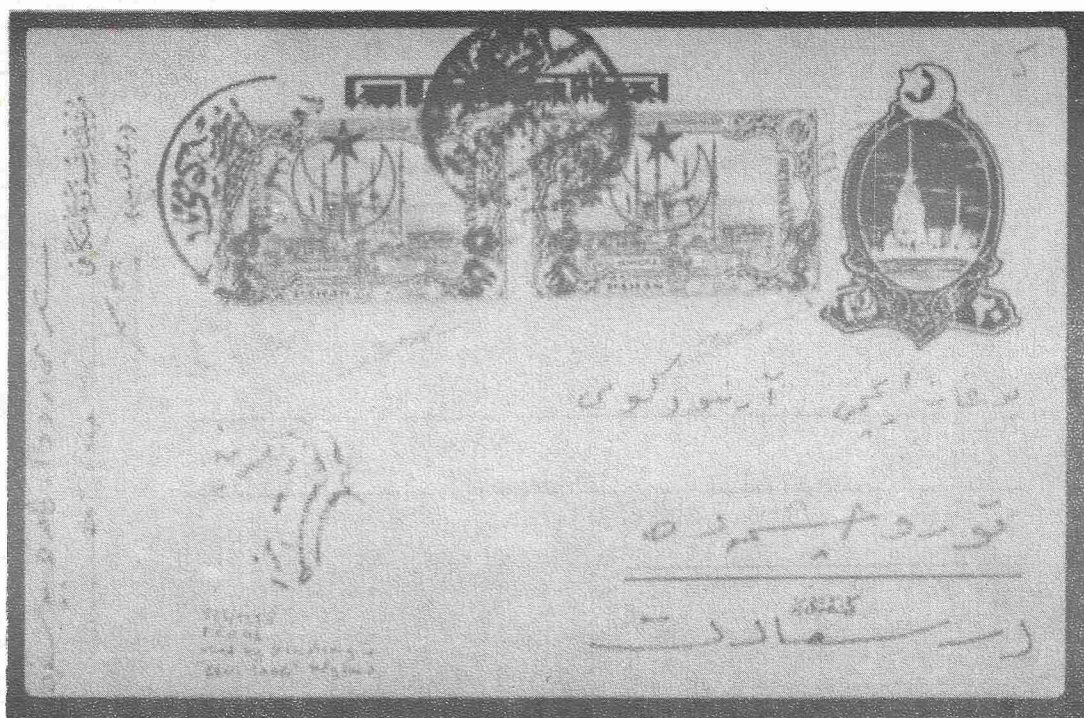


Holy Land Postal History

IV
65-66

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



גלוית הדפס-בול (20 פרה) של הדואר הטורקי, בתוספת "מס המלחמה" (10 פ') ע"י שני בולים זמניים של בני סאב (הדפס רכב 5 על 10 פ'), שנשלחה בפברואר 1918 לאיסטנבול. מוחתמת בחותמת "דואר שדה מס' 46" של היחידה הטורקית ששהתה אז בבני סאב.

An imprinted Ottoman postcard (20 para), with additional two Beni Saab provisionals (overprint 5 on 10 p.) paying the "War Tax", which was sent in February, 1918 to Istanbul. It was cancelled by a Turkish "Field Post Office No. 46" postmark of the Turkish unit stationed then in Beni Saab. (See p. 199)



WINTER / SPRING 1996

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

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Europe - \$4.-, U.S.A. - \$6.- (subject to postal rates' changes)

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Publications: Back issues available 2-60 at \$5.50 each (regular issues),
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C O N T E N T S

Researching a "Jerusalem" Cancellation - A.M. Hochheiser	130
Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem - E.S. Dickstein and A.M. Hochheiser	137
The Palestine Telegram Envelope - A.M. Hochheiser	141
The Transition Period of the Palestinian Authority Post (Part I) - J. Wallach	149

Short Notes and Discoveries

The Ottoman Period

The "Jaffa Shuk" (Market) Postmark - Y. Amir	158
An Austrian Crete Issue Early Date - N.J. Collins	161
An Unusual Cover from the Italian Post Office in Jerusalem - N.J. Collins	162

The British Mandate Period

Some Interesting Items from the 1st Interim Period (1918) - M. Siegel	164
EEF Use of the Merdjaoun Turkish Postmark - M. Siegel	166
Printing the Palestine Postal Forms - A.M. Hochheiser	168
Two Unreported Mandate Items - M. Siegel	170
A previously Unreported Registered Envelope - A.M. Hochheiser	171
The Palestine "Way Bills" - A.M. Hochheiser	174

General News

New Cancellations and Post Offices	181
New Stamps and Postal Stationery	188
Klussendorf Tourist Postage Labels (Addenda) - Z. Noy	193
Letters to the Editor	194
Book Reviews	196
Holy Land Auctions' Realizations	199
Advertisements	200

★ ★ ★

Error Correction. We are sorry that a very unpleasant error occurred in the previous Bulletin (HLP# # 63-64), in the first article: The well known courageous battalion (in Hebrew) "Gdud Haportzim" was erroneously translated to the "Scavenger Platoon". Its proper meaning is "the Storming Battalion" or "the Break-Through Battalion".

Researching a "Jerusalem" Cancellation*

Arthur M. Hochheiser

One might expect that everything philatelic about the name **Jerusalem** is known and has been written. Such a rash premise about any phase of philately will never be true for there is always something new to be learned and that is what research is all about. In writing this article, in addition to the specifics, I would hope that interested collectors will learn of some of the avenues available in seeking information on any philatelic subject.

Recently I purchased a picture post card. The picture is one of an elementary school in a community near where I live. That is actually what caught my eye. When I turned it over to look at the address side (Fig. 1), I was pleasantly surprised to see the cancellation "JERUSALEM N.Y. NOV 11, 1907".

Being a Holy Land specialist and a research chairman for the Society of Israel Philatelists (SIP), I was interested in finding out where this "Jerusalem" was located since many instances of the use of Holy Land names in other countries have been reported in the philatelic literature of Holy Land oriented societies. In fact, this is a 'thematic' that is of interest to certain collectors. A check of these

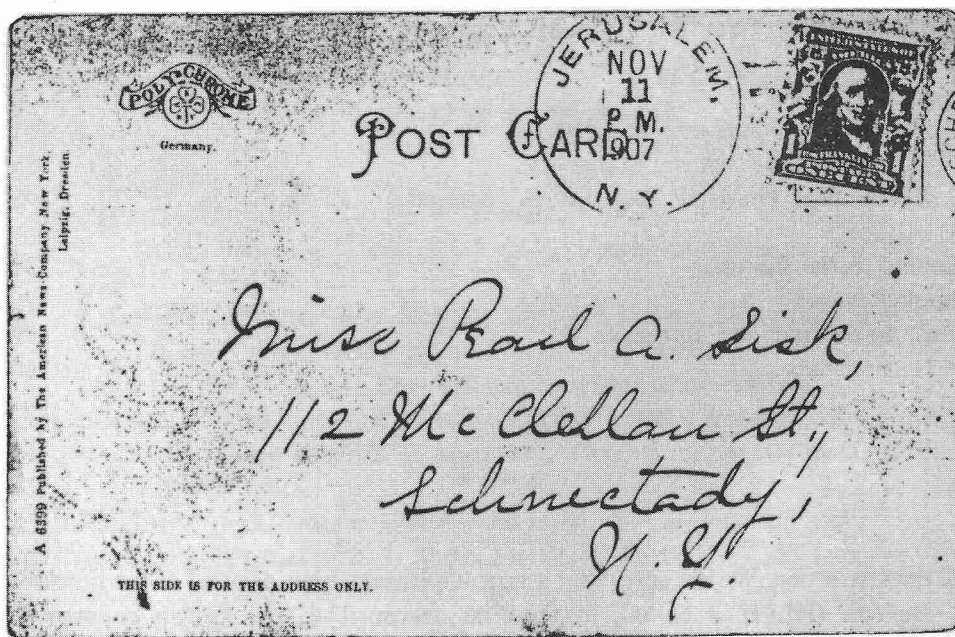


Figure 1

* First published in the SIP Journal, USA.

listings was fruitless. An examination of a current Rand-McNally Atlas of the United States, which lists post offices as well as communities in the country, names nine states in which there is a community called "Jerusalem". However, in only two of these states, Ohio and Arkansas, the town name was the same as that used by the post office to cancel mail. All of the others were served by post offices with different names. The listing in New York State included one "Jerusalem" in Yates County served by the post office in Branchport and a "Jerusalem Corners" served by the post office in Derby. So current listings would bring me no closer to finding the origin of my newly acquired post card.

I then wrote a letter to a postal history society in New York State. Their secretary reported a text by John L. Kay and Chester M. Smith, Jr. entitled "New York Postal History: Post Offices and First Postmasters from 1775 to 1980". This listed a number of Jerusalems in New York State during this period. There was a "Jerusalem South" post office in Queens County from 1838-1868 which became "Seaford" in 1868. There was a "Jerusalem Station" post office in Queens County from 1857 to 1867 which became "Central Park" in 1867. There was a "Jerusalem" post office in Yates County between 1825 and 1852 and one in Ontario County between 1801 and 1816 which later became Benton. There was one more listed which he inadvertently omitted and more about this later. In a sense, this was fortuitous for it set me off on my philatelic search. It seemed to me then that I had found something most unusual.

I next turned to the American Philatelic Society for additional help. With a call to the main office in State College, Pennsylvania with my problem, I was referred to their research section and they advised me to contact Max R. Kenworthy, a retired army colonel, who is a research philatelist. He was acquainted with a United States Government publication, "United States Official Postal Guide" with supplements issued monthly. This lists all post offices in the United States. He sent me a print out of the January 1908 monthly publication. In it was listed one "Jerusalem" in New York State in Albany County. Obviously this was the "Jerusalem" post office in which my post card had been cancelled. Max also indicated that county records and public libraries were additional sources of information.

My next problem was to obtain some definition for the use of the name "Jerusalem" in this community. A call to my local library for information revealed that the complete series of the Official Postal Guide was available but generally only at large city libraries. A call to the New York City library confirmed this and I was given the 'search' number for securing the issues at their annex building. There I was able to examine copies from the start of the printings in 1874. The name Jerusalem, Albany County was listed from the very beginning. I found it listed consecutively until the year 1912. At that time the post office name was changed to "Feura Bush". The next question to be resolved was the relationship between the names "Jerusalem" and "Feura Bush".

I now turned to the library in Albany, the capital city of New York State. They were most accommodating. They gave me the name and address of their research librarian. I was asked to write to him outlining the questions I wanted answered. He sent me back a printout of relevant pages from texts on the history of Albany County printed in the 1880s. Figure 2 shows Albany County, N.Y. with all existing post offices listed. The heartland of the county was the township of New Scotland, which is the only township not bordering on another county or the Hudson River. The post office "Jerusalem" can be found here.

The political geography of this rural area is such that the larger township contained a number of smaller unincorporated hamlets for whom some community services were provided. However, many of the small hamlets had their own post offices. In general, these were stops on the railroad lines which originally traversed the area. This was not unusual since the mail was carried by the railroads. In some instances these post offices had different names than the communities they serviced. Figure 3 is a printout from a later book of the period describing the hamlets that had post offices. Obviously Feura Bush was the name of the hamlet in which the "Jerusalem" post office was located.

Taking Max Kenworthy's advice, I now decided to try my luck with community officials. There was no 'town hall' listed in the telephone directory for Feura Bush. However, I was successful in reaching Ms. Corinne Cossack, township clerk of New Scotland. She explained much of the geographic definition. She told me that old records with which she was familiar indicated that the hamlet had many name changes between Jerusalem and Feura Bush and at one time was called Moakville, named after an early settler (See Fig. 3). I then contacted the postmaster at Feura Bush. He could add nothing to the story but he did refer me to Mrs. Norma Walley, whom he called the local historian. Several bits of information from her were interesting. There is one local church (See Fig. 3), a Dutch Reformed denomination, named the Jerusalem Reformed Church. This was established in 1791. The use of biblical names in this area is common (See Fig. 2). This may well have influenced the use of the name "Jerusalem" for the post office later on. She also pointed out to me that the name Feura Bush, Dutch for 'Fire Bush', stems from an Indian legend that the pine trees in the area, when the sun shone brightly, seemed to be on fire resembling a burning bush.

I was now satisfied that there must have been something wrong about the information given me originally by the secretary of the New York State postal history society. To verify my feelings, I contacted the Collectors Club in New York City which I know has an extensive philatelic library. Moreover, their librarian was most accommodating. He pulled the Kay-Smith text from the shelf. He read off the "Jeruselems" in New York State and sure enough, Jerusalem, Albany County was first on the list. The inadvertant error had provided me with a fund of philatelic information in this most peculiar manner.

Feura Bush (Jerusalem P. O.), a hamlet two miles south of Unionville, near the line of Bethlehem, is a station on the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, eight miles from Albany. The neighborhood represents some of the first settlements in the township by such names as Moak, Brate, Bradt, Sager, Creble, Bogardus and others. A Reformed church, school-house, store, tavern, wheelwright and blacksmith shop, with a dozen houses and 50 inhabitants, make up the village. Hay and straw are extensively loaded at this station.

Figure 3

With all of my information gathered, I contacted Max Kenworthy again. Not only was he most helpful in getting me on the right path to my destination but he was especially interested in my desire to make this a generalized philatelic project exploring the avenues of information available. Now knowing what we wanted, he went back to the Kay-Smith text and excerpted all of the relevant data. The post office was named "Feura Bush" from 1851-1856; from 1861-1870; and from 1912 to the present. From 1870-1912, it was called "Jerusalem". The name of the first postmaster in 1870 was Philip Van Alen.

Max Kenworthy made one further suggestion to me. He advised that I contact Ms. Rita Moroney, Research Administrator / Historian for the Office of the Postmaster General. On explaining my problem to her, she offered to check the archives of the post office. She enclosed a copy of the only extant site location report for Jerusalem, Albany County from the records of the National Archives. These copies (Figs. 4,5) are extremely interesting, indicating the method used by the post office department to locate small post offices during the early years of the system.

A philatelic search to locate a "Jerusalem" has uncovered a treasure trove of information.

(101.)

Post Office Department,

TOPOGRAPHER'S OFFICE

Washington, D. C.,

April 1st, 1890



Sir:

To enable the Topographer of this Department to determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the relative positions of Post Offices, so that they may be correctly delineated on its maps, the Postmaster General requests you to fill up the spaces below, and the diagram on fourth page, returning the same, verified by your signature and dated, under cover to this Office.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. Rosen

Topographer P. O. Dept.

TO POSTMASTER AT

Jerusalem
Albany Co.The (P. O. Dept.) name of my Office is Jerusalem*Its local name is Churabush

It is situated in the _____ quarter of Section No. _____, in Township

(north or south), Range _____ (east or west), County

of Albany, State of NYThe name of the most prominent river near it is the HudsonThe name of the nearest creek is a small stream no nameThis Office is 8 miles from said river, on the West side of it, and is 9 Rodsmiles from said nearest creek, on the North side of it.The name of the nearest Office on route No. 6264 is Clarksville, and its distance is 6 miles, by the traveled road, in a West direction from this, my Office.The name of the nearest Office, on the same route, on the other side, is Bethlehem Center and its distance is 6 miles in a East direction from this, my Office.The name of the nearest Office off the route is Union Church, and its distance by the most direct road is 2 1/2 miles in a North direction from this, my Office.This Office is at a distance of 2 miles from the Churabush Station of the West Shore Railroad, on the West side of the railroad.State, under this, the names of other Offices near your Office, in different directions from it, and their distances from it by the most direct roads. Callanane Cor, South 3 1/2 milesSouth Bethlehem 4 miles South East

* If the town, village, or site of the Post Office be known by another name than that of the Post Office, state that other name here, that it may be identified on the map of the State (or Territory).

[A diagram of the township and sections (or, where the land is not so divided, a sketch map), showing the precise location of your Office, together with the adjoining Post Offices, towns, or villages, the roads, railroads, and larger streams or creeks, in addition to the above, will be useful, and is desired. — (See diagram blank accompanying this, to be filled up.)

(Signature of Postmaster.)

S Jones
April 8 - 1890

(Date.)

2-2542

REPRODUCED FROM HOLDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Figure 4

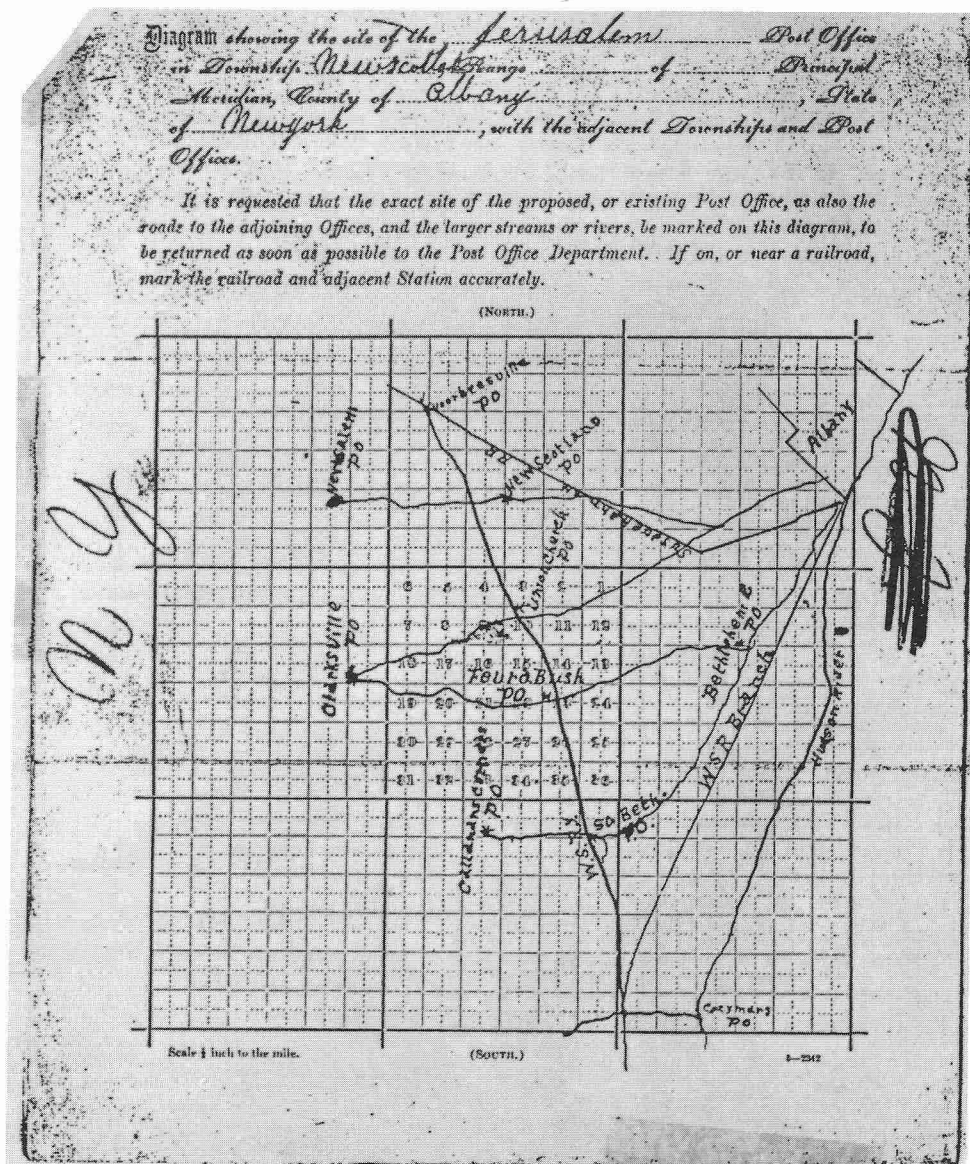


Figure 5

Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem*

Emil S. Dickstein, Youngstown, OH

A.M. Hochheiser, Lodi, NJ

Not every Jew is pious and saintly. Among the least of all is an extraordinary scoundrel who resided in Cairo, Egypt just prior to World War I. There, an Ashkenazi Jew, whose true name is unknown, took up residence and began a correspondence club.

Picture post cards were all the rage for a couple of decades before World War I. Cards were mailed at the least excuse to all of one's acquaintances and such cards were collected by many people. Collectors' clubs were formed in which members regularly sent large numbers of picture post cards to fellow members. Duplicate cards were exchanged and better cards were bought and sold.

All collectors are faced with the crook who will try to bilk them by playing on their zeal to collect. Here, too, the con artists displayed their skills. Grandiloquently, the Cairo Jewish styled himself "Prince Immanuel of Jerusalem", no less the descendant and heir to Jewish Aristocracy, whose forefathers were the Kings of Israel. His supposed intention was to create a Golden Rule in the Golden City of Jerusalem, with himself, of course, as Regent and crowned King-to-be.

Immanuel developed a number of admirers and "true believers", as have other False Messiahs before him. He devised the "Golden Rule Correspondence Club", in which he set up post card circles with world-wide penpals for the collectors of picture post cards. All monetary contributions were to further the "Golden Rule" scheme. Unfortunately, he always cashed in but never delivered.

Cairo was a good place to operate from, exotic, difficult to get to and quite corrupt, where one could disappear in a hurry if needs be. However, with the advent of World War I in 1914, the Prince was arrested before he could get out. He was brought before a Cairo court and was found guilty of fraud. He was placed in a Cairo prison and no trace was found of him afterwards.

Pictured are post cards to the Prince, all dated 1912 or 1913, from Jamaica, Jerusalem, Russia and Austria, a fair world-wide distribution (Figs. 6-9). (Another one, from a Mr. R. Hirschmann of Nurnberg, Germany, is discussed here but not illustrated). Two cachets in purple or blue are seen. One is an address handstamp. The other is a bombastic Star of David in which is inscribed "The Golden Rule, Reich Gold/Gold Reich". Above the star is a cachet "G.R.O. 11,000", presumably for 'Golden Rule Organization'. Below the star is the name and post office box number in Cairo.

* First published in the SIP Journal, USA.



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



Figure 9

The messages on three of the cards are self-explanatory.

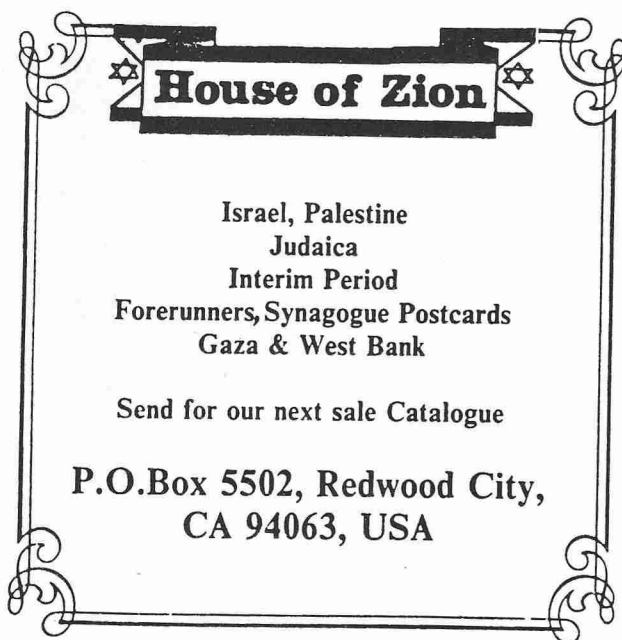
First, Robert Hirschmann of Nurnberg, Germany (card not shown) writes to the "Well-born His Royal Majesty": *"Your High Well-born! Permit me today to send you this card with the anticipation of your benevolent answer. With devoted greetings"*.

Hirschmann's circular handstamp with "Nurnberg L.E. 1567" is seen, this being his membership number in "Kosmopolit", the largest organization in the world at that time dealing with picture post cards, founded before 1900.

Second, Miss J. Frazer of Montego Bay, Jamaica writes: *"I saw your advert in Weldon's, and shall be delighted to correspond and exchange with you. Hope I am not too late, and do hope you will reply, as I have been so unfortunate with the others"*.

Third, from Jerusalem, Mr. Goldberg pens: *"My dear Immanuel!! I am wondering at you why I have not received yet an answer on my last letter to you! Mr. Harry forwarded yet to you the sum of £1/-/-. I can not understand it! Please write, I wish to know what your thoughts!! Awaiting your reply, your devoted servant, A. Goldberg"*.

For information that they have supplied, our thanks go out to Mr. Siegfried Adler of Vienna and Dr. Helmut P. Oechsner of Nurnberg. These two men are true 'Princes' of philately.



The Palestine Telegram Envelope

Arthur M. Hochheiser

It is well established that the Postal Administration in Palestine under British rule was responsible for other services in addition to handling the mails. These auxiliary services included the telephone, radio and telegraph systems, all related to communication. With the invasion of Palestine in 1917 by General Allenby's British Army, the telegraph service was required immediately to provide communication between the advancing forces. In fact, the first Postal Administration forms printed were "Telegraph Forms". These included a "Telegram Envelope" used for storing or delivering enclosed messages. Since envelopes were usually destroyed, whilst they are not rare, they are not commonly found.

Figure 10 illustrates the first telegram envelope issued by the British Military Administration in Palestine. In keeping with number usage in Great Britain, this form was identified "No. T. 13.", the "T" standing for "Telegram". All writing was in English similar to the earlier telegraph forms of the period, while later forms were printed first in English and Arabic and finally trilingually.

Forms for usage other than the telegraph system contained no "T" in the number. The use of numbers to identify the forms was to facilitate reordering.

The Military control terminated on July 1, 1920 when under the League of Nations Mandate, a Civil Administration took control. The envelope in Figure 10

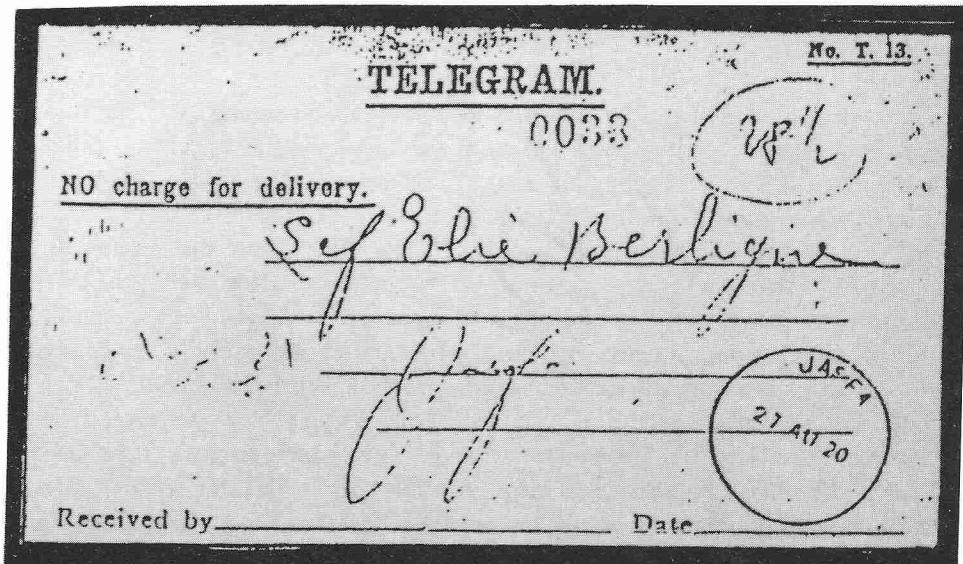


Figure 10

was evidently used by the Civil Administration on an interim basis. Note the cancellation date 27 AU, 1920 (AU = August) with the OETA (Occupied Enemy Territory Administration) having been removed. It seems obvious that the new envelopes were not yet prepared trilingually as required. Figure 11 shows the first of the new envelopes prepared. These exist in multiple different printings, all numbered P.T. 11 under the Mandate numbering system. The forms are now titled "Palestine Posts & Telegraphs" but they are still printed in English only.



Figure 11

These were soon replaced by the envelope shown in Figure 12. Now the title is complete, reading "Palestine Posts Telegraphs and Telephones" and the printing is now trilingual. There were many different printings and in the 1940s some of these envelopes issued have a "Printer's Legend" on the back (Fig. 13).

The back of the envelope illustrated in Figure 13 shows the receipt form attached. All envelopes were prepared in this manner. However, for obvious reasons, these receipts are very rare and even more so still attached to the envelope. Note the indentations in a straight line to permit ready separation of the receipt. Shown in Figure 14 is another envelope with the receipt form still attached using a serrated line to permit separation.

These envelopes were printed on a variety of wove papers from light manilla to dark buff. The flap cuts are all the same. One issue was printed on a "laid" paper and the lines were either horizontal or vertical as shown in Figures 15 & 16.

About 1940, the heading on the envelope was changed to "Department of Posts and Telegraphs - Palestine". This heading was now being used on all postal forms.



Figure 12



Figure 13

RECEIPT FOR **TELEGRAM**

Received at _____

Signature _____

Date Stamp
JERUSALEM
*
28 VII
39

Figure 14

PALESTINE POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

TELEGRAM. برقية

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY אין לשלם בשביל המסירה لا يلزم رسم لتوصيلها

Giovanni Bazzano

65 Herzl Street

Figure 15

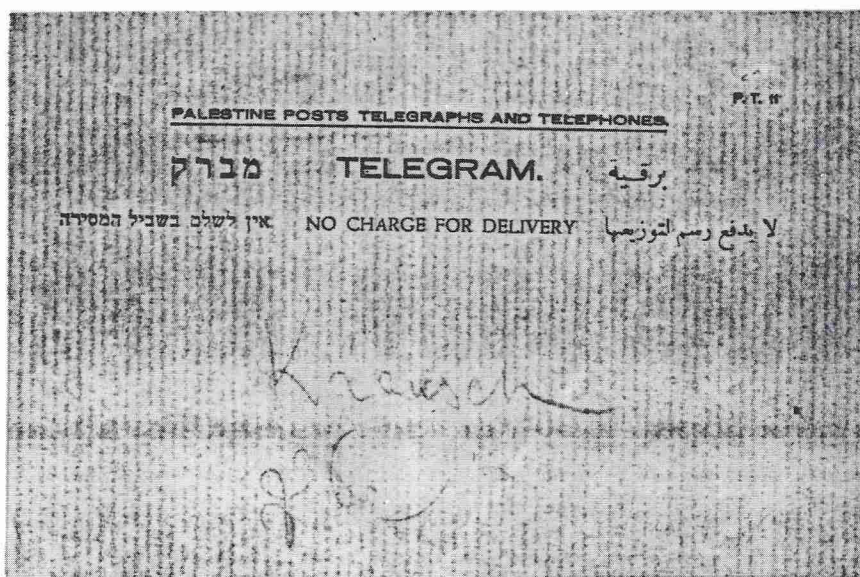


Figure 16

One issue of the envelopes is known with a major printing error. The Hebrew word for Telegram is “MIVRAK”. Note that only the first Hebrew Letter “M” is present. The others are missing (Fig. 17).

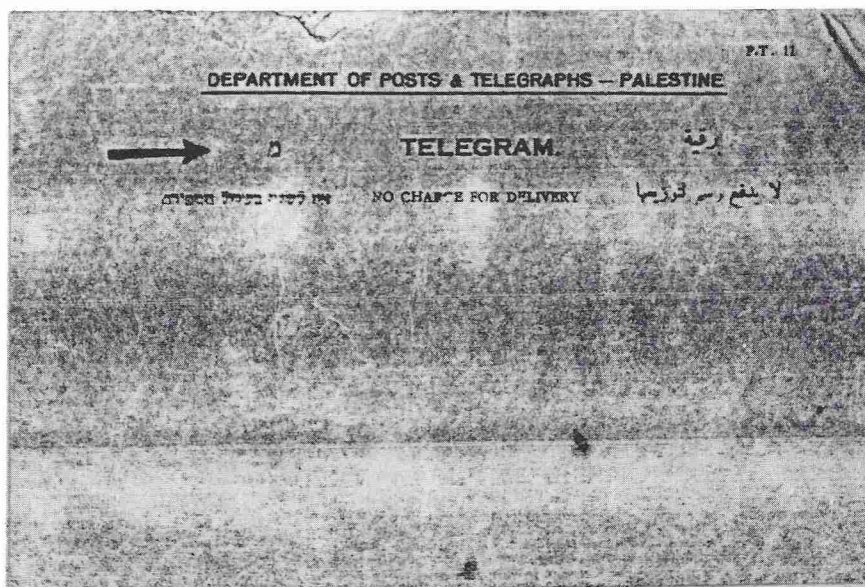


Figure 17

Two printings are known with instructions on the back "Use The Air Mail" to various places in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America (Figs. 18 & 19).

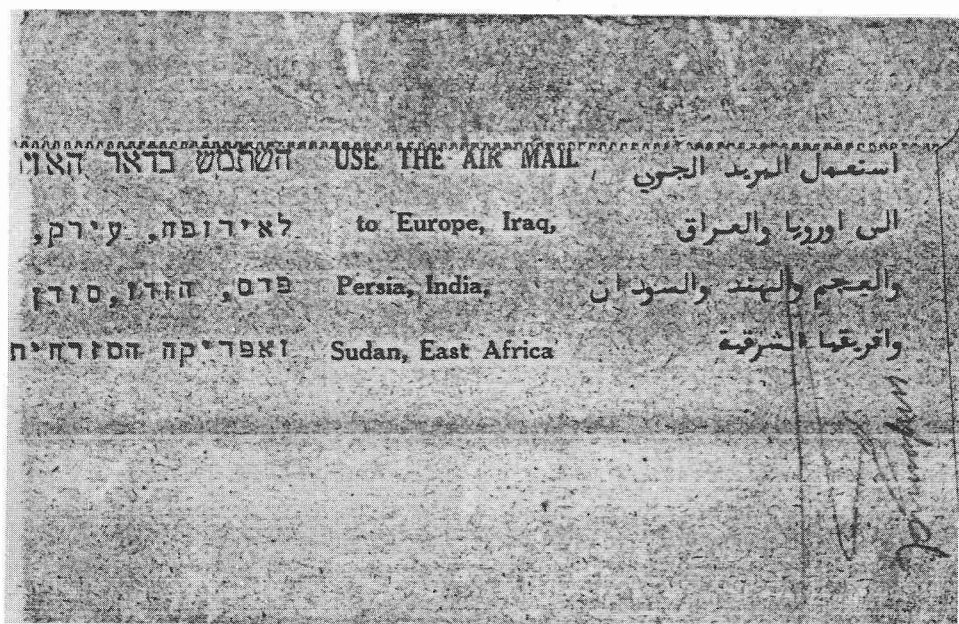


Figure 18



Figure 19

All of these forms were marked "No Charge For Delivery". However, it later became necessary to collect charges for various reasons. Initially a P.T. 11 form was improvised for collecting charges by overprinting the "No Charge For Delivery" with black bars and overprinting "Charges to Pay" (Fig. 20).

13 874-600 006-33914

PALESTINE POSTS TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. P.T. 11

מברק TELEGRAM. برقية

Charges to pay _____ Mils _____
 الرسوم للتقضى _____
 التسلووم

For _____
 لاجل _____

Lisenberg Pob 1396 1500

Figure 20

Subsequently, an envelope numbered P.T. 11A was printed which enumerated all the charges (Fig. 21). The forms illustrated in figures 20 and 21 are quite rare.

Note that the Hebrew word "MIVRAK" in English letters may be replaced by the Hebrew letters "מברק" as well as by the first letter "מ".

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		P.T. 11 A.
TELEGRAM. ברק CHARGES TO PAY الرسوم المتقضى دفعها תשלומים	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 الأجرة תשלומים פחות מהמחיר הרגיל 5. Other charges رسوم أخرى תשלומים אחרים	Mils. מל מילים
Total : —		

Figure 21

בולי תל-אביב (י. צחור) בע"מ

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The Transition Period of the Palestinian Authority Post

Part 1 - Pen Cancellation & Provisional Postmarks*

Josef Wallach, Rehovot

We Philatelists have always been fascinated by the Birth of Philately in the 19th century. Pre-philately, the Black Penny, the Old German States, U.S. Postmaster Provisionals, and in our area, the first (1917-18) and second (1948 Minhelet Ha'am) transition periods all appealed to us in the novelty they have presented.

However, those who missed the excitement of actually seeing the birth of postal entities and activities can witness it at present, in the forming of the Palestinian Authority Postal Services.

On May 4th, 1994, the day the Oslo Agreement was signed in Cairo, Israeli Military Government postal services throughout the Gaza Strip were terminated, as all stamps and postmarks were withdrawn from the post offices. May 17th, 1994 was declared "Official" Last Day. In Jericho all postal activities ended on May 9th. The Palestinian Authority kept the Post Offices running, supplying banking services and distributing incoming mail. No mailing services were available due to the absence of stamps and postmark instruments.

The agreement with Israel brought about the establishment of the Palestinian Authority as a governing entity which was not allowed to develop its own monetary system, i.e. it could not print its own money. However, it was agreed that the Palest. Authority could, within certain limitations, issue its own stamps. This item of the agreement was hurriedly applied, when the Palest. Authority issued its first stamps, printed by the Bundesdruckerei. These stamps were introduced on August 15, 1994 - Flags - and September 1st - Landscapes & Eagles (the latter erroneously nicknamed "Officials" although they are **regular** stamps). The denomination used was Mils, reminiscent of the Mandate period.

The equation: 100 MILs = 100 Ag. = 1 NIS was also used in determining the formal rates, identical to those used in Israel, but not always strictly kept.

The stamps along with the FDCs first appeared in Europe and not in the Palestinian Authority's own territory (Fig. 22). In October-November, 1994 the Palestinian Authority's stamps first appeared in the Gaza and Jericho post offices, but, alas(!) no postmark instruments were yet available... For approximately three months the post office staff had to deal with the problem of stamp cancellation with no handstamps to hand. One must note that the actual postal activity was limited since the agreement between the two parties was that mail could be posted only **within** the boundaries of the Palestinian Authority governed areas. Outgoing

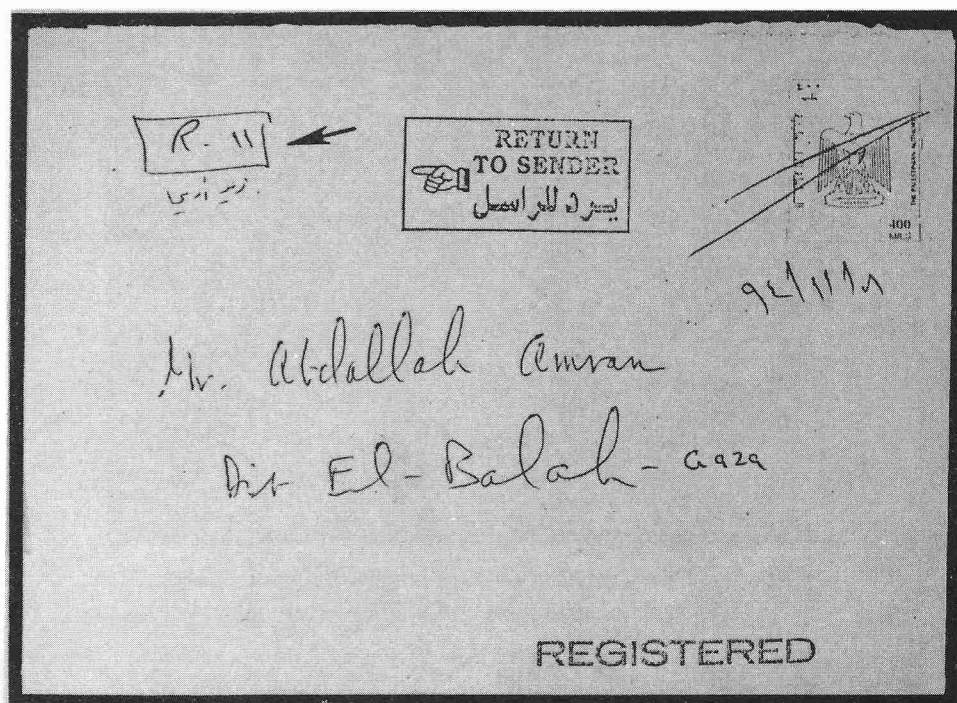
* This period was before the Oslo 'B' agreement and therefore relates only to Jericho and to the Gaza Strip.

mail services were not available and mail could not be posted directly from the Gaza and Jericho areas to Israel nor to any other country in the world. The small stream of Gaza Strip outgoing mail was routed via the Israeli Mevo Azza branch, situated at the Erez Checkpoint (Machsom Erez), while the people of Jericho routed their outgoing mail via Jerusalem. The Jericho post office found an original solution to the problem and sold both Israeli and Palestinian Authority stamps for use.



Fig. 22: 01.09.94, First Day covers of the Palest. Authority stamps; appeared in Europe and not in their own territories.

From this period we see covers which were either pen cancelled or not cancelled at all. In Fig. 23 we see a registered cover from Jericho with a pen cancellation of the stamps, the date in Arabic (= 8. Nov. 94) as well as handwritten registration Nr R.11 and under it the Arabic inscription Barid ERICHA (= Jericho Post).



**Fig. 23: Pen (=Manuscript) cancellation, dated 8 Nov.
94 on a registered(!) cv ex. Jericho.**

Provisional Egyptian-made Bridge type postmarks were introduced by the Palestinian Authority on Jan. 1, 1995 (Fig. 24), but this was only the official First Day of Issue. The First Day in which they were actually used in post offices was Jan. 10, 1995 (Fig. 25). These were all replaced by permanent, high quality German-made instruments during the months of Feb.-March, 1995 (Figs. 26, 27).

Covers which were postmarked in Gaza on the formal Day of Issue, Jan. 1, 1995 bear one of the following Auxiliary postmarks, noting this event:

1. English/Arabic circular pmk "DATE of FIRST ISSUE".
2. English/Arabic circular pmk "GAZA/JERICHO - The Palestinian Authority - First Date of Issue".

The second Auxiliary postmark is most interesting since it was reconstructed from the FDCs of Sep. 1, 1994, but the date at the bottom of that postmark was erased.

In Fig. 28 we show a cover from Jericho of the last day of pen cancellation, Jan. 9, 1995. This cover already has a proper registration label instead of being manually registered.

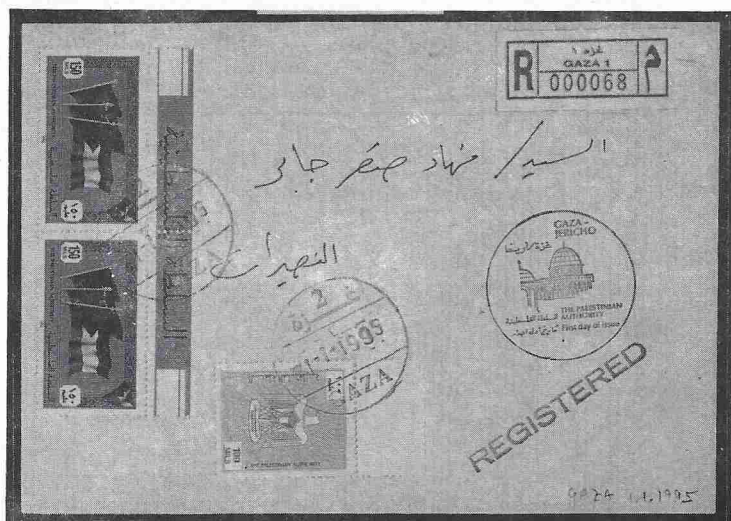


Fig. 24: 1 Jan. 95 First Day (of postmarks) on a Palest. Authority cv with provisional Bridge-type pmk.

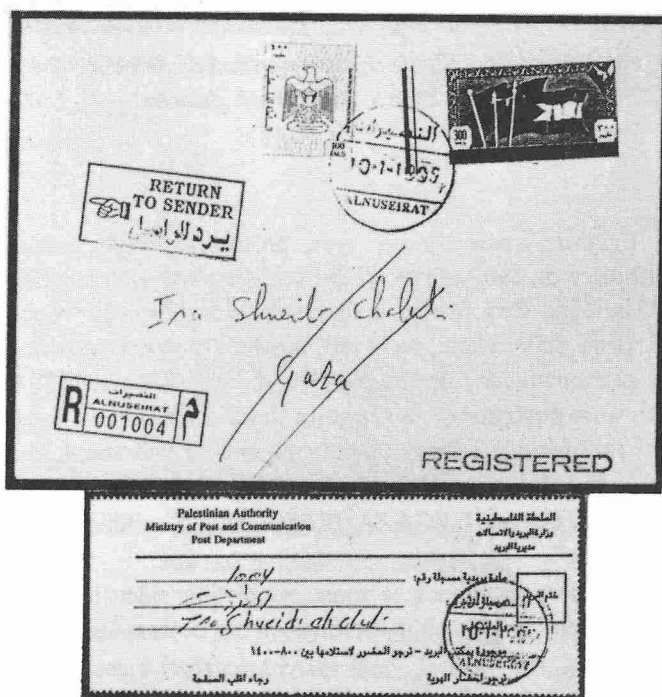


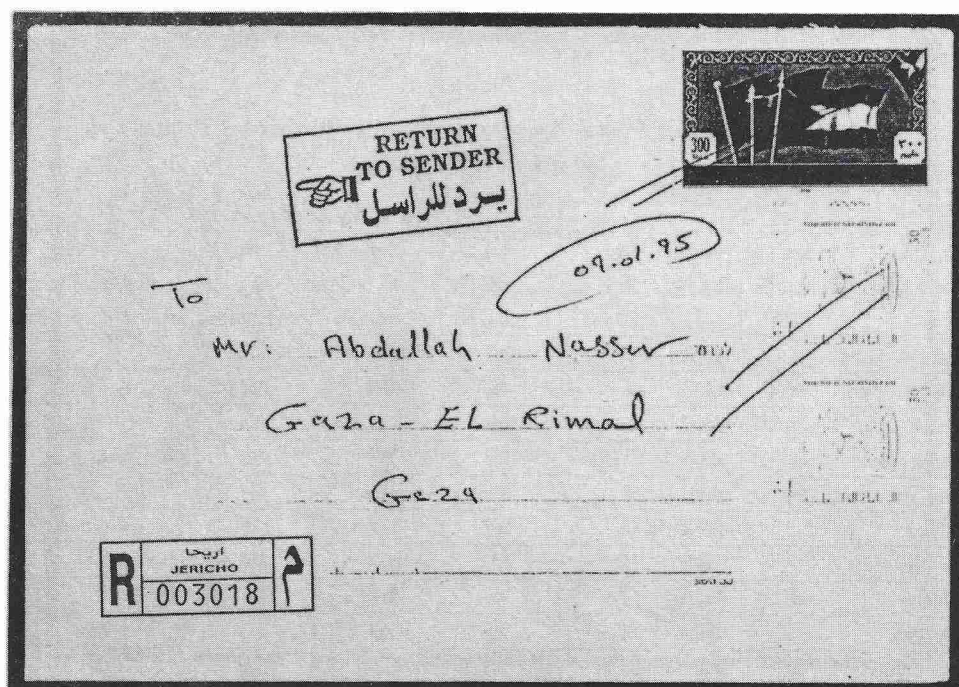
Fig. 25: 10 Jan. 95, actual use of pmk at Alnuseirat Post Office, with reg. postal receipt.



Fig. 26: 5 Feb. 95, 1st Day of Jericho's permanent postmark. Jericho's post office was the only one that accepted both Israeli (!) and Palestinian stamps for postage.



*Fig. 27: Part of Gaza and Jericho area postmarks: Top – Provisional 'Bridge' type.
Bottom – Permanent type.*



*Fig. 28: 9 Jan. 95, last day of pen cancellation in Jericho.
Adhesive reg. label already in use.*

Table I summarizes the postal activity during the short-lived period of the provisional bridge-type postmarks.

Table 1: Summary of Postal Activity during the Provisional Bridge-Type Postmark Period

Post Office Location/Postmark	1.1.95 FD Cvs			Post Office Activity Jan. 10th–Mar. 1995			
	Reg. Coil used for FDCs*	Highest Reg. Nr.	Appx. Nr. of Reg. FD Cvs	Reg. coil used (*) at Office	Highest Reg. Nr. of Bridge type Pmk	Lowest Reg. Nr. of Permanent Pmk	Total Nr. of Reg. cvs bearing Bridge-type Pmk
Gaza 1 – Central	1st	000081	90	2nd		1011	
Gaza 5 – Rimal	5th	004012	16	4th	3024	3101	?
Gaza 6 – Port	1st	000013	16	2nd		1016	
Shaikh Redwan	5th	004016	18	4th	3004	3007	5–6
Beit Lahia	5th	004016	18	4th	3013	3016	14–15
Jabalya	1st	000016	18	2nd	1004	1006	4–5
Beit Hanun	5th	004021	25	4th	3004	3006	4–5
Elburajj	5th	004016	18	4th	3004	3005	4
Alnuseirat	1st	000014	16	2nd	1008	1013	9–12
Deir El Balah	1st	000023	25	2nd	1004	1020	5–19
Bani Suhayla	5th	004017	20	4th	3004	3005	4
Khan Yunes	1st	000018	20	2nd	1005	1020	6–19
Rafah	1st	000043	50	2nd	1023	1034	24–33
Jericho	5th	004021	40	4th	(3074?)	3094	(90?)

* Each coil of Reg. labels consists of 1000 units, thus: 1st Coil = 0001–1000, 2nd Coil = 1001–2000, 3rd Coil = 2001–3000, 4th Coil = 3001–4000, 5th Coil = 4001–5000.

To visualize the above, we have chosen the cover shown in Fig. 29, which demonstrates all we have discussed in this article. It was mailed from Jericho to the Gaza Rimal branch on Dec. 28, 1994, pen cancelled and registered (Nr. 27). As it arrived at Gaza it was postmarked Gaza 3 (sorting center) on Jan. 3, 1995. From there it went to Gaza Rimal 5 branch where it was again **registered**, this time with this branch's registration label(!) and postmarked on reverse Jan. 19, 1995. This cover started off at Jericho during the pen cancellation and registration period and reached its destination in the time of metal handstamps and adhesive registration labels.

This article was written in cooperation with Michal Tor-Ovadia.

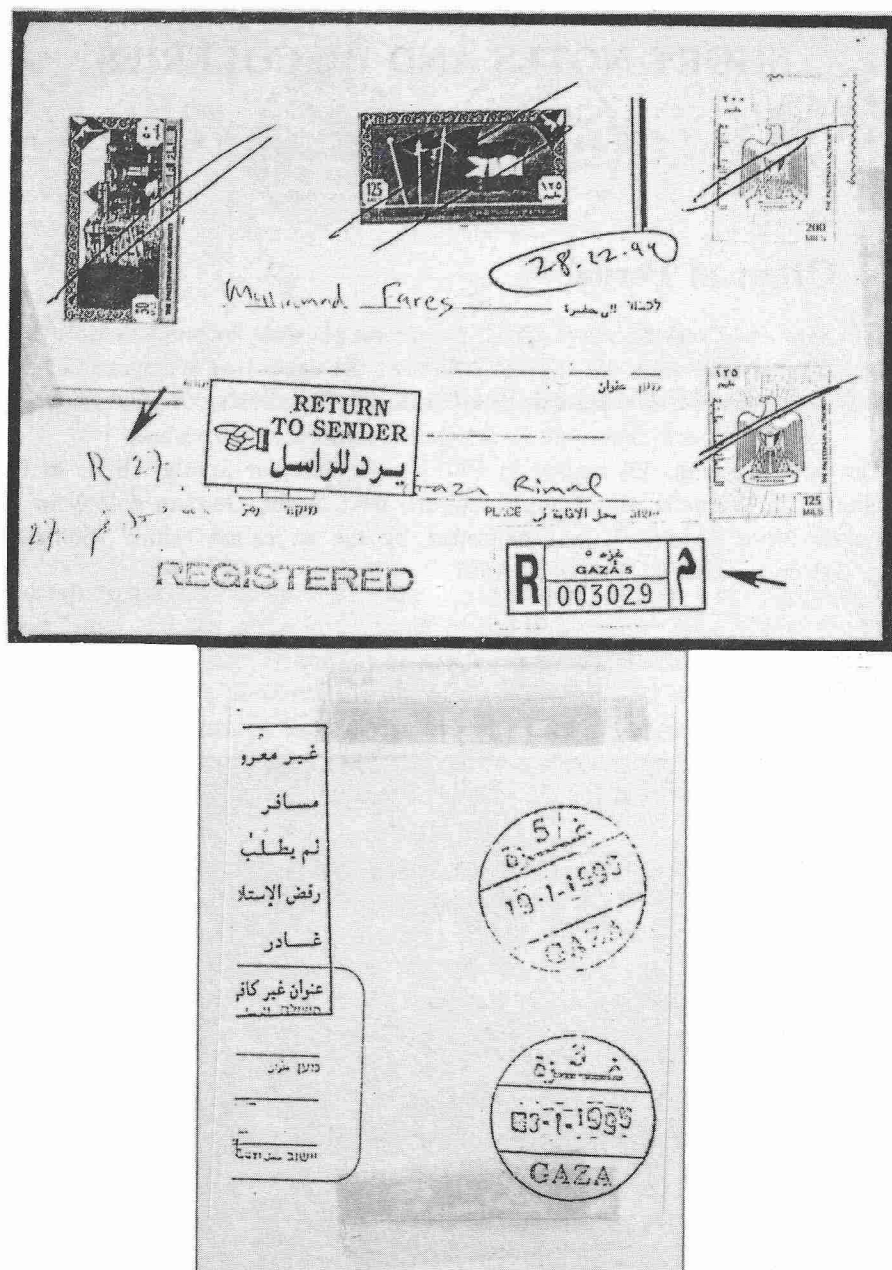


Fig. 29: Two period cover: (a) Manual cancellation and registration on 28 Dec. 94; (b) Pmks and adhesive registration label applied at destination office(!).

* * * * *

SHORT NOTES AND DISCOVERIES

* * * * *

The Ottoman Period

The “Jaffa Shuk” (Market) Postmark *(Y. Amir, Kefar Sava)*

The postcard (Fig. 30) mailed in 1901 to the Templar family Aberle in Haifa originated in Walhalla, the Templar suburb next to the German colony in Jaffa (vis-a-vis Neve Zedek). It was cancelled by the so called “shuk” obliterator¹ (Fig. 31) on or after 11 February, 1901.

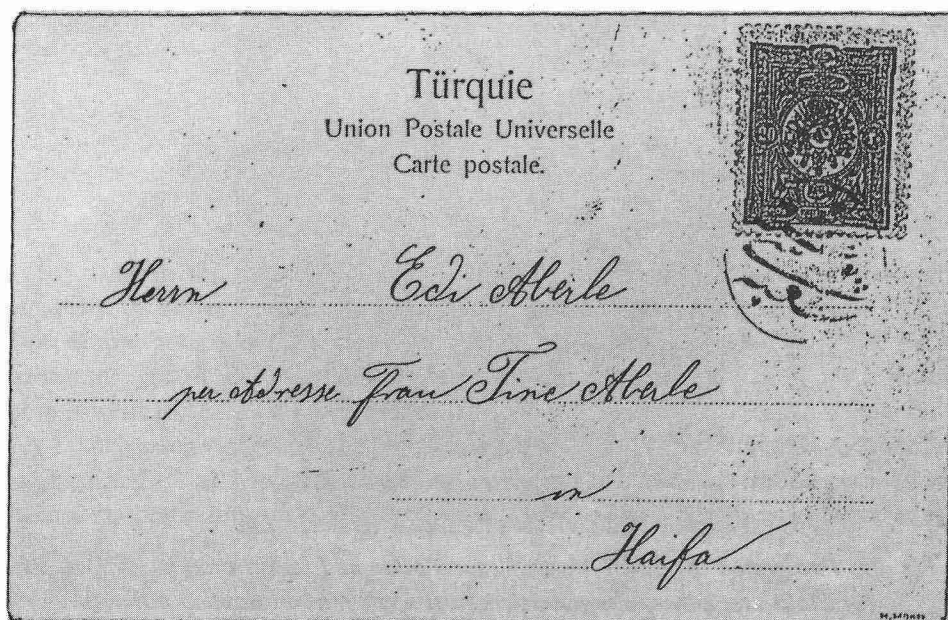


Fig. 30: The Aberle postcard with the Jaffa branch office cancellation.

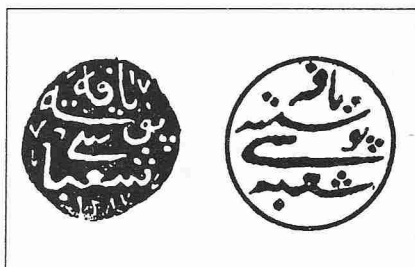


Fig. 31: Both obliterations show the inscription “Jaffa Posta Shubesi” (= Jaffa Branch Office). The negative seal shows the year 1287 (1871). The other obliteration is known among collectors as “Jaffa Shuk” postmark – though there is no proof of it having been used in a branch office situated in Jaffa’s shuk (market).

The Jaffa market is shown in Th. Sandel’s (another Templar, a cartographer and engineer) map of Jaffa in the last quarter of the 19th century (Fig. 32), as the area of and east to the Clock Tower (to be erected eight years later).

The Jaffa Templars preferred the use of the Austrian post services to Haifa and mailing a postcard through the Turkish branch office in the market was done only because the market was only a short distance from home, while the Austrian post office and Turkish P.T.O. are marked on the same map inside the crowded “down town” near the port.

Pollack¹ doubts the use of the “shuk” postmark in the Jaffa market branch office. In my opinion the Aberle postcard makes this assumption a high probability.

Another interesting point is the view of the Jaffa lighthouse pictured on the postcard (Fig. 33), which was printed by J. Abram Levy of Jaffa. This view shows an unusual angle of the port, which was totally transformed since then.

Reference: (1) F.W. Pollack, *The Turkish Post in the Holy Land*, p. 33.

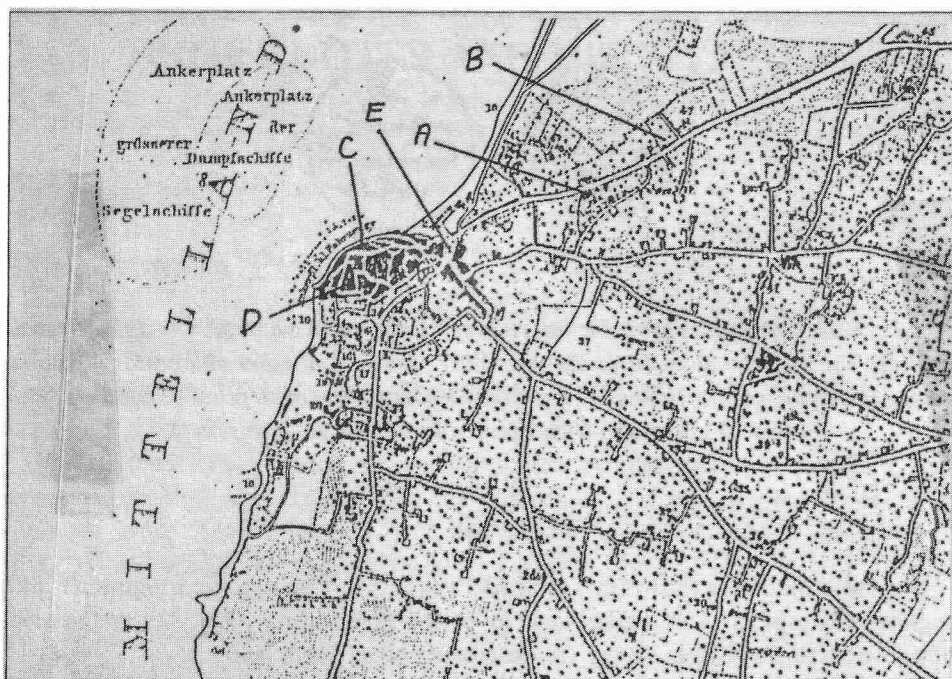


Fig. 32: Th. Sandel's map. Surrounding of Jaffa in the last quarter of the 19th century. A - the German Templar colony, Jaffa (1869). B - the Walhalla suburb (1892). C, D - the Austrian & Turkish post offices. E - the market.

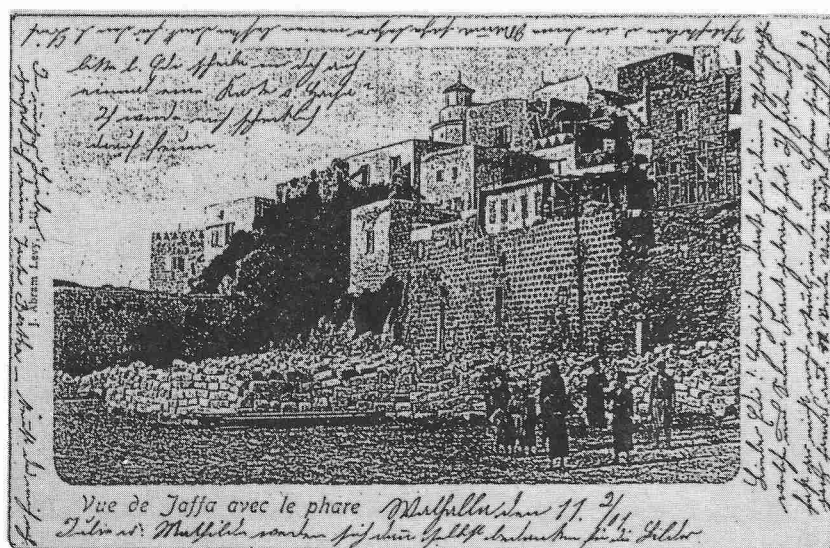


Fig. 33: The Jaffa lighthouse; the picture side of the Aberle postcard.

An Austrian Crete Issue Early Date *(Norman J. Collins)*

Some time ago I received a Nett Price catalogue from a German dealer and noticed a postcard to a very interesting address. It was to Madam C. Berline, whose two daughters Bella and Nina are well known to Holy Land philatelists, as the first female volunteers in World War I, from Palestine. They were nurses, at the 69th Hospital at Dir Balah.

As well as the interesting address, the card (Fig. 34) had the 'Aus Jerusalem' cachet (Collins/Steichele Type 535), which indicates it was posted at a collecting box on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road. Mail was picked up from these boxes by the post diligences and processed at the coach terminus where it received the cachet, to indicate its point of origin. The stamp on the card was cancelled by Jaffa postmark Type 527, dated 12th April, 1913.

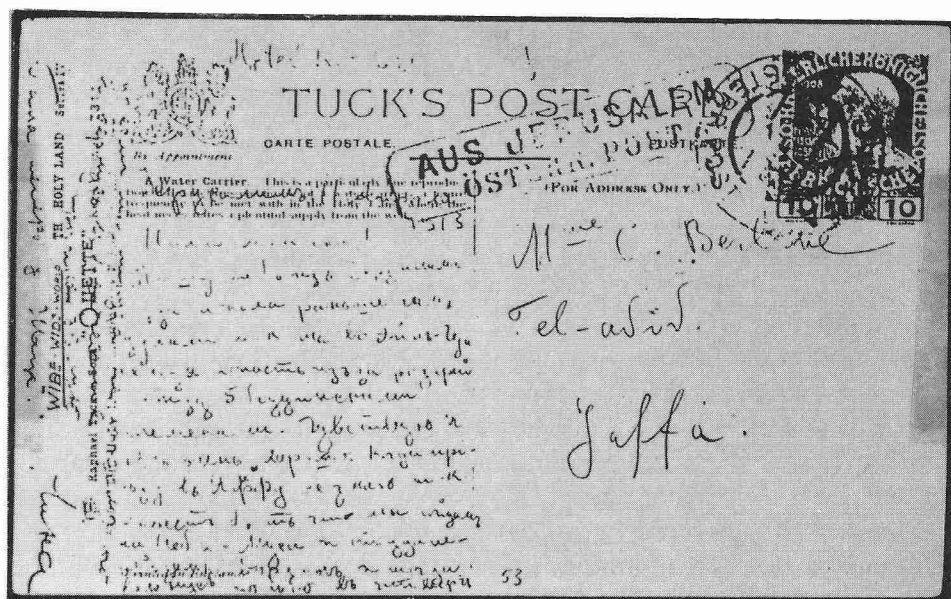


Figure 34

Now we come to the interesting bit. The dealer described the stamp as being the carmine colour, and gave it the Michel number for the common vermilion colour, which is on chalk surfaced paper. The carmine colour is that of the unsurfaced paper issue (Stanley Gibbons No. F23) which is very rare in used condition.

I asked to see the item and to my amazement the stamp was carmine and the paper did not respond to the silver test; it also did not react under ultra-violet light.

To make extra sure I was correct, that the stamp on the card was SG F23, I asked two professional friends to check it independently. They both had the same results, thus proving the paper was the rare unsurfaced variety. Stanley Gibbons lists this stamp as being issued in 1914, but this item proves it was available in Palestine at least a year earlier.

Of the Levant issues on unsurfaced paper, the 1 Piastre is known used in 1913, though the 20 para only in 1914. Of the 1908-1913 issue of the same design for Austria (SG 189 to 199), these were first issued on chalky paper, but in 1913 were also printed on unsurfaced paper. As printings on unsurfaced paper took place in 1913, it is possible that some time in the future examples of the Austrian Levant 20 para (SG69) and Crete issue 25 centimes (SG F24) will be found also with 1913 dates.

As far as the card mentioned goes, this must now be the earliest date of usage for SG F23.

An Unusual Cover from the Italian P.O. in Jerusalem *(N.J. Collins)*

The Italian Post office in Jerusalem was the least used of the foreign post offices in Palestine. There were no branches in other towns, so mail posted was for overseas destinations usually.

Recently a most unusual commercial cover has come to light, addressed to Jaffa (Fig. 35). This cover has the preprinted address of the Anglo-Palestine Company Ltd, Jaffa. It is the only example of mail to an internal address in Palestine that I have seen posted through the Italian P.O. in Jerusalem. The item was posted on the 10th January, 1913. The 1 Piastre on 25 Cent stamp is cancelled by an indistinct strike of postmark Collins/Steichele type 401. There is a second strike of the postmark on the front of the cover, clearly showing the date. On the reverse is the arrival mark of the Austrian P.O., Jaffa (Collins/Steichele type 525), dated the 11th January, 1913.



Fig. 35: Preprinted cover of the Anglo-Palestine Company Ltd., Jaffa, posted at the Italian P.O. in Jerusalem on 10th January, 1913. Delivered in Jaffa by the Austrian P.O., it received an arrival postmark, type 525, dated 11th January, 1913.

The British Mandate Period

Some Interesting Items from the 1st Interim Period *(M. Siegel)*

While preparing Auction lots with Yaakov Tsachor, a few covers were observed of the World War I "1st Interim Period", which were not listed on pages 205/210 of Firebrace's "British Empire Campaigns & Occupations in the Near East, 1914/1924(1)":

- a) A "free cover" (without franking) cancelled APO SZ8, sent by the Banque de Salonique to Paris on 26/10/18 – a new latest date for a "free cover".
- b) Add to the list of APO SZ8 covers another sent on 5 November, 1918, franked #3 to Egypt.
- c) Add also to APO SZ8 covers another, from 7 Nov, 1918 to Egypt but this cover has a handwritten "1 pt" showing (Fig. 36).

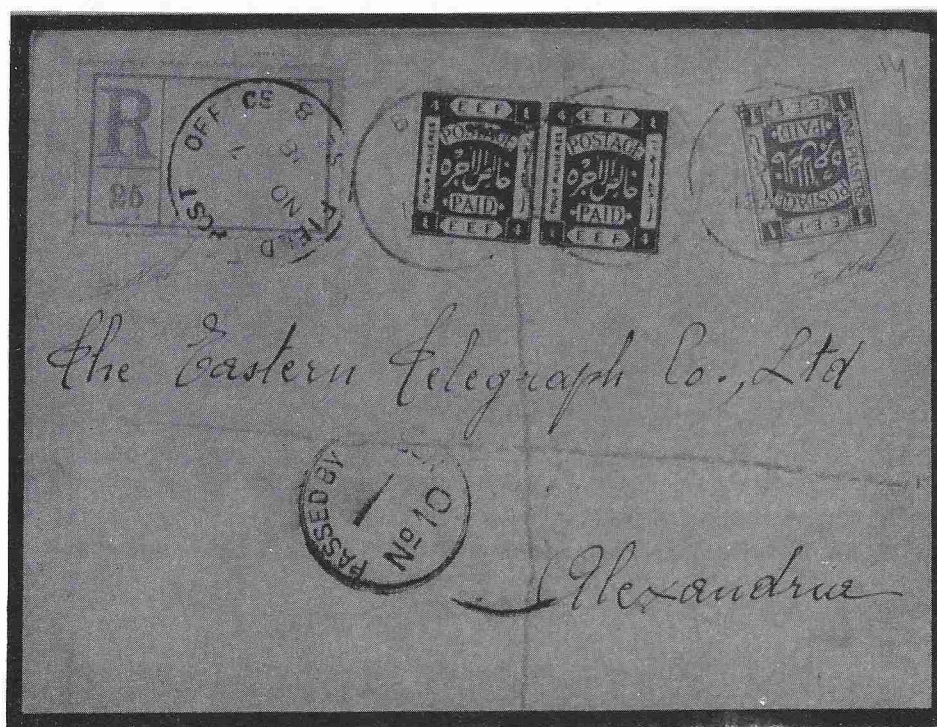


Figure 36

- d) Alep (Syria): A prepaid registered cover to Milano (Fig. 37). It has an Alep negative seal on back and is on commercial stationery with a printed return address on its face. It was posted on 1 December, 1918 and was franked with S.G. #11 (a 2 piaster "Typo") applied and cancelled APO SZ22 and not BAPO T (as those listed by Firebrace). Also of interest is that it is registered and has a Turkish type registry handstamp still in use although the city was EEF-occupied. Its transit mark is of Port Said.



Figure 37

- e) Hebron prepaid (Back Cover): Sent on 3 March, 1918 to Jerusalem, it has the usual oval handstamp "Assistant Administrator OET Hebron". However, the present cover has its adhesive cancelled.
- f) Alep to BAPO T (where the adhesive was applied) was the usual route. Add to this list a cover sent to England on 7 November, 1918 (Fig. 39) – the same earliest date as Firebrace's.

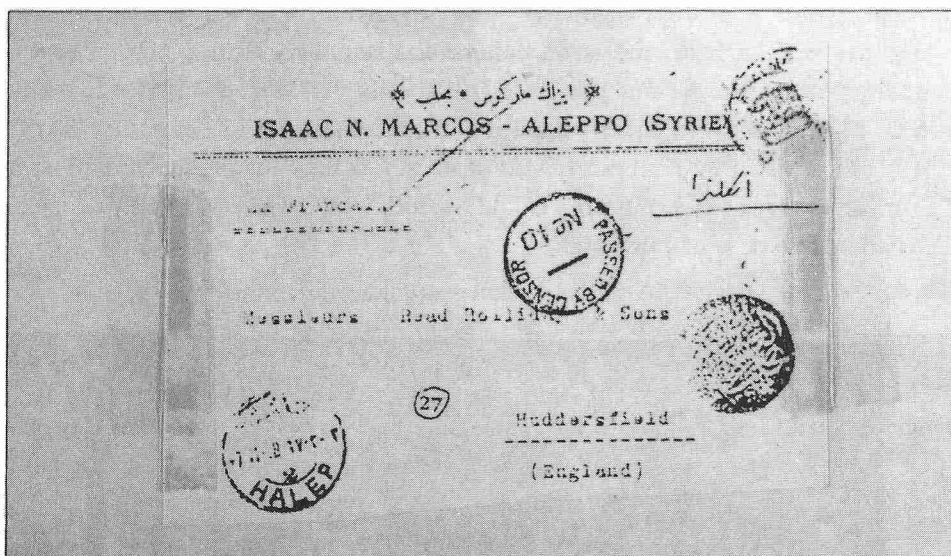


Figure 39

EEF Use of the Merdjaoun Turkish Postmark *(M. Piegel)*

Metulla is Israel's northernmost settlement and today is very much in the news. It was founded in 1896 as a "Rothschild Colony". Pollack, on page 21 of his "Turkish Post in the Holyland" explained the important connection between Metulla and Merdjaoun:

"There was no (post) office at Metulla. Correspondence was brought to Al Djedeida, the chief place of Kada Merdjaoun which lied abut 15 km north to Metulla. The correspondence received the postmark MERDJAOUN. Metulla came into British hands at the end of September, 1918".

For some reason Steichele did not illustrate the Turkish postmark of Merdjaoun although he assigned number 39/02 to it and listed its earliest and latest dates as 25/9/08 and 5/8/19 respectively. Pollack did illustrate the postmark while Firebrace records its dates during the EEF Period as between 5 April, 1919 and 27 September, 1919. Recently noted was a cover addressed (in both Arabic and English) to New York (Fig. 40). It has a violet postmark of Merdjaoun dated March, 1919 but the exact date is unclear.

Most interesting was its use of a Typographed 1 piaster stamp (S.G. #10) as its franking. Apparently the town had some form of French Administration at the time, as is proven by the oval French censor handstamp PASSE A LA CENSURE in its outer ring and OETA OUEST inside the ring. The cover has a Paris transit, also hinting at French Administration.

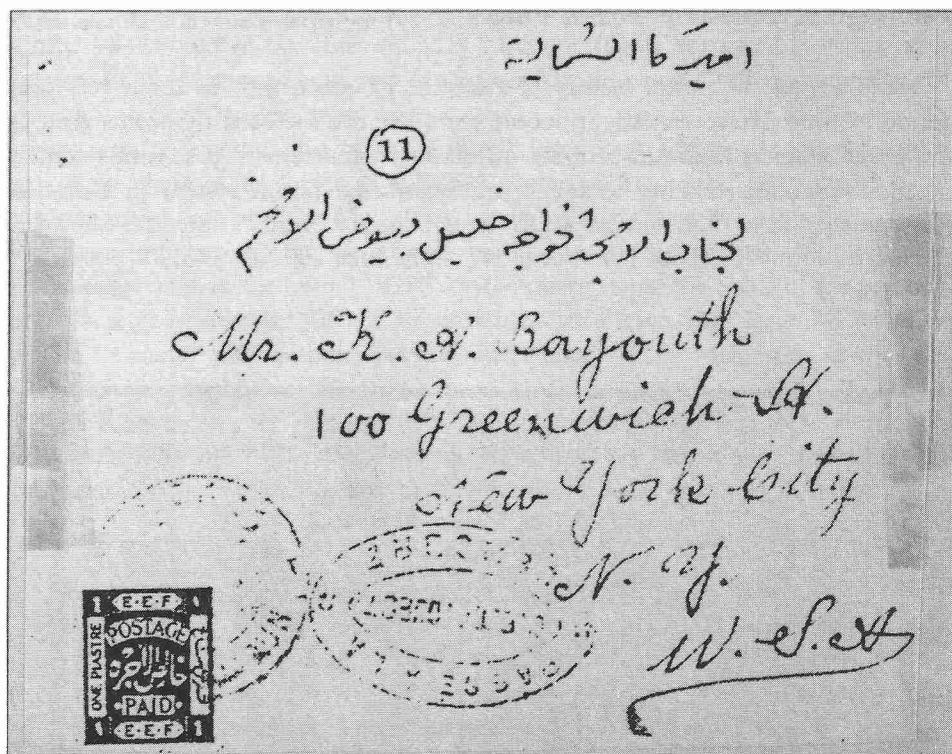


Figure 40

There are several situations known to us where Turkish devices were retained and used after EEF-Occupation of the particular locality. Probably the most prominent of these was the continued usage of the Safed device (St. 47/07). In the case of Merdjaoun, the Turkish device was still in use for almost a year after the end of the War and EEF-Occupation.

★ ★ ★

Editorial note:

During the discussed period, Merdjaoun – together with all Lebanon – was part of the territory administered by OETA North. This military administration – officially under the Commander in Chief, EEF – was given to the French.

Throughout this administration only the Ottoman postmarks were used together with the EEF stamps. It should be remembered that the Ottoman postmarks used French spelling. This is entirely different from the situation in Palestine, administered by OETA South.

Printing the Palestine Postal Forms *(A.M. Hochheiser)*

The study of the postal history of Palestine has been with us for a very long period of time. However, only in recent years has this included the forms used by the postal administration in carrying out its many functions. These forms contain much information relating to the operation of the postal system in Palestine. Fortunately, since 1922, almost all forms contain a "printer's legend". Shown in the illustration (Fig. 41) of P.T. Form 547 is one such legend: "14619 - 5000Bks -

[illegible]

Figure 41

24.5.29 - GP". This means that under 'work order' #14619, the Goldberg Press printed 5000 Books of this form on May 24, 1929. It was presumed that this form and the many other forms printed for use in Palestine would all be completed in one printing 'run' on one press.

However, an examination of the printer's legends in Figure 41 and the upper part of the three other copies of P.T. 547 shown in Figure 42, reveals that more than one set of type were used in setting up the printer's legends shown here. While there are a number of other differences in the four forms, particularly noticeable are the differences in the initials "GP" for Goldberg Press, the name of the printing firm. These show a large "GP" in Figure 41 and in Figure 42, a large "G.P." with 'periods', a small "GP" without 'periods' and a small "G.P" with a period after the "G" only.

While I have collected all forms with differing "work order numbers", differing dates of printing and differing printing firms, varieties printed at the same time add a new dimension to the collecting of these forms.

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. P.T. 547			
List of Registered Articles.			
Posted by <i>Registration Office, Tel. Aviv</i>			
14619-5000 Bks-22.5.29-G.P.			
Registration Number	Name of Addressee	Destination	Disposal and Initials

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. P.T. 547			
List of Registered Articles.			
Posted by <i>P. P. Shktein, adv. S. T. G.</i>			
14619-5000 Bks-22.5.29-G.P.			
Registration Number	Name of Addressee	Destination	Disposal and Initials

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES. P.T. 547			
List of Registered Articles.			
Posted by <i>P. P. Shktein, adv. S. T. G.</i>			
14619-5000 Bks-22.5.29-G.P.			
Registration Number	Name of Addressee	Destination	Disposal and Initials
<i>3134</i>	<i>1. 1. 1. 2.</i>	<i>1. 1. 1.</i>	

Figure 42

Two Unreported Mandate Items *(M. Siegel)*

(a) A Unique Control Block

Recently seen was a Plate Block A18, Transfer D of Mandate Stamp #1 Indigo (Fig. 43). Remarkably, all 4 of its stamps were both horizontally and vertically ribbed. Such ribbing in both directions is unlisted in the Bale Catalog and apparently unrecorded in the literature, although ribbing in both directions are recorded separately in the aforementioned catalog. The accompanying Dorfman certificate states, "Recorded here for the first time and believed to be unique". Surprisingly, although unreported, the piece itself was signed by both Hoexter and Darlow.



Figure 43

(b) Another Mandate Jerusalem Postmark

In examining a lot of early Mandate covers, a Jerusalem postmark was noted that was checked against Glassman's fine text, as is my usual practice. Much to my surprise only similar **but not the same** marks were catalogued. Apparently the cover was backstamped with an unrecorded postmark! It had been posted in Jaffa on 25 March, 1921 without any return address. It was mailed to "Mr. Ashkinazi., Survey Department, Jerusalem", and was properly franked 5 mils with S.G. #41a - not often seen on full cover. The characteristics of the discovered postmark are: Skeleton Type with 27mm diameter and with "round bottoms" on both the 'J' and 'U' of "Jerusalem". Thus the diameter differs from Glassman's B1 (28½mm) and B2 (28mm). There is an Index not totally clear but is apparently a '5'. Unfortunately the cover itself is of a color that does not lend itself to photo reproduction and the mark itself is neither full nor totally legible.

A Previously Unreported Registered Envelope (*A.M. Hochheiser*)

During the period of the Palestine Mandate, many items of postal stationery were issued. These are all listed in the catalogue I have published entitled "Postal Stationery of the Palestine Mandate". Since the publication of the catalogue in 1984, no new previously unlisted item has been reported. The most detailed section of the catalogue is on registered envelopes. These include 1) British Forces Issues (prestamped); 2) Provisional Registered Envelopes (stampless) also known as 'formular'; and 3) Registered Entires (prestamped). Only the true identity of one reported item had to be corrected.

However, now a new unlisted item has been reported to me, a copy of the Registered Entire (listed as RE 2 in the catalogue). This is illustrated in Figure 44. Note that the imprinted stamp is missing. Figure 45 shows the correct illustration of RE 2 with its imprinted stamp. Figure 46 shows the identically printed backs of both copies.

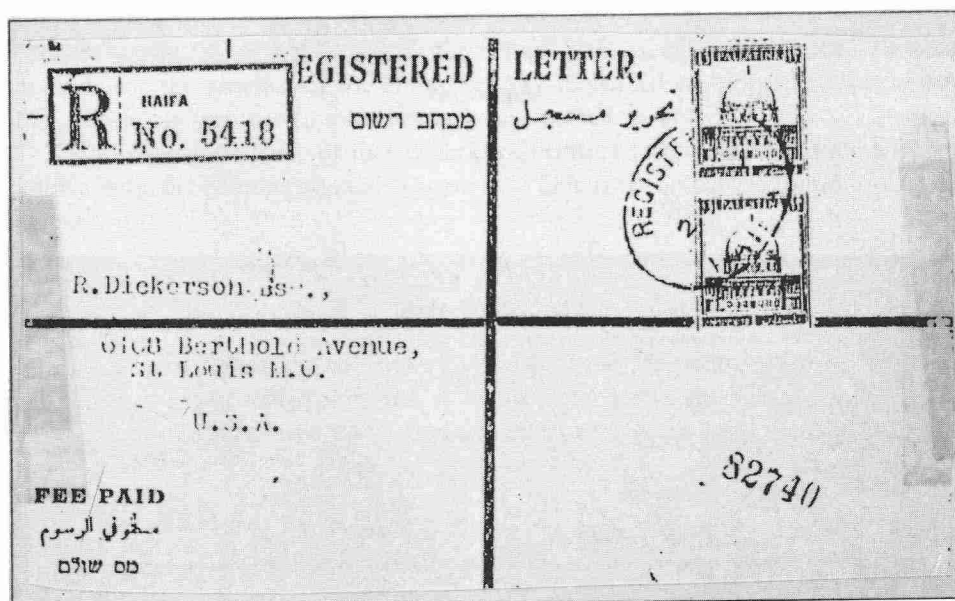


Figure 44

The postage found on the cover with the missing imprinted stamp in Figure 44 is made up of two 13 mils pictorial stamps. This would represent the registry fee of 13 mils and the postage requirement for mailing a letter from Palestine to the United States of 13 mils. Normally, the fee for the purchase of the registered envelope was slightly higher than the registry fee. We can only conjecture whether the buyer of the envelope, in fact, paid twice for the registry fee.

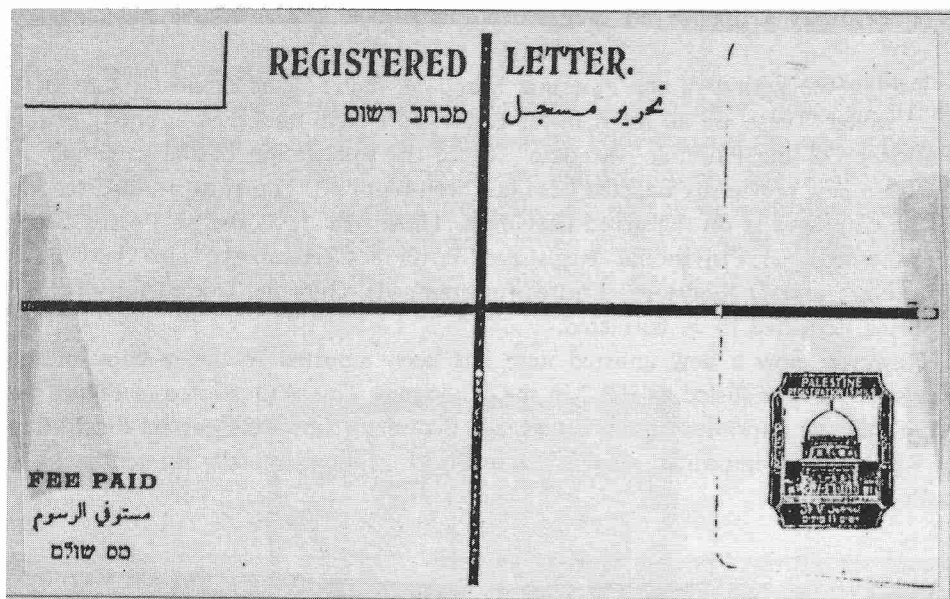


Figure 45

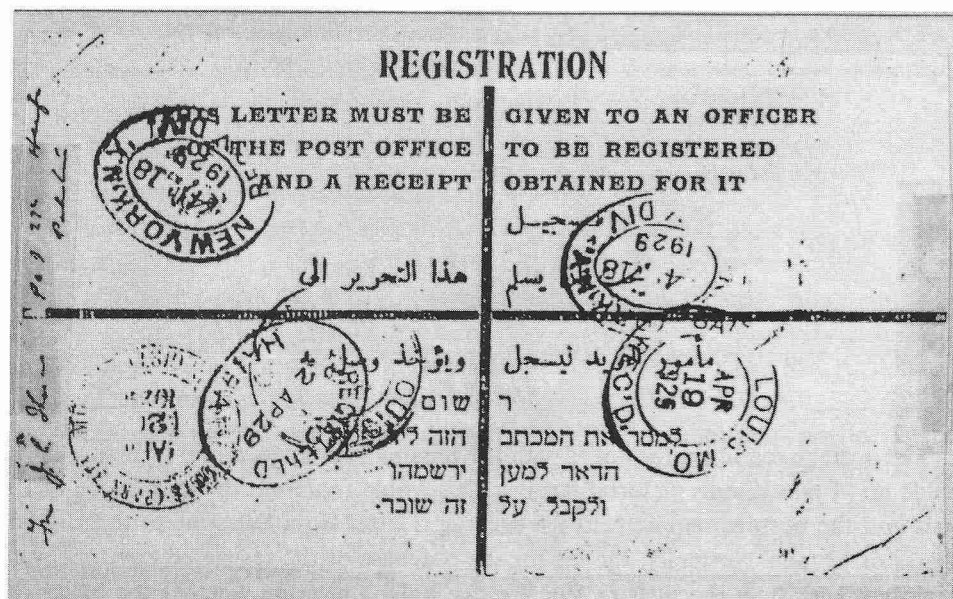


Figure 46

The explanation of how this registered envelope missed having an imprinted stamp involves an understanding of the production process used in manufacturing this envelope.

All registered entires, except Re 2-3-4, were produced in the same manner by envelope manufacturing machines. The paper rolls or sheets were first die-cut to shape. The flap glue was applied and then the envelopes were printed in one operation in the flat, including the stamp. The envelopes were then glued and folded and the linen scrim liner was inserted.

Re 2-3-4 were produced in a different manner. The envelopes without printing were completed in England on paper to which the linen liner had already been applied as a first step. The printing was done in Palestine. After RE1, the medium size envelope, was introduced, the need was evident for smaller and larger size envelopes to replace PR 11-12, the last two provisional stampless envelopes. The companies which manufactured the envelopes in England were presumably too busy to set up the necessary printing plates.

Accordingly, RE 2-3, the first small and large envelopes to be put into use with stamps, complete except for the printing, were sent to Palestine. There the printing was accomplished in three steps: 1) the front, 2) the back, 3) the stamp. This can account for the absence of the stamp on any registered envelopes of these series, this step in the process simply having been omitted.

There is clear evidence of this method of printing in that the backs of RE2 are known with the printing rotated (Figure 47). This rotation can be found in varying degrees.



Figure 47

The envelope in Figure 44 was cancelled April 2, 1929, one day after the official release reported in a Postal Administration circular.

One further fact needs clarification to explain why these envelopes were released at this time. RE 1 was released on January 1, 1929. All prior registered envelopes were prepared without an imprinted stamp. The regular issue postage during the earlier period in Palestine was an overprinted stamp, which would have been too difficult to apply to a registered envelope. The pictorial issue, of which the stamp on the prestamped envelopes was one value, was first released on June 1, 1927.

I would like to express my gratitude to Edward Rosen for his help in permitting me to report this rarity.

The Palestine "Way Bills" *(A.M. Hochheiser)*

The Postal Administration in Palestine under British control used a number of different routes for dispatching mail from one community to another within the country or to another country. A variety of postal forms were used to simplify interoffice management and record keeping. These forms like others used by the Postal Administration were numbered to expedite re-ordering since these forms were intended for continuous use.


During the earlier years of the Mandate, a form P.T. 503, called a "WAY BILL" was in use (Fig. 48). Note that the form here illustrated recorded a despatch for sending one letter by car from Rosh Pinna to Haifa.

As the need for varying modes of transportation evolved, the form title was changed. Figure 49, a P.T. 563 Form, was titled "MAIL WAY BILL" for "Road Borne Services". Subsequently issued Forms P.T. 531 (Figs. 50, 51), with the same title, were issued for "Road & T.P.O. Services" and "Air Services". Again as a "WAY BILL", Figure 52, a P.T. 531 Form was issued for "Rail Services". Finally, a "MAIL WAYS BILL" (Fig. 53), a Form P.T. 551B was issued presumably for use by any carrier. Note that all letters and parcels were handled identically. It is interesting to note that as indicated by the Printer's Legends, all six of these forms were printed by different printing firms.

P.T. 503


PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.

Despatching Office



WAY BILL

Receiving Office



From Rosh Pinna To Haifa

Time of Despatch 1340 Time of Arrival 17.1.29

Means of Conveyance Car (Train number to be stated)

12357—2000 Bks—S.O.P.

Office of		Number of bags	
Origin	Destination	Letter	Parcel
<u>Rosh Pinna</u>	<u>Haifa</u>	<u>1</u>	
		<u>1</u>	
Totals		<u>One bag</u>	

Despatched by [Signature]

Received by [Signature]

Figure 48

P.T. 558.

Despatching Office

MAIL WAY BILL

(Road-borne Services.)

Receiving Office

From _____
To _____

Time of Despatch _____
Time of Arrival _____


POSTS - 300 Bys. - 1.00 St. P.

Office of		Number of bags			
Origin	Destination	Letter		Parcel	
		Number ticked	Total	Number ticked	Total
		Grand Total		Grand Total	

Despatched by _____
Received by _____

Figure 49

P.T. 551




Despatching Office

MAIL

WAY BILL

(Road and T.P.O. Services)



Receiving Office

From Haifa To GPO

Time of Despatch 09:10 Time of Arrival _____

30409-2500 Bks.-5.9.37-S.O.P.

Origin	Office of Destination	Number of bags		
		Letters	Parcel	Empty.
Traish	Boghdad	1	11	
		11	11	1
		1	2	
Totals				


Grand Total _____

Despatched by _____

Received by _____

Figure 50

P.T. 551 A

Despatching Office


MAIL WAY BILL

(Air Services)

Receiving Office

From Haf For despatch by Baghdad
(insert Air line)

Time of Despatch from Office 1245 Time of departure of aircraft _____

Time of Arrival _____

31000-500 Bks-27/3/39-A.F.

Office of		Number of		Gross weight		Terminal Airport
Origin	Destination	Bags	<small>mu- Packets</small>	<small>kg Grs</small>	<small>kg Grs</small>	
BT	Fard	112	-	-		
Haf	Baghdad	-	-	1		
Sulz	Fmo Bam	2	-	-		
do	do alador	1	-	-		
com.	Baghdad	23	-	-		
do	Teheran	1	-	-		
do	Bam	3	-	-		
do	Kermunshah	1	-	-		
		203 + 1 = 204				
<p>two hundred and four bags</p> <p>weight 3593 204 bags</p> <p>Weight 3600/100</p>						
		Total				

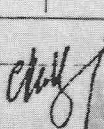


Despatched by  Received by 

Figure 51

P.T. 551

Despatching Office



WAY. BILL

(Rail Service)

Receiving Office

From _____ To _____

Time of Despatch _____ Time of Arrival _____

31547-5000 Bks.-15.5.40-Com P.

Office of		Number of bags		
Origin	Destination	Letter	Parcel	Empty
Totals				

Grand Total _____

Despatched by _____

Received by _____

Figure 52

2000

Figure 53

(Compiled by J. Nachtigal)

20.2.96: "Dura-Europos Synagogue", Jerusalem*.
20.2.96: Sport definitives, Jerusalem*.
20.2.96: "70 Years Israel Cattle Breeders' Association", Netanya*.
20.2.96: "Israel Cycling Federation. Independent Association", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
11.3.96: "27th W.A.C.S. congress. World Association of Culinary Societies", Jerusalem.
14.3.96: "Jews in Arab Lands today – Photographs Exhibition. Beth Hatefutsoth", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
19.3.96: "The Opening of the "Hashalom" Railway Station", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
21.3.96: "Greetings from Israel's Philatelists. Indonesia 96", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
27.3.96: "Agricultural Research Jubilee Events", Bet Dagan.
31.3.96: "Opening of Detention and Deportation Exhibition", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
5.4.96: "Greetings to ROMIFLEX '96, Bi-national Stamp Exhibition Romania-Israel", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
17.4.96: "China '96. 9th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition", Jerusalem.
17.4.96: "75th Anniversary of the Hebrew Writers' Association", Tel Aviv-Yafo*.
17.4.96: "Gustav Mahler", Tel Aviv-Yafo*.
17.4.96: "75 Years Manufacturers Association of Israel", Tel Aviv-Yafo*.
17.4.96: "Metulla Centenary", Metulla*.
17.4.96: "Memorial Day", Shefar'am*.
26.4.96: "Greetings from Israel's Philatelists. World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land and Judaica Societies", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
2.5.96: "36th Conference. Rotary International. District 2490, Israel", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
23.5.96: "Poetry 96. Israeli Poets in Metulla – Pentecost", Metulla.
5.6–12.6.96: "The Hebrew Book Week", Afula, Ashqelon, Ramat Gan.

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



Fig. 54: Special Cancellations issued in the last period.



Fig. 54 (continued): Special Cancellations issued in the last period.

- 5.6-14.6.96: "The Hebrew Book Week", Yerushalayim, Haifa, Beer Sheva.
 9.6.96: "Every story is a stamp", Stamp exhibition in Bat Yam, Bat Yam.
 9.6.96: "Greetings from Israel's Philatelists, Capex '96", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
 13.6.96: "Noam School Jubilee", Pardes Hanna - Karkur.
 23.6.96: "El Al Inaugural Flight Tel Aviv - Amman", Ben Gurion Airport.
 25.6.96: "Atlanta 1996", Jerusalem*.
 25.6.96: "Felix Mendelssohn", Tel Aviv-Yafo*.
 25.6.96: "Fruit", Nes Ziyona*.
 25.6.96: "50th Anniversary of the 11 Negev Settlements: Kedma, Gal'on, Shuval, Mishmar Hanegev, Nevatim, Hazerim, Tequmah, Urim, Kfar Darom, Beeri, Nirim", Ofakim*.
 10.7.96: "Junior Synchronised Swimming European Championship", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
 11.7.96: "Henry Ford Conservation Awards, proclaimed on the Occasion of 60 Years Ford in Israel", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
 11.7.96: "First El Al Flight to Atlanta", Ben-Gurion Airport.



Fig. 54 (continued): Special Cancellations issued in the last period.

- 28.7.96: "Gan-Garoo Park Australia - Israel Opening Ceremony", Afula.
 3.9.96: "Festivals of the Year 5757", Jerusalem.
 3.9.96: "35 Years P.W.D." (Public Work Department), Jerusalem*.
 3.9.96: "'In Basel I Founded the Jewish State', Theodor Herzl", Jerusalem*.



Fig. 54 (continued): Special Cancellations issued in the last period.

B. Definitive Cancellations

- 16.1.96: "Haifa 3", for the new Postal Agency, Grade A, in Kikar Haraqafot, Haifa.
 25.2.96: "Yerushalayim 5", for the new Postal Agency, Grade A, in Ramot Polin**.
 3.3.96: "Yerushalayim 102", for the new Postal Branch, "Geula". (This postmark was used before in the Shatner Branch, Giv'at Shaul).

** In 'Notice to the Public' No 126/95 of 12.9.95, postmark "Yerushalayim 5" was allocated to Beit Hakerem. The real situation was not clear.

- 25.3.96: On this date 201 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices of **Tel Aviv-Yafo** as follows: "Tel Aviv-Yafo 6, 8-27, 29-48, 50-107, 109-133, 135-166, 210, 211, 213-231, 250-255, 257-263, 267, 268, 335-344" (instead of "Tel Aviv-Yafo 5-8, 12-15, 24, 25, 27, 28, 36, 38-40, 45, 49-52, 55-57, 59-61, 66, 68-74, 81, 87-90, 92, 95, 101, 103, 104, 109, 111, 114-124, 126, 128, 130-132, 134, 136, 137, 139, 142-145, 151, 155, 163, 165, 169, 170, 172, 174-177, 181, 183-185, 187, 189, 191, 197-201, 204-209, 213-215, 217, 218, 220-226, 228, 232, 235, 237, 238, 240, 241, 242, 244, 246, 252, 255-260, 262, 266-268, 271, 272, 274, 276-284, 287-289, 300-310, 317, 369, 372, 388"). All of these new handstamps, are of the oval shape (Type C9 instead of Type C1 and C11***).
- 28.3.96: On this date 75 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices of **Haifa** as follows: "Haifa 7-13, 15, 16, 18-69, 71-84" (instead of "Haifa 2, 3, 5-13, 29, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51-67, 69-71, 73-76, 79, 83, 87-89, 92-96, 98, 99, 103, 105, 110, 111, 117-122, 126").
- 31.3.96: On this date the following 14 Agencies were closed: Beit Lehem Hagelilit, Beit She'arim, Gevat, Ginnegar, Ha-Zore'a, Kefar Barukh, Kefar Yehoshu'a, Nahalal, Ramat David, Sarid, Sede Ya'akov, Sha'ar Ha-Amaqim, Yif'at, Zarzir.
- 21.4.96: On this date 2 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices of Tel Aviv-Yafo as follows: (Nahalat Yitzhaq) "28" and (Ne've Hen) "49" (instead of 368).
- 5.5.96: "Yerushalayim 89", for the new Postal Agency, Grade A, in the Qanion. (This postmark was used before in the Sheqem-Qanion Agency).
- 5.5.96: "Bene Ayish 1" for the new Postal Agency, Grade B, in the old Commercial Center, Bene Ayish.
- 14.5.96: "Tel Aviv-Yafo 212", "Tel Aviv-Yafo 269" for the Sorting Center in Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 26.5.96: "Elot 1" (M.P.) with the vehicle logo of the Mobile Post (instead of "Elot" without the logo).
- 28.5.96: On this date 5 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices of the Northern Region as follows: "Ha'amakim 1" (M.P.), "Iron 1", "Nesher 6, 7" (instead of 6, 7 of different Type), "Sakhnin 3".
- 2.6.96: "Qiryat Motzkin 10", for the new Postal Agency, Grade A, in the Commercial Center of Qiryat Motzkin. (This postmark was used before in the Qiryat Motzkin Main P.O.).
- 25.6.96: On this date 111 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices in the **Northern Region**: "Umm El Fahem 2, 3" (instead of "Umm El Fahem 2), "Hadera 1-15" (instead of 1-3, 6-9, 11-13, 15), "Tiberias 1-12" (instead of 1-3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14), "Yoqne'am Illit 2-5" (instead of 4, 5),

***See Nachtigal & Fixler Catalogue, Part 1 and Part 3, about the Types.

- "Migdal Ha'emeq 1-4" (instead of 1-3), "Nahariyya 1-15" (instead of 1-6, 9-15), "Nazareth 1-8" (instead of 6-10), "Nazerat Illit 2-9", (instead of 2-8), "Nesher 1-5" (instead of 1-3, 5, 6), "Akko 1-11" (instead of 1-11), "Afula 1-10" (instead of 1, 4, 8, 10), "Zefat 1-7" (instead of 2-5, 7, 9, 10), "Qatsrin 2, 3" (instead of 2), "Qiryat Motzkin 2-9" (instead of 4-6, 10, 11).
- 27.6.96: On this date 13 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices of **Haifa** as follows: "Haifa 70, 85-92, 100-102, 123" (instead of Haifa 37, 68, 100, 106, 129, 132-136).
- 3.7.96: "Haifa 6", for the new Postal Agency in the Tekhnion.
- 4.7.6: On this date 54 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices in Tel Aviv and in the Center Regions as follows. **Tel Aviv Region**: "Petah Tiqwa 2-28" (instead of 6, 8, 9, 11-17, 19-21, 24, 26, 27, 29-35, 38, 41"). **Center Region**: "Netania 3-29" (instead of 4-7, 10-14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22-26, 28-30, 33, 34).
- 10.7.96: "Nazareth 9", for the Nazareth Postal Agency, Grade A, in 705 St., Nazareth 16000.
- 10.7.96: "Or Aqiva 5", for the Postal Agency "Oroth", Grade A, in Oroth Qanion, Caesarea Crossroad, Or Aqiva.
- 23.7.96: On this date 139 new or replaced handstamps were put into use in various Post Offices in the **Southern Region** as follows: "Ashdod 2-19" (instead of Ashdod 2, 4, 6, 8, 11-13, 15, 18, 19, 21-23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 35), "Bet Shemesh 1-7" (instead of Bet Shemesh 5-8), "Dimona 1-8" (instead of Dimona 3, 5-9), "Elat 2-13" (instead of Elat 3, 5, 10-16, 18), "Gan Yavne 1, 2" (instead of Gan Yavne 1, 2), "Gedera 1-3" (instead of Gedera 1-3), "Holon 3-25" (instead of Holon 1, 5, 6, 8-10, 12-17, 18, 20-24, 32, 34), "Mizpe Ramon 1-2" (instead of Mizpe Ramon 1, 2), "Nes Ziona 1-6" (instead of Nes Ziyona 2, 4-7), "Netivot 1, 2, 4" (instead of Netivot 1, 4, 5), "Omer 1", Qiryat Eqrone 1, 2" (instead of Qiryat Eqrone 2) "Qiryat Gat 1-7" (instead of Qiryat Gat 1, 2, 4, 6, 11), "Qiryat Malakhi 2-4" (instead of Qiryat Malakhi 1, 3, 4), "Qiryat Ono 1-8" (instead of Qiryat Ono 1, 4-6), Rehovot 1-23" (instead of Rehovot 1-4, 6, 11, 13-18, 20, 23-25, 28, 29), "Sederot 1-3" (instead of Sederot 3, 7, 8) "Yavne 1-5" (instead of Yavne 1, 3, 4, 6, 7), "Yeruham 2, 3".

New Stamps and Postal Stationery *(Compiled by J. Noy)*

Stamps

The following stamps have been issued during the last period.

17.4.96: Memorial Day – Israel Police Memorial (IS 1.05)

75 years Manufacturers Association of Israel (IS 1.05)

Metulla Centenary (IS 1.90)

Gustav Mahler (IS 4.65)

75th Anniversary of the Hebrew Writers Association (Fig. 55) – tête-bêche minisheet of 14 se-tenant 40 Ag stamps, each depicting a Hebrew literary personality as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) Yaakov Shabtai | 8) M.J. Berdyczewski |
| 2) I.L. Peretz | 9) Yehuda Burla |
| 3) Nathan Alterman | 10) Derorah Baron |
| 4) Saul Tchernichowsky | 11) Haim Hazaz |
| 5) Amir Gilboa | 12) I.L. Gordon |
| 6) Yokheved Bat-Miriam | 13) Joseph Hayyim Brenner |
| 7) Mendele Mokher Sefarim | 14) Abraham Shlonsky |

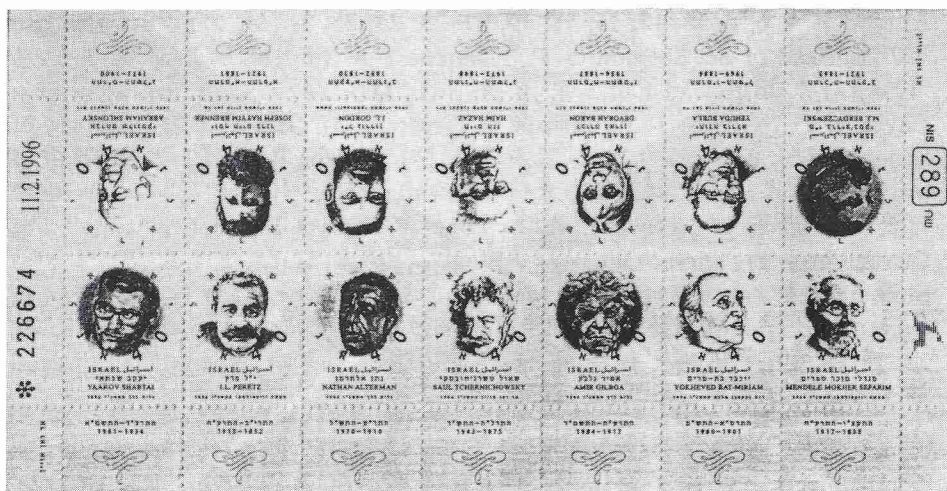


Figure 55

Miniature sheet in honour of China '96 – 9th Asian International Philatelic Exhibition (Fig. 56) (composed of ten 30Ag Israeli song birds stamps).

25.6.96: 50th anniversary of the 11 Negev settlements (Is 1.05)

Felix Mendelssohn (IS 4.65)



Figure 56

Fruits (IS 1.05, 1.60, 1.90)

Centennial of the Olympic Games - Atlanta 1996 (IS 1.05, 1.60, 1.90). Also Booklet composed of one pane of 6 like so: IS 1.05, 2x1.60, 3x1.90 (sold at IS 9.95), with a decorative cover (Fig. 57).

3.9.96: Festivals 1996 (IS 1.05, 1.60, 1.90).

75th anniversary of P.W.D. (Public Works Department, IS 1.05).

100 years since the 1st Zionist Congress (IS 4.65); also a miniature sheet on the same subject (at IS 5.-).

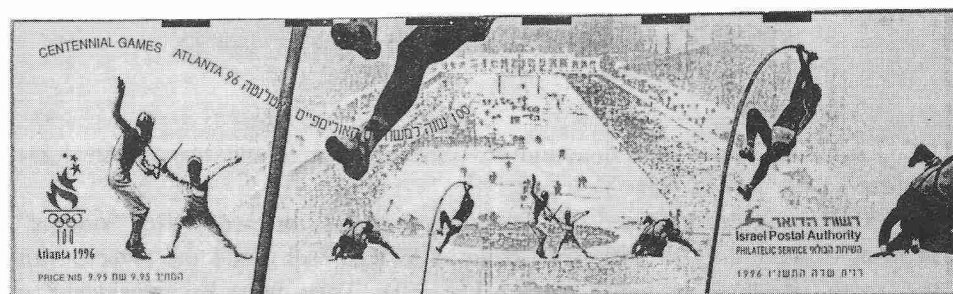


Figure 57

Postal Stationery

17.4.96: Three non-denominated pre-stamped airmail **postcards** with “stamps” showing famous landscapes in Jerusalem (Fig. 58; sold at IS 2 each) and the reverse with the same views (Jerusalem wall under fireworks, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, Gethsemane and surrounding). They may be considered a continuation of the postcard “Tourism Set” (Cf. HLPH 63–64, p. 116).

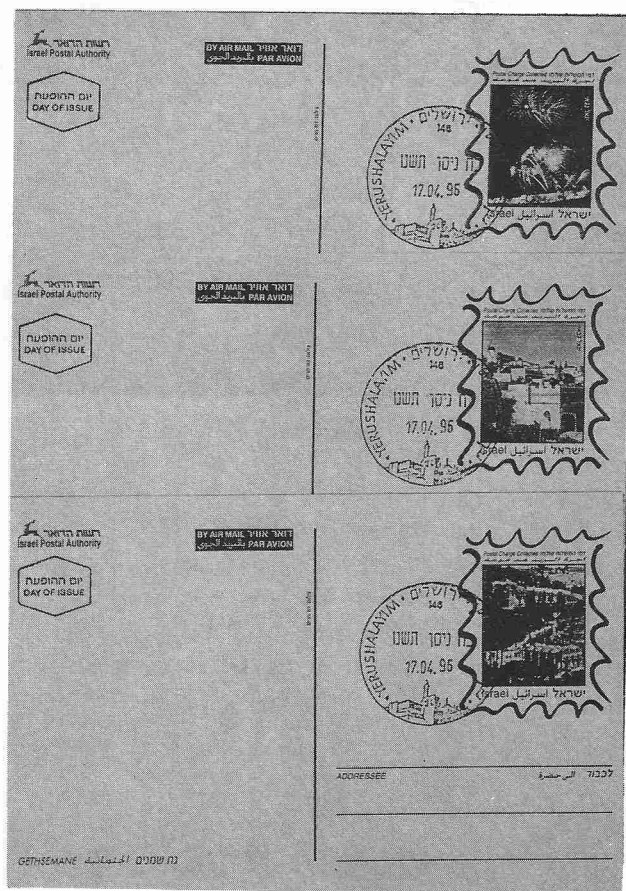


Figure 58

15.8.96: A pre-stamped non-denominated envelope for inland use (at IS 1.25) honouring the Jewish New Year **החשו"ו** (5757) (Fig. 59).

3.9.96: Three non-denominated pre-stamped airmail **postcards** with “stamps” showing famous holy sites in Israel (sold at IS 2.20 each), and the reverse with the same site but at wider angle (Fig. 60). They may be considered a continuation of the postcard “Tourism Set” mentioned above.



Figure 59

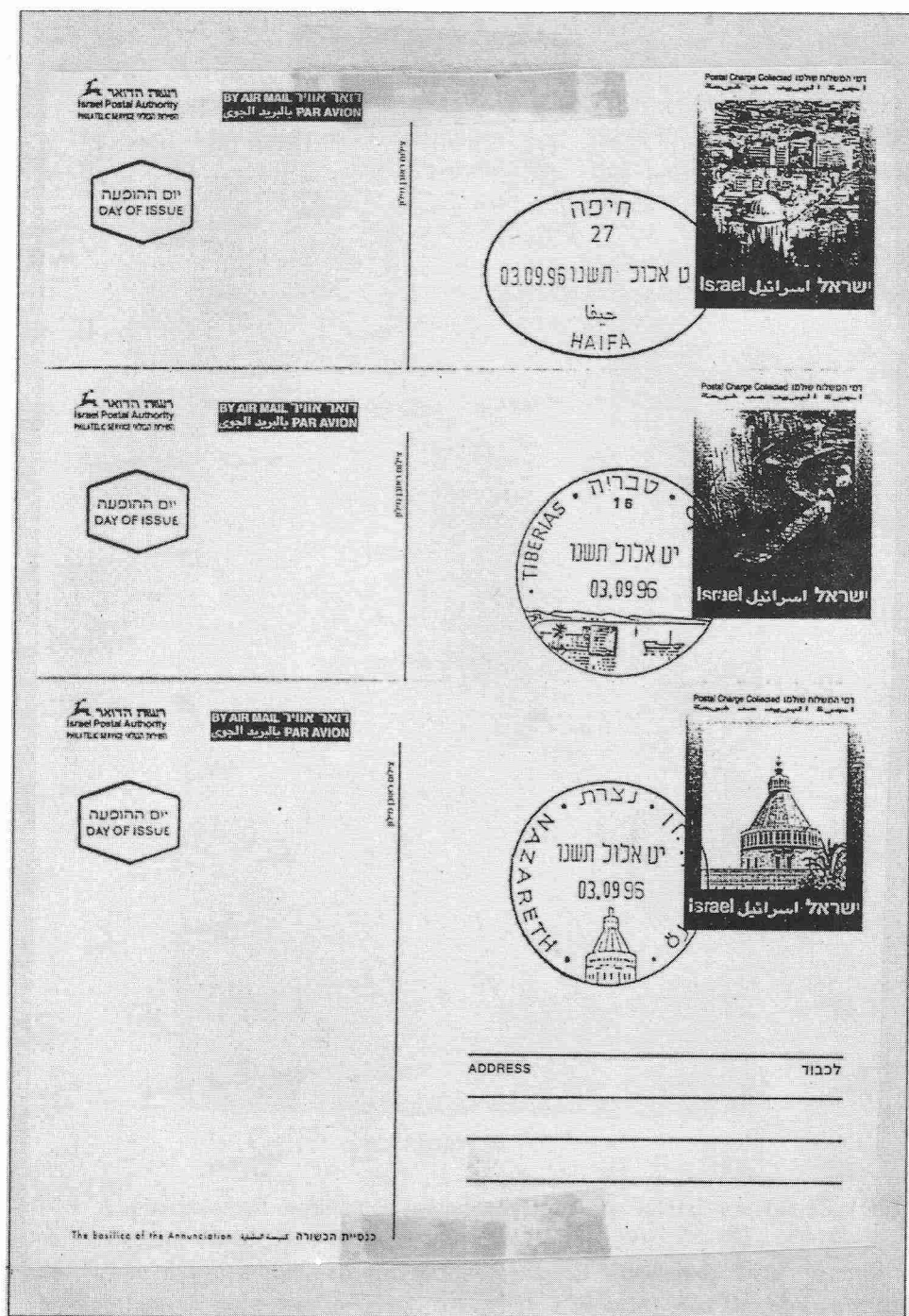


Figure 60

Klussendorf Tourist Postage Labels - Addenda *(Z. Noy)*

Some additional facts have been found with regards to the Klussendorf Tourist Postage Labels of Acre, Jaffa and Nazareth which were described in Table 1 of the previous bulletin, HLPB # 63-64, p. 120. They are given in the following table.

Site	Machine No.	Phosphor	First Day	Remarks
Acre	015	No	30.6.94	
Acre	023	No	8.11.94	Very few known.
Acre	028	Yes	14.12.94	
Jaffa	026	No	21.11.95	Most of this stock was acquired by German dealers.
Nazareth	023	No	16.11.95	

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Letters to the Editor

Chicago, 26.6.96

Dear Zvi,

The HLPH # 63/64 issue just arrived and congratulations to the wonderful job you always do. It is in my opinion the best Holyland philatelic publication.

Going through the pages, I notice the inclusion by Mr. Norman Collins (pp. 97-98), which appeared previously in the Israel Philatelist (December 1995). I include photocopies of the same (Fig. 61) and as well my response to it (Fig. 62).

I went further and this might be added. I inquired with the Hungarian Philatelic Society and its President, not only with letters, but as well in a personal talk with their President at Capex, Toronto's Intern. Exhibition.

He told me verbally that these cards were issued by the tens of thousands. The exact number is not available, but they are common. However for mail from Palestine in general and for these cards in particular, the amount is scarce.

Shalom Velehtraot,

Fred F. Blau



Figure 61

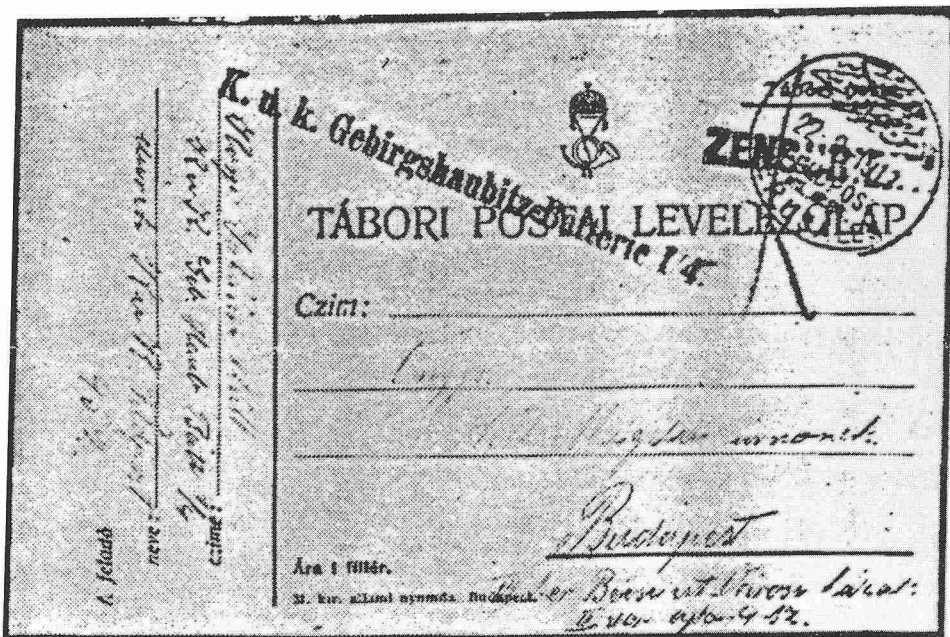


Figure 62

27.6.96

Dear Dr. Shimony,

In your summer/autumn 1995 issue you published an illustration and writing of a Hungarian Field Post Privilege Card used in Palestine, 1917 and asked whether there were other examples of such a type of card used in Palestine.

I enclose herewith an illustration of a similar card in a different format bearing a German military postmark of Jerusalem, cancelled October 25, 1917 (Fig. 63). As with the illustrated card, it also is identified as coming from Fieldpost No. 452 in Jerusalem. It is addressed to Budapest and bears the violet single line mark indicating it is originally from the Austrian unit Batterie 1.

Very truly yours,

Herbert L. Rosedale

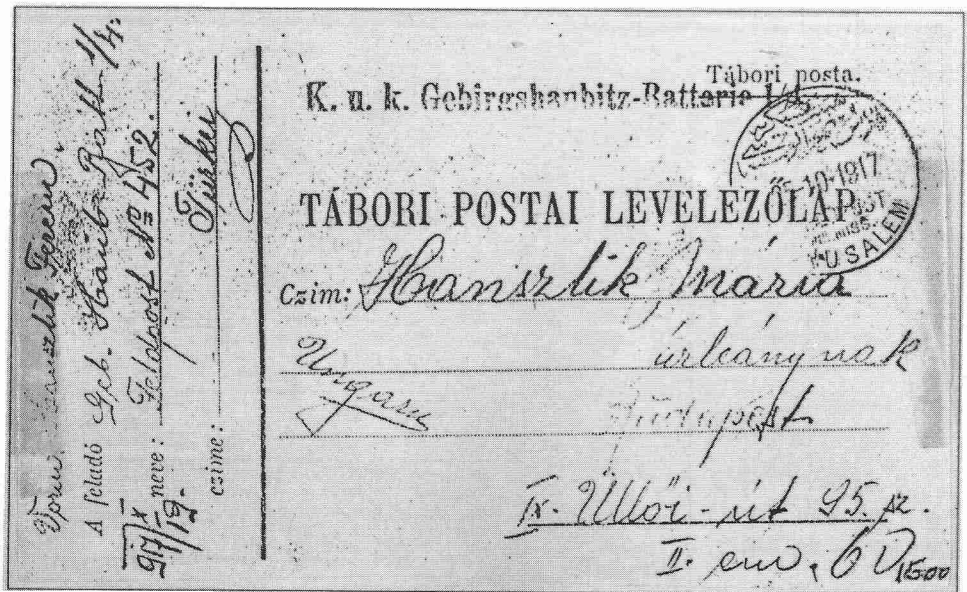


Figure 63

Book Reviews

Safad: The Transition Period from the Termination of the British Mandate until the Implementation of the State of Israel Postal Service, by A. Ben David (Published by the WPC. Orders from the SIP Educational Fund or from Dr. E. Dickstein, 8358 Hitchcock Road, Youngstown, OH 44512, USA).

Ben David is a well known veteran philatelist who has labored long and arduously on behalf of Holyland Philately. He has held many offices in recognition of his stellar efforts and in doing so set a standard of tangible accomplishment. This book represents the crowning achievement of his philatelic endeavors.

The format of this work is lovely and convenient to use, especially with its 5½x8" size. It is profusely illustrated and although some of the photographs did not reproduce well, the philatelic illustrations show nicely. On page IV of this work comes the explanation for Ben David's long and well-known association with Safad: "The visit that tied me forever to Safad took place in 1946. After a tragic automobile accident on Mount Canaan, we were brought in by ambulance, given Emergency care and then transported to Haifa. In this tragedy I lost my beloved first wife Regina. Having been a philatelist since childhood, it did not take me long to specialize in the Safad Stamp..." (Mount Canaan is located on the northern outskirts of Safad). And specialize he certainly did. This writer remembers viewing

Ben David's excellent Safad presentations at many exhibitions and was always most impressed with their quality and the depth of knowledge therein revealed.

The work is well organized; Ben David is to particularly be commended for including much important and relevant collateral material such as a brief history of Safad, organization and history of the Haganah, Military Events in the Safad Area during the War of Independence and some general background information of the 1948 Interim Period. Thus the work provides the total picture with these details so necessary to fully understand and assimilate the Postal History and Philately that follows. Emphasized and illustrated profusely are the details of the Safad Local Issue as well as their forgeries together with Safad's postmarks and their forgeries. Of course, while much of this information has been published previously, its amalgamation into one source assisted by the excellence of the illustrations alone prove the value of the work. It ends with the introduction of Safad's trilingual postmark on 1 July, 1948.

As could be expected, open questions and differences of opinion remain regarding some of the events and their covers illustrated in the work. Ben David has tried to be as fair as possible by presenting various dissenting opinions when discussing these. This writer regrets Ben David's failure to include some recent findings included in past issues of this publication. In particular, the inclusion of the works of Y. Rimón and I. Karpovsky, covering such subjects as "whiskey covers", forgeries, dates, Bus Mail, etc., would certainly have added to the work's completeness.

The World Philatelic Congress is to be complemented on publishing this important work and all are urged to support its continuing efforts to provide the best possible references for Holyland philatelists.

(Marvin Siegel)

The Stamps of Palestine Mandate (1996), by M.H. Bale. (Orders: £21 p.p. in the U.K., from Negev Holyland Stamps; \$35.- in the U.S.A. (plus \$1 abroad) from SIP Educational Fund).

For many years this work has been the textbook of Mandate philately, a must for every collector of the period. A new edition is expected every "Olympic year" and 1996 is no exception.

The 1996 edition is almost identical in size, shape and arrangement to the previous one. However it is evident that an effort was made to improve the catalogue and keep it updated. Every new discovery was incorporated and many notes concerning the rarity of items were changed or added.

The most important changes are the price quotations. Many changes were an attempt to be realistic and as close to the market as possible. A considerable number of quotations were slightly reduced, where a soft market was felt by the editor. On the other hand, other prices were raised, including all the top rarities. A

number of items previously undercatalogued were correctly raised considerably. Notable among these are Nos. 2a used, 18a on cover, 83a unused and 84 (25mm high, unused).

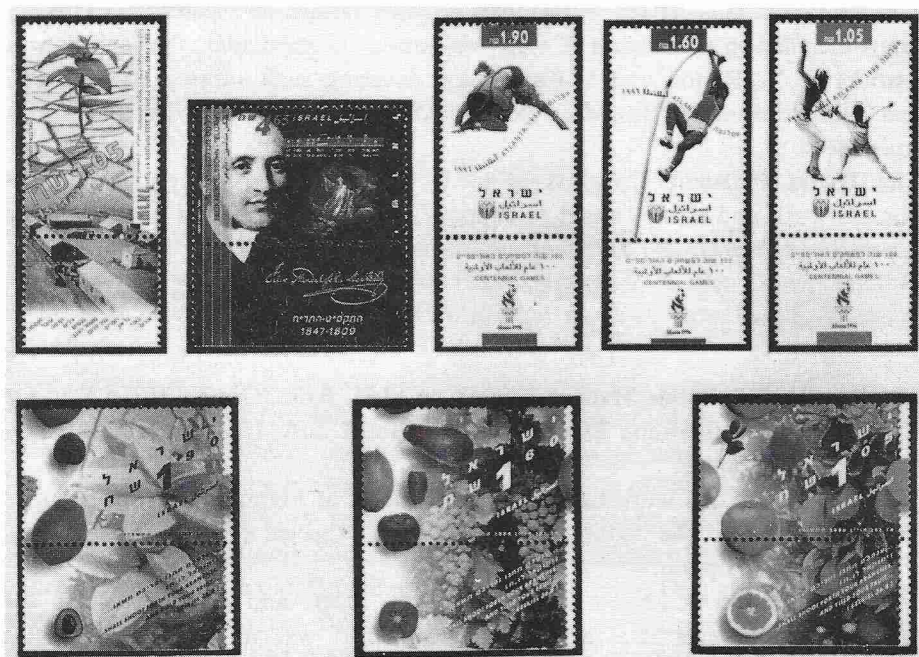
I have the feeling that the treatment of covers can be improved by including in the catalogue prepaid covers and covers bearing high values. If No. 18a on cover is included, why not the cover bearing No. 70 ?

An important and long awaited addition was made in the plate block listing by differential quotations for each transfer of the "Blues". Specialized collectors will find it very usefull.

The paper and print quality are excellent and the layout and diagrams are very clear. Some minor cosmetic changes were made in type and font in a few places, in order to make this edition more pleasant to the reader.

The 1996 edition is truly a "polished" edition of this classic catalogue.

(Eddy Leibin)



Holy Land Auctions' Realizations

(Compiled by E. Leib)

Prices are in U.S. Dollars. 10-15% buyer's commission and
1.5-2.5% V.A.T. should be added.

Negev Holyland Stamps, March 14, 1996

* Ottoman P.O. "Jaffa Schubesi" seal (ST 23/01) tying a 20 para stamp to a postcard to Vienna -	265
* Ditto, 1916 Samakh pmk (ST 48/01) tying 10 and 20 para stamps to a postcard -	7000
* 1920, 1st Local Overprint 2nd setting, 3 mil complete pane of 120 including the "B" variety -	350
* Palestine Stationery 2 mil wrapper with diagonal "Specimen" overprint -	220
* Palestine Flights, Trieste - Haifa flight, 7.IV.37. Only 44 covers flown -	90
* Taxi Mail. 1947/48 Cover Jaffa to Haifa by "El-Alamein" Arab taxi service -	1900
* 1948, Doar Ivri 15 mil plate block, Group 114.1 -	195
* 1949 Festivals, 65 mil horizontal pair with imperforate gutter between -	220
* 1958, Ships, 30 pr. with "all colours omitted except red" -	230

Zodiac Stamps, April 30, 1996

* 1918, mixed franking of 1p (SG 3) and 2x2 mil Typo on a postcard to Paris -	100
* 1921, "Jerusalem III" complete set on 3 registered philatelic covers -	900
* 1926, P.D. II 1 and 4 mil on a taxed postcard from the U.K. -	220
* 1948, Jerusalem 1st Convoy registered cover to Tel Aviv -	125
* 1948, Doar Ivri 50 mil tab pair, vertically rouletted, horizontally imperforated -	2000
* 1951, Official stamps set on FDC -	275

Tel-Aviv Stamps, June 26, 1996

* 1918, Beni Saab provisional (5 para/10 para) pair as additional franking (War Tax) on a 20 para postcard to Istanbul -	3000
* 1918, Prepaid cover mailed at "FPO HM, 12 AP 18", franked 2x5mm. (SG 4) on the next day at "FPO GM1" -	1900
* 1919, "LAP TPO" dispatch pmk and same handstamped registry on a Military Entire -	2300
* "London II" 9p, 25 mm high, unused -	2600
* 1948, Minhelet Ha'am Ramat Hakovesh registered cover to Haifa -	800

* 1948 "Doar Ivri" 3m perforated 10, 3 top rows, including Plate Block No. 046 -	27,300
* 1949, airmail cover from South Africa, taxed 25 mil mixed franking of PD I & PD II -	2,600
* 1950, tabbed Negev official FDC -	3,990

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Wishing to sell all the bulletins of the Society of the Postal History of Eretz-Israel: Nos. 1 (1979) up to No. 61/62 (end of 1995), including indexes. Buying offers to: "Kabi", P.O.Box 45431, Haifa 31453, Israel.

I sell or exchange stamps and blocks from Czechoslovakia, years 1945 to 1992, and Slovakia and Czech republic up to 1993. For more information write to **John Ivan**, Sibirska 20, 080 09 Presov 9, Slovakia. (Please, write only in English).



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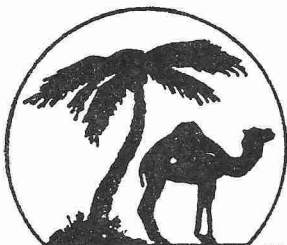
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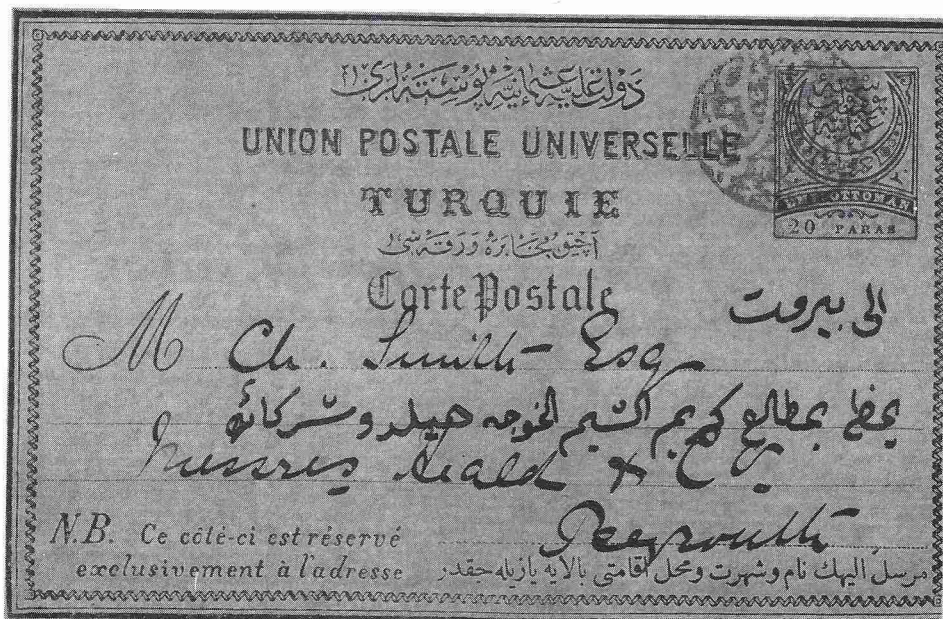
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