



CHAPTER #80



MEMBER

ISRATHEME

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From the Editor's desk - Nahum Shereshevsky

The three months that passed since ISRATHEME #1 was issued were very eventful for us in Israel - SCUDS, gas masks, and the like... I myself spent most of the war at work in Jerusalem, but my home in Haifa was in a danger area, and I can tell you that the thought that my stamp collection that I've been building most of my life can be destroyed in a matter of seconds, was very disturbing.

We did manage, however, to get ISRATHEME #2 ready, and even increase the number of pages to 16. We haven't received yet many responds to issue #1 (the war, again!) but those that did arrive were very encouraging. ISRATHEME is still in the experimental stage, we try different formats, material, concepts, etc. I do hope that we're in the right direction to reach the goals we stated in our first issue, and you, the readers, are the ultimate judges.

I'd like to draw your attention to the article on page 7, written by Menahem Lador, the Chairman of AYELET. One of the raisons d'etre of this publication is to help with this information-problem that Menahem is talking about, and we're waiting to hear from thematic organizations world-wide that are willing to take part in the data-base project.

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

By Nahum Shereshevsky

The meaning behind some Israeli regular postmarks.

Names of places sometimes have a literal meaning that can interest the thematist. The relevance of postmarks like "Eagleton" or "Roseville" is obvious, but what if the postmark is from a country using a foreign language? In this article you'll discover some of the Hebrew meanings of Israeli postmarks, and maybe find one that can fit in your theme. A few words about spelling: the rules of transliteration from the Hebrew and Arabic alphabets to the Latin alphabet as used by the Post Office have changed throughout the years. In addition to that, the Latin inscription on the registration label is sometimes different from that of the postmark. In the text I used the current spelling of the postmark (or last, if discontinued), which may be slightly different from that of the illustration. In some cases I choose to show the opening day postmark of the post office, indicated by the 'running stag' (fig. 9 is an example) on a Post Office cover rather than a commercial cover, for the sake of clarity.

We can divide the postmarks into two groups: in one group, we have a proper name (of a town, village, area) that has a literal meaning. In the other group, the postmark includes words that denote the function of the site (hospital, airport, university), but these words appear as a transliteration of the Hebrew words.

Bethlehem is associated with themes like Christmas, Life of Jesus, Religion. But it can also be included in themes such as food, cereals, agriculture products. The original Hebrew name consists of two words (fig. 1): "BET" is "house", a word that is often found on our map. "LEHEM" is "bread". Associated with bread is BET DAGAN (2a), "dagan" meaning "grain". Formerly that town was called "BET DAGON" (2b), and that additional "O" has more associations: DAGON was the god of wheat in the Philistine culture, and in some others in the area. DAGON was a demi-fish god, and indeed the Hebrew word for fish is "dag".



1



2a



2b

The collector of flora would find a lot of trees and flowers in the post. KEFAR WERADIM (3) means "village of roses". SAVYON (4) is the yellow-weed flower. "OREN" as in BET OREN (5) is a pine tree. NEVE DEQALIM (6) is "oasis of palms" (Palm Springs?) in



3

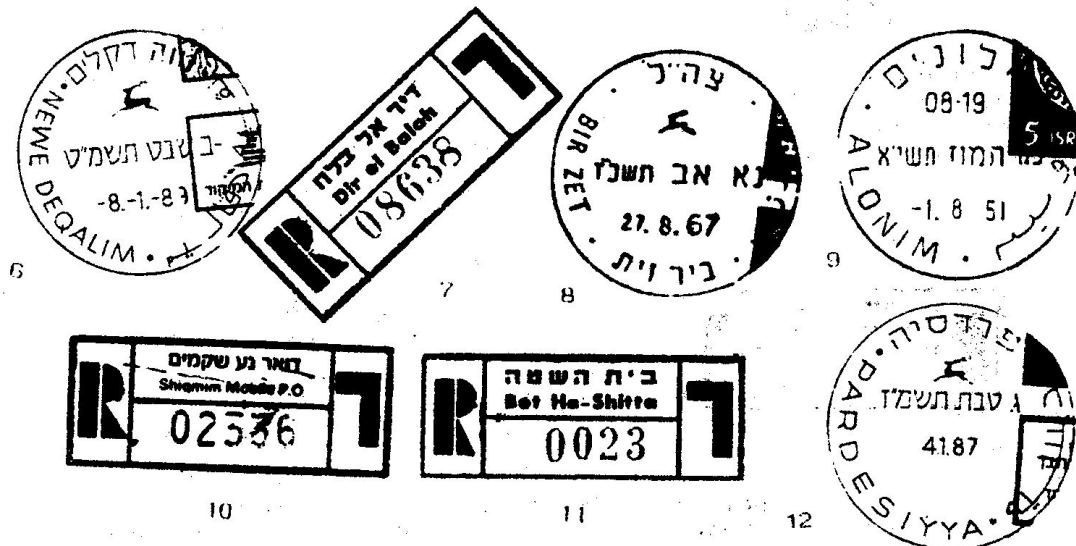


4



5

Hebrew, while DIR EL BALAH (7) means "place of the dates" in Arabic. Staying with Arabic, we have BIR ZET (8) - "olive well". ALONIM (9) and SHIQMIM (10) are oaks and sycamores, respectively. BET HA-SHITTA (11) means "house of acacia". PARDESIYYA (12) comes from "pardes" - an orange grove.



Fauna is also represented: the Arabic DEIR EL ASAD (13) means "monastery of the lion". TSIPORI (14) (in Hebrew) comes from "tsipor" - "bird", and NESHER means an eagle, which can be seen in the special postmark (15) for the 35th anniversary of NESHER.



If it's not vegetable nor animal, maybe it's mineral: BAREQET (16) is Hebrew for emerald, "zahav" as in DI ZAHAV (17) is gold. The Arab name UM EL FAHEM (18) means "mother of coal", referring to the previous occupation of the people there in wood coal.



A few celestial bodies landed on our map: BET SHEMESH (19) is Hebrew for "house of sun", while MAJDAL SHAMS (20) is Arabic for "tower of sun". AYYELET HA-SHAHAR (21) is Hebrew for "morning star", and "Kokhav" means a star, as in KOKHAV YAIR. (22)



19

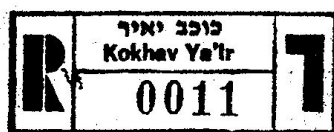


20



21

From heaven to the sea: HA-OGEN (23) is "the anchor", MIKHMORET (24) is "fishing net". ("ha" is Hebrew for "the", but it's used as a prefix rather than a separate word. In some transliterations "ha" is separated by a hyphen from the main word to stress this point.)



22



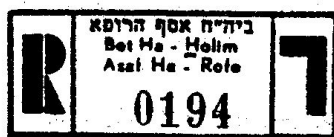
23



24

It has been the policy of the Israeli Post to make the Latin-letters version of postmarks an exact transliteration of the Hebrew version, regardless of the literal meaning of the name or a spelling version that is common in English. That makes the Latin text sometimes rather awkward and meaningless! It should be noted, however, that in recent years this trend has been reversed.

"Bet holim" is Hebrew for "hospital", can also be found as "bet ha-holim" - "the hospital". For those who recognized "bet" from a previous appearance and wonder how it fits here - "hospital" in Hebrew is literally "house of the sick". Fig. 25 shows an example from BET HA-HOLIM ASAF HA-ROFE - "Asaf Ha-Rofe" hospital. "Asaf Ha-Rofe" means "Asaf the Doctor", referring to a Jewish physician by that name who lived in the 7th century in Babylon.



25



26



27

A few institutions of higher education have their name on postmarks: HA-UNIVERSITA HA-IVRIT YERUSHALAYIM (26) is The Hebrew University, Jerusalem. HAMIDRASHA LEHAKLAUT RUPPIN (27) means The Ruppin Agriculture College. Kibbutz Sede Boqer in the Negev desert became famous as the home of David Ben Gurion, our first Prime Minister. There's also a college there, that is now named after him: fig 28 shows a special postmark from 1983, commemorating the tenth anniversary of B.G.'s death. The name of the place is

MIDRESHET [=college] SEDE BOQER. In 1986 the name was changed to MIDRESHET BEN GURION (29).



Israel's main international airport, near Tel Aviv, is also named after David Ben Gurion. From the postmark point of view, that place has a very interesting history. The airport is located in a place named Lod, called by the British Lydda. The first postmark, in 1948, reads LYDDA AERODROME (30), in French. Then the name was Hebrewtized: LOD instead of LYDDA, SEDE TEUFA ("air field") instead of AERODROME (31). In 1961 SEDE TEUFA became NEMAL TEUFA ("airport"), as that word seemed more suitable. In 1974, following Ben Gurion's death, the airport was named after him, and the postmarks changed again: NEMAL TEUFA BEN-GURION (32), and there's a meter version that reads N.T. BEN GURION (33). Finally, in 1986 the Hebrew transliteration became a translation, and we have BEN GURION AIRPORT (34). The meter was changed to BEN-GOURION A.P. (35), which is a good example to the variety in spelling.



Collectors of bridges have their share too: the Hebrew word for "bridge" is "gesher", as in GESHER ALLENBY (36), on the Jordan River. Allenby, of course, refers to the British general who conquered Palestine in World War I.

What is hidden behind MERKAZ LEMEHKAR GARINI SOREQ (37)? The answer is in fig. 38, the postmark that replaced it recently: SOREQ NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTER. "Soreq", by the way, means a good type of vine. The nuclear research center is located in an area called Soreq Valley.



36



37

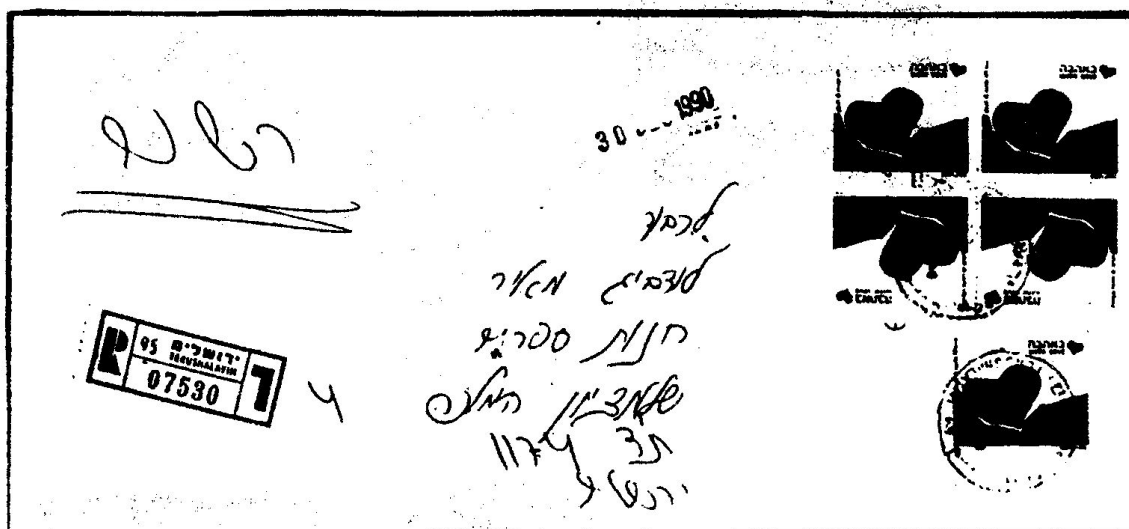


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This article mentioned but a few of the Israeli postmarks that have a hidden thematic relevance. If you want to try your luck with your own theme, please drop ISRATHEME a line (and IRC) and we'll look for you.

The author wishes to thank Mr. B. Fixler of Jerusalem, co-author of "Regular Postmarks of Israeli Post", for some of the illustrations shown here.

DOOPS! DEPT.



In the last issue, in the part dealing with the "With Love" NVI booklet, I remarked that I haven't seen a tête-beche pair on a commercial cover. By the time ISRATHEME was printed, I have found a couple of covers (one is illustrated above) which have not only one tête-beche pair but a block of two pairs. According to Post Office regulations, NVI inland standard letter stamps are to be used only for that purpose, and cannot be used in multiples or combination with other stamps. However, it's common to find a registered cover (continued on p. 9)

A PHILATELIC DATA BASE By Menahem Lador

In one of the issues of THEMESCENE, BTA President Francesca Rapkin likened a collection to a tree - the roots being the logic, the trunk being the plan and the branches the sub-chapters. I would like to take this analogy one step further and say that the branchlets are the collector's information on what should be included in the collection, the leaves being the material itself. Cultivating that tree properly will bring the fruits - medals and prizes at exhibitions.

In most cases the information of which stamps are related to a specific theme is available through the many specialized study groups. This is the case with collectors of flora, fauna, ships, sciences, sport and many other themes. Unless one decides on a totally new theme (like myself - Intelligence Services), the information regarding stamps is relatively available without any difficulties. This is not the case while dealing with other philatelic material, mainly the various cancellations (cachets, commemorative, machine, meters) and postal stationery (postal cards, pre-stamped envelopes, aerogrammes). This information is not easily available and a serious collector should conduct some very extensive philatelic research on the very existence of relevant material. Again, I know from my personal experience with my main collection - THE COMPUTER. I have a list of over 1000 different cancellations related to the theme, only 24 of them from the USA, 39 from Great Britain, over 150 from France and a much larger number from West Germany. I am sure that the number of relevant cancellations from the US and from Great Britain is much larger, but the information is not available.

I'm thus calling upon the thematic societies in the various countries to get together and start a project of collecting all that information into a unified data-base that will then be available to the collectors. I am fully aware of the fact that it is a huge project (there should be hundreds of thousands of different cancellations) with many aspects and problems that should be handled. I will mention only a few:

- Indexing: a comprehensive index should be compiled, something similar to the Dewey cataloguing system. Thus we shall be able to give each item an index (one or more) for further retrieval;
 - Source information: the information exists today in various specialized catalogues, philatelic periodicals, specialized collecting groups, etc. A lot of information may perhaps be in "raw material" - postal communiques, etc.
 - Technical: how do we store the information - personal computers, what kind of software, do we keep photocopies of the material, where will it be kept, etc.
 - Human: a lot of work and volunteering will be needed - are there enough people ready to enter into that episode, etc.
- In addition, I'm fully aware of three points:
- there are many issues in this giant problem that I haven't thought of;
 - we need such a data-base and sooner or later it will exist;
 - the sooner we start - the better (and the task will be smaller, as each year adds thousands of items).

Therefore, I'm calling upon our sister societies to consider their willingness to help in such a project and to nominate a coordinator for a group that will better define the scope of the project.

"Rainbows" is an example of a theme that is mostly found as a secondary design. You won't find "rainbows" as the title of a stamp or set, but there are many of them on stamps, and they can have a very important part in the symbolism of the design. The rainbow made its first appearance in Jewish tradition in the story of Noah's Ark. After the flood was over, the Lord sent a rainbow as a token of renewing his covenant with Noah and the Earth. This biblical story was the theme for the Festivals 5730 stamps, issued in 1969. The highset value, 0.60, (Scott 398/SG 425, fig. 1), shows the rainbow and the tab carries the appropriate quote: "... And the rainbow is seen in the clouds." (Genesis 9,14). In Hebrew, by the way, the term for rainbow is literally, "cloudbow".

The rainbow, therefore, became associated with hope, a light of goodness in the darkness of evil. This idea is the theme of a stamp issued in 1979 to honour the Righteous Among the Nations (Sc.722/SG749, fig. 2). This term refers to people who saved Jews from the Nazis during the Holocaust. The rainbow, in yellow and light blue, is the only bright element in the design, on the background of the dark clouds representing the Nazis and the horrors of war. Similarly, we find rainbows symbolizing the future, hopefully a good one, on stamps dedicated to children and young people. The Israeli stamp for the International Year of the Child, 1979, (Sc.736/SG769, fig.3) shows only these two elements: a boy and a rainbow. The rainbow appears on many IYC stamps worldwide.

The stamp shown in fig.4 is the 1986 Memorial Day stamp, depicting the Memorial for the Negev Brigade, and the designer added a rainbow over the memorial, expressing our hope that those soldiers that the stamp commemorates would be the last victims of war and peace would come.

Fig. 3



Fig. 1

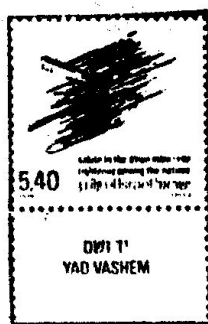


Fig. 2



Fig. 4

Meteorologically, we see a rainbow in the sky when it's raining and the sun is shining at the same time. It would usually happen when there is a partial clearing in the sky, and the sun is peeking through the clouds. Hence, the rainbow represents a nice winter day. (We don't have rain in summer in Israel). A famous Israeli song about the Hebrew months says "...and in Shvat the Sun shone - for one day...". In Israel, the 15th of Shvat, called "Tu Bishvat", is Arbor Day, and in one of a set of stamps dedicated to Arbor Day, issued in 1975 (Sc. 552/SG 588, fig. 5), we see a rainbow.

Another Israeli stamp showing a rainbow is the one depicting the Dead Sea, of the 'Tourism - Four Seas of Israel' set, 1989 (Sc.

1008, fig 6). The Dead Sea is an area where the sun is shining all year round, though rain is not a common sight... The rainbow conveys the message to prospective tourists that the Dead Sea is a good place to visit in winter!

And, a rainbow is a good decorative element that can fill the sky

The last stamp, issued in 1972 to commemorate the opening of Israel's first satellite ground communication station, (Sc. 496/SG 534, fig. 7), has a rainbow that, for a change, doesn't symbolize anything - it's just there, to add colour, to fill the space between the station on the ground and the satellite in the sky. Or maybe to bridge that space?...



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

MAIL BID SALES

Germany & German States, GB all periods,
Israel Forerunners, Palestine, Errors & Varieties,
Russia Varieties & errors (rare material).
Selling of Israel tabs UM, covers, postmarks and locals.
Thematic RAILWAYS better quality and Railways covers.

ALMOG PHILATELIC TRADING
71 Uziel St., Ramat Gan, Israel. Phone/Fax +972-3-777464
Postal address: P.O.Box 1291, 52113 Ramat Gan, Israel

Oops! Dept. - cont. from p. 6

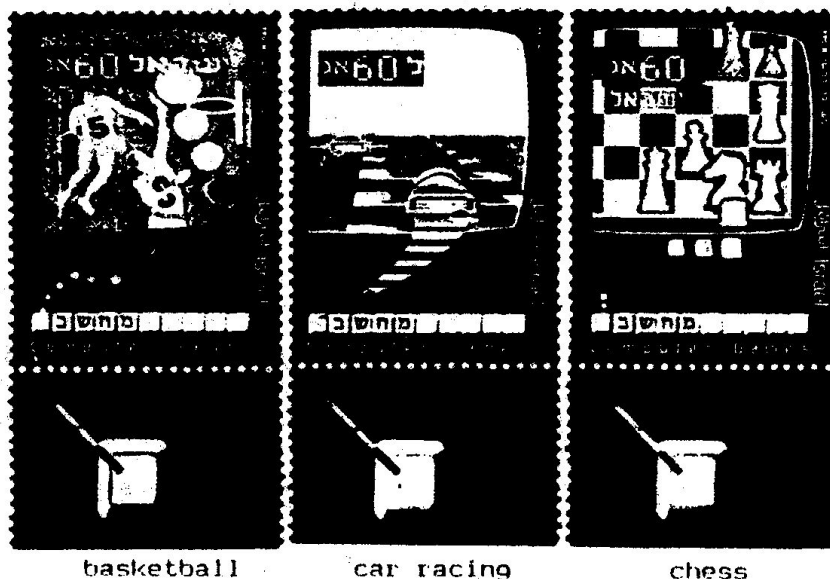
that carries an NVI stamp plus other stamps to cover the registration extra. Occasionally I find registered covers that have only NVI stamps like the one shown here. The value of the NVI stamp at the time (December 1990) was 0.60, so the total is 3.00 shekel. The cover is non-standard, and the rate is 1.00 for that, plus 2.00 registration. The interesting thing about this kind of covers is that, being registered, they are handed over to a postal clerk, which means that the "illegal" franking is initiated by the clerks out of convenience, not by the senders out of ignorance.

NEW ISSUES OF ISRAEL

12.12.90

COMPUTER GAMES 60 ag. x 3

Three kinds of computer games are depicted on this colourful set: Basketball, Chess, Car Racing. That makes the set (in full or part) suitable for a number of themes in addition to "games" and "computers". The tab shows what seems like a joystick. (Other suggestions are welcome!). The FDI postmark for the set shows a mouse, another computer device. (See # 8 on p.16). It should also be noted that the stamps themselves have been drawn using a computer.



PHILATELY DAY NIS 1.20

Philately Day is new in Israel: in 1989 a new tradition was started, commemorating Philately Day during the Hanukka week (December) with a stamp issue, a stamp fair and the annual convention of the IPF (Israel Philatelic Federation). This year's theme is a Post Office building, also chosen by the European CEPT for EUROPA 1990. (Israel is not a member of CEPT, however).

The stamp shows the Post Office building in Yafa (Jaffa), dedicated in 1935, and housing today also the Philatelic Services Headquarters. It was designed by the British architect Austin Harrison, who sought to produce a local style by combining Eastern shapes with elements in European architecture. Another building designed by Harrison that is shown on a stamp is the Jerusalem GPO. ("TABIM" Stamp Exhibition 200p., 1954, Sc. 89, SG 99). For "stamp on stamp" people, there's also a small picture of "Israel #1", the 3 p. value of the "Doar Ivri" stamp. (The three higher values, #6-9, were depicted on the "Jerusalem 73" souvenir sheets, 1974, Sc. 532-4, SG 571). The tab shows the emblems of the IPF and the FIP. The FIP emblem is repeated on the FDI postmark, #5 on p.15.



Philately Day

Souvenir Leaf: ISRAEL STAMP WEEK

On the souvenir leaf is affixed the Philately Day stamp, next to a reproduction of the 3 p Doar Ivri stamp. (See above). The stamp is postmarked with the Philately Day's FDI postmark. The souvenir leaf was sold for NIS 4.50.

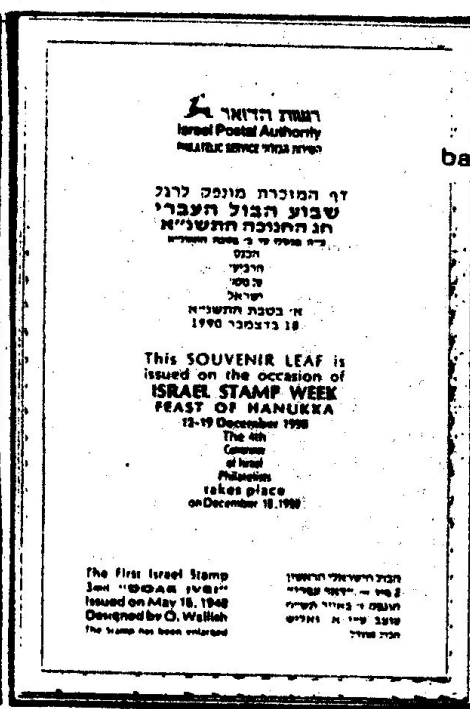
Note on souvenir leaves: these items are commissioned by organizers of public events that also have a special postmark, and are sold or given free to participants in those events. The leaves are produced by a private firm, with approval of the Postal Authority, and are not sold by the Philatelic Service to the general public. (Surplusses can sometimes be bought from the producing firm). Once or twice a year, the Postal Authority issues a souvenir leaf which is sold to the general public, and can also be included in the Philatelic Service's standing orders. ISRATHEME would mention only souvenir leaves of the later kind.

Souvenir Leaf

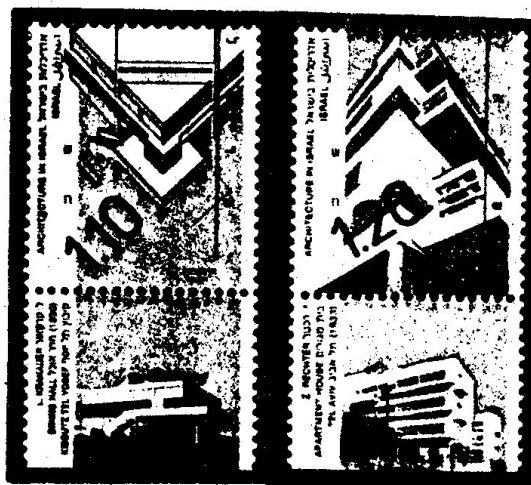
front



back



Jebotinsky



Architecture
Krakauer Rechter

ZE'EV JABOTINSKY - 50th Anniversary of his Death. NIS 1.90

Ze'ev (Vladimir) Jabotinsky was an important Zionist leader in the first half of our century and founder of the "BETAR" movement. He was a statesman, reporter, writer, poet, translator. Ze'ev ("wolf" in Hebrew) Jabotinsky was born in Odessa (Russia) in 1880 and died near New York in 1940. During the first World War he was one of the founders of the Zion Mule Corps in the British Army that fought in Gallipoli. During the Arab riots of 1921, he was the commander of the "Hagana" ("Defence" - one of the Jewish undergrounds) in Jerusalem. As such he appeared in 1970 on a stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Defence of Jerusalem. (Sc. 410, SG 440). In 1921 he founded the Revisionist Movement that later evolved to the Herut right-wing political party. Jabotinsky was a member of the Zionist Executive Board until 1935, when he and his comrades resigned and founded the New Zionist Movement. The reason for the break was the refusal of the Zionist Congress to define the ultimate objective of Zionism as being the establishment of a Jewish State in the Land of Israel. In 1930, while on a tour in South Africa, the British Government banned his return to Palestine, and Jabotinsky spent the last decade of his life in exile.

Jabotinsky saw in the Hebrew language and its ongoing proliferation a very important factor in the Zionist Revolution. On the tab of the stamp is a quote from his poem "The Vow", referring to the Hebrew language: "Language of my life, in joy, in grief and in anger, a language of work, of thought, of song - and the language of my son; an eternal link of gold between the song of Tel Hai and the marvellous thunder of Sinai". Among Jabotinsky's translations are Juvenal's "Spartacus", the poems of Edgar Allan Poe, Paul Verlaine and Edmond Rostand, part of Dante Alighieri's "Divine Comedy" and Goethe's "Faust". In addition to the stamp mentioned earlier, Ze'ev Jabotinsky appeared on another stamp, in the Prominent Personalities series of 1978. (Sc. 705, SG 733). His companion to that stamp issue was David Ben - Gurion, first Prime Minister of Israel, who was Jabotinsky's great political adversary. The special FDI postmark (#7 on p.15) shows the emblem of Betar (a menorah) and Jabotinsky's autograph, in Hebrew and English.

ARCHITECTURE IN ISRAEL (Definitive series) NIS 1.10, 1.20.

NIS 1.10 - Leopold Krakauer (1890-1954). Born in Vienna, Leopold Krakauer came to Palestine in 1925. This stamp shows the dining hall of Kibbutz Tel Yosef in the Jezreel Valley, in the north of Israel. The difficult lie of the land, on a slope of a hill, forced Krakauer to design an innovative concrete frame. The building is composed of a square dining hall, on top of which is a mezzanine floor (designed for ventilation and lighting), which appears to be rotated 45 degrees to the roof of the dining hall.

NIS 1.20 - Ze'ev Rechter (1899-1960). Born in Russia, Ze'ev Rechter came to Palestine in 1919. This stamp shows an apartment house in Tel Aviv, called "Engel House", built in 1933. This was the first house to be built on pillars, whose purpose was "to create distance between the residents and the street". One can see in Israel today many houses on pillars. "Engel House" is three storeys high, has a flat roof and is composed of square elements. Ze'ev Rechter designed many buildings in Israel, of all kinds. One of them is Binyanei Ha-Uma Concert Hall in Jerusalem, which appeared on a stamp issued in 1958 to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary [of Israel] Exhibition which was held there. (Sc. 144, SG 149)

HADERA CENTENARY NIS 2.50

Hadera, a town of 46,000 people on the coast, midway between Haifa and Tel Aviv, was founded in 1891. The name Hadera comes from the Arabic "al-hadra" meaning green and referring to the green swampy landscape. Seen on the stamp is an eucalyptus tree, symbolizing the swampy past (It was thought at the time that eucalyptus trees can dry out the swamps). Also seen are the town houses, the Maor David power plant and the sea. On the tab appears Hadera's emblem, in which can be seen the eucalyptus tree, the remains of the K'han building, industrial structures, agriculture produce and the sea. The special FDI postmark (#11 on p.16) shows the remains of the K'han building, which housed the first settlers for six years while they were waiting for the Ottoman authorities to issue them building permits for their homes. Today the place is a museum. The emblem of Hadera can be found on the 0.02 value of the Town Emblems II definitive series, issued on 9.7.69 (Sc. 386, SG 413).



Hadera
Centenary



Happy
Birthday

Keep in
Touch

Greetings

GOOD WISHES (Greeting Stamps) - NVI x 3 (60 ag. on day of issue)

This is the third issue of greeting stamps, this time with additional designs. (The second issue was a re-issue of the designs of the first one, but with denominations). The stamps are NVI for inland standard letters, and are so inscribed in Hebrew and Arabic along the left side.

The three designs are:

Happy Birthday, with a cake and candles.

Keep in Touch, with three enveloped letters.

Greetings, with a bottle of champagne.

On the tab is the Postal Authority's "Running Stag" logo. The FDI postmark (#13 p.16) shows the cake, letters and bottle.

WOMEN NIS 1.30 x 3

Each stamp shows portraits of the lady concerned at different periods of her life. The special FDI postmark (#12 on p.16) shows three flowers, each is made from a lady's name in Hebrew.

RAHEL (1890 - 1931), Hebrew poetess. Rahel (Rachel) is the pen name of Rahel Bluwstein, born in Russia. She first came to Palestine in 1909 and worked as a pioneer on the farm in Kinneret, on the Sea of

Galilee. (The Sea of Galilee is known in Hebrew as Lake Kinneret - from the word "kinnor", a violin, referring to the lake's shape). In 1913 she left for France to study agronomy, then went back to Russia, where she contracted tuberculosis. Rahel returned to Palestine in 1919 and settled in Degania 'A', a kibbutz on Lake Kinneret. But her illness forced her to move to Tel Aviv, where she wrote most of her poems. 60 years after her death, Rahel's poems can be heard on the radio and television as popular songs of Israel. The tab shows a view of Lake Kinneret, from the cemetery where Rahel is buried. At the bottom is a verse from one of her poems: "Oh, my Kinneret, did you exist or was I only dreaming?"

LEA GOLDBERG (1911 - 1970), Hebrew poetess, author, critic and translator. Born in Eastern Prussia, Lea Goldberg settled in Tel Aviv in 1935 where she worked as a schoolteacher and journalist. At that time she started writing and publishing poetry. Lea Goldberg was also one of Israel's prominent children's writer. An illustration from her book "Apartment for Rent" appears on the 20 sh. value of the 1984 Children's Books set, Sc. 893, SG 939. In 1952 she was invited to teach comparative literature in the Hebrew University, a post she held until the end of her days. Lea Goldberg also wrote literary and theatrical criticism and translated many European classics into Hebrew, such as Tolstoy's "War and Peace" and several plays by Shakespeare. The tab shows a drawing by Lea Goldberg: the man on the right is the poet Abraham Shlonsky; the man on the left is the Nobel Prize (for literature) laureate writer Shmuel Yosef Agnon. (Agnon has his "own" stamp, issued in 1981, Sc. 776, SG 809).

SARAH AARONSOHN (1890-1917), martyr heroine.

Sarah Aaronsohn was born and educated in Zikhron Ya'akov, an agricultural settlement about 35 km. south of Haifa. During World War I, her brother Aaron, a prominent botanist, was one of the leaders of NILI - an underground organization of Jews that was established to help the British capture Palestine from the Ottomans. Sarah joined her brother and was involved in intelligence operations which provided information to the British in Egypt. In October 1917, Ottoman soldiers reached Zikhron Ya'akov and arrested many residents, including Sarah. She was brutally tortured, but disclosed nothing, and eventually shot a bullet into her mouth and died four days later. The tab shows the Aaronsohn House in Zikhron Ya'akov, which today houses a museum dedicated to the NILI organization. Aaron Aaronsohn appeared on a stamp in 1979, Sc. 742, SG 765). Two other NILI members appeared on stamps of the Martyrs souvenir sheet, 1982: Naaman Belkind (upper-right corner of sheet) and Yosef Lishanski (to Belkind's left).



Lea Goldberg

Sarah Aaronsohn

Rahel Bluwstein

SPECIAL POSTMARKS December 1990 - February 1991

Note: '*' denotes a postmark used for FDC of stamps.

1. 4.12.90 TEL AVIV YAFO: Menahem Savidor Tel Aviv (Central) Railway Station. (Naming of station after Menahem Savidor, former Speaker of the Knesset). The logo on top is that of Israel Rail, the bottom one is that of the Ports & Railroad Authority.
2. 12.12.90 TEL-AVIV YAFO: 70th Anniversary of the Histadrut, the general federation of labour in Israel.
3. 12.12.90 HAIFA: 70th Anniversary of "HAGANA", a Jewish underground during the British Mandate era. The design shows a map of northern Israel with the sword & olive branch, Hagana emblem, and the words "Hagana Haifa".
4. 12.12.90 TEL-AVIV YAFO: Israel Stamp Week, Hanukka, 12-19.12.90. the design shows a Hanukka lamp in a stamp-like frame and the words "Israel Stamp Week".
- *5. 12.12.90 TEL-AVIV YAFO: Philately Day.
- *6. 12.12.90 TEL-AVIV YAFO: Architecture in Israel.
- *7. 12.12.90 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): 50th Anniversary of the death of Z. Jabotinsky.
- *8. 12.12.90 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): Computer Games.
9. 18.12.90 TEL-AVIV YAFO: 4th Convention of the Israel Philatelists.
- 10a. 24.12.90 BET LEHEM: Christmas 1990.
- 10b. 24.12.90 NAZARETH: Christmas 1990.
- *11. 19.2.91 HADERA: Hadera Centenary.
- *12. 19.2.91 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): Women.
- *13. 19.2.91 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): Greetings.
14. 25.2.91 YERUSHALAYIM (JERUSALEM): 50th Anniversary of the February Strike in Amsterdam, 1941.



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Tentative Programme of 1991/2 Issues

As received from the Philatelic Service, Israel Postal Authority.

April '91

- * Memorial Day - Intelligence Memorial Centre.
- * Architecture in Israel - Weitzman House, Rehovot.
- * 14th HAPOEL Games. (3)

June '91

- * Electricity in Israel: Power stations, past & present. (3)
- * Nature Reserves. (3)
- * Rabbi Shimon Hacham.

August '91

- * Festivals 5752: Rosh Ha-Shana, Yom Kippur, Sukkot. (3)
- * 150th Anniversary of the Jewish Chronicle.
- * Centenary of ICA.
- * HAIFA '91 Bi-national Stamp Exhibition - souvenir sheet.

December '91

- * Philately Day.
- * Music in Israel - Mozart Year.
- * Lake Kinnereth (Lake of Galilee).
- * Olympic Games Barcelona 92.

February '92

- * Women (3).
- * Childrens' Drawings of the Bible.
- * Architecture in Israel.
- * The Samaritans.