

III
43

Spectabili Equitio et Sapienti Dno
 Blasio Alphino Honorabili Consule
 Carissimi Orlando Sal



SUMMER 1990

HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY

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

Affiliated to the Israel Philatelic Federation
ISSN 0333-6875

COMMITTEE

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

Editorial Board

E. Glassman, E. Leibur, Y. Rimon, Z. Shimony, M. Siegel

* * *

Society annual membership fee: \$18 (includes Bulletin by surface mail)

If Bulletin requested by air mail, additional annual fee:

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

Back issues available 2-40 at \$5.50 each (regular issues),

\$7.- each (double issues & #32), Index for Vol. I or II - \$3.

Advertisement (price for members):

Full page - \$28, half page - \$18 per issue.

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

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

C O N T E N T S

A Letter from Candia to Alexandria in 1420: Did it Go through Haifa? - Y. Kleiner	67
The Postal Aspects of Revenue Stamps - A.M. Hochheiser	70
The Essays and Proofs of the Nahariya Local Post - I. Karpovsky	88

Short Notes and Discoveries

The British Mandate Period

More about Posting Parcels in Palestine - Sh. Meiri	91
Interesting P.T. Forms - A.M. Hochheiser	94
Taxi Mail - M. Siegel	97
What was Really the "Horseshoe Route"? - A.H. Groten	97
Unrecorded Postal Censor Memorandum - Sh. Meiri	98
POW Mail in WWII - S. Adler	98
Irregular Uses of some Triangular Postmarks - M. Siegel	99
Comments to "The 1945 Commemorative Postcard" - S. Adler	101
Additional Information on the PHILA Commemorative Postcard - E. Caro	102

The Interim Period

Mandate Postage Used during the Interim Period - M. Siegel	103
A New "Hizkiyahu" Cover from Besieged Jerusalem and the Early Dates of "APO 3" - I. Karpovsky	106

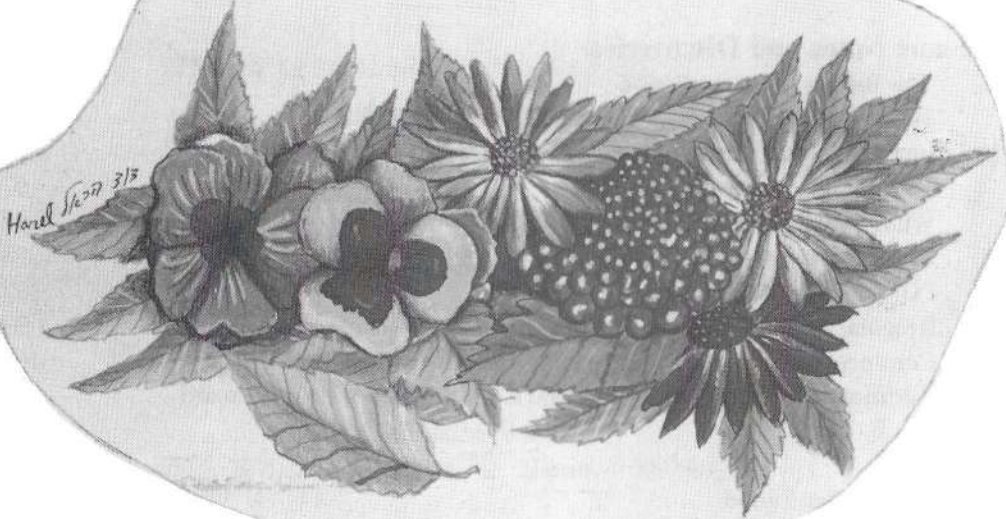
The State of Israel

Late Use of a Palestine Form in Israel - M. Seigel	109
--	-----

General News

New Cancellations and Post Offices	111
The Running Stag will No Longer Run	113
New Stamps and Postal Stationery	113
New Vending Machine Postage Labels	114
Numbered Security Triangular and Circular Handstamps - B. Fixler & I. Nachtigal	116
"London 90" World Stamp Exhibition	118
Holy Land Auctions' Realizations	119
Obituary: Dr. Leopold Dickstein	120
Advertisements	120

שנה טובה ואוֹרוֹרֶכֶת
Happy New Year



A Letter from Candia to Alexandria in 1420: did it go through Haifa?

Y. Kleiner, Ra'anana

In December 1988, I purchased a letter sent in 1420 from Candia, Crete to: "*Blasio Delphino honorabelli consullo Venetian Alexande*" (Alexandria) (see Front Cover). As was customary in those days the addressee endorsed the letter: "*Ad. doe 1420 a 13 Marzo p la nave pan Michalto Dexton do Chaifa*", which reads: "*Arriving 1420, 13 March by the ship of Capt. Michel Dexton coming from Chaifa*" (Haifa).

The letter was written on March the 4th, and, therefore, travelled for eight to nine days.

My curiosity arose from the name "Chaifa". At the same time I was doubtful - why should a ship going from Crete to Alexandria pass through Haifa, which in the beginning of the Fifteenth Century was no more than a small fishermen's village, at the most?

There is no mention of Haifa in the Holyland pilgrims' accounts of the Fifteenth Century. The German pilgrim Ludof von Schcum in his report from the year 1350 says that "*Haifa is entirely ruined*", and it is known that Haifa was destroyed when it was conquered by the Mamelukes from the Crusaders in the Thirteenth Century.

Later, in the Sixteenth Century, Haifa is mentioned by Rabbies of Safed in conjunction with the prayers in the cave of Elias in Mount Carmel above haifa.

Thus, there is no evidence of Haifa being a port or a point in the Mediterranean shipping lanes, at that time.

I think that the following points should be considered: as of the beginning of the Twelfth Century until about the end of the Crusaders rule, Haifa was a small commercial center and its port - a point in the coastal shipping lane to Egypt. Moreover, in 1234 the Italian city-state of Genoa was awarded the commercial rights in the port of Haifa, which became a part of the Italian trading routes, able to harbour the large ships of Genoa. It can be assumed, therefore, that in spite of the town's destruction, at the end of the Thirteenth Century, some harbouring facilities remained and ships did anchor there from time to time.

In addition, at the beginning of the Twelfth Century, the catholic monks living on Mount Carmel founded a large monastery dedicated to "Mary the Holy of Mount Carmel", which later became the "Carmelite Order". The monastery was a visiting place for the pilgrims coming from Europe; some of them probably reached Mount Carmel by sea, embarking at haifa.

The spelling of the town's name should also be given attention. Haifa is written "Chaifa" in the letter, this at the time when Haifa was known in the Christian world as "Caypas" or "Caiphas", as shown in several maps of the 13th-15th Centuries (s. Figs 1-2). However, in the year 1250 we find on one side of the official seal of the governor of Haifa a picture of fortifications around which is written "Castrum Caife", and on the other side a picture of the governor around which is written

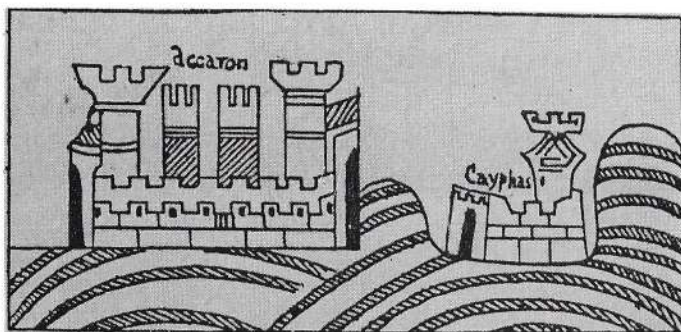


Fig. 1: Extract from a map of the world, dated 1224, showing the sea front of Haifa-Acre, known in the crusaders' time as Cayphas and Accaron. (From the "Absdorf Monastery map")

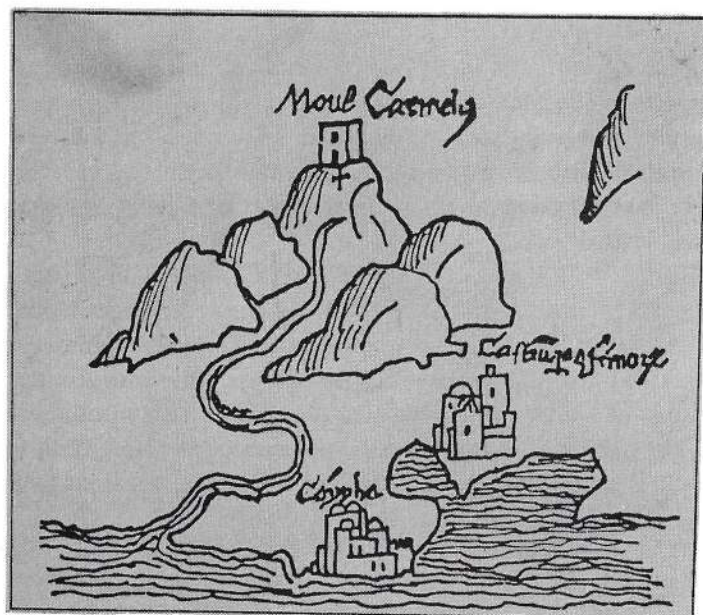


Fig. 2: Extract from a map of the Holyland ca. 1483, showing Mount Carmel and Haifa, here spelt "Caypha". (From the book of the German traveller Breydenbach).

"S. Garsie Alvarez Dni Cayphe" (Fig. 3). Thus "Caife" and "Cayphe" were used interchangeably, and the same may apply to "Chaifa" and "Caiphas".

The matter of the town's name spelling made me check another point. During the Fifteenth Century the Italian city states of Venice and Genoa controlled the

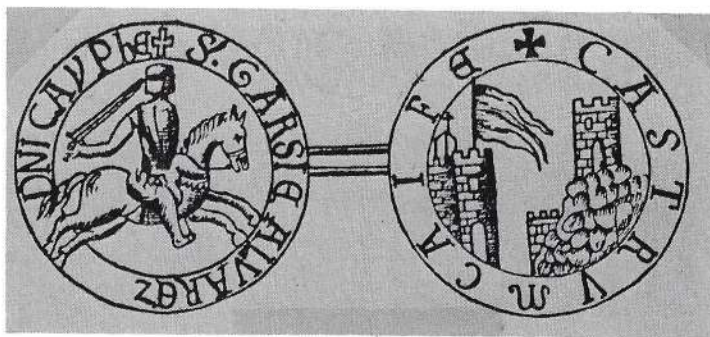


Fig. 3: The seal of the crusader governor of Haifa ca. 1250, showing both spellings "Caife" and "Cayphe".

trading to & from the Black Sea. An important trading post was the port of "Caffa" (Yalta today) in the Crimea.

Perhaps the "Caifa" of the letter is "Caffa" in the Crimea, although this is almost certainly unlikely. When checking the distance Candia - Caffa (Black Sea) - Alexandria, which is about 3300 km, the ship would have had to sail at an average speed of about 10 nautical miles (knots) to cover this distance in eight days. This, the Venetian galleys of those days could certainly not do. On the other hand, the distance Candia - Chaifa - Alexandria is only about 1850 km, demanding an average speed of only 5-6 knots per hour, which the Venetian ships could attain.

To conclude, although the above considerations do not constitute definite proof, I believe that it could be assumed that the "Chaifa" of the letter is Haifa because of the following:

- (1) Haifa was a calling port enroute to Egypt and gave harbouring facilities to ships of the city states of Genoa and Venice.
- (2) The monastery on Mount Carmel was a place of pilgrimage and some pilgrims used to come by sea via Haifa.
- (3) The spelling of the town's name "Chaifa" was acceptable, at that time.
- (4) The time taken by the letter to arrive at Alexandria from Candia via Haifa corresponds with the average speed sailing ships used to travel in those days.

Sources:

- (1) Z. Vilnay, "Ariel", Encyclopedia for the knowledge of Eretz Israel, Tel Aviv, 1983.
- (2) Fernand Braudel, "The Wheels of Commerce, Civilization and Capitalism 15th-18th Century".
- (3) Fernand Braudel, "The Mediterranean", Vol. I.

The Postal Aspects of Revenue Stamps

Arthur M. Hochheiser

Fundamentalists will never allow for the inclusion of revenue stamps into philately. Yet the specialized catalogues of many, if not most, countries list their revenue issues. Moreover, in some instances, there are undeniable philatelic aspects in the use of revenue stamps. This is certainly true of Palestine during the entire period of British control¹.

Quite obviously, the general use of revenue stamps was to prepay certain duties. The schedule of fixed and proportional duties for revenue purposes in Palestine includes twenty-six different items. This, in addition to other information, may be found listed in a series of articles on the Revenue Issues of Palestine by Charles F. Mandell². Stamps affixed to forms or documents for payment of duties were to be cancelled by a postal 'Date Stamp' (Fig. 4) if the origin of the instrument was a postal agency; by official handstamp for other government agencies (Fig. 5);

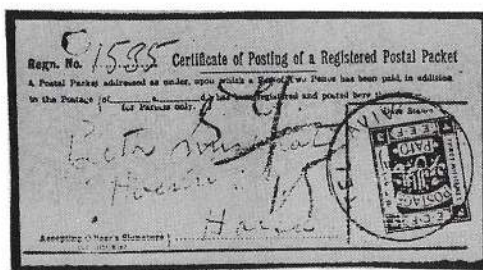


Fig. 4: Certificate of Posting of a Registered Postal Packet.

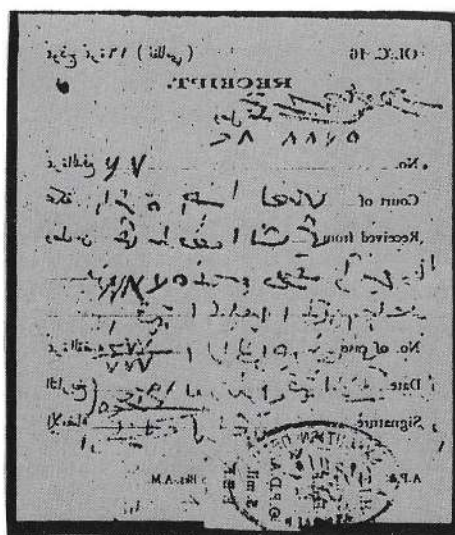


Fig. 5: Receipt for court costs.

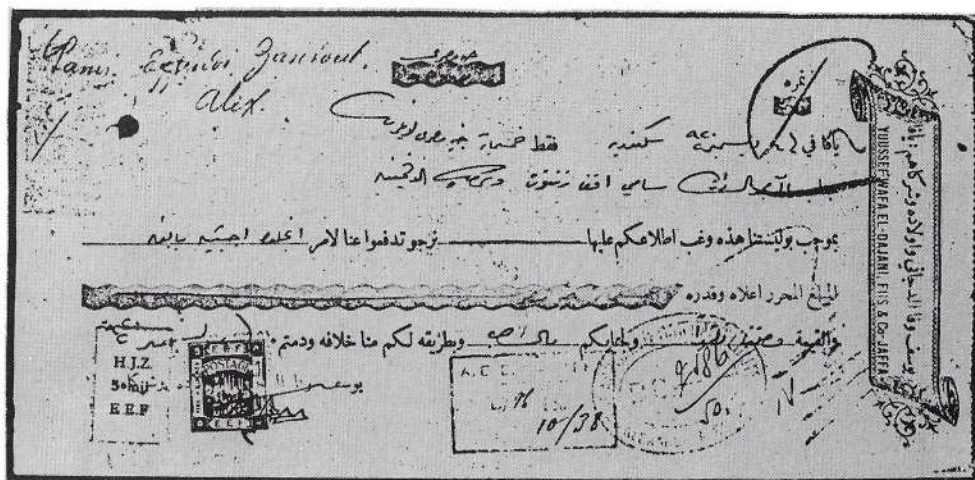


Fig. 6: Acknowledgement of a depository receipt.

by pen and ink (Fig. 6) or by personal handstamp (Fig. 7) by the parties involved in any transaction non-official in origin. Failure to do so could lead to fines and penalties. The reason for this was to prevent the reuse of the stamps. In spite of this, such instances are known where the stamps were not cancelled (Fig. 8). Most uses of revenue stamps are to be found on non-postal documents (Figs. 5,6). There are other instances in which revenue stamps are found on postal forms (Fig. 4) or on forms which are used by the Postal Administration for collaterally related services (Fig. 9). On any of these items the stamps themselves or the post office 'Date Stamp' cancellation present additional postal relationships.

One must keep in mind that the Postal Administration during this period was responsible for collateral activities besides the handling of the mail. These included the Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Systems, all related to communications. There were other minor activities as well. Material pertaining to these systems must be considered as postally related.

A study of all aspects of the postally related revenue material requires an examination in depth of all aspects of the stamps, the cancellations and all forms or documents including non-postal material on which stamps or post office 'Date Stamps' are found. The most important relationship exists with the stamps themselves. The earliest revenue stamps used in Palestine were Turkish stamps, later overprinted "EEF" or "J.M." for use under British control. These have no postal relationship since they are only known with the overprint on fiscal stamps. The only documents that they are found on are non-philatelic.

To accomodate the need for revenue stamps in Palestine under British occupation, authorities had the one pence King George V stamp of Great Britain overprinted

Large assortment of
Paper and Stationery

M. SASLANSKY

Tel-Aviv, Palestine

Commercial centre, Herzl str.

בית-מסחר
נייר ומכשירי כתיבה

מ. זסלנסקי



وادوات المكاتب م. زسلانكي

تل ابيب مركز مسخاري شارع هرزل

تل-אביב, 7 VI 1928

INVOICE No. 30 חשבון

Mr. E. Hamuda, Haifa. לבי

10.000	Servietten Weiss 347 1/2 20	2400	3 1/2
10.000	--- -- 24x24 16	1600	2
		4000	
	10% Rabatt	400	
		3600	
X 100	Lordain Penn Linn	925	✓
X 12	Herzog Linn	520	✓
✓ 10 1/2 dz.	Gussens Pinnel	910	✓
	# 20 4 6 8 10 12		
	8 2 2 2 2 2		
✓ 50	Stroh-Linien	750	✓
X 100	Abreubilder	250	✓
X 1	Paket Briefschreibpapier 44x55	235	
✓ 25	Kladden 32/	165	✓
✓ 25	--- 12/	300	✓
✓ 20	Bilder-Linien 10/	130	✓
		2585	

Fig. 7: Invoice for Paper and Stationery sales.

סך 6 No. 6

לחדש 4 יום 5 שנת 1945

ביום 5 לחדש 4 שנת 1945 אנ הח"מ מחויב לשלם נגד שטר זה

לפקודת לח"מ

סך הח"מ

התמורה קבלה בכסף / חומרי חסר

התשלום ב לח"מ

הנני ע"כ ערובה בסורה ומדרי
ל"ה עבור חומרי / חומרי חסר
1805/43

PALESTINE MILLS 20

Fig. 8: A promissory note with uncanceled revenue stamps.

O.E.T.P.A. No. T. 6. T. 6

OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION.

ادارة بلاد العدو المحتلة של שטח האויב הנכבש

PALESTINE — TELEGRAPHS.

משרד התלגרף - فلسطين

C. No. 33824

Received cost of Telegram No. 33824 وصافي اجرة التلغراف عمرة

Mills. 20 ملل מחקבלו דמי התלגרמה נ

Sender's Name ... اسم المرسل

Address ... عنوان

Signature ... الامضاء

DATE ... التاريخ

STAMP ... الطابع

PALESTINE MILLS 20

2 1/2 mill

E.T.P.

Fig. 9: Receipt for cost of a telegram.

"O.P.D.A." (Fig. 10). Two overprint values are known as shown. This represents the first postally related revenue item. Thereafter and continuing for about ten years of British occupation and Mandate control, four different series of stamps were issued, each for a different revenue purpose, later to be followed by one definitive series for all uses. This latter set issued without overprints, as such, has no postal relationship.



Fig. 10: Great Britain, King George V 1p, overprinted O.P.D.A.

The four sets issued for revenue purposes were: "O.P.D.A.", "H.J.Z.", "Court Fees", "I. & T" and "FEE". The first three were initially produced as type-set stamps (Fig. 11). These are the most common revenue stamps found on forms or documents

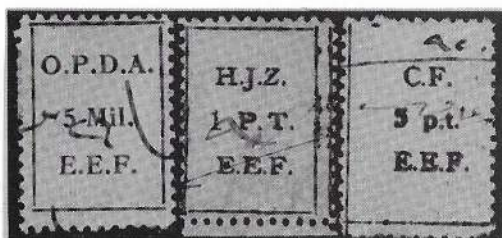


Fig. 11: Type-set revenue issues.

(Figs. 5,6,9). As such they have no philatelic bearing unless appearing on postal forms (Fig. 12) or postally related forms or documents (Fig. 9). Later, these were issued overprinted on regular issue typo stamps too (Fig. 13). In many instances both type-set and overprinted regular issue revenue stamps are found together on forms or documents (Fig. 6). The last of the overprinted revenue issues, the "I. & T" and "FEE" stamps (Fig. 14), appeared overprinted on two values of the London II regular issue postage stamps. These four overprinted revenue issues thus bear a direct postal relationship.

O.E.T.P.A. O.E.T.P.A. No. 17

ادارة البريد INLAND PARCELS POST.

في بلاد المشرق طرود بوسنة داخلية

הנהלת בתי הדואר משרד המסחר והתעשייה

של שטח האויב הנכבש

Certificate of posting of an Inland Parcel.

شهادة ارسال طرد داخلي

העושה למסירת הבילה המיועדת להשלח לתוך הארץ

Postage Paid } P.T. 16 Mills. 16 מילימטרים

اجرة البوسنة المدفوعة

דמי המשלוח למנו

Address B. Foultham & Co. Cinema Coliseum

المستلم

מ ע

Accepting Officer's signature

امضاء الموظف المسئول

חתימת המפקד המקבל

CPD 5 mil 20 20 JERUSALEM

Fig. 12: Certificate of posting of an Inland Parcel.



Fig. 13: Regular issue typo stamps, overprinted for revenue use.



Fig. 14: London II stamps overprinted for Immigration, Travel & Customs duties.

To complete the listing of revenue stamps released on regular issue postage stamps, shown in Fig. 15 are the two known forgeries of revenue stamps on the typo issue. The basic stamps themselves are forgeries also, printed on unwatermarked paper and incorrectly perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 15×14 . The 5pi stamp is overprinted in two lines, "O.P.D.A./5pi", in gold, which does not show well in reproduction.

All of the known values of postage stamps overprinted for revenue use with the respective overprints may be found in the Bale Palestine Catalogue in its revenue section. Later, in some instances, regular issue postage stamps without any special overprints (Fig. 7) or regular Postage Due stamps (Fig. 16) were used to pay for the various duties. This is especially true after the pictorial issues were released in 1927.



Fig. 15: Two known forgeries for revenue use.

PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.
 دائرة البريد والتلغراف والتلفون في فلسطين
 חברה המכרות, התחבורה וטלגרפים וטלפונים (מ"מ)
 RECEIPT FOR CUSTOMS IMPORT DUTY
 وصل عن رسوم الواردات ايجريكية
 קבלה בעד השלום מסי מכס להכנסת סחורות.

P.T. 214

J № 49813

Received from
 the sum of (in words)
 in respect of Customs Import Duty on Parcel
Packet

No. from

L.P.
 Mils
 ج.ف.
 م"م (م"م)
 ملات
 9/10

الطرد
 الرزمة
 الحقيبة
 صندوق
 من
 من

Counter Clerk's Signature
 توقيع الكاتب
 الختم المكيد

Fig. 16: Receipt for Customs Import Duty.

The historical background and the details of all of these revenue issues may be found in the series of articles by Charles F. Mandell mentioned above. It will suffice here to merely outline the use of the revenue issues.

(1a) "O.P.D.A." stands for Ottoman Public Debt Administration.

These revenues were generally assessed on a wide variety of forms as a tax to help repay the special Ottoman Public Debt.

(1b) "O.P.D.A. - Devair": "Devair" refers to a Customs Duty.

(2) "H.J.Z." stands for Hedjaz Jordan Zone. These revenues were generally assessed on a wide variety of forms as a tax to help to repay the Hedjaz Railway Debenture Retirement Fund.

(3) "COURT FEES": These stamps were used to pay court costs on a wide variety of legal documents.

(4) "I & T" stands for Immigration & Travel, while "FEE" is a consular fee to pay the cost of supplying documents for travel, immigration or consular requirements.

The second significant postal aspect in the use of revenue materials is found in the cancellations. As noted above, all revenue stamps had to be cancelled by pen and ink (Fig. 6) or by a private handstamp (Fig. 7) when the origin of the documentation was not from a government agency. If the form was from a non-postal government agency, a department handstamp (Fig. 5) could be used. However, what is of major interest to us here is the use of the post office "Date Stamp" as a cancelling device on revenue oriented material (Fig. 9). Such "Date Stamps" may be found on a variety of forms or documents:

- (1) Postal forms requiring revenue stamps on which are found regular issue stamps which are postally related by having been overprinted for revenue use (Fig. 4).
- (2) Postal forms requiring revenue stamps on which are found type-set stamps which are not postally related (Fig. 12).
- (3) Postal forms or forms of postally collateral services without any revenue stamps. Note here that there are a variety of "Date Stamps" used to provide cancellations.

Clerks would apply the handiest cancelling device available:

A. City Strike (Fig. 17)

B. Registered strike (Fig. 18)

C. Parcel Post strike (Fig. 19)

D. Express strike (Fig. 20)

E. Tele-Accounts strike (Fig. 21)

F. M.O.O. (Money Order Office) (Fig. 22).

- (4) Non-postal forms for uses supervised by the Postal Administration requiring revenue stamps where regular issue stamps were used which are postally related by overprinting for revenue use (Fig. 23).
- (5) Non-postal forms supervised by the Postal Administration requiring revenue stamps, where the type-set stamps were used that are not postally related (Fig. 9).

2 parcels

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING OF A FOREIGN PARCEL

شهادة ايداع طرد بريد معنون الى الخارج
תעודת משלוח חבילה לחוץ לארץ.

HAIFA

Date: 28/1/41

No. of Parcel 4213/14 דמי המשלוח 28

Postage prepaid, Mils 760 דמי התأمين 28

Insurance fee, Mils _____ דמי החבילה 28

Amount for L.P. _____ قيمة التأمين جنيه فلسطيني 28

which insured (in words) (במילים) (במילים) _____ סכום ההבטחה פ"פ (א"י) 28

Mils _____ דמי

Addressed to J. A. Henderson معنون الى

Hitzhadim, P.O. Box 1000 הכתובת

Accepting Officer's Signature _____ אמضاء האמור המסלם

תחיתת הפקיד המקבל

Fig. 17: Certificate of Posting of a Foreign Parcel.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING OF A FOREIGN PARCEL P.T. 202.

\$1 شهادة ارسال طرد بواسطة اجني - תעודת משלוח חבילה לחוץ לארץ.

Postage prepaid Mils _____ رسم البريد المدفوع ملات 28

Insurance fee Mils _____ رسم التأمين ملات 28

Amount for LP _____ رسم الطرد ملات 28

which insured (in words) (במילים) (במילים) _____ قيمة الطرد جنيه فلسطيني 28

Mils _____ סכום ההבטחה פ"פ (א"י) 28

Addressed to Reg. as per معنون الى

Accepting Officer's signature _____ הכתובת

אמضاء האמור המסלם

תחיתת הפקיד המקבל

<p>Instructions à donner à l'expéditeur.</p> <p>Sur le cas où la livraison de colis ne pourrait être faite, l'expéditeur en fera la demande, et le colis sera renvoyé à son adresse ou traité comme abandonné.</p>	<p>Sender's instructions.</p> <p>In case of non-delivery of this parcel I direct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * that it be returned to me * that it be treated as abandoned * that it be tendered for delivery to 	<p>הוראות השולח</p> <p>במקרה שלא יאפשר משלוח החבילה הזאת הנני נותן הוראות</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * להחזירה אלי * להתחשב כאילו נותרה עליה * למסור אותה על פי הכוונה
---	---	--

تعليمات المرسل
 في حالة عدم توزيع هذا الطرد أرغب أن
 * يعاد الي
 * يعامل كطرد مهمل
 * أن يعرض للتوزيع الي

امضاء المرسل وعنوانه
 التوقيع وموقع المرسل
 * اشطب السطر الغير مطابق
 * مذكور في التوراة שאינה רצוית.

and _____
 of sender.
 indication dont n'est pas fait usage.
 out the instruction which is not applicable.
 Bks.—1.9.32—S.O.P.

Fig. 18: Certificate of Posting of a Foreign Parcel.

Cover Parcel

Palestine Posts & Telegraphs P. T. 201.

ادارة البريد والتلغراف INLAND PARCELS POST

في فلسطين طرود بواسطة داخلية

הנהלת הדואר והטלגרף משלוח חבילות בתוך הארץ

בפלשתינה א"י

Certificate of posting of an Inland Parcel

شهادة ارسال طرد داخلي

תעודה למסירת חבילה המיועדת לשלוח בתוך הארץ מילים

Postage { Mills ملي

Paid { P.T. غرش مصري ملي

اجرة الوسطة المدفوعة דמי המשלוח נשלם

Address العنوان

Mansour of the Ogs. Bank המען

Nablus

Accepting Officer's signature التوقيع

امضاء الموظف المستلم PARCEL

חתמת הפקיד המקבל

Date Stamp

التاريخ التاريخ

Fig. 19: Certificate of Posting of an Inland Parcel.

הודרים מודפסים באותיות דפוס לאותיות של מכתב בזיכרה

כל ההעתיקות של החזורים הנכספים עשויין הן בנוכח חובה יאיון
נושאות דבר ככתב שאינו מותר על פי החקקה של שער דברו דפוס.
מוכן שהחזורים יחיו עלולים להעפיר או להשלים נוסח כמא ותכוד שתוכנם
הוא בניסוד לאיון תקנה שהיא של שער דברו דפוס.

מספר החזורים

החיסות השולח

351 תשלום (כא/ל)

1865 ת.ר. 224

המקן



זמן הקבלה

ק"י

נכדק ק"י

31728 - 15000 - 3A 10 40 Com. P.

Fig. 20: Declaration regarding circulars' imitation type-written characters.

Fig. 21: Account for telephone service.

Fig. 22: Receipt for Import Duty.

O.E.T.P.A. No. T. 6.
OCCUPIED ENEMY TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION.
 إدارة بلاد العدو المحتلة
PALESTINE TELEGRAPHS.
 تليفونات - فلسطين
 34705
 C. No. _____
 Received cost of Telegram No. _____
 وصافي اجرة التلغراف عمدة
 Mills. 11/11 ملים 1
 منقبلا دמי התלגראפה נו
 Sender's Name _____
 اسم المرسل
 עם השולח
 عنوان
 מועדו
 Address _____


 Signature _____
 الامضاء
 הזחיתמה

 DATE STAMP
 التاريخ التاييم
 והתאריך הזחיתם

Fig. 23: Receipt for cost of a telegram.


26/5/44
PALESTINE POSTS, TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.
 إدارة البريد والبرق والتلفون في فلسطين
 הדארי המברקה והשחרדחוק בפלשתינה (א"י).
 RECEIPT FOR CUSTOMS IMPORT DUTY
 وصل من رسوم الواردات الجمركية كدلة بعدد مكي مكس להכנסת סחורות.
 Received from _____
 ושאני מן
 נתקבל מ
 the sum of [in words] _____
 המלג (אחר) (במילים)
 in respect of Customs Import Duty on (Parcel / Packet) _____
 رسوم الواردات الجمركية عن (الطرد / الرزمة)
 בעד מסו מכס, הכנסת (חבילה / צרור)
 סחורות על
 No. _____ from _____
 מספר _____ מן _____
 L.P. _____
 מ"פ
 Mills. _____
 מילים

 Counter Clerk's Signature, _____
 נותים הכאב חתימת הפס

Fig. 24: Receipt for Customs Import Duty.

- (6) Non-postal forms supervised by the Postal Administration not requiring revenue stamps (Fig. 24).

Certainly, the most spectacular postal relationship of revenue stamps is their use in supplying the postage for mailing letters or postcards. It must be clearly understood that this was not an authorized usage and it was strictly in violation of postal regulations. It can only be explained that such usage was a direct result of oversight by the post office personnel. Properly, a letter so stamped should have been taxed double the rate to ensure delivery (Fig. 25). Needless to say, this material is very scarce and letters or cards with revenue stamps for postage command substantial prices. Single revenue stamps off cover, with "Date Stamp" cancellations were invariably used to pay for postally oriented taxes and not postage itself. Covers with the use of revenue stamps for postage are varied:

- (1) A single definitive 10 mil revenue stamp used to supply the inland postage for a letter (Fig. 26).
- (2) A pair of 1 millieme typo stamps overprinted O.P.D.A., used to supply the correct inland printed matter rate (Fig. 27).
- (3) A mixed pair of stamps to supply the correct inland postcard rate of 4 milliemes. The 1 millieme is a Jerusalem II issue. The 3 millieme is a typo stamp overprinted 2½ mill O.P.D.A. revenue issue. This would be a technical underpostage (Fig. 28).
- (4) A mixed pair of stamps to supply the correct foreign letter rate of 10 milliemes. One stamp is a 5 millieme Jerusalem I issue. The other stamp is a 5 millieme typo stamp overprinted 5 mill O.P.D.A. for revenue usage (Fig. 29).
- (5) Revenue pair of stamps to supply the correct foreign postcard rate of 6 milliemes (Fig. 30).
- (6) A combination of five pictorial stamps totalling 60 mils and one definitive 100 mils revenue stamp. The total of 160 mils was a quadruple weight postage for the air mail rate to England (Fig. 31).

Some illustrations have been cut down in size to economize on space and most have a black edge to clarify the borders.

I would like to thank the following philatelic friends who helped me to complete this article by contributing photostats of some of the material here illustrated: Larry Cohn, Dr. Arthur Groten, J. Hackmey, Dr. Eddy Leibu, Nathan Zankel.

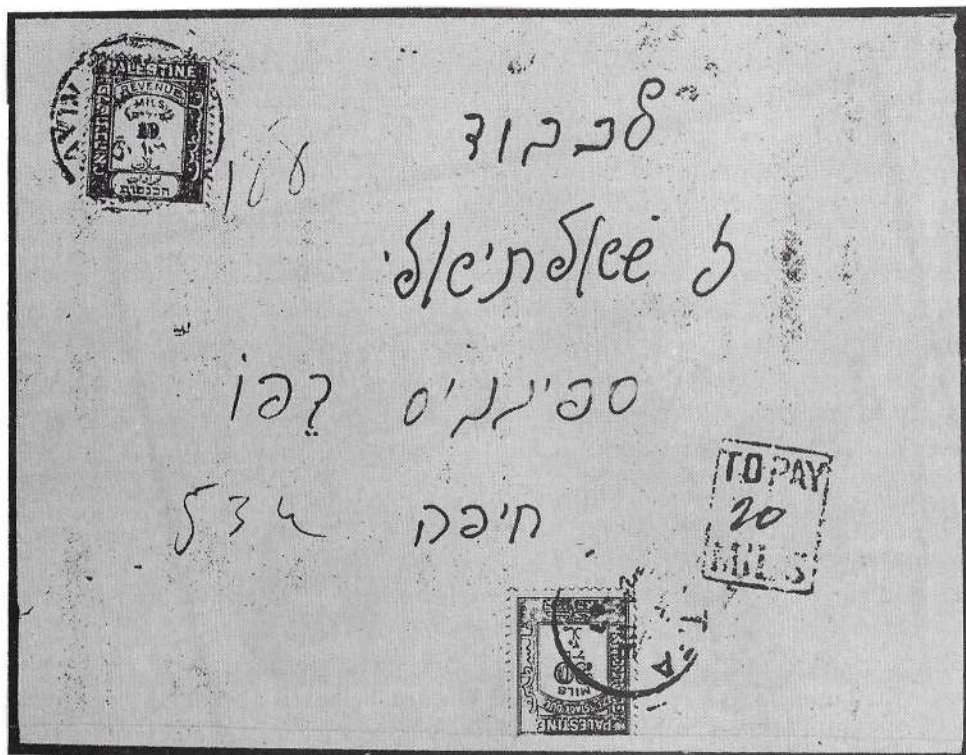


Fig. 25: Inland letter double taxed (20 mils) for using a revenue stamp for regular postage.

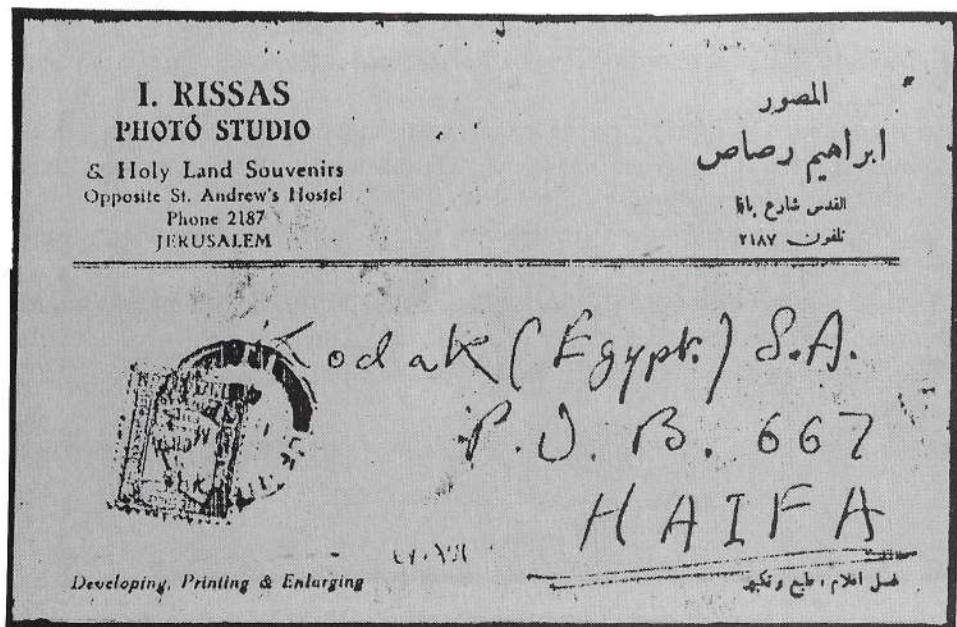


Fig. 26: Inland letter posted with revenue stamp.



Fig. 27: Inland printed matter posted with revenue stamps.

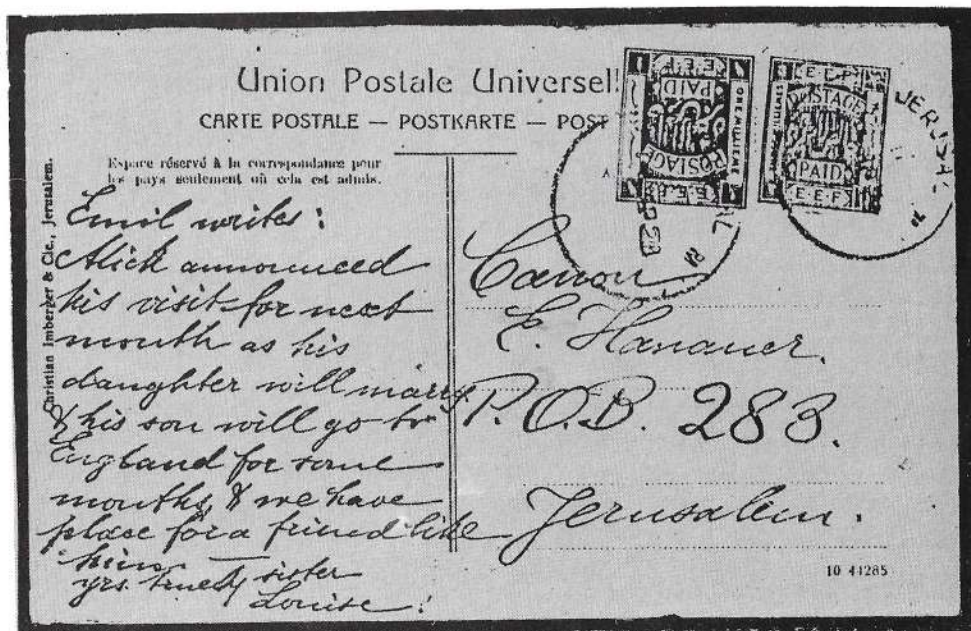


Fig. 28: Inland postcard posted with revenue stamps.

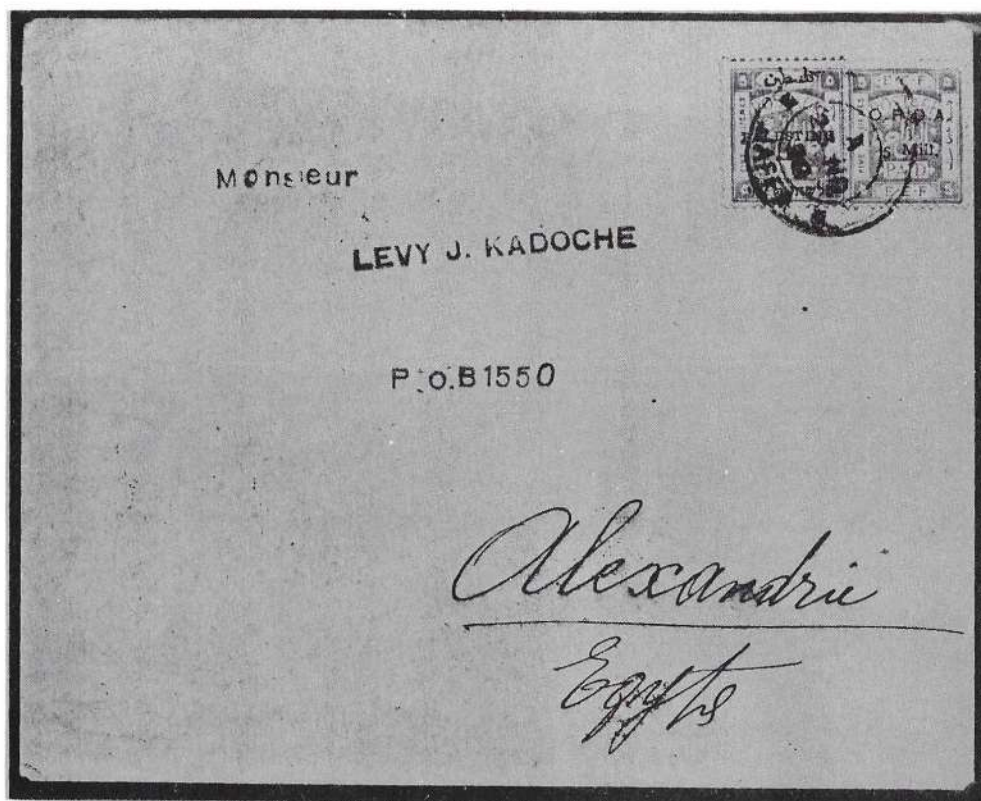


Fig. 29: Foreign letter posted with mixed franking, one a revenue stamp.

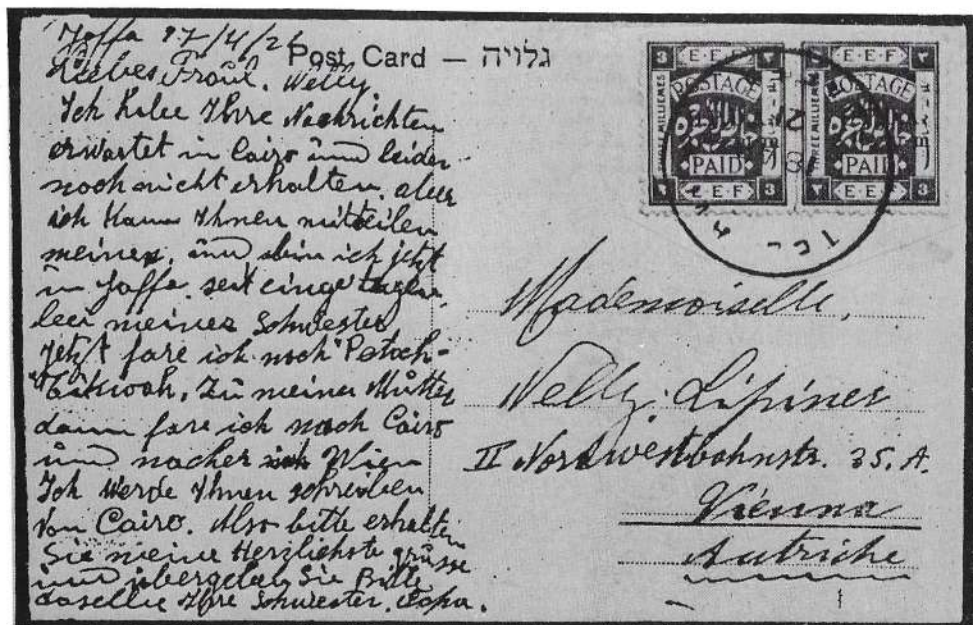


Fig. 30: Foreign postcard posted with revenue stamps.



Fig. 31: Foreign air mail letter posted with mixed franking, one a revenue stamp.

References:

- (1) (Editor), "Postal Use of Mandate Fiscal Stamps", HLP# 2 (1979), p.34.
- (2) C. F. Mandell, "Revenue Stamps of the Holy Land", *The Israel Philatelist*, XXVIII, No 3/3 (April 1977) p. 1283; XXVIII No 5/6 (June 1977) p. 1331; XXVIII No 7/8 (Aug. 1977) p. 1375; XXIX No 1/2 (Feb. 1978) p. 1529; XXX No 9/10 (Oct. 1979) p. 2030; XXXI No 1/2 (Feb. 1980) p. 2145.

The Essays and Proofs of the Nahariya Local Post

I. Karpovsky, Herzliya

On March 17, 1948, the road between Nahariya and Haifa was cut off so that the town itself and the surrounding areas of the Western Galilee fell under siege.

In order to establish contact with the hinterland, the Hagana improvised an alternate route, via the sea, which commenced operations on March 22nd. Boats which used to sail between the two towns were used, and amongst the items carried was post. A special charge was made for this service and special cancellations were used on letters sent on this route.

On April 23rd the local Nahariya Council decided to take over the sea mail service from the Hagana, defining it as being a civilian matter. The Council announced that it would operate the service from the 25th. On the 23rd the Council announced formally that because of the cessation of the Mandate postal service it would undertake the operation of the local service, maintaining contact with Haifa by sea. It decided at the same time to issue special emergency stamps that would be valid from the 25th.

These emergency stamps and cancellations are well known to collectors^{1,2}, but very little has until now been reported about their design and production. Some years ago, through the legacy of the American Zionist community worker the late Mr. Emil Weitz (who represented the Keren Kayemet and the Keren Hayesod there), material was found which clarified the matter.

The Nahariya Council requested two designs from a Haifa designer, with the specification that the words "Emergency Post between Nahariya and Haifa" be included in the body of the design. The designer submitted two proposals (s. Back Cover), which showed two different essay designs, composite sketches in black on transparent paper, with the Local Council Arms cut out from stationery affixed in the centre. This was mounted on stamp-sized pieces of gummed, rouletted, paper.

Both designs were very attractive. The designer having been born in Eastern Europe, the second essay showed a strong influence of the first Russian stamps (the values are in the corners of the design). Because of the complicated design, which included far too many details, preparation of the cliché could have required far too much time and therefore, being under tremendous pressure of time, the Council decided not to accept the designs.

Time being short, Mr Lubrani (who was responsible for the production of the stamps) discussed the matter with the local printer. On the spot they drew a very simple design, which could be prepared and printed quickly.

The first drawing, shown in Figure 32, includes a Magen David in the centre, with three rows of lettering in Hebrew in the upper segment, and three rows in English in the bottom sector. These included the value and the specified wording. The spelling of the name Nahariya was incorrect ("Nahariah"). The item includes a trial

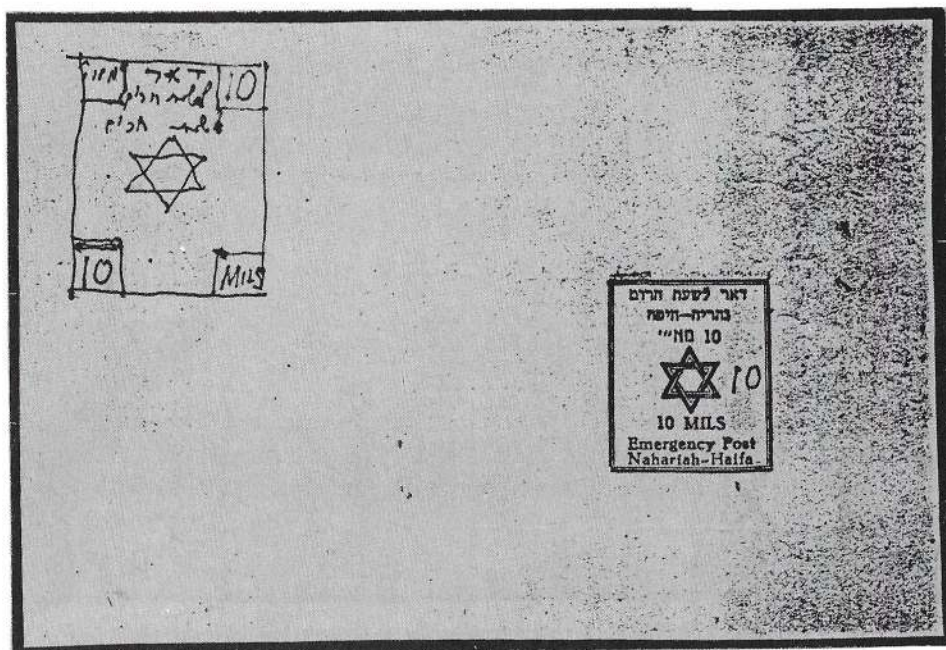


Fig. 32: An ink sketch and a trial impression on newsprint of an essay for the Nahariya Emergency Post.

impression on newsprint, and an ink sketch on the left, showing value tablets in the corners.

Figure 33 shows a slightly different trial impression of this unaccepted design on a newsprint paper, and ink sketches of different outlays of the single stamp together with a complete sheetlet, as well as a note correcting the English spelling to "Nahariya".

Figure 34 shows the final essay, which was accepted: the 10 mil "Emergency Post" black impression of a block of four stamps on newsprint, affixed to a 14x9.5 cm thin white card, showing a composite sketch of a *tete-beche* sheetlet of eight stamps, marginal inscriptions and rouletting marked in pencil.

Proofs on different coloured papers and a large number of errors (double prints, partly printed sheets etc.) are known, but the material presented here is an authentic description of the design stages of the emergency stamps of Nahariya in 1948.

Bibliography

- (1) D. Kessler & M. Vogel, "Postal History of Nahariya (March 17-May 15, 1948)", SIP and Haifa Philatelic Society (1952).
- (2) B.J. Forsher, "The Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel (March to July 1948)", SIP (1969).

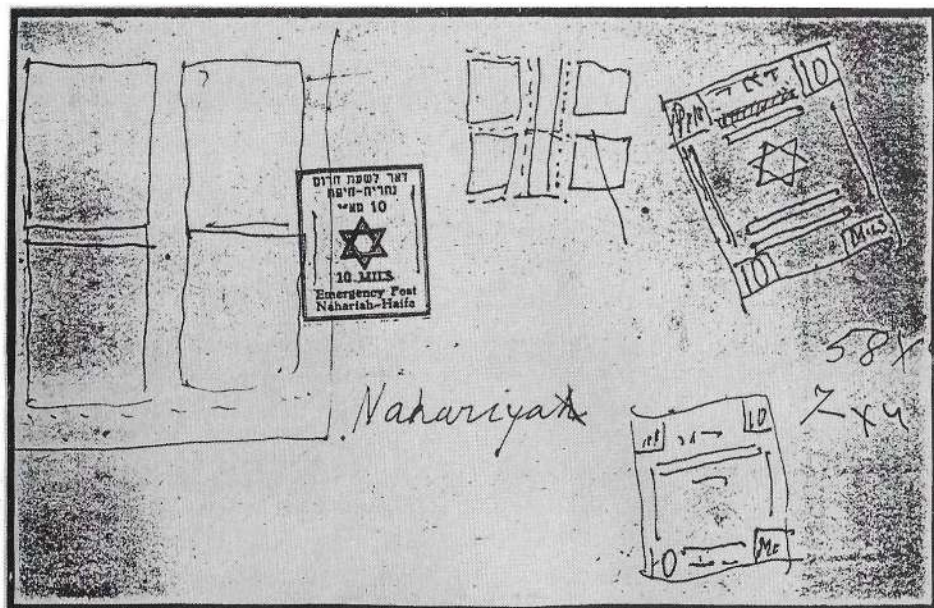


Fig. 33: A similar (slightly different) trial print, accompanied by ink sketches of different designs of a single stamp and of blocks-of-four.

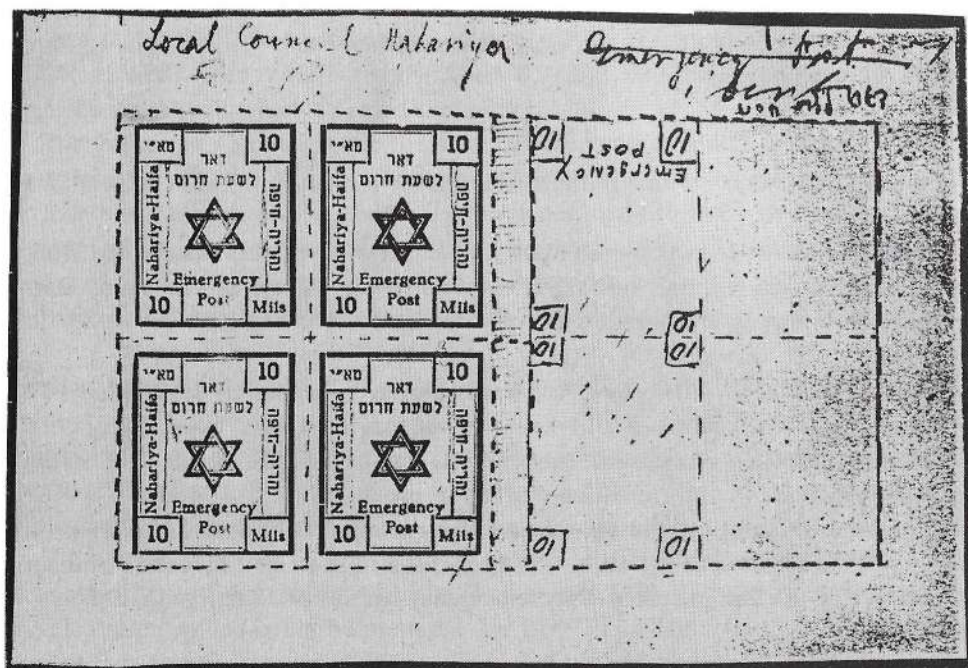


Fig. 34: A black proof of a block-of-four of the accepted design for the Nahariya Emergency Post 10 mil stamp, surrounded by a sketch of the complete tete-beche sheet of eight.

* * * * *

* SHORT NOTES AND DISCOVERIES *

* * * * *

The British Mandate Period

More about Posting Parcels in Palestine

(Phmuel Meiri, Tel Aviv)

Hochheiser's note in HLPH 39 (p. 1049) is, hopefully, the beginning of a more comprehensive study on the parcel post in Palestine, a study to which I would like to make a contribution.

The form shown in Fig. 35 is a certificate of posting for an inland parcel. This form, which has no P.T. number, is only one half of the complete form, as can be seen from the right margin perforation. The second half was probably attached to the parcel itself, as a despatch note.

Of special interest is the comment at the bottom of this form:

"This counterfoil is not to be issued in the case of an insured or registered parcel. Form P.T. 202 to be issued instead".

This means that form P.T. 202 was used, not only for foreign parcels, but for insured inland parcels as well.

Of great scarcity are despatch notes that were attached to parcels. Fig. 36 show the two sides of a despatch note for an insured inland parcel (P.T. 238) sent from Petah Tiqva on December 1, 1947, and delivered in Jerusalem the next day. In this despatch note the insurance amount and the premium were not indicated; it can therefore be assumed that this parcel was not insured at all.

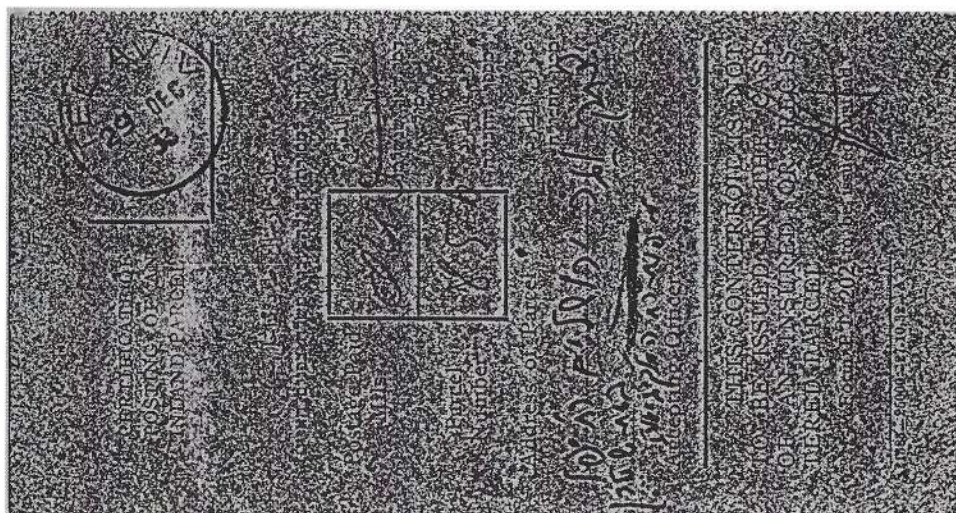


Fig. 35: Certificate of Posting of an inland parcel, without a P.T. number.

INLAND PARCEL POST DESPATCH NOTE
No. 143

(Pounds to be written in words)
Gross weight in grammes (Measured)

Postage Paid
Mils

Herewith parcel(s) bearing the address given below

Address

Impression of seal used to close the parcel

(SEE OVER)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF SENDER
החם והמען של השולח

Postage Stamps to be affixed here

RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE
The undersigned acknowledges receipt of parcel(s) described overleaf

Date

Fig. 36: P.T.238 of a parcel sent from Petah Tiqva to Jerusalem, Dec. 1947 (front and back).

From this despatch note one can also learn that the stamps were affixed to the despatch note, rather than to the parcel itself. This form should have stayed at the post office, signed by the addressee, as an acknowledgment of receipt. This would account for the scarcity of such items.

Another interesting label is shown here affixed on the back of a foreign despatch note (Fig. 37). This label, P.T. 237, was affixed on parcels free of customs duty. The



Fig. 37: P.T.237 on the back of a foreign despatch note.

note at the bottom of this label, NO CHARGES TO BE MADE ON DELIVERY, is similar to the note found on telegram envelopes. Whenever customs and other charges were collected, P.T. 214 was issued as a receipt (Fig. 38).

Like many other postal forms, mandate parcel forms and labels were used in the State of Israel as late as January 1955 and maybe later (Fig. 39).

P.T. 214

RECEIPT FOR CUSTOMS IMPORT DUTY & OTHER CHARGES.

وصل برسوم الواردات الجركية والاجور الاخرى
كבלه بعدر التسليم دمي مكنه ومסים احرير.

on parcel 1/1/1 No. 14/83 عن الطرد/الزمره رقم
packet 1/1/1 على حبيله/زور مسفر
Received the sum of One hundred 7.45 (in words) مئتي مبلغ
in respect of the undermentioned charges نكبله المسكون
عن الرسوم المفصلة ادناه
بعدر المسكون النوكريه لمسكه

Customs Manifest No. 515/6

LP.	Mils
جنيه س"م (1/10)	مل س"م
Customs Charges	100
Clearance Fee	50
Demurrage Charges	
Accrued or Redirection Charges	
C. O. D. (Delivery)	
Total :-	150

POST OFFICE
Date Stamp
Signature

الامضاء
الختم

Fig. 38: Receipt for customs collected for a foreign parcel (P.T.214).

P.T. 202

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING OF A FOREIGN PARCEL

شهادة ايماع طرد بريده خارجي
تسليمه مسكون حبيله ختمين لاجري.

No. of Parcel 1070 Postage prepaid, Mils 2.680
Insurance fee, Mils 44
Amount for L.P. which insured Runa Cuero
(in words) Runa Cuero
Mils 63
Addressed to Runa Cuero
Accepting Officer's Signature Runa Cuero

مكون ال
المسكون
امضاء لاجري الختم
ختميه الختم المسكون

PALESTINE PARCEL POST
TEL AVIV 1
No. 7058

Postage
Insurance
Express Fee

Mils
Date Stamp
TEL AVIV 1

3376-1000 U.S. - 3.247 - U.C.P.

Fig. 39: Late use of Mandate parcel forms in the State of Israel.

Interesting P.T. Forms *(A. M. Hochheiser)*

Collecting the forms used by the Postal Administration during the period of the British control over Palestine is a relatively new philatelically oriented field. Among the fringe benefits are the interesting facts contained in some of the forms, revealing hitherto unreported items of information. Shown here are two such forms related to the sale and return of postage stamps by the governmental authorities.

Figure 40, Form P.T. 638, indicates that stamps were sold to licensed vendors at a discount of 1%. The sale of stamps to vendors by government authority continues

P.T. 638.

PARTICULARS OF POSTAGE STAMPS SUPPLIED TO LICENSED

VENDOR _____ No. _____

Name _____

38236-27000-13.12.45-G.C.P.

Denom- ination	No.	LP.	Mils	Denom- ination	No.	LP.	%
2				15			
3				20			
4				50			
5				100			
6				200			
7				250			
8				500			
10				LP. 1			
13							

Note:- Commission at the rate of 1% is allowed on denominations of stamps of 3 mils, 5 mils, 10 mils, 15 mils and 20 mils to the extent of 2 sheets in the case of 3 and 5 mils stamps and 5 sheets in the case of 10, 15 and 20 mils stamps, purchased in any week, that is, from Sunday to Saturday inclusive.

There is no limit to the quantity of stamps which may be purchased with commission.

Date _____

Postmaster _____

Fig. 40: P.T. form 638 for billing sales of stamps to private vendors.

to this day in Israel. However, the commission allowed during the Mandate period is not generally known. This form is 8.8x14.4 cms.

Figure 41, Form P.T. 643, is more interesting. This form was to be used for the return of unused or spoiled stamps. Note in the "DESCRIPTION" that (1) None of the stamps shall have been removed from any material. (2) None of the stamps has been used in the payment of any duty. (3) Stamps must have been spoiled only during the past two years. (4) Envelopes, postcards, wrappers, etc. bearing postage stamps must be surrendered entire. (5) A charge of 5% of the value of the stamps will be made for redemption.

This form consists of two separate pages, each 21.5x35.3 cms. Some cutting and reduction of the forms has been done in duplication to save space.

Allowance can be made only for stamps which have not been removed from any material.

As far as possible the stamps should be in blocks or pairs and should be made up into L.P. 1 packets, each containing stamps of one denomination. No smaller amount than L.P. 1 worth will be accepted from one person at one time, except in the case of stamps inadvertently spoiled, affixed to, or impressed or printed on, postal stationery, in which case the minimum is 50 mils. Envelopes, post-cards, wrappers, etc. bearing postage stamps must be surrendered entire and, if numerous, banded into hundreds. Commission will be charged on postage stamps at the rate of 5% of the value of the stamps (minimum 5 mils).

תעלף עלאוע פקט אזלמ תכן הטואיע מסחובע מן אי מואד.

יחב קער האמאן אן תכונ רזמ הטואיע המקדמע חתויע על טואיע בשכל תרימאט או באגואז ומן פנאט ואחדע יכונ יתמוע קיע תנחא גניע פלסטיני ואחד. ולא יחורז קבול טואיע מתקדמע פי אי וקט מן שיש ואחד תכונ קיעתה אפל מן גניע פלסטיני ואחד. אלא פי חאלה הטואיע התלפה או המלשפה או המדמועה על המקאבאט הרידיעה סהוא חית יכונ החד האדני 50. מלא ואלפאפאט אלח. המדמועה. בטואיע רידיעה יחב אן תקדם בשכלה הקאל ואذا קאנט עדידה יחב אן תקדם ברזמ תחורי כל רזמה על מאנה קעלה. יסתופי עמולה 5% מן קיעה הטואיע (חד העמולה האדני 5 מלאט)

אח התנחה אפשר לתת רק על בולים שלא חוסרו מאיות דבר.

ער כחא שאסאר צוימס הבולים לחיות ברבועים או בונות וצוימס לחיות מסדרים כעליות של 1 פ"ס (א"י). ע"ל כל צורו להכיל בולים מסוג אחר. כל מסוג על ערך של פחות מ 1 פ"ס (א"י) לא יתקבל מאיש אחר כבת אחת, מלבד אשר במקרה שהבולים נתקלקלו כשנאחז, או חודקקו, או הוחתמו, או הורפסו על ניירות דאר. במקרה כזה צריך הביטויס לחיות 50 מיל. אח סעפאות הדאר, כרפויס הדאר וכו' הנושאים עליותם בולי דאר צריך להחזיר בשלמותם, ואם חנם סרובים, צריך להחזירם כשהם קשורים לפי מאות. קוסיטיון יוסף ע"ל בולי דאר ע"י הערכה של 5% מערך הבולים (הביטויס 5 מיל).

The stamps should be forwarded with this form addressed to
THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL POST OFFICE, JERUSALEM.

יחב אן תרסל הטואיע מע זהא התוזג אל רחיש החסאבאט פי מכתב הריד העאמ באלקדס

אח הבולים לשלוח עם הסופס הוח על שם

מנהל החשבונות הראשי, משרד הדאר הכללי, ירושלים.

35,68-7500-8.1.14-S.O.P.

Fig. 41 (continued): Page 2 of Form P.T. 643

Taxi Mail *(M. Siegel, Ramat Gan)*

While the service of the Israel Postal Authority has lately been much improved, with delivery times considerably reduced in recent years, this problem of prompt delivery has long been known here. The following excerpt from the 5 April, 1940 issue of the English language newspaper "The Palestine Post" (the predecessor to today's "Jerusalem Post") certainly verifies the existence of delivery problems even then.

"REFLECTIONS - The Government is rigidly enforcing the law which prohibits the carrying of communications other than by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Taxi-drivers, found to have been taking letters and packets from one town to another for private persons, have been fined. Cars have been carefully searched for evidence of this rival carriage service for some weeks now, and it is being stamped out. But surely the authorities must have pondered why this type of traffic has developed. Letters between the three main towns sent by ordinary mail usually take two days - by car, they take a couple of hours. Hence business people and others needing an express service were prepared to pay double the Post Office rate, and more, for automobile transport.

The present taxi companies are willing to cooperate with the Post Office, but so far their offers have not been accepted... The Postal Authorities ought to meet its clients on this not unimportant issue".

This note in the "Palestine Post" proves that Taxi Mail has been used in the Holyland for at least 50 years, although most of the known examples date to after 1945.

What was Really the "Horseshoe Route"? *(A.H. Groten)*

I offer the following comments on Fred Blau's note concerning the "Horseshoe" route during WWII (HLPH III, 41-42, p. 31).

There are many references to this route but I will only cite one: R.E.G. Davies, A History of the World's Airlines; London, Oxford U. Press, 1967. On p. 325: *"The Empire (flying) boats were engaged in duties along the eastern routes, including the Africa-India-Australia 'Horseshoe' route..."* On p. 228, there is a map (the bottom of two maps) which outlines this route which he describes on p. 227:

"This Horseshoe route, as it was called, was started 19 June (1940) at a weekly frequency. It encircled the whole Indian Ocean, via Cairo, Basra, Karachi and Singapore, to reach Australia and New Zealand in a journey time of thirteen days. Indidentally, the principle of the Horseshoe Route - that aircraft should operate a crescent-shaped route embracing both the African and Eastern truck routes - was not a new one..."

The above mentioned map is reproduced here as Figure 42.

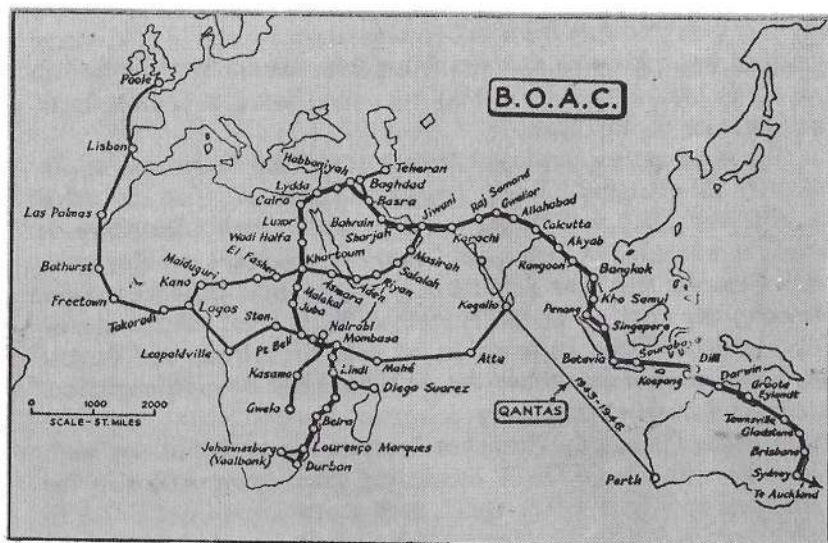


Fig 42: Wartime air route of B.O.A.C., 1943.

Unrecorded Postal Censor Memorandum *(Ph. Meiri, Tel Aviv)*

Recently, I came across a registered letter sent from Hungary to Palestine in August 1940. Inside the letter I found the postal censor memorandum shown in Fig. 43. This memorandum, PCT/53, is not recorded by N. Gladstone in his book "Postal censorship in Palestine during world war two 1939-1945".

The censor did not permit blank sheets, for fear of invisible ink. In the case shown here the blank sheets confiscated were signed. However, sheets signed "a blanco" were a threat to security just the same, and hence forbidden.

POW Mail in WWII *(P. Adler, Vienna)*

I would like to add the following remarks to Siegel's article "Postal Fee Questions and POW Mail" (HLPH #40, p. 1144).

There existed an airmail delivery system for POW Mail in Germany and Europe in 1943. I have seen a lot of POW mail from Germany to Camps in USA, either bearing the 40 pf Hindenburg Stamp (no Hitler Stamps were allowed by the US Censors), or with handstamps "Taxe Percue".

The following legs were flown: Germany (Berlin-Frankfurt)-Lisbon to USA, and Berlin-Turkey for POW mail to the M.E., Australia, India and N.Z.

The mute postmarks ("Tarnstempel" in German), pictured on the items on page 1146, originate from the Lambsdorf/Silesia (today Poland) Reichspost Office.

Generally, Jewish Palestinian personnel were allowed to write and receive altogether 3 to 4 messages per month. A strict registration existed at the Schreibstube (Provost Office). 40 pf in cash was paid by the sender, if he wished airmail posting, when he handed over the cards.



Fig. 43: Postal censor memorandum, PCT/53, found inside a letter sent from Kaposvár, Hungary to Tel Aviv, August 1940.

Irregular Uses of some Triangular Postmarks *(Marvin Siegel)*

Two Mandate covers with interesting triangular postmarks have recently come to this writer's attention. The first (Fig. 44) was posted in Tel Aviv, by the Oriental Mercantile Company, to Paris. It is plainly marked PRINTED MATTER and thus it is properly franked 3 mils. Its posting date was early in 1940, obviously before the fall of France later in that fateful year. This date is at least partially confirmed by its censor permit handstamp (Glassman #Q27A), which is assigned to a two year period commencing in February 1940. The Palestine Censor duly applied his six-sided handstamp also. We cannot explain how the Oriental Mercantile Co. could use Palestine & Egypt Lloyd's censor permit mark. However, the important interest here is that the post allowed this cover to be postmarked with a **dateless** Triangular postmark. UPU Rules have long stipulated that any mail sent outside a country's borders must be postmarked with a dated device. Some postal clerk certainly overlooked this regulation, furnishing us with a most interesting cover.

The small cover shown in Figure 45 was posted in Haifa to Kibbutz Ginegar, c/o Post Afula. It bears two stamps totaling the full internal rate of 10 mils. These two are each cancelled with a mute triangular postmark. Today, this is used by the Israel Post to designate that a mailed item over a certain weight, size or shape has been security checked. However, the exact reason for the usage of the mute device in the Mandate time has long been an object of speculation. The late Philip Kanner's

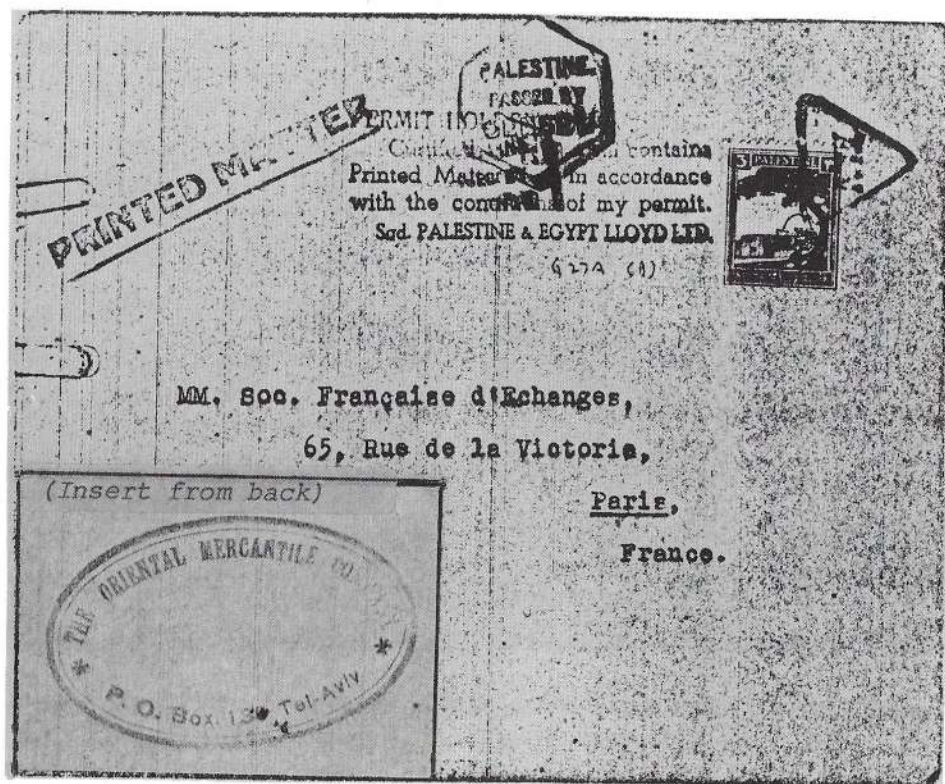


Fig. 44: 1940 Cover to Paris postmarked with dateless triangular postmark



Fig. 45: Haifa cover to Ginagar postmarked with mute triangular cancellations.

explanation¹ was that somewhere in the “postal pipeline”, it was noticed that the stamps were not properly cancelled and that they could be later removed and reused. To prevent this fraud from occurring, a “killer” or “obliterator” was applied to the stamps. This marking was without letters (mute) that could identify the town where applied, since any such mark might be misleading as stamps could only receive a postmark of the office of dispatch. This writer suggests the following scenario: probably because of its small size, the cover eluded a Haifa machine device, and somewhere later along its route it was noted that the stamps had not been cancelled, and so the mute marking was applied.

(1) P. Kanner “The Mute Traingular Postmark of Palestine”, BAPIP #52 (June 1966) p. 19.

“The 1945 Commemorative Postcard” *(P. Adler, Vienna)*

I would like to make some comment regarding Hochheiser’s article in HLP# 40 (Autumn 1989), p. 1125.

The English translation, which is excellent, differs in one point from the German original. “...*von denen jeder Besucher ein Paar erhält...*”, that means that every visitor could obtain (buy) a pair of cards. Dickstein translated it to “handed out”, and Hochheiser enlarged it to “were handed out free to all visitors...” This was never said or meant by the late George Hesky, in his article in Jedioth Chadaschoth.

The PHILA Postcards with the 7 mils imprint were never handed out free, but



Fig. 45-A: A private postcard for the 1945 “PHILA” Stamp Exhibition.

were sold at the exhibition and at various post offices in the bigger towns. Similar private postcards exist, without the 7 mils stamp imprint - these cards (in two colours) were given out free to the public*.

Further information on the PHILA Postcard and Exhibition can be found in:

- (1) S. Ascher, THLP #16 (1956), p. 408 and #35/36 (1957), p. 778.
- (2) Hoexter-Lachman, Catalogue of the Stamps of Eretz Israel (1946), p. 35 (in Hebrew).

* Ed. Note: Such a postcard is shown in Figure 45-A (courtesy of A.M. Hochheiser).

Additional Information on the PHILA Commemorative Postcard

(Erwin Caro, Tel Aviv)

Here is some additional information on the PHILA EXHIBITION commemorative postcard issued by the Mandate Postal Administration in 1945¹.

Sometime during the winter of 1944/45, the President of the Society of Philatelists in Tel Aviv, Dr. B. Rehfeld, applied to G.H. Webster, the Postmaster General of Palestine, for a commemorative issue in honor of the Exhibition scheduled for the beginning of April 1945.

Webster's reply was negative. He believed that there was not enough time to order a postcard (or stamp) from England and that the local printing facilities were inadequate for the job. The Society of Philatelists was determined to prove that the printing could be done locally within the short time left. Mr. Steiner of "Photo Steiner" on Ben Yehuda Street in Tel Aviv was commissioned to prepare an essay for a postcard stamp. After cutting out a 25 m. stamp from a recently issued, locally printed, aerogramme, he replaced the figures of value in the corners with "sevenths" cut out from current postcards. A photo of the design was presented to Mr. Webster - and approved.

A pair of printed essays of the 7 m. (inland) and 13 m. denominations (foreign postcard rate) was found in the archives of the Mandate Postal Administration by the late Benjamin Kamenitz, a high-ranking post office employee during the Mandate period and then for the first 2 decades of the Israeli Post.

Printing of the vignette, designed by Meyerowitsch, was a routine job.

The postcards were issued on April 4, 1945. They were never presented to the visitors free of charge, as suggested by Hochheiser, but were sold at the Exhibition Post Office from the opening day (April) onwards.

A stamp competition for a new set of Palestine pictorials was held during the Exhibition. The results of the competition and the subsequent events were described by S. Resnick in 1957².

References:

- (1) A.M. Hochheiser, "The 1945 Commemorative Postcard", HLP# #40, pp. 1125-28.
- (2) S. Resnick, "Additional Palestine Pictorials Approved But Never Issued", The Holy Land Philatelist, Dec. 1957.

The Interim Period

Mandate Postage Used During the Interim Period

(Marvin Siegel)

On 6 May, 1948 a German-speaking woman residing in Haifa wrote the airletter shown in Figure 46 to a friend living at the Hotel Carlyle in New York City, then as now at 35 East 76th Street. The airletter was postmarked 9 May in Haifa. It bears a hotel arrival machine marking of 7 June. This type of hotel date marking has always been known to be quite accurate, and is even accepted by American Courts. The question asked here is, how did it travel? Was it among the mail carried on the SS. "Kedma"? Apparently not, as according to our best sources¹, this vessel left on the 6th of May, three days before the letter's Haifa postmark. It apparently went by ship as its almost one month passage (9 May to 7 June) appears to be too much for any airmail passage, if any had existed. Its date fits nicely with that of the cover shown on page 300 of Issue No. 27 of this Bulletin. The cover there illustrated was carried on the SS. "Marine Carp". In all its postal details, it conformed to the rules that required Mandatory franking and a dated postmark on mail to be sent abroad.

14 May, 1948 was the last day that Mandate stamps could be accepted as valid franking. However, covers with such frankings are known that escaped notice or inspection after this date, without being taxed. Certainly, if the piece had been in a collection box or already in the Postal System by that date, although not yet postmarked, its Mandate franking would have been accepted. However, the cover shown in Figure 47 is a registered cover that certainly was not in the system by the 14th. Its postmark is dated 18 May, 1948 - four days after the deadline. It was posted in Migdal via Tiberias (19 May) to Haifa (20 May) according to its backstamps. The cover was apparently posted in Migdal by the late well known philatelist M. Brisker to his Haifa home address. The Registry Label is numbered 3578 which coincides nicely with Fluri's listing as does the label itself with its distinctive handwritten village name. The cover raises the obvious question "Why were the Mandate stamps accepted on that late date?" We can only surmise that Brisker brought the cover already franked into the Post Office of that small moshav, situated between Tiberias and Ginossar, and somehow persuaded the clerk to accept it. Perhaps the Doar Ivri Issues had not yet arrived at Migdal? Does anyone have a Migdal cover franked with Doar Ivri stamps dated on the 18th of May or earlier?

On 24 May, 1948 the cover shown in Figure 48 was mailed in Zichron Yaakov to Kibbutz Mizra. Its franking of a 10 mil pictorial stamp was not accepted, being invalid at that late date. Thus it remained uncanceled, the cover's dispatch postmark being applied alongside instead. This was the customary treatment for such non-acceptance. However, the Post still forwarded the piece of mail to Afula

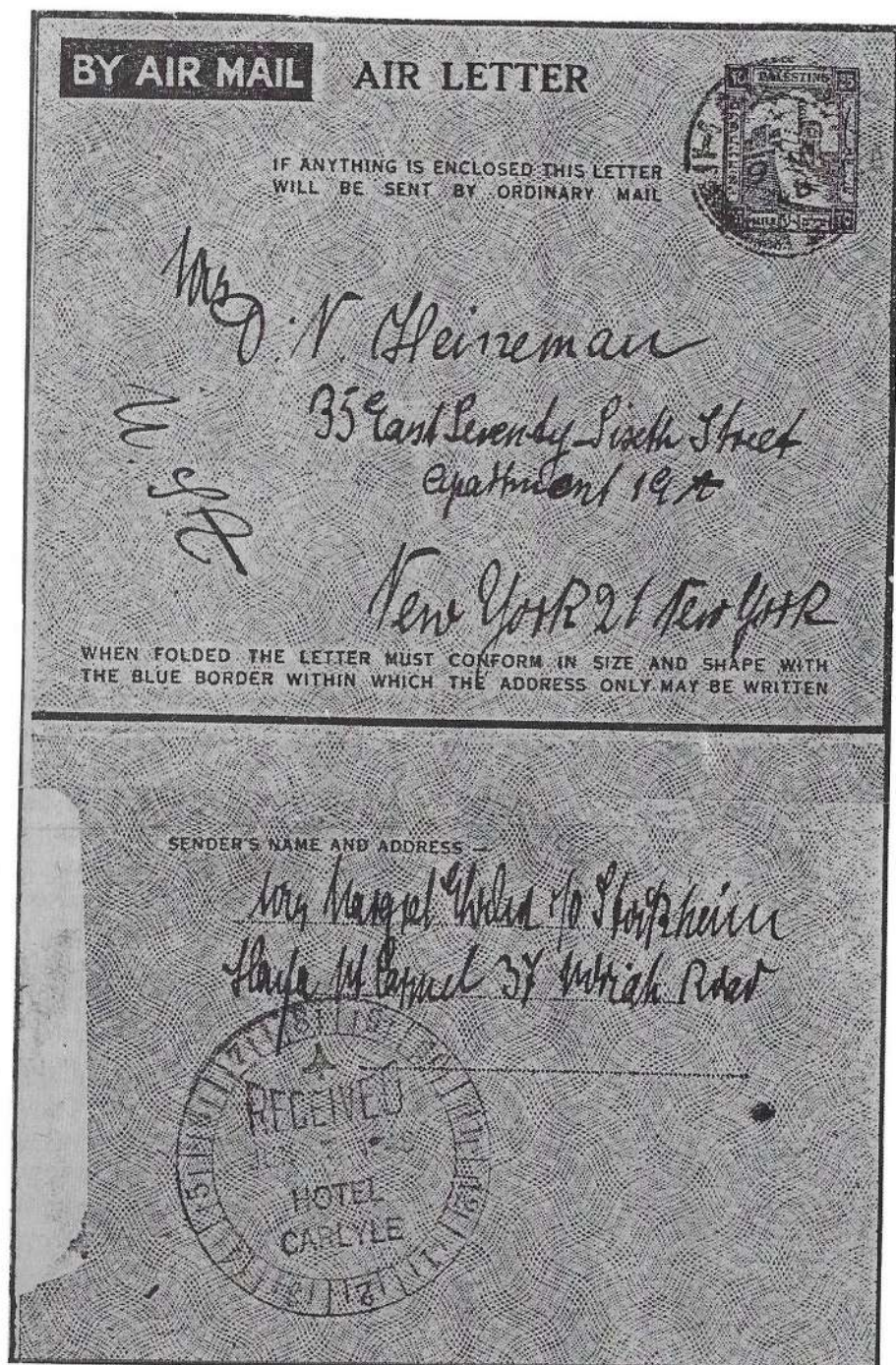


Fig. 46: Haifa airletter to New York posted 9 May 1948, that arrived 7 June 1948

and then, apparently, onwards to Mizra. At either Zichron or Afula a handwritten note was added, stating that 20 mil (2x10 mil) was due for postage. At Afula, a 20 mil Doar Ivri stamp was applied and cancelled for the tax payment. Postage Due stamps had not yet arrived so the only stamps available (the Doar

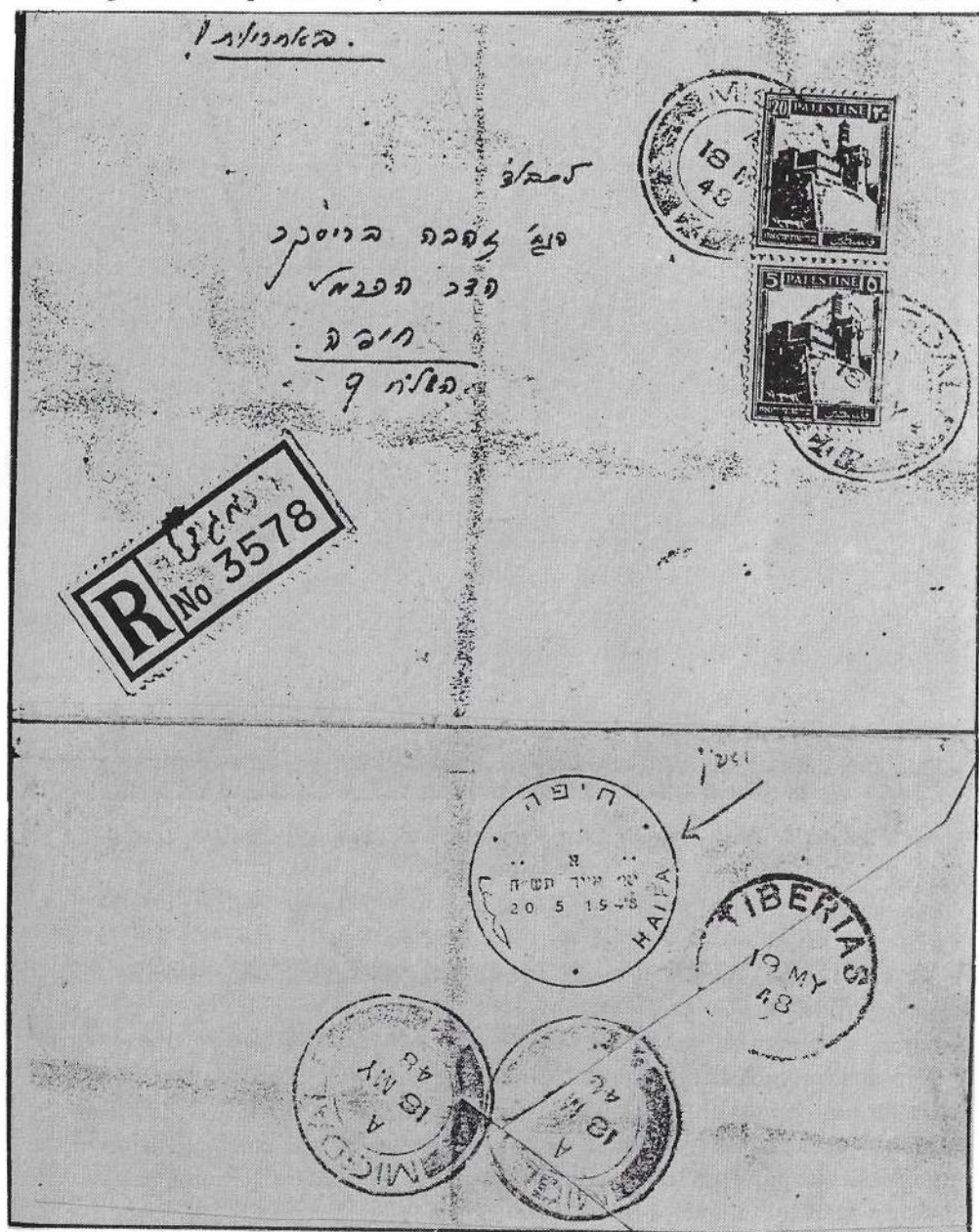


Fig. 47: Front and rear of Migdal cover posted 18 May 1948, with invalid Mandate stamps accepted as postage.

Ivri Issue) were used instead. This 20 mil stamp apparently was tabbed when originally applied. Unfortunately, this tab fell off or was thoughtlessly removed at some time, damaging an otherwise superb example of early Israel Postal History.

(1) A. Liebrecht, "Unofficial Postal Communication Between Israel & Abroad In 1948", *The Israel Philatelist*, XIII, #10, p. 754.



Fig. 48: 24 May 1948 Zichron Yaakov cover taxed, as Mandate stamps no longer valid.

A New "HIZKIYAHU" Cover from Besieged Jerusalem, and the Early Dates of "APO 3"

(I. Karpovsky, Keryliya)

Two articles published in the Bulletin (HLPB #8, 1981), the first by Y. Levanon and a further one by Y. Rimon, dealt with the dispatch of privileged mail from the temporary airfield "Marom" in Jerusalem, which carried the personal stamp of the responsible officer "Hizkiyahu - Engineering Section Captain". Rimon showed the only then known example of this.

Recently I acquired a further example of this cancellation, sent at that time from Jerusalem to the architect Fritz Epstein in Tel Aviv (Fig. 49). On the bottom right hand corner of the envelope appears the handstamp of "Hizkiyahu" and over this,



Fig. 49: A recently discovered “Hizkiyahu” cover, flown from besieged Jerusalem, and cancelled in Tel Aviv by a pencilled in ‘23’ May “APO 3” postmark.

in manuscript, “Authorised - Yehuda” in Hebrew. In contrast to Rimón’s letter, this one was franked with the local Jerusalem stamp of 10 mils, flown to Tel Aviv and cancelled there with the Army postal instrument “APO 3”, on May 23.

This cancellation reminds us of Muentz’s article on the “Early Postmarks of Army Post Office 3”, which appeared in HLP# #11, in which he discussed the period when this postmark appeared without a date (22nd(?) to 27th May), confirming and extending the original statements made by Kanner and Spiegel. In his article he shows a cover sent from Jerusalem and cancelled in Tel Aviv by “APO 3”, in violet-brown, on “7.5.48”, without a day slug. He thought that the date on which the cover had been cancelled was either the 28th or 30th of May.

The new cover described above is also cancelled in violet-brown, with the numbers ‘5’ and ‘48’ small, as were Muentz’s, but with the additional day date of ‘23’ added by hand, in a larger size. An identical cancellation appears on another cover in my

possession, also sent from besieged Jerusalem, and also cancelled in the same way on may 23rd (Fig. 50), in the same colour.

All three covers also have, in red crayon, the words "Army Mail" in Hebrew, in the same handwriting. These similarities make it very plausible that the Muentz cover was also cancelled on the 23rd, like the two others, but the day date was not pencilled in in this case. It seems therefore, that the date slugs of the first few days of operation were deficient, lacking the day pieces. This was probably the reason that after the 23rd, it was decided not to use the date slugs at all, wherefore the missing-date "APO 3" postmarks of the 24-27th May. Fully dated postmarks appear again when new whole slugs have been supplied.

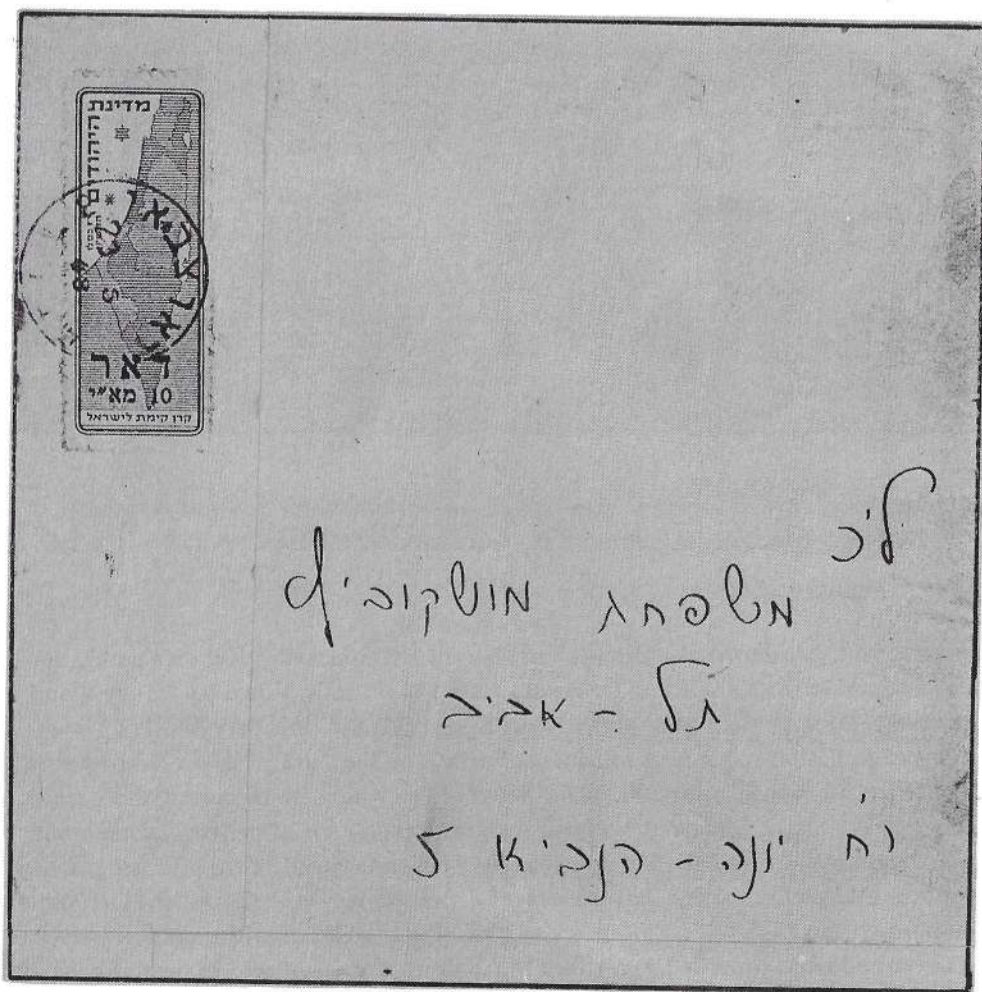


Fig. 50: Another siege cover from Jerusalem, cancelled by the same manuscript corrected postmark "APO 3/23.5.48".

The State of Israel

Late Use of a Palestine Form In Israel

(M. Siegel, Ramat Gan)

Reading Hochheiser's interesting note "Late Use of a Palestine Form In Israel" (HLP# #40, p. 1157), prompted me to check my holdings to see if I possessed any material of the type he described, used later than 22 February, 1954.

The item shown in Figure 51 was used on 5 October, 1955. This pushes forward the recorded latest date of use by some fifteen months. The envelope itself is the Mandate Form PT 778, with "Palestine" crossed out and "Israel" handwritten in its stead. Letters to be returned to sender were enclosed therein with some accompanying form. The Israel Post used the type shown in Figure 52. It should be noted that this enclosure is entirely in Hebrew and was prepared by the Israeli Post. Its contents advise that undelivered letters are returned to sender without delay and without opening them if there is a visible return address. Thus, senders should note on the envelope their name and address (to expedite any returns and to avoid opening).

Registration Label to be affixed here.	DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS PALESTINE	Israel No. 59306
	Returned Letter 31B	22/10
Post Office. P.T. 778.	Dr. Manheim 25/1/6/3/5/7 703 22/10	137 5. 10. 1955 100 00

Fig. 51: A very late use of a Mandate stationery (P.T. 778) in Israel (5.10.55).

מסוד הדואר

ד.ט. 754 א

ירוסלים, 5, אוקט 1955

מסורף מכתב רטום סלא נמסר
לתעודתו ונפתח בבית הדואר בהתאם
לתקנות.

מכתבים סלא נמסרו לתעודתם
מוחזרים לטולחיהם בלי כל עכוב
ומבלי סיפתחום אם הם נוסאים על
המעטפה את שמו ומענו סל הטולח
בכתב או בדפוס.

בהתאם לכך הנני ליעצך
לצוין בעתיד על מעטפות מכתבין
את שמך וכתובתך.

א. רנן
מנהל שירותי הדואר

(6.7.55/אט/עג/537)

Fig. 52: Form "ד.ט. 754 א" (P.T. 754 a) used by the Israeli Dead Letters Office to accompany returned letters.

* * * * *

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

* * * * *

New Cancellations and Post Offices

(Compiled by B. Fixler & J. Nachtigal)

A., Special Cancellations (see also Fig. 53).

- 11.03.90: "Rehovot's Centenary 1890-1990", Rehovot*.
- 17.04.90: "Architecture in Israel", Emeq Ha-Yarden Mobile Post**.
- 22.04.90: "47th anniversary of the Ghetto Rebellion - assembly to commemorate the holocaust and the brave valor", Lohame Ha-Getaot*.
- 23.04.90: "Once an artilleryman always an artilleryman, Artillery section congress", Zikhron Yaaqov.
- 25.04.90: "1970-1990, Negev-Lachish Citriculture", Beer Sheva.
- 26.04.90: "World rally of Czechoslovak Jews in Israel, HYC world rally. Svetovy sjezd", Yerushalayim.
- 02.05.90: "1969-1990, The institute of internal auditors, 2-3 May 1990," Yerushalayim.
- 03.05.90: "85th anniversary R.I., 30th district conference R.I. district 249 Israel", Zikhron Yaaqov.
- 09.05.90: "Zim, first voyage of Zim America", Haifa.
- 13.05.90: "Elqana's bar mitzvah - 13 years to Elqana" Zahal, Elqana.
- 14.05.90: "20th anniversary of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev", Beer Sheva.
- 16.05.90: "16-23.5.90, the Hebrew Book Week", Yerushalayim, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Ramat Gan, Ashqelon, Beer Sheva, Afula.
- 30.05.90: "The Postal Authority at the "Man and His World" 1990 Fair", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 31.05.90: "The Postal Authority at the Negev Canion", Beer Sheva.
- 12.06.90: "International folklore festival in Haifa", Haifa**.
- 12.06.90: "Hagana 70th anniversary", Tel Aviv-Yafo**.
- 12.06.90: A pictorial postmark with archeologic theme, Yerushalayim**.
- 12.06.90: "With love, good luck, see you again", Yerushalayim**.
- 24.06.90: "Jewish Agency assembly, Jerusalem 24-28.6.90", Yerushalayim.
- 26.06.90: "The 16th conference, 2nd meeting of the Israeli Moshavim Movement", Ha-Galil Ha-Elyon Mobile Post.
- 09.07.90: "Vending machine postage labels. First day of issue", Ramat Hasharon. (Klussendorf machine postage labels; see detailed note in this Issue).
- 17.07.90: "The Hebrew song festival in Arad, 1990", Arad.
- 22.07.90: "The 16th world congress of the Betar Movement", Zahal, Giv'at Ze'ev.

* The postmark was not mentioned in an official "Notice to the Public".

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

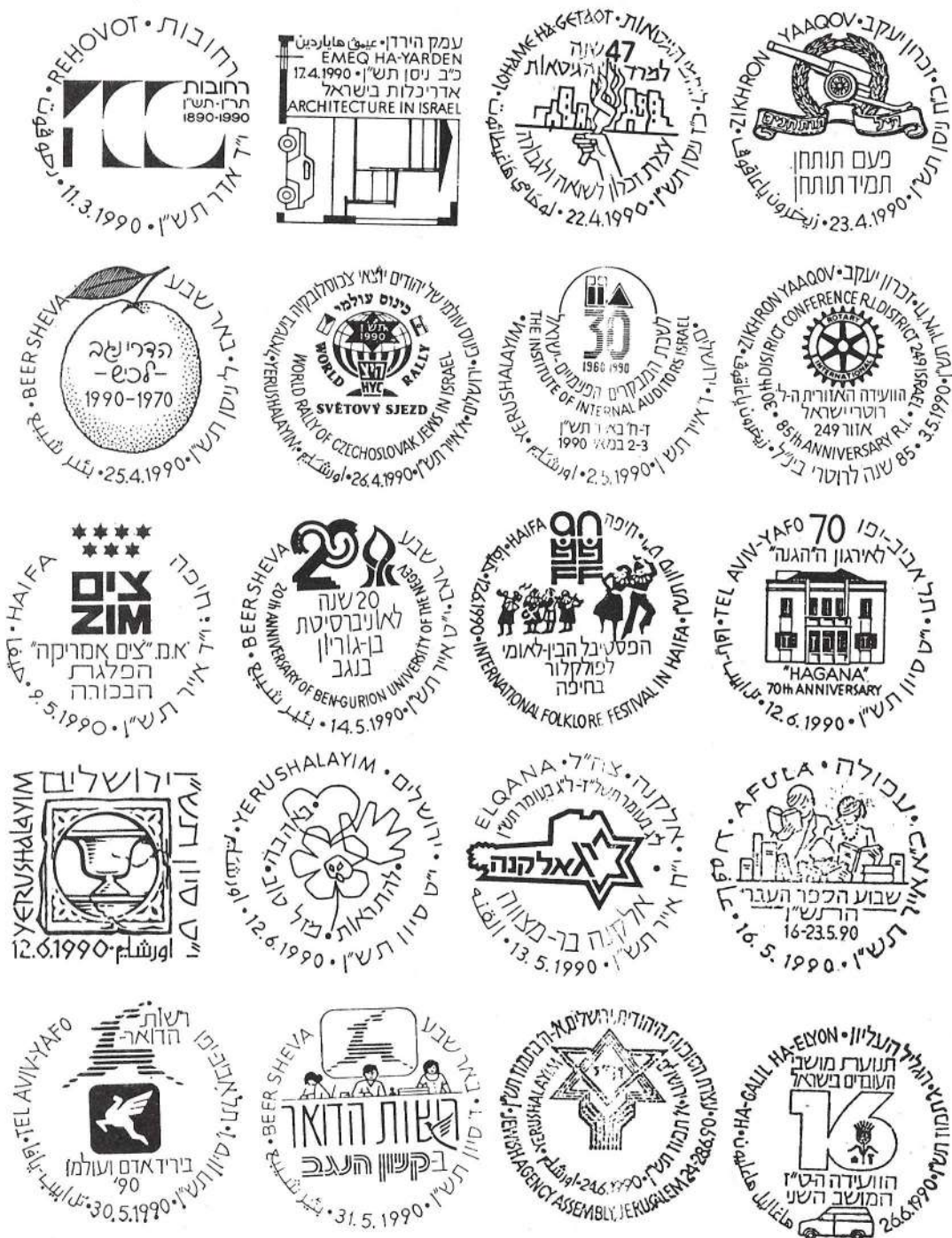


Fig. 53: Special cancellations used in Israel in the last period.



Fig. 53 (continued): Special cancellations used in Israel in the last period.

B. Definitive Cancellations

- 23.05.90: "Raanana 9", additional postmark in Raanana post office.
 27.05.90: "Rebuts Yerushalayim", new machine cancellation in the 'Dead Letters Office' in Jerusalem.
 20.06.90: "Yerushalayim 99", "Yerushalayim 100", for the new B.P.O. in Ha-Achim Israel Canion, Talpiyot Industrial Area, Yerushalayim

The Running Stag will no Longer Run

It was announced in the Notice to the Public No. 49/90 of May 14th 1990, that the practice of using the "Running Stag" in first day postmarks would no longer take place, and that in the future postmarks would be used without this sign.

The first three such without the sign appeared on April 8th, despite the fact that the Notice to the Public No. 37/90, dealing with this latter issue, mentioned that the sign would appear. It should be mentioned that the Philatelic Services sent later a notice to its subscribers stating that postmarks would no longer appear with the "Running Stag", and apologised for the error.

Note that the first time that the "Running Stag" was used was on August 13th, 1952 in the postmark Baqa Hama'aravit. It is a great pity that a sign of such usefulness and importance has been cancelled.

New Stamps and Postal Stationery

The following stamps were issued during the last period:

- 12.6.90: The International Folklore Festival in Haifa (2x1.90 se-tenant) - these were issued as "Special Sheets" of 4 se-tenant pairs with 4 tabs; 70 years of the

Hagana Organisation (NIS 1.50); Archaeology in Jerusalem (NIS 2, definitive); Good wishes (55 Ag., 80 Ag., NIS 1.00) - these have the same designs as the previous non-denomination stamps (but without the inscription "ordinary local letter" in Hebrew and Arabic).

7.8.90: Booklet with 10 "With Love" non-denomination stamps arranged in 2 tete-beche strips of 5 (s. Fig 54), price NIS 5.50.



Fig 54: The new booklet of non-denominated "With Love" stamps, issued on 7.8.90.

New Vending Machine Postage Labels

About twenty months after the first automatic stamp vending machines of type FRAMA were introduced in Israel (see note in HLP# 36, p. 931), a new type of such automatic machines have been installed. The new type machines, of German make by Klussendorf, have been officially put into use on 9 July, 1990, in 19 post offices throughout the country and in the main sorting center in Tel Aviv. Each of these has its characteristic identity code (a 3-digit number) which is printed on its postage labels (s. Fig 55), contrary to the previous FRAMA machines, all of whose labels were identical, independent of the specific machine.



Fig. 55: The Klussendorf postage labels, one shown reversed with a control number.

The following list gives the identity numbers of the various machines and the post offices where they are installed:

City	Address of P.O.	Machine Code	City	Address of P.O.	Machine Code
Tel Aviv	256 Dizengoff	032	Afula	Harav Levin/Sharet	016
Tel Aviv	74 Yehuda Halevi	033	Beer Sheva	9 Hanessiyim Ave.**	019(037)
Tel Aviv	56 Weizmann	034	Ashdod	7 Rogozin	021
Tel Aviv	137 Hahagana**	014(003)	Ashqelon	18 Herzl	031
Jerusalem	8 K.K.L.	020	Yavne	Du'ani Ave.	024
Jerusalem	7 Faran	013	Ramat Hasharon	88 Derech Harishonim	010
Jerusalem	22 Beit Hakerem*	023(045)	Rishon Leziyon	57 Rothschild	004
Haifa	9 Wedgwood	030	Bat Yam	62 Balfour	027
Nahariya	40 Ga'aton Ave.	009	Herzliya	12 Sokolov	022
Acre	Jabotinsky St.	015	Qiryat Atta	(F.D. 14.8.90)	006
Safed	37 Yerushalayim	007			

* The printing mechanism of the machine had to be replaced on the 3rd day due to malfunction and the new one has the identity number 045 (F.D. - 11.7.90)

** As in the previous remark, these numbers changed due to malfunction about the 25 July.

First Day Covers were issued by the IPS (not distributed to subscribers) with a special commemorative postmark of Ramat Ha-Sharon (Fig. 56). The stamps on



Fig. 56: The official F.D.C. of the Klussendorf postage labels.

these F.D.C. are without any identity number and the covers are registered, with imprinted R-labels. Regular (non-registered) covers of the same design were also sold to the public at 40 Ag. each.

Unlike the previous "Frama" labels, where the whole design was printed by the machine on the spot, in the case of the new ones only the identity number, a star and the value are printed (in black) by the machine, but the rest of the design is preprinted (in black, red and blue) on each of a long coil of stamps. Every 5th label in the coil has a black serial number for operation control purposes on the back.

Additional machines will be installed in the future in other post offices around the country.

Numbered Security Triangular and Circular Handstamps

(B. Fixler and J. Nachtigal)

Israel has been and continues to be the target of terrorists in the sending of letters or small parcels containing explosive materials designed to injure or kill the recipient.

These postal items are usually sent from outside of Israel, to citizens whose names appear in the various telephone books. It is clear that the Postal Authorities used and continue to use different methods to inspect postal items received from outside the country. There are various means used to inspect both incoming and outgoing letters. Every citizen of the country who comes to the Post Office with an envelope larger than normal (100 gr. or more) is required to declare the contents and produce his (or her) identity card, which is registered in a special register. After the clerk has been convinced that the postal item is in order, a special security stamp, in black or violet, is applied indicating its acceptance, and the item is then accepted for forwarding onwards.

These security cancels are of different types (s. Fig. 57): triangular of varying sizes, triangular containing numbers, triangular containing not only the number but also the name of the place from which the item has been sent, and circular ones with an enclosed number. For obvious reasons no lists are published stating which office or settlement uses which type, but it is certain that philatelists both here in Israel and elsewhere could find this a subject of interest.

We would like to mention here that in addition to the cancels mentioned above, special warning labels are, on occasion, used advising the recipient to be wary of the source of the particular item in his hands. Finally, we would like to mention various security handstamps whose prime purpose is to advise the recipient that the item is safe. By this we mean cancels as "Shukaf" (viewed) and "Nivdak" (inspected), and similar. These private cancels are generally used by institutions, industries or organisations whose interest is to inspect suspicious postal items. (For more details on these, see M.A. Pertzalan, HLP#20 (1984), p. 1027).

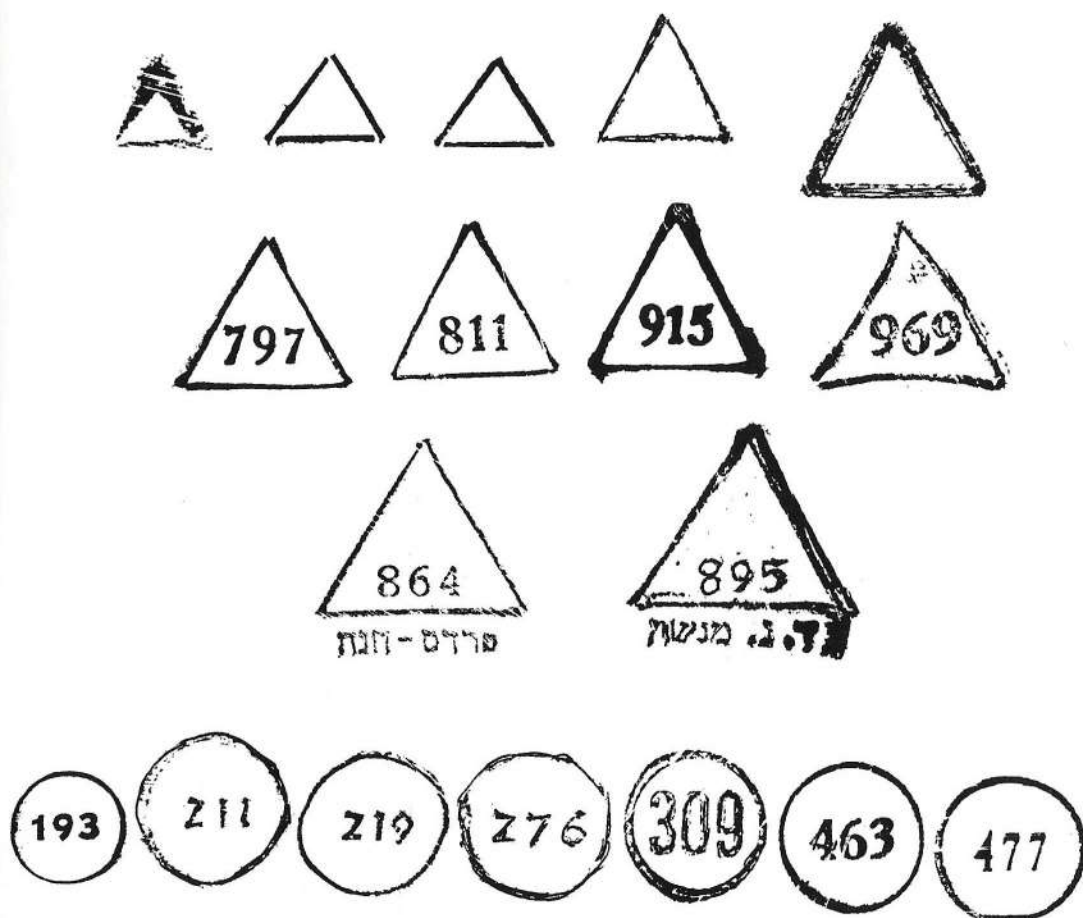


Fig. 57: Various types of security cancels, used by the post office.

"LONDON 90" World Stamp Exhibition

The world stamp exhibition held in Alexandra Palace, London, between 3-13 May 1990, turned out to be an exciting philatelic experience, enjoyed by many thousands.

Alexandra Palace, on a hill surrounded by a park and overlooking a large part of London, was a perfect setting - elegant, comfortable and spacious. The transportation problem was solved by a very efficient shuttle service operating during the opening hours.

The exhibition celebrated the 150th anniversary of the 1840 Postal Reform and of the Penny Black. This was achieved by the innovative Court of Honour display named "Before and after the Penny Black". This outstanding exhibit had been assembled from material originating from the Royal Collection, the British Library, the National Postal Museum and other museums and private collections. The exhibit showed the development of the postal services in G.B.: the Postal Reforms, the Uniform Penny Post of 1840, the Penny Black and Two-pence Blue and the Mulready Covers, concluding with a section demonstrating the adoption of postage stamps around the world.

The level of the exhibits in the competitive classes was high, with outstanding exhibits in almost every field and area. Special mention should be made of the Champions Class of 31 exhibits - a record number.

There were five Holyland exhibits in competition. Unfortunately no exhibits covering the 1948 period - transition and Do'ar Ivri - were admitted. The awards given to these exhibits follow:

- Z. Alexander, "Turkish Post in the Holy Land" - Gold
- E. Leib, "Palestine 1917-1927" - Gold
- C. Fischel, "Ottoman Empire Cancellations" - Large Vermeil
- J.D. Schwartz, "Palestine 1917-1948" - Vermeil
- S. Adler, "Wars in the Holy Land 1948-1957" - Silver

(Eddy Leib)



Holyland Auctions' Realizations

(Compiled by Eddi Leibin)

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, 1990

*1918, 5m "Arabic overprint partly missing" (SG 4a), unused single -	\$330
*1948, Nahariya 2nd slogan, 23 March, on cover to Tel Aviv -	\$1900
*1948, Minhelet Ha'am, Qiryat Amal registered cover -	\$502
*1948, ditto, Alonim Registered "Brisker" cover -	\$800
*1948, ditto, "Pardess Hana" on parcel despatch note, franked by pair of 10m	
Map stamps -	\$680

Zodiac Stamps, April 24, 1990

*1922, "Nahalat Benyamin P.A. Tel-Aviv" (unlisted pmk.) on cover -	\$550
*1948, Do'ar Ivri 50m fully imperforate sheet (stains) -	\$10,950
*1948, Do'ar Ivri 50m perf. 10x11 used tab -	\$85
*1974, Landscapes 3ag. with phosphor bands (used pair) -	\$45
*1948, Do'ar Ivri 120pr. booklet #1 -	\$135

Tel Aviv Stamp Co., June 20, 1990

*1916, Turkish Post, "Petah Tiqwa" arrival on p.c. -	\$500
*1925, Mandate registered envelope PR4, franked pair of 13m London II	
to Vienna -	\$420
*1921, Safed D6 on aged inland cover, filing holes -	\$400
*1948, Minhelet Ha'am, Gedera registered cover -	\$875
*1948, Safed local stamp on p.c., cancelled May 15 -	\$800
*1948, Do'ar Ivri, the 3 high values plate blocks (mint) -	\$1950
*1948, 1st P.D. set of plate blocks of 9 (mint) -	\$725
*1958, Maccabiah Games die proof -	\$500

Unistamps, July 25, 1990

*1948, Nahariya Local Council 10m delivery label on cover from Tel Aviv (19 April) to	
(Kibbutz) Eilon -	\$400
*1948, ditto to (Kibbutz) Eilon, but cover from Austria -	\$1,200

Obituary

DR. LEOPOLD DICKSTEIN

We have learnt, with much sadness, of the sudden passing of our member Dr. Leopold (Paul) Dickstein in June of this year.

Dr. Dickstein had been active for many years in the field of Holy Land Postal History, and also was the translator of many articles into English - latterly, the book of the late Anton Steichele on the Foreign Posts which is due to appear at any moment.

His loss will be felt by many who are active in Holy Land Postal History research. Our sympathy, together with those of our members, is extended to his family.

(F. Glossman)

Members' Free Advertisements

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

The Israeli Thematic Association has been founded recently. Its first congress will take place on 9.10.1990, during the Beer Sheva National Stamp Exhibition. For more information please contact either Mr. N. Shereshevsky, P.O.B. 3542, 31034 Haifa or Mr. M. Lador, P.O.B. 23477, Jerusalem.

Auction House
ZODIAC STAMPS LTD.
זודיאק סטמפס בע"מ

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

The Auction Will Take Place At Our Office
המכירה תתקיים במשרדנו

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



*W h i l e v i s i t i n g
I s r a e l d o n ' t f o r g e t
t o s e e u s t o o . Y o u
a r e a l w a y s w e l c o m e
a n d y o u w i l l n o t
b e d i s a p p o i n t e d*

We offer you:

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

You are welcome !!

S T A M P S C E N T E R

94 Allenby Rd., Souterrain

P.O.B. 4444, Tel Aviv

Tel. (03) 615755

TEL-AVIV STAMP Co.

Yacov Tsachor

בולי תל-אביב

MAIL AUCTION
OF
HOLYLAND, JUDAIC AND ISRAEL PHILATELIA

Illustrated Catalogue Free Upon Request

NEXT AUCTION SCHEDULED FOR DEC.90/JAN.91

POSTAL ADDRESS: P.O.BOX 16218, TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL

TELEPHONE: 03-226294 (EVENINGS ISRAEL TIME)

FAX: 03-623010 EXTENSION #5709

SOTHEBY'S

FOUNDED 1744

Evaluation and Auction Sales of
Israel and Worldwide Stamps,
Covers and Collections.

For information, catalogues and appointments in Israel contact:

SOTHEBY'S

38 Gordon St. Tel Aviv 63414.

Tel: 03-223822, 246897.

Mon.-Thu. 9:30-17:00, Fri. 9:30-13:00.

ד"ר. יוסף ואלך

מכירות פומביות

בולי ישראל וחופ * מעטפות * אמצעי תשלום * יודאיקה

קניה * מכירה * הערכה

צלצל ונגיע אליך!

Dr. JOSEF WALLACH

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Israel and foreign stamps & covers • Judaica

P.O.Box

1414

ת.ד.

Rehovot

76113

רחובות

Office

08-461010

משרד

Private

08-467274

פרטי



CAPITAL STAMPS *Auctions*

**** High quality material, fully guaranteed**

**** Worldwide, Holyland and Judaica**

**** Clear and accurate descriptions**

**** Prompt and high quality service**

That's why we are a leading Auction House in Israel!

Members in major stamp associations in the world

TRY US, YOU WILL NEVER REGRET IT!

Free catalogue to serious bidders upon request.

23 Ben Yehuda St, 91036 Jerusalem P.O.B. 3769,

Tel. 02-245623, Telex 26144, BXJM IL Ex 7210

Z. Galibov & R. Bouscher
World-leading Dealers in the field of
HOLYLAND • PALESTINE • ISRAEL

(with Forerunners, Rarities, Varieties and Collections)

are combining forces to help you build up your collections.
 You are invited to visit, view and purchase selected (and
 better) items at our comfortable venue in the centre of
 London's West End (most leading hotels are close by).

48 Portland Place, London W1N 3DG
 For appointment Phone 01-636 4193 (from 6th May 071-636 4193)

SILVANO SORANI

20123 Milano — via Washington, 74 — tel. 0039-2-48.19.116
 — Italy —

PHILATELIC EXPERT SPECIALIZING
IN HOLYLAND PHILATELY

OTHER FIELDS: Italy — Classic Stamps and Covers of Europe, USA
 and Middle East — Postal History — Pre-Adhesive
 Letters.

— Rates On Request —

Before sending stamps,
 please contact me for mail instructions.



PHILLEXFRANCE
'89

STEVEN C. KANDER
(Philatelists) Ltd.



Stamp World London 90

Building good stamp collections is a partnership

At Phillexfrance '89, together with our clients we shared in helping to win 5 Large Gold Medals, 7 Gold Medals and other awards in various categories.

We can assist you to build your collection. To do that little bit better, to add that important item, to re-write that difficult page or, re-write your whole collection.

We have over 25 years of professional experience in the international market.

WHETHER BUILDING GOOD COLLECTIONS OR SELLING ...

... CONTACT US, WE CAN ASSURE YOU THE BEST PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.



By appointment only:
77 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W1Y 9DB

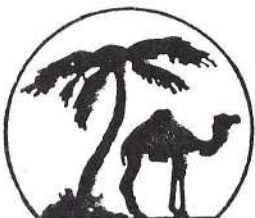
Telephone
01-958 1303

Fax
01-958 1113

Postal address:

20 BROADFIELD'S AVENUE
EDGWARE, MIDDLESEX HA8 8PG





NEGEV HOLYLAND STAMPS LTD.

We hold three times per year a

HOLYLAND MAIL AUCTION

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

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

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

Negev Holyland Stamps
(Incorporating MICHAEL H. BALE) **LTD.**

P. O. Box 1

Ilfracombe, Devon EX34 9BR, England

With Compliments
בהוקרה

הקרה

Rafa Laboratories Ltd. Jerusalem



עוצמה, מעוף והתחדשות מתמדת. הפניקס הישראלי.

האגדה מספרת כי הפניקס הנה ציפור
קסומה, המעוטרת כשמש בגווני שני
וזהב ומגביהה עוף בשמי מדבריות ערב.

כ-500 שנה מתמידה הפניקס במעופה.
בערוב ימיה היא שורפת עצמה באופן
מופלא, ומתוך הלהבות קמה לתחיה
פניקס חדשה, סמל אנדי להתחדשות
מתמדת ולעוצמה.

הפניקס הישראלי, חברת ביטוח איתנה,
דינמית, בעלת מעוף והתחדשות מתמדת
כאותה צפור מופלאה.

הפניקס הישראלי-אין זו אגדה.

הפניקס הישראלי
חברת ביטוח טובה



תולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל

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

ועד העמותה

יו"ר - ד"ר צ. שמעוני

סגנים - ב. גרוסר, ה. מינץ

מוכיר - צ. אלוני

גזבר - מ. סונדק

עורכים - צ. שמעוני וע. גלסמן

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

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

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

* * *

דמי חבר לשנה: \$17.5 לפי השער היציג ביום התשלום.

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

III 43 תולדות הדואר של ארץ ישראל

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות
הדאר של ארץ-ישראל



בולי התכן הראשונים עבור דאר החרום של נהריה (1948), שהוצעו ע"י מעצב מחיפה
The first essays for the Nahariya Emergency Post (1948), submitted by a
Haifa designer (see article on p. 88)

קיץ תש"ן