

HAIFA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

האגודה הפילטלית חיפה.

ISRAEL
STUDY
CIRCLE

אינ

כלאקהָר סְפִילַטֶּלִיכָּה

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מאות

by

Dr. W. HOEXTER & S. LACHMANN.

דו"ג נובמבר אט ש. 5כטן.

THE POSTAL HISTORY
OF ISRAEL.

By Dr.W.Hoekster and S.Lachmann, Haifa.

The Postal Administration of the "Mandated Territory of Palestine" had the intention to close down the various Postal Agencies in the country on 15th April 1948, the Branch and Post Offices, with the exception of the four Headoffices (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jaffa) on 5th May and the Lydda Air Port Office on 30th April. The relative Post Office Circular, dated 13th April, reached most of the offices not before 20th April.

The general position of the administration however deteriorated to such a degree, that the circular had only a theoretical character and postal services were continued, disregarding regulations, owing to the initiative of the Jewish, at that time still semi official representatives.

The acceptance of registered correspondance was interrupted from 20th till 30th April (Inland mail) and for foreign mail till 15th May. By a circular of the Mandate Administration foreign postal authorities were advised to suspend surface mail as from 5th April and airmail at the end of April. However quite a number of foreign administrations did not interrupt the service at all.

Already in the beginning of April, when the British left Tel Aviv labels of the Jewish National Fund (even "secret le Israel") were put on letters, which passed through the post offices, without being regarded as "unpaid" items. Even hand stamps, overprinted with the words "Government Tchouwabohu", handdrawn sketches of the 10 mils stamp with pencil inscription "Tchouwabohu" instead of the word Palestine, letters even without stamps went through without being taxed. All items of this kind are to be regarded as curiosities and illustrations of the time.

The cessation of the Postal Administration and the postal services of the Mandate had been supposed to become effective shortly before the cessation of the Mandate itself, i.e. on 15th May. The sudden appearance of the above mentioned circular after mid April, made it therefore necessary for the Jewish authorities to stop in earlier than expected. Stamps were not ready and therefor the postal authorities took over voluntary charity labels of the Jewish National Fund and overprinted these labels for postal use with the word (Doar = Poste). These stamps were valid only for internal postage and were sold from 3rd to 14th May and devaluated on 22nd May.

On May 16th the first stamps of the new State of Israel, proclaimed on May 14th 1948 at 16 h (GMT 14 h) were issued, whereas the official termination of the Mandate took place on May 14th at 24 h. (GMT 22 h). The stamps of the Mandate ceased to be valid on May, 14 th.

The provisional stamps .(3rd till 14th May 1948).

Charity labels of the Jewish National Found were supplied by this organisation to the Post Offices at Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem and overprinted at the Post Offices with the word **דואר** (Doar = Post). The stamps, so overprinted, were delivered by the Head Offices to the various other Jewish Branch Offices and Jewish Postal Agencies in the whole country.

The provisionals were on sale from 3rd till 14th May, they were devaluated on 22nd May.

a. The Haifa control overprint "Doar" shows the word Doar in a circle of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm in diameter, in black. It can be estimated that not more than LP 800.-- worth stamps have been overprinted with the Haifa control. The stocks of the Haifa Keren Kajemet were handed to the Haifa P.O. within two days and therefore other stamps were sent afterwards from Tel Aviv to the Haifa P.O., bearing already the Tel Aviv control overprint. Therefore at Haifa and in the Northern districts stamps as well with the Haifa as the Tel Aviv control were used.

b. The Tel Aviv control overprint shows the word "Doar" in violet or in red in one line only. It can be estimated that for app. 25 000 LP face value stamps have been overprinted with the Tel Aviv control. - Forgeries of the Tel Aviv control exist.-

c. In Jerusalem two different overprints were used, not handstamped as in Tel Aviv and Haifa, but from stereotypes, in black. The first overprint shows the word "Doar" on top of the stamp and the value (5,10,25 mils) at the bottom, the second overprint has the word Doar as well as the value overprint at the bottom of the stamps. (same denominations as the first set). First issue:

30 000 sets; second issue: 80 000 sets.

A large lot of various labels has been overprinted in Haifa and Tel Aviv, owing to the enormous demand and to the regrettable fact, that the quantities of every label in possession of the Keren Kajemet in both towns were very small, whereas in Jerusalem at the Head Office of the K.K.L., the Jerusakem demand could be covered with a total of 3 different stamps.

Stamps with Haifa control were used only in Haifa and the Jewish P.O.s. in Northern Palestine, stamps with Tel Aviv control in the whole country except Jerusalem, stamps with Jerusalem control only in Jerusalem.

Postmarks: Hebrew postmarks were used in the whole country, a double circle, bearing between both circles the word "Doar" and the name of the post office and in the mid of the inner circle the words **מינהלת העם** (Minhagat Ha'am=the peoples government).

List of the provisional stamps.

Description.	Value	colour.	Haifa	Tel Aviv	T A red.
Th.Herzl	2 mils	deep green	-	+	+
same	5 mils	red	+	-	-
same	10 mils	deep violett	+	+	+
same, but with inscription "Tubilee year"	10 mils	blue	-	+	-
Elieser Ben Jehuda	2 mils	turquoise blue	-	+	+
same	5 mils	sepia	+	+	-
"Hanegev" (pipe line)	5 mils	brown yellow	-	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+	+
same	50 mils	brown/brownish	-	+	-
Medinat Ha-jehu- dim("cap of the Jewish State")	5 mils	blue	-	+	+
same	10 mils	brown yellow	+	+	+
same	50 mils	blue/greenish	-	+	-
Technion Haifa (school of tech- nology)	5 mils	turquoise	+	-	-
same	10 mils	green	+	+	+
same	50 mils	turquoise red	+	-	-
Valley of Jesreel	5 mils	brown	+	-	-
same	10 mils	slate violett	+	+	-
same	50 mils	yellow green	+	-	-
Chaim Weizmann	5 mils	green	+	+	-
same	10 mils	blue	+	+	+
50 years Zionist Organisation	5 mils	brown /blue	-	+	-
same	50 mils	deep blue/blue	+	-	-
Tractor	5 mils	brown/white	+	-	-
same	5 mils	yellow/brown	-	+	-
Sportbodge	10 mils	blue green	+	-	-
Tirat Zvi Settle- ment	3 mils	green (shades)	+	+	+
Tel Aviv Harbour	10 mils	slate (shades)	+	+	+
Survey of the isling of the	50 mils	turquoise blue-	+	-	-
Ghetto Warsaw	10 mils	deep indigo	+	+	+
Immigrants ship	10 mils	green (shades)	+	+	+
Y.Hankin	10 mils	chestnut	+	-	-

Description	Value	colour	Haifa	Tel Aviv	T.A. red
The Jewish Bri-					
grade	10 mils	ultramarine	+	+	+
25 years Ramat					
Gan settlement	10 mils	green	-	+	-
Th. Herzl and					
Ch.N. Fisloch	50 mils	greyish black	+	+	-
same	100 mils	slate blue(shades)	-	+	-

The Parachutist's sets.

Portraits of 7 Jewish parachutists, which gave their life for their country during world war 1947/48.

Description	Value	Colour	Haifa	Tel Aviv
Hana Benesch	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+
Aviva Reik	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+
Enhzo Sereni	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	-	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+
Zevi Ben Yehuda	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+
Aba Berdicev	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+
Merez Goldstein	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	-	+
Rafael Reiss	10 mils	black	+	+
same	10 mils	olive	+	+
same	10 mils	blue	+	+

Jewish Motifs.

1. Jewish Street in Belgrad, Jewish Street in Nickolaburg, Jewish boats at Saloniiki Harbour, Amsterdam Synagogues, Synagogue at Worms, Turim Scene, School of the Earl Shom Tov, Refugees, (painting by Steinhardt), "The prophet Elijah" (scene from an old prayer book), Sculpture by Antokolski (2 heads).

10 pictures	blue	10 mils each	Haifa Contr.	Tel Aviv
10 pictures	brown	10 mils each	+	+
10 pictures	green	10 mils each	+	+ and TA red

Jewish Motifs.

2. Synagogue at Rom, Interior of Synagogue at Toledo, Casino at Basel (place of the first Zionist Congress), Ghetto at Amsterdam, Herzl's Tomb, (Vienna), Expulsion of Jews from Frankfurt (old engraving), Titus Arc at Rome, Jewish musicians (design by Posternak), Jewish pedlar (design by Lilien), Jewish shoemaker (design by Schick).

10 pictures	green	10 mils each	Haifa	Tel Aviv
10 pictures	brown	10 mils each	+	+
10 pictures	blue	10 mils each	+	+

and T A red

Jewish Motifs.

3. Synagogue at Brodi, Synagogue at Wolfe, Synagogue and birthplace of Herzl at Ludwigsburg, Jewish Street in Krakow, Jewish Street in Lublin, Jewish Street in Prag, Jewish child (painting by H. Struck), Jewish Emigrants in a boat (Design by Lilien), Young and Old man (painting by Lodkow), Jewish house (Bukhach) town.

10 pictures	olive	10 mils each	Haifa	Tel Aviv
10 pictures	slate green	10 mils each	+	+
10 pictures	royal blue	10 mils each	+	+

Jewish motifs.

4. Synagogue at Prag, Jewish Street in Vilna, Jewish Street in Tunis, Ghetto Frankfurt, House of the Warsaw Jewish Community, Jewish Farmer (painting by H. Struck), Jewish village (painting by Steinhardt), "Diaspora" (painting by Hirschberg), "Engraver" (Design by Lilien), Woodcut of the painter Lodkow.

10 pictures	olive	10 mils each	Haifa	Tel Aviv
10 pictures	slate green	" "	+	+
10 pictures	royal blue	" "	+	+

Jerusalem provisions.

Map of the Jewish State	brown on yellow	Overprint 5 mils
same	blue on bluish	overprint 10 "
same	brown on white	overprint 25 "

Two different overprints exist. (see general description)

List of Postoffices and Postmarks from 1.5.-15.5.48.

No 1	Name of office Affule	Category P.O.	Hebrew inscription
2	Afikim	P.L.	אֲפִיקִים
3	Alonim	P.L.	אַלּוֹנִים
4	Ashdot Ya'acov	P.L.	אַשְׁדּוֹת יַעֲקֹב
5	Atlit	P.O.	אַתְּלִיט
6	Bat Yam	P.A.	בָּת יָם
7	Becr Tuvia	P.A.	בֵּכֶר טֻבִּיא
8	Beit Hashitta	P.L.	בֵּית הַשִּׁטָּה
9	Ben Shemen	P.A.	בֵּן שֵׁמֶן
10	Benei Peraq	P.O.	בְּנֵי פְּרָאָק
11	Benyamina	P.O.	בְּנֵי מִינָּה
12	Ein Hashofet	P.L.	אֵין חַשּׁוֹפֵת
13	Even Yehuda	P.L.	אֶוֹן יְהוּדָה
14	Gedera	P.A.	גְּדֵרוֹת
15	Gevat	P.L.	גְּבוֹת
16	Givat Brener	P.L.	גִּבְעָה בְּרָנֶר
17	Givatayim	P.L.	גִּבְעָתִים
18	Givat Hayim	P.A.	גִּבְעָה הַיִּם
19	Hadera	P.O.	חַדְרָה
20	Haifa	P.O.	חֵיפָה
21	Hetsibah Beit Alfa	P.A.	חַטְסִיבָה בֵּית אַלְפָה
22	Hertseliya	P.O.	חַרְטְּסֵלִיָּה
23	Holon	P.A.	חַולּוֹן

List of Postoffices and Postmarks 1.5.-15.5.48. Cont.

24	Jerusalem	P.O.	רוּעָנִים
25	Karkur	P.O.	כַּרְקָר
26	Kefar Atz	P.O.	כֵּפֶר אַתְּ
27	Kefar Kehadra	P.O.	כֵּפֶר כְּהַדְרָה
28	Kefar Nachash	P.O.	כֵּפֶר נַחַשׁ
29	Kefar Naasidim	P.O.	כֵּפֶר נָאָסִידִים
30	Kefar Neva	P.O.	כֵּפֶר נֵבָה
31	Kefar Shemaryahu	P.O.	כֵּפֶר שְׁמָרְיָהוּ
32	Kefar Sirkin	P.O.	כֵּפֶר סִירְקִין
33	Kefar Tabor	P.O.	כֵּפֶר תָּבוֹר
34	Kefar Vitkin	P.O.	כֵּפֶר וִיטְקִין
35	Kefar Yedidin	P.O.	כֵּפֶר יְדִידִין
36	Kefar Yehezkel	P.O.	כֵּפֶר יְהָזָקֵל
37	Kefar Yehoshua	P.O.	כֵּפֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ
38	Kefar Yona	P.O.	כֵּפֶר יוֹנָה
39	Kinneret	P.O.	כִּנְרֶת
40	Maabarot	P.O.	מַעֲבָרוֹת
41	Maoz Chain	P.O.	מָאוֹז חַיִן
42	Meir Shefayya	P.O.	מֵאִיר שְׁפַיָּה
43	Meshek Ayelet Hashahar	P.A.	מְשַׁק אַיִלָת הַשָּׁחָר
44	Moravia	P.A.	טוֹרָבִיה
45	Moshek Ein Harod	P.A.	מְשַׁק עֵין חֲרוֹד
46	Moshek Yagur	P.A.	מְשַׁק יָגֻר
47	Metulla	P.A.	מַטּוּלָה
48	Migdal	P.A.	מִגְדָּל

			טַעֲמָנָה תְּעוּמָה
49	Nishmar Haemek	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
50	Mizra	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
51	Hanan	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
52	Roshel D	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
53	Neharot Yerusha	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
54	Yahariya	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
55	Nathanya	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
56	Pes Tsiyona	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
57	Fardess Hanan	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
58	Ietzki Tzova	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
59	Ciryat Amal	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
60	Ciryat Hayim	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
61	Ciryat Motzkin	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
62	Ranana	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
63	Ramatayim	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
64	Ramat Gan	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
65	Ramat Hakevash	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
66	Ramat Hasharon	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
67	Rehovot	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
68	Rishon Le Tsion	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
69	Rosh Pinna	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
70	Safad	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
71	Sdeh Nahum	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
72	Sdeh Ya'akov	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
73	Tel Aviv	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה
74	Tel Bond	T.O.	טַעֲמָנָה

75	Tiberias	I.O.	טבריה
76	Tirat Zevi	P.A.	טירת צבי
77	Yagur Noshim	F.O.	גורי נשים
78	Yavneel	I.O.	יבניאל
79	Yekneam	F.O.	יקנעם
80	Zikhron Ya'akov	F.O.	זכרון יעקב

Special postmark Jerusalem 16.5.1948

N.E. Haifa : Haifa obliterator were used at the Haifa P.O., the Haifa P.Os Haifa Hadar Macmam, Haifa Ichilim, Haifa Mount Carmel and the T.A. Haifa Mizra & west. The Tel Aviv obliterator was used at the Tel Aviv I.O. and the Tel Aviv P.Os Tel Aviv Allenby Road, Tel Aviv Dizengoff Street, Tel Aviv Herzl Street, Tel Aviv Tel Nordau. The Jerusalem obliterator was in use at the Jerusalem P.Os Jerusalem Mea Shearim, Jerusalem Nahne Johuda and Jerusalem Rehavia. The Head Post Office Jerusalem was closed during this period.

I.O.= Post Office, B.O.= Branch Office, P.A.= Postal Agency,
T.A. = Town Agency .

1. דאר



2.



5.



6.

דאר

4. דאר
טב 25

טב 25

3.

1. Doar Control overprint Tel Aviv. 2. Doar Control overprint Haifa. 3. First Jerusalem overprint. 4. Second Jerusalem overprint. 5. Einhelet Yaa'm Postmark Haifa. 6. Special Jerusalem cachet 16.5.1948.

LOCALES. (March - May 1948.).

I. Nahariya .

The road connection between the Jewish settlement of Nahariya in western Galilee and Haifa was cut off at the beginning of March 1948 by Arab forces, operating in the Acre area and communications were maintained by sea only. The local council Nahariya decreed a special fee to be paid for all correspondence conveyed in both directions by boat.

Mail despatched from the settlement received as from 22nd March special cachets and a fee of 20 mils, for registered and express service 50 mils, had to be paid for the special service to Haifa. On 25th April special stamps were issued and a new cachet was used.

The wording of the the cachets applied at first roads :
 cachet 1 : "Hagalil Hamonutak, Nahariya . (the isolated Galilee Nahariya) and the date in Hebrew and international date).
 cachet 2: Doar le Shat horum, Nahariya, Hagalil Hamaravi hamonutak. (Emergency Mail Nahariya, The isolated Western Galilee).
 New cachet : Hagalil Hamaravi hamonutak, Nahariya, Deroch ha-jam By sea .

The stamps: A set of 3 stamps was issued, showing the "Magen David" (shield of David) in the mid and bearing a Hebrew and English inscription : "Doar le shat Horum Emergency Boat Nahariya Haifa and the value in both languages.

10 mils blue, (cards), 20 mils red (letters),
 50 mils green (registered and express).

First issue : imperforated. Second issue : rouletted
 date of issue: 25th April. 28th April.

The stamps were in use till 14th May. At this date a new set of 3 stamps was printed with slightly different designs, as well as a commemorative sheet, which was sold on May 16th, the day of the proclamation of the State of Israel.

Road communications between Nahariya and Haifa were restored on 19th May after the capture of Acre by Haganah Forces.



2. Rishon le Zion .

On 5th April 1948 the Local Council of Rishon Le Zion, the oldest Jewish settlement in the country, some 20 km south of Tel Aviv, issued a 40 mils stamp as fee for the despatch of express letters to Tel Aviv and vice versa.

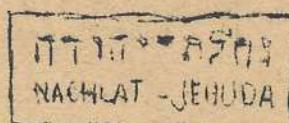
The reason for issuing this stamp was the fact, that owing to the growing insecurity of the road traffic, mail despatched by the postal authorities was delayed for days and often even lost. This mail was despatched now by armoured car once per day in both directions.

The stamp shows an armoured car and a Jewish soldier and bears the inscription in English and Hebrew : Erez Israel, By armoured car -(Bemechonit Meschourjonot) Rishon Le Zion and the value denomination 40.

40 mils blue perforated issue 10 000 stamps
40 mils blue imperf. 2 000 stamps.

Stamps issued on 5th April, in use till 7th May 1948.

Cancellations: Rishon Le Zion and Tel Aviv. same types) and Nahlat Jchuda (Postal Agency near Rishon Le Zion, as type 2.



3. Safed .

The mandate administration closed the Post Office at Safed in Upper Galilee on 10 th March 1948, due to the fact that the part of the town where the post office was situated, had become "no man's land" and was abandoned by both Jews and Arabs. Jewish authorities arranged for the conveyance of mail privately from Rosh Pinna to the Jewish quarter of Safed.

On 2nd May, when Safed was in Jewish hands, the local authorities appointed a postmaster, who for the immediate need arranged for the printing of an emergency stamp of 10 mils, printed on the inner side of paper used for envelopes.

Normal communications were restored on 11th May. The stamps were used from 2nd to 17th May. - 10 mils blue blank. 2200 stamps issued. Inscription in Hebrew only: 'דואר 10 מילס ארץ ישראל'



The stamps of Israel.

The State of Israel was proclaimed on 14th May 1948. The first set of postage stamps was issued on 16th May. Preparations for the printing of the stamps were made before, but as the name of the new state was not known before May 14th the stamps did not bear the name of "Israel" but have the inscription "Posta Ivri" (Hebrew Post) in Hebrew and Arabic.

"Posta Ivri"

17.5.48

"El Baris El Ivri"

17.5.48

The stamps were designed by Mr. O. Wallisch, Tel Aviv, and show reproductions of ancient Jewish coins from the time of the Jewish wars of Independence (years 66-70 and 132-135 p.C.E.)

The designs :

- 3 (m) : The 3 (mils) stamp shows the front of a bronze half-shekel of the fourth year of the first war. The device is a palm tree with seven branches with a basket at each side of the tree. The inscription in ancient Hebrew characters reads : "Lo geulat Zion" i.e. For the redemption of Zion. (The reverse of the coin, which is not shown on the stamp, shows the inscription "Shanat arba" (fourth year), "Chatzi" (hashekkel) (half)shekkel.
- 5(m) : The 5 (mils) stamp shows the front of a bronze coin of the second year of the first war. The device is a vine leaf. The inscription reads: Cheruth Zion=Freedom of Zion. The reverse of the coin is shown on the 10 m. stamp.
- 10 (m) : The 10 (mils) stamp shows the reverse of the coin appearing in the 5mils. The device is an amphora, the inscription reads : "Shnat Shalosh" = Year three.
- 15(m) : The 15(mils) stamp shows a reproduction of a coin of the period of the second war. The device is a bunch of grapes with the inscription: "Shanat achat le go'ulat Israel" = Year One of the redemption of Israel. (The reverse of the coin, which is not shown on the stamp, shows a palm tree with the inscription Elasar HaCohen = Elasar the Priest).
- 20 m) : The 20 (mils) stamp shows the front of a silver shekel of the first war. The device is the ritual cup, the inscription reads : "Shanat Shanim Shekel Israel"=Year two Shekel of Israel. (For reverse see 250 mils)
- 50 (m) : The 50 (mils) stamp shows a reproduction of the so-called Tetradrachme, a large silver coin of the second war. The device is a lulav and an etrog (Palmbranch and citrusfruit), the inscription reads "Shana ahat le go'ulat Israel= year one of the redemption of Israel. (The reverse of the coin, not shown on the stamp, bears a picture of a synagogue with the inscription "Shimon" (probably Shimon Bar Kochba).

250 (m) : The 250 (mils) stamp shows a reproduction of the front and back of a silver shokel of the period of the first war. The front device is the ritual cup with the inscription "Shnat Shtayim Shekel Israel (Year two Shekel of Israel), the reverse of the coin, shown on the stamp, is a branch with three pomegranates and the inscription : Yerushalayim Hakodoshah= The Holy Jerusalem.

500 (m) : The 500 (mils) stamp shows a similar coin as the 250 mils stamp, the inscription reads: "Shmat Shalosh Shekel Israel= Year three Shekel of Israel.

1000(m) : The 1000(mils) stamp shows a similar coin with the same devices as the 250 and 500 mils stamps with the inscription "Shmat Arba Shekel Israel" = Year four Shekel of Israel.

The size of the design is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$:22 mm (3-50 m), 24 $\frac{1}{2}$:22mm (250 and 500 mils and 36:24mm (1000 m). The stamps were printed in typography by the Government printer. The printing of the stamps began on 4th May 1948. It appears that the original designs were reproduced 100 respectively 50 times regarding the values 250, 500 and 1000 m., to built up negative plates, from which printing plates were made. Plates No 2 of the 5 and 15 m were made from the same negative plates as plates No 1 of these stamps.

The stamps are printed in sheets of 100 (10 times 10) (values 3-50 m) or 50 stamps (5 times 10) (denominations 250, 500 and 1000 m). The sheets have plate numbers (triangular) over No 9 (sheets of 100) resp. over No 4 in sheet (sheets of 50) and current numbers proceeded or by a 5 pointed star, or a rectangle or No, in the colour of the respective stamp.

The following mentioned combinations are so far known:

Plate No 1 and rectangle : 3,10,15,20,250 (m)

Plate No 1 and star : 3,5,10,15,20,50,500,1000(m)

Plate No 2 and rectangle : 5 (m)

Plate No 2 and No : 15 (m)

The bottom margin of the sheets consist of a row of 10 (sheets of 100) resp. of 5 (sheets of 50) labels, each of them bearing a description in Hebrew of the coin, shown on the respective stamp. (for descriptions see previous page).

Due to the lack of time and proper equipment for modern stamp printing a wide range of shades, perforations, papers etc exists.

The first printing was on thin yellowish paper (3 -50m), thick white paper (250 m), coloured paper (500 and 1000), all with dull gum.

The 10 m appeared later (July 1948) on the same paper as the 250 m and the 250 m on the same paper as the low values. Subsequent printings of the lower values 3 - 50 appeared on thin white paper with dull gum (3-15 m) July 48, coarse yellowish grey semi transparent paper (3-20m) shiny, sometimes streaky gum August 1948, on greyish medium paper with shiny gum (10 and 50) August, on medium white paper with shiny gum (5-50m) November 48, on thin yellowish paper with shiny gum (5m) December 48.

The stamps of the first printings were perforated 11 (lineperforation) all values, line 10 (3 m), line 10/11 (3,10,20,50), line 10 3/4 (15) and rouletted (3,5,10).

Subsequent printings appeared in line perf.11 only. Rough perforation is met with. All perforations resp. roulettes go through the margins of the sheets on all sides. Many values are known horizontally and vertically imperforated between, imperforated in upper, lower, right and left margin of sheet as well as with various kinds of double perforations.

Stamps in other perforations than listed here have not been proved to have been sold at the post offices.

S T A T E O F I S R A E L .

16.5.1948. "Doar Ivri". Hebrew Post. Designs by O.Wallish, Tel Aviv, ancient Jewish coins, printed in typography by the Government printer. No watermark.

I. Yellowish thin paper (3-50 m), thick white paper 250 m., coloured paper (500 and 1000), dull gum.

Perforation 11.

1. 3 (m)	orange
2. 5 (m)	green
3. 10 (m)	purple
4. 15 (m)	scarlet
5. 20 (m)	ultramarine
6. 50 (m)	brown
7. 250 (m)	slate green
8. 500 (m)	chestnut on yellow
9. 1000 (m)	indigo on bluish

Perforation 10.

10. 3 (m)	orange
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Perforation 10/11.

11. 3 (m)	orange
12. 10 (m)	purple
13. 20 (m)	ultramarine
14. 50 (m)	brown

Perforation 10 3/4.

15. 15 (m)	scarlet
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Rouletted 11.

16. 3 (m)	orange
17. 5 (m)	green
18. 10 (m)	purple

II. Thin white paper with dull gum.

Nos 1,2,3,4.

III. Coarse yellowish grey, semi transparent paper.

Nos 1,2,3,4,5.

IV. Greyish medium paper with shinny gum.

Nos 3,6.

V. Medium white paper with shinny gum.

Nos 2,3,4,5,6.

VI. Thin yellowish paper with shinny gum.

No 2.

Festival stamps.

The design of the Festival issue shows an old Jewish emblem of the period of the kings of Judea, a flying scroll, (megilla afá) bearing the words King - (melah) in old Hebrew characters. Below the scroll is a ribbon with the inscription: "Moadim Le Simcha" (Joyous Festivals) and the year (abbreviated 5709). The stamps were designed by Mr. O. Wallish, Tel Aviv, and printed in photo-lithography at Tel Aviv. The size of the design is 33,2 : 20,5 mm.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 300. The sheet is divided in six panes of 50 stamps each, i.e. 10 horizontal rows of 5 stamps each. An explanatory label is attached to each row of 5 stamps at right. The labels were printed in the same operation with the ribbon and therefore in the colour of the ribbon. Ribbons and labels were printed first and then the central design.

The make up of the printing plate appears to have been as follows :

From the original design a negative plate of 50 units was made and this plate was duplicated six times in order to complete the plate of 300 units. This applies to the plates of the central design as well as to the plates of the ribbon and the labels. The panes which are divided by blank intersecting gutters (except those which bear any marginal markings described below) are arranged in such a way that panes 4,5 and 6 are in reversed position to panes 1,2 and 3. There exist therefore Tête-bêche pairs with gutters between.

The following sheet markings exist :

- a. Transfer controls: Nos 1-6 to the left of Noll of each pane. (in a triangular)
- b. A circle and a square to the left of No 6 of each pane; the circle in the colour of the ribbon, the square in black.
- c. A current number to the left of No 1 of each pane. The six current numbers appearing on the sheet differ from each other.
- d. Guide crosses: Pane 1 : over No 5. Between pane 1 and 2: I/48 and II/3. Between pane 2 and 3: II/48 & III/3. Pane 3: under No 50. Pane 4: over Nos 1-2. Between pane 4&5: IV/48 & V/3. Between pane 5 and 6: V/48 & VI/3. Pane 6: under Nos 49/50.
- e. A thick coloured line on the row of labels attached to panes 4 to 6.
- f. A black line below Nos 46-47 of pane 3 on the lower margin of the sheet.

The following denominations were issued on 26.9.1948 and sold at all post offices in the country till 3.11.1948: 3(m), 5(m), 10 (n), 20 (m) and 65 (m). The stamps remained valid for postage use after the end of sale. Due to particulars of the printing process, each value exists in a lighter and a darker shade, which are both found in one and the same sheet.

Festival issue, designs by O. Wallish, printed in photo-lithography by the Government printer, no watermark, perf. 11,3 (line). 3.11.1948.

19. 3 { m) red brown and blue
20. 5 { m) green and blue
21. 10 { m) lake and blue
22. 20 { m) ultramarine and blue
23. 65 { m) brown and red