

Holy Land VI

Postal History 119-120



A prestamped registered British Mandatory envelope used on the 7th May 1948, about a week before the establishment of the state of Israel. During the “Interim Period” K.K.L stamps overprinted “DOAR” (post) were used canceled with a “Minhelet Haam” postmark. Sent from “Gesher Yagur” to Haifa. Postage was: 13mil registration fee, by imprinted Mandate stamp on the flap. 50mil by K.K.L stamp, 10mil inland letter rate and 40mil Express fee.

(page 646)

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HOLY LAND POSTAL HISTORY



התאחדות בולאי ישראל

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Member - Federation Internationale de Philatelie

Editor: Y. Kleiner, FRPSL

Correspondence

HLPB editorial matters: Yehuda Kleiner, yehudak73@gmail.com

P.O.B. 66, Ra'anana, 43100 Israel

General Correspondence, Distribution and payments in Israel and Europe:

Israel Philatelic Federation

P.O.B. 4523, Tel-Aviv, 61045, Israel

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Editorial

In this issue there is a new section containing several letters to the Editor. I believe that this is important since it enables the readers to provide us with feedback about the articles and at the same time it allows them to express their opinions and different points of view about the subjects of the articles. Also, the letters contribute to the widening of the knowledge and information, previously unknown to the authors of the articles at the time of writing.

The abolition of the Ottoman Empire following WW1 had many historical and political consequences. One of these was the creation in Syria, of the Arab Kingdom by the British, as the reward for the participation of the Arab tribes of Arabia alongside the Allies against the Turks and the Germans during WW1. However based on the Skeps Picot treaty, which gave Syria to France, the French resisted to the creation of this Kingdom and forced Fiesal the King to abdicate and leave. Thus this Kingdom came to its end after existing for only four and half months.

During this short period the Kingdom initiated three stamp issues which, eventually consisted of **17 million stamps**. Lawrence of Arabia and Sir Ronald Storrs (later the Governor of Jerusalem) may have had a part in it, based on their actual experience with the issue of the first stamps of Arabia (later Saudi Arabia). Several authentic letters from the Arab kingdom to Jerusalem exist, as well as forgeries thereof; this unknown story appears in an article in the Bulletin.

A further article which is connected with the history of the region and still has an impact in the Middle East today is the Voyage of the German Emperor to the Holy Land and the surroundings countries. Following this Voyage the Germans built the Hejaz Railway and Turkey entered WW1 on the side of Germany. The philatelic phenomenon of this voyage from a new angle and with many illustrations forms an article which shows the connections between History and postal History.

This issue number 119/120 is the last one in Volume VI. An index is required. This is normally done with publications to assist research. The Editor is asking for a volunteer to undertake this important task. Please

volunteer, come forward and contact me (yehudak73@gmail.com) thank you.

The Editor wishes to thank Mr. David Beech, Head of Philatelic Collections, the British Library, London and Mr. Yakov Tsachor of Tel Aviv for reviewing articles. Dr. Les Glassman of Jerusalem for proof reading of the articles. Their assistance is much appreciated.

Yehuda Kleiner, FRPSL

Editor



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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I would like to refer to the article "Letters from the Prephilatelic Period of Jerusalem" published in Bulletin number 117/118 to which I wish to add information and details.

In the article the authors Glassman and Kleiner present two ecclesiastical letters from the Seventeen Century, written in Jerusalem in 1683 and in 1686. They say that prior to these dates only a few letters are known, but do not show any.

I have in my collection one letter dating 100 years prior to the ones mentioned above. The letter was sent from Jerusalem to Aleppo (Haleb-Syria) in April 1583, (Fig 1). It is also an ecclesiastical letter carried free of charge by the "Wandering Monk" church carrier service. The letter arrived in Aleppo May 8th. 1583, being the earliest letter recorded from Jerusalem in the new era.



Fig. 1: April 1583 ecclesiastic letter from Jerusalem to Aleppo. Carried by the church courier service. Endorsed by recipient May 8th 1583.

I would also like to refer to the French post office discussed in the article.

In 1846, France opened a French post agency in Jerusalem, which delivered mail regularly to and from the French post in Beirut. The services of the Jerusalem agency were terminated on July 20th 1852, when a French post office was opened simultaneously in Jaffa and Jerusalem. Since then all mail from Jerusalem was delivered through Jaffa using its port, and not through Beirut. The mail from Jaffa port was carried by the "Messageries Imperial" ship line transit Alexandria to Marseille and onwards.

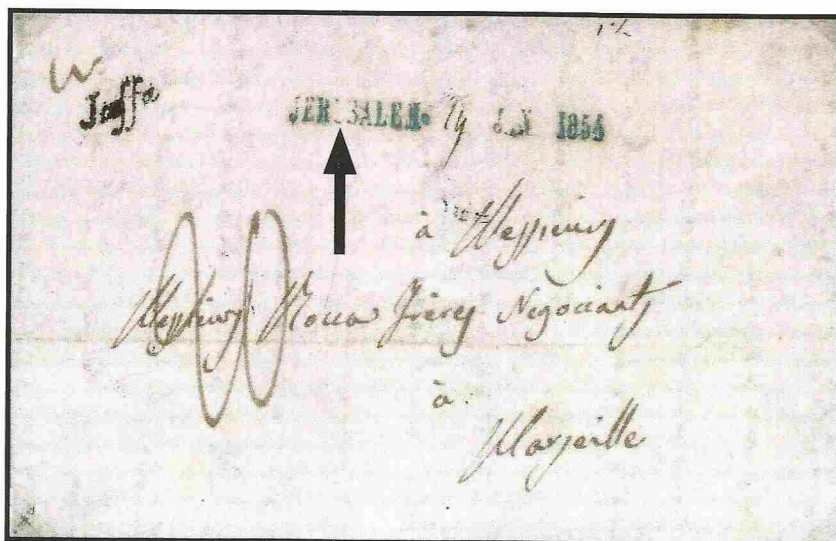
The first French postmark of Jerusalem was a double circle one (Fig. 2), and was used from July 1852 to April 1853. Only three letters bearing this postmark are known so far. This postmark is also the first official postmark in use in Palestine, before any Turkish or other foreign one.



Fig. 2: The French Double-circle "JERUSALEM" postmark dated August 29th. 1852 and the "JAFFA" one – line transit mark along side, on a letter from Jerusalem to Metz, France. "10" Decimes tax mark charged on arrival and some disinfection slits. One of three such letters known to date. French Consular post service.

This postmark was replaced in April 1853 by a straight line one in which "Jerusalem" was written in capital letters (Figs. 3 & 4). This postmark was

also short lived being replaced in November 1854. Thus very few letters are known with this straight line postmark. A further straight line "Jaffa" transit postmark was applied in Jaffa upon arrival.



Figs. 3 & 4: Prepaid letters from Jerusalem to Aleppo and Marseille. Cancelled with the Jerusalem French Consulate "One Line" post mark in black and blue dated 13.4.1853 (the earliest date known), and 24.1.1854. Cancelled in transit "Jaffa" one line post mark. To have both Jerusalem and Jaffa one line postmarks on the same letter is rare.

One final note: The letter shown in the article as Figure 9 belongs to my collection and not to Mr. Joseph Stier as written.

Itamar Karpovsky,

Tel Aviv, Israel.

The Editor thanks Mr. Itamar Karpovsky for his important and knowledgeable comments and congratulates him on owning the rare cover shown as Fig. 9 in the Article.

Dear Yehuda,

When I received the last issue of The Holy Land Postal History bulletin, with my THANKS, and I saw your short note on page 610 over the Hejaz stamp with the Haifa postmark, (Fig. 5) on the next page. I remembered that I have something similar in my Jordan postmarks collection.

There, I found some interesting covers which would fit exactly to your raised questions in the "Queries" section.

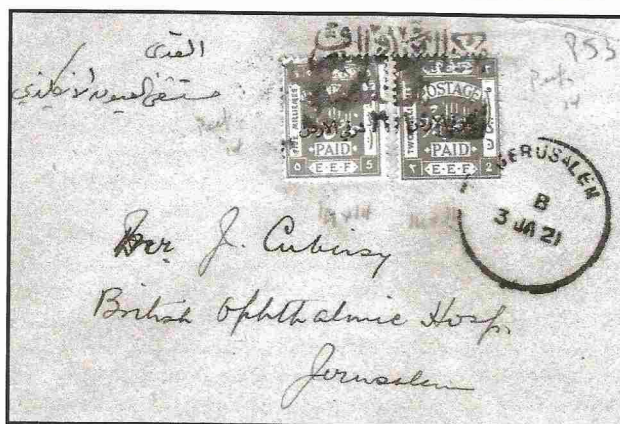
Looking at these covers (Figs: 6 & 7), may offer an explanation as to why such a Palestine Mandate postmark appears on a Hejaz stamp.

Please look at the covers and let me know what you think. I am sure that you have started a very interesting discussion and my letter with the illustrations would contribute beautifully to such a discussion.

Best Wishes,

Avo Kaplanian,

Landmeer, Netherland



Figs. 5-7: Relating to the text in the previous page.

Dear Avo,

I can not disprove your hypothesis but I beg to differ also through illustrations.

I too collect Jordan 1919-1924. During these years a proper civilian international airport or a port on the Mediterranean did not exist to serve Jordan. Therefore, mail had to be sent in transit to Haifa and to Jerusalem where the transit postmarks were applied.

In about 20 years of collecting I never saw such a transit full-complete postmark, on a stamp, like on this Hejaz one.

Mostly, transit marks are on the back of the letters, or adjacent to the stamps or only in part on the stamp from the country of origin. Even when there is ample room on the front of the cover the transit P.M. is usually applied on the back of the cover. The same applies to receipt/arrival postmarks. I show here 4 scans (out of the 10, which I have sent to you) as background to my thinking (Fig. 8)

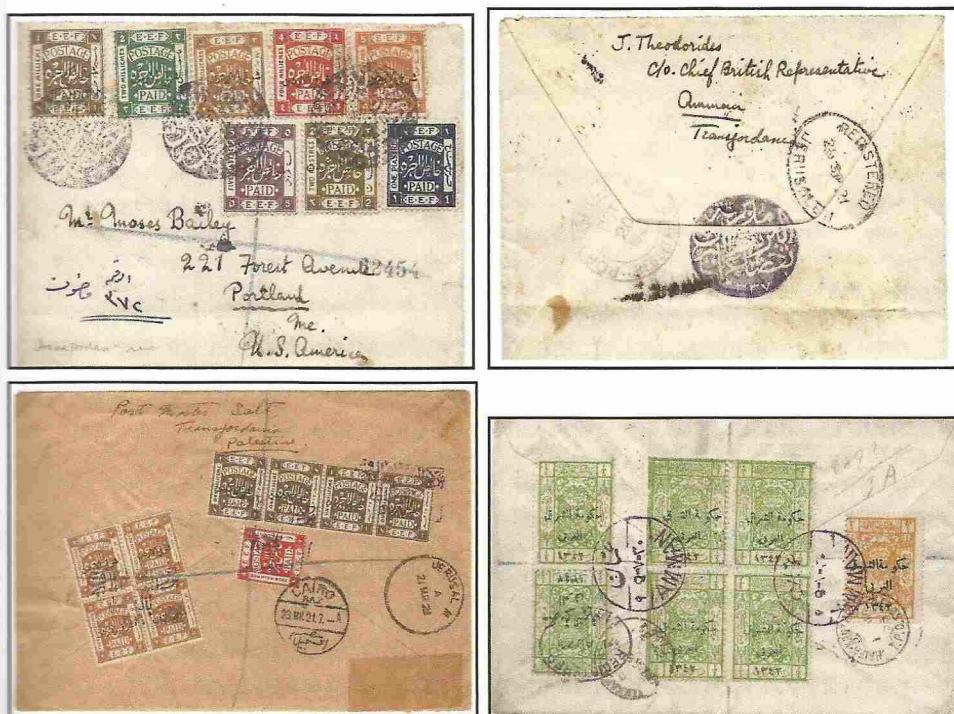


Fig 8: Covers from Jordan bearing Haifa and Jerusalem transit marks

There is another issue. Hejaz stamps used in Jordan all carry overprints. This one does not may be it should not, because it was on a Saudi letter? But then why transit Haifa or was it destined to Haifa?

Yehuda Kleiner Editor

Dear Yehuda,

I understand your different point of view. But nevertheless, I think it would be a good idea to publish what I have written with my illustrations

and also your answer to that with your own point of view. That way, we shall start a new and really a very interesting discussion around a very important subject

Finally, you raised the question of why having a Haifa postmark on that UNOVERPRINTED HEJAZ stamp? My opinion is that it was destined to Haifa, (from the Hejaz), *making that Haifa postmark an arrival postmark and definitely NOT a transit one*

With my best greetings,

Avo Kaplarian,

Landmeer, Netherland

Hi Yehuda,

I like to comment on Amir's article "Roadside Hotel on the Way to Jerusalem", Bulletin 117-118, Pages 601-603 as follows:

(1) The card shown in the article (Figs. 1.1&1.2) could have been bought in Jaffa or even in Germany, because having the Oct.28th.(1898) date makes it likely that it was bought in the Reinhardt's hotel. The hotel probably had a large supply of the cards that he sold, or gave out as a free promotion. It should be noted that this card showing the hotel, is the only one of the 26 cards published that shows a picture of a privately owned property. There is another card, number four of the series which is similar to the Reinhardt one, except that the picture of the hotel is replaced by a picture of the Ramleh railroad station. How did Reinhardt get his hotel to be printed on a Kaiser commemorative PC is a mystery unless he paid a large premium to Vogel, (the initiator/issuer of the cards-Y.K.).

(2) The card was NOT mailed from the hotel, (line four page 602). The German post office in Jerusalem did not open until March 1, 1900 and there was no collecting station in the hotel in Oct.1898. There was a Turkish P.O. open and operating in Ramleh in 1898 and if the card was mailed in the Hotel it would have been mailed from the local Turkish P.O. (it would become an extreme rarity). It is most likely that the sender of the card wrote it in the hotel and carried it himself to Jerusalem to be mailed.

(3) Comment to line three Page 603. The Kaiser arrived in Jaffa in the afternoon of Oct.27th and stayed the night at the hotel Du Parc in Jaffa. He left the morning of Oct.28th, on his way to Latrun where he camped the night of Oct.28th. There are no pictures to be found and no reference in the literature to indicate that the Kaiser stopped anywhere near Ramleh. Since Ramleh is about halfway between Jaffa and Latrun it is possible that the Kaiser stopped there for lunch, but if he did would not Reinhardt have used it to promote his hotel like the hotel Du Parc did?

However, some of the Kaiser's entourage did stop in Ramleh.

All in all the card makes an interesting story.

Best regards,

Ralph Perry, U.S.A

Dear Yehuda,

I am going to answer Ralph's comments on my article "**Roadside Hotel on the Way to Jerusalem**", (HLPH 117-118):

1) It is interesting to note that the PC number four of the Vogel series was basically different, and the one shown in Fig. 1.1 is in fact a "private label" of hotel Reinhardt's. I do not think, though, that this is an exception. Technically speaking, it was no big deal for the lithography printer (yes, the Vogel series was printed from stone masters), to use the printing "plates" of the standard number four PC again, replacing the image in the center medallion with the image depicting Reinhardt's hotel. The German Templers were pioneers of business publicity in the Holy Land, and used publicity on picture postcards, luggage stickers and office stationary. Each of the Templar hotels in Jaffa, Ramle, Jerusalem, Haifa, Nazareth and Tiberias had at least one "private label" picture postcard. I am certain that the postcard of Fig. 1.1, 1.2 was acquired at the hotel (not in Jaffa or elsewhere).

2) Ralph is absolutely right in assuming that the PC of Fig. 1.1 was written in Reinhardt's hotel but mailed in "Camp Imperial" in Jerusalem (this is evident from the postal cancellation of Fig. 1.2) . This is clearly stated at the beginning of the article. Line # 4 page 602 should read "It was

bought (~~and mailed~~) from Reinhardt's hotel....". The word "mailed" is a printing/editing mistake.

3) The German Kaiser travelled in the Holy Land with a large group of noblemen, officers, attendants, journalists and servants. The royal couple used usually their luxurious tent and avoided the local hotels. Only in Jaffa the royal couple (and their attendants) slept in hotel Du Parc, while their entourage dwelled in the next by Jerusalem hotel and elsewhere. On the night of the 27th October the Kaiser bivouac was indeed near Latroun, while part of the entourage used Reinhardt's hotel (which was only about 10-12 km. away).

Best regards,

Yoel Amir, Bnei-Dror, Israel

Dear Mr. Kleiner,

I recently received the latest issue of HLPH and I thoroughly enjoyed it. It is an excellent journal.

I have two questions relating to the major article on pre-philatelic Jerusalem. Can you please tell me your references for the following statements on page 557?

1. " Beginning in 1841 the (Ottoman) Beirut route was extended to serve Palestine, going from Beirut via Damascus and Acre to Jerusalem". This indicates an official Ottoman postal route to Jerusalem and I am not aware of any official document which states this.

2. The next paragraph gives dates for various local postal routes. Where did this information come from? Also, what is the reference for Santali and Micciarelli operating a service beginning in 1846?

I collect Ottoman postal history from all areas of the Empire, including Palestine.

Best Regards,

Bob Stuchell, USA

Dear Mr. Stuchell,

Many thanks for your compliments for the last issue of the Bulletin.

Now as to your questions:

1. This passage is from the English version of the Steichele book. I worked on it at the Library of our Philatelic Federation in Tel Aviv so I can not pin point the exact place in the book. However, I have the German version from which I shall quote: *"Im jahre 1841 wurde die bestehende postlinie weitergefurt, von Aleppo aus ging es uber Homes, Beirut, Damascus und Akko nach Jerusalem."* (Middle of page 1015.6).

A Further reference: "1841 Connection with the postal courier route Acre- Beirut- Damascus" Collins-Historical Background-Jerusalem, page 114 of "The Ottoman Posts and Telegraph Offices in Palestine and Sinai".

And another source: *"A land based connection from Beirut to Palestine commenced in 1841. Private lease holders hired the route from Beirut to Jerusalem, for one year at a time, from the national authorities. The route led from Beirut through Saida, Sur, Acre, Haifa and Jaffa to Jerusalem"*. (Bottom) of page 150 "The Holy Land 3000 Years of Prephilatelic Postal History" by Joseph Aron..

2. The dates referred to are from the "Bale Ottoman catalogue" pages 14 & 25.

3. 1846 Santelli and Micciarelli; Steichele German version page 1015.6.

Also, *"1846 Postal route to the coast (Jerusalem) via Ramle- Jaffa- Haifa-Saida (farmers Santelli and Micclarelli)"*, Collins, Jerusalem chapter in his book - Historical Background page 114.

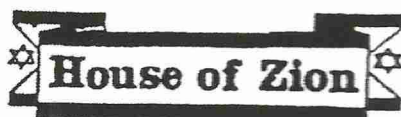
Same is mentioned also in J.Aron book.

Hope this helps.

Best Regards,

Yehuda Kleiner, Editor

The Editor wishes to thank our reader *S. Ladani* for his praise of the Bulletin. The Editor accepts Mr. Ladani's comment about the English linguistic flaws in some of the text in the articles and wishes to advise that as of this issue our reader *Dr. Les Glassman* of Jerusalem, whose mother tongue is English, has volunteered to proof read the articles. Thanks to Les this problem is resolved.



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The Colony of Petach Tiqwa, a New Discovery

Itamar Karpovsky, Tel Aviv, Israel

The Jewish Colony of Petach Tiqwa was founded 1878. Mail from the Colony was transferred daily, by a messenger service, to the Austrian Post Office in Jaffa for onwards dispatch.

The charge for the messenger service was 14 Para. To prove payment a specially designed cachet was applied to the postal item. The form of the cachet was a double circle, with the name of the Colony, in Hebrew and in English having a "Magen David" symbol in the center of the design (Figs. 1 and 2). This cachet is found on letters since 1904.

In 1909, the Secretary of the Colony, Mr. Isaac Goldenhisch, introduced a special 14 Para local stamp, to be affixed on each outgoing letter from the Colony to the Austrian Post Office in Jaffa, being payment for the messenger service. The stamp on the letter was canceled with the cachet previously described and in addition the postmark of the Austrian Jaffa Post Office was applied, (Figs. 1 & 2).

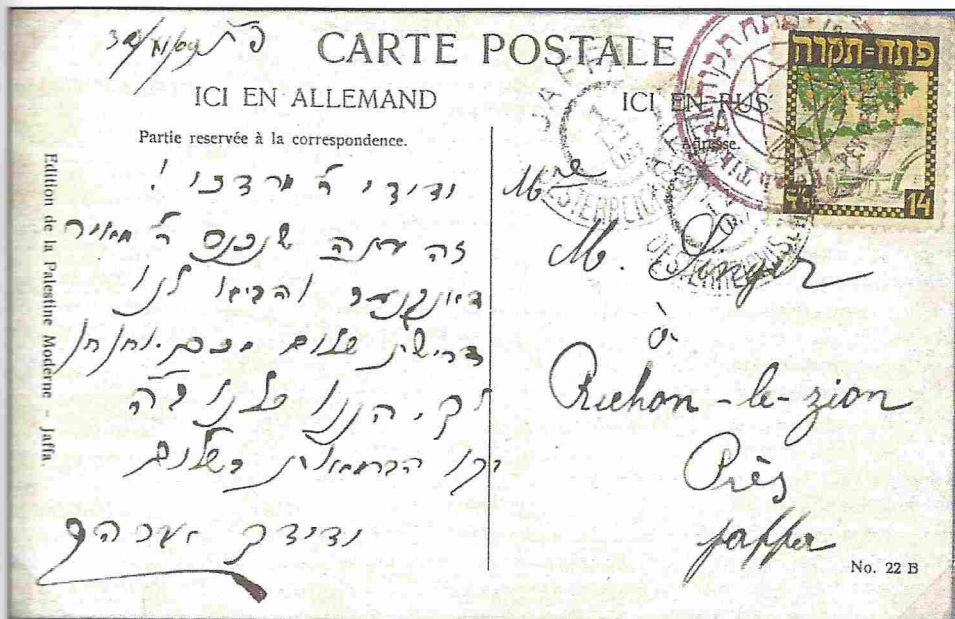


Fig. 1: Postcard from the Colony on 30/11/09 with the colony's 14 para stamp and the "Magen David" cachet to Jaffa.



Fig. 2: Postcard from the Colony with the colony's 14 para stamp and a newly designed "Magen David" cachet to Jaffa. 19/11/09 Jaffa Austrian post office arrival postmark.

Recently, a new type of the Petach Tiqwa cachet was discovered (Fig. 3). It cancels the 14 Para stamp, on a postcard to Leiden Holland, dated 16.9.1909.

As can be seen this cachet is basically of the same design as the former one, but instead of the "Magen David" in the center, there are two horizontal bars with the date in between.

Upon arrival at the Austrian Post Office in Jaffa an additional 10 Para Austrian Levant stamp was affixed to the post card, paying the postage for onwards transmission. This stamp was canceled by the Austrian Jaffa Post Office canceller, dated 19.9.1909. The postcard arrived in Leiden Holland on 28.9.1909.



Fig. 3: The postcard with the newly discovered Petach Tiqwa Cachet cancelling the stamp, in which the “Magen David” was replaced by two horizontal bars with the date in between.

By now, the postcard with this newly discovered cachet is the only one known and in this sense is unique. Of course, others may still surface, but if so not many, as a few months later in 1910, the Turkish authorities in Palestine opened their own post office in Petach Tiqwa and the use of the Petach Tiqwa Colony stamp and of the special cachet ceased. Since then mail from the Colony was dealt with according to the Ottoman postal regulations.

Letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem-1920/21

Yehuda Kleiner, Raanana, Israel.

Introduction

On 5 November 1914 Great Britain declared war on the Ottoman Empire, which had joined the First World War on the same side as Germany. An Arab revolt against the Turks would benefit British interests. Thus a secret agreement for the support of the British by the Arabs of the Hejaz was made with Hussein the Sharif of Mecca, on November 23th.1914.

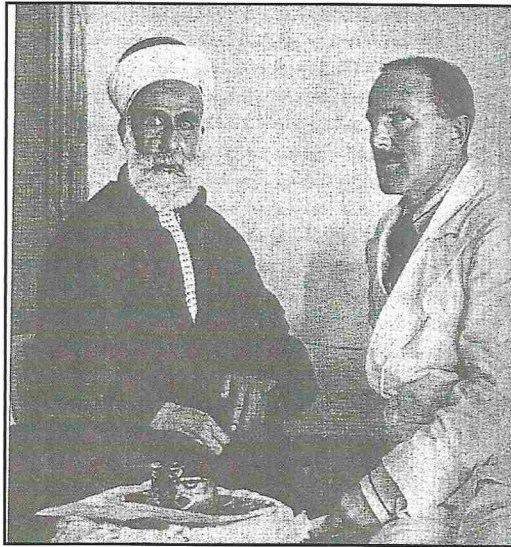


Fig. 1: Hussein the Sharif of Mecca and Ronald Storrs. Lawrence and Storrs were active in engineering the agreement with Hussein.

In return for the Arab uprising against the Ottomans, promises for the establishment of an Arab Kingdom in the liberated areas were made. On the basis of these promises the Arabs aspired that the Territory of the Kingdom would comprise of what is today: Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan and the Turkish province of Hatay.

A key figure in the Arab Revolt was Feisal, the most prominent son of the three sons of Sherif Hussein. The Egyptian Expeditionary Forces of

General Allenby conquered Damascus on September 30th. 1918. In keeping with the 17th. September 1919 accord between Clemenceau and Lloyd George, the British forces withdraw to Palestine, leaving the occupation of Lebanon and Cilicia to the French, and the cities of Damascus, Homes, Hama and Aleppo to the Arabs. Feisal entered Damascus with his Arab forces on the 5th.of October 1918, when he announced the establishment of an Arab Constitutional Government, of which one of the institutions was the Syrian Congress in Damascus, which consisted of the representatives of the various regions of Syria. On 8th. March 1920, this Congress proclaimed Emir Feisal King of **United Syria (Arab Kingdom)**, covering the area shown in the map in Figure 2.

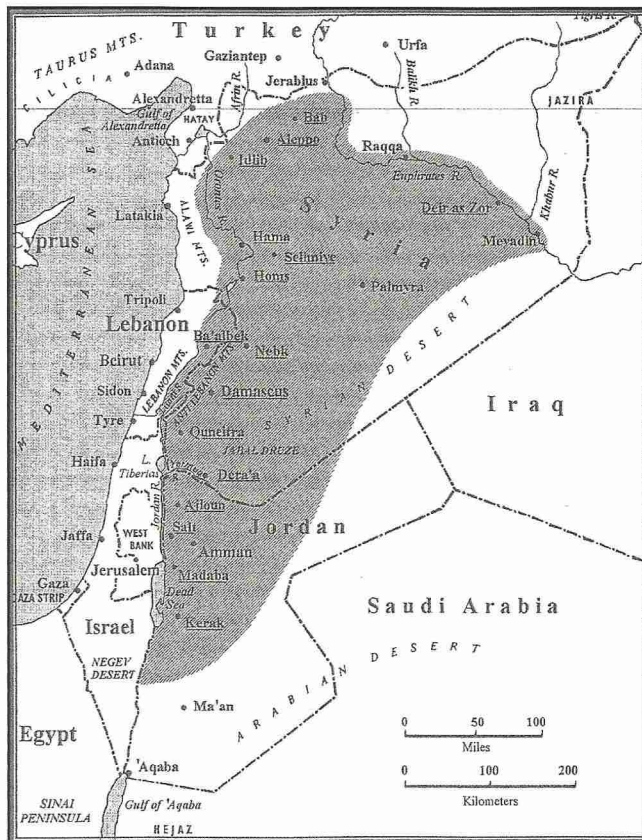


Fig. 2: Territory administrated by the Arab Government of Syria in early 1920.

One of the first undertakings of the King was to issue stamps to show the World that his Kingdom is on the map as will be discussed later. It did not help him since the creation of the Kingdom contradicted the Skye's Picot Agreement of March 16th. 1916, which foresaw the division of the whole area of the former Ottoman Empire in the Middle East between Britain and France. Under the Agreement Palestine and Jordan would be under British control and Syria and Lebanon under French control. Consequently, on July 14th. 1920, 4 months and a few days after Feisal was proclaimed king, a French Ultimatum followed by naval and ground forces demanded Feisal to leave. Feisal and his followers refused and a confrontation between the two arose, known as the battle of Khan Messaloun in which Feisal lost. Thus on July 24th. the independent Syrian Arab Kingdom ceased to exist. The French seized the machinery of government and had continued to have control of the country until its independence on 17th. April 1946. The King left Syria and in compensation was declared king of Iraq by the British. (Refs.1&2).

Letters franked with the stamps or with the postmarks of the Arab Kingdom are not scarce. Some were used as late as July 1922. (Ref. 2 Pg. 14), however, very few have been sent to Jerusalem. *The author is aware of only 13 genuine letters.* Because of their scarcity forgeries were created (as outlined later). This little known Postal History episode of the incoming letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem is the subject of the article.

The stamps

During the four months and few days of his rule (8th. March, 1920-28th July 1920), Feisal ordered the overprinting of all Turkish stamps that could be found. Altogether **73 different Turkish postage, revenue and fiscal stamps** were to be overprinted "*al hukuma(t) al arabiya(t)*" = **Arab Government** and "*al hukuma(t) al suriya al arabiya(t)*" = **Syrian Arab Government**. These are known as the first and second provisional issues respectively. On some of these, the Turkish Para and Gurush currency denominations were overprinted by the Egyptian Millimme and Piaster currency. In addition, a set of eight definitive stamps, one Postage due stamp and several stationery items were issued. The stamps are further detailed in Appendix 1.

One may wonder why this "frenzy" to issue stamps and in such numbers, for instance 5,000,000 were planned to be issued of the low values of the definitive stamps. Perhaps the experience with the issue of the first stamps of Saudi Arabia prompted the Issue of the stamps of the Arab Kingdom. This can be deduced from the following quote from the book "Lawrence of Arabia-Zionism and Palestine" and "Orientations", by Ronald (later Sir) Storrs: *"Shortly after the Arab Revolution we found that its success was being denied or blanketed by the Enemy press (which was of course quoted by neutrals), and we decided (with Lawrence, Y.K.), that the best proof that it has taken place would be provided by an issue of Hejaz postage stamps, which would carry the Arab propaganda, self paying and incontrovertible, to the four corners of the earth".*, (Ref. 3, Pg. 11). In fact Lawrence designed the stamps pushed these to be printed and issued on October 1916. Lawrence himself wrote about it in his letters to his mother ... letters dated 22.7.1916, 10.10.1916, (Ref. 4, Pg. 85, 86).

Lawrence operated in The Arab Revolt in liaison with Feisal. He came with him to Damascus and probably, based on his stamp issuing episode in the Hejaz might have influenced the issue of the stamps of the Arab Kingdom, as a sign of sovereignty and recognition of rule over Syria.

Letters to Jerusalem

Letters from the Arab Kingdom to Jerusalem are rare. So far 13 only are known from Syria and a few from the area to become later Jordan. From Syria 3 are from Aleppo and 10 from Damascus. Examples of the letters are shown in Figures: 3, 4, 5. Research is still required to establish the number of letters from Jordan, if any at all, due to the illiteracy of the population there at the time.



Fig. 3: Registered commercial letter from Damascus to Jerusalem franked correctly with the 2 piaster stamp of the Arab Kingdom Definitive issue. Canceled 23.4.1920 1/Damas, reverse Jerusalem 26 Ap1921, arrival postmark.

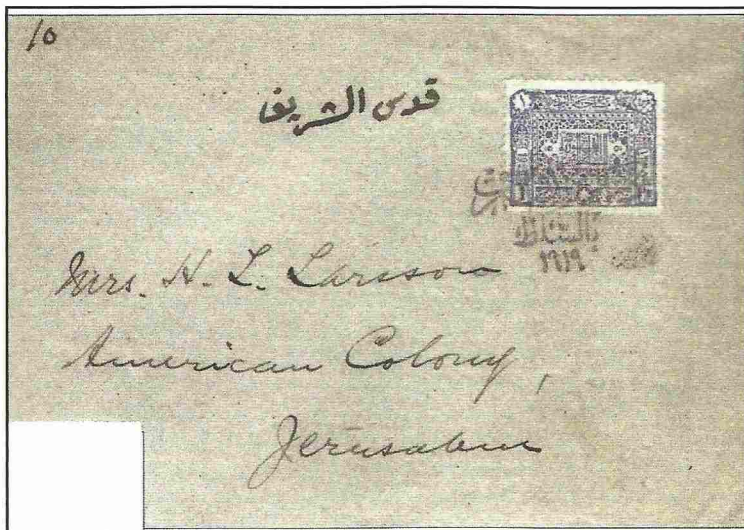


Fig. 4: Commercial cover from Jordan to Jerusalem franked correctly with the 1 piaster stamp of the Arab Kingdom definitive issue. Canceled with the three line Es-Salt 1919 Arab Kingdom postmark. Reverse Jerusalem B 24 AU 20, arrival postmark.

However, letters from Jordan to Jerusalem, or transit Jerusalem, franked with the overprinted "East of the Jordan" Palestine E.E.F stamps canceled with the *Arab Kingdom Es-Salt* cancellation are more frequent, (Figs: 5 & 6).

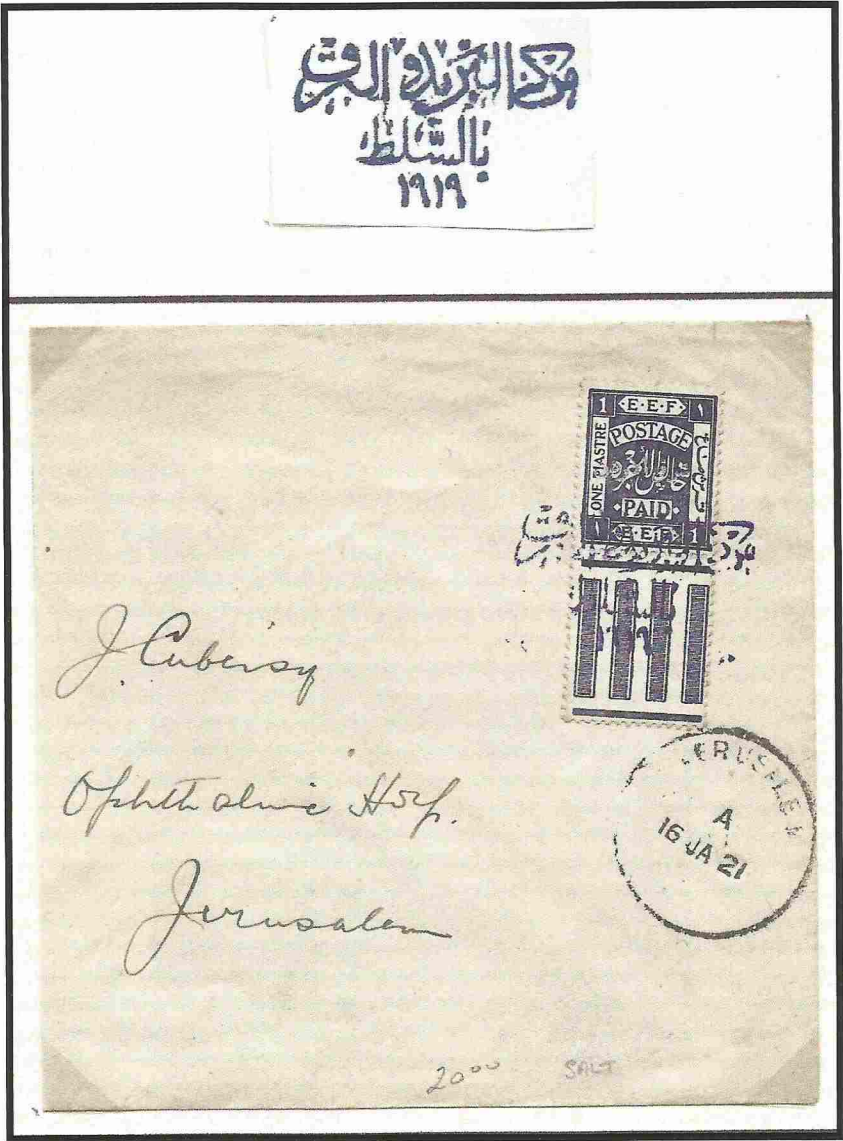


Fig. 5: Part cover from Es-Salt (Jordan) to Jerusalem, franked 1 Piaster E.E.F stamp overprinted "Sharqi Al-Urdun=East of Jordan" canceled by the Es-Salt 1919 Arab Kingdom cancel. Jerusalem 16 January 1921 arrival postmark.

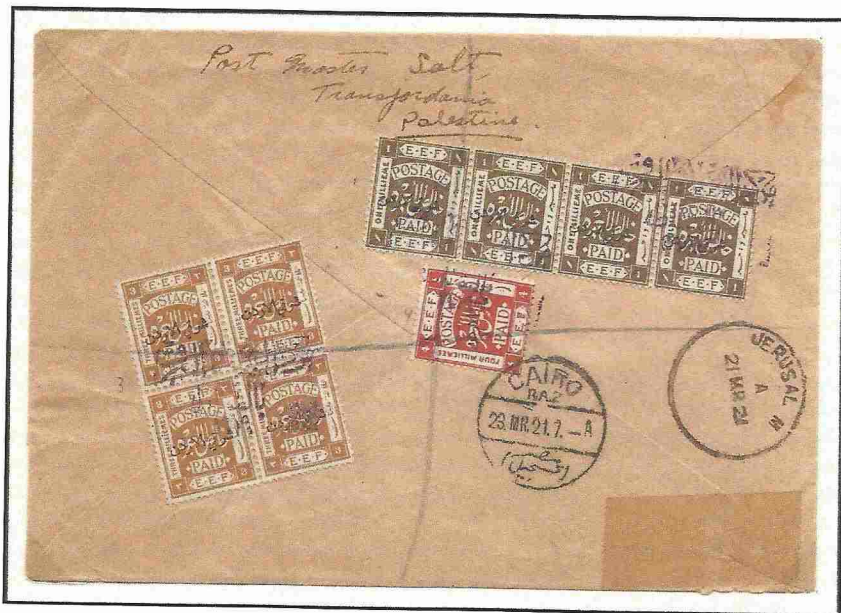


Fig. 6: Registered letter from Es-Salt (Jordan) to Cairo transit Jerusalem. Franked: strip of 4x1 Mil. + block of 4x3 Mil. = 20 Mil. = 2 Pias. One Piaster regular foreign rate and 1 Piaster registration. Canceled by the Es-Salt Arab kingdom postmark. On front registration label.



Fig. 7: Letter from Babtoma/Damas 28 January 1920 to Jaffa by Jerusalem, bearing two pictorial overprinted 2 mil on 5 Para stamps, of the first provisional issue, in combination with 1 mil E.E.F. stamp. Total franking is 5 mil as though Jaffa carries the proper Syria inland rate.

Although, the Arab Kingdom came to an end on 28th July 1920, with the expulsion of King Feisal, covers with these stamps are known until the summer of 1921, when uniform French postal service was imposed on all Syria. This ended also the use of E.E.F stamps in Syria and Lebanon, which are found sometimes in combination with stamps of the Arab Kingdom (Fig. 7).

Covers with the Es-Salt (Jordan) postmark of the Arab Kingdom on Overprinted Jordanian stamps are known up to 1922 (Ref. 5 page 36).

The route of the letters from Syria to Jerusalem was usually by rail from or through Damascus as follows:

Damascus – Haifa, narrow gauge rail (Hejaz Railway).

Haifa – Lydda, normal gauge rail.

Lydda – Jerusalem, normal gauge rail.

From Jordan usally by car/van over the Jordan Bridge

Amman- Haifa- Jerusalem.Amman- Jerusalem direct.

Travelling Time Days:	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Average</u>
From Aleppo	13	5	8
From Damascus	17	3	7
From Amman	Estimate between 3-5		

The rates to Jerusalem were:

Letters up to 20 grams	1 Piaster.
Registration Fee	1 Piaster.
Printed Matter up to 50 grams	3 Mil.
Newspaper	1 Mil.

Three additional letters, to the ones shown already in the article from the Arab kingdom to Jerusalem, are mentioned in Reference 2, pages 50-52, namely:

- Registered letter from Damascus, franked 1 piaster of the first provisional issue, canceled Damas 8-3-20, arrival Jerusalem 18 MR 20.
- PPC from Aleppo franked 5mil of the second provisional stamp issue. Despatch 4-6-1920 arrival, 12-5-20.
- Letter from Jordan, franked 2x5mil canceled by the three lines Es-Salt Arab Kingdom postmark. Arrival 26-8-20.

Forgeries

Many forgeries of the stamps and of the cancellations on genuine stamps and on forged stamps are known. These are discussed in detail in Ref. 2, chapters 3 & 4, pages 64-88.

Most forgeries of letters to Jerusalem can be recognized because they have similar characteristics' as follows:

1. There is no arrival postmark on the letters.
2. The postmark on faked letters is of the same date.
3. The same addressees and addresses recur consistently.
4. The address side is always hand written.

All these characteristics appear on the following **Forged** Arab Kingdom Items sent to Jerusalem:

From Halep: 3 postcards all bearing genuine Arab Kingdom stamps but cancelled by a fake 1/Halep postmark, dated 20-1-20. All addressed to George Salameh, c/o Thomas Cook, Jerusalem. The address side is handwritten. No arrival postmark. One example of the three is shown in Figure 8.

From Damascus: 4 items all cancelled by fake 1/Damas postmark dated 25-2-920. All addressed to George Salameh, c/o Thomas Cook, Jerusalem. Address side handwritten. No arrival Postmark.



Fig. 8: A forged uprated postcard from Aleppo to Jerusalem having the typical forged characteristics: Forged overprint on the genuine Ottoman stamp. Forged postmark dated 20-1-20 the date appearing on most forged items to Jerusalem. Address panel handwritten. Addressee George Salameh c/o Thomas Cook & Son, the most used address for the forged items to Jerusalem

Epilog

The abolishment of the Arab Kingdom did not end the use of its stamps. In July, 1920, the French administration in Damascus seized the remaining stocks of the Arabian kingdom stamps and overprinted them "O.M.F." ("Occupation Militaire Francaise" = French Military Occupation). A letter to Jerusalem franked with such an overprinted definitive Arab kingdom stamp, is shown in Figure 9.

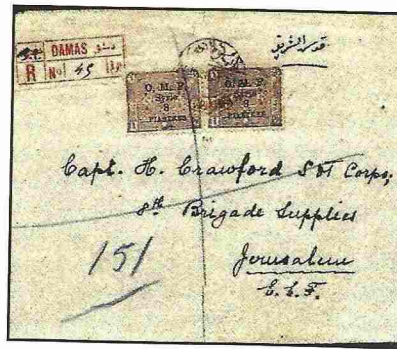


Fig. 9: Registered cover from Damascus, 27.6.1921, to Jerusalem, 30.6.1921, bearing a pair of 1 piaster of the Arab Kingdom definitive stamps overprinted: "O.M.F./Syrie/2/ Piaster" ("Occupation Militaire Francaise" = French Military Occupation),

The "O.M.F." overprints continued in use in Eastern Syria till 1922. In 1923 with the introduction of the French Mandate (civil rule) the stamps of France issued during 1900-1921 were overprinted "SYRIE-GRAND" replacing the overprinted stamps of the Arab Kingdom

Then was the right moment to use the Roman proverb "Hic Transit Mondus Gloria", thus fades the world's glory.

References:

1. Hejaz: The First Postage Stamps of 1916 and T.E.Lawrence. David R. Beech FRPSL-London Philatelist, November 2005, 114:323.
2. Philatelic History of Arab Kingdom of Syria. Alexander Koczmarczyk and Rodney Unwin.
3. Lawrence of Arabia Zionism and Palestine. Sir Ronald Storrs. Penguin Books 1940. (This selection was taken from "Orientations" published in 1937).
4. T.E. Lawrence The Selected Letters. Edited by Malcolm Brown. W.W. Norton & Company, New York 1989.
5. The Postal History of Jordan 1400-1959. Abed H. Najjar. Sahara Publication Limited, London 2006.

Appendix 1-The Stamps. (Ref. 2 Chapter 2).

The stamps issued by the Arab Kingdom can be divided into three groups:

1. First Provisional Issue.
2. Second Provisional Issue.
3. Definitive Issue.

The stamps of the first provisional issue were prepared late in 1919 and put on sale during January-February 1920. Ottoman stamps were overprinted by a circular seal reading: "al hukuma(t) al arabiya(t)" = Arab Government. The Turkish values of Para and Gurus were substituted by the Egyptain currency of Millemes and Piasters, on some sets of the issue.

A wide range of Ottoman stamps was used. Nearly all Turkish issues between 1892 and 1916 were overprinted, starting with the Tugra issues, the pictorials stamps as well as the war overprinted ones. Denominations of the stamps were 1,2,4,5 mils and 1, 5,10,20,25 and 100 piaster.

Genuine postal use of the high values is hardly known. Some were used for official "presents".

The overprints were mainly in black, violet and on four cases in red. An example of a stamp of this issue is shown in Figure 10.



Fig. 10: A stamp from the first provisional issue.

The stamps of the first provisional issue lacked specific reference to Syria. This was corrected in February 1920 by replacing the circular seal and its inscription, with a triangular overprinting containing the Arabic inscription "al hukuma(t) al **Suriya(t)** al Arabiya(t)" = Government of Syria in three lines. Three different Ottoman stamps were used for this overprinting namely: 5 para "Leanders Tower", 20 para "Martyrs

Memorial" and 5 para red cigarette tax stamp. Denominations were; 1 and 2 mil., 2/10th. and 3/10th. (of piaster) and 1 piaster. An example of a stamp of this issue is shown in Figure 11.



Fig. 11: A stamp from the second provisional issue.

To put the Arab Kingdom on the map, "real stamps" not overprinted ones were thought necessary. Thus in October 1920 a set of 8 definitive stamp and one postage due stamp were issued.

The stamp had a typical Arabic art motive including Arabic calligraphy. Denominations were: 1/10th, 2/10th, 3/10th (of piaster), 5 mils and 1,2,5, and 10 piaster. Very large numbers of the stamps were planned to be printed, for instance 5,000,000 of the two lower values, 200,000 of the 5 piaster stamp and 100,000 of the 10 piaster stamp.

The circumstances surrounding the production of these stamps are somewhat amusing. The contract was given to the Cozma family of whose one son had a primitive printing shop, consisting merely of a foot operating press, a perforating machine and the necessary type font.

Consequently, the operation was extremely tedious. As soon as the engraver has produced five clichés, these were lined up in the press and the first row of five stamps was printed. The paper was then moved up and below the first row a second was printed, then the third, a forth and a fifth. In this way sheets of twenty five stamps were printed. Paper and ink posed another problem. These were bought from the British and also stocks left behind from the Ottoman regime were used. The contract called for the production of 17 million stamps. No wonder that only a fraction was ready during the reign of Feisal and even of these many were destroyed following the collapse of the Kingdom.

Letters to Jerusalem franked with stamps from this issue are shown in Figs.3 & 4 in the article.

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PrePhilatelic Disinfected letters- Jerusalem

Dr. Les Glassman, Jerusalem, Israel

Introduction.

Philately and Postal History are also useful in providing an insight to aspects of social history of a country or a region. The disinfection of postal items to prevent the introduction of infective diseases, reflect an aspect of medical history of the preventive efforts of medical practitioners and administrators to combat disease, believing for a time that even paper can contaminate.

In 1348, shortly after the Black Death pan epidemic, Venice then the commercial center of the Mediterranean formed a sanitary council authorized to isolate infected ships, cargo and people. These anti plague measures were extended and with the passage of time the system of quarantines became more and more elaborate. Eventually, quarantine stations were in many chief ports of the world.

According to a medical article (Ref. 1) arrangement for fumigations of letters existed in Malta already in 1678. By the Eighteen Century this was also done in many locations such as; Beirut, Alexandria, Semelin, Rhodes, Constantinople and in Italian and Greek ports.

There were however no disinfection arrangements in the Holy Land. A Jaffa sanitary office existed in the second half of the Nineteen Century, which reported regarding local contagious illness and epidemics, but did not itself disinfect letters. Thus Holy Land letters were disinfected in entry ports or intermediate port enroute to Europe, such as: Beirut, Malta, Livorno, Marseilles, Semelin and Constantinople (Ref. 2, pg. 181).

As the phenomenon of letter disinfection relates also to Jerusalem we bring a few examples with explanations as part of the second chapter about the prephilatelic postal history of the city.

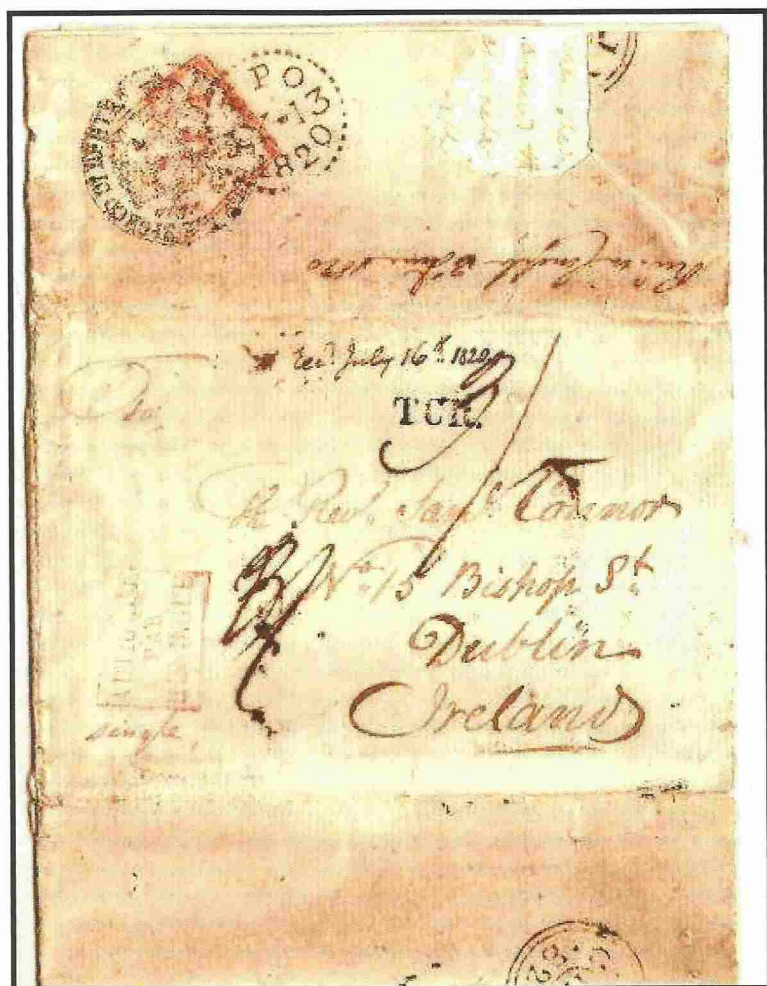


Fig. 1: 1820 (25th. March), letter from Jerusalem to Dublin Ireland. The letter was disinfected on the way in Semelin Austria, by dipping it in Vinegar and incising it for Prophylactic fumigation. The "Netto di Fuora e Sporco di Dentro" i.e., cleaned outside and inside Semelin disinfection cachet was applied.

The above is an ecclesiastical letter, carried privtely from Jerusalem to Larnaka then to Constantinople, on to Semelin through France and England to Dublin, finally arriving on 16th July 1820 after over 4 month.

"TCR"- Austrian entry postmark for mail arriving from Turkey.

"Autriche Par Huningue"- French entry postmark for mail arriving from Austria.

"FPO JY 13, 1820"- Dotted British Foreign Post Office transit mark.

" Recd' July 16, 1820"- Manuscript date of receipt notation.

Postage was initially 2/- shilling, but crossed out and charged 3/- shilling inscribed twice, payable at destination.



Fig. 2: Letter sent in 1832 by the Franciscan Order in Jerusalem to the Clergy in Madrid (in charge of Holy Land affairs), disinfected on the way at Semelin Austria, where it was incised with a 17.5 mm. chisel slit for prophylactic fumigation. The cachet "Netto di Fuora e di Dentro" i.e., Cleaned outside and inside cachet as well as the red wax seal "Sigillum sanitatis Semliniensis" (Semelin sanitation sign) were applied.

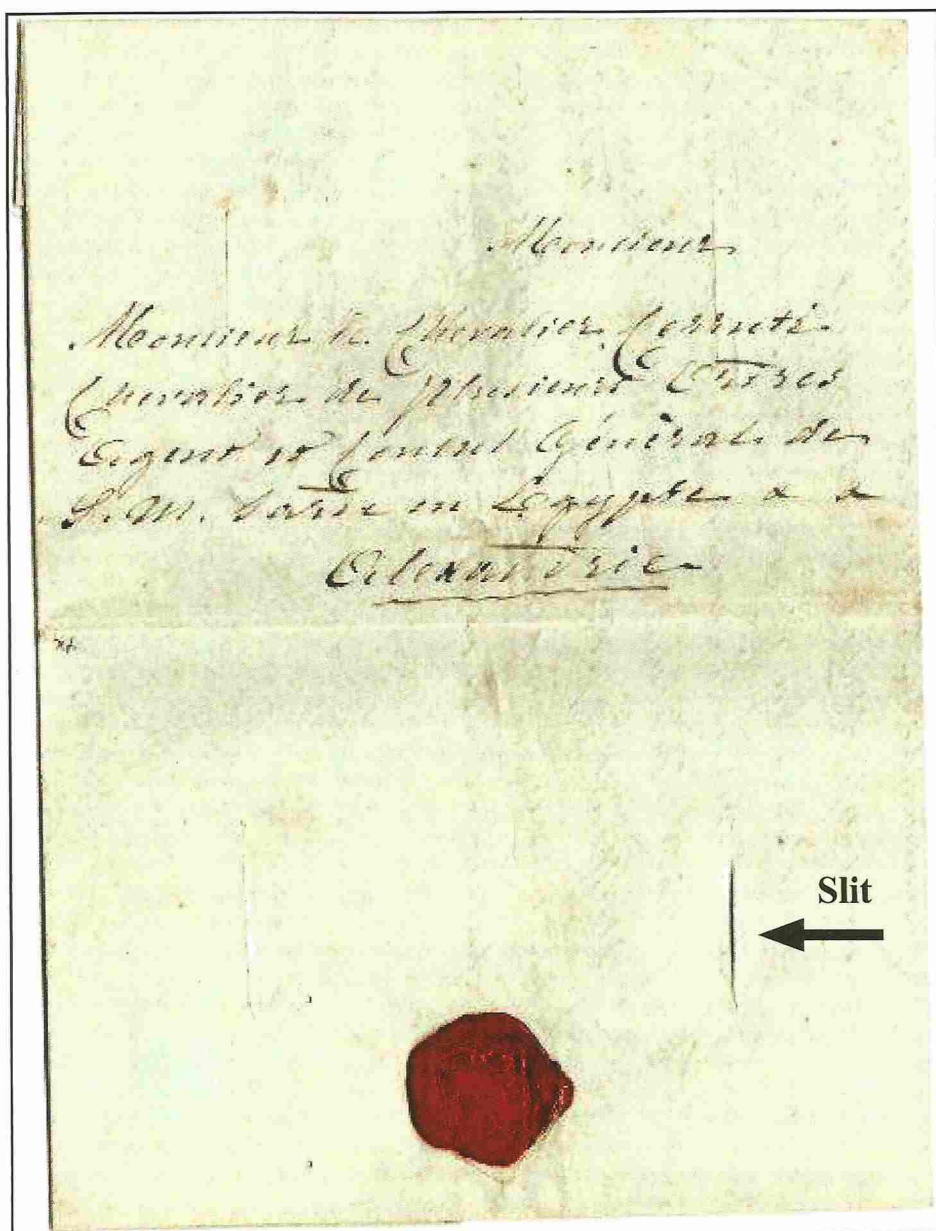


Fig. 3: 1846 disinfected diplomatic courier letter from Jerusalem to the Consul of the Sardinian Kingdom in Alexandria. On the back of the letter two 25 mm. disinfection chisel slits for fumigation. These were probably performed in Alexandria. No postal markings or endorsements as the letter was forwarded by a travelling courier.



Fig. 4: 1839 disinfected letter from Jerusalem to Rome. Forwarded to Alexandria French post office where it was stamped with this office transit postmark and forwarded by sea to Malta "Via Di Mare" cachet. Disinfected in Malta Lazaret, where its purification mark was applied on the front of the letter. Postage 21 decimes, (I. Karpovsky Coll).

Due to the absence of disinfection facilities in the Holy Land, letters were disinfected at source or on the way. Fine examples are the letters shown in (Figs. 4 & 5).

The letter (Fig. 5) is about the outbreak of Cholera-Morbus epidemic in a location in Sardinia, thus advising also Sardinian officials abroad to take precautions. Being an official letter exempt from postage the oval red "R Anmoragliato", meaning Royal Post Admiralty cachet and also "PD", fully paid mark were applied on the front of the letter.

The letter was taken by a "Ligne Des Cotes D'Italia" to Alexandria from there to Jaffa and overland to Jerusalem. Manuscript "29" decimes, French postage charge.



Fig. 5: Letter sent in 1849 from the Naval Health office in Genoa (then in the kingdom of Sardinia) to the Italian/Sardinian Consul in Jerusalem. The letter was slit by two 18mm. chisel slits and fumigated at source, where it was sealed with a cachet reading "Consiglio Generale Di Sanita Maritima Genoa".

References:

1. The Disinfection of Post In Malta, by C. Savona-Venture, Published in The Sunday Times (of Malta) 6th. November 2005.
2. The Holy Land 3000 Years of Postal History, by Joseph Aron, James Bendon LTD publication.
3. Pratique- The Journal of the Disinfection Collectors, England.

Registered Envelopes of Palestine*

Avo Kaplanian, Holland

The use of Prestamped Registered Envelopes started in 1878, when the British Post Office issued these to be used for the dispatch of bank cheques, currency bills and even coins. To suit their purpose they were rigidly made of thick paper. Over the years, with modifications to the design, the envelopes were used in Britain and in the countries, which at the time, were under British colonial rule.

In Palestine the authority to issue the envelopes through or by the approval of the post office in London was with the Palestine Mandatory post office. The script on the Palestine envelopes was in the three official languages; English, Hebrew and Arabic. On the flap of one of the three types of the envelopes (as detailed later) the blue embossed 13mil stamp and later the 15mil stamp of the 1927 Pictorial issue was imprinted to cover regular registered postage for such envelope (Fig.1).



Fig. 1: Prestamped registered envelope sent from Gaza to Jaffa, 26 DE 29. The imprinted 13mil blue stamp did not suffice in paying the registered postage and the envelope was uprated 5 mil by a stamp from the 1927 pictorial issue.

Often, due to weight, size, or special services like air mail, express mail, etc, uprating of postage was needed. This was done with Palestine Mandate stamps, for civilian use, (Fig. 2) and with British stamps for army, governmental and other official use, when franking was required, (Fig. 3).



Fig. 2: Civilian Use. Back of prestamped registered express envelope from Tel-Aviv to New York Nov. 7, 1943, in which the 15mil imprinted stamp (on the flap), had to be uprated by 1 pound and 25mil Stamps. The use of the 1 pound stamp on commercial mail is rare. Upon arrival the envelope was opened by U.S. customs and resealed with new wax seals and franked on the front with a 10 cent postage due stamp. Also on the front is a Palestine censor handstamp.



Fig. 3: Military Use. Prestamped registered envelope sent from Field Post Office 156 (around Jerusalem) to Plymouth England, 30 Jy 43. British service men would have used British Forces Issues for registry purposes. Their use of these Palestine envelopes is quiet unusual. However, only small size British Army envelopes were available. Thus Palestine envelopes had to be used for any large content as is evident here from the high postage of 8 shillings and 7 pence for an uninsured envelope. Note the imprinted Palestine stamp on the flap "piping out" from underneath the 2/6 middle British stamp.

There were three types of Envelopes:

1. British Forces (BF) prestamped issues for use during World War I (Fig. 4) and World War II.
2. Stampless Registered Envelopes or the so called Provisional Registered Envelopes (PR),(Fig. 5).
3. Prestamped Registered Entirees (RE) with the imprinted 13 and later 15mil stamp of the Mosque of Omar 1927 pictorial issue. These entirees were intended for civilian use, (Fig. 6).



Fig. 4: During the period of both World Wars, Britain issued prestamped registered letter envelopes especially for use by their armed forces. These were similar to those issued to the public except that the stamp denomination was lower. Up-rated postage when necessary was free when the sender was on active duty with the armed forces. Envelope sent from Army Base A.P.G. Z. to the American Colony in Jerusalem 21.DE.19. The envelopes for use during WW2, are of similar design to the ones of WW1, but show the head of King George VI. instead of George V.

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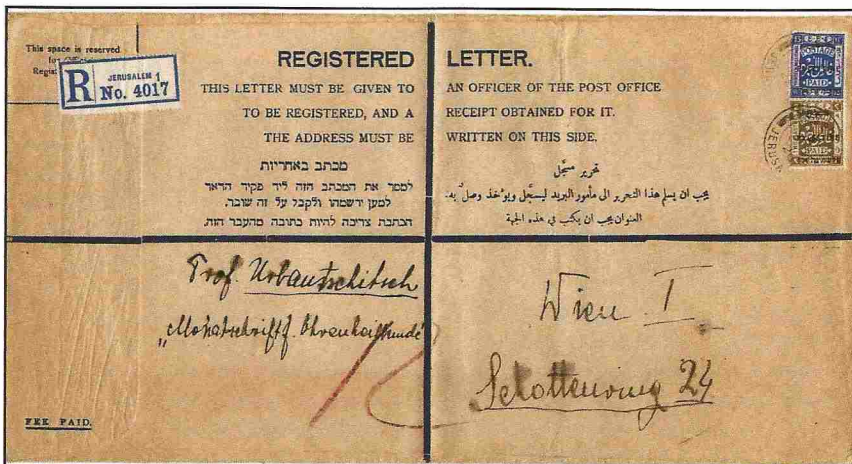


Fig 5: The so called "provisional" issue. The reason for this issue is still being checked. It was issued on 13th. January 1925, in a quantity of 10,000, in a large rectangular format. The envelope was sent from "Mea Shearim", Jerusalem to Vienna, 3 SE 26. Postage 2 piaster and 13 mil, probably due to weight. Civilian use.

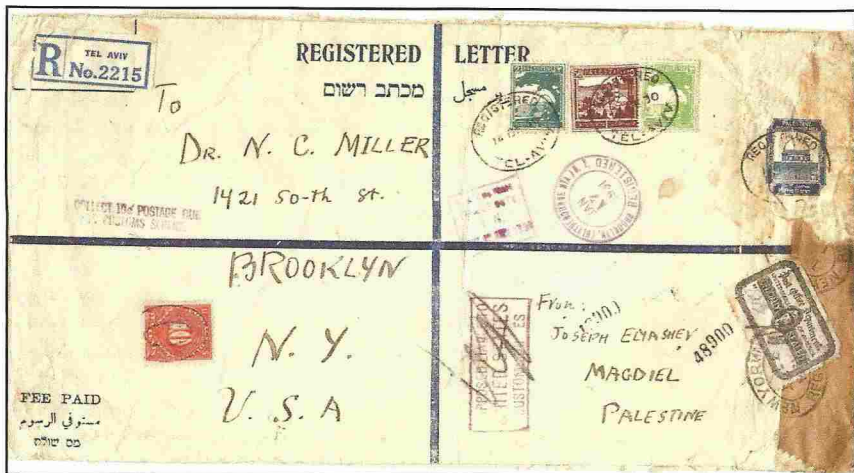


Fig 6: Tel-Aviv to Brooklyn, New York, sent Dec.14th. 1930, arrival Jan. 7th.1931. Postage 55 mil due to weight, i.e., six small table maps and one picture, as is evident from the customs slip pasted on the reverse of the envelope. Upon arrival the envelope was opened for custom inspection and handstamped "U.S. Customs Free Duty", However, 10 cents postage due for customs service were collected.

All these linen scrim-lined envelopes were made of heavy stock paper in shades of manila buff. The flaps were either in triangular shape or with circular edges which were always attached at right.

The British Forces (BF) envelopes were available only in small size (155x95mm).

The Provisionals (PR) existed in small and large size (290x152mm).

In addition to the above two sizes, the Registered Enires (RE) envelopes had a third size, which is the medium size (200x125mm).

All dimensions had a deviation of approximately 5mm.

During the first two years of the British occupation of Palestine in World War I, only the British Forces (BF) Envelopes were in use. These were not available for civilians even though no other envelopes were available for them.

This was also the case during World War II, when only British Army units stationed in Palestine were authorized to use these envelopes. The Civilians would use registered entires sold by the post office.

With the end of the British Mandate the use of these envelopes should have ceased, but it did not. These continued to be used during the Transition Period when they were upgraded by K.K.L overprinted "Doar" (Minhelet Haam) stamps, (*see the illustration on the cover of the Bulletin*) and in the early 1950th. when they were upgraded by Doar Ivri stamps (Fig. 7), where one stamp partly covers the Mandatory imprinted 13mil stamp, thus annullating it.



Fig. 7: This prestamped registered envelope was used in Israel on April 5th. 1950, almost two years after the end of the British Mandate. Sent from Jerusalem to Hakirya, Tel-Aviv.

* This article is partly based on the publication in the French "Doar Ivri-Cercle Francais Philatelique d'Israel" magazine, Mai-Aout 2010, Revue #10.

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Colour Trials for the Palestine 1922 (Sep-Nov) stamp issue

Yehuda Kleiner, Raanana, Israel

In February during a visit to London the Editor met Messrs. David Beech the Head of the Philatelic Collections of the British Library and Paul Skinner from the Department, to view material for a comprehensive article on the Palestine Mandate 1927 Pictorial stamp issue. This article will be published in the next issue.

When the Colour trials page for the Palestine E.E.F 1922 stamp issue showed up, the Editor who was much exited asked for a scan intending to publish it in our Bulletin. Refer to Figure 1.



Fig. 1: The page with the colour trial stamps.

The Colour Trial comprises of a 13 millimies stamp in 15 different colours of which 13 were unaccepted. The two accepted ones are indicated by a written note above the image of the stamp. The note also specifies the stamp denomination in the set to which the colour should apply.

This definitive issue comprises of 15 denominations, 1mil. to 20pia. which were overprinted tri-lingual; Arabic, English and Hebrew. The issue was ordered from the Watrelow printing company and thus is philatelically known as "The Waterlow (London II) issue 1922."

In the Crown Agents Requisition Book there are entries ordering various quantities of the stamps between 31st. of august 1922 and 25th. of April 1947. The three high values were ordered on two occasions only and relatively in small quantities as follows:

Requisition Number	Requisition Date	Denomination	Sheets* Sent
384	31.8. – 20.10.1922	9 Piaster	501
		10 Piaster	486
		Piaster20	437
756	14.9.1923	9 Piaster	576
		10 Piaster	501
		Piaster20	523

*Each sheet consisted of 240 stamps.

No allocations of sheets of stamps were made in these two requisitions to dealers and collector, as is the case in latter ones.

A further indication about the chosen colour for each of the stamps of the set (including the two shown in figure 1), can be seen from the letter of the Crown Agents, sent to printing contractors inviting them to tender for the printing of the stamps (Fig. 2).

U/Palestine 384.

Palestine. New stamp issue.

<u>Quantity in sheets.</u>	<u>Duty.</u>	<u>Colour.</u>
6,000	1 milliems	brown.
4,000	2 "	pale yellow.
5,000	3 "	blue green.
3,000	4 "	pink.
6,000	5 "	orange.
3,000	6 "	light green.
3,000	7 "	light chocolate.
5,000	8 "	red.
8,000	13 "	dark blue.
4,000	1 piastre	slate grey.
1,000	2 piastres	olive.
250	5 "	purple.
250	9 "	bistre.
250	10 "	cobalt blue.
250	20 "	mauve.

Sheets to be 240 set.

AA
M.

Fig. 2: The letter from the Crown Agents to printing contractors inviting them to tender for the printing of this Issue. The chosen colour for each of the stamps is noted in the right-hand column.

Reference

Palestine Mandate Issues 1921-1948 The Crown Agents Requisition Books. Norman J. Collins. 1987, Society of Israel Philatelists.

The Visit of Kaiser Wilhelm II to the Orient Oct.-Nov. 1898

Ralph Perry, U.S.A

Editor's Note: The Orient Visit of the Kaiser gave rise to considerable genuine and pseudo genuine philatelic activity some of which originated from places outside the Holy Land. Although the main destination of the visit was to the Holy Land, we thought that postcards from the places en-route, to and from the holy land should also be shown and included in the article, in order to present a full picture of the visit.

Introduction

This article is a follow-up to the 2002 article entitled "The Postal History of the Kaiser's visit to the Holy Land" published in the HLPB bulletin #91-92. Few new items have surfaced in the last 10 years and most have been written-up in the bulletin, see HLPB #s 93-94, 105-106, 107-108, and 115-116.

Whereas the original article described the different cancellations used in the Holy Land associated with the visit and historical events, such as the Kaiser's meetings with the Turkish Sultan and Herzl, this article will review the Orient visit, including of course the Holy Land, city by city, in chronological order, via both postcards and the postal history associated with each city.

For commercial reasons, the German postcard publishers produced more than 250 postcards (pcs) associated with this visit, more than were produced for the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1900. For collectors of postal history, it is important to note that these cards are divided into two distinct groups.

The first one was printed and sold before the visit started. It showed real photos or hand painted scenes of local sites with most having a vignette of the Kaiser, some with the Kaiserene, superimposed on the card. This group was the one basically used for the 'mass-mailings' (see below), and for all other postal history items associated with the visit, (Figs. 5, 8, 30, 32).

The second group depicted only actual photos taken during the visit and visit scenes painted after the trip was over, see the lithos by Perlberg, the German orientalist.

These were produced between Dec. 1898 and Feb. 1899 and could not have been mailed during the Oct.-Nov. visit. These are, however, the best historical illustrations of the visit, see all picture postcards not listed above.

To increase sales beyond the regular pc buyers, the publishers developed a new marketing idea. They offered postal history collectors who could not go on the trip a service by which they would mail for them as many cards as they selected, from any city the Kaiser visited, on the day(s) he was actually in that area. All they needed to do was to select the card(s), supply a mailing address, and pay for the card and postage.

The response in Germany was overwhelming, in particular for cards to be mailed from Jerusalem. According to David Yellin, who reported from Jerusalem during the visit, 60,000 cards showed up on Oct. 25th at the Jerusalem Austrian post office. The publishers had made an agreement with the post office to cancel the pcs **with a magenta colored cancel**, instead of the regular black color and with an Oct. 31th, 1898 date (Fig. 23). Thus the mass-mailed commemorative cancel was created.

In all other cities in which mass-mailings were done, **standard black cancels** were used showing the date of the mailing. Cancels from these cities must be on the Kaiser commemorative pcs that should be included in the postal history of the Kaiser's visit.

Collectors should be aware that probably 99% of all postal history material resulted from the mass-mailings. But 114 years after the visit and two world wars, there are not too many of these cards postally used or mint to be found, especially the post-visit pcs.

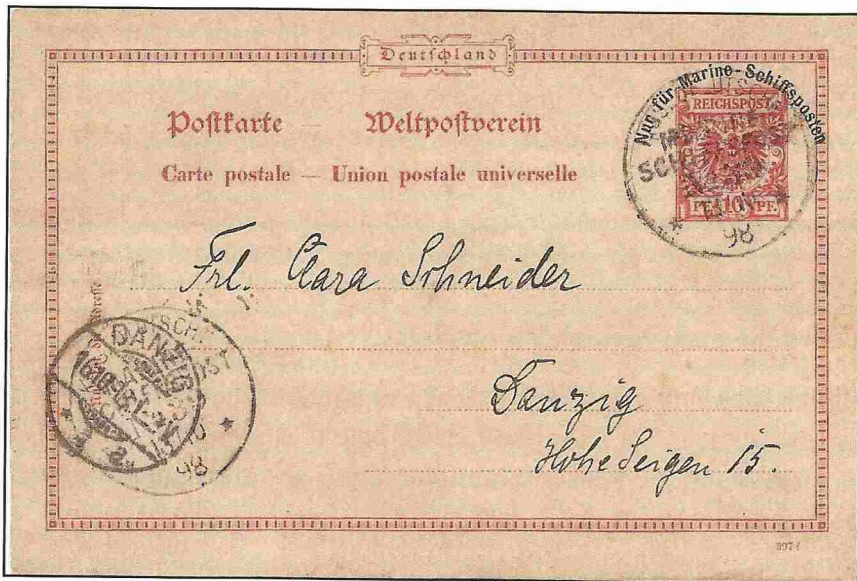
The Cities Visited

The trip to the Orient started in Venice on Oct. 14th. and ended in Beirut on Nov. 12th. For various reasons, the scheduled visits to Athens and Cairo were cancelled. The Kaiser sailed on his yacht the Hohenzollern (MSP #32), escorted by the heavy cruiser Hertha (MSP # 39), the light

cruiser Hela (MSP #11), and the Mediterranean station ship the Loreley (MSP #14). **Marineschiffspost (MSP) cancels of these ships located in a visit port during this trip are very rare. Less than 20 have been reported.**

Venice (Venedig)

The Kaiser was due to arrive in Venice on Oct. 13th. This was noted on a marineschiffs postcard by a sailor serving on the cruiser Hertha: *"Tomorrow... the Kaiser will arrive and we will escort him to Constantinople"*. (Figs. 1,2).



Figs. 1 & 2: The postcard mailed from the heavy cruiser "Herta" anchored at Venice, with The message from the sailor on the ship, about the Kaiser's arrival in Venice and the start of The Orient Visit (Fig. 2). The card is datelined Oct. 12 and cancelled with the Hertha MSP #39 on Oct. 13th, 1898 it has an Oct. 16th Danzig arrival cancel.

Venedig, den 12. 10. 98.
 Liebe Clara!
 Morgen Abend trifft S. Majestät
 für uns in. wir werden wohl
 dann gleich im Park auf bescheid-
 nigen garten. Von dort aus um 8
 bis 9
 frohlocken froh
 Wilhelm

Fig. 2: The message from the sailor.



Fig. 3: A litho, by Perlberg, showing the departure of the Hohenzollern from Venice.

Athens

Even though the Kaiser did not stop in Athens on his way to Constantinople the original schedule for the mass-mailing was executed as planned.

Figures 4 & 5, show the front and back of an Athens card issued by the German publisher, Silbermann, being part of the Kaiser Greece series. The card was cancelled on Oct. 21st although the Kaiser was in Turkey on that date; it can still be considered a Kaiser 'visit' card.



Fig. 4: A mass mailed postcard mailed from Athens on October 21st, showing on the reverse the Acropolis, the Kaiser and the King of Greece. Note the late arrival date November 23rd. almost three weeks in transit.

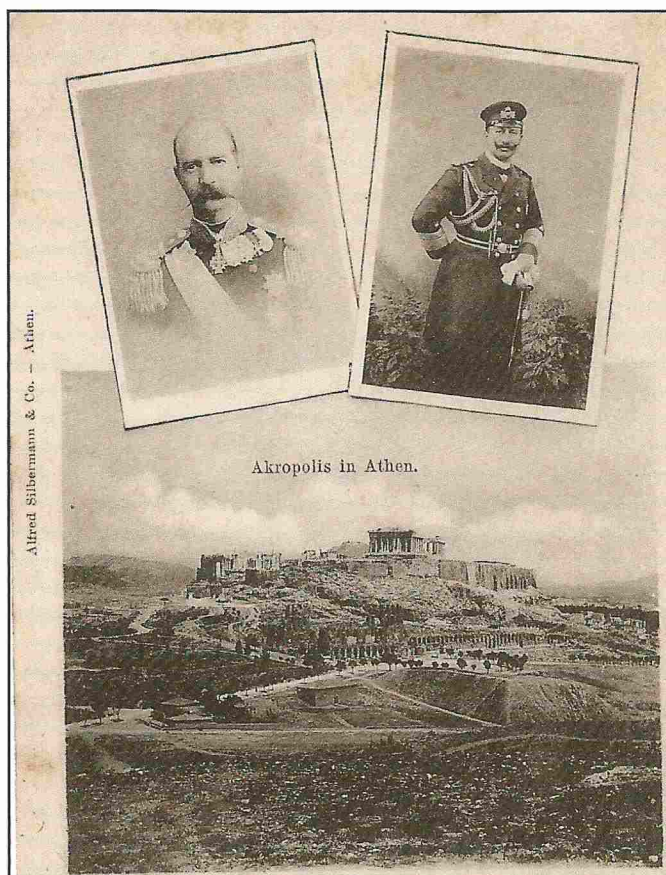


Fig. 5: The reverse of Fig. 4.

Constantinople (Constantinople)

Officially, the Kaiser's trip was made to dedicate the newly built Church of the Redeemer (der Erlöserkirche) in Jerusalem (Fig. 22). The hidden agenda was to meet the Ottoman Sultan and cement both commercial and military relationships with the Turks. The Germans got both. German engineers built the Hejaz railroad and Turkey, 16 years later, joined the Central Powers in World War I.

Figure 6 shows the front of a card mailed from the Hohenzollern on Oct. 19, cancelled by the ship's MSP #32 cachet, when anchored at Constantinople.



Fig. 6: A marinschiff's card mailed from the Kaiser's ship the Hohenzollern, when anchored at Constantinople on October 19th. Ship's postmark MSP#32.

Figures 7 & 8, show the front and back of a mass-mailed card published by the German publisher Knackstedt & Nather's Turkey series, mailed from Constantinople to Germany on Oct. 19th.



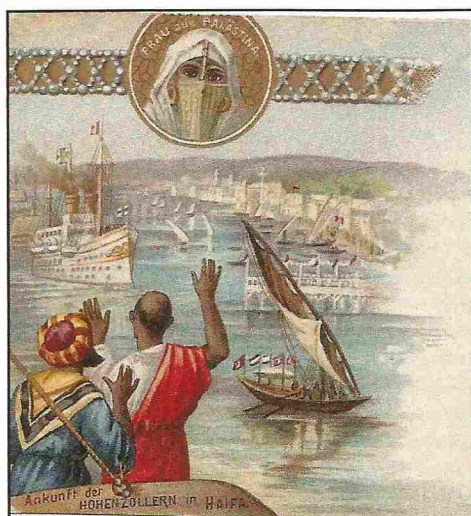
Fig. 7: An example of the front of a mass mailed postcard from Constantinople.



Fig. 8: Reverse of postcard Fig. 7, the dock at Constantinople sea front.

Haifa

The Kaiser left Turkey on Oct. 22th and arrived in Haifa on Oct. 25th, (Figs. 9 & 10).



Figs. 9 & 10: Arare postcard showing the arrival of the Hohenzollern at Haifa. The picture on the right shows the Kaiser's disembarking and being escorted by the Turkish Sultans personal Guards.

The fleet stayed in Haifa for less than one day and moved south 60 miles to Jaffa. The Kaiser, however, stayed in Haifa for a visit to the German Templars and the German consulate.

The only known postal history item (so far), from the time of the *actual stay of the Kaiser at Haifa* is a postcard sent from the heavy cruiser Hertha while at anchor in Haifa on Oct. 25th canceled MSP #39 (Fig.11).



Fig. 11: The only postcard known so far sent during the stay of the Kaiser at Haifa. It is from the cruiser Herta cancelled with the ship's MSP #39, postmark dated October 25th, 1898.

It is a puzzle of why *no other* Kaiser commemorative cards mailed from Haifa have been seen. Even the mass-mailers did not use the Haifa Turkish or Austrian posts there. This naturally arises the question why is there no mail from the Templar Colony in Haifa commemorating the stay of their Kaiser in the City during Oct. 25-26?

On Oct. 26th he left Haifa for Jaffa, by horse and buggy, stopping for the night near Burdj-el-Khalil, present day Benjamina, Israel, (Fig. 12).

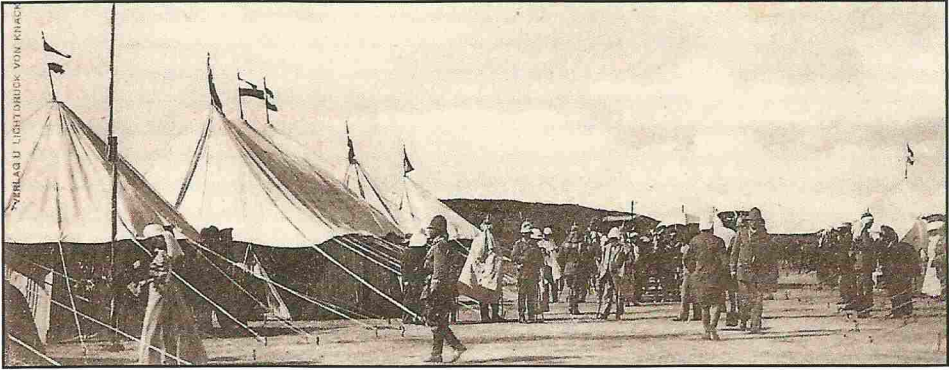


Fig. 12: Back of a postcard showing the Kaiser's tent camp between Haifa and Jaffa, near Burdj-el-Khalil, present day Benyamina, where he spent the night of the 26th. of October.

Jaffa

The Kaiser rode into Jaffa on Oct. 27th, (Fig. 13), stayed the night at Hotel du Park and left the next day, on his way to Latrun where he stayed the night of Oct. 28th.



Figs. 13: Real time photo postcards showing the arrival of the Kaiser to Jaffa.

The mass-mailers used the newly opened (Oct. 1. 1898) German post office in Jaffa for their mass-mailing, which took place on Oct. 28-29-31, (Fig. 14).



Fig. 14: A commemorative postcard mailed from the German post office in Jaffa on October 28th. when the Kaiser was in Jaffa.

October 30th was a Sunday and the post was closed. No special cancels were provided and no dates were changed in the Jaffa post office like in the Austrian Jerusalem one.

The more interesting and very rare postal history items from Jaffa are the *Marineschiffs* postcards mailed from the Kaiser's fleet anchored offshore, Oct. 26th -Nov. 4th, figs. 15-18, below. Shown are the MSPs cancels from Jaffa: Fig. 15, the Hohenzollern MSP #32 dated Oct. 31st; Fig. 16, the Hertha MSP #39 dated Nov. 3rd; Fig. 17, the Hela MSP #11 dated Nov. 1st; and Fig. 18, the Loreley MSP #14 dated Nov. 4th.



Fig. 15: Postcard from the Hohenzollern while anchoring offshore Jaffa.



Fig. 16: Postcard from the Hertha while anchoring offshore Jaffa.



Fig. 17: Postcard from the Hela while anchoring offshore Jaffa.

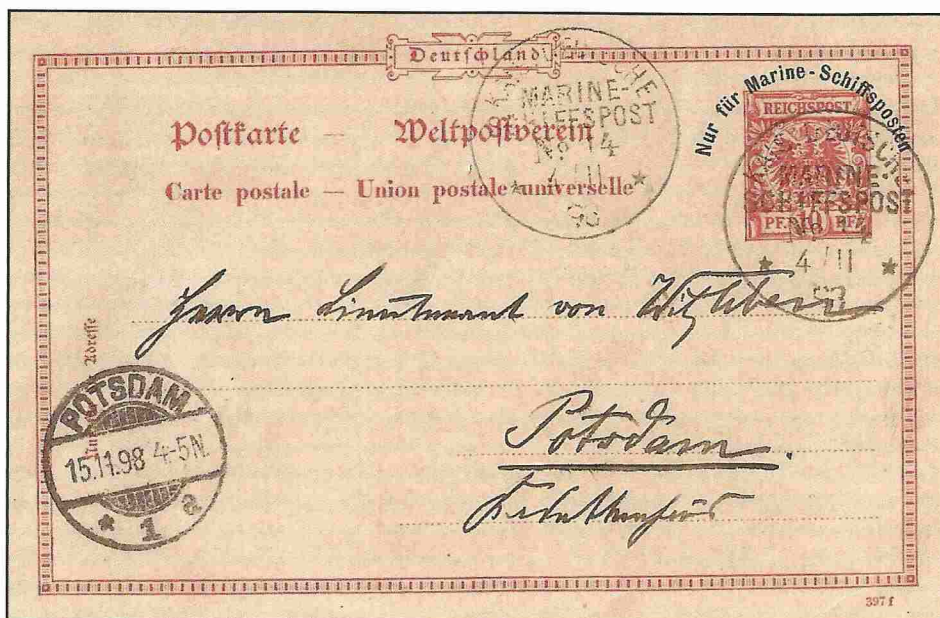


Fig. 18: Postcard from the Loreley while anchoring offshore Jaffa.



Fig. 19: is a rare lithograph showing Jaffa's harbor with the specially built landing bridge for use by the Kaiser's party with the German fleet as a background.

Jerusalem

The Kaiser rode into Jerusalem at noon on October. 29th, (Figs 20 & 21).



Fig. 20: A magnificent post card of the grand entrance, by Perlberg.

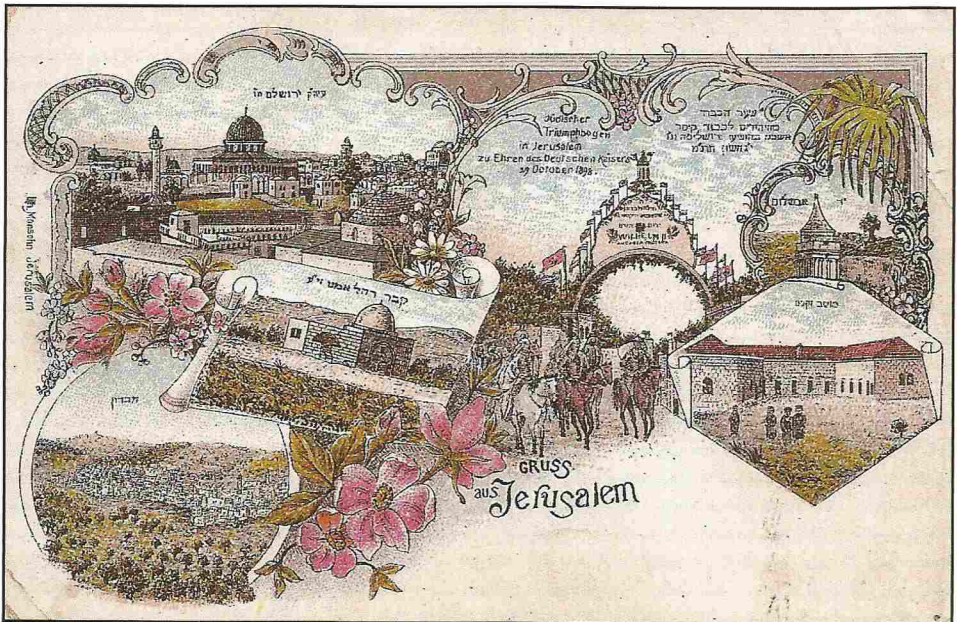


Fig. 21: A postcard created by the etcher Monsohn, a Jerusalem native, showing the Kaiser entering the city under the specially built welcoming 'Jewish Arch'. Note the Hebrew writings, showing the Hebrew date, the 13 of Cheshvan, Taf Raish Nun Tet, i.e. Oct. 29th, 1898. .

On Oct. 31st, 1898 the Kaiser fulfilled the objective of the long trip to the Holy Land, he dedicated the Church of the Redeemer in the old city of Jerusalem, Figure 22, another rendering by Perlberg.

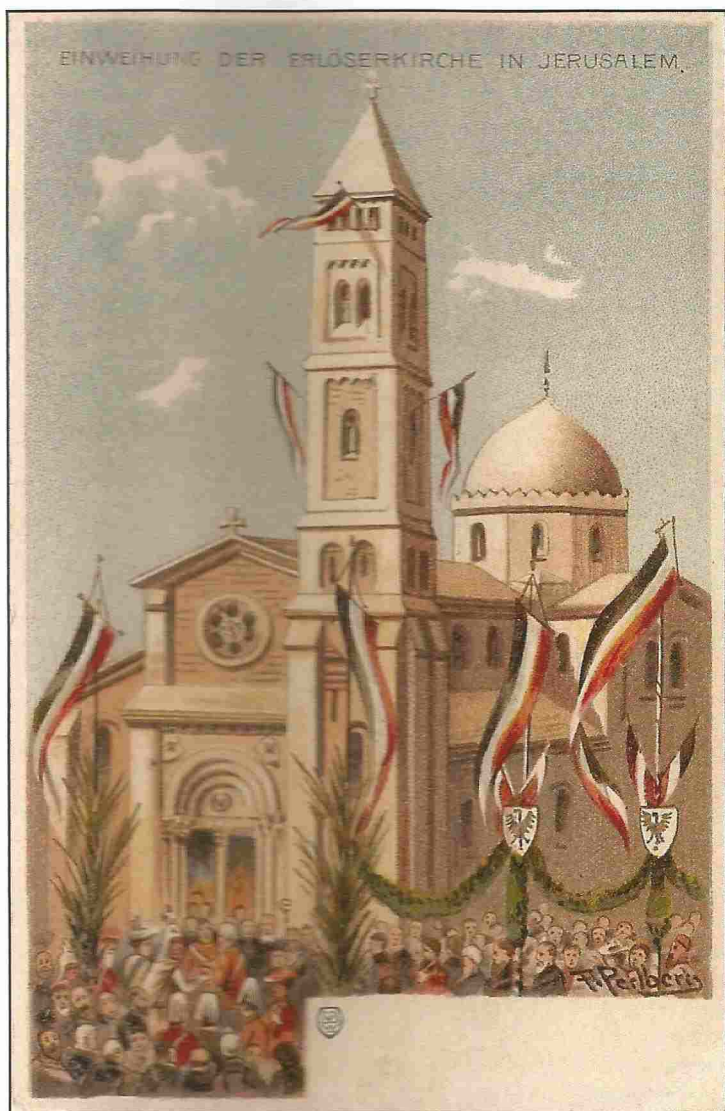


Fig. 22: The high point of the visit. The dedication of the Church of the Redeemer, by the Kaiser, in the old city of Jerusalem. 31st. October 1898.

Jerusalem, of course, was the focus of the entire visit and here is where the majority of the non-mass-mailed postal history originated. The mass-mailings from Jaffa, Jerusalem and the other cities produced about 99% of all the postcards mailed.

The special deal struck with the Austrian Jerusalem post produced the mail that not only used commemorative Kaiser cards, but also received a commemorative cancel (Fig.23).

Even though all the cards from Jerusalem are dated Oct. 31st, 1898, the post Office started to cancel the huge volume they received on Oct. 25th. This may have created a shortage of obliterations and one or more were locally produced resulting in the letter "O", in OESTERREICHERER being only 4mm high insted of 4.5 mm high like all the other letters, (Fig. 23). This is known as the short 'O' error.



Fig. 23: The regular Austrian Jerusalem Post Office cancel, converted to a special commemorative one for Oct. 31, 1898, by changing the colour of the ink to magenta. Note: in this post card the short "O' variety appears In "Oesterreiche".

In honor of the Kaiser visit, the Turkish post opened a special temporary branch at the Jerusalem Kaiser's tent camp, named Camp Imperial, (Fig. 24-26). The branch operated for only seven days, from Oct. 29th through Nov. 4th. It did not use any of the standard Turkish Jerusalem post cancels. It used a specially created cancel to be used only for this occasion, inscribed

"CAMP IMPERIAL JERUSALEM" in French and Turkish, (Figs. 24 & 25). The cancel was not dated.



Figs. 24 & 25: The Turkish "Camp Imperial" cancel on a post card to Germany. November 17th., Berlin arrival postmark. Reverse illustration of the camp.

By special arrangement with the German post all mail from Camp Imperial to Germany was sent directly to Jaffa without transiting via the Turkish Jerusalem post, (Fig. 24). All mail to other destinations must show a Turkish Jerusalem transit cancel. The Jerusalem cancel on Figure 26 may however be considered to be an arrival cancel as the card is datelined Oct. 30th and has a message written on the picture side of the card.

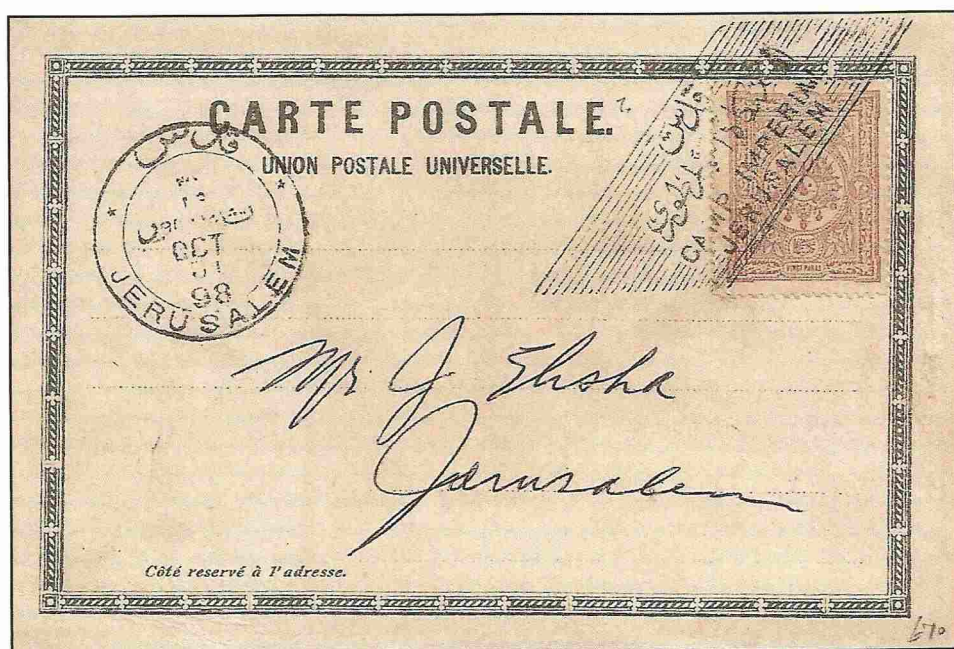


Fig. 26: A Camp Imperial post card to Jerusalem bearing a Turkish Jerusalem arrival postmark, dated Oct. 31st.1898.

One very unusual Kaiser-related piece of postal history is Fig. 27. It was mailed and cancelled on the Jaffa-Jerusalem railroad with the 'BUR. AMB.JERUSALEM-JAFFA 2' cancel (Collins RP2) dated Nov. 4th, and addressed to Suphi Bey, the Deputy Chief of Commerce in Constantinople. On that day the train was dedicated for the use of the Kaiser, his entourage and other Turkish dignitaries on their return trip from Jerusalem to Jaffa.

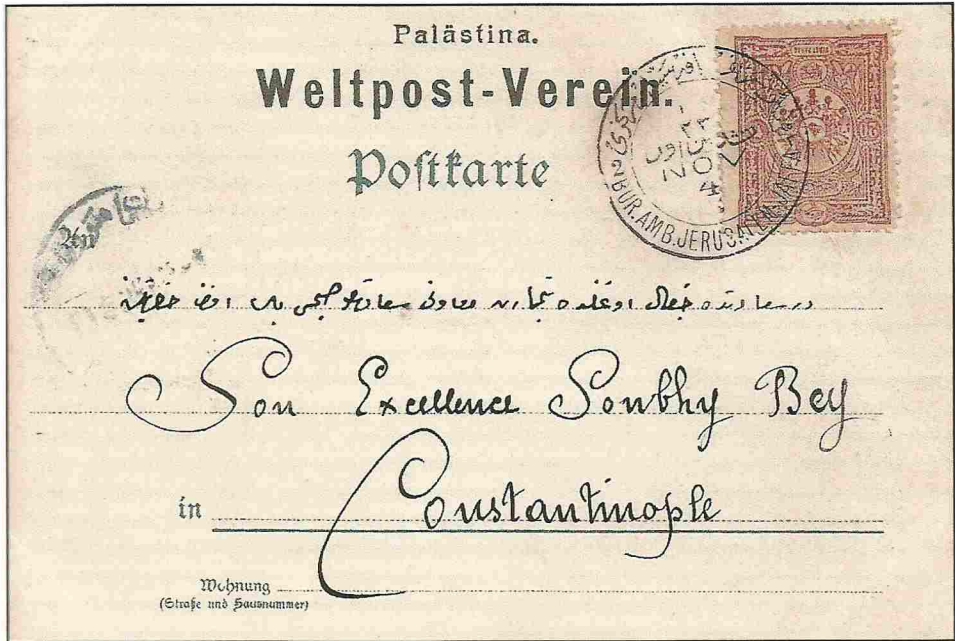


Fig. 27: The Turkish railroad postmark "Bur. Amb. Jerusalem-Jaffa 2", applied to a postcard mailed on November 4th. from the train taking the Kaiser back from Jerusalem to Jaffa.

Finally, Camp Imperial cancels are relatively rare on postcards, the rarest items are Camp Imperial covers, less than ten are known. See HLP#s 105-106 and 115-116.

Beirut, Damascus and Baalbek

The Kaiser sailed from Jaffa to Beirut arriving on November. 5th. He visited Damascus on November. 7-10 and Baalbek (Fig. 28) on November 11th and sailed from Beirut on November. 12th.

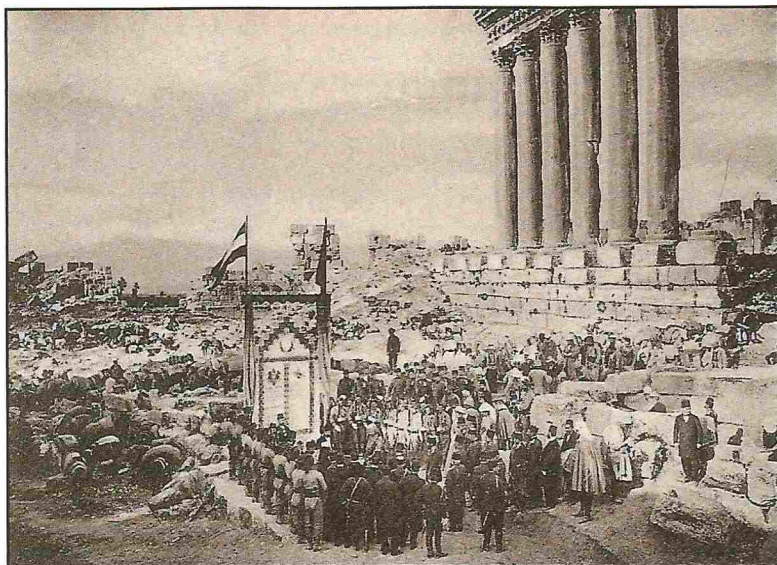


Fig. 28: Post card from the Kaiser's visit to Baalbek.

For all practical purposes the visit ended when the Kaiser left the Holy Land. If not for the mass-mailers we probably could not find any postal history associated with the visit to Syria. Figures 29 & 30 are the front and back of a mass-mailed Kaiser postcard from Damascus dated Nov.7, 1898.



Figs. 29: A Kaiser mass mailed post card from Damascus.

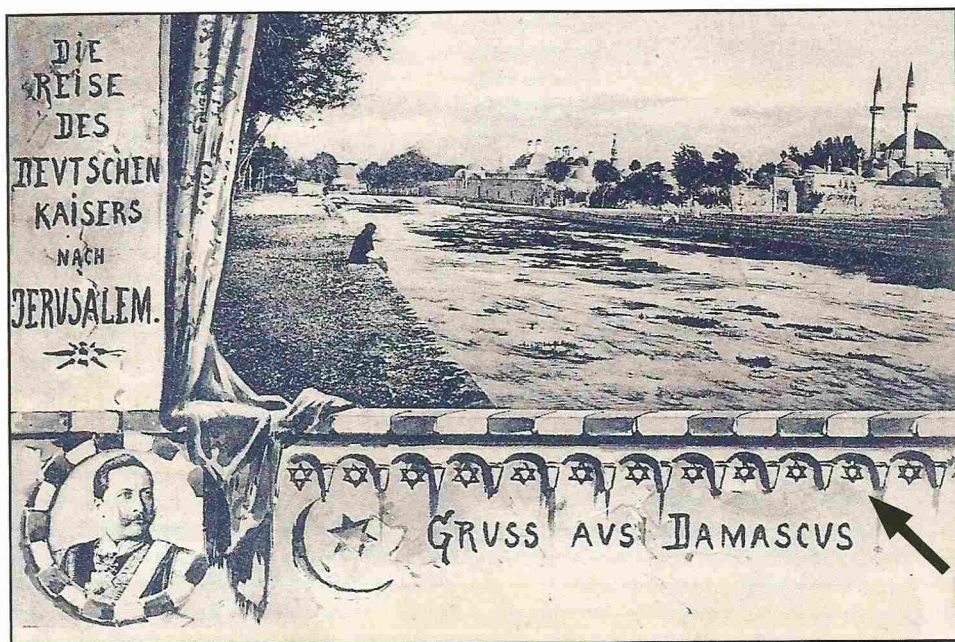


Fig. 30: The picture side of the card from Fig. 29. Students of Judaica should note the appearance of many Stars of David on the picture.

Cairo

Figures 31 & 32 are part of the pre-planned mass-mailing from Cairo. The cancel is dated November. 19th., but the Kaiser was not there. According to Fr. Crusemann in his *Deutsche Marine-Schiffspost Handbook*, the Kaiser sailed from Beirut to Rhodes then to Malta. The SMS Hela was in Malta on November. 18th. The SMS Hertha was in Genoa on November. 18th. and the SMS Loreley was back in Constantinople on November. 15th.



Figs. 31 & 32: Two sides of a mass mailed post card from Cairo.

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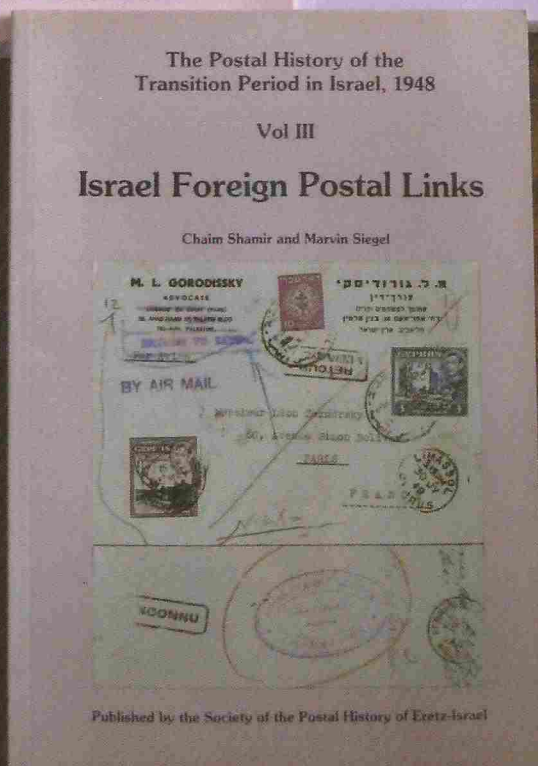
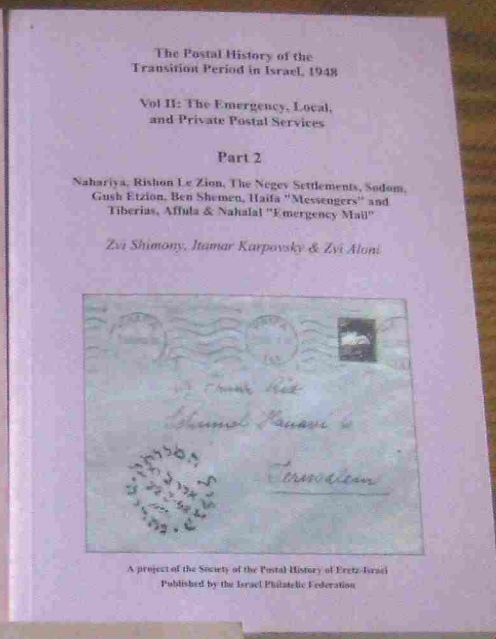
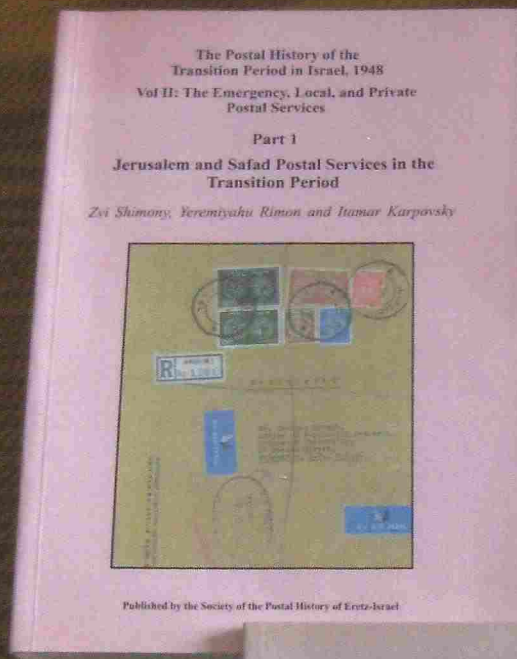
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