

Holy Land Postal History

16

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



חותמת "שליטית" בלתי ידועה מסניף דאר אוטומני בירושלים

Unrecorded negative seal of a Jerusalem Ottoman Branch
Post Office

(See note on page 809)

AUTUMN 1983

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* H O L Y L A N D P O S T A L H I S T O R Y *
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OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE POSTAL HISTORY OF
ERETZ-ISRAEL

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HOLY LAND "AIR MAIL FORERUNNERS"

H. Muentz, Tel Aviv

(1) CIVILIAN MAIL

The first flown cover that reached Jerusalem (by sea from Marseille) left besieged Paris by BALLON MONTE "GARIBALDI" on Oct. 22, 1870 and arrived in Jaffa on Nov. 15th (Fig. 1). It was described in detail by F.W. Pollack in the first issue of "The Holy Land Philatelist".



Fig. 1: The most famous flown cover to the Holy Land - From besieged Paris to Jerusalem via Ballon Monté.

The first British Postal Flight (London-Windsor) took place on Sept. 9, 1911. A quantity of cacheted postcards bearing regular postage stamps tied by special cancellations was flown. One of these, forwarded by surface mail to Palestine, arrived a fortnight later at the Austrian Post Office in Jerusalem (Fig. 2)*.

*BAPIP Bulletin #42, pp. 17 and Xd. Lot #1657, 52nd Caro Sale, Summer 1963.



Fig. 2: One of the earliest Aerial Post items which reached the Holy Land: London 9.9.1911, Jerusalem 23.9.1911.

The cigar-shaped air ship named after Graf Zeppelin was actually invented by David Schwarz, a Hungarian Jew, who died in 1897 at the age of 42 - 10 months before the first successful flight of the dirigible. Then the Germans took over. By 1912, the Zeppelins were well established with over 200 successful flights recorded. In June 1912, the German dirigible LZ 10 "Schwaben" undertook a series of spectacular "Rhein-Main Flights" between Frankfurt and the nearby towns of Darmstadt, Offenbach a.o.. Cacheted Air Mail postcards, semi-official stamps and special postal cancellations were introduced. The well-known publishing house Ullstein & Co., which in 1929 sent Dr. von Weisel as a correspondent on the Zeppelin Orient Flight, mailed some of these special postcards for publicity purposes. One of these flown postcards, dated Darmstadt, June 17, 1912, was forwarded by surface mail to Jerusalem (Fig. 3). The manuscript archive's note on back confirms the arrival on 2.7.12 - again a fortnight after the flight!

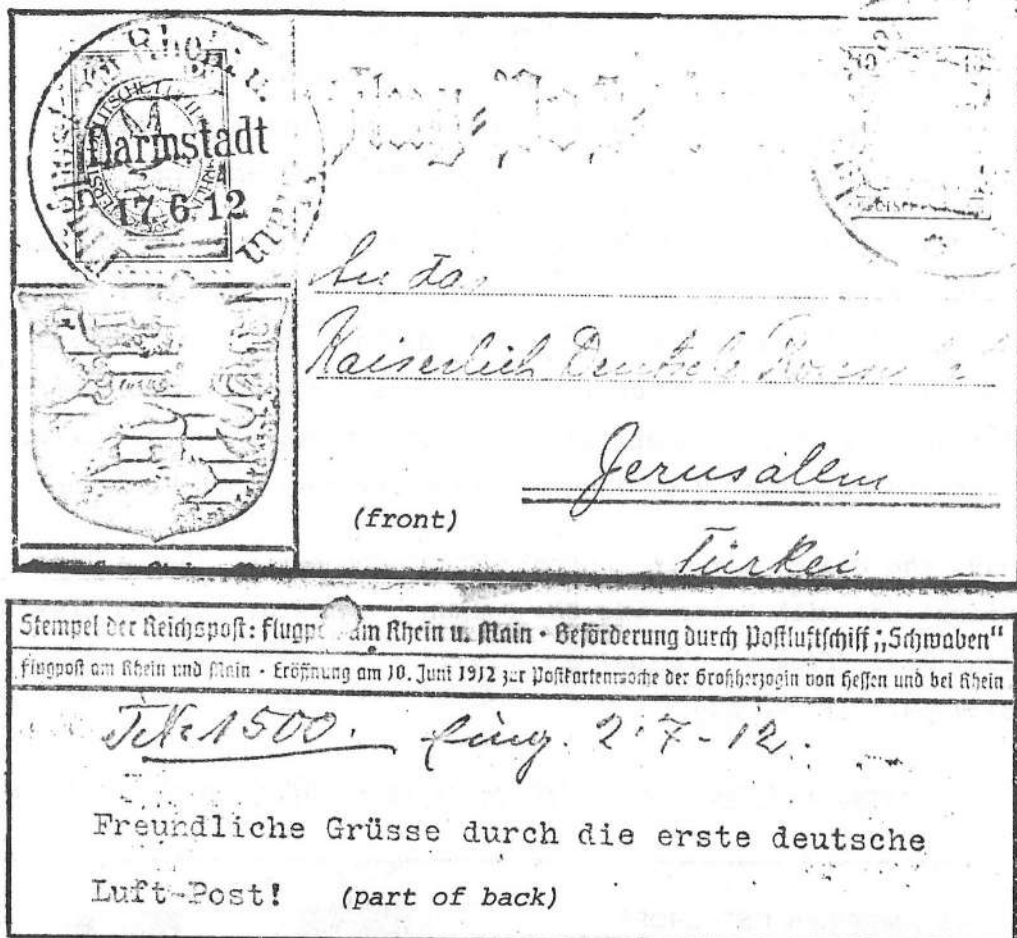


Fig. 3: An early flight postcard, carried by the airship "Schwaben" in June 1912, addressed to and arrived at Jerusalem.

(2) MILITARY FLIGHTS

During the First World War, German and British (Royal) Air Force flew reconnaissance and support missions on the Palestinian front. The German Air Force operated in Palestine from April 1916 till the end of the war. The assumption put forward by the late Mr. W. Ahrens, the most distinguished student of the German field post in Turkey during the W.W.I., that in summer 1916 soldiers' mail was flown from the Sinai front to Damascus, was recently disproved by Mr. A. Steichele (see HLPB Bulletin #15, p. 763). However, towards the end of the war

(between Sept. 6th - 20th, 1918) German airplanes certainly delivered the Army newspaper *JILDERIM* from Damascus to the H.Q. of the Palestinian front in Nazareth. Flown copies of the newspaper certainly belong into specialized Fieldpost and Air Mail collections.

On the Allied side, the first flight from Baghdad to Cairo (by RAF 31st Wing) took place on Feb. 25, 1919. Mail was serviced by the Indian FPO 55 in Iraq. The long flying distance required several intermediate landings en route, a.o. in Gaza. The development of regular service on this route and the 1919 RAF Emergency Air Service in Egypt and Palestine are discussed by M. Heifetz in this issue.

In 1919, the French army in control of Lebanon established a line of communications with France via the Balkans. Military planes flew official mail (free of charge) and civilian correspondence (fully prepaid) part of the way.

The illustrated Red Cross cover (Fig. 4) from "Ufra, Turkey - Meso-

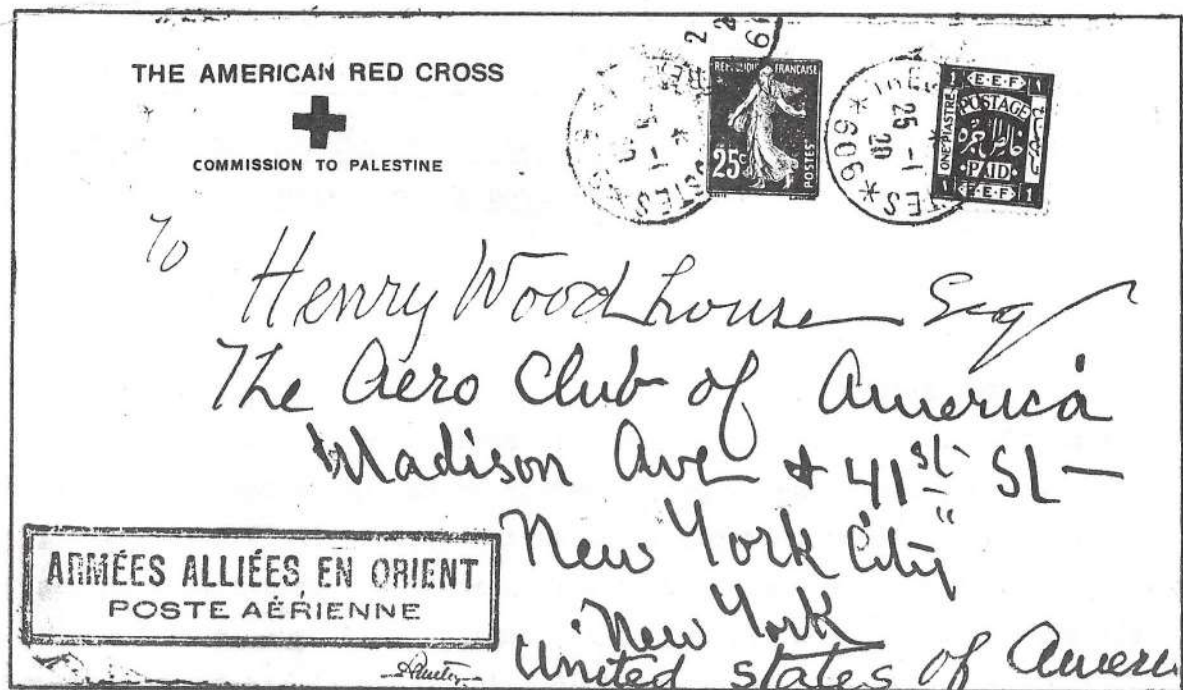


Fig. 4: A rare combination cover with mixed franking - one of the earlier airmails of the Middle East.

potamia" - a town approximately 125 km. north-east of Aleppo - bears a Palestine 1 pi (SG 10) with a French FPO 606 cancellation (then stationed at Adana, Silicia). The French 25c (= 1 pi) either paying for air transmission or replacing the 1 pi EEF was affixed and cancelled en route. The letter reached Constantinople, was marked "Allied Armies in the Orient/Air Mail", flown by French military plane to Bucharest, forwarded by rail to France and by ship to the U.S.A.: A truly remarkable, presumably unique combination cover!

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In this article we will try to trace the history of the development of commercial aviation in Palestine and Israel during the 30 year span from 1919 to 1949. The very nature of the subject involving many items of great scarcity, an unusually large number of covers (in comparison to other fields of classic postal history) that are philatelically created, and several periods of chaos due to wartime conditions, means that we will have gaps in the story. There will also be situations where precise dates, usage, and other pertinent data cannot be clearly identified.

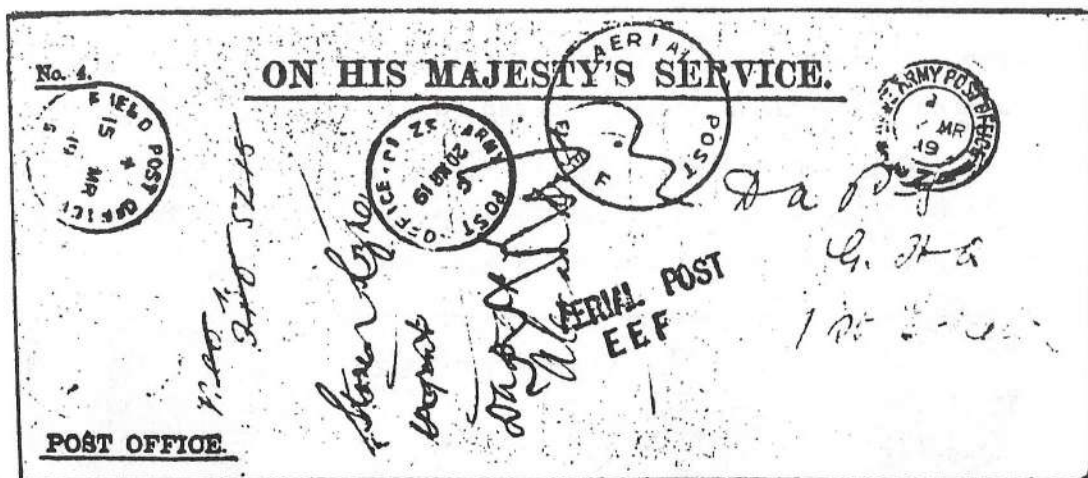
Some of the items that will be shown are from my own collection, but in large part, the data is gathered from previous writings of experts such as Fred Blau, Dr. E. Rachwalsky, A. Goldschmidt, Dr. H.H. Hirst, and N.C. Baldwin. Much of the material has appeared over the years in issues of the Israel Philatelist, the B.A.P.I.P. Bulletin, and the Aero Field. Other than the very beginning of the story, when military and civil flights were closely related, we shall try and confine ourselves to those routes operated by commercial flights carrying passengers, cargo, and mail. Items which are essentially military, sport, or adventure flights will not be included. Any corrections to these articles, additions, and interesting information of any type will be appreciated.

The first, somewhat regular air service, operated for a period of about 6½ weeks between March 21, 1919 and May 3, 1919. Posting dates of March 18 are reported but the flights appear to have commenced March 21. The service was run by the Royal Air Force to meet an emergency created by strikes and riots in Cairo and other major Egyptian cities - particularly, a railroad strike. The service was intended for the transmission of official mail only. Some of the mail was destined for Palestine which was under the military control of the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces (EEF). About 115 covers have been recorded.

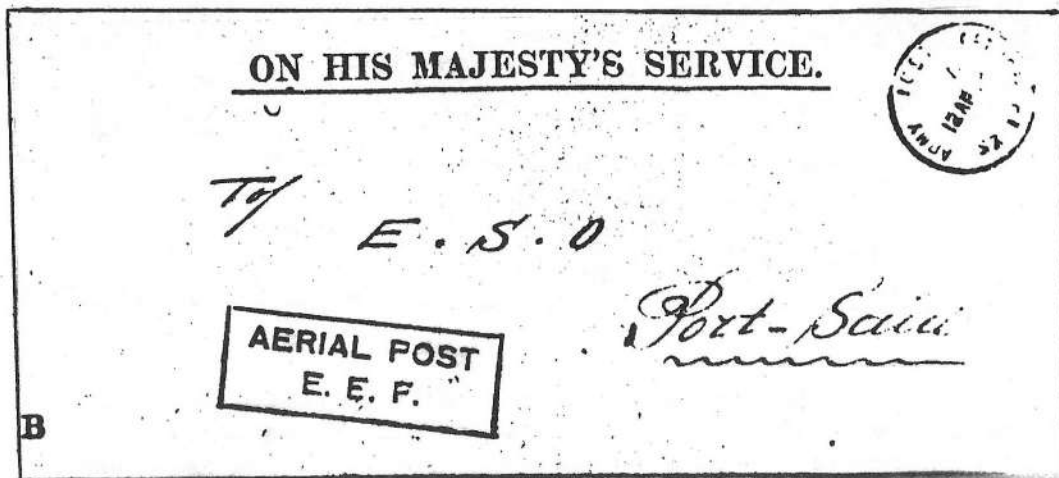
*Reprinted from CAFIP Bulletins (1980-82).

AERIAL POST
EEFAERIAL POST
EEF

Students of this flight have reported three different cachets. The first is a circular handstamp, 37mm. in diameter, enclosing the words AERIAL POST/EEF. 16 covers with this cachet have been recorded with dates from March 18 to April 3. The next is a 2 line handstamp reading the same words but in straight line form. 45 covers are known with dates from March 20 to April 3. The third cachet is the same as the second but is boxed. There are 28 covers, from April 5 to April 24, with the cachet in black and 26 covers, from April 5 to May 3, with the cachet in violet.

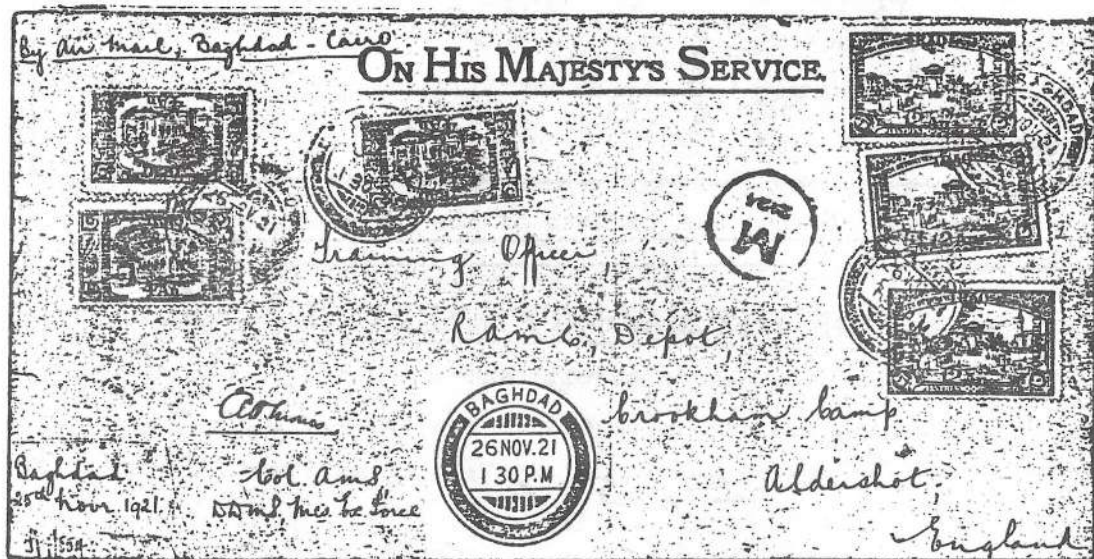


A cover showing the cachets of the first two types.



While it may be inappropriate to have a serious study mixed up with the commercialism of market value, I know I appreciate this information whenever I find it in an article and so, whenever possible I will try and give some guidelines on price. As is any other aspect of philately, price is very closely tied to condition, rarity, and timing of sale. In this particular field, there is also some divergence according to the country of sale or purchase. Currently these covers in fine to very fine condition have been going in auction for \$200 to \$450.*

From 1919 to 1927, when Imperial Airways of Britain began some experimental flights, service to and from Palestine by air was sporadic and was maintained, whenever it did operate, by the Royal Air Force. In March 1921, a conference in Cairo dealt with the difficulties of overland travel between Palestine and Iraq, and a desert service was organized. Starting from Heliopolis (Cairo Airport), it serviced Ismailia in Egypt, Gaza and Jericho in Palestine, Amman, Asraq, El Jid, Ruthbath, Wells and Rhamadi to Baghdad in Iraq.

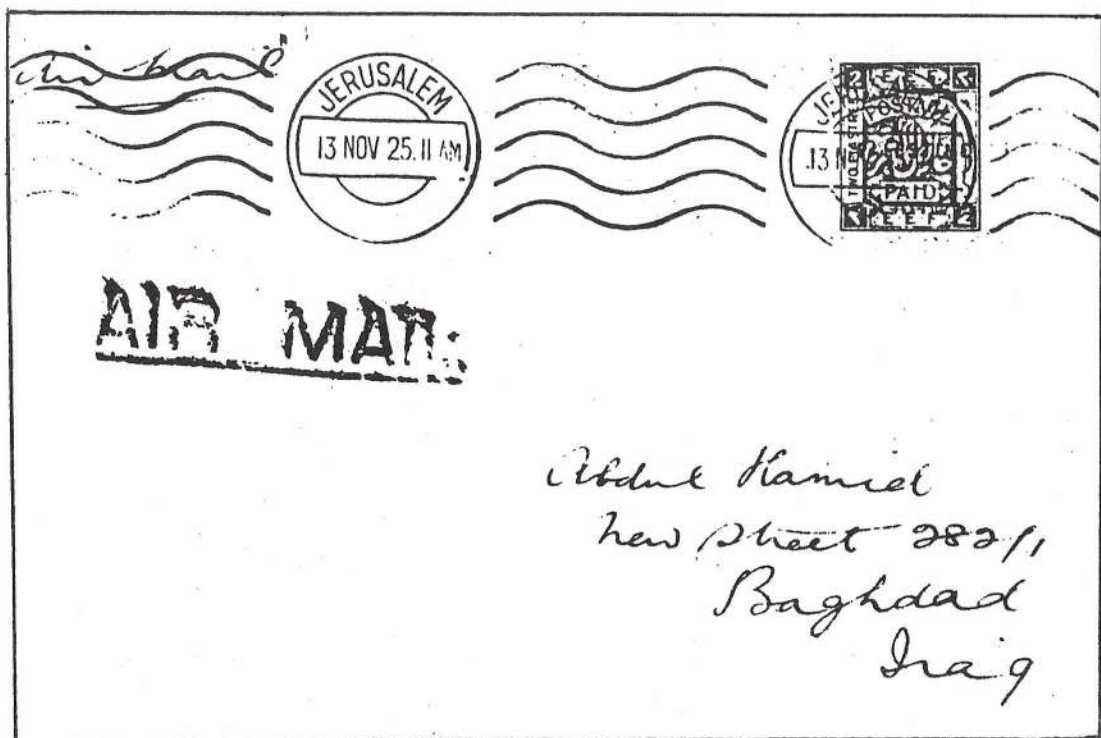


*Editor's note: The few covers proved to be flown to Palestine deserve a considerable premium. As this article was prepared for publication several years ago, the valuation of covers mentioned throughout may have changed considerably.

The service began on June 23, 1921 but official letters were not carried from Baghdad before June 28. This flight is considered to have been the first official flight flown on a scheduled route.

Examples of flights from this period are quite rare. Three such covers were reproduced in the October 1965 BAPIP Bulletin from the collection of A. Goldschmidt of Geneva.*

The next recorded regular service started in 1925 and this was also operated by the R.A.F. It is not entirely known when the 1921 service ceased. (One of the 3 covers of Mr. Goldschmidt was dated June 1923). Flights were operated from the airport at Gaza, but mail was sorted and postally cancelled at Jerusalem. Service was to both Cairo and Baghdad. The cover illustrated is posted November 13, 1925 to Baghdad. Current market value \$125-\$160.



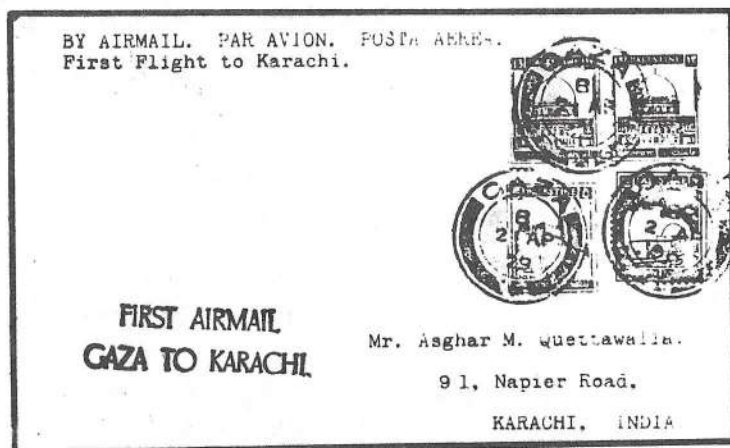
*Editor's note: Two early covers from Palestine to Iraq are known: from Jerusalem (Feb. 1, 1922) and from Ramle (March 23, 1923) (BAPIP Bulletins #50 and #93).

On January 23, 1927 Imperial Airways inaugurated a biweekly service between Cairo and Karachi via Basra and Baghdad. On April 5, special flights carrying public mail stopped at Gaza and carried mail from Gaza to Basra via Baghdad. We do not have a cover from this service to illustrate, but the covers are generally backstamped Baghdad April 7 and Karachi April 15.

In 1929, two major events took place which really form the base of most Palestine flight collections. The Graf Zeppelin made a publicity flight over Palestine in March with a number of mail drops and Imperial Airways inaugurated its regular service from London to Karachi, India, with Palestine as one of the intermediate stops.

On March 30, 1929, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air in the United Kingdom, inaugurated the longest air mail service in the world (for that time). Operated by Imperial Airways, the service went from London to Basle by air, Basle to Genoa by rail, Genoa-Alexandria by flying boat, and from Alexandria via Gaza to Iraq and India using a DeHavilland Hercules aircraft named "City of Jerusalem".

The first mail carrying flight Gaza-Karachi left Gaza on the morning of April 4, 1929 and arrived at Karachi April 6 via Rutbah, Baghdad, Basra, Djask, and Gwadar (essentially over Iraq and Iran with overnight stops on April 4 and 5). The return flight left Karachi on April 7 and arrived at Gaza on April 9 en route to London. While this



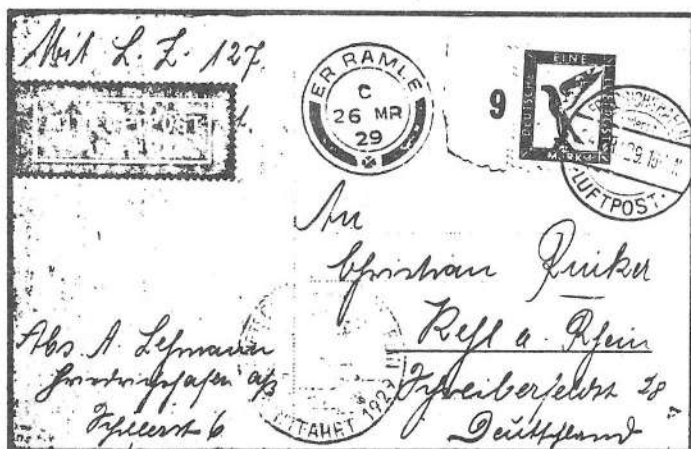


service continued through 1929, no new variations of philatelic significance were introduced until 1930. Examples of flight covers in both directions are illustrated: (1) Gaza posting April 2, 1929, with back-stamp at *Karachi*, April 6; (2) Gaza posting April 4, with eventual arrival Liverpool April 15, 1929.

Just a week prior to this significant flight, another event took place which captured the world's headlines. The Zeppelin company in Germany was engaged in a struggle to convince authorities and the public that the dirigible was a superior vehicle of flight than the aeroplane. During the period 1929-31 it made a number of flights to publicize itself. On March 24, 1929 it commenced such a flight to the Holy Land called the "Orientfahrt" (Near East Cruise). It was the first time a Zeppelin carried mail to Palestine, and the first time a post office officially operated on board the airship. The trip, in the most famous of all zeppelins - the Graf Zeppelin (LZ 127) - took place from March 24 to March 28.

Mail was dropped in bags over Er Ramle and additional "unofficial" drops were made by passengers and crew. Postal rates were 1 mark for postcards and 2 marks for letters. Stamps could be cancelled at the Friedrichshafen (Germany) post office or on board the LZ 127. There was a special cachet applied to mail consisting of a pyramid and sphinx inside a circle. This was applied on most mail with a rubber stamp in violet/red colour ink, but a smaller number of covers, mainly of Austrian origin, were stamped with a metal device leaving a sharper copper/red imprint.

Two items of this historical cruise are shown: (1) a photocard of the Graf Zeppelin posted from Friedrichshafen March 24, 1929, addressed to Germany. The card was in one of the mail bags dropped over Palestine and received at Ramla with the "Er Ramle" postmark of March 26, 1929. The circular carmine Zeppelin "Orientfahrt" cachet was applied. (2) Cover posted from Friedrichshafen March 24, 1929, with violet rubber cachet of the Orient flight. Backstamp single circle Jaffa March 27, 1929.



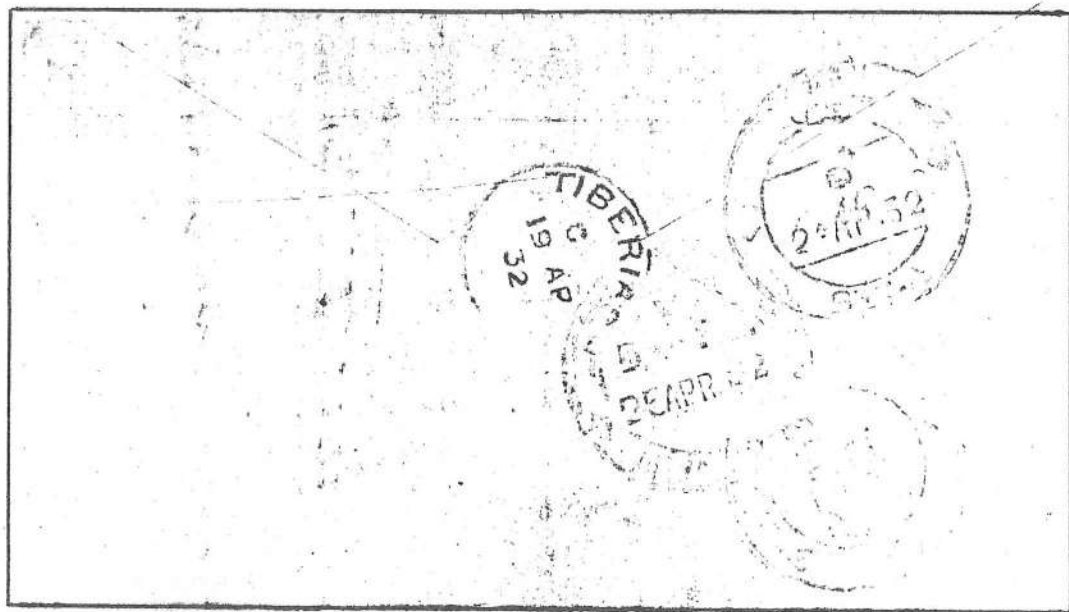
By 1930, Imperial Airways were able to increase the range of individual flight stages over which mail and passengers could be flown. Early in the year, they flew from Greece directly to Palestine en route to Iraq without having to stop over in Crete or Cyprus or Egypt. Later in the fall, Imperial Airways instituted a series of experimental flights between Alexandria, Egypt and Famagusta, Cyprus via Haifa. The first flight from Alexandria on September 17 and the return flight from Famagusta on September 19, carried no mail. There were four mail carrying flights from Famagusta on September 26, October 3, October 10, and October 17 after which the flights were suspended. It has been reported that less than 50 covers in all have been traced from these four flights with dispatches from the second and third flights being the rarest.

In the Spring of 1931, the Graf Zeppelin made another publicity flight. This time it was to Egypt and is known to Zeppelin collectors as the "Agyptenfahrt 1931". The flight took place from the 9th to the 13th of April 1931. This flight was the opportunity for some to direct mail to Palestine via this flight. The mail was carried to Egypt by Zeppelin and then overland by normal postal routes to Palestine.

The 1929 service from Britain to India had been extended beyond Karachi, but mail from Palestine was accepted for the first time in April 1931. At this time the India service was extended on an experimental basis to Australia. On October 17, 1931, Imperial Airways started a new route from England to India via Athens, Haifa, and Baghdad. In actual fact the Greece-Palestine sector of this service used a short "Calcutta" flying boat which landed on the Sea of Galilee. The new service encouraged increased use of airmail postal service between many countries adjacent to the actual routes and also encouraged the ever present airmail philatelists to create covers.

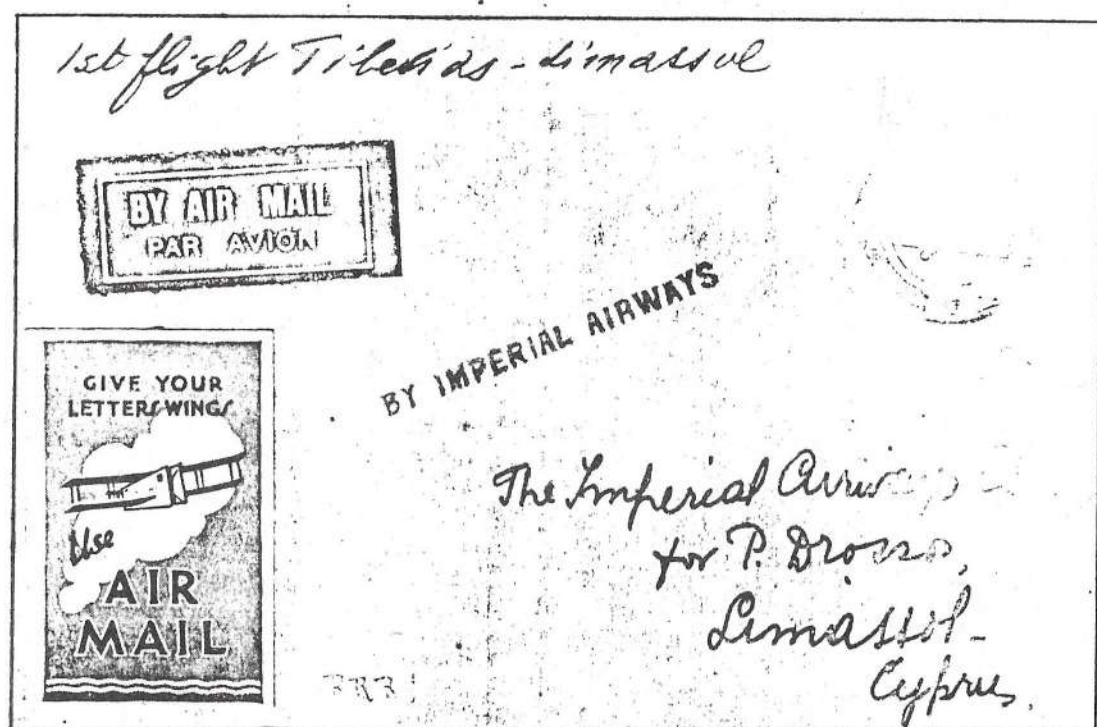
The new year of 1932 commenced with the resumption of Imperial Airways services through Gaza in addition to Haifa. On April 16, Cyprus was added to the India route. The flight sector from Limassol,

Cyprus to Haifa was on a Short "Scipio" flying boat which actually landed on the Sea of Galilee. The flight left Limassol on April 19. A G.P.O. notice stated "The Indian Air Service will no longer call at Alexandria or Cairo but a call will be made at Tiberias due Tuesday morning". This reference to Tuesday corresponded to April 19. Covers from Cyprus to Palestine on this flight are not the rarest of Palestine FFC's but an interesting cover is illustrated. This was mailed from Nicosia, April 18, addressed to Gwalior, India. The obverse of the cover is shown with the Indian receiving postmarks and the Interim Tiberias postmark of April 19.



The first flight of the return leg of this service from Haifa (or Tiberias) to Limassol took place on April 30, but it is reported that this flight did not accept mail. The cover shown was posted at Tiberias April 28 but on the back there is an additional postmark Tiberias, May 6, indicating carriage on the second flight a week later.

In June, mail from Egypt used this route by having service routed from Cairo to Haifa by rail and then flown to Cyprus by air. (While these dates seem to be those recorded in most of the source literature, A. Goldschmidt, in BAPIP Bulletin #51, states that the first westbound flight was April 22 and that it did carry mail).



In September, the Imperial Airways Desert Air Service started flights from Ramleh to Baghdad and return from Baghdad to Galilee which provided a through service by rail/air/sea between London and Baghdad. The flight from Palestine to Iraq is shown as September 5. The only remaining development in 1932 was due to an extension of the India service beyond Karachi to Madras. This was an internal service operated by Tata Sons Ltd. - one of the predecessor lines of the present Air India. The flight Karachi-Madras took place on October 16 and the return flight on October 17. Covers are known on the east-bound flight, dated Tiberias, October 11. A photo is shown from the westbound flight addressed to Tiberias. It is backstamped Haifa, October 21, and Tiberias, October 22.

AIR MAIL. PAR AVION.

AIR MAIL

TATA SONS LTD.

FIRST FLIGHT

1932.

From MADRAS. (INDIA)
to TIBERIAS. (Palestine)

John S. Davis, Esq.,
c/o The Postmaster
TIBERIAS.
PALESTINE.

MADRAS-KARACHI
17 OCT 1932
FIRST AIRMAIL

KARACHI.
380 M.
AMERDAB.
280 M.
BOMBAY.
385 M.
SELAHY.
578 M.
MADRAS.

(to be continued)

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ERRORS IN THE HEBREW NAMES ON ISRAELI REGISTERED LABELS

(M. Sender, Herzliya)

From the year of 1948, when the State of Israel was established, residual stock of Mandate registered labels were used until these ran out in the early fifties. From approximately 1950 the procedure of printing Registered Labels (R.L.) for current use started. This included R.L. for the use of Post-Office Branches, as well as special R.L. for various institutes.

The R.L. were printed in thousands of variations; naturally some reflected "spelling" mistakes. This article is concerned with some interesting "spelling" errors I came across in the Hebrew printed R.L.

"Spelling" errors in R.L. can be divided into major categories:

1. Printing errors.
2. "Spelling" mistakes, stemming from lack of knowledge of the correct spelling. In the latter category, one can also include spelling errors in the fullest and unequivocal sense of the word.

1. PRINTING ERRORS

I will demonstrate three cases which belong to this category (Fig. 5):

- (a) באר שבע instead of באר שבע - interchange of letters (Fig. 5 (A1)).
- (b) תל אביב-יפו instead of תל אביב-יפו - the letter "צ" instead of "פ" (A2).
- (c) טבעון instead of טבעון - the letter "ג" is displaced to the wrong place (A3).

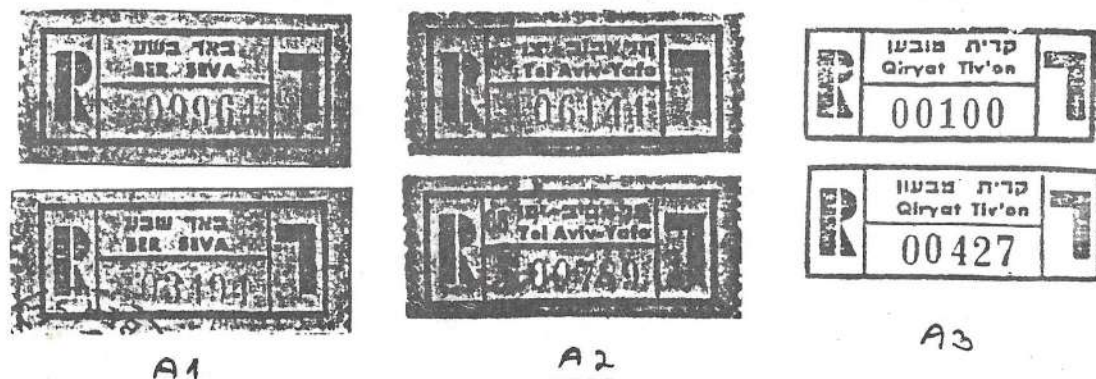


Fig. 5

2. SPELLING ERRORS

There are six famous R.L. that were printed for the "West Bank" after the Six Day War. Those R.L. were misspelled as follows (see Fig. 6):



Fig. 6

- (a) טובס instead of טובאס (B1) - The letter "א" was omitted.
- (b) בית ג'לא instead of בית ג'אלא (B2) - The letter "א" was omitted.
- (c) בית סחור instead of בית סאחור (B3) - The letter "א" was omitted.
- (d) דיר אל גוסון instead of דייר אל גוסון (B4) - The letter "י" was omitted.
- (e) סילת אזהר instead of סילת אד-דאהר (B5).
- (f) דיר דיבואן instead of דייר דיבואן (B6).

One must however emphasize that on the opening day of the post office branches, both R.L.s were used. The Philatelic Service used the correct R.L., whereas the Post-Office branches used the misspelled

ones. When the errors were discovered, the post office branches immediately removed the faulty ones from current use.

3. GARBLED NAMES

The following are cases where names of places were distorted, probably due to the fact that authorized clerks did not know the correct spelling and pronounced the names in accordance with their personal logic and understanding (see Fig. 7, C1-C5):

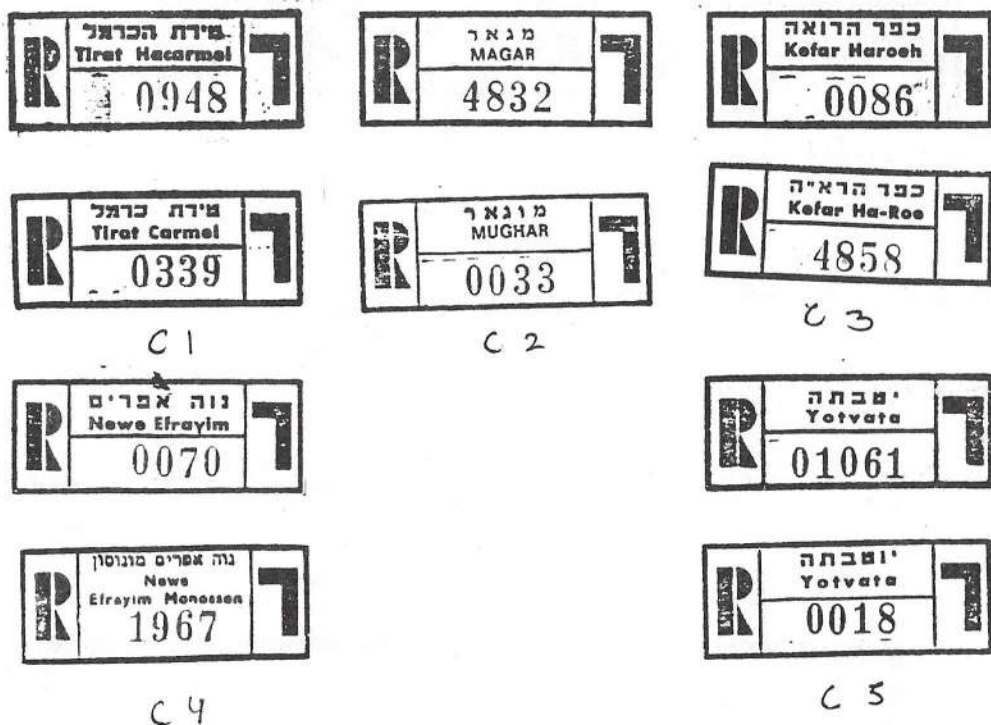


Fig. 7

- (a) טירת כרמל instead of טירת הכרמל - (C1).
 (b) מוגאר instead of מגאר - (C2).
 (c) כפר הרא"ה instead of כפר הרואה - (C3).
 (d) נוח אפרים מנוסון instead of נוח אפרים - (C4).
 (e) יוטבתה instead of יטבתה - (C5).

One cannot conclude this article without mentioning three spelling mistakes that could be classified as grammar mistakes (Fig. 8, D1-D3):



Fig. 8

- (a) קרקור instead of כרכור - The letter "ק" was written instead of "כ" twice (D1).
- (b) גריני instead of גרעיני - The letter "ע" was omitted (D2).
- (c) אנו סינן instead of אנו סנאן - The letter "א" was omitted, and the letter "י" was inserted by mistake (D3).

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The date usually found at bottom of negative seal obliterations is illegible.

HANDWRITTEN POST OFFICE FORMS

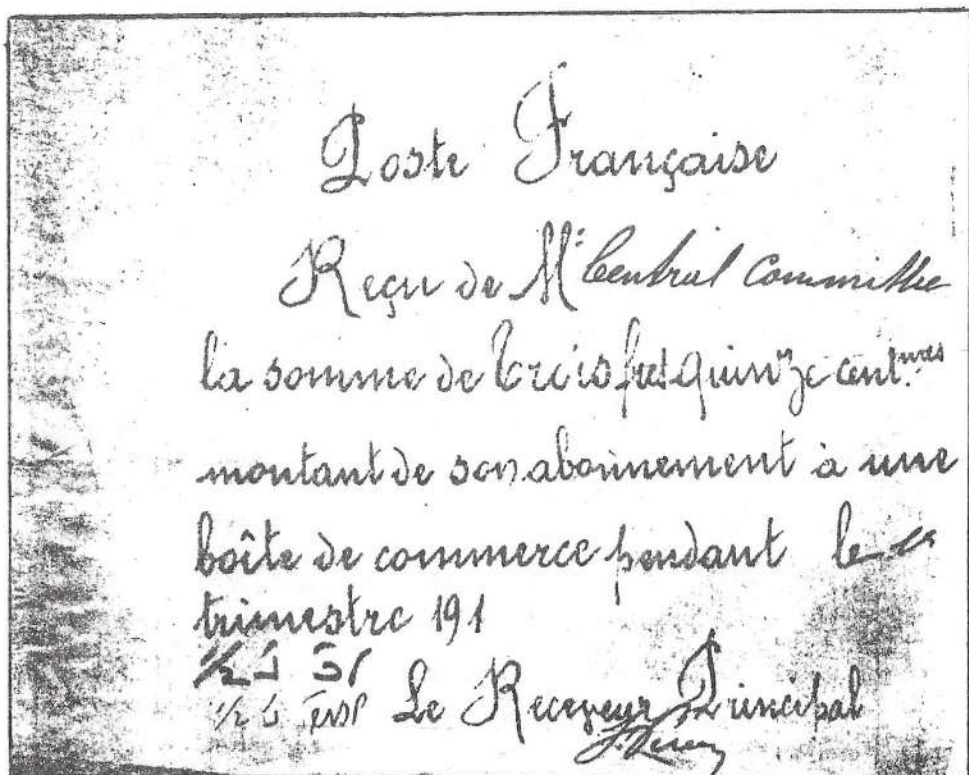
Many types of different printed forms used during the Ottoman period by both the Turkish and foreign post offices in Palestine are well known, although they have not as yet been researched and classified. One type of form, which is not well known and is very primitive in appearance, is the "handwritten" forms, two of which are illustrated here. They deal with the charge paid for renting a post office box in Jerusalem. They appear to be stencilled notes prepared manually by the local postmaster, in which space was left for the appropriate information to be filled in.

The two illustrated forms (Fig. 10 (a), (b)), issued in Jerusalem

The form is a rectangular document with a grid of horizontal and vertical lines. It contains the following elements:

- Top Center:** Large handwritten letters "XU".
- Left Side:** Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, possibly "F. 2".
- Center:** Handwritten text "elli Goloubieff" and "dix 10 Frs".
- Bottom Left:** A circular postmark from "P.O. PLATON" (П.О. ПЛАТОН) in Jerusalem (ИЕРУСАЛИМЪ). The center of the stamp contains the number "8" and the Roman numeral "VII".
- Bottom Center:** Handwritten text "1/5 903" and "1/5 909".
- Bottom Right:** A large, stylized handwritten signature.

Fig. 10(a)



(b)

Fig. 10: "Handwritten" forms used by post offices in Jerusalem in the beginning of the century - (a) A Russian form; (b) a French form

by the Russian and French post offices respectively, have the permanent text in violet ink and both are written in French, reading (more or less): "Received from the sum of for rental of a box during".

The appearance of the Russian form suggests that it was a rubber handstamp, rather than a printed copy, struck on paper and then the required details filled in.

By their appearance and scarcity it is probable that very few copies of each form were made at that time. The question arises as to what was done when all copies were used up: Was a new form inscribed and copied again, with inevitable differences? Were other types of such 'primitive' forms also produced?

BRITISH MANDATE PERIODINFORMATION WANTED FOR A REVISED HANDBOOK ON PALESTINE MANDATEPOSTMARKS

(D. Dorfman, Sarasota, Fl.)

Postmarks for Illustrations

A few words are needed to explain the difference between skeleton and engraved postmarking instruments. A skeleton instrument consists of only a single or double circle ring with holes placed around the entire perimeter, in addition to the slots for the date and index. Therefore, it was quite simple to use a skeleton device to create any place name one desired, and of course the intent was to use a skeleton on a temporary basis until permanent instruments could be delivered. Thus, most strikes from skeleton postmarks show lettering misaligned, missing, inverted, and sometimes misplaced or spaced out differently. In contrast, the engraved postmarking instrument has all the lettering of the place name fixed as part of the instrument, and the only information that can be changed is the date and index. We use "type I" to indicate a skeleton single circle postmark, and "type III" to denote an engraved single circle postmark; (see Fig. 11).



type I



type III

Fig. 11: Illustration of two of the Mandate postmark types: The "skeleton" (type I) and the single circle (type III), frequently abbreviated to "S.C.".

The following is a list of postmarks which I would like to be able to illustrate:

<u>Town (Spelling)</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
BETH HAKEREM	I	1926-27	
GEDERA	I	1936	*
KEFAR BEHADRAGA	I	1944	Opened 24 SP 44
KEFAR SIRKIN	I	1944	Opened 24 SP 44
KEFAR VITKIN	I	1936	Opened 1 JY 36
KEFAR VITKIN	I	1943-44	*
KEFAR YONA	I	1944	Opened 1 MR 44
KINERETH	III	1935-36	Only surmised to exist.
NEHALAL POSTAL AGENCY	I	1925-28	*
NACHLAT YEHOUDA	I	1936	Opened 23 FE 36
RICHON LE ZION	I	1921	Opened 10 AP 21 (Only a part strike known)
YAJUR (NESHER)	III	1934-36	Only surmised to exist.

*A copy known to have been owned by P. Kanner.

There is also a possibility that a type III existed inscribed GEVAAT BRENNER (1936).

Dates of Postmarks

In lieu of exact post office opening dates which are not always available, we seek any information or proof of earlier dates than the following (note that Type VII is a Double Circle with Maltese Cross):

<u>Town</u>	<u>Earliest recorded postmark</u>	<u>Type</u>
AFULE	17 FE 23	VII
BENJAMINA	21 NO 27	I
HERZLIA POSTAL AGENCY	29 JU 27	I
KHAN YUNUS	26 OC 26	VII
MAGDIEL POSTAL AGENCY	18 OC 26	I
NAAN	7 NO 44	VII
NES ZIYONA POSTAL AGENCY	JY 27	I
RAMAT GAN POSTAL AGENCY	21 JY 27	I

<u>Town</u>	<u>Earliest Recorded Postmark</u>	<u>Type</u>
SHEFA AMR	8 AU 32	I
YAJUR (NESHER)	20 NO 34	VII
YAVNEEL	21 JA 35!	VII

Yavneel in particular is known to have had an operational post office by 1930, or earlier, yet no genuine postmark has been found prior to 1935!

It is quite clear to me that the reason for closing the Ber Yacob post office on October 30, 1926, was because the postal needs of the community could be served by the Traveling Post Offices (trains) which stopped twice daily on their trips north and south. However, we should like to know how the mail service problem was solved after June 30, 1938, when the TPO's stopped operations.

At the recent 1983 stamp show in Tel Aviv, I was able to record new postmark information from collections on display. I also visited the premises of Zodiac Stamps to personally examine a lot reported to be ROSH PINNA (D6) with an early date of 18 NO 47, which proved to be a wrong description of the lot.

Population Statistics

A census was taken in Palestine three times by the government during the British Mandate period. These were during 1922, 1931 and 1946-47. It would be nice to include census figures for: El Bassa, Beit Hakerem, Beit Jibrin, Bir Zeit, Ein Karim, Faluja, Isdud, Masmiya Al Kabira, Qalqilya, Salfit, Sarafand, Tarshiha.

The projected publication of the new handbook will take place sometime in 1985. It will include all the small towns, the traveling post offices, and the O.E.T.A. period. In the meantime, any and all information that will enhance or improve this new handbook of Palestine Mandate postmarks will be highly appreciated, and should be sent to: DAVID DORFMAN, P.O. BOX 2620, SARASOTA, FL 33578, U.S.A.

NEW INFORMATION ON THE "MONEY ORDER DEPT." RECTANGULAR CANCEL OF

JERUSALEM

(O. Rottenberg, Jerusalem)

In the recent months I had the opportunity to discover some new facts concerning the rectangular "JERUSALEM MONEY ORDER DEPT" cancellation, listed in Glassman & Sacher on page 52, item No. H-14 (see Fig. 12).



Fig. 12: The rectangular cachet "Jerusalem Money Order Dept.",
applied with red ink.

According to my records this cancellation was used, for official purposes, as early as 17 April, 1923. It was applied to official covers of the Palestine Posts & Telegraphs Department in red ink. The latest application of the red ink cancellation on covers (based on my records) shows the date of 21 November, 1924. During that period of over one and a half years, the red stamp ink changed from deep red to dark red in colour. In December, 1924, the usage of the red ink was discontinued and changed to violet (Earliest date noted - 5 December, 1924). Some time during or after December, 1924, the standard black ink was used for this cancellation as well.

My records show that the earliest black cancellation was applied to an official cover on 10 February, 1925, which is much earlier than stated in Glassman & Sacher (their earliest date is 16 December, 1926). I have no explanation why the red ink was used for this cancellation only, and why it was used for relatively such a long time. From the efficiency point of view, the red cancellation was a bad choice: Since it was applied to the official manila brown covers, in many cases it was illegible. A possible explanation is that eventually an efficiency-minded clerk suggested the change to the black ink and thus solved the problem of illegibility. The result was a much clearer cancellation and the continued usage of the standard black ink. However, it took the Post Office an awful long time to decide on the changeover.

Readers of this journal are requested to comment and submit additional information on this topic to the editors or to Ozer Rottenberg, Capital Stamps, P.O. Box 3769, Jerusalem, Israel 91036.

THE TRAIL TERMINATES AT TEL AVIV (A.M. Hochheiser, Lodi, N.J.)

In 1928, the first two coil stamps in 3 and 5 mil denominations were issued by the postal administration of the Palestine Mandate. Two years later the 2 mil coil was issued. Supplied in rolls of 500, the coils were made by the "paste-up" process. Since so little had been known about these stamps in the philatelic world, they were subsequently called "experimental" coils.

Actually the existence of the 2 and 3 mil coil stamps were unknown until they were recently reported by Norman Collins (BAPIP, No. 96 & No. 99). However, the first 5 mil coil stamp had been mentioned in the literature in the 1950s and was probably known philatelically some 20 years before.

To this day no copy of the 2 mil stamp has been reported and I have seen only two verifiable copies of the 3 mil. On the other hand, the 5 mil coil is available mint or used even though it is not a common stamp. One must remember that a 5 mil stamp supplied the necessary postage for an inland letter and so it was the most common

stamp in use. However, while copies of the first 5 mil coil stamp are readily available, no copy has ever been reported on cover.* My search ended in Tel Aviv at the 1983 Exhibition. There I purchased the cover illustrated, found in a box of common material (Fig. 13).

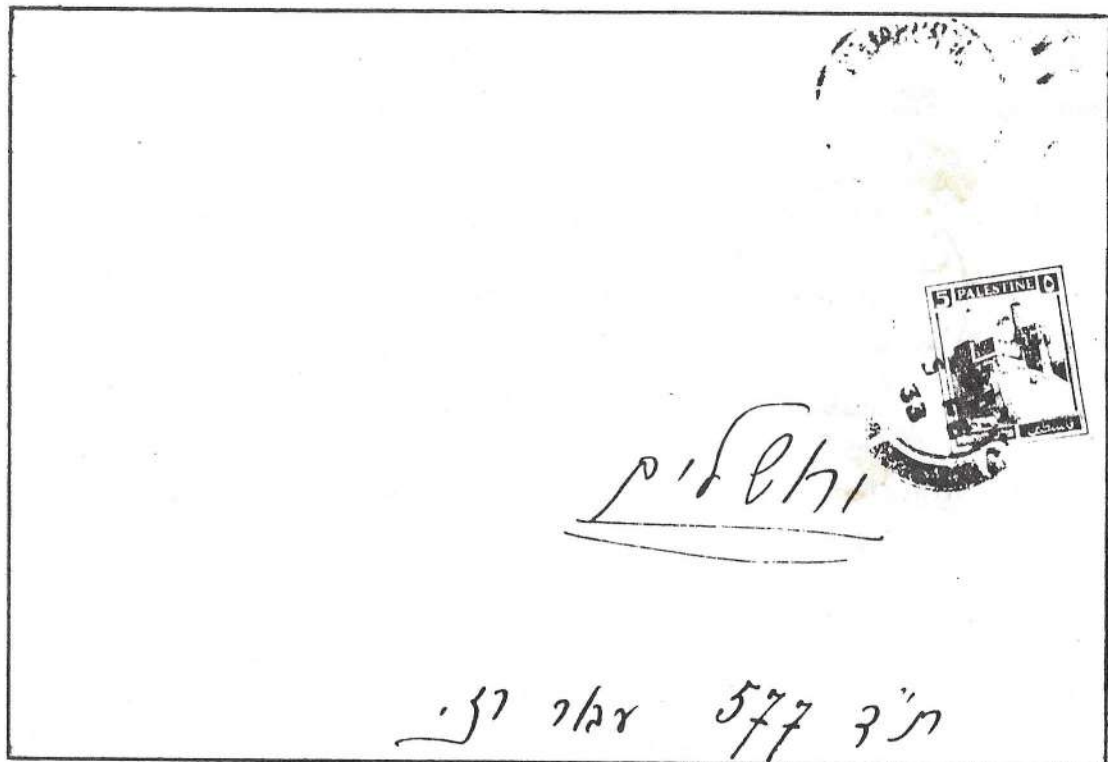


Fig. 13: The rare "experimental" coil 5 mil (with "paste-up" selvedge) on cover from Tel Aviv (1933).

The cover was cancelled in Jerusalem, 5 FEB 33. The stamp clearly shows the identifying characteristics of the first coil stamps; vertically ribbed paper and guillotine cut on both of the vertical sides. Some few pulled perforations are present on the lower horizontal edge, so often resulting from tearing the stamp from the roll in the vending machine. The date of usage would be normal for this stamp. The most significant feature is the presence of the selvedge strip from the "paste-up", still attached to the back of the stamp at the top margin. This certainly is a most unusual find. There must be more of these covers in existence.

*Editor note: This early "experimental" 5 mil coil should not be mixed up with the much more common coils of the 1936 issue.

The Postal Facilities of the Australian Forces in Palestine in WW II

(addendum)

(Zvi Berest, Ramat Hasharon)

Following the publication of my article in HLPH 13-14 (pp.674-8), some additional information is available, due to letters from readers, which makes it possible to append the published table. Some of the postmarks are illustrated in Fig. 14.

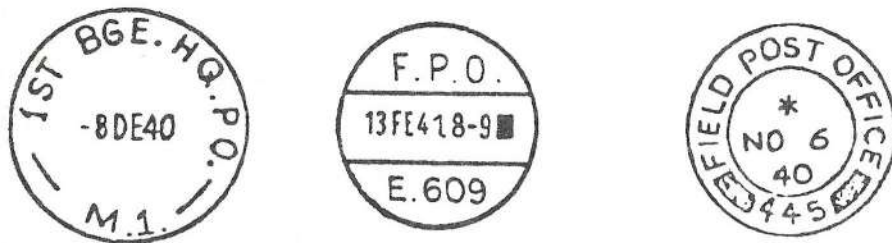


Fig. 14: Examples of some of the postmarks used by the Australian Forces in Palestine during WWII.

<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Formation and Location</u>	<u>Dates used in Palestine</u>
APO AW1	1st Corps, later 9th Div. Beit Jirja	Oct 1940 - Dec 1942
FPO DW1	7th Div., later 9th Div. Camp Barbara	Oct 1940 - July 1941
	Hill 95	Aug 1941 - Nov 1942
M1	1st Bde. HQ (6th Div.) Quastina	Feb - Sept 1940
M3	3rd Bde. HQ (7th Div.) Quastina	Dec 1940
W2	2nd Bde. HQ; Khassa	Dec 1940 - March 1941
	Quastina	Oct 1941 - early 1942

Borrowed Postmarks from the British Army Post Office

(Mostly used on Palestine Lines of Communication (LOC))

<u>Postmark</u>	<u>Formation and Location</u>	<u>Dates used in Palestine</u>
FPO 26	Pal LOC, Nuzeirat	Nov 1940 - July 1941
FPO 444	LOC, Rehovot	Jan 1941
	Gaza Ridge	Sept 1941 - Dec 1942
FPO 445	LOC, Hill 95	April - July 1941
	Rehovot	Sept 1941 - Dec 1942

On Loan from the British APO in Egypt

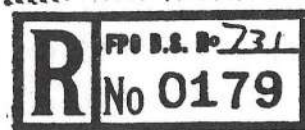
FPO E 605	LOC, Dimna	March - July 1941
FPO E 606	LOC, Tel Aviv	Oct 1942
MPO E 607	No. 1 Base PO, Gaza	Nov - Dec 1940
	Tel Aviv	July 1941 - Oct 1942
FPO E 609	LOC, Hill 69	April - July 1941
FPO E 611	LOC, Julis	March - July 1941

MORE ABOUT LATE BRITISH MILITARY MAIL FROM PALESTINE IN 1948

(H. Muentz, T.A.)

Here are some remarks in connection with Hochheiser's article on British Military Mail from Palestine, published in our Bulletin No. 15.

The cover shown on page 774 is most interesting. It bears a standard British F.P.O. registration label with manuscript "F.P.O. 731" (reproduced here). It was assumed that this office stopped handling registered mail on March 2. This cover, dated March 17th, extends the period of service by 15 days. F.P.O. 731 finally closed down on April 21, the day of evacua-



tion of the British army and police units from Haifa* (see Fig. 15 - a last day cover).

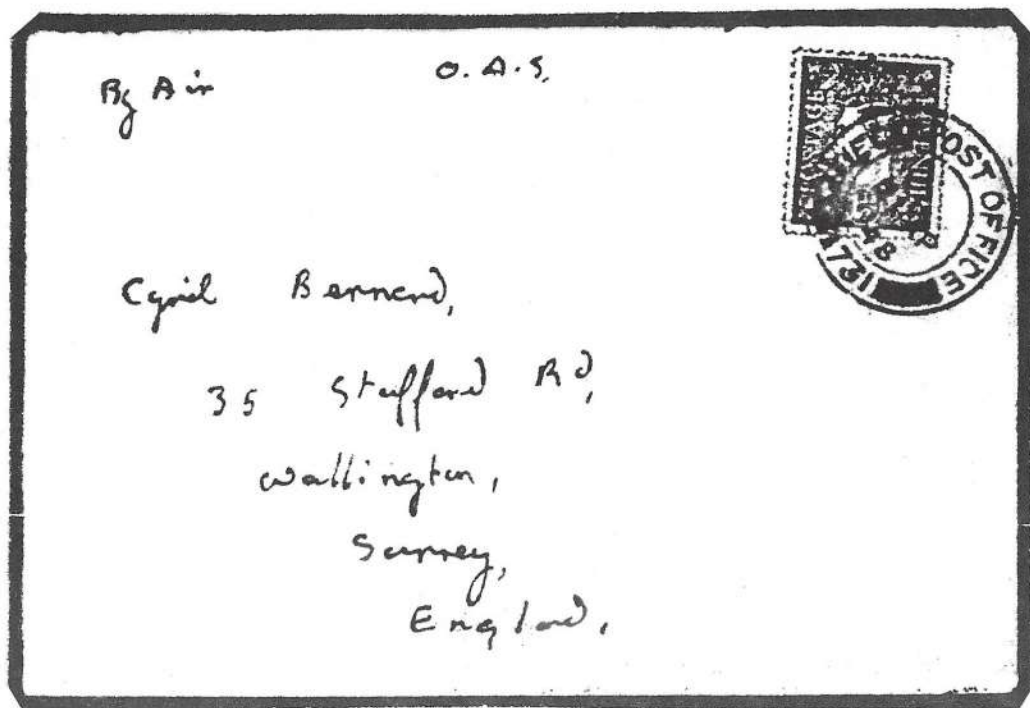


Fig. 15: A Last Day Cover of the British F.P.O. 731 in Palestine
(21.4.48).

After this date, all Fleet Mail including registered letters was handled by the British Fleet Mail (Office) #12. As the B.F.M. 12 had no supply of registration labels, the few registered letters handled till the end of operations on June 29th, 1948 were marked in blue crayon "F.M.O." or "F.M.O. 12" accompanied by a handwritten registration number (Fig. 16 (a) and (b)). The first letter was sent as early as March 3; the last one was mailed on the last day, June 29th.

A British 3d stamp was used to pay registration fee. Accordingly, June 29, 1948 is the last day of use of British stamps for paying registration fee on Field Post correspondence from Palestine.

*A. Goldschmidt, "The last air mail from F.P.O. 731", BAPIP #85, p. 9, Fig. Xc.

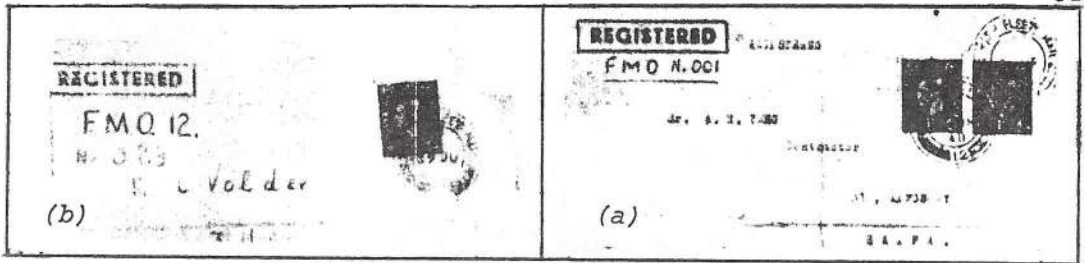


Fig. 16: Hand written registration marks "F.M.O. No. ..." on early (a) and the latest (b) registered letters of the British Fleet Mail Office in Palestine.

THE INTERIM PERIOD

LATE USES OF MANDATE POSTMARKS IN JERUSALEM POST OFFICES

(Barbara & Seymour Banchik, N.Y.)

After reading Rimon's informative article in Bulletin 13-14 ("On the Termination of the Mandate Post Office Services in Jerusalem in 1948"), we gathered some items that supplement his observations.

The article showed an inter-city cover (Jerusalem to Tel Aviv) with a 26.4.48 D.C. mandate cancel. Fig. 17 further confirms this usage on an internationally destined (Australia) cover with the D.C. Mandate cancel from the H.P.O. Although international service ceased by that date, the mandate postmark and the cachet "Return to sender, no service" prove that the Jerusalem H.P.O. still functioned on 26 April.

Fig. 18 shows a Rehavia mandate D.C. arrival postmark of 27 April on registered mail from the Greek Colony. This cover, postmarked at the Greek Colony on 6 April and caught in the turmoil, records intra-city post function at the Rehavia B.O. on the 27 of April, the latest we know of.

Mahne Yehuda B.O. Telegram receipt #'s 887606 (Fig. 19) and 887680 are dated 25.4.48; we can deduce that at least 75 such items could have existed on that date. Postally, we've recorded Mahne

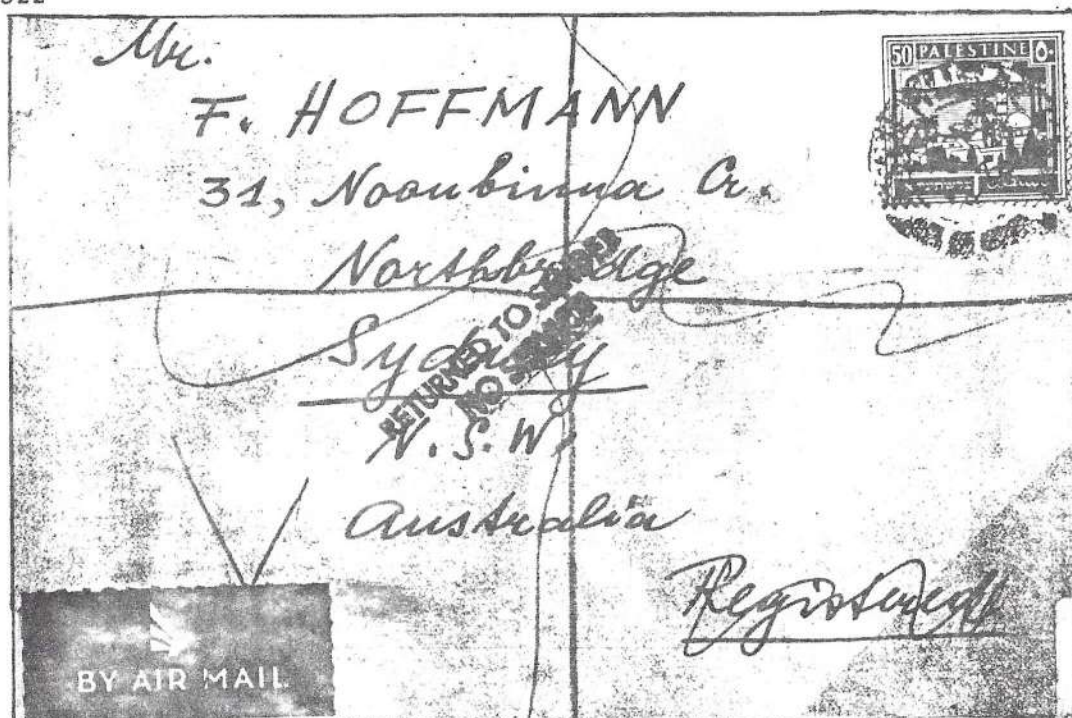


Fig. 17: Cover from the latest date known of Mandate mail from Jerusalem (26.4.48), returned to sender because of the suspension of foreign service.

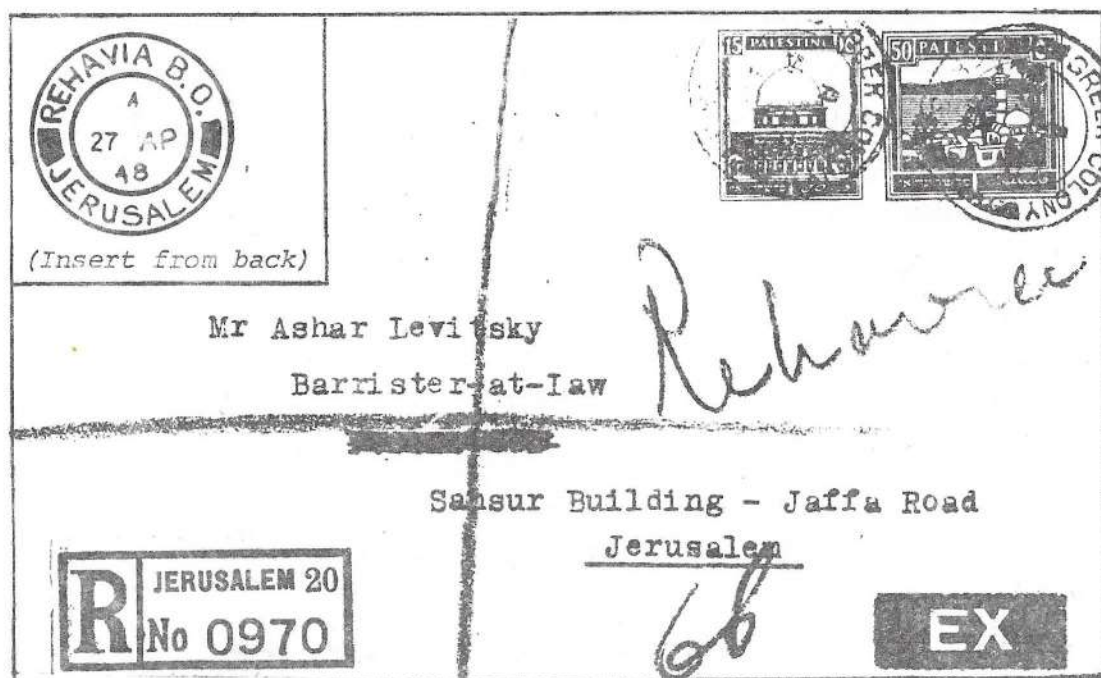


Fig. 18: A registered letter from the Greek Colony B.P.O. (6.4.48), with the exceptionally late arrival postmark of Rehavia B.P.O. (27.4.48)!!

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.
 دائرة البريد والتلغراف
 מחלקת הדואר והטלגרף

P.T. 15
 30
 N° 887606

426

Telegram No. _____ رقم التلغراف _____ Time of _____ وقت التسليم
 _____ من المبرك _____ handing in _____ من التسليم

Received the sum of _____ مائة _____ Mils _____ استلمت مبلغ
 _____ من المبرك _____

Address of Telegram _____ عنوان التلغراف : _____
 _____ من المبرك _____

Signature of Accepting Officer _____

3585-1900 P.M. - 0.12.48 - G.C.P.

Fig. 19: A receipt for a telegram despatch: A very late use in Mahne Yehuda Mandate B.O. (25.4.48).

Yehuda (registry 6) usage 19.4.48 on an inter-city cover arriving in Ramat Gan 2.5.48 (Fig. 20).

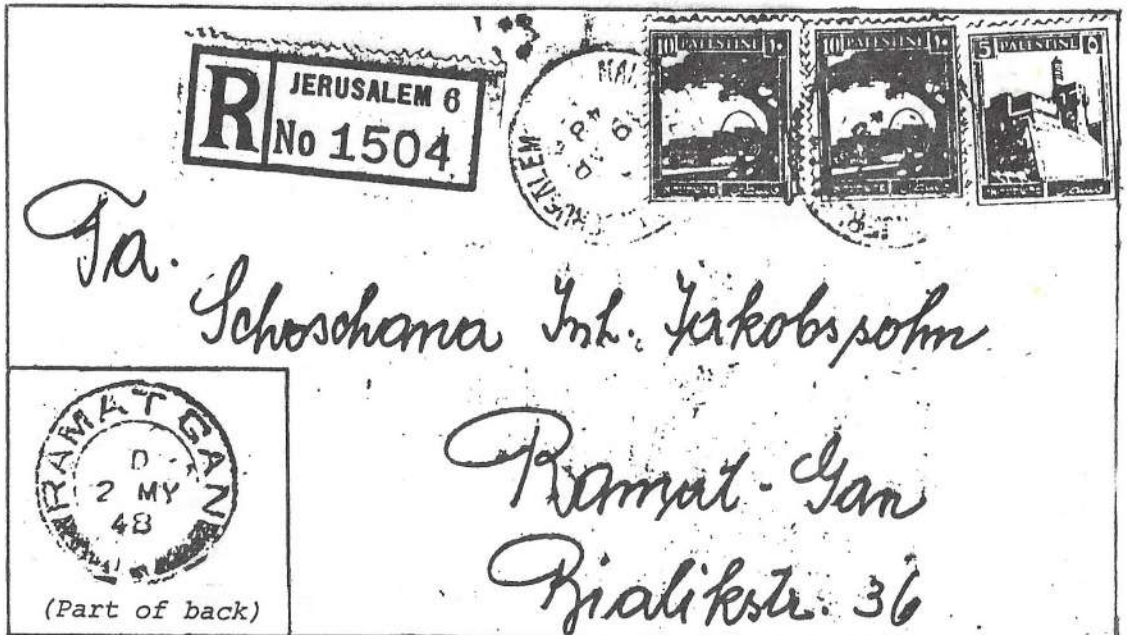


Fig. 20: A late registered letter from Mahne Yehuda B.P.O. (19.4.48), arriving at Ramat Gan on 2nd May (still a Mandate postmark!).

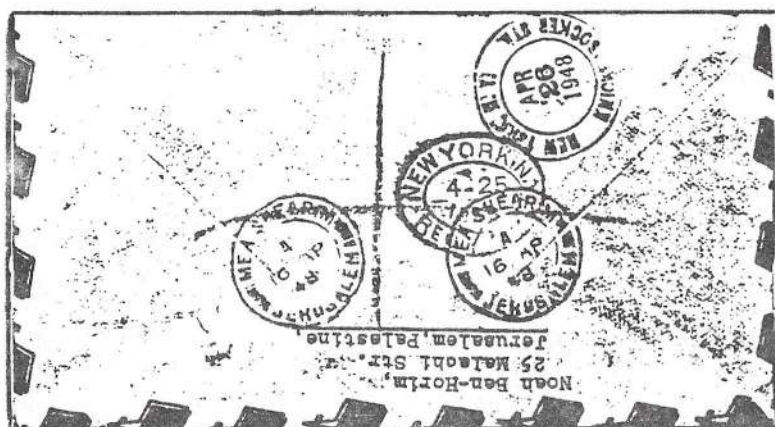
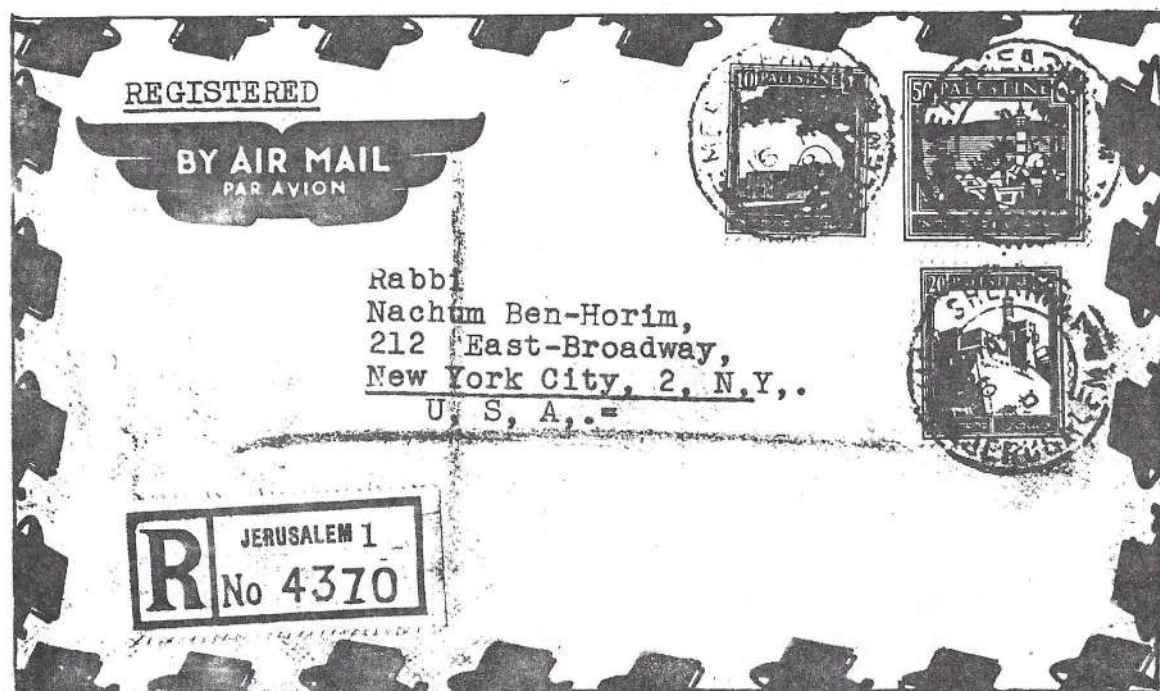


Fig. 21: A very late registered airmail letter from Jerusalem to a foreign destination, originating at Mea Shearim B.P.O. on 16 April.

Fig. 21 shows a cover from Mea Shearim B.O. (registry 1) with 16 April Mandate D.C. postmark. It has a registered airmail rate mandate franking (80 mils) and a New York arrival registry oval of 25.4.48. It was one of the last overseas air letters out of Jerusalem before international service was suspended and Lydda airport closed.

A LETTER FROM BNEI BRAQ TO JERUSALEM DURING THE SIEGE

(I. Karpovsky, Herzliya)

The cover illustrated in Fig. 22 (both sides) was sent from

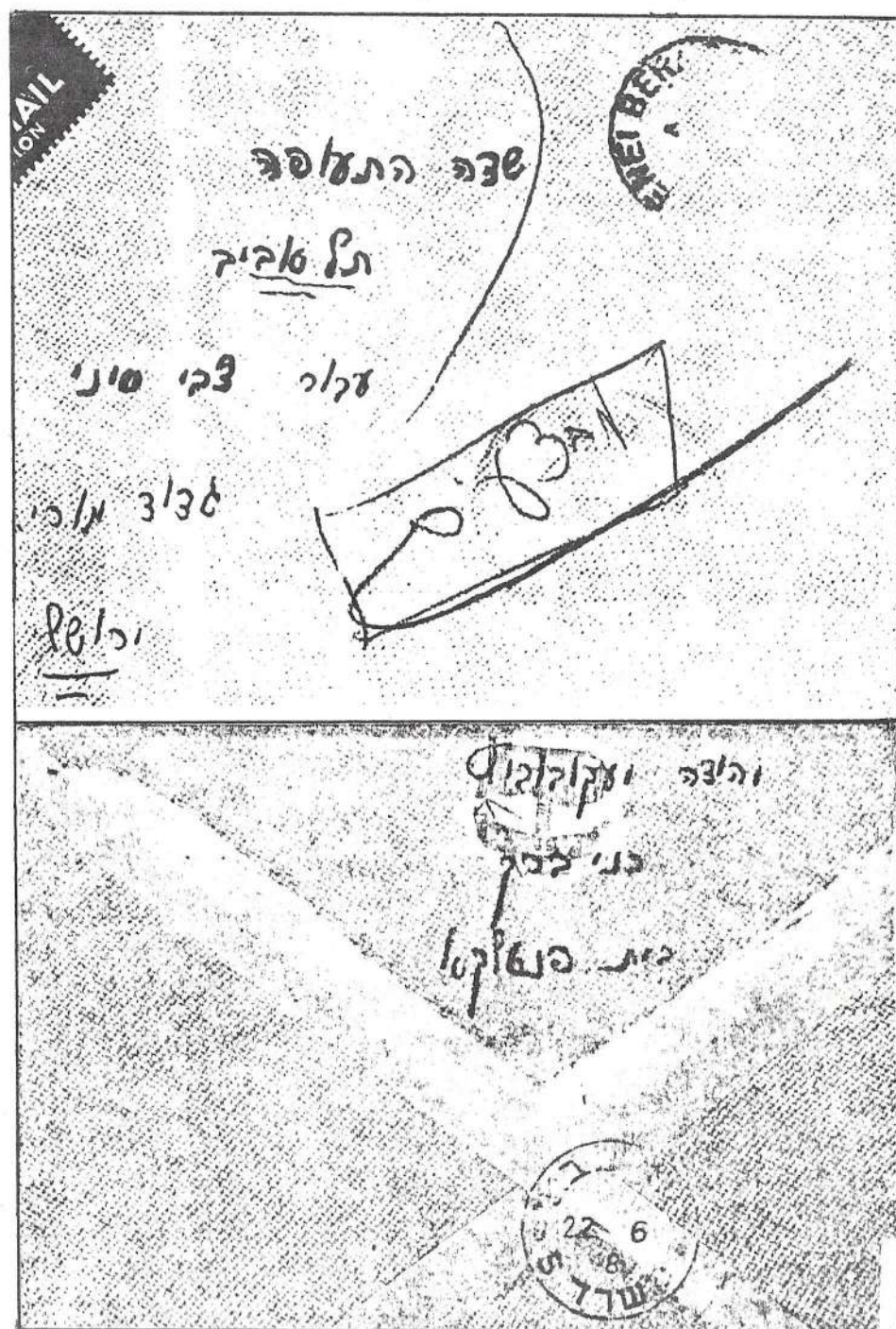


Fig. 22: A flown letter to besieged Jerusalem: From Bnei Braq via Sde Dov air strip, cancelled on arrival with A.P.O. 5 (Jerusalem) of 22 June, 1948.

Bnei Brag to a soldier serving in a military unit - "Moriah" battalion - then stationed in the Jerusalem area. The sender probably knew of the possibility of sending letters to soldiers in besieged Jerusalem by air and therefore addressed the letter as follows: "Tel Aviv airfield, for Zvi Sinai, Moriah battalion, Jerusalem". On the back is the "APO 5" postmark of Jerusalem of 22 June, 1948; on the front a very faint (hardly visible) strike of the well known Haganah Signals H.Q. cachet "M-K/Y-M", dated the 26th. Under (or over) this cachet the word "Operations" was written by somebody (probably en-route), presumably to indicate where the addressee could be found.

Unfortunately, the stamp was removed from this otherwise magnificent item of postal history, so that we cannot determine the date of dispatch.

SIMPLE BUT RARE (M. Siegel, New York)

A rarity of Postal History often can have a most modest appearance. Recently, this writer had this important lesson graphically confirmed. While viewing the Banchik collection of 1948 Postal History, my eye was caught by a simple item, with only one postmark; but this one postmark was an Israeli Trilingual cancellation on a 25 mil Mandate Airletter Entire (!) (Fig. 23). Knowing that all Mandate stamps and entires were obsolete with the advent of the State of Israel, I naturally began to examine the item further.

But no work had to be done as Barbara and Seymour immediately and proudly presented me with a typewritten page written in 1976 by the great Postal Historian of blessed memory, Mr. Philip Kanner of Tel Aviv, that explained the rarity totally and lucidly as only he could have done.

Data: Addressed to Miss Aya Ruppin then in New York City,

Postmarked Tel Aviv June 18, 1948,

Written in Jerusalem April 19, 1948 by Miss Eva Silberberg

(Note: At this date in 1948 Mandate Postage was accepted!)

In 1976, Mr. Kanner had personally checked with the writer. She


BY AIR MAIL	AIR LETTER	
IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL		
<p>Miss Aya Ruppin c/o Waltman 41 West, 83 St. N.Y.C. N.Y. <u>U.S.A</u></p>		
WHEN FOLDED THE LETTER MUST CONFORM IN SIZE AND SHAPE WITH THE BLUE BORDER WITHIN WHICH THE ADDRESS ONLY MAY BE WRITTEN		
<p>SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:—</p> <p><u>E. Silberberg,</u> <u>15 Ben Maimon Ave. Rehovot</u> <u>Jerusalem</u> <u>Palestine</u></p>		

Fig. 23: A Mandate air letter from besieged Jerusalem to the U.S.,
cancelled in Tel Aviv 18 June, 1948.

remembered writing the Aerogramme in Jerusalem. She had passed it to her friend Mr. Tsifroni, who was then the Jerusalem Correspondent of the Hebrew language daily newspaper DAVAR. Mr. Tsifroni (in 1976, he was the director of the Habimah State Theater) confirmed that he sent his reports in large envelopes to Tel Aviv and that he also enclosed letters given to him by friends (as was Miss Silberberg). Mr.

Tsifroni then had the privilege to hand his envelopes to the Piper Cub pilots who flew them out of besieged Jerusalem to Tel Aviv (see BAPIP No. 56, pp. 6 ff. and HLPN No. 8, pp. 376-7 for a full discussion of this type of treatment for Press Mail). While it cannot now be established with certainty whether it was flown inside a Press Service Cover or was hand carried by courier, it certainly did arrive at the Tel Aviv Head Post Office. There, the DAVAR Messenger apparently explained to the Postal Clerk that it was an item from besieged Jerusalem and so it was accepted and postmarked at the counter. Subsequently, it was flown to the USA in the Israeli Mails.

Unfortunately, the actual date of arrival in the USA cannot now be established. Incidentally, the addressee was a member of the famed Ruppin family and a WIZO delegate and this no doubt expedited its postal handling.

Thus, this modest appearing cover is a great rarity, being a flown* courier letter (that was sent abroad) with Mandate franking accepted after May 16, 1948.

*Editor note: Since the letter was posted in Tel Aviv on June 18, it could also come from Jerusalem by a surface route.

זודיאק סטמפס בע"מ.

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* * * * *

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

* * * * *

NEW CANCELLATIONS AND POST OFFICES

(Compiled by B. Fixler and I. Nachtigal)

Special Cancellations

- 25.07.83: "Petroouvailles Congres Mondial de Familles Juives D'Afrique du Nord", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 29.07.83: "Israphil Greet the 1983 Brazilian Philatelic Exhibition, Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 22.08.83: "8th European Symposium on Fluorine Chemistry", Yerushalayim.
- 23.08.83: "Afula City of the Emeq", Afula.
- 23.08.83: "Centennary of Nes Ziyayona, Nes Ziyayona.
- 23.08.83: Centennary of Yesud Ha-Maala, Yesud Ha-Maala.
- 25.09.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Opening Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 26.09.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Tel Aviv Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 26.09.83: "Laying of Cornerstone for Postal & Philatelic Pavilion at Ha'Aretz Museum", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 27.09.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Youth Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 28.09.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Israphil 85 Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 29.09.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 30.09.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Thematic Philately Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 01.10.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Palmares Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 02.10.83: "National Stamp Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Holy Land Day", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 03.10.83: "National Stmap Exhibition Tel Aviv 83, Last Day of Exhibition", Tel Aviv-Yafo.

- 03.10.83: "Agritech 83, Agricultural Mechanization and Technology Exhibition", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 03.10.83: "World Assembly to Commemorate Jewish Resistance & Combat During World War II", Yerushalayim.
- 05.10.83: "Inauguration of Rubin Museum", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 23.10.83: "1983 Congress of the Productivity Institute", Yerushalayim.
- 31.10.83: "50th Anniversary of Haifa Port", Haifa.
- 31.10.83: "Medax 83, 3rd Israel Medical Week", Yerushalayim.
- 02.11.83: "Anniversary Celebration of the International Police Association", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 03.11.83: "I.T.E. 83, The International Tourism Exhibition", Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- 13.11.83: "10th Memorial Day of David Ben Gurion", Midreshet Sede Boqer.
- 21.11.83: "30th Anniversary of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange", Tel Aviv-Yafo.

Definitive Cancellations

- 26.07.83: "Or Yehuda Paye N", Handstamp "Paid" in Or Yehuda P.O.
- 18.08.83: "Or Yehuda 511 T", Francotype Machine Cancellation in Or Yehuda P.O.
- 04.09.83: "Rehovot 26", for the new postal agency (grade C) in Weizmann Institute, Rehovot.
- 09.10.83: "Bene Yehuda", for the new postal agency (grade B) in Bene Yehuda in the Golan Heights.
- 01.11.83: "Rafiah Terminal", for the "postal point" opened at the Terminal.
- 06.11.83: "Caesarea", for the new postal agency (grade C) at Caesarea.
- 08.11.83: "Qiryat Eqron Paye N", Handstamp "Paid" in Qiryat Eqron P.O.
- 15.11.83: "El-Krara" for the new postal agency in the Arab village (in the Gaza Strip).

NEW STAMPS

The following stamps were issued during the last period:

- 25.09.83: National Stamp Exhibition "Tel Aviv 83" (IS 120 Souvenir Sheet composed of two stamps - IS 30 and IS 50; see back cover of previous issue).
- 11.10.83: Addition to the current definitive series (IS 7.-, 8.-, 9.-, 15.-).
- 13.12.83: Israeli developed weapons (the "Kfir" combat aircraft (IS 8.-), the "Reshef" missile boat (18.-), and the "Merkava" battle tank (30.-)). Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan (IS 9.-); 50th Anniversary of German Jews Aliya (immigration; IS 14.-).

During the "Tel Aviv 83" exhibition three semi-official items were issued (without franking value):

A "blue print" and a "black print" of the Exhibition Souvenir Sheet and a "black print" of the first Israel National Stamp Exhibition M.S. ("TABUL"). The last item was printed on the spot, at the "Tel Aviv 83" premises, with old hand-operated printing machine.

"YERUSHALAYIM" INSTEAD OF "JERUSALEM" - A PROGRESS REPORT

Readers are aware that the current handstamps used in all of the various post offices in Jerusalem will be replaced, at some time in the not too distant future, with new ones having the name in French/English spelt "Yerushalayim" instead of the current "Jerusalem". This is, by the way, against the U.P.U. regulations that the name on the postmark be in the language of the country as well as in French (or English). The latest news is that about ten to fifteen of the 100 ordered are ready. The plan as to how to replace the current handstamps has not been finalised as yet. It would seem that the new ones will be introduced all on the same day, so that First Day postmarks will be available to those interested (100 envelopes!) and at the same time the issue of handstamps to the individual offices will be rationalised. Thus it will be obvious that the number in actual use will be far fewer than 100. However, there is still quite a lot of time to

get ready, but we will keep you advised of the developments.

What has happened in the meanwhile is that the parcel labels and quite a lot of the registered labels have had the name changed to the new form. We show, in Fig. 24, examples of the new lettering. To

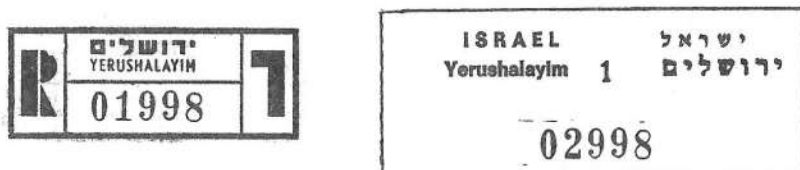


Fig. 24: A registered label and a parcel post label with the new spelling of the name in English: "YERUSHALAYIM".

date sixty-four out of the approximately one hundred and thirty registered labels have been supplied to the Supply Office at Givat Shaul which distributes these to the various relevant offices (postal and private). The parcel label has been distributed to all the relevant offices, but not, as yet, the registered ones.

Look at the post that you receive!

"TEL AVIV 83" PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

The Philatelic Exhibition at the Showgrounds in Tel Aviv (during 25 September - 3 October) was a tremendous success. Not only were there a very large number of exhibitors, the number of frames showed the keen interest from the exhibitors, too. 1400 frames is a sign of the keen interest, and is a compliment to the organising committee.

The exhibition was extraordinarily rich in material. It can be said that this was undoubtedly the finest exhibition of Holy Land material seen: certainly more comprehensive, and we think of a higher standard, than the 1974 Jerusalem one. The International section, naturally, had the prime exhibits, but it was interesting to note that many of the national exhibits showed up not at all badly in comparison and the exhibitors should not be ashamed that they did not feature in the other.

The exhibits were eye-openers. The amount of material shown was breathtaking. The research shown was wide, deep and very comprehen-

sive. Here and there statements were made with which one could quarrel (and we understand that there were 'friendly' discussions on these during the week) but the quality of the material...overrode many reservations.

This applied also to the non-postal history sections: not only that of the Holy Land, which included many superb items, but also the international and topical sections too. The perceptive philatelist could see a richness of material not normally available to view. The selection was wide, the standard generally high, and the competition fierce.

The results of the judging were announced at the "Palmares" evening. There can be no quarrels about the awards of the premier prizes which went to what are certainly superb collections. We heartily congratulate all who won awards, not only the big ones, but the smaller ones too.

The next exhibition is the International "ISRAPHIL 85" (14.5 - 22.5.85). We hope that the small upsets and mix-ups which occurred at the 1983 one will not be repeated, and certainly wait to see whether the standard set by this exhibition will be equalled or surpassed in the next one.



Fig. 25: Some of the special postmarks and the Exhibition Label of "TEL AVIV 83".

During the exhibition several philatelic meetings and seminars took place as well as the W.P.C. Convention. The following lectures concerning Holy Land philately and postal history were read during these events:

- Dr. M. Peisach - "Philatelic research methods with particular reference to the lithographed Commemoratives of 1950-57".
- V.D. Vandervelde - "The disinfection and quarantine of mail".
- Dr. Y. Rimon - "Unsolved problems in the postal history of the interim period (1948)".
- M. Pertzalan - "Recuperation of missing postage in the Holy Land".
- H.G. Muentz - "Essays and proofs from the first period of the State".
- F.F. Blau - "The mails of the LZ 127 - Graf Zeppelin to and from Palestine".
- Eng. E.C. Stein - "Unofficial mail to Israel during the Struggle for Independence (1948)".

The following lists the exhibits concerning Holy Land and Judaica, and their awards:

Gems of the Holyland

- "Manuela", "Gems of Holyland Philately".
- C.N. Arsman, "Ottoman Period of the Holyland".
- H. Schaefer, "Little-known Turkish Cancellations of the Holyland".
- S.M. Kuyas, "Ottoman Period of the Holyland".
- Z. Alexander, "Negative and Positive Seals of Palestine Towns".
- F. Blau, "Airmail - Gems of the Holyland".

Court of Honour:

- "Manuela", "Classics of the Holyland".
- J.D. Schwartz, "Palestine 1917-18 First Interim Military Mail and "Blues".
- F.F. Blau, "The Airmail History of the Holyland".
- A. Stempler, "Genocide 1935-45".
- A. Klein, "Austria - Levant".

The Grand International Holyland Award

- L. Schuessler, "Holyland Forerunners".

Large Gold (International Section)

"Manuela", "The Stamps and Postal History of the E.E.F."

B. & S. Banchik, "Transition to Israel Post" and "The Siege Post of Jerusalem".

E.C. Stein, "Military Mail", "Political Detainees' Mail" and "Unofficial Postal Communications - 1948".

Large Gold (National Section)

J. Hackmey, "The E.E.F. Stamps of Eretz-Israel and Jordan".

Gold (International Section)

H. Jeidal, "The Holyland".

Dr. A. Felix, "Postal Stationery of the Holyland 1875-1918".

A. Cohen, "The Local Stamps of Israel Besieged Cities".

Dr. S. Rothman, "Plate Block and Tab Study of the Do'ar Ivri".

Dr. J. Byers, "Forerunner Posts of the Holyland".

"Manuela", "Local Mail of the Jewish Settlements and Transit Cancels".

E. Danek, "The Concentration Camp Posts 1939-45".

J.D.H. Van-As, "The Airmail History of Palestine".

Large Vermeil (International Section)

R.J. Sheffler, "Palestine - the Waterlow Printings of 1922-37".

Dr. A.M. Hochheiser, "Palestine Mandate Philately".

Dr. E. Leib, "Palestine - the British Administration".

Y. Friedman, "The Interim Period".

Y. Shabtai, "The Do'ar Ivri Issue - the Different Printings".

A. Stempler, "Jewish Postal Services in the Diaspora".

Large Vermeil (National Section)

Dr. E. Leib, "Postage Dues in the Holyland 1900-1950".

E. Glassman, "Mandate Postmarks of Jerusalem".

Vermeil (International Section)

D. & A. Kovacs, "Foreign Post Offices in the Holyland".

Z. Alexander, "Field Post Offices in the Holyland During WW I".

- A. Popik, "A Study Collection of Mandate Stamps".
 Y. Shabtai, "Israel 1948 - Transition Period".
 "Frank Richman", "The Interim Period".
 Dr. Y. Rimon, "Israel 1948 - Official and Private Local Postal Services".
 L. Pargaetzi, "Do'ar Ivri".
 H. Jeidel, "Israel - Do'ar Ivri & Early Issues".
 Y. Friedman, "Study of the Do'ar Ivri and 1st Postage Due Issues".
 Y. Tsachor, "Do'ar Ivri - A Study of the Different Printings and Postal Rates 1948-50".
 E.C. Sterne, "A Postal History of the Galilee Up to 1952".
 S. Simon, "A Postal History of the Concentration Camps 1933-45".

Vermeil (National Section)

- B. Grosser, "Forerunners Postal History".
 I. Krapowski, "The Transition Period - 1948".
 Dr. Z. Shimony, "Jerusalem and Safed Posts in the War of Liberation".
 A. Zakai, "The Postal History of the Negev".

Large Silver (International Section)

- C. Fischel, "Forerunners of the Holyland".
 "Raphael", "Palestine Mandate".
 "Barem", "Holyland Conflicts and their Aftermath".
 S.E. Gornish, "Postal History of Rishon-Le-Zion".
 H. Danesch, "The Taxi Post in Palestine and Israel".
 Dr. S. Rothman, "Mandate Cancellations on Do'ar Ivri Stamps".
 J.S. Kohn, "Post of the Concentration Camps".
 M.M. Kohn, "Concentration Camp Mail".

Silver (International Section)

- J.M. Frydman, "Palestine and Israel".
 Dr. A. Kahn, "Palestine Machine Cancellations".
 M. Sondak, "Jerusalem Postal Services 1948".
 R. Shiers, "The Do'ar Ivri Issue".

M. Guttman, "Do'ar Ivri".

A. Cohen, "Festival Stamps 5709".

M.S. Davies, "Holyland Postal History - Forerunners".

"Anon Amos", "The Postal History of Beer Sheva".

Dr. J. Gordon, "The Postal History of Concentration Camps and Ghetto Mail".

Silver (National Section)

J. Slutzki, "Stand-By Sheqel Stamps - a Research".

E. Glassman, "Postal History of Jordanian Jerusalem".

M.M. Cohen, "History of the Local Post in Rishon Le-Zion".

Silver-Bronze (International Section)

"Frank Richman", "Post Offices of the Holyland".

H. Going, "The Interim Period of Israel".

J. Wain, "The Interim Period".

J. Galloon, "Do'ar Ivri - a Study of the Low Denominations".

S. Adler, "The Israel Army Postal Services 1948-49".

S. Adler, "The Sinai Campaign of 1956".

H. Friedhelm, "The German Concentration Camps 1933-45".

Dr. O. Stadler, "Philatelic Judaica - Cross Section of a Collection".

Silver - Bronze (National Section)

L. Stockel, "Minhelet Ha'am and Local Issues".

D. Harel, "British Mandate Stamps of Eretz Israel".

K. Bar-Ilan, "Do'ar Ivri".

K. Bar-Ilan, "Sheqel Stamps - a Study".

J. Li-On, "Postal History of Netaniya".

M. Pertzlan, "Belligerency Affects Postal Services".

A. Lynn, "From War to Peace".

Z. Berest, "Soldiers Write from the Front".

S. Blusztajn, "The Resistance Against the Nazis".

Prof. S. Dickstein, "The Reign in Jerusalem Since King David's Time".

E. Rachmut (Dec.), "History of Railways in Israel".

S. Maso, "The History of Shipping in the Holyland".

- L. Klein, "Zionist Congresses and Herzl".
 Y. Falevicz, "Kofer Ha-Yishuv, Minhelet Ha'am".
 A. Lynn, "Zionism & Judaica".
 Z. Berest, "UN Forces in Sinai".

Bronze (International Section)

- H. Schiff, "Palestine".
 R. Rubin, "Palestine - Civilian Censorship 1939-45".
 H. Danesh, "The New Year Triangular Cancels of Palestine and Israel".
 H. Salzmann, "Concentration Camp and Ghetto Posts".
 M. Sager, "Philatelic Judaica".
 I. Shechter, "The "Five Books" and Beyond".
 Rabbi S. Zaiden, "Synagogues".
 A. Katzev, "The Stamp Exhibitions of Israel".

Bronze (National Section)

- A. Noga, "Israel - Errors & Varieties".
 A. Citron, "Israel - Errors & Varieties".
 A. Noga, "Israel - Plate Numbers & Tabs".
 H. Lubrani, "The History of Israel on Stamps".
 M. Sondaq, "Mobile Post in Israel".
 Prof. E. Foa, "Meter Postage Stamps".
 S. Berger, "Judaica".
 I. Mayer, "Judaica".
 S. Vurgan, "35 Years of Sport in Israel".
 Y. Falevicz, "Esperanto & Judaica".
 Z. Berest, "UN Forces on the Northern Border".

Diploma

- C.A. Tutuer, "The Pictorial Issues of Palestine".
 J. Fletcher, "The Airgraph and V-Mail Story".
 A. Ben-David, "Herzliana".
 M. Fox, "FDC & Folders Autographed by the Designers".
 A. Bar, "Jerusalem".
 L. Klein, "Jews on Stamps".

Literature

- A. Steichele, "Die Postgeschichte Palästinas, 1841-1918, Die Osmanische Post" (Vermeil).
- F. Blau & C. Deighton, "The Orient Flight of the Graf Zeppelin" & "The Egypt Flight of the Graf Zeppelin" (Vermeil).
- E. Glassman, "Mandate Postmarks of Jerusalem 1917-1948" & "Postal History of Jerusalem After 1948" (Large Silver).
- Dr. W.Y. Loebl, "Postal Mechanization in the Holyland 1925-1981" (Silver).
- Prof. P.A. Koch, "The Reply Coupons of Palestine and Israel" (Silver).
- H. Danesch, "Die Airgraph für die Zivilbevölkerung in Palästina 1941-45" (Silver-Bronze).
- N. Gladstone, "Postal Censorship in Palestine During World War II 1939-45" & "Postal Censorship in Israel 1948-78" (Silver).
- A. Rothmann, "Special Postal Cancellations of the Israel Railways" (Diploma).
- Prof. E. Foa, "Israel's Meter Postage Stamps" (Silver-Bronze).
- E. Glassman & Z. Shimony (Editors), "Holy Land Postal History" (Silver).
- A. Lynn (Editor), "Israel Philatelic Monthly" (Silver-Bronze).
- Dr. O. Stadtler (Editor), "The Israel Philatelist" (Silver).
- N.J. Collins (Editor), "The B.A.P.I.P. Bulletin" (Silver).
- C.A.S.P.I.P., C.A.S.P.I.P. Bulletin & C.A.S.P.I.P. - Study Circle Reports (Silver).
- Judaica Historical Philatelic Society, "Judaica Philatelic Journal" (Silver-Bronze).
- S.V.I.Ph., "Der Israel Philatelist" (Silver).
- Judaica Philatelic Society, "The Judaica Collector" (Bronze).
- H. Langleben, "Shekel" - Philatelic Literature (Bronze).
- N.J. Collins, "Research Articles 1921-47" (Silver-Bronze).
- H. Lubrani, "Philatelic Report - Articles Appearing in Israel and Abroad" (Bronze).
- H. Langleben, Philatelic Press Extracts (Bronze).
- J. Zollman, Stories on Judaica (Silver-Bronze).
- Dr. J. Wallach, "Specialized Catalogue of Israel Definitive Stamps"

Handbook + 1983 Supplement (Silver).

M.H. Bale, "Bale Catalogue of Israel Postage Stamps, 1983" (Silver).

M.H. Bale, "The Stamps of Palestine Mandate, 1980" (Silver).

Youth Exhibits

S. Shabtai, "History of Zionism" (Large Silver); T. Argov, "Jerusalem" (Silver); S. Cohen, "Stamp Exhibitions in Israel" (Silver); Z. Aloni, "Town Emblems (Silver-Bronze); E. Kleinman, "Magen David Stamps" (Silver-Bronze); E. Eisler, "Personalities on Israeli Stamps" (Bronze).

THE MUSEUM OF POSTAL HISTORY AND PHILATELY OF THE HOLY LAND

The cornerstone laying ceremony of the museum took place on 26 September at the spot where the pavilion is to be built as part of the "Ha'aretz" Museum at Ramat Aviv (near Tel Aviv). The "Ha'aretz" Museum is a museum comprising various pavilions, all of which are dedicated to different aspects of the history and geography of the Holy Land. Several of the pavilions, such as the Kadman Numismatic museum, exist for many years and others are now being built to result in a comprehensive complex of museums of all aspects of life in the Holy Land from ancient times till today.

The name of the new museum has been determined as "Ha'aretz Museum - Pavilion of Postal History and Philately of the Holy Land". It is considered to be an important part of this complex and will have about twice the area of most other pavilions. In fact, it will be The Postal Museum of Israel and will house all the postal and philatelic items which have been preserved in various governmental archives (The Philatelic Services', Ministry of Communications', the General Government Archives, etc.).

A Steering Committee for the postal museum was appointed several months ago, consisting of a representative from the Philatelic Services (Mr. M. Cohen), the Ministry of Communications (Mr. M. O'halli), Ha'aretz Museum (Mrs. U. Zvulun, Dr. A. Kindler, Arch. Z. Einav), The J.N.F. (Mr. G. Lehrs), and the Israel Philatelic Federa-

porary exhibits of specially prepared or invited philatelic subjects from the museum archive or elsewhere; and an audio-visual section of continuous screenings of different postal and philatelic themes.

The first two sections should be further explained. The main part of the first section will be devoted to exhibiting the historical development of Holy Land "Postal History" including documents, postal equipment, entires and stamps. Another part will show a live demonstration of the full process of modern stamp printing in Israel. In the second section various themes of Israeli stamps (changing several times a year) will be developed extensively, showing not only the actual stamps but also other related and associated material, so forming an exhibition of "Israel as reflected on its stamps".



נשמח לארח אתכם
בתערוכת בולים בינלאומית
"ישראלפיל 85"

שתתקיים בחודש מאי 1985 בתל-אביב
התאחדות בולאי ישראל



We look forward to having you with us at
"ISRAPHIL 85"

The International Philatelic Exhibition
to be held in May 1985, in Tel Aviv.

The Federation of Israel Philatelists

Book Review

"THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE WEST BANK OF JORDAN 1948-1967 (Vol. I)"

by Dr. J. Wallach

In recent years several books have appeared dealing with various aspects of the postal history of the Holy Land. One area which has been glaringly neglected (with the exception of a portion of a book) is the postmarks of the "West Bank" during the period of the Jordanian administration. This shortfall has now been made up or partially so, because the book under discussion covers only the southern part of the West Bank (the districts of Hebron, Bethlehem, Jericho, Jerusalem and Ramallah). The section on the northern part will follow later.

Wallach has compiled, using both his extensive personal knowledge and the material he has seen and deals with, an extremely comprehensive catalogue of the very many postmarks used during these nineteen years.

The book includes not only a detailed listing of the postmarks, but also a good introduction to the postal history of the area, a discussion on the development of the various postmarks and why this or that particular one was used at that particular time and a listing of the registered labels. The illustrations of the postmarks and other items are clear, identifiable and fully detailed. In addition, there are many illustrations of covers.

Last but not least, a valuation of the individual postmarks is also included. This is given in order of rarity, with no exact value allocated; intelligent, since, for some peculiar reason, this area is not a favourite with collectors to the extent that the adjacent area of Palestine and Israel is. This is a pity, because the postmarks are interesting, difficult to find, and make a very fascinating part of the history of this area.

Dr. Wallach is to be heartily congratulated on producing, after a very long gestation period, this fine book. We look forward to seeing its partner in the not too distant future.

(E. Glassman)

HOLY LAND AUCTIONS REALIZATIONS

Prices are in U.S. Dollars. 10-14% buyer's commission (including V.A.T. if applicable) should be added.

Zodiac Stamps (5.10.83)

Safed, 6.5.48, local postmarks tying six "Safad stamps" ("reconstructing" the full post office pane) to six blank covers - \$2650.

"Jerusalem Postes Francaises" 20m/6F tied by the French Consulate postmark (3.7.48) to a cover addressed to Vanves, France, with transit "Paris Depart" cancel of 13.7.48 - \$1000.

Negev Holyland Stamps (England; 13.10.83)

Jerusalem 1917 "all Arabic" type postmark (Pollack "Z", Steichele 28/27) on postcard to Belgium - \$2250.

Jerusalem "Quartier Israelite" postmark (Pollack "D", Steichele 33/1) on registered cover to U.S.A. - \$2850.

Interim Period: A wrapper franked 3m Mandate, cancelled T.A. 5.5.48 and taxed in Affula by two 3m Do'ar Ivri (no P.D. available there), tied by S.C. Mandate "Affula, 6.6.48" - \$660.

Jerusalem 2nd issue (1948), Plate Proof of the full sheet of 20 overprint impressions (25m) on white gummed paper - \$625.

Dr. J. Wallach

POB 1414 Rehovot 76113, Israel

Phone: 054-57274

Israel Holyland & Judaica

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

Next Auction - 31 January 1984

Write for free illustrated catalogue

Accepting material for future auctions

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of the West Bank of Jordan
(Judea & Samaria) 1948-1967**
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הודעות האגודה לחברים בישראל

בעוד שאגודות שונות בעולם, הדומות לאגודתנו (BAPIP, SIP) כבר העלו לפני כשנה את דמי החבר שלהן ליותר מ- 10 דולר, הצליחה אגודתנו לשמור את דמי החבר לחברים בחו"ל כמו בשעת הווסדה. החברים בארץ משלמים בד"כ אף פחות מסכום זה (בהתאמה לשקלים, כמובן), אך התשלום בשקלים מוכרח כמובן להתעדכן לפי מועד התשלום.

התשלום לשנת 1984, בהתאם למועד התשלום, הוא כדלקמן:

בתקופה	ינואר - פברואר	1,000.- שקל	(רק 'רמב"ם' אחד!)
בתקופה	מרץ - אפריל	1,300.- שקל	
בתקופה	מאי - יוני	1,600.- שקל	
בתקופה	יולי - אוגוסט	2,000.- שקל	
בתקופה	ספטמבר - אוקטובר	2,400.- שקל	
בתקופה	נובמבר - דצמבר	2,800.- שקל	

דמי חבר אלו יחולו גם לגבי חברים חדשים שיצטרפו לאגודה בתקופה המתאימה.

(כן, רבותי, זה נראה נורא, אבל לצערנו אין ספק שהאינפלציה תהיה עוד יותר גדולה מהנראה בטבלה זאת!).

אנא, שלם מיסיך בינואר ועזרת לקיום האגודה!

* *
*

תמונת הכריכה הימנית - BACK COVER ILLUSTRATION

מגילת היסוד של "ביתן תולדות הדואר ובולי ארץ ישראל - מוזאון הארץ".

The Foundation Charter of the "Pavilion of Postal History and Philately of the Holy Land - Ha'aretz Museum".

* * * * *
 * תולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל *
 * * * * *

בטאון רשמי של האגודה לתולדות הדאר של ארץ ישראל
 אגודה מסונפת להתאחדות אגודות הבולאים בישראל

ועד האגודה:

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 סגנים - ב. גרוסר, ה. מינץ
 מזכיר - מ. ויגוצקי
 גזבר - מ. סונדק
 עורכים - ע. גלסמן וצ. שמעוני
 ד"ר י. רמון
 י. שבתאי

ועדת בקורת ובוררות: מ. סונדק, ב. קלינר

מערכת הבטאון: ע. גלסמן, י. רמון, צ. שמעוני


* *

*

דמי חבר לשנה: 1000 שקל; לתשלום בינואר-פברואר 1984 (כולל קבלת הבטאון).

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

16

 יתן זה שיהא גדול ונאה
 ושער ויכיל את כל הבולים ודברי הדואר
 שיצאו לאור בעדינות ישראל
 ובו יוצגו ויילמדו תולדות הדואר בארץ ישראל
 וכן בולים בנושאים יהודיים ועוד

שר התקשורת ערדכי צפורי;
 ראש עיריית תל אביב-יפו שלמה להט;
 יושב ראש ההנהלה של "פזיאון הארץ" וחב"ע זאבי;
 הנהלה הכללי של עשוד התקשורת אליהו ברוך;
 מנהל השירות הבולאי עשה כהן;
 עובדי השירות הבולאי;
 חברי ההנהלה וחבר הנאמנים
 של "פזיאון הארץ" אוצרי ועובדי;
 משיא התאחדות בולאי ישראל דוד עמנואל אייל;
 וחברי ההתאחדות; ידידים ואוהדים.

ולראיה באנו על החתום:

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page.