

Forward by Phil Elias, Dec/2013, Toronto.

The presentation is based upon an earlier one by Howard Chapman (PP131). His slide numbers are indicated at the bottom of our slides.

We have rearranged the slides into the following topics:

- The First JNF Stamps 1901-1908
- Personalities
- Landscapes & Places
- Visions & Ideas
- Developing & Defending the Land
- Miscellaneous
- Stamps Produced or Postmarked Outside of Israel
- Stamps Used for Non-Postal Purposes

We have also added some additional SpeakerNotes. The information comes from the following sources:

- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hermann_Schapira
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mordechaj_Anielewicz
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shmuel_Yosef_Agnon
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilu
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabriel_and_Maxim_Shamir
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tower_and_stockade
- en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hula_Valley
- www.jta.org/1933/02/08/archive/dr-david-alkalay-jugoslavian-leader-dies-in-belgrade-at-age-of-seventy-one
- www.jta.org/1932/03/30/archive/dr-alkalay-head-of-jewish-community-in-jugoslavia-attains-70th-birthday

Forward by Howard Chapman

The Jewish National Fund (‘JNF’) was established at the 5th Zionist congress in Basel, Switzerland in 1901 after a very passionate speech for its creation by Theodore Herzl. The fund was to be the property of all the Jewish people and was originally established to purchase land throughout Palestine. Shortly after the establishment of the JNF, the first stamp of the JNF was issued as a source of fund raising.

The following slides present examples of the essays, proofs, color trials and usages of the stamp issues of the JNF. While the stamps of the JNF were issued mostly in Palestine and then Israel, other countries such as the United States, Germany, Poland, Russia, Canada, etc issued many. Like any fund raising label, these stamps were issued to tell a story as well as raise money.

The stamps depict the history of the Jewish people and the State of Israel. The process of printing and approving of JNF stamps were similar to that used by the government printer

for the stamps of any country. There was selection of the topic or design to be depicted and then essays, proofs and color trials.

While many stamps of the JNF remain readily available today, such as the early Zion stamp, most of the early issues, the essays and usages of JNF stamps on mail are extremely difficult and rare to find.

Definitions:

- Essay - This is a design which has been submitted for consideration and done in the form of a stamp but was not accepted to be issued.
- Proof - This is a trial printing made from a finished plate to detect any flaws in the plate.
- Color Trials - These are printings made in a number of different colors of a stamp that is to be issued. The actual color that is to be used is selected from these.

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
6		**** First JNF Stamps – 1901 to 1908 ****
7	1	1901 Zion Issue – Essay of the first stamp of the JNF.
8	2	1901 Zion Stamp – Proof of the Zion Stamp. There is no serial number in the left side double tab.
9	3	1902 Zion Stamp – Color trials of the Zion Stamp. The issued stamp is shown at the top.
10	4	1902 Zion Stamp – Color trials of the Zion Stamp.
11	32	1906 Star of David Stamp – This is also a collection box control stamp used for sealing National Fund boxes. The stamp is embossed. The stamp exists in red on maroon to red on black, with intermediate shades. Three different colors are shown.
12	5	1908 Jewish Motifs – Essays of Rachel’s Tomb. Jew blowing a Shofar and Olive Grove Stamps.
13	6	1908 Jewish Motifs – Forest near Jerusalem. This is an unauthorized revision by the printer’s artist of the stamp designed by the Bezalel Art Institute in Jerusalem.

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
14		**** Personalities ****
15	9	1909 Herzl Issue – Black proof. ## Putting aside the technical aspects of the stamp, the picture itself is very interesting. It’s based on a photograph of Theodore Herzl leaning over the balcony of the Three Kings Hotel in Basel, Switzerland. In the original photo, taken by E.M. Lillien at the time of the First Zionist Congress, Herzl seems to be gazing pensively over the Rhine River???. However in the Hans Dieter’s stamp design, the river has been replaced with a view of the Citadel of David in Jerusalem. In other words, he may have been in Switzerland, but he was dreaming about Jerusalem.
16	7	1909 Herzl Issue – This essay depicts Theodore Herzl leaning on the rail of the balcony of the Three Kings Hotel in Basel, Switzerland at the time of the first Zionist Congress. The issued stamp, also designed by Hans Dieters, is shown at the top.
17	8	1909 Herzl Issue – Color trials of the design done by Hans Dieters, based on a photograph made by E.M. Lillien, of Herzl standing on the balcony of the Three Kings Hotel in Basel, with the view of the tower of David substituting for the Rhine River. Plate I, no large bush at the base of the Tower of David.
18	33	1909 Herzl Issue – The issued stamp in three different formats. With the Bezalel overprint and with the stamp “Made in Germany” on the

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
		gummed side, in violet and in maroon.
19	41	1949 Argentine Herzl Issue – Rare booklet pane 2x5.
20	10	<p>1909 Max Nordau – This essay has the name Max Nordau on it in both Hebrew and Latin letters. The JNF designation does not appear on the essay. The issued stamp is shown at the top.</p> <p>## Max Nordau (1849-1923) is a very interesting person. He was a physician by profession, who dabbled in writing as a hobby, but become quite an accomplished author and social critic. He wrote a number of controversial books, including <i>The Conventional Lies of Our Civilisation</i> (1883), <i>Degeneration</i> (1892), and <i>Paradoxes</i> (1896). Like Hertzl he was very assimilated, but was turned on to Zionism by the Dreyfus Affair. Eventually he became a co-founder of the World Zionist Organization together with Herzl, and president or vice president of several Zionist congresses.</p>
21	11	1909 Max Nordau Issue – Color trials of the stamp issued to honor Max Nordau on his 60th birthday.
22	24	1944 Chaim Weizmann Issue – Large size proof sheet of the stamp honoring the first president of the State of Israel.
23	30	1974 Weizmann Centenary Issue – Essay.
24	34	<p>1926 Leaders of the Jewish Renaissance Issue of the New York Office – Complete booklet pane of the stamp depicting Rabbi Samuel Mohilever.</p> <p>## Rabbi Shmuel Mohilever (1824–1898) was the spiritual leader of the Hibbat Zion movement. For those who do not know -- Hibbat Zion was a pre-Zionist movement, beginning in the 1880s, advocating revival of Jewish life in the Holy Land. Its adherents worked toward the physical development of the Land, and founded agricultural settlements in Palestine. And this is before Hertzl had his dream.</p>
25	35	<p>1926 Leaders of the Jewish Renaissance – Complete booklet pane of the stamp depicting Moses Hess.</p> <p>## Moses (Moshe) Hess (1812–1875) was a Jewish philosopher and socialist, and one of the founders of Labor Zionism. Hess originally advocated Jewish integration into the universalist socialist movement, and was a friend and collaborator of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Later however, after observing the the rising tide of German Anti-Semitism, he arrived at the idea of Jewish national revival. His books called for the establishment of a Jewish socialist commonwealth in Palestine, in line with the emerging national movements in Europe, as the only way to respond to antisemitism and assert Jewish identity in the modern world.</p>
26	36	1926 Leaders of the Jewish Renaissance – Complete booklet pane of

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
		<p>the stamp depicting Herman Schapira.</p> <p>## Zvi Hermann Schapira (1840-1898) was a Russian mathematician and early Zionist. He was the first to suggest the idea of founding a Jewish National Fund to buy land in Palestine.</p>
27	26	<p>1946 Anilevitz Issue – Photo of the original design of the Stamp Frame.</p> <p>## Mordechai Anielevitz (1919-1943) was the commander of Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa (ZOB), the Jewish Organization of combat which organized the revolt of ghetto of Warsaw in 1943. Kibbutz Yad Mordechai is named in his memory.</p>
28	27	<p>1946 Fighters For Freedom Series – Photo of the original design of the Stamp Frame.</p>
29	39	<p>1973 Shai Agnon Issue – Uncut sheets of the 0.25 value of the Shmuel Yosef Agnon Stamp issued to honor the writers receiving the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1965.</p> <p>## Shmuel Yosef Agnon (1888–1970) was a Nobel Prize laureate writer and was one of the central figures of modern Hebrew fiction. Agnon was born in Galicia, Austro-Hungarian Empire (today Ukraine). He later immigrated to the British Mandate of Palestine, and died in Jerusalem, Israel. His works deal with the conflict between the traditional Jewish life and language and the modern world. They also attempt to recapture the fading traditions of the European shtetl. In a wider context, he also contributed to broadening the characteristic conception of the narrator's role in literature.</p>
30	40	<p>1973 Shai Agnon Issue – Uncut sheets of the 0.50 value of the Agnon Stamp.</p>

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
31		**** Landscapes & Places ****
32	12	1912 Palestine Landscape Issue – Imperforate Essays.
33	13	1912 Palestine Landscape Issue – Engraving by Herman Struck. The Palestine landscape stamps were based on this engraving.
34	14	1912 Palestine Landscape Issue – Imperforate color trials and/or proofs.
35	17	1938 Kibbutz Ner David – Ungummed Imperforate essay in red.

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
36		**** Visions & Ideas ****
37	23	<p>1941 Bilu Issue – Imperforate color trials of the Bilu Stamp.</p> <p>## Bilu was a movement whose goal was the agricultural settlement of the Land of Israel. To Israel the Biluim have a revered status like the Pilgrims have in America... The wave of pogroms of 1881–1884 and anti-Semitic May Laws of 1882 introduced by Tsar Alexander III of Russia prompted mass emigration of Jews from the Russian Empire. In July 1882, the first group of Bilu pioneers arrived in Ottoman Palestine. The group consisted of fourteen university students from Kharkov led by Israel Belkind, later a prominent writer and historian. After a short stay at the Jewish farming school in Mikveh Israel, they joined Hovevei Zion members in establishing Rishon LeZion ("First to Zion"), an agricultural cooperative on land purchased from the Arab village of Ayun Kara. Plagued by water shortages, illness and financial debt, the group abandoned the site within a few months. They then sought help from Baron Edmond James de Rothschild and Maurice de Hirsch, who provided funding that led to the establishment of the local wine industry. In 1886, construction began on a winery in Rishon Lezion that became a successful wine-exporting enterprise. In the winter of 1884, another group of Bilu pioneers founded Gedera. Gedera was established on a tract of land purchased from the Arab village of Qatra by Yehiel Michel Pines of the Lovers of Zion through the auspices of the French consul in Jaffa.</p>
38	16	1937 Aliyah Stamps – Essays. There are no values shown on the essays. The issued stamps have Hebrew letters representing numerals in little circles on both sides of the stamps.
39	28	1950 Aliyah Issue – Imperforates. Black Proofs.
40	29	<p>1954 Second Aliyah Issue – Original drawings of the second Aliyah Issue signed by the artist, Maxim Shamir, Tel Aviv, Israel.</p> <p>## Maxim Shamir and his brother Gabriel arrived in Israel during the fifth wave of immigration during the 1930s. They soon set up a graphics design studio in Tel Aviv. The time was a lively and somewhat prosperous period, when the port of Tel Aviv was built (1936), the Levant Fairs were inaugurated (1932, 1934, 1936), and the first Maccabiah Games were held (1932, 1935). These and other advents created a propitious climate for those like the trained and experienced Shamirs who could create effective propaganda and advertising material, such as posters. These early years of development, promotion and persuasion led to the 1935 establishment of the Department of Graphics at the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design.</p>

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
41		**** Developing & Defending the Land ****
42	18	1939 Construction and Defense Series – Black proof of the Tractor Stamp. The design includes the quotation “Thou Shalt Bring Redemption to the Land.”
43	19	<p>1939 Construction and Defense Series – Black proof of the Tirat Zvi Stamp. The stamp shows a view of the kibbutz which was also a tower and stockade settlement active in the defense against attacks.</p> <p>## Tower and stockade settlements were established by Zionist settlers during the 1936–39 Arab revolt, when the establishment of new Jewish settlements was restricted by the British Mandatory authorities. During the course of the Tower and Stockade campaign, 52 new Jewish settlements were established throughout the country. A Turkish Ottoman law that was in effect during the Mandate period stated that any illegal building may not be demolished if the roof has been completed.... The objective of these settlements was to seize control of land that had been officially purchased by the KKL-JNF, so to have as much Jewish-owned land as possible populated by Jews, particularly in remote areas, by establishing "facts on the ground." These settlements would eventually be transformed into fortified agricultural settlements, and served for security purposes (as defences against Arab raiders) as well as creating contiguous Jewish-populated regions, which would later help determine the borders of the Partition Plan.</p>
44	20	<p>1939 Construction and Defense Series – Black proof of the 50 MILS value of the Huleh Survey Stamp printed with an essay of an unused defense series stamp.</p> <p>## Prior to its drainage in the early 1950s, Lake Hula was 5.3 kilometers long and 4.4 kilometers wide, extending over 12-14 square kilometers. It was about one and a half meters deep in summer and three meters deep in winter. In the 19th century, the valley, mainly marshy ground and a shallow lake, was inhabited by Bedouin who produced handicrafts from the dry reeds. Mortality rates were very high due to the spread of malaria. In 1882, a traveler wrote that the region was "among the finest hunting grounds in Syria," home to "panthers, leopards, bears, wild boars, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyenas, gazelles and otters." In 1933, the Palestine Land Development Company drew up plans to drain and irrigate the valley which brought scientific expeditions to the area. The draining operations, carried out by the Jewish National Fund (JNF), began in 1951 and were completed by 1958. It was achieved by two main engineering operations: the deepening and widening of the Jordan River downstream; and two newly-dug peripheral canals diverting the Jordan at the north of the</p>

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		valley. Though initially perceived as a great national achievement for Israel, with time it became evident that the benefits from transforming the "wasteland" of Lake Hula and its swamps were limited. In 1963, a small area of recreated papyrus swampland in the southwest of the valley was set aside as the country's first nature reserve.
45	22	1939 Construction and Defense Series – Black proof of the Hanita Stamp along with essays of the stamp showing a 5 mil value instead of the issued 1 mil value.
46	21	Black Proof of an essay of an unused stamp.

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
47		**** Miscellaneous ****
48	15	1937 Wing and Wheel – Essays printed on gummed paper. ## What does “Wing and Wheel” represent.
49	25	1945 Jewish Sports Issue – Black Proofs and Imperforate Color Trials. Inscribed “Be of Good Courage, and Let Us Prove Strong.”
50	37	1947 The Twelve Tribes Issue – Complete sheet of the Twelve Tribes of Israel stamps in 5 different colors.
51	37	1947 The Twelve Tribes Issue – Complete sheet of the Twelve Tribes of Israel stamps in 5 different colors. A double selvage appears above the sheet of stamps. The top selvage contains the sheet serial number on the left and the price for the sheet “3 Lirot E.I.” on the right. This was torn off when the sheet was sold. The second selvage repeats the above and, in addition, contains the text “Savings stamps for registering in the Bar Mitzvah Book of the Jewish National Fund.”
52	38	1950 KKL and Tree – Uncut booklet panes. Ordinarily, the panes would be separated along the imperforate horizontal rows. The design is composed of the Hebrew letters KOOF, KOOF, LAMED, on the background of a young tree.

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
53		**** Stamps Produced or Postmarked Outside of Israel ****
54	33	1909 Herzl Issue – The issued stamp in three different formats. With the Bezalel overprint and with the stamp “Made in Germany” on the gummed side, in violet and in maroon.
55	41	1949 Argentine Herzl Issue – Rare booklet pane 2x5.
56	42	1939 Belgium Bazaar Stamp – Legend on stamp reads “11-19 Febr. 1939, Palestine Bazar, Antwerpen.”
57	43	1972 Netherlands Rosh Hashanah Issue – Used as a label on a container of honey as a New Year’s greeting. Note the silver container on which the label is present. The package of honey has a similar label.
58	31	1976 Renewed Zion Stamp – Trial printing of the original Spanish version on reused paper. The original and corrected Spanish versions are at the top.
59	44	Unite Around The Jewish National Fund – Pamphlet published in English by the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America during the early 1920’s. Describes how the JNF will help Palestine to become a Homeland for the Jewish people.
60	45	Unite Around The Jewish National Fund – The same Pamphlet published in Hebrew by the Jewish National Fund Bureau for America during the early 1920’s.
61	46	1902-1903 Zion Stamp – Postcard sent from the MACCABIAH Festival 1907 with a JNF Zion Stamp added to the German postage and postmarked Hamburg, December 9, 1907.
62	47	1909 Max Nordau Stamp – Postcard sent from a fencing contest or exhibition in Germany to Strasburg, Vienna with a May 5, 1910 cancellation tying a cologne head office Max Nordau JNF label to the cover.
63	48	1909 Herzl Issue – Postcard mailed within Germany with the April 28, 1911 postmark tying the Herzl stamp to the card. The 5 Pfenig stamp was intended for use in Germany.
64	49	1911 Land of Israel Landscape – Cover mailed from Johannesburg, South Africa to Berlin, Germany, postmarked August 25, 1912, tying a cologne head office JNF label to the cover.
65	50	1911 Land of Israel Landscape – Postcard mailed within Serbia, May 11, 1912, with a local Yeshiva cancellation tying a cologne head office JNF label to the cover. ## ## Notice the Keren Kayemet stamp in the bottom left. It has been "postmarked" with some kind of red rubber stamp with a MagenDavid. I doubt it was done by the postal clerk. We can assume that it was done by the sender, D. Alkalay. Apparently he had his own rubber stamp for this purpose. He probably did this for all letters. Affixed a KKL stamp,

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
		<p>and then marked it with his rubber stamp. Who was David Alkalai. We did a google search and found his obit on the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) site.</p> <p>Dr. Alkalay was a prominent figure in the Zionist movement since its foundation. He was a member of the Jewish Student Union “Kadimah” in Vienna, which was the first Jewish group to accept the ideas which Herzl laid down in his “Jewish State”. He attended the First Zionist Congress in Basle. Herzl immortalised him as “Herr Aladino” in his “Old-New Land”. Alkalay also played a distinguished part in the general political and cultural life of Belgrade. He was decorated with the Order of the Jugo-Slavian Crown, and received many other distinctions... The Alkalays are an old Sephardic family, who left Spain at the time of the Expulsion in 1492 and came to Belgrade by way of Salonica and Sarejevo.</p>
66	53	1926 Twenty Fifth Anniversary of JNF Issue – Yugoslavia Postal Card with a twenty fifth anniversary of JNF stamp added to the postage and postmarked Mozirje, July 19, 1935.
67	54	1927 Herzl & Map of Eretz Israel – Registered cover from Czechoslovakia to Canada backstamped Montreal, Canada, June 7, 1930, and Ritchener, Ont., June 10, 1930, tying two Poland office JNF labels to the cover.
68	55	1927 Zion Stamp – Registered first day cover with full tab singles of the Israel 50th anniversary of JNF stamps postmarked with a Jerusalem Knesset cancellation, June 24, 1951. The cancellation ties the 1927 New York office Zion Stamp to the cover.
69	58	1943 Bialik and Herzl Issue – Registered censored cover mailed through British Field Post Office October 25, 1943 to Tel Aviv, Palestine. The censor mark ties the Bialik and Herzl stamp to the cover.
70	59	Jerusalem Locals 2nd Issue – After the phase out of the British Mandate Postal Administration and prior to the commencement of the Israel Postal Authority, JNF overprinted labels were used as postage. Jerusalem was under siege by the Arabs and JNF labels depicting the partition map of the Jewish State according to UN partition plan were overprinted as Jerusalem locals for postage. Registered cover with a full set of 2nd issue Jerusalem locals mailed within Jerusalem, cancelled May 10, 1948, first day of the stamps.

New Slide#	Old Slide#	Description
71		**** Stamps Used for Non-Postal Purposes ****
72	32	1906 Star of David Stamp – This is also a collection box control stamp used for sealing National Fund boxes. The stamp is embossed. The stamp exists in red on maroon to red on black, with intermediate shades. Three different colors are shown.
73	43	1972 Netherlands Rosh Hashanah Issue – Used as a label on a container of honey as a New Year’s greeting. Note the silver container on which the label is present. The package of honey has a similar label.
74	60	1954 Fourth Maccabiah Stamp – Athletic pass for an athlete to participate in a sporting event in Tel Aviv. The fourth Maccabiah JNF label is tied with a local cancellation.
75	61	1925 Aliyah Stamp – Polish Aliyah Stamp depicting a view of Haifa Bay with a palm tree on the left and a man plowing with oxen in the foreground. Overprinted “1.5” in violet.
76	51	1913 Western Wall Stamp – Receipt from the Palestine Post Office Galatz dated September 2, 1925, acknowledging payment of Immigration and Discharge Tax for two adults. The Cologne Head Office stamp is hand overprinted “50 LEI”, Romanian currency.
77	52	1916 Pioneers of Zionism – Bankbook showing a 7 MILIM tax paid by a 5 MIL. O.P.D.A., E.E.F. Revenue Stamp and a Rabbi Samuel Mohilever JNF stamp with a 2 MILIM overprint. The Pioneers of Zionism stamps were issued by the JNF head office in the Hague. □
78	56	1935 Map of JNF Land – Immigration document from 1941 with tax paid by a 50 MILIM BUL ALIA Tax Stamp and a 5 MILIM Map of JNF Land Stamp.
79	57	1941 Bilu Issue – A 1944 School Certificate of Achievement with a Palestine Bilu JNF label, overprinted 10 MILS, ties to the document receipting a 10 MILS Tax.