



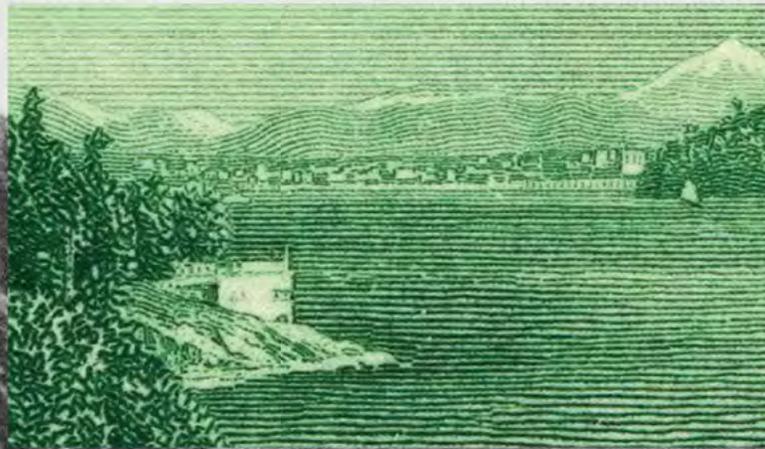
THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. WINTER 2017

DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXVIII NO. 1

The 1938 50¢ Vancouver Harbor stamp — CANADA'S FIRST JUDAICA?

IRV OSTERER p.30



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Society of Israel Philatelists

לדור ודור

From Generation to Generation

2017

Society of Israel Philatelists
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a great philatelist and a great friend.

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from
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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

Countries issue stamps for numerous reasons, but primarily for paying a fee for the transportation of the mail. From a marketing and branding perspective, stamps offer a country the opportunity to spread a message worldwide. This can be expressed in numerous ways on the little piece of paper that we call a stamp.

Since 1840 when Great Britain issued the world's first postage stamp, the design and theme of the stamps have reflected a country's values, its heroes, its geography and its history. Stamps provide the national cultures the opportunity to tell their stories as they visualize it.

ISRAEL'S PHILATELIC ITEMS

Israel has chosen numerous ways to alert the world to its existence and present its history. Among the many themes portrayed on its stamps are Biblical stories, Holidays both Jewish and non-Jewish, famous personalities and historical sites. While there are numerous other themes, I think those mentioned provide an indication of the extent of Jewish subject matter available to collectors.

MY STORY

These thoughts came to mind as I was preparing my two exhibits for our national stamp show in San Diego, SANDICAL 2017. While I have prepared numerous exhibits, they have been of a postal history nature and not a topical exhibit using Israel's stamps and covers to tell a story.

Unfortunately, at this time in my collecting career I am not prepared to undertake a new collecting area. I have enough material for several exhibits that I have been planning to prepare for the last 20 years.

So, while there are many Holy Land/Israel exhibits dealing with post history of the land and with the Holocaust, I am hard pressed to remember seeing a thematic or topical exhibit based on Israel philatelic material. I feel such an exhibit would help spread interest in our collecting area while educating people on our heritage and history.

While I am not prepared at this time to accept my own challenge, I wonder if there are any members/collector who would like to spread the word? If so let me know and I will try to help in any way I can.

SOME TOPICS FOR AN EXHIBIT



Biblical



Personalities



Music



Landscape



ATM labels

MOST VALUABLE STAMP

On June 17, 2014 the world's rarest stamp, British Guiana 1¢ magenta, was sold by Sotheby's auction house for a record \$9,480,000. According to Wikipedia, the purchaser was Seymour Weitzman the eponymous founder and designer of an international, high-end shoe company. He is also the owner of the unique plate block of four 1918 United States 24 cent inverted "Jennies" airmail stamp.



British Guiana 1¢ magenta reconstructed to be visible
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:British_guiana_1c_magenta_reconstitution.jpg

I understand that Mr. Weitzman is Jewish and I believe it would be fascinating to learn about his collections and if any area of the Holy Land or Judacia is included. I have tried to contact him via his philanthropic email address, philanthropy@stuartweitzman.com, but have not received a reply.

If any member knows how to contact Mr. Weitzman please let me know. As I indicated, I think it would be fascinating for all to learn about his collecting interests. ■

Letters to the Editor

SPRING 1948 COVERS

Hi Don.

There is always some thing pipping up. There is in the collection I am working on has an envelope of the Palestine Field Post Office. It is an envelope that was mailed from Palestine on May 19, 1948. Is it possible? The 6th Airborne Division, 1st Parachute Battalion was stationed in Haifa. They were the last British Forces that were left in Palestine. According to my records, they left Palestine on May 18, 1948 and not the 19th.

I have two envelopes mailed to the same person from a Palestine Field Post Office to England. Both appear to be philatelic. One is from Field Post Office #535 mailed to England on March 24, 1949. The other one is with an unclear Field Post Office number mailed to England, to the same address as the above, on May 19, 1948. That is the envelope in question. Do you know the name of the base of FPO # 535? I have seen an envelope on sale with this number without an indication of the base name.

The collection has three more envelopes that I know the bases names, e.g. Nusseirat, Haifa and Tel Aviv.

The collection is a fascinating one. I am not going to write about the collection itself.

Be well.

Yechiel M. Leavy, Margate, NJ ■

HOLOCAUST STAMPS PROJECT!

As of the last week in November, the Project had reached 75% of the goal to honor 11 million Holocaust victims, with 8,273,345 donated stamps having been counted. Please save stamps from your holiday mail for the Project!

With a recent donation of stamps from St. Augustine's Special School in County Dublin, Ireland, the "reach" of the Holocaust Stamp Project (HSP) is now represented by stamps having come from five countries (Israel, Canada, England, Australia, Ireland) and 38 states.

In November, the HSP accepted an invitation from Dr. Ron Weisberger to display student-made stamps collages and informational materials in Fall River at the Bristol Community College Holocaust Center's educators' workshop. FRCS history department chair, Jim Obenchain participated, along with Student Life Advisor/HSP facilitator Jamie Droste, and HSP founder/retired FRCS educator Charlotte Sheer.

Full color note cards (see attachment) featuring the first



Holocaust note cards

10 HSP stamps collages are available for purchase (10 cards/\$15.00). Each card includes a short description about its Holocaust-themed student artwork made from hundreds of donated stamps.

Funds are being raised to cover the cost of preserving the one-of-a-kind 18" x 24" pieces via large format digital photography and upgrading of framing with the highest quality UV-protected conservation glass.

Online ordering of note cards is available at <http://bit.ly/2dPt790> or they may be purchased at Foxborough Regional Charter School, 131 Central Street, Foxboro, MS.

In addition to the Project website, <http://www.foxboroughrcs.org/students-families/frcs-holocaust-stamp-project>, the most current information about the HSP can be found on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/HSPfounder>.

Thanks to all who have supported the HSP in any way!

Charlotte Sheer

charlotte.sheer@verizon.net ■

1948 EGYPTIAN INTERCEPTED COVER

Hi Don,

I have a 1948 Egyptian-intercepted cover sent from Germany whose circumstances for being intercepted are unknown. The cover was addressed to Northern Israel; unless it is known that sea mail was reaching Israel south of Tel Aviv/Jaffa, this might make an interesting conversation piece. I also have Aloni's book (**Vol I: Official Postal Services: Postal Administrations of British Mandate, Minhelet Ha'am and Israel**, see page 22, figure 3-1). Here is what is intriguing.

There was no civilian airmail available from Germany until



the end of 1948, so this cover was most like transported by sea all the way - even if somehow the cover had reached Cairo and been censored and impounded as described by Aloni and also by Marvin Siegel, how did the cover reach Israel?

My only supposition is that it was seized when the Egyptians captured Isdud (Ashdod) - but that would mean Israel was receiving surface at more ports than just Haifa or Tel Aviv/Jaffo.

Could this be submitted to the SIP as an open question (regarding how it could have been intercepted)?

Alex Ben Arieh, Jerusalem, Israel ■

SNOW BIRDS

Address changes must be sent to Becky Dean, 100 Match Factory Place, Bellefonte, PA 16823-1367 at least 2 weeks prior to the issue for **The Israel Philatelist**. The journal will not be resent or replaced if the treasurer did not receive notification of the change in advance of the effective issue. The member will be responsible for the payment of the USPS return fee, USPS postage due fee for their new address notification and the costs for resending **The Israel Philatelist**.

PALESTINE 50 MILS OVER-FRANKING

Don

Collectors must be sure the late fee is paid by an extra 2 mils stamp. For example, if the proper postage rate is 13 mils it should be paid by stamps totaling 13 mils plus another 2 mils stamp.

If it has 10 mils plus a 5 mils stamp, the extra 2 mils could be a convenience overpayment.

Reference: **The Israel Philatelist**, Fall 2016, p. 4.

Nathan Zankel, New Brunswick, NJ ■

IMPORTANT DUES NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

2017 National dues remain the same as last year at \$30.00 and **The Israel Philatelist** is distributed only on-line. If you wish to receive a hard copy, there is an additional \$20.00 charge.

Life members have access to the journal on-line and can receive mailed copies for a charge of \$20.00. Dues must be paid by January 31, 2017 or you will not have access to the on-line copy.

Dues should be sent to Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Heights, OH 44146. ■

Mark Your Calendar



SIP Convention 2017

November 17 - 19, 2017

Chicago, IL

Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Boulevard
Itasca, Illinois 60143

The Clintons

Walter J. Levy, Dallas, TX

Philately and politics do not provide frequent combinations. Presented here, however, they do, and in an unprecedented, historic way. Bill and Hillary Clinton are politicians and husband and wife.



Figure 1

President Clinton played a major role in the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians.

Figure 1 shows a smiling President Clinton, wide-armed toward Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yassir Arafat, upon signing of the Oslo Accords in 1993. Their handshake was prodded by President Clinton.

In 1994, Arafat, Rabin and then Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres won the Nobel Peace Prize.



Figure 2

Figure 2 is an Israeli cover, autographed in 1991 by Bill Clinton (William Jefferson Clinton), then governor of the State of Arkansas and 1992 Democratic presidential candidate.

(The autograph was obtained by the author in Dallas, Texas, at a meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee at which Clinton was the speaker). Clinton became the 42nd President of the United States and served from 1993 to 2001.

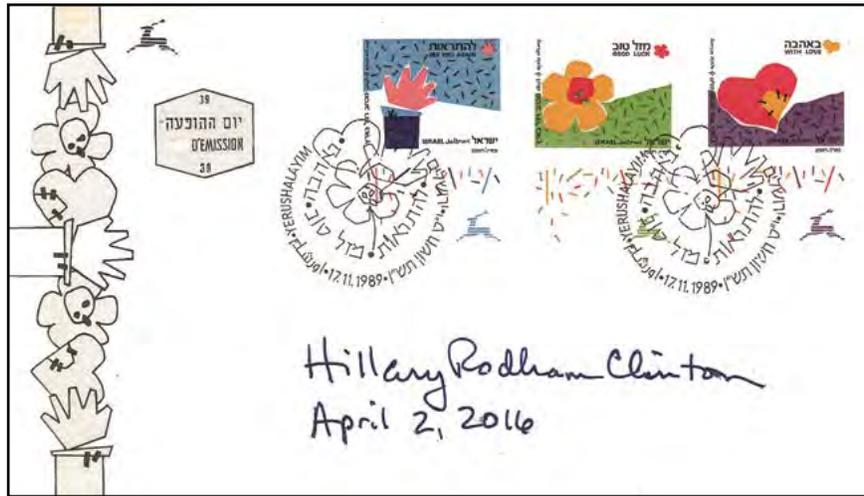


Figure 3

The Israeli First Day Cover in **Figure 3** has the autograph of Hillary Rodham Clinton, signed April 2, 2016, when she was the first woman presidential nominee of the Democratic, or any major political party. (This autograph was acquired by a friend of the author.) She did not win the election.

Other “firsts” include First Lady of Arkansas during the governorship of her husband, 1979 to 1981 and 1983 to 1992, First Lady of the United States during Bill Clinton’s presidency, 1993 to 2001, and first female Senator from the State of New York, 2001 to 2009.

Hillary Rodham Clinton served as Secretary of State, 2009 to 2013. In that capacity, as shown

in **Figure 4**, she and then Israeli President Shimon Peres hug after issuing a joint statement on United States-Israel cooperation at the President’s residence in Jerusalem.

Conjugal philately -- what a pleasure! ■

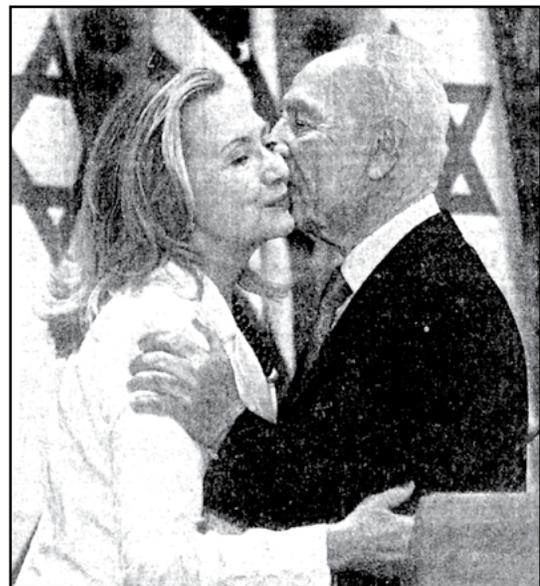


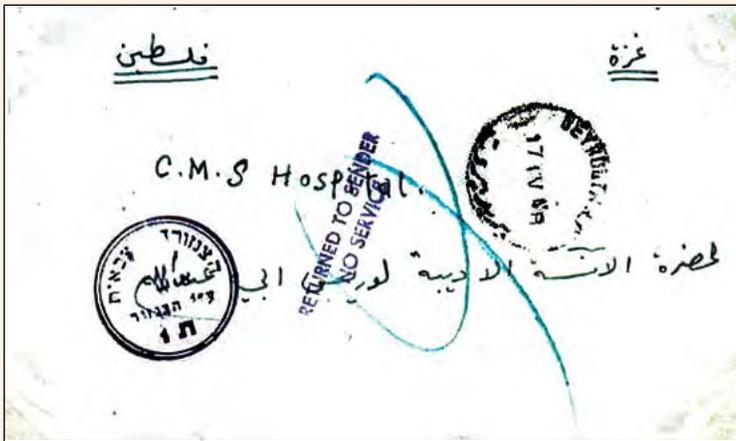
Figure 4

**Have you PAID
you 2017 dues**

C.M.S. Cover

Baruch Weiner, Modien Elite, Israel

This cover I found in my POW collection and was labeled as a Lebanese P.O.W. in an Israeli Camp. But upon a bit of study it is clear that this is not a P.O.W. cover. But it is an interesting example of how the war in Israel in 1948 effected the mail arriving in the Holy Land.



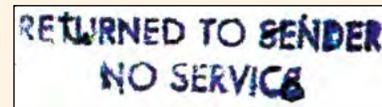
Cover front sent from Beirut, Lebanon



Israel censor handstamp



Beirut April 17, 1948 cancel



Return to Sender handstamp

The cover is obvious not a P.O.W. cover for a number of reasons.

The Arabic translates that it is sent to an unmarried woman-Miss Louis. There were no women in any Israeli P.O.W. camps.

According to the translation she would not have been sent to Gaza which was occupied by Egypt.

It was returned for the reason that there is No Service. P.O.W. mail would have gone through the International Red Cross and would have not been returned for reasons of No Service.

If it is sent to a hospital in Gaza and even if an Arab P.O.W. was in a hospital, it would not have been in Gaza.

Also, the cover was sent in April 1948 which was before the war began.

It was sent by regular mail from Beirut on April 17 1948. It went to Haifa where the Israeli army checked it and placed a military Haifa censor cachet on it. Since this was intended for a civilian citizen in Gaza, which was then occupied by the enemy (Egypt), there was no postal connection. The cover was stamped with a cachet to return to sender.



Obverse of cover

C.M.S. HOSPITAL

This cover was sent from Beirut, Lebanon to a women in the C.M.S. Hospital. The abbreviation means- CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY according to Wikipedia:

The Church Mission Society (C.M.S.), formerly in Britain and currently in Australia and New Zealand, is known as the Church Missionary Society, a mission society working with the Anglican Communion, Protestant, and Orthodox Christians around the world. ■

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Mission_Society

ISRAEL TABS, BLOCKS AND TOPICALS



Looking for something to do that is both interesting and challenging now that you have retired. When modern Israel was founded in 1948, many of us took ethnic pride in the democratic country where the citizens had the right to freedom and equality. We just had to have a connection with the dream! Every stamp collector had to start a collection of the stamps issued by Israel. As the collectors were sidetracked with the responsibilities of career and family our Israel stamp collections got put aside. Now it is time to fill in the spaces in your Israel collections that were left unfilled. How can you leave your grandchild a collection that is missing important pieces that help to tell the story of Israel? We would be happy to fill in some or all of these spaces for you.

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Einstein's Nemeses

Lenard and Stark

Gene Eisen, Raleigh, North Carolina

There is no doubt that Germany dominated the field of physics in the first third of the 20th century. German and Austrian physicists combined to claim 15 Nobel Prizes in Physics from 1901 to 1933, including those awarded later for research done before 1933. This number was more than twice that of any other country. When the Nazi regime came to power in the 1930's, the dismantling of German physics began with the dismissal of all Jewish physicists. At that time, two German Nobel laureates in Physics, Philipp Lenard and Johannes Stark, were celebrating. Fueled by a vicious brand of anti-Semitism and paranoid jealousy, the two had campaigned bitterly against theoretical physics, which they claimed was nonsense promulgated by Jews.

LENARD

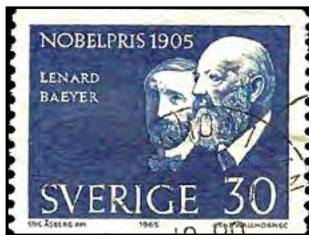


Figure 1
Philipp Lenard
Johann von Baeyer

RONTGEN



Figure 2
Wilhelm Rontgen

STARK



Figure 3
1905 Noble prize winners
Physics Johannes Stark

Philipp Lenard was an able experimental physicist who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1905 for his research on cathode rays (Figure 1). However, Lenard fumed over the awarding of Wilhelm Rontgen the 1901 Nobel Prize in Physics for discovering X-rays (Figure 2). Lenard firmly believed he deserved at least a share of the prize because he had supplied Rontgen with a cathode tube. Lenard had the gall to state in his Nobel Prize address that Roentgen was “lucky” to have discovered X-rays, a nasty attack on an accomplished fellow scientist.

Johannes Stark was also an able experimental physicist in Germany. In 1919, he garnered the Nobel Prize in Physics for his discover of the “Doppler effect in canal rays.” (Figure 3) Lenard and Stark were examples of the strength of German physics dominated by experimental research, but things were about to change.

DER WUNDERKIND

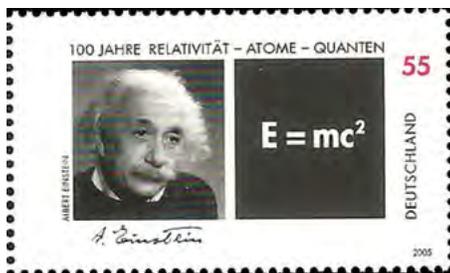


Figure 4
Albert Einstein



Figure 5
1921 Noble prize winner
Law of Photoelectric Effect

In 1905, a virtually unknown German Jewish theoretical physicist (Figure 4) working in a Swiss patent office exploded on the scene with four seminal research publications: Brownian motion, equivalence of mass and energy (Figure 4), photoelectric effects (Figure 5), and the theory of special relativity. This monumental contribution to physics was not bad for a man whose grade school teacher was said to have declared, “It doesn’t matter what he does, he’ll never amount to anything.”

Einstein’s ideas were at first welcomed by Lenard and Stark and the majority of experimental physicists. However, Lenard in particular, followed by Stark and others, must have felt threatened by the ideas of theoretical physics and specifically the significant number of Jews attracted to the field. In 1920, Lenard and Einstein had a heated public debate on the value of theoretical physics, which ended with their having great animosity toward each other.

EINSTEIN’S NOBEL PRIZE

Einstein’s reputation began to soar nationally and internationally. He was invited everywhere to present his theories. In 1914, he was appointed Director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics in Berlin.

Einstein was repeatedly nominated for a Nobel Prize in one or more of his research accomplishments. The Swedish Academy could not agree if there was sufficient experimental evidence to support Einstein’s Theory of Relativity (Figure 4), so the academy chose to award him the Nobel Prize in Physics for one of his other discoveries (Figure 5).

Upon learning that Einstein had received the Nobel Prize, Lenard sent a protest letter to the Swedish Academy. Einstein also was attacked by other reactionaries. Some accused him falsely of plagiarism, while others argued that despite being born in Ulm, Einstein was not really German. He was opposed in many camps because of his pacifist views, opposition to German nationalism and support of the Weimar government. Much of the opposition was not so thinly veiled by rising anti-Semitism in Germany.

DEUTSCHE PHYSIC VS. JUDISCHE PHYSIC

Lenard and Stark wrote extensive criticisms of Einstein and theoretical physics, all laced with anti-Semitic comments. In 1927, Stark wrote a book entitled **The Current Crisis in German Physics** in which he challenged theoretical physics, quantum physics and relativity, arguing that these subjects should be banned from the educational curriculum in physics. Although the book did not

rely explicitly on anti-Semitic comments, the message was clear that the Jews were to blame for the “crisis.”

The arguments Stark discussed were based on the movement known as Deutsche Physic or Aryan Physic as opposed to the theoretically based physics of Einstein, labeled Judische Physic or Jewish Physics. Lenard was one of the architects of Deutsche Physic, which was also the title of a text book he published in 1934. In the forward, he outlined some of the basic ideas. One tenet is sufficient to appreciate the anti-Semitic nature of the movement: “The Jew’s science is only an illusion and a degenerate manifestation of fundamental Aryan science...The characteristic audacity of the uninhibited Jew, together with the deft collaboration of his fellow Jews enabled the construction of Jewish Physics.”

TURNING THE TABLES



Figure 6
James Franck - Max Born

The Nazis came to power in 1933 with the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor. Hitler wasted no time in having laws passed which led to the loss of jobs for all Jews at universities and research institutes. At the time, Einstein was out of the country and never returned to Germany. Other pillars of German physics who were Jewish, for example, Max Born, James Franck (Figure 6) and Lise Meitner (Figure 7), were forced to leave Germany.



Figure 7
Lise Meitner

Of course, Lenard and Stark moved rapidly to gain political power. Lenard met with Hitler to promote *Deutsche Physic*. Lenard's influence allowed him to falsify a historical event. He was now listed as the scientist who discovered X-rays. In fact, when a group from Rontgen's institute applied to have a stamp issued to honor Rontgen for the discovery, the request was denied. The recognition of Roentgen on a German stamp had to wait until after World War II (Figure 2).

THE DOWNFALL



Figure 8
Werner Heisenberg

Under the Nazi regime, Stark fancied himself the Fuhrer of German physics, even harassing Nobel laureates “to toe the line.” However, he met his downfall by challenging Werner Heisenberg, a 1932 Nobel laureate and leader of the quantum physics field in Germany (Figure 8). Heisenberg was an outspoken supporter of Einstein. Stark wrote an article in the SS weekly *Das Schwartze Korps* in which he labeled Heisenberg a “white Jew,” i.e. a non-Jew who thought like a Jew and supported Jewish views.

There are several versions of what followed. In short, Heisenberg's mother asked SS Reichsfuehrer Heinrich Himmler's mother to have her son go easy on Werner.

Afterwards, Himmler's investigation cleared Heisenberg of any wrongdoing. At the same time, Stark's wings were clipped by Himmler, and he no longer was a threat to German physicists.

THE END OF EVIL

Lenard and Stark gradually began to lose credibility among their colleagues during the Nazi regime, as physicists began to realize that their views had absolutely no scientific basis.

At the end of the war, Lenard was not arrested by the Allies, perhaps because of his age; he was 83. He was expelled from his emeritus status at the University of Heidelberg. Stark was arrested as a “Major Offender,” convicted and received a sentence of four years imprisonment for his activities, but later the sentence was suspended. Both men died in obscurity, Lenard in 1947 at age 85 and Stark in 1957 at age 83.

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ISRAEL POSTAL TRUCKS

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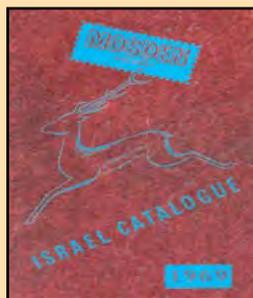
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■ **WANTED:** 1948/49 P.O.W. mail from the War of Independence in Israel. Both Jewish or Arab mail are of interest. Please send scans and prices to, e-mail: balmussar@yahoo.com or Baruch Weiner, 15 Chafetz Chaim Kiryat Sefer Modin Illite, 71919, Israel. ■

■ **FOR SALE:** I have back copies of the IP from the 1970's that are available for only the S/H charges. e-mail: bernielubran@verizon.net. ■

■ **WANTED:** Der Ewige Jude exhibit ticket stub or Fritz Hippler Film Der Ewige Jude film stub, e-mail: Chai18life@sbcglobal.net ■

■ **WANTED:** Lombardy Venetia (Austrian Post) 1863/1864, single stamps with any Holy Land postmark. Aaron Huber, Hadad 9, Petach Tikvah, 4961316, Israel, e-mail: ashuber@gmail.com. ■

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Lives Beyond the Cover

Jesse I. Spector M.D. and Rabbi, Doctor Harold I. Salzman

For ball players in a variety of sports there is an axiom to keep your eyes on the ball. Other interpretations of the phrase include being wary or staying alert. In the world of postal history, we believe a slight modification might be apropos, to keep your eyes on the names. Philatelists often direct their focus on a cover's postage and routing, while postal historians not infrequently gravitate toward the sender and receiver as the initial point of interest. Eventually, of course, the goal is to not miss a potential diamond in the rough. Join us as we present two ostensibly benign appearing covers that through curiosity and research prove to be lovely postal history gems.

FIVE GENTLEMEN

Figure one is the obverse of a post card mailed from Jerusalem, Palestine to a Mr. Montague Haimson in New York City. Postage was paid with two British Mandate definitive issue stamps from the "Pictorial" series of 1927-45: a 2 mils, Bale type 9 Rachel's Tomb stamp, and 6 mils, Bale type 10, Dome of the Rock stamp. The reverse (Figure 2) informs us that the sender was G. Scholem, representing Dr. H. Bergmann, director of the Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. The card is dated September 5, 1934 and the content of the communication is a request to receive volumes of the Journal of Physiology individually as each issue is published, rather than having several issues sent in bulk. Clearly, for research purposes, the delay imposed by holding up copies until several are accumulated was stated to be unsatisfactory.

Figure three is the obverse of a postal card mailed from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem on May 28, 1942 to Dr. R.M. Whelden at the Biological Laboratory, Harvard University, with a purple censor's stamp imprinted below the cancellation. Postage was paid with a 10 Mil, Pictorial series, Bale Type 9, Rachel's Tomb stamp. The reverse of the card (Figure 4) informs us that the communication is from the Cancer Laboratories of the Hebrew University, requesting a reprint of an article entitled The Influence of Roentgen Rays Upon the Nitrogen Fixation by Azobacter. The requester, Leonid Doljanski, signs his name in both script and with a stamped imprint. A notation in the upper right corner indicates that the requested article was sent on August 4, 1942.

Of the five persons whose names are included on these two post cards sent from Jerusalem to the United States in the

1930s-40s making rather mundane academic requests, how many of them might have caught your attention, or made you wonder if there was an interesting story to tell? Well now, as you think about it, let us introduce you to these men, and you decide.

R. M. Whelden

Biological Laboratories, Harvard University
Boston, Massachusetts

Finding Whelden was at first quite frustrating based on only having initials for his given name and over 52,000 listings of potential Whelden candidates on **Ancestry**®. Getting nowhere fast after several hundred dead-ends, we frustratingly struck on a hunch and investigated draft registration cards from World War II. There we uncovered Roy Maxfield Whelden employed at the Biological Laboratory, Harvard University, listing his employer as Haskins Laboratory, New York (Figure 5). We retrieved a copy of the article requested on this post card (Figure 6) and the information confirmed he was our man.

Born in Boston Massachusetts in 1892, the son of a paper maker, he graduated from Colby College (Figure 7) in 1915, married shortly thereafter, and with his wife, Leonora, moved to Fairfax, Vermont where their first child, Evelyn, was born in 1916. His draft registration card for World War I and Federal Census data for 1920, detail pertinent information. The family subsequently moved to Portland, Maine where he taught in a private school. A son, Roy Jr. was born in 1920, and in 1929 Roy Sr. had become headmaster of the private school.

Jewish National and University Library
 Jerusalem
 Montague Haimson,
 323 East 16th Street,
 NEW YORK CITY.

Sept. 5, 1934

Dear Mr. Haimson, Please arrange to send us the "Journal of Physiology" (for which Dr. Jarcho has subscribed) as from Vol. 78 and onwards. You send us three or four ~~issues~~ at a time, but this is unsatisfactory, and we would like to have each separate number as it appears. Kindly look into this.

Yours faithfully,
Dr. H. Bergmann
 Dr. H. Bergmann, Director.

Post-Card

Mr. Montague Haimson,
 323 East 16th Street,
 NEW YORK CITY. N.Y.
 U. S. AMERICA.

Figure 1

CANCER LABORATORIES
 THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
 JERUSALEM

Dear Dr. Whelden!

I should esteem it a favour if you would kindly send me a reprint of your paper, entitled: "The influence of Roentgen rays upon the nitrogen fixation by azotobacter."

Yours faithfully,
 L. Doljanski
 LEONID DOLJANSKI

sent Aug 4/1941

Figure 4

CERTIFIED THAT THIS ITEM CONTAINS PRINTED MATTER ONLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF OUR PERMIT.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Dr. R. M. Whelden
 Biological Laboratory
 Harvard University
 Cambridge
 (U.S.A.)

Figure 3

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1917 and on or before February 16, 1937)

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER
 U 1656 Roy Maxfield Whelden

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)
 New Cornham Stratford New Hampshire

3. MAILING ADDRESS
 Biological Laboratory - Harvard Uni. Cambridge - Mass.

4. TELEPHONE 5. AGE IN YEARS 6. PLACE OF BIRTH
 None 29 Quincy Mass.

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS BE YOUR ADDRESS
 Leonard D. Whelden - New Durham - New Hampshire

8. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS
 Haskins Laboratory
 Schenectady

D. H. H. FORM 2 (Revised 4-1-42)

Figure 5

THE INFLUENCE OF ROENTGEN RAYS UPON THE NITROGEN FIXATION BY AZOTOBACTER

By R. M. WHELDEN, E. V. ENZMANN, AND C. P. HASKINS
 (From the Biological Laboratories, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Haskins Laboratories, New York, New York)

(Received for publication, March 9, 1941)

INTRODUCTION

Nitrogen fixation by living organisms must be considered one of the fundamental life processes. The importance of investigations directed towards further elucidation of this little understood process need scarcely be emphasized. During the past four decades, well over a thousand published papers have resulted from the study of just one of these organisms, the free-living aerobic nitrogen-fixing bacterium *Azotobacter*.

Experiments with ionizing radiations have given valuable information in studies on the "sensitive volumes" associated with mutations in *Drosophila* (Haskins and Enzmann, 1936; Enzmann and Haskins, 1938), and on the mechanism of photosynthesis in *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* (Arnold, 1933); and experiments with a similar purpose have been made with low voltage cathode rays on *Aspergillus* (Whelden and Haskins, 1938; Buchwald and Whelden, 1939; Whelden *et al.*, 1940). Work employing radiations in the study of the mechanism of nitrogen fixation by *Azotobacter* is very meager.

The influence of visible light upon the rate of nitrogen fixation has been noted by several workers, but no comprehensive study has been made. It has been stated that nitrogen fixation takes place in light as well as in darkness. Kayser (1920) tested the influence of visible light upon N-fixation by using differently colored glass containers as culture vessels. He reported that nitrogen fixation was small in violet-colored vessels and large in brown ones. Mannite as energy source was completely used up in 3 months at room temperature in brown, green, and black containers. The same author (Kayser, 1921) tested the influence of uranium salts (acetates and nitrates) upon N-fixation and found that the utilization of mannite as well as nitrogen fixation was increased thereby. With glucose as energy source the effect was even more pronounced. The addition of powdered radioactive salt to culture media (Kayser and Delaval, 1924) increased nitrogen fixation by as much as 75 per cent. Stoklasa (1920) experimented with potassium which emits β and γ rays, and agreed with others who had reported it to stimulate various life processes such as photosynthesis and embryonic development. He found that radium emanations at amounts of 80 to 150 ME (*Millieinheiten*) were not harmful to nitrogen fixation, and indeed even stimulated it.

789

Figure 6

1914 THE COLBY ORACLE 127

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 Established 1892

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 Haskell Stanley Bucknam Miller
 Harvey Knight Thomas James Reynolds
 Milroy Warren

CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN
 Tol Adams Carl Burton Lord
 Sterling Campbell Chester Rudolph Mills
 and Oscar Davis Harold Wilbur Rand
 Belle Wallace Dyer Raymond Russell Thompson
 Roy Winfred Gilmore Roy Maxfield Whelden

CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN
 Tol Adams Carl Burton Lord
 Sterling Campbell Chester Rudolph Mills
 and Oscar Davis Harold Wilbur Rand
 Belle Wallace Dyer Raymond Russell Thompson
 Roy Winfred Gilmore Roy Maxfield Whelden

CLASS OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN
 Tol Adams Carl Burton Lord
 Sterling Campbell Chester Rudolph Mills
 and Oscar Davis Harold Wilbur Rand
 Belle Wallace Dyer Raymond Russell Thompson
 Roy Winfred Gilmore Roy Maxfield Whelden

Figure 7

The 1940 Federal Census finds the Wheldens living in New Hampshire with Roy being a biology researcher at Harvard (although not a doctor as assumed on our post card) where he published several papers on the influence of radiation treatment on bacteria in concert with his mentor, Caryl P. Haskins, a world renowned biologist and humanist. Roy Whelden died in 1969 and his daughter, Evelyn, survived into the new millennium when we lose track of her.

Leonid Doljanski

Cancer Laboratories
Hebrew University, Jerusalem



Figure 9

The requester of the article sent to Roy Whelden was Dr. Leonid Doljansky (Figure 9), an associate of Dr. Ludwig Halberstädter, former director of the radiation department at the Institute of Cancer Research, Berlin-Dahlem, who left Nazi Germany in 1933, bringing with him a small amount of radium and becoming director of radiation therapy at the Hadassah Hospital on Mount Scopus in Jerusalem. Experimental

cancer research was started with the arrival of Professor Doljanski, a renowned German scientist in this field. Dr. Doljanski received his M.D. degree from the University of Berlin. After two years of work at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, he returned to Berlin and was employed by the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Biology in Berlin-Dahlem from 1930 until the ascent of the Nazi regime forced him to leave Germany abruptly in 1934. For a year he worked in Copenhagen, Denmark, and arrived in Palestine in 1935. He was a pioneer in the field of tissue culture, and his outstanding work on growth and differentiation factors, and viral effects on cells were pioneer work in cancer research.

Doljanski was responsible for the opening of the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1935– the first cancer research facility in the Near and Middle East. With the move of the facility to Mount Scopus in 1938 he became head of the Department of Experimental Pathology. His fame attracted many prominent scientists, and he received the appointment as Dean-elect of the Medical School of the nascent Hebrew University which was about to open. Working together with Dr. Halberstädter, they were able to provide the first ever cancer treatments using radiation therapy in Palestine.

MOUNT SCOPUS CONVOY ATTACK

The Hadassah Hospital was located on a hill 830 meters above sea level, and, on April 13, 1948, was the site of a massacre of the relief effort of the Hadassah Medical organization in Israel's War of Independence. A convoy consisting of about 100 people, including doctors and nurses was attempting to bring medical supplies and personnel to Hadassah Hospital which had been isolated by an Arab blockade of the Jerusalem Road leading to the heights of Mount Scopus. Seventy-nine people including medical students, nurses and

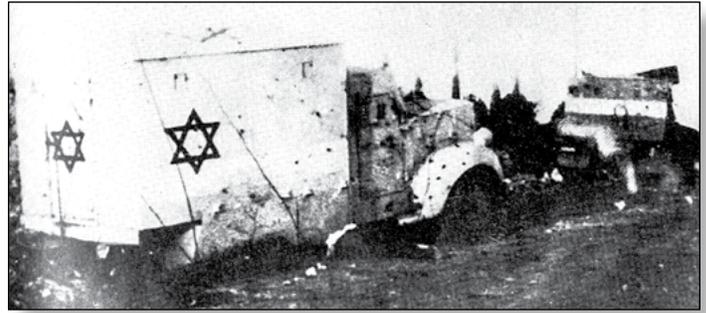


Figure 10

doctors were killed in the attack (Figure 10) including Dr. Chaim Yassky, director of the hospital, and our Dr. Leonid Doljanski. He was 48 years old at the time of his death.

Montague Haimson

Book Agent
New York, N.Y.

Our second cover, requesting a change in journal delivery is addressed to Mr. Montague Haimson. Born in London, England on January 12, 1887, he maintained his British citizenship throughout his life, although making New York his home. Review of New York ship passenger listings reveals several voyages to and from England, with a 1958 New York listing indicating his occupation as a book agent.

He was a life-long bachelor who preferred living in hotels both in London and New York. His World War II draft card (**Figure 11**) shows him residing at Hotel Madison in New York City and lists this as his place of self-employment. Lionel Golub, named on Haimson's draft form as the person who would "always know his address" is a young Englishman, listed in the 1940 Federal Census as a lawyer, likely Haimson's attorney.

Montague Haimson died in March, 1976 in New Hyde Park, New York at the age of 89. He rests for the ages in Riverside Cemetery in Saddle Brook, New Jersey. Interestingly, the National List of Unclaimed Properties continues to show as recently as 2004 a New York savings account in his name, having continued on that list since insertion in 1987.

Samuel (Schmuel) Hugo Bergmann

Philosopher
Professor and Dean, Hebrew University of Jerusalem:

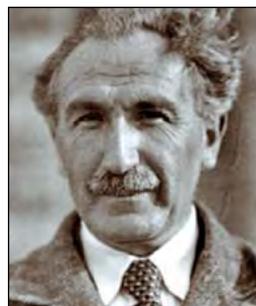


Figure 12

Hugo Bergmann (Figure 12) was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, December 25, 1883. In an autobiographical note in 1969 he stated that his formative years were influenced by a Czech Jewry that had spiritual structure without orthodoxy: "the only family in Prague who was really faithful to the law seemed to us like a relic from the museum"¹. It was not until the rise of Zionism that a change

became evident, although he perceived a distinct Jewish consciousness visiting his uncle's house in a small village with but two Jewish families. Their way of living and strong Jewish awareness made a great impression on the young boy. Living in Prague he recalls having a Christmas tree, eating ham at home and "we knew nothing about Purim and the Chanukah festival...the religious life was miserable, as is known from Kafka's writings." Nevertheless, his parents did send him to Hebrew school in the afternoons.

As a student at the German branch of the Charles University in Prague, and later at the University of Berlin, Bergmann studied philosophy and the natural sciences, developing a close association with his classmate, Franz Kafka. Hugo worked in the library at Charles University from 1907 to 1919, and served in the Austro-Hungarian army during World War I. In 1919 he was a delegate representing Czech Jewry at the Paris Peace Conference.

Bergmann became an active member of the Prague philosophical intelligentsia, and early on turned to Zionism becoming a founding member of the Bar Kochba School of cultural Zionism, as contrasted with normative, religious Zionism as espoused by Theodor Herzl. He worked as secretary of the cultural department of the Zionist Executive in London in 1920. He would marry Else Fanta, daughter of Berta Fanta, the hostess of the famous literary and philosophical salon in Prague, and in 1920 Else and Hugo immigrated to Palestine where he became Professor of Philosophy in the newly established Hebrew University, and later, its dean from 1935-38. He continued his professorship until his retirement in 1955.

Pursuant to his appearance on our post card, Bergmann became the first director of the Jewish National and University Library, and possessed that title at the time our card was posted in 1934.

Bergmann's dual interests in both natural science and philosophy would result in an enormous output, and garner for him The Israel Prize for the humanities in 1954, and again in 1974 for special contributions to society and the State of Israel. Additionally, he was the first recipient of the Worthy Citizen of Jerusalem Award in 1967. Were that not enough, his intense interest in German philosophy particularly that of Kant, resulted in his translating a great deal of that literature into Hebrew, resulting in his being recipient of the Tchernichovsky Prize for exemplary translation.

Over time he became skeptical of his earlier commitment to cultural Zionism, but continued his avid interest in labor organization work, and maintained affiliation with a branch of Zionism that aimed for peaceful coexistence between Palestinian Jews and Arabs. Hugo Bergmann died on June 18, 1975. His son, Martin S. Bergmann, born in 1913, was a professor of psychology at New York University, where he taught post-Freudian analysis and the history of psychoanalysis. He passed away on January 22, 2014.

Gershom Scholem

Professor of Jewish Mysticism
Hebrew University, Jerusalem



Figure 13

We arrive now at our final individual whose name appears amongst the five names on the two post cards we present. This was texturally the most subtle and potentially overlooked finding, yet, proved to be the *pièce de résistance* in our investigation. We refer you to the handwritten signature on the card from the Jewish National and University Library, above Dr. Bergmann's type-written name. One might have easily considered this the signature of either a clerk or librarian performing a service for the director. Well, true, that was the object, but, the name G. Scholem in stretched-out, casual script is not your average go-for individual. G. Scholem, you see, is the preeminent modern scholar of Jewish mysticism, and one of the giants in 20th century philosophy—arguably one of the most important Jewish figures of the century.

Gershom Scholem (Figure 13) was born Gerhard Scholem in Berlin, Germany in 1897, to a middle-class secular Jewish family. His father Arthur Scholem, owner of a successful printing business, was an authoritative figure and staunch German nationalist. Two of his four sons would follow the father's nationalistic politics, while, paradoxically, a third son, Werner, would become an ardent communist and the youngest ever member of the Reichstag. Werner would eventually die at the hands of the Nazis in Auschwitz.

Gerhard, youngest of the four, became a bookish youngster early on. Despite having no Jewish education and with his father having disavowed Jewish traditions, he rebelled against the assimilation of his father and three brothers and joined the Zionist movement in 1911 under the influence of Martin Buber. With his mother's support he studied Hebrew and Talmud under the tutelage of an orthodox rabbi, and changed his name from Gerhard to Gershom. Despite the direction of this Jewish education he would remain a committed secularist his entire life, with his beliefs directing his interpretation of Kabbala and Jewish history.

In 1915 he entered Humboldt University in Berlin and later advanced his education at the University of Jena. His studies included philosophy, Hebrew, mathematics and logic, later shifting into the field of Jewish mysticism. In 1922 he was awarded a doctoral degree, graduating *summa cum laude* from Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich. His esoteric doctoral thesis on the oldest known Kabbalistic text, *Sefer ha Bahir*, and his close association with Martin Buber would result in his immigrating to Palestine with his wife Elsa Burchhard in 1923.

While these events transpired, Gershom went through the trauma of being disowned when his father's resentment boiled over as a result of Gershom's pacifist views during World War I, while all three of his brothers were serving in the German army. With only Gershom at home during the war the scene was set for a February morning in 1917 when a registered letter addressed to him arrived, written by his father, informing him that he was being disowned, was to be out of the house by March first, and would receive 100 marks "so that you will not be left without means (3)." Of note is the fact that Gershom was subsequently drafted into the army, but discharged two months thereafter after being confined to a mental ward as being "psychotic"— a "colossal fabrication," he subsequently stated, to get out of the army.

Gershom accordingly left his family and made his way into the Jewish intellectual, philosophical coterie in Berlin forming friendships with future prominent philosophers, Zionists and Israeli leaders. Soon after his arrival in Palestine he was offered a position as a librarian in the Hebrew Section of the new National Library that would become part of the Hebrew University. When the university opened in 1925 he was appointed lecturer in Jewish mysticism, and several years later was promoted to professor, a position he maintained until retirement in 1965.

Gershom Scholem would be a central figure in the world of Jewish philosophy for many decades. His meticulous, painstaking research over decades included collecting, cataloging, and translating every bit of Kabbalist material he could locate; and, then interpreting the history of Kabbalah from its origins with the Zohar, that he himself had traced to late 13th century origins, the work of Moses de Leon. Indeed, he single-handedly established the historiography of what until the 20th century had become a distant shadow, surpassed, he believed, by a rational, institutional period of Jewish Orthodoxy devoid of the mystical, primitive human connection to God present at the onset of human existence.

His beliefs and the ensuing dialectic between scholars would center on a number of issues; but, critical to Scholem would be the concern that mysticism was essential for the survival of the Jewish religion, which he saw as in danger of becoming irrelevant in a post-modern world having lost its "irrational," mythic force. Whether the conditions for mysticism could ever be regained remained the question at the heart of Scholem's thought; and, if it could, then in what guise? Now, several decades after his death, revisionists have taken aim at purported inconsistencies and errors in Scholem's hypotheses concerning Kabbalah. Part of the dialectic is certainly related to partisans of Halakhah taking issue with his fundamental lack of interest in Jewish law, seeing Kabbalah as a "hidden revolt" against it⁴. In any case, this interaction between religious scholars, while beyond the scope of our article, is noteworthy for its scholarly erudition.

Gershom Scholem's scholarship fulfills all the criteria one

associates with the scholar extraordinaire. His contributions extended over a number of areas having in common a religious thread, including Kabbalistic literature from late antiquity to the 20th century, Zionism, modern Jewish philosophy, and Jewish historiography. His writings include over 40 volumes and almost 700 articles. His lectures and speeches are countless. He entered Palestine with 2,000 books, and eventually donated 20,000 volumes he possessed to the Hebrew University Library.

Gershom Scholem would be a central figure in the world of Jewish philosophy for many decades

We could not conclude without at least mentioning the public battle that ensued between Scholem and another iconic philosopher, Hannah Arendt, following her post-Eichmann trial comments about the "banality of evil", as well as her statements concerning Jewish leaders having had complicity with the Nazis, and her anti-Zionist writings. These former friends would terminate their relationship acrimoniously, ending a chapter in his life.

For his scholarship and deep philosophical insight Gershom Scholem would receive the Israel Prize in 1958. In 1968 he became President of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities. Scholem died on February 21, 1982.

CONCLUSION

Five individuals whose names are attached to two seemingly mundane pieces of postage. In the current age, the ability of accessing information to an extent unthinkable just three or four decades ago has made possible our bringing the lives of these individuals to the fore. For those more obscure, we could literally reconstruct their lives from data that in the past would have been either totally inaccessible, or, would have consumed such inordinate time that it would have dissuaded almost anyone undertaking the effort. Each of these five stories is of interest are they not? And that brings us back to our initial thought to ever keep one's eyes on the ball, or in our case, on the entire cover. Marvelous stories are there just waiting to unfold.

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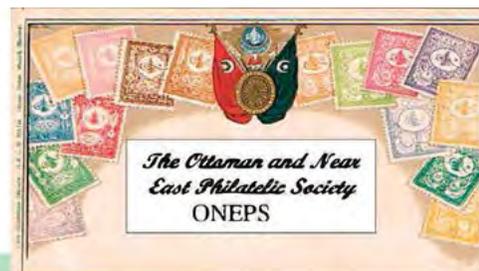
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Figure 1

THE GOLDEN AGE OF SPAIN HAS RETURNED



Dr. Les Glassman
Israel Commissioner
Jerusalem, Israel

It was a great honor and privilege to be invited as the Israel Commissioner to 'EXFILNA 2016', (Figure 1) which was held at the palace 'Palacio de Sastago' (Figure 2) and the 'Auditorium Complex' from the 14 – 18 of September 2016, with 820 frames including exhibits from guest countries Croatia and Israel. The exhibition commemorated the 300 Anniversary of the Spanish Post.



Figure 2

The opening ceremony was held at the 'Palacio de Sastago' Dignitaries at the opening ceremony included The Deputy Minister of Communications, Mario Garces, The President of the Provincial Government, Juan Antonio Sanchez, The Mayor of Zaragoza, Pedro Santistevé, The President of the Spanish Post, Javier Cuesta, The Director of Philately of the Spanish Post, Modesto Fraguas Herrera, FEPA President, Jose Ramon Moreno, The Director of the Royal Mint and The President of the Spanish Federation, Miguel Angel Garcia Fernandez.

I was honored to meet and thank Mr. Modesto Fraguas Herrera and thanked him for the joint stamp issue.

BRIDGING THE TWO COUNTRIES



Figure 4



Figure 5

My wife and I were pleasantly surprised to discover that the Jewish Quarter (which was a thriving community before the inquisition) once stood on Calle Coso, (Figure 3) the same street as the 'Palacio de Sastago' which hosted the Court of Honor and the Championship Class.

The nations of Israel and Spain are united by a long mutual history. In April 2016 a Joint Stamp Issue depicting the Jerusalem Bridge of Strings (Figures 4–5) which was designed by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava and the Barcelona Bridge was issued. The stamps commemorate 30 years of diplomatic relations between the two countries, looking forward without forgetting the past. I was honored to meet and thank Mr. Modesto Fraguas Herrera the Director of Philately of the Spanish Post and personally thanked him for the Joint Issue Souvenir Leaf Spanish and Israeli stamps

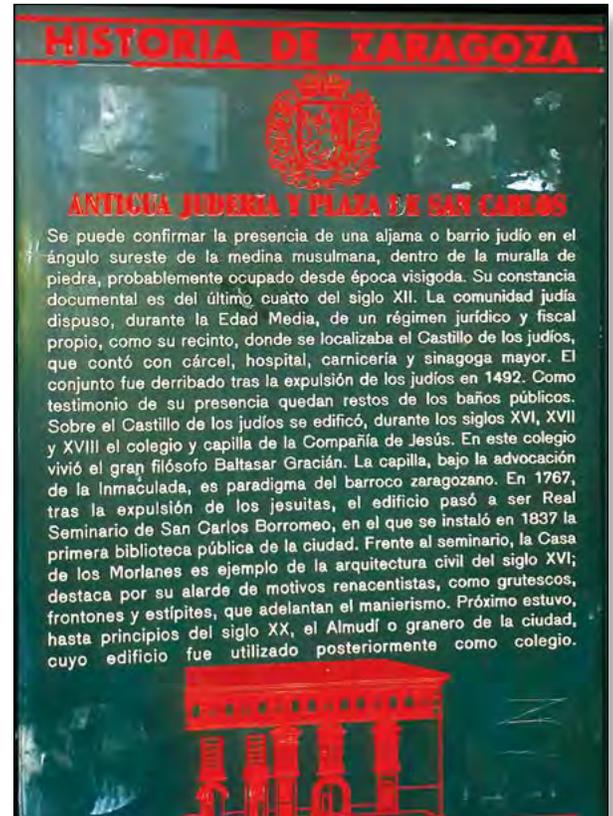


Figure 3

PALMARES

I am indebted to the Spanish Philatelic Federation for not only inviting Israel to participate, but also for their gracious hospitality. The Palmares Award Ceremony was a lavish event. The Jury awarded the following medals to the Israeli exhibitors

Large Golds

Izhak Barak, Lawrence Fisher and Les Glassman
Lawrence and I were very grateful to receive an additional Special Prize. **The Jewish Homeland**, which Lawrence exhibited was highly admired and complimented.

Gold

Shlomo Shtern for **The Road to Jerusalem**
Yuly Keller, Yehoshua Eliashiv

Large Vermeil

Julian Schamroth
Yehuda Kleiner for **Holy Land Postal History Journal**
There was a fascinating and important exhibit by Croatian

Berislav Pervan which was awarded a Large Vermeil and Special Prize for **Concentration Camp Mail in the Independent State of Croatia 1941 – 1945**.

Large Silver

Paulo Duek for **Wildlife the Holy Land**.

The Israeli Philatelic Federation 'Jerusalem' Special Prize

Awarded to Manuel Janz for his **D. Manuel 11 y las colonias de Africa** exhibit.

The highlight of the Palmares was when, we heard the Spanish band perform **Jerusalem of Gold** we felt the Golden Age of Spain had indeed been rekindled.

I wore my kippa in Zaragoza and was very proud to represent my country. We found the Spaniards to be very warm, friendly and welcoming. **Exfilna 2016** was a wonderful experience which my wife and I will always fondly remember. ■

PRIVATE STAMP ISSUE

FROM CURAÇAO

Rabbi Isidoro Aizenberg, New York, NY

THE JEWISH CARIBBEAN IN COLONIAL TIMES

The history of the Jews south of the Rio Grande (United States/Mexico border) and the Caribbean islands began in the fifteen hundreds, and until the late eighteen hundreds it was exclusively the history of Sephardi Jews. There were no Ashkenazi Jews in these lands for over three centuries, as strange as this assertion may now seem. Christopher Columbus himself had a few crypto-Jews on board his ships.

From the 16th century on the Spanish Inquisition had set up headquarters in Lima (Perú), Cartagena (Colombia), and México, not without reason, from its perspective. Its gruesome work was thoroughly documented by scholars such as José Toribio Medina and Seymour B. Liebman, underlining the considerable number of outwardly behaving Catholics who secretly continued abiding by Jewish practices. Martin A. Cohen documented the life of the 16th century Jewish martyr Luis De Carvajal el Mozo. In fact, several hundred Marranos were tried and condemned by the Lima and Mexico Inquisitions to burn at the stake. These victims were all Jews who had fled Spain and Portugal hoping to elude the paws of the Inquisitorial Church. As Sarah Phillips Casteel wrote:

“A hallmark of Caribbean Sephardism, which emphasizes the trauma of the Inquisition over the multicultural paradise of the *convivencia* (the supposedly peaceful coexistence of Jews, Muslims, and Christians in Spain before the Christian reconquista in the late fifteen century), is the invocation of this history of persecution, expulsion, and dispersion.”¹

ARRIVAL OF SEPHARDIM

By the very end of the fifteen hundreds, Holland had broken away from Spanish rule, and Portuguese/Spanish Sephardim started settling in the then more tolerant Netherlands. Together with Dutch



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Curaçao>

colonial expansion into South America and the Caribbean came Sephardim. They first settled for several years in Recife (capital of the State of Pernambuco, Brazil) in about 1637, but when the city was reconquered by the Portuguese years later, hundreds of Sephardim were again forced to leave in 1654 heading for the Caribbean Dutch possessions and to the American colonies. These Sephardim settled in Suriname, Barbados, St. Thomas, Jamaica, and above all, Curacao. This last small arid island, in turn, spawned several other small Jewish communities after the Spanish mainland became free from the Spanish in the 1820s, such as in Tucacas and Coro (Venezuela), and Barranquilla (Colombia).

Many of these Sephardim, going back to the 1650's, owned fleets of ships transporting goods from the Spanish mainland to all of the Caribbean islands and to Europe. Some of them were even captains of their own ships, to such an extent that many Curaçaoan tombstones have vessels engraved on them.

CURAÇAO AND POST-COLONIAL SPANISH AMERICA

This article was prompted by a Judaica philatelic item related to what was one of Curaçao's Sephardi community most prominent and wealthy families: the Jesuruns. The Jesurun surname is of biblical origin, making its first appearance in Deuteronomy 32:15. It is pronounced in Hebrew Y'shurun, meaning "the upright" from the word yashar=upright, which alludes to Yisrael, and has a similar sound. Emmanuel points out that the surname "was adopted by various Marranos on returning to Judaism."²

He further wrote:

Their [the Jesurun's] financial might in this period [1835-1880] is strikingly evidenced in their loans. The [Jacob Abraham] Jesurun firm going back to 1848 advanced huge sums to the Venezuelan government against the guarantee of customs receipts of various Venezuelan cities and government bonds.

The Israel Philatelist - Winter 2017

Regarded as the 'small Rothschilds' of the Caribbean, the Jesuruns and two other European firms were granted by the Venezuelan government in 1858 a thirty-year concession to develop the textile industry throughout Venezuela. When General Crisóstomo Falcón became president of Venezuela (1863-1868), he stifled his anti-Jewish feelings unleashed during the Coro disorders of 1855³, just eight years earlier, and sent a delegation to Curaçao in 1862 to conclude a loan with Abraham J. Jesurun, who gave full support to Falcón. As guarantee, Falcón gave 25% of Maracaibo's custom duty receipts. This loan was renewed and increased in 1866. Jesurun received as guarantee 52 and a half % of the customs duty of La Guaira, Venezuela's main port,⁴ and additional interests from other Venezuelan ports along its northern coast on the Atlantic.

The Jesuruns also became the owners of one of the largest shipping companies in the whole Caribbean. By the 1830's they were reported to have owned "100 sailing ships plying the routes between the Caribbean islands, [the northern coast of Venezuela and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic], and between these and Savannah, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina, and New Orleans, Louisiana,"⁵ and a few of them reaching as far away as New York and Amsterdam.⁶

It was also the same firm, now under the management of Jacob A. Jesurun that, according to Emmanuel, took the first step in extending its "De Wilde" wharf in 1843, in order to accommodate ocean going vessels. "Near those installations the Jesuruns maintained a large coal depot in 1874 to fuel the ships. During the same period they also owned a dockyard equipped to repair up to ten ships at a time, for which purpose they employed 100 workmen."⁷

THE JESURUNS' SMUGGLING OPERATIONS



Figure 2
Curaçao Dock

I cannot document my argument, but I'm inclined to say that the Emmanuels (Greek-born Isaac Samuel Emmanuel was the rabbi of "Mikveh Israel" in Curaçao, 1936-1939) preferred not to expose some "dirty linens" when they wrote about their community and, particularly, about such a prominent family as the Jesuruns. They wrote about their

businesses, loans to foreign governments, and mighty fleet of ships, but made scant mention of their intense involvement in their very profitable trade of arms and ammunitions with Venezuela.

The fact is that about a decade following that country's independence from the Spanish and beginning in about the 1830's, the country was steadily ruled by what the Venezuelan historian J. L. Salcedo-Bastardo defined as "Autocracias caudillistas," that is "warlord/strongmen-autocracies."⁸ The tug of governing the new independent country during those early decades after independence between conservatives and liberals, finally lead to a civil war between the two factions (1867-68) with the victory going to the liberals.

But the political tensions and the rule of strongmen didn't cease even after this latest outcome. Deposed presidents/dictators went into exile to nearby Curaçao always conspiring to return to Venezuela and rule. At the same time, the Jesuruns' ships continued to smuggle weaponry that would be unloaded in forlorn spots on the Venezuelan coast, not with the Dutch colonial authorities' approval.

C. Ch. Goslinga, applying meticulous and detailed research, analyzes Curaçao's seesaw relationship with Venezuela during the three intermittent presidencies of Antonio Guzmán Blanco (1870-77, 1879-84, 1886-87), and the Jesurun's and other Jewish businessmen's activities during those years. Barren Curaçao, entirely dependent on business and trade, often had to look away when it came to weigh the steady political instability of its southern neighbor, a main business partner, in order to sustain its economy.

"The Dutch subjects...caused The Hague and its agent, the Governor of Curaçao, some discomfiture."⁹

At one point, however, the Emmanuels did let on, in a round-about way, to the Curaçaoan Jews' smuggling operations on the Venezuelan coast. In a chapter devoted to Jews in the United States consular service in Curaçao, they wrote that the **New York Herald Tribune** of May 17, 1854, "carried an anonymous article branding the Jews of Curaçao as smugglers and United States customs-dodgers. The Jews of Curaçao pointed to [United States consul John Evans] Young as the author. There was a flurry of declarations by various Jewish merchants" denying the accusation. Thirty of them even wrote to the United States Secretary of State to denounce as false what was leveled against them. Jacob Abraham Jesurun was among those signing the letter, and Young was removed from his position.¹⁰

It is also clear that the Jesurun Company transported slaves from island to island and to the Spanish mainland. When Curaçao abolished slavery in 1863, the Jesuruns are said to have owned 366 slaves, "more than anyone else on the island...Jacob reputedly treated them quite badly, giving origin to a popular local maxim, 'God is greater than Shon Cochi', said to have been coined by Catholic priests who

JACOB ABRAHAM JESURUN

comforted the mistreated captives."¹¹

Jacob Abraham, better known by his family, descendants, and friends as Shon Cochi, and a member of the island's larger Jesurun clan, was the founder of the shipping firm **Jacob Abraham Jesurun & Son**. He was born in Curaçao in 1806, the son of Abraham Jacob Jesurun and Esther de Moseh Henriquez. He married Clara van Abraham Pinedo, and together they had nine children. Shon Cochi died in 1875 at the age of 68. By 1850 he became the international agent of the largest steamship company, buying up additional Curaçaoan port space.



Figure 3
Jacob Abraham Jesurun

Among the wealthiest people of Curaçao, Jacob Abraham Jesurun allowed himself to be most charitable. When a 1846 drought in Suriname led to famine in Paramaribo, Jesurun supplied governor R. F. van Reders, former governor of Curaçao, with a shipload of provisions at cost. For his kindness, he earned the gratitude of Suriname and of King William II of Holland.¹²

Jacob Abraham Jesurun was also most involved in his Jewish community. In May 1864, a group of 25 members of the historic "Mikveh Israel" synagogue split from the more conservative congregation and founded the "Dutch Jewish Reform Community." Jacob Abraham Jesurun was among the 25. They went on to build their own synagogue, "Temple Emanu-El." Jacob Abraham Jesurun laid the cornerstone, the synagogue was consecrated in 1867, and he became its first president¹¹ to the 105 members. The split of the

THE JESURUN STAMPS

congregations would last a century.¹³

Even as late as 1860 there still were no stamps in general use, let alone compulsory use, in many South American and Caribbean islands. (Venezuela issued its first stamps in 1859). It should be kept in mind that the amount of mail was very small and unreliable, and the delivery highly irregular. Most of it went to Europe

From about 1818 it went to the Danish island of St. Thomas, and from there transferred unto French and British ships for transatlantic transport. Each ship captain set his own rates and delivery conditions. There was no service between Venezuela and St. Thomas until 1863, when a Captain Robert Todd won an exclusive concession from Venezuela

to run mail service from La Guaira to St. Thomas—currently part of the United States Virgin Islands--the cargo ship stopping on its journey in the Venezuelan port of Puerto Cabello.

In July 1864 the first “Todd Stamps” printed in England made their appearance. In 1867, Todd sold his ship and contract to Jacob Abraham Jesurun who continued using the Todd stamps until he replaced them with his own in 1868. On that year, “Cameron, Macaulay & Co. took over the postal service from J. A. Jesurun & Zoon, and continued using the Jesurun issues until the Simón Bolívar issue of Venezuela in 1871.”¹⁴

“After the second half of the 19th century the government [of Curaçao] entrusted Jesurun & Co. to transport mail from Europe via Venezuela and St. Thomas. This firm rendered its services free for several years... They are the only stamps



Figure 4

ever issued by a Curaçaoan firm for its own account that were recognized by the government.”¹⁵

“The design of the stamps consists of a vignette showing a three-masted steam vessel, above which is a curved ribbon containing the value either Medio Real or Dos Reales and below this the initials J. A. J. & Z of the company in old English type above the words Curaçao in block letters. In the four corners are discs containing a numeral indicating the value, while in the four panels at the sides, reading from the left in a clockwise direction are the words La Guaira, Paquete, PtoCabello and San Tomas. Outside the outer frame line of the stamps is a series of scallops touching each other... The stamps were designed and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. of London by lithography in sheets of 100 (10x10) on white wove paper. The paper makers’ watermark T H Saunders is double lined capitals, appears at the top or bottom of the sheets covering about four stamps.”¹⁶

There were two printings of the Jesurun stamps, the first one in 1869 and the 1876 reprints with some differences. As is the case with many of such stamps there are a variety of forgeries in varying perforations. None of the Jesurun issues are known imperforate. “In 1897 Moses Levy Maduro,” another Curaçao Sephardi Jew, “also ran an independent mail-passenger-cargo ship, the Aurora schooner,

THE JESURUN COINS

between Curaçao and Coro; it was considered by the Venezuelan government to be the fastest and most comfortable sailing ship between these two ports.”¹⁷

As a final note, just as it was the case with Julio Popper in Tierra del Fuego, J.A.J & Z also minted a coin. Curaçao experienced a shortage of small denomination currency during the second half of the 19th century. “In an attempt to solve the problem, the government authorized three firms, Jesurun & Co., Leyba & Co., and Jacob Jeoshua Naar—also a Sephardi Jew—to produce small token coins.” They were struck in 1874 and continued to be used until they were demonetized

in 1885. “These coins were produced in small numbers, and they are today considered extremely rare...The initials



of the issuing company are inscribed in the center of the reverse. The variety produced by Jesurun features “JxCo,” with the letter “o” underlined twice and the entire inscription underlined once.”¹⁸

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Postal Rates 1871

Zvi Aloni, Tel Aviv, Israel

In the Alexander Collection, which is housed in the **Alexander Museum of Postal History & Philately** (Tel Aviv), in the section of *Negative Seals of the Turkish Post in the Holy Land*, is a very interesting document. It is a notice written in Arabic that according to signs on the paper was hung on a board in the 1871 Jerusalem Post Office. At the top and bottom is manuscript notations in French “Tarif Poste Turqui” and “certified copy, Jerusalem 30 June 1871, the director of the post, Charlez” and a negative seal “QDS POSTA SHUBESI 1287” (Jerusalem Branch Post Office 1871) alongside.

A short description of the Ottoman system of postal rates is necessary. The determination of postal rates between 1840 and January 1882 in the Ottoman Empire depended on route/hour charts that took into consideration distance and difficulty of terrain between the origin, destination and Istanbul. There were several different distance charts in effect during those years.

By 1846 there were only 43 regional post offices in the Ottoman Empire and by 1862 80 offices. Government employees at locations where there were no regional post offices collected the fees from the public and passed the mail to the Tatars as they traveled certain postal routes. The postal fees were extremely high. The postal system was used almost exclusively by government employees, foreign merchants, and Ottoman merchants, who dominated the commerce within the Empire. There were very few ordinary people in the Empire who could afford to use the postal system.

For example the basic rates in effect in 1871, the year of the Jerusalem document shown in Figure 1 were:

Short distance up to 100 hours of riding
60 Para for each 3 Dirhem

Between 100 & 200 hours of riding
3 Gurus for each 3 Dirhem

Over 200 hours of riding
6 Gurus for each 3 Dirhem

Unit equivalents:

- 1 Piaster = 1 Gurus = 40 Para
- 1 Dirhem = 3.2 gr.
- 1 Okka = 400 Dirhem = 1280 gr.

In general, there had been steady decreases in postal rates between 1840 and 1888. In 1888 the rates between Istanbul and the provinces were reduced to one fifth or to one tenth of their levels in 1840. This enabled the majority of the public to use the postal service more frequently towards the end of nineteenth century.

All the rates but one in the notice published in Jerusalem are previously known and published by the field researchers like Andreas Birken and Erkan Esmer in their works. The distance/hour based rates, the “to port” reduced rate from Jerusalem to Jaffa and the registration fees. The only rate that we find here for the first time is a “semi local” rate, Jerusalem to Hebron, which does not, corresponds to the known rate system at that time. Till now no such letter between Jerusalem and Hebron franked 30 para was known.

Gaza, Nablus, Akka, Haifa, Tor, Saida, Beyrouth and Damascus

Rates: for every 3 Dirhem 60 Para
every additional Dirhem 30 Para

Closed letter (Registered) to the above places
for every 3 Dirhem 3 Gurus
every additional Dirhem 60 Para

Jerusalem to Jaffa

for every 3 Dirhem 40 Para
every additional Dirhem 20 Para

Closed letter (Registered)
double the fee, 2 Gurus for 3 Dirhem
every additional Dirhem 20 Para

Hebron (Halil Ul Rahman)

for every 3 Dirhem 30 Para
every additional Dirhem will be charged as above
1/2 of the value



Figure 1

Homs, Hamah & Haleb (Aleppo)
 for every 3 Dirhem 3 Gurus
 every additional Dirhem 60 Para

Closed letter (Registered) to the above places
 for every 3 Dirhem 6 Gurus
 every additional Dirhem 3 Gurus

Dirbikar, Mardin, Urfah, Baghdad, Mosul, Mersin & Dir Ali
 for every 3 Dirhem 6 Gurus
 every additional Dirhem 3 Gurus

Closed letter (Registered) to the above places
 for every 3 Dirhem 12 Gurus
 every additional Dirhem 6 Gurus

Printed papers & certified contracts
 for every 5 Dirhem 5 Para
 10 Dirhem 10 Para & so on
 1 Okka 10 Gurus. ■

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continued from page 25

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Israel's First Airmail Stamps

1950

Photo-Essays

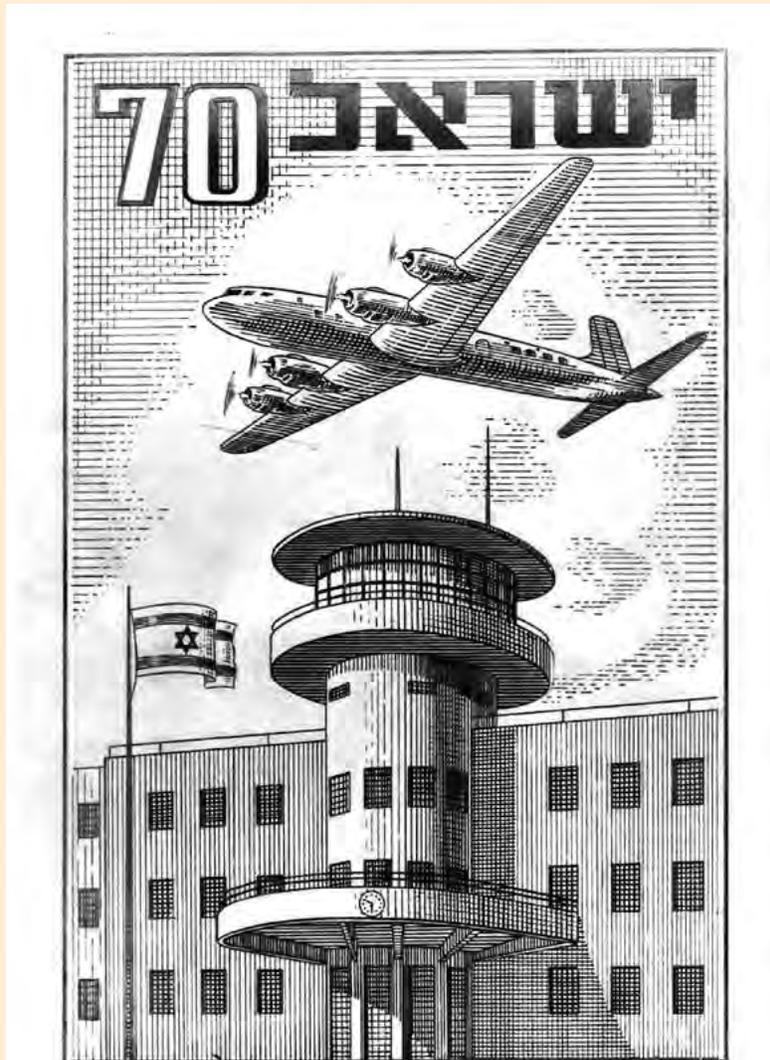


Figure 1

Large size Photo Essay of a 70 prutah stamp on grayish matte paper showing the control tower of Lydda Airport.

Contours of the various components have been drawn in sharp pencil and in black ink on the photo essay by the late Otte Wallish, designer of the stamp. This design was eventually utilized for the vignette of the official first day cover. The bottom of the panel with Israel in English and Arabic has been cut off. Ex Designer. Certificate Muentz.



Figure 2

Photo essay of 70pr unissued stamp showing the control tower of Lydda Airport. This design was used for the vignette of the first day cover.

Certificate Muentz.



Figure 3

Larger photo essay of 70pr unissued stamp showing the control tower of Lydda Airport. This photo essay is slightly different than Figure 2 in that the wing of the airplane is closer to the tower.

Certificate Muentz.



Figure 4

Complete set of first airmail stamps on registered cover from Tel-Aviv to New York dated 18-6-1950 i.e. 8 days before the official date of issue.

On the reverse New York arrival stamp dated 22-6-1950 i.e. 4 days before the official day of issue.

The explanation given by M Brisker in the **Holyland Philatelist**, vol. 7, 1957 page 743 "stamps and cover sold by Philatelic Services a week before the day of issue to enable collectors to prepare addressed cover for the 1st EI-AL flight." ■

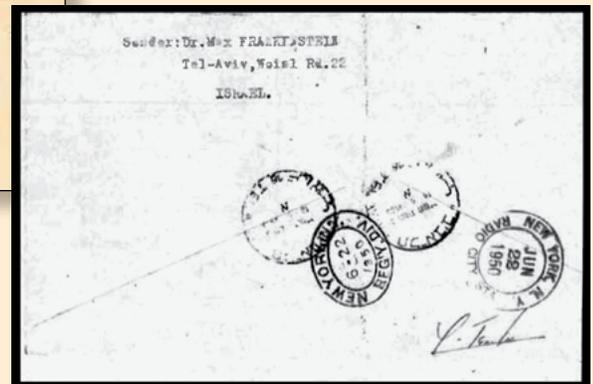


Figure 5

Reduced color photocopy of reverse of the First Day cover showing clearly the date of posting (18-6-1950) in Tel-Aviv and the date of arrival (22-6-1950) in New York (4 days before the official date of issue).

The 1938 50¢ Vancouver Harbor Stamp — CANADA'S FIRST JUDAICA?

Irv Osterer, Ottawa, Canada

Dedicated to the memory of Cyril Edel Leonoff z"l

IN THE LATE NINETEENTH and early twentieth century, anthropologists, artists and historians made every effort to record the last vestiges of unexplored territory in North America. There was fear that many of these remote landscapes would inevitably be compromised. The advent of photography made it possible to capture unromanticized, unspoiled vistas as well as chart the fate of the indigenous people who suffered at the expense of progress.



During this time, thousands travelled west in search of gold and adventure, to escape religious persecution, and to work in thriving west coast centers. **Leonard Frank (1870-1944)**, a Jewish German immigrant who arrived in Victoria, British Columbia via San Francisco in 1894 exemplified the spirit of the times. He was hoping to make his fortune during the Gold Rush and opened the general store in Port Alberni. He was joined by brother Bernard in 1898.

The Franks were captivated by the natural beauty of the mountains running through Vancouver Island. Inspired by the surroundings, Leonard began taking professional photos of the landscape, and then expanded his field of interest to include visiting dignitaries, local events, prospecting trips, the sport fishery and the customs and ceremonies of the First Nations. Although small in stature, Frank travelled extensively often on foot, carrying a heavy pack, tripod and an 8x10 Eastman view camera.

Leonard came by the photo arts honestly having apprenticed with his father Louis, one of the first commercial photographers in Germany. This was the age that preceded compact personal cameras, and exotic wilderness images of Vancouver Island were in demand. As more commissioned work and industrial contracts came his way, photography became Frank's full time occupation.

**Leonard Frank's Artistic Photographs
of Alberni and District**

are acknowledged to be the best.
See his latest Panoramic Views and Enlargements.
Photographic Postcards for sale at:

Pineo's Drug Stores. Somass Hotel. A.E. Waterhouse & Co.

▲ AD IN THE ALBERNI PIONEER NEWS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1911

Frank's postcards and panoramic enlargements sold well. He published his first pictures in 1907 and in 1910, was commissioned by the provincial government to exhibit his photos at a Sportsman Show in Vienna. The images, which were also shown in London and Glasgow received the highest praise from the foreign press. (Leonoff, 1990)

For two decades, Frank captured almost all aspects of life on Vancouver Island. His photographic record of the west coast logging industry is considered the best such archive in the world. His photos of the Haida *potlatch* ceremony are still of great historical significance.

During World War One, the Franks were caught up in an unfortunate wave of anti-German sentiment. Neighbors and friends accused them of being spies. In 1916, the brothers left Port Alberni and relocated to the mainland. In the next twenty years, Leonard's photography adopted a distinctly more industrial and corporate style. His images would document the changes in Vancouver as it grew from being a frontier town to a large metropolitan city.

The Franks corresponded with family in Europe and despite robust efforts to save them, only a sister and a niece survived the Holocaust. Although there were women in their lives, the brothers never married. Leonard died suddenly in 1944 and Bernard passed away in 1946. Both are interred in Vancouver's *Schara Tzedeck* Cemetery.



Biographer Cyril Leonoff contends that Leonard Frank was the best photographer of his time and place. His images appeared routinely in west coast newspapers and magazines, as well as in *National Geographic*, *the New York Times* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. Frank attained world wide recognition through these esteemed publications and in 1939 was made an Associate of the prestigious Royal Photographic Society.

Critically acclaimed retrospectives of Frank's work were held in Vancouver, Victoria and Port Alberni in 1986 and in 2012, at Simon Fraser University's Tech Gallery. His photos are still highly regarded by archivists, academics and journalists.

THE STAMP

In 1938, following the Ascension of George VI to the throne, Canada Post issued new pictorial stamps following the precedent established in 1928 of utilizing the higher denominations to illustrate scenes and subjects of Canadian geographical, industrial and historical interest.

Although Philatelic Division files indicate that a series profiling Canada's fishing industry, as well as a set depicting scenes from Canada's National Park system were worthy candidates, it was ultimately decided that a theme showing Canada's gateways to the north, south, east and west would be more appropriate for this issue. Although director A.S. Deaville suggested using the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Saanich, British Columbia, postal authorities preferred a west coast companion to an image being considered for the Halifax harbor. In his note to Financial Superintendent A.E. Atwater on July 22, 1937, G.H. Clarke, the District Director of Postal Services in Vancouver, states that after surveying all existing source materials, he secured the services of Leonard Frank.

"I got in touch with Mr. Leonard Frank[s], Commercial Photographer, without of course informing him of the purpose for which the pictures were intended, and he has kindly given to me on approval the six photographs enclosed."

One of the photos submitted by Frank of the Vancouver harbor was selected. The photograph, taken from West Bay, looks out across Burrard Inlet to Stanley Park and the city.

There was some question as to how appropriate it would be to depict the Vancouver skyline as at the time, Canadian philatelic protocol did not permit pictures of towns, cities or any identifiable locality on a stamp except when done for reasons of national importance. A November 3, 1937 memo from Atwater to P.J. Wood, Vice-President of Canada Bank Note, discusses the judicious cropping that was employed to fit the horizontal format of the pictorial issue to emphasize the entrance to the harbor.

Frank gave his permission for the negative to be used in a correspondence to Clarke, dated November 12, 1937, making it the first Judaica recorded in Canadian philately. Although the Post Office Treasury Department paid him the princely sum of 75¢ for the original print, Leonard graciously waived any further remuneration and all future rights to the image. The photographer genuinely loved his adopted province of British Columbia and was elated that his work was to appear on a postage stamp. This was only fitting — since it was largely through Frank's photographs that the world learned of Vancouver as well as the logging, mining, and fishing industries that were such an integral part of the history of Western Canada.

The Israel Philatelist - Winter 2017



THE PROCESS

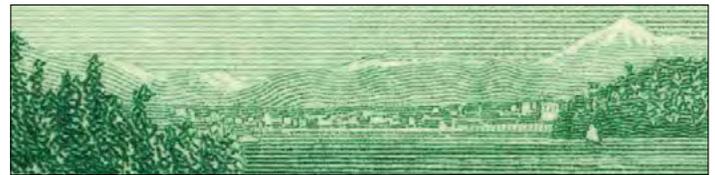
Until the advent of offset lithography, the production phase for stamps was largely confined to the time consuming and exacting engraving technology.



The design process usually involved a gouache maquette. The sketch was then faithfully reproduced by engravers at the Canadian Bank Note Company. The fifty cent Vancouver Harbor stamp was created by Herman Herbert

Schwartz (1885-1962) who is credited with the artwork supplied for one hundred and fifty-four Canadian stamps.

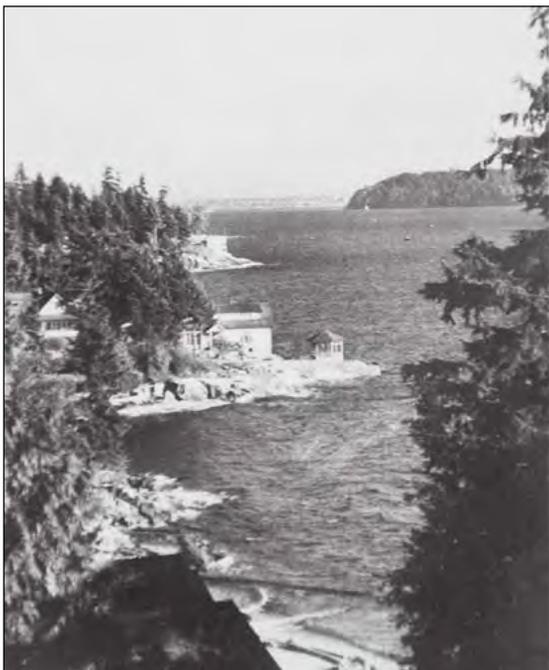
What is immediately apparent is that in the original Frank photo, the Vancouver skyline is faint and although Mount Baker and the North Cascades mountain range are present, atmospheric perspective has faded these landmarks. The sketch that Schwartz supplied to engraver Louis Delnoce enhances these elements substantially, and adds some cloud to the background.



Other Vancouver photos by Frank or his contemporaries may have been used by Delnoce to reference the background for the final image. This was certainly the direction followed with the thirteen cent Halifax Harbor stamp which is a composite of several photographs by W. R. MacAskill as cited by Tony Brown in his *Canadian Postal History Corner* blog. The process was common and was also used by Schwartz and MacAskill to create the artwork for Canada's iconic fifty cent Bluenose stamp in the 1929 pictorial series.

In a move to streamline the design, and give the series a more contemporary look, the type engraved by John Edmondson featured plain rectangular panels and less scroll work surrounding the numerals. The use of nautical rope as a decorative motif on the stamp by engraver Carroll Maybie reflected the maritime theme. This was a deliberate departure from the ornate classical elements and maple leaves that had been used as recurring border notes.

The Canadian Bank Note Company reported a total of 4,924,100 of the fifty cent Vancouver Harbor stamps were printed. They remained in circulation until the release of the 1942 War Issue.



This photograph of the entrance to Vancouver Harbor, taken from West Bay with Mount Baker etched in the background, will circulate throughout the world on Canadian mail. Taken by Leonard Frank, it will be used on the new 50-cent stamp, which goes into circulation June 15.

Fine View of City and Harbor On Latest Fifty - cent Stamp

Work of Local Photographer Chosen To Grace New Canadian Postal Issue.

VANCOUVER has placed its stamp on Canada, or at least on Canadian mail. When Canadians mail letters or parcels bearing a 50-cent stamp they will see the city of Vancouver and Burrard Inlet from a most unique angle.

When the new postage issue goes into circulation on June 15 a stamp for the first time will represent a Vancouver scene. Leonard Frank, well-known Vancouver photographer, took the picture.

"That stamp will take Vancouver to all parts of the world" he said. Switching on a light he revealed, on a film lamp shade, a beautiful photographic print. The picture, which was taken from West Bay, looks out across English Bay to Stanley Park and the city of Vancouver. Rising in the background is Mount Baker, a crystal cone.

TAKEN IN 1934.

The picture was taken on September 23, 1934 the day on which a heavy storm wrecked most of the small pleasure boats on Howe Sound, particularly in Horseshoe Bay. Mr. Frank, with his brother had crossed to West Vancouver in hopes of getting pictures of the havoc, but has found the storm too heavy. On the way home, they rounded a corner and saw before them the scene which will now be added to collections of philatelists.

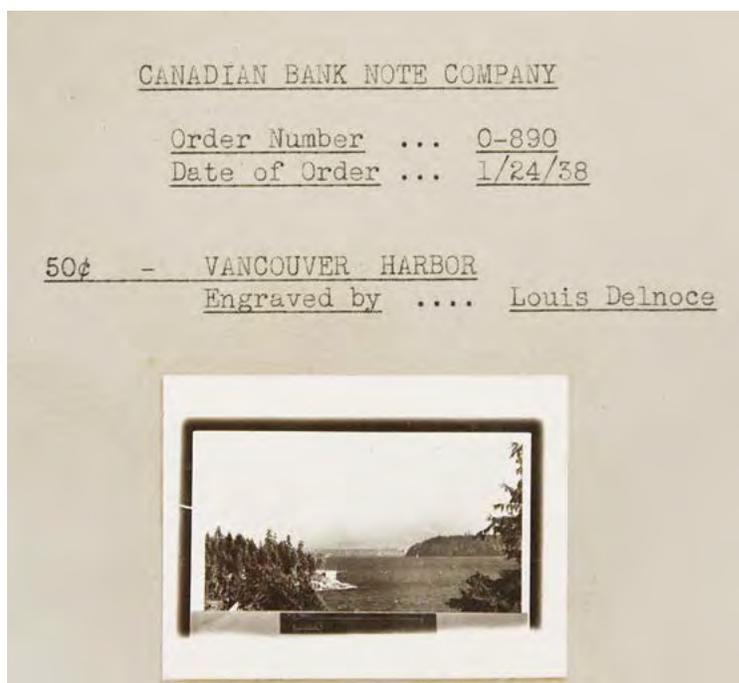
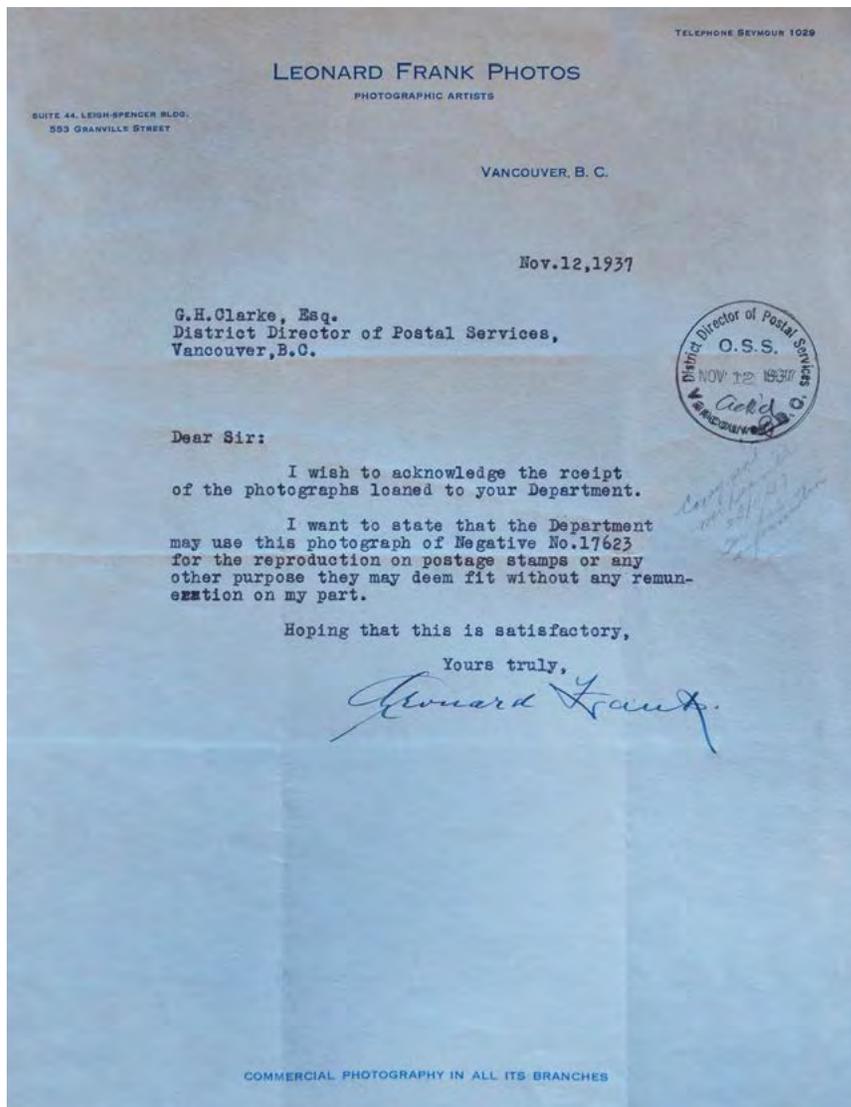
This week Mr. Frank was admitted to an associateship of the Royal Photographic Society.

He came to Vancouver in 1916, and has been a resident of B.C. since 1894. Previously he lived in Alberni.

The picture, which will bring world-wide recognition, was chosen by Postmaster G. H. Clarke from dozens of British Columbia scenes, placed at his disposal. Mr. Frank believes that he will receive the first of the new 50-cent stamps issued

◀ ARTICLE FROM THE VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE, JUNE 6, 1938

▼ LETTER FROM FRANK TO THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF POSTAL SERVICES, NOVEMBER 12, 1937



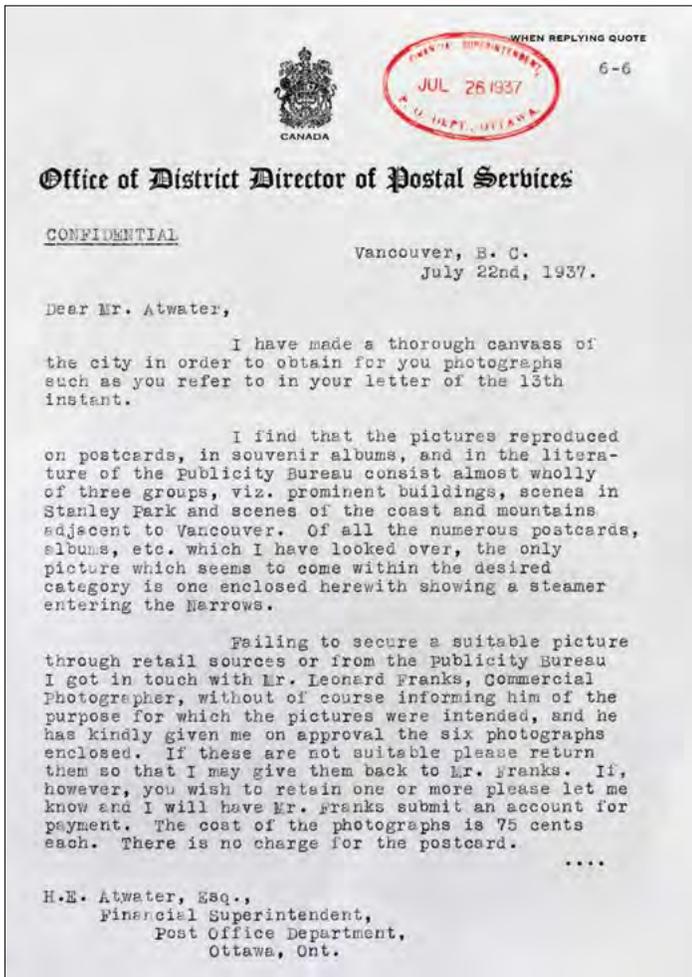
▲ CROPPING THE IMAGE AS SUGGESTED BY A.E. ATWATER, JANUARY 24, 1938



▲ GOUACHE STUDY BY HERMAN SCHWARTZ

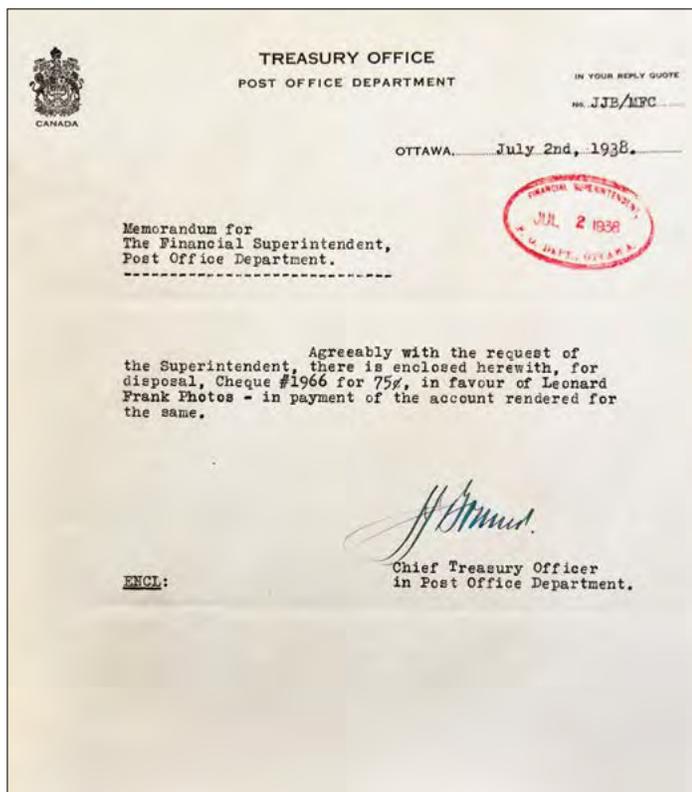


▲ CANADIAN BANK NOTE DIE PROOF



▲ LETTER TO H.E. ATWATER REGARDING THE SERVICES OF COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER LEONARD FRANK, JULY 22, 1937.

▼ MEMORANDUM FROM THE POST OFFICE TREASURY OFFICE, JULY 2, 1938.



▲ NO DESCRIPTIVE TEXT APPEARS ON THE FACE OF THE STAMP TO IDENTIFY THE LANDSCAPE. THIS INFORMATION APPEARS IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN THE SELVAGE WITH THE PLATE NUMBER.



▲ PURPLE DIE PROOFS EXIST IN THE COLLECTION OF THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES. ULTIMATELY THE DECISION WAS MADE TO PRINT A GREEN STAMP.



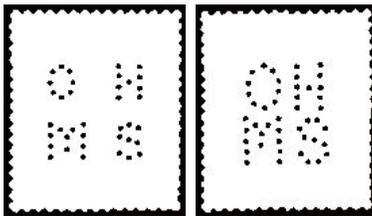
▲ THE STAMP WAS ISSUED JUNE 15, 1938 AND ASSIGNED SCOTT #244.

FIRST DAY COVERS



While there was no commemorative first day of issue cancellation, there was a concerted effort by W.E. Lough (March 22, 1938) to have a three ring Fort Garry postmark designed to cancel the twenty cent stamp in the series. Lough sent a mockup of the postmark he suggested would be appropriate.

In response, A.S. Deaville, Chief of the Philatelic Division, (March 24, 1938) expressed concern that to be equitable, special cancels would have to be offered at each stamp venue, making a complete collection of "official" first day covers a costly proposition. Deaville wanted to avoid charges of "philatelic exploitation" at all costs — an action that would be appreciated by today's stamp collecting community.



4-HOLE PERFIN

5-HOLE PERFIN



OHMS PERFINS

To deter theft, effective July 1, 1939, all stamps used by government agencies were required to be perforated with **OHMS** (*On His Majesty's Service*).

The design chosen for this task was called a "4-Hole" die, because four holes were used to make the vertical strokes of the **H** and **M**. Because the 4-Hole perforation device

did not arrive for the July 1939 deadline, for a short period of time, the Department of Finance used its 5-Hole die to perforate the first stamps. There are eight potential positions for the orientation of each **OHMS** perfin, depending which way the full pane was fed into the perforator, including gum side up or down.

The Vancouver Harbor stamp was included in this initiative and while the mint 4-Hole variety (Scott O244) was sold at philatelic counters, the elusive short printed 5-Hole perfin (Scott OA244) was not and consequently is very scarce. Only perfins that are centered and do not overlap with the stamp's natural perforations are considered "very fine". Collectors must be wary of forgeries.

CYRIL EDEL LEONOFF (1925-2016)



Leonard Frank's esteemed biographer, was a decorated civil engineer and an active member of the Jewish Historical Society and its successor organization, the Jewish Museum and Archives of British Columbia. Leonoff was the 2007 recipient of the

Louis Rosenberg Distinguished Service Award, given by the Association for Canadian Jewish Studies for a lifetime of scholarly achievement.

Cyril's personal interest in photography was the catalyst for documenting Frank's life and work in An Enterprising Life: Leonard Frank Photographs, 1895-1944. This very impressive book, was a finalist for the B.C. Book Prize and won the City of Vancouver Heritage Award and the Alcuin Society Design Award. It can be purchased very reasonably online and is a wonderful addition to any library.

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IMAGES

All plate proofs, die cuts, stamps, correspondence cited, gouache studies and Canada Bank Note files are sourced from R169/RG3 (Post Office Department Fonds) container 3844, and printed with the permission of the *Public Archives of Canada*.

Portraits of Frank and Leonoff from *Wikipedia Commons*.

Portrait of Schwartz printed with the permission of the *Public Archives of Canada*.

Leonard Frank photos printed with the permission of the *Jewish Museum and Archives of British Columbia*.

THE AUTHOR WISHES TO THANK THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE:

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- Tony Brown (philatelist)
- David Giles, *Chris Green Stamps*, Ottawa, Canada
- Alysa Routtenberg, Archivist, *JMABC*, Vancouver, B.C.

SIP INTERACTIVE

THE LEONARD FRANK PHOTOS STUDIO FONDS —
approximately 39,000 photographic images and many text records, is one of the largest collections held by the Jewish Museum and Archives of British Columbia.

Four thousand images from the collection can be viewed at:
<https://archives.jewishmuseum.ca/leonard-frank-photo-studio-fonds>

Palestine to India

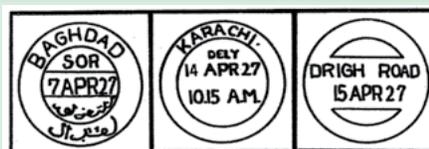
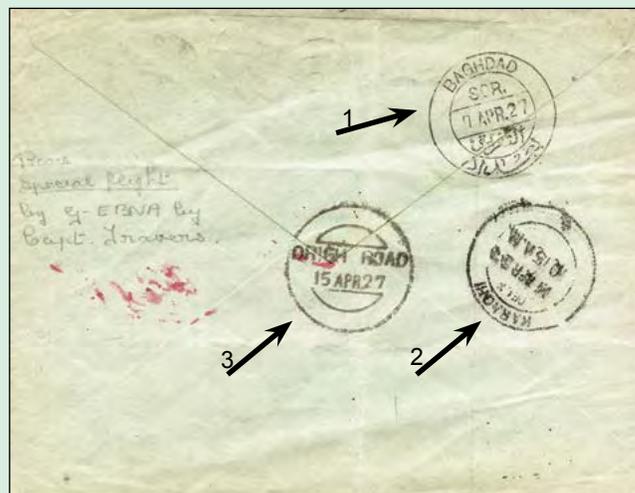
Nathan Zankel, New Brunswick, NJ

In January 1927, Imperial Airways took over, from the Royal Air Force, the operation of the Cairo, Egypt – Baghdad, Iraq Air route and extended it to Basra, Iraq. In early April a special flight left Gaza, Palestine via Baghdad and Basra to India. Regular airmail to India was established two years later beginning at the end of March 1929.



Mailed at Jerusalem on 5 APR 27.

Researchers report 3 or 5 covers from Palestine went on this flight making this one of the scarcest Palestine airmail covers.

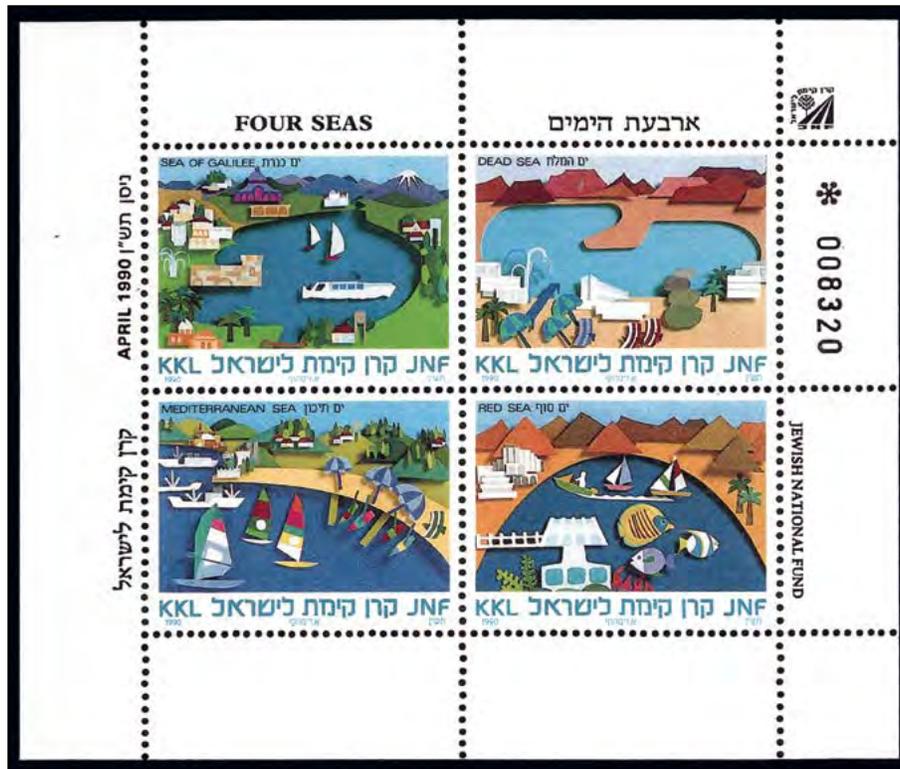


1 2 3

Cancellations on the covers back:

1. Baghdad transit cancel (7 APR 27),
2. Karachi cancel (14 APR 27),
3. Drigh Road receiving cancel (15 APR 27).

THE FOUR SEAS



Rochlin catalog 1871 - 1874

In 1990 the KKL-JNF issued a block of 4 stamps depicting the Four Seas that surround Israel, from left to right, the Sea of Galilee in Hebrew Kinneret, the Dead Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Red Sea

THE SEA OF GALILEE (KINNERET)



a

The Sea of Galilee also called Lake Kinneret or Lake Tiberias is Israel's largest fresh water lake. The lake is about 53 km in circumference with maximum depth of approximately 43

meters and is 209 meters below sea level. It is the lowest fresh water lake on earth and the second lowest lake in the world. The Sea of Galilee is situated deep in the Jordan Great Rift Valley which was created by the separation of the African and Arabian plates. It is fed by the Jordan River which flows through the rift from north to south. The name may originate from the Hebrew word "kinnor" (harp), in view of the shape of the lake.

The Sea of Galilee lies on the ancient Via Maris which linked Egypt with various northern empires. In 135 AD the Second Jewish revolt against the Romans was put down. As a result, the Romans responded by banning all Jews from Jerusalem and the center of Jewish culture and learning shifted to the region of the Sea, particularly the city of Tiberias. It was in this region that the so called "Jerusalem Talmud" is thought to have been compiled.

In 1187, Saladin defeated the armies of the Crusades at the Battle of Hattin largely because he was able to cut the Crusaders off from the valuable fresh water of the Sea of Galilee. In 1909 Jewish pioneers built their first cooperative farming village (kibbutz), which trained Jewish immigrants about farming and agriculture. The Sea of Galilee area was the cradle of the early Zionism's Kibbutz culture. Israel's National Water Carrier built in 1964 to transport water from the lake to Israel's population centers and is the source of much of the country's drinking water. ¹

MEDITERRANEAN SEA



It is a sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean, surrounded by the Mediterranean region and almost completely enclosed by land. The name Mediterranean means “in the middle of the land.” The sea has an average depth

of 1,500 meters and the deepest recorded point is 5,267 meters in the Calypso Deep in the Ionian Sea. The term Mediterranean derives from either the sea being surrounded by land or that it was the center of the known world. The Romans called it Mare Nostrum “Our Sea”. Biblically, it has been called the “Hinder Sea” due to its location on the west coast of the Holy Land and therefore behind a person facing the east. It was also known as the Sea of the Philistines due to the peoples occupying a large portion of its shores near the Israelites.

As a sea around which some of the most ancient human civilizations were situated it has had a major influence on the history and ways of life of these cultures. The 163 km long man made Suez Canal in the southeast connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. The climate is typical Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild rainy winters. Tides are very much limited as a result of the narrow connection with the Atlantic Ocean.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 created the first salt water passage between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; the Red Sea is higher than the Eastern Mediterranean so the canal serves as a tidal strait that pours Red Sea water into the Mediterranean. Pollution in this region has been extremely high in recent years. Many marine species have been almost wiped out because of the sea’s pollution. The Mediterranean Monk Seal is considered to be among the world’s most endangered marine mammal.²

DEAD SEA



The Dead Sea or in Hebrew Yam Ha-Melah the “Salt Sea” is a salt lake between Israel and the West Bank to the west and Jordan to the east. It is 429 meters below sea level and its shores are the lowest point

on the surface of the Earth on dry land, It is 304 meters deep and also one of the world’s saltiest bodies of water with 34.2% salinity. It is over 9.6 times as salty as the ocean and lies in the Jordan Rift Valley and its main tributary is the Jordan River.

The Dead Sea has attracted visitors from around the Mediterranean basin for thousand of years. It was a place of refuge for King David. It was one of the world’s first health resorts (for Herod the Great).

The Jordan river is the only major water source flowing into the Dead Sea, although there are small perennial springs under and around the sea, creating pools and quicksand pits along the edges. There are no outlet streams. The Dead Sea zone’s aridity is due to the rain shadow effect of the Judaeon Mountains. The highlands east of the Dead Sea receive more rainfall than the Dead Sea itself.

Around three million years ago what is now the valley of the Jordan River, Dead Sea and Wadi Arabah was repeatedly undated by waters from the Mediterranean Sea, the waters formed in a narrow crooked bay which was connected to the sea through what is now the Jezreel Valley. The floods of the valley came and went depending on long scale climate changes. The lake that occupied the Dead Sea Rift named “Lake Sodom” deposited beds of salt which eventually coming to be 2.5 km thick.

The Dead Sea’s climate offers year round sunny skies and dry air with low pollution. The region has weakened ultraviolet radiation and an atmosphere characterized by a high oxygen content due to the high barometer pressure. The Dead Sea area has become a major center for health research and treatment for several reasons. The mineral content of the water reduces ultraviolet component of solar radiation and the higher atmosphere pressure at this great depth has specific health effects.

In times of flood, the salt content of the Dead Sea can drop from its usual 35% salinity to 30% or lower. The sea temporarily comes to life In the wake of rainy winters. Many animal species live in the mountains surrounding the Dead Sea. Hikers can see ibex, jackals, foxes and even leopards. Hundreds of bird species inhabit the zone. Both Jordan and Israel have established nature reserves around the Dead Sea.

The Greek knew the Dead Sea as “Lake Asphaltites” due to the naturally surface asphalt, The Nabataeans discovered the value of bitumen extracts from the sea. King Herod the Great rebuilt several fortresses and palaces on the Western Bank of the Dead Sea, the most famous was Masada. The Dead Sea Scrolls were found in caves at Qumran at the Dead Sea’s world lowest road, highway 90.

In recent decades the Dead Sea has been rapidly shrinking because of diversion of incoming water, although the sea may never entirely disappear because evaporation slows down as surface area decreases and salinity increases, It Is feared that the sea’s characteristics may substantially change. One plan suggested for stopping the recession Is to channel water from the Red Sea, either through tunnels or canals.³

RED SEA



The Red Sea is a salt water inlet of the Indian Ocean between Africa and Asia Minor. The sea name is a direct translation of the Greek or Latin Mare Rubrum. It may

signify the seasonal blooms of the red colored *Trichodesmium erythraeum* near the water's surface. Others suggest that it refers to the mineral rich red mountains nearby which are called Harei Edom. The association of the Red Sea with the Biblical account of the Israelites crossing of the Red Sea is ancient and was made explicit in the book of Exodus from Hebrew into Koine Greek in approximately the third century BC.

The earliest known exploration expeditions of the Red Sea were conducted by ancient Egyptians seeking to establish commercial routes to Punt. In the 6th century BC Darius I of Persia sent reconnaissance missions to the Red Sea to improve and extend navigation by locating many hazardous rocks and currents. The Red Sea was favored by Roman trade with India starting with the reign of Augustus when the Roman Empire gained control over the Mediterranean, Egypt and the northern Red Sea. During medieval times it was an important part of the spice trade route. In 1798 France charged Napoleon with invading Egypt and taking control of the Red Sea.

The Suez Canal was opened in late 1869. At the time the British, French, and Italians shared the trading posts. The posts were gradually dismantled following World War I.

After World War II, the Americans and Soviets exerted their influence while the volume of oil tanker traffic intensified. Today, in spite of patrols by the major maritime fleets in the waters of the Red Sea, the Suez Canal has never recovered its supremacy over the Cape route which is believed to be less vulnerable.

The climate of the Red Sea is the result of two distinct monsoon seasons, a northeasterly monsoon and a southwesterly monsoon. Very high surface temperatures coupled with high salinities makes this one of the hottest and saltiest bodies of sea water in the world. With the exception of the northern part of the Red Sea which is dominated by persistent north-west winds with speeds ranging between 7 to 12 km/h, the rest of the sea and the Gulf of Aden are subjected to the influence of regular and seasonally reversible winds.

The Red Sea was formed by Arabia splitting from Africa due to plate tectonics, The sea is still widening and it is considered that the sea will become an ocean in time. A number of volcano islands rise from the center of the sea, most are dormant, but in 2007, Jabal al- Tair island erupted violently. The Red Sea is a rich and diverse ecosystem, with more than 1200 species of fish having been recorded in the sea with around 10% of these found nowhere else. This also includes 42 species of deep water fish. The rich diversity is in part due to the 2,000 km of coral reef extending along its coastline. These reefs are 5000 to 7000 years old and form platforms and sometimes lagoons along the coast and occasional other features such as the sinkhole like the Blue Hole at Dahab. These coastal reefs are also visited by pelagic species of red sea fish, including some of the 44 species of shark. There is extensive demand for desalination water to meet the requirement of the population and the industries along the Red Sea. ⁴

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New Web Site for CAFIP - www.TinyUrl.com/IsraelStamps

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Canadian Association for Israel Philately (CAFIP)

Presentations

These are some of the Powerpoint Presentations that we have done.
Some of them are quite large and may take a few minutes to download. So please be patient.

ID	Date	Title	#Slides & Size(mb)	Comment
B094	Jan/2014	Philatelic Judaica	60 / 11mb	Adapted from a SIP presentation given by Dr. Albert Friedberg (Cleveland) in Sep/1967
B131	Dec/2013	JNF Essays, Proofs & Early Issues	79 / 13mb	Adapted from a SIP presentation given by Howard Chapman in Dec/2013
B136	Apr/2016	US Naval Ships with a Jewish Connection	151 / 21mb	Adapted from a SIP presentation given by Joe Weintrob in 2009
C103	Mar/2014	Jewish Holidays	134 / 48mb	
C105	Oct/2015	Jewish Philately	50 / 6mb	Adapted from the article "Stamps" in the Encyclopedia Judaica
C106	Nov/2015	Ancient Seals: A Precursor to Modern Stamps	104 / 4mb	Adapted from the article "Seals" in the Encyclopedia Judaica
C107	May/2016	Israel Independence & Memorial Days on Stamps	235 / 42mb	
C108	Oct/2016	High Holidays & Sukkot	115 / 30mb	
C109	Nov/2016	The Bible: Told Through Stamps	213 / 32mb	

Israel Joint Stamp Issues That Weren't

David Dubin, MD, Teaneck, NJ

Israel has been participating in the worldwide fad of joint stamp issues since 1993. These releases of similar stamps by multiple postal authorities serve to generate interest among philatelists of each participating country. They are ostensibly meant to foster international cooperation.



Israel's Gibraltar joint stamp not issued

GIBRALTAR - ISRAEL JOINT ISSUE

In 2011, Israel announced a joint issue with the British Overseas Territory of Gibraltar to be issued June 27 of that year, celebrating the easternmost (Israel) and westernmost (Gibraltar) extent of the Mediterranean Sea. The designed stamp depicted the iconic Rock overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar on the left side along with the flag with the coat of arms of the territory. The right side included the equally iconic Tower of David in the Old City of Jerusalem with the flag of Israel flying above. In the background is illustrated the Mediterranean Sea with the respective locations highlighted in red.

After agreements between the two postal authorities were agreed to and after the stamps were printed, the issue was canceled by the British Foreign Office. Though Gibraltar is independent of Britain in most of its affairs, its foreign affairs are subordinate to the British authorities.

THE REASON

The article from the Jewish Chronicle of London by Marcus Dysch tells the story:

One is a contested territory besieged for centuries by

neighbors fighting to capture it - the other is Jerusalem's David Citadel tower.

The Foreign Office had no problem with the appearance of the Rock of Gibraltar on an Israel-Gibraltar "friendship stamp". But the inclusion of the Israeli landmark, "situated on disputed territory in Jerusalem" as the FCO put it, led it to demand a redesign, and Israel Post to cancel the stamp.

The stamp had already been printed and was ready for distribution before the Foreign Office intervened. Officials in the British territory compensated Israel Post for the cost of printing the stamps.

ISRAEL'S REACTION

The cancellation was met with anger in Israel and Gibraltar. Former mayor of the territory Solomon Levy said he was "disgusted" by the Foreign Office decision.

An Israeli source said: "If 3,000 years of Jewish residence in Jerusalem is considered controversial, the mere 300 years that Britain has been in Gibraltar would certainly be a problem¹

PHILIPPINES - ISRAEL JOINT ISSUE



Philippines stamp



Israel stamp

A joint Israel-Philippines issue was announced by the Israel Philatelic Authority for August 2014. It was delayed until January 27, 2015. No further explanation for the delay is available. However, it seems more than coincidental that the

issue was to be released soon after Operation Protective Edge, Israel's latest attempt to stop Hamas rocket attacks from Gaza into Israel proper.

ECUADOR - ISRAEL JOINT ISSUE

The Israel stamp program for 2014 also included the announcement of a joint issue with Ecuador to be issued on December 16. The stamp depicts the bee orchid found in Israel and the Monkey orchid native to Ecuador (figure 3). In November 2014, the Ecuadorian postal authorities suddenly withdrew from the joint issue. No explanation was given, but political considerations were the undoubted cause. Later, it was stated that The Ecuadorian stamp would wait until the Ecuadorian president's visit to Israel in late 2015³.



Israel part of joint issue

It seems the delay was also due to Ecuador's condemnation of Operation Protective Edge⁴, and judging by its president's recent anti-Israel diatribes, added to the fact that his visit did not take place, Ecuador may never release its version of the joint issue stamp.

Israel issued the stamp on December 16, 2014, without the concomitant Ecuadorean issue. Whether to consider this a joint issue, even if the Ecuador postal authorities would eventually release the stamp, is now debatable.

Reading the statement of Eli Yerushalmi, the Israeli Ambassador to Ecuador, which was to accompany the stamps supplied by the Israel Philatelic Service sounds ironic in retrospect:

Israel will always remember that Ecuador was one of the 33 countries that supported the establishment of the State of Israel during the historic UN General Assembly vote on November 29, 1947.

Since the opening of the Israeli Embassy in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, on June 19, 1957 the relationship between Israel and Ecuador has deepened. Today the two countries cooperate in many areas. The stamps emphasize

the breathtaking beauty of Israel and Ecuador and the closeness that exists between the two countries despite the great geographical distance that lies between them⁶

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LINDNER

Mandate Gems

Syd Samuels, Monroe Township, NJ



Figure 1
London II Perforated 14 x 14
Stanley Gibbons 72 - example of specimen overprint



Figure 3
Jerusalem III, Perforated 14
Pale Grey with Mear Shrimm cancellation

Figure 2
London II, Perforated 14 x 14
Specimens (Stanley Gibbons catalog numbers)



SG 71



SG 72



SG 73



SG 74



SG 75



SG.76



SG 77



SG.78



SG. 79



SG 80



SG.81
PERF 15x14



SG 83



SG 87

REPORT FROM JERUSALEM 2016

Michael Bass Cleveland, Ohio

My wife, Faye, and I left Cleveland on Wednesday November 9th for Jerusalem to attend the National Philatelic Show. One always knows we're getting close to the Holy Land when the ultra-religious are up, wrapped in their prayer shawls, standing eastward and going through their morning rituals while still 35,000 feet in the air. It's a most exciting way to enter the Promised Land.

Faye and I arrived in Jerusalem a few days early to enjoy the sites and restaurants. We spent the entire Sabbath in the Old City, having a cafe breakfast in the Armenian Quarter by the Jaffa Gate. Every time I walk through the Jaffa Gate, I think about General Allenby's triumphant victory over Jerusalem on December 9, 1917, almost 100 years ago. My friend Jonathon Becker from our SIP exhibited his Egyptian Expeditionary Force collection (Gold) at this show which links today to the Allenby walk through the Old City. (Photo). Since it was Shabbat, I was able to join the morning Torah service in the cave next to the Western Wall; a moment I'll never forget. Late in the day, Faye and I sat in front of the Western Wall, soaking in the radiance of the lit-up holy site with a glowing moon overhead. I whispered how collecting Holy Land philately brought us to the place and moment. How much we owe to our hobby.



Western Wall



General Allenby entrance into Jerusalem

I caught the light rail from my hotel on Sunday and arrived at the Jerusalem Convention Center at 12:30. The show started at 1:00, and the crowds were already gathering outside. I saw a few dealer friends like Romano going in early to set-up.



Opening ceremonies



Exhibit hall



Students touring exhibits



Dr. Les Glassman, Aubrey Katzeff,
Brian Gruzd, Mike Bass

Once the gates opened, the crowds rushed to visit the Israeli Philatelic booth for the new issues, and the opening ceremonies. As typical, Israel put on a fabulous show, with exhibits of the world's great philatelic collections, dealers, children, and wonderful comradeship. I couldn't walk 10 feet without bumping into friends from all over; Bryan Gruzd, Les Glassman and Aubrey Katzeff from South Africa, Zeev Galibov from the United Kingdom, Ed and Linda Rosen, and Sid Morginstin from the United States, Paulo Risi from Brazil and the large contingent from Israel. On Tuesday, it was a pleasure to spend time with our dear friend, Jean-Paul Danon and Raphael Livnat from Paris, France.



Linda and Ed Rosen , Mike Bass

We sat outside and caught up about philatelic happenings, with a kibbitz about politics after our Presidential election. Everyone asked about President-Elect Trump, and all were quite surprised by his victory. The consensus was "wait and see" by most. Politics and philately seem to have connections through empires, wars, new statehoods, and government agencies.



Zeev Galibov, Mordi Kremener, Zeev's daughter

Getting back to the exhibits, I was so impressed by our United States contingent of exhibitors. Our awesome Commissioners, Colin Fraser and Vesma Grinfelds, made handling our exhibits a breeze. They were completely professional, helpful and took great care of our jewels. Every page in every frame was set-up beautifully. A list of exhibitors, exhibits and awards can be found at the end of this article.



Raphael Livnat, Ziv Aloni, Mike Bass



Brian Gruzd, Dr. Les Glassman, Colin Fraser

In talking to our collector friends, many continue to worry for the future of our hobby. There's the ongoing concern about attracting younger collectors and volunteers. The conversations are the same today as I've heard for the last 30 years.



Zvi Aloni, Yacov Tsachor

The interesting part is the hobby will continue, there will be a Holy Land and Israel collecting base, and there will be exhibitions. I had a wonderful talk with Commissioner Fraser at the exhibition, and he spoke about which genre's will survive and prosper. He is encouraged by those collecting areas that are well documented, historically important and have a widespread body of research as the future winners of collecting interests.

Reflecting on our corner of philately, I am quite hopeful because the philatelic exhibits in Jerusalem, including fresh books, manuscripts and journals contribute to a solid future. The SIP needs to remain allied with our overseas brethren to promote and foster Israel and Holy Land philately.

After seeing the beautiful exhibits and visiting Israel for the show, I can say it's worth devoting our efforts to get energized to collect, exhibit, and volunteer with the SIP.

Take a moment and think about committing to a new exhibit on Israel, attend a show in 2017 and write an article for The Israel Philatelist. I come back from Israel 2016 reinvigorated to participate in our wonderful Society and hobby. Please join me.

List of Awards

Robert Pildes GP - Grand Prix - Best exhibit in Holy Land & Israel Section

Large Gold					
140-144	The Imperium Collection	Israel	British Guiana Classic Period	96	GP
208-215	Allen Paul	USA	Victorian Outgoing Indian Mail to GB, Europe and USA 1854-1876	96	SP
90-97	Pildes Robert	USA	The 1948 Doar Ivri & Dmei Doar Issue of Israel and their Use	95	GP
Gold					
98-102	Gross Michael	Israel	Doar Ivri: The Creation of the Different Printings 1948/1949	93	SP
1-5	Alexander Shaula	Israel	The Postal History of Jerusalem	93	
24-31	Becker Jonathan	USA	The Conquest and British Administration of Palestine and (Greater) Syria: 1914-1920	93	
333-340	Grosz Frederic	Israel	Romantica - Music and Musicians in the Romantic Era	93	SP
181-188	Bornmann Johannes	Germany	Nepal	92	SP
15-22	Bass Michael	USA	Foreign Postal Operations in the Holy Land 1852-1914	92	F
68-75	Karpovski Itamar	Israel	Israel - 1948 Transition Period, Cities under Emergency Conditions	92	SP
81-88	Nogid Henry	USA	The Four Siege Cities of 1948	92	
250-257	Keller Yuly	Israel	RSFSR - Reevaluation of Russian Stamps During the Hyperinflation Period (1917-1923)	92	
355-362	Klug Janet	USA	British Empire Anti-Communist Actions in the Jungles of Malaya (Open-Class)	92	
126-133	Shabtai Yaakov	Israel	Israel's Post Office Taxing Practices 1948-1978	91	F
217-224	Sarrias Adolfo	Spain	Cuba. Postal Marks of the Isabel II Period	91	
309-313	McNamee David	USA	The Canoe in Pacific Islands Culture	91	SP
320-327	Fischer Aviva	Israel	Floral Symbolism	91	SP
121-125	Gruzd Brian	SA	Israel First Airmail Issue - 1950	90	
190-197	Nunez Nestor	USA	Johore - The Classic Period	90	
32-39	Shabtai Shay	Israel	Postal Communications of the Jewish "Yishuv" 1939-1948	90	
41-48	Rimon Yermiyahu	Israel	Haifa - A Profile of the Posts	90	F
230-237	Al-Manaseer Akthem	USA	The Forgotten War - IEF'D' and the War in Mesopotamia 1914-1918	90	
49-56	Radzuweit Thomas	Germany	Persecution - Resistance - Holocaust	90	
289-296	Lubianiker Yoram	Israel	Chess - the Game of War	90	
342-349	Barak Izhak	Israel	The Development of Aviation and Transportation of Mail By Air until 1914	90	
Large Vermeil					
162-166	Nassre-Esfahani Behruz	USA	Persia, 1894 Nassre-eddin Shah Last Protrait Issue	88	
168-175	Adair Iris	USA	Ryukyu Islands: "Heavenly Maiden" Air Mail Issues (1951-1972)	88	
176-180	Haber Lawrence A.	USA	The Half-Penny (decimal) Machin	87	
198-202	Schamroth Julian	Israel	Postmarks and Postal Routs of Rhodesia 1894 to 1921	87	
239-243	Czubek Christian	Germany	Gronland, Kalaallit Nunaat	87	
157-161	Fraser Colin & Pamela	USA	British Central Africa 1891-1907	86	
225-229	Alberto Agustin	Spain	Mail in the Canary Islands. Alfonso XIII, 1909-1925	86	

Large Vermeil

7-14	Fock Mihael	Slovenia	Jerusalem 1655-1917 - Routs and Post Offices	85
258-262	Salzmann Hans Werner	Germany	"By Bicycle to the Front" Field Post By Bicycle 1914-1918	85
269-276	Lővei György	Hungary	Czechoslovakian Monetary Reform: Interim Period 1/6/1953-18/6/1953	85

Vermeil

146-150	Miguel Alfredo	Spain	Spain - First Republic 1873-1875	83
57-61	Chafetz Donald	USA	Holy Land Printed Matter 1889 - May 15, 1948 2nd UPU Period	83
244-248	Fekete Laci	Hungary	The Austrian Imperial and Royal Navy in the WWI	83
328-332	Vanyó József	Hungary	Memento...!	83
263-267	Levine Barbara	Israel	Haiti Airmail Development through 1948	82
298-302	Bánás Artúr	Hungary	The Most Popular Winter Sport - Alpine Skiing	82
303-307	Mey-Raz Yohanan	Israel	Watch Yourself Carefully	82
277-279	Corapcioglu Darren	USA	The Universe-Youth	81
151-155	Page Juan Enrique	Spain	Czechoslovakia 1918-1939	80
76-80	Held David	USA	Israel Military Postal Services During the War of Independence 1948-49	80
113-120	Blau Dan	USA	The Airmail History of the Holy Land	80

Large Silver

62-66	Abravanel Christian	France	Civilian Mail To/From Palestine 1938-1945	78
314-318	Georg Meusel	Germany	Martin Luther King	78
350-354	Rosenberg Semion	Israel	A Space Odyssey - Way to Stars	78
108-112	Danon Jean-Paul	France	Israel 1948 - New Year Stamps	76
135-139	Termini Benedict	USA	The Birth of the Palestinian Authority Postal Service	75
285 288	Morginstin Sid	USA	Lundy Islands	75

One Frame

GOLD

145	De Quesada Eugenio	Spain	The Registered Mail and the "Alfonsillo" 1879-1884	90
156	Domenech Esteve	Spain	Spanish Forged Telegraph Stamps	90
341	Urushima Andrew	USA	THE 1944 Gross BoW Olympic	90
23	Shtern Shlomo	Israel	The Road to Jerusalem	90
40	Risi Paulo	Brazil	Into the "Blues" (EEF Stamps) - Palestine 1918	90

VERMEIL

189	Grinfelds Vesma	USA	Official Mail Postmarks of Riga; 1771-1860	88
216	Mazza Thomas	USA	New York City - During the First Cheap Postage	86
268	Stager Phillip	USA	Pineapple	86
319	Stager Phillip	USA	The Royal Palm	85
167	Kleiner Yehuda	Israel	Prepayment and the First Stationeries	83
249	Kossoy Meer	Israel	Censorship of Foreign Printed Matter Correspondence in St. Petersburg-Petrograd (1876-1917)	82
67	Weiner Baruch	Israel	Arab P.O.W's from the 1948 Independence War	81

SILVER

89	Chafetz Donald	USA	Printed Matter into the Holy Land 2nd UPU Period - 1948	76
297	Duek Paulo	Israel	Ayrton Senna - Formula 1 Racing Driver, 1960-1994	73
238	Berman Genady	Israel	Post in Crimea During Transition Period March-October 2014	72



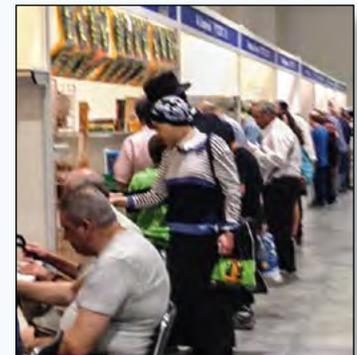
Mothe and son at the frames



Boys taking pictures of frames



Judges at the frames



Dealer bourse area



Israel Post Service sales booths

continued on page 52

List of Awards

BRONZE				
308	Duek Paulo	Israel	Pele - The King of Football	68
Literature Handbooks				
LARGE GOLD				
L15	The Collectors Club of Chicago	USA	Soviet Clandestine Mail Surveillance 1917-1991 by David M. Sipton and Steve Volis	95 SP
GOLD				
L17	Aloni Zvi	Israel	The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel Part 1	93 F
L2	Livnat Raphael	France	Jérusalem et la Poste Française en Terre sainte 1843-1914	92 F
LARGE VERMEIL				
L16	Zwillinger Steven	USA	The Path to Gold: 175 Proven Stamp Exhibiting Tips	88
L5	Chadderton Bruce	NZ	Descent into the Abyss - The Shoa	87
VERMEIL				
L9	Chafetz Donald	USA	A Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations 1948-1955	81
L11	Elias Peter	USA	USA Automated Postal Centers 2012-2014 (CD)	81
SILVER				
L7	Bilous Andrey	Ukraine	Franco Stamps of Kiev	73
Literature Periodicals				
VERMEIL				
L1	Danon Jean-Paul	France	"Doar Ivri" la revue du C.F.P.I.	81
L10	Chafetz Dobnald	USA	The Israel Philatelist	81
L14	Roberts Michael	USA	Mexicana	81
L13	Maestrone Mark	USA	Journal of Sport Philately	80

LARGE SILVER				
L3	Ecklebe Dietrich	Germany	UNESCO - World Heritage Sites in Germany	78
Literature Catalogues				
GOLD				
L4	Philatelia Hungarica Ltd.	Hungary	Hungarian Stamp Catalogue 2016-2017	90
LARGE VERMEIL				
L8	Al-Manaseer Akthem	USA	Guide to the Postal Stationery of Iraq	87
L12	Hughes Philip	USA	Croatia 1941-1945 Revenue Issues	86
VERMEIL				
L6	Sarrias Adolfo	Spain	Catalogue of Forwarders of Cuba	83
L9	Chafetz Donald	USA	A Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations 1948-1955	81
L11	Elias Peter	USA	USA Automated Postal Centers 2012-2014 (CD)	81
SILVER				
L7	Bilous Andrey	Ukraine	Franco Stamps of Kiev	73
Literature Periodicals				
VERMEIL				
L1	Danon Jean-Paul	France	"Doar Ivri" la revue du C.F.P.I.	81
L10	Chafetz Dobnald	USA	The Israel Philatelist	81
L14	Roberts Michael	USA	Mexicana	81
L13	Maestrone Mark	USA	Journal of Sport Philately	80
LARGE SILVER				
L3	Ecklebe Dietrich	Germany	UNESCO - World Heritage Sites in Germany	78

Photos provided by Michael Bass and Vesma Grinfelds. ■



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Exhibiting Holy Land Philately

Ed Kroft, Vancouver, Canada

A philatelic exhibit is a form of communication . It tells a story with philatelic material and sometimes with non-philatelic material. To do the job, you must decide on a story that you can tell adequately using the materials at your disposal.

1. Choose a Story That Interests you and That will Allow You to Fulfill Your Goals

I started exhibiting because I felt compelled and inspired to show material from 1948 and the Arab–Israeli conflict. I read history books and articles about the war in order to place my materials in context. The additional information I gained from my study made me love the material I had even more and thirst to find additional material that would help me to tell the story that I felt was worth telling.

However, I needed to frame my story within some boundaries. What was my purpose? Did I have enough material to fulfill my purpose?

Typically an exhibitor gets between one to eight frames within which to place 16 pages sized 8 1/2 x 11 inches. Depending on the type of exhibit being shown, the pages most often contain stamps or covers. For example, in a five frame postal history exhibit, an exhibitor might show up to about 160 covers in 80 pages. Do you have this much material to tell your story?

Even if you have lots of relevant philatelic material, you must accept that some stories are too big to tell within the space allotted to an exhibitor in a philatelic exhibition.

For example, a philatelic exhibit on “2000 years of Jewish History” could fill hundreds of frames. On the other hand, most people would likely struggle to find adequate material to tell the story of “The Pre-Philatelic Postal History of Venice”.

Therefore, the key is to “right size” your story based on the philatelic and perhaps non-philatelic material you have about the subject.

RISHON LE ZION (PALESTINE) — FROM SETTLEMENT THROUGH STATEHOOD
July 31, 1882 to September 30, 1948

Rishon Le Zion (“Rishon”) was founded in July 1882 near Aoun Cara (a Turkish village). Its population grew very slowly reaching about 10,000 inhabitants by late 1948. Rishon is best known for its “Carmel” wineries.

Scope of Exhibit: This exhibit shows the postal history of Rishon from the late nineteenth century through September 1948, the year of transition from Palestine Mandate to Israeli governance. It reflects the use of different stamps, postmarks, registration labels, postal rates and special procedures.

Significance: This exhibit contains a comprehensive, multi-period study of the postal history of one of the earliest and most important Jewish settlements established in the Holyland after 1878. This study therefore enables a narrower and more thorough examination of postal complexities arising in each period of Holyland postal history under review. This exhibit’s objectives are achieved through the display of outgoing mail from Rishon and, in some cases, from the Jaffa, Ramle and Tel Aviv post offices. Inbound mail is used, when necessary, to show routing of mail, taxed mail and unusual postmarks. Commercial covers are used throughout the exhibit unless philatelic covers, where noted, assist in relating the postal history.

Highlights: Items of significance are denoted by a red dot beside related text. Text is bolded to emphasize original research or to highlight information. All expertised material with a certificate is denoted by “(e)” after the related descriptive text.

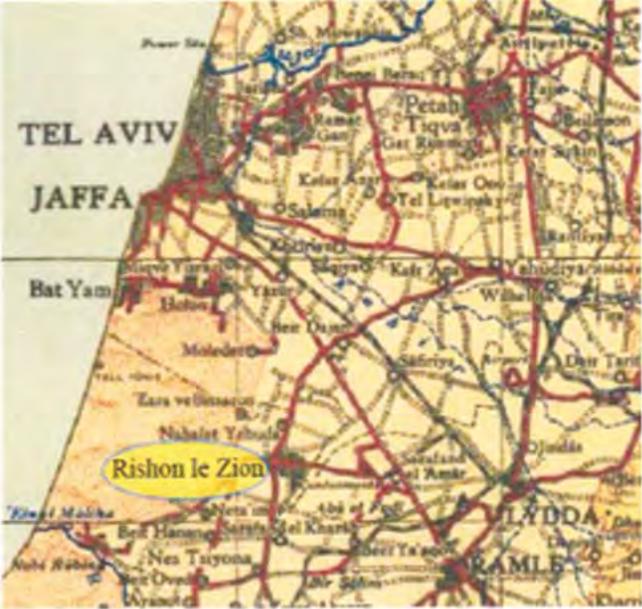


Figure 1

2. Choose a Clear Statement of Purpose and A Clear Outline of the Subject of the Exhibit and Its Scope

What is your goal? What do you want to show? Philatelic exhibiting at the national, regional and local levels encourages exhibiting in the following defined categories:

Advertising	Experimental	Postal History
Aerophilately	Event Covers	Postal Stationery
Astrophilately	First Day Covers	Revenue
Cinderella	Maximaphily	Traditional
Display	Patriotic Covers	Thematic
	Picture Postcard	Topical

The boundaries and scope of each category are outlined in Appendix A of the **APS Manual of Philatelic Judging and Exhibiting 7th Edition** (“APS Manual”) (Figure 2).

To get an idea of the category within which your story might fall, it is critical to read Appendix A of the APS Manual. I will discuss some of these in more detail in future articles. In the meantime, you still need to determine what the objective or goal of your story will be, even if you determine that you want to do an exhibit that falls within the postal history category. When I exhibit or decide to create a new exhibit, I first figure out my **goals, scope and purpose** before I determine how to fit my story into the rules pertaining to a particular category of exhibit.

So let’s get to an example. Some of you know that one of my areas of interest is the postal history of Rishon Le Zion, now the fourth largest city in Israel. When doing my exhibit, I had to determine my purpose and scope. Figure 1 shows the top half of my title page. I clearly set out the scope of the exhibit which shows postal history occurring between two periods of time. The title of the exhibit defines the temporal scope. I will provide more comments on the contents of a title page below.

3. What is Treatment and How Does it Tie Into the Choice of Your Story?

The APS Manual (Figure 2) indicates that “Treatment” of an exhibit can be awarded up to 20 out of 100 marks. Treatment requires an evaluation of the exhibitor’s:

1. Subject scope and limits;
2. Development of the subject;
3. Clarity and ease of understanding the subject; and
4. Balance and completeness of coverage.

Your story or “the subject” must have a defined scope, a **balanced content** and a **conclusion**. It must be easy to follow. Your exhibit must also try to cover your chosen subject thoroughly with clear yet brief narrative.

4. What is Excellent Treatment?

Each section of an exhibit should follow a plan or “golden thread” and develop the subject within the stated scope of the exhibit. A person must develop each section of the exhibit in

proportion to its contribution to the overall exhibit subject. The exhibit should also include everything necessary to develop the exhibit subject.

I will relate these criteria in the APS Manual to my Rishon Le Zion Exhibit. I have an exhibit plan which I follow throughout my exhibit (see Figure 3). I try to balance the story so it is not unduly weighted towards the armored car period or the forerunner period. I have also attempted to include in my exhibit every subject area necessary to tell my postal history story. What was most difficult was to find relevant philatelic material for my second frame relating to the entry of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force into Rishon and Jaffa in November 1917.

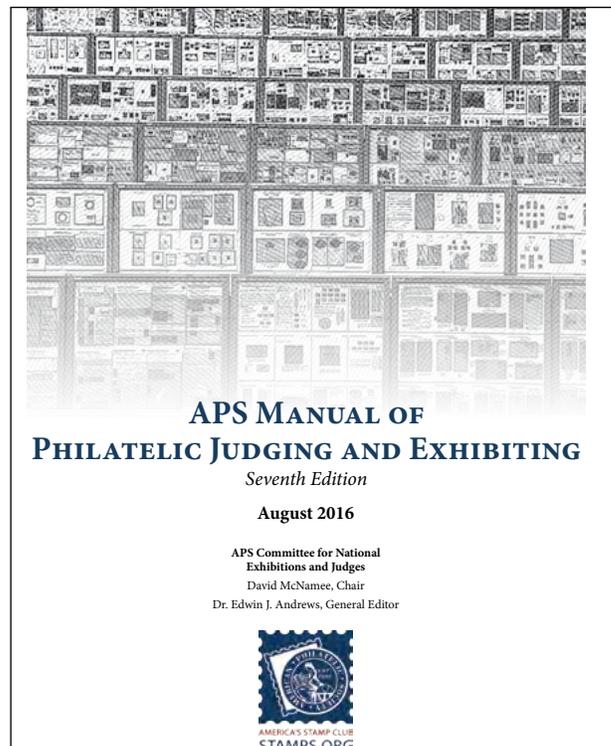


Figure 2

5. What is Poor Treatment?

The APS Manual indicates that treatment will be considered poor if the exhibit does not follow its plan, lacks a plan or is not developed logically. An exhibit will also have poor treatment if one or more sections of the exhibit are undeveloped or overdeveloped without a logical basis for doing so. This will occur because an exhibitor may lack the necessary philatelic material to complete the story and will therefore skip over portions of the story that are important to the development of the story. This methodology will adversely affect the treatment component of the exhibitor’s mark.

6. The Role and Importance of the Title Page – What is Excellent and What is Poor?

Part of the assessment of the exhibitor’s treatment will depend on the contents of the title page. The title page is the first thing that viewers or judges will read. The title

EXHIBIT PLAN		
Topics	Time Periods	Frame
Jaffa Post	July 31, 1882 – September 30, 1914	1
Local Austrian Post	February, 1903 – September 30, 1914	1
Local German Post	September, 1903 – September 30, 1914	1
Turkish Post	September, 1903 – November 15, 1917	2
Military Post of Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF)	November 15, 1917 – December, 1918	2
Occupied Enemy Territory Administration	December, 1918 – June 30, 1920	2
British Civil Administration/Mandate	July 1, 1920 – May 14, 1948	3, 4, 5
Armoured Car Local Post	April 5, 1948 – May 6, 1948	5
Minhelet Ha'am (Provisional Government)	May 2, 1948 – May 14, 1948	5
State of Israel	May 16, 1948 – September 30, 1948	5

Major References
 Blake, L. "Rishon Le Zion Local Stamp" *The Israel Philatelist* (Society of Israel Philatelists, October 1969) Volume 21
 Firebrace, J. *British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East, 1914 – 1924* (Christie's, 1991) Chapters 4, 19, 20
 Gornish, S. "Philately and the First Zionist Immigrant Settlement" *The Israel Philatelist* (Society of Israel Philatelists, June and December 1994)
 Leibus, E. "Rishon Le Zion Postal Services During the British Military Administration" *Holy Land Postal History, Society of Postal History of Eretz Israel* (Vol. 63-64, pp 85-93)
 Leibus, E. "The Postal Service of the Jewish Colonies During the Ottoman Period", *ibid* (Vol 89-90 pp 318-372)
 Sacher, M. *The Postal Markings of Mandate Palestine* (The Royal Philatelic Society, 1995)
 Seidhele, A. & Collins, N. *The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine – Handbook of Holyland Philately* (Vol 1 pp. 81-86; Vol 2 pp. 427-444)

Figure 3

page must clearly set out the direction and organization of the exhibit and must state the exhibit's purpose, scope and plan. An excellent title page will concisely and accurately describe the content and scope of the exhibit subject. It will have a statement of purpose which defines the subject and goal of the exhibit. What are you showing and how do you plan to achieve your purpose? A statement of scope clearly states what portion of subject/time period that an exhibit will show. Its chosen boundaries must be logical and explained.

A poor title page is hard to follow and does not clearly give the viewer a clear picture of what you are showing and why. It is not related or poorly related to concepts of the exhibit. A poor title page lacks statements of scope and purpose. The scope may be inappropriate for the subject or is defined to exclude or avoid an important part of the subject. The title page should not show a philatelic item which best belongs elsewhere in the exhibit to tell the story in sequence .

7. How Do you Achieve Excellent Treatment and An Excellent Title Page? Consistently Work on an Exhibit Plan and the Title Page

Many people require a great deal of practice to refine and create exhibit plans and related title pages. These documents are often modified with the benefit of feedback and through trial and error. I respectfully suggest that you will need to write and rewrite your statements of scope and purpose. I am consistently making up a plan for the development of an exhibit. I then try to develop a mission statement. I rewrite it when I see that I need to modify my plan because my plan is deficient and is missing part of the story I want to tell.

The drafting of the exhibit plan, the title page and the
 The Israel Philatelist - Winter 2017

concepts of treatment are all intertwined. My first draft of a plan may not look anything like the finished product. Even if you think you have defined your scope well, you may not have the relevant philatelic material to balance the story. You may then have to redefine your scope or look for more material before exhibiting. I have not yet exhibited certain subjects because I am missing material to help fully tell my story.

...you will need to write and rewrite your statements of scope and purpose.

As for creating and improving your title page- **Make it easy to view, read and attractive.** It might contain a historical introduction to the subject or some historical context. This should generally follow statements of scope and purpose. You may want to use a diagram, map or item relating to the exhibit as a whole or a precursor to the scope of the exhibit. A title page should identify how a viewer might discern rare items (dots, double frame, color matting) , expertized items ©, or personal research (e.g. italics or bold print) (see Figure 1). A title page may also show major reference books and articles to which the viewer might refer (Figure 3).

8. What Makes the Subject Matter of an Exhibit Important and Worthy of Viewing?

That will be the subject of the next article of the series. Until then, happy collecting and best of success with preparing to exhibit! ■

Holy Land Fakes And Forgeries

Recent New Findings

Yacov Tsachor - Tel Aviv, Zvi Aloni - Soham

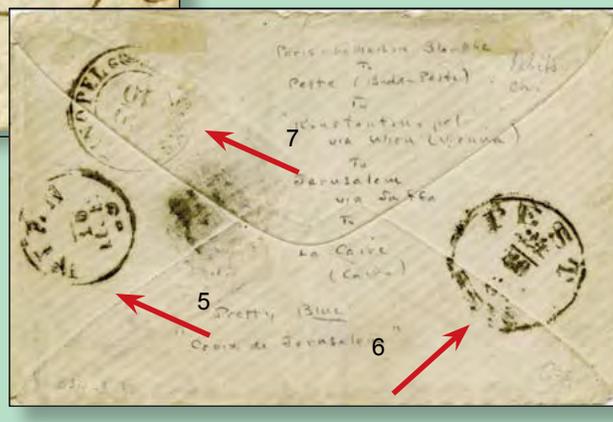
Holy Land philately (including the Turkish rule period, British Palestine and Israel) continues to arouse interest and the diligent forgers are not lagging. Shown are some of the more recently items submitted for our certification.

THE FRENCH POST

Forged French Jerusalem Cross cachet



A genuine cover mailed Paris to Hungary correctly franked 60c:



1. Postmark: LA MAISON BLANCHE (60) dated 12 OCT 69, to Pesth - Hongerie
2. Boxed PD was struck on dispatch
3. Properly franked to destination 60c, for a regular letter up to 10 grs
20c. Empire Dentele (Yv. 22)
2x20c Empire Laure (Yv. 29)
4. Stamp canceled GC 2170
5. Transit postmark on back: WIEN, dated 10/69 (part date illegible)
6. Arrival postmark: PEST 24/10/69

7. The letter was then redirected - arrival postmark, of the Austrian Post CONSTANTINOPEL (3)/10 on back.

The Imaginary Stage

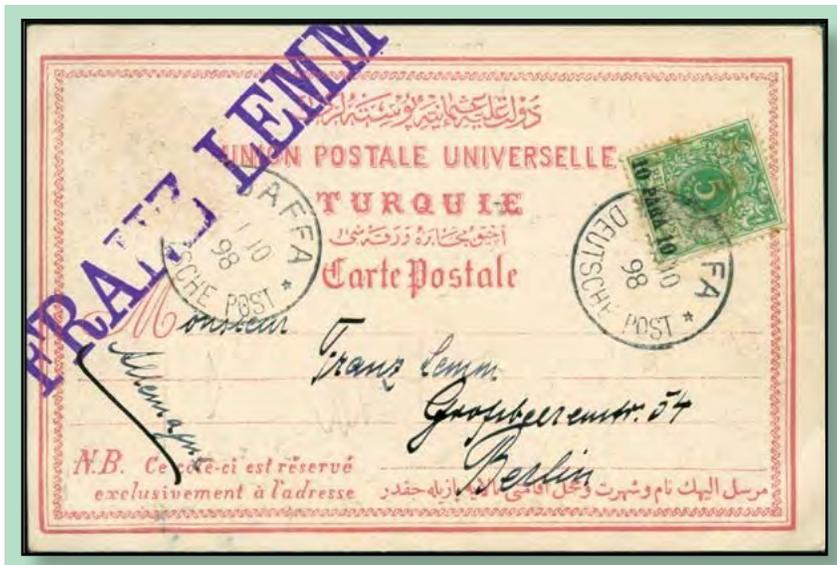
The cover was again "redirected" this time to Jerusalem.

Forgeries

8. On the front, 2 forged strikes: JAFFA 1 SYRIE 69 (most of the date illegible)
9. Jerusalem Cross in blue
Finally it was "redirected", the 3rd time, to Le Caire.

THE GERMAN POST

Faked First Day JAFFA postmark



Opened on 1 October 1898 in Jaffa for the scheduled visit of the Kaiser to the Orient.

Although a lot of mail is known from October 1898, mostly of philatelic origin, genuine First Day items are rarely offered.

1. A picture postcard of the religious themes by "Verlag der Ersten Internationalen Ansichtskarten Gesellschaft"
2. Genuinely mailed on the First Day
3. JAFFA DEUTSCHE POST (Steichele 221)
4. Postmark 1 10 98
5. Addressed to Berlin.

Detail: The original stamp was removed and a 10 para on 5 pf. stamp (Mi #6) was added to restore the condition and value of the item.

One can easily see the difference in the ink of the part postmark on the postcard and that on the stamp, the very clear stage of the new postmark on the postcard versus the blurred part postmark on the stamp and other differences of this poor fake.

BRITISH PALESTINE

Forged 1 piaster (SG#3) FD cover

The Palestine 1 piaster SG#3 was issued on the 5th March 1918. The issue date was not officially announced and no official FDC was made. The few recorded commercial 5 MR 18 dated covers are extremely rare.



Fig 3a Detail: The figure 5 in the date is a Forgery, it does not belong to the postmark, a bold strike of a different font over a faint figure of "o" or "S".

Cover to Bern - Switzerland, properly franked 1 piaster (SG#3) tied by Jerusalem postmark ARMY POST OFFICE SZ 44 - 5 MR 18, genuinely mailed, censored & via CAIRO arrival BERN 1 V 18.

THE ISRAELI POST

Forged 1948 1st Coins 3 mils perforated 10x10



Reperforated 10x10 perforations.
Darken to make the perforations visualable.

The 3 mils stamp (Bale # 1f, Michel # 1C) is one of the high lights of the 1948 1st Coins and extremely rare with tab on the official FDC.

The 3 mils tab with forged 10x10 perforations, together with tabbed 5–50 mils, tied to the official FDC by the FD Slogan TEL AVIV 16.5.1948.

Forged cancellation on the 1948 1st Postage Dues

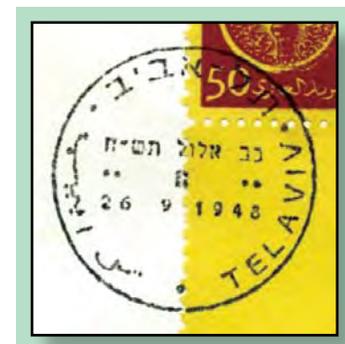


The 1st Postage Dues 3–50 mils (Sc# J1/5) were printed from the same plates as the 1st Coins low values, but on yellowish paper with a Hebrew overprint “Postage Dues”.

Five values were issued: 3, 5, 10, 20 & 50 mils with blank tabs at the bottom. No official FD of issue for the Postage Dues was declared. **Earliest known use is 28 MAY 1948 of which 3 covers are recorded.**

Collectors eagerly seek covers with “tabbed” singles and mostly with full sets bearing early dates.

The previously rouletted 3 mils stamp was taken off the cover, perforated & reattached. As in some other cases, the item is accompanied with a positive certificate issued by a very well known expert, but with very little knowledge about Israel’s 1st issue.



The complete set of the 5 Postage Dues 3–50 mils with tabs tied to cover by three **FORGED TEL AVIV 26 9 1948 postmarks** and back stamped with the same “postmarks”.

The forged postmark is a stencil type and shows the FD date of the 1st Festivals (Sc#10–14).

Two patriotic labels have been added at bottom right:

1. 1937 JNF Star of David black value 50 and
2. Koffer Hayishuv Stockade & Tower value 20 tied by 2 genuine strikes of the TEL AVIV 26 9 1948 metal postmark.

The cover was also registered and an express label was affixed, but it never went thru the post. ■

A Brief Overview Of Holy Land Philately

Sid Morginstin, Trenton, NJ

Note: This was presented at a stamp club meeting as a slide show and touches on both the history of Palestine and Israel and the philately of Palestine and Israel. The stamps and covers were auction lots in past NEGEV HOLYLAND Auctions. The maps were taken from various web sites.

Holy Land Philately is a most interesting and challenging part of the hobby of stamp collecting. There is room in it for the novice collector as well as the most advanced philatelist. It also tells the history of the area. The Holy Land is defined as the area on the Eastern Shore of the Mediterranean Sea stretching to the Jordan River. Holy Land Philately includes Palestine prior to 1948, the modern State of Israel, the West Bank of the Jordan River from 1948 to date, and (by extension) the Sinai and Gaza from 1948 to date.

There are distinct periods involved: Ottoman, Mandate, Interim, and Israel. The actual postal history (that is, the history of the mails) is very extensive. I will just skim over the topics otherwise we will not get done.

TURKISH PERIOD



Figure 1
Map of Ottoman Empire 1885

Prior to World War One, most of the area now known as the Middle East was part of the Ottoman (or Turkish) Empire. The empire lasted from around 1300 to the end of World War I. Compared to other area in the Empires, Palestine was a dusty, sparsely populated backwater. (Figure 1)

Turkey had its own post offices in Palestine. Many
The Israel Philatelist - Winter 2017

Europeans frequently were in Palestine for business or religious purposes. As modes of travel improved, this trend grew. As the Ottoman Postal System had very poor service, the visitors preferred that their own governments handle the mails.



Figure 2
Petach Tiqvah local stamp

One of the earliest Jewish communities in Palestine was Petach Tiqvah. It was founded in 1878 by a group of pioneers from Jerusalem. The local government issued its own stamp (Figure 2). Russian Jewish immigrants founded Rishon Le Zion in 1882.

During the later half of the 19th century, as the Ottoman Empire grew weak, the European powers were able to obtain Capitulation Treaties from Turkey. Under these treaties, five nations (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Russia) and Egypt were able to expand their postal systems into Palestine.

FORERUNNER PERIOD

The first such post office opened around 1850. These nations either overprinted their regular stamps or issued stamps for usage in Palestine (Figures 3 – 5). They used their own postmarks. In brief, an overprint is defined as a stamp that, after being printed, has additional printing such as a change in value or a country name. The study of these postmarks (the devices used to cancel the stamp) is quite extensive) (Figures 6 – 8).

The Ottoman Empire was nearly bankrupt during the latter part of the nineteenth century. One way to raise money was to require the usage of revenue stamps on nearly everything.

Again, the revenue stamps are an interesting study in and of themselves. I will just show you three examples in Figures 9 – 11.

During World War One, the Ottoman Empire collapsed. All foreign post offices were closed at the end of the war, in 1917.

BRITISH MANDATE PERIOD

At the end of the war, under the British command, the military Egyptian Expeditionary Forces occupied and controlled Palestine (Figures 11 – 12). The League of Nations mandated Palestine to Great Britain in June 1922. For philatelic purposes, the MANDATE PERIOD is considered to have begun at the end of World War I. By the way, the Mandate area also included TransJordan (what is now called Jordan) which is on the East bank of the Jordan River.

May I get political for a moment here and violate the dictum of not mixing politics and philately? TransJordan was to be the Palestinian state and Palestine was to be the Jewish state.

On November 2, 1917, Lord James Balfour wrote a letter to Walter Rothschild, a leader of the British Jewish community. It contained what has come to be known as the BALFOUR DECLARATION. In part it read, “His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.”

The first set of British stamps for Palestine, called the BLUES, was issued in 1917. In lieu of country name, they had in the design the letters EEF which stands for Egyptian Expeditionary Forces (Figures 13– 14). At first there were no civilian posts. Civilians could use the military postal system (Figure 15). Military control lasted until 1920.

The next set, called the TYPOGRAPHERS were issued in mid to late 1920 (Figure 16). Typography is a method of printing stamps but we will not go into the technical details of the printing now.

Over the next 10 years, these stamps were re-issued with various overprints. Each line has the word Palestine with top line is arabic, the second line is in english and the third line is in hebrew. After that hebrew word are the hebrew letters ALEPH and YUD which stand for ERETZ ISRAEL – The Land of Israel. There are two main types of overprints.



Figure 11
Autographed Photo of General Allenby



Figure 12
General Allenby Entering Jerusalem



Figure 13
“The Blues” - first stamp



Figure 14
“The Blues” - overprinted to change value



Figure 15
Civilian use of military posts



Figure 3
Austrian stamp overprinted
for use in the Holy Land



Figure 4
Italian stamp overprinted for
use in the Holy Land



Figure 5
Russian stamp overprinted
for use in the Holy Land



Figure 9
Hejaz Railway – to help pay
for the railroad,



Figure 10
Court Fees;



Figure 11
Stamp Duty



Figure 6
Austrian post card with handstamps – last Christmas in 19th century



Figure 7
Turkish World War I field post cover and cancellations

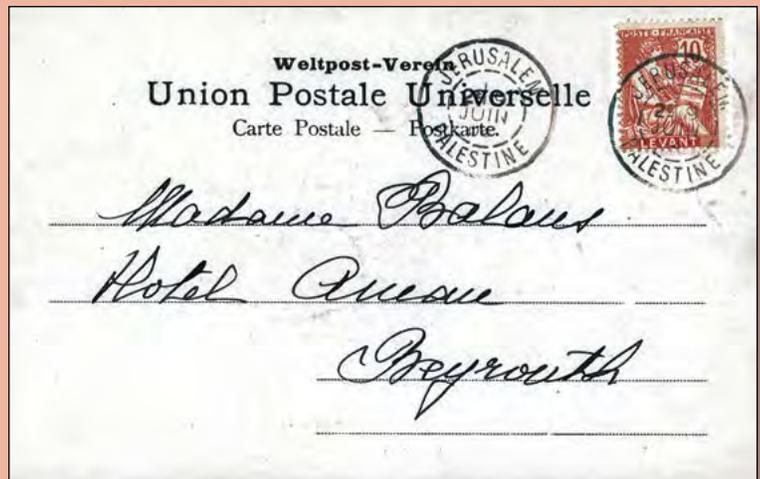


Figure 8
French post card with Jerusalem cancellation



Figure 16
Representative typography stamps

The first overprint was made in JERUSALEM and the letters have serifs (Figure 17). There are three sub-types. The second type was made in LONDON (Figure 18) and e letters do not have serifs. Here is a “cheat sheet” showing how to tell them apart (Figure 19).

The first overprint was made in JERUSALEM and the letters have serifs (Figure 17). There are three sub-types. The second type was made in LONDON (Figure 18) and e letters do not have serifs. There are two sub-types. Here is a “cheat sheet” showing how to tell them apart (Figure 19).

Specialists – with very good eyesight and/or a powerful magnifying glass – have field days checking these stamps for the many varieties and errors. I will not delve into this.

In 1927, the PICTORIAL issue began. These remained in use till the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 (Figure 20). Four views of Palestine were used:

- Rachel’s Tomb in Bethlehem
- Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar) in Jerusalem
- Tower of David on the Walls of the Old City of Jerusalem and
- City of Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee.

There are many color shadings and FIVE types of paper:

- thin
- vertical ribbed
- wove
- horizontal ribbed and
- transparent.

There is also a coil stamp.

In this time period, the population



Figure 17
Jerusalem over printed stamps



Palestine Overprints Identifier

This guide is intended to assist those who are beginning their adventure in the study of the overprints on the stamps of Palestine. You will be given a series of 5 questions to ask yourself while examining your stamp. The questions should be answered in order for best result. References are made to the photo examples on left. Have fun!

- Does the English line "Palestine" have serifs on the letters?**
 - If there are serifs on the English then your stamp is either Jerusalem I, II or III. (Example #1-4) Go to #2.
 - If there are no serifs on the English your stamp is either a London I or II. (Example #5-6) Go to #3.
- If the answer to question 1 was "a" (serifs), is the Arabic line of the overprint short (8mm) or long (10mm)?**
 - If short, then you have a stamp from Jerusalem I set which is Sc 15-25, Bale or SG 16-29. (Example #1)
 - If the Arabic is 10mm long, your stamp is either Jerusalem II or III. (Example #2,3,4) Go to #3.
- If the answer to question 2 is "d" (serifs on letters, 10mm Arabic), are the dashes between the two Hebrew letters on the far left above the other letters, or even with the other Hebrew letters?**
 - If the dashes are raised above the other Hebrew letters, your stamp is a Jerusalem II which is Sc 15a-22a, Bale or SG 30-43. The Hebrew line is also thicker and more rounded. The 9 pi, 10pi, 20pi values do not carry with this overprint. (Example #2,3)
 - If the dashes are even with the other Hebrew letters, then your stamp is a Jerusalem III overprint. Sc 15c-25c, Bale or SG 47-59. The Hebrew line on this overprint is also generally seriffed and more delicate than Jerusalem II. (Example #4)
- If your answer to question 3 was "a" (raised dashes) and your stamp is a 1mil, 3mil or 5mil value, is the distance between the Hebrew and English narrow (8mm) or wide (7+mm)?**
 - If wide (7+mm), then your stamp is a normal Jerusalem II overprint which is Sc 15a-22a, Bale or SG 30-43. (Example #2) i) If narrow (8mm), then your stamp is a "narrow setting" which is Sc 15b-19b, Bale or SG 44-6. (Example #3)
- If the answer to question 1 was "b" (no serifs), are the English letters in the overprint elongated and pointed or flatter and rounded?**
 - If elongated and pointed, then your stamp is from the London I set which is Sc 17-47, Bale or SG 60-70. (Example #5)
 - If flatter and rounded, then your stamp is from the London II set which is Sc 71-89, Bale or SG 48-62. (Example #6)

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 Palestine Division - 1 888 611-6133 (US)
 Chester, Ohio 1 513-483-1099
 Fax: 1 513-483-0268 - email: hglaser@hglaser.com
 www.hglaser.com

Figure 19
“Cheat Sheet”



Figure 18
London over printed stamps



Figure 20
Commerical Cover



Figure 20
Pictorial stamps

of Palestine grew. Many Jews decided to move there and as a consequence new towns and kibbutzim were founded and commerce grew quite rapidly.

Here is an advertising cover from a business in Tel Aviv (Figure 20). The word COVER means the envelope used to mail the letter. It includes the stamps and any postal markings.



International trade fairs were also held (Figure 21) and Levant Fair special postmark (Figure 22).

Figure 21
Levant Fair label



Figure 23
Shnorer Cover containing money

Religious schools were established. One interesting area of these is what collectors euphemistically call SHNORER COVERS. By SHNORER we mean the response envelopes for a religious establishment asking for money. (Figure 23). Some



Figure 24
Keren Tel Chai fund raising labels

religious or service organizations also issued fund raising labels. One of these was KEREN TEL CHAI (Figure 24).

The various postmarks used in each city (Jaffa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Haifa) as well as those used in the smaller towns are also the subject of detailed study. These can be



Figure 22
Levant Fair slogan cancellation



Figures 25
Bait Vegan, Metulla, Safad
(small communities)



Figures 25
Jerusalem, Tel Aviv slogan cancellations

quite complicated as the spellings of some of the town names were changed and new canceling devices used. The various postal rates are also studied. ■

To be continued

SIP President's column



Hi everyone.

2017 is at hand. I hope that you are enjoying all aspects of our great hobby.

JERUSALEM 2016

Congratulations to all those who exhibited. I understand that there was a great turnout of visitors who were keen to view the exhibits. I hope we see that kind of enthusiasm return to North American philatelic shows.

EXHIBITING HOLY LAND

In this issue of the IP, I wrote the second installment of the series on exhibiting. My intention is to add to the growing numbers of collectors who are interested in this aspect of the hobby. The Society is always looking for new exhibitors on any topic. We have members in the Society who can answer your questions or assist.

ELECTIONS FOR SOCIETY EXECUTIVE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In November, 2017, we will elect a new executive and Board of Directors. Some individuals have stepped up and are interested in running for some of the positions. However, we still need more candidates. Please consider putting your name forward. We will publish the names of candidates early in 2017 and will close nominations later in the year.

VOLUNTEERS

Since my last column, I have heard from some of who are willing to volunteer to do work for the Society. Thank you. We need more of you!!

MEMBERSHIP

Our society is the largest holy land philatelic organization in the world. We need to attract new members and ask everyone in the society to do his or her part during the year to try to bring in at least one new member.

FUNDRAISING

Thank you to everyone who has made a contribution to the fund raising campaign for 2016. Please continue to keep our Society in mind if you wish to make a charitable donation.

BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

Membership in our Society provides access to the award-winning journal, the Israel Philatelist, and discounts to acquire many books from our Educational Fund chaired by David Kaplin. Watch for various new forthcoming monographs. Our sideshows and library books are available to be lent. Check out the website. The Society also has a worldwide network of members who are very knowledgeable about Holy Land and Judaica philately. Contact us if you are looking for info when doing research. Perhaps we will be

New Philatelic Issues



Stamp Name	Value
Casualties of War and Terror	2.30 NIS
Appreciation Day	
Parables of the Sages	
The Fox in the Vineyard	4.10 NIS
The Lion and the Heron	4.10 NIS
The Reed and the Cedar	4.10 NIS
Seasons in Israel -Winter	4.10 NIS
- Spring	4.10 NIS
- Summer	4.10 NIS
- Autumn	4.10 NIS
Festivals 2016 - Yom Kippur Poem	
3 stamps in the series	
As the clay in the hand of THE POTTER	2.30 NIS
As the glass in the hand of THE GLAZIER	7.40 NIS
As the silver in the hand of THE SILVERSMITH	8.30 NIS
King Solomon's Ships (Souvenir Sheet)	5.00 NIS
Seasons in Israel - Autumn	4.10 NIS
Tourism in Jerusalem	
5 stamps in the series	
Ramparts Promenade	2.40 NIS
Jaffa Road	2.40 NIS
Via Dolorosa	2.40 NIS
First Train Station	2.40 NIS
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo	2.40 NIS
Seasons in Israel - Autumn	4.10 NIS
Mosaics in Israel	
4 stamps in the series	
Synagogue, Maon (Negev) 6th century	4.10 NIS
Villa Lod, 3rd century,	4.10 NIS
Synagogue, Gaza, 6th century	4.10 NIS
Sheet of 6 stamps	24.60 NIS

able to direct you as needed.

Wishing you all a joyous, sweet healthy and prosperous 2017
All the best,
Regards Ed

BERKSHIRE HILLS
Rabbi Harold I. Salzmann

Program:
Chapter meets November 13 at Dr Ed Helitzers' office, 195 South St Suite 2 Pittsfield, MA 01201 Next to Ben & Jerrys', 413 447 7622 cell 413 358 0190. ■

BROOKLYN SIP CHAPTER
First Sunday every month
9:00-11:00 a.m.
435 Neptune Ave.,
Room 2b,
Brighton Beach area, Brooklyn

CENTRAL, NJ
Gary Theodore

Program: Seymour Nussenbaum will show his beautiful Hanukkah collection.
Chapter meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except July and August) at 8 p.m. at the Congregation B'nai Tikvah, 1001 Finnegan's Lane, North Brunswick, NJ, ■

CHICAGOLAND IPPSA
Program
Chapter meets the 4th Thursday of the month (except November to March) at Lincolnwood Public Library, 4000 W. Pratt Ave., Lincolnwood, IL at 7:15 p.m. For more information write Bob Pildes, 1319 Ridge Avenue Evanston, IL. ■

CLEVELAND
Howard Chapman

The chapter meets the first Wednesday evening of each month (except August, January and February) at a member's house at 7:30 p.m. Call 1-440-735-6140 for details. ■

MARVIN SIEGEL CHAPTER
Alan Doberman
Meets alternatively at the Young Israel Ohav Zedek Synagogue, 6015 Riverdale Ave, Bronx, NY and The New City Jewish Center, Old School House Road, New City, NY. Discussions, philatelic program each month. Everyone welcome. ■

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA
Ed Rosen

SOUTH FLORIDA
Howard Rotterdam

Program: Bring a recent acquisition
Chapter meets the second Monday of each month at 1 p.m. at Temple Sinai, 2475 West Atlantic Avenue, Delray Beach, Florida 33445.
Beginners to advanced are welcomed. ■

AFFILIATED CHAPTERS

JOHANNESBURG
Brian Gruzd

PROGRAMS

Chapter meets 1st Monday of every month in the board room of the waverly synagogue at 7:30 p/m ■

AFFILIATED STUDY GROUP

J.N.F. STUDY CIRCLE
Howard S. Chapman ■

PALESTINE STUDY GROUP
Irwin Math

Our Palestine Study Group will meet on Monday, January 30, 2016 at 7:45 PM at B'nai Tikvah. We encourage new members to come to our meetings. Each month we do a review of one of the eight sets of Palestine stamps and discuss recent auction results and other items of interest. ■

NEW MEMBERS

Members are requested to inform the Grievance Committee within 30 days if they knew of any reason why the following applicants should not be admitted to membership as provided by the Society By-Laws.

10682	Uria	Richard	Beachwood	OH
10445	Shalit	Sol	W. Stockbridge	MA



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ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
300	IP REPRINTS				\$
301	IP Reprints 1-10 Sep 1949 - Jun 1959	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$38.50	
302	IP Reprints 11-16 Sep 1959 - Jun 1965	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$66.00	
303	IP Reprints 20-22 Oct 1968 - Aug 1971	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$32.00	
304	IP Reprints 23-24 Oct 1971 - Aug 1973	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$30.00	
305	IP Reprints 25-27 Feb 1974 - Dec 1976	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$36.50	
306	IP Reprints 17-18 Sep 1965 - Aug 1967	\$36.00	\$3.50	\$30.00	
307	IP Reprints 19 Sep 1967 - Aug 1968	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
308	IP Reprints 28-29 Feb 1977 - Dec 1978	\$36.00	\$3.50	\$32.00	
309	IP Reprints 30-31 Feb 1979 - Dec 1980	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
310	IP Reprints 32-33 Feb 1981 - Dec 1982	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$34.00	
311	IP Reprints 34-35 Feb 1983 - Dec 1984	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$32.00	
312	IP Reprints 36-37 Feb 1985 - Dec 1986	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$32.00	
313	IP Reprints 38-39 Feb 1987 - Dec 1988	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
314	IP Reprints 40-41 Feb 1989 - Dec 1990	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
315	IP Reprints 42-43 Feb 1991 - Dec 1992	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
316	IP Reprints 44-45 Feb 1993 - Dec 1994	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
317	IP Reprints 46-47 Feb 1995 - Dec 1996	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
318	IP Reprints 48-49 Feb 1997 - Dec 1998	\$36.00	\$4.75	\$30.00	
319	IP Reprints 50-51 Feb 1999 - Dec 2000	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
320	IP Reprints 52-53 Feb 2001 - Dec 2002	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
321	IP Reprints 54- 55 Feb 2003 - Dec 2004	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
322	IP Reprints 56-57 Feb 2005 - Dec 2006	\$36.00	\$4.25	\$30.00	
323	IP Reprints 58-59 Feb 2007 - Dec 2008	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$34.50	
324	IP Reprints 60-61 Feb 2009 - Dec 2010	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$34.50	
325	IP Reprints 62-63 Feb 2011 - Dec 2012	\$50.00	\$4.25	\$33.00	
326	IP Reprints 64-65 Feb 2013 - Fall 2014 NEW	\$60.00	\$4.85	\$41.00	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman NEW	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman Full Color	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$11.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groton	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
410	Safad - Ben David	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
411	Doar Ivri Issue of Israel - Rothman & Tsachor	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
412	The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices - Kucharski	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel - Morginstin	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery , 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow NEW	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadtler Full Color	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)					

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421	Post-War Censorship - Gladstone	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
422	Judaica in Philately - Borodinsky	\$22.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$28.00	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$23.50	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$11.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$29 US \$50 Can/Mex \$60 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$14.50	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$21.50	
435	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 1 - Shimony, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$55.00			
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS	\$50.00			
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$19.50	
438	Postal History of the West Bank of Jordan 1948-1967 Volume I - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
439	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Goldstein & Dickstein	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$17.00	
440	The Doar Ivri Issue -Printings & Settings Handbook - Shabtai NO DISCOUNTS	\$150.00			
441	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol III: Israel Foreign Postal Links - Shamir & Siegel NO DISCOUNTS	\$22.00			
442	The Philatelic Pesach Hagada in Hebrew - Rimer Published by Israel Philatelic Federation NO DISCOUNTS	\$11.00			
443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - special qty prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$10.50 US \$17 Can/Mex \$23 Intl		
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