



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

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JEWISH LIFE AT WEST POINT

by Don Chafetz
page 34

IN THIS ISSUE

Peter Ben Moshe Smolenskim	9
Colonel Mickey Marcus	30
The Ball Point Pen and Philately	33
Israel Inflation, Part 3	46
The Other Touro Synagogue	54



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2020 Fundraising Campaign Total thru August 24, 2020

\$7,216

Thank you for your generous support!



in this issue

Society

- 2 SIP Leadership 2019
- 3 Editor's Notes
- 4 SIP Convention 2020
- 4 Letters to the Editor
- 24 New Philatelic Issues
- 38 New Philatelic Issues
- 58 President's Column
- 59 New Members

Forerunners



41

- 41 Forerunners of the Holy Land, Part 3
Robert Pildes, MD

Mandate Period



33

- 26 The Only Two (Trans) Jordan Coil Stamps
Avo Kaplanian
- 33 The Ball-Point Pen and Philately
Yacov Tsachor A.I.E.P.
- 49 Palestine Small Town Postmarks
Melvin A. Richmond, MD, z"l

JNF/KKL



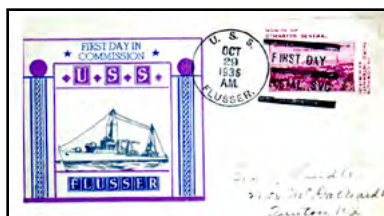
57

- 9 Peter Ben Moshe Smolenskin
Moshe Kol Kalman
- 11 Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan
Moshe Kol Kalman
- 57 Naomi Shemer 1930-2004
Moshe Kalman



Cover designed by Irv Osterer
SIP 70th Celebration delayed due to the virus

Judaica



19

- 6 Carl Sagan
Gene Eisen
- 8 Holiday Services in Washington, DC
Cary Finder
- 10 Canada Post Event Covers
Irv Osterer
- 19 Charles W. Flusser
Joe Weintrop
- 20 The Life of Henrietta Szold
A Daughter of Zion
Jesse I. Spector, MD,
Edwin Helitzer, DMD
Rabbi Dr. Harold I. Salzman, z"l
- 28 Judaica From Kaulbach Island?
Irv Osterer
- 30 Colonel Mickey Marcus
Gregg Philipson
- 34 One Congregation, 6 Chapels and Two Class Rooms
(Jewish Life at West Point)
Donald A. Chafetz
- 50 Milton Glasser 1929-2020
Irv Osterer
- 54 The Other Touro Synagogue
Gene Eisen



Happy New Year

Israel



40

- 12 Military Agrah Revenue Stamps, GSC Series
Arthur Harris, Benjamin Wallace
- 14 Returned Domestic Printed Matter Mail and the Application of Israeli Postage Dues
Ed Kroft FRPSC
- 40 Benjamin Netanyahu
Gregg Philipson
- 46 Israeli Inflation, Part 3
Josef Wallach, Moshe Rimer, David Dubin, MD

Index of Advertisers

Doron Waide	56
Education Fund	60, 61
Endowment Fund	inside front cover
Endowment & Web Archive Lib	53
Historama	back cover
House of Zion	13
Ideal Stamp Co., Inc.	52
Israel Philatelic Agency of North America	48
JFB	52
Negev Holyland Stamps	38
ONEPS Society	11
Romano House of Stamp Sales	56
Tel Aviv Stamps	39
The Israel Philatelist	18

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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

Front cover

The painting on the front cover was commissioned by John Yoo and painted by Seungmee Yoo, his sister. Mr. Yoo has the original painting and gave us permission to use it on the cover. He also has the copyright to the painting. His web site is www.1800arts.com.

Virtual Meetings

Is the Covid 19 virus bad for philately? Yes, if you like to attend stamp shows and search dealer boxes looking for that elusive stamp or cover. BUT, in many ways, I see some very good news for philately due to the virus.

First, let me state I am sad about the disruption to the economy and the thousands of deaths the virus has caused. It will take years for the country and the world to fully recover.

However, for philately, I see some significant benefits. Thanks to the Zoom program there are now many Zoom meetings and presentations being held. I have heard lectures about the Holocaust by Gregg Philipson from Dallas and a presentation on Jewish Hockey players from Irv Osterer in Canada. Presentations I am positive I would have missed if not for being home and having them available on Zoom.

As the result of the virus, the small community stamp club I am affiliated with holds monthly meetings virtually instead of in the Philatelic Library. We would normally meet monthly at the Library. Since the virus appearance, we have not held any in-person meetings just Zoom meetings.

Although I have not participated, I have received announcements of meetings and presentations being held by the American Philatelic Society (Stamp Chats link:

<https://aps.informz.net/InformzDataService/OnlineVersion/ind/bWFpbGluZ0luc3RhbmNISWQ9OTUzMTg5NSZzdWJzY3JpYmVySWQ9MTAwMzc4MTgzNw==>.

Now, I am not a huckster trying to "sell" the Zoom program. No, I am just pointing out that I now have the opportunity to attend more meetings, listen to more lectures, and visit a Virtual Stamp Show. For philatelists, it means that for little cost we can learn more, see more, and still meet our friends via an easy to use program on the internet.

Participation just requires a little check of the American Philatelic Society web site to see what presentations are available. I have been told that some programs and meetings have had more attendees than ever before!

SIP Convention

With our convention set for Sunday, October 25, 2020, we plan to have the largest attendance in our history! No, I am not exaggerating. Why can I boast about the attendance? Because it will be a Zoom meeting! Members anywhere in the world can attend the meeting. As our plans are firmed up we will send details on the agenda and the three presentations. Mark, your calendar to attend our first-ever virtual convention.

Honor Our Front Line Workers

The SIP wants to honor our front line workers who risk their lives for us. We are offering them free access to the SIP web site till the end of 2021. They will be able to search our journal database and read all Israel Philatelist journals since 2011, i.e. 44 issues, view 16 slide lectures and read 15 articles on our collecting areas of interest.

It is very easy for you to honor our front line workers. On the front page of the SIP web site, israelstamps.com, you will see



Figure 1

an image (Figure 1). Just click on the image and you will be taken to the nomination form. Just complete the form and we will email the nominee the link and password to the web site.

We ask that you tell us a little about the nominee so we can honor them with a write-up in **The Israel Philatelist** as the Society's way to thank them. All nominations need to be submitted by December 31, 2020.

Blank Spaces

One thing that irritates me about laying out the journal is the small blank space sometimes left over after an article is placed. While I like lots of white space in articles, I do not like the "small, blank smudge of white" at the end of the article.

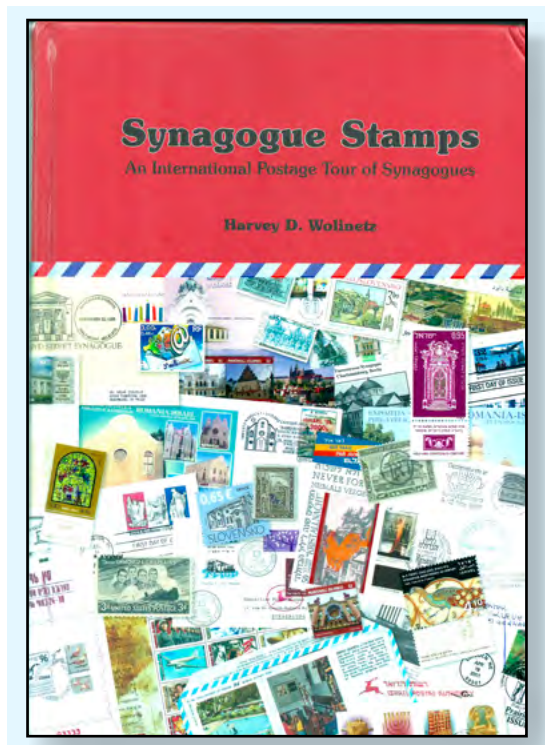
Usually, there is not enough space for a filler of any type. So, beginning with this issue I will fill these white spaces with images of new Israel stamps and their dates of issue.

If you have any tidbits that would fit a small space. Please send to: sipeditor@gmail.com.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Don,

I would like to call to your attention a new book on a subject of interest to many Judaica collectors. **Synagogue Stamps**, by Harvey D. Wolinetz. The book covers topics like no



other publication I have ever seen. The 500-page volume is beautifully organized and illustrated in full color. It includes material that is not usually referenced, such as more than sixty B'nai B'rith Cachet Covers. There are entries from over forty countries, including of course Israel. It will surely become the gold standard for this very appealing area of Judaica philately.

The book is available on Amazon
ISBN 978-965-91967-5-3, \$49.00.

With best wishes,
Samuel Fishman •

o - o - o - o

Dear Don:

In the article entitled Israel Joint Issues that was published in the Summer 2020 volume of The Israel Philatelist (page 5), Dr. David Dubin identifies an anomalous issue, namely a souvenir sheet issued in July 1919 by Uruguay commemorating seventy years of diplomatic relations with Israel. Dr. Dubin surmises, "It stands to reason that this new sheetlet originated as a joint issue, but that in the process something derailed the Israeli counterpart." However, thus far, in his attempt to garner more facts about this matter the trail runs cold. There is no evidence that Israel and Uruguay collaborated to produce a "joint issue."

I would point out that this is not a unique circumstance. In a published article¹, I note, that in order for a stamp release to qualify as a component of a Joint Issue the release, as such, must be officially sanctioned by both nations (or entities), i.e., "To qualify as a "Joint Issue," the participating nations or other entities must declare, in concert, that this is a SANCTIONED JOINT ISSUE."

For example, Dr. Dubin's discovery was preceded two months earlier (May 31, 2019) by a stamp released by Argentina that commemorates seventy years of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Israel. It contains a Star of David and a Hebrew inscription. However, there is no indication that there was an effort to release this Argentinian stamp as one component of a SANCTIONED JOINT ISSUE.



Were these Argentinian and Uruguayan issues new and novel and the first of their kind? Indeed not. As noted in the cited publication, "...in December 2012 Belarus issued a souvenir sheet commemorating 20 years of diplomatic relations with Israel." There is no evidence that I have been able to locate that gives any credence to substantiate a claim that Israel and Belarus collaborated to generate a "Joint Issue," let alone a "Sanctioned Joint Issue."

Best Regards
Bob Abrahams, tmnboss@aol.com
Central New Jersey Chapter

1. Abrahams, Bob. "Israel Joint Issues: Compendium, Part 1," **The Israel Philatelist**, 70:4 (2019), p. 53. •

o - o - o - o

Good afternoon Don,

The Summer 2020 issue of the Israel Philatelist just arrived. I continue to be amazed at the range of knowledge and expertise of SIPers. Thank you for presenting graphically beautiful articles in each issue.

The article "**Israel Joint Issues**" (page 5) notes several joint issues and provides images



Figure 1



Figure 2

of postage stamps from Israel and its “partner” nation.

However, Figure 2 - which seeks to note the 6 July 2004 three-nation (Israel + Austria + Hungary) issue, honoring the centennial of the death of Theodore Herzl (1860 - 1904), includes images of the stamps issued only by Austria and Israel. There is no image of the Hungary stamp in this “joint issue”. (Likely this was an oversight. Perhaps the author has an image of the Hungary Post Office issue of the 3-nation “joint stamp issue”). I could not find an image of the Hungary Post Office stamp of this joint issue.

On-line, I found an image of Israel’s “Souvenir leaf,” with all 3 postage stamps of this “joint issue” (Figure 1).

I do not have the 2017 **Israel Philatelist** issue at hand, wherein the author (Dr. Dubin) notes a previous discussion of joint postal issues between Israel and other countries.

Another 2004 joint issue (of 20 May 2004) was with Israel and Italy. It had two stamps from each nation (Figure 2 - 5).

Fred Korr
Oakland CA •



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Hello Don,

First of all many thanks for the 3 items that you printed in the Summer **Israel Philatelist**.



1911 Land of Israel Landscape
Rochlin 25

Now I am coming to you for assistance. I am sending 2 stamps from the 1911 issue of Land of Israel Views (Rochlin 25). There are 2 stamps: one a normal one and the other with a Magen David overprint. I am asking our SIP readers to help me identify the one with the overprint. Please any information to the editor at: sipeditor@gmail.com.

Thanks for all your help. Hag Sameach.
Moshe Kalman •

o - o - o - o - o

Thanks for the interesting article about the Ben Ezra Synagogue in Old Cairo that was in the Summer 2019 issue.

Readers may also be interested to know about a novel titled **The Last Watchman of Old Cairo** by author Michael David Lukas (ISBN 9780399181184). It is an interesting read on this synagogue and the Cairo Geniza.

The book is a fictional work, to be sure, but it has many accurate details and is a captivating story of this important piece of history.

The book was published by Spiegel and Grau, New York, in 2018.

Gary Birnbaum •



Society **ZOOM** Convention 2020

Date: Sunday, October 25, 2020

Time: 1:00 pm Eastern standard time

3 presentations via ZOOM

To register to receive an invitation email: Sarah@stamps.org

Download and install the free Zoom program from the website:

<https://zoom.us/download>

Computer requirements

Mac or Android device with

- Internet connection
- Speaker and microphone
- Webcam/Camera

Carl Sagan

Gene Eisen



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Carl Sagan was a talented astronomer and an articulate spokesman for science. He was born on November 9, 1934, to Jewish-American parents in Brooklyn, New York. His father, Samuel Sagan, was an immigrant garment worker born in Russia, and his mother, Rachel Molly Gruber, was a housewife born in America.

As a child, Carl showed a great interest in science, which was fueled by trips to the Hayden Planetarium and the American

Museum of Natural History in New York City. When he was a youngster, his grandfather asked him what he wanted to do when he grew up. When Carl responded, "An astronomer," his grandfather said, "But how will you make a living?" History tells us that Carl succeeded on both counts. Carl was also a science fiction buff when he was a youngster. Perhaps that is why when David Firestone published a **B'nai B'rith** first day cover with a picture of Sagan, he chose the United

States stamp representing the movie “Jurassic Park” (Scott 3191k) from the souvenir sheet “Celebrating the 1990’s,” issued on May 2, 2000 (Figure 4).

High School and College Education

About the time Carl entered high school, the family moved to nearby Rahway, New Jersey where his father had a garment industry job. Rahway High School did not have a stimulating science program, and Carl was totally bored. His teachers encouraged his parents to send him to a progressive private high school. However, they did not have the money to do so, but Carl graduated from high school with high honors and was admitted to the University of Chicago at sixteen years old. There, he had an opportunity to be taught by outstanding scientists like physicist Enrico Fermi, geneticist H. J. Muller, and physical chemist Harold Urey. Sagan blossomed in this new environment. He then received all his undergraduate and graduate degrees at the University of Chicago: B.A. (1954); B.S. (1955) and M.S. (1956) in physics and Ph.D. (1960) in astronomy and astrophysics. His Ph.D. thesis was entitled *Physical Studies of Planets*.

Academic Career & Research

Sagan then began his professional career at Harvard University (1961-1968). In 1970, he became a professor at Cornell University, where he directed the Laboratory for Planetary Studies. As an avid proponent of space exploration, he contributed much of the research involving unmanned missions exploring our solar system. His research was central to the discovery of the high surface temperatures of Venus. He was among the first astronomers to hypothesize that Saturn’s moon, Titan, might possess oceans of liquid compounds on its surface and that Jupiter’s moon, Europa, might possess subsurface oceans of water, which would make it hospitable for life.

Sagan was heavily involved in NASA’s missions to explore Mars and other planets. He played a leading role in NASA’s Mariner, Viking, Voyager, and Galileo expeditions to the planets. NASA honored Sagan’s contributions by naming the Mars Pathfinder Lander the Carl Sagan Memorial Station on July 5, 1997. The Pathfinder was launched on December 4, 1996, and landed on Mars’ Ares Vallis area. The words on the monument are “Whatever the reason you’re on Mars, I am glad you’re there, and I wish I was there with you.” The accompanying photo (Figure 2) shows the Lander (above) and the Rover Sojourner, named after the American civil rights crusader Sojourner Truth (below).

The **Republic of Congo** issued a souvenir sheet in 2019 in memory of the 85th anniversary of Sagan’s birth (Figure 3). The Carl Sagan Memorial Station and Rover are displayed in the lower right corner of the sheet. The **Republic of Guinea**



Figure 4

issued a souvenir sheet in 2007 commemorating the Mars Pathfinder. Inserted in the souvenir sheet is a stamp with a portrait of Sagan and pictures relating to the mission (Figure 1).

Introducing Science to the Public

Sagan gained prominence as a popular science writer and commentator. His notable books include **The Dragon of Eden: Speculations on the Evolution of Human Intelligence** (1977), for which he won a Pulitzer Prize; **Broca’s Brain: Reflections on the Romance of Science** (1979) and **Pale Blue Dot: Vision of the Human Future in Space** (1994). His successful production of the 1980 public television series **Cosmos**, which covered the history of the universe, was seen by approximately 500 million viewers worldwide. A consistent theme in all his work was the possibility that life exists elsewhere in the universe. Sagan received numerous awards, including the National Academy of Science’s highest honor, the Public Welfare Medal, and the NASA Medal for Distinguished Public Service twice.

Sagan died on December 20, 1996, of pneumonia; and a complication of a bone marrow disease that he suffered with the last two years of his life. A fond way to remember Sagan is by recalling one of his quotes, “Imagination will often carry us to worlds that never were. But without it, we go nowhere.”

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Sagan
2. <https://www.nytimes.com/1996/12/21/us/carl-sagan-an-astronomer>
3. Firestone, David, 2000. Carl Sagan 1934-1996.
4. <https://mars.nasa.gov/MPF/newspio/mpf/releases/saganspa.html>
5. <https://mars.nasa.gov/mars-exploration/missions/pathfinder/> ▪

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Holiday Services in Washington, DC

Cary Finder

The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. The War Department asked several organizations and religious groups to help with soldiers' morale. In consultation with a dozen and a half Jewish organizations, the Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) was formed on April 9, 1917.¹

The JWB provided huts at camps, provided trained workers at the camps, and taught classes. To assist soldiers when writing home, they provided cards with pictures of JWB huts and cards for the Jewish holidays.² For returning soldiers, the JWB made cards showing the ships that brought them back home.³

Post War Services

In 1922, World War I was over, but the Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) was still providing services to Jewish soldiers. That year the Washington chapter of JWB held a seder at the YMHA in Washington DC.

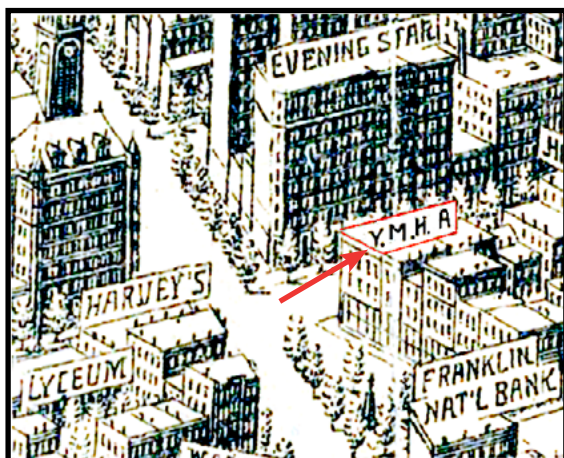


Figure 1
Red arrow points to YMHA building

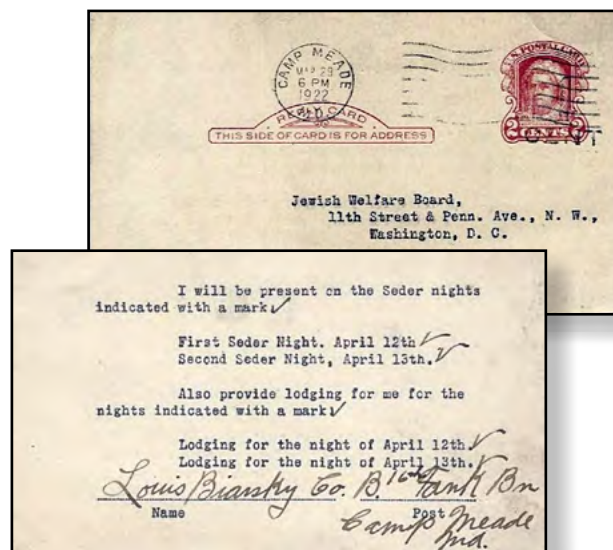
The YMHA was formed in Washington, DC in 1911. The YMHA was moved to 11th and Pennsylvania Ave NW in 1918, about a mile from the US Capitol along Pennsylvania Avenue and two blocks from the National Mall. The wide street in Figure 1 is Pennsylvania Ave. The YMHA faced

the Evening Star building across 11th street in Northwest Washington, DC. In 1925, the YMHA was moved to its current location at 16th and Q Streets NW, a mile and a half north.

Holiday Celebrations

In March of 1922, the JWB mailed postal card invitations to servicemen in the Washington metropolitan area. The invitations were for seders and offered accommodations to those servicemen who needed to stay over. The seders that year were held on Wednesday, April 12th and Thursday, April 13th.

Figure 2 shows the returned card.



Figures 2, 3
Postal card (Scott Catalog UY9r)
Reverse: Request for Seder reservation and lodging
Mailed to the JWB, Washington, DC
Dated: March 29, 1922.

It was mailed from Camp Meade, Maryland to the Jewish Welfare Board at 11th and Pennsylvania Ave NW (the location of the YMHA). Camp Meade is about 30 miles north the YMHA, and 30 miles south of Baltimore. In 1922, that trip would have been made by train from Odenton MD,

Continued from page 9

Peter (Perez) Ben Moshe Smolenskin

Moshe Kol Kalman

Smolenskin was born at Monastyrshchina, Russia on February 25, 1842, and died at Meran, Austria on February 1, 1885. At eleven, he began to attend the yeshivah of Shklov, where he studied for five years. Aided by his brother, he managed to acquire undetected a knowledge of the Russian language,

He began to be persecuted by the Mitnaggedim, the representatives of ultra-Conservative Judaism. Finding his further stay at Shklov impossible, he went to the Chabad Lubavitch. He stayed with the Hassidic rabbi for a few months until disgusted with the intrigues of the Hassidim, so off he went to Moghilef, Russia. There he earned a livelihood as a synagogue singer.

In 1862 he moved from Moghilef to Odessa. While teaching Hebrew, he took lessons in modern languages and in music. Smolenskin's ambition was to become editor of a Hebrew periodical and with this aim in view, he left Russia. In 1868, he resolved to go to Vienna to study philosophy. To support himself, he became a shohet (ritual slaughterer). He further found employment as a corrector in the Hebrew Department



Figure 1
Rochlin 1399



Figure 2
Rochlin 1402

of Brogs printing plant. His sole purpose now was to fight the tendency towards obscurantism in Judaism. To arouse in the heart of Jewish youth the sense of Jewish nationalism and a love for the Hebrew language.

About 1880 Smolenskin began to be interested in the colonization of Palestine. On seeing that the Alliance was opposed to this movement, he published a violent attack upon that society and even endeavored to affect the

establishment of a Palestinian society.

KKL Stamps

In 1952 couple of KKL/JNF stamps were issued to honor Perez Smolenskin. One stamp in brown (Figure 1) and the second with a blue border (Figure 2). The stamps have written Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel and the name Perez Ben Moshe Smolenskin in Hebrew is white. Figure 2 has a denomination of 50 prutot.

Reference

<http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/13812-smolenskin-peter-perez-ben-moses>. •

0 - 0 - 0 - 0

Continued from page 8

about a mile and a half from the camp.. The reverse side of the card, shown in Figure 3, sent by Louis Binkay, Co. B 16th Tank Battalion at Camp Meade showed that he would attend both seders and needed lodging for the nights after the seder. Camp Meade was part of what is now Fort Meade, Maryland.

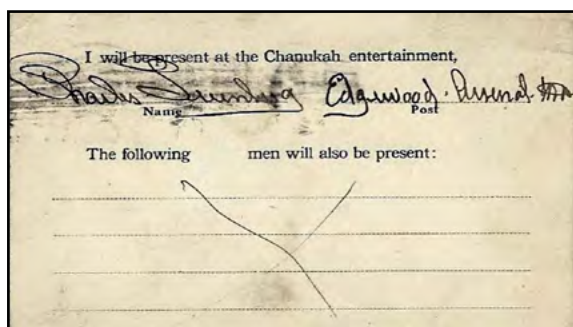


Figure 4 - Chanukah Entertainment Response

In December of 1922, a soldier at Edgewood Arsenal returned another postcard to the JWB (Figure 4).

He indicated he would attend the Chanukah party. Edgewood Arsenal, now part of Aberdeen Proving Grounds, is about 30 miles northeast of Baltimore MD.

The JWB continued to provide services to Jewish soldiers through World War II (as part of the USO) and beyond. Today it is known as the JWB Jewish Chaplains Council, part of the Jewish Community Centers, JCC of North America.

References

1. **Your Uniform Is Your Pass**, Sergio Lugo, May 2006, p. 6.
2. Jewish Welfare Board Cards, **The Israel Philatelist**, Vol LXIII, No 4, p 140.
3. **The Jewish Welfare Board: Its First World War History, Ship Post Cards, Postal Stationery, and Wartime Ephemera**, Sergio Lugo, May, 2004. •

CANADA POST Event Covers

Irv Osterer, Ottawa, Canada

Very impressive special event envelopes have been issued on an intermittent basis since 1976 by Canada Post. The format is smaller than their *Official First Day Covers*, and they provide great vehicles for celebrating local histories and newsworthy regional events.

Canada Post occasionally uses custom designed stamps using their *Canada Picture Postage* format for these covers. Some are the self-adhesive variety, while others are printed directly on the envelopes. Both were meant to be used only for these covers, which were never intended to be mailed.

These attractive covers are not listed in the major stamp catalogs, but are cited in the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*. While most were available through the National Philatelic Centre in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, a few were only available at the event concerned, and were not offered to philatelists.

Two of these envelopes are of interest to Judaica collectors.



On April 5, 1990, Canada issued a colourful stamp in conjunction with *A Coat of Many Colours*, a major exhibition held at the Museum of Civilization. The exhibit celebrated the rich and diverse contributions of Jewish Communities in Canada.

While the *Official First Day Cover* postmark is configured in a motif similar to the design of the postage stamp, and whose cachet bore a small sepia coloured photo of Jewish immigrants — this event cover, also dated April 5, 1990, used the same stamp, but was cancelled with a *menorah*/maple leaf postmark, which was in keeping with the graphics used to publicize the show. It's UNITRADE catalogue number is S07A.

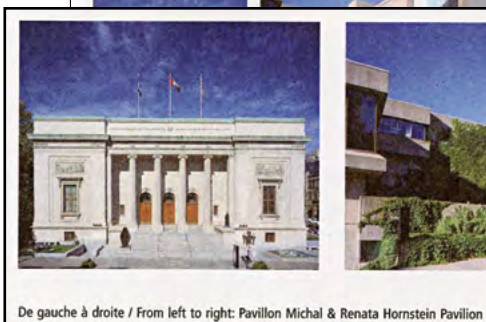
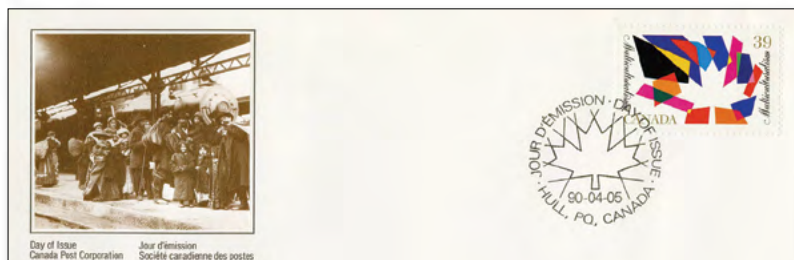
This envelope was exclusive and only available at the event. Covers were also given to the patrons of the show.

On September 26, 2011, Canada Post used a wonderful folk art painting of Ken Dryden's goalie mask to honour the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts. It's UNITRADE catalogue number is S89. The stamp on this cover uses the museum's sans serif "M" logo and is configured in the *Canada Picture Postage* format — but is printed directly on the envelope.

On the back of the cover, there is a photo and a text reference to the *Michal and Renata Hornstein Pavillion*. It was named in honour of the Hornsteins, Holocaust survivors who made Montreal their home, and donated over one hundred Old Masters paintings to the Museum.

For more information about the Hornstein pavillion go to:

<https://www.mbam.qc.ca/fr/decouvrir-le-musee/pavillon-pour-la-paix-michal-et-renata-hornstein/>



1880-1949

Rabbi Meir Bar-Ilan

Moshe Kol Kalman

Meir Berlin later Hebraized to Meir Bar-Ilan was born in Volozhin, Lithuania, and died, in Jerusalem, Israel. He was an Orthodox rabbi and leader of Religious Zionism, the Mizrachi movement in the United States and British Mandate of Palestine. He inspired the founding of the Bar-Ilan University in Israel named after him.

He was a Talmud scholar as well as the son of an important Haredi rabbi. He studied in the traditional yeshivas of Volozhin, Telse, Brisk, and Novardok where he learned with his grandfather. After being ordained in 1902, he moved to Germany where he became acquainted with a more modern form of Orthodox Judaism. It had a more tolerant attitude to secular education and to political Zionism. In Germany, he studied at the University of Berlin.

Mizrachi Movement

In 1905 he joined the Mizrachi movement representing at the Seventh Zionist Congress and voted against the Uganda proposal. The proposal wanted to create a temporary Jewish homeland in British East Africa, as suggested by Great Britain.

In 1911, he founded the Hebrew weekly newspaper Ha'Ivri in Berlin as a "non-party paper dedicated to all the affairs of Israel, faithful in its spirit to our religious tradition and to our national renaissance." That same year, he was appointed secretary of the world Mizrachi movement. In 1913, he came to the United States and developed the local Mizrachi groups into a national organization chairing the 1st United States Mizrachi convention held in Cincinnati in May 1914.

United States Activities

Bar-Ilan settled in New York in 1914, becoming president of the American Mizrachi movement the following year, a position he held until 1928. In his absence, Ha'Ivri ceased publication in April 1914, but was re-established under Bar-Ilan's direction in New York in January 1916. It was published until 1921.

In 1917, he founded the Mizrachi Teachers Institute. From 1920 through 1922, Bar-Ilan briefly served as acting president for what is now Yeshiva University during the temporary absence of its then-president, Bernard Revel. In 1925, he became a member of the Board of Directors of the Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel (JNF), devoted to financing



Figure 1
Rochlin 1307



Figure 2
Rochlin 1310



Israel 1983

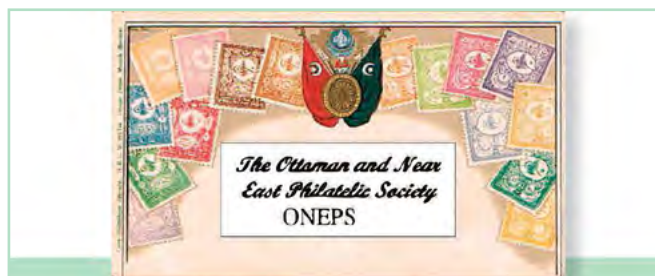
the rebuilding of the Jewish homeland in the then British Mandate of Palestine.

In 1923, he moved to Jerusalem but opposed the Palestine partition plan of 1937 and the White paper of 1939. He advocated civil disobedience and non-cooperation by the Jews with the British.

He was on the board of the Mizrachi Bank, and the founder and editor of Hazofeh in Tel Aviv in 1939. •

Reference

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meir_Bar-Ilan •



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Application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith at xbow2@aol.com, or downloaded from our website <http://www.oneps.net>. Dues are \$20 in USA, Canada, Mexico; £17 in the UK; €20 or \$25 all other countries.

Military Agrah Revenue Stamps GSC Series

Arthur Harris, Benjamin Wallace

This significantly larger series of Agrah stamps, consisting of 14 values, was issued in early 1976 for use in the Gaza and Sinai areas. The previous series, **GSB**, had Zahal printed above Agrah on the stamp and on the tab. The **GSC** series has added “Gaza-Sinai” after “Zahal.” There is, however, one exception to this location. There are two different styles of the 50 IL – one is gold-red (figure 8) and the other is gold-black (Figure 9). The gold-red

version has “Zahal, Aza-Sinai” printed below the control number on both the stamp and the tab. The 165 IL is noted for several varieties of miscuts (Figures 14 and 15).

Usage of this series was by the Department of Health and the Department of the Interior. Figure 16 shows a Gaza medical receipt with the rare value of 10 IL where the value is thinner than shown in Figure 6. •



Figure 1
50 Ag in turquoise



Figure 2
1 IL in red



Figure 3
2 IL in pale brown



Figure 4
3 IL in green



Figure 5
5 IL in olive-yellow



Figure 6
10 IL in violet



Figure 7
20 IL in lilac



Figure 8
50 IL in gold-red



Figure 9
50 IL in gold-black



Figure 10
100 IL in silver-green



Figure 11
125 IL in bistre



Figure 12
135 IL in bistre



Figure 13
150 IL in orange-red



Figure 14
165 IL in bistre



Figure 15
165 IL in bistre

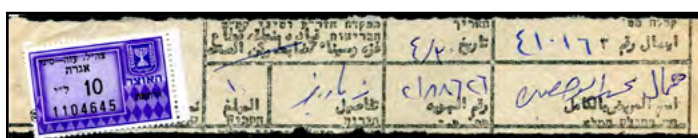


Figure 16

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Returned Domestic Printed Matter Mail and the Application of Israeli Postage Dues

Ed Kroft FRPSC

Introduction - Enjoyment of the Hunt

In 2018, I wrote an article in **The Israel Philatelist** about Israel's reduced 1948 printed matter rates and suggested that one of the joys for philatelists is the hunt. Philatelists hunt for rare pieces guided by knowledge and passion for learning. They search dealers' inventories, scour the internet, trade with friends at clubs or shows, and rejoice at finding a stamp or cover to broaden or complete an area of collecting interest.

Holy Land philatelists often study 1948 postal history because, during the transitional and chaotic period, different postal systems operated with associated rates, postmarks, and stamps. I enjoy finding material that seems relatively ordinary, but which is difficult or rare to find. Covers with routine addresses and franked with minimal postage or common postmarks may not draw much attention from collectors except for certain auxiliary markings. However, these auxiliary markings alone or together with the postage may make a cover quite rare.

1948-1949 Domestic Printed Matter Rates

Low rate domestic usages generally attract little attention. From May 16, 1948, to September 30, 1948, the Israeli domestic printed matter rate was 3 mils. As of October 1, 1948, the rate became 5 mils. Commercial printed matter was often franked with postage paying the rate of 3 mils per 50 grams or part thereof to a maximum of 2 kg. An additional 3 mils were assessed for an additional weight of 50 grams or part thereof. Printed matter was often identified by its labeling in English or Hebrew (דברי דפוס).

Printed Matter Bulk Mailings and Wasted Costs

Many merchants used the printed matter postage rate to do bulk mailings to customers. Wrappers and other bulk mail may have been sent to incorrect addresses for various reasons.

For example, a recipient may have moved without providing a forwarding address or may have gone out of business. The costs of these mailings were therefore wasted. Sometimes a sender may have found out about the wasted costs if the mail was returned -but often it would not be. Therefore, a sender might continue to send mail over and over again to those who might never benefit from the mailings.

The Solution to Wasted Printed Matter

Guaranteed Return Postage Paid By The Sender Equal To The Postage Paid

To prevent these wasted costs and to ultimately determine which recipients were not receiving the printed matter mailings, senders printed a form of legend (**The Return Legend**) in Hebrew or English on the mail for the benefit of the post office. The Return Legend in English stated "Return postage guaranteed" or "If not delivered, return to the sender." The Hebrew essentially said that return postage was promised and that the return of the mail was requested if not delivered. The post office was not going to perform this service for free, but instead charged a reduced rate of postage due to the sender collectible on the return of the mail. The rate under 10 mils was equal to the postage paid to send the printed matter (3 mils or 5 mils at the lowest rate). This requirement was set out on page 32 of the **1948 Palestine Postal Guide (Figure 1)** which was used by Israeli authorities. **Figure 2** is an example of printed matter mail from Jerusalem that shows the Return Legend in Hebrew on the left with the reference to "printed matter" in bold.

Sometimes a pile of mail was returned and the postage due was affixed on the **top of the pile**. The sender was agreeable to pay the return postage assessed as the sender would then know not to mail out materials to those addresses from which the mail had been returned.

NON DELIVERY**POSTAGE OF TEN MILS OR MORE**

An undeliverable inland postal packet which is chargeable with a postage of 10 mils or more, whether a letter, newspaper, printed paper or parcel, if it bears on the outside the full name and address of the sender, is returned direct and unopened. Any other such undeliverable packet is opened by an officer deputed for the purpose; and if it contains the sender's address it is returned to him. An undeliverable postal packet, other than a parcel, which cannot be returned to the sender and does not contain any enclosure of importance, is destroyed.

Undeliverable parcels which do not contain the address of the sender and are not applied for are liable to be disposed of after three months. Parcels containing perishable articles will be dealt with as may be requisite.

Postcards, Printed Papers or Newspapers Chargeable with a Postage not exceeding Seven Mils

Undeliverable post-cards, printed papers and newspapers chargeable with a postage not exceeding 7 mils are dealt with as follows:—

1. Those bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender, with a request for their return in case of non-delivery, are sent back direct from the office of destination and are delivered to the sender on payment of a second postage.

2. Those not bearing on the outside the name and address of the sender, with a request for their return in case of non-delivery, are destroyed.

When envelopes are used, any request under (1) should preferably be printed on the front, either at the top or bottom left-hand corner; if printed on the flap it must be so placed as not to be obscured when the flap is tucked in.

For the treatment of undeliverable postal packets from places abroad see page 65.

Figure 1
1948 Postal Guide

Israel Postage Due and the First Postage Due Stamps

In late May 1948, Israel issued its first postage due stamps. Between May 16, 1948 and late May 1948, the 6 lower value Doar Ivri stamps also served as evidence of payment of postage due fees. Soon, five of the lower value Doar Ivri stamps were overprinted as postage due stamps and were issued in denominations of 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 mils.

These Doar Ivri stamps and some of the related postal history has been the subject of many scholarly articles by authors such as the late Yacov Shabtai, Dr. Eddie Leibu, Yacov Tsachor, Dr. Stephen Rothman, Dr. Robert Pildes and Howard Rotterdam. The articles appeared in publications of the Society of Israel Philatelists (**The Israel Philatelist**) as well as in the excellent journals of the **Holy Land Postal History Society**, **The Holy Land Philatelist** and the French **Doar Ivri**. The subject was also recently canvassed in outstanding detail by Raphael Livnat in his 2019 excellent publication entitled "**Dmei Doar Ivri**."

Usages of these "Dmei Doar" stamps are sought after by collectors for many reasons such as rates, multiple franking, destinations, and usages. Typically, the rate of postage due on mail is equal to double the deficiency in applicable postage. The recipient of the mail is responsible for the payment. This is evident from the covers in Figures 3, 4.

The use of a Return Legend on printed matter did not change the recipient's fee for underfranked mail. However, if the



Figure 2
Jerusalem to Tiberias. Franked 10 mils instead of 6 or 9 mils for double or triple weight printed matter. No interim period 3 mils stamps available in Jerusalem.

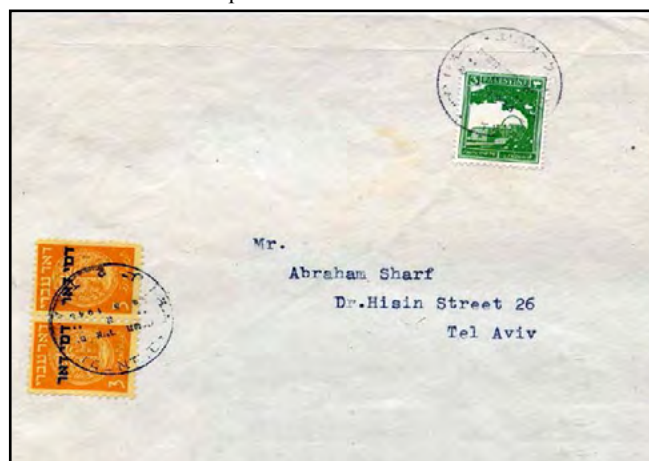


Figure 3
Commercial bank letter franked with demonetized 3 mils Mandate stamp. Not accepted on May 20, 1948 in Tel Aviv. Taxed on arrival with 6 mils Doar Ivri postage due stamps cancelled on May 28th 1948, the first day of usage of these stamps.



Figure 4
Commercial letter posted unpaid and unsealed from Tel Aviv to Rehovot on May 16, 1948. Treated as printed matter and taxed on delivery on May 19 with 6 mils -double the printed matter rate.

printed matter was returned to the sender, the sender bore the cost of the original postage and the cost of the fee for returning the mail.

Postage Due Covers With A Return Legend

A. First Period: May 16, 1948- September 30, 1948



Figure 5

Single Weight Returned Printed Matter Using a Doar Ivri Stamp (Figure 5): Shell (the British Petroleum Company in Haifa) window cover with printed Return to Sender instructions. The cover was franked with 3 mils Mandate pictorial stamp to pay for the Printed Matter rate.

The Mandate stamp was demonetized as of 16 MAY 1948 so the cover was marked with a large Haifa "T," but was untaxed and Returned to the Sender. A 3 mils Doar Ivri rouletted stamp was affixed for payment of the Return Delivery Fee overlapping part of the "T" cachet. Both stamps were tied by postmark HAIFA May 31, 1948, (One day before the start of usage of the 1st Postage Dues in Haifa). The return Delivery Fee for items franked with less than 10 mils was equal to the initial postage affixed.

Only 1 of 2 covers recorded with a Doar Ivri stamp as the Return Delivery fee.

Single Weight Returned Printed Matter Using A Dmei Doar Stamp (Figure 6): The cover (ex Livnat Collection 2019) text is an example of the lowest postage due fee that could be charged for returned printed matter - 3 mils. The original stamp was postmarked in Tel Aviv on August 26, 1948. The return fee charges are reflected by the application of the postage due stamp postmarked in Tel Aviv on September 7, 1948.

Returned Double Weight Printed-Matter (Figure 7): A large cover (25 x 18cm) sent from a Tel Aviv medical firm to a Doctor in Kfar Warburg containing X-Rays. By regulation, this is printed matter and franked by two 3 mils Doar Ivri stamps. The fee was 3 mils printed matter rate plus 3 mils for an additional weight of 50 grams, tied by a



Figure 6



Figure 7

Tel Aviv 5.8.1948 postmark. As the addressee was deceased (manuscript on front and back), the cover was subject to a Return Delivery fee of 6 mils. The notation at the left indicates a tax of 6 mils paid by the 1st Dmei Doar stamps (2 x 3 mils) tied by Tel Aviv 16.8.48 postmarks. The Return Delivery fee for items franked with postage less than 10 mils was equal to the initial franking.

Top of the Pile Return Delivery (Figure 8): A cover hand-stamped Returned Letter Office - Jerusalem (Mandate form) sent to the Tel Aviv Municipality. Returned Letter Office postmark on the face is 10.8.1948 and marked at first "To Pay 20 mils." The cover was chosen by the Tel Aviv post office to be a Top of the Pile cover for 23 printed matter Returned covers. The total postage due was 70 mils paid by the Dmei Doar stamps. They were applied to the cover and tied by postmarks Tel Aviv 13 - 11.8.1948. The fee was 3 mils for each cover returned i.e. Return Delivery fee: 23 x 3 mils = 69 mils (1 mil convenience over-franked).



Figure 8

Example of Double Deficiency Being Assessed In Spite of Return Legend (Figure 9)

Haifa Shell Co. window Printed Matter cover franked with a 3 mils Mandate pictorial stamp which was unacceptable as demonetized as of May 16, 1948. It was canceled HAIFA 24.5.1948 and boxed hand stamp "To Pay 6 Mils." The cover was taxed with 2 x 3 mils Doar Ivri rouletted stamps (vertical pair) which were tied with two large Haifa Mandate "T" and two Israeli trilingual HAIFA 24.5.1948 postmarks.



Figure 9

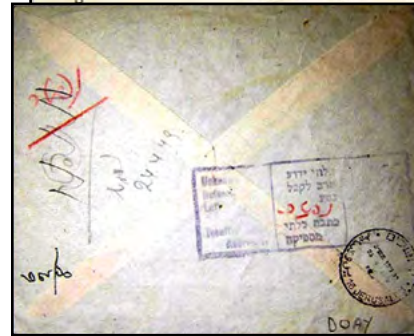
B. Second Period: October 1, 1948- January 31, 1952

1949 2nd Postage Rate Period Taxed and Returned (Figure 10)

A local JERUSALEM printed matter business stationary commercial cover. The cover addressee was deceased as noted on 22-4-1949. The cover is franked with a 5 prutot stamp for payment of the printed matter rate. The Doar Ivri single is tied by a single postmark strike of Jerusalem-1 (Sorting Department at the head post office). The cover was received at the Jerusalem-11 (Mea Shearim) post office on



Figure 10



the 24th (pencil manuscript on back). The following day the addressee was found to be "deceased" and the cover was so marked (in red crayon manuscript on the back and a Mandate era trilingual instructional boxed handstamp was applied.

As the cover was pre-printed with the Return Legend "please return if undelivered after 5 days," not as registered mail, the cover was charged the 5 prutot rate for its return. A 5 prutot postage due stamp was applied and tied by the post office's cancellation. The cover was crossed out and marked "return to" in English with arrow pointing to cachet. It was received by Jerusalem-16 (head post office) on the same day and backstamped Unsealed per printed matter regulations.

1949 Domestic 2nd Rate Period Taxed and Returned (Figure 11)

A commercial cover dated 22-9-1949 sent from Tel Aviv to Bnei Braq. Franked 5 prutot at the printed matter rate



Figure 11

using the 3rd day of use 1949 New Year Holiday stamp. The address was unknown so the cover's pre-printed legend "return/payment guaranteed", was charged 5 prutot rate for its return (marked on back). The cover was returned on 11-10-1949, arriving in Tel Aviv on 13-10-49 where a 5 prutot 1st postage due stamp was applied and tied by a Tel Aviv postmark. The flap is unsealed per printed matter regulations.

2/1949 Printed-Matter Postcard Posted In Jerusalem, Top Of The Pile (Figure 12)

A properly franked postcard with a 5 prutot Doar Ivri stamp. There is a Returned to Sender per printed instructions in Hebrew on the face, and a 5 prutot stamp. The postcard was a **TOP OF THE PILE** card for a group of 5 postcards. The postage due was 25 prutot paid by the 1st Postage Due stamps applied on the face i.e. 5 prutot for each Returned



Figure 12



Figure 13

postcard. All stamps are tied by a Jerusalem 16 - 8.2.1949 postmark. **The only recorded example of postcards in a group with the Top of the Pile Returned Delivery fee.**

Top of the Pile Returned Printed-Matter: (Figure 13)

A printed-matter Jerusalem cover with a "Return Postage Guaranteed" marking. The cover was mailed to Canada and returned as the addressee was unknown. Ten prutot, similar to the dispatch postage, was charged for its return. This cover was on top of a pile of 50 such returned covers. The Return Fee postage fee was placed on the top cover: 10 x 50 prutot 1st Postage Dues all tied by postmarks JERUSALEM 10.11.1949. According to Yacov Tsachor, this is the 2nd Highest Recorded 1st Postage Dues usage on cover. ■

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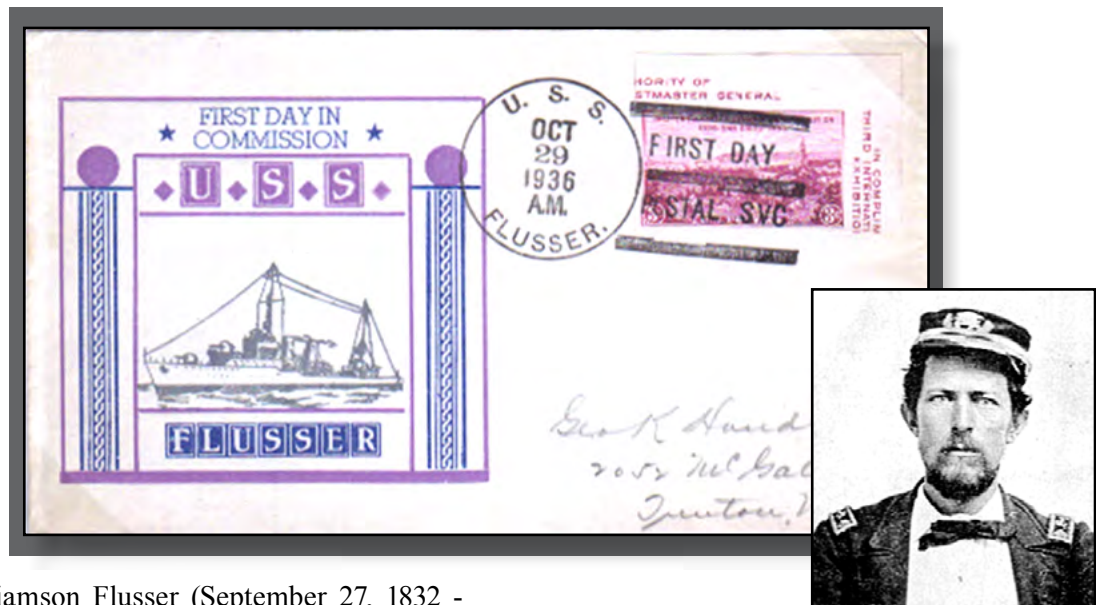
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Charles W. Flusser

Joe Weintrop

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_W._Flusser



Charles Williamson Flusser (September 27, 1832 - April 10, 1864) was an officer in the United States Navy- during the American Civil War.

Born at Annapolis, Maryland, Flusser was the son of a Jewish father who emigrated to Maryland. The Jewish connection was varified by Dr. Jean Kohn was a relative of the family.

Military Career

Flusser entered the United States Naval Academy in 1847 and graduated with the Class of 1853 with the rank of passed midshipman. He received promotion to master and then lieutenant on September 15 and 16, 1855, ¹ while serving in the South American Squadron. In early 1861, Flusser was appointed to the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and oversaw its relocation to Fort Adams in Newport, Rhode Island ²

Flusser served on blockade duty off the coast of Georgia in late 1861, before being appointed commander of the gunboat Commodore Perry for the Burnside Expedition, taking part in the victory at the Battle of Elizabeth City in February 1862. ²

Flusser was promoted to lieutenant commander in July 1862, ¹ also assuming command of all Union gunboats in Albemarle Sound. He took part in the expedition against Franklin, Virginia, in October 1862, with his ship only narrowly escaping capture. ²

Freak Accident

Flusser was killed in action on April 10, 1864, during the Battle of Plymouth, commanding the Union naval forces present.

In the engagement between the Miami and Southfield against the Confederate ironclad CSS Albemarle. In that action, Flusser personally fired a cannon shell at the Confederate ironclad. The shell, with a 10-second fuse, bounced off the Albemarle's armor and landed back on the deck of the Miami, where its explosion killed him.

Brigadier General Henry W. Wessells, commanding the garrison at Plymouth, North Carolina, noted: "In the death of this accomplished sailor the Navy has lost one of its brightest ornaments ... "

Flusser was interred at the military cemetery in New Bern, but in 1868 his remains were transferred to the Naval Academy- Cemetery.

Namesakes

Four United States Navy- ships have been named USS Flusser in his honor.

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5. This article incorporates text from the public domain **Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships**
6. https://usnamemorialhall.org/index.php/CHARLES_W._FLUSSER,_LCDR,_USN. •

The Life of Henrietta Szold

A Daughter of Zion

Jesse I. Spector MD, Edwin Helitzer DMD, Rabbi Dr. Harold I. Salzman z"l
Part 1, Summer 2020, Part 2

In the letter to Mrs. Biskind (**Figure 11**) in March 1916, Henrietta notes that her mother, Sophia, was terminally ill. Theirs had been an intimate relationship and we include several postal communications between them; **Figure 12** (upper) is a postal card from Sophia to Henrietta in 1904; the salutation is in English, the content in German. The lower card (**Figure 12b**), posted in November 1913, and transiting by R.P.O. is from Henrietta to Sophia.

Her beloved mother died in the summer of 1916 and Henrietta, true to her convictions of women's equality, insisted on defying custom: "My mother had eight daughters and no son; yet, when my father died my mother would not permit men to take her daughters' place in saying the Kaddish," nor would she for her mother.

Correspondence from her recently deceased mother's family in Austria in January 1917 (**Figures 13a, 13b**) is a fine example of censored mail with postage due before America enters the war.

Hadassah's Growth

By the end of 1917, Hadassah had grown to 4,000 members in forty-seven chapters. It had established the American Zionist Medical Unit (AZMU) in Palestine, with forty-four doctors, nurses, and administrators, vehicles, drugs, and medical instruments. The burden of organizing, financing, and dispatching the Medical Unit fell almost entirely to Henrietta- an intimation of subsequent Hadassah and Zionist undertakings for the remainder of her life. Despite frustrations, the Medical Unit proved successful. With war's end and the hopes brought on by the Balfour Declaration promise of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, she gave thought to secure a permanent free-standing hospital in Jerusalem.

In resurrecting the experience of the AZMU we present a cover demonstrating the AZMU cache (**Figure 14, Figure 15**). Sent to a Mrs. Fromenson in New York City in 1919, the address was that of the headquarters of the Zionist Organization of America. Mrs. Ruth Fromenson was one of the pioneers of Hadassah and the wife of one of Broadway's notable entrepreneurs of the 1920s. She was the procurement specialist for AZMU in America.

Health Issues

In 1919, under doctor's orders, she again retreated to Boothbay Harbor, Maine to recuperate from stress-induced declining health. "Doctors say that my heart is in bad condition. Perhaps the machinery is worn out." Once having regained vigor, Hadassah sent her to Palestine where the post-war situation had become chaotic: a monumental influx of Jewish refugees, the onset of murderous Arab unrest attributed to both Jewish immigration as well as the implications of the Balfour declaration, and endless difficulties with administrative and personnel problems in the Zionist Medical Unit in need of her expertise.

Henrietta could not be aware that at age sixty her sailing to Palestine (**Figure 15**) would herald her permanent residence in the Holy Land. She now was a "gypsy" in her native land. A 1931 cover (**Figures 16a, 16b**) would stamp her identity on the reverse as a Jewish Palestinian.

Nurses Training

Henrietta's initial preoccupation with nursing care in Palestine would reach fruition in 1921 with the graduation of the first commencement of the Hadassah Training School for Nurses on December 7, 1921 (**Figure 17**). The program included her address to the class as Chairperson of the Committee on Nurses' Training (**Figure 18**). She took pride in the names of graduates being arranged according to the Hebrew alphabet, and in subsequent writings in **Familiar Letters from Palestine** concluded each letter with the P.S. notice: "Study Hebrew! Learn to speak it!" (**Figure 19**)

For the next two decades, Henrietta Szold would confront the monumental task of dealing with the growth of the Jewish population from 80,000 to 550,000. Financial resources for



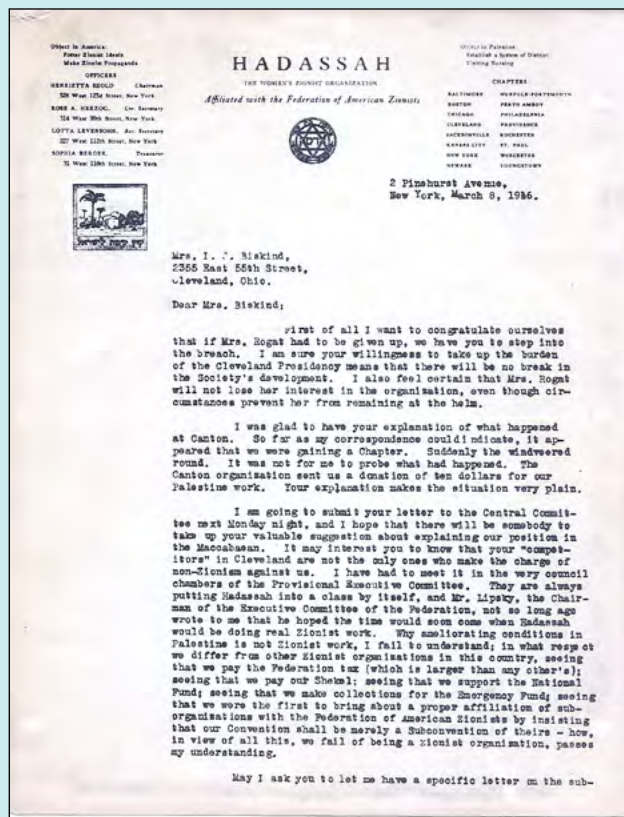
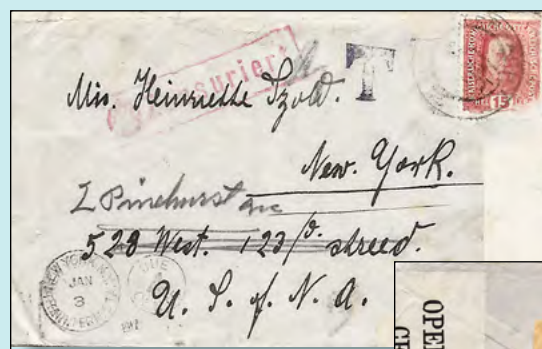


Figure 11

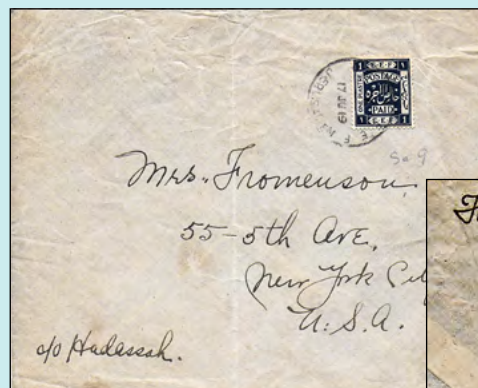
Letterhead with newly named "Hadassah" in place of "Daughters of Zion," 1916



Figure 12: Postal communications between Henrietta and her mother, 1904 and 1913



Figs. 13a, 13b: Censored mail from Henrietta's Austrian in-laws following the death of her mother, 1917



Figs. 14a, 14b: Cover showing American Zionist Medical Unit cache



Figure 15: Henrietta Szold sailing to Palestine, age 60



Figs. 16a, 16b: 1931 cover, Henrietta-self-described "gypsy" Jewish Palestinian

social services went from stretched to non-existent, lack of housing resulted in tent cities, and crowding, malnutrition, and deficiencies of adequate medical equipment and supplies compounded health issues. Additionally, Arab-Jewish conflicts resulted in attacks, massacres, and political upheavals in which the British colonial power proved enervated or even obstructionist.

Search for Political Support

Henrietta made several what she described as “propaganda visits” to America during the 1920s, as well as attending Zionist conventions in the United States and Europe (Figure 20). She was frustrated by a not infrequent indifference and even hostility as Americans were losing their Zionist ardor, particularly with the rise of Bolshevism in the Soviet Union.

Henrietta had stated in her letters during the 1920s that she had high hopes for the success of Lenin's plans for a socialist state- a concept even espoused in the idealized “Pittsburgh Doctrine” of Zionism in the pre-war decade, but, shattered by the brutal realities of the totalitarian Russian State evident by the early 1930s.

Medical Services Growth

In the meantime, she would oversee the Medical Unit staff that had grown to 400 employees, and were at the brunt end of antagonism by local medical professionals who resented the American “intruders” in Palestine, since the Americans brought with them more modern skills and equipment than that of the local practitioners. She had even to contend with the jealousies aroused by the American's possession of motorized vehicles including ambulances “so that we are damned if we do, and damned if we don't.”

Despite the tribulations, she would write to the family that “the land is treeless, largely waterless, at this season the green has disappeared... yet it is beautiful, so beautiful that I almost resent our intention to make it blossom and bear fruit.”

Palestine Landscape

In other letters, she would describe the land in its four months of full bloom as being spiritually breathtaking. These would be her recurring refrains, contrasting with an oft-repeated plaintive one of:

“Why am I doing this? Isn't it ridiculous that I should be directing hospitals, nurses' training schools, laboratories, clinics, school hygiene, and most medical service? And isn't it sad that I should be fighting forty-five doctors?”

Yet, almost in the same breath, this wonderful statement in a letter to her sister Bertha in Baltimore:

“And yet things are not so bad that you must insist on my coming home. If a woman asked to guess my age, insists on thirty-eight for me, as happened today, I am not yet a nebbish (Figure 21).”

Henrietta would conclude that the chief characteristic of Palestine's life was a mixture of idealism and materialism. By 1925 Hadassah in America had grown to 30,000 members, the old Zionist Medical Unit was now the Hadassah Medical Organization with an annual budget of \$500,000, and in the latter half of the 1920s, she would gradually withdraw from the active direction of Hadassah. In 1927 she was elected one of three members of the Palestine Executive Committee of the World Zionist Organization- the first woman to serve in this capacity. Nearing the end of her sixth decade, she would likely have shuddered with trepidation had she been clairvoyant to envision what the final phase of her life would demand of her.

Final Phase

Henrietta stated that she “fought like a tigress” to avoid the new position, yet “at this critical juncture the great Zionist movement had no one else to turn to but a tired, worn-out woman of sixty-seven.”

The first of the final two monumental undertakings that would occupy her life would be the creation of a viable national social service network. A flood of Jewish immigrants overtaxed an inadequate social support system. Then in 1931, she took on the task of organizing the Central Bureau for the social work being done throughout Palestine. A 1931 letter to Alice Seligsberg (Figure 22) gives you a sense of but a small aspect of her burden.

One must also keep in mind that the Depression was beginning to take its toll on employment in addition to the lack of health care, food, housing, education and social service for the masses, as well as what proved to be a plethora of cases of mental illness, depression and criminal behavior amongst the new populace. It was in those trying circumstances that she invoked the thought in another letter to Alice Seligsberg that “now having passed the Psalmist's term of years, I dare go into another field in which expertise is imperative.” And expertise she would indeed do for her beloved Yishuv (the modern Jewish settlements).

Yet, faced with the unhappy reality that she could no longer fathom where the financial and moral strength would come from, she seriously considered that “within less than a year I want to 'devolution' here and return to America”- but of course she did nothing of the kind. In a letter, she would write in 1933 (Figure 23) Henrietta reiterates her recent musings of “cutting loose from Palestine and returning to America for my remaining years...but I should have felt like a renegade if I had not remained to do my bit.”



Figure 17

Henrietta at the graduation of the first commencement of the Hadassah Training School for Nurses, 1921

It is necessary to add that the equipment indicated by these figures is simple though adequate. On the other hand, in small centers like Haifa, Safed and Tiberias, where such work would be invaluable, the number of babies is smaller, and the expenditures for ice and milk would be reduced. It must also be remembered that a part of the cost of the milk is paid in by the mothers. In the month of June, for instance, over £21 was collected from the beneficiaries for milk. Again it is possible to secure volunteer medical service. Hadassah is ready to furnish the doctor in all its centers. And in small centers the same assistant nurse can do the work of the Milk Kitchen and the Infant Welfare Station. In these ways the cost can be reduced. But after all deductions are made, it still remains true that such work requires substantial funds, and it ought not to be begun anywhere until one is sure that it can be seen through.

For the rest, if any of my readers have questions to ask on the subjects touched upon, I shall be glad to reply to them.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HENRIETTA SZOLD.

P.S. 1. Study Hebrew! Learn to speak it!

P.S. 2. The needs of the Nurses' Training School:

First: Text Book Translation Fund.
Second: A Building.

Figure 19

Henrietta's writings in Familiar Letters from Palestine to "Study Hebrew! Learn to speak it!"



Figure 21

Henrietta Szold, circa 1930
"I am not yet a nebbish"

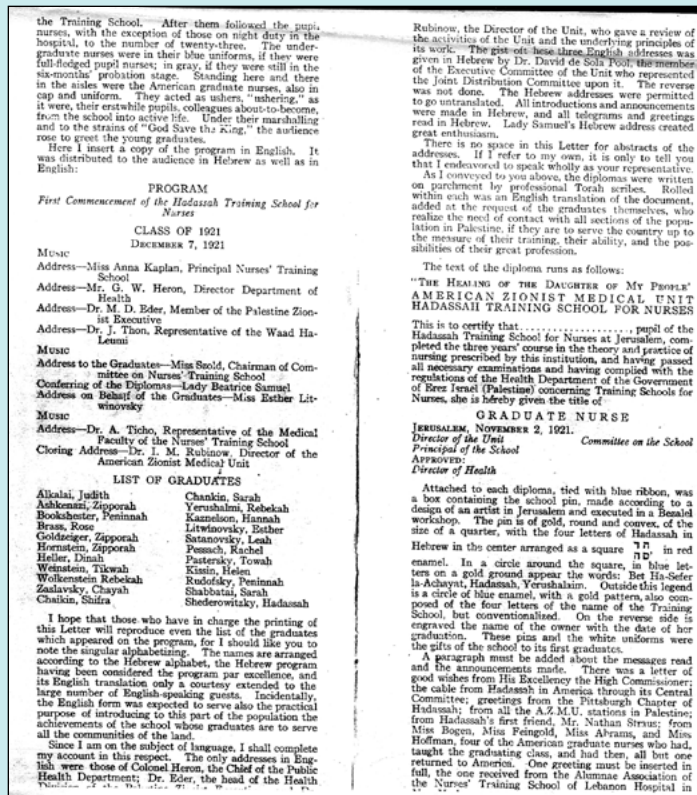


Figure 18

ibid, Program of the commencement ceremony



Figure 20

Henrietta with Zionist leaders at the 1927 Zionist Congress, Basel, Switzerland

Success Despite Hurdles

Despite seemingly insurmountable odds, aggravated by the depression, Arab attacks, British colonial officialdom, and incessant bickering amongst Jewish factions, the social experiment would succeed. Henrietta would cajole needed funds from American donors, together with an ever-present commitment by the American Hadassah movement. The “mother of Hadassah,” the “founder of Hadassah,” the “organizer and the inspiration of Hadassah,” would derive pleasure in seeing rise on Mt. Scopus, not only the Hebrew University, but the magnificent Hadassah University Hospital and the School for Nursing.

Children's Migration

Overshadowing the successes, the rise of Nazism would require her assuming yet another role, her final one, the Youth Aliyah- the Children's Migration.

By 1934 the handwriting was on the wall that European Jewry was in imminent danger. Even before the Nuremberg Laws of 1935 disenfranchising the Jewish population of Germany, Henrietta undertook the preliminary plans to provide two-year apprentice programs for rescued European fifteen-seventeen-year-olds. They received instruction in practical work on farms and workshops, instruction in Hebrew and general education in history and science. Once completed the young people would choose an occupation and site of residence in Palestine.

The first attachment of forty-four of “my children” would arrive from Germany on February 17, 1934. Many years earlier she had written: “I should have had children, many children.” Little did she then know that eventually, her wish would come to fruition.

Germany Trips

Henrietta made two trips to Berlin in the second half of the 1930s. In 1935 she was horrified to see signs in villages proclaiming “Jews not welcome,” “Death to the Jew,” “Girls and women- Jews are your depravers.” Worse was evident on her visit in August 1937. She would write: “The Jews are living corpses. They are capable of only one emotion-fear. They are furtive, listless, scared. Their one cry is: Save the young!”

By the time the gates would close permanently for the emigration of children from Germany to Palestine, over ten thousand youth would arrive in Palestine together with another twenty thousand that made their way to America through the American Hadassah Aliyah program. Henrietta would unknowingly inscribe the epilogue to her legacy on July 11, 1941, when she wrote:

“...the contacts with the young refugees from a variety of war-stricken countries crowded my soul

with emotions indescribable. My only escape from their bitterness was the feeling I ought to rejoice that by chance I am an instrument in a movement that saves a tiny remnant of humans who have suffered torments and would have suffered far more if the Youth Aliyah had not stepped in.”

Henrietta's work ethic seemed unstoppable as in this 1940 photo showing her going over kibbutz plans (Figure 24); yet, she was slowing down and her health gradually failed in the summer of 1943. She would take up residence in the Henrietta Szold School of Nursing at Hadassah Hospital where she lived out her remaining days, dying on February 13, 1945. Henrietta was buried in the Jewish Cemetery on Mount Scopus and we close out her life with a poignant mourners' Kaddish over her grave in 1946 (Figure 25).

Her Legacy

Henrietta's legacy lives on in streets, institutions, schools, kibbutz, and even an illegal immigrant ship named in her honor. Without a doubt, we know that she would have been too modest to look upon these commemorations with anything more than a nod of the head. For, you see, her life revolved around the practical realities of life- what she described as the materialistic needs, but with a spiritual component that was essential to her philosophy.

Her letters contain a recurring refrain of

- “forty-eight hour days,”
- “twenty-six hours made up today,”
- “twenty hours today with little time for food,”
- “I am too old for this but I go on,”
- “I must get some sleep”

.....to which we might add an apropos final epitaph to sum-up Henrietta Szold's life:

- “Have I not squeezed one hundred and twenty years into my eighty-four-year existence, God knows I tried?”

Rest in peace dear Henrietta. •

o - o - o - o



Israel New Issue
April 21, 2020
Set of 3 stamps

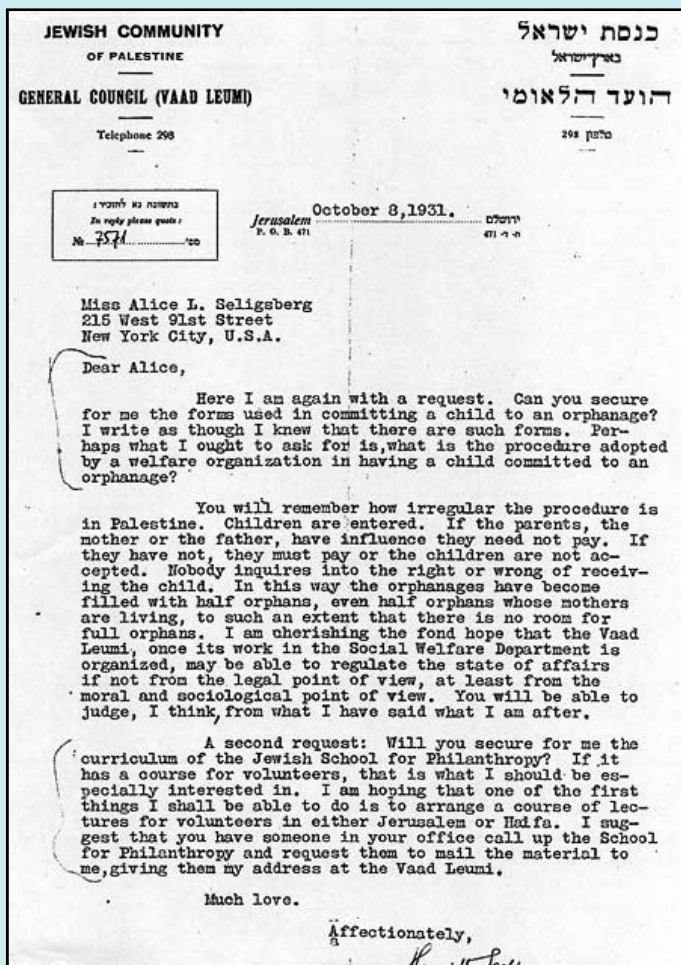


Figure 22

1931 letter to lifelong friend Alice Seligsberg describing burdens of an inadequate social support system

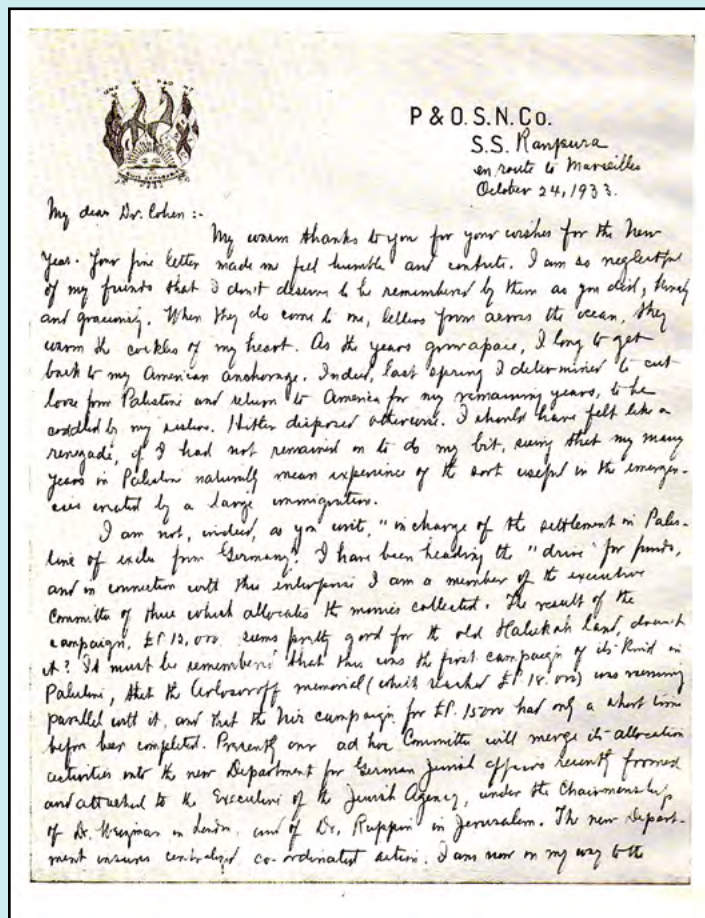


Figure 23

1933 letter in which Henrietta muses about leaving Palestine for good-but knows in reality that her duty dictates otherwise



Figure 24

1940 photo of Henrietta reviewing kibbutz plans



Figure 25

Mourners' Kaddish over her grave in 1946

The Only Two (Trans)Jordan

Coil Stamps

Avo Kaplanian

Between 1927 and 1947 quite a few, first Emir and later King, Abdullah stamps were issued. These series were produced in different perforations: 14, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, 12, and $13\frac{1}{2}$. In Figure 1 is the first definitive set of 13 stamps, which were issued in 1927, and perforated 14. The set is overprinted "SPECIMEN" except

for the highest two values of 500 and 1000 mils which were perforated by a horseshoe "SPECIMEN" (S.G. 159-171).

In 1930 a new definitive set of 16 stamps (S.G. 194b-207) was issued and it was used for many years. The main set had perforation 14, but some values exist with the scarce and very difficult to find perforation $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ which were printed in 1939. The values prepared with this perforation were: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15 and 20 mils.

In 1936 two denominations were prepared to be used in a coil machine in Amman. These values were the 5 and 15 mils (S.G. 198a and 200a) and had the perforation $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, Figure 2.



Figure 1
1927 (1 Nov.), (S.. 159-171)
Emir Abdullah, overprinted "SPECIMEN"

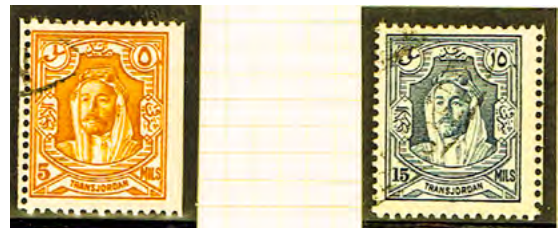


Figure 2
1936 Coil Stamps, recess printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co.
Watermarked multiple script CA & Crown
Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$

According to R.T. Ledger in his classical book **Philatelic History of Jordan, 1922 – 1953** which was published in April 1953, states only 500 copies of each value were printed and brought into use on 29 February 1936. What is interesting about these stamps is the fact that they were the only Jordanian coil stamps that were issued in the entire philatelic history of Jordan.

According to Abed H. Najjar in his book **The Stamps of Jordan, 1920 – 1965** a supply of 550 sheets of the 5 mils stamp and 536 sheets of the 15 mils value to be used in coil machines failed to be used as coils because the perforation 14 pins did not fit into the coil machine. These stamps were ultimately sold over the counter" (page 110). Then on February 29, 1936, coils of only 500 stamps with the perforation $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ of these two denominations were supplied and sold through the coil machine in Amman.



Figure 3

The roll of 500 stamps was prepared by cutting vertically the sheet of 100 stamps into 10 vertical columns of 10 stamps joined together by a paper join from the upper and lower sheet margins, see Figure 3. When the stamps were placed in the coil machine, they needed a so-called leader starter at the beginning of the roll. This paste-up leader was about 93 mm long and had the width of a coil stamp.

The 5 mils leader has the light tan color and the text: 500 / 5 MILS STAMPS while that of the 15 mils has the olive



Figure 4

green color and the text: 500 / 15 MILS STAMPS, Figure 4. It goes without saying that as only 500 coil stamps were prepared, the coil stamps with this paste-up leader are very scarce.

On covers, these coils are very hard to find and thus they are scarce. In Figure 5 we see three copies of the 15 mils coil stamp used on a small registered entire to make the needed 45 mils international franking from Amman to London. The cover was mailed on May 29, 1937, and canceled by the big oval bilingual strike of "Amman / Registered." On the back is the transit small oval postmark "Registered / Jerusalem" with the date May 30, 1937.



Figure 5
Front and back

Conclusion

Up to the present time, no other coil stamps were issued by Jordan. The pair of coils described here are the only coils known to us so far.

I would like to thank Peter Singer of Portland, OR, United States, for drawing my attention to the coil stamps with the paste-up leader and for agreeing to sell them to me. With his help, this article would not have seen the light of day.

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JUDAICA *from* KAULBACH ISLAND?

Irv Osterer, Ottawa, Canada

Yefim Rozenshteyn's very interesting article about Scotland's Davaar Island and their philatelic connection to Israel in the Winter 2020 SIP Journal inspired me to search for a Judaica collectable on Local Post issues in Canadian waters.



▲ KAULBACH ISLAND LIES ONE MILE OFF THE COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA IN LUNenburg COUNTRY, SOUTH OF HALIFAX. It is one of 300 islands scattered in Mahone Bay. It served as a home for two lighthouses as well as a charming vacation spot, until closed to tourists in 1984 due to concerns about damage to the island's ecology. Its 57 acre property (with mansion) is still for sale — and can be yours for a mere \$5,500,000.00 Canadian dollars!

KAULBACH ISLAND POSTAL HISTORY

Because the island was not serviced by Canada Post, special adhesive labels were printed from 1971 to 1984, to validate the prepayment of all mail transported to and from the island, by the privately owned and operated *Kaulbach Island Local Carriage Service*. Canada Post approved the delivery service to postal outlets in Chester and Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia, provided that the carriage stamps were affixed to the back of envelopes. The bottom of each sheet of Kaulbach Island stamps contains the following instruction:

NOT VALID FOR THE CARRIAGE OF MAIL BY THE CANADA POST OFFICE.
TO BE USED ONLY IN THE KAULBACH ISLAND LOCAL CARRIAGE SERVICE AND
MAY BE PLACED ONLY ON THE BACK OF ENVELOPES.
USE CANADIAN POSTAL STAMPS ON ALL MAIL FOR POSTING IN CANADA.

These local labels *could be placed on the front of inbound mail* because the envelopes concerned were at that point no longer in the Canadian Postal system.

While the carriage service and the stamps were primarily aimed at tourists, first day covers were processed. The postmark features the words KAULBACH ISLAND/N.S. in an outer circle, with L.C.S. (*for Local Carriage Service*) in an inner circle. To the right of the circles are the words FIRST DAY OF ISSUE in a four line killer cancel

1973 NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA LABELS

The stamp designs promoted Canadian themes as well as Nova Scotia's popular South Shore Lighthouse Route. Four se-tenant labels were issued in 1973 featuring works from the National Gallery of Canada's collection. They were issued in 4x5 inch sheets. 14,597 sets were sold, with 3000 used on first day covers

One of the paintings used in the series was rendered by Jewish artist William Raphael. ▼



WILLIAM RAPHAEL (1883-1914)

Raphael was born Israel Rafalsky in Nakel, West Prussia, and like many of his Jewish contemporaries, sought better opportunities in North America. He initially spent some time in New York but moved to Montreal.

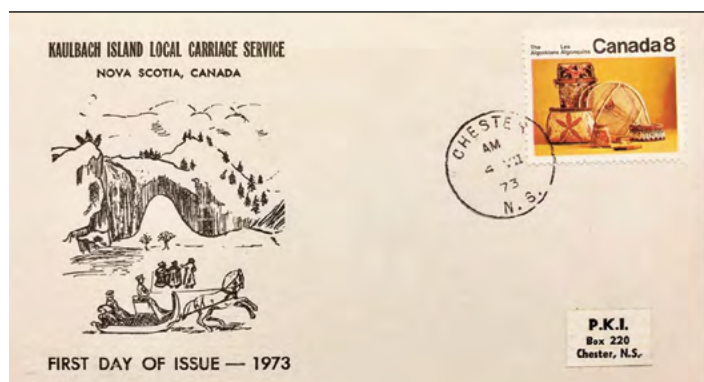
The artist's wonderful depiction of his 1860 arrival to Canada in *Behind Bonsecours Market*, strove to document the romantic



▲ **Behind Bonsecours Market by William Raphael, 1866. Oil on canvas. National Gallery of Canada.**



▲ **First Day Cover postmarked on the back at Kaulbach Island**



▲ **The front of the same envelope cancelled on the mainland.**

aspects of Canadian life as seen through the eyes of an immigrant. This is the image featured on one of the 1973 Kaulbach Island carriage labels.

In a humorous and creative note, Raphael embellished the

composition by including a self portrait in the middle of the bustling waterfront market scene. He is clearly seen holding his portfolio and the family's *Shabbat* candelabra.

Sadly, the reproduction of this series is poor, and much of the sumptuous detail from the original canvas is lost. The text on the bottom portion of the stamp, citing Raphael as the artist, is quite clear though.

Raphael's reputation as an artist and teacher was renowned. He had many commissions from the Catholic Church and painted portraits of Quebec's prominent citizens. He gained acceptance in 1880 as a founding member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. He exhibited regularly with them and with the Society of Canadian Artists and the Art Association of Montreal. He was also charter member of Temple Emanu-El in Montreal.

His work can be found in the National Gallery of Canada, the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, the McCord Museum, and other public and private collections.

SOURCES

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Colonel Mickey Marcus

Gregg Philipson

In the May 1963 issue of *The Israel Philatelist* was an article entitled *The West Pointer Who Built Israel's Army*. The story was told by Emma Marcus to Ralph Schoenstein. As a reminder, there is also the movie "Cast A Giant Shadow" starring Kirk Douglas.

Gregg has collected a number of mementoes related to Colonel Marcus which he wants to add to the story.

Col. and Mrs. Marcus



Figure 2
Lt. Mickey Marcus marries Emma Chaison
July 3, 1927

The Judge



Figure 3
Magistrate Marcus
At 34 years old, the youngest judge
on the New York bench 1936

Cadet Marcus



Figure 1
Class 1924

Military Award



Figure 4
Colonel Marcus (right)
Receives the Distinguished Service Medal
from Major General John H. Hilldring in
Washington, 1945

The Colonel Returns Home



Figure 5
Colonel Marcus body arrives at La Guardia airport
Police and military honor guards.



Figure 6
Two senior officers of the Haganah (Moshe Dayan on the left) walk
behind the casket containing the body of Colonel David Marcus on its
arrival by at LaGuardia Field from Palestine (6/30)

Be Thou at Peace

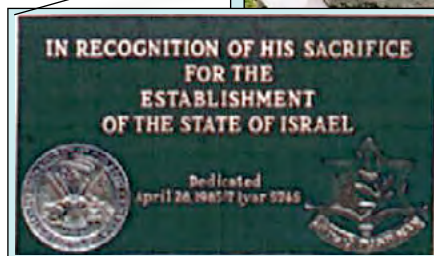


Figure 7

West Point, NY - Salute fired over bier of David A. Marcus, Israeli Army officer, during burial ceremony at West Point. Governor Thomas E. Dewey and former Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, jr. attended rites.



Figure 8
Grave stone



Philatelic Tributes

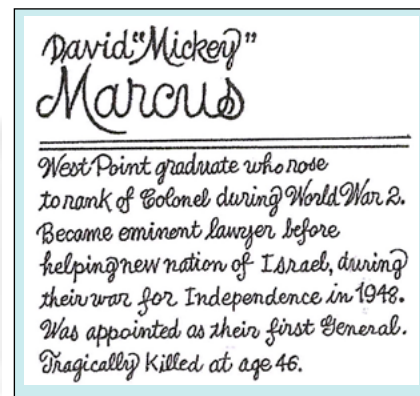
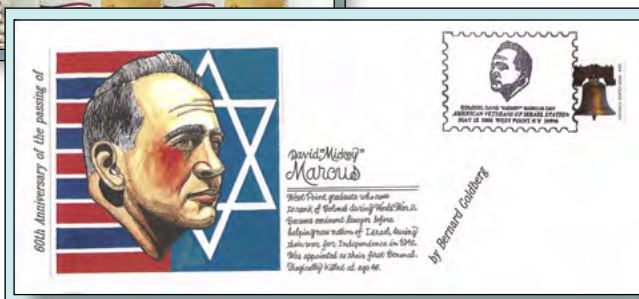
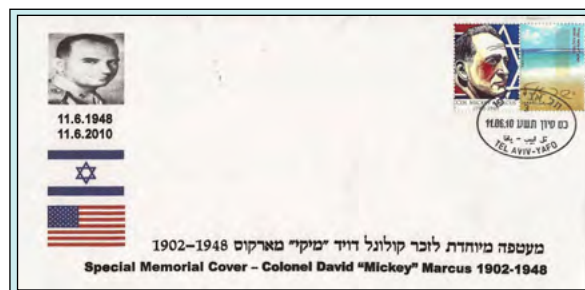


Figure 9 - 11

Private produced stamps by Bernard Goldberg.
Issued to honor Colonel, David "Mickey" Marcus Day
American Veterans of Israel Station
May 10, 2009 West Point NY 10996

David Marcus in a Tent on the “Burma Road” to Jerusalem

B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service honors David Daniel (Mickey) Marcus

A West Point Graduate with a distinguished World War II record, Col. Marcus served as head of the War Crimes Branch in 1946 before retiring from the army.

At the request of the Jewish Agency, Marcus went to Palestine in January, 1946 to serve as David Ben-Gurion's military advisor. In May 1948, he was appointed Commander of the Jerusalem front.

Before dawn on July 11, 1948, Marcus was accidentally killed by a sentry at his headquarters outside of Jerusalem. Marcus was buried at West Point.

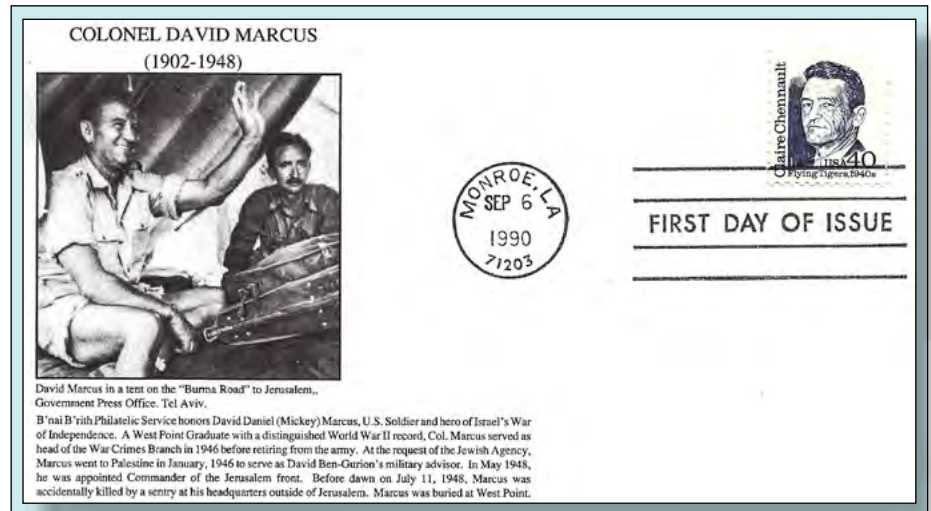


Figure 12



Figure 13

Figures 13 - 14

On May 28, 1948 Marcus was appointed Alf ("General") by David Ben-Gurion, and was given command of the Jerusalem front. Marcus built the "Burma Road to Jerusalem" - a makeshift winding road through difficult hill terrain (pictured on the medal's reverse).

It was opened to vehicles on June 10, breaking the siege of Jerusalem. Sadly shortly after, Marcus was accidentally shot to death by a sentry, when he failed to give the password.

Designed by Joel Iskowitz, who has created over 50 designs for coins and medals issued by the U.S. Mint. Sculpted by Luige Badia. Minted by Greco Industries.



Figure 14



Figure 15

Special cancellation used on July 16, 1953 at the Second Bi-annual National Conference of Israel's Magen David Adom.

The cachet depicts the Blood Fractionation & Plasma Drying Plant erected in memory of the late Colonel Marcus. ■

The Ball-Point Pen And Philately

Yacov Tsachor A.I.E.P.



Figure 1

13 April 1948 Registered cover Binyamina to Tel-Aviv
address written with a ball-point pen.

History

The first patent for a ball-point pen was issued in 1888. Only after the end of the 2nd World War were the obstacles of the pen leaking and ink smearing overcome.

The pen was first introduced in the United States market. Debuting at Gimbels Department Store in New York City on 29 October 1945, it sold for US \$12.50 each (1945 US \$ value, about \$178 in 2019). "Reynolds Rocket" became the first commercially successful ball-point pen. Gimbels sold many thousands of pens within one week.

Philately

The earliest cover in my archive with the address written with a ball-point pen is a Registered Binyamina cover from

the local Sick Fund sent to the Central Tel Aviv office dated 13 AP 48 (Figure 1)

Earlier genuine Palestine postal items probably exist.

Conclusions

All covers with postmarks dated prior to early 1946 with addresses written with a ball-point pen should be suspected and authenticated. They could be complete Forgeries (both postmarks and addresses) or Cancelled to Order pre 1946 genuine covers with addresses added later to make them more appealing to collectors. •

One Congregation, 6 Chapels and Two Class Rooms

Donald A. Chafetz

There have been many articles published in **The Israel Philatelist** picturing stamps of synagogues from around the world and detailing their history. For this article, there are no related stamps, special cancellations, or ephemera only a postcard featuring the front of the synagogue (Figure 1). The synagogue in question is located at the United States Military Academy, West Point, NY.

I thought it fitting to present an article on the Jewish cadets of West Point as a companion article to the Colonel Mickey Marcus article on pages 30-32. The information for the article is mostly based on the book, **The Jews of West Point**, and my experience as a 1962 graduate of the academy. I assume my experience was similar to that of Colonel Marcus.



Figure 2
Thomas Jefferson
Scott# 1278

The academy was formally established by president Thomas Jefferson (Figure 2) on March 16, 1802 (Figure 3). The first class of cadets reported on July 4, 1802 and consisted of 2 cadets, Joseph G. Swift and Simon Magruder Levy. They graduated after 7 months of attendance with Levy being ranked second in his class. He is the first

Jewish graduate of the academy. Since this beginning, there have been, as of the class of 2019, 1,015 Jewish graduates out of a total of 77,596 graduates.

All known Jewish graduates are listed on the Jewish Chapel's Wall of Graduates (Figure 4). Another plaque lists Jewish winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor (Figure 5).

Religious Services

For about the first hundred years of the Academy, religion was practiced in the old Cadet Chapel (built 1836) (Jewish cadet squad chapel #1, Figure 6). and was nonsectarian at least across the lines of the various Christian Protestant sects. There were a small number of Catholics and a few Jewish cadets in the Corps. All cadets were required to attend services every Sunday.

The present Protestant chapel, located on the hill overlooking the central post, was opened in 1910 (Jewish cadet squad chapel move #2, Figure 7). At that time, the Old Cadet



Figure 1
Jewish Cadet Chapel (post card)
Painting by Seungmee Yoo
with permission of John Yoo

Chapel was moved stone by stone and rebuilt at the entrance to the Post Cemetery. Today, many religious groups use the Chapel on a rotational basis. ¹

In 1899 a Catholic Chapel was built on the post. Subsequently, when a new cadet entered the academy he was asked "Mister, which Chapel do you wish to attend?"

Since Chapel attendance was mandatory and there were now two Chapels, the Jewish cadets had a dilemma. Most found themselves essentially attending a Protestant service every Sunday.

Jewish Services

Beginning in the mid-1930's, cadet Merton Singer, requested that a "stand-alone Jewish service" be held in the old Cadet Chapel (Jewish cadet chapel squad move #3, Figure 8) It was a gradual change that took place over 5 years. In 1934 the first Yom Kippur service was conducted, led by Rabbi Bloom of nearby Newburgh, N.Y The Rabbi continued to visit West Point to hold Shabbat services on Saturday afternoons during Jewish cadets' free time for those who were interested. Due to cadets' conflicting commitments, attendance was sporadic. Since there was no officially authorized Jewish Chapel Squad Saturday services, the Jewish cadets were still required to continue their attendance at one of the Cadet Chapels on Sunday mornings! ²



Figure 3
Bicentennial Coat of
Arms, Scott #3560

Plaques in Jewish Chapel



Figure 4 Wall of Graduates, dedicated in 2002
Cadets Noah Carlen, Rabbi David Ruderman,
Joshua Ferquist and Rachelle David
Photo: Jewish Times of Israel, 28 May 2019



Figure 5
Jewish Congressional Medal of Honor recipients
Photo: Jewish Times of Israel, 28 May 2019

Wandering Jewish Chapel Squad



Figure 6 Old Cadet Chapel
Jewish services 1836 - 1910, 1940s - 1960s



Figure 8
Singer plaque, Jewish Chapel

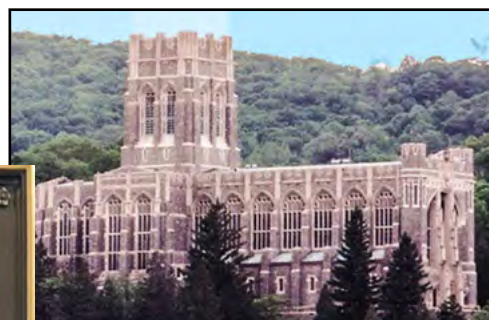


Figure 7 Cadet Chapel
Jewish services 1910 - 1939

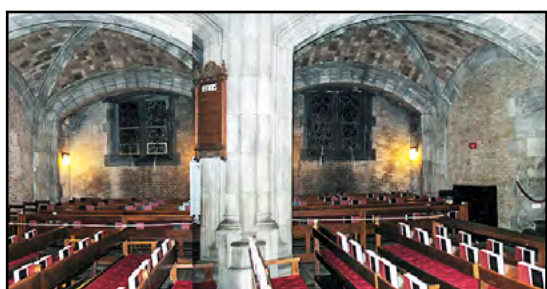


Figure 9 Cadet Chapel basement
Jewish services 1939 - 1940s



Figure 10 Bartlett Academic Hall
Jewish services 1960s - 1984



Figure 11
1984 - present Jewish Chapel
Cover of Chapel magazine **The Tablets**

In 1936, Rabbi Bloom was replaced by Lt. Colonel Tintner who moved the services to Wednesday afternoons when cadet personal conflicts were at a minimum.

A separate Jewish Chapel Squad was finally authorized on April 9, 1939, on a test basis for five months. It began operating on Sundays meeting in the basement of the Cadet Protestant Chapel (Jewish cadet chapel squad move #4, Figure 9). At the time, the squad consisted of 30 Jewish cadets. The squad passed the test and it has thrived to this day.³

During 1945-49, Jewish services were moved back again to the Old Cadet Chapel (Jewish cadet chapel squad move #5 Figures 13-16) and were lead by either a visiting Rabbi or a cadet. A portable Aron ha-Kodesh (ark) containing a Torah scroll was obtained and stored in the chapel. For services, it was moved into the sanctuary. It is now displayed in modified form in the Alumni Gallery of the Jewish Chapel (Figure 17).

All cadets were required to attend services every Sunday until January 1973 when the U.S. Supreme Court Decision declared mandatory chapel unconstitutional.

Services were held each Sunday morning in the Old Cadet Chapel until 1973. After the Supreme Court Decision the services were moved from Sunday to Friday night, but held in an academic building called Bartlett Hall (Academic Chapel, Jewish cadet chapel squad move #1, Figure 10.) Then in 1981 or 1982 the services were moved to a new academic building named Mahan Hall (Academic Chapel, Jewish cadet chapel squad move #2). The services were held in the auditorium and the Oneg Shabbats in nearby classroom

Unfortunately, services could still not be held on Saturday mornings since the cadets were busy with academic classes, room inspections and an occasional parade.

Times have changed. Now, Jewish cadets worship in their own chapel (move #6, Figure 1) and there are no Saturday classes and only an occasional Saturday inspection.

Jewish Chapel Activities

On November 13, 1984, the Jewish Cadet chapel was completed and a military Rabbi was stationed at the academy. The days of the wandering Jewish cadet chapel squad are over! Some of the activities under the Rabbi's direction are:

- Friday night Shabbat services
- Purim, Chanukah, Sukkot, Rosh Hashanah, and Yom Kippur services
- Jewish Warrior Weekend
- Weekly Rabbi time for study and Hebrew Lessons
- Hillel Organization activities



Figure 12
Colonel Mickey Marcus Memorial Ceremony
Jewish Chapel

- Israel Cultural Immersion sessions
- Group activities such as apple and pumpkin picking at nearby farms
- Jewish Chapel choir

Each year the Jewish War Veterans conduct a Mickey Marcus service in the chapel and at his grave in the cemetery behind the Old Cadet Chapel (Figure 12).

The Jewish choir has performed for Presidents Bush and Obama in the White House, at the National Prayer Breakfast, and at the United Nations.

Interesting fact: One year, the cadet-in-charge of the Jewish Chapel choir was not Jewish.

Interesting fact: You do not need to be Jewish to attend services or the Oneg Shabbat afterward.

On average there are 60 - 80 male and female cadets who identify with the Jewish chapel squad out of an enrollment of 4,500 cadets.

Interesting fact: YouTube video: **Diversity in the Long Gray Line:** https://video.search.yahoo.com/video/play;_ylt=Awr46udX4ClfQTYAHOz7w8QF;_

Initially, the project was intended to focus on the 1,000th Jewish cadet to graduate from West Point. The topic quickly broadened to tell the story of West Point's role in American society regarding diversity and how the school has adapted to social changes during its history.

My Experience

As an old graduate (class 1962), I can say as I heard many old graduates say over the years, "the Corp has!" This simply implies that in my day the academy training was really tough and now it has gone soft! But, just between us, I think it has gotten better!



Figure 13
Chapel squad assemble for Sunday march to services.

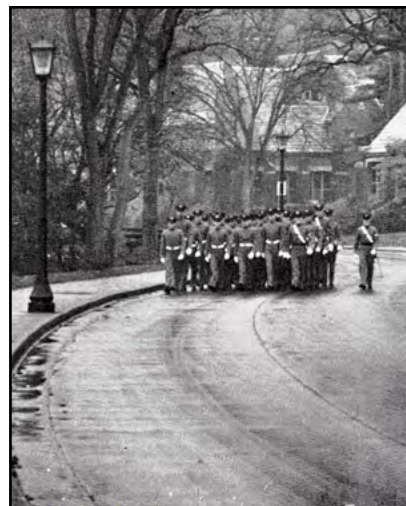


Figure 14
March to the Old Cadet Chapel



Figure 15
Old Cadet Chapel destination

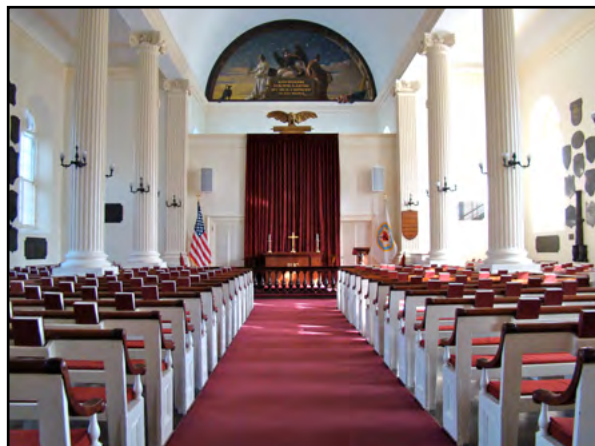


Figure 16
Old Cadet Chapel interior



Figure 17
Modified Aron ha-Kodesh



Figure 18
Preparing for Torah reading



Figure 19
Torah reading

During my four years, the Jewish squad averaged between 40 - 45 Jewish cadets out of a total enrollment of about 2,400 cadets. Our services were held Sunday morning at 9:00 am in the Old Cadet Chapel (Figure 14). The post cemetery is located behind the chapel where Colonel Marcus' grave is located.

All Jewish cadets were offered the opportunity to be in the Jewish Chapel Choir. Most jumped at the chance to participate because the Chapel Choir traveled country-wide to outside congregations several times a year to present a concert.

I tried out for the choir and when I was done I was offered the opportunity to be in the choir, but on the condition that I stood in the back row and only mouthed the words. A singer I was not and still am not!

Well, rather than be a wallflower, I chose to be the "mover." That is the name I gave the job of preparing the Old Cadet Chapel each Sunday for our service.

The job entailed going to the chapel early and moving the Christian religious symbols to the back room then wheeling the Jewish ark and carrying the prayer books from the back room to the main Chapel area. After services, I had to restore the chapel to its Christian orientation.

On rare occasions, we would have a Rabbi present to lead services - usually the high holidays. Normally, one of the cadets would lead the service (Figures 17-18).

For high holidays we were allowed to skip classes, but we were confined to our rooms. On Yom Kippur, we could miss meal formations. For Passover, there would be a seder held on post at Hotel Thayer. There was always a large crowd since all Jewish military families on post were invited. The two ranking General officers, the Superintendent and Commandant, would attend. A visiting Rabbi would lead the service.

Kosher food was not available in the mess hall, but I heard one cadet had kosher food delivered to the mess hall for him.

If there was a religious problem, you could go to the Chaplain's office, but there was no Rabbi on staff. If the Chaplain could not help you then the office could arrange to have a local rabbi meet with you.

Unfortunately, that was the extent of my experience of Jewish life at the academy.

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Zickel, Lewis L., **The Jews of West Point**, KTAV Publishing House, Inc., Jersey City, NJ, 2009, pages 48-49.

Ibid, pages 54-61

Ibid, pages 59-60.

Ibid, page 60

The Howitzer Year Books 1958-1962, United States Military Academy, West Point, NY •

Special Thanks to

Joel Kamp, Elaine B. McConnell, and Melanie Ullah for additional information.

PS

If you would like to learn more about the Jewish Chapel, receive their newsletter, **The Tablet**, learn about the Colonel Mickey Marcus Memorial Service or sponsor an Ong Shabbat, contact:

Melanie Ullah, (845) 938-2710, (845) 446-7706 or melanie.ullah@usma.edu ■

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Israel New Issue
Ben Gurion University of the Negev
50 Years
February 4, 2020

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Jewish Chapel Interesting Tidbits

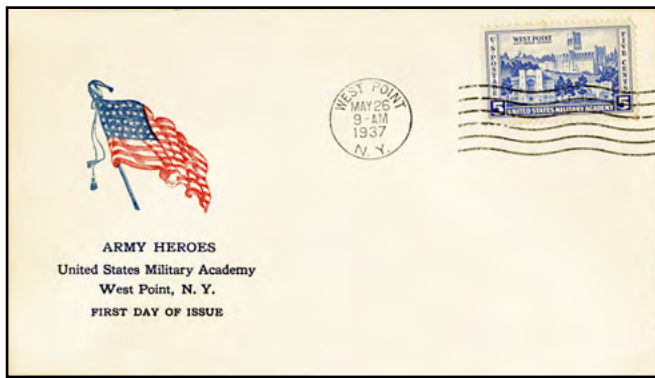


Figure 20

First day cover United States Military Academy stamp
Cadet Protestant Chapel on the hill, Scott #789.
Cover courtesy of Irv Osterer.



Figure 22

My wife, Betty, and I were married in the Old
Cadet Chapel the day after I graduated.

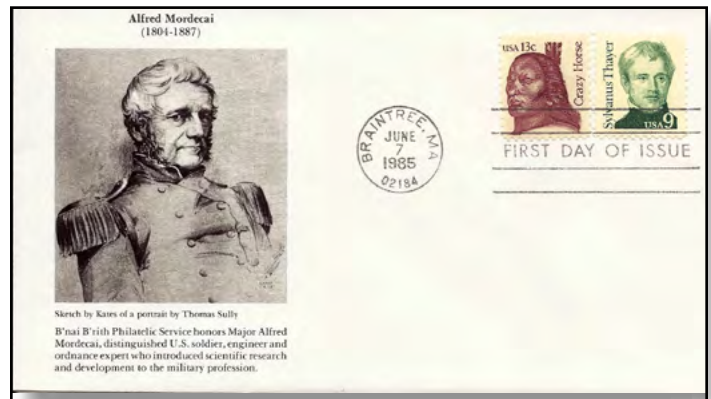


Figure 21

B'nai B'rith cover -Class 1823 Major Alfred Mordecai, distinguished
United States soldier, engineer and ordnance expert who introduced
scientific research and development to the military profession. His son,
Alfred, graduated in the class of 1861.

Stamp: Syllanus Thayer, Crazy Horse Scott #1852, 1855, June 7, 1985



Figure 23

Figure 23
There are plaques on the Old Cadet Chapel
wall commemorating all the Revolutionary
War General Offices. The plaque shown
is located in the balcony. Note there is no
name and only the General's date of birth.
The name plate is blank since it should read
Benedict Arnold. •

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Brazilian Stamp

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

Gregg Philipson

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Sunday, December 30, 2018 praised the Brazilian Evangelical Christian community for its strong support of Israel, as the visiting leader of the Jewish state was honored with a stamp marked with the word “Savior.”

“We have no better friends in the world than the Evangelical community, and the Evangelical community has no better friend in the world than the State of Israel,” Netanyahu said at an event in Rio de Janeiro.

The stamp includes a mention of Israel’s 70th birthday, the words “Mazal Tov” and the word “Savior” written on a Jewish star, presumably referring to Netanyahu.

During his visit Bibi was trying to convince the Brazilians to move their embassy to Jerusalem like the United States and Guatemala had already done. Brazil backed off and in March of 2019 announced the opening of far less significant trade mission in an effort to appease the Israelis.



Figure 1

References

1. <https://www.timesofisrael.com/netanyahu-speaks-to-brazil-evangelicals-presented-with-savior-stamp/>
2. <http://www.israelnationalnews.com/News/News.aspx/256921>
3. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-israel-brazil/brazil-opens-israel-trade-mission-in-jerusalem-short-of-full-embassy-move-idUSKCN1RC097>
4. <https://www.jpost.com/Israel-News/Brazil-wont-move-embassy-to-Jerusalem-opens-diplomatic-office-instead-585363> •



Figure 2



Figure 3

Forerunners of the Holy Land

Robert Pildes, M.D.

Part 3

Editor's note: This is a continuation of selected exhibit pages from his gold medal exhibit. I want to thank Dr. Pildes for permitting me to publish his exhibit pages. Note: white space

on exhibit pages has been sometimes eliminated to maximize the size of cover and write-up.

Turkish Administration



Frame 2, page 10

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

JERUSALEM

Foreign postcards 20 pa

DECEMBER 26, 1896

UNUSUAL DESTINATION - ASIA

JAPAN

ONLY ITEM OF 19TH CENTURY CORRESPONDENCE FROM HOLYLAND TO JAPAN KNOWN



Message dated "Bethlehem Judea Christmas 1896" Jerusalem to Tokyo

Postmarks: Jerusalem (S-28/05) December 26-96; transit Port Said 30 XII 96; Colombo Ja 9, 97

Reverse: Singapore (illegible); Tokyo Japanese

BETHLEHEM January 9, 1910



Bethlehem Dec 24-9; transit Port Said 1-9-10; Port-Taufig 1-9-10; Kobe 12-2-10; Osaka 12-2-10

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

JERUSALEM

Foreign Postcard 10 pa

RARE DESTINATION

HAWAII



Foreign Postcard 20 pa
Year absent

TOP



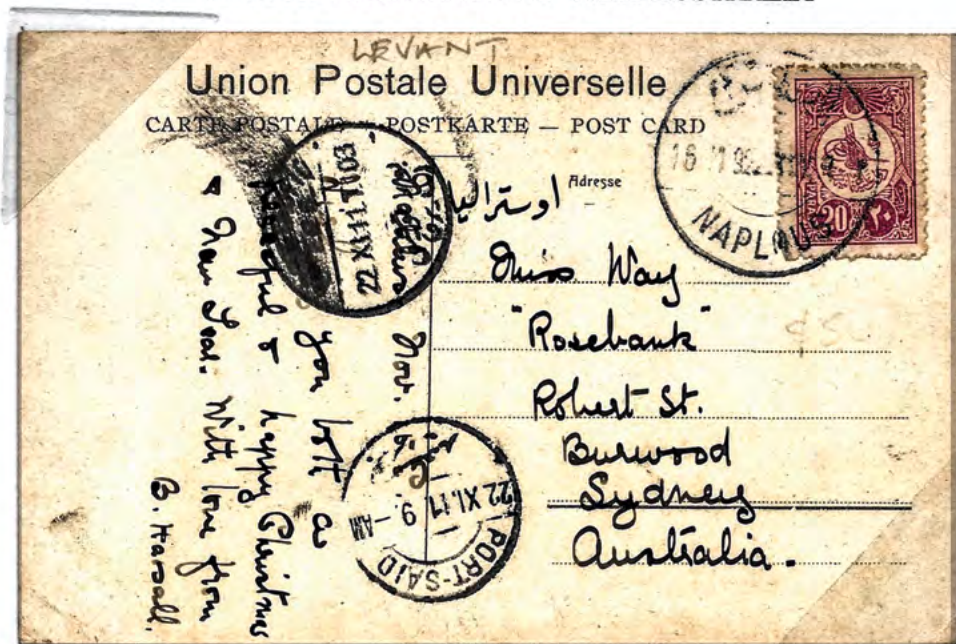
Jerusalem (S-28/13)....1910; unusual forwarding agent
Austrian- Hungarian Consulate

BOTTOM: Jerusalem OCT 24-year absent: PM similar to (S-28/05. C-PM 8) but has perfect outer ring
Unknown per Collins as such. Message dated Dec 1892

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Foreign Postcard 20 pa

NABLUS
UNUSUAL DESTINATIONS -ASIA-AUSTRALIA



Postmarked Nov 16, 1903 via Port Said and? ; Nov 22, 19 (03) to Sidney

Foreign Postcard 1 pi



NABLUS to Culcairn, New South Wales, Australia
Message dated Dec. 5, 1906 Postmarks: Naplous Dec. 5, 1906; arrival Culcairn Jan. 10, 1907 NSW
Rate 1 pi despite a picture postcard because message is more than 5 words and foreign destination

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

Foreign Letter 1 pi

BETHLEHEM

Nov. 20, 1914

RARE DESTINATION –SOUTH AMERICA

CHILE



S 08/03
CPM 2



S 28/22
CPM 26



Postmarks: Bethlehem Nov 20, 1914; arrival - recepcion 16.Feb.15

Reverse: transit Jerusalem 6 ? 0-12-14; censor mark C CM 1 (Jerusalem)

"Via Cordillera"

The End of the Israeli INFLATION PERIOD

Josef Wallach, Moshe Rimer
Translator: Dr. David Dubin

part 4

EPILOGUE: 1986 “SHOCK” Treatment from OLD SHEQEL to NEW SHEQEL

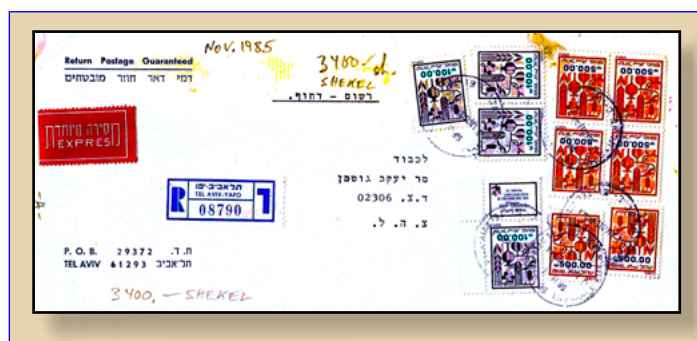


Figure 1 Inland registered express letter
Postal fee: 3,400 old Sheqels (November 1985)

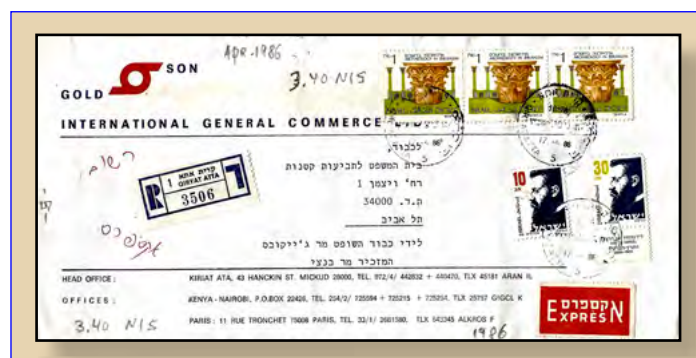


Figure 2 Inland registered, express letter
Postal fee: 3.40 NIS •

In the early 1980s, Israeli Government spending raised the national budget deficit to dangerous levels of 10 - 15%. This irresponsible act resulted in a yearly HYPERINFLATION RATE of 450%!

In 1984 a new unity government was established which instituted tough budget measures and cuts. This helped stabilize the currency and the markets. Among the “FIRST BLOW” measures was the devaluation of the currency against the dollar and introducing a new currency.

Thus, 1,000 (old) Sheqel turned into 1 “NEW” Sheqel (NIS). Since the devaluation, inflation has been under control at a

new low level. The transition period to the new currency together with keeping the validity of the old Sheqel postage rates resulted in numerous bizarre frankings including the exciting MIXED frankings which are most intriguing.

The following are samples of covers from this transition period showing the diversity of the franking.

I do ask readers to comment on this last chapter. Please e-mail: jsfwallach@gmail.com. ANSWER guaranteed. thanks, Josef.

Peak Inflation Period

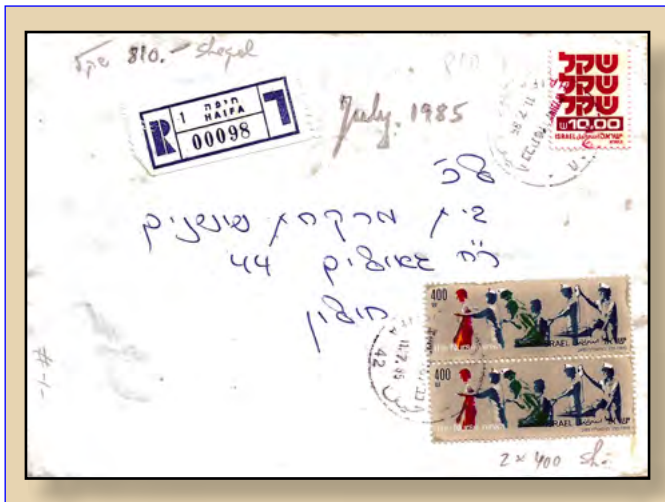


Figure 1 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: 810 Sheqel, July 1985



Figure 2 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: .81 New Sheqel July 1986

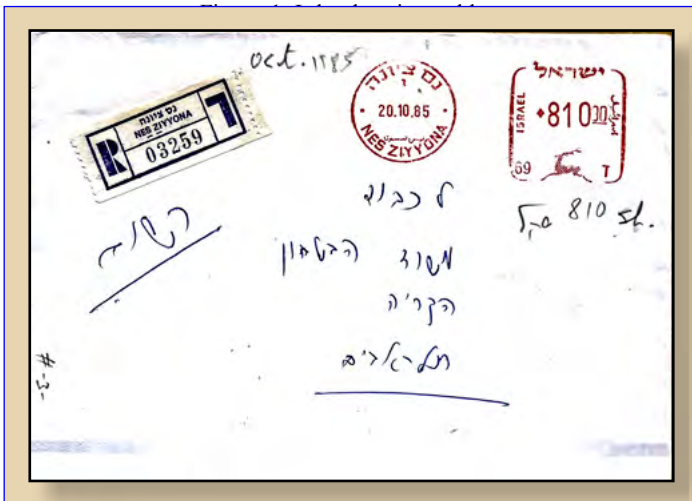


Figure 3 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: 810 old Sheqels(1985)
Francotypes machine cancel



Figure 4 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: .81 new Sheqels(1986)
Francotypes machine cancel

Mixed Franking

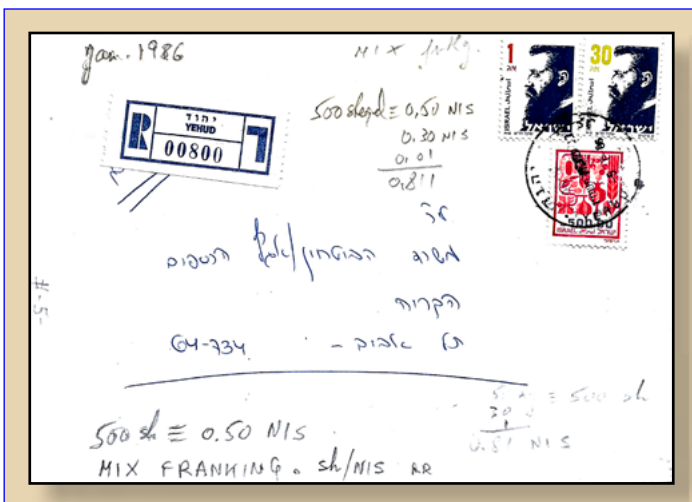


Figure 5 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: 500 old Sheqels (=0.50 NIS)
Herzl stamps 30+1 new Agorot
Total = 0.81 NIS (RR), all stamps: January 1986

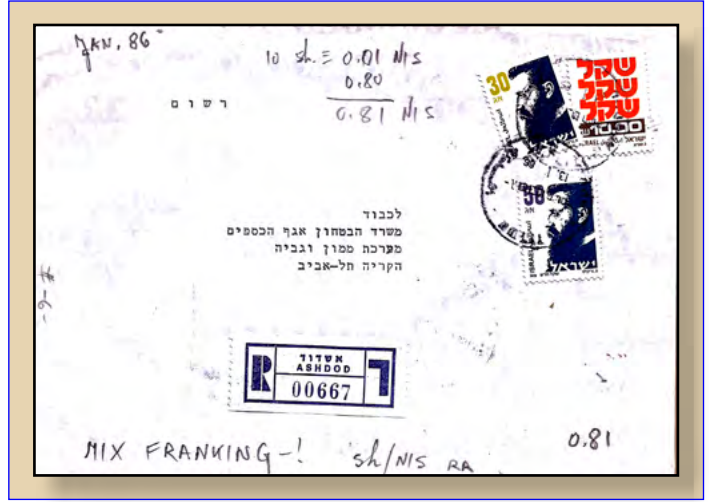


Figure 6 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: 10 old Agorot stamp, Sheqels (=0.01 NIS)
Herzl stamps 30+50 new Agorot
Total = 0.81 NIS (RR)



Figure 7 Inland registered letter
Postal fee: 4 x 200 + 10 = 810 old Sheqels (1985)



Figure 10
800 old Sheqel (=0.80 NIS) + Herzl 0.01 NIS total 0.81 NIS (1986)



Figure 8 Inland registered letter, mixed franking
Postal fee: 4 x 200 = 800 old Sheqels + Frankotype machine .01 NIS
Total = .81 NIS (1986 (RR)



Figure 9
Israel inland registration rate: 810 old Sheqel (= 0.81NIS)

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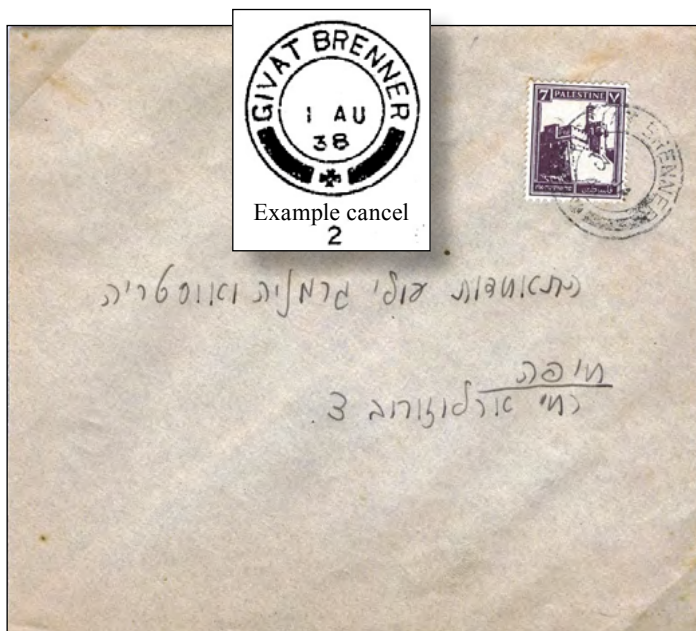
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Part 6

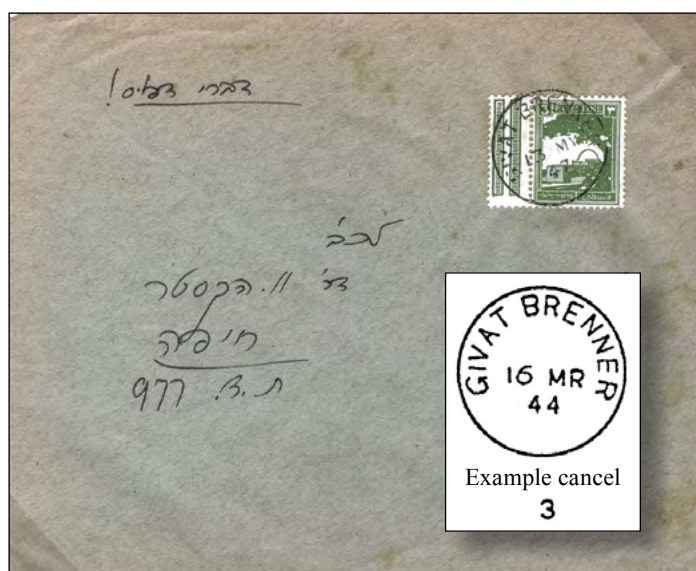
Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

Parts 1 - 4 appeared in the August 2012, October 2012,
Winter 2015, Spring 2015, Summer 2020 issues of
The Israel Philatelist.



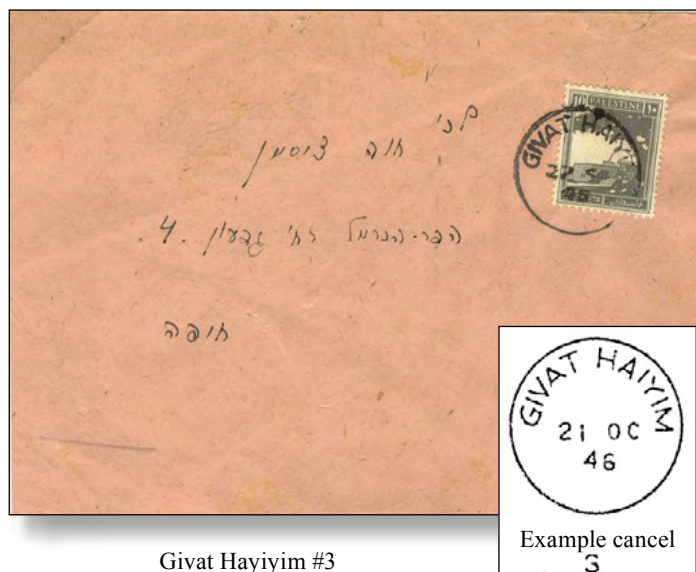
Givat Brenner #2
Mailed: 13 January 1941
Arrival: Haifa #31 13 January 1941 (index H0)



Givat Brenner #3
Mailed: 13 May 1947
Arrived: Tel Aviv B10 14 May 1947 (index G)



Givat Haiyim #2
Mailed: September 11, 1947



Givat Haiyim #3
Mailed: 22 September 1946
Arrival: Haifa #31 22 September 1946 (index C)



MILTON GLASER

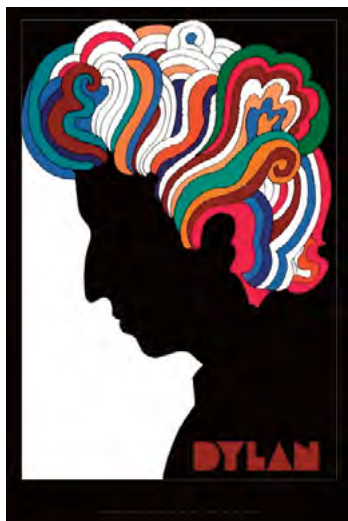
1929-2020

BY IRV OSTERER, OTTAWA CANADA

The impact of Milton Glaser's work is profound and influential. His posters, logos, book jackets, album covers, beer bottles, magazine and packaging pieces are eagerly sought by collectors, exhibited in major galleries and studied as fine art. Glaser was one of graphic design's *g'doleem* — a founding father of the ground breaking *Push Pin Studio*.



GLASER'S VISIT to OCA (1975)



BOB DYLAN POSTER (1966)

While a student at the Ontario College of Art, I was privileged to see Glaser give a talk about his work — and many years later saw the terrific retrospective film about his life at Toronto's Hot Docs theater during the Design Thinkers Conference.

It would be difficult to find anyone not familiar with many of his iconic works. His 1966 silhouette illustration of Bob Dylan was inspired by the work of Marcel Duchamp. The singer/songwriter's multi-coloured strands of hair echo the decade's philosophy that letting your hair fly free, was a way to free the mind. The popular image was printed in poster format and inserted as a "giveaway" in Dylan's *Greatest Hits* album.

The image became iconic, making its way into the hands of millions of fans. This was not lost on Glaser, who is quoted in a *New York Times* interview about the poster in 2001—

"Then it took on a life of its own, showing up in films, magazines, whatever. It did not die, as such forms of ephemera usually do."



STAMP INSPIRED by the DYLAN POSTER

Glaser's Dylan poster inspired designer Paul Haslip, who created Canada's philatelic tribute to chemistry *Nobel Laureate* Gerhard Herzberg in 1971. "It's an image that illustrates perfectly what goes on in the minds of creative people," said the artist.



Glaser's most famous work — the **I ♥ NY** logo was part of an 1977 ad campaign designed to boost the state's image when crime and budget troubles dominated the headlines. He did the design free of charge.

GLASER STAMPS

Glaser created a series of stamps and a souvenir card in 1993 for the United Nations and the World Health Organization to promote a "Healthy Environment". These were simultaneously issued by the United Nations Postal Authority in their New York, Geneva and Vienna offices.



HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT / ENVIRONNEMENT SAIN / GESUNDE UMWELT (1993)



ENVELOPE DESIGNED by GLASER for the UNITED NATIONS FIRST DAY COVERS

First Day Cancellations exist in each location. The stamps have a coloured ring that acts as a unifying graphic device for the series, and gives blocks of four and six a very aesthetically pleasing look. Glaser's full name appears on the bottom left corner of each stamp.



WORLD POETRY DAY STAMPS and FDC DESIGNED by GLASER in 2016



WORLD POETRY DAY GLASER POSTMARK

The set of stamps Glaser designed in 2016 for the Republic of San Marino to celebrate San Marino 2016 *Giornata mondiale della Poesia* / World Poetry Day is more reflective of the artist's personal illustration style. The playful colourful images feature a figure in flight, an emerging flower and a tree in bloom — all connected by a stylized portrait of a young woman.

Glaser also created the postmark used for the first day covers. "M. Glaser" is printed on the bottom right corner of each stamp.

GLASER AND NEW YORK

It isn't possible for me to separate my work from my life and certainly not my life from this city.

*Here you have these extraordinary strands of differences existing simultaneously, and in some curious way advantageously towards all of the people who live here. There really is nothing like it. **New York does the job that America is supposed to do, it really takes everybody and not only accepts them, but responds to them. That is the big deal.***

If you come to New York from another place, nobody forces you to become a New Yorker in terms of an attitude or a spirit. The City is enormously accommodating not to mention the extraordinary gift that the City gives you of education. This is the best town in the world to be educated. The number of schools, the amount of free events, lectures, classes— there is no place like it on earth. You can study anything you want anytime, anywhere in the City.

All of these opportunities, being able to go to the Metropolitan, being able to study at the Art Students' League, all of it contributed to my well being, my understanding, my history, my passion. It is not possible for me to be what I am, to have done what I have, anyplace else on earth. This is the town that made it possible.

— Milton Glaser: To Inform and Delight



Just days after the September 11 terror attacks, he revised his I (HEART) NY logo, adding a dark scar to the red heart and "more than ever" to the message.

"I woke up Wednesday morning and said, 'God, I have to do something to respond to this,'" he told *The New York Times*. "When you have a heart attack, part of your heart dies.

When you recover, part of your heart is gone, but the people in your life become much more important, and there is a greater awareness of the value of things."

Glaser was also an inspirational teacher and always keen to emphasize the ethical responsibilities of design. He told his students never to be indifferent and to be involved in contemporary events.

The Cooper-Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum awarded Glaser a lifetime achievement award in 2004. In 2009, he was given the National Medal of the Arts by then President Obama.

Y'hee Z'choro Baruch. May Milton Glaser's memory always be a blessing to his family, his city and the entire design community.

♥ SIP INTERACTIVE

To see some examples of Glaser's distinctly Jewish work, go to <https://www.ijn.com/nine-iconic-designs-by-milton-glaser/>

To view the film *Milton Glaser: To Inform and Delight*, go to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jZ1YHqgZzG>



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All monetary contributions are fully tax-deductible. For more information, please contact the Endowment Fund Director, Michael Bass at mbass@hy-ko.com or 330-467-7446.

The Other Touro Synagogue

Gene Eisen

Introduction

I recently published an article in **The Israel Philatelist** (Winter 2020) about the earliest Jewish Synagogues in America that included the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island, which is the only synagogue to be commemorated on a United States postage stamp. It was issued on August 22, 1982, Scott 2346 (Figure 1). Pictured on the B'nai B'rith first day cover is Abraham Touro, a son of Isaac, the first Cantor of the Touro Synagogue.

Soon after the publication of the article, I received a note from a friend asking about the Touro Synagogue in New Orleans and how the two synagogues are connected. To answer this question, we have to take a journey back in time.

The Louisiana Purchase and Louisiana Statehood

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson negotiated the deal of a lifetime with the Louisiana Purchase from the French government for 15 million dollars. The United States celebrated the Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial on April 30, 2003, with an attractive commemorative, Scott 4667 (Figure 2).

Louisiana became the 18th state to enter the Union on April 30, 1812. Louisiana's sesquicentennial statehood stamp, Scott 1197, is illustrated in Figure 3, followed by the bicentennial issue, Scott 4667 (Figure 4).

First Jewish Settlers in Louisiana

The first known Jewish settler in Louisiana was the merchant Isaac Rodriguez Monsanto, who arrived in New Orleans in 1758 from the Dutch colony of Curacao. Previously, Jews were forbidden from settling in the French colony of Louisiana by the Code Noir (Black Code), issued in Paris in 1724, which excluded all but Catholic settlers. However, Monsanto was somewhat of a rebel. For example, although he and his family were initially expelled by the governor, they were able to return later, bringing with them Jews of Sephardic origin. Perhaps the frontier atmosphere of New Orleans diffused anti-Semitism, and Jews slowly began to be accepted into the city's social and economic life.

Formal Jewish Congregation

In 1827, Jacob De Silva Solis founded New Orleans' first Jewish Congregation, Shangarai Chasset (Gates of Mercy).

The congregation followed the Sephardic ritual, as many of its first members were of Spanish and Portuguese descent. The location of this first permanent Jewish House of Worship in the state was at 410-420 N. Rampart St., New Orleans.

The NeFutzoth Yehudah (Dispersed of Judah) split from Gates of Mercy in 1846 because of ritual disagreements. However, the financial hardships to both congregations, brought on by the Civil War, an economic depression, and a Yellow Fever epidemic in 1878, forced the re-merger of the two congregations. The official name adopted by the congregations was "Gates of Mercy—Dispersal of Judah." Members soon adopted the name Touro Synagogue after the benefactor of both communities, merchant philanthropist Judah Touro, son of Isaac Touro and brother of Abraham Touro. The Touro Synagogue of New Orleans joined the Reform movement in 1891.

Judah Touro's Life

How did Judah Touro land in New Orleans?

Judah was born on June 16, 1775 (Figure 7), in Newport, Rhode Island, the second son of Isaac Touro, the Cantor of the original Touro Synagogue in Newport. His early life was tragic. His father died when he was only eight, and his mother when he was twelve.

He and his brother Abraham were raised by his mother's brother, Moses Michael Hays, in Boston, where they received a good Jewish education and learned how to deal successfully in the business world. Judah decided to settle in New Orleans, where he became a successful businessman and a generous philanthropist. Judah volunteered for the United States military and fought against the British in the War of 1812. He was severely wounded and was nursed back to health by a close friend.

Judah never married and took little interest in community and Jewish matters until he met Gershon Kursheedt in 1840. Gershon aroused Touro's feelings of Jewish loyalty



Figure 7



Figure 5



Figure 8



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 6



Figure 9

and community. It has been said that no American Jew had ever given so much to so many institutions and causes as did Judah Touro. Judah passed away in 1854 Upon his request, he was buried at a family plot in Newport. A striking portrait of Judah Touro painted by Adolph Rinck (Figure 7) hangs in the Louisiana State Museum.

Oldest Synagogue Outside of the Original 13 Colonies

The current Touro Synagogue of New Orleans was designed by a young architect, Emile Weil, who won the Congregation's design competition when he was only 29. The synagogue was completed in 1908 and dedicated on January 1, 1909 (Figure 5). Another view of the synagogue is shown on a B'nai B'rith cachet for the Louisiana Bicentennial first day cover (Figure 6). The beautiful sanctuary houses a lovely Aron Kodesh (Figure 8).

Touro Synagogue Jazz Festival

New Orleans is well known as the home of Jazz. On March 26, 2011, the United States recognized jazz on a postage

stamp, Scott 4503 (Figure 9). In 1991, The Touro Synagogue held its first Jazz Fest Shabbat by inviting Jazz musicians to perform. The festival has become an annual event at the Touro Synagogue. One can only imagine what Judah Touro would think of such an event!

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LINDNER

Naomi Shemer 1930 - 2004

Moshe Kalman.

Naomi was born to Rivka and Meir Sapir (Shapiro) in Kvutzat Kinneret on the shores of Sea of Galilee (Kinneret). In the 1950's she served in the IDF -Israel Defense Force's Nahal entertainment group. In later years, she studied music at the Rubin Academy in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

She was a leading songwriter and was hailed as "The lady of Israeli Song". Her song **Yerushalim shel Zahav** (Jerusalem of Gold) was hailed worldwide. In 1967 just before the battle for Jerusalem, a young group of Nahal entertainers sang a song very similar called Yerushalim shel Barzel (Jerusalem of Iron). When Naomi heard this version, she was very agitated and demanded that the group stop singing it that way, I heard this version at least twice but not more.

Personal Life

Naomi was married twice the first time to an actor Gideon Shemer and later to an attorney Mordechai Horowitz. They had a son Ariel Horowitz who also became a musician.

Noami, shortly before her death, wrote a friend that she had used a Basque folk melody as her basis of her 1967 Yerushalim shel Zahav.

Philatelic Tribute

In 2005 a year after Naomi Shemer died, the KKL-JNF issued a stamp (Figure 1) in her memory. At the same time, it issued a very colorful mini sheet with her (Figure 2) in the middle.

I presumed that was the end of the story, not so. A few months ago I visited the KKL-JNF Museum in Tel-Aviv, on the 3rd floor is an office with a very kind lady selling KKL-JNF stamps, I approached her and asked what is new, The answer was nothing but, if I wanted to look through the cupboard maybe I would find something.

Jackpot!

To my total surprise, I found a sheetlet inverted of 10 stamps (Figure 3) of Naomi Shemer. I don't believe anyone else has seen it. •



Figure 1

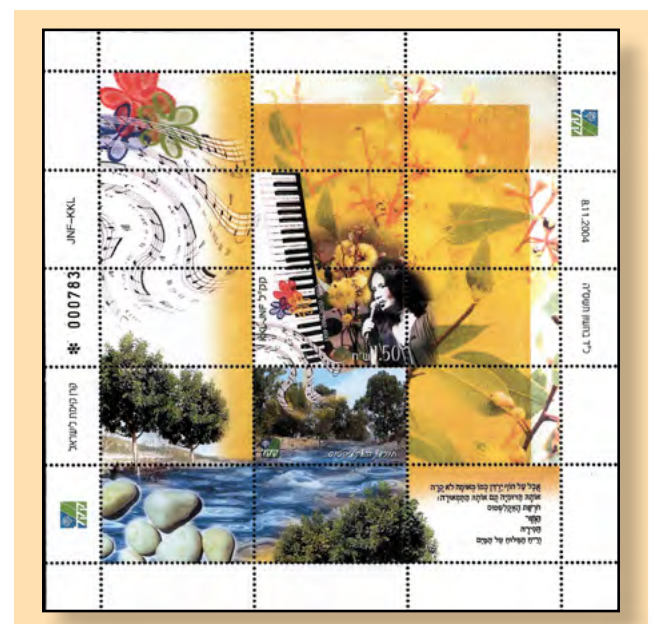


Figure 2



Figure 3

SIP President's column



Howard Chapman

In the last issue of **The Israel Philatelist**, I was reminding our members to make plans to attend **NOJEX 2020** and our Society Annual Meeting. Shortly after I wrote my column, **NOJEX** was canceled due to **COVID-19**.

Our Society will hold its Annual **Meeting on Sunday, October 25, 2020**. We will do this via **Zoom**. The meeting will start at approximately **1:00 P.M., EST**, thus allowing west coast members to participate. After a short Society update, we will have three wonderful presentations.

To receive an invitation to participate, please send a correct email address to sarah@stamps.org

Most of you already know that our Society Executive Assistant, Sarah Berezenko, has her office at the APS Headquarters Building in Bellefonte, PA. Sarah works part-time for our Society and part-time for the APS Library.

Our Society was most fortunate to start this arrangement with the American Philatelic Society several years ago. Your officers feel this arrangement has been a great help to the SIP. Each of you can further our close ties with the APS by taking one step to further your philatelic education. If you are not already a member of the APS, please join today. You will receive their excellent journal, **The American Philatelist**,

twelve times per year. You will find many wonderful articles in this Journal. There are many other benefits to being a member of the APS. Go to stamps.org to learn more.

The SIP has started a special offer where each of our members can nominate a Hero for a free SIP digital membership until December 31, 2021. Heroes can learn the excitement of Holy Land Philately. Heroes include:

- police
- fireman
- medical workers
- soldiers
- postal workers
- barbers
- beauticians
- supermarket workers
- and all those persons who help you during these pandemic times.

Visit our website, israelstamps.com, to make your Hero nomination.

In my last column, I suggested a way to expand your enjoyment of Holyland Philately may be to collect Israel first day covers. I have included nearby a selection of Israel first day covers that will add enjoyment to any collection.

Please take the time to write to me and let me know how your collecting has changed due to COVID-19. Are you spending more time with your stamps and covers? Have you expanded your collecting interests? Do you attend more stamp club meetings now that you can do so via Zoom or other similar services? Contact me at stampareme@aol.com.

Respectfully yours,
Howard S. Chapman, President

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I just completed putting together a 60 scan presentation of Israel First Day Covers 1948 - 1957. I will be making the presentation, via zoom, to the Collectors Club of Akron.



1948, Doar Ivri high values (Scott 7 - 9) on official cover with imprint of the Karen Hayesod, Palestine Foundation Fund. The special red notation in Hebrew reads: "A gift of Remembrance,"

Cancelled Tel Aviv, May 16, 1948.

The cover is autographed by Zvi Prihar, the first Postmaster General of Israel.



1954, 7th New Year.

Registered first day cover with a tab single of the 7th New Year stamp and singles of the first 6 years of New Year stamps, cancelled YAVNE, September 8, 1954.

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.

Raphael	Livnat	14 Rue Paul LaFargue	Puteaux, France	92800
Miloje	Chastven	POB 16019	Ashdod, Israel	7764955
Lee F.	Shedroff	9249 W. Lone Cactus Dr.	Peoria, AZ	85382-833
Barbara	Socor	18 Revere Ct #2402	Suffernm NY	10901
Haim	Malka	4931 Cloister Dr.	Rockville, MD	20853

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1956, 25th Anniversary of the Technion, Haifa.
Official registered first day cover with tab single,
Canceled BEIT HOLIM BEILINSON,
January 3, 1956.



1956, 25th Anniversary of the Technion, Haifa.
Official first day cover with tab single
Canceled Jerusalem, January 3, 1956.
The cachet is missing the green color.



1955, Paratrooper.
Official first day cover with tab single
Canceled Jerusalem, March 31, 1955.



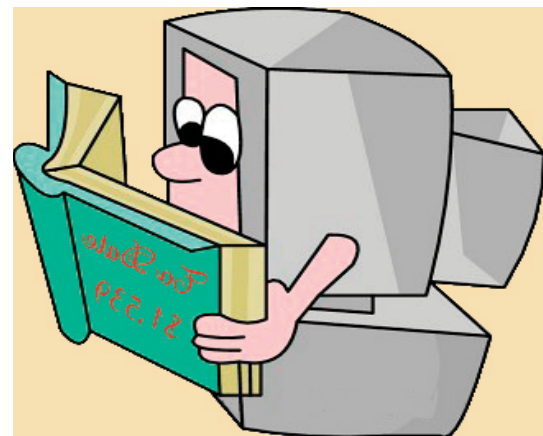
1955, Paratrooper.
Official first day cover with tab single canceled
Tel Aviv-Yafo, March 31, 1955.
The cachet is missing the dark blue color.
The 2nd printed colors also appear inside the cover.



1957, Independence Day.
In 1957, the Israel Postal Agency determined to print special tab rows of the Independence Day stamp to satisfy the demand for tab singles and save the cost of printing full sheets of 20 stamps and destroying the 15 stamps without tabs.

Almost immediately collectors learned of this action and felt deceived. A limited number of sheetlets consisting of a row of 5 tabbed stamps, with additional upper part of stamps serial numbered made it to collectors. The upper margin is partially printed is 20 mm high and imperforate.

A very few of the sheetlets were placed on private first day covers, registered and cancelled Tel Aviv-Yafo, April 29, 1957. •



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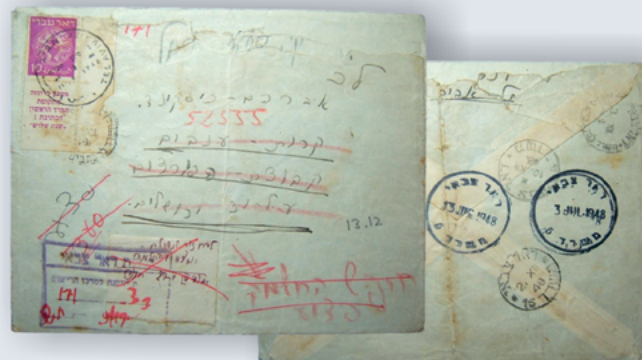
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