

THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SUMMER 2020
DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXXI NO. 3



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PALESTINE to PRINCE RUPERT: a 1918 PHILATELIC PRIZE
by ED KROFT... page 30

Jerusalem
N.

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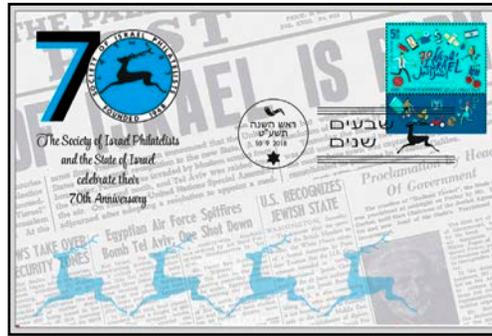
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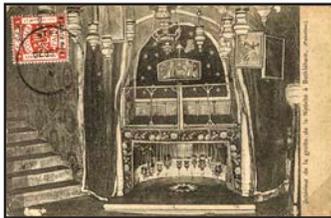
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Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

Recently, I received an email from a friend. She was spending her isolation time cleaning out her closets. In so doing, she rediscovered her stamp album from her youth. Knowing I was collector, she wanted to know what to do with the album and the stamps enclosed.

Suggestion 1: Knowing the collections probably contained United States stamps from the 1950-1960 period, I suggested she first determine if there was any value to the collection and then we could determine the next step. To facilitate this, I suggested some stamp catalogs she could consult to determine values for the stamps in the collection.

Suggestion 2: A few days later she thanked me for my suggestions, but had no interest in pouring over stamp catalogs. I then suggested she could use the stamps for postage, but probably would need a large envelope to hold many .03¢ to .10¢ stamps.

Suggestion 3: She wrote back and asked if I had a more practical suggestion. I knew she had grandchildren living nearby so I suggested giving one of them the collection. Again that did not strike her fancy so she asked for one more suggestion.

Suggestion 4: After much thought, I suggested creating a book with her grandchildren. I mentioned that every stamp has a story behind it, so why not use some stamps as inspirations for storybooks they themselves create? She could help the children write the story and hinge or paste the stamp(s) in the book. Each child would then have their own unique storybook. Children are always asking parents for them to read them a story. So why not turn the tables and let the children tell the story using the stamps.

Conclusion: I figured this suggestion would give my friend time with her grandchildren and create a memory that in some future time, the "grown" child would rediscover their project with their Grandma bringing back some happy memories of "Grandma Time". stamp storybook.

I am still waiting to hear if she followed-up on my storybook idea. ■

I never imagined myself as a fashion model, but thanks to our graphic designer, Irv Osterer, I have become one. In Figure 1 I show a virus mask that he made for me. I tried to scan the mask, but since it would not lie flat, it might be



Figure 1
SIP Corona 19 virus mask

hard to appreciate the design without a face to hang it on.

Basically, the central design is the blue SIP logo scattered throughout the Corona 19 virus mask. While the logo may be recognizable, there is another symbol throughout the mask - a picture of a bottle of Lysol! I will not make any political comment in regard to its inclusion.

Figure 2 is the start of my modeling career (well maybe, but



Figure 2
SIP Cornia 19 virus mask with model

I will keep my daytime job while I wait for the modeling contracts to flow in).

I do not know if the mask is unique, but it is no longer mint, never hinged. ■

At this time, we do not know the status of **NOJEX 2020** scheduled for this fall and the site of the SIP convention. As soon as a decision is announced on its status, it will be posted on the **SIP Facebook** site, **SIP web site** and send out by an **email blast** to the membership.

Stay safe, wear your mask and maintain your 6 feet distance. ■



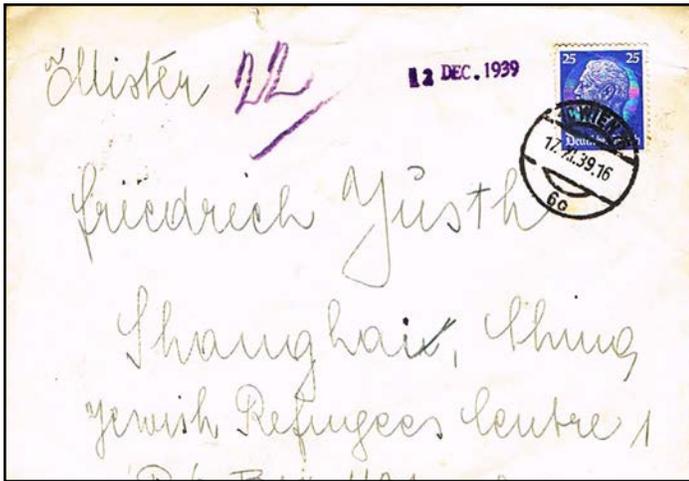
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Letters to the Editor

Hi Larry,



Great story in the Winter 2020 issue of **The Israel Philatelist** (page 20). You were correct, Fred (Fritz) Justh did move to San Francisco with his wife Suse.

He and his wife were big stamp collectors and she was very active in the SIP, and even president of the NORCAL chapter of SIP, when it was very big and had some great exhibiting members. They were both on the Westpex committee for many years. He collected almost everything, but really liked the “Great Bitter Lakes” covers. He claimed this was his third collection as he lost his first to the Nazis, and the second to the Chinese. Suse had a very good Israel 1948 Interim Period collection.

He lived to 100 years old, and she was much younger than him, and died later at 95 years old. Her collection was sold with the proceeds going to Hadassah as they had no children. We were very good friends and they were at my daughters Bat Mitzvah and wedding (25 years ago).

Keep doing your research, you did great on this one!

Regards Ed Rose ▪

Hi Don

Help!

I'm researching Belarus, can you find out if Darya Domracheva, Sergei Novikov or Aleksei Grishin are Jewish?



I have Scott #731- 3, Gold Metal winners, but researching them on google, I found nothing about them being Jewish. I am collecting Judaica worldwide, a large undertaking, but mostly not expensive to collect.

Thanks
Joe Weintrob ▪

wwshoe@aol.com

Dear Don,

I'd like to follow up on my essay “Scotland’s Davaar Island Stamps and the Israel Connection” in **The Israel Philatelist** Winter 2020: There is another Davaar Island stamp related to Israel.



In 1973 Israel celebrated the 25th Anniversary of Independence and Davaar Island issued the commemorative stamp (Rosen, D.304). The stamp featured the Knesset Menorah that was designed by Benno Elkan (1877–1960), a Jewish sculptor who escaped from his native Germany to Britain. It was presented to the Knesset as a gift from the Parliament of the United Kingdom on April 15, 1956 in honor of the eighth anniversary of Israel’s Independence.

This stamp was included se-tenant in the mini sheet (Rosen, D.301) with the stamp featured the Canterbury Cathedral Stained Glass Window created by Hungarian refugee artist Ervin Bossanyi (1891 - 1975) and installed in 1960 to replace Victorian windows destroyed by wartime bombing. Bossanyi's work at Canterbury comprises some of the richest 20th century glass in the country. The windows with a dazzling array of blues and reds (designed to blend with the colors used in the medieval glazing nearby) and vividly illustrating his bold figurative style (derived from Hungarian folk art, but very much the artist's own).

I couldn't find any explanation why these stamps were included se-tenant until I learned the name of the stained glass: PEACE.

Regards,

Yefim Rozenshteyn

References

Gerald Rosen, **Catalogue of British Local Stamps**, London, 1979

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knesset_Menorah

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ervin_Boss%C3%A1nyi ▪

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Israel Joint Issues

Dr. David Dubin

A short while ago,¹ I wrote about several aborted joint issues of Israel. Here I present a stamp that has all the characteristics of an Israel joint issue except for one — The Israel Philatelic Service seemingly was uninvolved, so no stamp was issued by the Israeli side.

Joint issues are usually a sign of close relations between the two issuing countries.

- **Figure 1** They often commemorate diplomatic relations (e.g. China 2012).
- **Figure 2:** Sometimes, they illustrate a personal (Austria and Hungary 2004, celebrating the centenary of Herzl's death).
- **Figure 3:** cultural (Romania 2009 celebrating Yiddish theater).
- **Figures 4, 5:** Geological (Nepal 2012), contrasting the highest and lowest points on earth) or even ecological (Greenland 2013) connection between the two countries.



Figure 1
Israel (top), China (bottom)

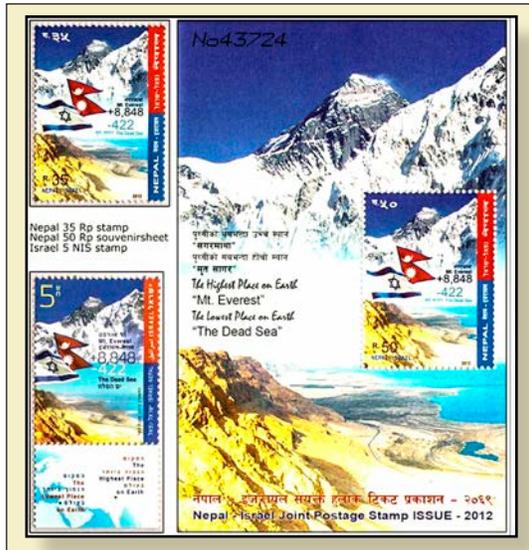


Figure 4
Nepal

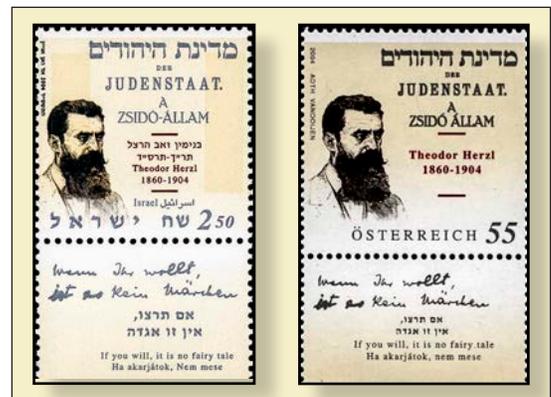


Figure 2
Austria - Hungary

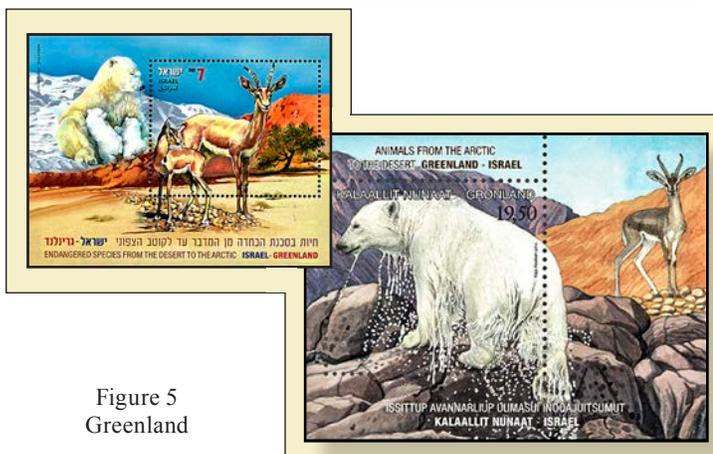


Figure 5
Greenland



Figure 3
Romania

continued on page 6

- **Figure 6:** Historical (Malta 2014).

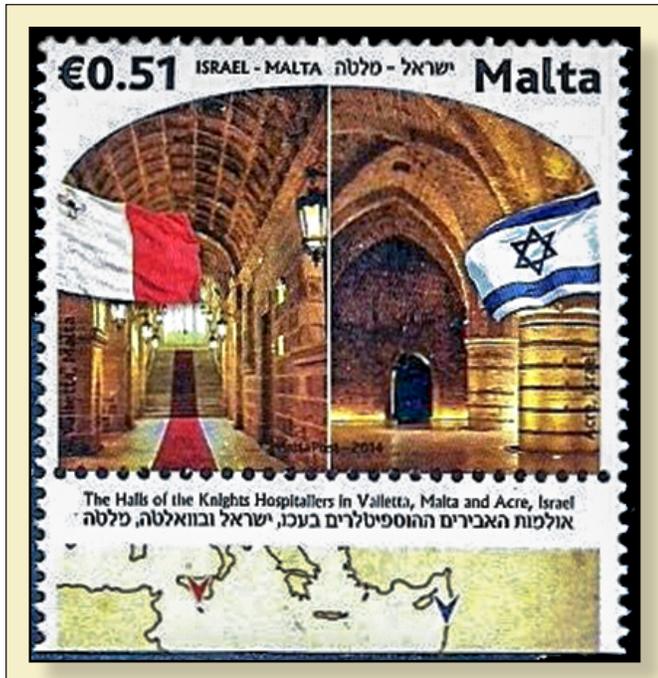


Figure 6

- **Figure 7:** Artistic (Uruguay 2013).



Figure 7

- Figures 8, 9 Religious: United States Chanukah joint issues of 1995 and 2018 are themes also commonly used..

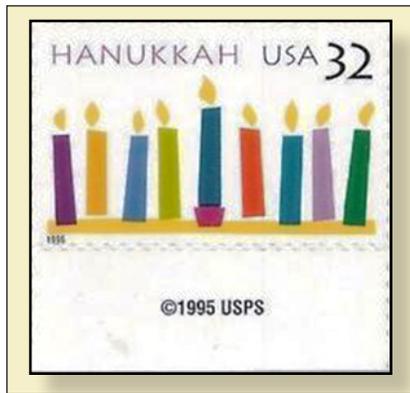


Figure 8



Conclusion

Though they may serve to drum up business for the respective philatelic services, they also promote international understanding. It is also interesting to see how the counterpart countries differ in their production of stamps and first day covers.

In July 2019 Uruguay issued a souvenir sheet commemorating seventy years of diplomatic relations with Israel (Figure 10). It shows an antelope in its environment in both respective countries, the Nubian ibex shown near Machtesh Ramon in southern Israel and the brown brocket deer of South America.

This sheet has a very similar theme to that seen in figure 5, the Greenland joint issue. In fact an antelope from Israel appears there, too, and both it and the polar bear are depicted side by side in their respective habitats.

It stands to reason that this new sheetlet originated as a joint issue, but that in the process something derailed the Israeli counterpart. This was the case (in the other direction) when Israel issued a stamp in 2014 meant to be issued simultaneously by Ecuador, but political (and personal)



problems in Ecuador caused that country to abort their side of the joint issue.

To try to understand what led to this anomaly, I contacted the Israel Philatelic Service and received a reply that they were aware of this Uruguayan sheetlet only after it was issued, and Israeli officials were

uninvolved in its development. My correspondent even mentioned how strange it seemed to him also.

Not satisfied, I contacted Correo Uruguayo, the postal service of Uruguay, and was promised a reply, which has not been received as of the time of submitting this note. This will likely remain another minor mystery of Israel philately. Reference

1. Dubin, David. "Israel Joint Stamp Issues That Weren't." *The Israel Philatelist*, 68:1 (2017) p. 39. ▪



Figure 10

Judaica Philatelic **FUN** Facts

Gregg Philipson, Don Chafetz

Editor's note: Every once in awhile I am sent philatelic items with a Judaica theme, but no real story attached. When this occurs I will start to show the items under the title of this

column with a little information gathered from the internet. What follows is my first attempt. Let me know what you think of the idea.

Illinois Governor Horner

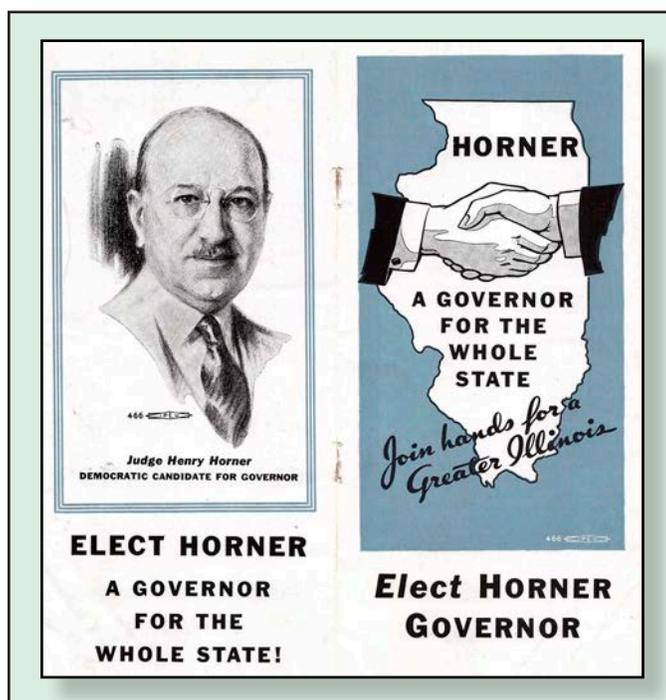


Figure 1

Brochure from Henry Horner's first campaign for Governor while he was Probate Court Judge. Horner was Illinois Jewish Governor (January 9, 1933 - October 6, 1940)

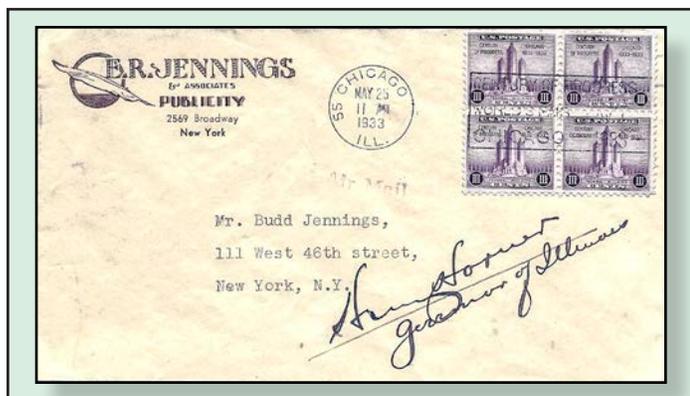


Figure 2

A commercial "E.R. Jennings & Associates - Publicity" cachet First Day of Issue Cover signed by Governor Harry Horner

The cover is franked with a block of four United States Scott #729, Chicago Century of Progress World's Fair stamps. It was cancelled in Chicago on May 25, 1933 at the site of the World's Fair.



Figure 3

There is also a Cut Note with an Original Signature that says: "Gladly Harry Horner Governor."

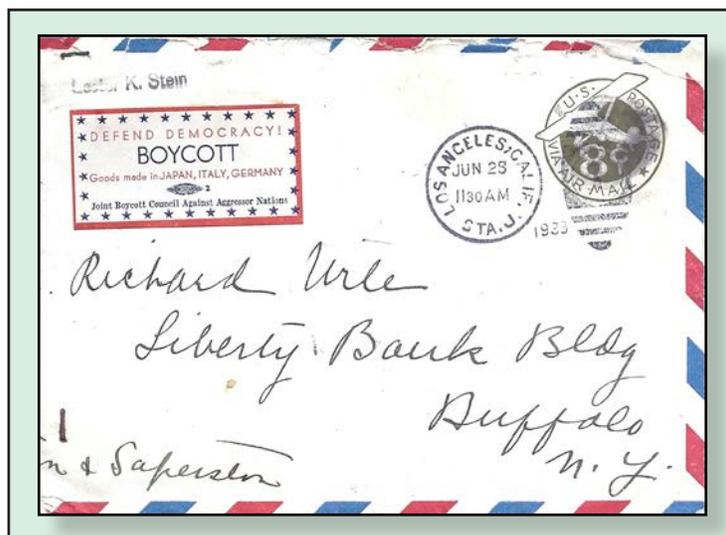


Figure 4

A 1933 \$0.08 U.S. Airmail cover sent by Lester K. Stein from Los Angeles to Buffalo, NY
 Note the “**Joint Boycott Council**” label in the upper left corner.

Note the parallel to the fact that as Illinois elects its **first Jewish Governor Henry Horner** in 1933
 the U.S. begins its **Boycott against Germany, Japan and Italy!**

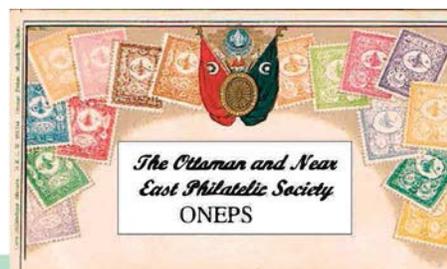
Interesting Governor Facts

As of the summer 2020, there have been 27 Jewish governors in the United States. The following are “Governor Facts.”

1. The first Jewish Governor was **David Emanuel** of Georgia (March 3, 1801 - November 7, 1801).
2. The first and only Jewish Governor of California was **Washington Barlett** (January 8, 1887 - September 12, 1887.)
3. The most recent Governor is **J.B. Pritzker** of Illinois (January 14, 2019 - January 9, 2023.)
4. The only Jewish women Governors were **Madeleine Kunin** of Vermont (January 10, 1985 - January 10, 1991) and **Linda Lingle** of Hawaii (December 2, 2002 - December 6, 2010).
5. There were two Jewish Union Civil War Generals who became Governors:
 - **Edward Salomon** of Wisconsin (April 19, 1862 - January 4, 1864) and his cousin
 - **Edward S. Salomon** of Washington Territory (March 4, 1870 - April 26, 1872)
6. First native-born, non-Hispanic Governor of New Mexico: **Arthur Seligman** (January 1, 1931 - September 25, 1933).

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Jewish_American_state_governors_of_the_United_States,
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Jewish_American_politicians#Governors ▪



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The Life of Henrietta Szold

A Daughter of Zion

Jesse I. Spector MD, Edwin Helitzer DMD, Rabbi Dr. Harold I. Salzmann

Part 1

On December 7, 1940, Henrietta Szold, founder of Hadassah, its first president, and now two weeks shy of her eightieth birthday would write to her sister, Bertha:

"I wonder whether I shall survive those eightieth-anniversary celebrations of which rumors reach me day after day. They probably will introduce me as the heroine, because they won't believe that eulogies are distasteful to a person who has never considered herself as a public character, and who knows her shortcomings as a simple member of a community- whose eighty years have served primarily to teach her that years alone are not important. Well, we shall see."

Not to be denied, the worldwide Jewish population would celebrate her in life with adulations, and honor her in the years after her passing with tributes including her visage on Israel's stamps and paper money (Figures 1, 2). A most humble woman, whose intelligence, work ethic and humanitarian initiatives would earn her a nomination for the Nobel Prize, would leave an indelible mark on the social conscience of the Zionist movement during the first half of the 20th century. We raise the curtain on a life described by Henrietta through her letters written over seventy years.

THE EARLY YEARS - THE FATHER

One might have anticipated that Henrietta's life would be anything but ordinary. She was nurtured in a milieu ideal for breeding a formative, intellectual individual. Her father, Benjamin Szold, born in 1829 into a family of Hungarian farmers, was such a precocious student that he received his rabbinical ordination when just fourteen-years of age.

Under the tutelage of Heinrich Graetz at the rabbinical seminary in Breslau, Germany, he established himself in the then-nascent branch of Conservative Judaism. In 1859 Rabbi Szold was offered a rabbinate at Baltimore's Temple Oheb Shalom. Returning to his native village in Hungary he would marry Sophia Schaar, whom he had met while serving as a tutor in the Schaar household, and the couple shortly sailed for America.

HENRIETTA'S FORMATIVE YEARS

Benjamin was both a biblical and classical scholar, and the apple would not fall far from the tree. Henrietta Szold was born on December 21, 1860, the first of eight daughters, three of whom died in infancy. As time would show, his

firstborn always sat figuratively at his right hand. Rabbi Szold instilled his religious and secular philosophy to a precocious Henrietta (Figure 3). She was capable of reading Goethe in German by age eight and readily absorbed Jewish tradition from classes at Oheb Shalom. While adults treated her as a prodigy, such deference had the effect of creating significant shyness and embarrassment: *"I wasted half my life as far as human contacts are concerned...it was agony."*

Henrietta's mother, Sophia, would instill in Henrietta abiding practicality in every aspect of life from cleaning to canning to piano playing and gardening, such that she would forever attribute to her mother practicality vital to her successful dealing with the challenges of Zionism: *"Because I am practical my mind runs to details and I have a very strong sense of duty."*

Henrietta entered Western Female High School in 1873, and was class valedictorian at graduation in 1877. She was asked to return as a substitute English teacher and briefly as the school principal.

Home Sanctuary

Our initial philatelic encounter with Henrietta would occur in 1875 and again in the early 1880s (Figures 4-6). The house on Lombard Street would be a recurring frame of reference throughout her life. It was a sanctuary of learning, religious delight, and where a love of botany would flourish in the small backyard, which included her father's beloved olive tree.

It was her home when she received her Confirmation from the Hanover Street Temple (Figure 7). Years later, she would write that as much as she loved the Holy Land, she never lost her love for her Lombard Street past and America. The house in Baltimore would be her home for forty-two years until the death of her father in 1902. She, her sisters (Figure 8a), and her parents (Figure 8b), all thrived in this unpretentious milieu.

The Teacher

Henrietta spent the next fifteen years teaching both languages and mathematics at a private institution, the Misses Adams School, as well as instructing in Jewish studies at Oheb Shalom. Opportunities for women to obtain a college education in late 19th century America were limited and not available in Baltimore, nor did she consider leaving home to



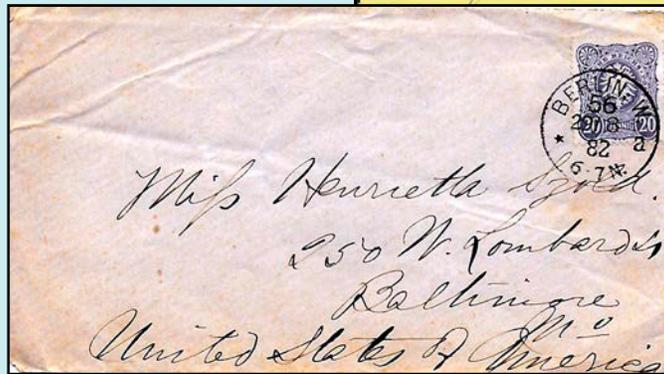
Figure 1
Henrietta Szold



Figure 2 Henrietta Szold on paper money



Figure 3
Szold as a young woman



Figures 4-6
Covers from early writings
at home on Lombard St. in
Baltimore, Maryland

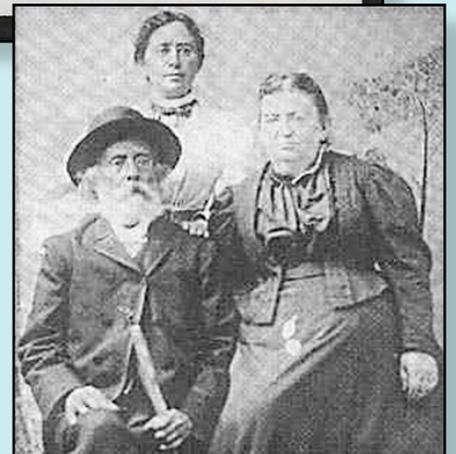


Figure 8b Henrietta and her parents,
circa 1885



Figure 8a Henrietta and her sisters,
circa 1885

Figure 7
Henrietta's Confirmation from the
Hanover Street Temple, 1875

acquire one. Eventually, in her seventies, she would receive an honorary degree from Boston University.

New Insight - A Zionist is Born

In March 1881, the assassination of the Russian Tsar Alexander II would result in the onset of waves of pogroms, sending thousands of Jews fleeing to America. Henrietta immersed herself in establishing night schools to teach hapless émigrés enough English to integrate into their new culture.

A letter written on October 31, 1891, expresses her frustration with the number of applicants that had to be turned away due to the massive influx and incredibly limited financial resources and minimal supplies, while *“our community remains cold and indifferent.”* Working 16 - 20 hours daily, she reflects on a week’s activities: *“If I wish to do justice to all of the demands made upon me I would not eat dinner except on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.”*

Szold resigned her position in 1893, having seen the fruits of her labors succeed. Through her work, she had gained a profound insight into the needs of Jews worldwide and she had become an ardent Zionist: *“There is an exhaustless variety of customs that have become exclusively their own with time,”* for which she felt a land of their own was necessary if they were to flourish. *“I became converted to Zionism the very moment I realized that it supplied my bruised, torn and bloody nation with an ideal that is the balm to the self-inflicted wounds and the wounds inflicted by others.”*

Henrietta’s Evolution

In the fall of 1893, she assisted in establishing the Hebrews Zion in Baltimore, the first Zionist society in the United States. The goal was to establish self-emancipation to meet Jewish needs through the people’s efforts. Most profoundly, she was steadfast in the belief that Zionism could not divorce religious responsibility from secular activities. For her, Zionism must be *“spiritual, philanthropic, and political, and, in good time-diplomatic.”*

Being the pragmatist that she was, a philosophical concept of Zionism without at the time a practical concept having emerged resulted in the elapse of another seventeen years before Szold would engage in the movement.

Scholar Pursuits

In the meantime, she directed her intellectual pursuits to edit for the newly founded **Jewish Publication Society of America**, and among other works edited the five-volume English version of Graetz’s monumental **History of the Jews**, as well as becoming the sole editor of the **American Jewish Year Book**. She described the position as a *“crazy orgy of work.”*

With the death of her father in 1902, she and her mother moved to New York to pursue her father’s wish that she developed as a Jewish scholar. Henrietta enrolled at the

Jewish Theological Seminary, acquiescing to their caveat that she renounced ordination.

As Henrietta approached forty, she experiences an intensely personal love affair- an unrequited, platonic relationship with German Talmudic scholar, Rabbi Louis Ginzberg, fifteen years her junior. Assisting him with his magnum opus, **Legends of the Jews**, when the relationship ended she said, *“Today it is four weeks since my only real happiness was killed.”*

By the end of the first decade of the new century, the intensity of her work-load at the Jewish Publication Society resulted in her suffering deteriorating health. At fifty, Henrietta Szold arrived at a personal “dead end” as she called it, having failed to find true intellectual or personal satisfaction. Yet, she was now to embark on an unanticipated experience that would forever establish her as one of the most iconic Jewish women of the first half of the 20th century.

So Begins THE Journey

At this time the Jewish Publication Society honored her work with a gift of a European tour, enabling her to extend the trip to Palestine. Arriving in Jerusalem in November 1910 she writes of *“the misery, the beauty, the interest and the problems of the Holy City. If I were twenty years younger, I would feel that my field is here.”* She described *“pulsating life coupled with misery, poverty, disease, yet intellectual life coupled with idealism, enthusiasm, and hope. The result is I am still a Zionist, that I think Zionism a more difficult aim than I did before.... and I am convinced that if not Zionism, then nothing-then extinction for the Jew.”*

Returning home, she was elected secretary to the Federation of American Zionists. In June 1911 Henrietta would undergo surgery for what she described only as *“the accident,”* which reliably appears to have been a hysterectomy. A slow recovery ensued, abetted by the first of many pleasant interludes at Mount Desert, Maine (Figures. 9-10). Figure 9 is a card from Professor Israel Friedlander, who would supply Hadassah with the motto from Jeremiah (8:22): *“The healing of the daughter of my people.”* Figure 10 is a cover from Alice L. Seligsberg, whom she had met on her trip to Palestine and who would become her devoted friend and advisor.

Hadassah’s Birth

It was just at this time that Henrietta joined a study group of young Zionist women called the Hadassah Circle, Hadassah being the Hebrew name of Queen Esther. Henrietta would garner the credit as the founder of Hadassah when she proposed that the Circle change from a purely intellectual focus to one specifically focused on health work among women and children in Palestine. She presciently envisioned a nationwide organization of like-minded women.

Hadassah’s birth took place in the vestry rooms of Temple Emanu-El in New York on February 24, 1912, when seven women gathered and constituted themselves the Hadassah Chapter of a national organization, Daughters of Zion. The

creed of the organization was the propagation of Zionism in America and the creation of health work among women and children in Palestine. With only \$283 in the treasury, and with Szold as the first president of the Daughters of Zion, the initial program of sending two nurses to Palestine as visiting nurses, was nurtured by a \$20,000 gift by Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus. The trip was actualized in March 1913 when Rose Kaplan and Rachel Landy established themselves in a rented office in Jerusalem. They hung a sign reading "American Daughters of Zion, Nurses Settlement, Hadassah." Kaplan and Landy tended to 5,000 patients in their first year.

Among the small coterie of women attending the founding meeting of the Daughters of Zion was Mrs. Emma Gottheil, who likewise had visited Palestine in 1909. Emma and her husband Richard befriended Henrietta, and Figures 11 - 13 shows several pre-war postcards from the Gottheils.

Fund Raising Activities

Among Henrietta's, most pressing obligations would be fund-raising. In a letter sent in September 1914 to I. J. Biskin, a medical doctor and Zionist (Figure 14), she stresses the financial needs required to alleviate the distress of Jews in Palestine, who were effectively abandoned by the ruling Ottoman Empire at the onset of World War I in Europe the prior month.

She reiterates the urgent plea by the American Ambassador in Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau, for the immediate need to raise \$25,000, and Henrietta regrets that hostilities would curtail sending additional nurses to Palestine. Dr. Biskin would serve with the American Army during the war, and immediately upon discharge in 1918 sailed to Palestine to join the American Zionist Medical Unit (AZMU) and became the Units Chief Surgeon. He would die unexpectedly in 1925.

Name Change

In late 1914 the name "Hadassah" would supplant the name "Daughters of Zion" for the national organization. Mrs. I.J. Biskin, wife of Dr. Biskin and one of the founders of Cleveland's Hadassah chapter, on returning from Palestine reported on the popularity of the name "Hadassah" among Jewish settlers. At the Daughters of Zion's annual convention in 1914, she proposed replacing "Daughters of Zion" with "Hadassah." The change was adopted as evident on the letterhead of communication from Henrietta Szold to Mrs. Biskin in 1916 (Figure 15).

Henrietta would describe the anomalous situation of Jewish war refugees as "comparable to the destruction of the Second Temple and exceeding the exodus from Spain and Portugal, and suffering of the (Russian) pogroms." With the serendipitous development of her acquiring a stipend for life from a group of wealthy Jewish donors in honor of her past services to the Jewish people, she left the Publication Society to devote her life to Hadassah and the world Zionism.

To be continued

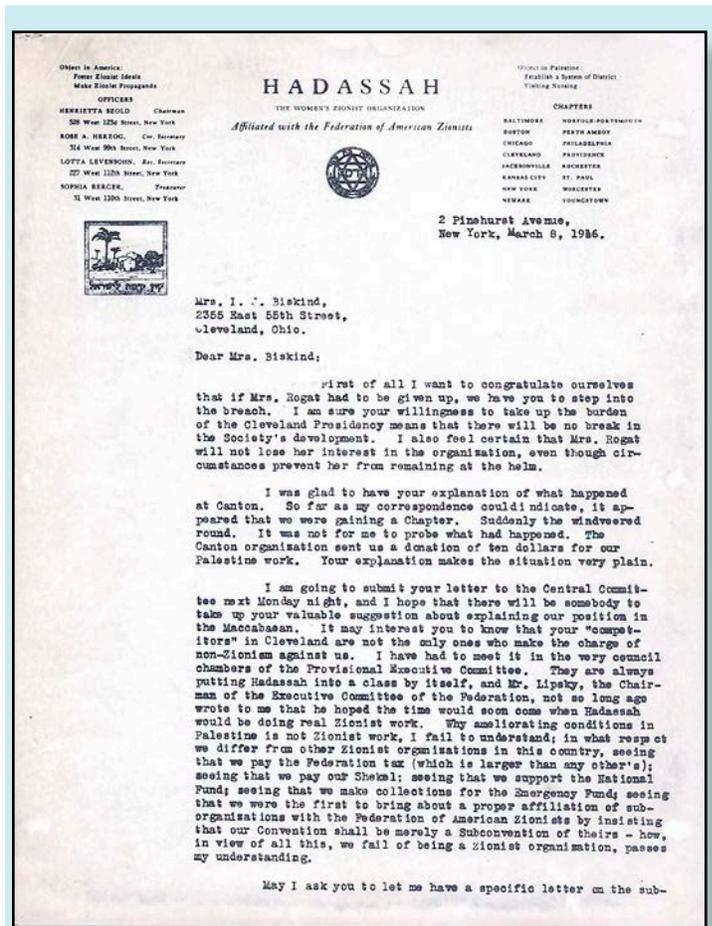


Figure 15
Letterhead with newly named
"Hadassah" in place of "Daughters of Zion," 1916

Note: All quotations attributed to Henrietta Szold in this article were extracted from Martin Lowe's monumental biography, *Henrietta Szold, Life and Letters*, published in 1942 as listed in the references on page 12.

References

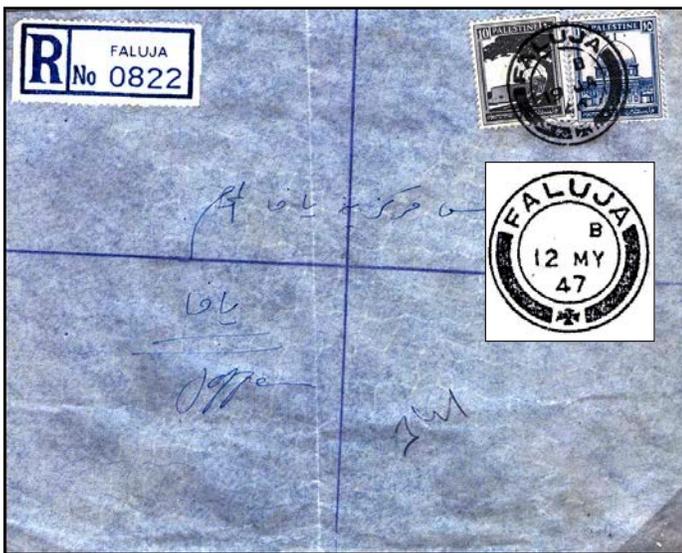
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Part 5

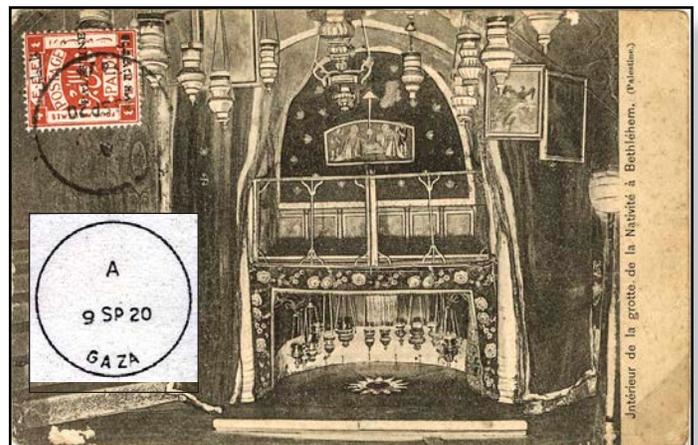
Palestine Small Town Postmarks

Dr. Melvin A. Richmond, z"l

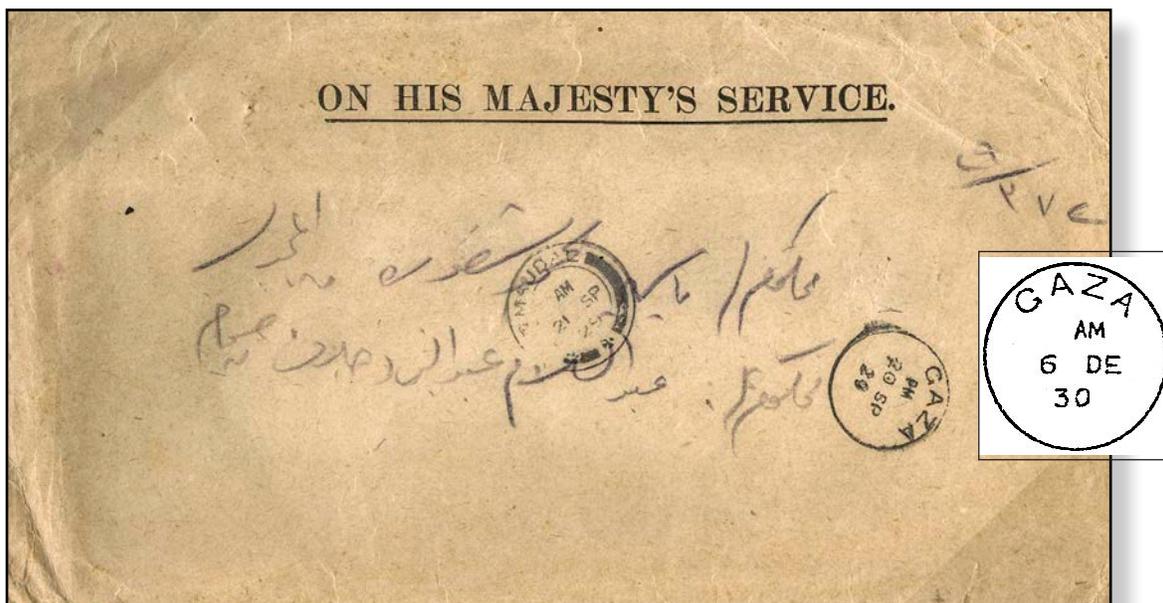
Parts 1 - 4 appeared in the August 2012, October 2012, Winter 2015, and Spring 2015 issues of *The Israel Philatelist*.



Registered 19 JA 48 (index B)
Transit GAZA (5) 20 JA 40
Arrival: Jaffa Registered 20 JA 46



23 SP 20 (index A)
backstamped JAFFA (#19) 25 SP 20
The stamp is the 4 milliemes First Jerusalem Overprint,
first setting, type 5 position 41



Gaza #4
20 SP29 (index PM)
Arrival Majdal#4 21 SP 29 (index AM)

Hotel Kölner Hof

Frankfurt Germany

“Jew Free for 40 Years”

Gregg Philipson

Shown is a newspaper ad from c.1895 advertising that Jews are forbidden from Hermann Laass' Hotel Kölner Hof, “Jüdischer Besuch Verboten” or “Jewish Visitors Prohibited” (Figure 1).



Figure 1

“That” Hotel

The Frankfurt Hotel Kölner Hof barred Jewish people since 1895 and advertised itself as the “Only Jew-Free Hotel” in the city of Frankfurt am Main.

Figures 2 - 4 show two Hotel Kölner Hof labels from 1902 and 1912 and an anti-Semitic luggage label.

- The “Judenfrei seit 40 Jahren” label (Figure 4) is from 1935 and confirms that the hotel truly was “Jew Free for 40 years.”

“That” Owner

Who was Hermann Laass the owner of Hotel Kölner Hof? He was an anti-Semite who took great pride in the fact that people of the Jewish faith were excluded from his hotel.

Laass produced a variety of media to expound his hatred for Jewish people. Among them were postcards, public advertising including newspapers as well as a variety of “inflammatory” Cinderella Stamps. In 1931 he became an early member and supporter of the Nazi Party.



Figures 2 - 3
1902 and 1912 Hotel Kölner Hof labels



Figure 4
Anti-Semitic luggage label
(Jew Free)



Figure 5

The anti-Jewish caricatures: “Rabbiner”/Rabbi, “Der Herr Chef”/Lord Chief, “Bankier”/Banker and the “Staatsbürger Schnorrer”/Citizen Garment Scrounger,

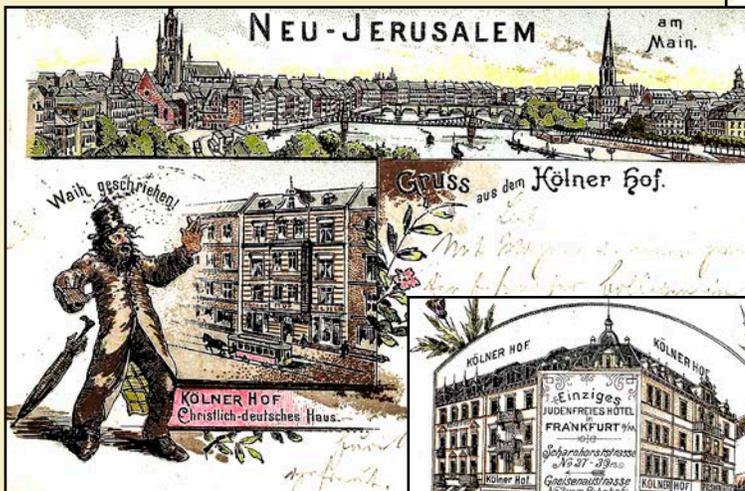


Figure 6



Figure 7

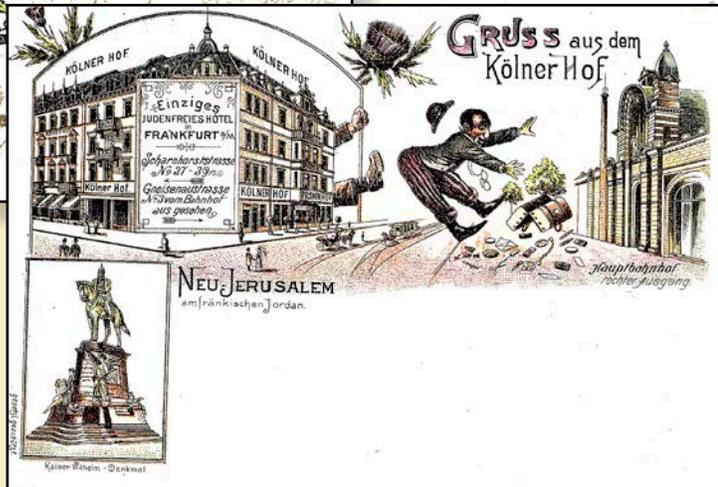


Figure 8

The Postcards

Figure 6 “Greetings from the Hotel Kölner Hof” and “Neu Jerusalem am Main” is a posted Deutsche Reichspost Postkarte franked with a German Reichspost 5 pfennig stamp from 1889 (Scott #47). The card is postmarked “Frankfurt” on August 11, 1896 and has a receiving cancel from “Robel” Germany on the following day.

The anti-Jewish caricature of the man on the front shows him “screaming or yelling wildly” as the Yiddish comment above indicates “Waih Geschrieen” with the German below that translates to “Kölner Hof the Christian German House.”

Figure 7 “Greetings from the Kölner Hof~ Neu Jerusalem am Fränkischen Jordan” is a posted Deutsche Reichspost Postkarte franked with a German Reichspost 5 pfennig stamp from 1889 (Scott #47). The card is postmarked “Frankfurt” on March 7, 1898 and has a receiving cancel from “Stolberg” Germany on the following day.

The card shows an anti-Jewish caricature of a man being told to leave the hotel restaurant. The manager is pointing to a sign that reads “Juden ist der Aufenthalt hier Verboten” or “Jews are prohibited from staying here.”

The sign on the table to the right says “Juden ist der Aufenthalt hier Verboten” or “Jews are prohibited from staying here”. The sign on the table in the center of the

card states “Einziges Juden freies Hotel” or “The Only Jew Free Hotel.”

Figure 8 “Greetings from the Hotel Kölner Hof” is an not mailed “Deutsche Reichspost Postkarte” with a violet stamp on the verso that translates from the German as “Greetings from the Only Jew Free Hotel in Frankfurt,” Figure 9.

The front of the card makes reference to Frankfurt being



Figure 9

the “Neu Jerusalem” or “New Jerusalem”. The sign on the image of the hotel translates to “The Only Jew Free Hotel in Frankfurt”. The card shows the caricature of a Jewish man being “kicked-out” of the Hotel Kölner Hof. The card also says “Neu Jerusalem am Fränkischen Jordan” or “New Jerusalem on the Franconian Jordan.” This is referring to the “Main” river running through Frankfurt now being

continued on page 16

referred to as the Jordan River. This is yet another anti-Jewish reference.

Observation

This collection graphically illustrates the deep rooted anti-Jewish sentiment that was prevalent in Germany prior to the Holocaust. These anti-Jewish items were designed to isolate and discriminate against the German citizens of the Jewish faith. They were the catalyst that began the process that lead to the murder of six million European citizens of the Jewish faith by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Holocaust.

Who Was Hermann Laass?

“German Innkeeper and Local Politician”

Since 1892 Laass was the owner of the hotel and restaurant “Kölner Hof” at the main station in Frankfurt. Since 1895 Laass had been running anti-Jewish propaganda in his inn. He boasted that the “Kölner Hof” was “free of Jews” and sold postcards with inflammatory anti-Semitic cartoons.

- Since 1896 he was a member and treasurer since 1897 of the German Association. He held the position from 1901 to 1903.

- In 1903 Laass was a Reichstag candidate of the Reform Party for Frankfurt.
- He represented the German Association of the Reform Party in Berlin in October 1903.
- From 1903 to 1910 Laass was the chairman of the German Association.
- From 1905 to 1910 he was the City Councilor (Association for Local Elections).
- In 1912 he was the assessor on the board of the German Association, which he headed in 1914 as chairman.
- From 1924 to 1928 he was a city councilor (DNVP).
- And to 1927 he was deputy head of the city council assembly.
- Laass was a member of the NSDAP (aka Nazi Party) since 1931.”

Reference

<https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=de&u=https://frankfurter-personenlexikon.de/node/3013&prev=search.>

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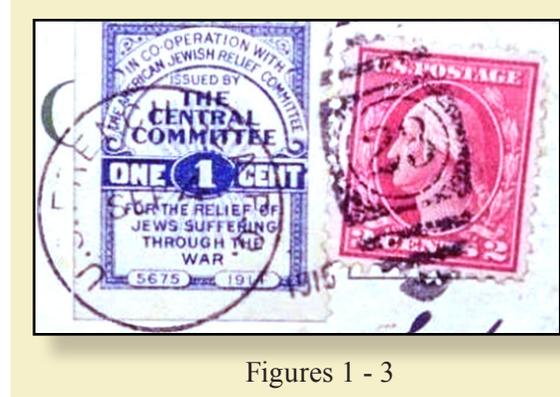
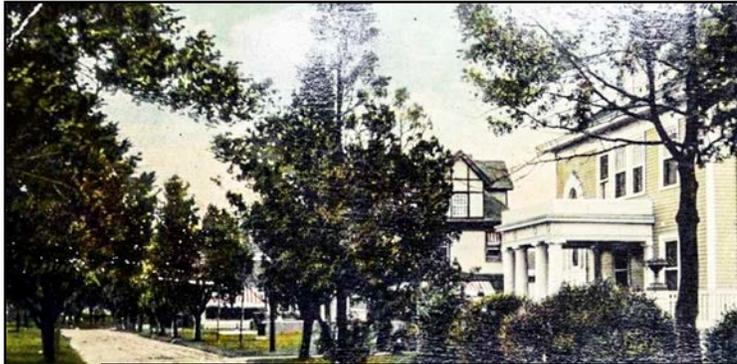
Member over 50 years



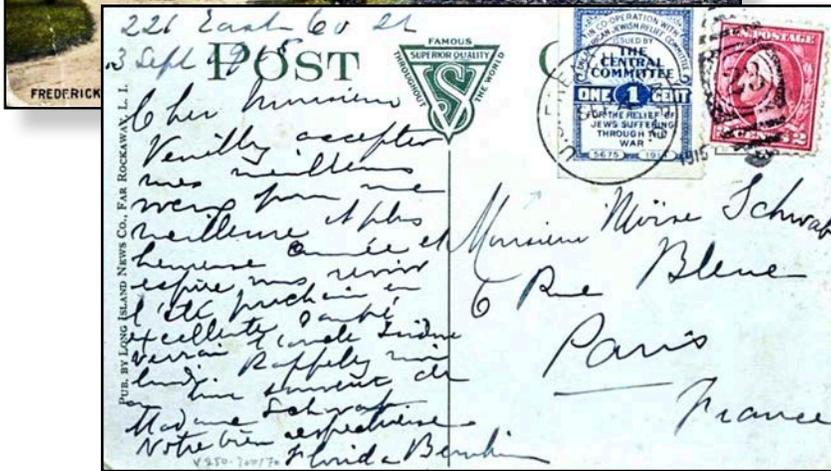
Member over 50 years

Jewish War Relief

Gregg Philipson



Figures 1 - 3



1914 Jewish Relief Fund Label Postcard

“In Cooperation with the American Jewish Relief Committee and issued by the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War.”

Postcard mailed from New York on a ship bound for Paris France, written in French.

Dated September 3 ,1915 U.S. French Sea PO oval cancel #23. The Card is franked with a U.S. .02¢ Washington stamp and a 1914 Jewish Relief Label.

A joint French and American Sea Post operation with the United States was introduced on this route between 1912 and 1917. In the Le Havre to New York direction the sea post was considered to be of French nationality. On return, New York to Le Havre (or Bordeaux), it was considered to be

American. Instead of New York - Le Havre postmarks, U.S. French Sea P.O. marks were used with numbers 21 through 26 in the obliterating oval. ■

<http://www.tpo-seapost.org.uk/tpo2/spfrance.html>

Additional Jewish Relief Fund Labels



THE YOM KIPPUR WAR

Moshe Kol Kalman



Yom Kippur War
Rochlin 1658
Soldier blowing a shofar
Tab: "From eagles swiftness,
from lions strength."

In 1971, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat raised the possibility of signing an agreement with Israel, provided that all the occupied territories were returned by the Israelis. Sadat threatened war unless the United States forced Israel to accept his interpretation of Resolution 242, **total withdrawal from territories taken in 1967**. He appealed to the Soviets to bring pressure on the United States and to provide Egypt with more offensive weapons to cross the Suez Canal. The Soviets were more interested in maintaining the appearance of detente with the United States; therefore it rejected Sadat's demands.

Arabs Attack

On October 6, 1973, Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, Egypt and Syria opened a coordinated surprise attack against Israel. It felt to Israel as if the equivalent of the total armed forces of NATO were mobilized on Israel's border. At least nine Arab states, including four non-Middle Eastern nations actively aided the Egyptian-Syrian war effort.

A few months before the Yom Kippur War, Iraq transferred a squadron of jets to Egypt. During the war, an Iraqi division and several hundred tanks were deployed in the central Golan and participated in the October surprise attack against the Israeli positions.

- Besides serving as financial underwriters, **Saudi Arabia** and **Kuwait** committed men to battle. A Saudi brigade was dispatched to **Syria** where it participated in fighting along the approaches to Damascus, also violating Paris ban on the transfer of French-made weapons.
- **Libya** sent Mirage fighters to Egypt.
- Other **North African** countries responded to Arab and Soviet calls to aid the front-line states.
- **Algeria** sent three squadrons of fighters and bombers and an armored brigade.
- Approximately 1,000-2,000 **Tunisian** soldiers were positioned in the Nile Delta.

- **Sudan** stationed troops in southern Egypt.
- **Morocco** sent three brigades to the front-lines including men to Syria.
- **Lebanese** radar units were used by Syrian air defense forces,
- Lebanon also allowed **Palestinian** terrorists to shell Israeli civilian settlements from its territory.
- Hussein of Jordan sent two of his best units, the 40th and 60th Armored Brigades, to Syria attacking Israeli positions along the Kuneitra-Sassa road in October.

Israel Response

- Israel mobilized its reserves and eventually repulsed the invaders and carried the war deep into Syria and Egypt. The Arab states were swiftly resupplied by sea and air from the Soviet Union.
- As a result, the United States belatedly began its airlift to Israel two weeks later.

Cease Fire

Egypt was saved from a disastrous defeat by the UN Security Council which had failed to act while the tide was in the Arabs' favor. The Soviet Union showed no interest in initiating peacemaking efforts while it looked like the Arabs might win.

On October 22, the Security Council adopted Resolution 338, calling for all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activities immediately; the vote came on the day that Israeli forces cut off and isolated the Egyptian Third Army and were in a position to destroy it.

Conclusion

Despite the Israel Defense Forces' ultimate success on the battlefield, the war was considered a diplomatic and military failure. ■

The International Red Cross Message Scheme

Larry Nelson

Introduction

On October 29, 1956, Israel attacked the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip starting "Operation Kadesh." Israel very quickly routed the Egyptian defenders and captured 5,580 Egyptian soldiers.

Since there was no postal communications between Israel and its Arab neighbors, the International Red Cross, working with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and the Israeli Red Cross equivalent, the Magen David Adom ("MDA") facilitated communications between the Egyptian POWs and their family and friends. Civilians in the areas occupied by Israel could also use this Red Cross Message Scheme. This article will review how this system worked as shown by its postal history.

Background

On July 26, 1956, Egypt's President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. This did not make Great Britain and France very happy. At the same time, Egypt had blocked the southern entrance to the Gulf of Akaba, at the Strait of Tiran and would not allow Israeli ships use the Suez Canal. Israel was also worried by Egypt's large military equipment purchases from Czechoslovakia and attacks by Palestinian Fedayeen guerrillas from Egyptian territory. These concerns resulted in secret talks between France, Great Britain and Israel designed to remove Nasser from power and reduce the military threat to Israel.

When Israel invaded the Sinai on October 29, 1956, it quickly defeated the Egyptian Army. On November 5, 1956 France and Great Britain occupied Port Said, Egypt. As a result of pressure from the United States, Great Britain and France declared a cease fire on November 7, 1956.

In December 1956, the British and French withdrew their forces from Egypt as did Israel on March 6, 1957 when it left the Gaza Strip. **Figure 1** shows a philatelic "Discontinuation of Postal Service in Gaza Strip" cover dated March 5, 1967.

On January 21, 1957, Israel released 500 Egyptian POWs and by February 5, 1957, all Egyptian pows had been released. On January 26, 1957 Egypt released all captured Israeli soldiers (one officer and 4 soldiers).

When Israel captured Gaza City they also "captured" all of the mail in the Post Office. This mail was then censored in Tel Aviv and released for delivery between January 21, 1957 and February 27, 1957.¹

Figure 2 shows the earliest recorded Gaza City cancel date for captured mail (October 24, 1956) which was sent there Poste Restante (General Delivery). It was released from Tel Aviv on February 27, 1957. Very few examples of this type of captured mail have survived.

Israel's objectives in the Sinai Campaign were largely achieved. The Egyptian Army was defeated, the blockade of the Gulf of Akaba was lifted and Palestinian Fedayeen threat reduced. Great Britain and France did not do as well since Nasser survived as President notwithstanding Egypt's military defeat.

Israeli MDA Lettersheets and Cards

The International Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland facilitated communications to and from Egyptian POWs and Arab civilians in occupied Sinai. This was done in cooperation with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society and the MDA.

Figure 3 shows a "Prisoner of War Mail" card prepared by Israel for use by Egyptian POWs. It was only printed in English and Hebrew which did not help the Arabic speaking POWs very much. The printing reference on the back is "3501 (11/56)", indicating that it was printed shortly after the beginning of the war.

The "Name of Camp" was left blank but the "Prisoner of War No" was 21588. It was precessed by the Gaza post office on January 24, 1957 and the purple 24mm Israel censor handstamp has the Hebrew letter "Nun" in the center. This stands for "Nivdok" or Examined. This handstamp is not listed in Gladstone's **Postal Censorship** book.² The card was then sent to Geneva where it received the 33mm Red Cross handstamp. It was addressed to Sohag, Egypt on the west bank of the Nile. However, Egypt refused to accept any mail with Israeli symbols like the Star of David. The Red Cross was unsuccessful in its efforts to change this policy. Thus, this card was not delivered.

continued on page 24



Figure 1

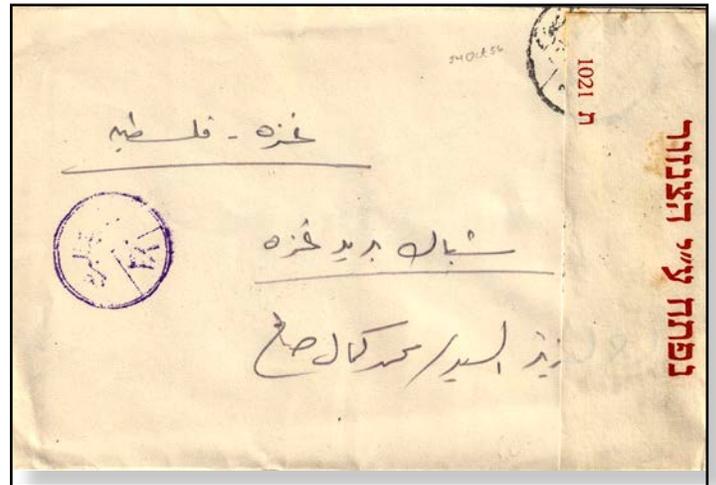


Figure 2



Figure 3

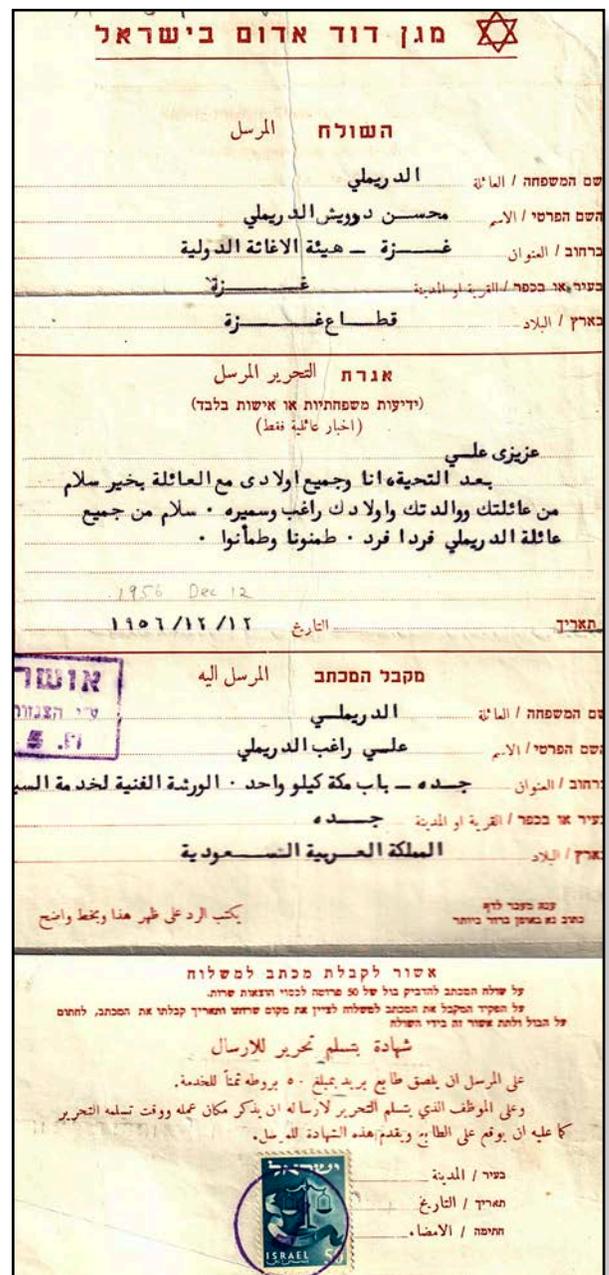


Figure 5

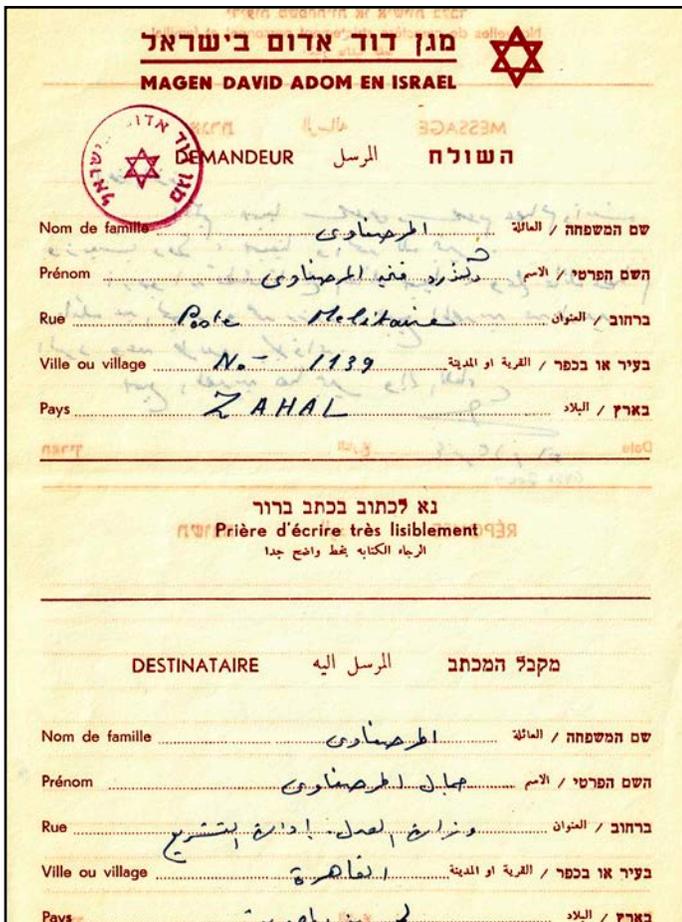


Figure 4

continued from page 21

Figure 4 is an example of a message sheet prepared by the "Magen David Adom En Israel." It was written by an Egyptian POW on December 4, 1956 and gives as the country "Zahal," the Hebrew acronym for the Israel Defense Forces Military Government and the town as "Military Post 1139." It also has a red 24mm handstamp of the MDA.

It was sent to the Legislative Administration, Justice Ministry in Cairo, Egypt. Again, Egypt rejected this letter sheet because of the MDA references and the Star of David. Note that this letter sheet was printed in French, Hebrew and Arabic.

Figure 5 shows an example of another type of letter sheet prepared by the MDA, this one is printed only in Arabic and Hebrew. It is dated December 12, 1956 and has a perforated tab on the bottom which can be removed.

The attached tab has an Israeli stamp (Scott 109) canceled with the Israel censor handstamp shown in **Figure 3**. In addition it has a boxed 27mm x 21mm Israeli censor handstamp (Gladstone type 7) which translates as "Passed /By the Censor/Haifa 5." Someone has written at the top that it was sent from "Gaza to Saud" which I assume is Saudi Arabia? If true, there is no indication that it was ever delivered.

International Red Cross Lettersheets

Figure 6 (front) shows a Red Cross letter sheet form with a Cairo, Egypt return address and a large (23.5 x 23.5mm) Red Cross in the top center. It was dated November 2, 1956 and was sent by an individual in

Alexandria, Egypt to a soldier located at "Mecanicl V3/ Battedel Fild." There is a Red Crescent handstamp in the top right corner used by the Alexandria Red Crescent office. On the top left is Geneva Red Cross handstamp.

In the center is a black circular (25mm) handstamp with the letter "F" in the center. The purpose of this "code letter" is unknown, but the following letters have been seen: A, E, F, I and S. ³ At the top is a handstamped Red Cross reference number DAb4571 and a handwritten number "CREA 61213/28." The bottom "Signature" line was signed by an official approving the sending of the form. I have several examples signed by "F. Sultan."

Figure 6 (back) of the form has a space for the message and is dated December 22, 1956. Of special interest is the three line handstamp on the back written in Hebrew, French and Arabic. It reads "Camp of the Prisoner of War 389 Israel." Camp 389 was one of two main POW camps in Israel and was located near Athlit.

There were also a number of smaller auxiliary POW Camps. See Figure 4 which refers to No. 1139 which might be one of these smaller camps. This handstamp is not common.

Figure 7 (front) was sent from Alexandria on December 10, 1956 to an Egyptian POW in camp 396 which was located near Herzelia, Israel. This was the second of the two main Israeli POW camps.

Figure 7 (back) On the back is the same three line handstamp of Camp 389 indicating that the Egyptian POW had been transferred there. It also has the Red Cross number DAb 3498 and, CREA 61210/5 written on the top of the front. ■

to be continued



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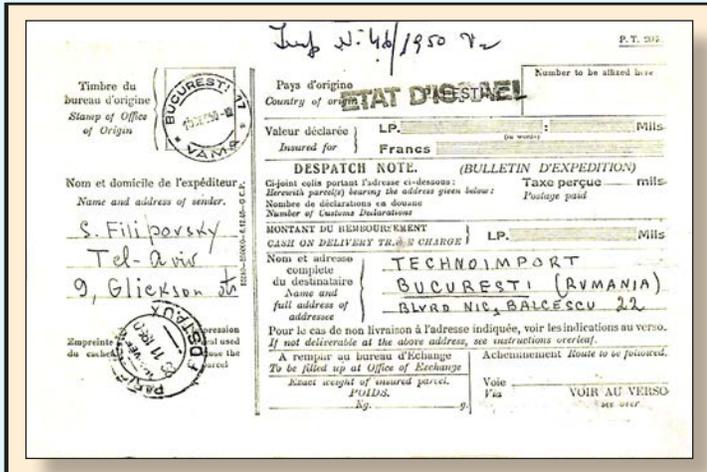


Figure 8 front card 1



Figure 8 back card 1



Figure 9 card 2 front



Figure 9 card 2 back

Description : 16000 prutot postage. Tel Aviv to Bucharest, Romania.
 2 parcel cards for dispatch by air of one parcel
 weight 10 kilograms maximum allowed.
 Postmarked November 26, 1950.
 Paris transit November 29, 1950
 Arrival December 15, 1950

Due to the amount of stamps needed, 2 dispatch notes were used to apply all stamps
 Palestine Mandate type P.T.,205-provisional Israel types
 30 x 250 Jerusalem and 34 x 250 Birds
 Basic airmail rate: 40 prutot / 25 grams
 400 x 25 grams = 10 kilograms
 40 prutot x 400 weight = 16,000 prutot.

7. Menorah 1952

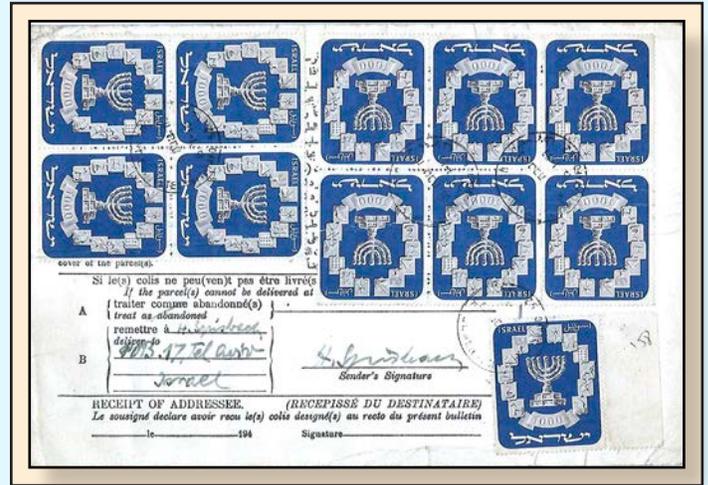


Figure 10
11,785 prutot postage. Tel Aviv to New York. January 1953 air mail parcel card for 1 parcel of 1.800 grams, 11x 1000 prutot Menorah + 3 x 250 prutot Jerusalem 1949 & 15 prutot 3rd Coins.

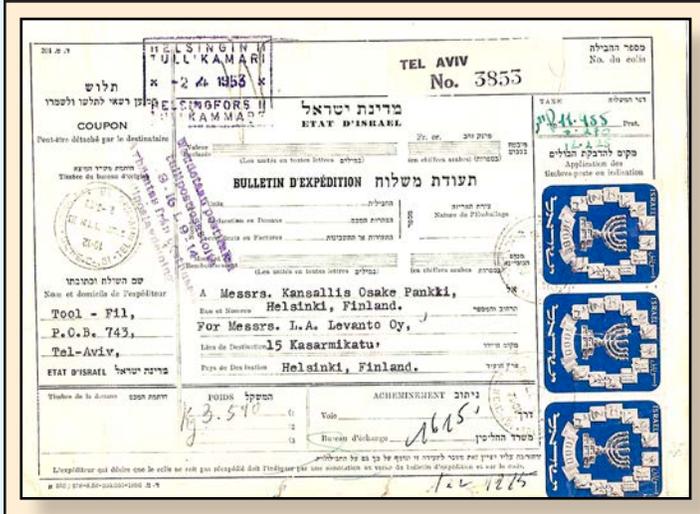


Figure 11
12,225 prutot postage. Tel Aviv to Finland. Parcel card postmarked March 2, 1953 for 1 parcel weighing 3590 gr.

8. 1953 Airmails/ 1950 Hebrew University

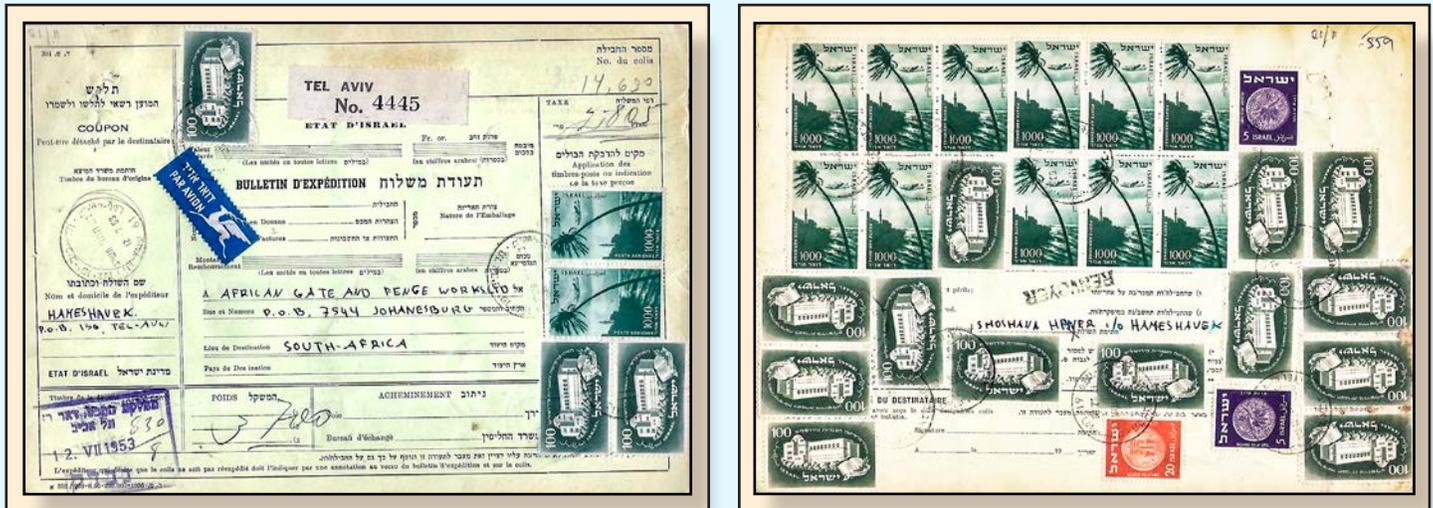


Figure 12

14,630 prutot postage
Tel Aviv to Johannesburg South Africa.
Parcel card postmarked July 12, 1953
1 parcel weighing 3.7 kilograms.

Basic Airmail rate 130 prutot / 25 grams for commercial samples, parcels and printed matter
Appears tax owing for the deficiency of: 4805 prutot.

Package appears to have been returned (Renvoyer- on back of card).
13x 1000 Jaffa airmail, 16x 100 Hebrew University, 2x5 coins, 1x20 coins

9. First Coins

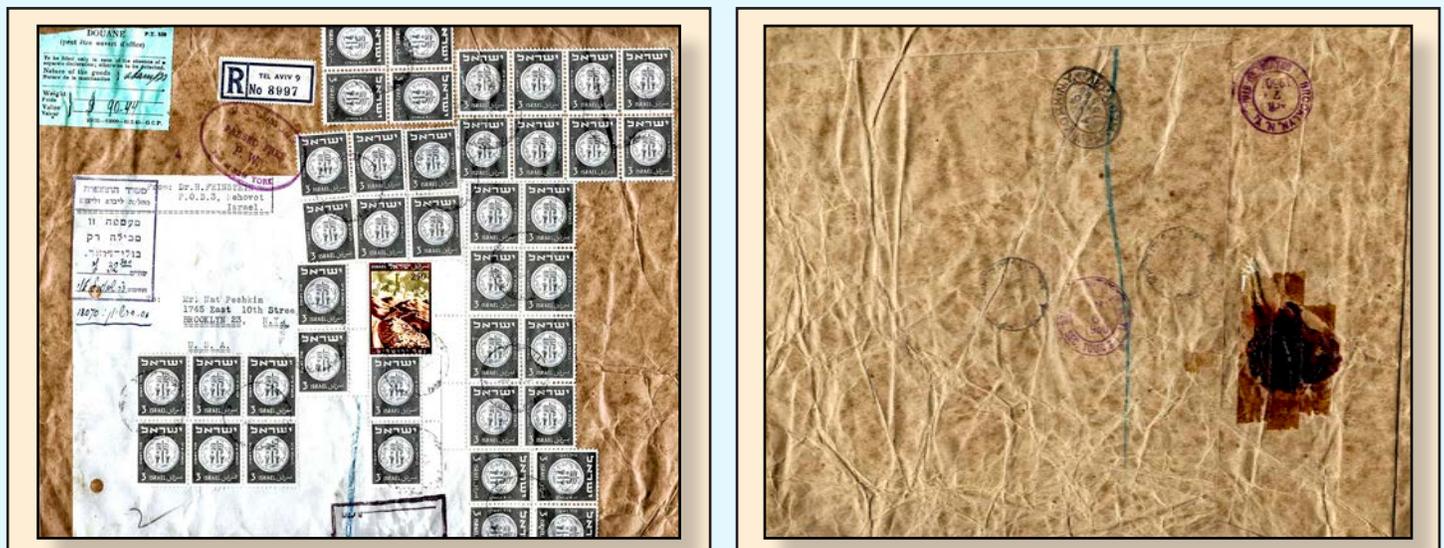


Figure 13

Tel Aviv to New York: March 23, 1950
370 prutot. Basic airmail rate 80 prutot / 10 grams.
Registration 25 prutot. 4 x weight.

250 prutot Road to Jerusalem and 40 x 3 prutot Mered Coins
25 prutot overfranking

10. First Postage Dues



Figure 14 Front



Figure 14 back

10/1949 air mail commercial cover from Toronto to Jerusalem.

Short paid, charged postage due "T300 centimes". Boxed "To Pay 360m"

Taxed 360 prutot 1st Postage Dues.

10 prutot single (#13) and block of 56 x 5 prutot
and approximately 50% of the front of the cover and covering the complete back
Tied to cover by postmarks JERUSALEM 8.11.1949

Apparently some stamps are missing as there was not enough space to apply them.

Evidently there was a shortage of higher denominations 1st Postage Dues at the Jerusalem Post Office.

11. Jewish National Fund



Figure 15

March 5, 1952 Tel Aviv commercial Express registered Air mail cover to New York.

Franked 440 prutot: 5 x 80pr full row of 5 tabs (bottom selvages off) & 2 x 5 prutot + 30 prutot 1st Air Mail
 Pays the short lived 85 prutot air mail rate to the USA . 4 x 85 prutot + 40 prutot registration + 60 prutot Express fee.
 Rate lasted for only a 2 month period ■

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LINDNER

PALESTINE to PRINCE RUPERT: a 1918 PHILATELIC PRIZE

BY ED KROFT QC FRPSC REPRINTED FROM BC POSTAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER #113

BY 1910, A BETH ISRAEL (BEIT YACOV) CONGREGATION OF BETWEEN 25 AND 40 JEWISH MEN AND WOMEN FLOURISHED IN THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA. THE JEWISH HIGH HOLIDAYS AND LIFE-CYCLE EVENTS WERE CELEBRATED, EVEN WITHOUT TORAH SCROLLS.

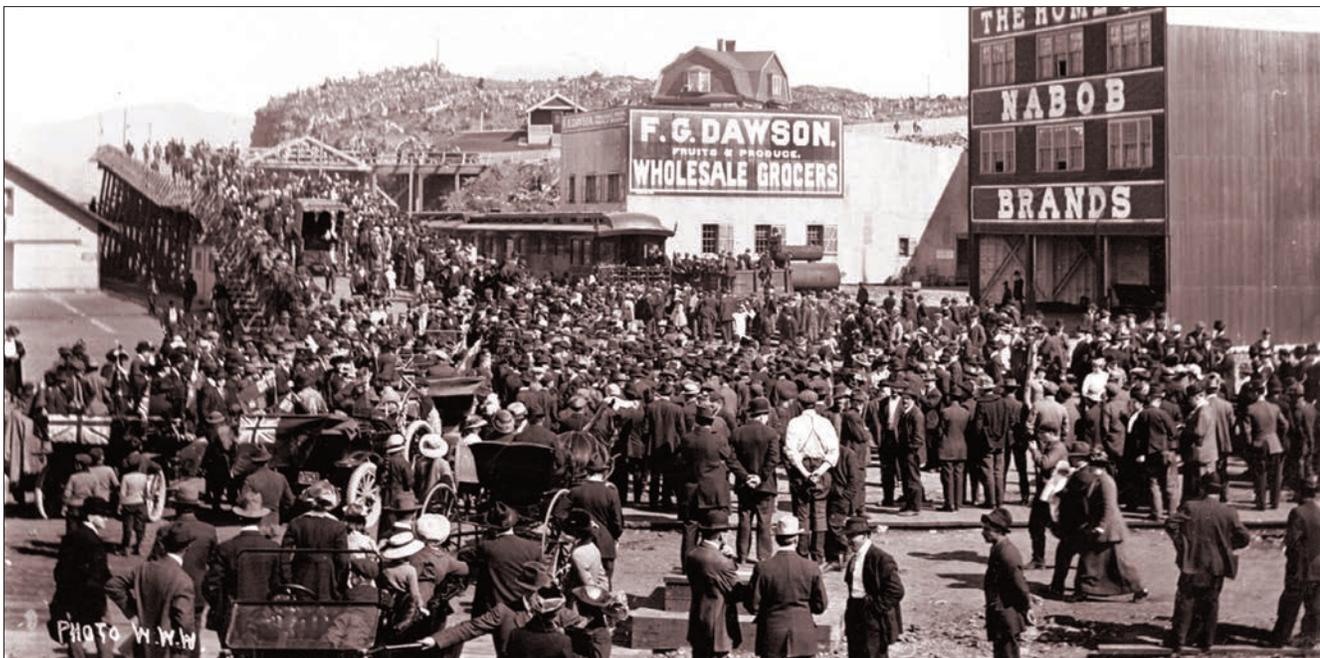
The 1941 Statistics Canada report on religious denominations indicates that, in 1911, 31 individuals identified themselves as Jewish and made up 0.7 percent of the population of Prince Rupert. Jewish citizens raised money to furnish the Prince Rupert hospital, worked on the hospital auxiliary and contributed to the overall cultural life of the town. In 1911, forty people joined the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

However, by 1913, Jewish community life began to decline, as members moved to Prince George and other cities. When the first train of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway pulled into Prince Rupert in 1914, men were leaving to join the Canadian armed forces and fight in World War I. By the end of the war, there were very few Jews left in Prince Rupert. This is attributed to the declining economic conditions in the region and to the financial state of the GTP during and following WWI.

This brief introduction is included in order to provide some historical background, and also to help readers appreciate the unusual qualities of the cover featured in the article.



CANADIAN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA SHOWING PRINCE RUPERT, HAZELTON, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND PRINCE GEORGE AS WELL AS WASHINGTON STATE AND ALASKA. Photo Wikipedia Commons



ALL PRINCE RUPERT TURNED OUT TO WELCOME THE FIRST GTP TRAIN ON APRIL 9, 1914. WAS COMMUNITY LEADER ABRAHAM GUTSTEIN AMONG THE ONLOOKERS? Unused realphoto "Victor" viewcard/

What is so unusual and exciting about this well-worn cover? It is a gem of Holy Land postal history.



THE FRONT OF THE COVER

The cover is addressed to **Mr A Gutstein in Prince Rupert BC / Cenede**. The front shows a one piastre Palestine stamp (SG No. 3) cancelled with **ARMY POST Office/SZ44/B/4JY/18** (Sacher A2), and paying the foreign rate to Canada (“cenede”).

Additional censor marks can also be seen:

PALESTINE/CENSORSHIP/No. 3. (Sacher QA17, Firebrace PCC3/3) and **N.** (Sacher QA18, Firebrace ILC12).

The two texts referred to are:

Postal Markings of Mandate Palestine 1917-1948, by Michael Sacher, and

British Empire Campaigns and Occupations Near East, 1914-1924, A Postal History, by John Firebrace.

Both contain extraordinary research. The latter book is a detailed postal history study covering British, Indian, Australian and New Zealand participation in the campaigns in Egypt, Gallipolis, Salonica and the Sudan; the advance of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force into and through Palestine; the occupation of Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey; and EEF intervention in South Russia.

During mid/late February 1918, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force military post offices located in Jerusalem, Jaffa and Bir Salem handled civilian mail destined for places in Palestine, Egypt, Europe and North America.

It is very unusual to find 1918-1919 mail from the Holy Land to North America. It typically went to New York, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, cities with large Jewish populations.

THE COVER IN THIS ARTICLE IS THE ONLY REPORTED COMMERCIAL CIVILIAN COVER IN 1918 MAILED TO CANADA BEARING ONE OF THE FIRST FOUR STAMPS OF PALESTINE AND REFLECTING PROPER FRANKING.



THE BACK OF THE COVER

The obverse shows an single-circle arrival postmark from **Prince Rupert** dated **Prince Rupert AUG 30, 1918**. The flap shows the sender as **M Gutstein / Jerusalem**. The receiving mark, according to Andrew Scott, editor of the *B.C. Postal History Newsletter* is a Prince Rupert International machine cancel.

Most international cancels have a service letter and/or number worked into the wavy seven-line obliterator, but Prince Rupert just used a plain wavy line design. The earliest recorded date for this machine is December 19, 1914.



This cover, dated July 4, 1918 appears to be the latest recorded date for this cancel (Postal History Society of Canada).

Most post offices with International machines phased them out in 1919 and replaced them with Universal cancellers.

The cover took almost 2 months to reach its intended destination. It is amazing that it even arrived !

The use of British stamps in Palestine by local inhabitants was deemed “politically undesirable,” so the printing of the lithographed EEF issues was rushed. The first of these, the one piastre for overseas letters, was issued on Feb 10, 1918, and followed, six days later, by the 5 millimes value for postcards and internal letters. The one piastre value got another printing on February 26. It was again rouletted, but printed on gummed paper. The new colour was ultramarine. This issue was released to certain post offices in Palestine as of March 5, 1918.

HOW DID IT GET FROM JERUSALEM TO PRINCE RUPERT?

There are no transit marks.

One can only assume a journey by land and sea through Europe to London, then by sea across the Atlantic to New York or Halifax, and then by land in Canada. Possibly it travelled on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, largely constructed between 1907 and 1914. The GTP ran from Winnipeg to the port of Prince Rupert. East of Winnipeg the line continued as the National Transcontinental Railway, passing through northern Ontario and Quebec, crossing the St Lawrence River at Quebec City and ending at Moncton, New Brunswick. In 1919 the line was nationalized and renamed the Canadian National Railway.

Alternatively, perhaps the cover crossed North America by rail and then went to Prince Rupert by steamship. Beginning in 1910, the GTP operated what eventually became a weekly steamship service connecting Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. The first ship on the route, the *SS Prince Albert* (formerly the *Bruno*, built in 1892 at Hull, England), was an 841-ton, steel-hulled vessel. Later, the much larger 3,380-ton *Prince George and Prince Rupert* could accommodate 220 1st-class and 132 2nd-class passengers, and had promenade space for 1,500 excursionists.

This might be one of the few reported covers to show the recommencement of postal service between Canada and Palestine. What is also interesting about the cover's journey is that mail service between Canada and Palestine was generally suspended during most of WWI. The Ottoman Empire was one of the Central Powers (with Germany, Bulgaria and the Austro-Hungarian Empire) and was thus an enemy of the Allied forces, which included Canada. Canadian postal guides and circulars indicate a suspension of postal relations with "Turkey in Asia," including the Ottoman Empire and Palestine, from late 1914 until approximately January 1919. The January 1919 guide refers to a lifting of the suspension for Palestine and British-occupied areas. This occurred before the signing of the San Remo treaty on April 25, 1920, and the commencement of civil administration during the British Mandate over Palestine.

According to the April 1918 Canadian post office circular:

"A limited postal service to the civilian population of that portion of Palestine occupied by the British Forces is now being provided by the Army Post Office with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force."

The Canadian post office apparently permitted unregistered letters and postcards fully prepaid at international rates to be sent to Palestine sometime during and after April 1918. **The depicted cover is evidence of the recommencement of limited postal service between Canada and Palestine in light of the EEF's victories in Jaffa and Jerusalem in late 1917 and the issuance of the first EEF stamps of Palestine on February 10, 1918.** The cover was mailed in Jerusalem in July 1918—

relatively early in the EEF's military postal administration and still well before the full surrender by Ottoman Empire forces in mid-November 1918. Until then, Ottoman post offices operated in certain towns prior to their capture by the EEF in the fall of 1918.



THE DEPICTED COVER PROVIDES THE VIEWER WITH HINTS ABOUT THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN PRINCE RUPERT DURING WWI AND MADE ME CURIOUS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS TOPIC. THE COVER IS ADDRESSED TO MR A GUTSTEIN / PRINCE RUPERT / B.C. / CENEDE. THE SENDER WAS M GUTSTEIN / JERUSALEM.

DO WE KNOW WHO THESE PEOPLE WERE?

To obtain information about the cover's recipient and about other topics in this article, I conducted searches of newspapers from Prince Rupert (*Daily News and Optimist*) and Hazelton (*Omineca Herald*). I read articles and books published by the Jewish Historical Society of BC in 1997 (*The Scribe*, Vol XVII, no 1) and *the Canadian Jewish Times (The Biographical Dictionary of Canadian Jewry 1909-1914)*.

Unfortunately, I found nothing more about the Gutsteins and obtained no additional information from the Museum of Northern British Columbia in Prince Rupert. I searched Canadian government records (census data) and did some very helpful genealogical searches that led me to census records and ship logs. I also reviewed a paper by Lillooet Nordlinger McDonnell about "Hannah Director: Jewish Pioneer, Chairman of the School Board." She was a prominent member of the Jewish community in Prince Rupert until 1913. As a result of my work and inquiries, I learned the following:

THE ADDRESSEE — MR A GUTSTEIN

★ *Abraham Gutstein was born in 1881, 1883 (March 10) or 1884. He appears to have been born in Jerusalem, Palestine, in spite of one record suggesting Egypt.*

★ *Ship records indicate that an A Gutstein came in 1904 from Egypt (more likely Palestine) to Canada on the Parisian via Liverpool and landed in Quebec City enroute to Montreal. He was a tailor could read and write. He was single and 21 years old.*

★ *Canadian 1911 census records refer to an Abraham Gotstein born in Palestine in 1881. He was Jewish, single and had immigrated in 1904 from Palestine, becoming a Canadian citizen in 1909. There is a report of him attending a birthday party at Prince Rupert in early January 1910. In 1911, Gutstein was living in BC's Comox-Atlin sub-district. His principal occupation was "retail merchant in gents furnishings." He was able to read and write English and "Jewish German" (Yiddish).*

★ *There is never a mention in the local Canadian newspapers of Gutstein's first name.*



2ND AVE AND 6TH ST WITH ORME DRUGS AND THE ACME, CA 1912; JD ALLEN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO FONDS, P930-25-5257.

★ During 1911-1912, Gutstein lived and worked in Hazelton in northern BC. He appears to have arrived in October 1910 to “study the district for business purposes.” He had a stand from which he ran the Acme Clothing Co, selling men’s and boys’ clothing, including suits, shoes, boots and underwear. There were regular ads in the local paper.

★ There is no indication in any of the local papers of where he was born, when he came to Canada or, specifically, why he went to Hazelton. It is reasonable to speculate that he was motivated to run a business in Hazelton because of the economic boom expected from the opening of the GTP. When it was announced in 1903 that the railway would pass near Hazelton, a flurry of excitement erupted; hundreds of settlers poured into the district, buying whatever land they could get hold of. Everyone was certain that fortunes would be made, and Hazelton was widely advertised as the “Spokane of Canada.” The town’s nearby mines—the Silver Standard and the Rocher de Boule—added to the frenzy.

★ Gutstein sold his clothing business in Hazelton in late October 1912 after working there for 18 months. The local paper (Omineca Herald, November 1, 1912) reported that he was moving to Prince Rupert, about 200 km (125 mi) away, with the intention of ultimately going to Chicago. There was no mention of him being married.

★ In 1912 Gutstein was living in Prince Rupert. He and his wife were reported to be practicing members of the Jewish congregation there. He continued to run Acme Clothing Co for a number of years in partnership with Nathan Scherman, who had also immigrated to Canada on the Parisian in 1904. (This is mentioned in each edition of the Canadian government Mercantile Agency reference book from 1911 to at least 1914.) There are reports of Mr and Mrs Gutstein attending a dinner in Prince Rupert in March 1913.

★ In 1917 Gutstein was still living in Prince Rupert (newspaper reports in the Hazelton Omineca Miner). There are no Canadian newspaper reports about the Gutsteins after the decline of Prince Rupert’s Jewish community towards the end of WWI. Based on information about the birthdate of Abraham’s daughter, Carol (see below), the family likely moved to the United States no later than 1926 (and probably earlier).



2ND AVE SHOWING THE BIG FURNITURE STORE, ACME CLOTHING (FAR LEFT) AND THE OPTIMIST, 1911. COURTESY PRINCE RUPERT CITY AND REGIONAL ARCHIVES.

★ The 1930 US census indicates that Gutstein was a real-estate salesman and that he had first immigrated to the US in 1900. In light of the Canadian immigration information described above, these statements seem in error. This Gutstein is clearly the same person described earlier, however, because the US census data matches descriptions of his family members, place of birth in Palestine and age.

★ US census information shows Abraham Gutstein living in Cook County, Illinois, in 1930 with his wife, Sarah, and three children, Freda, Helen and Carol, ages 16, 12 and 3. All are said to have been born in Illinois. Yet in 1940, only the latter two children are mentioned; their ages are 22 and 13. Helen appears to have been born in Canada on December 31, 1917. Carol was born in Illinois on July 25, 1926. Sarah was born as Sarah Friedman in 1894 in Russia or Germany. She is said to have immigrated to the US in 1904. Various census records suggest that Abraham was born on March 10, 1884, in Palestine. His father was Mortichai Gutstein and his mother was Frieda Flegeltaub, both of whom lived in Palestine.

★ Abraham Gutstein died and was buried in Norwood, Illinois, on March 31, 1946. His occupation was noted as a furrier and salesman of wholesale furs. He had become a US citizen in 1944.

THE SENDER — EM GUTSTEIN, JERUSALEM

Based on the records described above, it appears that the notation on the envelope flap, M Gutstein / Jerusalem, refers to Mortichai Gutstein, the father of Abraham Gutstein.

I have not been able to find any other information about him, nor, sadly, do I have the letter that was inside the cover. Whether written in Hebrew, Yiddish, French or English, this letter might have given us important information about the sender or the recipient, or about life in Jerusalem—or even Prince Rupert—at the time. It is possible that the missing letter wished the recipient and his family well, given the birth of Abraham’s daughter, Helen, at the end of 1917. Mortichai was likely responding to a letter sent from Prince Rupert by Abraham after the postal suspension in Canada had been lifted in April 1918.

On my next treasure hunt I’ll be trying to locate a letter sent to Jerusalem by Abraham between April and June 1918.

Just like looking for a needle in a haystack...

Part 2

SIP Lending Library

David Dubin, Librarian

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- Lost or damaged literature must be replaced by the responsible party.
- If that is not possible, the borrower's fee will be determined on a case-by-case basis, based on the value of the item.

Books, catalogs and journals are also available for borrowing.

Interim Period 1948-1950	Title	Year
Haifa		
Goldstein, C & Dickstein, E	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine mandate	1983
Nahariya		
Koln, Jakob Niesen	Die Postgeschichte von Nahariya	1980
Jaffa		
Goldstein, C & Dickstein, E	Haifa and Jaffa Postmarks of the Palestine mandate	1983
Jerusalem		
Sondak, M.	Jerusalem Postal Services during the Siege of 1948	1987
Glassman, Emanuel	The Postal History of Jerusalem from 1948	1978
Glassman, Emanuel	Mandate Jerusalem Postmarks 1917-1948, revised	2002
Shimony, Z, Rimon, R & Karpovsky, Itamar	The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel Vol. II Part I Jerusalem & Safad Postal Services	2004
Glassman, Emanuel & Sacher, M.	The Postmarks and Other Markings of Mandate Jerusalem 1917-1948	1982
Fraenkel, Alexander	Mail From Israel - The Jerusalem Stamp	1952
Fock, Michael	Zlati Jeruzalem 1655-1967 (Jerusalem of Gold)	2011
Safed		
Ben David, Arieh	Handbook of Holy Land Philately - Safad	1995
Shimony, Zvi, Rimon, R & Karpovsky, Itamar	The Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel Vol. II Part I Jerusalem & Safad Postal Services	2004
Steinberg, Kurt	The Postage Stamp of Safad	1950
Rishon LeZion		
Blake, Leslie L.	The Armoured Car Stamp of Rishon Le Zion	1956
Tel-Aviv		
Groten, Arthur	The Postmarks of Mandate Tel Aviv	1988
Groten, Arthur	Notes for "The Postmarks of Tel-Aviv" monograph (folder)	1988
General Judaica		

Shamir, Maxim and Gabriel	Great Jews in Stamps	1970
Aber, I, ed.	International Judaica Philatelic Handbook	1973
Eisenberg, Ronald	The Jewish World in Stamps	2002
Slager, Joop	Jews and their Work Honored on Postage Stamps	2005
Borodinsky, Isaac	Judaica in Philately an Annotated Checklist	2001
Richter, John Henry	Judaica on Postage Stamps	1974
Riemer, H. H.	The Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses	1980
Blum, Abraham	Places and Post Offices with Biblical Names. From the Tanach -- the Old Testament	2014
JNF (Jewish National Fund/KKL)		
Beniyahu, Hanoach, ed.	..And the Land Responded	
Lapin, Emanuel	“Shai” and “Souvenir” Covers of the Jewish National Fund	1983
Catalogue of Introduction to the Stamps of the Jewish National Fund		
Jewish National Fund	Catalogue of Jewish National Fund Stamps 1902-1966	1966
Jewish National Fund	Addenda to Kaplove Bulletins #1 & #2	1981
Jewish National Fund	Philatelic Details of JNF Stamps	1990
Jewish National Fund	JNF Stamps price lists	1996 - 2001
Lapin, Emanuel and Lehrs, Gideon	Catalogue of JNF Covers	1991
Simon, Jsidor	Catalogue of the Jewish National Fund Stamps 1902-1943	1943
Rehfeld, B	Catalogue of the Jewish National Fund Stamps 1902-1950	1950
Ladany, Shaul P.	Greeting Telegrams of the Jewish National Fund	1995
Rochlin, Sidney	Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund	1988
Rochlin, Sidney	Handbook of the Issues of the Jewish National Fund, 2nd Edition	2017
Stamp Album of KKL Stamps		
Kaplove, Jay L.	Stamp Catalogue of the Jewish National Fund	1973
Rosen, Edward G.	Stamps of the Jewish National Fund	1979
Holocaust		
Kahn, Jemru F.	Concentration Camp and Ghetto Mail System Under the Nazi Regime	1966
???	Concentration Camp Dachau 1933-1945	1978
Chadderton, B	Descent into the Abyss: The Shoah - a Philatelic retelling	2012
Schwab, Henry	The Echoes that Remain	1992
Simon, Sam	Handbook of the Mail in the Concentration Camps 1933-1945	1973
Bahner, Diether A.	Theresienstadt Paketpost Propagandablock-Ausgabe	1983
Tomlin, Derek (Duplicate listing)	World War II P.O.W. and Internment Camps	?
Vendor Catalogs (Duplicate listing)		
Forerunners		
Stier, J., ed.	Bale Holyland Catalogue - Turkish & Foreign Post Offices, Stamps & Postal History	1999

JNF		
de Abravanel, Dr. S.	New Israel Solnik's Catalogue (JNF Labels)	1954
Palestine Mandate		
Lindenberg, Paul P.	Specialized Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Palestine	1952
Gibbons, Stanley (Duplicate listing)	Israel & Palestine	1971
Gotlib, J.	Zodiac - The Stamps of Palestine Mandate - Specialized Catalogue	1971
Gotlib, J.	Zodiac - The Stamps of Palestine Mandate - Specialized Catalogue	1974
Hoexter, Werner & Lachman, S	The Stamps of Palestine	1946
Hoexter, Werner & Lachman, S	The Stamps of Palestine (In Hebrew)	1946
Hoexter, Werner & Lachman, S	The Stamps of Palestine	1959 - 1980
Israel		
Israel, State of	Catalogues 1-12	1949 - 1993
Tsachor, Yacov	Israel Postage Stamps Catalogue #13 1948-1998	1998
Gibbons, Stanley	Israel & Palestine	1971
Borek	Borek Israel Stamp Catalogue	1978
Carmel Publishers	Carmel Israel Stamps Catalogues	1978 - 2 000
Pechter, Zvi	Tahbiv Stamp Catalog	1980
Bale, Michael H.	Catalogues of Israel	1969 - 1992
	Bale 2006 Israel Catalogue	2006
Gershon	Gershon's Catalogues of Israel Stamps	1958 - 1978
Asher & Zvi	Israel Stamps Catalogue	1975
Kaim, E S	Price list	
Mosden (Moshi & Denfield)	Mosden Israel Catalogues	1954 1971
Or	Or Israel Stamp and Coin Catalogue	1973
Kolar	Postage Stamps of Israel Catalogues	1956 - 1976
Heymann, I. and Pertzalan, M.	Postage Stamps of Israel Handbook & Catalogue	1953
Heymann, I. and Pertzalan, M.	Postage Stamps of Israel Handbook & Catalogue	1956
Philex Israel 2004		2004
Simon, Isidor	Simon's Catalogues of Israel Stamps	1952 - 1958
Shalit, Ury and Seidman, Izhak	Simon's Catalogue of Israel Stamps	1967 - 1970
Stanley Gibbons	Holy Land (All Periods)	?
Wallach, Dr. Josef	Wallach Israel Definitive Stamps Specialized Catalogue	1980 -1983
Wenger, Kenneth R.	The Wenger Israel Postage Stamp Catalog	1956
Mosbaugh, R. C.	Mosbaugh's US All Funds Seal Catalog, Section V: Jewish Seals	1978
Exhibition Catalogues		
A Century of Jewish History Philatelic Exhibit 1950		1950
Fipex International Philatelic Exhibition 1956		1956
Tabil 1957 catalogue, brochure & report to the Jury		1957
CISPEX International Philatelic Exhibition 1959		1959
Ispex 58		1958
Ispex 61		1961

Tabira National Stamp Exhibition 1968		1968
Lispex 8 1969		1969
Tabit National Stamp Exhibition 1970 & Report to the Jury		1970
Society of Israel Philatelists Great Lakes Regional Seminar 1971		1971
Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition 1973		1973
Westpex 1973		1973
Jerusalem 1973 International Stamp Exhibition		1974
Cenjex 1977		1977
ISPEX '82		1982
NAPEX 83		1983
Tel Aviv 83	Bulletins 1 & 2	1983
Israphil 85	World Stamp Exhibition, Tel-Aviv	1985
Philitex 92		1992
Society of Israel Philatelists ISPEX '94		1994
Telabul 2004 Palmares		2004
Telabul 2004 Catalog		2004
Israel/Holyland Exhibits at Sarasota 2014		2014
Israel/Holyland Exhibits at NOJEX 2015	Volumes I and II	2015
Israel/Holyland Exhibits at NY2016	Volumes I and II	2016
Israel/Holyland Exhibits at Chicage 2017		2018
Journals		
Title	Volume	Year
Amicale Philatelique France-Israel	1, 2, 10, 11, 13-21	1985
B.A.P.I.P. Bulletin	#1-present	1951-date
CASIP Bulletin	Many issues, not complete	1967-1991
CASIP Study Circle	Report #1-9	1981-1982
Der Israel-Philatelist	#19, 21,22, 25-42, 44-47, 53, 55, 56, 65-70, 72, 73, 75-81, 86-118	
Filatelia	#68-72	1969-1970
First Days	Vol 6 # 3	1961
From the Tower of David (D. Dorfman)	1 to 9	1977-1979
German Postal Specialist	LI:11	2000
The Holy Land and Middle East	Vol 1 #1-2, #4, #7, #10, Vol 2 #1	1957-1958
Holy Land Postal History	Issues 1-present	
Holyland Judaica Philatelist	Vol. 1 #3	1976
The Holyland Philatelist	#1-82 and index (4 volumes)	1954-1961
I. P. P. Bulletin	Volumes 1-10	1949-1959
Israel Numismatic Journal	#2-4	1963
Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society newsletter	(Several)	1950
Israel Philatelic Exchange Club	#2-4	1953-1954
Israel Philatelic Federation Magazine	#50	2003
Israel Philatelic Monthlies	Issue 9	1967 - 1992
Israel Philatelic Newsreel Monthly	September 1957, Nov/Dec 1957, Apr/May 1959, Jul/Aug 1959 & Oct/Nov 1959	1957-1959

Israel Philatelist	Volume 1 #1-Present	1949-date
Israel Philatelist Index	Volume 1-23, 23-32, 24-41, 42-50	1949-1999
Israel Plate Block Journal	Volume 1:1-Vol 5:1	1979-1983
Israel Plate Block Society	Vol 1 #1- Volume 28 #2, Missing issues	1979-2006
Israetheme	#5	1991
Journal of Israel Numismatics	Vol. 1 #1 - Vol. 3 #1	1966-1969
Journal of the Judaica Philatelic Society	Volume 1 #2	1982
The Judaica Collector	Summer 1981, Spring 1982, Autumn 1982, Spring 1983 & Summer 1984	1981-1984
The Judaica Collector	Oct. 1983; Spring, Summer, Winter '84; Summer, Autumn '85; Summer '86; Winter '88	1983-1988
Judaica Historical Philatelic Society	Volumes 15-17, 21-29	1979-1993
Judaica Philatelic Journal	Vol. 1 #3, #6, Vol 2 #1-4, #6, Vol 3 #1-2, Index	1964-1966
Judaica Post	Volumes 1-3 Reprint Volume 1-1960-1962	1960-1962
Judaica Post	Volumes 4-7	1976-1979
Nederland Israel Philatelie	#5, 66, 68, 70, 72, 78-91, 93, 94, 103, 105, 106, 112-125, 131-134, 136-138, 140-154, 157-164	
Noseon (Israel Thematic Society)	#11	1992
Numismatica Catalog #15		2004
Scott's Monthly Stamp Journal	May 1978 - Israel's 30 th Anniversary - Vol. 59 #5	1978
Terrasanta	Vol. 15 #2; 16:1-3,6; 17:1-2	2012-2014
The Ukrainian Philatelist	#40	1977
World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holy Land, etc.	Many issues, not complete	
Major Auction Catalogues		
Bale, Michael H.	Negev Holy Land Auction Catalogues = No Prices Realized = Miscellaneous issues	1967-2010
CAFIP Auction News		1983
Cherrystone Holyland Auction Catalogs (8)		1976-1980
Christies - Michael Sacher Collection of Palestine		1977
From the Tower of David Auctions (D. Dorfman)	#2-5	1982-1984
Harmers of New York	Louis Brambilla Collection Of Holy Land & Israel	1970
Holyland Postal History (Israel)	#8, 10-12	1958
Nutmeg Stamp Sales _ Dr Arthur Groten's "via Palestine"	#15	1999
SIP LA Chapter mail sale		1990
The van Doorn collection - Christies auction		1980
Zodiac Stamps	#30-35	1978-1981
Nutmeg Stamps - Dr Arthur Groten's "Via Palestine"		1999
Cherrystone	Santa Fe Collection of the Middle East (Jordan & Palestine)	2012
Heinrich Kohler	The drs. Avo Kaplanian Collection (Palestine)	2013
David Feldman	Israel - The Belinkoff Doar Ivri Collection	2013
David Feldman	Israel Including the Belinkoff Collection & the Weissberg Holocaust Collection	2014
Spink	Palestine Stamps & Postal History	2012
Spink	Pearls of Arabia - Palestine	2011

Hashomer

Moshe Kol-kalman

The Hashomer (Watchman) was established in 1909 as a self-defense organization by members of the second wave of immigrants to Eretz Israel. The founders had experienced pogroms in Russia and were determined that in Eretz Israel Jews would be more effective in defending themselves.

The group was organized in the settlement of Sejera (today Illanit) in the lower Galilee. The leaders were Itzhak Ben-Zvi (later to become the 2nd President of Israel) and Rachel Yanait (who later become Ben-Zvi's wife).

When the Jewish National Fund bought lands in the Jezreel Valley, it was decided to employ members of the Hashomer to protect the territory from possible encroachment by Arabs. At no time did the organization expand beyond 100 members. In time, the economic base of the organization was considered too weak, and it was decided that their members should be settled on the land. The first such settlement was Tel Adashim established in 1913, Kfar followed by Giladi in 1916 and 2 years later by Tel-Hai. The organization was disbanded with the establishment of the Haganah in 1920.



Figure 1
Rochlin 1707



Figure 2
Rochlin 1707



Figure 3
Rochlin 1707



Figure 4
Rochlin 1708

JNF Issues

In 1979 the JNF issued a stamp to honor 70 years of the establishment of the "Hashomer" the "Watchman." The stamp is very colorful. Its background is lemon yellow and brown, the horseman is dressed as seen in history books. On the top of each stamp in very tiny green letters is written in Hebrew "70 years of the establishment of the Shomer" and on the right side also in green is the Hebrew years Tarsat to Tashlat;

- What is interesting is that three stamps are denominated as 1 shekel (old) in black. The shekel currency became the Israeli currency in September 1980 with the issuing of the mini sheet **Haifa 80**. **Figures 1 - 2** tabs are very interesting.

- **Figure 1** top quotation is from the Bible and at the stamp's bottom is a translation of the oath of the Hashomer "At night you ride, during the day you plow and this is the way of life."
- **Figure 2** tab has the same quotations as Figure 1, but the quotations' orders are inverted.
- **Figures 3-4** tabs have the emblem of the JNF in red and dark blue;
- Below the JNF emblem is written in Hebrew Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel and below that in English Jewish National Fund and at the bottom in French Keren Kayemeth Le'Israel.
- **Figure 4** stamp was overprinted with a new value of 1/10 shekel in black and the 1 shekel value covered up. ■

Forerunners of the Holy Land

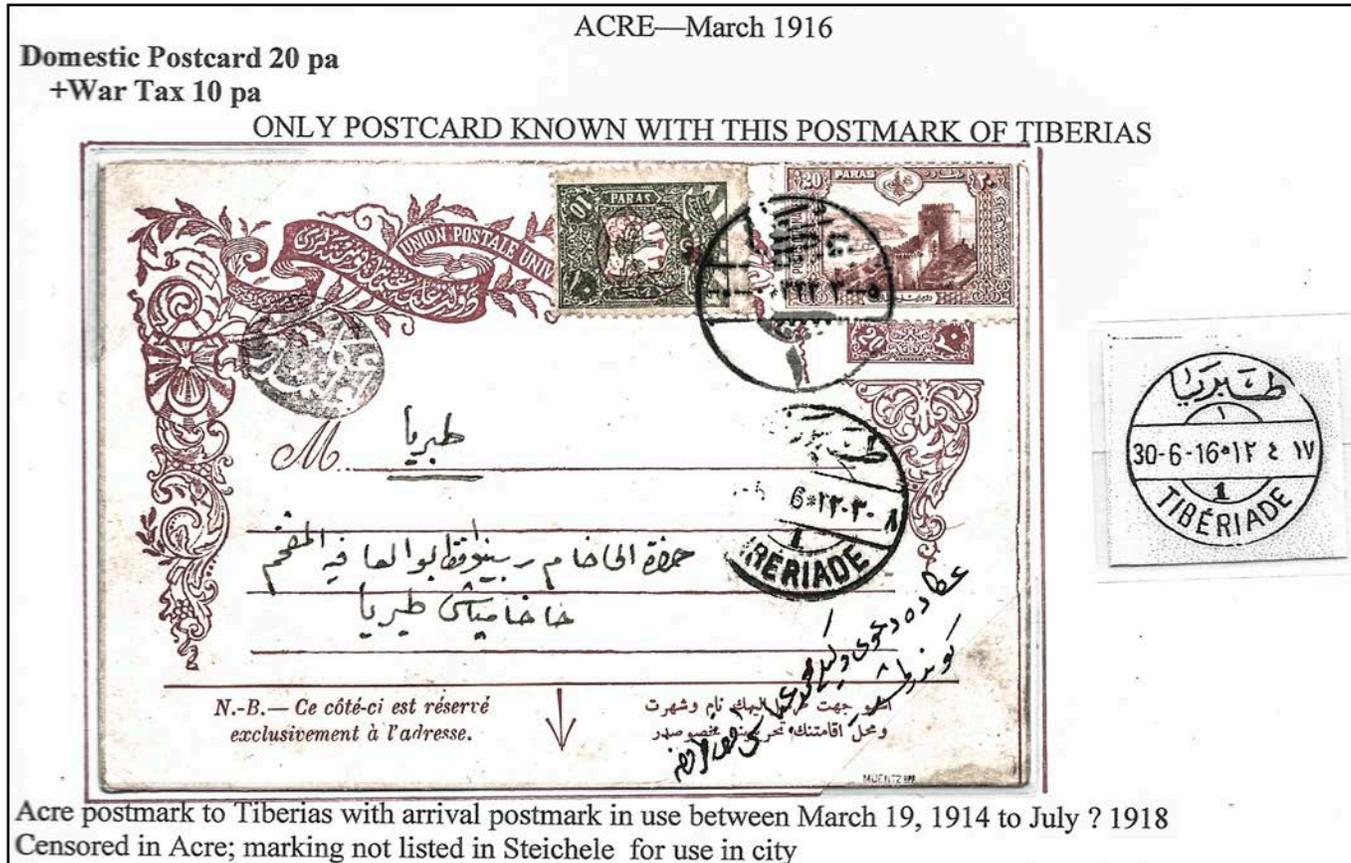
Robert Pildes, M.D.

Part 2

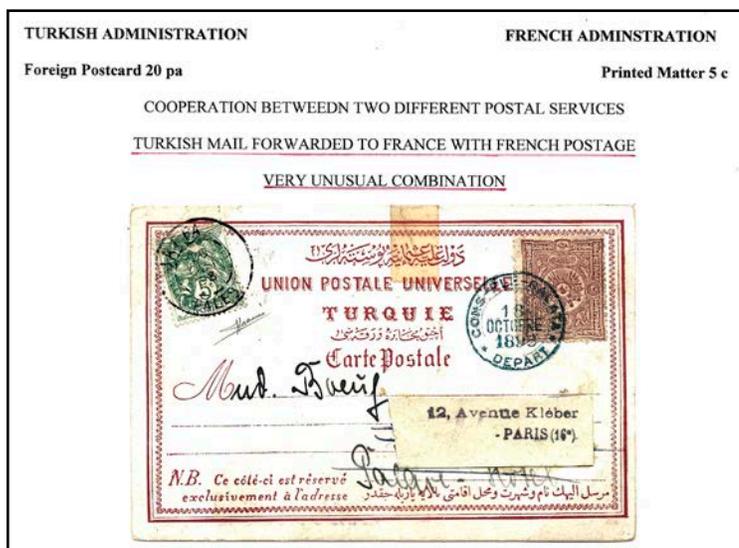
Editor's note: Beginning with this issue and over the next several issues, I will be including selected exhibit pages from his gold medal exhibit. I want to thank Dr. Pildes for

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



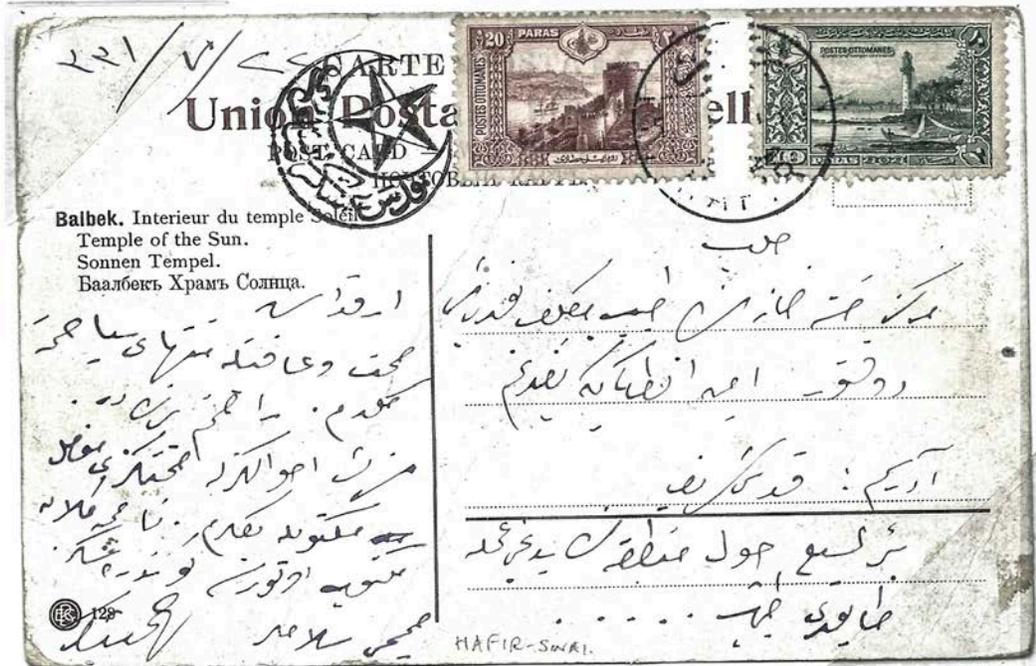
Frame 2, page 1, top



- Turkish postcard apparently posted in Istanbul addressed to a hotel in the city.
- Franked with 20pa Turkish postage for interior postcard rate.
- Readdressed to Paris by added label.
- Postmarked with blue 10-18-98 “CONS-PLÉ-GALATA DEPART.”
- Apparently forwarded to Jaffa, received 5¢ domestic French adhesive with French Jaffa PO 10-20-98 pm
- French domestic adhesives were accepted in the French post offices in the Ottoman Empire
- Message on reverse “Come tomorrow,” signed. This would allow this postcard to be sent with a printed matter rate, as less than 5 words, and would account for the 5¢ French adhesive. However, the 20pa Turkish adhesive should have been sufficient for mail to Paris.
- Postcard German printing of view of “Konstantinople” with small blank square in left lower corner for message.

Frame 2, page 3

HAFIR October ?1915
 ONE of 16 RECORDED POSTCARDS



Hafir to Aleppo. Message dated in Arabic 22-7-1331=Oct 5, 1915
 From army officer sending greetings to officer who is a physician
 Jerusalem military censor markings (S 20/44; C CM 5) in use December 10, 1915 to Oct ? 1917
 Earlier than Collins; not noted in Steichele. Colored card: "BALBEK-TEMPLE OF THE SUN"

Frame 2, page 1, bottom



Colored picture postcard to Switzerland --"LETZTE hl CHRISTNACHT"
 Postmark: "Bethlehem Post and Telegraph Office" with year
 Transit: Jerusalem Dec 25, 1899; Satigny Jan 22 and Jan 23, 1900

Frame 2, page 2, top

GAZA May 1890

SIX RECORDED



Gaza to England. Address and message crossed out

Gaza negative seal in blue

Postmark: Port Said May 2, 1890

Frame 2, page 2, bottom

Foreign Postcard 20 pa

JAFFA

Frame 2, page 2, bottom
MARITIME MAIL

RETTA MARK ADDED IN PORT SAID IN HARBOR



Imprinted postal card to Germany. Message dated Jaffa 10-1-89 (Jan). Transit PM Alexandria 12-1-89

Frame 2, page 4, top

TURKISH ADMINISTRATION

UNUSUAL DESTINATION-EUROPE

Foreign Postcards 20 pa

REHOVOT TO RUSSIA

RARE DESTINATION-WEST UKRANIAN JEWISH TOWN OF DERAZHNIA



S-45/01

C-PM1

RARE



Rehovot May 25, 1914 with arrival postmark Derazhnia May (16 ?), 1914
Population 1897, 6118; Jewish, 5230

ENGLAND



"Good Samaritan's Inn" view card. Message dated March 2-05
PM Bon Samaritan (S-13/01) March 2, 1905; transit Jerusalem (S-28/08) March 6, 1905

Foreign Postcard 10 pa

TIBERIAS

APRIL 29, 1909

RARE DESTINATION-AFRICA

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA



Postcard 20 pa

HAIFA

BECHUANA LAND

TOP: PRINTED MATTER RATE for foreign postcard 5 words or less

Postmarks: Tiberias 29-4 (1) 904 (S 50/03; C-PM 4); PORT-SAID 4-5-04; ADEN May 11-04; CHINDE B.C.A. JU 4-04; arrival: BLANTY JU-11-04

Picture postcard: "Lake Tiberias" dated April 25-1904

BCA -1907 Nyasaland Protectorate-1953 Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland-1964 Malawi

BOTTOM: Postmarks: Haifa (S-10/ 04); message dated April 22 to Bualuwayo, Matabeleland with arrival postmark May-27- 99

Readdressed to Mochudi departing next day. Postmark Bualuwayo May 28-99

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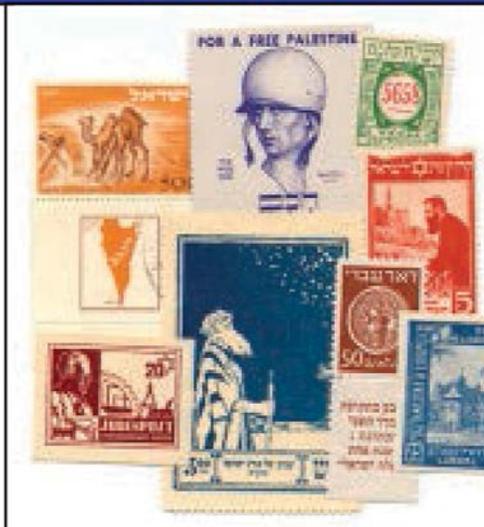
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Israeli

INFLATION

Reflected in Postal Rates

Josef Wallach, Moshe Rimer
Translator: Dr. David Dubin

part 3

Change in Currency
Design Change in Stamps in the Process of Preparation

“Archaeology in Jerusalem” stamp set



Originally designed stamps using old Shekels value

"Archaeology in Jerusalem" stamp set



22.12.1988

1.1.1986

The stamps were issued using the new Shekel values

Registered mail - Franked with new 1 Shekel stamp



One new Shekel rate was valid from May 16, 1986 to Oct. 30, 1987

Demonetization of Old Stamps

1960 - Israel goes from Prutot to Agorot



1 Lira = 100 Agorot

1 Lira = 1000 Prutot

What happened with the old stamps?



The stamps were issued on January 6, 1960 due to the changover from prutot to agorot

Commercial cover with mixed franking



January 21, 1960 - air mail to Switzerland (0.25 Lira) + registration fee (0.18) = 0.43 Lira
Rate valid from January 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960

Commercial cover with mixed franking



July 19, 1960 - Air mail to Switzerland (0.25 Lira) + registration fee (0.20) = 0.45 Lira
Rate valid from April 1, 1960 to November 31, 1961

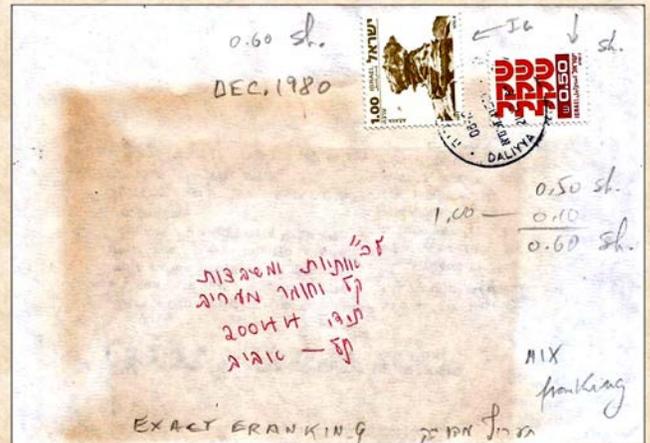
Mixed Franking

Registered letter rate - 2.60 Shekel



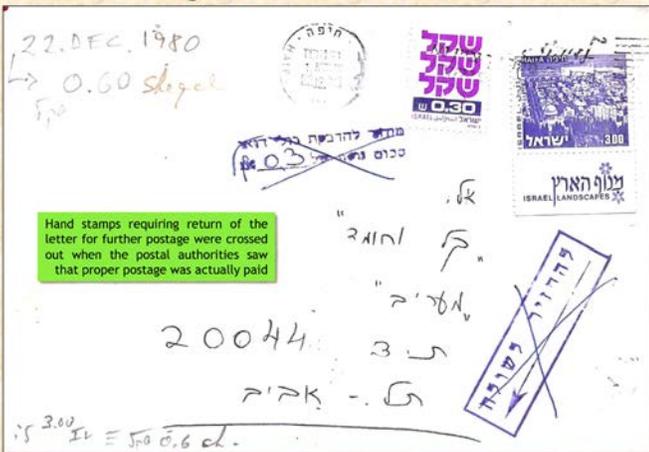
Postage could be paid in old stamps

Regular letter rate - 0.60 Shekel



Fee paid with a new stamp supplemented by an old stamp

Regular letter rate - 0.60 Shekel



Hand stamps requiring return of the letter for further postage were crossed out when the postal authorities saw that proper postage was actually paid

And sometimes we could enjoy solving philatelic stamp puzzles

Registered letter rate - 810 Shekel



5 x (140) + 100 + 10 = 810 Shekel (140 was the nominal value of the non-denominational stamps at the time)

Registered letter rate - 0.81 New Shekel



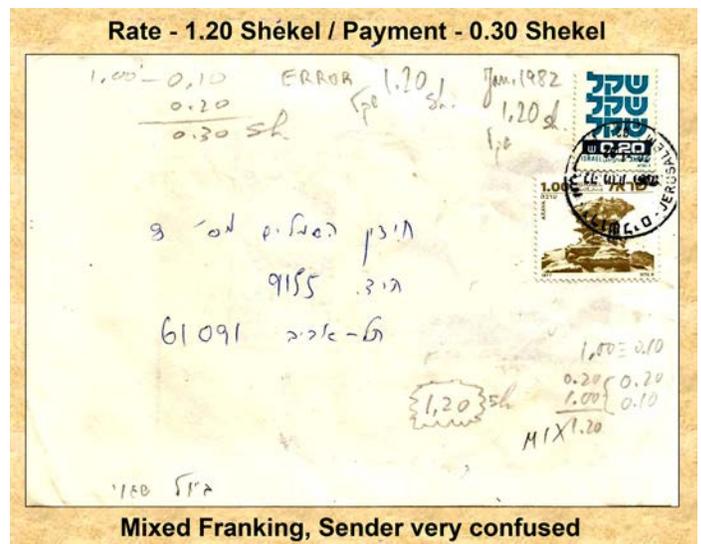
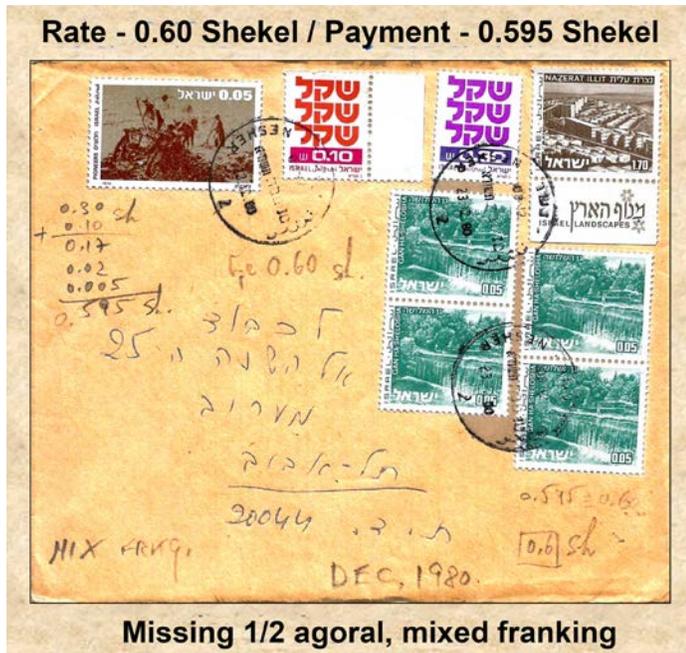
Rate valid from January 1, 1986 to May 15, 1986

Reg. letter rate - 810 Shekel = 0.81 NIS

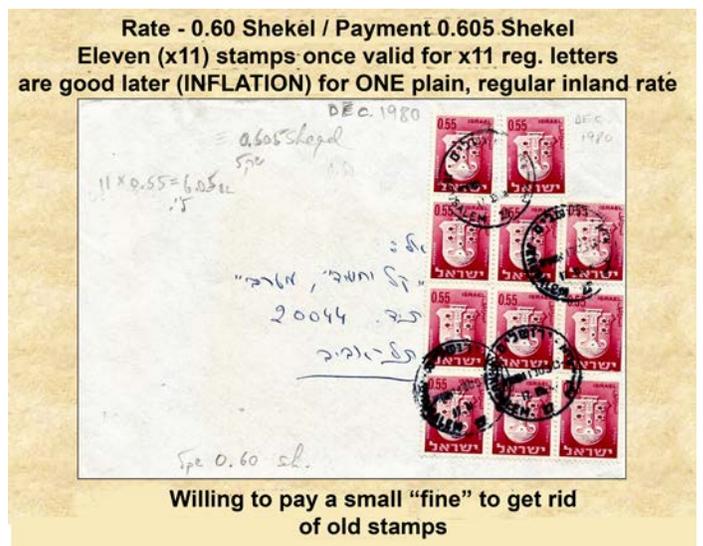
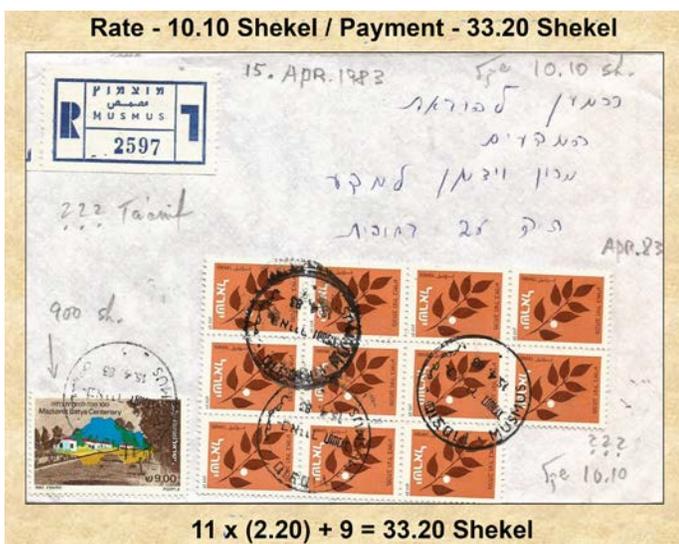
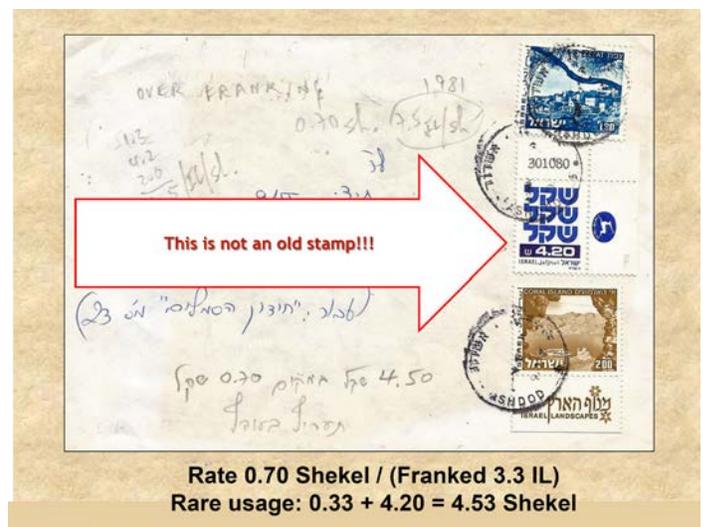


Old stamps could be used to pay postage

Incorrect Franking - Missing Postage



Over Payment



A Special Bond Between A

Lieutenant General And A Senior Jewish Chaplain In The Australian Armed Forces

Dr. Les Glassman

Sir Horace Clement Hugh Robertson

Sir Horace Robertson (Figure 1) was born in Victoria, Australia in 1894. He was a senior officer in the Australian Army who served in World Wars I, II, and the Korean War. He achieved the rank of Lieutenant General.

During World War I, he served with the 10th Light Horse in the Gallipoli Campaign (February 17, 1915 - January 9, 1916). Later, in December 1916, he led a regiment in a mounted charge against entrenched Turkish positions in the Battle of Magdhaba. His colonel was wounded and Robertson took over command of the 10th Light Horse.

For his brave actions, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. His citation read:

For distinguished and gallant service in the field. He leads a mounted charge and was the first officer to enter the enemy's trenches. He is an officer of exceptional organizing and training powers and thoroughly deserves a reward.

This example was the precursor of the Battle of Beersheba which took place on October 31, 1917. The final phase of the day-long battle was the famous mounted charge of the 4th Light Horse Brigade widely considered to be the last great mounted charge in military history.

The capture of Beersheba allowed the British Empire forces to break the Ottoman line near Gaza and advance into Palestine. This set off a chain of events that eventually culminated in the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948



Figure 1



Figure 2

Joint Issue

Australia issued a 60c stamp and Israel a 2 NIS stamp. The stamps feature the statue of an Australian Light Horseman located in the Park of the Australian Soldier in Beersheva. The \$2.60 and 6.10 NIS stamps feature contemporary images of the Australian Light Horsemen (Figure 2).

World War II Commands

With the outbreak of World War II, Robertson was given command of the 19th Brigade. For his contribution to the Australian capture of Tobruk, he was appointed **Commander of the British Empire C.B.E.** On September 13, 1945, Robertson accepted the surrender of Lieutenant General Hatazo Adachi and the Japanese Eighteenth Army.

In December, he took command of the First Army, becoming one of a select group of Australians to command such a formation with the rank of Lieutenant-General. Robertson returned to Australia in March 1946 to take over Southern Command. In June, he was appointed to replace Lieutenant General John Northcott as commander of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (B.C.O.F.) in the occupation of Japan. As one of the most senior foreign officers in Japan, he had direct access to the supreme commander - General Douglas MacArthur.

Figure 3 a registered letter from the office of the supreme commander. It is franked with a set of Australian stamps overprinted "B.C.O.F. JAPAN 1946."

The stamps were issued on October 11 1946. The overprinted stamps were valid for use only in Japan and some surrounding islands. They were withdrawn from sale on February 12, 1949.

In April 1950, the Australian government gave notice that it would remove its remaining troops from Japan when the Korean War broke out. Robertson made frequent trips to visit Commonwealth troops as Commander-In-Chief, British Commonwealth Forces, Korea. In January 1953, he was made head of Southern Command Melbourne. He retired from the army the following year and passed away six years later.

Rabbi Jacob Danglow



Figure 4

In his time, Rabbi Jacob Danglow (Figure 4) was the leading rabbinical figure of Australian Jewry. He was born in Surrey, England in 1880. At the age of 13, he entered Jews' College in London, where he completed his secondary education and was trained as a Synagogue Minister. He studied arts at University College, London from 1899 to 1902. Three years later, on the recommendation of Chief Rabbi Hermann

Adler, Danglow accepted a call to become Minister of the St Kilda Hebrew Congregation in Victoria, Australia where

he officiated from 1905 - 1957. He presided over several generations of congregants and became the longest serving and most famous ministerial personality

After taking up his position, he brought his congregation under the jurisdiction of the London based Orthodox Chief-Rabbi of the United Synagogues of Great Britain. He studied arts at the University of Melbourne, graduating with a B.A. in 1908 and M.A. three years later. During his studies, he married May Henrietta Baruch, a member of the Michaelis family and a founder of the congregation. He was admitted as a full member of Melbourne Beth Din and, for a time, he was acting chairman.

In 1908, he was commissioned in the Australian Military Forces and the next year was appointed Jewish Chaplain. With the outbreak of World War 1, he

served as a military censor and in 1918 served overseas in France as chaplain to the Australian Imperial Force. In Australian public life, he was highly regarded for his work in the military chaplaincy.

This became very apparent when he was appointed senior Jewish Chaplain in 1942. As chaplain, he could minister to soldiers of all faiths. He was instrumental in publishing a Jewish servicemen **Siddur, Daily And Festival Prayer Book**. Rabbi Danglow served in New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. After the end of the war, he visited the Australian troops in Japan.

Danglow was a wise, articulate preacher who stood for a broadly tolerant form of tradition. His sense of loyalty to King and country emphasizing British patriotism above almost all else resulted in the nickname Anglo - Danglow. People regarded him as the quintessential British gentleman who inspired great respect. In 1950 he was appointed O.B.E. and six years later C.M.G. He passed away in 1962.

Both his supporters and opponents were united in calling him "our revered rabbi."

The Special Bond Between Sir Robertson & Rabbi Danglow

After the cessation of hostilities in World War II, Australian troops were deployed to Japan as part of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF). Robertson was commander of BCOF.

With the re-establishment of the civil government in Japan, the BCOF troops had relatively little to do and this caused problems for the morale of the force. In May 1948, Rabbi Danglow was invited to visit Japan to investigate and help with the morale of the troops.



Figure 3

Figure 5 is a thank you letter dated May 14, 1948 from the Headquarters, British Commonwealth Forces, Japan to Rabbi J. Danglow VD MA.

'My dear Rabbi Thank you very much for the parcel which was forwarded by the Victorian Jewish Returned Soldiers' Circle at your request. It was indeed a very kind thought. I am very glad that your visit to BCOF proved satisfactory and your first-hand knowledge of the force will, I feel sure, be to our benefit. I shall look forward to our meeting again sometime in the future.

Yours sincerely (signed) HCH Robertson.

Figure 6 is a stampless cover from the 'COMMANDER IN CHIEF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES' in indigo on the flap. The cancel is APO 241 cds. The cover was sent by airmail to Rabbi J. Danglow. St Kilda. Victoria. Australia.

Conclusion

Both Robertson and Danglow were larger than life figures that reached the height of their professions, They both lived in Melbourne and were loyal to their country. They were humble titans who commanded respect and their legacy will remain an inspiration.

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- Australian Stamps Overprinted B.C.O.F. B Glassman The South African Philatelist, Oct 1951, reprinted Scott's Chronicle Dec 1958
- Ministers of St Kilda Hebrew Congregation, Rabbi Raymond.

Apple
Wikipedia

Australia and Israel Joint Issue, Australia Post 2013 ■

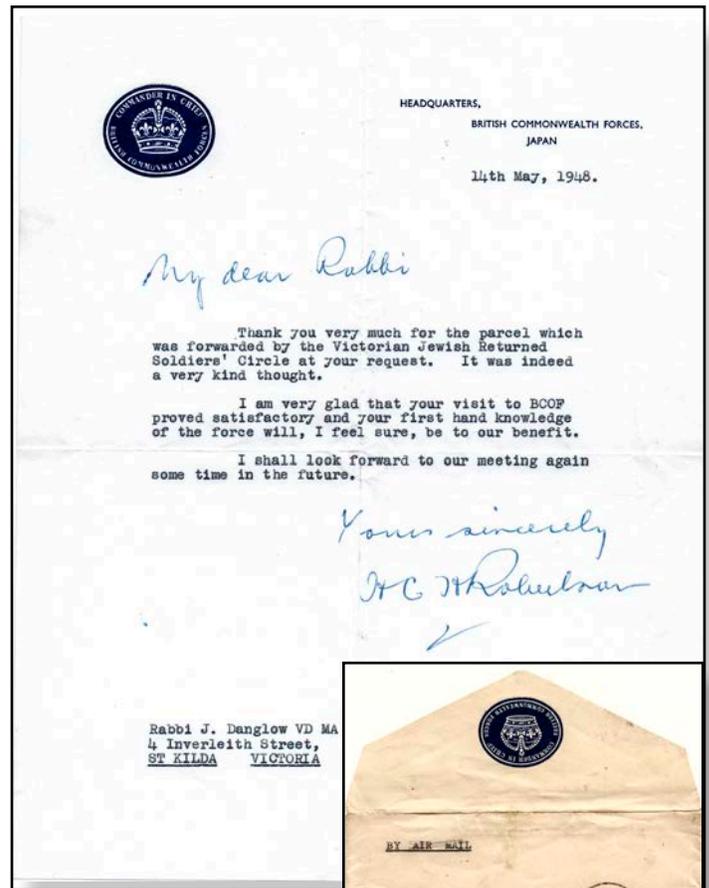
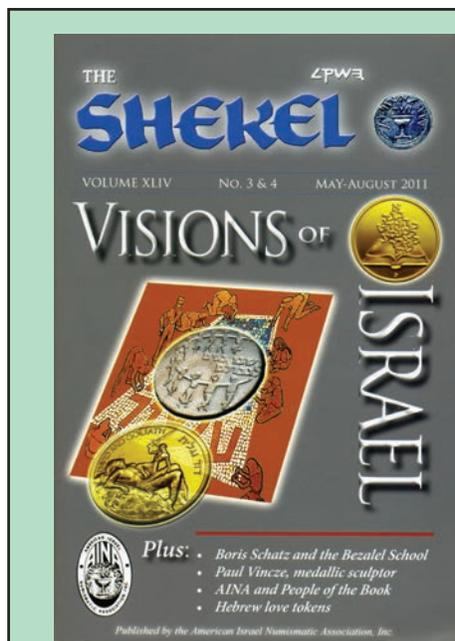


Figure 5



Figure 6



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American Israel Numismatic Association (A.I.N.A.)
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Military Agrah Revenue Stamps

The Wallerstein GSB Series

Arthur Harris, Benjamin Wallace

The GSB represents the first in a fairly long series of health stamps used in Gaza/Sinai and in Judea and Samaria. Several values also contain the letter B (Bet) printed above Hotemet (cachet, seal) on the lower right. This stands for “Brioot” or “Health.” This small series of Agrah stamps were issued in 1968. There are two “overprints” – Zahal is printed above Agrah on both the stamp and the tab, and the Arabic is printed at the bottom of the stamp

and on the tab as well. The Arabic reads “Al Khadamat Al Tibbiyah,” meaning “Medical Services.”

.Stamps in this series, for use in Gaza and Sinai, were used for various medical services including doctor visits and prescriptions (Figure 9).

Additional military Agrah series will appear in future issues of **The Israel Philatelist**. ■

B - Brioot (HealthStamps)



Figure 1
20 Ag in red with large and small font overprints



Figure 3
1 IL in pale rose



Figure 2
50 Ag unlisted in light turquoise



Figure 4
2 IL in yellow-brown

Additional Values - No B



Figure 5
5 Ag in olive with both small and large font overprints;



Figure 6
20 Ag in rose (with small and large font overprints)



Figure 7
50 Ag in dark turquoise



Figure 8
1 IL in red



Figure 9
Illustrates the 1978 usage of the 50 Ag on a money order.

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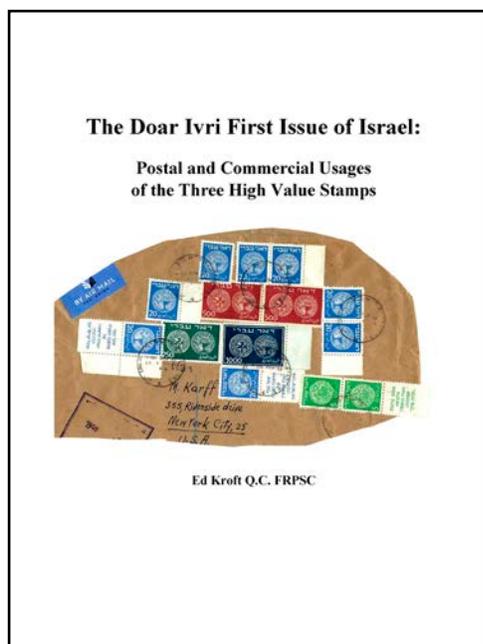


The Doar Ivri Issue of Israel

Postal and Commercial Usages of the Three High-Value Stamps

by Ed Kroft Q.C. FRPSC

Reviewer: Stephen Rothman, MD



bitten by the Israel postal history bug many years ago, I was enthralled with the idea of collecting covers with every possible postal usage of the Doar Ivri issue. This posed a daunting challenge. This was especially true with the high-value stamps. Most of the stamps were soaked off the covers. The covers that remained were for the most part buried in collections, many in boxes designed for covers too large to fit on the usual album pages. I was thrilled to exhibit a complete frame of these stamps at shows.

Book Contents

This book sets out an astounding array of examples of the use of these stamps. It is hard to imagine that anyone person could have amassed such a collection. The book is very well written. The **First Chapter** is the major narrative, telling the story of the stamps, and contains the key postal rate tables. It includes numerous postal rate tables from the author's previous research. At the beginning of the book, there is a complete list of illustrations. This is extremely useful since a reader can focus on any specific rate or destination with no need to skim through the entire text.

Introduction

For many years our former SIP president, Ed Kroft, has been dazzling us with wonderful systematic articles on the appropriate usage of Israel's stamps. Stamps were created to be a simple vehicle for paying a tax for the privilege of sending information from one person to another.

From the earliest days, collectors consumed by the passion of acquisition, soaked off these beautiful "labels" and entrapped them on album pages. Most "Stamp Collections" contained scattered examples of covers to demonstrate the proper postal usage of the collected stamps, but these covers were not the focus of the collections.

Doar Ivri "Itch"

Over the last 25 years, there has been a dramatic shift in the style of collecting. Postal history now reins. Having been

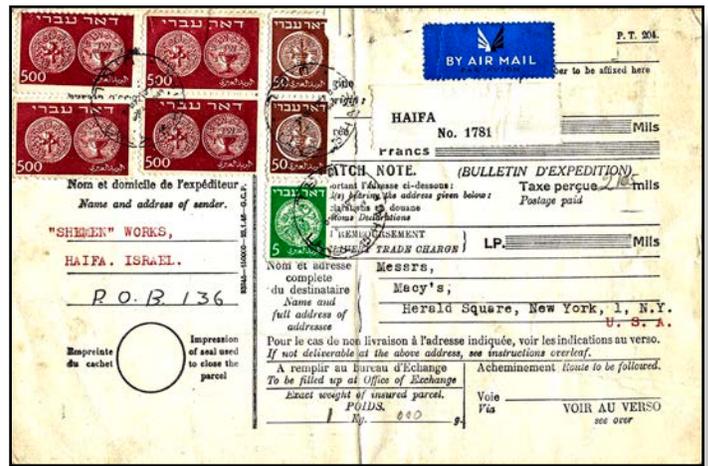


Rishon LeTsiyon to Wellington, New Zealand, August 20, 1948:
365 mils postage. Basic rate (70 mils per 10 grams) plus registration fee (15 mils). 5 x weight plus 15 mils registration fee = 365 mils.
Censored in New Zealand.
No registered service yet available even though registration fee was accepted.

The remainder of the book is presented as very high-quality photos of the covers with brief legends attached. **Chapters 2-4** contain covers that primarily depict the three different high values - 250, 500, 1000 mils. Mixed franking is common throughout this section and some of the covers could have happily found a place with their mates in other chapters.



Registered Airmail likely to Europe, November 29, 1948:
 Commercial franking, 3840 mils, that includes all three high-value
 Doar Ivri stamps on a piece.
 Basic rate (35 mils per 10 grams) plus registration fee (25 mils).
 109 x weight plus 25 mils registration fee = 3840 mils.
 Package weight on Customs Declaration is 1.20 kg
 although the actual weight is 1.09 kg.



Doar 500 Parcel Card:
 Haifa to Macy's Herald Square (New York), New York, April 1949
 2105 prutot postage. Parcel weighed 1.8kg.

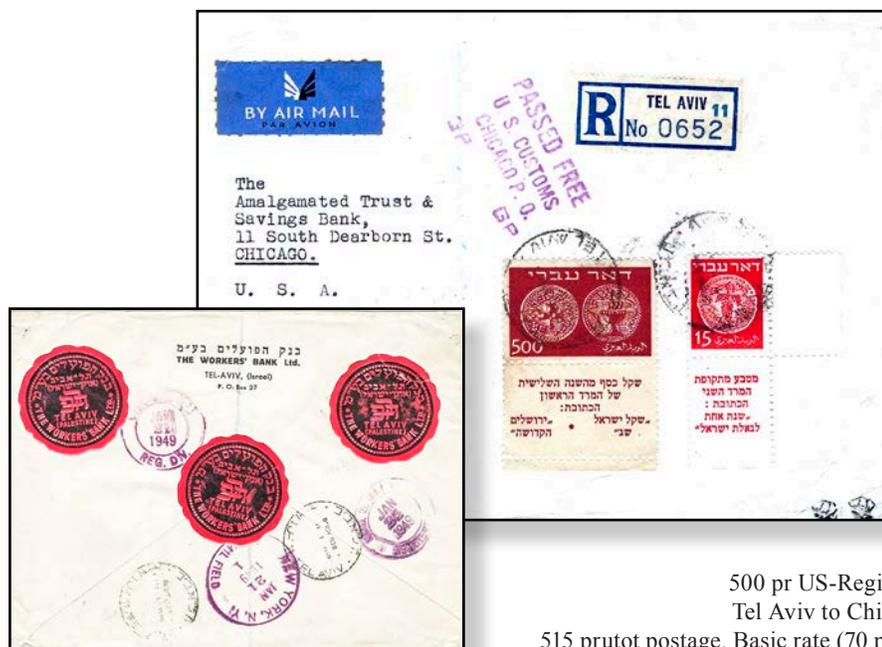
Chapter 5 shows high franking covers that do not use the three high-value stamps. They are interesting as a subset.

Chapter 6 shows covers that reveal high franking, but do not use the Doar Ivri stamps. Although it is off-topic, it is magnificent. It demonstrates letters and parcel cards with multiples of other later issued high-value stamps. These covers and cards are very hard to find. Such a collection could not be reproduced.

These are several examples of the 138 figures in the new book.

The book is a wonderful addition to the Doar Ivri literature. Any Israeli postal historian will be thrilled to add this to their library.

It was my special pleasure to be asked to review this book. It allowed me a visit with many old friends. ■



500 pr US-Registered Jan 1949 Front and Back:
 Tel Aviv to Chicago, Illinois, January 11, 1949:
 515 prutot postage. Basic rate (70 prutot per 10 grams) plus registration fee (25 prutot)
 7 x weight plus 25 prutot registration fee = 515 prutot.
 US Customs fee was not collected on arrival.
 Backstamped with New York (Jan. 21, 1949) and Chicago (Jan. 21, and 25, 1949)

SIP President's column



Howard Chapman

At the time of writing this message, the COVID-19 Pandemic is still influencing our daily lives. I hope that all our members, their families and friends are staying safe and healthy.

Even with Summer approaching, we will have more time to spend on our hobby of philately. I trust you are enjoying your Holy Land collection. Remember, you do not have to spend a lot of money to enjoy collecting. Start a new fun area of collecting. Instead of forerunner covers or postage due covers, start a collection of Israel First Day Covers. You can expand this collection by adding early tabbed first day covers. Most first day covers before 1956 were issued without tabs. You can also add first days from different cities.

Unofficial first day covers are available with different cachets. Covers are available actually mailed, registered, unregistered, stamped with singles, tabs, blocks and/or related stamps. Official covers may be found with an error in the cachet or a blind cancel.



Figure 1

Many early covers were officially issued in Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv. Official covers of the 1950 Independence Day



Figure 2

Shows an official cover mailed registered from Haifa to Middlesex, U.K.



Figure 3

Official cachet with full tabbed stamps mailed registered from Rehovot on the April 23, 1950 first day.



Figure 4

An official cover mailed registered from Qiryat Motzkin to London, England.

As you see, collecting Israel First Day covers can be a lot of fun, challenging, enjoyable and yet not overly expensive.

We should all continue to be optimistic about a vaccine being found for COVID-19.

Therefore, we should make our plans to attend NOJEX 2020 and the National Convention of the Society of Israel Philatelists. We should be ready for a break by October 23rd.

continued on page 59

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

New Philatelic Issues



Haganah Organization Centennial

The Haganah (Defense) Organization was established in 1920 and was the largest military body in the Jewish Yeshuv during the British Mandate. When the mandate ended and the State of Israel was declared, it became the Israel Defense Force (IDF).

continued from page 58

In the event a vaccine is not ready in a timely fashion and **NOJEX 2020** is canceled, our Society will hold its Annual Meeting via Zoom, or some other on-line service.

Currently many organizations, including synagogues and churches, are holding on-line meetings and services. This may be a good time for our Society, to start having monthly lectures via Zoom. Please let me know your thoughts on this. Write to me at stampareme@aol.com. If you are **tech savvy** and want to help with setting up monthly lectures with many participants, please contact me. We will find volunteers to make the presentations.

In the last **Israel Philatelist**, I asked for a **CPA volunteer** to become Society Treasurer. I am still waiting. If you are a CPA or a public accountant, please get more involved with our Society and volunteer to help.

CMYK Color Printing

The most common method of color printing is known as CMYK, which is an acronym for the basic colors that, when combined, create the full range of hues. Combining the correct amounts of Cyan (blue), Magenta (pink) and Yellow in the printing press makes it possible to achieve most of the colors needed to print stamps.



This special stamp sheet presents each of the printing plates and the intermediate results produced as each color is added over the others.

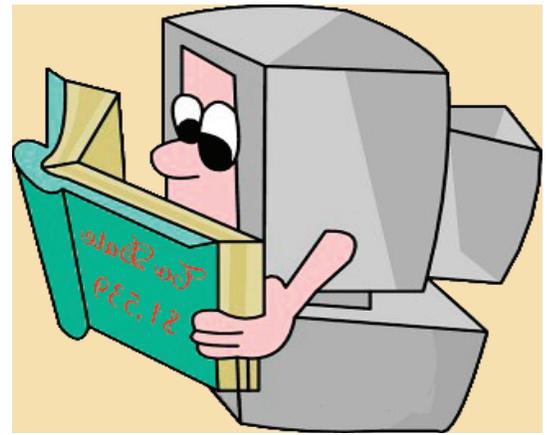
Before printing, during the “color separation” stage, four printing plates are prepared, one for each of the colors. ■

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The Society has held a couple of **fund-raising auctions** of donated material. If you have any nice philatelic material to donate to our Society Auction, please send it to either myself or our 1st Vice-President, Ed Rosen. All donations will be acknowledged. The receipts from the auction benefit Society operations.

Stay Safe, Stay Healthy.

Philatelically yours,
Howard S. Chapman ■



Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Winter 2020



Name
Address
City, St., Zip, Country
Email

Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPEdFund@gmail.com
PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640
216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
			US	INTNL.	
400	BOOKS				\$
401	Palestine Mandate Postmarks 2nd Edition - Dorfman	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
402	Tabs of Israel - Rozman	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$16.00	
403	Palestine Postal Forms – British Military Administration 1917-1920 - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
404	Palestine Mandate Issues of 1921-1948: Crown Agents - Collins	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
405	Government of Palestine Post Office Ordinance of 1930	\$11.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
406	Tel Aviv Postmarks of the Palestine Mandate - Groten	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
407	Plate Blocks & Tabs of the Doar Ivri Issue - Levinson	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
408	Basic Israel Philately - Simmons	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
409	Postal Stationery of Palestine Mandate - Hochheiser	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
410	Safad - Ben David	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
411	Doar Ivri Issue of Israel - Rothman & Tsachor	\$7.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
412	The Postal History of the Polish Field Post Offices - Kucharski	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
413	Greeting Telegrams of the JNF - Ladany	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
414	Palestine Mandate Stamp Catalog 2001 - Dorfman	\$50.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
415	Study of Israel's Dateless Cancellations - Chafetz	\$9.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
416	Postal Stationery of Israel, 2nd Edition - Morginstin	\$50.00	\$4.00	\$41.00	
417	Israel & Forerunner Military Postal Stationery, 2nd Ed. -Dubin & Morrow	\$18.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
418	History of Israel Through Her Stamps - Stadler Full Color	\$12.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
419	A History of Jewish Arts & Crafts - Courlander	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$27.00	
420	Palestine Mandate Stamp Pages (blank pages)	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
421	Post-War Censorship - Gladstone	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
422	Judaica in Philately - Borodinsky	\$22.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
424	Minhelet Ha'am - Fluri	\$6.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
425	The Stamps of Palestine - Hoexter	\$8.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
427	Palestine Postal Forms Civilian Administration 1921-1948 - Groten	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
428	Taxi Mail of the Holy Land c. 1930-1975 - Groten	\$26.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
430	The Flying Camel: Levant Fairs of Mandate Palestine - Groten Full Color	\$47.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
431	Official Postcards and Special Cancellations of the Zionist Congresses - Riemer	\$13.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
432	Postcards from the Holy Land - A Pictorial History of the Ottoman Era 1880-1918 - Salo Aizenberg - Full Color NO DISCOUNTS		\$30 US \$70 Can/Mex \$85 Intl		
433	Hebrew Letter Censor Marks - Simmons & Pearl	\$15.00	\$3.50	\$16.00	
434	Interim Period Postage Stamps of Israel: March-July 1948 - Forsher	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
436	Postal History of the Transition Period in Israel 1948, Vol II - Part 2 - Shimon, Rimon, Karpovsky NO DISCOUNTS		Israel \$50.00 All Other Countries \$62.00		

Total Amount Due including Sales Tax and Shipping & Handling (S&H)



SOCIETY AT NOJEX 2020

Hilton Meadowlands
2 Meadowlands Plaza
East Rutherford, NJ
(844) 306-9178

October 23 - 25, 2020

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Fall 2019



Name
Address
City, St.
Zip, Country
Email

Contact: David Kaplin Email: SIPEdFund@gmail.com
PO Box 2282, Kyle, TX 78640
216 406-5522

Make checks payable to SIP Educational Fund

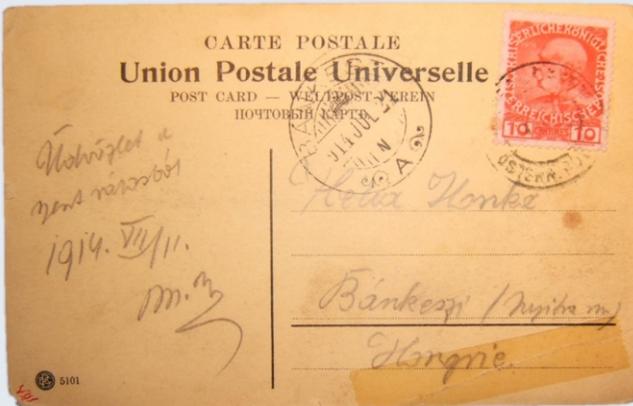
* Life Member Discount only applied to price

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION	PRICE*	S & H		TOTAL w S&H
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400	BOOKS				\$
437	Israel Definitive Stamps-Specialized Catalogue, 1982 & 1983 - Wallach NO DISCOUNTS	\$10.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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443	Return to the Land - the Challenge of Rebuilding Israel - Exploring History through Stamps - Marty Zelenietz - single copy prices - Special quantity prices available. NO DISCOUNTS		\$10.50 US \$24 Can/Mex \$30 Intl		
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448	The History of Israel's Postage Stamps (Stamps from 1948 to 1956) - Ribalow	\$20.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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457	The Philatelic Passover Haggada - Rimer Translated by David Dubin NEW NO DISCOUNTS - Special quantity prices available.	\$17.00	\$3.50	\$27.00	
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803	NY2016	\$65.00	\$3.50	\$14.00	
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בס"ד



Austrian Crete-issued 10c Ba #103 carmine on rose frank as printed matter postage, from Jerusalem to Hungary



Registered air mail from Lebanon to Haifa, received 28 April 1948; handled by 3 postal authorities

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Stamps & Postal History of
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Our **Buy or Bid Auction** takes place Thursday 14 May, 20:00 Israel-time
 * Our "Handbook of Holyland Postal History" is **available free, online**