



T H E

# B A P I P

B U L L E T I N

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# COLLECTING UNPREPAID POSTAGE FEES

by Moshe A Pertzalan

## Part 2. - THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

The first part of this article appeared in Bulletin 111, page 31.

For centuries, the "Holy Land" called "Palestine" was part of the Ottoman Empire, and as such its postal services were in accordance to the laws, regulations and customs of the Turkish Post. This brings us to the notion of:

CAPITULATIONS: They are, quoting the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Treaties granted by a state and conferring the privilege of Extra-territorial Jurisdiction within its boundaries on the subject of another state" Economical, cultural and political interests brought many European countries to have close relations with, and within the then enormous, Ottoman Empire. Citizens of these countries had to live in all parts of it and for long periods. The Ottoman government had to grant them the capitulation rights and facilities. This included postal services too, and so we have in the "Holy Land", as in the whole empire, Autonomic Postal Administrations run by European countries. Including the local one there were six of them.

- 1) THE TURKISH POST Being part of the Ottoman Empire, the Holy Land had to have Turkish Post Offices all over the country, in the big cities even more than one office.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS were issued and used throughout the Empire since 1863. See Figs. 1 & 2.

Fig. 1.

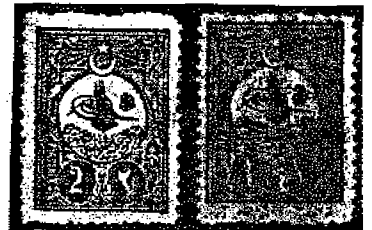


Fig. 2.

Fankhaenel & Schifner, Mersina. Caramanie



*Caramanie 41 Caram*



Deutscher Weinbau Verein Wilhelma-Sarona-Jaffa



*سروا*

Jaffa  
Palestine

CHARGING CACHETS, not being manufactured and delivered by a central authority, were of different shapes but all based on the latin "T" surmounted, or not, by the "Arabic T". In smaller offices the same pattern was used but handwritten. See Figs. 3 & 4, Jerusalem, Figs. 5 & 6, Nazareth and Fig. 7 "Ramallah" - a vestige of past glory slipping into the Mandate period.

Fig. 3.

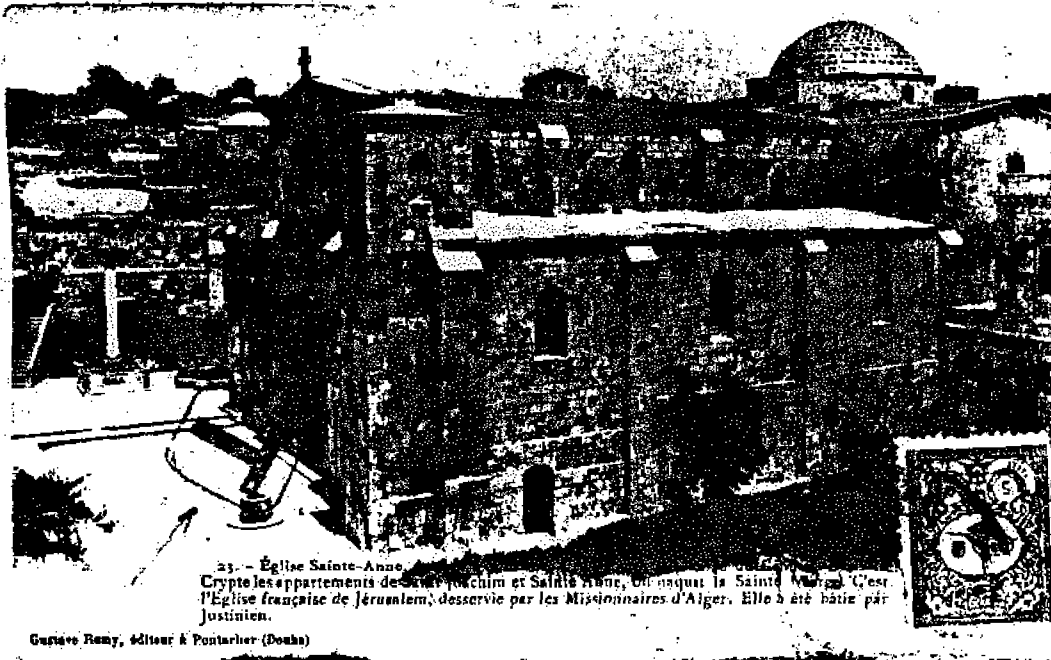
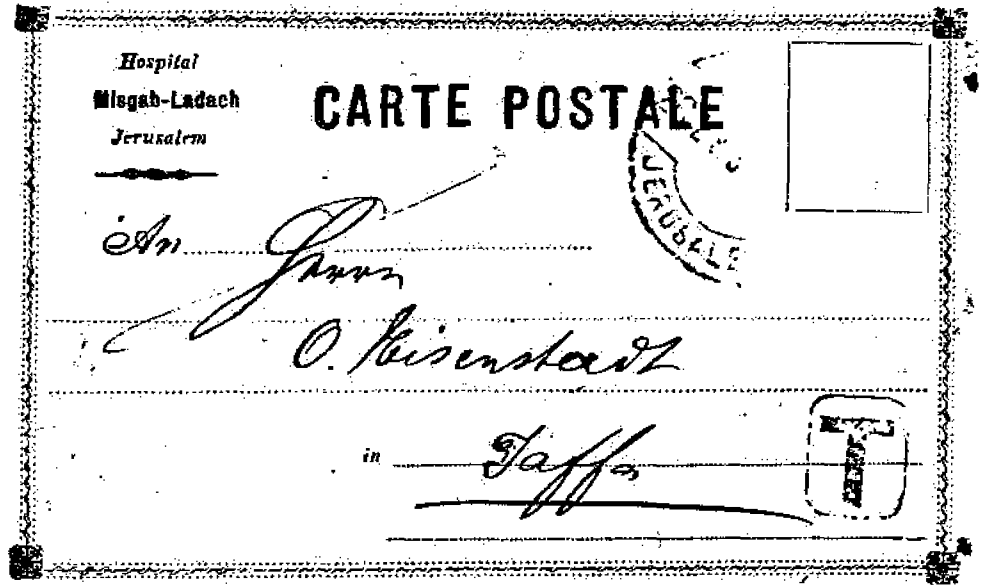
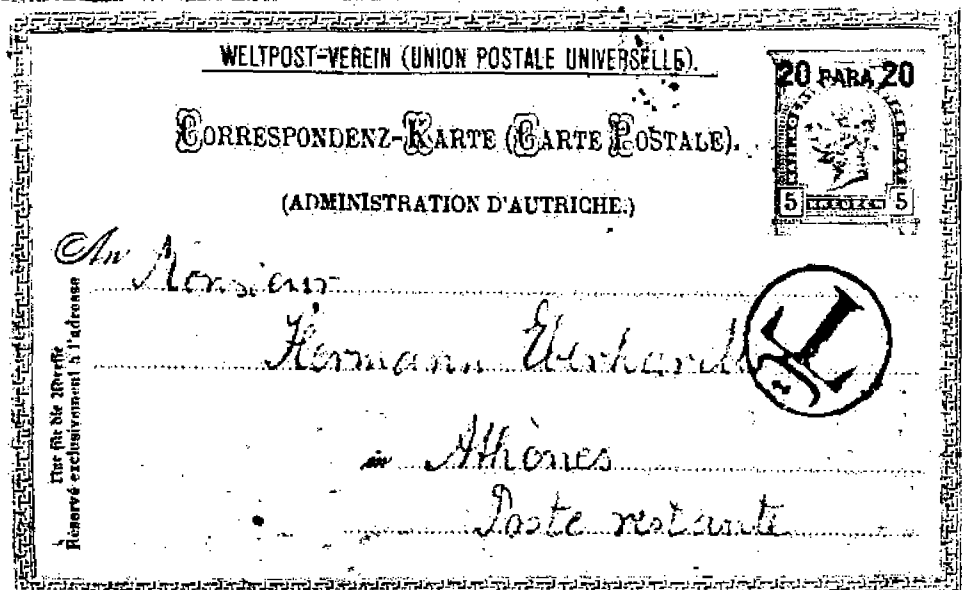


Fig. 4.

23. - Église Sainte-Anne. Crypte les appartements de saint Joachim et Sainte Anne; Oratoire la Sainte Vierge. C'est l'Église française de Jérusalem; desservie par les Missionnaires d'Alger. Elle a été bâtie par Justinien.

Gastave Remy, éditeur & Postacher (Doubs)

Fig. 5.





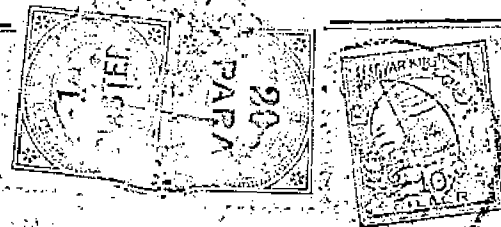
2) THE AUSTRIAN POST was very active and efficient in the Holy Land. They handled most of the foreign mail of the country. This was due to the Jewish population and their many religious and charity institutions who had their relatives and supporters in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and other East-central European countries.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS in use were the Austrian Postage Dues overprinted with Turkish currency, Piastres and Paras. They were first issued in 1901. Figs. 9 & 10.



Fig. 9.

GROSZ B. és FIA TÖTKOMLÓS.



*Handwritten:* *es plus*

Fig. 10.

*Handwritten:* *Aut. Hong. Béhm és Csehszlovákia*  
*Jerusalem*

Carte postale



*Handwritten:* T

*Handwritten:* 10/10/11

Fig. 11.

*Handwritten:* (1911) 10/10/11

*Handwritten:* Jerusalem

CHARGING CACHETS exist and were used in Jaffa and Haifa. They show the "T" but are different in shape. See Figs. 11 & 12.

COLLECTING CACHETS we have not found any but all the covers, marked for missing postage, carry in handwriting, with blue pencil, an indication of the sums to be collected, with the corresponding P.D. stamps or without them. Figs. 10, 12 & 13.

Fig. 12.

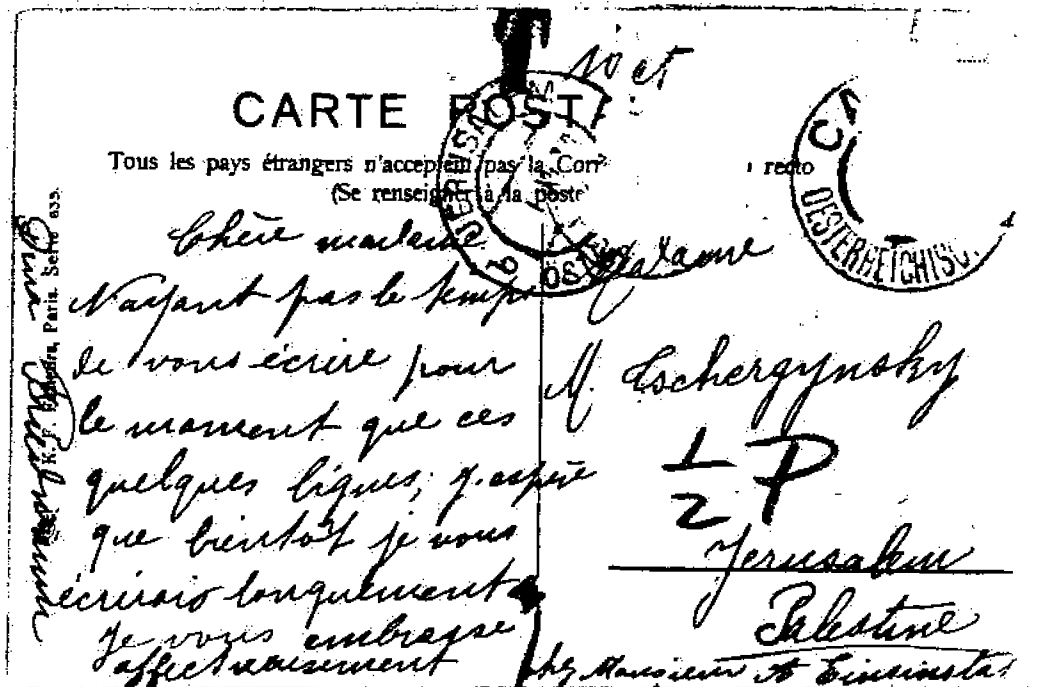
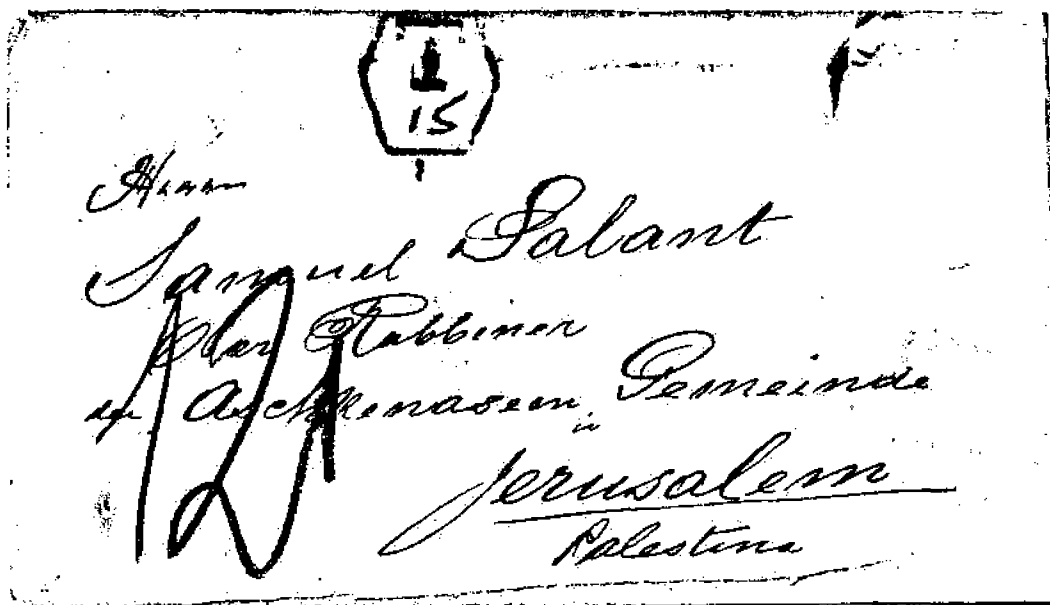


Fig. 13.



3) THE GERMAN POST was the second most active in the Holy Land. This was due to the vast commercial and industrial enterprises developed by the Germans in the country and to large groups of German farmers, belonging to the religious order of the "Templars", who founded agricultural settlements in the vicinity of the larger cities.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS were never issued, not even in Germany itself.

CHARGING & COLLECTING CACHETS or any other such markings have not come to my knowledge, as yet.

- 4) THE RUSSIAN POST had offices in the big cities. They used special Russian-Levant stamps and had them overprinted with "Jerusalem" and "Jaffa". Their customers were the Jewish population who originated from Russia and the many religious institutions of the Russian Church.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS were not used as Russia did not issue them until 1924.

CHARGING CACHETS are not known.

COLLECTING CACHETS We are showing one used in Jaffa. It is of oval form containing the words "To pay" in Russian and the sum to collect in manuscript. See Fig. 14. The stamp is a Russian Revenue.

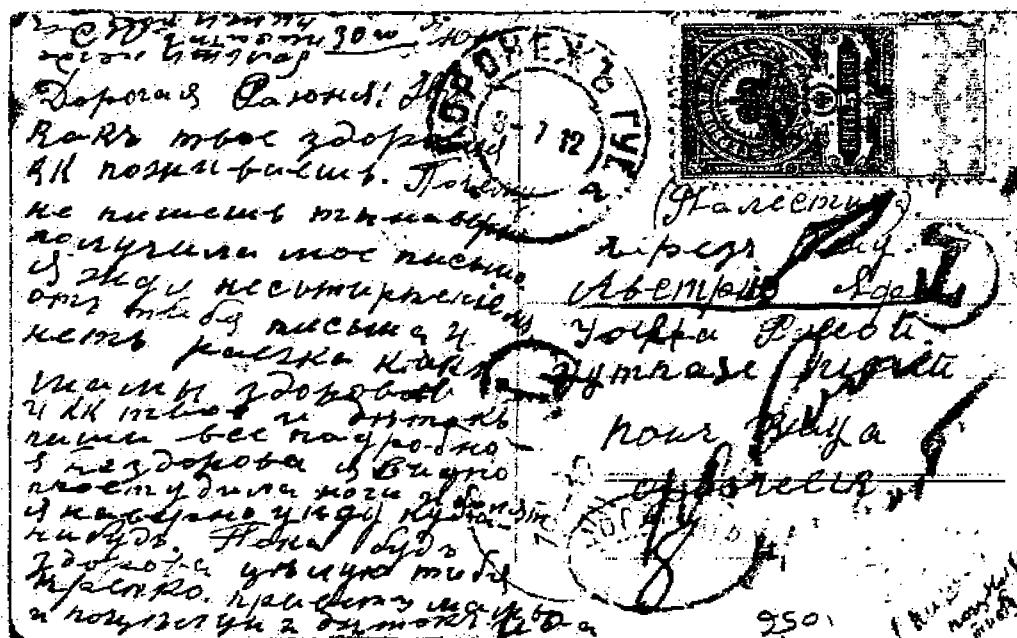


Fig. 14.

- 5) THE FRENCH POST They had special postage stamps for the "Levant" and for the most important cities in the Near East. In the Holy Land, French religious orders had monasteries, hospitals and schools, conducted and manned by their members and intended for the poor of the country.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS in use were those of France.

CHARGING AND COLLECTING CACHETS are not known to me. See Fig. 15.

- 6) THE ITALIAN POST had its office in Jerusalem only and was not very active.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS used in the country are not known.

CHARGING AND COLLECTING CACHETS are not known.

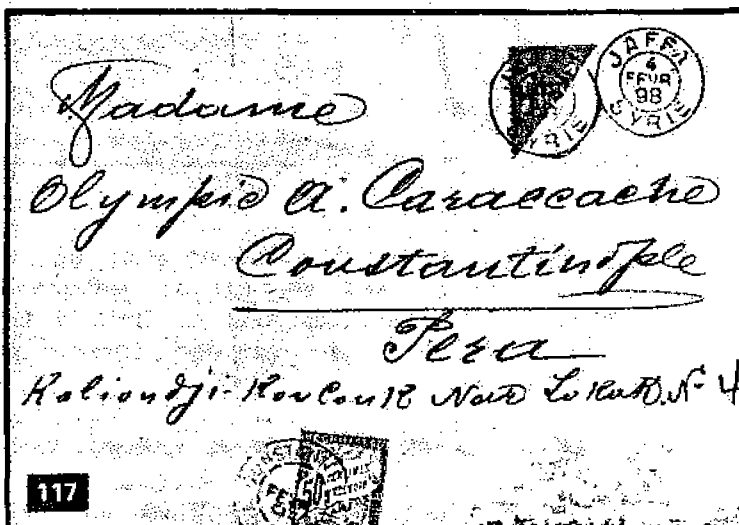


Fig. 15.



# POSTAGE DUE STAMPS ON COVER DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD 1863-1918

by Norman J Collins

## Introduction

In 1985 my friend Moshe Fertzelian of Tel Aviv let me see his first draft of an article on aspects of collecting under-paid postage (postage due). I noted that my friend had not been able to record many covers with postage due stamps; only one for the Turkish offices and several for the Austrian, but none for the Italian or French offices. Of course the German and Russian offices would not have had any as neither country used postage due stamps at home.

I decided, therefore, to see what covers I could record with these stamps on them and this article is the result so far. I do not intend to go into the various cachets etc. used to indicate that extra postage was due as Moshe will be dealing with this aspect in his own research.

My sole purpose is to record the covers where stamps were used to collect postage due and to try and establish how scarce they are. Readers will see that all the covers are scarce and some are amongst the greatest rarities of the Holy Land. Of all the offices under discussion the French and Italian P.D. covers are the rarest in totals, but there are also great rarities amongst the Turkish covers.

## The Turkish Post Offices

In 1863 Turkey issued its first Postage Due stamps and shown below are the two items I have recorded with this first issue. Both covers are from Haifa to Beyrouth and both have 1 Piastre P.D. stamps applied which are cancelled by the 'battal' (= cancelled) postmark. I have no date for the first item, but the second item was posted on 10th July 1863.

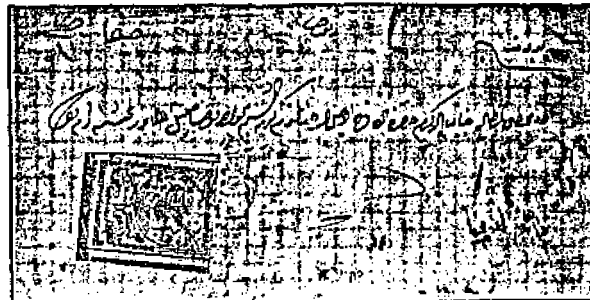
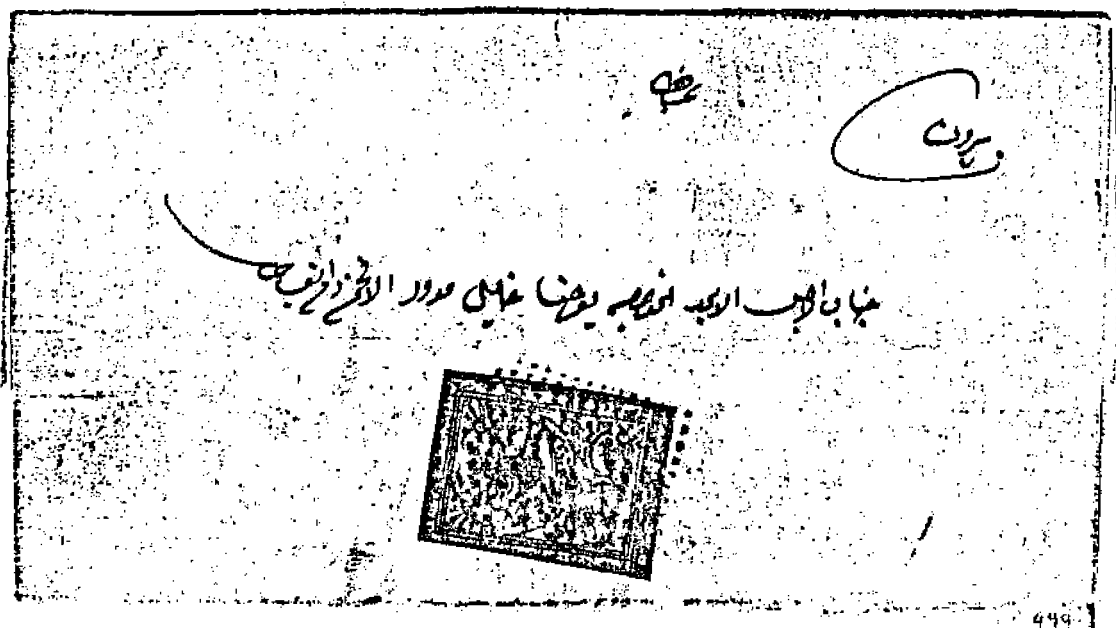


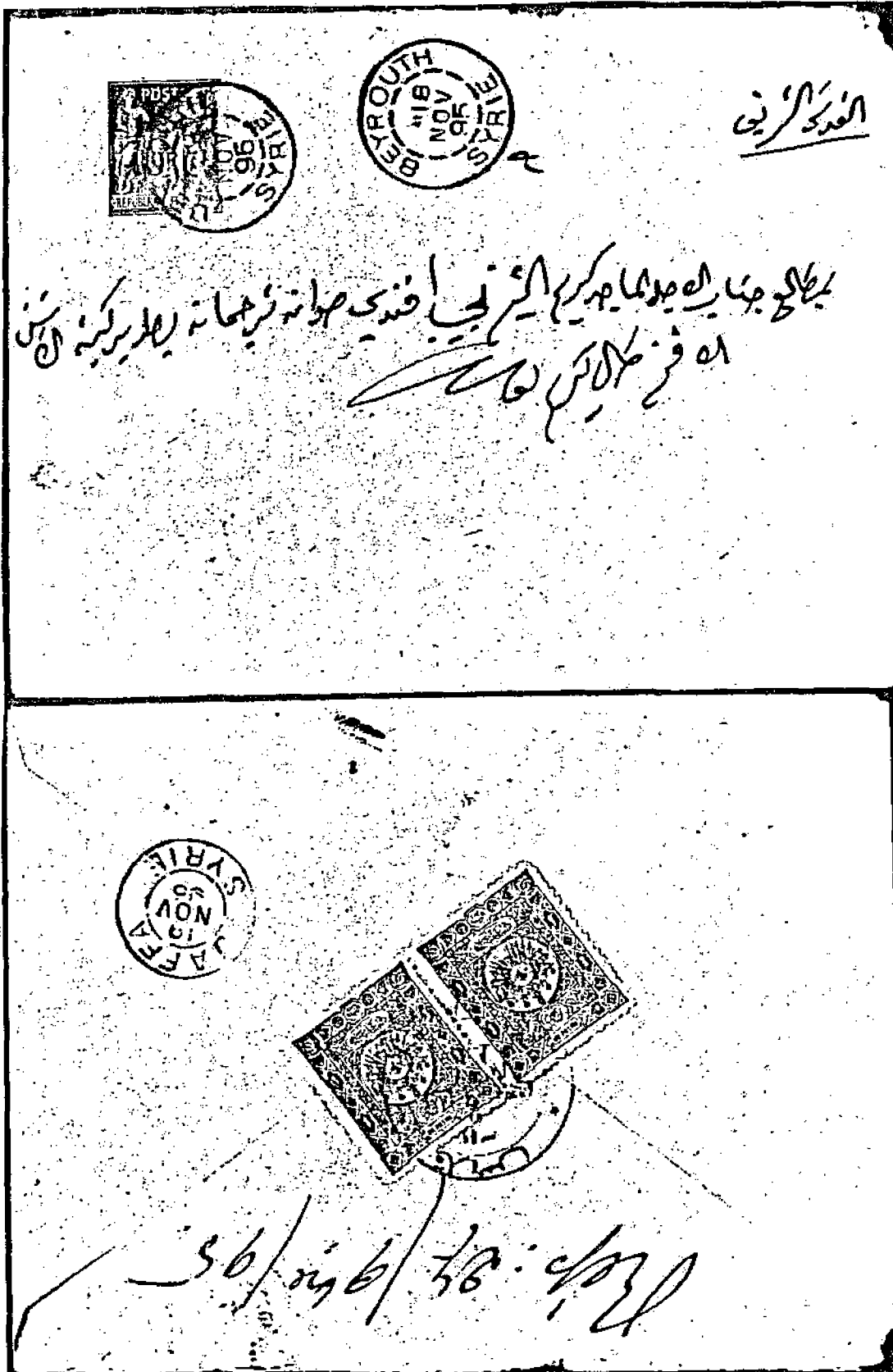
Fig. 1.



Turkey issued new types of postage due stamps in 1867, again in 1868 and then again in 1888. I have not been able to record any cover showing these stamps.

The next P.D. issue came out in 1892. I have only recorded one cover and this is shown in Fig. 2. This item was posted at the French PO in Beyrouth on 18th November 1892, arriving at the French PO Jaffa on the 19th. A pair of the 1892 1 Piaster PD stamps was applied on arrival in Jerusalem (Turkish PO).

Fig. 2.



I have only been able to record one cover with a 1901 issue P.D. stamp. This is an Official cover posted on the 13th. August 1905 to which a 20 para Postage Due has been applied. This item is shown in Fig. 3.



Fig. 3.

I have recorded no covers with the 1905 issued P.D. stamps. I have recorded 4 covers with the 1908 and 1909 PD issues. Due to the poor quality of the illustrations that I managed to obtain, it is impossible to differentiate between the 1908 stamps and the 1909 stamps. If the present owners read this article I would appreciate good illustrations for my files. These items are shown in Figs. 4 to 7.

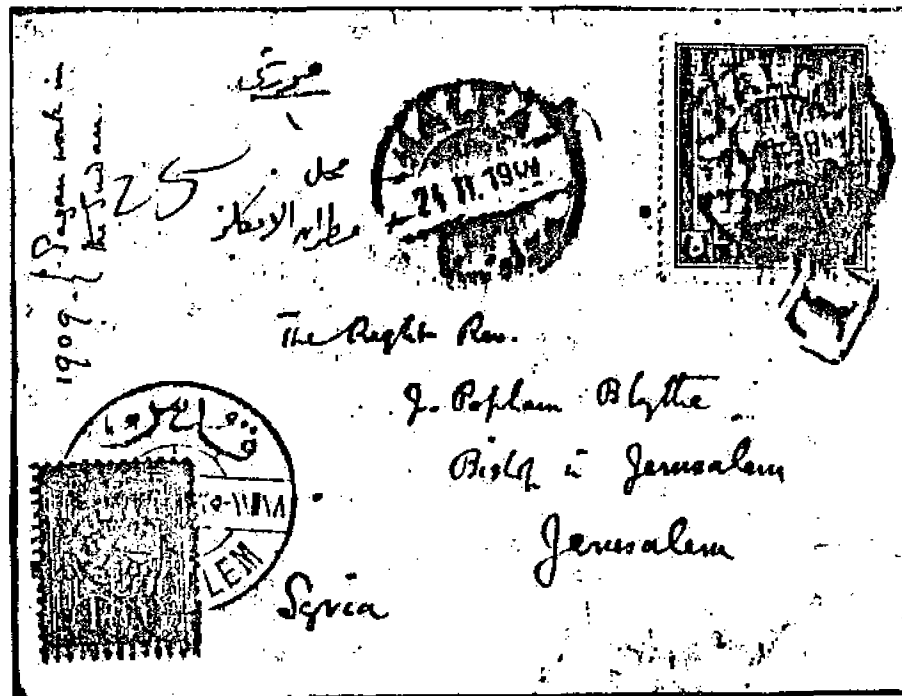
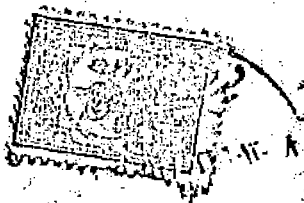


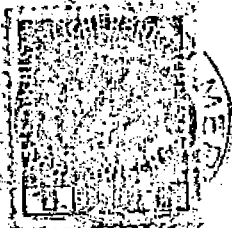
Fig. 4.

A 1909 cover from Sudan to Jerusalem. A 1908/9 1 Piastre Due applied on arrival.

Fankhaenel & Schifner, Mersina. Caramanie



Deutscher Weinbau Verein Wilhelms-Sarona-Jaffa



Jaffa  
Palestine

Fig. 5. A cover from Mersina to Jaffa with a 1908/9 1 Piastre Due cancelled by the Jaffa 1 bilingual postmark dated ?/2/1911. (see Pertaelan Fig. 2. -Ed.)

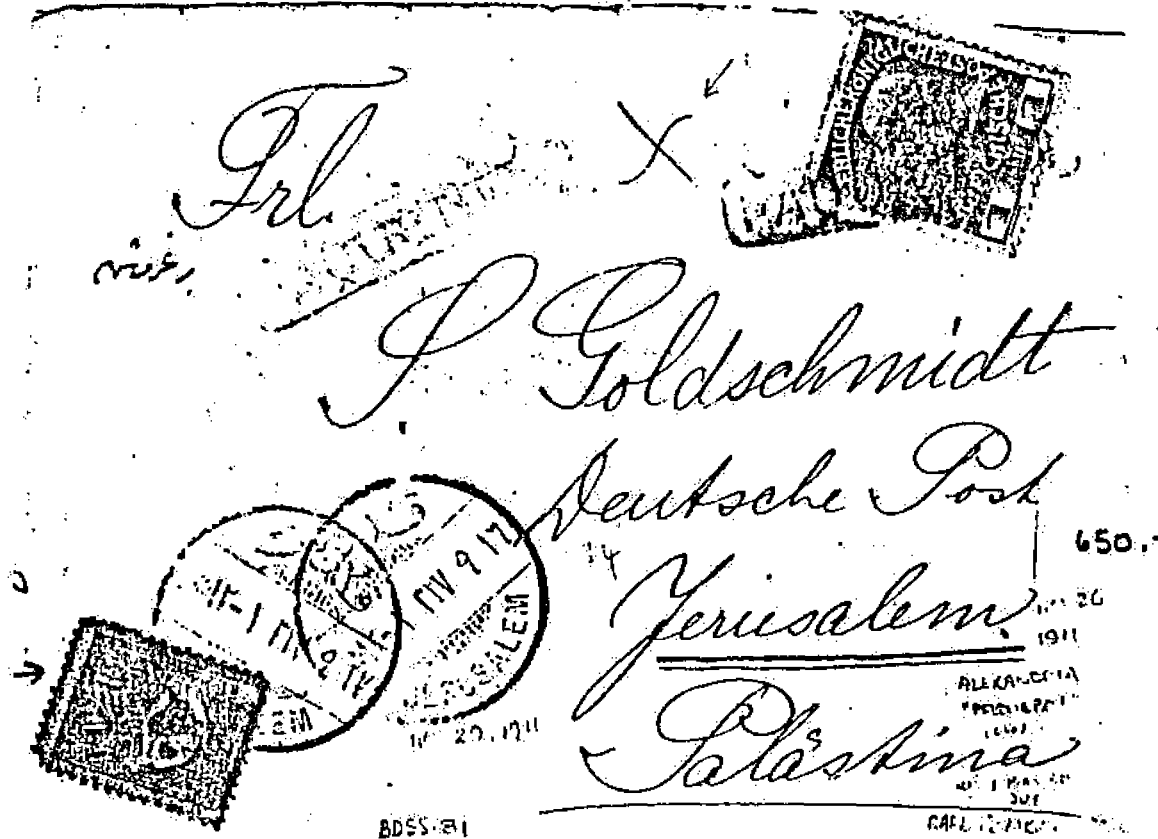


Fig. 6.

1908/9 1 Piastre Due applied on arrival in Jerusalem on 29th November 1911.

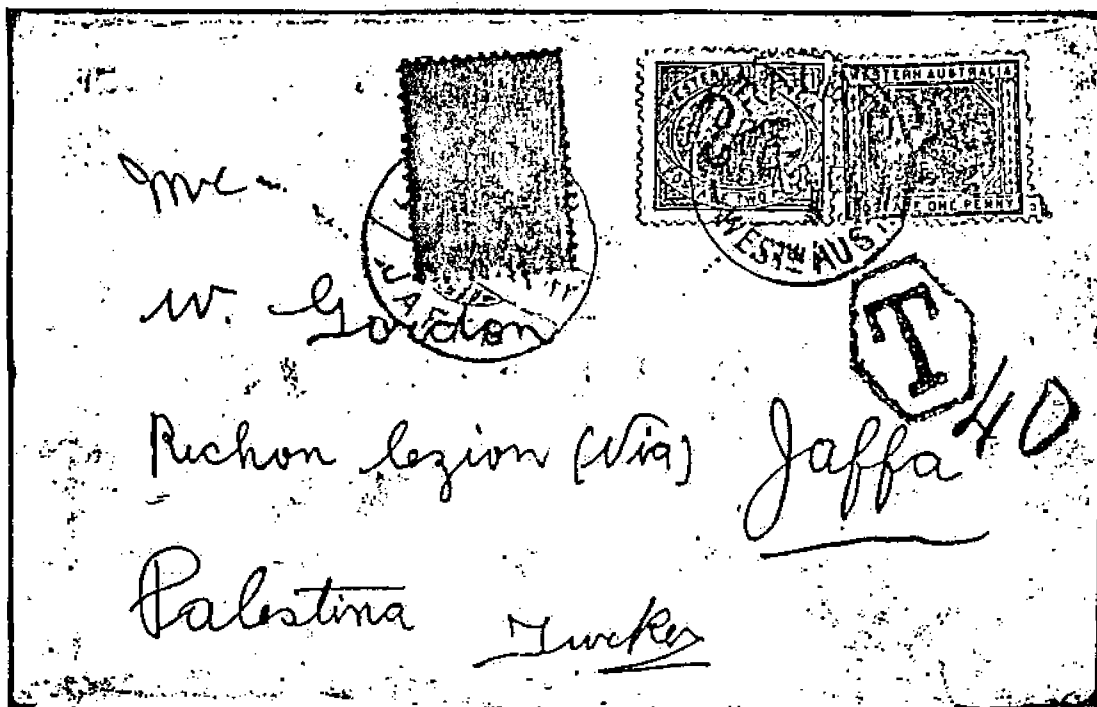


Fig. 7.

A cover from Western Australia to Jaffa, a 1908/9 1 Piastre Due applied on arrival and cancelled on the 8th January 1912.

I have recorded two covers where ordinary postage stamps have been used as Dues and these are shown in Figs. 8 and 9. Fig. 8 shows a postcard to Switzerland from Bethlehem and posted there on the 8th. January 1900. It was returned because it was insufficiently addressed. On arrival in Jerusalem at the Austrian P.O. on 30th. March it was passed to the Turkish P.O. where a 10 para postage stamp was applied, presumably for postage due for its return.

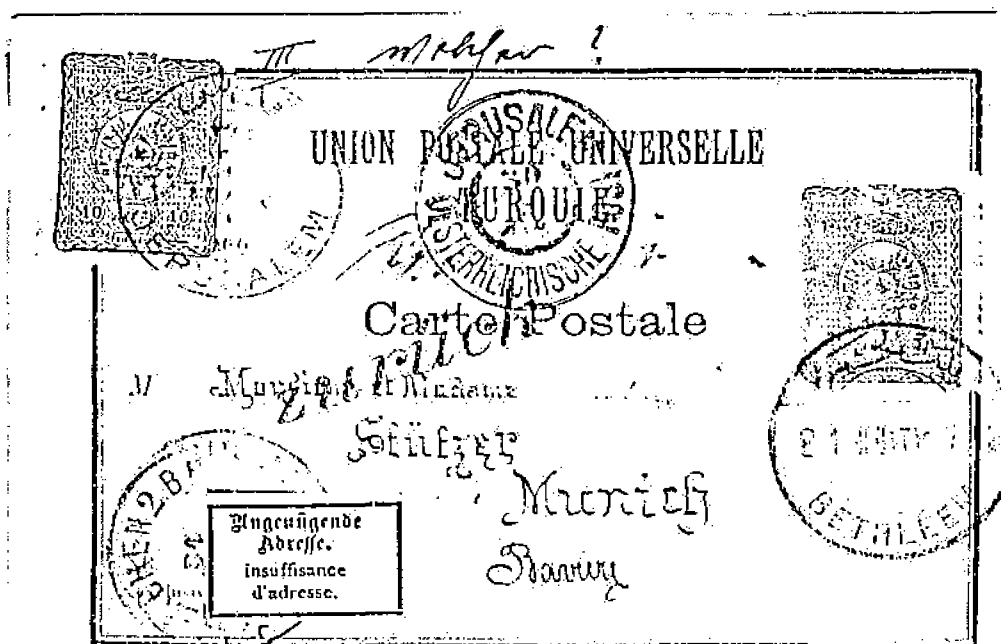


Fig. 8.

The cover shown in Fig. 9, is from Jerusalem to Tiberias and was posted in Jerusalem on the 11th. November 1916 with 3 x 10 para stamps paying the postage. At Tiberias a further 20 para postage stamp was applied and cancelled there on the 16th. November. This could only be for the collection of Postage Due so it would appear this item was under-paid by 10 para, and double that was collected as the fine.



Fig. 9.

One further cover where ordinary postage stamps were used to collect postage due, has been mentioned to me in correspondence, but I have not seen it. ( TO BE CONCLUDED )

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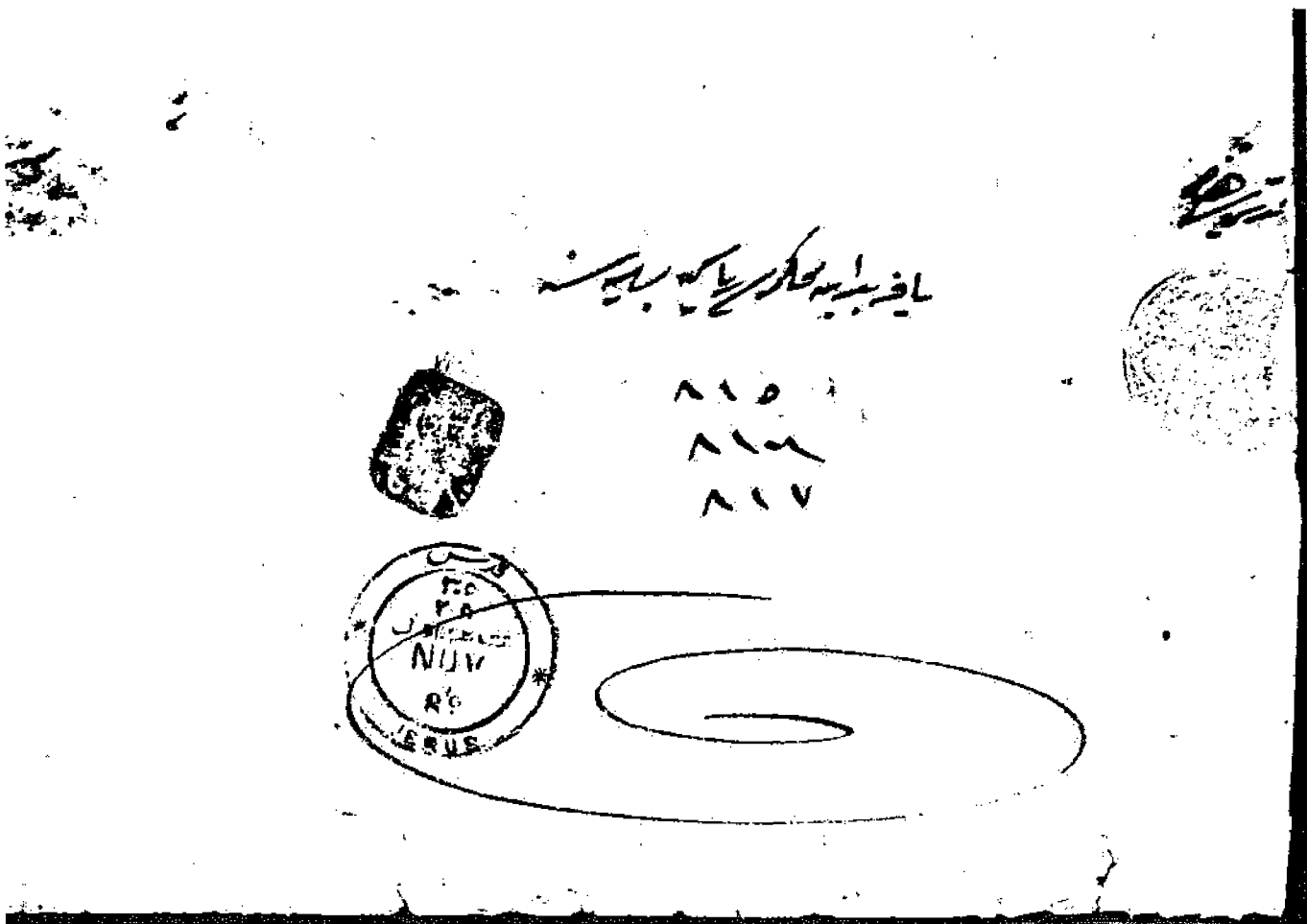
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*Michael A. Green*

# MATTERS ARISING

## THE JERUS POSTMARK (p.127 & 207)

Mr C Fischel has sent a further example. It is dated NOV 89 with a faint suggestion of the day numeral in between. This is the first reported example which is not from 1890.



## "A" MARKING ON REGISTERED LABELS (p.212)

Mr M Seshold submitted the twin cover of the second cover illustrated by Mr Collins. The registration label is 5 numbers later. Messrs Ewens presumably asked for a series of covers all franked with the same combination of stamps.



Reports of a commercial non-philatelic registered cover cancelled in Jerusalem on 26 JY 19 are still awaited.

OVERLAND MAIL CACHETS AND LABELS (p.193)

Mr M Seshold has kindly submitted examples from his collection. As a result the following additions and corrections are required:



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

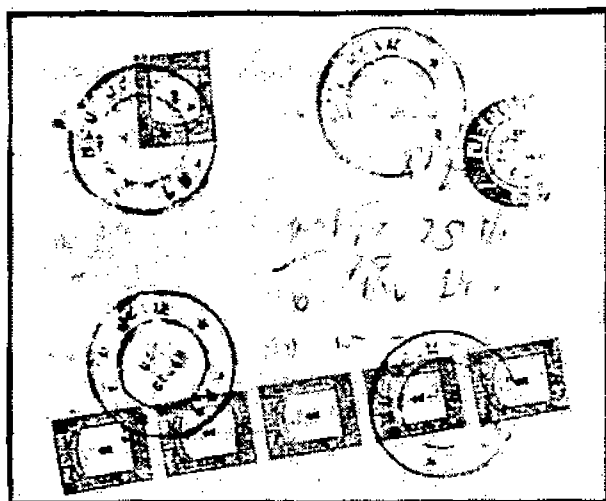
- i) A further type of handstamp should be recorded, either as (b)4a or (b)7 (Fig.1).
- ii) A further type of imprinted envelope should be added as either (d)6a or (d)12 (Fig.2).
- iii) The Iran handstamp (f)2 has a frame. This was not clear on the photostat which was submitted (Fig.3).
- iv) A better reproduction of the Egyptian Label (h)1 is shown in Fig.4.



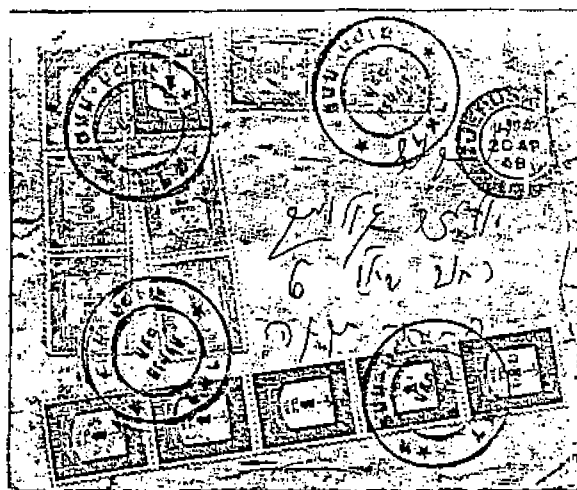
Fig. 4.

NEW PUBLICATION PHOTOGRAPHIC ERROR (p.221)

Mr N Gladstone has spotted a curious omission in the WPC 20th Anniversary Number. On page 41, Fig.2, an unstamped taxed cover is shown by Messrs Korpovsky and Siegel. However seven 2 mil postage due stamps have disappeared from the figure, except for faint traces. The cover has been shown previously in Holy Land Postal History Vol. 27(1986) p.328 as well as in WPC Newsletter No. 38. A photographic memory clearly helps.



WPC 20th Anniversary Number



Holy Land Postal History

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# NINETEENTH CENTURY FUND TRANSFERS TO THE HOLY LAND

By Joseph Aron

The principle of raising funds in the diaspora to pay for educational and welfare activities in Israel is not a product of the twentieth century. Throughout Jewish History, the model of the community half shekel contribution used to support the operations of the Temple, has been emulated in formats ranging from poll and wealth taxes to the activities of the shadar - the Rabbinical emissaries who for centuries travelled from the Holy Land to gather funds for the upkeep of its scholars and for poor Holy Land communities generally.

Nineteenth century Jerusalem and, to a lesser extent, Safed, Tiberias and Hebron saw the extensive development of the 'Kolel' based 'Haluka' system. In our day the term Kolel refers to a post graduate college of Rabbinical learning for married scholars. However in the nineteenth century Holy Land, it was used in the context of community subdivisions relating to an extensive welfare and income support system. Scholars and their families originating from particular European towns or countries, but living in Jerusalem or the other 'Holy Cities', belonged to a Kolel named after their point of origin. They were supported (albeit to a varying but generally insufficient extent, so that poverty was rife) by a distribution (Haluka) of funds raised by their community 'back home'. Clearly, the interaction between the Holy Land residents and the home community has implications for the postal historian.

Prior to the development of the Turkish and foreign postal services to and from the Holy Land, requests for funds were despatched to Europe and the Near East by private messengers and consular/courier services. Though many such requests are mentioned in Rabbinical literature, few such missives have survived in their original form; those that do exist are largely in the hands of museums or Judaica collectors rather than the philatelists and postal historians (who comprise the majority of BAFIP members). Widely known however are the late nineteenth and early twentieth century money letters from Russia to the Holy Land. It may not be so widely realised that the majority of Ottoman and Austrian covers from Jerusalem which bear the printed addresses and seals of Jewish institutions, in fact contained letters seeking funds from overseas donors. In my opinion much scope still remains for the study of such envelopes and seals for their historical value, apart from their postal implications.

The transfer of the actual money to the Holy Land, whether by personal messenger or postal system, was fraught with danger. Individuals were liable to be robbed en route; the mails lacked security, and contemporary reports indicate that even registration may frequently have acted more as an invitation to investigate a letter's content rather than as a means of ensuring intact delivery.

The comparative lack of Bank facilities in inland Jerusalem (in comparison with the port city and commercial centre of Jaffa, not to mention cities outside Palestine) made the transmission of funds to Jerusalem particularly problematic. The security implications of physically carrying funds from Jaffa to Jerusalem, were compounded by the refusal of the Turkish authorities to allow the railways to be used by the foreign posts or even for the carriage of mail by private merchants. The extent of the problem and attempts to resolve it are indicated by the establishment of a private Jewish service (operated by the Hamburger family who had a private bank with both Jaffa and Jerusalem branches) which managed the transportation of Russian mail from Jaffa to Jerusalem prior to the 1901 opening of a Russian Post Office in Jerusalem. Nevertheless despite all the difficulties, the Turkish Post Office was not used and it is clear from contemporary reports that if the postal systems were used, the services of the foreign post offices operating under the capitulations agreements were preferred to the Turkish Postal system.

The information contained in the above paragraphs is intended to serve as an introduction to the document reproduced and translated below. Dated October 1903, this announcement is also from the Kluger archive (see previous BAFIP Bulletins). Once again we are faced with an announcement by Eliyahu Honig of an initiative intended to

promote use of the Turkish postal system and its ancillary services, by the Jewish community who had preferred the Foreign Posts.

Faced with the difficulties inevitably inherent in bringing about use of the Turkish rather than the Russian or Austrian posts for mail originating from Europe, his proposal was designed to provide an alternative to the use of the foreign postal systems whereby he and the Turkish Post Office gained some benefit. Provision of this alternative fund transfer system would increase security for recipients, provide his office with a source of commissions, and would weaken the virtual monopoly of the European postal systems over fund transfers. In considering his promotion of this initiative it should also be noted that Mr Honig would personally have long been aware of the problems relating to fund transfers; prior to taking up his position with the Turkish postal system he was the secretary of a Jerusalem Old People's Home.

## מודעה

למען הקל מעל השולחים כספים מערי תי"ל לבתי החסד והצדקה באה"ק, וכן גם לאנשים השולחים כסף על שמי בעד אחרים, בקשתי את כבוד מנהל הבנק לחברת אנגליא פלשתינה ביפו, וירשני להודיע ברבים כי כל הסכומים שיושלחו להבנק הנזכר הן בשטרות הממשלה או בצשעקים ושמי קבלה ע"י הקרפודנטים שלו בכל הארצות, יוסמרו לבעליהם בלי שום עיכוב לאחר נבוי קאמיססיון בנהוג בכל בתי הבנקים פה. ובכן אבקש כי מעתה יחדלו לשלוח כסף על שמי ישר לירושלם, כי אם ישלחו ישר להבנק ביפו או יסמרו להקרפודנטים שלו, ויהיו בטוחים כי יבואו הבספים להעודתם בדיוק.

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" S. Jarmulowsky	New York		

## ANNOUNCEMENT

In order to make it easier for those sending money from cities abroad to the charitable institutions in the Holy Land, and so also for the persons who send money on my name for others, I have requested the Manager of the Bank The Anglo Palestine Co. in Jaffa, and he has permitted me to publicly announce that all the sums which will be sent to the above mentioned bank whether in Government Bills or Cheques or promissory notes through his correspondents in all countries, will be transferred to their owners without any delay after deducting commission as is customary in all the Banking Houses here. And accordingly I request that from now they should cease to send money on my name straight to Jerusalem, but should send straight to the Bank in Jaffa or give them to its correspondents, and they can be sure that the monies will come to their destinations accurately.

Jerusalem, 28th Marcheshvan 5664

Elijah Honig  
Officer of the Turkish Post in Jerusalem

The address of the Bank:

THE ANGLO PALESTINE CO. LTD. JAFFA, PALESTINE

To the Banks listed below one may deposit funds on account of the above mentioned bank against a promissory note and the bank will pay against them in Jaffa.

Union Bank	Wien
National bank fur Deutaschland	Berlin
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Paris
Bank of Africa	Cape Town

For the banks which appear below one may deposit funds in all their branches to the A/c of the Hebrew Colonial Bank in London against promissory notes, and the Anglo Palestine Co will pay against them in Jaffa.

Azow Doner Commerzbank	Taganrog
S. Petersburger Internat. Handelsbank	S. Petersburg
Moskauer Internationale Handelsbank	Moskau
Russische Bank fur Handel & Industrie	S. Petersburg
Wilnaer Privat Handelsbank,	Wilna
Warschauer Commerzbank	Warschau
Oreler Commerzbank	Orel

Those listed below give cheques (drafts) on the above mentioned banks.

Jewish Colonial Trust	London
Herrn Samuel Barbasch	Odessa

*( listed in left-hand column of original - please see previous page )*

Ed. Note Mr Honig's announcement raises two questions. First, what was Mr Honig's intention? Possibly on this occasion, it was not Mr Honig's purpose to increase business for the Ottoman Postal Services but an attempt to relinquish a personal burden of extra work and possible confusion caused by payments into his private account of sums intended for other people. This is the feature which is emphasised in the Notice with heavy print.

Second, how would the money reach Jerusalem from the Anglo-Palestine Bank in Jaffa? Clearly, there was no branch in Jerusalem and Mr Honig's suggestion seems to make matters more difficult for the recipients. Perhaps that is the reason why the proposal in the Notice is aimed at those abroad sending money, whose task will be facilitated (my emphasis).

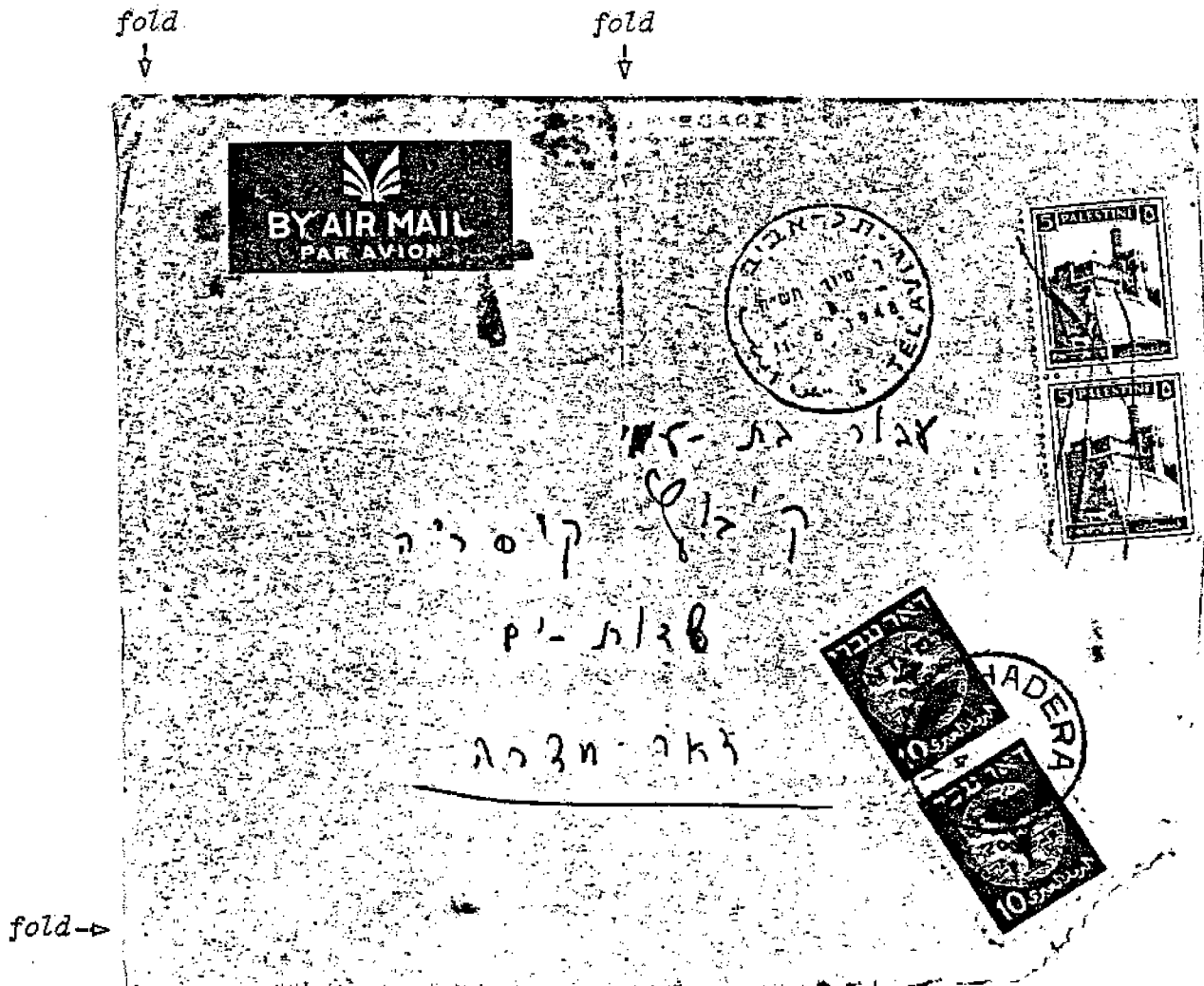
W.Y.L.

# MANDATE HADERA M. O. CANCELLATION USED BY ISRAEL P. O. ON INTERIM PERIOD COURIER COVER

By Prof. Shaul P Ladany

While on my Sabbatical in the United States I acquired several Israeli postage due covers. One of them proved to be of particular interest.

A locally manufactured airmail envelope, it had two folds and a corner missing (Fig. 1). It was addressed in Hebrew to Bat-Ami, Kibbutz Caesarea, Sdot Yam, Hadera Post Office. The correct amount of postage is pre paid by a vertical pair of Mandate 5 mil stamps. They were obliterated by 4 violet pencil strokes. Alongside is a clear Tel Aviv postmark of 11th June 1948. In accordance with the regulations, it avoids tying the mandate stamps which were obsolete by then. A "T" rubber handstamp is struck twice, partly over the airmail imprint, to indicate the need to collect postage due. This was done at the Hadera Post Office with a vertical pair of 10 mil Do'ar Ivri postage due stamps. However, the cancellation tying these postage due stamps is the Mandate Hadera Money Order cancellation dated 14th June 1948. This HADERA M.O. cancellation has never been observed on other than money order forms during the Mandate.

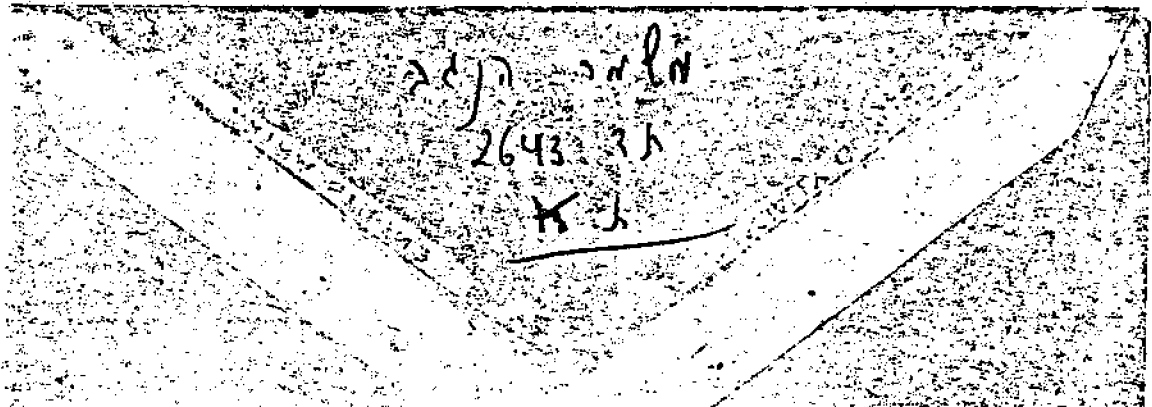


The cancellation is 24.5 to 25.0mm in diameter. It is shown in a reduced scale by Dorfman on page 108(2). This is the only known example of bona fide postal use - and by the wrong postal administration.

(Ed. Note: We can only speculate as to the reasons: Four weeks after the termination

of the British Mandate, there would only be a limited number of new Israeli cancellers at each post office. If the postage due duties at Hadera were carried out at a separate desk, away from where the other cancellers were used - as is often the case in sorting offices, then it might explain why an old Mandate canceller was pressed into use. It happened to be the "M.O." instrument - perhaps it remained behind when all Mandate cancellers were replaced by new Israeli instruments.)

The fascination of this cover does not end there. It is also a courier cover of the 1948 Interim Period. The key is in the sender's address (Fig. 2) and the folded and creased state of the cover. The cover is from a kibbutz in the Negev - Mishmar Hanegev, P.O. Box 2643, Tel Aviv.



The few Kibbutzim in the Negev during the British Mandate came under Arab threat after the United Nations partition resolution of 29th November 1947. Women and children were evacuated, travel was dangerous, infrequent and usually in small convoys under the protection of Hagana units. Mishmar Hanegev had received its mail through a rented P.O. box in Beer Sheva. This channel of postal communication had to be abandoned and a P.O. box in Tel Aviv was rented instead.

With the establishment of the State of Israel on 14th May 1948, the Negev was overrun and occupied by the Egyptian Army. Although Mishmar Hanegev and other Jewish settlements were attacked and besieged, they remained unconquered. Supplies and mail reached them only when an occasional Israel Army patrol succeeded in sneaking through the Egyptian lines or when a Piper airplane managed to land on makeshift air strips.

Courier letters from the Jewish settlements in the Negev during this period are extremely rare, except for Ruchama, which was the site of the regional Army Headquarters and had "regular" flights to the north. APD No. 10 (MISRAD 10) was stationed there.

From the few existing courier covers we know that they took weeks or even months to reach their destinations. They were often carried in shirt pockets - folded as our letter was. It should be noted that the lower 10 mil postage due stamp overlaps the horizontal fold without being itself creased: it must have been affixed after the cover was unfolded.

Mishmar Hanegev remained under siege until October 1948, when neighbouring Beer Sheva was liberated - long after the date of our letter.

It seems logical to assume that our letter was written at Mishmar Hanegev and correctly franked with valid Mandate stamps before 14th May 1948. It was handed to a courier - probably a Hagana soldier - who posted it at such a time and place as to receive the Tel Aviv cancellation on 11th June 1948 and the "T" marking. Three days later it reached Hadera and its postage due clerk.

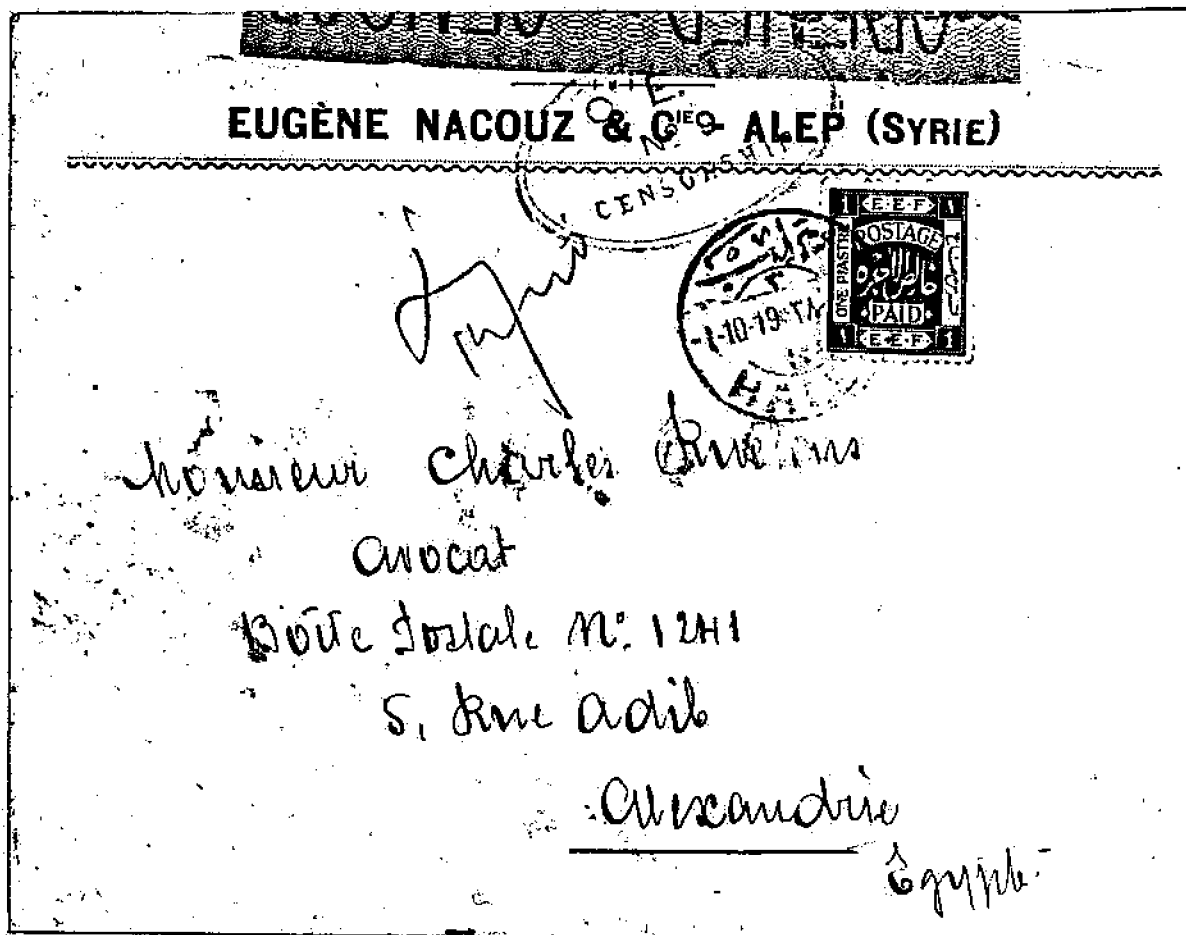
(Ed. Note: This cover was first described in a detailed article in the Israel Philatelist, June 1986, pages 4916-4918. Professor Ladany has kindly agreed to my offer to re-write it for the BAPIP Bulletin. The hypothesis on the HADERA M.O. canceller is my own.)

# REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Our member Mr John Firebrace illustrates a problem cover.

The cover is from Aleppo to Alexandria, having left Aleppo on 1st October 1919 and arrived in Alexandria on 7th October. On arrival in Egypt the letter was opened for Censorship and resealed by the current OPENED BY CENSOR resealing label.

The resealing label is tied on both the back and the front by an oval cachet which reads "O.E.T. No 9 CENSORSHIP".



Has any one seen this censorship cachet before either No. 9 or any other number? He cannot recall seeing any marking with O.E.T. (Occupied Enemy Territory) used in Egypt before - O.E.Ts were Palestine, Lybia and Lebanon. He would welcome views and opinions.

-----o-----

The London Research Group would be grateful to members if they would forward photostats (both sides) of covers with the following usages or markings:-

1. With handstruck EPC in frame or E in circle.
2. Covers of a military or R.A.F. nature addressed to, or written from Palestine and adjacent territories in the years 1920-1924.

Members' views and information on their photostats sent are also sought.

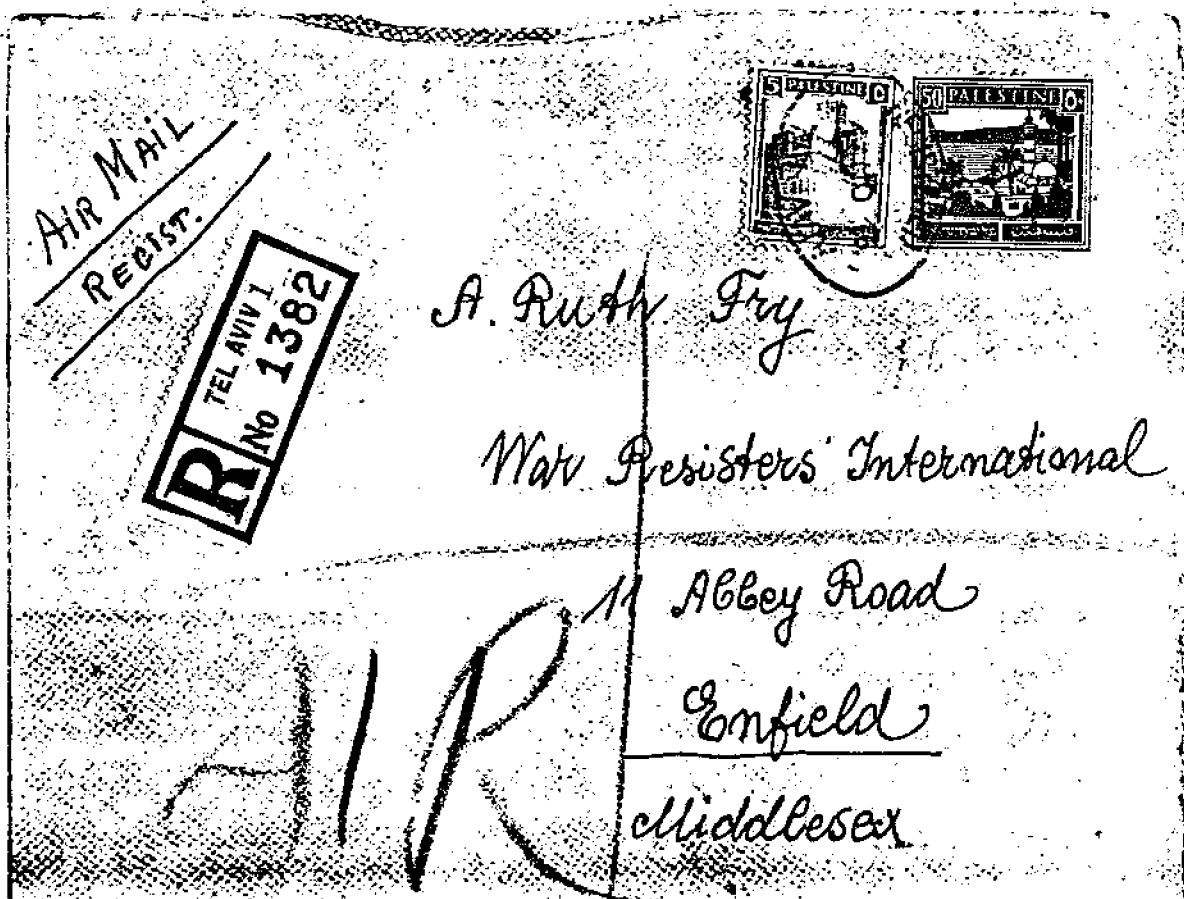
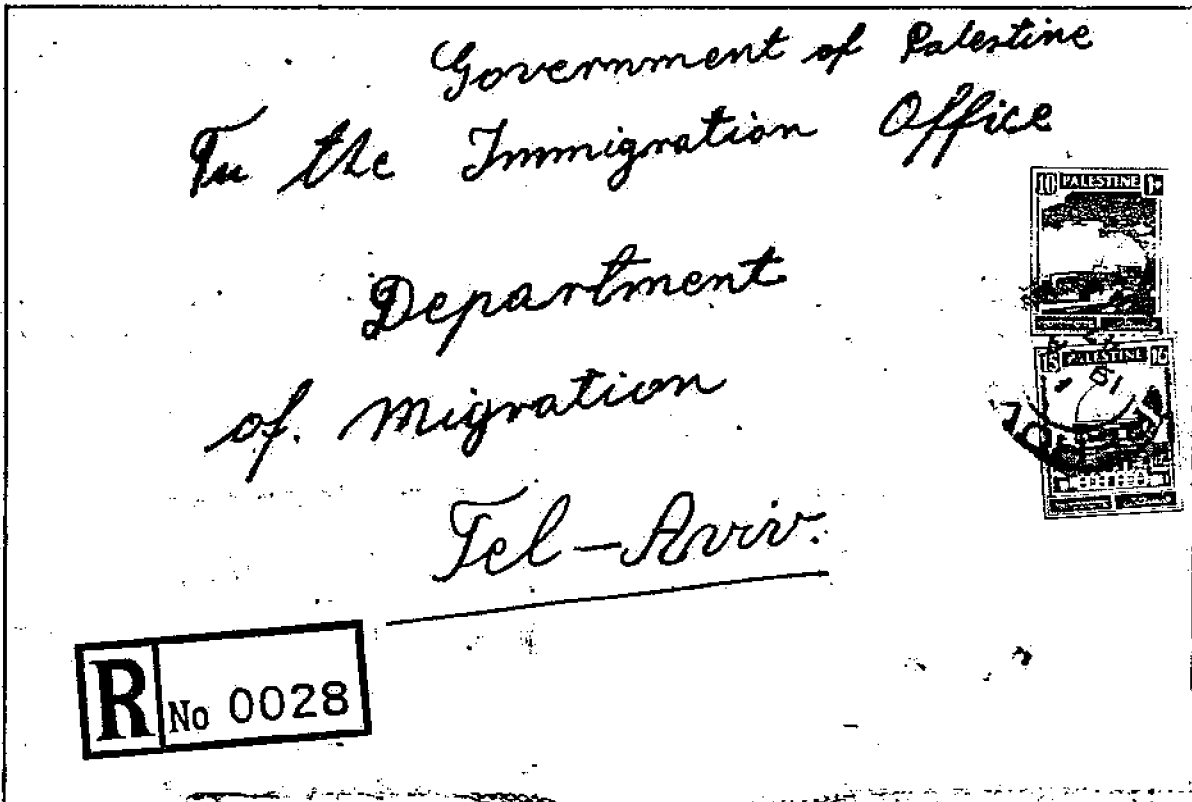
Please send to John Firebrace, Honeysuckle Cottage, Longparish, Andover, Hants SP11 6PH -who will acknowledge all letters.

From Mr B A Remington:-

The two covers illustrated aroused my interest for quite different reasons. The first was posted at Rehovot 19th January 1947 and is addressed to the Department of

Immigration Tel Aviv. The interesting feature is the fact that the registration label has no town name. I have seen labels in the past with the name added in manuscript, presumably because they had run out of printed labels, but this one appears to have slipped through with no name. I would be interested to know whether this was a common occurrence during the Mandate.

The second cover which was posted at Tel Aviv on 4th November 1946 is addressed to "War Resisters International". I have never heard of this organisation, perhaps it is an association of former members of the "Resistance." Once more, I would welcome comments from fellow members.



# BOOK REVIEWS

## THE POSTAL HISTORY OF BRITISH PALESTINE 1918-1948

By Edward B Froud

305 pages, £25 - obtainable from Z Galibov, 48 Portland Place London W1N 3DG  
or from the author: POB 74, Heathfield, East Sussex, TN21 8PY

This book is one that has been missing from our bookshelves for a very long time. At the beginning is a full page picture of our late president, Mr M M Sacher and dedication to him. Amongst the many other illustrations is one of Phil Kanner who was so well known for his untiring work on Holyland Postal History, particularly with fakes and forgeries. A potted history makes interesting reading and sets the scene for what is to follow. This includes a full description of the airmail services as they developed with many illustrations of the aircraft used and their itineraries. Postal rates are also explained. The latter part of the book is given over to postmarks and other postal markings of the large towns down to the smallest postal agencies. An interesting section deals with the T.P.O. markings of Palestine. A full range of pricing is indicated by a simple points system which will be of great use to readers. The activities of BAPIP are featured on a separate page - generously included by the author.

Mr Proud is to be congratulated on producing such a comprehensive work which will be of great use as a reference volume to anyone interested in the postal history of the Holyland. It should be in the library of every serious Mandate collector.

R.N.

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE BALE CATALOGUE OF ISRAEL POSTAGE STAMPS - 1987 14TH EDITION

Compiled and edited by Michael H Bale and published by Negev Holy Stamps Ltd  
P.O. Box No.1, Ilfracombe, Devon EX34 9BR (Price £15.50 post paid in U.K.)

The latest issue of this excellent specialised catalogue is, as in previous issues, very well illustrated and although rearranged so that it has 272 pages instead of 323 as in the 1985 edition, has no loss of detail owing to the fact that there are now three issues of stamps on a page. The slight condensation on each page leading to a reduction in the number has no doubt been done to combat ever-increasing production costs.

All stamps and miniature sheets to February 1987 are listed, as well as stationery and booklets. For each issue prices are given for tabbed - untabbed, mint or used, as well as plate blocks, tab blocks, sheets and FDCs (including untabbed FDCs for the issues to 1956). Except for the First Coins errors of perforations, which are listed following their control block section, all errors and varieties of stamps are listed together. Many are probably printers' waste.

The publishers state that they have revised the Doar Ivri Control Blocks and have eliminated numerous mistakes in previously published perforation sizes, as well as revising the Revenue section so as to widen its scope, including for the first time the "Otsar Ha'am" "Siege of Jerusalem Revenues". They further state that the prices have been thoroughly revised and are their actual "selling prices".

Once again, this catalogue contains a wealth of information and should find a place on the shelves of all collectors of Israel's stamps.

BOOK REVIEWS are arranged by the Hon. Editor, to whom a copy should be sent. Usually, the reviewed copy would subsequently become available to BAPIP members through the Library.





# ISRAEL FIRST DAY COVERS

By Arno Baum



Collecting First Day Covers is often frowned upon by "true philatelists" as they consider the items "c.t.o." (cancelled to order) and, therefore, artificial. They are, of course right but they overlook several important aspects:

- a) the F.D.Cs. are official stationery, bearing at first the words "DO'AR YISRA'EL" (Israel P.O.) and, starting with the Festival Stamps of 20th Sept. 1949, they carry the symbol of "Do'ar Yisra'el" namely the running stag, in an oval.
- b) the covers are pleasantly designed and often bear informative inscriptions.
- c) ever since the end of 1959, very informative illustrated leaflets in both Hebrew and English are inserted.

Apart from the covers and the stamps, there are the postmarks. For the first year and a half of the State of Israel, there was great dis-satisfaction among stamp collectors because covers and special postmarks were available only in the big towns. However, with the issue of the Negev entire, in honour of the President's 75th birthday, on 27th November 1949 things changed. At every post office in the country, a running stag within a regular hexagon, inscribed YOM HOFA'AT HABUL "(Day of Issue of Stamp)" and DAY OF ISSUE was added to the covers that were posted on that day; from then onwards, properly marked first day covers could be obtained everywhere. For obvious reasons, special first day postmarks for special events were often available at selected places, connected with the events commemorated on the stamps, such as the Herzl Stamp for the 23rd Zionist Congress in Jerusalem, issued on 14th August 1951, the stamp in honour of the Silver Jubilee of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, issued on 26th December 1961, and many others over the years.

Strangely enough, while the hexagon proclaimed "DAY OF ISSUE" in English, any inscriptions, on the covers or on the stamps, were in French. Most covers were cancelled at the Philatelic Bureau in Jerusalem, marked No. 33.

The hexagon was changed with the issue of the stamp honouring Henrietta Szold, on 14th December 1960; it was flattened and elongated, the stag was left out and replaced by numbers on top and at the bottom, usually number 10 for Jerusalem, and "Day of issue" was replaced by the French "JOUR D'EMISSION". With the victory in the Six Day War came a cooling of relations with France and starting with the stamps celebrating the Jubilee of the Balfour Declaration dated 2nd November 1967, all inscriptions are now in English. With the reunification of Jerusalem, the main office of the Philatelic bureau was transferred to the Old City, where a series of cancellers was introduced on 5th July 1967; this shows at its base the famous "David's Tower" with a number at the bottom, in the case of the First Day Covers, the number is 79.

On 17th August 1982, a new development started: the coat of arms of the State of Israel was added, in the top left hand corner, and it can be found in various colours. The amazing thing is that the selfsame coat of arms, however in black only, also appears on the explanatory leaflets, from December 1981, leaflet No. 277 about "Trees of the Holy Land" until August 1983, leaflet No. 304 concerning the stamps which commemorate the centenaries of Yisud Hama'alah and Nes Tsiyonah.

So far, I have concerned myself with first Day Covers for newly issued stamps. However there is another aspect to Israel's First Day Covers, namely the first day of use of Postmarks. The most important of this category were the marks of newly opened post offices. As many of our readers may know, there were only 80 post offices in action on Sunday, 16th May 1948, when the Do'ar Ivri Stamps were issued. The first of these new post offices was in "Hakiryah", formerly known as the German colony Sarona, north of Tel-Aviv, until the beginning of World War II. This became the centre for all Israel government departments, among them the first Philatelic Bureau, until Jerusalem was proclaimed the Capital of Israel and the Government moved there. This

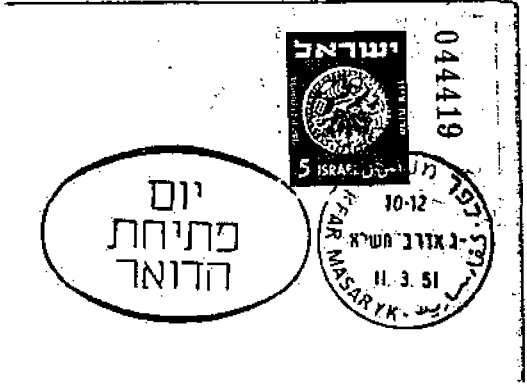
post office was opened on 11th July 1948. It was new and had no Mandatory predecessor. It was tri-lingual like all the other postmarks at that time.

These tri-lingual postmarks were often rather crowded in their lettering and thus often difficult to decipher. A very clever man made use of this fact; a Mr Isidore Simon prepared a number of covers for each new post office and printed an illustration plus "First Day of Opening of ..." and the relevant date. His covers were, therefore, a kind of "guarantee" for the correct date and place name, however unclear or smudgy they may be in the cancellation.

The people at the Philatelic Bureau soon discovered a way of their own of marking the first day of a newly opened post office: they inserted a little running stag in place of the time index; the first postmark of this series was the mobile postal service for Chof Ashkelon, opened on 29th November 1951.

Previously, only two out of three new Mobile Postal Services were given a special, attractive addition on the left of the cancellor, for the first day: 15th January 1951, Harey Yehudah and on 6th July 1951 Emek Ha-Yardein, both proclaiming YOM HAF'ALAT HASHEIRUT/ Inauguration Day of the Service.

For machine cancellations, the little "Magen David" in the circular dater impression indicates the first day of use of a new slogan or place name. It was used for the first time on 16th April 1953 with the slogan T'ROM L'KEREN N'CHEY MILCHEMET HASHICHRUR L'HAKAMAT BINYAN BEIT HAVRA'AH / Give for the Building Fund for a Sanatorium for the Disabled of the War of Independence.



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIG

By Michael Kaplan, Knoxville, TN

At the risk of being accused of investigative reporting, I would like once again to address the issue of those pieces of paper appearing from time to time in the stamp market-place that have been dubiously termed by some of our colleagues "errors and varieties". The problem has been previously discussed in the pages of this Journal (IPBJ p211) and it is clear that no matter what our editorial point of view, there remain philatelists who, at great investment, run eagerly after such material as it becomes available .

It is my opinion that the items represented as "errors or varieties" are, in the greater number of cases, nothing more than printer's waste surreptitiously removed from the Government Printers' compound in Jerusalem. Anyone who has visited the compound, as I have, knows that the waste-baskets are filled with discarded material that would provide a hey-day for collectors and auctioneers: colour and perforation essays, uncut printer's sheets, mis-registrations - the list could go on and on. (Compensating for rejected material - normal in any printing operation - is the main reason for the "overshoot" runs we have learned to covet). While some of these "errors" could conceivably make their way to post-office counters, others clearly could not and indicate an ongoing, illicit enterprise.

The monetary rewards of this operation are obvious: some of this material has brought top prices at recent auctions. The philatelic rewards are also plentiful: the "errors" have often given us insights into Philatelic Service intentions as well as having provided us with information on printing configuration that is ordinarily not made available.

A case in point is the recent appearance of an issue that had never been officially released by the Philatelic Services: the high-value (old Sheqel) Archeology Definitives. The 1000 IS and 1500 IS stamps were printed in 1985 to supplement the Seven-Species Definitives which included values up to 500 IS. Before these stamps were officially released, however, the Treasury made a decision to change the currency to the New Sheqel and concurrently stabilise its value, ending a period of rampant inflation (See IPBJ p231). Rather than scrap the idea of the new Definitive Series, which had long been promised, the Philatelic Services redesigned the two stamps and issued them on 1.1.86 in 1.00 NIS and 3.00 NIS values (equivalent to 1000 IS and 3000 IS, and having face values of approximately \$0.67 and \$2.00 respectively).

Now the previously "discarded" values have suddenly appeared in advertisements and auction catalogues. Hilda Jeidel of CASPIP suggests that these items, never having a philatelic "life" of their own, might be considered "labels" rather than legitimate philatelic items. The illustration, as shown in the CASPIP Journal (March 1987), does give us what might be our first peek at the uncut printer's sheet of these stamps which, like the low value Landscapes, corresponds to Yavner's Design No 21 format. (It is printed one pane per printer's sheet which is trimmed once along the left edge, once just below the tab, and once above the date and cyclometric number.) Note the Philatelic Service numbers assigned to these stamps: 97 and 98, which are inscribed within a rectangle used for all other "old" Sheqel issues.

While greeting the appearance of these items with the curiosity of a researcher, I would question whether the continuing availability of such pilfered material can be of long-term benefit to Israel philately. IPBS members' comments, both pro and con, are solicited.

(Information provided by Benjamin Fishman, Charles Wininger, and CASPIP. Reprinted from Israel Plate Block Journal, Vol. 9 No. 2, p. 299, April 1987).



# B.A.P.I.P. MEETINGS AND FUTURE PROGRAMME

Tuesday 24th February 1987

"Holy Land Pot Pouri" was the title chosen by Mr J Fletcher for his talk and display and, as the title would indicate, 'variety' was the key note with items ranging from the Ottoman Period through E.E.F., 1920s and other phases of the postal history including the Second World War. His particular speciality - Air Graphs and V. Mail - featured prominently in his display with many hitherto (by us) unseen examples of this mail.

Tuesday 31st March 1987

The Annual General Meeting took place on this day instead of in April as previously announced and subsequently corrected. The minutes and accounts are enclosed with this Bulletin.

Wednesday 29th April 1987

"A Pictorial Trip Through Palestine" was embarked upon by Adrian Andrusier lavishly illustrated with the help of postcards and photographs from the speaker's very extensive collection of this material. The subject matter proved so fascinating that we have prevailed upon Mr Andrusier to show us part 2 of his collection in the coming season. The varied scenes and geographical locations together with the lively commentary ensured that the interest of the members was held from the word "go". We look forward to his next display.

Tuesday 26th May 1987

The last meeting of the season was devoted to "Ten sheets each member" and this, by now annual, event produces a variety of material from members who selected items of particular interest to themselves. The emphasis was of course on the 'odd' and 'unusual' frequently in the hope of obtaining information about them. Inevitably this evening of 'mixed bags' evoked a great deal of interest.

## PROGRAMME 1987/88

### 1987

Tues Sept 28th	Arab-Israeli Wars (Z Alexander)
Tues Oct 27th	Ten Sheets each member, registered or A.R. Mail (any period)
Tues Nov 24th	Disinfected-Quarantine Levant Mail (D Vandervelde)

### 1988

Tues Jan 26th	Pictorial Trip Through Palestine (A Andrusier)
* Tues Feb 23rd	Postal Auction (* see below)
Tues Mar 22nd	Story of the Posts (E Proud) (Distinguished Postal Historian and Authority on Military Mail)
Tues Apr 26th	Annual General Meeting
Tues May 24th	Checked and Refused Mail (B. A. Remington)

All meetings are held in the Chetwold Room, Victory Services Club, 63/65 Seymour Street, London W2. (6.30pm for 6.45pm). Guests are welcome. Members outside London who would like to arrange a meeting locally are invited to contact the Honorary Secretary.

\* Postal Auction Would vendors please note that BAPIP cannot be responsible for postal and tax charges in advance of the material's possible sale in the auction. Packets on which charges such as VAT are demanded will not be accepted by the Hon. Auctioneer.

# MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

## HAIFA NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

Prof. Zakai: "Postal History of Beer Sheva and the Sinai" - Large Vermeil and the Hoexter Award.

E Glassman: "Postal History of Mandate Jerusalem" - Large Vermeil and the Special Award of the Haifa Philatelic Society.

Z Alexander: "Turkish Post in the Holy Land - Gold  
Dr Z Shimoni: "Jerusalem Interim Period, 1948" - Vermeil

Dr Leibi acted as an Exhibition Judge, with his collection "Mandate Palestine" in the Court of Honour.

Mr Jossi Hackmey also acted as an Exhibition Judge, his collection of Mandate Postage Stamps being in the Court of Honour.

Z Berest: "United Nations in the Sinai"  
Z Berest: "Occupation of Germany after World War II" both received Silver awards.

WPC 20th Anniversary Publication - Vermeil

Bulletin of the Society of the Holy Land Postal History - Large Silver

## AMERIPEX 86

F Blau: "Airmails" - Large Gold  
F Blau: "Allied Military Mail in W.W.II Palestine" - Gold+ felicitations of the Jury.

Z Alexander: "Turkish Post in the Holy Land" - Gold+ felicitations of the Jury.

## STOCKHOLMIA 86

Z Alexander: "Turkish Mail in the Holy Land - Gold

## CAPEX 87

C Fischel: "Ottoman Empire Cancellations" - Large Vermeil  
V D Vandervelde: "The Disinfection and Quarantine of Levant Mail" - Large Vermeil

Congratulations to all exhibitors and winners. Please notify the Librarian or the editor of your activities and achievements.

Mr J Fletcher displayed Holy Land, Airgraph & V-Mail and Judaica to Henley & District, Hayes & Harlington, Harrow (BA Team) and Willesden (BA Team). His monograph "The Civilian Airgraph Service in Palestine" was awarded a Silver award at the 11th Annual Philatelic Literature Fair at Weston, Mass., Philatelic Museum. Mr B Remington showed Disaster Mail at Wangfell College and Holy Land Postal History at Chelmsford & District PS.

INDEPENDENCE 40 National Philatelic Exhibition on Levant, Holyland and Judaica will take place in Jerusalem's Binyaney Ha'uma Convention Centre on 19-26 April 1988. Mr Ze'ev Galibov has been appointed UK commissioner for this major exhibition. Please contact him at 48 Portland Place, London W1N 3DG; telephone (01) 636 4193.

The exhibition coincides with Israel's 40th Anniversary celebration. It will comprise over 1,200 frames, as well as over 20 dealers' stands. Philatelic symposia and meetings are scheduled.



# ISRAEL NEWS

## BIBLICAL BIRDS II - OWLS

Denominations: NIS 0.30; 0.40; 0.50 & 0.80.

Size: 40 mm x 30.8 mm

Plate Nos.: 25 - 28

Multicoloured

Graphics: A Glaser

Photolitho, E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd.

Sheets of 15 stamps, 5 tabs

Comb-perforated 14

Issued: 24th February 1987



Souvenir Sheet: 100.6 mm x 80 mm

Denominations: as above (one each)

Stamp size: 34.6 mm x 25.7 mm

Plate No: none

Design and printing: as above

Box - perforated 14

Issued: 24th February 1987



## BIBLICAL BIRDS - THE OWLS (Strigiformes)

The owls are birds that subsist entirely on live prey, which they capture by means of their powerful claws. With few exceptions, they are nocturnal creatures, active mainly during the hours of darkness. Indeed, for these reasons, the Hebrew name for the order is "Dorsei Layla", meaning literally "Tramplers of the Night". Their body structure is superbly well-suited to their life habits:

The enormous eyes enable the birds to sight their prey under night-time conditions of poor visibility. Unlike most other birds, owls have their eyes situated at the front of their heads, lending them what might be considered to be a "human" expression. For this reason, the owl was thought to possess great wisdom (hence the expression "Wise as an Owl") and the Ancient Greeks chose the image of the Little Owl (*Athene noctua*) as the symbol of their Goddess of Wisdom, Athena.

Owls also possess a keen sense of hearing. Their auditory capabilities are sufficiently sharp to detect the sound of a mouse in the grass. Their silent flight is achieved by means of a soft plumage which enables them to cut through the air and swoop down on their prey entirely unheard.

The owl is commonly regarded in a most negative light. The bird has long been considered as a bad omen and a symbol of wickedness. In all classical depictions of the witch, brewing her potion in a boiling cauldron, we find the image of the Tawny Owl or the Long-Eared Owl looming ominously in the background.

The frightful, repetitive vocalizations of the Barn Owl, resulting from powerful exhalations, serve to add to the sinister image of owls in general. The voice of the owl is widely considered to be a portent of evil. According to legend, the cry of the Little Owl accompanied and proclaimed the murder of Julius Caesar.

Apparently, the terrifying vocalizations and the silent flight through the darkness of night have combined to create the notorious perceptions and metaphors with which owls have been associated. In reality, however, owls play an important role in the control of harmful pests. Studies have revealed that a pair of barn owls is capable of eliminating upwards of 2,000 mice in a relatively small area in a single year. Farmers, all too often unaware of the importance of these birds, made use of large quantities of pesticides to rid their fields of rodents. Although these measures were partly effective in controlling the pests, owls that fed on the poisoned rodents were concomitantly destroyed in the process.

Ten different species of owls are found in Israel. All are protected by law, and it is strictly forbidden to harm them in any way.

## EAGLE OWL (*Bubo bubo*)

With a wingspan of up to 140 cm., the Eagle Owl is the largest of Israel's owls. It typically nests among steep slopes in rocky areas, in the desert regions as well as in the northern part of the country. With its powerful claws, it can easily snatch up hares. One of its favourite prey items is the hedgehog, which it manages to devour without being injured by the creature's spines. Its Latin name (*Bubo bubo*) brings to mind the rhythmic sound of the hoots which it utters at night.

### BRUCE'S SCOPS OWL (*Otus brucei*)

Nesting in the trunks of hollow trees, the Bruce's Scops Owl is the smallest of our owls. The status of this bird's population in Israel has not been precisely established. Its plumage matches and blends well with the colour of tree bark, providing it with excellent camouflage, while the lemon-yellow tint of its eyes stands out prominently against the greyish background of its feathers. Its close relative, the Scop Owl (*Otus scops*), breeds in the summer in the northern and central regions of the country.

### BARN OWL (*Tyto alba*)

As its name indicates, the Barn Owl prefers to dwell in the vicinity of human rural habitation, in attics or deserted cisterns, or among the rafters of cattle-sheds and chicken-coops. It is rightly considered to be among the farmer's best friends, inasmuch as it devours troublesome rodents in great numbers. In years when rodents are abundant, female Barn Owls will lay as many as ten eggs, and will sometimes breed two or even three times a year.

### HUME'S TAWNY OWL (*Strix butleri*)

Generally considered to be among the world's rarest desert birds, the Hume's Tawny Owl is actually quite common in Israel's Judean Wilderness and Negev Desert, where it can be found in almost any steep-sloped ravine where water is available. Appropriately, it is regarded as one of Israel's "natural treasures", and thousands of bird-watchers from all parts of the world flock to En Gedi to view the bird at close range. This owl is capable of consuming venomous scorpions, as evidenced by the remains of these creatures which have been found in its pellets.

Yossi Leshem

Israel Raptor Information Centre.

The Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel

## MEMORIAL DAY - 1987

Denomination: 30 ag.

Size: 40 mm x 25.7 mm.

Plate No: 29

Multicoloured

Graphics: Dov Cohen

Photolitho, E. Lewin-Epstein Ltd.

Sheets of 15 stamps, 5 tabs

Comb-perforated 14

Issued: 16th April 1987

### MEMORIAL SITE "GIVAT HA-TAHMOSHET"

The Memorial on "Ammunition Hill" in Jerusalem, was erected there as the major memorial site for the Six-Day-War and to commemorate all those who fell in the fight for the liberation of the city.

The memorial includes a Museum which is built of arches which are meant to symbolise buildings like those which stood there in British Mandate times. It was built on top of what used to be the Command Bunker of the Jordanian army, which overlooked a major part of Jewish Jerusalem. In the entrance-hall of the Museum a large block of stone displays the symbols of the IDF units which took part in the liberation of Jerusalem — the Jerusalem Brigade, the Armoured Brigade and the Parachute Brigade.

A narrow corridor leads the visitor into the bunker, on its walls can be seen enlarged photographs of views of the partitioned city as it was during the years after the 1949 armistice agreement; also arms used in the Six-day War and army unit symbols can be seen.

The first room one gets to contains an exhibition of works left by fallen soldiers. The curved meandering character of the corridor reminds one of the trenches through which the paratroopers fought their way to the top of the hill. Here one can pause and watch a film showing how it was captured on June 6th, 1967. In the centre of the site are four halls each of which has its own character while all four together combine into a single unit.

In the first hall, a map depicting the different campaigns by which the war was won, can be seen. The next hall is dedicated to the "Harel" armoured brigade. Here on a three-dimensional map one can see how the tanks moved from the Jerusalem "Corridor" towards the mountains and Jericho. In the third hall, which is dedicated to the Jerusalem Brigade, giant photographs evidence the battles it had to fight. The Parachutists' hall comes next. On a model of the Old City of Jerusalem, the thrust of the "Red Berets" is made clear as they advanced from Ammunition Hill past the Rockefeller Museum towards the Mount of Olives and finally, into the Old City itself.

On the wall on a background of gold, 183 names are engraved in order of their units, of fighters who gave their lives for the liberation of the City. The Memorial site was built with contributions from the bereaved families and from comrades in arms. It was opened on May 8th 1975.

The battle for Jerusalem began in the afternoon of June 5th, 1967 when a force captured the High Commissioner's Palace, which until then had been occupied by a unit of the Jordanian Arab Legion. The Jerusalem Brigade, commanded by Eliezer Arzi, then took a number of positions near by. On the same day units of the Harel armoured Brigade under the command of Uri Ben Ari, began their attack on Radar Hill and on enemy positions on the Ramallah-Jerusalem road. The battle of Tel-Aviv where the Jordanian tanks were beaten back and Israel Air Force attacks also played an important part. The Parachute Brigade, commanded by Motta Gur, was rushed to Jerusalem on the first day of the fighting. They were given the task of attacking the Police-School fortification, on Ammunition Hill by night. A fierce and bloody battle developed and when in the morning, the Jordanian fortifications had been captured, the Brigade mourned the deaths of 36 of their comrades.

When the battle for the Hill had ended, the paratroopers went on to capture the Rockefeller Museum opposite the Old City Walls. Meanwhile the Harel Brigade captured the southern approaches to Jerusalem from Abu Tor.

When the sun rose on the third day of the battle, the 7th of June, the Commander of the central area, General Uzi Narkiss, gave the order to take the Old City. The paratroopers began their advance towards the top of the Mount of Olives which overlooks the city and, after heavy shelling, the soldiers stormed the Lion Gate and streamed into the walled city. They moved quickly towards the Temple Mount and to the "Western Wall", the only part remaining of the Temple itself. Jerusalem, Israel's capital was re-united.



### The National Stamp Exhibition "HAIFA 87" is

being held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic UN resolution of November 29th, 1947, on the partition of Palestine, which was the basis for the founding of the State of Israel, on May 14th, 1948.

The Haifa Philatelic Society is hosting the Exhibition, which is under the patronage of the Minister of Communications, the Mayor of Haifa and the Israel Stamp Collectors' Federation, during the week of Pessah (April 1987).

The Society was established in 1938. It is the most senior of the Philatelic Societies in Israel and has about 50 active members who meet regularly twice a week. The Society strives to widen the knowledge about philately by organising various activities among its members and collectors of all ages.

"HAIFA 87" is the fourth stamp exhibition held by the Haifa Philatelic Society. The others were TABA (1952), TABAI (1964) and HAIFA 80 (1980). Each one of these exhibitions was of the highest standard and enjoyed great popularity.

*Denomination: NIS 2.70 (price NIS 4.-)*

*Sheet size: 108 mm x 75 mm*

*Stamp size: 40 mm x 30.8 mm*

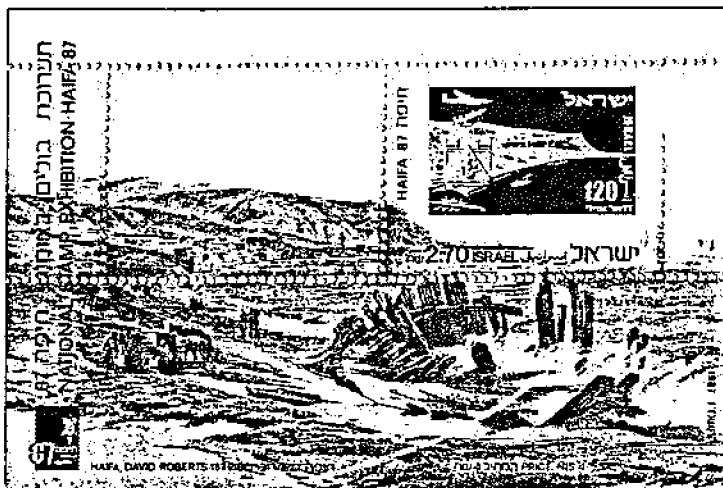
*Multicoloured*

*Graphics: Y Granot*

*Photolitho, E. Lewin - Epstein Ltd.*

*Box - perforated 14*

*Issued: 16th April 1987*



The Souvenir Sheet which is being issued to mark "HAIFA 87" depicts one of the lithographs by David Roberts RA, which shows a view of Haifa Bay seen from the Kishon Estuary about 150 years ago.

The Souvenir Sheet also contains an Israel postage stamp which was issued in 1952; it was designed by the late Otte Wallish.

This stamp, too, shows the bay of Haifa and Mt. Carmel.

*David Roberts was born in Scotland in 1796. His father, a shoemaker, by trade, recognized the artistic inclinations of his son and apprenticed him to a housepainter — perhaps for lack of anything more suitable at the time.*

*Later David moved on to graphic art and to the Theatre.*

*He travelled widely in Europe and also in the Near East, where he drew and sketched extensively. His best-known works are those drawn in Spain, Syria and in the Holy Land. In 1841 David Roberts was made a member of the Royal Academy. He died in 1864.*

### THE 13TH HAPOEL GAMES - 1987

Israel's main Sports-Event in 1987 will be the 13th Hapoel Games, which will commemorate 64 years of the Hapoel Sports Organisation.

The Hapoel Games take place every 4 years under the patronage of the President of the State of Israel. At the head of the public committee of the Games is Mr. Israel Kessar, M.K., Secretary General of the Histadrut General Federation of Labour.

The Hapoel Games are a national and international event, which has grown and developed greatly since the Games were first held, in 1928. At that time they were more just a meeting of local sports clubs. Sportsmen in various fields of sport met for a few days and held competitions. Then, as the scope of the games grew the character of the events changed accordingly.

Nowadays hundreds of events all over the country are arranged by the largest sports organisation in Israel and national and international contests are held during the Games.

The first Hapoel Games in the State of Israel took place in 1952 when athletes from foreign Workers' Sports Organisations took part for the first time. As the international standing of the Games strengthened, the interest of the local public as well as of those abroad grew considerably.

Since the first time that athletes were invited to "Guest competitions" during the Hapoel Games, these events have become well-known in international sport. The games are listed in most international sports programmes and heads of sports associations attend the Games and thus accord them considerable importance in the world of sport. Many athletes of world renown took part in the 12th Hapoel Games. The fact that they are held one year before the Olympic Games means that participants have a chance to prepare for that supreme sporting event.

Hapoel is affiliated to the International Sports Organisation of Workers (CSIT) and some of the more important events at the forthcoming games will be competitions in four branches of sport — Gymnastics, Hand-Ball, Tennis and Basket-Ball.

In addition to the competitive events there will also be some in which a large number of people — younger and older — will join, running and marching.

There will also be a special tournament, called "Sportiada", for those organised by their places of work. This will be held in Eilat and will include groups from abroad. Various other competitors such as pioneer-youth, pupils of small schools, pensioners, etc. will also have their opportunities.

The Hapoel Games will feature more than 20 branches of sport including Gymnastics, Swimming, Basket-Ball, Weight-lifting, Wrestling, Judo, Shooting, Archery, Sailing, Tennis, Table-tennis, Fencing, Badminton, Cycling, Riding, Soccer, Football, Chess, Bridge, Volley-Ball & Hand-Ball.

*Denomination: 90 ag.*

*Size: 40 mm x 25 mm*

*Plate No: 30*

*Multicoloured*

*Graphics: G. Almaliah*

*Photolitho, E. Lewin - Epstein Ltd.*

*Sheets of 15 stamps, 5 tabs*

*Comb - perforated 14*

*Issued: 16th April 1987*

*(This stamp is illustrated on the BULLETIN's front cover)*



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MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE-ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

held at the Victory Services Club, 63/69 Seymour Street

London W2 on Tuesday 31st March 1987

Mr Ralph Norgate (President) in the Chair

Present: some 20 members

The Chairman welcomed all those present to the meeting.

Minute 1 APLOGIES

Apologies were received from L Jacobs, Z Galilov, N Gladstone, M Seahold and J Swinerton.

Minute 2 MINUTES OF THE 33RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The minutes had been circulated soon after the meeting had taken place and were approved.

Minute 3 MATTERS ARISING

There were no matters arising.

Minute 4 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AND REPORT

The President's address and report was presented by Mr Norgate. Mr Reaington expressed the Association's gratitude to Mr Norgate for agreeing to take on the office of President despite difficulties - now solved - and his own personal health problems.

The Report was acclaimed and accepted new. con.

Minute 5 REPORT OF THE HONORARY OFFICERS

1) Mr M Genis presented his report as Hon Secretary.

ii) Mr J Shaw presented his Hon Treasurer's report. Mr Genis pointed out that he was unable to "shop around" for the possibility of a cheaper printing cost for the Bulletin, although he believed that we are getting a competitive rate. This was accepted by the Meeting.

iii) Dr LoebI presented the Hon Editor's report. The matter of the suggested copyright arrangement was briefly discussed and the meeting was generally in favour. Agreed that it be further considered at the first Committee meeting.

iv) Mr Gladstone's report as Hon Membership Secretary was read by Mr Genis.

The reasons for the drop in membership of BAPIP in the US were briefly discussed.

v) Mr Remington presented his report as Hon Librarian. It was suggested that Mr's Sachser might be approached for donation of literature from the late Mr Sachser's estate.

ALL THESE REPORTS were proposed, seconded and accepted. (They appear as an Addendum to these Minutes).

Minute 6 ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS

The election of new officers was taken en bloc, as there were no changes in personnel. This was duly proposed, seconded and agreed. (A full list of officers appears regularly on the inside cover of the Bulletin).

Minute 7 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

i) Mr Fletcher informed the meeting that the postal auction is scheduled for 23rd February 1988. VAT on lots submitted from abroad would have to be paid by the Vendors if it is levied. This would apply also to unsold lots.

ii) Mr Genis raised the apparent decline in the popularity and turnover volume at the Bring and Buy auction. Agreed that this should be discussed at the first Committee meeting.

iii) Mr Andrusier reminded members to approach their dealers and encourage them to place advertisements in the Bulletin.

There being no other business the Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the President for chairing the meeting.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS & REPORT

B.A.P.I.P. has had a very eventful year during 1986-1987, some of them have been sad and others happy. Our major setback was the untimely death of our late president Michael Sachser whom we had hoped would have done much towards improving the Society's image internationally. These hopes were not to be but the operation of the society continues, perhaps the wiser for its setbacks. Amongst our other difficulties has figured the settling in of our new editor. Walter has taken up the challenge boldly and has produced a bumper first bulletin and a monograph during his term of office with much improved relations with those involved in printing these works. In this field I am certain that the coming year will prove most successful.

Our biggest problem seems to be our difficulty in attracting younger members into our society. This is not a problem that besets our society alone, as I understand it is common to many philatelic societies. Perhaps we are too insular in our approach, but we must continue to look for a solution to the problem.

The greatest success during last year came with our participation in the B.P.E. Exhibition. There, the society mounted an exhibition in the first floor room with some eighty frames of high class Holyland material. It provided a fair cross-section of Holyland collecting at the present time. The most rewarding part of the exhibition was meeting members from far and wide, including many from overseas who came to visit during the display.

I look forward to 1987-88 with confidence that our society will gain in strength, and hope that the improvement of our image generally will continue. With the help of our members and of our Committee in particular I look forward to a secure future.

(signed) R Norgate

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE ISRAEL-PHILATELISTS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1986

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1985</u>
<u>INCOME</u>		
Advertising	120	256
Bank Interest Received	425	421
Bulletin Sales	152	296
Auction	139	100
Net Subscriptions	<u>2232</u>	<u>1955</u>
<u>TOTAL INCOME</u>	<u>£ 3068</u>	<u>£ 3028</u>
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Bulletins: Printing and Despatch	1396	1240
Monograph: Printing and Despatch (See Note 3.)	921	-
Postage	271	272
Subscriptions	20	20
Telephone and Sundries	73	84
Room Rents	124	134
Stationery & Printing	<u>51</u>	<u>271</u>
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>£ 2856</u>	<u>£ 2021</u>
<u>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>£ 212</u>	<u>£ 1007</u>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER 1986

<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
Cash at Bank	540	610
Cash on Deposit	6453	5808
Cash in Hand	87	62
Sundry Debtors	<u>72</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>TOTAL ASSETS (See Note 1.)</u>	<u>£ 7152</u>	<u>£ 6506</u>
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		
Subscriptions Received in Advance	756	1285
Sundry Creditors	244	202
Monograph: Printing & Despatch (See Note 3.)	<u>921</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES</u>	<u>£ 1921</u>	<u>£ 1487</u>
<u>NET ASSETS</u>	<u>£ 5231</u>	<u>£ 5019</u>
<u>Representing:</u>		
Accumulated Fund at 1st January 1986	5019	4012
<u>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>1007</u>
Accumulated Fund at 31st December 1986	<u>£ 5231</u>	<u>£ 5019</u>

J.D. Shaw - Hon. Treasurer.

M. Seshold - Hon. Auditor.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF PALESTINE ISRAEL-PHILATELISTS

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1986

- 1) Assets owned by the Society and not included on the face of the Balance Sheet are as follows:
  - a) Contents of the library and transparency library.
  - b) Stock of Bulletin covers (for future use).
  - c) Stock of old Bulletins and Monographs for sale.
  - d) Sundry items of stationery.
- 2) Auction Income includes the balance of the Auction Bank Account which has now been closed.
- 3) The Gladstone monograph was despatched early in January 1987. As all the work on this monograph had been carried out in 1986 and as the Society had committed itself for printing costs etc. the total cost viz. 1921 has been included in these accounts.

HON. TREASURERS REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1986

In presenting the Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1986, I am able to report a small surplus, after allowing for the cost of the Monograph which was despatched to Members in January 1987.

Income from subscriptions has increased slightly but other sources of income are generally down on last year.

The cost of producing the Bulletin has increased slightly due to increased printing costs and postage.

Finally I should like to thank the President, Hon. Secretary, other Officers and Hon Auditor for all their assistance during the year.

(signed) John Shaw

HONORARY SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. President,

This has been an uncertain year in the history of BAPIP. We have now seen the effects of the departure of a number of stalwart Committee Members and of course the premature death of Michael Sacher, our President, has left a wound which will take some time to heal. We are most fortunate that Ralph Norgate, a past President of BAPIP, agreed to take over the helm for the remainder of the term of office.

Our new Editor, Walter Loebel, has now taken up the reins with a vengeance. He has brought many new ideas to the contents and the production of the Bulletin, a few of which no doubt, will not be to the liking of some of our members. I am sure Walter would welcome any criticisms, and he may even react to them. A word of praise to Norman Collins, who despite his differences with some members of the Committee, still continues to support the Bulletin with an output far exceeding, and much more varied, than that of any normal contributor.

It was very nice to meet so many members at our exhibit at BPE. A great deal of work went into the organising of this successful event, and it is to be hoped that something similar can be arranged in the future.

I touched earlier on the death of Michael Sacher. It was his wish that BAPIP should try to attain charitable status, to which I referred briefly in my last two reports. Much work was carried out by a specially formed sub-committee with Michael as Chairman, and negotiations were proceeding with the Charity Commissioners and the Inland Revenue. It was hoped to put the final proposals before the Membership once agreement with those bodies had been achieved. Now, alas, the idea has had to be shelved but I am pleased to report that the solicitor acting on our behalf has agreed to waive all his charges in this matter.

It is my pleasure to report that the Committee unanimously agreed, earlier this year, to grant life membership to one of the members of BAPIP, in recognition of his long and devoted service to the Society. This is an honour which is granted rarely, and points to the affection and high regard in which the Society holds John Swinerton.

I would like to end by thanking all the Honorary Officers and Committee Members of BAPIP for their continued help and support.

(signed) Martin Genis

HON. LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

While I cannot claim to have been inundated with requests during the last year, I have found increased interest from a number of our members. The perpetual problem for all librarians in amateur societies is to add to the books and publications in our library. This applies to both new books and those that are out of print and would be greatly appreciated both by me personally, and those members who would be able to use the additional material.

(signed) B A Remington

HONORARY EDITOR'S REPORT

Mr. President Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to begin my first annual report (as Hon. Editor) by paying tribute to my predecessor in this office, Norman Collins. The large amount of high quality work which he put into the Bulletin became even more evident after gaining my own experience in this job. Norman has remained a major contributor of articles and I do appreciate his friendly support.

Editing our publications has given me much hard work and much satisfaction. After a slow start, Bulletin 114 was double size and contained comprehensive coverage of Holy Land Philately. Norman Gladstone's monograph also needed much work input. Bulletin 115 has now gone to press. That makes some 170 A4 pages in eleven months, 40 more than last year.

The help and collaboration of my colleagues on the Editorial Board and Committee has been magnificent. I have been forbidden to single out any individual but they know how grateful I am. There has been an encouraging flow of correspondence and of contributions. Enough material for almost two further Bulletins is in process of being edited. Many contributions do not actually require a deadline and I would certainly welcome more.

Finally I must mention the vexed topic of copyright. According to British Law, the author or creator of a work alone can permit copying and for 50 years posthumously, whether or not the designation "copyright" appears. This limitation does not, however, apply to the citation of facts. Thus, BAPIP has no right to grant any copyright. Applicants have to contact individual authors (or their heirs). I feel that it may be in the spirit of our Association and in the interest of Holy Land philately if we resolved that "by submitting any item for publication by BAPIP, a contributor is giving licence to the Association to grant copyright at the discretion of the Editorial Board". This notice would then appear in each publication: individual authors could withhold licence if they wished. In making such a gesture, BAPIP could be a pioneer - as we have been in some previous endeavours.

(signed) W Y Loebel

HON-MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

In my first report since taking over as Membership Secretary of this society, I am viewing in retrospect the year ending 31st. December 1986.

Over the past year I have to report that two members died (including our late President Mr Michael M Sacher); six persons resigned and seventeen members were deleted for non-payment of dues. Against this I have to report the gain of twelve new members with some more probables in the offing. Total membership of the society is 267 persons, which considering the way in which our hobby has lost out to other leisure-time pursuits must be classed as very good especially for a specialist society!

I sincerely hope that the coming year will see an increase in these figures of membership and I would also suggest that a campaign to encourage Junior members should be instigated; this is a potential source for future senior members, of the society.

One of the main problems is the number of members who fail to pay their dues on time, and a timely reminder of this should be included in the last bulletin issued before the end of the financial year so as to alleviate this non-payment of dues.

(signed) Norman Gladstone

