

The images appearing on the stamps are those of coins from the war fought during the end of the Second Temple period/first revolt (66 - 70 CE) and the final Bar Kokhba/second revolt (132–136 CE). These coins signify the continual struggles toward and few times of Jewish sovereignty in the "Eretz Israel" (Land of Israel). This theme proved particularly appropriate given the situation of the new nation faced in 1948

The nine stamps of the series are:



Scott 6



Scott 7

**Scott 1** - The 3 mils stamp depicts a bronze coin bearing the likeness of a palm tree with seven branches and two clusters of dates. On either side are baskets filled with fruit. Inscription On Tab: "Bronze coin from the period of the Maccabeans or the first revolt." The tab inscription: "For the redemption of Zion"

**Scott 2** - The 5 m. stamp shows a vine leaf with small branches/tendrils. The coin text reads **herut Ziyyon** ("Freedom of Zion") in ancient Hebrew letters. The tab's Hebrew inscription translates as "Bronze coin from the period of the first revolt" (the Jewish war against Rome, 66-70 CE). The coin's inscription **herut Ziyyon** is written on the tab in the modern block Hebrew script.

**Scott 3** - The 10 m. stamp is from the 3rd year of the war against Rome and shows an amphora. The image is encircled by the term **shenat shalosh** ("The Third Year," that is 68-69 CE) in ancient Hebrew script. The tab's Hebrew inscription is "Bronze coin from the period of the first revolt" and the coin's inscription, **shenat shalosh** is written in modern block Hebrew script. There are two tab varieties of this stamp.

**Scott 4** - The 15 m. stamps is a coin from the period of the Bar Kokhba revolt with the likeness of a cluster of grapes. The tab reads "Coin from the period of the second revolt" and cites the coin's inscription, **shenat ahat li-ge'ulat Yisrael** ("Year one of the redemption of Israel).

**Scott 5** - The 20 m. stamp is a silver shekel from first revolt. Seen on it is a chalice with nine pearls on the rim. The Hebrew inscription on the tab reads "Silver shekel from the second year of the first revolt" and "Shekel Israel year two".

**Scott 6** - The 50 m. stamp bears the likeness of a coin from the time of the second revolt and shows a lulav and etrog. The tab's Hebrew inscription means "Coin from the period of the second revolt"; the coin's inscription cited on the tab, **shenat ahat li-ge'ulat Yisrael**, means "Year one of the redemption of Israel."

**Scott 7** - The 250 m., **Scott 8** - The 500 m. and **Scott 9** the 1000 m. coins shows both the obverse and reverse of a silver shekel from the second – fourth years of the first revolt The obverse shows a chalice with nine pearls on its rim; its Hebrew inscription, in ancient script, is **shekel Yisrael** ("shekel of Israel"). On the reverse appears a stem with three pomegranates, encircled by the inscription "Jerusalem the Holy." The tab, in square Hebrew script, states "Silver shekel from the second year (250 m.)/third year (500m.)/fourth of the first revolt (1000mil)" and the inscriptions that appear on the coin, "Shekel Israel year two" and **Yerushalayim ha-kedoshah** ("Jerusalem the Holy").

The tab set is worth about \$1700-2200 depending on the tab type – some have an extra row of perforations at the bottom.



Scott 8



Scott 9

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