

مجلة
الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

JOURNAL DE LA
SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE
LE CAIRE



Le nouveau timbre de L.E. 1 émis
le 23 Avril 1953 (voir page 157).

JOURNAL OF THE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
CAIRO

L'ORIENT
PHILATELIQUE

ALFREDO DAZZI

THE BOND STREET STAMP AUCTIONS

NEW SEASON'S SALES

The New Season in Bond Street will open on Monday 14th September when important British Commonwealth and Foreign Properties will be sold. Fully-illustrated catalogues of this and other important early sales will be available in due course. Prospective vendors of General and Specialised Collections and Single Rarities are invited to send particulars as soon as possible so that properties can be included in the early autumn sales. If you wish to buy from the cream of the world's collections NOW is the time to write for a catalogue subscription form.

CATALOGUE SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

All London Catalogues £1.10/- All London & N.Y. Catalogues £3.10/-.

All London Catalogues covering limited Specialised Groups (send for particulars)..... 15/-.

Note:— Above rates are for 12 months by Surface Mail and include Lists of Prices Realised. Air Mail editions are available, the subscription for these (with Lists of Prices Realised) is £3.10/- by second class air mail, for all London Catalogues for 12 months.

The Egyptian Royal Stamp Collection
By arrangement with Messrs Sotheby
and Co. we have been commissioned to
sell by Auction the important

EGYPTIAN ROYAL STAMP COLLECTION

The sale will take place in Cairo early
next year during the Egyptian Tourist
Season.

A descriptive illustrated brochure will be
published shortly which will give full de-
tails of the Auction, Conditions of Sale,
etc., and which will be available to all
clients on our regular mailing list.

The special illustrated catalogue will be
published some three months before the
sale and will also be distributed free of
charge to all regular Catalogue Sub-
scribers.



"NEWFOUNDLAND AIR MAILS 1919-1939"

By R. E. R. Dalwick and C. H. C. Harmer

A new, lavishly illustrated handbook with
a wealth of hitherto unpublished infor-
mation on the special stamps, proofs, es-
says, errors, varieties, specimens, etc.;
also the flights and flown covers of the
many historic Trans-Atlantic attempts
from Newfoundland; and, for the first
time, a really clear listing of the internal
flights.

This comprehensive aero-philatelic his-
tory of Britain's oldest colony will ap-
peal to every philatelist, but it is essen-
tial to all interested in Air stamps, Air
mails, the 20th Century issues of the
British Commonwealth, British North
America, and the stamps of Newfound-
land. PRICE 15/- (16/- Post Free)

H. R. Harmer
International Stamp Auctioneers

AND AT
32 East 57th St.,
New York,
U.S.A.

41 NEW BOND STREET

LONDON, W.I. England

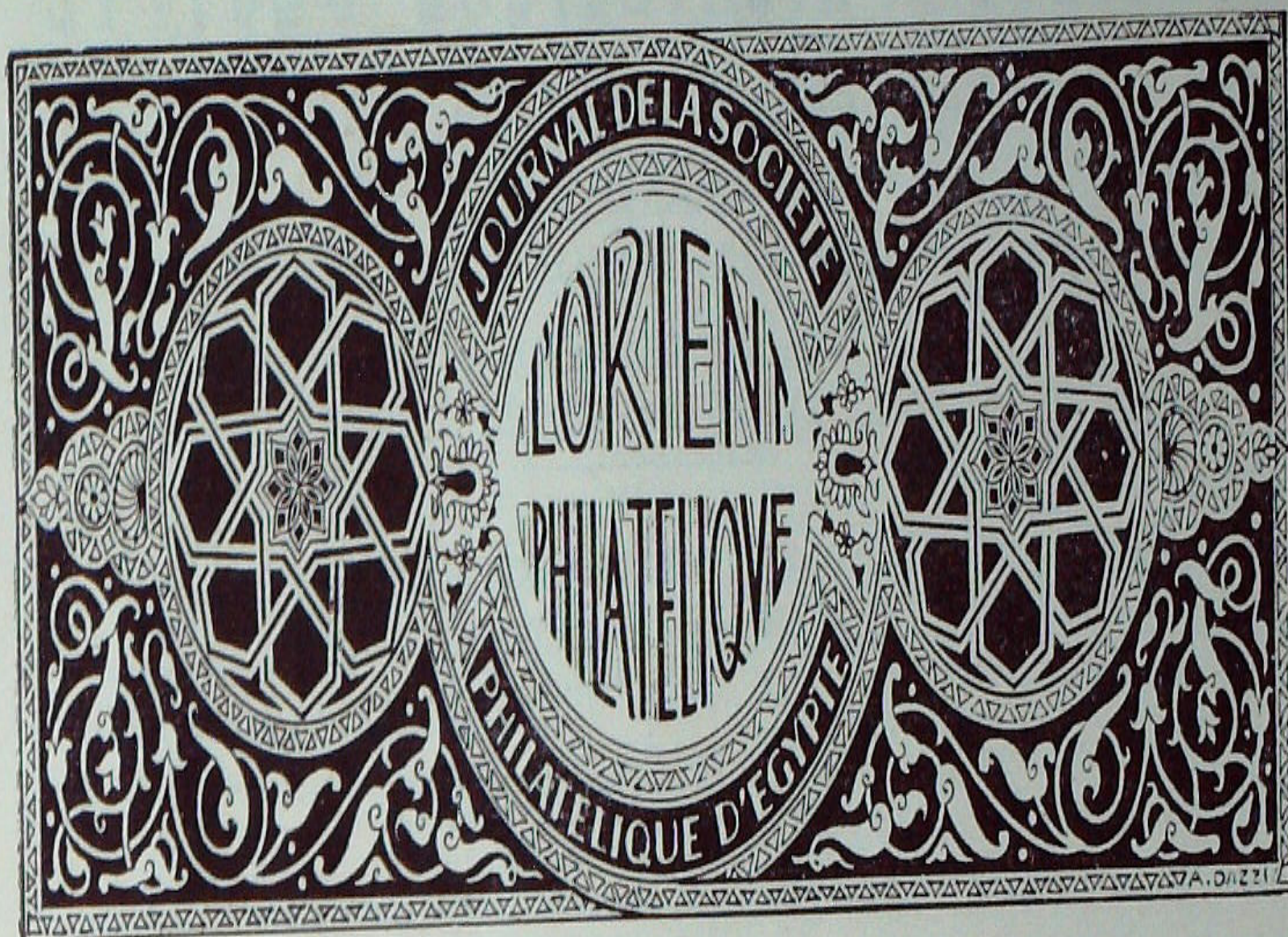
Cables « Phistamsel, London »

AND AT
2B Castlereagh St.,
Sydney,
New South Wales.

VINGT QUATRIEME ANNEE

VOL. VIII, No. 83

JUILLET 1953



MEMBRE FONDATEUR DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE LA PRESSE PHILATELIQUE

Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «WIPA 1933»

Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «PRAGA 1938»

Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Philatélique d'Alexandrie 1939.

Médaille d'Argent, Salon du Timbre, Alexandrie 1945.

Médaille de Bronze, Exposition «Phila» Tel-Aviv 1945.

Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Philatélique du Caire 1946.

Médaille de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «Imaba 1948»

Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «Reinatex» Monte Carlo 1952.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

TABLE DES MATIERES

	Page		Page
L'Emission de Siwa de 1942 ...	131	Liste des Annonceurs ...	165
Musée Fouad 1er des Postes Egyp- tiennes, Un Point d'Histoire Egyptienne ...	134	Liste Générale des Bureaux Pos- taux en Egypte (suite) ...	167
The 1884 and 1886 Postage Due Issues ...	138	Un rare Affranchissement Mixte	168
The 10 Paras Bisected ...	140	Assemblée Générale du 28 Mars 1953 ...	170
Egypt Study Circle, London, The Postal History of the Sudan 1873-1898 ...	141	Avis à nos Membres ...	173
The Siwa Issue of 1942 ...	153	Note complément. au sujet des Cachets Milit. Anglais en Eg. ...	174
Notre Médaille à l'Exposition In- ternationale «Reinatex» ...	156	Les Oblitérations Muettes d'E- gypte ...	175
Vie de la Société, ...	156	1872, 1 Piastre Variety ...	180
Nouveautés d'Egypte ...	157	De certaines réalisations intéres- santes aux Ventes aux enchères à Londres ...	181
Variétés d'Egypte ...	158	Vente aux enchères à Paris ...	183
Liste des Nouveaux Membres	160	De ci... de là, News from here and there ...	185
Changements d'Adresse de nos Membres, ...	160	Sudan Self Government Commem. Postage-Stamps ...	186
Membres ne faisant plus partie de la Société	161		
Suez Canal Stamps ...	163		

المعرض السنوى لطوابع البريد ١٩١

SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE D'ÉGYPTÉ

(PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT)

FORMERLY :

CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'ÉGYPTÉ

MEMBRE ACTIF

DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE

16, RUE ABD EL KHALEK SAROIT PACHA
B.P. No. 142 — LE CAIRE

MEMBRES D'HONNEUR

Mr. AHMED MAZLOUM, F.R.P.S., L. — Ancien Vice-Président de la Cour d'Appel Mixte d'Alexandrie

Mr M. AMINE FIKRY — Gouverneur de la National Bank of Egypt, Le Caire.

Dr WILLIAM BYAM, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L. — Ras Hotel — Adis Abeba — Ethiopia.

G. SEYMOUR THOMPSON — 88, Nightingale Lane, Bromley, Kent, England.

A.S. MACKENZIE LOW, F.R.P.S.L. — Dorset House, Hastings Road, Bexhill-on-Sea; Sussex (England).

COMITE DE DIRECTION

Président : Mr. AHMED MAZLOUM, F.R.P.S., L.

Vice-Président : Mr. MEHANNY EID.

Secrétaire : Mr. LEOPOLD MEGGLE. Trésorier : Mr. H. J. FRESCO.

Membres : MM : Lewa ABDALLAH EL NEGOMI, N. ALFIERIS, F.R.P.S.L.,

J. ARNAUD, G. BOULAD, A. CEYSSENS, I. CHAFTAR, F.R.P.S.L.,

GINO PIPERNO, YEHIA MATOUCHALEH,

Rédacteur en Chef : Mr. MEHANNY EID.

COMITE D'EXPERTISE :

MM. AHMED MAZLOUM, F.R.P.S., L., I. CHAFTAR, F.R.P.S., L., H. SAVIDIS,

Dr G. TOUGHLADJIAN, E. L. ANGELOGLOU.

AGENTS ET CORRESPONDANTS

EGYPTE : Alexandrie

Ismailia

Port-Saïd

GRANDE-BRETAGNE : Edinburgh, 11
(Scotland)

CANADA : Victoria B.C.

ETATS-UNIS : Richmond Hill, 19, N.Y.

GRAND LIBAN : Beyrouth

ITALIE : Turin

AUSTRALIE : Bankstown N.S.W.

SUISSE : Berne

SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE D'ÉGYPTÉ,
19, Place Mohamed Aly.

ALY ABOU TALEB, Cie. du Canal de Suez.

A. P. RIFFIS, 24, Boulevard Fouad Ier.

H. M. WALLACE, 4, Alexander Drive.

Major S. HENSON, 851, Wollaston Street.

E. A. KEHR, 127-10, 103rd Avenue.

COMPTOIR PHILATELIQUE DU LE-
VANT, Avenue des Français.

Dr GIULIO BOLAFFI, Via Maria Vittoria 1.

ANTOINE DI MAJO, 164, Wattle Street.

GAUDENZ MULLER, Winkelriedstrasse 69.

Juillet 1953

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

131

L'EMISSION DE SIWA DE 1942

par

AHMED MAZLOUM, F.R.P.S., L.

A Turin se publie une excellente revue philatélique en langue italienne *Il Collezionista* dirigée avec compétence par Mr. Giulio Bolaffi et à laquelle collaborent des philatélistes éminents comme le Dr. Alberto Diena : or, le numéro de Mai dernier de cette revue contient un article des plus intéressants concernant l'Égypte, dû à la plume du Professeur Giuseppe Ravegnani, critique littéraire et rédacteur philatélique de la revue *Epoca*.

On sait que le Catalogue d'Égypte Albani et Zeitouni, édité en 1948 a parlé *in fine* de certains timbres d'Égypte de l'émission 1937 (Farouk en civil) que l'armée italienne, faisant partie de l'Afrika Corps du Feld Maréchal Erwin Rommel, aurait surchargés du texte : Oasi di Siwa — Occupazione Militare Italiana; à l'encre grasse.

Cette série comprenait les 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 20 millièmes, dans la suite le catalogue Zeheri, révisé par Mr. I. Chaftar, faisait mention de cette série, et tout comme le catalogue Albani-Zeitouni, il faisait état du défaut absolu de renseignements quant au caractère officiel de l'émission.

Depuis lors rien n'avait été publié au sujet de ces timbres, mais cette question pouvait intéresser aussi bien les philatélistes égyptiens qu'italiens et c'est ainsi que des philatélistes italiens s'en sont sérieusement occupés et ont fait des recherches pour avoir des renseignements au sujet du caractère officiel de la surcharge, et c'est le numéro de Mai du *Il Collezionista* qui nous donne le résultat de ces recherches.

Donc, dans cette revue, Mr. Giuseppe Ravegnani, après avoir cité le catalogue Albani-Zeitouni et certains antécédents sur la question, rapporte le texte de déclarations par lettres qu'il a reçues à ce sujet du Général I. di Nisio, du Comm. Avv. Giovanni di Mattia et de Mr. Domenico Fossati.

Ce dernier relate qu'il était pilote d'un char armé de la Division «Ariete» qui occupa l'Oasis de Siwa; à cette époque il apprit du chef du char, un lieutenant de Bologne ardent philatéliste qu'un de ses frères d'armes, entré l'un des premiers dans le bureau postal de l'Oasis, apposa sur certaines feuilles de timbres d'Égypte la surcharge en question et détruisit ensuite le cachet.

De cette importante déclaration il faut déduire que cette émission qui vit le jour de cette façon, ne peut être considérée que comme d'origine privée.

L'avocat Giovanni di Mattia, à son tour, dit qu'il était officier commissaire de la division qui occupa l'Oasis sur les ordres du Général Ismaele di Nisio, d'Août à Novembre 1942; et comme tel il exclut que des timbres égyptiens aient été surchargés par les soins du commandement militaire italien.

Il dénie tout caractère officiel aux timbres surchargés et ajoute les précisions suivantes :

1°) Le commandement supérieur des forces entrées en Égypte était entre les mains du Maréchal Rommel; il aurait été donc inexact de qualifier l'occu-

pation de Siwa comme l'expression d'une souveraineté exclusivement italienne, alors que des unités allemandes se trouvaient aussi sur les lieux.

2°) La division italienne Ariete avait son propre bureau postal (secteur X du noyau XIII) ayant siège à Marsa Matrouh. La correspondance militaire était acceptée en franchise, sauf application de timbres supplémentaires en cas d'envoi par la poste aérienne.

3°) La population locale n'avait pas besoin de timbres-poste, soit parce qu'il n'y avait pas de service postal entre les différents villages de l'oasis, soit parce que l'oasis ne pouvait pas communiquer avec le restant du territoire égyptien.

La dernière lettre — témoignage cité par *Il Collezionista*, est une lettre du Général Ismaele di Nisio qui commandait le corps d'occupation de Siwa. Ce Général dit : «qu'il avait pleine autorité sur la population et en particulier sur les fonctionnaires égyptiens restés sur place : le maamour, l'agent postal et le médecin; qu'il n'a jamais autorisé aucune émission de ce genre, que le bureau postal de Siwa n'avait pas la possibilité de correspondre, étant coupé de son territoire national, et que seul fonctionnait le bureau postal de sa division (posta militare 58) qui n'admettait pas les timbres égyptiens.

Ce sont là des arguments sérieux basés sur des considérations de fait, et les révélations de Mr. D. Fossati jettent la lumière sur les circonstances qui ont entouré la naissance de cette émission; mais ce qui suit est plus substantiel.

Dans le livre «La guerre sans haine» où les mémoires du Feld Maréchal Rommel sont présentées par Liddel-Hart (Edition française, Volume II, page 41) le Maréchal raconte «Le 21 septembre 1942 en compagnie du Général Ganse et du Colonel Bayerlein, je me rendis en avion dans l'Oasis de Siwa afin d'y inspecter les éléments germano-italiens qui assumaient la défense. La population arabe nous réserva un accueil enthousiaste. Nous remîmes des présents aux chefs de tribus et pûmes prendre un grand nombre de photographies d'indigènes aux magnifiques bournous multicolores. On me fit cadeau d'une enveloppe affranchie avec tous les timbres de l'oasis portant l'oblitération du jour».

Comme certains philatélistes, se prévalaient de cette relation du héros allemand pour authentifier l'émission de Siwa; le Général di Nisio confirme que l'agent postal égyptien de Siwa lui avait offert à lui aussi, une enveloppe semblable, dont la photo est reproduite dans le corps de l'article ci-haut cité.

Cette enveloppe est affranchie avec des timbres de l'émission Farouk d'alors du 1 au 30 millièmes, plus un timbre Fouad de 40 millièmes et de deux timbres fiscaux, ne portant aucune surcharge, mais seulement l'oblitération de Siwa 20 Juillet 1942.

L'enveloppe porte l'adresse suivante en langue arabe : Son Excellence le Léwa (Major Général) di Nisio, Commandant des Forces Italiennes de Siwa.

Le Général termine en disant (avec beaucoup de logique) que, si les timbres surchargés existaient et avaient eu un cours régulier c'est avec ces timbres que tant la lettre de Rommel que la sienne propre, auraient été affranchies.

L'auteur de l'article conclut en se félicitant de ce que ses recherches ont été fructueuses et il met en garde les philatélistes contre cette fameuse émission, qu'il dit avoir été l'œuvre d'un spéculateur malhonnête.

Avant de clôturer la question je désire apporter une petite contribution personnelle, qui est autant que je sache la seule du côté philatélique égyptien à ce jour.

1°) Je possède une série complète et quelques valeurs dépareillées de cette émission.



Bloc de 4 du 1 millième, (Collection Mazloum).

Ces timbres m'ont été vendus par un officier italien qui était chargé du rapatriement des prisonniers italiens d'Egypte, et qui fit, à ma connaissance trois séjours à Alexandrie; je dois dire par respect de la vérité que cet officier n'a pu me fournir aucun renseignement sur le caractère officiel de ces timbres et qu'il me les a cédés, de mon plein accord, à mes risques et périls,

2°) feu notre collègue Georges Khayat m'a raconté qu'après la reprise de Tobrouk il se trouvait dans ce port avec l'armée anglaise comme correspondant de guerre du Journal *Ahram* et qu'il avait acheté d'un italien quelques séries, qu'il a dû enterrer au pied d'un arbre, avant de quitter la ville vu que l'armée allemande recommandait à avancer vers Tobrouk,

3°) l'agent postal de Siwa, longtemps après, fut interrogé par les autorités officielles, et il n'a jamais confirmé le caractère officiel de cette émission; j'ignore si le maamour ou le médecin furent interrogés.

4°) Il n'existe pas, et je n'ai pas vu de série oblitérée, à ce jour.

Tous ces faits ne peuvent qu'établir une chose certaine, c'est que le caractère officiel fait défaut pour justifier cette série surchargée, et je pense comme mes camarades philatélistes italiens, qu'il s'agit là d'une émission due à un philatéliste exalté qui n'a pu résister à la tentation de faire une spéculation en profitant des circonstances dramatiques exceptionnelles.

MUSEE FOUAD 1^{er} DES POSTES EGYPTIENNES

UN POINT D'HISTOIRE EGYPTIENNE

par IBRAHIM CHAFTAR, F.R.P.S.L.

Nous continuons, ci-dessous, la publication des Archives Postales donnant des renseignements sur le fonctionnement des Bureaux Postaux Egyptiens établis à l'Etranger.

Cette fois-ci, il s'agit de Bureaux Postaux établis au Soudan Egyptien. (A cette époque, l'Administration Postale du Soudan était dirigée par l'Administration Postale Egyptienne).

Lorsque la publication de cette série de documents sera terminée, je me ferai un plaisir de faire un commentaire sur tous les Bureaux Postaux Egyptiens établis à l'Etranger et au Soudan.

Les deux documents ci-après sont relatifs à l'ouverture du Bureau de Kassala (Moudirieh de Taka) le 15 Mai 1875 et de divers Bureaux dans les Moudiriehs de Facher, Fachouda, Khartoum, Senaar, Kordofan qui semblent déjà fonctionner à la date de cette circulaire, soit le 14 Août 1878. Nous rappelons que tous ces derniers Bureaux ont été ouverts à la demande de Gordon Pacha, alors Gouverneur Général du Soudan.

DOCUMENT N° 1

Sezione 2 A

2715

Apertura dell'Agenzia
di Kassala

(Original)

A/152

Alessandria 1^o Maggio 1875

Dall'avviso di cui si unisce alla presente un sufficiente numero di esemplari la S.V. apprenderà che al 15 del corrente, verrà aperta un'Agenzia Postale in Kassala (Provincia di Taka) Nubia, per cui Ella deve disporre acciocchè a quell'epoca tutto sia pronto pel procedimento regolare di questo nuovo servizio.

Le indicazioni dall'avviso postale dispensano di ulteriori istruzioni, però Ella è pregata di attenersi alla linea di percorso per cui la corrispondenza deve essere diretta al fine di evitare delle dannose deviazioni di itinerario.

Un esemplare dell'avviso trasmesso deve essere esposto al Pubblico, all'esterno dell'Ufficio, il resto conservato all'interno per norma e per essere distribuito come di uso.

Si prega per un accuso di ricevuta della presente.

IL VICE DIRETTORE GENERALE

(Translation)

Section 2 A

2715

Opening of Kassala Agency

Alexandria 1st May 1873

From the notice (of which a sufficient number of copies are enclosed) you will learn that on the 15th inst. a Postal Agency will be opened at Kassala (Taka Province), Nubia. Will you therefore take all necessary action in order that, on the above-mentioned date, everything be ready for the regular functioning of the new service.

The indications contained in the Postal Notice dispense from further instructions; you are, however, requested to keep to the course through which correspondence must be directed, in view of avoiding any harmful deviations of itinerary.

A specimen of the enclosed Notice must be affixed outside the Office for public information, while the other copies will be kept inside for perusal and customary distribution.

Yours acknowledgement of receipt of the present letter will be appreciated.

SUB GENERAL MANAGER

(Traduction)

Section 2 A

2715

Ouverture de l'Agence
de KassalaAlexandrie, le 1^{er} Mai 1875

Il est porté à votre connaissance par l'avis, dont ci-joint un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires, que le 15 courant une Agence Postale sera ouverte à Kassala (Province de Taka) Nubie, et vous êtes par conséquent prié de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour que, à la susdite date, tout soit prêt pour le fonctionnement régulier de ce nouveau service.

Les indications de l'Avis Postal dispensent d'instructions; mais vous êtes prié de vous tenir à la ligne de parcours par laquelle la correspondance doit être dirigée afin d'éviter des nuisibles déviations d'itinéraire.

Un exemplaire de l'avis ci-joint sera affiché pour le Public hors du Bureau; les autres seront gardés à l'intérieur pour référence et pour être distribués comme d'habitude.

Veuillez bien accuser réception de la présente.

LE SOUS DIRECTEUR GENERAL

DOCUMENT N° 2

(Original)

191/77/227

Alexandrie 14/8/1878

Circulaire No. 15

Folio 26

Ci-joint, je vous remets 195 tableaux contenant les indications relatives aux Bureaux de Nouvelle Création dans la Région du Soudan.

Un exemplaire de ce Tableau sera tenu affiché au public dans notre Bureau et les autres seront distribués par vos soins aux abonnés ou aux notabilités de cette localité.

pour le Vice Directeur Général
E. CHIOFFI

Bureaux Ordinaires de Nouvelle Création

Moudirich		Distance de Kilm. en Kilm.	Durée du Trajet Départ Khartoum	Périodicité du courrier avec Khartoum	Moyen de Transport
FACHER	Facher	920	12 j.	2 f. par semaine	Courrier Monté
FACHOUDA	Fachouda	582	8 j.	A chaque départ de bateau pour l'Equateur	PAQUEBOT
FAZOGLOU	Fachouda	490	16 j.	2 f. par semaine	Courrier Monté
GADAREFF	Khartoum	400	9 j.	»	»
KARKOUGH	Sennaar	330	10 j.	»	»
MESSALLEMIEH	Khartoum	100	3 j.	»	»
OBEID		384	5 j.	»	»
SENNAAR	Sennaar	250	7 j.	»	»

Bureaux de Simple Distribution

Non admis à l'échange des objets recommandés.

ABOU HAMED	Dépendant du Bureau	BARBAR
AMEDIB	»	KASSALA
CHAKA	»	OBEID
DARA	»	FACHER
DEBBA	»	DONGOLA
FODJA	»	OBEID
GALLABAT	»	KASSALA
HALFAIE	»	KHARTOUM
KOBKABIE	»	FACHER
KANA	»	KHARTOUM
KOBE	»	FACHER
KOLKAL	»	FACHER
MATAMME	»	BARBAR
OM DOURMAN	»	KHARTOUM
SENEKHIT	»	MASSAOUA

Le public est invité à indiquer à la souscription des correspondances à distribuer des bureaux de simple distribution les noms des Agences Principales dont ces bureaux relèvent.

(Translation)

191/77/227

Alexandrie 14/8/1878

Circulaire No 15

Folio 26

Herewith enclosed please find 195 tables containing indications concerning the Offices newly installed in the Sudan Region.

One specimen of the table will be affixed in our Office for public information, while the others will be distributed by you to subscribers and personalities of your area.

for the Sub General Manager
E. CHIOFFI

Ordinary Offices, Newly Installed

Moudirich		Distance from Kilm. to Kilm.	Duration of the trip Departime from Khartoum	Frequency of service with Khartoum	Means of Transportation
FACHER	Facher	920	12 D.	Twice weekly	Riding courier
FACHOUDA	Fachouda	582	8 D.	Each departure of ships for the Equator	Ship
FAZOGLOU	Fachouda	490	16 D.	Twice weekly	Riding courier
GADAREFF	Khartoum	400	9 D.	»	»
KARKOUGH	Sennaar	330	10 D.	»	»
MESSALLAMIEH	Khartoum	100	3 D.	»	»
OBEID	Kordofan	384	5 D.	»	»
SENNAAR	Sennaar	250	7 D.	»	»

Offices of Simple Distribution

Exchange of registered items not allowed

ABOU HAMED	Depending from	BARBAR
AMEDIB	»	KASSALA
CHAKA	»	OBEID
DARA	»	FACHER
DEBBA	»	DONGOLA
FODJA	»	OBEID
GALLABAT	»	KASSALA
HALFAIE	»	KHARTOUM
KOBKABIE	»	FACHER
KANA	»	KHARTOUM
KOBE	»	FACHER
KOLKAL	»	FACHER
MATAMME	»	BARBAR
OM DOURMAN	»	KHARTOUM
SENEKHIT	»	MASSAOUA

When addressing correspondence to Offices of Simple Distribution, the public is requested to mention the names of the Main Agencies from which those offices depend.

THE 1884 AND 1886 POSTAGE DUE ISSUES

Two interesting varieties almost similar

but actually quite different

by

RAG. GINO PIPERNO



Photo A

Photo B

Photo C

The above are three photos of the 2 Piastres postage due same stamp:
photo A shows one used stamp of the watermarked 1884 issue
photo B shows one mint stamp of the unwatermarked 1886 issue
photo C shows one used stamp of the unwatermarked 1886 issue
and here below is another photo of a similar 2 piastres stamp,
of the unwatermarked 1886 issue

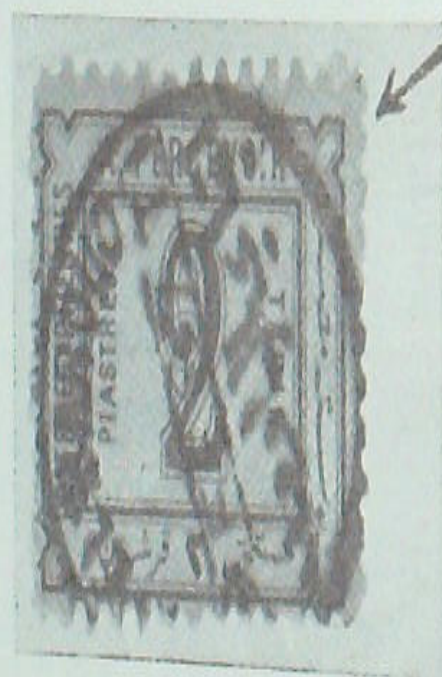


Photo D

All four stamps seem to have one point in common: a large break on the letter "I" of the word "PERCEVOIR" but, on careful inspection it will be easily observed a very small difference which allows to distinguish one break from another.

In fact on photos A-B and C the break almost reaches the middle of the letter itself, and on the white space two small coloured dots are visible.

At the first look of photo D the break seems to be similar to the one as described above; but, it will be possible to realise that on this stamp the break almost reaches the opposite side of the letter "I" and the two small coloured dots do not appear.

Here below the two enlarged breaks as described above:



the former



the latter

It is known that three different printings exist for the unwatermarked 1886 issue and it may be supposed that the regular use of the same stone, should have created the large break on the same stamp. If we pay a more careful attention to the stamp of photos A - B and C it will be observed that a large break exists on the outer thick frame-line (arrow A) at the right upper corner; now, this same break does not exist on the stamp of photo D.

Therefore we may arrive at the conclusion that we have in front of us "two" different stamps having a more or less similar variety of the "broken I" but quite different from each other, and this conclusion may be confirmed by the following:

- on photo A the two upper and lower outer vertical alignment lines are visible.
- on photo B the horizontal right lower outer alignment line is visible only.

whereas on the stamp of photo D, which is left centred, there is no trace at all of the outer alignment lines, either horizontal or vertical.

Strange as it may be, both stamps of photo A - B and C as well as the one of photo D, belong to the same TYPE 2, which is the one having a break on the round part of the letter *ح* of the word *مصري* as it is clearly seen in the four photos A - B - C and D.

Therefore, and considering the position of the alignment lines, it may be advanced that the stamp on photos A - B and C is situated on the last vertical row of the sheet, and since it has the characteristics of type 2, it may be puzzled out as being the stamp number 10 or 30 or 50 or 70 or 90 of the sheet.

For the second stamp of photo D with the perfect corner and the latter break, no element allows the finding of its place in the sheet.

The above short notes have been written a few months ago. Having had later on the opportunity to have in hand a large block, I am pleased to confirm that the latter stamp is situated in the number 68 of the sheet, and the former is situated in the number 70 of the sheet, i.e. the last one of the seventh vertical row, exactly as I had presumed.

THE 10 PARAS BISECTED

by

AHMED MAZLOUM, F.R.P.S.L.

Here is another copy of this rare bisected stamp on newspaper with a cancellation of 20 January 1872, Alexandria.

This item belongs to Mr. Peter A. Smith of 116 N. State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A., member No. 829 of our Society, who has kindly communicated the photo.



Our readers will notice with interest the date of cancellation; the latest known date was January 9th, 1872, whereas this newspaper bears a cancellation of 20th January, 1872; thus, this provisional lasted for more than two months, from November 17th, 1871, although, the Post Office circular of November 14th, 1871, decided its use till 31st December, 1871.

PHILATELIC CONTACT CATALOGUE

Publication ne contenant que des adresses des collectionneurs demandant de correspondre avec d'autres pays.

Pour l'inscription gratuite ajouter un coupon-réponse international.
Prix du Catalogue, 100 mills. en timbres d'Egypte.

HOLGER JENSEN

Soldugvej 16, Kastrup — Copenhagen — Danemark.

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE, LONDON

The Postal History of the Sudan 1873-1898

by

Lt. Col. J.R. DANSON

The paper deals with the early Postal History of the Sudan, from about 1873 when the Post Offices were run by the Egyptians until about 1898, by which time the Sudan Postal Services were firmly established.

Before coming to the actual postal services which were available in the early days I fear it will be necessary for me to give you a short History Lesson to remind you of various events which took place in North East Africa in the latter part of the last century and in order to help you to follow my remarks I have provided 4 maps which I hope you will find useful.

It must be remembered that Egypt was a Province of the Turkish Empire and was governed by a Khedive who was, at any rate in theory, responsible to the Sultan of Turkey for the good government of his Province. There was no frontier between Egypt and what was later to be known as the Sudan and, in fact, very little was known of Central Africa.

In the early days of the 19th Century the Vice-Roy Mahomet Ali, began to expand his province to the South and in 1820 he sent his son Ismail with an army to take over the country. Ismail set up his headquarters at a village which was later to be known as Khartoum but the local inhabitants appear to have been somewhat displeased by this encroachment by Egypt and they promptly murdered Ismail and his staff while at dinner by burning down the house in which the dinner was being held.

Mahomet Ali took a terrible vengeance for this outrage and the provinces of Kordofan and Sennar were added to Egypt.

Further penetrations followed and by 1850 Egyptian rule extended to 120 miles south of Khartoum and in 1866 the ports of Suakin and Massawa were given to the Khedive by the Sultan of Turkey.

The Egyptian rule was thoroughly corrupt, and the chief export was slaves and in the late 1860's, as a result of pressure from some of the European powers, the Khedive Ismail commissioned Sir Samuel Baker to effect reforms and in particular to attempt to suppress the Slave trade and also bring the Equatorial Provinces under Egyptian influence.

In 1874 Baker was succeeded by General Charles G. Gordon as Governor of the Equatorial Provinces, a post which he relinquished in 1876. In the following year, however, at the express request of the Khedive, he returned to the Sudan as Governor General but in 1879 he resigned and trouble shortly afterwards broke out.

In 1881 Mohammed Ahmed proclaimed himself "El-Mahdi" — "The Divine Guide to Salvation" and raised an army in a revolt against Egypt, and during the following few years he and his followers recaptured the whole of the Sudan with the exception of Wadi Halfa in the North and Suakin on the Red Sea.

It will be seen then that between say 1860 and 1885 Egypt had occupied the greater part of the Sudan and been ejected again by the Mahdi.

To come now to the postal history of the period. Egypt had joined the U.P.U. in 1875 and as far as I have been able to ascertain, about 24 post offices were opened in the Sudan between 1867 and 1879. As far as I am aware however, no official list has been published, and the lists which do exist differ in material details. Moreover, there is a considerable difference of opinion as to the dates upon which offices were established at various places and when they were closed.

In the absence of any official list of Post Offices, the best evidence that an office existed at any particular place is a postage stamp or cover bearing the postmark of the town but apart from Wadi Halfa, Massawa and Suakin, Egyptian stamps used in the Sudan are very rare indeed and I doubt whether examples exist from some of the smaller places. Other evidence must therefore be sought and this is found in the existence of interpostal labels bearing the names of various places in the Sudan.

The use to which these labels was put is somewhat obscure but contrary to the note in Volume II of Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia they were not official franks and had no franking value.

They were certainly used on occasions to seal up packages which had burst in the post and I show you an example of this usage at Alexandria; and they were probably, almost certainly, used for sealing packages of letters being sent in bulk from one post office to another in order to show at a glance the origin of the package.

I am showing several pages of these labels with the names of various towns in the Sudan, also an official registered cover from Wadi Halfa, which has neither postage stamp nor interpostal label on it, but which was apparently delivered at destination without surcharge. This cover goes to show, I think, that the interpostal labels were not official franks.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the following Post Offices existed in the Sudan and I give, where known, the dates of opening and closing.

The first office to be opened was at Suakin, probably in November 1867, and it has remained open ever since.

The Office at Massawa is stated to have been opened either in November 1867 or 1869 and it was probably closed about the end of December 1885 after the town had been handed over to the Italians.

On the 1st October 1873 offices were opened at Berber, Dongola, Khartoum and Wadi Halfa, and of these Berber was closed on the 2nd May, 1884, Dongola on the 13th June 1885, Khartoum on the 15th December 1884 and Wadi Halfa has remained open.

Kassala was probably opened in the autumn of 1875 and was closed either in July or September 1885.

I am showing stamps or covers from all the above places.

Nine further offices were opened, it is stated, at the request of General Gordon in 1877 or August 1878 at Gedaref, El Facher, El Messalamieh, El Obeid, Fazogl, Fashoda, Karkoj and Salamieh. El Obeid was closed on the 19th January 1883 but the dates of closing the other offices is unrecorded.

No details are on record regarding the opening or closing of the following 8 offices:— Chaka, Dabroussa, Dara, El Galabat, Sennar, Korti, Taoufikia and Tokar.

When the actual date of closing is unknown it may reasonably be assumed that the offices closed automatically at or about the time that the particular district in which they were situated was overrun by the followers of the Mahdi.

No stamps of the first issue of Egypt have been recorded as having been used in the Sudan, but this is hardly surprising as the second issue was current when the Post Office was opened at Suakin in 1867.

Of the 2nd issue only one example is known to me, a 2 Piastre in Dr. Byam's collection used at Suakin in 1868, almost certainly on the 21st August.

Stamps of the 3rd Issue are somewhat more plentiful as they were current until 1879 by which time the majority, if not all, the offices were in operation and it is possible that all values exist used at Massawa, Suakin and Wadi Halfa.

The 4th Issue (De La Rue issue of 1879/84) are reasonably common when used at Suakin and Wadi Halfa, but in addition to these I am showing you stamps of this issue used at Berber, Kassala, Khartoum and Tokar.

Of the later issues up to 1897, probably all values exist used at Suakin and Wadi Halfa.

Postage due stamps of the 5 Mills — 1 and 2 Piastre value are known used at Suakin in 1887.

It will be interesting to note that the year date on the Berber cancellations, which is in Arabic, shows the date as 1880 for that year and for the next three years, and the final figure has been altered to 1, 2 or 3 in manuscript for the 3 following years.

The postal rates in force between 1867 and 1875 for internal postage are uncertain, but for foreign mail they were as follows:—

Single letters to England or the Continent prepaid via Brindisi. 4 Piastres 5 paras.

Single letters to England prepaid by long sea — 3 piastres 10 paras.

Single letters to Malta and Gibraltar prepaid — 2 piastres 20 paras.

Single letters to India, Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand — 3 piastres 10 paras.

After joining the U.P.U. in 1875 the usual foreign rate of 2½d, or 1 Piastre, was in operation.

So much for the stamps in use up to 1885. As I have already reminded you, from about 1885 until 1896 the whole of the Sudan, with the exception of Wadi Halfa and Suakin was held by the followers of the Mahdi and of his successor the Khalifa and no posts were in operation in the occupied territory. But there was a good deal of fighting in the Suakin area and two expeditions were sent from Wadi Halfa, one in 1885 and another in 1896-8

and these operations have some bearing on the postal history of the country.

It will be convenient to keep what I call the Red Sea Littoral separate from the Expedition up the Nile from Wadi Halfa, as they had little to do with each other.

I will start with the Red Sea and get rid of Massawa and Suakin once and for all, but I am sorry I shall have to give you some more history and it will be convenient to start in 1882 before the country was fully overrun by the Mahdi.

OPERATIONS ON THE RED SEA LITTORAL

During 1882 the power of the Mahdi was increasing and though repeated attempts were made by the Governor General of the Sudan to subdue him, these failed, usually with heavy losses, and the Mahdi's following swelled in proportion to his success.

In October 1882 the Governor General at Khartoum called for large reinforcements, but as the British Government were unwilling to send troops so far south, the Egyptian Government had to send the necessary forces. These consisted of about 10,000 native troops who were sent to Suakin by sea and thence across the desert to Berber on the Nile. These troops were little better than an armed mob and they had no success and eventually the Egyptian Government engaged a retired officer of the Indian Army, Col. W. Hicks, to take command of the Army.

He, together with a European Staff, duly arrived in the Sudan, and took command in July 1883. Two months later he marched into the Kordofan desert at the head of 10,000 men but met a greatly superior enemy force near El Obeid, and on the 4th November he and his army were totally destroyed.

As a result of this, the whole of the Sudan South of Khartoum lay at the mercy of the Mahdi, and the capital, Khartoum was in great peril.

As soon as the news of this disaster reached England, the British Government advised the Khedive to abandon all territory south of Wadi Halfa, but the Khedive was unwilling to do this, and applied to Turkey for 10,000 Turkish troops to be sent to Suakin. The British Government, however, would not agree to this, though it was obvious that troops from some source would have to be sent.

In the meantime, in August 1883, the tribes round Sinkat, an important village lying some 40 miles inland from Suakin rose against the Government. At their head was a man named Osman Digna.

In October 1883 Osman Digna invested Sinkat and moved towards Suakin and besieged Tokar and on the 6th November he wiped out the Egyptian troops who had been sent from Suakin to relieve that place. On the 2nd December he annihilated a small Egyptian force near Tamanieb and all the country inland from Suakin was in his hands.

In order to deal with the situation the Egyptian Government appointed Major General V. Baker, head of the Egyptian Gendarmerie, to raise a force of 4,000 men and take it to Suakin.

This force encountered an army under Osman Digna at El Teb on the 4th February 1884, and was completely routed.

On the 8th the garrison at Sinkat was wiped out.

The British Government then decided that British troops must be sent and accordingly two Brigades of British Infantry, and other troops — about 4,000 in all — under command of Major General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B., were despatched and reached Suakin on 22nd February 1884. On the 25th most of the troops were landed at Trinkitat, preparatory to a move towards Tokar, which had fallen to Osman Digna.

On the 29th February the force met and completely defeated the Dervish Army at El Teb and then advanced to Tokar which was found abandoned by the enemy.

Early in March the force was concentrated at Suakin but on the 13th they again encountered and completely routed a Dervish force at Tamai.

The road to Berber was now open but the British Government refused to allow the force under General Graham to proceed there and in fact gave instructions that the campaign was to be brought to a close. Two British battalions were left at Suakin as a garrison and the remainder was withdrawn.

In February 1885, after the fall of Khartoum, and the death of General Gordon, the British Government decided to send a second expedition under Lt. Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., K.C.B., to Suakin with the intention of crushing Osman Digna and guarding the construction of a railway from Suakin to Berber.

By April General Graham's force amounted to some 13,000 fighting men and 11,000 followers.

On the 19th March he defeated a small Dervish force at Hashin and on the 22nd a larger one at Tofrik.

On the 2nd April a strong force was sent out to attack Tamai which was known to be Osman Digna's headquarters but on the 3rd the place was found to be deserted and having destroyed the huts and stores, the force withdrew to Suakin.

In the meantime work on the railway proceeded very slowly and on the 2nd May, Lord Wolseley arrived at Suakin with the news that the British Government had once more decided to abandon the Sudan and to discontinue the construction of the Railway to Berber. Consequently a large force was no longer required at Suakin.

The force was accordingly reduced until all that was left was one British battalion, an Indian contingent and several Egyptian units, about 6,000 men in all.

During the following few years the garrison remained at Suakin and the defences were put into a proper state. Osman Digna, however, was still at large and still had a large following and in January 1888 he established himself at Handib and attacked the water forts at Suakin. He was pushed back by a small force under Sir H. Kitchener, the Governor-General of the Red Sea Littoral, but Kitchener was severely wounded in the neck and had to go to Cairo.

Osman Digna then increased his activities round Suakin and blockaded the town until September, when he threatened a serious attack. The town's garrison was accordingly strengthened and the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army,

Major General F.W. Grenfell, C.B., took command. On the 20th December he led his force out of the town and routed the enemy at Gemmaiza near Handib.

Once more, however, the British Government withdrew the forces and a garrison of about 2,000 was all that was left at Suakin.

Osman Digna continued to cause trouble and early in 1891 a force from Suakin occupied Handib and Tokar and later Afafit (a short distance beyond Tokar) at which place Osman Digna was decisively defeated.

In 1892 Osman Digna returned and caused some trouble near Suakin and in 1895 he raised Tokar. In 1896 a small force was despatched from Suakin to deal with him and he was driven back into the hills. Early in 1900 he was captured in the Gemilab Hills 100 miles south of Suakin.

During the Dongola Expedition of 1896 every available Egyptian soldier was needed on the Nile, so a contingent of Indian troops was sent to hold Suakin to replace the Egyptian garrisons.

It will be seen that British troops were employed on various occasions in the Red Sea area but only once were English stamps used, i.e., in 1885.

In that year a detachment of the Army Postal Corps consisting of 20 N.C.O's and men under Major Sturgeon left England on 3rd March and returned to England on 28th July 1885. They opened an office at Suakin and do not appear to have functioned elsewhere, though there was probably a sub-office somewhere in the vicinity.

For cancelling the postage stamps they used a single lined circle enclosing the words British Army Post Office, Egypt, with the date in the centre and over the date a letter, A or C.

Military Telegraph stamps were cancelled with a large double lined circle inscribed "Field Telegraph No. ..." between the circles and the date in two lines with either SK or QI above it in the centre.

It is the use of these two pairs of letters which leads me to suggest that two offices were in operation at or near Suakin.

The postal arrangements are contained in a poster dated 11th August 1882, a photograph of which I am showing you. This was published for the Egyptian War of 1882, but the G.P.O. confirm that the regulations remained in force in 1885. You will notice that the poster refers to regulations published in the Post Office Guide. I have also obtained an extract from the Guide for the date in question and am showing you a copy.

I am also showing several pages of Postage and Telegraph stamps of Great Britain used at Suakin 1885.

Regarding the Indian contingents which served on the Red Sea Littoral between 1885 and 1896 I have been unable to obtain any very precise details of their postal arrangements, but it is, I think, quite clear that they had their own postal detachments, and these functioned not only at Suakin but also at Tokar.

A fair number of soldiers' and seamen's envelopes with embossed 9 pies stamps surcharged 1 anna exist, mostly used in 1896-7 and I am showing some of these. Other material is rare but I am passing round what I have. You will notice that these come from Tokar as well as Suakin.

There are several types of postmark which I need not describe in detail as they are before you, but I might mention that the type showing a large B in a circle of parallel lines was used at Tokar. As however, a similar type of postmark was used on Indian stamps in other places in East Africa you must have it on a cover to be sure that it was used in the Sudan.

The Egyptian Civil Post Office remained open during the whole period under review to satisfy the postal requirements of the local inhabitants and also, apart from five months in 1885, for use by the Military garrison.

I am showing some further examples of Egyptian stamps used in Massawa and Suakin and we can now leave the Red Sea Littoral and go back to the Nile.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1884-1885 UP THE NILE UNDERTAKEN TO RELIEVE GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM

In February 1884 General Gordon arrived back in Khartoum to supervise the withdrawal of the Egyptian garrison but on the 19th April all communication with Khartoum was cut off, and in August, moved by public opinion, Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, moved a vote of credit in the House of Commons to undertake operations for the relief of Gordon.

Lord Wolseley, who had had experience of river transport in Canada was appointed to command the force and he had to assist him Colonel Sir William Butler who had had similar experience.

The original plan was simple. A column of infantry in boats was to work up the River from Wadi Halfa, accompanied by mounted troops and transport on the Banks. If the column was delayed a camel corps was to leave the Nile at Korti and strike across the Bayuda Desert to Metemma. Having arrived there a small force was to be despatched to Khartoum by steamers to be sent down by Gordon.

Special boats were built in the British Isles and sent out to Alexandria whence they were sent by train to Assiut and so up the river to Wadi Halfa.

It had been hoped to use the railway which ran from Wadi Halfa to Saras (33½ miles) to transport the boats round the second Cataract, but the railway was found to be of very little use.

The history of this railway is interesting. The original idea came from Said Pasha who, in 1860, proposed to connect the Sudan with Egypt by a railway. Nothing much was done until 1873 when Ismail Pasha instructed an English firm to construct a 3'6" gauge line from Halfa to Kerma at the head of the third Cataract.

Modifications and alterations in the scheme followed, but by 1877 the line had reached Saras (33½ miles) and the formation, exclusive of bridges, was completed for a further 21 miles.

The line did not pay and General Gordon as Governor General of the Sudan objected to the scheme being continued and from 1877 to 1884 the short length of line was used only about once a week and everything fell into decay.

In October 1884 the 8th Railway Co. R.E. arrived from England and took over the railway and by the 2nd of November two trains a day were running between Halfa and Saras. The line was extended southward until the 21st February 1885, when a station was opened at Ambigol Road, 17 miles from Saras and 50½ from Wadi Halfa.

In the meantime the Army had proceeded up the Nile in boats and early in November 1884 the headquarters had reached Dongola and by Christmas Day most of the force was concentrated at Korti.

It was then decided to send a Desert Column on camels across the Bayuda Desert to Metemma occupying the oasis of Gakdul and Abu Klea on the way, while the River column would fight its way up the Nile, capture Abu Hamed, drive the Dervishes from Berber and join hands with the desert column at Metemma.

The desert column was commanded by Brig. Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart and the river column by Major Gen. Earle.

On the 30th December the desert column set out and on the 17th January 1885, having occupied the wells at Gakdul, the enemy were decisively defeated at Abu Klea. On the following day the advance was continued and on the 19th the force occupied Gubat on the river. General Stewart had been wounded on the 18th January and the command of the desert column fell to Sir Charles Wilson.

On the 24th January as a result of messages received from Khartoum, a small force was embarked on two steamers which proceeded up the river and on the 28th Khartoum was in sight, but those on board learned that the town had fallen two days previously. The two vessels proceeded as far as the junction of the Blue and White Niles after which they returned down stream and on the 4th February the force arrived back at Gubat with great difficulty, having lost one steamer on the way.

Meanwhile the river column was advancing up the river from Korti in 217 boats, with mounted troops on the banks. On the 4th February while at Birti the Commander heard of the fall of Khartoum and received orders to halt. On the 8th however, he was allowed to proceed but on the 24th February when the force was only 26 miles from Abu Hamed orders were received to withdraw to Merowe, where the column arrived on the 5th March and later in the month it joined hands with the desert column at Korti.

Towards the end of March the force commenced to withdraw to Dongola, leaving rearguards at Korti, and on the 11th May complete evacuation of the Sudan was ordered and by June the Nile Expedition was at an end.

One brigade was, however, left at Wadi Halfa, with outposts at Kosha, 42 miles south of the Railway Terminus at Akasha. On the 30th December a Dervish force appeared near Kosha and Gennis but was defeated.

Early in 1886 the force was withdrawn to Wadi Halfa, this place being held by Egyptian troops, while the British troops were stationed further north at Aswan and other places.

No special postal arrangements appear to have been made for this expedition and in particular, no detachment of the Army Postal Corps accompanied the troops.

Covers from the Expedition are rare and I have only seen one bearing a stamp of any kind from Korti, 9th Feb. 1885. Usually they are endorsed "On Active Service, No Stamps Available" or some similar wording and they were delivered at destination on payment of 1d. or 2½d.

The current type of Egyptian post mark was used on the covers, the least rare being Korti. I am showing such covers as I possess.

From 1885 until 1896 no post offices were in operation in the Nile Valley south of Wadi Halfa.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896-1898

Ever since the death of Gordon in January 1885 the British public had been anxious to avenge his murder but the Government were unwilling to go to the expense of a further expedition and intimated that any expedition should be composed of the Egyptian Army, which, by 1896 consisted of fourteen well trained battalions of Infantry commanded by the Sirdar, Col. H.H. Kitchener.

Early in 1896, however, certain political events took place which altered the position. In the first place, a strong Conservative Government came into power in Great Britain, and rumours reached London that the French from Equatorial Africa were advancing towards the upper water of the Nile. Moreover, the Italians advancing from Massawa to Kassala were hard pressed by the Abyssinians and on the 1st March were crushingly defeated at Adowa. In these circumstances it was feared that the Dervishes might invade Egypt and a suitable pretext was furnished for immediate action. On the 13th March a telegram was despatched to Kitchener to commence operations. The Campaign which followed may be divided into two parts.

- (1) The Dongola expedition of 1896-7 which followed the route of the old Wadi-Halfa — Saras Railway and
- (2) the campaign for the capture of Khartoum for which a new railway was built from Wadi Halfa across the desert to Abu Hamed and eventually to Khartoum.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION

The Nile route was followed by this Expedition which was composed of the Egyptian Army with certain British Battalions attached, all under the command of Kitchener. The Dervishes were in strength at Dongola with outposts at Suarda, Firket and Akasha.

The campaign opened on 16th March 1896 when a small force was despatched to seize Akasha, which was reached on the 20th.

The old railway between Saras and Akasha had been destroyed but this was soon in working order again and it was extended as the force moved forward until in May 1897 it reached Kerma from which point it was not taken further.

Until the latter part of May 1896 there was no move forward from Akasha, but the force was concentrated there and the railway relaid and communications opened up. On the 7th June a strong force which had left Akasha

a few days earlier completely routed a Dervish force at Firket and a large area was cleared of the enemy.

The force occupied Kosha but a serious outbreak of Cholera occurred and spread to Saras, Ambigol, Akasha and Firket.

No further advance took place until August but on the 26th June rail-head reached Akasha and on the 4th August it reached Kosha.

Meanwhile, further British reinforcements had arrived and in August, when the Nile rose, several steamers were hauled through the second Cataract at Wadi Halfa and on the 23rd August four gunboats and three unarmed steamers arrived at Kosha. Another steamer which had been built in England and sent out in sections arrived at Kosha and was put together there.

In August the advance continued and Abu Sari was occupied on the 23rd and later the force concentrated at Fareig.

On the 18th September the force advanced against the enemy at Kerma but they withdrew to Hafir on the opposite side of the river.

On the 19th the enemy were shelled by the gunboats which then proceeded up river to Dongola which they reached the same evening.

The enemy evacuated Hafir during the night and the advance was continued and on the 24th September Dongola was entered.

Subsequently El Debba, Korti and Merowi were occupied and by the end of the year Dongola province was more or less pacified.

During this expedition unoverprinted Egyptian stamps were used at Wadi Halfa and very occasionally by the troops up the Nile. As a general rule, however, letters were sent unstamped. I am showing a number of such covers, some of which you will observe were written by Capt. Stanton, the Designer of the first Sudan postage stamp and addressed to England. As a general rule these were taxed 2d. on arrival, which was the proper rate for an Officer's letter, but in two instances the double rate of 5d. was charged and once only 1d. which was the appropriate rate for a soldier's letter.

The other Series, mostly signed by Major Drage were addressed to Egypt and no charge was levied on these. Apparently they were looked upon as local letters on which presumably no charge was made at this time though in the following year a charge of 3 mills was made on such letters.

I come now to the final campaign.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE RECAPTURE OF OMDURMAN AND KHARTOUM

On the 1st January 1897 a new railway from Wadi Halfa to Abu Hamed was commenced. The reason for this was that the new campaign was likely to be considerably greater than that which had undertaken the recapture of Dongola province in the previous year and much larger forces would be required.

To have followed the Dongola route would have entailed bridging the Nile between Debba and Merowe and constructing the railway across the Bayuda Desert in the face of hostile action from Metemma.

The distance from Wadi Halfa to Abu Hamed is 230 miles and at first progress was slow as for the first five months of 1897 the Kerma Railway was still under construction. By the middle of July, however, about 100 miles had been laid.

Kitchener then decided that Abu Hamed must be captured before the railway could advance further and accordingly a strong flying column was sent from the Merowe District to capture the town, which lay some 118 miles distant, and on 7th August Abu Hamed was duly captured. As result, of this, and of patrolling by gunboats, the enemy evacuated Berber on the 24th August and the town was occupied by our troops on the 5th September. Later in the month a Camel Corps post was established at Dakhila, afterwards known as Atbara.

On the 31st October the railway reached Abu Hamed and early in November the Suakin-Berber route was reopened after having been closed for 13 years.

During the closing months of the year it appeared likely that the enemy would make a heavy attack on Berber and on the 1st January 1898 Kitchener applied for British troops to be sent to reinforce his army and a British Brigade from Egypt under Col. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., arrived at Abu Dis, 30 miles south of Abu Hamed by the end of the month.

The main Dervish army, some 40,000 strong, was at Omdurman with a further 20,000 at Matemma.

In February the enemy force at Metemma under the Emir Mahmud marched against Berber and crossed the Nile on the 25th February. Meanwhile, railhead had reached Sherik, 70 miles short of Berber on the same day.

Mahmud's army was in the angle formed by the Rivers Nile and Atbara and on 12th March he began to move down the Nile to attack Atbara but on the 18th he struck across country towards Hudi on the Atbara, only to find that the Anglo-Egyptian Army had arrived there before him.

Mahmud therefore swung further south and took up a position near the village of Nakheila where he was attacked and defeated by the Anglo-Egyptian army on the 8th April in a battle known as the Battle of the Atbara.

Subsequently the troops went into summer quarters at Atbara, Abadieh, Darmali, Selim and Berber.

On the 5th May railhead reached Abadieh, 12 miles north of Berber and on the 3rd July the railway from Wadi Halfa to Atbara was completed.

During the summer further reinforcements arrived and by August the army consisted of 8,200 British and 17,600 Egyptian and Sudanese troops with 44 guns and 20 maxims on land and 36 guns and 24 maxims on the river. This force was considered to be sufficient for the work of destroying the Dervish Army and reoccupying Khartoum and the advance commenced.

On the 25th August, Metemma was occupied and on the 2nd September the Dervish Army was completely routed at the Battle of Omdurman where the enemy lost over 11,000 killed and 16,000 wounded, the Anglo-Egyptian losses being 48 killed and 382 wounded only.

This was the decisive battle of the campaign and the ruins of Khartoum were occupied, a Memorial Service to Gordon being held there on 4th September.

This ended the campaign and the bulk of the British troops returned to Egypt.

The postal services during the campaign were as follows :

On 1st March 1897 the first (Provisional) issue of Sudan postage stamps appeared, eight values of Contemporary Egyptian stamps being overprinted for the use of the troops.

In some instances however unoverprinted Egyptian stamps continued to be used and occasionally no stamps were available and letters were endorsed accordingly.

The postal rate for letters from the Expeditionary Force to Egypt was fixed at 3 mills for prepaid and 6 mills for unpaid letters but arrangements were made to charge only 3 mills on unpaid letters from the forces delivered in Egypt when the senders' commanding officer certified that no stamps were available.

This postage was collected by affixing a 2 mill, Egyptian postage stamp together with half of a similar stamp, but later a 3 mill. postage due stamp was made by surcharging an Egyptian 2 P.T. postage due stamp.

On the 1st March 1898 the second (permanent) issue of Sudan postage stamps appeared. This was designed by Captain (later Colonel) E.A. Stanton (pacha) C.M.G., later Governor of Khartoum.

I am showing some covers from members of the Expeditionary Force and also examples of the use of split Egyptian postage dues.

During this period the Posts and Telegraphs were being run by the Army and in most cases the Post Office and Telegraph Office were in the same building or tent.

The first provisional issue of postage stamps was overprinted TEL in an oval in Black or Blue by means of a hand stamp for use on telegrams and in 1898 a special issue of Military Telegraph Stamps appeared. It seems, however, that the postal authorities did not always bother to use the special Telegraph stamps on telegrams as many postage stamps of the first two issues are known cancelled Army Telegraphs.

There is one other form of cancellation which is occasionally met with on the stamps of the first two issues. I refer to the Manuscript Cancellations such as "Rail Head" or "Atbara" and the like which it has been suggested were postal markings in use before the proper obliterations became available.

In my opinion these cancellations are all of Telegraphic and not postal origin, though some of these are really fiscals.

I am showing a few telegraph forms containing Manuscript cancellations on the stamps and it will be seen that in some instances fines for Text Errors are referred to. I conclude from these forms that the native telegraph operators were fined so many Milliemes for each Transmitting error they made and each month the fines were collected. To do this the names of the offenders were written on a telegraph form together with the amount of the fine and as each man paid his fine, stamps of a similar value were affixed to the form for accountability purposes, and cancelled either in manuscript or by the use of the office stamp.

THE SIWA ISSUE OF 1942

by

AHMED MAZLOUM F.R.P.S.,L.

Il Collezionista is an excellent philatelic Magazine published at Torino under the management of Mr. Giulio Bolaffi, and has distinguished contributors such as Dr. Alberto Diena.

Last May number contained a most interesting article concerning Egypt, written by Professor Giuseppe Ravegnani, literary critic and philatelic editor of the Magazine *Epoca*.

Our readers know that the Albani-Zeitouni Catalogue of Egypt stamps, published in 1948 mentioned in *fine* some Egypt stamps of the 1937 issue, overprinted «Oasi di Siwa, Occupazione Militare Italiana» by the Italian Army with the Afrika Corps under the orders of the Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

This set was composed of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 20 milliemes overprinted with thick ink; further on, the Zeheri Catalogue, compiled by Mr. I. Chafar described this set and as the Albani-Zeitouni said, he also said that any knowledge was lacking concerning the official character of this issue.

Since then nothing had been published about the matter, but the question was of interest for the Italian philatelists as well as for the Egyptian philately, and so Italian philatelists seriously looked after it and investigated about the official character of the overprint and the result is presented to us in this May number of *Il Collezionista*.

Signor Giuseppe Ravegnani after quoting the Albani-Zeitouni Catalogue and an article published in *Rivista Filatelica d'Italia* in 1948, he is publishing the enquiry letters he received on the subject from General I. di Nisio, Comm. Giovanni di Mattia and Mr. Domenico Fossati.

The latter says that he was a pilot on a tank of the «Ariete» Division who occupied the Siwa Oasis; he learned at the time from the Commanding Officer of the tank, a Lieutenant from Bologna and a spirited philatelist, that one of his brother in arms, one of the first to enter the Post Office of the Oasis, overprinted some sheets of Egypt stamps and destroyed the seal. We must therefore deduct from this important declaration that the issue who was born under these circumstances can only be considered as of private origin. Comm. Giovanni di Mattia, who is a lawyer, says he was officer Commissioner of the Division who occupied the Oasis, under the orders of General di Nisio, from August to November 1942, and excludes that any Egyptian stamps were overprinted by the Italian armed forces, and denies any official character to the overprinted stamps and he also adds :

1) The armed forces who entered Egypt were under the supreme command of Field Marshal Rommel : it would have been quite inaccurate to qualify the occupation of Siwa as expressing purely Italian Sovereignty ; German Forces being also present there.

2) The Italian Division «Ariete» had her own Post Office (Sector X nucleus XIII) sitting at Marsa Matrouh. Military correspondence was frank but extra stamps were necessary if posting over by Air Mail.

3) The total population did not need stamps because there was no postal service between the villages of the Oasis, or because the Oasis was severed from the mother land.

The last evidence brought by *Il Collezionista* is a letter from General Ismaele di Nisio, officer commanding the occupation troops at Siwa. This General says «he had full authority over the population and particularly on the Egyptian Officials who dwelt on the spot : the Maamour, the Postal Agent, and the Doctor; he says he never authorized any overprinted issue, and the Post Office of Siwa had no opportunity of corresponding being cut of its own national territory, and the only Post Office working was the «Posta Militare 58» of the Division and it did not accept Egyptian stamps for use.

These are serious reasons based on facts and the disclosures of Signor Fossati give a clear light on the circumstances under which this issue was born; but what follows is still more substantial. In the book *War without hate* where the recollections of Field Marshal Rommel are presented by Liddel Hart (French edition, Vol. II, page 41) the Marshal writes «On the 21st September 1942 I flew to the Oasis of Siwa for inspecting the Italo-German Forces, accompanied by General Ganse and Colonel Bayerlein. The Arab population gave us a tremendous reception. We gave presents to the tribal chiefs and took a great lot of photos of natives with their many-coloured burnous. I was presented with an envelope franked with all the stamps of the Oasis with the cancellation of the day».

Some philatelists took advantage of this account of the German hero to certify the Siwa issue, as a valid one; General di Nisio confirms that the Egyptian postal Agent of Siwa had also presented him with a similar envelope, and its photo is published in the article.

This envelope is franked with stamps of 1937 Farouk issue from 1 to 30 milliemmes also a Fouad stamp of 40 milliemmes and 2 fiscal stamps, without any overprint, but with the Siwa cancellation of 20th July 1942. The envelope bears the following address in arabic.

His Excellency Lewa (Major General) di Nisio, Commanding Italian Forces at Siwa, General di Nisio concludes by saying (very logically) that, if the overprinted stamps existed at the time, and had regular issue, then Rommel's envelope as well as his own one ought to have been franked with the overprinted stamps.

The author of the article is happy that his investigations were fruitful and prevents philatelists against this issue, which he qualifies as the work of a dishonest speculator.

Before concluding the question I should like to bring a small personal contribution, I believe the only one up to date from the Egyptian philatelic side.

1) I own a complete set and some odd values of this issue.



Block of 4 of 1 millieme. (Mazloun Collection).

These stamps were sold to me by an Italian Officer who was entrusted with the repatriation of Italian prisoners of war from Egypt, and who passed three times by Alexandria as far as I can ascertain; I must say for the sake of truth that this Officer could not supply me any information about the official character of these stamps, and he parted with them, in my favour, at my own risk and with my full agreement.

2) My colleague, the late George Khayat told me that after the recapture of Tobrouk, he was in this harbour with the British Army as war correspondent of the newspaper *El Ahram* and he bought some stamps from an Italian whom he buried beneath a tree before leaving the town, as the German Army was again advancing towards Tobrouk.

3) The Egyptian Postal Agent, later on, was interrogated by the authorities and he never confirmed the official character of this issue. I ignore if the Maamour or the Doctor were asked.

4) As far as I know, there exists no used stamps, and I never saw any of them.

All these facts prove something sound, that the official character of these stamps is lacking and I think like Signor Ravegnani that it is an issue, due to a fiery philatelist who could not resist the temptation of speculating by taking advantage of peculiar dramatic circumstances.

NOTRE MEDAILLE

A L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE « REINATEX »

A page 479 de *L'Orient Philatélique*, No. 80 d'octobre 1952, nous avons reproduit le Diplôme de Médaille d'Argent décernée à notre Revue *L'Orient Philatélique* dans la Classe Littérature par l'Exposition Philatélique Internationale «Reinatex» qui s'est tenue du 26 avril au 4 mai 1952 à Montecarlo (Principauté de Monaco).



Nous sommes heureux de reproduire à présent la Médaille en question qui vient de nous parvenir.

VIE DE LA SOCIETE
LIFE OF THE SOCIETY

It is with the greatest pleasure that we have learnt that Major S. Henson, our Representative in Canada has been awarded the Gold Medal for his Collection of Egypt exhibited at the North West Federation of Stamp Clubs' Exhibition held at Vancouver on May 29-31, 1953.

Our sincerest congratulations to Major Henson as well as our heartfelt thanks for making Egyptian stamps appreciated in Canada.

Mr. Henry Whittaker, previous Representative of the P.S.E. in Canada, and one of our most eminent members, has obtained a Silver Medal with Sudan, in Vancouver, B.C., 2nd award in the Championship Class in the Pacific North West Philatelic Exhibition in May 1953.

Our sincere congratulations.

We have been pleased to learn that our Representative in the U.S.A., Mr. E.A. Kehr, has been asked to serve both as U.S.A. Commissioner and Member

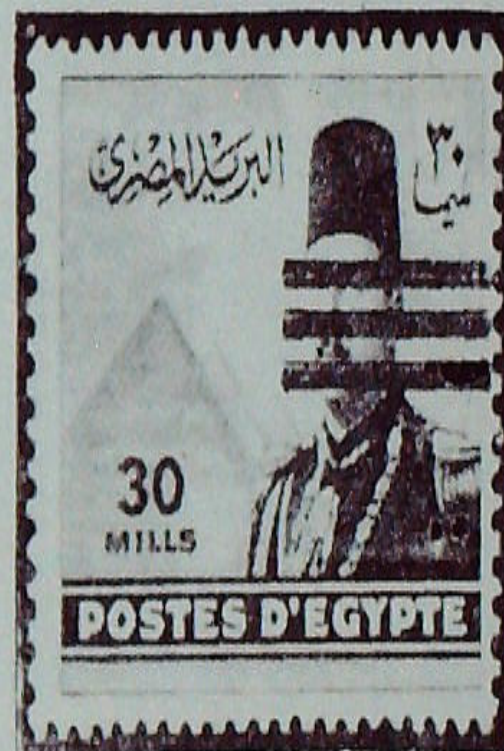
of the Jury at the International Philatelic Exhibition which will be held at Lisbon in September next.

We convey to Mr. Kehr our sincere congratulations for this well deserved appointment.

Mr. G. Seymour Thompson of 88 Nightingale Lane, Bromley Kent, England, would be glad if any Indian Member would help him in the transcription and translation of inscriptions on stamps and covers of Indian Native States. Acknowledgement will be given in any published articles he may write.

NOUVEAUTES D'EGYPTE

Ce trimestre a été prolifique en nouveautés, nous avons ainsi à enregistrer la surcharge noire de trois traits horizontaux sur l'effigie de l'ancien Roi sur la série en cours tant Postale que par Avion.



POSTES — Ainsi surchargés ont été mis en vente le 20 avril, le 10 mills. violet; le 23 du même mois les valeurs de 2, 3, 4, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 30, 50, 100 et 200 mills.. à partir du 4 mai les valeurs de 1 mill. 40 mills., 50 P.E. et L.E. 1 contemporanément à un 3 mills. de l'émission 1937. Seul le 40 mills. n'existe que sur les timbres déjà surchargés Malek Masr oue Al-Soudan.



Le 23 Avril a paru un timbre de L.E. 1, représentant la Reine Nefertiti de profil à droite, dent 14, couleur fond vert-foncé, portrait marron, filigr. XI.



AVIATION — Surchargés de trois traits. Toute la série déjà surchargée Malek Masr ou Al-Soudan, sauf les 7, 20 et 40 mills., qui ne portent pas cette première surcharge, a été mise en vente le 4 Mai.



Le 4 Mai a paru un timbre de 15 mills., à un nouveau type, dent $13\frac{1}{2}$, couleur vert-olive, filigr. XI.

VARIETES D'EGYPTE



No. 11-Z.—1 P.E., deuxième émission, type I — Manquant du point central dans le mot arabe de droite dans le cartouche du bas. Comme il se présente dans la photo ci-dessus ce mot n'a que deux points au lieu de trois.

6 mills. type 1937, surchargé «Palestine» avec filigrane renversé.



4 mills. avec double surcharge formant quatre traits au lieu de trois (photo ci-dessus).



10 mills. avec double surcharge formant quatre et cinq traits au lieu de 3 (photo ci-dessus).

MICHEL NICOLAIZOS

SUCESSEUR

JEAN A. FRANGAKIS

Négociant en Timbres-Poste

22, Boulevard Saad Zaghloul — ALEXANDRIE - EGYPT
R.C.A. 36569 S.P.E. 907

ACHAT-VENTE-ECHANGE

Agent de la **MAISON YVERT & Cie. AMIENS**

LISTE DES NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

- 2514 — MAHMOUD EL-ARABI, Dr. — 6, Rue Sembellauein, Mazarita, Alexandrie, (Egypte).
 2515 — CHALFOUN, Farid — c/o Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et Tunisie, Beyrouth (Liban).
 2516 — YOUSSEF MANSOUR YOUSSEF. — Secrétaire Commission Rurale de Siwa, Siwa (Egypte).
 2517 — VANDELLI, Giorgio. — Sharia Ibnou Sina 16/6, Tripoli (Libya).
 2518 — DABBAR, Alexandre. — 320, Ave. Fouad 1er., Sidi Gaber, Ramleh, Alexandrie, (Egypte).
 2519 — BENTLEY, (Rev.) Wilfred — 95, Albany Road, Stralford-on-Avon (England) Collects France, early postmarks of Great Britain, Sweden, Editor «France and Colonies Philatelic Society News Letter».

CHANGEMENTS D'ADRESSE DE NOS MEMBRES

CHANGES OF ADDRESS OF OUR MEMBERS

- 1082 — AMBACHE, Simha — 63, Shareh El-Falaki, Cairo (Egypt).
 1550 — BAJOCCHI, Raoul — 45, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit Pacha, Le Caire (Egypte).
 2224 — COTSABOYUCAS, Jean — B.P. 883, Le Caire (Egypte).
 2388 — HOOGHUIS, Cornelis — Ch. 86, No. 22, Meadi (Egypte).
 857 — KERBA, Sami — Avocat — 11, Rue Rushdi Pacha, Héliopolis, Le Caire (Egypte).
 1584 — MAKAR, Georges — 3, Rue Salah El-Dine, Imm. Wadie Saad, Zamalek, Cairo (Egypt).
 1927 — SEOUDI, Mme Anna — 10, Rue Dar El-Chifa, Appt. No. 5, Le Caire (Egypte).
 1290 — CHOREMI, Jean A. — 26, Rue Chérif Pacha, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 2009 — ELEFTHERIADIS, Sotiris — 51, Rue Safia Zaghoul, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 2057 — GARGOURA, Clément — 16, Rue Zananiri Pacha, Cléopatra, Ramleh, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 2008 — HAEGELI, Emile — 509, Rue Fouad 1er, Fleming, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 1480 — HARARI, Maurice — B.P. 118, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 2358 — HADJICONSTANDIS, Michel — Ing. Agronome — 37, Avenue Alexandre le Grand, Mazarida, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 1021 — PERIKOS, Georges — 11, Rue Chakour Pacha, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 2270 — ROKAB, Pierre — 12, Rue Delta, Sporting Club, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 408 — SAVIDIS, H.N. — 27, Boulevard Saad Zaghoul, Téléph. 23326, Alexandria.
 1873 — TAGGER, Max S. — 8, Rue Tanis, Chatby, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 859 — VALENSIN, Amedeo — 2, Rue Victor Adda, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 2142 — STAVROPOULO, B.D. — c/o Reinhart & Co., Kibby, Deirout (Hte. Egypte).
 1706 — ZAMBALOS, Jean — c/o Sté. d'Egrenage de Deirout — Pispinis — Caloyannis — Deirout (Haute-Egypte).
 963 — FOSCOLOS, G.N. — 104, Rue Malika, Ismailia (Egypte).

- 869 — SARAFFI, A.N. — B.P. 33, Minieh (Haute-Egypte).
 2225 — RAILLARD, J. — (Transféré à Port-Said).
 2067 — SINAI, Raymond J. — 98, Rue Tanzim, Port Tewfik (Egypte).
 2011 — THOMSON, Georges — 107, M.U. M.E.A.F. 15, Suez (Egypte).
 1815 — DINGWALL, Reginald G. — P.O. Box 551, Khartoum, Sudan.
 2118 — AUTRY, Dr. J. F. — 495th, Medical Group A.P.O. No. 633, Wiesbaden (Allemagne).
 662 — HOCHSTEIN-HOUSTON, George — Room 206, 230 Collins Street, Melbourne C. 1 (Australia). — Interested to buy any Egyptian Material, up to 1953.
 2030 — JOHN PHILIP, L.-R. — Railway Crescent, Main Street — Mt. Evelyn, Victoria (Australia).
 984 — PILAVACHI, Gabriel — B.P. 103, Nicosia (Chypre).
 2235 — CAIRNS, Alfred A. — Warrant Officer (R.A.F.) 13, St. Johns Way, Archway, London, W. 19 (England).
 639 — RAWSON, Brig. Creswell D. — Bentley Wood Cottage, West Winterslow, Nr. Salisbury, Wiltshire, Farley 248 (England).
 268 — STEAD, Col. Richard — Old Meadows, Albert Drive, DEGANWY, N. Walls (England).
 2212 — MINGAZZINI, Manfredo — Docteur — Corso Trieste 95, Rome (Italie).
 2171 — MULLER, Gaudenz — Winkelriedstrasse 69, Berne (Suisse).
 2144 — BILLENS, W.F. — 4 Nepahwin Drive, Timberlake Village, Willoughby, Ohio (U.S.A.).
 2339 — ERLEWINE, Ralph. R. — 2815 Washfenan Ave, Ann Arbor, Michigan (U.S.A.).
 2228 — GIORDANA, Lewis B. — Accountant — 9 New Street, High Bridge, N.J. (U.S.A.).
 771 — HILL, Charles Evan — 131 Walnut St., Shrewsbury, Mass, (U.S.A.).
 1711 — HILL, Mrs. Ralph K. — 4122 Underwood Blvd, Houston 25, Texas (U.S.A.).
 1898 — MARDIGUIAN, Steven — New Hyde Park, New York (U.S.A.).
 590 — PEEBLES, Mrs. Edna — 1615 Hinman Ave, Evanston, Ill. (U.S.A.).
 2505 — TORREY, Gordon H. — 342 E, 12 Avenue, Eugene, Oregon (U.S.A.).
 2177 — TRACY, J. Lee — 291 Woodvale Ave, Princess Bay, S.I. 9, New York (U.S.A.).
 2097 — WAGNER, Dr. R.M. — Research Chemist — 97 Waldron, Richland, Washington (U.S.A.).

MEMBRES NE FAISANT PLUS PARTIE DE LA SOCIETE

MEMBERS RESIGNED

- 968 — BEYLERIAN, Haig — Le Caire.
 873 — DAZZI, Rudolphe — Le Caire.
 1699 — EID, Mlle Andrée — Le Caire.
 1700 — EID, Edgard — Le Caire.
 1701 — EID, Mlle. Yvonne — Le Caire.
 2096 — MORRISON, H.D.S. — Le Caire.
 821 — POLLAK, Berthold — Le Caire.
 987 — SCHINDLER, Robert — Le Caire.

- 1678 — SCORDOS, Socrate — Le Caire.
 1408 — TOURIAN, Archak — Le Caire.
 2140 — ANZALDI, Emanuele M. — Alexandrie.
 2022 — ATTWOOD, A.A. Sanson — Alexandrie.
 2193 — GRAFFAND, Jean — Alexandrie.
 1495 — KAPLUN, Sioma — Alexandrie.
 1389 — KYRIAK, Constantin — Alexandrie.
 1409 — KYRIAK, Georges — Alexandrie.
 977 — MERAMETDJIAN, Mlle. Anahide — Alexandrie.
 65 — TSOPOLIDIS, Ch. — Alexandrie.
 1166 — ZLATAROFF, Nicolas — Alexandrie.
 1520 — MICALLEF, S. — Sydney, N.S.W. (Australia).
 2176 — LAVOIE, M.R. — Ottawa (Canada).
 450 — ROSS, George A. — Brechin Angus (Scotland).
 547 — STOKES, James W. — Kent (England).
 2342 — BEARCE, Harold D. — Missouri (U.S.A.).
 1910 — BOGGS, J. — Michigan (U.S.A.).
 1263 — CRIKIS, C.V. — New York (U.S.A.).
 2200 — HALLAND, Jr. W.F. — Oregon (U.S.A.).
 2127 — HUTCHINS, J.J. — Berkeley, Calif. (U.S.A.).
 2188 — MCGREW, B.G. — Cleveland 12, Ohio (U.S.A.).
 2145 — THOMASSET, R. — Arlington, Virginia (U.S.A.).
 2188 — WEAVER, M.C. — New Rochelle, N.Y. (U.S.A.).

ZINCOGRAPHIE 'SPHINX'

VARTAN - KRIKOR

LE CAIRE

20, Rue Doubreh (Immeuble Setton-Ex-Khédivé)

Reg. Comm. Le Caire 39462

Téléphone 53158

Clicheurs de L'Orient Philatélique

depuis 1928

SUEZ CANAL STAMPS

Unrecorded varieties of the 20c. blue.

by

A.S. MACKENZIE-LOW.

The following article was published by *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* edited in Leominster by P.L. Pemberton & Son Ltd., and written by our colleague and old friend A.S. Mackenzie-Low. We are grateful to both for kind consent given by them to publish this interesting Suez Canal article. The Editor.

I have recently been reconstructing the 20c. blue Suez Canal stamp, from a large amount of specimens collected over a period of many years.

I have been greatly assisted in this work by the loan of two entire sheets; I had also as a means of checking the printing flaws two very useful descriptions of the plating by Colonel Worthington-Wilmer, and Messrs. L. N. & M. Williams.*

In the process of my work I discovered a variety in the design that I had not observed before.

This consists of a coloured line extending from the left-hand end of the lower spar of the foremast to the rigging above it, which belongs to the mainmast.

This coloured line I will name Var. A. I have found it to occur on ten units of the sheet. On stamp No. 71 the line is extra thick.

This coloured line also exists in a broken state showing only about half its original length. This I will name Var. B. I have found it to occur on 16 units of the sheet.



Normal



Variety A



Variety B

* Plating of the 20c. by Col. Worthington-Wilmer, *Egypt Study Circle Report of February 1938*, and by L. N. & M. Williams' *"Stamp Review"*, September 1938.



No. 71

Varieties A and B can be located as follows:

Row V—Var. B. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.

Row VI—Var. A. No. 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11.

Row VII—Var. B. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Row VIII—Var. A. No. 2, 3, 4.

Var. B. No. 8, 9, 10, 11.

I found in one of the sheets I examined that Var. B. did not show on Row VIII, No. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8.

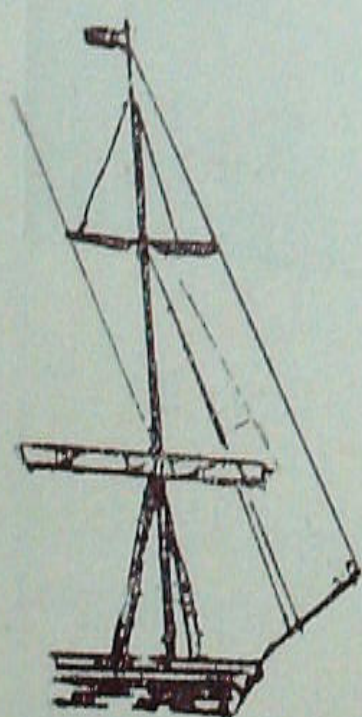
We have no evidence that an intermediate stone was used in building up the printing stone of the 20c.

I feel therefore that we must conclude that the printing stone for the 20c. was laid down from single transfers from the original Die of the 20c. This being the case, the variety described must have occurred on the Die.

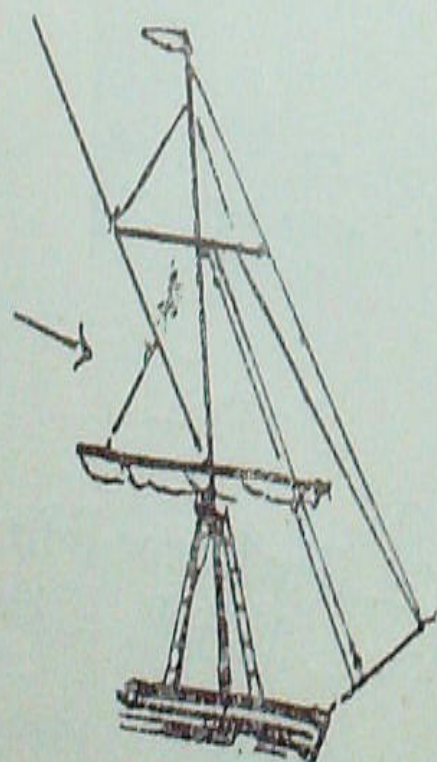
It would seem that this variety A. which occurred on the design had failed to transfer wholly or in part in the majority of the units on the sheet.

Examples of this kind are to be found on the stamps that show no clouds, or only faint traces of clouds. These occur or about 20 units of the sheet, and are fairly well scattered about.

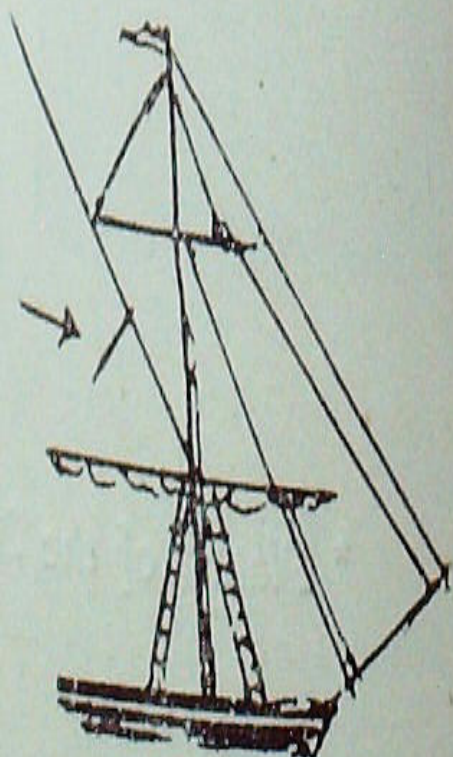
Normal



Var. A



Var. B



All the stamps with only one exception where Var. A. and B. occur have got well marked clouds.

We have here a problem.

The coloured line I have described as Var. A. is, I suggest, the work of the engraver, and it was his intention to draw a rigging between the upper and lower spars of the foremast which would be correct, and in keeping with the rigging on the other side of the mast. This line he either never completed or else it has failed to transfer from the Die to the printing stone in a complete state.

No Die proofs of the 20c. are known.

WANTED
EGYPT
NEAR EAST COUNTRIES
PACKETS & SETS
WHOLESALE

Submit offers to:

NEAR EAST STAMP Co.

509, Fifth Ave. New York 17, N.Y. (U.S.A.).

LISTE DES ANNONCEURS
PAR ORDRE ALPHABÉTIQUE

	Page		Page
ANGELOGLOU, E.L. ... couv.	4	NEAR EAST STAMPS Co ...	165
ARGYRIOU, C. ... couv.	3	NICOLAIZOS, Michel ...	159
CIFARIELLO, I ...	178	PERULLO, Robert ...	188
«COLLECTIONNEUR» ...	185	REICHERT, Dr. O. ...	178
COLLEZIONISTA — ITALIA		«REVISTA FILATELICA PA-	
FILATELICA, II ...	182	GUAYA» ...	179
CREDIT LYONNAIS ...	179	SFAKIANOS, Antoine N. ...	166
HARMER, H.R. ... couv.	2	«SPHINX», Zincographie ...	162
JENSEN, Holger ...	140	TCHALIKIAN, Minas ...	188

ANTOINE N. SFAKIANOS

"THE EGYPTIAN STAMP MARKET"

154/5, Continental Galleries

CAIRO

Postage stamps for collection

WHOLESALE ONLY



DEALERS:

KINDLY APPLY FOR MY
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST

SPECIAL SERVICE FOR NEW ISSUES.

Juillet 1953

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

167

LISTE GENERALE DES BUREAUX POSTAUX EN EGYPT (suite) (1)

Nous donnons ci-dessous une liste complète des Bureaux Postaux existants en Egypte à cette date par ordre alphabétique d'origine et par zone de Contrôle.

4°.— SOUS CONTROLE (KISM) TANTAH (51 Bureaux)

Tantah		Korachia, El
Tantah Farhi	Tantah branche	Koutour
Abou El Ghour		Manchiet Soliman
Bachbich		Marabayin, El
Baltim		Masif Baltim
Batanon, El		Masir
Bataoun, El		Mehalla El Koubrah
Bassioun		Mehallet Marhoum
Bermah		Mehallet Menouf
Biala		Mehallet Moussa
Borg El Borollos		Mehallet Roh
Damru		Michla
Defrah		Misr be Al Mehalla El Koubrah, Ghazl
Ebshan		Tissage Misr à Mehalla El Koubrah
Gaafariah, El		Nemret El Basal
Ganzour		Sa El Hagar
Guimmezah, El		Sakha
Hamoul El Barari		Santa, El
Ibyar		Shine
Kadaba, El		Shoni
Kafr El Cheikh		Sidi Ghazi
Kafr Kala El Bab		Sidi Salem
Kafr Rabih		Shoubrah El Namla
Kafr El Zayat		Tala
Kallin		Toukh Delka
Kom El Tawil, El		Tounoub

5°.— SOUS CONTROLE (KISM) BENHA (2) (62 Bureaux)

Benha		Hamoul, El
Achmoun		Hannoun
Ammar, El		Hourein
Amrous		Kafr Choukr
Bagour, El		Kafr el Ghanamiah
Barchmoum El Soghra		Kafr el Meselha
Behnaye		Manchiet Sultan
Beltan		Marsafa
Bir Chams	Puits du Soleil	Masghed Waseef
Birket El Sabh		Meleeg
Danascour		Menawahla
Digwa		Mestaye
Estanha		Mit Afif
Esteit		Mit Bera
Gamgarah		Mit Kanana
Gazzi		Mit Khakan
Gharib, El	l'Etranger	

à suivre

(1) Voir L'Orient Philatélique, No. 81, page No. 54, de Janvier et No. 82, page No. 119 d'Avril 1953.

(2) La suite du Kism Benha au prochain numéro.

UN RARE AFFRANCHISSEMENT MIXTE

Me Gabriel Boulad nous a communiqué un autre bel affranchissement mixte, mais dans un sens contraire de celui de Mr. J. R. Danson, c'est-à-dire Angleterre-Egypte, que nous reproduisons ci-contre, recto-verso avec son texte intégral :

«J'ai remarqué dans le dernier No de la Revue qui vient de paraître, à la page 93, la reproduction photographique d'un affranchissement mixte rare, s'agissant d'une lettre partie d'Egypte pour l'Angleterre et portant un timbre égyptien de la 1ère émission et un timbre anglais.

A ce propos, je vous signale la lettre ci-contre que je possède moi-même avec un affranchissement de ce genre, mais dans le sens contraire, c'est-à-dire Angleterre-Egypte. Je crois, en effet, que l'acheminement du courrier était aussi peu commun dans un sens que dans l'autre».

Voici les caractéristiques de cette lettre :

Lettre affranchie par trois timbres de Grande Bretagne de 4 pence planche 12 (No 32 Yvert), oblitérés Cardiff 6 Mars 1871 et No. 162; Cachet P.D. dans un cercle, en rouge. Au verso : London 7 Mars. Probablement passée par Trieste, d'où elle a voyagé jusqu'à Alexandrie par bateau du Lloyd Autrichien, puisqu'elle porte au même verso le cachet de la Poste Autrichienne : «Alexandrien. 16.3», ce qui est certainement rare.

La lettre était adressée à Alexandrie, mais il y a eu changement d'adresse pour le Caire, avec apposition sur le recto de timbres égyptiens de P.T. 1 et P.T. 2 de la seconde émission, oblitérés : «ALESSANDRIA, 1, APR. 1871» puis au verso «CAIRO» même date.



Recto-verso d'un affranchissement
Mixte Angleterre-Egypte.

Collection Gabriel Boulad

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DU 28 MARS 1953

L'Assemblée Générale convoquée pour le 21 Mars 1953 n'ayant pu être tenue, faute de quorum, fut remise à huitaine.

La séance est ouverte à 19 h. et le Président Ahmed Mazloum, prononce l'allocution suivante :

Messieurs,

Je vous remercie d'être venus à cette Assemblée Générale pour l'approbation des Comptes de l'année passée, pour l'examen des prévisions de cette année et pour les décisions à prendre pour le renouvellement du Comité de Direction.

Je vous prie d'excuser l'absence de MM. Arnaud et Ceysens qui nous ont avisé de leur absence, due à des engagements précédents.

Je vous propose maintenant de considérer comme lu le Procès Verbal de notre dernière Assemblée qui a eu lieu ici même le 5 Avril 1952 et dont le Compte rendu a été publié dans *l'Orient Philatélique* No. 79 de Juillet.

Nous allons examiner maintenant la situation Financière au 31 Décembre 1952, le Bilan et les Résultats de l'Exercice tels qui vous ont été soumis par la Convocation que vous avez reçue.

Bilan :

Les Comptes Capital Social et Fonds Social demeurent inchangés.

A l'actif du Bilan de l'année 1951 était porté, au Chapitre «Exposition du Caire 1951» un montant de L.E. 475,130 m/ms. représentant le solde du total des Dépenses que nous avons effectuées pour l'organisation de cette Exposition Internationale qui n'a pas eu lieu.

Nous avons procédé au cours de l'Exercice sous examen à l'amortissement de ces frais — d'accord avec les recommandations de notre Censeur — en affectant à l'épuration de ce compte le montant de L.E. 281.231 de la Réserve pour dépréciation titres (décision du Comité du 18.10.52) et par le montant de L.E. 193,899 m/ms. de l'excédent des Recettes de l'Exercice en cours.

RESULTATS DE L'EXERCICE

Les frais généraux et les frais Revues ont eu une légère augmentation en 1952, ces derniers dus surtout au fait de l'augmentation des frais d'impression de *l'Orient Philatélique*, que nous désirons maintenir au standard élevé auquel il est parvenu; Sur la présentation et sur les textes de notre Organe nous avons reçu de nombreuses félicitations et la reconnaissance officielle des manifestations internationales.

Comme déjà dit au chapitre précédent l'excédent des Recettes (L.E. 220,938 m/ms.) a été affecté à l'amortissement du solde des frais de l'Exposition du Caire (L.E. 193,899 m/ms.) et à l'amortissement du Mobilier (L.E. 27,039 m/ms.).

Du côté des Recettes vous remarquerez une augmentation d'environ L.E. 100,— sur le montant des Cotisations encaissées et d'environ L.E. 50,— au chapitre des Recettes Diverses.

Je vous lis maintenant le Rapport de Mr. Charles Dousson notre Censeur: Messieurs,

Conformément au mandat que vous avez bien voulu me confier, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que j'ai vérifié les comptes de l'Exercice 1952, en base des registres et documents qui m'ont été soumis et après avoir reçu toutes les explications requises.

Les Titres déposés auprès de la National Bank of Egypt (Le Caire) représentés par L.E. 10.600. Emprunt Egyptien 3 3/4% sont portés, à l'actif du bilan, à leur valeur d'achat.

Le montant de L.E. 475,130 m/ms. qui figurait à l'actif du bilan au 31 Décembre 1951, sous la rubrique «Exposition du Caire 1951» a été amorti à concurrence de L.E. 281,231 m/ms. par l'utilisation de la «Réserve pour dépréciation Titres» (suivant Décision de votre Comité du 18.10.52) et le solde de L.E. 193,899 m/ms. sur l'excédent de Recettes de l'Exercice 1952.

Cet excédent de Recettes s'est élevé à la somme de L.E. 220,938 m/ms. qui a été utilisée comme suit :

Amortissement Solde Exposition du Caire 1951	L.E. 193,899
» Mobilier	L.E. 27,039
Total.....	L.E. 220,938

Sous réserve de ce qui précède j'estime que le bilan au 31 Décembre 1952 qui vous est soumis représente la situation véritable et exacte de votre Société à cette date.

Venons maintenant aux prévisions pour l'année 1953 :

RECETTES

Renouvellement des Cotisations :

Le Caire : 300 Membres à	L.E. 1,500	L.E. 450.-
Alexandrie 300 Membres à	» 0,800	» 240.-
Autres Villes 100 Membres à...	» 1.—	» 100.-
Etranger	» 60.-	L.E. 850.-

Intérêts sur Titres :

Intérêts s/L.E. 10.000 Emprunt	» 320.-
National 3 1/4%	

Recettes Diverses :

Publicité	L.E. 80.-	
Droits sur certificats, exposition.	» 150.-	» 230.-
etc.		L.E. 1.400.-

DEPENSES

Frais Revues

Achat Papier	L.E. 150,-
Frais impression	» 180,-
Reproduction photos, clichés etc. ...	» 90,-
Frais divers, transp., pourboires	» 30,- L.E. 450,-

Frais Généraux

Appointements et Salaires	» 480,-
Loyer Net	» 40,-
Electricité	» 40,-
Affranchissement et Droits de Timbres et Banque	» 120,-
Articles Bureaux et divers	» 40,-
Amélioration locaux et entretien Lo- caux Caire et Alexandrie	» 50,-
Frais Divers pr. Control Committee ...	» 35,-
Dépenses imprévues	» 45,- L.E. 850,- L.E. 1.300,-
Excédent Recettes	» L.E. 100,-
	L.E. 1.400,-

L'excédent éventuel sera employé à l'amortissement du mobilier et appareils scientifiques ainsi que à l'amortissement du compte Bibliothèque.

RENOUVELLEMENT DU COMITE DE DIRECTION

Le mandat de MM. G. Boulad, Mehanny Eid et Sobhi Riad Chehata est arrivé à expiration, mais ces Membres sont rééligibles et se présentent à nouveau à vos suffrages.

L'Assemblée procède alors à la désignation de deux Censeurs, MM. L. Megglé et M. Hagopian qui procèdent au dépouillement des votes : présents 22, votes par correspondance 26, le résultat est le suivant : Méhanny Eid 48, Gabriel Boulad 48, Gino Piperno 47, Yehia Matouchaleh 47, Sobhi Riad Chéhata 2.

Le mandat de MM. G. Boulad et Mehanny Eid est ainsi renouvelé à l'unanimité. L'Assemblée ratifie aussi la nomination de MM. G. Piperno et Y. Matouchaleh comme Membres du Comité de Direction.

Le Président rappelle aux présents qu'au départ du Major de Termes, c'est M. L. Megglé qui a été nommé Secrétaire Honoraire de la Société. Mr. Megglé a fait œuvre de propagande dans les journaux — en faveur de la Philatélie Egyptienne — et il présente maintenant diverses suggestions que nous allons étudier ensemble.

Mr. Jean Boulad d'Humières, a été désigné pour représenter officiellement la Société à l'Exposition de Lisbonne et il partira en emportant avec lui les participations égyptiennes auxquelles nous souhaitons un brillant succès.

Le Président continue :

Des démarches sont en cours pour amener les Autorités officielles à reconnaître le bien fondé de nos réclamations au sujet de la taxation de la Douane pour l'importation des timbres-poste et nous avons bon espoir d'arriver à un résultat satisfaisant.

Nous avons aussi insisté à plusieurs reprises afin que la manipulation des envois de timbres-poste qui passent par le Contrôle Douanier soit effectuée avec soins pour éviter la détérioration des affranchissements philatéliques et du contenu des enveloppes.

Remerciements à Mehanny Eid pour son activité ainsi qu'à Mr. Bianchi et au personnel dont Mr. A. Dazzi.

Nous avons eu à déplorer la perte de trois de nos estimés collègues, le Dr. Alfred Escher, Mr. Victor Anhoury et Mr. C. Tsopolidis, ils comptaient parmi les plus anciens membres de la Société et nous adressons à leur mémoire notre souvenir ému.

L'Année 1952 qui débuta par les événements tragiques du 26 Janvier a vu surgir le Mouvement National appelé par la volonté du Peuple, sur le terrain philatélique le présent Gouvernement a donné un exemple frappant de sa pondération en émettant seulement cinq timbres dont quatre commémoratifs et un timbre-poste représentant un soldat, alors que dans beaucoup de pays où des bouleversements politiques s'étaient produits nous avons vu émettre de nombreuses séries qui s'adressaient surtout à la bourse des collectionneurs. C'est là de très bon augure et notre espérance est vive dans les destinées de notre chère Patrie sous le signe de la concorde, de l'ordre et du travail.

La séance est levée à 8 heures.

AVIS A NOS MEMBRES

Au Caire.

Nous informons les membres qui l'ignoreraient ou qui l'auraient oublié, que notre Siège au Caire, sis 16-Rue Saroit Pacha, tient ses locaux ouverts toutes les après-midi à partir de 6 heures.

Les réunions se tiennent les Lundi et Jeudi de chaque semaine.

A Alexandrie.

A Alexandrie, notre Section qui a son Siège au No. 19 de la Place Mohamed Aly (1er Etage) tient ses réunions le Dimanche matin à 11 heures et le Jeudi après-midi à 6 heures.

Nous ne saurions trop recommander à nos membres d'être assidus à ces réunions, et ceci, dans leur intérêt.

NOTE COMPLEMENTAIRE AU SUJET DES CACHETS MILITAIRES ANGLAIS EN EGYPTTE

par

GABRIEL BOULAD, S.P.E. 382

Dans mes deux précédents articles sur cette question publiés dans cette Revue (V. Nos. de Juillet et d'Octobre 1951 et de Juillet 1952), j'ai signalé que c'est Alexandrie, probablement le Camp de Moustapha Pacha, qui a eu le premier et plus ancien cachet militaire anglais en Egypte, si l'on excepte bien entendu les cachets spéciaux relatifs à la guerre contre Arabi Pacha de 1882.

J'ai donné dans mon dernier article, la reproduction de ce cachet, en disant qu'il remontait à l'année 1904.

Depuis lors, de meilleures recherches chez moi m'ont permis de reculer cette première date jusqu'au 27 Septembre 1897. Ce qui est bien mieux, c'est qu'un philatéliste des Etats-Unis que cette question a intéressé, Mr. Peter A. S. Smith de la ville d'Ann Arbor (Michigan), a trouvé chez lui ce même

cachet avec une date encore plus ancienne, soit le 3 Mars 1897. Voici la reproduction de ce cachet.

Mr. Smith pense que ce cachet a été créé à l'occasion de la guerre de reconquête du Soudan. Cette hypothèse est fort plausible; ce qui la rend vraisemblable c'est que les deux dates



sus-indiquées: 3 Mars et 27 Septembre 1897, sont de peu postérieures au début de la campagne du Soudan et se situent en plein dans cette campagne. La lettre que je possède avec la seconde date est précisément une lettre venue de Wadi-Halfa et adressée comme suit:

CAPTAIN A. H. BROOKS
ARMY SERVICE CORPS
HEAD BARRACKS
ALEXANDRIA

Il serait désirable que d'autres philatélistes fassent de meilleures recherches au sujet de la création et du premier usage de ce cachet à Alexandrie.

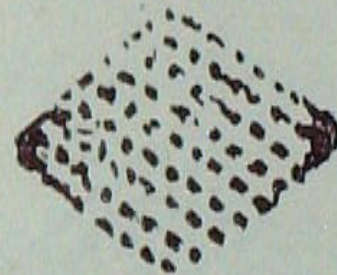
LES OBLITERATIONS MUETTES D'EGYPTE

par

GABRIEL BOULAD, S.P.E. 382

On appelle oblitérations muettes celles qui ne portent pas l'indication du lieu et de la date de départ et qui, par conséquent, ne renseignent pas sur ces deux points importants. L'oblitération muette constitue en principe une annulation pure et simple du timbre, de manière qu'il ne puisse pas servir une seconde fois.

L'oblitération muette qui est classique en Egypte est le losange de points, losange composé de neuf rangées de neuf points, soit 81 points, que l'on appelle aussi grille, rhombus ou rhomboïde et que les Anglais appellent: «diamond».



Type I

Cette oblitération a commencé par être employée sur les timbres de la 1ère. émission, autrement dit dès le 1er. Janvier 1866; on ne la connaît pas avant cette date. Comme cette oblitération était toujours accompagnée, d'un cachet à date apposé sur la lettre ou enveloppe, ce cachet complétait le losange de points et renseignait sur le lieu et la date du départ. C'est dans ces conditions que cette oblitération a été étudiée par nos éminents collègues Dr. Byam et Mr. Seymour-Blomfield dans leurs études publiées dans cette Revue, la 1ère dans le No. de Janvier 1935 (page 18) et la seconde dans les Nos. d'Octobre 1936 (page 141) et de Septembre 1939 (page 569), ainsi que je l'ai dernièrement rappelé dans mon étude sur les «Oblitérations relatives aux timbres de la 1ère. Emission d'Egypte» publiée dans le No. de Janvier dernier de cette Revue (page 32).

Ayant cessé d'être employé à la date du 25 Juillet 1866, le losange de points est devenu d'usage rare et on ne le rencontre que très peu sur les timbres des émissions suivantes, 2ème. et 3ème. d'Egypte. A partir de la 4ème. émission et des suivantes, vu la multiplication croissante des bureaux de Poste en Egypte, il arriva plus souvent que les timbres ne fussent pas oblitérés au départ et qu'ils soient annulés à l'arrivée par le losange de points, de sorte que l'usage de cette oblitération s'est répandu et qu'il s'est continué presque jusqu'à nos jours.

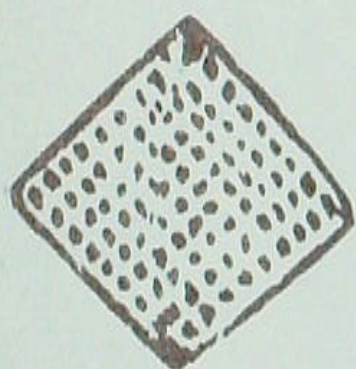
Les cas de non-oblitération des timbres au départ furent bientôt si nombreux que d'autres cachets d'annulations furent créés. La seconde forme parmi ces cachets fut un petit rectangle de points placés en diagonale.



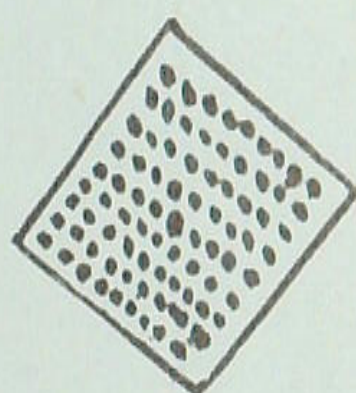
Type II

A raison précisément du caractère muet de ces oblitérations, il n'est pas possible de préciser leurs dates d'usage. Cependant l'on y arrive approximativement par l'examen des entiers et des timbres sur lesquels elles se trouvent. C'est ainsi que ce second type se rencontre principalement sur les timbres de l'Emission de 1888. Son usage se situe, par conséquent, entre cette date et celle de 1914.

On revient bientôt à la forme du losange de points, toujours de 81 points; mais cette fois c'est un losange entouré d'un cadre dont les pointes sont plus ou moins arrondies ou pointues. Parfois, mais plus rarement, le losange a une plus grande dimension et il est formé de gros points.



Type III



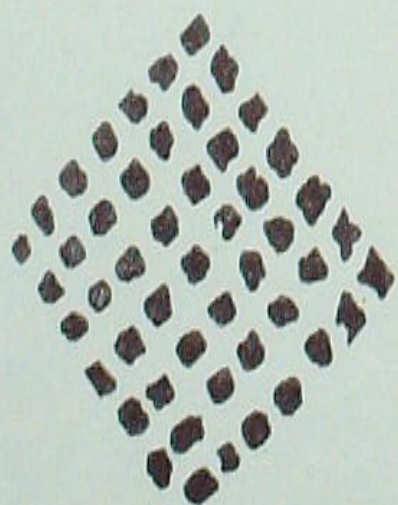
Type IV



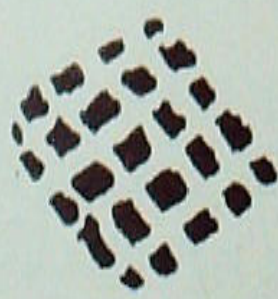
Type V

Ces types se rencontrent sur les timbres de l'Emission de 1914 et sur les suivantes presque jusqu'à nos jours.

Deux autres formes plus récentes de losange à gros points n'ont, la première, que 49 points (7 par 7) et la seconde que 25 points (5 par 5). Ces deux formes ne sont pas encadrées; elles se rencontrent sur les timbres de l'Emission de 1927 et des suivantes.



Type VI



Type VII

Entretemps l'on voit parfois employer une forme ronde d'annulation, plus ou moins grande. Cette forme ne semble pas due à un cachet spécial; à mon

avis elle doit être produite par l'un ou l'autre bout du clou qui traverse les composteurs à date.



Type VIII

Deux autres formes plus curieuses et plus rares paraissent ensuite. La première est un ovale qui ressemble à une pomme de pin et la seconde est un carré ou losange formé de petites croix ou un grillage.



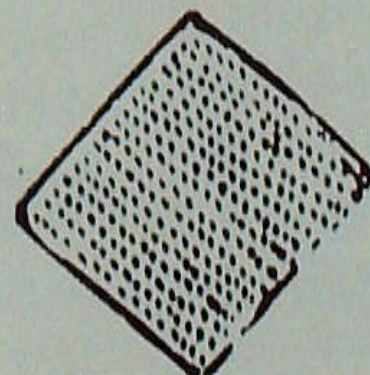
Type IX



Type X

Le Type IX paraît vers 1930, tandis que le Type X ne paraît que vers 1937-40.

Vers cette dernière date, on voit aussi paraître un nouveau type de losanges de points qui a un nombre considérable de petits points qu'il est difficile de compter et qui peuvent être 200 environ.



Type XI

Le plus curieux est que ce losange de 200 points semble servir depuis peu de temps à l'annulation de timbres au départ, ce qui est vraiment étonnant, car on se demande pourquoi ces timbres ne sont pas annulés par un cachet à date.

Enfin un dernier type de cachet muet consiste en la lettre O ou plutôt le chiffre O, dans un carré ; je possède ce cachet à la date du 27 Avril 1939 et à une date postérieure. Mais son usage est rare. Notre éminent Collègue le Colonel Danson a signalé l'usage de ce cachet sur un entier qu'il possède et qui remonte au 15 Décembre 1893 et ce dans l'étude qu'il a publiée dans cette Revue sur les cachets Maritimes (V. No. d'Octobre 1952 page 506).

O

Type XII

En terminant, je signale que l'annulation des timbres par l'une des formes que je viens d'étudier et notamment les premières formes ne se limite pas aux timbres-poste ; elle s'étend aussi aux timbres de Service et même aux timbres-taxi ; ce dernier usage est assez rare et plutôt curieux, car on ne comprend pas que le Bureau qui appose les timbres-taxi ne les oblitére pas aussitôt.

Pour terminer, je dois dire que, depuis quelque temps, 4 ou 5 ans environ, les bureaux de réception semblent moins attentifs à annuler les timbres qui leur arrivent non-oblitérés. Dans ce cas, le facteur de distribution s'aperçoit généralement de l'oubli et il annule le timbre par un trait de son crayon copiatif, ce qui n'est pas très joli. Si de pareils oublis deviennent plus fréquents, ce serait la disparition et la mort des oblitérations muettes. Personnellement je le regretterais beaucoup, car ces oblitérations mettent une note de variété et pour ainsi dire de couleur dans la collection des entiers d'Egypte.

I. CIFARIELLO

S.P.E. 1406 — R.C.C. 67367.

NÉGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE

« STUDIO GREENWICH »

16, Rue Adly Pacha — Le Caire.

SERVICE NOUVEAUTÉS TOUS PAYS.

ACHATS — VENTES — ECHANGES

OTTO REICHERT

NEGOCIANT
EN TIMBRES-POSTE

R.C.C. 1935

S.P.E. 308

GRAND CHOIX de TIMBRES-POSTE

du MONDE ENTIER

EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES

4, Rue Emad-El-Dine

LE CAIRE

CREDIT LYONNAIS

1498 SIEGES & AGENCES, DONT :

EN EGYPTE :

ALEXANDRIE :

R.C. 136

LE CAIRE :

R.C. 2361

19, RUE ADLY PACHA

BUREAU DU MOUSKY

71, RUE EL AZHAR

PORT-SAID :

R.C. 113 CANAL

AU SOUDAN : KHARTOUM & PORT-SOUDAN

EN SYRIE : ALEP & DAMAS

FILIALE :

AU LIBAN : BEYROUTH - BANQUE G. TRAD (CRÉDIT LYONNAIS) S. A. L.

CORRESPONDANTS DANS LE MONDE ENTIER

COFFRES-FORTS EN LOCATION AU CAIRE ET A PORT-SAID

PARAGUAY ANNUAL ANNOUNCED

The SIXTH annual «REVISTA FILATELICA PARAGUAYA» soon will be published by Mrs. Felicita Rufina B. López de Mayer, CIUDAD: CORONEL BOGADO, (PARAGUAY, South America) for distribution — inclusive exchange adlet — at US \$ 1.00.

Please remit text and remittance (US \$ 1.00) for your adlet. Use a strong outer envelope, seal it well, and send it REGISTERED AIR MAIL.

The periodical, which usually contains more than 300 pages, 75 articles and 1,350 fine illustrations, is printed in SEVEN languages (IN ONE VOLUME) and reaches a considerable number (3000) of collectors all over the world, wishing to exchange stamps by correspondence.

R.F.P., is one of the world's largest and best philatelic periodicals and the recent volume No V (232 large pages; 54 articles and over 300 superb. EGYPT and SWEDEN, and other Skandinavian, 155 Great Britain, (Colonies, Former Colonies, Offices and Territory of, or Controlled by THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS) engravings and 850 of other Foreign Countries of the latest novelties, is really profusely illustrated, its stamps and art reproductions being of the highest quality.

«REVISTA FILATELICA PARAGUAYA» City: CORONEL BOGADO, Paraguay, S.A., is the «BEST-SELLER» of the Philatelic Literature (1953) of the world.

Printed : 30.000 copies.

1872, 1 PIASTRE VARIETY

Mr. Mehanny Eid
Editor in Chief
L'Orient Philatélique
CAIRO

116 N. State Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan
26 March, 1953.

Dear Mr. Eid,

In two recent numbers of *L'Orient Philatélique* there have appeared short articles, one by Mr. Cicurel and one by Messrs. L.N. & M. Williams, dealing with the 1 P.T. of 1872 with damage to the lower right corner. I have been somewhat surprised that the writers overlooked the article by Dr. Byam on page 243 of the January, 1948 number of *L'Orient Philatélique*, wherein the occurrence and cause of this variety are extensively treated. It is the purpose of this letter to call attention to this important article, and to record the extent to which my own observations confirm Dr. Byam's conclusions.

The *damaged corner* variety has been presented in the more recent articles as one of perhaps some rarity. While it is decidedly less common than the *normal* stamp, it can by no means be considered rare. In my own collection there are no less than 29 copies, nearly all of which were acquired for other reasons, and so do not represent a purposeful concentration. I should reckon their occurrence as about one in five. As Dr. Byam has pointed out, this is far too common for the variety to have arisen from a single damaged stereo, which conclusion he further substantiates by reporting the existence of multiple pieces containing more than one example of the *damaged corner*. Among my examples there is considerable variation in the relative thickness of the outer frame-lines, thus further demonstrating that several stereos possessed this flaw. Furthermore, there is a considerable variation in the clarity of the flaw, and in the weakest examples it can be detected only by the irregular vertical boundaries of the numeral "1", which give the impression that the bottom half has been shifted very slightly to the right. The associated characteristics — the minute coloured dot in the top of the first "A" of "Piastra", and the slight damage to the fine, inner frame line above the upper right numeral "1" — appear on all my examples. Dr. Byam's observation that the flaw is commoner on the lithographed stamps is in agreement with the predominance of lithographs among my 29 examples. There are nevertheless undoubted typographs, showing clear embossing on the backs, exhibiting the flaws.

As the Williams' have pointed out, in well-developed examples the flaw prints in colour on the white portions of the design, and prints colourless through the inked lines. A simple crack in the die, or in a mold cast from it, would not account for this. However, a glancing blow which forced thin pieces of metal into the *empty* areas adjacent might have produced the flaw. Such weak pieces would be most unlikely to stand up against even a few printing impressions, but could be reproduced in more durable form if a die bearing such damage were used in forming a mold in such initially soft material as plaster of Paris.

Sincerely yours
PETER A. S. SMITH, S.P.E. No. 819

DE CERTAINES REALISATIONS INTERESSANTES AUX VENTES AUX ENCHERES A LONDRES

La presse philatélique d'Angleterre nous a dernièrement apporté l'écho de certaines ventes aux enchères publiques qui ont eu lieu dans ce pays et qui, par les prix atteints, constituent des réalisations intéressantes et encourageantes pour les choses d'Egypte.

C'est ainsi que chez Robson Lowe une vente aux enchères du 1er. Avril dernier a donné les prix suivants que nous enregistrons avec plaisir :

- 1°) Une série d'épreuves de la 1ère. Emission allant du 5 paras au 10 piastres, en paires non-dentelées, papier non-filigrané, à £6.10.0
- 2°) Une pièce d'épreuve du 10 paras de la même émission dent. 13 sur même papier, avec léger trou, à £2.15.0.
- 3°) Une pièce du P.T. 2, même émission avec une pièce coupée du même, sur fragment, à £10.0.0.
- 4°) Une pièce neuve du 20 paras, même émission, dent. 12 1/2 x 13, à £5.0.0.
- 5°) Une paire neuve de P.T. 1, même émission, dentelée 12 1/2 x 13 (défectueuse), à £6.0.0.
- 6°) Une paire neuve du P.T.2, même émission dent. 12 1/2 x 13, à £5.15.0.
- 7°) Douze pièces constituant des faux divers de la même émission, comprenant l'erreur de P.T.5, sur P.T.10, à £4.5.0.
- 8°) De la 2ème. Emission (1867), une paire et une pièce de P.T.1, sur enveloppe partie de «Volo» pour Constantinople, à £28.0.0.
- 9°) De la 3ème. Emission (1872), une paire tête-bêche vertical dent. 12 1/2 avec une pièce de P.T.1, sur petit fragment, oblit : «Gedda», à £23.0.0.
- 10°) Dans le tirage dit de Boulac (1874-75), une paire neuve tête-bêche vertical du 10 paras dent. 12 1/2, à £9.0.0.
- 11°) Dito, un timbre tête-bêche dans un bloc neuf de neuf timbres (3x3) du 2 1/2 piastres, à £33.0.0.
- 12°) Dito, une pièce neuve du P.T.5, dent. 12 1/2x13 1/4, à £10.0.0.
- 13°) Une paire tête-bêche du 10 paras gris-lilas dent. 12 1/2, oblit. «Metelino», à £18.10.0.

14°) Une paire sur lettre du 20 paras bleu-gris dent. 12 1/2, oblité. «Rodi», à £28.0.0.

15°) Dans la surcharge de 5 paras sur P.T.2, 1/2 de 1879, une pièce oblitérée avec surcharge renversée, à £12.10.0.

16°) L'erreur de surcharge 1493 pour 1943 dans un bloc de huit de la Princesse Ferial, à £24.0.0.

17°) Trois blocs de quatre des timbres de Service de 1922-23 «O.H.E.M.S.», de 4, 5 et 10m. avec la variété de 2 points après H. et pas de points après S., à £18.0.0.

En outre nous relevons dans une vente aux enchères de la Maison Harmer des 13/14 Avril dernier, un timbre neuf de la livre anniversaire de 1938, à £8.0.0.

Nous estimons que dans l'ensemble, ces prix atteints sont intéressants et encourageants; il y en a même quelques-uns qui nous font nettement oublier que nous sommes dans une période de crise et de dépression.

"IL COLLEZIONISTA - ITALIA FILATELICA"

Directeur: GIULIO BOLAFFI.

Offres Photographiques de Timbres moyens et rares, anciens et modernes de tous Pays et de beauté exceptionnelle. Planches en couleurs.

Etudes et informations par les spécialistes les plus réputés de la philatélie.

Chronique des nouveautés — Petites annonces.

52 pages mensuelles richement illustrées.

Le numéro : P.T. 10.

Abonnement aux 12 numéros de 1953 : P.T. 100.

Ditta ALBERTO BOLAFFI

Maison fondée en 1890.

Via Maria Vittoria, 1, Turin (Italie) — Tél. 47.220-41.154.

VENTE AUX ENCHERES A PARIS

La vente aux enchères de la deuxième partie de la collection d'oblitérations de M. Louis FRANÇOIS a eu lieu à Paris durant la première quinzaine de Juin.

Comme je le mentionnais l'année dernière, lors de la vente de la première partie, M. Louis FRANÇOIS s'intéressait plus aux oblitérations qu'aux timbres. Les prix atteints à cette vente-ci sont encore plus élevés que lors de la première vente. Ceci prouve non seulement que la philatélie ne subit pas de crise mais que la marcographie prend une extension au-delà de toute espérance.

En effet, cette vente — tout comme la précédente — était composée :

d'oblitérations sur timbres de France,
de cachets d'armées et de corps expéditionnaires,
d'oblitérations d'Alsace-Lorraine,
de ballons montés,
d'oblitérations de paquebots,
de bureaux français à l'étranger,
et de quelques oblitérations de pays divers.

Les prix atteints pour certaines pièces rares ont été vraiment fabuleux. Je ne donnerai ici que les prix (tous frais inclus) atteints pour certains lots ne pouvant intéresser que les collectionneurs d'Egypte (Nos d'Yvert & Tellier) :

	frs.
Devant de lettre avec timbre d'Italie, oblité. 5080 avec cachet octogonal	
ITALIE PAQ. FR. X. N° 5	36.000
N° 33 de France, oblité. 5080 grands chiffres (Alexandrie)	7.200
N° 33 de France, oblité. 5119 (Le Caire)	22.000
N° 49 de France, oblité. 5119 (Le Caire)	6.000
Nos 37, 38 x 3, 45, 48, 53 x 2, 56, 57, oblité. 5119 (Le Caire)	9.000
N° 33 defect., oblité. du cachet à date Le Caire Bau Français	16.000
Nos 23, 25, 26, 29, 32, oblité. 5129 (Port-Saïd)	9.200
Nos 21, 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, oblité. 5105 (Suez)	12.200
Nos 38, 48, 56, 57, 60, oblité. 5105 (Suez)	12.200

Enveloppe adressée en Egypte, France N° 57, oblit. étoile 15, Egypte N° 17, oblit. Alessandria	18.200
Enveloppe adressée en France, Egypte N° 11, oblit. Port-Saïd, France N° 31, oblit. 5080	18.500
Enveloppe adressée en France, Egypte N° 17, oblit. Cairo, France N° 57, oblit. 5080	19.500
Enveloppe adressée en Egypte, France N° 57, oblit. étoile 15, Egypte N° 17, oblit. losange de points égyptien	20.800
Carte postale partie de Port-Saïd, adressée à Saïgon, France N° 55, oblit. 5105 (Suez) et Egypte N° 17, oblit. à date Port-Saïd, pièce rare	30.000
16 timbres égyptiens des émissions 1867, 72 et 75, oblit. à date de divers bureaux égyptiens à l'étranger (2 Rodi, Gedda, 3 Massawa, Volo, Bairout, Tenedos, Scio, Smirne, Suakim, 2 Metelino, 2 Constantinopoli)	29.500
Lettre adressée à Sira (Grèce), Egypte N° 17 defect., oblit. Cairo Grèce, oblit. à date Sira	40.000
Lettre adressée à Paris, Egypte N° 4, oblit. Zagazik, France N° 23, oblit. 5080	30.300
Lettre adressée en France, Egypte N° 11 x 2, oblit. Serapeum, France N° 23 et 31 oblit. 5080	36.300
3 lettres affranchissements mixtes Egypte-France	48.500
Lettre adressée en France, Grande-Bretagne N° 27, oblit. G 06, à côté cachet à date anglais de Beyrouth avec France N° 57, oblit. 5080 (Alexandrie)	24.300
Lettre adressée en France, Grande-Bretagne N° 56, oblit. G 06, à côté cachet à date anglais de Beyrouth avec France N° 56, oblit. à date 1876 Alexandrie	25.500
9 timbres anciens de Grande-Bretagne, oblit. B 01 (Alexandrie) ...	6.000

On constatera que les affranchissements mixtes sont de plus en plus recherchés et atteignent des prix réellement exorbitants par rapport à ceux payés il y a cinq ou six ans.

Avant de terminer, je voudrais ajouter que, dans le lot des 16 timbres oblitérés par les bureaux égyptiens à l'étranger, l'un de ceux oblitérés à Massawa porte le cachet décrit par M^e Boulad dans l'*Orient Philatélique* d'Avril 1953.

ALBERT L. CICUREL

DE CI... DE LA NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE

AUSTRALIA.

Coronation Stamps.



We illustrate the design for the three stamps, as announced in our previous number of *L'Orient Philatélique*.

TASMANIA.

A Postage Stamp of 3d denomination will be issued in November 1953, to commemorate the Centenary of the issue of the first Tasmanian Stamps.

The commemorative design will incorporate a reproduction of the first 4d stamp, which portrayed Queen Victoria.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Prix courant Alberto Bolaffi 1953, No. 50. — Cette petite brochure de 100 pages, contient les prix que cette Maison vend les timbres d'Italie et ex-Colonies Italiennes, ainsi qu'une foule de renseignements philatéliques qui occupent 27 pages. Prix Lire It. 200 chez Alberto Bolaffi, Via Maria Vittoria No. 1, Turin (208).

PETITES ANNONCES

U.S.A. For 6 international reply coupons we will send you at once 60 different U.S.A. commemoratives in fine used condition. — HERBERT FAY, 165 Pinehurst Avenue, New York 33, N.Y.

A VENDRE

les exemplaires de L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE allant de Janvier 1936 à Juillet 1953, Nos. 27 à 83, soit en tout 58 exemplaires à L.E. 6 au total, ou à choix P.T. 25 l'exemplaire, tous en bon état. Frais éventuels d'envoi à la charge de l'acheteur. S'adresser à : «Collectionneur», c/o Société Philatélique d'Egypte, Section d'Alexandrie.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

KHARTOUM - SUDAN

SUDAN SELF-GOVERNMENT COMMEMORATIVE
POSTAGE STAMPS ISSUE

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs is pleased to announce that a special issue of postage stamps will be made to commemorate the inauguration of the next stage of constitutional development in the Sudan, namely Self-Government.

These stamps will be of three denominations — fifteen milliemes, three piastres and five piastres. They have been printed on multiple S.G. watermark paper by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Company, London, using the letter press process. The stamps are oblong in shape, with vertical designs, and they measure 30 x 40 millimetres. They are printed in sheets of fifty, with 13 gauge perforation.

It is not possible at present to announce the date on which these stamps will be issued, as that will depend on when the new constitution is brought into effect. It is recommended, however, that orders for sets of stamps and official first day covers should be sent to Khartoum as early as possible. The prices of the stamps and official first day covers (for which special envelopes will be printed) are detailed below :-

	L.E.	m/ms.	£	s.	d.
Set of three stamps (15m/ms, 3 P.T., 5 P.T.)	—	095	—	2.	0.
Official First Day Covers ;					
Sudan, by surface or air mail	—	150	—	3.	1.
Other countries, by air mail only	—	200	—	4.	2.

Orders for the supply of stamps and first day covers, accompanied by remittances, should addressed to :-

The Director of Posts and Telegraphs,
(Philatelic Section),
Khartoum, SUDAN.

First day covers will not be on sale at post offices.

The following forms of payment only are acceptable :-

(a) From residents of the Egyptian currency area

- (1) Local currency
- (2) Sudan or Egyptian money orders — Sudan or Egyptian postal orders.

(b) From residents abroad

- (1) Bankers' drafts drawn on banks in the Sudan
- (2) Sterling drafts drawn on London by a bank in the country in which the applicant is a resident.
- (3) Drafts in U.S. dollars and Canadian dollars.

in favour of the
Director of Posts
& Telegraphs
Khartoum

In addition to the above arrangements, the new stamps, but not first day covers, will, as from the day of issue in the Sudan, be on sale at the Sudan Government Agency in London, Sudan House, Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1., under the following conditions :-

- (1) The stamps will be sold only to bona fide dealers.
- (2) The stamps will be delivered to those dealers through the EXPORT and IMPORT CONTROL.
- (3) Each consignment will be accompanied by an invoice which, after it has been endorsed by the Control, will be sent with the stamps to the appropriate dealer.
- (4) Payment will be made in advance.

Other Items of Interest.

(A) Demonetisation of Earlier Issues of Sudan Stamps

In December 1952 an order was made under section 28 of the Sudan Posts and Telegraphs Ordinance 1910, the effect of which is that as from the first of January 1953 the only postage stamps valid for the prepayment of postage in the Sudan are as follows :-

- (1) The 5th Permanent Issue (New Arabic), placed on sale on the first of January 1948 ;
- (2) The 2nd Permanent Air Mail Issue (New Pictorial) placed on sale on the first of July 1950 ;
- (3) The 6th Permanent Issue (New Pictorial) placed on sale on the first of September 1951 ;
- (4) Such further issues of Sudan postage stamps as may be placed on sale.

All other previous issues of Sudan postage stamps and also the Sudan Postage Stamps Jubilee and the Legislative Assembly Commemorative issues, placed on sale respectively in October and December 1948, are no longer valid for the pre-payment of postage.

(B) New Pictorial Air Mail Stamps.

These were placed on sale on the first of July 1950. They represented the second permanent issue of Sudan Air Mail stamps, the first permanent issue having been placed on sale from 1931 onwards. It has now been decided as a matter of policy in future not to issue air mail stamps. The reasons governing this decision are as follows :

The Universal Postal Convention prescribes that air mail correspondence should bear a special label or stamp impression in blue, bearing the words «Par Avion» and optionally with a translation in the language of the country of origin. This is the only official means in the international post of indication by the sender and recognition by the postal sorter that a letter is intended for air mail transmission; and, in fact, postal sorters the world over are trained to pick out envelopes bearing air mail labels for rapid sorting into the outgoing air mail despatches. It follows that air mail stamps are not strictly necessary, but as there is no provision regarding them in the Universal Postal Convention, their use does not constitute any infringement of international

postal regulations. Opinion as to their desirability as an embellishment of air mail correspondence seems to vary considerably from country to country. The view of the present Sudan Postal Administration is that they are undesirable because :

- (a) they are unnecessary ;
- (b) they are liable to mislead the public into thinking that they are a sufficient means of indicating that air mail transmission is required, whereas a letter intended for air mail transmission bearing no air mail label but only air mail stamps is likely to suffer delay through being sent by surface route, particularly when it has to be handled in any intermediate countries where the language of the country of origin may be quite incomprehensible to the sorters on duty ;
- (c) air mail stamps are often used by members of the public to prepay postage on letters intended for transmission by surface route, and this causes delay for the sorter who has to decide whether the sender forgot to affix an air mail label or put the wrong stamp on his letter.

The New Pictorial air mail stamps will continue to be issued to post offices in the Sudan until present stocks are exhausted, but all outstanding supplies of air mail stamps at post offices will be withdrawn from sale after the close of business on the 31st. of December, 1953.

ROBERT PERULLO

Négociant en timbres-poste

R.C.C. 4349

S.P.E. No. 156

13, RUE ADLY PACHA

LE CAIRE

ACHATS

ECHANGES

VENTES

EGYPTE — SOUDAN

PALESTINE

FRANCE-LIBRE

COLONIES ANGLAISES

MINASSE TCHALIKIAN

Négociant en timbres-poste

(Expert Liban-Syrie)

101, Rue Raad El Hani

Beyrouth, (LIBAN)

FOURNIT en gros & détail les Nouveautés à part Liban-Syrie en Variétés & Non Dentelés & blocs d'Egypte, Transjordanie.

ACHETE ; tous timbres par paquets Proche-Orient en gros au plus hauts prix.

ECHANGE : Liban, Syrie contre toute Poste Aérienne.

(صورة الخطاب الذي أرسله حضرة الاستاذ أحمد مظلوم)

الرميل في ٩ مايو سنة ١٩٥٣

حضرة الأستاذ ناظر مدرسة الرمل المحترم

بعد التحيمة — أشكر حضرتكم جزيل الشكر على دعوتكم لحضور المعرض السنوي لجماعة هواة طوابع البريد والتي آسف على عدم إمكان حضوري اليوم ويسرني أن أرسل لحضرتكم طيه — إذا تفضلتم بقبول هذا التشجيع — مجموعة صغيرة لطوابع بريد السودان وأيضا اليوم لطوابع بريد مصر وأرجو من حضرتكم تسليم المجموعة إلى التلميذ صاحب المجموعة الأولى الممتازة بالمعرض حسب تقديركم والألبوم إلى التلميذ صاحب المجموعة الثانية.

وأتمنى لكم النجاح في هذا المشروع المفيد لشبان بلادنا العزيزة.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق احترامي ووافر سلامي

أحمد مظلوم

رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية المصرية هواة طوابع البريد

(صورة الدعوة التي أرسلت إلى حضرات المدعوين)

منطقة الاسكندرية التعليمية

مدرسة الرمل الابتدائية الثانوية

٤ شارع لوران - ثروت باشا

يسر ناظر المدرسة دعوتكم لحضور المعرض السنوي الذي تقيمه جماعة هواة طوابع البريد بالمدرسة في يوم السبت ٩ مايو سنة ١٩٥٣ في الساعة الخامسة

وقد فاز حسب قرار اللجنة الطلبة الآتية أسماؤهم وكلهم من طلبة السنة الثانية الثانوية بالمدرسة وتراوح أعمارهم بين ١٣ ، ١٥ سنة :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (١) السيد الزيات وفاز بالجائزة المقدمة من الاستاذ أحمد مظلوم | وهي اليوم سوداني به ١٢٧ طابعا |
| (٢) نبيل باسيلي | » » » » » اليوم مصري كبير |
| (٣) عادل لويس | » » » » » انطونيوس الفرد » مجموعات لبنانية غير مستعملة |
| (٤) يسرى القويضي | » » » » » ميشيل نيكولايزوس » ألبوم مصري المبتدئين |
| (٥) نبيل أبو حمدة | » » » » » جبريل بولاد » بعض ظروف مصرية قديمة |
| (٦) سعيد الرومي | » » » » » ن. الفيرس » بعض مجموعات مصرية باغبر مستعملة |
| (٧) محمود والي | » » » » » حسن كمال » ظروف تحمل خاتم أول يوم |
| (٨) فؤاد سلطان | » » » » » اسماعيل غلام » ظروف تحمل خاتم أول يوم |
| (٩) فؤاد بطرس | » » » » » ن. الفيرس » بعض مجموعات أجنبية |
| (١٠) فاروق على حلمي | » » » » » جبريل بولاد » ظروف تحمل خاتماً قديمة |

وهكذا بدأ وانتهى المعرض ومنه نلمس مدى المعونة التي قدمها أعضاء جمعية هواة الطوابع بالاسكندرية الذين كان لهم نصيب كبير في نجاح المعرض فلهم شكري كما أشكر أيضاً حضرة الاستاذ توفيق عفيفي ناظر المدرسة الذي لولا تشجيعه ما كان المعرض

عبد الحميد على لطفي

المشرف على جمعية هواة طوابع البريد

بمدرسة الرمل بثروت باشا



المعرض السنوي لطوابع البريد

بمدرسة الرمل الابتدائية الثانوية بالاسكندرية (٩ مايو ١٩٥٣)

أقامت جماعة هواة طوابع البريد بمدرسة الرمل بثروت باشا معرضها الثاني للطوابع في يوم السبت ٩ مايو سنة ١٩٥٣ وقد أعدت المدرسة بهذه المناسبة حفلة شاي لطيفة حضرها مراقب عام منطقة الاسكندرية التعليمية وسكرتير وأعضاء جمعية هواة الطوابع المصرية بالاسكندرية كما حضرها كثيرون من أولياء أمور الطلبة ، وقد اعتذر عن الحضور حضرة الاستاذ أحمد مظلوم برسالة رقيقة أرفقها بهديتين قيمتين لأول وثاني العارضين .

وفي أثناء الحفل قدم تلاميذ المدرسة بعض الأناشيد القومية كما عزفت الموسيقى كثيراً من الألحان الجميلة ، ثم انتقل حضرات المدعوين إلى المعرض حيث أفتتجه حضرة الاستاذ المراقب وبصحبة حضرات المدعوين .

وكان المعرض في مجموعة صورة ناطقة للجهد الجبار الذي قام به تلاميذ المدرسة كما كان أعظم بكثير من معرض سنة ١٩٥٠ كما شهد بذلك كل من حضر المعرضين من أعضاء جمعية هواة الطوابع .

وتسكونت لجنة التحكيم من حضرات الاساتذة :

ن. الفيرس — جبريل بولاد — ميشيل نيكولايزوس — محمد النمر — انطونيوس الفرد — حسن كمال لطفي — اسماعيل غلام .

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

١٦ شارع عبد الحلق تروت — صندوق بوسنة رقم ١٤٢ القاهرة
(الجمعية عضو عامل في الاتحاد الدولي لهواة الطوابع)

أعضاء الشرف

حضرة أحمد مظلوم (زميل بالجمعية الملكية لهواة الطوابع بلندن) وكيل محكمة الاستئناف المختلطة سابقاً
حضرة أمين فكري محافظ البنك الأهلي المصري بالقاهرة
الدكتور وليم بايم (زميل بالجمعية الملكية لهواة الطوابع بلندن) إنجلترا
المستر ج. سيمور طومسون إنجلترا
المستر ماكزى لو (زميل بالجمعية الملكية لهواة الطوابع بلندن) إنجلترا

أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية

الرئيس : حضرة أحمد مظلوم
نائب الرئيس : حضرة مهني عيد
السكرتير : الميسو ليوبولد مجليه — أمين الصندوق : الميسو ه. فريشكو
الأعضاء : حضرة اللواء عبد الله النجومي — الميسو ن. الفيرس — الميسو ارنو —
الاستاذ جبرائيل بولاد — الميسو سيسنس — حضرة ابراهيم شقتر — الميسو ج. بيرنو —
حضرة يحيى متوشالح

رئيس تحرير المجلة — حضرة مهني عيد

لجنة الخبراء

حضرة أحمد مظلوم (زميل بالجمعية الملكية لهواة الطوابع بلندن) — حضرة ابراهيم شقتر (زميل بالجمعية الملكية لهواة الطوابع بلندن) — الميسو سافيدس — الدكتور توغلا دجيان — الميسو انجيلو جولو

وكلاء الجمعية ومراسلها

الاسكندرية : فرع الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد — ١٩ ميدان محمد علي
بور سعيد : الميسو ريفيس — ٢٤ شارع فؤاد الأول
الاسماعيلية : حضرة علي أبو طالب — شركة قنال السويس
لبنان : كنتوار فيلاتليك دي ليفان — شارع الفرانسين — بيروت
بريطانيا العظمى : المستر ه. م. والاس — ٤ الكسندر درايف — ادنبرج — اسكتلندا
كندا : الميجر س. هنسن — ٨٥١ شارع والسطن — فيكتوريا (ك. ب.)
الولايات المتحدة : المستر كهر — ١٢٧ — ١٠ شارع ١٠٣ ريتشموند هيل — ١٩ نيويورك
إيطاليا : الدكتور جوليو بولافي — ٤٤ شارع ديلاروكا — تورين
سويسرا : الميسو جودنس ميلير — شارع لوبج رقم ١٨ — برن
أستراليا : انطوان دي مابو — ١٦٢ شارع واتل — بانكستون — نيو سووث ويلز

C. ARGYRIOU

113. RUE MOSQUEE ATTARINE

Magasin de vente : RUE SHOHADAA 14

ALEXANDRIE — EGYPT

Téléphone No. 23694

R.C. 31116 — S.P.E. 935.

AGENT POUR L'EGYPTE :

CATALOGUE OLIVA	P.E. 100.
CATALOGUE SASSONE	" 100.
CATALOGUE ZUMSTEIN	" 150.
CATALOGUE MICHEL-SENF (Europe)	" 175.
CATALOGUE THIAUDE (France & Colonies)	" 20.

Je prie les philatélistes de m'adresser: MANCOLISTE
du monde entier. — Prix défiant toute concurrence.

CLASSEURS — CHARNIERES
PINCES PHILATELIQUES

ا.ل. انجيلو جللو

٢٦ شارع شريف باشا

سجل تجاري ٥٣٤

(ممر ايموبيليا) بالقاهرة

تليفون ٥٤٠٠٩

تشكيلة كبيرة من طوابع البريد من جميع الممالك للهواة
امداد الهواة بطوابع البريد التي تنقص مجموعاتهم وذلك
بمجرد وصول بيان منهم عن الطوابع المطلوبة
أنواع كثيرة من الألبومات والأدوات اللازمة للهواة
نباع بأثمان معتدلة



E. L. ANGELOGLOU

26, RUE CHERIF PACHA (Passage Immobilia)

Reg. de Comm. 534

LE CAIRE

Tél. 54009

GRAND CHOIX DE TIMBRES-POSTE POUR COLLECTIONS
DE TOUS LES PAYS DU MONDE

EXÉCUTION SOIGNÉE DE MANCO-LISTES IMPORTANTES
ALBUMS ET ARTICLES PHILATÉLIQUES EN STOCK