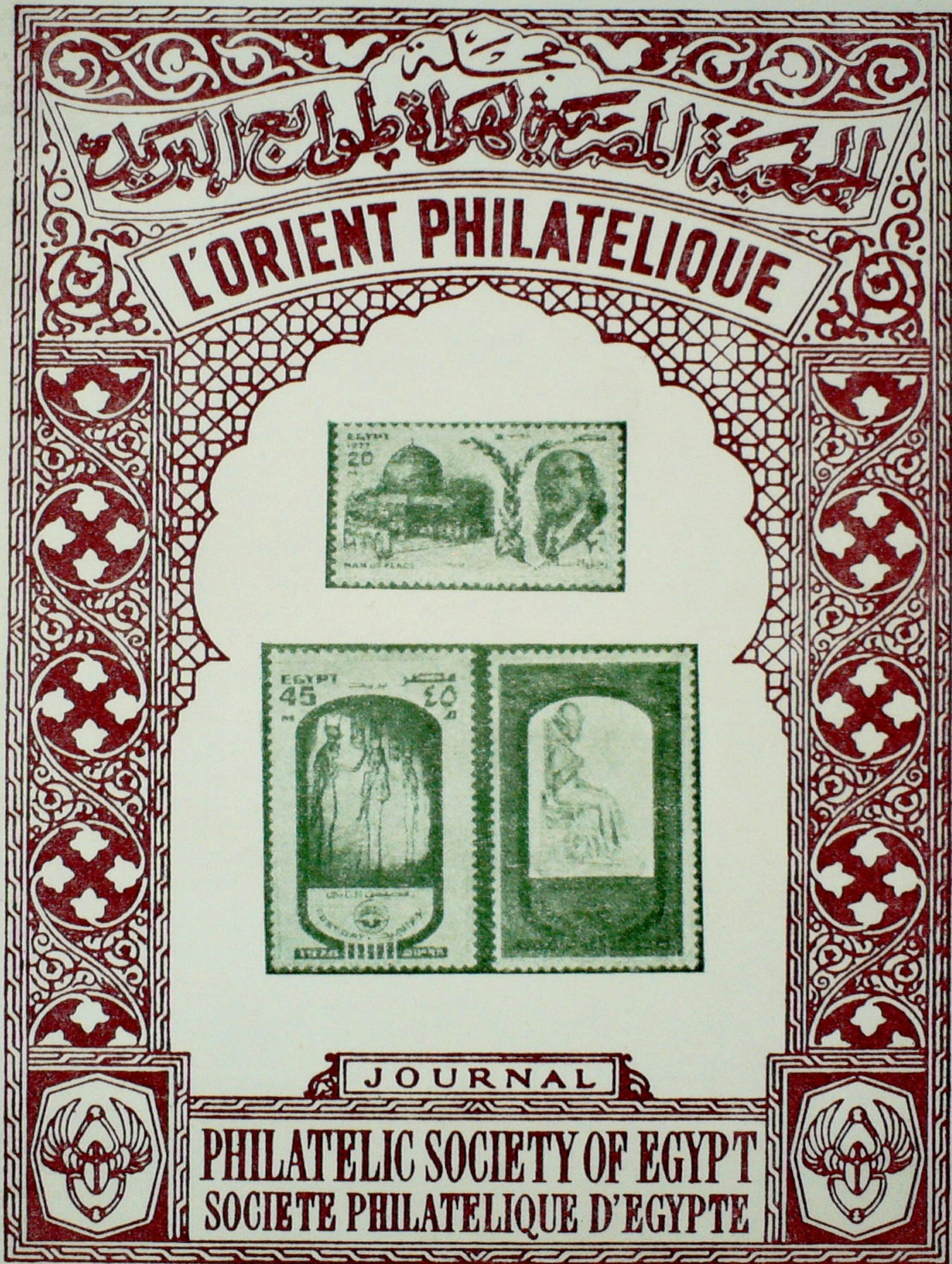




February 1978

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

MEMBRE ACTIF

DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE

(PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT)

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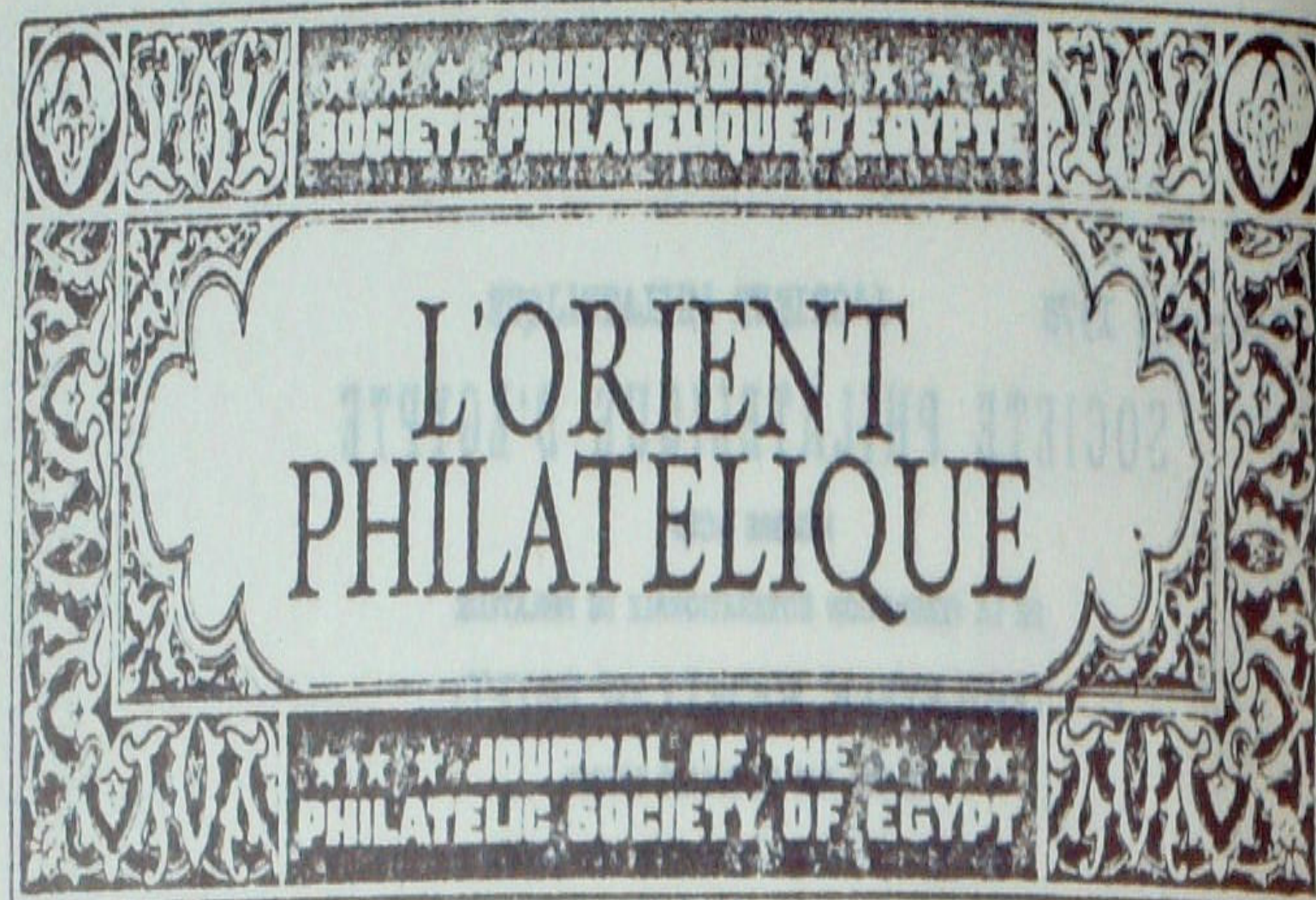
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ALPHEDO DAZZI

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 Vermeil, Exposition Philatélique Internationale, Le Caire 1946.
Médaille de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique « Imaba 1948 ».
Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Internationale Phil. « Reinatex » Monte-Carlo 1952.
Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. « Stockholmia 55 ».
Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. Finlandia 56.

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BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

1872, 5 Piastre, FIRST PRINTING

By

Major E.L.G. Mac Arthur M.C., C.de G.

Oct. 1957 - Jan. 1958

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

601

Before closing this small article, may I point out to those interested in the third first issues as well as for those interested in « used abroad » that I have been able to secure a 1872 five piastres stamp with the famous variety half circle on the upper left hand side, and last but not least with a genuine Beyrouth cancellation, see photo IV.



Mazloun Collection

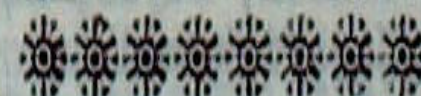
The question to be settled now, but I suppose it shall never be settled, is to find the place of this variety in the sheet ???

I had occasion to refer to L.O.P.98 of January 1958, and was interested to see a query there on page 601, by our revered Mazloun Pusha. He had depicted the 5 Piastre with the semi circular flaw in the top left outer frame line, and asked as follows:

"The question to be settled now, but I suppose it shall never be settled, is to find the place of this variety in the sheet".

Fortunately I have three copies of this variety, and two things attracted me immediately, First the challenge, and secondly a desire to give an answer to a philatelist of whom I have the greatest admiration.

I have plated this variety as coming from position **120** on the sheet.



THE THIRD ISSUE

1872 printings

by

E.L.G. MacArthur (E.S.C.No.125).

(being the written report promised
in "Report of the 136th Meeting of the Circle" -
see "Quarterly Circular" Volume VII No. 7 p. 99)

I have the privilege of being asked to give this talk on the 1872, first printing. I will follow this up with my written report, when I hope that anything I am now going to say will be more fully explained. As the written report is liable to be lengthy, I intend to write it in chapters so that, if necessary, it can be produced in successive numbers.

I begin this talk, my first major venture in this field, with some trepidation. Being the first venture, however, has some advantages. I have not been afraid to look at some of our accepted opinions from a different angle. To me science is a study of evidence, not recitation of a creed. If all the factors were known there would be no explanation needed, but since we do not know all the factors we must propose reasonably acceptable answers in certain carefully selected and managed cases, being careful however not to reject other factors and so arrive at a spurious unity.

My main interest over the last few years has been the 1872 issue, and the 20 paras value in particular. To have a better understanding of this stamp I have had to do considerable research, diligent reading, visiting various establishments which specialise in stamp production and, very pleasantly, looking at various collections both at home and abroad. This research has naturally led to a better understanding of my study of the whole issue which, I must point out, is not complete.

In the examples that I am now about to put before you the 20 paras will predominate; this is because I have more of this value, but the point I will wish to illustrate will be common to all values. I have tried not to get too involved with the second printing, but it is impossible not to encroach on it as the two are inextricably mixed.

Before I begin on the subject proper, I would like to acknowledge the tremendous help and encouragement I have been given by members, particularly John Gilbert, Charles Minett, Peter Smith, and Ibrahim Chafar, not only to prepare for this talk but also over the years. I would also like to thank those members who have so generously loaned me material to look at, mainly from the Danson, Kuyas, Kassab, Gilbert, Peter Smith, Lars Alund, Mishrick and Antonini collections.

Finally I would say that without the previous great study done by Dr. Byam and his colleagues, I do not think that I would have had the heart to take on this study.

Historically, Egypt was ruled by Ismail Pasha, and although nominally under Turkish jurisdiction was virtually independent of Turkey. Ismail Pasha assumed the title of Khedive in 1867, but the title was only confirmed by the Sultan of Turkey in 1873.

Ibrahim Chafar, a most distinguished philatelist and indefatigable student, uncovered some very important documents relating to this issue. These documents (see Appendix "A") have helped considerably in the study of this issue. I will be referring to certain passages in these documents to make points later.

(Editor's note: Appendix "A" will be included in this number, for clarity, rather than wait until the article is completed in future numbers).

The result of the discovery finally put to rest the controversy as to whether the printings were done by Penasson in Alexandria or by the Khedive's Printing and Paper Works at Boulac in Cairo. Ibrahim Chafar, when he produced the 1950 Zeheri, shows the two printings as being done in Cairo. Mehanny Eid in a very clear article in 'L'Orient Philatelique' (No. 68 of October 1949) makes this very obvious. Both printings were undoubtedly done at Boulac, including the lithographs. The discrepancies mentioned between the initial order and final delivery are easily explained as a) there were previous partial deliveries and b) there was rejection of poor quality sheets. With regard to wastage I will be referring to this subject when I speak later about perforating and paper.

It is very interesting to speculate, when reading the correspondence, but one is finally led to the conclusion that despite all of Muzzi's attempts to get the order for Penasson, the order was finally placed with the Khedive's Paper and Printing Works at Boulac. There must have been some interesting intrigue involved but I feel that financial considerations finally decided the matter.

The Issue was formally announced by decree on 19th December 1871 (see Appendix "B") and the stamps were to be issued on the 1st January 1872. In this respect I show you a 20 paras dated 1st January 1872 and Professor Smith has a 1 piastre similarly dated. Note that a new value has been introduced, the 2½ piastre, to conform with the Austro-Egyptian Treaty whereby letters franked with this duty would be delivered anywhere in the Austrian Empire, from any office in Lower Egypt.

We now come to the consideration of the series of processes which culminate in the finished product the

stamp. These are the essays, dies, proofs, moulds, stereos and stones, paper, ink, printing methods gumming and perforating. I will take them in this order and will give a brief paragraph on the use of the issue, and a list of Post Offices open during this period. I will finally give a summary of what I have said.

ESSAYS:

As far back as 1869 essays were being submitted for any proposed new issue. It is not known whether this was by invitation or wishful thinking. I would now like to show you essays numbers 29 to 40 in the current Zeheri catalogue. It was No. 40 that was eventually adopted and I pass round a printing of this ~~iii~~. The name of the artist is unknown but please note how like Penasson's No. 39 it is and also how it follows the style of Skipper and East's No. 38. ~~iii~~ Die-proof (Appendix D2).

I feel it appropriate at this time to submit, for your examination, a sheet containing two complete mint sets of all the values, including the lithographs of the 20 paras from Stones A and B and 1 piastre. Please note the difference in appearance between these two sets. One may qualify for the expression "poor quality" but the other can only be said to be of high quality. We can only come to the conclusion that the early writers, who condemned this issue, saw only stamps of the poorer quality.

We know of the confused reports as to whether the issue was printed by typography or lithography, and again can only conclude that the whole issue, as you are now seeing it, was not studied by these early writers. Dr. Byam had quite a struggle to get official recognition as to the 20 paras and 1 piastre being printed by both typography and lithography. There is still no evidence of the other values also being printed by lithography and in my opinion, having looked at hundreds of stamps, I am convinced that only the 20 paras and 1 piastre were printed by both methods, the rest of the values being printed only by typography.

DIES:

There is no record of the name of the engraver but it is very likely that he was a local man. There are certain aspects of these dies that are very puzzling and new evidence, which I will put before you, should make us revise some of our opinions about them. I will first state the facts that we have, and also reasonable conclusions already reached, after a study of the stamps themselves.

We know that:

- a) There were seven working or subsidiary dies used. The evidence is in the early correspondence, where it states that seven steel dies were recovered from Boulac by the Ministry of Finance.

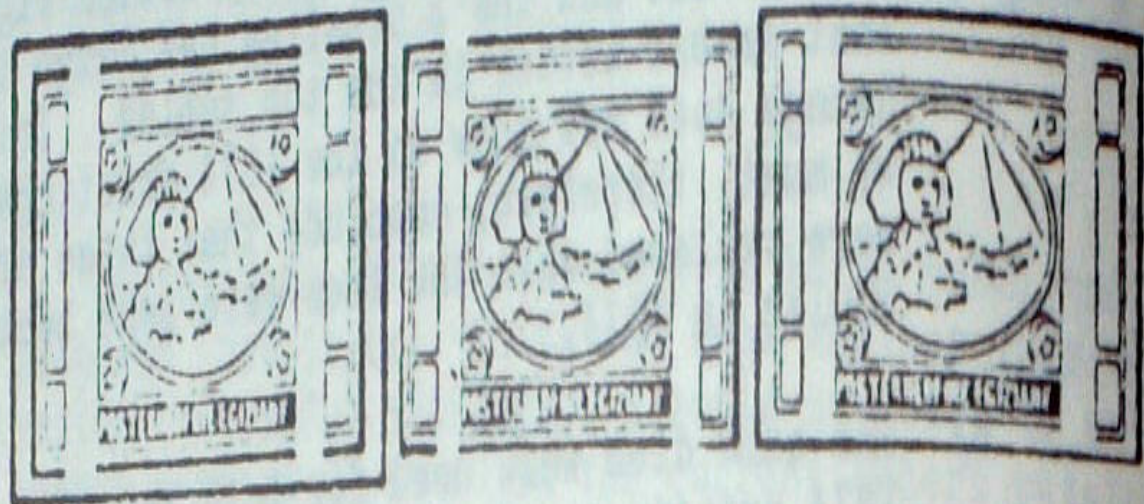
- b) The seven steel dies mentioned were not original or master dies. In the first printing the 1 piastre die had damage to the bottom right hand tablet and the 2 piastres had damage to the last arabic letter in the top tablet. This damage does not show on the 1874 printings and we must, therefore, conclude that these areas were replaced when the dies were sent back to Boulac in 1874.
- c) The same dies were used for both the 1872 and 1874 printings. I show you a 2½ piastres of 1872 and 1874; note the similarity of the flaw affecting the inner white (thin) line, above the arabic writing in the top tablet. This die flaw is constant to stamps of both printings. I also show you a 5 piastres of 1872 and 1874; note the coloured flaw above the first "E" of "Khedueie" in the bottom tablet and in the thin white line above it. This die flaw is constant to all stamps of both printings. An examination of the other stamps will also show constant similarities of die peculiarities.
- d) The die for the 5 para was a composite die. The value tablets of the second printing being transposed leaves us with seemingly no other conclusion.
- e) The central section of the die for the 1 piastre is different to the central section of the die used for all other values. A study of the stamps conclusively proves this. Note the difference between the body of the Sphinx, the lines across the pyramids, the upper margin of the head-dress of the Sphinx, the lettering in the top and bottom tablets and the background design, which is not only different but also extends into the top tablet.

The next step to consider is the composition of the dies.

For the 1 piastre Dr. Byam says:- "Die 1 was used to produce the 1 piastre stamp only, and was the only die employed to form the moulds for this value, in 1872 and in 1875. This die appears to have been an engraving on a single piece of metal, no part of which was used for Die II."

Dr. Byam's contention was that the presence of the fourth piece of the die, the enclosing metal frame, was proved by the evidence of constant split outer frame lines seen on stamps from many units, which suggested partial separation of the two elements of which the frame was composed, when the die was used to strike the mould.

Editor's note: The sketches and accompanying notes on the next page are reproduced from "L'Orient Philatelique" Number 102, page 101, by kind permission of the publishers.



(LEFT) Die II. A composite die, comprised of four parts: the inner frame line of the design is also compound, being formed by portions at the edge of the three central sections of the die and, outside these, an enclosing metal frame locking the other portions in position.

(CENTRE) The die for all values, including the one piastre, as envisaged by Fred J. Melville in 1915; no enclosing metal frame to bind together the three parts of the die.

(RIGHT) Die II, described by H.G. Watson in 1916, when he recognised a separate die for the one piastre. Watson considered "the outer frame line to be formed by the enclosing metal frame alone".

I now put before you ten typographs and ten lithographs, of the one piastre, and picked at random (see Appendix C2). Please note the constant split outer frame lines and, in some instances, where the thin coloured inner frame line does not join with the corresponding frame line at the bottom right hand. This evidence, if we use the previous line of reasoning, can only mean that the one piastre was also enclosed by a metal frame and also that the die could be of a composite nature.

Whilst on the one piastre it has been suggested that there were two dies used and these were named daughter dies "A" and "B", the contention being that the stamps with the bottom right hand value damaged were from one daughter die. I personally discount this theory. If there had been two dies for the one piastre, then eight dies would have been recovered from Boulac in 1872, but we have positive evidence that only seven dies were taken back by the Ministry. I discussed this with Peter Smith and he agrees that this could be so, moreover he has been studying these stamps and feels the one piastre can be grouped in more than two types. We came to the conclusion, after much discussion, that an answer to this could be mould groups, and our study of the one piastre, which is only now beginning, should throw some light on the others from the second daughter die.

light on the subject.

Now I come to the composition of the dies and particularly to the suggestion that the enclosing metal frame had been added at the die stage. In my study of the 20 paras some units, with damage to the outer frame, puzzled me. I could understand the split frame lines and had accepted that the outer frame lines were composed of segments on the die completed by an enclosing metal frame, but I could not understand a solid stereo behaving in the way it had done with quite a few units.

I would now like to show you some of the stamps that caused me to have second thoughts about the composition of the dies.

In the first example (Appendix C line D) the stamps are all from the same stereo. Note that the first stamp has a perfectly normal upper frame line. The second stamp now shows a slight lifting of the outer segment, and finally the third stamp shows the damage at its worst: The outer segment of the frame has not only lifted away but has now split in two. Also of interest is that the inner segment of the outer frame line is untouched.

I also show you a second example (Appendix C line E), but this time it is on the right hand frame. Exactly the same thing has happened as with the previous example.

I now show you various stamps (Appendix C line F) with damage to the outer frame lines. Note how it is always the outer segment which is damaged. Please pay particular attention to the following one piastre examples (Appendix C2), and note how the damage to the "1" in the bottom right hand value tablet extends right across and into the inner segment of the outer frame line, but does not affect the outer segment of the frame. I have not seen an example where, in relation to this fault, the damage is also to the outer segment - and I have looked at hundreds of these stamps.

The evidence I have put before you would suggest that the outer segment of the outer frame line was not part of the stereo and could, therefore, have been added not at the die stage, but later, probably when the forme was being arranged. The suggestion that the outer frame was present at the die stage and was to hold the other pieces together seems more probable to me, but I feel that this further evidence should be brought to your notice.

Reaching these various conclusions gives us a fair idea as to how the dies could have been made (see Appendix D) I would like to add another probability to the previous suggestion that the oval and design were first engraved and then pressed into another die; it is that, not only were the oval and design engraved in negative, but also the skeleton frame lines. These would be the master dies.

These could be:-

- a) the die which was eventually used for the one piastre complete in one piece, and a centre section for the other values, plus undenominated side tablets.
- or b) two centre sections complete as to oval and upper and lower frame lines with possibly undenominated side tablets added but not joined to the centre sections.

These master dies would then be pressed into original dies and engraved with the writing in the top and bottom tablets, the spandrels or crescents, and any other area which was to show as white on the stamp; the design being worked in by a Rose type machine. Pairs of value tablets would then be engraved and denominated to the amount required to make up the rest of the values. The composite die would then be cut and trimmed so that all three pieces fitted properly.

From all this I have the impression that the Ministry were not in possession of the master dies, as it would have been much easier to make complete original dies and so do away with the cumbersome composite die. The clue as to the die makers may lie in this, for I feel that with the design being so like Penassons, that this company in fact made the master dies and had only submitted the denominated original dies to the Ministry for approval. We know that it was only at the last minute that they lost the contract and knowing this may have destroyed the master dies. The ministry then had no alternative but to use the dies in their possession or start again.

DIE MAKING

Steel used in die making had to be very carefully manufactured and then prepared for the engraver. The metal had to have a perfectly smooth surface and be absolutely level all over its surface. Jerkins and Bacon of London had invented a process by which steel could be softened or hardened at will, and this process was of great help to the die makers. It allowed them to engrave in soft steel which could then be hardened and pressed into soft steel again or used directly for stereo making. Perkins and Bacon also perfected another useful instrument for the die maker: the Rose machine. It was a form of lathe designed to cut geometric, circular or oval, designs of perfectly even depth in metal. These designs if incorporated in the pattern were virtually impossible for the forger to duplicate exactly.

THE THIRD ISSUE

APPENDIX A

TRANSLATION

No. 64 - B.1

To His Excellency

Cherif Pacha.

4 Gz H.

3rd June 1871.

Excellency,

As the current issue of postage stamps cannot last beyond the end of this year - and this fact has been ascertained by very careful calculations - I beg to draw your attention to the situation, so that you can give me your instructions for reprinting the stamps and about any alterations you may consider advisable. Although there is ample time I thought it best to broach the matter now, in view of the possible delays in so important a work, and the serious consequences resulting from a postponement of even a week.

In order to help Your Excellency when considering the matter, it is necessary for me to know: if the 1872 issue shall be absolutely similar to the present one, or if some modifications in the colours or in the printing will be required; if the denominations will be maintained or changed if the work will be allotted to a local printer or sent abroad; and finally if the Ministry will undertake this work or if, as in the past, I shall have this entrusted to me.

As for the first question, I think it indispensable to change the colours, and in order to assure protection against forgery, I think it advisable to vary, if only slightly, the lithographic design by altering the details, while leaving it in the main unchanged.

On the second point, I propose to add to the present series, a new P.T.2.20 para postage stamp, required at all Post Offices since the Austro-Egyptian Postal Agreement came into force.

On the last two points, only the Minister is competent to make a decision and I am not entitled to give a personal opinion: should this brief statement not be sufficient, I remain entirely at your service for any further explanations you may desire; but I beg to draw attention to the reasons for avoidance of delay given at the beginning of this letter and I hope to be honoured by an early reply.

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) G. MUZZI.

TRANSLATION

No. 85 B - 1

17th July 1871.

Excellency,

I have the honour to send herein, to Your Excellency, a copy of the contract I made in accordance with your instructions with H.E. Hussein Hosny Bey, Manager of the Khedive's Paper Factory and Printing House, for the delivery of 8,300,000 stamps to be effected in the first fortnight of December next.

I think I can flatter myself that, by this contract, I have truly interpreted your Excellency's orders and, at the same time, safeguarded the interests of this Administration.

Please accept, Excellency, an expression of my respects.

(Signed) G. MUZZI.

To His Excellency,
Cherif Pacha,
President of the Council.

TRANSLATION

No. 34 = H. 3

Alexandria.
14th March 1872.

Re: Taking delivery of the new stamps of the third issue, at the Khedive's Paper Factory and Printing House.

You are hereby requested to take over the new stamps of the third issue printed by the Khedive's Paper Factory and Printing House in Cairo. As this operation must be accurately carried out, you will find herewith a copy of the contract passed between myself and H.E. Hussein Hosny Bey - manager of the above mentioned factory, in order to conform with the clauses of this agreement.

You are also informed that you will be assisted in this operation by Mr. Panazione - Senior Clerk, and by Anwar Effendi - Clerk, both officials detailed to the Cairo Local Direction, who has been notified in this connection.

When taking delivery of the stamps, you will have to check:

- (1) That their printing is clear and the pattern and design correspond to the contract. In case some sheets are not in proper condition, you will have to reject them.
- (2) That the lithographic stones as well as the proof-copies and the sheets you have rejected are handed

over to you.

Should you decide to destroy the rejected sheets of postage-stamps, you may do so - by mutual consent - but after drawing up an official report.

- (3) Should the contractor not deliver the number of stamps stipulated in the above contract, you are allowed to accept such part delivery and give a receipt for only such stamps as you have received.
- (4) Finally, you will withdraw from the above mentioned contractor all the receipts given by this General Management for previous partial consignments, and will give an inclusive receipt.

As soon as this operation is completed, you will hand over all the postage-stamps and the devices for their printing, to the officer whom you will find there, who has been appointed by the Ministry of Finance, against a clear receipt which is to be remitted to me.

No doubt you will appreciate the delicate nature of this mission and I need not stress that every care and accuracy should be used.

(Signed) The General Manager.

To Mr. L. Guarnieri,
Secretary,
Alexandria General Management.

TRANSLATION

No. 35 - H. 1

Alexandria. 21st March 1872.

Re: Report on the receiving and delivery
of the new issue stamps.

Complying with the terms of your letter No. 34 of the 14th instant - ordering me to take delivery of the stamps of the new issue from H.H.'s Paper Factory and to remit the same to an Official of the Ministry of Finance - I beg to inform you that the whole transaction has been carried out in conformity with your instructions.

I beg also to notify that the stereotypes in lead of all the seven values as well as the proof sheets of the stamps have been - by mutual consent - destroyed by fire.

Only the seven steel dies have been put into a wooden box - closed and sealed - which was handed over to the Official of the above mentioned Ministry, with all the stamps; and a proces-verbal was drawn up.

To complete my mission, I have only to remit to your Excellency herewith the receipt, in arabic, for the

TRANSLATION

No. 85 B - 1

17th July 1871.

Excellency,

I have the honour to send herein, to Your Excellency, a copy of the contract I made in accordance with your instructions with H.E. Hussein Hosny Bey, Manager of the Khedive's Paper Factory and Printing House, for the delivery of 8,300,000 stamps to be effected in the first fortnight of December next.

I think I can flatter myself that, by this contract, I have truly interpreted your Excellency's orders and, at the same time, safeguarded the interests of this Administration.

Please accept, Excellency, an expression of my respects.

(Signed) G. MUZZI.

To His Excellency,
Cherif Pacha,
President of the Council.

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14th March 1872.

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You are also informed that you will be assisted in this operation by Mr. Fanazione - Senior Clerk, and by Anwar Effendi - Clerk, both officials detailed to the Cairo Local Direction, who has been notified in this connection.

When taking delivery of the stamps, you will have to check:

- (1) That their printing is clear and the pattern and design correspond to the contract. In case some sheets are not in proper condition, you will have to reject them.
- (2) That the lithographic stones as well as the proof-copies and the sheets you have rejected are handed

over to you.

Should you decide to destroy the rejected sheets of postage-stamps, you may do so - by mutual consent - but after drawing up an official report.

- (3) Should the contractor not deliver the number of stamps stipulated in the above contract, you are allowed to accept such part delivery and give a receipt for only such stamps as you have received.
- (4) Finally, you will withdraw from the above mentioned contractor all the receipts given by this General Management for previous partial consignments, and will give an inclusive receipt.

As soon as this operation is completed, you will hand over all the postage-stamps and the devices for their printing, to the officer whom you will find there, who has been appointed by the Ministry of Finance, against a clear receipt which is to be remitted to me.

No doubt you will appreciate the delicate nature of this mission and I need not stress that every care and accuracy should be used.

(Signed) The General Manager.

To Mr. L. Guarnieri,
Secretary,
Alexandria General Management.

TRANSLATION

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I beg also to notify that the stereotypes in lead of all the seven values as well as the proof sheets of the stamps have been - by mutual consent - destroyed by fire.

Only the seven steel dies have been put into a wooden box - closed and sealed - which was handed over to the Official of the above mentioned Ministry, with all the stamps; and a proces-verbal was drawn up.

To complete my mission, I have only to remit to your Excellency herewith the receipt, in arabic, for the

said postage stamps, signed by the Official of the Ministry of Finance and the consignee of the stamps, who has been appointed for the purpose of the said Ministry.

(Signed) L. GUARNEIRI

The Secretary.

To H. E. Muzzi Bey,
General Manager,
Khedivial Postal Administration,
Alexandria.

TRANSLATION

The undersigned declares to have received from Mr. L. Guarnieri chief clerk at the Khedivial Mail and Mr. Tosnaighian, agent of the Cairo Post Office, in settlement of the stock of postage stamps ordered at the printing house and remitted to the above mentioned gentlemen, duly checked and counted sheet by sheet in the presence of Mahomed eff. Refaat moawen of the Ministry of Finance especially delegated for that purpose.

I take delivery of the above mentioned stamps already consigned to the aforesaid gentlemen, this document being different from that given by them to the printing house. Whereof I declare by the present to have received the under-mentioned from the same gentlemen.

3,600	5
4,100	0.10
2,200	0.20
22,000	1.00
1,800	2.00
100	2.20
150	5.00

33,950

number: 6,790,000

=====

=====

(thirty three thousand and nine hundred and fifty sheets, counting six million and seven hundred and ninety thousand stamps).

10th Moharram, 89,

(Ahmed el Bouhi: signature).

PROCES - VERBAL

On the 10th Moharram 1289 (19th March 1872) in the presence of Hassan Bey Hosny and the Maaon (Assistant):

Receipt of 33,950 sheets representing a total amount of 6,790,000 postage stamps drawn up by the warehouse keeper of the Finance - Ahmad el Buhi - in the name of Mr. L. Guarneiri, Secretary of the General Management of the Khedivial Egyptian Postal Administration, commissioned to take delivery of the stamps from the Khedive's Printing House, this being the balance of the order passed to the above mentioned firm. He was assisted by his son, Named John (Giovanni).



END OF APPENDIX "A"



NORWEX 80

International Stamp Exhibition Oslo June 13-22, 1980

The Federation of Norwegian Philatelists and the Norwegian Post Office invite you to the international stamp exhibition NORWEX 80, which will be held in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of Norwegian stamps. The exhibition will be held under the patronage of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.). Norway is the country of mountains and fjords, and offers unique opportunities of recreation. Oslo, the capital, is also well worth a visit, and its good communications make Oslo an ideal point of departure for a "philatelic holiday" out of the ordinary.

Time: June 13-22, 1980.

Place: Norges Varemesse, near the centre of Oslo and the airport.

Exhibition area: 15,000 square metres.

Frames: 3,200 frames in the competing class.

Contact address:

The General Secretariat

NORWEX 80

Postboks 1043 Sentrum

OSLO 1 NORWAY.



We have no intention to compete with other international exhibitions in size and magnificence. But the geographical position and the character of Norway give us an opportunity to organize a unique exhibition, which could become a memory for life for friends of philately all over the world.

We wish everybody a hearty welcome to NORWEX 80!

The Federation of Norwegian Philatelists
The Norwegian Post Office.

THE THIRD ISSUE

APPENDIX B

POSTAL CIRCULAR Number 6661. Section 1a.

Alexandria 19th December 1871

In accordance with the enclosed notice, the new postage stamps will be put into circulation as from the 1st January 1872, and although the combined use of the present and the new stamps is allowed up to the end of the said month, yet the sale of the old ones will cease after the 31st December 1871 and the remaining quantities, if any, will be remitted to the Direction General during the first days of January 1872, debiting its account with the amount.

The postage stamps of the obsolete issue which at the fixed date, i.e. at the end of March 1872, would have been exchanged against the new ones, will be sent at the end of the month, with the respective statement, to the Direction General Accounts Department, which will authorise debiting the amount on the monthly statement.

With regard to the means of being supplied with the new postage stamps, nothing has changed in the usual procedure followed up to this day and those who are entitled will simply have to transmit in due time the usual application to the Direction General.

Messrs. The Agents are entrusted with the distribution of the notices that are transmitted to them to the Local Authorities and the well known and most influential persons in the locality where they reside, and as stated in the notice itself, will show to the public, the copy attached to the fac-simile of the new issue, so that no one would pretend that the stamps had not been given enough publicity by the Administration.

In conclusion we inform you that it is strictly forbidden to exchange the old postage stamps by the Offices before 1st February, 1872, as it is stated in the said notice.

The General Director.

(The above is reprinted from 'L' Orient Philatelique' No. 110 Page 85/86, to whom credit is given).

POSTAL CIRCULAR Number 67881. 2nd Section.
Subject: New Postage Stamps

Alexandria
27th December 1871.

With reference to circular No. 6661, which announced the new issue of postage stamps and gave summarised instructions thereupon, we are sending you fac-similes of the said stamps, which will be put on sale as from the 1st January 1872. In the morning of this day, before office working time, you will gather all the unsold stamps of the old issue, enclose them in an envelope, and despatch them to this Direction General by the first boat ready for departure, debiting us with the amount, as instructed in Circular No. 6661 referred to.

It is therefore understood that as from 1st January 1872, you cannot anymore retain or sell any stamp of the old issue. However, up to the 31st of the said month, you may accept from individuals any letters franked with the old stamps which they may have already acquired. But, as from 1st February, this facility ceases completely, and you will refuse accepting or cancelling these stamps on letters, either in case you find them in the box or when they are handed over to you, being of no value any more.

If anyone would ask you to exchange old stamps for new ones, even during the period in which they are both in use, that is up to and including the 31st January, you should refuse downrightly. Such an exchange is entirely forbidden.

Among the sets you will find also stamps of Pi. 2%, though in a comparatively small quantity. This stamp is exclusively designed for mails sent through Austria; for this reason you will not be able to use it except on some letters dispatched through the said way; and as such letters are rather of a limited number, we are sending you a very small quantity of 2% Pi. stamps.

It is recommended that you pay much attention to the instructions included in the said Circular No. 6661, and in the present one also, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or inconvenience.

The Sub-Director General

POSTAL CIRCULAR 2nd Section Alexandria
Circular No. 10 3rd January 1872.
Subject: Agents ordering stamps.

This Direction General has noticed that Agents send their orders for postage stamps as often as three times per month, and as this procedure is causing evident complications to the Accounts, they are requested to submit their orders for supply of stamps once a month.

Therefore, the Chiefs of all Offices must know approximately the monthly average sale of stamps, but in order to avoid being short of stamps, they can order a small quantity in excess of the foreseen average, since they have the facility to account for the remaining balance by deducting it from their next order.

In a word, they must organize their work in such a way as to place a single monthly order for stamps, except of course in exceptional and extraordinary cases..

The Sub-Director General.

POSTAL CIRCULAR 2nd Section
Circular No. 1844
Subject: Discontinuance of
exchanging old stamps.

Alexandria
11th April 1872

We hasten to remind you that in accordance with Circular No. 6661 the exchange of old stamps with new ones has ceased on the 31st March 1872, and consequently all those still remaining in your hands cannot be accepted at this Superior Office.

The Sub-Director General.

POSTAL CIRCULAR 2nd Section
Circular No. 1937
Subject: Orders for stamps.

Alexandria
15th April 1872.

Agents are requested not to forget to show their signature and the hand-stamp of their Office on the orders they submit for supply of stamps; otherwise, this Direction General will be compelled to take severe measures against those who fail to act accordingly.

The Sub-Director General.

POSTAL CIRCULAR 1st Section
Circular No. 3682
Subject: Withdrawal of the Notice concerning
the Third Issue of Stamps.

Alexandria
31st July 1872

On 19th December of 1871, the 1st Section of this Direction General sent a circular to all Agents, advising them that as from 1st January 1872 new stamps would be put into circulation.

On this occasion it sent to every Agency a printed notice, with a facsimile of the new stamps affixed at the foot of the notice, to be demonstrated to the public.

Henceforth, such a demonstration being unnecessary any more, you are kindly requested to return to this Superior Office the said notice with the stamps affixed on it.

You are advised, by the way, that in case you will not return the requested notice within three days after receipt of the present advice, the Administration will pass to your debit the cost of the stamps in question.

The Sub-Director General.

The Postal Circulars in Appendix 'B' are reprinted from 'L'Orient Philatelique' No. 111, pages 178 to 184 - our thanks to the Society for permission to reproduce.

Editor.



END OF APPENDIX "B"

There now follows:

APPENDIX C - i	which should be paged	59 ♦ 60
C - ii	" "	61
D - i	" "	62 ♦ 63
D - ii	" "	64



الفرز الثاني
عدد ممتاز
بمناسبة العيد الخمسين

الإصدارات الحديثة

اختصارات اصطلاحية

التاريخ : تاريخ الاصدار
الكبة : الكمية المطبوعة

الطابع التذكارية

١- الطباعة : رونجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية .

٢- العلامة المائية : نصرمتكسر

٣- الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل على الفرغ

رحلة رجل السلام

الناسبة : رحلة السيد الرئيس الى القدس الفرغ : ٥٠ طابع (٥x١٠)

التاريخ : ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٧ ابعاد الطابع : ٥٠ x ٣٠ مم

المصنوع : السادة : لطفى الصواف النخرم : ١١

ووهيب فرج وعبد القادر الحسينى الكميات : ١ - مليون طابع

الفئات : ١ - ٢٠ ملجم ب - ١٤٠ ملجم ب - ١ - مليون طابع

الرمم : صور السيد الرئيس محمد انور السادات وعلى يمين الطابع نصين زينون

مقاطعين صورة قبلة الصخرة (الصورة على الغلاف - صورة رقم ١)

يوم البريد

الناسبة : يوم البريد الفرغ : ٥٠ طابع (٥x١٠)

التاريخ : ٢ يناير ١٩٧٨ ابعاد الطابع : ٥٠ x ٣٠ مم

المصنوع : السادة لطفى الصواف وحسن النخرم : ١١

ابو الذهب الكميات : ١ - مليون طابع

الفئات : ١ - ٢٠ ملجم ب - ٤٥ ملجم ب - ١ - مليون طابع

الرمم : ١ - نثال رسمين الثانى وشعار هيئة البريد

ب - نحت بارز للملكة نفرتارى وشعار هيئة البريد

(صورة رقم ٢ و ٣)

سوق القاهرة الدولية

الناسبة : اقامة سوق القاهرة الدولي ١٩٧٨ الفرغ : ٥٠ طابع (٥x١٠)

التاريخ : ١٥ مارس ١٩٧٨ ابعاد الطابع : ٤٠ x ٤٠ مم

المصنوع : لطفى الصواف النخرم : ١١

الفئات : ٢٠ ملجم الكميات : مليون طابع

الرمم : شعار سوق القاهرة الدولي يحيط به ترس تديره منبلتين من الفصح

(صورة رقم ٤)

العيد المائة والخمسين على انشاء مدرسة طب قصر المينى

الناسبة : مرور ١٥٠ عام على انشاء مدرسة طب قصر المينى الفرغ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠x٥)

التاريخ : ١٨ مارس ١٩٧٨ ابعاد الطابع : ٢٥ x ٤٢ مم

المصنوع : طب القصر المينى النخرم : ١١

١٨ مارس ١٩٧٨

NEW ISSUES

Abbreviations

Occ. = Occasion	St. Di. = Stamp Dimensions
Des. = Design	Mi. Di. = Miniature sheet
Desr. = Designer	Qua. p. = Quantity printed
Colr. = Colours	Ze. = Zeheri Catalogue (supp.)
Cont. = Controle	Iss. D. = Issue Date
Val. = Value	Wmk. = Water Mark
Sht. = Sheet	Deno. = Denomination
St. = Stamp	Comm. = Commemorative
PH. = photo	Perf. = Perforation

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Printing : ROTOGRAVURE OF POSTAL PRINTING HOUSE - A.R. EGYPT.
Wmk. : MULTIPLE EAGLE.

THE PEACE MAN TRIP

Occ. : The peace man trip.	Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10).
Iss.D.: December 31, 1977.	St.Di : 30 x 50 mm.
Desrs.: Mrs. Lotfy El Sawaf	Perf. : 11
Abd El Kader El Hossini	Qua.p.: A-1,000,000
Deno. : A-20 M. B- 140 M.	B- 500,000
Des. : An effigy of President SADAT at the right of the stamp, two olive branches are intersected and picture of Sakhra dome. (Ph. on the cover and PH. No 1)	

POST DAY

Occ. : Post Day	Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
Iss.D.: January 2nd 1978	St.Di.: 30 x 50mm.
Desrs.: Mrs. Lotfy El Sawaf	Perf. : 11
Hassan Abu El Dahab	Qua.P.: A- 1,000,000
Deno. : A- 20 M. B- 45 M.	B- 500,000
Des. : A- Statue of Ramses II B- Salient Sculpture of Nefertari (Ph. on the cover and Ph. No 2,3)	

CAIRO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Occ. : Cairo International Fair.	Sht. : 35 st. (7 x 5)
Iss.D.: March 15, 1978.	St.Di.: 40 x 40mm.
Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL SAWAF	Perf. : 11
Deno. : 20 M.	Qua.P.: 1,000,000.
Des. : Cairo International Fair Emblem surrounded with a cog rotated by two ears of wheat. (PH.4)	

THE 150 ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF KASR EL AINY MEDICINE'S SCHOOL

Occ. : The 150 Ann. of Kasr El-Ainy.	Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
Iss.D.: 18-3-1978.	St.Di.: 42 x 25 mm
Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL SAWAF	Perf. : 11
Deno. : 20 M.	Qua.P.: 1,000,000
Des. : On the right the old Kasr El Ainy Medicine's School. On the left the celebrated occasion emblem, the new Kasr El Ainy department tower appears therein. (PH.5)	

- الحمم : السيد / لطفى الصواف : الكمية : مليون طابع
 القصة : ٢٠ طابع
 الرسم : مدرسة طب القصر العيني القديمة على البين والى البحار شعار الاحتفال بالناسبة وظهر فيه برج الادارة بالقصر العيني (صورة رقم ٥)
 الشهيد يوسف الصباي وشهداء الصاغنة
- الناسبة : استشهاد السيد / يوسف الصباي الفرح : ٥٠ طابع (٢٥ صاغنة وشهداء الصاغنة)
 التاريخ : ٣٠ مارس ١٩٧٨ : ابعاد الطابع : ٢٥ x ٢٢ مم (لكل طابع)
 المصنوع : السادة / صابر صبيد : النخر : ١١ : وبرايم الطهاوى : الكمية : مليونان
 القصة : ٢٠ طابع
 الرسم : ١ - طابع يتضمن صورة المرحوم يوسف الصباي
 ٢ - طابع يتضمن رسمه بداخله مجموعة من جنود الصاغنة بالإضافة الى شعار الصاغنة (صورة رقم ٦ و ٧)
 بينالى الاسكندرية

الدورة الثانية عشر لمعرض فنون دول البحر الابيض المتوسط

- الناسبة : بينالى الاسكندرية : الفرح : ٣٥ طابع (٥ x ٧)
 التاريخ : اول ابريل ١٩٧٨ : ابعاد الطابع : ٤٠ x ٤٠ مم
 الحمم : السيد / لطفى الصواف : النخر : ١١
 القصة : ٢٠ طابع : الكمية : مليون طابع
 الرسم : رسم ميدالية بينالى من نصيب الفنان الراحل جمال الصبغى والى البحار مشروع للتثال الذى سيقام بدخل مدينة بورسعيد وفى خلفه الرسم يوجد رسم لادوات التنفيذ للفنون التشكيلية (صورة رقم ٨)
 السنة العالمية لاستئصال الجدرى

- الناسبة : السنة العالمية لاستئصال الجدرى : الفرح : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ x ٥)
 التاريخ : ٧ ابريل ١٩٧٨ : ابعاد الطابع : ٤٠ x ٤٠ مم
 الحمم : السيد / لطفى الصواف : النخر : ١١
 القصة : ٢٠ طابع : الكمية : مليون طابع
 الرسم : شعار الصحة العالمية لاستئصال الجدرى وفى اعلى الطابع شعار منظمة الصحة العالمية وطفل مصاب بالمرض فى جزء منه (صورة رقم ٩)
 الشهر العالمى لمكافحة ضغط الدم

- الناسبة : الشهر العالمى لمكافحة ضغط الدم : الفرح : ٣٥ طابع (٥ x ٧)
 التاريخ : ٧ ابريل ١٩٧٨ : ابعاد الطابع : ٢٥ x ٢٢ مم
 الحمم : السيد / لطفى الصواف : النخر : ١١
 القصة : ٢٠ طابع : الكمية : مليون طابع
 الرسم : الشعار الخاص بالناسبة وملوه شعار منظمة الصحة العالمية (صورة رقم ١٠)
 الذكرى السابعة لثورة الناصح : ٧ ابريل ١٩٧٨ : الفرح : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ x ٥)
 الناسبة : ٢٠ طابع

THE MARTYR YOUSSEF EL SEBAI AND THE MARTYRS OF COMMANDOS

- Occ. : The Martyr Youssef El Sebai Sht. : 50 st.
 and the Martyrs of Commandos (A25 + B25)
 Iss.D. : March 30, 1978. St.Di. : 42 x 25mm.
 Desrs. : Mrs. SABER SAIDA and Qua.P. : A & B: 2,000,000
 IBRAHIM EL TAHTAWY.
 Deno. : A & B : 20 M.
 Des. : -The commandos stamp includes drawing of the armour inside it a group of the commandos soldiers, their emblem & the commandos emblem.
 -Youssef El Sebai stamp includes the effigy of the martyr Youssef El Sebai. (PH 6,7).

THE BIENNALE OF ALEXANDRIA

THE 12th Cycle of the Arts Exhibition of The Mediterranean Sea Countries

- Occ. : Alexandria Biennale Sht. : 35 st. (7 x 5)
 Iss.D. : 1st April 1978 St.Di. : 40 x 40mm.
 Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL-SAWAF Perf. : 11
 Deno. : 20 M. Qua.P. : 1,000,000.
 Des. : Drawing of Biennale's Medal designed by the late Gamal El Segini. On the left the project of the statue which will be set up at the entrance of Port Said behind the drawing there is a drawing for the executing materials of the plastic arts. (P.H.8.)

THE WORLD YEAR FOR THE ERADICATION OF THE SMALLPOX DISEASE

- Occ. : The World year for the Sht. : 35 st (7 x 5)
 Eradication of the smallpox St.D. : 40 x 40mm.
 disease. Perf. : 11
 Iss.D. : April 7, 1978.
 Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL SAWAF Qua.P. : 1,000,000
 Deno. : 20 M.
 Des. : The Slogan of the world year for the eradication of smallpox. It was translated into arabic with a title "Our aim to eradicate smallpox" & upper of the stamp the slogan of W.H.O. and apart of an infected face of a child.(PH.9).

THE WORLD HYPERTENSION MONTH

- Occ. : The World Hypertension month Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
 Iss.D. : April, 7, 1978. St.Di. : 42 x 25 mm.
 Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL SAWAF Perf. : 11
 Deno. : 20 M. Qua.P. : 1,000,000
 Des. : The special World Slogan on this occasion and above it the Slogan of W.H.O. (P.H. 10).

THE RECTIFICATION MOVEMENT

- Occ. : The Rectification Movement Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
 Iss.D. : May 15, 1978. St.Di. : 30 x 50mm.
 Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL SAWAF Perf. : 11½
 Deno. : 20 M.
 Des. : An effigy of the President at the top a term states "the sovereignty of law is the base of rule in the state"(PH 11).

التاريخ : ١٥ مايو ١٩٧٨ :
 الحجم : السيد / لطفى الصواف :
 القيمة : ٢٠ ملجم :
 النصف : صورة السيد الرئيس نعلو عبارة سياد القانون اساس الحكم في الدولة (صورة رقم ١١) .

اليوم النضى للهيئة العامة للتأمين والمعاشات

الناصفة : اليوم النضى للهيئة العامة للتأمين والمعاشات :
 التاريخ : ١٥ مايو ١٩٧٨ :
 الحجم : السيد / لطفى الصواف :
 القيمة : ٢٠ ملجم :
 النصف : رسم لصقر قرش وشعار الهيئة العامة للتأمين والمعاشات رسم لجوه مثلى فئات الشعب المستفيدة منها وفن الزينون (صورة رقم ١٢) .

العيد السادس والعشرين للشورى

الناصفة : العيد ٢٦ للشورى المصرية :
 التاريخ : ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٨ :
 الحجم : السيدة / عبد القادر الحسينى :
 القيمة : ١١ :
 النصف : ب - نصف مليون طابع :
 الفئات : ١ - ٢٠ ملجم ب - ٤٥ ملجم :
 الرسم : ١ - خريطة مصر وطبيها المدن الجديدة والمناطق المأهولة للزراعة (صورة رقم ١٣) .

ب - خريطة مصر والسودان وفوقهما دائرتين متشابهتين رمز التعاون ورسى الوصل رمز الخير والسلام (صورة رقم ١٤) .
 العيد الثموى لقيام النظام الوزارى فى مصر

الناصفة : مرور مائة عام على قيام النظام الوزارى فى مصر :
 التاريخ : ٢٨ أغسطس ١٩٧٨ :
 الحجم : السيد / لطفى الصواف :
 القيمة : ٢٠ ملجم :
 الرسم : وثيقة تاريخية رسم عليها خمسة صفوف من احجار البناء كتب على حجارة الصف الاول والثانى من القاعدة اسماء النظارات الصبح الاولى مقترنه بشعار الدولة المصرية عام ١٨٧٨ " الهلال والثلاث نجوم " وعلى باقى الحجارة فى الصفوف العليا رسمت رموز لعدد من الوزارات المصرية مقترنه بشعار الجمهورية عام ١٩٧٨ - صفر قرش (صورة رقم ١٥) .

الذكرى الخاصة للمبور

الناصفة : الذكرى الخاصة للمبور :
 التاريخ : ٦ أكتوبر ١٩٧٨ :
 الحجم : السيد / لطفى الصواف :
 القيمة : ٢٠ ملجم :
 الرسم : ١ - خريطة مصر والسودان وفوقهما دائرتين متشابهتين رمز التعاون ورسى الوصل رمز الخير والسلام (صورة رقم ١٤) .

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF INSURANCE & PENSIONS

Occ. : The 25 Ann. of the General Organization of Insurance & Pensions. Sht. : 50 st.
 St.Di. : 30 x 50mm.
 Perf. : 11½
 Iss.D. : May 15, 1978. Qua.P. : 1,000,000
 Desr. : Mr. Lotfy El SAWAF.
 Deno. : 20 M.
 Des. : Saker of Rouraysh emblem of General Organization of Insurance and Pensions. Designed faces for a group of the beneficiary people and an olive branch (Ph.12).

THE TWENTY SIXTH (26) ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Occ. : 1. The Green Revolution Sht. : 1 & 2 50 st (5x10)
 2. Integration between Egypt & Sudan. St.Di. : 1 & 2 30x50mm.
 Perf. : 11
 Iss.D. : July 23, 1978. Qua.P. : 1- 1,000,000
 Desr. : Mrs. Abd El Kader El Hoseiny, Lotfy El Sawaf. 2- 500,000
 Deno. : 1- 20 m. 2- 45 M.
 Des. : 1- The Map of Egypt with the new cities and the suitable regions for cultivation shown (Ph.13)
 2- The Map of Egypt & Sudan above it two joined circles. An emblem of cooperation and in the middle the emblem of peace prosperity and peace (Ph.14).

THE 100 ANNIVERSARY OF MINISTERIAL SYSTEM IN EGYPT

Occ. : The 100 ann. of the ministerial system in Egypt. Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
 St.Di. : 30 x 50mm.
 Perf. : 11
 Iss.D. : 28-8-1978. Qua.P. : 1,500,000
 Desr. : Mr. Lotfy El Sawaf
 Deno. : 20 m.
 Des. : A historical document designed on it seven lines of building stones, the names of the first seven ministries accompanied with the emblem of the Egyptian state 1878, the crescent & the three stars, symbols of a number of Egyptian ministries and the emblem of the Republic 1978 Saker Kouraysh.(Ph.15).

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF CROSSING

Occ. : The fifth anni. of crossing Sht. : 50 st (5 x 10)
 Iss. D.: 6th October, 1978. St.Di. : 30 x 50 mm.
 Desr. : Mrs. Waheb Farag, Michel Abd Allah. Perf. : 11
 Qua.P. : 1,500,000
 Deno. : 20 m.
 Des. : Aneffigy of President Anwar El Sadat, on the background the crossing statue, a group of building and factories symbol of progress. (Ph.16)

THE UNITED NATIONS DAY "1978"

Occ. : 1- International Anti-Apartheid year. Sht. : 1,3 & 4 - 50 st.(5x10)
 2- 35 st. (5 x 7)
 2- International day of Cooperation with the Palestinian People. St.Di. : 1,3 & 4-30x50mm.
 Perf. : 11
 3- Philae. Qua.P. : 1,2,3 & 4
 4- The 30th. Anni. of the declaration of Human Rights. 500,000 each.

Iss.D. : October 24, 1978.

الحصون : المادة / وهيب فرج - ميشيل النخريم : ١١
عبد الله . الكمية : مليون ونصف مليون طابع
الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم
الرسم : صورة السيد الرئيس محمد انور السادات وفي الخلفية نثال العبير ومجموعة
من الجانب والمصانع رمز التقدم . (صورة رقم ١١)
يوم الامم المتحدة

الخاصة : ١- السنة الدولية لمكافحة الفرج : (١-٣) : ٥٠ طابع
التعزيز العنصري . (٢) ٣٥ طابع (٧x٥)
٢- اليوم الدولي للتعاون مع ابعاد الطابع : (١-٣) : ٥٠x٣٠ م
الفلسطينيين . (٢) ٤٠x٤٠ م
٣- انقاذ اثار النوبة (قبيله) النخريم : ١١
٤- العام الثلاثين للاعلان الكمية : نصف مليون لكل من
العالمى لحقوق الانسان الاربع اصدارات .

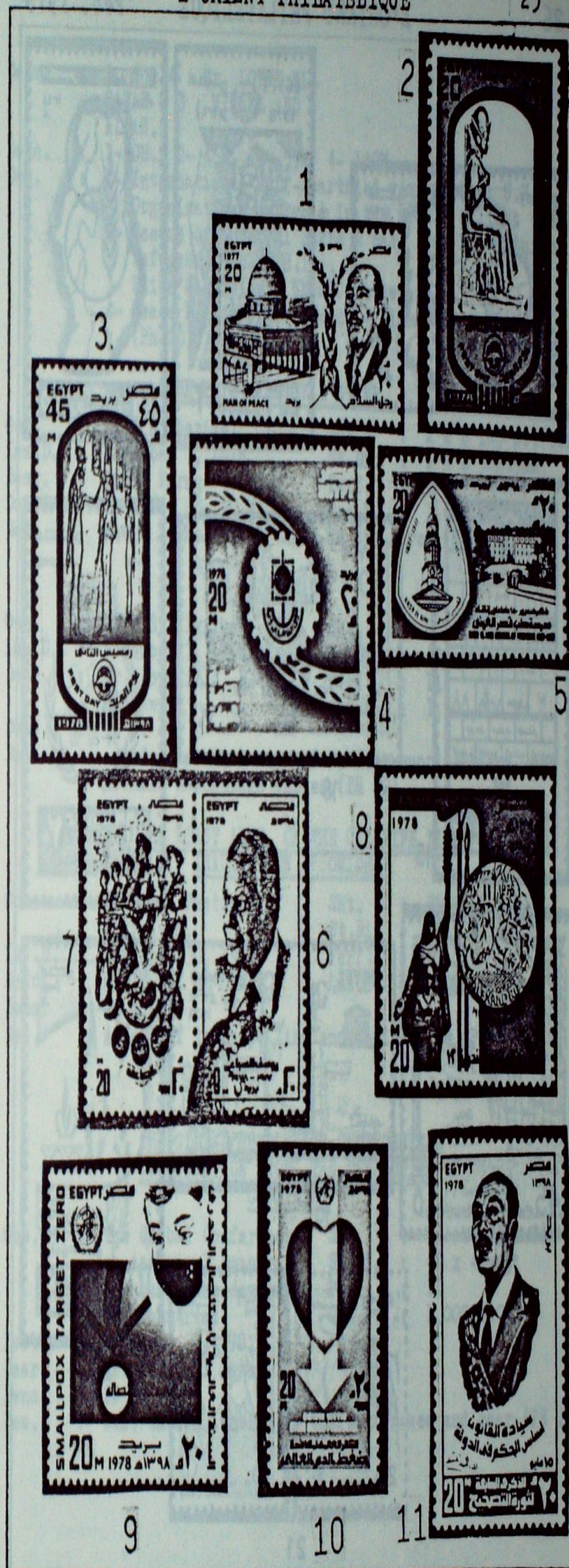
التاريخ : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٨
الحصون : السيد / لطفى الصوان (١-٤)
السيد / ميشيل عبد الله (٣)
الفئات : ١- ٢٠ ملجم - ٢- ٤٥ ملجم
٣- ٥٥ ملجم - ٤- ١٤٠ ملجم
الرسم : ١- شعار السنغال دولة لمكافحة التمييز العنصري . وشعار منظمة الامم
المتحدة وهالة ضوئية (صورة رقم ١٧)

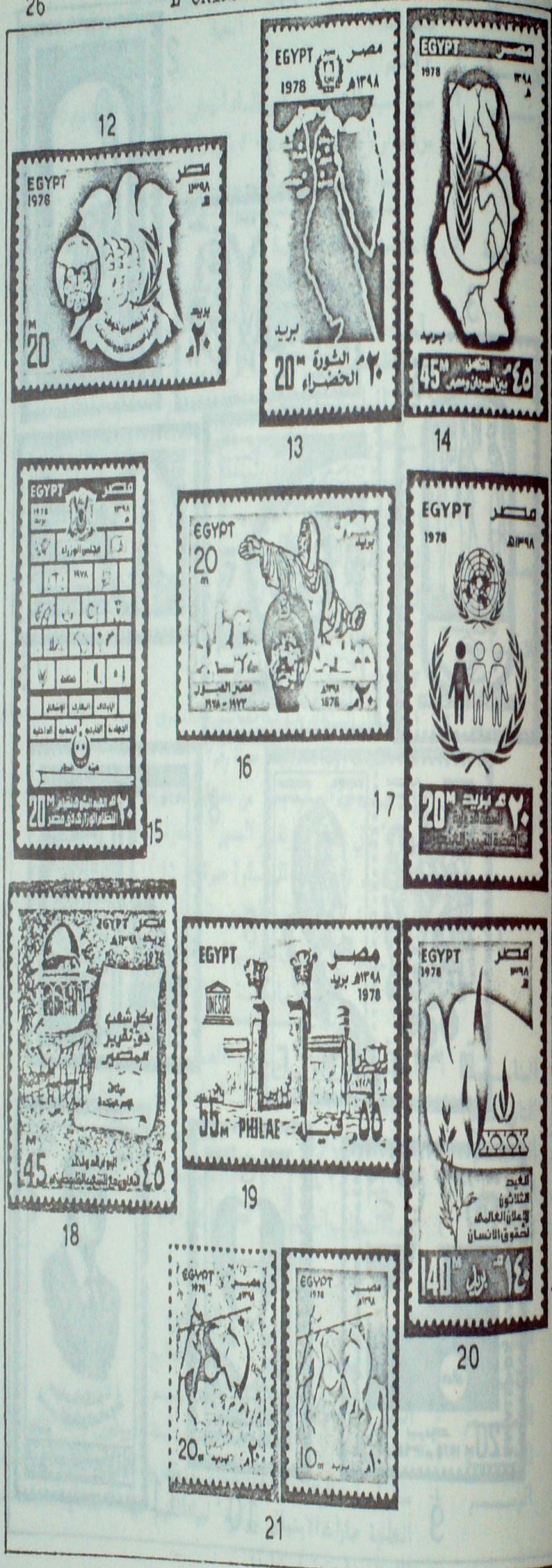
٢- مسجد قبة الصخرة وجزء من معسكر اللاجئين الفلسطينيين كتب عليها
" لكل شعب حق تقرير المصير " (صورة رقم ١٨)
٣- معبد فيله وشعار اليونسكو (صورة رقم ١٩)
٤- حماية السلام - نحن الزننون - الشعار العالمى لحقوق الانسان
- رقم ٣٠ بالحروف اللاتينية (صورة رقم ٢٠)
طابع الاجاد سنة ١٩٧٨

الخاصة : ايجاد سنة ١٩٧٨ : الفرج : ١٠٠ طابع (١٠x١٠)
التاريخ : ٧ نوفمبر ١٩٧٨ : ابعاد الطابع : ٢٥x٣٠ م
الحصن : السيد / وهيب فرج : ١١ : النخريم : ١١
الفئة : ١٠ ملجم - ٢٠ ملجم : الكمية : مليون طابع
الرسم : رفقة الخطيب الشعبية على حصان (صورة رقم ٢١)

الحج

الخاصة : الحج : ٥٠ طابع (١٠x٥)
التاريخ : ٧ نوفمبر ١٩٧٨ : ابعاد الطابع : ٥٠x٣٠ م
الحصن : السيد / ابراهيم احمد الطهطاوى : ١١ : النخريم : ١١
الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم : الكمية : مليون ونصف مليون طابع
الرسم : منظر لجبل عرفات اثناء وقوف الحجاج يوم وقفة عدا الاضحي المبارك وفى
الخلفية عبارات الابتهال مذكورة " ليك اللهم ليك " وشعار التجمع
الاسلامى (صورة رقم ٢٢)





- Desr. : 1, 2 & 4 : Mr. LOTFY EL-SAWAF - 3 : MICHEL ABD ALLAH.
 Deno. : 1-20M. 2- 45M. 3- 55M 4- 140M.
 Des. : 1- International anti-Apartheid year emblem, U.N. Organizations emblem & in the middle a light (PH.17)
 2- Mosque of Kobet Al Sakra & part from Palestinian Refugees Camp. (PH.18).
 3- Phile's Temples & UNESCO emblem. (PH.19).
 4- Peace Pigeon-Olive Branch - flame and Number 30. (Ph.20).

THE 1978 FESTIVAL STAMP

- Occ. : 1978'S Festival Sht. : A & B 100 st.(10x10)
 Iss.D. : November 7, 1978. St.Di. : A & B 30x25mm.
 Desr. : Wahib Farag Perf. : 11
 Deno. : A- 10M. B- 20 M. Qua.P. : 1,000,000.
 Des. : A & B : The Tahtib dance on the horse (PH 21).

THE PILGRIMAGE

- Occ. : 1978'S Pilgrimage Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
 Iss.D. : November 7, 1978. St.Di. : 30 x 50mm.
 Desr. : Mr. Ibrahim A. El-Tahtawi. Perf. : 11
 Deno. : 20 M. Qua.P. : 1,500,000 st.
 Des. : Arafat mount, a view of Moslems supplications, and Islamic assemblage emblem (PH 22).

THE FIRST ANNI. OF THE OIL PIPE LINE INAUGURATION "SOMIDE"

- Occ. : National Festival of Petroleum. Sht. : 35st (5 x 7)
 Iss.D. : November 30, 1978. St.Di. : 40 x 40 mm.
 Desr. : Mr. LOTFY EL SAWAF. Perf. : 11
 Deno. : 20 m. Qua.P. : 1,000,000.
 Des. : A part of the pipe line and Somid Badge (PH 23).

THE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Occ. : The Global Conference Sht. : 35 st. (5 x 7)
 on technical cooperat- St.Di. : 40 x 40mm.
 ion among the develop- Perf. : 11
 ing countries. Qua.P. : 1,000,000.
 Iss.D. : November 30, 1978.
 Desr. : Mr. Lotfy El Sawaf.
 Deno. : 20 M.
 Des. : U.N. emblem, emblem of the Conference and gear.(PH 24)

مرور عام على افتتاح خط انابيب البنزول سوميد

الناسبة :	العيد القوس للبنزول	الفن : ٣٥ طابع (٧ x ٥)
التاريخ :	٣٠ نوفمبر ١٩٧٨	ابعاد الطابع : ٤٠ x ٤٠ مم
المصمم :	السيد / لطفي الصواف	التخريم : ١١
الفئة :	٢٠ طابع	الكمية : مليون طابع
الرمز :	جزء من خط انابيب البنزول وشعار "سوميد" (صورة رقم ١٢)	
	المؤتمر الدولي للتعاون الفني	

الناسبة :	المؤتمر الدولي للتعاون الفني بين البلاد النامية	الفن : ٣٥ طابع (٧ x ٥)
التاريخ :	٣٠ نوفمبر ١٩٧٨	ابعاد الطابع : ٤٠ x ٤٠ مم
المصمم :	السيد / لطفي الصواف	التخريم : ١١
الفئة :	٢٠ طابع	الكمية : مليون طابع
الرمز :	شعارى منظمة الامم المتحدة والمؤتمر الدولي وسبله ونموس (صورة رقم ٢٤)	
	مرور ١٥٠ عاما على صدور اول عدد من جريدة الوقائع المصرية	

الناسبة :	ذكرى مرور ١٥٠ عاما على صدور اول عدد من جريدة الوقائع المصرية	الفن : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ x ٥)
التاريخ :	٢٤ ديسمبر ١٩٧٨	ابعاد الطابع : ٤٢ x ٢٥ مم
المصمم :	السيد / لطفي الصواف	التخريم : ١١
الفئة :	٢٠ طابع	الكمية : مليون طابع
الرمز :	اربعة رؤوس مختلفة لجريدة الوقائع المصرية - ثلاث وجوه لرائد النهضة العلمية رفاعة رافع الطهطاوى ، والامام الشيخ محمد عده ، والزعيم سعد زغلول (صورة رقم ٢٥)	
	ابن رشد (ابو الوليد محمد بن احمد) ١١٩٨-١١٩٦	

الناسبة :	مرور ٨٠٠ عاما على وفاة ابن رشد	الفن : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ x ٥)
التاريخ :	٢٤ ديسمبر ١٩٧٨	ابعاد الطابع : ٤٢ x ٢٥ مم
المصمم :	السيد / صابر سعيد	التخريم : ١١
الفئة :	٤٥ طابع	الكمية : مليون طابع
الرمز :	صور تابين رشد محاطه بنصن زنون (صورة رقم ٢٦)	

مرور ٢٥ عاما على انشاء مرصد حلوان
(حاليا معهد الارصاد الفلكية والجيوفيزيقية)

الناسبة :	مرور ٢٥ عاما على انشاء مرصد حلوان	الفن : ٢٥ طابع (٥ x ٥)
التاريخ :	٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٨	ابعاد الطابع : ٤٢ x ٥٠ مم مزدوج
المصمم :	السيد / محمد نبيل هندوى	التخريم : ١١
الفئة :	٢٠ طابع	الكمية : مليون طابع
الرمز :	جزء من مرصد حلوان ومرصد القطامية ورسم يمثل حركة الكواكب في السماء ورسم فرعونيا عن الارصاد (صورة رقم ٢٧)	

POSTAL STATIONERY OF EGYPT SINCE 1936 by

CHARLES HASS & Dr PETER SMITH

In 1936, in a series of articles in L'Orient Philatelique, Jean Boulad d'Humieres published a description of the postal stationery of Egypt up to that year, including the issues of the French Offices in Alexandria and Port Said. Since that time, only the aerograms have received attention in this journal. In 1948, the "Catalogue des Timbres d'Egypte" by Albani and Zeitoun was published; it included Egyptian postal stationery through the year 1946. There is then a gap of roughly 25 years, until the 1970's, when the Higgins & Gage "World Postal Stationery Catalog" was published in sections over a period of years. The Egypt section, coming early in the alphabet, appeared early, and was very incomplete. However, it was completely revised in a supplement to the last section of the Higgins & Gage catalog, which appeared in 1974. It was as complete a listing as could be made with the knowledge available at the time, but it must now be regarded as obsolete, as a result of a number of discoveries that have been made in the last five years. In addition, there have been several items of postal stationery issued since 1973. The purpose of this article is to present as complete a listing as we can of the last forty years of Egyptian postal stationery. We are not in a position to give prices, nor, in most cases, indications of scarcity.

The Boulad article almost coincided with the end of the Fuad era of postal issues; only two items with the effigy of the former king appeared after 1936: 1937. Envelope, greeting card size, 2 mill. orange on white laid paper, in embossed oval design used for all previous Fuad envelopes. 1937. Wrapper, 4 mill. green on buff paper, in the same design as the 1927-34 postage stamps.

The year 1938 saw the beginning of the Farouk era in postal stationery. The design used for all items until 1945 was the Boy King design used for the postage stamps of the same period. However, there was some variation in the method of printing, which made significant changes in appearance. There were also changes in paper and in watermark. Previous to the Farouk issues, three watermarks had been used: PS1, "Postes Egyptiennes" in script letters, up to 1921; PS2, "Egyptian Postage" in script letters, from 1921 to 1925; PS3, "al barid al masriy" in Arabic, from 1925 until the late 1940's, when it was changed to a different style of script, more elaborately cursive, which we will call PS4. PS3 and PS4 are illustrated here. These watermarks may be found upright or inverted, as well as reversed. We do not include

such varieties in this list, however.

1938. Envelope, greeting card size, 2 mill. vermillion, design size 19.8 x 23.9 mm., printed by offset process, with a continuous line framing the design; wove paper; laid paper; both watermarked PS3.

Envelope, size 146 x 111 mm., 5 mill. red brown; laid paper, wmk. PS3.

1939. Envelope, greeting card size, 2 mill. vermillion, design size 18.6 x 22.5 mm., printed by photogravure, no line surrounding the design; wove paper; laid paper, both wmkd. PS3.

Postal Cards, all 139 x 89 mm., unwatermarked

3 mill. sepia

4 mill. dull green

6 mill. green

13 mill. carmine rose

Wrapper, 1 mill. brown orange on buff paper, unwatermarked.

Letter Sheet, 5 mill. red-brown on white wove paper, wmkd. PS3.

1941. Letter Sheet, 6 mill. green on white wove, wmkd. PS3

1940. Envelopes. Impress one of 1 mill. and 2 mill. Boy King designs, side by side; the 1 mill. printed by offset half-tone, the 2 mill. by photogravure; 1 mill. brown orange plus 2 mill. vermillion, on wove paper; 1 mill. light brown plus 2 mill. vermillion, on laid paper. These two envelopes were evidently made from the 1939 2 mill. envelopes, and are thus wmkd. PS3.

1941. Envelopes. All watermarked PS3.

3 mill. sepia, greeting card size; wove paper; laid paper.

4 mill. green, greeting card size; wove paper.

6 mill. yellow-green, size 146 x 111 mm.; laid paper.

1938. Registered Envelopes. 20 mill. blue on cream paper; printed in offset half-tone, with a thin, continuous line surrounding the design; in the Arabic inscription above the design, the "meem" of 'م' has a short, diagonal tail, and "alef" is directly above it.

1939. Registered Envelope. 15 mill. dull red-violet on cream paper; printed in offset half-tone, with a thin, continuous line surrounding the design; in the Arabic inscription above the design, there is a sign above the letter "sad".

1940. Registered Envelope. 15 mill. dull red-violet on cream paper, without the line surrounding the design; the mark above "sad" has been removed; printed in photogravure.

20 mill. blue on cream paper, without the line surrounding the design; the "meem" of 'م' above the design has a vertical tail, and "alef" is to the left of it; printed in photogravure.

..... New Design: Marshal' Uniform

In 1945, the new design for postage stamps, showing Farouk in Marshal's uniform, was adopted for postal stationery. Envelopes with the new design may be found with three different watermarks: PS3; PS4, and PS5, which is similar to the crown and "feh" watermark used on contemporary adhesive stamps. There were also two major screen varieties, and two shapes of the tab at the end of the flap on the greeting card envelopes.

The existence of horizontal and diagonal photogravure screens is familiar in the 1927 fuad stamps; they are designated Type I and II. Exactly the same types exist with the 4 mill. Marshal envelopes. Actually, there appear to be several screens in the diagonal group, differing slightly in the angle of inclination; because these are difficult to distinguish with certainty, they are ignored in this list. The distinction between the horizontal and diagonal screens can be easily recognized by the naked eye; the illustrations show what is meant. We will call the "horizontal" screen the "90°" screen, and the diagonal one, the "45°" screen.

The different shapes of the tabs result from the use of different knives to cut the envelope blanks from the original large sheets of paper. We will refer to them as Knives A and B. Knife A was used on all the Boy King greeting-card envelopes, and produced a pointed tab, resembling a Tudor arch; Knife B produced a semicircular tab, with no point whatsoever (see illustrations).

1946. - -. Envelopes, greeting-card size, 4 mill. green (shades); wove paper:
Wmk. PS3, Knife A, 45° screen.
Wmk. PS3, Knife B, 45° screen.
Wmk. PS4, Knife B, 45° screen.
Wmk. PS4, Knife B, 90° screen.
Wmk. PS5, Knife A, 45° screen (printed with a decorative design in brown on the inside of the envelope).

The dates of issue of these envelopes is not known in what order they were issued.

1946. Envelope. 10 mill. violet, size 146 x 111 mm.; wmk. PS3; wove paper.

1945. Letter Sheet, 10 mill. violet on white wove paper, wmkd. PS3.

1947. Wrapper. 2 mill. orange-vermillion on buff paper, Marshal design; unwmkd.

1945. Registered Envelope. Design the same as the 30 mill. adhesive stamps, horizontal format with pyramid in background; 30 mill. yellow green on cream paper. (This envelope is also known with a handstamped X obliterating the portrait, but its status is unknown.).

1953. Envelopes. 4 mill. greetingcard size, overprinted with three black bars:
 Wmk. PS4, Knife B, 45° screen.
 Wmk. PS4, Knife B, 90° screen.

(Although we have seen only these two varieties, some or all of the other three 4 mill. Marshal envelopes may exist with bar overprint.)
 (These envelopes were also "overprinted" by hand with a pen, but it is not known that such varieties constitute a formal issue.)

ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC: NEW DESIGNS.

1953. Envelope, greeting-card size, 4 mill. dull green in same design as 4 mill. adhesive stamp;
 unwatermarked, knife B;
 watermark PS4, knife B.

1954. Postal Card, 6 mill. brown, in the design of the 1953 10 mill. adhesive stamp. Each card has a pictorial view printed on the left half of the address side, and a decorative border. There are 25 different views.

view and border in violet;
 view and border in brown;
 view and border in blue;
 view and border in olive green

These are the last postal cards issued in Egypt; they do not appear to have been widely used.

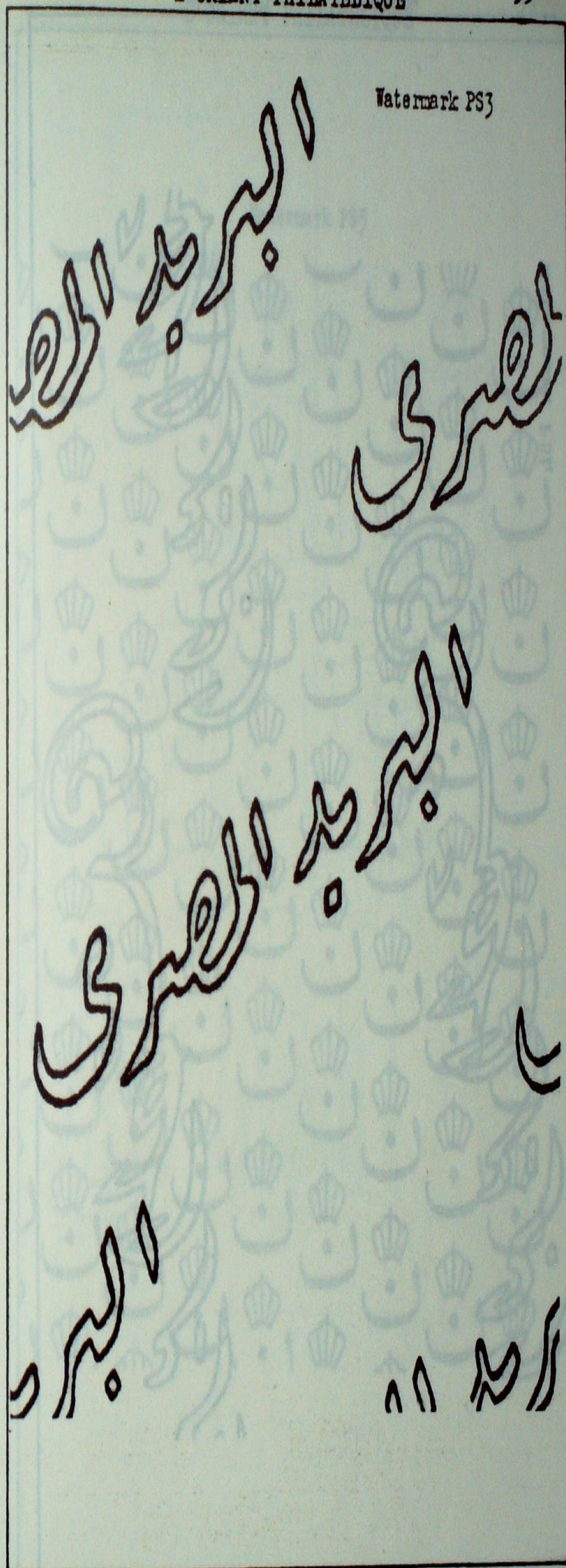
1955. Envelope, 4 mill. dull green in the revised design (young fellah) of the adhesive stamps of 1955; wove paper; knife B.

watermarked PS3;
 watermarked PS4.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

1965. Envelope, greeting-card size; 4 mill. light blue and deep brown, in the design of the 4 mill. adhesive stamp of January, 1965 (Festival); unwatermarked wove paper (very fine laid lines may sometimes be distinguished).
Envelope, 10 mill. dark blue, orange and brown, in the design of the 10 mill. adhesive stamp of 1961 (eagle of Saladin), but with three pyramids in the background; size 160 x 114 mm.; white wove paper with blue geometrical design printed inside; unwatermarked. The numerals of value are printed in color, almost black, in contrast to the 10 mill. envelope of 1967 in a similar design, with colorless numerals.

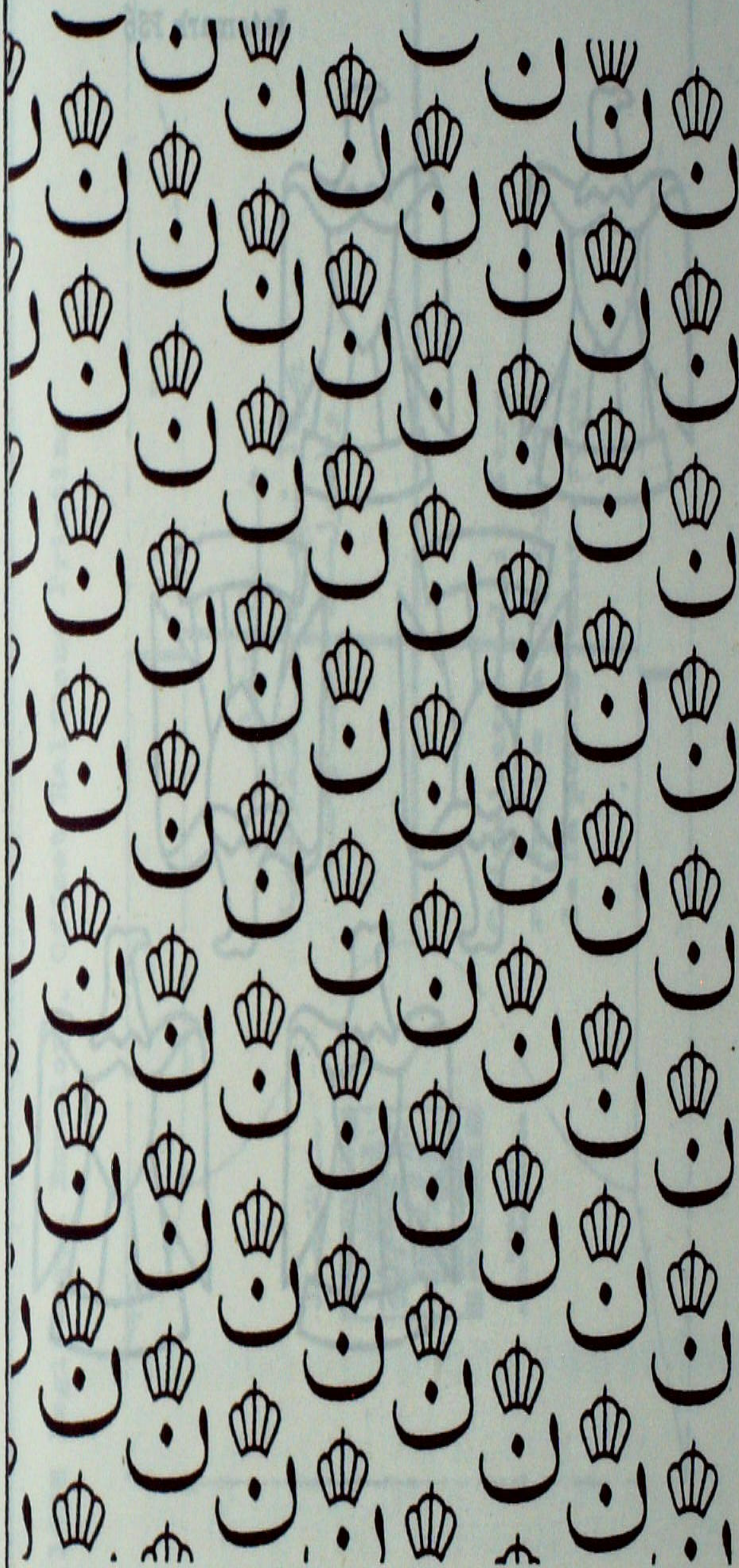
1966. Envelope, 4 mill. in greeting-card size, in a similar design to the 1965 4 mill. envelope, but with the year date removed from the upper right; design
 design 20% x 24% mm., sepia and deep blue, unwatermarked
 " 20% x 25% mm., brown " light blue, watermarked*
 * PS6 (heraldic eagle);



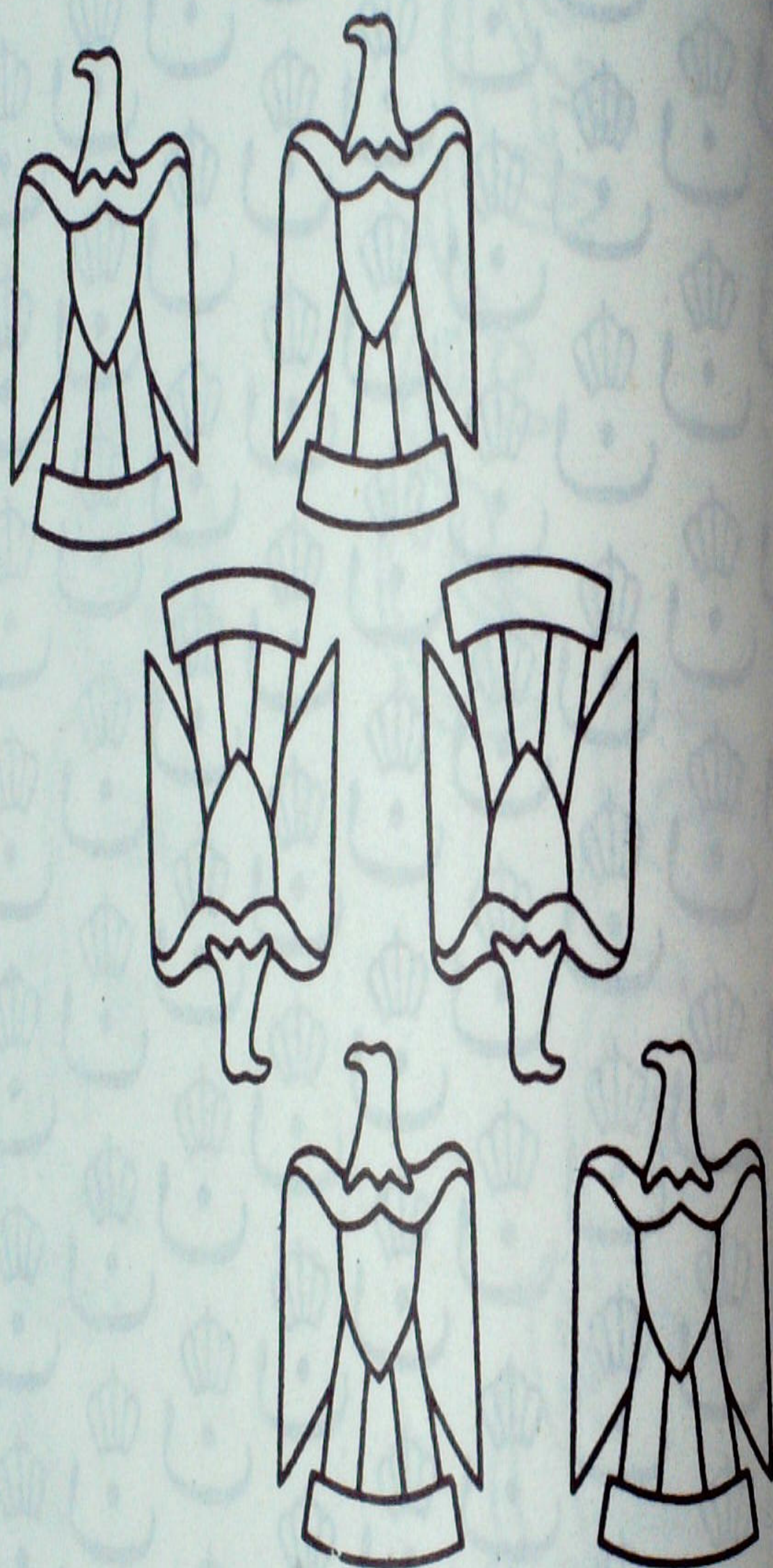
Watermark PSL



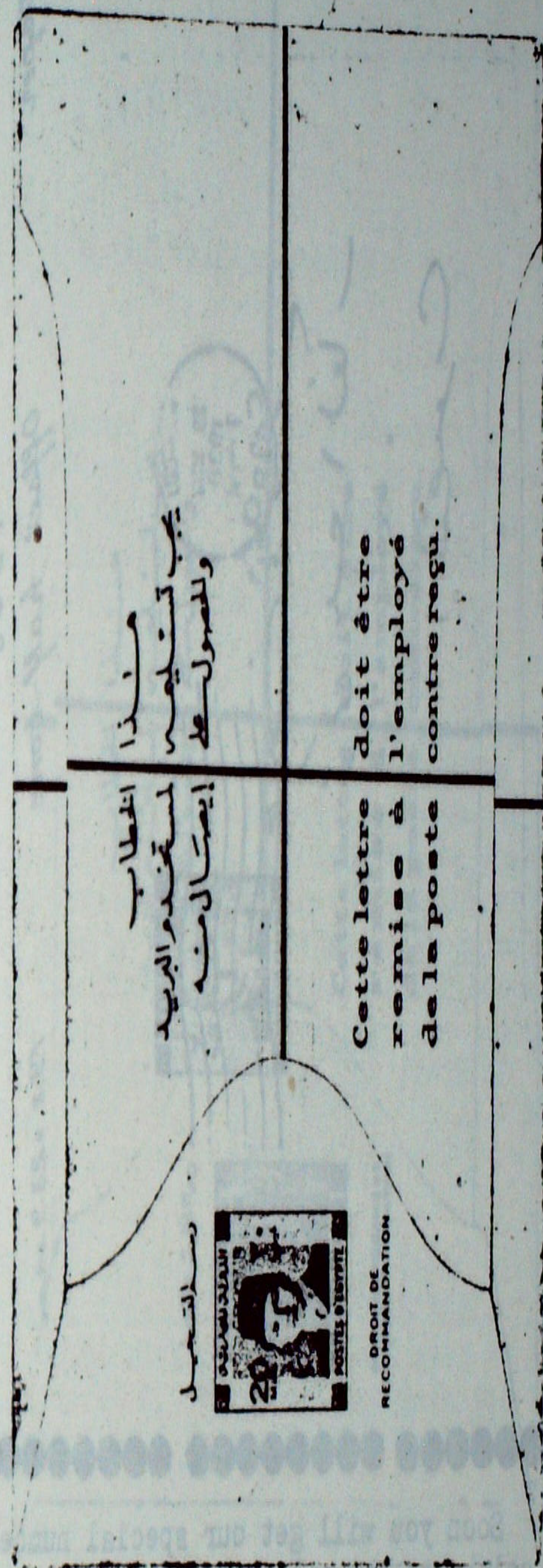
Watermark PS5



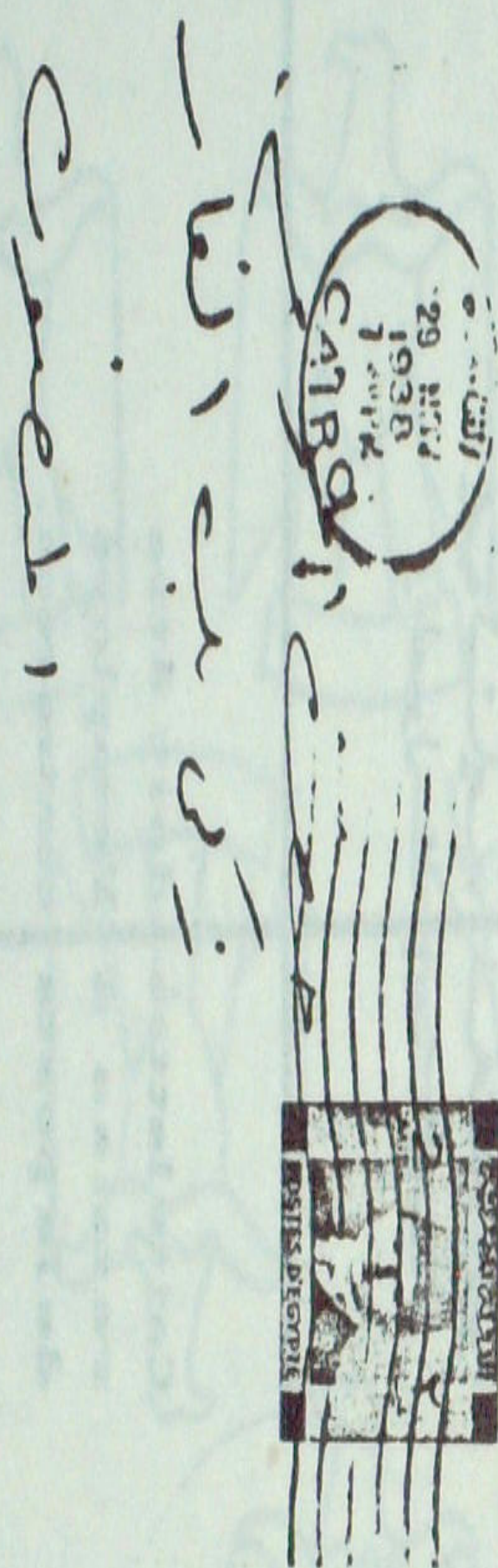
Watermark PS6



1938 Registered Envelope. Offset Halftone Printing



paper



offset half-tone

1938

19.8 x 23.9 mm



Soon you will get our special number to celebrate the golden jubilee of the PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT.

A commemorative stamp will be issued by THE EGYPTIAN POSTAL AUTHORITY for the same event.

هذا
يجب تسليمه
والموصول على

doit être
l'employé
contre reçu.

Cette lettre
remise à
de la poste

صالة الطابع والتسجيل



AFFRANCHEMENT
ET RECOMMANDATION

1939 Registered
Envelope.
Offset Half-tone
Printing.

Direction
 4. 1866
 1. 1866
 1. 1866



New paper

1866
Photographie

1866

EGYPT USED ABROAD

THE GEDDA POSTMARK

NEW FINDINGS

by

Dr SAVA MICHEL VESARKIS

Mr. Ahmed Mazloun the ex-President of the Philatelic Society of Egypt wrote a fine study on the "DJEDDAH POST OFFICE" which appeared in two articles in L'Orient Philatelique (L'O.P.) viz N° 85 pages 360-368 (January 1954) and N° 87 pages 395-396 (July 1954).

Information as to dates, colours, deterioration and/or repair of the postmark etc were solely deducted from material in the wealthy collection of the author himself. A concise summary of that section is necessary for collectors who have no access to that study before exposing the findings that have been discovered since its publication i.e. twenty four years ago... a usual expectation in the field of philately.

"The first issue of 1866 is known with the postmark Type C-1⁽¹⁾ POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANI GEDDA with a crescent and star in the middle Photo N° 1. This same postmark was also used on the second issue of 1867⁽²⁾, Photo N° 2.

On the second issue 1867-1869 the circular data stamp (c.d.s.) Type I-1 POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE GEDDA Photo N° 3 was used during the

(1) Now, Type PS-1

(2) Now, the latest finding is on 2 p.t. 1874
see page 45

five years of 1867-1871⁽³⁾, but on year 1872 it is still being looked after. To this type of cancellation occurred, some amusing blunders e.g. the year preceding the month, or the day after the month Photo N° 4. It is sure that the date of the postmark was changeable not by rotation but by replacing the numbers by hand. This gave birth to errors if not to freaks.

It seems also that the Gedda post office clerk on service from June 1872 to January 1873 preferred using numerals for the month instead of the nominative i.e. 6 for June and 1 for January Photo N°5⁽⁴⁾, since the earliest date for the appearance of the new type IV-1 is 21st Feb. 1873⁽⁵⁾ POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE GEDDA on the 3rd issue 1872.

This cancellation Type IV-1 Photo N° 6 appears with a sound and complete circle but soon after about three weeks, on 16th March 1873 the ring is broken under ED of GEDDA. But less than three months later a new c.d.s. was probably supplied or perhaps the old one was repaired for on 2nd June 1873⁽⁶⁾ the c.d.s. is a perfect circumference. It was a provisional measure, no doubt, because on the 15th November 1873 the postmark is with broken ring at the same place.

(3) Now, the earliest date is 17 October 1866 on the first issue see page 45

(4) This c.d.s. with numeral instead of the nominative month is now separately classified under a new type I-11 see additional notes on page 45

(5) Now, the earliest date is 13 January 1873 see page 45

(6) Now, the earliest date is 28 April 1873 see page 45

Until January 1874 the ink used was black but on 10th April 1874 the blue ink appears to be used up to 15th January 1875. But on April 1875 when the bisected 2 piastres appeared, the postmark used on it was still in blue but without the year... a characteristic for the postmark on this bisected value Photo N° 7. Even normal stamps were also cancelled with this unique postmark. No other month than APRIL is known without the year.

However on 21st June 1875 the black ink is again employed and was being used for about two years as on June 1877 the blue ink reappears to be followed in October/November 1877 by the pale blue black ink. The pure black ink appeared on 24 February 1878 and was continually used right away to the closing of this Post Office. This cancellation was, as well, used on the two provisional values of January 1879 i.e. 5 pa on 2½ p.t. and 10 pa on 2½ p.t; and also on the De La Rue stamps of 1879. The broken circle has become larger and goes up to "A" of GEDDA.

Then comes cancellation Type VIII-1 with the town spelt in French viz DJEDDAH and the Arabic جدة Photo N° 8. The earliest date of this c.d.s. is 20 November 1880. It is the last cancellation used as the Gedda Post Office closed on June 30th 1881".

Since the above study nothing has been added concerning the types of postmarks used until Dr. Peter A.S. Smith described and presented Photo N° 9 in L'O.P. N° 103 page 142 (October 1960) a new postmark viz type IV-1.1 which shows some resemblance to the relatively more common type IV-1 used at Gedda. The principal difference is the absence of the year in this new type ... see later.

Type IV-1.1 Photo N° 10 has been already known to be used only at "SUAKIM" and so under this same type - "GEDDA" has been also included. Although the layout of this cancellation used at both SUAKIM and GEDDA is similar, yet they differ in many characteristics :-

Particulars	GEDDA	SUAKIM
a. the year is replaced by	Solid semicircle	concentric arcs.
b. colour of postmark.	gray	dark or blue
c. circular circumference.	1. broken under ED of GEDDA 2. flattened above POSTE)	perfect

This postmark which is struck in the gray colour is known to be applied only on the 2nd Boulac printing (1874) and on the 10 pa gray and blue, the only values known to me bearing this cancellation, hence it is difficult to show. It is the rarest Gedda postmark which citing Dr. Peter Smith-"suggests that this postmark was in use for only a short time, perhaps a few weeks at most", I have a single copy 1874 20 pa with this cancellation dated? FEB?

As to the year in which this cancellation was used, it is still unknown unless an envelope bearing it be discovered..... an incomprehensible possibility but who knows!!

It is worth in this connection to cite also the latest revised study VI for Egyptian Postal Markings of 1865 through 1879. This study is the result of several years of work done by many eminent philatelists. It brings the data up to date to February 1874 giving as well the earliest and latest date of use for each postmark and the name of the lucky owner.
* 20 pa. gray.

Type PS-1 (formerly GS-1) black
earliest date 1 p.t.1866 Ibrahim Chafter
latest date 2 p.t.1874 Dr Peter Smith

Type I-1 black
earliest date 17 Oct.66 Quarterly Circle N° 47.
latest date 1 Jan 73 J. R. Danson

Type I-1.1 (formerly I-1) black
earliest date 20 Aug.71 Dr. Peter Smith
latest date 4 Nov. 72 Dr. Peter Smith
Remarks: Like type I-1 but with month indicated by a numeral. The year indicim was fixed at 1871 and used thus, in lieu of 1872, on stamps of the third issue.

Type IV-1 black or blue
earliest date 13 Jan.73 John H.E.Gilbert
latest date 17 May 80 J.R. Danson

Type IV-1.1 Gray
earliest 10 Jan. Dr. Peter Smith
latest

Concerning the dates for the break of the circle of the postmark, its repair or replacement by a new perfect c.d.s.; and as well the various dates for the use of the blue colour instead of the black or vice versa, nothing new has been published in L'O.P. since Mr. Mazloun's article. So, I am pleased to add new data based on stamps in my possession.

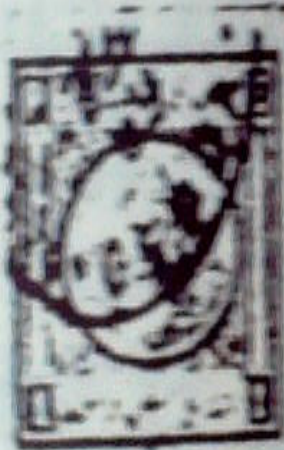
In the above summary of Mr. Mazloun's study is mentioned on page 42 that a new postmark was probably supplied or perhaps the old one with broken circle was repaired for on 2nd June 1873 the cancellation is a perfect circumference. But my copy Photo No11 shows a sound circle without any break in the postmark dated 28 April 1873.



PS-1



Photo 11.



Gedda bisect (blue)
(Smith Coll.)

Again on page 43 is mentioned that the blue ink appeared on 10 April 1874. But my copy Photo Nonwith the postmark struck in blue shows the date of 4 Mars 1974, the earliest recorded date and more than a month in advance to the previous record.

It is appertune to mention that I presume there existed at the Gedda post office a complete sheet of 1 p.t. 1874 having one horizontal row with double perforation. Photo N° 13 proves this nice finding of Zeh 17ee Used Abroad at Gedda. The date is 13 July 76 with LUG (the month) inverted.

However, although about a quarter of a century has elapsed since the publication of Mr. Mazloun study, yet many of his data have not yet been revised. Does this justify that those data are still not vulnerable or that it may be attributed to lack of interest? Anyhow, the field of philately is indefinite.

Photo 8

بودد که ای سید رشیدی
بسم الله المکرم المحترم المکرم المجدد المجدد المجدد

الرقم المسمي لفيناغرز الشيخ احمد

هلال
روز

1750

2662



9

10



IV-11

Gedda, Type IV-1.1
(Collection of Peter Smith)

11



12

13



VARIETIES ON EGYPTIAN STAMPS

by
Dr. SAVA MICHEL VESTARKIS

The various nice articles written by eminent philatelists about "Varieties on Egyptian Stamps" which have been continuously published in L'Orient Philatelique have incited me to describe some unrecorded varieties in my collection.

1866

5 PARAS A small protuberance projects out of the right frame at its lower quarter. Photo No. 1.

1872

5 PARAS Two varieties are shown :-

1. The vertical frame is thinned near bottom and to the right of the numeral "5". The stamp is mint and perforated $13 \frac{1}{3}$. Photo No.2.

2. Two rentrants at the bottom frame under "ZIAN" of "EGIZIANE". Photo No. 3.

10 PARAS Defected border at the middle of the pyramid, which may be termed "the rolling stone". The stamp is mint, perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13 \frac{1}{3}$ and with INVERTED watermark. Photo No.4.

20 PARAS Six varieties are shown :-

1. There is a clear-sloping downwards-silicon thread which crosses the upper left label at *لوسته* and the neighbour part *محل* of the word *محلوية*. About the middle right frame-on both sides i.e.

Feb. 1979

outer and inner-there are two small nicks. (No. 60 in the sheet). The stamp is LITHOGRAPHED, perf. 13 1/3 and with INVERTED watermark. (not listed in Zeheri ... an inverted wmk for Z No. 16 K) Photo No. 5.

2. The numeral "20" in the right bottom shows the left shoulder of "0" to extend considerably upwards to the neighbouring label containing "PARA" (No. 197 in the sheet) Photo No. 6.

3. The two letters "A" and "R" of "PARA" are attached together by a white line. (No. 49 in the sheet) Photo No. 7.

4. A large rectangular white flaw in the wig of the sphinx (seen in the médaillon to the left). (No. 37 in the sheet). Photo No. 8.

5. Different white spots distributed below "ح" of "حلاوية"; in the left tablet at its right corner; below "ثمنه عشرين"; below the sphinx; and between the two numerals 20 in the left bottom. (No. 142 in the sheet) Photo No. 9.

6. White flaw attaching "EG" of "EGIZIANE". (No. 99 in the sheet) Photo No. 10.

N.B.: The numbers of the 20 paras on the sheet mentioned above are according to the photograph presented by Mr. E.L.G. Mac Arthur to the Egyptian Philatelic Society.

1 PIASTRE

Five varieties are described :-

1. The "DIASTRA" spectacular variety; Notice two further characteristic flaws at the lower label due to the attachment of the two adjacent white letters "KH" and "IE"



ADMINISTRATION

DES

POSTES V. R. ÉGYPTIENNES

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

AVIS

Les Boîtes aux Lettres ne seront adoptées, et mises en vigueur qu'au 1er Janvier 1886 époque de l'émission des Timbres Poste Egyptiens. Ces Boîtes serviront exclusivement pour les correspondances destinées aux Localités de la Dasse et Moyenne Egypte, où des services de Poste existent ainsi que des Bureaux et vis à vis desquels l'affranchissement est libre. Ces Localités sont:

Alexandrie	Mit-Gamr	Chibin-el-Kom
Kafr Dawar	Nahallé Kibir	Menouf
Abou Hommou	Samanoud	Benha
Damanhour	Talka	Minet-el-Gamb
Ainé	Mansoura	Zagazig
Tch-el-Baroud	Chibin	Touk
Kafr Zayn	Minet-el-Kholl	Touk
Tanta	Birket-el-Sab	Cairo
Zikla	Mélig	Suez

Les correspondances pour la Haute Egypte, et pour l'Etranger ne devront pas être jetées dans ces Boîtes, mais par contre remises, comme par le passé aux fenêtres des Bureaux de Poste où l'on affranchit, et cela pour éviter le risque qu'à défaut de l'affranchissement des Taxes soit pour l'intérieur, soit pour l'Etranger, elles ne soient envoyées à leur destination pour rester ensuite dans la catégorie des Bares, si toutefois on ne venait à reconnaître la personne qui expédie.

L'affranchissement des Lettres pour les pays Etrangers s'opère d'abord jusqu'à Alexandrie moyennant les Timbres Poste Egyptiens, et d'Alexandrie ensuite au lieu de destination moyennant les Timbres Poste en cours, des Gouvernements Etrangers respectifs.

Caire, le 18 Décembre 1885

Le Directeur Général

MUZZI SET.

Direction Générale des Postes

see page 85

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES V. R. ÉGYPTIENNES

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE

AVIS

Les Boîtes aux Lettres ne seront adoptées, et mises en vigueur qu'au 1er Janvier 1866 époque de l'émission des Timbres Poste Egyptiens. Ces Boîtes serviront exclusivement pour les correspondances destinées aux Localités de la Basse et Moyenne Egypte, où des services de Poste existent ainsi que des Bureaux et vis à vis desquels l'affranchissement est libre.

Ces Localités sont:

Alexandrie	Mit-Gamr	Chibin-el-Kom
Kafre Dawar	Maiallé Kibir	Menouf
Abou Hommous	Samanoud	Benha
Damanhour	Talka	Minet-el-Gamh
Atfé	Mansoura	Zagazig
Teh-el-Baroud	Chibin	Touk
	Minet-el-Kholi	

Kafre Zayat

Tanta

Zifta

Damietta

Birket-el-Sab

Mélig

Gallout

Caire

Suez

Les correspondances pour la Haute Egypte, et pour l'Etranger ne devront pas être jetées dans ces Boîtes, mais par contre remises, comme par le passé aux fenêtres des Bureaux de Poste où l'on affranchit, et cela pour éviter le risque qu'à défaut de l'affranchissement des Taxes soit pour l'Intérieur, soit pour l'Etranger, elles ne soient envoyées à leur destination pour rester ensuite dans la catégorie des REFUS, si toutefois on ne venait à reconnaître la personne qui expédie.

L'affranchissement des Lettres pour les pays Etrangers s'opère d'abord jusqu'à Alexandrie moyennant les Timbres Poste Egyptiens, et d'Alexandrie ensuite au lieu de destination moyennant les Timbres Poste en cours, des Gouvernement Etrangers respectifs.

Caire, le 18 Décembre 1865

Le Directeur Général
MUZZI BEY.

Stamping Egiziana R. LITELLONE

كامل طابع

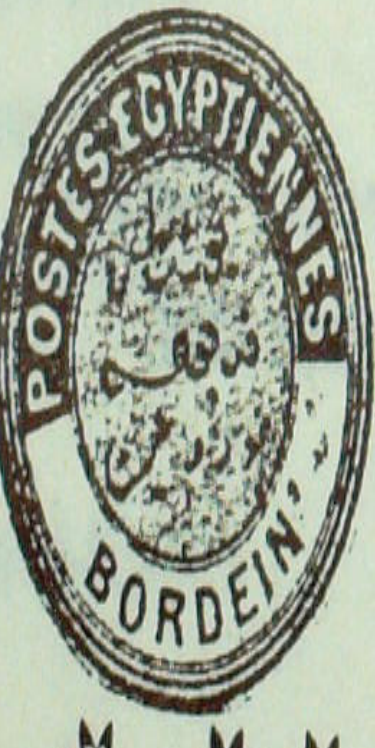
دومة - قطر ص.ب: ٣٦٨٢

بمارة جميع انواع الطوابع للبراه

يوجد لدينا تشكيله كبيره من الطوابع الجديده والمختومه للهـ...واه
من جميع الدول العربيه وخاصة قطر - اليمن - سوريا - العراق -
مصر ، كما يوجد لدينا تشكيله كبيره من الطوابع والبطاقات النادرة
للبيع جملة وقطاعى . وهذه المناسبة تعرض محلاتنا فرصة نادرة
للحصول على عدد من بطاقات اغلاق الرسائل الحكوميه النادرة والتي
تحمل عبارة بوسطه خديويه مصريه وتجدون تحت هذا الاعلان بعض
البلدان الموجوده لدينا كمينه . بادروا بطلب قائمة الاسعار تصلكم
مجانا علما بان الكمية محدودة .









of "KHEDEUIE". One similar used copy once auctioned alone in Mr. Gabriel Boulad's sale on 18-20 November 1949 under No. 187. Photo No. 11.

2. The numeral "1" in the lower left corner has a further tail extending from its upper right side, causing its resemblance to letter "T". Photo No. 12.
3. Upper frame is filed near its utmost left side resulting as well in the obliteration of the upper left corner - Photo. No. 13
4. Lower frame is filed near its utmost left side causing as well the obliteration of the lower left corner - Photo No. 14.
5. The middle half of the lower frame is distorted Photo No. 15.

1874

20 PARAS There is a coloured blot below "EUI" of "KHEDEUIE" which joins the two thin frames with the lower thick frame below. This stamp has the common perforation $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ but is mint with inverted watermark. This blot is constant as a similar copy in mint condition but with the rarer PERFORATION $12\frac{1}{2}$ was sold under No. 97 in Homer Savidis' auction sale in Alexandria in 3 - 4 May 1952. Photo No. 16.

1879

5 PARAS on $2\frac{1}{2}$ PIASTRES

A crevice with a nice gap in the belly of the numeral "5" - Photo No. 17.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP

1888 2 MILLIEMES Zeh No. 10

The second "L" of "MILLIEMES" in the right side is missing i.e. it reads "MILLIEMES".



2



4



5



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



Photo No. 18 does not show well because: the upper horizontal bar for "E" of "DE" in the c.d.s. partly masks the missing horizontal bar of the 2nd L of "MILLIEMES". This is a CONSTANT plate variety since I have seen a similar copy years ago.



14

15



16



17



18



Appendix C-1

A, B =

Progressive flaws caused by deterioration of the stereo metal.



A



B



كامل وتمام

روحه
فطر

٣٦٨٢

بيعه وشرائه وبيادته

البريد في القادريه من طرابلس الغرب

Appendix C-1

C =

Progressive flaws caused by deterioration of the stereo metal.

D, E =

Progressive flaws caused by pressure during printing. Note the way the outer segment of the frame separates.

F =

Various flaws showing damage to the frame lines.

C



D



E



F



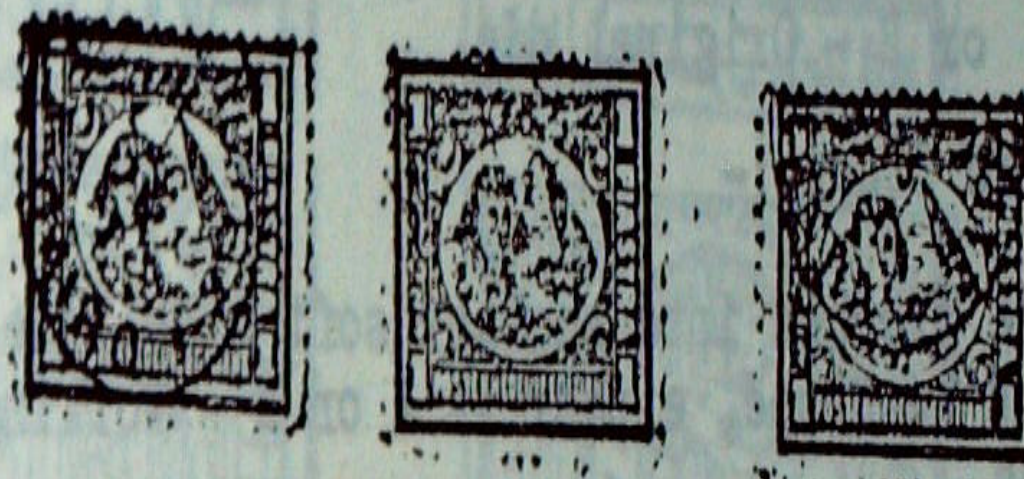
Appendix C-2

1872-1 Piastra

Lithographs



Typographs



Split Frames

Broken Bottom Right Value Tablet

1st stamp normal to show comparison.

2nd & 3rd stamps show normal upper thin frame line at right.

4th & 5th stamps show upper thin frame line at right bent in.

All broken value stamps show dot of colour in top of 1st A of Piastra.

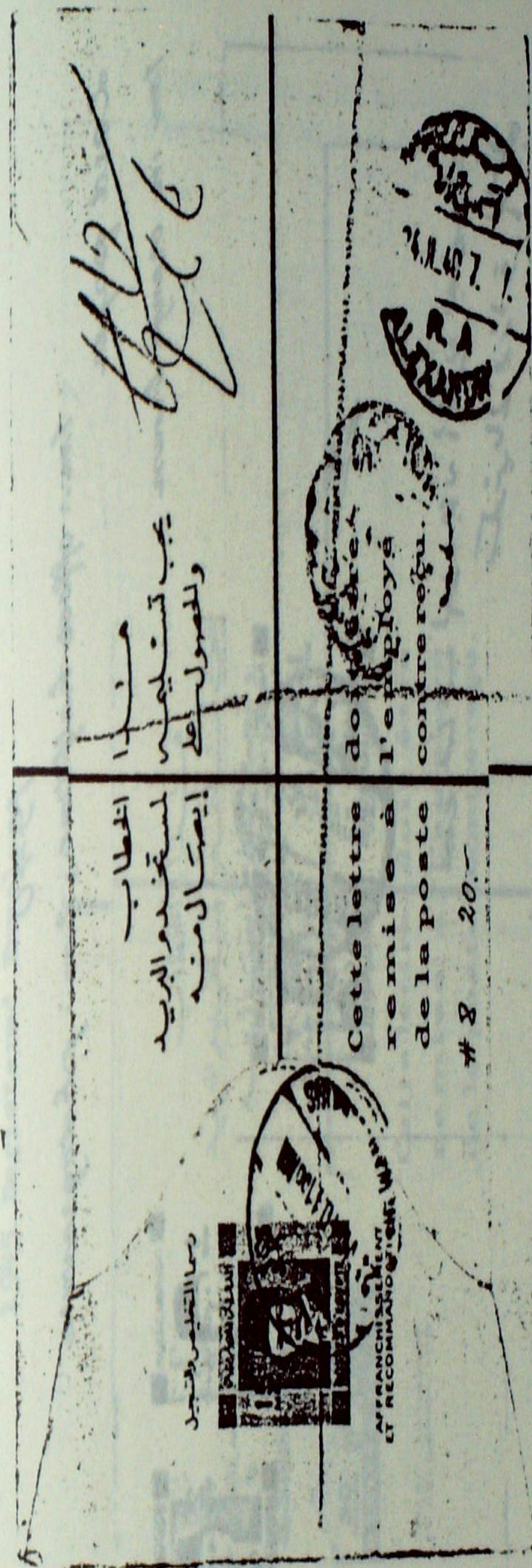


Appendix D2

Lithograph Die Proof of the 1872, 1 piastra - note the second last letter in the bottom inscription; on the die it was "H" but was finally altered to "N".



عبد الفتى سن
بيروت - صندوق بريد ١٤٤
مع وبراء وبراء
جميع انواع الطوابع العربية - مخموم وحميد
مصر
سوريا
لبنان
البحر
الكويت - ليبيا - الجزائر - المينة



1940 Registered
Envelope.
Photogravure
Printing

مكة صاحب البريد
سكرتير مال وزارة البريد



Said paper

1m in orange-brown

1m.: offset half-tone; 2m.: photogravure

1940

1945 Registered Envelope

هذا
يجب تسليمه
والمصولة على

الخطاب
تستخدم البريد
إيصالات منه

doit être
l'employé
contre reçu.

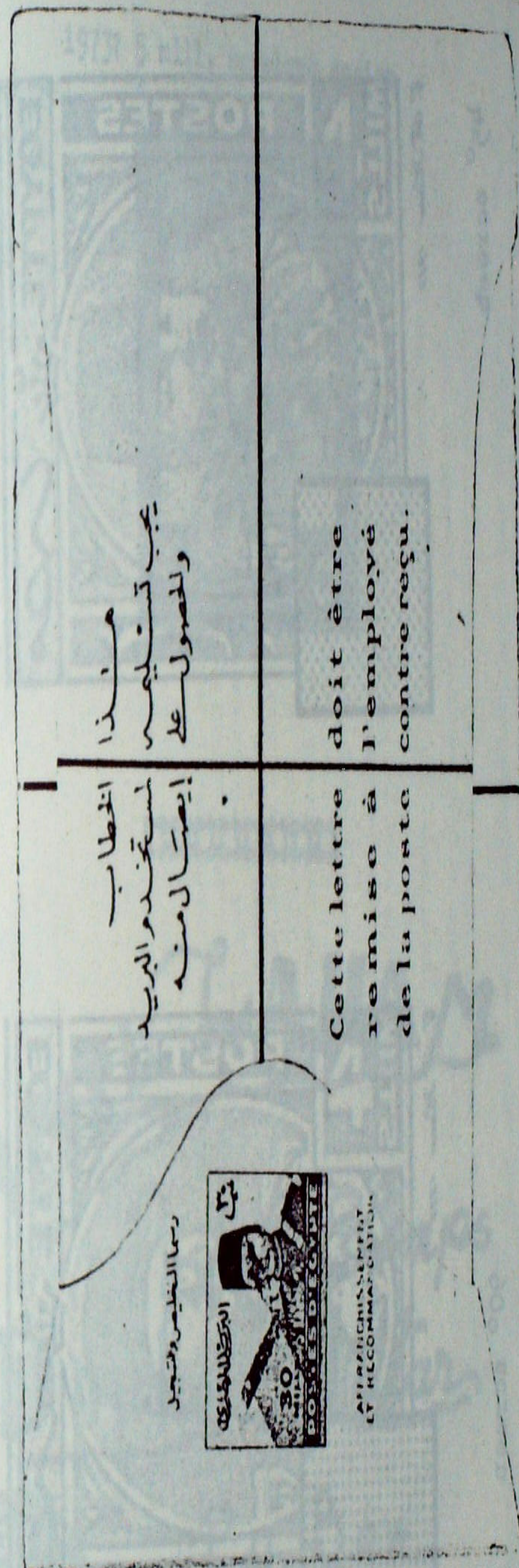
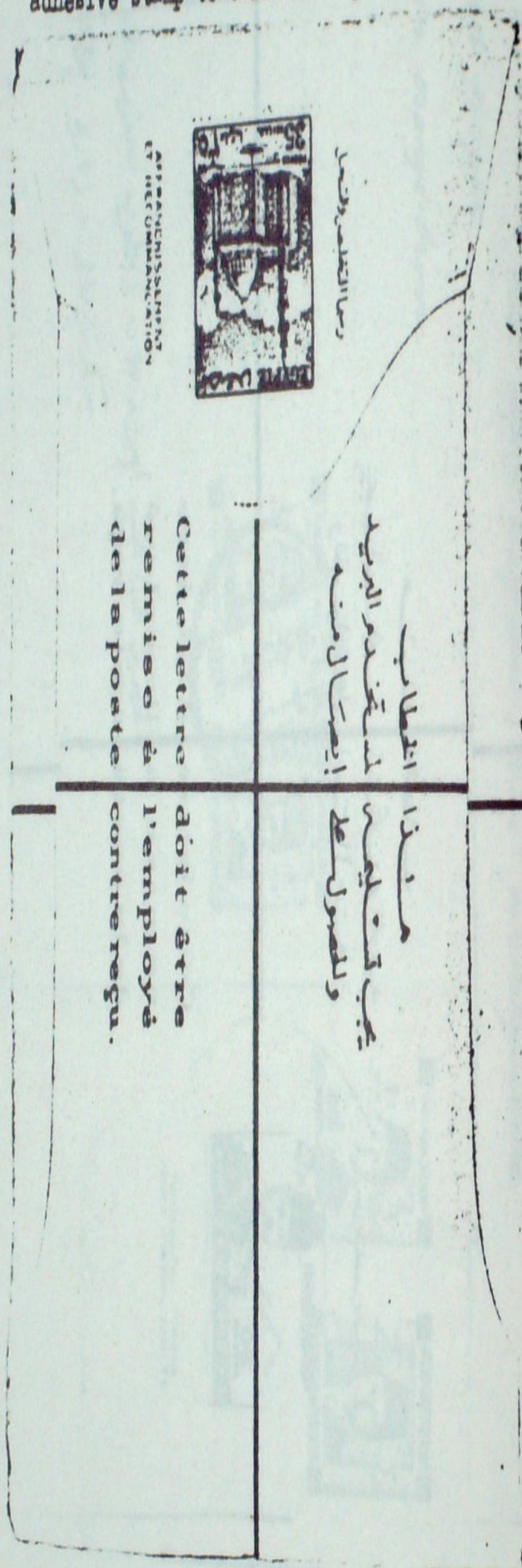
Cette lettre
remise à
de la poste

رسالة التلخيص والتلخيص



البريد للتلخيص والتلخيص

1945 Registered Envelope with added adhesive stamp to obliterate portrait.



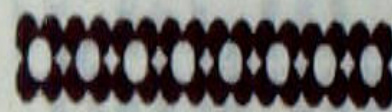
1945 Registered Envelope, with handstamped obliteration of portrait; status unknown.

45° screen



90° screen

1973 5 mill. envelope design

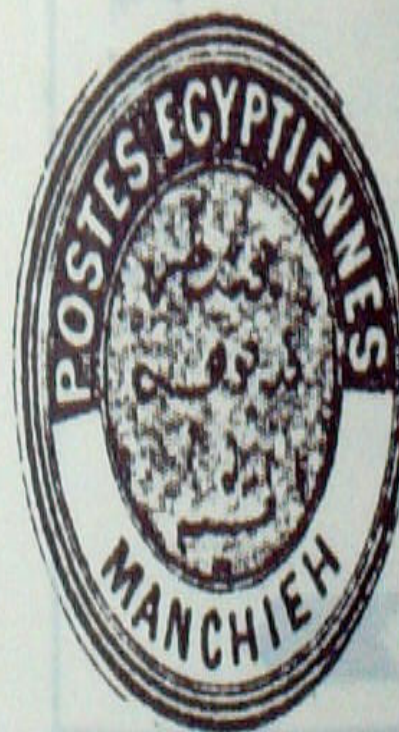


KAMEL LAHAM

Postage Stamps
Douha - Qatar

P.O. Box

3682



INTERPOSTAL SEALS



PETER R. FELTUS

POSTAGE & FISCAL STAMPS OF EGYPT
 Member: S.P.E., E.S.C., O.P.A.L., A.R.A., & A.P.S.
 4970 Desmond Street
 Oakland, Calif. 94618
 March 27, 1979

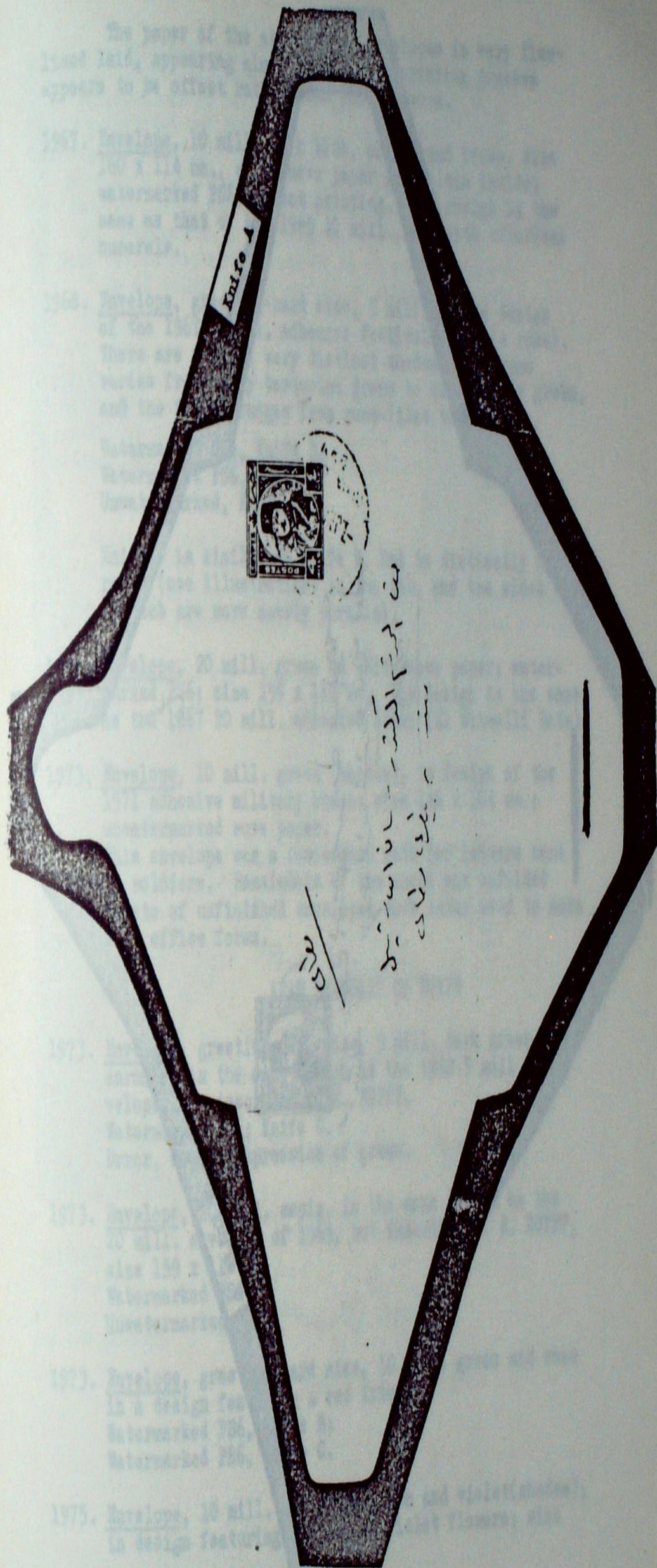
ROYAL IMPERFORATES: 1927-34 3m. - 100m. Fued Definitives (just 11 values, Lee cat. \$98.50), very fine	10.
1927 5m. Fued Definitive, Interpannuaux Tete-Beche Pair, very fine	35.
1929 5m. - 20m. Prince Farouk's 9th Birthday set of four, very fine	100.
1936 1m. - 200m. Universal Postal Union Issue, Ismail Pasha portraits (Lee cat. \$300) very fine	125.
1936-39 30m. (both colors) - 200m. First Farouk Definitives, very fine	15.
1939 50 pt. & 61 upright high value Farouk Definitives, very fine	30.
1942 6m. - 20m. Al-Ashar unissued set of four, with selvaage at left, very fine	100.
1945 10m. & 22m. League of Arab Nations Conference set of two, very fine	25.
1947 10m. Withdrawal of British Troops from the Nile stamp, very fine	15.
1949 1m. - 30m. 16th Agricultural & Industrial Exposition set of five (Lee cat \$250) very fine	90.
1949 10m. End of Mixed Judiciary System stamp, very fine	15.
1952 10m. - 30m. Abrogation of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty set of three (Lee cat \$150) very fine	50.
1953-38 1m. - 200m. Almalas set of twenty-one complete plus an extra shade of the 10m. value, v.f.	325.
1953-38 1m. - 30m. Almalas, ten different values (Lee cat. \$165) very fine	40.
1941-43 5m. - 30m. Photogravure Almalas set of four (Lee cat. \$265) very fine	75.
1947 100m. & 200m. Farouk Almalas (Lee cat. \$200), very fine	45.
1929 20m. blue-colored Postman on Motorcycle Express Letter stamp (Lee cat. \$25) very fine	10.
1944 40m. brown & gray Postman on Motorcycle Express Letter stamp (Lee cat. \$25) very fine	10.

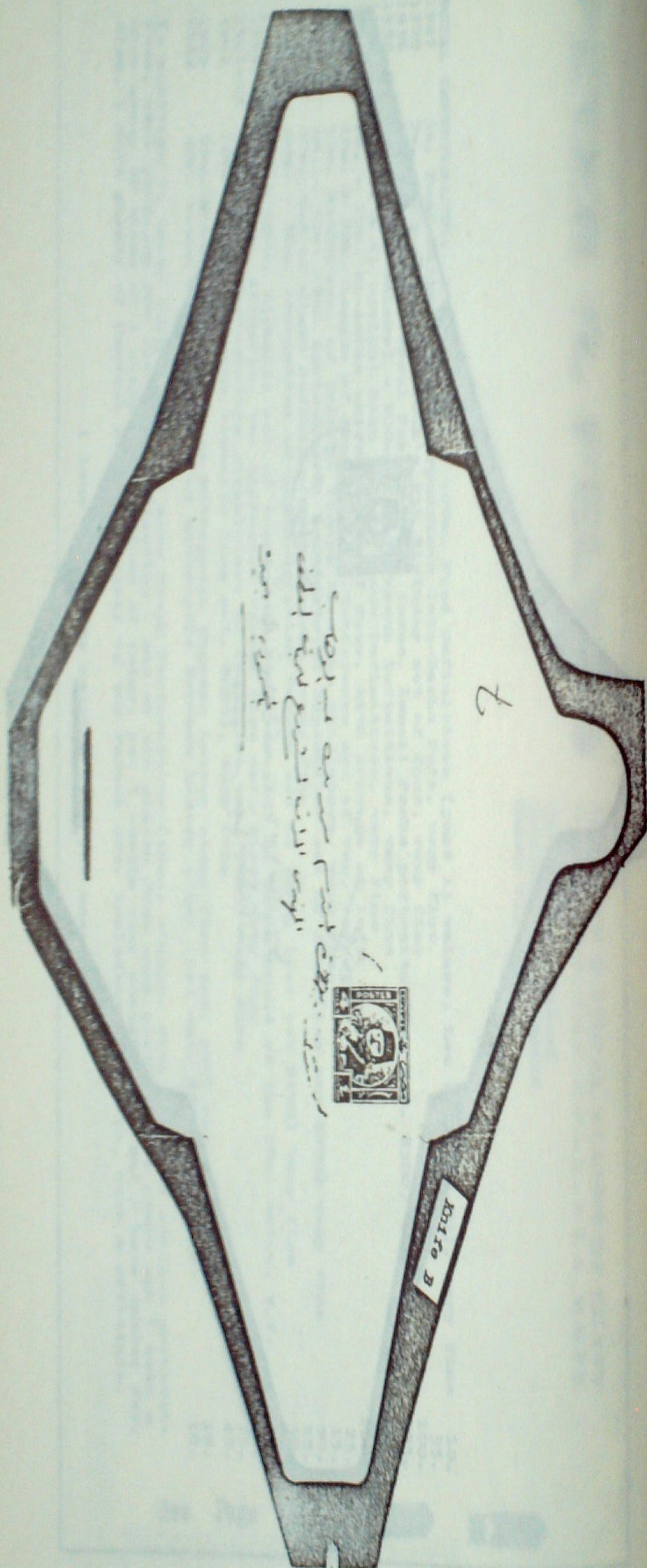
In addition to these things, I have some Freak Perforations (these stamps, with freakish oblique perforations, were produced for the Royal Collection - one or two sheets from each plate). Five years ago I sold a nice array of these at a third of my prices of today, yet I remain very competitive, and I have rather few. Also, I have plenty of Control Blocks, largely of the Farouk era, including some airm. dues & officials.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

See Page

105





The paper of the above three envelopes is very fine-lined laid, appearing almost wove. The printing process appears to be offset rather than photogravure.

1967. Envelope, 10 mill. dark blue, orange and brown, size 160 x 114 mm., white wove paper with plain inside; watermarked PS6; offset printing. The design is the same as that of the 1965 10 mill., but with colorless numerals.
1968. Envelope, greeting-card size, 5 mill. in the design of the 1967 5 mill. adhesive Festival stamp (a rose). There are several very distinct shades; the frame varies from milky turquoise green to dark myrtle green, and the flower ranges from rose-lilac to carmine.
- Watermarked PS6, Knife B;
Watermarked PS6, Knife C;
Unwatermarked, Knife C.

Knife C is similar to Knife B, but is distinctly narrower (see illustration) in the tab, and the sides of the tab are more nearly parallel.

1969. Envelope, 20 mill. green on white wove paper; watermarked PS6; size 159 x 112 mm. The design is the same as the 1967 20 mill. adhesive stamp (El Mitwalli Gate).
1973. Envelope, 10 mill. green (shades), in design of the 1971 adhesive military stamp; size 146 x 104 mm.; unwatermarked wove paper.
- This envelope was a concession rate for letters sent to soldiers. Reminders of the uncut and unfolded sheets of unfinished envelopes were later used to make Post office forms.

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

1973. Envelope, greeting-card size, 5 mill. dark green and carmine, in the same design as the 1968 5 mill. envelope, but inscribed A. R. EGYPT.
- Watermarked PS6; Knife C.
Error, double impression of green.
1973. Envelope, 20 mill. sepia, in the same design as the 20 mill. envelope of 1969, but inscribed A. R. EGYPT; size 159 x 112 mm.
- Watermarked PS6;
Unwatermarked.
1973. Envelope, greeting-card size, 10 mill. green and rose in a design featuring a red iris.
- Watermarked PS6, Knife B;
Watermarked PS6, Knife C.
1975. Envelope, 10 mill. turquoise green and violet(shades), in design featuring a spray of violet flowers; size

160 x 123 mm.; thin, unwatermarked wove paper.
 Error, double impression of green.
 The above envelope is denominated at the greeting-card rate, and was presumably intended for Festival greetings, but it is of a larger size than previous greeting-card envelopes, and it no longer has a tuck-in tab on the flap. In addition to the normal imprint on the face to accommodate the address, there is an Arabic inscription on the back which translates to "price to the public 13 mm."

 1971. Registered Letter Sheet, 55 mill. violet-brown in the design of the 1967 55 mill. adhesive stamp (font in Sultan Hassan Mosque) inscribed UAR, with an overall arabesque overlay in light green; thin, unwatermarked wove paper.

The method of printing postal stationery appears to have been changed about 1965 from photogravure to offset half-tone or a combination of line and half-tone, not always easy to distinguish from photogravure.

Aerograms, which began in 1944, are outside the scope of this article.

١٩٢٩ - ١٩٧٩ العبد الخسيس

خبر سار ...

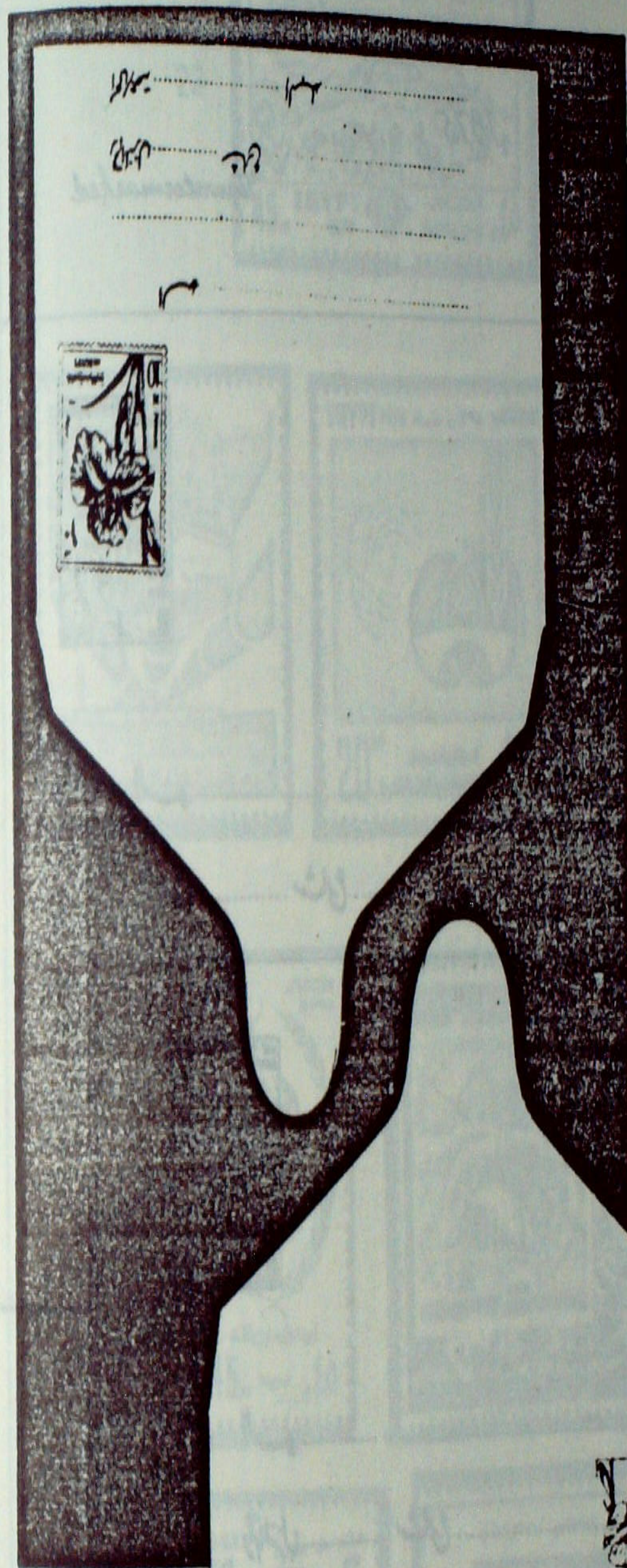
يسر مجلس الادارة ان ينهى الى

السادة الاصدقاء موافقة السيد البربر على

اصدار طابع بريدي مناسبة :-

العبد الخسيس للمهمية

١٩٢٩ - ١٩٧٩ العبد الخسيس



Knives C and B,
 on the 1973-4
 10 mill. green
 and rose envelope.



شاع
 الهد
 الكرامة

1975

Unwatermarked



..... الس
..... شاع رطلنزل



..... الس
..... شاع رطلنزل
..... الس
..... الس

double impression

22



23



24



25



26



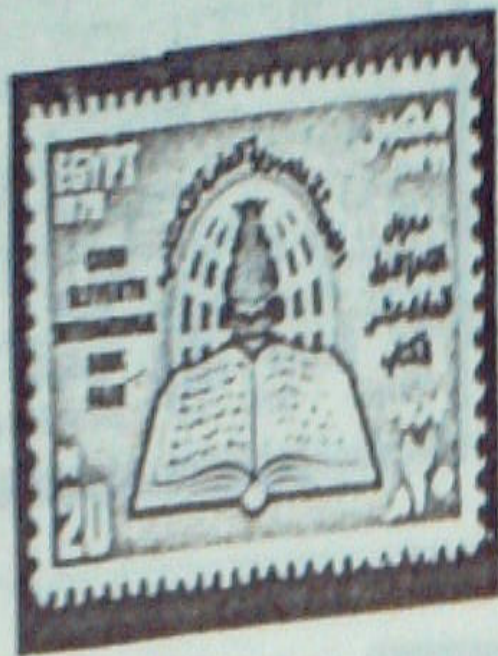
27



28



29



30



31



32



33



34



38



37



36



35



42



41



40



39

يوم البريد ١٩٧٩

- النامية : يوم البريد ١٩٧٩
التاريخ : ٢ يناير ١٩٧٩
المصمم : أ - السادة لطفى الصوان
حسن ابوالد هب
ب - السيد / لطفى الصوان
الفنات : أ - ٢٠ ملجم
ب - ١٤٠ ملجم
الرسم : أ - احدى بناك رئيس الثاني داخل اطار مجاره من خرطوشة فرعونية (صورة رقم ٢٨) .

ب - واجهة معبد ابو سبل - مثالين ضخمين لرئيس الثاني - وعلى
جانبي الطابع خرطوشتان فرعونيتان مثالان اسم رئيس الثاني باللغة
الحريرية القديمة (صورة رقم ٢٩) .
معرض القاهرة الدولي للكتاب

- النامية : معرض القاهرة الدولي للكتاب
التاريخ : اول فبراير ١٩٧٩
المصمم : السيد / ميشيل عبد الله
الفنات : ٢٠ ملجم
الرسم : شعار الهيئة الحرة للكتاب فكرة ارضية بسيطة . كتاب مفتوح (صورة رقم ٣٠) .

الطابع الجوية

المجموعة الجوية الجديدة

- تاريخ الاصدار : اول يناير ١٩٧٨
الرسم : أ - اهرامات الجيزة الثلاث
من الجو .
ب - هرم سفارة الدرج وجيز*
من داخل المنطقة المغدنة
ج - منظر لمجموعة مراكب شراعية
في النيل .
الفنات : أ - ٤٥ ملجم ب - ١١٥ ملجم
ج - ١٤٠ ملجم (الصورة على الغلاف الخلفي) .

العبد الخامس والسبعين لاول رحلة طيران بمعرك

- النامية : مرور ٢٥ عاما على اول رحلة
طيران بمعرك .
التاريخ : ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٨
المصمم : السيد / لطفى الصوان
الفنات : ١٤٠ ملجم طيران
الرسم : طائرة " الاخمين رايه " وشعار المنظمة الدولية للطيران المدني . (صورة رقم ٣١) .

THE 150 ANNIVERSARY OF ISSUING THE PRIME NUMBER
OF EL WAKAEA EL MASSREYA NEWSPAPER

- Occ. : The 150 Anni. of Issuing the prime number of El Wakaea El Massreya newspaper. Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
St.Dl. : 42 x 25mm.
Perf. : 11
Qua.P. : 1,000,000.
- Iss.D. : December 24, 1978.
Desr. : Mr. Lotfy El Sawaf.
Deno. : 20 M.
Des. : Four different headings of the said newspaper, three faces for the "Pioneer of Renaissance Rafea Tahtawy, El Sheik Mohamed Abdou & the Leader Saad Zaghloul (Ph.25).

EBN ROSHD (ABU-AL-WALID MOHAMED-EBN-AHMED).

- Occ. : The 800 years Anni. of the Deth of Ebn-Roshd. Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
St.Dl. : 25 x 42 mm.
Perf. : 11
Qua.P. : 1,000,000.
- Iss.D. : December 24, 1978.
Desr. : Mr. SABER SAIDA
Deno. : 45M.
Des. : A picture of Ibn Roshd surrounded with a branch of olive. (Ph.26).

THE 75 ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF HELWAN
OBSERVATORY

- Occ. : The 75 Anni. of the foundation of Helwan Observatory. Sht. : 25st. (5 x 5)
St.Dl. : 42 x 50
Perf. : 11
- Iss.D. : December 31, 1978.
Desr. : Mr. Mohamed Nabil El Hendawi Qua.P. : 1,000,000
Deno. : 20 m.
Des. : A part of Helwan Observatory, KATAMIA observatory, the movement of stars on the sky and Pharonic show. (PH.27).

POST DAY 1979

- Occ. : Post Day. Sht. : A- 50 st. (5 x 10)
Iss.D. : January 2nd, 1979. B- 25 st. (5 x 5)
Desrs. : Mrs. LOTFY EL SAWAF & HASSAN ABOU DAHAB. St.Dl. : A- 30 x 50mm.
B- 50 x 42mm.
Deno. : A- 20 M. B- 140 m. Perf. : 11
Des. : A- Ramses the second Daughter. St.Qua. : A- 1,000,000
B- 500,000
B- A picture of the two statues of "Ramses the second" at the facade of the small temple of Abu simble. (Ph. 29).

CAIRO 11th INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

- Occ. : Cairo-11th International book fair. Sht. : 50 st. (5 x 10)
St.Dl. : 42 x 25mm.
Perf. : 11
Qua.P. : 1,500,000.
- Iss.D. : February 1st, 1979.
Desr. : Mr. Michel Abdalla
Deno. : 20 m.
Des. : The emblem of the Egyptian Organization for book simple terrestrial globe, opened book. (Ph 30).

مجموعة الطوابع العادية

اصدار ٢٧ فبراير ١٩٧٨

- الفئات : ١ - ٥٠٠ ملجم ب - جنب
الانسخ : ١ - ٥ ب : ٢٥ طابع (٥ x ٥)
التخريم : ١١
ابعاد الطوابع : ٢٢ x ٥٠ سم (١ ب)
الرمم : ١ - حصان عربي (صورة رقم ٣٢)
ب - قطعة ملونة من ارضية قصر اخناتون تل العمارنة (صورة رقم ٣٣).

اصدار ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٨

- ابعاد الطوابع : ٣٠ x ٢٥ سم التخريم : ١١ الفرج : ١٠٠ طابع (١٠ x ١٠)
١ ملجم : السواني بالفيوم (صورة رقم ٣٤)
٥ ملجم : ابراج الحمام بالريف المصري (صورة رقم ٣٥)
١٠ ملجم : نثال الاله حورس (صورة رقم ٣٦)
٢٠ ملجم : سجد الرفاقي بالقاهرة (صورة رقم ٣٧)
٥٠ ملجم : دير الصريان بوادي النطرون (صورة رقم ٣٨)
٥٥ ملجم : معبد ادفو (صورة رقم ٣٩)
٨٥ ملجم : هرم ميدوم (صورة رقم ٤٠)
١٠٠ ملجم : واجهة مسجد ابو العباس العرسى بالاسكندرية (صورة رقم ٤١)
٢٠٠ ملجم : معبد السواري بالاسكندرية واحد ناثيل ابو الهول (صورة رقم ٤٢)

AIR MAIL
NEW ORDINARY AIR MAIL SET

Iss.D. : January 1st., 1978. Sht. : A, B & C : 50 st (5x10)
 Des. : A- The three pyramids of Giza from atmosphere. St.Dl. : A, B & C: 42x25mm.
 B- Step Pyramid Sakara Perf. : 11.
 C- Sailing Boats on the Nile.
 Deno. : A- 45m. B- 115m. C- 140 M. (Photos on the back cover)

THE 75 ANNI. OF THE FIRST ENGINE
POWERED FLIGHT

Occ. : The 75 anni. of the first engine-powered flight. Sht. : 5Sht 50 st. (5 x 10)
 St.Dl. : 42 x 25 mm.
 Perf. : 11
 Iss.D. : December 30, 1978. Qua.P. : 500,000
 Desr. : Mr. Lotfy El Sawaf.
 Deno. : 140 m.
 Des. : The two brothers "Wright-Aeroplane & International Civil Aviation Organization emblem. (Ph.31).

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS
FEBRUARY 27, 1978

Deno. : A- 500 M. B- One Pound.
 Size. : A & B : 25 st. (5 x 5)
 Perf. : 11
 St.Dl. : 42 x 50mm. (A & B)
 Des. : A- An effigy of an Arab Horse.
 B- A coloured part in the floor of Akmaton's palace - El Anarus Hill. (Ph. 32, 33).

JULY 23, 1978

Sts.Dl.: 30x25 mm. - Perf. 11 - Sht. : 100 st. (10 x 10).
 1 M. : The Sakihs in Fayoum. (Ph. 34).
 5 M. : Pigeon holes in the Egyptian Countries (Ph.35).
 10 M. : Statue of Horus God. (Ph. 36).
 20 M. : El Refais Mosque in Cairo. (Ph. 37).
 50 M. : El Syrian's monastery in Wady El Netroon (Ph. 38).
 55 M. : Edfu's temple (Ph. 39).
 65 M. : Medon's Pyramid. (Ph.40).
 100 M. : The facade of the Mosque of Abu El Abbas El Morsy in Alexandria. (Ph. 42).
 200 M. : El Sawary column of Alexandria and one statues of Sphinx. (Ph. 43).

V. R. POSTE EGIZIANE

A propos de l'annonce officielle de la
premiere emission de 1866. By Ibrahim Chaftar.

Ibrahim Chaftar
8 Rue 47
Samouha
Alexandrie (Egypte)

Alexandrie le 16 Août 1977

Monsieur E. Antonini
11, Chemin des Conches
21-1231-CONCHES-SUISSE

Mon Cher Monsieur et confrère,

C'était une agreable surprise de recevoir votre aimable missive du 5 Juillet dernier, véritable geste de vrai philatelite, contenant une excellente photocopie de l'Avis daté le 18 Décembre 1865, émis par l'Administration des Postes V.R. Egyptiennes (texte français) reçue il y a un mois (exactement le 11.7.1977).

Le retard de ma réponse a deux motifs : le premier a été un mal très sérieux à mon oeil droit qui a subi une intervention : (excision d'une membrane recouvrant un espace depuis le coin gauche du globe jusqu'au tiers de l'iris et menaçant de couvrir la pupille; le deuxième, l'enlèvement des granulations sous les paupieres (trachome) et les soins journaliers qui s'en suivent. Ces granulations sont l'héritage de 42 années de séjour en Haute Egypte!

Tout de même, je ne me suis pas privé entre temps d'étudier votre photocopie et je me suis donné comme tâche de rédiger une note explicative sur l'avis en question. Je vous le remets ci-joint. Cette note sera envoyée aussi à mon vieil ami J. Boulad à Lausanne et à L'O.P. pour prochaine publication.

Vous remarquerez que cet avis est celui mentionné dans le Catalogue H.R.Harmer, vente de la Collection Mackenzle Low (1929) sub N° puis dans le Catalogue H.R. Harmer des Collections de Koubbeh 1954.

Je vous remets également photocopies des pages 14-15-16 du petit livret "EGYPT" publié en 1915 par la maison GIBBONS et rédigé par J.Fred Melville. Il y est donné de larges extraits de la notice (traduction anglaise de Melville) de l'Administration des Postes V.R.Egyptiennes annonçant, outre l'émission de 1866; la nomenclature ainsi que les couleurs des 7 valeurs; bon nombre des articles des Instructions Générales délimitant les conditions du nouveau fonctionnement du trafic postal.

Le texte publié par Melville est daté le 21 Décembre 1865 et est signé par le Ministre des Finances de l'époque HAFIZ PACHA.

Malheureusement Melville n'indique pas sa référence. Peut être en cherchant dans les revues philatéliques de 1865 et dans les archives du Ministère des Finances Egyptiennes de 1865 arriveront nous à retrouver le texte complet de cet important document.

Les Autorités Egyptiennes de 1934 et 1946 en publiant "Les Postes en Egypte" à l'occasion du Congrès Postal Universel de 1934-Le Caire et la "Note Historique sur les Timbres-poste en Egypte" publié à l'occasion du 80e anniversaire de l'émission du 1er gindre égyptien 1866-1946 n'ont pu mettre la main sur ce texte. Je vais me mettre en chasse et essayer d'y parvenir.

C'est l'esprit d'exactitude qui m'a fait résumer les lignes qui précèdent, mais ceci ne diminue en rien de la valeur du document dont vous détenez actuellement le seul exemplaire survivant et ce dont je vous félicite et vous remercie de m'en avoir fait parvenir l'excellente photocopie tant désirée !. Tout de même ce document de la prochaine émission de 1866 et est daté le 18 Décembre 1865 ; il annonce en outre la mise en service les nouvelles Boîtes à lettres qui seront fixées sur le devant des Bureaux Postaux Officiels et donne leur nomen-clature!

D'autre part le texte original et traduction française de la fameuse lettre datée ZEJLA (Somaliland) n'étaient qu'en brouillon et j'ai dû les mettre en machine. Ci-joint ces deux documents. Egalement photocopies de la lettre (recto et verso) exactement juxtaposées pour obtenir ressemblance de l'original (aidé ici par les traces de l'encre sur le dos de la feuille de chaque face) : vous remarquerez que le cachet postal a été frappé à la gauche de la signature et la lettre pliée porte alors cette frappe à l'intérieur et ne peut être vue sur la lettre après son pliage. Ensuite la lettre a été pliée et scellée, par l'interpostal ad-boo de la ville de Zejla, sur le bas coté gauche du dos du pli. A noter que l'interpostal n'a pas été oblitéré ! La Lettre a été ensuite expédiée ?, mais il n'y a eu aucune marque de transit ni en Egypte, ni à l'arrivée en Italie à Lucca!

Le véritable objet du séjour de l'auteur de la lettre n'est pas très clair; non plus la raison de la frappe du cachet de la poste de Zejla à l'intérieur à côté de la signature, ni la pose et le scellage de la missive par l'interpostal de Zejla au bas du coin gauche du dos de la missive : peut être pour permettre le voyage du message. Pourquoi la lettre n'a pas été affranchie?.

Voir l'illustration dans L'O.P. N° 119 de Janvier/Avril 1968 pages 56/57. Les demandes d'explications du

paragraphe précédent attendent toujours réponses !.

Pour épuiser le sujet je mentionne que la circulaire annonçant l'ouverture du Bureau de Zejla est datée 25/7/1876; et votre précieuse lettre est frappée du cachet daté : 30 OTT 76. Sur le registre "Inventarie dei Documenti Postali 1865-1879" signalé dans l'O.P. N°55 Juillet 1946 il est mentionné : reçu les rapports de Juillet 1876!.

Je termine ici cette longue lettre en vous priant d'excuser mon retard, d'accepter de nouveau mes remerciements et vous prie de croire que je serais très heureux de recevoir vos commentaires.

Bien à vous :

V.R. POSTE EGIZIANE

A propos de l'annonce officielle de la première émission de 1866. By Ibrahim Chaftar,

Il est donné ici reproduction d'une photocopie de l'avis public le 18 Décembre 1865 (texte français) par l'Administration des Postes V.R. Egyptiennes, où il est mentionné -incidence- la date de 1ère émission (1866), mais qui est en réalité l'annonce de la mise en service des Boîtes à lettres placées dans certaines localités où existaient des Bureaux de Postes ou bien des Bureaux où les affranchissements étaient libre. Ces localités y sont indiquées en détail (28 bureaux).

Dr. W.Byam - dans le catalogue de sa vente aux enchères (Bobson Lowe 24/25 Oct. 1961) avait "résumé" certaines informations (page 107) et avait indiqué la date du 18 Décembre 1865 pour une supposée pareille annonce; les mêmes localités sont citées, mais aucune référence n'est mentionnée.

Le catalogue de la vente H.R. HARMER des collections Royales de Koubbeh en 1954, avait signalé, parmi les lots Egyptiens, le lot N°1. "OFFICIAL NOTICE CONCERNING THE FIRST ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS, dated 18 DECEMBER 1865".

J'avais demandé en 1958 à mon ami Mr. J. Cassab,

l'acquéreur de invendus de cette fameuse vente, d'avoir une photocopie de ce document mais à mes prières répétées et ses multiples promesses, il ne fut donné aucune suite, jusqu'à ce jour.

Aussi quelle ne fut pas ma surprise, lorsque Mr. Antonini de Suisse - à la suite de l'intervention de Mr. Faltus lors de son voyage de retour en Amérique - me fit parvenir la photocopie tant désirée ! Mr. Antonini me demandait en échange le texte italien et traduction de la lettre ZFJLA (Somaliland) récemment acquise par lui aux enchères récentes de Bâle.

Feu mon ami J. Gilbert m'avait envoyé une excellente photo graphie - recto et verso - de cette lettre et m'avait longuement expliqué comment notre ami commun - feu Dr. W. Byam - lui en avait fait don après l'avoir retiré de sa vente.

Ces photos avaient parus dans le texte de mon article sur les Interpostaux en 1965 (voir L'O.P. N°115 Av/Juillet 1965). Mais, à l'époque je n'étais pas parvenu à déchiffrer le texte, encore moins à le traduire. Or précisément je suis arrivé à terminer ce travail grâce à la collaboration d'un camarade égyptien, diplômé d'une Université Italienne. Mr. Feltus a été la première personne à qui j'avais fait part de mon intention d'écrire à Mr. Antonini de lui envoyer le texte italien et sa traduction française et demander de m'envoyer photocopie de cette circulaire du 18 Décembre 1865, car j'avais fini par savoir que cet éminent philatéliste en était le possesseur.

Pour information, dans le catalogue de vente H.R. Harmer (Oct. 1929) "Mackenzie Low, Gold Medal Collection of Egypt" cette circulaire était décrite, Lot N°11 "OFFICIAL NOTICE CONCERNING THE FIRST ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS DATED 18 DECEMBER 1865; EXCEPTELY RARE AND ALMOST CERTAINLY UNIQUE".

Or, je m'aperçois maintenant que cette annonce n'est pas la notice officielle de cette 1ère émission, mais concerne l'annonce de la mise en service des nouvelles Boîtes à lettres. Heureusement la mention des Bureaux où ces boîtes seraient placées correspond aux formations signalées par l'Administration des Postes Egyptiennes dans le texte de son ouvrage "LES POSTES EN EGYPT" paru en 1934 (page 82) lors du CONGRES POSTAL UNIVERSFL - LE CAIRE 1934-.

C'est dans l'ouvrage de Fred. J. Melville, publié par la Maison Stanley Gibbons en 1915, que le texte véritable de l'annonce de la 1ère émission de 1866 - portant la date du 21 Décembre 1865 - a été résumé : mentionnant les 7 valeurs composant la série et et leur couleur, la date de la mise en service le 1er Janvier 1866 et certain articles du

شيف

ف. شيفارييلو وشركاه

١٢ شارع خديعة بالقاهرة

س.ب. ٩٨٢٥ ت ٧٤١١ ٢٠٨ ٤٩٣

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Règlement Général signé par le Ministre des Finances en charge à l'époque "HAFIZ PACHA". Malheureusement Melville ne fait pas part de sa référence.

Dans une précédente étude, publiée en 1966 dans L'O, P. N° 117 - page 638 et 669 nous avons isolé les bureaux où des services postaux de l'Administration des V.R. Postes Egyptiennes fonctionaient, des bureaux où l'affranchissement était libre.

Dans la 1ère catégorie, ces bureaux qui étaient munis de cachets oblitérants circulaires à date, on trouve tout d'abord les seize bureaux cédés par la POSTA EUROPEA : 1-Alexandrie; 2- Atfé ; 3-Damanhour ; 4-Kafr-el-Zajat ; 5- Tanta; 6- Zefta; 7-Mahalle Kibira; 8- Samanoud; 9- Mansoura; 10-Damiette; 11- Birket-el-Sab; 12- Benha; 13- Zagazig; 14- Gal-ioub; 15- Cairo; 16- Suez. Ensuite trois Bureaux homologués le 2.1.1865, lors de la prise en charge de la nouvelle administration : 17- Mina-el-Gamh; 18- Abou Hommou; 19-Teh-el-Baroud; et enfin deux bureaux ouverts au cours de 1865 : 20-Kafr-el-Dawar et 21- Toukh, soit au total 21 bureaux au 1.1.1866.

Quant aux 7, bureaux auxiliaires restants; Mit-Ghamr (en pratique attaché au, bureau de Zfta , il n'a eu un statut indépendant qu'en 1889; Talkha en 1880; Cherbine en 1892; Minet-el-Kholi en 1889; Meligh en 1880; Chebin-el-Kom en 1870; Menouf en 1870.

Outre ces 21 bureaux officiels, l'Administration avait ouvert en 1865 trois agences en territoire Ottoman : Constantinople; Smirne et Djeddah. Elle n'avait fourni à ces agences les vignettes de la 1ère émission que dans la 1ère décade de Mars 1866 (L'O.P.N° 100 de Janvier 1963).

Enfin des abus de réutilisations des vignettes ayant été constatés, de nouvelles instructions d'oblitérations prescrivait d'employer les cachets circulaires à date sur ces vignettes à partir d'Aout 1866. (L'O.P. N° 100 Janvier 1963).

V.R.POSTE EGIZIANE

A propos de l'annonce officielle de la première émission de 1866. By Ibrahim Chafter.

Given here is the reproduction photocopy of a public notice published on December the 18th 1865 (french text) by the Egyptian Postal Administration, in which is mentioned +

incidentally - the date of the first issue (1866) is the announcement of the putting into service of Letter Boxes placed in certain localities where Post Offices already existed, or offices where the franking was free. These localities are indicated in detail (28 offices).

Dr. W. Byam - in the catalogue of his sale by auction (Robson Lowe 24/25 Oct. 1961) had made a resume of certain information (page 107) and had indicated the date of the 18th December 1865 as that of a possible similar announcement; the same places are quoted, but no reference is mentioned.

The catalogue from the sale of H.R. Harmer from the Royal Collections Koubbeh in 1954, had described, among the lots from Egypt, the Lot. No. 12 - "Official Notice concerning the first issue of postage stamps. Dated 18th December 1865".

In 1958 I had asked my friend Mr. J. Cassab, the owner of the residue of this famous sale, to have made a photocopy of this document, but there was no response to my repeated requests, in spite of his many promises - until this day.

Then, to my surprise, Mr. Antonini from Switzerland - Following Mr. Feltus' intervention during his return trip to America - sent me the photocopy which I had wanted so much. In exchange Mr. Antonini asked me for the Italian text and the translation of the ZEJLA (Somaliland) recently acquired by him at the auctions at Bale.

Previously my friend J. Gilbert had sent me an excellent photograph front and back views, of this letter and had explained to me in detail how our mutual friend, the late Dr. W. Byam, had made him a present of it, after having withdrawn it from his sale.

These photographs had appeared with the text of my article on the (Interservices postales) Interpostal services in 1965 (see L'OP.No. 115 Av/Juillet 1965) But at the time I did not manage to decipher the text and even less to translate it all. In fact I managed to finish this work thanks to the collaboration of an Egyptian friend, who had a diploma from an Italian university. Mr. Feltus had been the first person who I had informed of my intention to write to Mr. Antonini and to send him the Italian text with the French translation and to ask him to send me the photocopy of this circular of the 18th December 1865, as I finally knew that this eminent philatelist was the owner of it.

* letter

For your information, in H.R. Harmer's sale catalogue (Oct. 1929) "Mackenzie low, Gold Medal Collection of Egypt" this letter was described Lot No. 11 OFFICIAL NOTICE CONCERNING THE FIRST ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS DATED 'TH DECEMBER 1865: EXTREMELY RARE AND ALMOST CERTAINLY UNIQUE'.

I see now that this announcement is not the official notice of this first issue, but concerns the announcing of a putting into service of the new letter-boxes. Luckily the description of the offices where these boxes are placed corresponds with the details described by the Egyptian Postal Administration in the text of the work "THE POSTS IN EGYPT" which appeared in 1934 (page 82) during the Universal Postal Congress - Cairo 1934.

It is in the work of Fred Melville published by Stanley Gibbons in 1915 that the real text of the announcement of the first issue of 1865 with the date of 21st December 1865 - was summarised, mentioning the 7 values composing the series and their colour, the date of its taking effect being the 1st January 1866 and certain articles of the General Regulations signed by the Minister of Finances at that time (of Hafiz Pacha) Unfortunately Melville does not give his reference.

In a previous study published in 1966 in L'O.P. No. 117 pages 638-669 we have isolated the offices where the postal services of the Administration of the V.R. Egyptian Posts were functioning from the offices where the franking was free.

In the first category these offices which were equipped with frankings with circular obliterations on the date, one finds first of all the 16 offices given up by the POSTA EUROPA 1-Alexandrie etc. to 16-Suez. The three similar offices of the 2.1.65, during the taking in charge by the new administration: 17 Teh-el-Baroud; and last of all two offices opened during 1865.... etc. making a total of 21 offices by 1st Jan. 1866.

As for the 7 auxiliary offices which remained, Mit-Ghamr (in effect attached to the office at Zefta and there was not an independent statute until 1889; etc.

Apart from these 21 official offices, the Administration had opened in 1865 three agencies in Ottoman territory; Constantinople; Smyrna and Djeddah. It had only supplied to these agencies the stamps of the first issue in the first decade of March 1866 (L'O.P. No. 100 - January 1963).

Eventually, abuses of the reutilization of the stamps having been confirmed, there were new instructions issued for the obliterations, forbidding the use of the circular frankings of the date on these stamps, taking effect from August 1866. (L'O.P. No. 100, January 1963).

(Signed) etc.

ADMINISTRATION

V.R. EGYPTIAN POSTS. GENERAL MANAGEMENT (ADMINISTRATION)

NOTICE

The Letter Boxes will not be adopted and put into use until the 1st of January 1866, the time of the issue of Egyptian Postage Stamps. These Boxes will be exclusively for the use of letters destined to the localities of Lower and Middle Egypt, where some postal services exist and also post offices in relation to which the franking is free.

These localities are:

(See illustration "photos 51-53").

.....

Mail for Upper Egypt and for Countries Abroad should not be put into these Boxes, but on the contrary as in the past, put through the windows of the Post Offices where they will be franked in order to avoid the risk that in the case of insufficient postage, either for the Interior or for Countries Abroad, so as to avoid their being sent to their destination where they would remain in the category of returned mail, especially if there is no indication of the name and address of the Sender.

Franking of letters to Foreign Countries operates first to Alexandria, and then on to the place of destination by means of the postal stamps in current use by the respective Foreign Governments.

Cairo. the 18th December 1865.

The Director General
Muzzi Bey.

Pages 51-52-53

قد تم فرز الاصوات وكانت الاصوات الصحيحة وعدد ٢٧ وسبعة وعشرون صوتاً وكانت النتيجة كالآتي :-

١- الأستاذ الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى	٢٧	صوتا
٢- الأستاذ الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشيني	٢٧	صوتا
٣- الأستاذ الدكتور صلاح الدين حسين عيسى	٢١	صوتا
٤- السيد / اللواء حسين على بركات	١٨	صوتا
٥- السيد / المهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى	١٧	صوتا
٦- السيد / الأستاذ عادل صبرى ونيس	١٧	صوتا
٧- السيد / المهندس يحيى فوزى متو شالح	٨	اصوات

مذ لك يكون الخمسة الأوائل الذين انتخبوا بعد عملية اجراء القرعة بين كل من المهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى ، الأستاذ عادل صبرى ونيس بعد موافقتهم على عملية اجراء القرعة بينهما كتابة - واسفرت عن فوز السيد / المهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى .

واختتم السيد / الدكتور ونيس الجمعية كلمته بالتعبير عن شكره لاجزاء مجلس الادارة لسانخضهم في انجاح رسالة الجمعية وكذلك لالاخوة المتطوعين لخدمة الجمعية الذين بذلوا جهودا مكثفة في خدمة الجمعية .

وانتهى سيادته الكلمة قائلا "وفقا الله جميعا وكل عام وحضراتكم بخير "

وانتهى الاجتماع حيث كانت الساعة الثامنة والنصف من مساء نفس اليوم .

حساب الإيرادات والصرفات عن العدة -----

١٩٧٧/١/١ الى ١٩٧٧/١٢/٣١

١٩٧٧	٥٧٠	٣٣١	اشتراكات
٩.٠٠٠			
٣٤٠	٥٧٠		
٨٧٧	٥٥٧		ايرادات متنوعة
٧٠١١			اثرات
٥٣٤			اجهزة علمية
٨٦٥			مكتب
١٧٢٤			هاريات تأسيس
١٠	١٣٤		
٧٧	١٠٠		هاريات مكتبة اسكندرية
١٠٣٤	٥٠٩		
١٨٣	٦١٨		زيادة الايرادات عن الصرفات
١٢١٨	١٢٧		

انتداب عادل صبرى ونيس سكرتيرا للجمعية

القاهرة في ١٧ أبريل سنة ١٩٧٨

السيد الزميل الأستاذ عادل صبرى ونيس

تحية طيبة وبعد . يسرني أن أبلغكم أن مجلس ادارة الجمعية قد وافق في جلسته بتاريخ ١٩٧٨/ ٣/ ٢٩

ومالاجماع على ندب سيادتكم للقيام بأعمال سكرتارية الجمعية وذلك لعين انتخاب سكرتير للجمعية .

رجاء الموافقة للحضور والقيام بهذه المهمة .

مع قبول فائق شكرى وتحيتى

رئيس الجمعية

توقيع

(دكتور عبد الحميد على لطفى)

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد
١٦ شارع عبد الخالق ثروت - القاهرة
مسجلة تحت رقم (١١٦)

تقرير المراجعة السنوى للجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد عن سنة ١٩٧٧

السيد / رئيس مجلس ادارة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد
تحية طيبة - نتشرف بافادة سيادتكم باننا قمنا بمراجعة ميزانية الجمعية على يد
الدافتر والمستندات المقدمة لنا فوجدناها مطابقة لما في رايانا ان الميزانية المعتمدة
تمثل المركز المالي الحقيقي للجمعية في ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٧ طبقا للدافتر والمستندات
المقدمة لنا وكذا البيانات والايضاحات التى حصلنا عليها .

وفيما هذا ذلك من تحفظات فاننا نرى ان الميزانية المعتمدة تمثل المركز المالي
الحقيقي للجمعية في ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٧ .

مراقب الحسابات

اما عن النشاط المالي للجمعية : فمعرض على حضراتكم السيد / مراقب الحسابات
تقريره عن نتيجة مراجعة حسابات الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٧٧ .
ثم بدأ الأستاذ كامل سليم في قراءة تقريره عن مراجعة حسابات الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٧٧ .
وبعد ان انتهى من تلاوة التقرير ، وبعد المناقشة التى تناولت كل بند من بنوده (المرج بالميل)
على السيد / رئيس الجمعية النظر في اقرار الحسابات الختامية طبقا لما جاء بالتقرير
القرار : الموافقة بالاجماع
مستكملا وافقت الجمعية العمومية على تسوية الحسابات الاتية :

- فروق بيع مجموعة طوابع الجمعية
- مجموعة طوابع الجمعية - و ح / طوابع تحت التوزيع
- ترصيد حساب كمال زهيرى
- تسوية حساب مسئلو الجمعية
- تسوية حساب مكافأة ترك الخدمة
- الموافقة على استهلاك الاجهزة العلمية ، والمكتبية ، هاريات التأسيس مع اثباتها
- بالميزانية بقيمة تدكارية قدرها جنيه واحد لكل اصل من هذه الاصول مع عمل محضر تفصيلي لكل اصل

ثم استأنف السيد / رئيس الجمعية كلمته فقال :
والان سيتلو على حضراتكم السيد / سكرتير الجمعية مشروع ميزانية ١٩٧٨ للنظر فسى
اعضاده او تعديل ما قد يترأى لكم من بنوده .
ثم استعرض سيادته مشروع ميزانية ١٩٧٨ ودارت مناقشة كل بند من بنود مشروع الميزانية

القرار : الموافقة بالاجماع .
مستكملا والان ارجو النظر في تعيين مراقب الحسابات عن سنة ١٩٧٨ ، واذا ما رايتم استمرار
مراقب الحسابات الحالي في عمله فارجو النظر في الخطاب المرسل من سيادته والذي يتناول
طلب رفع ائتمانه والتي بقدرها : اربعين جنيها شهريا . بدلا من ثلاثين جنيها
وهو المبلغ الذي تقرر لسيادته السنة الماضية .
القرار : الموافقة على رفع ائتمار مراقب الحسابات الى " اربعين جنيها " .

مستكملا فالان مطلوب انتخاب خمسة اعضاء لمجلس ادارة الجمعية ، اربعة منهم بدلا من الاربعة
الذين خرجوا بطريق القرعة تطبيقا لنصر المادة ٤٧ من القانون رقم ٢٢ لسنة ١٩٦٤ المعدل
بالقانون رقم ٨ لسنة ١٩٧٢ ، والعضو الخامس فى المكان الذى خلا باستقالة الامسكاد
مدح صبرى ابو علم .

والاعضاء الذين خرجوا هم :
السادة : المهندس / ابراهيم ماهر الجندى - اللواء / حبيب عبد الرؤوف
الدكتور / عبد الحميد لطفى - الدكتور / مدحت شريف الشيشيني

ولهم الحق في ترشيح انفسهم لعضوية المجلس .
وهذا تقدم سبعة اعضاء بترشيح انفسهم ، ومطلوب انتخاب خمسة منهم فقط .
وكرجو انتخاب لجنة من السادة الاعضاء الحاضرين للقيام بعملية الانتخاب .
وقد تكونت اللجنة من السادة : -

- ١- المهندس الذى ترشح زقلمة
- ٢- الدكتور سافا ميسيل
- ٣- الأستاذ على محمد فراج

والى آخر ذلك من الموضوعات الاخرى التي اصبحت ظاهرة طويلا بسبب
هواة الطوابع ، ظاهرة لم يكن لها وجود نفييا عندما بدأت الهواية تظهر اوحش
بعد ظهورها بعشرات السنين ، بل لقد كان لهذه الظاهرة اثرها في ان يكسب
لطوابع الموضوعات معارضها الدولية والذي كان اخرها في سنة ١٩٢٨ .

محضر اجتماع الجمعية المصرية يوم الاربعاء الموافق ٢٩ مارس ١٩٢٨

كان محدد الساعة السادسة ، يوم الاربعاء الموافق ٢٩ مارس ١٩٢٨ بمسدا
لانعقاد الجمعية المصرية للجمعية المصرية لاهواة طوابع البريد - بناء على الدعوة السابق
ارسالها للسادة الاعضاء بالبريد المحلى عليه او بتسليم هذه الدعوة للاعضاء والتفويض
منهم بالسجل الخاص بما يفيد الاستلام طبقا لما تنص به المادة (٢٥) من لائحة النظام
الاساسي للجمعية .

ولما كان عدد الاعضاء الحاضرين في الاجتماع المذكور لا يمثل الاغلبية المطلقة
لذين لهم حق الحضور لذلك فقد تأجل عقد الجلسة حتى الساعة السابعة مساء نفس
اليوم طبقا لنص المادة (٢٨) من لائحة النظام الاساسي للجمعية .

وفي الساعة السابعة مساء بدأت الجلسة برئاسة الاستاذ الدكتور عبد الحيد لطفى
رئيس مجلس ادارة الجمعية ، وحضر من الاعضاء السادة البهجة اساماهم بالكشف العرفى
بمحضر الجلسة وعدد ٢٢ (سبعة وعشرون عضوا) منهم بالانفسهم او بالتوكيل ، وذلك
من مجموع السادة الاعضاء الذين لهم حق حضور الجمعية المصرية وعدد ٢٢ عضوا .

والقى السيد الاستاذ الدكتور عبد الحيد لطفى رئيس مجلس ادارة الجمعية الكلمة
التالية :

حضرات السادة الافاضل :
اقدم لكم واقر الشكر على تفضلكم بالحضور اليكم للمساهمة في اجتماع الجمعية
المصرية لاهواة طوابع البريد ، وهذا الاجتماع يتلوه محضر اجتماع الجمعية المصرية
عن السنة السابقة وارجو ايديا ما يكون لدى حضراتكم من ملاحظات على هذا المحضر ،
او اقتراحه اذا لم يكن لديكم ملاحظات ، وهو منشور بالعدد ١٢١ من مجلة الجمعية .

القرار : وافقت الجمعية المصرية بالاجماع على ما جاء بالمحضر المذكور ثم استأنف
السيد رئيس الجمعية كلمته فقال :

سادتي ، نياية من مجلس ادارة الجمعية اتقدم اليكم بهذا التقرير مرجياكم فسي
اجتماعها السنوي كاعضاء عاملين في الجمعية المصرية لاهواة طوابع البريد ، تلك الجمعية
المريقة التي تغرر دائما باعضائها رغم ما يطرا عليهم من تغير من علم الى اخره لان منهم
الكثير من الذين يتسكنون بمصر بنينا دائما وينسكون ايضا بولائهم لها ، ومن احدى
خصائص هادى الطوابع الجاد في هوايته .

ولقد كان لي شرف رئاسة مجلس ادارة الجمعية عقب اجتماع العام الماضي ، وارجو
وانا في موقف الحاسنة الآن ان اكون قد وفقت في جهدي التي لم اجد بها عمال العام
للجمعية نشاطها خاصة وقد واجهتني خلال العام كثير من المشاكل التي كان لابد لها
من حل والتي كان لزملائي اعضاء مجلس الادارة فضل كبير في التغلب عليها او على بعضها
كما سأعرض على حضراتكم .

اولا : كانت الجمعية في موقف حرج بسبب عدم صدور مجلتها منذ سنة ١٩٢٤ ، وكان
اهدافنا منذ انتهاء الجمعية المصرية الماضية اصدار المجلة من جديد بعد توقفها حوالي
٣ سنوات وقد وفقت في ذلك فعلا صدر العدد رقم ١٢١ في شهر مارس الحالي هذا
لاعضاء الجمعية في الداخل والخارج ، ويهمني هنا ان اقدر الجهد الذي بذلته لجنة
المجلة باشراف الدكتور مدحت الشيشي وما بذله في حبل صدرها الزميلان هادي صري
وكمال ميلاد الذين ضحيا من وقتهم وجهدهما الكثير والكثير جدا ، ويسرني ان اذكر ايضا
ان خطة اصدار العدد ١٢٠ قد بدئ فيها فعلا على امر صدوره قريبا وفي هذا العام
ايضا .

ثانيا : فيما يتعلق بكتالوج زهيرى كان مفروضا ان يوزع كتالوج سنة ١٩٢٢ في اواخر
الا ان ذلك لم يتحقق وانقاد للموقف قرر مجلس ادارة الجمعية في النصف الثاني من

سنة ١٩٢٢ اصدار ملحق للكتالوج يغطي الفترة منذ نهاية ما سجل في كتالوج ٢٢ حتى
نهاية سنة ١٩٢٢ وقد صدر الملحق فعلا وفي الوقت الذي تحدده اصداره ، ويهمني ايضا ان
تكون الجهود التي بذلها الاستاذ ابراهيم شفيق في اعداد اصول الملحق والمساهمة الفعالة التي قدمها
معادل صبرى في اعداد الاصول ايضا وفي متابعة عملية الطبع حتى صدر الملحق .

اما عن الطبعة المقبلة للكتالوج زهيرى فقد تمت عمل الترتيبات اللازمة لذلك عن
طريق الاتصال ببعض خيراتنا وقد اتفقت منذ ثانيا على ذلك مع الزميل الدكتور ساما ميسر
والاستاذ ابراهيم شفيق والذي وعد بالاتصال بالاستاذ احمد مظهر لكي يشترك الثلاثة
بالاغاثة التي في اعداد الكتالوج وارجو ان نوفق جميعا في تحقيق ذلك .

ثالثا : اذا اردت ان احدثكم عن امانة صندوق الجمعية فقد كان امام مجلس الادارة
مشاكل كثيرة تتعلق بعرونة العمل في هذا المنصب وقد كان للزميل الاستاذ الذي زقله امين
صندوق الجمعية جهده المشكور في تحقيق هذه العرونة الامر الذي ساعد على تخطي كثير
من المشاكل كما كانت له جهوده في ان يكون للجمعية رصيدا في البنك بالعملة الصعبة
وهي ناحية تسهل لنا كثيرا من الامور المالية وخاصة في معاملاتنا مع الخارج .

رابعا : اما عن نصيب سكرتير الجمعية فقد اسند الى الزميل الاستاذ عادل صبرى عن
استقالة الاستاذ ممدوح ابو علم ، والحق يقال ان عادل كانت له لسانته الواضحة على اعمال
الجمعية السكرتارية وخاصة ما يتعلق من هذه الاعمال بتوفير البيانات في الدفاتر السنوية
تطالب بها وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية فاصبحت لدينا بالثاني والاول مرة سجلات منظمه دقيقة
 واصبحت وزارة الشؤون راضية عما بعد تحقيق هذه السجلات .

خامسا : فيما يتعلق بالنشاط الداخلي للجمعية بالقاهرة فالجمعية تفتح ابوابها
لاعضائها ثلاثة ايام في الاسبوع ، السبت والاثني والاربعاء من ٦ : ١٠ مساء ، وان كنت
الاحظ ان زيارة الاعضاء لناديهم تكاد تقتصر على ايام ندوة السادة والتي تعقد مرتين
شهريا ، وهذه الندوات كجبال للنشاط اجبرها ناحية موقفة الى حد كبير فتشبع عند
الاعضاء نياحي هامة تتعلق بسوايتهم وضعية وقت فراغهم وكنت احب ان اعرض عليكم
الاحصائيات الخاصة بحضور هذه الندوات ولكنها لم تكن تسجل وقد بدانا في تسجيلها من
اول سنة ١٩٢٨ ، واحب في هذا المجال ان اوجه باسمكم شكرى للزميلين الاستاذ حسن
المرسى والاستاذ كمال ميلاد لتعاونهما الصادق في تنظيم العمل في هذه الندوات .

سادسا : يهمني هنا ان اعطيكم فكرة عن نشاط الجمعية بالاسكندرية وحيث يجتمع
اعضاؤها بطريقة منتظمة بعد ظهر كل خميس من الساعة ٦ الى الساعة ٩ مع عقد ندوة
للبيادلة شهريا في الخميس الاول والثالث من كل شهر ، وقد لاحظت ان اعضاء
الاسكندرية يختلفون عن اعضاء القاهرة من ناحية التزامهم بحضور اجتماعات الخميس التي
لا تعقد فيها ندوات وحذا لو قلدهم اعضاء القاهرة في ذلك فنعمة انفاقا في تبادل الرأي
حول الهواية لا تعد لها متعة وهذه يصعب تحقيقها يوم ندوة البيادلة . ويهمني هنا
ايضا ان اشكر باسمكم الاستاذ حسن كمال عضو مجلس الادارة الذي يشرف على مقر الجمعية
بالاسكندرية ، والى الاستاذ ادم كامل والاستاذ جورج بشاره ولهم جميعا الفضل الاول
في تنظيم ندوات البيادلة واستمرارها .

سادسا : فيما يتعلق بنشاط الجمعية خارج مصر فللجمعية اعضاءها في كل بلاد العالم
تقريبا وخاصة في العالم الغربي كما ان للجمعية مراسلين ثلاثة اعضاء في الولايات
الشحدة (د . بيتر سميت وبحل محله مؤقثا شارلز هس) ستر ماك ارثر في انجلترا
والاستاذ علي فراج في ألمانيا ، ولهم ولاه جميعا مساهماتهم القيمة في سبيل اتصالنا
بأعضائنا في الخارج الامر الذي يغلب بنا ان نشكرهم على هذا التعاون اما عن حجم
الاتصالات الخارجية بالجمعية فهي كثيرة ومتعددة وهي غالبا اتصالاتا تتعلق بالاستثمار
عن الجمعية وشروط عضويتها وطلب مجلة الجمعية الاخيرة واعداد المجلة الفائتة
الجمعية خلال السنوات السابقة وكذلك طلب كتالوج زهيرى لسنة ١٩٢٢ والملحق المكمل
له حتى ان كيات الكتالوج التي كانت متبقية لدى الجمعية قد انتهت او كادت ان تنتهي
وكذلك الحال فيما يتعلق بالاعداد السابقة من مجلة الجمعية التي يزداد الطلب عليها
حتى لقد اصبحتنا في حاجة الى الكثير منها لتغطية طلبها من الخارج ، وستنشر الجمعية
بيانا لعضائها بالاعداد المطلوبة لكي تنازل عنها من يريد للجمعية نظير ٢٥ قرشا للعدد
الواحد .

أصدرتها إسبانيا في سنة ١٩٥٠ في العيد المئوي لطابعها ونجد أن كتالوج أيفسر
يقدّر لها ثمانية إلى خمسة آلاف فرنك بل هي فعلا لا تباع بأقل من سعر الكتالوج
كاملا . والمثل ارتفعت قيمة كثير من هذه المجموعات كما هو الحال في مجموعة ألمانيا
الغربية والبرتغال والبرازيل وغيرها من الدول .

ومن الموضوعات التي كتب لها الانتشار مبكرا على مستوى عالمي أيضا موضوع
" اتحاد البريد العالمي U.P.U. " والتي تشترك في الاحتفال به كل دول العالم
تقريبا . وقد بدأ الاحتفال بهذا الموضوع على مستوى عالمي في سنة ١٩٤٩ حين أصدرت
معظم دول العالم طابعها بمناسبة مرور خمسة وسبعين عاما على إنشاء اتحاد البريد
العالمي في سنة ١٨٧٤ . وقد ارتفعت أسعار بعض المجموعات بشكل ملحوظ كما هو
الحال في مجموعة الفاتيكان وسان مارينو وبعض دول أمريكا اللاتينية والشمالية
البرتغالية عامة والبطاقة التي أصدرتها سورية وغيرها . وقد ساهمت مصر بمجموعة من
ثلاثة طوابع .

ولقد احتفلت دول العالم أيضا في سنة ١٩٧٤ بمرور مائة عام على نشأة اتحاد
البريد العالمي وقد ازداد عدد الدول التي اشتركت في هذه المرة عنها في سنة
١٩٤٩ وذلك نتيجة طبيعية لزيادة عدد الدول في العالم في سنة ١٩٧٤ عن سنة
١٩٤٩ بعد أن استقلت كثير من الدول التي كانت مستعمرة في سنة ١٩٤٩ وقد ساهمت
مصر في هذه المرة أيضا بمجموعة من أربعة طوابع ومطاقة .

ومن الموضوعات التي يحلو للكثيرين جمعها تلك التي يطلق عليها اصطلاح
Omnibus Sets والتي تشترك فيها مجموعة من الدول في إصدار طابع او مجموعة
معينة في مناسبة يتفق عليها كما هو الحال في حالة الاحتفال باتحاد البريد العالمي . ومن
أشهر هذا النوع من الموضوعات التي شاركت فيها كثير من دول العالم " السنة الدولية
للاجئين " في سنة ١٩٦٠ و " مكافحة الملايا " في سنة ١٩٦٢ و " مكافحة الجوع "
في سنة ١٩٦٣ و " العيد المئوي للصليب الأحمر " في سنة ١٩٦٣ و " انقاذ أناس "
النوبة " في سنة ١٩٦٣ و " العيد المئوي للاتحاد الدولي للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية "
في سنة ١٩٦٥ وغيرها من الموضوعات مثل سنة السياحة الدولية وسنة التعاون الدولي
والتي آخر ذلك من الموضوعات التي نحدد لها الامم المتحدة للاحتفال بها برتبة
عام تقريبا . ولقد اشتركت مصر في كل هذه الموضوعات التي ضمتها إليها .

ومن الموضوعات الهامة التي تقتصر على الدول الأوروبية هو ذلك الذي صدره نمسا
دول الاتحاد الاوربي للبريد والمواصلات السلكية CEPT كما يشار إليها باصطلاح
EUROPA . وقد بدأ هذا الموضوع في سنة ١٩٥٦ حينما اشتركت فيه عدد قليل من
الدول الأوروبية ثم أخذ هذا العدد يرتفع تدريجيا حتى اقترب من الثلاثين دولة في الوقت
الحاضر . وقد ارتفعت أسعار بعض المجموعات بشكل كبير كما هو الحال في مجموعة
لوكسمبرج لسنة ١٩٥٦ وهولندا في نفس السنة أيضا .

ولقد ازدادت هواية الطوابع التي يطلق عليها اسم
على المستوى العالمي وفي مصر أيضا وقد لاحظنا بنفس هذه الظاهرة بشكل واضح بين
أعضاء جمعيات الاسكندرية حيث تحتل بعض الموضوعات أهمية خاصة بينهم وهي تشكل
بذلك مجالا للنشاط والتعارف والاتصال بين الأعضاء . وسهمني أن أذكر في هذه
المناسبة أسماء بعض أعضائنا وموضوعاتهم الفضة وذلك للتعريف والتعارف ومن بينهم :

- ١- السنة الدولية للاجئين : الاستاذ علي السيد والدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى .
- ٢- انقاذ اثار النوبة : الاستاذ احمد ريان .
- ٣- اللوحات الفنية : الاستاذ ادوار كامل والطالب ارميوس مكرم .
- ٤- الآثار : الاستاذ يوسف الغرياني .
- ٥- CEPT : الاستاذ حسن كمال والاستاذ يوسف الغرياني .
- ٦- الجانب الفني في الطوابع : اللواء حسين بركات .
- ٧- المراكب : المستشار سعد الميسوي والاستاذ حسن كمال لطفى .
- ٨- طوابع الكرسي : للاستاذ ادوار كامل والاستاذ علي السيد والاستاذ
ارمن كسهيان .
- ٩- مكافحة الجوع : الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى والاستاذ علي السيد .

أما عن أهم الموضوعات التي احتلت وصفا عالميا في الوقت الحاضر والتي نجدها
محببها الذين اتخذوا منها موضوعهم الفضل في هواية الطوابع فنذكر منها :

- ١- الآثار .
- ٢- النون .
- ٣- الرحلات الجوية .
- ٤- الخرائط .
- ٥- الطيور .
- ٦- مشاهير الشخصيات .
- ٧- الاسماك .
- ٨- الاعلام .
- ٩- الزهور .
- ١٠- الحشرات .
- ١١- الحيوانات .
- ١٢- الموسيقى .
- ١٣- الكشافة .
- ١٤- المراكب .
- ١٥- الرياضة .
- ١٦- الأشجار .
- ١٧- المنظمات الدولية كالروتاري والليونز .

قَوْلَاتُ الطَّوابعِ عَلَى الْهَوَاةِ وَمَوْضُوعُهَا

للدكتور عبد الحميد لطفي

رئيس الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تجتاز هواية طوابع البريد في الوقت الحاضر مرحلة تعتبر فريدة بالنسبة لما كانت عليه في الماضي ، مرحلة تتميز بهذه الأعداد الضخمة والمتلاحقة من الإصدارات على مستوى دول العالم كله تقريباً والتي تصدر في العادة ودون ضرورة بريدية تتطلب كل هذه الأعداد ، الأمر الذي دعى الكثيرين من الهواة إلى تجنب الجمع على أساس دولة بمعنى أنها إلى هواية موضوع بذاته وحيث يمثل الموضوع الأهمية الأولى بالنسبة للجمع دون اعتبار للنواحي الهامة الأخرى التي تتعلق بالهواية والتي تتطلبها جمع دولة بذاتها مثل الترتيب الزمني والعلاقة الماثلة والضرورة وغيرها .

ولقد انتعشت هواية الجمع على أساس الموضوع في الولايات المتحدة خاصة وفي المجتمعات الدورية عامة ، أما في مصر فأرى أن هذا الاتجاه لا يزال يحبو خطوانه الأولى ذلك لأن أغلب الهواة عندنا لا يزالون يفضلون الطريقة التقليدية في جمع الطوابع .

ولانتشار هذا الاتجاه في العالم الغربي أثره على اختفاء نوع معين من المجموعات وفي بعض الحالات اختفاء طابع معين من المجموعة حيث يكون الطلب عليه بالذات كبيراً لأنه يشكل جزءاً من موضوع معين ، وهذا يدعو في كثير من الأحوال إلى ارتفاع ثمنه نتيجة لزيادة الطلب عليه ، وكما كان الهواة على أساس دولة بمعنى أنها يشكون من اختفاء أو ندرة بعض طوابعها أصبح هواة الموضوعات يشكون أيضاً من ندرة بعض الطوابع التي تنتمي إلى موضوعاتهم .

ومن أوائل الموضوعات التي اختارها الهواة القدامى كهواية جانبية موضوع "العبد المثوى لأول طابع بريد" وكانت إنجلترا أول من ساهمت في هذا الموضوع حين أصدرت في سنة ١٩٤٠ مجموعة لهذه المناسبة بعد مرور مائة عام على أول طابع أصدرته في سنة ١٨٤٠ . وقد نالت الإصدارات بعد ذلك عند أغلب دول العالم في تواريخ مختلفة تتفق مع تاريخ إصدار أول طابع فيها فأصدرت فرنسا مجموعتها في سنة ١٩٤٩ ، وألمانيا الغربية في سنة ١٩٤٩ أيضاً بمناسبة مرور مائة عام على أول طابع صدر في ألمانيا وكان في بافاريا في سنة ١٨٤٩ ، وقد ساهمت مصر بدورها في هذا الموضوع حينما أصدرت مجموعتها في سنة ١٩٦٦ .

ولقد نتج عن انتشار مثل هذه الهواية أن ارتفع أسعار بعض المجموعات بشكل يلفت النظر ما كان يمكن أن يحدث لولا أن هواية جمع هذا الموضوع أخذت ذلك الشكل العالي . ومن أهم المجموعات التي كان لها نصيب في هذا الارتفاع المجموعة التي

جذبجة ناتج البريد في مصر

الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشيني

ظهر حديثاً كتاب نابغ البريد في مصر للدكتور /مدحت شريف الشيشيني
مجلس إدارة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد .

وهذا الكتاب أضيف إلى التراجم النادرة المشبعة لتطورات البريد في مصر
في العصر الحديث رغبة في إكمال ما بهتم به وتبليغ الهواة طوابع البريد .

يبلغ الكتاب في ١٦٧ صفحة مقسمة إلى ٣ أقسام وتداول

نشأة التراجم البريدية في مصر في عهد محمد علي / إبراهيم باشا / عباس الأول
ومحمد سعيد باشا - الخديوي اسماعيل / الخديوي توفيق / الخديوي عباس علي

والسلطان حسين والملك فاروق - كما يتبعه الكتاب أهم
الاهتمام البريدية والاهتمام الرفاهية والنادق وشركة التلغراف وغيرها ، وأثر

التراجم العادية والذكائية والبريد والسفينة - الخ والطائفة البريدية وغيرها
وارتباطها بالخدمات الجارية - وفي النهاية يقيم الكتاب جهود الوزارة الزاخرة

بمئة ثورة ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٥٢ للعبارة بطابع البريد المصري ومصر إلى أن يعبر به
منذ البداية المصرية الضاربة في أعماق التاريخ والتي ظل على الزمان ليعرف العالم إلى

أن مصر في الحقيقة هي كبد الوطن والوطن كبد مصر .

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

١٦ شارع عبد الخالق ثروت - صندوق بريد رقم ١٤٢ القاهرة
 • سجل رقم ٦٩٦ بوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية •
 (الجمعية عضو عامل في الاتحاد الدولي لهواة الطوابع)

أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية

- الرئيس : الأستاذ الدكتور / عبد الحميد لطفى
 نائب الرئيس : الأستاذ حسن المرسي خليل (المحامي)
 السكرتير : الأستاذ عادل صبرى ونيس (المحاسب)
 أمين الصندوق : الأستاذ الفنى توفيق زقلمه (مهندس)
 أعضاء : السادة : ابراهيم ماهر الجندى (مهندس) ، احمد حامد محمود (المحامي) ،
 اسحق يوسف تاوضروس (المحاسب) ، حسين على بركات (لسواء) ،
 حسن كمال لطفى (مدرس) ، على محمد فراج ، كمال امين ميلاد
 (مدير بنك) ، دكتور مدحت شريف الشيشينى ، دكتور صلاح الدين
 حسين عيسى •

أعضاء شرف

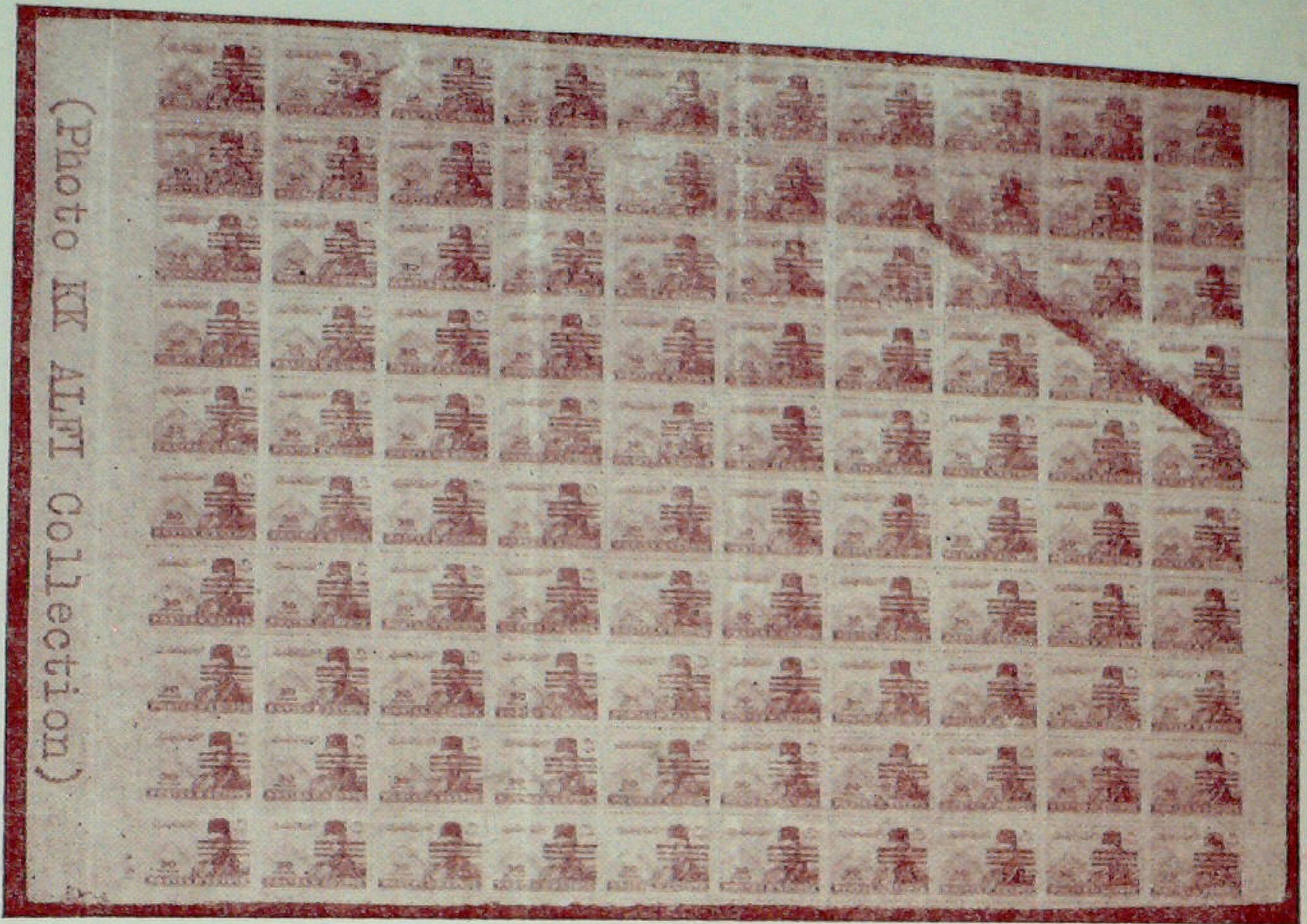
- السادة : ابراهيم شفتى - احمد مظلوم - جان بولاد - مهنى عيد - د • بيتتر
 سميت - ماك آرثر •
 لجنة الخبراء

- السادة : أ • دكتور عبد الحميد لطفى - ابراهيم شفتى - د • سافا ميشيلى
 لوا • محمد أنور طليمات - مهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى
 لجنة استيراد وتصدير طوابع البريد

- الرئيس : أ • دكتور عبد الحميد لطفى •
 الأعضاء : السادة الأساتذة : مندوب مصلحة الجمارك ، مندوب الادارة العامة
 للنقد ، يحيى متوشالح ، حسن المرسي خليل ، الفنى توفيق زقلمه ،
 شكرى اسمره ، عادل صبرى ونيس ، على محمد فراج ، ف • شيفاريللو •

لجنة المجلة

- الرئيس : الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشينى •
 الأعضاء : السادة : كمال امين ميلاد - عادل صبرى ونيس
 مقر الجمعية بالاسكندرية - ٣ شرمولاناكى
 عضو مجلس الادارة المشرف على مقر الاسكندرية : السيد الأستاذ / حسن كمال لطفى •
 مراسلو الجمعية
 انجلترا : المستر فيليب هويتر - الولايات المتحدة الامريكية : المستر تشارلس هس •



الجوية



المجموعة