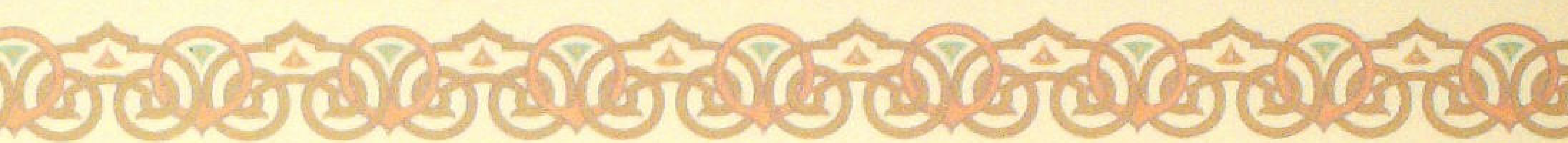


الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
SOCIÉTÉ PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

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الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تأسست عام ١٩٢٩ - مسجلة برقم ٦٩٦

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تم قبول استقالة د. مجدي سليمان لرأسه فرع الجمعية بالإسكندرية و تم تصعيد أ. رؤوف رمزي بدلا منه.

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المجموعة الأولى (الخارجية)
الدول العربية و الاتحاد الأفريقي

أجور الخدمات الداخلية و الخارجية للمراسلات
اعداد/ مراد منير رياض - عضو مجلس الادارة - وأمين الصندوق

أصدرت الهيئة القومية للبريد بتاريخ ٢٣/١/٢٠٠٦ قوائم بأجور الخدمات الخارجية للخطابات العادية و المطبوعات غير الدورية و الكاسيت بوسنر و هذه القوائم هي المعمول بها حالياً وحتى تاريخ صدور هذا العدد من مجلة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد.

* فيما يلي أجور الخدمات الداخلية للخطابات (داخل القطر):

١- من ٠-٢٠ جرام	٣٠ قرش	خطاب عادي
٢- أكثر من ٢٠-٥٠ جرام	٥٠ قرش	خطاب عادي
٣- أكثر من ٥٠-١٠٠ جرام	٨٠ قرش	خطاب عادي
٤- أكثر من ١٠٠-٢٥٠ جرام	١٥٠ قرش	خطاب عادي
٥- أكثر من ٢٥٠-٥٠٠ جرام	٢٧٠ قرش	خطاب عادي
٦- أكثر من ٥٠٠-١٠٠٠ جرام	٤٨٠ قرش	خطاب عادي
٧- أكثر من ١٠٠٠-٢٠٠٠ جرام	٧٨٠ قرش	خطاب عادي

* في حالة طلب تسجيل الخطابات (عاليه) الداخلية يضاف جنيه واحد علي كل شريحة عاليه.

* يضاف ٥٠ قرش علي كل شريحة عاليه للمستعجل (داخليا).

* يضاف جنيه واحد علي كل شريحة لعلم الوصول.

* و فيما يلي بيان بالأجور الخاصة الموحده لجميع المجموعات الأربعة التالية (الخارجية):

- ١- أجرة التسجيل ٥ جنيهات تضاف بصفة عامة علي كل شريحة بالجدول الأربعة التالية.
- ٢- استعلام لدول عربيه واحد جنيه، الدول الأجنبية ١,٥٠ جنيه تضاف علي الأجور عاليه.
- ٣- اشعار استلام لدول عربيه ١,٢٥ جنيه، لدول أجنبية ١,٧٥ جنيه تضاف علي الأجور عاليه.
- ٤- استرداد مادة بريدية و تعديل عنوان أو اسم المرسل إليه ١,٧٥ جنيه تضاف علي الأجور عاليه.

٥- بيع قسيمة جواب دولية ٨ جنيهات.

٦- استبدال قسيمة الجواب الدولي ٧,٥٠ جنيه

٧- أكياس M.BAG - عبارة عن علب كرتون عليها شعار الهيئة - (غير متاحة حالياً).

٨- أجرة المستعجل الخارجي ٧٥ قرش تضاف علي الأجور عاليه.

٩- أجرة علم الوصول الخارجي للدول العربيه ١,٢٥ جنيه تضاف علي الأجور عاليه.

١٠- أجرة علم الوصول الخارجي للدول الأوروبيه ١,٥٠ جنيه تضاف علي الأجور عاليه.

اسم الدولة	المجموعة الأولى				
	رسائل عادية	رسائل عادية مسجله	مطبوعات غير دورية مسجله	مطبوعات غير دورية مسجله	ملاحظات
الامارات	١,٢٥	٦,٢٥	١,٠٠	٦,٠٠	من ٠-١٠ حتي ١٠ جرام
الأردن	١,٧٥	٦,٧٥	١,٠٠	٦,٠٠	أكثر من ١٠-٢٠
ليبيا	٣,٢٥	٨,٢٥	١,٧٥	٦,٧٥	٥٠-٢٠
البحرين	٤,٥٠	٩,٥٠	٢,٠٠	٧,٠٠	١٠٠-٥٠
تونس	١١,٢٥	١٦,٢٥	٤,٠٠	٩,٠٠	٢٠٠-١٠٠
الجزائر	١٥,٧٥	٢٠,٧٥	٦,٠٠	١١,٠٠	٣٠٠-٢٠٠
السعودية	٢٠,٢٥	٢٥,٢٥	٨,٠٠	١٣,٠٠	٤٠٠-٣٠٠
السودان	٢٤,٧٥	٢٩,٧٥	١٠,٠٠	١٥,٠٠	٥٠٠-٤٠٠
سوريا	٢٩,٢٥	٣٤,٢٥	١٢,٠٠	١٧,٠٠	٦٠٠-٥٠٠
عمان	٣٣,٧٥	٣٨,٧٥	١٤,٠٠	١٩,٠٠	٧٠٠-٦٠٠
قطر	٣٨,٢٥	٤٣,٢٥	١٦,٠٠	٢١,٠٠	٨٠٠-٧٠٠
الكويت	٤٢,٧٥	٤٧,٧٥	١٨,٠٠	٢٣,٠٠	٩٠٠-٨٠٠
لبنان - المغرب	٤٧,٢٥	٥٢,٢٥	٢٠,٠٠	٢٥,٠٠	١٠٠٠-٩٠٠
اليمن - جيبوتي	٧٠,٠٠	٧٥,٠٠	٢٢,٥٠	٢٧,٥٠	١٥٠٠-١٠٠٠
العراق - فلسطين	٩٤,٥٠	٩٩,٥٠	٢٥,٠٠	٣٠,٠٠	٢٠٠٠-١٥٠٠
أكياس - M.BAG	الأجرة ١٢ جنيه لكل كيلو جرام				
كاسيت بوسنر	٧,٥٠ جنيه أول وزنه				
بطاقة بريد	١,٢٥ جنيه				

المجموعة الثالثة (الخارجية)
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية و كندا
وبعض دول أفريقيا و آسيا

المجموعة الثانية					اسم الدولة
المجموعة الثالثة (الخارجية) الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية و كندا وبعض دول أفريقيا و آسيا					
ملاحظات	مطبوعات غير دوريه مسجله قرش جنيه	مطبوعات غير دوريه مسجله قرش جنيه	رسائل عادية مسجله قرش جنيه	رسائل عادية مسجله قرش جنيه	فئة الوزن
لا توجد مطبوعات أقل من ١٠ جم	-----	-----	٦,٥٠	٥,٥٠	من ٠- حتى ١٠ جرام
	٦,٥٠	١,٥٠	٧,٢٥	٢,٢٥	أكثر من ١٠-٢٠
	٨,٧٥	٣,٧٥	٩,٠٠	٤,٠٠	٥٠-٢٠
	٨,٧٥	٣,٧٥	١٢,٥٠	٧,٥٠	١٠٠-٥٠
	١٢,٥٠	٧,٥٠	٢٠,٠٠	١٥,٠٠	٢٠٠-١٠٠
	١٦,٢٥	١١,٢٥	٢٧,٥٠	٢٢,٥٠	٣٠٠-٢٠٠
	٢٠,٢٥	١٥,٢٥	٣٥,٠٠	٣٠,٠٠	٤٠٠-٣٠٠
	٢٣,٧٥	١٨,٧٥	٤٢,٥٠	٣٧,٥٠	٥٠٠-٤٠٠
	٢٧,٥٠	٢٢,٥٠	٥٠,٠٠	٤٥,٠٠	٦٠٠-٥٠٠
	٣١,٢٥	٢٦,٢٥	٥٧,٥٠	٥٢,٥٠	٧٠٠-٦٠٠
	٣٥,٢٥	٣٠,٢٥	٦٥,٠٠	٦٠,٠٠	٨٠٠-٧٠٠
	٣٨,٧٥	٣٣,٧٥	٧٢,٥٠	٦٧,٥٠	٩٠٠-٨٠٠
	٤٢,٥٠	٣٧,٥٠	٨٠,٠٠	٧٥,٠٠	١٠٠٠-٩٠٠
	٥١,٧٥	٤٦,٧٥	٩٨,٧٥	٩٣,٧٥	١٥٠٠-١٠٠٠
	٦١,٢٥	٥٦,٢٥	١١٧,٥٠	١١٢,٥٠	٢٠٠٠-١٥٠٠
					٣٧ جنيه لكل كيلوجرام
					٩,٢٥ جنيه
					١,٥٠ جنيه

المجموعة الثانية (الخارجية)
دول أوروبا و بعض الدول الأخرى

المجموعة الثانية					اسم الدولة
دول أوروبا و بعض الدول الأخرى					
ملاحظات	مطبوعات غير دوريه مسجله قرش جنيه	مطبوعات غير دوريه مسجله قرش جنيه	رسائل عادية مسجله قرش جنيه	رسائل عادية مسجله قرش جنيه	فئة الوزن
لا توجد مطبوعات أقل من ١٠ جم	-----	-----	٦,٢٥	١,٢٥	من ٠- حتى ١٠ جرام
	٦,٠٠	١,٠٠	٦,٧٥	١,٧٥	أكثر من ١٠-٢٠
	٦,٧٥	١,٧٥	٨,٢٥	٣,٢٥	٥٠-٢٠
	٧,٠٠	٢,٠٠	٩,٥٠	٤,٥٠	١٠٠-٥٠
	٩,٠٠	٤,٠٠	١٦,٢٥	١١,٢٥	٢٠٠-١٠٠
	١١,٠٠	٦,٠٠	٢٠,٧٥	١٥,٧٥	٣٠٠-٢٠٠
	١٣,٠٠	٨,٠٠	٢٥,٢٥	٢٠,٢٥	٤٠٠-٣٠٠
	١٥,٠٠	١٠,٠٠	٢٩,٧٥	٢٤,٧٥	٥٠٠-٤٠٠
	١٧,٠٠	١٢,٠٠	٣٤,٢٥	٢٩,٢٥	٦٠٠-٥٠٠
	١٩,٠٠	١٤,٠٠	٣٨,٧٥	٣٣,٧٥	٧٠٠-٦٠٠
	٢١,٠٠	١٦,٠٠	٤٣,٢٥	٣٨,٢٥	٨٠٠-٧٠٠
	٢٣,٠٠	١٨,٠٠	٤٧,٧٥	٤٢,٧٥	٩٠٠-٨٠٠
	٢٥,٠٠	٢٠,٠٠	٥٢,٢٥	٤٧,٢٥	١٠٠٠-٩٠٠
	٢٧,٥٠	٢٢,٥٠	٥٥,٠٠	٥٠,٠٠	١٥٠٠-١٠٠٠
	٣٠,٠٠	٢٥,٠٠	٩٩,٥٠	٩٤,٥٠	٢٠٠٠-١٥٠٠
					١٥ جنيه لكل كيلوجرام
					٨,٢٥ جنيه
					١,٥٠ جنيه

المجموعة الرابعة (الخارجية)
دول أمريكا الجنوبية و استراليا
ودول المحيطات و دول أخرى

اسم الدولة	المجموعة الأولى	المجموعة الرابعة (الخارجية) دول أمريكا الجنوبية و استراليا و دول المحيطات و دول أخرى
	فئة الوزن	رسائل عادية رسائل عادية مطبوعات غير مطبوعات غير ملاحظات
	من ١٠ حتى ١٠ جرام	١,٢٥ ٦,٥٠
	أكثر من ١٠-٢٠	١,٧٥ ٧,٥٠
	٢٠-٥٠	٣,٢٥ ١٠,٥٠
	٥٠-١٠٠	٩,٥٠ ١٤,٥٠
	١٠٠-٢٠٠	٢٣,٠٠ ١٨,٠٠
	٢٠٠-٣٠٠	٣٢,٠٠ ٢٧,٠٠
	٣٠٠-٤٠٠	٤١,٠٠ ٣٦,٠٠
	٤٠٠-٥٠٠	٥٠,٠٠ ٤٥,٠٠
	٥٠٠-٦٠٠	٥٩,٠٠ ٥٤,٠٠
	٦٠٠-٧٠٠	٦٨,٠٠ ٦٣,٠٠
	٧٠٠-٨٠٠	٧٧,٠٠ ٧٢,٠٠
	٨٠٠-٩٠٠	٨٦,٠٠ ٨١,٠٠
	٩٠٠-١٠٠٠	٩٥,٠٠ ٩٠,٠٠
	١٠٠٠-١٥٠٠	١١٧,٥٠ ١١٢,٥٠
	١٥٠٠-٢٠٠٠	١٤٠,٠٠ ١٣٥,٠٠
أكياس - M.BAG	الأجرة ٦٤ جنيه لكل كيلو جرام	
كاسيت بوست	١٠,٢٠ جنيه أول وزنه	داخل مظروف من الهيئة
بطاقة بريد	١,٥٠ جنيه	

ملحوظة: جميع مظاريف الكاسيت بوست السابق اصدارها من الهيئة تم سحبها و الغاؤها تمهيدا
لإصدار مجموعة جديدة متطورة منها.

تاريخ بدء استعمال طوابع البريد في مختلف البلدان "الأوائل"
من عام ١٨٤٠ حتى ١٨٧٠
إعداد: مراد منير رياض - عضو مجلس الإدارة - أمين صندوق الجمعية

بريطانيا العظمى	١٨٤٠ سنة ٦ مايو	ترينيداد (Trinidad)	١٨٥١ سنة ١١ أبريل
زبورخ (سويسرة)	١٨٤٣ سنة مارس	بادن	١٨٥١ سنة أول مايو
البرازيل	١٨٤٣ سنة أول يولي	نوفاسكوتشيا (Nova Scotia)	١٨٥١ سنة أول سبتمبر
جنيفا (سويسرة)	١٨٤٣ سنة أول أكتوبر	برزويك الجديدة	١٨٥١ سنة ٦ سبتمبر
بال (سويسرة)	١٨٤٥ سنة أول يولي	جزائر هاواي	١٨٥١ سنة أول أكتوبر
ليدي ماك ليود (Lady Mo Leod)		فورتمبرج	١٨٥١ سنة ١٥ أكتوبر
الولايات المتحدة	١٨٤٧ سنة أول يولي	برزويك	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يناير
موريتياس (Mauritius)	١٨٤٧ سنة ٢ سبتمبر	الولايات الرومانية (Roman States)	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يناير
برمودة (Bermuda (Perot))	١٨٤٨ سنة	هولنده	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يناير
فرنسا	١٨٤٩ سنة أول يناير	ريونيون (Reunion)	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يناير
بلجيكا	١٨٤٩ سنة أول يولي	نبرون وتاكس	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يناير
بافاريا	١٨٤٩ سنة أول نوفمبر	اولدنبيرج	١٨٥٢ سنة ٥ يناير
ويلز الجنوبية الجديدة	١٨٥٠ سنة أول يناير	بربادوس	١٨٥٢ سنة ١٧ أبريل
اسبانيا	١٨٥٠ سنة أول يناير	مودنا	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يولي
فكتوريا	١٨٥٠ سنة ٥ يناير	بارما	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يولي
سويسرة	١٨٥٠ سنة ٥ أبريل	لوكسمبرج	١٨٥٢ سنة ١٥ يولي
النمسا ولومباردي	١٨٥٠ سنة أول يولي	سيند دوك (Scinde Dowk)	١٨٥٢ سنة أول يولي
غينا البريطانية	١٨٥٠ سنة أول يولي	ساكسوني (Saxony)	١٨٥٣ سنة أول يولي
بروسيا	١٨٥٠ سنة ١٥ نوفمبر	شلي	١٨٥٣ سنة أول يولي
شليزويج - هولشتاين (Schleswig-Holstein)		البرتغال	١٨٥٣ سنة أول يولي
هالوفر	١٨٥٠ سنة أول ديسمبر	رأس الرجاء الصالح	١٨٥٣ سنة أول سبتمبر
ساردينيا	١٨٥١ سنة أول يناير	تسمانيا	١٨٥٣ سنة أول نوفمبر
الدانمارك	١٨٥١ سنة أول أبريل	جزائر القلبي	١٨٥٤ سنة أول فبراير
توسكاني	١٨٥١ سنة أول أبريل	استراليا الغربية	١٨٥٤ سنة أول أغسطس
كندا	١٨٥١ سنة ٦ أبريل	البروج	١٨٥٤ سنة ٢٩ سبتمبر
		الهند البريطانية	١٨٥٤ سنة أول أكتوبر

ونذن (Wenden) سنة ١٨٦٣	جزائر فرجن (Virgin Islands) سنة ١٨٦٦
الهند الغربية (Duter Indies) سنة ١٨٦٤	جزائر الأترالك (Turks Islands)
هولشتين (Holstein) سنة ١٨٦٤	٤ أبريل سنة ١٨٦٧
مكلنبج - سترلتز (Mecklenburg - Strelitz)	هليجولاند سنة ١٨٦٧
سنة ١٨٦٤	سلفادور سنة ١٨٦٧
برمودا سنة ١٣ سبتمبر سنة ١٨٦٥	مستعمرات المضائق (Straits Settlements)
جزيرة فانكوفر سنة ١٨٦٥	سنة ١٨٦٧
كولومبيا البريطانية سنة ١٨٦٥	سورث (Soruth) سنة (١٨٦٤؟) ١٨٦٨
الجمهورية الدومينيكية (Dominican Republic)	ولاية الاورانج الحرة أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٨
سنة ١٨٦٥	ماديرا سنة ١٨٦٨
اكوادور سنة ١٨٦٥	فرناندوبو سنة ١٨٦٨
شليزويج (Schleswig) سنة ١٨٦٥	انتيوخيا (Antioquia) سنة ١٨٦٨
شنغهاي سنة ١٨٦٥	ازورس (Azores) سنة ١٨٦٨
مصر أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٦	المانيا (N.G.P.B.) سنة ١٨٦٨
هوندوراس أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٦	جامبيا سنة ١٨٦٩
هوندوراس البريطانية سنة ١٨٦٦	سراواك (Sarawak) سنة ١٨٦٩
صربيا أبريل سنة ١٨٦٦	ترنسفال سنة ١٨٦٩
بوليفيا سنة ١٨٦٦	سنت كرسوفر أبريل سنة ١٨٧٠
چامو وكشمير سنة ١٨٦٦	

المرجع: تقرير مصلحة المساحة المصرية - أغسطس ١٩٤٧
(بمناسبة المعرض الدولي المئوي لطوابع البريد - نيويورك)

كوبا وبورتوريكو (Cuba & Porto Rico)	جزائر يونيان ١٥ مايو سنة ١٨٥٩
أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٥	باهامز (Bahamas) ١٠ يونيو سنة ١٨٥٩
جنوب استراليا أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٥	المستعمرات الفرنسية يوليو سنة ١٨٥٩
برمن ١٠ أبريل سنة ١٨٥٥	روما جيا ١٨ سبتمبر سنة ١٨٥٩
السويد أول يوليو سنة ١٨٥٥	كالونيوا الجديدة (New Caledonia)
زيلنده الجديدة ١٣ يوليو سنة ١٨٥٥	أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٠
الهند الغربية الدانماركية أول نوفمبر سنة ١٨٥٥	بولنده أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٠
سانت هيلانة أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٦	كلومبيا البريطانية وجزيرة فانكوفر سنة ١٨٦٠
فلنده ١٢ فبراير سنة ١٨٥٦	ليبيريا سنة ١٨٦٠
كوريوتس ٢٩ فبراير سنة ١٨٥٦	سياراليون سنة ١٨٦٠
مكلنبج - شغرن أول يوليو سنة ١٨٥٦	كونزلاند أول نوفمبر سنة ١٨٦٠
مكسيكو ١٥ يوليو سنة ١٨٥٦	جاميكا ٢٣ نوفمبر سنة ١٨٦٠
اوروجواي أكتوبر سنة ١٨٥٦	مالطه ديسمبر سنة ١٨٦٠
نيوفوندا أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٧	سانتالوشيا (St. Lucia) ديسمبر سنة ١٨٦٠
سيلان أول أبريل سنة ١٨٥٧	جزيرة برنس ادوارد أول يناير سنة ١٨٦١
ناتال أول يونيو سنة ١٨٥٧	مرا كز نابولي (Neapolitan Provinces)
بيرو أول ديسمبر سنة ١٨٥٧	فبراير سنة ١٨٦١
روسيا ١٠ ديسمبر سنة ١٨٥٧	برجيدورف (Bergedorf) سنة ١٨٦١
نابولي أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٨	نيس (Nevis) سنة ١٨٦١
يونس ايرس (Buenos Aires)	سان فانسان (St. Vincent) مايو سنة ١٨٦١
٢٩ أبريل سنة ١٨٥٨	جرينادا (Grenada) يونيو سنة ١٨٦١
جمهورية الأرجنتين أول مايو سنة ١٨٥٨	اليونان أكتوبر سنة ١٨٦١
مولديفيا ١٥ يوليو سنة ١٨٥٨	إيطاليا (الملكة) مارس سنة ١٨٦٢
قرطبة (Cordoba) آخر سنة ١٨٥٨	انتجوا (Antigua) ١٨ أغسطس سنة ١٨٦٢
هامبورج أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٩	هونج كونج أكتوبر سنة ١٨٦٢
لوبك أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٩	كوستاريكا (Costa Rica) أكتوبر سنة ١٨٦٢
صقلية أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٩	نيكاراجوا سنة ١٨٦٢
قزويلا أول يناير سنة ١٨٥٩	تركيا أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٣
اتحاد جرانادا (Granada Confederation)	الشرق الروسي (Russian Levant) يناير سنة ١٨٦٣
أول مايو سنة ١٨٥٩	بوليفار (Bolivar) سنة ١٨٦٣

3rd group (Foreign)
(USA, Canada and some African and Asian Countries)

Country	3 rd group	USA, Canada and some African and Asian Countries				
	Weight stage	Letters	Registered letters	Non-periodical Printed Matters	Registered Non-periodical Pr. Mat.	Remarks
		L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.
Croatia - Liberia - Finland - Burundi - Democratic Republic of the Congo - Guinea Bissau - Guinea Conakry - Mali - Côte d'Ivoire - Tanzania - Zimbabwe - Senegal - Sierra Leone - Congo - Madagascar - Botswana - Burkina Faso - Central African Republic - Lesotho - Niger - Swaziland - Zambia - Hong Kong - Sri Lanka - India - Indonesia - Singapore - Thailand - Bangladesh - USA - Canada - Nepal - Japan - China - Taiwan - Philippines - Vietnam - Mauritania	From 0 to 10 gram.	5.50	6.50	----	----	No prints available under 10 grams.
	More than 10 - 20	2.25	7.25	1.50	6.50	
	20 - 50	4.00	9.00	3.75	8.75	
	50 - 100	7.50	12.50	3.75	8.75	
	100 - 200	15.00	20.00	7.50	12.50	
	200 - 300	22.50	27.50	11.25	16.25	
	300 - 400	30.00	35.00	15.25	20.25	
	400 - 500	37.50	42.50	18.75	23.75	
	500 - 600	45.00	50.00	22.50	27.50	
	600 - 700	52.50	57.50	26.25	31.25	
	700 - 800	60.00	65.00	30.25	35.25	
	800 - 900	67.50	72.50	33.75	38.75	
	900 - 1000	75.00	80.00	37.50	42.50	
	1000 - 1500	93.75	98.75	46.75	51.75	
	1500 - 2000	112.50	117.50	56.25	61.25	
M. BAG	The fee is L.E. 37 per kilogram					
Cassette Post	L.E. 9.25					
Post cards	L.E. 1.50					

4th group (Foreign)
(South American, Australia, Oceania and other countries)

Country	4 th group	South American, Australia, Oceania and other countries				
	Weight stage	Letters	Registered letters	Non-periodical Printed Matters	Registered Non-periodical Pr. Mat.	Remarks
		L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.
Argentina Brazil Mexico Colombia Paraguay Venezuela Cuba Australia New Zealand	From 0 to 10 gram.	1.25	6.50	----	----	No prints available under 10 grams.
	More than 10 - 20	1.75	7.50	1.00	6.75	
	20 - 50	3.25	10.00	1.75	9.50	
	50 - 100	9.50	14.50	9.00	14.00	
	100 - 200	19.00	24.00	18.00	23.00	
	200 - 300	28.50	33.50	27.00	32.00	
	300 - 400	38.00	43.00	36.00	41.00	
	400 - 500	47.50	52.50	45.00	50.00	
	500 - 600	57.00	62.00	54.00	59.00	
	600 - 700	66.50	71.50	63.00	68.00	
	700 - 800	76.50	81.50	72.00	77.00	
	800 - 900	85.50	90.50	81.00	86.00	
	900 - 1000	95.00	100.00	90.00	95.00	
	1000 - 1500	118.75	123.75	112.50	117.50	
	1500 - 2000	142.50	147.50	135.00	140.00	
M. BAG	The fee is L.E. 64 per kilogram					
Cassette Post	L.E. 10.20					Inside an envelop from the postal administration
Post cards	L.E. 1.50					

Remark:

All cassette post envelopes, previously issued by the postal administration, have been retrieved and cancelled to replace them with a new collection.

1st group (Arab countries and African Union)

Country	1 st group	Arab and African Union Countries				
	Weight stage	Letters	Registered letters	Non-periodical Printed Matters	Registered Non-periodical Pr. Mat.	Remarks
		L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.
United Arab Emirates	From 0 to 10 gram.	1.25	6.25	----	----	No prints available under 10 grams.
Jordan	More than 10 – 20	1.75	6.75	1.00	6.00	
Libya	20 – 50	3.25	8.25	1.75	6.75	
Bahrain	50 – 100	4.50	9.50	2.00	7.00	
Tunisia	100 – 200	11.25	16.25	4.00	9.00	
Algeria	200 – 300	15.75	20.75	6.00	11.00	
Saudi	300 – 400	20.25	25.25	8.00	13.00	
Sudan	400 – 500	24.75	29.75	10.00	15.00	
Syria	500 – 600	29.25	34.25	12.00	17.00	
Oman	600 – 700	33.75	38.75	14.00	19.00	
Qatar	700 – 800	38.25	43.25	16.00	21.00	
Kuwait	800 – 900	42.75	47.75	18.00	23.00	
Lebanon – Morocco	900 – 1000	47.25	52.25	20.00	25.00	
Yemen – Djibouti	1000 – 1500	70.00	75.00	22.50	27.50	
Iraq – Palestine	1500 – 2000	94.50	99.50	25.00	30.00	
M. BAG	The fee is L.E. 12 per kilogram					
Cassette Post	L.E. 7.50 first weight					
Post cards	L.E. 1.25					

2nd group (Foreign) (European countries and other countries)

Country	2 nd group	European and other Countries				
	Weight stage	Letters	Registered letters	Non-periodical Printed Matters	Registered Non-periodical Pr. Mat.	Remarks
		L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.	L.E. Pts.
Belgium – Bulgaria – Czech Republic – Denmark – Italy – Luxembourg – Netherlands – Portugal – Romania – Russia – Slovakia – Slovenia – Spain – Sweden – Ethiopia – Nigeria – Kenya – Iran – Turkey – France – England – Germany – Cyprus – Greece – Hungary – Austria – Switzerland – Ukraine – Albania – Malta – Uganda – Pakistan – Afghanistan – Eritrea – Israel	From 0 to 10 gram.	1.25	6.25	----	----	No prints available under 10 grams.
	More than 10 – 20	1.75	6.75	1.00	6.00	
	20 – 50	3.25	8.25	1.75	6.75	
	50 – 100	4.50	9.50	2.00	7.00	
	100 – 200	11.25	16.25	4.00	9.00	
	200 – 300	15.75	20.75	6.00	11.00	
	300 – 400	20.25	25.25	8.00	13.00	
	400 – 500	24.75	29.75	10.00	15.00	
	500 – 600	29.25	34.25	12.00	17.00	
	600 – 700	33.75	38.75	14.00	19.00	
	700 – 800	38.25	43.25	16.00	21.00	
	800 – 900	42.75	47.75	18.00	23.00	
	900 – 1000	47.25	52.25	20.00	25.00	
	1000 – 1500	70.00	75.00	22.50	27.50	
	1500 – 2000	94.50	99.50	25.00	30.00	
M. BAG	The fee is L.E. 15 per kilogram					
Cassette Post	L.E. 8.50					
Post cards	L.E. 1.50					

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Inland & Foreign rates for postal services 2006-07

By Mourad Mounir

Translated by Hany Salam

The Postal Administration fixed the new rates to be applied from January 23, 2006 (still valid till this date – July 30, 2007).

It includes the foreign & inland rates for letters, post cards, periodical and non periodical printed matters, as well as postal cassettes.

- Inland letter rates per weight stage:

1- Up to 20 gm.	30 PT
2- > 20 to ≤ 50 gm.	50 PT
3- > 50 to ≤ 100 gm.	80 PT
4- > 100 to ≤ 250 gm.	150 PT
5- > 250 to ≤ 500 gm.	270 PT
6- > 500 to ≤ 1000 gm.	480 PT
7- > 1000 to ≤ 2000 gm.	780 PT

- An additional 1 LE to be added for registration for each letter.

- " 50 PT	" Express	"
- " 1 LE	" A R	"

The Foreign rates are divided into four different categories shown in the next pages.

We will start by listing the rates that apply to all foreign categories:

- Registration fee L.E.5, to be added to all foreign letters.
- Information fee: for Arab countries L.E.1, for the rest of the world L.E.1.5.
- Notification of Delivery: for Arab Countries L.E.1.25, for the rest of the world L.E.1.75.
- Claim of returning postal material to sender and change of an address or name L.E. 1.75.
- International letter form L.E. 8.
- Exchange of an international letter form L.E. 7.5.
- M.BAG – a carton box of a specific volume bearing the postal administration logo – not applicable at the moment.
- Express foreign rate L.E. 0.75.
- Advice on Receipt: for Arab countries L.E. 1.25.
- Advice on Receipt: for European countries L.E. 1.5.



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World Stamp Exhibition

"Saint-Petersburg"
2007



صورة لأعضاء هيئة التحكيم بمعرض سانت بطرسبرج ٢٠٠٧ والتي شارك فيها د.م شريف سمرة كحكم في البريد التقليدي.
A picture showing the Jury members in St. Petersburg 2007 Exhibition.
Dr. Sherif Samra shared as a juror in the Traditional Philately Class.

2004

٢٠٠٤



2004 (6)-6/6

٧/٦-(٦)٢٠٠٤

(A)

2004

٢٠٠٤



2004 (6)-6/6

٧/٦-(٦)٢٠٠٤

(B)

However, under the pressure of the Bar Association it was decided to honour the present president (*) as shown in figure (B). The miniature sheet contained 20 stamps (5x4). In the meantime the yearly card remained as originally printed.

Highlights on the World Stamp Exhibition Saint Petersburg, Russia 19-25 June 2007

The World Stamp Exhibition was held in St. Petersburg, Russia to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the first Russian postal stamp issue.

St. Petersburg the City of beautiful architectural buildings hosted the Exhibition. It is called "A city on the water". This is because of its situation on multiple islands in the delta of Neva River. It includes more than 200 museums. The Russians consider it the motherland of museum acquisitions in Russia. It is also famous for its Palace Square which is one of the most perfect architectural ensembles in the world.

The jury and commissioners sessions were held regularly in a very beautiful and highly decorative house. Paintings and gold were all over the walls and ceilings.

The city is expensive in relation to the prime cities in Europe. A 4 star hotel double room would cost a staggering figure of U.S. \$ 500+. One would pay around U.S. \$ 80 for a meal at a moderate restaurant. However, the prices are sky high in other up market hotels and restaurants

Mr. Hany Salam, PSE Secretary was the Egyptian Commissioner and Dr. Sherif Samra, PSE President was a juror in Traditional Philately Class.

Members from our PSE have participated in following manner:

No.	Name of Exhibitor	Title of Exhibit	Total	Award
1	Samir Attia	Egyptian Postal Stationery 1865-1920	87	LV
2	Karim Darwaza	Ottoman Post - Syria	84	V
3	Hany Salam	Print Development: 1 st Fuad Issue 1922-1925	83	V
4	Hisham Bassyouny	British Forces in Egypt Issues 1932-1939	82	V

However, I think the AR charge might be 15m (before 1930) and 20m (in the 1930s).

Based on the 49 parcel cards seen by Mr. Anatole Ott or me, 35 of them were addressed to Denmark, France, Switzerland, and Turkey. I have noticed that, before 1930, rates to the mentioned destinations were stable. After the rates were amended in the 1930s, they became fluctuant. The other 11 parcel cards seen addressed to USA were sent in the 1930s, except for two, but the rates were unstable. The remaining 3 parcel cards were sent in the 1930s as well to Austria, Belgium, and Eritrea. Unfortunately, I had no Postal Guides to refer to, so, I was unable to sort out the rates properly. Thus, in order to ensure reliability I will not list the rates to those countries.

Well, it is obvious that the study of this category of rates is still far from complete and associated with uncertainties. However, I am at the disposal of any serious philatelic student willing to co-operate in order to uncover the mystery of this subject. Otherwise, selling or lending copies of Postal Guides (between 1923 and 1939) is highly valued.

Air Mail Rates (1923-1939)

The subject is too involved to treat here. Besides, it has been dealt with very extensively in several books. Please refer to *The AirMails of Egypt* (3rd edition 2000) by Mr. John Sears. For more user-friendly tabulation (in my opinion), please refer to *Egypt, stamps & Postal History / A Philatelic Treatise*, pp. 551-556 (1999) by Prof. Peter A.S. Smith.

***** TO BE CONTINUED *****

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2nd-4th November 2007

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News from PSE

- Peter Feltus in his circular letter dated May 2007 questioned the whereabouts of the AGAMIYIN post office. We now can confirm that AGAMIYIN is located in the Governorate of Fayoum and its postal code number is 63615.
- In our next L.O.P. no. 139 we will start publishing the translation of the Arabic booklet "Postal Tariffs Currently Followed" which was published in our commemorative issue no. 136. Many of our foreign members showed an interest in the information.
- In our L.O.P. no. 136 it was announced that the president has duplicated back issues of the magazine. The following numbers remain available: 58, 59, 87, 101, 103, 107, 132.
- The PSE has the following numbers of back issues for sale in case anyone / member is interested:
5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 58, 59, 61, 64, 66, 68, 76, 80, 87, 88, 92, 96, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 121, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137.



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C. At some time in 1930s, the surcharge for Iraq and Persia was reduced to 3m/50g.
D. The competition for mail was in favor of the Nairn service at first, for air travel required several steps (such as, refueling, and inability to fly at night). Later, as airplanes became more powerful (longer range) and navigation more certain, the air service became more competitive. Consequently, the Overland Mail service to Lebanon and Syria was abandoned some time in 1925, but it was still functioning to Iraq and Persia at least until 1932.

Parcel Cards

Also known as Parcel Dispatch Notes or "*Bulletins d'expédition*" in French. Such practices were to be sent through the Parcel Post Service or "*Service des Colis Postaux*" in French.

Contrary to the current practice in many other countries, the postage stamps were often not placed onto the parcel itself, but were instead affixed to the parcel card, which then accompanied the item on its journey to its destination, either inland or abroad, receiving the appropriate transit and arrival datestamps as it traveled. Upon arrival of the parcel at its destination, the parcel card was intended to be returned to the post office of origin, indicating that the parcel had been delivered.

In almost all cases, it was illegal for the addressee to retain the parcel card. In Egypt, such returned cards were retained by the Egyptian G.P.O, and eventually the area of the card bearing the postage stamps was cut away, the rest of the card then being destroyed. The cut-offs were then sold by the postal authorities to the public.

Intact inland parcel cards are especially scarce. Most of those that survived were often addressed to foreign destinations, where the local post office, instead of returning the card to its origin, allowed the addressee to retain it. Contrary to UPU regulations, only the "COUPON", at the left hand of the card, was available to the recipient. These were sometimes detached and retained, but sometimes, the cards remained intact.

Inland Parcel Postal Rates (1923-1939)

The rates of the inland postal parcels given in the following tables (within Egypt and Sudan) came into force some time in 1921.

1. Egypt

Weight	Rate
Up to 1kg	30m
1-3kg	40m
3-5kg (maximum weight)	50m

It should be noted that:

- A. The Parcel postal rate for Wahat Dakhla (Dakhla Oasis): up to 1kg was 40m, and 1-3kg (maximum weight) was 50m¹.
- B. The Insurance surcharge for parcels within Egypt was 5m per £E10, with a minimum surcharge of 50m, and a maximum of £E400 to be insured¹.
- C. Advice of Receipt (AR) charge was 10m.

¹ Egypt Postal Guide 1922 (Arabic Version)

2. Sudan¹

Weight	Rate
Up to 1kg	65m
1-3kg	95m
3-5kg (maximum weight)	125m

It should be noted that the Insurance surcharge for parcels within Sudan was 5m per £E10, with a minimum surcharge of 50m, and a maximum value of £E20 to be insured¹.

Parcel Postal Rates to Foreign Countries (1923-1939)

Mr. Anatole Ott (ESC 261) published fascinating and informative series of articles² about this topic, in which he described in detail the card types, UPU regulations, working of parcel card systems, and the rates used for particular countries seen by him.

What concerns us in this study is the rates to foreign countries from 1923 up to 1939. However, such rates provided by Mr. Anatole Ott within this period were limited (21 parcel cards).

Nevertheless, I managed to see another 28 parcel cards sent abroad within this period. All the parcel cards I saw were sent as ordinary ones (no AR, no insurance, no COD, no Express service, and no Air mail charges). Therefore, I quoted those charges from Mr. Anatole Ott articles based on UPU adoptions (1921-1935).

Review:

- Egypt adopted new weight classes as follows: up to 1kg, 1-5kg, and 5-10kg (January 1, 1922).
- The UPU Congress 1929 in London fixed a new weight limit of 20kg (July 1, 1930).
- The insurance rate (*to most countries*) became 20m per 300 francs or part thereof (January 1, 1922). *However, I think this rate might have been changed in the 1930s.*
- At the Madrid UPU Congress of 1920, Express delivery of parcels was accepted on international parcels at 20m per parcel (January 1, 1922).
- As Express delivery of parcels previously carried a surcharge of three times the normal parcel post rate (intended for transportation by sea), and as air transportation was considered much faster, it was decided to reduce the sea rate to double the normal rate instead. This came into force, after Cairo UPU Congress of 1934 (January 1, 1935).
- The London Congress of 1929 decided that parcels sent by Air mail should attract additional surcharge of a maximum of 10m per 20g and per 1000 km of air transport (July 1, 1930). This was amended from January 1, 1935, to 6m per 20g between European countries, regardless of distance.

The AR and COD charges during 1923-1939 are not pointed out in Mr. Anatole articles.

¹ Egypt Postal Guide 1922 (Arabic Version)
² QC (XVII, 10, June 2004, whole no. 209, pp. 228-243), QC (XVIII, 11, September 2004, whole no. 210, pp. 250-254), and QC (XIV, 1, March 2005, whole no. 212, pp. 305-309) [Anatole Ott]

2. Express Mail Charge to Foreign Countries (1923-1939)

Sending Express letters to foreign countries were accepted with effect from January 1, 1931. However, there were no UPU agreements between countries for Express service. Thus, reciprocal agreements had to be reached between those countries. The Express charge to foreign countries was 40m per single weight letter of 30g, and foreign postage stamps had to be placed onto such letter as well.

3. Insurance Rate to Foreign Countries (1923-1939)

As stated earlier, this service was used to insure letters with contents of substantial values. Those letters referring to insured had to carry in writing the amount in Francs and Egyptian Pounds.

However, I have seen examples with manuscript endorsements in francs only (Fig.6), thus, I think the requirement was not always enforced. The sender had to apply wax sealing patches (red wax) on the back cover.

I have had few discussions with Mr. John Sears (ESC 188) through E-Mails concerning this topic (I am very grateful for the information given by him).

Examples are very scarce during 1923 and 1931 to make an accurate documentation, and I could not get hold of any Postal Guide within this period to refer to. However, I have relied on the *Egypt Postal Guide 1922* (Arabic Version), as well as, the discussions that I have had with Mr. John Sears.

The surcharge (presumably) to the most countries was 20m per 300 francs or part thereof, with a minimum charge of 40m.

When we apply the given rate to the illustrated cover (Fig.6), it does fit in. The cover franked 80m, sent abroad in 1926, with an expressed value of 400 francs, and weighing 31g, so:

Surface Rate (20g) + 2 nd Weight Level	25m
Registration charge	15m
Insurance Rate (400 francs)	40m
TOTAL	= 80m

I have applied this rate to another cover franked 70m, sent abroad in 1925, with an expressed value of 375 francs, and weighing 19g; and it did fit in as well.

After 1931, the Foreign insurance rate was 25m per 300 francs or part thereof, with a minimum surcharge of 50m (the rates appeared in the *Journal Officiel*).



Fig.6

1926, outgoing insured letter, rate 80m

4. Overland Desert Mail Service

The company was founded by two New Zealand brothers (Norman and Gerald Nairn) who had remained in the Middle East after the World War I. At first, they assigned their chief engineer (Ted Lovell), to lead a three-car expedition, a Lancia, a Buick and old cars to see if a desert crossing between Damascus and Baghdad was possible. When the answer was positive, the Nairns made several crossings themselves, and decided that regular trips would not only be possible, but profitable, especially since they could be linked to a run from Beirut to Haifa.

On October 18, 1923, the new service was officially opened. Haifa to Beirut service was linked up with the new one from Beirut to Baghdad via Damascus, a total distance of 715 miles. Its success was tremendous. Many Iraqi and Syrian travelers now could take the bus for a fast trip to Beirut or Haifa, where they could board a boat to Europe or beyond or take the train to Egypt or Turkey.

In 1947, Gerald Nairn returned to New Zealand, and in 1948, Norman Nairn turned the company over to his staff and retired to a villa in Lebanon¹.

The ordinary mail from Basra to Cairo was carried by sea route via the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Suez Canal. After the Nairn Transport Company set up the Overland Desert Mail Service, mail was carried by car or bus between Baghdad and Haifa via Beirut and Damascus. At the beginning of 1924, buses carried mail for Governments of Iraq, Palestine, Persia, and Syria. Mail from Egypt was taken on or discharged at Beirut, the western terminus².

The First Portrait Issue of King Fuad (1923-1926) saw the introduction of this service. At first, covers had to inscribe the word "By Overland Mail" in red in the upper left. On March 22, 1924, the G.P.O in Alexandria announced the introduction of special labels to be affixed to letters for Air Mail and Overland Mail³. The Overland Mail label was in red and inscribed MOTOR MAIL and its equivalent in Arabic (the labels were lithographed in sheets of 132 "11 x 12" and perf. 10).

The Overland Mail rates are not consistent. As, it has not been documented by official archives, for the rates may have changed each year, as new contracts were signed between Nairn Transport Company, and the G.P.O. Besides, the philatelic evidences are not plentiful to rely on. It is therefore given here with reference to *Egypt, stamps & Postal History / A Philatelic Treatise* (1999) by Prof. Peter A.S. Smith (page 548) and based on rates seen on those few covers between 1924 and 1928.

(1924-1928)	
Country	Overland Mail Charge (per 20g)
Lebanon	5m
Syria	5m
Iraq	15m

It should be noted that:

- The rates given in this table must be combined with the Surface rates to Foreign countries between 1923 and October 31, 1931 (15m/20g).
- The Overland Mail rate to Persia should be presumably the same as to Iraq.

¹ A print edition of *Saudi Aramco World* September/October (1966)

² *Catalogue of Egyptian Revenue Stamps*, page 198 (1982) [Peter R. Feltus]

³ Official G.P.O (Alexandria) notice illustrated in *The AirMails of Egypt*, page 33 (3rd edition 2000) [John Sears]

2. Inland Express Mail Charge (1923-1939)

Express service was established on September 12, 1922. The basic charge for Express Inland Mail was 15m plus 5m (Inland Letter rate).

Per Letter	Letter weighing over 30g
20m (15+5)	25m (15+10)

However, after the two Express Mail adhesive stamps were issued in 1926 and 1929, it was not restricted to use one of them on letters to qualify for such service. Sometimes, Express charge was allowed to be paid with ordinary postage stamp(s) (Fig.3).



Fig.3

A Postal Stationery sent in 18.JA.1927 to Cairo uprated by 15m (making up 20m) to pay the Express charge. All tied by POSTMEN/CAIRO cds

3. Inland Insurance Rate (1923-1939)

Such service was used to insure letters with contents of substantial values. The sender had to express the value in Egyptian Pounds and Milliems both in figures and letters at the top obverse of the letter (from the examples I had seen, most of the expressed values were written in Arabic language only). A trilingual square handstamp (Fig.4) was struck on the obverse to indicate that the letter is insured.

In the 1930s, labels with large "V" (Fig.5) were affixed to the front covers of money letters to indicate insurance for declared value as well. Generally, examples of such rate are quite scarce during this period.

The Inland Insurance surcharge was 5m per £E10, with a minimum surcharge of 50m. The maximum amount to be insured was £E400 (*Egypt Postal Guide* 1922). After the change in 1921, there was no change in the Inland rates until July 1940 (as we mentioned earlier), so there is no reason to suppose there were any changes to the Inland Insurance rate either.



Fig.4



Fig.5

Surface Rates to Foreign Countries

As stated earlier, the UPU decided to increase international surface rate in October 1920. All the amended new rates came into force on April 1, 1921.

1. Surface Rates to Foreign Countries (Excluding GB and Empire)

(1923-October 31, 1931)

Letters (per 20g)	2 nd Weight Level	Post Cards	Prints (per 50g)	Periodicals (per 50g) (Newspapers or Magazines)	Registration	Advice of Receipt (AR)
15m	10m	10m	4m or 2m	4m or 2m	15m	15m

It should be noted that the Printed Matter and Periodical rates were 4m/50g at first. In July 1926, they were reduced to 2m/50g.

As stated earlier, the international surface rates were amended again in November 1931 due to UPU regulations.

(November 1, 1931-1939)

Letters (per 20g)	2 nd Weight Level	Post Cards	Prints (per 50g)	Periodicals (per 50g) (Newspapers or Magazines)	Registration	Advice of Receipt (AR)
20m	13m	13m	4m	4m	20m	20m

It should be noted that:

- A. The Printed Matter rate (1923-1939) was up to a maximum of 2000g¹.
- B. The restrictions of sending Post Card at Foreign Printed Matter rate (4m) are similar to the Inland rate.
- C. For Commercial Papers: a minimum of 20m; Braille for blinds was 4m/1000g.

2. Surface Rates to GB and Empire

Year	Letters (per 20g)	2 nd Weight Level	PCs	Prints (per 50g)	Periodicals (per 50g) (Newspapers or Magazines)	Registration	Advice of Receipt (AR)
1923 - October 31, 1931	10m	10m	8m	4m	4m	15m	15m
November 1, 1931 - 1939	15m	15m	10m	4m	4m	20m	20m

It should be noted that Iraq and Palestine were excluded from the special reduced rate granted to GB and Empire in spite of the British protectorate. Thus, mail sent to these two destinations was at the same rate as that to Foreign countries.

¹ *Egypt Postal Guide* 1922 (Arabic Version), and Postal Rates Table (1921-February 1949), appended by [J. Boulad] to *The Production of Egyptian Postage Stamps 1866-1946*, page 159 (1947) [courtesy of Peter R. Feltus]

Colors¹

According to the UPU Conference 1897 held in Washington, all member states (55 nations) were recommended that the stamps for the three basic classes of international mail are to be as follows: Letter rate, dark blue; Postcard rate, red; and Printed Matter rate, green (representing their equivalents of 25, 10, and 5 Gold Centimes). No specific shades of red or green were mentioned. The recommendation was confirmed by the Rome Conference in 1906 and became effective in most countries.

During King Fuad reign (1922-1936), the definitive and commemorative issues were conformed to UPU policy on colors. The only change was made to the international surface rates (due to UPU adoption). Consequently, the old denominations for the three basic classes had to give up their colors to the new supplanted denominations (in various depths and shades), and the formers had to appear in new ones.

1. King Fuad First Portrait Issue (Arabic) [1923-1926]²

UPU decided to increase international surface rate in October 1920. The Printed Matter rate was raised to 4m; the Post Cards rate was raised to 10m and the Letters rate was raised to 15m. All this came into force on April 1, 1921.

The 4m appeared in green, the 10m appeared in deep rose, and 15m appeared in bright/deep blue.

2. King Fuad Second Portrait Issue (French) [1927-1937]

The UPU in 1929 and 1931 adopted several changes and rate increases for international mail. The colors of 3m (pale brown) and 4m (pale yellow-green) were interchanged in 1931 (or 1930?)³. The 3m appeared in pale/deep blue green and the 4m appeared in pale/deep brown. The interchange had remained for some time until the Postmaster General instructed that these two denominations were to be reverted to their original colors (June 1932)⁴; no reason was given. Eventually, the 3m reverted to deep brown in 1937 and the 4m reverted to deep green in 1933. In November 1931, the UPU Letters rate to foreign countries was raised from 15m to 20m. Consequently, the 15m (ultramarine) had to give up its color to the 20m intermediate size, which appeared in a new color (pale blue) in 1932, and the former had to change its color (purple or dark violet). The 20m intermediate size with pale/deep olive green was superseded as well by new 20m intermediate size with pale blue color. In 1934, a new 20m in a standard small size (c/nbr A/33) was issued and appeared in blue or ultramarine. In addition, the UPU Post Cards rate to foreign countries was raised from 10m to 13m. Consequently, the latter was issued and appeared in rose or carmine rose in 1932, and the 10m was changed to violet or purple in 1934. In 1933 (or 1932?)³, a new denomination (40m) was issued for use on foreign Air mail and appeared in olive or deep brown.

3. King Fuad Third Portrait Issue (Postes) [1936-1937]

There were no color changes. The 4m appeared in green or blue green and the 20m appeared in blue or bright blue. The work was discontinued due to the death of the King on April 28, 1936, and only seven values were issued (13m was not one of them).

¹ Color descriptions are derived from *The Nile Post Catalogue* (2003) terminology.

² The 2m and 15m bearing control number C 26. Besides, the final ordered quantities for all denominations (except for 1m and 4m) were delivered some time in 1926. Please refer to *Egypt/The First Portrait Issue* (1997) [John Sears]

³ *The Nile Post Catalogue* (2003) and/or *The Production of Egyptian Postage Stamps 1866-1946* (1947) give(s) that date.

⁴ *The Production of Egyptian Postage Stamps 1866-1946* (1947) [courtesy of Peter R. Feltus]

Inland Postal Rates

1. Inland Mail Rates (1923-1939)

The Inland Mail rates (within Egypt and Sudan) remained stable some time in 1921 up to July 11, 1940.

Letters (per 30g)	2 nd Weight Level	Post Cards	Post Card with Prepaid Reply Half	Prints (per 50g)	Periodicals (Newspapers or Magazines)	Registration	Advice of Receipt (AR)
5m	5m	3m	6m	2m	1m/item	10m	10m

It should be noted that:

- The Printed Matter rate was up to a maximum of 2000g.
- The Commercial Papers (invoices, account statements, records, and outdated letters) did qualify for Printed Matter rate at 2m as well. Usually, they were sent as unsealed envelopes.
- In order for the Post Card to qualify for Printed Matter rate (2m), there must be no handwritten message, just the address (I was told that message not exceeding five words was allowed), and strict regulation requires that the word "IMPRIMÉS" be written or printed on the face. However, such a restriction was not always enforced (Fig.1), and sometimes was the contrary (Fig.2). Probably, it depended on the attitude of the postal clerk involved, or the volume of mail he had to handle that day.
- In order to qualify for Periodicals rate at 1m per item, the item must have been printed in Egypt and posted directly by the publisher to the subscriber.
- For non-Periodicals, it was charged the double (2m).

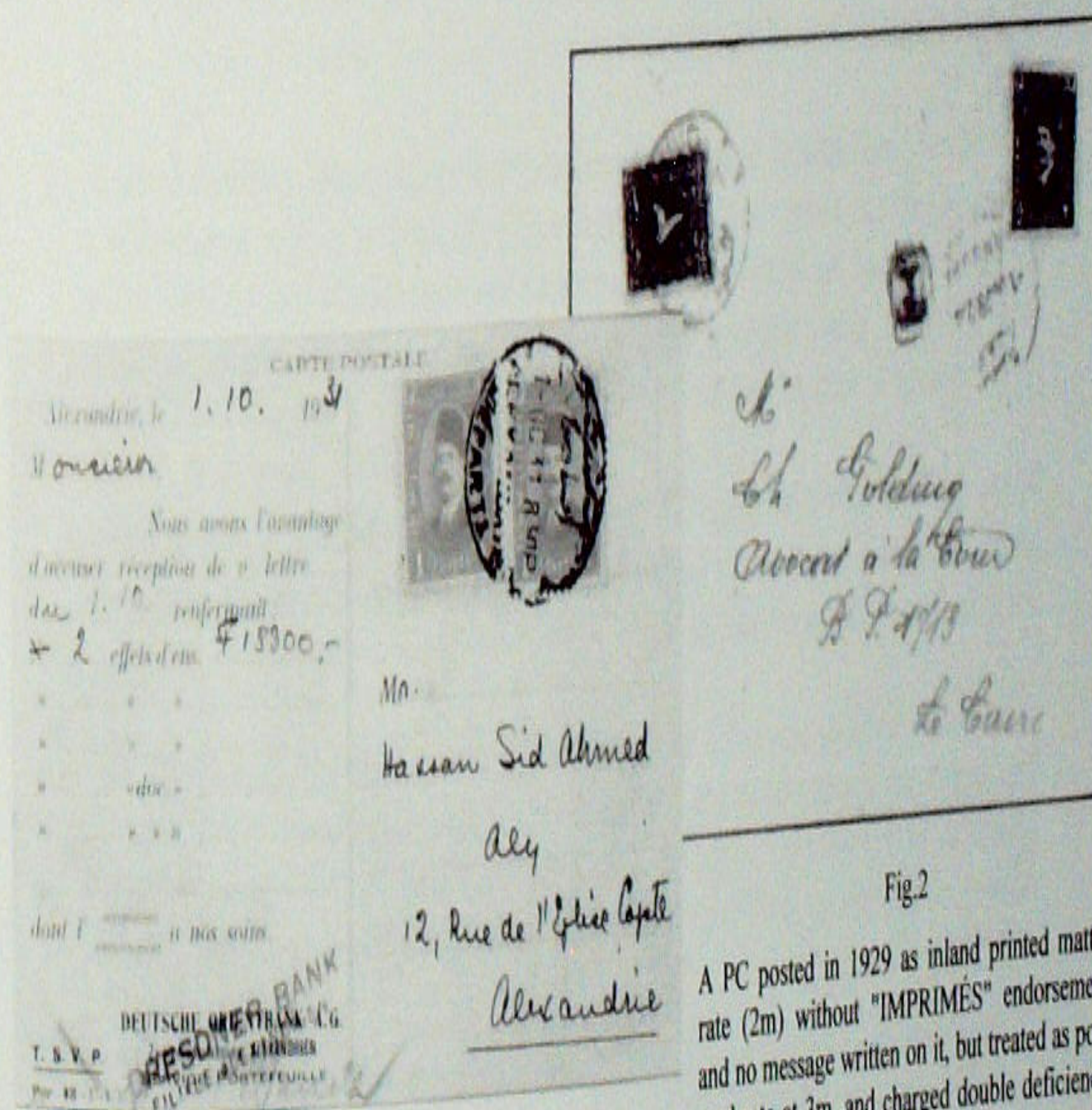


Fig.1

An inland PC sent in 1931 at printed matter rate (2m) without "IMPRIMÉS" endorsement.

Fig.2

A PC posted in 1929 as inland printed matter rate (2m) without "IMPRIMÉS" endorsement and no message written on it, but treated as post card rate at 3m, and charged double deficiency by 2m postage due.



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The Postal History of King Fuad Portrait Issues (1923-1939)

Part (1)

Ahmed Abu Mousa

King Fuad Portrait Issues have always fascinated me since I started specialising in Egyptian philately in 2000. At the beginning, I specialised in the postal history of Egyptian postage due stamps (1884-1922) and King Fuad essays and proofs. In 2003, I decided to devote my full attention to King Fuad issues (postage stamps and postal history) and study the subject in true scholarly detail (I hope). Ever since, I have been monitoring reputed auction houses, such as, David Feldman and Cherry Stone in order to spot materials relating to this subject, along with other online auctions, such as eBay, which has been an enlightening source providing covers and PCs bearing low value stamps. In addition to the scores of dealers and advanced collectors (members and non-members) who have sold me lots, otherwise, I corresponded with in order to examine the availability and scarcity of a certain material.

To conclude, I do not claim that I have come up with new facts or I am an expert in such a subject. Most of the facts stated in this article are simply a resurrection evoked from several philatelic references, which I have consulted, or examples I have gathered over the years, or by asking prominent philatelists to help with their opinions regarding a particular matter.

King Fuad I



Before getting to the main course, I would like to serve you a brief of that King's biography, the very one depicted on those postage stamps.

Ahmed Fuad was born in 1868; he was the sixth son of Khedive Ismail and younger brother of Sultan Hussein. He had spent most of his life in Italy before the throne had passed to him.

Back in 1914, Egypt was declared a British protectorate with the reason being the threats imposed by Turks on the Canal, which back then, was considered a vital lifeline for the Empire. The Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed and his uncle, Hussein Kamil, was given the new title of Sultan of Egypt. The declined health of Sultan Hussein Kamil made a settlement of succession urgent. However, it was known in the inner circles that the Prince Fuad would succeed him, and not Sultan Hussein's son, Prince Kamal el Din. Eventually, he succeeded his brother as a Sultan on October 9, 1917.

During his reign, the 1919 Revolution erupted under the leadership of Sa'd Zaghloul. Consequently, years later and according to February 28, 1922 declaration, Britain had to declare Egypt an independent sovereign state with some reservations. Thus in 1922, Sultan Fuad declared himself the King of Egypt, and gave her its first modern constitution in April of the same year. After then, he inaugurated the new parliament in April 1924. Modern rulership in Egypt was for the first time bound by the limits of constitutional monarchy based on democratic principles. As for King Fuad, in spite of his forceful nature, he was committed to these constitutional rules.

One of his greatest efforts for the country was the negotiations for the withdrawal of British forces, a negotiating process that took years but which resulted in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty signed shortly (August 26, 1936) after his death (April 28, 1936), and the evacuation of British forces from Egypt except for the Canal Zone. Most historians share the assessment of King Fuad as "intelligent, cunning, and well-educated."

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