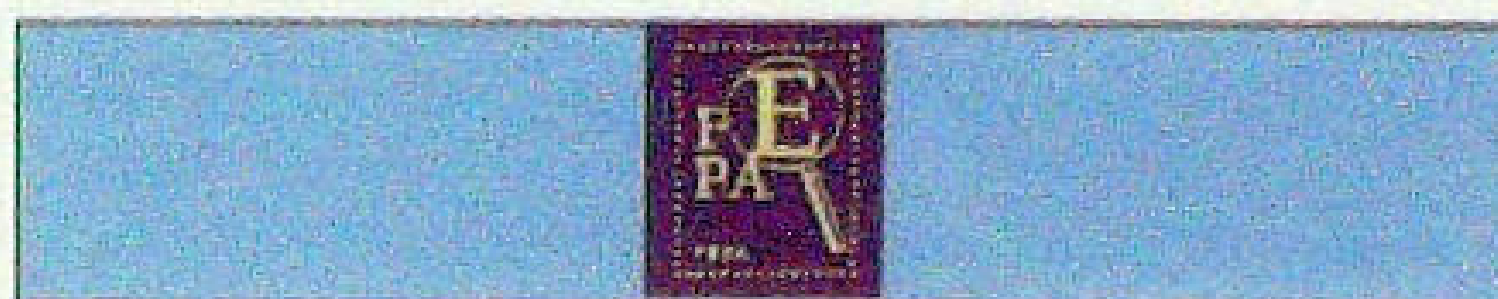
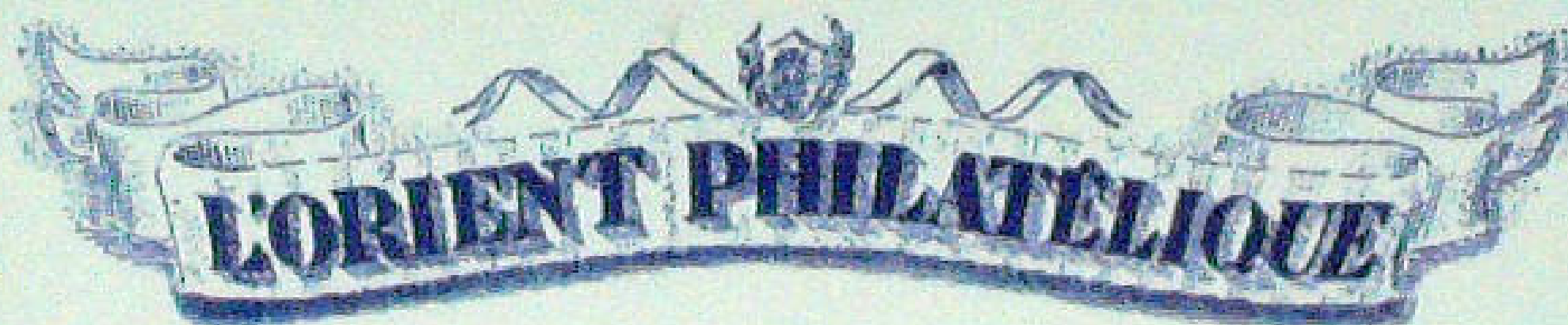


مجلة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION

FEPA

The Federation of European Philatelic Association will appreciate outstanding philatelic activities of local stamp clubs within its member associations. FEPA considers it a privilege to honour those above standard activities that enhance and stimulate philately and that may be used as examples to be published.

It is a great pleasure to felicitate the

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT

Established in 1929, gathered together philatelists of various nationalities and since then operates successfully till today, promoting Egyptian Philately by publishing its Journal L' Orient Philatelique, frequent meetings and introducing international exhibitors.

September, 2007



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Pedro Vas Ferreira

FEPA Director

Anthony Vivale

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
SOCIÉTÉ PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

نشرة غير دورية رقم ١٣٩ - يناير ٢٠٠٨

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
Est. 1929, Reg 696



الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد
تأسست عام ١٩٢٩ - مجلة برقم ٦٩٦

أعضاء مجلس الإدارة

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نائب رئيس مجلس الإدارة
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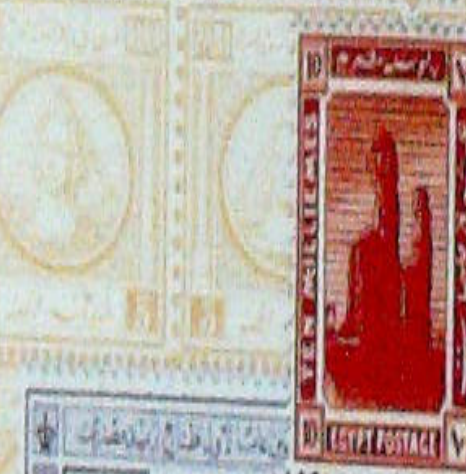
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16, Abdel Khalek Sarwat St. - Cairo - Egypt - P.O.Box : 142 Tel : 23927540

Egyptian Philatelic Society@gmail.com

THE NILE POST

Handbook and Catalogue of Egyptian Stamps

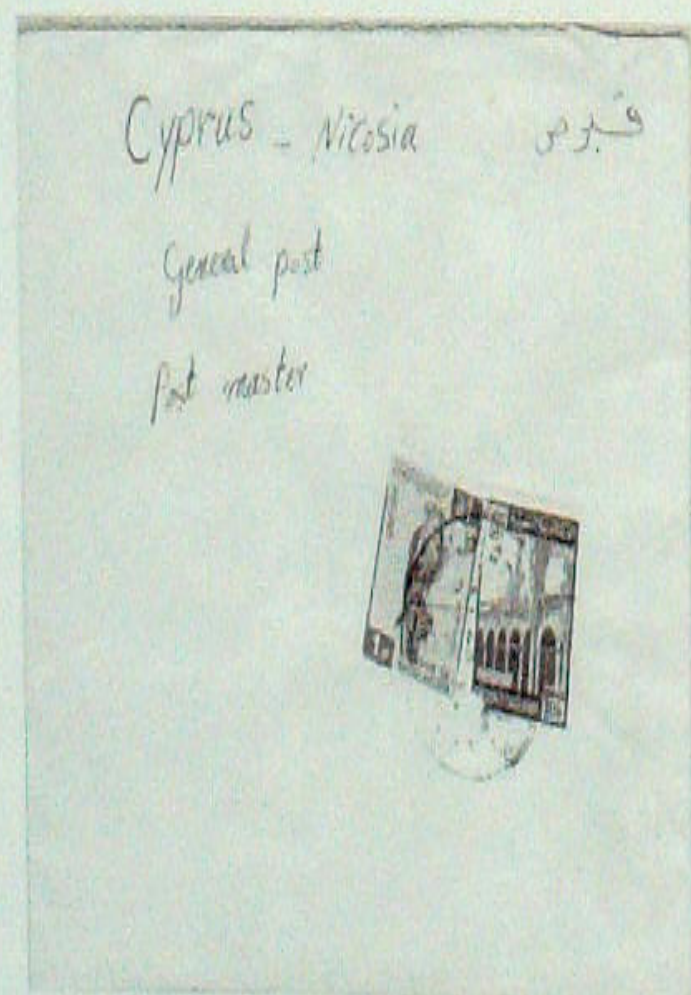
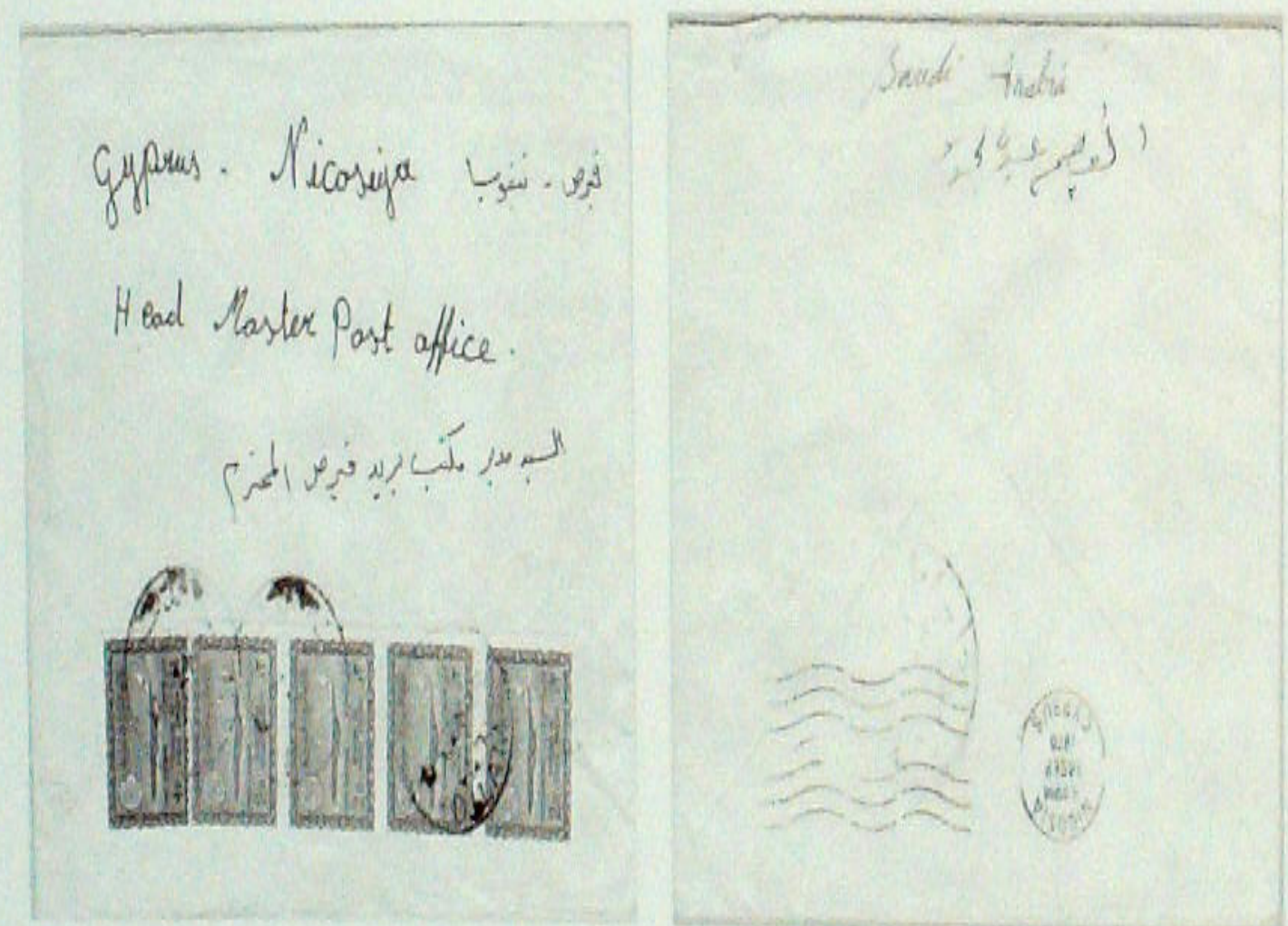
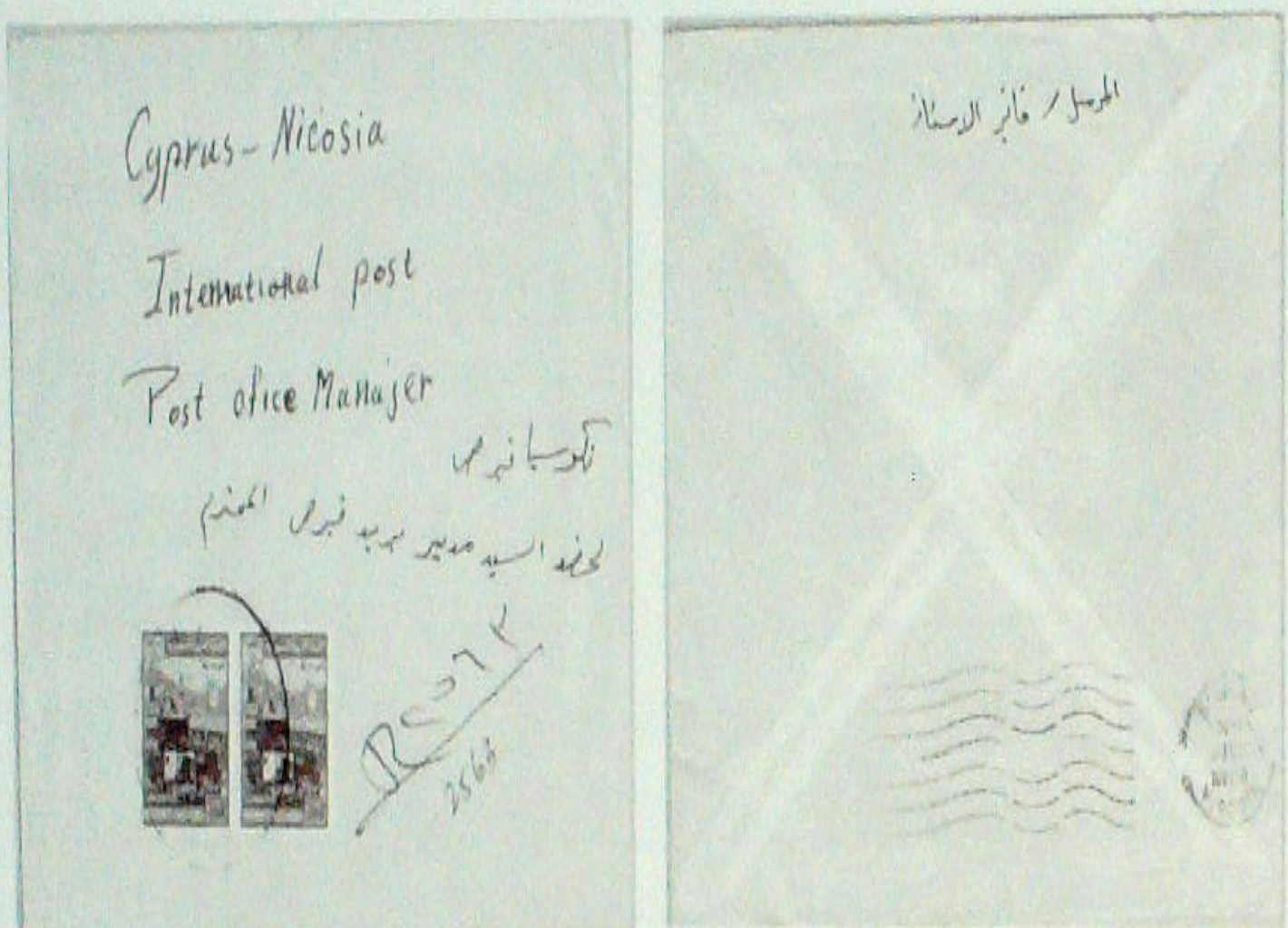
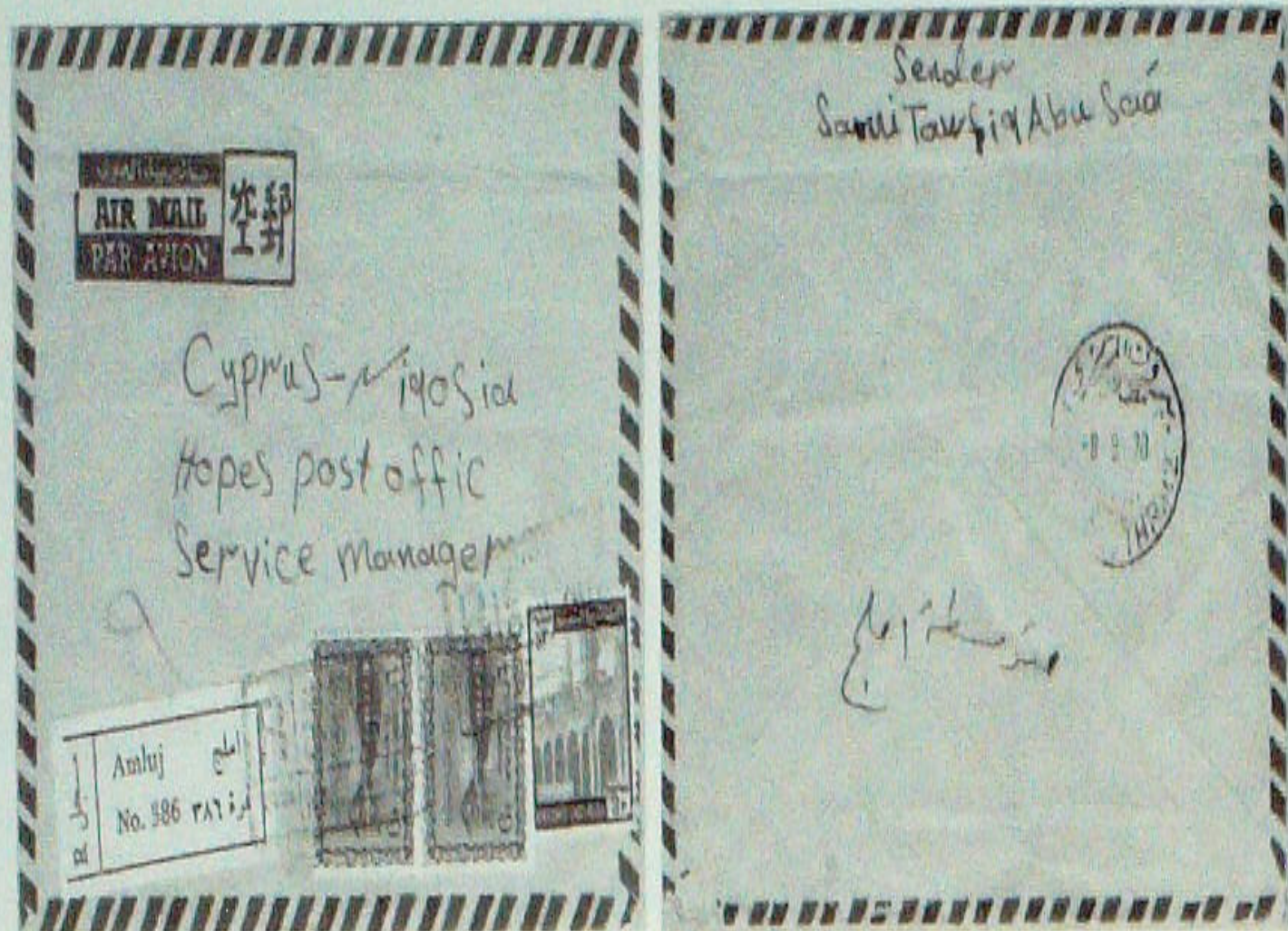
Including listings of the Egyptian issues for Palestine and
Sudan, as well as those of the French Consular Post Offices
in Alexandria and Port-Said.



The Catalogue May Be Ordered
From The Publisher Or Authorized Agent

Publisher: Joseph Chalhoub
P.O. Box 132, Victoria Station
Westmount, Quebec H3Z 2V4, Canada

Retail Price: US \$115 + Shipping and Handling



Two Different Types of 10P. Definitive [Goddess Silakht] By: Dr. Adel Abdalla Abdel-Hafiz

On 23/6/1999 Egypt issued a new definitive stamp showing "Goddess Silakht" with a face value 25P. On 25/3/2001, a 10P. value of the same design was issued. This stamp (Type I) is lemon and deep magenta in colour and has perforation 13x13½.

A reprint of this 10P. value (Type II) was issued later in 2001. This reprint (Type II) is different from the initial issue (Type I) in the following aspects (see illustrations of both types):

- The words "Goddess" and "Silakht" have the same height, while in type I the word "Goddess" is smaller than "Silakht". Both words are also larger than in Type I.
- Colour is olive-yellow and dull purple.
- Perforation is 11x11½.
- The Arabic words "" and "" are larger while the words "EGYPT", "POST", and 10P. value are smaller than in Type I.



Type I



Type II

Note:- The reprint (Type II) is noted and listed only in "Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue", Volume 2 (Egypt No. 1750A)

Undercover mail of Palestine and Israel via Cyprus.

Ahmed Maher Sobhi

In the late 1960's and early 70's, as a result of the 6-day Arab / Israeli war of June 5, 1967 - and the loss of the west bank of the river Jordan to Israel - Palestinians living in other Arab countries were not able to communicate by mail with people still living in the newly occupied territories by Israel due to this political turmoil.

The Cyprus postal authority made an informal arrangement in order to help in this issue. This peculiar arrangement worked as follows:-

People from Arab countries who wanted to send mail to the occupied areas of Palestine would place their sealed and addressed envelopes inside other envelopes, and to mail them to the Post Master in Nicosia. They must include International Reply Coupons (IRC) or Cyprus mint stamps or even Cyprus currency to pay for the second stage of the route. A postal employee - authorized and appointed by the Post Master General - would open these envelopes and then:

1- If they were already franked by Cypriot stamps they were put straight into the Cyprus mail system.

2- If they contain IRC's or currency, the postal employee would exchange them for Cypriot stamps, affix them to the enclosed covers and mail them through the Cyprus postal system to their final destinations in the occupied areas.

The same procedure was used for people living within the occupied areas. In other words, people there were not able to send letters to all Arab countries because they would not deliver mail bearing stamps from Israel. So the people living in these areas would send their letters to the Post Master in Nicosia, with either money, IRC's or mint Cyprus stamps to mail the enclosed letters to any Arab country.

The rates were the same used between Cyprus and Israel during this period. These envelopes can also be found registered (but very rarely).

It is not apparent whose initiative was it! Ex-postal employees, who were appointed in charge of this arrangement, say that there was no written agreement

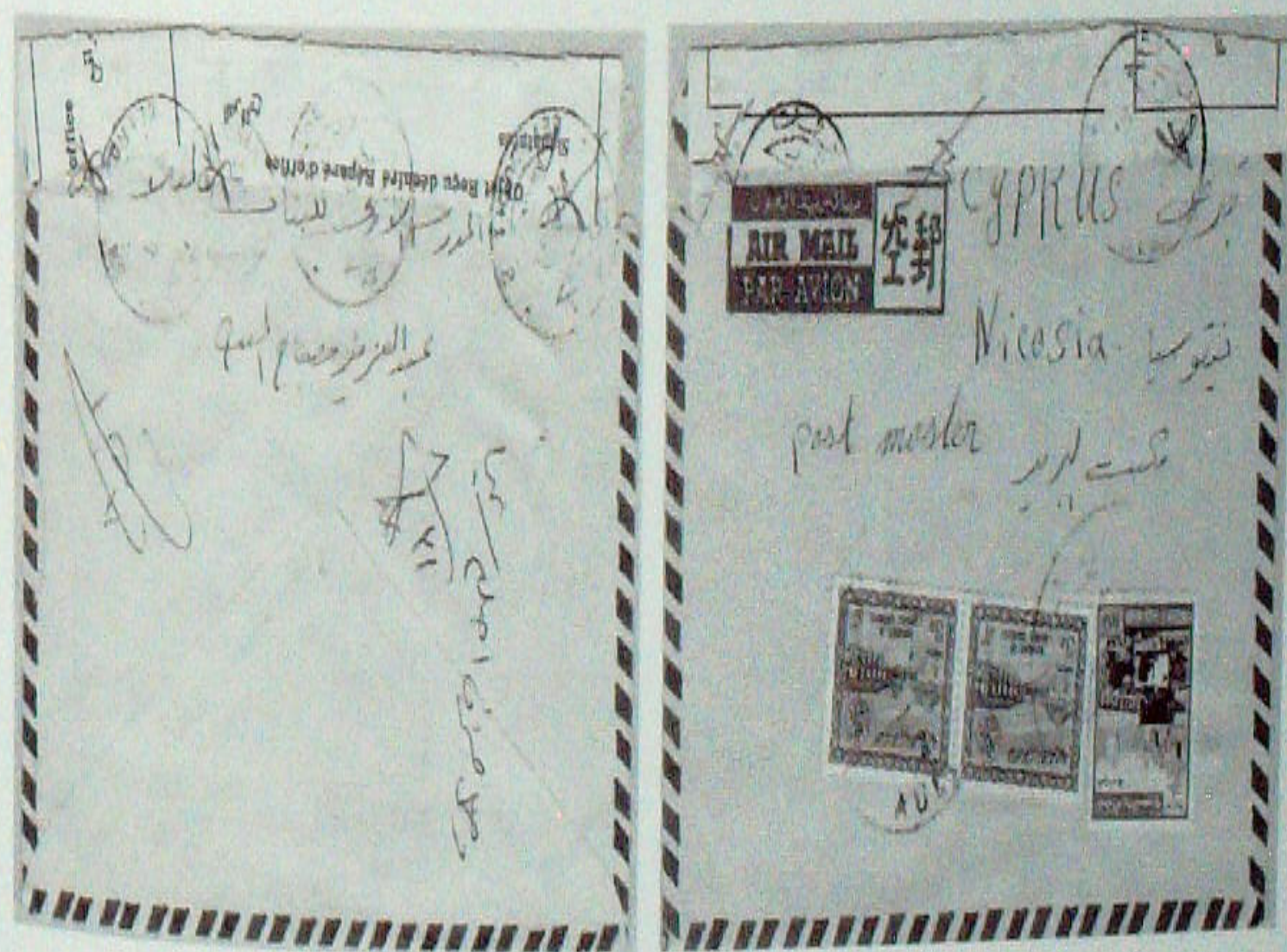
whatsoever, and that this arrangement was agreed upon only for humanitarian purposes. It is also not clear how people living abroad were informed about this arrangement; the most likely is by word of mouth or through their post offices and local media.

It is also noted that some covers addressed to the "Hobbies" or "Philatelic Section" and originating from Arab countries or Israel included requests from people in these countries for current mint Cyprus stamps - of that time - to be used for this purpose.

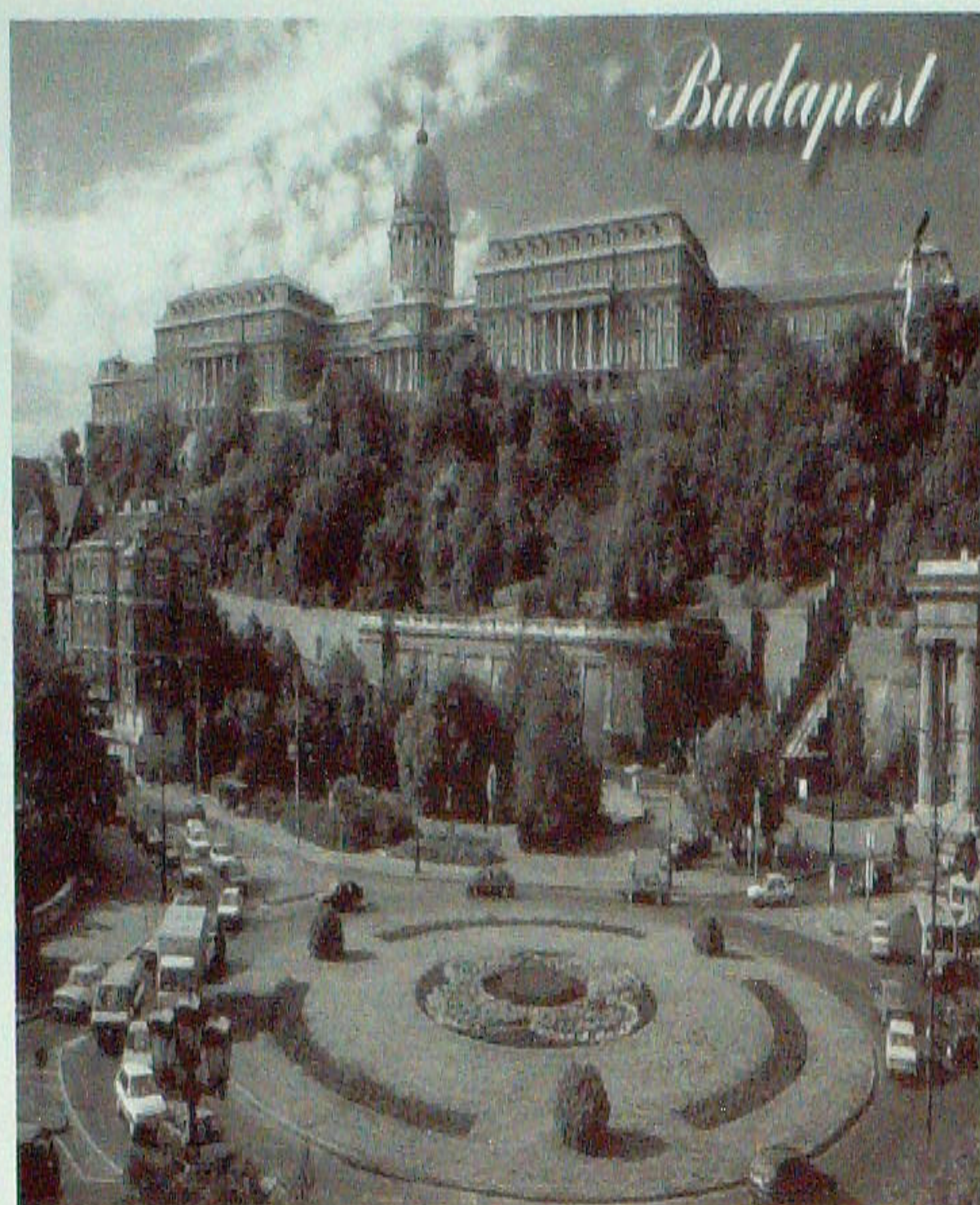
At some later time, these undercover covers which the postal service had received were handed over from the Ministry of Communications and Public Works - to whom the Postal Service administratively belongs - to the Ministry of Economics, where later (more than likely) were destroyed, sneaked around and sold (among other wastes) on public auctions.

The covers most commonly are in the period of 1969-1972 and scarcely 1973. They came from most of the Arab countries; Abu-Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrain, Dubai, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar, Ras al Khaima, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah, Sudan, UAE, Yemen and Israel.

Some of these scarce covers were included in auction (14).



Exhibits and Stamp Shows - HUNFILA 2007



The HUNFILA International Stamp Exhibit organized with FEPA support was held from September 27th to September 30th, 2007 in the beautiful Capital Budapest in Hungary, the occasion was to commemorate 140 years of Hungarian Post. Engineer Hisham Bassyouny, our board member and Ex. President was the Egyptian commissioner in this exhibition



The Gold Medal - HUNFILA 2007

Five members of the Egyptian Philatelic Society participated in the exhibition in 3 classes: Postal History, Traditional, and One Frame. The results were as follow:

Frames	Exhibitor	Exhibit	Points	Medal
Postal History:				
141-147	 Darwaza Karim	Ottoman Post - Syria	85	Gold
Traditional:				
148-154	 Hannalla Milad Raafat	Egyptian Stationery	85	Gold
526-532	 Bassyouny Hisham	British Forces In Egypt - Stamp Issues : 1932-1939	82	LV
519-525	 Shoukry Ibrahim	The fourth issue: De La Rue - Sphinx & Pyramids	80	LV
One Frame:				
985	 Samra Sherif	Provisional Issues 5 & 10 Paras 1879	82	V

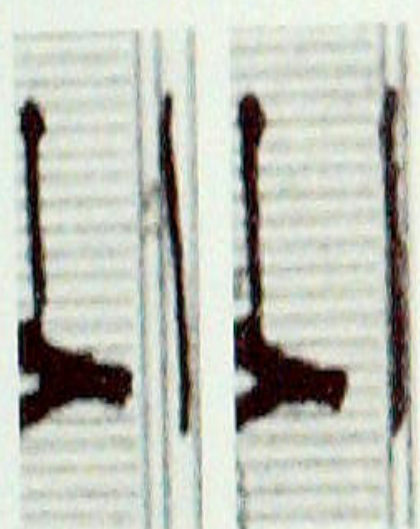
في انتظاركم

المعرض المحلى لطوابع البريد بمقر الجمعية

٧ - ٩ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٨

joined vertically " لـ ", for these types of joined letters the two letters are found together in one block of the Typeset, this type of joined letters exist also in other combinations, such as the " لـ ",

It is evident that a few blocks from one Typeset were mixed up with others from a different Typeset by accident, three of these letters were assigned by Hass, as illustrated above, from my examination I had found a few more cases of mixed fonts types; the first is the letter " ا " of " الحكومة " which exist in two types; the normal one where the letter is inclined to the left at its top, while the other one is more straight and vertically placed, also the tip of the letter is bent differently in both fonts, this variety exist on the same position of the well known variety of (trace of stop after "M") which is found on position no. 93 of printing (B), a second mixed fonts variety is present in the letter " و " of " الحكومة " which is found with a larger loop size in the normal case and exist in a smaller loop size in the variety, unfortunately I couldn't assign the exact position or the printing of this variety, and if it is repeated within the sheet or not; maybe if someone who had a complete sheet could assign the exact position and printing as well.



Thin, inclined " ا " & thicker strait " ا "



Large & narrow loop of " و "

As it is mentioned earlier, the mixed font cases were due to mistakes and not because of the unintentional of the Compositor (while composing the texts), the compositor was very aware and intended to use of two different Typesets in conjunction for this overprint, this can be noticed by the using of the two different Typesets in predetermined positions of the overprint, this can be confirmed as follows.

The well known variety of the two dots below letter " يـ " of " المصرية " that are misplaced to bottom, which exist in different positions in almost all printings is due to mistakes of using letters from different Typesets, one of the most interesting and strange characteristic of this issue is the use of the letter " لـ " which is used in all three Arabic words of the overprint; " الحكومة ", " الملكية " and " المصرية " this letter is found in

two different Typesets; one with the two dots close to the letter while in the second type they are in a higher position, also the angle between the horizontal and vertical parts are different, the strange about this is that the closer dots are used in the two words of " الحكومة ", and " الملكية " while the letter with the higher position of the two dots is found in the word " المصرية ", this confirm that the Compositor used these two Typesetting intentionally and not by mistake as other varieties.



Different position of dots

Below " المصرية "



" الحكومة " " الملكية "

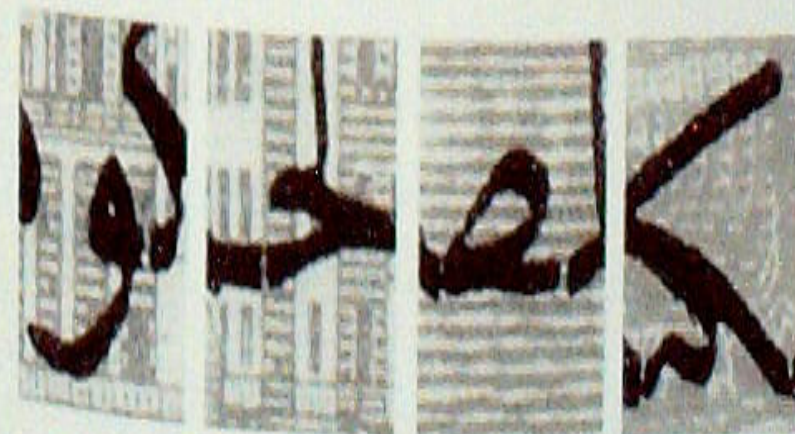
Low dots of " لـ "



" المصرية "

High dots

One last point that should be mentioned, regarding the Typesetting process; after grouping the different letters, they should be held together tightly for either printing or other processes, this operation was not carried out perfectly in this issue, this is realized by the presence of many gaps found in the junction between the Arabic letters; the most noticeable of all this characteristic is found in " الملكية ", on positions no. 44, 49, 94 & 99 of printing (D), many catalogues are listing this variety as; break in " الملكية " which is wrongly described; it should be described as; Letters " يـ " and " لـ " in " الملكية " are spaced out, this is logical because the distance between the far left part (angle) of letter " كـ " and the letter " لـ " is longer, and the difference in distance between the normal case and the variety is equal to the gap between the two letters.



Different gaps between letters



" الملكية " in " لـ " & " يـ "

- e. Position 161 - There is a white dash in the upper tablet below the "teh" of the Arabic right word "postah".



An alert: The 1921 Harrison Pictorials are infested with printing flaws. But many are quite irregular (non-constant) and/or progressive, particularly the ones with white patches. When buying, be ware of surface-itching. All the above-listed are constant flaws that have been consistently found in the indicated sheet positions.

The above information is published with the sincere hope that it can revive or trigger new interest in plating research. The listing of new varieties adds philatelic knowledge and VALUE to our collections. I am very much interested to communicate with other "Pictorial" collectors. Please feel free to contact me at m.ramadan@medmarkcom.com.eg

EL FARDOS

STAMPS & NUMISMATICS



KHALED NAGY

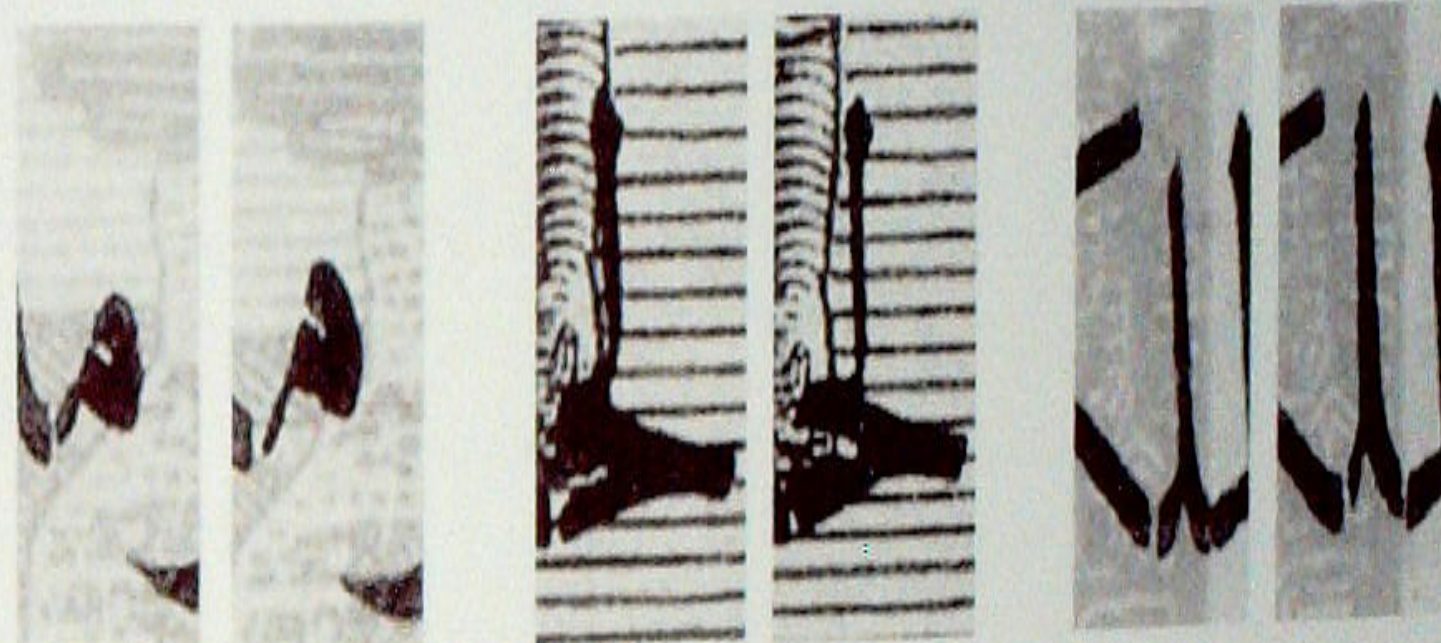
33 ABDEL KHALEK SARWAT ST.
11111 CAIRO, EGYPT
TEL. : 02 / 23928713 - 02 0101565983
E MAIL : khlnagy1964@yahoo.com



The two Arabic Typesets of the "O.H.E.M.S" issue

Magdi Moukhtar Abdel-hadi

In 1979 an interesting study by Charles F. Hass was published in issue no. 131 of this magazine; this study gave light to the using of two different Typesets (fonts) of the Arabic letter "م" in the overprinting of three Official issues; the October 1915 2m. on 3m., the 1922-23 "O.H.E.M.S." and the 1924 Arabic "Ameery", later studies by Charles Hass of the "O.H.E.M.S." issue confirmed the existence of more Arabic letters printed by two different fonts; the letters "ل" of "الحكومة" and of "الملكمة".



Small and large "م" Letter "ل" shifted horizontally Short "ل" and tapered "ل"
Different Typesets assigned by Hass.

Recently I had the opportunity of studying some large blocks and multiples of different values of the "O.H.E.M.S." issue and found that there are a few more letters that were printed in using different fonts.

I think that the way letters are grouped together to form the words for printing purposes, especially in Arabic writing deserve some clarifications.

To prepare a text for printing, metal blocks of type (letter) are assembled together to form the words in lines; this process is named Typesetting, the operator (compositor) normally had a box which is divided into compartments for the different letters, spaces, or numbers; for English writing the compositor will ordinarily have two such cases, the upper case containing the capitals and the lower case containing the small letters, in Arabic writing there is no capitals only letters, spaces, numbers in addition to combined letters; because in some Arabic calligraphies the letters are joined in a different way; as an example the letter "ل" when it is followed by a letter "ح" or similar, they are joined horizontally "لح", in some other calligraphies they are

UNLISTED CONSTANT VARIETIES OF THE HARRISON 1921 PICTORIALS (2 & 4 Milliemes)

By: Mahmoud Ramadan.

During the course of conducting a plating study on the 1922 Crown Overprint I have come across several constant unlisted varieties of the underlying Harrison 1921 Pictorials. That is why the provided images are from overprinted stamps.

I know several more exist, awaiting discovery and documentation. For the time being, I can confirm that the below varieties are CONSTANT in the given sheet-position and Control-numbers. Stamps being numbered from 1 [top left] to 100 for Upper Pane positions, and 101 to 200 for Lower Pane positions.

- 1) **2 mil., Vermilion:** The below varieties are constant for the given sheet-positions, but Control numbers are not confirmed yet, but expected to be constant for all Control numbers.



- a. Position 74 – The outer frame broken at the SE corner.



- b. Position 83 – A white dash appears at the SW corner of the design vignette.



- 2) **4 mil., Green:** The below varieties are constant in sheets with Control # B.23 and are consistently reoccurring on all my collection's other panes and positional blocks that are, unfortunately, without control numbers. So, consistency for other control numbers is most probably true, but still needs to be confirmed.



- a. Position 51 – A green stroke connects the NW value-square with the top of the left tablet.



- b. Position 68 – The SE value-square thick and thin square frames are connected with a green stroke, at top-centre.



- c. Position 111 – A green dot connecting the inner design vignette frame with the top horizontal shading line more or less below "sin" of the Arabic right word "postah".



- d. Position 148 – The left vertical of the outer frame is broken between LL of MILLIEMES. This break is also affecting the left tablet in the same location.

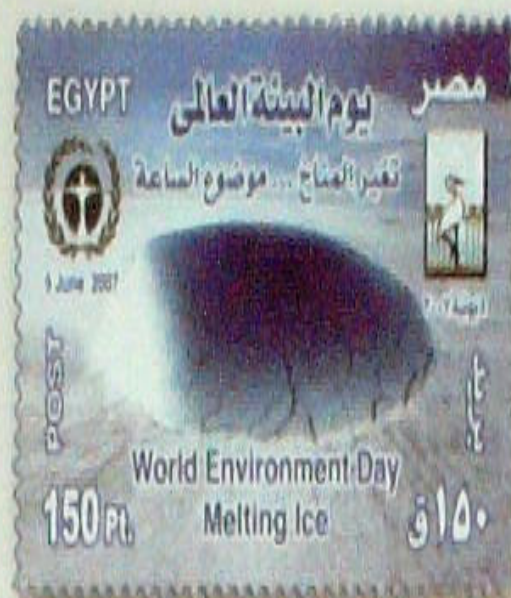


إصدارات الهيئة القومية للبريد عام ٢٠٠٧

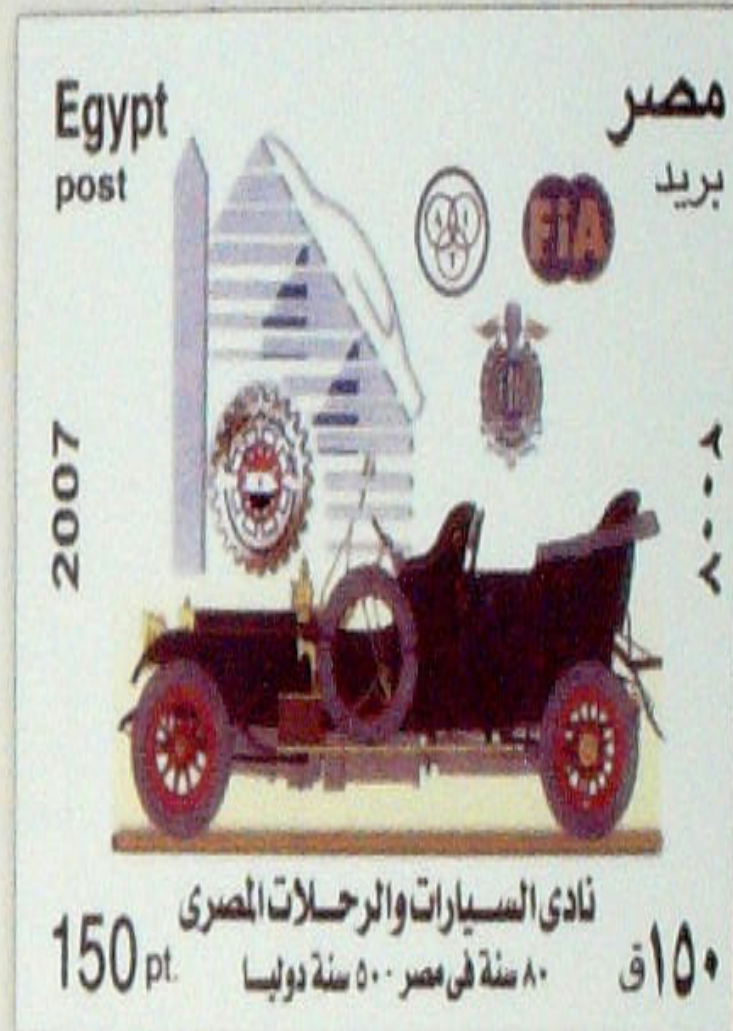
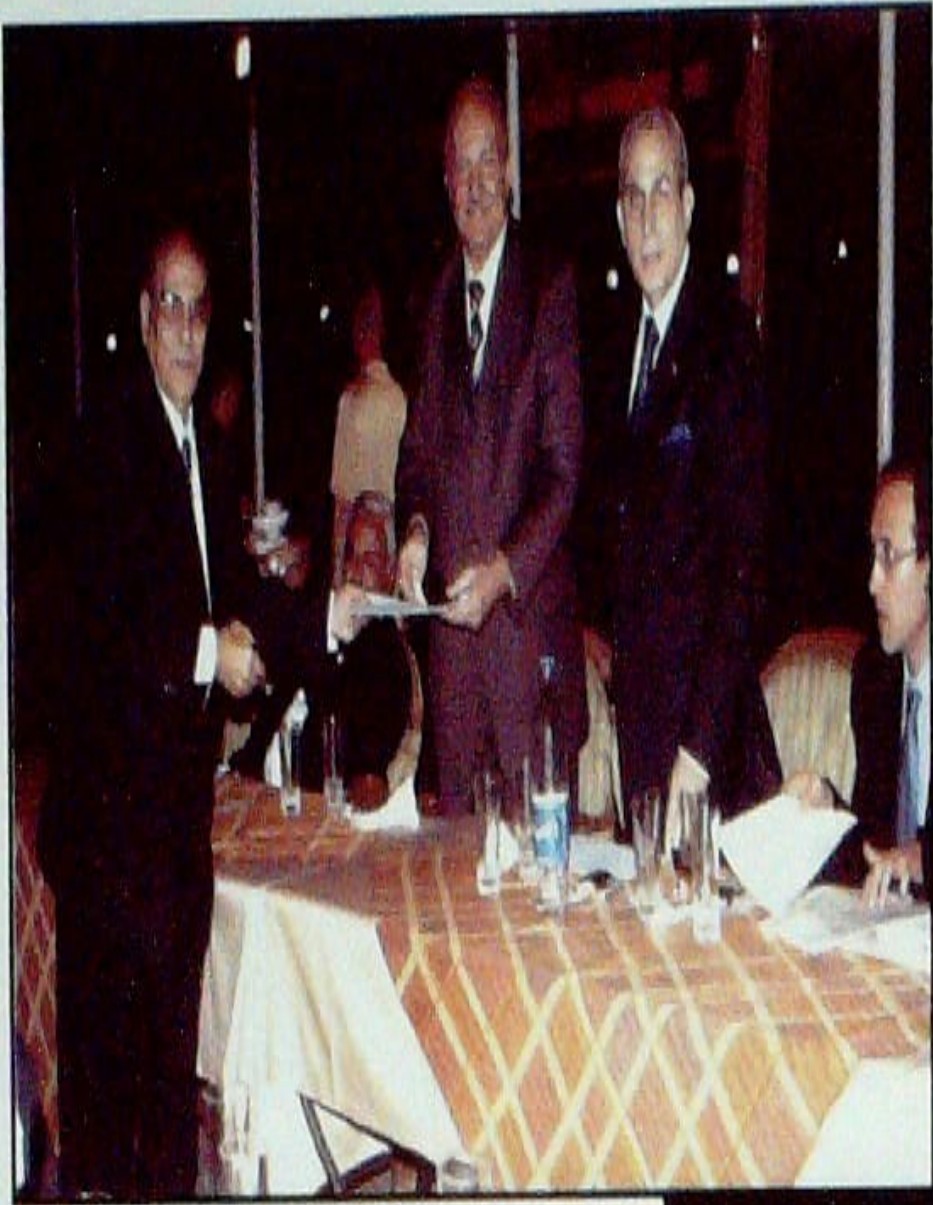
اعداد مراد منير رياض - عضو مجلس الإدارة و أمين صندوق الجمعية

م	المناسبة	الفئة / قرش	كمية الاصدار	تاريخ الإصدار	اسم المصمم	ملاحظات
١	يوم البريد	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١/٢	سعيد البدر اوي	
٢	علي الكسار	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١/١٤	ناجي	
٣	نادي السيارات المصري	٣٠ و ١٥٠ بطاقه	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع + ٤٠٠٠٠ بطاقه	٢٠٠٧/١/١٥	ليديا فريد هاجر محمد	بطاقه + طابع
٤	عيد الشرطة	٣٠ و ١٥٠ بطاقه	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع + ٤٠٠٠٠ بطاقه	٢٠٠٧/١/٢٥	هيام عبد الكريم	بطاقه + طابع
٥	اعادة افتتاح دار الكتب	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٢/٢٥	سعيد البدر اوي هاجر محمد	
٦	مجمع اللغة العربيه	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٣/١٧	اماني احمد رشا الزنقلى	
٧	يوم الصحة العالمى	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٤/٧	اماني احمد رشا الزنقلى	
٨	عيد تحرير سيناء	٣٠ x ٤	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٤/٢٥	اماني احمد رشا الزنقلى	مجموعه بلسوك ٤ طوايع
٩	نقابات عمال مصر	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٥/١	محمد عبد المنعم	
١٠	٧٥ عام - مصر للطيران	٣٠ + ١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع لكل فئة	٢٠٠٧/٥/٧	عبيد عبد الرحمن	مجموعه طابعان منفصلان
١١	جلال الدين الرومى	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٥/٨	سعيد البدر اوي هاجر محمد	
١٢	يوم البيئة العالمى	٣٠ + ١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع لكل فئة	٢٠٠٧/٦/٥	سعيد البدر اوي منفصلان	مجموعه طابعان منفصلان
١٣	الحركة الكشفية ١٠٠ عام	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٦/٦	عبد الله ابراهيم المهنا	يبلغ من العمر ١٦ عام
١٤	البريد الأورومتوسطى	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٧/٩	ليديا فريد	
١٥	العلاقات العامه بين مصر و نيبال	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/٧/١٦	علي احمد عبد الفتاح	
١٦	العيد الماسى للقوات الجويه	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١٠/١٤	سعيد البدر اوي	
١٧	التوره العربيه الرياضيه الحاديه عشره	١٥٠ و ٣٠ بطاقه	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع + ٤٠٠٠٠ بطاقه	٢٠٠٧/١١/٧	ميشيل عبد الله	بطاقه + طابع
١٨	البوويل الذهبى لجامعة اسيوط	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١١/٢٧	هيام محمد	
١٩	احمد شوقي	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١٢/١٦	علي مخلوف	
٢٠	حافظ ابراهيم	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١٢/١٦	اماني احمد رشا الزنقلى	
٢١	الاتحاد المصري لكرة اليد	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠ طابع	٢٠٠٧/١٢/٣٠	ميشيل عبد الله	

ملحوظه : لم تصدر خلال هذا العام طوايع عابده او حكوميه .



جانب من حفل العشاء و تكريم قدامى أعضاء مجلس الإدارة و شباب العارضين



وقائع معرض طوابع البريد المحلى الثانى ٢-٤ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٧

إحتفلت الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد بالقاهرة بإقامة المعرض المحلى الثانى لطوابع البريد المصرى بمقر الجمعية بالقاهرة خلال الفترة من ٢-٤ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٧ وقد بلغ إجمالى المشاركين بالمعرض ١٧ عارضا من أعضاء الجمعية تنافسوا جميعا فى إظهار معظم أقسام تاريخ البريد المصرى و أنواع الطوابع المصرى بموضوعاتها المختلفة منذ بداية صدورهما عام ١٨٦٦ وحتى اليوم.

استمرت فعاليات المعرض ثلاثة أيام أتسمت بقدر عال من الانضباط و التنظيم وقامت اللجنة المشكلة لهذا الغرض بإخراج راقى لعرض المجموعات المتميزة و التى سبق عرض بعضها فى العديد من المعارض الدولية خلال الأعوام السابقة.

وكما حدث فى الاحتفال السابق بالعيد الماسى للجمعية. فقد تم إعداد ركن خاص بغرفة المكتب بمقر الجمعية لتبادل الطوابع و مختلف فروع الهواية الأخرى. وقد لاقى هذا الركن كالمعتاد نجاحا باهرا و شعر الزائرون سواء الأعضاء أو غير الاعضاء بدفه العلاقات فى التعامل و التفاهم.

وقد أقامت اللجنة المنظمه حفل عشاء راق بنادى اليخت المصرى القيت فيه كلمات الترحيب بالحاضرين و العارضين و الضيوف و كذلك أعضاء الجمعية المساهمين فى الإحتفالية وتم توزيع شهادات التقدير لكل عارض كما تم تكريم ثلاثة من قدامى أعضاء مجلس الإدارة وهم السادة / مراد منير و محمد يحيى و صفوت قاسم.

شرف الحفل السيد الدكتور / شريف بطيشة نائب رئيس الهيئة القومية للبريد ممثلا شخصيا للسيد المهندس / علاء فهمى رئيس الهيئة ، إضافة الى وفد من قيادات الإدارات العامة بالهيئة والمهتمون بشئون الهواية.

ويتقدم مجلس إدارة الجمعية بخالص الشكر و التقدير لكل الأعضاء و غير الأعضاء المشاركين بالمعرض، الذين ساهموا سواء بالجهد أو الوقت أو بالمال لإنجاح هذا المعرض.

وإلى اللقاء فى المعرض القادم إن شاء الله فى الفترة من ٧-٩ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٨

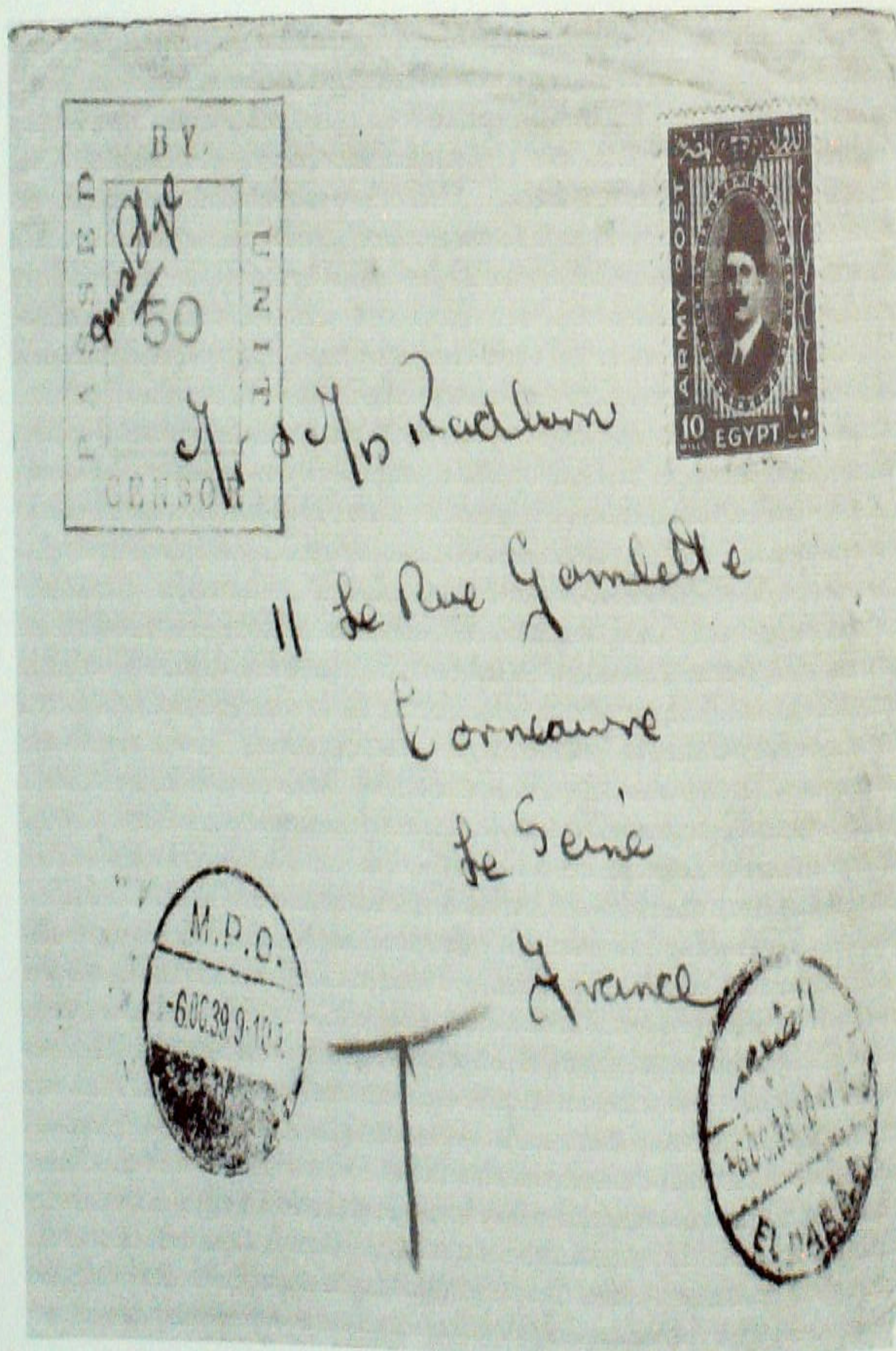


Unrecorded M.P.O "EL DABA" defaced date-stamp

By: Hisham Bassyouny

Hisham@bassyouny.com

Below is an **unrecorded M.P.O EL DABA Defaced Date-stamp**. This strike relevant dimensions and those of the few known complete strikes correspond in combination not found in any other contemporary M.P.O. date-stamps. The cover was sent contrary to regulations (to France) on 6 OC 39 (This date is probably the reason for defacement as WWII was already on and replacement of this Named M.P.O date-stamp by an E600 series was delayed for this remote area, hence the defacement for security). Unfortunately because of the wrong destination (France) the letter was correctly refused at M.P.O and super scribed with red "T" indicating Tax/Postage Due and the letter went via civil postal system at El Dabaa (note difference in spelling) and then Alexandria-Marsa Matruh railway T.P.O. as shown on the back of the cover. Ironically the Postal System proved to be stricter than the Security System (as El Daba location was finally very clear to everyone on an obvious military censored letter). The good news is that the cover arrived safely and with no evidence of postage due fee collection.



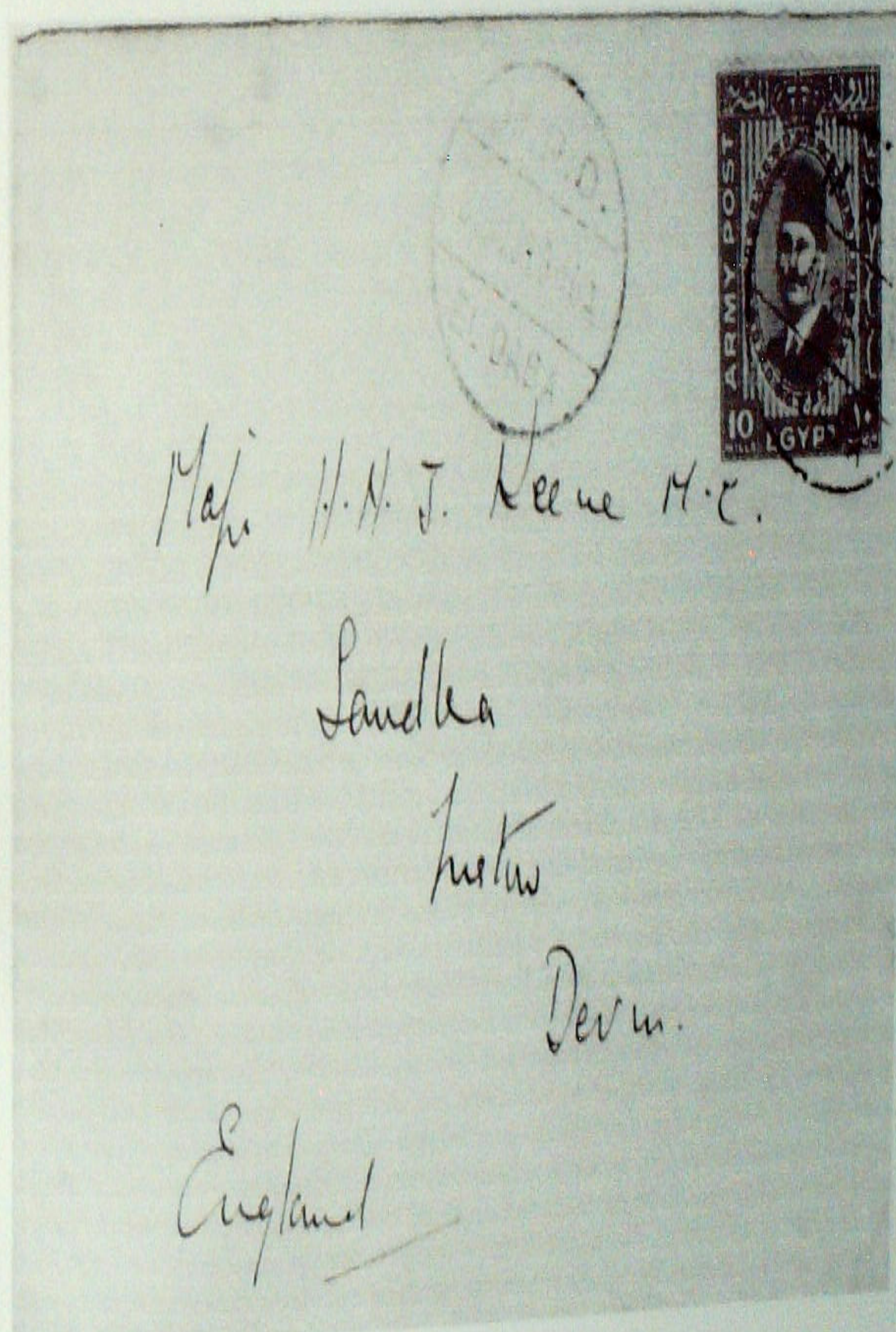
The only example recorded of M.P.O. "EL DABA"

By: Hisham Bassyouny

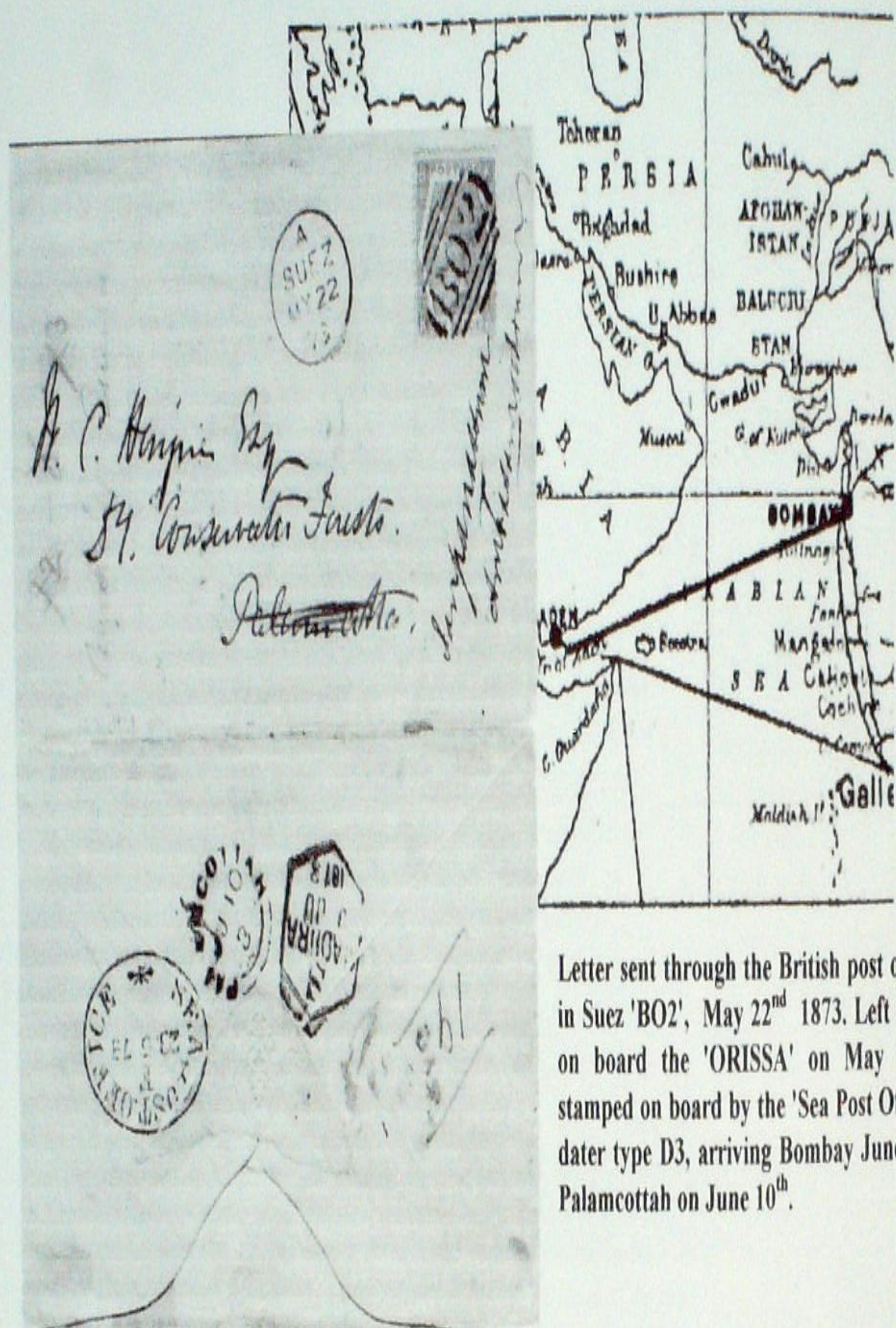
Hisham@bassyouny.com

El Daba is a small village about 100 Miles west of Alexandria. This military post office (M.P.O) was to service the British Army at the Western Desert before and during WWII. Dates of opening and closing are unknown.

Below is the **ONLY COVER RECORDED** from El DABA with Army Post Stamp according to Hobbs. Cover dated 31 AU 39 (2 days before the outbreak of WWII). On reverse Crest of the Royal Hampshire Regiment & Transit date-stamp Alexandria civil P.O. same date.



The Bombay-Suez-Bombay, SEA POST OFFICE
Jun 20th 1868 – April 1890
By Hany Salam



Letter sent through the British post office in Suez 'BO2', May 22nd 1873. Left Suez on board the 'ORISSA' on May 23rd, stamped on board by the 'Sea Post Office' dater type D3, arriving Bombay June 5th, Palamcottah on June 10th.

The SEA POST OFFICE, a marine postal service carried out on board the ship, set up by the India Post Office. It would sort the mail and stamp the letters using the dater with index letter (A-F set).

Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters had to be charged in order that the postage could be collected on delivery after first checking with the Letter Bill.

As a result, transit time was shortened by cutting the sorting time on land upon the arrival of the ship.

The initials, A to F, stand for the different sets of sorters that took charge of the mail between Bombay and Suez and sorted the mail from Suez to Bombay and vice versa.

SEA
POST OFFICE
B

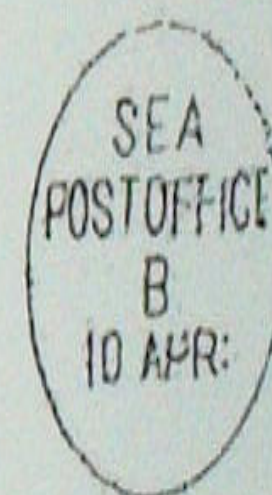


The Sea Post Office on board the P. & O. Steamer 'Phila' which left Suez on 24 October 1873

5 sets of employees did the job and one spare set remained in Suez. Each set consisted of: 1 Head sorter, 1 Assistant and 2 Packers.

10 APR:



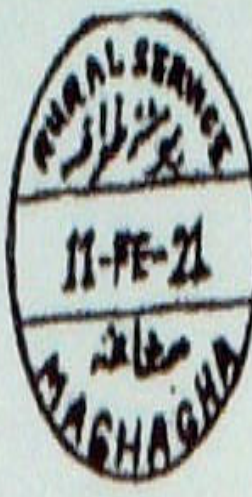
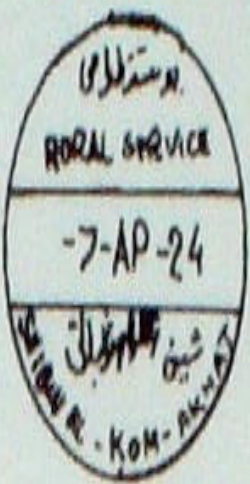
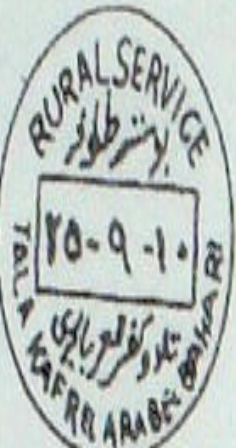
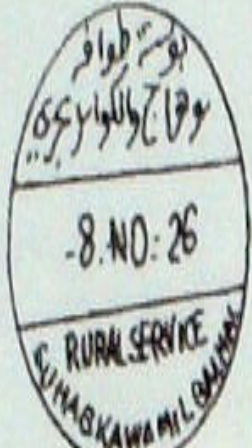

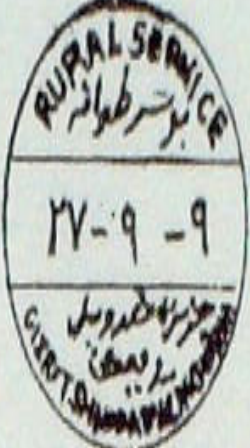


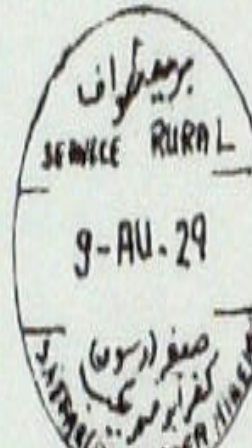
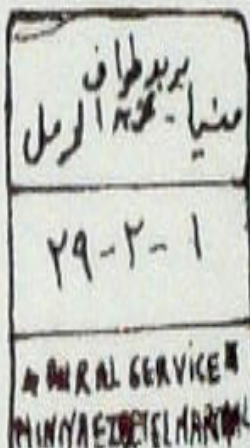
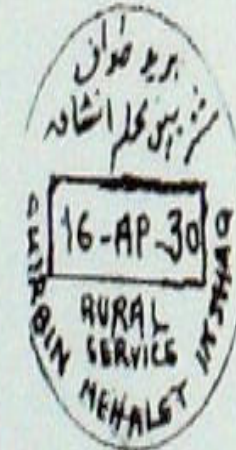
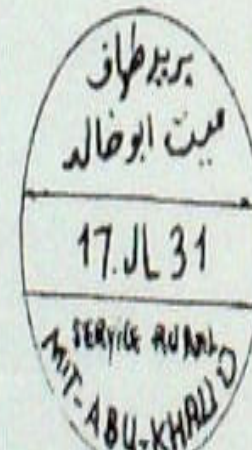
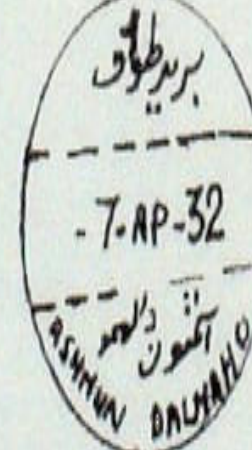

Except for year 1868-69, the date shown in the postmark is the day the ship left the port, Bombay or Suez.





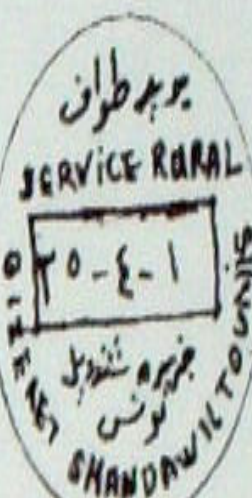

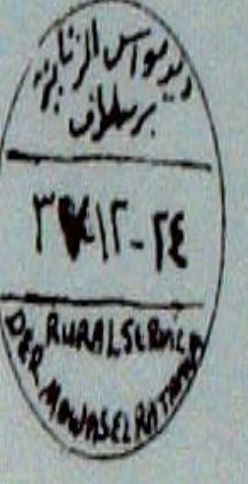


From 1868 to 1873, different types of oval date stamps were used, later replaced by various types of circular date stamps.

- For advice and evaluation, the society can provide assistance to its members.

- A complete illustration of the types of SEA POST OFFICE date stamps, are published in "THE BRITISH SEA POST OFFICES IN THE EAST BRITISH MARITIME POSTAL HISTORY, VOLUME 4" by Edward B Proud.

 <p>Type 28 Diameter: 27 mm Earliest: 11.11.1917 Latest: 12.12.1925</p>	 <p>Type 29 Diameter: 30 mm Date: 13.11.1917</p>	 <p>Type 30 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 11.2.1921</p>	 <p>Type 31 Diameter: 27 mm Earliest: 7.4.1924 Latest: 17.10.1933</p>
 <p>Type 32 Diameter: 27 mm Date: 10.9.1925</p>	 <p>Type 33 Diameter: 28 mm Earliest: 7.11.1926 Latest: 8.8.1938</p>	 <p>Type 34 Diameter: --- mm Earliest: 13.7.1926 Latest: 10.1.1934</p>	 <p>Type 35 Diameter: 28 mm Date: 29.9.1927</p>
 <p>Type 36 Diameter: 26 mm Date: 13.10.1927</p>	 <p>Type 37 Diameter: 25 mm Date: 14.1.1927</p>	 <p>Type 38 Diameter: 30 mm Earliest: 9.8.1929 Latest: 20.4.1937</p>	 <p>Type 39 Diameter: --- mm Earliest: 1.2.1929 Latest: 20.3.1940</p>
 <p>Type 40 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 16.4.1930 Latest: 1.2.1939</p>	 <p>Type 41 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 17.7.1931</p>	 <p>Type 42 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 7.4.1932 Latest: 6.2.1934</p>	 <p>Type 43 Rural Line below name of village (خط) Diameter: --- mm Earliest: 13.7.1932 Latest: 25.1.1940</p>

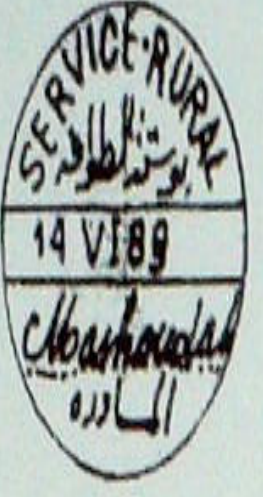





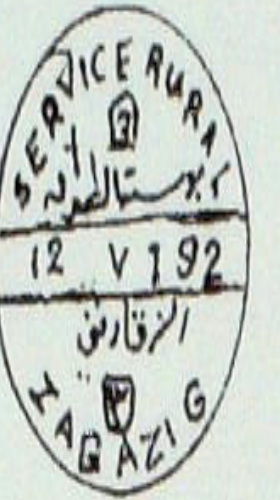
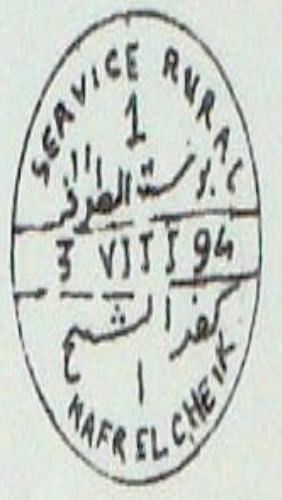


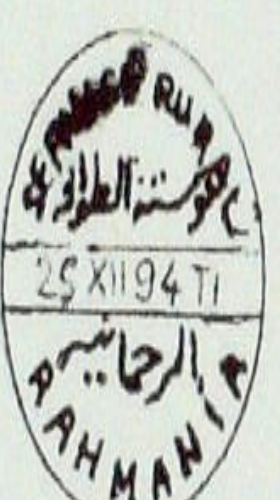
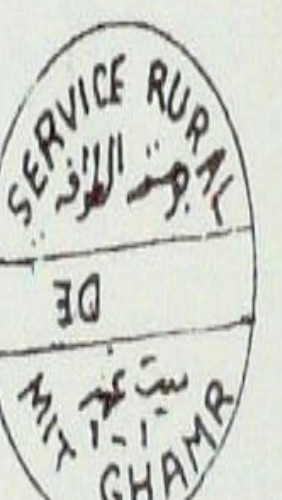
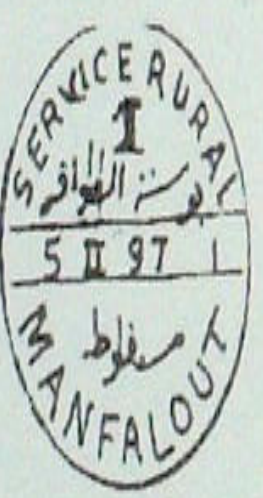



 <p>Type 44 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 10.10.1932</p>	 <p>Type 45 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 13.3.1933</p>	 <p>Type 46 Diameter: 30 mm Earliest: 28.10.1933 Latest: 20.5.1938</p>	 <p>Type 47 Diameter: 30 mm</p>
 <p>Type 48 Diameter: 31 mm Earliest: 1.4.1935 Latest: 30.6.1939</p>	<p>Type 49 - Cartouche is replaced by Rural station with the name of the village. - No circular R. Serv.cds. Earliest: 30.12.1935 Latest: 21.11.1939</p>	 <p>Type 50 Diameter: 28 mm Earliest: 31.12.1937 Latest: 4.12.1941</p>	 <p>Type 51 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 24.12.1937 Latest: 29.11.1939</p>


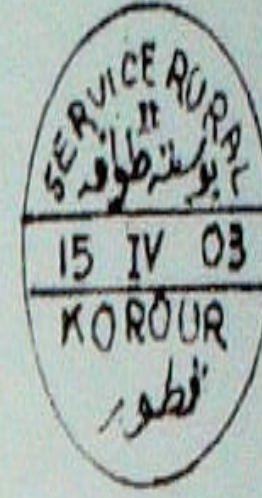

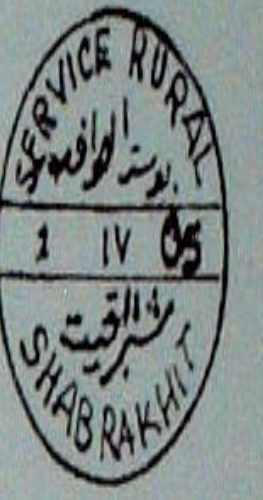
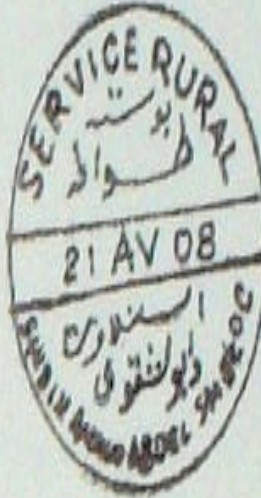
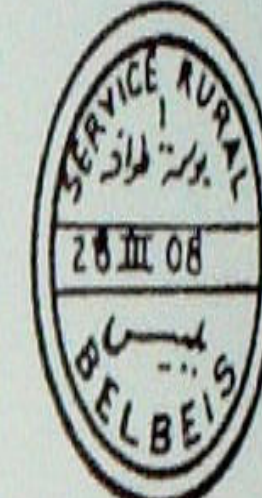

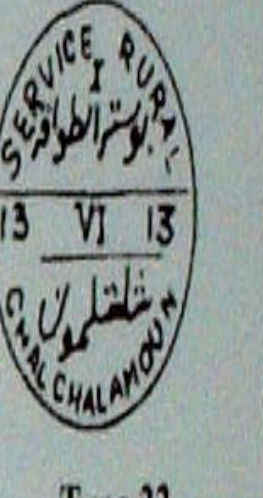








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The Postmark of the Rural Service 1889 - 1940

 <p>Type 1 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 14.6.1889 Latest: 19.9.1889</p>	 <p>Type 2 Diameter: ---- Earliest: 13.3.1890 Latest: 10.4.1894</p>	 <p>Type 3 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 20.12.1889 Latest: 15.4.1910</p>	 <p>Type 4 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 21.2.1890 Latest: 31.1.1897</p>
 <p>Type 5 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 20.12.1902 Latest: -----</p>	 <p>Type 6 Diameter: 30 mm Earliest: 22.5.1892 Latest: 24.11.1910</p>	 <p>Type 7 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 12.6.1892 Latest: 15.5.1909</p>	 <p>Type 8 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 3.8.1894</p>
 <p>Type 9 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 12.3.1893 Latest: 10.4.1915</p>	 <p>Type 10 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 22.4.1893</p>	 <p>Type 11 Diameter: 30 mm Date: 25.12.1894</p>	 <p>Type 12 Diameter: 32 mm Date: 11.12.1896</p>
 <p>Type 13 Diameter: 30 mm Date: 5.2.1897</p>	 <p>Type 14 Diameter: ---- Earliest: 9.3.1900 Latest: -----</p>	 <p>Type 15 Diameter: 26 mm Date: 19.2.1905</p>	 <p>Type 16 Diameter: 26 mm Earliest: 7.7.1912 Latest: 9.3.1947</p>

 <p>Type 16 Diameter: 26 mm Earliest: 2.9.1908 Latest: 22.7.1915</p>	 <p>Type 17 Diameter: 28 mm Earliest: 15.4.1903 Latest: 22.6.1915</p>	 <p>Type 17 Diameter: 30 mm Date: 7.2.1902</p>	 <p>Type 18 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 1.4.1905 Latest: 24.11.1915</p>
 <p>Type 19 Diameter: 29 mm Date: ----- 1907</p>	 <p>Type 20 Diameter: ---- Date: 28.3.1908</p>	 <p>Type 21 Diameter: ---- Date: 3.4.1912</p>	 <p>Type 22 Diameter: 27 mm Date: 13.4.1913</p>
 <p>Type 23 Diameter: 29 mm Earliest: 4.10.1908</p>	 <p>Type 23 Diameter: 25 mm Date: 24.11.1916</p>	 <p>Type 23 Diameter: 29 mm Date: 27.3.1923</p>	 <p>Type 24 Diameter: 23 mm Earliest: 25.2.1913 Latest: ----- 1935</p>
 <p>Type 25 Diameter: 26 mm Earliest: 7.7.1912 Latest: 9.3.1947</p>	 <p>Type 26 Diameter: 27 mm Earliest: 26.7.1915 Latest: 5.2.1919</p>	 <p>Type 27 Diameter: 29.30 mm - 30 mm Earliest: 25.10.1914 Latest: 7.2.1923</p>	 <p>Type 27 A</p>

أشغال الطوافة وواجبات الطوافين:-

القص من ترتيب اشغال الطوافة توسيع نطاق المواصلات البريدية حتى تشمل القرى غير الموجودة بها مكاتب بريد بواسطة طوافين مكلفين بتوزيع واستلام الرسائل العادية والمسجلة وبيع طوابع البريد والظروف المدموغة والتذاكر وورق التمغة وباستخراج الرسائل من الصناديق وتوزيع الطرود العادية الواردة التى لايتجاوز وزن كل منها الثلاثة كيلو جرامات . والقرى المعين مرور الطواف عليها لاداء أشغال البريد فيها تسمى محطات طوافة .

عند وصول الطواف الى كل من المحطات المذكورة يقف المدة المقررة بالجدول فى المحل الموضوع فيه صندوق الرسائل وذلك لأجل توزيع الرسائل التى أحضرها معه وأخذ الرسائل التى تسلم اليه وبيع طوابع وتذاكر البريد لمن يرغب .

مرخص للطوافة أن يقبلوا الرسائل التى تسلم اليهم اثناء مسيرهم . يكلف مرسلوا الرسائل بلصق طوابع البريد عليها قبل تسليمها للطوافة . يسوغ للطواف أن يوزع الرسائل العادية للقاطنين فى جهات خلاف محطات الطوافة بشرط أن يكون اصحاب تلك الرسائل موجودين على طريق الطواف المذكور ويسوغ له أيضا ان يضع الرسائل فى الصناديق الموضوعه لهذه الغاية على الطريق بمعرفة المرسل اليهم انما يجب عليه ألايخالف لاي سبب كان الطريق المقرر مروره عليه أو أن يغير الميعاد المحدد له بالجدول .

الرسائل التى لم تطلب يأخذها الطواف معه ثلاثة اذوار متتابعة لامكان تسليمها للمرسل اليهم فان تعذر ذلك يعيدها لمكتب البريد التابع هو اليه لبقائها فيه المدة المقررة انما فى هذه الاثناء يسوغ للمرسل اليهم أن يطلبها من الطواف وهو يحضرها اليهم فى الدور التالى.

I was always fascinated by the distinctive postmarks of the rural service, and often encountered its unique cartouches on many of the covers I was collecting.

At the Cairo exhibition 1991, many of us Egyptian philatelists discovered the charm of the postal history. It was from then that I started sorting and studying the material in my possession, and so began my quest to gather all the postmarks used in the Egyptian rural service. I went through every stamp-dealer's stock, and patiently during these last 16 years took every opportunity to get through all the material my fellow members in the PSE were bringing to the society.

I hope that this article will contribute to a better understanding of this particular and very local field of philately. I will also display all the postmarks and cartouches I encountered or possessed.

It was on the 6th of October 1887, when the postal bulletin published an announcement that Youssef Saba Pacha, then Postmaster General, intended for the rural service to begin on the 1st of January 1888. In fact it was officially inaugurated on the 1st of May 1889.

The best way to convey the rural service and its postmen's duties is by displaying what was actually published in the postal guide of 1936:

The Rural Service and Its Postmen's Duties

The purpose of prescribing procedures for running rural postage services is to extend the scope of the postal services to reach villages, which did not have their own Post-Office. Rural postmen are charged with the task of delivering and collecting ordinary and registered mail – as well as selling postage stamps, stationeries and revenue stamps. They also collect mail from boxes and deliver ordinary incoming parcels not exceeding 3 kgs each.

The villages for which rural postmen are assigned in order to carry out mail services are called "Rural Post Stations".

Wherever the postman arrives at any of the fore-mentioned stations, he remains for the duration of the time prescribed on the schedule, at the place where the box is located. Postmen are permitted to accept mail handed to them on their route. In these cases, the senders are obliged to fix the adequate postage stamps before handing them to the postman.

It is permitted that the postman delivers ordinary mail to people residing in places other than those where the post stations are located, provided that the addressees are on his prescribed routes.

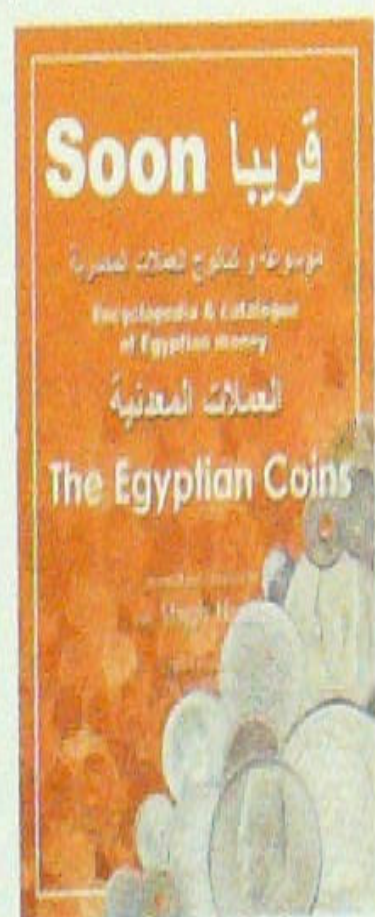
Also, he is permitted to place such mail in boxes located on his route by the addresses for such purpose. However, he is not permitted to deviate for any reason from his prescribed route or prescribed time schedule. 'Unclaimed mail' mail must be kept with the postman for 3 consecutive rounds to allow for the possibility of delivering it to the addressee. If deliveries were not made, the postman returns the mail to the post office to which he belongs and there to be kept for the prescribed duration. During this time however, the addressee may claim such mail from the postman, who upon demand would bring it on his following round.

-Some of the knowledge in this article was made available thanks to Mr. M. Murphy.

-The article was edited by Mr. Hany Salam.



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award from the International Banknote Society



The Egyptian Banknote البنكوت المصري

صدر عام ٢٠٠٤
و حصل على جائزة كتاب العام من
الجمعية العالمية للبنكوت بامريكا IBNS
Issued 2004 and achieved the
Book of the Year award from
the International Banknote Society

Comment on the King Fouad Second Portrait issue (the large size values)

Ahmed Abu Mousa

Prof. Peter Smith states in his book "Owing to the use of modified die negatives, each of the large stamps exists as two quite distinct types. The appearance of the first printings (1927 and 1928) suffered because the background to the portrait was too dark and some other details were considered too light. Accordingly, a modified photo-original, differing only in the depth of tint of selected parts of the design, was prepared, and from it were made new die negatives for each of the denominations 20m (large size) to 200m, as well as the background of the oval. Differences are apparent in the vertical stripes in the spandrels (made darker) and the velvet inside the crown (made darker and more distinct). Thus, it is that each of the large stamps has two Types, which are easily distinguished. They coincide with changes in shade and control numbers as well."

However, the collector may notice another distinct difference for the 20m "olive-green", 50m, 100m, and 200m only, the height of the shoulder within the medallion frame is higher in the **first printing** with darker background (Type A1) than the **second printing** with lighter background (Type A2) by around 1mm with reference to the ornaments.



Type A1



Type A2

Stamps and Postal History of:

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Ottoman Empire, Levant, Holy Land and Forerunners*

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