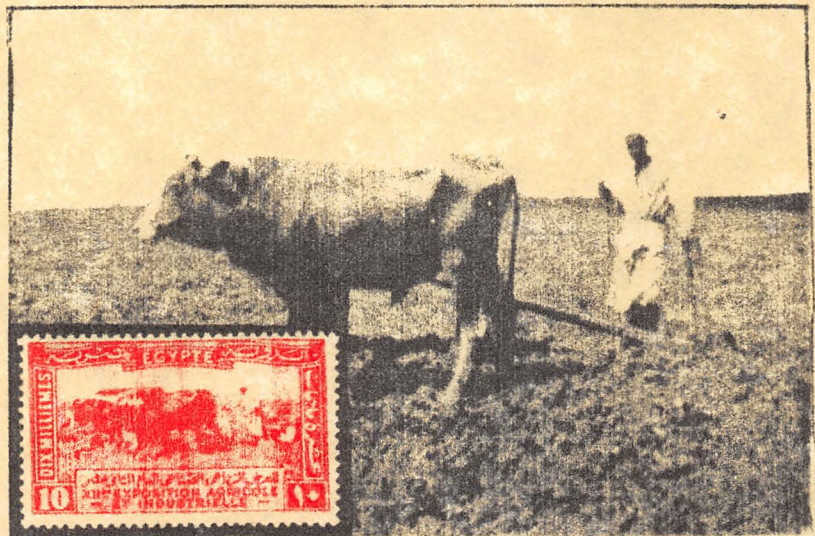


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EGYPTIAN PHILATELIC TOPICS



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THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF EGYPT PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

PRESIDENT	DR. PETER A. S. SMITH
VICE PRESIDENT	PETER R. FELTUS
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Please send all news items and subscriptions, articles, wants and offers, to the publisher.

Matters pertaining to the Philatelic Society of Egypt — which is not to be confused with this Society — should be sent directly to Dr. Smith who is also the American Agent for Egypt. His address will be supplied by the editor . . .

Egyptian Philatelic Topics is published six times yearly at Torrance, California, U. S. A. and all dues (\$4.00 per year, U. S. and CANADA, are payable in advance to the Sec'y-Treasurer. All overseas dues are \$5.00 yearly for extra post.

TELL YOUR EGYPT COLLECTOR FRIENDS —
HELP YOUR SOCIETY GROW !

with the editor

THE BIG NEWS with this issue is, of course our FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION, to be held in conjunction with SESCAL in Los Angeles at the Hilton Hotel on October 24, 25 and 26th. Unfortunately, not nearly as many exhibits arrived as indicated their interest. This gets us off to a rather poor start for a National Show the size of SESCAL. This is one of the 12 or so major shows in the country where the Grand Award winner can qualify for the Champions of Champions contest, held each year and sponsored by the A. P. S. With the fine material some of our members have a fine opportunity has been lost. Hopefully, the caliber of the accepted exhibits will carry the ball.

And, at long last, we have a member who delves deeply into a research project and, as we begin our first segment of this research on the Overprinted Egyptian Stationery for use in the Sudan, we say THANK YOU to CHARLES HESS. If we know Charlie, this is only the beginning. He has asked for help in his projects, Sudanese stationery and the forgeries of the first issue of the Sudan — both of which are exhausting studies. Please give him all the help you can so he can do a really 1st class job. The final results will appear here as a help to each and every one of you with an interest in this area. BOB BREIGH down Texas way, is also working on the Young Farouks, needing all the help he can get. This is a sadly neglected & difficult area to study and much remains to be accomplished while the material is still available.

While Dr. Winter continues our U. N. study, this time on Yugoslavia, and more is in the basket from old friend Erik Menne-Larsen in Denmark, more is needed on the other elusive countries. Your editor has examples of most but the really rough one with little material to draw on is Colombia. If anyone has the material and knowledge to do this segment it will be appreciated.

We have also had inquiries on the overprinted (i. e., surcharged) items of Egyptian postal stationery as Dr. Smith's recently printed article whetted the appetites for more.

Along with your editor, members Kenneth Pierce, Edward Wojnar and Chairman J. R. W. Purves of Australia (FRPSL) will assure knowledgeable work in the Egyptian judging area . . .

Of Old Things and New

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

SUMMER IS NOT a season conducive to business matters, and it will be no surprise to hear that the matter of a Constitution for Egypt Philatelists International has been left in abeyance. Nevertheless, something must be done before very long, for the end of our first year of existence will soon be upon us. The plan is to have an elected Board, which will then choose its own officers, has worked well for other widely spread organizations such as ours, and seems to have advantages for us. It would be very helpful to have some reaction from members, some comments or suggestions before the officers go ahead with the chore of writing up a properly worded Constitution. If you have objections, or strong feelings about any aspect of our organization, won't you please tell us now? It would be nice if we could present a draft Constitution with the next issue of E. P. T.

The last issue of 'Topics' was a varied one, and every member should have found at least something of interest. There is hardly anything ever written to which something more cannot be contributed. There must be many of our readers who could add a bit of information here and there by articles that appear in 'Topics', and we would all benefit if they would write in. It gladdens the heart of both the editor and the authors to know that someone has read what is published and has thought about it. Here is a response from one reader (me): won't you share your own observations with us?

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS ON THE JULY / AUGUST ISSUE OF E. P. T.

Page 72 - A line or two of the manuscript was left out of the second paragraph, after the phrase "Only air letters could be found,". The sentence was intended to go on to say that even so, air letters could only be found with difficulty, and were not widely used, "probably because they offered no financial advantage;".

Page 74 - The "Bibliography" was not part of the manuscript, and none of the sources listed was used in writing the article, except, of course, the

revised Higgins and Gage Catalog of Postal Stationery of the World, which was already quoted in the first paragraph of the article. (The Ascher "Grosser Ganzsachenkatalog" & the Albani and Zeitung catalog of Egypt — are the only earlier sources of prices.)

Page 77 - The prices realized that are quoted in this article are, in several instances, incorrect and misleading. This is not the fault of the reporter, but of the auction firm which does not distinguish to the public the difference between legitimate realizations at which lots are actually sold, and reserve prices at which unsold lots are withdrawn. A reserve price may be what the consignor sets, or in the absence of such instruction; it may be the estimate printed in the catalog. In the latter case, apparent realizations that fall a little short of the estimate may actually be the auctioneer's starting price, and may not represent a bid at all. If no bid is received from the floor, the lot is knocked down at that price, which does not represent a sale. This situation I know to be the case for lots 164 and 243 and I believe also for some of the lots of the Royal Imperforate proofs.

Lot 243 was actually withdrawn because of a mistake in the description. This item erroneously appeared under the heading "SUEZ CANAL COMPANY", whereas it actually consisted of a block of four of the 1 piaster of the first issue of Egypt (Scott #7).

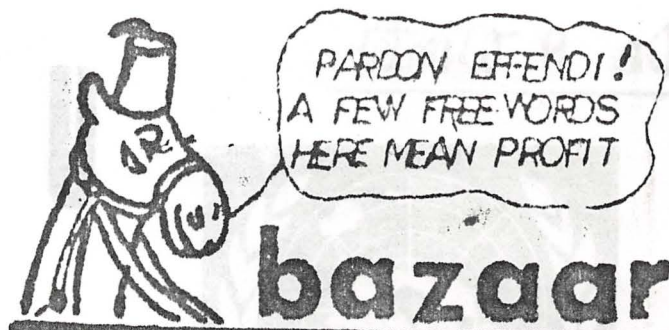
Page 75 - The illustration of a cover addressed to M. Jean Boulad (d'Humieres) franked with an impression of the Nessim meter mark is particularly appropriate, for it was Mr. Boulad who made the pioneer study of Egyptian meter frankings. In fact, a full discussion of the circumstances of use of this meter, including the text of the official decree authorizing its use, appears in the January 1935, issue of L'Orient Philatelique.

OF OLD THINGS AND NEW (Cont.).

Page 80 - It may not be quite clear to all readers that closure of the envelopes from the wreck of the CAIRO by means of an interpostal seal did not occur until after the cover had survived the wreck. Flooding of the mail not only washed off the stamps, but unglued the envelopes themselves. The interpostal seal thus not only resealed the envelope, but also served as an authenticating sign that the mail was privileged, and should not be charged postage due.

Pages 84/85 - The discussion of the way in which the perforations of Egyptian stamps are described in various catalogs is unfair to the publishers of the Scott catalog. With the 1973 edition, which appeared in 1972, the editor adopted Mr. Houston's corrections of the shockingly misrepresented listings, and as a result, the tables on pp. 86-7 are three years out of date. Beginning with the 1879 issue, printed by De La Rue, Scott lists the correct perforations, except for a few slips that occurred in the revising process. (The 1914 and 1921-2 issues came out as "14 X 13-1/2, instead of 13-1/2 X 14, and the high values of the First Fuad series are listed as "14" instead of 14 X 13-1/2). The table was evidently prepared several years ago; the situation today is much better, thanks to the sharp eyes and diligent work of George Houston.

PETER A. S. SMITH



There is NEVER a CHARGE for WANTS/OFFERS listed for our Readers in EGYPTIAN TOPICS.

* * *

ADLETS IN THIS COLUMN ARE FREE TO OUR MEMBERS - BUY - SELL - OR SWAP . . .

FOR TRADING ONLY - Occupation and UAR-SYRIA, mint and used duplicates in singles, sets, souvenir sheets, blocks, corner blocks, control-blocks, FDC's, and a few sheets. C V and Want Lists basis only. Egypt collectors interested write to: JOSEPH WAFFA, 7 Salamanca Ave, Apt. #6 CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA, 33134 . . .

AUCTION NOTICE Jackson Winter of Los Angeles will hold the auction during SESCAL Special feature will be a large part of the collection of EGYPT USED IN FRANCE from our member - Kenneth Pierce. Write now for your catalog to: 11941 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Ca., 90025.

WANTED BY SPECIALIST - Mint or used - EGYPT only, no UAR. Nos. from 1972 ZEHERI. 151c, Commems. 10c, 84b, 86b, and 143a. Airs, 1b, 14b, (37a, 40a, 43a, in pairs), 48b, Exp. letter, 4d, Officials, 3a, 8g, 10e, 16a, 31a, 32a, 34a, 35a, 36a, Postage Dues, 1a, 1d, 2a, 7a, 10a, and 12a, HYMAN GOLDSTEIN, 1930 Vine St., BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, 94709, U S A . . .

EGYPT USED AFTER 1964 Some of these can be elusive in used condition. If you can help and also get rid of your duplicates write now to member, JUERGEN K. BAARS, 668 Leone Lane in Mountain View, California, 94040 . . .

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL

SESCAL

October 21-26,
1975

Clippership
1875

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. NAVY

Dr. A. Winter



UN FORCES IN EGYPT

Dr. A. Winter of Montrouge, France adds to our continuing series on the various contingents that took part in the peace-keeping of the Suez Canal.

THE YUGOSLAVIAN CONTINGENT

When the French-British operation "Musketeer" was halted in November 1956, the United Nations forces could settle in Egypt to assume the safeguard of peace. The special corps which was created, the UNEF (United Nations Emergency Forces), included contingents from several countries and specially Brazil (see Topics of September/October 1972), Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden (see Topics of March/April 1972) and Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavian Corps included roughly 700 men. Most of them arrived in Egypt on 29 November 1956.

The postal services of this contingent, immediately put into effect, used several cachets that we will study, one after the other.

Free franking was the rule for all military mail. This is mostly shown on letters by the linear handstamp (sometimes underlined): "Postarina placena pousalno" (military free franking - Mark No. 10). It is known in three different types according to the total length of the text (50 mm., 60 mm. 70 mm.). The free postage applied to letters to Yugoslavia. A letter addressed to another country had to be franked (see illustration No. 1).

The first handstamp put into circulation (mark 1) was made out of rubber and has a 31 mm. diameter, with external double circle, showing the mention "VOJNA POSTA Br. 6000 . Beograd" (= military post No. 6000, Belgrade) and some coat of arms in the center. It has been used for rather

a long time, even after the introduction of new metallic date stamps with which it was used jointly. We have to point out that no cachet was ever withdrawn. Thus we can find letters where the obliging postman struck two, three or four different c.d.s., this at least until 1960.

At the beginning of 1957 appears a round metallic c.d.s. of 25 mm. in diameter, showing in its crown "POSTA ODREDA JNA * EGIPAT-UNEF". In the center appears the date indicated only by the year: 1956-1957 (mark No. 2). Then appeared a third c.d.s. in mid-1958, of the same kind, with the date 1956-1958 (No 3) and finally, at the beginning of 1959, a fourth c.d.s. of the same type bearing the date (1956 - 1959 - mark No. 4).

Sometimes, soldiers put their letters in a civil box, mainly at El Arish. As a consequence the

1956

1967

THE YUGOSLAVIAN CONTINGENT (Cont.).

Towards March 1960 appeared a handstamp No. 7 — also having a complete date. The size is superior — 35 mm. and the text has become "POSTA ODREDA JNA - UAR - (EGIPATSKA OBLAST)". It continued in use until 1964.

On the 5th anniversary of the arrival of the Yugoslavian contingent, a large commemorative, illustrated handstamp of 43 mm. in diameter was used (No. 6) at the same time as the c.d.s. No. 7. It depicts a dove holding an olive bough and the dates, 1956 — 1961.

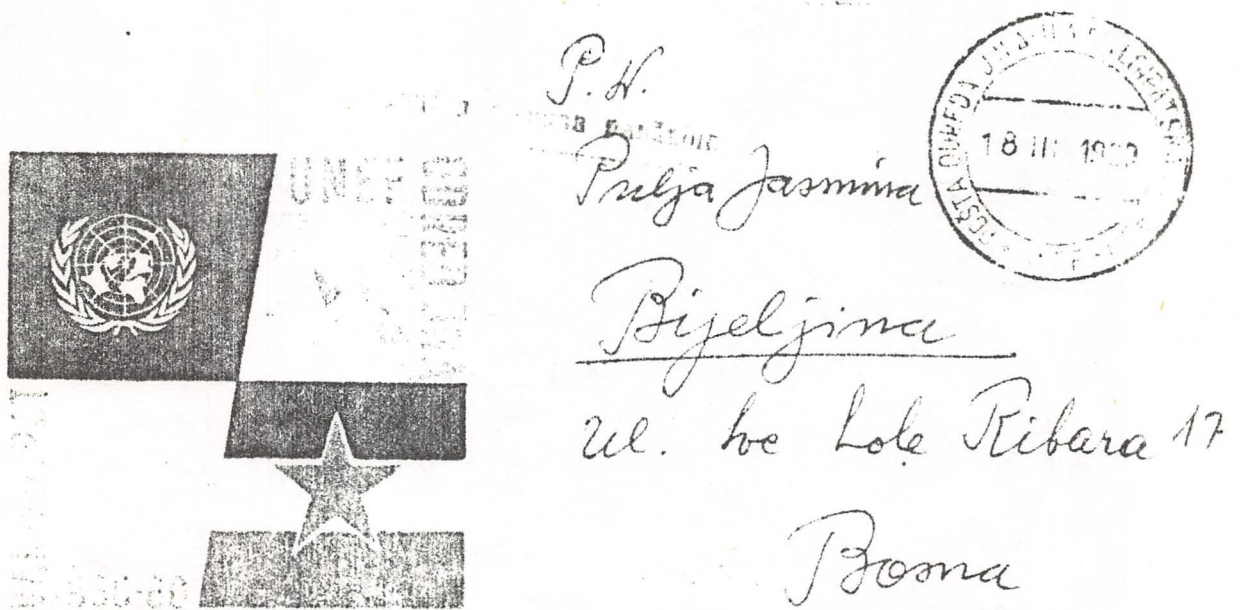
Fig. 2 -

Showing Types 2, 4, and 5 along with the Egyptian postal service marking of El Arish where it was mailed. It also carries the Yugoslav straight line mark for military free mail.



Fig 3 -

Showing one of the special types of colorful envelopes printed for philatelists. It is used and shows marks Nos. 7 and 10.



In May 1964, a new c.d.s. appeared. Its diameter is 31mm. (No. 8). The twxt is the same as that on Type No. 5, except "UAR' replaces "EGIPAT".

In December 1966, the 10th anniversary of the stay of the Yugoslavian contingent was commemorated by a rectangular handstamp of 67 X 15 mm. with a Yugoslavian inscription on two lines.

We have been unsuccessful in our quest for a reproduction of this handstamp. (If any member can help please send copy to the editor for inclusion in a later issue of Topics).

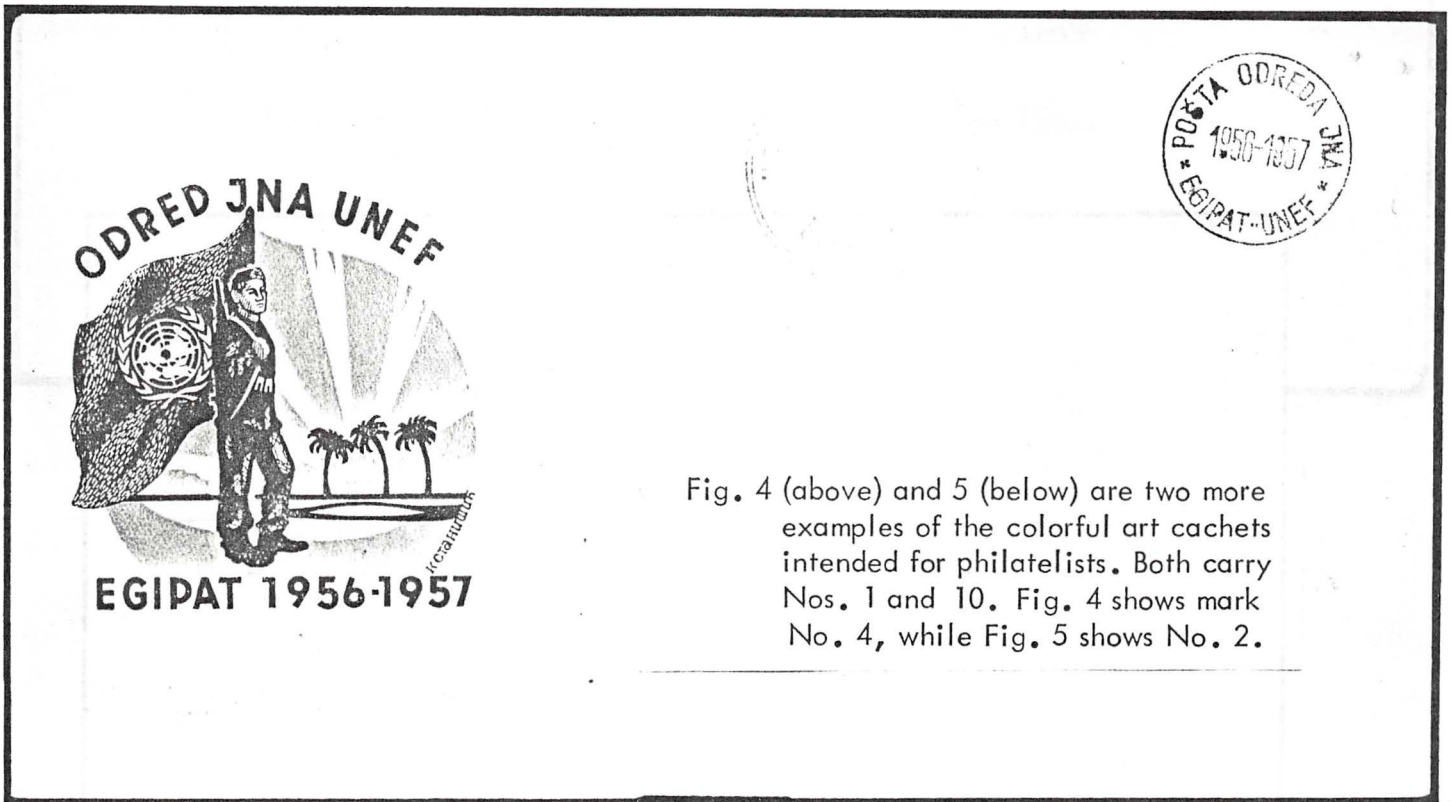
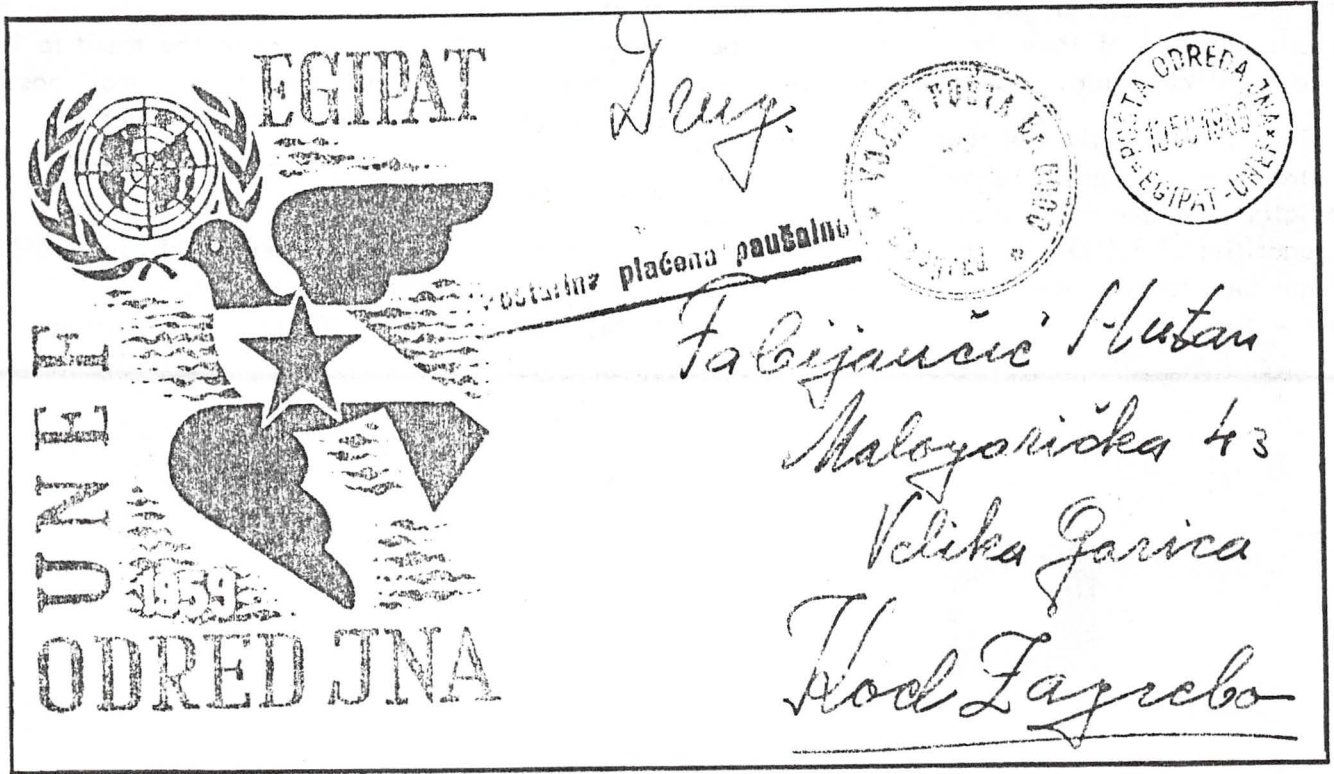


Fig. 4 (above) and 5 (below) are two more examples of the colorful art cachets intended for philatelists. Both carry Nos. 1 and 10. Fig. 4 shows mark No. 4, while Fig. 5 shows No. 2.

UN FORCES IN EGYPT - THE YUGOSLAVIAN CONTINGENT by DR. A. WINTER (Cont.).

At last, from July to November 1963, part of the Yugoslavian contingent was sent to Yemen. A special datestamp No. 9) was created. Its rather rare use can be explained by the small number of concerned soldiers and thus the very small mail exchanged between Yemen and Yugoslavia. All of these handstamps are to be found in black, blue, blue-purple and red ink.

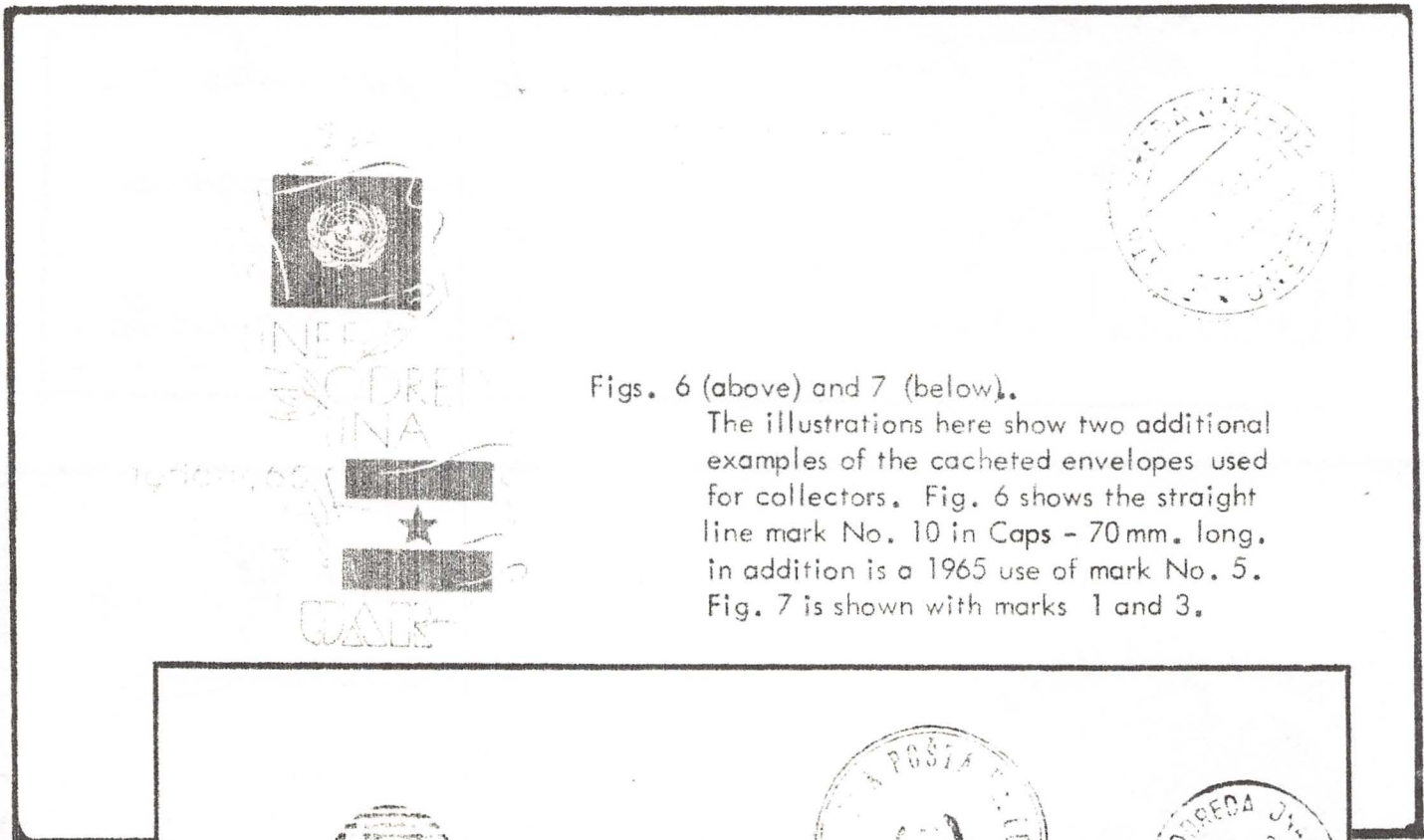
To finish, let us point out that commemorative illustrated envelopes of 10 different types more specially intended for philatelists were printed in quantities of 3,000 - 4,000 copies. They were seldom used for real postal service (see illustrations - Figs. 3 / 7).

The Yugoslavian contingent consisted a very few soldiers. When the UN forces left in June 1967, its number was less than 300. This is why the personal mail, not intended for philatelists, is scarce.

Most of the covers found are more or less made to order. Nevertheless, they have the merit to let us know the handstamps used for this small postal service during a memorable historic period.

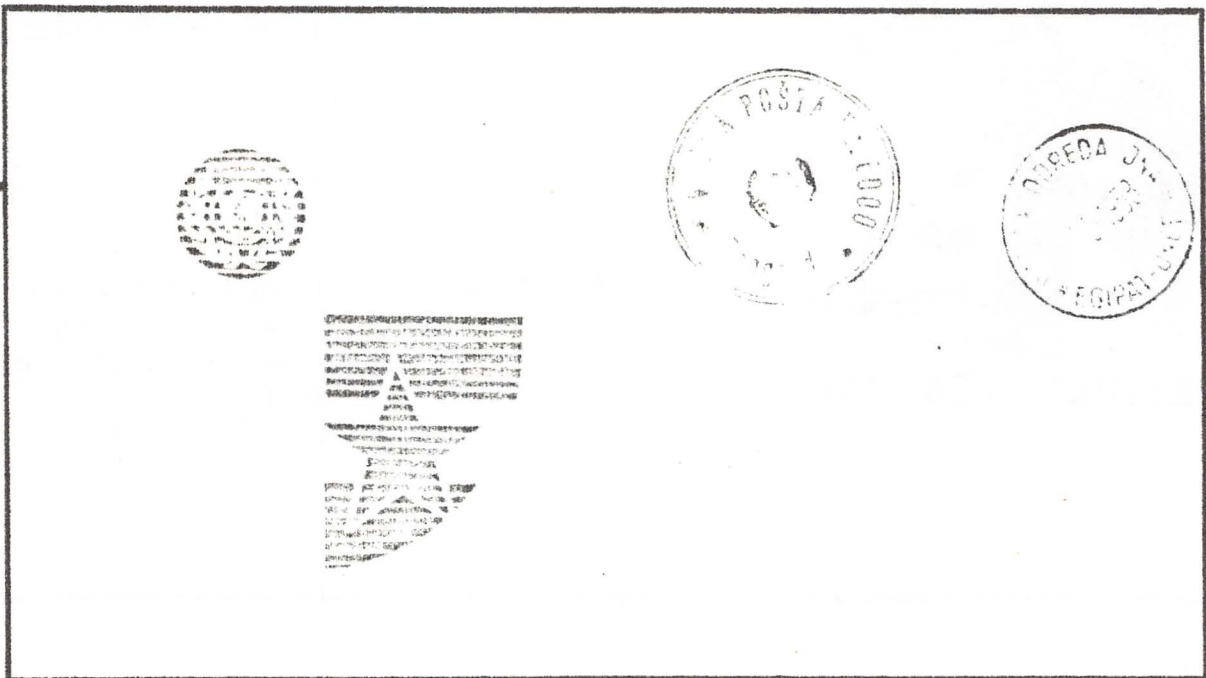
Added bibliography:

- "Grundung und Aufgaben der UNEF, pp. 16-20 in German by Hans Egon Vesper.
- U.N. NEWSLETTER by Walla - various issues.



Figs. 6 (above) and 7 (below).

The illustrations here show two additional examples of the cacheted envelopes used for collectors. Fig. 6 shows the straight line mark No. 10 in Caps - 70 mm. long. In addition is a 1965 use of mark No. 5. Fig. 7 is shown with marks 1 and 3.



CHARLES F. HASS

As far as I have been able to determine, there has never been a published study of the provisionally-overprinted SOUDAN Postal Stationery of Egypt, for use in the former country during and after its recapture by the Anglo-Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Much information has been published regarding the provisionally-overprinted postage stamps of 1897, with respect to the basic six types of overprints employed to produce the issue, and the four different settings in which they have been found.

While the period of usage of the SOUDAN stamps was limited to a prescribed time, and they were replaced by specially printed pictorial issues (the regular issue replaced in 1898 by the famous "CAMEL POSTMAN" issue; the postage due stamps in 1901 by the "GUNBOAT ZAFIR" issue), this does not seem to be the case with the various issues of the provisional postal stationery. They were employed over a much more lengthy period of time, and have been seen postally used as late as 1916, long after the regular "camel postman" stationery had been issued.

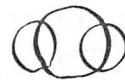
Various catalogs devoted to postal stationery have included listings of the provisional SOUDAN stationery, the Higgins and Gage World Postal Stationery Catalog being the latest among them. Higgins and Gage have listed all of the known basic issues, but they have not gone into any detail in their book, other than noting the date of issue for each respective piece. Messrs. Gisburn and Thompson, in their "Stamps and Posts of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan", DID LIST, to some degree the types of overprint (corresponding to those of the stamps themselves) that they had seen on the various items of stationery, but these listings were in my opinion, incomplete and not wholly accurate.

Actually, the study of the overprints of the SOUDAN stationery has been a much neglected subject, probably due to the unpopularity of postal stationery as a collecting forte in the past. With the increase of interest in the postal stationery field over the past few years, it would seem that the moment has arrived for an accurate listing of the ISSUES IN QUESTION ?

EGYPTIAN

POSTAL

STATIONERY



overprinted

FOR USE IN

the sudan

To this end, with the kind cooperation of Dr. Peter A. S. Smith, I have begun a detailed study of all of the provisional overprints on stationery. My purposes are two-fold; to analyse, photograph, and record each of the various types to be found, and to determine, through the study of date stamps on used pieces, the actual dates of issue and usage of each respective type. I am of the opinion that some of the types seen belong to printings of a later date than those corresponding to the original six types seen on the provisionally printed postage stamps. It would seem that, given the length of the period of usage of the postal stationery, additional printings must have been required during that time . . .

(Continued on the following page)

POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN by CHARLES F. HASS (Continued)

A CAREFUL ANALYSES

of all available material, and the much-needed cooperation of all our fellow philatelists, will most certainly provide us with the answers to our questions.

The following sheets contain all of the information that I have been able to glean from my examination of my own limited collection of the provisional SOUDAN stationery, as well as the examination of many of Dr. Smith's pieces. Each type of overprint has been exactly reproduced in its normal size and as a twice-size enlargement. I have given detailed descriptions of each type, comparing it to the other types to which it may seem to correspond. I might add that my findings are not merely based on linear measurements and comparison by observation; I have produced exact-size negatives and positives of all of the various types, and I have arrived at my final observations through careful superimposition of one type upon another. There may be other types in existence, but they are not known to me. It is hoped that, if they do exist, this study will serve to turn them up.

Following the listings of the various overprint types, I have detailed the known emissions of Postal Cards, Envelopes, Official Postal Cards, Wrappers and Letter Sheets, using the current Higgins and Gage numbers and prefixes, as an aid to easy reference. I have followed each particular issue with an index of the respective types of overprints that I have seen overprinted on it. This is by no means meant to be a final listing, and your cooperation will be most welcome in confirming or adding to it. I have refrained from placing here dates of usage of the examples that I have seen, as much more material must be examined before an accurate record can be made. In some cases I do not have examples of a particular piece of stationery, so I do not know what type of overprint it may bear. It is hoped that this information will be available from some of you who read this preliminary report. Lastly, I have placed the date of issue (as previously recorded in Higgins and Gage and other reference works) following each respective piece. I am sure that we will be able to zero in on the dates that any additional printings were produced and issued, and hopefully we will be able to add these at a later date.

I would ask that anyone having any examples of SOUDAN overprinted stationery record the Higgins and Gage number, the type of overprint, and the date of usage (if applicable), and send the list to me. Only through a general cooperation among philatelists in the Egypt-Sudan area can we arrive at concrete conclusions necessary for the production of an accurate reference work on the subject of the provisionally-overprinted SOUDAN postal stationery.

Thank You,

Charles F. Hass
Charles F. Hass

The Provisional "SOUDAN" Overprints - A Description of the Various Types and How to Identify Them

A. Nomenclature of the Arabic Letters, reading from right to left.



Nun Alif Dal Wow Sin Lam Alif
N A D OO S L A

B. The Original Six Types Used in the Production of the Provisional Postage and Postage Due Stamps (I thru VI), and the Seven Additional Types I Have Seen.

TYPE I



Arabic measures 10.1 mm.. Alif and lam are even at top (they are uneven in all other types but type C). Dot of nun centers exactly over "SO" of SOUDAN. Note: This type of overprint has not yet been seen by me on any piece of stationery, but may exist.

TYPE II



Arabic measures 10.4 mm.. Wow and letters that precede it are dropped in relation to dal and letters that follow (they are relatively even in all other types). Dot of nun centers over right-hand edge of "S" of SOUDAN. Note: All examples of type II seen on stationery show an obvious nick in the upper part of the r.h. stroke of the "U" of SOUDAN, as illustrated, with the exception of that on the envelope #B4, of which I have seen only one unclear strike.

TYPE III



Arabic measures 10.2 mm.. Alif is dropped below level of lam. Dot of nun centers over "SO" of SOUDAN. Note: See also type III-1.

TYPE IV



Arabic measures 10 mm.. Sin is much shorter in length than on any other type, resulting in a larger space between alif and lam. Dot of nun is centered over "SO" of SOUDAN. Note: See also type IV-1.

Description of the Types- Continued

TYPE V

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

Arabic measures 10.2 mm., and is shifted to left in relation to French, causing the nun to extend farther beyond the "S" than in any other type. Dot of nun is often diminished in size, and is centered nearly over the center of the "S" of SOUDAN. First alif is dropped lower than in type III, and is often a bit fatter. Inside of the rounded base of the nun is often flat in appearance.

TYPE VI

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

Arabic measures 10.4 mm.. Base of wow is broken or completely missing. Dot of nun centered over r.h. edge of "S" of SOUDAN. Note: This type of overprint has not yet been seen by me on any piece of stationery, but may exist.

TYPE III-1

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

Exactly as type III, but showing ragged and broken letters, except in the case of heavy inking. Dot of nun is indented at bottom. Sin is much wavier in appearance than on any other type.

TYPE IV-1

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

Exactly as type IV, but ragged and uneven with distorted letters. (may be hand-applied to piece).

TYPE A

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

Arabic measures 10.6 mm.. Arabic and French are farther apart than in any of the original six types. Dot of nun centers over r.h. edge of "S" of SOUDAN.

TYPE A-1

السودان
SOUDAN

السودان
SOUDAN

As type A, but letters are thinner and more uneven. "A" of SOUDAN is short at top. Lower extension of wow is normally less substantial than in type A, and is sharp and pointed. Whereas type A is normally deeply impressed into the paper, type A-1 shows less of an impression, and was probably printed on a different press.

Description of the Types- Continued

TYPE A-2



As type A, but again more thinly-printed. Letters are sharp and unbroken, but l.h. upstroke of nun is flattened, perhaps as a result of damage to the cliché.

TYPE B



Arabic measuring 11 mm.. The dot of nun centers exactly over the "S" of SOUDAN. The neatest and most cleanly-printed overprint found on the postal stationery.

TYPE C



Arabic measures 10.7 mm.. The l.h. upstroke of nun is broken off and missing.

TYPE D

(EXPRESS)

(EXPRESS reproduced same-size only)

EXPRESS.



Arabic measures 11.1 mm., making this overprint the widest of all. The first alif is entirely outside a vertical line drawn from the right-hand edge of the "N" of SOUDAN. The nun is a bit flattened at the base, and the rest of the overprint is somewhat distorted. The word SOUDAN measures only 9.6 mm., instead of 9.8 - 10mm. as in all other types.



This type of overprint has been seen only in conjunction with the EXPRESS overprint on the 1pi. blue envelope (#B4). The status of the Express overprint is uncertain, and further information as to its history is earnestly sought. The SOUDAN and EXPRESS overprints may have been applied in one operation, as printing characteristics seem to suggest this. No used copies have been seen as yet.

As previously stated, there may be other types of overprint in existence on the various pieces of postal stationery. It is highly possible that types I and VI were also used, and your cooperation may serve to unearth examples bearing these two unrecorded types.

Listing of Egyptian Postal Stationary Provisionally overprinted "SOUDAN" in French and Arabic (Numbers and Prefixes from Higgins and Gage).

Postal Cards

1. 3 milliemes maroon (1897)
 - a. Type II
 - b. Type IV
 - c. Type A
 - d. Type C
2. 5 milliemes carmine (1897)
 - a. Type II
3. 5 milliemes + 5 milliemes carmine (reply card) (1897)
 - a. Type III-1
 - b. Type IV-1
 - c. Type A-1
4. 4 milliemes on 5 milliemes carmine (1899)
 - a. Type II
 - b. Type A
 - c. Type C
5. 4 milliemes + 4 milliemes on 5m + 5 m carmine (reply card) (1899)
 - a. Type A-1
 - b. Type C
6. 2 milliemes on 3 milliemes maroon (1907)
 - a. Type A
7. 4 milliemes on 5 milliemes carmine (1907 ?)
 - a. Type II

(Note that Gisburn and Thompson list also the 3m + 3m Egyptian reply card of 1894 with the Soudan overprint; Higgins and Gage do not list it, and I have not yet seen a copy. I would be most grateful for the opportunity to examine any examples that may be available.)

Envelopes (B)

- B1. 1 millieme brown (1897)
 - a. Type A-2
- B2. 2 millieme green (1897)
 - a.
- B3. 5 millieme carmine (1897)
 - a. Type IV
 - b. Type V
 - c. Type II
 - d. Type "A"

Provisional Stationery Listing - Continued

Envelopes (B)

B4. 1 piastre blue (1897)

a. Type II

b. Type IV

c. Type A

d. Type B

e. Type D (Express)

Official Postal Cards (D)

D1. 3 millimetres maroon, O.S.G.S. ovpt. 13mm long (1906)

a.

D2. 3 millimetres maroon, O.S.G.S. ovpt. 16mm long (1906)

a.

Newspaper Wrappers (E)

E1. 1 millieme brown (1898)

a. Type C

E2. 2 millimetres green (1898)

a. Type A

b. Type A-1

Letter Sheets or Envelope Letters (G)

G1. 5 millimetres carmine (1897)

a. Type II

b. Type IV

G2. 1 piastre grey- blue grey (1897)

a. Type IV

b. Type B

G3. 1 piastre grey-blue grey (1897) (Arabic Inscription Shortened)

a. Type IV



Please check any examples that you may have of this material in order to see if the types of overprint they bear jibe with the information in this list. Any additions will be greatly appreciated.

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

THE ANNUAL SPECIAL FESTIVAL POSTAGE STAMP OF 1975

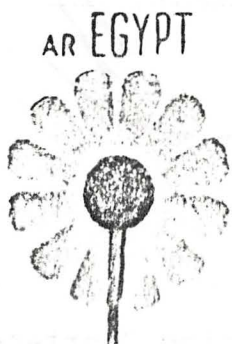


Date of Issue: 20 July 1975
 Denomination: 10 mills
 Designer: SABER SAIDA
 Design: A cluster of the blue Egyptian Belmabgoknis flower
 Dimensions: 24 X 30 mm.
 Sheet: 100 stamps - (10 X 10)
 Perforation: 11-1/2
 Colors: Shades of blue, deep green and grayish green
 Watermark: Multiple Eagle
 Printing: Rotogravure Postal Printing House in the Arab Republic of Egypt
 Quantity: 5 million stamps

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE (I. C. I. D.) 1950 / 1975

The tenth conference of this organization will be held in Moscow in July 1975. It will feature a display concerning the universal use of irrigation and drainage systems in the coming 25 years. The A. R. of Egypt will participate as a founding entity in the national organization:

Date of Issue: 20 July 1975
 Denomination: (AIR MAIL) 110 mills
 Designer: LYDIA FARID
 Design: The motto for the International Org. for irrigation and drainage.
 Dimensions: 25 X 42 mm.
 Sheet: 50 Stamps - (10 X 5)
 Perforation: 11-1/2
 Colors: Deep Orange, Emerald Green and White
 Watermark: Multiple Eagle
 Printing: Rotogravure Postal Printing House in the Arab Republic of Egypt
 Quantity: 1,000,000 stamps



TOURISM IN EGYPT

Egypt is distinguished by its year-around temperate climate, lots of sun and the beautiful and fertile Nile, described by Herodote, the historian as the gift of Egypt. Also, the fabulous Egyptian still existing prove Egypt as the cradle of civilization through its well preserved monuments.



SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PRINTED COVERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALL EMISSIONS. CONTACT OUR NEW ISSUE SERVICE FOR INFO.

Date of Issue: 23 July 1975
 Denomination: 20 mills
 Designer: IBRAHIM EL. TORKY
 Design: An artistic view of "Son et Lumiere" and the Pyramids and the Sphinx.
 Dimensions: 42 X 25 mm.
 Sheet: 50 Stamps - (5 X 10)
 Perforation: 11-1/2
 Colors: Bright Orange, Black & White.
 Watermark: Multiple Eagle
 Printing: Rotogravure Postal Printing House
 Quantity: 1,000,000 Stamps

THE TWENTY THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION

The Revolution of July 23rd still affirms the effective role it played in supporting the achievements of the people in various fields. It concentrates on raising the level of the livelihood of the people in the towns and villages and it is concerned with the activation of tourism in order to acquaint the world with the noble origin of the Egyptian civilization, in the past and in the future.

Date of Issue: 23 July 1975
 Denomination: (Souvenir Sheet) 110 mills
 Designed by: SABER SAIDA
 Design: A map of the tourist aspects of the Arab Rep. of Egypt.
 Dimensions of sheet 75 X 85 mm.
 Sheet: 6 sheets 2 X 3
 Perforation: 11-1/2
 Colors: Background of yellow-orange, Deep blue, ultramarine, pale blue, brown and white
 Watermark: Multiple Eagle
 Printing: Rotogravure
 Postal Printing House
 A. R. of Egypt
 Quantity: 75,000 sheets

FDC's printed in brown and yellow-orange in contrast to the sheets are available for this very limited emission. (Should be a good sheet - Ed.)

ELECTRIFYING THE VILAGES — RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Date of Issue: 23 July 1975
 Denomination: 20 mills
 Designer: AHMED SALADINE
 Design: The high transmission towers, carrying electricity, the Emblem and some rural habitation that has been electrified
 Dimensions: 40 x 40 mm.
 Sheet: 35 Stamps (5 X 7)
 Perforation: 11-1/2
 Colors: Midnight blue, brown & white
 Watermark: Multiple Eagle
 Printing: Rotogravure — P.P.H. — Cairo.
 Quantity: 1,000,000 stamps

Development of social and economic standards to a new level in rural areas through electrification at low cost.

NOTEWORTHY EGYPTIAN EXHIBITS AT ARPHILA '75 — PARIS INTERNATIONAL

Egypt Specialized — EMILE ANTONINI
 of Switzerland — Medal Vermeil
 Egypt — RUDY JEIDEL of South Africa
 A GOLD medal
 Egypt — 1866 - 1879 — LARS ALUND
 of Sweden —

History of the Egyptian Post — Posta Europea in
 Egypt (1840 - 1865) — GIORGIO KHOUZAM
 Egyptian Topics in the Literature Class
 Editor: GORDON B. GARRETT of USA
 Diploma of Silver Bronze Medal

NEW EMISSIONS OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT (Continued) . . .

THE SIXTH CYCLE FOR ARAB SCHOOL SPORTS

In this Cycle the Arab Republic of Egypt hosts the delegates of twenty Arab countries in sports and social meetings. It is expected that more than 6000 students will participate. This cycle achieves the meeting of Arab youths from both sexes in the different sporting fields.

Colors: Turquoise (blue-green) white, Pale orange and steel blue.

Watermark: Multiple Eagle

Printing: Rotogravure — Postal Printing House, Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo

Quantity: 500,000

Date of Issue: 2 August 1975

Denominations: 20 mills for each stamp.

Designed by: IBRAHIM EL TORKY

Design: Five Se-tenant stamps, depicting:-

Running Race

Basket Ball

Football

Volleyball

The motto of the Tournament

Dimensions: 24 X 42 mm.

Sheet: 50 Stamps (10 Sets)

Perforation: 11 X 11-1/2



الدورة الرياضية العربية
المدرسية السادسة

First Day Cover

غلاف اول يوم

Ernest A. Kehru

Collectors in general and Egyptian philatelists in particular, may not know it, but the present Director General of the Universal Postal Union is a veteran Official from Cairo.

When he was elected at the centennial U P U Congress, in Lausanne (1974) Major Mohammed I. SOBHI brought with him a life-time of philatelic experience in addition to executive ability.

Soon after his teen years, Major Sobhi joined the Egyptian Philatelic Society and since then has been active in its affairs, curtailed by the moving of many of the societies' stalwarts from Egypt.

As far as is known, Sobhi, is the first UPU head, to actually be a stamp collector. He came with the 1,200 man delegation from Lausanne to the big INTERNABA show in Basel last year. This year, before going on to the Executive Committee meeting of CEPT-EUROPA, in Torremolinos he again went to Madrid to enjoy two days of examining the treasures at ESPANA 75. He also traveled from Bern to Paris for the recent ARPHILA.

We photographed our long-time friend in his Bern office.

(Photo by the author - ERNEST A. KEHR)

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT PHILATELIST



MAJOR

M. I.

SOBHI

LARS ALUND

Due to my change of address I have not had sufficient time to continue my studies of Egyptian philately for some time and I am afraid that I have also neglected my correspondence rather badly. But now, at last, the paintings are hung, the furniture in place and the books put onto their shelves so now I can start again with philately.

Dr. Winter's articles about the perfins have always been of great interest to me. I do agree with his conclusions that the perfins of Thomas Cook seem to be the earliest ones. My strip of three of the 5 PT. gray of 1884, perforated K & H is clearly postmarked in Alexandria as
A late as MR '03.

I have also had a closer look at my postmark collection, where I found the following items with the perfins of Thos. Cook & Son, viz.:

- T C a) 1(?) III. '99 on a pair of 2 mills —
& S Zeheri No. 37.
- b) 23. III. '09 on pairs of the 1 mill,
No. 36 and 4 mills., No. 40.
- c) 3. V. 13 on 3 mills, No. 39.
- d) 8. VII. 13 on a pair of 5 mills,
No. 41.
- e) 7. VIII. 15 on 20 mills, the pic-
torial, No. 50.
- f) Illegible date on 100 mills, Inde-
pendence commem. of 1922, #80.

These perfins have been punctured in various directions, upright, inverted or sideways.

SUDAN TEMPLATE

At considerable effort & expense, Sudan overprint templates have been prepared by Charlie Hass on transparent film to exact size for each of the types noted in his article. He will supply them to serious collectors for an SASE as long as they last.

His study in this area is intense, and we expect a great deal will be added to the meager knowledge now available. HE STILL NEEDS ALL THE HELP HE CAN GET! Send him original material if you can or good photos. They will be returned intact.

Some Additional
Notes On
PERFINS

PANPEX '77**PANPEX 77**

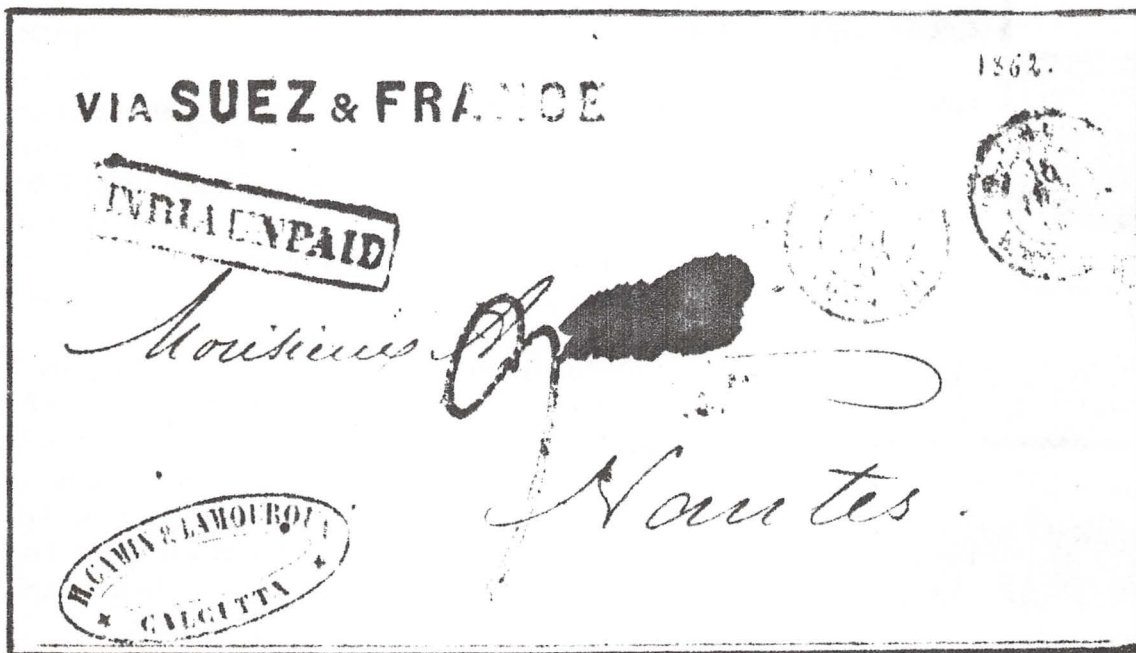
PAN
PACIFIC
PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND

5 - 12 MARCH 1977

Ken Pierce

french offices in egypt



QUERY! An Official MARK?

The cover illustrated was recently acquired and it bears a mark which is unfamiliar to the author. The cover went from Calcutta, India to Nantes, France and bears on the reverse, a red Calcutta C. D. S. dated 9/22/62 and a Paris transit C. D. S. of October 26, 1862, as well as the Nantes receiving C. D. S. of October 27, 1862.

YOUR QUERIES CAN HELP ALL US. SEND YOUR PROBLEM IN AND WE WILL TRY TO FIND AN ANSWER FOR YOU . . .

The obverse shows the 40 mm. boxed "India Unpaid" in black; two strikes, in red, of the "Ang. V, Suez, Marseille" receiving mark - (the 25th of October and possibly the 26th), a manuscript "9" rate, the sender's stamp of (H. Camin & Lamouroux, Calcutta) in blue - black and a 69mm. straight line mark "via SUEZ & FRANCE" in what appears to be the same blue black as the sender's mark; it is this straight line mark which is questioned. Is it a post office mark or is it a private mark, possibly of the sender?

Again, the color of the straight line and the sender's mark are similar with the "India "unpaid" distinctly different. Can anyone oblige? Replies please, to Kenneth Pierce, Director of Systems, City of Hope Medical Center, 1500 East Duarte Road, Duarte, California, 91010

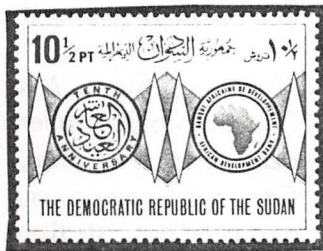
NEW ISSUES FROM SUDAN

50TH ANNIVERSARY / 1924 REVOLUTION



Date of Issue: 26 July 1975
 Denominations: 2-1/2 PT. - 4 PT. - 10-1/2 PT.
 Designer: Ahmed Mohamed Shibrein,
 Prominent Sudanese artist and lecturer -
 College of Fine Arts & Applied Arts.
 Design: Photos of political and military leaders
 of the Sudanese Revolution of 1924 and
 a flag of these groups and the Nile —
 ALI ABDEL LATIF - ABDEL F. ELMAZ.
 Dimensions: (includes perf.) 30 X 40 mms.
 Sheets: 50 Stamps (5 X 10)
 Perforations: 14 X 13-1/2
 Colors 2-1/2 PT. Blue and Green
 4 PT. Blue and Scarlet Red
 10-1/2 PT. Blue & deep grayish brown
 Watermark: Unwatermarked
 Printing: Thomas de la Rue de Colombia
 Quantity: Unlisted

10TH ANNIVERSARY / THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK . . .



Date of Issue: 26 July 1975
 Denominations; 2-1/2 PT. - 4 PT. - 10-1/2 PT.
 Designer: Bastawi Baghdadi,
 Dean of the College of
 Applied & Fine Arts.
 Design: Map of Africa and writing in English
 and Arabic reading: Tenth Anniver-
 sary in a Golden Circle
 Dimensions: (includes perfs. 4- X 30 mms
 Sheets: 50 Stamps (10 X 5)
 Perforation: 14 X 13-1/2
 Colors: 2-1/2 PT. Lavendar, dusty pink, & gold
 4 PT. Brownish ochre, pale orange "
 10-1/2 PT. Pale blue, chartreuse & gold
 Watermark: Unwatermarked
 Printing: Thomas de la Rue de Colombia
 Quantity: Unlisted

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan does NOT issue official First Day Covers. All Sudanese postage stamps are offered for sale for a period of six months from date of issue and are valid for postage until demonetized by law. New issues are available from; Philatelic Section, Dept. of Posta and Telegraphs, Khartoum. Total each set above 17 Sud. PT. = U.S. \$ 0.62.5 / One Sudanese Pound is equal to 100 Piastres / 1 Sterling Pound = 836 m/ms / One U.S. Dollar = 34.0 S.P.T. Registra- and airmail costs are in addition at approximately .48.