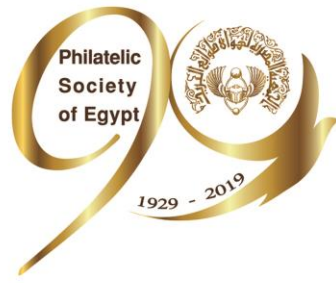


مجلة
المجعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



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The 4th Continental PSE Philatelic Exhibition

**Celebrating the 90th anniversary of
the PSE (9th – 16th September 2019)**

The Philatelic Society of Egypt is celebrating its 90th anniversary and the 150th anniversary of the Royal Philatelic Society London with a major exhibition in Cairo sponsored by Egypt Post Organisation.



As it is their 90th anniversary the exhibition will open at 9.09am on 9/9/2019, Monday 9th September, and continues for eight days, closing on Monday 16th September. It will be the fourth Continental Philatelic Exhibition held in Cairo with F.I.P. recognition.

Exhibits are from PSE members, members and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society London and members of the EgyptStudy Circle and Sudan Study Group as well as most Gulf States and several other countries.



Egypt 1915 Provisional 1st day Cancellation

Amr El-Etreby

On October 15 1915 Egypt issued a provisional surcharged stamp, 2 millièmes on 3 millièmes. The overprinting was done by the Government Printing Works, Boulaq, which was also responsible for an essay of the surcharge. As Peter Smith⁽¹⁾ notes; the reason for the provisional is not known with certainty, but it is most likely that the supply of 2m stamps was running out, either as a result of delayed deliveries because of the outbreak of World War I, or underestimation of the demand for 2m stamps before the internal postcard rate was raised to 3m. (January 1916). Edmund Hall⁽²⁾, trying to find an answer to the question “Why did the 3m, of which fewer were originally printed, need to be turned into a 2m which one must assume was used in far greater quantities?”, stated that, at the time of printing the 2m paid the rate for internal and external printed matter and the internal postcard rate. Thus the 3m probably found little use, covering the rate for local (en ville) letters, although of course low value stamps are often useful in combining to make higher rates.

The original stamp was typographed on chalky paper by De La Rue and issued in sheets of 200, arranged in two vertical panes of 100 (10x10). It was surcharged “2 millièmes”, in French and Arabic, by typography. The surcharge was applied in complete sheets of 200 without removal of any margins and the stamps were so issued.⁽³⁾

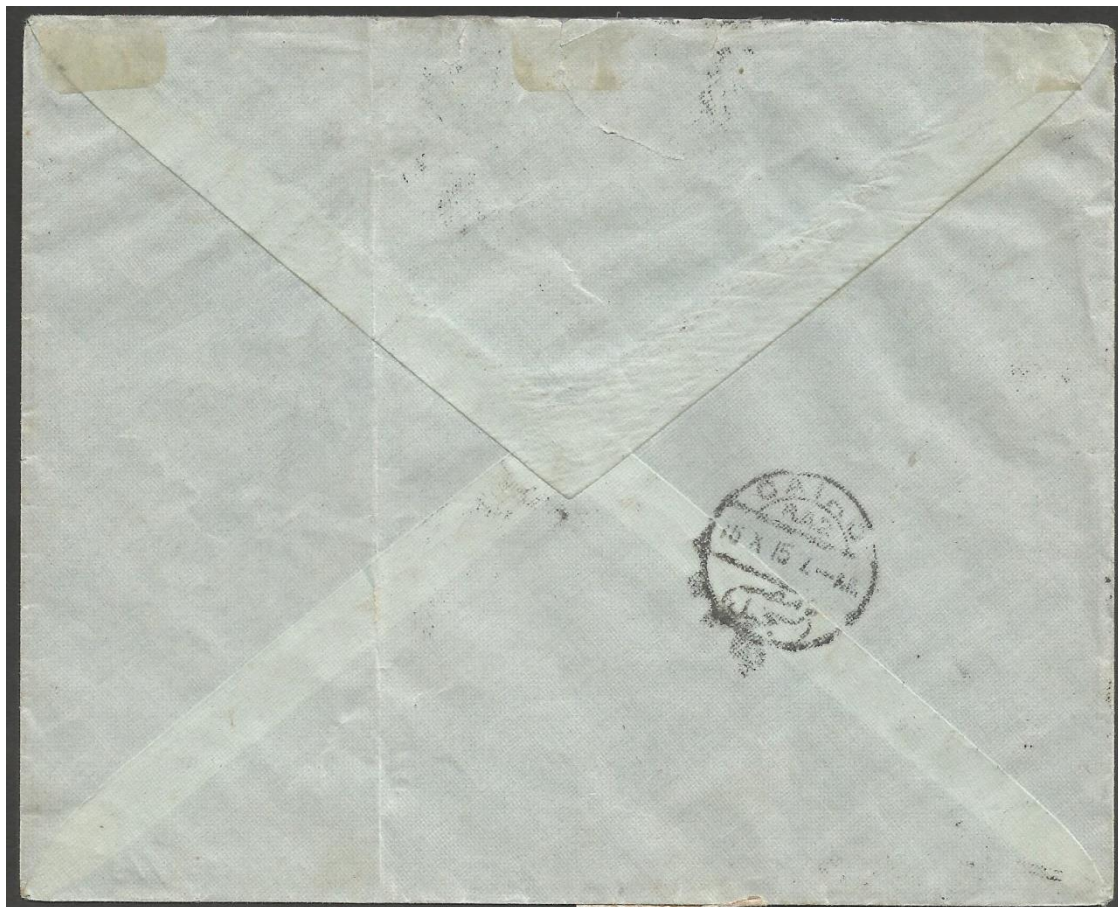


First day cancellation (15th October 1915) has not been recorded for this provisional issue. A couple of years ago I was able to find a single stamp with FD Cancellation, Thanks to the help of the late Leon Balian; [15 X. 15 Cairo – (صادر) مصر] cds.

A new addition to my collection is a cover addressed to Cairo on the first day of issue for the provisional; [Cairo (R.D.7) – (تسجيل) مصر] and received the same day.

The stamps show the 5 types (Type I to V) of surcharge according to the positioning of the French word in relation to the Arabic one, that have been described and illustrated by Douglas McNeille⁽⁴⁾. Several varieties also exists e.g. Short and Long Arabic letter “Lam”, Large and small Arabic letter “meem”⁽⁴⁾ Broken middle leg of the second ‘m’ in the word “Milliemes”.⁽³⁾ Because of the outbreak of World War I, as Peter Smith notes, local rates were abolished in 1915⁽³⁾ thus 32mil as internal postal rates for registered cover cannot be verified as correct franking.





References:

1. Peter A. Smith, Egypt: Stamps & Postal History, A Philatelic Treatise (1999).
2. Edmund Hall, "Stamps and rates: 2 mills Surcharge on 3 mills Pictorial, October 15, 1915", QC XX (4), (Whole number 227), December 2008, p. 90-91.
3. Amr EL-Etreby, "The 1915 Provisional: A Centenary Celebration", QC XXII (8) (Whole number 255), December 2015, p. 173-185.
4. Douglas McNeille, "Egypt Oct. 15, The 3 milliemmes value of 1914 surcharged 2 milliemmes in Arabic and French", *Quarterly Circular* IV (2) (Whole number 38), May 1952, p. 14-17.

طابع و خبر

محمد عمر

ذكرى الملك فؤاد



في يوم 28 أبريل عام 1944 أصدرت مصلحة البريد طابعاً بمناسبة ذكرى رحيل الملك فؤاد الذي رحل في يوم 28 أبريل عام 1936 والطابع من فئة عشرة مليمات ومدون عليه تاريخ رحيل الملك فؤاد الأول.

والملك فؤاد الأول هو ابن الخديوى اسماعيل بن ابراهيم بن محمد علي باشا ، ولد في 26 مارس عام 1868م والتحق بمدرسة قصر عابدين في السابعة من عمره وبعد عزل والده الخديوى إسماعيل انتقل معه الي ايطاليا حيث التحق بالمدرسة الملكية بمدينة تورينو ، ثم انتقل مع والده الي الاستانة وعين ياوراً للسلطان عبد الحميد الثاني وعاد إلى مصر في عام 1890م وتولي منصب كبير البارون في عهد الخديوى عباس حلمي الثانى .

وتزوج الملك فؤاد من الأميرة شويكار هانم أفندى وهى حفيدة إبراهيم باشا ، وورثت منه ثروة كبيرة من الأطنان والعقارات والأموال ، وبعد زفافها انتقلت الأميرة شويكار من منزل عائلتها بقصر الدوبارة إلى قصر الزعفران محل إقامة الأمير فؤاد فى ذلك الوقت ، وأنجبا الأمير إسماعيل ولكنه لم يعيش طويلا والأميرة فوقية، وقد وقع الطلاق بين الأمير أحمد فؤاد والأميرة شويكار فى عام 1898 ، بعد العديد من الخلافات كان اخرها إطلاق شقيق الأميرة شويكار الرصاص على الأمير فؤاد، ثم تزوج الملك فؤاد من

الملكة نازلى، وأنجب منها الأمير فاروق (الذى أصبح ملكاً لمصر) ، الأميرة فوزية، الأميرة فايزة، الأميرة فايفة، الأميرة فتحية.

وبعد وفاة السلطان حسين كامل ورفض ابنه الأمير كمال الدين حسين تولي الحكم فاعتلى الأمير فؤاد عرش مصر وأصبح سلطان مصر خلال الفترة من عام 1917 إلى 1922، وعقب إعلان استقلال مصر عن الحماية البريطانية عام 1922 أصدر السلطان فؤاد أمراً بتغيير لقبه من سلطان إلى ملك على مصر، وأصبح يعرف بملك مصر وسيد النوبة وكردفان ودارفور ، وأصبح اللقب الرسمى له هو (حضرة صاحب الجلالة الملك فؤاد الاول).

وشهدت مصر فى عهد الملك فؤاد نهضة شاملة فى كافة نواحي الحياة فى مصر بداية من التعليم بكافة فروعه وأنواعه وكانت نسبة المتعلمين فى مصر عام 1917 ما يقرب من 6 ٪. وأصبحت فى عام 1927 حوالى 12 ٪ وفى عام 1936



الأمير احمد فؤاد
عندما كان ياوراً للسلطان عبدالحميد الثانى

أصبحت نسبة المتعلمين لا تقل عن 25 ٪ ، ونال الأزهر والتعليم الأزهرى في عهد فؤاد الأول اهتماماً كبيراً فتم تشييد معهد أسيوط ومعهد آخر في الزقازيق وتجديد معهد الاسكندرية وإنشاء الكليات الحديثة ومدينة الجامعة الأزهرية وإرسال البعثات الأزهرية الي أوروبا ، كما كان للملك فؤاد دور كبير في تأسيس وتنظيم الجامعة المصرية الأهلية عام 1906 ، وكذلك في تحسين الصحة العامة ووسائل الرى والصرف ومنها تعليية خزان أسوان وإنشاء خزان جبل الاولياء وقناطر نجع حمادى وتجديد قناطر أسيوط الخارجية وتحسين الزراعة وتشجيع الجمعيات العلمية وعقد المؤتمرات الدولية والاهتمام الفتاة والمرأة بجانب العناية بالآثار المصرية وتنشيط الرياضة والفنون.

أما في مجال المواصلات تم تطوير خطوط السكك الحديدية والمواصلات التلغرافية والتليفونية وتجديد كوبرى الخديوى اسماعيل (قصر النيل) وتم إنشاء وزارة التجارة والصناعة التي خطت خطوط كبيرة في سبيل نهضة التجارة المصرية والترويج للمنتجات المحلية في الأسواق الخارجية ومن انجازات الملك فؤاد تأسيسه الجمعية السلطانية للاقتصاد والإحصاء والتشريع في 8 أبريل 1909 ، وجمعية الهلال الأحمر في مصر في 2 مارس 1916 ومجمع اللغة العربية ، كما أمر بتشيد مبنى البرلمان وإصدار الدستور.

وتوفي صاحب الجلالة الملك فؤاد الاول في 28 أبريل 1936 بقصر القبة، ودفن في مسجد الرفاعي.



الموكب المهيب لجنزة الملك فؤاد في طريقه إلى مسجد الرفاعي حيث دفن



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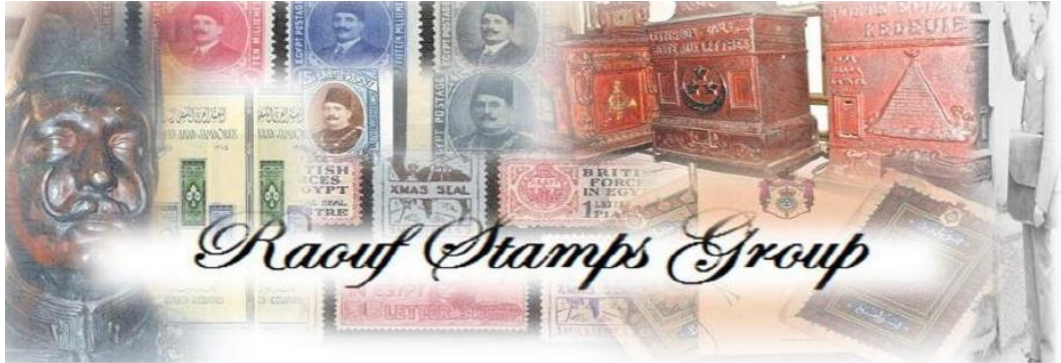
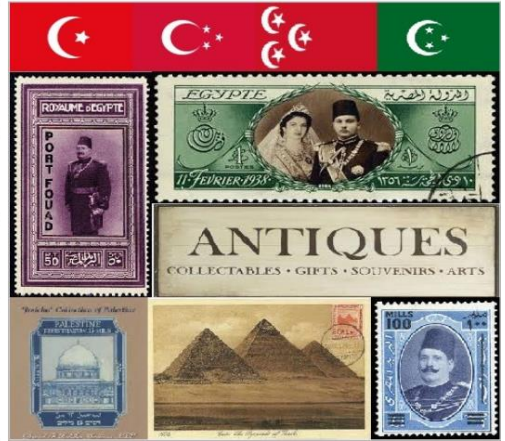
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| م | اسم المحطة | الختم الخاص بالمحطة |
|---|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 | عزبة شعير | عزبة شعير |
| 2 | عزبة الملواني | عزبة الملواني |
| 3 | عزبة صقر | عزبة صقر |

ملاحظات :

1. موعد وصول ارسالية البوستة إلى محطة طواف ميت حواي الساعة الثامنة صباحاً .
2. يبدأ الطواف خط سيره في شهر رمضان الساعة التاسعة صباحاً .
3. يبدأ الطواف بالسير أو على دابة القيام في الساعة الساعة الثامنة صباحاً من محطة ميت حواي ليصل إلى محطة بريد أهلي الأنبوتين الساعة الساعة الثامنة والنصف صباحاً في مدة ثلاثون دقيقة فقط لينتظر عشر دقائق فقط ليقوم بمهام عمله في ختم الأظرف أو بيع الطوابع أو تسليم المراسلات واستلامها من الفلاحين ليقوم بالبداة مجدداً في السير الساعة الثامنة واربعون دقيقة صباحاً ليصل إلى المحطة التالية وهي محطة بريد أهلي بقلولة الساعة الثامنة وخمسة وأربعون دقيقة صباحاً في مدة خمس دقائق لينتظر خمس دقائق فقط ليقوم بمهام عمله السابق ذكرها وهكذا.
4. يوجد في خط سير الطواف محطتان بريد أهلي (الأنبوتين – بقلولة) يقف الطواف بكافة مهامه في هاتان المحطتان كسائر محطات الطواف.
5. تم اعتماد هذا الخط في محطة ميت حواي بمحافظة الغربية بتاريخ 25 أغسطس 1981 وتم اعتماده من قبل هيئة البريد (ادارة النقل والحركة) .

خط الطواف : ميت حواي / عزبة فوزي

محافظة : الغربية - مسافة خط الطواف : 20 كيلومتر

يبدأ الطواف خط سيره ابتداءً من الساعة الثامنة صباحاً وينتهي الساعة الثانية عشرة والرابع ظهراً حاملاً الاختتام الخاصة بكل قرية أو نجع أو عزبة معه ليقوم بختم كافة المراسلات الصادرة منها ويبدأ خط السير كالتالي :

| خط الذهاب | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| المحطات | | القيام | | الوصول | | الوقت المستغرق للوصول | |
| الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة |
| | | | | | | 8 | ---- |
| 1 - | ميت حواي | 8 | 10 | 8 | 05 | | 5 |
| 2 - | بريد اهلي كفر ميت حواي | 8 | 40 | 8 | 35 | | 5 |
| 3 - | الانشا | 8 | 55 | 8 | 50 | | 5 |
| 4 - | عزبة الساعى | 9 | 20 | 9 | 15 | | 5 |
| 5 - | عزبة فتحي المنشاوي | 9 | 30 | 9 | 25 | | 5 |
| 6 - | عزبة تفاحة | 9 | 55 | 9 | 50 | | 5 |
| 7 - | عزبة فاطمة هانم | 10 | 20 | 10 | 15 | | 5 |
| 8 - | عزبة بقلونة | | | | | | |
| خط الإياب | | | | | | | |
| المحطات | | القيام | | الوصول | | الوقت المستغرق للوصول | |
| الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة |
| | | | | | | | |
| 9 - | عزبة بسيونى | 10 | 35 | 10 | 30 | | 5 |
| 10 - | عزبة الديب | 10 | 50 | 10 | 45 | | 5 |
| 11 - | عزبة خميس | 11 | 10 | 11 | 05 | | 5 |
| 12 - | عزبة فوري | 11 | 35 | 11 | 30 | | 5 |
| | ميت حواي | | | | | | 40 |

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| م | اسم المحطة | الختم الخاص بالمحطة |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | الانشا | مشاة مندلات |
| 2 | عزبة الساعي | عزبة الساعي EZBETEI SA I |
| 3 | عزبة فتحي المنشاوي | عزبة فتحي المنشاوي |
| 4 | عزبة تفاحة | عزبة تفاحة |
| 5 | عزبة فاطمة هانم | عزبة فاطمة هانم |
| 6 | عزبة بقلولة | عزبة بقلولة ISBET BAQLULA |
| 7 | عزبة بسيوني | عزبة بسيوني |
| 8 | عزبة خميس | عزبة خميس |
| 9 | عزبة فوزي | عزبة فوزي |

ملاحظات :

1. موعد وصول ارسالية البوستة إلى محطة طواف ميت حواي الساعة الثامنة صباحاً.
2. يبدأ الطواف خط سيره في شهر رمضان الساعة التاسعة صباحاً .
3. يبدأ الطواف بالسير أو على دابة القيام في الساعة الثامنة صباحاً من محطة ميت حواي ليصل إلى محطة بريد أهلي كفر ميت حواي الساعة الثامنة وخمس دقائق صباحاً في مدة خمس دقائق فقط لينتظر خمس دقائق فقط ليقوم بمهام عمله في ختم الأظرف أو بيع الطوابع أو تسليم المراسلات واستلامها من الفلاحين ليقوم بالبدا مجدداً في السير الساعة الثامنة وعشر دقائق صباحاً ليصل إلى المحطة التالية وهي محطة الأنشا الساعة الثامنة وخمسة وثلاثون دقيقة صباحاً في مدة خمسة وعشرون دقيقة لينتظر خمس دقائق فقط ليقوم بمهام عمله السابق ذكرها وهكذا.
4. يوجد في خط سير الطواف محطة بريد أهلي (كفر ميت حواي) يقف الطواف بكافة مهامه في هاتان المحطتان كسائر محطات الطواف .
5. تم اعتماد هذا الخط في محطة ميت حواي بمحافظة الغربية بتاريخ 25 أغسطس 1981 وتم اعتماده من قبل هيئة البريد (ادارة النقل والحركة) .

خط الطواف : ميت السودان / عزبة الستمحافظة : الغربية - مسافة خط الطواف : 13 كيلومتر

يبدأ الطواف خط سيره ابتداءً من الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً وينتهي الساعة الواحدة وخمسة وأربعون دقيقة ظهراً حاملاً الاختام الخاصة بكل قرية أو نجع أو عزبة معه ليقوم بختم كافة المراسلات الصادرة منها ويبدأ خط السير كالتالي :


| خط الذهاب | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|
| المحطات | | القيام | | الوصول | | الوقت المستغرق للوصول | | وقت الانتظار في المحطة |
| الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة |
| | | | | | | 11 | ---- | 1 - ميت السودان |
| | 10 | | 20 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 30 | 2 - عزبة القلا |
| | 10 | | 60 | 12 | 30 | 12 | 40 | 3 - عزبة بكير |
| | 5 | | 15 | 12 | 55 | 1 | ----- | 4 - عزبة فرعية |
| | 5 | | 15 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 5 - عزبة الست |
| خط الإياب | | | | | | | | |
| المحطات | | القيام | | الوصول | | الوقت المستغرق للوصول | | وقت الانتظار في المحطة |
| الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | دقيقة | دقيقة | الساعة | دقيقة | الساعة |
| | | | 25 | 1 | 45 | | | ميت السودان |

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| م | اسم المحطة | الختم الخاص بالمحطة |
|---|------------|---|
| 1 | عزبة القلا |  |
| 2 | عزبة بكير |  |
| 3 | عزبة فرعية |  |
| 4 | عزبة الست |  |

ملاحظات :

1. موعد وصول ارسالية البوستة إلى محطة طواف ميت السودان الساعة الحادية عشرة وأربعون دقيقة صباحاً .
2. يبدأ الطواف خط سيره في شهر رمضان الساعة التاسعة صباحاً .
3. يبدأ الطواف بالسير أو على دابة القيام في الساعة الحادية عشرة صباحاً من محطة ميت السودان ليصل إلى محطة عزبة القلا الساعة الحادية عشرة والثلاث صباحاً في مدة عشرون دقيقة فقط لينتظر عشر دقائق فقط ليقوم بمهام عمله في ختم الأظرف أو بيع الطوابع أو تسليم المراسلات واستلامها من الفلاحين ليقوم بالبدء مجدداً في السير الساعة الحادية عشرة والنصف صباحاً ليصل إلى المحطة التالية وهي محطة عزبة بكير الساعة الثانية عشرة والنصف ظهراً في مدة 60 دقيقة لينتظر عشر دقائق فقط ليقوم بمهام عمله السابق ذكرها وهكذا .
4. لا يوجد في خط سير الطواف محطات بريد أهلي .
5. تم اعتماد هذا الخط في محطة ميت السودان بمحافظة الغربية بتاريخ 10 مارس 2004 وتم اعتماده من قبل هيئة البريد (ادارة النقل والحركة) .



Alexandria Philatelic Society جمعية هواة طوابع البريد بالإسكندرية

Identified No. 1386/2001 المشهورة برقم 2001/1386


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تنمية الهواية بجميع جوانبها والارتقاء بمحبيها

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The Provisional Issue (1898 & 1905)

Adel Hanna

During the military campaign to regain the Sudan that was launched in 1896, Soldiers serving on the frontiers were authorized a 3 mills franking rate for 30 grams letters. As no stamps were available in remote locations, an unfranked letter endorsed by the command officer "no stamps available" was charged only 3 mills at destination instead of 6 mills due. On Feb. 7th 1898 a bisected 2 mills stamp together with a full stamp was authorised to pay the required charge.

To meet the new need the department proposed to overprint the 2 piasters stamps with a 3 mills surcharge. It was Typographed in Cairo and was available as per most catalogues on May 7th 1898 (**proven it was wrong date, by the exhibitor**) in panes of 60 from witch the left and bottom margins were removed. Six types of overprint plates were located randomly in the sheet with six stages of printing. In later years when the number of soldiers letters decreased, the stamps were used for general purposes.

In 1905 same stamp was surcharged again from new plates on half panes of 30 stamps each. Hamza were added on the Arabic Alef. 6 types were vertically located in rows with 2 stages of printing known.

Six types of overprint plates were located randomly in the sheet of 60 each has its own characteristics as per the following table.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | A | B | C | D | E | A | C | F | D | C |
| 11 | A | A | E | A | C | F | E | C | A | C |
| 21 | F | D | A | E | F | F | C | F | D | A |
| 31 | C | E | F | D | F | A | D | B | D | A |
| 41 | E | E | B | F | E | B | B | B | B | F |
| 51 | D | E | B | C | C | E | D | A | B | B |



A – Third Alef shorter than Lam

B – 3 & M are spaced out



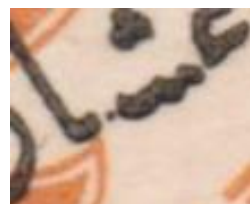
C – Alef in the lap of Reh

D – Narrower gap vertically.



E – First Alef sloped

F – Break between letters.



Six printing stages of printing were recorded.

Stage 1 The Arabic 3 (٣) in the entire right column are complete & undamaged, the Pos. 36 has a damaged Arabic 3 (٣) looks like the 2 (٢).



Stage 2 The Arabic 3 (٣) in the entire right column are shaved & damaged looks like the 2 (٢)



Stage 2A new Arabic 3 (٣) in the entire right column are printed over the damaged ones.



Stage 3 The entire right column was replaced.



Stage 4 The damaged position 36 was replaced.



Stage 4A Most of the “ll” in Milliemes are damaged or incomplete.



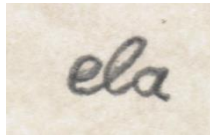
Wrong Issuing date in Catalogues

Most catalogues states that the issuing date is May 7th only Stanley Gibbons is giving April as month of issue without stating a specific day. Here I am introducing the evidence of issuing on April 26th 1898 with 2 different first day cancelation postmarks on 2 blocks of 4.

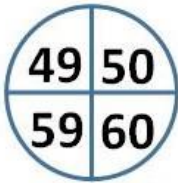
The first block is ex. Angeloglou, the famous collector & stamp dealer signed with his stamp “*ela*” from **2A** printing canceled Gouria, Cairo on April 26th. The other from the **1st** printing with Cairo postmark on the same date.



1st Printing, cancelled to order



2 A Printing Pos.



Ex Angeloglou.



A new earlier date for usage

The letters rate from non-commissioned officers & soldiers is 3 mills for prepaid and 6 mills for unpaid letters.

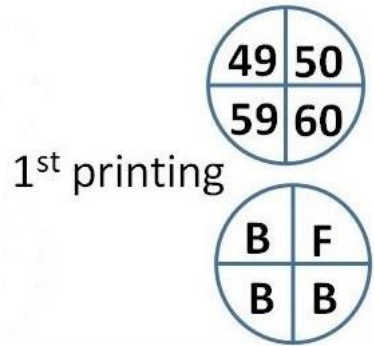
Here is an interesting fragment with a new earliest recorded date of May 3rd 1898 franked with 3 mills for rate and 3 mills for tax.



| | |
|----|----|
| 9 | 10 |
| 19 | 20 |

1st printing

| | |
|---|---|
| D | C |
| A | C |



References:

1. The Nile Post by Joseph H. Chalhoub.
2. Egypt Stamps & Postal History by Peter A. S. Smith
3. Stamps of Egypt Catalogue by L. Balian
4. Unpublished manuscript written by a senior official at the Survey Dept. of Egypt 1947 by Peter Feltus 1979



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Farouk King of Egypt and Sudan Airmail Obliterated issue Overprinted Bilingual Palestine for use in Gaza district

Kareem Darwaza

This article aims at highlighting some points related to different Farouk Gaza Airmail issues, with emphasis on Gaza related King of Egypt and Sudan Obliterated Airmail issues.

Part 1 (Egypt Farouk Portrait Airmail Issues)

1. Base Farouk Portrait Normal Airmail Issue

This issue is comprised of 12 denominations that were issued in the year 1947.

2. Farouk Portrait Normal King of Egypt and Sudan (KES) Airmail Issue

This issue is comprised of 12 denominations that were issued in 1947, overprinted in 1952 (Arabic/two lines) "16 أكتوبر 1951" / "ملك مصر والسودان". (Used starting 1952)

3. Farouk Portrait Normal Obliterated Airmail Issue

This issue is comprised of 12 denominations that were issued in 1947, with Farouk portrait normally obliterated with 3-bars. Some values were recorded with 6-bars / 9-bars obliteration, thus, marking king Farouk abdication and the end of Mohammed Ali Dynasty Monarchic Rule of Egypt (Used starting 1953).

4. Farouk Portrait King of Egypt and Sudan Airmail Obliterated Issue

This Issue is comprised of nine denominations (out of the total twelve "King of Egypt and Sudan" Airmail issue), normally obliterated with 3-bars. Some values were recorded with 6-bars / 9-bars obliteration (Used starting 1953).

Part 2 (Egypt Farouk Portrait Gaza Airmail Issues)

1. Farouk Portrait Normal Gaza Airmail Issue

This issue is comprised of 12 denominations that were issued in 1947, overprinted starting 1st June, 1948 with bilingual Palestine in Arabic and English, for use in Gaza and other districts in Palestine under Egyptian Administration.

2. Farouk Portrait Normal Gaza Airmail Obliterated Issue

This issue is comprised of 12 denominations that were overprinted bilingual Palestine in 1948, with Farouk portrait normally obliterated with 3-bars. Some values were recorded with 6-bars / 9-bars obliteration (Used starting 1953).

3. Farouk Portrait Gaza Airmail with both (King of Egypt and Sudan overprint and 3-bars Obliteration)

This issue is comprised of six denominations (out of the total twelve Gaza Airmail values), overprinted in (Arabic/two lines) "1951 16 أكتوبر" / "ملك مصر والسودان" with Farouk portrait obliterated normally with 3-bars. (Some values were recorded with 6-bars/9-bars obliteration).

It is noteworthy from the above list that:

- There were no Farouk Gaza Airmail issues with King of Egypt and Sudan Overprint only.
- Gaza Airmail values obliterated with bars and overprinted with king of Egypt and Sudan could be produced in one of the following ways:
 - Normal Farouk Gaza Airmail stamps (12 values) were overprinted first with KES and then obliterated with bars (Thus the possibility of twelve Farouk Gaza Obliterated Airmail values having KES).
 - Obliterated Farouk Gaza Airmail stamps (12 values) overprinted with KES, these results also in producing 12 overprinted KES and obliterated Gaza values.
 - Apply Palestine bilingual overprint to recorded Farouk Normal KES obliterated issue (This should result in 9 possible Gaza values having KES overprint and obliterated)

Notes on the above three assumptions

- The first sounds more likely.
- The second would induce applying obliteration before KES, thus it would be safe to put aside.
- This leaves us with the third, which is safe to abide with but this leaves us with the following question: why six Gaza values were produced not nine? And for that matter, why nine recorded KES obliterated values to start with not the whole list of twelve values?bnm

The Obliteration of stamps carrying King Farouk Portrait was done after the 1952 revolution. The king was dethroned and exiled. His properties confiscated and to mark the end of royalty it was necessary that even stamps carrying his portrait be obliterated. The obliteration process was done by adding three bars over the king portrait. However, sometimes this obliteration was insufficient to completely cover the King's face, so another obliteration would be deemed necessary, thus resulting in stamps with six bars or even nine bars instead of three. The obliteration was carried by three different printing presses: the Boulaq press, the survey department press, and the railway institution press. Each one has its own characteristics in the shape, length, and perfection of the bars comprising the obliteration. The obliteration was done on all values of Farouk Gaza Definitive issue, Gaza Ordinary Airmail Issue, and Part of Gaza King-of-Egypt-and-Sudan Airmails?????

The Following Stamp and Cover Pauses Some Kind of a riddle to be tackled by friends and fellow Philatelists: were there other values un-recorded for obliterated Gaza KES Airmail Issue to be taken into account or this issue is nonsense bogus? Just remember: If one does not know or have proofs, SILENCE IS GOLD.....



Mint Example of Un-Recorded 8Mills. Gaza Airmail KES obliterated 3-bars



A 1955 Registered airmail cover sent from Gaza ElGidida to Beirut (Lebanon), correctly franked 35 Mills: [(2Mills. Gaza Airmail Obliterated Issue) + (5Mills., 8Mills, 2 x 10Mills) Gaza KES Issue]. All tied [Gaza ElGidida] cds dated 19 June. Back-stamped same Gaza cds, [Aerodrome du Caire] transit cds dated 22 June, and final Beirut arrival. The cover exhibits two varieties: 5Mills. KES Gaza issue showing double KES overprint, and the postal usage of the presumably unrecorded 8Mills. KES Gaza stamp on cover.

“King of Egypt & Sudan” (KES) Unrecorded Positional Varieties

Ahmed Nabil

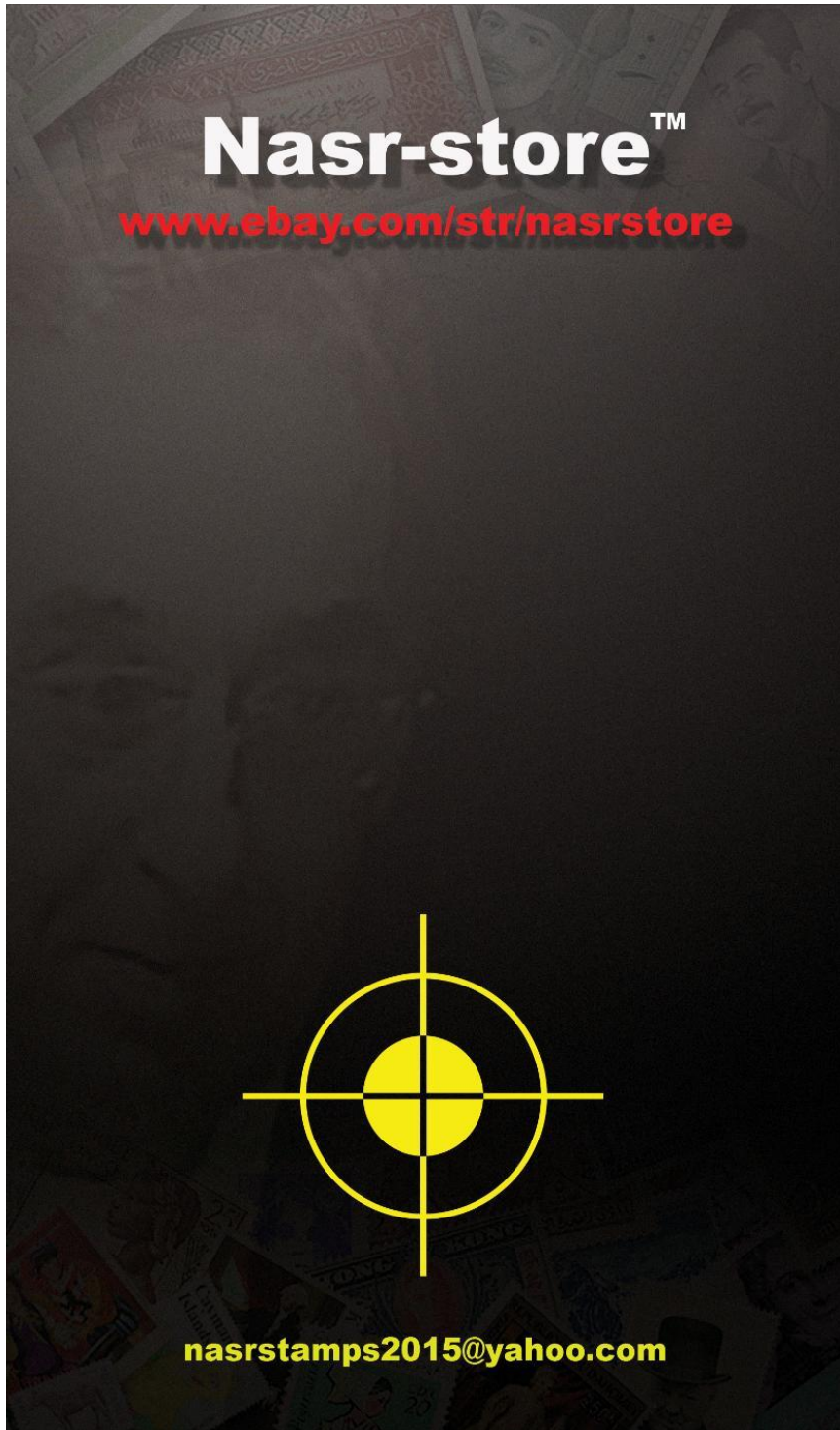
- 2 Mil color trial black overprint with unrecorded “Kiss” double overprint variety.




- The color trials were issued in only one sheet of 100 for the small values but a positional error appeared in the red color which I have recorded in 3 values the 15 Mil, 17 Mil & 20 Mil. The positional variety appeared as an ink stroke in the lower frame, in the middle of the stamps. Sadly we cannot precisely identify which position because as previously said it was one sheet and it was separated.



- New positional **unrecorded** varieties in 2nd setting for the small values. Deformed Arabic letter “ن” in “السودان” in Position 100



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Postal Stationery Exhibits

Amr El-Etreby

The FIP guidelines have been developed to assist exhibitors in the preparation of postal stationery exhibits. They are intended to provide guidance regarding:

1. The definition and nature of postal stationery
2. The principles of exhibit composition

The Definition and Nature of Postal Stationery

The FIP Postal Stationery Commission definition of postal stationery is:

“Postal Stationery comprises postal matter which either bears an officially authorised pre-printed stamp or device or inscription indicating that a specific face value of postage or related service has been prepaid”

1.1. The Physical Form

The physical form of the paper or card on which the stamp etc. has been printed depends upon the specific purpose for which a particular item of postal stationery is intended. The earliest stamped items of postal stationery were usually letter sheets (termed covers) and envelopes. The other forms of postal stationery commonly include postcards, wrappers (newspaper bands), registration envelopes, certificates of posting, letter cards, and air letter sheets (aerograms), but other types of documents bearing impressions of postage stamp designs have been produced by a number of countries.

1.2 The availability and usage

Postal Stationery can be grouped into the following classes according to the manner of its availability and usage:

1.2.1 Post office issues:

Stamped stationery prepared to the specification of and issued by Postal Administrations for public use. It is important to distinguish the unofficial private modifications of normal Post Office issues made for philatelic purposes

1.2.2 Official service issues:

Stamped stationery produced for the use of Government Departments only. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues or of a special design. Alternatively, Post Office issues may be adapted for Official Service by overprinting etc.

1.2.3 Forces (military) issues:

Stamped stationery produced for the use of members of the armed forces. Imprinted stamps may be similar to those found on Post Office issues of special design.

1.2.4 Stamped to Order/Printed to Private Order issues:

Stamped stationery bearing stamps of Post Office design applied with Postal Administration approval and within specified regulations to the order of private individuals or organisations. Imprinted stamps may cover a wider range of denominations and hence designs to those found on Post Office issues. It is important to distinguish within the stamped to order class between those items which were produced for genuine postal usage and those produced for philatelic purposes.

1.2.5 Local post issues:

Stamped stationery produced by private postal agencies with varying degrees of Postal Administration recognition or support.

It is also possible to classify postal stationery according to the type of postal or associated service for which it is intended. Examples of such services include the following:

1.2.6 Postage: Surface/airmail - local, inland, foreign, - letters, post cards, parcels, newspapers, etc.

1.2.7 Registration: Inland, foreign.

1.2.8 Telegraph: Inland, foreign, etc.

1.2.9 Receipt: Receipt of posting - letters, parcels.

1.2.10 Miscellaneous fees etc: Postal orders, money orders, other documents bearing impressions of stamp designs etc.

1.3 Other accepted forms of Postal Stationery

Although not strictly falling within the definition of Postal Stationery set out in 1., the following are also accepted forms of Postal Stationery:

1.3.1 Formula stationery. A number of countries issued so called "formula" items which were sold to the public bearing adhesive stamps, as fore-runners to the issue of postal stationery items with impressed stamps. These formula items can be included in postal stationery exhibits.

1.3.2 Non value indicators. More recently a growing number of Postal Administrations have introduced postal stationery which, while sold to the public at a specific price, merely indicates that a particular service/postage rate has been prepaid without indication of value - termed "non value indicators" (NVI). Such material is of course appropriately included in exhibits of postal stationery.

1.3.3 Telegraph Forms can be exhibited as postal stationery.

1.3.4 Money Orders/Postal Orders/Postal Notes can be exhibited as either postal stationery or revenues.

1.3.5 International Reply Coupons have traditionally been accepted as part of postal stationery and can be exhibited in this class

1.4 Not accepted as Postal Stationery

1.4.1 Unstamped formula items (others than those mentioned in 1.3.1), unstamped military stationery, unstamped postal administration stationery, official franks, meter post impressions and privately generated 'Postage Paid Impressions' are all considered outside the definition and should not be exhibited in the postal stationery class.

1.5 Cut-outs (cut squares) in postal stationery exhibits

Postal stationery exhibits should normally be of entire items. Where certain items are very rare in entire form or are only known to exist in cut-down (cut square) form they would be acceptable as part of an exhibit, as would a study for example of variations in the imprinted stamp dies used or those with rare cancellations etc. The use of postal stationery imprinted stamps as adhesives would also properly form part of an exhibit of postal stationery.

Principles of Exhibit Composition

2.1 The Exhibit Composition

An exhibit of postal stationery should comprise a logical and coherent assembly of unused and/or used items of postal stationery (as defined in 1.0) to illustrate one or more of the categories set out below.

- a) The issues of a particular country or associated group
- b) The issues of a particular chronological period
- c) The issues of a particular class of postal stationery (1.2.1-1.2.5)
- d) The issues of a particular type of postal or associated service (1.2.6-1.2.10)
- e) The issues relating to a particular physical form of the paper or card (1.1).

In a postal stationery exhibit the exhibitor tells a story with the exhibit. Normally it is the story about the development of the postal stationery items themselves. It can begin with the reason why the postal stationery was issued following with the possible essays and/or proofs. It can then describe the development of the items, different printings, colours, perforations, papers, errors etc. The usage of the items, the rates, routes, cancellations and other aspects are a secondary part of the story and may not be a dominant part of the exhibit.

The exhibits may be planned chronologically, geographically (e.g. by local/national districts), by mode of transport/service, or by any other way that the exhibitor may feel appropriate to employ.

The subject chosen needs to be appropriate in scope for both the initial and also the potential size of the exhibit.

2.2 One Frame Exhibits

A One Frame exhibit of Postal Stationery is intended to be an exhibit within the categories mentioned in 2.1 with a very narrow theme that fits into one frame. If a theme can be shown in more than one frame, it is not suitable as a theme for a one frame exhibit.

A selection of items from a multiframe exhibit may be suitable only if the selection can completely treat a natural sub-theme of the exhibit within one frame. An extract of a multiframe exhibit showing only the best items (“cherry picking”) from a multiframe exhibit is not appropriate as a one frame exhibit.

As with multi-frame exhibits One Frame Exhibits should have primary focus on the postal stationery itself. Exhibits with a heavy emphasis of usage are unlikely to succeed.

2.3 The Introductory Sheet (or the Title Page)

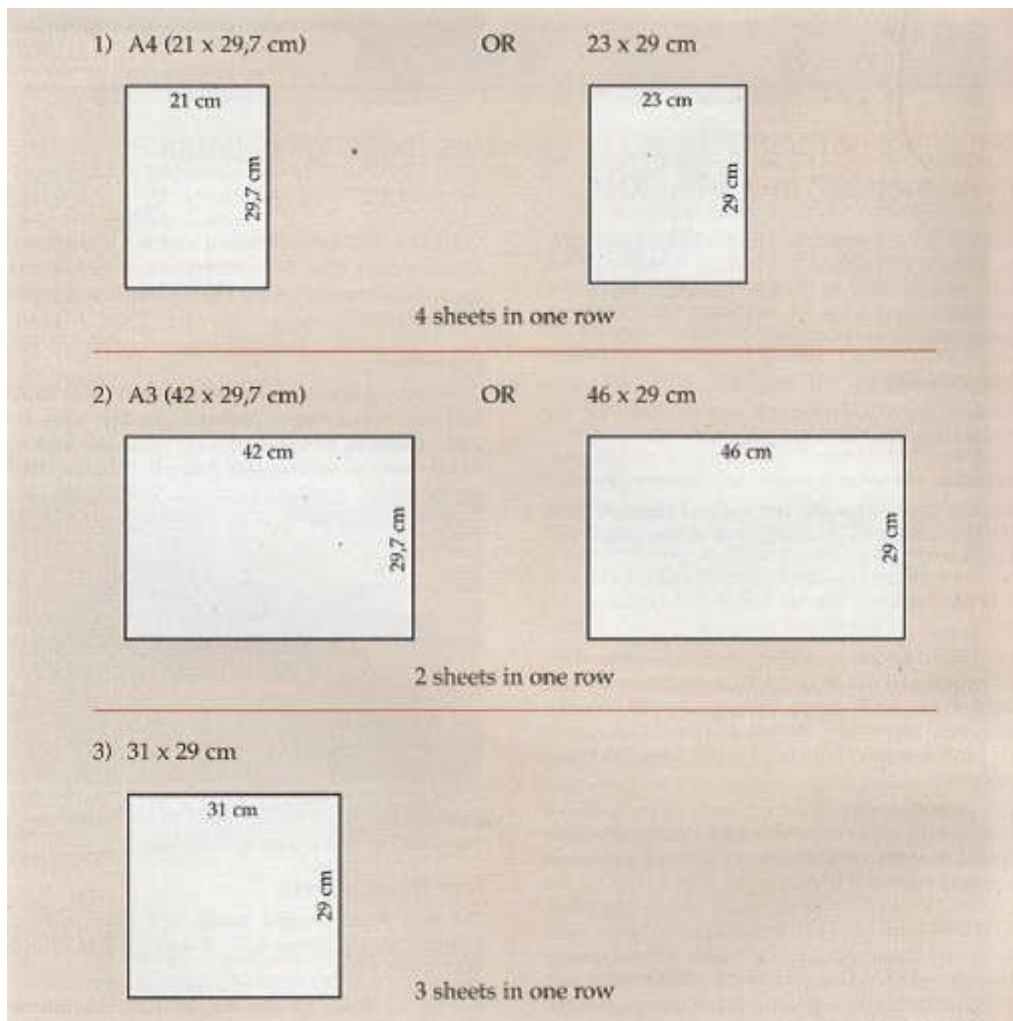
All Postal Stationery exhibits must include an introductory sheet. This introductory sheet should consist of:

- The title of the exhibit
- Short, precise and relevant general information on the subject
- A description of the purpose of the exhibit
- A description of the scope of the exhibit (What is included in the exhibit and what is omitted)
- A plan of the structure of the exhibit – chapters or sections etc.– rather than a “frame by frame” or “page by page” description
- A list of personal research by the exhibitor within the subject (with references to articles or literature)
- A list of the most important literature references

FIP**Recommended Exhibit Sheet Sizes**

As approved and recommended during the FIP Board meeting in Seoul on August 13 – 14, 2014

- 1) (21 x 29.7) cm or (23 x 29) cm – 4 sheets in one row
- 2) (42 x 29.7) cm or (46 x 29) cm – 2 sheets in one row
- 3) (31 x 29) cm – 3 sheets in one row.





The FEPA Congress in Prague decided to have the 2019 Congress in Monaco accepting the kind request of the Club de Monte-Carlo (Monaco Federation). The Congress will be held on Friday November 29th, 09:00 hours at the Hôtel Hermitage, Salle Eiffel 1.



Egypt Commissioner: Hany Salam (hany.salam@salamtex.com)

2 2
LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION 2 TO 9 MAY 2020

There will be a major stamp exhibition at the Business Design Centre in Islington, London from Saturday 2 May 2020 until Saturday 9 May 2020. This will be an international, granted FIP Patronage, with competitive classes in Championship, Traditional, Postal History, Thematic, Revenue, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Open, Picture Postcards, One Frame, Modern, Literature and Youth.



Egypt Commissioner: Sherif Samra

(sherif.samra@gmail.com)



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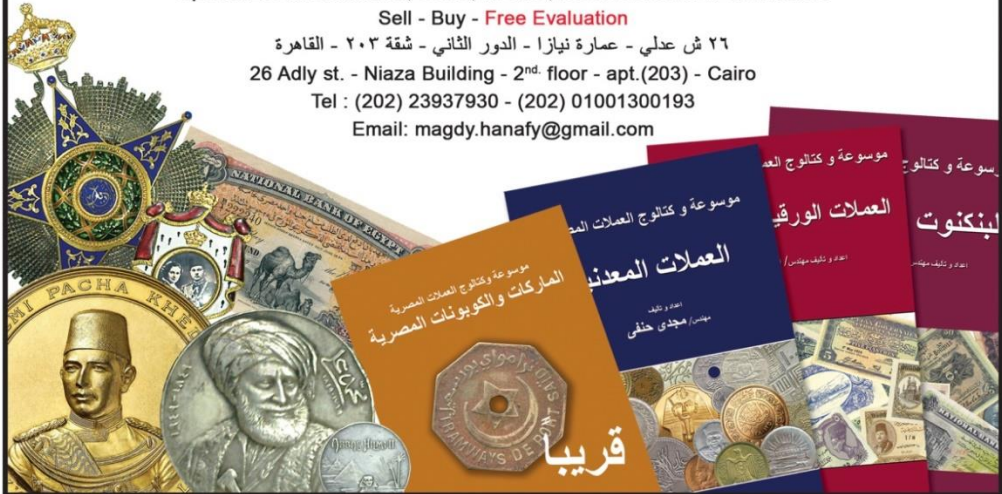
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