

مجلة  
 الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



A GREAT RARITY OF EGYPT  
 (see page 271)

L'ORIENT  
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- Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "WIPA 1933"  
 Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "PRAGA 1938"  
 Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Philatélique d'Alexandrie 1939.  
 Médaille d'Argent, Saloa du Timbre, Alexandrie 1945.  
 Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Philatélique Internationale, Le Caire 1946.  
 Médaille de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "Imaba 1948".  
 Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Internationale Phil. "Reinatex" Monte Carlo 1952.  
 Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. "Stockholmia 55".  
 Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. Finlandia 56.

**CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER  
TABLE DES MATIERES**

	Pages		Pages
Une émission macabre .....	267	A new double overprint variety	286
£1,000,000 for postage stamps	270	Note à propos du "Regie poste egiziane"	288
A great rarity of Egypt .....	271	Praga 1962 .....	290
Une erreur dans la composition du texte du timbre à date ...	271	The mysterious variety of the 1913 official stamp of Egypt	291
New issue of 4 postage stamps	272	Variété du 20 paras bleu penasson émission de 1872 .....	293
Airgraphs .....	273	Useful extracts from the Byam sale at Roxson Lowe .....	296
Le cachet que l'on utilisait à sceller la cire des sacs postaux a servi aussi à oblitérer les timbres-poste Egyptiens .....	275	Letters to the editor .....	294
Recent discovery of sketches prepared for a commemorative stamp in 1894. ....	279	New Issues .....	306
Perforation variety and wrong postal marking .....	284	Assemblée générale de 1961 ...	323
		Bulletin de presse de la F.I.P.	327

٣٤٤ اصدارات الحديثة

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### UNE EMISSION MACABRE

En 1904 après l'assassinat du roi Alexandre Obrinovich et l'accession au trône du roi Pierre Karageorgevich, le Gouvernement Serbe fit imprimer une série à l'occasion du couronnement de ce souverain, laquelle devait célébrer aussi le centenaire de la dynastie Karageorgevich, revenue sur le trône après une éclipse en faveur des Obrinovich.

Cette série était composée de timbres formant deux types ; les 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 paras représentaient de profil le roi Pierre Ier, l'ancêtre Karageorgevich, les 3 autres valeurs des 1, 3, 5 dinars représentaient Karageorgevich et les insurgés serbes contre la domination turque d'alors, en 1804.

Cette série fut dessinée par G. Jovanovich, gravée par E. Mouchon et imprimée par l'Etat Français ; on admira beaucoup les timbres, mais quelques semaines après l'émission, le Gouvernement serbe fit retirer subitement tous les timbres invendus et essaya de faire rentrer ceux qui se trouvaient déjà entre les mains des particuliers et ce pour les motifs suivants :

On s'était aperçu qu'en retournant le timbre, les têtes en bas, on voyait apparaître clairement le masque de mort du roi Alexandre assassiné. Les narines du roi Pierre et de Karageorgevich formaient les yeux d'Alexandre Ier, les moustaches des deux têtes les sourcils du mort, enfin le sourcil et l'œil de Karageorgevich figuraient le nez et la bouche du roi mort.

Un dessin parut dans le grand journal anglais "Daily Chronicle" qui montra cette étrangeté qu'on ne voulut pas croire fortuite ; et l'on alla jusqu'à dire que c'était à l'instigation de la reine Nathalie, mère d'Alexandre, que le graveur conçut le dessin de son timbre de manière à obtenir cet effet macabre.

Le gouvernement d'abord donna des instructions à ses agents de Londres, Paris, et Berlin pour essayer de racheter les malheureux timbres, soit aux philatélistes, soit aux marchands, c'est *du moins* ce que prétendirent les malins et intéressés qui avaient stocké cette émission, car, comme on le verra plus loin, il n'en fut rien.

L'intervention de la reine Nathalie ne fut jamais prouvée, car le graveur Mouchon qui était très connu à cette époque, et qui avait gravé

les émissions de Monaco, du Portugal, les jeux olympiques de Grèce de 1896, était un artiste que ses travaux avaient fait connaître avantageusement et qui par son âge et sa réputation, était peu accessible à l'idée d'un acte qui n'aurait été en réalité, qu'une fumisterie macabre s'il était gratuit, mais deviendrait une sorte de tromperie à l'égard du gouvernement serbe s'il était payé.

Le résultat le plus clair aurait été de faire perdre à l'artiste la confiance et probablement les commandes futures non seulement de la Serbie, mais encore des autres gouvernements qui pourraient avoir dans leur histoire des cadavres plus ou moins récalcitrants. Rien ne permettait donc de supposer que ce fantôme eût été voulu et très probablement le hasard seul y était pour quelque chose.



Cependant en retournant le timbre, certains traits de dessin, certaines fermetés de la taille étonnent : notamment le pli du front de l'ancêtre Karageorgevich, qui, retourné devient le menton du fantôme et dont l'accentuation ne paraît pas aussi indispensable ; d'autre part, si l'on prend la précaution de cacher le reste du timbre on aperçoit très bien la tête macabre en question.

Il semble plutôt que cette émission, très belle à regarder, avait été stockée par un ou plusieurs spéculateurs de l'époque, lesquels pour écouler leurs stocks avec profit ne trouvèrent rien de mieux que d'inventer cette histoire de l'intervention du gouvernement du roi Pierre pour faire disparaître cette macabre figurine, due au hasard du poinçon du graveur.

En effet, le grand quotidien parisien de l'époque, le journal "Le Temps", publiait la lettre suivante, émanant ni plus ni moins, du Ministre de Serbie auprès de la République Française et datée du 9 Janvier 1905 :

Monsieur le Directeur,

Une certaine presse se plaisant dans des inventions les plus fantaisistes sur le compte de la Serbie a servi ces jours derniers à l'opinion publique, facilement crédule, une histoire, entre tant d'autres de la même qualité, sur les timbres-poste jubilaires serbes, histoire fausse d'un bout à l'autre. Un certain nombre de journaux français ayant reproduit ce fait divers, je vous serais très reconnaissant, Monsieur le Directeur, si vous vouliez bien me permettre de déclarer à ce propos, ce qui suit dans votre estimé journal : Les clichés des timbres-poste jubilaires en question ont été faits dans la fabrique d'Etat à Paris, d'après le dessin de Mr. E. Mouchon. Le Gouvernement royal serbe en a été tellement satisfait qu'il a fait décorer le graveur en exprimant en même temps ses meilleurs remerciements au Gouvernement de la République Française pour son gracieux concours dans cette affaire. Ces timbres-poste seront retirés de la circulation à la fin de l'année pour la plus simple raison du monde, à savoir qu'ils n'ont été faits que pour l'année 1904, le centenaire de la première révolution serbe sous Karageorges, le grand-père du roi Pierre. Les clichés pour les nouveaux timbres-poste qui seront mis en circulation le 1/14 Janvier ont été faits en France.

Veuillez agréer, etc., etc...

Mil. R. Vesnitch.

Ministre de Serbie à Paris.

Si parmi nos lecteurs il s'en trouve qui possèdent de ces timbres, qu'ils s'amuse donc à retourner la vignette et ils verront parfaitement bien un masque mortuaire, qu'on attribuait ainsi, il y a plus d'un siècle, à un monarque assassiné.

*Ahmed Mazloun.*

Références : Le Postillon.

## MICHEL NICOLAIZOS

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**ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE**

### £1,000,000 FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

SOLD BY H. R. HAMMER ORGANISATION IN THE LAST SEASON

This was comprised as follows :

London Auctions	£ 428,276
New York Auctions	£ 435,097
London Private Treaty	£ 78,130
New York Private Treaty	£ 71,440
Sydney Auction and Private Treaty	£ 16,000
	<hr/>
	£ 1,028,943
	<hr/>

London's auction total of £428,276 included £43,470 for the "C. Emerson Huston" Cape of Good Hope, a world record for Cape stamps, £16,680 for the major part of the "Ronald Southey" world collections, £16,440 for the "W.H. Milnes Marsden" collection and £14,050 for Dr. C.C. Chan's imperforate classics all used on covers. Ten individual pieces reached or exceeded the £1,000 figure during the season.

*Private Treaty sales effected by the London House brought the highest total for five years at £78,130.* Four collections from the "E.T. Granger" estate, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Helena and British imprimaturs were sold for nearly £15,000, the "R.T. Ledger" Jordan for £5,000 and the "Matthews" Gold Medal Mecklenburg-Schwerin for D.M. 62,000. Amongst the more important of the 398 sales completed in the twelve months were also included the two recently discovered Swaziland "decimal" sheets with double surcharges.

Harmer's New York House just topped London in the Auction field with a figure of £435,097, some 30% increase on the previous Season. The "Milton A. Holmes" World collection brought nearly £45,000 and the "Siegmond Adler" British North Americans and German States, sold for the Philatelic Foundation in America, made nearly £43,000. The wholesale stock of the late Michael Gluck ran to £37,500 whilst three collections of U.S.A. sold for £23,680, £19,100 and over £10,000. New York handled numerous important private treaty sales of a wide variety during the year with an abnormally high total of £71,440.

The demand for fine and rare stamps both classic and modern still exceeds the supply. Despite less favourable trading conditions prices generally have shown an increase over the previous twelve months.



**A GREAT RARITY OF EGYPT**

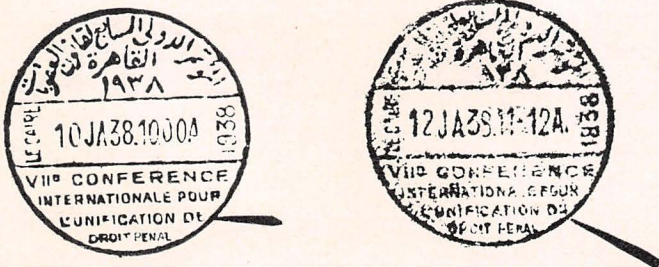
The marvellous upper right CORNER BLOCK, of the 2 piastres, 1st issue of Egypt (1866), with full margins, illustrated on the front page, is a great rarity. The two vertical lines of perforation at right gauge 13, and 12½ elsewhere. This block is included in Byam's Egypt catalogue, published for the auction sale to take place at Robson Lowe's rooms, London, on the 24th and 25th October, 1961 (valuation : £250).

**UNE ERREUR DANS LA COMPOSITION DU TEXTE  
DU TIMBRE A DATE**

En date du 10 Janvier 1938, a eu lieu la VIIe conférence pour l'unification du Droit Pénal.

Cette conférence a été inaugurée à la Société Royale de Géographie (dont le siège est actuellement occupé par la Sté. Entomologique d'Egypte, 14, Rue Ramsès). Pendant la période de la Conférence, un bureau de Poste, muni d'une oblitération spéciale, a fonctionné.

A ce propos signalons qu'il s'est glissé une erreur dans le texte du timbre à date, elle fut remarquée dans la matinée du premier jour, le 10 Janvier 1938, et immédiatement corrigée, par un autre texte du timbre à date. Voici en quoi elle consiste : "VIIe Conférence Internationale pour l'unification *de* Droit Pénal" (texte erroné) au lieu de : "VIIe Conférence Internationale pour l'unification *du* Droit Pénal" (texte correct).



Cette erreur typique que l'on pourrait comparer avec celle du Congrès des Chemins de Fer, en 1933, mérite d'être signalée, elle est très rare, car une vingtaine d'enveloppes de cette erreur ont dû être conservées.

Avis aux amateurs.

K.Z.

## NEW ISSUE OF FOUR POSTAGE STAMPS



The 1, 4, 10 and 35-mill. values of the current regular set were released on August 31, 1961. They were printed at the new Postal Authority Press at El-Nasr, suburb of Cairo. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper, and owing to change of equipment, the marginal inscription (control No. ) gives now consecutive sheet numbers and the date when the sheets were printed.

The 1-mill. stamp retains its size and its familiar design of the farmer's wife. The colour was changed into light blue, and the perforation is now  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 4-mill. stamp retains its size and its familiar design ; the glass lamp, the colour was changed into olive-green (perforation  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ).

The 10-mill. stamp retains only its size ; the design was altered and now it portrays the Eagle of Saladin (the emblem of the Republic) with a silhouette of the Citadel of Cairo in the background. The colour was changed into violet (perforation  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ).

The 35-mill. stamp retains its size and its design which depicts commerce and means of transport. The colour was changed into marine blue (perforation  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ).

\* \* \*

### FORTHCOMING COMMEMORATIVES

The F.A.O. commemorative stamp (Freedom from Hunger Campaign) which was previously announced to be released on October 24, 1961, will be postponed up to 1963. Two sets, each comprises 2 stamps of 10 mills and 35 mills denomination, one set for the U.A.R. and the other for Palestine will be released instead, on the same day to honour the Technical Assistance Programmes, and to celebrate also the 16th anniversary of the United Nations.

The date of issue of the stamp which will be released on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Unesco and its great efforts in safeguarding the monuments of Nubia has been fixed on November 4, 1961. The 10-mill. stamp will depict the Philae Temple in Nubia.

A new commemorative stamp, which has not been announced yet, will be released around the end of this year. It will celebrate the Pharaonic splendour in the "Son et Lumière" (Sound and Light) of the most enchanted miracles of the world, the Sphinx and the Pyramids, which are now flood-lit at night and can talk and tell its Pharaonic History.

## AIRGRAPHS (1)

Eighteen months after the declaration of the last World War, Great Britain had an enormous army on the fields of the Middle East. At home, families of the officers and soldiers of these troops became worried and restless because they had been kept for months without any news from their husbands, sons or brothers who were fighting on the battle fields. The Mediterranean Sea was closed to the British ships which therefore had to sail around Cape of Good Hope and through the Red Sea, a distance of 12,000 miles. On the other hand it was not practical at that time to have all these letters sent airmail. If only 100,000 British officers and soldiers were in the Middle East at that time, and each was allowed to send only one letter of 20 grams weekly, this would have brought the total weight to 2000 kilograms a week from each of the two sides of this long distance.

British authorities at home were receiving incessant complaints for the delay of correspondence and had to do something. They contacted Kodak Co. at London, and after several meetings between the Company's representative, Mr. K. Stewart Smith, an old soldier, and the Postmaster General, a solution to the problem was developed.

The main elements of the process were to have letters very minutely photographed on cinematographic films which had to fly to England to be enlarged and then reproduced on paper which was cut into separate letters again and sent by the Post to the addresses. This process needed special instruments and skilled experts and the Company did not fail to procure both of them. The films also had to be especially manufactured in order to resist all kinds of weather.

Letters had to be written on a special form of 28 × 20 cms. which was photographed on a cinematographic film (25 per minute), reduced at the same time to 12 × 15,8 mms. The negative roll (containing 1700 messages) was sent then by air to its destination, where it was immediately enlarged to reproduce the letters with measurements of 13 × 10 cms. (40 letters per minute). Each letter (airgraph) was afterwards folded, enclosed in an envelop which had a window to show the address and distributed by the Post. The word "AIRGRAPH" and a resemblance of a bird were printed on the envelop which was generally also postmarked in red "Postage Prepaid".

By this process the negatives of 4500 messages did not weigh but 450 grams, whereas the same number of messages would have weighed

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(1) Information already published in Arabic and French on pages 242. of No. 50, 325-326 of No. 51, 340 of No. 52 and 270-271 of No. 76 of this Magazine.

75 kgs. This great economy in weight and space allowed the transport of enormous number of messages by air.

This service was first inaugurated in the Middle East on the 17th April, 1941. When the first packet (containing 50,000 messages) arrived to London, they did not lose time in completing the final steps of the process, and airgraphs were actually distributed by the Post on the 18th May, 1941, 9 days after their departure from Cairo.

Airgraphs arriving for the first time to Egypt from Great Britain were distributed on the 21st September, 1941.

Rate of postage was 3 pence for each message, paid in postage stamps to be fixed on the back of the form by the sender.

On the 15th May, 1942, this service was allowed to the civilians in Egypt. Other special forms were printed by the Egyptian Postal Administration for this purpose. Rate of postage was fixed at 40 milliemes each message. Airgraphs contained in the first packet sent to Great Britain, were distributed there on the 30th May, 1942.

Airgraphs from Great Britain to civilians in Egypt were first authorized on the 21st May, 1942, for a unified postage rate of 8 d per message.

In Egypt, airgraphs addressed to civilians were folded to have the address only show on the front, then closed by two gummed postal labels (Form M of G. 5a Q), and postmarked CAIRO AIRGRAPH.



On the 3rd March, 1943, this service of airgraphs was extended to Canada and Newfoundland, and on 1st August of the same year, to Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji and New Hebrides, for a unified postage rate of 40 milliemes each message.

Since 25 June, 1944, this method of correspondence was adapted also in the transmission of postal money orders between Egypt and Great Britain.

The unified postage rate of airgraph was reduced to 15 milliemes, as from 20 December, 1944.

This system of airgraph continued to work till it was suppressed at last on 1st July, 1945, between Egypt and both Canada and Newfoundland; and at the end of that month it discontinued entirely between Egypt and all other countries and districts.

M. Eid.

**LE CACHET QUE L'ON UTILISAIT A SCELLER LA CIRE  
DES SACS POSTAUX A SERVI AUSSI A OBLITERER  
LES TIMBRES-POSTE EGYPTIENS**

*par G. GOUGAS, S.P.E. 2652*

J'ai eu l'occasion de donner aux lecteurs de "*L'Orient Philatélique*", dans le numéro de Mai 1961, sous le titre : "LE CACHET D'OBLITERATION EN "CREUX" DIT BLANC SUR NOIR", un article concernant le groupe d'oblitérations classé sous le type "A". Il existe un autre contemporain, également type blanc sur noir, mais qui se distingue du premier, par l'inscription qui est entièrement en italien (voir la reproduction ci-dessous). Notre revue a déjà publié dans les numéros d'Octobre 1953, pages 242 et 243, et d'Avril, page 235, deux illustrations similaires. J'ai adopté cette illustration inédite parce qu'elle m'a semblé plus proche de la réalité.

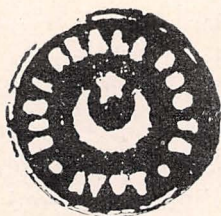


*Fig. 1.*

Dans la présente étude, grâce à des découvertes faites récemment par moi, je vais essayer de résoudre un problème inédit et ceci, pour arriver à la conclusion que certains Bureaux annulaient les timbres-poste de la correspondance qui leur était confiée, avec le cachet que l'on utilisait pour cacheter la cire des sacs postaux.

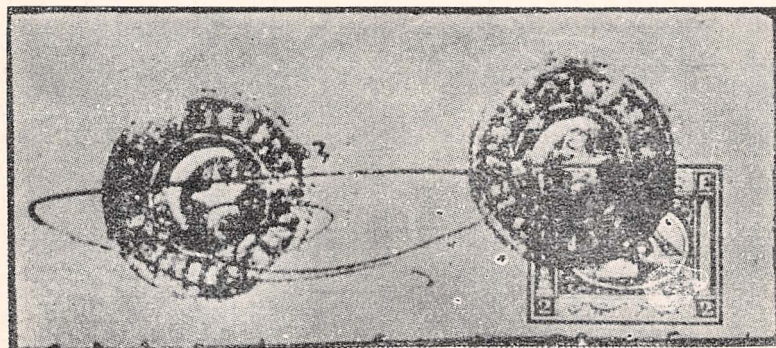
Avant l'utilisation du système à plomb pour sceller, les sacs postaux étaient scellés à la cire que l'on cachetait avec un cachet "particulier" et chaque Bureau avait le sien propre. On le substituait par un nouveau, chaque fois le texte devait changer, tel que : POSTE VICE REALI..., REGIE POSTE..., POSTE KHEDEUIE..., etc... J'ai dit PARTICULIER, parce que ces cachets étaient façonnés un peu autrement que ceux du type "A". Vous trouverez plus loin une description détaillée.

C'est en puisant aux archives du Musée Postal du Caire que j'ai pu mettre la main sur des documents très intéressants et, entre autre, le fameux cachet qui a servi à cacheter la cire des sacs postaux. En le manipulant attentivement, certaines particularités dignes d'intérêt devaient attirer mon attention : les caractères creux de ce cachet étaient démesurément larges et profonds, ils étaient gravés en chanfrein, vraisemblablement pour se dégager facilement de la cire. Voir la reproduction ci-dessous(1).



*Fig. 2.*

En examinant de près l'empreinte, on remarque aisément que ce cachet ressemble beaucoup aux cachets genre blanc sur noir de Suakin et Massawa, signalés par Mr. Ibrahim Chaftar dans son étude "SUAKIN ET MASSAWA" (voir l'O.P. d'Octobre 1953, pages 240 et 241). Ces deux cachets portent le texte entièrement en italien qui se lit : REGIE POSTE EGIZIANE..., avec un croissant et une étoile au centre ; le croissant du cachet de Suakin est tourné vers la droite et celui de Massawa vers la gauche. Selon Mr. I. Chaftar, ce dernier a été inclue par Mr. S. Blomfield sous le numéro "G.5.3". Ces oblitérations ont été vues, pour Suakin sur les timbres de 1 et 2 piastres 1867 (Fig. 3), et



*Fig. 3.*

(1) Pour le besoin de la présente étude, le cachet de "ATFE" a été reproduit à grande échelle.

pour Massawa, sur les timbres de 2 1/2 piastres 1872 (Fig. 4), ainsi que sur l'Inperpostal (Fig. 5). Quant à l'empreinte que je présente, il a un diamètre de 18 mms, le croissant est tourné vers le haut sans être encadré dans un cercle comme celui de Mr. I. Chaftar et enfin le texte est différent : VICE REALI POSTE, appartenant au Bureau de ATFE.

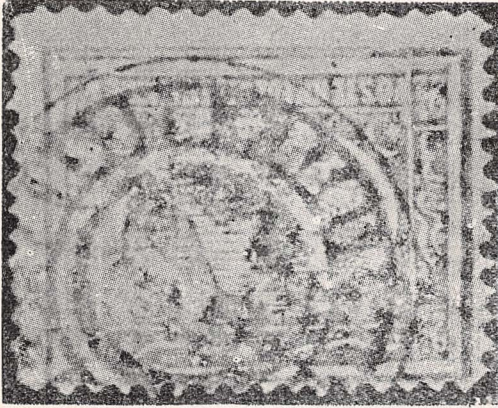


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

En dépit des différences qui existent entre elles, ces trois empreintes (Suakin, Massawa et Atfe) appartiennent au même groupe, c'est-à-dire au groupe des cachets qui étaient destinés à cacheter la cire des sacs postaux. Reste à savoir pourquoi ces cachets se rencontrent quelquefois sur les timbres. Il est difficile de donner une réponse pertinente à cette question. Pour revenir à notre cachet, il est probable que l'employé en charge, l'a utilisé provisoirement pour annuler les timbres du courrier en partance, en attendant de réparer ou remplacer le cachet oblitérateur accidenté.

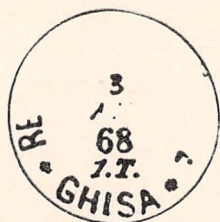
Un dernier point à élucider : il s'agit de l'oblitération de Massawa sur le timbre de 2 1/2 piastres de la 3ème émission, celle que je viens de mentionner plus haut (Fig. 4). Comment explique-t-on l'oblitération portant le texte "REGIE POSTE EGIZIANE" sur un timbre du tirage de 1872(2), soit trois années après la suppression du mot "REGIE" des cachets. Les lecteurs se souviennent, sans doute, lors de sa découverte, que cette oblitération avait causé une certaine effervescence dans les milieux philatéliques ; toutefois, l'interprétation

(2) Le timbre de 2 1/2 piastres que l'on croyait celui du tirage 1874 - Boulac (voir l'O.P. d'Avril 1953, page 91) s'est avéré par la suite, que c'était celui du tirage 1872 - Penasson (voir l'O.P. d'Octobre 1953, page 242).

donnée à ce sujet n'a pas été admise sans réticence par nos spécialistes et si des déductions qui ont été faites, nous paraissent maintenant sujettes à caution, c'est qu'en ce temps-là, on n'avait pas le matériel que nous possédons actuellement, et qu'on avait pris cette empreinte pour un cachet oblitérateur, alors que, comme je viens de le démontrer, ce n'était que celle du cachet qui devait sceller la cire des sacs postaux. Si, éventuellement, on a pu supprimer facilement par raclage le mot "REGIE" des cachets ordinaires, la chose n'était pas si aisée sur les cachets où les caractères étaient gravés en creux. Pourquoi ne l'a-t-on pas substitué par un nouveau ou simplement utilisé l'ancien, lors de la protestation de la Sublime Porte ? Probablement on n'avait pas jugé d'une telle urgence, étant donné qu'elle ne devait pas figurer sur les plis des envois. On ne sait pas non plus, combien de temps a duré cet état de choses, l'avenir nous le dira par la découverte d'un entier ou d'un timbre d'une émission d'une date postérieure.

G. GOUGAS

### CACHETS PAS ASSEZ CONNUS



Notre collègue et ami Jean Boulad d'Humières nous communique de Lausanne une addition à la rubrique des cachets pas assez connus.

L'addition dont ci-joint une photo, est le cachet d'un bureau postal à ajouter en tête de la liste de ceux de Moyenne-Egypte, I - (S.B. II) page 235, illustrés sub. fig. 3.

Il s'agit du bureau de "GHISA" rencontré sur un exemplaire de 1 piastre de 1867 ; la date est hélas incomplète, on y lit seulement "3.....68 - 1. T."

C'est Mr. Seymour Blomfield qui en a eu communication par un collectionneur de son pays nommé Mr. Peter Feltus.

Il ne reste plus maintenant qu'à découvrir les cachets de Wasta et Minia pour avoir alors l'ensemble des bureaux de Moyenne-Egypte qui avaient été pourvus du cachet à date avec la mention "REGIE POSTE EGIZIANE".



**RECENT DISCOVERY OF SKETCHES  
PREPARED FOR A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP  
IN 1894.**

*by Rag. Alberto Gino PIPERNO (Member No. 696)*

In the 1960 edition of the Zeheri Catalogue (page 57), at the end of the description of DE LA RUE 1888-1906 issue, we can read what follows :

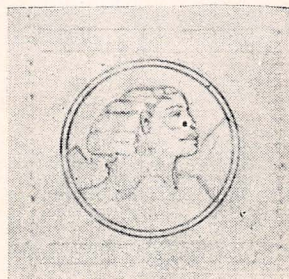
“The 3 MILLIEMES maroon has been withdrawn the 1st August 1893, and re-issued at the opportunity of the 1894 Alexandria Exhibition (Cairo Station Street). The Postal Administration “has set up a post office in the enclosure of the Exhibition, supplied with a particular postmark “EXPOSITION ALEXANDRIE “1894” which office could not sell, use and cancel any stamp except the 3 mills. maroon for the whole period of the Exhibition.”

Has any collector ever enquired as to the reason for which the Postal Administration had judged necessary to re-issue a stamp which was no more in use, and to let it be cancelled with a special commemorative postmark ?

Although I had never given a great importance to this matter, chance helped me and according to the following documentation I am able to give a satisfactory reply to this query.

In 1894, at the occasion of the Alexandria Exhibition, the Postal Administration was prepared to issue a commemorative stamp.

In this respect, instructions were passed to whom it might concern to prepare a sketch for the central part of the stamp in respect to an Egyptian subject, and, as it will be easily seen from photo A, two rough sketches were prepared : the former showing Queen Cleopatra with her beautiful stresses and four floral ornaments in the four corners, the latter with the Sphinx at the first plan. Also an endeavour of vertical perforation can be noticed.



*Photo “A”*

Later on, and always in respect to the motive for the central part of this stamp, other Egyptian designs were submitted strictly in connection with either the town of Alexandria — which could lodge the Exhibition — or the Exhibition itself.



*Photo "B"*

As it will be seen in the second photo, B, six new sketches designed in China ink were ready, i.e. :

the 1st. with the head of Cleopatra,

the 2nd. with the Arms of Alexandria,

the 3rd. with the Pyramids, the Sphinx and the Pompean Column,  
 the 4th. with the Sphinx in first plan and Pyramids in background  
 with the inscription "Esposizione Industriale Egiziana" in  
 both Arabic and Latin characters,

the 5th with the Sphinx lying down and the inscription "Nazio-  
 nale Esposizione Egiziana" with the date 1894,

the 6th with the reproduction of an architectural artistic design  
 of that period.

In any case, it is Cleopatra who took the upper hand, because as  
 it will be seen in the third photo C, a definite sketch was prepared  
 in China ink, but here the head of Cleopatra is not similar to the one  
 of the photos A and B in profile with her stresses, but almost three-  
 fourth and adorned with her beautiful jewels.



*Photo "C"*

The white space should have logically been filled with the value  
 of the stamp and with the inscription "Poste Egiziane" and "Esposi-  
 zione Industriale Egiziana" (in Italian or in French), and probably  
 with the same words in Arabic.

What was the reason for which this stamp was not printed ?

I confess that I am unable to give a satisfactory reply ; to do so  
 it should be necessary to give a look at the old Egyptian postal  
 archives. Nevertheless I suppose it would not be far from the truth  
 if I said that the decision to issue this commemorative stamp was  
 taken in a time period quite near to the date of the opening of the  
 Exhibition, and that people had not had possibilities to have it ready  
 well in time for that day.

Nevertheless I suppose that the Egyptian Postal Administration  
 has insisted that philatelically speaking this Industrial Exhibition  
 should also have a philatelic character ; therefore if the commemorative  
 adhesive stamp could not be issued it was necessary to replace same  
 by another solution, and quickly.

Having yet in stock a certain quantity of the 3 mills. maroon which was no longer in use because it had been withdrawn on the previous year, the Postal Administration decided to re-issue this stamp to be exclusively sold in the enclosure of the Exhibition, and to let it be cancelled with a special postmark which is reproduced here below :



In my opinion, this particular cancellation for the commemoration of the 1894 Exhibition, if it is not the first one in the world, is not far from this title, and this honours the Egyptian Philately.

Before ending these short notes, it is a pleasure to state that after more than half a century it is possible now to ascertain, after a look on the above sketches, the reason for which the 3 mills. maroon was in use at the Exhibition.

If this discovery has caused me a certain satisfaction, I am particularly happy, because considering my modest philatelic possibilities, I think I have rendered a small service to the Egyptian Philately.

## R. PERULLO

NEGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE

R.C.C. 4349

S.P.E. No. 156

**Grand Choix de Timbres-Poste d'Egypte, du Soudan**

**et du Moyen-Orient en général**

13, Rue Adly Pacha, Le Caire

# M. HAGOPIAN

« PHILATELISTS STORES »

R.C. 411 Le Caire

NEGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE

Membre P.T.S. 592 S.P.E. 334

VENTE — ACHAT — ECHANGE

TIMBRES TOUS-PAYS

16, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit — Le Caire

1er étage, bureau No. 9

(au dessous de la "Société Philatélique d'Egypte").

زنگراف و فنيكيوت

وارتاف داكسيان

٢٠ شان دو بريه

استعداد تام . اتقان في العمل . دقة في المواعيد

تليفون ٥١٤٤٢

ص.ب. ٨٨١١١

ZINCOGRAPHIE SPHINX

VARTAN DAKESSIAN

20, RUE DOUBRE

ATELIER MODERNE . TRAVAIL SOIGNE  
PROMPTITUDE DANS LES LIVRAISONS

R.C.C. 88111

TÉL. 51442

## PERFORATION VARIETY AND WRONG POSTAL MARKING

*We are thankful for Mr. Ernest Kehr for transmitting the following two items.*

The Editor.

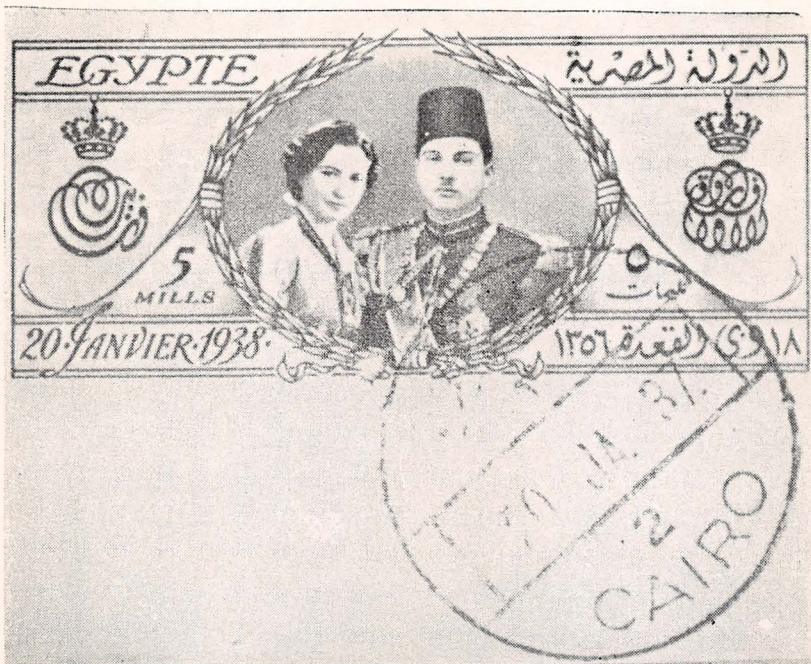
### *Perforation Variety Discovered.*

Ernest Rosenbaum, a new member of the Society, recently obtained an interesting item, the nature of which is not quite clear. It consists of a strip of five 3 mm., blue "Fellah" stamps of 1954-'55, the vertical perforations of which are so badly cut that at one point they penetrate the face of the farmer. Under normal circumstances, one would dismiss it with a simple explanation that it was inaccurately perforated. But this cannot be the correct answer. Normally, the vertical perforations of this stamp are 21 millimeters apart. In this variety, they are but 19 mm. apart.



While looking through a mixed lot of covers purchased at an auction sale, New York member Ernest Rosenbaum came across a first day cover of the 5 millieme Royal Wedding stamp of 1938, which has a clear strike of a Cairo 2 postmark which read, "20 Ja. 37".

As any philatelist knows, it is not rare that wrong postal markings have been applied to mail — especially the year date during the first few days of January. Here, then is a case of a clerk forgetting to change the "37" slug of the postmark to the proper "38", to create a freak. But though it is a freak, it is no different from other post-marking errors which are listed in the Zeheri catalogue. And, since at least one cover exists there is a strong possibility that more such "errors" were made before it was noted and corrected. Members will do well to examine their Wedding covers and check the year date of the postmark.



*Note of the Editor.*

Comte Selim N. De Chedid, member No. 2131, presented also the following photo which comprises a typical strip of 5 of this same variety (which he acquires) and beneath it another strip of 5 of the stamp with normal perforation, for comparison. It is believed, therefore, that one complete sheet of this stamp must have been thus defectively perforated owing to a sudden fault in the perforation machine.



### A NEW DOUBLE OVERPRINT VARIETY

Mr. Souster, of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Canada (member No. 4442), was kind to send us the photo of a new double overprint variety, recently discovered. It is the double overprint of PALESTINE on a 35 mm. ordinary postage stamp of the 1958 U.A.R. issue.

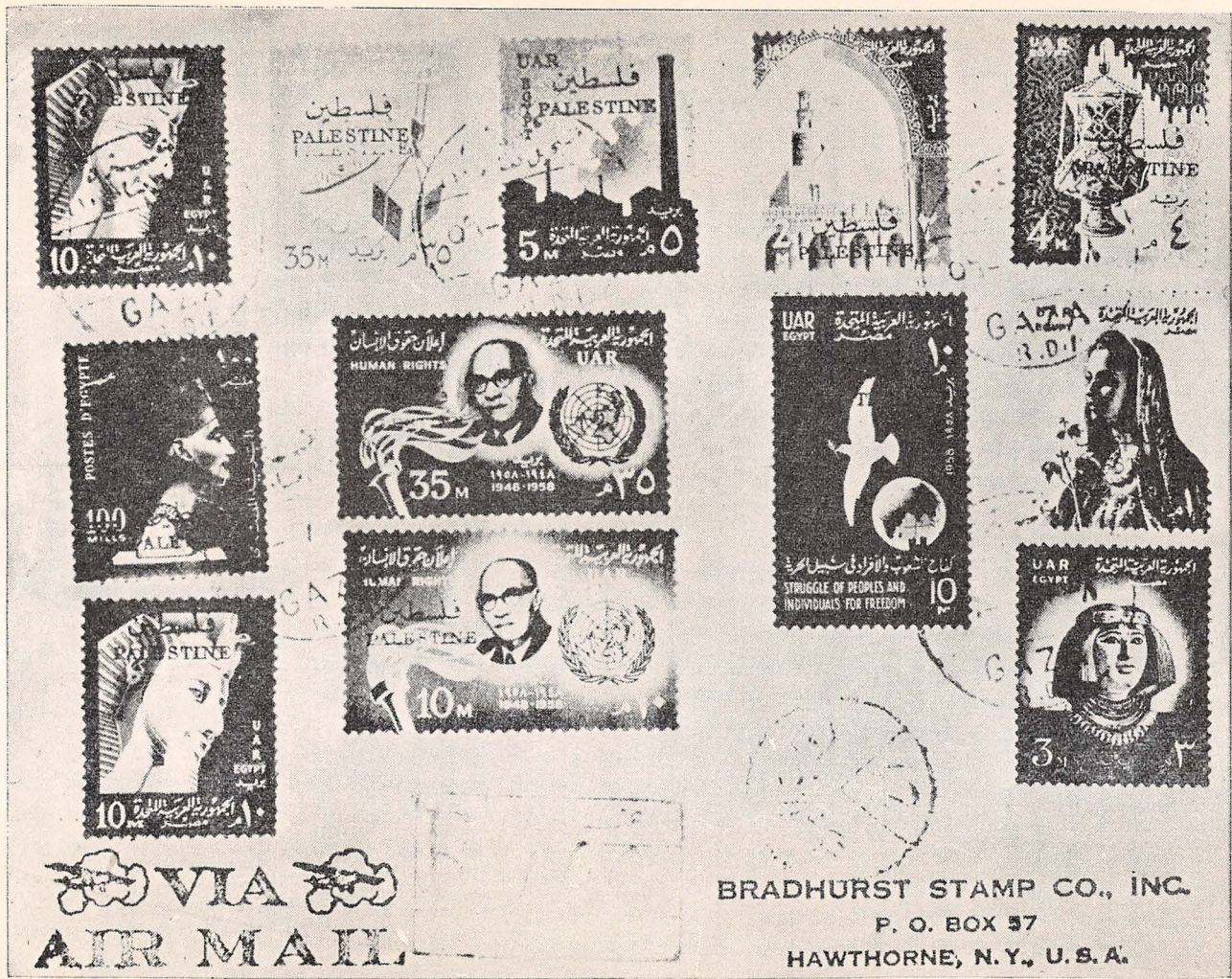


This stamp, with other stamps of various denominations, were postally used on cover dispatched from Gaza.

The repeated PALESTINE in English can be seen clearly on the illustration produced herewith, while only some traces of the one in Arabic can be noticed.

This is the first time this variety is recorded, and it will be appreciated if any reader can give more light on it.





Double PALESTINE on the 2nd stamp of the top row.

## NOTE A PROPOS DU "REGIE POSTE EGIZIANE"

par G. GOUGAS, S.E.P. 2652

Notre estimé Collègue Mr. Jean Boulad d'Humières a publié un article dans le "Schweizer Briefmarkentung", revue philatélique suisse, article qui a été reproduit dans cette revue dans le numéro d'Avril dernier, sous le titre : "EGYPTE, CACHETS ASSEZ CONNUS, L'EXPRESSION "REGIE POSTE EGIZIANE" ET SON HISTOIRE", dans lequel il a mis en relief une phase de l'histoire de l'Egypte du siècle passé, plus précisément, l'épisode de la tentative de l'indépendance complète du Khédivé Ismail vis-à-vis de son suzerain le Sultan de Turquie ; la réalisation de ce rêve se trouve dans la création des cachets d'oblitérations portant mention "REGIE", cachets qui, par la suite, devaient laisser des traces dans le domaine postal égyptien.

Dans cette remarquable étude d'ensemble, l'auteur a mis à notre disposition une classification de presque toutes les marques postales portant le mot incriminé, ainsi qu'un tableau synoptique sur lequel sont portées les premières et les dernières dates de l'usage des différents types de cachets d'oblitérations à date mobile.

Il a consacré la première partie de son ouvrage à l'histoire de l'époque, tandis que la seconde partie, est composée de :

- A) — Interpostales portant mention "R. POSTE EGIZIANE".
  - Cachets de service (sans date).
  - Cachets d'oblitérations (à date mobile).
- B) — Cachets à date mobile avec le mot "REGIE" retiré.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir apporter une faible contribution par la découverte d'un nouveau type de cachet encore inconnu, portant mention "REGIE" et qui pourrait se classer parmi les cachets de service sans date.



Je l'ai découvert au Musée Postal du Caire et j'en ai minutieusement pris l'empreinte comme on peut s'en rendre compte par la repro-

duction ci-contre. Il s'agit du cachet du Cabinet du Directeur Général. Comportant une double ligne extérieure de 26 mms de diamètre, le texte italien : ADMINISTRAZIONE DELLA REGIE POSTE EGI-ZIANE épouse la forme circulaire du cachet, au centre duquel en quatre lignes superposées, on lit : GABINETTO / DEL / DIRETTORE / GENERALE et dans le bas, un minuscule croissant tourné vers le haut avec une petite étoile au milieu.

Je dois mes remerciements au conservateur du Musée Postal du Caire d'avoir gracieusement mis à ma disposition l'empreinte de ce cachet que j'ai pu reproduire dans cette revue.

G. GOUGAS

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**VARIETE DU TIMBRE DE 1 MILLIEME  
PORTANT EN ARABE ET EN FRANÇAIS  
DOUBLE SURCHARGE "PALESTINE"**



Notre collègue et membre, l'architecte G. Gougas, nous communique une intéressante variété dans le timbre de 1 millième rose-carmin (Zehéri - Palestine No. 61) portant en arabe et en français double surcharge "PALESTINE" bien espacé, la distance entre les doubles surcharges français ou arabe est d'un peu moins de 8 mms.

A sa connaissance, la feuille entière portant cette variété se trouve encore en Egypte, il aimerait connaître si d'autres collectionneurs d'outre-mer possèdent la même variété pour savoir s'il en existe plus d'une feuille.



The World Stamp Exhibition "Praga 1962" will be held on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of organized philately on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The World Stamp Exhibition "Praga 1962" is being organized with the consent of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and under the patronage of the International Federation of Philately (F.I.P.).

The Exhibition will be held from August 18th to September 2nd 1962 in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, in the Exhibition Halls of the "Julius Fucik Park of Culture and Recreation".

Exhibition space available in these Exhibition Halls is over 10,000 sq. meters.

"Praga 1962" is being organized by the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists in Prague and the Ministry of Transport and Communications. It will be held in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia.

The motto of the Exhibition is "Friendship among Nations and the Consolidation of Peace in the World".

The Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists has invited all the philatelic federations and clubs of the world to take part in the Exhibition.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications has issued invitations to all the Postal Administrations of the world that are members of the Universal Postal Union.

The emblem of the Exhibition was designed by Prof. Cyril Bouda. The globe on the emblem symbolises that the Exhibition is world-wide and the superimposed symbol of FIP on it means that it is held under the patronage of the International Federation of Philately.

To launch and publicize the World Stamp Exhibition Praga 1962 a set of stamps will be issued this year. They will depict various cities and views with characteristics of the various regions of Czechoslovakia.

**THE MYSTERIOUS VARIETY OF THE 1913  
OFFICIAL STAMP OF EGYPT**

A provisional official stamp of 5 mills. value was released in November, 1913. It was the rose-carmine 5 mills. of 1902 postage stamp, overprinted typographically in black O.H.H.S. (On His Highness's Service), at the Government Printing Office, Cairo.

There was an official set in use at that time, comprising the 1, 2, 3, 5 mills., 1 and 5 piastres of the 1902 postage stamps, overprinted O.H.H.S. and the Arabic equivalent, by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. of London.

The stock of the 5 mills. value of this set must have been exhausted, and the urgent need for this stamp made it necessary that the overprinting should be made locally in Cairo at the Government Printing Office. Consequent to the haste with which the work was performed, many defects showed on the overprinting, the more important of which are mentioned in Zeheri catalogue.

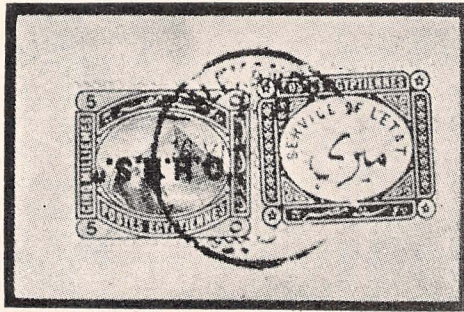
These circumstances were probably the cause for the omission of the Arabic equivalent of the overprint also; but they were by no means the reason to have this overprint performed in a distinct different shape which was discovered, a year or two later, as being printed between inverted commas on a used stamp.



As time passed on, more stamps with this variety of the overprint were found, including a used strip of three, but the whole quantity recorded cannot be more than a dozen or a few more. It is so scarce that none of it was included in the Sale of the Palace Collections of Egypt, held at Koubbeh Palace, Cairo, on February 12-18, 1954.

Strange enough to have this variety in such limited quantity and in used condition only, when a complete sheet at last, of 240 stamps

must have been printed in this way. Much more strange to have this variety INVERTED, recorded on one example only, which was included in the Sale of Byam's Egypt, and described in the sale's Catalogue, under lot no. 788, as: "5 m. rose-carmine with "O.H.H.S." between inverted commas, overprint inverted, with 1892 (no value) chestnut, on large official cover dated 16th nov., 1914, cancelled at Alexandria. The only recorded example, with Royal Philatelic Society's certificate (valuation £100)".



Zeheri Catalogue is the only one that mentions this variety inverted. Gibbons' Catalogue quotes it in normal state only, while there is no mention of it in both Scott and Yvert catalogues.

Some people think that it was a trial overprint which was put in circulation after rejection, but I am of opinion that it was an error by the printing office due to misunderstanding the order given by the Postal Authority. Most probable the order was given to print the letters "O.H.H.S." which were enclosed in inverted commas to specify them, as people always do when they write a certain quotation or expression; but the printing office believed that the overprint should be in the exact shape. On submitting the first sheet printed in this way to the Postal Authorities, they gave order to delete the inverted commas, but in the same time sent the sheet (or sheets) to the Department that was in very urgent need for this stamp.

If this opinion is accepted, then will arise some important questions. Was a whole sheet also printed with the inverted overprint? Was it treated in the same way by the Postal Authorities, and if so, why one used example only of the inverted overprint exists? Any help will be much appreciated.

**VARIETE DU 20 PARAS BLEU PENASSON  
EMISSION DE 1872**

*par G. GOUGAS, S.P.E. 2652*

Je suis heureux de pouvoir reproduire ci-contre, une paire du 20 paras de 1872 (Penasson) portant une belle variété déjà connue, que notre collègue le Dr. W. Byam a baptisé "LA Foudre" (The Thunderbolt). Elle est classifiée dans le catalogue Zéhéri sous sub No. 16.h pour la dentéture 12 1/2 x 13 1/4 et sous sub No. 16.i pour la dentéture 13 1/4.

Cette variété est caractérisée par une grosse tache blanche allongée sur le bas de la pyramide et une autre tache qui affecte le chiffre "2" de la valeur 20 à droite dans le petit cadre du haut de la vignette, elle est constante aussi bien sur l'impression typographique que lithographique, probablement unique.

L'intérêt particulier de cette pièce réside dans le fait qu'elle est en paire.



Fig. 1.

(collection G. Gougas)

Comme sa position sur la planche n'a pas encore été déterminée, je la reproduis à l'intention des lecteurs de cette revue dans l'espoir que l'un d'eux pourrait réussir à situer la position du timbre supérieur (normal) d'après les caractéristiques relevées dans l'agrandissement photographique (Fig. 1) et nous pourrions ainsi connaître leurs numéros sur la planche. Il est à noter que cette paire a une dentéture  $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 13 \frac{1}{4}$ .

La flèche "A" montre que les lignes horizontales du cadre, à droite de la cartouche supérieure, au-dessus de la lettre arabe ب (Pé) du mot **بوستة** (POSTA) sont légèrement déformées et la flèche "B" montre que les branches de l'étoile sont irrégulières par rapport aux trois étoiles qui ornent les quatre coins de la vignette.

Je serai très heureux de recueillir à ce sujet tous renseignements, et si, pour des besoins d'études, des reproductions photographiques à grande ou petite échelle seraient nécessaires, je les fournirai bien volontiers.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In my note on page 220 of L.O.P. No. 104 or April, 1961, I requested if any reader could help in affirming that the essay of the 3 mills. surcharge on the 2 pias. Egypt postage due stamp was really catalogued by Gibbons' Monthly Circular of March, 1923.

Mr. Ernest H. Warren, the Hon. Librarian of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, was very kind to send me the following letter :

Dear M. Mehanny Eid,

Referring to your note at the foot of page 220 of L.O.P. April 1961, I have copied the following from Gibbons' Monthly Circular of March, 1923, page 227, under the heading of Supplement to Gibbons' Catalogue.

EGYPT.

Delete No. 220 and substitute :—

1905. As last, but surcharge in new type

220/3 mm. on 2 pias., orange C

a) surcharge inverted

b) surcharge double.



In No. 219 the Arabic figure at right is less than 2 mm. from the next Arabic character which consists of a straight stroke only. In No. 220 the distance is 3 mm. and the straight Arabic character has a comma like character above it, and there are numerous other minor differences.

Mr. A.S. Mackenzie Low.

I hope this will be useful.

With best wishes,

yours sincerely,

ERNEST H. WARREN,

Hon. Librarian.

Dear Sir,

Re: *Saving Sudan Nubian Antiquities Set (1961)*

I take pleasure in informing you that the Research Committee of the United Philatelists have recorded 2 plate numbers of the above-mentioned set of stamps. One is 1A, the other 1B. The 1A plate number is the scarcer, and this has passed unnoticed up to now.

Despite my enquiries at the Central Post Office's Philatelic Section of Khartoum, I was unable to ascertain the date at which this set will be demonetized (defaced) but, I am of the opinion that it will not be very long before the stamps will be withdrawn from circulation, at least.

Also, the Souvenir Sheet issued along with the afore-mentioned set of stamps, has been recorded in used state. All cancellations being of the morning of the 1st March 1961, the first day of issue. This sheet was not to be postally used and therefore unpostmarked under all circumstances. It is believed that only about 20 of these sheets have been cancelled, and this by oversight of the postal clerk.

Undoubtedly many collectors of Sudan stamps are interested in plate blocks of Sudan Commemoratives and in Souvenir/Miniature Sheets (though this is the first in Sudanese Philately). That is why I call on you, and kindly request you to publish these varieties of Sudanese Philately in the "L'Orient Philatélique" for the benefit of all colleagues and friends interested.

Assuring you of my best endeavours at all times,

I remain, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

NICOLAS J. PLACOTARIS,

Khartoum.

## USEFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE BYAM SALE AT ROBSON LOWE

The splendid auction catalogue of Dr. William Byam's Egypt collection, which will take place at Robson Lowe's rooms, London, on the 24th and 25th October, 1961, has reached us.

First, let us praise the firm for the beautiful presentation given for the lots: This is a catalogue to be kept with care as a reference work.

We consider that some extracts of the catalogue's contents can come in aid to most of our readers who are keen about Egypt stamps and may learn something useful from unpublished notes.

Among many honorary titles, Dr. Byam enjoys the privilege since years, of being honorary member of our Society, who devoted to him a special number of our Magazine on July, 1960 (No. 102 of July, 1960) called the "Byam's Number" and contained his remarkable study of the third issue of Egypt. Now his collection is to be dispersed, but it will be of an immense help to those who care about Egypt stamps.

Here are some extracts which we think will be of a great help.

### THE 1866 ISSUE

The distinguishing marks, hitherto unpublished, of the ten matrix types of the 2 and 5 piastre values are as follows:

#### 2 PIASTRES

- 1 Small break in central loop of chain on left.
- 2 Small break in left upper white central circle just to right of uppermost point.
- 3 Small break in outer side of lower left white triangle level with foot of "2".
- 4 Small coloured projection outside lower frame line opposite left angle of triangle in right lower corner. Break as on Type 6.
- 5 Small coloured dot outside upper border to left of right upper angle of hexagonal chain frame.
- 6 Marked break in left outer coloured frame line level with lower portion of "P".
- 7 Small break in upper white frame line to right of stop after "E" in left upper corner.

- 8 Small break in upper white frame line at inner angle of triangle in right upper corner.
- 9 Small break in lower outer coloured frame line with fragment turned outwards to the left.
- 10 Fifth pearl from the top in the lower of the two left upper diagonal columns is broken and appears white to left.

#### 5 PIASTRES

- 1 Loop of band touches N.E. circle. Flag of "5" in N.E. corner indented above. Lower white frame line broken 1 mm. to left of S.E. circle.
- 2 Coloured flaw in circle round "P.E." in S.E. corner. Break in right outer frame line three-quarters of the way down.
- 3 N.W. ray of central rosette fails to reach the centre. Break in outer border of S.E. loop of band at extreme right.
- 4 Minute coloured flaw on looped band just above S.W. loop.
- 5 Broken "5" in S.W. corner.
- 6 White flaw in background between lower frame line and curved white line above it, to left of mid-line.
- 7 *Design inverted*: Space between loop and N.E. circle. Break in outer frame line just below junction with circle in N.E. corner.
- 8 White break in outer coloured margin of circle in S.E. corner.
- 9 Circular coloured flaw in white circle at N.W. corner below "P.E."
- 10 *Design inverted*: Coloured flaw projecting upwards into upper transverse portion of looped band to left of mid-line.

#### THE 1867 ISSUE

This design was lithographed by Penasson in Alexandria in sheets of 200 — 10 × 20.

Of this issue only the 10 para and 20 para are listed reprinted in changed colours in 1869 but it is probable that all values were reprinted from time to time as the colour shade of each varies considerably. Only one printing stone of the 5 para is recognised but two very different shades of yellow were employed. The 1 piastre is known in a wide range of shades; the 2 piastres and 5 piastres each exist in two distinct shades. The yellow-green 20 para stamps, though listed as issued in 1869, are included in this collection cancelled in 1867.

The 10 para and 20 para stamps are each recognisable as printed from two different stones. At least seven stones were used for the 1 piastre and stamps from them are differentiated by a study of the Arabic lettering in the lower label. The Die for these stamps, drawn separately four times by hand, contained an unwanted letter on each of the four Die varieties. Attempts to stop out the offending letter were made before transfers were taken with which to lay down the respective stones, but not until the final stone was being prepared did these attempts prove entirely successful.

The method employed to delete a similar unwanted character from the lower label of the 10 para value is demonstrated in this collection by which is probably a unique specimen, printed in black from the Die, on which the extra letter can be seen in albino, it having been covered with some substance such as tissue paper to prevent it taking ink (Lot 354). This specimen suggests that the dies for this issue were engraved in recess and were not drawings on stone: only thus can the raised albino impression have been produced.

Material available for the study of the 2 and 5 piastres stamps is not sufficient to enable an opinion to be given as to whether more than one stone was required for the printing of each.

The residue of paper prepared for this issue was used for the first printing of Postage Due adhesives issued in 1884, which stamps bear watermarks in the margins of the sheets expressed in Italian, appropriate to the stamps of 1867, whereas the printed wording for the Postage Due labels is in French.

#### DE LA RUE SPHINX AND PYRAMID ISSUES

First issued in 1879, these stamps can best be appreciated by a study of the Die Proofs. These show that several engravers produced the Dies, their work being essentially different when a study is made of the eye of the sphinx and the lines of shading on its cheek. In this collection there are composite artists' drawings for the 10 piastres and the 3 milliemes. The former throws light on the use of the vignette die with lines running downwards on the shoulder of the sphinx; in each case the vignette is a print, the frame a water colour drawing. Die Proofs of the 4 milliemes prove that this duty was contemplated several years before its issue. The Die Proof in colour is one of the very few De La Rue printed thus.

All stamps of the first consignment in 1879 carried the star and crescent watermark inverted. Mint multiples of the 1 piastre with *inverted watermark* are of extreme rarity. Mint blocks of the 20 paras

with *upright watermark* are equally rare and the block of four in this collection was secured after thirty years of searching.

The 5 piastres with *inverted watermark*, in the blue-green shade, with *overprint of 20 paras inverted*, is far more difficult to find in mint blocks than the same variety with upright watermark.

1922 CROWN OVERPRINTS



TYPE I. Lithographed in Cairo. The workmanship is good, the appearance delicate, the outlines sharp. The first or right-hand character in the upper line reaches the projecting angle of the next character or extends slightly below it. Both figures "1" in the date are slightly curved, being concave to the left, and their vertical measurement exceeds noticeably that of the Arabic figure five. Overprint applied to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 milliemes and both 15 milliemes ; to postage dues 2 piastres of 1889 and 2, 3 and 10 (lake) milliemes of 1921-22. All issued 10th October 1922.

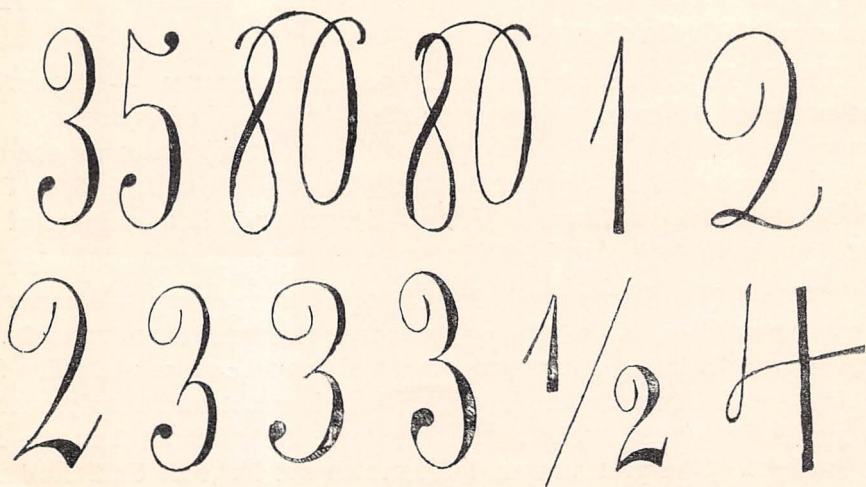
TYPE II. Stereotyped in Cairo. Small crown — transverse measurement 6.5 mm. Similar to the lithographed overprint but coarser and blurred, with irregular outlines. In all instances the dots of each pair touch one another. Overprint applied to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 15 (S.G. 142) milliemes. Issued December 1922 : booklets of the 5 milliemes on 14th April 1923.

TYPE III. Stereotyped in Cairo. Large crown — transverse measurement 6.75. The whole appearance is coarse as compared with the lithographs but clearer than the small crown overprints. The first or right-hand character in the upper line is short and barely reaches the projecting angle of the next character. Both figures 1 in the date are straight. The pearls around the crown are large so that the transverse measurement is 0.25 mm. greater than in the other overprints. Overprint applied to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 milliemes and both 15 milliemes. Issued January 1923.

TYPE IV. Electrotyped in London. The whole overprint is clear and sharp in outline, being noticeably uniform in its perfection. All the dots in the inscription are round and of the same size, those bordering the crown are similar. The dots over the central character are joined, those to the left are separate. The first or right-hand character is long and extends below the projecting angle of the next character. Both figures "1" in the date are almost straight and wedge shaped. Overprint applied to 1, 5, 10, 15 (S.G. 141) milliemes. Issued July 1923.

#### POSTAGE DUES

No special adhesives were used for the collection of tax before the issue of 1884. Until then prepayment of unregistered mail was optional and the amount payable by the recipient was indicated on the front of the letters by large numerals, usually hand-struck in black but also seen in manuscript. The following hand-struck numerals, on cover or entire, are included in this collection : 30, 35, 1 (two forms), 2 (two forms), 80 (two forms, representing two piastres and seen on correspondence from the coast or post offices abroad), 3 (two forms), 3½ and 4. The method of assessment of tax can be deduced from these specimens. The amount of postage payable, had the letter been franked by the sender, was doubled ; the amount of the adhesives applied by the sender was deducted from this sum ; the amount remaining was the tax to be paid by the recipient. An example of this calculation, contained in this collection, is as follows : the normal payment on the letter would have been 1 piastre ; the sender applied 5 para of the

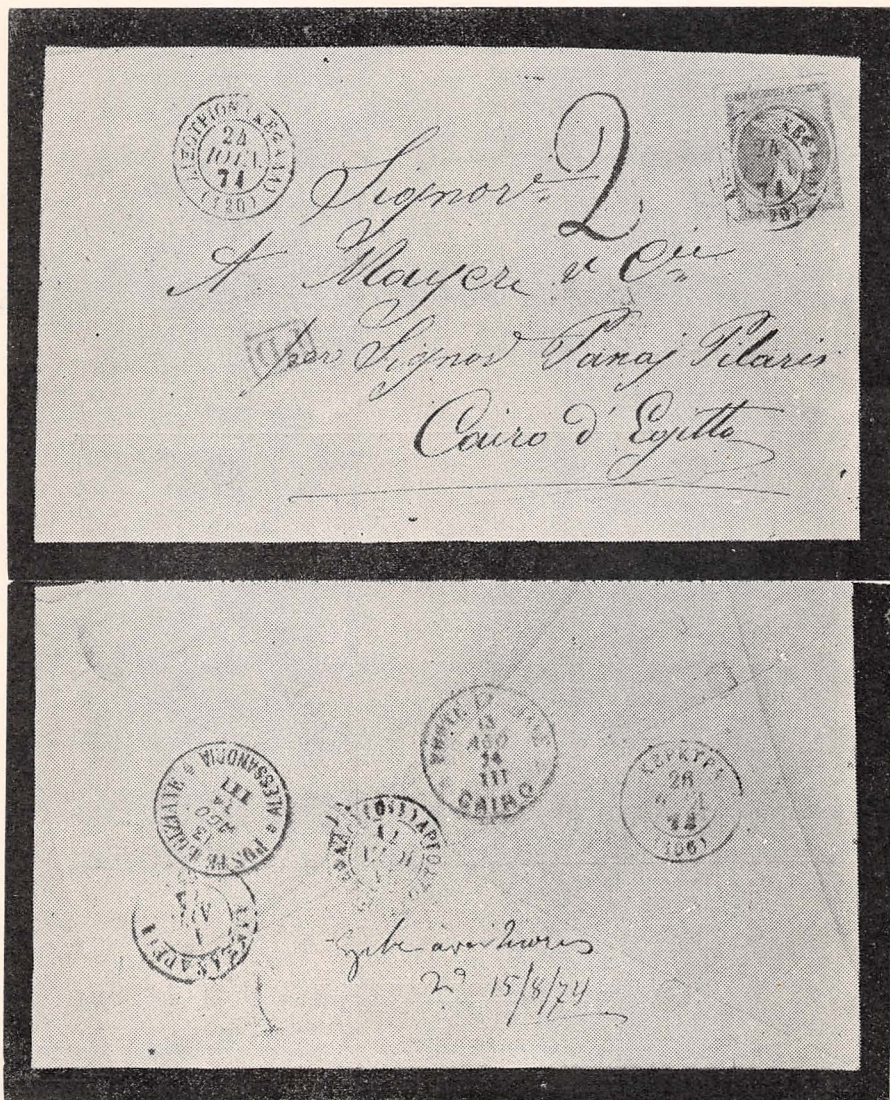


1872 issue, which closely resembled in colour early printings of the 1 piastre of the same issue ; 2 piastres was the full double charge had

the letter been unstamped, from this sum the 5 para was deducted and the letter was struck with two separate handstamps "1" and "35", i.e. 5 para less than 2 piastres.

*I have great pleasure in illustrating three letters which have been struck by the handstamps 2 ; 2 over 4 ; 80.*

(A. Mazloun).



*Letter struck with handstamp "2".  
(A. Mazloun collection).*



Letter struck "2" over "4". (A. Mazloum collection).



Letter struck "80". (A. Mazloum collection).

POSTAL MARKINGS

The Posta Europea, a private postal service owned by two Italians, Tito Chini and Giacomo Muzzi, was purchased by the Egyptian Government in 1865, on the understanding that Muzzi would remain in control. An official circular date-stamp was then introduced for



use on correspondence and on Post Office forms of receipt. This was the first Government Frank, in use from April 1865 until the end of the year.



"A"

The Official Notice announcing the issue of adhesive postage stamps to be made on 1st January, 1866, is dated at Cairo on 18th December, 1865, and is signed by Muzzi Bey. In it is given the following list of offices to which stamps were to be sent :

Alexandrie	Mit-Gamr	Chibin-el-Kom
Kafre Dawar	Mahallé Kebir	Menouf
Abou Hommous	Samanoud	Benha
Damanhour	Talka	Minet-el-Gamh
Atfé	Mansoura	Zagaz (Zagazig)
Teh-el-Baroud	Chibin	Touk
Kafre Zajat	Minet-el-Khali	Galioub
Tanta	Damiette	Caire
Zifta	Birket-el-Sab	Suez
	Méligh	

Stamps of the first issue were also sent to the Consular Offices at Constantinople, Smyrna and Gedda.

The circular dated cancellation appears to have been used at all these offices, but in the early days the stamps were cancelled by a separate mark consisting of dots.

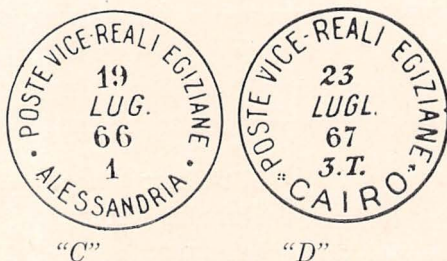
*Rhombus of 81 diamond-shaped dots.* Invariably in black. Probably made use of at all offices. Originally used to cancel the stamps while the specific dated office stamp appeared elsewhere on the cover. Later this mark was used to cancel stamps on correspondence coming



"B"

from places without an office ; also all stamps applied when the recipients paid postage.

*Circular town cancellations.* In black, blue and red. In colour only for both Alexandria and Cairo, where special obliterations were used for the coloured marks, having a large solid dot before and after the town name in place of the usual group of dots. The final numerals, probably indicating the various collections for the day, are from two different founts : (a) bold upright figures, seen in all the coloured cancellations and in some of the Cairo marks in black — never followed by the letter "T" ; and (b) sloping figures followed by a period and a sloping "T" with serifs and a final period, always in black.



Coloured marks occur cancelling stamps and on other parts of the cover when the stamps are cancelled in black, whether with a rhombus or circular mark.

The name of the month in Italian is abbreviated as follows :

GENNAIO—GEN

(Forgery GENN)

FEBBRAIO—FEB

(Forgery FEBB)

MARZO—MARZ

APRILE—APR

MAGGIO—MAG

GIUGNO—GIUG

LUGLIO—LUG, LUGL

AGOSTO—AGO, AGOS

SETTEMBRE—SET, SETT

OTTOBRE—OTT

NOVEMBRE—NOV

DICEMBRE—DEC

(Forgery DICE)

Poste Vice-Reali Egiziane continued in use as a superscription during 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869 (July in Cairo). In the Levant it was used until 1870. It was followed by Regie Poste Egiziane, but this does not exist genuinely applied on stamps of the first issue.

The final numerals, indicating the postal collections for the day, are absent from the date-stamps of smaller towns and from those of the offices outside Egypt.



"E"

Desuk is not mentioned in the Official Notice announcing the issue. It may be presumed that it was an office opened after those mentioned, and so received a special obliterator.

# ANTOINE N. SFAKIANOS

**"THE EGYPTIAN STAMP MARKET"**

52, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit, CAIRO

P.O. Box 837 — R.C.C. No 83772

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**POSTAGE STAMPS FOR COLLECTION**

**WHOLESALE ONLY**

**DEALERS:**

**KINDLY APPLY FOR MY  
WHOLESALE PRICE LIST  
SPECIAL SERVICE FOR NEW ISSUES**

# NEW ISSUES

## SOUTH REGION (EGYPT)

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO HONOUR THE 3rd ALL AFRICAN PEOPLES' CONFERENCE HELD IN CAIRO FROM 25-31 MARCH 1961



*Date of issue:* March 30, 1961.

*Design.* Depicts the photo of Patrice Lumumba placed in the heart of Africa and surrounded by a broken chain symbolizing the defeat of colonialism by the African Nationalism.

*Denom. & colour:* 10 mills (black).

*Dimension of stamp:*  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 42$  mm.

*Perforation:*  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Watermark:* Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.

*Printing Process:* Photogravure.

*Printer & Engraver:* Survey of Egypt.

*Designer & Executer:* Mr. Abbas El Sheikh.

*Quantity issued:* 2,000,000 stamps.

*Plate No.:* A/61.

In his inaugural address to the 37-nation conference, opened on March 25, 1961, at the Ceremonial Hall of Cairo University, President Nasser told the African delegates that imperialism is the chief enemy of Africa. He also dwelt at length on the struggle of the African peoples to achieve independence and unity. The battle now waged between the imperialists on the one hand and the nationalists in the Congo on the other, the President told the representatives of 200 million Africans, is another facet of the long and incessant struggle for the liberation of the African continent.

With precedents in Accra, Ghana, and Tunis, Tunisia, held in 1958 and 1960, respectively, the Third All African Peoples' conference takes place at a crucial time when the African peoples feel the urgent need for the consolidation of their struggle for an all-out drive to stamp out all the remnants of colonialism in the African continent. The U.A.R. People, who have been pioneers in this field, have expressed their support of all the struggling peoples of Africa.

The Conference, in attacking and denouncing imperialism and its agents, is solely inspired by such human ideals as love, happiness and equality for all peoples, irrespective of race, colour or creed. Thus, its attack on racial segregation springs from purely human principles and not from a sheer dislike of the white man.

The Postal Authority decided to issue the "Africa Day" commemorative, scheduled earlier to be released on April 15, 1961, on the 30th March to coincide with the meeting of this great political event. The stamp features Mr. Patrice Lumumba, legal Premier of the Congo, who died for the sake of the independence and unity of his country.

A SET OF TWO COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED TO HONOUR  
THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DAY



*Date of issue:* April 6, 1961.

*Design:* Depicts Braille system and WHO emblem.

*Denom. & Colour:* 10 mills. (Light brown), 35 + 15 mills (brown and yellow).

*Size of stamp:* 25½ × 42 mm.

*Perforation:* 13 × 13½ mm.

*Watermark:* Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10 × 5).

*Printing Process:* Photogravure.

*Printer:* Survey of Egypt.

*Designer & Executer:* Mr. Abbas El Sheikh.

*Quantity issued:* 2,000,000 for the 10 mills stamp and initial printing 400,000 for the 35+15 mills stamp.

*Plate No.:* A/61.

FALESTINE COMMEMORATIVE

*Same issuance date, size and design.*

*Denom. & Colour:* 10 mills (blue).

*Quantity issued:* Initial printing 400,000 stamps.

The World Health Organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, is a specialized agency of the United Nations and was created in 1948. Its objective is the attainment by all peoples of the highest level of health. WHO works with national health services to prevent infectious diseases and to train health workers. It gives technical assistance in order to improve health conditions in some 130 countries, warns of outbreaks of epidemic disease, coordinates medical research and recommends international standards for drugs, vaccines, hormones and other substances.

The two principal ways in which WHO assists individual countries are by granting to their health workers fellowships for study abroad or by sending to assisted countries specialists selected for their qualifications and experience.

In the Eastern Mediterranean Region WHO assists some 185 projects in 18 countries and territories.

Tuberculosis prevalence surveys are carried out in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, to help formulate control measures on national scale.

The WHO Regional Office has also improved increased activities in small-pox control.

Bilharziasis is another health problem. Various control methods are being tried out to interrupt the transmission cycle of this water-born disease.

Measures have been taken by the U.A.R. Governments to provide the people with medical care with a view to raise the standard of public health. Chief among these, special care was given to the blind. A demonstration centre for the rehabilitation of the blind was recently established for the purpose.

The surtax will be donated to the social funds of the blind welfare societies.

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO CELEBRATE THE INAUGURATION  
OF THE TOWER OF CAIRO



*Date of issue:* 11st April 1961.

*Design depicts:* Cairo Tower's Photo.

*Denom. & Colour:* Olive green.

*Dimension of stamp:*  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 42$  mm.

*Perforation:*  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Watermark:* Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.

*Printing process:* Photogravure.

*Printer & Engraver:* Survey of Egypt.

*Executer:* Mr. Edmondo Calivis.

*Quantity issued:* 2,000,000 stamps.

*Plate No:* A/61.

Overlooking the Nile and built in the centre of the U.A.R.'s capital, the Tower of Cairo, the highest man-made building in Africa and the Middle East, adds another attraction to the city's centuries-old treasures of monuments.

From the top of the 188-metre Tower, a visitor can enjoy Cairo's delightful scenery — with Giza Pyramids and Saladin's Citadel in the background.

Equipped with a fast elevator, you can reach the top in less than 30 seconds.

Twelve million pieces of mosaic went into the plastering of this attractive building. The State's emblem, a copper eagle, is being placed at the entrance of the Tower, in addition to a large coloured mosaic portrait featuring the nation's progress in the field of agriculture and industry.

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO CELEBRATE PALESTINE DAY

*Date of issue:* May 15, 1961.

*Design depicts:* An old Arab Refugee woman holding her son behind a barbed wire, looking with determination and eagerness to their thirteen years ago homelands.

*Denomination and Colour:* 10 mills (green).

*Size of stamp:*  $25\frac{1}{2} \times 42$  mm.

*Perforation:*  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Sheet composition:* 50 (5×10).

*Printing process:* Photogravure.

*Printer & Engraver:* Survey of Egypt.

*Design & Executer:* Mohamed Badr Bahgat.

*Quantity issued:* 2,000,000 stamps.

*Control number:* A/61.

PALESTINE COMMEMORATIVE

*Same issuance date, size and design.*

*Denom. & Colour:* 10 mills (violet).

*Quantity issued:* 400,000 stamps.

One million Palestine Arabs — men, women and children, Muslims and Christians — live today outside the areas occupied by Israel, outside their homes and property, outside their ancestral land.



Thirteen years ago, world opinion was shocked by the disaster inflicted upon the peaceful Arab population of Palestine. They were terrorized and forcibly expelled from their towns and villages during the turbulent early months of 1948, when Zionist forces and gangs — Stern and Irgoun — launched their undeclared war against the Arab people of Palestine.

The British historian Dr. Arnold Toynbee has denounced these atrocities. He said that these massacres of Arab civilian population are a crime against mankind.

The small minority of the Jews declared the state of Israel in 1948, although they were outnumbered by the Arabs. In 1948, the Jewish population was estimated at 650,000 while the rightful owners of the Holy Land were 1,350,000. The areas owned by Jews did not exceed 7 per cent. Those of them who held Palestinian nationality were only 238,000.

Zionism believed that the only way to set up an Israeli state in Palestine was the expulsion of its rightful inhabitants. Thus it committed its atrocities against the peaceful Arab population in Palestine, regardless of the dis-possession of an entire people or the changes in the status of a whole country.

Since its establishment, Israeli has adamantly refused to enforce the U.N. resolutions stipulating the repatriation of Arab refugees. Rendered homeless, 1,200,000 Arabs live to-day outside their ancestral homes in poverty, disease and misery. On the other side of the demarcation lines, their belongings, yielding and annual return estimated at \$120 million, have been taken over by Israeli gangs. A beach-head of aggression, Israel is always attacking neighbouring Arab states with the aim of keeping an atmosphere of insecurity and tension over the Holy Land and the Middle East.

A SET OF 5 STAMPS AND A MINIATURE SHEET ISSUED TO CELEBRATE THE 9th ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION

*Date of issue:* 23 July 1961.

*Denomination:*

10 mill. Maroon (Transport & Communications)

(Planning for the People).

10 mill. Rose-red (Industry & Electricity)

(Planning for Higher Production).

10 mill. Cobalt blue (Housing)  
(Planning for Equality & Welfare)

35 mill. Mixed green (Agriculture & Irrigation).  
(Planning Increases Production).

35 mill. Violet (Public Services).  
(Planning Achieves Social Equality).

100 mill. miniature sheet (brown).

*Size of stamps:*

42 × 25½ mm. (stamps).

80 × 75 mm. (min. sheet).

56 × 34 mm. (stamp on min. sheet).

*Perforation:* 13½ × 13. (The stamp on min. sheet is imperforated).

*Watermark:* Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.

*Sheet:* 50 (5 × 10). The miniature sheet comprises one stamp.

*Printing process.* Photogravure for stamps. Lithography for the black writing and the background of the miniature sheet. The min. sheet illustrates three golden columns each of which will demonstrate the expected growth of the National Income over 1960-1970.

*Printer:* Survey of Egypt.

*Designers:* Mr. Mohammed Badr Mohammed Bahgat (Industry & Electricity — Agriculture & Irrigation — Housing — Public Services) and the design of the miniature sheet. Mr. Abbas Farag El-Sheikh (Transport & Communications).

*Executer:* Mr. Mohammed Badr Mohammed Bahgat (Agriculture & Irrigation — Housing ) and the design of the miniature sheet. Mr. Abbas Farag El-Sheikh (Transport & Communications, Industry & Electricity). Mr. Edmondo Calivis (Public Services).

*Quantity issued:* 2,000,000 of the 10 mills.

*Initial:* 1,000,000 of the 35 mills.  
250,000 of the miniature sheet.

*Plate No.:* A/61.



#### *Transport & Communications:*

To double the national income within ten years (1960-70), the U.A.R. has drawn up a comprehensive plan embracing all the sectors of the national economy. The U.A.R., in issuing this commemorative set, is honouring this socio-economic development plan and celebrating the achievements of the first year of the Plan.

The Plan has given paramount consideration to the sector of transport and communications since it is one of the basic sectors of the national econo-



my. Consequently, the achievement of the Plan's targets has increased the production of the sector of transport and communications by 20 per cent in the first year of the Plan.

*Industry & Electricity:*

The Plan's major sector is that of industry and electricity. Great attention was given to this important sector and large allocations were devoted to increase industrial production, diversify products and open new vistas for scientific progress.

Machinery and equipment are being imported for the initiation as well as development of industry. It is expected that industrial production will increase by 66 per cent over the next five years.

*Housing:*

Housing is another sector given great attention by the Government. Large allocations were earmarked for expansion schemes which resulted in an increase of 16 per cent over 1959/1960.

*Agriculture & Irrigation:*

Agriculture, the mainstay of the national economy, has the biggest share of the Plan's allocations. Horizontal and vertical expansion of cultivable areas will pave the way for a better standard of living for two thirds of the population.

Combined with this agricultural development programme, measures are being taken to ensure an equitable distribution of the national income.

The High Dam together with a score of irrigation schemes will increase the cultivable area by 1.3 million feddans.

*Public Services:*

The Government, in line with its policy of raising the standard of living among the people, has drawn a large-scale programme to increase the educational, cultural, recreational and health services. Increase expected in this sector by the end of 1965 is estimated at 28 per cent over 1959/60 figures.

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO CELEBRATE THE 5th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY NATIONALIZATION

*Date of issue:* July 26, 1961.

*Denomination & Colour:* 10 mills  
(olive green).

*Size of stamp:* 28 × 62 mm.

*Perforation:* 11½ × 11½.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10 × 5).

*Printing Process:* Photogravure.

*Printer:* Postal Authority.

*Design & Executer:* Mohamed Nabli  
A. El Hendawi and Halim Yacub Mikhail.

*Quantity:* 2,000,000.

*Control Number:* Date & serial number.



President Gamal Abdel Nasser proclaimed the nationalization of the Suez Canal amid the cheers of crowds on 26 July 1956 in Alexandria in a speech on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Revolution, and thus returned the Canal to its lawful owners.

The Arab Authority, to which was confided the administration of the Suez Canal, has spared, since that day immortal in the history of the country, neither effort nor expense towards raising the quality of its service to the standard required to insure the security of navigation in the waterway and compete at the same time with the constant evolution in shipbuilding, thus effectively contributing, without preference or discrimination, to the promotion of trade exchanges between the various countries of the world and to the extension of prosperity amongst their peoples.

The Arabs have every reason to be proud of the fact that, only since the Suez Canal Authority took over the administration of the Canal, the daily average number of transiting ships rose from 40.2, as registered in the year before nationalization, to 51.2 last year, thus bringing the daily average of net tonnage up to 506,000 tons in 1960, whereas this average never exceeded 317,000 tons in 1955. These remarkably rapid achievements could have never been realized, had it not been, as universally acknowledged, for the perfect technical efficiency and loyal determination proved by the new Arab Administration in the accomplishment of their mission. The maximum permissible draught in the Canal was 35 feet before nationalization, but it fell to 27 feet following the Suez crisis in 1956 and, thanks to the continuous Arab effort, gradually progressed until it reached 37 feet in 1961.

A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO HONOUR THE  
20th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF TALAAT HARB AND  
THE 41st ANNIVERSARY OF MISR BANK



*Date of issue:* 22 August 1961.  
*Design depicts:* Mehalla El Kobra  
Plants.  
*Denom. & Colour:* 10 mills (Brown).  
*Dimension of stamp:* 42 × 25½.  
*Perforation:* 13½ × 13.  
*Sheet composition:* 50 (5 × 10).

*Watermark:* Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.  
*Printing Process:* Photogravure.  
*Printer & Engraver:* Survey of Egypt.  
*Executed by:* Mr. Ramzy Labib.  
*No. of stamps printed:* 2,000,000.  
*Plate No.:* A/61.

The establishment of Bank Misr was in itself a revolution against foreign economic exploitation.

The founder of Bank Misr, the late Mohammed Talaat Harb, was born in Cairo in November 1867. He graduated from the school of Administration and Languages. He worked in law business, then he was nominated manager of the Kom-Ombo Company; in the meantime he was the manager of the Egyptian Financial Company where he practised financial work and was afterwards able to Egyptianize the majority of the capital.

Since 1908 Talaat Harb had the idea of setting up an Egyptian bank. In 1910 he published a book on "Egypt's economic situation and the project of the Egyptian Bank or the Nation's Bank". In the same year he founded the "Financial Cooperative Company" (now the Financial Solidarity Bank).

On May 7, 1920, Talaat Harb and a number of colleagues announced the establishment of Bank Misr with the capital of L.E. 80,000 owned wholly by Egyptian shareholders. He summarized the bank's programme in encouraging various economic projects that would lead to the welfare of the bank and the country, establishing financial, industrial, commercial and agricultural companies, founding chambers of commerce and cooperative syndicates for the peasants, artisans and merchants. He encouraged the spirit of work, solidarity and discipline in the Egyptian youth, and he laid the right foundation for practical economic education.

Talaat Harb carried on with his programmes. He created for cotton (the principal crop of the country) a chain of industries: in 1923 he founded the Misr Cotton Exporting Company, in 1924 the Misr Ginning Company, in 1926 Misr Company for Transport and Navigation, and in 1927 the famous Misr Spinning and Weaving Company of Mehalla El-Kobra.

Silk and linen come after cotton industry; in the field of transportation various companies were established either air or maritime, for tourism and shipping. Then came Misr Company for Sales of Egyptian Products for the marketing of our products. and that of Misr Companies. In 1938, he established the Misr Company for Cinema and Theatre.

Talaat Harb managed the Bank and the affiliated companies (whose capital by then was approximately L.E. 1.5 million) until he retired in 1939, then he died in August 1941.

The Misr Group, having now a capital of L.E. 27,5 million, is the symbol of industrial progress in this country.

The Bank and its affiliated companies participated in financial new companies in new fields of industry namely, chemical, pharmacology, iron and steel and others.

Now the Bank has about 100 branches inside and outside the U.A.R. using about 4,000 hands, for the total number of employees of the Bank and its companies amounts to 60,000.

A NEW COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO CELEBRATE  
THE "NAVY DAY"



*Date of issue:* August 29, 1961.

*Design:* Depicts a marine officer's hands holding a steering wheel of a battleship. The U.A.R. flag is located in the background and a miniature battleship is located in front of the steering wheel.

*Denom. and colour:* 10 mills. (Blue).

*Dimension of stamp:* 25½ × 42 mm.

*Perforation:* 13 × 13½.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10 × 5).

*Watermark:* Multiple U.A.R. in Arabic and English.

*Printing Process:* Photogravure.

*Printer & Engraver:* Survey of Egypt.

*Designed by:* Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Farag El Monoufy.

*Executed by:* Mr. Mohammed Badr Bahgat.

*No. of stamps printed:* 2,000,000.

*Plate No.:* A/61.

On the occasion of this national event, every citizen has the right to be proud of our naval achievement, an achievement that dates back to the dawn of history. History records many heroic deeds of the people of the Arab East: they were the first to use the sea. Our first exports across the sea were in the form of a civilization that laid down the foundations of man's modern achievement in the fields of science, technology and the arts.

The Navy made history of its heroic achievement to defend the fatherland. The first major battle was fought in 1191 B.C. when Ramses III destroyed the North Mediterranean marauding fleets. Later in 1956, the Navy made a remarkable achievement in conquering the tripartite aggression.

In 1300 when the Romans recruited a fleet of 1,000 war-ships to invade the Arab world, the Syrian navy joined the Egyptian and both recruited 200 warships and defeated the enemy ships in a historic battle that was a confirmation of the unity of Egypt and Syria.

In 1948 when history repeated itself, the Navy was in the front line defending the Arab fatherland and dominating the East Mediterranean waters, bombarding Tel-Aviv, Asqalan, Kaiseriya, and Nihariya. It won victory in all battles it had fought with the enemy.

Our naval forces are the strongest striking forces in the Middle East and they can defend the fatherland from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf.

## NORTH REGION (SYRIA)

A SET OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED TO CELEBRATE  
1960 OLYMPIC GAMES



*Date of issue:* 27th December 1960.

*Kind of issue:* Airmail.

*Specification, colour and price:*

Horsemanship, violet and vermilion, 40 P.

Fencing, violet and orange, 25 P.

Swimming, brick and blue, 20 P.

Basket-ball, brown and blue, 15 P.

*Size of stamp:* 30×47 mm.

*Perforation:* 12,5×12 mm.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (5×10).

*Printing process:* Offset.

*Printer:* State Printing House.

*Engravers:* Giafary and Zyad.

*Quantity issued:* 150,000 sets.

The ancient Greeks used to celebrate every four years a cycle of athletic games near Olympus (a mountain in Greece) called therefore Olympic Games. The first of them took place on 776 B.C. and the last one on 396 B.C. It was renewed again in the modern times on 1896 A.C. and it continues to be taken up once every four years. The 17th cycle took place at Rome from 25th August up to September 11th, 1960, with the participation of 81 countries among which United Arab Republic. In connection of this event the general Directorate of P.T.T. has issued the above described stamps.

A SET OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED TO CELEBRATE  
THE 15th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

*Date of issue:* 28th December 1960.

*Qualification:* Airmail.

*Prices:* 50 and 35 P.

*Colour:* Blue and green.

*Dimensions:* 47×30 mm.

*Perforation:* 12,5×12.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (5×10).

*Printing process:* Offset.

*Printer:* State Printing House.

*Engraver:* Eshel.

*Quantity issued:* 150.000 sets.



The United Nations Organisation to which Egypt and Syria (actually both regions of U.A.R.) participated since its beginning was set up in Dumbarton Oaks on 1944 in view of preserving peace and security in the world.

The U.A.R. plays an efficient role to highten the consistence of this organisation and grow its authority as to be able to realise the ideal aims for which it was created.

One of the most important Session was the fifteenth assembly of the United Nations held this year and attended by most of the presidents and leaders of member countries — among them was President Gamal Abdul Nasser who delivered a historical constructive speech. Of what he said:

"The United Nations has to bear its responsibilities towards Palestine and its Arab People, what constitutes the simplest rights of this courageous people who is facing in the 20th Century a calamity which has never been heard of in the darkest days of history.

"In the name of the U.A.R. and expressing the way it thinks, I hereby say before you that we believe that the problem of peace and war belongs to all peoples since this problem affects the fate of all peoples of the world.

"The peace we are hoping for should be peace based on justice without discrimination".

COMMEMORATIVE HANANO'S STAMP (1872-1935)

*Date of Issue:* 20th February 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 50 P.

*Design depicts:* Hanano's picture.

*Colour:* Clear honey and olive.

*Dimension of stamp:* 30×42 mm.

*Perforation:* 12×12½.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (5×10).

*Printing process and place:* Offset,  
Government Printing House.

*Designer:* Ziad.

*Quantity issued:* 100,000.



*Brief Biography of Hanano*

Ibrahim Hanano is one of our distinguished heroes who led the national liberation movement against French Colonialism and whose courage, nationalism and self denial were registered on the glorious and everlasting pages of history.

Hanano was born in Kafar Takharim near Aleppo. He attended there the primary school then left for Istanbul where he continued his studies and acquired his law degree. After graduation he was appointed Secretary General for the District of Aleppo.

After the battle of Maysaloon and the many revolutions declared by the Arab People in Syria against the French, Hanano declared his armed revolution in his native town Kafar Takharim. Soon this revolution spread out and covered the regions of Idleb, Harem and Gesr-Al-Chogour until it reached the Alawiyeen Lattaquie mountains where another revolutionary movement, led by Saleh Al-Ali, had already been started. To put an end to his revolution the French tried to play a trick on him by offering him the presidency of a state made up of the regions inflamed by the revolution, but he refused. His revolution had its far effective results in our history.

Hanano continued his heroic struggle until he died on 21st of November 1935.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE UNION 1958-1961

*Date of Issue:* 22nd February 1961.

*Qualification:* Ordinary Mail.

*Denomination:* 12½.

*Design depicts:* U.A.R. Armorial surrounded by olive branches.

*Colour:* Violet.

*Dimension of stamp:* 42×25½ mm.

*Perforation:* 13×13½.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (5×10).

*Printing process and place:* Fotogra-ver cadastral, Printing House.

*Designer:* Mohammad Badr Bahgat.

*Quantity issued:* 250,000.

*Third Union Festival*

Every Arab Syrian's hope to see the raise of the Union have been realized. The United Arab Republic who has binded the destiny of Syria and Egypt for economic prosperity, social welfare, and organized authority has started with successful and victorious steps. The Union continues every day to fruit serious improvements for a greater welfare of the people, for the growth of the national income, and to spread education and social security. In the same time the prestige and dignity of the U.A.R. was growing due to his judicious policy. Therefore, the general Directorate of P.T.T. in the Syrian Region is happy to commemorate this union by the stamp he is issuing bearing the peace emblem.

ORDINARY STAMP OF KALA'AT SAMA'AN

*Date of Issue:* 1st April 1961.

*Qualification:* Ordinary Mail.

*Denomination:* 12,5 P.S.

*Design depicts:* Kala'at Sama'an.

*Colour:* Blue.

*Dimension of stamp:* 26×42 mm.

*Perforation:* 12,5×12,5.

*Sheet Composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Printing process & place:* Offset,

Government Printing House.

*Designer:* Aishel.

*Quality Issued:* 2,000,000.



It is 34 kilometers away from Aleppo. It includes the Monastery and the Church built between the years 480 and 490 A.D. around the column of Saint Simon.

The building has the form of a cross and it is considered the greatest and most gigantic Christian vestige in the East. The column of the hermit is a courtyard, connected with four Churches each of which having 3 halls in the form of branches of the cross.

The front-piece of the Church has 3 gates topped by three round arches. Christian Syrian art which is apparent in Sama'an Castle inspired religious architecture in Europe, it influenced ecclesiastical art during the middle centuries and was an important factor of artistic revival in Western Europe.

General Directorate of P.T.T. issues in that relation.

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COMMEMORATIVE STAMP IN OCCASION OF EVACUATION DAY

*Date of issue:* 17th April 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 40 P.S.

*Design depicts:* Soldier running up the flag.

*Colour:* Olive.

*Dimension of stamp:* 28×62 mm.

*Perforation:* 11,5×11.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Printing Process and Place:* Offset  
Government Printing House.

*Designer:* Aishel.

*Quantity issued:* 100,000.



Evacuation Day is a commemoration dear to every heart and most impressive for all who take part in it. All Arab nations join with the population of this region in the joy of celebrating this great day, the 17th April, when colonialists evacuated their territory after an occupation taking a quarter of a century. This is not to be wondered at as this country was the first of the Arabic countries to achieve independence, since when it has become a symbol and model for all.

The liberation and independence of this country was succeeded by economic, social and intellectual improvement: commerce expanded, new industries grew up, and agricultural development spread. Education became accessible to all classes, and illiteracy began to disappear, while living conditions and intellectual standards attained a higher level.

Had it not been for this memorable day which Arabs celebrate in the Spring, the U.A.R. could not have made its appearance and opened the way to complete union.

The Administration of the P.T.T. is happy to take part in commemorating this great event by issuing the stamp described above.

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COMMEMORATIVE STAMP FOR THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND

*Date of issue:* 29th April 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 40 + 10 P.

*Design depicts:* A hand tracing the Braille Alphabetic.

*Colour:* Dark olive and black.

*Dimension of stamp:* 30×42 mm.

*Perforation:* 11×11,5.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Printing process and place:* Offset Government Printing House.

*Designer:* Aishel.

*Quantity issued:* 100,000.



A man who is blind is a citizen of this Country with all the rights and privileges which this implies.

The first duty of Society is to discover his ability and general qualifications, and then to guide and train him for useful work. If this is carried out efficiently he will become a useful member of the community, and be able to secure a honest and remunerative employment, thus ensuring a good standard of living for himself and his family. In this way all will benefit.

To discover the hidden abilities of the blind is the aim of all committees set up to help them, and they take charge of these duties.

The Administration of the P.T.T. takes the opportunity of the World Health Organization to issue the stamp described above, and will set aside part of the revenue received on behalf of the various committees in aid of the blind in the Northern Region of the U.A.R.

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COMMEMORATING STAMP OF PALESTINE DAY

*Date of issue:* 15th May 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 50 P.S.

*Design depicts:* Map of Palestine bearing the face of an Arab.

*Colour:* Blue and Black.

*Dimension of stamp:* 47×30 mm.

*Perforation:* 11×11,5.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Printing Process and Place:* Offset Government Printing House.

*Designer:* Aishel.

*Quantity issued:* 100,000.





In this very day, the fifteenth of May, thirteen years past, the Zionists declared the establishment of their own State in Palestine. In their action they relied on the decisions of the United Nations Organization committing Palestine to a Partition between them and its legal Arab inhabitants.

This decision of the U.N., disregarding the ambiguity accompanied by its proclamation, has been issued to relieve the Jews from their hardships, in which the Arabs had no part, whatsoever, only to inflict an injustice of greater and deeper magnitude upon the Arabs by depriving them of their country and property, rendering them homeless in the wild open world.

Immediately upon its establishment Israel has forced the Arabs out of their lands, confiscated their property, overcrossed the partition lines. Thus competing the very decisions of the U.N. in respect to both partition and repatriation of the refugees.

Up to this date there is one million and two hundred thousand Palestinian Arab refugees suffering from need, poverty and sickness while at the same time the aggressive Zionists enjoy the income of their properties amounting to more than 120 million dollars per annum. This tragedy has been the cause of general disturbances in this region in to the extent of threatening world peace.

In commemorating of this day and for the awakening of world conscience, the Directorate General of P.T.T. has decided to issue this stamp bearing the above description.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMP OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS FAIR

*Date of issue:* 8th June 1961.  
*Qualification:* Postage.  
*Denomination:* 12,5 P.S.  
*Design depicts:* Industry wheel and spike wheat.  
*Colour:* Blue, yellow and black.  
*Dimension of stamp:* 26×42 mm.  
*Perforation:* 12×12.5.  
*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).  
*Printing Process:* Offset Government Printing House.  
*Designer:* Aishel.  
*Quantity Issued:* 100,000.



The Fair for Agricultural and Industrial Productions in the U.A.R. is mainly a local Fair, the purpose of which is to exhibit and find outlet for the products of the country, open new markets for such products, orientate the people with the progress and stages reached by our industries as well as the development attained by our agriculture.

The purpose is also to exhibit the country's development projects aiming at raising the standard of living. Moreover, this Fair is considered a trade Fair in which business deals are made at an increasing rate every year between producers in the U.A.R. and importers in neighbouring countries and others.

The Fair takes place twice a year, once in the City of Cairo in the Southern Region, and once in the City of Aleppo, in Northern Region. The city of Aleppo in which the Fair takes place each year is considered the leading industrial city in the Middle East and the main commercial center used as a gateway for agricultural productions in transit to outside world.

Besides, the City of Aleppo is a famous historic city known to be one of the oldest of the world. To celebrate the occasion of opening the Agricultural and Industrial Fair this year, the Directorate of P.T.T. issues the above mentioned commemorative stamp.

#### IN MEMORY OF ABOU TAMMAM

*Date of Issue:* 20th July 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 50 P.S.

*Design depicts:* Abou Tammam, as the Portrait-Painter conceives him.

*Colour:* Brown.

*Dimension of stamp:* 30×47 mm.

*Perforation:* 11×11,5.

*Sheet composition:* Offset Government Printing House.

*Designer:* Nazem El-Jaafary.

*Quantity issued:* 100,000.



Abou Tammam At-Tai, is one of the most celebrated poets of the Arab World with no less ingenuity than Al-Mutanabi. He at best represents his age. In his poetry he was well versed with historical events of his era. He intelligently dealt with proverbs and deeply went into the hardest words of the Arabic language to form them successfully into most expressive linguistic terms.

Abou Tammam was born in 188 Hegira in Jasim, a small village in the Huran District, South of Syria. He was brought up in Damascus and started his poetic career in Homs where he was greatly influenced by its great poet, Dek-El-Jin.

Later in life he left for Egypt for better living but soon he returned to leave for Iraq where he was appointed by El-Hassan Bin Wahab as Post Master in Mosul. Two years later he died at an early age.

A great poetry festival was held in Damascus last year in honour of this genius.

The Directorate General of the P.T.T. takes this opportunity to commemorate this great event by issuing this stamp.

A SET OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED TO CELEBRATE  
THE 5th UNIVERSITIES' YOUTH FESTIVAL



*Date of Issue:* 23rd August 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 15 P., 35 P. stamps,  
50 P. Miniature Sheet.

*Design depicts:* Discobolus, a Lyre  
and a view of the University. The  
Miniature Sheet comprises two  
stamps.

*Colour:* Red and black, green and  
violet. The Miniature Sheet has  
the same colours on a orange back-  
ground.

*Dimension of Stamps:* 30×42 mm.

*Dimension of Miniature Sheet:* 10,3  
× 6,3 cm.

*Perforation:* 11×11,5.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Printing Process:* Offset Government  
Printing House.

*Designer:* Eichel.

*Quantity issued of each type of  
stamp:* 75,000.

*Quantity issued of miniature sheet:*  
37,500.

"Universities' Youth Festival" is held each year in the U.A.R. The Festival is organized by the Universities, the High Schools Union and the Military College Union of the U.A.R. During "Universities' Youth Festival" sporting, technical, educational, social and military demonstrations are organised by leading students of the U.A.R.

"Universities' Youth Festival" has since the beginning, become a mean of strengthening relations, in the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation of youth in the U.A.R. It is an encouragement to the Universities to increase their care for the different energies of students and to develop their interests.

Competitions held during these festivals have also made it possible for the leading Universities' students to show their talent.

The festivals have been held regularly by the Universities of Cairo, Alexandria, Ain Shams and the High College Union. This is the fifth festival organized by Damascus University.

To commemorate this, the Directorate General of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones has issued an appropriate collection of stamps.

A SET OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS TO CELEBRATE  
THE 8th INTERNATIONAL DAMASCUS FAIR

*Date of issue:* 25th August 1961.

*Qualification:* Air Mail.

*Denomination:* 17½ and 50 P.

*Design depicts:* A window through which the Fair's monument overlooks the world.

U.A.R. Pavilion at the Fair.

*Colour:* Dark violet and Black  
Light violet and Green.

*Dimensions:* 30×42 mm.

*Perforation:* 11×11½.

*Sheet composition:* 50 (10×5).

*Printing process:* Offset Government  
Printing House.

*Designer:* Hammad.

*Quantity issued:* 100,000.



The Damascus International Fair is the greatest commercial, industrial and agricultural demonstration in the Middle East. Syrian authorities started its foundation since 1952. The first fair was opened in 1954. The Directorate General of the Fair was then instituted, its aims were fixed for organizing and preparing periodical fairs of national and international characters.

The Damascus International Fair aims to the following purposes:

1. — To give a true picture of the U.A.R.'s economical potentialities in the fields of commerce, industry and agriculture, and show its capacity in the foreign trade.
2. — To exhibit the most modern products and inventions in those fields and promote economic exchange between U.A.R. and other countries.
3. — To open the field before producers, exporters and importers to create direct contacts and commercial relations among themselves.
4. — To enable visitors of the Fair to get acquainted with the touristic aspects of the U.A.R.

The International Fair of Damascus has continually, since its first and to its eighth event, sought to realize its purposes. We will not be exaggerating to say that it was during these eight years, a good earth where peaceful currents run, a large field of exchange in the pages of human evolution, and a practical meeting point to human welfare and comfort.

To commemorate this, the Directorate General of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones has issued an appropriate collection of stamps.

## ASSEMBLEE GENERALE DU 22 MAI 1961

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L'Assemblée Générale du 15 Mai 1961 n'ayant pu se tenir faute de quorum, fut renvoyée au 22 Mai 1961. La séance est ouverte à 19 heures par le Président Ahmed Mazloum qui prononça l'allocution suivante :

Je vous remercie, Messieurs les Membres, d'avoir bien voulu répondre à cette convocation et d'être venus pour l'approbation des comptes de 1960, pour l'examen des prévisions de 1961 et pour les activités du Comité auquel vous avez, l'an dernier, témoigné votre confiance par son élection.

Nos collègues du Comité, absents aujourd'hui, se sont excusés de ne pouvoir assister à cette séance, et vous ne leur tiendrez pas rigueur, quand vous saurez que parmi eux se trouvent des membres dans la Haute Egypte, dans la région du Canal de Suez et enfin à Alexandrie ; cependant, en ce qui concerne cette dernière ville, je suis heureux de constater que le Docteur Loutfy, qui préside la susdite branche, se trouve parmi nous à cette réunion.

Je vous propose de considérer le procès-verbal de notre Assemblée générale du 25 Mai 1960, tel que dûment publié dans l'organe de notre Société, "L'Orient Philatélique" dans son numéro 103 d'octobre 1960.

### RESULTATS DE L'EXERCICE 1960

Ainsi que vous avez pu le constater, l'exercice 1960 qui vous a été dûment communiqué par la convocation à l'Assemblée du 15 Mai 1961, reflète à l'actif de la Société une plus-value de L.E. 264 et 335 millièmes : nous sommes évidemment bien loin de l'excédent de l'an 1959 mais cela est dû à la situation générale de la philatélie, ainsi qu'au retrait de beaucoup de nos membres et à la diminution des droits perçus sur les envois. Malgré cela nous pouvons envisager avec confiance l'avenir de notre Société, même avec optimisme.

C'est Mr. Kamel Selim, que vous avez bien voulu désigner, qui vérifia les comptes et je vous le propose pour les comptes de l'année 1961.

## PREVISIONS POUR L'ANNEE 1961

*Recettes**Cotisations :*

Le Caire, 200 Membres à L.E. 1,500 ... ..	300	
Alexandrie, 200 Membres à L.E. 1,000 ... ..	200	
Province et Etranger, 100 Membres à L.E. 1,000 ... ..	100	
	—	600

*Intérêts sur titres :*

Emprunt National L.E. 10.000 ... ..		320
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*Récettes diverses :*

Publicité dans la Revue ... ..	50	
Droits certificats et autres ... ..	200	
	—	250
		— 1170

*Dépenses**Frais de la Revue :*

Achat papier ... ..	100	
Frais impression ... ..	100	
Clichés et photos ... ..	80	
Frais divers ... ..	50	
	—	330

*Frais Généraux :*

Appointements et salaires ... ..	400	
Loyer net ... ..	100	
Electricité ... ..	50	
Frais affranchissement ... ..	70	
Articles de bureau ... ..	30	
Frais Comité d'examen ... ..	50	
Entretien du local ... ..	30	
Frais branche d'Alexandrie ... ..	100	
Frais divers ... ..	10	
	—	840
		— 1170

## VIE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ

*Catalogue Zeheri :*

Ce volume, qui a obtenu beaucoup de succès, avait été imprimé à raison de 1200 exemplaires; nous n'avons pas encore atteint la quantité vendue en 1956 du même ouvrage de cette époque, ce qui est un signe des temps, mais je suis sûr que la quantité s'écoulera en entier comme les précédentes éditions, alors surtout que cette édition est documentée d'une manière beaucoup plus développée que la précédente.

*Expositions :*

Une exposition des timbres de Roumanie s'est déroulée au Caire. Elle comprenait les timbres émis depuis la Révolution et elle s'est déroulée dans les locaux de la Société, sous le patronage des autorités diplomatiques de Roumanie au Caire, l'agencement et la préparation des cadres fut l'œuvre de Mr. Ibrahim Maher El-Guindi et elle fut inaugurée par Mr. Mehanna Eid, notre infatigable Vice-Président.

La même Exposition se tint dans les locaux de notre branche d'Alexandrie, elle obtint un succès identique et fut inaugurée par Mr. Abdel Hamid Loutfi, Président de la branche.

Une exposition internationale se tint sous les auspices de la F.I.P. à Barcelone. Notre collègue Mr. Dimitri Tsiracopoulos y obtint une médaille d'or pour sa merveilleuse collection d'aviation. Mr. Mehanny Eid y obtint une médaille de bronze, et de même notre Ministère des Communications pour ses cadres.

*Activité de la Société :*

Mr. Hinton, qui était notre représentant aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, a résigné ses fonctions et a été remplacé par un comité de trois membres, MM. Kehr, Georges Lee et le Professeur P. Smith, qui ont bien voulu s'occuper à eux trois d'un travail assez ingrat, mais qui nous est profitable comme propagande pour notre chère patrie.

Mr. Kehr est venu en visite au Caire au mois de Mars dernier, il a été reçu par Mr. Mehanny Eid durant son séjour, et il nous a promis une bonne activité de sa part. N'oublions pas que Mr. Kehr avait déjà dans le passé représenté notre revue et c'est un grand amateur de timbres d'Égypte.

Du point de vue général, j'ai le regret de constater une diminution d'activité, mais comme elle est d'ordre général, je ne peux qu'espérer en un meilleur avenir.

Monsieur N. Placoutaris, un jeune collectionneur plein de zèle, nous a quitté ainsi que le Comité de la Branche d'Alexandrie dont il faisait partie, pour aller s'établir à Khartoum, et il a bien voulu prendre la représentation de la Société au Soudan. Je suis sûr qu'il nous sera utile.

La Société a cru bon de publier sous forme de Revue sub No. 102 un numéro spécial dédié à l'œuvre du Dr. William Byam, sur les timbres de la 3ème émission d'Egypte.

Cette étude de 136 pages, parue en juillet 1960, comprend de nombreuses photos, dessins et croquis et donne une idée de ce que représente le travail fait par le Dr. Byam sur cette émission d'Egypte qui fut pendant longtemps discutée, controversée et enfin mise au point.

Malheureusement une lettre du Dr. Byam m'informe qu'il compte vendre sa collection aux enchères publiques, car il aspire au repos vu son grand âge. La philatélie lui doit beaucoup.

Avant de clôturer cette séance je vous demande de fixer les honoraires de Mr. Kamel Sélim, le censeur, à L.E. 20 et je me plais, une fois de plus, à rendre un hommage public à ceux dont l'activité et le zèle inlassable nous permettent de continuer à nous occuper de cette Société qui nous est si chère ; j'ai nommé Mr. le Vice-Président Mehanny Eid, Mr. Yéhia Matouchaleh, Mr. Raoul Zeheri et Mr. Farag El Masri : notre collaboration, qui ne date pas d'hier, a été toujours basée sur un esprit de camaraderie, de mutuelle compréhension et de confiance, et nous mettons notre espoir en un avenir toujours meilleur, c'est la meilleure formule d'existence de notre société.

**S. ASMAR**

**NEGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE**

**GRAND CHOIX de TIMBRES-POSTE  
du MONDE ENTIER**

**EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES**

4, Rue Emad-El-Dine, Le Caire



## FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE

F.I.P.

### Commission de Presse et d'Information

Président: Pierre Seguy, 10, Deutsche Strasse, SAARLOUIS/Saar.

BULLETIN DE PRESSE DE LA F.I.P. No. 1/1961

Monsieur le Rédacteur en Chef,

La Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.), groupant 600.000 collectionneurs organisés dans le monde entier, se permet de vous présenter son premier Bulletin de Presse. Il est destiné à faire connaître l'activité de la F.I.P. et de ses Fédérations membres à un nombre toujours croissant de philatélistes et d'Administrations Postales.

Les buts principaux de la F.I.P., en coordonnant l'action des Fédérations Nationales, sont d'unir les philatélistes dans une même grande famille et de les défendre contre toutes les exploitations et les abus, nuisibles à la Philatélie.

Nous nous efforcerons d'obtenir l'un et l'autre grâce à l'appui que vous voudrez bien donner à nos informations et communiqués dans votre publication. Nous vous en remercions vivement d'avance.

Pierre SEGUY.

### MANIFESTATIONS DES FEDERATIONS

#### *Allemagne*

— Le Congrès National de la Fédération Allemande se tiendra le 2 Septembre 1961 à Nuremberg, ensemble avec une importante exposition "La lettre tembre 1961 à Nuremberg, ensemble avec une importante exposition "La lettre à travers cinq siècles d'histoire postale", ouverte du 31 Août au 5 Septembre 1961.

— La Fédération Allemande tient à préciser qu'elle ne participe pas et qu'elle est étrangère à l'exposition I.F.A. de Düsseldorf.

#### *Autriche*

La Fédération Autrichienne a fêté le 22 Avril 1961 le 40e anniversaire de sa fondation. Elle a été parmi les Fédérations fondatrices de la F.I.P.

#### *France*

— Le Congrès National de la Fédération des Sociétés Philatéliques Françaises aura lieu à la Pentecôte, les 21 et 22 Mai 1961 à Nancy. En même temps aura lieu une Exposition Nationale sous le Patronage de M. le Ministre des Postes et Télécommunications.

— Un Salon Philatélique Franco-Allemand, FRALEX, sera organisé à Paris du 3 au 9 Novembre 1961. Il inaugurera une série d'expositions franco-allemandes tenues alternativement dans l'un et l'autre pays et organisées par les deux Fédérations.

#### *Grèce*

Une Exposition Nationale aura lieu cet automne à Athènes pour fêter le centenaire des premiers timbres-poste grecs, sous le Haut Patronage de S.M. le Roi de Grèce.

#### *Hollande*

Du 7 au 8 Avril aura lieu l'Exposition Nationale "Rotterdam '61" en même temps que le Congrès National de la Fédération Hollandaise.

*Hongrie*

— Les préparatifs pour l'Exposition Internationale qui se tiendra du 23 Septembre au 3 Octobre 1961 à Budapest sous le patronage de la F.I.P. se poursuivent très activement.

— Le règlement établi par la Commission de Contact F.I.P.-F.I.P.C.O concernant les collections de genre, thématiques et didactiques, a été adopté par le Congrès F.I.P.C.O. de Berlin et par voie de référendum par les Fédérations de la F.I.P. Il est entré en application à partir du 1er Janvier 1961 et servira de base pour le classement des collections de cette classe à l'Exposition Internationale de Budapest.

*Luxembourg*

Les collectionneurs luxembourgeois préparent avec l'appui de leur très compréhensive Administration Postale une Exposition Internationale pour 1963 à Luxembourg. Elle est prévue pour la date du 18 au 26 Mai et coïncidera avec les fêtes du Millénaire de la ville de Luxembourg. L'exposition portera le nom de MELUSINA.

*Suède*

L'Exposition Nationale Suédoise se tiendra à Göteborg du 14 au 23 Juillet 1961 et portera le nom de GOTHIA 61.

*Suisse*

La Fédération des Sociétés Philatéliques Suisses tiendra son Assemblée Générale les 3 et 4 Juin à Langenthal, près de Berne.

*Tchécoslovaquie*

L'autorisation gouvernementale pour l'Exposition Internationale PRAGA 1962 ayant été obtenue, un premier timbre-poste de propagande pour cette exposition vient d'être émis. Sa valeur d'affranchissement est de 2 KC et il porte au centre l'insigne de la F.I.P.

## INFORMATIONS ADMINISTRATIVES F.I.P.

*Finlande*

Monsieur Harry Walli, Secrétaire Général de la Fédération Finlandaise, a dû résilier ses fonctions pour raisons de santé. Il est remplacé provisoirement par Monsieur Hans Wasastjerna, Box 102, Helsinki.

*Pologne*

La Fédération des Philatélistes polonais vient de se donner au Congrès de Varsovie un nouveau Bureau qui se compose comme suit:

Président: M. Zbigniew Fijalek.  
Vice-Président: M. Jan Klimek.  
Secrétaire: M. Zdzislaw Brodzinski.

La nouvelle adresse de la Fédération polonaise est:  
Polski Zwiasek Filatelistow  
Rynek Starego Miasta 14  
Warszawa 40.

*Espagne*

Monsieur José Maria Boras Feliu a été élu Président du Circulo Filatelico y Numismatico de Barcelone à la place de Monsieur Palau Rabasso.

*Genève*

Le 18 Mars. Monsieur Robert Lullin, Secrétaire Général de la F.I.P., s'est rendu à Francfort/Main pour y rencontrer Monsieur H. Danesch, Président de la Commission de Jeunesse de la F.I.P. Au cours de cette réunion il a été mis au point le règlement de la Classe de Jeunesse des Expositions Internationales, tel qu'il sera présenté au Congrès F.I.P. de Budapest. Monsieur P. Seguy, Président de la Commission de Presse et d'Information, assistait à cette rencontre et des questions de presse et de diffusion ont été abordées. Il a été décidé de publier le plus souvent possible, au moins deux fois par an, des Bulletins de Presse F.I.P.

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