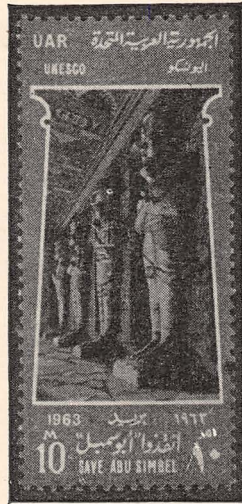


مجلة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



The Unesco World Campaign for Safeguarding the Monuments of Nubia.

(See Page 202)

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

JOURNAL DE LA
SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

JOURNAL OF THE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT

« شريف »

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٣١ شارع شريف
س. ت. ق. ٩٨٢٢٥

بمجموعات كبيرة من
طوابع - البومات
آلات التصوير - أفلام ألوان
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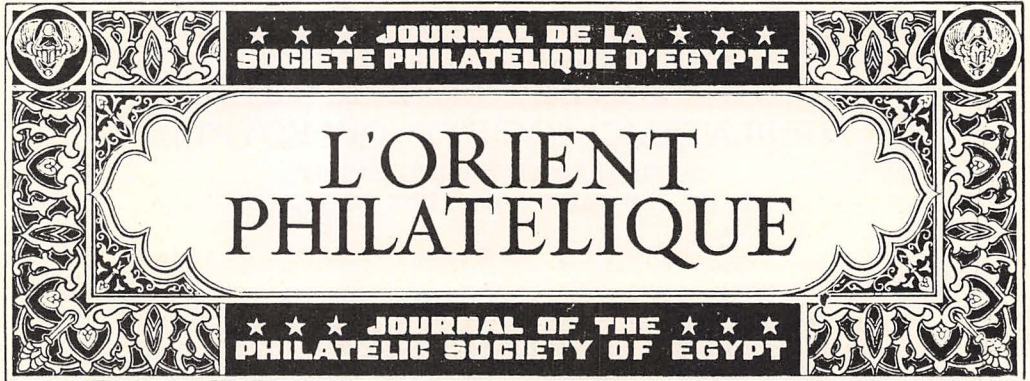
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 Médaille d'Argent, Salo du Timbre, Alexandrie 1945.
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 Médaille de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique "Imaba 1948".
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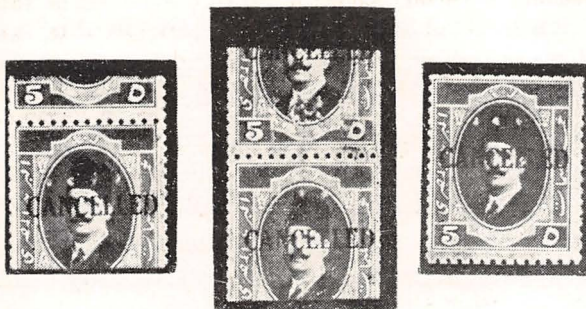
"CANCELLED" ON STAMPS OF EGYPT

by M. EID, *President of the Society*

Egypt is one of the countries that had stamps overprinted "CANCELLED", but, to my knowledge, is the only country that had this word printed either on reverse or on both sides of the stamps.

Before 1953, nobody connected with philately was aware of any Egyptian "CANCELLED" stamps, other than the 5 mills., chestnut, of the 1923-24 regular issue. This stamp was overprinted CANCELLED in black capital letters, on the middle of the design, thus covering the face of King Fuad.

Although this stamp had never been put on sale, yet some copies found their way to the local market and fetched considerable prices.



The CANCELLED 5 mills. Fuad stamp in different sizes.

Philatelists had, and still have, different opinions on the status of this stamp and the purpose for which it was overprinted in that way.

In the edition No. 32 of April, 1937, of this Journal, a note by an eminent philatelist on this stamp was published in French, of which the translation is as follows :

"In 1923 an attempt was undertaken to make booklets of postage stamps, using the 5 mills. Fuad, preliminarily overprinted with the word CANCELLED ; but this trial proved to be a disaster, because the Survey Dept. Press at Cairo had not yet acquired the necessary implements for this delicate work. The booklets thus obtained, were in fact composed of stamps so irregularly cut that they demonstrated the most varied sizes.

The product of this trial was unfit for use, and the outcoming pieces of stamps were almost all destroyed."

Again, in an interesting study on "Booklets Of Postage Stamps Printed In Egypt", published recently in French, in edition No. 6 of the "Journal Philatélique Suisse" of June, 1963, this famous philatelist repeated the same statement, and added that this CANCELLED stamp originated from sheets of 100 stamps each.



Photo illustrated in the "Journal Philatélique Suisse"

In fact, the Survey Dept. Press is not to be blamed for these "pieces of stamps", which did not undergo any process in this press, neither of printing nor of overprinting, perforating *or cutting the sheets in panes for booklets as it is believed by some philatelists.*

The 1923-24 issue was printed by Harrison and Sons Ltd. of England, shortly after Egypt had been declared an independent country, and therefore the inscription on the design of the stamps was made totally in Arabic (only the numerals denoting the denominations were repealed in Western figures) to gratify the overwhelming patriotic feeling, and consequently this issue has been usually known by local collectors and dealers, as "the Fuad Arabic Issue". For this same reason, the inscription of the crown overprint of the previous issue of 1922 was made also in Arabic only; and in my opinion, the overprint of CANCELLED would not have been made in English, but in Arabic, if this work had been entrusted to the Survey Dept. Press, or to any other local press, at that time.

In my article on the 1923-24 issue, published in Arabic in the edition No. 72, Vol. IV of Oct., 1950, of this Journal, I emphasized my belief that these CANCELLED stamps were supplied by Harrison and Sons Ltd. to the Postal Administration in *rolls* to be inserted in a coin machine, which was tested and proved to be a complete failure; and consequently was rejected and never used. This was the explanation given to me by the dealer who had almost all the stock of these CANCELLED stamps, and I found it very reasonable, especially when I noticed that nobody pretended to have ever seen a sheet, a booklet pane or even a pair of them. Moreover, one can easily notice that each stamp bears a horizontal line of

minute blind pin holes or scratches (which show on the illustrated photos as tiny little white spots), and this denotes that each stamp received separately a clutch at the time it was cut from the roll by the defective coin machine. Certainly, these scratches would not occur on *every stamp* in cases a sheet was cut in booklet panes.

Some years later, chance gave me the unexpected concrete evidence of what I have always believed about these stamps. Before giving his sanction for the destruction of many obsolete issues, the Director General of the Postal Administration thought he might commission me to view the stamps and see if any should survive. There, among the remainders, were four rolls of the CANCELLED stamps, which were free of any pin scratches. They, together with the obsolete issues, were destroyed a few days later.

* * *

CANCELLED on reverse and CANCELLED on both sides of stamps of Egypt were heard of by collectors and dealers, for the first time, after the distribution of the catalogue published by the international stamp auctioneers, H.R. Harmer Ltd., for the sale of The Palace Collections of Egypt, held at Koubbeh Palace, Cairo, on February 12-18, 1954.

In this catalogue the auctioneers state that all issues beginning with the International Geographical Congress set of April 1st, 1925, were printed by the Survey Department, Cairo, which normally sent to the Palace one imperforate proof sheet on thick unwatermarked paper, printed on reverse diagonally "Cancelled" in English or Arabic.

In the Catalogue of The Royal Imperforate Printings of Egypt, edited and published on January 1st, 1959, for these "Cancelled Stamps", by George L. Lee of the U.S.A., the editor indicates that one sheet of each stamp, as printed, was sent to the Royal Collection, including every stamp printed by the Government Survey Department from the 12th Agricultural and Industrial Exposition Issue in 1926, up to and including the stamp celebrating the birth of Crown Prince in 1952.

The editor mentions in his catalogue the only stamp printed "Cancelled" on both sides, the 5 mills. of the 12th Agricultural and Industrial Exposition Issue of 1926, as being an error that makes *'the "Cancelled" on back becomes an overprint on back!'*

But, did King Fuad order these "Special Royal Imperforates", and in the negative, why did the Survey Department print them in this way?

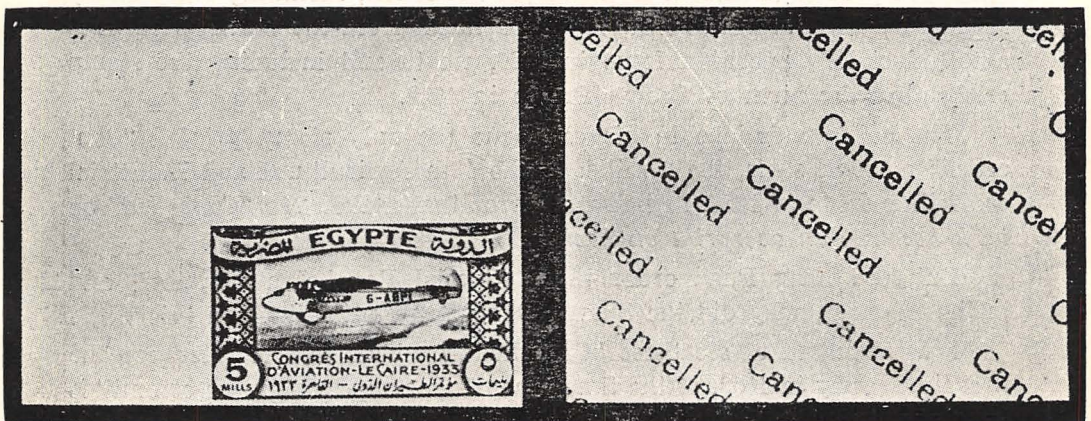
I was amazed to see these "Cancelled" on back imperforates, for the first time, early in 1953, at the time when I was supervising the committee appointed to make the inventory of the Palace Collections (in my capacity as Director General at the Ministry of Finance and one of the officials

charged with the disposal of the ex-King properties) before handing them over to the auctioneers ; and did not lose time in getting contact with the concerned officials at the Survey Department and obtained the following information :

In 1925, when the printing of Egyptian stamps, formerly done abroad, was turned over to the Survey Department Press, instructions were given that proofs should be sent to the Royal Palace for approval before achieving the final print off.

The first production of the Survey was the International Geographical Congress set of 1925, and proofs of printing on imperforated watermarked sheets were sent to the Palace for approval. The sheets were retained at the Palace and the approval was given verbally. This made the Survey people at a loss, as they dared neither to ask sending back the sheets, nor to request a receipt for them, so they might be able to make a clearance of charge in the registers kept for the watermarked paper. Moreover, they were desirous to obtain a written approval to free themselves from any responsibility or criticism in future.

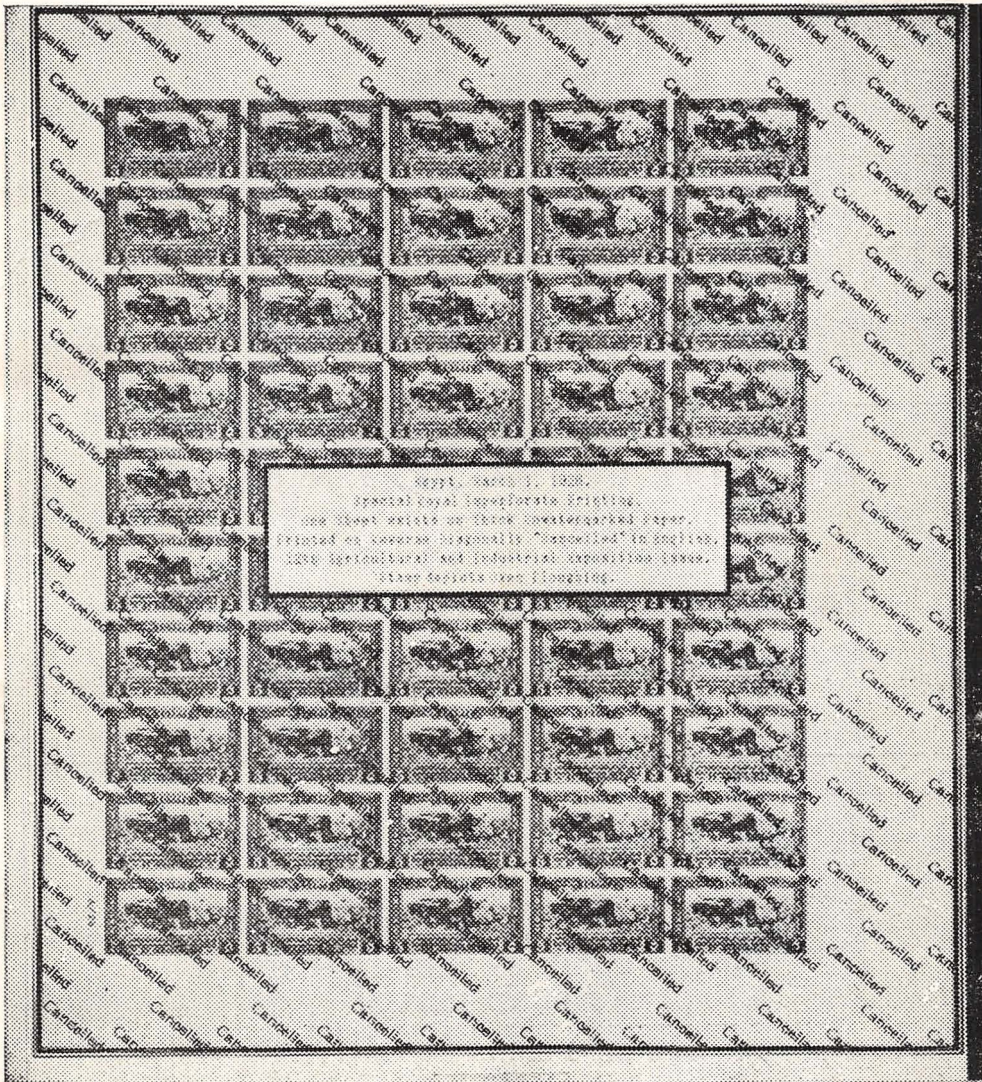
In the subsequent issue, the 12th Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Issue of 1926, the Survey people thought the problem might be solved if a special kind of proofs would be printed and sent together with the normal proofs. The Palace might keep the former and send back the latter, approved. To avoid any difficulties concerning the clearance of charge, the special proofs were printed on a different paper (thick unwatermarked). In addition it was presumed that printing "Cancelled" on these special proofs would render them valueless and need not be taken on charge.



CANCELLED on reverse.

“Cancelled” was printed at first on face of the 5 mills. sheets, the first denomination of the set, but noticing that part of the design was covered by this overprint, they thought it would be better to print this word on reverse. This method was adapted on this same sheet as well as on the other special proofs. The 5 mills. sheet of this set is, therefore, the only sheet that received the print of “Cancelled” on both sides.

Nevertheless, it is quite clear that the Palace retained both kinds of proofs printed for this issues, as the Palace Collections contained five



The unique sheet bearing "Cancelled" on both sides.

sheets of the normal proofs on the watermarked paper, and six sheets of the special proofs on thick unwatermarked paper, with "CANCELLED" on back (one sheet for each of the six denominations of the set).

Although no "Cancelled on back" sheets were found in the Palace Collections for the following issue, the first Air Stamp of Egypt, released on the 10th March, 1926 (9 days after the previous issue), yet this can be easily explained by the fact that this Air Stamp was printed in 1925, the year inscribed on the plate (see plate number in Zeheri Catalogue), and that was before the decision taken by the Survey to print both kinds of proofs. Therefore, only one imperforated sheet of 50 stamps with inverted watermark of this Air Stamp was found in the Palace Collections and sold for L.E. 650 plus 5% for commission.

For the subsequent issue, released on the 9th December, 1926, to celebrate the International Navigation Congress, only the Special Proofs (or the Royal Special Printings, as they are usually called) were retained at the Palace, and this denotes that the Survey found at last the courage to insist on getting back the normal proofs, approved. This continued throughout the reign of King Fuad, but during the time of his son, some exceptions actually happened, when both kinds were retained at the Palace.

MICHEL NICOLAIZOS

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**LIST OF UNSOLD STAMPS OF U.A.R. DESTROYED
BY THE POSTAL AUTHORITY ON 14.10.1963**

Description	Value	Quantity
1962, Hammarskjold "PALESTINE"	35 m. ⁽¹⁾	102528
1963, Post Day	20 + 10 m. ⁽²⁾	148986
1963, Post Day (illustrating the 5 paras of 1866)	40 + 20 m. ⁽²⁾	160195
1963, Post Day (illustrating the 10 paras of 1866)	40 + 20 m. ⁽²⁾	160196

(1) *The other two values of the set (the 5 m. and the 10 m.) were totally used by Gaza Strip in place of the regular stamps of these denominations, of which the Strip was short at that time.*

(2) *The quantity printed of the 20 + 10 m. value was 250075, and that of each of the 40 + 20 m. value was 274800 ; consequently 101089 complete sets only were issued.*

M. HAGOPIAN

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PHILATELY – STAMPS KEEP ME FIT

This is the title of Chapter Six of the interesting book "DOCTOR BYAM IN HARLEY STREET", an autobiography by the famous philatelist DR. WILLIAM BYAM, recently published by GEOFFREY BLES LTD., LONDON.

Thanks to the kind permission of both author and publishers, we are able to reproduce extracts of this chapter on the following pages, and which, we are sure, will be of great interest to our readers.

Those who are desirous to enjoy reading the book, may order it from "RABEY — bookseller — Smith Street — St. Peter Port — Guernsey, C.I., England." price 16/—

THE EDITOR

Towards the end of 1923 I had become so busy that I was at work throughout my waking hours. My secretary arrived at 8.30 a.m. and sat beside me as I ate my breakfast. She opened the morning mail and read aloud the contents, to which I dictated answers as I swallowed my food. By 9 a.m. I was in my consulting room engaged with the first patient of the day. During the hour's break for lunch I received and answered the messages which had come in during the morning. At tea time I signed the out-going letters.

I usually enjoyed the first uninterrupted interval of the day when Doris and I sat down to our evening meal. After that I was at peace but it was 10 p.m. : I had worked for twelve hours and was exhausted. Slumped into an armchair with a book I was soon asleep. An hour later I dragged myself upstairs to bed. Sufficiently refreshed by this short spell of slumber my thoughts reverted to the doings of the day. I began to wonder if the advice I had given to each patient was really the best. Would it have been wiser and more helpful to have recommended something different? Sleep was slow to come.

It became obvious this sort of thing ought not to be allowed to go on. I was becoming a machine, with no time for interests outside my work. I saw little or nothing of my wife and children except on Sunday afternoons : by then it was difficult to divert my thoughts from what had occupied them throughout the week.

What could I find to do at 10 p.m. which would require the use of my hands? Unless I used my hands I would be unable to keep awake. At that time of night it was too late to expect others to come to my aid

and entertain me by playing chess or cards. In any case, I have no great love of cards.

Doris and I discussed the feasibility of such things as photography and wood carving but turned them down as too exhausting for a tired man. The occupation I was to choose must not prevent me being seated.

By a process of exclusion it was decided I had better take up philately. I had made the usual boyhood collection of stamps which had eventually been exchanged for a collection of butterflies. Entomology had been my hobby while at my Public School. I looked back on my stamp collection as something which demanded no strenuous effort. The little pictures had interested me and I had spent many happy hours finding the right spaces in which to place them in the Stanley Gibbons album given me by Edward Byam, my father's cousin, who in those days commanded the Royal Marines at Gosport. He had no children and always treated me as his prospective heir. My father found it impossible to understand why stamps interested me and his apathy was partly responsible for the switch I made to the more active occupation of chasing butterflies and moths.

It can be seen that my knowledge of philately, as opposed to stamp collecting, was virtually nil.

I decided to find an instructor and so, early in 1924, put an advertisement in the agony column of *The Times*. Knowing how many men the War had left unemployed I asked for "a disabled ex-officer, Public School boy, to come forward and teach me to collect stamps". Applicants for the post were requested to state what knowledge of stamps they possessed and what remuneration they would require. I received eighteen replies by return of post. They included a banker, a R.N. paymaster, the son of Sir Landon Ronald of Albert Hall fame, the son of a parson in Norfolk. Not one would even consider payment for his services; a few said they would accept stamps for their collection.

With no knowledge to guide me I selected the son of the parson, mainly because his handwriting was neat, which suggested to me he should be adept at handling small objects. He had been disabled at the siege of Kut in Mesopotamia and had had nothing to do since the end of the War.

When he arrived at 92 he looked as though his food had been as scanty as his work. Anyhow he proved full of enthusiasm. He arrived each morning at 9 a.m. sharp and it was only with difficulty he was persuaded to go home before midnight. He took all his meals with us and soon began to look all the better for his new-found status. He was provided with a work table in my laboratory but spent much of his day wandering round the shops of stamp dealers, spending my money on what I subsequently learned was often worthless, owing to its poor condition.

The first shock I received was when my tutor informed me I could not possibly collect the stamps of all the world. He told me I would have neither the time nor the money for any such grandiose attempt. He asked me where I had lived and what I had done. After discussion, sixteen countries were selected, mainly those around the Eastern Mediterranean : Sudan, Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, Ionian Islands, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Palestine being among the chosen.

The next surprise awaiting me was that there were stamp clubs and Society meetings, also many stamp merchants in addition to Lincoln and Stanley Gibbons, the only two known to me.

The first stamp meeting I attended opened my eyes considerably. Colonel Napier was discussing how the stamps of the first issue of Persia had been produced. I understood very little of what was said but the talk taught me that philately was not merely a matter of sticking stamps in an album. It was going to demand a knowledge of printing methods and all the steps and processes by which the adhesive postage stamp had been or was being produced.

How stamps had been printed was the main interest of serious collectors in those days. Many of the more studious minded were attempting to reconstruct sheets of stamps by the recognition of constant defects on certain units in the sheet. Their object in doing this was to discover how the printing surface from which their stamps came had been made. Such printing surfaces have varied from slabs of lime stone used in the early days for lithography to revolving metal cylinders on which designs are now laid down by photography and etching.

The study of the ways in which stamps had been used was then in its infancy. It soon became known as postal history. It necessitated the collecting of entire envelopes and the folded letter sheets of earlier days. It also extended the field of "stamps" beyond adhesive labels to include hand-struck designs and other postal markings applied to correspondence as evidence of what had happened to the letter. The various means of defacing stamps, to prevent their re-use, came into this category.

Postal history was at first frowned on because the material collected was thought to need more space than its interest justified. Time has entirely refuted this assumption, as can be seen by noting the prices paid for whole envelopes at recent stamp auctions.

An even more recent aspect of philately has been the study of design. John Easton has done much to stimulate the critical observation of stamps : the suitability of the subject depicted ; the relative positioning of its various parts, particularly the placing of portraits : the uniformity of lettering employed and also its legibility ; the choice of the method

of printing most suited to a given design. A design which looks well when printed as a line engraving may be most unsatisfactory as a photogravure.

Quite early in my philatelic career I joined several societies, beginning with the Hertfordshire, familiarly known as "The Herts". Shortly after this I was elected a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, regarded as the premier stamp society of the world.

My tutor by then had become of little help to me. It was fortunate he provided me with an opportunity to say goodbye to him. One day he returned in jovial mood after lunching with a friend. A strong aroma of alcohol announced his arrival in my room and this was followed by a hearty slap in the middle of my back. I was sitting writing at the time. It was obvious that such treatment might well be meted out to patients he encountered in other parts of the house, when it was unlikely to be regarded with the indifference I could afford to display. I thanked him for his services and said I felt I had learned all he was able to teach me. An hour later he returned to present me with a few stamps as a parting gift and then turned on his heel, with tears in his eyes.

My first effort at serious work was an attempt to build a picture of postal development in the Sudan. This collection began with stamps used in the days of Gordon Pasha, when only Egyptian stamps were available in the Sudan. These are recognised as having been used in the Sudan by the town names in the postmarks on them.

Then followed evidence of the posts organised for use by the Army during Kitchener's campaign to reconquer the Sudan from the Dervishes. To illustrate this phase I acquired letters sent by members of the fighting force after the various battles. Some of these letters were marked "No stamps available". Others provided evidence of railway development, being certified by postal officials as sent from rail-head. For a short time stamps of Egypt were in use, overprinted SOUDAN, repeated in Arabic. The Sirdar (Kitchener) disapproved of this practice as he was determined to avoid anything of political significance.

Egyptian stamps in any form, Kitchener considered, would suggest the Sudan was being conquered to become a part of Egypt. He therefore told Colonel Jimmy Watson, a member of his personal staff, to obtain designs for a special stamp and gave instructions that his own portrait was not to be included neither was the design to have any propaganda value.

Watson approached one of the artist war correspondents with the Force and obtained from him a sketch of the outside of Abu Simbul rock temple, showing the four colossal statues of Ramses II. The figure of

value of the stamp was inserted in the entrance to the temple which is situated between the two central statues.

Watson presented this work of art for the approval of the Sirdar. Under it the artist had written "my price for this sketch is twenty guineas". Kitchener without looking at the sketch, added "my price isn't".

Watson was then told to order Bimbashi Stanton to prepare designs for a Sudan stamp which the Sirdar would inspect in four days' time. Stanton, a British officer serving with one of the Egyptian battalions, was acting as correspondent to the *Illustrated London News*. All he had with him, as artist's material, was a small supply of water colour paints and some sheets of very ordinary foolscap paper. This order from the Sirdar came as a most unpleasant surprise. Stanton had no experience or knowledge of designing stamps. He knew if he failed to satisfy the Sirdar he would nearly certainly be sent home to rejoin his British regiment. In depressed mood and bemoaning his fate he sat idly turning over the pages of the latest number of the *Illustrated London News* when his eye fell on an advertisement for Treloar's carpets. It was a full page picture of a camel, laden with oriental rugs, being ridden up Ludgate Hill. Stanton, with relief, seized the idea that here was the design for his stamp. He at once went out from his tent, camera in hand, and persuaded a friendly Arab to allow photographs to be taken of him on his camel. The animal was made to trot, so that Stanton might record the proper movements of its legs. In the sketch that resulted the camel was portrayed with an Arab postman on its back, trotting past a range of desert hills. By the sandy track lay the skeleton of a camel, one of the many which perished during the long trek to the South. Slung behind the rider were two spears. Treloar's rugs were replaced by saddle bags for the carriage of mail. On these bags were the names of Berber and Khartoum, two towns as yet unconquered; flattery intended to appease Kitchener's wrath if he rejected the design.

Thus was conceived one of the most famous stamps of all time — the Sudan Camel Postman — a design which remained in use for longer than almost any other in the history of the Post of the World.

Under the main drawing Stanton sketched a series of miniatures of the stamp in colours which differed for the various denominations he believed would be required.

Kitchener approved the design without comment and equally without praise. Stanton was ordered to take it to England and be responsible for its correct reproduction by the world-famous stamp printers Messrs. De La Rue.

When Stanton returned to his place in the front line, up the Nile, he asked Jimmy Watson if he would approach the Sirdar with a request for a set of the new stamps certified as designed by him and bearing the signature of the Sirdar, in confirmation of the statement.

Watson agreed and made the request, to which he received the reply, "Yes, but see he pays for them".

Watson himself paid for a set of the stamps. When mounted and certified as the work of Stanton, Kitchener deigned to append his autograph but left Watson to make the actual presentation.

This story was told me when I visited Stanton in his West Country home. There I saw the set of stamps with Kitchener's signature appended. Of the stamps themselves little could be seen, as the sheet on which they were mounted had been framed and hung on the wall of Stanton's bathroom where steam had dealt faithfully with De La Rue's fugitive printing inks.

Stanton wrote this story for my collection ; he also gave me a number of envelopes addressed to his parents carrying the letters he had written after the battles in which he fought as the victorious army advanced on Khartoum.

In 1926, after the General Strike collapsed, I was nearly overwhelmed. People who had avoided all forms of travel during the crisis came to London in such numbers that I worked for twelve hours a day on seven days a week. I became so giddy by the end of six weeks of such pressure that the furniture in my consulting room had to be re-arranged to enable me always to steady myself by touching something.

Philately came to my rescue. That autumn a big International Stamp Exhibition was to be held in New York. It provided me with an excellent excuse to get right away from my work for a spell. I decided to offer my Sudan collection for display in one of the competitive classes and when my offer was accepted I persuaded Dr. R.J.C. Thompson, my friend of Sudan days, to accompany me. He too was an ardent stamp collector and philatelic student, but so catholic were his tastes that he never had anything ready for exhibition. He came to New York not as a competitor but as a jovial, generous and indefatigable friend ready always to support me physically, mentally and financially. At the Exhibition he spent most of his time searching the dealer's stalls for stamps to add to my collection.

My Sudan collection was given the highest award in its class ; a silver plaque showing on one side America greeting her guests from many lands, on the other the skyline of New York. The plaque was surrounded by a margin of gold. This same collection, developed and enlarged, was awarded the first gold medal I gained for my stamps, at the International Exhibition at Strasbourg in 1927.

My attention was soon focussed on a splendid collection of the stamps of Egypt. I did not know the exhibitor, Andrew Mackenzie-Low, and fearing I might never have an opportunity to study his material again I took copious notes with which to refresh my memory. To inspect the stamps mounted in the lower part of the frames I was obliged to kneel on the floor. While in this position I heard an amused American voice at my back saying, "I knew you fellers were mighty keen on your stamps but this is the first time I have seen one of you worshipping them !"

Little did I think then that Andrew was to become one of my most valued friends and that we would spend many happy hours together studying those very stamps in our own homes.

My interest in the stamps and postal history of Egypt increased. As Andrew and I studied together I came to realise the Sudan offered fewer opportunities for research than Egypt, so I decided to divert my time and energies to the latter country. And when Andrew offered his collection for sale I made up my mind to part with my Sudan stamps so as to have funds available to secure as many as possible of the unique Egyptian items Andrew possessed. Our two auctions were fixed for October 1929. H.R. Harmer, of Bond Street, was to conduct them both ; Egypt first and two weeks later my Sudan.

Andrew's sale was fixed for a Monday. He was staying at 92 during the previous week-end, when a cable reached him on the Sunday evening offering to buy the entire collection coming up for sale the next day, if it were sold exactly as listed by Harmer. The offer came from King Fuad of Egypt and was for £3,000, plus the amount due to Harmer as commission.

Andrew turned to me for advice. Knowing I was committed to the sale of my Sudan in order to buy freely of Andrew's Egypt I was placed in a difficult position. In fairness to my friend I decided to advise acceptance of the offer, as it seemed possible the Egypt collection might not realise £3,500, the sum needed to satisfy the charges of the sale and give Andrew the £3,000 offered by King Fuad.

The auction was thus called off, literally at the eleventh hour on the Sunday evening.

The auction of my Sudan collection took place on the first day of the great Wall Street slump, as a result much of my material remained unsold. This mattered little now that there was no "Egypt" to be bought. Instead I put the money I received into a new Humber car which my family named the *Camel*, partly because its colour was that of the cleaner members of the breed but chiefly because it resulted from my collection of the famous Camel Postmen of Sudan.



Photo d'une lettre partie d'Anvers le 4 Avril 1873 et arrivée au Caire le 17 du même mois, affranchie par 50 c., avec cachet "P.D.". Ce cachet a été annulé par un cachet :

"Affr. Insuf." et un chiffre qui n'est pas clair. La lettre a été taxée en Egypte par les chiffres-taxe 5 et 30, c'est-à-dire ₯. 5 et 30 paras. Ces chiffres étaient jusqu'ici inconnus, ne résultant pas des classifications Seymour Blomfield et Dr. Byam.

Requis d'en donner l'explication, Mr. Jean Boulad d'Humières en a donné la suivante : "La lettre devait peser 60 gr. soit 4 unités ; elle aurait dû être affranchie par 1 fr. Elle a donc été taxée en Egypte par 2 fr. et en déduisant de ce montant l'affranchissement effectué, soit 50 c., il restait à percevoir 1 f. 50, ce qui a été calculé par ₯. 5 et 30".

(Collection de Mr. Gabriel Boulad)

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THE ANCIENT SYRIAN ART SET

Thanks to the efforts of our member No. 4471, Mrs. Dorothy Minto of Doylestown, Ohio, U.S.A., we were able to obtain the following information about the Ancient Syrian Art set, issued on 14th September, 1958.

THE EDITOR

10 P. yellow-olive

Bronze bell with ram's head top. Found in Ugarit (Ras Shamra). IVth B.C. Represents the ancient art of Syria in that period. (National Museum of Damascus).



15 P. orange-brown

The Fertility Goddess with the Flowing Vase. Found at Mari in the Middle Euphrates area and is now in the Museum at Aleppo. She is about life size, about 1 m, 50 high, carved from white limestone and dated around 1800 B.C. In her hands, she holds a vase from which, by means of piping within the statue, "Water of Fertility" could be made to pour down her fish decorated skirt. Around her neck is a heavy pearl necklace with a counter weight down her back. On her lips, the shadow of a smile still lingers. The horns on her headdress indicate her divinity. (Museum of Aleppo).



20 P. purple

The statuette of Lamgi-Mari was carved from white limestone and found in the Temple of Ishtar, a pre-Sargonic temple, dated around 2700 B.C. This statuette 27 cm, 2 high, now in the Museum of Aleppo, is almost complete except for his nose, and represents a walking figure dressed in a skirt of the so-called "konakess", a sheepskin material. It was placed with many other statuettes as votive offering in the temple of Ishtar. The cuneiform writing on his back and shoulder dedicates the statuette to Ishtar and gives the name of the man who made the offering as Lamgi-Mari, king of Mari, a name which made possible the identification of the site. (Museum of Aleppo).





30 P. sepia

God Mithras killing bull. Found in Si'a (Djebel Druze). Belongs to Syrian Culture in Roman Period. Second or Third Century A.D. (National Museum of Damascus.)

40 P. grey

Statuette of a woman (Aspasia or Elpinice?) Found in Hama. Belongs to Greek Culture. Second Century A.D., (National Museum of Damascus.)

60 P. bluish green

Statue of Minerva. Found in Soueida (Djebel Druze.) Belongs to Syrian Culture in Roman Period. Third Century A.D. (National Museum of Damascus)

75 P. grey-blue

Terra-cotta Drinking Flask. With the blazon of Mamluk prince Tuquz-Tamr al-Hamawi. Found in Aleppo XIIIe-XV Century. (National Museum of Damascus).

100 P. claret

Enamel Vase. Islamic period. XIVth Century. The Arabs were celebrated in the fabrication of this kind of enamel. Kept in the National Museum of Damascus.

150 P. dull purple

Mosaic from the Umayyad Mosque of Damascus. VIIIth Century A.D. It represents the beginning of Arabic Art, under the rules of al-Walid ben Abdul Malek (VIIth Century A.D.).



POSTAL CIRCULARS

1865-1877

(Continued from page 77 of last number)

Sezione 2° :
N° di Protocollo
6781.

Oggetto :
Nuovi Francobolli.

Alessandria 27 Dicembre 1871.

In correlazione alla Circolare N° 6661 che annunciava e dava sommarie istruzioni sulla nuova emissione di francobolli s'inviano alla S.V. Pè dei ripetuti francobolli, che cominceranno ad essere esitati col 1° Gennaio 1872. La mattina del detto giorno avanti l'apertura dello ufficio la S.V. avrà cura di raccogliere tutti i francobolli della vecchia emissione non esitati, racchiuderli in una envelope, e col primo battello che parte spedire i detti francobolli a questa Direzione Gle., addebitandola dell'importo come ordinato nella ripetuta Circolare N° 6661.

E dunque stabilito che col 1° Gennaio la S.V. non può più ritenere nè esitare alcun francobollo della cessata emissione. Però fino al 31 del detto mese la S.V. potrà accettare dai particolari lettere affrancate coi vecchi francobolli dei quali fossero già provveduti, ma col 1° Febbraio questa facilitazione cessa completamente, ed Ella potrà respingere, o annullare i francobolli sulle lettere qualora ne trovasse nella buca, o le fossero presentate come non aventi più alcun valore.

Se qualcuno pregasse la S.V. di cambiargli dei vecchi francobolli con dei nuovi, anche durante il tempo dell'uso promiscuo, cioè a tutto il 31 Gennaio, Ella si recusi decisamente essendo del tutto proibito tale baratto.

Troverà unitamente alle serie, anche quelli da Pi, 2 1/2, però in piccola proporzione. Detta serie è esclusivamente riservata alle corrispondenze per la via d'Austria, perciò la S.V. non

potrà approfittarne che per qualche lettera da spedirsi per mezzo suddetto, e siccome tali corrispondenze sono in ristrettissimo numero, così s'invisano pochissimi francobolli da Pi. 2 1/2.

Si prega la S.V. a far ben attenzione a quanto è prescritto nella ripetuta Circolare N° 6661 e nella presente onde evitare qualunque equivoco ed inconveniente.

Il Vice Direttore Generale.

* * *

Alexandria, 27th December 1871.

2nd Section

Circular No. 67881

Subject :

New Postage Stamps.

With reference to Circular No. 6661, which announced the new issue of postage stamps and gave summarized instructions thereupon, we are sending you facsimiles of the said stamps, which will be put on sale as from the 1st January 1872. In the morning of this day, before office working time, you will gather all the unsold stamps of the old issue, enclose them in an envelope, and despatch them to this Direction General by the first boat ready for departure, debiting us with the amount, as instructed in Circular No. 6661 referred to.

It is therefore understood that as from 1st January 1872, you cannot anymore retain or sell any stamp of the old issue. However, up to the 31st of the said month, you may accept from individuals any letters franked with the old stamps which they may have already acquired. But, as from 1st February, this facility ceases completely, and you will refuse accepting or cancelling these stamps on letters, either in case you find them in the box or when they are handed over to you, being of no value any more.

If anyone would ask you to exchange old stamps for new ones, even during the period in which they are both in use, that is up to and including the 31st January, you should refuse downrightly. Such an exchange is entirely forbidden.

Among the sets you will find also stamps of Pi. 2.1/2, though in a comparatively small quantity. This stamp is exclusively designed for mails sent through Austria ; for this reason you will not be able to use it except on some letters dispatched through the said way ; and as such letters are rather of a limited number, we are sending you a very small quantity of 2.1/2 Pi. stamps.

It is recommended that you pay much attention to the instructions included in the said Circular No. 6661, and in the present one also, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or inconvenience.

The Sub-Director General.

* * *

Alexandrie, 27 Décembre 1871.

Conformément à la Circulaire No. 6661 qui annonçait et donnait des instructions sommaires sur la nouvelle émission de timbres-poste, nous Vous envoyons des exemplaires des dits timbres, qui commenceront à être mis en vente le 1er Janvier 1872. Le matin de ce jour, avant l'ouverture du bureau, Vous aurez soin de rassembler tous les timbres invendus de l'ancienne émission, les renfermer dans une enveloppe, et les expédier à cette Direction Générale par le premier bateau en départ, en la débitant du montant comme instruit dans la dite Circulaire No. 6661.

Il est donc établi qu'à partir du 1er Janvier Vous ne pouvez plus retenir ni vendre aucun timbre de l'ancienne émission. Pourtant jusqu'au 31 du dit mois Vous pourrez accepter des particuliers les lettres affranchies avec les anciens timbres dont ils se seraient déjà approvisionnés. Mais à partir du 1er Février cette facilité cesse complètement, et Vous pourrez refuser ou annuler les timbres sur les lettres au cas où vous les trouveriez dans la boîte, ou s'ils vous seraient présentés comme n'ayant plus aucune valeur.

2ème Section
No. de Circulaire :
6781

Sujet :
Timbres Nouveaux

Si quelqu'un Vous prierait de lui échanger des anciens timbres contre des nouveaux, même pendant la période de l'usage mixte, c'est-à-dire jusqu'à tout 31 Janvier, Vous pouvez refuser carrément, un tel échange étant tout-à-fait défendu.

Vous trouverez avec les séries, aussi des timbres à Pi. 2,1/2, cependant en petite proportion. Tel timbre est exclusivement destiné aux correspondances par la voie de l'Autriche, et pour cela vous ne pourrez en profiter que pour quelques lettres à expédier par la susdite voie, et comme telle correspondance est en très petite quantité, ainsi on vous envoie une petite quantité de timbres à Pi. 2,1/2.

On Vous recommande de faire bien attention à ce qui est instruit dans la dite Circulaire No. 6661 ainsi que dans la présente, afin d'éviter n'importe quel malentendu ou désagrément.

Le Vice-Directeur Général

Sezione 2° :

N° di Protocollo

10.

Oggetto :

Richiesta di francobolli per parte degli Agenti.

Alessandria 3 Gennaio 1872.

Questa Direzione Gle. avendo constatato che i Signori Agenti rinnovano le domande di francobolli fino a 3 per mese, e siccome ciò arreca non lievi complicazioni alla Contabilità, s'invitano tutti richiesta di francobolli per ogni mese.

I titolari dunque dei singoli Uffici devono conoscere approssimativamente la media del consumo mensile dei francobolli, ma per non rimanere sprovvisti possono domandare una piccola quantità in più della media prefissa giacchè hanno la facilità di computare la rimanenza nella susseguente richiesta domandandone quel tanto di meno.

In una parola, devono regolarsi in modo da fare una sola richiesta mensile di francobolli, meno in casi eccezionali e straordinari.

Il Vice Direttore Generale.

2nd Section

Circular No. 10
Subject :

Agents ordering
Stamps

Alexandria, 3rd January 1872.

This Direction General has noticed that Agents send their orders for postage stamps as often as three times per month, and as this procedure is causing evident complications to the Accounts, they are requested to submit their orders for supply of stamps once a month.

Therefore, the Chiefs of all Offices must know approximately the monthly average sale of stamps, but in order to avoid being short of stamps, they can order a small quantity in excess of the foreseen average, since they have the facility to account for the remaining balance by deducting it from their next order.

In a word, they must organize their work in such a way as to place a single monthly order for stamps, except of course in exceptional and extraordinary cases.

The Sub-Director General.

* * *

Alexandrie, 3 Janvier 1872.

Cette Direction Générale ayant constaté que MM. les Agents renouvellent les demandes de timbres-poste jusqu'à trois fois par mois, et comme ceci apporte des sensibles complications à la Comptabilité, tous les Agents sont invités à faire leur demande de timbres-poste une fois par mois.

Donc les titulaires de chaque Bureau doivent connaître approximativement la moyenne de la consommation mensuelle des timbres-poste, mais pour ne pas rester dépourvus, ils peuvent en demander une petite quantité en plus de la moyenne préfixée, puisqu'ils ont la faculté de tenir compte du restant en le déduisant de la commande suivante.

En un mot, ils doivent s'organiser de façon à faire une seule commande mensuelle de timbres-poste, excepté en cas exceptionnels et extraordinaires.

Le Vice-Directeur Général.

2ème Section
No. de Circulaire :
10

Sujet :

Commande de Timbres-
Poste de la part des
Agents.

Sezione 2° :

Alessandria 11 Aprile 1872.

N° di Protocollo
1844.

Urge rammentarsi alla S.V. che a datare tenore della Circolare N° 6661 è cessato col 31 Marzo lo scambio dei vecchi francobolli coi nuovi, perciò quelli che ancora le rimanessero, non possono essere più accettati da quest'Ufficio Superiore.

Oggetto :

Cessazione scambio
vecchi francobolli.

Il Vice Direttore Generale.

* * *

2nd Section

Alexandria, 11th April 1872.

Circular No. 1844

We hasten to remind you that in accordance with Circular No. 6661, the exchange of old stamps with new ones has ceased on the 31st March 1872, and consequently all those still remaining in your hands cannot be accepted at this Superior Office.

Subject :

Discontinuance of
Exchanging old
stamps.

The Sub-Director General.

* * *

2ème Section

Alexandrie, 11 Avril 1872.

No. de Circulaire :
1844

Nous nous empressons de Vous rappeler que conformément à la Circulaire No. 6661 l'échange des anciens timbres-poste contre les nouveaux est cessé au 31 Mars, et pour celà tous ceux qui vous resteraient encore, ne pourront plus être acceptés à ce Bureau Supérieur.

Sujet :

Cessation échange des
timbres-poste
anciens.

Le Vice-Directeur Général.

Sezione 2° :

Alessandria 15 Aprile 1872.

N° di Protocollo
1937.

Si pregano i Signori Agenti a non obliare di apporre la firma ed il bollo d'Ufficio sulle richieste di francobolli, per non indurre questa Direzione Generale, ad adottare misure coercitive contro quelli che derogassero da tale disposizione.

Oggetto :

Richiesta Francobolli.

Il Vice Direttore Generale.

* * *

2nd Section

Alexandria, 15th April 1872.

Circular No. 1937

Agents are requested not to forget to show their signature and the hand-stamp of their

Subject :
Orders for stamps.

Office on the orders they submit for supply of stamps ; otherwise, this Direction General will be compelled to take severe measures against those who fail to act accordingly.

The Sub-Director General.

* * *

Alexandrie, 15 Avril 1872.

2ème Section
No. de Circulaire :
1937
Sujet :
Demande de Timbres-
Poste.

On prie MM. les Agents de ne pas oublier de mettre la signature et le cachet du Bureau sur les demandes de timbres-poste, pour ne pas obliger cette Direction Générale d'adopter des sanctions sévères contre ceux qui dérogeraient à de telles dispositions.

Le Vice-Directeur Général.

Sezione I° :

Alessandria 31 Luglio 1872.

N° di Protocollo
3682.

In data del 19 Dicembre anno 1871, N° 6661, Sezione I°, questa Direzione Generale emanava una circolare a tutti gli Agenti in cui li avvertiva che col 1° Gennaio 1872, andavano in circolazione i nuovi francobolli. Al quale oggetto spediva ad ogni Agenzia un Avviso a stampa con a piede al medesimo un fac-simile dei nuovi francobolli affinchè venisse esposto al pubblico.

Oggetto :

Di, non essendo più necessario una tale esposizione così è che la S.V. si piacerà respingere a quest'Ufficio Superiore il detto avviso con i francobolli che vi stavano apposti.

Richiesta Avviso fanco-
bolli terza emissione.

Avvertendola nel tempo stesso, che ove mai dopo tre giorni ricevuta la presente non spedirà il chiesto Avviso, l'Amministrazione metterà a debito della S.V. il costo dei francobolli di cui si tratta.

Il Vice Direttore Generale.

* * *

1st Section

Alexandria, 31st July 1872.

Circular No. 3682

On 19th December of 1871, the 1st Section of this Direction General sent a circular to all Agents, advising them that as from 1st January 1872 new stamps would be put into circulation.

Subject :

Withdrawal of the
notice concerning the
3rd issue of stamps.

On this occasion it sent to every Agency a printed notice, with a facsimile of the new stamps affixed at the foot of the notice, to be demonstrated to the public.

Henceforth, such a demonstration being unnecessary any more, you are kindly requested to return to this Superior Office the said notice with the stamps affixed on it.

You are advised, by the way, that in case you will not return the requested notice within three days after receipt of the present advice, the Administration will pass to your debit the cost of the stamps in question.

The Sub-Director General.

* * *

Alexandrie, 31 Juillet 1872.

1ère Section
No. de Circulaire :
3682

En date du 19 Décembre de l'année 1871, la Section 1ère de cette Direction Générale émettait une circulaire No. 6661 à tous les Agents par laquelle elle les avisait qu'à partir du 1er Janvier 1872 de nouveaux timbres-poste étaient mis en circulation. A ce sujet elle expédiait à chaque Agence un Avis imprimé avec au bas un fac-simile des nouveaux timbres, afin d'être exposé au public.

Sujet :

Retrait de l'Avis concernant la 3ème émission de timbres-poste.

Désormais une telle exposition n'étant plus nécessaire, il s'ensuit que Vous seriez bien aimable de retourner à ce Bureau Supérieur le dit Avis avec les timbres qui y étaient apposés.

Tout en Vous avisant en même temps, qu'au cas où après trois jours de la réception de la présente Vous n'aurez pas expédié l'Avis requis, l'Administration passera à Votre débit le coût des timbres dont il s'agit.

Le Vice-Directeur Général.

LES "ETIQUETTES INTERPOSTALES" ET LE "SERVICE RURAL" Un Projet ?

par Alberto Gino PIPERNO, Membre No. 696.

Les collectionneurs qui s'intéressent aux timbres d'Egypte connaissent les "interpostaux" ou, pour mieux dire, les "tickets de fermeture", comme on les désignait alors dans l'Administration des Postes Egyptiennes, que l'on employait pour sceller les plis de service que les différents bureaux s'adressaient quotidiennement.

En 1959 j'ai eu la chance de pouvoir acquérir en Italie un lot de 213 exemplaires de ces tickets, tous du dernier type, c'est-à-dire celui avec l'inscription "POSTES EGYPTIENNES" et son équivalent en arabe, en blanc sur bleu avec centre laissé en blanc pour recevoir l'empreinte du cachet à date, émis en 1887-88 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1

Ce lot m'avait vivement intrigué parce que pour la première fois j'y voyais le nom de la localité indiqué dans un cartouche rectangulaire noir en caractères arabes et latins au lieu de l'impression du cachet à date normalement prévue.

Peu de spécialistes savent peut-être que l'impression de ces tickets avait été confiée, dès sa création semble-t-il, à Mr. V. Penasson d'Alexandrie, l'imprimeur-lithographe bien connu à l'époque qui devait procéder à l'impression des timbres-poste de 1867 et des timbres-taxe de 1884, 1886 et 1888 d'Egypte.

Toutes ces impressions furent exécutées lithographiquement.

Il est bon d'autre part de rappeler que le Service Postal Rural en Egypte a été institué le 1er juillet 1888 mais qu'il n'a été effectivement mis en usage qu'en 1889⁽¹⁾.

(1) Voir article de Mr. Gabriel Boulad dans l'Orient Philatélique Vol. VII, N° 80 d'octobre 1952, page 512 et suivantes.

Voir aussi illustration dans l'Orient Philatélique Vol. IV, N° 50 d'avril 1945 page 246 en bas.

Les plis recueillis par les facteurs déposés à ce service devaient être marqués d'un cachet rectangulaire bilingue du nom du village ou de la localité d'origine (cachet qui devait rester en permanence dans la boîte aux lettres et n'être utilisé que lorsque le facteur en faisait la levée) et en fin de tournée ils recevaient au bureau postal collecteur un cachet à date bilingue libellé généralement "SERVICE RURAL" suivi de l'indication des villes extrêmes du parcours.

Ce sont précisément ces types de cachets rectangulaires particuliers aux boîtes des localités desservies par le Service Rural qui figurent sur les 213 tickets de fermeture acquis en un seul lot à Milan d'une personne apparentée d'assez loin à la famille de V. Penasson d'Alexandrie et établie depuis longtemps en Italie ; leur authenticité ne peut être mise en doute.

N'arrivant pas à m'expliquer la présence anormale de ces cachets sur ces étiquettes, j'ai suggéré à mon ami Mr. Jean BOULAD D'HUMIERES de Lausanne d'en soumettre les photographies à une prochaine réunion de l'Egypt Study Circle de Londres dans le but d'essayer d'éclaircir ce que je considérais comme un mystère.

C'est effectivement durant la réunion du 18 juillet 1960 (coïncidant avec la présence à Londres d'un bon nombre de ces membres à l'occasion de l'Exposition Philatélique Internationale de cette année) à laquelle il prenait part qu'il soumit le cas de ces cachets ruraux apposés sur les tickets de fermeture.

Après une discussion animée le Dr. W. Byam émit l'opinion qu'il devait s'agir *d'essais d'utilisation de ces tickets de fermeture au nom de chacune des boîtes postales* des localités desservies par un facteur *du service rural* ; ainsi les plis recueillis dans chaque boîte devaient être insérés dans une enveloppe de service qui serait scellée avec le ticket à son nom pour en indiquer l'origine, et remise au bureau postal à la fin de la tournée quotidienne. Ceci aurait sans doute dispensé le facteur d'apposer ce cachet rectangulaire d'origine sur chacune des lettres trouvées dans la boîte aux lettres.

Ce procédé aurait paru trop compliqué à exécuter par les facteurs ruraux, sans doute trop primaires à cette époque, et ce projet d'utilisation des tickets de fermeture dans le service rural de la même façon que dans le service entre bureaux postaux ne fut pas retenu et le lot présenté par Mr. V. Penasson pour illustrer sa suggestion lui fut rendu.

Ces 213 spécimens auraient constitué ce lot.

Outre la difficulté d'application exposée ci-dessus, on peut aussi penser que la majorité des cachets rectangulaires débordant sur la vignette les rend presque toujours partiellement illisibles tant du côté du texte arabe que de celui en caractères latins. Autre raison pour écarter ce projet.

A rappeler enfin que la création du dernier type de tickets de fermeture, 1887-1888, coïncide avec la date de la création du service postal rural. Il n'y aurait donc rien de surprenant à ce que ce projet ait été soumis vers 1888.

Voici enfin la liste alphabétique de ces 213 localités ; permettra-t-elle de compléter la liste des points desservis alors par le Service Rural ? Combien parmi eux existent-ils encore ? Combien ont disparu ? Combien ont été promus au rang de bureaux postaux de stations de chemin de fer ou même de villages ?

Autant de questions auxquelles il serait intéressant d'obtenir une réponse précise.

L'hypothèse du Dr. W. Byam qui a semblé très plausible a été acceptée au cours de cette réunion de l'Egypt Study Circle et je la soumets ici à l'appréciation des lecteurs de ce journal spécialistes d'Egypte. Qui dit mieux ?

* * *

PAGE 1 :

ABOU CHORBAN — ABSOUN CHARKIA — AGUIRA — AMAR-KOBRA — AMLIT — ASSAFRA — ASMANIA — ATTAF — ATFIH — AURIN — AWAMER BAHRI — AWAMER KEBLI — AWALAD AZAZ — AWLAD NOUR BACHBICHE — BAGALAT — BAHNABAY — BALASFORA — Balfia — BARACHIA — BARAHMA — BARDIS — BARCHOUM KOBRA — BARCHOUM SOGHRA — BARK NAKS BASSIOUN — BATAIA — BECHLA — BEDAHL — BEKHATI BELTAN — BEMAM — BENI BAKHIT — BENI ECHBEL —

PAGE 2 :

BIBAN — BIRMA — BOCHANNA — BOUSSAT — CHALCHALA MOUN — CHARABAS — CHARNOUB — CHEFA WAKEROUN — CHEDMOH — CHENTANA EL HAGAR — CHEREMSAH — CHIMIATES — CHOBAR — CHORafa — CHOUBRABAS — DAKAHLA — DAKADOUS — DALGAMOUN — DAMCHA HACHEM — DAMROU — DELEDCHAN — DEMIRA — DINGUAY — DERIN — DEARB HACHEM — DONDET — EBGUIB — EBIAR — EMMOUD — EBRACHE — ERIAD DICOUA — EKOUA EL HESSA — EKOUA — EMIAY — ETSAH —

PAGE 3 :

EZBET-EL-INGLIS — EZBET-EL-KINAOUI — FARSIS — FISHABENA — GAAFRA — GABALAOUI — GANZOUR — GHARAC SULTANI — GODAIEDET EL HALA — GHEZIRET HAGAR — GHORAIEB — HADDAD — HADDEN — HAMRA — HOUTA — HAZANIA — IBRAHIMIA — K. ACHMA — K. CHAOUICHE — K. EL ARAB — K. EBRACHE

K. = KAFR

MAHT = MAHALLET

-- K. CHENNAOUI — K. EL CHAHID — K. EL GAMGHI — K. SOUKARIA — K. GANZOUR — K. ONANEM — K. GUERZA — K. FOKAHA — K. HAMMAM — K. HAMZA — K. MAHROUK — K. EL MAYASRA — K. MANSOURA —

PAGE 4 :

K. MAHT HASSAN — K. SOLIMAN — K. ZLADA — KALAWAT — KALIBEBIAR — KAMCHICHE — KANAYAT — KARAKES — KARANCHO — KEFT — KHALAOUAT — KHAMMARA — KHANKA — KHERBA — KHERBETA — KOHCHA — KOBOUR EL OMARA — KODAIA — KOM BENI MARAS — KOM AHMAR — KOM EL AKHDAR — KOM EL NAGGAR — KON AMET EL GHABA — LAKANA — MAANIA — MACHAL — MACHAOUA — MANZOUL EL SOUK — MAGABRA — MAHT EBEID — MAHT KEIL — MAHT MARHOUM — MAHT HASSAN — MAHT MENOUF —

PAGE 5 :

MAHDIA — MANAIEL — MANASSRA — MANCHAT YACOUBIA — MASGAD-WASIF — MECHLA — METTIAH — MIBASSIOUN — MANSOUR — MINET CHIBIN — MINET EBIAR — MINET EL WAT — MITOUKH NASSARA — MIT KHAN KHALEB — MIT ALY — MIT CHAHALA — MIT EL ABSI — MIT EL KHOLI — MIT EL HAROUN — MINET OM SALEH — MIT YAZID — MIT EL SAREM — MIT EL SOUDAN — MIT DAMBIS — MIT NAGUI — MIT YAICHE — MOUCHA — NAAMNA — NABARO — NABTIT — NADER — NAHARIA — NAHARIA — NAKARIA — NAKHAS — NECHA —

PAGE 6 :

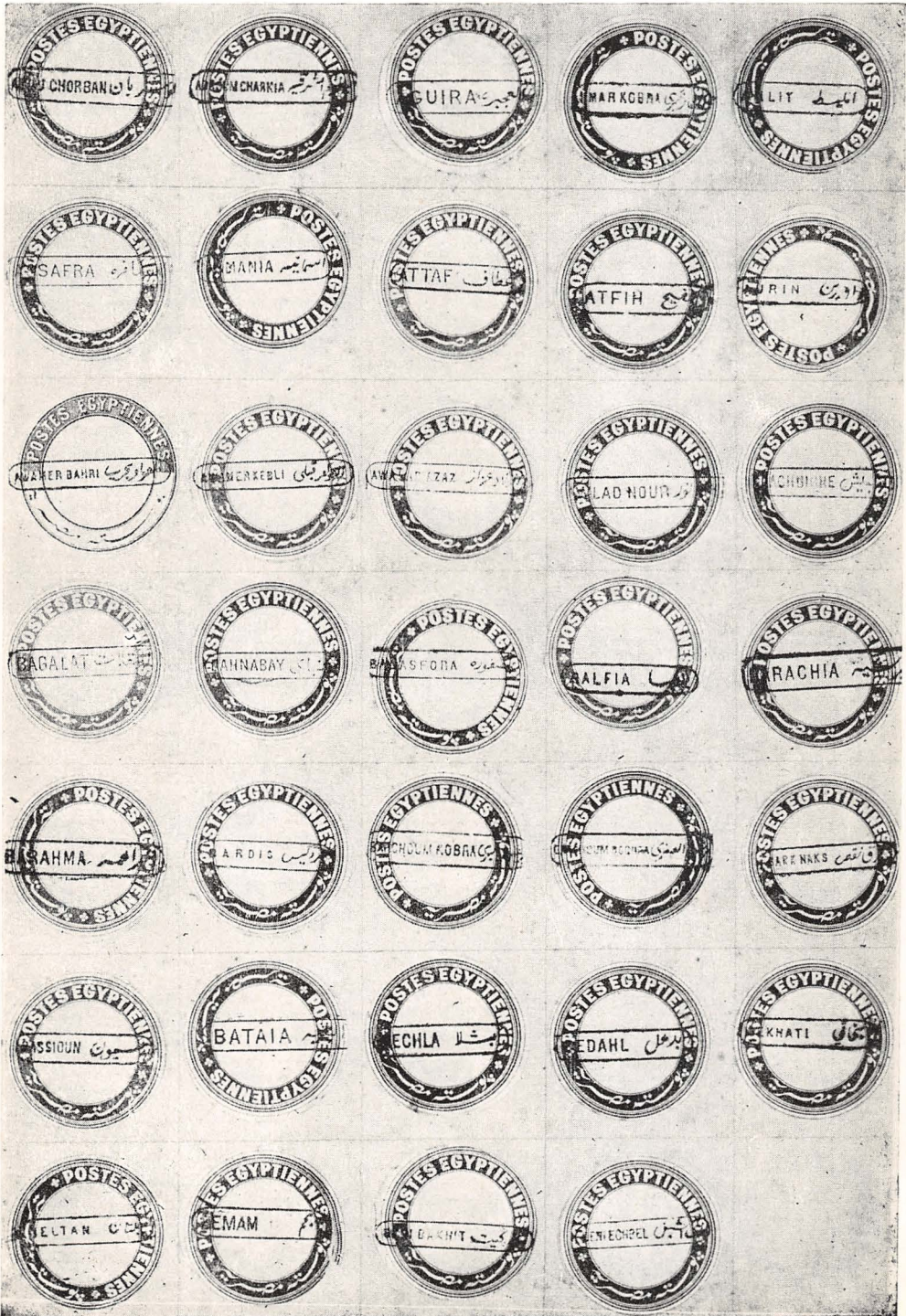
NOUERA — RAMSES — RAS KHALIG — RAOUFEH — RIFA — SAADIEN — SAFT EL KHAMMAR — SAFT RACHIN — SAHEL GAOUABER — SAMRAOT SOGHRA — SAMRAOT KOBRA — SANNAHOUA — SANDAWA — SANDABAST — SANSAMOUS — SIRIAKOS — SERSENA — SIAFA — SIROU — SOL — TAFAHNA EL EZAB — TAHNACHA — TAHA BOUCH — TAL BENI TAMIM — TALLAH TANAHA — TAL MOSMAR — TAL EL GHEZIRA — TARCHOUB — TAYEBA — TAWADER — TETA — TOD — TANNAMEL GHERSI — TOUNOUB —

PAGE 7 :

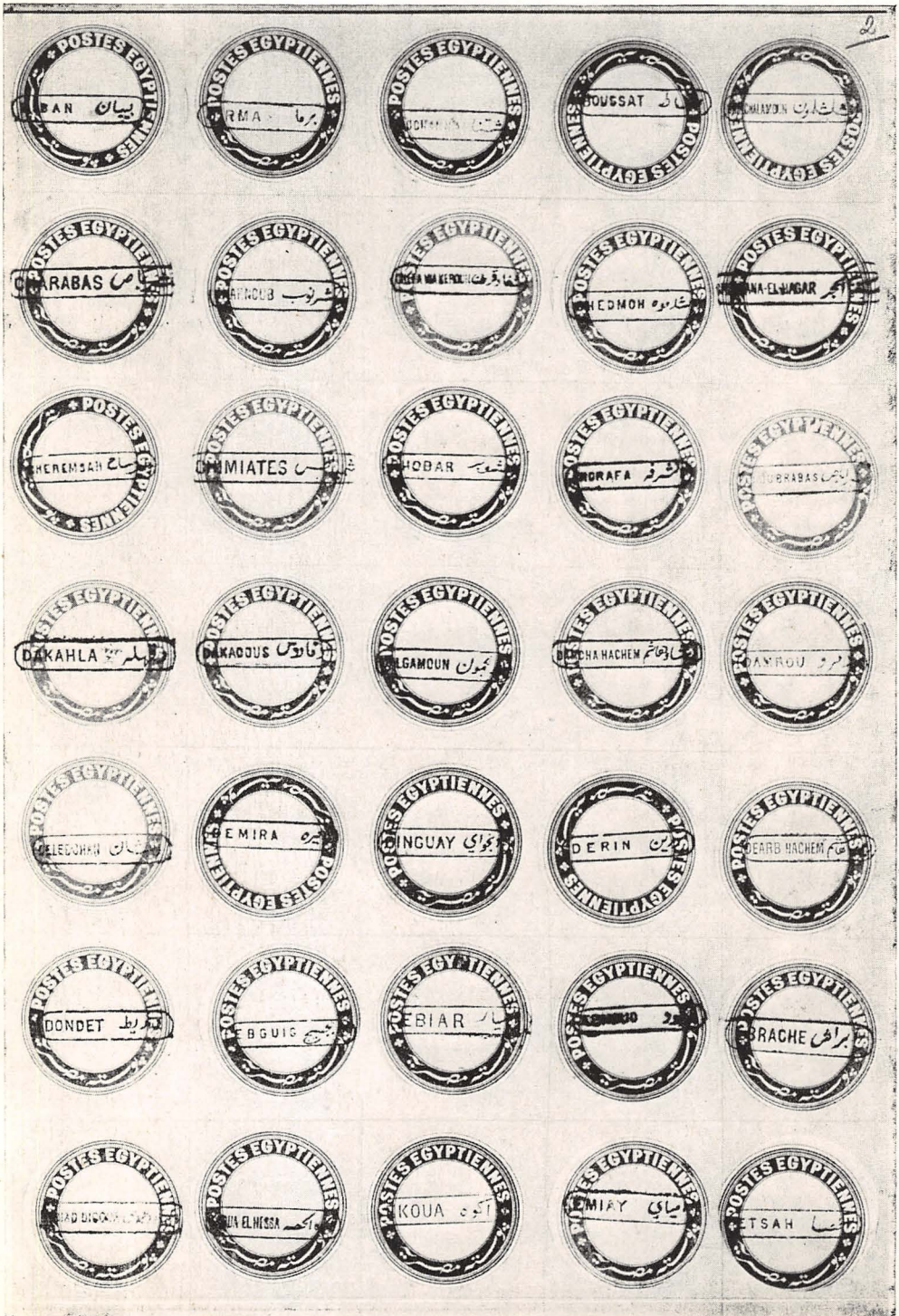
WAT — YAHOUDIA — ZAATRA — ZAOUYET NAOURA — ZARCA — ZAOUYET BENTAN —

K. = KAFR MAHT = MAHALLET

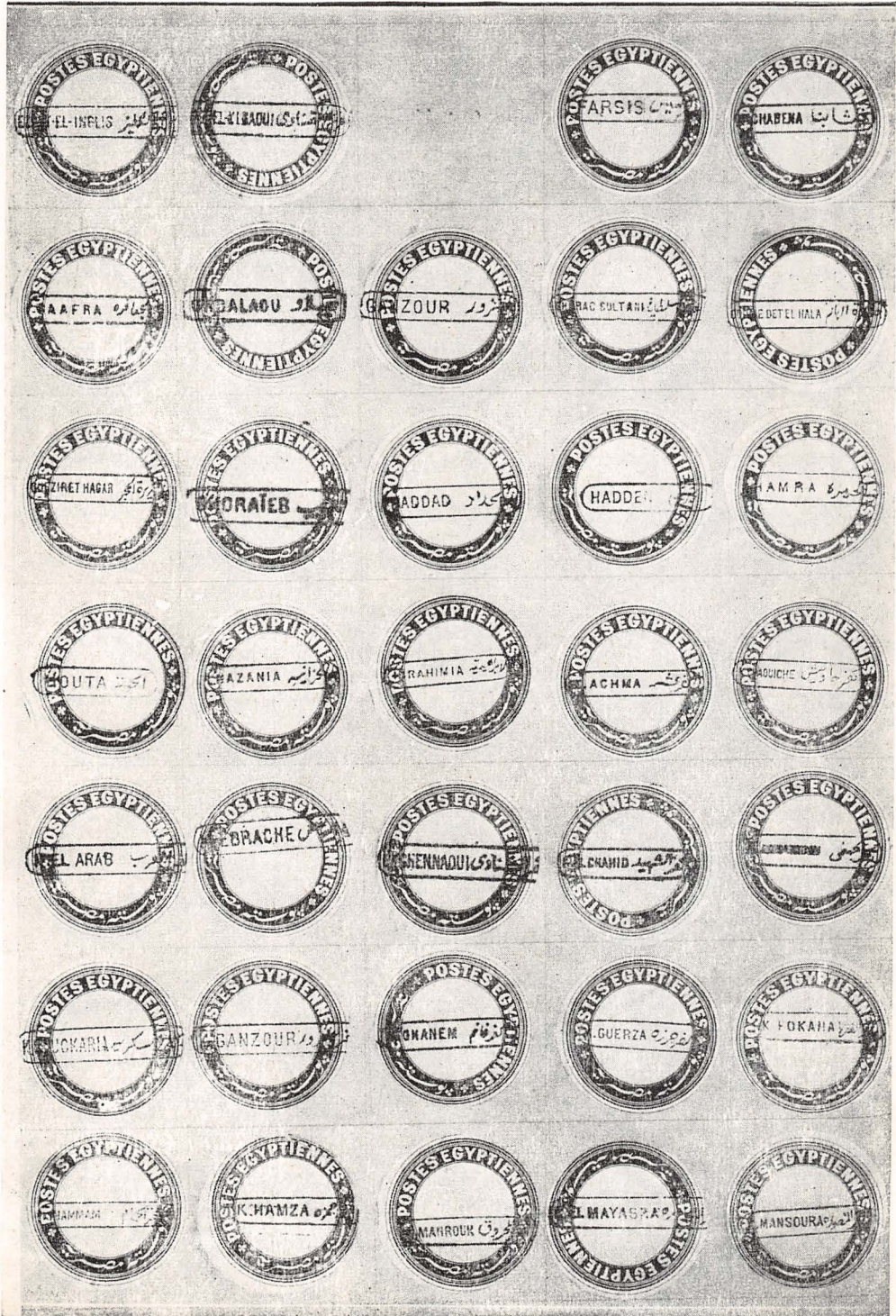
PAGE 1 :



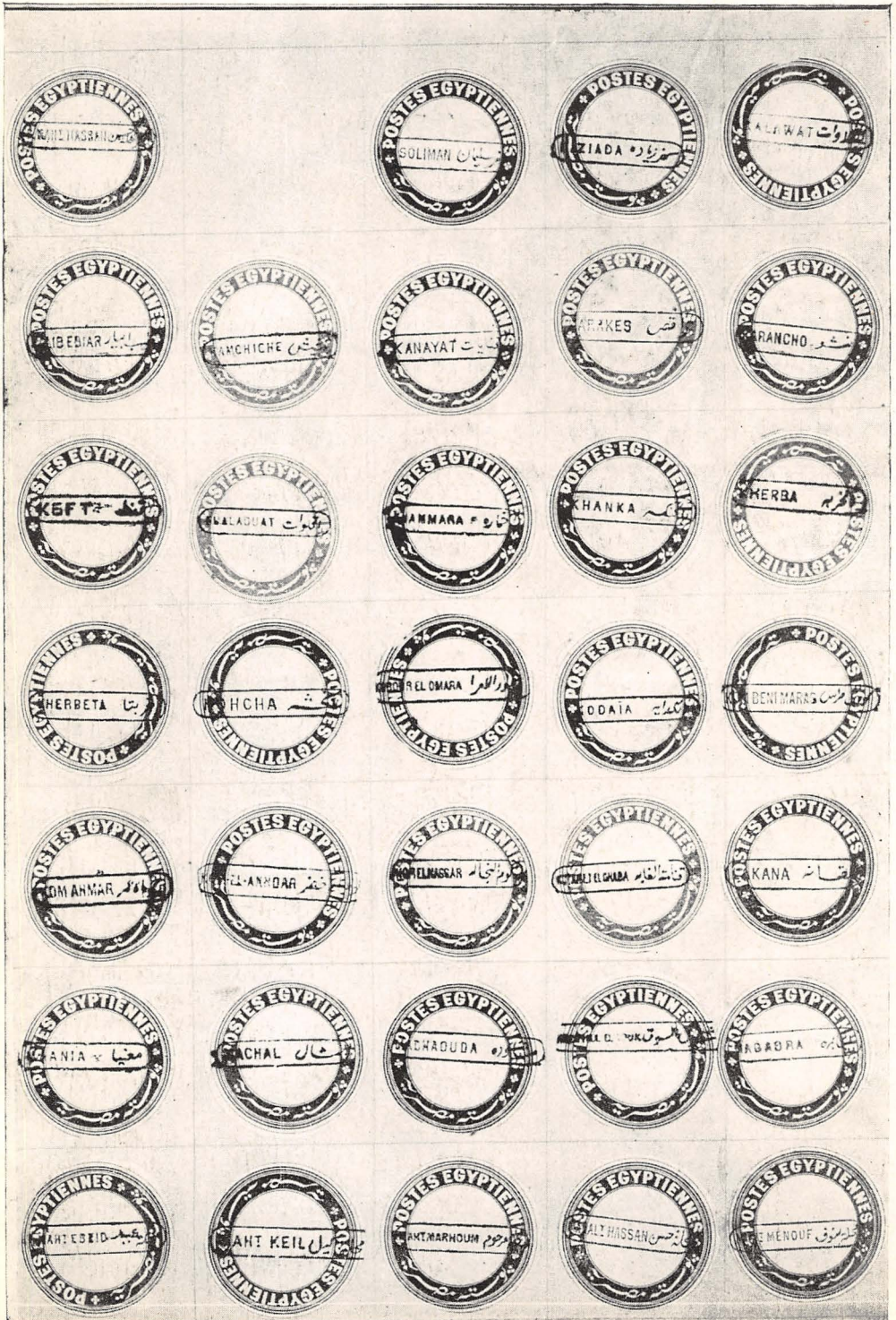
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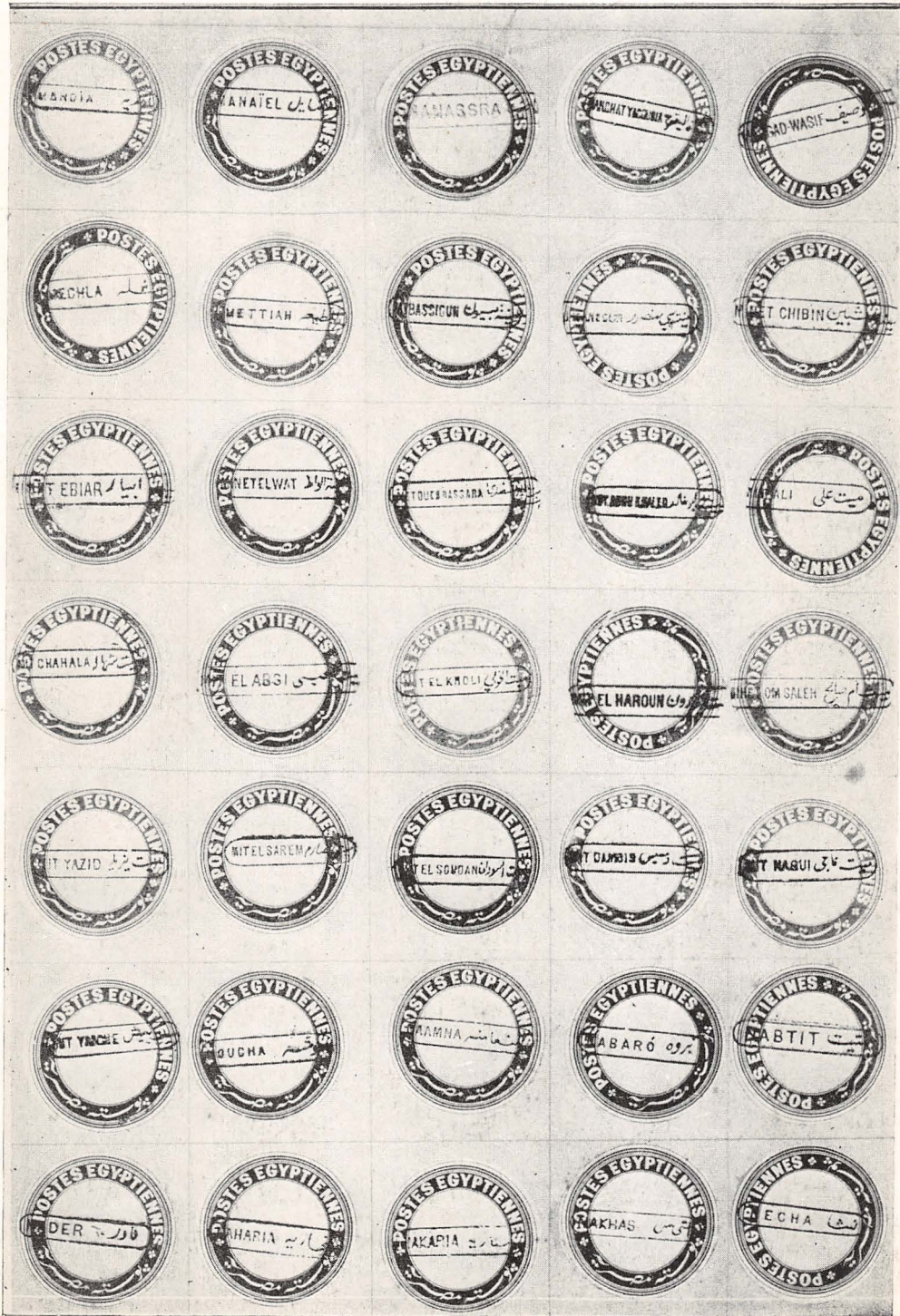
PAGE 3 :



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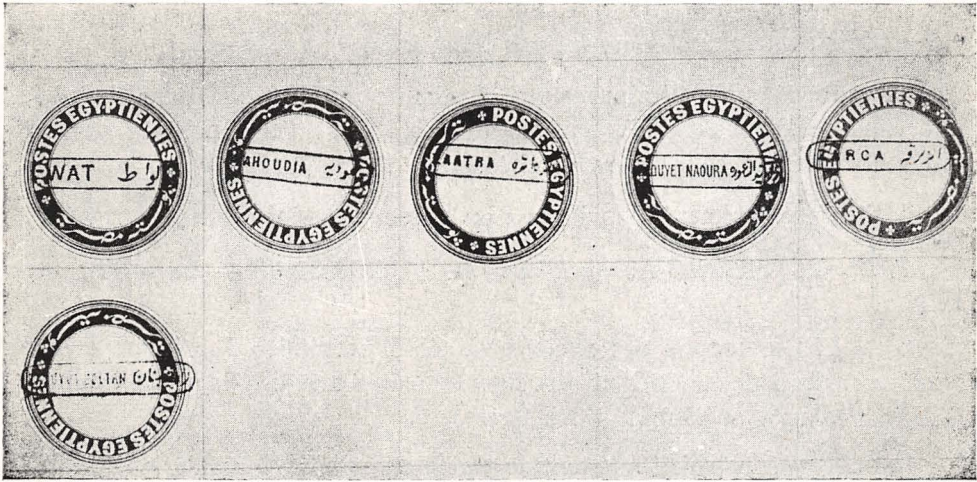


PAGE 5 :





PAGE 7 :



Petite Histoire Postale

**YAHODIA (La Juive)
VILLAGE ET BUREAU POSTAL D'EGYPTE**

par JEAN BOULAD d'HUMIERES, F.R.P.S.L.

Une des raisons qui ont particulièrement incité Mr. A.G. Piperno à acquérir le lot des 210 tickets de fermeture décrit dans le précédent article, était la présence d'un exemplaire frappé en noir du cartouche bilingue au nom de "YAHODIA ^{يهودية}", ce qui signifie "La Juive" (voir photo). Il s'agissait évidemment d'un village ou d'un lieu-dit desservi par le service postal.



Après avoir vainement cherché à expliquer l'origine de cette appellation et à la situer dans le territoire Egyptien, mon ami Mr. A. Gino

Piperno m'a demandé de l'aider à résoudre ce petit problème d'histoire géographique et postale.

Je dois avouer que ce ne fut pas très facile.

Travaillant par éliminations j'ai abordé quatre cas dans lesquels intervient le mot Yahoudia ou ses dérivés ; c'est finalement le dernier qui m'a donné la solution recherchée.

A titre de documentation je vais les passer tous les quatre en revue.

TELL EL YAHOUDIA ou TELL EL YAHOUDIEH — La colline des Juifs.

C'est la Léontopolis des anciens, située à proximité de Chibin El Kanater (province de la Galioubieh) non loin du Caire sur la route allant à Bilbeis (Bubaste ou Bubastis des Grecs).

Ramsès y construisit un temple qui était revêtu, à l'extérieur, d'une mosaïque de briques à glaçure actuellement déposées pour la plupart au Musée Egyptien du Caire ; c'est en 1870 que des paysans découvrirent ces ruines.

Plus tard, vers 170 avant J.C., le juif Onias, issu d'une famille de Grands Prêtres, y construisit, avec l'aide de Ptolémée Philométor 1er, un temple sur le modèle de celui de Salomon pour son parti banni de Jérusalem par les persécutions d'Antiochus ; une colonie juive s'y établit avec lui.

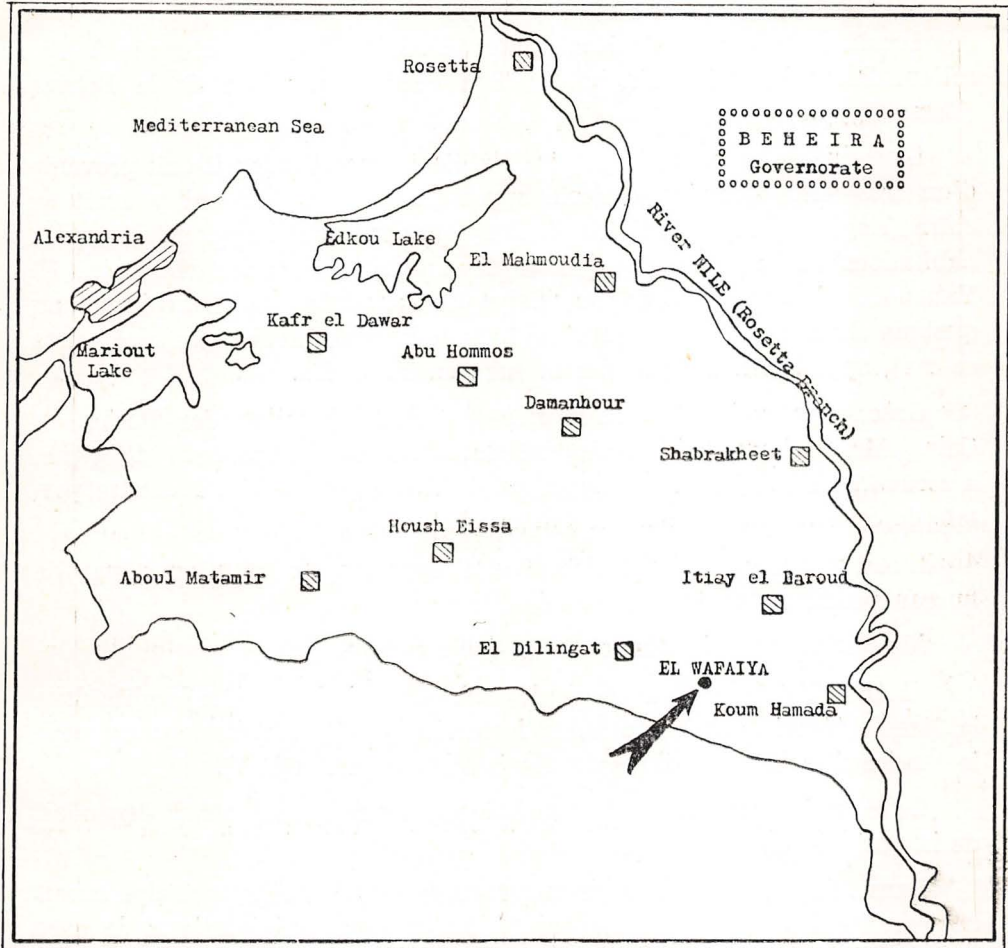
Les ruines sont en majeure partie comblées actuellement et entourées de terres de culture.

Ces informations ont été puisées dans les deux guides de l'Egypte : Baedeker, édition 1914 page 169 et Guide Bleu, édition 1956 page 215.

Canal de TEL YEHOUDIEH — Canal de la Colline des Juifs.

Dans un remarquable article écrit par Mr. Gabriel Dardaoud, alors Directeur de l'Agence France-Presse en Egypte, dans la "Revue des Conférences Françaises en Orient", Vol. X, No. 4 d'Avril 1946 sur "Pascal Coste (1789-1879) un architecte français au service de Mohamed Aly Pacha", on lit page 204 :

"De retour en Egypte, le 8 Octobre 1823, Pascal Coste se présente à Mohamed Aly. Il est reçu avec une joie non dissimulée. Nommé "Chef des travaux de la Basse Egypte..... En 1824, Coste creuse le "Canal de Tantah. En 1825 c'est le canal de Kafr-Talhran dans la "province de Guizeh et le canal de Simbellawein dans la province de "Mansourah. En 1826, il travaille dans la Béhéra au canal de Rosette. "En 1827, c'est le canal de Tel Yéhoudieh.....".



Il n'a pas été possible de retrouver au Service de l'Arpentage du Gouvernement Egyptien la trace de ce canal qui devait vraisemblablement passer à proximité du site de Tel El Yahoudieh décrit plus haut dont il aurait pris le nom. Aujourd'hui ce canal doit être incorporé dans le canal Ismailieh, creusé en plusieurs étapes jusqu'en 1862, qui va du Caire (Boulac) à Ismailia en passant par Bilbeis et Tel El Kébir.

Ceci est une hypothèse qui demande à être confirmée ou démentie par une autre explication plus vraisemblable.

HARET EL YAHOU — Ruelle des Juifs.

Nom donné à une des rues du Caire, dans le quartier excessivement commerçant du Mouski, en raison de la concentration dans ses parages d'un très grand nombre de commerçants juifs.

Aucune des trois localités ci-dessus n'a possédé de bureau postal à son nom.

YAHODIA — La Juive.

Localité située près de Kom Hamada sur la ligne de chemin de fer reliant Damanhour à Dilinghat et Tud dans la province de la Béhéra (Basse Egypte).

L'origine de ce nom n'a pu être établie avec certitude ; il doit provenir d'un très vaste domaine agricole appartenant à un juif qui y avait sa daïra (siège de l'administration de l'exploitation) avec l'agglomération des habitations de son personnel. Elle devait être dénommée "El Daira El Yahoudia", le domaine juif, ou "Ezbet El Yahoudia" (la ferme juive) ou quelque chose de similaire (une traduction littérale n'étant pas aisée dans ce cas), appellation abrégée par la suite en Yahoudia.

Grâce aux recherches entreprises à l'Administration des Postes au Caire, Mr. Mehanni Eid, Président de la Société Philatélique d'Egypte, a recueilli les précisions suivantes qui éclairent grandement l'histoire postale de cette localité au nom si peu usuel.

L'édition de 1888 du Guide Postal Egyptien ne mentionne pas de bureau postal au nom de Yahoudia.

Mais l'édition suivante, celle de 1889, indique :

"YAHODIA (*par Kom Hamada*) 7.". Ce qui classe cette localité dans la 7ème catégorie (stations rurales desservies par les facteurs ruraux pour le service des correspondances ordinaires et recommandées).

Cette station postale rurale aurait donc été ouverte en 1888 et dépendait de la poste de Kom Hamada.

Dans l'édition de 1900 de ce même guide postal (qui en principe aurait dû paraître tous les ans mais qui en fait n'a pas suivi cette règle avec beaucoup de régularité), le bureau de Yahoudia figure dans la 3ème catégorie (stations de chemins de fer desservies par des bureaux ambulants, pour les correspondances ordinaires et recommandées ainsi que pour les colis ordinaires en arrivée).

Cette élévation de catégorie signifierait-elle qu'à cette époque une station ferroviaire fut ouverte pour cette localité et à son nom sur la ligne ferrée reliant Damanhour à Dilinghat et Tud ?

En effet l'Egyptian Delta Light Railway Limited, fondée en 1896, avait créé rapidement un certain nombre de voies de communication à travers le Delta.

Jusqu'en 1932, aucun changement dans les éditions suivantes du Guide Postal.

Dans l'édition de 1939 de ce même Guide Postal, il n'était plus fait mention de Yahoudia.

En effet, en 1934, un Ordre Ministériel No. 101 changea le nom de Yahoudia en *WAFIEH* (fidélité), effaçant ainsi la trace d'une présence étrangère en campagne égyptienne.

Aujourd'hui encore le village porte ce nouveau nom.



Et voilà comment à force de recherches et de persévérance le "curriculum vitae" de ce village a été établi.



“CAIRO 1966”

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMPS EXHIBITION

Patronized by the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (F.I.P.)
Awaits your exhibits as well as your visit.



A VENDRE

Collection complète "L'Orient Philatélique" depuis le No. 1 jusqu'à ce jour, en sept volumes reliés jusqu'à fin 1955 et les Nos. ultérieurs depuis le No. 93 non-reliés.

A vendre également :

- 1° L'ouvrage officiel "Les Postes en Egypte de 1934".
- 2° L'ouvrage "Les Oblitérations des Bureaux Français à l'Etranger", de Langlois et François.
- 3° Le Catalogue de la vente au Palais de Koubbeh de 1954 avec la liste des prix atteints.
- 4° Les Catalogues Zeheri de 1950 et 1956.

S'adresser à la Société Philatélique d'Egypte.

NEW ISSUES

A COMMEMORATIVE SET OF ONE STAMP, A PERFORATED AND AN IMPERFORATED MINIATURE SHEETS ISSUED TO CELEBRATE THE 11th ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION.



Date of issue : July 23, 1963.

Denomination of the stamp : 10 mills.

Denomination of each miniature sheet : 50 mills.

Design of the stamp depicts : A labourer spanner adjacent to a pick-axe in a perpendicular position and are placed on an open book. (The National Charter) and are surrounded by an ear of corn and an olive branch.

Design of the miniature sheet depicts : Two mechanical combs placed on either side of the industrial gear. The National Charter is portrayed on the first comb, while the torch of freedom is and maize grains designed on the second. A peasant's hoe, a spanner are located on the gear of industry.

Dimension of each of the stamp and the miniature sheet : 40×40 mm.



Perforation : 11½.

Printing Process : Photogravure.

Quantity of stamps : 2 millions.

Control No. : Serial number of the sheet and its date of issuance.

Quantity of the miniature sheets : 100,000 of each.

Sheet composition : 35 (5×7).

Watermark : Multiple Eagle.

THE ARAB SOCIALIST UNION

Since the advent of the July 23, 1952 Revolution, with the declaration of its famous principles, the struggle of the people has reshaped itself towards "Socialism", particularly, following the July 1961 Decrees.

The various phases of the struggle have necessitated the establishment of a popular organization "The Arab Socialist Union" which would honestly safeguard and uphold the six revolutionary principles, pushing them strongly towards the glorious Charter.

The Arab Socialist Union is, therefore, the socialist vanguard which leads the people, expresses their wills and hopes, directs national action, and undertakes precise supervision on execution along the lines laid down by the National Charter. The Union resembles a vessel in which all popular demands and requirements are carved.

As a popular political organization, the Arab Socialist Union embraces all active popular forces, and thus represents the alliance of all these forces in the frame of National Unity.

The Arab Socialist Union aims at realizing true democracy through the people, and by the people. Thus, the revolution will be by the people in its style and shape, and for the people in its aims and objectives, as well as, realizing the Socialist Revolution of the working people. The possibilities of the revolutionary development for the benefit of the people is pushed firmly ahead. It also protects the securities proclaimed in the National Charter.

*
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**A COMMEMORATIVE STAMP ISSUED TO CELEBRATE
THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION FESTIVAL
AT ALEXANDRIA**

Date of Issue: August 1, 1963.
Denomination and Colour: 10 mills.
(yellow and blue).
Design Depicts: A Television set with the globe on its screen and the Television building in Cairo is located on the left side.
Dimension: 42 x 25½ mm.
Perforation: 11½.
Sheet Composition: 50 (5 x 10).
Printing Process: Photogravure.
Control No.: Serial No. of the sheet and its date of issue.
Quantity issued: 2 million stamps.



U.A.R. TELEVISION

The U.A.R. Television started its first telecasting on the 21st July 1960 with one Channel, but on the 9th Anniversary of the Egyptian Revolution transmission was carried out in two different Channels, at a time when the Arab Television had only been one year old. However, during the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution and during the T.V. second birthday, transmission was extended to a third Channel.

Moreover, the responsible authorities in the Arab Television thought of strengthening the ties between the U.A.R. Station and the different world Stations, by extending invitations to all Stations and all foreign actors who appear on our Screen.

As a result the First International Television Festival was staged on the 6th of August, 1962, with 20 Stations and 9 international Stars. Yet the First International Television Festival impressed and was thought of as the best life propaganda for our Republic. Consequently, when we invited the different Stations to our Second International Television Festival, which was staged from 1st to 10th September, 1963, the number of Stations and Stars increased to the double of last year's.

The purpose behind staging the 1st and 2nd International Television Festival is double fold; firstly to encourage tourism in the U.A.R., secondly to show the different nations of the world what the Egyptian Revolution has created and developed in the different economical, industrial and artistic fields.

COMMEMORATIVE SET TO HONOUR THE UNESCO WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR SAFEGUARDING THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA



Date of issue: October 1, 1963.

Nomination: 5 mills., 10 mills. and 35 mills.

Design Depicts: 5 mills.: Abu Simbel "Queen Nefertari".

: 10 mills.: Abu Simbel "Great Pillard Hall".

: 35 mills.: "Ramses in moonlight".

Dimension: 25.5×42 mm. (5, 35) mills. 28×62 (10) mills.

Perforation: 11½.

Sheet Composition: 50 stamps (10×5).

Watermark: Multiple Eagle.

Printing Process: Rotogravure.

Printer and Engraver: Postal Authority.

Control No.: Serial No. of the sheet and its date of issue.

Quantity issued: 3 million (5 mills.) one million (10 mills.) 600,000 (35 mills).

SAVE THE MONUMENTS OF NUBIA

The world's conscience has now awakened to a deep awareness of the importance of safeguarding the Monuments of Nubia in response to the international appeal launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 8 March 1960. Through this appeal UNESCO sought to arouse the energies and good will of all peoples in a cause deeply rooted in the ancient history of civilization and symbolic of the hopes of mankind.

The United Arab Republic is very much appreciative of all efforts made by UNESCO and Member States to whom we are most grateful for such precious assistance.

Nubia is now archaeologically surveyed. Excavations have covered most of its archaeological and historical sites. Seven temples were dismantled and their stones were transferred to safe sites where they will be reconstructed.

Construction of protective dams for safeguarding the temples of Philae will be accomplished after building the High Dam. Six million dollars will be allocated for this project.

The United Arab Republic pays great attention to safeguard the temples of Abu Simbel. The project of cutting the two temples has been approved and the preparatory measurements have been taken with a view to commence the works in this project at the end of 1963 to be finished in 1970.

Hope is now great for the possibility of saving these wonderful monuments which have proved the capacity of mankind since thousands of years to erect monuments in such a barren land, difficult to live in, which rank among the most magnificent on earth. Also, saving these monuments gives a wonderful example of international scientific collaboration.

The Postal Authority in issuing this stamp on that occasion for the fifth time in five successive years, appeals for all the nations of the world to offer their technical as well as financial assistance to save a great part of mankind's cultural heritage.

PALESTINE COMMEMORATIVE SET

A set of three commemorative stamps of the same denominations was released on the same date for the same occasion. It is identical with that of the U.A.R. in every respect but with different colours. Quantity issued: 250,000 sets and will be valid for postage in Gaza Strip only.

Commemorative stamp to celebrate the Suez Canal International Long-Distance swimming championship.

Date of issue: October 15, 1963.
Denomination: 10 mills.
Design Depicts: The map of Suez Canal,
the globe and a swimmer swimming.
Colour: Blue and brown.
Dimension: 25,4 × 42,27 mm.
Perforation: 11,5.
Sheet Composition: 50 stamps (10 × 5).
Printer and Engraver: Postal Authority.
Water Mark: Multiple Eagle.
Quantity issued: 2 million stamps.



The Suez Canal Long-Distance Swimming Championship was held for the first time on Oct. 15, 1962, under the high patronage of the President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

This race started at Kabret on the Bitter lakes up to Ismailia on Lake Timsah, representing a distance of 40 kms.

Most countries had been invited to participate in this race in which the most famous long-distance swimmers (men and women) took part.

The participation of the most famous long-distance swimmers in this championship gave ours, especially the beginners, the occasion of gaining valuable experience by their coming into contact with high-level international champions. It will create a new generation of international swimmers who will follow the steps of their predecessor champions, like: Ishak Hilmi, Hassan Abdel Rehim, Abdel Latif Abuheif and like the "Nile Crocodiles" who achieved brilliant results in long-distance swimming championship at Capri, lake Ontario, Seida and the Channel.

LES TIMBRES DITS "DE RETOUR"⁽¹⁾

par GABRIEL BOULAD, Membre No. 382

L'appellation "Timbres de retour" qu'emploie le Catalogue Yvert est une appellation certainement impropre. En effet et tout d'abord, il ne s'agit pas de timbres, c'est-à-dire de vignettes ayant un pouvoir d'affranchissement, mais de simples vignettes ou étiquettes que les administrations postales emploient pour fermer ou réparer les plis qui, par hasard, sont trouvés ouverts ou déchirés. En second lieu, il ne s'agit non plus de retour, ce qui voudrait dire "Retour à l'expéditeur ou l'envoyeur". Bien au contraire, les plis qui portent ces étiquettes sont acheminés vers le destinataire.

Nous trouvons d'ailleurs la preuve que l'appellation "Timbres de Retour" est incorrecte dans le Catalogue Yvert lui-même. En effet, ce catalogue s'est servi pour le Brésil de l'appellation "Étiquette" et ce à la fin du chapitre du Brésil, où il a dit : "Étiquette de Retour". Pourquoi donc s'est-il servi d'un autre terme en ce qui concerne les autres pays ? Voilà une question à laquelle je ne me charge pas de répondre. En définitive, je suis d'avis qu'il y a lieu d'appeler ces étiquettes "Étiquettes de réparation" et c'est cette appellation que j'emploierai au cours de cette étude.

Pour terminer ce préambule, je signale que les autres catalogues Stanley Gibbons et Scott ne mentionnent pas ces étiquettes. Seul le catalogue Yvert, et aussi le catalogue Michel en parlent et ils en donnent des listes.

Les pays qui emploient de pareilles étiquettes sont assez nombreux, bien que ce ne soient pas tous les pays du monde. D'après le catalogue Yvert, voici quels sont ces pays :

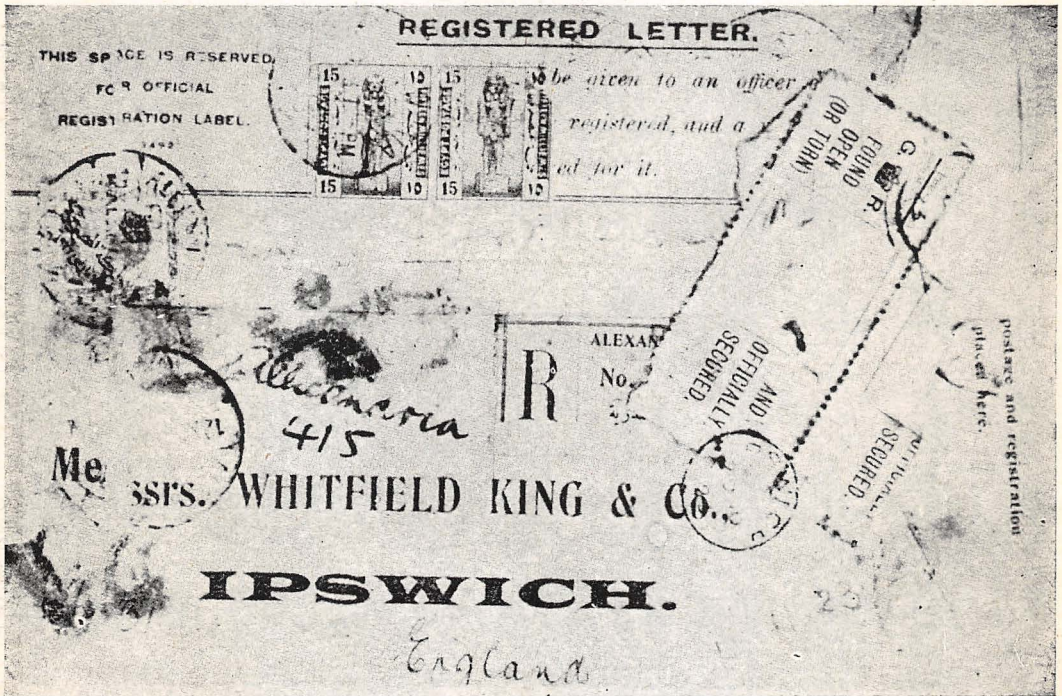
Bavière	Espagne	Panama-Canal
Brésil	Etats-Unis	Pérou
Canada	Grande-Bretagne	Philippines
Chili	Hong-Kong	Salvador
Chine	Japon	Siam
Costa-Rica	Mandchoukouo	Soudan
Cuba	Mexique	Terre-Neuve
Danemark	Nicaragua	Trinité
Egypte	Nouvelle-Zélande	Uruguay
Equateur	Panama-République	

(1) Article paru dans le Journal Philatélique Suisse de Fév. 1963.

En outre, le catalogue Michel indique que le Wurtemberg a aussi une étiquette de ce genre. Cela fait en tout trente pays. Je pense d'ailleurs que le catalogue Yvert n'est pas complet et qu'en tous cas il n'épuise pas le sujet, en ce sens que pour certains pays il n'indique pas toutes les étiquettes émises.

C'est ainsi que pour la Grande-Bretagne, par exemple, il n'indique qu'une seule étiquette dont le texte est : "Officially sealed in the Returned Letter Office. London". Or je possède deux autres étiquettes anglaises, à savoir :

1. Une étiquette dont le texte est différent, soit : "Found open (or torn) and officially secured". Cette étiquette se trouve sur une enveloppe naufragée adressée d'Alexandrie d'Egypte, le 12 novembre 1923, à Ipswich (Grande-Bretagne), où elle est arrivée le 20 novembre 1923. Cette enveloppe porte au verso trois cachets dont le texte est identique : "Damaged by immersion in sea-water", ce qui prouve que l'enveloppe a subi un naufrage. Voici la reproduction du recto de cette enveloppe : (Fig. 1)

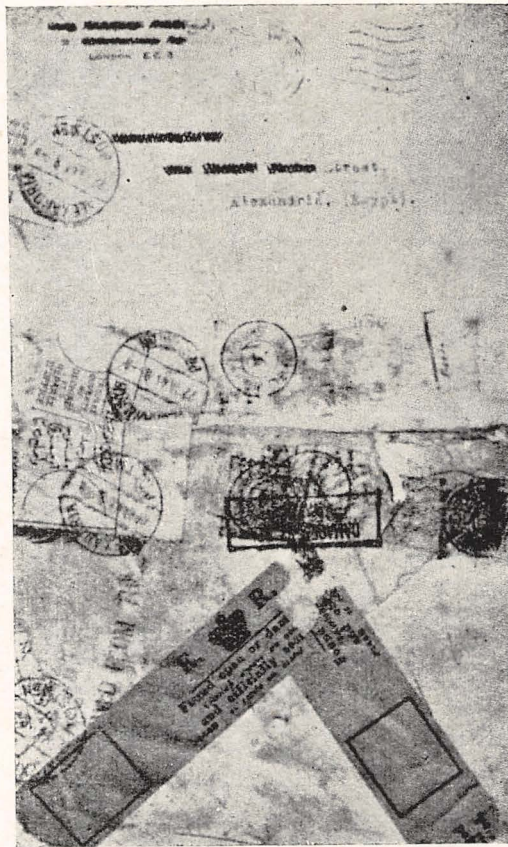


(Fig. 1)

Une autre enveloppe, également naufragée, ayant fait la route inverse, porte une étiquette anglaise différente, dont le texte est : "E.R. Found

open or damaged and officially secured". Ce qui est curieux c'est que dans ce texte est intercalée une traduction française ainsi conçue : "Arrivé ouvert ou avarié et remis en état". A ma connaissance, c'est le seul document postal anglais qui soit libellé dans ces deux langues à la fois. Cette lettre est partie de Londres le 10 janvier 1941, soit durant la seconde Grande Guerre, et elle est arrivée à Alexandrie le 22 du même mois.

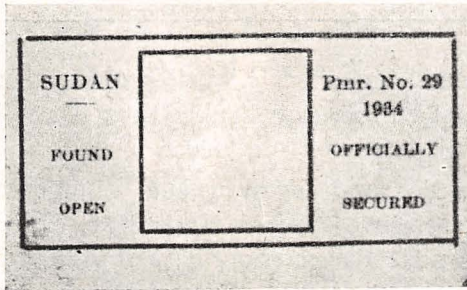
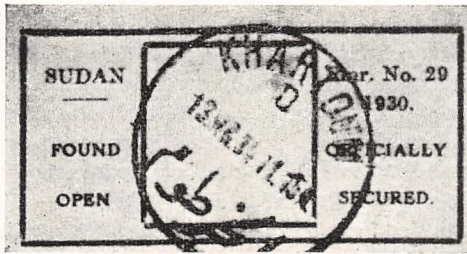
Ce qui est peut-être encore plus intéressant au sujet de cette enveloppe c'est qu'elle a reçu également plusieurs étiquettes égyptiennes de réparation du Type No. 7, qui sera étudié plus loin. En outre, cette enveloppe porte aussi comme preuve de naufrage deux cachets anglais différents, dont l'un a pour texte : "Damaged by sea water" et l'autre : "Salved from the sea", et ce en dehors de la perte du timbre d'affranchissement. Voici la reproduction de cette enveloppe : (Fig. 2)



(Fig. 2)

Je possède aussi une autre étiquette anglaise de texte identique mais avec cette différence que la phrase française, au lieu d'être intercalée, vient à la suite de la phrase anglaise.

D'autre part, en ce qui concerne le Soudan, le Catalogue Yvert n'indique qu'une seule étiquette de forme rectangulaire, qui porte le millésime 1929, alors qu'il y en a d'autres d'un type plus grand, avec d'autres millésimes, soit 1930 et 1934. Il peut se faire d'ailleurs qu'il y en ait d'autres, avec d'autres millésimes. Voici la reproduction des deux étiquettes que je possède :



Il y aurait donc à revoir et compléter les indications du catalogue; mais ce serait un travail considérable et peut-être au-dessus des forces humaines.

Ce travail je puis le faire en ce qui concerne l'Egypte et voici ce qu'il y a à dire à ce sujet.

La première chose que l'on remarque dans le catalogue Yvert c'est que la nomenclature qu'il donne de ces étiquettes n'est pas exacte. C'est le catalogue d'Egypte Albani et Zeitoun de l'année 1948 qui donne une bonne nomenclature de ces étiquettes*.

Comme ce catalogue ne se trouve pas dans toutes les mains et qu'il est par ailleurs assez ancien, je pense qu'il est utile que je reproduise ici sa

* Il est regrettable que le catalogue d'Egypte Zeheri ne mentionne pas ces étiquettes, ce qui est une grave lacune, s'agissant d'un catalogue spécialisé.

nomenclature, mais sans avoir besoin de reproduire les images qu'il en donne, vu que ces images se trouvent dans le catalogue Yvert, car si la nomenclature Yvert n'est pas tout à fait exacte, les reproductions qu'il donne sont, elles, exactes. Par la même occasion et précisément parce que le catalogue Albani et Zeitoun a vieilli, je crois opportun d'indiquer la valeur actuelle approximative de ces étiquettes, et ce en francs, comme le catalogue Yvert

Numéro	Année	Texte	Neuf	Oblitéré
1	1906	Found open and officially sealed (No. 1 Yvert)	1.50	3.—
2	1908	Found open and officially sealed (No. 2 Yvert)	10.—	7.50
3	1913	Found open and officially sealed (No. 3 Yvert)	0.50	0.50
4	1920	Found open and officially sealed (No. 4 Yvert)	1.—	0.50
5	1924	Found open or torn and officially sealed (No. 5 Yvert)	0.50	1.—
6	1926	Trouvée ouverte ou déchirée et réparée d'office (Voir note au-dessous du No. 7 Yvert)	10.—	8.—
7	1927	Trouvée ouverte ou déchirée et réparée d'office (No. 7 Yvert)	0.50	0.50
8	1931	Trouvée ouverte ou déchirée et réparée d'office (No. 6 Yvert)	0.50	0.50

Il est bien entendu que si ces étiquettes se trouvent sur une enveloppe et que l'ensemble est en bon état, l'entier dont il s'agit acquiert une plus-value considérable par rapport à la cote.

Pour compléter le sujet, je dirai que, comme la dernière étiquette semble s'être trouvée épuisée vers l'année 1946, la Poste Egyptienne n'a pas procédé à une nouvelle émission, ni à un nouveau tirage, et ce probablement par esprit d'économie. L'on sait que cette administration est animée depuis quelque temps d'un pareil esprit qu'on peut bien appeler d'économie de bouts de chandelles. C'est ainsi qu'elle n'a plus émis nombre d'étiquettes d'usage courant, utiles ou même nécessaires, comme les étiquettes "Par Avion" et celles "par Express", qui étaient auparavant mises à la disposition du public à tous les guichets. Bien mieux : elle n'émet plus les étiquettes de recommandation nécessaires pour les besoins de son propre service, ce qui est un comble. C'est dans ce même esprit d'économie qu'elle a cessé d'émettre les étiquettes de réparation dont il est ici question, ce qui a obligé le personnel de la poste de réparer les plis ouverts ou déchirés par des bandes gommées quelconques. Je possède plusieurs entiers des années 1946 à 1957 réparés de cette façon sommaire.

En l'année 1958, la poste a fini par voir que cette manière d'agir était par trop rudimentaire. Elle s'est donc décidée à créer des tampons que les employés ont apposés sur les bandes de papier, tampons dont le texte

est uniquement en langue arabe (suivant les idées du jour). Ce texte se traduit comme suit : "Trouvée déchirée et réparée d'office". Ce système dura près de deux ans, entre 1957 et 1959. Entre-temps on jugea meilleur d'employer du papier de couleur rouge avec texte en arabe et anglais : "Egyptian Postal Administration". Je possède de pareils plis portant des dates entre 1959 et 1962. Enfin la poste finit par émettre une nouvelle étiquette semblable au No. 8 ci-dessus, mais avec un nouvel intitulé qui est "U.A.R." au lieu d'Egypte et le texte en arabe et français identique aux Nos. 7 et 6 précédents, soit : "Trouvée ouverte ou déchirée et réparée d'office". Il y a lieu de signaler cependant que l'intitulé en langue arabe se traduit comme suit : "République Arabe Unie. Province d'Egypte". Je possède l'une de ces nouvelles étiquettes sur un entier qui porte la date du 13 septembre 1961. Voici la reproduction de cette dernière étiquette.

Au point de vue de la valeur, on peut estimer ce dernier type, qui doit porter le No. 9, à Fr. 0.50 pour le neuf et un peu plus pour l'oblitéré, vu que ce dernier manque encore pour le moment.

Cette étiquette est le dernier avatar des étiquettes de réparation d'Egypte, à ma connaissance.



LIST OF MEMBERS

LE CAIRE

- 4604 — ABDEL AZIZ Moustafa — 18, Rue Canal de Suez, Héliopolis.
- 13 — ABDEL MALEK Choukri — 1, Rue Adly, Le Caïre.
- 2893 — ABDEL-RAOUF El Mehalawi — 100, Rue Kasr El Eini, Le Caïre.
- 4488 — ADLY B. Salib — 85, Rue El Azhar.
- 3325 — AHMED B. Baradah — 2, Rue Kamel Wassef, Guizeh.
- 4532 — AHMED F. Echrah — 108, Rue Egypte et Soudan, Le Caïre.
- 4481 — AHMED Kamel Aref Mokadem — 62, Rue El Gamhouriah, Le Caïre.
- 3376 — AHMED M. Farahat — 18, Rue Emad-el-Dine, Le Caïre.
- 4531 — ALBERT Choker — 8, Rue Ahmed Pacha, Garden City.
- 2820 — ALBERTINI, Guido — 17, Rue Souk El Tewfikieh, Le Caïre.
- 2795 — ALEXANIAN, Hagop — B.P. 248, Le Caïre.
- 3637 — ALFRED G. Mansour — 21, Rue Omar Ebn El Khattab, Héliopolis.
- 3973 — ALICHAN Kouyoumdjian — 18A, Rue Champollion, Le Caïre.
- 2774 — AMIN Nada — 159, Rue 26 Juillet, Zamalek, Le Caïre.

- 4080 — AMROU M. Hafez — 10, Rue Abou El Mahassen, Héliopolis.
 4496 — ANGELOPOULO, Evangelo — 24, Rue Musée d'agriculture, Agouza, Dokki.
 3602 — ANGELOPOULO, Georges — 17, Rue Boustan El Dekka, Le Caire.
 718 — ANWAR Toulaimat, Mag. Général — 26, Rue Dr. El Bakli 1ère Cartier, Héliopolis.
 4404 — ASAAD Abdel Motagali — 33, Rue El Kasr-elAli, Le Caire.
 3917 — ATTIAH H. Mahmoud — 29, Rue Mourad, Guizeh.
 2396 — AZIZ Erian — 57, Rue Osman Ebn Affan, Héliopolis.
 4489 — BOUVOIR, Marcel — 8, Rue de la Nouvelle Bourse, Le Caire.
 1345 — CHAFIROFF, Alexandre — 28, Rue Chérif Pacha, Le Caire.
 2907 — CHAUDET Gustave — 3, Rue Mohamed Mazhar, Zamalek.
 2669 — CHOUKRI Asmar — 4, Rue Emad-el-Dine, Le Caire.
 493 — CIFARELLO, Rag. F. — 31, Rue Chérif, Le Caire.
 4286 — CRIKELAIDES, Spiros — 45, Rue Choubrah, Block D App. 4.
 2131 — DE CHEDID, Comte Selim N. — 21, Rue Kasr-el-Nil, Le Caire.
 2758 — DJIZMEDJIAN, Melkon G. — 66, Rue Teraa Boulakia, Kolali.
 4506 — ELIAS N. Sarrouf — 34, Rue Emad-el-Dine, Le Caire.
 2395 — ELIE Akerib — 26, Rue El Mobtadayan, Le Caire.
 4523 — ELPIDIO, Artuso — 46, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit, Le Caire.
 2745 — FAKHRY Heinen — 43, Rue Damas — Héliopolis.
 3000 — FARAG El Masri — 23, Rue Abdel Rahman Rouchdi, St. Fatima, Héliopolis.
 1887 — FARID Sabri Mansour — 1, Rue Kafr-el-Dawar, Héliopolis.
 4495 — FOUAD Abdel Rehim — 4, Rue Maarouf, Le Caire.
 3055 — FOUAD Zaki, Dr. — 8, Rue Hussein Chaker, Guizeh.
 4051 — GARBAN, M. Mourad — 15, Rue Emad-el-Dine.
 1783 — GIRAUDI, Emmanuel — c/o African Rubber Co. Rue Sahel El Gelal.
 2927 — HADI Mohsen Fawzi — 11, Rue Ahmed Pacha, Kasr El Doubarah.
 334 — HAGOPIAN, Moucheq — 16, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit, Le Caire.
 4136 — HAZEM El Batouti — 11, Rue El Nadi, Héliopolis.
 1965 — HEINRICH, Edouard — 48, Rue Mohamed Mazhar, Zamalek.
 3317 — HENRI Erian — 57, Rue Osman Ebn Afan, Héliopolis.
 3597 — HUSSEIN M. Marsouk — 12, Rue Echah-el-Taymouriah, Garden City.
 2730 — HUSSEIN Nassrat — 9, Rue Fathi Zaghloul, Koubbeh Garden.
 2814 — HUSSEIN Serri, Akid — 8A, Rue Bahgat Ali, Zamalek.
 2863 — IBRAHIM M. El Guindi, Ing. — 3, Rue 76, Méadi.
 2632 — ISHAK Y. Tawadros — 63, Rue Badie, Choubrah.

- 1523 — KARAM Boghdadi Abdel Sayed — 11, Rue Dar el Saadah, Zeitoun Garden.
- 2546 — KASSAB, Jacques — 9, Rue Balsam, Matariah.
- 4013 — KASSIROS, Georges — B.P. 275, Le Caire.
- 4522 — KHALED A. Marsouk — 6, Rue Ebn Nof, Guizeh.
- 4620 — LABIB Louca Habachi — 17, Rue El Koubbeh, Roxy, Héliopolis.
- 4466 — LATIF Gayed Choukri, Akid A.H. — Rue N° 1, Villa 4, 4ème Cartier, Héliopolis.
- 692 — LOUTFI Guindi — 5, Rue El Boustane, Le Caire.
- 378 — LUBRANO, Salvatore — 25, Rue Talaat, Le Caire.
- 1033 — MAGHARIOS, Naguib — 23, Rue El Gueid, Daher.
- 3893 — MAHMOUD Abdel Meguid El Nemr — 16, Rue Chérif Pacha El Kébir, Le Caire.
- 3558 — MAHMOUD Fahmi Risk — c/o Banque Nationale, Le Caire.
- 3956 — MAHMOUD Mohsen — Sous-Directeur, Postal Authority, U.A.R.
- 1781 — MANCHOVAS, Mme Antoinette — 1, Rue Koubbeh, Le Caire.
- 2734 — MANCHOVAS, Mme Nada — 1, Rue Koubbeh, Le Caire.
- 4602 — MARCELLE M. Khalil, Mlle, — 31, Rue El Khalifa El Mansour.
- 3375 — MATCHINI, Francesco — 44, Rue Chérif, Le Caire.
- 4521 — MATSAKIS, T. — 16, Rue Zaki, Le Caire.
- 3577 — MAURICE Hanna — 41, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit, Le Caire.
- 2607 — MAVIAN, Vahe — 8, Rue Mohamed Elfi, Le Caire.
- 4524 — MEDHAT Chérif El Chichini, Dr. — 65, Rue Roi Abdel Aziz Al Séoud, Manial-el-Rodah.
- 1314 — MEHANNY Eid — B.P. 142, Le Caire.
- 731 — MICHEL, Arthur — 16, Rue Finey, Dokki.
- 3057 — MISSAILIDES, Prodromas J. — B.P. 1543, Le Caire.
- 3562 — MOHAMED A. Nasr, Dr. — 31, Rue Cléopatre, Héliopolis.
- 3321 — MOHAMED ALY Saleh, Dr. Ing. — 32, Rue Sabri Abu Alam Pacha.
- 2927 — MOHAMED Bahaa El Dine Barada, Ing. — 33, Rue Kasr el Nil.
- 4318 — MOHAMED El Saïd Réfaï, Ing. — 45, Rue El Manial, Le Caire.
- 4611 — MOHAMED Ezat El Menchawi — 32, Rue Soliman Pacha. Héliopolis.
- 3720 — MOHAMED Gamal-el-Dine Moukhtar, Ing. — 67, Rue Masr, Héliouan, Méadi.
- 2990 — MOHAMED Ibrahim Sobhi, Ing. — 4, Rue El Cheikh Zakaria El Ansari, Héliopolis.
- 4539 — MOHAMED Mazhar Saïd, Dr. — 2, Rue Kamel Wassef, Guizeh.
- 2671 — MOHAMED M. Nasr — 31, Rue Cléopatre, Héliopolis.
- 1294 — MOHAMED Mounir Bahgat — Rue, 100 et 101, Villa Finny, Méadi.

- 3540 — MOHAMED Rouchdi Mohsen — 53, Rue Gueziret Badran,
Choubra,
- 1016 — MORGENSTERN, Edgar W. — Midan Moustafa Kamel N° 2,
Méadi.
- 2788 — NASSIBIAN, Héraut — 31, Rue Bonaparte, Héliopolis.
- 4605 — NEHAD Amin Tourmayerd — 26, Rue Mostafa Kamel, Méadi.
- 483 — OLTRAMARE, Léon Ch. — B.P. 501, Le Caire.
- 209 — "ORIENTAL PHILATELIC House." — B. Hagopian, 79, Cité
Continental.
- 3724 — PETRIDES, Dr. Panayoti — 20, Rue Adly, Imm. Kodak.
- 3570 — POLLATOS, Mlle Anna — 58, Rue Teraa Boulakia, Le Caire.
- 2245 — POLLATOS, Dimitri — 58, Rue Teraa Boulakia, Le Caire.
- 31 — PRUDENTE, Vincenzo — 8, Rue Saraya El Ezbékiah, Le Caire.
- 3556 — PTERNIDES, Jean N. — 5, Haret Ahmed Abdel Meguid,
Rue Karam, Choubrah.
- 4504 — RENE Gamal — 61, Rue Osman Ebn Affan, Héliopolis.
- 3866 — RUDOLF B. Saba — 15, Rue Hassan Sabri Pacha, Zamalek.
- 1657 — SABBAGH, Elie I. — 48, Rue Kasr-el-Nil, Le Caire.
- 3721 — SEGALA, Guido — 25, Rue Talaat, Le Caire .
- 985 — SOGHIGUIAN, Dr. Khatchic — 14, Rue Sarah Beth. Héliopolis.
- 2203 — STANNOYI, Niholoy Von — 6, Rue Hassouna, Route des Pyra-
mides, Guizeh.
- 1007 — STELLOU, Constantin — 17, Rue El Gabarouni, Ezbékiah.
- 3209 — SUDJIAN, Aram — 4, Rue Beesa, Choubrah.
- 2748 — TAMBURRINI, Ettore — c/o Groppi, Midan Soliman Pacha,
Le Caire.
- 3030 — TEWFIK Lobos — 61, Rue Abou Bakr El Sidik, Héliopolis.
- 4321 — TORIAN, Léon — Villa 13, 5ème Cartier, Héliopolis.
- 3699 — TORIKIAN, Mikhaël — 26, Rue Antikhana, Le Caire.
- 738 — TSIRACOPOULO, Dimitri — 26, Rue Soliman Pacha.
- 921 — YEHIA F. Matouchaleh — 17, Rue El Manial, Rodah.
- 2647 — YOUSSEF Bachatli — 49, Rue Ramsès, Le Caire.
- 4535 — YUN, Suk Heun — 6, Rue Dr. Mohamed Sobhy, Guizeh.
- 1706 — ZAMBLAS, Jean — 17, Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit.
- 2305 — ZANAKIS, Jean — 28, Rue Chérif Pacha, Le Caire.

ALEXANDRIE

- 2897 — ABBAS A. Abdel Moneim — 29, Rue Green, Moharam Bey.
- 2629 — ABDEL HAMID Loutfi, Dr. — 5, Rue Faculté de Médecine,
Station Ramleh.
- 4194 — ABDEL HAMID Ghali — 26, Rue Ibrahim Ragui, Bolcali.

- 3761 — ABDEL MEGUID I. Barakat — 39, Rue Nabi Daniel.
4190 — ABDOU Morsi — 11, Rue Edgard Ghorah.
4121 — ACHILLADELIS, Georges — 38, Rue Ebn-el-Barizi, Ibrahimieh.
4172 — ADEL Abdel Hadi — 34, Rue Ahmed Abdel-Aziz.
3862 — ADEL Chams-el-Dine — 12, Rue Dabbas, Camp de César.
1476 — ADOLPHE Farag, — 57, Rue Mosquée Sultan.
4451 — AGHAR, Edgard — 23, Rue Sidi Metwalli.
1176 — AGHION, Edmond — B.P. 25, Alexandrie.
4171 — AHMED M. Ahmed — 2, Rue Haroun El Rachid.
100 — ALFIERIS, Nicolas — 13, Rue Salah Salem.
3077 — ANGLOUPAS, Nicolas — 103, Rue Mosquée El Attarine.
3786 — ANTOUNIADIS, Antoine — c/o Maison de Marbre.
1118 — APOSTOLIDES, Jean — 177, Avenue El Gueish, Cléopâtre les Bains.
1330 — ARIE, Adolphe — c/o Hotel Canal de Suez, Rue de l'ancienne Bourse.
4168 — AVIDOR, Mlle. Sarah — Hotel Canal de Suez — Rue de l'ancienne Bourse.
2338 — AVIERINOS, Georges — c/o Banque Port-Said, Alexandrie.
1961 — AZIZ Onsi — 10, Rue Aly Hussein, Lauren.
4200 — BASMADJIAN, Nubar — 4, Rue Cassimis.
3099 — BEHAR, Mlle Louise — 8, Rue Mariette Pacha.
3792 — BENEDUCCI, Constantin — B.P. 813, Alexandrie.
3153 — BETCHER, Georges — 107, Rue Ahmed Chawki.
2931 — BICHARA, Georges Aziz — c/o National Bank, Alexandrie.
3303 — BICHARA, Mme Marie — 93, Rue Prince Ibrahim, Ibrahimieh.
1485 — BISSARA, Mme Zoé G. — 77, Rue El Attarine.
4167 — BOLAS, Georges — 12, Rue Ebn-el-Fared.
382 — BOULAD, Mtre. Gabriel — 11, Rue Edgard Ghorah.
1062 — BRUNNER, Victor — c/o Banque Port-Said, Alexandrie.
4188 — BUCCIANI, Edward U. — 8, Rue Eglise Débané.
157 — BURCKHARDT, Carl L. — 69, Rue El Tayar Ahmed Seoud Abou Aly.
4139 — CRESSATI, René — 23, Rue Mostafa Kamel, Bolcli.
3801 — CALOTTI, Antoine — 11, Rue Mostafa El Khadem — Ibrahimieh.
1608 — CAMILLERI, Serge — B.P. 1160, Alexandrie.
3188 — CAMILLERI, Mme Simone — B.P. 1160, Alexandrie.
2715 — CARACATSAMIS, Basil — 65, Rue El Horreya.
3281 — CARACATSAMIS, Mme Marie — 65, Rue El Horreya.
2717 — CATITATO, Dimitri — 2, Rue Morali.
2550 — CATSICAS, Dimitri — Rue Sinadino, Mazarita.
4120 — CAVOUR, Dimitri — 12, Rue Istamboul.

- 3378 — CHAFIK El Soubki — 27, Rue Teymour Leink, Ibrahimieh.
3798 — CHARLES A. Gabel -- 15, Rue Ahmed Orabi.
1743 — CHARITOU, C. — 1, Rue Ebn Omran, Cleopatre, Ramleh.
4547 — CHRISTODOULOU, Dimitri — 4, Rue Bolanachi.
3008 — CLADIS, Dr. Georges — 50, Rue Nabi Daniel.
3828 — COSTOPOULOS, Constantin — c/o Consulat R. Général de Grèce, Alexandrie.
3492 — COUTROUPIS, Nicolas B. — 100, Avenue El Horreya.
4189 — CALAPOTHAKIS, Constantin — 3, Rue Ishbili, Station Ramleh.
2877 — DEBBANE, Mme Charlotte — 31, Rue El Cayed Salah Mostafa.
481 — DEBBANE, Max — 31, Rue El Cayed Salah Mostafa.
3500 — DOUNAKIS, Mlle C. — 114, Avenue El Horreya.
4196 — ECONOMIDES, Mlle Angheliki — 27, Rue Thebes, Camp de César
2121 — ECONOMIDES, Christo — 27, Rue Thebes, Camp de César.
4105 — ECONOMIDES, Mme Eugène — 27, Rue Thebes, Camp de César.
3821 — EDWARD Habib Loulou — 13, Rue Eglise Copte.
3143 — EL SAYED A. Abdallah — 3, Rue Pompey Castle.
3042 — EZZ-EL-DINE Mehanna — 32, Rue Orabi.
2418 — FISCHHOFF, Leandre — B.P. 45, 17, Rue Safia Zaghloul.
4545 — GEORGIADIS, Phidas — 11, Rue Tewfik.
3880 — GEVAROS, Michel — 12, Rue Alexandre le Grand.
2207 — GHARBO, Dr. Omar — 18, Station Seffer, Ramleh.
4180 — GINOTORE, Alexandre — Immeuble Delmar, Mazarita.
2576 — GREENFIELD, Alexandre — 83, Rue Thebes.
4165 — GUILIORIS, Nicolas — 25, Rue Armant, Cleopatre.
4184 — GUILIORIS, Mme Theodore — 25, Rue Armant, Cleopatre.
3806 — HADJICONSTANTIS, Jean G. — 40, Rue El Horreya.
4199 — HADYK, Mme Hélène — 52, Rue Khalil El Masri, Mostafa Pacha.
3472 — HALIM S. Antoun — 20, Rue Dentamaro, Sidi Gaber, Ramleh.
4108 — HANNA Abdou — 2, Rue Béhéra, Gianaclis.
1480 — HARARI, Maurice — B.P. 118, Alexandrie.
3231 — HASSAN K. Loutfi — 4, Rue Sidi Gaber, Sporting.
4191 — HAVAKIS, Jean — 32, Rue Hermopolis, Ibrahimieh.
1518 — HISSI, Mlle Hilda — 33, Rue Nabi Daniel.
2773 — HOSNI, Abdel Halim Assem — 7, Rue Mahmoud Chafik, Mazarita.
3007 — JOSEPH Nessim Y., Dr. — 23, Rue Sidi El Metwalli.
1242 — KARBANENKO, Alexandre — 17, Rue Menoussis, Camp de César.
2702 — KITSOS, Alexandre — 4, Rue El Dardir, Sidi Metwalli.
3686 — KODJANIAN, Noubar — 18, Rue Ancienne Bourse.
2103 — KOLLER, Jurg Max — B.P. 997, Alexandrie.
3067 — KYRIAKOS, A. Saba — 40, Rue Prince Ibrahim, Camp de César.

- 4192 — LEOPITCH, Limonski — 40, Rue Ahmed Abdel Aziz.
2362 — MAKRIS, S.P. — B.P. 1378, Alexandrie.
3375 — MANCCINI, Francesco — c/o Société Bless.
3860 — MANDILAS, Eftimios — 63, Rue Thebes, Camp de César.
2272 — MANICAROS, Dimitri — 17, Rue de la Poste.
3278 — MANICAROU, Mlle Irini — 51, Rue des Soeurs.
3258 — MARDOS, Daniel — 16, Rue El Estokhri, Sporting.
2306 — MARMARAS, Dimitri — 3, Rue Colucci, Place Mohamed Aly.
3814 — MASSRIAH A. Moneim, Mme — 10, Blvd. Sultan Hussein Kamel.
3064 — MITRI Matar — 10, Rue Mahmoud El Falaki.
3468 — MITSIS, Mlle Anna — 10, Rue Soter, Mazarita.
3250 — MITSIS, Jean E. — 15, Rue Tousoune, B.P. 1647, Alexandrie.
3010 — MOHAMED Aly Niazi — 13, Rue Salvago.
812 — MOHAMED S. El Nemr — 16, Rue Mostafa Pacha, Sidi Gaber.
4106 — MOLEK, Mme Rita — 33, Rue Nabi Daniel.
3254 — MOSTAFA Aref, Dr. — c/o Faculté d'Agriculture, Alexandrie.
4198 — NABIL M. Abdel Aziz — 3, Rue Pirona, El Mantheyah.
3491 — NADIA Onsi, Mlle — c/o Mohamed Safoit, Service Renseignement Bureau Postal, Alexandrie.
4123 — NAFFOUSSA Desouki, Mme — 4, Rue Sidi Gaber, Sporting.
907 — NICOLAIZOS, Michel — 22, Blvd. Saad Zaghloul.
4183 — NICOLAS, Mme Leonia — 5, Rue Beni-Souef, Camp de César.
4177 — PALAGA, Grio — 6, Rue Patriarcat Grec.
2887 — PANERAS, Jean N. — 34, Rue Prince Ibrahim, Camp de César.
4185 — PASSADEOS, Nicolas — 41, Rue Alexandre le Grand, Mazarita.
4548 — PIYACKIS, Georges — 7, Rue Mabani El Gharb.
2939 — RACZ, Antoine — 4, Rue Dr. Mohamed Raafat, Ramleh.
1902 — RACZ, Christian — 77, Rue El Altarine.
4182 — RAFTOPOULOS, Lambros — 31, Rue Salah Salem.
3764 — RAFTOPOLOU, Mme M. — 59, Rue Frederic, Hadarah.
3617 — RASMIEH Issa, Mme — 5, Rue Faculté de Médecine, Station Ramleh.
3853 — RENE L. Saad — 12, Rue El Akaba, Camp de César.
4163 — RIGOPOULO, Angelo — 58, Rue des Pharaons.
3780 — ROUSSOS, Efstrasios — 171, Rue Port Said.
4175 — SAAD A. El Essawi — 11, Rue des Pharaons.
4113 — SAFIA Habib, Mme — 2, Rue El Beherah, Gianaclis.
2148 — SAIDENBERG, Mtre. J. — 50, Rue Gayed Gohar.
4542 — SAPOUNAS, Aleco — 36, Rue Héliopolis, Camp de César.
3858 — SARIDAKIS, Georges — 289, Rue Port Said.
408 — SAVIDIS, H.N. — 36, Rue Alexandre le Grand, Mazarita.

- 4166 — SIMONIDES, Mlle Angèle — 17, Rue Port Est, Alexandrie.
 2336 — SOLARI, André — 17, Rue Amir El Bihar Mahmoud Hamza.
 4137 — SOUSSA, Richard — 457, Ave. El Horreya, Rouchdi.
 3078 — STAMBOULIAN, Garbio — 27, Rue Ebn El Barizi.
 4193 — STAVRIDES, V. Emile — 1, Rue Moukhtar.
 2813 — SUTER, Paul — 15, Rue Tousoune.
 3381 — TAGHER, Armand — 1, Rue de la Centrale.
 4543 — TCHILINGUIRIAN, Robert — 298, Rue Prince Ibrahim, Sid:
 Gaber.
 1865 — TOKATLIAN, S.H. — 20, Rue El Fostat, Cléopatre.
 1101 — TOMBAZIS, Nearque — 29, Rue des Abbassides.
 716 — TOUGHLADJIAN, Dr. Gérard — 30, Rue Sidi Metwalli.
 4195 — TOUMVAKIAN, Jean — 8, Rue Falaki.
 2414 — TSAMIS, Michel — 6, Rue El Fostat, Cléopatre.
 2676 — VAMVACOPOULO, Kimon — 2, Rue Zamkaloun, Camp de César.
 2830 — VANARDOS, Dr. P. — 33, Rue Safia Zaghoul.
 4181 — VARDAS, Michel — 14, Rue Rodosli, Cléopatre.
 2939 — VAVIADAKIS, Georges — B.P. 623, Alexandrie.
 1764 — VOLGO, Edmond — 58, Rue Héliopolis, Ibrahimieh.
 2687 — VROULAKIS, Constantin — 20, Rue Anba Joannis, Camp de César.
 2688 — VROULAKIS, Othon — 15, Rue Toussoune, B.P. 1647, Alexandrie.
 4197 — WILLIAM I. Chehata — 7, Blvd. Saad Zaghoul.
 3834 — WILLIAM I. Soliman — 10, Rue Pompey Castle, Station Ramleh.
 4163 — WIRTH, Erick — 3, Rue Maksoud, Smouha.
 3059 — WIRTH, Guido — 3, Rue Maksoud, Smouha.
 4116 — WIRTH, Mlle Hildegard — 3, Rue Maksoud, Smouha.
 705 — XANTHOPOULO, Th. N. — 8, Rue de la Poste.
 1649 — YEMOPOULOS, I. — 671, Avenue El Horreya, Gianaclis.
 4544 — YLONDAKIS, Georges — 7, Rue Stabile, Mazarita.
 3058 — YOUSSEF El Kayem, Dr. — 23, Rue Saad Zaghoul.
 3137 — YOUSSEF M. Hanna — 48, Rue Cayed Gohar.
 4174 — ZAKI Farid — 15, Rue Ebn Chogaa, Mazarita.
 4546 — ZEVOUDIS, Alexandre — 50, Rue Memphis, Camp de César.
 3061 — ZUPPONE, Domenico — c/o Société Philatélique, Alexandrie.

ASSIOUT

- 4537 — SALAH El Dine A. Osman — 4, Rue Collège des Filles.
 4538 — SOHEIR M. Saad — 4, Rue Collège des Filles.

BEBA

- 3650 — FAROUK B. Abdel Sayed — c/o Banque d'Alexandrie.

BENI-SOUEF

- 4482 — SAYED Refaat Mohamed, Ing. — Beni Souef.

DAMANHOUR

3936 — HAMED M. Balbaa — 1, Rue Abou Bakr El Sidik.

FAYOUM

2605 — AHMED T. Nadar — c/o Magazins Souefi El Kobra — Rue Mostafa Kamel.

2670 — PENDALIS, Stamati — B.P. No. 4, Fayoum.

3289 — SALAH EL DINE M. El Horichi — c/o Inspection d'Agriculture.

ISMAILIA

2408 — AGAPITS, Evangelos — 19, Rue Clot Bey.

1363 — ALY Ibrahim Abou Taleb — c/ Cie. Canal de Suez.

4621 — CARAVIAS, Adonis — 180, Rue El Tahrir.

963 — FOSCOLOS, Georges — 180, Rue El Tahrir.

4371 — MANDICOS, Fanouris — 182, Rue El Tahrir.

1590 — SIFONIOUS, Georges — B.P. 102.

3298 — Zaki Y. Bebawi — 192, Rue Alexandrie.

KAFR-EL-ZAYAT

2400 — ANTOUNIOU, G. Theodore — c/o The Egyptian Salt and Soda Co. Ltd.

1792 — MARINACOS, Jean, — c/o The Kafr Zayat Cotton Co. B.P. 4.

KENEH

1213 — MENTIAN, Garabed — Rue El Gamhouriah.

4268 — MAHMOUD M. El Aasar — Ing., Keneh.

MANSOURAH

2942 — AZIZ A. El Korei, Mtre. — Mansourah.

MEHALLA EL KOBRA

2945 — MOHAMED H. El Dars, Dr. — Chéf Docteur d'Hôpital Ophtalmic.

MINIEH

3720 — MOHAMED G. Moukhtar — 8, Rue El Gamhouriah.

PORT-FOUAD

1999 — VIOLITCH, Jean — 13, Rue 16.

1291 — ABDEL RAHMAN Mosleh — 12, Rue Ismail.

1681 — HUSSEIN H. MOSTAFA, Lewa — 3, Rue 19.

PORT-SAID

721 — ABDEL HAMID El Etrebi — 9, Rue El Forat.

4336 — ABDOU S. Salem — c/o Simon Azert, Rue Choukri El Kouwatly.

1067 — ADINOLFI L. Gigi — Rue El Guesh and Mohamed Mahmoud.

1547 — AHMED Saleh Serri, Mme — 26, Rue Orabi.

2906 — BARBERA, Giuseppe — 9, Rue El Forat.

2843 — BARONIAN, Tatoul — 8, Rue El Nasr.

1640 — BELLAS, G.C. — 1, Rue Damiette, B.P. 35, Port-Saïd.

- 1562 — CAFFES, N.P. — B.P. 222, Port-Saïd.
 2364 — D'ADDARIO, Pietro — 5, Rue Memphis.
 4452 — FREDERIC, Badi — c/o Gigi ADINOLFI, Rue El Guesh and
 M. Mahmoud.
 3884 — GADER, H.M.A. Rehim — 21, Rue Damanhour & Haret El Boseri.
 4074 — HAMDI A.H. BARGHOUS — Rue Safia Zaghoul.
 4614 — MELMI Iskandar Gayed, Dr. — Port Saïd.
 4415 — LAMBRINOS, M.J. — Imm. Rofas 4/16.
 4541 — MADARA, W.E. — c/o Consulat d'Amérique.
 3532 — MOHAMED I. El Koseifi — 5, Rue Tanta.
 2568 — MOHAMED Keichk — B.P. 438, Port-Saïd.
 3920 — PIROSICK, L.J.M. — 24, Rue Mahmoud Sidki Gabarti.
 4540 — QUIJANO, F.J. — c/o Consulat Général de Panama.
 2904 — RIZKALLAH, Jean — c/o Patriarcat Maronite.
 3324 — ROSOGLOU, Emilio — B.P. 197, Port-Saïd.
 1996 — SCOPELITIS, Nicolas A. — 4, Rue El Wakil.
 2657 — SFEIR, Louis, Rev. — c/o Patriarcat Maronite.

PORT-TEWFIK

- 2847 — CHRYSSAPHIS, Mme. H. — Rue du Canal.
 1677 — CHAFIK, Michriki — c/o Cie. du Canal de Suez, B.P. 2, Port
 Tewfik.
 2732 — KAMAL Bichai — c/o Cie. du Canal de Suez, B.P. 2, Port Tewfik.
 2466 — THEODOSSIOU, Georges — c/o William Stapleton and Son,
 B.P. 2, Port Tewfik.
 3649 — KHOURY, A. Tewfik — Rue Feysal.
 4288 — THOMAS, J. Labib — Rue El Mehafez, Imm. Cie. du Canal
 de Suez.

SUEZ

- 2303 — BERBARDON, Giusto — Rue El Galaa, Imm. Aziz Elias
 4428 — CHELLARAM Co. — Rue El Tahrir.

* * *

CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSES

ITALY

- 4505 — COLOMBO, Aldo — Via Filelfo 12, Milano.

NEW ZEALAND

- 612 — PERRY, C.D. — Hollywood Ave. R.D.I., Titirangi, Auckland,

SUEDE

- 4527 — OTT, Anatole K.H. — c/o Meyer, Bjorkestav. I a, Nykvarn, Suède.

U.S.A.

- 4379 — GEERING, Dr. H. Peter — R.D. I (Box 272), Leesport, PA, 19533.
 2652 — GOUGAS, George — 76-12 35th Ave., Jackson Heights, 11372
 New York N.Y.

وسوف يتم بناء السدود اللازمة لحماية معايد فيلة بعد بناء السد العالى اعتباراً من عام ١٩٦٨ وسيتكلف هذا المشروع ستة ملايين من الدولارات . وقد أولت حكومة الجمهورية العربية المتحدة لإنقاذ مهبلى أبو سنبل عناية خاصة . وقد استقر الرأى أخيراً على مشروع قطع المعبدين . وتجرى في الوقت الحاضر أعمال تنفيذ هذا المشروع الذى يبدأ في نهاية عام ١٩٦٣ وينتهى في عام ١٩٧٠ .

ويسود الآن أمل كبير في إنقاذ هذه الآثار الخالدة التى أعطت منذ آلاف السنين رمزاً رائعاً لما يمكن أن يحققه الإنسان من إبداع فنى في أرض مجربة يصعب الحياة فيها والتي سوف يكون إنقاذها أروع مثل للتضامن العالمى العالى .

وهيئة البريد بإصدارها طابعاً تذكاريّاً في هذه المناسبة العرة الخامسة في خمسة أعوام متتالية تناشد دول العالم المبادرة بانقاذ هذه الآثار الخالدة خلود الزمن والناطقة بعظمة ما وصل إليه قدماء المصريين في شتى العلوم والفنون .

طابع تذكارى بمناسبة سباق القناة الدولى للسباحة



- تاريخ الإصدار : ١٥ أكتوبر ١٩٦٣
 الفئة : ١٠ مليم
 الرسم يمثل : خريطة قناة السويس والسكره الأرضية وسباح يسبح في الماء الأزرق والبنى
 اللون : الأزرق والبنى
 أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠م ٢٥م × ٢٧م ٤م
 الشمرشرة : ١١
 عدد الطوابع بالفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥)
 العلامة المائتة : النسر مكرر
 الطبع والحفر : بمطابع هيئة البريد
 الكمية المطبوعة : ٢ مليون طابع

أقيم في ١٥ أكتوبر ١٩٦٣ سباق القناة الدولى للسباحة لأول مرة تحت رعاية السيد الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر لمسافة ٤٠ كيلومتراً ابتداء من مدينة كبريت على البحيرات المرة إلى مدينة الاسماعيليه على بحيرة التمساح .

ودعى إلى الاشتراك في هذا السباق معظم دول العالم وخاصة أشهر سباحى وسباحات المسافات الطويلة . وقد أتاح هذا السباق الفرصة لسباحينا وعلى الأخص الناشئين منهم لاكتساب الخبرة نتيجة الاحتكاك الرياضى على المستوى العالمى وخلق جيل من السباحين العالميين يسرون على خطى الأبطال الذين رفعوا رأس العرب في مضمار السباحة أمثال لمسحق حلمى وحسن عبد الرحيم وعبد اللطيف أبو هيف وتماسيح النيل الذين لمعوا في سباقات كبرى واوتاريو ، وصيدا والمانش .

مجموعة تذكارية لمناسبة الحملة الدولية لإنقاذ آثار النوبة



- تاريخ الاصدار : أول أكتوبر ١٩٦٣ الفئة : ٥ ملليم ، ١٠ ملليم ، ٣٥ ملليم
 الرسم يمثل : ٥ ملليم الملكة نفرتارى ، ١٠ ملليم أبو سمبل « بهو الأعمدة بالمعبد الكبير » ،
 ٣٥ ملليم « رمسيس في ضوء القمر »
 أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم (٥ ، ٣٥ ملليم) ٦٢ × ٢٨ مم (١٠ ملليم)
 الشرسرة : ١١٥ : العلامة المائتية : النسر مكرر
 عدد الطابع في الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
 الحفر : الروتوجرافور الطبع والحفر : مطابع هيئة البريد
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل للفرخ
 الكمية المطبوعة : ٣ مليون (٥ ملليم) مليون واحد (١٠ ملليم) ٦٠٠.٠٠٠ (٣٥ ملليم)
 صدرت مجموعة تذكارية « فلسطين » في نفس التاريخ ولنفس المناسبة وبنفس الفئات وهى ٥ ، ١٠ ،
 ٣٥ ملليم وهى متشابهة في جميع الأوصاف مع مجموعة ج . ع م فيما عدا اللون — وكميتها ٢٥٠.٠٠٠ مجموعة
 وهى صالحة للتخليص في قطاع غزة فقط .

إنقاذ آثار النوبة

إن الشعور العام الذى يحرك ضمير العالم نحو إنقاذ آثار النوبة لدليل قاطع على أهمية النداء الدولى الذى أصدرته منظمة اليونسكو في ٨ مارس ١٩٦٠ تستحث به الجهود والعزائم للتتلاقى حول هدف عميق في تاريخ الحضارة ، أصيل في ميراث الإنسان وهو إنقاذ آثار النوبة .
 إن حكومة الجمهورية العربية المتحدة لتقدر كل جهد بذل من هيئة اليونسكو ومن الدول الأعضاء التى تمثاها والتي بذات من العون ما تقدره تمام التقدير .
 وقد تم حتى الآن في نطاق مشروع الإنقاذ مسح بلاد النوبة اركيولوجيا والقيام بجفائر شملت معظم مناطقها الأثرية كما تم فك أحجار سبعة معايد نقلت إلى أمكنة بعيدة عن خطر الفيضان وسوف يعاد بناؤها .

إن الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربي هو الطبيعة الاشتراكية ، التي تقود الجماهير وتعب عن إرادتها وتوجه العمل الوطني ، وتقوم بالرقابة الفعالة على سيره في خطه السليم في ظل مبادئ الميثاق ، وهو الوعاء الذي تلتقي فيه مطالب الجماهير واحتياجاتها .

ويضم الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربي ، كتنظيم سياسي شعبي ، قوى الشعب العاملة ، ويتمثل فيه تحالف هذه القوى في إطار الوحدة الوطنية .

ويستهدف الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربي تحقيق الديمقراطية السليمة ممثلة بالشعب وللشعب ، لتسكون الثورة بالشعب في أساليبها وللشعب في غايتها وأهدافها ، وتحقيق الثورة الاشتراكية التي هي ثورة الشعب العامل ، ودفع إمكانيات التقدم ثورياً لصالح الجماهير ، وحماية الضمانات التي قررها الميثاق .

طابع تذكاري بمناسبة إقامة المهرجان الدولي الثاني للتلفزيون بالاسكندرية



تاريخ الإصدار : أول أغسطس سنة ١٩٦٣

التمن واللون : ١٠ مليات (أصفر وأزرق)

الرسم يمثل : جهاز تلفزيون وخريطة العالم

ومبنى التلفزيون بالقاهرة

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم

الشمرة : ١١ 1/2

عدد الطوابع : ٥٠ (٥ × ١٠)

في الفرخ

العلامة المائية : النسر مكرر

طريقة الحفر : الفوتوجرافير

رقم الرقابة : الرقم المسلسل للفرخ وتاريخ طبعه

الكمية المطبوعة : ٢ مليون طابع

بدأ إرسال التلفزيون العربي في تاريخ ٢١ يوليو سنة ١٩٦٠ على قناة واحدة . وفي عيد الثورة التاسع أصبح الإرسال على قناتين ولم يكن يرد عمر التلفزيون عن سنة واحدة وفي العيد العاشر للثورة والعيد الثاني لمولد التلفزيون العربي بدأ الإرسال على قناة ثالثة .

ولتوثيق عرى الصداقة فيما بين محطة تلفزيون الجمهورية العربية المتحدة وجميع محطات تلفزيون العالم فقد فكر المسئولون بالتلفزيون إلى دعوة هذه المحطات جميعها ودعوة النجوم الأجانب الذين يظهرون على شاشة تلفزيون الجمهورية العربية المتحدة .

وقد حضر في المهرجان الدولي الأول للتلفزيون ٢٠ محطة تلفزيون وعدد ٩ من النجوم العالميين . . وقد كان لهذا المهرجان أثر طيب في نفوس كل من حضره وكان أعظم دعاية حية لجمهوريتنا الحبية في الخارج والدليل على ذلك أنه عندما أعلن عن إقامة المهرجان الدولي الثاني للتلفزيون من أول سبتمبر إلى ١٠ سبتمبر ١٩٦٣ زادت المحطات التي قبلت الحضور وكذا النجوم ضعف العدد الذي قبل في السنة الماضية .

إن إقامة المهرجان الأول للتلفزيون وإقامة المهرجان الثاني له أغراض أخرى منها تنشيط السياحة في جمهوريتنا والفخر بها أمام جميع دول العالم بعد ما حقته الثورة من إصلاحات كثيرة مجيدة في جميع الميادين الاجتماعية والعمرانية والفنية والاقتصادية .

الإصدارات الحديثة

مجموعة تذكارية مكونة من طابع واحد وبطقتين إحداهما مشرشرة
والأخرى بدون شرشرة بمناسبة العيد الحادى عشر للثورة



تاريخ الإصدار	: ٢٣ يوليو سنة ١٩٦٣	موضوع الإصدار	: الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربى
فترة الطابع	: عشرة مليات	فئة البطاقة	: خمسون مليا لكل بطاقة
رسم الطابع يمثل	: مفتاح آلى وبجانبه الأزيمة التى يستعملها العامل فى الحفر وهما فى وضع رأسى موضوعان على كتاب مفتوح (الميثاق) ويحيط بهما سنبله قمح وغصن زيتون	رسم البطاقة يمثل	: مشطان آليان وبينهما ترس الصناعة ومرسوم على المشط الأول الميثاق وعلى الثانى شعلة الحرية وعلى الترس فأس الفلاح ومفتاح آلى وثمره ذرة
أبعاد الطابع	: ٤٠ × ٤٠ م	إبعاد البطاقة	: ٤٠ × ٤٠ م
الشرشرة	: ١١	العلامة المائتية	: النسبر مكرر
عدد الطابع فى الفرخ	: ٣٥ (٧ × ٥)	كمية الطوابع	: ٢ مليون طابع
طريقة الحفر	: الفوتوجرافير	كمية البطاقات	: ١٠٠.٠٠٠ من كل بطاقة
رقم الرقابة	: الرقم المسلسل والتاريخ		

منذ أن قامت ثورة ٢٣ يوليو وارتبطت بمبادئها الستة ، وانتقل نضال الشعب للتحويل الاشتراكي بعد قرارات يوليو ١٩٦١ ، اقتضت مراحل الكفاح قيام تنظيم شعبي هو الاتحاد الاشتراكي العربى ليكون آميناً وقادراً على المحافظة على مبادئ الثورة الستة والاندفاع بها إلى الأهداف الكبرى التى حددها الميثاق .

المحل وطلب منه أن يفتح الصندوق — ولما لم يجد بداخله سوى مراسلات قديمة العهد جداً — منح الصندوق بمحتوياته للفراش عسى أن يتمكن من بيع خشبه ببضعة قروش تسد بعض حاجته — غير أن الفراش أراد أن يجرب حظّه ببيع الصندوق بمحتوياته إذ ربما يحصل على ثمن أكثر — ولما لاحظ وجود طوابع بريده على المراسلات القديمة التي يجويها الصندوق — عرضه على تاجر طوابع كان له مكتب في شارع محمد فريد قبل أن يغادر مصر نهائياً إلى النمسا من سنوات وقد فطن التاجر من أول وهلة إلى ما لهذه المظاريف من قيمة كبيرة — ولكنه فطن أيضاً أن الفراش ليست له أية دراية بها — فاشترها منه بخمسة جنيهات فرح بها الفراش كثيراً .

التقى التاجر بعض هذه المظاريف وعرضها على تاجر طوابع يقيم بالاسكندرية فاشترها بمائتي جنيه ثم استمر يبيع من هذه المظاريف بين الحين والآخر بعشرات ومئات الجنيهات — أما تاجر الاسكندرية فقد باع الصفقة التي اشترها إلى هاو بالاسكندرية بمبلغ أربع مائة جنيه — وبعد نحو شهر حضرت إلى محله سيدة من كبار الهواة تعاتبه على أنه لم يعرض عاينها هذه الصفقة رغم أنها عميلته وتشتري منه طوابع كثيرة وذكرت له أنها كانت على استعداد لأن تدفع له ضعف الثمن الذي باع به هذه الصفقة — فما كان من التاجر إلا أنه ذهب إلى الشخص الذي كان قد باع له الصفقة وأمكنه استردادها منه بمبلغ ستمائة جنيه — ثم باعها للسيدة الهاوية بمبلغ ثمانمائة جنيه وهي تساوى أضعاف هذا المبلغ الآن .



ولعل أعرب هذه الحوادث — أن أحد الهواة — وهو موظف في أحد البنوك — أخذ يبحث من عهد قريب عن كتاب انجليزي لازم له في عمله — ولما لم يجده في مكتبات القاهرة — خطر له أن يجرب حظّه في البحث عنه عند بائعي الكتب القديمة الذين يعرضون بضاعتهم على سور حديقة الأزبكية — وكانت فرحته كبيرة عندما عثر عليه واشتره بعشرة قروش رغم أن الثمن المطبوع عليه عشرون شلماً — واستمر أسابيع يطالع فيه بين الحين والآخر إلى أن كان ذات يوم يقبل لإحدى الصفحات فوجد ما أدهشه وجعله لا يصدق عينيه حينما برز من بين الصحف الطابع التذكاري فئة الجنيه الذي صدر في ١١ فبراير سنة ١٩٣٨ — وكان في حالة جيدة جداً وثمنه الآن أكثر من ستة عشر جنيهاً . وصورته في أعلا هذه الفقرة

في صباح يوم من نحو أربعين عاما دخل شخص نوبى عجوز في محل تاجر طوابع بريد كان بشارع عبد الخالق ثروت قبل أن يحرق في حريق القاهرة سنة ١٩٥٢ وعرض على التاجر شراء شوال ملان بطوابع بريد مقصوصة من مظاريف مراسلات — وذكر أنه يحتفظ بهذا الشوال في منزله — فأرسل التاجر فراش المحل مع هذا العجوز فأحضرا الشوال — ولما عاين التاجر ما هو ظاهر من الطوابع من فتحة الشوال وجدها من الطوابع المصرية التي كانت مستعملة في ذلك الوقت ولم تكن لها قيمة تذكر ولكنه احتجز الشوال وأعطى العجوز في مقابله خمسة جنيهات — فرح بها فرحاً كبيراً وأخذ يدعو للتاجر بطول العمر — غير عالم أنه باع كثيراً كان في يده مقابل هذا المبلغ القليل — كما تبين ذلك بعد بضعة شهور — إذ أخذ التاجر يخرج من الشوال كل يوم كمية من الطوابع لكي يغسلها (أى يضعها في الماء لكي يسهل نزعها من قصاصات الورق العالقة بها) فلما مضى على ذلك أسبوع أو نحو ذلك تبين أن الطبقة التالية في الشوال تحوى طوابع من الطبعة السابقة التي بطل استعمالها وهكذا كلما توغل التاجر في الشوال كلما وجد طوابع من طبعة أقدم من سابقتها حتى وصل إلى طوابع الطبعات المصرية الثالثة ثم اثنائية ثم الأولى — وكانت بكميات هائلة وبفئاتها المتنوعة — فاستمر يبيع منها عشرات السنوات — وبيع منها آلاف الجنيهات .

ونروى حادثاً غريباً آخر صادف هذا التاجر نفسه — فإنه أرسل يطلب شراء صفقة كانت معروضة في المزاد العلني الذي يقيمه محل هارمر بمدينة لندن لبيع طوابع البريد — وكانت هذه الصفقة عبارة عن بضعة أفرخ كاملة من فئات المليم والمليين والثلاثة مليات والخمسة مليات من الطبعة الأولى السودانية — وهي عبارة عن طوابع مصرية موشحة (مطبوع عليها) كلمة « السودان » باللغتين العربية والفرنسية — وبعد رسو الصفقة عليه وإرسالها له بالبريد — أخذ يفحص الأفرخ ومالئث أن اشتد به العجب المقرون بالفرخ — إذ وجد فرخاً من فئة الخمسة مليات قد طبع عليه التوشيح مقلوباً — والفرخ يحتوى على ١٢٠ طابعاً — ثمن الطابع العادى منه الآن ٤٥ قرشاً في كتالوج زهيرى — بينما الطابع بالتوشيح مقلوباً ثمنه عشرون جنيهاً في الكتالوج المذكور — ووجه الغرابة في هذا الحادث أن التوشيح المقلوب على هذا الفرخ فات نظر من كان يملكه قبل عرضه في المزاد كما فات نظر موظفي مؤسسة هارمر - سواء منهم المثلثون الذى فحص الصفقة لتقدير ثمنها في كتالوج المزاد — ومراجع الشحن الذى راجعها قبل تغليفها وإرسالها بالبريد وغيرهم من موظفي المؤسسة .



كلمة « السودان » التي طبعت على الطوابع المصرية لكي تستعمل في السودان

ومن نحو عشرين عاماً تمت تصفية محل تجارى قديم بالقاهرة توارثه الابن عن الأب عن الجد وكان المحل يتعامل بالجملة وله زبائن منتشرون في جميع أنحاء القطر — ولما انتهى المصنف من بيع كائنة البضائع والأثاث الموجود بالمحل — لاحظ وجود صندوق خشبي متروك في ركن إحدى الغرف فاستدعى فراش

أو تخريبها أو غير ذلك من العمليات التي يمر بها طابع البريد إلى أن يأخذ الشكل النهائي — وحتى بعد ذلك فإن أفرخ الطوابع تفحص شخصاً دقيقاً بعد طبعها — فإذا عثر على أى خطأ أو عيب من أى نوع — يعدم الفرخ بأكمله ولا يعرض للبيع — غير أن كل هذه الاحتياطات لا تمنع — في حالات نادرة طبعاً — اكتشاف بعض أخطاء تكون قد فاتت نظر لجان الفحص والمراجعة فيتهافت الهواة على اقتنائها ويتنافسون على شرائها — فيرتفع ثمنها أضعافاً مضاعفة لضعف الكمية المعروضة منها — وقد يستغرب هذا الصراف من الهواة — إذ كيف يدفعون في طابع به عيب أضعاف ما يدفعونه في طابع سليم — ولكن إذا علم أن الإنسان بطبيعته يميل إلى تملك كل ما هو نادر من الأشياء بطل العجب .

وثمة ظاهرة أخرى تتعلق بالطوابع النادرة — فإن الطابع النادر إذا كان ثمنه عشرين جنيهاً مثلاً — فإن المربع المكون من أربعة طوابع منه — لا يكون ثمنه أربعة أضعاف ثمن الطابع المفرد — كما يتبادر إلى الذهن — بل قد يبلغ خمسين ضعفاً أو أكثر — فمثلاً طابع فئة القرشين من الطبعة المصرية الأولى التي صدرت في أول سنة ١٨٦٦ ثمنه في كتالوج زهيري خمسة جنيهاً — في حين أن المربع المكون من أربعة طوابع منه ثمنه في نفس الكتالوج ثلاثمائة وخمسون جنيهاً — أى سبعون ضعفاً — وذلك لأنه من الميسور الحصول على الطابع المفرد بدون مشقة كبيرة — في حين أنه قد تمضى عشرات السنين قبل أن يعثر على مربع منه — أما طابع العشرة قروش من نفس الطبعة — فلم يعثر على مربع واحد منه حتى الآن — وإذا عثر عليه في يوم من الأيام — فإن الهواة في دول كثيرة سوف يتنافسون على شرائه وقد يصل ثمنه إلى أكثر من ألف جنيه — في حين أن الطابع المفرد من هذه الفئة يمكن الحصول عليه بنحو عشرين جنيهاً فقط .



صورة مربع من طابع القرشين من الطبعة المصرية الأولى وثنمه في الكتالوج ٣٥٠ جنيهاً وهذه الحالة شبيهة بحالة الأحجار الكريمة — إذ أن حجر الماس الذي يزن قيراطاً واحداً قد يشتري بمائة جنيه مثلاً — في حين أن الحجر الذي يزن عشرة قيراط لا يمكن شراؤه بألف جنيه بل بأضعاف أضعاف هذا المبلغ .

* * *

كثيراً ما يطرق الخطأ أبواب المخطوطين عن طريق طوابع البريد — فيمنحهم مبالغ كبيرة قد تصل إلى ثروات — والأمثلة على ذلك كثيرة ولكننا نكتفي بسردها بعض ما حدث منها بمدينة القاهرة بالذات — وكما سمعناها من أصحاب الشأن أنفسهم .



صورة خاتم البريد الذي يحمل المظروف الذي بيع في المزاد بمبلغ
أحد عشر ألف جنيه استرليني

وتوجد حالة مشابهة في تاريخ البريد المصري — ذلك أن البريد في مصر كانت تلتزمه شركة تسمى البوستة الأوروبية "Posta Europea" قبل أن تشتري الحكومة المصرية هذا الالتزام في ٢ يناير سنة ١٨٦٥ وتجعله مصلحة حكومية — وكانت الشركة المذكورة لا تستعمل طوابع بريد بل تتحم المراسلات بأختام بدأت بأشكال بيضاوية ثم تطورت إلى أشكال مستديرة — وكان الهواة لا يهتمون إلى عهد قريب بهذه المراسلات التي لا تحمل طوابع بريد — غير أنه في المزاد الذي عمل في لندن في شهر أكتوبر سنة ١٩٦١ لبيع مجموعة طوابع الدكتور بايم أحد أقطاب الهواة المتخصصين في جمع الطوابع المصرية — بيع مظروف يحمل خاتم مكتب الشركة في مدينة بنها بمبلغ ٢٨ جنياً استرلينياً — وبيع آخر يحمل اسم مكتب مدينة زفي بمبلغ ١٨ جنياً استرلينياً — وتوجد أختام مكاتب أخرى لهذه الشركة أندر وأغلى ثمناً من هذين الخاتمين .



صورة أحد أختام « البوستة الأوروبية »

وحتى بعد أن أصبح البريد مصلحة حكومية ابتداء من ٢ يناير سنة ١٨٦٥ — فإن الحكومة المصرية لم تصدر طوابع بريد إلا في أول يناير سنة ١٨٦٦ — ولذا فإن جميع المراسلات كانت تتحم بخاتم مصلحة البريد فقط طوال سنة ١٨٦٥ — وهذه الأختام أيضاً أصبحت مطلوبة وتدفع فيها أثمان باهظة .

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ربما كانت طوابع البريد هي السلعة الوحيدة التي إذا وجد بها عيب أو نقص في الطباعة ارتفع ثمنها أضعافاً والسبب أن الدقة التامة تراعى دائماً في تجهيز وإعداد هذه الطوابع سواء في رسم التماذج أو طبع

بعض المعلومات والطرائف

بقلم : مهني عمير رئيس الجمعية

قبل ابتداء طابع البريد في سنة ١٨٤٠ — كان رسم التخليص على المراسلات يحصل مؤخراً من المرسل إليه — وكان لهذا الرسم/يزيد أو ينقص تبعاً لطول أو قصر المسافة التي تقطعها الرسالة لكي تصل إلى المرسل إليه — وكان هذا الرسم شلناً واحداً (خمسة قروش) عن خطاب عادي يرسل من الهند إلى إنجلترا — ولكن هذا الشلن كانت له في ذلك الوقت قيمة أكبر كثيراً من قيمته الحالية .

وكانت تقيم في إنجلترا امرأة فقيرة لها ابن في الجيش البريطاني بالهند — ترغب دائماً في الاطمئنان عليه — ولم يكن في وسعها دفع الشلن الذي يحصل منها عن كل رسالة ترد لها منه — فاتفقت مع ابنها على أن يرسل لها مظروفاً كل أسبوع بداخله قصاصة من الورق على أن يضع على المظروف علامة معينة طالما أنه في صحة جيدة — فكان ساعي البريد يحضر لها أسبوعياً مظروفاً وارداً من الهند ويطلب منها دفع الشلن فتنتظر إلى المظروف فإذا وجدت العلامة المصطلح عليها اطمأنت على ابنها ورفضت استلام الخطاب حتى لا تدفع الشلن .

وكان تصرف هذه السيدة وأمثاله من غيرها من أهم الأسباب التي دعت هيئة البريد في إنجلترا إلى تعديل النظام القديم بالنظام الساري الآن الذي يقضى بدفع الرسم على المراسلات مقدماً من الراسل حتى لا يضيع مجهود الهيئة في نقل الرسائل عبثاً وبدون مقابل .

وكان يكتفي — بعد تحصيل الرسم مقدماً — بختم الرسالة بخاتم مكتب البريد — لإثبات أن الرسم تحصل — غير أن هذه الطريقة لم تكن تسمح برقابة فعالة على ما يحصل من هذه الرسوم مما أدى إلى ابتكار طابع البريد حتى يمكن محاسبة موظف البريد على ما يبيعه من طوابع .

وكان الهواة لا يهتمون في الماضي بالرسائل التي تحمل هذه الأختام دون أن تحمل طوابع البريد — إلا أنه بعد تقدم مجال الهواية — واتساع أفاقها — أصبح الهواة — وخصوصاً المتخصصون منهم — يدرسون تاريخ البريد وتطور أنظمتهم وعلاقته بتاريخ الدولة التي يجمعون طوابعها — ويكتبون عن ذلك البيانات الوافية ويرفقونها في ألبوماتهم مع الطوابع أو أختام مكاتب البريد — مما استتبع بطبيعة الحال البحث — لا عن طوابع البريد وحدها — بل أيضاً عن الرسائل التي تحمل أختام البريد النادرة — ويدفعون فيها أثماناً خيالية لا يصدقها العقل — فنضرب لذلك مثلاً بخاتم مكتب بريد « هاملتون — برمودا » (هاملتون هي عاصمة مجموعة الجزر الصغيرة المسماة بجزر برمودا الموجودة بالبحر الأطلنطي) الذي كان يختم به على المراسلات في السنوات ١٨٤٨ — ١٨٥٤ قبل أن يصدر أول طابع بريد لهذه الجزر في سنة ١٨٦٥ — فإن هذا الخاتم لما عرض في المزاد الذي عمل في لندن في شهر يوليو من العام الحالى لبيع مجموعة أحد أقطاب الهواة "M. Burrus" قدر ثمن هذا الخاتم في كتالوج المزاد بمبلغ عشرة آلاف جنيه استرليني — وذلك لشدة تنافس كبار الهواة على الحصول على نموذج منه ولضآلة عدد النماذج التي أمكن العثور عليها منه فهي لا تتجاوز عشرة نماذج فقط . وقد رسي مزاد هذا الخاتم بمبلغ احد عشر ألف جنيه استرليني .

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

١٦ شارع عبد الحالى ثروت — صندوق بوسنة رقم ١٤٢ القاهرة

« سجل رقم ٦٩٨ بوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية »

(الجمعية عضو عامل في الاتحاد الدولى لهواة الطوابع)

أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهنى عيد
نائب الرئيس : الاستاذ عطيه حامى محمود
السكرتير : المهندس يحيى متوشالح أمين الصندوق الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى
أعضاء : السادة المهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى ، إسحق يوسف تاوضروس ، اللواء أنور
طلحات ، جان بترنيدس ، حسن كمال لطفى ، لطفى جندى ، المهندس محمد
ابراهيم صبحى ، الدكتور مهندس محمد على صالح

لجنة الخبراء

السادة : مهنى عيد — ه ن سافيدس — دكتور توغلا دجيان

لجنة استيراد وتصدير طوابع البريد

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهنى عيد
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السادة : ه ن سافيدس ، يحيى متوشالح ، لطفى جندى ، عبد الملك شكرى ،
باغوص هاجويان ، ف . شيفاريو

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الرئيس : الأستاذ مهنى عيد
الاعضاء : السادة : دكتور عبد الحميد لطفى ، المهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى ،
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شعبة الجمعية بالاسكندرية : ٣ شارع بولاناكى

السادة : د عبد الحميد لطفى (رئيس) ، حسن كمال لطفى ، جورج بشارة ، سرج
كاميليرى ، أوتون فرولا كيس ، السيدة نفوسة دسوقى .

وكلاء الجمعية ومراسليها

الاسماعيليه : السيد / على أبو طالب — بور سعيد : السيد / ججى إدينولفى
أنجلترا : المستر جون ريشيل — استراليا : المستر ج . موريللو
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