

المجلة المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE



Sculpture on the walls of Abu-Simbel  
 The design shown on the 35 mills.  
 of the Monuments of Nubia  
 Commemorative Set  
 ( see pages 441.42 )

JOURNAL

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT  
 SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

« شيف »

ف. شيفارييلو وشركاه

٣١ شارع شريف بالقاهرة

ج. ه. ط ٤٩٣

ت : ٧٤٥٦١

س. ت. ق. ٩٨٢٢٥

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## SOME UNUSUAL EGYPTIAN POSTMARKINGS

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

In the April and October 1961 issues, I had the opportunity to give the "L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE" readers articles which appeared on pages 223-228 and 275-278 respectively concerning two groups of intaglio "seal" markings with white characters on black background. I have now the great pleasure of illustrating a third Type of this seal postmarking which is different from the two groups already stated.



(Fig. 1)

Figure 1. — The seal postmark consists of a solid circle about 25mm. in diameter. On its bottom reads the circular inscription: "EL HAWARIA" (1). Above it, in straight line, its translation in Arabic.

In my judgment this marking might have been used by the Rural Postal Service. I had the occasion once to see a cover bearing a similar seal postmark. Some time ago, a stamp dealer, communicated to me a native cover addressed to Cairo, bearing a pair of 5mils. carmine-rose of De la Rue 1888 issue. The stamps were cancelled with a large oval bilingual handstamp with the text: "SERVICE RURAL". The date, which generally would be in manuscript on the stamp was missing. On the left hand corner of the corner was a seal marking very much like the one which is represented in figure 1. Unfortunately, the strike was very badly smudged so that I could not detect the name of the village. The arrival c.d.s. of Cairo was dated ? March 1891.

We know that in the beginning of the Rural Service system collected letters were received two different stamps. The first with the name of village applied on the envelope by the postman during his round through various villages and localities; the second stamp, circular or oval, was used in the post office to cancel the stamps (2).



(Fig. 2)

Figure 2. — I also take this opportunity to illustrate a rectangular marking, same type which was used by the postman on the Rural Postal Service. It consists of latin and Arabic inscriptions enclosed in a linear frame about 100mm. by 10mm. The inscription reads : "IZBET MOHAMED BEY ABU GAZIA" (3), "IZBET..." which means "FARM...".

The interest thing about this marking is its gigantic size for such a small locality. The largest size ever recorded for this type of marking did not exceed 30 to 35 mm. of length. (2)

Before ending these short notes. I would like to point out two examples of official markings bearing a star and crescent in the center. These markings can logically be placed under Type C. The latest marking of this group recorded in "L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE" was the Type C. 16 (see L'O.P. of January 1953, page 18)



(Fig. 3)

Figure 3. — The marking consists of double ring concentric circle with an outer diameter of 36mm. and an inner diameter of about 26mm. In the center there is a star with six divisions and crescent (partly hatched) face up. In the outer ring is the circular inscription which reads in Italian : "V. R. POSTE EGIZIANE-ALESSANDRIA" and the inner ring reads : "GABINETTO-DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE." The text can be translated as : "V.R. Egyptian Post Office-Alexandria / Cabinet General Director."



(Fig. 4)

Figure 4. — This marking is quite different from the former. The inscriptions from Italian became bilingual which means French and Arabic. This consists of a triple ring of concentric circle. Their diameters are respectively : 37mm., 24,5mm. and 12mm. The center shows a star with five divisions and a crescent face up. In the upper part of outer ring is the circular inscription which reads : "DIRECTION GENERALE DES POSTES EGYPTIENNES" with its translation in Arabic in the lower part of the ring. In the middle circle, in upper part, reads : "MANDATS TELEGRAPHIQUES." Below it, its translation in Arabic. The entire text can be translated into English : "General Direction of Egyptian Post Offices / Telegraphic Money Orders."

G. GOUGAS

(1) — HAWARIA (EL) — In the 1962 edition of Postal Guide, this station is classified as the seventh category (ordinary and registered mail, and ordinary parcel post). It is located at the railroad line between Alexandria and Marsa Matrouh, in Western desert district.

(2) — See L'O.P. of October 1952, p. 512-513 and October 1963, p. 185-195.

(3) — IZBET MOHAMED BEY GAZIA — The recent Postal Guide edition did not mention this locality. I did not do any research to find out what name change had taken place in the course of time.

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# EGYPTE

## LES CACHETS A DATE DES BUREAUX DE POSTE DES HOTELS D'EGYPTE <sup>(1)</sup>

*par Jean Boulad d'Humières, F.R.P.S.L.,*

Membre Correspondant de l'Académie de Philatélie, Paris

La collection des cachets à date successivement utilisés dans chacun des bureaux postaux des hôtels d'Egypte est excessivement attrayante.

D'un accès facile à qui sait examiner avec attention les timbres oblitérés, et d'un prix encore très raisonnable, il est possible en très peu de temps d'en réunir un bel ensemble.

A la fin du siècle dernier, lorsque le tourisme hivernal était l'une des principales ressources de l'Egypte, des hôtes luxueux, répartis du Caire à Assouan, accueillaient les visiteurs fortunés du monde entier avides de visiter, sous un climat excessivement doux et égal, les sites et les vestiges d'une des plus anciennes civilisations. C'était alors "la Belle Epoque" de l'Egypte.

Aussi, pour rendre leur séjour plus agréable et plus confortable aux hôtes de ces grands hôtels, leurs directions, en accord avec l'Administration des Postes, décidèrent-elles d'ouvrir, dans le corps même du bâtiment de chacun d'eux, un bureau de poste spécial particulièrement réservé à ses hôtes. Le préposé, qui évidemment connaissait plusieurs langues étrangères, était généralement le même d'une année à l'autre, il en arrivait ainsi à reconnaître dès leur arrivée les hivernants fidèles, ce qui ne pouvait que les flatter et leur faire grand plaisir.

Cette commodité doit être d'inspiration suisse puisque dès 1840 l'on signalait dans ce pays — grand expert de l'industrie hôtelière — l'existence de bureaux postaux particuliers aux hôtels de montagne éloignés des centres urbains.

Mais d'autres pays ont aussi fait profiter les usagers de certains de leurs hôtels de semblables facilités: les Etats — Unis dès 1890, l'Autriche à partir de 1895, la Hongrie en 1895 et en 1903, l'Inde Anglaise et la France, etc. pour n'en citer que quelques-uns.

C'est le premier novembre 1891 que furent ouverts les deux premiers de ces bureaux postaux, l'un au Sheppard's Hotel, l'autre au Continental Hotel, tous deux situés au Caire même.

1) Article paru dans le Journal Philatélique Suisse de Septembre et Octobre 1963 et reproduit ici après plusieurs rectifications.

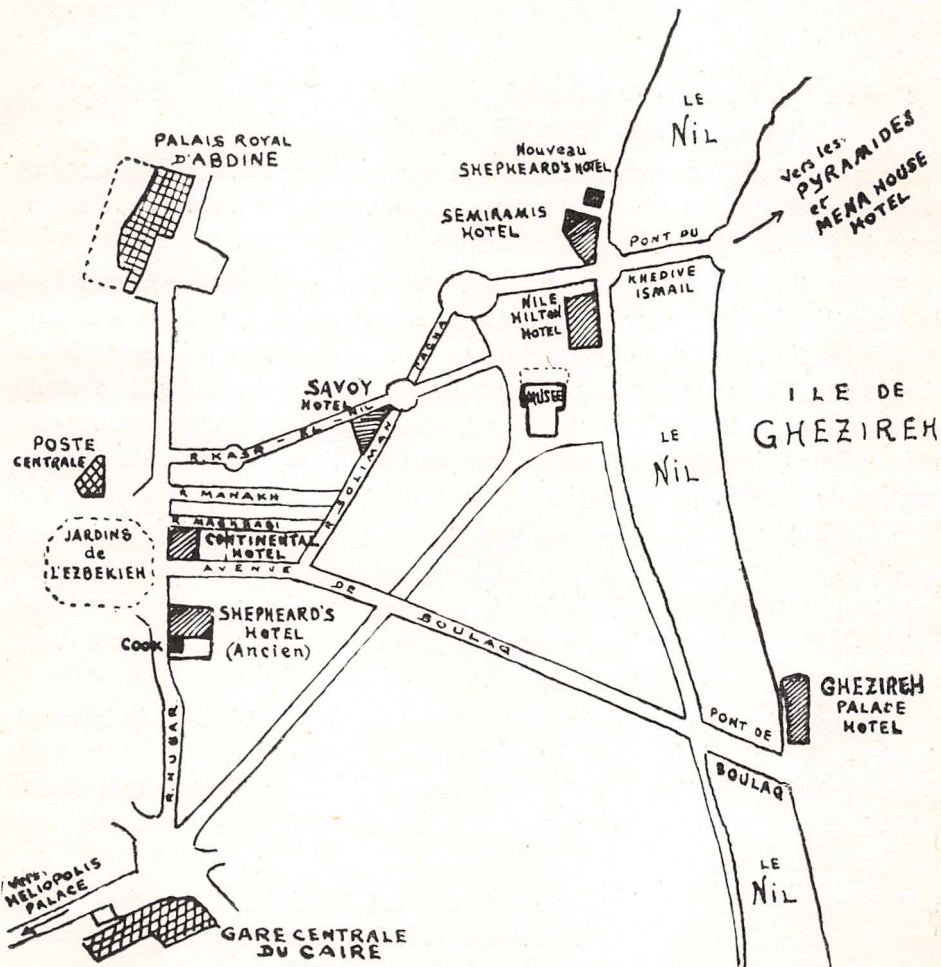


Jusqu'en mai 1903, semble-t-il, la plupart de ces hureaux postaux n'étaient ouverts que durant la saison hivernale, c'est-à-dire du premier octobre à fin mai de l'année suivante, tout comme les hôtels auxquels ils étaient affectés ; ces dates extrêmes pouvant être rapprochées selon les années.

Mais depuis 1903 à 1904 un certain nombre de ces établissements du Caire restent ouverts toute l'année du fait de la grande extension du mouvement touristique vers l'Egypte.

En Haute-Egypte la date de fermeture est maintenue aux environs du 15 avril, date du début des très fortes chaleurs peu propices au tourisme.

Quant à l'Hôtel San Stefano à Alexandrie qui, au contraire des autres, ouvrait durant la saison d'été en même temps que le déplacement estival



Le Caire — Emplacement des Hôtels Cités

annuel de la Cour et du Gouvernement dans la banlieue fraîche d'Alexandrie, l'ouverture de son bureau postal s'étendait généralement du 20 avril au 20 octobre.

Par assimilation au mouvement touristique en Egypte, les deux bureaux suivants, dont la clientèle est plus particulièrement composée de visiteurs étrangers, ont été inclus dans cette liste :

Agence de voyages "Thos. Cook & Son", au Caire, Grands Magasins "Simon Arzi" à Port-Saïd. Ces derniers sont ouverts toute l'année par suite du passage continu de paquebots transitant le Canal de Suez à destination des Indes et de l'Extrême-Orient ou en revenant.

Depuis la fin de la seconde Guerre Mondiale la classe sociale et la fortune des touristes ont sensiblement baissé au point que presque tous les bureaux postaux spéciaux des hôtels d'Egypte ont dû être fermés par mesure d'économie.

Par contre, en 1953, il en a été ouvert un à l'Héliopolis Palace Hotel près du Caire et en 1959 au Nile Hilton Hotel au Caire.

Dans cet essai de nomenclature des différents cachets à date connus, il en est reproduit le plus grand nombre possible, l'illustration étant le moyen le plus simple et le plus clair pour les distinguer.

Ils ont été classés par hôtels, par catégories et par ordre chronologique avec l'indication, pour chacun d'eux, du diamètre, des dates extrêmes connues ou signalées de leur emploi, de leur couleur (en principe elle est noire, seules les autres nuances sont indiquées), et du nombre d'exemplaires vus ou communiqués par les huit principaux collectionneurs consultés. Cette dernière indication permettra d'avoir une idée approximative de leur degré de rareté.

Comme on le remarquera, ces cachets à date ont d'abord été libellés en anglais avec arabe, soit au milieu du texte soit dans la partie inférieure du cercle; vers 1935 la langue arabe a été disposée exclusivement dans la moitié supérieure, laissant le texte anglais dans la partie inférieure, mais cet usage avait commencé à être adopté dès 1926.

A ceux qui peuvent lire l'arabe il faut signaler l'évolution de la transcription puis de la traduction du mot "Hôtel" dans ces cachets ; au début c'était "Lokandat" (Shepherd's, Continental et Mena House) mot dérivé de l'italien puis ce fut "Hotel" (Luxor et Cataract) et enfin "Fondouq" qui est le mot exact pour désigner un hôtel.

Une partie des renseignements concernant les dates d'ouverture et de fermeture de ces bureaux a été puisée dans le Bulletin d'Information Postale publié périodiquement par l'Administration des Postes Egyptiennes à l'intention de son personnel. Cependant, pour ces dernières années, les rensei-

gnements précis sont de plus en plus difficiles à obtenir de cette Administration, aussi les indications données sont-elles approximatives.

Les principaux collectionneurs spécialisés d'Egypte, de France, de Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis nous ont fourni les éléments de documentation de cet article pour trouver les dates extrêmes d'emploi de chacun des types de cachets à date, ce sont notamment: Mr. Gabriel Boulad d'Alexandrie, Mr. P. Langlois de Paris, le Dr. Gordon Ward aujourd'hui décédé, MM. John Revell, John H.E. Gilbert, C.W. Minett et J.L. Heap de Grande-Bretagne, Peter A.S. Smith des Etats-Unis.

Les reproductions ont été exécutées spécialement par Mr. Alfred Dazzi, autre collectionneur spécialiste d'Egypte, qui a l'avantage, ayant longuement séjourné dans ce pays, de connaître la langue arabe ce qui facilite grandement la transcription des textes arabes des cachets.

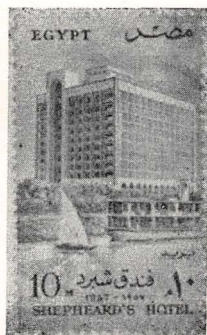
Ces reproductions en grandeur réelle sont aussi précises que possible mais pour celles dont il n'a pu être obtenu d'empreintes complètes il n'a été reproduit que la portion communiquée.

Dans l'énumération qui suit il sera donné pour chaque hôtel une courte notice le concernant afin de mieux le situer dans le temps; dans la mesure du possible elle sera accompagnée d'une photographie datant généralement d'avant 1914 afin de mieux en faire apparaître la splendeur d'antan.

## Le Caire et Environs

### **Shepherd's Hôtel, au Caire**

Le plus ancien et le plus célèbre des hôtels d'Egypte. Créé en 1843 par Samuel Shepherd sous le nom de Nouvel Hôtel Britannique puis d'Hôtel Britannique Shepherd, il resta jusqu'en 1861 entre les mains de son fondateur. En 1891 son nouveau propriétaire le démolit entièrement et le reconstruisit en cinq mois; depuis, il a été agrandi trois fois, il l'aurait été une quatrième s'il n'avait été détruit par le feu le 26 janvier 1952 lors des émeutes.



Le nouveau "Shepherd's Hotel" au Caire.

Aujourd'hui, reconstruit dans un style très moderne sur les rives du Nil, à côté de l'Hôtel Sémiramis, il a été inauguré le 20 juillet 1957.

Bureau de poste spécial ouvert le 1er novembre 1891 et disparu le 26 janvier 1952 lors de l'incendie de l'hôtel.

Dans la nouvelle construction il n'y a pas de bureau de poste spécial mais le concierge affranchit le courrier qui lui est remis au moyen d'une machine à affranchir au nom de cet établissement; son empreinte est re produite ici après les cachets à date.



Le Shepherd's Hotel vers 1900.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première date	Dernière signalée	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
1	31	14.12.91	10.5. 98	16	
2	32	27.12.91	15.6. 97	8	
3	31	8. 3.93	13.8. 98	23	
4	28	14.1.99.		1	
5	30	—, 5.96	22.2. 09	58	
6	30	20.11.07	20.10.09	17	
7	26	23.3. 09	31.3. 26	51	
8	28	7.12.31	26.1. 52*	43	* Matinée du jour de l'incendie de l'hôtel.
9	26	18.11.10	12.12.36	32	Cachet de la Caisse
10	28	9. 3.38	9.11.46	12	Cachet de la Caisse
11	Machine à affranchir			6	Trois empreintes rouges



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



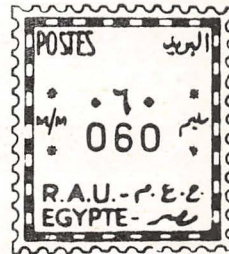
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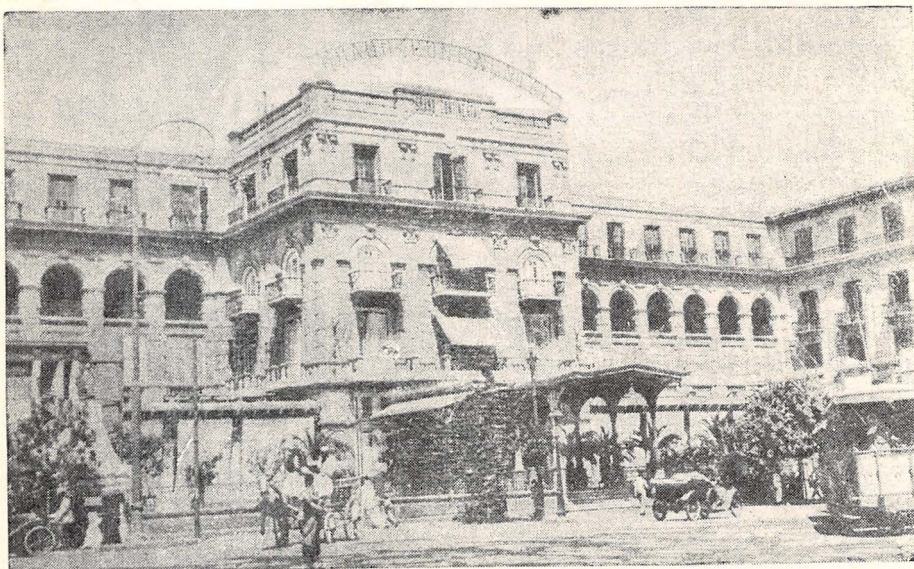
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### Continental Hôtel, au Caire

Le second plus ancien hôtel du Caire puisqu'il remonte à 1885 lorsqu'il se dénommait "New Hotel". Par la suite il s'est successivement appelé Continental Hôtel, Grand Continental Hôtel et enfin Continental Savoy.

Considérablement endommagé le 26 janvier 1952 lors des émeutes du Caire, il a été rapidement restauré pour l'automne de la même année.



Le Continental vers 1914

Bureau postal spécial ouvert le 1er novembre 1891, provisoirement fermé le 26 janvier 1952; et rouvert vraisemblablement en octobre 1952 ; il a dû fermer peu de temps après.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Dernière	Première	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	31	8. 2.94	4. 3.00	7	
2	26-27	—. 3.00	5. 2.09	85	
3	30	9. 1.01	11. 3.09	12	
4	30	8. 5.09	—. 1.22	31	
5a	29	30. 4.22	11. 8.25*	30	*Dates approximatives
5b	29	—. 4.26*	8. 5.32		
6	28	16. 2.34	21.11.53	79	
7	30	20.11.10	15. 2.22	17	Cachet de la Caisse
8	30-32	18. 3.22	11. 2.29	20	Cachet de la Caisse
9	30	20.12.40	1.10.52	13	Cachet de la Caisse



1



2



3



4



5a.



5b.



6



7

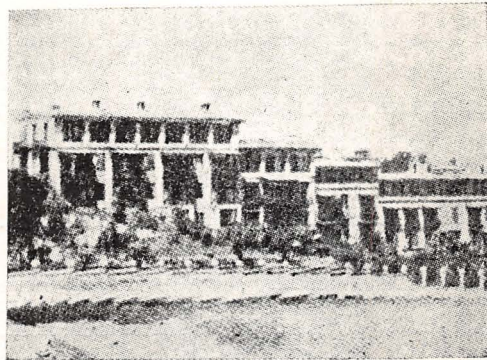


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Mena House Hôtel,  
aux Pyramides,  
près du Caire.



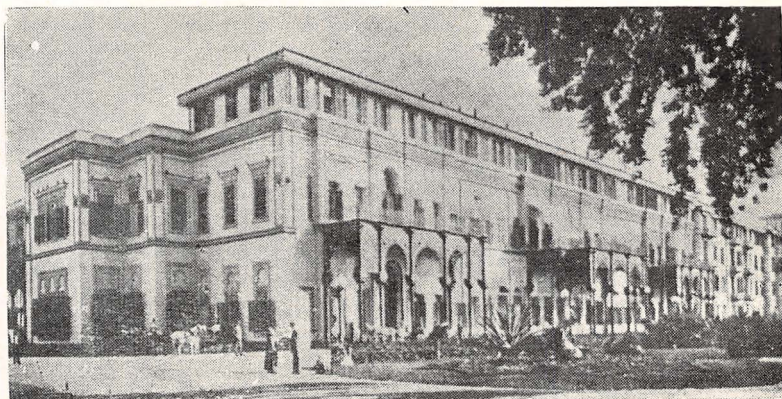
Le Mena House vers 1950

Situé en plein désert aux pieds des Pyramides, c'est un des hôtels de repos et de grand air les plus fameux d'Egypte.

Bureau postal spécial ouvert le 15 décembre 1891, il a dû être fermé vers 1900 ou 1904 et remplacé par un bureau public aménagé à quelques mètres de son jardin au bout de la route qui du Caire conduit aux Pyramides.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	30	21.3.92	30.4.94	7	

### Ghezireh Palace Hotel, au Caire



Le Ghezireh Palace Hôtel au Caire vers 1912

Aménagé dans le palais qu'avait fait construire en 1869 le Vice-Roi Ismaïl Pacha pour y recevoir l'Impératrice Eugénie lors de son voyage pour inaugurer le Canal de Suez, il a dû fermer ses portes en 1914. Bureau postal spécial ouvert en novembre 1894 et fermé lors de la clôture de l'hôtel.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus
		date signalée		
1	43	19.11.94	22.12.07	38



Savoy Hôtel, au Caire



1



2



3



4



Le Savoy Hôtel au Caire vers 1912

Situé en plein centre de la ville il a dû être ouvert en novembre 1898 mais n'a pas eu une très longue vie puisqu'il dut fermer en 1914 par suite de sa réquisition par l'armée britannique qui y avait établi un de ses quartiers généraux. Après la première Guerre Mondiale il ne fut pas rouvert, mais démoli et remplacé par un immeuble de rapport.

Cependant, comme il appartenait à la même société que celle de l'hôtel Continental, son nom fut conservé et ajouté à celui de ce dernier pour en faire le Continental Savoy.

Bureau postal spécial ouvert le 1er novembre 1898 et fermé en mars-avril 1914.

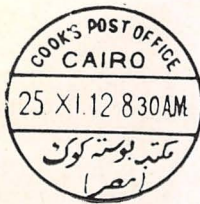
No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	32	30.12.98	21.11.99	3	
2	27	14. 3.00	5. 8.10	34	
3	26-27	— 4.01.	— .11.13	13	
4	26	— .— .09	2.11.13.	8	



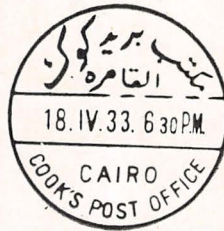
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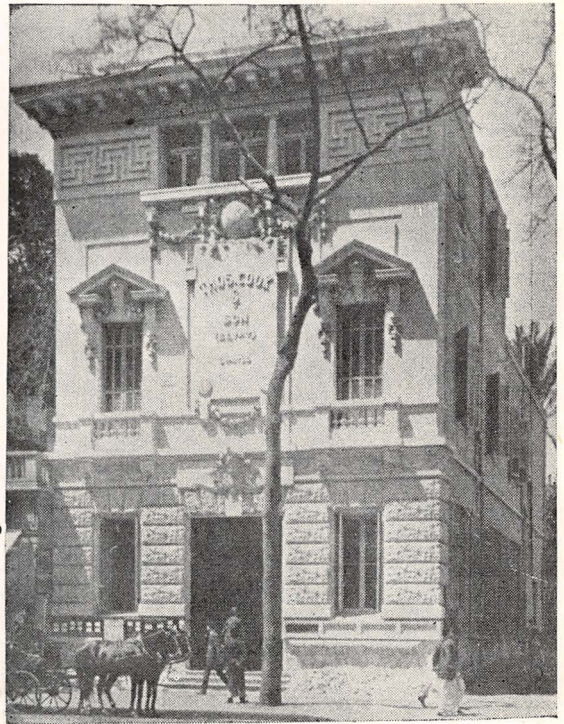
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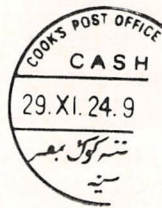
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Les bureaux de l'Agence "Thos. Cook & Son" au Caire vers 1912. Ce bâtiment était autrefois le siège du Consulat de Grande — Bretagne au Caire



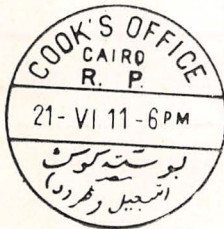
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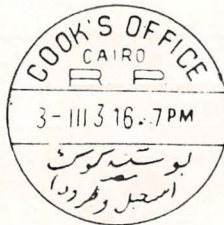
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7



8



9



10

Le No. 8 est composé d'après une description; il n'est donc pas absolument conforme à l'original mais permet de s'en faire une idée.

## Agence de Voyoges

### **Thos, Cook and Son, au Caire**

Installée dans l'ancien hôtel particulier du Consulat de Grande-Bretagne, juste à côté du Shephard's Hotel, elle a dû ouvrir vers la fin de 1894 et a disparu le 26 janvier 1952 incendiée par les émeutiers qui mirent le feu à un grand nombre d'établissements du Caire.

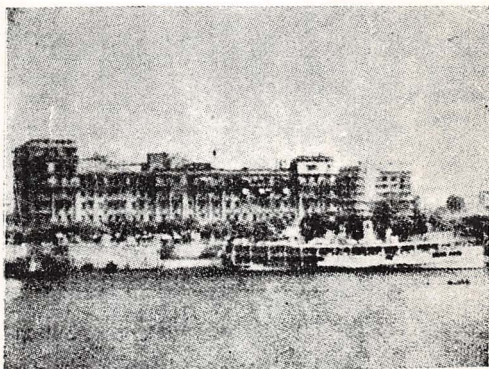
Bureau postal spécial ouvert en novembre 1894 et disparu le 26 janvier 1952 avec l'incendie des bureaux.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	31	18. 1.95	6. 4.09	23	
2	28	5. 4.03	22. 4.05	8	
3	26	5. 6.09	30. 9.29	19	
4	28-29	18. 4.33		1	
5	33	13.11.43	26. 5.51	9	
6	20	29.11.24		1	Cachet de la Caisse
7	29	6. 3.3?		1	Cachet de la Caisse
8	29	—.—.10	21. 6.11	2	Cachet de Recommandation et de Colis Postaux
9	29	3. 3.16	28. 3.31*	2	Cachet de Recommandation et de Colis Postaux. * en violet
10	29-30	14. 1.35	6. 5.47	9	Cachet de Recommandation et de Colis Postaux.

### **Sémiramis Hôtel, au Caire**

A dû être inauguré vers 1907; situé sur les rives du Nil, il a longtemps été l'établissement le plus luxueux du Caire.

Bureau postal spécial ouvert vraisemblablement en novembre-décembre 1907 et fermé en avril 1910 pour être remplacé par un bureau public de quartier situé dans le voisinage.



L'Hôtel Semiramis vers 1956  
A droite le nouveau Shephard's  
en cours de construction.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	30-31	25.1.08	5.2.08	2	
2	28	—2.07	11.2.09	4	
3	26	7.2.10	8.4.10	6	



1



2



3

**Héliopolis Palace Hôtel, à Héliopolis,**  
près du Caire.

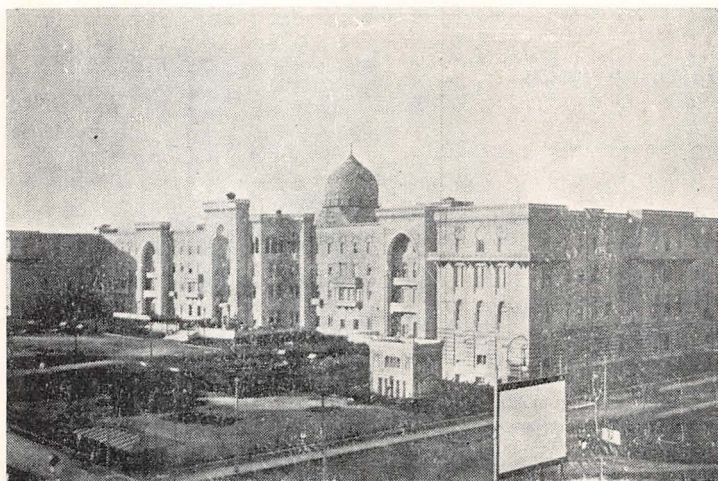
Inauguré en 1909-1910, il fut longtemps le plus grand et le plus luxueux hôtel du monde. Il a dû brusquement fermer ses portes le 25 octobre 1958, les autorités égyptiennes ayant décidé d'acquérir ce bâtiment pour y installer le siège du Gouvernement Central de la R.A.U.



1



2



L'Héliopolis Palace Hôtel près du Caire vers 1911

Un bureau postal a dû y être ouvert en 1955; il a été fermé le 25 octobre 1958.

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date	signalée		
1	35	8.10.55		1	Cachet de la Caisse
2	35	1.10.55	1.4.57	3	Cachet du "Trafic" et de "Recommandation"

### Nile Hilton Hôtel au Caire

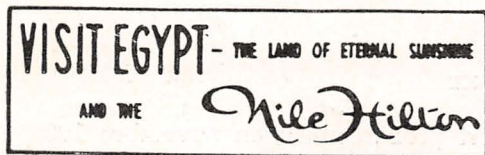
Inauguré le 22 février 1959 sur les rives du Nil, non loin du Musée Egyptien, cet hôtel est le dernier en date à avoir été doté d'un bureau postal spécial qui a ouvert le jour même de cette inauguration.



1



2



= 11 11 63 = CAIRO - القاهرة =

٥١٤١

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	34	22. 2.59*			*Premier jour
2	34	—.12.62	9.6.63	4	Encore en usage.
3	Machine à affranchir			1	Utilisée par l'administra- tion de l'hôtel.

### Haute-Egypte —

#### **Luxor Hôtel, à Louxor**

Ouvert probablement en novembre 1893, il existe encore actuellement.

Bureau postal spécial créé en novembre 1893 et fermé vraisemblablement en avril 1909 par suite de la création du Winter Palace Hôtel appartenant à la même société et d'un plus grand luxe.



1



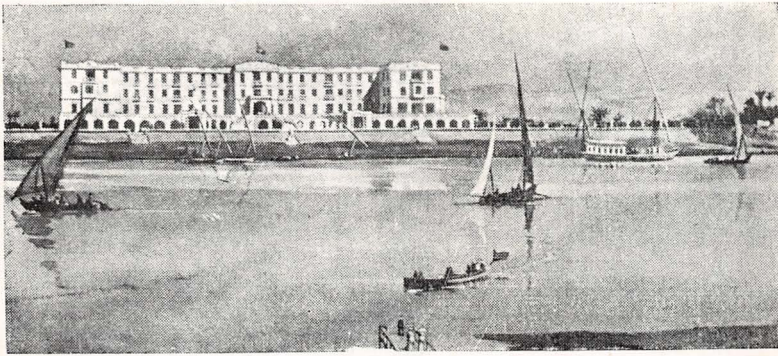
2

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	30	5.1.94	25.1.01	14	Vu aussi en bleu
2	27-28	19.2.01	5.1.09	36	

#### **Winter Palace Hôtel, à Louxor**

Hôtel de grand luxe ouvert probablement en novembre 1905, il existe encore actuellement.

Bureau postal spécial ouvert en novembre 1905; cette création devait provoquer quelques années plus tard la fermeture de celui du Louxor Hôtel qui lui est voisin.



Le "Winter Palace Hôtel" à Louxor vers 1912

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	30	— 2.06	8.12.07	3	
2	30	17.12.06	— 4.14	20	Vu aussi en bleu
3	30-31	6. 3.09	— 4.14	9	
4	30-31	13. 1.12	29.11.30	5	Vu aussi en bleu
5	30	7. 1.23	14. 3.37	35	Vu aussi en bleu
6	30-31	7. 1.27	15. 2.50	11	Vu aussi en bleu
7	26-27	1. 2.33	14. 2.50	20	Vu aussi en bleu



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

Le No. 1 est composé d'après un croquis  
 Le No. 3 comporte des cassures plus ou moins marquées  
 de la ligne horizontale sous "Palace"

### Cataract Hôtel, à Assouan

Situé dans un site merveilleux, surplombant le Nil, cet hôtel a dû être créé en novembre/décembre 1900. Son bureau postal spécial a été ouvert à la même date, novembre/décembre 1900.



Le Cataract Hôtel à Assouan.



1



2



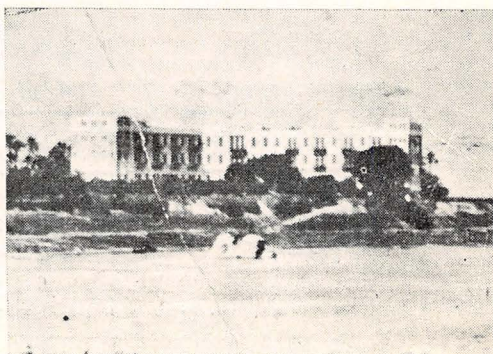
3

No.	Diamètre en mm	Première date signalée	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
1	28	4.1.01	18.1.14	70	Vu aussi en bleu
2	28-29	5.2.21	26.2.28	9	
3	28	10.3.26	21.12.54	27	Vu aussi en bleu

### Savoy Hôtel, à Assouan

Quoique merveilleusement bien situé sur l'île Eléphantine au milieu du Nil, cet hôtel probablement ouvert en novembre/décembre 1902 n'a pas vécu très longtemps puisqu'en fin 1913 l'on ne retrouve plus sa trace.

Bureau postal spécial ouvert en novembre/décembre 1902 et fermé vers avril 1913.







1



2

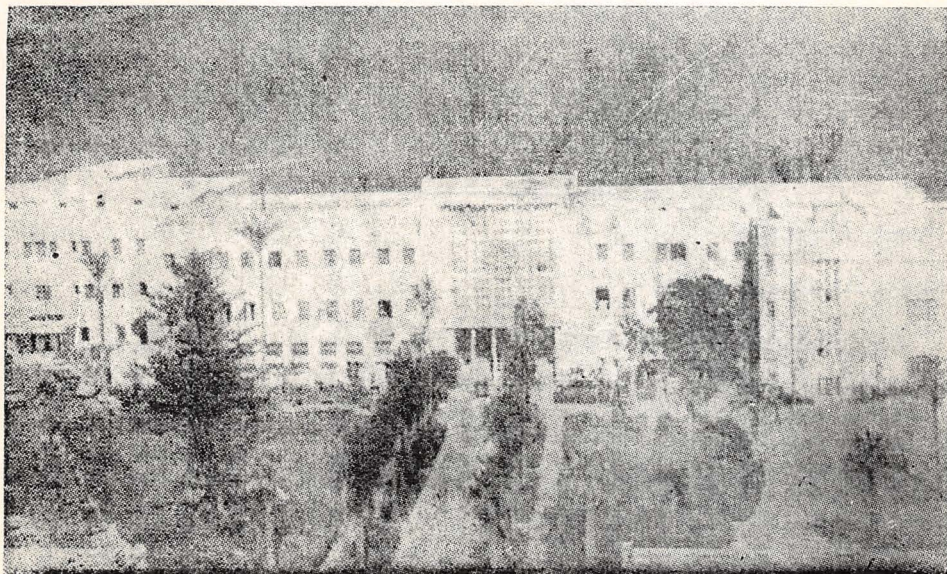
No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	28-29	22.12.02	—.—.09	21	
2	28-29	8. 3.05	27. 2.13	4	Vu aussi en bleu

### Alexandrie et Port-Said

#### **San Stefano Hôtel, (près d'Alexandrie)**

Admirablement bien situé aux environs d'Alexandrie non loin de la mer, cet hôtel qui a dû ouvrir en mai 1895 servait de résidence estivale à un très grand nombre de hauts fonctionnaires du Gouvernement qui suivaient la Cour lorsqu'elle se transférait à Alexandrie durant la saison chaude.

Bureau postal spécial ouvert en mai 1895; sa trace se perd après l'été 1916.



No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	26	6.7.95		1	
2	28	8.5.96	8.9.99	12	
3	28	28.9.99	18.9.07	26	
4	27-28	27.7.08	1.9.11	9	
5	28	6.7.16	23.8.16	3	



1



2



3



4



5

Le No. 1 est composé d'après un croquis:  
la bande médiane avec la date est ici trop étroite.  
No. 2 la date devrait être 8 IX, 99.

**Grands Magasins**

**Simon Arzt, à Port Said**

Cet établissement de Port-Said peut répondre à toutes les exigences des voyageurs, transitant le Canal de Suez, lors de leurs escales dans cette ville; il est universellement connu des anciens coloniaux des Indes et de l'Extrême-Orient.



Bureau postal spécial ouvert pour la commodité des voyageurs, et aussi des habitants de Port-Said résidant dans son voisinage ou y faisant des achats, probablement en 1934 ; il fut fermé quelques mois à la fin de 1956 et au début de 1957 par suite d'opérations militaires puis rouvert sans doute dans le courant de 1957.



No.	Diamètre en mm	Première	Dernière	Nombre d'exemplaires vus	Remarques
		date signalée			
1	27	24.9.34	24.2.60	31	Vu en violet en 1934
	28	1.2.38	4.3.55	11	

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## STUDE SUR LES SURCHARGES DOUBLE ET RENVERSEE

du 30 millièmes Aviation émis pour le Congrès de 1946.

par A. Shoucair et A. Michel



Ces deux surcharges (double et renversée) sont les variétés majeures de ce timbre. Aussi, vu les prix importants atteints pour ces anomalies, les faussaires ont été encouragés à imiter ces surcharges et ont réussi à les faire accepter comme authentiques par les amateurs.

Or, sûrement, l'amateur ne peut, sous le couvert d'une soi-disant bonne affaire, payer un timbre de cette valeur sans la faire certifier authentique. L'étude faite sur ce timbre permet, non seulement de délivrer un certificat d'authenticité, mais de les localiser dans les feuilles si ce sont des timbres isolés ou davantage.

Sur le timbre normal la surcharge comporte deux lignes :

مؤتمر الملاحة الجوية الدولي للشرق الأوسط  
Le Caire 1946 — القاهرة ١٩٤٦

La longueur de la 1ère ligne peut varier entre un minimum de  $33\frac{1}{4}$  mm. et un maximum de  $34\frac{1}{4}$  mm. Celle de la seconde entre 33 mm. et  $34\frac{1}{4}$  mm. La longueur de ces lignes sont donc des points de repère mathématiques.

Deux autres points de repère également mathématiques sont :

- 1) La distance entre les deux lignes qui varie aussi et
- 2) Le placement des deux lignes l'une par rapport à l'autre.

Afin, donc, de déterminer l'authenticité d'une surcharge il faut commencer par mesurer la longueur des deux lignes de celle-ci. A cet effet nous

avons établi, en les mesurant très soigneusement, la longueur des lignes de chaque timbre de la feuille et les avons classés par ordre de grandeur de la première ligne et avons établi le tableau ci-contre au moyen duquel il est aisé de trouver la ou les surcharges de la feuille dont les dimensions correspondent aux dimensions du timbre sous examen.

Si les dimensions conjointes des deux lignes ne correspondent à aucune combinaison de dimensions dans le tableau, le timbre doit être considéré comme incontestablement faux.

Dans le cas contraire le timbre peut être situé sur la feuille dans une ou plusieurs positions. Dans le premier cas aucune difficulté ne se présente et on peut procéder à la seconde étape qui consiste à mesurer la distance entre les deux lignes.

Dans le second cas on peut commencer par éliminer certains emplacements à cause du déplacement d'une ligne par rapport à l'autre. Ceci est assez aisé, car ce déplacement peut varier considérablement.

Si, après cette élimination, le doute subsiste, quant à l'emplacement du timbre, la mesure de la distance entre les deux lignes devrait le situer d'une façon catégorique ou, au plus, limiter son emplacement à, au maximum, deux endroits. C'est alors que l'essai photographique doit être fait. Cet essai consiste à photographier, agrandi, le timbre normal ainsi que celui à examiner et à surimpressionner les deux négatifs; leur parfaite coïncidence est une preuve catégorique d'authenticité.

Il nous a été présenté dernièrement deux de ces timbres, l'un avec une double surcharge très nette, l'autre avec une surcharge renversée.

Nous avons procédé, comme décrit plus haut, au mesurage des deux lignes de la surcharge du premier timbre, et avons trouvé que ces deux lignes dépassaient les 34 millimètres. Or, en se référant au tableau, nous avons constaté qu'aucune surcharge de la feuille n'avait les *deux* lignes dépassant les 34 millimètres. Ce timbre était donc incontestablement faux, quoique reconnu comme authentique.

Quant au timbre dont la surcharge était renversée nous l'avons aisément situé sur la feuille grâce au tableau; nous avons ensuite procédé à la superimposition photographique et après avoir constaté la parfaite concordance des surcharges, nous avons pu certifier incontestablement son authenticité.

Tableau des mesures des deux lignes de la surcharge classées  
par ordre de grandeur de la 1ère ligne.

Emplacement du timbre	1ère ligne en mm.	2ème ligne en mm.	Emplacement du timbre	1ère ligne en mm.	2ème ligne en mm.
11	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	33
26	"	34	6	"	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
45	"	"	22	"	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
32	33 $\frac{3}{8}$	33	36	"	"
49	"	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	48	"	33 $\frac{7}{8}$
50	"	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	35	34	33
21	"	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	"	33 $\frac{1}{8}$
24	"	34	1	"	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
29	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	27	"	"
2	"	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	"	33 $\frac{3}{8}$
3	"	"	17	"	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
41	"	"	8	"	33 $\frac{7}{8}$
23	"	33 $\frac{3}{8}$	12	"	"
30	"	"	14	"	"
4	"	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	"	34
33	"	"	7	"	"
47	"	"	19	34 $\frac{1}{8}$	34 $\frac{1}{8}$
42	"	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$
34	"	33 $\frac{7}{8}$	25	"	"
13	"	34	46	"	33 $\frac{3}{8}$
18	"	"	40	"	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	"	"	20	"	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
38	"	"	28	"	34
39	33 $\frac{5}{8}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	"	"
44	"	33 $\frac{1}{8}$	43	"	"

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R.C.A. 36569

S.E.P. 907

**ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE**

## EGYPT : SECOND ISSUE = 1867 <sup>(1)</sup>

*by Dr. W. BYAM, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.*

*A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY,  
LONDON, ON MARCH 4th, 1937.*

This is the first pictorial issue of Egypt. It was necessitated by the inability of persons ignorant of Arabic to recognise anything characteristic of Egypt on the stamps of the first issue. The design adopted, showing the sphinx and a pyramid in the centre, left the country of origin no longer in doubt and made possible the retention of Arabic lettering for the inscriptions.

The Decree announcing the issue is dated at Alexandria on 11th of July, 1867, and the stamps came into use on 1st of August following. The Post Office notice bearing this Decree was printed in four languages, Arabic, Italian, French and English, Italian sharing pride of place with the local tongue, an indication of the great influence of Italians on the early postal development of the country.

Each notice announcing the issue, as exhibited in the various post offices, carried a set of the six stamps. The example I pass round is evidence that all values were ready for use on the 1st of August, 1867, and demonstrates the shades of the original printing. In addition, it has the advantage of bearing a copy of the 1 piastre stamp which shows remains of the extra character in the lower label about which I have a good deal to say later. I only know of one other specimen of this notice. It forms part of the Royal Collection in Egypt, having formerly belonged to Mackenzie Low.

### *PRESENT KNOWLEDGE*

I will now attempt to summarise what has so far been written about these stamps.

(a) They were designed by F. Hoff of Silesia and engraved by him on metal, four times (2 x 2) for each value, the resulting blocks serving as the dies; from these, transfers were taken and, it is suggested, laid down on the lithographic stone in double rows, each of five blocks of four, forming an entire sheet of 200 stamps, arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10 each. (Melville.)

(I hope to show later that original stones were prepared by means of transfers from the dies and that transfers from these original stones were taken to build up the printing stones.)

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(1) This interesting article, by late Dr. W. Byam, was published in No. 37 of July, 1938 of this journal, and is now reproduced here to give satisfaction to the numerous members who do not possess the afore-said edition.

(b) To another distinguished philatelist, P.L. Pemberton, belongs the honour of having accurately described the characteristics of the four "Die Varieties" for each value, which, in addition, he was able to allot to their correct positions on the die. This he did by studying a complete set of die proofs now in the Royal Collection in Egypt. I show a photograph of these proofs which were struck in black on two sheets of paper, on one of which are skeleton sketches of the central ovals and parts of the frames of two stamps. Above these sketches are horizontal lines apparently similar to the lines of the background of the stamps. (The proofs are too clear and sharp to be from a lithographic stone, and as the four variants of each design are the result of four separate engravings it is only right that they should be described as Die Varieties rather than Types, as has been the accepted custom hitherto. The latter is a term reserved by philatelists for variants arising from the formation of a matrix stone, when the distinguishing features result from blemishes inseparable from the acts of lithographic transfer, whereas in the present instance the four varieties are essentially different, because they were engraved separately by hand).

Pemberton's article appeared in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for April 20th 1910. It should be referred to for the details by which the four varieties of each die may be recognised.

(c) V. Penasson of Alexandria printed the stamps, under Government supervision. A plain white wove paper was used which was subsequently impressed with a pseudo-watermark, a crescent with a five-pointed star above. At first a colourless, but later a brownish, gum was used. Single-line perforation :  $15 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ . All values except the 5 piastres are found imperforate. The 1 piastre exists rouletted and also pin-perforated. No bisected stamps were authorised, though the 10 para and 1 and 2 piastres are found genuinely used in this condition.

(d) In the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for June, 1927, the late A.J. Séfi described the extra character to be seen in the lower inscription on Variety II of the 10 para value. He pointed out that this character was only seen on early printings and was not present in colour on the die proof, from which facts he surmised that the proofs had been taken subsequent to the original transfer. He also considered that a second transfer had been laid down in 1869 on which no traces of the extra character occurred. Further, he recognised for the first time "a very distinct impression in albino" of the extra character on the die proof. This he attempted to explain by suggesting that the depressed area had been carefully filled in with metal, "so as not to take any ink when the plate was used for transferring purposes," adding that "the metal must have projected very slightly above the flat surface of the plate, giving, in consequence, a typographical albino impression on the printed proof." (This was, of course, a very



important observation, as it confirmed the opinion that the dies were metal engravings, but the explanation given is incorrect, as the impression of the character on the die proof is raised above the surface of the paper and not depressed, as would have been the case had metal projected in the way Séfi suggests.)

(e) The remains of a comparable extra character in the lower label of all four varieties of the I piastre were described by me as occurring on the early printings of that stamp. This observation was recorded in a short paper submitted in competition for the Herts Philatelic Society's Cup in March, 1932. I shall refer at some length to this matter later.

(f) "Il Corriere Filatélico" of March 31st, 1934, contained an article by Dr. Emilio Diena alluding to this same extra character on the I piastre. Diena omitted to note that the remains of the character had a specific appearance on each Die Variety and gave no satisfactory explanation of its disappearance or significance.

(g) For a long time it has been recorded that some copies of the I piastre have four dots over the right-hand word in the lower label, while others have only three. This fact was ascribed by Mackenzie Low to various states of the die. His assumption presupposed that more than one stone had been prepared for the production of this stamp.

(h) Two main printings have been catalogued, the first in 1867, the second in 1869.

### *THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING STONES*

So much for our knowledge to date. I now turn to a consideration of my theories regarding the production of the printing stones.

First, let me say how much I owe to Mr. Charles Ecob, late of Perkins, Bacon & Co., who has confirmed my observations and verified and extended greatly my conclusions.

The die for each value was engraved four times, and I think we can accept the fact that the engraving was done on metal and not on stone as suggested by Dr. Diena.

The die proof of the 10 para which I show is, fortunately, of Variety II, and if carefully examined can be seen to show the extra character in albino described by Séfi. It will be noticed that the embossed albino impression is a faithful reproduction of the character seen on the early printings of the stamps. Moreover, it is raised above the surface of the paper. Had metal filling been used in the way suggested by Séfi it is nearly certain the character would have become deformed, and it would have been depressed instead of being raised.

Before stating how I think this appearance was produced, it would be well to describe the steps by which the lithographic stone would be prepared from a die engraved on metal.

Before inking, the metal die must be warmed (this process would effectually rule out the use of certain materials, such as wax, etc., which might conceivably have been used for filling unwanted lines or characters such as the one under discussion). The die was then inked and wiped, after which unwanted portions of the design could be "stopped out" by being covered with portions of the paper. A transfer was then pulled and the "stopping out" paper took the portion of the impression it was desired to avoid. The "stopping out" paper must of necessity be extremely thin in order to avoid what is technically described as "bridging" of the design beyond its margin. Such bridging would result in blurring or disappearance of surrounding lines. Being thin, "stopping out" paper would be unable to prevent the transfer paper sinking, under pressure, into the engraved surface, but this would not result in anything more than an albino impression such as we see on the die proof of the 10 para. What I have described for the process of transfer would, of course, hold good when a die proof was being taken on stouter material, and this, I believe, is the explanation of the albino impression under consideration.

The transfer obtained in this way, bearing the four varieties of the die, was laid down on a small lithographic stone technically known as the "original stone." If required, the design could then be "touched up" in order to strengthen existing lines or to make additions, this work being carried out by means of a fine brush pencil with which lithographic ink would be applied.

The impression on the original stone was next "rolled up" to reinforce the grease-retaining properties of the inked design and was then powdered with resin. Subsequently, the stone was etched with weak nitric acid, to increase the grease-rejecting power of the blank areas and to add to their water-holding capacity. The acid was then washed off with water, the stone was "gummed in" and dried. Finally, the gum was washed off the ink used for "rolling up," the powder was removed with turpentine and the stone became ready for the work of preparing transfers wherewith the printing stone was to be laid down.

I have been unable to find evidence that anything like an intermediate stone was prepared for any of the values. Fifty transfers, therefore, would be required to lay down a printing stone for 200 stamps. These transfers were taken from an original stone and not from the die. Consideration of the stones used for the printing of the 1 piastre will prove this statement.

An extra character, such as we have seen on the 10 para, could have been "stopped out" on the die, or could have been "destroyed" either on

the original stone or on the printing stone by means of acid. Undoubtedly, attempts of this nature, varying with the different duties, were made during all three stages of production and will be described in detail later. On the 10 para the extra character must have been "stopped out" on the die, before the preparation of the second printing stone. Hence the albino impression on the die proofs.

### STAMPS

I now turn to a consideration of the stamps.

#### 5 PARA.

There is little to say about this value. I have been able to reconstruct the sheet, and on this I detect no evidence of (a) the use of an intermediate stone; (b) touching up or retouching, (c) substituted transfers.

All blocks of this stamp which I have studied can be placed on the one sheet, and it is fairly safe, therefore, to assume that only one stone was used and that it did not undergo alteration in 1869 when the second main printing of this issue took place.

Various shades of yellow can be recognised, from a pale lemon to a rich orange-yellow.

Printing-stone flaws which are sufficiently prominent to be collectable are :

No. 14. A large coloured spot just within the oval to the north-west.

No. 30. The "chain" flaw in the north-west quadrant of the stamp.

No. 127. A white flaw involving the "P" of "PARA" at the left top corner of the stamp.

No. 144. A circular coloured flaw cutting the white oval in the west.

No. 180. A small coloured flaw to the right of the apex of the pyramid.

#### 10 PARA.

Two stones can be recognised. STONE A is most readily differentiated by a study of Variety II.

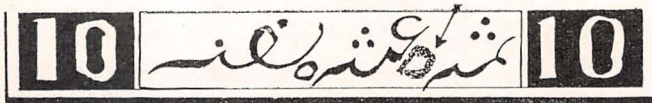
(i) On this stamp the figure "I" in the left lower corner shows no defect in its right-hand margin. The accompanying "O" is reasonably perfect and appears like the "O" on the die proof.

(ii) In the lower label to the left of the first word (reading from the right) is the additional character which has been alluded to in the description of the production of the printing stones. This character is the Arabic letter "hé." In the first state of the stone this extra character is sharp in outline and of the same shade as the rest of design.

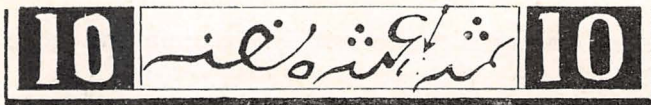
1867  
10 PARA.



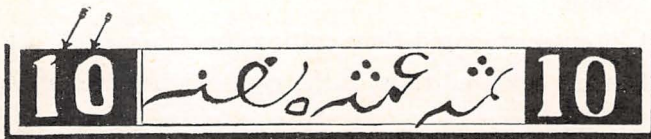
STONE A FIRST STATE · VAR II



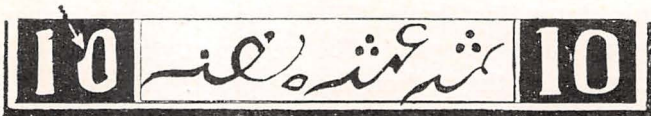
STONE A SECOND STATE VAR II



STONE A THIRD STATE VAR II



STONE B UNBROKEN "O" VAR II



STONE B BROKEN "O" VAR II

Fig. 1. 10 Para. Diagram illustrating the points by which the two printing stones may be recognised, in their various states, by a study of the lower label of Die Variety II.

A second state of the stone exists on which attempts have been made to destroy the extra character by means of acid, with the result that blurred but easily recognisable impressions of the "hé" are all that remain.

These two states may further be recognised by the shades of ink employed for the printing, the stamps being somewhat dull and muddy lilac; two shades of dull lilac exist from the stone in the first state, so it may be assumed that destruction of the character was not attempted at once.

A third state of Stone A shows an almost complete destruction of the extra character, no trace of which can be detected on many of the stamps; the most that can be seen on any stamp is a collection of isolated coloured dots.

Stamps from the third state of the stone appear in a clear dull lilac and also a cold pale lilac. I show a dated copy of the latter shade used in September, 1867, which proves it to be from an early printing.

STONE B corresponds very nearly to the die proof. It can be recognised by a study of Variety II. Its characteristics are :

(i) The figure "1" in the lower left-hand corner of the stamp has a constant coloured indentation springing from the right-hand border near its upper end. The die proof also shows this mark.

(ii) The accompanying "o" has its left shoulder broken, except on the three impressions Nos. 6, 8 and 10 and possibly others immediately below them. This deformity varies on every unit from Variety II and appears to increase towards the lower portion of the sheet.

(iii) A complete absence of the extra character.

The stamps from Stone B appear in shades of mauve which vary considerably in intensity. Details of the design are usually finer and more distinct than on stamps from Stone A. The final printings show considerable wear to have taken place and many of the lines of the design are missing.

The broken shoulder of the "o" referred to above nearly certainly occurred because the *original stone* was not kept properly wet at this place. The printing ink, in consequence, was allowed to accumulate on the originally blank surface and was gradually added to, as the various transfers were pulled. In this way the many variants of the broken "o" are accounted for.

The damage to the back of the "I" on Variety II is found on the die proof and is constant in outline throughout the sheet of stamps. It may be assumed, therefore, that the surface of the metal was damaged when the die was being got ready for the preparation of Stone B, printing from which stone began in 1869. No stamps in the mauve shades have been discovered bearing postmarks earlier than 1869. No stamps from Stone A are known in shades of mauve.

Though the practice was not authorised, this duty was often bisected for use on newspapers and the dates I have seen are either early in 1869, when the stamps are from Stone A, or late in 1871 and early 1872, when the stamps are from Stone B. The next or third issue of Egyptian stamps appeared on January 1st, 1872.

20 PARA.

Two stones can be recognised with certainty. A third stone probably existed.

STONE A. Variety IV shows only 2 dots over the last or left-hand word in the lower label. The die proof corresponds more nearly to Stone A than to stone B, but on the die proof there is a ghost of the third dot which distinguishes Stone B. There seems little doubt that this stone is not merely a second state of Stone B.

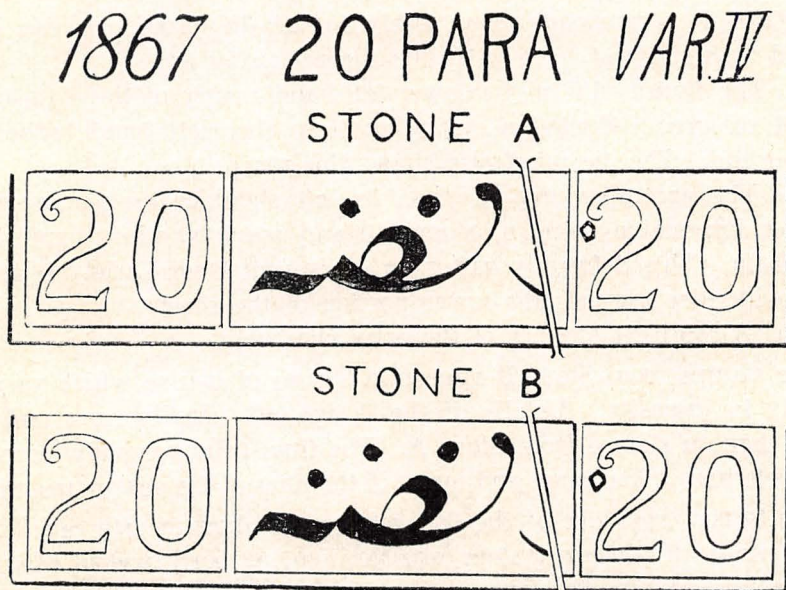


Fig. 2. 20 Para. Diagram showing parts of the lower label of Die Variety IV. Stone A with two dots : Stone B with three dots.

All blocks of stamps from this stone, seen by me, are in the blue-green shade. Hitherto, it has been supposed the stamps in the yellow-green shade first appeared in the second or 1869 printings. I show a copy used in September, 1867. The postmark on this stamp is in blue and from the Cairo obliterator which was only used for the coloured postmarks. These coloured postmarks are only found on stamps used within the first few months of the appearance of this issue I show a second copy in yellow-green dated "10 Nov 67". On the other hand most of the early dated copies

are blue-green in colour. So also is the copy attached to the Post Office notice which I possess. The stamps in pale yellow-green, often alluded to as "apple-green," are nearly certainly colour trials; they are from Stone A.

STONE B. Variety IV on this stone is distinguished by showing a third dot over the last word in the lower label. This dot is clearly printed and is the same size on every example of Variety IV throughout the blocks examined. This dot must have existed on the die and also on the original stone from which Stone B was produced. The merest trace of this dot is visible on the die proof and the die must, therefore, have been altered between the laying down of the original stone from which Stone B was made and the production of the die proof. Stone B probably antedates August, 1869, when, to the best of my belief, the Die Proofs were taken, but I can find no early dated copies printed from it. From it were printed stamps in both blue-green and yellow-green.

STONE C. Had Stone B been the first stone produced and the unwanted dot been destroyed on the printing stone to form Stone A, it is more than likely that damage would have been done to surrounding portions of the design. Such damage has not been observed. Had Stone A been produced from the same original stone as Stone B it would be necessary to assume that the latter was laid down first, before the extra dot was destroyed. As no Stone B stamps are found with dates earlier than 1869, either the stamps or the stone would have had to have lain aside for a period of two years, a most unlikely happening when the small and primitive nature of the printing works is taken into consideration.

My idea is that the extra dot was noticed and "stopped out" with paper on the die when the transfer for the original stone for Stone A was pulled. Subsequently, when a second original stone was required the dot had been forgotten and so appears clearly on Stone B which therefore represents the die in its original state. This dot having again been noticed on the printed stamps an attempt was made to remove it by scraping the die before the proof was pulled in 1869. This attempt was only partially successful and so a ghost of the dot is still seen on the die proof. A third or C Stone was then laid down and the same ghostly dot can be seen on some examples of Variety IV from this stone, printings from which were in blue-green. Dated copies of 1871 are commonly of this shade.

### 1 *PIASTRE*

The story of this stamp makes a fascinating study.

Once again, an extra character was mistakenly engraved on the die. On this occasion it appeared on all four varieties and is seen in the lower label as shown in the diagram. No die proof and no stamp exists showing the character as originally engraved. We can only deduce its nature from

the fragments which are seen on the early stamps, but it would seem that the letter was the Arabic "wau," shaped like a comma with a fat head.

The die proof of the I piastre shows nothing of this extra character and we may assume that when it was pulled the character was "stopped out" in a manner similar to that employed for the correction of the 10 para.

Another characteristic of the die proof is that the topmost dot of those normally appearing above the right-hand word of the lower label has been removed from all four varieties. This word is seen on all six duties of the issue. In most instances it reads : ثَمَنٌ ("Thamanon"), meaning "value," or "the price of." Without the topmost dot, the word becomes تَمَنٌ ("Tamanon"), which is the word as usually pronounced in the spoken Arabic of Egypt, the four-dotted word being the written Arabic of the scholar. When it is remembered that the printers were an alien firm and that their employees were nearly certainly not writers of classical Arabic, this alteration during the extensive study of the die and the original stones, which must have taken place during the production of the numerous printing stones, for the I piastre, is not altogether surprising.

The stamps of the early printings show the four dots over this word. The top-most dot disappeared from one variety after another as the various stones were produced. This disappearance, together with the destruction of the extra character, enables the various printing stones to be recognised. From the material I show to-night, I hope to be able to prove that at least seven printing stones existed.

ORIGINAL STONES. — Two at least, and probably three, were laid down. The first two of these stones served to produce the printing stones required for the issue in 1867. The third original stone was probably laid down from a transfer taken after the die had been altered and its date is difficult to determine.

On the first original stone I maintain that the extra character appeared complete on all four varieties. An attempt was made to destroy it, but large portions of the character remained on every variety with the exception of No. I. That this destruction took place on the original stone and not on the printing stone is evidenced by the fact that the remains of the character on every stamp on the sheet from a given Variety show the same form, more or less completely, according to the excellence or otherwise of the print. Any individual stamp can be recognised as coming from a certain Variety of the die by a study of the remains of the extra character and without reference to any other portion of the design.

The second original stone was used for the production of my printing Stone X.



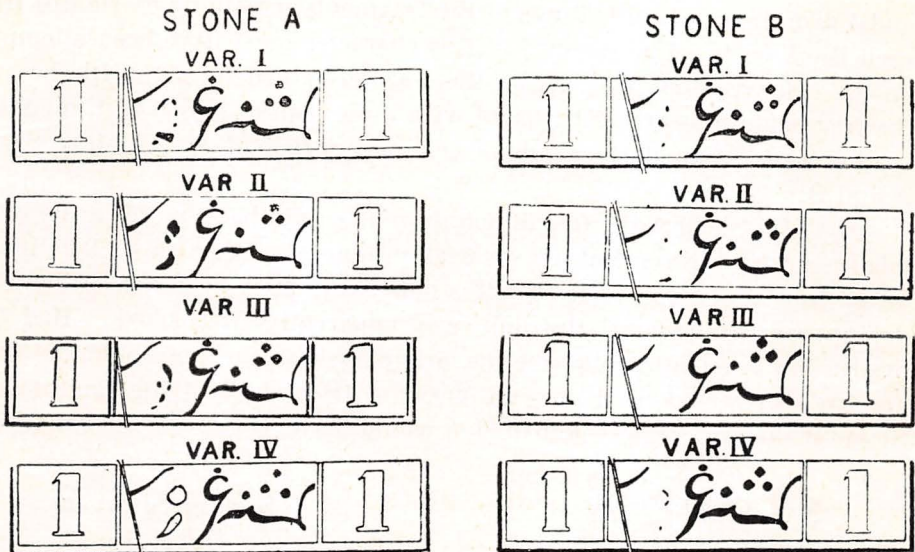


Fig. 3. 1 Piastre. Diagram showing parts of the lower label of all four Die Varieties on Stones A and B. Note the blurred condition of the topmost dots on Stone A.

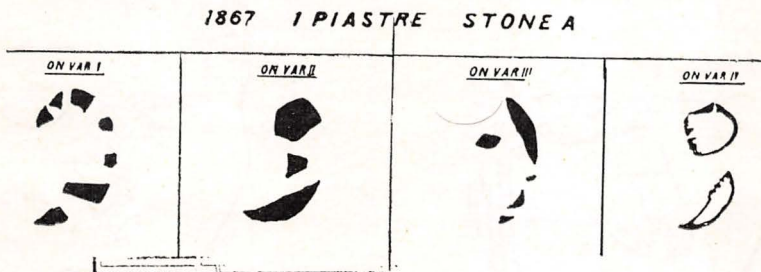


Fig. 4. 1 Piastre. Diagram showing the remains of the extra character on Stone A in detail.

The third original stone may be presumed to have corresponded in appearance to the die proof, i.e. without the extra character and with only three dots over the first word of the lower label. I show a block of four stamps printed from a stone which must have exhibited these characteristics. This is my last or seventh printing stone and is designated "Y."

PRINTING STONES. 7 stones can be differentiated. The first five I have lettered "A" to "E" respectively. These, I believe, were produced from the first original stone. The remaining two stones I have lettered "X" and "Y" and I suggest they were produced from two further original stones, making three original stones in all.

STONE A. — I have seen no larger piece than a pair from this stone. Two single copies I possess bear dates early in August, 1867.

(a) The extra character is easily recognised on well-printed stamps and more of it remains than on stamps from any other stone. Diagrams 3

and 4 give the essential features of the fragments remaining on stamps from each Die Variety. The removal of this character must have been attempted on the original stone and not on the transfer pulled from the Die because the fragments so nearly correspond with those seen on Stone B. Undoubtedly, the same original stone was a common parent of the Printing Stones A and B.

(b) On Stone A the fourth dot above the right-hand word in the lower label is nearly always, but not invariably, blurred. From this I take it that an attempt was made to destroy this dot on the printing stone. Where the dot appears undamaged the unit was apparently overlooked. Had this destruction been attempted on the original stone the dot could not have appeared so perfect as it does on Varieties III and IV of the stamps from Stone B and no perfect fourth dot would have been seen on stamps of

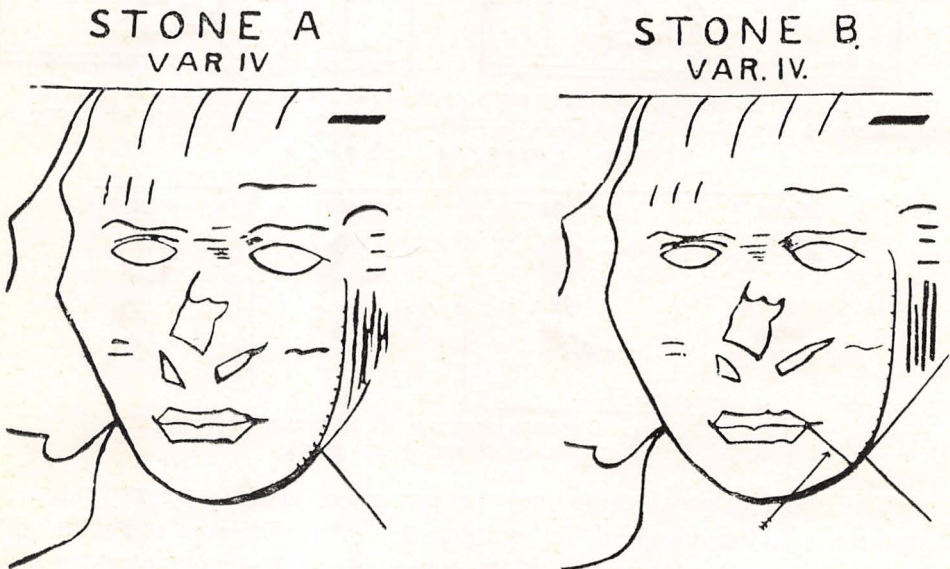


Fig. 5. 1 Piastre. Diagram showing the line from the angle of the mouth on Variety IV of Stone B (the dribbling sphinx) and its absence from Stone A.

Stone A. Again, so skilful had been the destruction in some cases that the dot can only be recognised on certain stamps by the use of a powerful glass aided by a powerful imagination.

(c) On the die proof of Variety IV can be seen the remains of a vertical line from the left-hand value tablet, at its extreme left margin, running downwards to join the outer frame-line. On stamps of Stone A this "cross bar," as I shall call it in future, is occasionally present, but is more often broken or entirely absent.

(d) Variety IV shows no line from the angle of the mouth of the sphinx; this line will be referred to under Stone B.

The stamp on the Post Office notice is from a printing in dull rose-pink; fortunately, this is a Stone A stamp and the remains of the extra character are clearly seen. Early postmarks of August and September, 1867, are seen on stamp of a chalky salmon-pink. These stamps are not all of them from Stone A. A third early printing is in deep rose-red. Stone A stamps appear in other shades of rose-red as well.

STONE B. — The black printing stone proofs most nearly correspond to the stamps from this stone.

(a) On the proofs, remains of the extra character are distinctly less than on Stone A and are always absent from Variety III. On Variety IV, the fragments representing the upper portion of the character are frequently identical on Stones A and B; the lower portion of the character is absent on Stone B. This similarity makes me fairly certain that the original stone used for Stone A, after being further altered by the process of destruction, was again employed for the production of Stone B.

Stamps from Stone B show less of the extra character than do the black proofs. From this I deduce that the printing stone was altered after the black proofs were taken, an attempt having been made to get rid of the extra character by destruction with acid. It is obvious that the printers had been aware of the extra character from the outset of their work and that they made repeated attempts to get rid of it.

(b) The fourth dot is clear and normal on Varieties III and IV. It can be detected on Varieties I and II but is often extremely small. I think this destruction was probably attempted on the original stone as the dots have not a smudged appearance on the stamps as they have on the stamps from Stone A. They do not reappear on the later stones.

(c) The cross bar on Variety IV is usually present and generally well marked.

(d) During the process of work on the original stone a fragment of dirt apparently adhered to Variety IV and prints as a straight line running downwards and outwards from the left-hand angle of the mouth of the sphinx to the line bordering the jaw; this I speak of as the "dribbling sphinx." The line is nearly always complete on the black proofs, but there is a copy in the Royal Collection on which this line is broken. This specimen is of importance because a number of stamps are seen with the line broken and, without the evidence of this proof, might be rejected as stamps from Stone B.

Stamps from this stone in deep rose-red and in chalky salmon-pink appear with dates of August and September, 1867.

STONE C. — (a) The merest trace of the extra character remains; the most characteristic fragment is seen on Variety II and is apparently the extreme tip of the tail of the letter "wau"; it prints clearly and with the same intensity as the rest of the stamp.

(b) The fourth dot is absent from Variety II; is absent or minute on Varieties I and IV, and is distinct only on Variety III.

(c) The "cross bar" is broken or absent.

(d) The line from the mouth of the sphinx is usually represented by an upward projection from the margin of the jaw. It may be presumed that the portion of dirt adhering to the original stone had become largely detached when the transfers were taken for this printing stone. Alternatively, an attempt may have been made to destroy the line on the original stone.

I show what I take to be a trial postmark on a pair of stamps (Varieties II and I) of Stone C; it is struck in carmine and is dated "6 lug 67", i.e. twenty-five days before the date of issue of the stamps.

The stamps from this stone appear in shades of rose-red.

It is possible that Stone C is a second state of Stone B.

STONES D AND E. — These 2 stones show many points in common and are difficult to distinguish. That there are two stones I feel sure, as I have collected more than fifty characteristic printing stone flaws on Variety IV. As only fifty examples could exist on one stone, I think we may accept this as evidence that two stones were laid down.

Their common characteristics are as follows :

(a) The extra character is represented on Variety II by a constant dot similar to that seen on Stone C. This, to my mind, is evidence that the stones were laid down from the same original stone as the previous printing stones.

Specks of colour, apparently remains of the extra character, are seen on some specimens from Varieties I and IV.

(b) The fourth dot is clearly present on Varieties III and IV and absent on Varieties I and II.

(c) The cross bar on Variety IV is usually well marked.

(d) The line from the mouth of the sphinx is either absent or fragmentary. Its presence, even in part, is evidence that we are still dealing with the original stone from which the black printing stone proofs emanated.

Stamps from these two stones appear in various shades of rose and rose-red. Most mint blocks which exist are from Stones D and E.

STONE X.—On the stone I have designated "X" a fourth dot is clearly seen only on Variety III, but on no stamp is there a trace of the extra character.

I have not placed this stone in the previous series for the following reasons :

(1) Stamps from it were printed in shades that were never issued for general use (e.g. brown-lake), frequently with inverted water-marks and often imperforate, which suggests that these were trial printings.

(2) The complete disappearance of the tip of the tail of the extra character on Variety II, which is such a feature of all the stones hitherto described, is evidence of the use of a different original stone from that employed for Stones A, B, C, D and E. Having been overlooked for so long and being, in any case, almost imperceptible to the naked eye, the tip of the tail would not have called for special destruction on the original stone ; and.

(3) because the few gummed copies I have seen bear colourless or slightly tinted gum similar to that seen on stamps from the early Stones A, B and C, as opposed to the thick brown gum seen on late printings (Stones D and E).

(2) would indicate this to be a late stone, should it come from the first original stone, and (3) points to the fact that it comes early in the series. I think the absence of the extra character is a more crucial point than the type of gum used, more particularly when it is remembered how few stamps from this stone are known with gum. On the other hand, I show a used copy of Variety II, undoubtedly from Stone X, bearing a coloured postmark dated "30 ago 67". This stamp shows a printing stone flaw similar to a flaw on one of the brown-lake stamps I exhibit; it consists of a white stroke running obliquely on the coloured portion of the tablet bearing the letter "E".

The probability is that Stone X was prepared in 1867 as the result of dissatisfaction with the stamps printed from the stone from which the black proofs are known. On the other hand, stamps from Stone X were nearly certainly available for use on the day of issue (August 1st, 1867).

On Stone X, the fourth dot over the right-hand word in the lower label is represented by a fragment on Variety III and sometimes by a speck on Variety IV. The presence of these dots is evidence that the original stone was laid down before the die proof was pulled.

On Variety IV the cross bar is broken or absent. The sphinx shows no sign of the line running downwards from the angle of the mouth.

STONE Y.—This stone is also difficult to place. Stamps from it correspond exactly with the die proof, i.e. there is no sign of the extra character; the fourth dot over the right-hand word in the lower label is absent on all four varieties; the cross bar is represented by coloured projections only ; on Variety IV there is no line from the mouth of the sphinx.

I show one mint block of 4 from this stone, in the chalky salmon-pink shade of the early printings and bearing the typical colourless gum of the first stamps. I am of opinion these stamps are from a stone produced early in the series and that the stone was laid down from an original stone other than those employed for the production of all other printing stones so far described.

If my evidence, as already adduced, is acceptable, there must have been three original stones :

No. 1. Used for the production of Stones A, B, C, D, E.

No. 2. Used to produce Stone X.

No. 3. Used to produce Stone Y.

#### *THE CROSS BAR ON VARIETY IV*

On Stone A this is broken or absent. On Stone B it is usually complete. On Stones D and E it is usually well marked and must, therefore, have remained on the die when a transfer was taken to lay down the original stone from which these printing stones were produced though it would seem to have been got rid of in some way from the early printing Stone C on which traces of the extra character remained in excess of anything seen on D and E. On Stone X traces of this cross bar are seen, but on King Fuad's die proof the cross bar has gone.

#### *THE FIRST WORD IN THE LOWER LABEL*

In classical Arabic this word should show four dots, and did, in fact, show four dots on all the other duties of this issue. It has already been explained that the world would bear three dots only in colloquial Arabic. The printers, studying the die and the original stones to decide how best to eliminate the extra character, would have noticed the fourth dot and being familiar only with the spoken language would have imagined it to be there in error. The printers' effort to get rid of the extra character was most rapidly successful on Variety III. On stamps from this variety, traces of the extra character are only found from printing Stone A. Variety III, therefore, probably ceased to be studied and the fourth dot remained on the first original stone throughout.

The other three Varieties on the original stone received intensive study and the extra dot may, therefore, be assumed to have attracted attention as existing in the area under close observation.

#### *SHADES*

The I piastre stamp was printed in many shades of colour and printings from each stone can be found in more than one shade. Examples of any shade suggest that several stones were used for individual printings.

## 1867. I PIASTRE. SUMMARY OF POINTS BY WHICH THE SEVEN PRINTING STONES ARE RECOGNISED.

Stone.	Extra Character.	Fourth Dot.				Cross Bar on Variety IV.	Line from Mouth of Sphinx on Variety IV
		Var. I.	Var. II.	Var. III	Var. IV.		
A.	Distinct remains on all four varieties.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Present, often broken	Absent.
		Usually smudged on all four.					
B.	Fragmentary. Absent from Var. III.	Present, often small.	Present, often small	Present.	Present.	Present.	Well marked.
C.	Traces.	Trace or absent,	Absent	Present.	Trace or absent.	Usually broken, often absent.	Broken
D.	Constant dot on Var. II Specks on few stamps of Vars. I and IV.	Absent.	Absent	Present.	Present.	Usually well marked.	Broken.
E.	Constant dot on Var. II only.	Absent.	Absent	Present.	Present.	Usually well marked.	Broken.
X.	Entirely absent.	Absent.	Absent	Fragment present.	Traces.	Broken.	Absent.
Y.	Entirely absent.	Absent	Absent.	Absent.	Absent	Traces.	Absent.

N.B.—Stone B corresponds nearly to the printing-stone proofs in black.

Undoubtedly, Stones A, B, C and X were used for a printing in the early days of the issue.

I append a list of the shades :

1. Dull rose-pink. (As found on the Post Office notice). Stamps from Stones A and Y.
2. Chalky salmon-pink. (Dates of August and September, 1867). Stones A, B and C.
3. Deep rose-red. (Earliest seen by me : October, 1867). Stones A and B.
4. Red-brown. Stone B.
5. Red-lake. Stone X.
6. Brown-lake. Stone X.
7. Bright rose. Stones D and E.
8. Pale rose. Stones D and E.
9. Rose-red. Stones C, D and E.
10. Bright rose-red. Stones D and E.
11. Dull rose-red. Stones D and E.

#### *GUM*

Clear colourless gum is seen on all stamps of the early printings. Late printings bear a tinted or brown crinkly gum. All the stamps known from Stones D and E bear this brown gum, and I suggest, therefore, that these two stones were employed for the printings of 1869.

#### *2 PIASTRES.*

I do not possess sufficient material to say anything definite about the printing stones and I am uncertain how this stamp was produced. All stamps correspond to the die proof and I am inclined to think that only one stone was laid down.

Two definite groups of stamps can be recognised : (a) bright blue and (b) pale blue. The copy on the Post Office notice is in the bright blue shade. The pale blue stamps must also have come early into use, as I show a copy dated. "Nov. 67". Some of the stamps bearing dates towards the end of 1869 are definitely bright dark blue and may represent the second main printing.

In the Mackenzie Low collection there was a half-sheet of 100 stamps in the pale blue shade, on the normal watermarked paper, but imperforate. In addition, there was a block of 4 in the pale blue shade, pin-perf. horizontally by perf. 12½ vertically. The bright blue stamps are also found imperforate. The stamps are also known imperf. vertically by perf. 15 horizontally. I show a block of 4, with horizontal perf. misplaced across



the centre of the block, gauging  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all round. I show a copy of the bright blue perforated slightly more than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all round ; as the gum has been soaked off, the stamp may possibly have stretched and I therefore record it as  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The bright blue stamps are known rouletted horizontally, perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  vertically.

Copies are known divided diagonally for use as I piastre.

I have seen no stamps with the tinted crinkly gum found on late printings of the I piastre, so it may be assumed that no late printings of this stamp were required.

### 5 PIASTRES

Even less can be said about this value. Material is extremely scarce. As far as I know, only three mint blocks of 4 are on record. I show the only known used block of 4<sup>(1)</sup> The Mackenzie Low collection contained two pairs only.

The shades vary from brown to light brown. The copy on the Post Office Notice can best be described as brown.

This stamp is recorded perf. 16.

(1) Since this paper was read I have seen two badly damaged blocks of six stamps each, used together on a piece of the original cover.

زنكوغرافيه سفينكس  
 وارتانه داكيسيان  
 ٢٠ شارع دوبريه  
 استعداد تام، اتقان في العمل، دقة في المواعيد  
 تليفون ٥١٤٤٢  
 ص.ب. ٨٨١١١

ZINCOGRAPHIE SPHINX  
 VARTAN DAKESSIAN  
 20. RUE DOUBRE  
 ATELIER MODERNE. TRAVAIL SOIGNE  
 PROMPTITUDE DANS LES LIVRAISONS  
 R.C.C. 88111  
 TÉL. 51442

# EGYPT

## THE STAMP BOOKLETS PRINTED AND PRODUCED IN EGYPT<sup>(1)</sup>

*by Jean Boulad d'Humières F.R.P.S.L.*

Few material has been produced, till now, about the Egyptian stamp booklets which constitute, however, a passionate chapter in a specialised collection of this country (2)

It is true that the interest in Egyptian stamps and postal history was manifested a long time after the issue of the first booklets in 1903, Yet it was not possible to obtain the least documentation on their subject. On the other hand, since the printing of the postal vignettes in Egypt, as from 1925, it has been more possible to obtain a better data on all matters concerning Egyptian philately in general.

One can safely say that around that period the interest and enthusiasm for the Egyptian stamps and the postal history of Egypt have been first manifested.

The Philatelic Society of Egypt, founded in 1929, has equally contributed, on a big scale, in bringing to light all subjects of postal history of Egypt.

Furthermore, the scattering of the Palace Collections through the auction sales which took place during February 1954, was a most unique occasion for the philatelists to procure documents which would have remained a closed book for a longer period. We shall refer to all these documents in this article.

During the period from 1903 to 1924, the booklets were printed in Great Britain, first by Thomas De La Rue House then by Harrison & Sons. We shall deal now with the second period beginning 1925, during which all postal vignettes were printed in Egypt, leaving the history of the first period until a precise documentation, concerning that period, is duly collected to form a complete article.

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(1) Article published in French in No. 112 of January, 1964 of this Journal.

(2) See Bibliography at the end of this article.

Since 1925, all Egyptian stamps have been printed by the Egyptian State Survey Department, near Giza, better known under the name Survey of Egypt.

Before proceeding with the description of the successive issues of the booklets, some general facts should be given hereunder in order to avoid useless repetition.

From 1926 to 1943, the sheets, especially designated for the manufacture of the booklets were composed of 120 stamps divided into two panes of 60 vignettes each ( $10 \times 6$ ) and separated vertically by a white band of the size of a normal stamp.

For the printing, 2 sheets of 120 (or 100-50-25 for the use of the post offices counters) were laid down, side by side, on the cylinder. On each sheet appeared a control number corresponding to the year of printing, engraved by hand on the left lateral lower side of the sheet. Therefore, there existed 2 similar graphics, slightly different, for the same control number. These slightly different control numbers are of interest for the specialised philatelists.

For the booklets, these numbers, seen under the sewing, are also collected. They are found in the proportion of 1' to 20.

Following the manufacture of the booklets, the sheets of 60 — half the 120 stamps sheets — were divided vertically in the centre and the sewing was made on the vertical edge of the sheet left to the stamps of the issues bearing the effigy of King Fuad, and either on the left or the right of the stamps of the issues bearing the effigy of ex-King Farouk in civilian dress. The upper and lower horizontal margins of the sheets disappeared during the operation of cutting and binding.

Each booklet was, therefore, composed of panes of 6 stamps each ( $2 \times 3$ ).

The watermark is the royal crown surmounting the arabic letter "F", being the initials of Fuad and Farouk.

The perforation of the stamps is always  $13 \frac{1}{2}$ .

Unless otherwise stated, the booklets were composed of 24 stamps, distributed on 4 sheets of 6 stamps each ( $2 \times 3$ ) and separated between each other by a white paraffin paper, a common use in hot countries to avoid the adhesion of the vignettes to each other.

The cover, made of cardboard, in rosy or blue colours bears on the top an impression in black, in both Arabic and English, as to the contents of the booklet and the relative price.

The binding was effected, as already stated, by a black thread, either on the left or the right side of the booklet.

The Survey of Egypt used to send to the Palace, for the collection of King Fuad, then ex-King Farouk, two intact perforated sheets of all their production as and when issued.

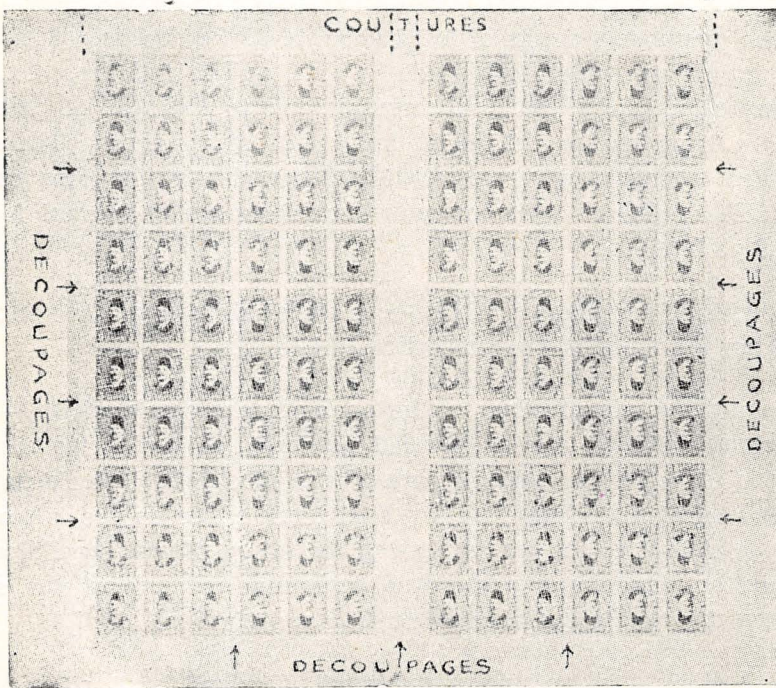


FIG 1 : A complete sheet of 120 stamps of 1926 Issue, showing the 30 tête-bêche pairs, and thus explaining the way the booklets were made.

The control number is A/26 (very light). It is the first of a long series, which is found on the sheets of 120, 100, 50 and 25 stamps, printed from 1926 to 1937. This number of A/26 does not show on the 100 stamps sheets of 5 mms.

The perforation of the sheet reproduced here is very much misplaced.

In this way, the sheets with their different control numbers, designated for the making of the booklets, were delivered to the Palace to find their way later to the auction sale which took place in February 1954 (Fig. 1, 4, 6, and 11).

### ISSUES FROM 1926 to 1937

As already stated, the 120 stamps sheets were formed of 2 panes of 60 stamps each (10 × 6), separated vertically by a white band. Each of the panes contained three vertical rows of inverted vignettes. The 120 stamps sheet, therefore, contained 30 horizontal tête — bêche pairs out of which 10 were separated by the white band (Fig. 1 & 4).

Consequently, the inverted vignettes had an inverted watermark and, therefore, there existed an equal number of booklet panes, each with one of the two kinds of watermark.

For the making of the booklets, the tête-bêche pairs were separated ; and therefore they are not found except on the sheets that were housed in the Palace Collections and sold by auction sale. They will be mentioned by their control numbers during the course of this article.

Wherever it is possible, we shall state, for each issue, the control number, the quantity of the booklets delivered by the printers to the Postal Administration, and the date of delivery.

The dates mentioned refer to the successive deliveries but do not correspond to the dates of their putting into circulation as this depended on the requirements of the post offices. For this reason we shall consider the date of delivery as the date of issue.

#### 8 January 1927

Booklets composed of 24 stamps of 5 mms each, brown red, with the portrait of King Fuad (Yvert No. 122), sold for 120 mms, rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 2).

8.1.1927,	delivered 270000 booklets — Control Number A/26
2.5.1928,	delivered 372000 booklets — Control Number A/28
10.6.1929,	delivered 350000 booklets — Control Number A/29
7.6.1930,	delivered 260000 booklets — Control Number A/30
13.7.1931,	delivered 366500 booklets — Control Number A/30,A/31
7.7.1932,	delivered 274000 booklets — Control Number A/32
7.8.1934,	delivered 111200 booklets — Control Number A/33,A/34
7.9.1935,	delivered 326000 booklets — Control Number A/33,A/34,

*14 October 1930*

Booklets composed of 12 stamps of 5 mms each, brown red (Yvert No. 122), 6 stamps of 10 mms, carmine (Yvert No. 123) and 6 stamps of 15 mms blue (Yvert No. 124) with the portrait of King Fuad, sold for 210 mms, blue cardboard cover (Fig. 3).

14.10.1930, delivered 50400 booklets with control number A/30

Booklets containing one or two panes of 5 mms each with control number and inverted watermark are known.

*21 October 1936*

Booklets composed of 24 stamps of 5 mms each, brown red, with the portrait of King Fuad and modified frame (Yvert No. 175) sold for 120 mms, rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 5).

21.10.1936, delivered 164000 booklets with control number A/36.

15. 9.1937, delivered 197000 booklets with control number A/37.



FIG 2 : Cover and pane of booklet No. 9

Now we give the list of the perforated sheets of 120, stamps of precedent issues which formed part of the Palace Collections, and were sold by auction in February, 1954. There are always two sheets of each issue (Fig. 1 and 4).

- Lots Nos. 425 and 426 — 5 mms — Control Number A/26
- Lots Nos. 427 and 428 — 5 mms — Control Number A/29
- Lots Nos. 429 and 430 — 5 mms — Control Number A/30
- Lots Nos. 431 and 432 — 5 mms — Control Number A/30, A/31
- Lots Nos. 433 and 434 — 5 mms — Control Number A/32,
- Lots Nos. 435 and 436 — 5 mms — Control Number A/33, A/34
- Lots Nos. 437 and 438 — 5 mms — Control Number A/33, A/34, A/35

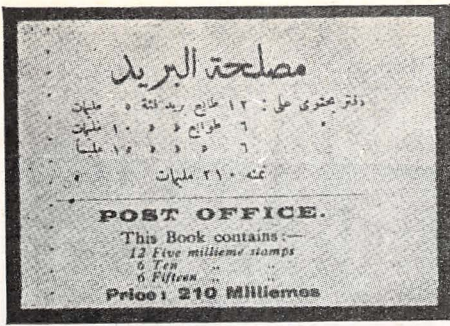


FIG 3 : Cover and two panes of the 3 different values of booklet No. 10

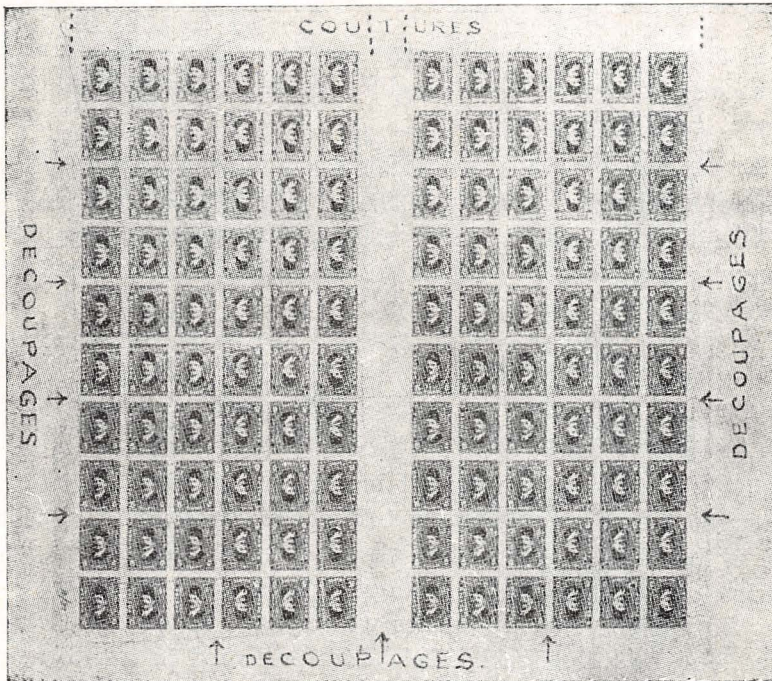


FIG 4 : A complete sheet of 120 stamps of 1936 Issue, showing the 30 tête — bêche paires. The perforation of this sheet is slightly misplaced.



FIG 5 : Cover and pane of booklet No. 11 with the control number on the margin.

- Lots Nos . 445 and 446 — 5 mms  
 10 mms  
 15 mms — Control Number A/30
- Lots Nos . 509 and 510 — 5 mms — Control Number A/36
- Lots Nos . 511 and 512 — 5 mms — Control Number A/37

It is to be noted in the two lists above — for booklets and sheets — some discordance which, theoretically, should not happen and for which we cannot find any explanation.

It is to be noted also that the booklets of 5 mms stamps, with the following control numbers : A/28 — A/29 — A/30, A/31 — A/33, A/34, which were officially delivered to the Postal Administration, were not seen by the specialised philatelists. Shall we ever see them after more than 25 years ?

#### ISSUES FROM 1937 to 1943

As from 1937, an important change has been manifested in the Egyptian stamps and the manufacture of the booklets of stamps.

Ex-King Farouk who succeeded his father was represented in civilian dress on the new current set. As to the sheets designated for the manufacture of the booklets, they were always composed of 120 stamps but the two panes of 60 had not any stamps forming tête-bêche pairs (Fig. 6). The cutting of the 60 stamps panes was effected in the same way used in the preceding issue but the booklets were presented in two different forms as far as the binding was concerned, namely on 10 booklets per sheet the binding was at the left, as done before, for the other booklets the binding was at the right. This was an innovation to conform to the way of reading Arabic.



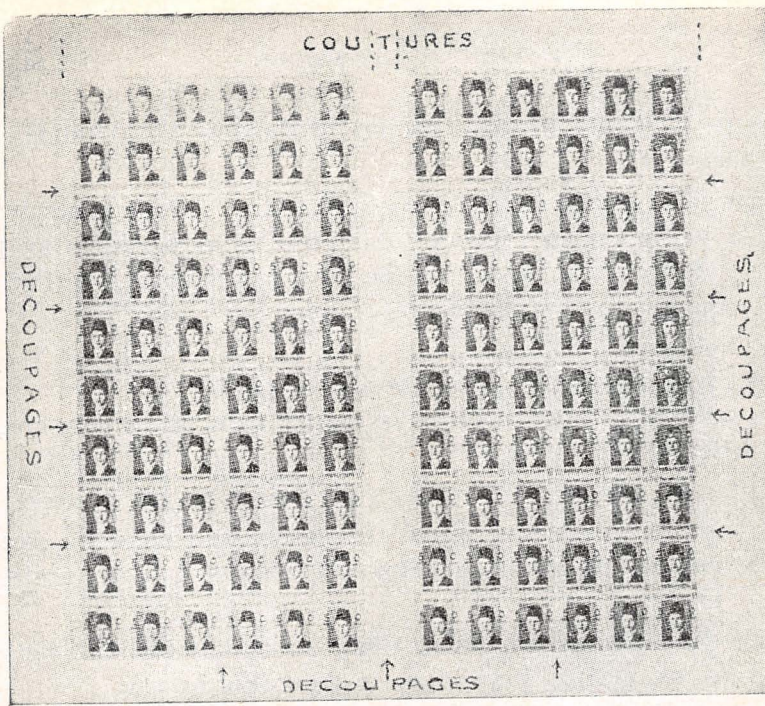


FIG 6 : A complete sheet of 120 stamps of 1937 Issue, showing the way the sheets were cut to suit the booklets that were bound in part to the left and in part to the right.

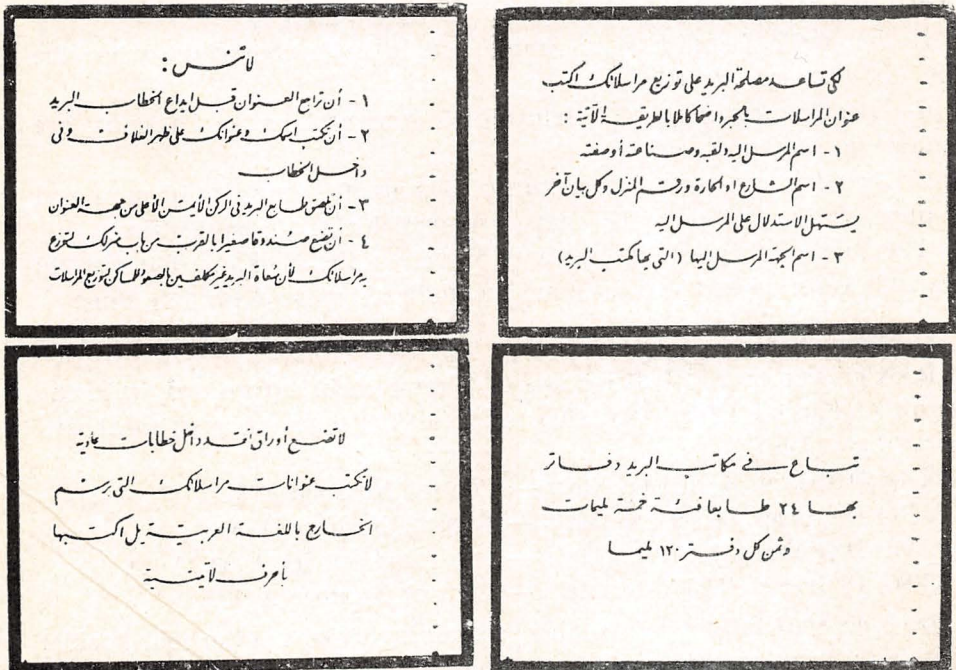


FIG 7 : The four intercalated sheets with Arabic text. Translation is given in the article.

Naturally, it existed an equal number of booklets with binding on the left as on the right.

The parafined paper intercalated between the booklet panes was replaced by a whity brown paper with impression in black giving postal indications and advises, in Arabic, to the buyers of the booklets (Fig. 7).

A translation of the text is given hereunder :

a) Do not forget :

1) To check the address before posting the letter.  
2) To write your name and address on the back of the envelope, also inside the letter.

3) To fix the stamp on the upper right corner of the envelope.

4) To install a small letter box by the door of your house for receiving your correspondance the postman being not compelled to go upstairs to deliver your mail.

b) In order to assist the Postal Administration in the distribution of mail, write, in ink, clearly, the address in the following way :

1) Name, surname and profession of the addressee.

2) Name of the street or allay, number of the house and all the details which facilitate the task of the postman.

3) Name of locality of the addressee (in which there is a post office).

c) Do not insert banknotes in your ordinary mail.

Do not write the address in Arabic, but in Latin characters, when the letter is addressed abroad.

d) Booklets containing 24 stamps of 5 mms each, price 120 mms, are available at the post offices.

Or, booklets containing 12 stamps of 5 mms, 6 stamps of 10 mms and 3 stamps of 15 mms, price 210 mms, are available at the post offices.

The first of the last two texts is found on the booklets sold for 210 mms, while the second text is found on the booklets sold for 120 mms.

### *29 June 1938*

Booklets composed of 24 stamps of 5 mms each, brown red, with the portrait of Farouk (Yvert No. 191), sold for 120 mms, in rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 7 bis).

29.6.1938 Delivered 274500 booklets — Control Number A/37

29.4.1939 Delivered 54000 booklets — Control Number A/38

8.1.1940 Delivered 219500 booklets — Control Numbers A/38, A/39

6.11.1941 Delivered 187500 booklets — Control Number A/40.

Booklets without control number, containing three or even four booklet panes with inverted watermark, are known. It should have existed also some with control number but are not yet recorded.



FIG 7 (bis) : Cover and pans of booklet No. 12 with the control number on the margin.

29 April 1939

Booklets composed of 12 stamps of 5 mms each, brown red (Yvert No. 191), 6 stamps of 10 mms, violet (Yvert No. 192) and 6 stamps of 15 mms brown violet (Yvert No. 194) with the portrait of Farouk, sold for 210 mms, in blue cardboard cover (Fig. 8).

29.4.1939 Delivered 7000 booklets — Control Number A/38.

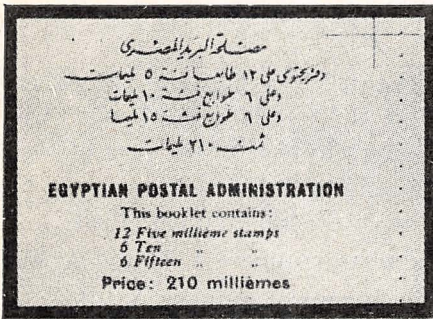


FIG 8 : Cover and three different panes of booklet No. 13. Binding shows at right on the Cover.

26 Mai 1942

Booklets composed of 30 stamps of 6 mms each, pale green, with the portrait of Farouk (Yvert No. 191 A), divided in 5 panes of 6 stamps each, sold for 180 mms, in rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 9).

In this issue we come back to the intercalated sheets of white parafined paper without inscription in Arabic.

26.5.1942 Delivered 111900 booklets — Control Number A/41.

27.6.1943 Delivered 37500 booklets — Control Numbers A/41, A/42.



FIG 9 : Cover and pane of booklet No. 14.

In 1941, the manufacture of the booklets came to a halt and the panes of 60 stamps prepared for this purpose were delivered to the Postal Administration on 6 November 1941 to be distributed later on the post offices for sale until exhaustion. Here-under the relative details :

165140 panes of 5 mms, Yvert No. 191 with control number A/40.

1552 panes of 15 mms, Yvert No. 194, with control numbers A/38 and A/40.

1392 panes of 20 mms, Yvert No. 195, with control number A/40.

In all, the equivalent of 405890 booklets of 120 mms and 13920 booklets of 270 mms approximately.

Some panes of 5 mms stamps with and without control number are known with the watermark inverted.

In 1943, the manufacture of the booklets still in use was also stopped and the stock of panes of 60 stamps prepared for the purpose was handed over to the Postal Administration on 27 June 1943, then distributed on the post offices for sale until exhaustion. Details of these are given hereunder: 37000 panes of 6 mms, Yvert No. 191 A, with control number A/41, A/42.

In all the equivalent of 74000 booklets of 180 mms.

There was, naturally, an equal number of panes with and without control number. These two kinds of panes are anxiously sought after by the specialists.

As to the perforated sheets of 120 stamps of the preceding issues, which formed part of the Palace Collections and put on auction sale during February 1954, we give hereunder a list of them. There were always two sheets in every lot. (Fig. 6) :

Lot No. 549 — 5 mms — Control Number A/37.

Lot No. 550 — 5 mms — Control Number A/38.

Lot No. 553 — 5 mms — Control Number A/38, A/39.

Part of Lot No. 555 — 5 mms — Control Number A/40.

Lot No. 560 — 6 mms — Control Number A/41.

Lot No. 561 — 6 mms — Control Number A/41, A/42.

Lot No. 550 — 5, 10 and 15 mms — Control Number A/38.

Part of Lot No. 555 — 5 mms — Control Number A/40.

Part of Lot No. 555 — 15 mms — Control Numbers A/38, A/40.

Part of Lot No. 555 — 20 mms — Control Number A/40.



FIG 10 : A complete sheet of 54 stamps of 1951 Issue, showing the way of cutting the sheet and making the booklets bound either on the left or the right. In the inferior right corner is noticed the control number "A/51" written in Arabic letters. The perforation of this sheet is very much displaced.

### ISSUES FROM 1951 to 1954

As from November 1944, a new set of stamps with the portrait of ex-King Farouk in military uniform started to appear.

Year 1951 saw the resumption of the manufacture of the booklets, but the sheets designated for the operation were subject to new modifications in their general feature. The mode of cutting was different, but the binding was kept the same whether on the left or on the right.

There are now 9 panes of 6 stamps each (2x3) i.e. 54 stamps on a surface equal to the previous sheet of 120 stamps. Each new pane has an all round white border, forming, when the booklet is unfastened, a nice "miniature sheet".

There is a control number occupying the interior right side corner of the sheet, but it disappears when the panes are cut to suit the booklet. It is inscribed in Arabic and reads "A/51..."

The illustration shown here explains the modifications referred to above (Fig. 10).

Here, they definitely came back to the use of the intercalated sheets of white parafined paper bearing no inscription in Arabic.

1951 (*exact date not available*)

Booklets composed of 24 stamps of 10 mms, violet, with the portrait of Farouk (Yvert No. 228), sold for 240 mms, in rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 11).

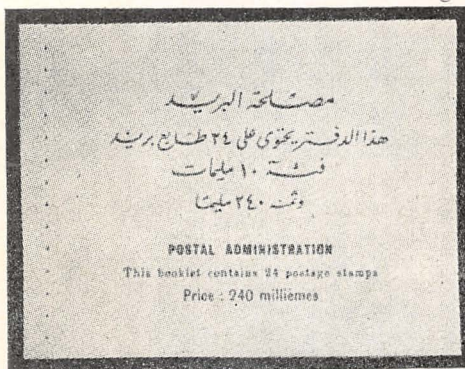


FIG 11 : Cover and pane of booklet No. 15.

1952 (*exact date not available*)

Booklets composed of 30 stamps, divided in 12 stamps of 4 mms, green (Yvert No. 226), 12 stamps of 10 mms, violet (Yvert No. 228) and 6 stamps of 22 mms, blue (Yvert No. 232), with the portrait of Farouk making five panes, sold for 300 mms, rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 12).

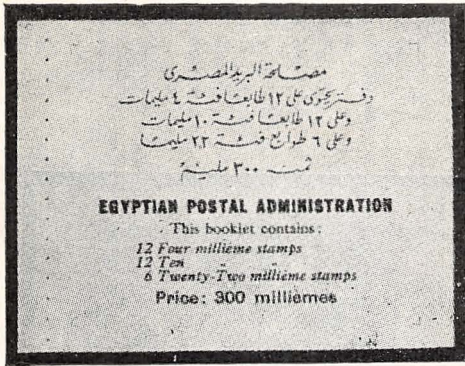


FIG 12 : Cover and the three different panes of booklet No. 16.

These two booklets seem to be issued in a very limited quantity and were put into circulation shortly before the abdication of ex-King Farouk (July 1952). The booklets sold for 300 ms were moreover quickly withdrawn from circulation and used by the Parcels Department of Cairo Central Post Office before the set bearing the portrait of the ex-King became obsolete.

A restricted number of the complete booklets have escaped this fate.

In the auction sale of the Palace Collections during February 1954, the perforated sheets of 54 stamps, shown hereunder, were offered. (Fig. 10):

Lots Nos. 668/671, 4 sheets of 10 mms stamps, one at least, as far as we know, bears the control number "A/51" in Arabic.

After the abdication of ex-King Farouk, the new set of stamps of the Republic gave birth to new booklets which were similar in every aspect to those of the preceding issue, even the paper had the royal watermark (crown and Arabic letter "F").

1954 (*exact date not available*)

Booklets composed of 24 stamps of 10 mms each, brown, bearing the portrait of a soldier (Yvert No. 315), sold for 240 mms, in rosy cardboard cover (Fig. 13).



FIG 13 : Cover and pane of booklet No. 17.

After this issue which must had been restricted in number, no more booklets were issued.

*RECAPITULATION OF THE DIFFERENT BOOKLETS  
WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE CONTROL NUMBERS*

<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>DATE OF ISSUE</i>	<i>COMPOSED OF</i>	<i>YVERT NO.</i>	<i>SALE PRICE mms</i>
1 to 8	from 1903 to 1924	Shall be studied later		
9	8/ 1/1927	24 stamps of 5ms brown red —Fuad	122	120
10	14/10/1930	12 stamps of 5ms brown red — Fuad 6 stamps of 10ms Red — Fuad 6 stamps of 15ms blue — Fuad	122 123 124	210
11	12/10/1936	24 stamps of 5ms brown red — Fuad	175	120
12	29/ 6/1938	24 stamps of 5ms brown red — Farouk	191	120



13	29/ 4/1939	12 stamps of 5ms brown red — Farouk	191	
		6 stamps of 10ms violet-Farouk	193	
		∪ stamps of 15ms violet brown — Farouk	194	240
14	26/ 5/1942	plae green — Farouk		180
		30 stamps of 6ms	191A	
15	?? 1951	24 stamps of 10ms violet-Farouk Military	228	240
16	?? 1952	12 stamps of 4 ms green-Farouk Military	226	
		12 stamps of 10ms violet-Farouk Military	228	
		∪ stamps of 22ms blue-Farouk Military	232	300
17	?? 1954	24 stamps of 10ms brown — soldier	315	240

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*Continued on page 434*

## OBLITERATIONS INSOLITES

ou

*Les trouvailles d'un débutant*

C'est une appréhension très naturelle et bien compréhensible que doit certainement ressentir un débutant au moment de prendre la plume et de commencer un article destiné à l'Orient Philatélique, cette revue où tant d'illustres devanciers ont traité avec profondeur et minutie, de sujets exigeant une patience infinie et une érudition consommée. Il m'a semblé pourtant qu'il faut montrer aux néophytes en la matière qu'il y a toujours quelque chose de nouveau à dire, et que les moins expérimentés peuvent cultiver d'intéressants terrains d'études dans le vaste domaine du timbre-poste.

Débutant, l'auteur de ces lignes ne l'est pas tout à fait. On a, depuis longtemps, "collectionné" dans sa famille, mais à la manière ancienne, remplissant sans éclectisme mais avec force colle et charnières les cases — aussi artistement disposées que sommairement descriptives — des albums d'autrefois. Lui-même, se libérant progressivement des consignes désuètes et tout en gardant un vague intérêt pour les émissions nouvelles et les timbres en cours, s'est attaché peu à peu à ce qui, en *philotélie*, puisqu'il faudrait l'appeler par son nom cuistre mais correct, forme la "curiosité".

On ne peut en un temps très court et où la fortune ne vient pas du tout en dormant, former une collection de raretés. Premières émissions sur lettres ou en blocs nombreux, affranchissements mixtes de la première heure, entiers anciens depuis longtemps disparus vers les musées et chez les grands amateurs... Mais l'on peut réunir à peu de frais quelques oblitérations curieuses, pièces qui sortent du quotidien et qui confèrent à une collection son côté particulier et personnel.

Voici tout d'abord un 25 centimes, type Sage, No. 82\*, celui que l'on retrouve fréquemment avec des oblitérations du Levant ou de la Barbarie. Cet exemplaire porte en oblitération assez nette, le A 25 de l'île de Malte. Quel voyageur en cours d'escale y a jeté à la boîte sa lettre restée jusque là "poche restante" ?...

Voici, portant le losange de points, oblitération muette des postes égyptiennes, une grosse tête d'Hermès, 20 lepta rose, No. 51, et une petite tête d'Hermès, 5 lepta vert, No. 79. Voici encore, sur fragment, une bande de trois timbres du 10 lepta jaune, petite tête No. 80, affranchie à Athènes

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\* Tous les numéros cités dans ces lignes se réfèrent au catalogue Yvert et Tellier.



le 31 décembre 1899, une des dernières oblitérations du siècle. Le fragment et l'un des timbres portent en outre une oblitération parisienne du 17 janvier 1900. Ah, les vœux n'avaient pas d'ailes à cette belle époque qui prend ainsi à nos yeux un aspect de temps héroïques ! Voici encore pour la Grèce une carte postale: au 5 lepta noir (grosse tête d'Hermès) de l'imprimé, on a ajouté un 5 lepta vert, petite tête No. 93. La carte est affranchie à Athènes le 6 février 1898 et adressée à Beyrouth, Syrie. Elle porte pourtant une oblitération d'arrivée d'Alexandrie, mais aucune oblitération de Beyrouth. Mystère des paquebots !

Puisque nous en sommes aux paquebots, voici une oblitération ronde en français et en arabe, Alexandrie — Paquebot du 16 janvier 1932, sur fragment portant cinq timbres de 80 lepta, tous No. 198 D, dont un bloc de quatre. Et, en des temps plus récents encore, deux exemplaires du 2.50 drachmes, No. 759, qui portent chacun des oblitérations d'Alexandrie, probablement des cachets d'arrivée ou de réexpédition. Un autre timbre grec, le 2 700 drachmes vert jaune, No. 562 A, porte un cachet de... Khar-toum. Parmi les enveloppes curieuses, l'une de 1913 porte l'oblitération erronée en grec Mitylène au lieu de Mytilène ; l'autre, souvenir de la Grande Guerre, affranchie avec des timbres à l'effigie du roi Albert, est oblitérée par la poste belge de Sainte-Adresse près du Havre, en France.



Trouvaille curieuse aussi que ce bloc de quatre du 5 mills. rose, No. 41 de 1888-1906, portant quatre cachets grecs de Délos du 10 juin 1900. Deux blocs similaires, mais portant oblitération turque de Smyrne, sont entrés récemment dans une importante collection d'Egypte. Et le même 5 mills. rose, mais avec une tache blanche sous le "p" de Postes — variété non classée dans le catalogue Zéhéri — oblitéré d'un I majuscule, probablement un cachet anglais d'arrivée. D'ailleurs plusieurs autres timbres d'Egypte "used abroad" sont encore très abordables.

Je parlerai encore de cinq timbres de Djibouti, Nos. 7 (en double), 8, 9 et 12, qui portent chacun le cachet rond de Port-Saïd, Egypte, et la date du 9 janvier 1900. Plutôt qu'une oblitération de faveur, j'y verrai un affranchissement à l'escale d'une lettre timbrée mais non postée au départ. Car l'un des timbres, le 2 centimes, existe en double : une oblitération de faveur eût été apposée, me semble-t-il, sur chacun des timbres d'une série plus complète et sans doubles.

L'amusement de rechercher ces oblitérations inattendues ne va pas sans mésaventures ni déceptions, mais c'est à bien peu de frais que l'on paie pour apprendre. Un timbre de la reine Victoria, le halfpenny gris noir, No. 76 de 1883-84, montre une oblitération à chiffre, peut-être 545. Il y a surtout une inscription qui semble faite à la machine à écrire : Obock. Le débutant croit avoir acquis à bas prix une rareté de premier ordre. N'est-ce pas là une surcharge non cataloguée et que les spécialistes voudront s'arracher ? Déjà s'échafaudent les rêves dont le plus beau est de conserver pour soi, malgré des offres mirifiques, la si précieuse dé-

couverte. On apprend bientôt que l'inscription vient recouvrir ici l'oblitération et que cette "rareté" est l'oeuvre d'un farceur. Adieu veau, vache, cochon, couvée.



Il ne faut pas croire toutefois que le métier de débutant ne consiste qu'en chagrins et songes vains. Il y a aussi les récompenses inespérées. Parmi les plus récentes sont le 3 mills. lilas-brun, No. 38 de 1888-1906, avec une oblitération tardive de Sawakin; et le 5 millièmes sur 3 centimes de Port-Said No. 38c (erreur sur timbre d'Alexandrie) sur une enveloppe recommandée envoyée d'Alexandrie le 26 mars 1931, à Torquay, en Angleterre, avec cachet d'arrivée au dos. Les six autres timbres sur l'enveloppe sont bien des timbres d'Alexandrie, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 64. Était-ce qu'une nouvelle erreur avait fait vendre à la poste d'Alexandrie ce timbre pourtant surchargé à Port-Said ? On me dit que les bureaux français du Levant étaient assez coulants en fait d'affranchissement; cette enveloppe en est une nouvelle preuve.



Le domaine proposé par le débutant que voici est des plus vastes : Oblitérations Insolites. Les unes, à la réflexion, n'ont rien que de très ordinaire ; timbres français ou anglais employés dans les ports du Levant possédant leurs propres émissions ; timbres-poste d'Italie ayant servi au Dodécannèse, timbres-taxe d'Italie oblitérés en Erythrée avant les émissions spéciales surchargées. Mais, de temps en temps, dans des boîtes regorgeant de timbres courants, parmi les paperasses jaunissantes, le débutant peut faire une trouvaille, acquisition qui donnera à sa collection future un cachet individuel.

*Christian Ayoub.*

S.P.E. 4553.

## LES TIMBRES D'EGYPTE A PAPIER EPAIS.

Pour divers pays du monde, les catalogues font, quand il y a lieu, une distinction au sujet du papier timbre en ce qui concerne son épaisseur et ils indiquent éventuellement qu'il y a papier mince et papier épais, avec une cote pour chacun, suivant le degré de rareté.

En est-il de même en ce qui concerne l'Egypte ? Le catalogue Zéhéri ne parle de papier épais que pour le timbre de la piastre de la 3<sup>e</sup> émission du tirage dit de Boulac et il cote cette variété, soit comme neuve soit comme oblitérée, au même prix que le papier mince, soit P. 20 pour le neuf et P. 6 pour l'oblitéré, ce en quoi je pense qu'il fait erreur, le papier épais étant beaucoup plus rare que le papier mince, dans la proportion de 1 à 10 ou même à 20.

Le hasard de mes recherches m'a permis de constater que ce n'est pas le seul timbre d'Egypte qu'on rencontre avec papier épais; loin de là. J'ai donc commencé à mettre de côté les timbres oblitérés à papier épais et je les ai collectionnés à part. Pour le moment, voici la liste de ces timbres, liste qui doit être incomplète, car je n'ai pas eu sous la main tous les timbres de cette espèce. Je donne donc cette liste pour ce qu'elle vaut, autrement dit comme une première énumération, et j'invite tous les collectionneurs spécialisant l'Egypte à faire des recherches en ce sens et à signaler leurs trouvailles à la direction de notre Société de manière à ce qu'au bout d'un certain temps on puisse introduire cette variété dans le catalogue Zéhéri, en lui donnant une cote.

*EMISSION 1884* : Timbre de P. 1

*EMISSION 1888* : Timbre de 1,3 (grenat) 4 et 5 mm.

*EMISSION 1914* : Timbre de 200 m.

*EMISSION 1923* : Timbres de 3,4,5,10,15 et 50 mm.

*EMISSION 1927* : Timbres de 5 et 50 mm.

*EMISSION 1936* : Timbres de 2 et 10 mm.

*EMISSION 1937* : Timbres de 1,2,3,5,10,15, et 20 mm. (bleu et gris).

*EMISSION 1944* : Timbres de 1,2,3,4,5,10, et 20 mm.

*EMISSION 1952* : Timbres de 1,2 et 10 mm.

*EMISSION 1953* : (3 barres): Timbres de 2,4, et 10 mm.

*EMISSION 1958* (U.A.R. et Egypt.) : timbre de 10 mm.

*EMISSION 1959* (U.A.R.) : Timbres de 4 et 10 mm. (olive).

En ce qui concerne les timbres Exprès, Service et Taxe, voici ce que

*EMISSION 1953* (définitive) : Timbres de 4 et 10 mm. (Défense)

j'ai trouvé

Exprès surchargé Roi d'Egypte et du Soudan.

Service : timbre de 4 mm. de 1914-15.

Taxe : timbre de P. 1 de 1889 et 8 mm. de 1927.

J'avoue n'avoir rien trouvé dans les timbres commémoratifs ni dans ceux de la poste aérienne. Mais mes recherches n'ont pas été bien poussées dans ces deux derniers domaines.

Au point de vue de la rareté de ces timbres que je viens de mentionner, il est difficile d'en préciser le degré dès maintenant ; cependant je crois pouvoir dire que le 4 mm de 1888 me semble rare ainsi que le timbre de 200 mm. de 1914; par contre, les timbres de 1944 me semblent communs, ainsi que le 10 mm surchargé Roi d'Egypte et du Soudan, qui est très commun. Les timbres Exprès, Service et Taxe sont plutôt rares.

Je laisse à d'autres philatélistes le soin de pousser plus loin cette étude et de la mener à bonne fin.

GABRIEL BOULAD.

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*Continued from page 427*

- Catalogue Zéhéri des Timbres-Poste d'Egypte, 7th Edition of 1960 by Ahmed Mazloum, Published by The Philatelic Society Of Egypt, Cairo.
  - Auction sale catalogue of the Palace Collections of Egypt, by H.R. Harmer Ltd, London, Cairo 12th to 18th February 1954.
  - Auction sale catalogue of William C. Hinde's collection of Egypt, by Robson Lowe Ltd, London, 16 and 17 October 1957 — Lots Nos. 287 and 288.
  - Auction sale catalogue of Dr. W. Byam's collection of Egypt by Robson Lowe Ltd, London, 24 and 25 October 1961, Lots Nos. 738 and 739.
- Die Markenheftchen, Kehdruck und Zwischenstegmarken der Schweiz 1904-1954, published in 1954 by Maison Ernst Muller in Basle.

**S. ASMAR**

**NEGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE**

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

**EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES**

**4, Rue Emad-El-Dine, Le Caire**



# NEW ISSUES

## Commemorative issue Assembly of Heads of State and Government of O.A.U.

Date of issue : July 17, 1964.  
Denomination and colour : 10 mills.  
Brown and Blue.  
Design : Africa and 34 flags.  
Dimension : 40 × 40 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Designer : Mr. Badr Bahgat.  
Sheet : 35 stamps (5 × 7).  
Printing Process : Rotogravure (Postal  
Authority Printing House).  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.



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## Commemorative Set The 12th Ann. of Revolution July 23, 1964.

### Electricity

Design Depicts : The High Dam  
Hydro-Electric Power Station.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Dimension : 40 × 40 mm.  
Perforation 11½.  
Sheet : 35 stamps (5 × 7).  
Printing Process : Rotogravure,  
"Postal Authority Printing House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 1,000,000 stamps.

## الاصدارات الحديثة

طابع تذكاري منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية  
مؤتمر رؤساء الدول والحكومات

تاريخ الاصدار : ١٧ يوليو ١٩٦٤ .  
الفئة واللون : ١٠ مليات بني وأزرق .  
الرسم : قارة أفريقيا ، ٣٤ علماً .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم .  
التخريم : ١١و٥ .  
المصمم والمنفذ : السيد/محمد بدر بهجت .  
الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع ( ٧ × ٥ ) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .

مجموعة تذكارية لمناسبة العيد الثاني عشر للثورة

٢٣ يوليو ١٩٦٤

### الكهرباء

الرسم يمثل : محطة كهرباء السد العالي .  
الفئة واللون : ١٠ مليات .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم .  
التخريم : ١١½ .  
الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع ( ٧ × ٥ ) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : مليون طابع .



### Reclamation of land

Design Depicts : Machines of reclamation and a spike.

Denomination : 10 mills.

Dimension : 40 × 40 mm.

Perforation : 11½.

Sheet : 35 stamps (5 × 7.)

Printing Process : Rotogravure,  
"Postal Authority Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : 1,000,000 stamps.

### استصلاح الأراضي

- الرسم يمثل : معدات الاستصلاح وسنبلة .  
 الفئة : ١٠ مليات .  
 أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم .  
 التسخيم : ١١½ .  
 الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع ( ٧ × ٥ ) .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : مليون طابع .

**The Miniature Sheet :**

بطاقة تذكارية

Denomination : 100 mills.

الفئة : ١٠٠ ملليم .

Dimension : 102 × 82 mm.

أبعاد البطاقة : ١٠٢ × ٨٢ مم .

Design Depicts : The picture of the president Gamal Abdel-Nasser and two photos of the High Dam, before and after the Diversion of the River Nile.

الرسم يمثل : صورة السيد/الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر وأمامه صورتين للسد العالي قبل وبعد تحويل مجرى نهر النيل .

Quantity : 100,000 Sheets.

الكمية : ١٠٠,٠٠٠ بطاقة .

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**Commemorative issue**

مجموعة تذكارية

**6th. Pan Arab Jamboree — Alex.**

المعسكر الكشفي العربي السادس بالاسكندرية

Date of issue : August 28, 1964.

تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٨ أغسطس ١٩٦٤ .

Design : (1) The badge of the Jamboree. (2) The Symbol of Air-Scouts.

الرسم يمثل : ١ - شعار المعسكر  
٢ - شعار الكشافة الجوية .

Denomination : 10 mills each stamp.

الفئة : ١٠ مليات لكل طابع .

Colour : Red and green.

اللون : أحمر وأخضر .

Dimension : 40 × 40 mm.

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم .

Perforation : 11½.

الشرشرة : ١١ ½ .

Sheet : 70 stamps (35 of each stamp).

عدد الطوابع : ٧٠ طابع (٣٥ لكل طابع) بالفرخ .

Printing : Rotogravure

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .

Process : (Postal Authority printing House).

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

الكمية : مليون لكل طابع .

Quantity : 1,000,000 each stamp.

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**Commemorative Set**

مجموعة تذكارية

**2nd. Arab League Heads of State Council**

مجلس ملوك ورؤساء الجامعة العربية الثاني

Date of issue : Sept. 5, 1964.

تاريخ الاصدار : ٥ سبتمبر ١٩٦٤ .

Design Depicts: 13 stamps showing the flags of the Arab countries

الرسم يمثل : ١٣ طابع تمثل أعلام الدول المشتركة .

Denomination : 10 mills each stamp.

الفئة : ١٠ ملليم لكل طابع .

Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Perforation : 11½.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
 Printing : Rotogravure  
 Process : "Postal Authority Printing House".  
 Control : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1,000,000 each stamp.

أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٢٢ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم مسلسل .  
 الكمية : مليون لكل طابع .



**Commemorative issue**  
**Conference of Heads of State or**  
**Government of Non-Aligned**  
**Countries**

Date of issue : Oct. 5, 1964.  
Design Depicts: The map of the world  
on the globe, two olive branches  
and a pigeon.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Colour : Yellow and bluish ashy.  
Dimension : 40 × 40 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Sheet : 35 stamps (5 × 7).  
Printing : Rotogravure  
Process : "Postal Authority Printing  
House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

طابع تذكاري  
مؤتمر رؤساء دول أو حكومات البلاد غير المنحازة  
تاريخ الإصدار : ٥ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الرسم يمثل : الكرة الأرضية وعليها خريطة  
العالم وغصنا زيتون وحمامة السلام .  
القيمة : ١٠ مليات .  
اللون : أصفر ورمادي مزرقي .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم .  
المشرقة : ١١ .  
الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع ( ٧ × ٥ ) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .



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**Commemorative Issue**  
**The First Afro-Asian Medical**  
**Congress :**

Date of issue : Oct. 10, 1964.  
Design Depicts : Afro-Asian map and  
the emblem of medicine.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Colour : Violet and yellow.  
Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
Printing : Rotogravure  
Process : "Postal Authority Printing  
House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

طابع تذكاري  
المؤتمر الطبي الآسيوي الأفريقي الأول

تاريخ الإصدار : ١٠ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الرسم يمثل : خريطة آسيا وإفريقيا وشعار الطب .  
القيمة : ١٠ مليات .  
اللون : بنفسجي وأصفر .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
النخرم : ١١ ½ .  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع ( ١٠ × ٥ ) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .



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### Tokyo — Olympic Games Commemorative set

### بمجموعة تذكارية دورة طوكيو الأولمبية

Date of issue : Oct. 10, 1964.  
Design : Pharaonic Games.  
Denomination : 5, 10, 35 & 50 Mills  
Dimension : 5 mills : 42 × 25 mm.  
10 & 35 mills : 25 × 42 mm.  
50 mills : 61 × 28 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Sheet : 50 stamps.  
Printing : Rotogravure  
Process : "Postal Authority Printing House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 5 & 10 Mills : 1,000,000 each  
35 & 50 Mills : 400,000 each.

تاريخ الإصدار : ١٠ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الرسم يمثل : الألعاب الرياضية عند الفرانسة .  
القيمة : ٥٠ ، ٣٥ ، ١٠ ، ٥٠ مليم .  
ابعاد الطابع : ٥ مليم : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم .  
١٠ ، ٣٥ مليم : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
٥٠ مليم : ٦١ × ٢٨ مم .  
التخريم : ١١ ½ .  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع ( ١٠ × ٥ ) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ١٠ ، ٥٠ مليم : مليون طابع .  
٥٠ ، ٣٥ مليم : ٤٠٠ ، ٠٠٠ طابع .



**Commemorative stamp  
Pan-African and Malagasy  
Congress for Posts and  
Telecommunications**

Date of issue : Oct 24, 1964.  
Design Depicts : Map of Africa and  
the symbol of Posts and that of  
Telecommunications.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
Printing : Rotogravure  
Process : "Postal Authority Printing  
House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

**طابع تذكاري المؤتمر الأفريقي الملجاشي  
للبريد والمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية**

تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الرسم يمثل : خريطة أفريقيا وشعار البريد ورمز  
المواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية .  
الفئة : ١٠ مليات .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
التخريم : ١١ ½ .  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .



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**Commemorative set  
Monuments of Nubia — 1964**

Date of issue : Oct. 24, 1964.  
Denomination : 5, 10, 35 mills.  
Design Depicts: 5 mills : God Hoorus  
and the facade of Abu-Simbel  
10 mills : The head of Ramses II  
35 mills : Sculpture on the walls of  
Abu-Simbel.  
Dimension : 5 and 35 mills :  
40 × 40 mm.  
10 mills : 25 × 42 mm.

**إنقاذ آثار النوبة — ١٩٦٤**

تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الفئة : ٥ ، ١٠ ، ٣٥ مليا .  
الرسم يمثل : ٥ ملليم : آله حورس وواجهة  
معبد أبو سمبل .  
١٠ ملليم : رأس رمسيس الثاني .  
٣٥ ملليم : نحت على جدران معبد  
أبو سمبل .  
أبعاد الطابع : ( ٥ ملليم ، ٣٥ ملليم )  
٤٠ × ٤٠ مم  
( ١٠ ملليم ) ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .

Perforation : 11½.

Sheet : 5 and 35 mills :

35 stamps (5 × 7)

10 mills : 50 stamps (10 × 5)

Printing : Rotogravure.

Process : "Postal Authority Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : 5 and 10 mills :

1,000,000 stamps each

35 mills :

400,000 stamps

التخريم : ١١ ½ .

الفرخ : ( ٥ ملجم ، ٣٥ ملجم )

٣٥ طابم ( ٥ × ٧ ) .

( ١٠ ملجم ) ٥٠ طابم

( ١٠ × ٥ ) .

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابم هيئة البريد .

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .

الكمية : ( ١٠ ، ٥ ) مليون طابم من كل

( ٣٥ ملجم ) ٤٠٠,٠٠٠ طابم .

### The Miniature Sheet

### البطاقة التذكارية

Date of issue : Oct 24, 1964.

Denomination : 50 mills.

Design : The picture of Goddess Isis

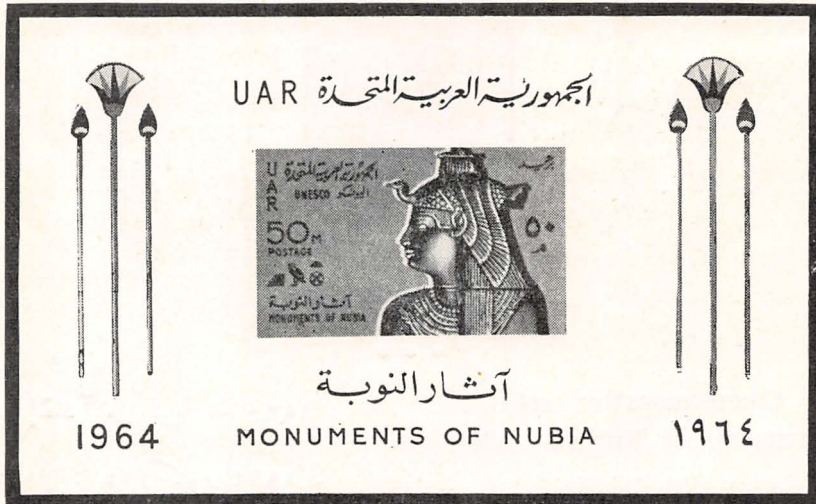
Quantity : 100,000 sheets.

تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٦٤ .

الفئة : ٥٠ ملجم .

الرسم يمثل : صورة العبودة إيزيس .

الكمية : ١٠٠,٠٠٠ بطاقة .





**Commemorative issue :**  
**The Silver Jubilee of the Ministry**  
**of Social Affairs**

Date of issue : Dec. 18, 1964.  
Design : The emblems of co-operation,  
of rural handicraft and of women's  
work.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Dimension : 42 × 25 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
Printing : Rotogravure  
Process : "Postal Authority Printing  
House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.



طابع تذكاري  
العيد الفضي لوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية

تاريخ الإصدار : ١٨ ديسمبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الرسم : رموز التعاون والصناعات الريفية  
والأشغال النسوية .  
الفئة : ١٠ مليات .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم .  
التخريم : ١١٥ .  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .



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**Commemorative Issue**  
**UNESCO Day**

Date of issue : Dec. 24, 1964.  
Design Depicts : The emblems of  
UNESCO and U.N. and the three  
pyramids.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
Perforation : 11½.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
Printing : Rotogravure  
Process : "Postal Authority Printing  
House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

طابع تذكاري — يوم اليونسكو

تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٤ ديسمبر ١٩٦٤ .  
الرسم يمثل : شعار اليونسكو وشعار هيئة الأمم  
المتحدة وثلاث أهرامات .  
الفئة : ١٠ مليات .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم .  
التخريم : ١١٥ .  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠) .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .

## ORDINARY STAMP SET 1964

## مجموعة طوابع عادية ١٩٦٤



Date of issue : June 1, 1964.

Denomination : 1 mill : Blue and olive green (A glass vessel used in the 14th Century)

Colour and Design : 2 mills : Brown and plum colour (A man lifting a curve and kneeling between two lions).

3 mills : Blue and orange (A ship of alabaster and pharaonic pillars)

4 mills : Blue and red (A minaret and an Islamic gate)

10 mills : Yellowish brown and blue green (The Eagle and three pyramids)

15 mills : Blue and yellow (A window in Ahmed Ibn Toulon Mosque)

35 mills : Blue and red (The Queen Nefertari)

Dimension :  $30\frac{1}{4} \times 25$  mm.

Perforation :  $11\frac{1}{2}$

Sheet : 100 stamps (10 × 10)

Printing process : Rotogravure (Postal Authority Printing House)

Control No. : Date of printing and serial number

تاريخ الإصدار : أول يونيو ١٩٦٤ .

القيمة واللون والرسم : ١ ملليم — أزرق وأخضر زيتوني .

( قنينة من الزجاج من القرن الرابع عشر ) .

٢ ملليم — بني وبرقوق .

( منحنى يرفعه رجل يجلس على ركبتيه بين أسدين ) .

٣ ملليم — برتقالي وأزرق .

( مركب من الرخام ومقصورة على أعمدة فرعونية ) .

٤ ملليم — أزرق وأحمر (مأذنة جامع وبوابة إسلامية) .

١٠ ملليم — بني مائل للصفرة وأخضر مائل للزرقة

( النسر والثلاث أهرامات ) .

١٥ ملليم — أزرق وأصفر ( شبك في جامع أحمد

بن طولون ) .

٣٥ ملليم — أزرق وأحمر ( الملكة نفرتاري ) .

التخريم :  $11\frac{1}{2}$  .

الفرخ : ١٠٠ طابع ( ١٠ × ١٠ ) .

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم مسلسل .





Denomination : 5 mills (brown and blue).

Date of issue : July 1, 1964.

Design : The High-Dam.

Dimension :  $25 \times 30\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

Perforation :  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

Sheet : 100 stamps (10 x 10)

Designer and Executor : M.M. Saber

Printing Process : Rotogravure (Postal Authority Printing House).

Control No. : Date of printing and serial number.

الفئة : ٥ مليات ( بني وأزرن ) .  
 تاريخ الإصدار : أول يوليو ١٩٦٤ .  
 الرسم : السد العالي .  
 أبعاد الطابع :  $25 \times 30\frac{1}{4}$  مم .  
 التخريم : ١١ر٥ -  
 الفرخ : ١٠٠ طابع ( ١٠ x ١٠ ) .  
 المصمم والمنفذ : السيد / محمد صابر .  
 الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
 رقبة الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .

\* \* \*

### Airmail Stamp

Date of issue : Nov. 2, 1964.

Design : An Arab Arch and The Tower of Cairo.

Denomination : 50 mills.

Colour : Blue and brown.

Dimension :  $25 \times 42$  mm.

Perforation  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

Sheet : 50 stamps (10 x 5).

Printing : Rotogravure

Process : "Postal Authority Printing House"

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

### طابع بريد جوى

تاريخ الإصدار : ٢ نوفمبر ١٩٦٤ .  
 الرسم : عقد عربي و برج القاهرة .  
 الفئة : ٥٠ مليا .  
 اللون : أزرق وبني .  
 أبعاد الطابع :  $25 \times 41$  مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع ( ١٠ x ٥ ) .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .

\* \* \*

### Palestine Set :

On the same date an ordinary Palestine set was issued to be valid for postage in Gaza Strip of Palestine only.

مجموعة فلسطيني : صدرت في نفس التاريخ بمجموعة مماثلة لطوابع فلسطين صالحة للتخليص في قطاع غزة فقط .

	جنيه	جنيه	جنيه
رسوم بريد للتخليص على المراسلات	٣٥		
أدوات مكتبية ومطبوعات	٣٠		
أدوات ومصاريف لجان استيراد وتصدير الطوابع	٥٠		
مصاريف غير منظورة	٢٠		
		٦٦٠	
إصلاحات وتركيبات بمقر الجمعية		٦٠	
موازنة حسابات شعبة الإسكندرية		١٨٠	
الجملة			١٢٩٠

\* \* \*

### مشروع ميزانية شعبة الإسكندرية لسنة ١٩٦٤

	جنيه	مليم
إيجار دار الشعبة	٦٢	٤٠٠
تليفون	٦	٠٠٠
إنارة	٧	٢٠٠
تنظيف وأدوات تنظيف	٧	٢٠٠
إيجار صندوق بريد الشعبة	٢	٠٠٠
كتالوجات ومجلات وكتب	١٥	٠٠٠
حفلات ونثريات	١٢	٠٠٠
مرتبات	٧٢	٠٠٠
الجملة	١٨٣	٨٠٠

ثم أستأنف السيد/رئيس الجمعية كلمته فقال :

لا يسعني قبل أن أختم هذه الكلمة إلا أن أشيد بالثناء العاطر على السادة أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية لما يبذلونه من مجهودات في إدارة أعمال الجمعية وفي تحقيق أغراضها . كذلك أذكر بالشكر أعضاء لجنة تصدير وإستيراد الطوابع لما يتكبدونه من مشاق في أعمال اللجنة سواء في اجتماعاتها بمركز الجمعية أو في قلم طرود البريد . ولا يفوتني أيضاً شكر لجنة خبراء الجمعية الذين لا يتوانون عن وضع كل خبرتهم في خدمة أعضاء الجمعية أما السادة موظفي الجمعية فلهم جزيل الثناء لقيامهم بأعمالهم على أحسن وجه .

وإذا كانت لي أمنية أبتدئها فإني أرجو أن نلتقي بمشيئة الله في العام القادم وجميعكم بخير وصحة . وأن تزدهر جمعيتنا العزيزة وتتقدم بخطوات موفقة إلى مستقبل باهر . والله ولي التوفيق ،

## مشروع ميزانية الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٦٤

	جنيه	جنيه	جنيه
<u>الإيرادات</u>			
<u>الاشتراكات</u>			
١٢٠ القاهرة ٨٠ عضواً X ١٥٠٠ جنيه			
١٢٠ الاسكندرية ٨٠ عضواً X ١٥٠٠ جنيه			
١٥٠ الأقاليم والخارج ١٥٠ X ١ جنيه			٤٩٠
<u>إيراد الاستثمارات</u>			
٣٤٥ فوائد سنوات ١٠٠٠٠ جنيه X ٣,٥٪ قرض وطني محول			
١٠٥ فوائد إيداع ٣٥٠٠ جنيه X ٤٪			٤٥٠
وذلك بعد خصم مصاريف البنك			
<u>إيرادات متنوعة</u>			
٥٠ إيراد الإعلانات بالجملة			
٤٠٠ متحصلات متنوعة وأتعاب تقدير وخص طوابع بلجان			٤٥٠
استيراد وتصدير الطوابع			
الجملة			<u>١٢٩٠</u>
<u>المصروفات</u>			
<u>مصروفات المجلة</u>			
١١٠ ورق ٣ أعداد			
١٥٠ طبع » »			
٧٠ صور وأكليشيات			
٦٠ بريد ومصاريف			٣٩٠
<u>مصروفات عمومية</u>			
٤٠٠ مرتبات وأجور			
٩٠ صافي الإيجار			
٣٥ كهرباء			

## أصول

المركز المالي في ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٣

## خصوم

مليم جنيه	مليم جنيه	مليم جنيه	مليم جنيه
احتياطي رأس المال	١٦١١٩,١٠٧	أصول ثابتة	
آخر ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٢		أثاث وأجهزة علمية	١٢١,٣١٨
احتياطي ضريبة الدمغة	١٨٨,٢٥٠ +	مصاريف تأسيس (تركيبات بمقر الجمعية تحت التسليم)	٥٠,٠٠٠
	١٦٣٠٧,٣٥٧	المكتبة	١٦,٨٢٦
مكافأة ترك الخدمة	٩٥,٠٠٠ -	طوابع للمقارنة	٢٤,٠٠٠
	١٦٩٢,٣٥٧	مجموعة الطوابع المحفوظة	٤٧٦,٨٤٠
زيادة المصروفات عن الإيرادات سنة ١٩٦٣	٢٣,٥١٩ -	أصول متداولة	
تأمينات	١٧,٠٠٠	أوراق مالية	١٠٦٣٥,٤٧٢
اشتراكات مقدمة (سنة ٦٤ مدفوعة مقدماً)	٨,٠٠٠	تأمينات	٢٠,٣٥٠
	١٦١٨٨,٨٣٨	طوابع تحت التوزيع	٤١٦,٢٨١
		حسابات مدينة	١١٠٧٢,١٠٣
		حساب الوكلاء	٢٥٤,٨١٦
		حسابات جارية	٣٩,٢٦٢
		مصرف مقدم (لطبغ عدد ١١٢ من مجلة الجمعية)	٣٠,٩٠٦
		ورق مخصص لطبغ المجلة (باقى في ١٢/٣١/١٩٦٣)	٣٢٤,٩٨٤
		نقدية بالصندوق	٤٥,١٦٨
		البنك الأهلي (جارى)	٤٧٠,١٩٩
		البنك الأهلي (إيداع)	٣٥٠,٠٠٠
			٤٠١٥,٣٦٧
	١٦٢٩٣,٨٣٨		١٦٢٩٣,٨٣٨

راجعنا المركز المالي الموضح أعلاه على دفاتر ومستندات الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد فوجدناها مطابقة لها وفي رأينا أن هذه الأرقام الموضحة بهاليه تمثل المركز المالي للجمعية في ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٣ طبقاً للدفاتر والمستندات المقدمة والبيانات والمعلومات التي حصلنا عليها. « إمضاء »

ونتج عن انخفاض الإيرادات مع الضغط في المصروفات العمومية مع الزيادة في مصاريف  
المجلة أن زادت بعض المصروفات عن الإيرادات بمبلغ ٢٣,٥١٩ مليم جنيه.

رابعا :

قامت الجمعية بعمل بعض التحسينات والتجديدات بمبلغ ٨٦ جنيه ( بخلاف تكاليف عمل  
سلم خشب ثابت ) دفع منه ٥٠ جنيه حتى آخر ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٣ .

هذه هي باختصار بعض ملاحظتنا عن نتيجة أعمال الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٦٣ وفيما عدا ذلك  
فإن الحسابات الختامية تمثل المركز المالي الحقيقي للجمعية في ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٣ طبقاً  
للمستندات المقدمة والبيانات والإيضاحات التي حصلنا عليها .

### حساب الإيرادات والمصروفات

عن المدة من ١/١/١٩٦٣ إلى ٣١/١٢/١٩٦٣

الإيرادات	مليم جنيه	المصروفات	مليم جنيه
اشتراكات	٣٥٠ ٨٦١	مصاريف عمومية	٨٨٧ ٨٣٨
إيرادات متنوعة	٤٤٠ ٦٦٦	مصاريف المجلة	٤٥٥ ٢٧١
إيراد إعلانات بمجلة الجمعية	٤٦ ٦١٠		
مبيعات كتالوج زهيري	٢٩ ٢٠٣		
إيراد استثمارات	٤٥٢ ٢٥٠		
زيادة المصروفات عن الإيرادات (عجز)	٢٣ ٥١٩		
	<u>١٣٤٣ ١٠٩</u>		<u>١٣٤٣ ١٠٩</u>

## ثانيا : خصوم الجمعية :

١ - احتياطي رأس المال وبيانه كآلاتي :

احتياطي رأس المال في أول يناير سنة ١٩٦٣	١٦١١٩,١٠٧	مليم جنييه
احتياطي في سنة ١٩٦٢ لمواجهة رسوم الدمغة وقد حصلت الجمعية على إعفاء نهائي .	١٨٨,٢٥٠	+
	١٦٣٠٧,٣٥٧	
تنزيل مكافأة ترك الخدمة عن سنوات سابقة لسنة ١٩٦٣ .	٩٥,٠٠٠	-
	١٦٢١٢,٣٥٧	
تنزيل زيادة المصروفات عن الإيرادات لسنة ١٩٦٣	٢٣,٥١٩	
	١٦١٨٨,٨٣٨	

٢ - حسابات دائنة :

تأمين محصل من الغير	١٧,٠٠٠	مليم جنييه
اشتراكات محصلة مقدما عن سنة ١٩٦٤	٨,٠٠٠	

ثالثا : حساب الإيرادات والمصروفات :

١ - بلغت المصاريف العمومية ٨٨٧,٨٣٨ وكانت سنة ١٩٦٢	٨٩٥,٢٧١	مليم جنييه
٢ - بلغت مصاريف المجلة ٤٥٥,٢٧١ وكانت سنة ١٩٦٢	٣٦٢,٣٣٧	

وسبب الزيادة في هذا البند هو ارتفاع الرسوم البريدية لإرسال المجلة للأعضاء بالمسجل داخل الجمهورية وخارجها وكذا المصاريف المباشرة لإصدار المجلة (الكلاسيكات) .

٣ - بلغت الإشتراكات	٣٥٠,٨٦١	مليم جنييه
وكانت في سنة ١٩٦٢	٥٢٧,١١٦	مليم جنييه
٤ - بلغت الإيرادات المتنوعة	٤٤٠,٦٦٦	مليم جنييه
وكانت في سنة ١٩٦٢	٩٤٧,٦٣٩	مليم جنييه



السيد رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تحية طيبة وبعد : نتشرف بإفادة سيادتكم أننا قمنا بمراجعة حسابات الجمعية عن السنة المالية ١٩٦٣ وفيما يلي ملاحظتنا وتقريرنا عن أعمال الجمعية .

### أولاً : أصول الجمعية :

١ - الأثاث والأجهزة العلمية بلغت قيمتها الدفترية في ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٣ مبلغ  
مليم جنيه  
١٢١,٣١٨ ولم تجر عليها أى استهلاك في هذه السنة وأنى أرى فصل الأثاث عن الأجهزة  
العلمية مع عمل كشف لكل للحصر ولعمل بيان مفصل .

٢ - المكتبة والأوراق المالية لم تجر عليها أى استهلاك في هذه السنة .

٣ - الطوابع المخصصة للمقارنة بلغت ٢٤ جنيه في ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٣ .

٤ - تأمينات لدى الغير لم تتغير عن السنوات السابقة .

٥ - مجموعة الطوابع المحفوظة بالجمعية بلغت ٤٧٦,٨٤٠ مقومة بسعر التكلفة وهى  
مليم جنيه  
محفوفة كعهده طرف السيد رئيس الجمعية .

٦ - طوابع تحت التوزيع بلغت ٤١٦,٢٨١ وهى مخصصة للبيع للسادة الأعضاء وهى  
مليم جنيه  
عهدة السيد رئيس الجمعية .

٧ - حسابات مدينة وتشمل :

مليم جنيه  
( أ ) ٢٥٤,٨١٦ حساب الوكلاء .

( ب ) ٣٩,٢٦٢ حسابات جارئة .

بواقع ١٠٪ عند التصدير — بل وقد تتجاوزها إلى خسارة محققة للمصدر — ولذا فإنه سوف يمتنع عن التصدير خشية أن تعاد له كمية مما يصدره فيتحمل خسارة لا طائل له بها .

وقد كتبت الجمعية لمصلحة الجمارك في ٧ ديسمبر من العام الماضي تشرح لها الموضوع شرحاً وافياً وتبين لها أن المادة الواجب تطبيقها من قانون الجمارك الحديث في هذه الحالة هي المادة (١٠) التي تنص الفقرة (٧) منها على إعفاء الأشياء التي تصدر للخارج ثم يعاد إستيرادها ودالفاً للمصلحة على أن طوابعنا من الإصدارات الحديثة عندما تعاد من الخارج تدخل تحت المادة (١٠) المذكورة وتعفى من الرسوم الجمركية — لأن جميع الطوابع المصرية من الإصدارات الحديثة طبعت في القاهرة وصدرت إلى الخارج — فما يستورد منها يعتبر معاد مما سبق تصديره .

ولم تجب المصلحة على كتاب الجمعية حتى الآن رغم أننا أعدنا الكرة وكتبنا لها في ٢٠ يناير ثم في ١٩ فبراير من العام الحالي .

وقد أثارت الجمعية هذا الموضوع بواسطة رئيسها في اجتماع لجنة الطوابع البريدية — ففضل مشكوراً السيد المهندس رئيس اللجنة ومدير عام هيئة البريد بأن طلب من اللجنة المشتركة من البريد والجمارك دعوتى رسمياً لحضور إجتماعها الذي عقد في يوم ١٦ الجارى بمكتب السيد المهندس وكيل عام هيئة البريد لمناقشة الموضوع — وقد تم فعلاً الإجتماع وأقر السادة أعضاء اللجنة المشتركة وجهة نظر الجمعية وأثبت ذلك في محضر اللجنة لرفعه للسيد مدير عام مصلحة الجمارك — والأمل كبير في أن تأتى هذه المحمودات بالثمرة المرجوة .

فيما يتعلق بالناحية المالية للجمعية فإنه يؤسفنى أن أذكر أن موارد الجمعية المالية قد انكسرت بعض الشيء في السنة الماضية مما جعل المصروفات تتجاوز الإيرادات بخلاف ما كان يحدث في السنوات الماضية — وسبب ذلك راجع إلى انخفاض عدد أعضاء الجمعية نظراً لسفر الكثيرين منهم للإقامة بالخارج — كما يرجع أيضاً إلى نقص إيراد لجنة تصدير واستيراد الطوابع — غير أن هذا العجز في الإيرادات لا يسبب أى قلق — إذ أن الجمعية لديها من المبالغ الاحتياطية ما يسد هذا العجز دون أية مشقة .

وسيتلو على سيادتكم الآن الأستاذ كامل سليم محاسب الجمعية تقريره عن المركز المالى بالتفصيل الوافى .

وهنا بدأ الأستاذ كامل سليم المحاسب القانونى في تلاوة تقريره فقال :

في يومى ١٩ و ١٨ يونية المذكور - وفي هذا الاجتماع سينظر الطلب المقدم من الجمعية للاتحاد لرعاية وتعظيم معرضنا الدولى المزمع إقامته في يناير سنة ١٩٦٦ - ولما كان يتحتم حضور ممثل جمعيتنا في اجتماع الاتحاد المذكور - أولاً: لأن الجمعية عضو عامل في الاتحاد - وثانياً: وهو الأهم - لكي يتسنى لممثلنا الدفاع ضد ما قد يعترض الطلب المقدم من الجمعية من عقبات قد تثيرها دولة دأبت على أن تتصدى لكل ما فيه خير ودعاية طيبة للجمهورية بلداً المحبوبة - وكان يسعدنى جداً أن احضر الاجتماع المذكور - خصوصاً بعد أن وقع إختيار المعرض الدولى المذكور على أن يكون قوميسيراً عاماً له في الجمهورية العربية المتحدة - غير أن ظروفنا إضطرارية تمنعنى من تحقيق هذه الأمنية - وقد تفضل مشكوراً عضو جمعيتنا الأستاذ « جاك كساب » بالتطوع للسفر على حسابه الخاص ليمثل الجمعية في إجتمع الاتحاد - وأن يتحمل كافة النفقات بجميع أنواعها

سابعاً: دابت الجمعية دائماً على تشجيع تصدير طوابعنا إلى الخارج بكافة الوسائل المشروعة نظراً لما تحديه هذه الطوابع من دعاية طيبة لبلدنا المحبوب - فضلاً عما تجلبه من عملات صعبة تحتاجها إقتصاديات بلدنا - ولذا فإن الجمعية تساهم بالقسط الأوفر في لجنة تصدير واستيراد الطوابع - وهى اللجنة التى لا تصدر الطوابع إلا عن طريقها - وقد وجدت الجمعية دائماً من السلطات العليا المختصة رعاية واستجابة لطلباتها بشأن تخفيف القيود على تصدير واستيراد طوابع البريد ومبادلتها مع الخارج وقد صدرت فعلاً قرارات عديدة لتحقيق هذا الغرض - ومن ضمنها القرار الصادر من إدارة عموم الجمارك في ديسمبر سنة ١٩٤٩ بأعضاء الطوابع المصرية المستوردة من أية رسوم جمركية .

غير أنه لما صدر قانون الجمارك الحديث في السنة الماضية - وأخذت مصلحة الجمارك في تطبيق أحكامه - رأت إخضاع طوابع البريد المستوردة لبلدنا من بنود التعريف الجمركية يفرض رسوماً جمركية بواقع ٣٠٪ مضافاً إليها الرسم الإحصائى والرسوم البلدية مما يرفع هذه النسبة إلى ما يقرب من ٤٥٪ من قيمة الطوابع المصرية المستوردة .

ولما كان فرض هذه الرسوم الجمركية على الطوابع المصرية المستوردة يشل حركة تصدير طوابعنا للخارج شللاً كبيراً - لأن المصدر يتقاضى من عميله في الخارج عمولة لا تتجاوز ١٠٪ من قيمة طوابع الإصدارات الحديثة التى يصدرها - فإذا ما أعاد له العميل جزء من هذه الطوابع - وهذا يحدث كثيراً لأسباب متنوعة - فإن هذا المصدر سوف يطالب بدفع ٤٥٪ رسوماً جمركية عن الجزء المعادله - وقد تستنفذ هذه الـ ٤٥٪ كل عمولته التى تقاضاها

وقد عرض في مدوة يوم الإثنين الأول من شهر نوفمبر الماضي فيلم سينمائي خاص بمركز الأمم المتحدة بالقاهرة عن طوابع البريد وهوايتها - وسيعرض بمشيئة الله فيلم آخر عن هوايتنا من المكتب المذكور في المدوة المقبلة .

ثانياً : تم طبع الكتيب الذي ساهمت في إعداده كل من الجمعية وهيئة البريد عن هواية الطوابع - وقد وصلت للجمعية كمية وافرة منه أخذت في توزيعها في الأوساط المختلفة لكي يتحقق الغرض المنشود من إصدار هذا الكتيب وهو نشر هواية بكافة السبل الميسورة .

ثالثاً : ما زال المرض الدولي لطوابع البريد المزعم إقامته في القاهرة في شهر يناير سنة ١٩٦٦ يشغل بال أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية وهم لذلك يقبضون الآراء بشأنه في كل اجتماع يعقدونه - وقد استقر الرأي في آخر إجتماع للمجلس على إقامة معرض محلي لطوابع البريد بمركز الجمعية في شهر أكتوبر القادم إن شاء الله - واعتمد المجلس لنفقته مبلغ مائة جنيه - والأمل معقود على أن يساهم أكبر عدد من الأعضاء في هذا المعرض - إذ فضلاً عما يستتبع ذلك من دعاية طبية لهوايتنا المحبوبة - أيضاً للمعرض الدولي المزعم إقامته في أول سنة ١٩٦٦ - فإن المعارضين سوف يكتسبون خبرة نفيدهم كثيراً عندما يساهمون في المعرض الدولي المذكور .

رابعاً : أقام مركز الأمم المتحدة للأعلام بالقاهرة معرضاً للطوابع بمبنى جامعة الدول العربية أفتتح في يوم الخميس ٢ أبريل الحالي - وقد طلب المركز المذكور من الجمعية معاونته في إعداد هذا المعرض بالمساهمة ببعض العروضات - فبادرت الجمعية بتلبية الطلب وعرضت جميع الطوابع التي أصدرتها جمهوريتنا للمناسبات، التي لها علاقة بالأمم المتحدة أو التي تحمل شعارها - وقد حضر حفل إفتتاح المعرض كثيرون من أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية ومن أعضائها - وقد استمر المعرض أسبوعاً شاهده فيه الكثيرون من الهواة .

خامساً : يسرني أن أعلن لسيادتكم أن مجلة الجمعية قد حازت جائزة تقديرية كبيرة - وهي دبلوم إمدالية - من معرض الطوابع الدولي الذي أقيم في أستانبول في شهر صبتمبر من العام الماضي - وهذه الجائزة هي إحدى الجوائز العديدة القيمة التي نالتها المجلة في المعارض الدولية المختلفة - إذ ما من مرة تعرض مجلتنا في أى معرض دولي إلا وتحوز جائزة تقديرية عظيمة نظراً لمستواها الفني الرفيع .

سادساً : سيقام المعرض الدولي القادم في باريس في الفترة من ٥ إلى ٢١ يونيو من العام الحالي - - وأثناء هذه الفترة سيعقد إجتماع الجمعية العمومية للاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات هواة الطوابع

## محضر الجمعية العمومية

المنعقدة في ٢٧ أبريل سنة ١٩٦٤

لم تتمكن الجمعية العمومية من عقد اجتماعها يوم ٢٠ أبريل سنة ١٩٦٤ لعدم تكامل العدد القانوني فتأجل إلى مساء الإثنين ٢٧ أبريل سنة ١٩٦٤ .  
افتتح الإجتاع رئيس الجمعية الأستاذ مهني عيد في الساعة السابعة مساء وألقى الكلمة الآتية :

### أيها السادة الزملاء

أبدأ باهدائكم جزيل الشكر لاستجابتكم للدعوة التي وجهت لكم لحضور هذا الاجتاع — إذ بذلك يتسنى لسيادتكم المساهمة في أعمال الجمعية العمومية لجمعيتنا المحبوبة .  
لم يكتمل العدد القانوني من الأعضاء لاجتاع الجمعية العمومية في الميعاد الذي حدد في الدعوة وهو الساعة السابعة من مساء يوم الإثنين الماضي الموافق ٢٠ أبريل الجاري — ولذا فقد تأجل الاجتاع إلى الساعة السابعة من مساء اليوم ويصبح إجتماعنا هنا الآن قانونياً مهماً كان عدد الأعضاء الحاضرين وذلك طبقاً لحكم المادة ٣٦ من قانون الجمعية .

محضر الجمعية العمومية السابقة تم نشره في العدد ١١٠ من مجلة الجمعية الذي أرسل وقت صدوره لكل عضو — وعلى ذلك فلا بد أن تكونوا سيادتكم جميعاً قد اطلعت على المحضر المذكور ولذا فأني أقترح — توفيراً للوقت — أن نعتبر أن هذا المحضر قد تمت قراءته الآن وأرجو أن تتفضلوا بابداء ما قد يكون لديكم من ملاحظات على هذا المحضر — وفي حالة عدم وجود ملاحظات: — فأني أرجو أن تتفضلوا باقراره .

### القرار : وافق السادة الأعضاء بالإجماع

أهم نواحي النشاط الاجتماعي الذي مارسته الجمعية أثناء السنة الماضية كالتالي :  
أولاً : استمرت الندوات التي تعقد بمركز الجمعية في مساء يوم الإثنين الأول من كل شهر ويحضر هذه الندوات عدد لا بأس به من الأعضاء ولكننا نطمح في أن يزداد العدد في المستقبل إذ بذلك تزداد الألفة والتعارف بين السادة الأعضاء — فضلاً عما يكتسبه العضو من معلومات أثناء تبادل الحديث مع زملائه — وبالتالي تزداد خبرته مما يحببه أكثر في هوايته — وينير له الطريق السوي الذي يسلكه — هذا بالإضافة إلى الفائدة التي تعود عليه من تبادل الطوابع مع زملائه .

# 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 الدولي لهواة الطوابع )

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