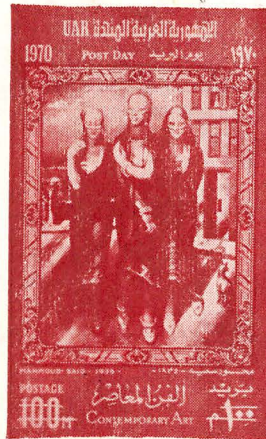


المجلة المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE



POST DAY  
COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

(see page 327)

JOURNAL

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT  
SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

« شيف »

ف. شيفاريللو وشركاه

٣١ شارع شريف بالقاهرة

ج. ه. ط ٤٩٣

ت : ٧٤٥٦١

س. ت. ق ٩٨٢٢٥

مجموعات كبيرة من

طوابع - البومات

أقلام حبر وجاف

“CIF”

F. CIFARIELLO & Co.

31, Rue Chérif — LE CAIRE

S.P.E. 493

Tél. 74561

R.C.C. 98225

Spécialiste en nouveautés du monde entier

GRAND CHOIX DE SERIES ANCIENNES

ET MODERNES DE TOUS PAYS

ACHATS — VENTES — ECHANGES

Stock permanent de tout matériel philatélique

Albums — Classeurs — Catalogues — Charnières, etc.

# SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

MEMBRE ACTIF

DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILATELIE

(PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT)

16, RUE ABD EL KHALEK SAROIT

B.P. 142 - LE CAIRE — P.O. BOX 142 - CAIRO

• • •

## COMITE DE DIRECTION BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

*Président* : Mr. MEHANNY EID

*Vice-Président* : Mr. ATIA HELMI MAHMOUD

*Secrétaire honoraire* : Mr. YEHIA MATOUCHALEH (Ing.)

*Trésorier honoraire* : Dr. ABD EL HAMID LOUTFI

*Membres* : MM. ANWAR TOULAIMAT (Général), HASSAN KAMAL LOUTFY, JEAN N. PTERNITIS, KHALID MARZOUK, LOUTFI GUINDI, Dr. MEDHAT CHERIF EL CHICHINI, MOHAMED IBRAHIM SOBHI (Ing.), Dr. MOHAMED YEHIA EL KATEB.

## COMITE D'EXPERTISE — EXPERT COMMITTEE

MM. MEHANNY EID, I. CHAFTAR, Dr. SAVA MICHEL

## CONTROL COMMITTEE FOR IMPORTED AND EXPORTED STAMPS

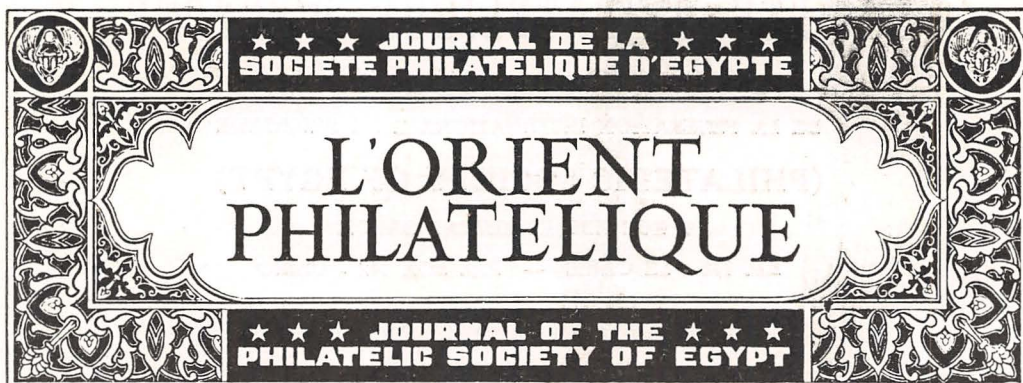
*President* : Mr. MEHANNY EID

*Members* : Customs Dept.'s Delegate, Exchange Control Dept.'s Delegate,  
MM. YEHIA MATOUCHALEH, LOUTFI GUINDI, ANWAR TOULAIMAT (General), MAHMOUD MOUHSEN, JEAN N. PTERNITIS, B. HAGOPIAN, F. CIFARIELLO, S. ASMAR.

**ALEXANDRIA BUREAU : 3, Bolanachi Street**

## CORRESPONDENTS

<i>Angleterre</i> :	JOHN REVELL, 135, Cromwell Road, Whitstable,
<i>England</i>	Kent.
<i>Australie</i> : Melbourne	E. G. MORELLO, 33, Percival Street, Preston No. 3072.
<i>Etats-Unis d'Amérique</i>	Dr. Peter A. S. Smith, Dept. of Chemistry, University
<i>United States of America</i> :	of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.



ALFREDO DAZZI

**MEMBRE FONDATEUR DE LA FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE  
DE LA PRESSE PHILATELIQUE**

Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique « WIPA 1933 »

Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique « PRAGA 1938 »

Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Philatélique d'Alexandrie 1939.

Médaille d'Argent, Salon du Timbre, Alexandrie 1945.

Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Philatélique Internationale, Le Caire 1946.

Médaille de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique « Imaba 1948 ».

Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Internationale Phil. « Reinatex » Monte-Carlo 1952.

Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. « Stockholmia 55 ».

Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationnale Phil. Finlandia 56.

**JOURNAL'S COMMITTEE**

Pres. (Editor) : Mr. MEHANNY EID.

Members : Dr. ABD EL HAMID LOUTFI, JEAN N. PTERNITIS, Dr. M. C. EL CHICHINI.

**CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER**

	Page
SPECIMEN STAMPS OF EGYPT — FURTHER NOTES ... ..	259
EGYPT : SPHINX AND PYRAMID ISSUES, 1879 — 1906 ... ..	261
PART-IMPERFORATE POSTAGE DUE STAMPS ... ..	275
THE INTERPOSTAL SEALS AND THE EARLY POSTAL SERVICES OF EGYPT ... ..	} 277
LES ETIQUETTES INTERPOSTALES ET LES PREMIERS BUREAUX POS- TAUX D'EGYPTE ... ..	}
SOME MISCELLANEOUS CANCELLATIONS ... ..	302
THE SALE OF THE "ALEXANDRIA" COLLECTION OF LEVANT ... ..	304
NEW ISSUES ... ..	} 314
NOUVEAUTES ... ..	}
. اصدارات عام ١٩٧٠	٣٢٩
. الاصدارات البريدية للبلاد العربية لسنة ١٩٦٩	٣٣٤
. الاصدارات الحديثة	٣٤٣

## SPECIMEN STAMPS OF EGYPT — FURTHER NOTES

*Peter A.S. Smith*

In issue No. 120 of *L'Orient Philatélique* (July — October, 1968) I wrote of four values of the 1914 pictorial series in imperforate pairs overprinted SPECIMEN. Mr. Jeidel of South Africa has since written me that he has three of the same values (20, 50 and 200 mill.) in the same condition and Col. Danson has written that he has the same four values in vertical pairs. We thus now know of at least four sets of pairs. Presumably other sets exist, perhaps many more. It is interesting that each set contains only the same four values, which implies that the other values of the 1914 series probably do not exist with SPECIMEN overprint.

Mention was made in the foregoing article to remarks written by Dr. Byam about SPECIMEN overprints on the 1914 issue in the auction sale of the Honeker collection in London in 1942. Through the kindness of John Gilbert, I have now been able to inspect the actual auction catalog. It was not a complete set, as Dr. Byam's remarks seemed to imply, but a set of the same four values (5, 20, 50, and 200 mill.) as in the other sets. There is no way of telling whether one of the four known sets may have been the set in the Honeker sale.

The illustrations in *L'O.P.* No. 120 show that the overprint is found either near the top or near the bottom of the stamps, and that it was applied diagonally. The angle from the horizontal is markedly less on the 50 mill. than on the other values, but on none of the values is the angle precisely the same. I have since seen another pair, of the 5 mill. value only, in which the overprint is exactly horizontal. Furthermore, it is in dull blue, rather than the black of the others, but the size of the overprint is the same. This pair differs from the others I have seen in that the color of the stamp itself is like that of conventional issued stamps, and does not show the washed effect that the other specimens have. All previous examples that I know of have no gum (Col. Danson's set is also gumless, and shows the effect of washing in water). The pair with the horizontal overprint has gum, but it is badly disturbed, as though it had been moistened at one time and stuck lightly to something. It is tempting to conclude from these facts that all the specimen pairs were at one time stuck down on paper, and that some of them were later removed by rather drastic soaking.

Col. Danson's pairs are vertical, whereas mine are horizontal. His pairs are remarkable for one other feature : on the 5, 20, and 200 mills., the diagonal overprint is at the top of the stamps on the upper stamps of the pairs, and at the bottom of the stamps on the lower stamps. On the 50 mills., it is at the top on both stamps. Mr. George Houston's set is entirely with horizontal overprint, which is apparently printed in a press rather than handstamped.

The foregoing notes suggest a conclusion that the overprint was either applied by hand (albeit carefully), or was applied from a form containing only one horizontal row of impressions. I am inclined to the first conclusion, since there is a variation in angle, and because the strength of the impression of the individual letters varies so. All impressions are  $15\frac{1}{2}$  mm. in length. The most plausible explanation of the origin of these specimens is that they were prepared by the printers for use in sample books used by their salesmen in soliciting new business.

Col. Danson also has very similar specimens, also in pairs, of the 1921—22 series of Sudan (1 m. to 10 p.), watermarked star and crescent.

## « PHILATELISTS STORES »

Ex. M. HAGOPIAN

R.C. 120267 Le Caire

NEGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE

VENTE — ACHAT — ECHANGE

TIMBRES TOUS-PAYS

et variétés

16, RUE ABDEL KHALEK SAROIT — LE CAIRE

1er étage, bureau No. 9

## EGYPT : SPHINX AND PYRAMID ISSUES,

1879 ... 1906 \*

by

W. BYAM, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L., and J. R. DANSON, M.C., F.R.P.S.L.

The perfection of De La Rue's work is probably responsible for the little interest hitherto taken by philatelists in these stamps; a closer study however will be well rewarded. The design was obviously evolved by stages from the essays prepared by Penasson for the stamps of the Second Issue (1867), modified by Skipper and East and used by the Government Printing Works at Boulac when stamp printing was attempted there for the Third Issue (1872—1874/75) (Fig. 1). It continued in use by De La Rue, substantially unchanged, for thirty-five years, at the end of which time it was replaced by the pictorial designs of 1914. To show how it was modified during its long life is the purpose of this paper. We also explain the use of the vignette dies prepared by De La Rue.

Of the original artists' sketches five are known to us — those for the 20 paras and 2 piastres (Martin A. C. Smith collection), both dated 7 AUG 78, are obviously designs which were rejected (Figs. 1(a) and 1(b), Plate II); those for the 1 piastre (Danson collection), 2 piastres (Byam collection) and 5 piastres (Royal collection at Abdin Palace, Cairo). All are drawn to the exact size of the proposed stamps, the last three in colours approaching those used by the printers for the finished product (Figs. 2 and 3). The sketch for the 5 PT., dated 7 AUG 78, is pictured on page 36 of *The Illustrated Philatelic Record*; No. 3, for July 1939; by E. F. Hurt.

Instructions to engraver on the back of the 1 PT. (dated 7 AUG. 78) read—

“copy the large diagrams for the Arabic inscriptions and the Arabic numbers, as the inscriptions on this design are not correctly drawn. The bottom tablet is to contain the words ‘Postes Egyptiennes’ in Arabic; the right hand tablet the value in Arabic. 19 SEP. 78.”

On reverse of the 2 PT. (dated 17 SEP. 78)—

“copy the large diagrams for the Arabic inscriptions and the Arabic numbers, as the inscriptions on this design are not correctly drawn. The bottom tablet is to contain the words ‘Postes Egyptiennes’ in Arabic; the right hand tablet the value in Arabic. 19 SEP. 78.”

On the back of the 5 PT. (dated 7 AUG. 78) is written—

“copy the large diagrams for the Arabic inscriptions and the Arabic numbers, as the inscriptions on this design are not correctly drawn. The bottom label is to contain the words ‘Postes Egyptiennes’ in Arabic; the right hand tablet the value in Arabic. Take care to make it clear that the Arabic ‘5’ is a circle and not a dot. 19 SEP. 78.”

The earliest engraved die proof of a vignette (Fig. 4) is dated 13 AUG. 78 (Danson collection). It appears to have been rejected, which is not surprising as in it the Sphinx bears a striking resemblance to a Cairo dragoman.

The second engraved die proof for the vignette (Fig. 5) is dated 1 OCT. 78 (Danson collection) and is of special interest because it differs in many particulars from all the completed die proofs and from the issued stamps. The most noticeable characteristic is the right shoulder of the Sphinx, on which the lines of shading are curved and run downwards — whereas on all the finished die proofs and on all the stamps the lines of shading are horizontal. The details of the desert foreground are distinctive and are seen repeated elsewhere, on die proofs or stamps, except on the vignette proof of a daughter die, dated 17 OCT. 18 (Danson collection) (Fig. 6). The details of the design in 1881 are identical with those of 1878 and these vignette dies were therefore obviously being used for some purpose, yet they were not used to strike the dies for the stamps themselves. For what then were they used and why is no vignette die proof found which corresponds in detail with the completed die proofs and the issued stamps ?

In an attempt to answer these questions we made a critical survey of the completed die proofs we possessed : 60 copies in the Danson collection ; 15 in the Byam collection. These, with one exception, are printed in black on glazed cards and mostly bear the dates when the impression was struck, with, in addition the legend either “Before Hardening,” “After Hardening,” “Before Striking,” or “After Striking” —



the exception is the 4 milliemmes die proof of the issued stamp, in colour, dated in MS. 18 SEP. 06 (Byam collection).

The designs for the 1, 2 and 5 PT. had the longest life and remained unchanged, retaining the inscription in French at the top of the stamp.

2 PT. (Fig. 7). There are no essential differences between the die proofs of 19 NOV. 78 and 24 MAY 01 : both have a white flaw in the N.W. corner from the top of the Arabic numeral. Both proofs have the eyes of the Sphinx drawn in the manner of the vignette proofs, with the eyeball mainly solid colour and similar to the eyes for all three of the PARA values. Also a considerable portion of the right shoulder of the Sphinx is portrayed within the oval. The line of the sky-shading above the pyramid is clear of the apex.

5 PT. (Fig. 8). There are no essential differences between the die proofs dated 19 NOV. 78 and 18 AUG. 04, though the lines of the sky are deeper and more uniform in 1904. The design differs from the 2 PT. in that the forehead band is defined by a pronounced line, whereas this line on the 2 P.T. is quite slight and suggests it is merely the uppermost line of shading on the forehead. The drawing of the desert foreground is entirely different on the two values and neither is like the foreground on the vignette die. The line of sky above the pyramid is continuous with the apex.

1 PT. (Fig. 9). The main difference between this and all the other duties is that the lettering is in colour, instead of in white. Die proofs of 27 NOV. 78 and 19 SEP. 05 show no essential differences, though there is a coloured flaw in the N.E. numeral 1 in the proof of 1878 which is absent in September 1888 and also in September 1905. The line defining the forehead band is intermediate in density between the pronounced line of the 5 PT. and the very light one of the 2 PT. The desert foreground is again drawn differently. The line of sky above the pyramid is continuous with apex, as on the 5 PT. die.

It is certain that three values so far discussed were not prepared by stamping a die from a common original vignette die and none shows the distinguishing features of the vignette dies known to us. For all three values new daughter dies appear to have been made from time to time, but all from the same original die specifically prepared for each stamp.

The three PARA values (5, 10 and 20 paras) share certain characteristics with the PIASTRE stamps : (a) the shading of the right cheek

of the Sphinx is continued on the lobe of the ear; (b) a considerable amount of the right shoulder is seen within the vignette; and (c) the eyes are treated in the same manner on all six stamps. The desert foreground is different for each value.

On each of the PARA values the line of the sky is continuous with the apex of the pyramid, as on the 1 and 5 PT.

Of the PARA values the 5 paras has the most pronounced forehead band. The 20 paras has ten lines of sky above the pyramid: and 5 and 10 paras have nine lines only; the 1 and 5 PT. nine lines; the 2 PT. has ten.

From the nature of the work, it would seem one engraver produced the vignette dies for all six values up to 1888, when the currency was changed from paras to milliemes: but *each die was a separate and distinct entity*. The first values to be produced were, apparently, the 10 paras and 5 piastres, the earliest completed proofs for which were both dated 6 NOV. 78. The last of this series is the 1 PT. — 27 NOV. 78 — hence, possibly, the attempt with altered lettering in colour, necessitating a different technique in the production of the die.

July 22, 1887 (2 and 5 milliemes) (Fig. 10) is the earliest date on the die proofs of the milliemes series, which stamps began to appear on January 1, 1888. The three new millieme values and the 10 PT. (Fig. 11), then introduced for the first time in this design, show in common:—

- (a) wide open eyes, the pupils represented by hook-like lines;
- (b) upward curving lines on the left cheek, giving the face a more chubby appearance;
- (c) no lines of shading prolonged from the cheek on to the right ear;
- (d) less of the shoulder of the Sphinx than seen on the previous series.

The desert foreground is different on all four values — 1, 2 and 5 milliemes and the 10 piastres. On none is the forehead band sharply defined. The lines of shading on the margin of the head dress slope upwards sharply compared with the original design. Lines of sky above the pyramid are nine on the millieme values and eight on the 10 PT. The die proofs of this series suggest the dies were separately engraved,

but by one engraver and not the engraver who produced the first series in 1878.

No essential differences can be detected on the die proofs of various dates for any one value, ranging in the case of the 5 milliemes from July 22, 1887 to July 9, 1908, represented in our collections by nine impressions on different dates during that period of time. The desert outline on the 5 milliemes suggests a heaping up of sand against the pyramid not seen on the other values of this series.

On January 1, 1892, the local rate for a single letter (15 grammes) was reduced from 5 milliemes to 3 milliemes and a new stamp of this denomination was issued on that day. The die proof (Fig. 12), shows a combination of the characteristics of both the previous series.

- (a) the eyes of the Sphinx are drawn as for the stamps of the first series ;
- (b) the lines on the left cheek are much like those of the first series ;
- (c) the lines of shading on the right cheek stop short of the ear, as on the second series ;
- (d) the amount of shoulder included in the vignette conforms to the second series ;
- (e) the lines on the margin of the head dress are less sloping than on the other millieme values.

There can be no doubt the die for the vignette of the 3 milliemes was not stamped from the die of any previous denomination.

The 4 milliemes, as conceived in 1899 (die proof 18 APR. 99 — Fig. 13), was much like the 3 milliemes stamp. The die, however, was not produced directly from that of the latter, as can be seen at once by comparing the desert foreground on the die proofs of the two values. Considerably more white of the eyes is shown on the 4 milliemes. On September 18, 1906, appeared the first die proof we know in colour (Byam collection),\* with the sky lines above the head of the Sphinx cut away (Fig. 14). The remaining lines above the pyramid, with the exception of the two topmost, were interrupted by a series of vertical cuts. Those to the right of the pyramid were separated from it throughout the length of that side. The outline of the headdress of the Sphinx was accentuated and coarsened. No essential difference can be detected between the 4 milliemes die proofs of 20th Sept. 06, 26th March 08 and 9th June 09.

---

\* Robert Leslie has a similar die proof in colour, dated 19 SEP 06.

In the Byam collection are two composite artists' drawings which appear to provide the answers to the questions we have posed. That for the 10 PT. (Fig 15) dated 27th July 88, consists of a vignette *printed* in dark violet, which is exactly similar to the vignette die proof of 1st Oct. 78 (Fig. 5), with sloping lines on the shoulder of the Sphinx. The other for the 3 milliemes (Fig. 16) has the vignette *printed* from the die for the 5 milliemes and shows the characteristic heaping of the sand against the base of the pyramid and the desert foreground drawn in the same way. Each of these composite sketches consists of a vignette printed in the proposed colour of the stamp-to-be, surrounded by a water-colour artist's drawing of the frame design, including an indication of the perforated margin as it was expected to appear on the finished stamps.

From the above observations we are convinced that separate original or mother dies were cut for the entire design of each individual denomination and that no second original die was engraved for any value, though many different daughter dies were produced. It would also seem that the vignette dies, of which proofs are known, were never used to strike dies for individual stamps, but were employed to print the centre portion of the designs prepared for the guidance of the engravers, thus reducing the labour of the artist. In each instance the engraver employed his own conventions and did not slavishly copy the artist's composite sketch. Hence we can classify these De La Rue stamps into :—

- (a) First series ; consisting of all the stamps issued before 1888, and the 1, 2 and 5 piastre values till their replacement in 1914, which show the darkened eyes and flat left cheek ;
- (b) Second series ; consisting of the 1, 2 and 3 milliemes together with the 10 PT., which show the wide open eyes and chubby cheeks ;
- (c) 3 milliemes ; combining the characteristics of (a) and (b) ;
- (d) 4 milliemes ; akin to (c) but modified by entirely new treatment of the sky.

The procedure described in this paper was nearly certainly employed by De La Rue when preparing stamps, at this period, for other countries. One of us (W.B.) suggested this to Mr. R. H. Sennett after viewing his magnificent display of Great Britain Essays and Proofs at the R.P.S.L. on May 19, 1949, when vignette dies differing from the completed dies were shown. It would seem therefore that the study of these Egypt die proofs has thrown fresh light on the De La Rue technique.



FIG. 1. Evolution of the design.

- (a) Engraved essay by Penasson for the Second Issue (1867);
- (b) Lithographed essay by Penasson for the Second Issue (1867);
- (c) Engraved essay by Skipper and East for the Third Issue (1872), with the title "Khedive" introduced;
- (d) Lithographed essay by Penasson for the Third Issue (1872), with inscription in the top label appropriate to the Second Issue;
- (e) Lithographed stamp issued in 1872;
- (f) Electrotyped stamp by de la Rue issued in 1879.



FIG. 1. (a) Artist's sketch dated 7 AUG 78  
(Martin Smith collection)

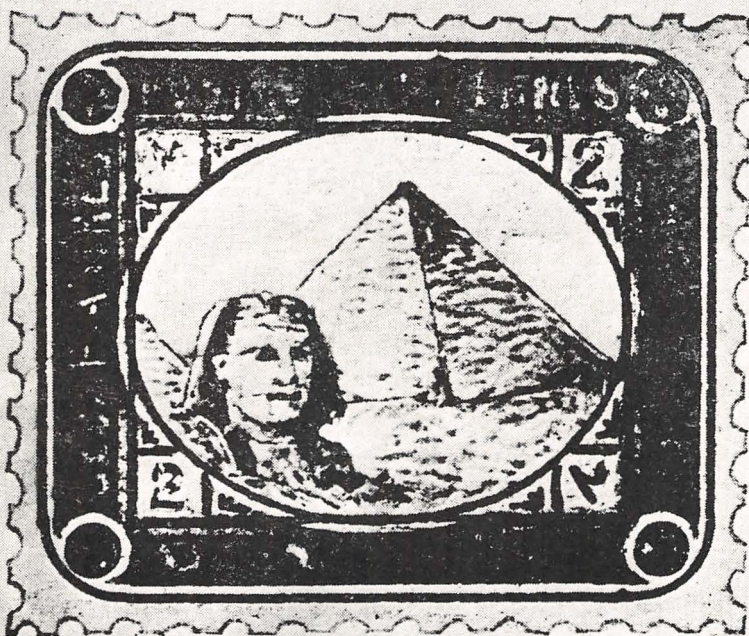


FIG. 1. (b) Artist's sketch in water colour dated 7 AUG 78  
(Martin Smith collection)



FIG. 2. Artist's sketch in water colour for 1 PT. dated 7 AUG 78. Instructions to engraver, on reverse, dated 19 SEP 78. (Danson collection.)



FIG. 3. Artist's sketch in water colour for 2 PT. dated 17 SEP 78. Instructions to engraver, on reverse, dated 19 SEP 78. (Byam collection.)

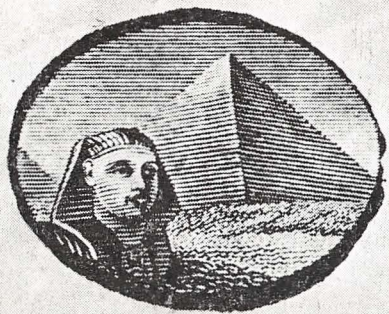


FIG. 4. Die proof of vignette from a rejected design, dated 13 AUG 78. (Danson collection.)

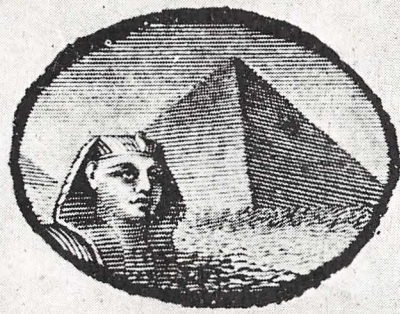


FIG. 5. Die proof of vignette dated 1 OCT 78. Note the direction of the lines on the shoulder. (Danson collection.)

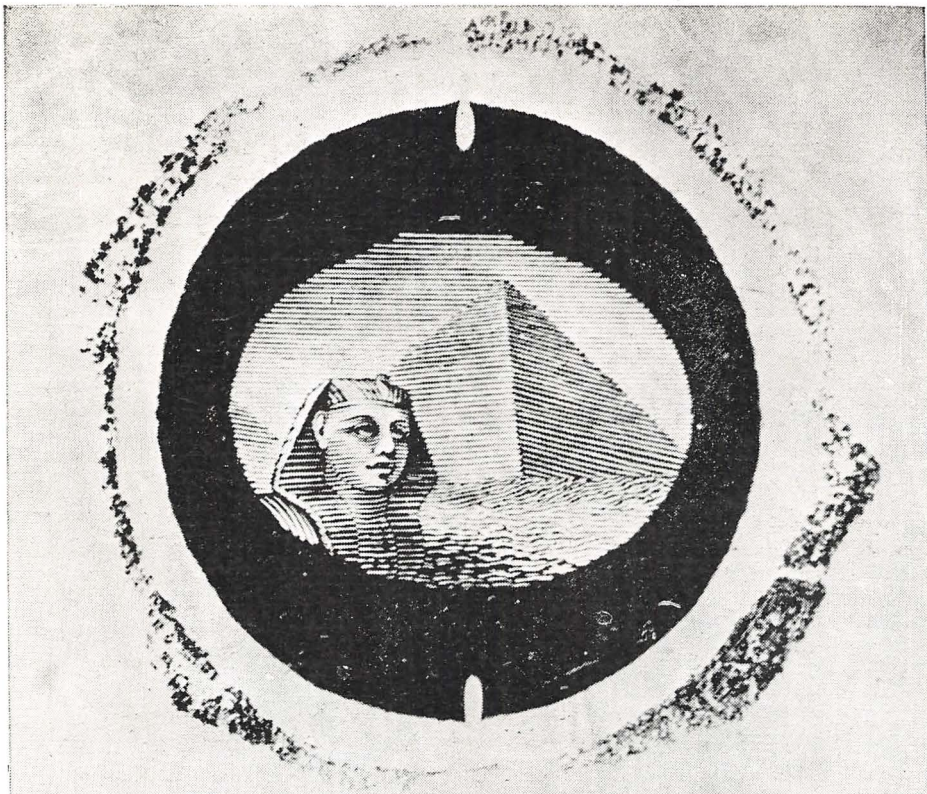


FIG. 6. Die proof of vignette date 17 OCT 81. The same in detail as the proof dated 1 OCT 78. (Fig. 5).  
(Danson collection.)



FIG. 7. Die proof for 2 PT. dated 19 NOV 78. No definite forehead band.  
(Danson collection.)





FIG. 8. Die proof for 5 PT. dated 19 NOV 78. Pronounced forehead band. Compare with Fig. 7 for drawing of desert foreground.

(Danson collection.)

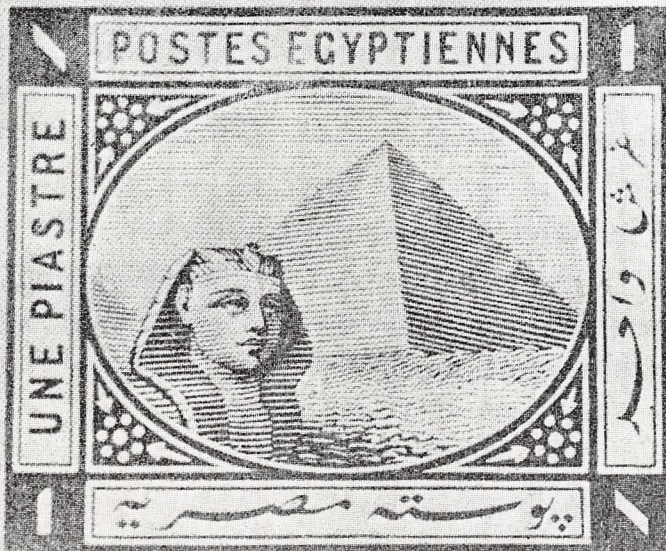


FIG. 9. Die proof for 1 PT. dated 1 SEP 88, with lettering in colour—Vignette typical of Series I designs with dark eyes and considerable portion of shoulder included in the vignette.



FIG. 10. Die proof for 5 milliemes, dated 22 JULY 87—Before Hardening. Vignette typical of Series II designs, with staring eyes, curved lines on left cheek and little of the shoulder showing.



FIG. 11. Die proof for 10 PT, dated 23 OCT 88. Typical vignette of Series II. Note the even surface of the sand against the pyramid compared with the heaped up sand on the 5 milliemes.



FIG. 12. Die proof for 3 milliemes, dated 11 MAY 91. The treatment of the eyes resembles Series I designs but otherwise the vignette belongs to Series II.

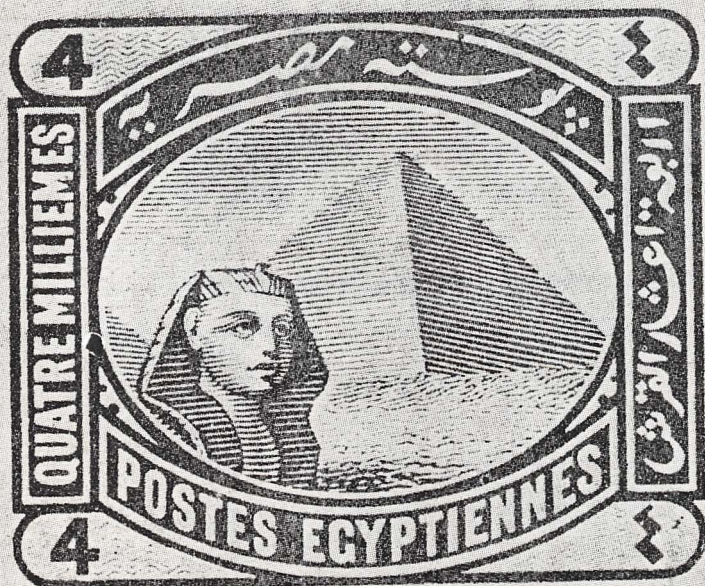


FIG. 13. Die proof for 4 milliemes, dated 18 APR 99. Vignette resembling that of 3 milliemes, but differing in detail. The original design prepared more than seven years before the stamp was issued.



FIG. 14. Die proof for 4 millimes, dated 20 SEP 06. The modified design, with sky cleared around the pyramid.



FIG. 15.

Composite Artist's Drawing for the 10 PT. The centre is printed in colour from the vignette die of 1878 and the surrounding framework is sketched in water colour. This design was not copied exactly by the engraver (compare with FIG. 14).

(Byam collection.)



FIG. 16.

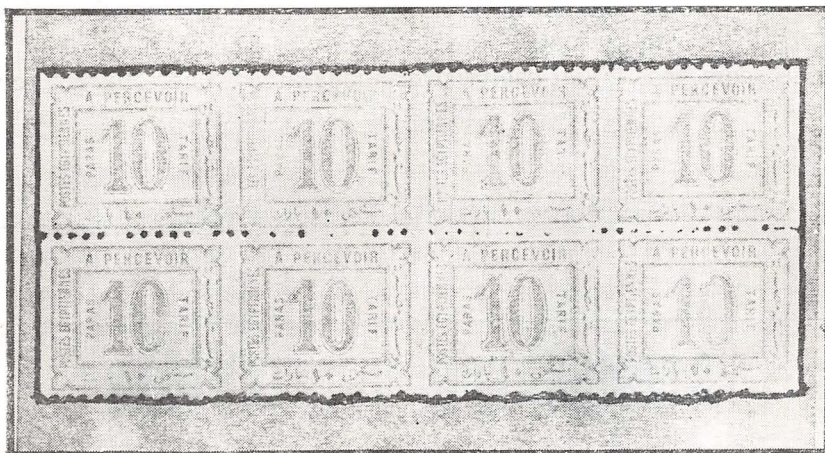
Composite Artist's Drawing for the 3 millimes. The centre is printed in colour from the die used for the 5 millimes and the surrounding framework has been completed in water colour by hand. This design was not followed slavishly by the engraver (compare with FIGS. 10 and 12).

(Byam collection.)

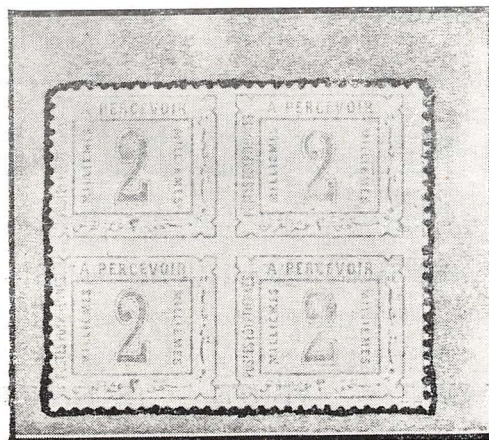
## PART-IMPERFORATE POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

*Peter A. S. Smith*

In L'Orient Philatélique No. 120 (October, 1968) I discussed briefly the confused state of the catalog listings of the perforation varieties of the first three postage due issues. I am now able to illustrate two interesting items from this group. One is the 10 para of 1884, in a block of eight with all vertical perforations missing (this block has since been



divided into two blocks of four). I am not sure if this item corresponds to the variety listed in Zeheri as No. 1a, "Pair, imperf. between", for it is more accurately described as "imperforate vertically". Can anyone confirm the separate existence of this stamp in a pair, horizontal or vertical, imperforate between but perforated on all outer sides ?



The second item is a block of four of the 2m. of 1888, imperforate between vertically and horizontally, but perforated on all outer sides. This is a new variety, not covered by the Zeheri listing for No. 10b, "Pair, imperf. between". It is probably unique, for it could occur only once in a sheet that was missing one vertical and one horizontal row of perforations. There may, of course, have been more than one such sheet, but that seems unlikely. The existence of this block implies that there were originally eighteen additional horizontal pairs, imperforate between, and eight additional vertical pairs, imperforate between. Presumably the Zeheri listing is meant to cover both, but since they are quite distinct from each other, and probably of different degree of rarity, it would seem best to list each variety separately. There may, of course, have been other sheets with a horizontal or vertical row of perforations missing.

Can any reader report additional items to clarify the situation ?

## **"STAMPS FOR COLLECTIONS"**

**EX. ASMAR.**

**GRAND CHOIX DE TIMBRES-POSTE  
DU MONDE ENTIER**

EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES

**4, Rue Emad El-Dine — Le Caire**

## **MICHEL NICOLAIZOS**

**Négociant en Timbres-Poste**

**22, Boulevard Saad Zaghloul — Alexandrie — R.A.U.**

R.C.A. 36569

S.E.P. 907

**ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE**

**THE INTERPOSTAL SEALS  
AND  
THE EARLY POSTAL  
SERVICES OF EGYPT**

By IBRAHIM CHAFTAR (\*)  
(continued) (\*\*)

**LES ETIQUETTES  
INTERPOSTALES ET LES  
PREMIERS BUREAUX  
POSTAUX D'EGYPTE**

Par IBRAHIM CHAFTAR (\*)  
(suite) (\*\*)

**LIST OF THE INTERPOSTALS TYPE VIIA AND VIIB  
LISTE DES INTERPOSTAUX TYPE VIIA ET VIIB**

Type VII A		Type VII B	
		1	ABA-EL-WAKF
		2	ABOUCHOUKOUK
		3	ABOU HAMMAD
		4	ABOU KEBIR
		5	ABOU KERKAS
		6	ABOUTIK
		7	ABUHOMMUS
		* 1	ACHMOUTH
1	ALEXANDRIE	8	ALEXANDRIE
		9	ARMANTE
2	ASSIOUT	10	ASHMANT
3	ASSOUAN	11	ASSIOUT
			—
		12	ATFE
		13	AYAT
		14	BALIANA
		15	BEDRECHEIN
		16	BENHA (block letters)
		17	BENHA (heavy Roman letters)
		18	BENI KORRAH
		19	BENI MAZAR
4	BENISOUEFF	20	BENI SOUEFF
		21	BIBEH
		22	BIRKET-EL-SAB
		23	BORDEIN
		24	BOUHA

(\*) Address : I. CHAFTAR, 8, Street 47, Smouha — Alexandria, Egypt.

(\*\*) Continued from page 196 of L'O.P. No. 121, January — July 1969.

Type VII A		Type VII B	
5	CAIRE	25	BOUKLEH
		26	BOULAK
		27	BOULAK DACROUR
		28	CAIRE
6	DESSOUK	6	CAIRE (FRANCA OVERPRINT)
		29	COLOSNAH
7	ECONOMAT	7	DAMANHOUR
		30	DAMANHOUR (bold letters)
		31	DAMIETTE
		32	DECHNA
		33	DEYROUT
8	GALIOUB	34	ECONOMAT
		35	EDFOU
9	GUIZEH	8	EDKOU
		36	EDWA
10	GOTOUR	37	ENCHASSE
		9	ESNEH
11	GOTOUR	38	FACLOUS
		39	FAYOUM
12	GOTOUR	10	FACHNE
		40	FESCNE
13	GOTOUR	* 2	FESNCE
		41	GALIOUB
14	GOTOUR	* 3	GUIZEH
		42	KOUTOUR
15	GOTOUR	43	GOURRIEH
		44	GOUSS



Type VII A		Type VII B	
		45	HADRA
		46	HEHZA
		47	ISMAILIA
		48	KAFRE AMAR
		49	KAFR-CHEIH
		50	KAFRE CHEIK
		51	KAFRE DAWOUD
10	KAFR-ZAYAT	—	—
11	KAFR-EL-ZAYAT	—	—
	12	KARTOUM	
		52	KOM HAMADE
	13	KENEH	
		53	KORRACHIEH
		54	KOROSKO
12	KOROSKO	14	LOUXOR
13	LOUXOR		
14	MAGAGA	55	MAGAGA
		56	MANACHI
15	MANFALOUT	57	MANFALOUT
		58	MANSOURAH
		59	MANSURA (Roman letters)
		60	MASSAOUAH
		61	MATAHNE
		62	MATAZ
	* 4	MALLAZ	
		63	MEHALLA
	* 5	MEHALLET MOUSSA	
		64	MEHALLET ROH
	15	MELLAWI	
16	MINET-EL-GAMH	—	—
17	MINIEH	65	MINIEH
		66	MINOUF
		67	MIT BERRA

Type VII A		Type VII B	
18	RAMLEH	68	NAWA
		69	NAZALI GANOUB
		70	PORT SAID
		71	RAMLEH
		72	SAMANUD
19	CHIBIN-EL-KOM	73	SANTAH
		74	CHIBIN-EL-ANATER
		75	CHERBINE
	16	SENAR	
20	SUEZ	76	SEMBELLAWEIN
		77	SIDI GABER
		78	SUEZ
		79	TAHTA
		80	TANTAH
		81	TEH-EL-BAROUD
		82	TEH-EL-BARUD
		83	TALAH
		84	TALA
		85	TEL-EL-KIBIR
		86	TEL-EL-KEBIR
		87	TERIEH
		88	TOOK
		89	VADI HALFE
90	WADI-HALFA		
91	WARDAN		
92	ZAGAZIK		
93	ZIFTE (Roman letters)		

**Remarks :**

Interpostals	Type VII A illustrated	20
»	» » B »	93
»	Type VII improbable not indicated, marked *	5
»	Type to be precisely classified when the lucky possessor indicates them with their respective photos.	11

**Observations :**

Interpostaux	Type VII A illustrés	20
»	» » B »	93
»	Type VII improbable non signalés, marqués *	5
»	Type à préciser dès que d'heureux possesseurs les auront indiqués avec photos à l'appui	11

In 1881, around the month of May, a new type of interpostals started to come into sight, type VIII, the main characteristic of which is that, although having the appearance of the previous type VII, it bears in the third inferior line (at the centre), the name of the town in arabic, instead and in the place of the word « مصرية »

The outside diameter is not more than 37 mms and the latin letters indicating the name of the town, in the colour of the interpostal, on white background, have a height of 3,5 mms.

En 1881, vers le mois de Mai, a commencé à paraître un nouveau type d'Interpostaux, le type VIII dont la caractéristique principale est que, tout en ayant l'apparence du type précédent VII il porte dans la 3ème ligne inférieure (au centre) en arabe, le nom de la ville de l'interpostal en lieu et place du mot « مصرية »

Le diamètre extérieur ne dépasse pas 37 m/ms, les caractères européens, indiquant le nom de la ville en couleur de l'interpostal sur fond blanc, ont une hauteur de 3 m/ms



PHOTO A

The first date in my collection exists on a copy of this series and bears : 1 MA 81, of the town of Cairo. I therefore indicate 1881 as the date of issue. We reproduce the illustrations of 127 interpostals of this type.

La première date dans ma collection se trouve sur un exemplaire de cette série et porte : 1 MA 81 de la ville du Caire. J'indique donc 1881 comme date d'émission. Nous donnons en illustration... 127 interpostaux de ce type.



PHOTO I



PHOTO II



PHOTO III



PHOTO. IV



PHOTO V





PHOTO VI



PHOTO VII

In 1882, another series, type VIII A was released ; it is of the same kind as the previous one, except that it looks somewhat smaller, although of a nearly identical diameter, with an insignificant difference. The arabic letters of the third central arabic line are different and thinner than those of the previous issue. The latin letters composing the name of the town are of a smaller size, 2,5 mms in height and this is what, in my opinion, gives the impression that type VIII A looks smaller than type VIII.

The first date in my collection for this issue, type VIII A, is : 17 AV 82, for the town of Cairö. We reproduce the illustrations of 127 interpostals of this type.

En 1882, une autre série, le type VIII A, est lancée, elle est du même genre que la précédente, sauf qu'elle a l'apparence plus petite, quoique de diamètre presque identique, avec une différence imperceptible. Les caractères arabes de la 3e. ligne arabe centrale sont différents et plus maigres que pour l'émission précédente. Les caractères européens, portant le nom de la ville, sont d'un modèle plus petit : 2 m/ms 5 de hauteur, et c'est ce qui d'après moi donne l'impression que le type VIII A paraît plus petit que le type VIII.

La première date dans ma collection pour cette émission type VIIIA est 17 AV 82 pour la ville du Caire. Nous donnons en illustration... 127 interpostaux de ce type.



PHOTO VIII



PHOTO IX



PHOTO X



PHOTO XI



PHOTO XII



PHOTO XIII





PHOTO XIV

However, I have a doubt in what concerns the interpostals of these types VIII and VIIIA, for the offices of Ramleh : Staz. Baccos, Staz. Bulkeley, Staz. Schutz and Staz. Fleming, because the outside dimensions are nearly identical. What makes a difference between the two, are the dimensions of the european names of the offices, these being of dimensions not conforming with the rule. What will enlighten us are the dates of the post-marking that have survived. I therefore ask my colleagues kindly to communicate to me the post-markings on their used copies.

Cependant j'ai un doute en ce qui concerne les interpostaux de ces types VIII et VIIIA pour les bureaux de Ramleh: Staz. Baccos, Staz. Bulkeley, Staz. Schutz et Staz. Fleming, car les dimensions extérieures étant presque identiques, ce qui différencie les deux sont les dimensions des noms européens des bureaux, or ceux-ci sont de dimensions non conformes à la règle. Ce qui nous fixera ce seront les dates des oblitérations qui ont survécu. Je prie donc mes collègues de me communiquer les oblitérations sur leurs exemplaires usés.

## LIST OF THE INTERPOSTALS TYPE VIII AND VIII A

## LISTE DES INTERPOSTAUX TYPE VIII ET VIII A

Type VIII		Type VIII A	
ABA-EL WAKF	×	×	ABA-EL-WACKF
ABOUCHOUKOUK	×	×	ABOU-CHOUCKOUK
ABOU-HAMADE	×	×	ABOU-HAMADE
ABOUHOMOS	×	×	ABOUHOMMOS
ABOUHOMUS	* ?	—	—
ABOU-KERKAS	×	×	ABOU-KERKAS
ABOUKIBIR	×	×	ABOU-KEBIR
ABOUKIR	×	×	ABOUKIR
ABOUTIGH	×	×	ABOUTIG
—	—	×	AKHMIM
ALEXANDRIE	×	×	ALEXANDRIE
—	—	×	" (MINET-EL-BASSAL)
—	—	×	" (MARINE)
ARMANTH	×	×	ARMANTE
ASCHMANTH	×	×	ASCHMANTE
ASSIOUT	×	×	ASSIOUT
ASSOUAN	×	—	—
ATFE	×	×	ATFE
BALLIANA	×	×	BALLIANA
BERBER	×	×	BARBAR
—	—	×	BARBARA
BEDRECHIN	×	×	BEDRECHEIN
BENHA	×	×	BENHA
BENI-GORRAH	×	×	BENI-KORRAH
BENIMAZAR	×	×	BENI-MAZAR
BENISOUEF	×	×	BENISSOUEF
BEBEH	×	×	BIBEH
BILBES	* ?	—	—
BIRKET-EL-SABH	×	×	BIRKET-EL-SAB
BORDEIN	×	×	BORDEIN
BOUHA	×	×	BOUAH
BOULAK	×	×	BOULAK
BOULAK-DACROUR	×	×	BOULAK-DAKROUR
CAIRE	×	×	CAIRE
CHABAS	×	×	CHABAS
—	—	×	CHANDAWIL
CHIBRIKIT	×	×	CHEBREKIT

CHIRBIN	×	×	CHERBINE
CHIBIN-EL-ANATER	×	×	CHIBIN-EL-ANATAR
CHIBIN-EL-COM	×	×	CHIBIN-EL-KOM
" (point avant COM)	×	—	—
COM-HAMADEH	×	×	KOM-HAMADE
COLOSNAH	×	×	COLOSNA
DAMANHOUR	×	×	DAMANHOUR
DAMIETTE	×	×	DAMIETTE
DECHNAH	—	×	DECHNA
—	—	×	DEKERNIS
DESSOUK	×	×	DESSOUK
DEYROUTH	×	×	DEYROUTH
DONGOLA	×	×	DONGOLA
DARDANELLES	×	—	—
ECONOMAT	* ?	×	ECONOMAT
EDONA	×	×	EDWA
EDFOU	×	×	EDFOU
E'DFOU	×	—	—
ETKOU	×	×	EDKOU
EL AYAT	×	×	EL AYAT
EL-WASTAH	×	—	—
ENCHASSE	×	×	ENCHASSE
EL MANACHI	×	×	EL MANACHI
ESNE	×	×	ESNA
EL-TARIEH	×	×	TERIEH
FACOUSS	×	×	FACOUSS
—	—	×	FARCHOUT
FAYOUM	×	×	FAYOUM
FECHNE	×	×	FECHNE
FOUA	×	×	FOUAH
GALIOUB	×	×	GALIOUB
GALLIN	×	×	KALLEEN
GHIRGA	×	×	GHERGHA
GHISEH	×	×	GUIZEH
GODDABA	×	×	GODDABA
GOTOUR	×	×	GOTOUR
GOURIEH	×	×	GOURIEH
GOUSS	×	×	GOUSS
HADRA	×	×	HADRA
HYHYA	×	×	HEHYA
ISMAÏLIA	×	×	ISMAÏLIEH

KAFR-AMMAR	×	×	KAFR-AMAR
KAFR-DAOUD	×	×	KAER-DAOUD
KAFR-DAOUAR	×	×	KAFRE-EL-DAOUAR
KAFR-CHEIK	×	×	KAFRE-EL-CHEIH
KAFR-ZAYAT	×	× ?	KAFR-ZAYAT
—	—	×	KANTARA
KARTOUM	×	×	KARTOUM
KOROSCO	×	×	KOROSKO
KENE	×	×	KENEH
KORACHIEH	×	×	KORRACHIEH
LOUXOR	×	×	LOUXOR
—	—	×	MARAGA
MAGAGA	×	×	MAGAGA
—	—	×	MAGADEH
MAHALLET-ROH	×	×	MAHALLET-ROH
—	—	×	MANCHIEH
MANSOURA	×	×	MANSOURAH
MANFALOUT	×	×	MANFALOUT
—	—	×	MANZALEH
MASSAOUA	×	×	MASSAWA
MATAHNE	×	×	MATTAHNA
—	—	×	MATARIA
MATTAY	×	×	MATAY
MEHALLA	×	×	MAHALLE-KIBIR
MEHALLET-ABOU-ALY	×	×	MAHALLET-ABOU-ALY
—	—	×	MAHALLAT-DOMANA
MEHALLET-MALEK	×	—	—
MEHALLET-MOUSSA	×	×	MAHALLET-MOUSSA
MELLAOUI	×	×	MALLAOUI
MINET-EL-GAMH	×	×	MINET-EL-GAM
MINIE	×	×	MINIEH
MINOUF	×	×	MENOUF
MIT-BERRAH	×	×	MIT-BERRAH
—	—	×	MIT-GAMR
NACHART GUIDIEL	×	×	NACHART-GHEDID
NAOUA	×	—	—
NAZALI GANOUB	× ?	—	—
NEKLEH	×	—	—
PORT-SAÏD	×	×	PORT-SAÏD
" (point avant PORT)	×	—	—
RAHMANIEH	×	—	—

(RAMLEH)			
STAZ-FLEMING	×	—	—
(RAMLEH)			(RAMLEH)
STAZ-BULKLEY	×	×	STATION BULKLEY
(RAMLET)			(RAMLEH)
STAZ-SCHUTZ	×	×	STATION SCHUTZ
(RAMLEH)			(RAMLEH)
STAZ-BACCOS	×	×	STATION BACCOS
RAS-EL-ALIG	×	×	RAS-EL-HALIG
RHODES	* ?	—	—
RODA	×	×	RODAH
ROSETTE	×	×	ROSETTE
SAFIEH	×	—	—
SAKHA	×	×	SAKHA
SALHAGAR	×	—	—
—	—	×	SE DFA
SAMALOUT	×	×	SAMALOUT
SAMANOUD	×	—	—
SANTAH	×	×	SANTAH
SAOUAKIN	×	×	SAWAKIN
SIDI-GABER	×	×	SIDI-GABER
SIM-BELLEWEN	×	×	SIMBELLAWEIN
SOHAG	×	×	SOHAG
SUEZ	×	—	—
TAHTA	×	×	TAHTAH
TANTA	×	×	TANTAH
—	—	×	TAMA
TEH-EL-BAROUD	×	×	TEL-EL-BAROUD
TELA	×	×	TALAH
TEH-EL-KIBIR	×	×	TEL-EL-KIBIR
TOUK	×	×	TOUK
—	—	×	TOOH
WADI-HALFA	×	×	WADI-HALFA
WARDAN	×	—	—
ZAGAZIG	×	×	ZAGAZIK
ZEFTE	×	×	ZIFTA
—	—	×	ZEYLA

The following Post Offices were opened in 1884 .

1. ABOUXAH — 2. BIR-CHAMS — 3. EBCHAWAI — 4. EBNOUB — 5. EDFINA — 6. FARASCOUR — 7. GAFARIA — 8. HOMRAN — 9. KAMOULA — 10. KASR-WEL-SAYAD — 11. MAHSAMA — 12. MECHTA — 13. MELIG — 14. MINAT-EL-BASSAL — 15. NEKLA — 16. RAMLE (MOUSTAFA) — 17. RAS-EL-TIN.

As a set-off, following the mahdist movement in the Sudan, the following offices were closed:

1. KHARTOUM — 2. BARBAR — 3. FACHOUDA — 4. FAZOGLOV — 5. GADAREF — 6. KARKOEF — 7. MOUSSALAMIA — 8. SENNAR — 9. BARBARA — 10. HARAR — 11. ZEILA —

In 1885, the following offices are opened :

1. ACHMOUN — 2. BAGOUR — 3. BARRAGE. 4. BATRA — 5. BELCAS — 6. DALANGAT — 7. KOSSEIR — 8. NAGUILA.

As a set-off, the Egyptian Sudan being evacuated, the following offices are closed :

1. MASSAOUA — 2. DONGOLA — et en Egypte 3. KAMOULA — 4. MECHTA.

In 1886: 1. GAMALIA and 2. DARAW are opened.

In 1887: 1. BOUCHE — 2. HAWAMDIA — 3. PORTTEWFIK and 4. SALHIA are opened.

Les Bureaux postaux suivants ont été ouverts en 1884 :

1. ABOUXAH — 2. BIR-CHAMS — 3. EBCHAWAI — 4. EBNOUB — 5. EDFINA — 6. FARASCOUR — 7. GAFARIA — 8. HOMRAN — 9. KAMOULA — 10. KASR-WEL-SAYAD — 11. MAHSAMA — 12. MECHTA — 13. MELIG — 14. MINAT-EL-BASSAL — 15. NEKLA — 16. RAMLE (MOUSTAFA) — 17. RAS-EL-TIN.

Par contre, suite au mouvement mahdiste au Soudan, les bureaux suivants sont fermés :

1. KHARTOUM — 2. BARBAR — 3. FACHOUDA — 4. FAZOGLOV — 5. GADAREF — 6. KARKOEF — 7. MOUSSALAMIA — 8. SENNAR — 9. BARBARA — 10. HARAR — 11. ZEILA —

En 1885, les bureaux suivants sont ouverts :

1. ACHMOUN — 2. BAGOUR — 3. BARRAGE. 4. BATRA — 5. BELCAS — 6. DALANGAT — 7. KOSSEIR — 8. NAGUILA.

Par contre, le Soudan Egyptien étant évacué, les bureaux suivants sont fermés :

1. MASSAOUA — 2. DONGOLA — et en Egypte 3. KAMOULA — 4. MECHTA.

En 1886: 1. GAMALIA et 2. DARAW sont ouverts.

En 1887: 1. BOUCHE — 2. HAWAMDIA — 3. PORTTEWFIK et 4. SALHIA sont ouverts.

In 1888: 1. ABOUSIR — 2. — BENI-HASSAN — 3. CHABLANGA — 4. DER MOES — 5. LAC ABOU-KIR are opened, whereas RAMLEH (Moustafa) is closed.

Finally, in 1889: 1. DABROUSA — 2. DJEBEL EL-TOR — 3. FAIED — 4. KAFR-EL-BATIKH — 5. KAHA — 6. MITGHAMR are opened.

En 1888: 1. ABOU SIR — 2. — BENI-HASSAN — 3. CHABLANGA — 4. DER MOES — 5. LAC ABOU-KIR — sont ouverts. Par contre RAMLE (Moustafa) est fermé.

Enfin en 1889: 1. DABROUSA — 2. DJEBEL-EL-TOR — 3. FAIED — 4. KAFR-EL-BATIKH — 5. KAHA — 6. MITGHAMR sont ouverts.

---

Exchange wanted with collectors in all Arabian countries. Send for beginning 30 or more different stamps from your country, only issues since 1966 cancelled. In exchange I send same value and quantity from West Germany. Later exchange on catalogue base by wantlists. Satisfaction guarantee. Correspondence in English. Understand also French.

**PHIL BOEHM**, Mainkurstr. 35, D-6451 BISCHOF'SHEIM, BRD, West Germany.

PHILATELISTS IN 100 countries are members of the  
**CONCORDE CORRESPONDENCE CLUB** (Details, LOP),  
**38 PARKSIDE DRIVE, EDGWARE, MIDDX, ENGLAND.**

## Some Miscellaneous Cancellations

The classification of the postal markings of Egypt has been carried to an impressive degree of completeness by R. Seymour Blomfield, whose work has frequently been published in *L'Orient Philatélique*. Occasionally, however, odd markings turn up that do not fit the standard types. These notes concern a few such examples. Perhaps the editor or a reader may be able to add some information about them.

1. a straight-line marking, three lines, struck in purple rubber-stamp ink on the 1-p. postage due stamp of the 1889 issue, inscribed in Italian. Why was the Italian language used so late? What is the full inscription?

1

2

3

4



(purple)  
1 P.T. blue

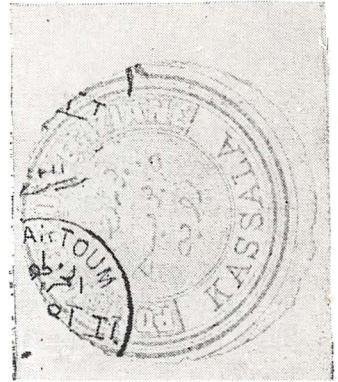
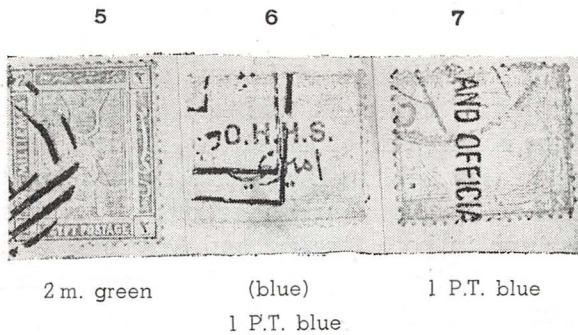
10 para  
green

5 m. pink

5 P.T. 1874

2. a circular cancellation without date, struck in gray, with slight distortions of the type associated with rubber stamp. Could it be a fake?
3. another circular cancellation apparently without date, on a 5m. pink of 1922-3. Did the cancellation perhaps read "SURVEY OF EGYPT"? Was it for some special type of use?
4. a portion of a circular cancellation, which may or may not have included a date, on a 5 p.t. of 1874; the letters are very clear, and the fourth letter is unquestionably an "F", but the sixth letter might be F, E, P, or R. Is it just a fake, or is it in some way connected with Suakim?
5. a cancellation in the form of a letter or numeral surrounded by curved bars, typical of those used by British post offices in the nineteenth century. Was it perhaps applied at a foreign port upon arrival? Why was this obsolete cancellation used so late? (the stamp is of the 1914 issue).





6. a portion of what appears to be a rectangular cancellation, struck in dull blue on a 1 p.t. official stamp of the 1907 issue.
7. a black inscription "AND OFFICIA" applied in addition to the normal circular cancellation be a 1—p.t. blue of the 1884 issue (discovered by Gino Piperno). Was this perhaps a "tie-print" applied by the sender to insure that the stamps would not be removed by a dishonest messenger ?

In a different category is the cancellation on the KASSALA inter-postal seal. It is clearly KHARTOUM, dated 1881, but it is not the same as the known cancellation of Khartoum in Type VIII current at that time. The fact that the town name appears at the top in both languages implies that the lower part of the cancellation had something else in it, probably RECOMMANDÉES; unfortunately, only small fragments of the lower inscription are visible. Can any reader tell us about the missing part ?

*Peter Smith*

---

**Mr. John Revell**, the Society's representative in England (135, Cromwell Road, Whitstable, Kent, England) would like to buy, beg, borrow, an example of the 1923—24 King Fouad composite booklet for research details.

Owner of this booklet will kindly contact him.

## THE SALE OF THE "ALEXANDRIA" COLLECTION OF LEVANT

*Peter A. S. Smith*

On October the tenth, 1969, a collection of Levant postal history material known as the "Alexandria" collection was sold at an auction conducted jointly by Urs Peter Kaufmann, of Basel, and Robson Lowe Ltd., of London. The auction was held in Basel, and the catalogue, which was lavishly illustrated with colored reproductions of many of the important pieces, was written in both English and French. With 664 lots and 136 pages, it is a publication of permanent reference value. This review of the sale will concentrate on those items of most importance to Egyptian philately.

The collection consisted of a section of "Illyria", largely the Balkan Peninsula with Bulgaria, and the various Consular Post Offices operated throughout the eastern Mediterranean by the Governments of Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Egypt. Perhaps the collection also contained sections of the British and Greek post offices, but these were not included in this sale. Most of the items were covers, and most covers and stamps were in the "used abroad" category. The estimated prices printed in the catalogue were on the whole rather high, often unrealistically so for those lots consisting only of stamps off cover. This judgement is demonstrated by the high proportion of lots that were not sold because the bidding did not reach the reserves (commonly about half the estimate). Nevertheless, some lots exceeded estimate considerably.

The Austrian post office in Alexandria was represented by many covers franked with stamps of Austrian Italy, among which may be mentioned one franked with two copies of the 2 soldi of 1863, cancelled in blue. It was estimated at SF800, and sold for SF1320 (in quoting realizations, I have added the 10 % commission charged to the buyer). The explanation for this unusual rate is not clear; unfortunately, the illustrations of many of the covers were severely cut down so as to show only the stamps and cancellation, and the descriptions often omitted giving the destination. The price realized is remarkable; it corresponds to about US\$325, or LE 141 (the rates of exchange are SF 100 = \$24 = £10 Sterling).

The Austrian section brought one of the highest realizations of the sale, in the form of the beautiful block of four of the 3 soldi of 1863 cancelled by a clear central strike of the ALEXANDRIEN circular date stamp. The estimate of SF 15,000 was not quite reached at SF 13,200, but even so, this is a fantastic sum to most stamp collectors! Lot 2624 has a special point of interest. It was described as "1866 registered entire letter to Vienna bearing 1864 10 sld. pair sharing 'ALEXAN-

DRIEN/RECOM.' c.d.s., good strike". The realization was SF 1210, compared to the estimate of only SF 350. The description exactly matches that of lot No. 10 in the sale of the Hinde collection in London in 1957, except that then it was mentioned that a third 10-s. stamp had been removed from the reverse. Were they the same cover? At any rate, the 1957 realization was £ 5.10; thus, comparing in dollars and allowing for the 1957 value of the pound (\$ 2.80), we have \$ 15 in 1957, \$ 300 in 1969. Even later covers did well; an 1872 entire franked with Austrian Levant 5 s. and 10 s. to Vienna brought SF 297, compared to est. SF 200.

The cancellation of the Austrian post office in Port Said is well known to be exceptionally rare, and it is very infrequently that examples come up for auction. This sale contained three lots. One was a cover franked with Austrian Levant 2 s. and 3 s., addressed to Syra, where a Greek 10-lepton stamp was applied as postage due. The cover was partly cut down, and the 3-s. stamp was damaged, but the estimate was nevertheless SF 3500. It does not surprise me that the bidding did not reach the reserve, and the lot was not sold. The second lot consisted of the 5 s. and 10 s. tied together on small piece by a complete strike of the tiny "PORTO SAID/EGYPTEN" c.d.s. in blue. The estimate of SF 1000 was considerably exceeded at SF 1540! The third lot contained the same two stamps, but only the 10 s. was on piece, and the strikes were nearly complete. The estimate was SF 600, and the realization SF 770. I would have judged the lots to be of equal value (the second lot, it should be noted, had two impressions of the rare c.d.s.), and the two-to-one ratio of the realizations puzzles me. Perhaps it was the result of the fact that the more expensive lot was illustrated in color. The 10 s. of the third lot, by the way, was sold in the auction of the Cicurel collection in London in 1961 for £ 21. To compare the price, the 1969 lot sold for \$ 187 for two stamps, and the 1961 lot sold for \$ 59.

The section for Egyptian post offices abroad contained 35 lots, of which 9 were not sold (two of these were withdrawn). Lot 2715 was an envelope mailed in February, 1866, in Constantinople to Richard Abbott at Shephard's Hotel in Cairo, and franked by a pair of the 2 P.T. of the First Issue. The estimate was SF 1400, but evidently the reserve was not reached, for it was not sold. The high rate is interesting, but at that time the weight for a single-rate letter was very low, so that several sheets of paper in the envelope might have been enough to account for the double rate. Another cover addressed to Richard Abbott from Constantinople is also known; it, too, is an envelope (unusual in those days), but was addressed to him at Alexandria. It is franked by a single 5 P.T. stamp. Lot 2716 was a very neat cover sent

from Cos'poli to Smyrna, franked with a strip of three of the 1 P.T. First Issue. It was estimated at SF 500 and sold for SF 550. This cover was lot No. 944 in the Byam sale in 1961, where it was sold for £ 34 to the Swiss dealer Kottelat. The prices may be compared in dollars : \$ 95 in 1961, \$ 135 in 1969. The COSTANTINOPOLI cancellation is, of course, fairly common on loose stamps, and so does not command a large premium except on the First Issue. A selection of 21 loose stamps, 1866 to 1879, was estimated at SF 200, and brought SF 132, about right, and probably not much more than the value of the same stamps cancelled at, say, Suez. A single 5 P.T. of 1867 sold for SF 220, perhaps twice the value of a fine specimen cancelled in Egypt.



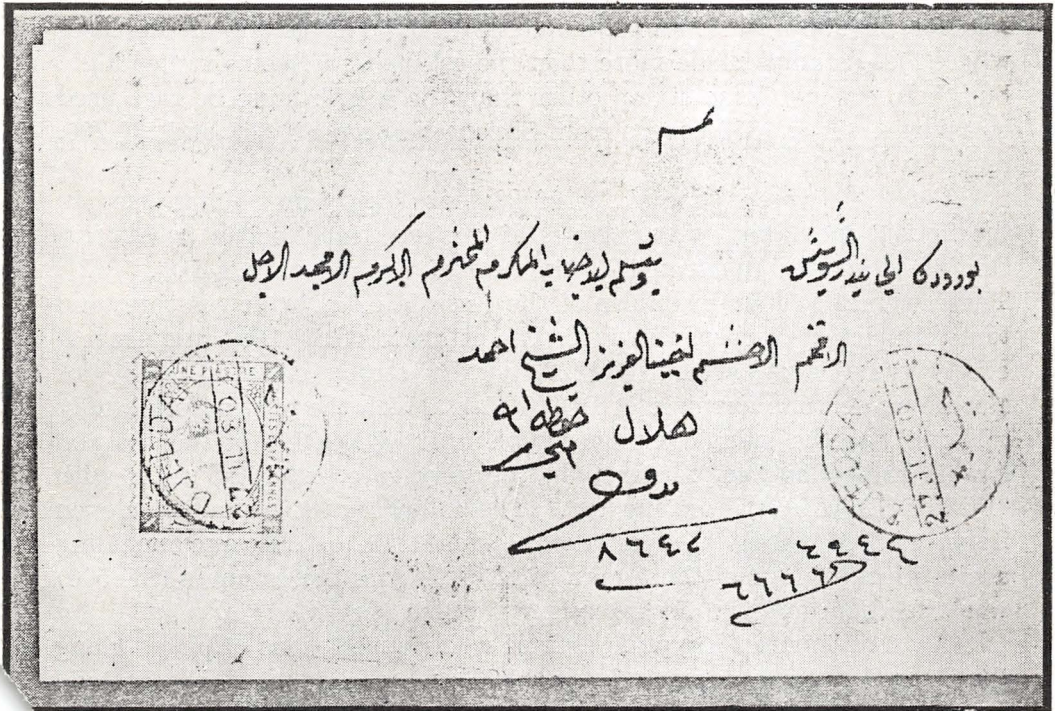
Lot 2722 was another item from the Byam collection. It was a nearly complete entire franked by the 1 P.T. of 1872 cancelled by a very clear strike of the rare POSTE EGIZIANE/DARDANELLI c.d.s. Only the stamp was illustrated, and this time it was not mentioned that the date had been officially altered in manuscript. The estimate of SF 600 was exceeded by the realization of SF 825 ; in 1961 this cover was bought by Kottelat for £ 52.10. The prices may be compared in dollars : \$ 150 in 1961, \$ 200 in 1969.

Still another item from the Byam sale is a cover from Cos'poli to Alexandria in November, 1866, franked by a pair of the 20 para First Issue. The stamps and some surrounding paper had been cut out at one time, but then restored to the cover very neatly, so that it does not appreciably detract from the value. It was estimated at SF 850, but did not sell. At the Byam sale (lot No. 943), it was sold to Kottelat for £ 80, a little more than the 1969 estimate.

The most valuable Egyptian item in this sale was a cover sent from GEDDA in 1870, franked by the 2 P.T. and 5 P.T. of the Second Issue. Unfortunately, only the stamps were illustrated, and the catalogue does not tell us the destination. The estimate of SF 6000 is a lot of money, and the bidding did not reach the reserve. This cover appeared in the

infamous Shanahan auctions in 1959, at which time it was estimated at £125, only one-fourth as much. I do not believe it was sold at the time, and it may have been sold later at the dispersal of the Shanahan holdings after the bankruptcy of the firm. There cannot be many covers bearing the 5 P.T. value, regardless of the place of use, and this cover may be unique.

There were two covers with the 1879 De La Rue issue used from Gedda. One of them, franked by a pair of the 20 para and cancelled with the Type IV date stamp (POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE/GEDDA) was estimated at SF 400 and sold for SF 357.5. The other cover was franked with the 1 P.T., but was cancelled by the very much rarer Type VIII date stamp (bilingual, "DJEDDAH"). It was estimated at only SF 300, but sold for SF 412.5. Only one other cover with this cancellation is known to me; it was in the Byam sale, where it brought £40.



The sole example of the Egyptian P. O. at Rhodes in this sale was a pair of the 1 P.T. of 1872 cancelled with one strike of the Egyptian RODI c.d.s. (not illustrated, and type not stated). It realized SF 330, against an estimate of SF 400. This price is consistent with the value of £22 to £30 assigned by the late Simon Tchilinghirian in "Stamps

of Italy Used Abroad". (I thought these prices ridiculously high at the time!)

Lot 2735 consisted of the 5 para and 10 para of the Second Issue cancelled on piece with what was purported to be the c.d.s. of the Egyptian P. O. at Thessalonika. Fortunately, the lot was illustrated, and it could be seen at once that it was a forgery, with the spelling "SALONICCA", instead of the genuine "SALONICCHI" (which has also been forged!) This lot was withdrawn.

There were four lots of Smyrna. The most interesting consisted of a cover sent in October, 1866, to Beirut, franked by a 1 P.T. of the First Issue. The estimate was SF 500, and it realized SF 440. The remarkable aspect is that the destination was not a place served by the Egyptian Postal Service at that time. Presumably the Egyptian stamp prepaid the letter only to Alexandria or Port Said, whence it must have been carried by a different postal service. Unfortunately, only the stamp is illustrated, and the describer gave no details. A lot of loose stamps cancelled SMIRNE, eight of them, including the 2 P.T. 1866, sold for SF 250 against an estimated SF 150. This is one of the cases where loose stamps made more than the estimate; it seems rather high, but then, a First Issue stamp other than the 1 P.T. must be rare used in Smirne. Two 1875 covers from Smirne realized SF 308 and SF 286, respectively.

Lot 2740 was a general lot of 23 loose Egyptian stamps used in the Sudan, including two examples of the rare intaglio seal postmarks. One of these was illustrated — the seal of Suakin, on a 1 P.T. 1872. There were also four examples of the Kassala c.d.s., which is rare, and ten examples of Barbar, also rare. The estimate of SF 1000 was exceeded by the realization of SF 1320, a very strong showing. The lot also contained one example of DONGOLA, which the auctioneers kindly told me was the later, commoner type with DONGOLA at the top and Arabic at the bottom, rather than the very rare Type V-5 c.d.s. with "POSTE EGIZIANE" at the top. The following lot contained eleven items with MASSAWA cancellations, from 1872 to 1882, and including a nice block of four of the 5 para of 1875. Again the estimate (SF 500) was exceeded, and the lot brought SF 880.

A lot of thirteen Egyptian stamps with cancellations of places along the Suez Canal was estimated at SF 3000, which left me flabbergasted! I am not at all surprised that it was not sold for failure to reach the reserve. Nine of the stamps had the "CANAL DE SUEZ" c.d.s. of CHANTIER VI or KIL 83, two had Chantier VI and date in manuscript and one each had the normal Government P. O. date stamps of Serpeum and El Ghirs.

Lot 2745 was a controversial item. It was described as "1866 an-

tire from Alexandria to Malta bearing Egyptian 2 pi. yellow showing English P. O. c.d.s. of Alexandria and 'POSTED AFTER DEPARTURE/OF PACKET', fine." The estimate was SF 750. The illustration showed additionally that the cover bore a large 5 in manuscript, and that the stamp was cancelled by the Type III date stamp reading V. R. POSTE EGIZIANE/ALESSANDRIA. To me, this at once damned the cover, for this date stamp could not have been used legitimately on a First Issue stamp; the Type III cancellations were not introduced until late in 1869. Furthermore, the First Issue of Egypt was only valid within the Egyptian postal system, and had no franking power to Malta. The Egyptian stamp was evidently added to an otherwise genuine cover, in order to increase its value, and was then provided with a forged Egyptian postmark. The original cover may have been franked with a British stamp, subsequently removed, or it may have been sent stampless, which would account for the manuscript "5" as a due marking. The lot was withdrawn, and I understand that it was later sold privately to a buyer who was made aware of its questionable nature.

The last Egyptian lot consisted of three covers and 17 loose stamps, all bearing the rare UFFIZIO NATANTE c.d.s.; the covers and 13 of the stamps were inscribed ALES., and only four of the stamps were inscribed COSP., which bears out the general experience that COSP. is the rarer. This lot was estimated at SF 2000, and realized SF 2420. Several of the stamps were illustrated, but none of the covers, an omission that I cannot understand. Covers with these cancellations are so rare that no others have been offered at auction, insofar as I am aware, for the last twenty years, and neither the Byam nor the Hinde collection contained any. One of the three covers was franked by a pair of the 10 para Third Issue, not tied; it was sold in the Cicurel sale in London in 1861 for £ 36, and is illustrated in that catalog. The purchaser of the present lot has kindly informed me that he judges this cover to be a forgery, for the date on the stamps is inconsistent with the date of the backstamp, and, of course, a rate of 20 para cannot be accounted for. Furthermore, the stamps cover up another, smudgy cancellation. That leaves two other covers. Both are from the same correspondence, and went to Cos'poli; both the same franking: three copies of the 1 P.T. of 1874—5. Are these the only UFFIZIO NATANTE covers known?

Before leaving the Egyptian section, it is interesting to take note of what was not represented in this collection. Most of the rarer offices are absent (Galipoli, Volo, Cavala, Lagos, Leros, Tenedos, Mersina, Latakia, Tripoli, Jaffa), which is not totally surprising, and more firmly establishes the rarity of these offices. However, Bairout is missing





also, in spite of the fact that it is by no means rare. Furthermore, the Sudan group did not include Wadi Halfa or Khartoum, and the former is one of the commonest of the territorial postmarks.

The French Post Office section of this sale did not include anything really exceptional. There was an 1867 cover from Port Said, franked 40c., estimated at SF 300, and which sold for SF 495. This is a strong price, although it must be conceded that Port Said covers are enormously scarcer than those from Alexandria. A lot of seven French stamps, five of which were the "peace & Commerce" types, all cancelled at Port Said, was estimated at SF 375, which I regard as simply silly. The bidders evidently thought so, too, and the lot did not sell.

There were no French Suez items at all, on or off cover. They are, of course, quite rare, much more so than Port Said. Alexandria was represented by a group of covers, and four lots of loose stamps. The latter were greatly over-valued, and only one of them was sold. The best cover was one sent in 1871 franked by the 40c. and 80c. of the Bordeaux issue. It was estimated at SF 1200, and brought SF 1100.

The Italian section was well represented, and included both a cover and loose stamps of Sardinia used in Alexandria. The cover was franked by three 80-c. stamps, cancelled by the boxed PIROSCAFI POSTALI INGLESI marking. Bidding did not reach the reserve (estimate SF 8000). The loose stamps (two 10c. and one 80c.) realized SF 275, over the estimate of SF 200. Lot 3021 was an 1864 cover to Florence franked by Italian 40-v. and 60-c. (2) stamps, cancelled by boxed PIROSCAFI POSTALI FRANCESI. The usual cancellation at that time was PIROSCAFI POSTALI ITALIANI; carriage by the French service is reflected in the high rate (60c. was normal). This cover was estimated at SF 1000, and realized SF 605, which is probably reasonably low. Another cover worthy of note is lot 3024. It was sent in 1865 from Cairo to Florence, and began its journey in the Egyptian Post in the very short-lived pre-stamp period, showing the Egyptian Type I c.d.s. as evidence. An Italian 60-c. stamp carried it onward from Alexandria. This cover was a bargain to the buyer at SF 440 (estimate SF 600).

Lot 3025 was quite unusual. It was a registered cover from Cairo to Messina, and was franked *only* by a strip of three of the 1 P.T. First Issue — no Italian stamps. Besides two different boxed registry markings (RACCOMANDATE and RACCOMANDATO), the cover bears the "keyhole" registry date stamp of the Italian P. O. at Alexandria. Although there are many manuscript markings on the cover, none of them appear to be due markings.

There were several mixed-franking covers in the Italian section. One of the nicest is lot 3026, an 1869 cover from Cairo to Livorno, franked with Italy 40c. and 1 P.T. Second Issue. What makes it especially good is that the Egyptian stamp is cancelled with the rare Type II date stamp, reading "(REGIE) POSTE EGIZIANE". It realized SF 990, against an estimate of SF 1000. Lastly, lot 3039 contained a hidden, unrecognized rarity — a cover with Italian "ESTERO" stamps of the 1881-3 issue. The lot consisted of four covers altogether, and realized SF 275, against an estimate of SF 400. This late issue of ESTERO stamps saw very little use in Egypt, since by that time the Italian P. O. had only a small business.

This review closes with the section on the Russian P. O., one of the really scarce ones. There were several examples of the classic imperforate stamps of Russian Levant. Lot 3060 was a block of six of the 1865 2k., cancelled with three strikes of the "785" numeral of Alexandria (although this important fact was not noted in the description). It was estimated at SF 1000, but realized SF 1650. This lovely block was sold in 1961 in the Cicurel sale in London for £ 27; the prices may be compared in dollars: \$ 75 in 1961, \$ 400 in 1969. A strip of three of the 20 k. of 1865 with the same cancellation sold for SF 825 (estimate SF 500), and a pair that appeared to have the same cancellation (not clear) realized SF 495 (est. SF 350).

An exciting item was lot 3068, a cover from Marseilles to Aleppo in 1863, which passed through the Russian P. O. at Alexandria and there received the very rare marking in French "COMPAGNIE RUSSE/ALEXANDRIE d'Egypte" and date, in three lines. It fetched SF 3080 (est. SF 2000). Another cover, from Marseilles to Alexandretta in 1863, bearing the c.d.s. PORT ALEKSANDRIYA of the Russian P. O., in the same lot with two loose stamps cancelled "785", went for SF 1100, more than twice the estimate of SF 400.

The last Egyptian item in this sale to be mentioned is a stampless cover bearing the double-lined oval frank inscribed "PIROSCAFI DI PIRI OTTOMANI/ALESSANDRIA", with "P. P." in the center. This steamship company marking from the Alexandria agency is a great rarity, but only recently have such things been appreciated. This lot realized SF 2090, against an estimate of SF 2000. In 1957, a very similar example was sold in the auction of the Hinde collection (lot 421); it realized only £ 9.10! Compared in dollars, the prices are 1975, \$ 27; 1969, \$ 500. An example, possibly the same one sold in the Hinde sale, was auctioned in 1962 in the aftermath of the Byam sale, and realized about the same amount as in 1957.

The collector who formed this fascinating collection was a real connoisseur, and his collection must have given him a great deal of pleasure. Most of the items in it are of the type that can only be obtained by diligent and patient searching, and it must have taken several decades to build up such an impressive holding. It is also clear that this type of classic material is a good investment — or, at least, it has been. Will its value continue to rise as rapidly in the next twenty years?



A rare postal marking, in a type unique to Scibin el Com, was reported in L'O.P. first by R. S. Blomfield in January, 1953 (p. 18). This report was followed in April, 1955, by a detailed article by Bruno Bargigli. This cancellation, designated Type 1—4, has up to now been seen with dates from Oct. 3rd, 1870, to June 6th, 1875, but it is so scarce that many collectors have never seen an example, and have expressed scepticism as to the existence of it! For the record, here is an illustration of an example on cover, franked with a 2—P.T. Third Issue stamp, addressed to Cairo, and dated 31 Marz 74. I hope that this illustration will convince everyone that this postmark is not a myth!

*P. A. S. Smith*

# NEW ISSUES

## COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

MILLENNARY OF CAIRO (A SET OF 6 STAMPS & A SOUVENIR SHEET)

### CAIRO ASPECTS

Date of issue : 23, July, 1969.  
Denomination : 10 mills. (3 Stamps)  
Design : Gate El Fetouh.  
Azhar Mosque, Citadel  
Dimension : 42 × 25 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10)  
Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House" in U.A.R.  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 500,000 sets.

# NOUVEAUTES

## TIMBRES COMMEMORATIFS

MILLENAIRE DU CAIRE (SERIE DE 6 TIMBRES ET UN FEUILLET)

### SITES DU CAIRE

Date d'émission : 23 Juillet 1969.  
Valeur : 10 m. (3 figurines).  
Dessin : Conciergerie El Fetouh, Mosquée de l'Azhar, citadelle.  
Format : 42 × 25 mm.  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuillelet : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par "Les Imprimeries de l'Organisme des Postes." de la R.A.U.  
No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
Tirage : 500.000 Séries.

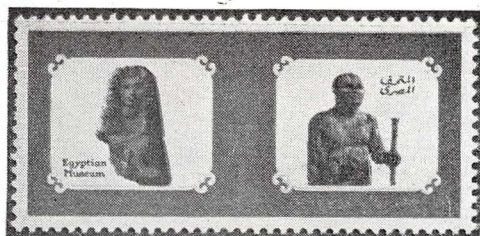


### CAIRO MUSEUMS

Date of issue : 23, July, 1969.  
Denomination : 20 mills (3 Stamps)  
Design : 2 statues from the Ancient Egyptian Reign; glass vase from the Fatimist Reign, decorations from the Coptic Reign.  
Dimension : 61 × 28 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House" in U.A.R.  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 500,000 sets.

### MUSEES DU CAIRE

Date d'émission : 23 Juillet 1969.  
Valeur : 20 m (3 figurines).  
Dessins : 2 statues de l'Ancien Règne Egyptien, Vase en verre de l'Epoque Fatimite, décorations de l'Epoque Copte (20 m.)  
Format : 61 × 28 mm.  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuillelet : 50 (5 × 10).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par l'Imprimerie de l'Organisme des Postes de la R.A.U.  
No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
Tirage : 500.000 Séries.



**SHEET**

Date of issue : 23, July, 1969.  
 Denomination : (80 m.) 1 Sheet rejoins  
 4 stamps of 20 m.  
 Design : Golden jewels from the  
 Fatimist Reign. Copper  
 vase from the Memlouk  
 Reign, Islamic ancient  
 piece of money and dish  
 from the Coptic Museum.  
 Demension : 128 × 70 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Orga-  
 nisation Printing House"  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
 number.  
 Quantity : 100.000 Sheet.

"When a capital city reaches its  
 thousandth year of life and growth, it  
 is surely time to take stock of past  
 achievements and future aspirations.

The thousand years of Cairo have pro-  
 vided civilisation with an immense fund  
 of artistic creation, moral speculatiin and  
 the sheer richness of the experience of  
 living in an expanding metropolis. We,  
 in the UAR Ministry of Culture, could not  
 let this occasion pass without marking

**FEUILLET**

Date d'émission : 23 Juillet 1969.  
 Valeur : (80 m) 1 Feuillet réunis-  
 sant 4 timbres de 20 m.  
 Dessin : Bijoux en or de l'Epoque  
 Fatimite, Vase en Cuivre  
 de l'Epoque Memlouk,  
 Pièce de monnaie anti-  
 que Islamique et Plat  
 du Musée Copte.  
 Format : 128 × 70 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par l'Im-  
 primerie de l'Organisme  
 des Postes de la R.A.U.  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
 numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 100,000 Feuilletts.

«Mille ans de floraison est un bail qui  
 compte dans l'histoire d'une capitale  
 quelle qu'elle soit. Il nous invite pour  
 le moins à nous faire une idée des  
 réalisations de celle-ci, de ses projets  
 et de ses aspirations. Mille ans pendant  
 lesquels Le Caire a contribué à doter la  
 civilisation d'un lot considérable de  
 créations artistiques et de préceptes mo-  
 raux, ainsi qu'à intensifier, en l'appro-  
 fondissant, l'expérience de la vie.



it with our quest for the particular significance of Cairo in the world and with our tribute to the tradition and beauty born in its high places.

No doubt the millenary of Cairo will be emphasized and much commented upon throughout 1969, but the Ministry of Culture is convinced that it has a special call to draw world-wide attention to the city as a true example of a place that has both generated and absorbed some of the most highly valued constituents of Man's cultural inheritance.

No characterless conurbation, thrown together merely by chance of necessity, Cairo from its very foundation has always been a model of the 'conscious' city, created and developed to serve the complex needs and aspirations of human society".

The Postal Organisation has released this set of commemorative stamps to celebrate "The Millenary of Cairo, 969 — 1969".

Le Ministère de la Culture de la République Arabe Unie se doit de saisir cette occasion pour montrer ce que le Caire représente par rapport au monde, son rôle au service des traditions, l'attrait de ses monuments et de ses sites. Un tel événement sollicitera — comment en douter ? — l'intérêt des écrivains, des historiens et des commentateurs. Mais le Ministère de la Culture ne se croit pas dispensé pour autant d'attirer les regards du monde entier sur cette capitale : rare endroit qui ait été capable d'inventer ou plutôt d'assimiler nombre des plus précieuses composantes du patrimoine de l'humanité.

Le Caire n'a jamais fait figure de ville sans caractères spécifiques. Il a toujours été, au contraire, à peine posée la première pierre de son premier édifice, le modèle de la cité consciente dont la création, le développement et l'épanouissement étaient délibérément destinés à répondre aux multiples exigences de ses habitants et à leurs non moins nombreux espoirs».

L'Organisme des Postes de la R. A. U. a émis cette série commémorative pour célébrer le Millénaire du Caire 969 — 1969.

**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**

Date of issue : 10 September, 1969.  
 Denomination : 20 Mills.  
 Design : The emblem of the Bank.  
 Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Perforation : 11.5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1,500,000 stamps.

This stamp is issued in response to the desire of the African Development Bank on the occasion of its 5th anniversary (4/9/1969).

Created by the African Countries, this pure african foundation aims at strengthening the economical cooperation between the member Countries for the development of the Continent.

The member Countries of the Bank are 31 having at their head the U.A.R.

**HONORING GANDHI CENTENARY**

Date of issue : 10 September, 1969.  
 Denomination : 80 Mills (Airmail).  
 Design : Effigy of Gandhi Emblems of India and U.A.R.  
 Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Perforation : 11.5.

**BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT**

Date d'émission : 10 Septembre, 1969.  
 Valeur : 20 m.  
 Dessin : Emblème de la Banque.  
 Format : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (10 × 5).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisme des Postes de la R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numero d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 1.500.000 timbres.

Déférant au désir de la Banque Africaine de Développement, l'Organisme des Postes de la RAU émet ce timbre, à l'occasion de son 5ème anniversaire (4/9/1969).

Créée par les Pays africains, cette pure institution africaine a pour but de resserrer la coopération économique entre les Pays-membres afin de développer le Continent.

Les Pays-membres de la Banque sont au nombre de 31 ayant à leur tête la RAU.

**CENTENAIRE DE LA NAISSANCE DE GANDHI**

Date d'émission : 10 Septembre, 1969.  
 Valeur : 80 m. (Par Avion).  
 Dessin : Effigie de Gandhi surmontée des emblèmes de l'Inde et de la R.A.U.  
 Format : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.

Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 300,000.

The year October 1968 to October 1969 has been designated by the Government of India as Gandhi Centenary.

Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 and died on 30th January, 1948.

The Postal Organisation in United Arab Republic has decided to issue a commemorative stamp to participate in this occasion.



### IMCO

Date of issue : 24 October, 1969.  
 Denomination : 20 Mills.  
 Design : Pharaonic Boat bearing the emblem of "IMCO" and that of "UN".  
 Dimension : 42 × 25 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House". U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1,000,000.

Feuille : 50 timbres (10 × 5).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 300.000.

Le Gouvernement Indien a décidé de commémorer le Centenaire de la naissance de Gandhi au cours d'un an à partir d'octobre 1968 jusqu'à Octobre 1969.

Gandhi naquit le 2 Octobre 1869 et mourut le 30 Janvier 1948.

L'Organisme des Postes de la République Arabe Unie a décidé d'émettre un timbre commémoratif pour célébrer cette occasion.



### IMCO

Date d'émission : 24 Octobre 1969.  
 Valeur : 20 m.  
 Dessin : Bateau pharaonique portant l'emblème de l'"IMCO" et celui des N.U.  
 Format : 42 × 25 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 1.000.000.

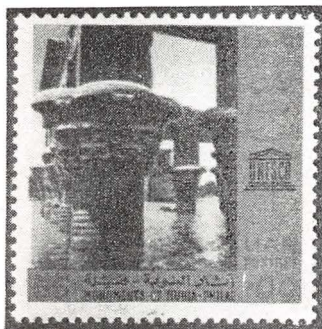


## UNRWA

Date of issue : 24 October, 1969.  
 Denomination : 30 + 10 Mills.  
 Design : Family of refugees and  
 the "UNRWA" emblem.  
 Dimension : 40 × 40 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 35 stamps (5 × 7).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Orga-  
 nisation Printing House"  
 in U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
 number.  
 Quantity : 250,000.

## UNRWA

Date d'émission : 24 Octobre 1969.  
 Valeur : 30 + 10 mills.  
 Dessin : Une famille des réfugiés  
 et l'emblème de l'"UN-  
 RWA".  
 Format : 40 × 40 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 35 timbres (5 × 7).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les  
 Imprimeries de l'Orga-  
 nisme des Postes de la  
 R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
 numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 250.000.

MONUMENTS OF  
NUBIA—PHILAE

Date of issue : 24 October, 1969.  
 Denomination : 55 Mills.  
 Design : Philae Temple partially  
 submerged.  
 Dimension : 4 × 4 cm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 35 stamps (7 × 5).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Orga-  
 nisation Printing House".  
 in U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
 number.  
 Quantity : 500,000.

MONUMENTS DU  
TEMPLE DE PHILAE

Date d'émission : 24 Octobre 1969.  
 Valeur : 55 Mills.  
 Dessin : Le Temple de Philae  
 partiellement submergé,  
 Format : 4 × 4 cm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 35 timbres (7 × 5).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les  
 Imprimeries de l'Orga-  
 nisme des Postes de la  
 R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
 numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 500.000.

**ABOU SIMBEL TEMPLE**

Date of issue : 24 October, 1969.  
 Denomination : 5 Mills.  
 Design : King & Queen coloured effigy at the interior of the temple.  
 Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House" in U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1,000,000.

**TEMPLE D'ABOU SIMBEL**

Date d'émission : 24 Octobre 1969.  
 Valeur : 5 mills.  
 Dessin : Effigie à l'intérieur du Temple représentant le Roi et la Reine.  
 Format : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (10 × 5).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 1.000.000.

**UN'S DAY**

The United Nations came into being on October, 24, 1945. It is not a supra — state. It does not legislate. It does, however, provide the machinery for member states to cooperate in an organisation for sovereign nations.

The United Nations, moreover, is the one meeting place where the representatives of all member nations, the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, spokesmen for all political views, social systems and cultures are freely heard.

**JOURNEE DES NATIONS UNIES**

Créée le 24 novembre 1945, l'Organisation des Nations Unies ne constitue pas un Super-Etat car elle ne dispose d'aucun droit de légiférer, mais elle assure les moyens permettant aux Pays-membres de coopérer au sein d'une Organisation groupant des nations souveraines.

En outre, l'ONU est le seul siège où se rencontrent des représentants de tous les Pays-membres grands ou petits, riches ou pauvres, forts ou faibles en vue de discuter en toute liberté les avis politiques, les régimes sociaux et les différentes cultures.

**SUEZ CANAL****1869 — 1969**

- Date of issue : 15 November 1969.  
 Denomination : 20 m.  
 Design : 2 maps, the first represents Africa, the second represents the Suez Canal, the first ship having crossed the canal and the last which crossed in 1967.  
 Dimension : 61 × 28 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House" in U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1.500.000.

**CANAL DE SUEZ****1869 — 1969**

- Date d'émission : 10 Novembre 1969.  
 Valeur : 20 m.  
 Dessin : Deux cartes, l'une représente l'Afrique, l'autre représente le Canal de Suez. Le premier navire ayant traversé le Canal et le dernier qui l'a traversé en 1967.  
 Format : 61 × 28  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 1.500.000.

**THE SUEZ CANAL**

- The idea of joining the Mediterranean and the Red Sea by a navigable waterway, through the Isthmus of Suez dates back to the era of the early Pharaohs, about forty centuries ago.
- The first canal was, in fact, constructed during the reign of Senousret III, Pharaoh of Egypt, 2000 years B. C.
- This canal, often neglected and left to fill up, was successively re-opened to navigation by Darius I, Ptolemy II, Emperor Trajan and the Caliph Omar Ibn El-Khattab after the Islamic conquest.
- The excavation of the present Canal was begun on April 25, 1859.

**LE CANAL DE SUEZ**

- L'idée de relier la Méditerranée à la Mer Rouge par un canal maritime, à travers l'Isthme de Suez, remonte à l'époque des premiers Pharaons, il y a 40 siècles.
- Le premier canal fut construit environ 2000 ans avant Jésus-Christ, sous le règne de Senousret III, Pharaon d'Egypte.
- Plusieurs fois abandonné, ce canal fut successivement remis en état par Darius Ier, Ptolémée II, l'Empereur Trajan et le Calife Omar Ibn El-Khattab, après la conquête islamique.
- Les travaux de creusement du Canal actuel commencèrent le 25 Avril 1859.

— The Suez Canal was officially opened to navigation on the 17th of November 1869.

**Influence of the Suez Canal on World economy :**

— The Suez Canal, sparing ships the necessity of making the round trip of Africa, shortens by about 40 % the distance between East and West.

— Le Canal de Suez fut ouvert à la navigation le 17 novembre 1869.

**Apport du Canal de Suez à l'économie mondiale :**

— Le Canal de Suez raccourcit de 40 % environ les distances entre l'Orient et l'Occident, en évitant aux navires de faire le tour de l'Afrique.



**50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
1919 REVOLUTION**

Date of issue : 15 November 1969.  
Denomination : 20 m.  
Design : Demonstration grouping the different masses of people, the banner of the Revolution and the Egyptian flag.  
Dimension : 42 × 25 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House". in U.A.R.  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 1.500.000.

The UAR Postal Organisation issued this set of commemorative stamps on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the 1919 Revolution.

**CINQUANTENAIRE DE LA  
REVOLUTION DE 1919**

Date d'émission : 15 Novembre 1969.  
Valeur : 20 m.  
Dessin : Une manifestation groupant les différentes masses du peuple, l'étendard de la Révolution et le drapeau égyptien.  
Format : 42 × 25.  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la R.A.U."  
No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
Tirage : 1.500.000.

L'Organisme des Postes de la RAU a émis cette série de timbres commémoratifs à l'occasion du cinquantenaire de la Révolution de 1919.

**CAIRO OPERA HOUSE**

1869 — 1969

Date of issue : 15 November 1969.  
 Denomination : 20 m.  
 Design : The Egyptian Opera and a stage from the Aida opera performance.  
 Dimension : 61 × 28 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House", in U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1.500.000.

The Egyptian Opera was inaugurated on the 1st of November 1869 on the occasion of the celebrations of the Suez Canal which were attended by a great number of world famous personalities.

Built within 6 months, the Egyptian Opera is disposed to receive 750 spectators.

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCIENTIFIC ACCOUNTS**

Date of issue : 17 December, 1969.  
 Denomination : 20 Mills.  
 Design : Card representing two ancient Egyptians performing an account operation.  
 Dimension : 42 × 25 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Orga-

**THEATRE DE L'OPERA DU CAIRE**

1869 — 1969

Date d'émission : 15 Novembre 1969.  
 Valeur : 20 m.  
 Dessin : L'Opéra Egyptien et une scène des séances de l'opéra Aida.  
 Format : 61 × 28  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisme des Postes de la R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numero d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 1.500.000.

L'Opéra Egyptien a été inauguré le 1er Novembre 1869 à l'occasion des célébrations du Canal de Suez.

Ont assisté à ces célébrations un grand nombre de personnalités mondiales renommées. L'édification de cet Opéra qui est disposé à recevoir 750 spectateurs a duré six mois.

**CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DES COMPTES SCIENTIFIQUES**

Date d'émission : 17 Décembre 1969.  
 Valeur : 20 m.  
 Dessin : Carte représentant deux Egyptiens effectuant une opération comptable.  
 Format : 42 × 25 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.

isation Printing House"  
in U.A.R.

Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.

Quantity : 1,500,000.

The International Congress for scientific accounts was held in the headquarters of the Centre from 17 to 19 December 1969.

Researches were delivered about the employment of electronic accounts in the following fields : Organisation and development of research centres, mathematical and physical, economical planning, demography studies, statistics and education.

Impression : Rotogravure par "les  
Imprimeries de l'Orga-  
nisme des Postes de la  
R.A.U."

No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
numéro d'ordre.

Tirage : 1.500.000.

Le congrès international des comptes scientifiques s'est tenu au siège du Centre du 17 au 19 Décembre 1969.

Ont été prononcées au sein du Congrès des recherches sur l'emploi des comptes électroniques dans les domaines suivants : Organisation et développement des centres de recherches, sciences mathématiques et physiques, planification économique, études démographiques, statistiques et enseignement.

• • •



#### 1970 FEAST POSTAGE STAMP

It is a custom of the Postal Printing Organisation to issue a stamp on the occasion of the feasts.

The stamp for the year 1970 carries the drawing of the "Flame-leaf" flower.

It was issued on the 24/12/1969 to be used to stamp the greeting cards.

Dimension : 30 × 25.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 100 stamps (10 × 10).  
Watermark : (without).  
Printing : Rotogravure (U.A.R. Postal  
Printing House).

#### TIMBRE DES FETES 1970

Comme d'habitude l'Organisation des Postes-émet annuellement un timbre spécial à l'occasion des fêtes.

Pour l'année 1970 le timbre des fêtes porte le dessin de la fleur "Euphorbe écarlate" il sert à affranchir les cartes de souhaits.

La date d'émission est le 24/12/1969.

Format : 30 × 25.  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuille : 100 timbres (10 × 10).  
Filigrane : (pas de filigrane).  
Impression : Rotogravure (Imprimerie de  
l'Organisme des Postes de  
la R.A.U.).

**1100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH  
OF IMAM EL BOUKHARY**

Date of issue : 27 December 1969.  
Denomination : 30 m.  
Design : Face of Imam El Boukhary  
imaginated by the artist  
and written speech.  
Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
Watermark : Repeated Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Orga-  
nisation Printing House"  
in U.A.R.  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
number.  
Quantity : 1,000,000.

**1100ème ANNIVERSAIRE DU DECES  
DE L'IMAM EL BOUKHARY**

Date d'émission : 27 Décembre 1969.  
Valeur : 30 m.  
Dessin : Visage de l'Imam El-  
Boukhary imaginé par  
l'artiste et un discours  
inscrit.  
Format : 25 × 42  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuille : 50 timbres (10 × 5).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par "les  
Imprimeries de l'Orga-  
nisme des Postes de la  
R.A.U."  
No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
numéro d'ordre.  
Tirage : 1,000,000.



Born at Bokhara in 810, Mohamed Ben  
Abi El Hassan Ismael Ben Ibrahim Ben  
El Moghira Ben El Ahnaf El Gaafi (said  
Imam El Boukhary) was educated or-  
phan.

In 824, he effected a long voyage during  
which he visited Kharassan, Irak, Egypt  
and the Levant.

He grouped about six hundred thousand  
speeches and wrote many religious, his-  
torical and literary works.

He died in 870.

Né à Bokhara en 810, Mohamed Ben  
Abi El Hassan Ismael Ben Ibrahim Ben  
El Moghira Ben El Ahnaf El Gaafi (dit  
Imam El Boukhary) fut élevé orphelin.  
Il fit un long voyage en l'an 824 au  
cours duquel il visita Kharassan, l'Iraq,  
l'Egypte et le Levant. Il grupa en-  
viron six cent mille discours et écrivit  
plusieurs ouvrages religieux, historiques  
et littéraires.

Il mourut en 870.

700th ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
FOUNDATION OF AZZAHIR BEYEBARS  
MOSQUE

700ème ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA  
FONDATION DE LA MOSQUEE DE  
AZZAHIR BAYEBARS

Date of issue : 27 December 1969.  
Denomination : 30 m.  
Design : Azzahir Beyebars Mosque.  
Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
Watermark : Repeated Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House" In U.A.R.  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 1,000,000.

Date d'émission : 27 Décembre 1969.  
Valeur : 30 m.  
Dessin : Mosquée d'Azzahir Bayebars.  
Format : 25 × 42  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la R.A.U."  
No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
Tirage : 1.000.000.



King Azzahir Beyebars built this mosque in 1245.

But the colonialists misused it.

The French occupation transformed this illustrious mosque into a fortress and rendered its minaret a tower of control.

During the 1st World War of 1914 British colonialism changed this mosque into butchery and bakery, and therefore it suffered, from sabotage and deterioration.

Afterwards, this mosque was transformed by British into a garden for women and children.

Due to the historical prestige that enjoys that mosque and the exploits achieved by King Azzahir Beyebars during the period of his reign, the Ministry of Wakfs reserves a keen interest to this mosque and proceeds to restaurate it in view to become one of the touristic aspects of Egypt.

Le Roi Zaher Beyebars entreprit la construction de cette mosquée en 1245 et la termina en 1247.

Les colonialistes en abusèrent, l'occupation française la transforma en château et fit de son minaret une tour de contrôle.

Au cours de la 1ère Guerre Mondiale en 1914, le colonialisme anglais s'en servit de boucherie et de boulangerie et par conséquent elle fut atteinte de sabotage et de détérioration.

Enfin, les Anglais la transformèrent en jardin pour les femmes et les enfants.

Vu le prestige historique dont jouit cette mosquée et les exploits accomplis par le Roi Zaher Beyebars au cours de la période de son règne, le Ministère des Wakfs y réserve un vif intérêt et procède à sa restauration pour en faire un des sites touristiques de l'Egypte.

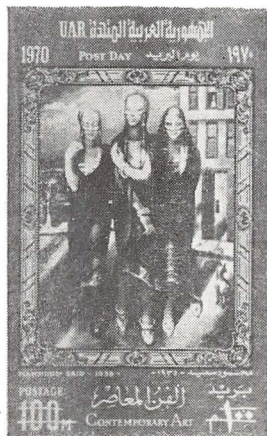


## POST DAY 1970

Date of issue : 2 January 1970.  
 Denomination : 100 Mills.  
 Design : Painting by the artist  
 Mahmoud Said.  
 Dimension : 51 × 85 mm.  
 Perforation : 12,5.  
 Sheet : 4 stamps.  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Orga-  
 nisation Printing House"  
 in U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial  
 number.  
 Quantity : 250,000 stamps.

## JOURNEE DES POSTES 1970

Date d'émission : 2 Janvier 1970.  
 Valeur : 100 m.  
 Dessin : Tableau par l'artiste  
 Mahmoud Said.  
 Format : 51 × 85 mm.  
 Dentelure : 12,5.  
 Feuille : 4 timbres.  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les  
 Imprimeries de l'Orga-  
 nisme des Postes de la  
 R.A.U."  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
 numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 250,000 timbres.



The Postal Organisation in the United Arab Republic celebrates its anniversary on 2nd January.

The field of the postal service in U.A.R. is so extensive that the government post offices, the postal agencies, the national post offices and the rural postal stations are numbering : 1718, 1377, 2446 and 15765 respectively.

L'Organisme des Postes de la République Arabe Unie célèbre annuellement son anniversaire le 2 Janvier.

Le ressort des services postaux rendus par l'Organisme s'élargit constamment.

De nos jours, le nombre de bureaux de poste, d'agences postales, de bureaux de poste nationaux et de succursales rurales est respectivement de 1718, 1377, 2446 et 15765.

## REGULAR STAMPS



## TIMBRES-POSTE



Date of issue : 27 December 1969.  
 Denomination : 20 & 55 m.  
 Design : El Fetouh Gate( 20 m.)  
           Vault for ablution (55 m.)  
 Dimension : 25 × 30 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 100 stamps (10 × 10).  
 Watermark : Repeated Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
           In U.A.R.  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1,000,000.

Date d'émission : 27 Décembre 1969.  
 Valeur : 20 & 55 m.  
 Dessign : Conciergerie El Fetouh  
           (20 m.)  
           Voûte pour ablution  
           (55 m.)  
 Format : 25 × 30 m.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 100 timbres (10 × 10)  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété (20 m.)  
           Sans filigrane (55 m.)  
 Impression : Rotogravure par "les  
           Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes" de la  
           R.A.U.  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et  
           numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 1,000,000.

**Dr. KRZYSZTOF BOJAR**, RYKI, SKRYTKA 4, POLAND, desires to have mint thematic stamps of Egypt and U.A.R., and gives in exchange stamps of Poland and Russia.

Correspondence can be made in English or in German languages.

## إصدارات عام ١٩٧٠

٢	يناير	يوم البريد (الفن المعاصر) ... .. . ١٠٠ ملجم
٢	فبراير	المؤتمر الدولي للبرلمانيين حول قضية الشرق الأوسط ... .. . ٢٠ »
١٦	مارس	انشاء فندق شيراتون القاهرة ومرور مائة عام على انشاء فندق ميناهاموس ٢٠ »
٢١	مارس	يوم مناهضة التفرقة العنصرية (بقيمة اضافيه) ... .. . ١٠ + ٢٠ »
٢٢	مارس	العيد الفضى لجامعة الدول العربية (أحدهما بقيمة إضافية) ... .. . ١٠ + ٢٠ » ٣٠ (جوى)
١٠	أبريل	العيد المئوى لدار الكتب والوثائق القومية ... .. . ٢٠ »
	منتصف أبريل	بينالى الاسكندرية الثامن ... .. . ٢٠ »
	»	» مرور ٣٠ عام على صناعة الدواء فى ج.ع.م. ... .. . ٢٠ »
	مايو	افتتاح المبنى الجديد للاتحاد البريدى ... .. . ٢٠، (٨٠ جوى)
٧	»	العيد الخمسون لبنك مصر ... .. . ٢٠ »
٢٥	مايو	يوم أفريقيا (كأس أندية أفريقيا لكرة القدم) ... .. . ٥٥، ٢٠، ٤٥ »
	يونيو	الاحتفال بيوم المواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية ... .. . ٢٠ »
٢٣	يوليو	العيد الثامن عشر للثورة ... .. . مجموعة وبطاقة
	أول سبتمبر	مرور عام على اعلان الجمهورية الليبية ... .. . ٢٠ ملجم
	أكتوبر	مؤتمر الاتحاد البريدى العالمى ... .. . ٢٠، (٣٠ جوى)
١٤	أكتوبر	يوم التوحيد القياسى العالمى ... .. . ٢٠ ملجم
٢٤	أكتوبر	مرور ٢٥ عاماً على هيئة الأمم المتحدة (السنة الدولية للترية) مجموعة أحدها بقيمة إضافية
	ديسمبر	العيد الخمسون للجمعية الطبية المصرية ... .. . ٢٠ ملجم
	ديسمبر	طابع الأعياد ... .. . ٥ ملجم

مناسبات مقررة غير محددة التاريخ :

العيد الخمسينى لجمعية المهندسين المصرية - مرور عام على حريق المسجد الأقصى

طوابع منتظرة

مؤتمر القمة الثالث لدول عدم الانحياز (منتظر فى الحريف)

المؤتمر الجيولوجى العربى الأول (فى النصف الثانى سنة ١٩٧٠)

المجموعة العمادية الجديدة :

١ - يوم ٢٧ ديسمبر ١٩٦٩ صدر الطابعان فئة ٢٠ وفئة ٥٥ ملجم من هذه المجموعة .

٢ - بتاريخ ١/٥/١٩٧٠ ستصدر الطوابع من الفئات الآتية : ١ ، ٥ ، ١٠ ، ٥٠ ملجمياً .

٣ - بتاريخ ١٥/٦/١٩٧٠ سيصدر طابع فئة الجنيه .

- ٥ / ١٠ - مجموعة البريد العادي (صورة الأمير) - ٨ / ١٠ / ١٥ / ٢٠ / ٢٥ / ٣٠ / ٤٥ / ٥٠ / ٧٠ / ٧٥ /  
 ٢٥٠ / ٩٠ ف  
 ١٠ / ٢٤ - يوم الأمم المتحدة - ١٠ / ٢٠ / ٤٥ ف  
 ١٢ / ١٥ - المواصلات عبر الأقمار الصناعية - ٢٠ / ٤٥ ف  
 ١٢ / ١٦ - الأسبوع العالمي للاجئين الفلسطينيين - ٢٠ / ٤٥ ف

### دولة البحرين :

- ١٥٠ / ١٠٠ / ٤٠ / ٢٠ - المواصلات عبر الأقمار الصناعية -  
 ١٥٠ / ٦٠ / ٤٠ - اليوبيل الذهبي للتعليم بالبحرين -

### امارة قطر :

- ١٣ / ١ - التتقدم في قطر - ١ / ٤٠ / ٥٠ / ٦٠ درهم - ١,٥٠ / ٢ ريال  
 ١ / ٥ - القوات المسلحة - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٦٠ درهم - ١,٢٥ / ٢ ريال  
 ٤ / ٧ - صناعة البترول - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٦٠ درهم - ١,٥٠ / ٢ ريال

### امارة أبو ظبي :

- ٢٨ / ٣ - الذكرى الثانية لعيد الجلوس - ٥ / ١٠ / ٣٥ ف  
 ٦ / ٨ - ذكرى عيد الجلوس الثالث - ٣٥ / ٦٠ / ١٢٥ / ١٠٠ ف  
 - مجموعة البريد العادي - ٥ / ١٠ / ٢٠ / ٣٥ / ٤٠ / ٥٠ / ٦٠ ف  
 ١٠٠ / ١٢٥ / ٢٠٠ / ٥٠٠ ف - ١ دينار

### رأس الخيمة :

- ٥ / ١ - أعياد الميلاد (الكريسماس) - ٢٠ / ٣٠ / ٤٠ / ٥٠ / ٦٠ درهم  
 ١ / ٤ / ٣ / ٢ / ١ ريال  
 ٥ / ١ - أعلام الموسيقى - ٢٥ / ٥٠ / ٧٥ / ١٠٠ / ٢٠٠ / ٣٠٠ / ٤٠٠ / ٥٠٠ / ٦٠٠ / ٧٠٠ / ٨٠٠ / ٩٠٠ / ١٠٠٠ ريال  
 - مناظر من الأوبرا - ١ / ٢٠ / ٤٠ / ٦٠ / ٨٠ / ١٠٠ / ٢٠٠ / ٣٠٠ / ٤٠٠ / ٥٠٠ / ٦٠٠ / ٧٠٠ / ٨٠٠ / ٩٠٠ / ١٠٠٠ ريال  
 ١٠ / ٦ - دورة مكسيكو الأولمبية - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٤ / ٥ / ٦ / ٧ / ٨ / ٩ / ١٠ / ١١ / ١٢ / ١٣ / ١٤ / ١٥ / ١٦ / ١٧ / ١٨ / ١٩ / ٢٠ / ٢١ / ٢٢ / ٢٣ / ٢٤ / ٢٥ / ٢٦ / ٢٧ / ٢٨ / ٢٩ / ٣٠ / ٣١ / ٣٢ / ٣٣ / ٣٤ / ٣٥ / ٣٦ / ٣٧ / ٣٨ / ٣٩ / ٤٠ / ٤١ / ٤٢ / ٤٣ / ٤٤ / ٤٥ / ٤٦ / ٤٧ / ٤٨ / ٤٩ / ٥٠ / ٥١ / ٥٢ / ٥٣ / ٥٤ / ٥٥ / ٥٦ / ٥٧ / ٥٨ / ٥٩ / ٦٠ / ٦١ / ٦٢ / ٦٣ / ٦٤ / ٦٥ / ٦٦ / ٦٧ / ٦٨ / ٦٩ / ٧٠ / ٧١ / ٧٢ / ٧٣ / ٧٤ / ٧٥ / ٧٦ / ٧٧ / ٧٨ / ٧٩ / ٨٠ / ٨١ / ٨٢ / ٨٣ / ٨٤ / ٨٥ / ٨٦ / ٨٧ / ٨٨ / ٨٩ / ٩٠ / ٩١ / ٩٢ / ٩٣ / ٩٤ / ٩٥ / ٩٦ / ٩٧ / ٩٨ / ٩٩ / ١٠٠ ريال  
 ١٠ / ٦ - التعاون الدولي في أبحاث الفضاء - ١,٥٠ / ٢,٥٠ / ٣,٥٠ / ٤,٥٠ / ٥,٥٠ / ٦,٥٠ / ٧,٥٠ / ٨,٥٠ / ٩,٥٠ / ١٠,٥٠ / ١١,٥٠ / ١٢,٥٠ / ١٣,٥٠ / ١٤,٥٠ / ١٥,٥٠ / ١٦,٥٠ / ١٧,٥٠ / ١٨,٥٠ / ١٩,٥٠ / ٢٠,٥٠ / ٢١,٥٠ / ٢٢,٥٠ / ٢٣,٥٠ / ٢٤,٥٠ / ٢٥,٥٠ / ٢٦,٥٠ / ٢٧,٥٠ / ٢٨,٥٠ / ٢٩,٥٠ / ٣٠,٥٠ / ٣١,٥٠ / ٣٢,٥٠ / ٣٣,٥٠ / ٣٤,٥٠ / ٣٥,٥٠ / ٣٦,٥٠ / ٣٧,٥٠ / ٣٨,٥٠ / ٣٩,٥٠ / ٤٠,٥٠ / ٤١,٥٠ / ٤٢,٥٠ / ٤٣,٥٠ / ٤٤,٥٠ / ٤٥,٥٠ / ٤٦,٥٠ / ٤٧,٥٠ / ٤٨,٥٠ / ٤٩,٥٠ / ٥٠,٥٠ / ٥١,٥٠ / ٥٢,٥٠ / ٥٣,٥٠ / ٥٤,٥٠ / ٥٥,٥٠ / ٥٦,٥٠ / ٥٧,٥٠ / ٥٨,٥٠ / ٥٩,٥٠ / ٦٠,٥٠ / ٦١,٥٠ / ٦٢,٥٠ / ٦٣,٥٠ / ٦٤,٥٠ / ٦٥,٥٠ / ٦٦,٥٠ / ٦٧,٥٠ / ٦٨,٥٠ / ٦٩,٥٠ / ٧٠,٥٠ / ٧١,٥٠ / ٧٢,٥٠ / ٧٣,٥٠ / ٧٤,٥٠ / ٧٥,٥٠ / ٧٦,٥٠ / ٧٧,٥٠ / ٧٨,٥٠ / ٧٩,٥٠ / ٨٠,٥٠ / ٨١,٥٠ / ٨٢,٥٠ / ٨٣,٥٠ / ٨٤,٥٠ / ٨٥,٥٠ / ٨٦,٥٠ / ٨٧,٥٠ / ٨٨,٥٠ / ٨٩,٥٠ / ٩٠,٥٠ / ٩١,٥٠ / ٩٢,٥٠ / ٩٣,٥٠ / ٩٤,٥٠ / ٩٥,٥٠ / ٩٦,٥٠ / ٩٧,٥٠ / ٩٨,٥٠ / ٩٩,٥٠ / ١٠٠,٥٠ ريال

### امارة دبي :

- ٢١ / ٣ - عيد الأم العربية - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٤ / ٥ / ٦ / ٧ / ٨ / ٩ / ١٠ / ١١ / ١٢ / ١٣ / ١٤ / ١٥ / ١٦ / ١٧ / ١٨ / ١٩ / ٢٠ / ٢١ / ٢٢ / ٢٣ / ٢٤ / ٢٥ / ٢٦ / ٢٧ / ٢٨ / ٢٩ / ٣٠ / ٣١ / ٣٢ / ٣٣ / ٣٤ / ٣٥ / ٣٦ / ٣٧ / ٣٨ / ٣٩ / ٤٠ / ٤١ / ٤٢ / ٤٣ / ٤٤ / ٤٥ / ٤٦ / ٤٧ / ٤٨ / ٤٩ / ٥٠ / ٥١ / ٥٢ / ٥٣ / ٥٤ / ٥٥ / ٥٦ / ٥٧ / ٥٨ / ٥٩ / ٦٠ / ٦١ / ٦٢ / ٦٣ / ٦٤ / ٦٥ / ٦٦ / ٦٧ / ٦٨ / ٦٩ / ٧٠ / ٧١ / ٧٢ / ٧٣ / ٧٤ / ٧٥ / ٧٦ / ٧٧ / ٧٨ / ٧٩ / ٨٠ / ٨١ / ٨٢ / ٨٣ / ٨٤ / ٨٥ / ٨٦ / ٨٧ / ٨٨ / ٨٩ / ٩٠ / ٩١ / ٩٢ / ٩٣ / ٩٤ / ٩٥ / ٩٦ / ٩٧ / ٩٨ / ٩٩ / ١٠٠ ريال  
 ٢٦ / ٥ - مجموعة الأسماك (في فرخ واحد) - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٤ / ٥ / ٦ / ٧ / ٨ / ٩ / ١٠ / ١١ / ١٢ / ١٣ / ١٤ / ١٥ / ١٦ / ١٧ / ١٨ / ١٩ / ٢٠ / ٢١ / ٢٢ / ٢٣ / ٢٤ / ٢٥ / ٢٦ / ٢٧ / ٢٨ / ٢٩ / ٣٠ / ٣١ / ٣٢ / ٣٣ / ٣٤ / ٣٥ / ٣٦ / ٣٧ / ٣٨ / ٣٩ / ٤٠ / ٤١ / ٤٢ / ٤٣ / ٤٤ / ٤٥ / ٤٦ / ٤٧ / ٤٨ / ٤٩ / ٥٠ / ٥١ / ٥٢ / ٥٣ / ٥٤ / ٥٥ / ٥٦ / ٥٧ / ٥٨ / ٥٩ / ٦٠ / ٦١ / ٦٢ / ٦٣ / ٦٤ / ٦٥ / ٦٦ / ٦٧ / ٦٨ / ٦٩ / ٧٠ / ٧١ / ٧٢ / ٧٣ / ٧٤ / ٧٥ / ٧٦ / ٧٧ / ٧٨ / ٧٩ / ٨٠ / ٨١ / ٨٢ / ٨٣ / ٨٤ / ٨٥ / ٨٦ / ٨٧ / ٨٨ / ٨٩ / ٩٠ / ٩١ / ٩٢ / ٩٣ / ٩٤ / ٩٥ / ٩٦ / ٩٧ / ٩٨ / ٩٩ / ١٠٠ ريال  
 ٢١ / ٧ - المستكشفون ورواد الجزيرة العربية - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٤ / ٥ / ٦ / ٧ / ٨ / ٩ / ١٠ / ١١ / ١٢ / ١٣ / ١٤ / ١٥ / ١٦ / ١٧ / ١٨ / ١٩ / ٢٠ / ٢١ / ٢٢ / ٢٣ / ٢٤ / ٢٥ / ٢٦ / ٢٧ / ٢٨ / ٢٩ / ٣٠ / ٣١ / ٣٢ / ٣٣ / ٣٤ / ٣٥ / ٣٦ / ٣٧ / ٣٨ / ٣٩ / ٤٠ / ٤١ / ٤٢ / ٤٣ / ٤٤ / ٤٥ / ٤٦ / ٤٧ / ٤٨ / ٤٩ / ٥٠ / ٥١ / ٥٢ / ٥٣ / ٥٤ / ٥٥ / ٥٦ / ٥٧ / ٥٨ / ٥٩ / ٦٠ / ٦١ / ٦٢ / ٦٣ / ٦٤ / ٦٥ / ٦٦ / ٦٧ / ٦٨ / ٦٩ / ٧٠ / ٧١ / ٧٢ / ٧٣ / ٧٤ / ٧٥ / ٧٦ / ٧٧ / ٧٨ / ٧٩ / ٨٠ / ٨١ / ٨٢ / ٨٣ / ٨٤ / ٨٥ / ٨٦ / ٨٧ / ٨٨ / ٨٩ / ٩٠ / ٩١ / ٩٢ / ٩٣ / ٩٤ / ٩٥ / ٩٦ / ٩٧ / ٩٨ / ٩٩ / ١٠٠ ريال  
 - البترول - ١ / ٢ / ٣ / ٤ / ٥ / ٦ / ٧ / ٨ / ٩ / ١٠ / ١١ / ١٢ / ١٣ / ١٤ / ١٥ / ١٦ / ١٧ / ١٨ / ١٩ / ٢٠ / ٢١ / ٢٢ / ٢٣ / ٢٤ / ٢٥ / ٢٦ / ٢٧ / ٢٨ / ٢٩ / ٣٠ / ٣١ / ٣٢ / ٣٣ / ٣٤ / ٣٥ / ٣٦ / ٣٧ / ٣٨ / ٣٩ / ٤٠ / ٤١ / ٤٢ / ٤٣ / ٤٤ / ٤٥ / ٤٦ / ٤٧ / ٤٨ / ٤٩ / ٥٠ / ٥١ / ٥٢ / ٥٣ / ٥٤ / ٥٥ / ٥٦ / ٥٧ / ٥٨ / ٥٩ / ٦٠ / ٦١ / ٦٢ / ٦٣ / ٦٤ / ٦٥ / ٦٦ / ٦٧ / ٦٨ / ٦٩ / ٧٠ / ٧١ / ٧٢ / ٧٣ / ٧٤ / ٧٥ / ٧٦ / ٧٧ / ٧٨ / ٧٩ / ٨٠ / ٨١ / ٨٢ / ٨٣ / ٨٤ / ٨٥ / ٨٦ / ٨٧ / ٨٨ / ٨٩ / ٩٠ / ٩١ / ٩٢ / ٩٣ / ٩٤ / ٩٥ / ٩٦ / ٩٧ / ٩٨ / ٩٩ / ١٠٠ ريال

### الشارقة :

- ٢٠ / ٥ - الفضاء (أبوللو ٨) - ١٠ / ١٥ / ٢٠ / ٣٠ / ٤٠ / ٥٠ / ٦٠ / ٧٠ / ٨٠ / ٩٠ / ١٠٠ / ١١٠ / ١٢٠ / ١٣٠ / ١٤٠ / ١٥٠ / ١٦٠ / ١٧٠ / ١٨٠ / ١٩٠ / ٢٠٠ / ٢١٠ / ٢٢٠ / ٢٣٠ / ٢٤٠ / ٢٥٠ / ٢٦٠ / ٢٧٠ / ٢٨٠ / ٢٩٠ / ٣٠٠ / ٣١٠ / ٣٢٠ / ٣٣٠ / ٣٤٠ / ٣٥٠ / ٣٦٠ / ٣٧٠ / ٣٨٠ / ٣٩٠ / ٤٠٠ / ٤١٠ / ٤٢٠ / ٤٣٠ / ٤٤٠ / ٤٥٠ / ٤٦٠ / ٤٧٠ / ٤٨٠ / ٤٩٠ / ٥٠٠ / ٥١٠ / ٥٢٠ / ٥٣٠ / ٥٤٠ / ٥٥٠ / ٥٦٠ / ٥٧٠ / ٥٨٠ / ٥٩٠ / ٦٠٠ / ٦١٠ / ٦٢٠ / ٦٣٠ / ٦٤٠ / ٦٥٠ / ٦٦٠ / ٦٧٠ / ٦٨٠ / ٦٩٠ / ٧٠٠ / ٧١٠ / ٧٢٠ / ٧٣٠ / ٧٤٠ / ٧٥٠ / ٧٦٠ / ٧٧٠ / ٧٨٠ / ٧٩٠ / ٨٠٠ / ٨١٠ / ٨٢٠ / ٨٣٠ / ٨٤٠ / ٨٥٠ / ٨٦٠ / ٨٧٠ / ٨٨٠ / ٨٩٠ / ٩٠٠ / ٩١٠ / ٩٢٠ / ٩٣٠ / ٩٤٠ / ٩٥٠ / ٩٦٠ / ٩٧٠ / ٩٨٠ / ٩٩٠ / ١٠٠٠ ريال

## الجمهورية العراقية :

٢٥ - ف	١ / ٦ - يوم الجيش
١٥ - ف	٢ / ٨ - الذكرى ٦ لثورة ١٤ رمضان
١٥ - ف	٣ / ١٩ - ذكرى السنة الهجرية
١٥/١٠ - ف	٤ / ١٥ - المؤتمر الأول للبيطريين العرب
١٠٠/١٠/٣/٢ - ف	٥ / ٩ - مجموعة الأسماك
١٥ - ف	٥ / ٢٨ - ذكرى المولد النبوي الشريف
٥٠/١٥/٥ - ف - بطاقة ١٠٠ ف	٦ / ٦ - منظمة العمل الدولية
٣٥/١٠/٥/٣ - ف - بطاقة ١٠٠ ف	٦ / ٢٠ - دورة مكسيكو الأولمبية
١٥/١٠ - ف	٧ / ١٤ - ذكرى ١٤ تموز (١٩٥٨)
٢٠٠/٢٠/١٥/١٠ - ف - غير مشرشر ٢٠٠ ف	٧ / ١٧ - ذكرى ثورة ١٧ تموز (١٩٦٨)
٢٠٠/١٠/٥/٣/٢ - ف	٩ / ١ - مجموعة الحيوانات
١٥/١٠ - ف	١٠ / ١ - معرض بغداد الدولي السادس
٥٠/٣٥/٣٠/٢٠/١٥ - ف	١٠ / ٨ - الذكرى ٥٠ لميناء البصرة
٥٠/١٥ - ف	١١ / ٩ - الذكرى ١٠ لوكالة الأنباء العراقية
٢٠/١٥ - ف	١١ / ٢١ - محو الأمية
٣٥/١٥ - ف	١٢ / - الذكرى ٥٠ لمرور أول طائرة
١٥ - ف	١٢ / - العيد المتوى للصحافة العراقية

## المملكة العربية السعودية :

١٠/٤/١ - ق	- تجمع الجلالة العربية والإسلامية
١٠/٤/٣ - ق	- يوم المرور العالمي
١٠/١٠ - ق ١ - (جوي)	- مجموعة الحيوانات

## دولة الكويت :

٤٥/٢٥/٢٠/١٠ - ف	١ / ١ - المخطوط الجوية الكويتية
٢٠/١٥ - ف	١ / ١٥ - عيد العلم
٢٠/١٠ - ف	٢ / ١٥ - افتتاح فندق هيلتون الكويت
٢٠/١٠ - ف	٢ / ١٥ - أسبوع التربية (البيت والمدرسة)
٣٠/٢٠/١٥ - ف	٢ / ٢٥ - الذكرى ٨ للعيد الوطني
٢٠/١٠ - ف	٣ / ٨ - عيد العلم
٢٠/١٠ - ف	٣ / ٢١ - عيد الأسرة
٢٠/١٥ - ف	٤ / ٧ - يوم الصحة العالمي
٢٠/١٠ - ف	٥ / ٤ - يوم المرور
٢٠/١٠ - ف	٦ / ١ - منظمة العمل الدولية
٤٥/٢٠ - ف	٦ / ١٠ - العيد الرابع للبحرية الكويتية

٠,٣٠ -	٧ / ١٩ - المهرجان الأفريقي الأول للثقافة
( معدل عن طابع ١٩٦٨ ) ٠,١٠ -	٨ / ٢٣ - طابع الأمير عبد القادر
٠,٣٠ -	٨ / ٢٥ - بنك التنمية الأفريقي
٠,٥٠ -	٨ / ٢٥ - أول رجل على القمر (أبوللو ١١)
٠,٣٠ + ٠,١٠ / ٠,٩٥ + ٠,٢٥ -	١١ / ١٧ - فياضانات ١٩٦٩ (إعانة للمنكوبين)
١,٥٠ / ١,٠٠ -	١٢ / ١ - لوحات نصر دنيت
٠,٣٠ -	١٢ / ٢٩ - حماية الأم والولد

### الجمهورية العربية السورية :

( جوى )	١ / ٢٠ - افتتاح مطار دمشق
( جوى )	٢ / ١ - مبانى وآثار
٢٧,٥ / ٢٥ / ١٢,٥ ق	٣ / ٨ - الذكرى ٦ لثورة ٨ آذار
٢٥ / ١٢,٥ ق	٣ / ٢٩ - أسبوع الشباب الخامس
٢٧,٥ / ١٢,٥ ق	٤ / ١٧ - الذكرى ٢٣ للجلاء
( جوى )	٥ / ١ - منظمة العمل الدولية
( جوى )	٩ / ١١ - معرض دمشق السادس عشر
( جوى )	١٠ / ١ - المؤتمر التاسع للآثار الكلاسيكية
٢٥ / ١٧,٥ / ١٢,٥ ق	١٠ / ٦ - يوم الطفل العالمى
٢٧,٥ / ١٢,٥ ق	١٠ / ٧ - الذكرى المثوية لميلاد غاندى
( جوى )	١٠ / ١٠ - مهرجان القطن ١٤ تجلب
٢٧,٥ / ٢٥ / ١٢,٥ ق	١١ / ٢ - أسبوع العلم العاشر
( جوى )	١٢ / ٢٤ - إنشاء المتحف الزراعى

### الجمهورية اللبنانية :

( جوى )	٢ / ٢٠ - الجمعية الدولية للمتاحف
( جوى )	٣ / ٢٠ - الرياضة المائية
( جوى )	٨ / ١ - ٢٥ سنة في خدمة الوطن

### المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية :

٦٠ / ٤٥ / ٢٥ / ٢٠ / ١٠ ف	٦ / ١٠ - منظمة العمل الدولية
٤٥ / ٢٠ / ١٠ ف	٧ / ٦ - مجموعة الخيول
٤٥ / ٢٠ / ١٠ / ٥ ف	١٠ / ٩ - الاسراء والمعراج
١٠٠ / ٥٠ / ٤٠ / ٣٠ / ٢٠ / ١٠ ف	١١ / ٢٢ - مجموعة النواكه
١٠٠ / ٦٠ / ٢٠ -	١٢ / ٢ - زفاف ولي العهد ( الأمير حسن )
( ٣٠ طابع ) من ١ - ٣٠ فلس	١٢ / ١٠ - حياة اللاجئين والنكبة
( ٣٠ طابع ) من ١ - ٣٠ فلس	١٢ / ١٠ - أثر النكبة على الأماكن المقدسة

- ٣ / ٢٩ - الذكرى العاشرة للتأمين الاجتماعي م ٥٥/١٥ -  
٦ / ١ - منظمة العمل الدولية م ٦٠/١٥ -  
٧ / ١ - السنة الدولية للسياحة الأفريقية م ٣٠/١٥ -

### الجمهورية العربية الليبية :

- ١٢ / ٧ - جيشنا درعنا الواقي ( ثورة الفاتح ) م ٦٠/٤٥/٢٥/١٥/١٠/٥ -

### الجمهورية التونسية :

- ١ / ١٨ - مجموعة الحيوانات م ٤٠/٢٥/١٥/١٠ -  
٣ / ٢٠ - مجموعة الزهور م ٤٠/٢٥/٢٠/١٥/١٠/٦/٥ -  
٥ / ١ - منظمة العمل الدولية م ٦٠/٢٥ -  
٦ / ٢٠ - يوم الطابع البريدي م ١٠٠ -  
٧ / ٢٥ - شعارات تونسية م ٦٠/٤٠/٢٥/١٥ -  
٩ / ١٠ - بنك التنمية الأفريقي م ٦٠ -

### المملكة المغربية :

- ١ / ٢١ - الأزياء الشعبية ( ١ ) م ١٠٠ - ٠,٢٥/٠,١٥ - ( جوى )  
٣ / ٣ - مجموعة النقود م ٥,٠٠/١,٠٠ - ( جوى )  
٣ / ٢١ - أسبوع الضرب م ٠,١٠ + ٠,٢٥ -  
٣ / ٢٧ - اليوم العالمى للمسرح م ١,٠٠ -  
٥ / ٢٠ - الهلال الأحمر المغربي م ٠,١٠ + ٠,٤٠/٠,٥٥ + ٠,٢٥ -  
٧ / ٩ - عيد الميلاد الأربعون للملك الحسن م ١,٠٠ -  
٩ / ٢٢ - مؤتمر القمة الإسلامى بالرباط ( ١ ) م ١,٠٠ طابع موشح  
٩ / ٢٣ - مجموعة الأزياء الشعبية ( ٢ ) م ٠,٢٥/٠,١٥ -  
١٠ / ١٦ - الذكرى المئوية لميلاد غاندى م ٠,٤٠ -  
١٠ / ٢٩ - منظمة العمل الدولية م ٠,٥٠ -  
١١ / ٩ - مؤتمر القمة الإسلامى بالرباط ( ٢ ) م ١,٠٠ -

### الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية :

- ١ / ١٨ - مجموعة الزهور م ٠,٩٥/٠,٧٠/٠,٤٠/٠,٢٥ -  
٢ / ٢٢ - تميمير الصحارى م ١,٥٠/٠,٣٠ -  
٣ / ٢٤ - يوم البريد م ١,٠٠ -  
٤ / ٧ - مهرجان تمجاد الثأني م ١,٠٠/٠,٣٠ -  
٥ / ٢٦ - منظمة العمل الدولية م ٠,٩٥ -  
٦ / ٢ - طابع بريد عادى ( معدل القيمة ) م ٠,٢٠ على ٠,١٢ -  
٦ / ٣٠ - الفنون ( الصناعة التقليدية ) م ١,٠٠/٠,٦٠/٠,٣٠ -

# الإصدارات البريدية

للبلاذ العربفة لسنة ١٩٦٩

إعداد اللواء محمد أنور طلبات

الجمهورية العربية المتحدة :

١ / ٢ -	يوم البرفد (أزفاء فرعونفة)	٥ / ٢٠ / ٢٠ / ٥ م -
٢ / ٣ -	محمد فرفد ، حفنى ناصف	٢٠ / ٢٠ م طابعان متجاوزان
٢ / ٣ -	الخطوط الجوية العربية (ألفوشن)	٥٥ م (جوى)
٢ / ٣ -	يوم المعلم العربى	٢٠ م
٢٢ / ٣ -	أسبوع الدعوة العربية	٢٠ + ١٠ م
١١ / ٤ -	منظمة العمل الدولية	٢٠ م
٢٥ / ٥ -	يوم أفرفقفا (مجموعة الإعلام)	٤١ طابع × ١٠ م
٢٣ / ٧ -	العفد الـ ١٧ للثورة (ألففة القاهرة)	٣ طوابع × ١٠ م - ٣ طوابع × ٢٠ م بطاقة (٤ طوابع × ٢٠ م)
١٠ / ٩ -	بنك التنمية الأفرفقى	٢٠ م
١٠ / ٩ -	الذكرفى المئوية لمفلاذ غاندى	٨٠ م (جوى)
٢٤ / ١٠ -	يوم الأمم المتحدة (آثار النوفة)	٥ / ٥٥ م
٢٤ / ١٠ -	المنظمة البحرية الاستشارفة للحكومات	٢٠ م
٢٤ / ١٠ -	لاجئو فلسطين (وكالة الإغاثة)	٣٠ + ١٠ م
١٥ / ١١ -	الذكرفى الخمسون لثورة ١٩١٩	٢٠ م
١٥ / ١١ -	الذكرفى المئوية لافتتافح قناة السويس	٢٠ م
١٥ / ١١ -	الذكرفى المئوية لدار الأوبرا	٢٠ م
١٧ / ١٢ -	المؤتمر الدولى للحسابات العلمفة	٢٠ م
٢٤ / ١٢ -	طابع الأعباف	٥ م
٢٧ / ١٢ -	الذكرفى ١١٠٠ لمفلاذ الإمام البخارى	٣٠ م (جوى)
٢٧ / ١٢ -	مرور ٧٠٠ عام على جامع الظاهر ببفرس	٣٠ م (جوى)
٢٧ / ١٢ -	مجموعة البرفد العافى	٥٥ / ٢٠ م

جمهورية السودان المتحدة طافة :

٢٠ / ١٢ -	بنك التنمية الأفرفقى	٢ / ٤ قرش / ٦٥ مليماف
٢٧ / ١٢ -	منظمة العمل الدولية	٢ / ٤ قرش / ٦٥ مليماف

المملكة اللفففة :

٦ / ٣ -	معرض طرابلس الدولى الثامن	٢٥ / ٣٥ / ٤٠ م
٢٣ / ٣ -	اليوم العالمى للأرصاف الجوية	٦٠ م



## يوم البريد ١٩٧٠



- تاريخ الاصدار : ٢ يناير ١٩٧٠ .  
 الفئة : ١٠٠ مليم .  
 الرسم : صورة بنات بحري للفنان محمود سعيد .  
 أبعاد الطابع : ٨٥ × ٥١ م .  
 الترخيم : ١٢٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٤ طابع .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ٢٥٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

تحتفل هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة بعيدها السنوي في ٢ يناير من كل عام ولقد ازداد نطاق الخدمات البريدية التي تؤديها الهيئة إذ بلغ عدد مكاتب البريد ١٧١٨ والوكالات البريدية ١٣٧٧ ومكاتب البريد الأهلية ٢٤٤٦ ومحطات الطوافة ١٥٧٦٥ .

## الطابع العادية



- تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٧ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٢٠ ، ٥٥ مليم .  
 الرسم : بوابة الفتوح ، قبة للوضوء .  
 المقاس : ٣٠ × ٢٥ م .  
 للتخريم : ١١٥ .  
 الفرخ : ١٠٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ١٠) .  
 العلامة المائية : ٥٥ مليم النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : بطريقتي الحفر على الصلب والروتوجرافير بمطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .



## إنتاج الطابع بطريقتي الحفر على الصلب :

راعت هيئة البريد أن تساهم التطور العلمي بحيث تقف على قدم المساواة مع دور الطباعة الكبرى بالدول المتقدمة فأدخلت طريقة طباعة الحفر على الصلب لإنتاج بعض الطابع التي يتطلب تصميمها ضرورة تنفيذها بهذه الطريقة والتي تتلخص في الآتي :

- ١ - يقوم الفنان المختص بتنفيذ التصميم المطلوب بحفره على قطعة من الصلب يدويًا . ثم يقوم بتقسيمها في فرن خاص .
  - ٢ - يقوم أخصائي مختص بنقل هذا التصميم المحفور وتكراره على أسطوانة الطباعة (الصلب) بواسطة ماكينة خاصة بهذه العملية .
- وتتطلب عملية تنفيذ الطابع بهذه الطريقة مهارة فائقة ودقة متناهية من جميع المشاركين في التنفيذ .

## مرور ١١٠٠ عام على وفاة الإمام البخارى

- تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٧ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٣٠ ملجم (جوى)  
 الرسم : وجه الإمام البخارى كما يتصوره الفنان وحديث مسجل على رق غزال .  
 المقاس : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الكمية : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .  
 هو محمد بن أبى الحسن إسماعيل بن إبراهيم بن المغيرة بن الأحنف الجعفى ولد فى بخارى عام ١٩٤ هـ - ٨١٠ م وتوفى سنة ٢٥٦ هـ - ٨٧٠ م .

نشأ يتيماً وقام برحلة طويلة سنة ٢١٠ هـ فى طلب الحديث زار خلالها خراسان والعراق ومصر والشام وجمع نحو ستمائة ألف حديث وله عدة مؤلفات علمية فى الدين والتاريخ والأدب .



## مرور ٧٠٠ عام على إنشاء مسجد الظاهر ببيروت

- تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٧ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٣٠ ملجم (جوى) .  
 الرسم : جامع الظاهر ببيروت .  
 المقاس : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : بطريقة الحفر على الصليب .  
 البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

شرع الملك الظاهر ببيروت فى إنشاء هذا الجامع عام ٦٦٥ هجرية وأتم بناؤه فى عام ٦٦٧ . وقد أساء الاستعماريون استعماله إذ حوله الأحتلال الفرنسى إلى قلعة وجعلوا منارته برجاً للمراقبة .

وأثناء الحرب العالمية الأولى سنة ١٩١٤ جعله الاستعمار الانجليزى مذبحاً ومخبزاً ولحقه كثير من التخريب والتلف ثم حوله الانجليز إلى حديقة للنساء والأطفال .

ونظراً لمكانة هذا الجامع التاريخية والأعمال العظيمة التى قام بها منشئه الملك الظاهر ببيروت أثناء حكمه لمصر فقد اهتمت وزارة الأوقاف به وعملت على تجديده وإعادةه إلى حالته الأولى ليصبح مكاناً سياحياً يقبل عليه السياح من كل مكان .

## المؤتمر الدولي للحسابات العلمية

التخريم	: ١١,٥ .	تاريخ الاصدار	: ١٧ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .
الفرخ	: ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .	الفئة	: ٢٠ مايماً .
العلامة المائية	: النسر متكرر .	الرسم	: رسم كارت يستعمل في الحسابات العلمية وظاهر عليه اثنان من القلماء المصريين ، يقومون بعملية حسابية ، وعجلة تسجيل وشريط خاص بالتسجيل .
طريقة الطبع	: روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .	أبعاد الطابع	: ٤٢ × ٢٥ م .
رقم الرقابة	: تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .		
الكمية	: ١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .		

عقد المؤتمر الدولي للحسابات العلمية في مقر المركز في الفترة ١٧ - ١٩ ديسمبر ١٩٦٩ وأقيمت فيه بحوث عن استخدام الحسابات الألكترونية في الميادين الآتية :

تنظيم مراكز البحوث وتطويرها - العلوم الرياضية والطبيعية - التخطيط الاقتصادي - الدراسات السكانية - الأحصاء - التعليم .



## طابع أعياد ١٩٧٠

طريقة الطبع	: روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .	تاريخ الاصدار	: ٢٤ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .
رقم الرقابة	: تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .	أبعاد الطابع	: ٣٠ × ٢٥ م .
الكمية	: ٢ مليون طابع .	التخريم	: ١١,٥ .
		الفرخ	: ١٠٠ طابع (١٠ × ١٠) .
		العلامة المائية	: بدون .

جريباً على عادة هيئة البريد في إصدار طابع للأعياد . فقد صدر طابع أعياد عام ١٩٧٠ بتاريخ ٢٤-١٢-٦٩ وهو يحمل رسماً لزهرة بنت القنصل ويصلح للتخليص على ظروف المعايدة لتبادل التهانى في جميع الأعياد .



### مرور خمسين سنة على ثورة ١٩١٩

- |                |   |               |   |
|----------------|---|---------------|---|
| الفرخ          | : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .                                      | تاريخ الاصدار | : ١٥ نوفمبر ١٩٦٩ .  |
| العملة المائية | : النسر متكرر .   | الفئة         | : ٢٠ ملجم .   |
| طريقة الطبع    | : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة . | الرسم         | : مظاهرة تضم طوائف الشعب ومعهم علم الثورة والعلم المصرى . |
| رقم الرقابة    | : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .                              | المقاس        | : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم .  |
| الكمية         | : ١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع  | التبريم       | : ١١,٥ .  |
- أصدرت هيئة البريد هذه المجموعة من الطوابع التذكارية تخليداً لذكرى ثورة سنة ١٩١٩ ومرور خمسين عاماً عليها .

### العيد المئوى لدار الأوبرا



- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| تاريخ الاصدار | : ١٥ نوفمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .                                      |
| الفئة         | : ٢٠ ملجم .   |
| الرسم         | : دار الأوبرا ومنظر من أحدث مشاهد أوبرا عايدة .             |
| المقاس        | : ٦١ × ٢٨ مم .  |
| التخريم       | : ١١,٥ .  |
| الفرخ         | : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .                                      |
| طريقة الطبع   | : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة . |
| رقم الرقابة   | : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .                              |
| الكمية        | : ١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .  |

في أول نوفمبر ١٩٦٩ ارتفع ستار دار أوبرا القاهرة لأول مرة في مناسبة احتفالات افتتاح قناة السويس وحضر الحفل عدد كبير من مشاهير العالم .

وقد تم تشييد دار الأوبرا بالقاهرة في مدة ستة أشهر والدار تتسع لعدد ٧٥٠ شخصاً .

## الانتهاء من نقل معبد أبو سمبل



- تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٥ مليمات .  
 الرسم : صورة ملونة من داخل المعبد للملك والملكة .  
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ .

تم تأسيس الأمم المتحدة في ٢٤ أكتوبر من عام ١٩٤٥ ، وهي ليست بمثابة دولة فوق مستوى الدول ، فليس لها حق التشريع ولكنها قد تدبر الوسائل التي تمكن الدول الأعضاء من التعاون في نطاق هيئة مؤلفة من أمم ذات سيادة .

والأمم المتحدة هي المكان الوحيد الذي يجتمع فيه ممثلون لجميع الأمم الأعضاء العظيمة منها والصغيرة والغنية والفقيرة ، القوية والضعيفة لكي يتناقشوا في حرية كاملة بشأن الآراء السياسية والنظم الاجتماعية ومختلف الثقافات .

• • •

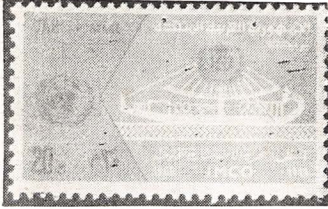
## مرور مائة عام على قناة السويس

- تاريخ الاصدار : ١٥ نوفمبر ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٢٠ ملليم .  
 الرسم : خريطة أفريقيًا وخريطة قناة السويس وأول مركب عبرت القناة وآخر مركب عبرت سنة ١٩٦٧ .  
 المقاس : ٦١ × ٢٨ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

- ترجع فكرة وصل البحرين الأبيض والأحمر بطريق مائي عبر برزخ السويس إلى أربعين قرناً مضت .
- أنشأ فرعون مصر سنوسرت الثالث أول قناة حوالى ألفى عام قبل الميلاد .
- ردمت القناة بعد ذلك عدة مرات فبتولى إعادة الملاحة فيها دارا الأول ملك الفرس ، ثم بطليموس الثاني ، ثم الإمبراطور تراجان ، ثم عمر بن الخطاب بعد الفتح الإسلامى .
- بدأت أعمال حفر القناة الحالية في ٢٥ أبريل ١٨٥٩ .
- أفتتحت القناة للملاحة في ١٧ نوفمبر ١٨٦٩ .
- تأثير القناة على التجارة العالمية :
- إن قناة السويس تختصر طريق السفن بين بلاد الشرق وبلاد الغرب بتجنب الدوران حول القارة الأفريقية ، ويبلغ ما توفره من المسافة ٤٠ ٪ .

## مجموعة تذكارية لمناسبة يوم الأمم المتحدة

انظمة البحرية الاستشارية



رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
الفئة : ٢٠ مليماً .  
الرسم : مركب فرعونى عليه شععار المنظمة وشعار الأمم المتحدة .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ م .  
التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .

وكالة اغاثة اللاجئين الفلسطينيين



تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
الفئة : ٣٠ + ١٠ مليمات .  
الرسم : أسرة من اللاجئين وشعار المنظمة .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ م .  
التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
الفرخ : ٣٥ طابعاً (٥ × ٧) .  
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٢٥٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

انقاذ معابد فيلة



تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
الفئة : ٥٥ مليماً .  
الرسم : معبد فيلة ومغطى جزء منه بالماء .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤ × ٤ سم .  
التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
الفرخ : ٣٥ طابعاً (٥ × ٧) .  
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

## بنك التنمية الأفريقي



- تاريخ الاصدار : ١٠ سبتمبر سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٢٠ مليماً .  
 الرسم : شعار بنك التنمية الأفريقي .  
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

يصدر هذا الطابع التذكاري لتلبية لرغبة بنك التنمية الأفريقي بمناسبة عيد السنوي الخامس (١٩٦٩-٩-٤) والبنك مؤسسة أفريقية صرفة ، أقامته الدول الأفريقية لدعم التعاون الاقتصادي فيما بينها من أجل تنمية القارة . وتضم عضويته ٣١ دولة أفريقية ، في طليعتها الجمهورية العربية المتحدة .

## العيد المئوي لميلاد غاندي



- تاريخ الاصدار : ١٠ سبتمبر ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٨٠ مليماً (جوى) .  
 الرسم : صورة المهاتما غاندى ويعلو الطابع شعار الهند وشعار الجمهورية العربية المتحدة ولفظ غاندى باللغة الهندية .  
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم .  
 التخريم : ١١,٥ .  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ٣٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .

اعتبرت حكومة الهند العام من أكتوبر ١٩٦٨ إلى أكتوبر ١٩٦٩ العيد المئوي لميلاد غاندى إذ أنه ولد في ٢ أكتوبر ١٨٦٩ وتوفي ٣٠ يناير ١٩٤٨ . وقد قررت هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة إصدار طابع بريد تذكاري للمشاركة في هذه المناسبة .



## البطاقة

- تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٣ يوليو سنة ١٩٦٩ .  
 الفئة : ٨٠ ملجم (تضم أربعة طوابع  
 كل منها فئة ٢٠ ملجماً) .  
 الرسم : حلل إسلامية وآنية ونقود  
 وطبق .  
 مقاس البطاقة : ١٢٨ × ٧٠ مم .  
 الأختريم : ١١٥ .
- العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة  
 البريد بالجمهورية العربية  
 المتحدة .  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : ١٠٠٠,٠٠٠ بطاقة بكل منها  
 ٤ طوابع .

عندما يبلغ عمر أى مدينة من عواصم العالم ألف عام ، فإن ذلك يكون له اعتباره فى تاريخها المجيد . أن تلك المناسبة العظيمة تدعونا على الأتلى إلى تأمل منجزاتها ، ومشروعاتها وتطاعاتها . لقد أسهمت القاهرة على مدى ألف عام فى إمداد الحضارة العالمية بابتكارات فنية ضخمة كما أنعمت عليها بمبادئ أخلاقية ، ودعمت خبرات الحياة بالتمعق فيها .

وأن وزارة الثقافة بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة لتنتهز هذه المناسبة التاريخية العظيمة لتبرز حقيقة القاهرة بالنسبة للعالم بأسره ، ودورها فى خدمة التقاليد الإنسانية ، ومغريات آثارها ومعالمها . وما لا شك فيه أن مثل هذا الحدث جدير بأن يستوعب اهتمام الكتاب والمؤرخين والمعلمين . بيد أن وزارة الثقافة لتسعى وراء ذلك إلى توجيه أنظار العالم بأسره إلى تلك العاصمة النادرة التى طالما كانت قادرة على صناعة أو بالأحرى على تغيير مقومات التراث الإنسانى الثمينة .

ولم تكن القاهرة فى أى وقت مضى مدينة بلا طابع خاص ، بل على النقيض من ذلك كانت منذ بدء نشأتها مثلاً للمدينة الواعية التى عمدت إلى تكريس وجودها وتنميتها وازدهارها من أجل تلبية متطلبات سكانها المتزايدة وتحقيق آمالهم العريضة .

وقد أصدرت هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة هذه المجموعة التذكارية بمناسبة احتفال القاهرة بمرور

« ألف عام على إنشائها ٩٦٩ - ١٩٦٩ » .



# الاصدارات الحديثة

مجموعة تذكارية لمناسبة عيد الثورة السابع عشر  
ألفية القاهرة

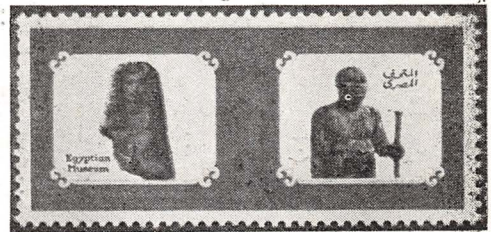
٣ طوابع عن معالم القاهرة

- تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٣ يوليو سنة ١٩٦٩  
الفئة : ١٠ ملليم  
الرسم : الجامع الأزهر - القلعة - باب الفتوح .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم .  
التخريم : ١١,٥  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .
- العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة .



٣ طوابع عن متاحف القاهرة

- تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٦٩ .  
الفئة : ٢٠ مليمياً .  
الرسم : نماذج أثرية من المتحف المصري والتقطي والإسلامي .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٦١ × ٢٨ مم .  
التخريم : ١١,٥  
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥) .  
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة .
- رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكمية : ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة .



# الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

١٦ شارع عبد الخالق ثروت - صندوق بريد رقم ١٤٢ القاهرة

« سجل رقم ٦٩٦ بوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية »

( الجمعية عضو عامل في الاتحاد الدول لهواة الطوابع )

## أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد  
نائب الرئيس : الأستاذ عطيه حلمي محمود  
السكرتير : المهندس يحي متوشالح أمين الصندوق : الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى  
أعضاء : السادة اللواء أنور طليمات ، جان بتر نيتس ، حسن كمال لطفى ،  
المهندس خالد عبد الحكيم مرزوق ، لطفى جندى ، المهندس محمد  
ابراهيم صبحي ، الدكتور محمد يحي الكاتب ، الدكتور مدحت  
شريف الشيشيني .

## لجنة الخبراء

السادة : مهني عيد - ابراهيم شفتير - د. سافا ميشيل

## لجنة استيراد وتصدير طوابع البريد

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد  
الأعضاء : مندوب مصلحة الجمارك ، مندوب الإدارة العامة للنقد  
السادة : يحي فوزي متوشالح ، لطفى جندى ، اللواء محمد أنور طليمات ،  
المهندس محمود محسن ، جان بتر نيتس ، باغوص هاجوبيان ، ف. شيفاريلو ،  
شكري أسمر

## لجنة المجلة

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد  
الأعضاء : السادة : د. عبد الحميد لطفى ، جان بتر نيتس ، د. مدحت شريف الشيشيني

مكتب الجمعية بالاسكندرية : ٣ شارع بولاناكي

مراسلو الجمعية

انجلترا : المستر جون ريشيل - استراليا : المستر ج. موريللو  
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية : دكتور بيتر سميث

# عـوـف

١٦ شارع عبد العزيز - مقابل محلات عمر افندى - القاهرة

ت ٩١٧٣٧٨ - ٨٧٧٩٦٣

بيع وشراء ومبادلة وتصدير

طوابع جديدة ومسـ\_\_\_\_\_تعملة

مجموعات من أنحاء العالم

خصم خاص لأعضاء الجمعية والطلبة



## A W F F

16 ABDEL AZIZ STREET — CAIRO

Tel: 9 1 7 3 7 8 — 8 7 7 9 6 3

SELL — BUY — EXCHANGE

STAMPS ALL WORLD

Specialists in Stamps of Egypt and U.A.R.

# SELLING YOUR STAMPS ?..

## HERE ARE SOME OF THE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES ACCRUING TO THE VENDOR WHO MAKES USE OF THE H. R. HARMER SERVICE

- The experience and expertise of more than fifty years of selling at auction.
- Specialist Describing.
- Fully-illustrated (often in colour) and carefully described Catalogues.
- Direct contact with a world-wide clientele.
- Choice of Sale — in London, New York or Sydney.
- Free valuation subject to sale in two years.
- All Risk Insurance — in transit and pending Sale.
- Liberal Advances.

IF YOU SELL at the Harmer Auctions you can be sure of the highest realisations for your stamps. The last few years have seen a steady and progressive increase in the season's turnover and the 1968-69 figure for the Organization totalled over two—and—a quarter million pounds. For more than fifty years we have built up—and still improving—a Philatelic Service second to none.

The full resources of the HARMER ORGANIZATION with Houses in three Continents are at the disposal of all prospective vendors of fine General and Specialised Collections, single rarities, etc. May we have **your** enquiry ?

*Contact us now if you wish to sell. We will be glad to help and to advise you.*

## H. R. HARMER LTD.

International Stamp Auctioneers

AND AT  
NEW YORK

41, NEW BOND STREET  
LONDON, W1A 4EH

AND AT  
SYDNEY

Cables : "Phistamsel, London, W. 1.