

المجلة المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE



LUXOR SPORTING FESTIVAL FOR ROWING (see page 350)

JOURNAL

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

(شيف)

ف. شيفارييلو وشركاه

٣١ شارع شريف بالقاهرة

ج. ه. ط ٤٩٣

ت : ٧٤٥٦١

س. ت. ق ٩٨٢٢٥

بمجموعات 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. KHALID MARZOUK

Secrétaire honoraire : Mr. MAMDOUH SABRI ABOU ALIAM

Trésorier honoraire : Dr. ABD EL HAMID LOUTFI

Membres : MM. ATIA HELMI MAHMOUD, IBRAHIM MOUSA GUINDI (Ing.), ISHAK YOUSEF TAWADROS, HABIB ABDEL RAOUF (General), HASSAN KAMAL LOUTFY, Dr. MEDHAT CHERIF EL CHICHINI, MOHAMED GAMAL EL-DIN MOUKHTAR (Ing.), Dr. RAOUF GUINDI ABO-SEIF.

HONORARY MEMBERS

MM. I. CHAFTAR, AHMED MAZLOUM, JEAN BOULAD D'HUMIERES, LOUTFI GUINDI

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
MAHMOUD MOUHSEN, S. ASMAR, B. HAGOPIAN, F. CIFARIELLO.

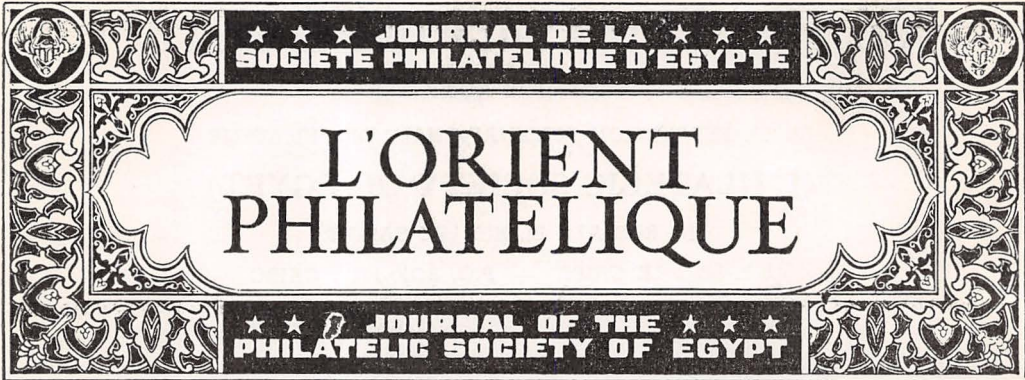
ALEXANDRIA BUREAU : 3, Bolanachi Street

CORRESPONDENTS

Angleterre : Mr. Philip E. Whetter.

England : 1 Burrells, 25 Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 2TQ,
ENGLAND.

Etats-Unis d'Amérique : Dr. Peter A. S. Smith, Dept. of Chemistry, University of
United States of America : 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. M. C. EL CHICHINI, Mr. KHALID MARZOUK.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	Page
FINDS IN EARLY EGYPTIAN POSTMARKS	283
LES CARNETS DE TIMBRES - POSTE IMPRIMÉS ET CONFECTIONNÉS EN GRANDE-BRETAGNE	291
EGYPT'S FIRST PORTRAIT ISSUE, 1923 - 1926, RETOUCHES & FLAWS	307
THE MAIL OF THE SAILORS OF THE FRENCH SHIPS DETAINED IN ALEXANDRIA IN 1940 - 1943	} 336
LE COURIER DES MARINS DES BATIMENTS FRANCAIS RETENUS A ALEXANDRIE EN 1940 - 1943	
NEW ISSUES	348
	٣٤٩ الاصدارات الحديثه
	٣٦٧ محضر اجتماع الجمعية العمومية - ٣١ مارس سنة ١٩٧٣ .

F I N D S
I N
EARLY EGYPTIAN POSTMARKS

by

Ibrahim Chaftar

Sometimes ago, I have been lucky enough to acquire, after very hard negotiations, two beautiful entires relating to the early Egyptian Postal History. The first is a wonderful entire letter, very neat, with the oval registration mark PER CONSEGNA Type V of the POSTA EUROPEA, and the second a beautiful cover with — the till lately unknown — postmark of the new POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE post office of BENHA, applied during the 2nd TRANSITION PERIOD of 1865, before the introduction of the First Issue, the 1st January 1866.

I will share, by the following words, my finds with my fellow colleagues in Egyptian Philately.

**1° — POSTA EUROPEA : OVAL POSTMARK "PER CONSEGNA"
Type V. :**

The oval registration postmark PER CONSEGNA Type V was introduced in use at Alexandria in the early days of May 1863. We know of a combination entire letter with this handstamp mark in the already famous POSTA EUROPEA collection G. Khouzam of Milano. The entire was posted at the Italian Consulate Post Office : ALESSANDRIA D'EGITTO POSTE ITALIANE and was to be forwarded to TANTA (Lower Egypt). This entire bears the handstamp of the Italian Office dated 20 MAG 63 I S, in four lines, at the upper left corner and on the upper right corner, the oval registration mark PER CONSEGNA Type V, bearing in the center No. 1326. These two postmarks are struck on the face of the entire with the same blue ink. It is strange that the handstamp No. VI, which ought to be struck on the face at the Alexandria POSTA EUROPEA office, to indicate the date of despatching, is missing, which let us suppose that the operator for the two offices : the POSTA EUROPEA office of Alexandria and the ITALIAN CONSULATE POST OFFICE of Alexandria was the same person at the same premises.

We have no information about the arrival mark of the POSTA EUROPEA, Tanta office. We beg Mr. Khouzam to supply us with the



Photo No. 1

- I° PER CONSEGNA ALESSANDRIA & TANTA No. 1326. 20 MAG 63 I 5
 II° PER CONSEGNA CAIRO & ALESSANDRIA No. 1983. 30 LUGL 64
 III° fragment PER CONSEGNA ALESSANDRIA No. 3955

Collection G. Khouzam - Milano

reproduction of the back of his entire so we shall be able to reproduce it in L'O.P. for recording. In the meantime we give here the illustration of the face of this remarkable entire *. Mr. Khouzam collection includes also a cut piece with the oval registration mark PER CONSEGNA Type V, bearing the number 3955 in its center : this number is the highest ever recorded. Unfortunately, the piece does not give any indication about its date.

As for the CAIRO POSTA EUROPEA office, we know about three entires bearing the similar oval registration PER CONSEGNA Type V : in the collection of Col. J. R. Danson an entire dated 13/5/64 number in the center of the postmark unknown to us ; in the collection of Mr. Khouzam an entire dated 30 LUGL 64, number in the center of the postmark 1983 ; and in the collection of J.H.E. Gilbert an entire dated 4/9/64, number of the postmark in the center unknown to us.

Here we give an illustration of the newly discovered entire letter with this very rare cancellation. The entire letter was posted at the POSTA EUROPEA office of CAIRO to be forwarded to the POSTA EUROPEA office of MANSURA. On the left upper corner there is the POSTA EUROPEA postmark of CAIRO Type VI dated 30 GENN°. 64 and on the lower right corner there is the oval registration postmark PER CONSEGNA Type V with the number 0243 in its center, which is the lowest number recorded for that office. All these postmarks are struck in black on the face of the entire. On the back of this entire letter there is the oval POSTA EUROPEA Type V of MANSURA dated 30 GENN°. 64, same date of departure from Alexandria ; postmark struck in black.

2° — 2nd TRANSITION PERIOD — 15th April/31 December 1865 —
The Postmark POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE, BENHA :

When the New Egyptian Postal Administration took over the works of the private enterprise POSTA EUROPEA, the 2nd of January 1865, it was decided to maintain the postal fees during the whole 1865 and to continue the use of the date and other handstamps of the POSTA EUROPEA, till the new material, with the correct name POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE, be ready.

From the perusal of several highly specialised collections of Egypt,

(*) This cover was illustrated on the front page of the magazine No. 11 of November 1867 of «NOTIZIARIO DELLA ASSOCIAZIONE SANITARI ITALIANI FILATELISTI A.S.I.F.

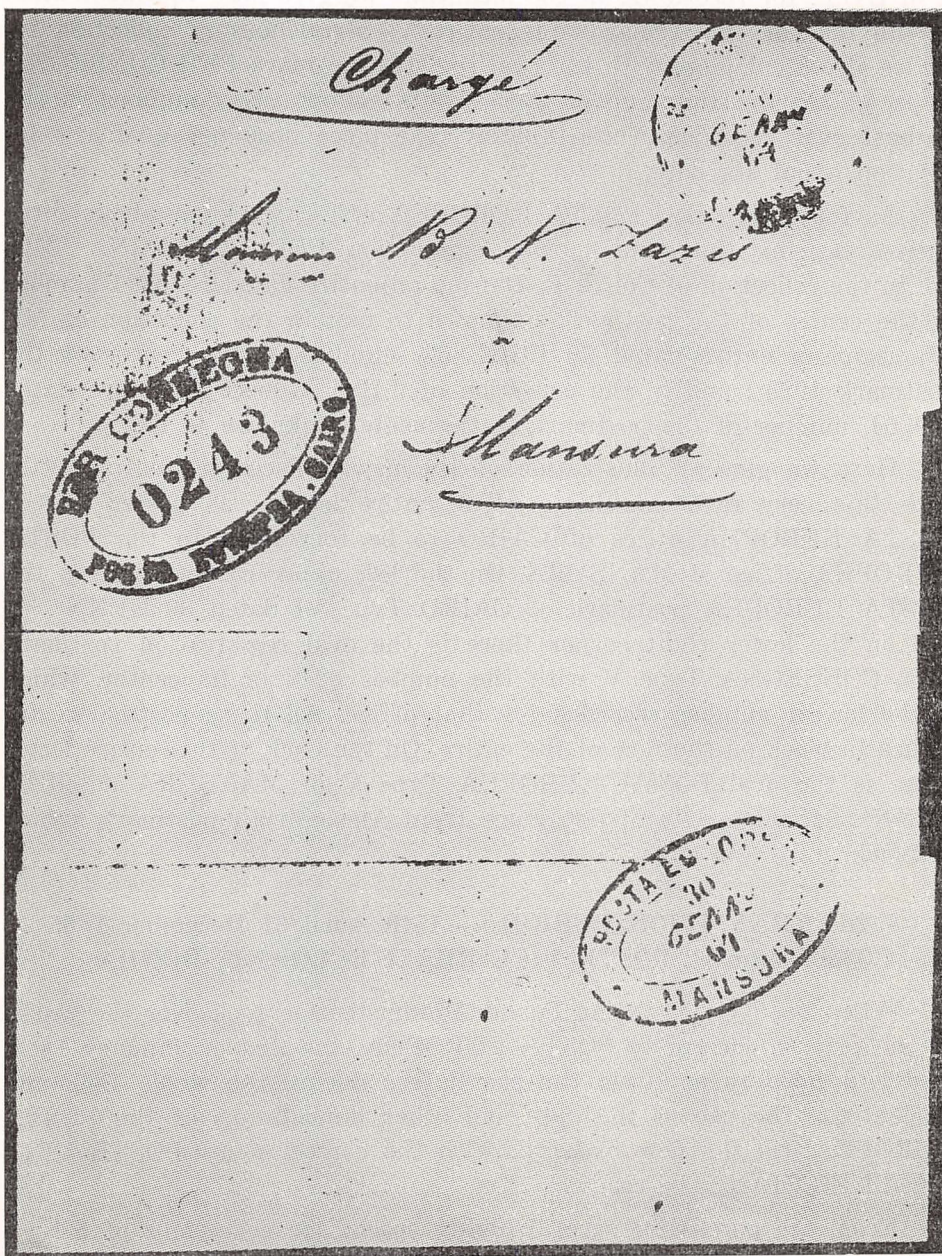


Photo No. 2

PER CONSEGNA CAIRO to MANSURA No. 0243, 30 GENNo. 64
Lowest number for CAIRO

Collection I. Chafar — Cairo

and after checking, here in Egypt and overseas with the members of the EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE, it seems that :

- 1° — The datestamps of the POSTA EUROPEA were in use till the 14th April 1865 ; we call that period — 2nd January/14th April 1865 — the 1st TRANSITION PERIOD.
- 2° — The new date and handstamps of the POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE were introduced as from the 15th April 1865 : and we call the period between — 15th April/31 December 1865 — the 2nd TRANSITION PERIOD.

We must remind that the 1st Issue of postage stamps of Egypt was on sale from the 1st January 1866, and that all the postal fees for 1865 were noted by writing on the face of the entires or covers.

The new datestamps were naturally supplied to the sixteen offices handed over by the POSTA EUROPEA to the New Egyptian Postal Administration :

1° Alessandria	6° Damanhour	12° Samanud
2° Atfe	7° Damiata	13° Suez
3° Benha	8° Galiub	14° Tanta
4° Birket el Sab	9° Kafer Zayat	15° Zagasik
5° Cairo	10° Mansura	16° Zifta & Mitg
	11° Michalla	

It is reasonable to think that the necessary datestamps were ordered to provide the newly established offices to be run by the New Egyptian Postal Administration : 17° Abu Homus ; 18° Kafre Dawar ; 19° Minet el Gam ; 20° Ramle (Bacos) ; 21° Teh el Baroud ; and 22° Tookh. The three offices opened abroad in 1865 : 23° Gedda, the 8th June 1865 ; 24° Costantinopoli the 13th June 1865 ; and 25° Smirne, the 14th November 1865, received also the same material.

From these 25 offices, which theoretically have used the new handstamps of the 2nd TRANSITION PERIOD — 15th April/31 December 1865 — we have unfortunately very few traces.

From the original sixteen offices ex POSTA EUROPEA we have only, nine recorded :

1° Alessandria	18 April	1865	6° Suez	19 April	1865
2° Cairo	19 April	1865	7° Tanta	18 April	1865
3° Damiata	3 December	1865	8° Zagasik	18 April	1865
4° Mansura	22 April	1865	9° Zifta &		
5° Michalla	18 November	1865	Mitg	31 July	1865

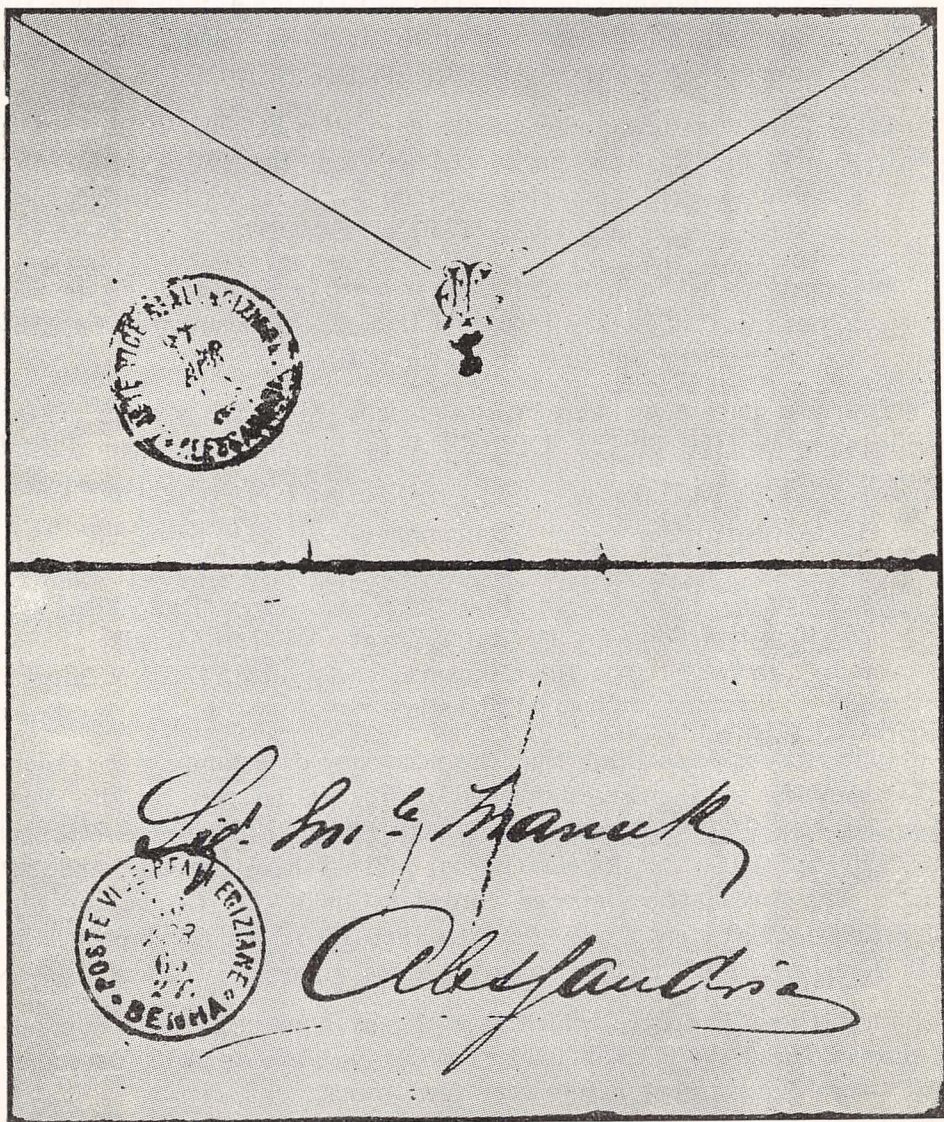


Photo No. 3

POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE BENHA 26 APR 65 2T

Earliest date recorded

Collection I. Chافتar — Cairo

We have no record at all from the six offices added by the New Egyptian Postal Administration inside the country, and by the way we are still wondering how these offices worked during the 1st TRANSITION PERIOD, having got nothing of neither the datestamps of the POSTA EUROPEA or the new material POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE.

From the three offices opened abroad only the Costantinopoli office has been recorded : 14th September 1865.

We have then, up to the writing of these lines, recorded 10 from the 25 offices which were working during 1865. We hope to have better chance in the future to unearth the 15 missing offices.

It seems that little attention was given by philatelists to the cancellations of the POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE of 1865, and it is probably for that reason that they are so scarce. The philatelists gave more effort to gather the cancellations of the POSTA EUROPEA during the last days of their use — 1st TRANSITION PERIOD — so they are relatively more even met with. Perhaps also the entires or covers bearing no postage stamps attracted less attention.

During the last summer, I came across, at a well known dealer, some covers of the third issue, with the ordinary one piastre rate, and two stampless covers, one with the duty fee of "80" on the face, and another with the scarce and till unknown POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE BENHA (1865). The dealer had no wish to depart of this lot, but I succeeded to convince him to let me have them.

The BENHA cover, which is illustrated here, is a fancy and very neat and attractive cover. It was posted at BENHA and addressed to Sign, Manuk, Alessandria. On the face of the cover and at the lower left corner is struck in black the POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE BENHA dated 26 April 65 2 T, Type S.B. No. 1 - 3. On the back of this cover is the arrival postmark of Alessandria dated POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE ALESSANDRIA dated 27 April 1865 2T Type S.B. 1 - 3, also struck in black.

I am glad to have added the BENHA 1865 cancellation, 26 April 1865, to the ten other already recorded and I hope that every ardent philatelist will go through his collection, his friends' collections and dealers stocks and try to unearth philatelic material to back or further our researches on the early days of the history of our National Postal Administration.

THE
1972
(9th EDITION)
ZEHERI CATALOGUE

OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF EGYPT,
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC AND THE SUDAN

by

MEHANNY EID

President of the Philatelic Society of Egypt

Published by

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT

in English, in 400 pages
of $6\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Entirely revised and brought up-to-date
WITH MANY ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

• • •

This highly specialised Catalogue is now on sale

Price : L.E. 2.500 m/ms or £ 2.25 or \$ 6.25
Special discounts for 5 copies or more are
granted in proportion to the quantities ordered

Orders to be addressed to :

- (1) The PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT,
P.O. Box 142, Cairo, Egypt.
- (2) Mr. Philip E. Whetter,
1 Burrels, 25 Court Downs Road, Beckenham
Kent, BR 3 2TQ, England.
- (3) Dr. Peter A. S. Smith, Dep. of Chemistry,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michi-
gan, U.S.A.

EGYPTE

Les Carnets de Timbres-Poste
imprimés et confectionnés en Grande-Bretagne

par

Jean BOULAD d'HUMIERES & A. John REVELL.

Dans le domaine postal, l'Égypte a très souvent été à l'avant-garde des innovations heureuses ; elle est un des premiers pays à avoir adopté l'usage des carnets de timbres-poste.

A titre documentaire, voici la liste chronologique des pays qui, les premiers, en ont émis :

- 1895 Grand Duché de Luxembourg,
- 1900 Canada, Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Philippines,
- 1901 Hongrie, Nouvelle-Zélande,
- 1902 Cap de Bonne Espérance, Cuba, Inde Anglaise,
- 1903 Égypte, Mexique,
- 1904 Grande-Bretagne, Natal, Norvège, Suisse.

* * *

Dans un précédent article paru dans ce Journal ⁽¹⁾ nous avons étudié les carnets imprimés et confectionnés en Égypte de 1926 à 1954, réservant à plus tard l'étude de ceux produits en Grande-Bretagne de 1903 à 1924.

Grâce à de longues et patientes recherches, nous sommes maintenant, croyons-nous, en mesure de présenter cette première partie.

Deux grandes imprimeries ont été successivement chargées de ce travail : MM. Thomas De La Rue & Co., de 1903 à 1920, puis MM. Harrison & Sons, en 1921 et 1922, ceci d'ailleurs en même temps que la fourniture des timbres-poste courants.

Disons tout de suite qu'aucune de ces deux Maisons n'a été en mesure de nous fournir le moindre renseignement quant à la composition des feuilles destinées à confectionner ces carnets ou aux quantités de carnets livrés aux Postes égyptiennes. Est-ce par discrétion professionnelle ou par suite d'absence de documents d'archives, nous l'ignorons.

Toutes les indications que nous donnons ici sont le résultat de nos recherches personnelles et de nos déductions.

C'est dans le quotidien de langue anglaise «The Egyptian Gazette» de décembre 1902 qu'a été annoncée la parution du premier carnet de timbres-poste en Égypte.

(1) Voir l'Orient Philatélique — Le Caire, No. 112 de Janvier 1964.

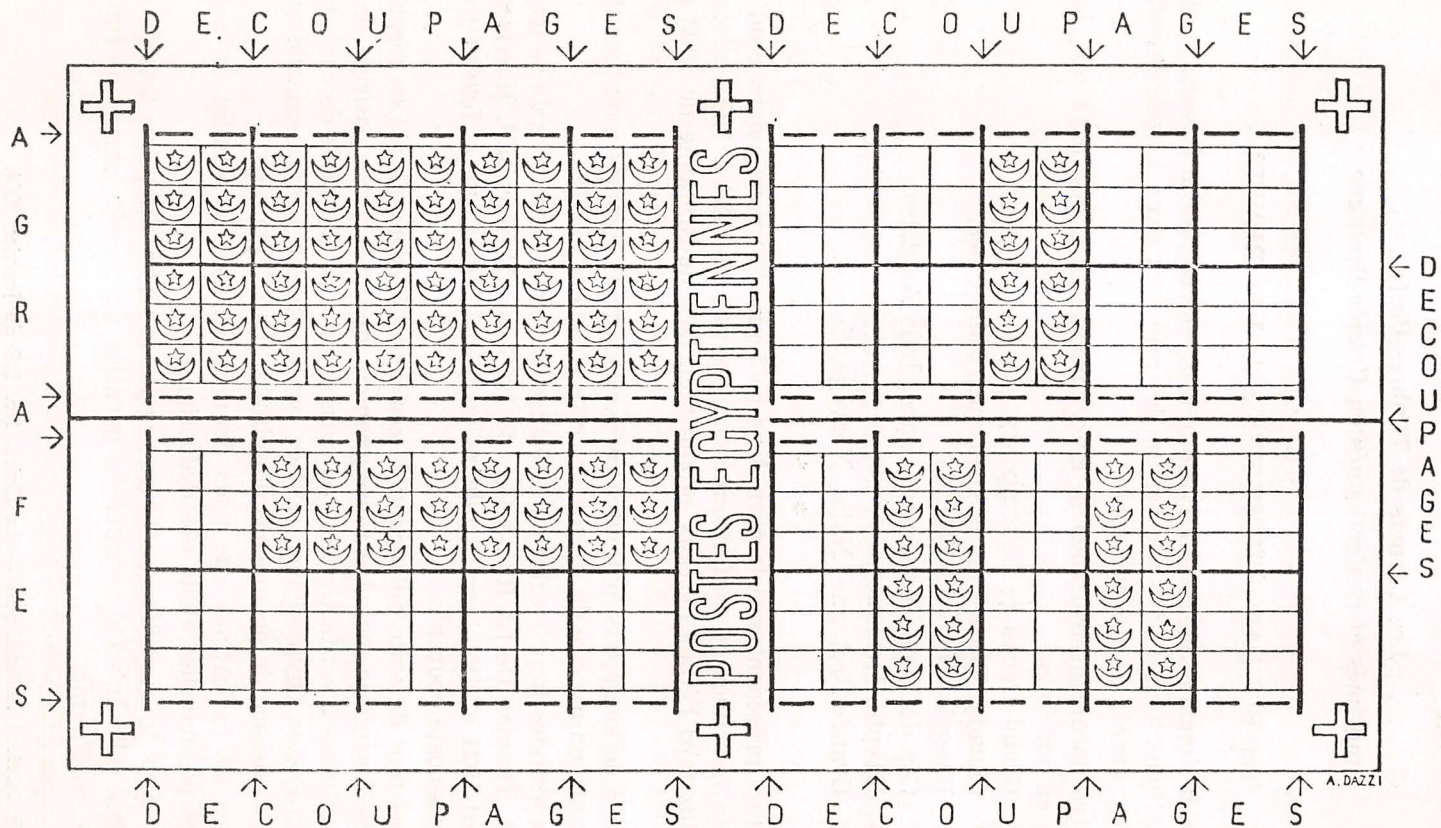


Fig. 1. Croquis représentant la feuille filigranée utilisés pour imprimer les trois premiers carnets.
Le découpage des carnets et l'emplacement des agrafes de reliure y sont indiqués en traits plus foncés.

A titre documentaire, voici le texte même de cette information :

Useful Postal Innovation. — The Egyptian Post Office intends “to introduce on the first of January a convenient system of selling “stamps in little books. Stamps may after that date be purchased in “collections of twenty-four at a time. The stamps will not adhere to “one another as wax paper will be interleaved, thus effectually preventing this. The extra cost of buying stamps in this manner will “be only one millieme the packet and it should prove a popular innovation, as it affords special facilities for carrying postage stamps “in the pocket.”

* * *

**I — Carnets imprimés et confectionnés par
MM. Thomas De La Rue & Co. — Londres.**

Pour les trois catégories de carnets successivement produits par ces imprimeurs il a été utilisé — selon toute vraisemblance — le papier filigrané croissant et étoile des émissions contemporaines, formant des feuilles de 240 timbres, répartis en quatre panneaux de 60 vignettes (Fig. 1).

Chaque panneau permettait d'obtenir 10 feuillets de six vignettes chacun — trois rangées de deux timbres pour les deux premières émissions, deux rangées de trois timbres pour la troisième émission — il y avait quatre feuillets par carnet séparés entre eux par une feuille de papier paraffiné blanc pour éviter l'adhésion des vignettes entre elles.

Une couverture cartonnée, rose ou bleue, avec impression noire d'indications relatives au contenu et au prix de vente réunissait les feuillets au moyen de deux agrafes disposées sur le côté gauche pour les deux premières émissions et du côté droit ou gauche pour la troisième émission.

Pour les deux premiers carnets la reliure se faisait sur les marges supérieure ou inférieure des feuillets ; pour le troisième carnet elle se faisait à égalité sur la marge latérale de gauche ou de droite.

Le filigrane se rencontre droit ou renversé — et avec le croissant ouvert à droite ou à gauche — selon que la feuille a été présentée dans un sens ou dans l'autre lors de son impression.

Emission du 1er janvier 1903 (Fig. 2).

Carnet composé de 24 timbres de 5 millièmes rose carminé, pyramide et sphinx (Yvert No. 41), vendu 121 millièmes, puis 120 millièmes à partir du 1er juillet 1911.

Couverture cartonnée rose avec impressions en anglais et français au recto et en arabe au verso.

Dans la Circulaire Postale du 16 juin 1911 il est écrit :

“A partir du 1er juillet prochain les carnets contenant 24 timbres de 5 millièmes seront vendus 120 millièmes au lieu de 121 millièmes. “Lors de la prochaine commande de carnets de l'espèce, le prix indiqué sur la couverture sera de 120 millièmes ; en attendant, les titulaires auront à corriger ce prix à la main sur les carnets mis en ven-



Fig. 2. Couvertures et feuillet du carnet No. 1, timbres de 5 millièmes; première impression.



Fig. 3. Couvertures et feuillet du carnet No. 2, timbres de 3 millièmes.

“te auprès de leur bureau.”

Nous n'avons pas encore vu de carnets dont le prix de vente a été corrigé à la main, pas plus d'ailleurs que de carnets dont le prix imprimé sur la couverture soit de 120 millièmes. Mais cela ne veut pas dire qu'ils sont introuvables.

Emission du 1er juillet 1903 (Fig. 3).

Carnet composé de 24 timbres de 3 millièmes jaune, pyramide et sphinx (Yvert No. 39), vendu 73 millièmes.

Couverture cartonnée bleu avec impression en anglais et français au recto et en arabe au verso.

Dans la Circulaire Postale du 15 octobre 1907 on peut lire :

“Comme il existe un stock inutile de carnets de timbres-poste de “3 millièmes comprenant chacun 24 timbres, il a été décidé de fournir “dorénavant aux bureaux les carnets dont il s'agit en lieu et place “des timbres de cette catégorie.”

Ceci explique sans doute pourquoi ces carnets sont si rares.

Emission du 8 janvier 1914 (Fig. 4).

Pour cette émission, dont le timbre se présente dans le format vertical, il semble qu'une forme spéciale de 240 timbres ait été faite pour s'adapter au format du papier filigrané qui aurait été inutilisable du fait du nouveau format de tous les timbres de la nouvelle émission.

Mais alors le filigrane croissant et étoile se présente verticalement par rapport à la vignette, c'est-à-dire que le croissant est ouvert à droite ou à gauche.

Carnet composé de 24 timbres de 5 millièmes carmin foncé, sphinx (Yvert No. 48), vendu 125 millièmes puis 120 millièmes à partir du 1er janvier 1919, (Circulaire Postale du 29 décembre 1918).

Couverture cartonnée rose avec impression en arabe et en anglais au recto.

Nous n'avons pas encore rencontré de carnets dont le prix indiqué sur la couverture soit de 125 millièmes, c'est-à-dire ceux des premières impressions.

II — Carnets imprimés et confectionnés par MM. Harrison & Sons Ltd. — Londres.

En 1921 le changement d'imprimeurs des timbres-poste d'Egypte a donné lieu à deux modifications relativement importantes : nouveau filigrane, trois croissants et étoiles tournés vers la droite et nouvelles couleurs et valeurs des vignettes.

En ce qui concerne les carnets de timbres-poste, leur aspect général quoique semblable aux précédents comporte, cependant, des différences caractéristiques, qui seront décrites séparément.

Mais c'est surtout la composition des feuilles destinées à leur confection qui est très nouvelle ; elle sera conservée jusqu'en 1936, c'est-à-dire jusqu'à la fin des émissions à l'effigie du roi Fouad imprimées en Egypte.

Faute d'avoir pu obtenir des imprimeurs britanniques les précisions recherchées nous nous contenterons de reproduire ici la photographie d'une feuille entière de 120 unités préparée en Egypte par le Service de

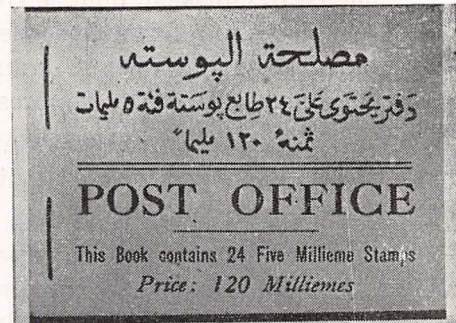
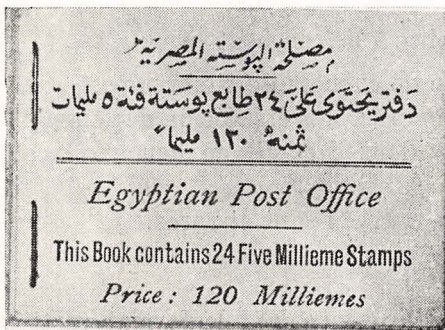


Fig. 4. Couvertures, reliure à gauche et à droite et feuillet du carnet No. 3, timbres de 5 millièmes ; 2ème impression.

Fig. 6. Couverture et feuillet des carnets No. 4 et 5, timbres de 5 millièmes. Seul le filigrane est différent.

l'Arpentage du Gouvernement Egyptien pour ses émissions à partir de 1926 (Fig. 5).

Les indications qui accompagnent cette illustration parlent d'elles-mêmes, pensons-nous, mais pour plus de précisions, et pour éviter des répétitions inutiles, nous renvoyons le lecteur à l'article paru dans ce même journal (1).

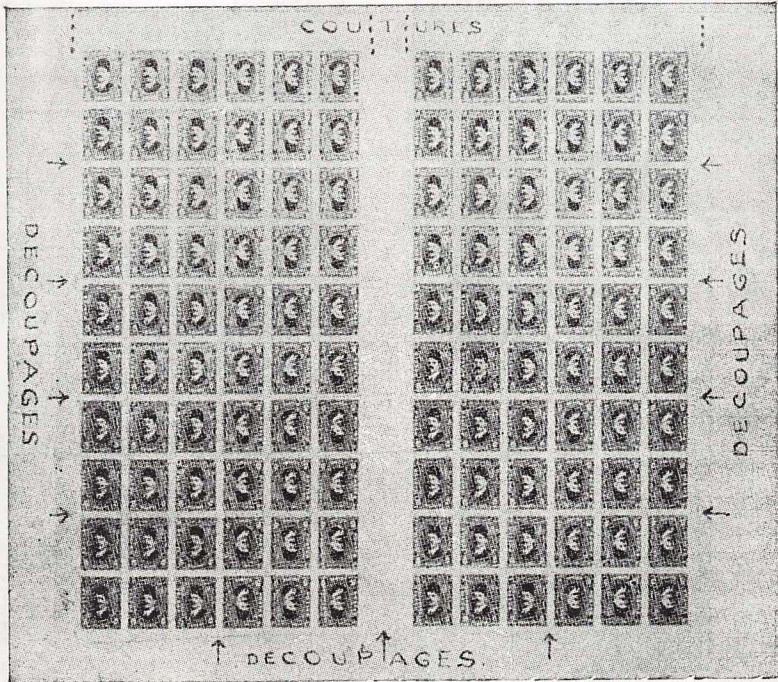


Fig. 5

Feuille de 120 timbres de 1936 imprimée par le Service de l'Arpentage du Gouvernement Egyptien.

Toutes les feuilles imprimées par MM. Harrison & Sons étaient composées de la même façon que celle reproduite ici.

De la sorte la reliure se trouve toujours du côté gauche, elle est exécutée au moyen de deux agrafes.

Les filigranes droits ou renversés se rencontrent en quantités égales pour chaque émission.

(1) L'Orient Philatélique, No. 112 de Janvier 1964.

مصلحة البريد
 دفتر محتوي على 24 طابع بولسنة فئة ١٢٠ مليما
 ثمنه ١٢٠ مليما

POST OFFICE

This Book contains 24 Five Millime Stamps
 Price: 120 Millimes

LAIT CONDENSÉ
Nestlé
SANS RIVAL

FAISANT LE BONHEUR DES ENFANTS

LE CAIRE - ALEXANDRIE - PORT SAID

George Valsamidis
 "THE AUTOMOBILE—
 —EMPORIUM"—

AUTOMOBILES

Neues et de Seconde Main

Caire : —18, Sharia Soliman Pacha.
 Alexandrie —54, Rue Fouad 1er.

الساعة
 ١٢

AUX GRANDS MAGASINS DE
 NOUVEAUTÉS
AU PROGRÈS
 ON TROUVE AUX MEILLEURS PRIX

Cotonnades	Bonneterie
Lainages	Chapellerie
Soieries	Mercerie, Rubans
Blanc	Garnitures, Dentelles
Lingerie	Mode, Confections

RICHES ASSORTIMENTS

FOR HEALTH AND BEAUTY



ERASMIC
 THE DAINTY SOAP
 AGENTS
 GIULIO PADOVA & C^o

EGYPTIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION
NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

Subscriptions are accepted by all the principal Post Offices for the Newspapers, Periodicals and Reviews of the following countries:—

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and U.S.A.

NOTE.—Newspapers subscribed to through the Post Office cost no more than if ordered direct from the publishers.

DEWAR'S
 "WHITE LABEL"
 Whisky

Agents—SENDER & Co
 Wine & Spirit Merchants
 18 Sharia Nustanah,
 CAIRO

LES PLUS BEAUX BIJOUX *antiques*
 LES MONTRES
 LONGINES, JAVANNES, REMARK
 Chez
L. KRAMER & Co. LTD.
 Rue MOUSKY, Rue KAMEL, Rue
 MANAKH

الفضة
 A L'ARGENT
 FABRIQUE DE DISQUES ET NICKELAGE
 Suisse
 Abd-el Aziz, Milan Kharindar.
 CAIRE Tel. 126
SAID FARAG - الكندوز

أكبر المصنعات التجارية الذهبية
 يوجد فيه أرخص ثمن لا يقبل المزاومة
 حرايات | فوال وهيت وحطاف
 برالينا | اسواب
 حمرات وهيط | حراير
 دنك وورد | بلنك ونيل
 مدبسن جاهدة للرجال | مصاصات جاهدة
 وجميع الآناس
 HARRISON & SONS, LTD., PRINTERS, LONDON.

FORD
 Automobiles & Tractors
 Sole Concessionaires:—
 EGYPT & SUDAN: | PALESTINE
 The | The EAST Coy.
 Cairo Motor Coy., Ltd., | Jaffa, Haifa
 Cairo & Alexandria. | Jerusalem

OYLER'S TYRES
 Made of the purest "PARA"
 Rubber and fully guaranteed
 for 3,000 miles
 "ONCE FITTED, ALWAYS FITTED"
 Sole Agents:—NICOL & Co.
 15, Sharia Soliman Pacha, Cairo.
 P.O.B. 1571.

"VETERAN" WHISKY
 The Whisky of the Conquerors
 FERNET-BRANCA
 L'union fait la force, aperitif, digestif
 corroborant: pur excellence
 COGNAC DUPONT
 Le coeur des heureuses digestions
 R.OTT & Co.,Caire,Alexandrie Khartum

Fig. 7 — Carnet No. 4

Texte recto et verso des deux pages de couverture et des cinq feuillets intérieurs et séparation. On voit très nettement la couture à gauche de la couverture supérieure et à droite de la couverture du dos du carnet.

Recto

Couverture, texte arabe et anglais.
 1er feuillet, Nestlé.
 2ème feuillet, George Valsamidis.
 3ème feuillet, Al Rahi (en arabe).
 4ème feuillet, L. Kramer & Co. Ltd.
 5ème feuillet, A l'Argent, et Arabe
 Couverture, dos, Texte Arabe.

Verso

Aux Grands Magasins de Nouveautés.
 Savon Erasmic.
 Adm. des Postes, avis utile.
 Dewar's Whisky.
 Ford, Automobiles.
 Oyler's Tyres.
 « Veteran » Whisky.



Fig. 8. Couverture et feuillet du carnet No. 6, timbres de 5 millièmes surchargés couronne.

On voit nettement sur les bordures, les traces des deux agrafes «A» et celles de l'agrafe unique «B» de ce carnet-ci.



Photo du Carnet
Fouad 1923
5 mil. No. 7

Emission du 12 juin 1921 (Fig. 6).

Carnet composé de 24 timbres de 5 millièmes carmin foncé, sphinx (Yvert No. 60), vendu 120 millièmes.

Couverture cartonnée rose avec impressions en arabe et anglais au recto.

La reliure est exécutée par une couture sur le côté gauche.

Les feuillets sont séparés les uns des autres par des feuilles de papier blanc (il y en a cinq) avec des textes publicitaires ou des conseils de l'Administration des Postes sur chaque face ; en outre les cartons de couverture sont également pourvus d'impressions publicitaires sur les trois faces disponibles (intérieur de la couverture supérieure, intérieur et extérieur de la couverture inférieure). Tous ces textes sont intégralement reproduits ici (Fig. 7).

Emission de novembre 1921 (Fig. 6).

Carnet composé de 24 timbres de 5 millièmes rose pâle, sphinx (Yvert No. 61), vendu 120 millièmes.

Couverture cartonnée rose avec impressions en arabe et anglais au recto.

La reliure est exécutée au moyen de deux agrafes du côté gauche.

Les feuillets de séparation sont à nouveau formés de papier blanc paraffiné ; l'expérience de la publicité est abandonnée.

Emission du 14 avril 1923 (Fig. 8).

Le 15 mars 1922 l'Égypte était proclamée Royaume indépendant et les timbres-poste alors en cours étaient surchargés d'une couronne royale et d'une inscription arabe rappelant cet événement. Cette surcharge a fait l'objet de plusieurs impressions différentes sur les timbres en feuilles destinées à être débitées aux guichets.

Pour ce qui est des carnets de timbres-poste l'opération semble avoir été plutôt compliquée et délicate.

Une forme spéciale composée pour six timbres (2 × 3) a dû être préparée par l'Imprimerie Nationale de Boulac, elle est au type II (petite couronne typographiée) ⁽²⁾

Les carnets de l'émission précédente furent démontés un par un et chaque feuillet fut surchargé séparément. Puis les carnets furent reconstitués et agrafés à nouveau avec seulement une agrafe au milieu du

(2) Pour la description des six types de cette surcharge voir : « Egypt — The Crown Overprints » par A.S. Mackenzie Low, F.R.P.S.L. et Dr. W. Byam, O.B.E., F.R:P:S:L., dans « The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain » de juillet et août 1934 et aussi dans l'Orient Philatelique — Le Caire » No. 25, 26 et 27 de juillet, octobre et décembre 1935.

côté gauche. Ceci se voit très nettement sur la couverture et le feuillet illustré ici. Trois feuillets provenant de trois carnets différents font apparaître d'autres positions de la nouvelle agrafe par rapport aux deux anciennes (Fig. 9).

C'est ce travail qui a produit l'émission du 14 avril 1923 dont les caractéristiques sont identiques à celles de l'émission précédente à ceci près qu'il y a une seule agrafe au lieu de deux pour relier les feuillets entre eux et former le carnet.



Fig. 9. Trois feuillets provenant de trois carnets différents faisant apparaître d'autres positions de la nouvelle agrafe «B» par rapport aux deux anciennes «A».

Emission de 1923-24.

Carnet composé de 24 timbres de 5 millièmes brun-rouge, roi Fouad (Yvert No. 86), vendu 120 millièmes.

Couverture cartonnée rose avec impressions en arabe et anglais au recto.

Carnet composé de 12 timbres de 5 millièmes brun-rouge roi Fouad (Yvert No. 86), 6 timbres de 10 millièmes rose foncé roi Fouad (Yvert No. 87) et 6 timbres de 15 millièmes bleu foncé roi Fouad (Yvert No. 88), vendu 210 millièmes.

Couverture cartonnée bleu avec impressions en arabe et anglais au recto.

* * *

Voici pour terminer, quelques communications relevées dans des comptes-rendus de réunions ou reçues directement de philatélistes ; elles peuvent compléter les informations générales précédentes et montrer la grande rareté de tous ces carnets.

Mr. A.S. Mackenzie Low signalait au cours de la réunion du 27 janvier 1945 des membres de l'Egypt Study Circle à Londres, qu'il avait vu au moins un carnet complet de chacune des cinq premières émissions.

Quels en étaient alors les heureux possesseurs ?

Où sont-ils maintenant ?

Le même collectionneur signalait à cette même réunion qu'il avait vu des blocs de six timbres avec filigrane renversé provenant d'un carnet de l'émission de 1903.

A la vente de la collection William G. Hinde à Londres les 16 et 17 octobre par la Maison Robson Lowe Ltd., le lot No. 287 était formé par un carnet complet de l'émission du 12 juin 1921, 5 millièmes carmin, et le lot No. 288 était formé par un carnet complet de l'émission suivante, celle de novembre 1921, 5 millièmes rose pâle.

A la vente de la collection du Dr. W. Byam à Londres les 24 et 25 octobre 1961 par la Maison Robson Lowe Ltd., le lot No. 738 était composé de 4 carnets complets des émissions de 1923-24 (2 à 120 mills., 2 à 210 mills. et 2 carnets à 120 mills. incomplets (3 feuillets au lieu de 4) et démontés dont l'un d'eux avec filigrane renversé ; quant au lot No. 739 il était composé de 4 carnets complets de l'émission de 1923-24 à 120 mills.

D'autre part, le Professeur Peter S. Smith d'Ann Arbor (Michigan) a acquis en 1961 un carnet incomplet de la seconde émission, il ne contient plus que deux timbres de 3 millièmes sur les 24 qu'il renfermait autrefois.

Ce même collectionneur se souvient qu'un carnet presque complet de cette émission a été vendu aux enchères à New York il y a plusieurs années. Où est-il actuellement ?

**Récapitulation des divers carnets
imprimés en Grande-Bretagne
émis de 1903 à 1924**

No.	Date d'émission	Composition	Timbres	Prix
			No. Yvert	de vente en mills.
Imprimés et confectionnés par MM. Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd.				
1.	1. 1.1903	24 t. de 5 mills. rose carminé, pyramide et sphinx.	41	121 120 à partir du 1.7.1911
2.	1. 7.1903	24 t. de 3 mills. jaune, pyramide et sphinx. Ce carnet, peu demandé, a été débité aux guichets postaux à partir du 15.10.1907.	39	73
3.	8. 1.1914	24 t. de 5 mills. carmin foncé, sphinx.	48	125 120 à partir du 1.1.1919
Imprimés et confectionnés par MM. Harrison & Sons Ltd.				
4.	12. 6.1921	24 t. de 5 mills. carmin foncé,	60	120
5.	— 11.1921	24 t. de 5 mills. rose pâle, sphinx.	61	120
6.	14. 4.1923	24 t. de 5 mills. rose pâle, sphinx, surcharge couronne.	73	120
7.	1923-24	24 t. de 5 mills. brun rouge, roi Fouad.	86	120
8.	1923-24	12 t. de 5 mills. brun rouge, } 6 t. de 10 mills. rose foncé, } roi 6 t. de 15 mills. bleu foncé, } Fouad	86 87 88	210

Les philatélistes suivants ont droit à nos vifs remerciements pour le concours efficace qu'ils nous ont apporté lors de la préparation de ce travail : L. Bowyer, Lt. Col. J.R. Danson, E.C. Ehrmann, J.H.E. Gilbert, A.A. Hicks, George L. Lee, W.E. Lea, Peter Smith, E.H. Warren, I. Chافتar.

Carnets imprimés en EGYPTE**Additions et rectifications à l'article paru dans
L'Orient Philatélique No. 112 de Janvier 1964**

- Page 263 Fig. 1 — Lire émission de 1926 au lieu de 1962.
- Page 264 Liste du bas : 13.7.1931, lire A/31 au lieu de A/30 A/31.
- Page 265 Liste du bas : lots 431 et 432, lire A/31 au lieu de A/30
A/31.
- Page 267 Premier paragraphe. Depuis la parution de cet article, des carnets avec chiffres de contrôle A/28, A/31, ont été vus. Il ne reste donc plus à découvrir que ceux avec chiffres de contrôle A/29 et A/33 A/34 (et non A/33 et A/34 comme indiqué par erreur).
- Page 277 Bibliographie. — Ajouter : L'Orient Philatélique — Le Caire, No. 119 de Janvier - Avril 1968, page 16, article par A. J. Revell.





Souvenir sheet of the 50th anniversary of discovery of Tout Ankh Amon's tomb. The design is distinctly misplaced to the left-hand side.

Collection : Loutfi Guindi

E G Y P T ' S
FIRST PORTRAIT ISSUE
1 9 2 3 — 1 9 2 6 *
RETOUCHES & FLAWS

By

IBRAHIM CHAFTAR

« Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait, les choses en iraient mieux ».

« If youth had experience and old age ability, things would get on the better ».

Immediately after the proclamation of the Kingdom of Egypt on 15 March 1922, the Egyptian Postal Authorities decided to translate that event on the current postage stamps.

Two measures were taken :

1. To ask the supplier of the Egyptian stamps — at that time Harrison & Sons, the British firm — for estimates and new designs incorporating the portrait of the new Sovereign.
2. In the meanwhile, and till the arrival of the projected issue, to apply a quick overprint on the current stamps.

The chosen overprint — a black one — was to be in arabic only in two lines surmounted by a royal crown :

Al Mamlaka el Masria/15 March 1922
 (The Kingdom of Egypt/15 March 1922)

Four types and a quantity of sub-types have been recognised. We give a short indication, with dates of issue for each ⁽¹⁾

Type	I. Lithographed	10 October 1922
	II. Typographed, Small crown	December 1922
	III. Typographed, Large crown	January 1923

In July 1923, the bulk of the current Egyptian stamps supplied by Harrison already overprinted in black was issued. This particular over-

(*) It is time to call this issue « 1923/1926 » instead of « 1923/24 » as we know of some values (2 & 5 mil) with control C/26. The following issue 1925/34 appeared only in 1927.

(1) Information reproduced from page 88 : Catalogue Robson Lowe, London, « Byam's Egypt » sale, 24/25 October 1961.

print, well executed, was approved by the Egyptian G.P.O. on the 6th February 1923. The quantity of this last supply was equal or bigger than the whole quantity overprinted locally for some values.

Type IV. London Overprint Typographed July 1923.

We suppose that the Egyptian Government invited or received offers from other sources as we see in existence many die proofs and essays, which were all rejected.

There are die proofs and colour trials for which at least 4 printers were responsible : The Survey Department, Cairo ; Perkins Bacon Ltd. ; Harrison & Sons ; Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Essays were submitted in offset-litho ; typography ; recess and grain or screened photogravure showing the King's head in various designs and sizes with both inscriptions in french and arabic, english and arabic and finally in arabic only.

— 2 —

Harrison intended to produce the stamps by recess printing and he applied for estimates to Perkins Bacon Ltd who was urged to prepare the die engraving and submit sketches and die proofs. Pressed by the Egyptian Government, Harrison sent numerous sketches and essays, and amongst them proofs in corn and screened photogravure, the earliest dated 3rd May 1922.

When the Perkins Bacon die proofs in recess were finally received they were not so attractive as those previously submitted in photogravure. The photogravure proofs were therefore approved, as the process chosen, and new proofs and color trials were solicited for the accepted sketch.

This Egyptian decision perplexed Harrison who however accepted the contract.

The sketches for all the stamps of the 1923 issue, as eventually produced, were drawn by Perkins Bacon. Harrison states definitely when writing to that firm on the subject :

« The sketch of the 5 mil stamps which you have already prepared is to be the model of the other values. »

In the same letter, dated 15th May 1922, the final paragraph reads :

« I am sorry for many reasons that the recess method has not been adopted as I am afraid that the photogravure process is still very uncertain in its results and until the issue is successfully

produced will entail a considerable amount of anxiety. » ⁽²⁾

From the above correspondence between Harrison and Perkins it is established that these two firms are responsible for the essays ZEHARI No. 69 a, and 69 b : the ordinance and design are exactly as the stamp issued, the central portrait excepted, but this portrait appeared on other Harrison essays (PHOTO No. 1).



PHOTO No. 1

Here we publish, for the first time, four engraver's proofs on glazed paper on sunken cards in color, by courtesy of the Postmaster General in 1945. These were amongst many others : essays and proofs in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo (No. 65 "Section des Timbres - Poste"), but unfortunately without any indication of source of origin. (PHOTO No. 2).



PHOTO No. 2

These four die proofs : 1 mil, 3 mil, 4 mil and 10 mil, were dated 20 March 1924, which is a very late date if we consider that all the values of the First Portrait issue 1923/26 had already been issued, and I am unable to understand for what purpose they were sent. All indications suggest that Perkins Bacon Ltd. is responsible for them as the design is exactly as the one issued, and was their entry in the International competition for the Second Portrait issue of 1927/34.

(2) Ref. page 92, same reference as (1).

— 3 —

It is only on 16 April 1923 that an advance supply was delivered by Harrison : a 5 mil value of the new set was issued.

The other values were released much later, one by one beginning from October 1923 till 19 March 1924.

This new issue attracted at once the interest of the Philatelic World and especially the Egyptian Government which decided (August 1924) to have its stamps printed in Egypt. It ordered the necessary machines, capable of printing stamps by the photogravure process, from specialized manufacturers in England.

By the end of 1924, the preliminary experiments began for printing the postage stamps locally by the photogravure process. The machinery and equipment began to arrive from England in March 1925. The printing machines and presses were erected and tested and after adequate experiments the etching and printing of photogravure cylinder commenced under the guidance of two specially engaged foreign experts.

Before the end of 1925, the total work was in full production and large initial deliveries were made to the G.P.O. but the 1925/34 set was eventually issued only in 1927.

— 4 —

It is only in September 1928 that we see the Philatelic Press publishing a first detailed article in "THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF G.B." — "EGYPT — RETOUCHES on the King FUAD ISSUE OF 1923/24" by A. J. Sefi ⁽³⁾.

The author, an eminent philatelist, capable writer and researcher, was stimulated by some 1923 retouches and flaws displayed at the HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY by Dr. Byam.

In that comprehensive and much illustrated article, there is a full description of the retouches and flaws. The author invited philatelists to study both this issue and the printing process.

He mentions that he compared his finds with Dr. Byam. From the article we see that he had in hands : one sheet 1 mil B/23, one sheet 10 mil no control and two sheets of the 5 mil, one C/23 (same as Dr. W. Byam's sheet) and another C/24. Also that Sefi succeeded in accumulating a good quantity of used copies of which he collected some thousands.

(3) Ref. « Philatelic Journal of Great Britain » September 1928, page 174 to 179.

— 5 —

We had then to wait till December 1937 when Douglas Mac Neille, an ardent enthusiastic philatelist, published his monumental article "EGYPT 1923/24 RETOUCHES & FLAWS" which appeared in instalments in "GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY" from December 1937 till April 1938 ⁽⁴⁾.

Mac Neille refers to a paper delivered at the Brighton Congress, 1932, by G. Harrison, a Director of Harrison and Sons, saying that the 1923/24 issue was originally planned to be produced by recess printing.

He then briefly stated that the process from the original drawing to the actual printing cylinder is :

1. Original design.
2. Negative (single).
3. **Positive of 100 stamp-size units.**
4. Carbon print from positive.
5. Printing cylinder.

N.B. I draw the attention to (3) : Positive of 100 stamp-size units.

The author established the basic methods of studying the issue, but unfortunately the limited material available in his collection and the large stock of E.L. Angeloglou did not give him the full opportunity to conclude. It is at that time that I met for the first time (1938) this good friend in the premises of Angeloglou and we had lengthy talks. To these two gentlemen I am indebted for a great deal of information and hints and I take this opportunity to express to both of them my respectful appreciation.

Mac Neille recognized 8 different controls and a sheet with no control for the 5 mil, but he eventually had in hands for that value : 2 different sheets control C/23, A & B ; 1 sheet control B/24 A, with control of a measurement different from the two sheets C/23 previously mentioned. This makes three sheets. The five other different controls were : a bloc of thirty (5 × 6) C/23 and a bloc of 56 (8 × 7) no control, which he alluded to be a previous state of C/23 and three other blocs of 4. He bitterly complained that he did not have a fair chance, to complete his conclusions.

— 6 —

It is only in April 1942 that Dr. Byam published in the "LONDON PHILATELIST" his eminent study "THE FIRST PORTRAIT ISSUE OF EGYPT — 1923/24" ⁽⁵⁾.

(4) This article was reprinted in L.O.P., in instalments, in 1940, No. 45 Vol. IV pages 8 - 16 and 60 - 62.

(5) This article was reprinted in L'O.P. No. 71, 1950.

Dr. Byam in an introduction states how the issue was chosen and explained in detail the retouches and flaws he recognized as soon as the issue appeared. He compared his observations with those of A. J. Sefi and Douglas Mac Neille and he arrived at the conclusion that some of the sheets studied by Mac Neille differ from the sheets in his hands. He specially refuted the theory that the no control sheet was a previous state of a C/23 sheet.

He mentioned that ten positions of the control for the 5 mil. had been recognized but also that he had only three sheets of that value : one complete sheet no control, a bloc of the three top rows (3 × 10) from a similar sheet ; and two other sheets mentioned in his sale catalogue with no indications of control numbers. He did not mention if the no control sheet is included in the 10 position above referred to and he added that "... we have no evidence that only one positive for the 5 mil was used".

Dr. Byam states also that :

«an imperfect carbon was used, **or that the positive of 100 stamp-size** was on its last legs when the carbon was taken to prepare the cylinder, and a new positive probably did duty when preparing the cylinders for the stamps bearing control B/24. »

N.B. I draw the attention that I underlined :

« **The positive of 100 stamp-size** ».

The Palace sales in 1954 threw new light on the 1923/26 issue : all values were offered in sheets with no control, proving that sheets of all values existed with this variety and these were catalogued in the 1956 edition of the Zeheri catalogue by A. Mazloun.

The sale also included two sheets of the 5 mil. variety imperforate, one with control B/24. The complete sheet of the 5 mil. C/23 and B/25 does not seem to have been sent to the Palace Collection, as there is no mention of these in the Koubbeh sale Catalogue.

On different occasions members of the Egypt Study Circle showed normal sheets with different watermark positions and the late E.N. Proctor was in charge of the study of this interesting issue.

This First Portrait Issue of Egypt 1923/26 which was one of the first for which the photogravure process had been employed on a large scale deserves a detailed study, following the steps of production and having a look at the measures taken by Harrison & Sons to overcome the difficulties.

There is no doubt that the flaws and blemishes which were so numerous in the early printings required much retouching but the process was finally mastered and we see that the Egyptian issue 1925/34 produced on similar machines in Egypt by the same process (except the "corn grain" being replaced by a "screen") was practically without major varieties.

This fact is also confirmed by the stamps produced for Great Britain by Harrison & Sons in 1934, practically without major printing varieties.

— 8 —

In the 1940 summer, I had some spare time in the hot evenings during a mission at the Sugar Factory of Kom-Ombo (near Assouan) and started scrutinizing some \pm 32,000 used stamps composed of 10,000 of each of the 20, 50 & 100 mil. and 2,000 stamps of the 200 mil., all of the 1923/26 issue. This huge stock of Mr. E.L. Angeloglou was put at my disposal by this helpful gentleman.

I gathered a good quantity of flaws and retouches of these Intermediate High values of which there were practically no complete sheets on the Cairo market. I shared my findings with the owner to whom I returned the packets, and he gently refused to charge me for what I retained (All Angeloglou's stock was destroyed in the Cairo fire, in 1952).

As a matter of statistics the defects and retouches totalled 35 kinds on the 20 mil., 17 on the 50 mil., 22 for the 100 mil. and 27 for the 200 mil. All the shades are represented and some flaws and retouches are peculiar to a definitive shade. Some of them are minute and although the size of the stamps of this category is bigger than that of the low values, it is obvious that the working staff was not willing to reject the pane and tried to save it.

One of these flaws is spectacular and deserves description. It is on a 100 mil. purple of the earliest shade which shows the left frame line of the oval heavily broken and the background between the chin and the left frameline of the oval badly damaged.

In this stamp (A) it is puzzling why the defect was not repaired on the gelatine layer after removing the carbon tissue before etching, or why it was not repaired on the copper surface on the cylinder after etching? Has this defect developed during printing? Anyhow I never succeeded in finding another copy till now as I have never stopped hunting.

In the meantime, I found a used copy (B) same shade and seemingly from the same pane with a similar flaw, but not identical to the

first one. The background near the N.E. side, between the head and the oval has the same "melted gelatine" appearance. The variety is very striking and no attempt appears to remedy the defect (c. 5/6, D. 7) (Photo No. 3).

These two units were shown amongst my other retouches and flaws to Dr. Byam and my other colleagues of the Egypt Study Circle on the occasion of the "London International Stamp Exhibition 1950" I explained that my aim was to help the study of the 1923/1926 issue and gather the retouches and flaws of these Intermediate High values till they are still available in used condition, the sheets and big blocs having been sold out.



Photo No. 3 :

GELATINE SHIFT & MELTED GELATINE

STAMP A. — GELATINE SHIFT :

A portion of the gelatine from the lower west side of the colored oval has been removed and deposited further to the west (gelatine shift). Also a part of the neighbouring background of the portrait has been damaged (melted gelatine). No attempt has been carried to correct this visible defect.

STAMP B. — MELTED GELATINE :

This other copy shows a flaw giving the appearance of the colored background of the tarbouche, and part of the colored oval (N.E. side), as originating from a "melted gelatine". As the color of this stamp is identical to STAMP A we assume that the flaw is from the same printing surface which, we suppose, was discarded.

NO OTHER COPIES, NEITHER FROM STAMP A or B HAVE BEEN FOUND IN 10.000 USED STAMPS EXAMINED IN 1940.

I don't intend to go on describing the other retouches and flaws in my possession here. What I want to say : is it not time now that we are in a better relative position to start again studying that fascinating issue ?

Mr. E. C. EHRMANN in his paper published in "STAMP COLLECTING", 21/28 August 1964 ⁽⁶⁾ mentions that the first photogravure press used at Hayes by Harrison and Sons was a "Johannisberg B.T.I." machine ⁽⁷⁾ and that kind had a printing surface 570×700 mms. i.e. 570 mms. circumference of the cylinder and 700 mms length. If we take in consideration that the dimensions of the 1923/26 stamps produced are for the Low values $\pm 21 \times 25$ mms and for the High values $\pm 25 \times 30$ mms, we see that there is room on the cylinders for four panes of 100 (10×10) for the Low values and only two panes for the High values, provided the panes are placed sideways : the length of the stamps alongside the length of the cylinders. This can be proved by the shifting of the colour impression on certain stamps which shows a blurring of the colour in the direction of the rotation of the printing surface (clockwise).

These dimensions of the B.T.I. cylinder allow imposition of four panes of 100 (10×10) Low values, but it is not said that this was eventually the case for the 1923/26 issue printed by Harrison. There is a possibility that their printed sheet was composed of only one or two post office sheets of 100 units each (10×10).

I have published in L'O.P. ⁽⁸⁾ some of my notes taken in 1947/48 under guidance of a Survey Department, Cairo technician responsible relative to the Egyptian photogravure technique, I take the opportunity to give here more precision on that particular point : the multipositive and its imposition. I must add that the following notes concern the Egyptian practice. However, we must remember that the machines in use in Egypt in 1925/37 were practically similar to the machines used by Harrison for the 1923/1926 issue :

My notes read :

« The Master positive comprising the complete imposed windows of stamps is the final stage in the

(6) E.G. EHRMANN A.I.P. « Harrisons, Stamp Printers » (An account of their early work to mark the 30th Anniversary of the First G.B. Photogravure Stamps), 1964.

(7) B.T.I. Stands for « Bogentiefdruck » and denotes flat-bed feed for cut sheets (same reference as (6)).

(8) L'O.P. No. 119 January/April 1968 page 13 - 15, Note on 1927 King Fouad Issue L.E.I. value.

photographic work. The Master positive is obtained semi-mechanically by exposing the unit negative in a "step-and-repeat" machine which builds up the rows of individual stamp images at precise intervals horizontally and vertically. The time of each exposure and the illumination are controlled automatically so that each separate image is identical. »

« Until 1937 the stamp imposition was adapted to suit the cylinder sizes of the photogravure machines then in use, all the Low and Intermediate High values being in two windows each of 100 stamps (10 × 10). The machine sheets were divided before being perforated, the post office sheet thus consisting of one window of 100 stamps. »

« The 500 mil and £. I. value stamps were imposed and printed in sheets of 25, (5 × 5) only. »

« The stamps required for the manufacture of stamp booklets were imposed in a special manner to facilitate the make up and cutting of the books. This imposition comprised four windows, each of 60 stamps (6 × 10) of which in each window 3 × 10 were upright and the adjacent 3 × 10 were reversed. »

Now in 1972 we have on the other hand the marvellous book "FUNDAMENTALS OF PHILATELY" by L. N. & M. WILLIAMS (1971)⁽⁹⁾ and I hasten to give the definition these eminent authors give for the expression "multipositive"

« Multipositive or Master positive or Diapositive is a large 1/4 inch thick photographic Glass Plate — at least as large as the eventual printed sheet of stamps — and the images are produced photographically with the aid of a step-and-repeat camera. »

We see that the multipositive or master positive is at least as large as the eventual printed sheet of stamps. This means that there can be one, two and possibly four windows of 100 (10 × 10) on a B.T.I. cylin-

(9) A publication of the « American Philatelic Society », U.S.A., 1971.

der for the Low values and that the no control sheets of the different Low values could be one, two, and perhaps four on the same cylinder and this would explain why Dr. Byam ; A. J. Sefi and Douglas Mac Neille were finding that their sheets did not correspond with each other. Evidently, there is also the possibility that the printing sheet was composed of only one post office sheet.

Mr. Revell in his article — well exposed and documented "The King Fuad Portrait issue of 1925/34" — printed first in the Q.C. and then reprinted in L'O.P. ⁽¹⁰⁾ points also to the multipositive as a pane of 100 (10 × 10) when he says :

« To produce the multipositive a negative of the selected photograph is placed in a step-and-repeat camera to produce in reverse positive on a glass plate a pane of one hundred subjects »

But he added that on the cylinder there were two panes of 100.

Although Mr. Revell explains that there is a difference in the shape of a specific control, this had its origin in that the variation sometimes denotes whether the pane of 100 is from the top or bottom of the sheet of 200 stamps. This may also denote that the control blocs are from different cylinders as many cylinders were made during the experimental stages.

Concerning the two panes on the cylinder Mr. Revell does not mention how these two panes (which may adjoin side by side and not always one on top of the other) have been produced : by successive imposition by the step-and-repeat camera ? and this will produce two multipositives absolutely different one from the other ; or imposed by two carbon tissues obtained from one and the same multipositive which will give twin brothers ?

On comparing the author's statement we referred to none stated the number of post office sheets (100 units) on a machine sheet. They all mention a multipositive of 100 units only. Dr. Byam only suspected that we have no evidence that there was one multipositive only on the cylinder.

Now if there is one multipositive of 100 units, how is it repeated twice or more often on a cylinder : two or more carbon tissues exposed from the same multipositive of 100 and adjusted on the cylinder ? This will give rise to tremendous difficulties in registering the two or more carbon tissues. Besides all the delicate and exacting handling required.

(10) L'O.P. No. 119 January/April 1968, page 16 to 39. The King Fouad Portrait Issue of 1925/34, by A. J. Revell.

Is it not easier to impose two or more panes of 100 units by the step-and-repeat machine ?

The 5 mil. stamp was certainly the value chosen to make the experiments as the bulk of the yearly order is for that value ($\pm 10.000.000$) stamps according to my estimates based on statistics published in « Les Postes en Egypte » by the G.P.O., 1934.

This quantity which makes 100,000 post office sheets a year needed certainly many cylinders to be fulfilled. Philatelically, Dr. Byam recognised 10 different controls C/23 and no control ; of B/24 five different controls recognized, and of B/25 six different controls.

It is possible that one or two cylinders were produced with one multipositive of 100 units to make experiments, but probably not more, because it would be uneconomical. Thousands of used copies produced very few of the varieties, retouches or flaws found on the no control or some of the early C/23 sheets.

The experimental cylinders had so many defects that they certainly have been discarded from the cylinders accepted for the actual printing.

We here in Egypt came to different results as for the number of different controls (ten according to Dr. Byam), recognised for the 5 mil. C/23. In a small booklet published in 1941 Gabriel Boulad writes that the different controls for the 5 mil. C/23 are 19 ; for the B/24, 8 ; for the B/25, 16.

To conciliate all the opinions we have to resort to the evidence of what Egyptian Philatelists have in hand, here and abroad. I am at the disposal of any serious student on the matter. The recording of the retouches and flaws will certainly help to settle the study.

The matter — an academic discussion — is not so important, but it has its influence on : (a) how many multipositive of 100 were used and (b) the different positions of retouches and flaws originating from these multipositives or from the working cylinders.

Harrison & Sons printed also the 1923/26 First Portrait Issue in booklets by this new process, Collogravure (this is their trade-name for photogravure). It is known that a 5 mil. booklet containing four panes of six stamps 5 mil. each, 120 milliemes and a composite booklet containing two panes of six stamps of the 5 mil. ; one pane of the 10 mil. and a pane of six of the 15 mil. were issued. The dates when these booklets were put on sale in Egypt seem to have no record.

Mr. J. Revell wrote to Harrison who replied that they were unable to give any information regarding : date of issue, quantities printed and make up of the printing sheets.

We know that the first previous booklet delivered by these printers to the Egyptian G.P.O., issued on 12th June 1921, was of the 5 mil. lake No. 4. Information given by letter from E.C. Ehrmann to Mr. J. Revell (August 1964) quotes that the Egyptian booklets printed by Harrison followed the British style formation as the contemporary booklets of Great Britain.

« The lay out of the sheet from which these British booklets pages were cut was 12 stamps wide with gutter margin of half stamp width in the centre to provide selvages and the stamps are in group of three tête-bêche. Vertically, the sheet measures 20 rows and from these 12 × 20 stamps, forty booklet panes would be cut. The arrangement has not been altered during the Egyptian period, but there will be some difference in the marginal printing. »

All the panes of six seen by Mr. Revell, lake No. 4, pink No. 5 or pink No. 6 (crown overprint) or Fuad No. 7 bear normal watermarks. Although he has in his collection three used single stamps No. 5 booklets, without doubt coming from booklets owing to the clipped perfs., one with normal watermark and two with inverted watermarks, yet he states that this would bear out that they were printed tête-bêche.

I have, as pink 5 mil. stamps originating from booklets, a complete mint pane of six, two used blocs of four, a used horizontal strip of three top pane, a used horizontal pair bottom edge, four used stamps bottom right edge and three used stamps top right edge. All these stamps are with normal watermarks and from panes of left binding. Besides I have thirteen used stamps, of which ten are from top and three from bottom panes, also only two singles top pane with inverted watermarks. That makes 39 stamps normal watermarks against two only inverted.

The First Portrait issue booklet No. 7 & No. 8 are scarce and it seems that nearly nothing of them has been collected in Egypt. The Koubbeh Palace Sale don't specify any lot including any of these booklets. Mr. Revell has seen an unused pane of six 5 mil. and he has in his collection 3 pairs and a strip of three all used and all with normal watermarks.

In my collection I have, as stamp booklet No. 7, a complete mint pane of six ; a complete mint 120 mil. booklet containing four panes of six

stamps. All these stamps are with normal watermarks, left binding. Besides, I have 159 used stamps originating from booklets which include a horizontal bottom pair. All these stamps are with normal watermarks.

Fortunately Dr. Byam sale included twelve booklets in two lots :

Lot No. 738. A selection of booklets (6) with four panes of 6 stamps of 5 mil. (2) two panes of six stamps of 5 mil., a pane of 10 mil. and a pane of 15 mil. the last two exploded and incomplete with three panes of six stamps of 5 mil. one of the last booklets with inverted watermark (132 stamps).

Lot No. 739. Four 120 mil. booklets with pink covers containing four panes of six stamps 5 mil. dark red brown with the various flaws annotated on the back of the booklet (96 stamps).

All these twelve booklets were with normal watermarks except one incomplete booklet of 5 mil. with inverted watermarks. No indication on the direction of the binding, left or right.

If the great lines of the lay out indicated by Mr. E. C. Ehrmann were followed, the half of the booklets Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 printed would have inverted watermarks.

This has not been the case of the known booklet stamps which have been described above, except of the incomplete 5 mil. booklet No. 7 ex Dr. Byam lot No. 738.

Lately I read a very interesting article by Mr. Tony Wisemann in "The Stamp Lover" of March/April 1970. A detailed description of the lay out of the printing sheet intended for booklets (Great Britain) attracted my attention and I find it useful to quote its description here :

« Because the panes must be bound on the left, the ordinary sheet of stamps presents problems because only the left hand margin can be used for this purpose. In order to make use of the full width of the special paper of which stamps are printed therefore it is necessary to make suitable plates. Any of the standard works of reference describe one method of laying out stamp on each row, first a binding margin then three stamps printed the right way up, then immediately adjacent three stamps printed upside down. This means that the third and fourth stamp of the row

are what is known as "tête-bêche" to each other i.e. one is upside down in relation to the other ».

« After the first six stamps of the row is a gutter margin sufficient to take two booklets bindings, this is followed by further six stamps, the first three of which are the right way up and the second three of which are again upside down. On the right side there is a further booklet binding margin. There are therefore on any row exactly six stamps the right way up and six stamps upside down. The stamps which are upside down when looked at the right way up have inverted watermarks ». ⁽¹¹⁾

The layout described above certainly means that exactly half the booklets printed from these plates have the watermark upside down and half have it the right way up. ⁽¹²⁾

From a quantity of 8,000 used stamps 5 mil. Fouad 1923/26, I sorted out 159 stamps, originating without doubt from booklets owing to the clipped perforations. All were with normal watermark, except four only with inverted watermark.

The result was a surprise for me. I remembered the same fact for the 1920/22 issue : from a lot of 2,600 used 5 mil. pink, I sorted out only nine stamps with inverted watermarks, two of them from booklets.

I suspected that the make up of the plates to print the stamps for booklets could perhaps have been different from what has been so far indicated.

I looked again carefully to the 159 booklet stamps Fouad 1923 and I was astonished to find that the same varieties of the normal sheet C/23 and the no control sheet were reproduced on some of these stamps. I give a photograph of twelve stamps, six of them from booklets and above them the same six varieties from normal sheets. (Photo No. 4).

The booklet stamps originate without doubt from the same multi-positive as used for the normal sheets, because these varieties appear

(11) Stamp Booklets — Great Britain — « A make up mystery » by Tony Wiseman B.A. in « The Stamp Lover » March/April 1970.

(12) The main reason for the binding at left and the make up tête-bêche disposition are imperative to make up the individual watermarks of that period centered in every stamp to be on the paper available (For Great Britain: Edward VII). For the Egyptian multiple crescent & star watermark this is irrelevant.



Photo 4.

Collection I. Chافتar

PHOTO No. 4

5 m/m First portrait issue 1925/26 - Booklets Varieties :

- No. 1 : *Inclined colored dash right to left on the white edge of the right label containing خمسة مليات* nearly at its lower end G. 6. I have this variety on two vertical strips of three and one of them with upper margin. The variety is on the third row of a sheet.
- No. 2 : *Protruding color under the first arabic letter of خمسة* in the white edge of the right label containing خمسة مليات B. 7. I have this variety in a block of 3×3 and in a vertical block of ten 2×5 : variety imperf. intermark IX with bottom margin. The variety is in the 9th row of a sheet.
- No. 3 : *Colored dash 2 m/m long on top right bud. G. 4. I have this variety on two vertical strips of three.*
- No. 4 : *This is the famous variety Dr. Byam described in his article quoting that it is the only attempt to retouch the arabic writing he has seen. The middle part of the arabic word barid* بريد *in the left hand label, under which there are two dots, has been roughly reshaped by three ill placed lines. This Byam's variety exists in a used block of eight. Some years before, he had also seen a single stamp with this variety C/D. 1.*
- No. 5 : *Additional white dash on the last arabic letter of زيوبد* D. 1. I have this variety on the top stamp of a vertical strip of three, and also in a block of four from a used booklet pane. The variety exists on the second row of the pane, with normal watermark, and left opening.
- No. 6 : *This is the famous variety described by Douglas Mac Neille and Dr. Byam « Tuft of hairs in the ear ». This is stamp, No. 35, exists on two different control C/23 and on a sheet of no control. D. 4. I have this variety on an upper vertical block of ten 2×5 with margin attached, imperforate, watermark IX. The variety, No. 35, is found in the fourth row.*

in blocs or vertical strips which indicate without doubt that they are from post office sheets and not from booklets.

How can booklets be cut from normal post office sheets which do not provide enough selvedge for binding ? If special cylinders have been used, with the necessary selvedge for the booklets from a carbon tissue from a multipositive intended for normal post office sheet, how could the carbon tissue be used to prepare a cylinder ?

In the article on "Egyptian booklets printed in Great Britain" the authors Jean Boulad and John Revell suggest that the make up of the plate for booklets was on the basis of tête-bêche disposition, so that all the booklets can have left binding notwithstanding that there will be stamps with inverted watermarks.

How can an available multipositive be used to fulfil such conditions ?

The easy way, in my opinion, is to build up a new special multipositive for the booklets, but certainly, then, the same flaws of the previous multipositive will not be repeated.

Besides, in my opinion, the tête-bêche disposition is not imperative for that issue as the new watermark adopted during the Harrison contract : the small watermark type VII "The multiple treble crescent and star" allows shifting in all directions, for every stamp to bear the watermark or parts of same.

In 1945 looking through the files of the G.P.O., Cairo I came across a letter and its answer relative to proofs of the London crown overprint 1923. I took an exact copy of these two documents and I remained 27 years hesitating to publish them fearing that I failed copying them correctly.

In this letter, dated 12/1/1923, a Director of Harrison & Sons Ltd. informs :

« In accordance with your instructions of the 27 Nov. 1922 we beg to submit proofs consisting of :

One sheet of 5 mil.	} all 240 set
Two sheets of 1 mil.	
Two sheets of 15 mil.	

showing the overprint from the plates which we have prepared for the smaller size.

« As the color of the one and fifteen milliemes renders the overprint rather indistinct in black, we are submitting alternative proofs surcharged in red for these values.

« We will arrange to proceed with the overprinting immediately we receive your instructions. »

In reply the Postmaster General, Cairo, answered on the 6/2/1923.

« Gentlemen,

« With reference to your letter BGH/BK of January 12/23 I have to inform you that the printing of the surcharge is considered to be satisfactory.

« It is suggested however that the printing should be slightly heavier especially over the darker coloured stamps.

« Surcharge should be printed exclusively in black and not in red.

These documents remained to me a puzzle from that time, till lately when I was thinking about the plate make up for the EGYPTIAN BOOKLETS for that period.

I was puzzled by the 240 units in a sheet of the 5 mil. stamp knowing that Harrison printed the ordinary stamps in a post office sheet composed of two panes of 100 (10 × 10) one on top of the other.

Now that the 1920/22 booklets issue is suggested to have come from a printing plate of 240 units, the matter makes sense, this explains why the stamps with the black London crown overprint formed a sheet of 240 units for a 5 mil. sheet. It was a stand-by plate then used for printing stamp booklets.

In typography printing, it is easy to arrange stereotypes to provide honest selvages for a special post office sheet from which it could be obtained 40 booklet panes of six stamps each, watermarked the same direction or disposed in a such way to be tête-bêche. Also the selvages (pillars) can be disposed in several manners allowing binding at left for all the booklets, giving half the quantity inverted watermarks or not, disposing the stamps the head of the sphinx right way up or not, all these dispositions according the disponibility of the paper size at hand, or paper size can be provided for. The watermark entering for every stamp has been secured with the multiple "treble crescent and star" watermark.

A plate of 240 units for the 5 mil. being in hands in January 1923, Harrison used it, and the order was fulfilled for the booklets, and he had to pull a sheet overprinted in black as a proof for his crown overprint.

If the sheet had a tête-bêche make up, this sheet or part of it would had survived as have survived till today the red overprints of the

1 and 15 mil., the people manipulating the stamps in that period in the G.P.O. were high experts.

This for the 5 mil. sheet. But for the two sheets of the 1 & 15 mil. I suppose that Harrison sent two truncated sheets of 120 for each of these values (to complete the 240 set), one sheet overprinted in black and the other of same size and formation overprinted in red. The plates for the overprint were arranged to suit the size of the so truncated sheets.

Those truncated sheets of 120 each must have been a complete upper pane (control attached) and 20 stamps (2 rows of 10) from the lower pane with the gutter between the panes untouched.

Dr. Byam had in his collection (lot No. 682 of his catalogue sale) the control block of four of the 1 mil. and the same block for the 15 mil. B/25 overprinted in red. Mme Wissa showed at the FIRST CAIRO EXHIBITION 1946 the left bottom block of four with the variety of no dots on stamp No. 100 and the broken frame variety on stamp No. 90 overprinted in red for the 1 mil.

We don't know anything about any other control blocks of four, or left bottom corner blocks top pane overprinted in red.

The remaining stamps overprinted in red are spread in the whole world amongst Egypt specialists. From the early times it had been known that only one pane of each value (1 & 15 mil.) was overprinted in red. But nobody had come across or knew about the existence of a 5 mil. tête-bêche crown overprint in black. The 5 mil. sheet of 240 was overprinted in black and if it had a tête-bêche it would have certainly been retained by the very clever people who scattered the red overprints. The black overprint of 1, 5 and 15 mil. were very common when the issue was on sale and they did not attract attention.

Certainly Harrison arranged his ex-booklet plate of 240 units of the 5 mil. to receive the crown overprint in a normal way. How thrilling it would have been if that sheet was kept and reached the philatelists.

I have in these lines put forward this "make up Mystery" and I hope that an explanation will give good satisfaction to that query: how the make up of the plates for the Harrison booklets Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been prepared and specially that for the Nos. 7 & 8 booklets (First Portrait Issue), which added the building of the ad-hoc multipositive difficulty.

Dr. Peter Smith in an interesting article published in L'O.P. No. 125 of April 1972 wrote on "Double Impressions" on the Second Portrait

Issue 1925/34 and subsequent stamps — printed by the photogravure process in Egypt.

He noticed these varieties far back as the late 1950's and he corresponded with other philatelists including Mehanny Eid and Dr. Byam. No one had noticed these varieties before and no good explanation was forthcoming. But in August 1959 he received a letter from Dr. Byam quoting about the 3 mil. photogravure double impression, that at "The Philatelic Congress at Torquay he had the opportunity to ask about these "doubles" at the end of a talk given by the head of the printing works at Harrison's. The explanation of that expert is : they are apt to arise if the roller printing has to be stopped for any reason — e.g. some defect in the machine. The paper may then run backwards for a short distance so that when the machine is restarted a portion of the paper may run through a second time — normally in perfect register — but not always so.

Prof. Dr. Smith comments :

« The explanation is convincing for it explains why the second impression is always very pale — the plate had not been inked a second time. The plates for the type of printing are of course, cylinders, which rotate as the paper passes through, only a strip being in contact with the cylinder at any given moment. It is also clear from the above explanation why the second impression is displaced in one direction only ; it is the direction of travel of the paper through the press, along which very slight slippage can occur during the roll-back when the machine is stopped in the middle of a printing operation ».

He gives then the illustration of a 100 mil. used together with a normal for comparison. The effect is particularly evident in the arabic inscription at right, in the arabic numerals and in the oval of ornaments surrounding the portrait. Whereas the ornaments are normally hollow and show fine details, on the double impression they are blurred and the hollow spaces are normally filled up.

He pointed also that he should make it clear that although the explanation came from Harrison who printed the First Portrait Issue, he has never seen an example of the effect on that issue, he knew of them only on the Second Fuad Portrait and the "Boy King" issue. The values he had seen are Second Fuad : 15 mil., 20 mil. blue large format, 50 mil. pale center, 100 mil. pale center, Boy King 3 mil.

I take the present opportunity to publish what we know, here in Egypt on this subject. Although I understand the great lines given, which are convincing, I must add that these happenings are congenital to the photogravure process itself.

A long time ago, I gathered some stamps of the First Portrait Issue giving the appearance of double impressions and I give some enlargements of few of them. I may add that the doubling on the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 20 mil. is striking. The effect is more visible on the 1, 3, 5, and 15 mil. It is to be noticed that the effect of the doubling is visible on a block of four of the 15 mil. on the lower pair only.

Douglas Mac Neille in his participation to the "First Philatelic Exhibition, Cairo 1946" showed :

« 1923 — 2 milliemes — Mint sheet of 100 without control. The shading to the left on the base of the figure "2" is so strong that the outline appears duplicated on stamp 92. »⁽¹³⁾

We noticed as far as 1945 the doubling effect, but we had no idea of any kind of explanation.

On photo No. 5 the effect on the oval is certainly not due to double impression. The oval is very thick on its N.E. part and, I believe, is due to a clever retouch. There are evidence of rejoining. Under the photo I wrote an explanation trying to explain how that defect happened.

Photo No. 6 gives reproduction of six stamps 5 mil., the left side of the stamp showing evidence of double impressions. The left label containing the words in arabic EGYPT POSTAGE : the white space composing the arabic letters being narrower, and the border of the outer frame doubled strongly.

Photo No. 7 gives the same variety on two stamps on the right. To be noticed that this variety of the doubling on the RIGHT are scarcer than same on the left. The two left stamps show a curious variety of doubling of the left outer frame of the stamps. This doubled line of the outer frame is very scarce, only four stamps have been picked out from 8,000 used which I examined. I must add that each one of these four stamps is different from the other.

Photo No. 8 shows the double impression on the left side of the two stamps, but here I succeeded to find the same variety on two different stamps. These units show the same defects, so it is evident that

(13) Catalogue of « 1ère Exposition Philatélique du Caire, 28 Février 1946 », page 26, Participation of Douglas Mac Neille. 2 Frames 205 - 215.



Photo No. 5 :

On examining the stamp we notice that the coloured oval containing the portrait is considerably thick beginning under the snake like ornament and ending at the white space end of the tie. The space between the right lotus stem and the white line at the right has disappeared. The remaining of that oval is thicker than normal.

How this defect had been produced? It cannot be a result of a faulty application of the carbon tissue on the multipositive glass. We know that special attention is taken to provide close contact between the carbon tissue and the thick glass of the multipositive, even a special device is used. "vacuum printing down frame", allowing to the air to be drawn between them to secure close contact.

If we examine the oval under the left snake we can see like a rejoining the thick part of the oval to the remaining line which is relatively thinner. Also under the white space end of the tie we see the same fact. Are we in front of a clever retouch? by hand or by a mechanic device?

A few copies have been found similar to that stamp, but not the same, and the thickness of the oval varying in position all round the oval.

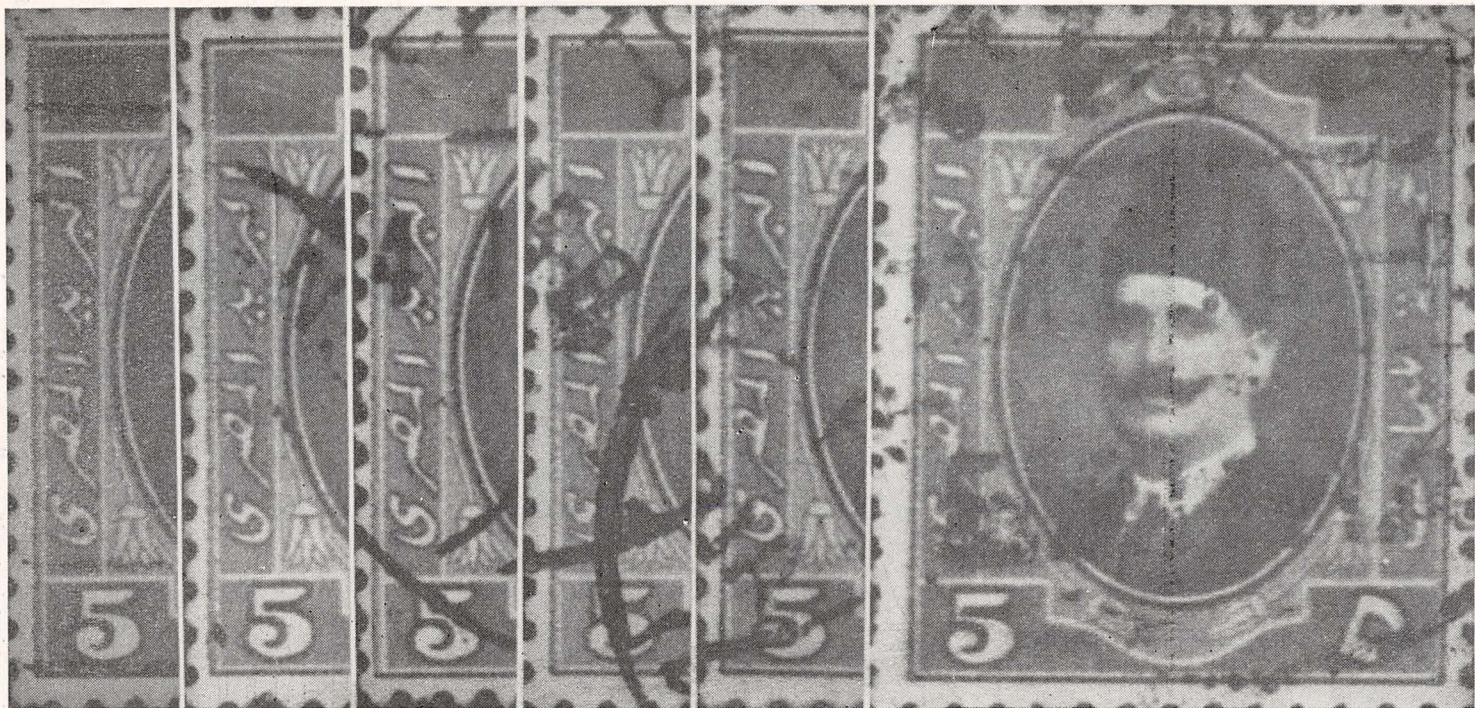


Photo No. 6 :

The stamps in this illustration show on the left side of the outer frame a squash causing an enlarging of the white frame surrounding the whole design. Also the left label containing the words البريد المصري (EGYPT POSTAGE) seems to have a doubled impression (the white space composing the arabic letters being narrower). These varieties are scarce and represent a kind of double impression.



Photo No. 7 :

The two stamps on the right side of this illustration show the same squash and like a visible doubling of the white space composing the arabic letters خسة مليمات (Five millimes), but on the right, these variations are scarcer than the stamp showing the same variety on the left, (only two, see photo No. 6).

The two stamps on the left side of this illustration show a fine line doubling the left side of the outer frame only in face of the label containing. البريد المصري (EGYPT POSTAGE).

How this line has been produced? It is not the result of a damage to the doctor blade. Only four different stamps showing the line, always on the left, have been found amongst 8000 used copies examined.



Photo No. 8 :

These two stamps (5 m/m 1923) show on the left side of the frame, like a double impression and the arabic text البريد المصري is also double (the white part is narrower than normal). The puzzling is that these two stamps are from the same unit of a printing surface. They show the same defects which identify one stamp with the other.

How a printing surface can have a double etching for a part of it? Or if this is a "part double impression", how can we have the same impression? If we suppose cockling of the paper, in case of stoppage of the printing machine, can the doubling occur on the same place of a sheet?

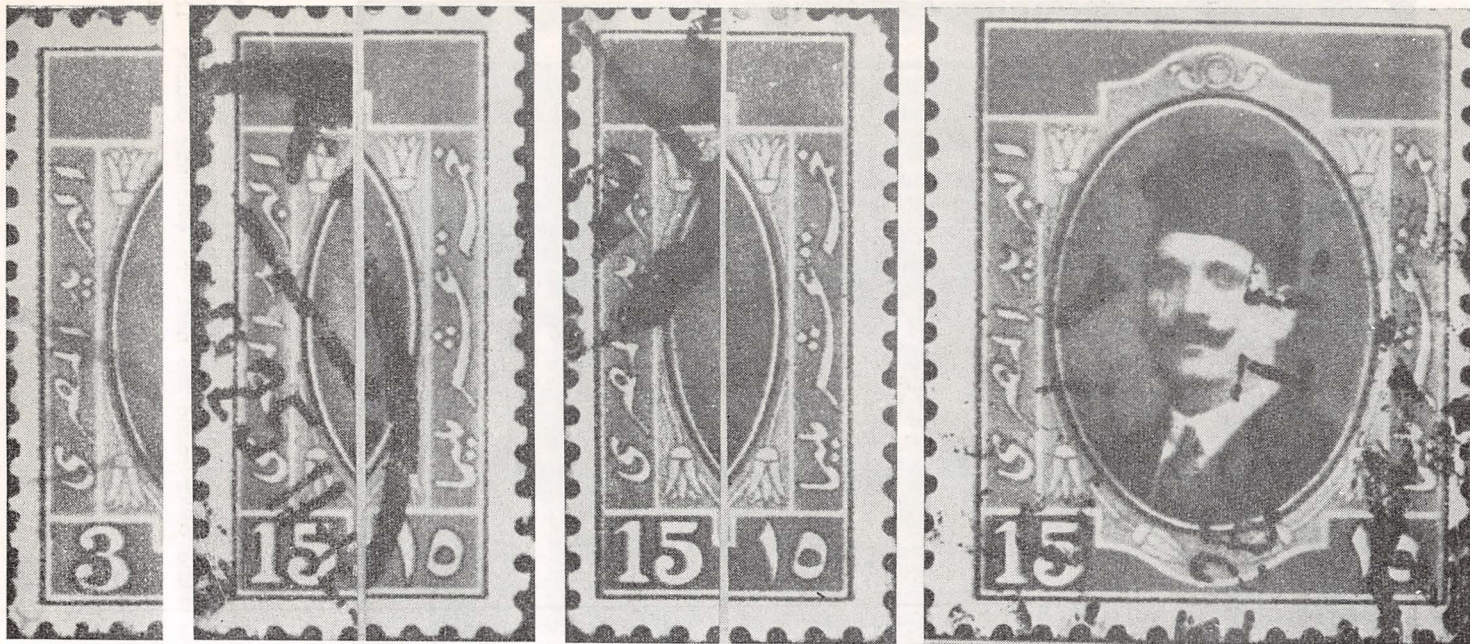


Photo No. 9 :

The 3 mms stamp shows the latin numeral narrower than normal. Beside the color splash on the white part of it. The left edge of the outer frame is squashed to the left, direction of the cylinder nouement. Stamps No. 2 & 3 show the double impression on the two arabic labels, left & right, also on the latin numerals 15. All these are narrower than normal. Stamp No. 2 shows the doubling toward the left and stamp No. 3 on the right. Stamp No. 4 shows the same effect as stamps No. 2 & 3, besides it shows a doubling of the oval from the right and left sides, the blue color filling the left and right sides of the white oval itself.



Photo No. 10 :

Real exemple of a double impression on all the surface of that 5 mms stamp, from top to bottom. The upper border is doubled, also the snake like ornament. The face and the eyes of the portrait, the white collar round the neck are evidently double. The two numerals, the latin and the arabic are strongly shaded from top to bottom by the red brown color, and finally the color run out the bottom outer frame.

A RARE STAMP IN 8.000 USED COPIES

their origin is from the same unit of a printing surface. How a double impression can happen on the same place? Here we need more explanations, unfortunately I am unable to advance any.

Photo No. 9 gives a double impression on three mil.; it will be noticed that the latin numeral, three, is narrower than normal. Then we have three stamps of the 15 mil.: the latin numerals and the whole arabic inscription on the left and the arabic numerals and the whole arabic inscription on the right of the stamp are narrower. To be noticed on one of the stamps the doubling is in the right direction and on the other stamp on the contrary, it is in the left direction. I suppose that these effects are due to the direction of rotation of the cylinder. The last 15 mil. shows also a doubling of the oval from the right and left side and the blue color fills the left and right side of the white oval itself. The white space containing the arabic label at left and right of the stamps are narrower than normal, and the effect in blue color is more visible and striking than the reproduction in the black and white photograph.

Photo No. 10 gives a real double impression on all the surface of the stamp (5 mil.) from top to bottom. The upper border is doubled, also the snake ornament like. The face and the eyes of the portrait, the white collar round the neck are evidently doubles. The two numerals, the latin and the arabic, are strongly shaded from top to bottom by the red brown color, and finally the color runs out of the bottom frame.

This is a striking variety, I found another copy less pronounced probably from the same sheet, but a doubling similar to photo No. 10 must be very rare.

E N D

I do not pretend to be an expert in photogravure. I gave here simply some examples of what I have gathered over the years, asking my colleagues to help with their opinion, and I repeat that it is time — the stamps are still easily available — for a team of reseachers to try to find how all the retouches, flaws, and double impressions were caused as well as to settle the make up of the First Portrait Booklets Issue. I am at the disposal of any volunteer willing to collaborate.

THE MAIL OF THE SAILORS
OF THE FRENCH SHIPS
DETAINED IN ALEXANDRIA
IN 1940 — 1943

by

Dr. A. Winter

At the beginning of the Second World War, the conditions of the armistice asked by France came into force on 25 June 1940. At that time, a French fleet was anchored in the port of Alexandria ; it was the squadron of the Eastern Mediterranean, called more briefly "X Force". This fleet was then detained in the port by the English until June 1943.

It included the following ships : the battleship "Lorraine" ; the cruisers "Duquesne (flagship)", "Tourville", "Suffren", "Duguay-Trouin" ; the small destroyers "Basque", "Forbin", "Fortuné" ; the net-layer "Gladiateur". This one managed to leave Alexandria and rejoined Beirut on 25 June 1940. The day after, a submarine, the "Protée", joined the other ships on station at Alexandria.

The battleship "Provence" was not with the fleet which was stopped in Egypt contrary to what Mr. Gabriel Boulad supposed in l'Orient Philatélique of January 1952 p. 324. As a matter of fact, the "Provence" participated in the scuttling of the French fleet in Toulon on 27 November 1942.

LE COURRIER DES MARINS
DES BATIMENTS
FRANÇAIS RETENUS
A ALEXANDRIE
EN 1940 — 1943

Par

Dr. A. Winter

Au début de la seconde guerre mondiale, les conditions de l'armistice demandé par la France entrèrent en vigueur le 25 Juin 1940.

A cette époque une flotte française se trouvait ancrée dans le port d'Alexandrie ; c'était l'escadre de la Méditerranée orientale, appelée plus brièvement « Force X ». Cette flotte fut alors retenue au port par les Anglais jusqu'en juin 1943.

Elle comprenait les bâtiments suivants : cuirassé « Lorraine » ; croiseurs « Duquesne » (navire-amiral) « Tourville », « Suffren », « Duguay-Trouin » ; torpilleurs le « Basque », le « Forbin », le « Fortuné », mouilleur de filets anti-sous-marins « Gladiateur ». Ce dernier put quitter Alexandrie et rejoindre Beyrouth le 25 juin 1940. Le lendemain, un sous-marin le « Protée » venait se joindre aux autres bâtiments stationnés à Alexandrie.

Le cuirassé « Provence » ne faisait pas partie de la flotte bloquée en Egypte contrairement à ce que supposait Gabriel BOULAD dans l'Orient Philatélique de janvier 1952 p. 324. En effet le « Provence » participa au sabordage de la flotte française à Toulon le 27 novembre 1942.

The naval postal agencies of the X Force :

These agencies were installed on board ships which had a crew of a least 500 men, according to the rule of all the French fleet.

The naval postal agency had the same of the ship on board which it was settled. For the "X Force" only five ships were important enough to possess an agency ; they were the battleship "Lorraine", the cruisers "Duquesne", "Tourville", "Duguay-Trouin" and "Suffren". The agency was managed by a sworn postman, who had been a probationer in a civil post-office.

The datestamps used :

They are quite distinctive : of an hexagonal shape with periphery made of discontinued lines. The distance between two parallel sides is 26 mm. On the upper part we find the name of the ship including, in some cases, an hyphen and on the lower part a small anchor, of a variable shape.

The indication of the hour of the collection of the civil markings is replaced here by a star.

These markings are, as a rule, struck in black ink.

The letters coming from ships, the crews of which were under 500 men, were cancelled by the agency of a more important ship.

Les agences postales navales de la Force X

Ces agences étaient installées à bord des bâtiments qui comportaient au moins 500 hommes d'équipage, selon la règle de toutes les unités navales françaises.

L'agence postale navale portait le nom du bâtiment à bord duquel elle était installée. Pour la « Force X », seuls cinq navires étaient assez importants pour posséder une agence ; c'étaient le cuirassé « Lorraine », les croiseurs « Duquesne » « Tourville », « Duguay-Trouin » et « Suffren ».

L'agence était gérée par un vaguemestre assermenté, ayant fait un stage dans un bureau de poste civil.

Les cachets utilisés

Ils sont assez caractéristiques : de forme hexagonale à pourtour faits de traits discontinus. La distance entre deux côtés parallèles est de 26 mm. A la partie supérieure on trouve le nom du navire comprenant dans certains cas un trait d'union et à la partie inférieure une petite ancre, de forme variable.

L'indication d'heure de levée des cachets civils est remplacée ici par une étoile .

Ces cachets sont en principe frappés à l'encre noire.

Les lettres provenant des bâtiments dont l'équipage était inférieur à 500 hommes étaient oblitérées par l'agence d'une unité plus importante.

See illustration of these markings on covers No. 1 to 5.

Conveyance of the mail :

A general convention signed on 7 July 1940 between the French vice-admiral being in command of the "X Force" and the British admiral commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean included the freedom for the French sailors to go ashore and correspond by letter, without prejudice of the censorship rules.

1. Mail from Egypt to France

The transmission of the mail towards France was effected according to different routes and with varying degrees of success. At the beginning (July — August 1940), the sailors entrusted their letters to small boats sailing to and fro between Alexandria and Beirut where the letters were sent, or directly to the Egyptian post-office, the letters bearing then only the Egyptian stamps with civil cancellation and Egyptian and English censorship markings. It is also at that time that the French steamers "Providence" (see the reproduction of its marking in l'O.P. No. 77 p. 323) and "Athos II" left Alexandria, sending the reservist personnel of the "X Fleet" home to France ; these ships perhaps took away some mail.

But the usual conveyance was done by road, between Alexandria and Beirut, then by rail through Turkey, the Balkans, and Austria. These letters bear then, several

Voir l'illustration de ces cachets lettres No. 1 à 5.

L'acheminement du courrier

Une convention générale signée le 7 juillet 1940 entre le vice-amiral français, commandant la Force X et l'amiral commandant en chef britannique en Méditerranée incluait la liberté pour les marins français de descendre à terre et de correspondre par lettre, sous réserve des règlements de la censure.

1. Courrier d'Égypte en France

La transmission du courrier vers la France se fit selon des routes variables et avec des fortunes diverses. Au début (juillet-août 1940) les marins confièrent leurs lettres soit à de petits bateaux faisant la navette entre Alexandrie et Beyrouth où les plis étaient postés, soit directement à la poste égyptienne, les lettres portant alors des timbres-poste égyptiens avec affranchissement civil et marques de censure égyptienne et anglaise. C'est également à cette époque que les paquebots français « Providence » (voir l'illustration de son cachet dans l'O.P. No. 77 p. 323) et « Athos II » quittèrent Alexandrie, rapatriant en France le personnel réserviste de la Flotte X ; ces navires emportèrent peut-être du courrier.

Mais l'acheminement habituel se faisait par voie de terre entre Alexandrie et Beyrouth puis par voie ferrée à travers la Turquie, les Balkans et l'Autriche. Ces let-

Egyptian, English, French and German censorship markings. The journey was long and the sailors often received an answer only three months after the despatch of their letters.

These delays were increased again when military operations made the usual ways unfit. The letters were then sent through the Cape of Good Hope, Great-Britain, Portugal and Spain ; they bear in that case the South-African censorship markings ; the cycle — letter and answer — lasted at least six months.

Sometimes, the armistice commissions authorized the direct transport of letters between Beirut and Marseilles by sea or air. In these cases, Egyptian markings and censorship bands are only found on the letters, it seems. These letters, which are illustrated here, (No. 1 to 5), all travelled post-free (manuscript F.M.— franchise militaire — sometimes) except one franked at 1.50 F. In four cases out of five, the letters bear the Egyptian censorship marking type IV according to the classification established by Gabriel BOULAD (see l'O.P. No. 119). It is curious to see that the internal numbers of these markings are all in the seventies (72, 75, 76) which is precisely the most uncommon. One of them is struck in red ("Tourville" cover).

At the end of 1941, beginning of 1942, a clear improvement oc-

tres portaient alors de nombreux cachets de censure égyptiens, anglais, français, allemands. Le voyage était long, et souvent les marins ne recevaient une réponse que trois mois après le départ de leur lettre.

Ce délai fut encore augmenté lorsque les opérations militaires rendirent impraticables les voies habituelles. Les lettres furent alors acheminées par le Cap de Bonne Espérance, la Grande-Bretagne, le Portugal et l'Espagne ; elles portent dans ce cas des marques de censure sud-africaine ; le cycle, lettre et réponse, durait au moins six mois.

Parfois les commissions d'armistice autorisaient le transport direct de lettres entre Beyrouth et Marseille par voie maritime ou aérienne. Dans ces cas on ne trouve que des marques et bandes de censure égyptiennes sur les lettres, semble-t-il. C'est ainsi que se présentent les pièces illustrées ici (No. 1 à 5), toutes ont voyagé en franchise (F.M. manuscrit parfois), sauf une affranchie à 1.50 F. et portent 4 fois sur 5 le cachet de la censure égyptienne du type IV selon la classification établie par Gabriel BOULAD (voir l'O.P. No. 119). Il est curieux de constater que les numéros intérieurs de ces cachets sont tous de la 7ème dizaine (72, 75, 76) qui est précisément la plus rare: L'un d'eux est frappé à l'encre rouge (pli du « Tourville »).

Fin 1941, début 1942, une nette amélioration fut apportée au trans-

CENSOR OPENED BY CENSOR OPENED BY
 CENSOR OPENED BY CENSOR OPENED BY

SIMON
 MINISTRE DE LA GUERRE

CIRASSE-LOIRAIN
 * 21 07 2
 †

Monsieur le Commissaire en C
 Pr et
 Chef du Service des Subsistances
TOULON

17

No. 1

EGYPTIAN CENSORSHIP EGYPTIAN CENSORS

N° 17

Madame Lamoricière

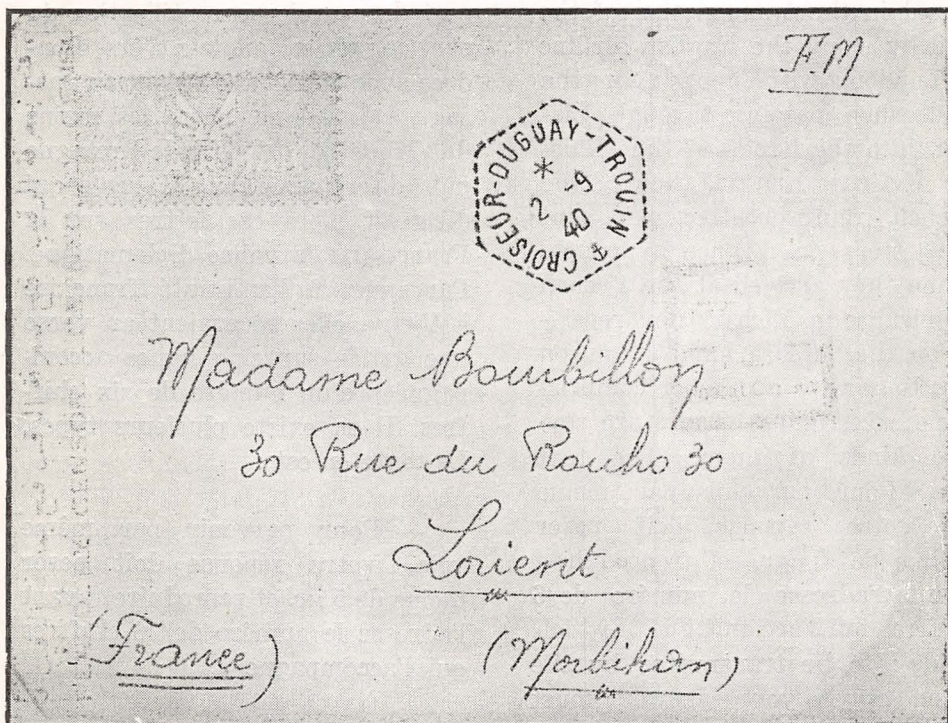
3 rue Docteur Fontana
St Roch

Toulon 17

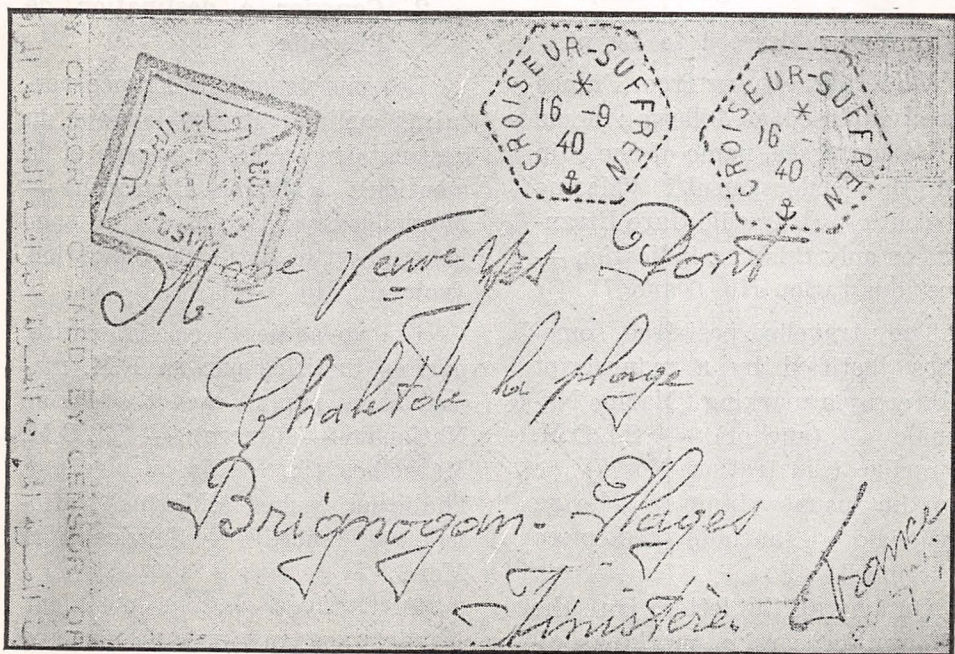
N° 17

CROISEUR DUQUESNE
 * 10 - 2
 † 4

No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

curred in the transmission of the mail by using the English air-line to London, with deposit of the mail when passing through Lisbon, into the hands of the Minister of Great Britain, then of the French representative who sent the letters to France by pouch. When they arrived at the French Admiralty in Vichy, they received on the verso a hand stamp on five lines with a number comprising of six figures. There are several kinds of them. The text is : "Pour parvenir par même voie/votre réponse doit peser moins de 5 gr. et reproduire/avant l'adresse le numéro de/6 chiffres qui l'accompagne" (which reads : to be transmitted by the same way/ your answer must weigh less than 5 g and indicate/ before the address the number/ of 6 figures which go with it).

2. Mail addressed to Egypt

The letters coming from France were addressed as follows : name of the addressee, name of the ship and the endorsement : "Marine Beyrouth — Marseille Gare Etranger" or only this last indication — (see illustration No. 6 and 7).

They travelled post-free, sometimes justified by a manuscript F.M. or by a marking "Marine Nationale — (anchor) — S.L.O.M. Marseille (illustration No. 7) or by the usual stamp : "Marine Nationale — (anchor) — Service à la mer".

On arrival, the letters bore the different censorship markings al-

port du courrier par utilisation du service aérien anglais vers Londres avec dépôt de courrier au passage à Lisbonne, entre les mains du Ministre de Grande-Bretagne puis du représentant français qui dirigeait alors ces lettres sur la France par la valise diplomatique. Parvenues à l'amirauté française à Vichy, elles recevaient au verso une griffe sur cinq lignes accompagnées d'un numéro de six chiffres. Il en existe plusieurs types. Le texte en est :

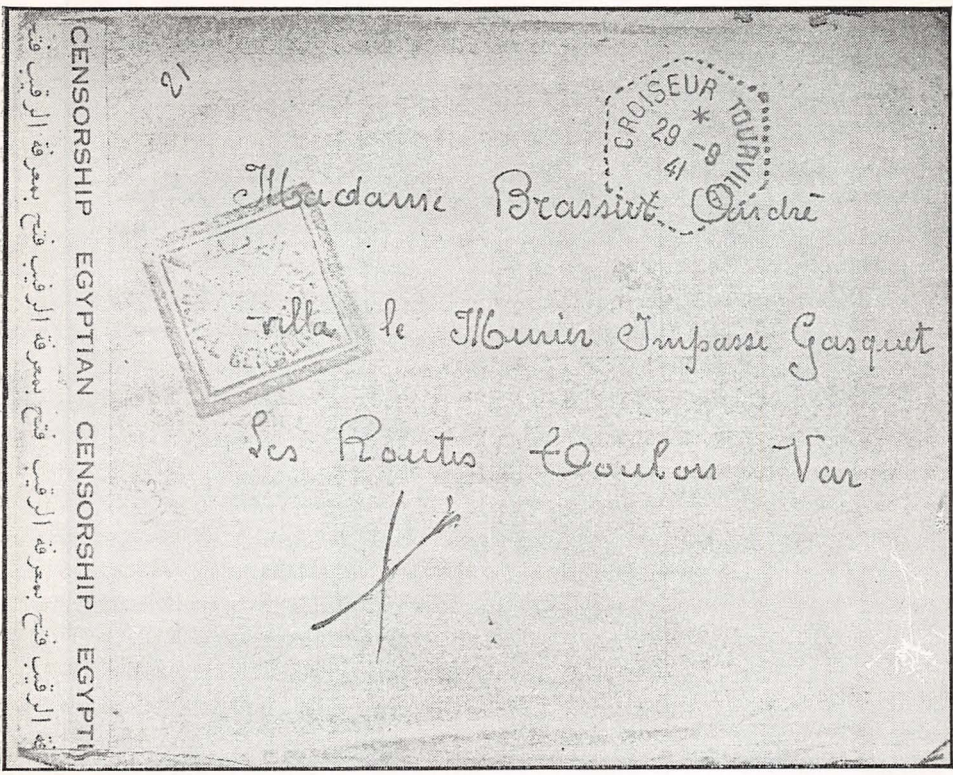
— Pour parvenir par même voie/ votre réponse doit peser moins de 5 gr. et reproduire/ avant l'adresse le numéro de/ 6 chiffres qui l'accompagne .

2. Courrier à destination de l'Égypte

Les plis venant de France portaient comme adresse le nom du destinataire, celui du navire et la mention : « Marine Beyrouth — Marseille Gare Etranger » ou seulement cette dernière indication (voir ill. No. 6 et 7).

Ils voyageaient en franchise, parfois justifiée par un F.M. manuscrit ou par un cachet « Marine Nationale — (ancres) — S.L.O.M. Marseille » (ill. No. 7) ou bien par l'habituel cachet « Marine Nationale — (ancres) — Service à la Mer ».

A l'arrivée les plis portaient les diverses marques de censure



No. 5



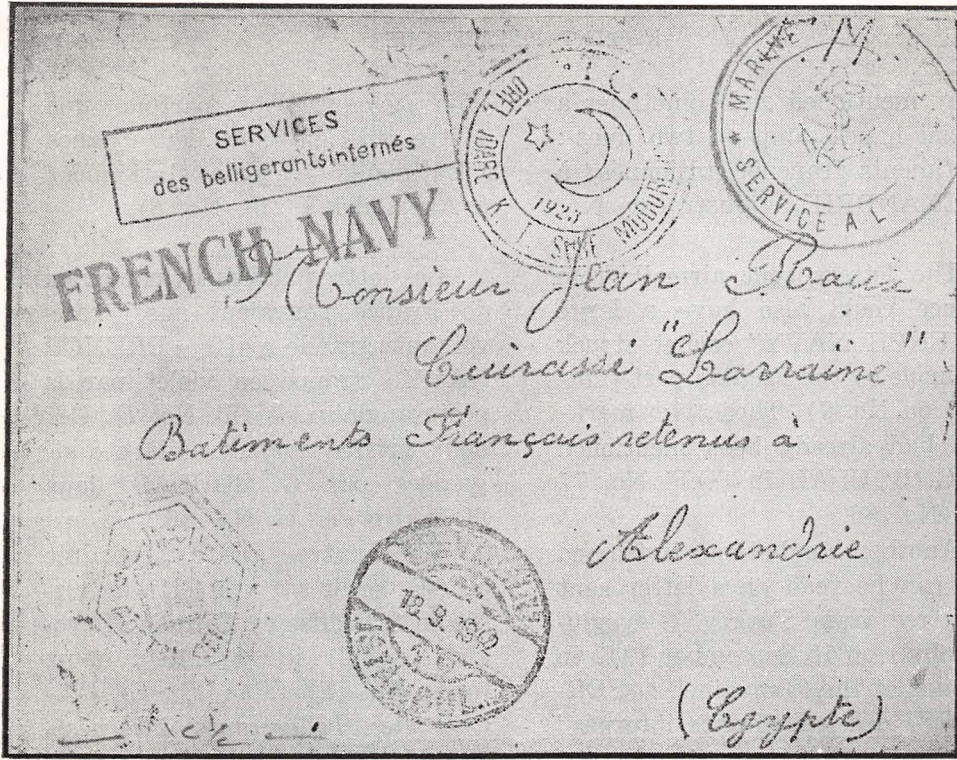
No. 6



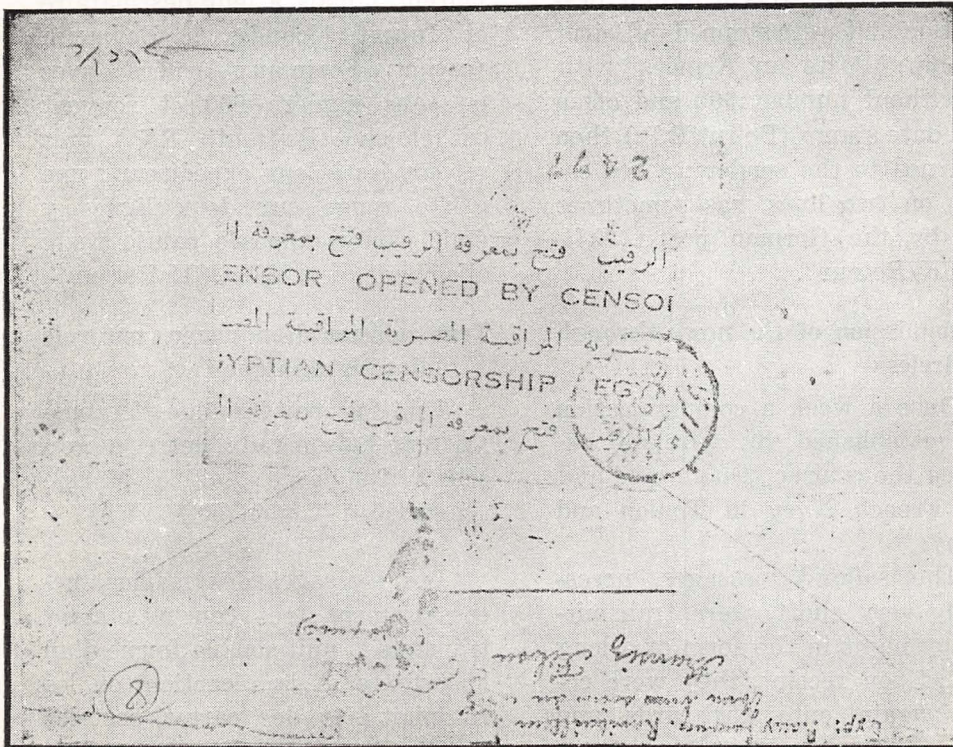
No. 7
face



No. 7
dos



No. 8
face



No. 8
dos

ready mentioned and sometimes a special hand-stamp on two lines : "Bâtiments français stationnés/ à ALEXANDRIE" (illustration No. 6).

The letters sent airmail from France could also have a large "FRENCH NAVY" cachet struck in purple by the English post (illustration No. 7). These two markings had already been mentioned by G. BOULAD in l'O.P. No. 77 and No. 86.

Another hand-stamp is framed and can be read on a letter sent post-free from Turkey (Beyoglu-Istanbul) on 18 September 1942 to a sailor of the "Lorraine" : "SERVICES/ des belligérants internés" (illustration No. 8).

Some of these letters, unfortunately, never reached their destination and were stopped in Beirut (stamp: "Poste aux Armées" with or without number 600 and often civil date stamp (Beirut R.P.) then returned to the sender ; a red cachet on two lines was sometimes put by the German post : "ZURUCK/Retour".

Transmission of the news through wireless

Once a week a communication was established by wireless between the cruiser "Duquesne" and the French Navy in Toulon and Vichy.

The sailors' messages, necessarily very short, were transmitted by night in the form of a long text. Upon receipt, they were copied again onto post-cards and

déjà évoquées et parfois une griffe spéciale sur deux lignes « Bâtiments français stationnés/ à Alexandrie » (ill. No. 6).

Les lettres adressées par avion de France pouvaient aussi recevoir une grande griffe « FRENCH NAVY » frappé en violet par la poste anglaise — (ill. No. 7). Ces deux griffes avaient déjà été signalées par G. BOULAD dans l'O.P. No. 77 et No. 86.

Une autre griffe, encadrée celle-là, se lit sur une lettre adressée en franchise de Turquie (Beyoglu-Istanbul) le 18/9/1942 à un marin du « Lorraine » : « SERVICES des belligérants internés » (ill. No. 8).

Certaines lettres hélas ne parvinrent jamais à leur destinataire et furent bloquées à Beyrouth (cachet « Poste aux Armées » avec ou sans numéro 600 et souvent cachet civil Beyrouth R.P.) puis retournées à leur expéditeur ; une griffe rouge sur deux lignes y était parfois apposée par la poste allemande : « ZURUCK/Retour ».

Transmission de nouvelles par voie radiotélégraphique

Une fois par semaine s'établissait une liaison radio entre le croiseur « Duquesne » et la Marine française à Toulon et à Vichy.

Les messages des marins, nécessairement très courts, étaient transmis la nuit sous la forme d'un long texte. A la réception, on les recopiait sur des cartes postales

transmitted to their destination. This system was reciprocal. No post-cards containing such messages have yet been found.

All illustrations from Dr. J. Meriaux's collection (France) except No. 5, Dr. A. Winter's collection.

Bibliography : Les Agences postales et la poste navale de la guerre 1939 - 45 by M. Parlange and H. Truc (published by "Le Monde des Philatélistes").

transmises aux destinataires. Ce système a fonctionné dans les deux sens. On n'a pas retrouvé jusqu'ici de cartes postales contenant de tels messages.

— Toutes les illustrations proviennent de la Collection du Dr. J. MERIAUX (France) sauf le No. 5. Collection du Dr. A. WINTER.

— **Bibliographie :** Les « Agences postales navales et la Poste Navale de la guerre 1939 - 45 » par M. PARLANGE et H. TRUC. éd. « Le Monde des Philatélistes ».

MICHEL NICOLAIZOS

Négociant en Timbres-Poste

22, Boulevard Saad Zaghloul — Alexandrie — Égypte

R.C.A. 36569

S.E.P. 907

ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE

NEW ISSUES

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

THE UNITED NATIONS DAY 1972

Occasion	: The United Nations' Day
Date of issue	: 24th October 1972
Denomination	: 1. 10 Mills : Saber S. & 2. 20 Mills : Sami R.
Designer	: 3. 30 Mills : Momtaz R. 4. 55 Mills : 1. El-Tahtawi
Design	: 1. Tuberculosis Diseases 2. Heart Diseases 3. Refugees 4. Safeguardin Philae's Temple
Watermark	: Multiple Eagle
Dimension	: 1. 40 × 40 mm. 2. 25 × 42 mm. 3. 50 × 30 mm. 4. 40 × 40 mm.
Sheet	: 1. 35 stamps (5 × 7) 2. 50 stamps (10 × 5) 3. 50 stamps (5 × 10) 4. 35 stamps (5 × 7)
Perforation	: 11,5
Quantity	: 1. 1000.000 stamps 2. 1000.000 stamps 3. 400.000 stamps 4. 400.000 stamps
Printing	: Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.



The Arab Republic of Egypt usually celebrates United Nations' Day every year by issuing a set of commemorative stamps concerning the main subjects related to this International Organization, the stamps of this year include the following subjects.

1. XIV Regional Tuberculosis for Near & Middle East :

The objective of the conference is to discuss of Tuberculosis Control in the Countries of the Near and Middle East, and Interchange knowledge and experience with the object of attaining the final goal of eradicating Tuberculosis from our Region.

2. Heart Diseases :

The W. H. O. « World Health Organization » decided to make the subject of Heart Diseases in the Day of International Health 1972 in order to concentrate the attention of the people on the problems of Heart Diseases that threaten the life in modern society.

الاصدارات الحديثة

الطوابع التذكارية

يوم الأمم المتحدة ١٩٧٢



أبعاد الطابع : ١ - ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم	المناسبة : يوم الأمم المتحدة
٢ - ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم	تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٢
٣ - ٣٠ × ٥٠ مم مزدوج	الفئة : ١ - ١٥ ملجم
٤ - ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم	٢ - ٢٠ ملجم
الفرخ : ١ - ٣٥ طابع (٥ × ٧)	٣ - ٣٠ ملجم
٢ - ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)	٤ - ٥٥ ملجم
٣ - ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠)	اسم المصمم : ١ - صابر أحمد سعيدة
٤ - ٣٥ طابع (٥ × ٧)	٢ - سامى رافع
التخريم : ١١,٥	٣ - ممتاز رائف
الكمية : ١ - ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع	٤ - إبراهيم أحمد الطهطاوى
٢ - ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع	الرسم : ١ - أمراض القلب
٣ - ٤٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع	٢ - مرض الدرن
٤ - ٤٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع	٣ - اللاجئون
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية	٤ - انقاذ معبد فيلة
	العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر

اعتادت جمهورية مصر العربية الاحتفال بيوم الأمم المتحدة من كل عام باصدار مجموعة طوابع بريد تذكارية تتناول أهم الموضوعات المتعلقة بهذه الهيئة الدولية ، لذلك تضمنت طوابع هذا العام الموضوعات التالية :

- ١ - أمراض القلب : قررت منظمة الصحة العالمية جعل موضوع أمراض القلب ليوم الصحة العالمى ١٩٧٢ لتركز انتباه الجماهير على مشاكل أمراض القلب التى أصبحت تهدد الحياة فى المجتمع الحديث .
- ٢ - المؤتمر الاقليمي الرابع عشر للشرقين الأدنى والأوسط لمكافحة التدرن : يهدف بمبحث ودراسة مشكلة الدرن فى دول منطقة الشرقين الأدنى والأوسط ، وتبادل المعلومات والخبرات فى ضوء التقدم العلمى

3. Refugees :

To make the world remember their problem and their right to return back to their mother land.

4. Safeguarding of Philae Monuments :

Including Philae monuments and the great temple « Isis Temple » and that surrounded by temples, monuments and Trajan Hut which lies in the Island of Philae and it is a hall with fourteen columns overlooking the Nile directly. It is one of the best nice monuments in the Island.

LUXOR SPORTING FESTIVAL FOR ROWING

Occasion : Luxor Sporting Festival
for Rowing
Date of issue : 17 December 1972
Denomination : 20 Mills
Designer : Ibrahim El-Tahtawi
Design : The Rowing Boats on the
Nile beside Karnak Temples.
Watermark : Multiple Eagle
Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10)
Dimension : 42 × 25 mm.
Perforation : 11,5
Quantity : 1,500,000 stamps
Printing : Rotogravure Postal Printing
House — A.R. Egypt.



The first and second festival for rowing in the Arab Republic of Egypt was set at the end of December in 1970 and 1971 at Luxor and Maadi. The Egyptian teams and the teams of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale shared in it.

The third festival was held at the end of December 1972. The Egyptian teams and our universities team took part in it with the teams of the Universities of England, America, Italy and Russia.

SOCIAL WORK DAY

Occasion	: The social work day.	Dimension	: 40 × 40 mm.
Date of issue	: 30th of November 1972.	Perforation	: 11,5
Design	: The emblem of social work day.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle
Denomination	: 20 Mills.	Quantity	: 1.000.000 stamps.
Sheet	: 35 stamps (5 × 7)	Printing	: Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

The social work day is celebrated annually on a national, territorial and local level to emphasize its meanings. Those who have done great deeds in the field of social service are dignified, also the local organizations that have done faithful efforts in the field of public services.

الذى طرأ في مجالى العلاج والوقاية توصلنا إلى اقتباس أفضل الوسائل نجاحاً وملائمة للظروف المحلية لكل إقليم من أقاليم المنطقة ، بغية مقاومة هذا المرض والسيطرة عليه والحد من انتشاره ثم القضاء عليه في نهاية المطاف باذن الله .

- ٣ - اللاجئون : اللاجئون العائدون لتذكير العالم بقضيتهم العادلة وحققهم في العودة إلى ديارهم .
٤ - انقاذ آثار النوبة : تشمل آثار فيله المعبد الكبير (معبد ايزيس) وما يحيط به من معابد وآثار وكشك تراجان الذى يقع في جزيرة فيلة . وهو بهو مكشوف به أربعة عشر عموداً يشرف على النيل مباشرة وهو من أجمل آثار الجزيرة .

مهرجان الأقصر الرياضى للتجديف

المناسبة	: مهرجان الأقصر الرياضى	العلامة المائية	: النسر متكرر
التجديف		أبعاد الطابع	: ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم
تاريخ الاصدار	: ١٧ ديسمبر ١٩٧٢	الفرخ	: ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
الفئة	: ٢٠ مليون	التخريم	: ١١,٥
اسم المصمم	: إبراهيم أحمد الطهطاوى	الكمية	: ١,٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع
الرسم	: قوارب للتجديف على النيل	الطبع	: روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد
	بجوار معابد الكرنك		جمهورية مصر العربية

أقيم المهرجان الدولى الأول والثانى في التجديف بجمهورية مصر العربية في أواخر شهر ديسمبر ١٩٧٠ ، ١٩٧١ بمدينى الأقصر والمعادى وتسابقت فيها الفرق المصرية وفرق الجامعات مع جامعى أكسفورد وكبرج وجامعى هارفرد وييل .
وأقيم المهرجان الثالث في أواخر ديسمبر ١٩٧٢ وتسابقت فيه الفرق المصرية وفرق الجامعات مع فرق جامعات إنجلترا وأمريكا وإيطاليا وروسيا .

يوم العمل الاجتماعى

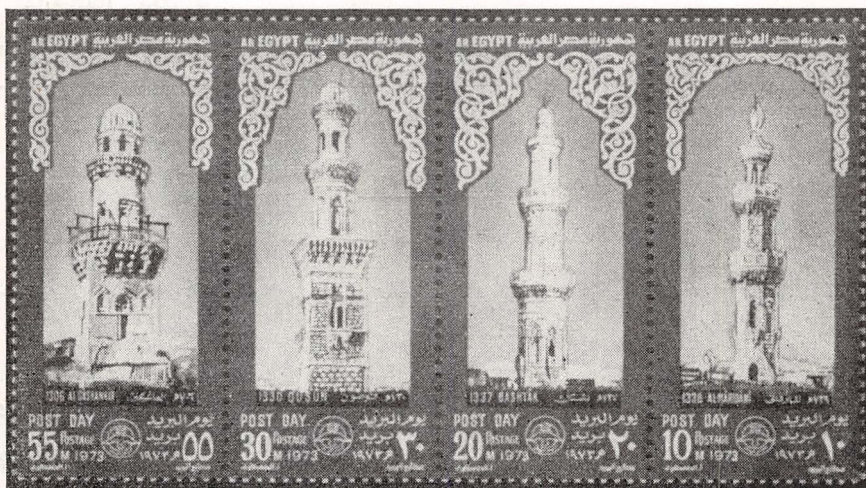


المناسبة	: يوم العمل الاجتماعى
تاريخ الاصدار	: ٣٠ نوفمبر ١٩٧٢
الرسم	: دائرة بها شعار يوم العمل الاجتماعى
الفئة	: ٢٠ مليون
الفرخ	: ٣٥ طابع (٧ × ٥)
أبعاد الطابع	: ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم
التخريم	: ١١,٥
العلامة المائية	: النسر متكرر
الكمية	: مليون طابع
الطبع	: روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد
	جمهورية مصر العربية

يحتفل بيوم العمل الاجتماعى سنوياً على المستوى القومى والاقليمى والمحلى ، يكرم فيه من قاموا بأعمال جليلة في مجال الخدمة الاجتماعية ، والهياث الأهلية التى قامت بمجهود مخلص في ميدان الخدمات العامة .

THE POST DAY 1973

(A collection of memorial postage stamps)



Design	: The Minaret of Al-Mardany.	stamps without denomination.
	: The Minaret of Beshtak	Date of issue : 2 January 1973
	: The Minaret of Kussoun	Dimension : 28 × 61 mm.
	: The Minaret of Baybars Al-Gashenkier.	Quantity : 400.000 Sets.
Denomination	: 4 se-tenant stamps of 10, 20, 30 and 55 Mills.	Performation : 11,5
Sheet	: 10 se-tenant sets of four stamps each and ten	Watermark : Multiple Eagle
		Printing : Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

1. The Minaret of Al-Mardany :

This Mosque was established by El-Tabangha Al-Mardany, one of the princes of El-Naser Mohamed Ben Quala'un and his son-in-law

He started building the Mosque in 739 Hejira, 1338 A. D.

2. The Minaret of Beshtak Mosque :

This Mosque was established by princes Beshtak El Nasiry : one of the princes of El-Nasir Mohamed Ben Quala'un. It was built in 737 Hejira — 1337 A. D.

3. The Minaret of Kussoun Mosque :

This Mosque was established by the Great prince Seif El Din Kussoun Al Saky : one of the princes of El Nasir Mohamed Ben Quala'un. It was built in 730 Hejira — 1330 A. D.

4. The Minaret of Baybars Al-Gashenkier Mosque :

This Mosque was established by Baybars Al-Gashenkier (Gashenkier is the name and qualification of the chief supervisors on the prince's meals). It was built in 706 Hejira — 1308 A. D.

يوم البريد ١٩٧٣

(مجموعة من أربعة طوابع بريد تذكارية)

طوابع بدون فئة	١ - مئذنة مسجد المارداني	الرسم
تاريخ الاصدار : ٢ يناير ١٩٧٣	٢ - مئذنة مسجد بشتاك	
أبعاد الطابع : ٢٨ × ٦١ مم لكل طابع	٣ - مئذنة مسجد قوصون	
الكمية : ٤٠٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة	٤ - مئذنة مسجد بيبرس الجاشنكير	
التخريم : ١١,٥	٤ طوابع فئة ١٠ و ٢٠ و ٣٠ و ٥٥ مليماً متجاوزة	الفئة
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر	(١٠ مجموعات من الأربعة طوابع متجاوزة) و ١٠	الفرخ
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد جمهورية مصر العربية		

١ - مئذنة مسجد المارداني :

أنشأ هذا الجامع الطينغا المارداني وهو أحد أمراء الناصر محمد بن قلاوون وزوج ابنته . . بدأ في بناءه سنة ٧٣٩ هـ - ١٣٣٨ م .

٢ - مئذنة مسجد بشتاك :

أنشأ هذا الجامع الأمير بشتاك الناصري أحد أمراء الناصر محمد بن قلاوون وتم بناؤه سنة ٧٣٧ هـ - ١٣٣٧ م .

٣ - مئذنة مسجد قوصون :

أنشأ هذا الجامع الأمير الكبير سيف الدين قوصون الساقى وهو أحد أمراء الناصر محمد بن قلاوون وتم بناؤه سنة ٧٣٠ هـ - ١٣٣٠ م .

٤ - مئذنة مسجد بيبرس الجاشنكير :

أنشأ هذا الجامع بيبرس الجاشنكير (وكلمة الجاشنكير معناها اسم وظيفة رئيس المشرفين على طعام الأمير) وبني عام ٧٠٦ هـ - ١٣٠٦ م .

الصوت والضوء - معابد الكرنك بالأقصر

المناسبة	: الصوت والضوء - معابد الكرنك بالأقصر	الفرخ	: ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
تاريخ الاصدار	: ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٣	أبعاد الطابع	: ٣٠ × ٥٠ مم
المصمم	: صلاح عبد الكريم	التخريم	: ١١,٥
الرسم	: عمود من معبد الكرنك منعكس عليه الضوء	العلامة المائية	: النسر متكرر
الفئة	: ١١٠ مليم (جوى)	الكمية المطبوعة	: ٢٥٠,٠٠٠ طابع
		الطبع	: روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد جمهورية مصر العربية

SON ET LUMIERE - KARNAK TEMPLES AT LUXOR

Occasion	: Son et Lumière — Karnak Temples at Luxor.	Sheet	: 50 (10 × 5)
Date of issue	: 21 March 1973.	Dimension	: 30 × 50 mm.
Designer	: Salah Abd El Kerim	Perforation	: 11,5
Design	: A column from the Karnak Temples at Luxor on which light is reflected.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Denomination	: 110 Mills.	Quantity	: 250.000 Stamps.
		Printing	: Rotogravure Postal Print- ing House — A.R. Egypt.

With the beginning of year 1973. The Egyptian Organisation of Antiquities inaugurated the new « Son et Lumiere » Project of the Karnak Temples at Luxor, built during 20 centuries and considered as one of the greatest and most ancient archeologic sites of the world.

The project has been executed after the international success of the « Son of Lumière » spectacle of the Pyramids and Sphinx.

CAIRO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Occasion	: Cairo International Fair	Sheet	: 50 (5 × 10)
Date of issue	: 21 March 1973	Dimension	: 42 × 25 mm.
Design	: The globe, a cog and ear corn.	Perforation	: 11,5
Designer	: Saber Ahmed Saida	Watermark	: Eagle Multiple
Denomination	: 20 Mills	Quantity	: 1.000.000 Stamps
		Printing	: Rotogravure Postal Print- ing House — A.R. Egypt.

This Fair opened on 10th March 1973 to show the most recent achievements in the field of production all over the world.

About 40 countries as well as some international firms took part in.

THE FAMILY PLANNING WEEK

Occasion	: Family Planning.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5)
Date of issue	: 21 March 1973.	Dimension	: 30 × 50 mm.
Design	: Symbol for the family planning showing a husband, a wife and two sons.	Perforation	: 11,5
Designer	: M. Nabil El Hendawi	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Denomination	: 20 Mills.	Quantity	: 1.000.000 Stamps.
		Printing	: Rotogravure Postal Print- ing House — A.R. Egypt.

Birth control is considered as one of the bases for raising the family standard, and saving the healthy and cultural care for its members.

This has its effect on society and for that reason, the nation pays attention to the services of family planning.



افتتحت هيئة الآثار المصرية في مستهل عام ١٩٧٣ أحدث مشروع للصوت والضوء بمعابد الكرنك بالأقصر التي تعتبر أعرق الأماكن الأثرية في العالم وأعظمها . فتدتم بناؤها على مدى عشرين قرناً من الزمان . وقد نفذت هذا المشروع بعد النجاح العالمي الذي حققته عرض الصوت والضوء بمنطقة الأهرام وأبي الهول .

سوق القاهرة الدولية



الكمية اجطوبة : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد
جمهورية مصر العربية

افتتحت السوق في ١٠ مارس ١٩٧٣ لعرض أحدث ما وصل إليه الإنتاج في مختلف بلاد العالم واشتركت فيه حوالى ٤٠ دولة وبعض الشركات العالمية .

أسبوع تنظيم الأسرة

الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
أبعاد الطابع : ٣٠ × ٥٠ مم
التخريم : ١١,٥
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
الكمية المطبوعة : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد
جمهورية مصر العربية

المناسبة : سوق القاهرة الدولية
تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٣
الرسم : ترس وبداخله الكرة الأرضية
وسنابل قمح
المصمم : صابر أحمد سعيده
الفئة : ٢٠ مليم
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم
التخريم : ١١,٥
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر

المناسبة : تنظيم الأسرة
تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٣
الرسم : رمز لتنظيم الأسرة يبين زوج وزوجته وطفلين
المصمم : محمد نبيل أحمد الهنداوى
الفئة : ٢٠ مليم

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Occasion : The fifth International Day of Telecommunications
- Date of issue : 21 March 1973.
- Design : Map of the world and some equipment of telecommunications
- Designer : M. Nabil El Hendawi
- Denomination : 30 Mills (Air Mail)
- Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10)
- Dimension : 30 × 50 mm.
- Perforation : 11,5
- Watermark : Multiple Eagle
- Quantity : 500.000 Stamps
- Printing : Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.



On the 17th of May, all nations celebrate the day of telecommunications because this date coincide the date of establishing of the International Union of these communications.

This union works to help and arrange international co-operation in this field.

ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE LIBYAN CIVILIAN AIRLINER

- Occasion : The wicked attack on the Libyan civil plane.
- Date of issue : First of May, 1973
- Design : A red hand from which blood drops on the burnt Libyan civil plane as a result of the Israeli Phantom attack.
- Designer : Mr. Salah El Din Abdel Kareem.
- Denomination : 110 Mills. Air Mail.
- Sheet : 50 (10 × 5)
- Dimension : 25 × 40 mm.
- Perforation : 11,5
- Watermark : Eagle Repeated
- Quantity : 250.000 Stamps
- Printing : Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.



Every piece of evidence goes to indicate that the Israeli air force deliberately shot down the Libyan passenger plane on February 21, 1973, over Egyptian territory in Sinai. The result was the horrible, senseless death of more than 100 innocent civilians.

Thus, Israel adds one more incident to its record of crimes committed against civilians and civilian targets. Strongly moved the conscience of the world denounced these repeated aggressions by Israel against humanity and asked that an end be put to such actions.



يعتبر تحديد النسل من دعائم رفع مستوى الأسرة وتوفير الرعاية الصحية والثقافية لأفرادها مما ينعكس أثره على المجتمع لذلك عنيت الدولة بخدمات تنظيم الأسرة .

اليوم العالمي الخامس للمواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية

أبعاد الطابع : ٣٠ × ٥٠ مم	التخريم : ١١,٥	العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر	الكمية المطبوعة : ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع	الطبع : رتوجرافياور مطابع هيئة البريد جمهورية مصر العربية	تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٣	الرسم : خريطة العالم وبعض أجهزة المواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية	المصمم : محمد نبيل أحمد الهنداوي	الفئة : ٣٠ مليم جوى	الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
---------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	------------------------------	--	----------------------------------	---------------------	----------------------------

تحتفل الدول بتاريخ ١٧ مايو بيوم المواصلات السلكية واللاسلكية لموافقة هذا التاريخ ليوم إنشاء الاتحاد الدولي لهذه المواصلات الذى يعمل على تنسيق وتعزيز التعاون الدولي في هذا الميدان .

الاعتداء على طائرة الركاب الليبية

الفئة : ١١٠ مليم جوى	الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)	أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٠ مم	التخريم : ١١,٥	العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر	الكمية المطبوعة : ٢٥٠,٠٠٠ طابع	الطبع : رتوجرافياور مطابع هيئة البريد جمهورية مصر العربية	المناسبة : الاعتداء الغاشم على طائرة الركاب الليبية	تاريخ الاصدار : أول مايو ١٩٧٣	الرسم : يد حمراء تتساقط منها الدماء فوق طائرة الركاب الليبية المشتعلة بفعل طائرات الفانتوم الاسرائيلية المحيطة بها	المصمم : صلاح الدين عبد الكريم
----------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	---	---	-------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

أجمعت الشواهد والأدلة الدامغة على أن طائرات السلاح الجوى الاسرائيلي قد أسقطت عمداً طائرة الركاب الليبية على أرض سيناء المصرية فتسببت في قتل أكثر من مائة من الركاب الأبرياء العزل يوم ٢١ فبراير سنة ١٩٧٣ .

FEAST POSTAGE STAMP

Occasion : Feast Postage Stamps
 Date of issue : November 1972
 Designer : Ibrohim El-Tahtawi
 Design : Egyptian flower
 Denomination : 10 Mills
 Sheet : 100 stamps (10 × 10)
 Dimension : 25 × 30 mm.
 Perforation : 11,5
 Watermark : Eagle Repeated
 Quantity : ———
 Printing : Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.



AIR MAIL STAMPS

Occasion : Air Mail Stamps
 Date of issue : 22 November 1972.
 Designer : Ibrahim El-Tahtawi
 Lotfy El-Sawaf.
 Design : 1. Al-Azhar Mosque & St. George Church.
 2. Giza Pyramids.
 Denomination : 1. 30 mills, 2. 110 Mills
 Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10)
 Dimension : 1. 42 × 24 mm.
 2. 42 × 24 mm.
 Perforation : 11,5
 Watermark : Eagle Repeated
 Quantity : ———
 Printing : Rotogravure Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.



NEW ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS

A new regular 20 m. stamp (BAB EL FETUH) in violet colour was released on 21 March 1973.



OFFICIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

The 20m. Official Stamp issued on first July 1972, in black and olive was reprinted in violet and brown and released on 15.4.1973.

وهذا تضيف إسرائيل جريمة جديدة إلى السجل الحافل بالجرائم البشعة التي تقترفها ضد المدنيين والأهداف المدنية مما يحرك ضمير المجتمع الدولي الشريف أن يستنكر هذه الاعتداءات المتكررة التي ترتكب في حق الإنسانية وأن يعمل على وضع حد لها .

طابع الأعياد

المناسبة : طابع الأعياد	الفرخ : ١٠٠ طابع (١٠ × ١٠)
تاريخ الاصدار : نوفمبر ١٩٧٢	أبعاد الطابع : ٣٠ × ٢٥ مم
المصمم والمنفذ : إبراهيم أحمد الطهطاوى	التخريم : ١١,٥
الفئة : ١٠ مليم	العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
الرسم : زهرة مصرية	الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد جمهورية مصر العربية

مجموعة الطوابع الجوية



تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٢ نوفمبر سنة ١٩٧٢	الفرخ : ٥٠ طابعاً (١٠ × ٥)
المصمم والمنفذ : إبراهيم أحمد الطهطاوى - لطفى الصواف	أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ - ١ × ٢٤ مم
الفئة : ٣٠ - ١ مليم	٤٢ - ٢ × ٢٤ مم
١١٠ - ٢ مليم	التخريم : ١١,٥
١ - جامع الأزهر وكنيسة	العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
الرسم : سان جورج - ٢ - أهرامات الجيزة	الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد بمدينة نصر - العباسية

الطوابع العادية

صدر في ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٣ طابع بريد عادى (باب الفتوح) بفتحة ٢٠ مليماً بدون آخر هو اللون

البنفسجى .

الطوابع الحكومية

الطابع الحكومى فئة العشرين مليماً الذى صدر فى أول يولييه سنة ١٩٧٢ أعيد طبعه بلونين آخرين هما

البنفسجى والبنى وصدر من جديد فى ١٥/٤/١٩٧٣ .

بشرى طه — واة الطوابع

المعرض العالمى لمليـون طابع

شارع مصطفى سرى رقم ٢ - بالحمية الجديدة - ت ٩١٨١٧٠

• • •

يقدم أرقى المجموعات التى تنفيذ الطلبة فى مراحل التعليم المختلفة

ثقافة - جغرافيا - ادخار

ألبومات مقاسات مختلفة - جملة وقطاعى

"STAMPS FOR COLLECTIONS"

EX. ASMAR.

GRAND CHOIX DE TIMBRES-POSTE
DU MONDE ENTIER

EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES

4, Rue Emad El-Dine — Le Caire

مشروع ميزانية سنة ١٩٧٣

أولا - الإيرادات

	جنيه	جنيه	جنيه
١ - الاشتراكات			
اشترك ٨٠ عضوا بالقاهرة × ١,٥٠٠ جنيه	١٢٠		
» ٢٢ عضو بالاسكندرية × ١,٥٠٠ »	٣٣		
» ٨٥ عضو بالخارج والأقاليم × ١-٥ »	٨٥	٢٣٨	
٢ - إيرادات الاستثمارات			
فوائد سندات قرض محول ١٠,٠٠٠ جنيه × ٣,٥٪	٣٥٠		
» شهادات استثمار البنك الأهلي ٢٥٠٠ جنيه × ٥٪	١٢٥	٤٧٥	
٣ - إيرادات متنوعة			
إعلانات مجلة الجمعية	٣٠		
متحصلات لجان استيراد وتصدير الطوايع وثمان بيع أعداد المجلة			
(من إصدارات سابقة) وإيرادات أخرى متنوعة	١٠٠	١٣٠	٨٤٣

ثانيا - المصروفات

١ - مصروفات المجلة			
ورق لطبع المجلة	١١٠		
أجرة الطبع	٢٥٠		
صور وإكشيهايات	٨٠		
مصاري ف تصدير المجلة بالبريد المسجل ومصاري ف غير منظورة	٥٠	٤٩٠	
٢ - مصاري ف عمومية			
مرتبات وأجور	٤٠٨		
صافي الإيجار	١٠٧		
استهلاك كهرباء	٣٠		
مصاري ف بريد للتخليص على المراسلات	٣٠		
أدوات كتابية ومطبوعات	٢٠		
مصروفات متنوعة (تليفون - أتعاب مراقب الحسابات			
اشترك الاتحاد الدولي - رسوم وضرائب مصاري ف وعمولة البنك -			
مصاري ف نثرية - مصاري ف غير منظورة	١٠٠	٦٩٥	
٣ - مصروفات مكتب الاسكندرية			
إيجار	٦٣		
كتالوجات ومجلات	١٥		
مصروفات متنوعة (كهرباء - نظافة - بريد - نثر يات)	١٣	٩١	
جملة المصروفات		١٢٧٦	
زيادة المصروفات عن الإيرادات			٤٣٣
الجملة			١٢٧٦

الميزانية العمومية في ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٣

ملم جنيه	ملم جنيه	ملم جنيه	ملم جنيه
رأس المال	١٣٠٧٩,٢٤٢	الأثاث	١٠٦,٩٨١
احتياطي مرحل من ٧١	١٩٥٣,٧٧٦	استهلاك ٢٠٪	٢١,٣٩٦
زيادة المصروفات عن الإيرادات ١٩٧٢.	<u>٣٧١,٥١١</u>	الأجهزة العلمية	٨,١٤٣
تأمينات محصلة	١٥٨٢,٢٦٥	استهلاك ٢٠٪	١,٦٢٨
اشتراقات محصلة مقدما	١٧,٠٠٠	المكتبة	٦,٠٢٧
كتالوج زهيري	١٦,٤٤٧	استهلاك ٢٠٪	١,٢٠٥
ح/ البنك الأهلي المصري	٦٧٩,٨٧٦	مصارييف تأسيس	٢٦,٩٥٧
ح/ قرض	<u>١٠٧٤,٣٤١</u>	استهلاك ٢٠٪	<u>٥,٩١٤</u>
		لوحات طوابيع معروضة	٢١,٠٤٣
		طوابيع للمقارنة	٣٠,٤٣٥
		مجموعة الطوابيع المحفوظة	٥٩,٠٠٠
		طوابيع تحت التوزيع	٥٧٣,٥٣٠
		أوراق مالية	٢٩٤,٠٦٨
		شهادات استثمار مجموعة (ب)	١٠٦٣٥,٤٧٢
		حسابات مدينة	٢٥٠٠,٠٠٠
		تمثل الجمعية	١٤٧,٧٣٩
		جارية ومتنوعة	١٢٢,١٤٣
		مكتب الاسكندرية	٥,١٧٠
		كتالوج زهيري	١٦٨٤,٦١٩
		تأمينات لدى الغير	١٩٥٩,٦٧١
		التقديية	٢٠,٣٥٠
		نقدية بالصندوق	١٩,١٢٥
		البنك الأهلي	٢٣٩,٥٥٥
الجملة	<u>١٦٤٤٩,١٧١</u>	الجملة	<u>٢٥٨,٦٨٠</u>
			<u>١٦٤٤٩,١٧١</u>

حساب الإيرادات والمصروفات

عن المدة من أول يناير ١٩٧٢ إلى آخر ديسمبر ١٩٧٢

إيرادات

مصروفات

إيرادات		مصروفات	
	مليم جنييه	مليم جنييه	مليم جنييه
اشترآكات	٢٠٦,٦١٣	المصروفات الإدارية والعمومية	٨٤٩,٢٨٠
إيرادات متنوعة	١٦٥,٤٨٠	مصروفات المجلة	٣٥٠,٤٩١
إيرادات الإعلانات	١٢,٢٣٠		١١٩٩,٧٧١
إيرادات الاستثمارات	٤٧٤,٠٨٠	استهلاك أثاث ٢٠٪	٢١,٣٩٦
	٨٥٨,٤٠٣	استهلاك الأجهزة العلمية ٢٠٪	١,٦٢٨
عجز الإيرادات عن المصروفات	٣٧١,٥١١	استهلاك المكتبة ٢٠٪	١,٢٠٥
		مصارييف التأسيس ٢٠٪	٥,٩١٤
			٣٠,١٤٣
الجملة	١٢٢٩,٩١٤	الجملة	١٢٢٩,٩١٤

تقرير المراجعة السنوى

عن أعمال الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد عن عام ١٩٧٢

السيد رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تحية طيبة وبعد ،

نتشرف بإفادة سيادتكم بأننا قدنا بمراجعة حسابات الجمعية على الدفاتر والمستندات المقدمة لنا فوجدناها مطابقة لما وفى رأينا أن الميزانية العمومية تمثل المركز المالى الحقيقى للجمعية فى ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٢ طبقاً للدفاتر المقدمة وكذا البيانات والإيضاحات التى حصلنا عليها .

وفىما يلى بعض ملاحظتنا عن أعمال الجمعية :

- ١- لم تحدث أى إضافة خلال ١٩٧٢ بالنسبة للأجهزة العلمية والمكتبة ومصاريف التأسيس أما الأثاث فقد بلغت الإضافات ٤٥ جنيهه وقد قمنا من جانبنا بعمل استهلاك بواقع ٢٠٪ .
- ٢- لم تحدث أى إضافات خلال عام ١٩٧٢ بالنسبة للوحات طوابع المقارنة والطوابع المعروضة ولم نجر عليها أى استهلاك .
- ٣- كتالوج زهيرى - الطبعة التاسعة - تم طبع ١٥٠٠ نسخة بدار شركة الإعلانات الشرقية وقد استلمت الجمعية النسخ فى يوليو ١٩٧٢ وبلغت جملة المصروفات ١٦٨٤,٦١٩ جنيهها فى حين بلغت جملة الإيرادات ٦٧٩,٨٧٦ جنيهها .
- ٤- تم الاتفاق بين البنك الأهلى والجمعية على فتح حساب مدين فى حدود ١٢٥٠ جنيهه بضمان شهادات الاستثمار مجموعة (ب) وذلك لتمويل عملية طبع كتالوج زهيرى (الطبعة التاسعة) وبلغ الرصيد المدين ١٠٧٤,٣٤١ جنيهها (بعد خصم جميع إيرادات الكتالوج) .
- ٥- بلغت جملة إيرادات الجمعية ٨٥٨,٤٠٣ جنيهها وبلغت جملة المصروفات - ١١٩٩,٧٧١ جنيهها والاستهلاكات ٣٠,١٤٣ جنيهها وعلى ذلك تكون المصروفات زائدة عن الإيرادات بمبلغ ٣٧١,٥١١ جنيهها .

هذه باختصار بعض ملاحظتنا عن أعمال الجمعية خلال ١٩٧٢ وفىما عدا ذلك من تحفظات فاننا نرى أن الميزانية تمثل المركز المالى الحقيقى فى ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٢ .

مراجع الحسابات (امضاء)

حلمى محمود - الأستاذ مهني عيد - المهندس يحيى فوزى متوشالح - وجميعهم لهم الحق في ترشيح أنفسهم - وقد تقدم لترشيح أنفسهم خمسة من حضراتهم - وهم : الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى - الدكتور ملحت شريف الشيشيني - الأستاذ خالد عبد الحكيم مرزوق - الأستاذ عطيه حلمى محمود - الأستاذ مهني عيد . كما وصلت في الوقت نفسه ترشيحات من ثلاثة أعضاء جدد وهم - اللواء حبيب عبد الرؤوف أحمد - المهندس ابراهيم موسى جندي - الدكتور رؤوف جندي أبوسيف - وبذا يكون عدد المرشحين ثمانية وهو نفس العدد المطلوب انتخابه - وعلى ذلك تصبح عملية الانتخاب لاجلوى منها ويستغنى عنها - ويعتبر السادة الأعضاء الثمانية المرشحين أعضاء في مجلس إدارة الجمعية .

* * *

والآن أرجو أن نستمتع للتقرير الذى وضعه السيد مراقب الحسابات عن مراجعة حسابات الجمعية عن السنتين الماضيتين .

وبدأ الأستاذ كامل سليم في قراءة تقريره (المرفق بالخصر) وبعد أن انتهى سيادته من تلاوة التقرير طلب السيد رئيس الجمعية النظر في إقرار الحسابات الختامية لسنتي ١٩٧١ و ١٩٧٢ طبقاً لما جاء بالتقرير .

القرار - الموافقة بالإجماع .

ثم استأنف السيد رئيس الجمعية كلمته فقال :

أرجو النظر في تعيين مراقب الحسابات عن سنة ١٩٧٣ - وإذا رأيتم استدرار مراقب الحسابات الحالي في عمله فأرجو النظر في أن تكون أتعابه عن السنة الجديدة هي نفس الأتعاب التي يتقاضاها سنويا وهي عشرين جنيها .

القرار - الموافقة بالإجماع .

والآن أتلو على سيادتكم مشروع الميزانية المقترح عن سنة ١٩٧٣ .

ثم تلى السيد رئيس الجمعية على السادة الأعضاء مشروع ميزانية الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٧٣ (المرفق طيه) وطلب النظر في إقراره .

القرار - الموافقة بالإجماع .

* * *

ثم استأنف السيد رئيس الجمعية كلمته فقال :

اختتمت كلمتي بإسداء الشكر لجميع أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية لما بذلوه من جهد ومن سعى لتحقيق رسالة الجمعية - وادعو الله أن يوفقهم ويجزئهم خير الجزاء .

أما أعضاء لجنة استيراد وتصدير الطوابع وكذلك موظفي الجمعية فلهم الشكر على ما بذلوه من مجهود وما قاموا به من أعمال .

وكل عام وأنتم جميعاً بخير وصحة وسعادة .

سنة ١٩٧١ لأن هذه الطبعة صادرة عن سنة ١٩٧٢ — إلا أن المطبعة التي قامت بطبعها تأخرت كثيراً في إتمامها — وتبذل الجمعية مجهوداً كبيراً لتلافي أثر هذا التأخير السيء على التوزيع بقدر المستطاع .

والإقبال في ازدياد على الندوات التي تعقد مرتين في كل شهر بالجمعية — وأصبح ما يتم فيها من تبادل الطوابع والمعلومات المفيدة يشهد الأعضاء إلى موالاة حضورها مما يزيد الألفة والمودة بين الأعضاء وبدا يتحقق أحد الأغراض الهامة التي تسعى لها الجمعية .

وتحرص الجمعية على أن تكون ممثلة في المعارض الدولية التي تقام سنوياً في الخارج لعرض الطوابع البريدية — وقد أقيم المعرض الدولي الأخير في السنة الماضية في مدينة بروكسل عاصمة بلجيكا — وقد ساهم فيه الأستاذ خالد مرزوق عضو مجلس الإدارة بمعرضات من طوابعه وقد نالت إحدى جوائز المعرض — هذا فضلاً عن المعارضات ، الأخرى التي عرضت من أعضاء الجمعية المقيمين في الخارج وكانت غالبية هذه المعارضات من الطوابع المصرية وحازت جوائز قيمة .

مازالت الجمعية تقوم بنصيب وافر في المساهمة في عمليات استيراد وتصدير الطوابع إذ أن اللجنة المشكلة لهذا الغرض تعقد اجتماعاتها بمقر الجمعية برئاسة مجلس إدارتها لثمين ما يطلب تصديره من الطوابع — أما الطوابع المستوردة فتنتقل اللجنة إلى قلم طرود الجمرك لثمينها — وبهذا تعاون الجمعية السلطات الرسمية في إتمام هذه العمليات في الوقت الذي تيسر فيه تبادل الطوابع مع الخارج — فيتحقق غرضان؛ الأول نشر الدعاية لجمهوريتنا في الخارج بواسطة الطوابع — والثاني تسهيل استيراد ما يحتاجه الهواة من طوابع .

* * *

أما عن النشاط المالي فسيتم على سيادتكم مراقب حسابات الجمعية تقريره عن مراجعة حساباتها عن السنتين الماضيتين ١٩٧١ و ١٩٧٢ نظراً لأنه لم تعقد جمعية عمومية في السنة الماضية انتظاراً لتصدر القانون الخاص بمدة عضوية مجالس إدارة الجمعيات عامة — وقد صدر هذا القانون برقم ٨ لسنة ١٩٧٢ فألغى القيد الذي كان يحدد مدة العضوية في هذه المجالس .

وللسبب المتقدم وتطبيقاً لنص المادة ٤٧ من القانون ٣٢ لسنة ١٩٦٤ المعدلة بالقانون السابق ذكره — فقد قرر مجلس إدارة الجمعية في جلسته المنعقدة في ١٦ فبراير الماضي خروج الثمانية أعضاء الذين أتموا ثلاث سنوات في عضوية مجالس الإدارة — وهم : الأستاذ لطفى جندي — الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى — اللواء محمد أنور طلبات — الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشيني — الأستاذ خالد عبد الحكيم مرزوق — الأستاذ عطيه

محضر اجتماع الجمعية العمومية

مساء السبت ٣١ مارس سنة ١٩٧٣

كان محددًا الساعة السادسة مساء السبت ٣١ مارس سنة ١٩٧٣ - موعداً لانعقاد الجمعية العمومية للجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد - بناء على الدعوة السابق إرسالها للسادة الأعضاء بالبريد الموصى عليه - ولما كان عدد الأعضاء الحاضرين في الميعاد المذكور أقل من العدد القانوني لانعقاد الجمعية العمومية لذلك تأجل عقد الجلسة حتى الساعة السابعة مساء من نفس اليوم تطبيقاً لنص المادة ٢٨ من لائحة النظام الأساسي للجمعية .

* * *

وفي الساعة السابعة مساء بدأت الجلسة برئاسة الأستاذ مهني عيد رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية وحضر من الأعضاء السادة الموضحة أسماءهم بالكشف المرفق وعددهم ٣٠ (سواء بأنفسهم أو بالتوكيل) وذلك من مجموع السادة الأعضاء الذين لهم حق حضور الجمعية العمومية وعددهم ٨١ عضواً .

وألقي السيد الأستاذ مهني عيد رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية الكلمة الآتية :

السادة الزملاء الأفاضل :

أبدأ بتقديم الشكر إليكم لتكرمكم بحضور هذا الاجتماع تلبية للدعوة التي أرسلت لسيادتكم وحرصاً منكم على الإسهام في كل ما يعود على جمعيتنا بالخير والنجاح .
محضر الجمعية العمومية السابقة المنعقدة في ٣٠ مارس سنة ١٩٧١ سبق نشره في العدد رقم ١٢٤ من مجلة الجمعية - فاذا اعتبرتم سيادتكم أن هذا النشر هو بمثابة قراءة المحضر المذكور الآن فاني أرجو ممن يكون لديه ملاحظات على هذا المحضر أن يتفضل بإبداها - وفي حالة عدم وجود أية ملاحظة فاني أرجو إقرار المحضر .
القرار - الموافقة بالإجماع .

* * *

يسر النشاط الاجتماعي للجمعية على النمط المعتاد - فمجلتها توالي الصدور وتوزع مجاناً على الأعضاء - وهي في تخصصها في الطوابع المصرية والسودانية تقف في مركز الصدارة بين مجلات البلاد الأخرى لما تحويه من مقالات وأبحاث هامة وقيمة تنال ترحيباً من الأعضاء ومنهم كثيرون منتشرون في جميع القارات الخمسة .
وكتالوج زهيرى الذى تقوم الجمعية باصداره كل خمسة سنوات - صدرت الطبعة التاسعة منه في شهر أغسطس من العام الماضى - وكان المأمول صدورها في آخر

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 الدولي لهواة الطوابع)

أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد
نائب الرئيس : الأستاذ خالد عبد الحكيم مرزوق
السكرتير : الأستاذ ممدوح صبرى أبو علم أمين الصندوق : الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى
أعضاء : السادة : المهندس ابراهيم موسى جندى ، اسحق يوسف تاوضروس ،
اللواء حبيب عبد الرؤوف احمد ، حسن كمال لطفى ، دكتور رؤوف
جندى أبوسيف ، عطيه حلمى محمود ، المهندس محمد جمال الدين مختار ،
الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشينى .

أعضاء شرف

السادة : ابراهيم شفتير - أحمد مظلوم - جان بولاد - لطفى جندى

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 : يحيى فوزى متوشالح ، لطفى جندى ، اللواء محمد أنور طلبيات ،
شكرى أسمر ، المهندس محمود محسن ، باغوص هاجوبيان ، ف. شيفاريلو

لجنة المجلة

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد
الأعضاء : السادة د. مدحت شريف الشيشينى - الأستاذ خالد مرزوق

مكتب الجمعية بالاسكندرية : ٣ شارع بولاناكى

مراسلو الجمعية

انجلترا : المستر فيليب هويتير - الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية : دكتور بيير سميث

كتالوج زهيرى

الطبعة التاسعة

عن طوابع بريد مصر والجمهورية العربية المتحدة والسودان

طبعة سنة ١٩٧٢

قام باعداده

مهنى عيبر

رئيس الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تطبعه وتصدره

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

صدرت هذه الطبعة باللغة الانجليزية في ٤٠٠ صحيفة

من الورق الفاخر شاملة تعديلات وإضافات كثيرة

ثمن النسخة ٢٥٠ قرشاً

الطلبات لشراء خمسة نسخ فأكثر تمنح تخفيضات فى الثمن حسب الكمية المطلوب شراؤها

يطلب من الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

١٦ شارع عبد الخالق ثروت تليفون ٧٦١٦٠

عنوان المراسلات : صندوق بريد ١٤٢ القاهرة

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 1969-70 figure for the Organization totalled over £ 2,300,000. 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.