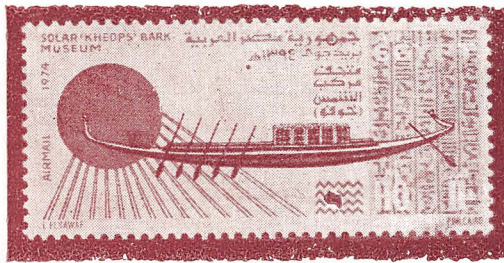


مجلة
الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE



BOAT OF CHEOPS

(see page 449)

JOURNAL

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

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- Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «WIPA 1933»
 Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «PRAGA 1938»
 Médaille d'Argent, Exposition Philatélique d'Alexandrie 1939.
 Médaille d'Argent, 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. «Icinatex» Monte-Carlo 1952.
 Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. «Stockholmia 55».
 Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. Finlandia 56.

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«IT IS PHILATELY THAT CURES ME.»

A TRUE STORY

By *Themis Dacos* (member No. 4875)

The collecting of stamps has always been a dear hobby with me since my school days. I used to finish my studies first and so having my conscience clear, I would then anxiously get busy with my stamps. Looking at them for a long time, admiring their colour and design, studying their history, cataloguing them. It would take me hours until about after midnight I would hear my father's angry voice reminding me that it was about time I should had gone to bed.

Years and years have gone by since these very happy school days. The nightmare of the world war and the hard days which followed for a few more years have gone and things now seem to have settled somehow. But no matter how bitter these years were, the feeling of the hobby never weakened and a few happy minutes could be spared occasionally with the collection. And always with a back thought that the time should come, perhaps when retiring, when a lot more happy time would be devoted to my hobby.

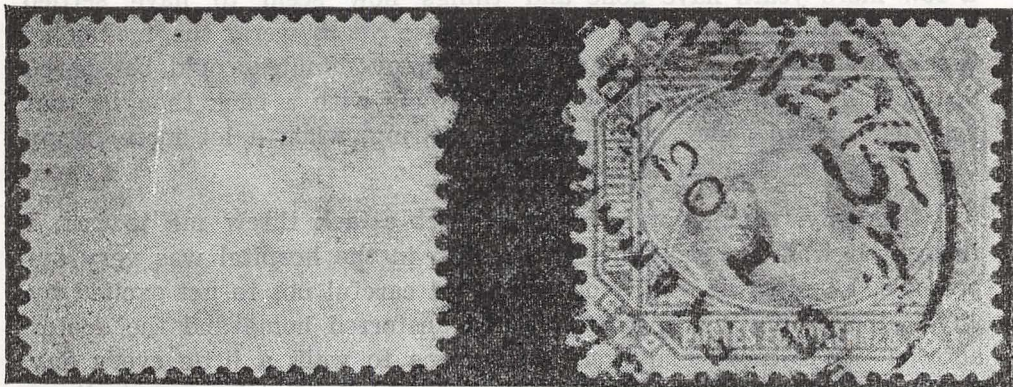
Suddenly, some months ago, a heart attack threw me to bed. I thought it was the end. The first month in the hospital was very oppressive. I had to lie still, motionless and careful not to get excited by any sad or happy news. Then I was transferred home and the doctor allowed me to move and even advised me to walk a little every day till I gradually reach the distance of about a mile. But I was not allowed to go back to work. Being a teacher at a night school I should not enter the class before a year's time, if I wanted to live. For I suppose everyone knows how students behave in class nowadays, and my heart would not stand in case I got excited with one of these young devilish angels. This restriction fell upon me heavily, as it added one more worry; troubles with my pocket. How could I get over it.

Then, being obliged to stay home most of the time I naturally got busy with my stamps. Gradually and without noticing the change inside of me I was completely captured by my hobby. Since then I have the happiest time in my life. I haste to end my mile walk and rush to my private room where my dear collection is waiting for me. Never before have I felt such pleasure. All the old stuff I had stored for years in several envelopes and boxes came out. Stamps, mint or used, sets, F.D. Covers, stock of common issues, old post cards and envelopes, were all out and put to order. For the last few months I have no other

thought but my stamps. I study them carefully, keep notes, refer to other notes of the L'O.P. magazines, these magazines, which previously I did not have the time to read as carefully as I wanted. I have forgotten all about my troubles and what is more, I feel my heart beat with a revived pulse just as it had been before I got sick. Do I exaggerate ? Well, when I visited the doctor few days ago for the regular monthly cardiogram, I heard him whisper. «It is amazing how quickly you get over. You are lucky». «No, doctor.» I protested firmly. «It is not luck, IT IS PHILATELY THAT CURES ME.»

Now, would you dear fellow-philatelists like to know what I have found in these last months of study ? Here it is :

1 — A variety in perforation on a 2 mills green stamp of the 1888 issue, as can be seen on the photo illustrated here.



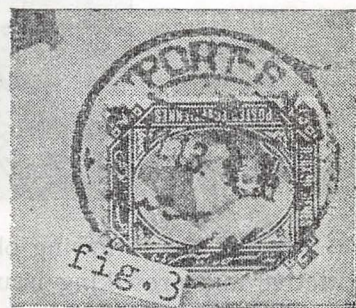
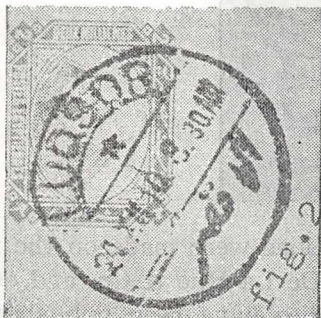
2 — On the 3rd or 4th stamp of the first row of the wedding Farouk-Narriman 1951 issue there is a brown dot over the head of the queen. This variety is constant. (fig. 1a). Also on the 2nd or 3rd stamp of the third row of the same issue there is a green stain on the right side of the frame of the wheat, just near the Arabic word BARID, (fig. 1b).

3 — In L'O.P. No. 91 of July 1955 page 183, Mr. Charles W. Minett gave information about the possible earliest and latest dates of the *Solid Star Datestamps* used by certain offices. Also in L'O.P. No. 119 of Jan.-April 1968 page 7, Dr. Sava M. Vestarkis gave some additional data about them. Well I was happy to find some old post cards which add more information on these dates and alter the study as follows :



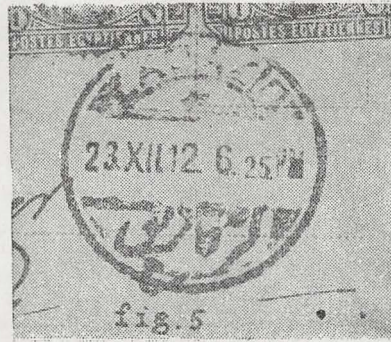
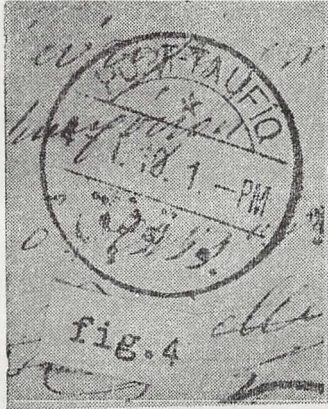
(Fig. 1 b)

- LUQSOR : new latest date 24. XII. 10 (fig. 2)
- PORT-SAID : new latest date 17. VI. 13 (fig. 3)
- PORT-TAUFIQ : new earliest date 4. 1. 10 (fig. 4)
- ZAGAZIG : new latest date 23. XII. 12 (fig. 5)



4 — A peculiar circular date stamp used in office A of Alexandria bearing a double circle in the inside curve (fig. 6). The date shown is

26 AU. 11. I said peculiar because, although the date stamp does not seem to be a fake or struck twice, I did not happen to meet such a design before nor have I read anything like it in the L'O.P. magazines.



5 — I refer to miniature sheet No. 29 of 23rd July 1971 — 19th Anniversary of the Revolution. I happened to have only two pieces of this miniature sheet and when I looked at them carefully, I was surprised to observe that the candle on one of them was completely white while on the other sheet there was a slight shade covering the upper half of the candle. Due to lack of more pieces I cannot tell if I came across a variety and if so which is the normal one and which it is not.



6 — Finally, the following observations were made on the interesting, attractive and provoking issues of De La Rue & Co. and especially the 1888 issue. Although thorough studies have been published in the past, such as in L'O.P. No. 117 page 626 by Prof. Peter A. Smith and in L'O.P. No. 123 pages 350-357 by Mr. Lars Alund, I am happy to



fig. 7

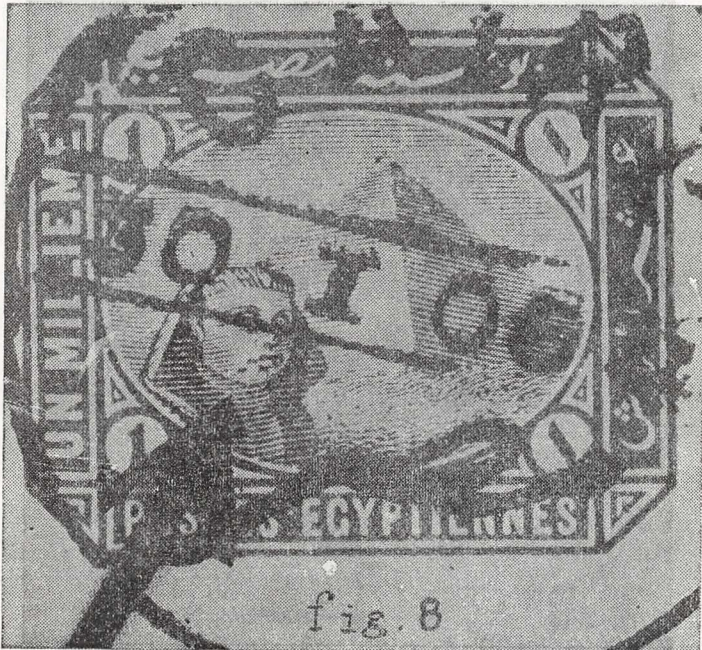


fig. 8



add some more observations. Some coloured flaw varieties which in spite of their minor importance are worthy mentioning due to their peculiar place in the design.

a) The *New Moon* which appears in the sky over the head of the Sphinx on a 1 mill. brown stamp of the 1888 issue (fig. 7).

b) The *Beauty Spot* which appears on the cheek near the lips of the Sphinx also on a 1 mill. brown stamp of the 1888 issue (fig. 8).



c) The *Blind Sphinx*, a variety which I have three times in my collection and which appears on the left eye of the Sphinx on the 2 mills. green stamp of the 1888 issue (fig. 9). The eye looks white without its apple. It seems that this variety is repeated and somewhat constant on every sheet but I do not know its position on it.

d) The *Double N* variety of the word EGYPTIENNES. These two letters appear badly shaped in their inside angles on a 2 mills. green stamp of the 1888 issue (fig. 10).

e) The *White Cheek*. A variety caused by the absence of the lines forming the shape of the right cheek of the Sphinx on a 5 mills. stamp of the 1888 issue (fig. 11). I have this variety twice but I doubt if this is constant.

Well, that was that. Closing the present story I would like to repeat I strongly believe that philately cures. It is a pleasing hobby that cures us from our worries and troubles. And philatelists should consider themselves lucky people. I mean it.

The prices mentioned in the following discussion are in Swiss francs, which at the time of the sale exchanged at about \$ 0.80; thus if one prefers to think in dollars, the figures should be multiplied by 0.8. Furthermore, as is customary in Swiss auctions, a 10% fee is charged to the buyer, so that the actual prices paid were 10% higher than the figures quoted here. Many lots were not sold, because the bidding did not reach the reserves. The estimated prices were set by the auctioneer, but the reserve prices were set by Mr. Goussard; there was thus little correspondence between the two figures, and the reserves were occasionally higher than the estimates, although usually lower. The estimates turned out to be low in an unusually large number of cases.

"STAMPS FOR COLLECTIONS"

EX. ASMAR.

GRAND CHOIX DE TIMBRES-POSTE

DU MONDE ENTIER

EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES

4, Rue Emad El-Dine — Le Caire

presented by a Napoleonic cover, sent from Cairo to General Monon at Raahid; it bore the straight-line marking LE CAIRE and «Comme

THE SALE OF THE GOUGAS COLLECTION

by

Dr. Peter A.S. Smith, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr. George Gougas is well known to collectors in Egypt from both his long residence there, and his many articles in *L'Orient Philatélique*. Over many years he built up a specialized collection of Egypt, meticulously selected for quality. Although it contained many rarities and other beautiful pieces, and could be compared favorably with the most important collections of Egypt, it was never shown at an international exhibition, and it is, therefore, especially appropriate to record here its highlights.

Mr. Gougas consigned his collection to Robson Lowe Ltd. in 1972, and they scheduled it for auction in Basel on February 28th, 1973. They allotted an entire 42-page catalogue to it, with three outstanding covers reproduced in color. The catalogue is a valuable work of reference.

The prices mentioned in the following discussion are in Swiss francs, which at the time of the sale exchanged at about \$ 0.30; thus if one prefers to think in dollars, the figures should be multiplied by 0.3. Furthermore, as is customary in Swiss auctions, a 10% fee is charged to the buyer, so that the actual prices paid were 10% higher than the figures quoted here. Many lots were not sold, because the bidding did not reach the reserves. The estimated prices were set by the auctioneer, but the reserve prices were set by Mr. Gougas; there was thus little correspondence between the two figures, and the reserves were occasionally higher than the estimates, although usually lower. The estimates turned out to be low in an unusually large number of cases.

The sale began with two letters (without postal markings) dating from about 700 A.D., and written in Arabic on papyrus. They were estimated at SF 1000, but realized 1600 and 1100. A letter of the Venetian Post in 1419, sent from Cairo to Alexandria came next, estimated at SF 700; it realized 1500 ! A large number of letters of this vintage came on the market about fifteen years ago, presumably as a result of discovery of an old archive, and while the supply was good, they were selling for roughly \$ 10 to \$ 20. They are no longer commonly offered, and, of course, only a small fraction of them originated in Egypt.

The first postal markings of Egypt made by handstamp were represented by a Napoleonic cover, sent from Cairo to General Monou at Rashid; it bore the straight-line marking LE CAIRE and «Commre

Ordr en Chef» framed in an oval (est. SF 750, sold 850). The Overland Mail of Thomas Waghorn was particularly well represented by seven lovely examples, beginning with one from Madras to London, sent on March 5th, 1836; it is believed to be the earliest recorded, and had the endorsement «Care of Mr. T. Waghorn, Suez» in manuscript rather than by handstamp (est. SF400, sold 550). Two of the Waghorns were from the Byam collection. Lot 761, bearing the straight-line cachet CARE OF Mr. WAGHORN/ALEXANDRIA (Sidebottom type 4) and dated July 7th, 1838, sold for the estimate of SF700 (as Byam lot 21, it sold for £ 24 in 1961). Lot 762, bearing the oval «Care of/Mr. Waghorn/Suez» and eight other transit marks, est. SF750, sold for 1000 (as Byam lot 22, it sold for £ 25). The best of the Waghorns was lot 764, which bore a cachet unrecorded in Sidebottom's book, reading FORWARDED BY/WAGHORN & Co./OVERLAND AGENTS/LONDON in a chamfered rectangle (dated 1847); it sold for SF1100 (est. 1200).

The rare forwarding agent's marking «FORWARDED BY MESSRS. BRIGGS & Co. «In a small oval frame was represented by no less than four examples, which sold for SF150 to 425.

Mr. Gougas' Posta Europea collection was unfortunately lumped together as one lot, which realized SF1300 (est. 1200). It consisted of twenty-five entires, none registered, and without the rare ones except for an Alessandria in Type 1. An unusual example of mixed franking was shown in a cover lotted singly; it bore the Cairo Type VI Posta Europea frank, and the date stamp of the French P.O. at Alexandria plus a handstamped 10 for postage due. This item greatly exceeded the estimate of SF125, and went for SF220.

The provisional postmarks used in the offices taken over from the Suez Canal Co. in 1869 — the date stamps ordered by the Company but not received in time for use on their own stamps — have only recently begun to be appreciated for their rarity and historical interest. It was unusual indeed to see four examples in this sale — three showing «KIL» of KIL. 83 (or 34 ?) and one CHANTIER VI. The lot sold for SF850 (est. 750). The intaglio seal cancellations, which are perhaps even rare, now have an equally strong market. A lot containing four of them (Tanta, Minuf, Fescne, Abu Homos plus two examples of the rare straight-line MINIE made SF450 against an estimated 250. A spectacularly pretty piece showing a full strike of the Fescne seal plus, adjacent, the straight-line FESCEN with date in ms., brought SF1300 (est. 400). This must be a record price for any Egyptian cancellation on piece. The following lot, containing two examples of the same seal

on loose stamps, made SF350 (est. 500), and a lot consisting of a 1 pt. Second Issue clearly cancelled FESCN in straight-line made SF260 (est. 200).

A curious cover, believed to be the only one of its kind, made up lot No. 773 : sent from Zifta & Mit G. (15 Marz'67) to Alexandria, addressed as usual in Arabic and bearing a straight-line handstamp ALESA in heavy block letters. Many Posta Europea covers show a manuscript transliteration of the town of destination from Arabic to Italian, apparently made by the Post Office for the convenience of the Italian personnel, and early covers of the government post also show this occasionally; perhaps the explanation in this case is that a handstamp was prepared at Zifta for such use on letters addressed to Alexandria. At any rate, the bidders obviously appreciated its rarity, and it sold for SF950 (est. 650).

Nineteenth century cancellations of various interesting types were grouped in eleven mixed lots (both loose stamps and covers). The estimates seemed high to me, for although much of the material is very scarce, there has not been a strong market for it. Although some of these lots did not sell because of rather high reserves, most came close to the estimates. Among these was a lot of seven examples of the circular date stamp showing a star and crescent between the Latin town name and the date band, used mostly in the 1880's. The estimate of SF400 was astonishing, but the lot reached SF350 ! They were not the rarest towns with this type, and only one was on cover. Another surprise was a lot consisting of a cover and loose stamp cancelled OASIS DAKELA and a stamp cancelled OASIS SIWA (1888-1896). I had chuckled to myself when I saw what seemed like a ridiculously high estimate (SF200), but the lot sold for SF300 ! It is obvious that the interest of serious collectors with capital has turned to postal history firmly and strongly, and items that a few years ago were regarded as curiosities meriting no monetary premium are now the object of fierce competition.

The consular and other post offices of foreign powers in Egypt began with an 1802 letter from Alexandria during the British military occupation following the defeat of Napoleon. Covers from this period are extremely rare, much more so than covers of the Napoleonic post, but they bear no handstamps applied in Egypt, and so are not so much appreciated. This example was handstamped SHIP Lr/FALMOUTH, and crown; it sold for SF 240. Other items from the British Post Offices in Egypt included strikes of the INSUFFICIENTLY/PREPAID and MORE/TO/PAY markings, covers from both Cairo and Suez, and

an exceptional mixed-franking cover from Magaga to York in 1871. This pretty cover was franked by a pair of the 1 pt. 1867, and Great Britain 1d. pair and 6d. violet of 1870; the price of SF2200 clearly justified the auctioneer's judgment in choosing to illustrate this cover in color on the outside of the catalog.

The French Post Office in Egypt was strongly represented, and the collection included examples of mixed franking with the Posta Europea, the Government Post of 1865, the Second Issue, and the Third Issue. There was only a nine-month period when the pre-stamp postal markings of the Government Post can be found in mixed franking with stamps of other countries, and examples are rarities not generally appreciated. The two such covers in the Gougas collection sold for SF 350 and SF 380, only about one-fourth the price of the much commoner mixed-franking covers of the French Post with adhesives of the Second and Third Issues. One of these covers, sent in November, 1872, from Kafr Zaiat and franked by a 1 pt. 18½ plus a pair of the 40 c. Napoleon laureated, was described as «showing «Dopo la Partenza» on reverse». Unfortunately, the reverse was not illustrated, so it is not possible to be sure which specific marking this is. However, the fact that the language is Italian makes it almost certain that it is one of the mysterious Egyptian markings, the use of which is uncertain and controversial. In this instance, as in all other known covers, the rate paid is the normal one, and includes no special extra fee. The date of the Kafr Zaiat cancellation, 11 NOV, is one day earlier than that of the French P.O. at Alexandria; considering the short distance between these two places, it is thus possible that the letter missed the mail train on 11 November, and was consequently held in Kafr Zaiat until the next day. If the person who bought this interesting cover reads this, I hope he will be moved to provide a photograph of the reverse of the cover, which would reveal the date of receipt at the Egyptian post office at Alexandria.

The showing of the Italian Post Office at Alexandria was not so strong, but included examples of the 10, 30, and 60 c. Italian postage-due stamps of 1869-70, off cover. It is not so generally known that Italian tax stamps were used in Egypt, and their rarity thus used is not fully appreciated. They were customarily cancelled with the circular date stamp rather than the «234» killer; very dangerous forgeries of this cancellation exist.

The Austrian Post Office was relatively weak, and included nothing remarkable. The Greek section was highlighted by an 1870 cover from Port Said, franked with an Egyptian 1-pt. stamp and taxed on

arrival at Syra with a Greek 40-lepta stamp. It sold for SF 320. The Russian Post was represented by but one lot, but it was spectacular : a lovely 1866 entire from Alexandria to Beyrout, franked with a ROPIT 20 k. stamp clearly cancelled with both the circular date stamp of «PORT ALEXANDRIYA» and the numeral 783 in grid of the Russian P.O. at Beyrout. This was lotted with a single of the stamp off cover, cancelled with the 785 numeral of Alexandria; the realization, SF 4250, was far above the estimated SF 2500 !

The section of Egyptian Offices Abroad included some most interesting and rare items the most outstanding of which was a cover from Gedda to Suez franked by a diagonal half of the 2pt. Third Issue. The Gedda date stamp, dated 13 APR, lacks the year, as it is known to do during the period when this bisect was used, but the backstamp confirms the year to be 1875. This beautiful piece sold for £ 100 at the Byam Sale in 1961, but reached SF 5500 in 1973 — about a five-fold increase !

Other used-abroad lots included three examples of the 1pt. of 1867 cancelled with the intaglio seal of Khanak Kili (Dardanelles), one of which was stated to be struck in violet instead of the usual blue. It would be interesting to hear from the new owner of this lot if the identification of the violet seal as Khanak Kili is beyond question; although all three stamps were illustrated in the catalog, only two of them are clear enough to read. This lot sold for SF 400 (est. SF 250). A particularly clear example of the even rarer intaglio seal of Galipoli was lotted together with and 1867 20 pa. stamp showing part of the Galipoli circular date stamp, which from the illustration appears to be the common forgery characterized by a rather small «O». This lot made SF 425 (est. 350).

The offices at Massawa and Chios provided a delightful pair of items : for each office, a block of four of the 1875 5 para centrally struck with the circular date stamp ! They realized SF 500 and 700, respectively, altogether nearly double the estimates. Another pretty item was an 1872 cover, franked with 1 pt., cancelled at METELINO in the meticulously clear manner characteristic of this office. The bidders evidently appreciated its charm more than did the auctioneers, for it sold for SF 700, compared to the estimated SF 250. A particularly nice strike of RODI on an 1875 1pt. on piece, showing the dents and breaks in the circle characteristic of the genuine, sold for an astonishing SF 600, three times the estimate !

The group of lots of Egyptian Territorial Offices in the Sudan included items from Barbar, Kassala, Khartoum, Korti, Dongola, and,

of course, Suakin and Wadi Halfa. Every one of these lots realized prices far above the estimate, in most cases so far that it is fair to say that the auctioneers were quite out of touch with the market for this material. An 1877 cover from Khartoum, franked with a 2pt. Third Issue clearly struck with the Type V-4n date stamp, was estimated at SF 300, palpably ridiculous. It sold for SF 1400, a sum that would, admittedly, have seemed ridiculously high a few years ago (an 1876 cover with the same postmark, but stampless, made £ 28 at the Byam sale). A lot containing stamps off cover with cancellations of Korti (one) and Dongola (two with small part of Type V-4n date stamp, and one with a later type) did relatively just as well, making SF 1600 (est. 350). A collection of 33 stamps from 1872 to 1884 with various cancellations of Suakin, including three very incomplete intaglio seals, realized SF 1600 also (est. 1000).

Two interesting combination covers came up next. One was sent from Bath, England, franked by a 6d. violet in 1866, and addressed to «H.E.M. Consul at Jeddah, George West Esqre., H.B.M. Consul, Suez, Egypt». At Suez it was provided with an Egyptian 1-pt. stamp of the First Issue, which was cancelled at Suez, to frank the letter by the Egyptian Post for the journey to Jeddah. At least two other covers from this correspondence, similarly franked, are known; one of them, lot no. 47 in the Byam sale, sold for £ 34 in 1961, but the Gougas cover made SF 2400, close to ten times as much ! The other cover of this group was even more spectacular; it was colorfully franked with Greek 10-lepton orange and 20-lepton blue stamps to carry it from Greece to Alexandria, and with an Egyptian 1874 2 pt. to carry it from Alexandria to Cairo, in 1877. The auctioneers illustrated it in color and estimated its worth at SF 1500; they must have been pleased as well as astonished to see it reach SF 4750 !

A group of very nice essays comprised the next ten lots, only one of which sold for as low as the estimate (but one lot of relatively common Harrison essays for the first King Fuad design did not reach reserve). The price levels reached were also above the prices listed in the 1972 edition of the Zeheri catalog, which for the most part carried over unchanged from the 1967 edition. Three National Bank Note Co. essays, for example, estimated at SF 200 and listed in Zeheri at LE 25 each, sold for SF 450 for the lot. There were two examples of the magnificent Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. essays of 1906 (Zeheri No. 63); one in blue and black, perforated SPECIMEN and mounted on sunken card, sold for SF 1000 (est. 650, unpriced in Zeheri), and one in purple and black, «a trifle toned and rubbed», brought SF 400, the estimate.

The set of three essays for the 1925 Geographical Congress issue (Zeheri 96c), 15m. value, reached SF 1000 (est. 650, unpriced in Zeheri).

The First Issue section contained blocks of four of the 5 para (unused, est. SF800, sold 950), 10 para (used est. SF600, sold 750), and 1 pt. (unused, est. SF 350, sold 300). An unused imperforate pair of the 10 para, tête bêche types, with four large margins, sold for exactly the estimate, SF 175, which seems low compared to the Zeheri price of L.E. 18 for a single. Lot no. 878 was a cover mysteriously franked with a 20 para overlapped with a 10 para and jointly cancelled with the Type I date stamp of apparently, Cairo. A rate of 30 para defies explanation; no postage due markings are mentioned, and the full cover is unfortunately not illustrated. Perhaps the new owner, who hid it in at SF 425 (est. 400), will be kind enough to provide more details about this interesting item.

The best item of the 1 pt. was a vertical strip of three imperforate horizontally (R.P.S. certificate); it sold for SF 750 (est. 450; Zeheri LE 90 for a pair). An unusual cover, sent to France but franked only by the 1 pt. First Issue and therefore charged postage due on arrival, brought SF 325 (est. 200). The 2 pt. provided some interesting comparisons. A simple cover from Alexandria to Tanta sold for SF 325, but an indubitably genuine bisect on cover from Cairo (24 July, 1867, blue c.d.s.) made only SF 900, which seems like an unusually low ratio. Another bisect, on piece only, but with the considerably rarer cancellation of Alexandria, brought SF 400, considerably below the Zeheri price of LE 90. A registered cover, somewhat ragged, bearing a 1 pt. and 2 pt. cancelled at Cairo and boxed RACCOMANDATE partially on the 1 pt. also for SF 400.

The higher values of the First Issue included two examples of the error, 10 pt. overprinted on 5 pt., imperforate, both in indifferent condition. They brought SF 400 and 170. An unused vertical pair of the 10 pt. sold for SF 1200, well above the estimated SF 950, but six lots of singles, used or unused, estimated variously at SF 200 to 450, did not reach reserves, which were at or a little below the estimates.

The Second Issue material, consisting of blocks, covers, and some perforation varieties, did not do as well as the performance of the earlier material. An unused block of six of the 10 para of 1869 sold for SF 220 (est. 350), and blocks of four of the 20 para of 1867 brought only SF 170 (est. 250) and SF 250 (est. 250). Four copies of the 10 para of 1867 used on a cover from Tanta reached SF 250, but another cover with the somewhat commoner franking of a pair of the 20 para, cancelled at Mansura, sold for SF280. The best cover was an 1868

registered envelope from Cairo to Constantinople, franked by a 1 pt. and 5 pt.; it sold for SF1100 (est. 600). A rare block of the 2 pt., perforated 12 1/2 all around (proof or perforation trial ?) sold for only SF 900 (est. 1750); perhaps the fact that there was some splitting of the perforations accounts for the low realization.

The Third Issue was richly represented by mint and used blocks and some nice covers. A mint block of the 1872 20 para perf. 13 1/4 sold for SF 325, a bit low for this scarce perforation, and a block of the 1 pt., perf. 12 1/2 × 13 1/4, made the same price. The scarcity of the 5 pt. 1872 perforated 13 1/4 in unused condition is emphasized by the fact that this comprehensive collection, noted for careful selection of condition, contained only one example, and that «without gum and slightly thinned»; it was lotted with an unmounted mint copy in the compound perforation, and did not reach the reserve, which appears to have been above the estimate of SF 200. Among the 1874-5 printings, a single of the 20 para imperf. × perf. 12 1/2 deserves special comment. It brought SF 150 (est. 125), although it is doubtful that a certificate could be obtained for such an item. These stamps were line-perforated, with a large variation in spacing between adjacent lines, such that individual stamps vary widely in overall dimensions. A «fat» stamp normally perforated on all sides could yield a partly perforated or imperforate variety with convincingly wide margins.

The auctioneers mishandled the descriptions of the perforations of the 2 1/2 and 5 pt. stamps of 1874-5, and listed examples «perf. 13 1/2 × 12 1/2» (presumably, 12 1/2 × 13 1/4 was meant). Two used singles of the 5 pt., quite a scarce stamp, were lotted separately; the better one reached SF 350, but the other one did not reach reserve. An example used on an 1876 registered envelope from Alexandria to Cairo, a rare usage, and one which must be among very few in existence, sold for SF1900 (est. 1250). The 1879 provisionals contained an interesting and controversial item: an imperforate copy of the 5 para on 2 1/2 pt. cancelled on envelope with a Cairo date stamp. Notwithstanding the fact that this item has a certificate from the Philatelic Foundation dated 1970, I persist in being highly *sceptical* of the genuineness, and I hope that the new owner may be persuaded to submit it to searching examination. The rate of 5 para is, of course, wrong, and was valid only for newspapers; envelopes with printed matter, visiting cards, etc., required 10 paras. Cleverly forged cancellations of Cairo in Type V are well known, and have been seen used to manufacture forged covers with these provisionals, as well as others (examples were in the Abbott collection, for example).

The «cleft pyramid» variety on the 5 para on 2 1/2 pt. was rep-

resented by a block of four with corner sheet margins, with the variety at its proper no. 1 position. The Zeheri price of L.E. 56 was fully substantiated by the realization of SF325 (est. 250).

The later issues through the Farouk regime were completely represented, but there were few special items worthy of comment. One of the more unusual lots consisted of blocks of four of the 20, 50, and 100 m. of the 1924 King Fuad set, with the consular service overprint in Arabic in red. This lot reached only SF 100 (est. 150), probably because they are fiscal and not postage stamps, although they must be extremely rare in mint blocks. A used set of the Port Fuad issue sold for SF950 (est. 1000), notwithstanding, the lack of a certificate. Lot no. 973 represents the only occasion I can recall when the unauthorized «occupation stamps» for the Italian occupation of the Siwa Oasis in World War II have been offered. A set of singles, 1 to 20 m., of the «Boy King» stamps bearing the overprint «OASI DI SIWA/OCCUPAZIONE/MILITARE/ITALIANA» was estimated at SF 300, but did not reach the reserve, perhaps because it was described as «Status unknown» (although this unofficial issue has been carefully written up in L'Orient Philatélique by Ahmed Mazloum long ago).

The postage due section was unusually strong, especially in covers; the bidding was also strong ! A lot containing two covers with the 1884 issue, one from Bombay to Cairo in 1885 bearing the 10 pa., 20 pa., and 2 pt., and the other from Hehya to Cairo in 1886, franked with 10 pa. and 20 pa. ordinary stamps and taxed with a 20 para postage due stamp, was estimated at only SF 150, but the bidding reached SF 375 ! Another lot contained a cover from Piacenza to Alexandria, and taxed with the 5 pt. postage due stamp of 1884. Unfortunately, only a tiny portion of the envelope was illustrated, but it looks distinctly doubtful to me. Considering the importance of such a rare usage, I hope the new owner will seek a certificate for it. The collection of 1888 postage dues was offered as one lot, which included blocks, and four covers, bearing altogether examples of each value through the 2 pt. Unhappily, the covers turned out to be diabolically clever forgeries, and the lot was gracefully taken back. These covers have apparently had a long history of deceiving very knowledgeable collectors. Although the covers bear cancellations of different towns, the date slugs were made from the same damaged set of type, and the identical flaws in the figures «88» give them away.

A nice assortment of the handstruck postage due markings used up to 1884 comprised one lot of eight covers. The rarity of some of these markings is beginning to be appreciated now that postal history

has become so popular, and the lot sold for SF950 (est. 600). An especially interesting cover in this lot is one from 1866, franked with a 20 para and 1 pt., and bearing the due marking «2 20» in manuscript. According to the regulations then in force, this amount was reckoned by doubling the rate required (2 × 2 pt. equals 4 pt.) and then subtracting the amount of postage actually used.

All in all, this was a beautiful collection, and Mr. Gougas must have been sad to see it go, although the excellent realizations must have done much to assuage the pain ! He has undoubtedly made many new owners happy with the many treasures that he made available. Furthermore, the strength of world interest in Egyptian philately was amply demonstrated.

Needless to say these markings being undated, necessitate the availability of covers or at least fronts to establish not only the period of their use but also the post offices where they were applied. Hence each data are not extensive due to the difficulty in finding such items. Concerning Type Reg-3a(1) the revised study mentions the latest date for use at Suez to be 5 Dec. 74, a cover owned by Dr. Peter A.S. Smith. There are no data for the earliest date and thus I presume that this is a unique cover otherwise another information should have been included either pre or post date for Dr. Smith's cover. Photo (1) shows a large envelope franked with 1872 1 pt and 5 pt both part 12 1/2 × 13 1/2 tied by c.d.s. V.R. POSTE EGIZIANE SUEZ dated 30 JUG 74 addressed to GEDDA. On front there is also Reg-3a overprinting another Suez c.d.s. On back (Photo 2) there is the rest of the forwarding Agent-British India Steam Navigation Company Egyptian mail which is also many small boxes depicting the symbol of the Agent... (Photo 3), as well as the arrival c.d.s. POSTE EGIZIANE SUEZ dated 30 JUG 74. The new revised type number groups together the two older types : — Type Reg-1 where the size of the frame is 10 × 30 mm. and the letters are somewhat shorter and wider in comparison with Type Reg-2 with dimensions 9 × 45 mm.

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R.C.A. 36569 S.E.P. 907

ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE

NEW ADDITIONAL DATA
TO THE BOXED REGISTERED MARKINGS OF EGYPT

by

Dr. SAVA MICHEL VESTARKIS

The well revised edition of Egypt Study Circle (E.S.C.) Study VI for the Egyptian Postal Markings of 1865 through 1879 and which brings the data up to date to February 1974, has just appeared (1974), after several years of research and work. All those who took part in this study deserve the congratulation and thanks of all philatelists interested in this field.

Notwithstanding such fine study, and after going through my covers, I have the pleasure to add some new data for these boxed registered markings.

Needless to say these markings, being undated, necessitate the availability of covers or at least fronts to establish not only the period of their use but also the post offices where they were applied. Hence such data are not extensive due to the difficulty in finding such items.

Concerning Type Reg-3n(1) the revised study mentions the latest date for use at Suez to be 5 Dec. 74, a cover owned by Dr. Peter A.S. Smith. There are no data for the earliest date and thus I presume that this is a unique cover otherwise another information should have been included either pre or post date for Dr. Smith's cover.

Photo (1) shows a large envelope franked with 1872 I pi and 5 pi both perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ tied by c.d.s. V.R. POSTE EGIZIANE SUEZ dated 20 LUG 74 addressed to GEDDA. On front there is also Reg-3n overlapping another Suez c.d.s. On back (Photo 2) there is the seal of the Forwarding Agent-«British India Steam Navigation Company-Egyptian and Red Sea Ports — G. Beyts and Co Agents», struck in violet; also many seal waxes depicting the symbol of the Agent... «an elk» which is surrounded by indistinct writings (Photo 3), as well the arrival c.d.s. POSTE KHEDIVIE EGIZIANE GEDDA dated 24 LUG 74 type IV — In, struck in blue. Thus a second cover is recorded to illustrate the first known earliest date — 20 July 1874 — for the use of Reg-3n at Suez.

As to Type Reg-6 size 6×32 , 5 mm. the following are new additions :

- 1) This new revised type number groups together the two older types : — Type Reg-4 where the size of the frame is 10×50 mm. and the letters are somewhat shorter and wider in comparison with Type Reg-5 with dimensions 9×48 mm.

No doubt such incomplete information for the year raises the probability that Reg-6 for DESUK is struck on front with no arrival c.d.s. to solve the problem of the year. Needless to say this reflects the rarity of the use of Reg-6 at DESUK.

Anyhow, Photo 7 is for a registered cover from DESSOUK TO CAIRO bearing 1879 2 pi tied by c.d.s. Type VIII-I for DESSOUK dated 29 Nov. 83 struck in *red orange*, also a similar c.d.s. beside and as well Reg-6 struck also in the same colour viz *red orange*. On back the arrival c.d.s. Type Reg 8.I for CAIRO same day.

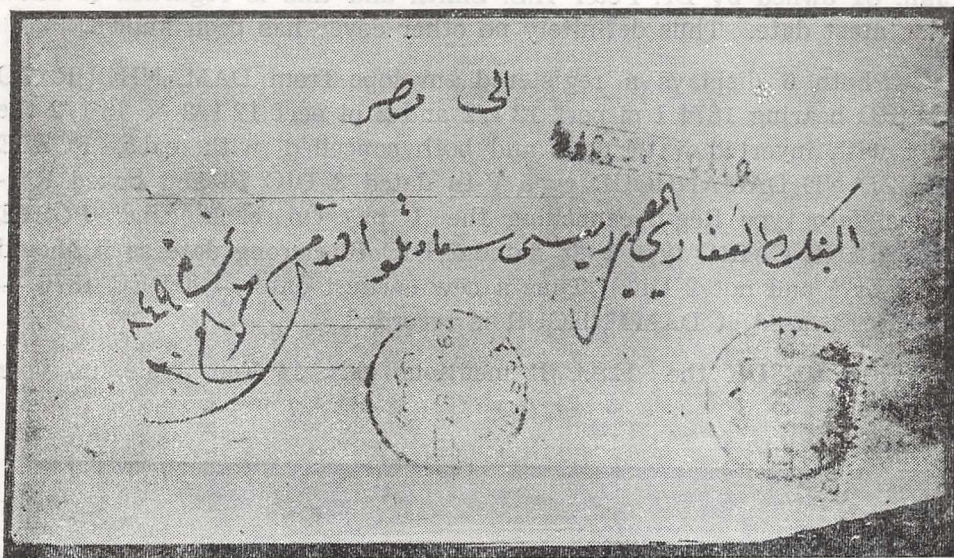


Photo 7.

Thus a new record for Reg-6 struck in *RED ORANGE* and used on 29 Nov. 1883 at DESSOUK is recorded which may be considered as the earliest or latest date for the use of Reg-6 at DESSOUK.

It is opportune to add that the front of the cover is unusual in appearance as it displays an array of somewhat approximate colours viz the colour of the paper of the envelope is buff, the 2 pi is orange yellow and both c.d.s. and boxed *raccomandato* are red orange.

By the way, I have also a copy of 1879 20 pa (with the rarer upright watermark) cancelled with c.d.s. DESSOUK struck in the same red orange colour dated Aug. 83.

For *TANTA* the study gives the latest date for the use of Reg-6 to be 17 Jan. 83, a cover in the possession of Dr. Peter A.S. Smith.

For *BENI MAZAR* the same study mentions again the latest date only viz 14 Jun 82 for a cover owned by Dr. Peter A.S. Smith.

Photo 5 shows another registered cover from *BENI MAZAR TO CAIRO* franked with 1879 I pi horizontal pair tied by c.d.s. Type VIII-I for *BENI MAZAR* dated 24 FE 82, as well Reg-6, both c.d.s. and Reg-6 are struck in grey green. On back arrival c.d.s. Type Reg-8.1 same day for *CAIRO*. Thus a second cover, to depict the earliest date 24 Feb. 1882 for Reg-6 used at *BENI MAZAR* is recorded.

For *DAMANHOUR* there is recorded one envelope only dated 26 Jan. 81 owned by Dr. Peter A.S. Smith and this is regarded to show the latest date. Thus definitely no other cover has been known.

Photo 6 displays a registered envelope from *DAMANHOUR TO CAIRO* bearing 1874 I pi perf 12 1/2 and 2 pi perf 12 1/2 × 13 1/2 the last with inverted watermark and both cancelled with c.d.s. *POSTE EGIZIANE DAMANHOUR* type V-In dated 3 DIC 76 and boxed *Raccomandato* type Reg-6 cancelling the I pi. On back c.d.s. *POSTE EGIZIANE CAIRO* type V-2n dated 2 DIC 76 (wrong date as it should be 3 or 4 and not 2 DIC). Thus a new earliest date — 3 DEC 1876 — for Reg-6 used at *DAMANHOUR* is recorded.

For *DESUK* the E.S.C./R mentions only 14 Feb. ? i.e. no year is given.



Photo 6.

For *ATFE*, Study VI mentions only the latest date to be, 3 Sep. 79, a cover in the possession of Mr. P.E. Whetter. Since no earliest date has been given so this cover is regarded as the only recorded one for *Atfe*.

However, Photo (4) illustrates another registered cover from *ATFE* to CAIRO via DAMANHOUR franked with 1874 2 pi perf 12 1/2 tied by c.d.s. POSTE EGIZIANE *ATFE* dated II Ott 75 Type V-1n, also Reg-6.



Photo 4.

Consequently a second new cover to that of Study VI is recorded which should be considered as the earliest date — II Oct. 1875 — for use of Reg-6 at *ATFE*.

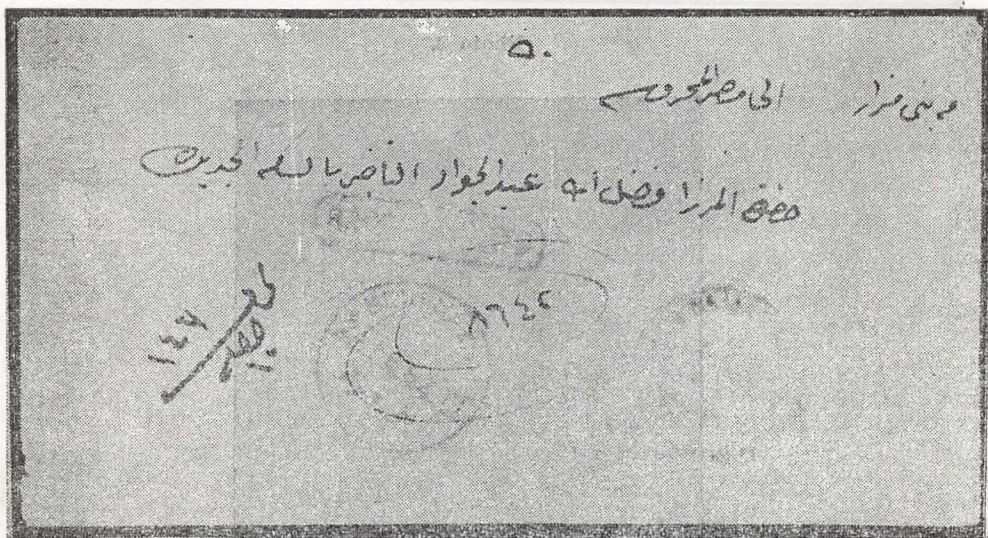


Photo 5.



Photo 1.

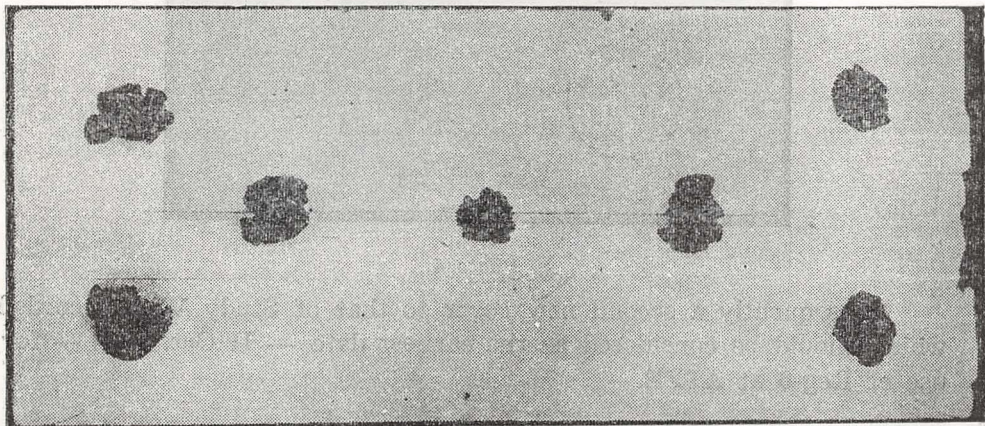


Photo 2.



Photo 3.

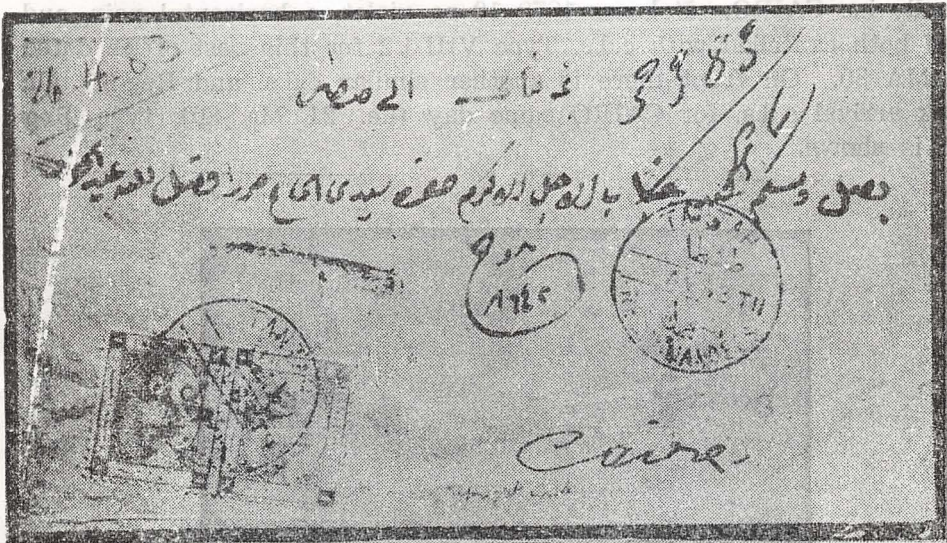


Photo 8.

Photo (8) shows a registered cover from TANTA TO CAIRO. On front: 1879 I pi vertical pair tied by c.d.s. Reg 7.6. for Tanta dated 26 AV 83, also another similar c.d.s. beside, as well, a smudged Reg-6. On back arrival c.d.s. for CAIRO type Reg 8.I dated 26 AV 83.

This cover depicts some interesting new findings :

- 1 — It shows the simultaneous use of both Reg-6 and Reg-7.6 for Tanta on front of cover. This procedure is very unusual and may be unique.
- 2 — Instead of considering 17 Jan 83 to be the latest date for the use of Reg-6 at Tanta according to E.S.C. Study (1974), it is amended now to be 26 Apr 83 a new latest record.
- 3 — According to the data of the E.S.C. Study of June 1970 — the revision of which has not yet appeared — the earliest date for Reg-7.6 used at TANTA was 14 Nov 83. My cover gives an earlier date to the above by 7 months viz 26 April 83.

Lastly, I conclude these additions by mentioning a new find for two post offices not yet included in the 22 post offices listed in the revised study (1974) to use Reg-6.

Photo 9 shows a registered cover from GHOURIEH-CAIRO sent :

locally i.e. CAIRO. It bears 1879 10 pa violet, a horizontal pair, and I pi both cancelled with c.d.s. Type VIII-1.2 for this post office dated 21 MA 80. On front there is another similar c.d.s. and Reg-6. On back arrival c.d.s. for CAIRO same day (i.e. 21 Ma 80) type Reg 8.1 is shown.

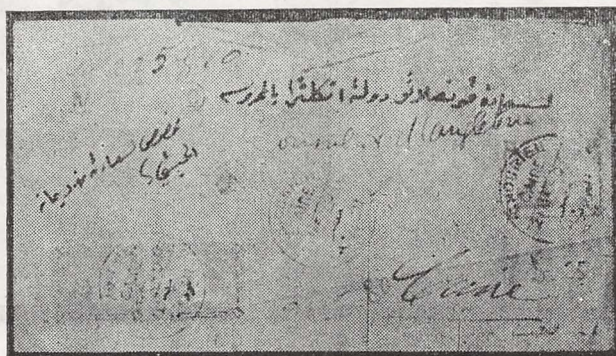


Photo 9.

A nice cover which reveals the following new data :

- 1 — The first and earliest record for a registered cover sent from this post office viz GHOURIEH-CAIRO.
- 2 — A new record for Reg-6 used at GHOURIEH-CAIRO dated 21 MA 80.
- 3 — According to E.S.C. Study dated June 1970 the earliest use of type VIII-1.2 for GHOURIEH was 22 Oct 80, whereas my cover gives a new record viz 21 MA 80.
- 4 — According to the same above study the earliest use of Reg 8.1 for CAIRO — A was 15 DE 82. My cover gives the new earliest record viz 21 MA 80, i.e. about 19 months earlier.

Photo 10 shows a registered cover from ASSIOUT TO CAIRO franked with a vertical pair of 1879 1 pt tied by c.d.s. type VIII-1 for ASSIOUT dated 8 OC 81 T 1 also another similar c.d.s. beside which is overlapped by boxed Reg-6. No arrival c.d.s. for CAIRO on back due to missing flap.

This is the first record for the post office of ASSIOUT to undertake the registration of letters.

KING FUAD'S 50th BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

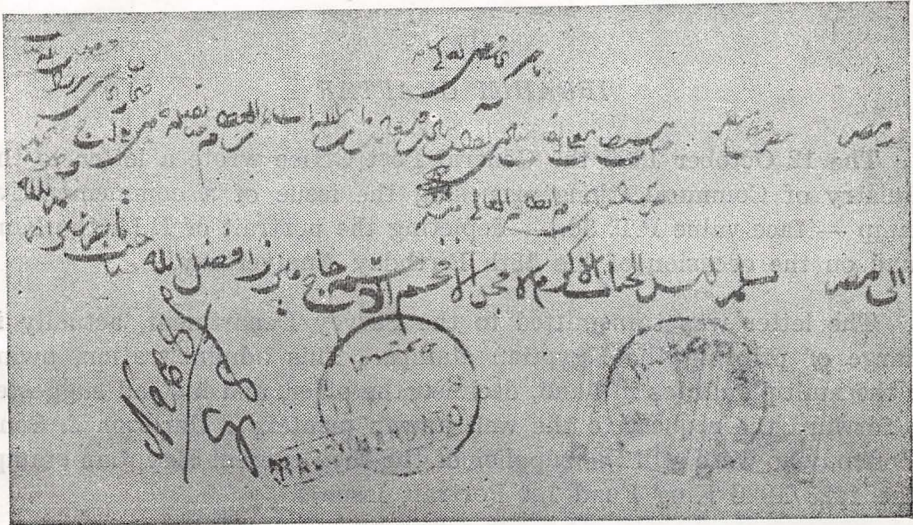


Photo 10.

The 10th November 1928 an order was sent to Harrison by the G.P.O. Cairo, who in the same day, ordered a portrait of H.M. King Fuad from a photograph by Hanselman of the Anglo-Swiss Studio in Cairo. Harrison accepted the order and the 20th November sent 5 alternative designs, one of which was rejected. After a careful study and rejection of a new project, Cairo requested. After a careful study and rejection of a new project, Cairo proposed one of three alternative border designs prepared by Verocchi, Key, Architect of the Palace.

Harrison, being informed of the choice, sent finally on the 25th February 19 models in different colours and begged an urgent decision. The 6th March 1928 the G.P.O. sent a telegram with the final approval for the model No. 5 and ordered 200 000 stamps.

A first batch of 15 000 stamps was received the 29 March 1928 followed the 24th April 1928 a second batch of 120 000 stamps. The official stamp issued for the 50th birthday of King Fuad was a small vignette each surrounded by a star. Colour of the stamp: blue; for the 1923-1928 King Fuad fat Portrait issue; Watermark: the sheet's (10 x 5); No Control; Face value: P.T. 50.

Information wanted on the Saudi occupation of Yemen in 1934; any information on postal history of this period, such as organization of the postal service, methods of carrying mail, stamps used, etc, Photographs, photocopies, or descriptions of covers (including dates of and description of all postal markings) as well as loose stamps greatly appreciated. Send to : Carl R. Catherman, 107 Hiles Avenue, Salem, N.J. 08079 U.S.A.

KING FUAD'S 58th BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

by

IBRAHIM CHAFTAR

The 12 October 1925 the General Post Office wrote a letter to the Ministry of Communications proposing the issue of a commemorative stamp — face value P.T. 50. — depicting the portrait of H.M. the King Fuad on the occasion of his 58th Birthday Anniversary.

The letter was transmitted to the Survey Department, actually in charge of printing the Egyptian stamps. This administration, owing to the multiple duties in hand, declined the offer, and instead suggested to forward the request to the well known printers : Harisson & Sons, London, who were still the supplier of the then current Egyptian stamps (the 1923/1926 King Fuad 1st Portrait Issue).

The 10th November 1926 an order was sent to Harisson by the G.P.O., Cairo, who in the same time annexed a portrait of H.M. King Fuad from a photograph by Hanselman of the Anglo-Swiss Studio in Cairo. Harisson accepted the order, and the 20th November sent 5 alternative designs, one of which was retained, but new colours were requested. After a careful study and rejection of a new project, Cairo proposed one of three alternative border designs prepared by Verucchi Bey, Architect of the Palace.

Harisson, being informed of the choice, sent finally on the 25th February 1926 models in different colours and begged an urgent decision. The 6th March 1926 the G.P.O. sent a telegram with the final approval for the model No. 5 and ordered 200.000 stamps.

A first batch of 15.000 stamps was received the 29 March 1926, followed on the 24th April 1926 by another of 120.000 stamps. The official notice announcing the issue to the public : a commemorative stamp depicting the portrait of the Sovereign in military uniform, was issued at the same moment the first batch reached Cairo. The stamp was in fact issued on the 2nd April 1926, date of the 58th Birthday Anniversary of H.M.

The exact quantity received from Harisson was 220.000 stamps in sheets of 25 (5×5). Paper : chalk surfaced, same as the one used for the 1923/1926 King Fuad 1st Portrait Issue; Watermark : three small crescents each surmounted by a star; Colour of the stamp : purple; Perforation $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$; No Control; Face value : P.T. 50.

The stamp was not favoured by the public due to its high face value. The number sold amounted to only 56.750 stamps.

On the occasion of the inauguration of the new created town of PORT FOUAD a quantity of the unsold : 1525 stamps was overprinted vertically «PORT FOUAD» on the left side of the portrait. The black overprint was made by lithography at the Government Printing Works, Boulac, Cairo. The PORT FOUAD stamps were issued on the 21st December 1926. To be noted that a sheet of 25 stamps was found with inverted overprint and burnt officially in the office of Hassan Pacha Mazloum, the then Postmaster General of the G.P.O. From the total quantity overprinted, 440 stamps were sent as usual to the U.P.U. for distribution to the Governments members of that International Organisation.

The remaining of the unsold stamps : 149.510 units were handed over to the Survey Department, Cairo, to be surcharged 50mms., thus reducing the face value ten times. The work was carried out by offset lithography in black, the original value being obliterated by treble bars and the new denomination added. Partial and broken sheets were returned to the G.P.O. unsurcharged (160 stamps) and all sheets spoiled in printing were destroyed by fire under supervision. These amounted to 7.600 stamps. Date of issue of the surcharged stamps was the 4th of March 1932. These stamps were mainly used on parcels' transactions.

At the end of this article we are publishing eight documents copied from the official file No. 38-2/3-1925/1943, relating the development of the correspondence of this commemorative.

* * *

We give as illustration (Photo No. 1) reproduction of six essays, actually in the Cairo Egyptian Postal Museum, four of them, numbered E.F.G.H., are engraved, and two are in photogravure. These six essays are dated 6th July 1925. It seems that they were contemplated to issue stamps for Consular Services and were then in hands of the Officials of the G.P.O. when they thought of a commemorative for the 58th Birthday Anniversary.

In (Photo No. 2) we give the reproduction of five photographic essays for the King Fouad projected stamp, depicting a three quarter length photograph of the King in military regalia (photograph ex-Hanselman), each one in a different elaborate floral frame. These 5 essays were first illustrated in the very fine catalogue «THE KINGS OF EGYPT & THEIR STAMPS» printed in beautiful colours by



Photo No. 1 — 6 Essays dated 6th July 1925.
CAIRO EGYPTIAN POSTAL MUSEUM.

RCBSON LOWE Ltd., in March 1969. An original letter, dated 20th January 1926 from the Minister of Finance to the Chief of the Royal Cabinet, submitting the essays for the King's approval was offered with the essays (1).

Underneath of these 5 alternative essays are two reproductions of photographs exposed actually in the Cairo Egyptian Postal Museum, one showing a similar elaborate floral frame, and another, same frame, but with the three quarter length photograph portrait of H.M. the King in military regalia (photograph ex-Hanselman).

All these essays were rejected, the frame judged to be inadequate.

In (Photo No. 3) reproduction in exact size of two corner blocs of four of this beautifully done stamp :

- a) A mint left bottom corner bloc of four (stamp P.T. 50 No. 10 Zeh.) with the interrupted perforation : $14 \times 14 + 14\frac{1}{2}$ (Zeheri No. 10 a, 1972 ed.). (See explanations on page 87 of Zeheri 1972).

(1) This lot was not included in the Palace Collections of Egypt, sold at KOUBEEH SALE, FEBRUARY 1954.



Photo No. 2 — Photographic Essays for King Fouad 58th Birthday Anniversary.

The two bottom essays are in the CAIRO EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.

- l) A mint upper left corner bloc of four of stamp No. 17 a, P.T. 50-PORT FOUAD (Zeheri 1972, page 125).

We draw the attention to the small thin pin perforation at the left upper corner of the stamp No. 1 of the bloc. There were four similar holes at each corner of the sheet of stamps No. 1-5-21-25. They were made to prevent the misplacement of the overprint «PORT FOUAD», lithographed by the Government Printing Works, Boulac, Cairo.

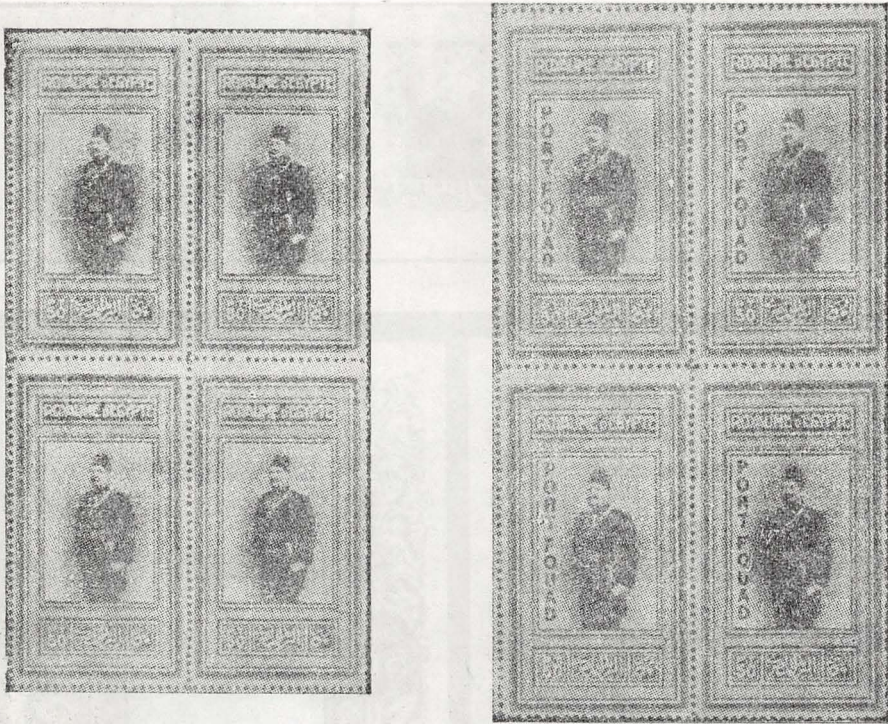


Photo No. 3 — Ex-Collection Mohamed Rateb.

In 1948, I received through an old friend of New-York, an offer for three small miniature sheets printed on a thin unwatermarked paper, but showing the exact design of the issued stamp in different colours, one of which was the precise colour. These items were perfectly genuine as dimensions and photogravure engraving of the stamp.

The owner asked a high price for the entire lot. I returned them with thanks, as after careful examination, neither I, nor any Egyptian philatelic friend was prepared to accept such an offer.

One of the reasons against them was the incorrect heading inscription, printed in block letters in silver ink on top of the design, on all the three miniature sheets, as follows :

«SOUVENIR DU VISITE L'ETAT Mr. LE PRESIDENT DU FRANCE»

This text is obviously laid down by a person unaware of the right French orthography, and we hardly believed that Harisson & Sons, or any Egyptian Government official, who are all well acquainted with the French language, will commit such a wrong writing.

These three miniature sheets, or similar copies, were described as follow in the Catalogue printed by Robson Lowe, in March 1926, (previously referred to) : «THE KINGS OF EGYPT & THEIR STAMPS» (2)

1926 — King's Birthday Issue : Harisson and Sons — London — 50 piastres, Three souvenir sheets with inscription : «SOUVENIR DU VISITE L'ETAT Mr. LE PRESIDENT DU FRANCE» in :

- Deep purple and greenish grey,
- Chocolate and greenish grey,
- Purple and slate violet

a colorful trio (See illustration in colour on the back cover).

Perforation Varieties :

We have already mentioned that the issue was perforated $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. The perforations were performed by single line machines : 14 and $14\frac{1}{2}$; and if we want to be more accurate, we must point out that one fifth of the stamps have a strange, and rarely met with, combined perforation on the vertical side of the stamp (the longest), which should be $14\frac{1}{2}$, but actually it is as follows :

- a) One tenth of the total number of the stamps have a perforation $14 \times (14\frac{1}{2} + 14)$ i.e. on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th stamps, on half of the total number of the sheets, and :
- b) On another tenth of the total number of the stamps the perforation is $14 \times (14 + 14\frac{1}{2})$ i.e. on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th stamps of the other half of the sheets.

Consequently, each sheet (25 stamps, 5×5) includes five stamps of one of these two perforation varieties.

If one looks at a stamp showing one of these varieties he will notice that the two gauges of perforations are separated by a larger space, which is more noticeable when the stamp is disunited from the sheet.

Another anomaly occurred also during the perforation : the top, or sometimes the bottom of some sheets was found, either imperforate or, with the horizontal top or bottom perforation so misplaced that the stamp shows with an extra length of two to six millimetres.

In collaboration with the late Me. Gabriel Boulad, in the 1940's, we have been capable to collect only a very few of these rare varieties.

(2) This lot was not included in the Palace Collections of Egypt, sold at KOUBBEH SALE, FEBRUARY 1954.

of which I am glad to give here the reproduction of some (PHOTO No. 5).



To be noticed that among the stamps overprinted «PORT FOUAD», it has not been reported, till now, the existence of any of :

- a) Imperforates at bottom or at top, or any longer stamps.
- b) Any stamp showing the perforation variety : $14 \times (14\frac{1}{2} + 14)$.

DOCUMENT No. 1

EGYPTIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

ALEXANDRIA 10 NOV. 1925

38-2/3

1925-1943

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to inform you that this Administration is willing to issue a postage stamp of P.T. 50 denomination in celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the King Fouad 1st in 25 March 1926.

A design of the frame proposed to surround His Majesty's Portrait on the stamp was sent to the Survey Department for their views. This design is herewith enclosed under No. 1.

In reply, the Survey showed their remarks contained in their letter, copy of which is attached.

In conformity with the observations of the Survey Department, a new design of the frame, herewith enclosed under No. 2, has been prepared.

I should, therefore, be much glad if you would kindly examine the two designs and cause two or three sketches based upon the communicated models to be prepared and forwarded to me at an early convenience, taking into consideration the Survey's remarks. Sketches should be numbered to enable me to cable the number approved.

Herewith enclosed under envelopes numbered 3, 4 and 5 respectively :

- a) The model according to its dimensions the size of the proposed stamp is required.
- b) A postage stamp of the Saar Province (Saar Gabiet) in conformity with its colour, the proposed stamp is desired, which please return when done with.
- c) A photograph of His Majesty the King for printing accordingly.

An order for the issue of a quantity of 200.000 stamps will be asked as soon as the designs are accepted.

Kindly inform me of the expenses of the relative necessary dies, as well as the cost per thousand for the printing of the said stamps.

I beg to enclose the correspondence exchanged with Survey in this connection.

Messrs, Harrison & Sons Ltd.
45-47 St. Martin's Lane
W.C. 2 Hayes
London
England.

*I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Signé
Postmaster General*

DOCUMENT No. 2

38-2/3

1925-1943
BGH/LVD

HARRISON & SONDS LTD.

London & Hayes (Middx)

44, 45, 46 & 47 St. Martin's Lane

London W.C. 2

30 November 1925

His Excellency,

The Postmaster General,

Alexandria. (Egypt).

Sir,

In accordance with your instructions we beg to submit herewith five designs marked A.B.C.D. and E., for the proposed Anniversary stamp.

Nos A & B. are drawn on the lines indicated in your letter, and C, D. & E. contain modifications which we have introduced. We ourselves, are inclined to think that design E. would make the best stamp

if the frame-work was drawn on the same style, i.e. with the soft lines that have been employed in the other sketches.

As soon as we hear from you we will have a single stamp engraved and proved in colour, to submit to His Majesty,

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,
 Harrison & Sons Ltd.
 s. B.S. Harrison
 Director

DOCUMENT No. 3

38-2/3

1925-1943

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter No. B.G.H./L.V.D. dated the 30th. Nov. 1925, in connection with the design of the proposed anniversary stamp, I have the honour to inform you that the design communicated by your letter under reply did not meet with His Majesty the King's approval.

I beg, therefore, to enclose a new design marked (F) representing the frame proposed to surround His Majesty's portrait, which kindly examine and cause two or three sketches bearing a suitable colour to be prepared according to the size you will consider convenient.

It remains understood that the said stamps should be forwarded to us at an opportune time, so as to be circulated on the 26th March 1926.

I should be obliged if you would kindly let me have a reply to the penultimate para of my letter of even number dated the 9th November 1925 regarding the amount of expenses of the relative necessary dies as well as the cost per thousand for the printing of 200.000 stamps.

Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd.
 45-47 St. Martin's Lane
 W.C. 2 Hayes Middlesex.
 London.

I have the honour to be,
 Gentlemen,
 Your obedient servant,
 Postmaster General

15-2-1926

DOCUMENT No. 4

38-2/3

1925-1943

BGH/LVD

HARRISON & SONS LTD.

London & Hayes (Middx)

25th. February 1926

The Postmaster General

Alexandria (Egypt).

Sir,

We thank you for your letter 38-2/3 of the 15th. inst., enclosing a new design of the frame proposed to surround His Majesty's portrait. We are accordingly having this design prepared in various colours as instructed, reducing the size to approximately $52\frac{1}{2}$ m. \times 28 m/m.

We notice you require the stamps to be circulated in Egypt by the 26th. March, and although we will do our utmost to expedite this work, we are afraid we cannot guarantee that they will be completed by this date.

In the meantime we enclose a series of specimen colours, each one being numbered, and it would save a considerable amount of time if the colour can be decided from these enclosures without submitting further designs of the stamps now in preparation. On receipt of this letter will you therefore kindly wire us whether we may proceed with the printing forthwith and if so, the colour and colours in which you desire the stamps to be printed.

You will notice that we have submitted a series of two colour stamps as we think the design is very suitable for two colour printing.

The cost of engraving, including the preliminary work, would amount to £ 35 for one colour, and £ 55 for two colour plates, whilst the stamps would cost 2/- per thousand stamps if printed in one colour and 3/3 per thousand if printed in two colours.

We are, Sir,

*Your obedient servants**Harrison & Sons Ltd.**B.S. Harrison**Director*

DOCUMENT No. 5

38-2/3

1925-1943

THE EASTERN TELEGR. Co.
 REGINARUM WESTRAND
 LONDON

Kindly print carefully stamps for anniversary His Majesty's Birthday according to colour specimen number five stop Forward stock by parcel post.

Postmaster General

Signé.

DOCUMENT No. 6

38-2/3

1925-1943

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
 GENERAL POST OFFICE
 N O T I C E

The Postal Adm. informs the public that on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Birthday of H.M. the King, a new commemorative P.T. 50. — postage stamp has been issued and is now on sale for the prepayment of postal matter until exhaustion of the available stock.

Alex. — 29 March 1926

DOCUMENT No. 6 b.

38-2/3
 1925-1943

MINISTERE DES COMMUNICATIONS
 DIRECTION GENERALE DES POSTES
 A V I S

L'Adm. des Postes informe le public qu'à l'occasion de l'Anniversaire de la naissance de S.M. le Roi, un timbre-poste commémoratif de

la valeur de P.T. 50. — a été émis et est mis en circulation pour l'affranchissement des envois postaux jusqu'à complet épuisement du stock.

Alex. — le 29 Mars 1926

THE EASTERN TELEGR. Co.
REGINARUM WESTRAND
LONDON
DOCUMENT No. 7

38-2/3

1925-1943

THE EASTERN TELEGR. Co. LTD.

Commemorative Stamps for His Majesty Birthday received only 15.000 and accepted Stop 85.000 more will be sufficient Stop please cable date of despatch.

Postmaster General

DOCUMENT No. 8

38-2/3

1925-1943

TELEGR. RECEIVED «VIA EASTERN»

31 March 1926

Dax 32 LNPO 9/8 M.S. 30 =

LCO Bareed Ax =

120.000 stamps posted yesterday

Harrison

MINISTERE DES COMMUNICATIONS
DIRECTION GENERALE DES POSTES
A V I S

L'Admin. des Postes informe le public qu'à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la naissance de S.M. le Roi, un timbre-poste commémoratif de

1884 20 PARAS/5 PIASTRES

VARIETIES AND CURIOSITIES

by

DR. SAVA MICHEL VESTARKIS

In 1884 Egypt issued the provisional stamp 20 pa/5pt (Zeheri No. 31, Yvert No. 31, GIBBON No. 84, Scott No. 42). Needless to say, overprinted stamps are prone to show varieties due either to the overprint itself when first set or through its wear and tear after continuous printings. Consequently the 20 pa/5 pt is no exception.

To start with, Zeheri Catalogue 9th Edition (1972) mentioned one variety for this overprint viz Zeh 31d (Photo 1) i.e. the highly misplaced overprint with both «PARAS» and the equivalent arabic «عشرون بارة» shifted towards the lower left corner. This stamp was housed in the highly advanced collection of MR. ALBERT CEYSENS. It was offered for sale by the firm J.A.L. FRANKS (about 1965/6) under Lot 1683 at the price of 7½ sterlings.

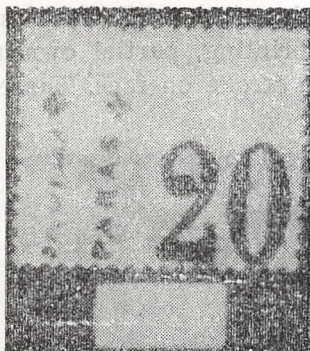


Photo 1.

Other varieties that have come to my knowledge during my philatelic span of life are worth mentioning chronologically before recording those in my collection.

A. DAZZI and JEAN BOULAD in their study «NOUVEAUTES ET VARIETES D'EGYPTE» (L'Orient Philatélique No. 59 July 1947 page 135) mentioned the following :

«MR. GABRIEL BOULAD possesses a vertical pair of Zeheri 31 with a double overprint. The second surcharge, which is faint, is placed «a cheval» in the middle of the two stamps. The upper border of the upper stamp shows the lower portion of the over-

print «20», whereas the lower border of the lower stamp is without any trace of the upper portion of the overprint».

This same pair was afterwards offered in the auction sale of MR. BOULAD'S collection which took place in Alexandria (Egypt) on 18/20 and 25/27 November 1949 under Lot 361 and fetched at that time L.E. 8½.

It is interesting to mention that in the same sale Lot 364 contained a mint block of 4 of 20 pa/5 pt with one stamp having the figure «0» of «20» with a white speck. It fetched L.E. 2¼. Sorry, I do not know the position of this defect on figure «0» to compare it with those in my collection.

After that, the collection of COUNT ZIZINIA was offered for sale on the 7th & 8th November 1953 in Alexandria (Egypt). Lot 132 contained : 20 pa/5pt, a mint copy with both inverted overprint and inverted watermark i.e. Zeh. 31 c, also a simple used pair i.e. Zeh. 31 and a used single with figure «2» of «20» broken. I know neither the position of this break nor the realisation of this Lot.

Reference is given again to ALBERT CEYSENS' collection. The previously mentioned firm J.A.L. FRANKS offered also for sale Lot 1682 (Photo No. 2) the description of which is : «Single stamp which has been folded during printing, partial overprint on reverse and invalidated for 5 pt by pen stroke on face. The estimation was 27½ sterlings».

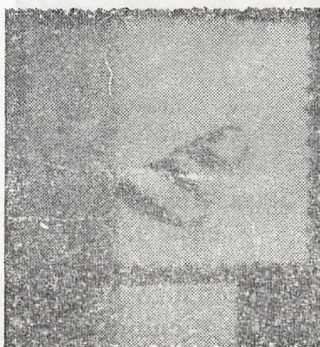


Photo 2.

Lastly, LARS ALUND in his study «SOME NOTES ON THE DE LA RUE ISSUES 1879-1906» that appeared in L'O.P. No. 123 April/October 1970 pages 350-357 included some hints about this overprint. It is advantageous to transcribe what is written, viz :

«As often with provisional stamps several defects occur on this value. Most of them are not very prominent, however. I might mention a little variety, where the upper bar of the surcharge in

the SE corner is mutilated, thus showing only $1\frac{1}{2}$ bars in that corner. Some stamps in the sheet show guide-lines in one or more corners. The guide-lines usually form a thin cross (+) and such a cross can be seen on the illustration of No. 31d in the Zeheri catalogue. I have found one copy with the horizontal bar of this cross clearly doubled (\pm) but cannot so far explain the significance of this anomaly. Perhaps one more variety on this stamp should be mentioned although it is not obviously constant. Due to a paper fold, «accordion», in the original sheet just between the figures 2 and 0 in the surcharge, the right side of the 2 is missing and the left-hand vertical text PARAS is entirely missing as it must have fallen on the adjoining stamp to the left of my copy. Perhaps similar copies exist, as I think that the whole vertical row of stamps in this sheet above and below my copy should show the same defect.»

The above review — and perhaps other may exist and unknown to me — shows that some anomalies of this overprint have been known. It gives me a great pleasure to describe those in my collection. Such varieties or curiosities — which are depicted as white patches — are divided into two major sections viz those found on the figure «2» and those found on figure «0». All copies are used except one (that with inverted overprint, Photo 9).

VARIETIES ON FIGURE 2

1 — *PHOTO 3* shows a crevice in the right margin of the upper left turn of figure «2» making a somewhat oval white patch. (N.B. I have another similar copy, although the white patch is smaller).

2 -- *PHOTO 4* depicts a crevice in the left margin of the upper right turn of figure «2» forming a quite identical patch to that described in *Photo 3*.



Photo 3.

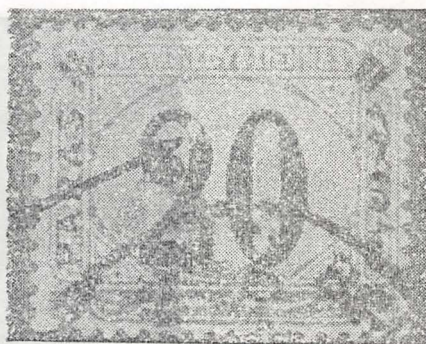


Photo 4.

3 — PHOTO 5 illustrates a slightly larger crevice in the right margin of the right turn of figure «2» placed lower to that described in Photo «4». The white patch is oval.

4 — PHOTO 6 shows a small crevice found, as well, in the right margin of the right turn of figure «2» but at a lower distance to that illustrated in Photo 5.

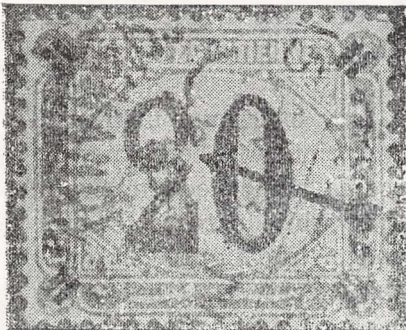


Photo 5.



Photo 6.

5 — PHOTO 7 shows a crevice in the left margin of the leg of figure «2» just at the corner formed by the attachment of the vertical and horizontal bars.

VARIETIES ON FIGURE «0»

1 — PHOTO 8 illustrates a crevice in the upper right margin of



Photo 7.

the right elliptical part of figure «0» depicting an irregular white patch.

2 — *PHOTO 9* depicts a large crevice found in the same place shown in Photo 8. I presume that this larger white patch is due to more wear of the margins of the same crevice previously described (i.e. in Photo 8). It is a nice coincidence that the stamp is MINT, the overprint INVERTED and the crevice LARGE.



Photo 8.



Photo 9.

3 — *PHOTO 10* shows a crevice in the lower left margin of the right elliptical part of figure «0».

4 — *PHOTO 11* illustrates an extensive crack extending to both the right and left margins of the right elliptical part of figure «0». This breach of continuity resulted in obliterating the third quarter of the overprinted right ellipse of «0».

5 — *PHOTO 12* shows a vertical pair of 20 pa/5 pi, the right stamp depicts an oval crevice in the upper left margin of the elliptical part of figure «0».



Photo 10.



Photo 11.

6 — PHOTO 13 shows a crevice in the lower right margin of the left elliptical part of figure «0».



Photo 12.



Photo 13.

I hope that the above list may be completed by other philatelists. As well, it will also be advantageous if those who have large blocks may aid in locating the position of such varieties if found on the sheet.

L'EXPOSITION «STOCKHOLMIA 74» DU 21 AU 29 SEPTEMBRE 1974
ET LE 43ème CONGRES DE LA F.I.P. LES 30 SEPTEMBRE,
1 ET 2 OCTOBRE 1974

Ces deux manifestations, très bien organisées et réussies, ont eu lieu dans les environs de Stockholm au Parc des Expositions St. Erik's à Alvsjö.

Le temps a été généralement beau avec un froid sec.

L'Exposition se présentait sur un seul niveau de 20.000 m²; elle réunissait des collections de 80 administrations postales officielles et de philatélistes de plus de 50 pays, présentées dans 4.500 cadres.

Il y avait plus de 1.000 participants dont plus de 200 dans la Classe des Jeunes. En outre, 35 comptoirs de négociants et d'administrations postales étrangères étaient répartis dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition.

Je n'aborderai pas les grandes participations classiques, plus belles les unes que les autres; la grande presse spécialisée en aura déjà longuement fait état.

En ce qui concerne l'EGYPTE, il faut signaler la présentation de l'Administration des Postes très sobre et nette.

Parmi les collections, il n'y avait, hélas, pas assez de participants.

En «Hors Concours» la magnifique collection des timbres-poste du Canal de Suez de Mr. S. RINGSTROM, comprenant notamment le 1 centime en bloc de neuf, toutes les valeurs détachées avec les différentes oblitérations connues, et trois lettres entières affranchies avec ces timbres — dont une de Kantara avec quatre exemplaires du 5 centimes, une avec l'annulation de Suez, seule lettre connue, et un devant de lettre adressée en France avec affranchissement mixte Canal France — a eu toute mon attention. Un bel article en quatre langues sur ce sujet avec reproductions en couleurs, agrémentait le Catalogue officiel de l'Exposition.

En «Classe d'Honneur» le Dr. G. KHOUZAM, de Milan, présentait les Bureaux Postaux Italiens à l'Etranger et plus spécialement celui d'Alexandrie; il a obtenu le prix d'honneur attribué à cette classe.

En «Classe de Compétition» le Dr. KHOUZAM, de Milan, présentait un ensemble unique des différentes marques de la Posta Europea qui lui a valu une petite médaille d'or.

Mr. John E. HOBBS de Grande-Bretagne, a obtenu une médaille de vermeil pour son ensemble très riche et très étudié du Service Postal des Troupes Britanniques en Egypte de 1932 à 1940; c'est-à-dire pendant l'emploi des «Military Seals» spécialement émis dans ce but.

En Poste Aérienne, Mr. Gordon B. GARRETT des Etats-Unis, s'est vu décerner une médaille de bronze-argenté pour sa présentation dans laquelle j'ai particulièrement apprécié une enveloppe expédiée de «l'Exposition d'Alexandrie de 1894» (cachet à date spécial) par l'aérostier français Godard à sa femme en France; sur le recto de l'enveloppe il y a l'empreinte du cachet particulier de cet aérostier venu en Egypte faire des démonstrations d'ascensions en ballon pendant l'Exposition d'Alexandrie de 1894. C'est, je crois, la première fois que ce cachet est vu dans une exposition. Le restant de la participation dénote une certaine recherche et de bonnes connaissances hélas pas toujours couronnées du succès espéré.

Dans la «Classe Littérature» ce même Mr. Gordon B. GARRETT a

obtenu une médaille de bronze-argenté pour sa publication «Egyptian Topics» qui paraît tous les deux mois et qui s'est rapidement améliorée tant par la qualité des articles publiés que par la présentation typographique.

Pour les amateurs de cachets postaux semi-modernes et pourtant très rares, j'ai vu un exemplaire sur fragment d'un des timbres «Graf Zeppelin» de 1931 avec l'oblitération de SUEZ; c'est la plus rare des quatre et elle manque dans presque toutes les collections. Elle fait partie de l'ensemble spécialisé «Graf Zeppelin» de Mr. L. KOFLEK de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne présenté en Classe d'Honneur.

Le Banquet du Palmarès a eu lieu le 27 Septembre dans le Grand Salon Doré de l'Hôtel de Ville de Stockholm, S.M. le roi, Carl GUSTAV XVI avait bien voulu être parmi nous ce soir-là pour remettre les Grands Prix aux heureux lauréats.

* * *

Le 43ème Congrès annuel de la F.I.P. — Fédération Internationale de Philatélie — s'est réuni dans une des salles de Conférences de la Foire St. Erik's à Alsvjö, près de Stockholm, c'est-à-dire dans le même bâtiment que celui de «STOCKHOLMIA 74» qui venait de fermer ses portes la veille.

En deux jours, le 30 Septembre et le 1er Octobre, toutes les questions inscrites à l'ordre du jour ont été traitées et résolues sans beaucoup de difficultés.

Un cachet postal spécial reproduit ci-contre, a été utilisé ces deux jours pour oblitérer le courrier des congressistes.



Après deux allocutions de bienvenue prononcées par Mr. George B. LINDBERG, Président du Comité d'Organisation de «STOCKHOLMIA 74» et le Directeur Général de l'Administration des Postes de Suède, Monsieur Léon PUTZ, Président de la F.I.P. déclare ouvert le 43ème Congrès.

Mr. Ch. ROUSSEAU, Secrétaire Général, ayant fait l'appel des pays présents, l'on constata que sur 53 Fédérations affiliées, 39 étaient effectivement représentées dans la salle.

J'y représentais la Société Philatélique d'Égypte.

Le Procès-Verbal du 42ème Congrès tenu à Munich, les différents Rapports de l'année 1973, le nouveau Règlement Général des Expositions philatéliques placées sous le patronage de la F.I.P., le Règlement spécial des Expositions des Jeunes Philatélistes ainsi que le Règlement administratif de la Commission de Jeunesse, le Rapport du Chargé de Mission pour la lutte contre les falsifications et les expertises philatéliques et le Règlement définissant les Emissions Indésirables ont tous été approuvés à la majorité des voix, parfois après de longues discussions et quelques modifications pertinentes.

Mr. C.I. ROUSSEAU, de Luxembourg, a été confirmé dans ses fonctions de Secrétaire Général.

FUTURES EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

Le Patronage de la F.I.P., a été confirmé pour :

ESPANA 75 à Madrid, du 4 au 13 Avril 1975;

ARPHILA 75 à Paris, du 6 au 16 Juin 1975;

THEMABELGA à Bruxelles, du 13 au 21 Décembre 1975.

Les inscriptions suivantes ont été enregistrées :

Expositions Générales; Inter Phil 76 à Philadelphie, U.S.A., du 28 Mai au 6 Juin 1976;

HAFNIA 76 à Copenhague, Danemark; du 20 au 29 Août 1976;
Rome, Italie, en fin Octobre 1976;

Pays-Bas, fin Mai 1977;

Japon, en 1977;

Toronto, Canada, du 9 au 19 Juin 1978;

Tchécoslovaquie, en fin Août, début Septembre 1978;

Bulgarie, début Mai 1979;

Norvège, 1980;

Londres, 1980;

Expositions de Jeunesse; Rouen, France, au début d'Avril 1976;

Luxembourg, en 1978;

Expositions Thématiques; Portugal, en Février-Mars 1976.

Quant aux Congrès de la F.I.P., ils se réuniront à :

MADRID, les 13 et 14 Avril 1975;

PHILADELPHIE, les 7 et 8 Juin 1976, probablement. Pour 1980, Londres a déjà posé sa candidature.

A signaler que la demande de Philadelphie, opposée à celle de Rome, a été acceptée à une voix de majorité seulement.

Aucune nouvelle adhésion n'a été présentée cette année; mais six pays ont demandé des renseignements sur les conditions d'admission.

Par 27 voix sur 39, il fut décidé de faire préparer, par la commission créée dans ce but, un règlement des émissions indésirables.

Aucun accord n'ayant, semble-t-il, pu se faire entre la F.I.S.A. et la F.I.P., la constitution d'une commission aérophilatélique a été votée par 24 voix sur 39; Mr. Van de MOORTELE (Belgique) en a été nommé Président.

Il a, en outre, été décidé de continuer la publication du Bulletin «F.I.P. Informations» actuellement tiré à 750 exemplaires et adressé à toutes les Fédérations affiliées.

Au début du Congrès, le Président L. PUTZ, puis vers la fin de la réunion, le Secrétaire Ch. ROUSSEAU, ont beaucoup insisté sur la *nécessité absolue pour chaque Fédération de répondre rapidement et avec précision aux lettres et différentes questions adressées par le Secrétariat de la F.I.P. et par les différentes Commissions ou les Fédérations affiliées.*

Ceci est absolument indispensable pour faire progresser utilement notre Fédération Internationale et lui donner toute sa valeur et sa raison d'être.

Le Congrès a été clôturé le mardi 1er Octobre à 17 h.

Le lendemain, 2 Octobre, malheureusement sous une pluie ininterrompue, tous les Congressistes ont été conviés à passer la journée à UPPSALA, première capitale de la Suède et actuellement siège d'une Université mondialement connue fondée en 1477.

En fin de journée un très agréable dîner au Stallmästargården restaurant, suivi d'un bal très animé, réunit pour la dernière fois les Congressistes et leurs amis Suédois en une soirée d'adieux au terme de laquelle, en se séparant, chacun remercia les organisateurs pour la cordialité de leur accueil, en se donnant rendez-vous à Madrid en Avril 1975.

Jean BOULAD d'HUMIERES

THE
1972
(9th EDITION)
ZEHERI CATALOGUE

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

MEHANNY EID

President of the Philatelic Society of Egypt

Published by

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University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michi-
gan, U.S.A.

CHAMPOLLION

EGYPT — FRANCE SPECIAL STAMP ISSUE

By

Dr. A. WINTER

As one who came to Egyptian philately through egyptology, I have always been keenly interested in stamps connected with this particular field. Deciphering of hieroglyphic writing by Champollion occurred 150 years ago and this was the occasion for both Egyptian and French Postal Authorities to issue a commemorative stamp together with special cancellations.

Jean-François Champollion was born in Figeac, south of France, in 1790. Infant prodigy, fascinated by Ancient Egypt, he undertook the study of Eastern languages while he was 13, specializing in Coptic; this gave him decisive advantage above all other scholars as in Coptic survived the Ancient Egyptian language.

Among the documents used by Champollion in his deciphering, the Rosetta stone is one of the most important. This large block (1 m × 0.75) of basalt, of a weight of 600 kg., was discovered by a French soldier of the Napoleonic Expedition in August 1799 : Captain Bouchard, while digging out the foundations of a fort near Rosette (Rashid) in the western Nile delta.

The scientists of the Expedition immediately understood the importance of the document bearing a text in three different writings (hieroglyphic, demotic and greek); ink-prints were made and sent to the leading European Orientalists, and among them Champollion. The text itself is a decree in honour of Ptolemy V Epiphanes, passed by the priest of Egypt assembled at Memphis.

The murder of Kléber and the surrender of Menou hastened the end of the Napoleonic Expedition. The Rosetta Stone was then taken by the British General Hutshinson as «war spoils» and transferred to England in the British Museum.

In the French official statements of 1972 one could read that both countries intended to issue a stamp for the same object and indeed, when the stamps appeared, it was obvious there had been some collaboration between the two drawers who had to show the portrait of Champollion and the Rosetta stone.



The Egyptian stamp, face value 110 M., Besides being extremely nice in colors, proportions and general production is really revolutionary : the *size*, uncommon in 1972 for Egypt to my best knowledge, is nearly the same as the French one; the *text* which is in French, whereas it usually is in English since 1957, and here we regret to find an incorrectness in wording: «Plaque de Rosette» instead of «Pierre de Rosette», third innovation, *the name of the drawer* is indicated at lower left corner : I. el Tahtawi, who is to be congratulated for his remarkable work.

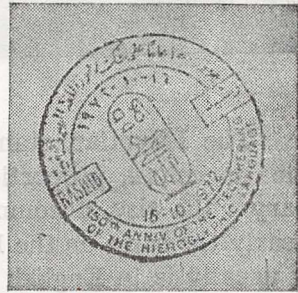
The stamp depicts the bust of Champollion in light green at left, the Rosetta stone in grey-black at right, with a gilded background made of «cartouches» i.e. oval frames with Pharaohs' names in them. Such cartouches, contained in the hieroglyphic text of the Rosetta stone, were the first elements deciphered by Champollion. Let us note that on the stamp, he seems to look at the stone; as a matter of fact he never saw it !

On the French stamp, face value 0,90 F, he appears in red-brown, as painted one year before his death (1822) by Léon Cogniet. All around, in blue, are hieroglyphic texts, too numerous, giving the stamp an overloaded and a little pretentious look.

At extreme left, the background is made of part of lines 6 to 12 of the upper text of the Rosetta stone (there are 14 in all). At the right of the portrait is printed part of page 276 of the Egyptian grammar of Champollion : a three line text in black on white : first line hieroglyphs to be read from right to left and which mean literally : «is-your building-lasting-like-the sky», 2nd line, the equivalent in Coptic

writing (graphically close to Greek), 3rd line, the correct French translation.

This text originally appears on a bas-relief of a pillar of the Ramesseum, an antique monument near Luxor, words of Isis to Ramsès II, and is applied here to the works of Champollion, whose genius



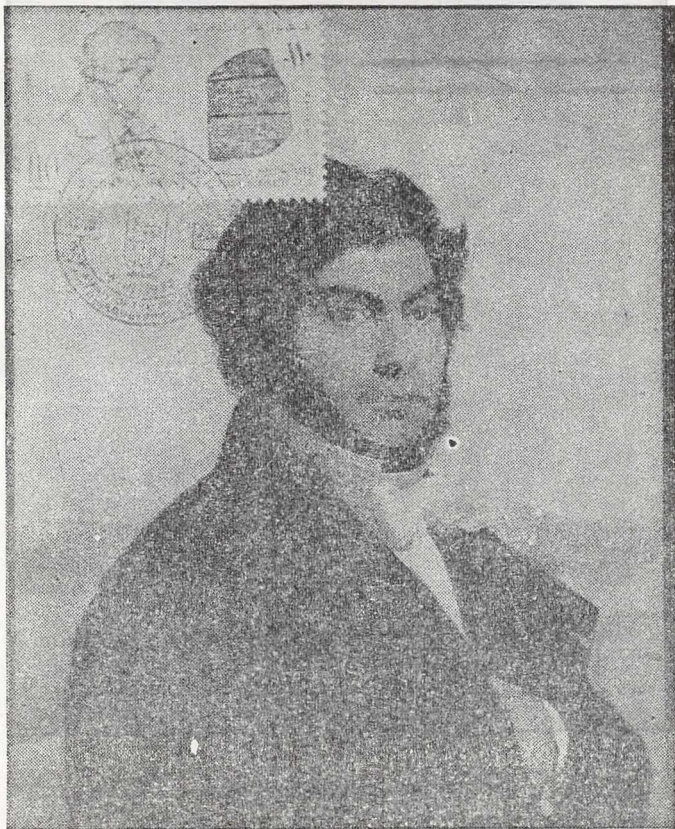
permitted to bring to light three millenaries of History, and made Modern Man understand what he owes to the Ancient civilisation of the Nile.



Two different handstamps were produced in Egypt for use on FD Covers. One larger, with double circle and Arabic/French commemorative text. In the center a «cartouche» showing «PTOLEMEE» in hiero-

glyphs, the first name deciphered by Champollion. The second cancellation is of the same type, but smaller and the text is in Arabic/English.

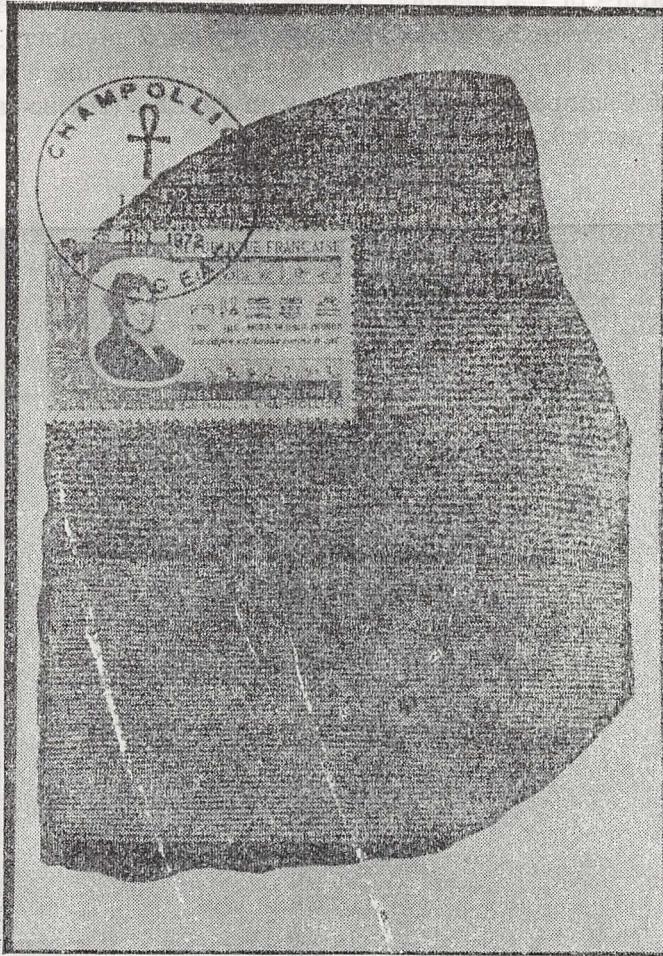
There are two French special cancellations as well. One for use on the first day of issue : 14 Oct. 1972 shows in the center the hieroglyphic signature of Champollion; it was struck in Figeac, his birthplace and in Paris, where he made his discovery in September 1822. The other cachet is a large date stamp of Figeac, used during a week; under the name of Champollion appears the sign «ankh» (the so-called Egyptian cross), symbol of eternal life.



A maximum card

Maximum cards were made at this occasion. They are a combination of a *stamp* stuck on the illustrated side of a *postcard*, the subject of which should be as close to that of the stamp as possible, and a *cancellation* related with the subject. Interesting personal creations

were thus made by several collectors in France. We illustrate two of them. Let us mention, as an end, that many Egyptian stamps provide opportunity to produce various maximum cards and specially those relating to Ancient Egypt.



Another maximum card

A maximum card

Maximum cards were made at this occasion. They are a combination of a stamp and on the illustrated side of a postcard, the subject of which should be as close to that of the stamp as possible and a maximum card related with the subject. Interesting personal creations

EGYPTE

APRES PLUS DE CENT ANS L'ON DECOUVRE ENCORE DU NOUVEAU

par

JEAN BOULAD D'HUMIERES, F.R.P.S.L.

Membre correspondant de l'Académie de Philatélie, Paris.

1° *Affranchissement Mixte Egypte-Turquie*

(*Poste Locale Lianos & Cie. de Constantinople*)

Le fragment reproduit ici grâce à l'obligeance de son propriétaire, Mr. E. Antonini de Genève, constitue, selon les spécialistes de Turquie, MM. Tevfik Kuyas et Ismaïl H.T. Okday notamment, une très grande rareté.

Depuis mars 1865 l'Entreprise LIANOS & Cie. de Constantinople avait la concession officielle du Gouvernement Ottoman pour le service de la poste dans cette ville.

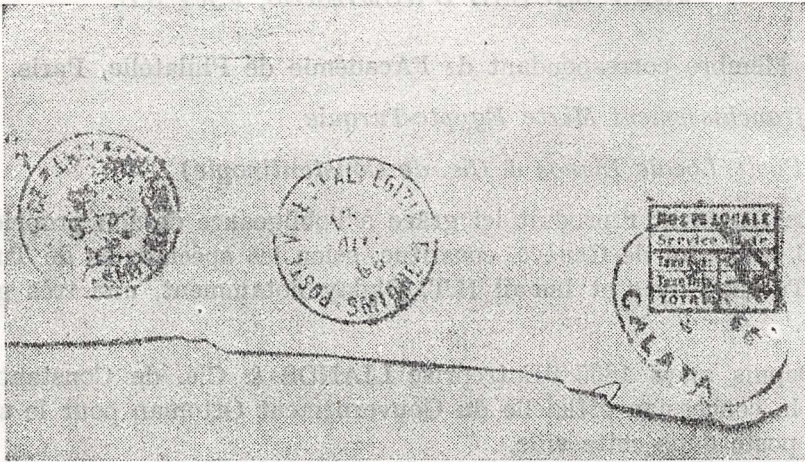
Des vignettes spéciales de 5, 20 et 40 paras émises en décembre 1865 (Yvert — Service Intérieur — Entreprise Lianos & Cie. — No. 1, 2, 3) servaient à acquitter les droits perçus.

Au début de 1866 cette entreprise passa un accord avec la Poste Egyptienne (qui venait d'émettre ses premiers timbres-poste) pour la distribution dans Constantinople, aujourd'hui Istamboul, du courrier postal provenant d'Egypte et des bureaux égyptiens hors d'Egypte. De nouvelles vignettes spéciales de 10 et 20 paras, 1 et 2 piastres, furent émises au début de juin 1866 (Yvert No. 4, 5, 6, 7); leur valeur correspondait au montant de la taxe à percevoir du destinataire, parce que l'affranchissement égyptien n'était valable que jusqu'au bureau postal égyptien de Constantinople.

Ce cas de perception d'un droit de transmission dans le pays de destination — hors du bureau étranger — était normal; les plis de Turquie ainsi affranchis sont rarissimes pour ne pas dire presque introuvables aujourd'hui.

Ce fragment provient d'une lettre affranchie à 2 piastres (Egypte No. 5) partie de la poste égyptienne de Smyrne le 13 octobre 1866, adressée à Constantinople.

L'entreprise Lianos y a apposé un de ses timbres — 20 paras, taxé locale, noir et rose — annulé en noir avec le cachet de son bureau de Galata (quartier du port) le 3 octobre 1866, date du calendrier julien correspondant au 16 octobre du calendrier grégorien. Le calendrier julien était alors utilisé couramment en Turquie.



De Smyrne à Constantinople, via les Dardanelles, le voyage maritime se faisait en trois jours; les dates de départ et d'arrivée correspondent donc bien.

Le service de la Poste Locale Lianos & Cie a été supprimé en 1873 et remplacé par celui du Gouvernement Ottoman.

2) «.... Poste Egiziane Cantara».

En juin dernier à l'Exposition Philatélique Nationale Française de Toulouse, mon attention a été attirée par le document reproduit ici; il faisait partie de la collection de classiques de France de Mr. Gilbert Dreyfuss de Nancy.

C'est un fragment d'enveloppe de 1869 dont l'affranchissement est mixte -- Egypte 1 pi, et France 40 c. Empire lauré -- comme c'était alors l'usage pour le courrier expédié de l'intérieur du pays à destination de l'étranger.

Ce qui est tout à fait nouveau dans cette pièce c'est le cachet à date du bureau de CANTARA (zône du Canal de Suez entre Port-Saïd et Ismaïlia) dont le mot REGIE avant POSTE EGIZIANE a été retiré. Ce type de cachet à date n'a pas encore été signalé, par les spécialistes d'Egypte, pour ce bureau.



Dans les études publiées sur ce type (11-3) de cachet à date(1), figurent déjà les bureaux suivants : ALESSANDRIA, CAIRO, CHALUF EL TARABBA, FESCNE, ISMAILIA, MAGAGA, MAHALLET ROK, MINIA, SERAPEUM, SUEZ et TEL EL KEBIR, avec des dates d'utilisation s'étendant du 7 juillet 1869 au 19 novembre 1869 (un spécialiste a cependant signalé le 25 avril 1872 pour ALESSANDRIA comme dernière date, mais cela semble très peu vraisemblable).

Le cachet de CANTARA, objet de cette note, est daté du 25 novembre 1869, il peut donc être considéré comme une nouvelle «dernière date connue».

En outre, le mois de novembre y est abrégé en NOVE alors que c'est généralement la forme NOV que l'on rencontre.

Voilà donc un nouveau maillon à ajouter à la nomenclature des cachets à date d'Egypte et du Canal de Suez.

(1) Voir notamment : L'Orient Philatélique, Le Caire, No. 104 d'avril 1961 et 120 de juillet-octobre 1968 et Journal Philatélique Suisse, No. 9/1960.

NEW ISSUES

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS



Hoda Sharawi

The 1973's indicates the centenary of the education of the Egyptian girl and the establishing of Al Sania Secondary School for Girls. The same year also indicates the 50th Anniversary of the «Egyptian Women Union» which the late Mrs. Hoda Sharawi had established.

Occasion	Hoda Sharawi and Sania Secondary School for Girls	Denom.	20 Mills
Date of issue	July 15th. 1973	Sheet	50 Stamps (5 x 10)
Design	The effigies of the late Hoda Sharawi and the Sania Sec. School Each of them is within an Islamic frame	Dimension	42 x 24 mm.
		Perforation	11.5
		Watermark	Eagle Repeated
Printing	Rotogravure of Postal Printing House	Quantity	1,000,000 Stamps
			A.R. Egypt.

Refaa Rafei Al Tahtawi

He was one of the outstanding figures who headed the first mission of the Egyptian youth to France to specialize in modern and science during Mohamed Aly's reign. We can say that he was the father of liberal democracy in Egypt. He managed the Higher School of Languages and died in 27th May, 1873.

Occasion	Refaa Rafei Al Tahtawi	Denom.	20 Mills
Date of issue	July 15th. 1973	Sheet	50 Stamps (10 x 5)
Design	The effigy of Refaa Al Tahtawi on a background of an engraved Islamic necklace.	Dimension	24 x 42 mm.
		Perforation	11.5
		Watermark	Eagle Repeated
Printing	Rotogravure of Postal Printing House	Quantity	1,000,000 Stamps
			A.R. Egypt.

الإصدارات الحديثة

الطابع التذكارية

هدى شعراوي

المناسبة:	هدى شعراوي ومدرسة السنية	الفرخ:	٥٠ طابع (١٠×٥)
تاريخ الإصدار:	١٥ يوليو ١٩٧٣	أبعاد الطابع:	٤٢ × ٢٤ مم
الرسم:	صورتا المرحومة هدى شعراوي والمدرسة السنية للبنات وكل منهما داخل إطار إسلامي	التخريم:	١١ ¼
الفئة:	٢٠ ملجم	العلامة المائية:	النسر متكرر
الطبع:	روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية	الكمية المطبوعة:	١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

يصادف عام ١٩٧٣ مرور مائة عام على تعليم الفتاة بمصر وإنشاء مدرسة السنية الثانوية للبنات وخسعين عاما على الاتحاد النسائي المصري الذي قامت بتأسيسه المرحومة السيدة هدى شعراوي .

رفاعه رافع الطهطاوي

من اعلام مصر البارزين رأس أول بعثة من الشباب المصري الى فرنسا للتخصص في العلوم الحديثة في عهد محمد علي . ويمكن القول أنه أبو الديمقراطية الليبرالية في مصر - أشرف على مدرسة الآلسن وتوفي في ٢٧ مايو ١٨٧٣ .



المناسبة:	رفاعه رافع الطهطاوي	الفرخ:	٥٠ طابع (١٠×٥)
تاريخ الإصدار:	١٥ يوليو ١٩٧٣	أبعاد الطابع:	٤٢ × ٢٤ مم
الرسم:	صورة رفاعه الطهطاوي	التخريم:	١١ ¼
الفئة:	٢٠ ملجم	العلامة المائية:	النسر متكرر
الطبع:	روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية	الكمية المطبوعة:	١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

23 JULA, 1973

Onsar Makram

He was the headman of the nobles. He led the public struggle against the French Campaign at the beginning of the 19th century and then against the English forces. He also led the people's movement to appoint Mohamed Aly. He was expelled four times owing to his struggle. He died in April, 1822.

The Historian, Abdel-Rahman Al Gabarti

He was considered the most famous historian who cared for the history of the public. He wrote about three periods of modern Egyptian history : Egypt at the end of the Ottomans, the French campaign and the beginning of Mohamed Aly's reign. He was persecuted owing to his views on Mohamed Aly's family. His own manuscripts were burnt. He died in June, 18th. 1822.



The Martyr, Mohamed Korayem

He was born in Alexandria as a struggling man and was appointed a governor during the French campaign. He led the people in their struggle against the invaders. He also organized the struggle in Al-Bihera, but the invaders arrested and executed him in September 6th, 1798 after a false trial.

The Souvenir Sheet : Reconstruction and the Battle

The president has summarized the duties of the general facing in three points: The first point: Liberating of Land. The second point: Rebuilding the society. The third point: Establishing peace based on justice during this stage.

Desig.	Lifted hands holding a pen spanner, a gun and an olive branch	Watermark Quantity Printing	Eagle Repeated 100,000 Stamps Rotogravure of Postal Print- ing House, A.R. Egypt.
Denomination	110 Mills.		
Dimension	60 × 60 mm.		

العيد الحادى والعشرون للشورة

الناسبة :	العيد الحادى والعشرون للشورة .	
تاريخ الاصدار :	٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٣ .	
الرسم :	صورة محمد كريم على أرضية من الزخارف الاسلامية داخل اطار زخرفى .	محمد كريم -
الفئة :	٢٠ مليون لكل .	عمر مكرم -
الفرخ :	٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) لكل .	عبد الرحمن الجبرتي
ابعاد الطابع :	٢٤ × ٤٢ مم لكل .	صورة عمر مكرم على أرضية من الزخارف الاسلامية داخل اطار زخرفى .
التخريم :	١١ $\frac{1}{3}$	صورة عبد الرحمن الجبرتي داخل اطار .
		العلامة المائية :
		الكمية المطبوعة :
		الطبع :
		النسر متكرر
		١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع لكل .
		روتوجرافيون مطابع هيئة البريد

الشهيد / محمد كريم

نشأ متاضلا بالاسكندرية وعين حاكما لها ابان الحملة الفرنسية وقاد الجماهير في كفاحها ضد المهاجمين كما نظم المقاومة بالبحيرة غير أن المهاجمين قبضوا عليه وأعدموه في ٦ سبتمبر ١٧٩٨ بعد محاكمة صورية «

السيد / عمر مكرم

نقيب الاشراف ، قاد النضال الشعبى ابان الحملة الفرنسية ، ثم في بداية القرن ١٩ ضد الانجليز كما قاد الحركة الشعبى لتولية محمد على وقد نفى بسبب كفاحه أربع مرات وتوفى فى شهر أبريل عام ١٨٢٢ .

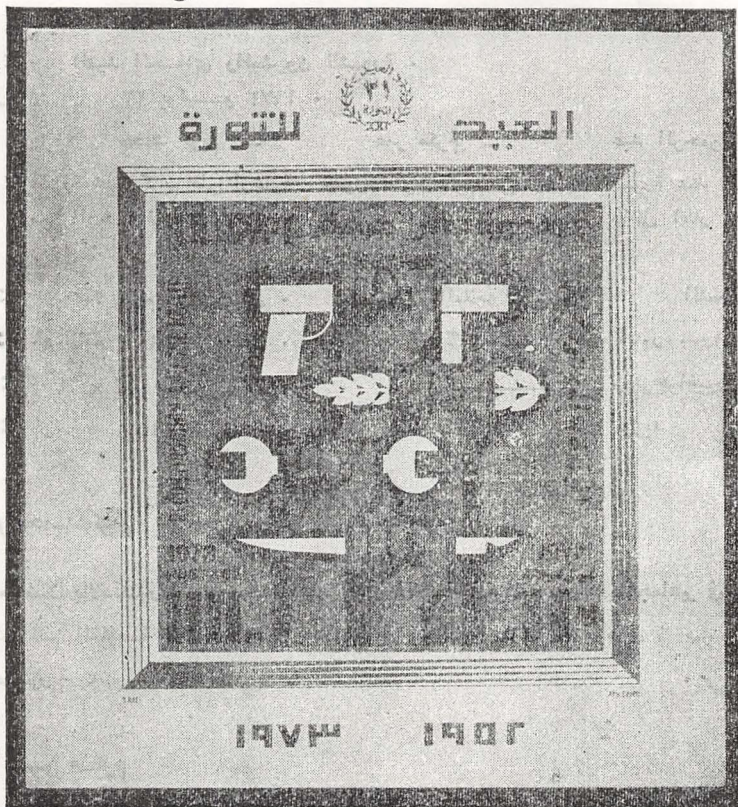
المؤرخ / عبد الرحمن الجبرتي

يعتبر أشهر مؤرخ مصرى أهتم بتاريخ العامة وأرخ لثلاث فترات من تاريخ مصر الحديث . هى مصر فى نهاية حكم العثمانيين ثم فترة الحملة الفرنسية ثم بداية عصر محمد على وقد اضهد بسبب آرائه من أسرة محمد على وأحرقت الكتب الخطية له وتوفى فى ١٨ يونيو ١٨٢٢ .

البطاقة البناء والمعركة

لقد بلور السيد / رئيس الجمهورية مهام الواجهة الشاملة فى ثلاث نقاد هى : المهمة الأولى هى تحرير الأرض - المهمة الثانية هى إعادة بناء المجتمع - المهمة الثالثة هى إقامة سلام قائم على العدل فى هذه الرحلة .

تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا



تونس
فرنسا
بلجيكا
البحرين
الكويت
قطر
عمان
السعودية
اليمن
العراق
البحرين
الكويت
قطر
عمان
السعودية
اليمن
العراق

البحرين
الكويت
قطر
عمان
السعودية
اليمن
العراق

تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا

الرسيم : ايدى مرفوعة وتقبض على وريشة
كتابة ومفتاح وبنديقية وغصن

زيتون
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا

القيمة : 110 مليم

تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا

الكمية المطبوعة : 100.000 بطاقة

الطبع : روتوجرافيون مطابع هيئة
البريد جمهورية مصر العربية

تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا
تونس وفرنسا وبلجيكا



Occasion : Feast postage stamp.
 Date of issue : 24 October 1973.

Designer : Edmund Calivis.
 Design : A rose within an Arab frame.

Sheet : 100 stamps (10 × 10)
 Dimensions of stamp : 26 × 30 mm.
 Perforation : 11½
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.
 Printed Quantity : 2,000,000 Stamps.

Denomination : 10 Mills.

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.



Occasion : The Tenth (Anniversary) Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).
 of the World Food Programme. Dimension of stamp : 42 × 24 mm.

Date of issue : 24 October 1973. Perforation : 11½

Designer : Sami Rafi and Abbas S. Elias. Watermark : Multiple Eagle.

Design : The globe, an ear of corn and a cow with the programme's motto. Printed Quantity : 400,000 Stamps.

Denomination : 10 Mills.

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

The year 1973 coincides the 10th Anniversary of the agreement of the common committee of World Food Programme between governments on the first pro-

gramme of food aid which is set by that Organization. The Organization works in more than 500 projects in favour of about 80 countries and that under the supervision of the United Nations and the United Nations Organization for food and agriculture at the same time.

Occasion	: 75th. Anniversary of the National Bank of Egypt.	Sheet	: 35 stamps (7 × 5).
		Dimensions	
Date of issue	: 24 October 1973.	of stamp	: 40 × 40 mm.
Designer	: Sami Rafi and Lydia Farid	Perforation	: 11½
Design	: The National Bank of Egypt on a decorated background	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Printed	
Denomination	: 20 Mills.	Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.
Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.			

The bank was established in 1898. Its branches and agencies spread all over the whole country. It has also correspondences all over the world. The Bank offers all the inward and outward financial services.

Occasion	: The Silver Jubilee of the World Health Organization (Light and hope Society).	Sheet	: 50 stamps (10 X 5).
		Dimensions	
Date of issue	: 24 October 1973.	of stamp	: 42 × 24 mm.
Designer	: Waheeb Farag.	Perforation	: 11½
Design	: A symbol of a blind and the motto of both the Society and the World Health Organization.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Printed	
		Quantity	: 200,000 Stamps.
Denomination	20 + 10 Mills.		
Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.			

This Society includes primary, preparatory and secondary schools from which blind girls have been graduated. Some of them joined the universities and higher institutes, others worked in ministries and in different administrations. The mission of this society is summarized in what it offers of care and technical, medical, psychological and social aid to the blind girls either inside its primary, preparatory and secondary schools or outside them, until some of them reached high education and some have proved superiority in music and professional qualification which made them good citizens sharing in building our developing society.

طابع الأعياد

تصدر هيئة البريد سنويا طابعا بريديا للتخليص على بطاقات تهنى الأعياد .

المناسبة : طابع الأعياد - الفرخ : ١٠٠ طابع (١٠ × ١٠)
 تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣ أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٢٠ مم
 المصمم والمنفذ : آدموندو كاليفس التخريم : $\frac{11}{4}$
 الرسم : ورده داخل إطار عربي العلامة المائية : النسر مكرر
 الفئة : ١٠ مليم الكمية المطبوعة : ٢٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع
 الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

العيد العاشر للبرنامج الغذائى العالمى

المناسبة : العيد العاشر للبرنامج الغذائى العالمى - الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
 العالمى

تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣ أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٤ مم
 المصمم والمنفذ : سامى رافع - عباس صبحى التخريم : $\frac{11}{4}$
 الرسم : الكرة الأرضية والسنبلة العلامة المائية : النسر مكرر
 : والبقرة مع شعار البرنامج الكمية المطبوعة : ٤٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع
 الفئة : ١٠ مليم
 الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

يوافق عام ١٩٧٣ مرور عشر سنوات على موافقة لجنة البرنامج الغذائى العالمى المشتركة بين الحكومات على أول مشروع للمعونة الغذائىة تعده هذه المنظمة التى تعمل تحت رعاية الأمم المتحدة ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للتغذية والزراعة فى نفس الوقت - فى أكثر من ٥٠٠ مشروع لصالح ٨٠ بلدا تقريبا .

مرور ٧٥ سنة على إنشاء البنك الأهلى المصرى

المناسبة : مرور ٧٥ سنة على إنشاء البنك الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع (٧ × ٥)
 الأهلى المصرى

تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣ أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم
 المصمم والمنفذ : سامى رافع - ليديا فريد التخريم : $\frac{11}{4}$

الرسم : يمثل البنك الأهلي على أرضية العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
زخرفية

الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم الكمية المطبوعة ٥٠٠٠٠٠ ر.١ طابع

الطبع : رتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

أنشئ عام ١٨٩٨ وتنتشر فروعه وتوكيلاته في جميع أرجاء الوطن وله مراسلون في جميع أنحاء العالم ويقدم كافة الخدمات المصرفية داخليا وخارجيا وينفرد بالعمليات الآتية :

متخصص في تمويل التجارة الخارجية - تجميع مدخرات المصريين في الخارج
إصدار شهادات الاستثمار - أمناء الاستثمار - بنك المدرسة .

مرور ٢٥ عاما على منظمة الصحة العالمية

المناسبة : مرور ٢٥ عاما على منظمة

الصحة العالمية (جمعية النور

والأمل)

تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣ الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)

المصمم والمنفذ : وهيب فرج أبعاد الطابع : ٢٤ × ٤٢ مم

الرسم : برمز الى كفيفة وشعار الجمعية التخريم : ١١/٤

وشعار الصحة العالمية العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر

الفئة : ٢٠ + ١٠ ملجم الكمية المطبوعة : ٢٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

الطبع : رتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

تضم الجمعية مدارس ابتدائية واعدادية وثانوية تخرجت منها طالبات كفيفات منهن من التحق بالجامعات والمعاهد العليا ومنهن من يعملن الآن في الوزارات والمصالح المختلفة .

ان رسالة هذه الجمعية تتلخص فيما تقدمه من رعاية ومعونة فنية وطبية ونفسية واجتماعية للكفيفات سواء داخل مدارسها الابتدائية والاعدادية والثانوية أو خارجها حتى وصل بعضهن الى التعليم الجامعي كما تفوق البعض في مجال الموسيقى والتأهيل المهني مما جعلهن مواطنات صالحات يسهمن في بناء مجتمعنا الناهض .

REFUGEES

This stamp is issued to call the attention of the world to their problem and their right to return back to their mother land.

Occasion	: Will Return to Palestine.	Sheet	: 35 Stamps (5 × 7).
Date of issue	: 24 October 1973.	Dimensions	
Designer	: Lotfy El-Sawaf.	of stamp	40 × 40 mm.
Design	: A refugee Palestinian family, map of Palestine, on it the motto of «Unrwa» and the word «will return.»	Perforation	11½
		Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Printed	
		Quantity	: 400,000 Stamps.
Denomination	: 20 mills., airmail.		

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

Occasion	: Salvage of Philae Temples.	Sheet	: 35 Stamps (7 × 5).
Date of issue	: 24 October 1973.	Dimensions	
Designer	: Sami Rafi — Saber Saida.	of stamp	: 40 × 40 mm.
Design	: Symbol of Philae Temples sinking in water and raised by the Unesco's aid.	Perforation	: 11½
		Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Printed	
Denomination	: 55 Mills.	Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

The project of saving Philae's Temples can be divided into two different stages steps.

The first stage step driving the steel sheet piles around Flala island, its length is 750 metres. Then drying, cleaning the island and preparing the site on which the temple will be built.

The second step consists of disjoining and reerecting the temples in their new site, at the same time the island will be enlarged to reerect the temples on it. This process will last 70 months.

Occasion	: The Centenary of the Meteorological Organization.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: 24 October 1973.	Dimensions	
Designer	: Lotfi El Sawaf - Abbas S. Elias.	of stamp	: 24 × 42 mm.
Design	: Motto of the Meteorological Organization and a vane.	Perforation	: 11½
		Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Denomination	: 110 Mills.	Printed	
		Quantity	: 250,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

The World Meteorological Organization (W M O) had superseded the International Meteorological Organization (I M O) as from 23 March 1951. The WMO celebrates during September 1973 the occasion of elapse of 100 years since the convening of the first Congress of the (IMO) which was held in Vienna (Austria) in 1873.



اللاجئون

اللاجئون العائدون لتذكير العالم بقضيتهم العادلة وحققهم فى العودة الى ديارهم •

المناسبة : عائدون تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣

المصمم : والمنفذ : لطفي الصواف

الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع (٧ × ٥)

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم

التخريم : ١١/٤

الرسم : أسرة فلسطينية من اللاجئين وخريطة فلسطين عليها شعار وكالة غوث

اللاجئين وكلمة عائدون •

الفئة : ٣٠ ملجم جوى

الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية •

أنقاذ معابد فيله

المناسبة : أنقاذ معابد فيله تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣

المصمم والمنفذ : سامى رافع - صابر سعيد

الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع (٧ × ٥)

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم

التخريم : ١١/٤

الرسم : رمز لمعبد فيله غارق فى المياه يرفع العلامة المائية : النسرة متكرر

بمساهمة اليونسكو •

الفئة : ٥٥ ملجم

الطبع : روتوجراف فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية •

العيد المتوى للأرصاد الجوية

المناسبة : العيد المتوى للأرصاد الجوية تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣

المصمم والمنفذ : لطفي الصواف - عباس صبحي

الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)

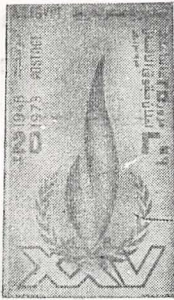
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٤ مم

التخريم : ١١/٤

الرسم : شعار المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية ودليل اتجاه الرياح والجهات الأصلية

الفئة : ١١٠ ملجم

الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية



Occasion : 25th Anniv. of the Universal Declaration of human rights.
 Date of issue : 8 December 1973.
 Designer : Halim Yacoub Mickhall.
 Design : Motto of the Universal Declaration of human rights.
 Denomination : 20 Mills.

Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
 Dimensions of stamp : 25 × 42 mm.
 Perforation : 11½
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.
 Printed :
 Quantity : 1,000,000.

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS

The first International Definition of the rights of man — the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — was proclaimed by the U.N. General Assembly on December 10, 1948, a date now commemorated every year as Human Rights Day. That Declaration decided the rights and freedom of man.

Occasion : Social Work Day.
 Date of issue : 8 December 1973.
 Designer : Abbas Sobhi Elias.
 Design : Two hands represent donation, the motto of the Social Work Day and the flag of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
 Dimensions of stamp : 25 × 42 mm.
 Perforation : 11½
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.
 Printed :
 Quantity : 250,000.

Denomination : 20 + 10 Mills.

Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

The Social work day is celebrated annually on a national, territorial or 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 or public services.

Occasion : 10th Anniv. of the Organi- Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
 zation of African Unity. Dimensions
 Date of issue : 8 December 1973. of stamp : 25 × 42 mm.
 Designer : Waheeb Farag. Perforation : 111
 Design : Motto of the Organization, Watermark : Multiple Eagle.
 the African continent and Printed
 an olive branch. Quantity : 150,000.
 Denomination : 55 + 20 Mills.
 Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

On 22nd May 1963 the heads of 30 independent African countries held a session in Addis Abeba in which they signed The Charter of the Organization of African Unity.

The most important aim of this Organization is encouraging the solidarity of the African Countries, arranging co-operation among them, defending their lands and independence, putting an end to the different forms of imperialism in the continent and encouraging international co-operation under the charter of the United Nations and the Human Rights.

Occasion : 50th Anniv. of the Interna- Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
 tional Criminal Police-Interpol. Dimensions
 Date of issue : 8 December 1973. of stamp : 25 × 42 mm.
 Designer : Abbas Sobhi Elias. Perforation : 11½
 Design : Motto of the Interpol. Watermark : Multiple Eagle.
 Denomination : 110 Mills, airmail. Printed
 Quantity : 250,000.
 Printing : Rotogravure, Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt.

The General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police — «INTERPOL» — is the liaison between the police forces in the different countries. Thanks to the general meetings of the members of that organisation, for methods of following criminals, preventing different crimes and prevailing security internationally have been developed.

The Social work day is celebrated annually on a national, territorial or local level to emphasize its meaning — those who have done great deeds in the field of social services are glorified and the local organizations that have done faithful service in the field of public services.



مرور ٢٥ عاما على الاعلان العالمى لحقوق الانسان

المناسبة : مرور ٢٥ عاما على الاعلان العالمى لحقوق الانسان
الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)

تاريخ الاصدار : ٨ ديسمبر ١٩٧٣

المصمم : حليم يعقوب ميخائيل

الرسم : شعار الاعلان الدولى لحقوق الانسان

الفئة : ٢٠ ملليم

الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

أول تعريف دولى لحقوق الانسان هو الاعلان العالمى لحقوق الانسان الذى اذاعته الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة فى العاشر من شهر ديسمبر ١٩٤٨ وهو تاريخ يحتفل بذكراته كل عام بوصفه يوم حقوق الانسان .

يوم العمل الاجتماعى

المناسبة : يوم العمل الاجتماعى

تاريخ الاصدار : ٨ ديسمبر ١٩٧٣

المصمم : عباس صبحى الياس

الرسم : يدان تمثلان العطاء وشعار يوم العمل الاجتماعى

الفئة : ٢٠ + ١٠ ملليم

الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

يحتفل بيوم العمل الاجتماعى سنويا على المستوى القومى والاقليمى والمحلى ، يكرم فيه من قاموا بأعمال جليلة فى مجال الخدمة الاجتماعية والهيئات الأهلية التى قامت بجهود مخصصة فى ميدان الخدمات العامة .

منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية

المناسبة : مرور ١٠ سنوات على منظمة الوحدة الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
الأفريقية .

تاريخ الاصدار : ٨ ديسمبر ١٩٧٣ أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم

المصمم : وهيب فرج صليب التخريم : ١١/٢

الرسم : شعار المنظمة وقارة أفريقيا وغصن الزيتون العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر

الفئة : ٥٥ + ٢٠ ملجم الكمية المبوعة ١٥٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

في ٢٢ مايو ١٩٦٣ اجتمع رؤساء ٣٠ دولة أفريقية مستقلة بأديس أبابا ووقعوا على ميثاق منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية الذي من أهم أهدافه تشجيع وحدة تضامن الدول الأفريقية وتنسيق التعاون بينها والدفاع عن سلامة أراضيها واستقلالها والقضاء على صور الاستعمار في القارة وتشجيع التعاون الدولي في ظل ميثاق الأمم المتحدة وحقوق الأسان .

المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية

المناسبة : مرور ٥٠ سنة على المنظمة الدولية الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
للشرطة الجنائية

تاريخ الاصدار : ٨ ديسمبر ١٩٧٣ أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم

المصمم : عباس صبحي الياس التخريم : ١١/٢

الرسم : شعار منظمة الانتربول العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر

الفئة : ١٠ ملجم جوى الكمية المطبوعة ٢٥٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

الطبع : روتوجرا فيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية .

تعتبر السكرتارية العامة لهيئة البوليس الدولي همزة الوصل بين قوات الشرطة

في مختلف الدول وبفضل الاجتماعات العامة لأعضاء هذه الهيئة تطورت النظم لتعقب

المجرمين ومكافحة الجريمة بأنوعها لاستتباب الأمن على الصعيد الدولي .

والله

الطابع

رسم :

الفئة :

الطبع :

DR. TAHA HUSSEIN, DEAN OF ARAB LITERATURE



Taha Hussein was surnamed Dean of Arab Literature. He started his education in Al Azhar Al Sharif and joined the National University. He benefited of the courses of the Orientalists and the Pioneers of modern culture in studying the Arab Literature. Then he went to France on a scholarship where he studied modern French Literature. After that he was appointed as a professor in the Egyptian University when it was founded in 1925, then as Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He wrote in Literary magazines in addition to his political essays in the newspapers.

His literary product is great, various and contains literary studies. His narrative product is characterized by classical technical structure that gathers simplicity, splendour and clearliness.

Occasion	: In Memoriam of Taha Hussein.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: 10 December, 1973.	Dimensions of stamp	: 25 × 42 mm.
Designer	: Lotfy El Sawaf.	Perforation	: 11½
Design	: The effigy of Taha Hussein & the emblem of U.N.	Watermark	: Eagle Repeated.
Denomination	: 20 Mills.	Printed	
		Quantity	: 1,000,000 stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

OCTOBER 6, 1973

The great victory achieved by our Armed Forces by crossing the Suez Canal had and still has its wide repercussions all over the world. Our Army has proved its readiness to sacrifice its blood for the liberation and restoration of the usurped Arab land. Our home-front has asserted its steadfastness, solidity and integrity behind our victorious Army and that it is an endless source of power and support to our Armed forces.

Occasion	: Liberation Battle.	Sheet	: 25 Stamps (5 × 5).
Date of issue	: 23 December, 1973.	Dimensions of stamp	: 50 × 42 mm.
Designer	: Mohamed Nabil El-Hendawi	Perforation	: 11½
Design	: The Battle of 10th. Ramadan & the effigy of President Sadat.	Watermark	: Eagle Repeated.
Denomination	: 20 Mills.	Printed	
		Quantity	: 1,000,000 stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

[Handwritten notes in Arabic script, including dates like 7/7/77 and 7/7/77, and other illegible text.]

الدكتور طه حسين

عميد الأدب العربي

لقب طه حسين بعميد الأدب العربي ، بدأ دراسته في الأزهر الشريف وأنتظم بالجامعة الأهلية واتجه الى الانتفاع بمناهج المستشرقين ورواد الثقافة الحديثة في دراسة الأدب العربي وسافر في بعثة الى فرنسا حيث اطلع على الأدب الفرنسي المعاصر وقد عين أستاذا بالجامعة المصرية عند انشائها عام ١٩٢٥ ثم عميدا لكلية الآداب وكتب في المجالات الأدبية بالاضافة الى مقالاته السياسية بالصحف وشغل بعد ذلك المناصب التالية .

مدير جامعة الاسكندرية - وزير المعارف - رئيس اللجنة الثقافية للجامعات العربية - رئيس المجمع اللغوي .

وانتاجه الأدبي ضخيم متنوع يشمل الدراسات الأدبية والانتاج القصصي الذي تميز بالصيغة الفنية الكلاسيكية التي تجمع بين البساطة والفخامة والوضوح .

المناسبة : عميد الأدب العربي الدكتور/طه حسين الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
 تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٣/١٢/١٠
 المصمم : لطفى الصواف
 الرسم : صورة الفقيه - وشعار هيئة الأمم
 الفئة : ٢٠ ميلم
 الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية .



٦ أكتوبر ١٩٧٣

ان النصر العظيم الذي أحرزته قواتنا المسلحة خلال العبور ... كان حديث العالم كله ... وما زال ... لقد أكد جيشنا أنه على استعداد للبلد والتضحية بالدم لتحرير واسترداد الأراضي العربية المغتصبة ... وأكدت جبهتنا الداخلية أنها متماسكة كالبنيان المرصوص وراء جيشها المظفر ... وأنها الصدر الحنون والمنبع الذي لا ينضب لقواتنا المسلحة .

المناسبة : معركة التحرير
 تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٣/١٢/٢٣
 المصمم : محمد نبيل الهنداوى
 الرسم : معركة ١٠ رمضان ١٣٩٣
 وصورة السيد/الرئيس أنور السادات
 الفئة : ٢٠ ميلم
 الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية .

الفرخ : ٢٥ طابع (٥ × ٥)
 أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٥٠ مم
 التخريم : ١١/٣
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
 الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ ر طابع

THE POST DAY

(A SET OF 4 COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS)



Occasion	: The Post Day, 1974.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: 2/1/1974.	Dimensions	
Designer	: Halim Yacoub Mickhail.	of stamp	: 25 × 42 mm.
Design	: Emblems of Egyptian Postal Organization and Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Perforation	: 11½
Denomination	: 20 Mills., Air Mail.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Quantity	: 1,000,000 stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

Occasion	: The Post Day, 1974.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: 2/1/1974.	Dimensions	
Designer	: Halim Yacoub Mickhail.	of stamp	: 25 × 42 mm.
Design	: Emblems of UPU and Arab Postal Union.	Perforation	: 11½
Denomination	: 30 Mills, Air Mail.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Quantity	: 400,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

Occasion	: The Post Day, 1974.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: 2/1/1974	Dimensions	
Designer	: Halim Yacoub Mickhail.	of stamp	: 25 × 42 mm.
Design	: Emblems of UPU & African Postal Union.	Perforation	: 11½
Denomination	: 55 Mills, Air Mail.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Quantity	: 400,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

Occasion	: The Post Day, 1974.	Sheet	: 35 Stamps (5 × 7).
Date of issue	: 2/1/1974	Dimensions	
Designer	: Halim Yacoub Mickhail.	of stamp	: 40 × 40 mm.
Design	: Emblem of UPU.	Perforation	: 11½
Denomination	: 110 Mills, Air Mail.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

يوم البريد ١٩٧٤
مجموعة من أربع طوابع بريد تذكاري



- المناسبة : يوم البريد ١٩٧٤
تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٤/١/٢
المصمم : حلیم یعقوب میخائیل
الرسم : شعار هيئة بريد جمهورية مصر العربية
والاتحاد البريدي العالمي
الفئة : ٢٠ ملیم
- المناسبة : يوم البريد ١٩٧٤
تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٤/١/٢
المصمم : حلیم یعقوب میخائیل
الرسم : شعار اتحادی البريد العالمی والعربی
الفئة : ٣٠ ملیم جوی
- المناسبة : يوم البريد ١٩٧٤
تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٤/١/٢
المصمم : حلیم یعقوب میخائیل
الرسم : شعار اتحادی البريد العالمی والأفريقي
الفئة : ٥٥ ملیم جوی
- المناسبة : يوم البريد ١٩٧٤
تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٤/١/٢
المصمم : حلیم یعقوب میخائیل
الرسم : شعار الاتحاد البريدي العالمي
الفئة : ١١٠ ملیم
- الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠)
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم
التخريم : ١١/٤
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
الكمية المطبوعة : مليون طابع
- الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠)
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم
التخريم : ١١/٤
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
الكمية المطبوعة : ٤٠٠.٠٠٠ طابع
- الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع (٧ × ٥)
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم
التخريم : ١١/٤
العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
الكمية المطبوعة : مليون طابع



SOCIETY OF FAITHFULNESS AND HOPE

In gratitude to citizens of Arab and African nations who are injured in civil accidents or disasters, or during military and redemption operations and sacrifice life and blood in such battles; And

In recognition of their right during such accidents or operations for human care and protection; And

In fulfilment of the sincere hope to achieve their continuation of normal respectful life:

The Society has been formed and sincere efforts have already been dedicated to establish the «CITY OF FAITHFULNESS and HOPE» whose first stage will be ready within few months to receive those disabled in such a suitable centre to accommodate and rehabilitate them socially, medically, culturally and professionally, giving them proper training and necessary help to resume again their normal life.

Occasion	: Faithfulness and Hope	Sheet	: 25 Stamps (5 × 5).
Date of issue	: Society.	Dimensions	
Designer	: March 21, 1974.	of stamp	: 50 × 42 mm.
Design	: Lotfy El Sawaf.	Perforation	: 11½
	: Egypt's first lady (Jehane Al Sadat) consoles one of the wounded and the society's motto.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
		Printed	
Denomination	: 20 + 10 Mills.	Quantity	: 250,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

THE CAIRO INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Occasion	: Cairo International Fair.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: March 21, 1974.	Dimensions	
Designer	: Halim Yacoub Mickhal.	of stamp	: 25 × 42 mm.
Design	: An ear of corn, a cog and the Fair's motto.	Perforation	: 11½
		Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Denomination	: 20 Mills.	Printed	
		Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

جمعية الوفاء والأمل

وفاء لكل المواطنين في جميع البلاد العربية والأفريقية الذين يصابون في كوارث أو حوادث مدنية أو في عمليات عسكرية أو فدائية يضجون بالحياة والدم خلال المعارك .

واعترافا بحقهم خلال هذه الحوادث أو العمليات في الحماية والرعاية الانسانية ...

وتحقيقا للأمل المخلص في تحقيق مواصلة كل منهم للحياة العادية الكريمة ...

أنشئت الجمعية وتضافرت جهود مخلصه لبناء مدينة الوفاء والأمل التي ينتظر اتمام المرحلة الأولى منها خلال شهور لكي تستقبل المعاقين منهم وتكون مقرا مناسبة لحياتهم ، ومركزا لتأهيلهم اجتماعيا صحيا وثقافيا ومهنيا ، واعدادهم وتدريبهم ومعاونتهم لاستئناف حياتهم العادية من جديد ...

المناسبة : جمعية الوفاء والأمل
تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٤
المصمم : لطفى الصواف
الرسم : سيدة مصر الأولى (جيهان السادات) العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
تواصي أحد المصابين - وشعار الجمعية
الفئة : ٢٠ + ١٠ مليم
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

سوق القاهرة الدولية

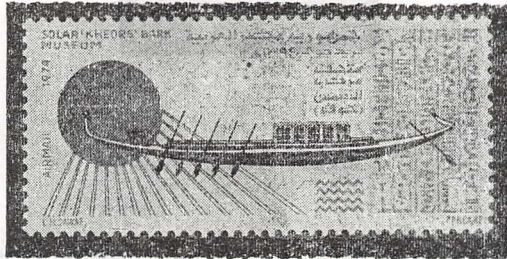
المناسبة : سوق القاهرة الدولية
تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٤
المصمم : حلیم يعقوب ميخائيل
الرسم : سنبل القمح وترس وشعار المعرض
الفئة : ٢٠ مليم
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

Occasion : Cairo International Fair
Date of issue : March 21, 1974
Designer : Halim Yacoub Mikhail
Design : An ear of corn, a cog and the Fair's motto
Denomination : 20 Mills
Sheet : Cairo International Fair
Dimensions : 10 x 5
Quantity : 1,000,000 stamps
Dimensions of stamp : 25 x 42 mm
Paper : 114
Watermark : Multiple Egypt
Printed

THE WORLD POPULATION YEAR 1974

Occasion : World Population Year. Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
 Date of issue : March 21, 1974. Dimensions of stamp : 30 × 48 mm.
 Designer : Lydia Farid. Perforation : 11½
 Design : The International motto of the organization, the U.N's emblem and a diagram. Watermark : Multiple Eagle. Printed
 Denomination : 55 Mills. Quantity : 400,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House --- A.R. Egypt



BOAT OF CHEOPS

Occasion : Sun Boat Museum. Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
 Date of issue : March 21, 1974. Dimensions of stamp : 28 × 61 mm.
 Designer : Lotfy El Sawaf. Perforation : 11½
 Design : Sun Boat, the Sun & few Pharaonic characters. Watermark : Multiple Eagle.
 Denomination : 110 Mills. Printed
 Quantity : 250,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House --- A.R. Egypt



سنة السكان العالمية

- المناسبة : سنة السكان العالمية
 تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٤
 المصمم : ليديا فريد
 الرسم : الشعار العالمي للمنظمة وشعار هيئة الأمم المتحدة ورسم بياني
 الفئة : ٥٥ ملليم
 الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية
- الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠)
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٥ × ٤٢ مم
 التخريم : ١١/٤
 الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع
- مركب خوفو

- المناسبة : متحف مركب الشمس
 تاريخ الاصدار : ٢١ مارس ١٩٧٤
 المصمم لطفى الصواف
 الرسم : مركب الشمس - قرص الشمس بعض الخطوط الفرعونية
 الفئة : ١١٠ ملليم
 الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية
- الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠)
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٨ × ٦١ مم
 التخريم : ١١/٤
 الكمية المطبوعة : ٢٥٠٠٠٠٠ طابع



WORKERS' DAY

Occasion : Universal Workers' Day. Sheet : 50 Stamps (5 × 10).
 Date of issue : 15/5/1974. Dimensions of stamp : 48 × 30 mm.
 Designer : Lotfy El Sawaf. Perforation : 11½
 Design : A carving from Queen «Tee»'s tomb in Sakara about the workers of ships, modern factories & the universal motto of workers. Watermark : Multiple Eagle. Quantity : 1,000,000 Stamps.
 Denomination : 20 Mills.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

NURSE'S DAY-INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALS DAY

Occasion : Nurse's Day — International Hospitals Day. Sheet : 35 Stamps (5 × 7).
 Date of issue : 15/5/1974. Dimensions of stamp : 40 × 40 mm.
 Designer : Lotfy El Sawaf. Perforation : 11½
 Design : A nurse while working, the motto of the Egyptian Society for nursing and the medal of angels of the 10th Ramadan. Watermark : Multiple Eagle. Printed Quantity : 400,000 Stamps.
 Denomination : 55 Mills.

عيد العمال

يحتفل بعيد العمال في أول مايو من كل عام على المستوى العالمي والقومي تكريماً لذكرى العمال الأمريكيين الذي قدموا لمحاكمة سورية في شيكاغو عام ١٨٨٦ بتهمة تحريض العمال على أحداث الشغب وقتل بعض رجال الشرطة ونفذ فيهم حكم الأعدام ثم ثبتت براءتهم بعد أن اعترف مدير الشرطة بالمدينة وهو على فراش الموت بتدبير التهمة لهم لتزعمهم حركة للمطالبة بحقوق العمال .

المناسبة : عيد العمال العالمي
تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٤/٥/١٥
المصمم : لطفى الصواف
عن عمال السفن ومصانع حديثة والشعار
الرسم : نحت بارز من مقبرة الملكة (نى) بسقارة
العالمى للعمال .

القرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥)
أبعاد الطابع : ٤٨ × ٣٠ مم
التخريم : ١١/٢
الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع
الفئة : ٢٠ ملليم
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية



يوم التمريض - العيد للعالمى للمستشفيات

إيماناً بالخدمات الإنسانية الجليلة التى تقوم بها الممرضات فى رعاية المرضى فقد أولت جمهورية مصر العربية اهتمامها بالتمريض ورفع المستوى الفنى والثقافى للممرضات ومساعدتهن اذ يوجد حالياً معهدان عاليان للتمريض انشئ الأول بالاسكندرية عام ١٩٥٤ والثانى بالقاهرة عام ١٩٦٤ وذلك بمعاونة منظمة الصحة العالمية بالإضافة الى ١٥ مدرسة للتمريض .

ويوافق يوم ١٢ مايو الاحتفال بعيد المستشفيات العالمى كما يوافق هذا اليوم من العام الحالى العيد الوطنى للجمعية المصرية للمستشفيات العضو المؤسس فى الاتحاد الدولى للمستشفيات .

المناسبة : يوم التمريض/العيد العالمى للمستشفيات
تاريخ الاصدار : ١٩٧٥/٥/١٥
المصمم : لطفى الصواف
الرسم : الممرضة أثناء العمل - شعار الجمعية المصرية للتمريض ووسام ملائكة ١٠ رمضان
الفئة : ٥٥ ملليم
الكمية المطبوعة : ٤٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع
الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية



THE 22nd ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION

Is celebrated by the following topics :

Occasion	: The reconstruction of Sinai and the Canal Towns.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (10 × 5).
Date of issue	: 23 July, 1974.	Dimensions of stamp	: 24 × 42 mm.
Designer	: Samy Rafaa.	Perforation	: 11½
Design	: A map of the Suez Canal on a golden back ground & a sketch of a building.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Denomination	: 20 M., Commemorative.	Printed Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

Date of issue	: Aluminium Factory.	Sheet	: 35 Stamps (5 × 7).
Designer	: July 23rd., 1974.	Dimensions of stamp	: 40 × 40 mm.
Design	: Samy Rafaa.	Perforation	: 11½
Denomination	: A piece of aluminium of the production of the factory and the motto of the revolution 22nd., anniversary.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Occasion	: 20 Mills. (commemorative).	Printed Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt

Occasion	: The Events of the Glorious October.	Sheet	: 50 Stamps (5 × 10).
Date of issue	: 23 July, 1974.	Dimensions of stamp	: 24 × 42 mm.
Designer	: Ibrahim El Torky.	Perforation	: 11½
Design	: President SADAT effigy on a background showing the Egyptian soldiers storming Barley Line.	Watermark	: Multiple Eagle.
Denomination	: 20 M., Commemorative.	Printed Quantity	: 1,000,000 Stamps.

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt



- Occasion : The October Working Pa- Sheet : 6 Cards (8 × 11) cm.
 Date of issue : 23 July, 1974. Perforation : 11½
 Designer : Lotfy El Sawaf. Quantity : Multiple Eagle.
 Design : A statement from the Pre- Printed : 100,000 cards.
 sident SADAT's speeches ...
 a card on which a symbol
 of science, technology and
 development — the spark
 of October.
 Denomination : 110 M., (Commemorative
 S.S.).

Printing : Rotogravure of Postal Printing House — A.R. Egypt



العيد الثاني والعشرون للشورة

لقد كانت ثورة ٢٣ يوليو وما زالت هي المنطلق الى تدعيم أسس الاقتصاد والنظام والعمل ومحاربة الجهل والفقر والمرض .

لذا أولت عنايتها بالتعليم وجعلته بالمجان في جميع مراحلها والتوسع في التصنيع وتنفيذ المشروعات الهامة لزيادة فرص العمل والانتاج والعمل على اعادة وانتشار التعمير كما اهتمت بالزراعة والرعاية الصحية وأصبح هدفها العمل الفعال الذي يعود على الأمة بالنفع .

وتحتفل هيئة البريد بهذا العيد المجيد باصدار مجموعة طوابع بريد تذكارية تتناول الموضوعات التالية :

- المناسبة : تدمير سيناء ومدن قناة السويس الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (٥ × ١٠)
 تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٤ أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٤ م
 المصمم : سامي رافع التخريم : ١١ ¼
 الرسم : خريطة قناة السويس على أرضية ذهبية العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
 ورسوم رمزية للعمارة
 الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم (تذكاري)
 الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

- المناسبة : مجمع الألونيزوم الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع (٧ × ٥)
 تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٤ أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ م
 المصمم : سامي رافع التخريم : ١١ ¼
 الرسم : قطعة المنيوم من انتاج مجمع الألونيزوم العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
 شعار العيد الثاني والعشرين للشورة
 الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم (تذكاري)
 الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

المناسبة : أحداث أكتوبر العظيم
 تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٤
 المصمم : إبراهيم التركي
 الرسم : صورة السيد/رئيس الجمهورية وجماعة
 توضيح اقتحام الجنود المصريون لخط بارليف
 الفئة : ٢٠ مليم (تذكاري)
 الطبع : روتوجرافيور مطابع هيئة البريد - جمهورية مصر العربية

الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠x٥)
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٤x٤٢ مم
 التخريم : ١١
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر
 الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠٠ طابع

المناسبة : ورقة أكتوبر
 تاريخ الإصدار : ٢٣ يوليو ١٩٧٤
 المصمم : لطفى الصواف
 الرسم : عبارة مأثورة من أقوال السيد/رئيس الجمهورية على صحيفة تمثل ورقة أكتوبر
 ورمز شراء أكتوبر والعلوم والتكنولوجيا
 والفئة : ١١٠ مليم (بطاقة تذكارية)

أبعاد البطاقة : ٨x١١ سم
 الكمية المطبوعة : ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ بطاقة

الطابع العادية

أصدرت هيئة البريد في ١٥/٧/١٩٧٣ طبعتين جديدتين للطابعين العاديين المذكورين بعد :
 طابع فئة مليم واحد بلون واحد وعليه رسم « هرم صقارة » .
 وطابع فئة عشرة مليمات بلون واحد وعليه رسم « وجه الملك سيتي الأول » .
 وفي ٨ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٧٣ صدر الطابعان العاديان الجديان من فئتي ٥ مليمات و ٥٠ مليمات
 بالرسمين الموضحين بعد :



وفي ١٥ مايو سنة ١٩٧٤ صدر الطابع العادي الجديد من فئة ٥٥ مليمات .

ORDINARY STAMPS

On 15th July, 1973, The Postal Organization released two new ordinary stamps :



1 Mill. «Sakkara pyramid» in one colour.

10 Mills. «Effigy of king Citi I» in one colour.

On 8th December, 1973, two new ordinary stamps of 5 and 50 Mills were also released.

On 15th May, 1974, a new ordinary stamp of 55 Mills. was issued.



بشرى لهواة الطوابع

المعرض العالمى للميون طابع

شارع مصطفى سرى رقم ٢ - بالطنية الجديدة - ت ٩١٨١٧٠



يقدم أرقى المجموعات التى تفيد الطلبة فى مراحل التعليم المختلفة

ثقافة - جغرافيا - ادخار

البومات مقاسات مختلفة - جملة وقطاعى

مشروع ميزانية سنة ١٩٧٥

On 18th July 1973 The Post Office released two new ordinary stamps:

	جنيه	جنيه	جنيه
١ - الاشتراكات			
اشترك ٨٠ عضوا بالقاهرة x ٢ جنيه	١٦٠		
اشترك ٢٠ عضوا بالاسكندرية x ٢ جنيه	٤٥		
اشترك ٨٥ عضوا بالخارج والاقليم x ١ جنيه	٨٥	٢٨٥	
٢ - إيرادات الاستثمارات			
قوائد سندات الجهاد ١٠٠٠٠ جنيه x ٤٤ ١/٢ %	٤٥٠		
قوائد شهادات الاستثمار ٢٥٠٠ جنيه x ٥ %	١٢٥	٥٧٥	
٣ - إيرادات متنوه			
اعلانات بمجلة الجمعية	١٥		
متحصلات لجنة استيراد وتصدير الطابع وتمن بيع			
الاعداد السابقة من المجلة وايرادات أخرى متنوه	١٠٠	١١٥	٩٧٥
ثانيا - المصروفات			
١ - مصروفات المجلة			
ورق لطع المجلة	٨٠		
أجرة الطبع	١٣٠		
تصوير واكشيفات	٥٠	٣٠٠	
مصاريف تصدير المجلة ومصاريف أخرى	٤٠		
٢ - مصروفات عمومية			
مرتبات	٢٤٨		
صافي الاجار	١٢٥		
استهلاك الكهرباء	٢٠		
التخليص على المراسلات	٣٠		
أدوات كتابية ومطبوعات	٤٠		
مصروفات متنوعة (اشترك التليفون - اتماب مراقب الحسابات - اشترك الجمعية في الاتحاد العولى - رسوم و ضرائب - مصاريف وعمولة البنك - مصاريف نشرية - مصاريف غير منظورة - تكاليف طبع كتيب)	١٦٠	٧٢٣	
٣ - مصروفات مكتب الاسكندرية			
اجار	٦٣		
كناالوجات ومجلات	١٥		
مصروفات متنوعة (كهرباء - نظافة - زيادة المصروفات عن الايرادات	١٥	٩٣	
الاجمالي		١٤١	
		١١١٦	١١١٦

الميزانية العمومية
في ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٧٤

	مليم جنيه	مليم جنيه	مليم جنيه
احتياطي مرحل من سنة ١٩٧٣	١٢٦٦٣,٣٢٤		٦٨,٤٦٨
زيادة الإيرادات عن الصرفات ١٩٧٤	٥١,٧٨١		١٣,٦٦٣
تأمينات محصلة	١٧,٠٠٠		٥,٢١٢
اقتراعات محصلة مقدما ١٩٧٥	٦,٠١٧		١,٠٤٢
<u>حسابات دائنة</u>			
ح/ فروق بيع مجموعة طابع الجمعية	٨٩,٠٠٥		٨,٤٤٦
ح/ مجموعة الطابع تحت التوزيع	٥٥,٦٥١		١,٦٨٩
مكتب اسكندرية	٦,١٢٠		١٦,٨٢٥
حسابات جارية	١٥٤,٣١٨		٣,٣٦٧
كتالوج زهيرى		٢٢٤,٩٩٤	
البنك الأهمى (ح / القرض)		١٨٠,٦٥٢	
		٦١٩,٣٦٣	
			١٣,٤٦٨
			٥٩,٠٠٠
			٢٠,٤٢٥
			١٩٨,٥٢٥
			٢٥٠,٠٠٠
			١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠
			٢,٠٢٥٠
			٦٧,٨
			٦,٧٧
			٦٠٤
			٢٧,٩١٧
			٢,٦٣,٥٨٢
			١٧٤,٢٦٠
			٣,٧٥,٠٠٠
			٨٠,٠٠٠
<u>ح / الائتمانية</u>			
صندوق		٤٧,٣٦٣	
البنك الأهمى (ح / جارى)		٢١,٥٢٦	
			٢٥٧,٨٨٩
			<u>١,٦٤٣,٠٦٩</u>

وأرجو انتخاب لجنة من السادة الأعضاء الحاضرين للقيام بعملية الانتخاب. وقد تكونت اللجنة المشرفة على الانتخاب من السادة :

السيد/ اللواء حبيب عبد الرؤف أحمد - الأستاذ حسن المرسي خليل - المهندس الفى توفيق زقلمة - الأستاذ ممدوح صبرى أبو علم . وقد أسفرت عملية الانتخاب عن فوز السادة :

الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشينى - الدكتور عبد الحميد على لطفى - الأستاذ مهنى عيد - السيدة/ زوزو حمدي الحكيم .

واختتم السيد/ رئيس الجمعية كلمته باسداء الشكر للسادة أعضاء مجلس الإدارة على تعاونهم لانجاح رسالة الجمعية كما شكر سيادته أعضاء لجنة تصدير واستيراد الطوابع وكذا العاملين بالجمعية على ما قاموا به من مجهودات . وأنهى كلمته بأن قال « وكل عام وأنتم بخير وسعادة » .

تقرير المراجعة السنوى

للجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد عن ١٩٧٤

السيد/ رئيس مجلس ادارة الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تحية طيبة وبعد ..

نتشرف بافادة سيادتكم باننا قمنا بمراجعة حسابات الجمعية على الدفاتر والمستندات المقدمة لنا فوجدناها مطابقة لها وفى رأينا أن الميزانية العمومية تمثل المركز المالى الحقيقى للجمعية فى ٣١ ديسمبر ١٩٧٤ طبقا للدفاتر والمستندات المقدمة وكذا البيانات والايضاحات التى حصلنا عليها .

وفيما يلى بعض ملاحظاتنا عن نتيجة أعمال المراجعة .

١ - لم يحدث أى اضافة خلال سنة ١٩٧٤ بالنسبة للأثاث والأجهزة العلمية والمكتبة ومصاريف التأسيس وقد قمنا بعمل استهلاك بواقع ٢٠٪ على كل منها .

٢ - لم يحدث أى اضافة أو خصم بالنسبة للوحات الطوابع المعروضة وطوابع المقارنة .

٣ - مجموعة الطوابع المحفوظة - بيع منها بمبلغ ١٩٣ر٧٣٥ وأصبح الرصيد الدفترى المتبقى ٢٩٨ر٥٣٥ .

٤ - كتالوج زهيرى - بلغت جملة المدفوعات ٢٠٦٣ر٥٨٣ وبلغت جملة المبيعات ١٨٠٦ر٥٢٧ (من تاريخ البدء فى طبع العدد التاسع سنة ١٩٧٢) بخلاف الأعداد المتبقية ولم يتم بيعها حتى ١٩٧٤/١٢/٣١ .

٥ - بلغ رصيد ممثلو الجمعية المدين ٦٧٩ر١٠٧ حيث بلغ اجمالى الجانب المدين ٢٨٦٤ر٨١٤ والجانب الدائن ٢١٨٥ر٧٠٧ ويجب على القائمين بالحسابات تحليل كل جانب على حدة وأعداد المبالغ المتعذر تحصيلها وكذلك الحال بالنسبة للحسابات الجارية .

وفيما عدا ذلك من تحفظات - فاننا نرى أن الميزانية العمومية تمثل المركز المالى الحقيقى للجمعية فى ٣١ ديسمبر سنة ١٩٧٤

مراقب الحسابات (امضاء)

والندوات التي تعقد في الجمعية ثلاثة مرات كل شهر إبان أقبال السادة الأعضاء عليها ما زال مستمرا بصورة توجب الرضا .

وتعلمون سيادتكم أن الجمعية تقوم بمجهود مشكور في تسهيل عملية تصدير واستيراد الطابع وتبادلها وذلك بمعرفة اللجنة المشكلة لهذا الغرض - غير أنه قامت أخيرا بعض صعوبات تشل هذه العملية من جراء تفسير بعض المسؤولين في مصلحة الجمارك للقوانين التي صدرت بشأن عمليات التصدير والاستيراد في المدة الأخيرة - وتبذل الجمعية ما يسعها من جهد لتذليل هذه الصعوبات .

* * *

أما عن النشاط المالي للجمعية فسيعرض على سيادتكم السيد مراقب الحسابات تقريره عن نتيجة مراجعة حسابات الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٧٤ . ثم بدأ السيد/ مراقب الحسابات الأستاذ كامل سليم في قراءة تقريره عن مراجعة حسابات الجمعية عن سنة ١٩٧٤ وبعد أن انتهى سيادته من تلاوة التقرير طلب السيد/ رئيس الجمعية النظر في أقرار الحسابات الختامية طبقا لما جاء بالتقرير .

القرار - الموافقة بالإجماع .

ثم استأنف السيد/ رئيس الجمعية كلمته فقال :

والآن أتلو على سيادتكم مشروع ميزانية سنة ١٩٧٥ للنظر في أقراره أو تعديله - ثم تلى سيادته مشروع ميزانية سنة ١٩٧٥ .

القرار - الموافقة بالإجماع .

والآن أرجو النظر في تعيين مراقب للحسابات عن سنة ١٩٧٥ وإذا رأيتم استمرار مراقب الحسابات الحالي في عمله فأرجو أن تكون قيمة أتعابه كالسنوات الماضية أي مبلغ عشرون جنيها .

وهنا اعترض السيد/ كامل سليم مراقب الحسابات مبررا اعتراضه بأن هذا المبلغ لا يتناسب مع الجهد الذي يبذله في مراجعة حسابات الجمعية وأنه كان يتقاضى هذا المبلغ منذ فترة تزيد على عشر سنوات .

وهنا اقترح أحد الأعضاء رفع قيمة الأتعاب الى ثلاثين جنيها .

القرار - الموافقة على الاقتراح بالإجماع .

ثم استأنف السيد/ رئيس الجمعية كلمته قائلا :

مطلوب الآن انتخاب أربعة أعضاء لمجلس إدارة الجمعية بدلا من الأربعة الذين خرجوا بطريق القرعة تطبيقا لنص المادة ٤٧ من القانون رقم ٣٢ لسنة ١٩٦٤ المعدل بالقانون رقم ٨ لسنة ١٩٧٢ - والأعضاء الذين خرجوا هم :

الدكتور عبد الحميد على لطفى - الأستاذ عطية حلمي محمود - الدكتور مدحت شريف الشيشيني - الأستاذ مهني عيد ميخائيل - ولهم حق في ترشيح أنفسهم وقد تقدم ستة أعضاء بترشيح أنفسهم مطلوب انتخاب أربعة أعضاء منهم .

محضر اجتماع الجمعية العمومية مساء السبت ٢٩ مارس سنة ١٩٧٥

كان محددًا الساعة السادسة مساء السبت الموافق ٢٩ مارس سنة ١٩٧٥ موعدًا لانعقاد الجمعية العمومية للجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد - بناءً على الدعوة السابق إرسالها للسادة الأعضاء بالبريد الموصى عليه أو بتسليم هذه الدعوة للأعضاء والتوقيع منهم بالسجل بما يفيد الاستلام طبقاً لما تقتضيه المادة ٢٥ من لائحة النظام الأساسي للجمعية .

* * *

ولما كان عدد الأعضاء الحاضرين في المعهد المذكور لا يشمل الأغلبية المطلقة للذين لهم حق الحضور - لذلك فقد تأجل عقد الجلسة حتى الساعة السابعة مساءً نفس اليوم تطبيقاً لنص المادة ٢٨ من لائحة النظام الأساسي للجمعية .

وفي الساعة السابعة مساءً بدأت الجلسة برئاسة الأستاذ مهني عيبد رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية وحضر من الأعضاء السادة الوضحة أسماؤهم بالكشف المرفق وعددهم ٣٠ ثلاثين عضواً (سواء بأنفسهم أو بالتوكيل) وذلك من مجموع السادة الأعضاء الذين لهم حق حضور الجمعية العمومية وعددهم ٨٢ عضواً .

والقى الأستاذ مهني عيبد رئيس مجلس إدارة الجمعية الكلمة التالية :

السادة الزملاء أعضاء الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

أوجب بكم وأشكركم على تفضلكم بالحضور في اجتماعنا السنوي لجمعيتنا العزيزة وأرجو من الله عز وجل أن يدوم هذا الاجتماع في سنوات عديدة قادمة تبدأ أعمال هذا الاجتماع بالنظر في محضر الجمعية العمومية السابقة

وقد وزعت صورة منه على كل من حضراتكم فأرجو ابداء ما يكون لدى حضراتكم من ملاحظات على هذا المحضر أو التكرم باعتماده إذا لم تكن هناك ملاحظات .

أقر السادة الأعضاء المحضر المذكور بالإجماع .

* * *

أما عن النشاط الاجتماعي للجمعية فاني آسف أن أذكر أنه لم تصدر أعداد من مجلة الجمعية منذ أن صدر العدد رقم ١٢٧ منذ حوالي سنة مضت - بسبب الصعوبات التي قامت أمام الجمعية وأهمها الحصول على الورق اللازم للطبع ثم العثور على مطبعة تقوم بطبع المجلة على المستوى الذي اعتادت أن تظهر به وبسعر معقول - إذ أن المطبعة التي اعتادت طبع المجلة رفضت أن تستمر في الطبع إلا إذا حصلت على ائتمان مرتفعة جداً - وقد أمكن الحصول فيه على ورق الطينع بالسعر الرسمي وذلك بعد مجهود شاق يرجع أغلب الفضل فيه إلى المهندس ابراهيم ماهر الجندى عضو مجلس الإدارة - وقد تم التعاقد مع مطبعة مذكور لطبع العدد ١٢٨ - وسلمت لها أصول المقالات طبعها منذ ثلاثة شهور ولكنها لم تنجز شيئاً حتى الآن بدعوى أن ماكينة الطباعة كانت معطلة وجارى تصليحها - وتعمش أن تنقلب على هذه الصعوبة في القريب العاجل بإذن الله .

أما كتابات زهيرى طبعه سنة ١٩٧٢ فما زال الطلب عليه مستمرا - وقد قارب المبلغ المحصل منه أن يغطي كافة المصروفات التي صرفت على طبعه .

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 : استاذ خالد عبد الحكيم مرزوق
 السكرتير : الأستاذ ممدوح صبرى أبو علم أمين الصندوق : الدكتور عبد الحميد لطفى
 أعضاء : السادة : المهندس ابراهيم موسى جندى ، الفى توفيق زقلمه ،
 اللواء حبيب عبد الرؤوف أحمد ، حسن المرسي خليل ،
 دكتور رؤوف جندى أبو سيف ، السيدة/زوزو حمدى
 الحكيم ، الدكتور صلاح الدين عيسى ، الدكتور مدحت
 شريف الشيشيني .

أعضاء شرف

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

لجنة الخبراء

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

لجنة استيراد وتصدير طوابع البريد

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد

الأعضاء : مندوب مصلحة الجمارك ، مندوب الادارة العامة للنقد
 السادة : يحيى فوزى متوشالح ، لطفى جندى ، اللواء محمد أنور طليمات ،
 شكوى أسمر ، المهندس محمود محسن ، باغوص هاجوبيسان ،
 ف. شيفاريلو

لجنة المجلة

الرئيس : مهني عيد

الأعضاء : السادة د. مدحت شريف الشيشيني - الأستاذ خالد مرزوق
 مكتب الجمعية بالاسكندرية : ٣ شارع بولاناكى

مراسلو الجمعية

انجلترا : الممتر فيليب هويتى - الولايات المتحدة الامريكية : دكتور بيتر سميت

كتالوج زهيرى

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طبعة سنة ١٩٧٢

قام باعداده

مهنى عيد

رئيس الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

تطبعه وتصدره

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

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