

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE



The 55 mills stamp depicting  
PHILAE TEMPLE  
(see page 148)

JOURNAL

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT  
SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE

محل طوابع البريد الشرقي  
(أورينتال فيلاتليك هاوس)

ب. هامو بيان وشركاه  
٧٩ مدينة الكونتinentال - القاهرة - مصر

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(PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT)

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ALFREDO DAZZI

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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. « Reinatex » Monte-Carlo 1952.  
 Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationale Phil. « Stockholmia 55 ».  
 Diplôme de Médaille de Vermeil, Exposition Internationnale Phil. Finlandia 56.

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#### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	Page
AN ESSAY FOR THE M.E.A.N. CONFERENCE ISSUE OF 1946 ? ... ..	83
U.A.R. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED DURING 1966 ... ..	84
U.A.R. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED DURING 1967 ... ..	85
THE 1898 POSTAGE DUE 3 MILL. PROVISIONAL — A NEW DISCOVERY	86
SOME FURTHER COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN CANCELLATIONS ... ..	88
EGYPTIAN CANCELLATIONS — SOME COMMENTS ... ..	89
"SPECIMEN" STAMPS OF EGYPT ... ..	98
THE INTERPOSTAL SEALS AND THE EARLY POSTAL SERVICES OF EGYPT ... ..	101
LES ETIQUETTES INTERPOSTALES ET LES PREMIERS BUREAUX POSTAUX D'EGYPTE ... ..	
PLATE FLAWS AND RETOUCHES — SOME FURTHER NOTES ... ..	120
A NEW DISCOVERY ... ..	122
THREE UNIQUE ITEMS OF EGYPT DISCOVERED THIS YEAR (1968) AND SOLD BY AUCTION ... ..	124
THE WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION "SOFIA 1969" ... ..	126
L'EXPOSITION MONDIALE PHILATELIQUE "SOFIA 1969" ... ..	
IMPERFORATE AND PART-PERFORATED IN EGYPTIAN PHILATELY ...	129
UNRECORDED VARIETIES ... ..	140
NEW ISSUES ... ..	141
NOUVEAUTES ... ..	

١٦٧ كلمة تهنئة للسيد المهندس محمد إبراهيم صبحي — رئيس مجلس إدارة هيئة البريد

١٦٦ العرض المقدم لهيئة البريد للتعاقد على طبع وبيع طوابع البريد

١٥٩ الاصدارات الجديدة



# AN ESSAY FOR THE M.E.A.N. CONFERENCE ISSUE OF 1946 ?



The stamp illustrated herewith was part of an auction lot containing varieties of the M.E.A.N. Conference stamp, sold by Robson Lowe Ltd. in the early part of this year. Its origin is unknown. The inscription is the same as that used on the issued stamp, but there are major differences in the lettering (*e.g.*, LE CAIRE instead of Le Caire). The stamp itself is the 5 mill. value rather than the 30 mill.

Although the first appearance of this item is that it has been overprinted on a printing press, closer examination reveals that it has not been printed at all; the "overprint" is actually hand drawn. Horizontal lines in pencil have been drawn as guide lines, and the lettering has been applied in black ink. The workmanship of the lettering is excellent—in fact, much better than on the issued stamp! It is clearly the work of a professional, and from the skill and style with which the Arabic lettering has been done, one can conclude that the artist was in all probability a native Egyptian. All of these facts support the view that this is, indeed, a legitimate essay, or artist's drawing, and may have been made by someone in the Government Printing Works at Boulac (or perhaps by an employee of Conference organization?). It makes no sense to consider it to be a forgery, and it must have required far too much work to execute to be consistent with mere fantasy, the work of a practical joker. Perhaps someone in Egypt will be able to ascertain from the Government Printing Works the recorded facts about the production of this stamp, which in its final issued form bore a typeset overprint. Could it be that an electrotyped overprinting plate was originally contemplated?

Peter A. S. Smith

## U. A. R. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED DURING 1966

Date	Occasion	Denomination Mills	Printed	Sold
2 Jan.	Post Day	10	1,042,860	1,042,860
		80 + 40	254,968	82,833
		115 + 55	254,968	83,005
	Miniature Sheet	140 + 60	148,900	82,435
27 Jan.	Industrial Exhibition	10	2,038,450	2,038,450
22 March	Arab Publicity Week	10	2,105,250	2,105,250
25 March	100th Ann. of National Press	10	1,991,500	1,991,500
28 April	Monuments of Nubia	20	659,600	659,600
		80	659,700	659,700
4 May	Inter. Traffic Day	10	1,942,700	1,542,700
26 May	U.A.R.-IRAQ Union Agreement	10	2,061,600	2,061,600
1st June	50th Inter. Labour Conf.	5	1,033,250	1,033,250
		10	1,040,300	1,040,300
		35	655,100	655,100
30 June	1st Population Sample Census	10	2,011,700	2,011,700
23 July	14th Ann. of Revolution Ships	10	975,835	966,707
	Abul-Simbel	10	1,042,615	1,033,487
	Sinia	10	923,930	914,802
	Health	10	1,021,160	1,012,032
	Sheet	100	100,000	77,703
26 July	10th Ann. of the Nation- alisation of Suez Canal Co.	10	1,989,950	1,979,549
10 August	7th Pan-Arab Jamboree	20	668,700	660,353
9 Sept.	Farmer's Day	5	1,028,950	1,020,550
		10	1,022,350	1,013,900
		35	627,750	619,350
24 Oct.	U N Day	5	1,068,050	1,058,807
		10	1,013,800	1,004,557
		35	660,650	651,407
8 Nov.	5th Inter. Television Festival	10	2,106,600	2,098,046
30 Nov.	St. Catherine Monastery	80	674,850	666,730
23 Dec.	Victory Day	10	1,980,065	1,972,145

The unsold quantities were destroyed by fire.



## U. A. R. COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ISSUED DURING 1967

Date	Occasion	Denomination Mills	Printed	Sold
2 Jan.	Post Day	10	1,100,850	1,100,625
		35	612,465	603,005
		80 + 20	272,850	119,928
		115 + 40	248,550	85,592
15 March	Tree Festival	10	2,120,850	2,111,453
22 March	Arab Publicity Week	10	2,085,250	2,009,052
23 April	1st Industrial Census	10	2,034,100	2,025,948
1st May	Labour Day	10	2,043,350	2,034,004
7 June	Inter. Tourist Year	10	1,015,400	1,005,645
		20	635,880	626,175
		35	637,700	627,995
		80	622,335	612,630
		115	259,980	250,275
22 June	Arab Solidarity for Palestine	10	1,852,760	1,842,569
23 July	15th Ann. of Revolution Miniature Sheet	50	615,020	607,062
		100	85,000	77,042
14 Oct.	Salama Higazi	20	2,036,750	2,026,730
24 Oct.	U N Day	20	991,190	983,294
		55	634,375	626,479
		80	651,560	643,664
31 Oct.	Saving Day	20	1,713,050	1,703,031
9 Dec.	Saving the Cultural and Artistic Heritage of Florence and Venice			
		80 + 20	449,050	61,356
		115 + 30	454,000	58,889

The unsold quantities were destroyed by fire.

## THE 1898 POSTAGE DUE 3 MILL. PROVISIONAL A NEW DISCOVERY

By PETER A. S. SMITH

The illustration shows a complete pane of 60 of the 1898 postage due provisional, 3 milliemmes on 2 P.T., Zeheri No. 19, which was recently sold by a London dealer. The surcharge is obviously à cheval (Zeheri No. 19g), but there are two other features that are not so obvious.

The right-hand six stamps in the top row and the right-hand two stamps of the second row are *not* à cheval, and were obviously overprinted at a separate operation. Furthermore, all the stamps except these eight have a second surcharge in albino, which does not reproduce in the photograph. Finally, some stamps in the upper right area have a partially double surcharge.

The explanation must be as follows. The pane was inserted improperly in the press, and the eight stamps in the upper right corner were not surcharged. To correct this defect, the sheet was put through the press a second time, now properly positioned. In order to avoid having double surcharges over most of the sheet, only the upper right corner of the plate was inked; thus all the stamps in the pane received the second impression, but only the corner eight received it in ink. The selective inking was not done precisely, with the result that stamps No. 4, 5, 17, and 18 received part of an impression inked, part albino.

There are therefore these new varieties :

1. double surcharge, one à cheval, one albino.
2. double surcharge, one à cheval, one part albino.

It is also possible to have pairs with either of the above two varieties se tenant with a normal stamp, and se tenant with each other, but I do not think that these deserve catalog listing. These varieties are very similar to the albino varieties of the 1915 2 mill. provisional (Zeheri No. 54 e and f) except for the à cheval aspect. One stamp on the pane has the additional variety of broken Arabic ر, making it a ر . This variety is presumably unique in this state.

The pane was considerably damaged; some of the damage can be seen in the photograph, but there are several bad creases and tears as well. In addition, the pane sustained damage to nearly every stamp in the top row, the bottom row, and the two side rows during the process of having it photographed; the idiot photographer used Scotch





tape around the edges to hold the sheet flat! When the tape was removed afterwards, the surface of the stamps underneath was abraded. There are thus only 28 undamaged examples of variety no. 1, and two of no. 2, although many of the stamps from the outer edges have only slight damage and are still collectable. The depth of the albino impression varied across the sheet, so that the stamps farthest to the left have only a very faint albino impression. Several stamps in the lower right corner bear a strong offset impression in black on the reverse; this arose from the ink that was transferred from the plate to the printing bed when the pane was not in proper position. These are interesting curiosities, but of course not varieties of catalog status.

The pane has now been broken up into singles, pairs, and blocks.

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## SOME FURTHER COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN CANCELLATIONS

Having read with interest the notes by Dr. Salva Michel Vestarkis on Egyptian cancellations I want to add some few lines.

Concerning the postmarks of *Type III - 2* it might be of interest to note that I have in my collection such a postmark with the date of "7 AGO. 1879 T II" for Cairo. This date is not as late as the one from Magaga, recorded by Dr. Vestarkis, but all the same it is later than any copy previously recorded by the Egypt Study Circle London.

My main purpose when writing this little article is, however, to answer Dr. Vestarkis' query about the "*Star and Crescent*" type, illustrated in L'O.P. as Photo 11 on page 7 in No. 119. Dr. Vestarkis has based his opinion of having found a new type of the "C & S" postmark on the stamp, thus shown by him, and he thinks that he has seen a star and crescent in the lower segment of the postmark, between the French and the Arabic version of the town DAMANHOUR. I am of the opinion, however, that the stamp, illustrated by Dr. Vestarkis, is cancelled by a rural service postmark, recorded by the Egypt Study Circle London as No RPS - 2.2., and the alleged star and crescent seems to me to be the Arabic figure 2 ( ٢ ) within a frame, formed like a shield. Although not common this rural service postmark is quite well known and I have myself two or three copies in my collection, all from Damanhour.

L. Alund.



## EGYPTIAN CANCELLATIONS

### SOME COMMENTS

*By*

Dr. SAVA MICHEL VESTARKIS

My first attempt to write on philatelic subjects appeared in L'O.P. No. 119,\* pages 3-9 about the same title mentioned above. At that time the only references that were available to me were those studies that have appeared in "L'Orient Philatélique" (L'O.P.) only.

Through the courtesy of our diligent member Mr. R. Seymour Blomfield, the Egyptian Philatelic Society acquired the most recent and revised "Data on the Postal Markings of Egypt, 1866 through 1880 — Study VI — The Egypt Study Circle".

On examining this study which has been continuously revised and brought up to date — Nov. 1, 1963 ; May 20, 1965 ; Jan. 15, 1966 and June 10, 1968 — it became evident that some of my conclusions about the latest dates for the circular date stamp (c.d.s.) ought to be further amended. This confirmed my view already given on page 9 of my article that "these new earliest or latest dates for the above mentioned cancellations may be provisional and not final. Further researches by philatelists may amend what has been mentioned to the benefit of our hobby".

Nevertheless I found in my collection new data on some cancellations which amend even this Study VI.

On this occasion focus should be reflected on the important study concerning the earliest and latest dates for each c.d.s. of every town which is being carried out by both our former President of the society Mr. Ibrahim Chaftar and Mr. Seynour Blomfield. Such minutous study will be more accurate because the earliest or latest dates of a certain c.d.s. undoubtedly differs for each town.

The following are the new revised data for some c.d.s.

#### *Type I - 1*

In the Egypt Study Circle — Study VI on the Postal Markings of Egypt, 1865-1880 which is brought up to date June 10, 1968 and a summary of which is reproduced in this No. 120, page 96 the latest date for type I - 1 is 13 February 70.

#### ERRATA

\* The following printing mistakes appeared in my article published in L'O.P. No. 119 :  
Page 3 line 5      read "Markings" instead of "Marking".  
Page 4 line 5      read "arabic above and in" instead of "arabic and above in".  
Page 4 line 16     read "appears" instead of "appear".

Photo 1 for 1 pi of 1867 issue shows the date of MA (either Mars or May) 70 for Costantinopoli.



Photo 1.



Photo 2.

### *Type III - 4*

In the same study mentioned above, page 96, the latest date given is May 81.

Photo 2 for 5 pi 1879 shows the latest date to be 18 Jui (June) 81 for Costantinopoli. It is worth mentioning that this post office was closed on 30 June 1881.

In the same study, the c.d.s. for Zeffa is mentioned in black only. I have a 1879 1 pt. copy with Zeffa cancellation but struck in blue, the date is 14 Dic (December) 79.

### *Type V - 4*

The same study, page 97, mentioned that the latest date for type V - 4 to be 5 My (May) 80.

Photo 3 for 5 pa 1879 shows the date of 20 Mag (May) 80 for Alessandria. Notice that the figures of the year are interplaced and written wrongly, viz. 08 instead of 80. An interesting fault made by the clerk responsible at that time.



Photo 3.

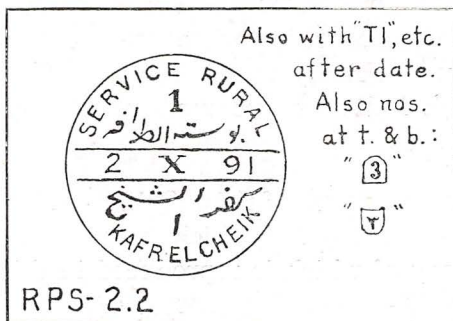


Photo 4.

To complete the studies on the earliest and latest dates of c.d.s. 1865-1880, a summary of the up to date exhaustive study of Mr. Blom-



field along with photos for these c.d.s. is reproduced on pages 91 - 97 of this magazine. The remarks written in black type in the right hand column of the list concern the revised and newer data to these of the Study VI of the E.S.C.

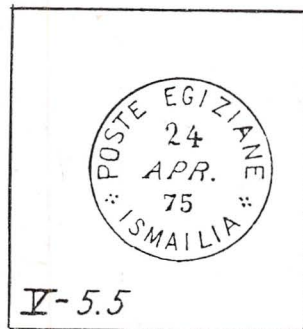
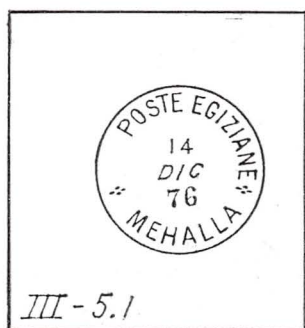
Before closing these above new comments I thank our member Lord Justice Lars Alund for this accurate observation (see page 88 in this magazine) and thus correcting my misconception about the new crescent and star c.d.s. for Damanhour (see L'O.P. No. 119, pages 7-9 and photo 11). After a scrutinized examination, that c.d.s. (photo 11) is actually recorded under R P S - 2.2 in the Egypt Study Circle (photo 4).












This cancellation as shown has the figure "٣" (in Arabic) within a frame formed like a shield.

Factors that predisposed to this blunder on my part are :













The upper horizontal bar of the shield is missing, thus what is left is a semicircle.












The c.d.s. is somewhat faint and incomplete and in addition is slightly doubly struck so that the semicircle left simulated a crescent ; as well the two overlapped "٣" gave the false impression of a star.















 <p><i>I-1</i></p>	 <p><i>I-2</i></p>	 <p><i>I-2.1</i></p>	 <p><i>I-3</i></p>
 <p><i>I-3.1</i></p>	 <p><i>I-4</i></p>	 <p><i>I-5</i></p>	 <p><i>II-1</i></p>
 <p><i>II-2</i></p>	<p><i>Similar to II-3.1, but with "REGIE." See Addenda Sh.3</i></p> <p><i>II-2.1</i></p>	 <p><i>II-3</i></p>	 <p><i>II-3.1</i></p>



 <p><i>II-4</i></p>	 <p><i>III-1</i></p>	 <p><i>III-2</i></p>	 <p><i>III-3</i></p>
 <p><i>III-4</i></p>	 <p><i>III-5</i></p>	 <p><i>IV-1</i></p>	 <p><i>IV-1.1</i></p>
 <p><i>IV-1.2</i></p>	 <p><i>IV-2</i></p>	 <p><i>IV-3</i></p>	 <p><i>IV-3.1</i></p>

 <p>IV-4</p>	<p><i>Similar to I-5, but inscribed "POSTE KEDEUIE EGIZIANE."</i></p> <p>IV-5</p>	 <p>Y-1</p>	 <p>Y-2</p>
 <p>V-2.1</p>	 <p>V-2.15</p>	 <p>Y-2.2</p>	 <p>Y-3</p>
 <p>V-3.1</p>	 <p>Y-4</p>	 <p>Y-4.1</p>	 <p>Y-4.2</p>



 <p>V-4.25</p>	 <p>V-5</p>	 <p>V-6</p>	 <p>V-7</p>
 <p>VI B-1</p>	 <p>VI-1</p>	 <p>VI-1.5</p>	 <p>VI-2</p>
	  <p>VII-1</p>	  <p>VII-2</p>	

## THE EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

The Postal Markings of Egypt, 1866 through 1880  
(Study VI entrusted to R. Seymour Blomfield, S.P.E. 243, E.S.C. 15)

### DATA ON THE CIRCULAR DATED MARKINGS

The following tabulation brings the data up to date Jun. 10, 1968

**Note :** Colours : those noted are in addition to black

bl = blue

r = red

v = violet

Type	Diameter in mm	Colour	Earliest date	Latest date	New Remarks on Earliest or Latest dates
I-1	26.5-28	bl	4 Ap 65	13 Fe 70	Latest dates : 1 - for Constantinopoli Mr or My 70 (see L'O.P. No. 120, page 90, Photo 1.
I-2	27 -28	bl, r	23 Jy 66	11 No 67	
I-2.1	27.5	bl	1 Ja 66	8 Mr 70	
I-3	26.5-27.5	bl	19 Ap 65	19 My 75	
I-3.1	27.5	bl	29 Mr 77	Ap 79	
I-4	27.5		3 Oc 70	6 Ju 75	
I-5	28 x 21		23 Fe 74	?	
II-1	27.5-28.5		8 My 68	20 Oc 69	
II-2	27-30		14 Oc 67	25 Ap 72	
II-2.1	28		?	Mr 69	
II-3	27.5-28.5		18 Fe 69	25 Ap 72	
II-3.1	28		16 Au 69	?	
II-4	28.5x17.75	bl	7 Au 69	18 Ap 80	
III-1	22	bl	3 Ap 70	18 No 78	
III-2	22 -22.5	bl, v	4 De 69	2 Ja 80	
III-3	22 -22.5	bl	26 Fe 74	9 Ju 81	
III-4	22	bl	29 Ju 71	My 81	Latest date 18 Ju 81 for Constantinopoli (see L'O.P. No. 120, page 90, photo 2.
III-5	22 -22.5	bl	3 No 75	6 Au 80	
III-5.1	22 -22.5		Oc 74	1 My 80	



Type	Diameter in mm	Colour	Earliest date	Latest date	New Remarks on Earliest or Latest dates
IV-1	24.5-26	bl	4 Ja 73	21 De 79	
IV-1.1	24.5	bl	on Issue 3A	on Issue 3B	
IV-1.2	25	bl, v	15 No 73	31 De 79	
IV-2	23.5&25	bl	4 De 72	30 No 78	
IV-3	24x15.5		9 My 73	Oc 75	
IV-3.1	23.5x14.5		29 Mr 72	5 No 75	
IV-4	28.5x20		22 Oc 73	15 No 74	
IV-5					Similar to 1-5 but in- scribed "Poste Kede- vie Egiziane".
V-1	22 -22.5		24 Fe 74	2 No 78	
V-2	22.5	bl	1 Mr 73	12 Ap 80	
V-2.1	22		24 Ap 76	Ju 80	
V-2.15	22	bl	Ju 74	19 Ap 75	
V-2.2	22.5		26 My 74	11 De 76	
V-3	22.5-23		10 Ja 74	27 Ap 80	
V-3.1	22.5		12 Mr 77	25 Jy 79	
V-4	22.5 to 23 & 24		20 Ja 74	5 My 80	Latest date 30 My 80 (see L'O.P. No. 120, page 90, photo 3 for Alessandria.
V-4.1	22-23	bl	24 Ap 74	10 Mr 80	
V-4.2	24		11 De 74	20 Oc 75	
V-4.25	24		21 Mr 76	Oc 76	
V-5	22	bl	17 Ju 74	16 De 83	
V-5.5	24		24 Ap 75		
V-6	22		16 Fe 75	11 No 79	
V-7	22	v	12 Ja 74	20 Ap 80	Latest date 17 My 80 (see L'O.P. No. 119, page 6).
VI-B1	22.5	bl	28 Jy 77	18 Fe 80	
VI-1	22.5		21 Au 77	8 Ap 80	
VI-1.5	25		18 No 81	85 ?	
VI-2	26.5	bl	3 Jy 78	13 De 81	
VII-1	26.5	v	8 No 78	13 Au 85	
VII-2	26.5		Jy 78	Au 83	
VIII-1	25	bl, r	1 Ja 80	8 De 93	
VIII-1.1	25		28 No 79	15 Se 88	

## "SPECIMEN" STAMPS OF EGYPT

By PETER A. S. SMITH

It is well known that many countries prepare samples of their stamps with the word "specimen" or its equivalent in another language, overprinted or perforated across the stamp. These are used for various purposes, such as for distribution to the countries of the Universal Postal Union, for presentation to officials, for sale to collectors at a price below face value, etc. However, many countries do not make use of this safeguard, and distribute their stamps without defacement; Egypt is among those countries. It will probably come as a surprise to many collectors that some Egyptian stamps do, indeed, come with a "specimen" overprint.



The accompanying illustrations show the only types known to me. The four values (5, 20, 50, and 200 mill.) of the 1914 series are all that



I have heard of for that issue. The illustrated examples were sold at auction in England a few years ago, for a small sum ; a second set was sold within the same year, by another auction house in England. The second set appears to be identical in every way to the one illustrated, and it is now in the hands of one of our members in Australia. All stamps are on watermarked paper, imperforate, and without gum. It is most interesting that the 5 mill. has the crescent and star watermark sideways, and thus comes from sheets prepared for the manufacture of booklet panes, rather than from those with the upright watermark, intended for counter use. I believe these are the only known examples of the sideways watermark, imperforate. The color of the stamps has a slightly runny appearance, as though they had been soaked in hot water (perhaps they were originally stuck down on some official document?). The overprints are in black, apparently handstamped from a metal die.

The rather sketchy facts suggest to me that these items were prepared by the printer, Thomas De La Rue & Co., perhaps as record samples of their work, or perhaps for exhibit privately. The overprint is in fact very much like those that have been applied to British stamps. Can anyone add more information ?



The second illustration shows four stamps (4, 5, 15 and 20 mill) of the 1924 issue, each overprinted "SPECIMEN" in purple ink, by a handstamp. They are the only values with this overprint that I know of. I believe they may have once been in the Ceysen collection. I believe it was once suggested that such specimens were prepared in order to honor a request for specimens from Turkey. Again, can anyone supply further information ?

Lastly, the third illustration shows the 4 mill. of the 1924 issue bearing the overprint "CANCELLED". I have also seen the 10 mill., and have seen both values in blocks of four. The overprint is very well printed, and the spacing on the blocks was very precise, so that I have no doubt that it was applied by a printing press. Perhaps these were prepared by the printer, Harrison & Sons, for record purposes,



etc. ? They are clearly not related to the proofs prepared in later years by the Survey Department of Egypt, overprinted "CANCELLED" on the back, and are quite different to the 5 mill. overprinted "CANCELLED" for experimenting with the manufacture of coil stamps.

I have heard of, but cannot illustrate, an air stamp (the 5 mill, I believe) of the 1953 issue with a large overprint "CANCELLED", somewhat crudely applied. The circumstances at the time strongly suggested that it was purely a private production, at best a "fantasy".

Can any reader add to the list, or enlighten us on the origin of these ?

#### **Postscript to notes on "specimen" stamps :**

The Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle for August, 1942 (Vol. II, p. 10), which just came to my attention, contains a report by the late Dr. Byam on the sale of the F. Honeker collection in London, May 18th, 1942. This statement appears :

"A set of the 1914 imperforate proofs overprinted specimen sold for £2.17.6, in spite of the fact that no Egyptian specimen stamps were ever received at Geneva and that these overprints are nearly certainly bogus."

Without further information, we cannot tell if these stamps bore the same specimen overprint that appears on the stamps here illustrated. We can presume, without being certain, that the complete set, 1 m. to 200 m., was sold, and that "imperforate proofs" means the unwatermarked stamps. These items are thus something different from those shown in this note. As for the opinion that the Honeker items are bogus, I think judgement should be reserved. The only evidence against them seems to be that they were not sent to Geneva for distribution to U.P.U. members. There are many other purposes for which specimen stamps may be prepared, either by the issuing government or the printer. There are, for example, legitimate and very valuable specimen stamps that were prepared before the U.P.U. was formed.

If any reader can tell us more about the Honeker stamps, such as their present whereabouts, and best of all, a photograph, it would be most helpful.

*Peter A. S. Smith*



# THE INTERPOSTAL SEALS AND THE EARLY POSTAL SERVICES OF EGYPT

By IBRAHIM CHAFTAR <sup>(1)</sup>

(Continued)

If we recapitulate the period from 1871 to 1879 we find that the administration opened

$$1 + 2 + 14 + 1 + 3 + 9 + 3 = 33 \text{ offices}$$

to which must be added the Zeila, dropped, which makes 34 offices. On the other hand it closed

$$1 + 1 + 12 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 17 \text{ offices}$$

making an increase (of offices) of  $34 - 17 = 17$  over those existing in 1870, which brings their total to :

$$65 + 17 = 82 \text{ offices.}$$

\*\*\*

From the standpoint of cancellation postmarkings with date and others for internal service, those inscribed Vice Reali are modified. They become of a smaller diameter so that their application would cover the stamps; moreover, their inscription is transformed and bears now "V.R. POSTE EGIZIANE" with different lay out as to position of date, name of months, millenia and collection time. The first introduction of the modified postmarkings dates from December 1869 to last till 1879/80.

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

Par IBRAHIM CHAFTAR <sup>(1)</sup>

(Suite)

Si nous récapitulons cette période de 1871 à 1879 nous voyons que l'Administration a ouvert :

$$1 + 2 + 14 + 1 + 3 + 9 + 3 = 33 \text{ bureaux}$$

auxquels il faut ajouter Zeila omis, ce qui fait 34 bureaux, par contre, elle a fermé

$$1 + 1 + 12 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 17 \text{ bureaux}$$

soit donc une augmentation (de bureaux) de  $34 - 17 = 17$  en plus de ceux qui existaient en 1870, ce qui fait

$$65 + 17 = 82 \text{ bureaux}$$

\*\*\*

Au point de vue cachets oblitérants à date et autres de service intérieurs, ceux inscrits Vice Reali se modifient. Ils deviennent d'un diamètre plus petit de manière que leur application couvre les timbres-poste et en outre leur inscription se transforme et porte maintenant « V. R. POSTE EGIZIANE » avec différentes dispositions quant à la position de la date, du nom des mois, des millésimes et des temps de levée. La première introduction des cachets modifiés date de Décembre 1869 et ceux-ci durent jusqu'à 1879/80.

(1) Continued from page 698 of L'O.P. No. 118 October 1967.



In 1872, upon the foundation of the "SIUT" (Assiut) office, a new engraving of the postmarkings is introduced: they are engraved "POSTE KHEDEVIE EGIZIANE" and any renewal of the postmarkings during this period of 1872 carries this text.

In 1874 it is the text "POSTE EGIZIANE" that prevails with the type V.

We point out that the offices of Sudan and Upper Egypt carry the dates and town names engraved in Arabic and Italian; we had already mentioned the reasons: the few officials knowing foreign languages. Besides, Licurgo Santoni, inspector in charge, bitterly complained from the conduct and regularity of the native subordinate postal agents of these regions and declared that the Mudirs were unable to restore discipline. As to the officials occupying higher positions, they abstained from pointing out the mistakes for fear of retaliation (sometimes assaults with nabbout hits!)

We find out therefore that this period is rich in change of cancellations and the amateur philatelist has a vast field open for research.

Let us look now at the issues of interpostal labels during this period. Two issues, with various sub-types, cover it. In one of them the type V labels are engraved "POSTE KEDEVIE EGI-

En 1872, lors de la fondation du bureau de « SIUT » (Assiout) nous voyons introduire une nouvelle gravure des cachets: ils sont gravés « POSTE KHEDEVIE EGIZIANE » et tout renouvellement des cachets durant cette période de 1872 porte ce texte.

En 1874 c'est le texte « POSTE EGIZIANE » qui prévaut avec le type V.

Nous faisons remarquer que les bureaux du Soudan et de la Haute-Egypte portent les dates et le nom des villes gravés en arabe et en italien; nous en avons donné les raisons: le peu de fonctionnaires connaissant les langues étrangères. D'ailleurs Licurgo Santoni, inspecteur en charge, se plaignait amèrement de la conduite et de la régularité des agents postaux subalternes indigènes de ces régions et déclarait que les Moudirs étaient impuissants à rétablir la discipline. Quant aux fonctionnaires, ayant des postes plus élevés, ils se gardaient de signaler les fautes de crainte des représailles (parfois attentats à coups de nabbouts!).

Comme nous le constatons, cette période est riche en changement d'oblitérations, et le philatériste amateur a un vaste champ ouvert à ses recherches.

Voyons maintenant les émissions des Etiquettes interpostales durant cette période. Deux émissions, avec divers sous-types, la couvrent. Dans l'une les étiquettes type V sont gravées « POSTE

ZIANE" and last from 1871 to 1878, and in the other type VII the labels are engraved "POSTES EGYPTIENNES" and cover the period 1878/79. As to the Arabic inscriptions in the centre, they are identical for both series: BOSTA KHEDEVIE MASRIA.

We shall try now to describe more conveniently the sub-types of this type V: POSTE KEDEVIE EGIZIANE in order to facilitate sorting and classification.

The Type V includes 5 subdivisions :

1. The first Type V exists in several colours and could not be confused with the other sub-types as its letters are thin and long and the letter O of the word POSTE is engraved in a way completely different from the other sub-types.

2. The second and third sub-types V a and V b are printed on paper of several colours. What they have in common is that in the Arabic word "BOUSTAH بوسطه" the "waw و" and the "sin س" are in line, but on more-over :

V a : has the S of POSTE grotesque, a thick body and *thin* head and tail, while :

V b : has the S of POSTE grotesque, a thin body and *thick* head and tail.

KEDEVIE EGIZIANE » et durent de 1871 à 1878 et dans l'autre type VII les étiquettes sont gravées « POSTES EGYPTIENNES » ; celles-ci couvrent la période 1878/1879. Quant aux inscriptions arabes au centre, elles sont identiques pour les deux séries soit BOSTA KHEDEVIE MASRIA.

Nous allons maintenant essayer de décrire plus commodément les sous-types de ce type V : POSTE KEDEVIE EGIZIANE pour en faciliter le triage et le classement.

Ce Type V comprend 5 subdivisions :

1. Le premier Type V existe en plusieurs couleurs et ne peut être confondu avec les autres sous-types car ses lettres sont minces et longues et la lettre O du mot POSTE est gravée d'une façon tout à fait différente des autres sous-types.

2. Le second et le troisième sous-types V a et V b sont imprimés sur papier en plusieurs couleurs, mais ils ont de commun que dans le mot arabe « BOUSTAH بوسطه » le « waw و » et le « sin س » sont sur le même alignement mais en plus le :

V a : a le S de POSTE grotesque, corps gras et tête et bas *minces* tandis que le :

V b : a le S de POSTE grotesque, corps mince et tête et bas gros.



A sub-type V b is also printed on a scarlet vermillion red paper.

3. The last two sub-types V c and V d have in common in the Arabic word "BOUSTAH

بوستة" the "sin س" higher than the ending level of the "waw و" but :

V c : has the "kh خ" of "KHEDEVIE خديوية" very big and reaching the head of "و" while

V d : has the head of the "kh خ" of "KHEDEVIE خديوية" smaller and it does not touch the head of "و".

I prefer this way of distinguishing the sub-types of the group V, due to my well-known friend Manfredo Mingazzini of Rome, a great specialist, who is also enthusiastic about Egyptian Interpostal Labels.

Besides, we are giving a recapitulative table of the various sub-types V in which we have marked with a query the labels of doubtful existence. However, in case of any contestation, we ask our readers to let us know about it, with supporting photographs, for subsequent correction.

Un sous-type V b est imprimé aussi sur un papier de couleur rouge écarlate vermillon.

3. Les deux derniers sous-types V c et V d ont de commun que dans le mot arabe « BOUSTAH بوسته » le « sin س » est plus haut que le niveau de la terminaison du « waw و » mais le :

V c : a le « kh خ » de « KHEDEVIE خديوية » très grand et touche la tête du « و » tandis que le

V d : a la tête du « kh خ » « KHEDIVE خديوية » plus petit et ne touche pas la tête du « و ».

Je préfère cette façon de reconnaître les sous-types du groupe V et qui est due à mon ami le distingué Manfredo Mingazzini de Rome, grand spécialiste, lui aussi enthousiaste des Etiquettes Interpostales Egyptiennes.

Nous donnons en outre un tableau récapitulatif des divers sous-types V où nous avons marqué d'un point d'interrogation les étiquettes dont l'existence est douteuse. Nous prions toutefois nos lecteurs en cas de contestation de nous le signaler avec photo à l'appui pour correction ultérieure. (à suivre)



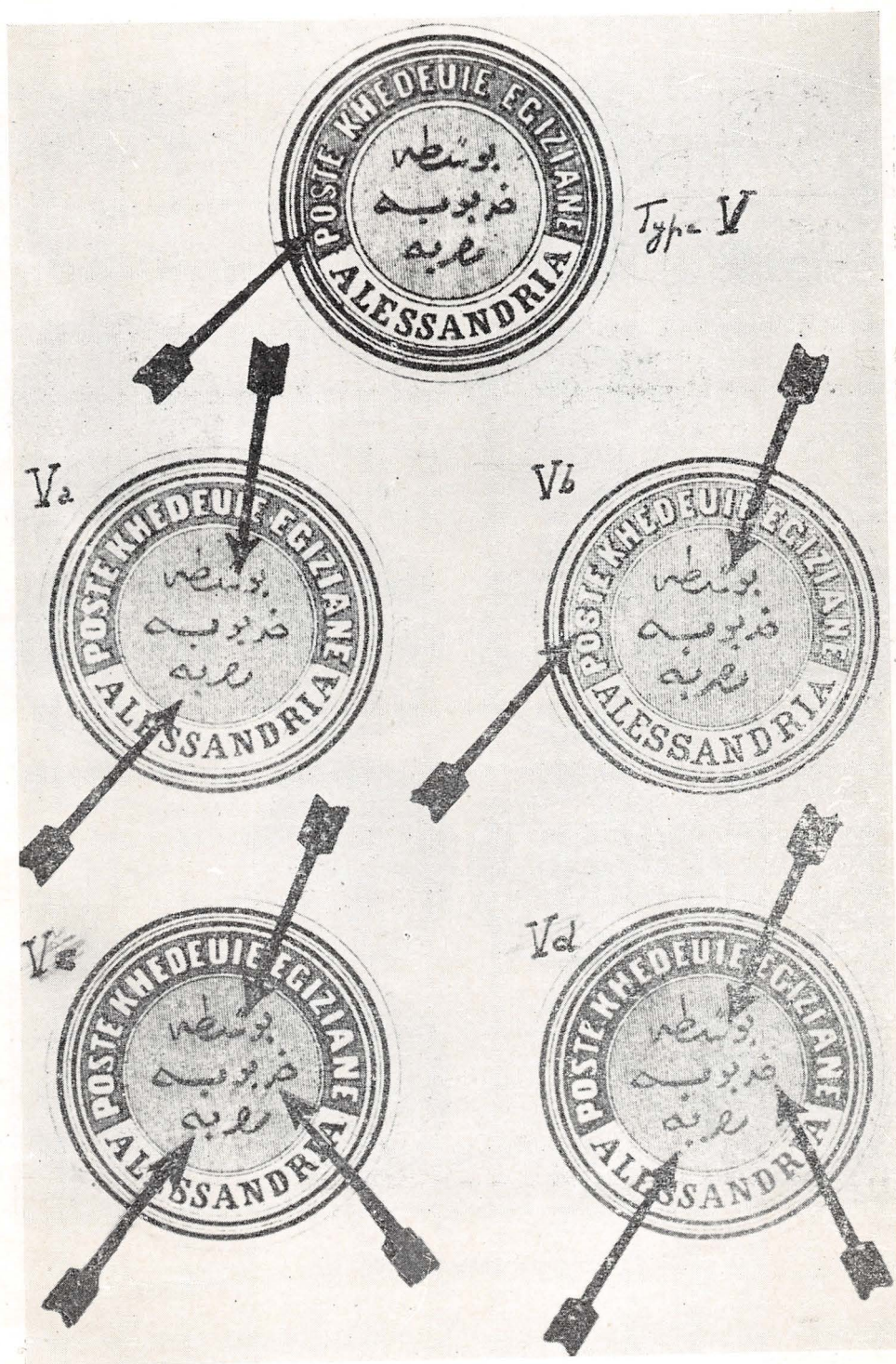
# DESCRIPTION DES DIVERS SOUS-TYPES V DES ETIQUETTES INTERPOSTALES

Types Périodes	O V 1871	مصر V a 1873/75	S V b 1873/79	V b R 1872/75	س V c 1875	س V d 1878
1. Abuhomos		X			X	X
1a. Abuhommos				X		
2. Abu-El-Sceekuk			X			
3. Alessandria	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Assouan		X			X	X
5. Atfe		X	X		X	X
6. Barbar		X			X	X
7. Benha		X	X	X	X	X
8. Benisueff		X	X		X	X
9. Bilbes		X			X	X
10. Birket-El-Sab	X	X		X	X	X
11. Cairo		X	X		X	X
12. Constantinopoli	X					
13. Damanhour	X	X		X	X	X
14. Damiaata		X	X		X	X
15. Dardanelli	X			X		
16. Dongola		X			X	X
17. Desug				X		
18. Esna		X			X	X
19. Fascne		X			X	X
19a. Fescne			X			
20. Galiub	X					
21. Guerga		X			X	X
22. Gedda				X		
23. Ghisa		X			X	X
24. Godaba		X			X	X
25. Ismailia	X	X		X	X	X
26. Kafr-El-Dauar			X			
27. Kafr-El-Zayat		X	X		X	X
28. Karaskou		X			X	X
29. Kartum		X			X	X
30. Kassala		X			X?	X
31. Kena		X			X	X
32. Luxor		X			X	X
33. Magaga		X	X		X	X
34. Manfalut		X			X	X
35. Mansura		X		X	X	X
36. Fayum		X	X		X?	X
37. Latachia	X					
38. Mellaoui		X		X	X	X
39. Mehallet Roh			X			
40. Mahalla		X			X	X
41. Mersina	X					

Types Périodes	O V 1871	مصر V α 1873/75	S V b 1873/79	V b R 1872/75	س V c 1875	سد V d 1878
42. Minet-El-Gam		X			X	X
43. Minia	X	X			X	X
44. Minuf	X	X			X	X
45. Porto Said		X	X		X	X
46. Ramle	X					
47. Ramses		X			X	X
48. Roda	X	X	X		X	X
49. Rodis				X		
50. Rosetta	X	X		X	X	X
51. Samanud		X	X		X	X
52. Serafoum	X					
53. Scibin El Anater		X			X	X
54. Scibin El Com			X			
54a. Scibin El Kom		X			X	X
55. Scirbin		X			X	X
56. Scio				X		
57. Sezione Economato	X	X			X	X
57a. Economato			X			
58. Siut		X	X		X	X
58a. Assiout			X			
59. Smirna		X	X		X	X
60. Sokag		X	X		X	X
61. Suakin		X			X	X
62. Suez		X			X	X
63. Tanta		X	X		X	X
64. Telah			X			
65. Teh-El-Barut		X			X	X
65a. Teh-El-Barud				X		
66. Tel-El-Kibir		X			X	X
66a. El Tel-El-Kibir		X?			X	X
67. Tripoli	X					
68. Wadi Halfa		X			X	X
69. Zagazig	X		X	X	X	X
70. Zefte		X	X	X	X	X
71. Zeila			X			
	18	52 53?	27	17	52 54?	54

18	18
52	53
27	27
17	17
52	54
54	54
220	223









Interpostal Seals Type Vd 1878

Collection I. Chافتار





Interpostal Seals Type Vc 1875-1878.

Collection I. Chafar





Interpostal Seals Type Vd 1878.

Collection I. Chافتar





Interpostal Seals Type Va 1873-1878.

Collection I. Chafar





Interpostal Seals Type V 1871.

Collection I. Chaftar





Interpostal Seals Type Va 1873-1878.

Collection I. Chaftar





Interpostal Seals Type Vc 1875-1878.

Collection I. Chaffar





Interpostal Seals Type Vb 1876-1879.

Collection I. Chafar





Interpostal Seals Type Vd 1878.

Collection I. Chaftar





Interpostal Seals Type Vc 1875-1878.

Collection I. Chaftar



Interpostal Seals Type Vb 1876-1879.

Collection I. Chaftar





Interpostal Seals Type Vb Scarlet Vermillion 1872-1875.

Collection I. Chافتار





Interpostal Seals Type Va 1873-1878.

Collection I. Chaftar

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S.E.P. 907

ACHAT — VENTE — ECHANGE

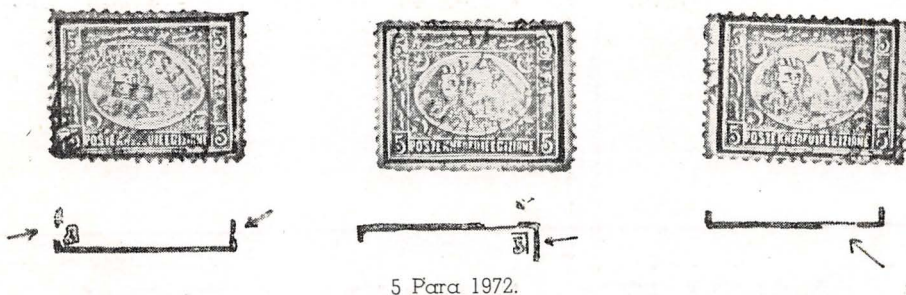


## PLATE FLAWS AND RETOUCHES — SOME FURTHER NOTES

In the article in "L'Orient Philatélique" No. 118 dealing with the 20 para 1872, it was mentioned on page 747 that the record numbers of the Egypt Study Circle are given in the captions of many of the illustrations. Unfortunately, these came to be printed incorrectly. Beginning with Fig. 43, change 1122 to I-122, and 140 to I-40. In Fig. 44, change 194 to I-94, and 1106 to I-106. In Fig. 46, change 147 to I-47. In Fig. 47, change 122 to I-22, 13 to I-3, and 129 to I-29. In Fig. 49, change 16 to I-6. In Fig. 50, change 12 to I-2.

In L'O.P. No. 117, a plate flaw on the 2 p.t. De La Rue was illustrated (Fig. 20, p. 626, upper left stamp). A second copy of this variety has now been found by Mr. W. C. Andrews, of England, and the variety can now be regarded as constant. The new copy is postmarked 17 IV 14, and presumably comes from a late printing.

On p. 617 and 618, eight examples of major flaws on the 5 para of 1872 were illustrated. Our member Gino Piperno, now of Milan, has shown me three more examples which surely must rate as major flaws. On one, there is a clear break in the frame near the bottom on *both* the left and the right. On the second, the numeral 5 at upper right is broken, and there is heavy damage to the frame at top. On the third,



the bottom frame is nearly broken through for a distance of about 5 mm. (beneath EGIZIANE).

Mr. Piperno has also shown me two examples of the 20 para blue of 1879 with major flaws. In one, the RA of PARAS is nearly obliterated by a white flaw; in the other, a white flaw on the Arabic letter "sheen" at the top of the right panel obliterates the three dots and attaches to the rest of the word.

The variety of the 2 p.t. 1867 shown on p. 615; Fig. 5, consisting of a "worm track" in the upper panel, has been found in a second copy by our member Charles Minett. It is thus presumably a constant variety and a very prominent one.

*Peter A. S. Smith*

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A new example of the very rare cancellation of the Egyptian post office at Jaffa ("IAFFA") has been discovered. It was found by members Gordon Garrett and Peter Feltus among an accumulation of duplicates; it is now in Mr. Garrett's collection. The strike is nearly complete, but rather lightly struck, so that the year date is not legible. Insofar as one can tell by careful comparison with authentic examples, it is genuine.



*Peter A. S. Smith*

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



## A NEW DISCOVERY

The photo illustrated on the opposite page depicts a complete sheet of one of the eight stamps forming the set issued on 23rd July, 1962, to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution. It is the stamps representing "Social Revolution" and which is printed in two colours : orange for the frame and black-brown for the centre (Zeheri catalogue No. 279, page 194).

The sheet is made up of 7 horizontal by 5 vertical rows, and thus consists of 35 stamps. The illustrated photo shows that three horizontal rows missed the orange colour, either partially or totally ; in fact this colour does not show on : (1) the lower side of the stamps of the second row, (2) the upper side (as well as the upper half of both left and right sides) of the stamps of the fourth row, and (3) all the four sides of the stamps of the third row. Consequently this defect of printing constitutes three major varieties :

- (a) Lower side of frame missing (on 5 stamps).
- (b) Upper side of frame missing (on 5 stamps).
- (c) Frame missing (on 5 stamps).

This sheet was discovered in Montreal, Canada, by a member of the Group "LES AMIS DU TIMBRE-POSTE D'EGYPTE", and the photo (in the original colours) was kindly sent to us by Mr. Antoun S. Kyriacou, president of the Group, and, in the same time, member No. 4789 of our Society.

Our congratulations to the lucky owner.

Editor.

# S. ASMAR

NEGOCIANT EN TIMBRES-POSTE

GRAND CHOIX DE TIMBRES-POSTE  
DU MONDE ENTIER

EXECUTION DE MANCO-LISTES

4, Rue Emad El-Dine — Le Caire





## THREE UNIQUE ITEMS OF EGYPT DISCOVERED THIS YEAR (1968) AND SOLD BY AUCTION

By

Dr. SAVA MICHEL VESTARKIS

The International Stamp Auctioneers, H.R. Harmer Ltd London, sold on four successive days 17-20 June 1968 the "James H. Abbott" Collection of British Commonwealth and Foreign Countries".

The preface of the catalogue goes as follows :

*"The collection now being offered was formed during the last years of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the present one : as a result, it includes many things that only become available when a really old Collection such as this is dispersed. Moreover, as a philatelist, Mr. James H. Abbott was far in advance of his times for he did not restrict his collecting to what were then the popular countries but made specialised Collections of practically every country within the British Empire as well as numerous foreign countries, including in most cases complete sheets and numerous blocks.*

*..... In the days when International Exhibitions were not as frequent as the present, Mr. Abbott showed several of his collections at Manchester in 1899, at Paris in 1900, and in London in 1906, receiving awards at each. Notable among these Collections were those of Egypt, including blocks of four of the 1866 5 pi and 10 pi (probably unique, as the "Farouk" and "Byam" Collections did not have these in blocks, neither do they figure in the Royal Collection).*

*.....*  
*Mr. Abbott was a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, from 1892 until his death in March 1914."*

My friend Dr. Peter Smith informed me that the collection was bequeathed to the Art Gallery in Manchester. It has not been exhibited for perhaps 50 years and no one knew that such gems as the blocks of 5 p.t. and 10 p.t. of 1866 existed.

As to Egypt (1866-1892 issues only), there were 100 lots, 11 of which were for stamps of the Suez Canal Company, with many blocks of four or more and even some complete sheets. The total realisations for the section of Egypt amounted to £4122/10/-.

What concerns us now are the new findings, very probably unique (who knows?), which are given hereunder with their realisations.



Lot 265

Lot 267



Lot 294

### 1866 Issue

Lot 265 5 pi Rose, a part o.g. block of four, centered to bottom, one stamp creased, another with small nick at top, few perfs. missing and two small stains but a very fine and unique block. (see photo).

Est.: £300 Realisation: £270

Lot 267 10 pi Slate, S.G.9, a part o.g. block of four, slightly off-centre, few perfs. missing or short, left-hand pair creased, nevertheless a very fine and unique block (see photo).

Est.: £300-350 Realisation: £340

### 1872

Lot 294 5 pi yellow green S.G. 34, o.g. vertical pair, few small stain spots, upper stamp thinned at top and the pair a little creased, very fine appearance, probably unique in an unused pair (see photo).

Est.: £75 to £100 Realisation: £85



## THE WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION "SOFIA 1969"

The World Philatelic Exhibition „Sofia 1969“ will take place in Sofia, the capital of the P. R. of Bulgaria, from 31st May to 8th June, 1969.

The Exhibition „Sofia 1969“ will cover about 5,000 exhibition boards, each one containing 16 sheets measuring 25/28 cm.

Postal administrations and postal museums from all countries members of the World Postal Union have been invited to participate in the non-competitive class. In the honorary section of this same class will be shown many world-known collections.

An average of 5 exhibition boards will be entered in the competitive class by each one of the exhibitors.

The Organisation Committee of the Show will allow extra display space for collections of a high representative value.

The capital of the P.R. of Bulgaria, Sofia, is the new address of the World Philatelic Exhibition „Sofia 1969“.

Sofia is one of the biggest and most beautiful towns both in the Balkans and Eastern Europe, with about one million inhabitants. The numerous gardens in the town itself and the near-by mountain of Vitosha, more than 2,000 m. above sea level, the

## L'EXPOSITION MONDIALE PHILATELIQUE "SOFIA 1969"

L'Exposition Mondiale Philatélique "SOFIA 1969" aura lieu à Sofia, capitale de la R. P. de Bulgarie, à partir du 21 Mai au 8 Juin 1969.

L'Exposition Mondiale Philatélique "SOFIA 1969" aura une capacité d'environ 5.000 tableaux d'exposition dont chacun renferme 16 feuilles d'une dimension de 25/28 cm.

Les administrations et les musées philatéliques de tous les Etats-membres de la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie sont invités à participer dans la classe-hors-concours de l'Exposition.

Dans la classe de concours de l'Exposition, 5 tableaux en moyenne seront mis à la disposition de l'exposant. Le Comité d'organisation de l'Exposition élargira la quantité des tableaux de l'Exposition aux collections renfermant un matériel philatélique fort représentatif.

La capitale de la R. P. de Bulgarie — Sofia est la nouvelle adresse de l'Exposition Mondiale Philatélique "SOFIA 1969".

Sofia est une des grandes et plus belles villes des Balkans et de l'Europe de l'Est, elle compte environ 1 million d'habitants. La richesse de sa verdure et la proximité de la montagne Vitosha, qui s'élève à plus de 2.000 m. d'altitude, et dont les versants même

slopes of which touch the outskirts of Sofia, lend both a charm to the town and a mild and ever-fresh climate. Being situated at 550 m. above sea level, its temperature varies between 20—25° Centigrade in the daytime.

Perhaps you would like to bring the collection yourself? You may rest assured that as a tourist country Bulgaria has the best to offer to the guests coming from abroad.

The collection sent through your Commissioner or brought personally by you is not to be charged with any duty.

No entry visa is wanted for visiting Bulgaria and any currency can be easily changed into leva and vice versa.

Sofia is well-known as a garden-city which is kept clean perfectly.

In Sofia you can lodge at hotels ranging from the most modern to tourist ones.

It takes you only 50 minutes by air from Sofia to the sunny Black Sea coast with renowned in the whole of Europe sea resorts — Golden Sands, Sunny Beach and others, where you can spend a couple of unforgettable days sunbathing at the vast beaches and enjoying the super-luxury hotels.

touchent aux derniers quartiers de la ville, ce qui confère à la ville de Sofia un charme singulier et crée un doux et agréable climat, auquel contribuent les 550 m. d'altitude dont est située la ville, tandis que la température de la journée est de 20 à 25°.

Peut-être voudriez-vous apporter vous-même votre collection à l'Exposition. Permettez-nous de vous assurer, que la Bulgarie, tout en étant un pays touristique, a créé des conditions excellentes aux étrangers hôtes.

La collection qui sera envoyée par l'intermédiaire du Commissaire ou apportée par vous-même, est dispensée de tous droits douaniers.

En Bulgarie, l'entrée est sans visas, le change de devises en lévas ou vice-versa est libre.

Sofia est nommée "VILLE-JARDIN", dont la propreté et l'entretien sont modèles.

Vous pourrez vous installer à Sofia dans des hôtels modernes de la plus haute catégorie, ainsi que dans des hôtels de classe touristique.

Partant de Sofia, vous pourrez atteindre en 50 minutes de vol par avion la Côte d'Azur de la Mer Noire, célèbre dans toute l'Europe par ses villégiatures maritimes comme "Zlatni Piassatzi" — (Sables d'Or), "Slantchev Briag" — (Côte du Soleil), etc., où dans des hôtels Super-Luxe, au milieu du beau soleil, de vastes plages et la Mer, vous pourrez passer quelques journées inoubliables.



The Show is to take place at the end of May and the beginning of June—just the season when roses are in blossom. The guests will enjoy the beautiful gardens and lanes of sweet-smelling roses, which make Bulgaria famous all over the world as „The Land of Roses“.

### **Special Sets to be Issued**

The Organisation Committee of „Sofia 1969“ has contracted with the Ministry of Communications the issue of 5 sets to be put into circulation consecutively, starting from October 1968 to the opening day of the Show—the end of May 1969.

La période du déroulement de l'Exposition — fin Mai, commencement de Juin, est le temps de la cueillette des roses. Les visiteurs de l'Exposition pourront alors admirer les allées et beaux jardins de roses embaumées, qui ont donné à la Bulgarie, et non sans raison, le nom du „PAYS DES ROSES“.

### **Des séries originales destinées à l'Exposition**

Le Comité d'organisation de „SOFIA 1969“ s'est mis d'accord avec le Ministère des Communications en Bulgarie, sur la question de la publication de 5 séries de timbres-poste qui seront tirées successivement à partir du mois d'octobre 1968, jusqu'au jour de l'ouverture de l'Exposition — fin du mois de mai 1969.

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# IMPERFORATE AND PART-PERFORATED IN EGYPTIAN PHILATELY

By

PETER A. S. SMITH

(A revised version of an essay that originally appeared in the Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle)

Although there have been no distinct issues of imperforate stamps in Egypt (barring miniature sheet souvenirs), nearly all issues have one or more examples in imperforate condition, from one provenance or another. Some are listed in the catalogues, some are not. Several questions come to mind: (1) how can imperforate or partly perforated stamps be safely distinguished from trimmed copies that were originally perforated? (2) which were true errors? (*i.e.*, sold over the post office counter normally); (3) which have the status of proofs, remainders, or printer's waste? (4) are any of them clandestine productions, and if so, which?

Both the Scott and Gibbons catalogues list imperforate stamps *as singles* through the 1879 (De La Rue) issue, but beginning with the 1923-4 King Fuad issue, imperforate stamps are listed in pairs only. (Actually, Scott lists the 1879 imperforate varieties, but Gibbons does not.) On the other hand, in both catalogues, *partly perforated* stamps are listed only as pairs, regardless of the period. What is the reason for this inconsistency? One can easily understand that pairs allow the unequivocal identification of an imperforate or partly perforated variety, but it is hard to understand why the necessity should be different for stamps devoid of perforations on all four sides on the one hand, and on two opposite sides on the other.

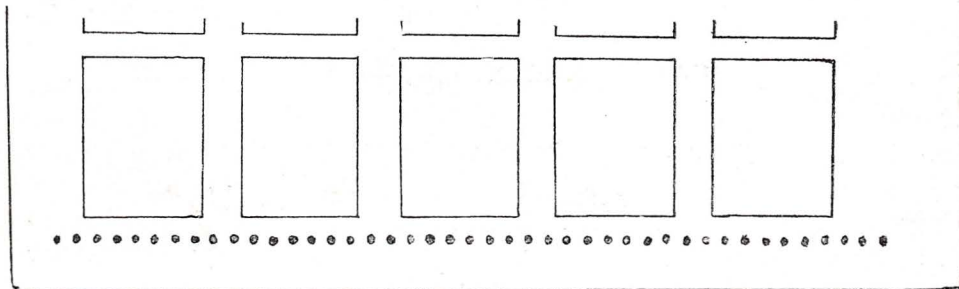


Fig. 1: The first stroke of a line-perforating machine.

The general reason for the desirability of accepting only pairs as unequivocal examples of a missing row or rows of perforations is that certain stamps are perforated one line at the time (Fig. 1), often by hand,



in such a way that there is a considerable variation in the width from row to row. In extreme cases, a stamp may be so wide (or tall) as to show portions of adjoining stamps on opposite sides. Such stamps would still show very large margins if the perforations were trimmed off with a knife or scissors, and might appear to be a convincing perforation error.. Although this situation can occur with line-perforated stamps, comb-perforated stamps (Fig. 3) have an invariant distance between the perforations in one direction. In the direction of advance of the comb, the distance between rows of perforations is also usually invariant, although maladjustment of the machinery, resulting in slipping, can in quite exceptional circumstances lead to an abnormally long stamp in that direction. Stamps perforated with a multi-line (or harrow) machine (Fig. 2) also show a fixed, invariant distance in both directions.

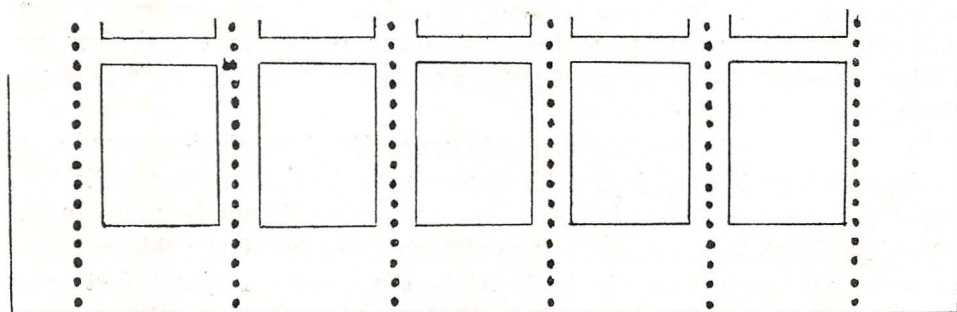


Fig. 2: The first stroke of a multi-line perforator.

The foregoing considerations lead to the conclusion that only line-perforated stamps are especially susceptible to conversion into faked imperforated by trimming, and that it is these stamps whose imperforate varieties should be collected in pairs. Among Egyptian stamps, it is the issues *before* 1879 that were line-perforated; thereafter, comb perforation was generally used (the 1884-88 postage due stamps are an exception). The Scott and Gibbons catalogues, however, have chosen exactly the opposite course of action, and list only the line-perforated stamps as imperforate singles! A comb-perforated stamp, which cannot be converted by trimming into an imperforate variety with proper dimensions, should give us no worry about the possibility of faked imperforate singles, yet it is precisely these issues that the catalogues require to be in imperforate pairs! In view of this confused and illogical state of affairs, it is worth while to examine the actual spacing of the perforations on the early issues of Egypt, those that were perforated on line machines.

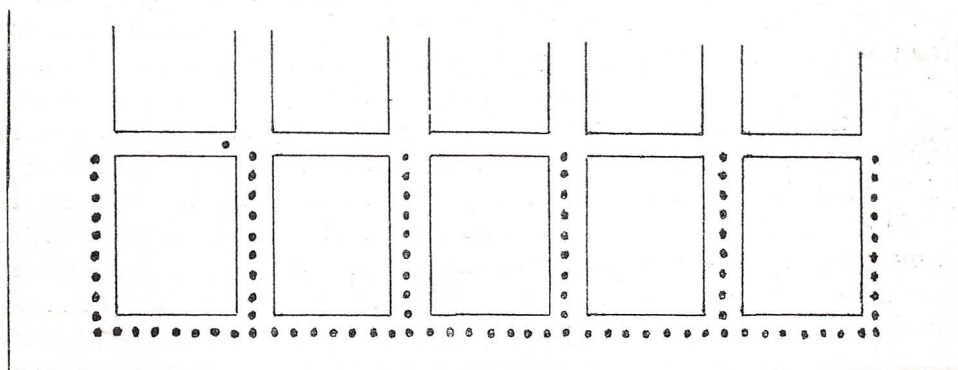


Fig. 3 : The first stroke of a comb perforator.

A line machine need not necessarily produce stamps of widely varying dimensions. A mechanical system of advancing the sheet exactly one row at a time can lead to very even dimensions, as can the hand of a good operator. The First Issue of Egypt shows moderately constant distances between lines of perforations, although there is some easily variation. The Second Issue generally shows quite constant dimensions. The Third Issue, however, was as miserably perforated as it was poorly printed, and very large differences in dimensions can be found (the "fat" stamps tend to disappear, however ; they are too tempting to the faker !). The postage due stamps, which were also line-perforated through 1888, have fairly constant dimensions. The important question is : can any dimensional limits be set that will allow an imperforate (or partly perforated) single stamp to be recognized as legitimate with a high degree of certainty ? I think the answer is "yes" for the First and Second Issues, but "doubtful" for the Third Issue. Let us look at the available evidence.

Examination of the normally perforated stamps of these issues in my collection (a few hundreds) discloses these extreme limits (measured from base to base of the perforation holes) :

First Issue : 19 to 20 mm. wide by 22 to 24 mm. tall (nearly all under 23 mm.).

Second Issue :  $21\frac{1}{2}$  to  $25\frac{1}{2}$  wide by 20 to  $20\frac{1}{4}$  mm. tall.

Third Issue : up to 28 mm. wide by 22 mm. tall.

These dimensions at their upper limits are in every case as large as or larger than the distance from the midpoint between the stamps on one side to the midpoint on the other side ; thus for none of the first three issues can a stamp with margins exactly half the width between stamps be accepted with absolute certainty as imperforate. Stamps exceeding the maximum limits listed above would seem to be properly



acceptable as legitimate examples of imperforate or part-perforate varieties (there may, of course, exist even "fatter" perforated stamps than I have recorded, but they must be rare). The limits in the case of the Third Issue are so large as to exclude virtually all imperforate singles that I have ever seen, and could allow a portion of the adjoining stamps to be seen on all four sides (see Fig. 4 for an example of a "fat" stamp). One fares better with the First Issue, and the Royal Philatelic Society has issued certificates for stamps of slightly smaller dimensions than the maximum limits above. (It is interesting that in one case, an imperforate copy of the 10 p.t. was certified, but the statement "of proof status" was included; one wonders on what authority that pronouncement can be made for examples on watermarked paper.) It is perhaps all right to accept examples with slightly less than the limits listed, for "fat" stamps are really very uncommon (I would estimate much less than 1%), and even then are usually "fat" in only one dimension. The situation with the Second Issue is even better, for the distance between perforations rarely varies much (and then usually on the short side), so that a stamp with margins of half the width of the unprinted space between the stamps can fairly safely be taken as a true imperforate variety (even though certainty cannot be absolute).



Fig. 4.

To summarize, for my personal purposes, I accept for my collection the following minimum limits of dimension for imperforate stamps:

First Issue: over 20 mm. wide; over 23 mm. tall.

Second Issue: over 25½ mm. wide; over 21 mm. tall.

Third Issue: over 27 mm. wide; over 22 mm. tall.

These limits I apply equally to imperforate and partly perforated varieties. I realize that it is possible in certain extreme cases for an item accepted by these criteria to have been made by trimming, but I think that the requisite starting material would be so rare as to make the risk negligibly small. Perhaps, however, not everyone will share this view.

Before going on to the later issues, it might be interesting to record some information about exactly what sort of material is known. I draw my information from what I have in my collection, what I have seen

in the collections of others, and what has been reliably reported, such as in auction catalogues for the sale of important collections of Egypt.

*First Issue :* Multiples (pairs or larger pieces) exist for all values imperforate. Some quite large blocks are known of the lower values, but I know of nothing larger than a strip of three of the 5 p.t. imperforate, and a pair of the 10 p.t. imperforate. Examples of such multiples are rare, of course, but some are illustrated in the catalogues of the Byam sale and the sale of the Palace Collections. Partly perforated varieties are known in pairs, strips, and blocks ; several are illustrated in the sale catalogues mentioned. In addition to these, I have a 5 para perforated horizontally and imperforate vertically ; the width is  $21\frac{1}{2}$  mm., which I believe is more than enough to substantiate the legitimacy of the variety. I have the 10 para in a similar state, width 21 mm. The 2 p.t. and 10 p.t. imperforate vertically with widths of  $20\frac{1}{2}$  mm. would also seem to qualify, although as previously mentioned, the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society declined to endorse the 10 p.t. Another 2 p.t. in this condition was sold as lot 23 at the Robson Lowe sale of January 23, 1968. It was described as "with BPA Certificate, 1956", and appeared from the illustration to have margins sufficient to make a width of 21 mm. It realized £14½, against an estimate of £9. These facts establish that there is a strong market for partly perforated singles, and that certificates can be obtained for them. Should this not justify listing in the catalogues ? A fully imperforate 10 p.t. with dimensions  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$  mm. has a Royal certificate, although it is no wider than the partly perforated example that was turned down. The R. P. S. Expert Committee has also certified an imperforate example of the error, 10 p.t. overprint on 5 p.t., of virtually the same dimensions.

Horizontally imperforate examples of the First Issue seem to be much rarer than the vertically imperforate and I do not recall having seen any example. Moens in his classic "Les Timbres d'Egypte et du Canal de Suez" states that he had seen all values in this condition except the 20 para, of which he had, however, a reliable report. Perhaps the reason for the difference in scarcity has to do with the fact that the sheets were 20 stamps wide, and only 10 stamps high.

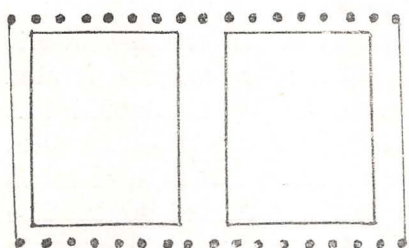
*Second Issue :* The 5 para I have seen imperforate horizontally, with a sufficiently wide margin at top as to indicate a imperforate sheet margin ; a horizontal pair imperforate between is illustrated in Zeheri (p. 34). I know of no fully imperforate multiple, and have not seen an imperforate single of legitimate dimensions. The 1 p.t., on the other hand, can be found in imperforate blocks. The few that I have been able to examine are on paper bearing the proper impressed "watermark", but the impression is weaker than that seen on most perforated stamps (this may only mean that but one sheet was issued in



imperforate condition, and it happened to be one with a weak impression). I have seen the 10 para lilac as an apparently imperforate single only, but the margins were not large, and I am uncertain of its legitimacy. On the other hand, I have seen a single of the 1 p.t. imperforate horizontally, with very large margins, such that I feel sure it is legitimate. The 20 para and 1 p.t. are particularly frequently encountered imperforate and printed on both sides (printer's waste). Such items, of course, were not actually issued, and should not be accorded the same catalogue recognition as ordinary stamps. The 1 p.t. is also found imperforate on unwatermarked paper; this is a proof.

The 2 p.t. imperforate is even known in a full sheet, although smaller pieces seem to be very scarce. I have a horizontal pair imperforate vertically, cancelled at Tanta with Type III date stamp. Partly perforated examples of this stamp without watermark are also known; they are presumably of proof status.

Of the 1869 values, I know only of a single of the 20 para, imperforate at top and bottom,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. tall, far more than the minimum to establish legitimacy. Pairs should exist, and it would be interesting to hear of them.



a) Pair imperforate vertically.

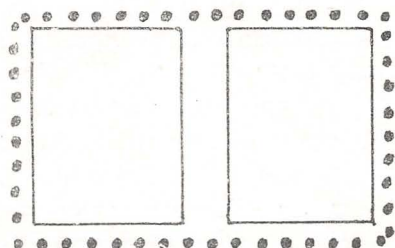


Fig. 5.

b) Pair imperforate between.

*Third Issue:* Although imperforate singles of all values of this issue are listed in the major catalogues with rather modest prices, and although examples of them are by no means rare, I have never even heard of a fully imperforate pair! If any reader can report one, it would be most interesting news. One might be tempted to conclude that there were no legitimate imperforates, and that the many existing examples are all the result of the trimmer's hand. The Albani & Zeitoun catalogue, in fact, expresses a serious doubt about the legitimacy of all imperforates but those of the 1 p.t. My own conclusion is not quite so pessimistic, for the following reasons. Pairs imperforate between (and thus perforate otherwise all round; Fig. 5b) are known of the 20 para (1872 and 1874) and the 1 p.t. (1875), and the 5 para (1875) is known in a vertical pair imperforate horizontally. If one or more

parallel rows of perforations could be accidentally omitted, then several perpendicular rows *might* also have been omitted in some instances, producing a few imperforate stamps in a sheet containing mostly perforate stamps (no positive evidence for this hypothesis is known to me, however). More convincingly, I have examples of imperforate singles of the 1 p.t. (1875) used on piece or on cover (Figs. 6, 7) in such a way that it is virtually certain that the original user had to cut the stamps from the sheet with scissors or a knife. The validity of such evidence obviously depends on the certainty that the cover is genuine, and the stamp must be properly tied to the cover in such a way as to prevent the possibility of substituting a trimmed stamp for the one originally used; the items shown in Figs. 6 and 7 appear to me to be completely genuine, even though the stamps are not as nicely tied as one would like. One of them had dimensions  $28 \times 21$  mm., the other  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 21$  mm. Finally, I have some very large used singles, with dimensions  $27\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ ,  $28 \times 21$  and  $27 \times 23$  mm.; the ink of the cancellation appears to run over the imperforate edge in some cases. A *very* large  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.t. overprinted 10 para imperforate is illustrated in Zeheri (p. 56).



Fig. 6.

There are in addition examples of Third Issue stamps with one row of perforations missing at the edge of the sheet, leaving the stamp imperforate at the sheet margin. The 5 para (1875) and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.t. (1874) are known in this condition. Although such stamps would make convincing imperforates if trimmed, they are valuable varieties in their



own right (and are listed in Zeheri as such). An example of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p.t. was sold at the auction of the Abbott collection in London in June, 1968, for £16 (the auctioneer's estimate was £10).



Fig. 7.

The 1879 provisional surcharges are occasionally seen imperforate; I have examples measuring  $28 \times 20$  and  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (not as fat as the one illustrated in Zeheri), but I am not sure of their legitimacy. I also have a single imperforate vertically,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide, which may be legitimate. Examples imperforate between the stamp and sheet margin are also known.

*Postage Due Stamps*: The dimensions of perforated copies of the 1884-1888 postage dues vary in the range  $24-25$  mm. wide  $\times$   $20-22$  mm. high; for comparison, the dimensions of an imperforate stamp with margins exactly half the width of the space between the stamps would be  $25 \times 21\frac{1}{4}$  mm. An imperforate single would thus have to be cut so as to have more than such dimensions in order to be outside the probable limits of trimmed stamps.

Gibbons lists only the 2 mill. of 1888 fully imperforate, and prices it mint and used (as pairs); the Scott catalogue lists none. Zeheri lists only the 10 para of 1884. A three-way disagreement of this sort is hardly a satisfactory situation! I can confirm the Zeheri listing, in that I have a horizontal imperforate pair of the 10 para on paper with the proper impressed watermark. The 2 mill. imperforate I have in a corner block of six, and the Byam collection contained an imperforate single of dimensions  $25 \times 21$  mm., used. I also have a horizontal imperforate pair used (genuine postal cancellation). It thus seems that both stamps should be listed in all catalogues. However, there are also imperforate proofs in the issued colors of the 1888 issue. The shades are a little different from those usually seen on the perforated stamps, but so little that it might not be possible to make an unequivocal distinction. I know of the 5 mill and the 1 and 2 p.t. in

this state, but not the 5 p.t. (proofs are also known in other colors, but that is a different subject).

Several values of the postage dues are listed imperforate in one direction. Scott lists the 10 para and 2 p.t. of 1884, the 10 and 20 para of 1886, and the 5 p.t. of 1888. Gibbons is more conservative, and lists only two: the 1 p.t. of 1886 and the 2 mill of 1888, neither of which is listed by Scott! Zeheri lists the 10 para of 1884, all values of the 1886 issue, and the 2 mill., 1 and 5 p.t. of 1888. Once again we have chaos among three highly reputed sources. I can confirm the 1 p.t. of 1886, which I have in horizontal pairs, one mint, one postally used at Wasta. In each case, only the row of perforations between the two stamps is missing; the outer vertical perforations are present (see Fig. 5b). I can also confirm the 1 p.t. of 1888, which I have in a horizontal pair imperforate vertically (all rows, see Fig. 5a), used at Port Said. In view of this evidence supporting Zeheri, I am inclined to accept the entire Zeheri listing, rather than Gibbons or Scott. Can anyone confirm the other controversial examples?

The 1879 issue, printed by Thomas De La Rue & Co., is listed by Scott and Zeheri with imperforate varieties for the original seven values (actually, six values, but including both the mauve and lilac-rose colors of the 10 para). They are stated in Zeheri to be proofs, and are priced only as a set, but Scott gives them issued status as "a" varieties. Gibbons does not list them at all. These varieties do exist, and their origin is disclosed by the De La Rue records ("The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps", by John Easton, Faber & Faber, London, 1958), which reveal that "an impression from each of the six printing plates" was sent to Egypt on January 2, 1879. It has elsewhere been stated that there were actually only thirty examples of the imperforates prepared. Perhaps this is so, but the fact that the printing plates were for 240 stamps (four panes of 60) argues against it. In any event, these imperforates are extraordinarily scarce. Pairs exist (ex Ceysens collection), and the Byam collection contained a set with sheet margins. Since this issue was perforated with a comb machine, an imperforate single can be accepted with confidence if the margins are as much as half the width between the stamps.

Although imperforates do not appear on the scene again in the catalogues until the 1914 issue, the 1 mill. brown of 1888 apparently exists imperforate; a block of four, on properly watermarked paper, was illustrated in "L'Orient Philatélique" for July, 1947. Perhaps it is just an oversight that this variety is omitted from Zeheri, unless there is undisclosed evidence that it is only a proof.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) *This block proved to be a fake, fabricated with much skill.*



All values of the 1914 issue are known imperforate on unwatermarked as well as on watermarked paper. The former are unquestionably proofs, and are so listed by Zeheri. The watermarked imperforates, which are considerably scarcer, are probably also proofs (I have never heard of used examples), but Zeheri lists them with the issued varieties. Scott and Gibbons merely note the existence of the imperforates by means of footnotes. The 5 mill. with watermark sideways (for use in booklet panes) in imperforate condition appears to be known only with the handstamped overprint "SPECIMEN".

The 1921-2 Harrison printings on multiple crescent and star paper are also known imperforate (2 m. green, 3 m., 5 m. carmine, 10 m. blue, 15 m. (both), 20 m., and 50 m.), but they are far scarcer than the relatively common 1914 imperforates. Zeheri lists them with the ordinary stamps, but, strangely, Gibbons and Scott do not even accord them a footnote. Gibbons, however, lists two values as "imperf. between (pair)" (2 m. green, 5 m. lake), although neither Scott nor Zeheri lists these varieties. In actual fact, the 3 m. orange, the 10 m. blue, and the 50 cm. are also known in this condition. Three examples were illustrated in the Robson Lowe auction catalogue of April 21, 1965; they are now in the appreciative hands of George Houston, of Australia. The 3, 10, and 50 m. are vertical pairs, the 5 m. horizontal, each pair perforated on all four sides, as Fig. 5b. Their existence is surprising, in view of the fact that these issues have always been held to have been perforated on a comb machine. A comparison of Fig. 3 with Fig. 5b demonstrates the problem. If one rules out such unlikely possibilities as that they might be fraudulently perforated proofs, I can think of only two possibilities: a sheet incompletely perforated by the comb machine (owing to a breakdown) might have been finished off later with a line machine, or the comb machine might at one time have been damaged so as to lose one of its several lines of teeth.

The 1923-4 King Fuad series carries on the discrepancies among the catalogues. Gibbons lists only the 5 m. imperforate, and prices it as a pair, notwithstanding the fact that this issue, too, was perforated on a comb machine, which fact should allow imperforate singles to be recognized with certainty. Scott lists four values: 5 m., 15 m., 200 m., and L.E. 1. Zeheri lists the 3 m., 5 m., 200 m., and L.E. 1, but omits the 15 m. What is the poor collector to think? I have actually seen the 5 m., 200 m., and L.E. 1. The 15 m. essay with the large Arabic "5" (unaccepted type) is easily mistaken for an imperforate example of the issued stamp (for example, see lot 134 of the Robson Lowe sale of Jan. 23, 1968), and may be the erroneous source of the Scott listing. I suspect that all the imperforates of this issue are actually proofs. Zeheri distinguishes between imperforate proofs of the 5 m., having

the watermark upright or inverted, and issued stamps, having the watermark upright or inverted, and issued stamps, having the watermark sideways (as have the perforated stamps), but I do not know the authority on which this distinction is made.

The 5 m. and 10 m. of the 1925 Geographical Congress set are listed in imperforate condition by Zeheri as issued stamps, but Gibbons and Scott ignore these varieties. They are quite possibly also of proof status. A similar situation exists with the 1926 Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition set, all values of which but the 10 m. are known imperforate. (At this point it is proper to interject that I am concerned in this article with imperforate stamps on ordinary paper, and my remarks are not meant to apply to the "Royal" imperforate proofs on light card bearing the legend "cancelled" on the back. These, of course, exist for all issues from this time to the end of the Farouk regime, barring the overprints.)

From 1925 on, neither Gibbons nor Scott lists any imperforate varieties (barring the imperforate souvenir sheets), although such varieties exist. I have seen the 5 m. of the 1927 portrait issue in an imperforate pair on watermarked paper; the impression was rather pale, which suggests that such stamps might have been rejects (*i.e.*, printer's waste), but that is only conjecture.

Zeheri lists a considerable number of the Farouk definitives in imperforate condition, on normal watermarked paper. They are by no means rare, and turn up on the market regularly. They are presumably rejected by the general catalogues because of the probability, if not the certainty, that they are proofs. However, the "brown center" varieties of the 1929 Prince's Birthday set are listed in the Scott catalogue, even though the notation is appended "Nos. 155a to 158a are trial color proofs" (there is serious question about this statement, for commercially used copies have been reported), and Gibbons lists these stamps with the statement that they are from "special printings"; these catalogues are thus not fully consistent in omitting imperforates because they might be proofs.

Many of the commemorative stamps of the Farouk regime and on into the U.A.R. period can be found imperforate; again, only Zeheri lists them. Some of them may have originated from the Palace collections. I have been told that the more recent issues in imperforate condition are clandestine productions, and it is perhaps significant that no prices for them are given in Zeheri. These imperforates have been appearing on the market quietly and unannounced, and there is no report that any of them was a true discovery in stocks available for sale over the counter. Some of the U.A.R. ordinary issues also appear



imperforate under the same conditions. Perhaps a reader who knows something of their origin will enlighten us further.

Finally, there are a few partly perforated modern issues. The large King Fuad Birthday 50 p.t. stamp, and its subsequent issue with surcharge, is known imperforate at one marginal end. Most, if not all, of the examples are used, and they are quite rare. It should be noted that the unusual size of these stamps caused a perforating problem, as shown by the varieties with two different gauges on the same side. These partly perforated varieties must surely be accepted as true errors, regularly issued.

Zeheri lists the 10 m. of 1953 as imperforate vertically, and the 1 m. and 2 m. of 1955 imperforate at right side only; the 3 m. and 4 m. of 1958 are listed imperforate at left only. These varieties presumably come from the outer rows of sheets that had been placed incorrectly in the perforating machine, so that the final cut of the comb to produce the outermost line of perforations (and the cross-rows in the sheet margin) did not take place. They are presumably quite legitimate varieties, rather than proofs, but I have not heard the story of their discovery. It would be most interesting to see the pair "imperforate between vertically", so as to know if all vertical perforations are missing, as in Fig. 5a, or just the center one, as in Fig. 5b. Has any reader seen an example of the variety?

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## UNRECORDED VARIETIES

A complete sheet of 100 mint stamps of the 1 m., bright blue-green, of the 1957-58 definitive issue (Zeheri No. 238, wmk XVI and Stanley Gibbons No. 577 wmk 158) has been discovered with the watermark inverted, by Mr. Jean Pternitis, member No. 3556. This variety should be No. 238.a in Zeheri.

60 mint copies of the 5 m., black, of the 1959-60 definitive issue (Zeheri No. 255, wmk XXIV and Stanley Gibbons No. 632, wmk 190) have been also found with the watermark inverted by Dr. Sava Michel, member No. 1473. This variety should take its place in Zeheri under No. 255 a.

In order to form a general opinion about the scarcity of these two varieties, readers are kindly requested to inform the editor of any other mint or used copies they might have come across.

# NEW ISSUES

## COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

### ARAB VETERINARY CONGRESS

Date of issue: May 4, 1968.

Design and

Denomination: 20 mills. "An Arabesque ornament — three cows, a person giving them medicine".

Dimension : 42 × 25 mms.

Perforation : 11,5.

Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).

Watermark : Multiple Eagle.

Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

The first Veterinary Congress was held in Cairo in 1960 and the eighth was held on May 4, 1968 under the patronage of the Egyptian Veterinary Association.

All Arab States were invited to participate in this year's congress.

The Arab Veterinary Union is one of the results of these meetings.



### "EVANGELIST SAINT MARK"

Date of issue: June 25, 1968.

Design and

Denomination: 80 mills. "The new building of the cathedral and at left is the photo of Saint Mark".

Dimension : 61 × 28 mm.

Perforation : 11,5.

# NOUVEAUTES

## TIMBRES COMMEMORATIFS

### 8ème CONGRES VETERINAIRE ARABE

Date d'émission: 4 Mai 1968.

Valeur : 20 mills.

Dessin : Un ornement arabesque, trois vaches et une personne leur donnant du médicament.

Format : 42 × 25 mms.

Dentelure : 11,5.

Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).

Filigrane : Aigle répété.

Impression : Rotogravure par les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes.

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

Tirage : 2.000.000 de timbres.

Le premier Congrès Arabe Vétérinaire s'est réuni au Caire en 1960 et le huitième Congrès eut lieu le 4 mai 1968 sous les auspices de l'Association Vétérinaire Egyptienne.

Tous les Etats Arabes furent invités à participer à ce huitième Congrès.

Ces réunions ont donné lieu à la création de l'Union des Vétérinaires Arabes.



### L'EVANGELISTE ST. MARC

Date d'émission: 25 Juin 1968.

Valeur : 80 mills.

Dessin : L'icône de St. Marc et le bâtiment de la nouvelle Cathédrale portant son nom.

Format : 61 × 28 mms.

Dentelure : 11,5.



Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 600,000 stamps.

On July 24, 1965, President Gamal Abd El Nasser laid the corner stone of the new building of the Cathedral which immortalises the martyrdom of saint Mark.

Saint Mark was from an African origin and was the first who established the Christian Church in Egypt and preached the Christianity in Africa. He was put to death for his belief in the year 68 A.D.

The new establishment of the cathedral which carries his name was inaugurated on June 25, 1968.

Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par les Imprimeries de l'Organisme des Postes.

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

Tirage : 600.000 timbres.

Le 24 juillet 1965, le Président Gamal Abdel Nasser a posé la première pierre du nouveau bâtiment de la Cathédrale de Saint Marc, pour commémorer le martyre de cet Apôtre.

D'origine africaine, Saint Marc est le premier fondateur de l'Eglise Egyptienne. Il prêcha le Christianisme en Afrique. Il fut martyrisé l'année 68 après J. C.

L'inauguration de la nouvelle Cathédrale portant son nom eut lieu le 25 juin 1968.



#### INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Date of issue : July 1, 1968.  
 Denomination and Design : 20 and 60 Mills "the symbol of human rights".  
 Dimension : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 Stamps (10 × 5).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 1,000,000 stamps (20 mills)  
 600,000 stamps (60 mills).



#### ANNEE INTERNATIONALE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME

Date d'émission : 1er Juillet 1968.  
 Valeur et dessin : 20 et 60 m. "Emblème de l'Année internationale des droits de l'homme".  
 Format : 25 × 42 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 No. de contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : (20 m.) 1.000.000 de timbres.  
 (60 m.) 600.000 timbres.

On December 10, 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The first article is: — "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood."

The Postal Organisation has released this set to commemorate this occasion.

Le 10 décembre 1948, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies a adopté et proclamé la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme.

D'après l'article premier de cette Déclaration, "Tous les êtres humains naissent libres et égaux en dignité et en droits. Ils sont doués de raison et de conscience et doivent agir les uns envers les autres dans un esprit de fraternité."

Saisissant cette occasion l'Organisme des Postes a émis cette série commémorative.



#### 16th ANN. OF REVOLUTION

Date of issue: July, 23, 1968.

Denomination: 20 Mills.

Design: "A book opened, a spike and the symbol of science and that of victory and the result of votes on the statement of March 30, 1968.

Dimension: 40 × 40 mm.

Perforation: 11,5.

Sheet: 35 Stamps (5 × 7).

Watermark: Multiple eagle.

Control No.: Date of issue and serial number.

Printing: Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".

Quantity: 2,000,000 stamps.

#### XVI<sup>e</sup> ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA REVOLUTION

Date d'émission: 23 Juillet 1968.

Valeur et

dessin: 20 m. "livre ouvert, un épi, emblème de la science et symbole de la victoire".

Format: 40 × 40 mm.

Dentelure: 11,5.

Feuille: 35 timbres (5 × 7).

Filigrane: Aigle répété.

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

Impression: Rotogravure par les Imprimeries de l'Organisme des Postes.

Tirage: 2,000,000 de timbres.

#### MINIATURE SHEET

Denomination: 100 mills.

Design: Depicts the masses of the working people.

Quantity: 100,000 sheets.

#### FEUILLET

Valeur: 100 m.

Dessin: Représentant l'alliance des forces populaires actives.

Tirage: 100,000 feuillets.







### 20th ANNIVERSARY OF WHO

Date of Issue : Sept. 1st., 1968.

Denomination : 20 Mills and 20 Mills (Two stamps).

Design : The first stamp depicts the emblem of WHO and the Pharaonic doctor "Imhotep", the second depicts "Avicenna" and the emblem of WHO.

Dimension : 42.27 × 25.40 mm.

Perforation : 11.5.

Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10) and the two stamps in one sheet.

Watermark : Multiple Eagle.

Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : One million stamps of each denomination.

The World Health Organisation was established in 1948 as one of the specialised agencies of United Nations Organisation, and it is composed of about 127 Member-States.

The World Health Organisation is the world's agency for international co-operation in improving the physical and mental health of all. It helps nations launch campaigns to stamp out mass diseases like malaria and tuberculosis, co-ordinates efforts to prevent the spread of epidemics, trains health workers at all levels and promotes international medical research. Headquarters : Geneva.

### 20ème ANNIVERSAIRE DE L'ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

Date d'émission : 1er septembre 1968.

Valeurs : 20 m. et 20 m. (2 valeurs).

Dessin : Le premier timbre représente l'emblème de l'OMS et un médecin pharaonique "Imhotep", le second timbre représente "Avicenne" et l'emblème de l'OMS.

Format : 42,27 × 25,40 mm.

Dentelure : 11,5.

Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10) et les deux timbres dans une seule feuille.

Filigrane : Aigle répété.

Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes".

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

Tirage : 1,000,000 de timbres de chaque valeur.

Fondée en 1948, l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé est une institution spécialisée des Nations Unies et groupe 127 Etats.

Son but est de réaliser le meilleur niveau sanitaire possible pour tous les êtres humains et d'aider les nations dans leurs campagnes contre les maladies telles que la malaria et la tuberculose qui atteignent les masses populaires. De même, elle coordonne les efforts déployés en vue de prévenir l'expansion des épidémies, d'entraîner l'effectif, quel que soit son niveau, dans le domaine sanitaire et de développer les recherches médicales internationales.

Son siège principal est à Genève.



### FIRST TOURNAMENT OF PING-PONG FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

Date of issue : 20 September 1968.

Denomination : 20 Mills.

Design : Net of ping-pong, ball, 2 rackets and the emblem of Alexandria.

Dimension : 25,40 × 42,27 mm.

Perforation : 11,5.

Sheet : 50 Stamps (5 × 10).

Watermark : Multiple eagle.

Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

The first tournament of ping-pong for the Mediterranean Countries took place in Alexandria from 20 to 27 September 1968.

More than two hundred players representing the said Countries participated therein.

The first Association of ping-pong for the Mediterranean Countries was established in September 1968 where met the delegates of the 17 following countries :

France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Malta, Albania, Cyprus, Lebanon, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Syria, Palestine and United Arab Republic.



### 1er TOURNOI DE PING-PONG DES PAYS MEDITERRANEENS

Date d'émission : 20 Septembre 1968.

Valeur : 20 mils.

Dessin : Filet de la table de ping-pong, une balle, 2 raquettes et l'emblème de la ville d'Alexandrie.

Format : 25,40 × 42,27 mm.

Dentelure : 11,5.

Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).

Filigrane : Aigle répété.

Impression : Rotogravure par les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes.

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

Tirage : 2.000.000 de timbres.

Le 1er tournoi de ping-pong des Pays méditerranéens eut lieu à Alexandrie du 20 au 27 septembre 1968.

Plus de deux cents joueurs et joueuses représentant ces pays y participèrent.

La première Fédération de ping-pong des pays de cette région fut fondée. Dans ce but, les délégués des 17 pays suivants se réunirent à Alexandrie en septembre 1968 :

France, Italie, Yougoslavie, Grèce, Turquie, Espagne, Malte, Albanie, Chypre, Liban, Maroc, Libye, Tunisie, Algérie, Syrie, Palestine et République Arabe Unie.



### CAIRO INTERNATIONAL FAIR FOR INDUSTRY

Date of Issue : October 20, 1968.  
 Denomination : 20 Mills.  
 Design : Emblem of the Fair and factories.  
 Dimension : 42.27 × 25.40 mm.  
 Perforation : 11,5.  
 Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).  
 Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
 Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
 Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
 Quantity : 2,000,000 stamps.

The Cairo International Fair For Industry 1968 covers an area of about 20 acres. It is situated on an island surrounded by fascinating sceneries and first class hotels and facing the River Nile.

The Fair is considered as an important trade centre where trade men, business men and government representatives from East and West meet together to conclude trade transactions and increase the volume of trade exchange.

It is a unique opportunity for both the old established industrialized countries and the emerging states to display their progress in the fields of industry and technology.

### FOIRE INTERNATIONALE DU CAIRE POUR L'INDUSTRIE

Date d'émission : 20 Octobre 1968.  
 Valeur : 20 mills.  
 Dessin : Emblème de la Foire et des usines.  
 Format : 42,27 × 25,40 mm.  
 Dentelure : 11,5.  
 Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).  
 Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
 Impression : Rotogravure par les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes.  
 No. de Contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
 Tirage : 2.000.000 de timbres.

Au cœur d'une île environnée de jardins et d'hôtels de première classe se dresse la Foire Internationale du Caire qui occupe une superficie de 20 hectares donnant sur le Nil. Cette foire est un grand centre commercial où se rencontrent les commerçants, les hommes d'affaires et les représentants des Gouvernements des pays orientaux et occidentaux en vue de contracter les transactions et de faire augmenter le volume de l'échange commercial entre leurs pays.

C'est une occasion unique où tout pays, petit ou grand, peut étaler ses produits et montrer le progrès qu'il a réalisé dans le domaine de l'industrie et de la technologie.

• • •

### UN'S DAY

Date of issue : October 24, 1968.  
 Denomination : 20, 30 and 55 mills.  
 Design : 30 mills (The emblem of Refugees, a mother and two children and the map of Palestine). 20 and 55 mills (Temples of Philæ).

### JOURNEE DES NATIONS UNES

Date d'émission : 24 octobre 1968.  
 Valeurs : 20, 30, 55 mills.  
 Dessin : Temples de Philæ (20 et 55 m.) Emblème des réfugiés, une mère avec ses deux enfants et la carte de Palestine (30 m.)





Dimension : 20 mills : 61.37 × 28.18 mm.  
 — 30 and 55 mills :  
 40 × 40 mm.

Perforation : 11,5.

Sheet : 20 mills "50 stamps (5 × 10)".  
 30 and 55 mills: "35 stamps (5 × 7)".

Watermark : Multiple Eagle.

Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity 20 mills : one million stamps — 30 and 55 mills : 500,000 sets.

Format : 61,37 × 28,18 mm. (20 m.) et 40 × 40 mm., (30, 55 mm.).

Dentelure : 11,5.

Feuille : 50 timbres (50 × 10) (20 m.), — 35 timbres (5 × 7) (30, 55 m.).

Filigrane : Aigle répété.

Impression : Rotogravure "Imprimerie de l'Organisme des Postes de la RAU".

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

Tirage : 1.000.000 de timbres (20 m.). 500.000 séries (30, 55 m.).

#### UN's Day Oct. 24, 1968.

The United Nations' Day commemorated the date, 23 years ago, on which the United Nations Charter came into force. Starting with 51 original members, the United Nations has more than doubled in size, to its present membership of 124.

#### Refugees :

Wars and other conflicts plaguing mankind in recent generations have forced millions of persons to flee their homelands, to become "citizens of nowhere" seeking refuge in other countries.

#### Journée des Nations Unies - 24 oct. 1968

L'Organisation des Nations Unies commémora le 24 octobre 1968 son 23ème anniversaire et la mise en vigueur de sa Charte.

Lors de sa création, l'Organisation groupait 51 membres principaux. Par suite de nombreuses adhésions ultérieures, le nombre des pays-membres monta pour devenir actuellement 124.

#### Les réfugiés

Des guerres et des combats donnèrent récemment naissance à de graves calamités aux êtres humains et à l'exode

Easing the plight of refugees is a major problem which the United Nations is helping to solve.

The United Nations relief and works Agency (UNRWA) was established by the General Assembly in 1949 to help Arab refugees from Palestine.

Over 1,300,000 persons — refugees and their children in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the United Arab Republic — are registered with UNRWA.

### The Temples of Philae.

On this occasion the Postal Organisation has released two stamps among this set for safeguarding the Temples of Philae (Anas el Wugud) known as the

"Pearl of Egypt".

The island of Philae in the vicinity of the First Cataract is a granite rock covered with a thick layer of mud deposited by the river. Its richness in ancient monuments has consecrated its renown.

From the time of heightening the Dam, at about two miles downstream, the island and its monuments disappear perennially and almost completely under water from December to April and the emerge again when the sluice of the dam allow the waters to withdraw.

The project of safeguarding the Temples of Philae will begin in February, 1969 and it is estimated to cost 12 million U.S. dollars.

de millions d'habitants pour devenir sans patrie et contraints de rechercher un asile dans d'autres pays.

A la tête des problèmes dont s'occupe l'Organisation des Nations Unies est celui des réfugiés. Elle s'efforce d'y trouver une solution adéquate en vue d'alléger leurs misères et souffrances.

L'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies créa en 1949, l'Agence des Nations Unies pour le Secours des Réfugiés (UNRWA) ayant pour mission de présenter les aides aux réfugiés palestiniens. Le nombre des réfugiés inscrits auprès de cette Agence est de plus de 1.300.000 personnes en Jordanie, Liban, Syrie et RAU.

### Sauvegarde des Temples de Philae

L'Organisme des Postes de la RAU a émis deux timbres consacrés à la sauvegarde des Temples de Philae ou Anas El Wugud. Ces Temples sont dénommés "la perle d'Egypte" grâce à leur beau et charmant site sur l'île de Philae.

Située près de la tête de la première cataracte à une distance de 2 milles au-delà du Haut-Barrage, l'île de Philae est un rocher de granite couvert d'une couche épaisse du sédiment du limon du Nil.

Cette île est pleine de monuments antiques tels que les temples, les sanctuaires et les tribunes, bâtis sur le rocher couvert du limon.

Dès sa construction, le Haut-Barrage d'Aswan retient l'eau du Nil qui couvre, par suite, cette île du mois de décembre jusqu'au début d'avril. Le visiteur ne peut y parvenir que sur les yoles, plus tard, l'eau s'abaisse pendant la période allant de mai à décembre.

Le projet sera mis à exécution vers le mois de février 1969. Le coût prévu est de 12 millions de dollars.



### 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SCOUTS MOVEMENT IN U.A.R.

Date of issue : 1st Nov., 1968.  
Denomination : 10 mills.  
Design : Emblem of Scouts.  
Dimension : 25,40 × 42,27 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 50 stamps (10 × 5).  
Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 1,000,000.

In 1918 began the Scouts Movement in Egypt.

In 1922 it was recognised on the international sphere and the first Egyptian scouts mission took part in the second Conference of Scouts held in Paris.

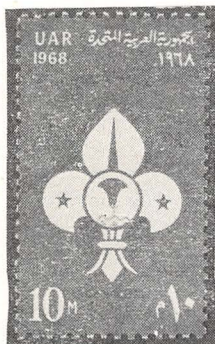
### 50ème ANNIVERSAIRE DU MOUVEMENT DE SCOUTISME EGYPTIEN

Date d'émission : 1er Nov. 1968.  
Valeur : 10 mills.  
Dessin : Emblème du Scoutisme.  
Format : 25,40 × 42,27 mm.  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuille : 50 timbres (10 × 5).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la RAU".

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

Tirage : 1 000.000 de timbres.

Le Mouvement de Scoutisme commença en Egypte en 1918 et fut reconnu sur le plan international en 1922. La première mission des scouts représenta l'Egypte à la 2ème Conférence des Scouts, tenue à Paris.



### 19th TOURNAMENT OF OLYMPIC GAMES IN MEXICO

Date of issue : 1st Nov., 1968.  
Denomination : 20 and 30 mills.  
Design : Pharaonic Games.  
Dimension : 40 × 40 and 40 × 40 mm.  
Perforation : 11,5.  
Sheet : 35 stamps (7 × 5).  
Watermark : Multiple Eagle.  
Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".  
Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.  
Quantity : 1,000,000 and 500,000.

### TOURNOI DES JEUX OLYMPIQUES, MEXICO 1968

Date d'émission : 1er Nov. 1968.  
Valeurs : 20 et 30 mills.  
Dessin : Jeux Pharaoniques.  
Format : 40 × 40, 40 × 40 mm.  
Dentelure : 11,5.  
Feuille : 35 timbres (7 × 5).  
Filigrane : Aigle répété.  
Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la RAU".  
No. de contrôle : Date d'impression et numéro d'ordre.  
Tirage : 1.000.000 et 500.000 timbres.

The 19th Tournament of Olympic Games were held in Oct. 1968, in Mexico.

Representatives of about 119 Countries, inclusively the U.A.R. participated therein.

The number of players was about 7,000.

Les XIXes Jeux Olympiques ont eu lieu à Mexico dans le courant d'octobre 1968. Des représentants de 119 pays environ, y compris la RAU, participèrent à ces jeux.

Le nombre des joueurs atteignit environ 7.000.



#### FIRST TRIP OF BOEING FLIGHT

Date of issue : 1st. November 1968.

Denomination : 55 mills.

Design : Map of Arab Airlines.

Dimension : 42,27 × 25,40 mm.

Perforation : 11,5.

Sheet : 50 stamps (5 × 10).

Watermark : Multiple Eagle.

Printing : Rotogravure "Postal Organisation Printing House".

Control No. : Date of issue and serial number.

Quantity : 500,000.

On the 1st November, 1968 will begin the first trip of Boeing flight belonging to United Arab Airlines Organisation (UAA) from Cairo to London passing by Rome and Geneva.

Its speed is 800 Km per hour and carries 142 passengers.

#### 1er VOL DE L'AVION BOEING DE LA COMPAGNIE UAA

Date d'émission : 1er Nov. 1968.

Valeur : 55 mills.

Dessin : Carte représentant les lignes d'aviation arabe.

Format : 42,27 × 25,40 mm.

Dentelure : 11,5.

Feuille : 50 timbres (5 × 10).

Filigrane : Aigle répété.

Impression : Rotogravure par "les Imprimeries de l'Organisation des Postes de la RAU".

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

Tirage : 500.000 timbres.

L'avion Boeing de la Compagnie d'Aviation Arabe (UAA) commencera son vol le 1er novembre du Caire pour Londres en passant par Rome et Genève :

Il est de 800 km. de vitesse par heure et disponible à recevoir 142 passagers.



# عـوـف

١٦ شارع عبد العزيز — مقابل محلات عمر افندى — القاهرة

ت ٩١٧٣٧٨ — ٨٧٧٩٦٣

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TIMBRES TOUS-PAYS



دورة المكسيك للألعاب الأولمبية ١٩٦٨ :

أقيمت الدورة الأولمبية التاسعة عشر بمدينة المكسيك خلال شهر أكتوبر سنة ١٩٦٨ واشترك فيها حوالي ١١٩ دولة من بينها الجمهورية العربية المتحدة ويقدر عدد اللاعبين بحوالى سبعة آلاف لاعب .

## طابع تذكارى — أول رحلة لطائرة البوينج

تاريخ الاصدار :	أول نوفمبر ١٩٦٨ .	الفرخ :	٥٠ طابع (١٠×٥) .
القيمة :	٥٥ ملجم .	العلامة المائية :	النسر متكرر .
الرسم :	خريطة خطوط الطيران العربية المتحدة .	طريقة الطبع :	روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد .
أبعاد الطابع :	٢٧×٤٠×٢٥ مم .	رقم الرقابة :	تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .
التخريم :	١١,٥ .	القيمة :	٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع .



أول رحلة لطائرة البوينج التابعة لشركة الطيران العربية المتحدة :  
 فى أول نوفمبر تبدأ أول رحلة لطائرة البوينج التابعة لمؤسسة الطيران العربية من القاهرة ثم روما  
 فجنيه ولندن .  
 وتبلغ سرعتها ٨٠٠ كيلو متر فى الساعة وتتسع لـ ١٤٢ راكب .



من عرب فلسطين . وبلغ عدد اللاجئين المسجلين لدى الوكالة أكثر من ١,٣٠٠,٠٠٠ شخص من اللاجئين وأولادهم في الأردن ولبنان وسوريا والجمهورية العربية المتحدة (مركز استعلامات هيئة الأمم) .  
انقاذ معابد فيلة :

وفي هذه المناسبة أصدرت هيئة البريد طابعين ضمن هذه المجموعة عن انقاذ معابد فيله أو أنس الوجود وتعرف بلؤلؤة مصر في موقعها الساحر الجميل فوق جزيرة فيله .

وتقع جزيرة فيله عند رأس الشلال الأول على مسيرة ميلين من وراء السد وهي صخرة من الجرانيت غطتها طبقة سميكة من رواسب طمي النهر والجزيرة مليئة بالآثار القديمة من معابد وهياكل ومقاصير أسست مبانيها فوق الصخر وعلى ما فوق الصخر من طمي . ومنذ إنشاء سد أسوان ومياه النهر المخزونة من ورائه تغطيها من ديسمبر إلى مطلع أبريل من كل عام فلا يبلغها الزائر إلا على الزوارق ثم ينحسر عنها الماء ما بين مايو وديسمبر . (عن مركز تسجيل الآثار)

وسيدأ تنفيذ المشروع حوالى شهر فبراير ١٩٦٩ وتقدر التكاليف بمبلغ ١٢ مليون دولار .

## طابع تذكارى — مرور ٥٠ عاماً على حركة الكشافة المصرية



تاريخ الاصدار : أول نوفمبر ١٩٦٨ .

الفئة : ١٠ ملجم .

الرسم : شعار الكشافة .

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠,٢٥ × ٤٢,٢٧ مم

التخريم : ١١,٥ .

الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .

العلامة المائية : النمر متكرر .

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل

الكمية : ١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع

بدأت الحركة الكشفية في عام ١٩١٨ واعترف بها دولياً سنة ١٩٢٢ وأرسلت مصر أول بعثة كشفية لتمثيلها في المؤتمر الكشفى الثانى الذى عقد ببباريس .

## مجموعة تذكارية — دورة المسكسك للألعاب الأولمبية ١٩٦٨

تاريخ الاصدار : أول نوفمبر ١٩٦٨ .

الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم ، ٣٠ ملجم .

الرسم : ألعاب فرعونية

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٠ × ٤٠ ، ٤٠ × ٤٠ مم .

التخريم : ١١,٥ .

الفرخ : ٣٥ طابع (٥ × ٧) .

العلامة المائية : النمر متكرر .

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .

الكمية : ٢٠ ملجم — مليون طابع

٣٠ ملجم — ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع

## مجموعة تذكارية — يوم الأمم المتحدة



الفرخ : فئة ٢٠ ملجم : ٥٠ طابع  
(١٠×٥) - فئة ٣٠ ، ٥٥  
مايم : ٣٥ طابع (٧×٥) .  
العلامة المائية : التمسك متكرر .  
طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد  
رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
الكتبة : فئة ٢٠ ملجم : « مليون طابع »  
فئة ٣٠ ، ٥٥ ملجم :  
« ٥٥٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة » .

تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٤ أكتوبر ١٩٦٨ .  
الفئة : ٢٠ ملجم ، ٣٠ ملجم ، ٥٥ ملجم  
الرسم : ٢٠ ملجم ، ٥٥ ملجم ، معابد  
فيله - ٣٠ ملجم : شعار  
اللاجئين وأم وطفلين وخريطة  
فلسطين .  
أبعاد الطابع : ٢٠ ملجم : ٣٧×٦١×٢٨ مم  
٥٥،٣٠ ملجم : ٤٠×٤٠ مم  
التخريم : ١١,٥ .

إن يوم الأمم المتحدة هو الاحتفال السنوي بذكرى مرور ٢٣ عاماً على وضع ميثاق الأمم المتحدة موضع التنفيذ - وكانت المنظمة قد بدأت بعضوية ٥١ عضواً أصلياً ثم زادت العضوية إلى أكثر من الضعف حتى وصلت إلى عددها الحالي وهو ١٢٤ عضواً .  
اللاجئون :

كان من أثر الحروب وغيرها من نتائج الصراع التي أنزلت أفضع الولايات ببنى الإنسان في العهود الأخيرة مما أدى إلى فرار ملايين الأشخاص من أوطانهم ليصبحوا « مواطنين لا وطن لهم » يبحثون عن الملجأ في أقطار أخرى . وفي طليعة المشكلات التي تعمل الأمم المتحدة جاهدة على حلها . تخفيف ما يلقيه هؤلاء اللاجئين من عناء وبؤس .

وقد أنشأت الجمعية العامة في عام ١٩٤٩ وكالة الأمم المتحدة للاغاثة والتشغيل لبذل المعونة للاجئين



## طابع تذكاري - الدورة الأولى لدول البحر الأبيض المتوسط لتنس الطاولة

التاريخ الإصدار :	٢٠ سبتمبر ١٩٦٨ .	التخريم :	١١,٥ .
الفترة :	٢٠ مليماً .	الفرخ :	٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .
الرسم :	شبكة تنس الطاولة وكرة	العلامة المائية :	النسر متكرر .
	ومضربان وشعار مدينة الإسكندرية .	طريقة الطبع :	روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد
		الرقابة :	تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل
الأبعاد :	٤٠,٢٥ × ٢٧,٤٢ م	الكمية :	٢ مليون طابع .

أقيمت الدورة الأولى لدول البحر الأبيض المتوسط لتنس الطاولة بمدينة الإسكندرية في الفترة من ٢٠ إلى ٢٧ سبتمبر ١٩٦٨ واشترك فيها أكثر من مائتي لاعب ولاعبة يمثلون دول البحر الأبيض المتوسط . وتم تشكيل أول اتحاد لدول هذه المنطقة في هذه اللعبة في سبتمبر سنة ١٩٦٨ حيث اجتمع بالإسكندرية مندوبو ١٧ دولة لهذا الغرض وهي :

فرنسا - إيطاليا - يوجوسلافيا - اليونان - تركيا - أسبانيا - مالطة - ألبانيا - قبرص - لبنان - المغرب - ليبيا - تونس - الجزائر - سوريا - فلسطين - الجمهورية العربية المتحدة .



## طابع تذكاري - سوق القاهرة الدولية للصناعة

التاريخ الإصدار :	٢٠ أكتوبر ١٩٦٨ .	الفرخ :	٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .
الفترة :	٢٠ مليماً .	العلامة المائية :	النسر متكرر .
الرسم :	شعار السوق ورسم مصانع .	طريقة الطبع :	روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد
أبعاد الطابع :	٤٢,٢٧ × ٢٥,٤٠ م	الرقابة :	تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل
التخريم :	١١,٥ .	الكمية :	٢ مليون طابع .

تقع سوق القاهرة الدولية للصناعة وسط جزيرة تحيطها الحدائق وفنادق الدرجة الأولى وتطل أرضها على النيل وعلى مساحة قدرها نحو عشرين فدناً .

تعتبر هذه السوق مركزاً تجارياً هاماً يلتقي فيه التجار ورجال الأعمال ومثلي الحكومات من دول الشرق والغرب لعقد الصفقات والعمل على زيادة حجم التبادل التجاري بينها .

وهي فرصة فريدة يلتقي فيها كبرى الدول وصغرها تعرض فيها كل دولة ما وصلت إليه من تقدم في مجال الصناعة والتكنولوجيا .



## مجموعة تذكارية — مرور ٢٠ سنة على إنشاء هيئة الصحة العالمية



- تاريخ الاصدار : أول سبتمبر ١٩٦٨ .  
 الفئة : ٢٠ مليماً ، ٢٠ مليماً (طابعان)  
 الرسم : الأول : شعار منظمة الصحة العالمية وطبيب فرعونى (ايمحطب)  
 الثانى : ابن سينا وشعار منظمة الصحة العالمية .  
 أبعاد الطابع : ٢٧،٤٢ × ٤٠،٢٥ م
- التخريم : ١١،٥ :  
 الفرخ : ٥٠ : طابع (١٠ × ٥)  
 والطابعان في فرخ واحد .  
 العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .  
 طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد  
 رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .  
 الكمية : مليون طابع لكل فئة .
- تأسست منظمة الصحة العالمية عام ١٩٤٨ وهى إحدى منظمات هيئة الأمم المتحدة وتضم حوالى ١٢٧ دولة .  
 وتستهدف هيئة الصحة العالمية تحقيق أحسن المستويات الصحية الممكنة لكل بنى البشر . وتساعد الأمم  
 فى حملاتها للقضاء على الأمراض التى تصيب جموعاً كثيرة من الناس مثل الملاريا والسل ، كما تنسق الجهود  
 التى تبذل لمنع انتشار الأوبئة ، وتتولى تدريب العاملين فى الميدان الصحى على اختلاف مستوياتهم وتنهض  
 بالبحوث الدولية الطبية . . ومقرها الرئيسى مدينة جنيف .



## مجموعة تذكارية — السنة الدولية لحقوق الإنسان

تاريخ الإصدار :	أول يوليو ١٩٦٨ .	العلامة المائية :	النسر متكرر .
الفئة والرسم :	٢٠ مليوناً و ٦٠ مليوناً . «شعار السنة الدولية لحقوق الإنسان»	رقم الرقابة :	تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .
الأبعاد :	٢٥ × ٤٢ م .	الطابع :	روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد
التخريم :	١١,٥ .	الكمية :	٢٠ مليون — مليون طابع
الفرخ :	٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .		٦٠ مليون — ٦٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع

في العاشر من ديسمبر ١٩٤٨ أقرت الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة الاعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان وأعلنته وجاء بالمساعدة الأولى منه : « يولد جميع الناس أحراراً متساوين في الكرامة والحقوق ، وقد وهبوا عقلاً وضميراً ، وعليهم أن يعامل بعضهم بعضاً بروح الأخاء » .  
وقد أصدرت هيئة البريد هذه المجموعة التذكارية لهذه المناسبة .



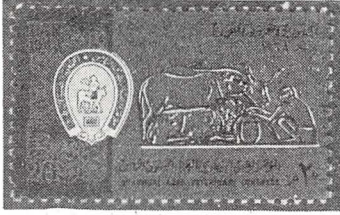
## طابع تذكاري — العيد السادس عشر للثورة

تاريخ الإصدار :	٢٣ يوليو ١٩٦٨ .	التخريم :	١١,٥ .
الفئة :	٢٠ مليوناً .	الفرخ :	٣٥ طابع (٥ × ٧) .
الرسم :	كتاب مفتوح وسنبلة وشعار العلوم ورمز النصر ونتيجة استفتاء بيان ٣٠ مارس .	العلامة المائية :	النسر متكرر .
الأبعاد :	٤٠ × ٤٠ م .	رقم الرقابة :	تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .
		الطابع :	روتوجرافير مطابع هيئة البريد
		الكمية :	٢ مليون طابع .
البطاقة :	الفئة : ١٠٠ مليون .	الرسم :	يعبر عن تحالف قوى الشعب العاملة .
الكمية :	١٠٠,٠٠٠ بطاقة .		

أعلن الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر في بيان ٣٠ مارس ١٩٦٨ :  
« أن المسؤولية التاريخية للأيام العنيفة والخيبة التي نعيش فيها ونعيش لها تطرح بنفسها علينا برنامج عمل له جانبان .  
الجانب الأول حشد كل قوانا العسكرية والاقتصادية والفكرية على خطوطنا مع العدو لتحرير الأرض وتحقيق النصر .  
والجانب الثاني تعبئة كل جاهرينا بما لها من إمكانيات وطاقات كاملة من أجل واجبات التحرير والنصر ومن أجل آمال ما بعد التحرير والنصر » .

## الاصدارات الحديثة

### طابع تذكارى — المؤتمر العربى للطب البيطرى



تاريخ الاصدار : ٤ مايو سنة ١٩٦٨  
الفئة والرسم : ٢٠ مليماً « زخرفة عربية —  
ثلاث بقرات واحد الأشخاص  
يعطيها الدواء » .

أبعاد الطابع : ٤٢ × ٢٥ مم

التخريم : ١١,٥ .

الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .

العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافيمطابع هيئة البريد

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .

الكمية : ٢ مليون طابع .

لقد انعقد المؤتمر العربى الأول للطب البيطرى بالقاهرة عام ١٩٦٠ وعقد فى الرابع من مايو ١٩٦٨

المؤتمر الثامن تحت إشراف الجمعية المصرية للطب البيطرى .

واشترك فى هذا المؤتمر هذا العام جميع الدول العربية .

وكان من نتائج هذه الاجتماعات إنشاء اتحاد الأطباء العرب البيطريين .

• • •

### طابع تذكارى جوى — القديس مرقس الرسول



تاريخ الاصدار : ٢٥ يونيو سنة ١٩٦٨ .

الفئة والرسم : ٨٠ مليماً « الكاتدرائية

المرقسية الجديدة وإلى اليسار

صورة مرقس الرسول » .

أبعاد الطابع : ٦١ × ٢٨ مم

التخريم : ١١,٥ .

الفرخ : ٥٠ طابع (١٠ × ٥) .

العلامة المائية : النسر متكرر .

طريقة الطبع : روتوجرافيمطابع هيئة البريد

رقم الرقابة : تاريخ الطبع والرقم المسلسل .

الكمية : ٦٠٠,٠٠٠ طابع

فى يوم ٢٤ يوليو سنة ١٩٦٥ وضع الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر حجر الأساس للمبنى الجديد للكاتدرائية

المرقسية لإحياء ذكرى استشهاد القديس مرقس الرسول .

وكان القديس مرقس من أصل أفريقى وهو أول من أسس الكنيسة المصرية وأول من بشر بالمسيحية

فى أفريقيا واستشهد سنة ٦٨ ميلادية .

وأفتتحت الكاتدرائية التى تحمل اسمه يوم ٢٥ يونيو سنة ١٩٦٨ .



أو ملاحظة وذلك بوضع سياسة حكيمة مستمدة من واقع المسؤولية بالنهوض بهذه  
الهواية بطريقة سليمة بعيداً عن الاحتكارات الدولية المسحومة وذلك باتباع الآتى :

١ - إصدار العدد الكافى من الطوابع من كل الفئات لسد حاجة الهيئة والهواة والتجار  
بسهولة .

٢ - أن تكون فئات الطوابع مناسبة لقيمة التخليص الفعلى للمراسلات وفى قدرة شراء  
أى هاو .

٣ - أن تكون المناسبات للطوابع التذكارية مستمدة من تاريخنا وواقعنا وليست  
دخيلة أو مصطنعة .

٤ - أن يكون بيع الطوابع والبطاقات ميسراً للجميع دون قيد أو تحديد .

٥ - أن تحافظ طوابع البريد المصرية على جمهورها المناسب على المدى الطويل والذي  
يزداد سنة بعد أخرى خير من الجرى وراء المزايدات التى ان زادت من الجمهور  
فى سنة فسيقبل بعد ذلك تبعاً إلى أن يندثر .

٦ - أن تحافظ مصر على سمعتها العالمية فى عالم الطوابع التى استمرت مائة عام محافظة  
على كيائها وتاريخها .

٧ - أن لا تجرى الهيئة وراء الكسب المادى السريع والذي يعقبه افلاس وانهايار  
بعد ذلك .

وعلى ذلك فإنه يمكن قبول هذا العرض بالشروط الآتية :

١ - طبع هذه المجموعة محلياً فى مطابع الهيئة فى حدود سياستنا .

٢ - بيع الكمية التى تطلبها المؤسسة من هذا الاصدار بالسعر الرسمى وفقاً للمتبع  
مع عملاء مكتب خدمة الهواة بالخارج ويمكن التعاقد معها كذلك على الكميات التى  
تلتزمها من جميع الاصدارات القادمة بعقد دائم .

امضاء

( مهندس محمد ابراهيم صبحى )

رئيس مجلس إدارة هيئة البريد

إذ لو قامت الهيئة بإصدار هذه المجموعة بمعرفتها واستبعدت منها مجموعة الطوابع الغير مشرشرة فسيصبح ثمن المجموعة ٢٧٠ مايا ويكون ثمن بيع ١٠٠ ألف مجموعة للهواة هو ٢٧٠٠٠ جنياً مصرياً وهذا المبلغ يزيد عما تدفعه المؤسسة بمقدار ١٣٠٥٠ جنياً .

(ب) بينما تبلغ حصيلة الهيئة من العملات الصعبة من إصدار مثل هذه الطوابع عن طريقها :  $27000 \times 35\% = 9500$  جنياً تقريباً أى حوالى ٢١٤٠٠ دولار أى أقل مما تعرضه المؤسسة بمقدار ٨٤٠٠ دولار تقريباً .

(ح) أى أن الهيئة سوف تخسر مبلغ ١٣٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى فى مقابل زيادة فى حصيلة الدولة مقدارها ٨٤٠٠ دولار من العملات الأجنبية .

٢- (أ) عدم امكان الهيئة القيام بالتزاماتها نحو اتحادات البريد العالمية نظراً لقله ما يسلم إلى الهيئة من هذه المجموعة وفقاً لما سبق الإشارة إليه .  
(ب) وقف نشاط مكتب خدمة الهواة وعدم امكان تلبية طلبات عملائه فى الخارج الذين لهم حسابات جارية بالعمله الصعبة ولكل منهم طلباته بالكميات المحددة من كل إصدار وكذلك الحال بالنسبة للتجار المحليين الذين سيواجهون نفس المشكله . علماً بأن كلاهما يتعامل مع عملائه فى الخارج ويصدر إليهم الطوابع بقيمتها الاسمية مضافاً إليها العمولة ورسم التخليص وذلك بالطرق القانونية وتقدر الحصيلة السنوية لذلك بمبلغ ١٠٠,٠٠٠ دولار سنوياً .

(ح) إذا ما طرحت المجموعات القليلة المسلمة للهيئة للبيع محلياً فقد لا يسلم البريديون القائمون ببيعها من الاغراء المادى فتسرب بأسعار مرتفعة إلى السوق السوداء .

(د) سيثير ذلك الاجراء نقمة الهواة فى الداخل والخارج والرأى العام ويسخطون على هيئة البريد التى اضطرتهم إلى دفع قيمة مضاعفة ثمناً للحصول على هذه المجموعة وبالتبعية على الدولة التى سمحت بذلك الاستغلال لهم .

(هـ) قد يعرض هذا الاصدار درج طوابعنا بقائمة الاصدارات الضارة ومنع عرضها فى المعارض الدولية وعدم الاعتراف بها فى الكتالوجات العالمية للطوابع فلن تدرج بها .

**الخلاصة :**

يتضح مما تقدم أنه يجب أن يكون إصدار الدولة لطوابع بريدها بعيداً عن أى نقد



والخارج و ١٠٠٠ مجموعة للاتحادات البريدية الدولية وفقاً للاتفاقيات المبرمة و ٥٠٠٠ مجموعة للوحات عرض الطوابع الخاصة بالعرض في المعارض بأنواعها والمدارس والممثليات العربية بالخارج والاهداء).

وهذا يوضح الجانب الاستغلالي للعرض المذكور وحق ندرة مقصودة للتحكم في رفع ثمنها فور صدورها إلى عشرة أو عشرين ضعفاً لقيمتها الاسمية .  
وبدراسة الأرباح الظاهرية التي ستحصل عليها المؤسسة يتضح الآتي :

جنيه مصرى

٤٢٠٠	المشترشرة
١٥٠٠٠	ثمن شراء ١٠٠,٠٠٠ من الطوابع المشترشرة
٧٥٠	ثمن شراء ١٥٠,٠٠٠ طابع فئة ٥ ملجم
١٩٩٥٠	فيكون اجمالي القيمة الاسمية للمجموعات التي ستحصل عليها المؤسسة
	جنيه مصرى
٦٠٠٠	يخصم منها ٣٠٪ خصم من ثمن الطوابع كربح للمؤسسة
١٠٠٠	يطرح منها قيمة تكاليف الطبع
٥٠٠٠	فيكون صافي ربح المؤسسة المبدئي هو

١٣٩٥٠

وصافي ما تحصل عليه الهيئة كثمن شراء للمجموعات

مما تقدم يتبين أن صافي أرباح المؤسسة المبدئية هو ٥٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى غير أن الطوابع المشترشرة والبطاقات تباع في مثل هذه الحالات بحوالى أكثر من ضعفى أو ثلاثة أمثال القيمة الاسمية أما الطوابع الغير مشترشرة التي تتبعها فزيد عن عشرة أمثال قيمتها الاسمية نظراً لأن المجموعات الكاملة لهذا الاصدار هي ١٠,٠٠٠ (وهو عدد البطاقات) مع العلم بأن مجموع ما يباع للهواة هو ١٠٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة نخس الخارج منها (٣٥,٠٠٠ مجموعة) وبذلك يكون ثمن البيع الفعلي من جانب المؤسسة هو (٤٠٠٠٠ جنيه) أى ما يعادل (١٠٠,٠٠٠ دولار) وهذا المبلغ يعادل ثلاثة أمثال ما تدفعه المؤسسة لشراء طوابع هذا الاصدار ويكون الخاسر في هذه الحالة الهيئة والهواة الذين سيضطرون إذا ما رغبوا شراءها إلى دفع الثمن المفروض عليهم دون أداء خدمة مقابلة وتكون النتائج التي تعود علينا ما يلي :

١ - (١) خسارة مادية مقدارها ١٣ ألف وخمسين جنيهاً مصرياً في هذا الاصدار «

(أ) نبه الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الهواة "F.I.P." إلى الأغراض التجارية الاحتكارية لهذه الطوابع ونصح الهواة بعدم جمعها وحرّم الدول التي تسير على هذا النهج من الاشتراك في معارض الطوابع الدوائية التي تقام تحت إشرافه .

(ب) ظهرت بأمريكا جمعية تعلن دورياً عن هذه الاصدارات وأسمتها بالطوابع الضارة .

(ج) امتنعت كتالوجات الطوابع العالمية عن درج هذه الاصدارات ضمن طوابع الدول التي أصدرتها .

(د) أسمت صحف ومجلات عالم الطوابع هذه الطوابع "Wall Paper" أي ملصقات حائط بدون قيمة .

(هـ) اتخذ الاتحاد البريدي العربي بمؤتمره المنعقد في بيروت عام ١٩٦٦ قراراً يحذر الدول الأعضاء من الوقوع فيما يمس بسمعة طوابعها لما في ذلك من مساس بسمعة هذه الدول .

(و) تلقت الهيئة العديد من التحذيرات من الوقوع في حبال هذه البيوت .

رابعاً — التعليق على العرض :

يهدف العرض إلى تسليم الهيئة الأعداد التالية من جملة عدد كل من فئات هذا الاصدار :

النوع	الفئة	ما يخص المؤسسة	ما يسلم للهيئة	مجموع ما يطبع
مشرشر	٥ ملجم	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	٥٠٠٠	٣٠٠,٠٠٠
»	٢٠, ١٥, ١٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠ من كل	٣٠٠,٠٠٠ من كل	٤٠٠,٠٠٠ لكل
»	٦٠, ٤٠	١٠٠,٠٠٠ من كل	٦٠٠,٠٠٠ من كل	٧٠٠,٠٠٠ لكل
مشرشرة	بطاقة	١٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠	١٠,٣٠٠
غير مشرشرة	»	١٠,٠٠٠	٣٠٠	١٠,٣٠٠

وبذلك يخص ج . ع . م ( ٣٠٠ مجموعة كاملة الطوابع والبطاقات بأنواعها ) والمؤسسة ١٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة منها .

كما يخص ج . ع . م ( ٥٠٠٠ مجموعة طوابع مشرشرة ) والمؤسسة ١٠٠,٠٠٠ مجموعة منها . بينما تحتاج الهيئة إلى ١٠٦ ألف مجموعة ( منها ١٠٠,٠٠٠ للهواة بالداخل



- ٨ - تصدر الطوابع التذكارية ذات القيمة الإضافية لمناسبة واحدة خلال العام .
- ٩ - في حالة إصدار طوابع المناسبات التذكارية يوقف بيع الطوابع العادية ذات الفئات المماثلة لفئات الطوابع التذكارية إلى حين نفاذها أو انتهاء مدة بيعها إلا إذا كان بيعها لأغراض الهواية .
- ١٠ - صلاحية الطوابع التذكارية للتخايش بصفة دائمة ومدة بيعها ستة شهور تبدأ من من تاريخ الإصدار .
- ١١ - إعدام الطوابع التذكارية المتبقية بعد انتهاء مدة البيع المحددة لها .
- ١٢ - تحكيم تصميمات الطوابع في المسابقات الداخلية بالمطابع أو العامة واختيار التصميمات الفائزة .
- ١٣ - الاشتراك في جميع معارض الطوابع الدولية ما لم يكن هناك مانع سياسي وعمل ألف لوحة سنوياً تحمل إصدارات السنة .
- ١٤ - أنشأت مكتباً لخدمة الهواة عام ١٩٥٧ لبيع طوابعنا للهواة في الداخل والخارج بسعرها الرسمي .

ثالثاً - سياسة إصدار الطوابع في بعض الدول الصغيرة :

بعد نهاية الحرب العالمية الثانية استقل عدد كبير من الدول التي كانت من المستعمرات وكان الكثير منها يعاني صعوبات اقتصادية تخانمت من أثر الاستعمار ، ونتيجة لنقص الخبرات الإدارية في عدد كبير منها أسند الإشراف على إدارات البريد بها إلى أجنبي في صورة خبراء أو مستشارين لا تهمهم مصاحبة تلك البلاد بقدر ما تهمهم منفعتهم الشخصية فأقنعوا هذه الإدارات بالتعاقد مع بيوت تجارة الطوابع التي تتبع دائماً سياسة إصدار مجموعات مختلفة من الطوابع والبطاقات المشرشرة وغير المشرشرة للإصدار الواحد وبكميات قليلة بالنسبة لمتطلبات الهواة لتكون في حكم النادرة وتطبع ويبيع معظمها في الخارج ولا يسلم الإدارات من مختلف فئاتها إلا كميات متفاوتة لا تكون في مجموعها إلا القدر الضئيل من المجموعة الكاملة للإصدار كي تتحكم هذه البيوت في رفع أثمانها إلى أضعاف أضعاف قيمتها الاسمية ، وكان أول تلك العقود العقد الذي أبرم بين ..... وأحد البيوت اليهودية الصهيونية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ثم تبعها ..... ثم ..... ، ..... الخ . لذلك فقد حوربت مثل هذه الإصدارات بالوسائل التالية حيث ظهرت لجان رقابة إصدارات الطوابع الضارة :

الطوابع التي صدرت في بعض دول أفريقيا كغانا وتوجو معبرة عن الصداقة بين إسرائيل وتلك البلاد لذلك فإنه يجب أن يؤخذ في الاعتبار عند الدراسة لهذا الموضوع إلى النواحي الاستغلالية والمادية والأدبية فيه ولا يتسنى ذلك إلا بالالمام بموضوع الطوابع وأغراضها مما سيتبين خلال المذكرة التالية :

ثانياً - سياسة إصدار الطوابع التي وضعتها وزارة المواصلات :

اعتمدت وزارة المواصلات السياسة التي اقترحتها اللجنة الدائمة للطوابع البريدية والتي تتلخص فيما يلي :

١ - الكميات الواجب توافرها لدى خزائن الهيئة من فئات الطوابع العادية والجوية بما يكفي لاستهلاك سنتين .

٢ - لا يزيد عدد الاصدارات التذكارية أو الخاصة عن اثني عشر إلى أربعة عشر اصداراً كل سنة ميلادية على ألا يتجاوز مجموع طوابع هذه الاصدارات السنوية عن ثلاثين طابعاً إلا فيما ندر .

٣ - لا يزيد عدد طوابع الاصدار الواحد عن خمسة طوابع .

٤ - لا يزيد عدد البطاقات التذكارية عن واحدة أو اثنتين في السنة وإذا تقرر فلا يقل عدد الصادر منها عن ١٠٪ من عدد طوابع مجموعة المناسبة .

٥ - يطبع من فئات الطوابع التذكارية الأعداد التالية :

عدد ما يطبع	الفئة
٢٠,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ إذا كانت مفردة وذلك	٢٠ ملجم فأقل

للإصدار الواحد	٢٠ ملجم فأقل
١,٠٠٠,٠٠٠ إذا كانت ضمن مجموعة	

الإصدار

بصفة مبدئية	٥٠٠,٠٠٠	ما فوق ٢٠ ملجم إلى أقل من ١٠٠ ملجم
» »	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	من ١٠٠ ملجم فأكثر
» »	٢٥٠,٠٠٠	الطوابع ذات القيمة الإضافية
» »	١٠٠,٠٠٠	البطاقات التذكارية

ولا يجوز إصدار طوابع غير مشرشرة أبداً .

٦ - لا يجوز بأي حال من الأحوال إعادة طبع الطوابع التذكارية .

٧ - تعدم كاشيات طبع الطوابع التذكارية بعد شهر من تاريخ إصدارها .



ننشر فيما يلي المذكرة التي رفعت من السيد رئيس مجلس إدارة هيئة البريد إلى السلطات المسئولة عن العرض الذي تقدمت به إحدى المؤسسات في الخارج للتعاقب مع الهيئة على طبع وبيع طوابع الجمهورية .

والواضح من هذه المذكرة أن الهيئة تسير على قواعد سليمة وسياسة قويمية في إصدار طوابعها . . مراعية في ذلك صالح الهيئة وسمعة الجمهورية والحيلولة دون ابتزاز أموال الهواة .

## العرض المقدم للتعاقب على طبع وبيع طوابع البريد

أولاً - مقدمة :

يحتاج هذا العرض إلى عناية خاصة عند دراسته من جانبنا ودراسة مزاياه الاقتصادية التي تفيد الهيئة وتعود على الدولة ، والحذر من الأضرار التي قد تلحق بنا من جرائه سواء من الناحية المادية أو الأدبية .

ونظراً لأن هذا العرض يتناول طوابعنا البريدية التي تبذل الجهود من أجل السير بها قدماً نحو الكمال كي تستغل بجانب الخدمة البريدية في دعاية مشعرة عن أجدادنا وأحداثنا وأمانينا دون أن تتعرض للنقد الهدام الذي يسىء إلى سمعتها فيعزف الهواة عن جمعها وهم في حسابنا يمثلون مورداً مادياً لا يمكن اغفاله .

ولما كان معظم المسيطرين على أسواق تجارة الطوابع في العالم من اليهود الذين يزاولون تجارتها إما بالطريق المباشر أو بالتستر وراء أسماء مثل هذه المؤسسات وإدارتها بروؤس أموالهم ، وأغلبهم يتنافسون في التبرعات السخية على إسرائيل كل عام من عائد أرباحهم وبذلك يتم تمويل إسرائيل بطريق غير مباشر عن طريق استغلال تجارة طوابع الشعوب المناهضة لها ولسياستها العدوانية التوسعية وطبقاً لما نشرته المحلات الموالية لإسرائيل من قوائم سنوية بأسماء هؤلاء التجار وقيمة ما يتبرع به كل منهم .

وذلك بالإضافة إلى استغلال الطوابع في القيام بدعاية صارخة لإسرائيل مثل بعض



## السيد المهندس محمد ابراهيم صبحي

رئيس مجلس إدارة هيئة البريد  
بالجمهورية العربية المتحدة

يسر الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد أن تتقدم بخالص التهنئة إلى السيد المهندس محمد إبراهيم صبحي عضو مجلس إدارة الجمعية لمناسبة تعيينه رئيساً لمجلس إدارة هيئة البريد .

والجمعية تعز وتفتخر بهذا التقدير الذي ناله أحد أعضائها عن جدارة واستحقاق نظراً لما يتمتع به سيادته من كفاءة وغيره وإخلاص للعمل البريدي ولما هو معروف عن حماسه لازدهار وتقدم هواية الطوابع في بلدنا حتى تصل إلى المستوى الدولي . . ورغبته الشديدة في انتشار طوابعنا بين الهواة في جميع أرجاء العالم لكي تكون دعاية طيبة لجمهوريتنا في الخارج .

وانا لنرجو لسيادته دوام التوفيق في خدمة البريد في الوطن العربي ونتمنى للهيئة دوام التقدم تحت رئاسته الرشيدة كما نرجو لطوابع البريد المصرية ازدياد الاقبال عليها من الهواة في الداخل والخارج بفضل مجهوداته ومثابرته على ابتكار أفضل السبل للنهوض بها .



# الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

١٦ شارع عبد الخالق ثروت - صندوق بوسنة رقم ١٤٢ القاهرة

« سجل رقم ٦٩٦ بوزارة الشئون الاجتماعية »

( الجمعية عضو عامل في الاتحاد الدولي لهواة الطوابع )

## أعضاء مجلس إدارة الجمعية

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

## لجنة الخبراء

السادة : مهني عيد - ابراهيم شقير - ه . ن سافيدس - د . سافا ميشيل

## لجنة استيراد وتصدير طوابع البريد

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد  
الأعضاء : مندوب مصلحة الجمارك ، مندوب الإدارة العامة للنقد  
السادة : ه . ن سافيدس ، يحي متوشالح ، لطفى جندى ، عبد الملك  
شكري ، باغوض هاجوبيان ، ف . شيفاريلو

## لجنة المجلة

الرئيس : الأستاذ مهني عيد  
الأعضاء : السادة : دكتور عبد الحميد لطفى ، جان بتر نيتس  
مكتب الجمعية بالاسكندرية : ٣ شارع بولاناكي

مراسلو الجمعية

انجلترا : المستر جون ريفيل — استراليا : المستر ج . موريللو  
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية : دكتور بيتر سميث

« شيف »

ف. شيفاريللو وشركاه

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