

الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

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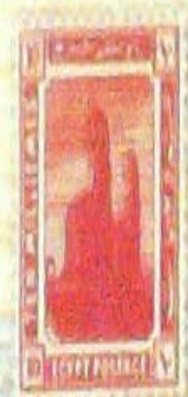


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L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

THE NILE POST

Handbook and Catalogue of Egyptian Stamps

Including listings of the Egyptian issues for Palestine and Sudan, as well as those of the French Consular Post Offices in Alexandria and Port-Said.



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الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد
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Discovery or Controversy?

By: Mahmoud Ramadan



According to "The Nile Post", Egypt's no-value "miri" was re-printed in 1914 with plates # (1), (2) and (3), watermark star-to-left. Then it was re-printed again in 1915 with plate # (3) only, watermark star-to-right. All watermark orientations are for a front normal (horizontal) view. The Nile Post states *"We have seen only two examples of Control blocks from Plate (3). Both are thought to be from archival 'Imprimatur' sheets (one is handstamped '30 OCT 1913', and has been initialed twice) It is possible that no issued stamps were printed from this plate."*

Under these listings the stamps from the three plates cannot be distinguished from each other, except by either a Plate number (1), (2), or (3). Or by the watermark, star-to left for 1914, and star-to-right for 1915.

Peter Smith in "The Stamps and Postal History of Egypt" states that the 1914 re-prints were made in sheets of 600 composed of six panes of 100 each, cut and supplied in 2 vertical-pane sheets. He also stated that the used plate was a composite one of three vertical plates. He only saw them with plates # (1) and (2), but expected that plate (3) should also exist.

These statements raise questions:

- 1- Are there two plates # (3), one for 1914 and one for 1915?
- 2- If a composite plate (1), (2) and (3) was used, then why the star-to-right WM appears in plate (3) only?
- 3- Why is the star-to-right WM so rare to find?

Research, recent acquisitions, and discoveries made me reach the following conclusion, in support to Peter Smith's statements.

- a. There was only one reprint, using the composite plate carrying numbers (1), (2) and (3).

- b. The left 2 panes always show Plate (1). The central 2 panes always show Plate (2). The right 2 panes always show Plate (3). With the Plate numbers appearing above and below the two panes.
- c. The star-to-right WM is not a new print but a rare variety of this single/composite print. Accordingly, the star-to-right variety must exist with Plates (1) and (2) as well as (3).
- d. In this print, contrary to the earlier prints, the stamp was printed in a vertical orientation, with the watermark facing either up or down. When the stamp is rotated for horizontal viewing [as normally seen] the star is to-left or right, depending on the original vertical orientation.
- e. The common star-to-left watermark was actually inverted [star down] when printed vertically. The rare star-to-right is the correct watermark, with star up during printing.

The supporting evidence to this conclusion:

- All the marginal blocks with sideways watermark and show plate numbers (1), (2) or (3), when viewed in the vertical printing orientation, confirm the position of that plate within the composite sheet of 600 subjects. (1) Is from the left two panes. (2) Is from the central two panes. (3) Is from the right two panes. See images A, B, C, and D.
- Image E below shows a marginal block from Plate (1) with star-to-right. Treasure Hunters and Collectors, re-examine your stocks and search for a marginal block from Plate (2) with star-to-right, it is waiting to be discovered.

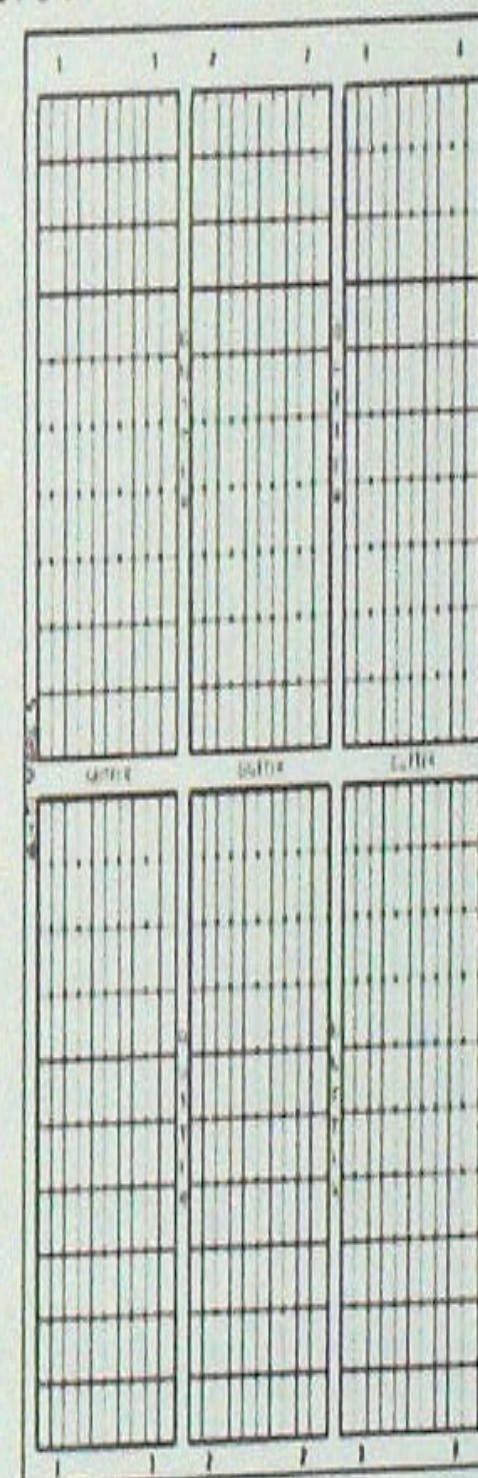


Image A: a diagram showing the composite sheet of 600 stamps, and location of the Plate numbers. Interpanneaux gutters are equal to stamp size and with multi-pillars.



Image B: Lower Left Pane [100 stamps] with Plate (1). Scanned in the vertical printing orientation.

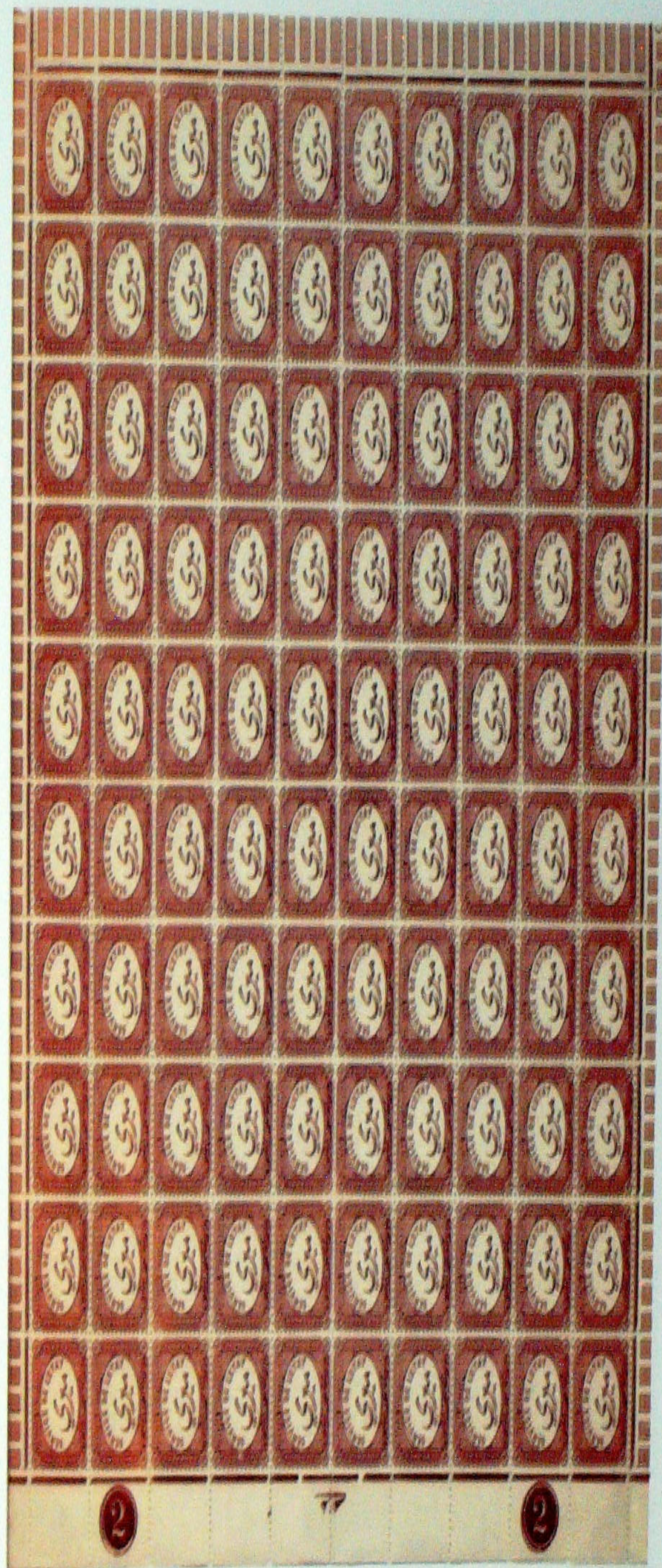


Image C: Lower Central Pane [100 stamps] with Plate (2). Scanned in the printing orientation. The presence of gutters on three sides is proof of the presence of other panes in these locations.

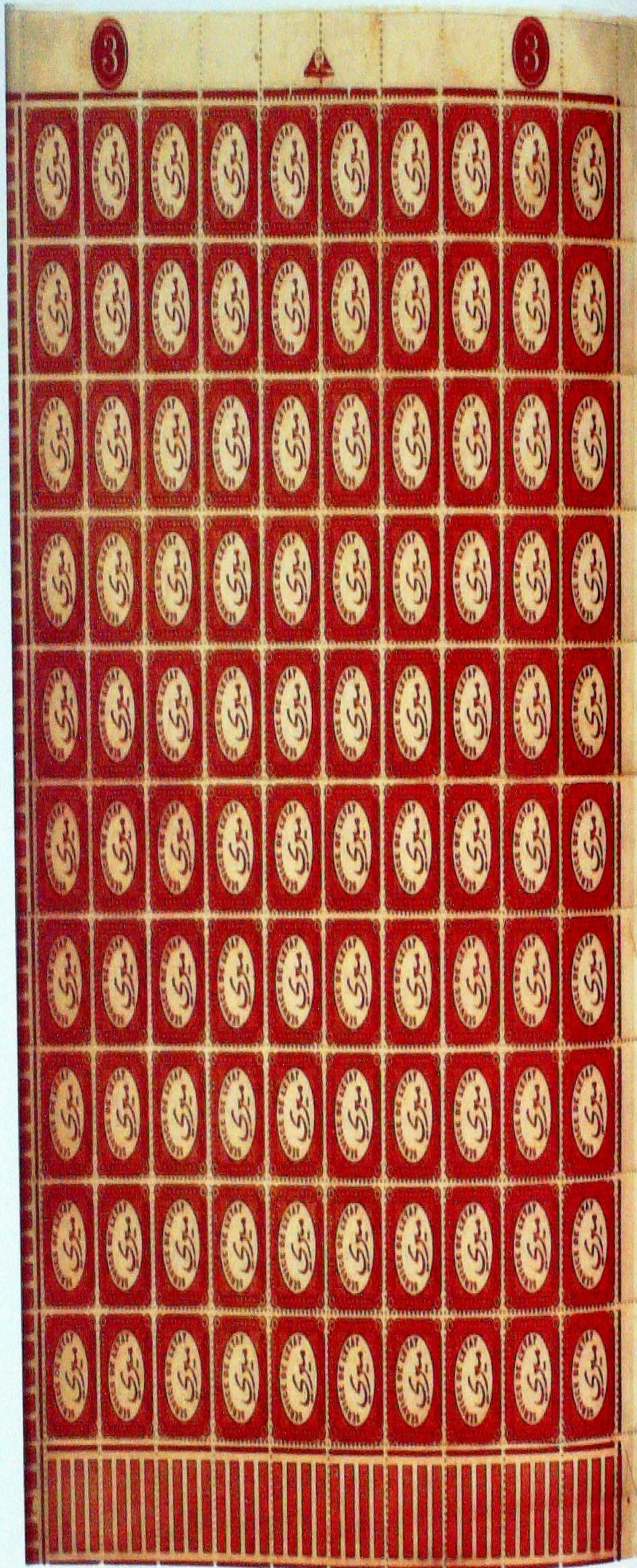


Image D: Upper Right Pane [100 stamps] with Plate (3). Scanned in printing orientation.



Image E: Star-to-Right Plate Block [6 stamps] with Plate (1). Scanned in the vertical printing orientation. This block is the lower left corner of the lower left Pane of the sheet of 600 subjects.

There are also controversial issues with the re-print dates, which are subject of my next article on the subject.

Crown Overprint New Discovery

By: Mahmoud Ramadan

Here is another opportunity for treasure hunters among collectors and dealers. Below is an image of a 1922 Crown Overprint 5 milliemes (Pink) TYPE III Control Block of 4 with Control # B.22. This is a new certified discovery. It was never listed before in Zeheri, Balian's "Stamps of Egypt", or Chalhoub's "Nile Post". Neither was it mentioned in Peter Smith's "The Stamps & Postal History of Egypt". Also I do not know of any prior mention of it in L'OP or QC or any other publication.



To-date this is the only example I know of, and hence so far "unique". It is worthy of listing in specialized catalogues.



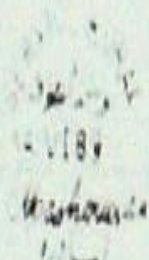
Egypt - Rural Service 1889-1894

By: Ibrahim Shoukry

Virtually nothing is known about the Rural Postal Service of Egypt - Only one article has been written about it. So, this article presented here draws entirely on the collection and the research of the author, who attempts to trace its development and make a classification of its premiere postal markings.

According to the Egyptian Postal Administration, the service was started on May 15, 1889. The principal being to give the smaller villages a basic daily postal service (ordinary and registered mail and small parcels in receipt and delivery), without the cost of supplying and staffing a post office.

Locked post-boxes were set up in the villages, and the rural postman assigned a route - travelled on foot or by donkey - comprising a string of villages based around an established urban post office. Each letter posted in the Rural box was stamped by the Rural postman with the bilingual village name stamp ("cartouche") kept in the box itself. He also stamped mail both outgoing and incoming with a Rural Service circular date stamp, usually bearing the names of the termini of his rural route.



Diameter: 29mm; date-bars ??? Recorded: 14.6.1889 to 19.9.1889

Not more than three of the early circular Service Rural markings are known on cover. According to the Egyptian Postal Administration, the Rural Service started on May 15, 1889.

The cover shown on the following page dated June 14, 1889 and is the earliest of less than a dozen recorded. The lower half of the cds was left blank for the postman to complete in manuscript. Here: Mashoudah written in Arabic & English.



Route: Mashoudah-Gerga-Cairo

Rate: 20m (2Piastres) - 10m letter rate more than 15gm+10m Reg.

An 1889 postal stationery envelope printed at 2-piastres to defray registered postage, addressed in Arabic to Cairo and cancelled with type 1 cds dated 14.6.1889. Information strike alongside has manuscript Mashoudah in English and Arabic.



Diameter: 29mm; date-bars ??? Recorded 14.6.1889 to 7.9.1889



Stamp with Type 1 CDS
dated 7.9.89
and lower half
left blank by postman

In the lower half of this cds, the postman has written in Arabic not only the village name - Biban - but also the name of his 'round', the Biban-Kim Hamada line (خط)



Route: Biban-Kom Hamada-Cairo

Rate: 20m (2Piastres) - 10m letter rate more than 15gm + 10m Reg.

An 1889 postal stationery envelope printed at 2-piastres to defray registered postage, addressed bilingually to Cairo and cancelled with type 1 cds dated ..7/89. Information strike alongside has manuscript Biban-Kom Hamada line in Arabic.



Diameter: 29mm; date-bars ??? Recorded 14.6.1889 to 19.9.1889

The postman has left the lower half of this cds blank on the stationery vignette, the uprating stamp and on the information strike. He has instead used the "cartouche" handstamp bearing the village name in Arabic and French that was kept in the village letter-box: he held the key and had to stamp each piece of outgoing mail with it.



Route: Nouera-Beni Souef-Cairo

Rate: 20m – double local 5m rate (weight 15-30gm)+10m Reg.

An 1889 postal stationery envelope printed at 1-piastre to defray registered postage, uprated with a 1-piastre stamp, addressed in Arabic to Cairo and cancelled with type 1 cds dated 19.9.1889. Village cartouche of Nouera (10 miles west of Beni Souef) alongside.



Size: 35x25mm. Recorded 13.3.1890 to 10.4.1894

This Oval cancellation, in use for only about 4 years, is very seldom seen. As with type 1, the lower half was left blank for the postman to hand-complete the details. The example below, dated 13MR90, is the earliest recorded. Not more than 15 covers are known. The Arabic manuscript "Mataria" echoes the Mattarieh cds, indicating the postal route's terminus.



Route: Mataria-Cairo Rate: 15m – local 5m rate (weight under 15gm) + 10m Reg.

An 1890 postal stationery envelope printed at 1-piastre, uprated with a 5-millièmes stamp, addressed in Arabic to Cairo and cancelled with type 2 oval handstamp: Arabic Mataria in manuscript by the postman. Mattarieh cds alongside dated 13MR90.



Size: ??? Recorded: 13.3.1890 to 10.4.1894

This postcard cancelled with type 2 Rural Service marking is the only one recorded. It bears the latest date recorded for type 2 postmarks. The postman has written in Arabic manuscript both Ras el-Bar and the date in the lower half.



Route: Ras el-Bar – Damiette –Cairo

Rate: 3m – local postcard rate

An 1892 5-millièmes postal stationery card, surcharged 3-millièmes, addressed to Cairo and cancelled with Type 2 oval, completed in Arabic with Ras el-Bar and date 25/8/92. Back-stamped by Damiette same day, and Cairo arrival 26/8/92.



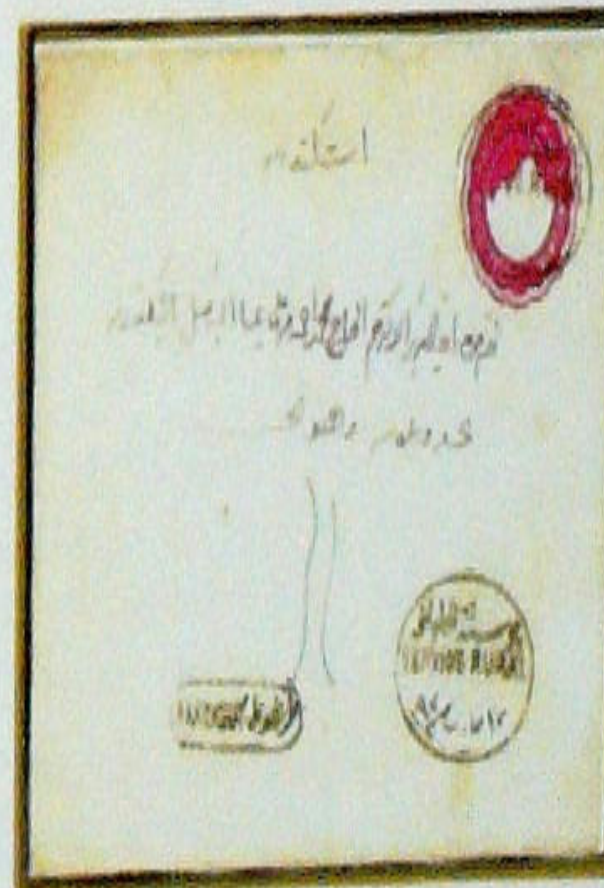
Size: ??? Recorded 13.3.1890 to 10.4.1894



Pair of 5-millièmes stamps with Type 2 cancels, unmarked by the postman



Village cartouche of Farchout



Route: Farchout, Assiout-Alexandria Rate: 5m local rate (weight under 15gm)

An 1892 5-millièmes postal stationery envelope, addressed in Arabic to Alexandria and cancelled with type 2 oval handstamp. Information strike alongside dated in the manuscript by the postman on 10 March 92 in Arabic.



Size: 35x25mm. Recorded 13.3.1890 to 10.4.1894

Farchout cartouche cancelling stamp instead of oval cancellation. Postman has written in Arabic manuscript date in lower half.



Route: Farchout(Cartouche), Farchout-Assiout-Alexandria

Rate: 5m local rate (weight under 15gm)

An 1892 5-millièmes postal stationery envelope, addressed in Arabic to Alexandria and cancelled with type 2 oval handstamp. Information strike alongside dated in manuscript by postman on 24 March 92 in Arabic. Back-stamped Farchout (24 March), Assiout (25 March), and Alexandria arrival (27 March).

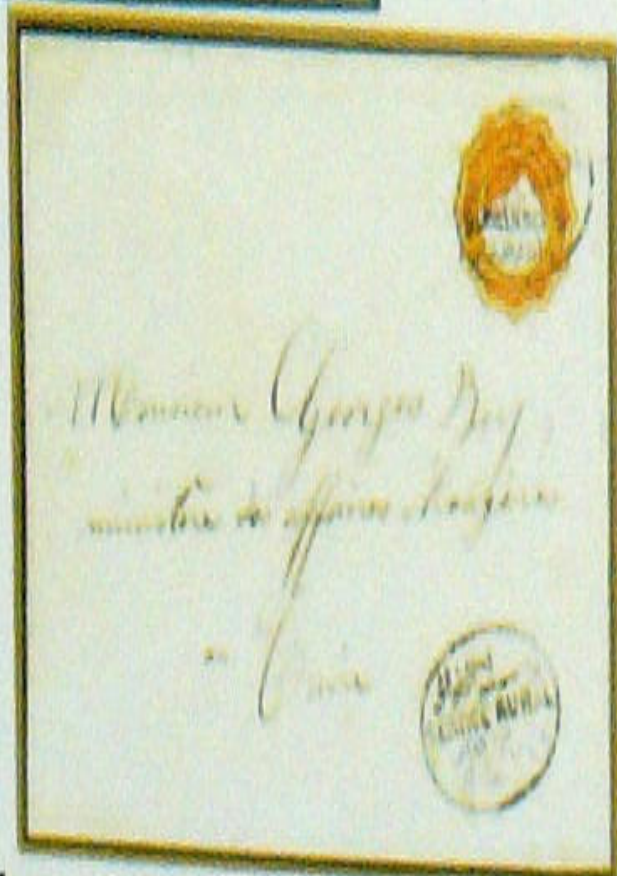


Size: 35x25mm. Recorded 13.3.1890 to 10.4.1894

The postman has added both village name (Ras el-Bar) and date (22/7/92) in pencil.



Strip of three 5-millième stamps with Type 2 cancels, unmarked by the postman



Route: Ras el-Bar – Cairo

Rate: 5m domestic letter rate (weight under 15gm)

An 1892 2-piaster postal stationery cover, surcharged 5-millièmes, addressed to Cairo and cancelled with Type 2 oval handstamp. Information strike alongside records place and date in Arabic. Back-stamped Ras el-Bar transit and Cairo arrival the same day.



Size: 35x25mm. Recorded 13.3.1890 to 10.4.1894

This cover bears the latest date recorded for type 2. The postman has written in Arabic manuscript the date, inside.



Route: Rahmania – Cairo

Rate: 15m – 5m local rate (weight under 15gm) + 10m for reg.

An 1894 5-millièmes postal stationery envelope, uprated with two 5-Millièmes stamps, addressed in Arabic to Cairo and cancelled with type 2 oval handstamp. Arabic date 10/4/1894, Rahmania CDS cancelling stamps on the same day. Upright-R registration handstamp no. 13. Back-stamped with Cairo arrival dated 11/4/1894.

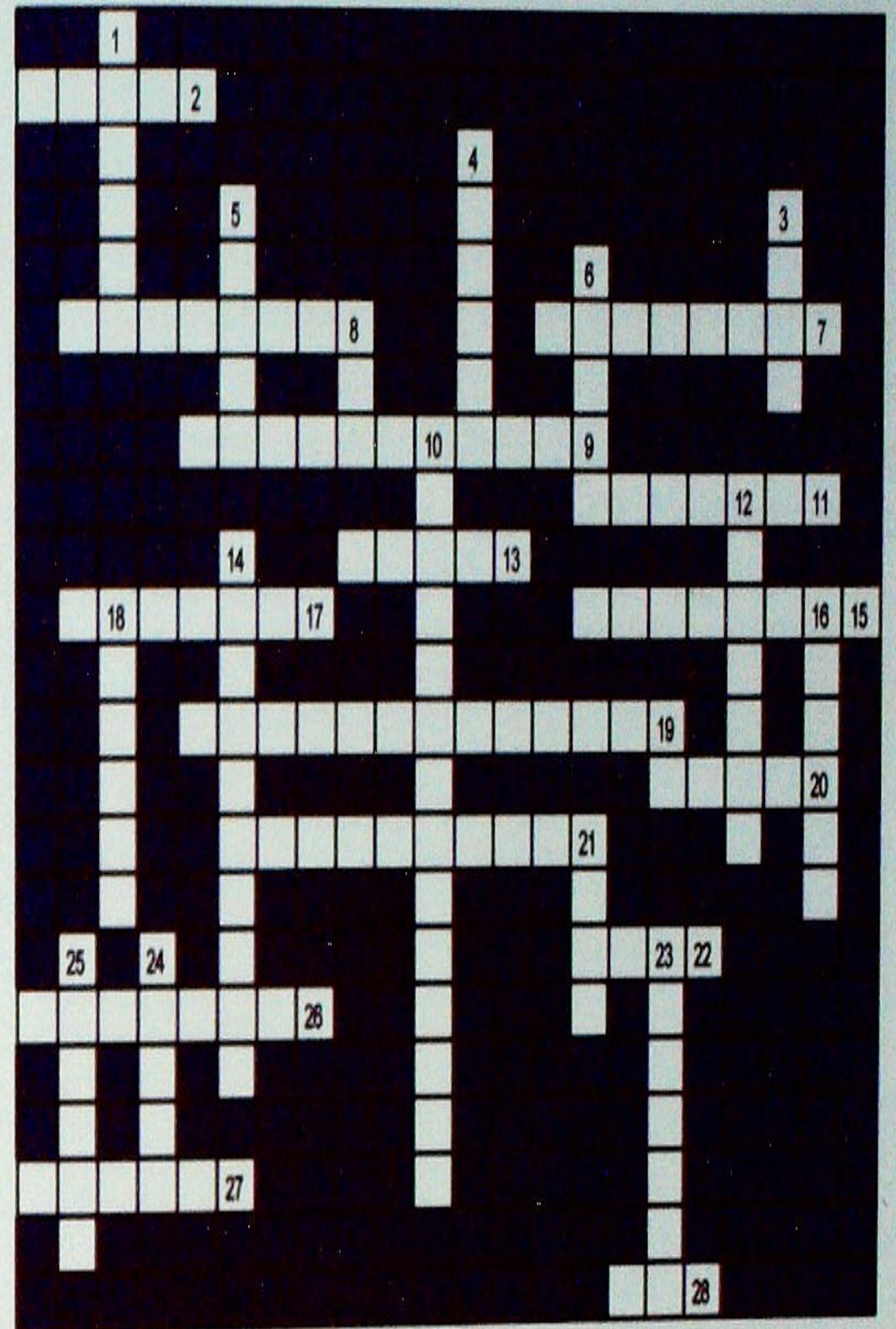
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Khlnagy1964@gmail.com

كلمات وفيليا

عن: هاني سلام



رأسي

المفاتيح

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1 | ساعي البريد في الاماكن النائية |
| 3 | واحد على اربعين من القرش |
| 4 | اسم دار طبع لطوايح مصرية يتجملترا |
| 5 | حكومي |
| 6 | اول مزور للطوايح المصرية |
| 8 | رئيس الاتحاد العالمي لهواة طوايح البريد ، جوز ... |
| 10 | اول مؤتمر يتم تخليفه على طوايح بريد |
| 12 | مدينة هندية وصلت اليها اول رحلة طيران عن طريق مصر |
| 14 | احد طرق طباعة طوايح البريد |
| 16 | مجموعة طوايح الملك فاروق |
| 18 | اندر الاختتام بمدينة ساحلية مصرية |
| 21 | الاتحاد الاوروبي لهواة طوايح البريد |
| 23 | توماس مؤسس الطريق البري لمرور البريد عبر مصر |
| 24 | مؤلف اول كتالوج طوايح مصرية |
| 25 | مؤسس البوستة الاوروبية . |
| 2 | رئيس مصلحة البريد المصرية ورابع رئيس لمجلس ادارة الجمعية |
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| 26 | من كبريات الشركات المنتجة للوازم هواية طوايح البريد |
| 27 | اشهر مدينة ساحلية بالامبراطورية النمساوية ومقر شركة اللويدز |
| 28 | حالة الطابع عند الإصدار |

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Egypt – Early Airmail World War II : Military Airmail

By: Lucien Habib Toutounji

On 16 December 1939, about 3 years after the passing away of King Fouad, smaller sized 3 mills and 10 mills military stamps were issued, bearing the portrait of King Farouk. The 3 mills primary use was intended to be franking Christmas mail at this concessionary rate. The utilization of these stamps by allied troops was short lived, as their use was banned from 1st May 1941.

1940 – Military Post Office E 603 – Egypt-England



From Military Post Office E 603 located at Suez on 30 March 1940, addressed to England. Naval censor handstamp and signature. Same day transit backstamp of M.P.O.602 at Alexandria. By B.O.A.C. to destination.

Franked: At 44 mills, using 8 copies of the 3 mills. Stamp, of which a block of six, as well as two 10 mills King Farouk military stamps. Military airmail rate was 40 mills, civilian rate was 15 mills base to Empire, plus 30 mills air, total 45 mills.

Circa 20 covers known bearing the 3 mills King Farouk Military Stamp. The Above example is believed to be the only one, postally used, franked with the two values together.



FIP MAXIMAPHILY COMMISSION THE WORLD BEST MAXIMUM CARD COMPETITION

26 JUNE, 2008

During the FIP Maximaphily Commission Conference in Bucharest on June 26, 2008 the official delegates present were invited to vote, according to the regulations of the World Best Maximum Card competition, for the three best maximum cards created during the year 2007. The following forty (40) countries took part in the competition: Albania, Aland, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China (PR), Chinese Taipei, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Nepal, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, United Kingdom and USA.

The 1st prize went to Cesare Rialdi, the Maximaphily Association of Italy. The 2nd prize went to Romfilatelia, Romania and the 3rd prize to Mr. Gabriel Agnaldo (Brazil) together with the Maximaphily Association of FSPL (Luxembourg).

Italy	14 points	1 st prize	Romania	11 points	2 nd prize
Brazil & Luxemburg	10 points each	3 rd prize			
Germany & Spain	9 points each		Australia	8 points	
Canada	7 points				
Aland, Cyprus & Finland	6 points each		Taiwan	5 points	
All the other countries received less than 5 points					

First Prize: Italy "CUPID (EROS) AND PSYCHE"

This marvellous sculpture created by the Italian Antonio Canova (1757-1822) represents the moment of Greek Mythology at which Psyche is woken from her deathly sleep by the kiss of Eros. The dynamic sculpture conveys a deep sense of love, passion and energy as Eros sweeps from the sky to awaken Psyche from her slumber. Psyche throws up her arms elegantly to receive Eros' kiss. Maximum card with an excellent concordance and lovely subject and message was created by Cezare Rialdi, President of the Italian Maximaphily Association.

Second Prize: Romania

"100 YEARS OF THE WORLD SCOUTS MOVEMENT"

The Romania Scouts Association "Cercetaşii României" was officially established in 1915 and it is one of the 31 founding members of the World Organisation of Scouts Movement in 1922, having formally had Scouts since 1912. Having accepted the principles and values of the movement, Romanian Scouts were active and present during World

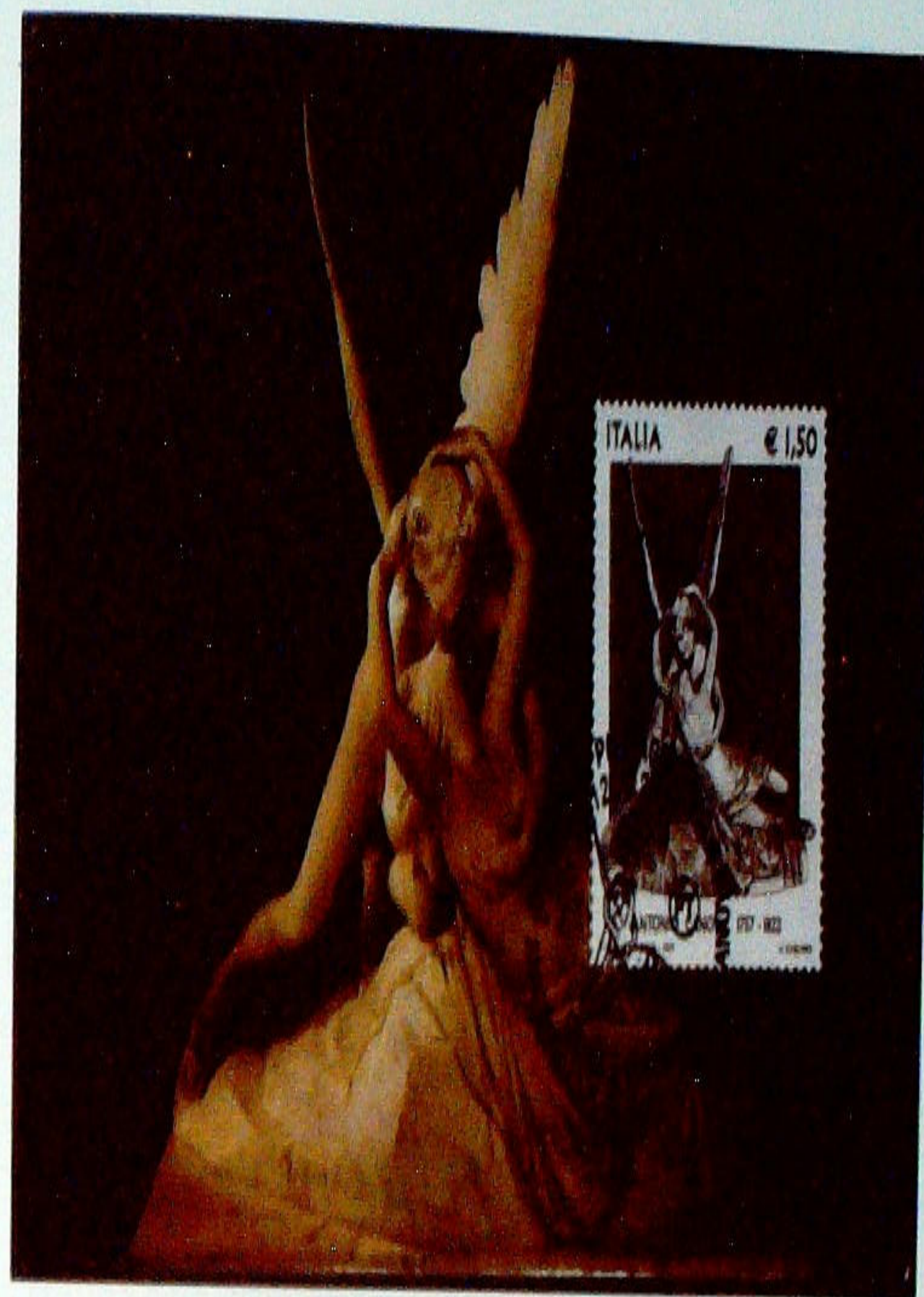
War I offering all kinds of help to the war victims. They marched in the front of the Victory Train, under the Triumphal Arch in Bucharest. In 1920, 67 Romanian Boy Scouts and their leaders participated at the first World Jamboree in London. In 1930 the first Romanian Scout Jamboree took place when "Cercetaşii României" had 45,000 members. In 1936 the 2nd Romanian Scout Jamboree was organised at Brasov. After an interval of 45 years (1944-1989) "Cercetaşii României" was again established in 1991, and in 1993 gained recognition by the World Bureau of the WOSM. Beautiful maximum card with an excellent visual concordance and a message containing many principles and values, was created by the Romfilatelia to mark the 100 years of the World Scouts Movement.

Third Prize: Brazil **"THE ROSE"**

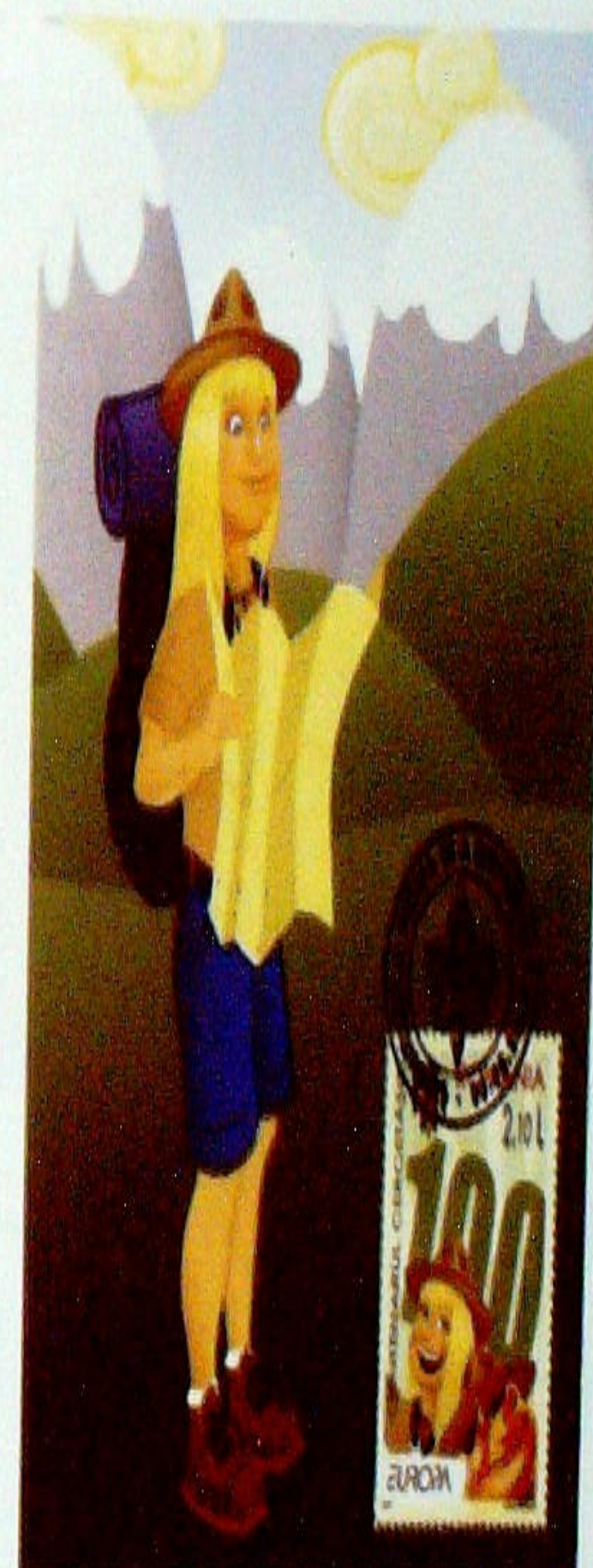
The rose, used first by the Persians, has always been valued for its beauty and has a long history of symbolism. The ancient Greeks and Romans identified the rose with their goddesses of love Aphrodite and Venus. It is both an ancient and a modern symbol of love and beauty. The red rose was used as a badge by the young marchers in the May 1968 street protests in Paris. Since then a red rose, often held in a hand, is considered to be a symbol of social democracy, by the British and Irish Labour Parties, as well as by the Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Brazilian social parties. Maximum card with excellent visual concordance created by Agnaldo de Souza Gabriel from Brazil.

Third Prize: Luxemburg **"CALLIOPE AND HOMER"**

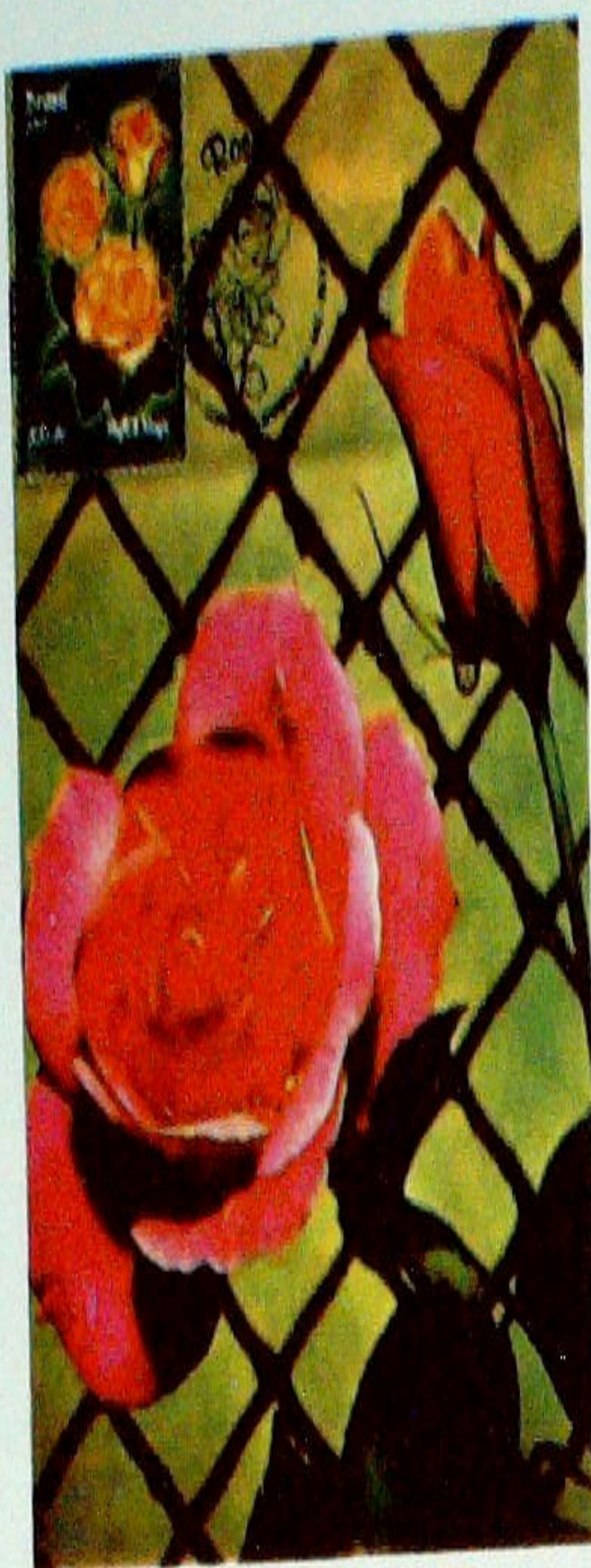
Calliope, the muse of epic poetry, is seated beside the poet Homer and a box of scrolls. The two persons form the central decoration of a wider floor mosaic of the Imperial Roman period (240 AD), found at Vichten and depicting all nine muses who according to the Greek Mythology were the goddesses of music, song and dance, and the source of inspiration to poets. They were also goddesses of knowledge, who remembered all things that had come to pass. Later the Mousai were assigned specific artistic spheres: Calliope, epic poetry; Cleo, history; Urania, astronomy; Thalia, comedy; Melpomene, tragedy; Polyhymnia, religious hymns; Erato, erotic poetry; Euterpe, lyric poetry; and Terpsichore, choral song and dance. The above floor mosaic is now a part of a Collection in the National Museum of History and Art of the City of Luxemburg. The maximum card with excellent concordance and with many fine cultural messages was created by the Maximaphily Commission of Luxemburg whose the president is Joseph Wolff, actually the FIP president.



First Prize: Italy



Second Prize: Romania



Third Prize: Brazil



Third Prize: Luxemburg

Next World Best Maximum Card will be held in Beijing on September 2009.

Nicos Rangos, Chairman

Anny Boyard, Secretary



2007 First Day Cancellations (Part II)

By: Mourad Mounir

#	Issue	Date
1	Golden jubilee of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation	1 May 2007
2	75th Anniversary of Egypt Air	7 May 2007
3	800th Anniversary of birth of Jalal El-din El-Roumy	8 May 2007
4	World Environment day	5 July 2007
5	100 Years of Scout movement	6 June 2007
6	Euro-Med postal	9 July 2007
7	Golden jubilee of Egypt and Nepal diplomatic relations	16 July 2007
8	75th Anniversary of Egyptian Air Force	14 October 2007
9	11th Pan Arab Games (Egypt)	7 November 2007
10	Golden Jubilee of Asiout University	27 November 2007
11	Egyptian celebrities (poets)	16 December 2007
12	Golden jubilee of Egyptian Handball Federation	30 December 2007

The Overprint "SPECIMEN" or "CANCELLED" on the Stamps of Egypt

Peter A. S. Smith

Only a few Egyptian stamps are known with the overprint SPECIMEN or CANCELLED, a curious situation. In contrast, the imperforate proofs from the Palace Collections with CANCELLED on the back are well known on the issues from 1926 to the end of the monarchy; this article is not concerned with them (only the 5 mills of the 1926 Agricultural & Industrial Exposition issue had this overprint on the face).

Let us consider the general reasons (there are several) for overprinting "specimen" or the equivalent on the stamps of countries in general. When new stamps are issued, all members of the Universal Postal Union were required to send examples to the headquarters in Geneva for distribution to all other countries. Such stamps were not supposed to be overprinted or cancelled in any way, but Great Britain and the Crown Colonies have nevertheless overprinted (or punctured) them for protection from possible diversion to use. This situation obviously does not apply to Egypt. However, there is another circumstance that does apply: the British stamp-printing firms Thomas De La Rue & Co. and Harrison & Sons had the practice of providing their sales personnel 'with examples of their work, for display. They printed stamps for many countries, including Egypt, and sometimes used Egyptian stamps for the purpose. In order to avoid any question of defrauding Egypt of postal revenue, they always defaced the stamps by overprinting them either SPECIMEN or CANCELLED. The earliest issues that I know of are the 1 mill Forth Issue (chalky paper) and the 4 mills. of 1906 overprinted CANCELLED (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1 Fourth-Issue stamps with overprint CANCELLED

The overprint appears to have been produced from a printing press, rather than a handstamp. Values of the 1914 issue are known handstamped SPECIMEN, horizontally (on imperforate booklet stamps with sideways watermark) or diagonally (20,50, and 100mills imperforate) (Fig. 2).





Fig.(2): SPECIMEN handstamp on 1914 Pictorials imperforate

Harrisons used either of the words "cancelled" or "specimen" on stamps of the First Portrait issue (Fig. 3). The overprint SPECIMEN was applied in rather small letters near the bottom of the stamps, and was handstamped. CANCELLED was applied near the top of the stamps, and appears to have been produced on a printing press. Harrison is responsible for two unusual groups of these specimens.



Fig.(3): Harrison Overprints on the first Portrait issue

Somewhat after the year 2000, a wooden board came to light to which stamps printed by Harrisons for Egypt, overprinted HARRISONS / SPECIMEN were affixed. They were glued or varnished down with an especially resistant substance, and in the efforts to remove them much disturbance of the ink (fading) occurred. I have not seen the original board, but I have the impression that fewer than 10 of each kind were present. These included the 1921-22 issue (including the Crown overprints), the First Portrait issue, and stamps for the British Forces in Egypt (Fig. 4).



Fig.(4): Harrison Overprint on the 5 mills. Crown overprint (badly faded)

The second unusual situation occurred with the publication of a book, a small volume by staff of Harrisons on the printing of the First Portrait issue, It was embellished with actual examples of the stamps, overprinted "CANCELLED".

There are other reasons for overprinting, such as to invalidate old stamps that would then be sold to collectors at a reduced price. This practice was especially common in Australia, but was never used in Egypt. It has been used in quite modern times, especially by small islands.

Returning to the sample stamps sent to the UPU, we must think of what happens to the stamps distributed to all the UPU members. Most of them were simply filed in ledgers, and are indistinguishable from the issued stamps. However, some countries stuck the stamps in ledgers and then printed or handstamped them with the word SPECIMEN or the equivalent in the local language.

Although Egypt did not do this with the foreign stamps supplied to it, Egyptian stamps supplied to foreign countries in some cases were often handstamped, using various devices (for example, by Mozambique, Natal). These overprints varied in appearance greatly from country to country, and their origin can easily be identified. They are rare, for the UPU supplied only five examples of each stamp, and they sell for rather high prices. An example on the first postage due stamps of Sudan are shown (Fig. 5), as overprinted by Natal.



Fig.(5): Foreign handstamp on UPU samples (Natal)

Some countries have never put their archives on the market, but as time goes on, more and more countries, especially small ones, realize the possible financial gain, and if their archives can be found, or even exist, they may yet be put on the philatelic market.



المهندس علاء فهمي رئيس الهيئة القومية للبريد والسيد إدوارد دايان رئيس اتحاد البريد العالمي والدكتور شريف بطيشة نائب رئيس الهيئة والمهندس سمير فكري رئيس لجنة التحكيم أثناء ختم مطروف اليوم الأول للإصدار الخاص بالمؤتمر

تحت رعاية السيد المهندس علاء فهمي رئيس الهيئة القومية للبريد والسيد إدوارد دايان رئيس الاتحاد البريدي العالمي (U.P.U.) عقد المؤتمر العالمي الثاني لتكنولوجيا البريد (POSTECH 2008) بقاعة المؤتمرات بمدينة شرم الشيخ في الفترة من ١٦-١٨ نوفمبر ٢٠٠٨، بحضور ممثلي الدول والشركات الكبرى المتخصصة في مجال التقنيات المعلوماتية والبريدية المتقدمة.

وقد أقامت الجمعية المصرية لهواة طابع البريد (تحت رعاية الهيئة القومية للبريد) معرضها الثالث والخاص بمجموعات الطابع المصرية بمدينة شرم الشيخ على هامش مؤتمر POSTECH 2008 في تلك الفترة، والذي تم الإعداد الجيد له بمعرفة اللجنة المشكلة بقرار مجلس إدارة الجمعية (جلسة ٢٠٠٨/٩/١٦) بالإشتراك مع اللجنة المنظمة والمشكلة من قبل الهيئة القومية للبريد تحت إشراف السيد/ د.م. شريف بطيشة نائب رئيس الهيئة القومية للبريد، والذي كان لدعم سيادته عظيم الأثر في إنجاح هذا المعرض.

ومن الجدير بالذكر، أن العديد من أعضاء الجمعية العارفين بالداخل بالإضافة إلى ممثلي ESC بإنجلترا قد شاركوا جميعاً بمجموعاتهم الفريدة في هذا المعرض الذي حضره أيضاً رئيس UPU مع لفيف من الزوار الأجانب، وقد تم عرض العديد من المجموعات شملت ٦٠ فريماً تم تحكيمها برئاسة السيد المهندس/ سمير أمين فكري (رئيس لجنة التحكيم) كذلك فقد تم الإعداد لعرض المجموعات وإعادتها بمعرفة السيد/ خاتشو باغوص هاجوبيان (مفوضاً عن الجمعية). هذا وسوف يتم تكريم العارضين الفائزين وتوزيع الميداليات والشهادات عليهم في احتفالية كبيرة بنادي السيارات المصري خلال شهر فبراير تحت رعاية السيد المهندس علاء فهمي رئيس الهيئة القومية للبريد، وإلى مزيد من التفاصيل عن هذا الموضوع في العدد القادم من المجلة بإذن الله.

إطلالة على معرض طوابع البريد بفيينا

١٨ - ٢١ سبتمبر ٢٠٠٨

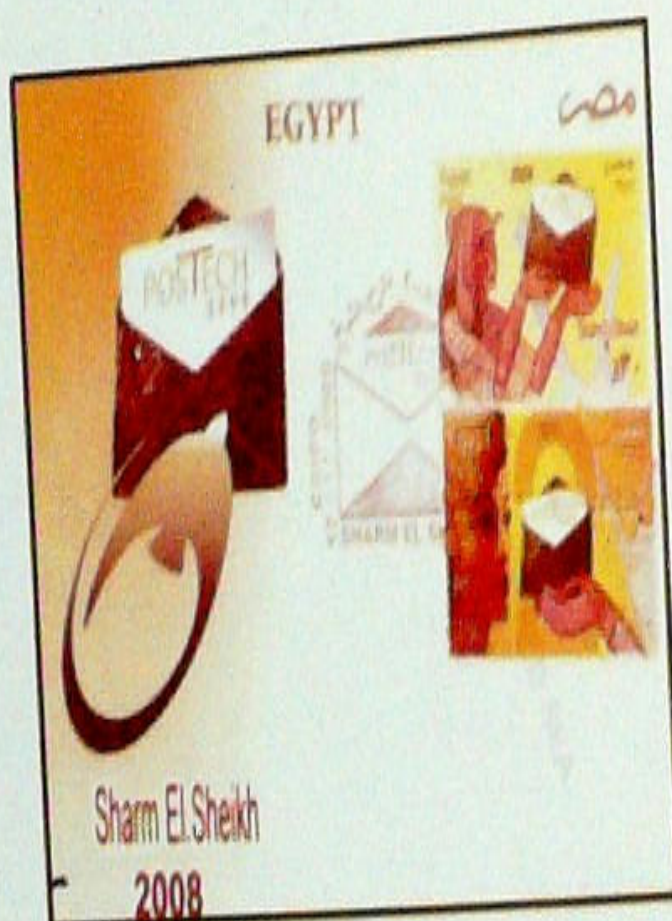
د. م. شريف سمره



المهندس علاء فهمي ورئيس اتحاد البريد العالمي والمهندس سمير أمين فكري يفتتحون معرض الطوابع الثالث بقاعة المؤتمرات بمدينة شرم الشيخ



المهندس سمير أمين فكري رئيس لجنة التحكيم يشرح للسادة الزوار المجموعات المعروضة



الطابعان التذكاريان ومظروف اليوم الأول للإصدار الخاصة بمؤتمر POSTECH 2008

أقامت اللجنة المنظمة لمعرض النمسا WIPA 2008 بالتعاون مع هيئة البريد بالنمسا معرض الطوابع الدولي في الفترة من ١٨-٢١ سبتمبر ٢٠٠٨. وجهت اللجنة المنظمة للمعرض دعوة للجمعية للحضور والمشاركة، وقد وافق المجلس على ترشيح د. م. شريف سمره لتمثيل الجمعية بالمعرض.

وأقام البريد النمساوي احتفالاً بهذه المناسبة بإصدار ثلاثة طوابع على شكل مثلث مرسوم على كل طابع أحد أهم معالم النمسا السياحية، وشارك في المعرض ٤٠ دولة من مختلف أنحاء العالم بإجمالي عدد (١٦٢) مجموعة عرض شملت جميع أقسام الهواية، وقد قام أعضاء الجمعية العارضون بتقديم طلبات الاشتراك ونتج عن هذا قبول خمسة أعضاء حققوا النتائج التالية:

محمود عبد العزيز رمضان	فضية مذهبة
ابراهيم اسماعيل شكري	فضية مذهبة كبيرة
لوسيان حبيب توتونجي	فضية مذهبة كبيرة
رافقت ميلاد حنا الله	فضية مذهبة كبيرة
مرقص سمير مسيحه	فضية مذهبة كبيرة

قصة صورة الغلاف (مجموعة يوم البريد العربي)

مراد منير رياض - عضو مجلس الإدارة وأمين الصندوق

- أصدرت الهيئة القومية للبريد بالقاهرة بمناسبة يوم البريد العربي في ٢٠٠٨/٨/٣، مجموعة مكونة من طابعين فئة كل طابع ١٥٠ ق. (مائة وخمسون قرشاً). والطابعان ملتصقان بشرشرة بينهما - والفرخ به عشرة مجموعات - بإجمالي ثمن الفرخ ٣٠ ج. (ثلاثون جنيهاً).
- ومن الجدير بالذكر أن جامعة الدول العربية تحتفل بهذا اليوم (يوم البريد العربي) والذي يوافق يوم إنشاء اتحاد البريد العربي. وتحتفل جمهورية مصر العربية [ممثلة في الهيئة القومية للبريد] بإصدار طوابع لهذه المناسبة.
- قام بتصميم المجموعة هذا العام المصمم القطري الفنان خالد فكري.
- قامت تسعة دول عربية بإصدار نفس التصميم لهذه المناسبة وهي: مصر، السعودية، سوريا، لبنان، المغرب، الإمارات، عمان، وقطر. وقد أصدرت قطر مجموعة مهداة منها باسم السلطة الفلسطينية.



خاتم اليوم الأول للإصدار

٢٠ - ٢٧ يونيو ٢٠٠٨

د. عادل فريد



إعداد : مراد منير رياض

تم إقامة معرض EFIRO 2008 بمدينة بوخارست - رومانيا، في الفترة من ٢٠ - ٢٧ يونيو ٢٠٠٨ في حضور الأمير رادو (بمناسبة مرور ١٥٠ عام على إصدار أول طابع بريد روماني) كما زار المعرض يوم ٢٣ يونيو فخامة الرئيس الروماني. وقد اعتبرت جميع التقارير الصادرة عن المعرض أن معرض EFIRO من أفضل وأنجح المعارض في تاريخ المعارض الدولية.

■ اشتمل المعرض على ٣٥٠٠ لوحة عرض بالإضافة إلى ٦٤ لوحة عرض خاصة بهيئات البريد، علاوة على اللوحات التي عرضت في مرتبة الشرف.

■ قام بالتحكيم ٦٥ حكماً دولياً ومعهم ١٠ حكام تحت التدريب، وثلاثة في لجان الخبراء.

■ بلغ عدد مندوبي الدول التي حضرت الاجتماعات (٧٤ مندوباً)، كما حضرها السيد رئيس الاتحاد الدولي للهواة، وكذلك مستشار المعرض.

■ جدير بالذكر أنه تم استقبال جميع هؤلاء الحضور في المطار، وتم نقلهم إلى الفندق الرسمي للمعرض، وتم إيصالهم أيضاً إلى المطار عند العودة، كما تم تنظيم برنامج اجتماعي للجميع شمل عدداً من الاستقبالات والحفلات والرحلات.

■ وقد مثل مصر في هذا المعرض كل من د. عادل فريد (المندوب الرسمي) والسيد محمود رمضان (مساعد المندوب) والمهندس سمير فكري (حكماً دولياً للبريد التقليدي).

■ كما أقيم على هامش المعرض اجتماعات لجان الاتحاد الدولي للهواة، وقد حضرها كل من د. عادل فريد والمهندس سمير فكري، والأستاذ محمود رمضان كما أقيم أيضاً اجتماع الاتحاد الأوروبي للهواة وحضره د. عادل فريد.

■ علاوة على ما تقدم، فقد أقيم على هامش المعرض المؤتمر الـ ٧٠ لاتحاد البريد الدولي للهواة (الكونجرس) يوم السبت ٢٨-٦-٢٠٠٨، وقد حضر المؤتمر ممثلو ٨١ دولة، (منها ٦٩ دولة حضرت بنفسها و ١٥ دولة بالتوكيل و ٣ أعضاء ليس لهم حق التصويت) وحضر مندوباً عن مصر د. عادل فريد، وتمت مناقشة تقارير الميزانية، وكذلك التقرير الخاص بنشاط اتحاد البريد الدولي للهواة ولجانه، كما تم استعراض ما تم في المؤتمر السابق رقم ٦٩.

■ وتم في هذا المؤتمر الـ ٧٠، قبول عضوية كل من الكويت والبحرين.

■ وكانت نتائج المجموعات المصرية المشاركة في معرض EFIRO 2008 كالتالي:

اسم المعارض	الميدالية
فئة الكبار	
سمير نبيه عطية	ذهبية
محمود عبد العزيز رمضان	ذهبية
هاني عبد الله سلام	ذهبية
ابراهيم اسماعيل شكري	فضية مذهبة كبيرة
رافت ميلاد حنا الله	فضية مذهبة
فئة الشباب	
مقص سمير مسيحه	فضية مذهبة

م	المناسبة	الفئة/قرش	كمية الإصدار	تاريخ الإصدار	اسم المصمم	اسم المنفذ	ملاحظات
١	الأعياد	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/١/١	ميشيل عبد الله	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	
٢	عيد البريد المصري	١٥٠	٤٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٢/٧	أمنى حسن	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	بطاقة فقط
٣	وادي الحيتان	٣٠	٥٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٢/١٠	هيام عبد الكريم	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	مجموعة طابعان ملتصقان
٤	كأس الأمم الأفريقية	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٢/١٠	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	
٥	منوبة جامعة القاهرة	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٤/١٤	الجهة	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	
٦	حقول الألغام - الساحل الشمالي	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٤/٢٢	ميسون محمد قطب و إيناس عبد الوهاب	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	مجموعة طابعان ملتصقان
٧	أفريقيا - نيليكوم	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٥/١٢	هاجر محمد حسين	هاجر محمد حسين	
٨	يوم البيئة العالمي	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٦/٥	علي أحمد مخلوف	هبة حمدي شوقي	مجموعة طابعان منفصلان
٩	منوبة كلية الفنون الجميلة	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٦/٢١	د. ماجد كمال	إيمان محمد رضا	مجموعة طابعان ملتصقان
١٠	اتحاد البريد الأفريقي	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٦/٢٨	علي أحمد مخلوف	رشا كمال صبري	الدورة السابعة
١١	تحالف سثار - مصر للطيران	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٧/١١	عبير عبد الرحمن	هبة حمدي شوقي	
١٢	قرية مكادي الغرقة - (سياحي)	١٥٠	٩٩٩	٢٠٠٨/٧/١٩	هيام محمد عبد الكريم و سعيد البراوي	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	تجاري مع شعار
١٣	الإسكندرية عاصمة الثقافة الإسلامية	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٧/٢٦	محمد عبد المنعم	هاجر محمد حسين و هبة حمدي شوقي	
١٤	يوم البريد العربي	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٨/٣	خالد فكري (قطري)	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	مجموعة طابعان ملتصقان
١٥	يوم البريد العالمي	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/٨/٤	رشا كمال صبري	رشا كمال صبري	
١٦	خمسون عاماً - كلية التربية الرياضية (أبو قير)	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/١٠/١٥	أكرم أحمد ابراهيم	هبة حمدي شوقي	
١٧	بوستيك ٢٠٠٨ - شرم الشيخ	١٥٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/١١/١٧	نانسي رشدي مرزوق	هاجر محمد حسين	مجموعة طابعان منفصلان
١٨	منوبة الحركة التعاونية المصرية	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/١٢/٢٢	إيمان محمد رضا	إيمان محمد رضا	
١٩	١٢٥ عام على البورصة المصرية	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/١٢/٣٠	الجهة	هاجر محمد حسين	
٢٠	المعهد القومي للاتصالات	٣٠	١٠٠٠٠٠	٢٠٠٨/١٢/٣١	نانسي رشدي مرزوق	هيام محمد عبد الكريم	



قرية مكادي بالغرفة
(سياحي)



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Egypt –
Red Sea Office in Massawa/Ethiopia

Massawa, Red Sea port in Ethiopia with little commercial importance, was nominally Turkish, without postal service.

When the Ottoman Sultan formally transferred the civil administration to Egypt a Post Office was opened in November 1867.

Letters from Massawa are exceedingly rare. This magnificent four colour franking is probably the finest of the few covers known.

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مطابع البريد المصري