

THE STAMP BOOKLETS OF EGYPT



BY
A. JOHN REVELL

Introduction.

The stamp booklets of Egypt have been a much neglected subject. Many of the specialists in Egyptian philately appear to have completely ignored the collecting of these booklets, maybe due to prejudice or to the lack of availability. A few specialists collected the booklets of 1923-4 and the "Brown" overprinted booklet of 1922, because these came into their studies of the definitive issues of these periods. Many of the booklets of all periods were issued in quite large quantities and due to lack of collecting interest must have been torn up and used commercially, causing the scarcity today.

As so few people collected and studied these booklets, little information appeared in print over the years, except the occasional reference here and there in the philatelic press. No serious study was made until Jean Boudard d'Heumieres and I got together and produced two detailed articles in 1963 and 1972, (see bibliography at the end) some of which has now been proved to be incorrect due to further research and my continued interest in the subject.

To put these findings into print on their own would be adding confusion - to collectors without access to earlier published information, hence the publication of this monograph based on my own collection, which will then be a permanent record of everything that is known to date, starting with the first issue of 1903, going through the years chronologically giving details of all known issues.

Three catalogues list these booklets, The Roger's Postal Booklet Catalogue, The British Empire Postage Stamp Booklets, Evaluation and Study, 2nd Edition Pub. by H.R. Work, both of which are long out of print, and scarce.

The third is the Stanley Gibbons, Middle East, Part 19. 1990 and 1996.

At the end of this monograph, a listing of all known booklets and their sub types is given. The main numbering is in line with the listing in the Gibbons catalogue. I do not have every booklet listed but where these are missing, photographs have been obtained from other collectors to whom I convey my sincere thanks for their co-operation, especially "Pip" Whetter. Also to John Sears for his help on the Harrison booklets.

This book is for private circulation to Egypt Study Circle members only.

A. John Revell. March 1997.

Egyptian Booklets.

The announcement of the proposed introduction of stamp booklets in Egypt appeared in the Egyptian Gazette of Dec. 1902.

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

The following information confirms the date of issue of these booklets.

Annual Report of The Egyptian Post Office.

1903. In January booklets of twenty-four five millieme stamps were issued

In June booklets of twenty-four three millieme stamps were issued

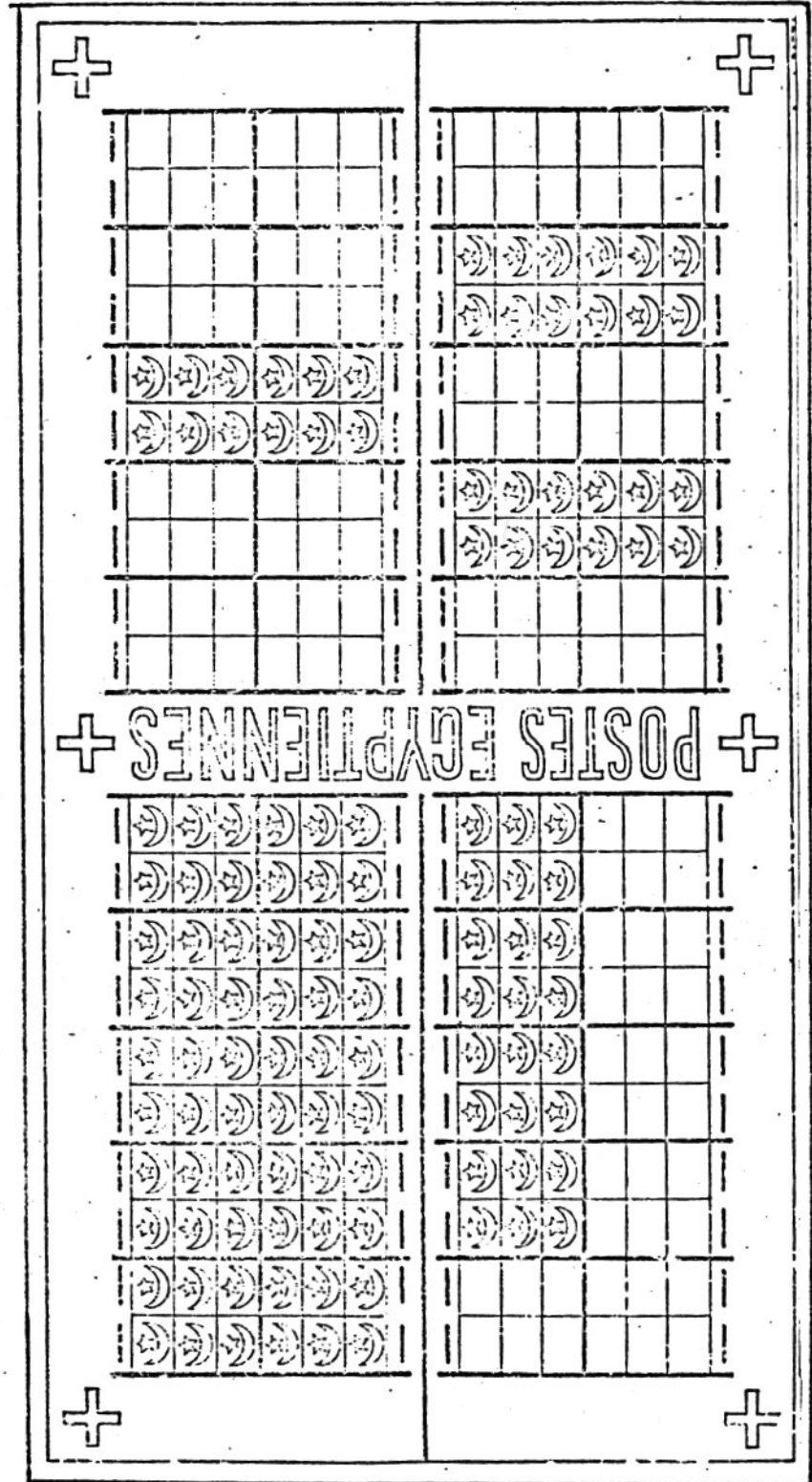
These booklets were printed by De La Rue and Co on the same paper they were currently using for the printing of Egyptian postage stamps, consisting of four panes of sixty stamps making up a sheet of 240 stamps with gutter margins between each pane with star and crescent watermark.

This format was ideal for booklet production as can be seen from the illustration shown. When cut up and stapled a sheet produced 20 booklets opening from the right and 20 booklets from the left.

The De La Rue Booklets.

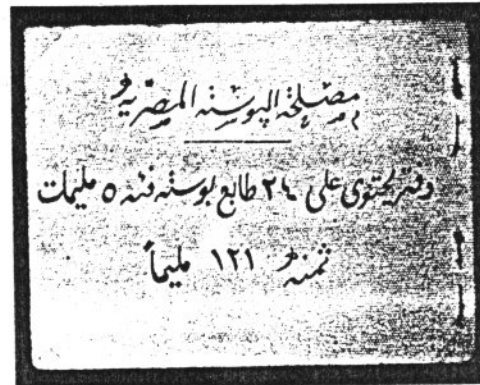
Detailed illustration showing the make up of a complete sheet of stamps

The heavy lines shown below denote how the sheet was cut to form booklets and the intermittent lines show when the booklets were stapled to form 20 booklets opening from the left and 20 booklets opening from the right.



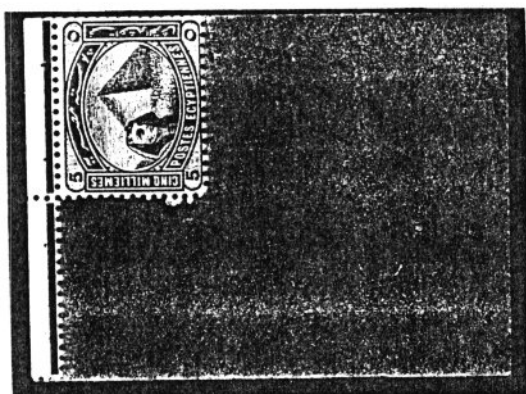
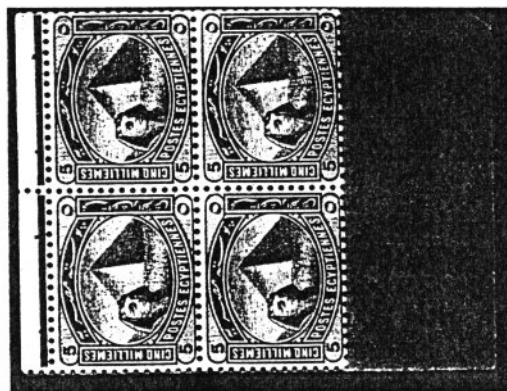
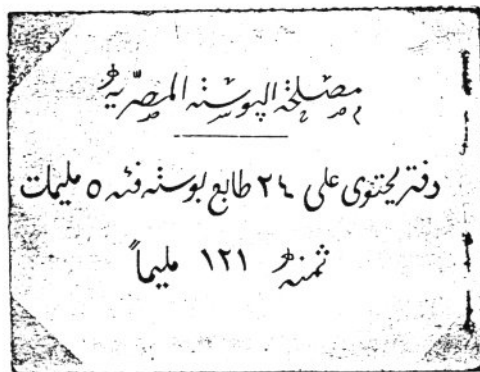
The De La Rue Booklets.

Prior to the issue of the first booklet, De La Rue and Co must have submitted to Egypt for approval, Specimen Booklets, for there is recorded one example of this booklet with every stamp overprinted "SPECIMEN". Reproductions of this booklet are shown below.
Interleaved with plain waxed paper.



Booklet No 1 1st JAN. 1903.

Four pages 6 x 5 millime, two staples left or right hand side, black printing on pink card with interleaving of paraffin waxed paper. Inscription in English, French and Arabic. This booklet was sold at 121 milliemes but was not popular, due no doubt to the one millieme surcharge and a Postal Circular of 16th June 1911 stated that, starting the 1st July following, the booklets containing 24 stamps of 5 milliemes will be sold at 120 milliemes instead of 121 milliemes.



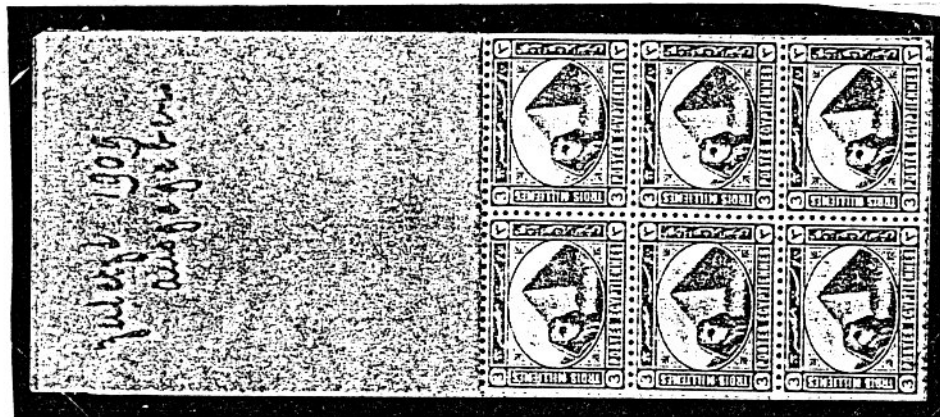
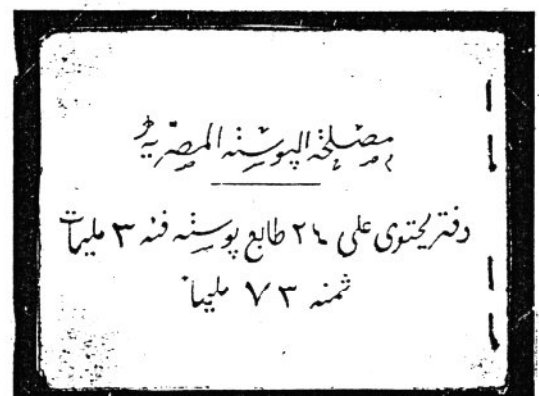
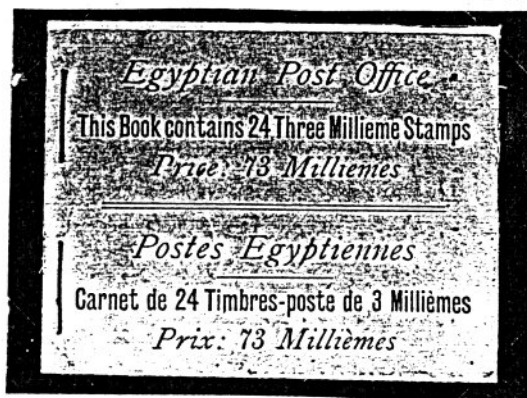
Booklet No 1. 1st JAN. 1903.



Booklet No 2 1st JULY 1903

Four pages 6 x 3 millimetres, two staples left or right hand side, black printing on blue card with interleaving of paraffin waxed paper. Inscription in English, French and Arabic. This booklet was sold at 73 millimetres but like the first booklet was not popular, no doubt again to the one millimetre surcharge but in this case the booklets were distributed to Post Offices to be sold as loose stamps as directed by a Post Office circular dated 15th Oct. 1907.

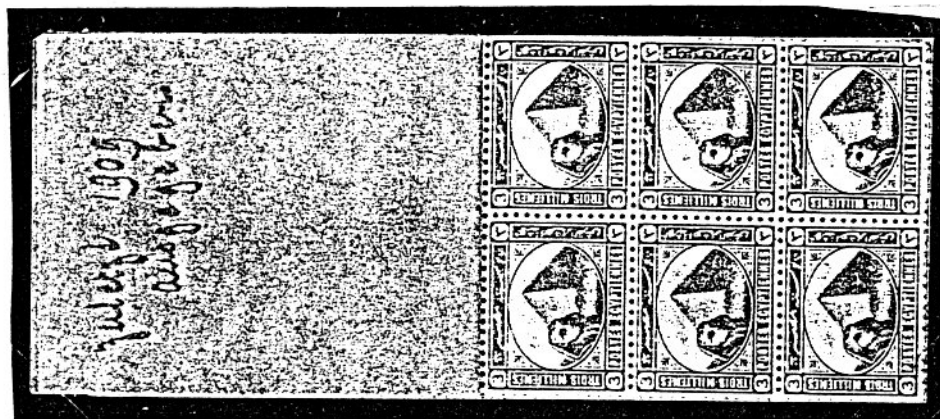
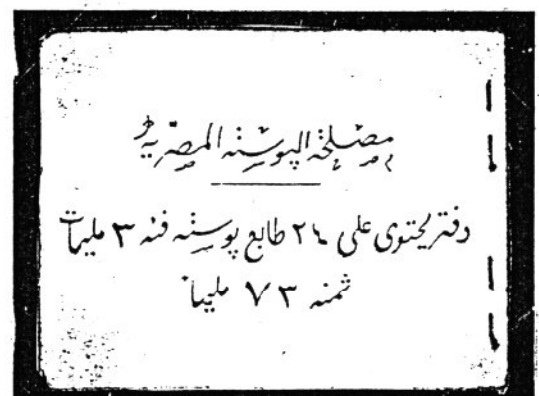
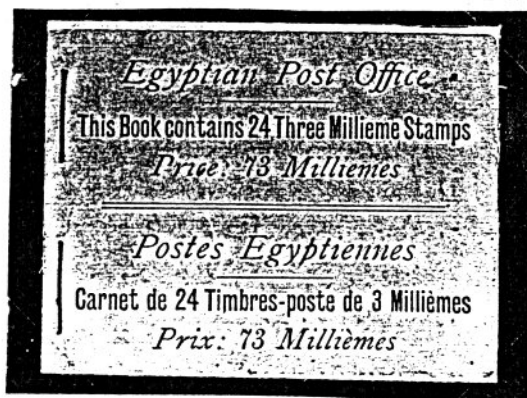
Photo-copy shown below.



Booklet No 2 1st JULY 1903

Four pages 6 x 3 millimetres, two staples left or right hand side, black printing on blue card with interleaving of paraffin waxed paper. Inscription in English, French and Arabic. This booklet was sold at 73 millimetres but like the first booklet was not popular, no doubt again to the one millimetre surcharge but in this case the booklets were distributed to Post Offices to be sold as loose stamps as directed by a Post Office Circular dated 15th Oct. 1907.

Photo-copy shown below.



Booklet No 3. 1st JULY 1911

Four panes of 6 x 5 millimetres, same design as the 1903 booklet. Black lettering on pink card. Inscription on front in English and Arabic, the French wording on front has been discontinued. The Arabic wording on the outside of the rear cover has been replaced by an advertisement. Also the inside of front and rear covers bear printed advertisements, so also the front and reverse sides of each sheet of interleaving, in green ink.

The price on the front cover is now 120 millimetres. The booklet is stapled left or right hand side with two staples.

The 121 millimetre booklet issued on the 1st Jan 1903 proved very unpopular because of the extra one millimetre surcharge and a Postal Circular of the 16th June 1911 stated the price would be reduced to 120 millimetres on the 1st July 1911 and any existing booklets would have the price amended by hand. No booklets are known with the manuscript alteration.

It is therefore conceivable on the publication of this circular dated 16th June 1911 that new booklets were already printed or being printed by De La Rue & Co with the new price of 120 millimetres.

To my knowledge there is no evidence known to support this statement but a new booklet did appear on sale on or sometime after the 1st July 1911 priced at 120 millimetres in a different coloured cover with amended inscription and advertisements.

The booklet described above is, I believe, the new booklet to replace the original issue of 1903, priced at 121 millimetres.

On the following pages are shown photographs of this booklet and all the advertisements appearing within.

See further notes on next sheet

Booklet No 3 JULY 1911/1913

Having obtained in 1991 a copy of the John Gilbert Egypt Sale cat by Robson Lowe Int. Ltd, Basle VI, 11th March, 1977, one sees there are three Lots, Nos 2487, 2488, 2489 appertaining to Booklets. Lot No 2489 appears to be a Specimen booklet of the 1903 issue. Booklet No 1.

Lots Nos 2487 and 2488 contain mostly Proof material relating to a 1913 Booklet. The material in these two lots ties up with Booklet No 3 which has been assumed was issued by the Postal Authorities in 1911, no doubt due to a Postal Circular of the 16th June, 1911, stating the price of the 121 millieme booklet would be reduced to 120 milliemmes after the 1st July 1911 and existing booklets would have the price amended by hand.

A new booklet did eventually appear containing many advertisements including the one for the Luna Park; a proof of which, dated the 16th April 1913 is mentioned in Lot 2487.

In view of these findings I feel the date of issue of Booklet No 3 should be amended from 1911 to 1913.

11th March 1977	ROBSON LOWE INTERNATIONAL LTD.	Sale VI
1913 Booklets		
2487	② Pen and ink drawing of a front of a 121 millieme booklet containing 24 Sm. stamps (in English and in French), dummy of a similar booklet but priced at 120 milliemmes and with notes as to some advertisements and a proof of the Luna Park advertisement dated 16 April 1913	S.F. 100
2488	Dummy booklet with advertisements and pasted-on Arabic inscriptions, seventeen proofs of various advertisements (one set dated 4 April 1913), also sheet of stamps drawn as an outline on tracing paper dated 2nd February 1912, the centre line of each pane (12X5) being marked "This row of stamps cannot be used for Stamp Books"	S.F. 125
2489	⑤ Complete 121 millieme booklet in black on pink marked "D" and containing 24 5 millieme stamps in four panes of six (one detached and one split), each overprinted "SPECIMEN" (16X1½ mm.)	S.F. 850

Booklet No 3 1st JULY 1911/13

*Photocopies of the remains of
an exploded booklet No 3.*



SMITH VISIBLE

(Nouveau modèle
perfectionné),



HAR. EL MADABEGH,
La l'Agence de France.

PAPIERS CARBONES.
"CARBONUM," DE LONDRES.



مصلحة البريد المصرية
دفتر يحتوى على ٢٤ طابع بوسنة فئة ٥ مليات
ثمنه ١٢٠ مليما

Egyptian Post Office

This Book contains 24 Five Millieme Stamps

Price: 120 Milliemes



Try

**SIMONDS' FAMOUS
DOUBLE STOUT**

IN BOTTLE.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BRANCHES:

CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA & SUEZ.

P.O. BOX 311

TELEPHONE 1582

**F. DIEMER
FINCK & BAYLÄNDER Succ.**

By Special Appointment Booksellers to
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H.M. THE KHEDIVE
and H.M. PRINCE MOHAMED ALY

Large Stock of every kind of books

BOOKS NOT STOCKED
WILL BE QUICKLY SUPPLIED

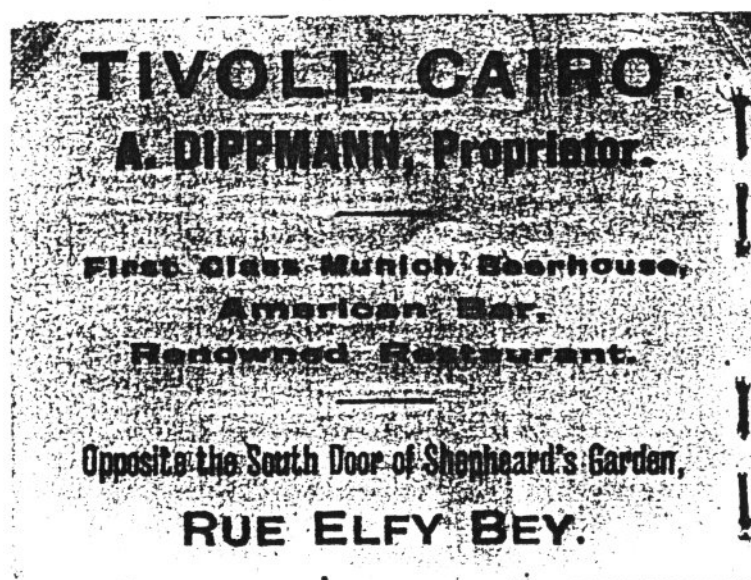
MODERATE CHARGES

Booklet No 3 1st JULY 1911

Front of booklet



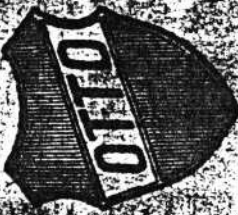
Back of booklet



Booklet No 3 1st JULY 1911

INSIDE FRONT COVER

GAS MOTOREN — FABRIK DEUTZ
FILIALE CAIRO



MOTEURS POMMES
 مكنسات

Installations d'irrigation.
 مكنسات للري

مازوت وبنزين وبنزين
 موزع مصر

INSIDE BACK COVER

P.O. BOX 311

TELEPHONE 1582

F. DIEMER

FINCK & BAYLÄNDER SUGO.

By Special Appointment Booksellers to
 H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H.H. THE KHEDIVÉ
 and H.H. PRINCE MOHAMED ALY

Large Stock of every kind of books

BOOKS NOT STOCKED
 WILL BE QUICKLY SUPPLIED

MODERATE CHARGES

1st INTERLEAVE, FRONT



IMPRIMERIE SAFAROWSKY
 LE CAIRE
 Rue des Bains
 KHEDIVIAL BUILDINGS
 derrière Shepheard's
 Telephone 25-12

1st INTERLEAVE, REVERSE

PHOTO-ENGRAVING
 STEREO- & ELECTROTYPING
RUDOLF BOEHM & CO

ONLY
 BEST
 PROCESS
 BLOCKS



CAIRO
 SHARIA
 CLOT-BEY
 OPPOSITE
 DAB-EL
 IBRAHIM

ZINCOGRAVURE
 CLICHÉS EN TOUS GENRE
 POUR TYPOGRAPHIE
 EXÉCUTÉS ARTISTIQUEMENT

Booklet No 3 1st JULY 1911

2ND INTERLEAVE. FRONT

Try

SIMONDS' FAMOUS DOUBLE STOUT IN BOTTLE.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

BRANCHES:
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA & SUEZ.

2ND INTERLEAVE. REVERSE

Herren-Schneiderei. Merchand-Tailors.

REINHOLD EICHHORN, KANTARET - EL-DIKKA 10, KAIRO,

(Vis-à-vis New Khedivial Hôtel).

Specialitäten:
SMOKING UND FRACKS.
REPARATUREN BILLIGST.
MAEßIGE PREISE.

Spécialités:
SMOKING & FRACKS.
REPARATURES.
PRIX MODÉRÉS.

3RD INTERLEAVE. FRONT

L. C. SMITH VISIBLE



(Nouveau modèle
perfectionné),

28, SHAR. EL MADABEGH,
en face de l'Agence de France.

RUBANS ET PAPIERS CARBONES.
"CARIBONUM," DE LONDRES.

3RD INTERLEAVE. REVERSE

LAMMENDUE & MAYO,

Ophthalmic Opticians,

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL BUILDINGS,
(CENT) CAIRO.

Head Offices: 67 & 69, Chancery Lane, LONDON.

ALSO AT
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS & RANGOON.

Booklet No 3: 1st JULY 1911

4TH INTERLEAVE. FRONT

RICHARD PRELLER, RELIEUR

LE CAIRE,

Rue Madateh 14 Immeuble Mazloum

Pacha Magasin No. 11

RELIEUR EN TOUS GENRES

POUR BIBLIOTHÈQUES ET AMATEURS.

4TH INTERLEAVE. REVERSE

A. PREINER-SOHN, Nachf.

BAU UND MÖBELTISCHLEREI
"EISKÄSTENSPECIALIST"

Rossetti Garten CAIRO.

A. PREINER, FILS, Succ.

MENUISIER EN BÂTIMENTS ET MEUBLES
SPÉCIALITÉ: FABRICATION DES GLACIÈRES

Jardin Rossetti LE CAIRE.

5TH INTERLEAVE. FRONT

LUNA PARK
Heliopolis

Open Thur. Fri. Sat. Sun. | Ouvert les Jours, Vendredis,
from 4-11 | Samedis & Dimanches
During the Summer | de 4 à 11 h. pm.
pendant l'ÉTÉ

Entrance P.T. 2

لونا بارك

في الهليوبوليس

بفتح الخمين والجمجمة وبيت الراحه سماء دلاظرة لقاعة ١١

في نصف الصيف | بفتح الخمين سماء دلاظرة لقاعة ١١
(الدخول ٢ صغ) | بفتح الخمين سماء دلاظرة لقاعة ١١

5TH INTERLEAVE. REVERSE

P. DITTRICH,

PHOTOGRAPHER

By appointment of H.H. the Khedive,
the King of Siam, &c. &c.

STUDIO-SHARIA ELEI BEY 7 - CAIRO.

Behind Shepheard's Garden.

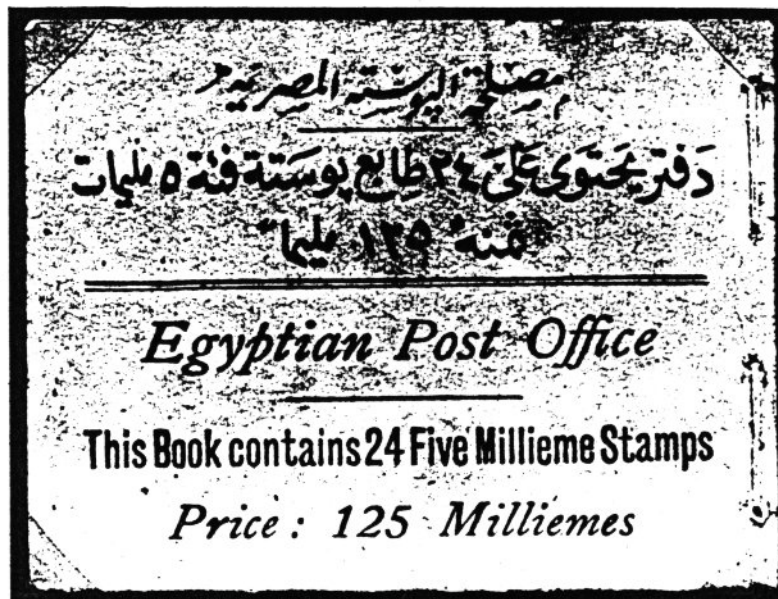
THE FAMOUS SEBAH'S COLLECTION OF VIEWS.

KODAKS, FILMS.

AMATEURS' WORK. SCIENTIFIC ADVICES.

Booklet No 4 8TH JAN 1914.

Four pages 6 x 5 milliemmes (new design as per the new postage issue of different designs) Two staples left or right hand side. Black printing on pink card with interleaving of paraffin waxed paper. Inscription in English and Arabic on front cover, back cover left blank. Note: The French inscription has been discontinued. The booklet was priced at 125 milliemmes but again proved unpopular no doubt due to the 5 millieme surcharge and in a Postal Circular dated 29th Dec. 1918 it was stated the price of these booklets would be reduced to 120 milliemmes as from the 1st Jan 1919



Booklet No 4 8th JAN 1914 (contd.)

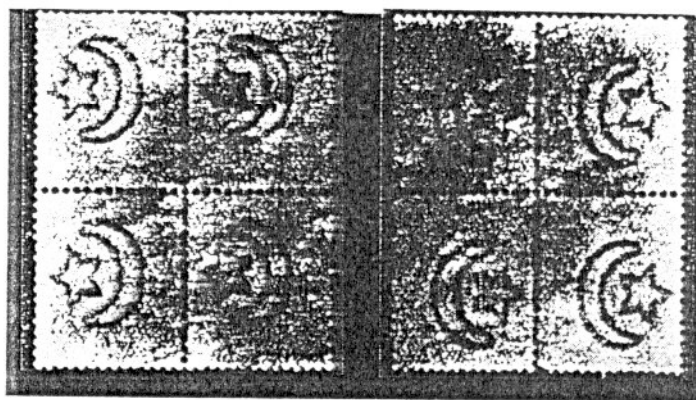
The new postage issue were designs of upright format and printed in sheets of 200 stamps, two pages of 100, 10x10. This format of sheet was unsuitable for the production of booklets so the paper used for the issues previous to this new design was continued to be used, thus the new booklet stamps were printed with the watermark sideways, either facing to left ☾ or facing right ☽ depending on the way the paper was fed into the printing press.

Although complete booklets are rare, one can still find mint or used singles as they are easily identified from the normal post office sheets with star over crescent watermark ☽.

Post Office Sheets



Booklet Sheets.

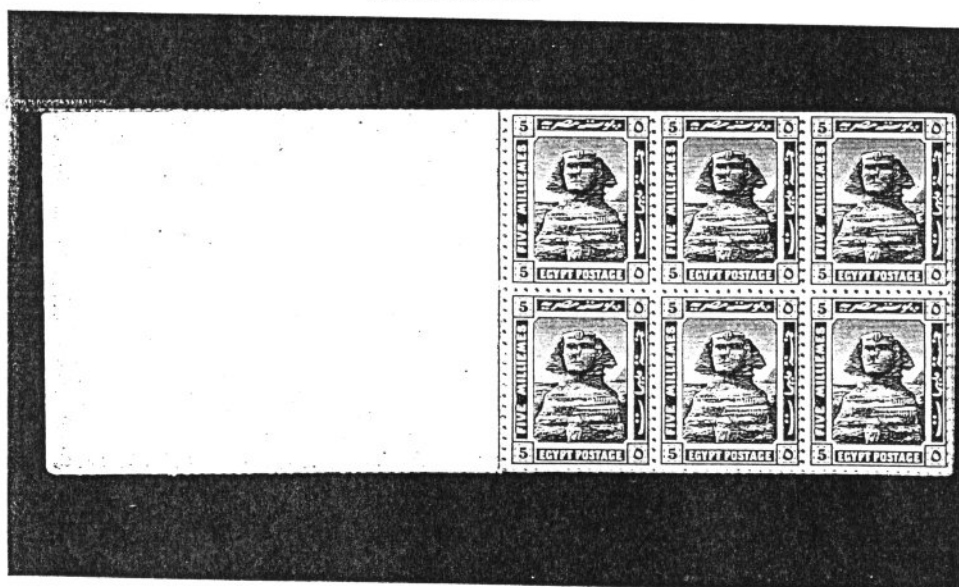


Booklet No 5 : 1st JAN 1919

Identical to Booklet No 4 in every respect except the price in English and Arabic has been altered to 120 millimes.

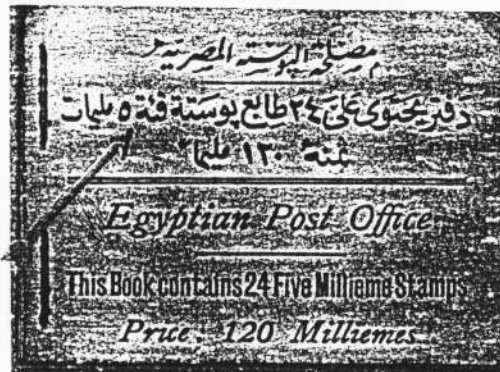


Wmk. :- (*)



Booklet No 5

Booklet No 5 as shown on previous page.



Printing variety on cover. Identical to No 5, but stapled on right which is normal. The difference appears in the Arabic character as shown by the arrows.



Booklet No 4 & 5. 8th Jan 1914 - 12th June 1921

Wmk.:- (★)



Also showing "SPICER" wmk.



Booklet No 4 & 5

8th Jan. 1914 - 12th June 1921

Wmk. :- ☆)



Messrs Harrison and Sons Ltd.

Booklets Nos 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

In 1921 the Egyptian Postal Authorities changed their stamp printers, the new contract being awarded to Messrs. Harrison and Sons Ltd.

The new post office sheets and Booklet stamps appeared in 1921, the 5 mills value in the same Sphinx design and colour as previously supplied by Messrs De La Rue and Co. Ltd, but the watermark was changed from a single crescent and star to a Multiple Crescent and Star. The lake colour was changed to pink a few months later, and in 1923 the design was completely changed, the new design showing a portrait of King Fouad.

After approaching Messrs. Harrison and Sons no official information was given as to their production and printing methods of producing booklets, as can be seen from the letter received from Sir Guy Harrison dated 3rd April 1963, shown on another page. Therefore much surmise and assumption has been discussed and written about how these booklets were produced, much of it based on known information from earlier and later booklet production by other printers and from letters received from Mr. E. b. Ebtmann dated 25th Aug. and 1st Sept 1964. (shown on another sheet)

Based on this information, Jeanne Bourd d'Plumieres and myself (John Ruell) published an article in the Swiss magazine Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung No 4 April 1972, pages 111-115, this article being reproduced in the L'Orient Philatelique No 127 dated Oct 1973 pages 291-305.

In the same L.O.P. on pages 318-326 Ibrahim El-Khater writes a long article on the 1st Fouad portrait issue and gives his opinion as to how the Harrison Booklets of 1923/4 were produced.

It is now certain all these theories have now been proved incorrect due to the discoveries of Mr. Mike Murphy and Mr. John Seals. For details of this information see the introduction pages to the appropriate Booklets Nos 6, 7, 8, and Nos 9 and 10.



HARRISON & SONS LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1750

Telegrams
REGINARUM
LESQUARE
LONDON

LONDON, HAYES MIDD. & HIGH WYCOMBE

HEAD OFFICE
44-47 ST. MARTIN'S LANE
LONDON, W.C.2

Telephones
TEMPLE BAR 8561
HAYES 3828
HIGH WYCOMBE 1010

From: Sir Guy Harrison

BGH/EN.

3rd April, 1963.

John Revell, Esq.,
135, Cromwell Road,
Whitstable,
Kent.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, in reference to the production of Stamp Booklets for Egypt, we have made a thorough search of our records, but regret that at this period of time, we have no information which would enable us to answer the queries you raise.

Yours faithfully,
for HARRISON & SONS, LIMITED.

Chairman.


E.C. EHRMANN

2, Everthorpe Road,
LONDON, S. E. 15.

August 25th, 1964

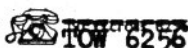
John Revell, Esq.,
135, Cromwell Road,
WHITSTABLE, Kent

Dear Mr Revell,

Thank you very much for your letter of August 20th with the copy of L'Orient Philatélique.

I have followed the articles by M d'Humières from the original publications in the Swiss S.B.Z.

At the moment, unfortunately, there is very little information I can give you on the Harrison-printed booklets. You may take it that those produced in typography have exactly the same sheet formation as the contemporary booklets of Great Britain. Most likely the photogravure booklet sheets - though I have no proof for this at the moment - followed closely the arrangement of the 1934/35 G.B. sheets, e.g. a central gutter of half stamp width and tête-bêche arrangement for the 2 x 3 stamps on either side.



Barclays Bank, East Dulwich Branch, LONDON S.E.22
Postcheckkonto HAMBURG 4000.76

Cables : "Kiloware, London"



- 2 -

The printing manager of Harrisons who was responsible for the production of the Egypt stamps has retired quite some time ago and since now over forty years have elapsed it is very difficult indeed to get any specialised information. I will breach the subject with one of Harrisons' directors at the next opportunity and may be able to get some of the printing figures, but you must be patient and not feed undue hopes.

Yours sincerely,

E. C. Ehrmann
E. C. Ehrmann.

ECE:SG 229*

E. C. Ehrmann, A.I.J.P., Editor

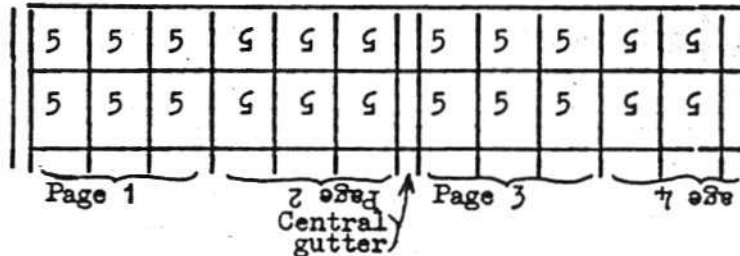
Continental Press Service

2, EVERTHORPE ROAD ★ LONDON, S.E.15.
September 18, 1964

Dear Mr Revell,

Thank you for your letter of September 6th regarding the Egypt booklets.

I am giving you below the layout of the sheets from which the booklet pages were cut. They are 12 stamps wide, with a gutter margin of half stamp width in the centre to provide selvedge, and the stamps are, in groups of three, tête-bêche. Vertically the sheet measures 20 rows, and from these 12 x 20 stamps forty booklet pages could be cut. The arrangement has not been altered during the Egypt period, but there will be some differences in the marginal printing.



When I get some information from Harrisons' I will write you again.

Yours sincerely,

E. C. Ehrmann
E. C. Ehrmann.

ECE:SG 228*



TOWnley 6256

Cables: "Kiloware, London - SE15"

Barclays Bank, East Dulwich Branch, LONDON S.E.22

Postcheckkonto HAMBURG 4000.76

There is no page 27 in the JR. book.

[Pages 28 to 35 are a copy of QC 90 VIII June 1974 p73 to 79](#)

1923-1926 First Portrait Issue Retouches and Flaws

Ibrahim Chafter

The Harrison Booklets No 6 and No 7 and the Brown Overprint Booklet No 8.

Following Mr. Mike Murphy's discovery in the Cairo Postal Museum, (see O.C. No 143/144 page 72) of a printing plate for 84 impressions of the 5 millime Sphinx design of 1914/21.

The printing plate for 84 stamps, 14 x 6, comprises two vertical rows of three columns either side of a central gutter margin, thus forming 14 booklet pages of 6.

In addition to this discovery Mr. John Seads at a later date discovered in the Harrison archives a part sheet of 47 stamps (see photocopy) without doubt produced from this plate.

Additional proof of combining these two discoveries can be seen in existing booklets and single pages which show these booklets were all stapled or stitched on the left hand side with the booklet opening from the right because some booklets or pages show the gutter margin under the stitching or stapling and others show the plain margin on the left hand side of the sheet which bear the impression of the "jubilee" line.

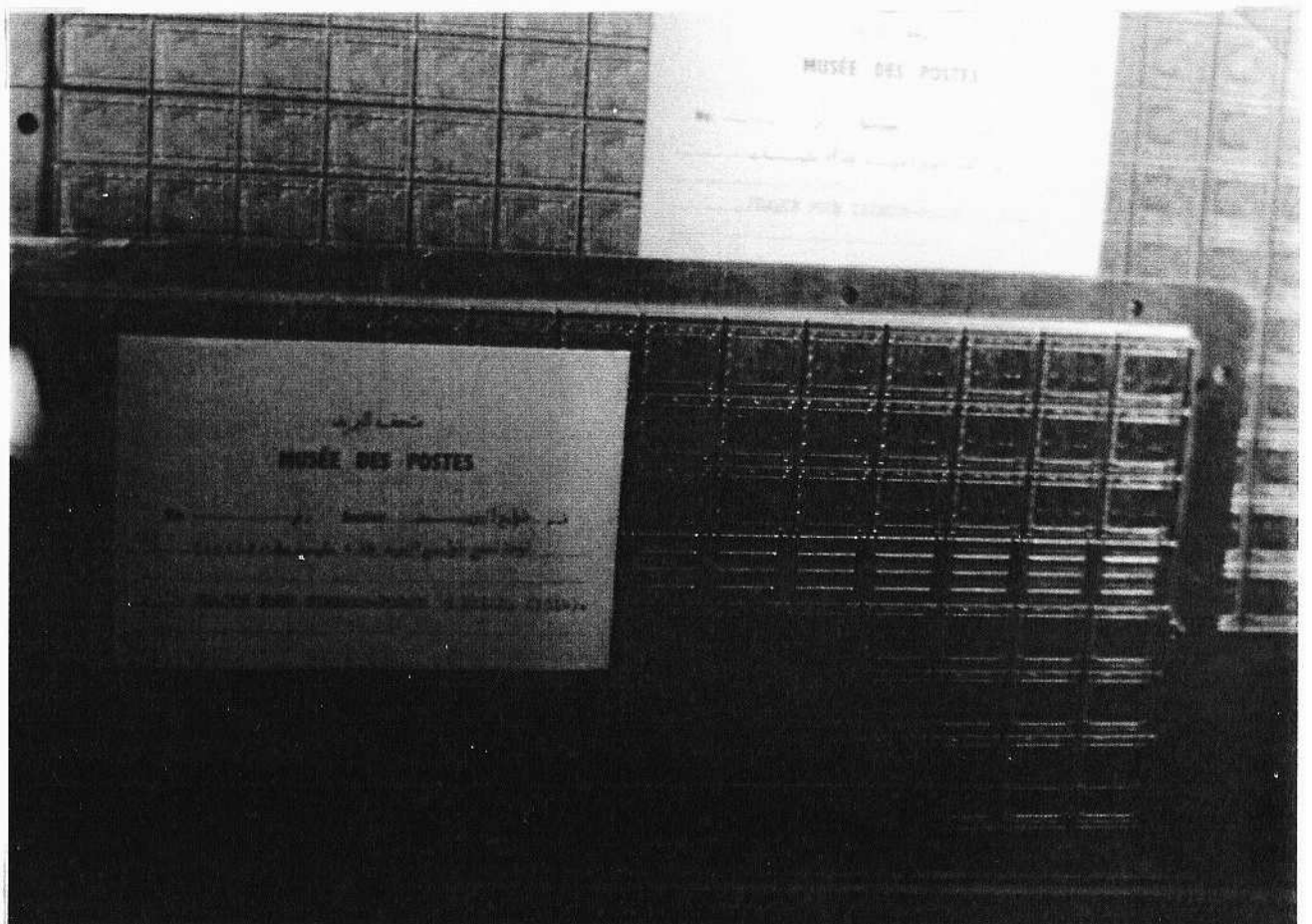
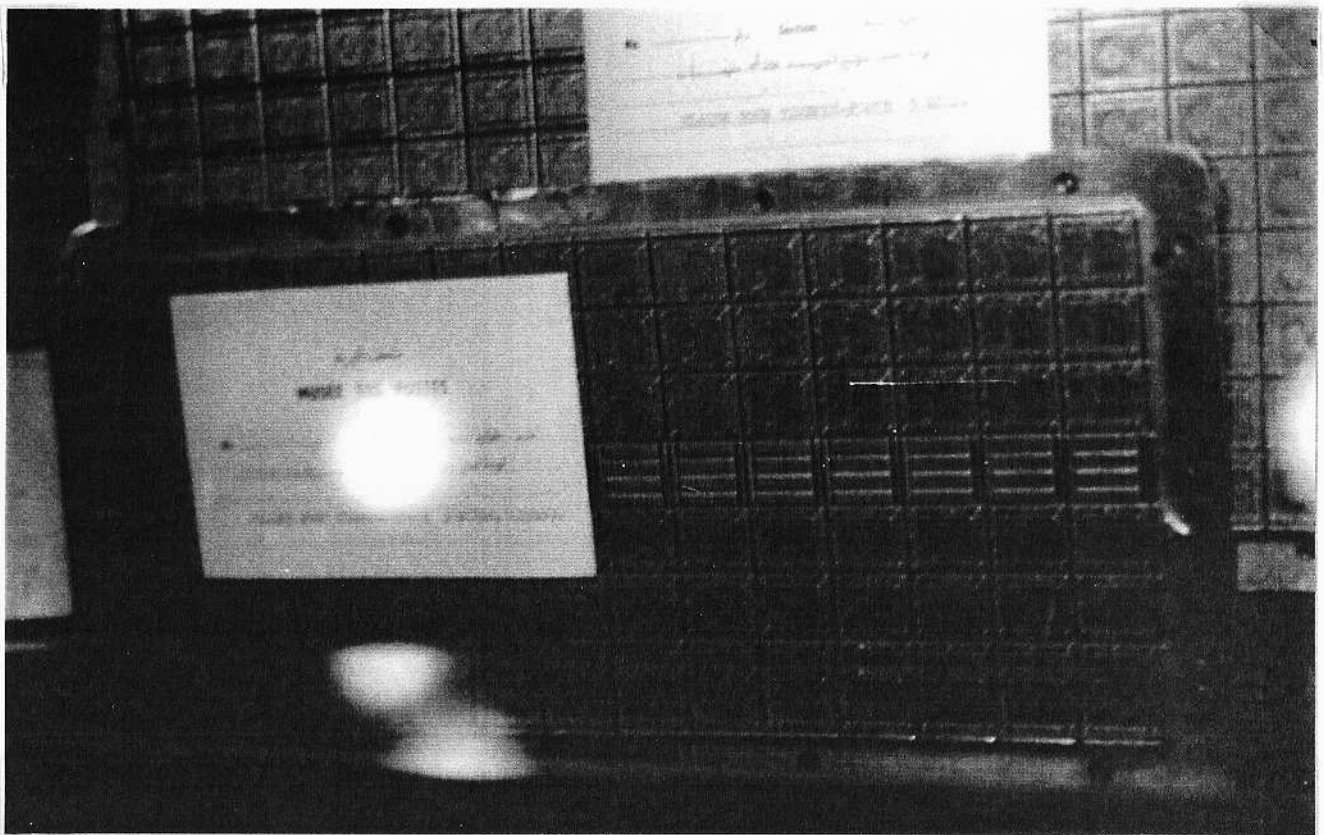
With regards to Booklet No 8, the "brown" overprint booklet, this is identical to No 7 except the "brown" overprint was applied in Egypt to the remaining stock of the No 7 booklet. For details see under Booklet No 8.

In view of these findings there should be no further doubt that these three Booklets were printed by Harrison in the manner described above.

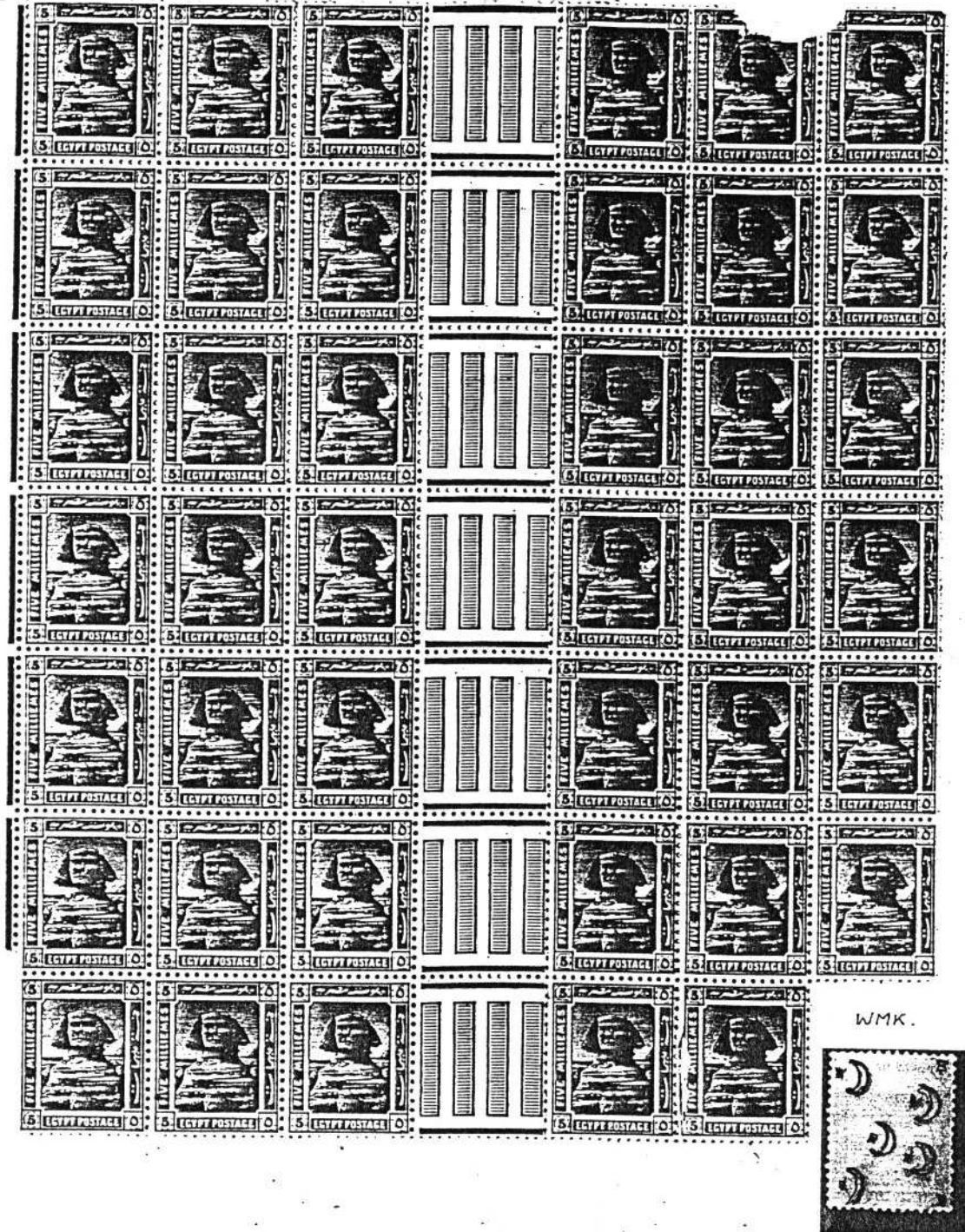
Below and on the following page are three photographs of a printing plate in the Cairo Postal Museum. The French text on the label states, "Printing Plate for Postage Stamps 5 Mills (1914). This I believe to be incorrect. The reason for this statement is, (1) The 1914 5 mills issue was printed by De La Rue in sheets of 240 stamps in 4 panes of 60 with the single star & crescent watermark sideways, i.e. * or (*. (2) The printing plate illustrated is for 84 stamps comprising 14 booklet panes of 6 stamps. I believe this plate was used by Harrison & Son for printing their 1921 issues, same design and value as the De La Rue issue, but with watermark, Multiple Crescent and Star.

This statement is made due to the recent researches of Mr. John Sears, in the Archives of Harrison and Sons and the finding of a block of stamps 7 x 6 a photocopy is illustrated on another page. This block of stamps corresponds to having been printed from the printing plate in the Cairo Postal Museum.





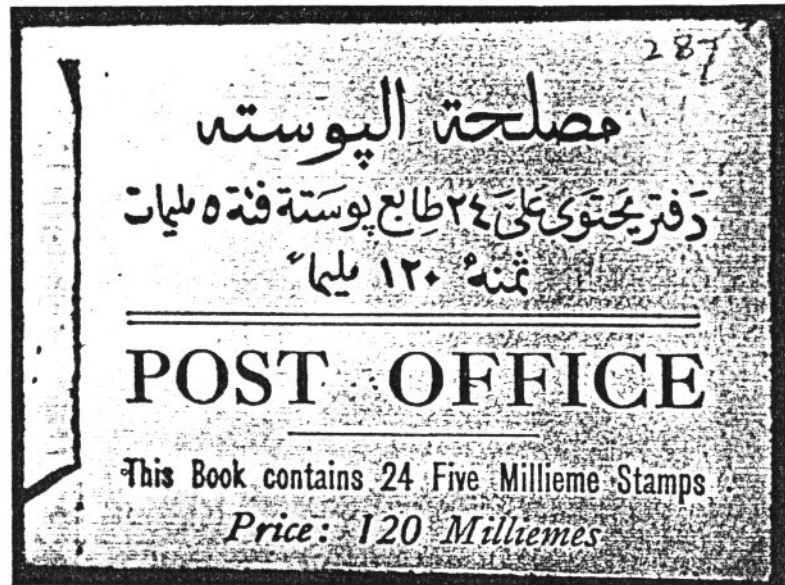
Photocopy of a part pane of Booklet Stamps from the Archives of Messrs. Harrison and Sons.



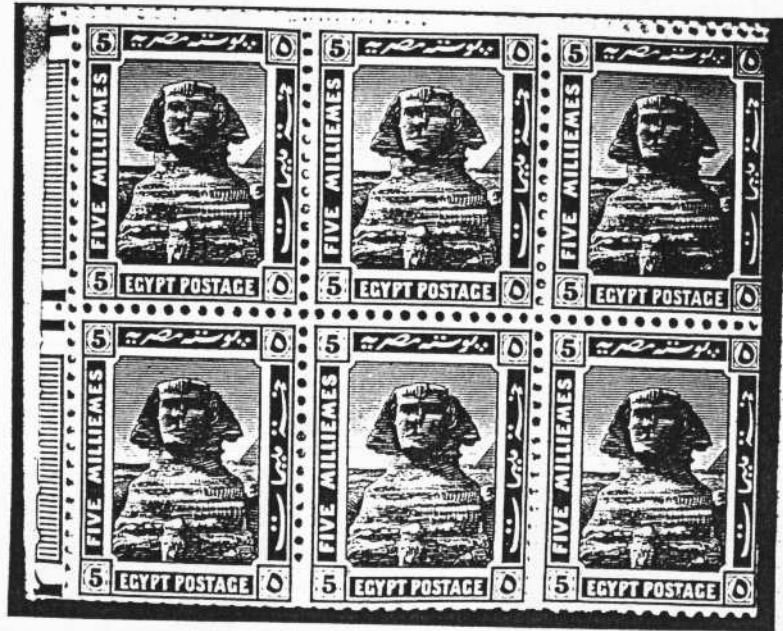
Booklet No 6 12th JUNE 1921

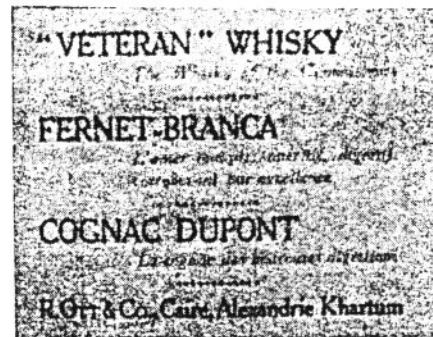
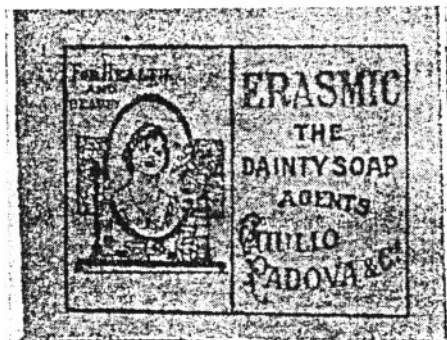
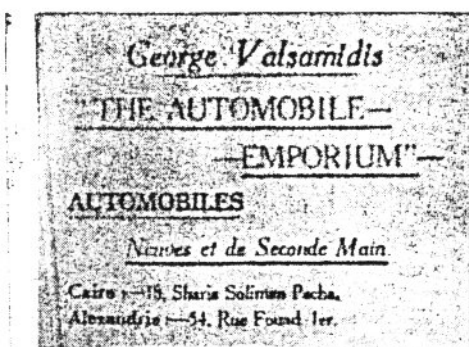
Four pages 6 x 5 millimetres, colour lake. Cover coloured pink with inscription in English and Arabic printed in blue-black ink on front and back cover, as illustrated. Booklet stitched, not stapled.

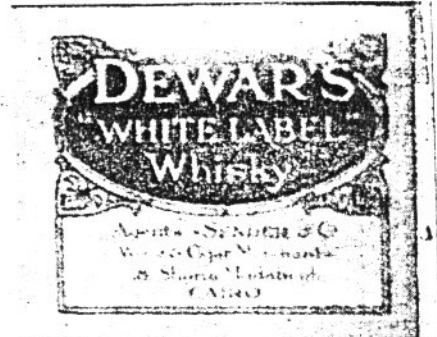
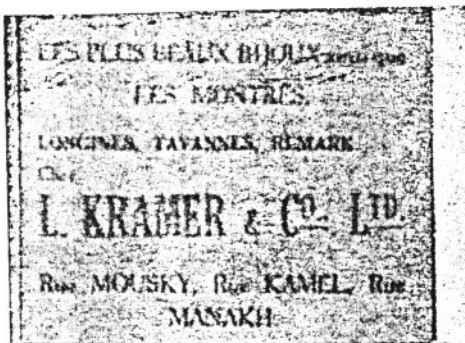
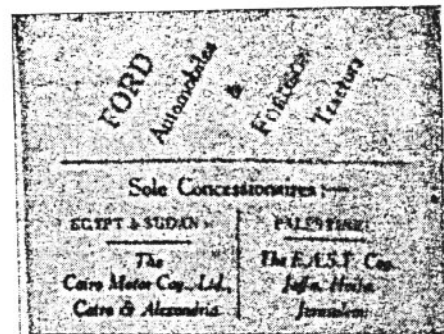
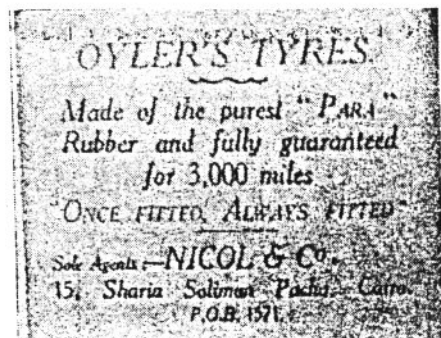
Price 120 milliemes. Interleaved with 5 sheets of fairly good quality paper bearing government and private advertisements in English, French, and Arabic printed in red and blue ink. Advertisements also printed on the inside of front and back cover.



Booklet No 6 12TH JUNE 1921.



Booklet No 6 12th JUNE 1921.Details of Advertisements.Inside front coverAux Grands Magasins de NouveautésInside back cover"Veteran" Whisky.FrontFirst interleaveBackNestléSoap Erasmic.FrontSecond interleaveBackGeorge ValsamidisEgyptian Postal Administration

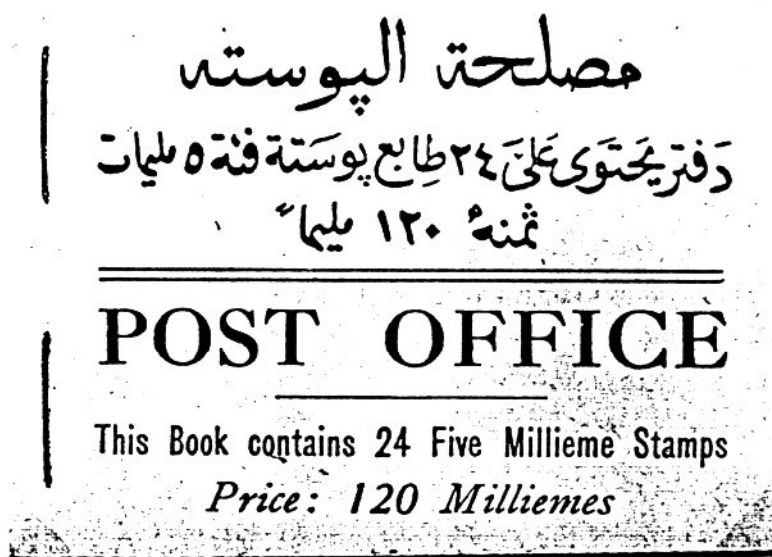
Booklet No 6 12th JUNE 1921Details of AdvertisementsFrontThird InterleaveBackAl RakiDewar's WhiskyFrontFourth InterleaveBackL. Kramer & Co. LtdFord Automobiles.FrontFifth InterleaveBackA L'ArgentOyler's Tyres.

Booklet No 7 NOV-1921

Four pages 6 x 5 millieme, colour changed to pink. Cover coloured pink with inscription in English and Arabic printed in blue-black ink on front of cover. Back cover left plain. * Booklet stapled on the left, with interleaving of five sheets of paraffin waxed paper. Price 120 milliemes.

The advertising on interleaving appears to have been abandoned.

* Also recorded with stitching in lieu of staples as shown below.



Below is shown a photocopy of a booklet from a recent auction which is described as a 1914 120 Millimes booklet which has been miscut. The date of issue of this booklet I feel is incorrect for the following reason. The printing on the cover is different from the 1914/1919 booklets by De La Rue but corresponds to the Harrison & Son printed booklets of 1921.

PHOENIX INTERNATIONAL - SALE 72 - 17th NOVEMBER 1990



Lot 321

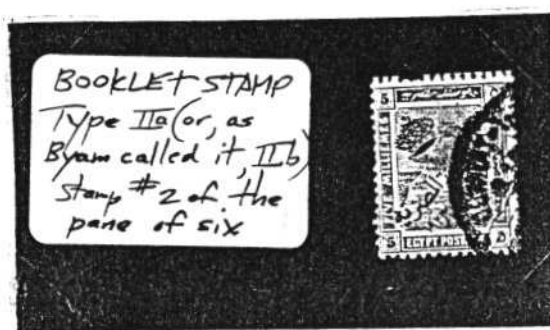


- P 321 Bklt - 1914 120 millimes booklet complete and marked with a 'X' indicating a miscut reject as each pane consists of a central row of stamps with half a stamp above & below. A superb item probably unique £275

Having seen this booklet after the auction I can confirm it is booklet No 7 issued by Messrs Harrison and Son in 1921 with Multiple Crescent watermark.

Booklet No 8 14th APRIL 1923

Identical to Booklet No 7 but the stamps overprinted with the so called "brown overprint" and stapled with only one staple.



Booklet No 8 14th APRIL 1922

These booklets were printed and made up in England but the brown overprint was executed in Egypt.

To explain how this was carried out, examine the four photographs below from different booklets, from four different collectors that I was allowed to examine.

Note the staple holes in the gutter margin. In some cases there are five holes and others six holes.

These booklets were originally stapled together with two staples, were taken apart in Egypt and overprinted. They were then reassembled and stapled with only one staple.

Maybe a lot of trouble to go to but remember this overprint was to celebrate Egypt being granted her independence.



Booklet No 8 14th APRIL 1922

Details of the overprint taken from L.O.P No 26 page 13.

"The Brown Overprints" by A. S. Mackenzie-Low and Dr. N. Byam.

"Quote." A. Stereotyped : (a) Small Brown

(i) Stereotyped singly (ii) Booklets.

Type II B.

The five millimes was the only value issued in this form. The booklets contained twenty-four stamps, six to each page (issued on 14th April 1923)

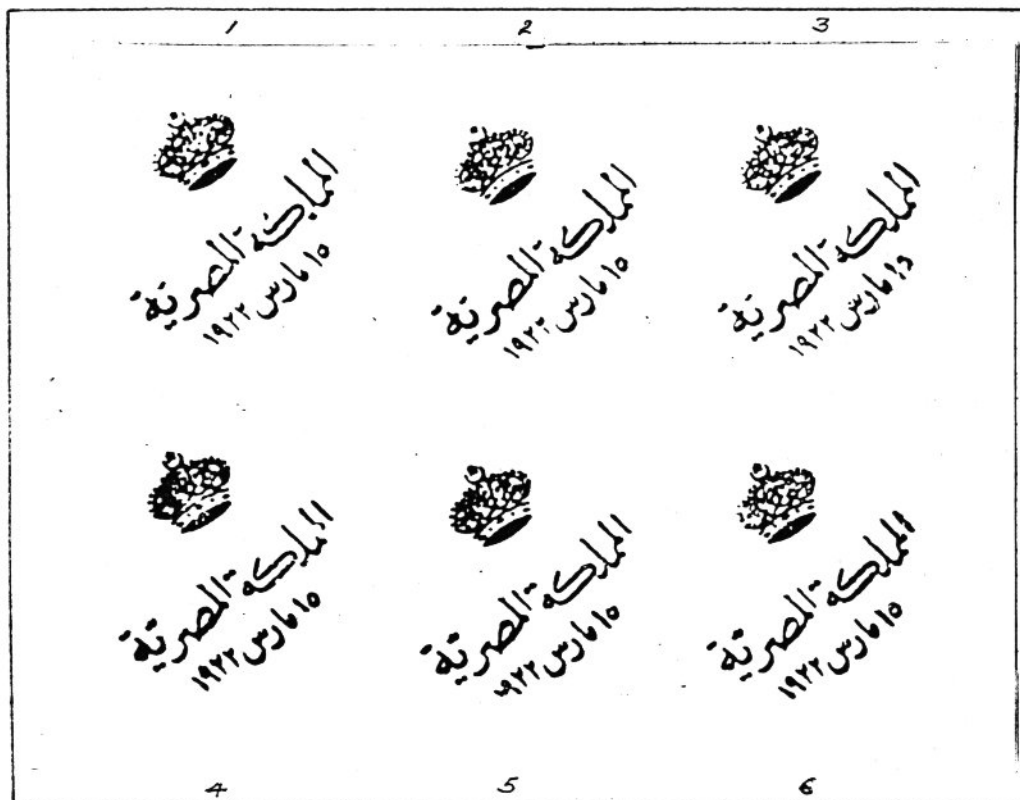
The overprint was prepared from two of the single clichés used for the full sheets (Type II A). Stereos Nos 2 and 4 were selected and placed in that order, one above the other. A printing plate of six impressions was prepared by repeating the original pair of stereos three times.

Booklet sub-types are recognised as follows.

- 1/ Cross bar on character 13. Square projection from beneath character 4
- 2/ Cross bar on character 13. Broken line of crescent on top of brown.
- 3/ Cross bar on character 13.
- 4/ No cross bar on character 13. Character 2 is broken at base
- 5/ No cross bar on character 13. 1 of 1922 broken and twisted to join 9
- 6/ No cross bar on character 13.

Stereo 2

Stereo 4



Major flaws / Identifiable characteristics, as noted in C.F. Hass page

1944
10/10/44
10/10/44
10/10/44



1944
10/10/44
10/10/44
10/10/44



1944
10/10/44
10/10/44
10/10/44



1944
10/10/44
10/10/44
10/10/44



1944
10/10/44
10/10/44
10/10/44



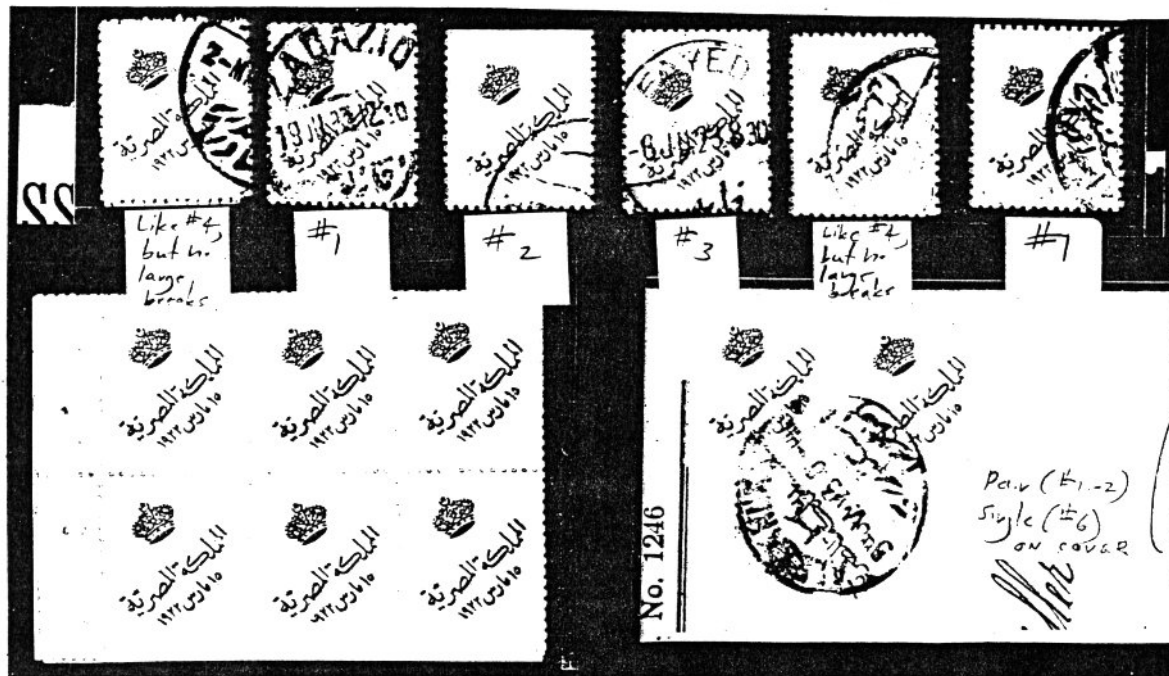
1944
10/10/44
10/10/44
10/10/44



Booklet No 8 14th April 1922. Items from the L. S. Koss collection.



The above stamps with the stamp design filtered out.



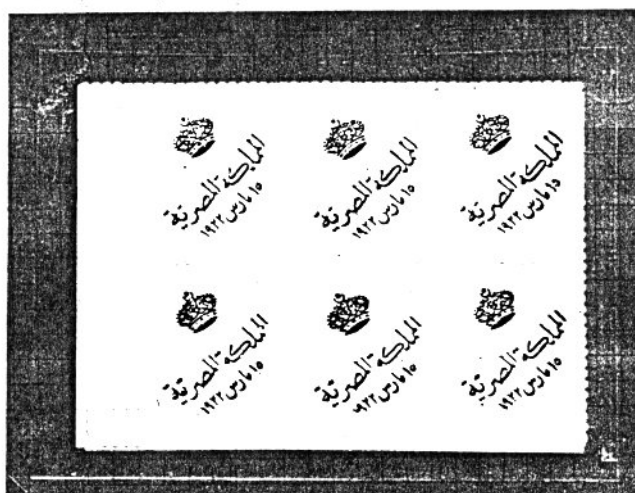
Booklet No 8 14th April 1922

Letter from the L. I. class collection bearing

3 copies of the brown overprint booklet stamps cancelled Alexandrie 5-V-23.



*Transparency for
checking brown overprint
booklet pane stamps.*



Booklets Nos 9 & 10 King Fouad Portrait Issue 1923-1924.

Over the years no official information has been forthcoming on the production of these booklets so in the past it has been a matter of assumption and guesswork as to how they were produced; previous writings have now been proved as to be incorrect.

Due to the researches in the Harrison & Sons archives by Mr. John Sears it has now been established that the 5 Mills Booklet stamp was printed in Holland by the Dutch company Nederlandsche Rotogravure Maatschappij B.V. Haarlem who were located in Leiden in the 1920's when they co-operated with Harrisons in the production of this issue.

Paper held in stock at Harrisons for Booklet stamp production measured $22\frac{1}{4} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This was divided into 2 before printing thus allowing for 3 panes of 60; 180 stamps per half sheet of paper, each pane of 60 stamps divided by a "gutter" margin.

All stamps on each pane of 60 appear to have been printed with the portrait of the king's head in an upright position, not tête bêche as in the later issues of 1927-1937. This statement is explained below.

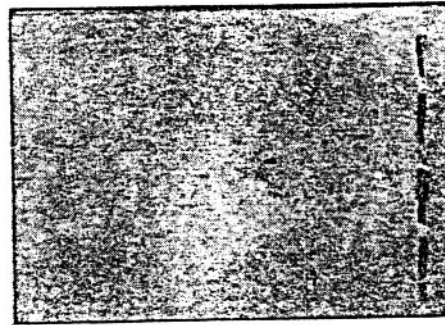
All known existing booklets and odd panes of 6 stamps have a plain "binding in" selvedge on the left hand side of each pane of 6 stamps and are or have been stapled on the left, therefore one concludes there must have been a plain margin dividing vertical rows 1, 2 and 3 from rows 4, 5 and 6. Another reason for this statement is the lack of inverted watermarks on these booklet stamps. Specialists have been through many of these booklet stamps and the quantities of inverted umks recorded is very small in relation to the numbers examined. This small number would have come from the paper being fed into the printing press the wrong way.

The perforation of the printed sheets of stamps and the printing of the outer booklet covers was executed by Harrisons before being made up into booklets and shipped to Egypt. According to the "Day Book" the quantities of these booklet stamps printed in Holland amounted to 13,460,000 of the 5 millimes value only.

Booklet No 9 1923-1924

البريد المصري

Four pages 6 x 5 millimetres. Design changed to portrait of King Fouad, colour brown. Cover coloured pink with inscription in English and Arabic in black ink. Back cover plain. Booklet stapled on left with two staples. Price 120 millimetres. Plain waxed interleaving.



Booklet No 10 The King Fead Composite Booklet 1923-24.

Containing	2 pages 6 x 5 millimetres	} Price 210 millimetres
	1 page 6 x 10 "	
	1 page 6 x 15 "	

Below are shown the three stamps supposed to have been issued in the above booklet. These are from Post Office Sheets of 100 and only shown to illustrate the stamps supposed to exist in this booklet.



There is a mystery surrounding the authenticity of this booklet should it exist. The Egypt section of the following two long out of print catalogues, "Rogers Postal Booklet Catalogue", edited by Jacques H. Rogers, and The British Empire Postage Stamp Booklets, Evaluation and Study, 2nd Edition. Edited by H. R. Work, do not list this booklet. But is now listed in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part 19 Published 1990 and 1996.

We now come to another part of the mystery surrounding this Booklet.

In the "Byam" Sale on the 24/25th Oct. 1961, Lot No 738 is described in a rather vague description. Quote "A selection of Booklets (6) with 4 pages of 5 millimetres (2) two pages of 6 stamps of 5 millimetres, a page of 10 millimetres and a page of 15 millimetres, the last two exploded and incomplete with 3 pages of 6 stamps of the 5 millimetres, one of the last booklets with inverted watermark. Value £18. Realised £12-10.

This lot was bought by a London dealer, who sold it to an American collector, but its present whereabouts is not known.

Continued on next page.

Booklet No 10 continued.

The question that arises concerning these two Composite Booklets from this sale is to their authenticity.

1/ It has been proven, no 10 or 15 millimes stamps were ordered or printed for a Composite Booklet, only the 5 millime was printed in panes of 60 stamps for the 4 panes of 6 x 5 millime booklet.

2/ Over the years many, many thousands of used stamps of this issue have been studied but no specialist has reported or recorded any mint or used copies of the 10 and 15 millimes values as having come from this Composite Booklet.

3/ One can only assume that the two Composite Booklets in the "Byam" sale could have been incorrectly catalogued or were trial or experimental booklets made up officially or conceived by some person unknown.

It would be quite an easy matter to create this booklet.

The Stamp Booklets Printed in Egypt.

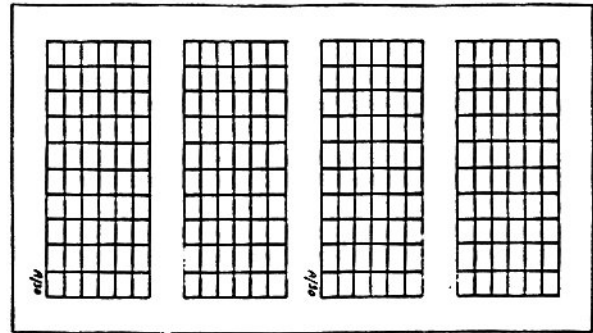
In 1925 the Survey Department of Egypt started experimenting with the production of their own postage stamps by the photogalvanic process.

Various types of screen were used in early experimental stages on the 5 millieme value only until suitable ones were found for producing Post Office sheets of 100 and Booklet pages of 60.

In 1927 these stamps went on sale at Post Offices and the first Egyptian printed Booklet appeared at the same time containing 24×5 millieme stamps priced at 120 millicemes.

From then onwards all booklets of stamps were printed in Egypt including changes in design, value and format until production was discontinued after the Defense issue of 1954.

The makeup of the sheet for Booklet
stamps 1926-1937



Sheets of 240 stamps in four panes of 60 (6x10) of the 5 mills value were specially printed for booklet production, the 10 and 15 mills values were added later for the 1930 Composite Booklet.

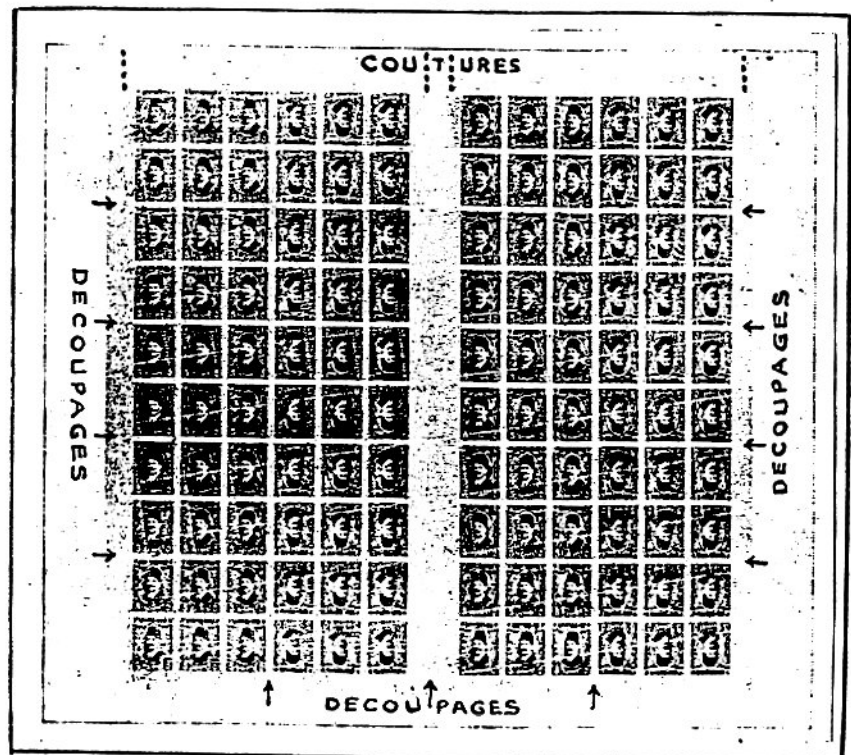
Each pane of 60 had the first three vertical rows with the King's head in an upright position and the last three vertical rows with the head inverted.

Each pane of 60 was divided by a gutter margin with Control Nos printed only on the 1st and 3rd panes. After printing the sheet of four panes was perforated by a single comb machine and then divided into two sheets of two panes. Four sheets each of two panes were placed on top of each other but separated by a plain paraffin wax interleaver. The printed card covers were placed on top and the plain one placed below the assembled sheets. The complete assembly was then stitched together and guillotined as shown in the illustration below.

After cutting up all the booklets then had the King's head in the upright position but half the booklets opened from the right and the other half from left.

Only 1 in 20 booklets contained the Control Nos.

The Survey Dept sent to the Palace in Cairo 2 complete perforated sheets of each Plate No and 1 imperf sheet on thin card with "CANCELLED" printed on reverse. These were sent each time a new Control No was put to press. These sheets became known to collectors when King Farouk's collection was auctioned in Cairo in 1954.



Booklet No 11Die Negative Type IV AThe main characteristics.

- 1/ Booklets
- 2/ Control Nos A/26, A/28, A/29
- 3/ Diagonal Screen
- 4/ Shading down right side of oval background but does not merge with coat.
- 5/ Size of stamp $18 \times 22 \frac{3}{4}$ M.M.



For clearest details see large photograph.



Unless these stamps are in complete booklets or panes or show the quilted straight edge caused when cut into booklet form, there is no means of differentiating them from Type IV, (sheet issue).

Die Negative Type II A.



Die Negative 14A
Exhibit No A/26
Page Nos 1 & 2



Die Negative 14A
Exhibit No A/29
Page Nos 3 & 4

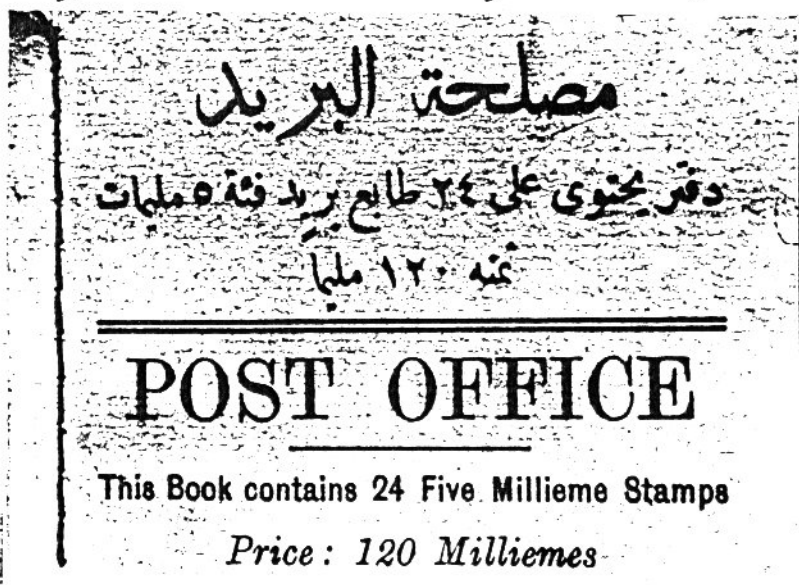


The King Fouad Booklets with Die Negative Type III A

Booklet No 11 with Control Nos. A/26 A/28 A/29

Although printed in fairly large quantities complete booklets are almost non-existent. The one copy I have seen has a cover with the printing on the front identical to the known existing booklets printed from 1930 onwards, but whereas all booklets after and including 1930 have a plain waxed interleaving, this booklet carries a "SPACE TO LET FOR ADVERTISEMENTS" on the inside of front cover, one side of interleaving and inside and outside of back cover.

Whether this appeared in all booklets of 1926-1929, or only one particular booklet is not known. The booklet seen has no Control No and therefore gives no guide line as to which year it was printed.
(see next page)



The King Fouad Booklets with Die Negative Type IV A
with Control Nos A/26. A/28. A/29.

Advertisements in Booklets of Postage Stamps.

The Administration of Postes issued a circular informing the public they had until the 15th March 1930 to submit their advertisements for the booklets of stamps.

The examples destined for publication, to be submitted in six copies carefully executed, printed in black on white paper to have the dimensions exactly as to be published, not exceeding the dimensions 60 x 45 mm. Examples exceeding these precise limits will not be accepted.

Ref:- L.O.P. Vol I No 4 APR 1930. Page 13.

In view of the above announcement I would suggest that it was the 1929 booklet that carried the "SPACE TO LET FOR ADVERTISEMENTS" in preparation for the new booklet printings of 24 x 5 mills and the composite booklet of 12 x 5 mills, 6 x 10 mills, 6 x 15 mills for 1930.

As no Fouad booklets of 1930 to 1937 are recorded bearing advertisements, it appears there was little or no response to this insert in the then current booklet or above announcement.

Die Negative Type IV A Booklet No 11Booklet Printings

<u>Date of issue</u>	<u>Control No</u>	<u>No of Booklets issued</u>	<u>Mk. up of Booklets.</u>
8-1-1927	A/26	270,000	24 x 5 mills
2-5-1928	A/28	372,000	24 x 5 mills
10-6-1929	A/29	350,000	24 x 5 mills.

Although fairly large quantities of these booklets were printed and sold, complete booklets and even panes of six are now rare. Pink card cover.

Left hand pane with normal wmk.



*The rare A/26 Control No with
Inverted watermark. (error)*



*The left hand pane bearing Control No
should have normal upright wmk.*

Inverted Wmk



Inverted Wmk.



INV. WMK.

*Printing flaw on
forehead.*



*↑ Flaw on chin, and
large spot of colour
end of moustach.*

Die Negative Type IV A

Booklet Printings

Normal Watermark

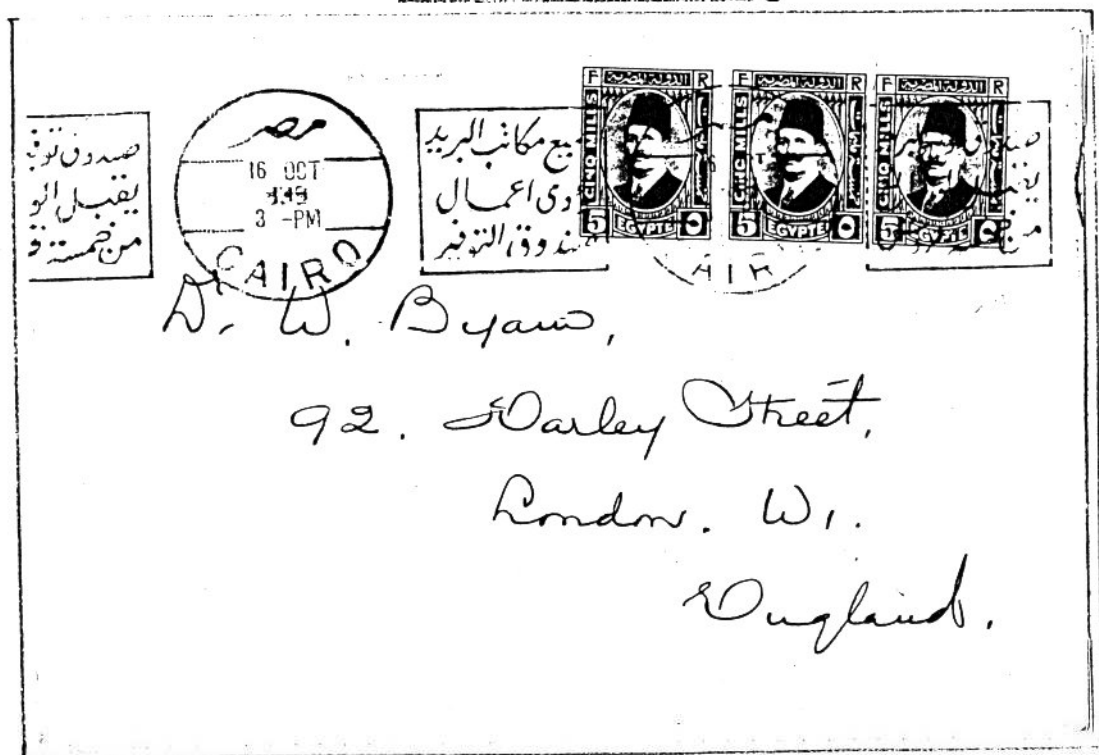
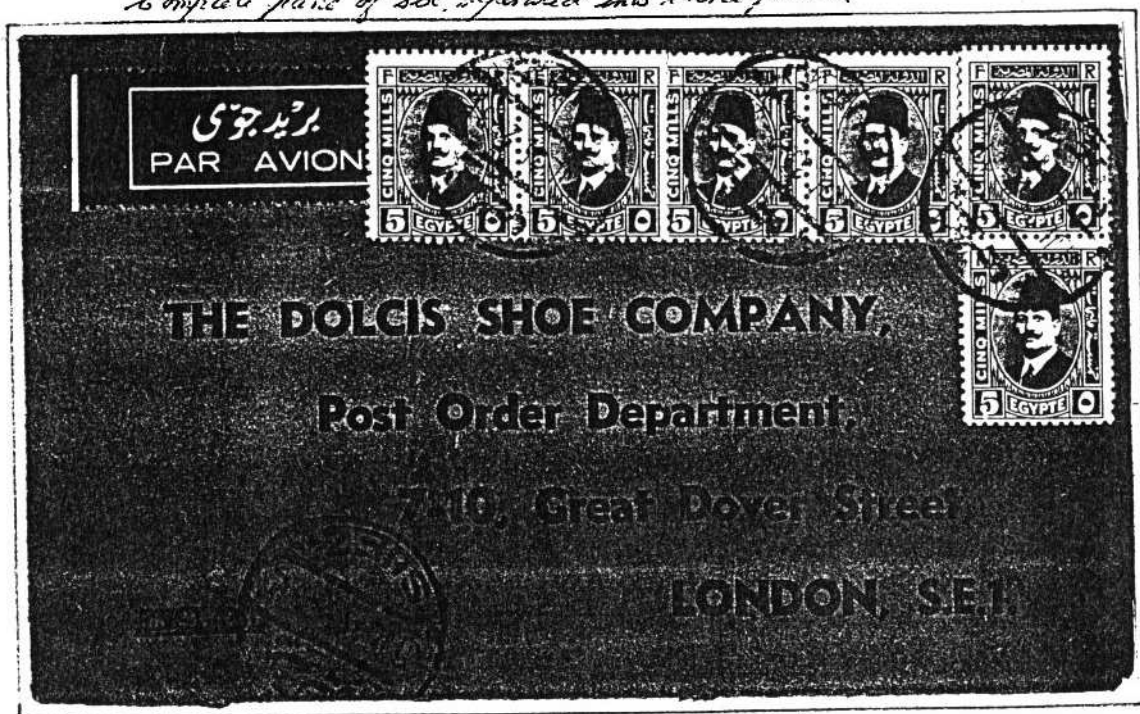


Die Negative Type IV A

Booklet Printings

Inverted Watermark

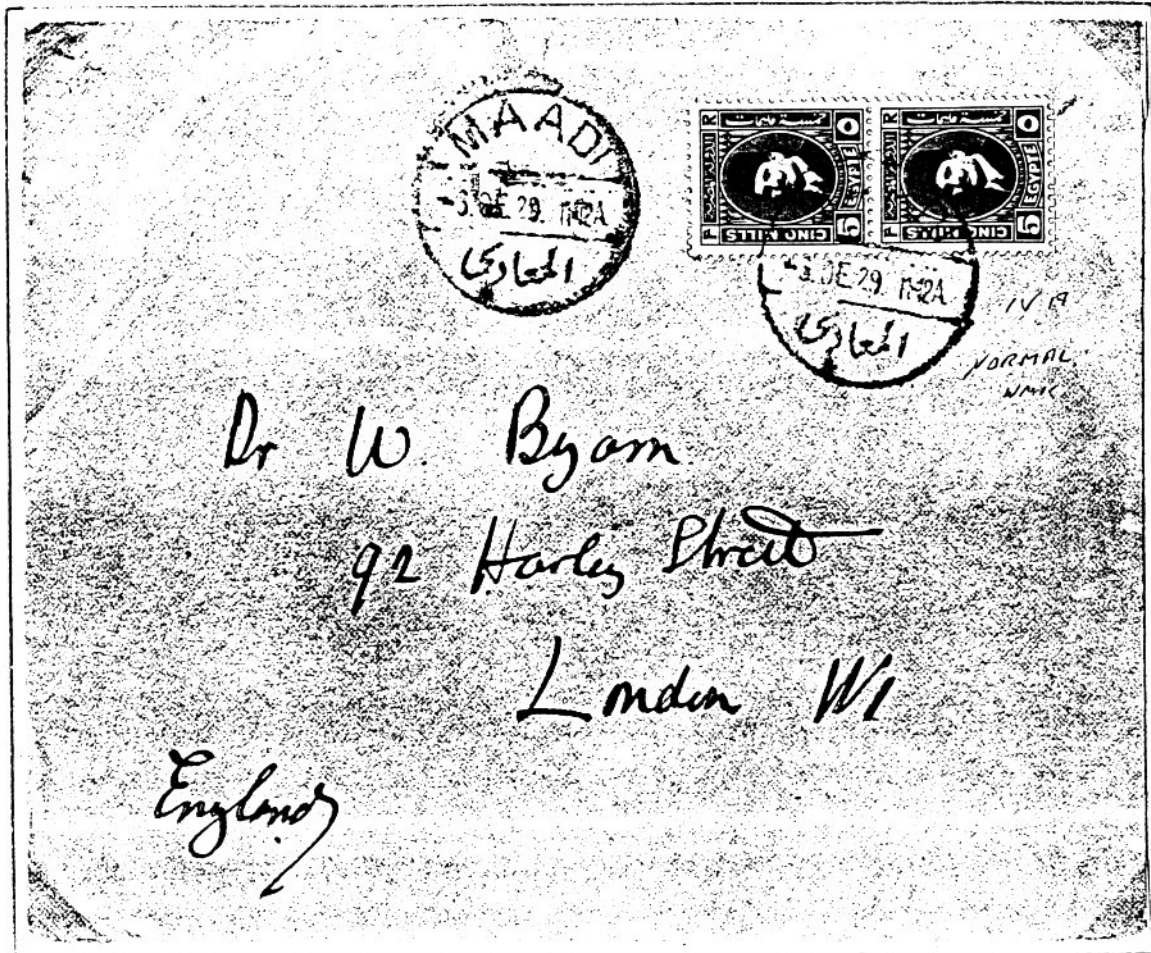


Die Negative Type IV A.Booklet PrintingsNormal Watermark.*Complete pane of six separated into three pairs.*

Die Negative Type IV A

Normal Watermark

Booklet Printings

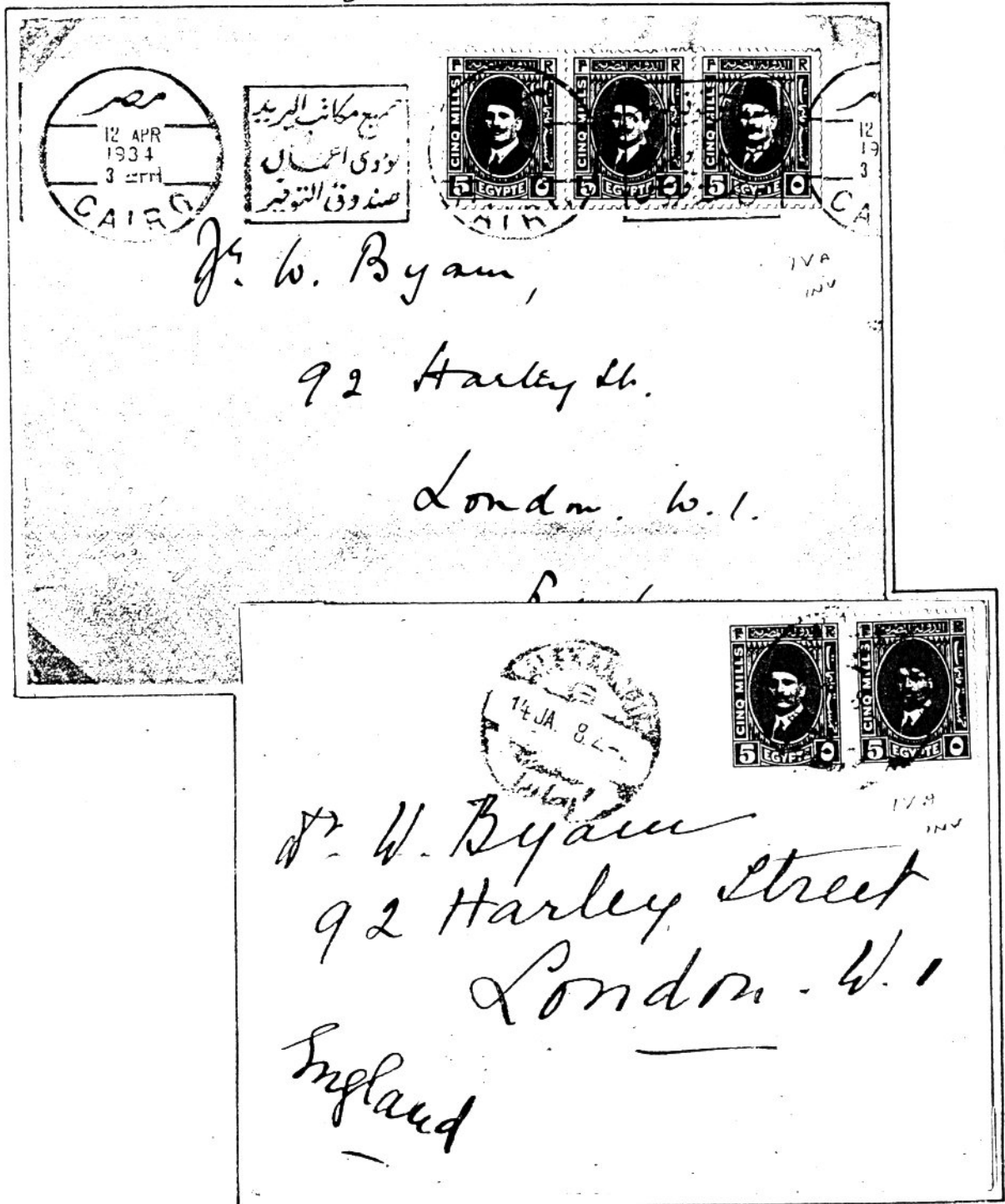


Die Negative Type IV A.

Booklet Printings.

Inverted Watermark.

Best of the Cairo City Police on flap of envelope.



Booklet No 11ADie Negative Type III

- 1/ Booklets.
- 2/ Control Nos. None
- 3/ Diagonal Screen
- 4/ Very slight shading down right side of oval background.
- 5/ Size of stamp $18 \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
- 6/ Die Negative Mark as shown in sketch below.
- 7/ Watermark Inverted except in the cases of error which is Normal.

The main characteristics

For clearer details see large photograph.

Die Negative Mark

Dot at N.E. corner.

Always present, but in some cases, extremely faint.

Die Negative Type III

Die Negative Type III and VPROOFS

Conclusive proof that Die Negatives Type III and V were produced from the same cylinder is shown below.

In April 1926, the printing of Egyptian stamps formerly executed abroad was handed over to the Survey Dept., Cairo. Proof sheets of all cylinders put to press by the Survey Dept were sent to the Royal Palace for retention by the reigning King. These proof sheets, on thick unwatermarked, ungummed paper and imperforate, had on the reverse the word "CANCELLED" printed in English or Arabic. When King Farouk was deposed, these proof sheets along with the rest of the Royal collection were auctioned at Houbek Palace, Cairo, in 1954 by H. R. Harmer Ltd, and thus found their way into the philatelic market.

Only one sheet was printed from each cylinder put to press, so Control No blocks of each printing are unique.

DIE NEGATIVE TYPE V.

DIE NEGATIVE TYPE III



The piece shown above is from the 1931 Booklet cylinder and a study of this block shows the six stamps on the left bear the Die Negative mark F which is characteristic of Die Negative Type V and the six stamps inverted on the right bear the Die Negative mark R which is characteristic of Die Negative Type III.

The late Dr. Gordon Ward in his many writings on these stamps mentions that he had never seen a Control No block of Die Negative Type III. The piece above proves beyond any doubt that these two Dies were printed from the same cylinder and when cut up into Booklet form, Die Negative Type III cannot exist with Control No.

Die Negative Type IIIBooklet Printing. Inverted Wmk.Issued in the undermentioned booklets:-

<u>Composite Booklet.</u>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 12 \times 5 \text{ mills} \\ 6 \times 10 \text{ " } \\ 6 \times 15 \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$	Issued 1930	No issued :-	25,200
<u>Blue card</u>				
<u>Booklet No 12</u>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \\ 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$	" 1930	No issued :-	130,000
		" 1931	No issued :-	183,250
<u>Booklets containing</u>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \\ 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$	" 1932	No issued :-	137,000
<u>5 mills value only-</u>		" 1934	No issued :-	55,600
<u>Pink card</u>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$	" 1935	No issued :-	163,000
<u>Booklet No 11A</u>				

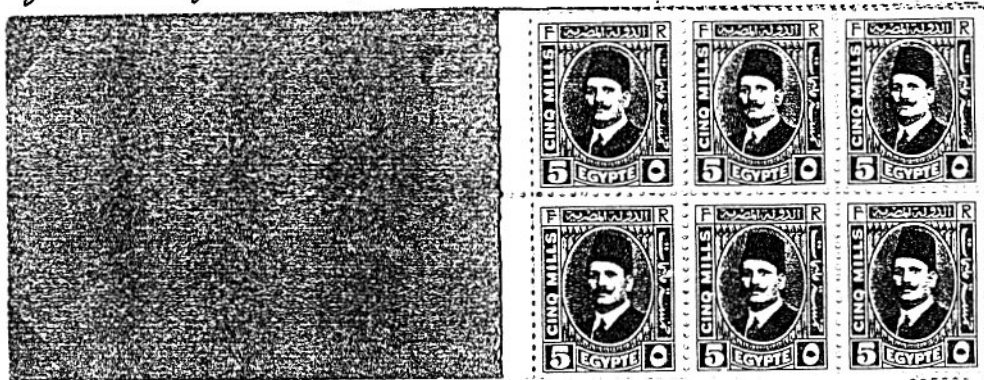


In the 1930 printing a small quantity of paper was fed into the printing press the wrong way round, therefore Die Negative Type III can be found with normal wmk instead of the usual inverted wmk. The wmk errors found their way into the 1930 Composite Booklet.

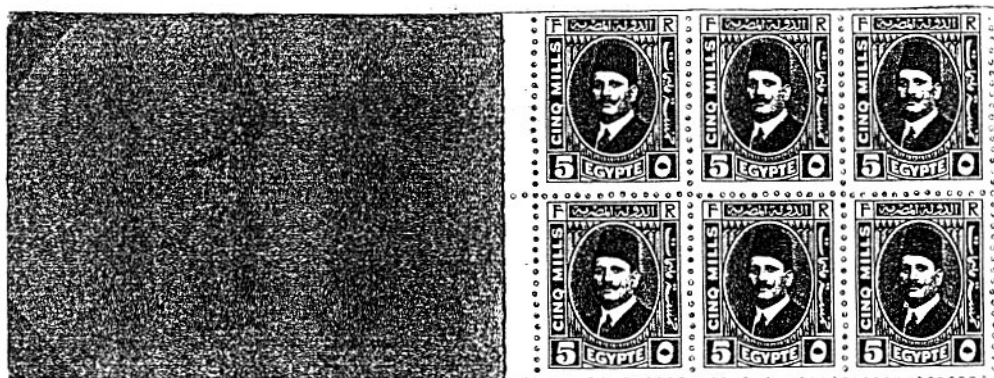
Owing to the composition of the sheet, (Die Negatives III and V were printed from the same cylinders,) Die Negative Type III does not exist with Control Nos.

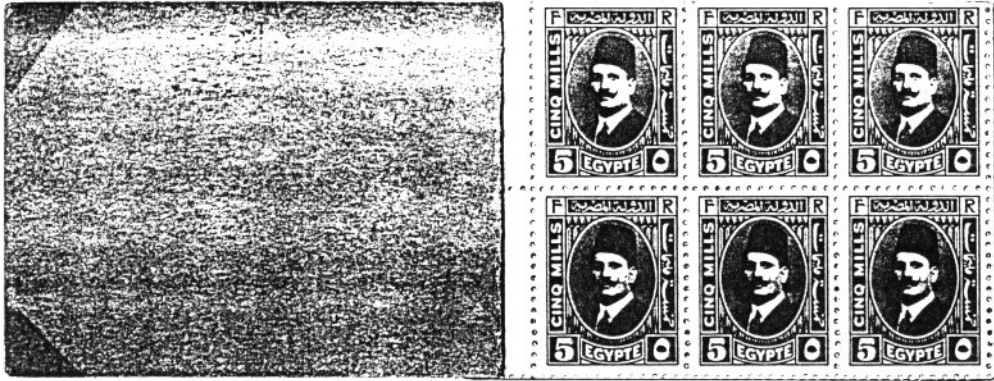
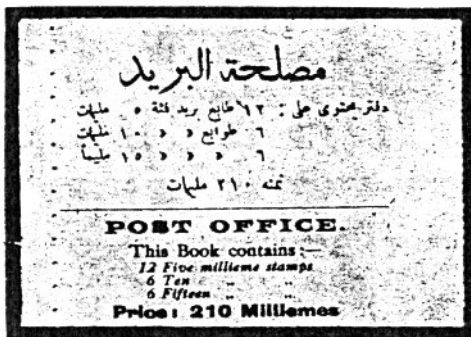
Die Negative Type IIIBooklet printing.Booklet No 12Work:- Normal. (error)

The 1930 Composite Booklet containing two panes of 5 mills. Die Negative Type III with error of watermark, normal as illustrated. The 10 and 15 mills values in this booklet have inverted watermark which is correct as all the stamps in this booklet come from the right hand side of the sheet pane, printed with the face side of the stamp inverted.



The 1930 Composite Booklet with the 2nd pane of 5 mills with error of watermark, Normal. The 1st pane of 5 mills and the panes of 10 and 15 mills have inverted watermark.

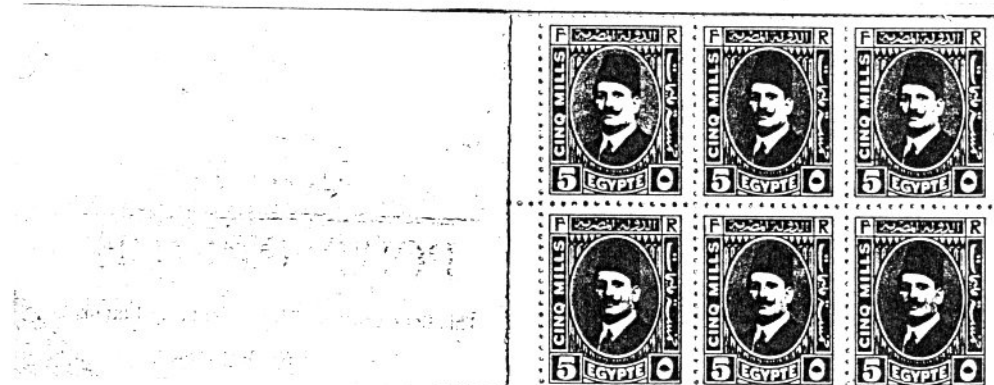


Die Negative Type IIIBooklet Printing. Inverted Work.The 1930 Composite Booklet. No 12*Details of cover of 1930 Composite Booklet*

BLUE CARD

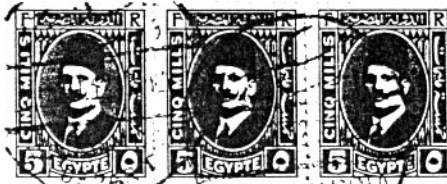
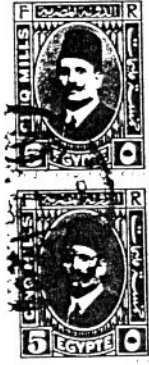
*Details of cover
1930-35 24 x 5 mills Booklet.*

PINK CARD

The 1930-35 24 x 5 mills Booklet. No 11A

Die Negative Type III

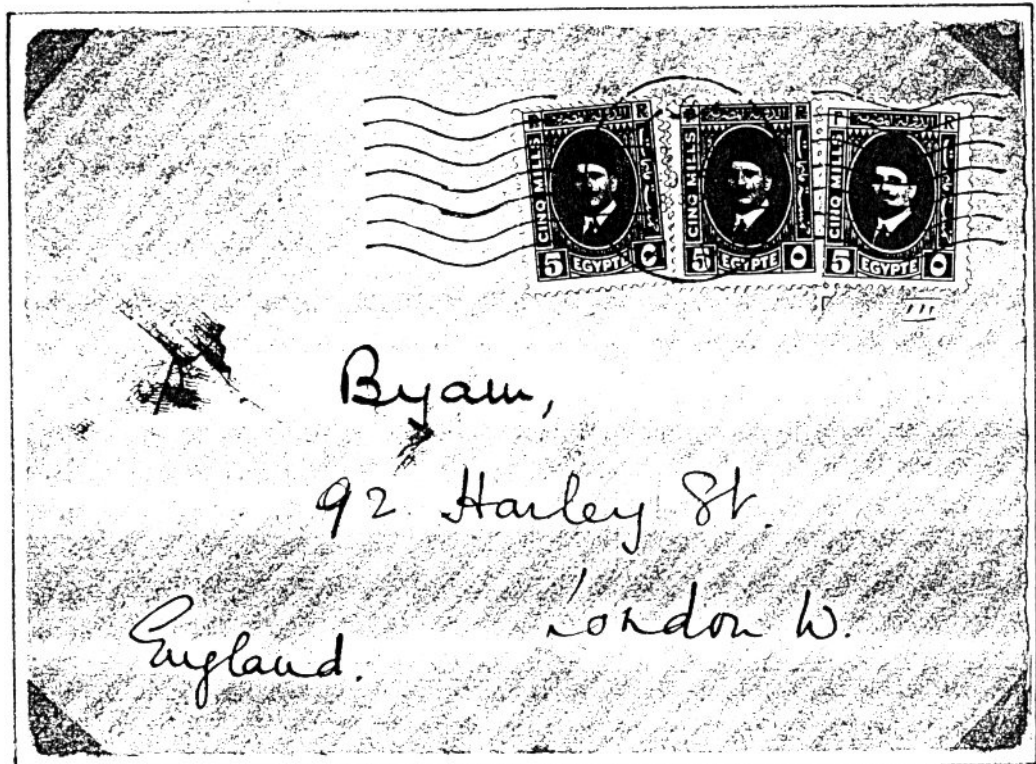
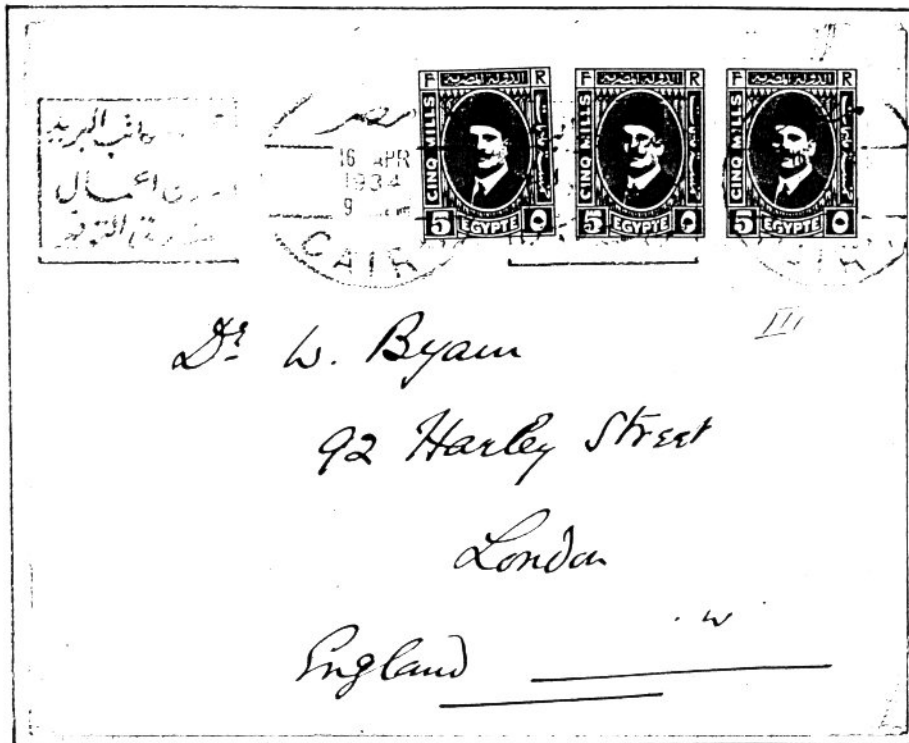
Booklet Printing. Inverted Wmk.



Die Negative Type III.

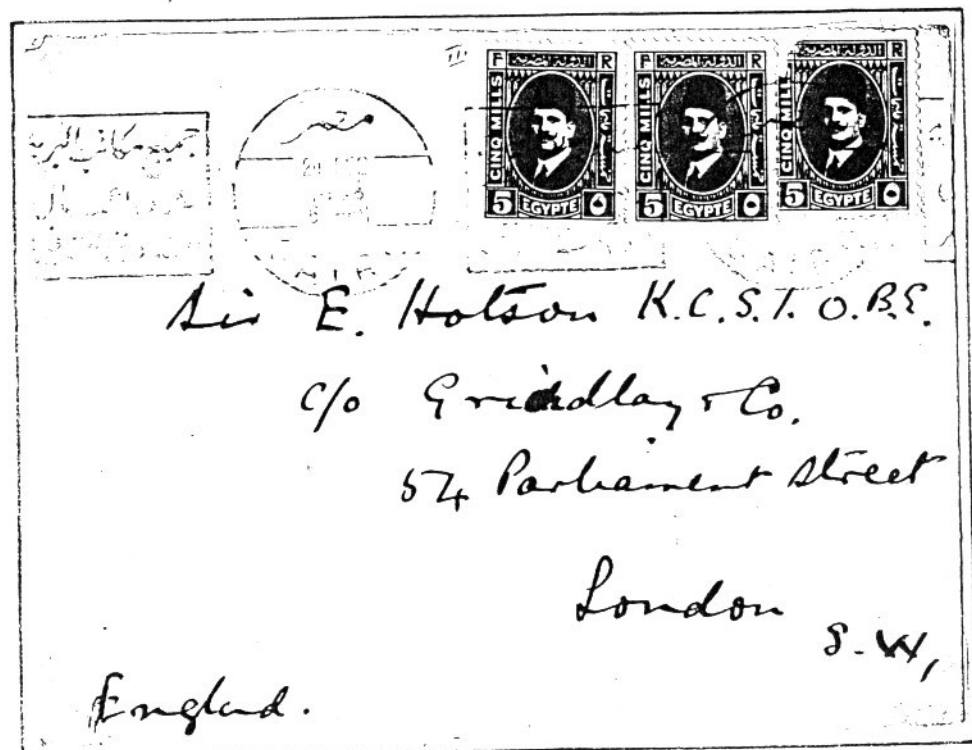
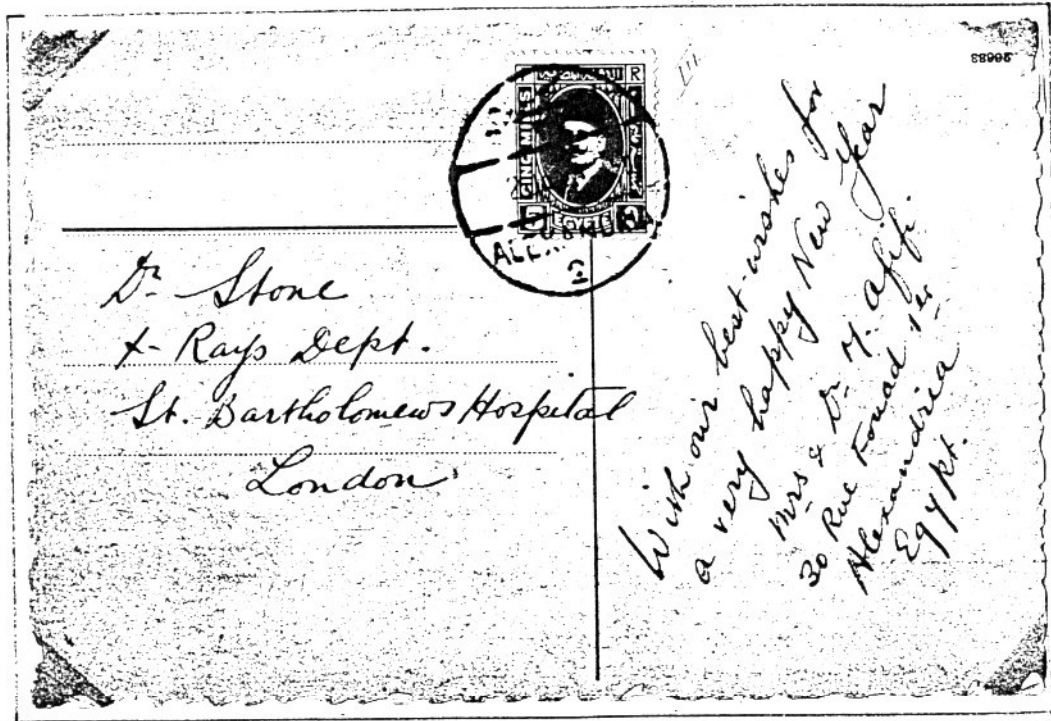
Booklet printing. Inverted Wmk.



Die Negative Type IIIBooklet Printing. Inverted Lmk.

Die Negative Type III

Booklet Printing. Inverted Wmk.

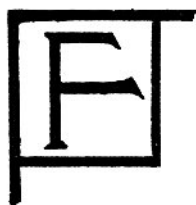


Die Negative Type VThe main characteristics

- 1/ Booklets.
- 2/ Control Nos:- composite booklet of three values, A/30
24 x 5 mills booklets, A/30 : A/31 : A/32 : ~~A/33~~ A/34 : ~~A/35~~ ~~A/36~~ A/35
- 3/ Diagonal Screen.
- 4/ Shading merging with coat down lower right side of oval background.
- 5/ Size of stamp 18 x 22 1/2 mm.
- 6/ Die Negative mark as shown in sketch below.
- 7/ Watermark Normal except in the cases of error which is Inverted.



For clearer details see large photograph.

Die Negative Mark.

Mark above F outside
frameline in N.W. corner.
Always present.



Die Negative Type V.

Die Negative Type VBooklet Printing. Normal Wmk.Issued in the following booklets:-

<u>Composite Booklet</u>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 \times 5 \text{ mills} \\ 6 \times 10 \text{ " } \\ 6 \times 15 \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$	Control No A/30	No issued :- 25,200
	<u>Blue card</u> <u>No 12A</u>		
<u>Booklets containing</u> <u>5 mills value only</u>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \\ 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \\ 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \\ 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \\ 24 \times 5 \text{ " } \end{array} \right\}$	Control No A/30	No issued :- 130,000
		Control No A/31	No issued :- 183,250
		Control No A/32	No issued :- 137,000
		Control No A/33 A/34	No issued :- 55,600
		Control No A/32 A/34 A/35	No issued :- 163,000
<u>Pink card</u> <u>No 11B</u>			

In the 1930 printing a small quantity of paper was fed into the printing press the wrong way round, therefore Die Negative Type V can be found with inverted wmk instead of usual normal wmk.

The wmk errors found their way into the 1930 Composite Booklet and booklets are recorded containing one pane and two panes with inverted wmk. Booklets containing Die Negative, Type V with inverted wmk and Control No A/30 must be considered very rare.



Die Negative Type V

Booklet Printing. Normal Wmk.

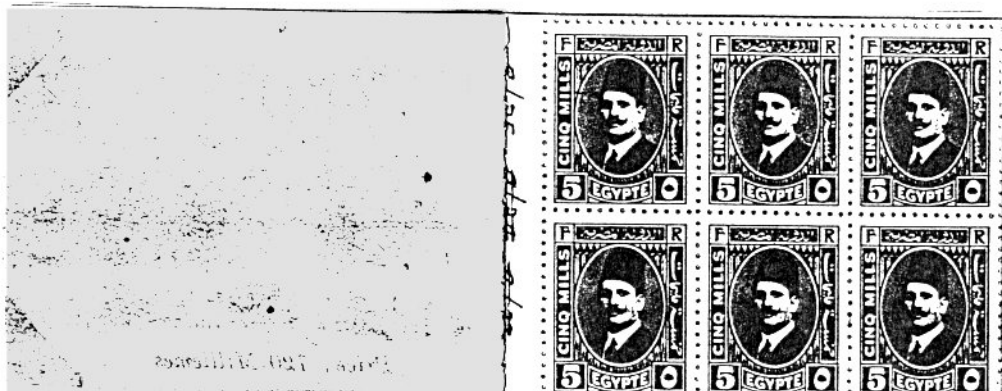
The 24 x 5 mills Booklets. No 11 B



The 1932 issue bearing Control No A/32



The 1935 issue bearing Control Nos A/33 A/34 A/35

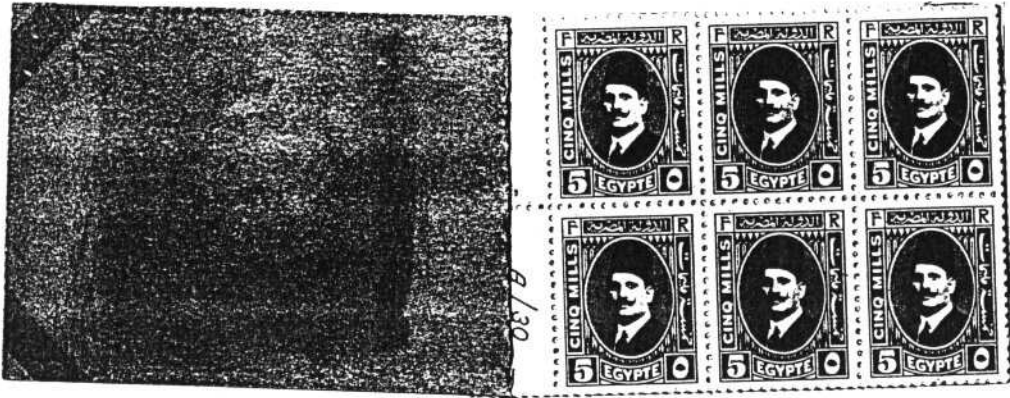


Die Negative Type II

Booklet No 12A

Booklet Printing. Normal Wmk.

The 1930 Composite Booklet with Control A/30



Die Negative Type V

Booklet Printing. Normal Work.



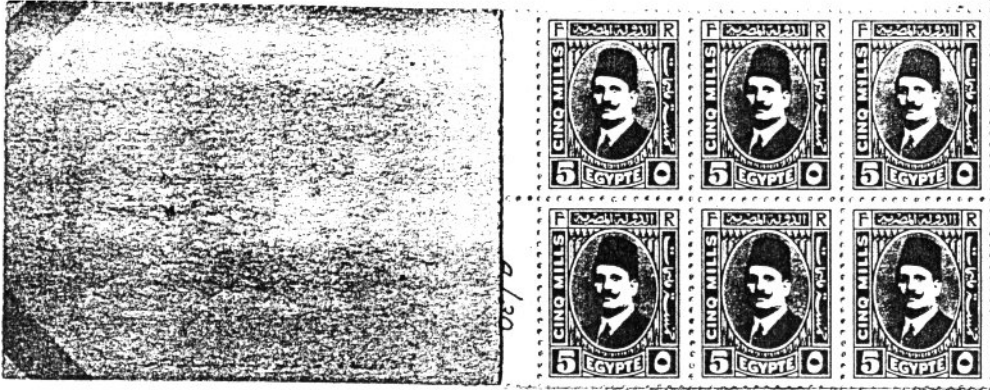
Die Negative Type V

Booklet Printings Inverted Wmk.

The 1930 Composite Booklets with error of watermark No 12 A

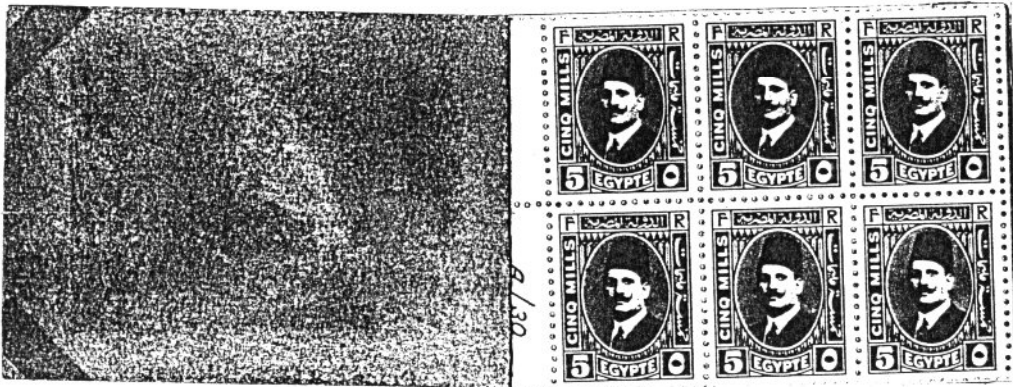
Both panes of 5 mills with INVERTED WMK.

Control No A/30



INVERTED WMK NORMAL WMK
1st Pane of 5 mills ; 2nd Pane of 5 mills

Control No A/30



NORMAL WMK INVERTED WMK
1st Pane of 5 mills ; 2nd Pane of 5 mills

Control No A/30



Die Negative Type V

Booklet Printing. Inverted Wmk.
(error.)

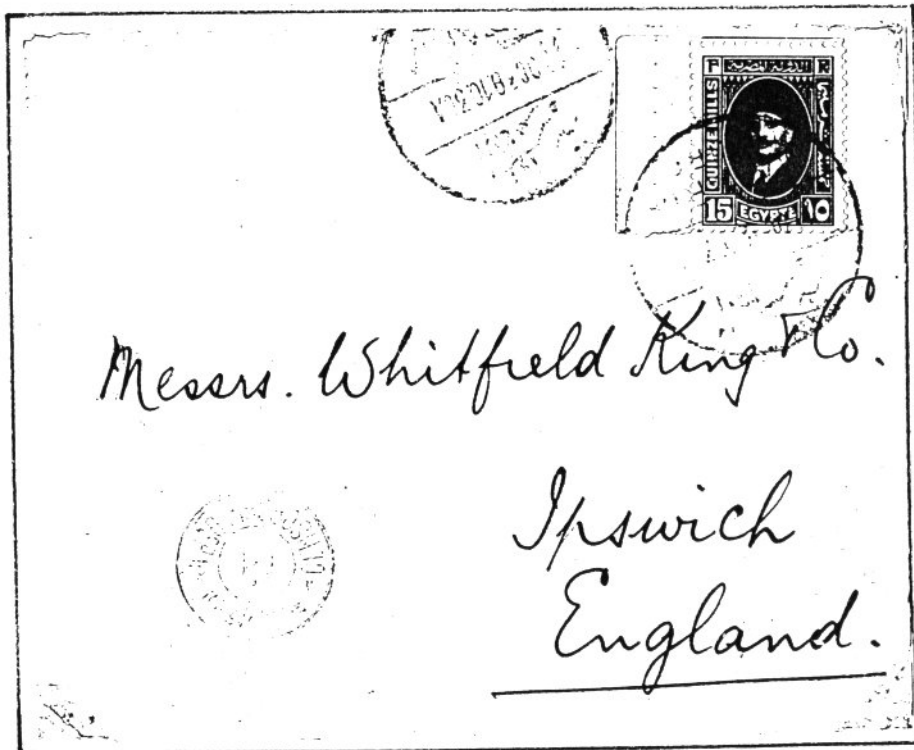
Wmk. Inverted (error)

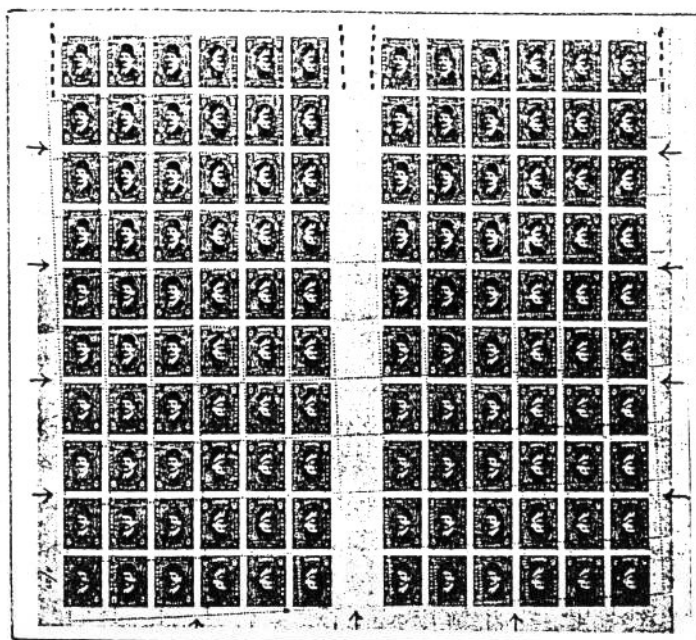


Booklet printings of the 15 millimes value from the one and
only composite booklets of 1930



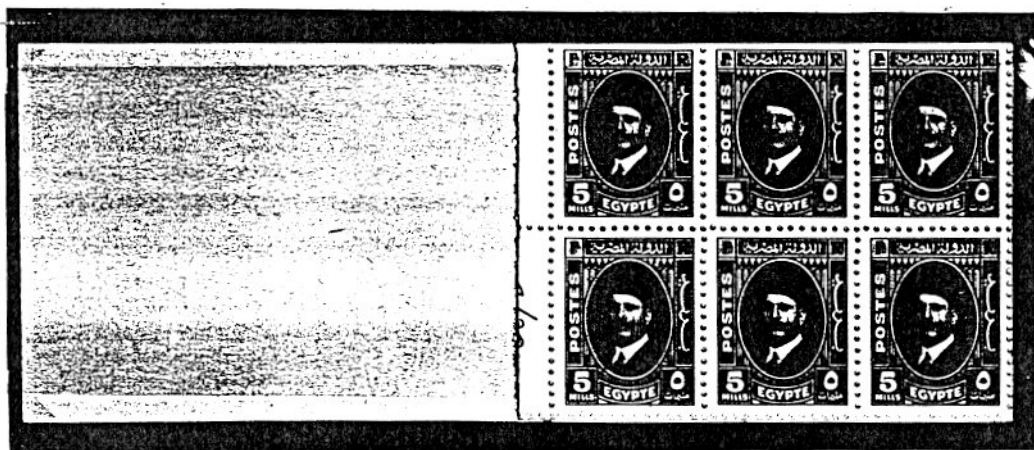
Late use. Oct. 1939



Booklet No 13Details of sheet make-up for the 1936-37 bookletsArrows denote cutting up lines.Dotted lines denote line of stitching.

Booklet No 13 21 OCT. 1936164,000 booklets delivered.

Four pages 6×5 millimetres, brown. Cover coloured pink with inscription in English and Arabic on front in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched on left hand side with four sheets of interleaving between stamps of paraffin waxed paper. Price 120 millimetres. Stamps designed slightly different to previous issue of 1926-1935 in that the word "POSTE" has replaced the value in the side panels.

Wmk:- NormalControl No A/36 City with control 8,200

Booklet No 1315 SEPT 1937197,000 booklets deliveredDetails as before.Wmk:- NormalControl No A/37Qty with control:- 9,850

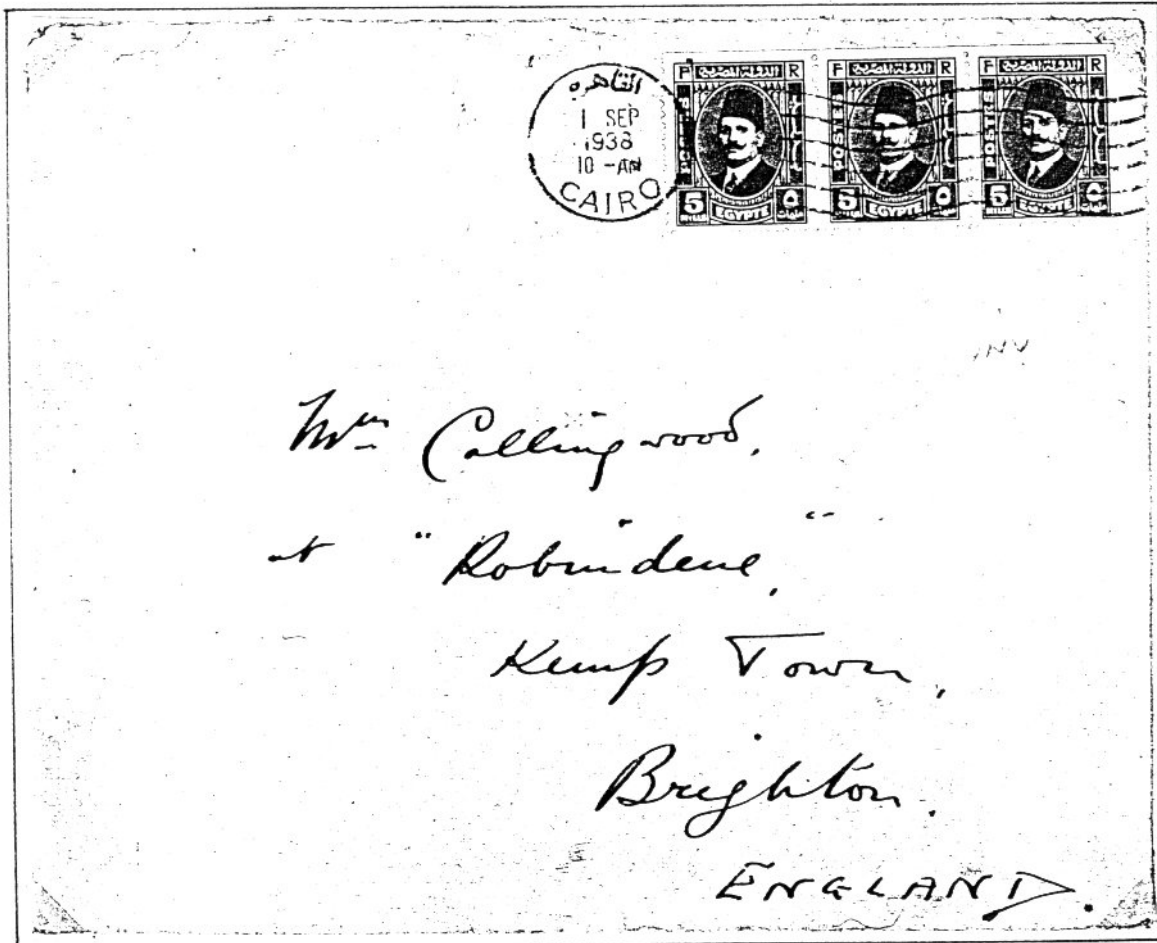
Booklet No 1321 OCT 1936 and 15 SEPT 1937Wmk: InvertedDetails as before

Booklet No 13. 1936/1937

WMK. NORMAL



WMK. INVERTED



In 1937 King Farouk succeeded to the throne on the death of his father King Fouad and new stamps were issued, showing the new king in civilian dress.

Also from 1937-43 an important change took place in the production of booklets. The sheets were still composed of 240 stamps in four panes of 60 but whereas in the previous printings from 1928 onwards the stamps had been printed tête-bêche in even numbers and stapled or stitched on the left hand side, the sheets were now printed with all stamps in an upright position and half the booklets were stitched on the left and the other half on the right. The year of control No. was still printed in the lower left hand corner on the left hand panes of 60, so booklets with control Nos. were still issued in the ratio of 1 to 20.

The paraffin waxed interleaving was replaced by a whitey-brown paper bearing details of postal instructions and advice printed in Arabic in black ink. This form of interleaving appeared in booklets from sheets bearing control Nos. A/37 : A/38 : ~~A/39~~ A/39 : The booklets with control Nos. A/40 : A/41 : ~~Apr~~ A/42 : reverted back to plain interleaving.

Any booklets appearing with inverted watermark are the result of sheets of printing paper being incorrectly fed into the printing press. Therefore booklets containing inverted watermarks are much rarer than on previous issues.

In 1941 the manufacture of booklets came to a halt and the panes of 60 stamps prepared for this purpose were delivered to the Postal Administration on the 6th Nov. 1941 to be distributed to the Post Office for sale over the counter. Quantities were as follows:-

165,140 x 60 panes of 5 millimes with control No. A/40.
1,552 x 60 panes of 15 millimes with control No. ~~A/40~~ A/40.
1,392 x 60 panes of 20 millimes with control No. A/40.

Note:- The 20 millime value, printed for a proposed new booklet with stamps to the value of 270 millimes was never issued in booklets.

In 1943 the manufacture of booklets still in use was also stopped and the remainder of panes of 60 of the 6 millime value were handed over to the Postal Administration on the 27th June 1943 again for sale over Post Office counters. These amounted to 37,000 x 60 panes of 6 millimes with control No. ~~A/41~~ A/42, and without control No.

Details of sheet makeup.

Bottom left corner L.H. pane



Bottom two rows from L.H. pane with Control No A/40



Bottom two rows from L.H. pane with Control No A/40



From booklet panes of 60 delivered to the Postal Administration on the 6th November 1941 for use over Post Office counters on the discontinuation of booklet manufacture. Total of 165,140 x 60 panes of 5 millimes with half the panes bearing Control No A/40 and half the panes without Control No. i.e. 82,570 panes with Control No and 82,570 without Control No.

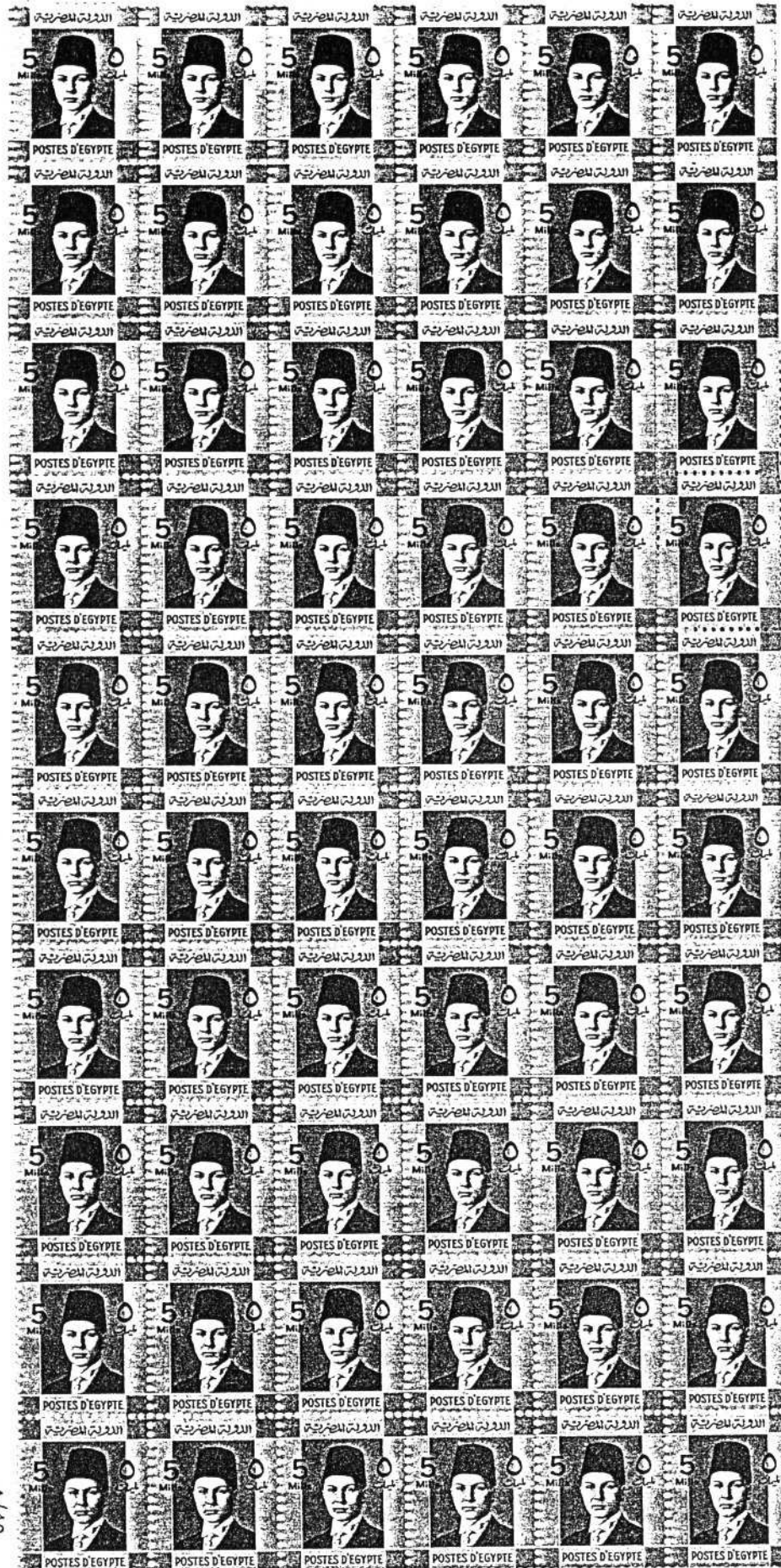
Bottom L.H corner blocks of four without Control from R.H. panes



INVERTED WATER MARK



NOT LISTED BY ZEHRI



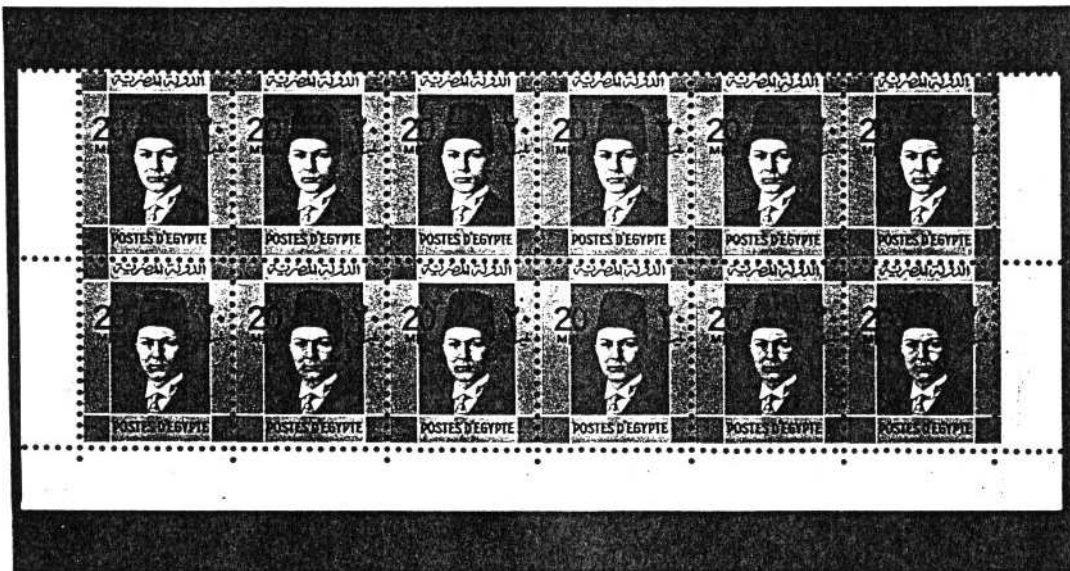
15 Millieme. 1532 x 60 panes sent to Postal Administration on 6th Nov. 1941
 bearing Control No A/38 A/40. i.e. 776 panes with Control No. and
 776 panes without Control No.



20 Milliemmes. 1392 x 60 panes sent to Postal Administration on the 6th Nov. 1941 bearing Control No A/40, i.e 696 panes with Control No and 696 panes without Control No.

The 20 milliemmes was printed for a proposed new booklet but was never used for such purpose.

See Notes on following sheet.



20 Millimetres.

Over the years, there has been some confusion as to whether this stamp produced for booklet manufacture was ever used for such purpose, especially as it is catalogued in a 270 millimetre booklet by H. R. York's British Empire Postage Stamp Booklets and Rogers Postal Booklet Catalogue by Jacques H. Rogers. Both catalogues list this booklet No 14 as under.

- 1937 2 pages of 6 stamps of 5 millimetres, red brown.
 1 page of 6 stamps of 15 millimetres, dark violet.
 1 page of 6 stamps of 20 millimetres, blue.

Cover: Black on blue, stitched right or left.

Inside covers and outside back cover: Blank.

Interleaves: Blank waxed paper or printed cream coloured paper.

Abraham Chaffar writing in the L.O.P Vol IV No 52 Oct 1945 page 356-358 gives the following information which should dispel any doubt as to whether this stamp appeared in any booklet. Quote from this article.

"Incidentally, the 10,000 intended booklets of P.T. 27 which have never been issued as booklets, gave us the opportunity to know how the Survey sheets intended for booklets were printed and bound.

First there is this story. In 1941 the Survey Department owing to overwork in the "Secret Printing Press" which had to supply besides postage, duty and service stamps, wrappers, maps and currency notes etc.... wrote asking to deliver to the G.P.O. stores the pages intended for booklets P.T. 12 and P.T. 27 in the state they were in, i.e. in pages of 60 (10x6) and suggested that they be put on sale to the public. So we have been able to acquire these pretty (miniature) sheets. The 5 mills sheets (Control A/40) are very common, a quantity of the 15 mills have been saved (Control A/58 A/40) but the 20 mills sheets or even Control blocks A/40 are decidedly very scarce, their owners asking a lot of money for them. As regards the 6 mills booklet, in 1942 the Survey Department prepared 37,000 booklets of 6 mills, Control A/41 A/42 and the balance of the order was delivered to the G.P.O. stores in "miniature" sheets of 60 as previously done for the 5, 15, and 20 mills A/40 sheets."

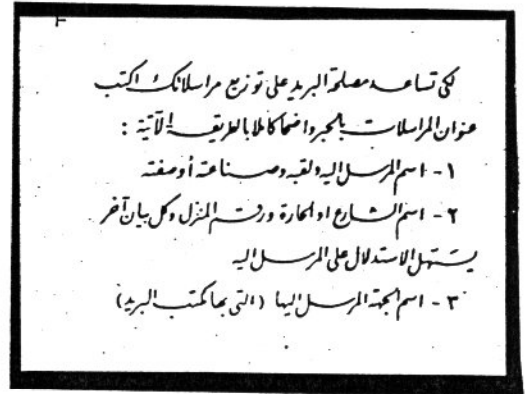
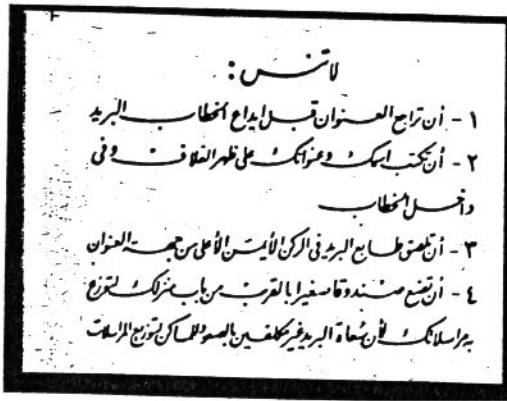
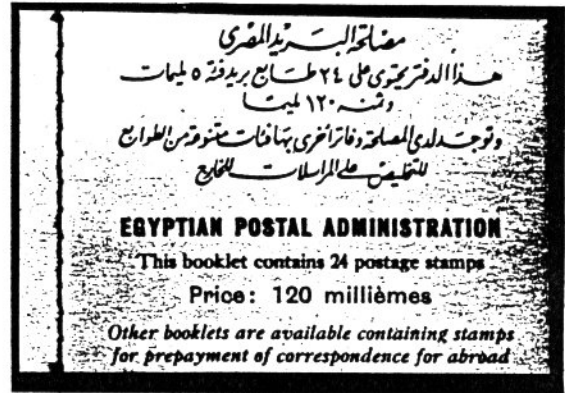
End of quote.

Surely proof that the catalogues are listing a booklet that never existed.

Details of covers and interleaving
on the 24 x 5 millimes booklets
from 1938 - 1940.

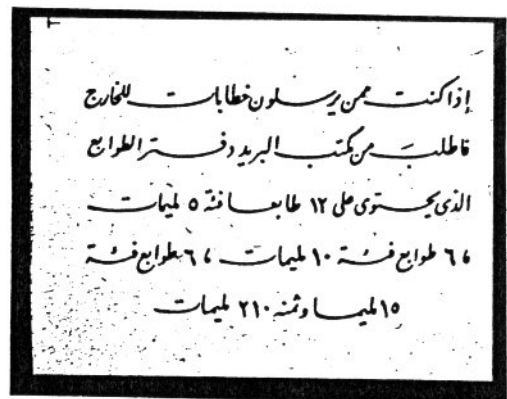
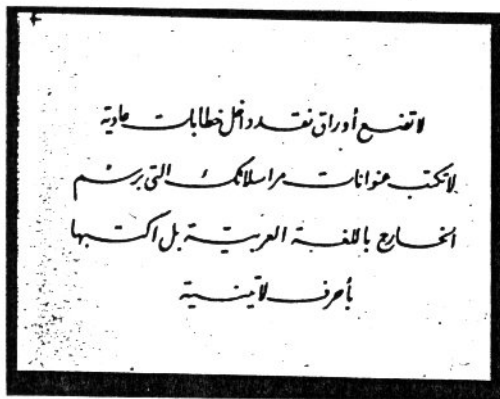
Price 120 millimes.

Booklet No 14



- Do not forget.*
- 1/ To check the address before posting the letter.
 - 2/ To write your name and address on the back of the letter.
 - 3/ To fix the stamp on the upper right corner of the envelope.
 - 4/ To install a small letter box by the door of your house for receiving your correspondence, the postman being not compelled to go upstairs to deliver your mail.

- In order to assist the Postal Administration in the distribution of mail, write, in ink, clearly, the address in the following way.*
- 1/ Name, surname and profession of the addressee.
 - 2/ Name of the street or alley, number of the house and all the details which facilitate the task of the postman.
 - 3/ Name of locality of the addressee (in which there is a post office).



Do not insert banknotes in your ordinary mail. Do not write the address in Arabic, but in Latin characters, when the letter is addressed abroad.

Booklets containing 12 stamps of 5 mms, 6 stamps of 10 mms, and 6 stamps of 15 mms, price 210 mms, are available at the post office.

Booklet No 141938-1940

Four pages 6 x 5 millimetres, red-brown. Cover coloured pink with inscription on front in English and Arabic in black ink. Back cover plain. Slit on left or right hand side in even quantities with four sheets of interleaving, whitey brown paper bearing details of postal instructions and advice printed in Arabic in black ink. Price 120 millimetres.

29 JUN 1938. Qty 274,500 booklets from Control A/37 delivered to Postal Administration
Actual booklets bearing Control No:- 13,725



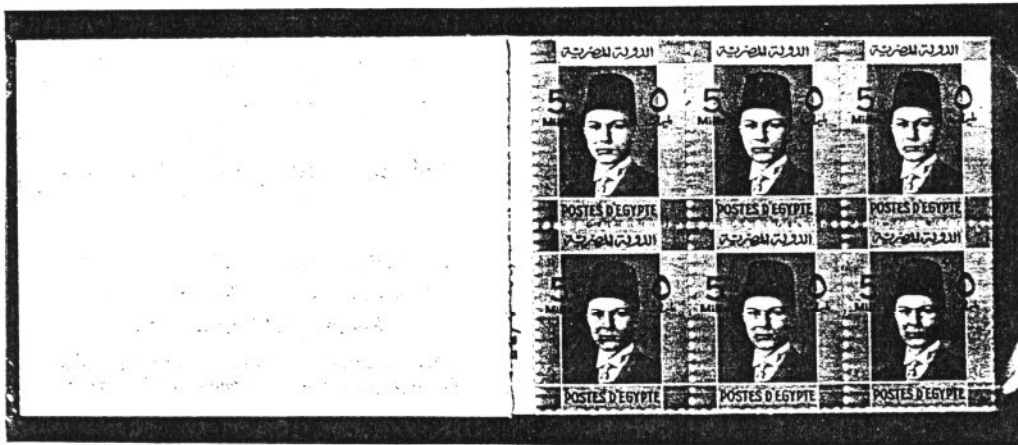
29 APRIL 1939. Qty 54,000 booklets from Control A/38 delivered to Postal Administration
Actual booklets bearing Control No:- 2,700



Booklet No 141938-1940

Identical to the two previous booklets but bearing a different control No.

8 JAN 1940. Qty 219,500 booklets from Control A/38 A/39 delivered to Postal Administration.
Actual booklets bearing Control No:- 10,975



Booklet No 14 A1937 - 1940

Identical to the previous booklets but bearing a different control No., also the interleaving bearing postal information and advice has been discontinued and replaced with flataffin waxed interleaving.

6. NOV. 1941. Qty 187,500 booklets from control A/40 delivered to
Postal Administration.
Actual booklets bearing control No:-9,375.



Booklet No 14-AInverted Watermark

From the 1941 printing as confirmed by the paraffin waxed paper.
 All four panes in the booklet below have inverted work.
 also the two strips of three.



Booklet No 14 and 14 A

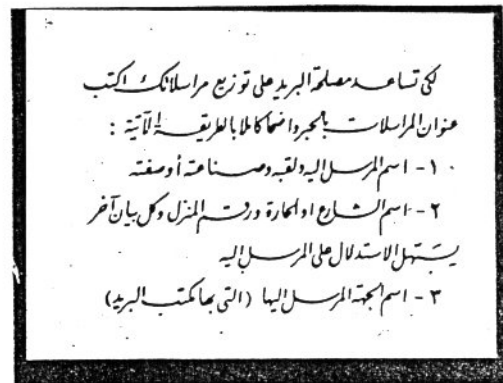
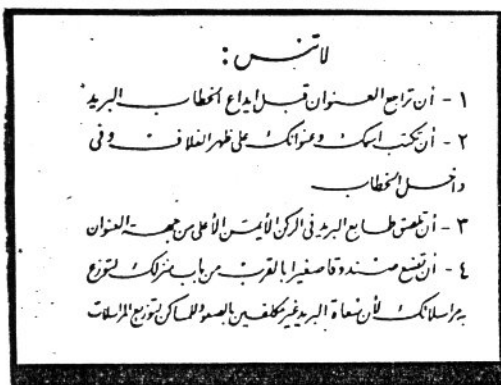
1937 - 1940

Watermarks Normal.



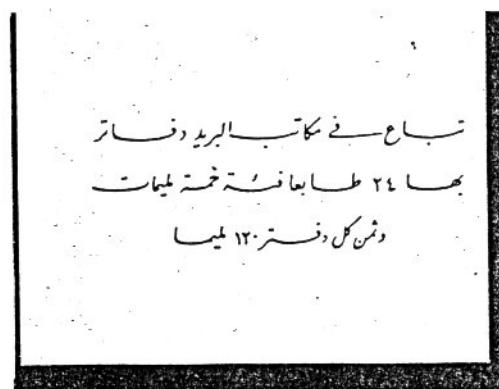
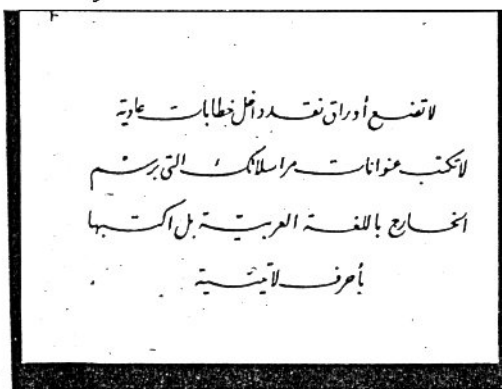
Details of cover and interleaving
on the composite booklet of the
29th April, 1939. Price 210 millimes.

Booklet No 15



- Do not forget.
- 1/ To check the address before posting the letter.
 - 2/ To write your name and address on the back of the letter.
 - 3/ To fix the stamp on the upper right corner of the envelope.
 - 4/ To install a small letter box by the door of the house for receiving your correspondence the postman being not compelled to go upstairs to deliver your mail.

- In order to assist the Postal Administration in the distribution of mail, write in ink, clearly the address in the following way.
- 1/ Name, surname and profession of the addressee.
 - 2/ Name of the street or alley, number of the house and all the details which facilitate the task of the postman.
 - 3/ Name of locality of the addressee (in which there is a post office).



Do not insert banknotes in your ordinary mail.
Do not write the address in Arabic, but in Latin characters, when the letter is addressed abroad.

Booklets containing 12 stamps of 5 mms each, price 120 mms, are available at the post office.

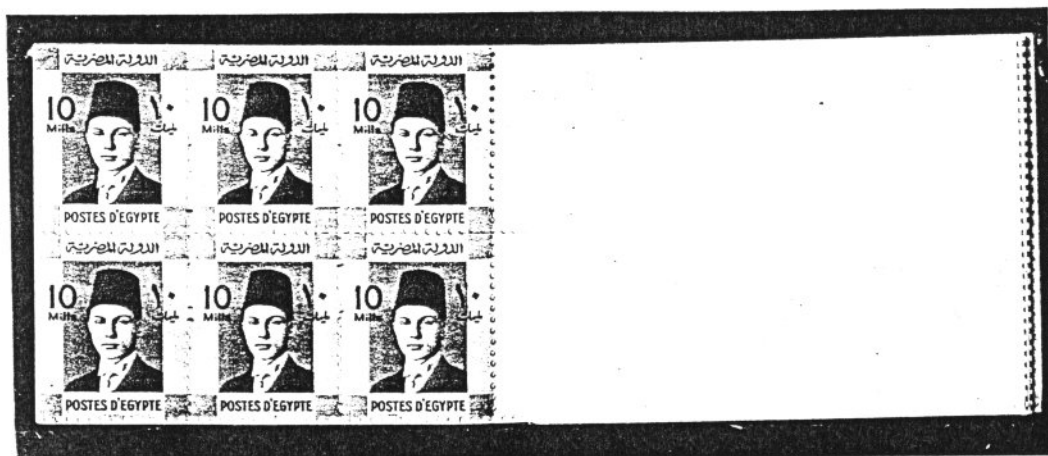
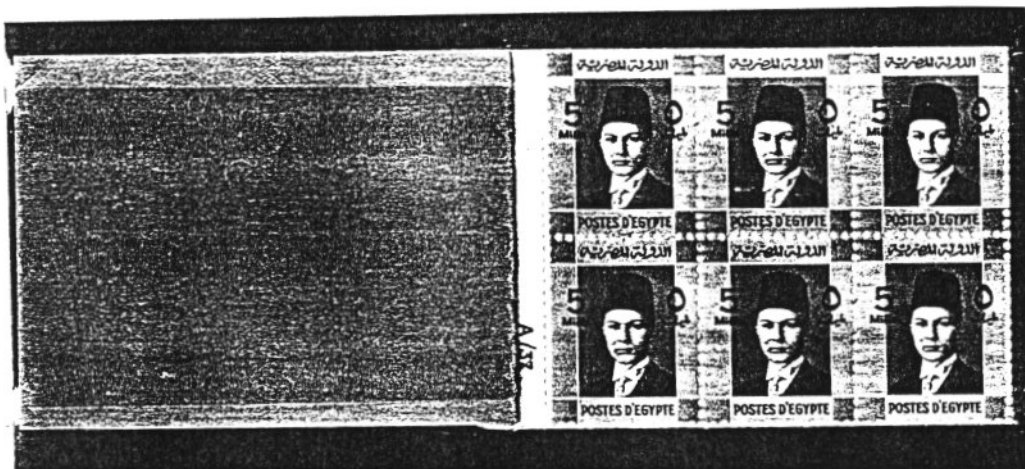
Booklet No 1529th APRIL 1939

Composite booklet containing 2 pages 6 x 5 millime. red brown -
 1 page 6 x 10 millime. violet.
 7 page 6 x 15 millime. purple.

Cover coloured blue with inscription on front in English and Arabic in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched left or right hand in even quantities with four sheets of interleaving, whitey brown in colour bearing details of postal instructions and advice printed in Arabic in black ink. Price 210 millime.

29th April 1939 Qty. 7000 booklets from Control A/38 delivered to Postal Administration.

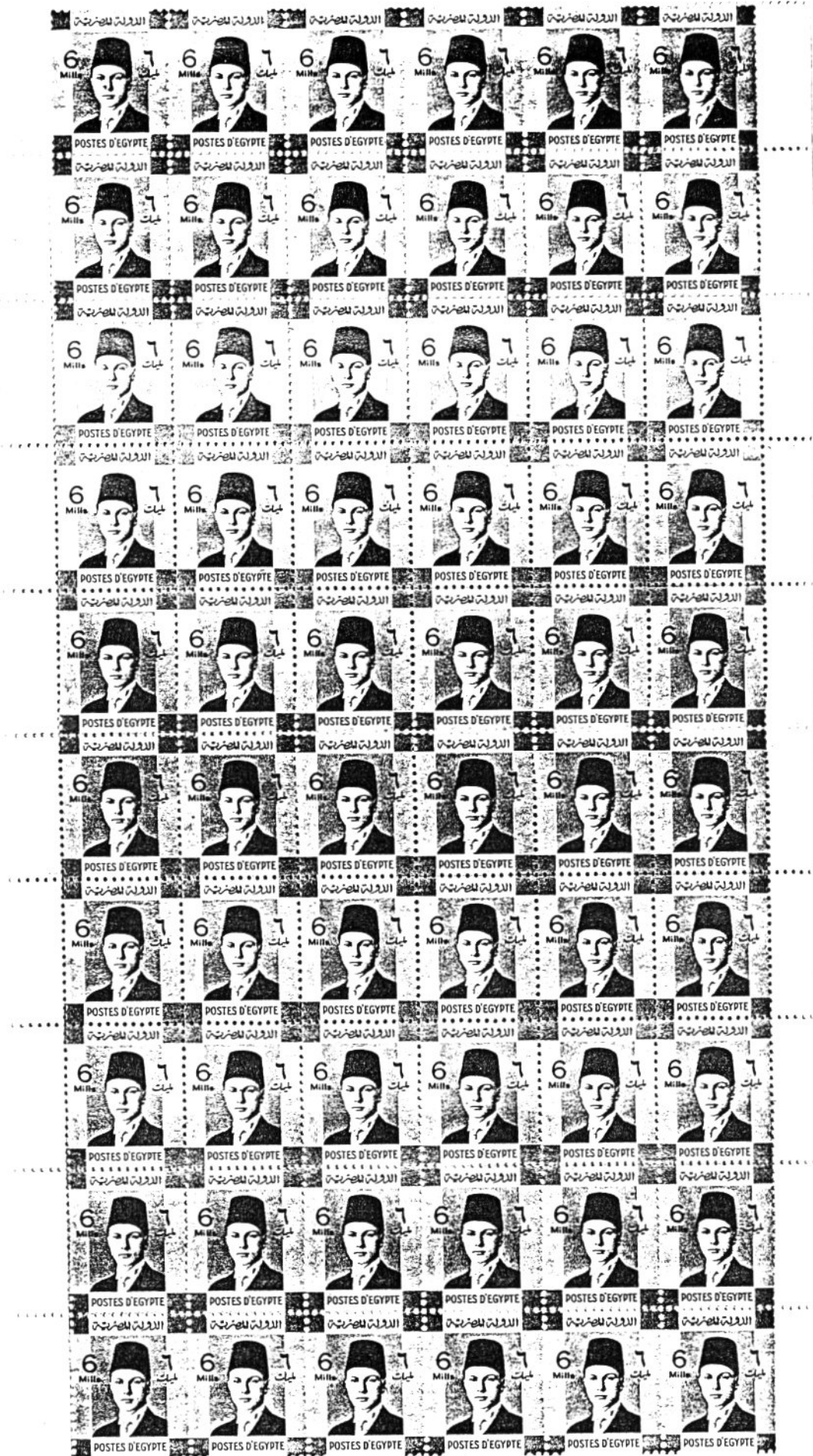
Actual booklets bearing Control No:- 350



37,000 x 60 pages sent to Postal Administration on the 27th June 1943 bearing Control No A/41 A/42, i.e. 18,500 pages with Control No and 18,500 without Control No.





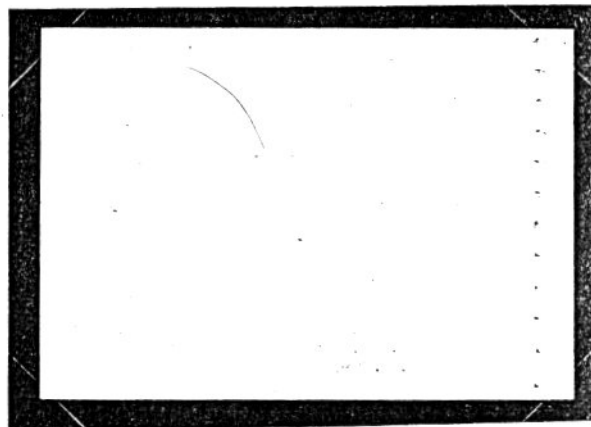


Booklet No 16 26th MAY 1942

Five pages of 6 x 6 millimetres, green. Cover coloured pink with inscription on front in English and Arabic in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched left or right hand in even quantities with five sheets of paraffin waxed paper interleaving. Price 180 millimetres.

26th May 1942. Qty 111,900 booklets from Control A/41 delivered to
Postal Administration.

Actual booklets with Control No:- 5,595.

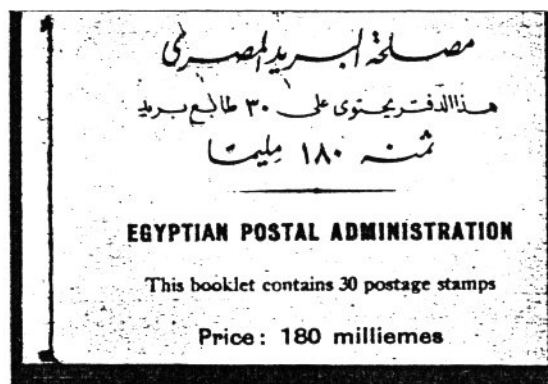


Booklet No 16 27th JUNE 1943.

This booklet is the same as the A/41 printing but with Control No altered to ~~A/41~~ A/42. All other details are the same including the five sheets of paraffin waxed paper interleaving.

27th June 1943. Qty 37,000 booklets from Control ~~A/41~~ A/42 delivered to
Postal Administration.

Actual booklets with Control No.: 1,850



Booklet No 16 26th MAY 1942 and 27th JUNE 1943

These two booklets are identical in all details except for the Control Nos. A, 41 and A, 42.

Booklets without Control No cannot be said to emanate from either of these years even if the shade of the stamp colour varies, as different shades can be found on pages bearing the same Control No.

The two booklets below without Control No could come from either printing



Booklet No 18

Three panes of the 6 milliemas value from the 1941 printing in three different shades.

From different booklets as shown by the differences in the cutting up process.

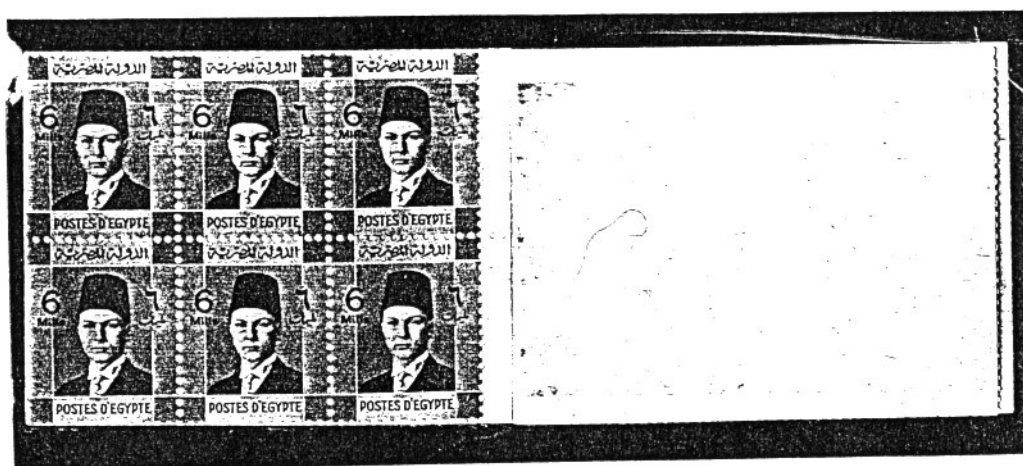


Booklet No 16 A 26th MAY 1942 and 27th JUNE 1943.

The booklet shown below, in all respects identical to others shown of this particular booklet differs in one detail only.

The paraffin waxed interleaving has been replaced with a plain brown paper interleaving. The printing of these booklets ceased in 1943 and the remainder of printed booklet sheets of 60 stamps, 37,000 sheets were delivered to the Postal Authorities for sale over post office counters.

As no booklet with plain brown paper interleaving is recorded with Control No the question remains, when was it printed or issued?



As from Nov. 1944 a new set of stamps with the portrait of King Farouk in military uniform started to appear.

No further booklets had been issued since the issue of the 6 millieme booklet on the 27th June 1943, but the year 1951 saw the resumption of manufacture. Once again a new method of sheet arrangement came into being. Booklets were still stitched left or right hand but the method of cutting was different due to the new sheet formation. Whereas the previous booklet sheets had been composed of 120 stamps in two panes of 60, the new method was a sheet formation of 54 stamps in 9 panes of six stamps with margins surrounding each pane thus forming nine miniature sheets.

There is a control No occupying the interior right corner of the sheet, but it disappears when the sheet is cut into booklet panes. It is inscribed in Arabic and reads A/51.

Two booklets were issued one containing 24 x 10 millimes and a composite booklet containing 12 x 4 millimes, 12 x 10 millimes and 6 x 22 millimes.

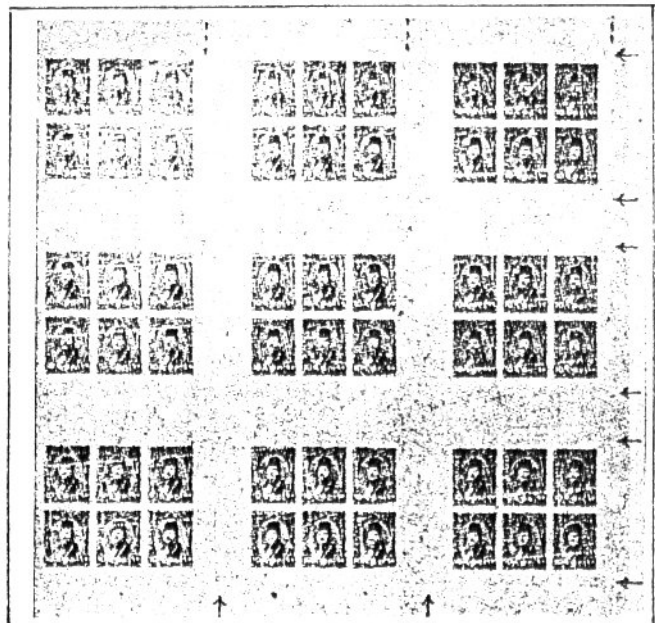
These two booklets appear to have been issued in a very limited quantity and were put into circulation shortly before the abdication of King Farouk in July 1952. The booklets were then quickly withdrawn from circulation and used by the Parcels Dept of Cairo Central Post Office before the set bearing the portrait of King Farouk became obsolete.

Only a small number of these booklets escaped this fate.

References to illustration.

--- denotes lines of stitching.

→ denotes lines of cutting.



Booklet No 17Control No 1951

In the 1954 Palace Sales in Egypt lots 668 to 672 consisted of mint sheets of the 10 millimes, comprising nine booklet imperf blocks of six (3x2). Two of these sheets were defaced by bars as illustrated below, two sheets were without being defaced and one sheet on thick card overprinted on back CANCELLED in Arabic. Below is shown a photocopy, slightly reduced of lot 668. A sheet is also known to exist, perforated.



Booklet No 17Control No A/51

The photocopy of the sheet of nine panes illustrated on previous page has been partially divided as follows.

The six panes of six on the right remain intact but the three panes of six on the left have been divided up into separate panes.

The pane of six shown below is the middle pane of these three panes, watermarked with the Royal Cypher "brown and Arabic letter F", and gummed.

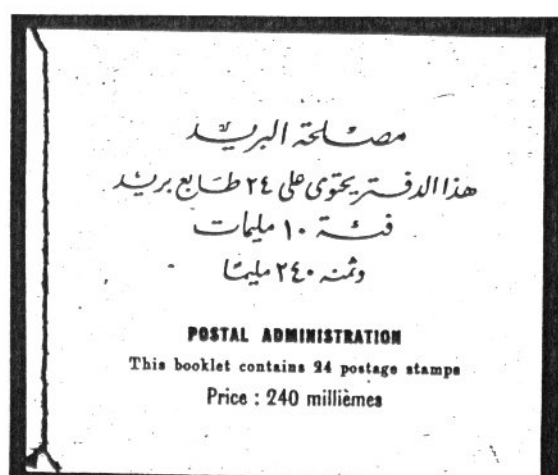


Booklet No 17 1951 Actual date of issue not known

Four panes 6 x 10 millièmes, violet. King Farouk in military uniform.
Cover coloured pink with inscription on front in English and Arabic
printed in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched left or right hand,
interleaved with four sheets of paraffin waxed paper. Price 240 millièmes.

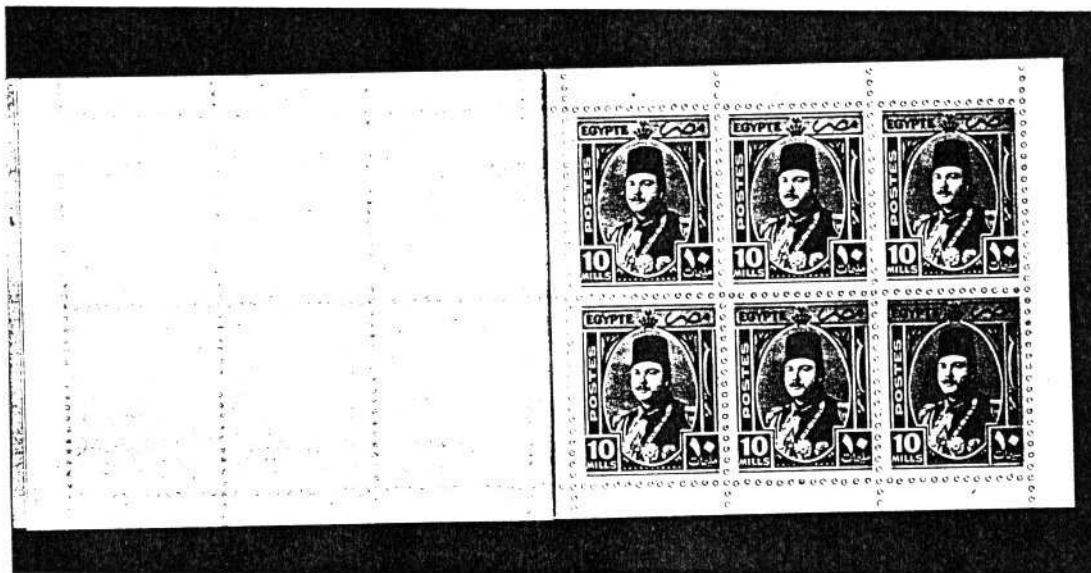


Single pane from booklet with stitching on right hand side.



Booklet No 17 1951 Actual date of issue not known

Booklets with stitching on left hand side.



Booklet No 18

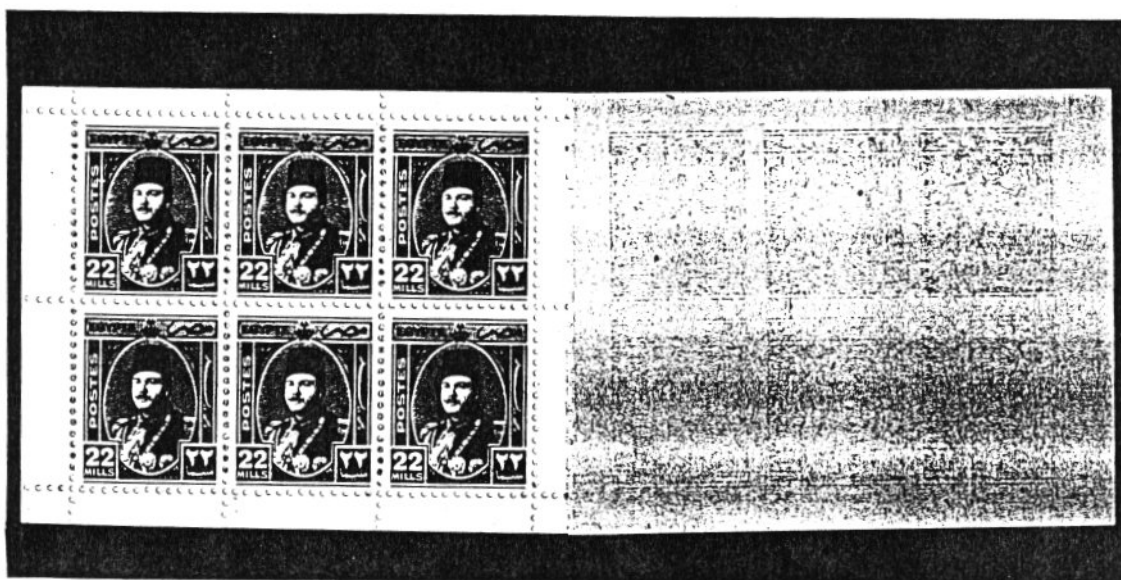
1952

Actual date of issue not knownComposite booklet comprising 2 pages 6 x 4 millimetres, green.

2 pages 6 x 10 millimetres, violet.

1 page 6 x 22 millimetres, blue.

King Farouk in military uniform. Cover coloured pink with inscription on front cover in English and Arabic printed in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched left or right hand with four interleaves of paraffin waxed paper. Price 300 millimetres.

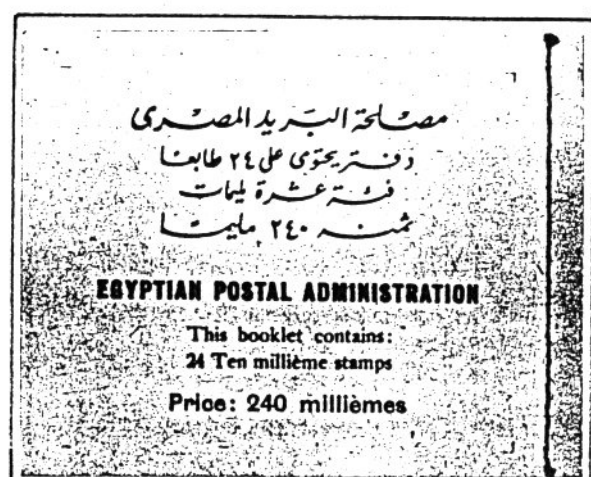


1954. Booklets of the Republic of Egypt.

After the withdrawal of the 1951/52 booklets bearing a portrait of King Farouk in military uniform shortly after his abdication in 1952, no more booklets were produced until 1954. These were produced in the same way as the two booklets of 1951/2, in sheets of 54 stamps in nine miniature frames of six stamps, but now bearing a portrait of a soldier and inscribed "DEFENSE".

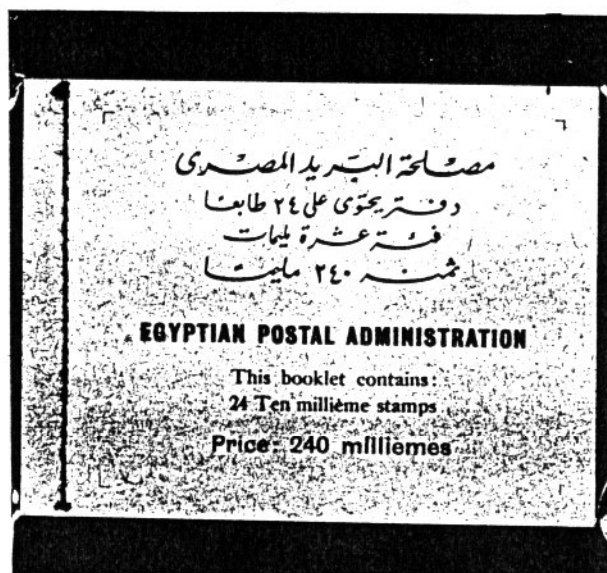
Although Egypt was now officially a Republic, the new republican watermark had not yet been introduced on the new stamps so the current republican issues were printed on the old watermarked paper bearing the royal cypher, "brown" and Arabic letter "F".

This booklet is believed to have also been issued in limited numbers. Again these booklets were stitched left or right hand as illustrated.



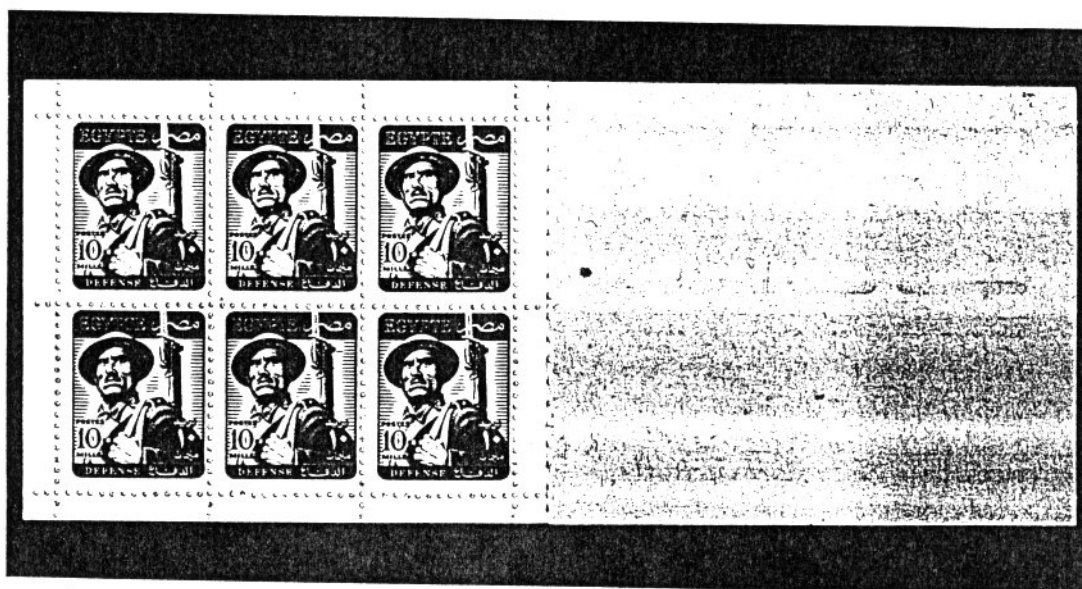
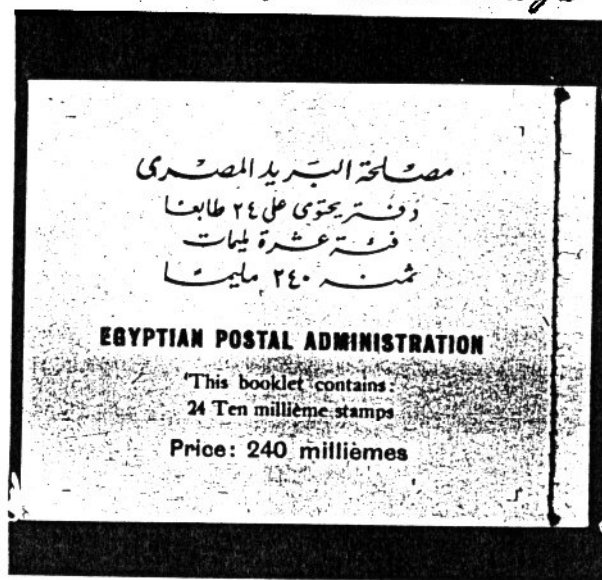
Booklet No 191954 Actual date of issue not known

Containing four pages 6 x 10 millimetres. Brown, with portrait of a soldier. Cover coloured pink with inscription on front cover in English and Arabic in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched left or right hand with four interleaved sheets of paraffin waxed paper. Price 240 millimetres.

Booklets with left hand stitching

Booklet No 191954 Actual date of issue not known.

Containing four pages 6 x 10 millimetres, brown, with portrait of a soldier. Cover coloured pink with inscription on front cover in English and Arabic in black ink. Back cover plain. Stitched left or right hand with four interleaved sheets of paraffin waxed paper. Price 240 millimetres.

Booklets with right hand stitching

Check List

- No 1 1st Jan. 1903. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, rose. Sphinx and Pyramid. Typographed De La Rue & Co. Perf 14. Wmk. Bessent and Star. Value 120 millimetres. Price 121 millimetres. Cover, black printing on pink card. Stapled with 2 staples on right or left with paraffin waxed interleaves. This booklet is recorded with every stamp overprinted "SPECIMEN".
- No 2 1st July 1903. 4 panes of 6×3 millimetres, orange yellow. Sphinx and Pyramid. Typographed De La Rue & Co. Perf 14. Wmk. Bessent and Star. Value 72 millimetres. Price 73 millimetres. Cover, black printing on blue card. Stapled with 2 staples on right or left with paraffin waxed interleaves.
- No 3. 1st July 1911? 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, rose. Sphinx and Pyramid. Typographed De La Rue & Co. Perf 14. Wmk. Bessent and Star. Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres. Cover, black printing on pink card. Stapled with 2 staples on right or left with advertisements printed on insides of cover and each side of interleaves, in green ink.
- No 4 8th January 1914. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, lake. Sphinx. Typographed De La Rue & Co. Perf. 14. Wmk. Bessent and Star, sideways. Value 120 millimetres. Price 125 millimetres. Cover, black printing on pink card. Stapled with 2 staples on right or left, with paraffin waxed interleaves.
- No 5 Identical to No 4 except price on cover has been reduced to 120 millimetres, probably issued 1st January 1919
- No 6 12th June 1921. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, lake. Sphinx. Typographed by Harrison & Sons. Perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Wmk. Multiple Bessent and Star. Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres. Cover, black printing on pink card. Stitched on left, not stapled, with advertisements printed on insides of covers and on each side of interleaves, in red and blue ink.

- No 7 November 1921 4 pages of 6 x 5 millimetres, colour changed to pink. *Sphinx*.
 Typographed by Harrison and Sons. Perf 13½ x 14 Unk. Multiple Bruncent and Star.
 Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres.
 Cover, black printing on pink card. Stapled with 2 staples on left, with
 paraffin waxed interleaves. * Also recorded with stitching in lieu of staples.
- No 8 14th April 1922. Identical to No 7. but the stamps overprinted with
 the 'brown' overprint and restapled with only one staple on the left.
- No 9 1923-24 4 pages of 6 x 5 millimetres. Chestnut. King Fuad.
 Photographure by Harrison and Sons. Perf 13½. Unk Multiple Bruncent and Star.
 Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres.
 Cover, black printing on pink card. Stapled with 2 staples on left with
 paraffin waxed interleaves.
- No 10 1923-24. 2 pages of 6 x 5 millimetres, chestnut, 1 page of 6 x 10 millimetre, rose,
 and 1 page of 6 x 15 millimetres, blue. King Fuad.
 Photographure by Harrison and Sons. Perf 13½ Unk. Multiple Bruncent and Star.
 Value 210 millimetres. Price 210 millimetres.
 Cover black printing on blue card. Stapled with 2 staples on left hand with
 paraffin waxed interleaves. It is doubtful if this booklet exists!
- No 11 1927, 1928, 1929. 4 pages of 6 x 5 millimetres, chestnut, (shades) King Fuad.
 Photographure, Government Survey Office. Perf. 13½ Unk. Brown 9 Arabic F.
 normal upright or inverted. Die Negative Type IV A.
 Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres.
 Cover, black printing on pink card. Stitched on left with
 paraffin waxed interleaves. Control Nos A/26 : A/28 : A/29.
 One of these three booklets contained a Post Office notice on the plain
 interleaves "Space To Let For Advertisements", in Arabic, English & French.
 It is thought this was in the 1929 booklet.

No 11A. 1930-1935. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, chestnut, (shades) King Fuad. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Prof 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Wmk. should be 'Inverted' but does exist with 'Upright' due to error of inserting paper incorrectly into printing press. Die Negative Type III Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres.

Cover, black printing on pink card. Stitched on left, with paraffin waxed interleaves. Control Nos do not exist in this booklet.

No 11B. 1930-1935. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, chestnut, (shades) King Fuad. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Prof 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Wmk. should be 'Upright' but does exist with 'Inverted' due to error of inserting paper incorrectly into printing press. Die Negative Type I Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres.

Cover, black printing on pink card. Stitched on left with paraffin waxed interleaves. Control Nos A/30; A/31; A/32; ~~A/33~~ A/34; ~~A/35~~ A/35.

No 12 1930. 2 panes of 6×5 millimetres, chestnut, 1 pane of 6×10 millimetres, red, 1 pane of 6×15 millimetres, blue: King Fuad. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Prof 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. The 5 millimetres values in this booklet are from Die Negative Type III with the wmk 'Inverted' but does exist with 'Upright' wmk due to error of inserting paper incorrectly into printing press. Value 210 millimetres. Price 210 millimetres. Control Nos do not exist in this booklet. Cover, black printing on blue card. Stitched on left with paraffin waxed interleaves.

No 12A. 1930. 2 panes of 6×5 millimetres, chestnut, 1 pane of 6×10 millimetres, red, 1 pane of 6×15 millimetres, blue. King Fuad. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Prof 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. The 5 millimetres values in this booklet are from Die Negative Type II with the wmk 'Upright' but does exist with 'Inverted' wmk due to error of inserting paper incorrectly into printing press. Control No A/30. Value 210 millimetres. Price 210 millimetres. Cover, black printing on blue card. Stitched on left with paraffin waxed interleaves. This booklet with 5 millimetres values with 'Inverted' wmk and Control No A/30 is rare.

- No 13 1936, 1937. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, chestnut. King Faisal, frame design altered with the word 'POSTES' on left instead of value. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$, Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. in even quantities Upright or Inverted. Control Nos A/36 or A/37. Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres. Black printing on pink card. Stitched on left with paraffin waxed interleaves.
- No 14 1937-1939. 4 panes of 6×5 millimetres, red-brown. King Farouk. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Value 120 millimetres. Price 120 millimetres. Covert black printing on pink card with Postal Instructions printed on interleaves. Stitched left or right. Control Nos. A/37 : A/38 : ~~A/39~~ A/39.
- No 14 A 1940. Identical to No 14 but printed interleaves have been replaced with plain paraffin waxed interleaves. Also known with "Inverted" wmk. Control No A/40.
- No 15 1939. 2 panes of 6×5 millimetres, red brown, 1 pane of 6×10 millimetres, violet, 1 pane of 6×15 millimetres, brown purple. King Farouk. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Value 210 millimetres. Price 210 millimetres. Covert, black printing on blue card with Postal Instructions on interleaves. Stitched left or right. Control No A/38.
- No 16 1942 5 panes of 6×6 millimetres, green. King Farouk. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Value 180 millimetres. Price 180 millimetres. Covert, black printing on pink card with paraffin waxed interleaves. Stitched left or right. Control No A/41 : ~~A/42~~ A/42.
- No 16 A 1942 Identical to No 16 but the plain paraffin waxed interleaves have been replaced with plain brown paper interleaves. Control No not known.

- No 17 1951. 4 panes of 6×10 millimetres, violet. King Farouk in Marshall's uniform. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Value 240 millimetres. Price 240 millimetres.
Cover, black printing on pink card with paraffin waxed interleaves. Stitched left or right. No Control No in this booklet but A/51 appears on the printed sheets and is destroyed when sheets are cut into booklet panes.
- No 18 1952. 2 panes of 6×4 millimetres, green. 2 panes of 6×10 millimetres, violet, 1 pane of 6×22 millimetres, blue. King Farouk in Marshall's uniform. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$. Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Value 300 millimetres. Price 300 millimetres.
Cover, black printing on pink card with paraffin waxed interleaves. Stitched left or right. No Control No for same reason as in No 17.
- No 19 1954. 4 panes of 6×10 millimetres, brown. Soldier design. Photogravure, Government Survey Office. Perf $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ Wmk. Brown & Arabic F. Value 240 millimetres. Price 240 millimetres.
Cover, black printing on pink card with paraffin waxed interleaves. Stitched left or right. No Control No for same reason as in Nos 17 & 18.

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- 10/ Auction Sale Catalogue of Dr. W. Byams collection of Egypt by Robson Lowe Ltd London. 24th and 25th October 1961. Lots 738 and 739.
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(Query:- The booklet with A/37 control must be the King Fouad "PASTES" booklet of 1937 and is incorrectly catalogued under 1927.)
- 12/ The H. R. Work Catalogue of Stamp Booklets.
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