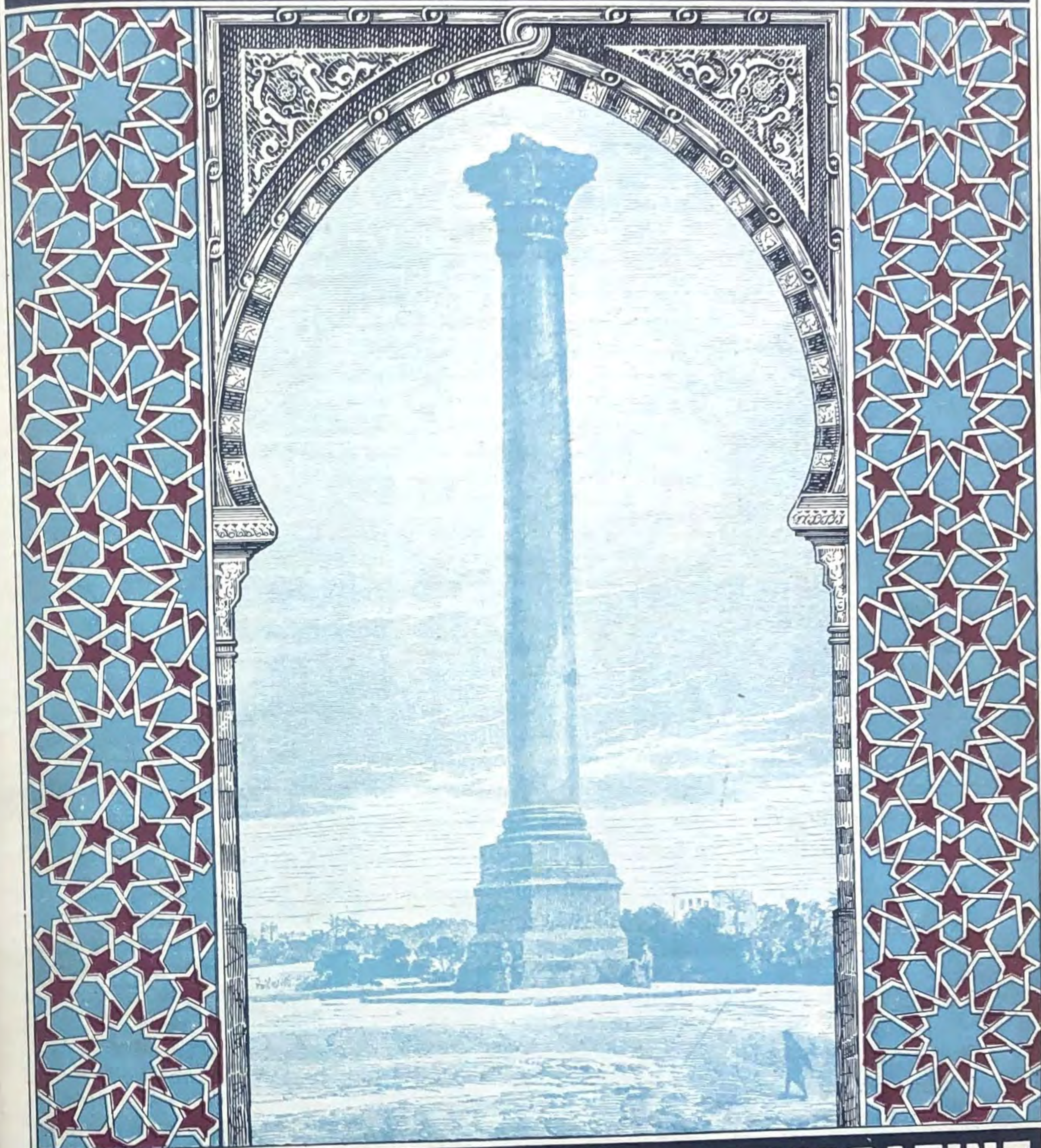


L'ORIENT PHILATÉLIQUE

REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE
ORGANE OFFICIEL DU
CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE D'EGYPTE, LE CAIRE



THE ORIENTAL PHILATELIC MAGAZINE
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(THE EGYPTIAN STAMP CLUB)

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Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «WIPA 1933»

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NOTRE ANNIVERSAIRE

Nous sommes heureux et fiers avec ce trente-septième numéro de l'«Orient Philatélique» d'entrer dans notre dixième année d'existence.

Malgré de nombreuses difficultés et grâce aux efforts continus du Comité et surtout à la bonne entente qui règne parmi les membres du Club Philatélique d'Egypte, notre Société va toujours en progressant.

Nous remercions vivement tous nos amis qui ont bien voulu contribuer par leur expérience et leurs articles à faire de cette Revue un ensemble de toute la meilleure documentation sur les timbres-poste d'Egypte et du Proche-Orient, et nous espérons qu'ils continueront, comme par le passé à nous aider de leur appui et de leur collaboration.

Nos agences d'Angleterre, des Etats-Unis et du Canada ont grandement coopéré à répandre et à populariser les vignettes d'Egypte.

Ces neuf années qui viennent de s'écouler nous ont prouvé qu'avec une grande persévérance la philatélie a fini par se créer en Egypte la place d'honneur à laquelle elle a droit et qu'elle occupe d'ailleurs dans tous les grands Etats européens et américains.

Nous espérons que grâce à cette collaboration étroite entre tous nos membres nous pourrions atteindre nos 25 années d'existence, marquant ainsi la première pierre jubilaire de la Philatélie en Egypte.

C.P.E.

En 1940, on célébrera le Centenaire du Timbre-Poste ⁽¹⁾

Il faudrait célébrer ce centenaire dignement, le fêter de la seule manière qui convienne, par une émission de timbres-poste.

Il n'est pas trop tôt pour commencer à en parler bien qu'il soit superflu de souligner que la création du timbre-poste a été un «événement» considérable, a réalisé un progrès énorme et une simplification extraordinaire.

En 1840, la Grande Bretagne a émis le premier timbre-poste; les autres Etats, successivement, se sont emparés de cette idée géniale dans sa simplicité qui consistait à coller une petite vignette sur les lettres pour marquer que le prix du port avait été acquitté.

Le «Centro Filatelico del Peru» a lancé une idée. Elle est excellente. Elle mérite de faire son chemin. Elle doit être acceptée d'enthousiasme par tous les philatélistes et mise en pratique par toutes les nations du globe.

Cette idée est simple. Elle consiste à commémorer la création du timbre-poste, dans tous les pays, par l'émission d'une courte série composée de deux timbres: l'un au tarif des lettres pour l'intérieur, l'autre à celui des lettres pour l'étranger. La valeur faciale serait donc de 2 fr. 50 environ (francs français) pour chaque pays. (2)

Lorsque, il y a près de cent ans, la première lettre a été affranchie à l'aide d'une vignette postale, elle portait le signe visible d'une de ces inventions qui révolutionnent pacifiquement le monde.

Une distraction saine et agréable est née de cette utile et géniale invention: la «Philatélie».

C'est d'elle que doit venir l'initiative d'un anniversaire que tous les peuples civilisés doivent célébrer.

Tous utilisent, à présent, le timbre-poste; tous doivent avoir le même regard reconnaissant vers la première vignette postale de 1840.

Quelles belles pages d'album l'on pourrait faire avec les timbres rappelant l'invention de la première vignette postale.

Quel en sera le sujet? M. Mario Vignolo qui, le premier, a eu la pensée de faire commémorer le centenaire de cet important événement a proposé l'émission, par tous les pays du monde, d'un timbre noir portant l'effigie de la reine Victoria qui ornait la première vignette postale.

Il serait certes difficile d'obtenir, sur ce point, une adhésion unanime; mais ne pourrait-on rallier tous les suffrages en proposant que les timbres émis à l'occasion de ce centenaire rappellent dans leur aspect général le timbre anglais de 1840?

Ne pourrait-on pas, par exemple, adopter le même format de cette vignette, et les ornements de son cadre? Au centre, chaque pays enchasserait, par exemple, le portrait du chef de l'Etat et les vignettes seraient présentées dans les couleurs réglementaires de l'Union postale universelle.

Quelle belle et suggestive page d'histoire contemporaine et quelle émulation chez les peuples, s'unissant pour glorifier une belle invention, pour montrer le degré de perfection de la technique employée pour la fabrication de leurs timbres-poste.

Les difficultés de la réalisation de cette suggestion? Il y en aura et de nombreuses. Mais quelle est l'idée qui, malgré l'excellence de son principe, a l'insigne bonheur d'être adoptée d'emblée?

(1) La Liaison, No. 126 du 15.4.1938.

(2) En Egypte, ce serait 25 mills. (N.d.l.r.)

Il n'en existe peut-être pas.

Mais, que cette difficulté soit un stimulant et non point la raison qui pourrait étouffer dans l'œuf un projet qui devrait rallier tous les suffrages.

Il est un motif, d'ailleurs, qui pourrait enlever la décision. Tous les Etats, quels qu'ils soient, ont besoin d'argent et s'ils étaient assurés que l'émission de cette série commémorative leur en procurerait, ils n'hésiteraient pas à en décréter le principe. Nous sommes assurés du succès mondial de cette émission générale, car il n'est pas un collectionneur qui hésiterait à acheter les deux timbres de chacun des pays qui participeraient à la commémoration.

Pour aboutir, il faut que cette idée soit connue, qu'elle soit répandue et que de tous les points du globe partent des appels. Les

sociétés de timbrologie et les négociants en timbres-poste de tous les pays, la presse philatélique de toutes langues devraient reprendre ce projet. Les philatélistes eux-mêmes devraient avoir à cœur de le faire aboutir : qu'ils écrivent à toutes les personnes susceptibles, à des titres divers, d'aider cette réalisation.

L'unanimité des efforts et la persévérance sont les gages d'un succès qui, d'avance, est assuré.

1940 doit être marquée dans les albums de tous les collectionneurs du globe de deux timbres-poste, à valeur faciale modeste, émis par tous les pays du monde qui commémoreront le centenaire de la vignette postale parue en Angleterre en 1840.

Maurice Darcole

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Echoes from the Past.

The Sacred Talismanic Number

(٨٦٤٢) (8642) or (٢٤٦٨) (2468), in Arabic called «B'duh»

Notes by A.C. Webster, Abdel Gawad El Ghazali,

H.R. Cox and Douglas McNeille.

Collectors of the stamps of the Near East will have noticed that covers emanating from Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Persia, the Hedjaz, Turkey, etc., often bear certain Arabic figures and letters which, at first sight, seem to have no connection with the address.

Dr. A.C. Webster, of the American University at Beyrouth, who has interested himself in these mystic characters, kindly wrote up Mr. D. McNeille's collection in this respect. This explanation is so clear and interesting, that it is reproduced below.

B'duh, ب د ح , is an artificial talismanic word formed by a combination of Arabic letters derived from the three fold magic square here illustrated.

4	9	2
3	5	7
8	1	6

ب	ط	د
ز	هـ	ج
و	ا	ح

In Arabic every number may be represented by a letter and combinations of these letters will form any set of figures. In this parti-



Cover with B'duh, coming from the Hedjaz.

Translation. To Cairo the protected.

From Mecca the honoured to the highly placed and high excellency the Minister of Egyptian Wakfs. May God watch over him.

(B'duh written three times in letters and once in numerals.)

Note that in the Mecca postmark the date is mentioned in the year of the Hegira:

8th Moharram 1342 (21st August 1923).

(From Mr. Douglas McNeille's collection)

cular instance the letters in B'DUH represent the figures 2468 or 8642 according as they are read from left to right or from right to left.

ب or B	equals	٢ or 2
د or D	"	٤ or 4
و or U	"	٦ or 6
ح or H	"	٨ or 8.

Thus we get reading downwards:

$$\text{بدوح} = \text{BDUH} = ٢٤٦٨ = 2468.$$

These four characters ٢٤٦٨, which are frequently met with on letters coming from Arabic speaking lands (always found at the bottom of the cover and below the address, usually near the middle), form a species of talisman which has been added to the address by a pious-minded writer from religious motives.

The religious significance of this custom is evidenced by the fact that the figures are frequently accompanied by the name of God, appearing always at the top and in the middle of the envelope. Sometimes the name of God appears alone without the magic number.

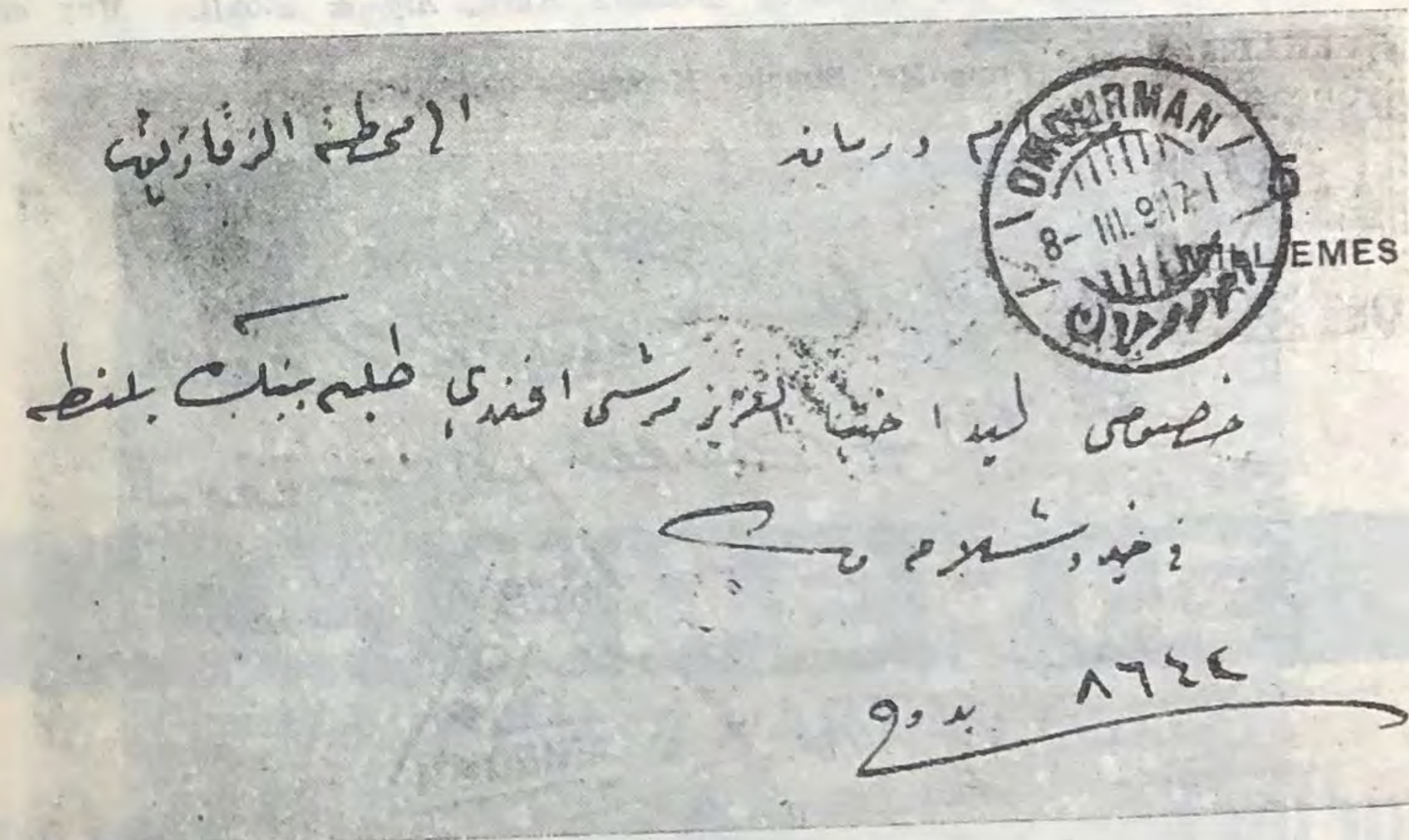
There are many theories regarding the origin of this magic word and number.

The oldest is that it came from AL-GHA-ZALI, a very famous Moslem and religious philosophical writer of the 11th and 12th centuries who is said to have received it by divine inspiration.

It was used as a charm to ward off disease, accidents and ill's of all kinds and to bring good luck. In this particular instance when applied to letters it was introduced to ensure their safe transmission and delivery. Every envelope bearing this number was certain to reach its destination in safety. It was a divine form of registration! B'DUH thus became the Guardian Angel of letters whose special duty was to undertake the safe delivery of every letter on which the figures ٨٦٤٢ were written.

The pen flourishes which always surround the magic number are explained in various ways.

- 1) The writing was done with a reed pen and the flourishes round the word B'DUH or ٨٦٤٢ were made for the purpose of using up the remaining ink in the pen.
- 2) There is another, deeper, more probable and more consistent, meaning given to them. The flourishes, with their peculiar

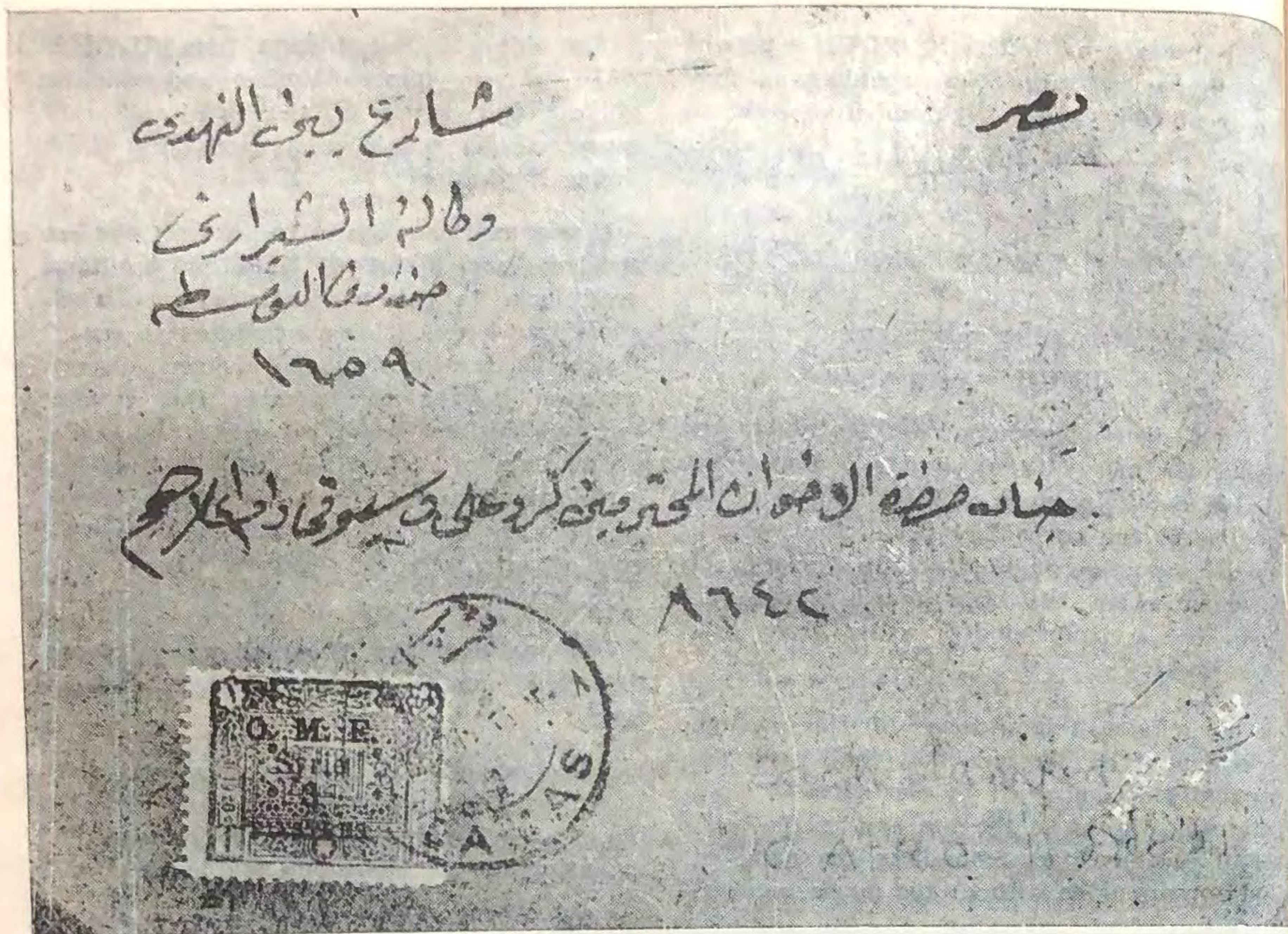


Cover with B'duh, coming from Sudan (8.3.1917).

Translation. From Omdurman to Zagazig Station.

Specially to the hand of our dear brother Moursi effendi Toulba, in the Bank of Balanta. With peace and greetings.

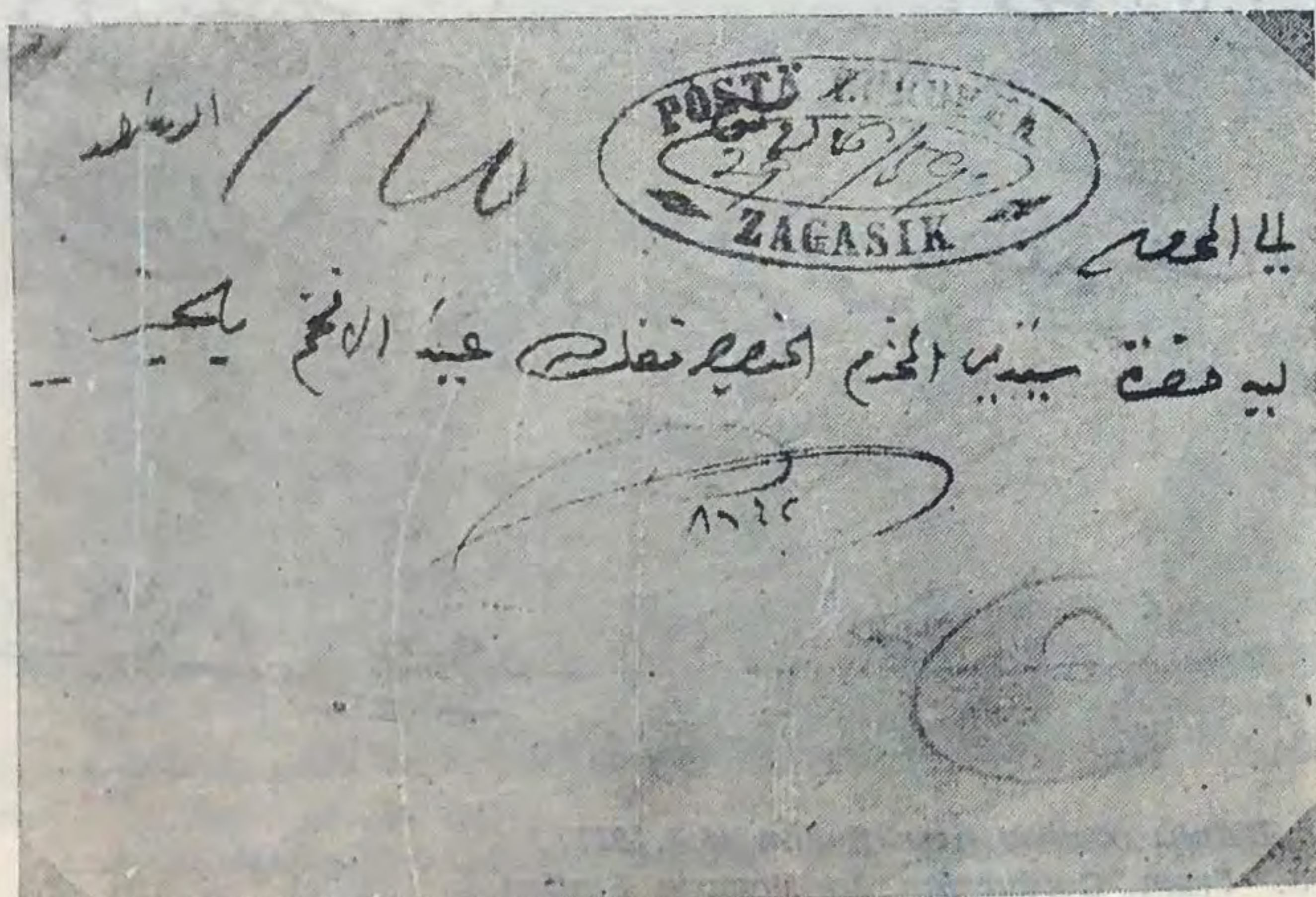
(From Mr. Gabriel Boulad's collection).



Cover with B'duh coming from Syria (Damascus 8.12.1931).

Translation. To Cairo, Chareh Bein El Nahdaïne, El Chirazi's Building, P.O.B. 1659. To Messrs. the honoured brothers Kurd, Aly & Sioufi. May glory increase them.

(From Mr. Douglas McNeill's collection)



Cover with B'duh, coming from Egypt (29.6.1859).

Translation. To the Protected (one of the numerous titles of Cairo).

To the hand of my honoured and respected Master, Mr. Fadlalah Eid. Note the endorsement «120» showing amount due for the transport of that letter by the Posta Europe's service.

(From Mr. Jean Boulad's collection.)

shape, were made intentionally to surround the Guardian Angel and to preserve him from harm, a sort of spiritual frame of protection in which B'DUH was enveloped, making, as it were, safety safe!

Bibliography:— 1. Encyclopædia of Islam: vol. I, pp. 770-771. — 2. Supplément aux Dictionnaires Arabes: vol. I, p. 39, R. Dozy. — 3. Monuments Musulmans: vol. II, pp. 36 & 243. Reinaud.

Since Dr. Webster, supplied the above notes, Abdel Gawad El Ghazali, of the Egyptian Postal Administration, has unearthed some correspondence on the subject.

It appeared in the great Arabic newspaper, Al Ahram, in September 1934. The various explanations by the different correspondents are summarised hereunder.

1) B'DUH was the name of a « Flying Spirit » whose name was inscribed on letters in order that he would carry them speedily to their destination by means of his wings. His name was written on the envelopes in letters or their numerical equivalents or both.

2) B'DUH was the name of an « Indian Merchant » operating in Egypt whose goods and correspondence received extra care owing to his influence. Others seeing this, marked their letters with his name in the hope of receiving the same treatment.

3) A somewhat similar explanation to that of No. 2, except that the merchant lived in the Hedjaz.

4) The explanation given by another correspondent, Georges Daniel, agrees in all particulars with that of Dr. Webster.

5) B'DUH was the name of the « Chief of the Postal Runners » in the days of the Mamelukes, a man of great courage and strength.

6) The last explanation is substantially the same as that of Dr. Webster but adds that the « Odd Letter Numerals », i.e. 1 for 1, 2 for 3, 3 for 5, 4 for 7 and 5 for 9, brought Evil or acted in the opposite way to the even numbered letter-numerals.

In the beginning of these notes, Dr. Webster referred to the use of the charm on letters from « Arabic speaking lands »; he probably meant lands in which the Arabic characters are or were used, e.g. Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Egypt and North Africa generally, Arabian Peninsula, Persia or Iran, Mesopotamia or Iraq, etc.

Specimens from Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Sudan, Persia, the Hedjaz, and Turkey have been seen.

It is highly probable that the B'DUH was, and is used by Moslems only.

CLICHERIE

VAHRAM & VARTAN Co



29 RUE MANAKH - 36 RUE MADABEGH - TÉL. 40584 - LE CAIRE

Egypt : Second Issue = 1867 ⁽¹⁾

by Dr. W. BYAM, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,
ON MARCH 4th, 1937.

This is the first pictorial issue of Egypt. It was necessitated by the inability of persons ignorant of Arabic to recognise anything characteristic of Egypt on the stamps of the first issue. The design adopted, showing the sphinx and a pyramid in the centre, left the country of origin no longer in doubt and made possible the retention of Arabic lettering for the inscriptions.

The Decree announcing the issue is dated at Alexandria on 11th of July, 1867, and the stamps came into use on 1st of August following. The Post Office notice bearing this Decree was printed in four languages, Arabic, Italian, French and English, Italian sharing pride of place with the local tongue, an indication of the great influence of Italians on the early postal development of the country.

Each notice announcing the issue, as exhibited in the various post offices, carried a set of the six stamps. The example I pass round is evidence that all values were ready for use on the 1st of August, 1867, and demonstrates the shades of the original printing. In addition, it has the advantage of bearing a copy of the 1 piastre stamp which shows remains of the extra character in the lower label about which I have a good deal to say later. I only know of one other specimen of this notice. It forms part of the Royal Collection in Egypt, having formerly belonged to Mackenzie Low.

PRESENT KNOWLEDGE

I will now attempt to summarise what has so far been written about these stamps.

(a) They were designed by F. Hoff of Silesia and engraved by him on metal, four times (2x2) for each value, the resulting blocks serving as the dies; from these,

transfers were taken and, it is suggested, laid down on the lithographic stone in double rows, each of five blocks of four, forming an entire sheet of 200 stamps, arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10 each. (Melville.)

(I hope to show later that original stones were prepared by means of transfers from the dies and that transfers from these original stones were taken to build up the printing stones.)

(b) To another distinguished philatelist, P.L. Pemberton, belongs the honour of having accurately described the characteristics of the four "Die Varieties" for each value, which, in addition, he was able to allot to their correct positions on the die. This he did by studying a complete set of die proofs now in the Royal Collection in Egypt. I show a photograph of these proofs which were struck in black on two sheets of paper, on one of which are skeleton sketches of the central ovals and parts of the frames of two stamps. Above these sketches are horizontal lines apparently similar to the lines of the background of the stamps. (The proofs are too clear and sharp to be from a lithographic stone, and as the four variants of each design are the result of four separate engravings it is only right that they should be described as Die Varieties rather than Types, as has been the accepted custom hitherto. The latter is a term reserved by philatelists for variants arising from the formation of a matrix stone, when the distinguishing features result from blemishes inseparable from the acts of lithographic transfer, whereas in the present instance the four varieties are essentially different, because they were engraved separately by hand).

(1) From the "London Philatelist" of January, February & March 1938, with permission of the Editors.

The blocks for the illustration, the property of the author, have been kindly loaned by him.

Pemberton's article appeared in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for April 20th 1910. It should be referred to for the details by which the four varieties of each die may be recognised.

(c) V. Penasson of Alexandria printed the stamps, under Government supervision. A plain white wove paper was used which was subsequently impressed with a pseudo-watermark, a crescent with a five-pointed star above. At first a colourless, but later a brownish, gum was used. Single-line perforation: $15 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. All values except the 5 piastres are found imperforate. The 1 piastre exists rouletted and also pin-perforated. No bisected stamps were authorised, though the 10 para and 1 and 2 piastres are found genuinely used in this condition.

(d) In the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" for June, 1927, the late A.J. Séfi described the extra character to be seen in the lower inscription on Variety II of the 10 para value. He pointed out that this character was only seen on early printings and was not present in colour on the die proof, from which facts he surmised that the proofs had been taken subsequent to the original transfer. He also considered that a second transfer had been laid down in 1869 on which no traces of the extra character occurred. Further, he recognised for the first time "a very distinct impression in albino" of the extra character on the die proof. This he attempted to explain by suggesting that the depressed area had been carefully filled in with metal, "so as not to take any ink when the plate was used for transferring purposes," adding that "the metal must have projected very slightly above the flat surface of the plate, giving, in consequence, a typographical albino impression on the printed proof." (This was, of course, a very important observation, as it confirmed the opinion that the dies were metal engravings, but the explanation given is incorrect, as the impression of the character on the die proof is raised above the surface of the paper and not depressed, as would have been the case had metal projected in the way Séfi suggests.)

(e) The remains of a comparable extra character in the lower label of all four varieties of the 1 piastre were described by me as occurring on the early printings of that stamp. This observation was recorded in a short paper submitted in competition for the

Herts Philatelic Society's Cup in March, 1932. I shall refer at some length to this matter later.

(f) "Il Corriere Filatelico" of March 31st, 1934, contained an article by Dr. Emilio Diena alluding to this same extra character on the 1 piastre. Diena omitted to note that the remains of the character had a specific appearance on each Die Variety and gave no satisfactory explanation of its disappearance or significance.

(g) For a long time it has been recorded that some copies of the 1 piastre have four dots over the right-hand word in the lower label, while others have only three. This fact was ascribed by Mackenzie Low to various states of the die. His assumption presupposed that more than one stone had been prepared for the production of this stamp.

(h) Two main printings have been catalogued, the first in 1867, the second in 1869.

THE PRODUCTION OF THE PRINTING STONES

So much for our knowledge to date. I now turn to a consideration of my theories regarding the production of the printing stones.

First, let me say how much I owe to Mr. Charles Ecob, late of Perkins, Bacon & Co., who has confirmed my observations and verified and extended greatly my conclusions.

The die for each value was engraved four times, and I think we can accept the fact that the engraving was done on metal and not on stone as suggested by Dr. Diena.

The die proof of the 10 para which I show is, fortunately, of Variety II, and if carefully examined can be seen to show the extra character in albino described by Séfi. It will be noticed that the embossed albino impression is a faithful reproduction of the character seen on the early printings of the stamps. Moreover, it is raised above the surface of the paper. Had metal filling been used in the way suggested by Séfi it is nearly certain the character would have become deformed, and it would have been depressed instead of being raised.

Before stating how I think this appearance was produced, it would be well to describe the steps by which the lithographic stone would be prepared from a die engraved on metal.

Before inking, the metal die must be warmed (this process would effectually rule out the use of certain materials, such as wax, etc., which might conceivably have been used for filling unwanted lines or characters such as the one under discussion). The die was then inked and wiped, after which unwanted portions of the design could be "stopped out" by being covered with portions of the paper. A transfer was then pulled and the "stopping out" paper took the portion of the impression it was desired to avoid. The "stopping out" paper must of necessity be extremely thin in order to avoid what is technically described as "bridging" of the design beyond its margin. Such bridging would result in blurring or disappearance of surrounding lines. Being thin, "stopping out" paper would be unable to prevent the transfer paper sinking, under pressure, into the engraved surface, but this would not result in anything more than an albino impression such as we see on the die proof of the 10 para. What I have described for the process of transfer would, of course, hold good when a die proof was being taken on stouter material, and this, I believe, is the explanation of the albino impression under consideration.

The transfer obtained in this way, bearing the four varieties of the die, was laid down on a small lithographic stone technically known as the "original stone." If required, the design could then be "touched up" in order to strengthen existing lines or to make additions, this work being carried out by means of a fine brush pencil with which lithographic ink would be applied.

The impression on the original stone was next "rolled up" to reinforce the grease-retaining properties of the inked design and was then powdered with resin. Subsequently, the stone was etched with weak nitric acid, to increase the grease-rejecting power of the blank areas and to add to their water-holding capacity. The acid was then washed off with water, the stone was "gummed in" and dried. Finally, the gum was washed off the ink used for "rolling up," the powder was removed with turpentine and the stone became ready for the work of preparing transfers wherewith the printing stone was to be laid down.

I have been unable to find evidence that anything like an intermediate stone was prepared for any of the values. Fifty transfers, therefore, would be required to lay down a printing stone for 200 stamps. These trans-

fers were taken from an original stone and not from the die. Consideration of the stones used for the printing of the 1 piastre will prove this statement.

An extra character, such as we have seen on the 10 para, could have been "stopped out" on the die, or could have been "destroyed" either on the original stone or on the printing stone by means of acid. Undoubtedly, attempts of this nature, varying with the different duties, were made during all three stages of production and will be described in detail later. On the 10 para the extra character must have been "stopped out" on the die, before the preparation of the second printing stone. Hence the albino impression on the die proofs.

STAMPS

I now turn to a consideration of the stamps.

5 PARA.

There is little to say about this value. I have been able to reconstruct the sheet, and on this I detect no evidence of (a) the use of an intermediate stone; (b) touching up or retouching; (c) substituted transfers.

All blocks of this stamp which I have studied can be placed on the one sheet, and it is fairly safe, therefore, to assume that only one stone was used and that it did not undergo alteration in 1869 when the second main printing of this issue took place.

Various shades of yellow can be recognised, from a pale lemon to a rich orange-yellow.

Printing-stone flaws which are sufficiently prominent to be collectable are:

No. 14. A large coloured spot just within the oval to the north-west.

No. 30. The "chain" flaw in the north-west quadrant of the stamp.

No. 127. A white flaw involving the "P" of "PARA" at the left top corner of the stamp.

No. 144. A circular coloured flaw cutting the white oval in the west.

No. 180. A small coloured flaw to the right of the apex of the pyramid.

10 PARA.

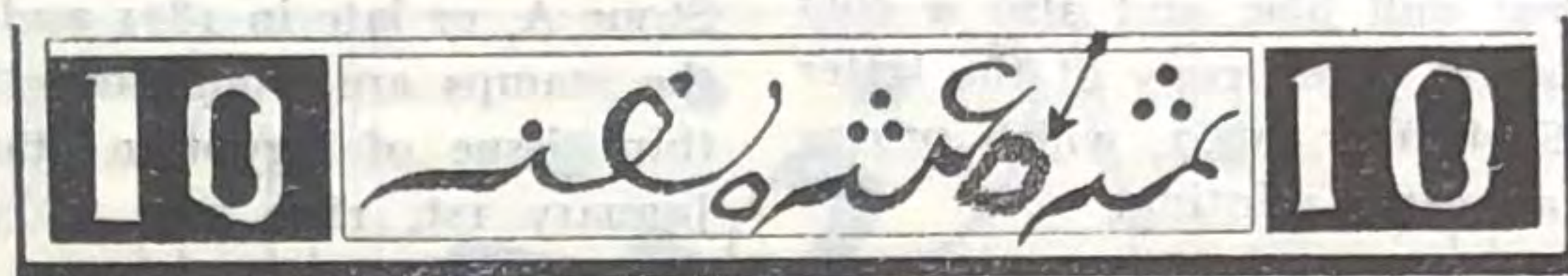
Two stones can be recognised. STONE A is most readily differentiated by a study of Variety II.

(i) On this stamp the figure "1" in the left lower corner shows no defect in its right-

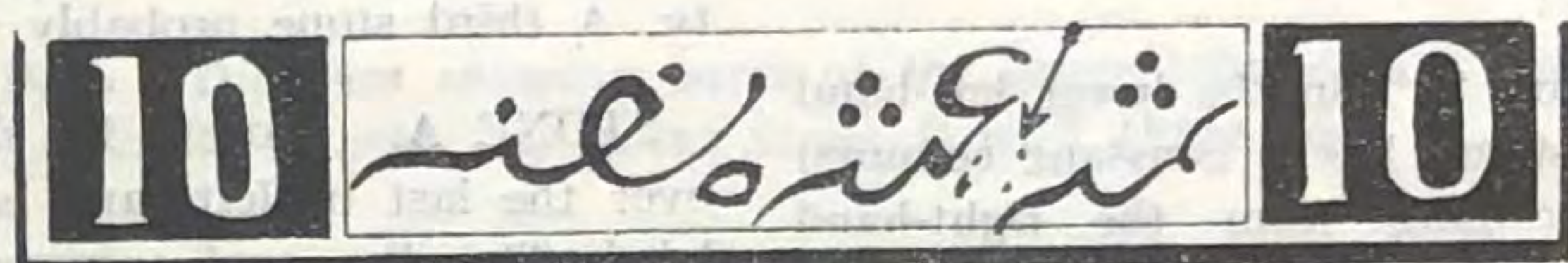
1867 10 PARA.



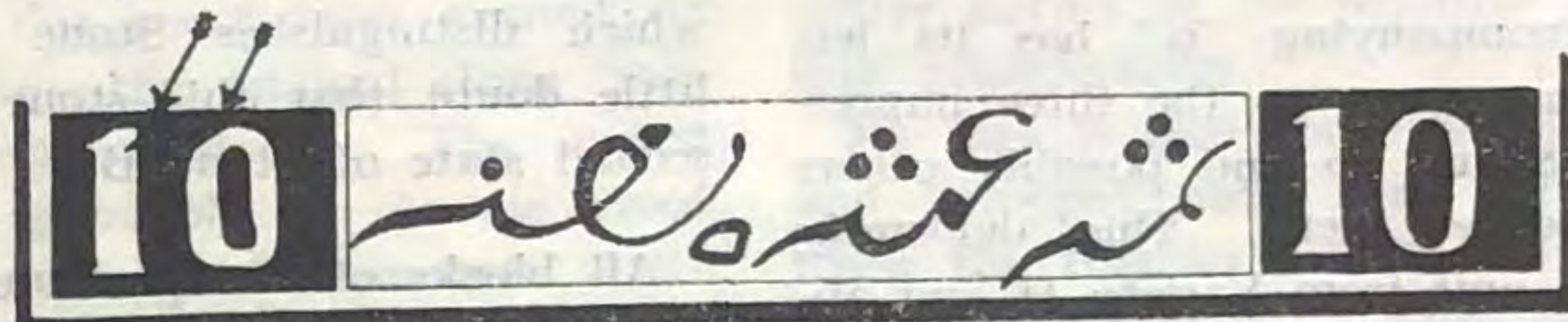
STONE A FIRST STATE VAR II



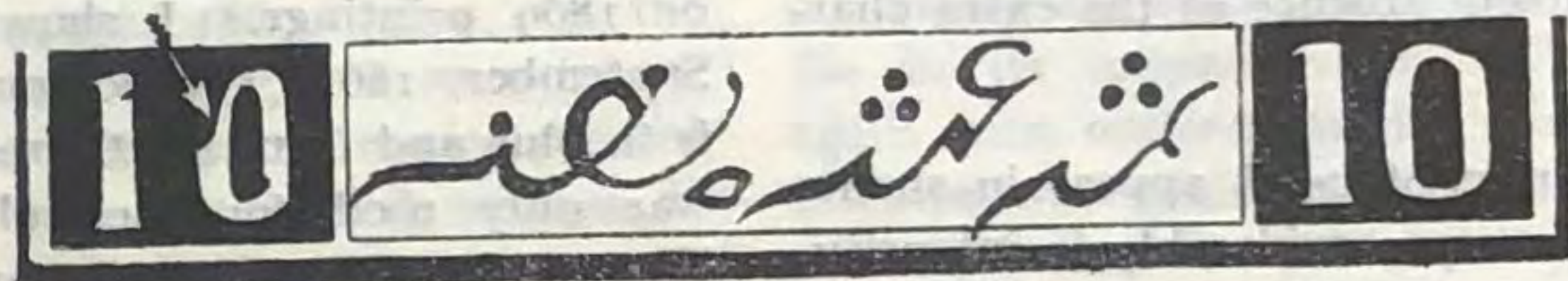
STONE A SECOND STATE VAR II



STONE A THIRD STATE VAR II



STONE B UNBROKEN "O" VAR II



STONE B BROKEN "O" VAR II

Fig. 1. 10 Para. Diagram illustrating the points by which the two printing stones may be recognised, in their various states, by a study of the lower label of Die Variety II.

hand margin. The accompanying "O" is reasonably perfect and appears like the "O" on the die proof.

(ii) In the lower label to the left of the first word (reading from the right) is the additional character which has been alluded to in the description of the production of the printing stones. This character is the

Arabic letter "hé." In the first state of the stone this extra character is sharp in outline and of the same shade as the rest of design.

A second state of the stone exists on which attempts have been made to destroy the extra character by means of acid, with the result that blurred but easily recognisable impressions of the "hé" are all that remain.

These two states may further be recognised by the shades of ink employed for the printing, the stamps being somewhat dull and muddy lilac; two shades of dull lilac exist from the stone in the first state, so it may be assumed that destruction of the character was not attempted at once.

A third state of Stone A shows an almost complete destruction of the extra character, no trace of which can be detected on many of the stamps; the most that can be seen on any stamp is a collection of isolated coloured dots.

Stamps from the third state of the stone appear in a clear dull lilac and also a cold pale lilac. I show a dated copy of the latter shade used in September, 1867, which proves it to be from an early printing.

STONE B corresponds very nearly to the die proof. It can be recognised by a study of Variety II. Its characteristics are:

(i) The figure "1" in the lower left-hand corner of the stamp has a constant coloured indentation springing from the right-hand border near its upper end. The die proof also shows this mark.

(ii) The accompanying "o" has its left shoulder broken, except on the three impressions Nos. 6, 8 and 10 and possibly others immediately below them. This deformity varies on every unit from Variety II and appears to increase towards the lower portion of the sheet.

(iii) A complete absence of the extra character.

The stamps from Stone B appear in shades of mauve which vary considerably in intensity. Details of the design are usually finer and more distinct than on stamps from Stone A. The final printings show considerable wear to have taken place and many of the lines of the design are missing.

The broken shoulder of the "o" referred to above nearly certainly occurred because the **original stone** was not kept properly wet at this place. The printing ink, in consequence, was allowed to accumulate on the originally blank surface and was gradually added to, as the various transfers were pulled. In this way the many variants of the broken "o" are accounted for.

The damage to the back of the "1" on Variety II is found on the die proof and is constant in outline throughout the sheet of stamps. It may be assumed, therefore, that the surface of the metal was damaged when the die was being got ready for the preparation of Stone B, printing from which stone began in 1869. No stamps in the mauve shades have been discovered bearing postmarks earlier than 1869. No stamps from Stone A are known in shades of mauve.

Though the practice was not authorised, this duty was often bisected for use on newspapers and the dates I have seen are either early in 1869, when the stamps are from Stone A, or late in 1871 and early 1872, when the stamps are from Stone B. The next or third issue of Egyptian stamps appeared on January 1st, 1872.

20 PARA.

Two stones can be recognised with certainty. A third stone probably existed.

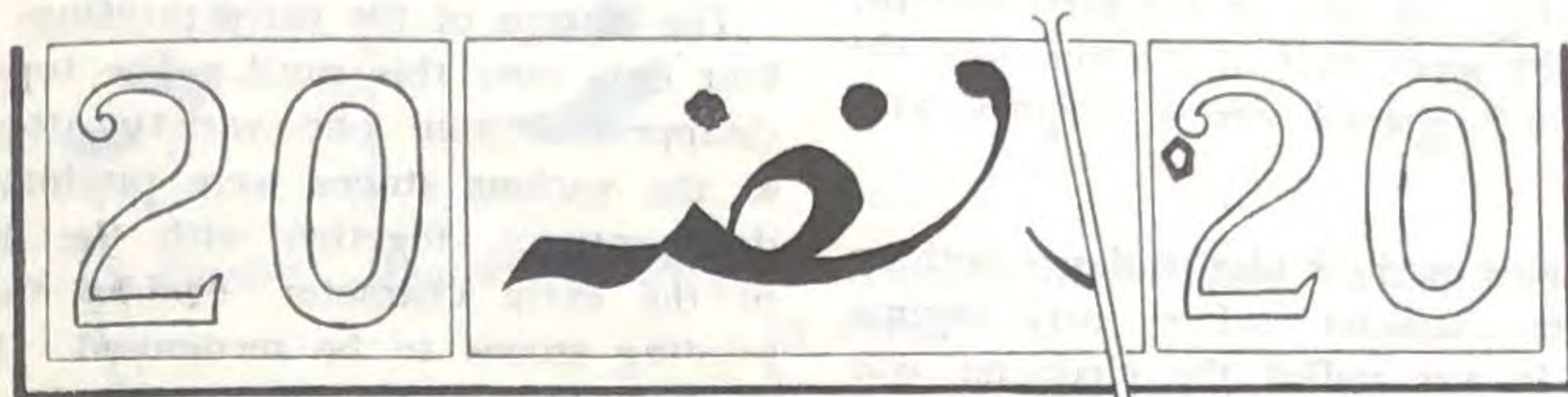
STONE A. Variety IV shows only 2 dots over the last or left-hand word in the lower label. The die proof corresponds more nearly to Stone A than to Stone B, but on the die proof there is a ghost of the third dot which distinguishes Stone B. There seems little doubt that this stone is not merely a second state of Stone B.

All blocks of stamps from this stone, seen by me, are in the blue-green shade. Hitherto, it has been supposed the stamps in the yellow-green shade first appeared in the second or 1869 printings. I show a copy used in September, 1867. The postmark on this stamp is in blue and from the Cairo obliterator which was only used for the coloured postmarks. These coloured postmarks are only found on stamps used within the first few months of the appearance of this issue. I show a second copy in yellow-green dated "10 Nov 67". On the other hand most of the early dated copies are blue-green in colour. So also is the copy attached to the Post Office notice which I possess. The stamps in pale yellow-green, often alluded to as "apple-green," are nearly certainly colour trials; they are from Stone A.

STONE B. Variety IV on this stone is distinguished by showing a third dot over the last word in the lower label. This dot is clearly printed and is the same size on every

1867 20 PARA VAR. IV

STONE A



STONE B



Fig. 2. 20 Para. Diagram showing parts of the lower label of Die Variety IV.
Stone A with two dots: Stone B with three dots.

example of Variety IV throughout the blocks examined. This dot must have existed on the die and also on the original stone from which Stone B was produced. The merest trace of this dot is visible on the die proof and the die must, therefore, have been altered between the laying down of the original stone from which Stone B was made and the production of the die proof. Stone B probably antedates August, 1869, when, to the best of my belief, the Die Proofs were taken, but I can find no early dated copies printed from it. From it were printed stamps in both blue-green and yellow-green.

STONE C. Had Stone B been the first stone produced and the unwanted dot been destroyed on the printing stone to form Stone A, it is more than likely that damage would have been done to surrounding portions of the design. Such damage has not been observed. Had Stone A been produced from the same original stone as Stone B it would be necessary to assume that the latter was laid down first, before the extra dot was destroyed. As no Stone B stamps are found with dates earlier than 1869, either the stamps or the stone would have had to have lain aside for a period of two years, a most

unlikely happening when the small and primitive nature of the printing works is taken into consideration.

My idea is that the extra dot was noticed and "stopped out" with paper on the die when the transfer for the original stone for Stone A was pulled. Subsequently, when a second original stone was required the dot had been forgotten and so appears clearly on Stone B, which therefore represents the die in its original state. This dot having again been noticed on the printed stamps an attempt was made to remove it by scraping the die before the proof was pulled in 1869. This attempt was only partially successful and so a ghost of the dot is still seen on the die proof. A third or C Stone was then laid down and the same ghostly dot can be seen on some examples of Variety IV from this stone, printings from which were in blue-green. Dated copies of 1871 are commonly of this shade.

1 PIASTRE

The story of this stamp makes a fascinating study.

Once again, an extra character was mistakenly engraved on the die. On this occa-

sion it appeared on all four varieties and is seen in the lower label as shown in the diagram. No die proof and no stamp exists showing the character as originally engraved. We can only deduce its nature from the fragments which are seen on the early stamps, but it would seem that the letter was the Arabic "wau," shaped like a comma with a fat head.

The die proof of the 1 piastre shows nothing of this extra character and we may assume that when it was pulled the character was "stopped out" in a manner similar to that employed for the correction of the 10 para.

Another characteristic of the die proof is that the topmost dot of those normally appearing above the right-hand word of the lower label has been removed from all four varieties. This word is seen on all six duties of the issue. In most instances it reads : ثمن ("Thamanon"), meaning "value," or "the price of." Without the topmost dot, the word becomes تمن ("Tamanon"), which is the word as usually pronounced in the spoken Arabic of Egypt, the four-dotted word being the written Arabic of the scholar. When it is remembered that the printers were an alien firm and that their employees were nearly certainly not writers of classical

Arabic, this alteration during the extensive study of the die and the original stones, which must have taken place during the production of the numerous printing stones, for the 1 piastre, is not altogether surprising.

The stamps of the early printings show the four dots over this word. The top-most dot disappeared from one variety after another as the various stones were produced. This disappearance, together with the destruction of the extra character, enables the various printing stones to be recognised. From the material I show to-night, I hope to be able to prove that at least seven printing stones existed.

ORIGINAL STONES.—Two at least, and probably three, were laid down. The first two of these stones served to produce the printing stones required for the issue in 1867. The third original stone was probably laid down from a transfer taken after the die had been altered and its date is difficult to determine.

On the first original stone I maintain that the extra character appeared complete on all four varieties. An attempt was made to destroy it, but large portions of the character remained on every variety with the exception of No. 1. That this destruction took place on the original stone and not on the printing

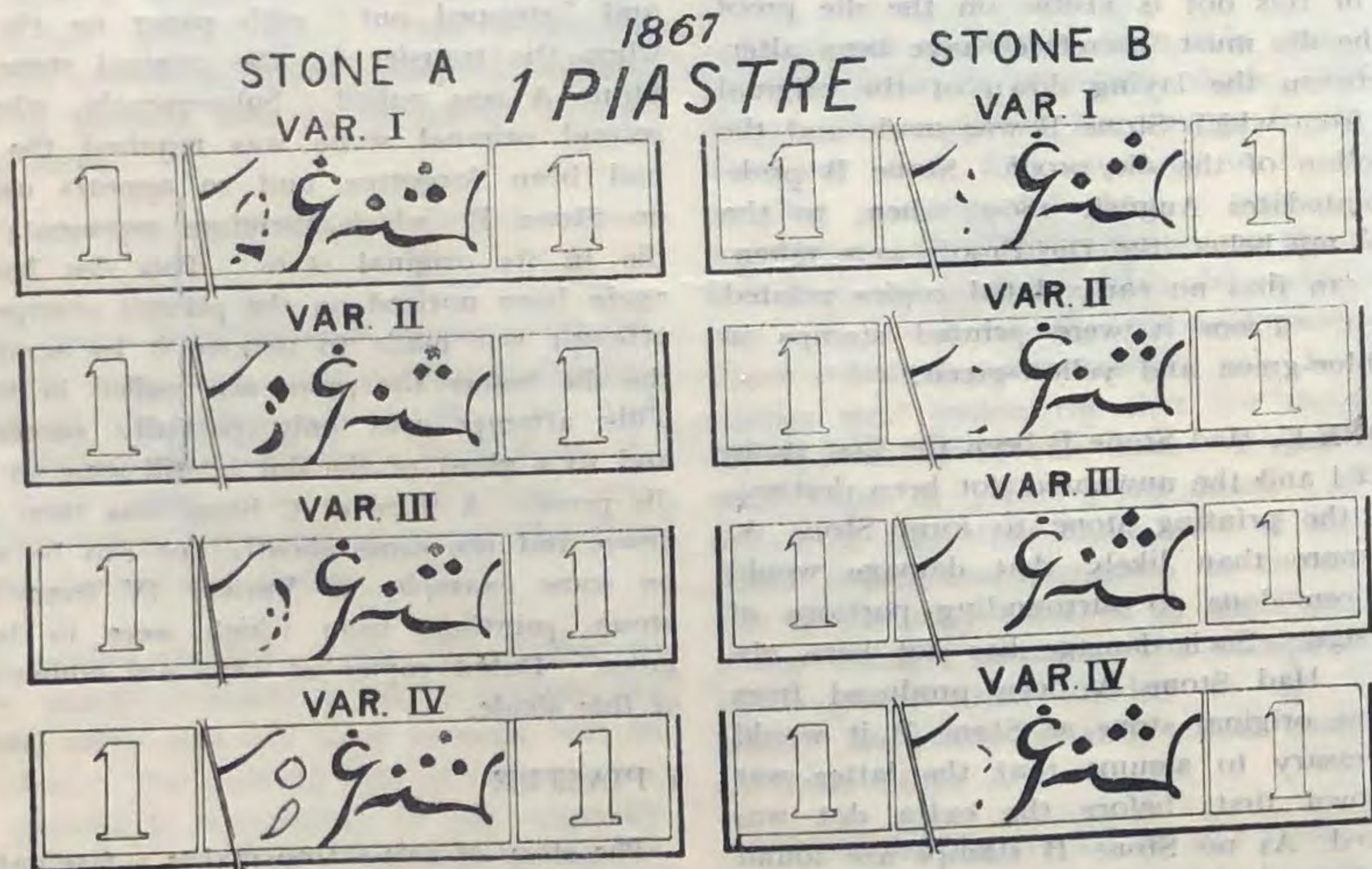


Fig. 3. 1 Piastre. Diagram showing parts of the lower label of all four Die Varieties on Stones A and B. Note the blurred condition of the topmost dots on Stone A.

1867. 1 PIASTRE. STONE A.

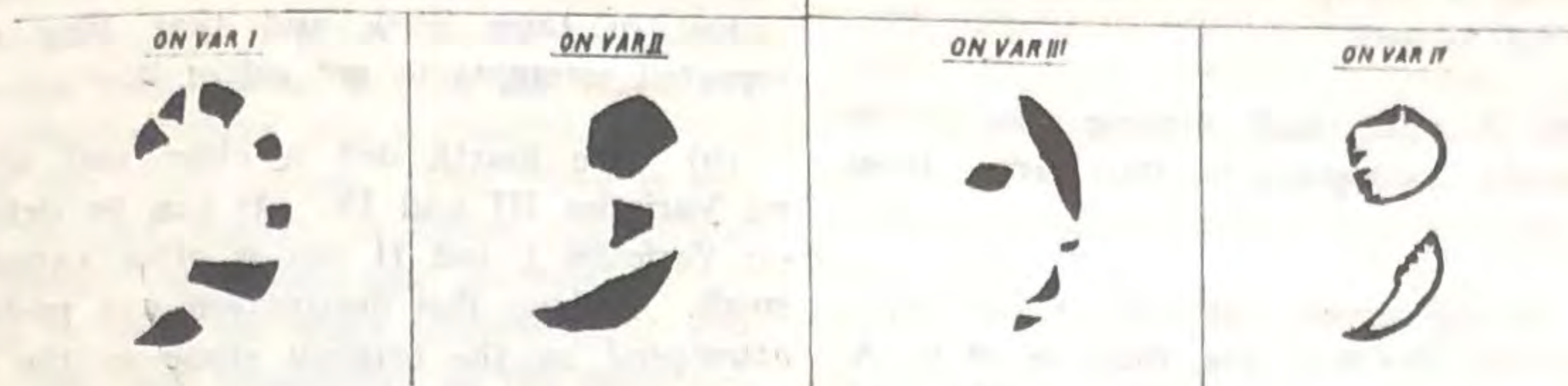


Fig. 4. 1 Piastre. Diagram showing the remains of the extra character on Stone A in detail.

stone is evidenced by the fact that the remains of the character on every stamp on the sheet from a given Variety show the same form, more or less completely, according to the excellence or otherwise of the print. Any individual stamp can be recognised as coming from a certain Variety of the die by a study of the remains of the extra character and without reference to any other portion of the design.

The second original stone was used for the production of my printing Stone X.

The third original stone may be presumed to have corresponded in appearance to the die proof, i.e. without the extra character and with only three dots over the first word of the lower label. I show a block of four stamps printed from a stone which must have exhibited these characteristics. This is my last or seventh printing stone and is designated "Y."

PRINTING STONES. 7 stones can be differentiated. The first five I have lettered "A" to "E" respectively. These, I believe, were produced from the first original stone. The remaining two stones I have lettered "X" and "Y" and I suggest they were produced from two further original stones, making three original stones in all.

STONE A.—I have seen no larger piece than a pair from this stone. Two single copies I possess bear dates early in August, 1867.

(a) The extra character is easily recognised on well-printed stamps and more of it remains than on stamps from any other stone. Diagrams 3 and 4 give the essential features of the fragments remaining on stamps from each Die Variety. The removal of this character must have been attempted on the ori-

ginal stone and not on the transfer pulled from the Die because the fragments so nearly correspond with those seen on Stone B. Undoubtedly, the same original stone was a common parent of the Printing Stones A and B.

(b) On Stone A the fourth dot above the right-hand word in the lower label is nearly always, but not invariably, blurred. From this I take it that an attempt was made to destroy this dot on the printing stone. Where the dot appears undamaged the unit was apparently overlooked. Had this destruction been attempted on the original stone the dot could not have appeared so perfect as it does on Varieties III and IV of the stamps from Stone B and no perfect fourth dot would have been seen on stamps of Stone A. Again, so skilful had been the destruction in some cases that the dot can only be recognised on certain stamps by the use of a powerful glass aided by a powerful imagination.

(c) On the die proof of Variety IV can be seen the remains of a vertical line from the left-hand value tablet, at its extreme left margin, running downwards to join the outer frame-line. On stamps of Stone A this "cross bar," as I shall call it in future, is occasionally present, but is more often broken or entirely absent.

(d) Variety IV shows no line from the angle of the mouth of the sphinx; this line will be referred to under Stone B.

The stamp on the Post Office notice is from a printing in dull rose-pink; fortunately, this is a Stone A stamp and the remains of the extra character are clearly seen. Early postmarks of August and September, 1867, are seen on stamps of a chalky salmon-pink. These stamps are not all of them from Stone

A. A third early printing is in deep rose-red. Stone A stamps appear in other shades of rose-red as well.

STONE B.—The black printing stone proofs most nearly correspond to the stamps from this stone.

(a) On the proofs, remains of the extra character are distinctly less than on Stone A and are always absent from Variety III. On Variety IV, the fragments representing the upper portion of the character are frequently identical on Stones A and B; the lower portion of the character is absent on Stone B.

acid. It is obvious that the printers had been aware of the extra character from the outset of their work and that they made repeated attempts to get rid of it.

(b) The fourth dot is clear and normal on Varieties III and IV. It can be detected on Varieties I and II but is often extremely small. I think this destruction was probably attempted on the original stone as the dots have not a smudged appearance on the stamps as they have on the stamps from Stone A. They do not reappear on the later stones.

(c) The cross bar on Variety IV is usually

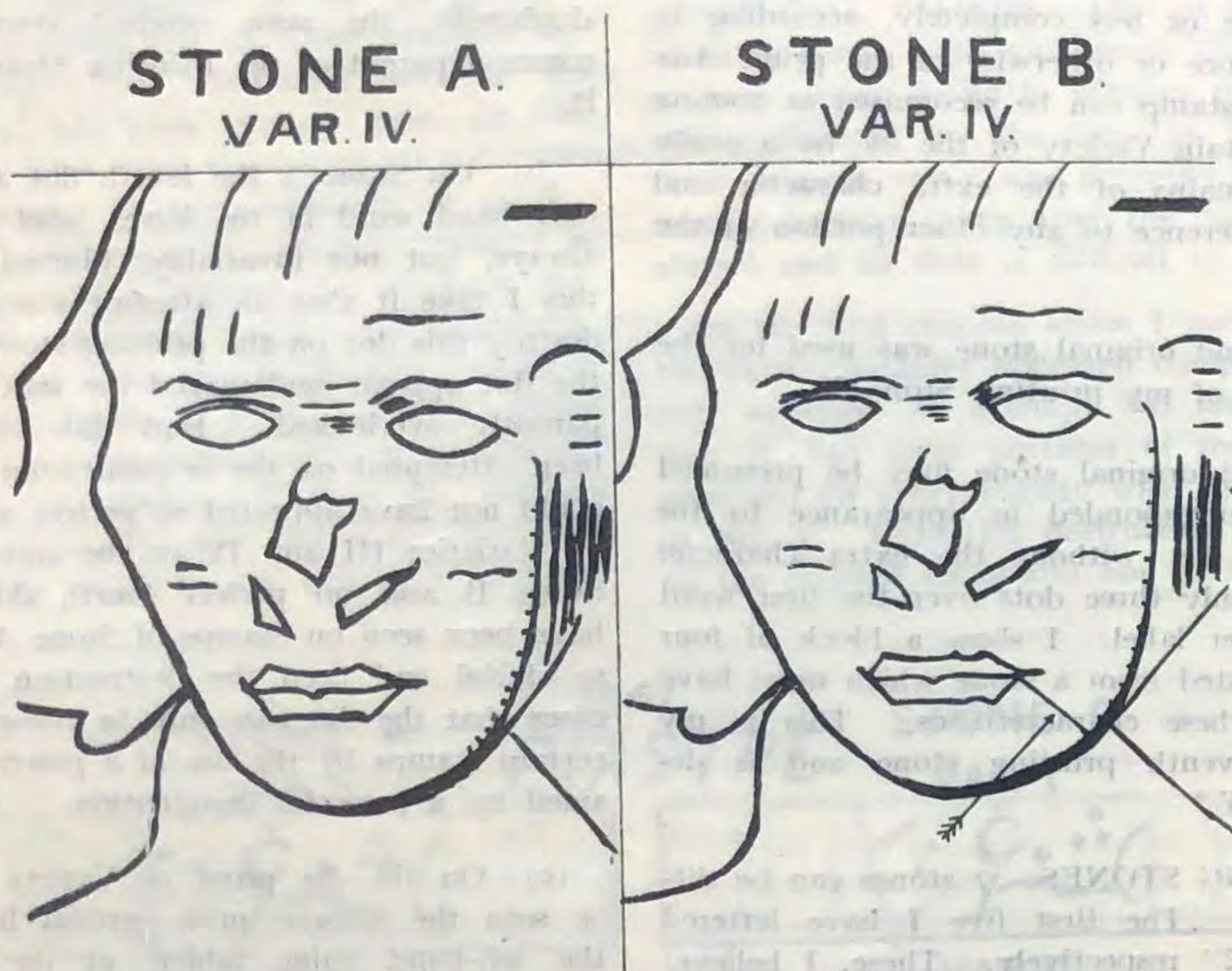


Fig. 5. 1 Piastre. Diagram showing the line from the angle of the mouth on Variety IV of Stone B (the dribbling sphinx) and its absence from Stone A.

This similarity makes me fairly certain that the original stone used for Stone A, after being further altered by the process of destruction, was again employed for the production of Stone B.

Stamps from Stone B show less of the extra character than do the black proofs. From this I deduce that the printing stone was altered after the black proofs were taken, an attempt having been made to get rid of the extra character by destruction with

present and generally well marked.

(d) During the process of work on the original stone a fragment of dirt apparently adhered to Variety IV and prints as a straight line running downwards and outwards from the left-hand angle of the mouth of the sphinx to the line bordering the jaw; this I speak of as the 'dribbling sphinx.' The line is nearly always complete on the black proofs, but there is a copy in the Royal Collection on which this line is broken. This specimen,

is of importance because a number of stamps are seen with the line broken and, without the evidence of this proof, might be rejected as stamps from Stone B. In the Mackenzie Low collection there was a complete sheet of 200 of the black proofs. This piece is now in the Royal Collection in Egypt, and though King Farouk has graciously granted me permission to have the sheet photographed this, so far, has been impossible, as the sheet cannot be found.

Stamps from this stone in deep rose-red and in chalky salmon-pink appear with dates of August and September, 1867.

STONE C.—(a) The merest trace of the extra character remains; the most characteristic fragment is seen on Variety II and is apparently the extreme tip of the tail of the letter "wau"; it prints clearly and with the same intensity as the rest of the stamp.

(b) The fourth dot is absent from Variety II; is absent or minute on Varieties I and IV, and is distinct only on Variety III.

(c) The "cross bar" is broken or absent.

(d) The line from the mouth of the sphinx is usually represented by an upward projection from the margin of the jaw. It may be presumed that the portion of dirt adhering to the original stone had become largely detached when the transfers were taken for this printing stone. Alternatively, an attempt may have been made to destroy the line on the original stone.

I show what I take to be a trial postmark on a pair of stamps (Varieties II and I) of Stone C; it is struck in carmine and is dated "6 lug 67", i.e. twenty-five days before the date of issue of the stamps.

The stamps from this stone appear in shades of rose-red.

It is possible that Stone C is a second state of Stone B.

STONES D AND E.—These 2 stones show many points in common and are difficult to distinguish. That there are two stones I feel sure, as I have collected more than fifty characteristic printing stone flaws on Variety IV. As only fifty examples could exist on one stone, I think we may accept this as evidence that two stones were laid down.

Their common characteristics are as follows:

(a) The extra character is represented on Variety II by a constant dot similar to that seen on Stone C. This, to my mind, is evidence that the stones were laid down from the same original stone as the previous printing stones.

Specks of colour, apparently remains of the extra character, are seen on some specimens from Varieties I and IV.

(b) The fourth dot is clearly present on Varieties III and IV and absent on Varieties I and II.

(c) The cross bar on Variety IV is usually well marked.

(d) The line from the mouth of the sphinx is either absent or fragmentary. Its presence, even in part, is evidence that we are still dealing with the original stone from which the black printing stone proofs emanated.

Stamps from these two stones appear in various shades of rose and rose-red. Most mint blocks which exist are from Stones D and E.

STONE X.—On the stone I have designated "X" a fourth dot is clearly seen only on Variety III, but on no stamp is there a trace of the extra character.

I have not placed this stone in the previous series for the following reasons:

(1) Stamps from it were printed in shades that were never issued for general use (e.g. brown-lake), frequently with inverted watermarks and often imperforate, which suggests that these were trial printings.

(2) The complete disappearance of the tip of the tail of the extra character on Variety II, which is such a feature of all the stones hitherto described, is evidence of the use of a different original stone from that employed for Stones A, B, C, D and E. Having been overlooked for so long and being, in any case, almost imperceptible to the naked eye, the tip of the tail would not have called for special destruction on the original stone; and

(3) because the few gummed copies I have seen bear colourless or slightly tinted gum similar to that seen on stamps from the early Stones A, B and C, as opposed to the thick

brown gum seen on late printings (Stones D and E).

(2) would indicate this to be a late stone, should it come from the first original stone, and (3) points to the fact that it comes early in the series. I think the absence of the extra character is a more crucial point than the type of gum used, more particularly when it is remembered how few stamps from this stone are known with gum. On the other hand, I show a used copy of Variety II, undoubtedly from Stone X, bearing a coloured postmark dated "30 ago 67". This stamp shows a printing stone flaw similar to a flaw on one of the brown-lake stamps I exhibit; it consists of a white stroke running obliquely on the coloured portion of the tablet bearing the letter "E".

The probability is that Stone X was prepared in 1867 as the result of dissatisfaction with the stamps printed from the stone from which the black proofs are known. On the other hand, stamps from Stone X were nearly certainly available for use on the day of issue (August 1st, 1867).

On Stone X, the fourth dot over the right-hand word in the lower label is represented by a fragment on Variety III and sometimes by a speck on Variety IV. The presence of these dots is evidence that the original stone was laid down before the die proof was pulled.

On Variety IV, the cross bar is broken or absent. The sphinx shows no sign of the line running downwards from the angle of the mouth.

STONE Y.—This stone is also difficult to place. Stamps from it correspond exactly with the die proof, i.e. there is no sign of the extra character; the fourth dot over the right-hand word in the lower label is absent on all four varieties; the cross bar is represented by coloured projections only; on Variety IV there is no line from the mouth of the sphinx.

I show one mint block of 4 from this stone, in the chalky salmon-pink shade of the early printings and bearing the typical colourless gum of the first stamps. I am of opinion these stamps are from a stone produced early in the series and that the stone was laid down from an original stone other than those em-

ployed for the production of all other printing stones so far described.

If my evidence, as already adduced, is acceptable, there must have been three original stones:

No. 1. Used for the production of Stones A, B, C, D, E.

No. 2. Used to produce Stone X.

No. 3. Used to produce Stone Y.

THE CROSS BAR ON VARIETY IV

On Stone A this is broken or absent. On Stone B it is usually complete. On Stones D and E it is usually well marked and must, therefore, have remained on the die when a transfer was taken to lay down the original stone from which these printing stones were produced, though it would seem to have been got rid of in some way from the early printing Stone C on which traces of the extra character remained in excess of anything seen on D and E. On Stone X traces of this cross bar are seen, but on King Fuad's die proof the cross bar has gone.

THE FIRST WORD IN THE LOWER LABEL

In classical Arabic this word should show four dots, and did, in fact, show four dots on all the other duties of this issue. It has already been explained that the world would bear three dots only in colloquial Arabic. The printers, studying the die and the original stones to decide how best to eliminate the extra character, would have noticed the fourth dot and being familiar only with the spoken language would have imagined it to be there in error. The printers' effort to get rid of the extra character was most rapidly successful on Variety III. On stamps from this variety, traces of the extra character are only found from printing Stone A. Variety III, therefore, probably ceased to be studied and the fourth dot remained on the first original stone throughout.

The other three Varieties on the original stone received intensive study and the extra dot may, therefore, be assumed to have attracted attention as existing in the area under close observation.

1867. 1 PIASTRÉ. SUMMARY OF POINTS BY WHICH THE SEVEN PRINTING STONES ARE RECOGNISED.

Stone.	Extra Character.	Fourth Dot.				Cross Bar on Variety IV.	Line from Mouth of Sphinx on Variety IV
		Var. I.	Var. II.	Var. III	Var. IV.		
A.	Distinct remains on all four varieties.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Present, often broken.	Absent.
B.	Fragmentary. Absent from Var. III.	Present, often small.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Well marked.
C.	Traces.	Trace or absent.	Absent.	Present.	Trace or absent.	Usually broken, often absent.	Broken.
D.	Constant dot on Var. II. Specks on few stamps of Vars. I and IV.	Absent.	Present.	Present.	Present.	Usually well marked.	Broken.
E.	Constant dot on Var. II only.	Absent.	Absent.	Present.	Present.	Usually well marked.	Broken.
X.	Entirely absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Fragment present.	Traces.	Broken.	Absent.
Y.	Entirely absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Absent.	Traces.	Absent.

N.B.—Stone B corresponds most nearly to the printing-stone proofs in black.

SHADES

The 1 piastre stamp was printed in many shades of colour, and printings from each stone can be found in more than one shade. Examples of any shade suggest that several stones were used for individual printings. Undoubtedly, Stones A, B, C and X were used for a printing in the early days of the issue.

I append a list of the shades:

1. Dull rose-pink. (As found on the Post Office notice). Stamps from Stones A and Y.
2. Chalky salmon-pink. (Dates of August and September, 1867). Stones A, B and C.
3. Deep rose-red. (Earliest seen by me: October, 1867). Stones A and B.
4. Red-brown. Stone B.
5. Red-lake. Stone X.
6. Brown-lake. Stone X.
7. Bright rose. Stones D and E.
8. Pale rose. Stones D and E.
9. Rose-red. Stones C, D and E.
10. Bright rose-red. Stones D and E.
11. Dull rose-red. Stones D and E.

GUM

Clear colourless gum is seen on all stamps of the early printings. Late printings bear a tinted or brown crinkly gum. All the stamps known from Stones D and E bear this brown gum, and I suggest, therefore, that these two stones were employed for the printings of 1869.

2 PIASTRES.

I do not possess sufficient material to say anything definite about the printing stones and I am uncertain how this stamp was produced. All stamps correspond to the die proof and I am inclined to think that only one stone was laid down.

Two definite groups of stamps can be recognised: (a) bright blue and (b) pale blue. The copy on the Post Office notice is in the bright blue shade. The pale blue stamps must also have come early into use, as I show

a copy dated "Nov. 67". Some of the stamps bearing dates towards the end of 1869 are definitely bright dark blue and may represent the second main printing.

In the Mackenzie Low collection there was a half-sheet of 100 stamps in the pale blue shade, on the normal watermarked paper, but imperforate. In addition, there was a block of 4 in the pale blue shade, pin-perf. horizontally by perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically. The bright blue stamps are also found imperforate. The stamps are also known imperf. vertically by perf. 15 horizontally. I show a block of 4, with horizontal perf. misplaced across the centre of the block, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round. I show a copy of the bright blue perforated slightly more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round; as the gum has been soaked off, the stamp may possibly have stretched and I therefore record it as $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The bright blue stamps are known rouletted horizontally, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically.

Copies are known divided diagonally for use as 1 piastre.

I have seen no stamps with the tinted crinkly gum found on late printings of the 1 piastre, so it may be assumed that no late printings of this stamp were required.

5 PIASTRES

Even less can be said about this value. Material is extremely scarce. As far as I know, only three mint blocks of 4 are on record. I show the only known used block of 4. (1) The Mackenzie Low collection contained two pairs only.

The shades vary from brown to light brown. The copy on the Post Office Notice can best be described as brown.

This stamp is recorded perf. 16.

(1) Since this paper was read I have seen two badly damaged blocks of six stamps each, used together on a piece of the original cover.

NOUVEAUTES DE L'ORIENT

par Jean Boulad, C.P.E. 155.

EGYPTE

Timbres de Service

Les timbres de Service actuellement en usage depuis 1926 ont terminé leur carrière; ils doivent en effet être remplacés sous peu par de nouvelles figurines.

L'ensemble du dessin ne diffère pas beaucoup de l'actuel: dessins géométriques; au centre l'inscription arabe «amiri» est remplacée par «hekoumi» (deux mots qui signifient «du gouvernement»).

Les couleurs et les valeurs sont les mêmes que celles de la série actuelle. — Chiffres de contrôle A/37.

Chiffres de Contrôle des Emissions en Cours

Faisant suite à la liste publiée dans notre précédent numéro, p. 259, voici les omissions et nouveautés qui nous ont été communiquées:—

Poste ordinaire:

5 mills. A/38.

Poste aérienne:

5 mills. A/37.

8 mills. A/37.

30 mills. A/38.

Service:

10 mills. A/32.

15 mills. A/32.

Taxe

4 mills. A/38

10 mills. A/38

ALEXANDRETTE (Sandjak d').

Une série provisoire pour le Sandjak d'Alexandrette a paru au début de Mai. Elle a été obtenue par l'apposition de la surcharge SANDJAK D'ALEXANDRETTE en deux lignes (deux types différents) sur des timbres, poste, avion et taxe de Syrie (23 valeurs). L'impression, faite à la hâte est défectueuse.

AFRIQUE ORIENTALE ITALIENNE

Une série commémorative du second millénaire d'Auguste a paru récemment; 6 valeurs poste ordinaire, et 2 valeurs taxe.

GRAND LIBAN

Les émissions se succèdent à une cadence très accélérée.

Les « Journées Médicales » de Beyrouth (9-13 Mai) ont été commémorées par l'émis-

sion de quatre valeurs tirées à 30.000 exemplaires.

Un timbre avion de 10 pi. a été émis récemment pour commémorer le premier vol Marseille-Syrie, réalisé par l'aviateur Noguès.

Des provisoires (3) ont été obtenus par des surcharges, d'autres sont prévus.

SYRIE

Comme pour le Grand Liban, un timbre avion de 10 pi. a été émis récemment pour commémorer le premier vol Marseille-Syrie réalisé par l'aviateur Noguès.

Plusieurs provisions (4) ont été obtenus par des surcharges.

Deux nouvelles valeurs de 10 et 20 pi. à l'effigie du Président de la République ont dû paraître.

WANTED PALESTINE

Small values in large quantities, medium and high specimens in singles, also special collection.

Also interested in
Yemen stamps.

Dr. M. ZIRKER

P.O. Box 1308

HAIFA, PALESTINE.

Divers

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Grèce — Catalogue spécialisé, prix courant, des timbres dits « Grosse Tête de Mercure », par C. Deilakis, 53, rue de Dunkerque — Paris (9e) — Prix 10 frs.

Nos lecteurs nous sauront certainement gré de leur signaler l'apparition d'un petit catalogue spécialisé des timbres de Grèce émis de 1861 à 1886 et connus sous la désignation de « Grosse Tête de Mercure ». Cet ouvrage est dû à la plume de M. C. Deilakis, expert et négociant en timbres à Paris.

Tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux timbres de Grèce — et ils sont très nombreux dans le monde — connaissent les difficultés presque insurmontables qu'ils éprouvent à classer les premiers timbres de ce pays et leur regret de devoir souvent suspendre ou arrêter ce travail faute d'indications suffisantes, est d'autant plus grand que ces vignettes sont parmi les plus belles qui aient été émises depuis la création du timbre-poste.

Avec l'apparition de cette brochure d'une vingtaine de pages, M. Deilakis comble une sérieuse lacune bien que les ouvrages savants et complets sur les timbres Grecs ne fassent aucunement défaut. Mais ces ouvrages très intéressants ne sont pas toujours à la portée de tous les collectionneurs manquant de temps et de moyens.

M. Deilakis se fait un devoir d'ajouter à la fin de son catalogue qu'il a établi le classement des timbres avec la collaboration de M. P. Arlaud, un spécialiste de la « Grosse Tête de Mercure » et bien connu dans le monde philatélique.

Miscellaneous

« L'Auxiliaire du Collectionneur en Timbres-Poste ». « The Auxiliary of the Stamp Collector ». « Hilfsbuch des Briefmarkensammler », par A.P. Riffis, 28 Boulevard Fouad Ier, Port Said (Egypte) — prix 25 piastres.

Combien de collectionneurs ont été souvent arrêtés, dans leur classement, par des timbres qui ne portent aucune indication de pays, et après de vaines recherches dans divers catalogues ne les ont-ils pas mis de côté en attendant de leur trouver une place un jour?

Afin de remédier à cet inconvénient et à ces hésitations, un de nos collègues d'Egypte vient de mettre au point, après plus de trois années de travail, une méthode simple qui permet de trouver immédiatement et sans fatigue à quel pays appartient le timbre dont on recherche l'origine: « L'Auxiliaire du Collectionneur en Timbres-Poste ».

Tout y est mentionné, les timbres sans indication apparente, les surchargés qui ont changé de patrie, les caractères arabes, slaves, grecs, etc., et même six pages entières sont destinées aux timbres ne portant aucune indication. Pour terminer, un « Tableau des monnaies » facilite grandement les recherches.

Ce précieux ouvrage très bien présenté sur plus de 130 pages est édité simultanément en trois langues: français, anglais, allemand.

Voilà une excellente initiative destinée à rendre les plus grands services aux philatélistes; nous nous devons de la signaler à nos lecteurs et nous ne pouvons que leur conseiller l'acquisition de cet ouvrage.

En vente au CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE.

PORTUGAL FILATELICO

La seule revue philatélique publiée régulièrement au Portugal, paraissant tous les mois. Outre la publication de toutes les lois concernant les timbres du Portugal et ses Colonies, elle publie des articles intéressants philatéliques et les suppléments au Catalogue Portugais de la Maison

A. SIMOES FERREIRA - 70 Rue do Arsenal - LISBONNE (Portugal)

Numéro spécimen gratis sur demande.

Catalogue des Timbres d'Egypte,
par **Georges N. Zéhéri**, 24 Avenue Fouad 1er,
Le Caire — Prix 35 piâstres ou 7/2 plus port
recommandé.

Nous informons nos lecteurs qu'en Septembre prochain paraîtra la 2e édition 1939 du **CATALOGUE DES TIMBRES D'EGYPTE**, par Georges N. Zéhéri, membre du Club Philatélique d'Egypte et de la Junior Philatelic Society de Londres.

Volume in 8° de 128 pages, 340 clichés et 17 planches, imprimé sur papier couché de luxe, contenant toutes les Emissions, les Tirages, les Prix des Essais — Timbres-Poste — Avion — Exprès — Service — Taxe — Canal de Suez — Etiquettes de la Concession Postale à l'usage des Troupes Anglaises en Egypte — Timbre de Franchise Militaire Anglais et de toutes les Variétés, de tous les Chiffres de Contrôle connus et leurs variétés et une Table de Conversion (Monnaie égyptienne en monnaie anglaise) etc., etc.; indispensable à tous les Collectionneurs et Spécialistes des Timbres d'Egypte.

Par suite du tirage réduit de cet ouvrage il est recommandé de faire parvenir les commandes au plus tôt; ne seront prises en considération, par ordre de réception, que les commandes accompagnées de leur montant en piastres égyptiennes ou en monnaie anglaise.

S'adresser au **CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE**.

Catalogue des Timbres d'Egypte,
by **Georges N. Zéhéri**, 24 Avenue Fouad 1er,
Cairo — Price 35 piastres or 7/2 plus Registered postage.

We inform our readers that in September next will be published in French the 2nd edition 1939 of the **CATALOGUE DES TIMBRES D'EGYPTE**, by Georges N. Zéhéri, member of the Club Philatélique d'Egypte and the Junior Philatelic Society of London.

Containing 128 pages, 340 photos, and 17 plates, printed on art paper de luxe, it deals with all Issues — Printings — Prices of Essays, Postage, Air, Express, Service, Postage Due Stamps, Special Seals and Stamps for the use of British Forces in Egypt, all Controls Numbers, Varieties and for the British Collectors, a Conversion Table of Egyptian Money into English Money, etc., etc., it is a valuable guide for all Specialist Collectors of Egyptian Stamps.

To ensure prompt delivery, we recommend to send cash with order, in Egyptian or English currency, as soon as possible to the **CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE**.

VENDEZ VOS TIMBRES A H. E. HARRIS & CO.

La première maison de timbres en
gros aux Etats Unis



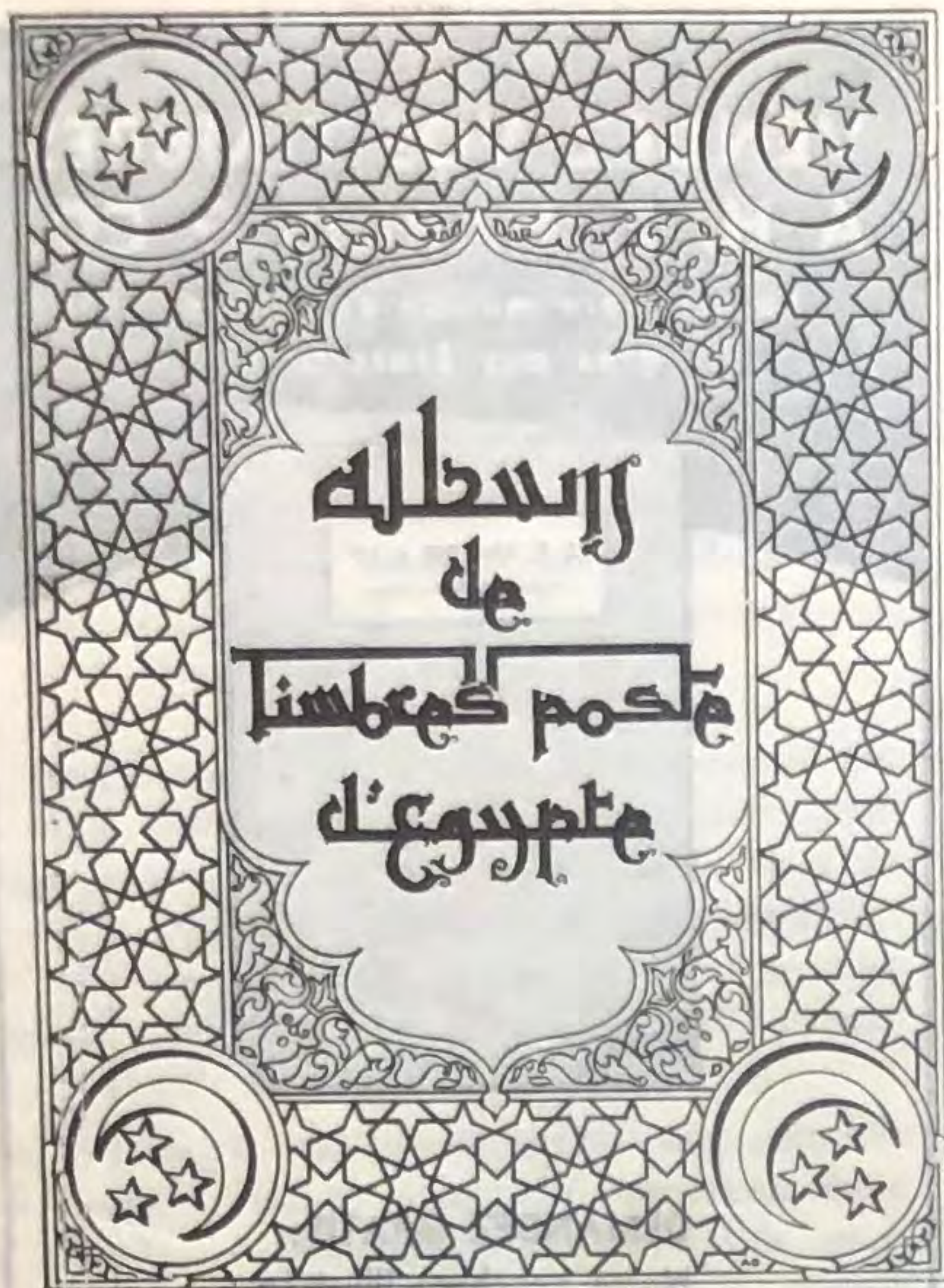
DEMANDEZ GRATIS:

Notre brochure illustrée de 24 pages, qui vous donnera tous renseignements sur notre maison, ainsi que nos conditions pour l'achat de vos timbres.

Nous achetons en grandes quantités et en lots restreints des timbres authentiques de tous genres.

Envoyez-nous une liste de vos offres, mais n'envoyez pas de timbres, s'il vous plaît, avant de recevoir nos avis. Vos offres auront toujours notre prompt attention. Correspondance en langue française, anglaise, allemande ou espagnole.

H. E. HARRIS & CO.
108 Massachusetts Avenue
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.



Album de Timbres-Poste d'Egypte, édité par A.P. Riffis, 28 Boulevard Fouad Ier, Port Said. Prix 25 piastres.

Au moment d'aller sous presse nous recevons de notre collègue M. A.P. Riffis un Album de Timbres-Poste d'Egypte qu'il vient d'éditer. Très bien présenté dans une reliure démontable, couverture toile avec fers dorés spéciaux, impression soignée sur papier fort, et sur un seul côté de la feuille, cet album de plus de 32 pages format 23x28, contient outre les timbres types, les principales variétés. Tous les détails nécessaires au classement facile des timbres y figurent: description des illustrations, indication des valeurs, des couleurs, etc.

A chaque page il sera intercalée une feuille de papier transparent pour la protection des timbres.

Cet album sera mis à jour périodiquement au fur et à mesure des nouvelles émissions.

C'est la meilleure initiative privée qui ait été prise en Egypte en vue d'y développer la philatélie et de faire apprécier la beauté des timbres égyptiens. Nous sommes d'ores et déjà certains du succès que remportera cet album et nous ne pouvons qu'en conseiller l'acquisition à tous les collectionneurs des timbres d'Egypte; ce sera le meilleur encouragement à faire à son auteur.

En vente au CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE.

EXPOSITIONS

Praga 1938

Exposition Philatélique Internationale Prague
26 Juin-4 Juillet 1938

Nous venons de recevoir la troisième brochure de cette exposition. Très bien présentée comme les précédentes, elle contient toutes les dernières informations utiles: plan de la ville, programme des festivités organisées pour les visiteurs, réductions accordées aux visiteurs, explication des systèmes utilisés pour l'exposition des collections et albums, quelques additions à la classification générale, et maints autres renseignements aussi utiles qu'agréables à lire.

Dans leur ensemble les trois brochures qui ont été éditées pour cette exposition constituent une merveilleuse documentation tant sur la philatélie en Tchécoslovaquie, que sur le tourisme dans ce beau pays.

Nous ne pouvons que féliciter le Comité de Direction de la Praga 1938, pour l'excellente présentation de cette troisième brochure, et souhaiter à cette Exposition Philatélique tout le succès qu'elle mérite.

IIe Exposition Internationale

de la littérature et de la presse philatélique.
Prague 26.VI-4.VII.1938

Encouragé par l'énorme succès qu'avait remporté il y a quelques années en Belgique, la Liphinprex, le Comité de Direction de PRAGA 1938, a décidé d'organiser pendant la durée de l'Exposition Philatélique, la IIe Exposition Internationale de la Littérature et de la Presse Philatélique. Les salles de la «Maison de la Culture Agricole» à Prague ont été spécialement affectées à cette exposition qui est destinée, elle aussi à remporter un franc succès.

Ajoutons que grâce à l'activité de M. G.N. Zéhéri, Commissaire Général en Egypte de PRAGA 1938, la presse philatélique d'Egypte y sera très bien représentée.

10e Exposition Philatélique du Danemark

Slagelse — 2-6 Septembre 1938

L'Union des Sociétés Philatéliques du Danemark, nous informe qu'elle organisera du 2 au 6 Septembre prochain à Slagelse, sa 10e Exposition Philatélique.

Cette Exposition qui est uniquement réservée aux membres de la Fédération Inter-

nationale de Philatélie promet d'être très intéressante. La participation est gratuite. Un jury composé de grands philatélistes du Danemark et de l'Europe Centrale et du Nord, aura la mission délicate de décerner des récompenses aux participations méritantes.

Pour plus de détails s'adresser à: 10 danske Filatelistdags — Uldstilling, Slagelse — Danemark.

Brapex

1ère Exposition Philatélique du Brésil

Rio de Janeiro 22-30 Octobre 1938

La première brochure de cette importante exposition philatélique de l'Amérique du Sud vient de nous parvenir.

On y trouve, très clairement exposés tous les détails nécessaires tant aux exposants qu'aux visiteurs: règlement, classification, conseils pour l'expédition des collections, valeurs correspondantes des monnaies étrangères, la composition des comités d'organisation, d'honneur, les commissaires à l'étranger, etc.

A en juger par cette première brochure cette 1ère Brapex devra remporter un succès complet.

Pour plus amples renseignements s'adresser à Brapex Caixa Postal 195, Rio de Janeiro, Brésil, ou au Club Philatélique d'Egypte.

CONGRES PHILATELIQUES

7e Congrès de la Presse Philatélique
organisé par la F.I.P.P. à Prague le 28 Juin

C'est durant l'Exposition Philatélique Internationale de Prague, « PRAGA 1938 » qu'a dû se réunir le 28 Juin dernier le 7e Congrès de la Presse Philatélique.

Nous en parlerons dans notre prochain numéro.

At the Annual Congress of the Philatelic Societies of Scotland to be held at the Station Hotel, Perth, on Saturday 11th March, 1939, the Scottish section of the Egyptian Stamp Club, which has been affiliated with that Congress, will be represented by our Hon. Secretary, Mr. H.M. Wallace who has abandoned his office in the Aberdeen Philatelic Society in our favour.

The displays will consist of the work of specified printers and Mr. Wallace has been entrusted with "Harrison & Sons."

THE LATE SIR E.D. BACON

The death of Sir Edward Denny Bacon, curator of the collection of His late Majesty, King George V of Great Britain removes from philately one of its most highly respected personalities. King George was devoted to his stamps, sovereign and subject spending many hours together sorting and mounting specimens and the conferment upon him of the knighthood must be regarded as the surest tribute of his employer to the skill and fidelity with which Sir Edward carried out his duties.

Both collector and curator have gone, but the collection remains and it is to be hoped that King George VI will maintain both the collection and the post that has been for so many years associated with it in favour of some gifted philatelist whose privilege and joy it would be to care for and know this magnificent philatelic memorial of one of the England's best beloved sovereigns, and philately's most distinguished exponent.

A man is known by his friends.

G.S.T.

THE EGYPTIAN STAMP CLUB AT THE TWENTY FIFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The following members of the Egyptian Stamp Club attended, as delegates, the Philatelic Congress held at Cambridge on 21st-24th June 1938:

E. F. Huguen (Brighton and Hove P.S.), E.F. Hurt (Herts P.S.), A. Birch and S. Lord (Liverpool Jr. P.S.), W.C. Hinde (Manchester P.S.), Robson Lowe (Postal History Society), W. Buckland Edwards (Jamaica P.S.).

Dr. W. Byam read a highly appreciated paper on "Study Circles" and Mr. E.F. Hurt on "The Local and Private Posts and their importance in Philately and Postal History", note worthy for its research.

Miss Penn Gaskell for Air-Mails, and Mr. Samuel Chapman, leading specialist in the Stamps of Mexico, were elected to the "Roll of Distinguished Philatelists" which is headed by the name of King George V.

Dr. W. Byam had charge, as usual, of the Egypt Study Circle, and Mr. Robson Lowe of the Postal History Circle.

Mr. D.B. Armstrong was present as a supporter of the Congress.

Sudan Sidelights ⁽¹⁾

By G. Seymour Thompson

As the result of a rather exhaustive study of Sudan cancellations, I have quite definitely stated that Gibbon's date for the issue of the first overprinted stamps of the Sudan, i.e., 1st March, 1897, is wrong. Stamps cancelled September to October, 1896, at Merowi put it beyond any doubt that the overprinted stamps were available then. The campaign commenced in March, 1896, with the battle of Firkeh and the advance now known as "Dongola campaign," my earliest "Dongola" being May or June, 1897. The Merowi cancellations are all of the Star and Crescent (Turkish official) type used at Egyptian military stations, e.g. Ras-el-Tin. The old railway having been abandoned quite early in the campaign, the correspondence seems to have been mainly confined to the H.Q. at Halfa (Wadi Halfa) and newer stations such as Kort, Delgo, Argo, Debba and Merowi (Merawi, Meroë) until the new railway had reached Abu Hamed.

As regards the first cancel stamps, whilst I have not been able to confirm Gibbons' date of March, 1898, I have seen April, 1898, after which there seems to be nothing until August, 1898, at Atbara, just before the final coup de grace at Omdurman. Khartoum was entered on September 4, 1898, and my earliest cancellation after the fall is September 10, 1898. This bears the initials "S.P.S." It is not quite clear how the "Sudan Postal Service" differed from any other, but there is an undated pre-cancel Halfa type of small size known to specialists. The Travelling Post Office cancellation goes back pretty far. Envelopes marked "No stamps available" and surcharged with the postage, probably relate to the period when the army was too busy fighting to worry about stamps, and a field-post was in operation. I have seen several of these.

Lado Enclave.—I find quite a number of collectors are interested in this dispute and there is an enquiry for Belgian Congo stamps obliterated with the Sudan rhomboids. These are of two types at least with 121 and with 306 dots. I have seen specimens inscribed in M.S. in red ink "Lado, 31-12-05," with the rhomboid, the cover being with the White-Nile-T.P. (note the hyphen and the omission of the O of T.P.O.) of a contemporary type.

On behalf of these collectors I should welcome communications, and the sight of specimens and anyone possessed of Belgian Congo stamps in quantity would do well to give them a careful look over.

*
**

A general study of Sudan cancellations for all offices, from pre-Gordon to date, is highly enlightening, and I commend it to the earnest consideration of my readers.

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The Sudan Government announces that in 1935 sales of its special issues to philatelists (i.e., the Gordons and the Air Mail provisionals) totalled £9,400 whereas in 1936, where there were only the new officials, £1,400 was the figure.

Sudan officials no longer use official stamps on communications to each other, only to outsiders. The status of the unused officials is, therefore, very questionable, and since the introduction of the compulsory air mail service, it is difficult to imagine that very many of these stamps would be necessary. Philatelists should therefore concentrate on the used rather than on the mintairs.

(1) From Stamp Collecting of April 30th 1938.

SUDAN NOTES.by **G. Seymour Thompson.**

I have pleasure in informing readers that as the result of representations made by some of my correspondents and myself, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are now satisfied that the first Sudan overprints were in use in 1896, and their 1939 catalogue will show this alteration.

Thus a 40-years old error will be rectified.

In a charming letter to me, Mr. Stanley Phillips not only admitted his conversion but thanked me for pressing the point upon him.

The date usually given in the catalogue, 1st March 1897 was that of an official announcement by the Egyptian P.O. to the effect that stamps of the then current issue overprinted "SOUDAN" would thenceforth be used at Wadi Halfa and all points south. It is quite evident, therefore, that their previous use was of a provisional nature, probably for Army purposes only, and the purport of the announcement was that in future their use was to extend to civilians also. I am satisfied that up to that date their use was alternative to the Egyptian stamps without overprint.

A COMING WORK ON THE STAMPS OF THE SUDAN

For many years Mr. D.B. Armstrong's Philatelic text-book "Sudan" has stood unchallenged as the most comprehensive of its kind that has yet been published; but that work is dated 1911. Since then, so much has happened philatelically that it is now quite out of date.

The author feeling that it should now be revised, corrected, and brought up to 1938, doubting the commercial success of such a book owing to the limited interest in the Sudan as a subject for collection, and being moreover too busy to undertake the task personally, has entrusted it to Mr. G. Seymour Thompson.

The treatise is being published in serial form in "Stamp Collecting" copiously illustrated with specimens from the author's collection. Mr. Thompson has had interviews with the printers of the stamps and has been in touch with Col. E. Stanton, the designer of the Camel Stamps. Messrs. De la Rue & Co. consider this the most satisfactory stamp design they have ever produced. Old problems will be found treated in a new light and it is hoped that the treatise will meet with a favourable reception at the hands of members of the Egyptian Stamp Club.

NOTRE REVUE

Afin de rendre plus facile la consultation de notre Revue à ceux de nos lecteurs qui désirent en conserver les numéros, nous avons établi les divisions suivantes par volumes:

Vol. I, No. 1 à 18.

Vol. II, No. 19 à 30.

Une table analytique des principaux articles publiés dans les volumes I et II a été insérée dans le No. 32 de l'O.P.

Le volume III a commencé avec le No. 31.

Nous pouvons encore céder quelques séries complètes à partir du No. 2; s'adresser à nos agents ou nous écrire directement.

RAPPEL IMPORTANT

Afin d'éviter tout retard et pour nous couvrir des frais postaux très élevés que nous avons à supporter pour répondre à ceux qui nous écrivent, nous les prions instamment de joindre un timbre pour la réponse, pour toute demande de renseignements, si en Egypte et un coupon réponse international si à l'Etranger.

A l'avenir il ne sera plus donné suite aux lettres qui ne rempliraient pas ces conditions.

LA PHILATELIE DANS LA PRESSE QUOTIDIENNE D'EGYPTE

Nous apprenons avec un extrême plaisir que l'«Egyptian Gazette», le plus important quotidien anglais d'Egypte, à l'instar des grands journaux européens et de son collègue local, «La Bourse Egyptienne», a ouvert dans ses colonnes, depuis le 18 juin, une rubrique philatélique hebdomadaire.

Cette chronique qui est confiée à notre collègue C.G. Alterskye (C.P.E. 479) est une preuve de plus en faveur du développement de la philatélie en Egypte. Nous en félicitons chaleureusement les auteurs en souhaitant longue vie à cette seconde rubrique philatélique en Egypte.

Après le français et l'anglais à quand l'arabe? Ce serait certes la langue la plus utile.

ON NOUS ECRIT

Je vous félicite sincèrement pour le contenu, l'aspect et surtout la tenue de votre excellente revue qui peut se classer parmi les meilleures de ce genre.

A.M. (Paris)

VIE DU CLUB

AVIS TRES IMPORTANT

A la suite de diverses modifications apportées dans les dénominations de plusieurs rues du Caire, la rue Mouillard a été supprimée et partiellement incorporée à l'Avenue Fouad El Awal.

De ce fait l'adresse du Club Philatélique d'Egypte est devenue: No. 26 Avenue Fouad El Awal, Le Caire.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the incorporation of a part of Mouillard Street with Avenue Fouad El Awal, the address of the Club Philatélique d'Egypte is now: No. 26, Avenue Fouad El Awal, Cairo.

NOS REUNIONS MENSUELLES

Assemblée Générale du 21 Mars 1938

Une erreur d'imprimerie survenue à la dernière minute a fait omettre un mot au début de ce compte-rendu qui doit se lire: 18 membres étaient présents, 31 avaient délégué leurs pouvoirs.

Réunion du 18 Avril 1938

Mr. N.C.D. Cosmatos, Vice-Président, ouvre la séance à 19 h. en présence de 9 membres.

La parole est donnée à M. Victor Anhoury, spécialiste de la Poste Aérienne, qui avait apporté avec lui quelques albums de sa collection personnelle comprenant principalement l'Egypte et le Proche-Orient. Outre les timbres-poste, les présents purent admirer de nombreux « premiers vols » retraçant le développement de l'aviation postale dans le Proche-Orient. M. V. Anhoury sût accompagner cette présentation de commentaires intéressants et souvent inédits.

Cette causerie-exhibition fut vivement applaudie par les présents et valut à son auteur de chaleureuses félicitations pour la bonne présentation de ses albums.

Malheureusement, comme cette manifestation avait été décidée à la dernière minute, très peu de Sociétaires purent en être informés à temps; aussi M. N.C.D. Cosmatos, tout en adressant ses remerciements et ses félicitations à M. V. Anhoury, lui demanda de vouloir bien accepter de la refaire lors d'une prochaine réunion; tous les Sociétaires en seront alors avisés à temps.

La séance est levée à 20 h. 30.

Réunion du 16 Mai 1938.

La séance est ouverte à 18 h. 45 par M. Jean Boulad, Président, en présence de 11 membres; 5 s'étaient excusés.

Le Secrétaire, M. Alfred Dazzi, prenant la parole, propose à l'approbation des présents une suggestion qui a déjà été faite au Club par plusieurs Sociétaires et qui n'avait pas encore pu être mise à exécution, savoir: l'augmentation du nombre annuel des revues. — Cette proposition qui avait déjà été discutée officiellement il y a un an, semble enfin pouvoir entrer dans le domaine de l'exécution. Sur une question posée par un des présents, savoir si la situation financière du Club permet cette augmentation, des précisions sont demandées au Secrétaire et au Trésorier qui quelques instants après, présentent leurs « prévisions budgétaires»; elles sont jugées satisfaisantes et permettent d'établir que, sauf imprévu, cette suggestion pourra enfin être mise à exécution. — Après quelques autres discussions ce projet est mis aux voix entre les présents et approuvé à l'unanimité.

Il est donc décidé qu'à partir du 1er Janvier 1939, l'Orient Philatélique paraîtra six fois par an, tous les deux mois, la liste des membres y sera publiée dans les numéros de Janvier, Mai, Septembre et Novembre de chaque année; les deux autres numéros de Mars et Juillet ne contiendront que des articles.

A cette occasion, le Secrétaire invite tous les membres à lui envoyer des articles intéressants et inédits sur les timbres d'Egypte et du Proche-Orient afin de rendre la Revue toujours mieux documentée.

D'autre part, afin d'essayer de marquer d'une façon heureuse l'entrée du Club dans sa dixième année d'existence, il est suggéré de solliciter S.M. le Roi de daigner accorder son haut patronage à notre Club. Cette suggestion dont l'exécution est assez délicate, n'est pas approuvée d'une façon unanime; le Comité est chargé de l'étudier et de faire ce qui sera nécessaire afin de mener à bien les démarches dans ce sens.

L'heure étant déjà avancée, la séance est levée à 20 h. 45.

Réunion du 20 Juin 1938

En présence de 7 membres M. Jean Boulad, Président, ouvre la séance à 19 h. 15.

M. Alfred Dazzi présente « l'Auxiliaire du Collectionneur en Timbres-Poste », ouvrage très utile et très pratique, dû à notre membre, M. A.P. Riffis, de Port-Said. Ce remarquable ouvrage est très apprécié des présents et quelques exemplaires sont vendus. — Il présente ensuite un album spécial pour les timbres-poste d'Egypte composé et édité également par M. A.P. Riffis; cette excellente initiative est assurée d'un grand succès dans les milieux philatéliques d'Egypte; plusieurs commandes sont recueillies.

M. Jean Boulad présente ensuite plusieurs cartes postales oblitérées du Meeting Aérien d'Héliopolis de 1910 ainsi que divers documents de l'époque, se rapportant à ce meeting, tels que, programmes, règlements, affiche, formules autographes d'engagement de trois des concurrents, etc. Toutes ces pièces, quoique n'étant pas de la philatélie proprement dite, sont cependant très admirées et des félicitations sont adressées à leur propriétaire.

Après quelques échanges la séance est levée à 20 h. 30.

Le Secrétaire
A. DAZZI.

En raison de la saison chaude et des nombreux départs parmi nos membres, il n'y aura pas de réunion en Juillet, Août et Septembre.

Prochaines réunions: les 17 Octobre, 21 Novembre et 19 Décembre 1938.

NOS AGENTS

Nous venons de recevoir une lettre de notre Agent en Argentine, le Cap. Chev. A. Nicoletti-Altimari, nous informant que par suite

de son âge déjà avancé, son état de santé ne lui permet plus de s'occuper de philatélie.

C'est avec regret que nous enregistrons sa démission et lui souhaitons une prompte guérison et une longue vie.

OUR CANADIAN AGENCY

It is with great regret that we announce the resignation of our agent in Canada, Mr. A.L. Taylor, owing to pressure of business.

We are pleased to be able to announce that Mr. D. L. Ogden has consented to assume these duties and we call upon our members in Canada to support his efforts to the best of their ability.

We hope that members there, will cooperate in establishing a circulating packet more general in character than hitherto, as there can be no doubt this is the most highly appreciated form of service.

DEATH OF MR. HUBERT F. LOWE

It is with the greatest regret that we learn of the passing of one of our original British members, Mr. Hubert F. Lowe, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, on Tuesday 14th June 1938 at the age of 77.

Mr. Lowe as a young man after a brilliant university career entered H.M. Patent Office from which he retired some years ago.

Handicapped by deafness and an injury to one leg which crippled him, his stamps were a great solace to him spending hours on them in his den each day.

His favourite country was Egypt, but he also had a fine collection of Tonga and a vast accumulation of stamps of all countries arranged in stock-books.

He will be greatly missed from Congress and from the various societies of which he was a member. He invariably attended any function held by our branch in England and he was a generous supporter, both as buyer and seller, of the circulating packets.

His death leaves a distinct gap in our ranks.

PRESIDENCE DE LA F.I.P.P.

Pour 1938.

C'est avec un vif plaisir que nous avons appris l'élection de M. J.A. BOSSHARD de Kusnacht-Zurich (Suisse) à la Présidence de la Fédération Internationale de la Presse Philatélique pour 1938.

M. Théodore Champion, président sortant est passé Vice-Président.

Quant au Conseil de Direction, voici sa composition:— Directeur: Dr. Ing. Giulio Tedeschi, Turin (Italie); Vice-Directeur: Guglielmo Oliva, Gênes (Italie); Secrétaire: Francesco Monney, Turin (Italie); Caissier: Luigi Anfossi, Turin (Italie)

M. J.A. Bosshard est très connu dans les milieux philatéliques Suisses. Qu'il trouve ici l'expression de nos sincères félicitations.

BETWEEN OUR MEMBERS IN ENGLAND.

A very successful meeting of our members and their friends was held at the Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, London, on June 17th last.

There was a large attendance, and as usual on such occasions, an attempt was made to create an Egyptian atmosphere.

Details of that meeting will appear in our next number.

SILVER WEDDING

Thompson-Malaher

On Saturday 19th July 1913 at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Canada, Gerald Seymour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Thompson of Fairlight Chislehurst, was married to Hilda Grace, daughter of Rev. W. Ernest Malaher, vicar of Shifnal, Salop.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson had known each other in England for several years before Miss Malaher, as she then was, left England in 1911 for Vancouver where she lived with her brother and sister. Mr. Thompson accepted an appointment in Montreal in 1912. The engagement was made at long range, the marriage being celebrated as above stated in 1913, the honeymoon being spent at Quebec.

In 1914 a daughter was born, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson returning to England in 1915, a son being born to them at Chislehurst in 1916. The family lived at Sidcup for twelve years moving to Bromley in 1918.

Mr. Thompson took up stamp collecting in 1917 and commenced specialising in Egypt in 1929, adding Sudan in 1930. The short time that has elapsed since 1932, when he founded the Bromley P.S. and the Egyptian Stamp Club as the British branch of the Club Philatélique d'Egypte, has sufficed to bring Mr. Thompson well to the fore in the matters to which he has specially devoted his attention.

On behalf of all members and ourselves we heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Thompson

on the celebration of their Silver Wedding, and heartily wish them many more years of wedded happiness.

HOW YOU CAN HELP US

Most of our time is spent devising ways and means of helping our members. We wonder how many of them feel any sense of duty to help us in our self-imposed task of making "l'Orient Philatélique" one of the very brightest of amateur stamp magazines.

You can help us, each one of you, by securing purchasers for our back numbers, by obtaining advertisements (we are prepared to accept "small adds"), by contributing to circulating packets, and by writing articles and paragraphs in English or in French.

Please remember we are all amateurs and where in the whole field of amateur journalism and voluntary philatelic endeavour, can you find anything to beat the "Club Philatélique d'Egypte"?

The holidays are upon you, but there is no holiday for us: we must go on working and we gladly do so because we know that despite a few grumbles, most of our members appreciate our efforts. We only ask you to be a little more practical.

Achat et Vente de Timbres-Poste

Recherche timbres d'Egypte des
premières émissions, erreurs,
variétés et essais de toutes
les émissions

Fait envoi de timbres :

Egypte, Soudan, Palestine, Arabie,
Nejd et Proche Orient sur
Mancoliste, paiement
d'avance

ROBERTO PERULLO

9, Rue Maghraby, 9.
LE CAIRE (Egypte)

Reg. Comm. Cairo No. 4349

NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS

Nous sommes heureux de souhaiter la bienvenue aux membres suivants dont l'admission a été approuvée par le Comité de Direction au cours du trimestre écoulé:

Welcome to the following new members:

373 — Schradzki, A.	— Peoria	présenté par MM. — D.L. Ogden.
541 — Manoukian, L.	— Alexandrie	» » — J. Boulad.
542 — Govan, J.	— Dalmuir	» » — H.M. Wallace.
543 — Young, J.	— Neath	» » — G.A.C. Forder.
544 — Speranza, V.	— Suez	» » — A. Dazzi.
545 — Chapman, K.A.J.	— Bighi	» » — J. Boulad.
546 — Randell, H.L.	— Swansea	» » — G.S. Thompson.
547 — Stokes, J.W.	— Folkestone	» » — G.S. Thompson.
548 — Muehsam, P.	— Haifa	» » — Dr. Zirker.
549 — Peacock, R.K.	— Merchantville	» » — D.L. Ogden.
550 — Aquilina, V.	— Le Caire	» » — J. Boulad.
551 — Mills, A.E.	— Ruislip	» » — G.S. Thompson

MEMBRES NE FAISANT PLUS PARTIE DU CLUB

MEMBERS RESIGNED OR DECEASED

189 — Altimari, A.N.	447 — Finebloom, H.R.	325 — Medawar, T.
300 — Baxter, J.G.	472 — Gerassi, M.A.	487 — Nachmis, A.S.
448 — Caradimitropoulo, M.	162 — Hazan, R.	426 — Rabadan, F.
474 — Chambers, G.E.	436 — Holmqvist, H.J.	463 — Seroussi, V.
456 — Cheeseman, A.W.	328 — Lowe, H.F.	409 — Withaeghs, Th.
373 — Dobson, Miss M.E.		

CHANGEMENTS D'ADRESSE

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Club Philatélique d'Egypte — 26 Rue Fouad 1er (Ex 7 Rue Mouiliard).	
187 — Angeloglou, E.L.	— 44 Rue Malika Farida, Le Caire (Egypte).
125 — Bajocchi, P.	— 45 Rue Malika Farida, Le Caire (Egypte).
523 — Edwards, L.	— Hotel Baltimore, 88 bis Avenue Kléber, Paris (16e) France.
334 — Hagopian, M.	— 44 Rue Malika Farida, Le Caire (Egypte).
86 — Kadifian, Oh.	— Mandara, Alexandria (Egypte).
404 — Khoury, A.M.N.	— 11, Rue Port-Est — Alexandrie (Egypte).
478 — Rogers, W.E.	— Hill House, Appleshaw, near Andover, Hants (England).
390 — Stephen, J.M.	— 91 Osborne Place, Aberdeen (Scotland).
358 — Strachan, W.R.	— 264B, Gloucester Terrace, London, W.2 (England).

LISTE DES CATALOGUES

Liste des Catalogues mentionnés à la suite du nom de nos membres et employés par eux:—

Gibbons	Michel	Scott	Yvert	Yvert	Yvert
23	271	255	2	407	467
255			23	412	491
528			271	430	502
				451	531



LISTE DES MEMBRES



A

- 183 — ABOU-ZEID, Mounir — Commerçant, Divo. — (Côte d'Ivoire), (A.O.F.). Recherche timbres-poste tous pays, donne en échange Côte d'Ivoire, Syrie et République Libanaise.
- 465 — ADES, Joseph J. — P.O.Box 268, Khartoum (Sudan). General Stamp dealer, sell in large quantities Sudan and Egypt and exchange stamps whole world. Correspondence in English, French, German, Italian and Arabic.
- 100 — ALFIERI, N.S. — P.O.B. 845, Alexandrie (Egypte). Membre R.P.S.L.
- 271 — ALGAVA, M. — Boîte Postale 226, Salonique (Grèce). Désire entrer en relations d'affaires avec Négociant timbres-poste pour vente en gros timbres et Paquets. Grèce, Albanie et Balkans. Fournit aussi sur mancoliste timbres-poste monde entier surtout Grèce, Albanie et Balkans avec important rabais sur catalogue Yvert et Michel.
- 479 — ALTERSKYE, Cyril George — 28, Rue Fouad, Alexandria (Egypt). Specialist in Egypt and British Colonials. Wants selections mint British Colonies.
- 534 — ALVEY, George William Russell — 98 East Claremont St., Edinburgh 7 (England). — Specially interested in Egyptian Stamps. — Also Near Eastern Stamps.
- 519 — AMICALE PHILATELIQUE D'ALEXANDRIE. c/ Mr G. Boulad. — 7, Place Mohamed Aly — Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 9 — ANASTASIA, Mario — B.P. 955, Le Caire.
- 187 — ANGELOGLOU, E.L. — 44, Rue Malika Farida (ex Rue Manakh), Le Caire (Egypte). Tél. 54009. — Agent de l'Echo de la Timbrologie et Représentant de la Maison Yvert et Co. d'Amiens, Reg. Comm. Cairo No. 534.
- 39 — ANHOURY, Victor — No. 11, Maghraby Str., Cairo (Egypt). Stamp dealer, speciality Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Hejaz, Sudan, Nejd, Yemen, Air Mail stamps and labels, First Flights of Egypt etc.. Want lists filled. Moderate prices. Wholesale supply. Reg. Comm. Cairo No. 4371.
- 430 — ANTOKOLSKY, Léon — 44, Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, Paris 9e. (France). — Serious exchange, rare and medium stamps of all countries, mint and used stamp for stamp or on basis Yvert 1938, principally French, Italian, British Col. and Jubilees, and Coronations. Letters answered French and English. Procure les timbres en cours et nouveautés de France, Monaco, Andorre, Algérie, Tunisie et Maroc aux membres du C.P.E. à la val. fac. plus 5%, plus port 1,50. Recomm. 3,50.
- 550 — AQUILINA, Vincent — Cie. des Eaux, Le Caire (Egypte). Achète et échange: Chypre Egypte, Ethiopie, France, Liban, Iraq, Iran, Malte, Palestine, Soudan et Syrie.
- 340 — ARMSTRONG, Douglas Brawn — 428, Strand, London, W.C.2 (England). Journalist, Editor of "Stamp Collecting," author of innumerable philatelic works including "Sudan" handbook.
- 437 — ARNAUD, Jules — Directeur de l'Anglo-Belgian Coy. of Egypt. Ltd. — 25, Rue Cheikh Aboul Sebaa, Le Caire (Egypte).
- 507 — ARNOLD, Abraham S. — P.O.Box 36 — Metuchen, N.J. (U.S.A.) — Member R.P.S.L. — Interested in Egypt, Palestine, Sudan, Roumania, Russia. — Desires to buy and exchange, particularly covers and stationery.

- 464 — AZRAK, Macki Osman. — P.O.Box 12, Omdurman (Sudan). General collector, sale, purchase, and exchange. Correspondence English and Arabic.

B

- 369 — BADETTI, Arthur — Banque Ottomane, Baghdad (Iraq). Echange Italie et Colonies France et Colonies, Angleterre et Colonies, Proche Orient. — Corresp. Italien, Français, Arabe. N'échange que sur sa demande.
- 125 — BAJOCCHI, Pietro — Gioielliere — 45, Rue Malika Farida (ex Rue Manakh), Le Caire.
- 427 — BAUMANN, Dr. Ernest — Agronome — House Schoenfeldt, Mount Carmel, Haifa (Palestine). Proche Orient, Pays Scandinaves, Allemagne. Corresp. Française, Angl. Allem. et Suédoise.
- 425 — BEATTIE, Alistair Henderson — 199 Clifton Road, Aberdeen (Scotland) Egypt (Commemoratives).
- 261 — BEGG, W.R. — 17, Lexington Avenue, New-York, N.Y. (U.S.A.). Collects Egypt, British Dominions and Colonies, U.S.A., Italy and Colonies.
- 520 — BERTHELOT, Georges Henri. — Journal Al Ahram, B.P. 1177 — Le Caire (Egypte). Recherche belles pièces timbres-poste d'Egypte.
- 399 — BIRCH, James Alfred — 42 Cambridge Road, Great Crosby, Liverpool 23 (England).
- 23 — BISCHOFBERGER, A. — Prof. Collège St. Louis, Tantah (Egypte) Echange Egypte, Orient, Col. Anglaises et Françaises Avions et étiquettes monde entier. J'écris toujours 1er, Franç., Angl., Allemand - Yvert et Gibbons 1937.
- 532 — BLAKE, Capt. William Alfred. — "The Coppice" Beech Avenue, Sanderstead, Surrey (England). All Egyptian Stamps, particularly Postage Dues.
- 243 — BLOMFIELD, R. Seymour — 1736, White Ave. Knoxville, Tenn. (U.S.A.). — Collectionne Egypte, Indo-Chine.
- 527 — BLOXHAM, Arthur R. — Railway Stock-Keeper, 597, Rathgar Ave., Winnipeg Manitoba (Canada). Collects British Col. and mandates up to 2/6d., also new issues of same. Will answer all mail concerning stamps.
- 440 — BOIG, Fletcher S. — Teacher-Chemist — 850 Broadway, Everett, Massachusetts (U.S.A.). — Collects British Colonials Pictorials, all Egypt and Sudan, exchange all Countries U.S. and Canada (recent). Buy and sell small amounts. Amateur collector. Prefers exchange. Corresp. English, French, German.
- 497 — BONA, Alfonso di — Personalmente. Posta Restante, Port Said (Egypte). — Echange timbres-poste tous pays.
- 382 — BOULAD, Gabriel — Avocat — 7, Place Mohamed Aly, Alexandrie (Egypte). Recherche Egypte, Alexandrie, Liban.
- 455 — BOULAD, Jean — 2, Rue Chawarby Pacha, Le Caire. — Collectionne: Timbres-Poste neufs d'Egypte et Alexandrie. Entiers postaux neufs d'Egypte et Alexandrie. Etiquettes « PAR AVION » et premiers vols d'Egypte. Affranchissements et oblitérations mécaniques d'Egypte. Toutes curiosités et oblitérations se rapportant à l'Egypte.
- 489 — BOWERS, John William — 5th and Tilghman Strs., Chester, Pa. (U.S.A.) Desires mint Egypt stamps and also U.S. Will be glad to correspond with any member and exchange U.S. stamps for mint Egypt.
- 538 — BRAMBLE, Major J. — Flat No. 2, 23 Greenbank Drive, Liverpool 17 (England). — Interested in Egypt and Sudan.
- 359 — BRITTON, Miss Dorothy J. — Central Avenue, Blackwood, New Jersey (U.S.A.) Collects mint and used Egypt, all issues, fine copies only.
- 157 — BURKHARDT, C.L. — c/o Reinhart et Co., P.O.B. 997, Alexandrie. (Egypte) Désire surtout timbres de Suisse, Egypte et Europe en général.
- 234 — BYAM, Dr. William, O.B.E. — 92, Harley Street, London W. 1. — (England). — Fellow of Royal Philatelic Society of London. Recherches avancées: tout ce qu'il y a d'Egypte: retouchés de tous pays.

C

- 444 — CALLEJA, Joseph M. — 14, Queensway, Bayswater, London, W2 (England). Interested in the stamps of Egypt, Sudan and Chile.
- 461 — CARMICHAEL, N.C. — Seaforth, Ontario (Canada) Journalist, President of the «Stamp Collectors Exchange Club».
- 485 — CARPENTER, Alfred George — Aircraft Works, Ealing Road, Alperton, Middlesex (England). Interested in Egypt, Sudan, Near East and British Colonials.
- 82 — CASSINIS, Gaspare — B.P. 819, Alexandrie (Egypte). Spécialiste en timbres classiques.
- 530 — CERCLE PHILATELIQUE DU CONGO ORIENTAL. — B. Postale 55. Costermansville (Congo Belge). Ses membres échangent tous pays et achètent sur envois à choix. Pas premier. Faire envois au Cercle Philatélique qui repartira.
- 533 — CEYSENS, Albert — Ingénieur — Sté. des Sucreries d'Egypte — B.P. 763 — Le Caire (Egypte).
- 545 — CHAPMAN, Kenneth Alfred Jack — Royal Naval Hospital, Bighi (Malta). — New issues and pre April 1879 Stamps of Egypt required.
- 450 — CHOUCRI, Georges. — 15a. Rue Madabegh, Le Caire (Egypte). Achète timbres neufs d'Egypte, grandes valeurs.
- 473 — CHOUKRI, A. — Caïro (Egypt) Buy stamps of Egypt, Sudan and the Near East.
- 493 — CIFARIELLO, Rag. F. — 14, Rue Tewfik, Le Caire (Egypte). — Désire premières émissions Egypte, Italie et Colonies Italiennes, ainsi que nouveautés d'Europe.
- 524 — COHEN, Elie — Sharia El Kadi, Abdine, Le Caire (Egypte). Postage stamps dealer. Specialist in Egypt and France.
- 401 — COHEN, Félix — B.P. 1823, Alexandrie (Egypte). Achat, vente, échange en gros, timbres AFRIQUE, ASIE, PROCHE-ORIENT.
- 512 — COHEN, Marc — 8 Rue Orfi Pacha, Sporting Intermédiaire, Ramleh, Alexandrie (Egypte). Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste tous pays neufs, avec millésimes et en blocs de quatre. Répond à toute correspondance.
- 429 — COLAIEZZI, Mario — 591, 11th Ave., New York (U.S.A.). — Exchange used stamps of all Countries. Corresponds in English, Italian and French.
- 502 — COMANOS, Alex. Bey — Secrétaire Général du Royal Automobile Club d'Egypte — Expert technique des Tribunaux Mixtes — 16, Rue Mohamed Pacha Anis, Zamaek, Le Caire (Egypte). — Echange timbres tous pays, base Yvert. Recherche Egypte, Grèce, France.
- 345 — COOK, Mrs. Mary Garretson — 1527, Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.) — Desires Egypt, Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, U.S. — Commemorative and black stamps.
- 163 — COSMATOS, N.C.D. — 44, Rue Falaki, Le Caire. Recherche principalement timbres-poste de Grèce, Egypte, Soudan et Iraq.
- 284 — COTES Jr., Albert E. — 1007, South Limestone Street, Springfield, Ohio (U.S.A.). Chiefly interested in Stamps of Iraq, Egypt and Syria. Will be glad to correspond with any member and exchange Stamps, ideas or fellowship.
- 514 — COWIE, Charles Burton — Coy. Sergt. Major - South Barracks, Khartoum (Sudan). Collects British Colonials Flown and First day Covers, Air Mail Labels.
- 347 — CYHLAR, A. — 29, New Oxford Street, London W.C.1. (England). Interested in Egypt, Near East.

D

- 467 — D'ANDREA, Corrado — c/o Isawi et D'Andrea, 7, Rue El Fadl, Le Caire (Egypte). Donne Europe anciens contre espèces, base Yvert ou échange contre Grande-Bretagne et Colonies Anglaises.
- 517 — DAVIDSON, Miss Margaret King — 11, India Street, Glasgow C.2. (Scotland). Correspondence to exchange stamps. Sells modern stamps, etc.

- 272 — DAVIS, John S. — c/o J. Stephen, 12 Cook Street, Liverpool 2 (England). — Personal letters should be marked «Private». — AIRMAILS ONLY. — Specially interested in the early flights of Egypt and Sudan, would buy or exchange.
- 7 — DAZZI, Alfredo — 26, Rue Fouad Ier (Ex Rue Mouillard), Le Caire (Egypte). — Collectionne Egypte — N'échange que sur sa demande.
- 481 — DEBBANE, Max — 28, Rue Sultan Hussein, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 349 — DIENA, Dr. Emilio — 40, Via Vittoria Colonna, Rome (Italie). Expertise de Timbres. Spécialiste pour les Timbres Italiens.
- 468 — DONIDA-LABATI, Giulio — Rue Cheikh Hamza, 10, Le Caire (Egypte). Collezione francobolli d'Egitto e vecchi Stati Italiani.
- 417 — DOUSSON, Charles — 26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte, Alexandrie (Egypte). — Désire France et Colonies Françaises exclusivement à l'état neuf.
- 488 — DUNKERTON, Mrs. Louise — 64 Gauden Road, London S.W.4 (England). — Interested in Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar and Newfoundland.
- 438 — DURHAM, Lt.-Col. Frank Rogers, C.B.E., M.C. — 18, Addisland Court, Holland Park, London W. 14 (England). — Iraq and Near East.
- 344 — DYER, Whitfield H. — 115, Thornton Street, West Hartlepool Co., Durham, (England). — Specialises in Orient and all countries.

E

- 397 — EDDY, T.C. — P.W.D., Khartoum (Sudan), Interest in British Colonies, Near East and Africa. Exchange stamp for stamp.
- 211 — EDIRNELIAN, Sarkis — Boîte Postale 137, Le Caire (Egypte).
- 441 — EDREY, Max — Architecte — 8, Rue Kasr El Nil, Le Caire (Egypte). Collectionne Europe (sauf Grande-Bretagne), Palestine, Egypte, Soudan, Colonies Françaises et Italiennes.
- 523 — EDWARDS, Lee. — Hotel Baltimore, 88 bis, Avenue Kléber, Paris (16e) (France) — Interested in First day covers and all other special covers of Egypt and middle Africa in exchange of French stamps and covers.
- 254 — EDWARDS, William Buckland — M.B.E., B.Sc., F.I.C. — 1 Vanbrugh Park Rd. — Blackheath — Londres S.E.3 (Angleterre). — Contre Egypte, Soudan, Esthonie; donne Jamaïque et Nouvelle Zélande.
- 95 — EID, Albert — Rue Soliman Pacha No. 4 (En face Club Mohamed Aly), Le Caire.
- 503 — ELIE, Armand-Robert — Asst. Installations Manager, The Shell Coy, B.P. 372 Port Said (Egypte). — Collectionneur spécialisé France, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat, désirant acheter ou échanger.
- 384 — EYRE, Cecil George, B.A. — «Gurteen» Beech Hill Crescent — Mansfield, Notts (England). Interested primarily in the stamps of Egypt and Sudan.

F

- 75 — FARAGE, R. — 68-178, Souk el Ghazil, Bagdad (Iraq). Echange Iraq et Turquie 2, 2a, 3, 4 contre Egypte, Soudan, Alexandrie et Port-Said suivant mancoliste seulement.
- 353 — FARLAND, Joseph W. — Fire Prevention Engineer, 109, Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York (U.S.A.). — Interested particularly in MINT Egypt also U.S.A. commemoratives.
- 528 — FARLEY, William A. — 83, Kildonan Drive, Birch Cliff. — Ontario (Canada). Desires stamps of Egypt, Iraq and British West Indies. — Exchange on S. Gibbons Catalogue basis. Prompt replies.
- 536 — FLYNN, Miss Ruth — 818 N. Franklin Street, Danville, Illinois (U.S.A.). — Interested in the Commemorative issues of Egypt and the United States.

C

- 444 — CALLEJA, Joseph M. — 14, Queensway, Bayswater, London, W2 (England). Interested in the stamps of Egypt, Sudan and Chile.
- 461 — CARMICHAEL, N.C. — Seaforth, Ontario (Canada) Journalist, President of the «Stamp Collectors Exchange Club».
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- 512 — COHEN, Marc — 8 Rue Orfi Pacha, Sporting Intermédiaire, Ramleh, Alexandrie (Egypte). Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste tous pays neufs, avec millésimes et en blocs de quatre. Répond à toute correspondance.
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D

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- 481 — DEBBANE, Max — 28, Rue Sultan Hussein, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 349 — DIENA, Dr. Emilio — 40, Via Vittoria Colonna, Rome (Italie). Expertise de Timbres. Spécialiste pour les Timbres Italiens.
- 468 — DONIDA-LABATI, Giulio — Rue Cheikh Hamza, 10, Le Caire (Egypte). Collezione francobolli d'Egitto e vecchi Stati Italiani.
- 417 — DOUSSON, Charles — 26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte, Alexandrie (Egypte). — Désire France et Colonies Françaises exclusivement à l'état neuf.
- 488 — DUNKERTON, Mrs. Louise — 64 Gauden Road, London S.W.4 (England). — Interested in Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar and Newfoundland.
- 438 — DURHAM, Lt.-Col. Frank Rogers, C.B.E., M.C. — 18, Addisland Court, Holland Park, London W. 14 (England). — Iraq and Near East.
- 344 — DYER, Whitfield H. — 115, Thornton Street, West Hartlepool Co., Durham, (England). — Specialises in Orient and all countries.

E

- 397 — EDDY, T.C. — P.W.D., Khartoum (Sudan), Interest in British Colonies, Near East and Africa. Exchange stamp for stamp.
- 211 — EDIRNELIAN, Sarkis — Boîte Postale 137, Le Caire (Egypte).
- 441 — EDREY, Max — Architecte — 8, Rue Kasr El Nil, Le Caire (Egypte). Collectionne Europe (sauf Grande-Bretagne), Palestine, Egypte, Soudan, Colonies Françaises et Italiennes.
- 523 — EDWARDS, Lee. — Hotel Baltimore, 88 bis, Avenue Kléber, Paris (16e) (France) — Interested in First day covers and all other special covers of Egypt and middle Africa in exchange of French stamps and covers.
- 254 — EDWARDS, William Buckland — M.B.E., B.Sc., F.I.C. — 1 Vanbrugh Park Rd. — Blackheath — Londres S.E.3 (Angleterre). — Contre Egypte, Soudan, Esthonie; donne Jamaïque et Nouvelle Zélande.
- 95 — EID, Albert — Rue Soliman Pacha No. 4 (En face Club Mohamed Aly), Le Caire.
- 503 — ELIE, Armand-Robert — Asst. Installations Manager, The Shell Coy, B.P. 372 Port Said (Egypte). — Collectionneur spécialisé France, Colonies et Pays de Protectorat, désirant acheter ou échanger.
- 384 — EYRE, Cecil George, B.A. — «Gurteen» Beech Hill Crescent — Mansfield, Notts (England). Interested primarily in the stamps of Egypt and Sudan.

F

- 75 — FARAGE, R. — 68-178, Souk el Ghazil, Bagdad (Iraq). Echange Iraq et Turquie 2, 2a, 3, 4 contre Egypte, Soudan, Alexandrie et Port-Said su'vant mancoliste seulement.
- 353 — FARLAND, Joseph W. — Fire Prevention Engineer, 109, Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York (U.S.A.). — Interested particularly in MINT Egypt also U.S.A. commemoratives.
- 528 — FARLEY, William A. — 83, Kildonan Drive, Birch Cliff. — Ontario (Canada). Desires stamps of Egypt, Iraq and British West Indies. — Exchange on S. Gibbons Catalogue basis. Prompt replies.
- 536 — FLYNN, Miss Ruth — 818 N. Franklin Street, Danville, Illinois (U.S.A.). — Interested in the Commemorative issues of Egypt and the United States.

- 376 — **FORDER, G.A.C.** — c/o Irrigation Department, Wad Medani, Blue Nile Province (Sudan). — Agent C.P.E. for the Sudan. Interested in Sudan and Egypt. Will supply current SUDAN stamps at face plus 5 o/o to members. Remittances must accompany orders. Letters answered.
- 535 — **FOWLER, Percy** — «Auceps» Chauntry Road, Maidenhead (England). — Retired from Far East, amateur collector. General world collection buys and or exchange, specially Near East.
- 244 — **FOX, Charles** — 298 West 11 Str. New-York (U.S.A.). Spécialiste en timbres d'Egypte: toutes émissions sur lettre, oblitérations rares et curieuses, etc.
- 45 — **FRANGAKIS, Jean A.** — 5, Boulevard Zaghoul, Alexandrie.
- 434 — **FRAZER, Donald Richard** — 3, Wood Lane, Highgate, London No. 6 (England). — Egyptian Stamps, Near East, and all African Colonials.
- 475 — **FRENCH, Aubrey Peers** — «Kenwyn» 297 Preston New Road, Blackburn, Lancs. (England) Egypt and Sudan, etc.
- 505 — **FREERKS, J.H.** — Kerslaan 10, Hoogezand (Pays-Bas). — Contre 200/400 timbres d'Egypte, Soudan, Palestine, Syrie j'envoie même nombre Pays-Bas et Colonies. J'affranchis avec Jamboree et Bienfaisance.

G

- 242 — **GARY, Mme Laure** — Villa Hélène, Dieghem (Belgique). Echange timbres tous pays, désire surtout Colonies Françaises et Italiennes.
- 2 — **GEMIGNANI, Fernando** — B.P. 254, Le Caire. — Désire recevoir des envois à choix d'Europe jusqu'à 1930 et d'Egypte à ce jour, échange sur mancoliste Catalogue Yvert. Pas premier.
- 110 — **GEOVANOS, Jean** — B.P. 1107, Le Caire. Débutant, désire tous pays donne tous pays, échange monnaies aussi.
- 542 — **GOVAN, John** — 11 Betula Drive, Packhall, Dalmuir, Glasgow (Scotland). — All British Colonial issues.
- 525 — **GREENLAW, Squadron Leader Robert Ritchie**. — Royal Air Force British Liaison Officer, French Army of the Levant, Beyrouth (Lebanon). Interested Egypt only. Requests first three issues by purchase or exchange. Proofs, entières all Egypt in blocks of four used and/or mint.
- 511 — **GROSFILS, Dr. Joseph** — Médecin — 255, Avenue Brugmann, Bruxelles (Belgique). — Désire timbres Egypte et Belgique, donne Belgique, Colonies Françaises et Congo Belge, neufs de préférence.
- 480 — **GROVES, Arthur Victor** — Postmaster — Tanga — Tanganyika Territory — Collects British Colonials in Africa and Egypt only.
- 245 — **GRYLLS, Colonel Glynn** — Royal Army Ordnance Corps. Green Hollow. Bessel's Green, Sevenoaks. Kent (England). Chief interests: Great Britain: Empire Past and Present, particularly Near East, Egypt, Arabia, U.S.A. and Siam.
- 407 — **GUERREIRO, Sandalio Garcia** — Apartado de Correos 994c., Madrid (Espagne). — Demande échange timbres-poste et Avion-Commémoratifs. Base Yvert 1936, de préférence neufs, minimum 300 frs.

H

- 334 — **HAGOPIAN, M.** "PHILATELISTS' STORES," 44 Rue Malika Farida (Ex Rue Manakh), Le Caire (Egypte). — NEGOCIANT en timbres du Proche-Orient. ACHAT et VENTE. ACHETE AU COMPTANT TIMBRES ORDINAIRES ET RARES N'IMPORTE QUELLE QUANTITE. — Reg. Comm. Cairo. No. 411.
- 506 — **HAJI Alias Bin Haji Ahmad** — Office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs — Kuala Lumpur (Malaya). — Interested in Stamps. Post-cards, Periodicals, Games, Correspondence. Languages English, Malay.

- 370 — HARRINGTON, Archibald Chapman — 96, Langside Avenue, Glasgow S. 1 (Scotland). Sudan only in used condition. Original Covers, blocks, Air Mails, etc.
- 372 — H.E. HARRIS & Co. — 108, Massachusetts Ave., Boston Mass., (U.S.A.) — La Maison la plus importante pour l'achat de timbres en gros, règlement immédiat.
- 431 — HARRIS, John Harvey — 18, Homesdale Road, Bromley-Kent (England). — Iraq and Mosul only.
- 510 — HARVEY-LOUTIT, Mrs. Violet — Ardo House, White Cairns, Aberdeenshire (Scotland). — British Empire, Egypt, Foreign Commemoratives.
- 490 — HAUTRIVE, Marceau — 47, Route de Montesson, Chatou (S. & O.), France. — Wants used British and French Colonials, locals, pre-stamp covers, bundles old correspondence. Write details and price.
- 470 — HAWKINS, Col. Hervey Carleton — 29, Briar Dene Crescent Whitley Bay, Northumberland (England). Collects Egypt, Sudan, Zanzibar and British Dominions and Colonies in Africa.
- 285 — HAYWARD, Charles H. — Y.M.C.A., Omaha, Nebraska (U.S.A.). — Veut échanger nouveautés des Etats-Unis, contre nouveautés Etrangères a valeur faciale. Echange idées sur questions politiques et économiques. Connais Anglais, Français, Espagnol.
- 413 — HIDALGO, Emilio P. — Instituto Reforma Agraria, Navellos 14, Valencia, (Espagne). Donne Espagne, Col. et ex-Col. neufs ou oblitérés, désire seult. neufs tous pays, surtout aériens et commémoratifs. Accepte 4 de chaque.
- 239 — HINDE, William C. — 20, South Down Crescent, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire (England). Proofs, essays, used abroad and postmarks, also all items of Egypt and Sudan.
- 428 — HOGG, Mrs. Giulia — P.O.B. 243, Cairo (Egypt) — Specialises in Old and Modern Egypt.
- 498 — HONEKER, Frederick — The Officers Mess, Stirling Castle, Stirling (Scotland). Interested in Egypt, Sudan and British Colonials (Georgian issues only).
- 392 — HOWLETT, Arthur William — 30 London Road, Bromley, Kent (England). Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Syria and modern Greece used preferred.
- 393 — HUGEN, Ernest Frederick — Wilmington Lodge, Wilmington Way, Withdean, Brighton 5, Sussex (England). Egypt issues after 1914. Plate numbers, varieties, etc. Mint also, used on covers, special postmarks, seals, etc.
- 256 — HURT, E.F. — (B.P.A.) « WINFIELD » Dalkeith Rd., Harpenden (Angleterre) membre Junior Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders Society, British Philatelic Association, achète, vend raretés lettres, documents, curiosités philatéliques. Beaux timbres de tous pays. Spécialiste en timbres de France. Adresse télégr. HURT, Winfield, Harpenden (Angleterre).

I

- 275 — IAMS, Roy — School Teacher — Mc Guffey — Ohio (U.S.A.). Interested especially in Egypt, U.S., Germany and Hungary
- 388 — IMPER, Dr. Albert D. — 41½ Union Street - Aberdeen (Scotland). Interested in stamps of Egypt, Sudan, Switzerland, Belgium, Scandinavian Countries and Canada.

J

- 290 — JABES, Isaac H. — 13, Rue Ibrahim Pacha Neguib, Kasr El Doubarâ, Le Caire N'échange que timbres neufs cotés minimum Frs. 100. Ne réponds à aucune lettre même contenant timbres si pas sur la base indiquée.
- 270 — JACOB, Maurice — 290-94 Hannon Street, Bagdad (Iraq). Vente, achat et échange Iraq contre Egypte, Syrie, Liban Palestine, Transjordanie et Yemen — Vend Iraq usés 75% moins Catalogue.

- 529 — JAFFE, Otto — Postage Stamps Dealer — 67, Arlosoroff Street, Haifa (Palestine). Specialist in Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan and Iraq.
- 283 — JAGGER, Eugène — 10, Kings Road, Cheadle Hulme Stockport Cheshire, (England). Désire Turquie, Cilicie, Syrie, Palestine, Yemen, Egée, Maroc et timbres d'autres pays usés en Proche-Orient, curiosités philatéliques et oblitérations militaires.
- 477 — JONES, Frederick Bailey — 49, Norfolk Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk (England). Interested in Egypt, Palestine and Sudan.

K

- 86 — KADIFIAN, Oh. — Mandara, Alexandrie (Egypte). Désire acheter pièces isolées, bandes, blocs sur enveloppe, lettres ou fragments de Sicile seulement (Effigie de Ferdinand).
- 229 — KALMAN, D.H. — 5 Dove Court, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2. (England). — Offers of New Issues Pictorials and Single Stamps desired of all countries. Correspondence solicited.
- 386 — KEARNS, Charles Emmett — 306 West 93rd. Street, New York, N.Y. (U.S.A.). R.R. Accountant and Stamp writer for the leading stamp Magazines. Specialist in stamps of Mexico, Hawaii, Austria; Greece Airmails. Egypt Airmails and new issues in block of four.
- 398 — KEHR, Ernest A. — Stoney Tepee, 127-10, 103rd Avenue. Richmond Hill, N.Y., (U.S.A.). Member R.P.S.L. Achat et échange de timbres d'Egypte, recherche toutes les variétés rares, essais, épreuves, blocs et les timbres interpostaux, enveloppes (covers), etc.
- 1 — KHAYAT, Georges — 14, Rue Mazloum Pacha, Le Caire. Recherche Egypte, neufs et oblitérés, préférence neufs en blocs de quatre avec millésime
- 404 — KHOURY, Abdel Messih N. — 11, Rue Port-Est, Alexandrie (Egypte). — Achat et vente de tous les timbres d'Egypte.
- 52 — KLEIN, Fichel — 9, Rue Maghraby, Imm Mazloum, Le Caire. Achat de lots et collections de toute importance. Reg. Comm. No. 279.
- 469 — KNIGHT, John A. — 1441, North Kildare Ave. Chicago, Illinois (U.S.A.). Desires exchange current and new issues of U.S. for Egypt.

L

- 526 — LACHMANN, Kurt. — P.O.Box 466. Haifa (Palestine) Collects Egyptian Stamps in mint conditions only.
- 298 — LEE, Dr. Ralph Everett — Director Applied Research, Care of Standard Brands Inc., 595 Madison Ave., New York City. N.Y. (U.S.A.). Interested in the major varieties of Egypt.
- 522 — LOMBARDO, Ugo — Rue Bolbitine No. 1 — Campo Cesare, Ramleh (Egypte). — Collectionne Egypte, Italie et Colonies.
- 381 — LORD, Samuel — 20, Hackins Hey — Liverpool 2 (England). Interested in N.A.A.F.I. Military Seals, Irish pre-stamp covers. «Penny Posts».
- 521 — LOTTE, Dr. Fernand. — Médecin Cie du Canal, B.P. 222 — Port-Said (Egypte). Timbres-poste d'Egypte.
- 228 — LOW, A.S. Mackenzie — The Grange, Old Town, Bexhill-on-Sea (England). — Member Royal Philatelic Society of London. Wants Egypt on covers. Also the Crown overprints in large blocks and sheets.
- 333 — LOWE, Charles W. — P.O. Box 31, Chews, New Jersey (U.S.A.). Collects mint Egypt, British Colonies, Liberia, Ordinary and Air Mail, Commemoratives, Provisionals.

- 423 — LOWE, Robson — Stamp dealer and Philatelic Publisher — 96, Regent Street, London W.1. (England). Want to buy any pre-stamp covers, proof, blocks, used abroads, foreign post-offices, covers and many ordinary stamps of Egypt. Pre-stamps of any country.
- 378 — LUBRANO di GIUNNO, Salvatore — Capitano Marittimo — c/o Lloyd Triestino, Le Caire (Egypte). — Collectionne les Colonies Anglaises, en échange donne Italie et Colonies.

M

- 454 — MacGILLIVRAY, Archibald. — 1087 Park Drive. — Vancouver B.C. (Canada). Will exchange Stamps of Canada against other Countries.
- 508 — MADKOUR, Khalil — Professeur à la Faculté de Droit Musulman (Université d'El-Azhar), 18 Rue El Cheikh, Chubra, Le Caire (Egypte). — Collectionneur général, échange tous pays.
- 541 — MANOUKIAN, Léon — Négociant en timbres-poste — 10 Rue Nabil Amr Ibrahim (Nahas Pacha Avenue), Alexandrie (Egypte). — Vente, achat, échange de timbres Egyptiens et de tous pays.
- 466 — MARCHANT, Morris John — 13, Oscar Road, Broadstairs, Kent (England). — Collector and Dealer in Egypt. Interpostals, Military Seals, Covers and Varieties. All issues in singles or lots always required for sale or exchange for Egypt or Colonials.
- 515 — MARCUS, S. David — 163, Main Rd., Claremont (South Africa) General Collector. Used, Particularly interested in **British Colonials and Egypt by exchange.**
- 302 — MARDIGUIAN, S.Y. — 18 W. 27th Street, New York (United States of America). Desires to buy or exchange Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and other Near East countries for Turkey.
- 537 — MARGOSSIAN, Matho — Ingénieur — B.P. 1293 — Rue Comboni, Imm. Buzzino, Le Caire (Egypte). — Collectionne Egypte.
- 253 — MATARASSO, A-128 Rue de Vaugirard, Paris (6e) (France). — Demande Egypte, Palestine et Col. Anglaises, contre France, Grèce et autres pays. Echange sérieux.
446. — MELIKIAN, Bedros — 11, Rue Doubré, Tewfikieh, Le Caire (Egypte). Echange et achat de timbres rares notamment Etats Unis d'Amérique, Terre-Neuve, Canada, Cap de Bonne Espérance, Falkland, Anciens Etats Allemands.
- 330 — MERELLO, Giovanni Battista — Via Luigi Merello 2, Cagliari, Sardaigne (Italie). Contre photos originales de vues, types caractéristiques événements, etc., offres photos intéressantes, timbres-poste, cartes-postales, etc.
- 449 — MILLE, Albert — «Villa des Fleurs» 53, Rue Aboutakia, Rod El Farag, Le Caire (Egypte). Collectionne les timbres d'Egypte, neufs ou oblitérés.
- 551 — MILLS, Albert Edward — Warrant Officer, R.A.F. Record Office, R.A.F., Ruislip, Middlesex (England).
- 3 — MIRABELLI, Robert — C/o Sun Life Assurance Coy, of Canada, B.P. 1053, Le Caire.
- 178 — MONDELLI, V.R. — Avenue Fouad, No. 50, Port-Said (Egypte). — Italie et Colonies italiennes, Egypte, Soudan Eg., Palestine, par premier.
- 293 — MONTENEGRO, Fernando — Caixa Postal 1766, Rio de Janeiro (Brésil). — Désire échange timbres neufs avec gomme. Répond toujours.
- 516 — MORRIS, Lionel — Barrister, Poste Restante, Zurich (Suisse). Interested in all Egyptian Pictorial issues, on or off paper.
- 518 — MUEHSAM, Dr. Paul — P.O. Box 1209, Haifa (Palestine). — Négociant en timbres-poste — Spécialiste en timbres-poste du Proche Orient.

- 138 — **MULAS DELITALA, Eugenio** — Cassiere Istit. Naz. Fascista Infortuni, Cagliari (Sardegna) Italie. Echange timbres sur feuilles à choix. Communs et moyens 1000—10.000 par fois. Cartes vues t.c.v. d'origine. Donne Italie, St. Marin, Cité du Vatican. Envoi recommandé.
- 379 — **MUMFORD, Frank Septimus** — 174, Buxton Road - Stockport (England). — Specialises in Egypt and Sudan.
- 499 — **MUNN, Reginald S.** — 3906, 3rd Street West, Calgary, Alberta (Canada). — Interested in general exchange.

N

- 248 — **NAGGAR, Nicolas Joseph** — 83, Rue Abadi, Port-Saïd (Egypte). Ex-estimateur à la Douane de Port-Saïd. Désire anciens timbres d'Egypte, Proche-Orient et aériens. Donne en échange tous pays.
- 230 — **NANI, Attilio** — Ancien Directeur Local des Postes à Port-Saïd.
- 482 — **NANI, Mrs. R.M.** — Ismailia (Egypt).
- 531 — **NUNES, Ruy.** — Officier du Ministère du Commerce, Rua Borges et Irmão 11, Porto (Portugal). Echange tous pays, base Yvert et par quantité, donne Portugal et Colonies.

O

- 303 — **OAKLEY, Russell Ernest** — 208, Ellerdine Road, Hounslow, Middlesex (Angleterre). Demande Egypte (1ère émission neufs) petites variétés et erreurs. Chiffres-taxe et service neufs, Palestine et Soudan, tous, sauf les plus modernes.
- 362 — **OGDEN, Daniel Lattimer** — 193, Decker Place, Woodbridge, New Jersey (U.S.A.). General Collector. Especially interested in Egypt and Sudan.
- 483 — **OLTRAMARE, Léon Ch. R.A.** — P.O.Box No. 501, Le Caire (Egypte).
- 209 — « **THE ORIENTAL PHILATELIC HOUSE** », B. Hagopian — 1, Rue Maghraby, Le Caire (Egypte). Négociant Spécialiste en timbres d'Orient, vente, achat, échange. Envois à choix contre sérieuses références. Reg. Comm. Cairo No. 246.
- 418 — **OTTOMAN, Robert W.** — 7, Lake View Terrace, Rochester, N.Y. (U.S.A.).

P

- 231 — **PABION, A.** — 45, Rue Maréchal French — Sidi-Gaber, Alexandrie (Egypte). — France et Colonies Françaises neuves.
- 217 — **PACHAYAN, Armenak Edouard** — Professeur, 24, Rue Comanos Pacha, Héliopolis. Le Caire. — Donne Orient, Bulgarie, Roumanie, contre Europe.
- 496 — **PALMER, Charles P.G.** — 14 Place Mohammed Ali, Alexandria (Egypt). — Sell, buy and exchange stamps all Countries.
- 400 — **PALMER, Herbert Richard** — The Long Cottage, Dover Street, Ryde, Isle of Wight (England). — Special interests: Egypt, Sudan, Transjordan, Palestine, and Iraq.
- 415 — **PARAZZOLI, Gaspard** — 9, Rue Zananiri Pacha — Sporting Club, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 422 — **PARKER, Warrant Officer A.T.** — 166, Camden Road, Camden Town, London N.W.1 (England). — Egyptian Speciality, also U.S.A., Canadian and Cyprus.
- 549 — **PEACOCK, Russell K.** — 135 East Park Avenue, Merchantville, New Jersey (U.S.A.) — Egypt and Sudan. Want Stamps, covers, photographs or anything else relative to these countries. Have few foreign to trade.
- 156 — **PERULLO, Roberto** — 9, Rue Maghraby, Imm. Mazloun, Le Caire. Négociant en timbres-poste, achat et vente, recherche Egypte et Soudan, échange seulement timbres rares contre rares surtout anciens Europe et premières émissions Egypte. Reg. Comm. Cairo No. 4349.
- 433 — **PITMAN, Leonard Stanley** — „Penston” Grove Ave. Combe Dingle, Bristol (England). — Air Stamps, mint and used, Air Mail Labels, also interesting Air mail envelopes.

- 31 — PRUDENTE, Vincenzo — 8, Sharia Saraya El Ezbekieh, Le Caire. Désire faire et recevoir de bons envois à choix de tous pays.
- 539 — PUNTER, Albert Wylie — Boswele Lane, Hadleigh, Suffolk (England). — British Colonials specially Sudan all issues including Official, Army Service and Postmarks.

R

- 445 — RAE BURN, James Rugg — 122, Montford Avenue — Kings Park, Glasgow, S.4. (England). Specialist in Egypt, France, all issues in both Countries. also used abroad and Egyptian Foreign Bureaux. Imperforates of Greece and Spain.
- 406 — RAFTOPOULOS, Nicolas D. — 23, Boulevard Saad Zaghloul, Alexandrie (Egypte). — Négociant en timbres-poste; achat, vente, échange; Spécialiste en Egypte et Soudan; toutes les Emissions d'Alexandrie, Port-Saïd, Palestine, Syrie, Grand Liban, Malte, Chypre, Iraq, Hedjaz, Nejd et Transjordanie.
- 546 — RANDELL, Hugh. Lees., Major — 8 Clarendon Road, Sketty, Swansea (Glamorgan), England. Collects Egypt and France, fine used only.
- 518 — READY, Capt. John Basil. — Headquarters, Sudan Defence Force, Khartoum (Sudan). Chief interests:— Great Britain, British Empire past and present, Sudan, Egypt, U.S.A., Argentine, France.
- 233 — REFFYE, Jean de — Compagnie du Canal de Suez — Port-Saïd (Egypte). — Echange timbres tous pays contre timbres tous pays.
- 308 — REICHERT, Dr. Otto — Magasin de vente de timbres-poste en général, 126 Rue Emad el Dine, Le Caire (Egypte). Reg. Comm. Cairo No. 1935.
- 389 — REID, Edwin G. — 13, Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen (Scotland). Desires stamps of Egypt.
- 36 — RIFFIS, A.P. — 28, Boulevard Fouad 1er, Port-Saïd. — Echange seulement avec collectionneurs sérieux. Ne donne que Colonies Françaises.
- 420 — RILEY, Rev. John Edward — 13 Redcar Lane, Redcar, Yorks (England).
- 495 — RITCHIE, Ronald H. — 36 Westmorland House, 131 Regent Street, London, W.1. (England). Egypt, specially Used Abroads, Military Seals, Pre-stamp covers, Paquebots, etc. Fine stamps, rarities and curios of all Countries.
- 343 — ROBERTSON, Albert Kay — St. James Park, Brechin Angus (Scotland). Interested in Egypt and Sudan, Union of South Africa and Newfoundland, especially out of the unusual items.
- 424 — ROEBUCK, Alfred Edward — 17, Sharia Tewfik, Cairo (Egypt). — Purchase, sale or exchange, Egypt, Sudan, Palestine and neighbouring countries. Air Mail Stamps also.
- 458 — ROGERS, Wilfred Henry H. — 1054, West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. (Canada). Will exchange Canadian Stamps against foreign stamps.
- 478 — ROGERS, Capt. Wilfrid Edmund — Hill House, Appleshaw, near Andover, Hants (England) Interested in Sudan all issues and British Colonials.
- 450 — ROSS, George Alexander. — Chaplin Villa. — Brechin Angus (Scotland), Interested in Egypt and Sudan all issues.
- 453 — RUELENS, Charles. — Avocat. — Boîte Postale 1241, Alexandrie (Egypte) Recherche, Egypte, Palestine, Belgique, Chypre, Bureaux du Levant.

S

- 501 — SAAD, William — Avocat — Boîte Postale 35, Mansourah (Egypte). — Collectionne Levant et Colonies Anglaises.
- 509 — SCHEMEIL, Bernard — Avocat, 35 Sharia Kasr el Nil, Cairo (Egypt). — Specially interested in British Empire.
- 373 — SCHRADZKI, Albert — 771, Lehmann Building, Peoria, Illinois (U.S.A.). — Specialist in Egypt and Cape of Good Hope, also U.S. Exchange, buy or sell, especially Egypt.
- 435 — SCOTCHER, William Bernard — 118 Harrowside, South Shore, Blackpool (England). — E.E.F. issues of Palestine. Covers, Postmarks, Stamps of other countries used in Palestine, etc.

- 451 — SELVELLI, Luigi. — Socony-Vacuum Oil Coy, Inc. Posta Kutusu 660 Istanbul (Turquie) Désire suivant mancolistes: Egypte, Palestine, Chypre, Malte, Gibraltar, Italie, Levant, France et Grèce jusqu'à 1900 seulement. Donne Turquie, Bulgarie, France, Grèce, Levant et autres pays sur demande, base Yvert. — Corresp. Italien, Français, Allemand, Anglais.
- 366 — SEWELL, John K. — The Old Abbey, Exeter, Devon (England) — Achat, vente et échange de timbres Proche Orient, rares et ordinaires — Correspond en Français et Anglais.
- 492 — SHORE, Oscar — c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., 54, Ibrahim Pasha Street, Cairo (Egypt). — Local representative S.S.I.C.C. No. 96 — Exchanges British Colonials and Egypt used.
- 385 — SILLITOE, Frederick S., M.B.E. — 31, Priory Road, Kew (England). Late H.M. Sudan Service, Khartoum. Interested in Egypt and Sudan all issues.
- 383 — SIRICHAS, Panayotis — Comptable — P.O. Box 221, Khartoum (Soudan). — Collectionne des timbres de tous les pays.
- 411 — SMYTH, Frederick Allan — 32, Sharia Gameh-Charkass, Cairo (Egypt) Specialises in Egypt. First three issues, proofs, essays, any varieties, modern controls, etc.
- 540 — SPENCE, Albert William Dryden — 22 Adelaide Place, Dundee (England). — Egypt and Sudan.
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