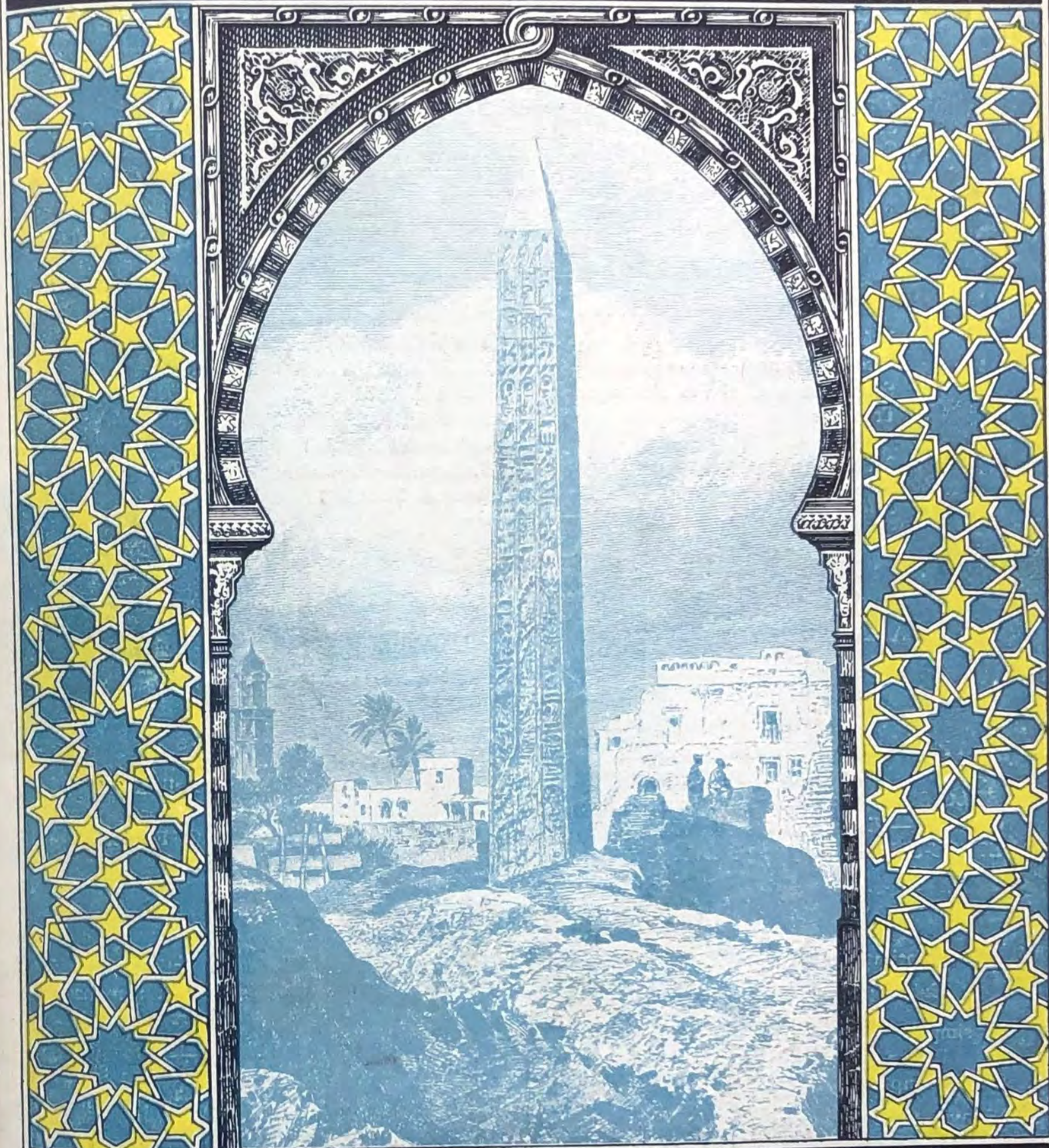


L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

REVUE BIMESTRIELLE
ORGANE OFFICIEL DU
CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE, LE CAIRE



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(THE EGYPTIAN STAMP CLUB)

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A. DAZZI



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Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «WIPA 1933»
Plaquette de Bronze, Exposition Internationale Philatélique «PRAGA 1938»

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1939

« L'Orient Philatélique » et le Comité de Direction du Club Philatélique d'Egypte adressent à tous leurs membres et collaborateurs, leurs meilleurs vœux de prospérité philatélique pour la nouvelle année.

Adressent leurs chaleureux remerciements à tous leurs collègues pour leur fidèle attachement et souhaitent que 1939 soit pour le Club Philatélique d'Egypte, une année prospère qui resserre les liens de ce groupement.

«L'Orient Philatélique» and the Committee of the «Club Philatélique d'Egypte» extend to all their members and supporters their heartiest wishes for philatelic prosperity in the New Year.

They acknowledge their sincere gratitude to their colleagues for their faithful services and sincerely wish that 1939 may be for the Club a year to be remembered for unity and good fellowship.

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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

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9, Maghrabi Street — CAIRO (Egypt)

Conseils aux Collectionneurs

(Suite de la page 356)

Nous continuons la publication d'extraits de l'excellent ouvrage (depuis longtemps épuisé) du regretté Fernand SERRANE: *Guide du Collectionneur Spécialiste de Timbres-Poste* (1), avec quelques modifications minimales pour l'adapter à la situation actuelle.

On vend des timbres très communs au kilogramme, c'est le meilleur moyen pour les marchands d'écouler à un prix très rémunérateur des fonds de magasin sans valeur. L'annonce de ces kilogrammes, qu'on prône autant que des diamants artificiels, porte toujours «non triés»; est-il nécessaire de dire qu'elle est fallacieuse et que ces timbres sont, au contraire, toujours très soigneusement triés?

Les enveloppes mises en vente par les papeteries et marchands de tabacs (100 timbres garantis différents et rares! pour 2 fr. 50) sont également des attrape-nigauds.

Anciennement le marchand achetait en gros par paquets de cent du même timbre au prix le plus bas. Il ajoutait au prix d'achat un pourcentage pour ses frais, un autre pourcentage constituant son bénéfice (qu'on qualifiait en cet heureux temps du mot honnête) et il s'empressait de revendre en gros ou en détail, sans se soucier le moins du monde des prix-courants de ses confrères, fussent-ils imprimés sur papier de luxe: c'était là commerce pur.

Aujourd'hui, l'agiotage et la spéculation fleurissent trop souvent et les grands catalogues généraux ont la responsabilité de ce fait.

Ce sont les grands catalogues qui ont fait surgir de partout ces innombrables petits marchands de timbres, attirés par le gain facile malgré leur peu de connaissance en philatélie. Ces gens achètent énormément de timbres communs dont ils bourrent leurs classeurs, mais qu'ils vendent difficilement (toujours le placement des lapins!) et se bornent à consulter le catalogue pour la vente comme pour l'achat. C'est pratique et simple, à la portée de tous, cela ne nécessite que les connaissances requises pour faire un garçon épiciier passable: la loi du moindre effort a toujours eu des adeptes!

N'étant pas des commerçants au sens élevé de ce mot, ils s'étonnent de faire des affaires médiocres et végètent, trouvant la « matérielle » dans la vente des albums et articles divers pour philatélistes quand ce n'est pas, dans le placement des fallacieuses enveloppes d'occasion. Ayant gaspillé ou mal placé leur capital initial, ils n'offrent qu'un prix infime pour de très bons timbres et ne les obtiennent naturellement pas. Aigris bientôt, ce sont ces gens incapables qui critiqueront le plus violemment le spécialiste qui recherche plusieurs exemplaires du même timbre pour l'étudier et en découvrir les variétés: leur ignorance ne peut admettre qu'on étudie si soigneusement un timbre, puisque le catalogue est là!!

Le marchand spécialiste qui prendra résolument les devants n'aura plus comme auparavant un commerce «casse-tête chinois»; il sera un spécialiste averti, un expert dans son métier, alors que les autres seront restés de petits boutiquiers.

JOURNAUX ET REVUES PHILATELIQUES

Les journaux et les revues sont presque tous édités par des éditeurs de catalogues ou par des marchands. Qui n'a pas son organe timbrologique?

Le malheur est qu'on y trouve rarement un article intéressant, mais toujours le prix courant des nouveautés, — qui rapportent — quelques annonces, — qui rapportent, — et le petit prix courant spécial d'occasions, — qui rapporte.

Le collectionneur ne doit pas trop s'instruire cela pourrait être fâcheux pour le marchand.

La mission des revues philatéliques est plus haute vraiment, et elles devraient avoir à coeur de sortir enfin le collectionneur, qui les fait vivre, des brouillards où il se perd.

(1) «Aucun droit réservé (même en Scandinavie). Chacun peut copier et piller à son aise. Merci d'avance». (F. Serrane).

Il serait grand temps que les amateurs si nombreux possèdent un journal fait par eux-mêmes, véritable trait d'union des collectionneurs. Ce journal serait l'organe d'une ou de plusieurs grandes associations timbrologiques: il comporterait de nombreuses études sérieuses, nous parlerait souvent des falsifications et truquages. Il renseignerait sur les dernières transactions réelles, sur les variétés nouvelles, donnerait les noms et adresses des spécialistes et ceux des seuls marchands spécialisés et sérieux.

Il pourrait publier les derniers cours atteints en vente publique, mais en mentionnant l'état réel des exemplaires vendus et la description exacte de la variété dont il s'agit.

CERCLES ET SOCIÉTÉS TIMBROLOGIQUES

L'amateur de timbres doit faire partie d'une société philatélique sérieuse. La cotisation annuelle y est minime, les expertises s'y font gratuitement et on y trouve sur bien des points obscurs et notamment sur la valeur réelle des pièces rares, l'avis de confrères expérimentés.

On peut y acquérir les timbres de confiance, les sociétés sérieuses ayant un règlement très sévère pour les timbres faux et truqués (trop peu sévère encore pour les timbres réparés et défectueux). Tous les timbres y sont vérifiés par une commission d'expertise. On peut écouler ses timbres en double sans aucun risque de perte ou de non-paiement, par l'intermédiaire du secrétaire trésorier.

Il y aurait avantage à classer dans chaque cercle les sociétaires par spécialité: frais moindres pour un chiffre d'échanges pareil.

ECHANGES

Après ce que nous venons de dire sur les sociétés timbrologiques, on admettra que les échanges avec les inconnus ne sont pas recommandables dans la plupart des cas.

Les échanges occasionnent des dépenses d'affranchissement relativement élevées par rapport aux résultats: ils obligent à tenir une comptabilité en règle et à continuer jusqu'à la balance des comptes de fastidieuses relations épistolaires avec des correspondants occasionnels depuis longtemps « vidés ».

Tous ceux qui ont pratiqué les échanges savent qu'il faut y considérer la « valeur à la pièce » des timbres échangés, l'état de chaque pièce; que les échanges se fassent non sur la valeur intrinsèque des pièces, mais d'après

les cotes d'un catalogue, on peut dire que, pratiquement, il y a toujours un des correspondants bernés.

Les envois à choix avec prix nets marqués pour chaque timbre, adressés à des correspondants connus, ou mieux à une société timbrologique dont on est membre, ne donnent jamais lieu à contestation. On envoie, on « touche »; c'est tout. Si l'on prend des timbres dans un envoi, on les paye; c'est tout. C'est un échange aussi, mais combien plus facile !

REGLES D'ACHAT

Nous avons pris ce titre, alors que « manière de collectionner » conviendrait mieux, peut-être, mais n'attirerait pas suffisamment l'attention sur cet important chapitre. Le temps n'est plus, hélas! où l'on pouvait former une belle collection rien que par les dons reçus de ses amis. **Il faut payer les timbres de beaux deniers comptants**, heureux encore si la passion ne l'emporte pas sur la prudence.

Le collectionneur qui se précipite sur toutes les pièces qu'il rencontre, sous prétexte qu'il ne les possède pas encore et sans trop se soucier de leur état, fait toujours une détestable affaire. Il agit alors à la manière de l'amateur de peinture, qui achète sans compter toutes les « croûtes », tous les « épinards ». Vaut-il pas mieux acquérir quelques jolies toiles de maîtres, qu'on admire chaque jour et qui ne peuvent qu'augmenter de valeur ?

Les timbres-poste, qu'on ne l'oublie pas, sont des œuvres d'art au même titre que les gravures anciennes, que les estampes; quand les maîtres du dessin, de la lithographie, de la gravure leur ont consacré tous leurs soins, ce sont de petits chefs-d'œuvres inimitables. Les détails de la gravure, la teinte, la teinte du papier, le grain et l'épaisseur de celui-ci, la couleur de la gomme, la dentelure, parfois des marques de contrôle ou des marques secrètes des graveurs permettent toujours de déceler la fraude. L'âge de l'encre oblitérante est aussi un élément d'appréciation.

C'est beaucoup pour ce motif que la philatélie a de si nombreux adeptes, et tous les timbrophiles — marchands ou collectionneurs — ont un intérêt vital à démasquer et frapper les faussaires, quels qu'ils soient. Les lois qui punissent les contrefacteurs font plus pour la philatélie que plusieurs expositions ou congrès.

Si chacun examinait soigneusement ses acquisitions — même celles faites chez des amis — et avait le courage de signaler les faux, ils auraient vite fait de disparaître.

On ne trouve pas de « grandes occasions ». Vendus trop bon marché, les timbres sont défectueux, douteux, réparés, faux ou volés, cela est certain. Personne ne vend de l'or à un franc le gramme! On peut trouver des erreurs de cote dans un envoi à choix, mais ceci est une question de conscience. Beaucoup l'appellent « occasion » et font en effet le « laron ».

Le spécialiste, qui étudie ses timbres et qui procède par comparaison, peut découvrir des variétés ou des teintes rares; elles sont le fruit de son expérience.

Si nos lecteurs veulent bien prendre en considération les règles qui suivent, s'ils peuvent les avoir présentes à l'esprit au moment d'acheter, nous leur garantissons une collection splendide dont on leur offrira — à tout moment — le prix le plus élevé. Ils n'auront pas d'exemplaires douteux, réparés, rien que des pièces en parfait état, et pourront bannir la crainte de faire une mauvaise affaire.

Première règle d'achat (Principe du spécialiste).

Ne se départir sous aucun prétexte de sa spécialité, même si l'on vous offre des occasions mirobolantes. Un sport très amusant consiste à rechercher avec minutie la tare des « bonnes occasions »; il faut s'y livrer souvent, c'est un fort bon exercice; 99 fois sur 100 on trouvera très vite cette tare, la centième fois elle existe aussi, mais on ne peut pas la découvrir ou bien c'est le cerveau ou bien la moralité du vendeur qui sont tarés, puisqu'il « vend pour rien » des choses de valeur.

Deuxième règle d'achat (Embryon de la collection).

Si l'on débute, ne prendre pour commencer, dans chaque émission, que le timbre le moins cher, s'il ne dépasse pas 50 centimes à 1 franc environ, et l'acheter dans les envois à choix de la société dont on fait partie ou chez un marchand spécialiste sérieux qui aura un bon choix de ces timbres, ce qui permettra de rechercher le plus beau.

Etant commun, ce timbre n'aura pas été falsifié.

Choisissez-le en exemplaire magnifique, net

comme impression, frais de teinte, avec quatre belles marges s'il est non dentelé, avec toutes ses dents s'il est dentelé. Veillez à ce qu'il ne soit ni fendu, ni plié, ni maculé; il doit être lavé sans aucun papier étanger au verso, ne doit pas présenter une seule trace d'aminçissement et son oblitération devra être nette, bien visible, sans être trop appuyée, c'est-à-dire écrasée.

Malgré toutes ses qualités on trouve facilement de pareils exemplaires en timbres communs.

Comme il s'agit de l'embryon de la collection, ce sera une référence du plus haut intérêt, autour duquel tout va graviter, et nous recommandons aux débutants de ne pas lésiner pour l'achat de ces quelques pièces peu coûteuses.

Combien de collectionneurs avancés auraient intérêt à refaire ainsi? Combien s'apercevraient mieux en voyant ces pièces parfaites, que leur collection, malgré sa grande valeur... au catalogue est loin d'être belle?

Troisième règle d'achat (Pas de timbres en morceaux).

Nous avons déjà dit qu'il ne faut acheter que des timbres en parfait état et propres; c'est d'une si grande importance qu'il faut en faire une règle absolue « sous peine » de regrets.

Nous mentionnons plus loin de nombreux détails sur la qualité ou choix des timbres nous y montrerons qu'un timbre paraissant identique à un autre — et qui l'a effectivement été... autrefois! ne vaut plus aujourd'hui, par suite de son état défectueux, que la moitié, le quart, le dixième de la valeur de l'autre.

On trouve très facilement les timbres communs à l'état parfait, pour les moyens il faut un peu de patience; quant aux rares, ce sont presque toujours des « vétérans » ayant eu à subir le « feu » de trop nombreuses manipulations et ils sont très rarement superbes. Les très jolies femmes de plus de cinquante ans sont très rares aussi, même parmi les actrices de nos théâtres subventionnés!

(à suivre.)

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SIDELIGHTS ON THE MERAWI CONTROVERSY

by G. Seymour Thompson

ON our issue of July 1938 we announced that the Gibbons Catalogue had been altered as regards the first overprinted stamps of the Sudan from March 1897 to September 1896 on the grounds that numerous copies were known cancelled «Merawi» at various dates in 1896.

Further investigation on my part has failed to elicit any other form cancellations of that date.

Sir E.A. Wallis Budge in his «Anglo Egyptian Sudan» devotes a whole chapter to «Merawi in 1897» (sic) and readers are referred to that work for a vivid account of conditions at the time when these cancellations, if they should have been 1897, would have been made. Besides the Army there was a large number of Greek and Arab traders who mobilised the local supplies and procured comforts for the soldiers from Egypt.

From another source I learn that the Union Jack was hoisted at Merawi on 7th October 1896. Any '96 cancellations prior to that date would be errors or forgeries and if we regard them as all of one series we must exclude the subsequent dates of '96 as being '97. The railway reached Abu Hamed on 31st October 1897 and from that time onwards men and materials were sent across the desert route, Merawi, thereupon, ceasing to be useful, as it was at the foot of the long cataract of 140 miles, and it was only with the very greatest difficulty that a steamer was hauled, by manpower, up the rapids.

Sir Wallis Budge used the Kerma railway and the river to reach Merawi. His job was to prove to the natives that the pyramids and the temples of Meroe did not contain treasure. They had begun to despoil the pyramids which he found had cores of rubble. In a later expedition, 1903, he was escorted by Col. Stanton who designed the Camel stamps, as Mudir of Khartoum.

Col. Stanton tells me he was himself at Merawi in 1896. He has shown me a cover dated August '96 which bears no stamps, was surcharged «2 1/2 d.» on delivery in England and bore only the Wadi Halfa Camp postmark. It can be inferred from that, that the advance army's mail in '96 bore no stamps. The camp followers paradoxically did sometimes precede the army and there was probably a reception committee bearing eggs and vegetables to greet the conquerors on 7th October '96. These could have been capable of correspondence, but not at Merawi in July '96. At Dongola the troops entering it in September '96 found certain buildings intact including «the old post-office» and the condition of the river-posts, Debba, Korti, etc., was good. In 1842 Merawi was surrounded by a strong wall and contained a fortress and a mosque. There were people there in 1897 who had supplied the Relief expedition of 1884/5. The officers were housed in old buildings and the rank and file had their «dines» of wooden huts and tents. War correspondents were there and the files of our London papers would contain despatches from Merawi in 1897.

On 5th November 1938, «Stamp Collecting» published the photograph of a cover addressed from Merawi on «5th Nov. '96» delivered at Halfa registered, in Nov. '97 and at Cairo in the same month. This the editor accepted as proof that the '96 dates were wrong.

Mr. W.C. Hinde has a block cancelled — VII 96 and another 25 - VII - 97. There are evidently two types of cancellation; one with abbreviated French months, SE. OC.re, the other with Roman figures. If the obliteration was right in July, '97, why was it made wrong in September and October '97? There must have been two stamps and the correspondence would have been fairly regular so that it is almost inconceivable that a man in

his senses would have perpetuated an error every day for months.

The cover illustrated was from an educated Egyptian to a military tailor in Cairo couched in flowery terms. He indicated that the contents were «very very precious».

To keep on inventing pretexts for these earlier cancellations brought me, I found, no nearer to any concrete evidence of the existence of overprinted stamps prior to 1st March '97. Nevertheless we do not know when the overprints were ordered or first delivered at Halfa. Col. Stanton inform me that he designed his camel stamps at Korti either late in '96 or early in '97 and it was not until 1st March '98 that they came into philately. His set signed by Kitchener reached him, he thinks, in February '98.

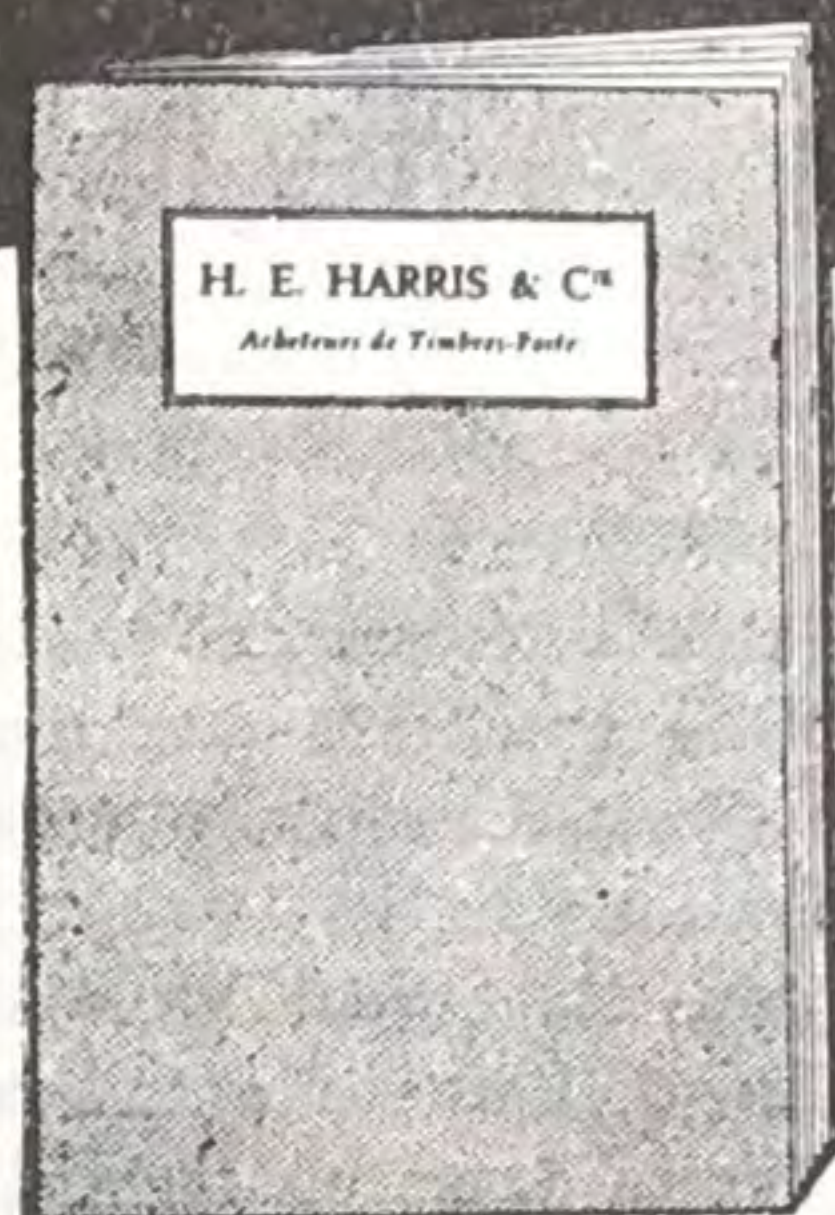
The official circular of 1st March '97 is undoubtedly the best for catalogue purposes. There can be no doubt that supplies would have been printed in advance of that date and if any leaked out in February they belong to the domain of specialised philately.

My readers will note to what trouble I have gone to investigate every clue and I can only apologise to those collectors who have been disconcerted by my efforts to please other collectors who wished the earlier date established. (I have only one copy of my own). The investigation has brought me useful knowledge and I have been able to establish contact with more than one who was at Merawi in 1896/7. Dongola province had been allowed to fall fallow, the town had fallen into a series of hovels and although Merawi had had a certain standing in 1842 and had acquired a new standing 60 years later, the withdrawal of Egyptian support in 1885 had led to the destruction of all buildings of a permanent type and mutilation of the wonderful antiques many of which had a Coptic i.e. Christian origin. Civil life, as such, had ceased. Merawi marked the highest point to which river traffic south of Halfa could proceed without portage, that is transport by bearers or camels. The German Rugsager and an Egyptian writer had published surveys of the Sudan when Britain was busy with her Perkins Bacon's.

Here the matter rests but that poor, blind, eccentric postal clerk at Merawi has much to explain to us.

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Note au sujet des oblitérations (Cachets d'affranchissements) de l'ancienne entreprise «Posta Europea» et des premières oblitérations de la poste égyptienne

par Gabriel Boulad C.P.E. 382

Dans la très intéressante étude que Mr. Mackenzie-Low a consacrée aux marques postales de la « Posta Europea » et au premier type d'oblitération de la Poste Egyptienne, étude parue dans l'« Orient Philatélique » du mois d'Avril 1936, l'auteur a indiqué les premières et dernières dates connues d'emploi de ces marques pour chacune des villes où il y avait un bureau dépendant de l'entreprise « Posta Europea ». Il a indiqué aussi les couleurs connues de ces marques et il a donné une reproduction de leur dessin.

On ne peut que louer Mr. Mackenzie-Low pour ce travail consciencieux et complet.

Néanmoins, comme je possède un certain nombre de lettres de l'époque où a fonctionné la « Posta Europea », j'ai tenu à confronter ces lettres avec les renseignements donnés par Mr. Mackenzie-Low; j'ai trouvé que certaines dates par lui indiquées comme étant les premières ou les dernières pouvaient être anticipées ou réculées.

1.) En ce qui concerne le cachet Type I, la date indiquée comme étant la première date connue d'emploi pour le Caire (Agenzia) est l'année 1849. Or je possède une lettre portant ce cachet qui est datée du Caire 7 Gamad Awal 1860 ; sauf erreur, cette date de l'Hégire correspond au 24 Mai 1845. C'est donc cette date qui doit être considérée comme étant celle du premier jour connu de l'emploi de ce cachet. En outre j'ai ce cachet en noir pendant l'année 1845 et en bleu à partir de l'année 1847.

2.) En ce qui concerne le cachet Type II, la date indiquée comme étant la première date d'emploi pour le Caire (Agenzia) est le 14 Mai 1855. Or je possède une lettre portant ce cachet daté du 26 Février 1851.

3.) En ce qui concerne le cachet Type III, pour la ville de Tanta, la première date indiquée est le 21 Mars 1860. Or je possède une

lettre portant ce cachet avec la date du 29 Octobre 1857, et d'autres lettres portant des dates ultérieures mais toujours précédant celle ci-dessus indiquée; quant à la couleur, elle semble avoir passé peu à peu du bleu au gris.

Pour la ville de Samanoud, la première date indiquée est le 20 — 1858 (autrement dit le mois est incertain). Je possède une lettre datée nettement du 25 septembre 1858.

Pour la ville de Kafr El Zayat, la dernière date indiquée est le 14 Février 1861 ; or j'ai la date du 19 Janvier 1863.

4.) En ce qui concerne le cachet Type IV, pour la ville de Damiette, la date indiquée comme extrême est le 10 Octobre 1863. Or je possède une lettre ayant voyagé de Damiette à Alexandrie avec la date de départ du 22 Novembre 1864 et la date d'arrivée du 23 Novembre 1864.

Bien que le cachet de départ ne soit pas très clair, les dates que je viens d'indiquer ne sont pas douteuses.

Pour la ville de Mahalla-El-Kobra, dont le nom s'écrivait alors « Michalla », la date extrême est indiquée comme étant le 1er Janvier 1864 ; or je possède une lettre ayant voyagé de Mahalla à Alexandrie avec la date de départ du 28 Juillet 1864 et la date d'arrivée du 29 Juillet 1864.

Pour ce qui est de la couleur de la marque de cette ville (Mahalla), l'étude indique le vert ; mais la marque que je possède est noire.

Pour la ville de Samanoud, la première date indiquée est le 20 Janvier 1864. Or je possède une lettre datée 27 Juillet 1863.

Pour la ville de Tanta, l'étude indique comme première date le 30 Juillet 1863, tandis que je possède une lettre ayant voyagé de Tanta à Alexandrie le 19 Juillet 1863.

Enfin pour la ville de Zagazig (Zagazik), la première date indiquée est le 26 Septembre 1864, tandis que j'ai le 1er juillet 1863.

Pour ce qui est de la couleur du cachet de cette ville, il est indiqué comme étant gris-vert, tandis que le cachet que je possède est noir.

5.) En ce qui concerne le cachet Type V. Pour la ville du Caire, la date indiquée comme extrême est le 23 Août 1862. Or je possède une lettre portant la date du 26 Mai 1863 et une autre lettre portant la date du 16 Juin 1863, toutes deux de couleur noire.

6.) En ce qui concerne le cachet Type VI, la date extrême indiquée pour la ville du Caire est le 26 Juillet 1864, tandis que sur une lettre j'ai la date de départ du 11 Février 1865, avec arrivée à Alexandrie le 12 Février 1865.

★ ★

En terminant son étude, Mr. Mackenzie-Low examine la question des cachets de la Poste Egyptienne ayant servi pour l'affranchissement avant les timbres-poste, soit au courant de l'année 1865.

Il donne le Tableau des villes qui ont employé ces cachets, avec la première date d'emploi et il reproduit le type de ces cachets.

Or en ce qui concerne les villes indiquées il y a tout lieu de croire que ces villes étaient celles qui avaient déjà des bureaux de poste et, par conséquent, que Damiette, Kafr El Zayat, Samanoud, Suez et Zagazig ont dû utiliser les cachets en question. Mr. Mackenzie-Low ne mentionne pourtant pas ces bureaux, probablement parce qu'on n'a pas constaté l'existence de cachets employés par eux.

Cependant je possède une lettre ayant voyagé de Zagazig à Alexandrie, portant le cachet de la première ville avec la date du 7 novembre 1865 et celle du 8 du même mois pour Alexandrie.

En ce qui concerne le type de ces cachets Mr. Mackenzie-Low en donne la reproduction. Le type reproduit est de Mansourah, avec la date pure et simple du 7 septembre 1865 et, bien entendu, le texte: « Poste Vice-Reali Egiziane ».

Cela fait croire que ce seul type était employé dans les villes qui possédaient les cachets d'oblitérations gouvernementales.

Je suppose cependant que Mr. Mackenzie-Low doit avoir dans sa collection ou avoir vu chez d'autres amateurs des oblitérations un peu différentes, pour certaines villes, notamment le Caire et Alexandrie. Je possède, en effet, une lettre ayant voyagé de Mansourah au Caire à la date du 24 Août 1865, portant l'oblitération de cette dernière ville avec la mention, au-dessous de la date: « I. T. », tandis que l'oblitération de Mansourah porte la date seule, sans une mention semblable.

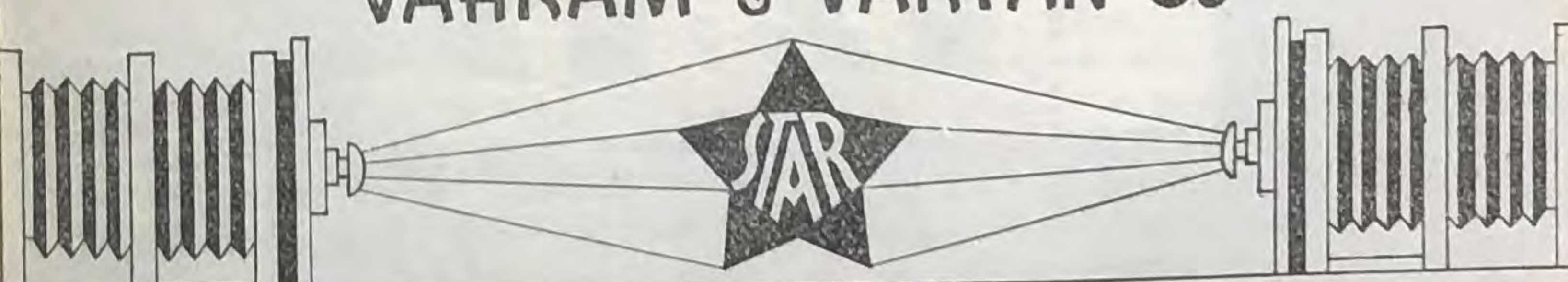
D'ailleurs la lettre de Zagazig dont je viens de parler du 7 Novembre 1865 porte aussi, au-dessous de la date: « 1 T. » et le cachet d'Alexandrie du 8 Novembre 1865 porte « 2. T. ».

On sait que les mentions de ce genre ont figuré pendant longtemps dans les vieilles oblitérations égyptiennes, jusqu'au moment où elles ont été remplacées, en l'année 1906, (Février 1906) par l'indication de l'heure de la levée, ce qui donne à croire que ces indications: 1. T., 2. T. etc., étaient des indications de levées.

Comme on le voit par ce qui précède, ces mentions de levées sont, tout au moins pour certaines villes, Alexandrie, le Caire, Zagazig et d'autres, antérieures à l'usage des timbres-poste, lesquels, comme on le sait, n'ont fait leur apparition que le 1er Janvier 1866.

CLICHERIE

VAHRAM & VARTAN Co



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



ODDS AND ENDS

by F.A. SMYTH (C.P.E. 411)

IT takes all kinds to make up collectors, from those who buy a new catalogue every year to those who almost disdain catalogues; from those who never buy a stamp—these I suppose are the genuine collectors—to those who buy every new issue; from those who like to amass stamps in thousands to those who specialise in one or two countries; and so forth and so on. These little idiosyncrasies—often interpreted by the outside world as a small degree of madness—all keep the hobby going, and so cutting the cackle we will come to the... madness in the form of some odds and ends of Egyptian stamps. (see illustration).

No. 1 (1 PIASTRE PENASSON 1867)

This shows the well-known French "Anchor" paquebot obliteration which was used on French steamers from 1857 to about 1867, accompanied by a circular or octagonal postmark. These postmarks are only exceptionally found on the stamps themselves as the "Anchor" mark obliterated the stamp whilst the dated postmark appeared at its side, so it is only on an entire or large block of stamps that the two might be found together. This obliteration was furnished to certain French steamship lines for the special purpose of cancelling stamps issued by French Post Offices in the Levant, so it is not quite clear why it appears on an Egyptian stamp. Moreover, it was not until the Congress at Berne in 1874—after the above stamp was no longer valid—that Egyptian stamps were internationally recognised. Was this postmark therefore the result of accident or design, and are others known?

No. 2 (2 PIASTRES PENASSON 1867)

This is a variation of the well-known "Stazione" postmark, presumably used at post-offices maintained at Railway stations in Egypt (see Mr. R. Seymour Blomfield's article in the O.P. of Oct. 1936). Markings illustrated by Blomfield—his Types V-10 to V-12—show the "Stazione" immediately un-

der and following the same curve as the circular postmark, whereas this particular marking is straight. Unfortunately postmark is not complete, and it is possible another word appeared at the right-hand side to balance the postmark, or "Stazione" might have been a separate stamp to the dated postmark. In any case it is an addition to those types mentioned by Blomfield.

No. 3 (1 PIASTRE PENASSON 1867)

A double perforation—by no means a rarity in this particular issue, (see Zeheri's catalogue No. 119) but interesting to those who may not be familiar with same.

No. 4 (10 PARAS BOULAC 1875).

This illustrates the "perfect flaw" and is not a question of the paper being thinned but the pressure being uneven, so that no design whatever appears at the top right-hand corner. Moens said (in 1880) of this issue: "One knows of the marvels that have come out of the Govt. Printing Works; the stamps were printed with such care that in the majority of cases the design is almost invisible!" Here then is one of the extra-special marvels.

No. 5 (1 PIASTRE BOULAC 1875).

This is a variety I have never seen elsewhere, "PIASTRA" having been produced as "PIASYRA".

No. 6 (1 PIASTRE BOULAC 1875).

An excellent example of the elusive postmark "Ufficio Natante" dated 1878 from Ales. (Alexandria)—see Blomfield's article mentioned above, his Type V-13. Probably a paquebot postmark used on letters posted on Steamers plying between Alexandria and Constantinople, especially as the latter town "Cosp." is the only other one known to have been used with the "Ufficio Natante" postmark.

No. 7 (5 mms. 1937).

It is quite exceptional to find flaws of any nature whatever on present day Egyptian stamps, thanks to the excellent work and control of the Survey Dept., therefore when such flaws occasionally get through, they present a certain interest. The block illustrated shows the following flaws:—

- a) Ink markings on margin.
- b) Bottom left-hand stamp;—a horizontal line top left of tarbouche and a dot at right

of figure 5.

- c) Bottom right-hand stamp—a dot at left of the Arabic 5.

Do not know number of stamp or pane as came across block accidentally, so cannot tell if variety constant in this particular printing. However, did find another block with similar varieties but differently placed, so presume same to be the result of a little accidental ink splashing.

F.A. Smyth.

What the Currencies of the world are worth in Egyptian money ⁽¹⁾

(Corrected to December 12, 1938).

Country.	Unit.	Comprising.	Units to L.E. 1	Mills. to 1 Unit.
Afghanistan	Rupee	100 pous	35.89	27.86
Argentina	Peso	100 centavos	20.71	48.26
Belgium	Franc	100 centimes	142.30	7.03
Bolivia	Boliviano	100 centavos	158.97	6.29
Brazil	Milreis	1,000 reis	82.05	12.19
Brit. Guiana	Dollar	100 cents	4.92	203.25
Bulgaria	Leva	100 stotinki	410.25	2.44
Canada	Dollar	100 cents	4.77	209.65
Chile	Peso	100 centavos	118.96 (nom.)	8.41
China	Dollar	100 cents	30.74	32.53
Colombia	Peso	100 centavos	9.23	108.34
Czecho-Slovakia	Koruna	100 haleru	140.10	7.14
Cyprus	Piastre	10 paras	184.62	5.42
Danzig	Gulden	100 pfennigs	25.23	39.64
Denmark	Krona	100 öre	22.97	43.54
Dutch East Indies	Gulden	100 cents	9.22	108.45
Ecuador	Sucre	100 centavos	52.72	18.97
Egypt	Piastre	10 milliemes	100.00	10.00
Estonia	Kroon	100 senti	18.46	54.17
Finland	Mark	100 pennia	231.79	4.31
France	Franc	100 centimes	181.84	5.50
Germany	Mark	100 pfennigs	11.87 (a)	84.25

(1) From «The Philatelic Trader» of Dec. 16, 1938, but adapted for use in Egypt.
Edited by Albert H. Harris, 112 Strand, London W.C.2 (England).

Country.	Unit.	Comprising.	Units to L.E. 1	Mills. to 1 Unit.
Great Britain	Pound	20 shillings (of 12d.)	20.6 1/4	975.00
Greece	Drachma	100 lepta	558.97	1.79
Holland	Gulden	100 cents	8.73	114.55
Hong Kong	Dollar	100 cents	16.41	60.93
Hungary	Pengo	100 filler	24.61	40.63
Iceland	Krona	100 aur	22.59	44.26
India	Rupee	16 annas (of 12 pies)	13.57	73.69
Iran	Rial	100 dinars	82.56 (nom.)	12.11
Iraq	Dinar	1,000 fils	1.02	980.39
Italy and Colonies	Lira	100 centesimi	91.05 (c)	10.98
Japan	Yen	100 sen	17.58	56.88
Jugoslavia	Dinar	100 paras	212.30	4.71
Kenya	Shilling	100 cents	20.51	48.75
Latvia	Lat	100 santimu	25.64	39.00
Lithuania	Litas	100 centai	29.90	33.44
Mexico	Peso	100 centavos	18.46 (nom.)	54.17
Newfoundland	Dollar	100 cents	5.09	196.46
Norway	Korona	100 öre	20.41	49.00
Panama	Balboa	100 centesimos	29.64	33.74
Paraguay	Peso	100 centavos	441.02	2.27
Peru	Sol	100 centavos	23.07	43.35
Poland	Zloty	100 groszy	25.23	39.64
Portugal	Escudo	100 centavos	113.07	8.84
Roumania	Lei	100 bani	676.92	1.48
Russia	Rouble	100 kopecs	27.16	36.81
Siam	Baht	100 satangs	11.04	90.57
Spain: Franco Govt. ..	Peseta	100 centimos	43.07	23.21
„ Valencia Govt. ..	„	100 centimos	78.97 (c) (d)	12.66
Straits Settlements	Dollar	100 cents	8.78	113.89
Sweden	Krona	100 öre	19.89	50.27
Switzerland	Franc	100 centimes	21.43	46.67
Turkey	Kurus	40 paras	601.02 (c)	1.67
U.S.A.	Dollar	100 cents	4.74	210.97
Uruguay	Peso	100 centesimos	20.26	49.35
Venezuela	Bolivar	100 centimos	19.76	50.60
Zanzibar	Shilling	100 cents	20.51	48.75

Brit. Honduras as U.S.A.

Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Rupee divided into 100 cents. Ceylon follows India, but Mauritius and Seychelles are tied to sterling at fixed value of 1/6 per Rupee.

Luxembourg, 25% above Belgium.

Nicaragua: 100c. = 1 Cordoba = 50c. U.S.A.

Liechtenstein as Switzerland.

Palestine and Trans-Jordan as Egypt.

(a) Registered Marks are quoted at a discount of 53.3/4 %.

Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Is.

are all approx 20% below sterling, except Fiji, which is 10% below.

Philippines, 1 peso = 50 U.S.A. cents.

Salvador, 2.50 colons = 1 U.S.A. dollar.

Syria and Lebanon, 5 pias. to 1 French franc.

Guatemala, 100 centavos = 1 quetzal = 1 U.S.A. dollar.

San Marino as Italy.

Trinidad as U.S.A.

(c) Clearing House rate.

(d) Free rate 101 nominal.

Note.—Our table indicates the middle price between buying and selling quotations.



E. L. ANGELOGLOU

44 Rue El Malika Farida - Tél. 54009

LE CAIRE

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EXPERTISE GRATUITE

The Egypt Study Circle - Interim report on study I.

The History of the Egyptian Post Offices in Turkey, the Red Sea and the Sudan (before 1896) **their duration, the stamps used in them, and** **the postal rates and routes.**

(Study entrusted to Charles FOX, C.P.E. No. 244).

One of the most interesting happenings in the postal history of Egypt was the establishment of Egyptian post offices outside of Egypt proper, particularly in Turkey, perhaps the only case on record where a country tributary to another established her own postal service in the sovereign country. Although the Sudan, during the period covered by this report, was Egyptian territory and the offices there can not be considered foreign offices they were established and conducted under special circumstances and are therefore included within the scope of this report. The fact that there were offices in Turkey and the Sudan has been known to philatelists for a long time but with the exception of general statements and lists given by various philatelic writers no real research work on their history

has yet been published. Now, thanks to the Egypt Study Circle, it has been possible to obtain evidence from stamps and postmarks used at the offices and to correlate various works of reference; and with these data before us we can at least attempt to compile a history of these offices. As will be shown later on, evidence and references are still scarce and often unreliable, so that definite conclusions are impossible on some points, at least for the present. It is hoped, however,

that publication of such facts as are known will lead to further discoveries and discussions on points still in question.

SOURCES OF DATA

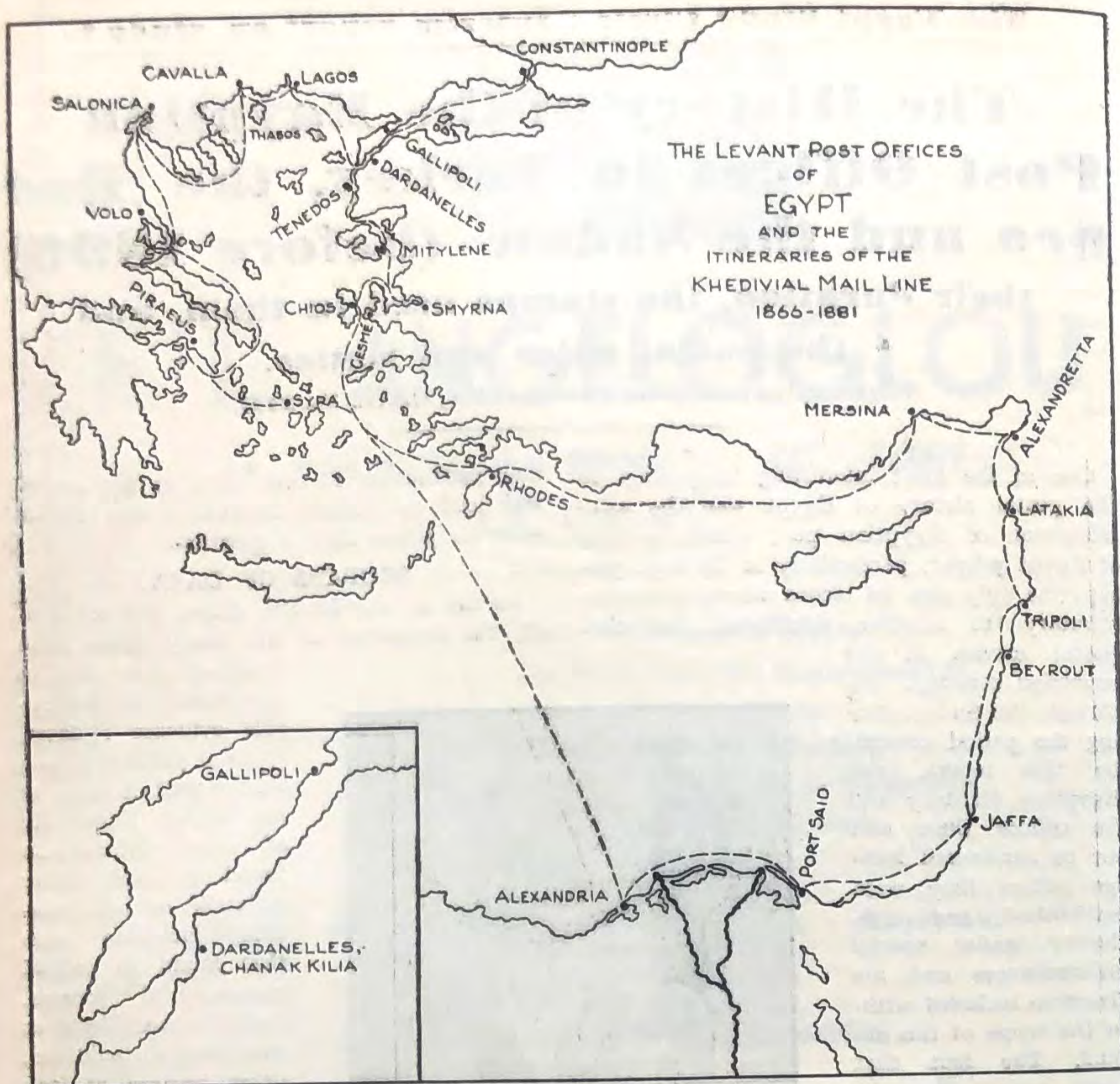
So far as the Levant offices are concerned, the researches of the Study Circle have furnished what may be considered unquestionable evidence: dates, types of postmarks, and stamps used at many of the offices. Practically all other information found to date, either philatelic or non-philatelic, including even that found in official governmental sources, should be considered as questionable evidence, either because of lack of proof of the evidence or of disagreement between the various references. On the other hand, stamps and postmarks from the offices in the Sudan are very scarce, while reference material, especially in official publications,



Mr. Charles Fox

seems to be quite reliable, in a general way. Under such conditions absolute conclusions are impossible; the best that can be done is to balance probabilities, using dated postmarks or relevant data to check our opinions.

Official published sources on the subject, so far as known to the Study Circle, are confined to "Les Postes en Egypte" and the Official Postal Reports and Postal Guides. The former work should be absolutely authentic since it was presumably compiled



from information in the governmental archives, but the data it contains are incomplete in some cases and apparently wrong in others, so it must also be open to question. The Postal Reports and Guides may be considered quite reliable, since they are contemporary publications, issued very soon after the date which they bear. Throughout this report, the above works will be referred to as "L.P.E.", "Report", and "Guide", respectively; references given thus: (A), (B), will be found in a partial list of works consulted, given at the end of the report.

PLAN OF THE REPORT.

For various reasons, geographical, historical, or administrative, it will be found more convenient to divide the offices discussed in

the report into three general groups than to discuss them in alphabetical order. The first group includes the strictly foreign offices, those established in Turkish territory, in the eastern Mediterranean but also including the office at Jedda, also in Turkey. The second group includes those on the western coast of the Red Sea, in what is now Eritrea and the French and British Somali Coasts, territory which, at the time of the establishment of the first offices there, was administered separately from the Sudan, and whose final history, so far as we are concerned here, was not linked with that of the Sudan. The third group includes those in the Sudan, either on the coast of the Red Sea or in the interior. These three groups will be referred to as I, Levant; II, Red Sea; III, Sudan, respectively.

I. L E V A N T.

THE KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

Since the existence of extra-territorial post offices implies the existence of a means of communication with them, in this case the Khedivial Mail Line, it will be well to discuss first the place which this service occupies.

A Firman of the Sultan of Turkey, dated 1st Rebi al-Awal, 1273 A.H., (1856 A.D.) reads: "To Mohammed Said Pasha: Seeing that it would be of value to form a company of navigation which should serve the coasts of the Hejaz, Yemen, Massowa, Suakin and Kosseir, as well as the Gulf of Bassora; that, also, this company would offer great facilities to those who make the pilgrimage to the Holy Cities; and on the request of Mohamed Said Pasha in favor of a concession of 30 years (the company at the same time being able to operate several ships in the Mediterranean), the Sultan, after consultation with his Ministers, authorizes this concession on the following conditions..." Among these conditions may be mentioned the following: the company, being dependent on the local government, shall fly the Turkish flag; the officers and crews shall be taken, as far as possible, from the Imperial fleet; governmental officials shall have free passage on the ships, and the postal packets shall be carried free of charge. This company was founded February 1st, 1857, under the name of the "Medjidieh Company" and although it was a private enterprise it apparently, under the terms of the Firman, was very closely supervised by the Government; Said, at any rate, gave it his personal attention. The Company was apparently successful in a small way, for in 1863 it was still operating four ships in the Red Sea, for pilgrim traffic, and two in the Mediterranean. When Ismail became Wali (self-styled Viceroy) in 1863 he decided that these six ships were insufficient and one of his first acts was to found a new company. This company, also privately owned, was founded May 4th, 1863, was headed by a board of Egyptian and European directors under the presidency of Prince Halim, and was called "The Egyptian Company of Steam Navigation." The Company acquired the ships of the Medjidieh Company but found them inadequate and in July 1863 received permission from Ismail to double its capital, Ismail and his family subscribing over half the total. Under the terms of its concession the Company guaranteed a return of 6% on investments, but since at

the end of six months a dividend of 18½% was declared, the Company obtained a further concession covering all transportation on the Nile and the canals. A new Firman of the Sultan in 1864 officially recognized the new Company, under much the same terms as the former one, guaranteed a return of 7% and authorized the use of the name of "Azizieh-Misri Company." Several new ships were purchased and by 1867 the Company operated 14 ships in the Mediterranean, 10 in the Red Sea and 29 on the Nile. Between 1865 and 1868 the Company lost three ships at sea but in general appeared to be very successful; Ismail called it "my beloved child" in a note to Nubar Pasha. A weekly express service, making the voyage from Alexandria to Constantinople, via Smyrna, in 3 to 3½ days, was in existence in 1873 and apparently as early as 1867, although the reference giving the latter date is rather vague. There were routes along the Syrian coast and in the Red Sea and during the month of June 1869 even a service to Venice, which was discontinued because of disagreement with the Venetian authorities. The employees of the Company were Egyptians, with the possible exception of commanders, pilots and engineers, who were, at least in 1873, for the most part Europeans. ,

A general slackening of world commerce in 1866-67 alarmed the investors but still a dividend of 7 1/4 % was declared, which, however, was not enough for the Egyptian stockholders, who were accustomed to a return of more than twice that amount. A new board of directors under the presidency of Cherif Pasha was elected in 1868, Ismail having the controlling votes, and certain economies were effected in order to increase returns. New services were opened to Salonica and Massowa, for which the Company received from the Government the sum of 3 pounds Sterling per mile for carrying mails. Under the new régime revenues increased but there were still some moneys payable, which the investors would not subscribe, so it was decided to call on the Government for a loan. Before granting the loan the Government made an investigation of the finance of the Company, disclosing the fact that it had been operating at a loss and that dividends had been paid out of its capital. The Government therefore took over the Company, paid its debts, and from 1870 operated it as a State service, over the same routes, under the name "Admini-

stration des Paquebots poste Khédiviaux" (Khedivial Mail Line).

There is a note concerning the Company in L.P.E. which perhaps requires some discussion. This note mentions the change of name made when the Azizieh-Misri Company was taken over by the Government and says that M. Caillard, Postmaster-General from 1876 to 1879, was given the task of organizing the new administration in 1879. The date of transfer of the Company to the Government is given in different references as 1870 and 1873, but reference (B) seems to be so well documented that we have accepted its date of 1870, which also agrees with (C). References (A) and (D) give 1873, while (E), published in 1873 and probably compiled during the preceding year or so, mentions a "recent change" in name, so we are also inclined to place its date at 1870. In the light of this evidence the note in L.P.E. is apparently wrong, unless it refers to a reorganization in 1879, after the temporary suspension of the service in 1878, owing to the Russo-Turkish war (Report, 1878).

Under governmental administration the service was outwardly successful, altho perhaps at the expense of the Government, but at any rate in 1877 it was competing not unsuccessfully with the older Austrian and French lines (B). As mentioned above, the service was suspended in 1878, the exact time and duration of the interruption being unknown to the Study Circle. After the war, the service was continued as before but finally, about 1890, receipts began to decline and the Government not being able to purchase new ships and make needed improvements, the entire line was sold to British interests in 1898 and has since been operated under the name "Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company." Throughout this report the abbreviation K.M.L. refers to this company, no matter what name it had at the time under discussion.

Some time ago the Study Circle wrote to the present K.M.L. asking for information on the following questions:

1. Did the former K.M.L. act as postal agents for the Government?
2. Where were there Egyptian post offices in Turkey?
3. When were these offices opened and when closed?
4. Were stamps used at these offices obliterated on shore or aboard ship?

In part, their answer reads: "The reply

received from the Egyptian post office is to the effect that they can furnish no information whatsoever in regard to the points raised. We for our part are unable to do so except as regards question 1. As far as our records show the K.M.L. did not act as postal agents for the Egyptian Government but only transported mails to and from Egypt by its steamers." As an official statement, this is quite unsatisfactory; only one question is answered "as far as our records show" and these records were evidently so incomplete that the Company felt it necessary to call on the Government for information. However, the present K.M.L. cannot be held at fault, since it is reasonable to suppose that the Government would have retained all purely official records, such as those of the postal service, when the line was sold in 1898.

The Study Circle has made no attempt to secure information on the questions given from the Government, since the K.M.L. was unsuccessful in doing so. L.P.E. gives a list of offices and in another section of the book a few notes concerning the K.M.L. but gives no details of any transactions between them, except for the mention that the K.M.L. did carry Egyptian mails.

In answer to the questions given above Mr. P.J. Papasi, of Alexandria, writes to the Study Circle that the agencies of the K.M.L. were also Egyptian post offices and that letters were received at the agencies on shore and also aboard ship at the moment of sailing. This statement is so far the only evidence we have that the K.M.L. acted as postal agents.

From what evidence we have it seems reasonable to suppose that the agents of the K.M.L. acted as postal agents. Since Egypt was tributary to Turkey she would have no consuls there to act as agents as did various European countries. As shown above, the Azizieh-Misri Company was financially controlled by Ismail and probably very closely supervised by the Government, and the K.M.L., from 1870, was the actual property of the Government; so that for all practical purposes it was, from 1866 to 1881, a governmental enterprise. Under such conditions its agents were, practically or actually, employees of the Government, and with these men already in the agencies it would seem unnecessary to send postal officials to each agency to conduct the postal business.

We believe that the K.M.L. carried mails

in sealed packets, under the terms of the Firmans, between the various offices established on shore and although mails could be received on board ship at the time of sailing there were ordinarily no offices on the ships. Evidence of a possible exception to the latter statement may be found in the "Uffizio Natante" (Floating Office) postmarks of Alexandria and Constantinople, but at present nothing is recorded concerning the use of these postmarks. So far as is known the K.M.L. never applied a seapost obliteration to mails while in transit, before 1881. At least some of the agencies used a large cachet, similar to those used by the present K.M.L. some years ago, but no specimen has come to light where this was used to cancel stamps. It may therefore be assumed, with the possible exception of the two Floating Offices, that the stamps were cancelled at the various offices ashore.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICES ABROAD

"In consideration of the importance of relations between Egypt and Turkey the Egyptian Postal Administration deemed it necessary, especially after the organization of a maritime service between the two countries, to open a post office in the Ottoman Empire, and so opened an office in Constantinople in 1865." (L.P.E.). During the early years of Ismail's reign Egypt began to take an important place in the world: she was very prosperous, her exports had reached the figure of 14 million pounds Sterling and she had a navy and a merchant marine. She had an efficient postal service and her commerce with Turkey was great, so she emulated her European neighbours and established her own postal service within the Ottoman Empire. There was probably a real need for direct postal service between Alexandria and Constantinople because the European steamship lines offered only slow service, owing to the number of intermediate ports at which they called.

The new office was evidently an immediate success since L.P.E. mentions that "the regularity and care used in the service so gained the confidence of merchants that requests for other offices were received." According to L.P.E., the next offices to be opened, Smyrna and Jedda, can be easily accounted for: Smyrna was, next to Constantinople, the greatest trading centre in Turkey, and Jedda, the port of Mecca, was

the centre of the pilgrim traffic and commerce of the Red Sea.

There are two references which give dates of establishment of the offices abroad: L.P.E., which is incomplete, and (F), which is open to question. However, these are the only dates we have and since they agree with dates of postmarks seen they have been accepted. The offices abroad seem to have been opened between 1865 and 1872. We believe that the establishment of the later offices, during and after 1870, was the direct outcome of the purchase of the K.M.L. by the Government. With the new absolutely official status of the K.M.L., such an expansion of the domestic postal service would increase the revenues of the administration and also the prestige of Egypt, the value of which can be readily appreciated.

CLOSING OF THE OFFICES.

The year in which all offices then in existence were closed is undoubtedly 1881, the exact day probably being August 1st. Various references give dates from July 1st. to August 1st, and imply that all the offices ever opened in Turkey were closed on the particular date given, but there is reason to believe that some were closed very soon after they were opened and that others which apparently were still fairly successful were closed before 1881. In spite of the fact that the list of latest dates seen by the Study Circle is inconclusive we have nevertheless used it as being the most reliable evidence at hand concerning the actual dates of closing and from it have made the following table showing the latest dates at which each office is known to have existed.

DATES OF CLOSING AS KNOWN TO THE STUDY CIRCLE.

1872	1877	Scio
Alexandretta	Salonica	Tripoli
Cavalla	1878	1880
Jaffa	Gallipoli	Mitylene
Lagos	Beyrouth	Smyrna
Latakia	1879	1881
Mersina	Dardanelles	Constantinople
Tenedos	Rhodes	Jedda
Volo		

We have found several references which mention names of offices but in no case do these agree in number with our list of postmarks seen. There are two references, however, besides (F), which give the number of

offices in existence: (C), written in 1877, refers to 7 offices in the Levant and 5 in the Red Sea area, and the Report for 1881 mentions that the 8 offices in Turkey were closed on July 1st, 1881. By comparing (C) with the above table, considering that this reference was written in 1877, and that no offices were opened after that date, we should expect to find that at least all the offices listed from 1877 to 1881 would be included in the number given, 7, which is not the case. It must be remembered, however, that the author of this reference was a private individual and probably did not consider this point of sufficient importance to warrant a personal investigation of the records concerning the offices. By comparing our table with the number of offices, 8, mentioned in the Report, we find that those under 1879, 1880 and 1881 number exactly 8, which implies that those listed for 1872 to 1878 had been closed before 1881. Since this is a point on which some of the official data agree with other evidence we are inclined to accept this interpretation, although it should be noted that several of the latest dates listed are in November and December and if the office remained open only a short time after our latest date seen, which is quite likely, the table would require revision. However, until later dates come to light it might be well to adopt the above interpretation as being logical enough. (1)

INDIVIDUAL OFFICES.

In an attempt to determine the possible duration of certain offices which, from the dates seen, appear to have had a short life, we have tried to obtain as much information as possible about each town where an office was located, basing our estimates on the importance of the town at the period and its commerce and relations with Egypt. In only a few cases has there been much information of value; most of the towns were of comparatively little interest from the European viewpoint and contemporary references

dismiss them with only a few words. What information we have obtained has been largely from travellers' guide books published by Murray, Cook, Baedeker and others, between 1873 and 1881; gazeteers and encyclopedias published between 1868 and 1876 and various other works and travellers' accounts written during the period. There have been very few notes concerning postal service and these usually refer to service with Europe only. Unless otherwise noted, information given has been taken from any of the references noted, between the dates of 1868 and 1881.

The following notes apply to all the offices in the Levant group, unless otherwise noted.

1. The town was a port of call of the K.M.L. during the existence of the office.
2. The standard work on French foreign offices, "Les Oblitérations des Bureaux Français à l'Etranger," notes the existence of an Egyptian office, although no dates are given. Scio and Tenedos are not included since there were no French offices in these towns.
3. There were French and Austrian offices in all towns (except as noted above) which were opened long before the establishment of the Egyptian offices and continued after they had been closed.

Other foreign offices have been noted in only a few cases, since they were either opened after the closing of the Egyptian offices or at dates which are still doubtful, such as the Greek and Russian offices.

In the following discussion of the individual offices the town names given are the versions now in general use; in each heading will be found the spelling of the name used on the postmarks and also the opening and closing dates accepted by the Study Circle.

ALEXANDRETTA, JAFFA. (Alexandretta. 1871-1872, 73) (Jaffa, 1871, 72-1872)

A reference of 1868 mentions that Alexandretta had a good port with considerable trade, much of which came from Aleppo. Another reference, ten years later, describes it as a small poor village, surrounded by a marsh, with a resident British Vice-Consul but little else to recommend it. If what trade there was came from Aleppo it must have been largely traffic from the East, which would be of little importance to Egypt since she could obtain eastern goods by more direct

(1) It should be mentioned that dates of "used abroads" listed in the Mackenzie-Low auction catalogue do not altogether agree with the dates seen by the Study Circle, but we should prefer, if possible, to have a further check made on them before giving them consideration; the catalogue does not give full dates of the postmarks.

routes. The same reference of 1868 calls Jaffa a desolate place with one of the worst harbours on the coast, and a reference ten years later mentions that it had little commerce. Both of these towns had the same foreign offices as Mersina and in view of the references cited we believe that the Egyptian offices were also trial offices; the K.M.L. normally called at these two ports and little extra expense would be involved in opening offices in the hope of obtaining business. However, our dates for these offices cover less than a year and a half so we believe that the returns were so small that the offices were closed very soon after they were opened.

(Note. As mentioned above, the Austrian and French offices in many of the towns discussed here were continued long after the Egyptian offices were closed. We believe that these European offices, which could not have been sources of great revenue, were maintained more for diplomatic than for commercial reasons, and that the Egyptian offices, which were presumably established for purely commercial reasons were therefore regarded as unsuccessful).

BEYROUT, TRIPOLI

(Bairout. 1870-1879, 80, 81)

(Tripoli. 1871-1880, 81).

Tripoli had been one of the most flourishing ports on the Syrian coast but the rise to importance of Beyrout took away much of its commerce; Tripoli had a good natural port but the advantages of this were overshadowed by the improvements made at Beyrout. Beyrout, at the time under discussion, was the principal commercial centre of the coast and, as the seaport of Damascus, handled the traffic coming from the East, as well as its own products, principally silk and cotton goods. Beyrout had Austrian, French, Greek, Russian and British offices, the last opened in 1873. In 1874 travellers were notified that the British office accepted mail for all countries except Turkey and Egypt. Reference (E) mentions the existence of a Turkish office there in 1873 so we may conclude that this office handled mails for the immediate interior and that, as presumed in the case of Smyrna, the K.M.L. carried Egyptian mails and also Turkish mails for the seaports. We should be inclined to place Beyrout, instead of Tripoli, among the final list

of 8 offices, but this is one case where the latest date is in December and, until further dated postmarks are found, it is merely a matter of personal opinion where it should be placed. The fact that the office at Tripoli, the less important town, remained open so long may have been due to the fact that, while it did not have so much trade as Beyrout, it was a manufacturing town and exported silks and other local products.

CAVALLA, LAGOS

(Cavalla, Lagos. 1870-1872).

Cavalla had considerable trade in grain, silk and tobacco and since it was on the Salonica route it was probably opened as another trial office. The island of Thasos, across the Bay of Cavalla, was a source of timber for Egypt; it had been virtually the property of the Khedivate since 1824 but nothing had ever been done to develop its resources. The population of Lagos was apparently very small indeed, since (E), which mentions in detail other small towns in that region, does not even allude to the place. The French office there, opened in 1874, was closed from 1875 to 1880, and finally closed in 1898. Our opinion is that since these towns were on the Salonica route offices were opened in 1870 but due to lack of business were closed in 1872. It is quite possible that most of the trade of these towns was with Europe, in which case the Egyptian offices would not benefit.

CHESME

Chesmé (also Cesmé and Cheshmé) is a small town on the mainland just opposite the town of Chios (Scio), about 55 miles west of Smyrna. Reference (E) does not mention the place so it must have been of little importance during the period discussed here. The only other foreign office there was the Austrian one, opened in 1898. So far we have seen only one example of the seal marking (Type A-3) bearing the town name and since we have no contemporary data on the town we are unable to form any opinion regarding the use of the marking.

CONSTANTINOPLE

(Constantinopoli. 1865-August 1st., 1881).

From our evidence this may be considered the first office to be opened and probably the last closed. Until further early postmarks come to light we can tell nothing about its

early days or whether the Government frank (Type I) was used there or not. We have found one statement which defies correlation with all other information at hand: Murray's Guidebook to Turkey, 1878, reports that the British, French, Austrian, Greek, Russian and Egyptian post offices "are now under Turkish management" and that "the former British office in Galata is now a Turkish branch office." This statement, according to (H) and all other references seen is obviously incorrect, if it applies to 1878. Possible explanations might be that the editors were misinformed or that the volume seen, dated 1878, was actually issued some years later, without a note to the effect that revisions had been made.

As mentioned above under the notes on the K.M.L., nothing is yet recorded concerning the Floating Office at Constantinople although from the dates of postmarks seen it would appear to have been opened during the late seventies.

DARDANELLES

(Dardanelli. 1867-August 1st., 1881).

This was a small town which, even in 1878, had an estimated population of only 7,000, but it was an important one, for all steamers had to stop there and show their Firmans authorizing them to call at Constantinople. It was said that after Constantinople this town was in more constant communication with Europe than any other Turkish town. The earliest date seen by the Study Circle is 1867, which agrees with (F), so this may be accepted as the date of opening. Since this office was opened at such an early date, in a town which was of so little commercial importance, we believe that there must have been some official or diplomatic reason for doing so, and if so, the office would have been continued for some time, possibly until 1881, although our latest date seen is 1879.

Chanak Kilia

(Fort Chanak, also known as Chanak Kalesi, Kaleh Sultaniyeh or Kalé Sultanié) is the Turkish name for Dardanelles. The exact use of the seal marking bearing this name (Type A-4) is unknown but we believe that it may have been furnished originally for some official purpose and then, later on, have been used occasionally as an obliterator. Such information as is known concerning the seal markings will be found in the Report of the Study Circle on Study VI.

(Note. In only a few reference works are populations of towns given and these are quite unreliable; in some cases a variation of over 100% is found in works written within a year or so of each other. However, these figures are estimates only, no accurate statistics were possible at the time.)

GALLIPOLI

(Galipoli. 1870-1878, 1879).

This was a fairly large town, exporting textiles and other local products and also handling a large portion of the trade of Adrianople. Reference (F) includes this office, thus dating the opening at 1867 or earlier, but since our earliest date is only 1871 we are inclined for the present to consider its opening date as 1870. The French office there was closed in 1872 and after that date, with the Austrian office the only other foreign office in the town, the Egyptian office may have received enough business to warrant its continuance until a late date.

LATAKIA

(Latakia. 1870-1871).

This town has been included in various lists of Levant post offices although no postmarks from an office there had ever been recorded, the existence of an office having been presumed because Interpostals bearing the town name are known. Quite recently, however, several examples of postmarks, including one on cover, have been found and thus the existence of the office is definitely established. Although the town was small and of relatively little commercial importance, there was considerable trade in tobacco, much of which went to Egypt. There were French and Russian offices and several European consulates, possibly stationed there because Latakia was the capital of the district. We are inclined to consider this office another trial one, established under much the same circumstances as the one Alexandretta and closed after only a short life.

MERSINA

(Mersina. 1871-1872, 73).

At the period under discussion Mersina was a small straggling village, not even mentioned in most of the works consulted. It had Austrian, French and Russian offices and its main importance lay in its large shipments of grain to Europe. A reference of 1878 mentions that the ships of the K.M.L. occasionally stopped there on their return from

Smyrna, but there evidently was then no regular service to the town. The office was probably opened during the period 1870-71 but it apparently was soon closed, since it could not have been in existence in 1878, with only occasional service by the K.M.L. It was probably opened as a trial office, but it seems likely that with most of the trade going to Europe the European offices would benefit more than an Egyptian one.

MITYLENE, CHIOS, RHODES

(Metelino, Scio, Rodi. 1870-August 1st, 1881).

These three islands have much in common and so are considered together. All three had considerable trade for their size, mostly in agricultural products, and also imported goods both for the islands themselves and for the neighbouring mainland. Mitylene and Rhodes exported quantities of timber, much of which went to Egypt. Mitylene had Austrian, French (closed in 1872), Greek and Russian offices; Rhodes had Austrian, French and Russian offices, while Chios had only an Austrian office, which may account for the long life of the Egyptian office in so small a place. We are inclined to place the opening dates for all these offices at 1870, although our earliest date for Rhodes, 1872, might indicate an opening date later than 1870. All three islands suffered severe earthquakes around 1867, which practically destroyed the chief towns and, although Mitylene and Chios seem to have soon recovered, Rhodes may not have recovered sufficiently by 1870 to have warranted the opening of an office there at that time. These offices may be considered as being among the final list of 8 to be closed on August 1st, 1881.

SALONICA

(Salonicchi. 1870-1878, 79).

The K.M.L. service to Salonica was opened in 1868, the Company about that time obtaining an interest in a coal mine there. Apart from this, there were undoubted commercial advantages to be obtained, for Salonica was the most commercially active city in Turkey in Europe, with a population variously estimated at from 35,000 to 100,000, and was the chief centre of the trade of Macedonia. The latest date seen, 1877, would indicate a closing date some time before the final one of 1881.

SMYRNA

(Smirne. 1866-August 1st., 1881)

It seems reasonable to accept the opening date (1866) given in L.P.E.; this date agrees

with known postmarks and the importance of the town at the time would warrant the establishment of an office at an early date. In 1878 travellers were informed that if they were expecting mails from Europe they had to call at the British, French or Austrian offices for them, but if they expected mails from Constantinople, Alexandria, Athens and other places in the Levant, they had to call at the Turkish office, near the Bazaar. Since we know that at that time Turkey had no ocean mail service we may presume that the K.M.L. also carried Turkish mails between seaports, and possibly Greek mails, since Piraeus was a port of call of the line; also, that the Egyptian office was in the same building, if not actually in the same office suite, as the Turkish office. Although the latest date seen is only November 1880 the importance of the town would indicate continuance of the office until the final date, August 1st., 1881.

TENEDOS

(Tenedos. 1871, 72-1872, 73).

The population of this island was estimated variously at from 3,000 to 7,000 in 1875, although an estimate in 1868 gives only 600. Whatever the population really was, the island was of little commercial importance, its chief export being wine. It lay on the direct route of the K.M.L. and was probably given an office on trial, the only other foreign office being that of Austria. Apparently the office was not a success, since our dates cover only one year. We are inclined to place the opening date at 1872, possibly 1871, and the closing date also at 1872, although it may have remained open until some time in 1873.

VOLO (1870-1872)

Although only a small town, Volo was the centre for the trade of Thessaly with the Orient and had some importance. The French office there, opened in 1857, was temporarily closed from 1861 to 1879 and finally closed in 1881, no doubt due to the cession of Thessaly to Greece in that year. We believe that the Egyptian office there was a trial office, but more successful than some of the Syrian coast. The town was on the usual Salonica route of the K.M.L., which also included Piraeus and the island of Syra, the great steamship centre of the early sixties. Our estimate for the existence of this office is from 1870 to 1872.

(to be continued)

NOUVEAUTES DE L'ORIENT

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

EGYPTE

Dans le courant du mois d'Octobre ont paru de nouveaux **carnets** de 24 timbres de 5 mills à l'effigie du roi Farouk. Dans leur ensemble ils sont semblables aux précédents (effigie du roi Fouad); cependant ils contiennent à l'intérieur, des feuillets donnant des conseils postaux, sont reliés à droite (sens de la lecture de l'arabe) et s'ouvrent «à l'envers» pour les européens et à «l'endroit» pour les connaisseurs de la langue arabe.

Aucun chiffre de contrôle n'a encore été rencontré dans ces carnets.

Entiers-postaux. Un lecteur nous a signalé une pièce non encore cataloguée: carte postale No. 26 (voir l'O.P. No. 28) coupée; sur la carte demande la mention «Reply Paid» est effacée de deux traits noirs.

Cette carte émise vers 1929, sera décrite comme suit (voir O.P. No. 28 p. 50):

- 1929 Cartes No. 26 coupées, les remarques pour la réponse barrées en noir.
- 29A 3 mills orange (Palais de Ras el Tine)
 - a) carte demande.
 - b) carte réponse.

Timbre-taxe. Le 2 mills. ardoise a changé de couleur, il est maintenant rouge, comme le timbre-poste type Farouk de la même valeur. Chiffre de contrôle A/38.

Chiffres de Contrôle des Emissions en cours. Faisant suite à la liste publiée p. 259, 319 et 362 voici les nouveautés qui nous ont été communiquées.

Poste ordinaire :

- 1 mill. A/38, 2 mill. A/38,
- 15 mills. A/38, 20 mills. A/38.

Poste aérienne :

- 2 mills. A/38, 3 mills. A/38.

Taxe:

- 2 mills. A/38.

Franchise Militaire:

- 10 mills. A/38.

ALEXANDRETTE.

Après diverses surcharges plus ou moins provisoires, ce petit Etat, va changer de nom philatéliquement après l'avoir fait politiquement. Le nom de «Hatay» nouvelle appellation du Sandjak va sous peu remplacer sur les timbres, la légende «Alexandrette».

IRAQ.

Une nouvelle valeur de 1 fil au type de la série en cours, a paru dernièrement.

SYRIE.

Les provisoires abondent et se multiplient rapidement, un 2 pi sur 4 pi orange et un 5 pi sur 7 pi 50, ont paru dernièrement.

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with me.

The Sudan Air Mail Colour-Trials and Die-Proofs.

by G. Seymour Thompson.



THANKS to the courtesy of Mr. R.E.R. Dalwick, the well-known Air-Mail expert and dealer of Goring I am able to afford readers of «L'Orient Philatélique» the privilege of being the first to have full particulars of the Colour-Trials and Die-Proofs of the Sudan Air-Mail stamps showing the Gordon Statue as their central design. De La Rue's build up their pictorials in sections: this remark applies also to the Gordon Commemorative serie of 1935. The lot of which details are here given is priced at £155 and many items must be unique.

SUDAN AIR PROOFS, ETC.

Gordon Statue Type.

1. Colour trials with right and left hand figures and inscriptions blank. Top and bottom inscriptions, «Sudan Air Mail», etc. shown.

First colour given is that of the central portion of design.

Black and green	1.*
Brown and green	1.
Black and red	2a.
Brown and red	2a.
Black and brown	2b.
Dark brown and brown	2b.
Black and dark blue	3a.
Brown and dark blue	3a.
Black and bright blue	3b.
Brown and bright blue	3b.
Black and pale green	4.

Brown and pale green	4.
Black and orange	5.
Brown and orange	5.
Black and pale black	6.
Brown and pale black	6.
Black and mauve	7b.
Brown and mauve	7b.
Black and dark brown	8a.
Brown and dark brown	8a.
Black and red brown	8b.
Brown and red brown	8b.
Black and dark green	9.
Brown and dark green	9.
Black and brick	10.
Brown and brick	10.
Black and violet	12.
Brown and violet	12.
Black and orange red	13.
Brown and orange red	13.

2. Colour trials of centre portion (statue) in black and brown.

3. Die-proofs (not plate proofs) of the frames in blue; values 5, 10 and 15 mills. and 2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 1/2 and 5 piastres.

The following dates and numbers are written in ink on certain of the above die-proofs, 5 mills. 24.6.31 in top right hand corner, 2 in left bottom and 530 in right bottom. 15 mills. 24.6.31 and 541. 2 pias. 17.6.31 and 499. 3 pias. 19.6.31 and 514. 3 1/2 pias. 20.6.31 and 516. 5 pias. 24.6.31. —I—527.

The values not mentioned have no writing on them.

4. 19 black inscriptions mounted on card, such as the values in figures and arabic as used, «Piastres», «Milliemes», etc. Card dated in ink 15.5.31.

*These numbers are written in ink on top right hand corners.

5. Essays.

(1) Elephants in shadow of aeroplane in brown and blue (as Xmas card). Size about 36 mm. x 22 mm. Mounted in sunken card by De La Rue & Co.

(2) Square format with Gordon Statue as centre design, similar to accepted design but much bolder and with biplane to rear of statue. Inscribed SUDAN AIR MAIL and below 2 PIASTRES 2. Scrolls down sides and arabic inscription and numerals at bottom.

In black on sunken card inscribed «SURFACE» and date 30.6.30.

In mauve do. 1.7.30

(3) Square. Statue taken from front. Part pillars instead of scrolls at sides. Inscriptions as previous.

In black on sunk card. «Direct Plate». Dated 30.6.30. — In pale red do. 1.7.30

In green «Direct Plate» and date as previous. Design altered and figures « 2 Piastres 2 » brought from above statue to below.

Divers

A L'AMICALE PHILATELIQUE D'ALEXANDRIE

Le 11 Novembre dernier, les philatélistes alexandrins s'étaient réunis pour offrir un thé d'honneur à leur collègue Mr. N.S. Alfieris dont la fameuse collection-étude de Grèce «émission grosse tête de Mercure» avait obtenu le Grand Prix International à la dernière Exposition Philatélique Internationale de Prague en juin dernier, ainsi que nous l'avions annoncé dans notre dernier numéro.

Outre Mr. et Mme N.S. Alfieris souriants et affables, ayant un mot aimable pour chacun, on reconnaissait autour d'une superbe table fleurie: Mr. G. Alfieris, fils du grand philatéliste, Mr. Jean Boulad, notre Président, venu spécialement à Alexandrie pour cette manifestation. Mr. G. Boulad et Mme., Mr. V. Messulam et Mme., Mr. Economidis et Mme., Mr. Gracey et Mme. Comte Zizinia, MM. Maurice Piha, Gustave Morpurgo, Ch. Dousson, Alberto Belleli, N. Aycub bey, Horowitz, Zanobetti, Valensin, etc. Comme on peut s'en rendre compte, une bonne partie des présents est membre du C.P.E.

Après quelques toasts prononcés à l'adresse de M. Alfieris, ce dernier fit admirer aux présents l'objet d'art qui lui avait été offert par le Président de la République Tchécoslovaque,

Miscellaneous

et souhaita voir à l'avenir beaucoup de philatélistes d'Egypte suivre ses traces en participant aux expositions philatéliques futures.

La discussion s'engagea ensuite sur les expositions philatéliques et leur utilité pour la vulgarisation de la philatélie; il fut même décidé d'en organiser une cet hiver à Alexandrie. Nous ne pouvons que lui souhaiter un succès qui récompensera le dévouement de ses organisateurs.

Ajoutons, que avant de se séparer, Mr. Alfieris pria notre Président de remercier ses collègues du Comité et les autres philatélistes membres du Club, pour les si spontanées félicitations qu'il lui adressèrent à l'occasion de son succès.

A LA F.I.P.P.

C'est avec le plus profond regret que nous avons appris que l'ingénieur Giulio Tedeschi directeur et fondateur de la Fédération Internationale de la Presse Philatélique, a présenté, le 18 août écoulé, à son président, Mr. J.A. Bosshard, ses démissions de directeur de la F.I.P.P. à cause de ses occupations professionnelles toujours plus accaparantes et qui lui ôtent désormais toute possibilité de s'occuper de cette charge qui pourtant lui était si chère.

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L'ingénieur Tedeschi, après avoir fondé la F.I.P.P. en 1927, a toujours dirigé et soutenu cette fédération de toutes ses forces comme président, comme vice-président et ensuite, depuis de longues années comme directeur. C'est grâce à ses efforts continus et à ses sacrifices personnels que la presse philatélique a pu acquérir le prestige et l'autorité dont elle jouit maintenant dans les milieux philatéliques.

FOGERY AND EXPERTISATION

Members of our Club are reminded of the great advantage afforded them by reason of their membership of being able to submit specimens for opinions free of charge to the leading experts in Cairo. It is there, rather than elsewhere where the bulk of the material is to be found.

Very often it is necessary to examine specimens in the sheet, or several sheets, in the course of arriving at an opinion and it is beyond dispute that these are more likely to be found in the country of origin than abroad. We have associated with us, collectors who have had a lifetime of experience in the stamps of Egypt and the Near East; we have access to all manner of records and friends in every walk of life. In the past 20 years or so philately has made great strides in Egypt and thanks to the establishment of our Club with its agencies and the principal philatelic centres collectors are now much more closely united than formerly. Signed opinions accompanied by photographs would entail special arrangements which we are prepared to consider if required. So far as material emanating from Cairo circulated in our packets is concerned, we take care to exclude anything of a questionable nature and so far as we are aware no forgeries have been circulated from Cairo.

We desire to point out that the identity of a stamp is lost once it is divorced from its context and we wish purchasers who may feel dubious regarding a specimen to leave it alone but they may in the case of Club packets:

(1) Sign the space «subject to satisfaction» and leave the stamp in situ to secure a prior option.

(2) The member will thereby be deemed to have contracted to take it subject to the opinion of our experts at the price marked but any other member may take it at that price without such reference if he is satisfied, but he cannot afterwards claim a refund.

(3) No claim can be entertained in respect of any stamp once it has been removed from the packet unless (a) it is signed at the back by a Club officer, or (b) is removed in the presence of a witness who must so declare.

The Club's insurance does not protest it against the fraud of a member and we, as a Club guarantee nothing but it is the responsibility of every member circulating to ensure that all forgeries be clearly marked and each one is expected to refund on claims as willingly as possible.

The following Egyptians should be accepted with reserve:

- (I) Overprints double or inverted.
- (II) Postage Dues of the Penasson types.
- (III) Port Fuads.
- (IV) Suez Canal, especially alleged «used».
- (V) Bisects.
- (VI) Alleged «foreign offices» and any cancellation adding to the value of a stamp especially off cover.

Note.

The sender of a stamp will not be allowed to participate in any inquisition as to its validity.

THE SUDAN AIR-MAIL PROVISIONALS

1938

The special issues of air-mail provisionals on 1st July 1938 were speedily snapped up. The value of which least were printed. The 3 piastres on 3½ piastres pushed the price of the set of four up to 10/- as there were only 17500 complete sets as much as 6s. 6d. per copy being asked for the scarce value by October. As soon as the market has absorbed them, and the trade seems to have secured the lion's share of the issue we may expect a rise to higher levels.

STAMP COLLECTING

The celebration by this popular journal of its Silver Jubilee on 22nd September brought a number of hungry and thirsty philatelists to 8 Buckingham Street where the editor and his good lady were «At Home» to all callers. The Egyptian Stamp Club was well represented and our congratulations are sincere, realising as we do, how much of our success in Great Britain has been due to our advantageous advertisement arrangement with that publication.

A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION

In response to the wishes of a number of his readers Mr. D.B. Armstrong, editor of "Stamp Collecting" has informed Mr. G. Seymour-Thompson of his intention to republish that author's series of articles on "Sudan" in pamphlet form with amendments, additional matter and illustrations. Further details and price will be announced in due course. We commend this work to the notice of all our members as representing the most complete and up-to-date treatise on this subject available to philatelists, since Mr. Armstrong's own pioneer work went out of print in 1914.

ON NOUS ECRIT

...May I take this opportunity to expose my appreciation of the value of the Society's Club paper.

Col. G.G. (Sevenoaks)

...I assure you that «L'Orient Philatélique» is getting to be one of the finest club magazines on philately in existence today.

E.A.K. (Richmond Hill, N.Y.)

I acknowledge receipt of the quarter issue of the Oriental Philatelic Magazine, contents of which are read with much interest.

H.A.B.H.A. (Kuala Lumpur)

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Annuaire et Monographie avec estimation de valeur des Timbres-Poste de Belgique et du Congo Belge — Catalogue illustré.

Belle brochure de 155 pages contenant outre les prix des timbres-poste, ceux des blocs, têtes-bêches, timbres de publicité, etc., ainsi que toutes les variétés importantes.

Les Statuts de la Fédération Royale des Cercles Philatéliques de Belgique et la liste des Sociétés affiliées à cette Fédération complètent utilement cet ouvrage qui est actuellement un des guides les plus complets pour les spécialistes de Belgique et Congo-Belge.

Edité par la Fédération Royale des Cercles Philatéliques de Belgique cet ouvrage est en vente au prix de 12 fr. 50 belges (y compris les suppléments à paraître dans le courant de l'année), chez M. Schuermans 17, Rosier Anvers (Belgique).

Georges Fouré. Sein Leben und Wirken. (Georges Fouré sa vie et son oeuvre) par le Dr. Ascher, 1ère partie. Edition spéciale du «Deutsche Zeitung für Briefmarkenkunde», par la «Berliner Ganssachensammler Verein, Roonstr. 19 Berlin-Lichterfelde.

Dans une élégante plaquette d'une 40aine de pages, le Dr. Ascher, nous signale d'une façon très précise les différentes falsifications de lettres et d'entiers postaux, principalement des anciens Etats Allemands, faites par Georges Fouré. Les points de repère pour les reconnaître y sont exactement décrits et un chapitre spécial est même consacré à l'étude de l'écriture de Fouré.

Cet artiste dangereux qui était français, na-

quit en 1844, passa la majeure partie de sa vie en Allemagne et mourut en 1902. Il fut assisté dans son travail par un certain Gustave Shilling, graveur de profession, qui lui préparait tous les clichés nécessaires aux falsifications.

Ouvrage très utile et recommandable aux collectionneurs des vieux Etats Allemands connaissant l'allemand.

Catalogo de Sellos Postais de Portugal e colonias, par A. Simoes Ferreira, 70 Rua do Arsenal, Lisboa. 15e édition 1939 Prix \$ 50.

Comme chaque année, la Maison A. Simoes Ferreira nous a fait parvenir son excellent catalogue, entièrement mis à jour depuis sa précédente édition et considérablement augmenté.

Ce catalogue qui est à notre connaissance, le plus complet en son genre, est à recommander à tous les collectionneurs du Portugal et Colonies.

The Stamp Collectors' Annual and Diary for 1939, published by the «Philatelic Magazine» 112 Strand, London, price 1/-.

Cet ouvrage qui en est à sa 25e édition, contient une foule de renseignements aussi utiles qu'intéressants, sur les sujets les plus variés: Chili, Epire, Gambie, Iles Ioniennes, Nouvelle Zélande, Touva, etc. etc. Il contient également une liste de tous les principaux journaux philatéliques, et des sociétés philatéliques.

En un mot cet excellent ouvrage devrait se trouver dans toutes les bibliothèques des philatélistes.

V I E D U C L U B

NOS REUNIONS MENSUELLES

Réunion du 17 Octobre 1938.

A 19 h. en présence de 9 membres, Mr. A. Dazzi, secrétaire ouvre la séance par une petite allocution de bienvenue à l'occasion de la reprise des réunions et de la nouvelle année philatélique 1938-39. Après avoir excusé le président, retenu en province, il se félicite de voir un si grand nombre de membres à cette première réunion et souhaite en voir davantage aux suivantes. Il insiste sur l'utilité de ces réunions qui, mieux que tout autre chose, entretiennent et permettent de nouvelles relations entre philatélistes et partant, augmentent les possibilités d'échanges de timbres et d'idées.

Il présente ensuite les différents nouveaux catalogues: Champion, Gibbons, Regent et Zéhéri. Dans l'ensemble il y a une hausse de prix, surtout dans Champion (en raison de la baisse du franc) qui est le Catalogue de la majorité des collectionneurs d'Egypte, et cette hausse, quoique fictive, réjouit les anciens et encourage les jeunes. Le catalogue Zéhéri, n'a pas beaucoup changé ses prix; par contre sa nomenclature a été sensiblement modifiée en plus et en moins et les modifications «en moins» ne sont pas toutes très bien accueillies, aussi Mr. R. Perullo les explique très clairement avec preuves à l'appui et réussit à convaincre les mécontents. Quant au catalogue Gibbons, excellent pour l'Egypte notamment, il n'est malheureusement pas assez consulté. Enfin le Regent, qui paraît sous une forme tout à fait nouvelle, par fascicules, il est déclaré trop compliqué à consulter.

D'une façon générale, les présents se montrent satisfaits des nouveaux catalogues, c'est la première fois depuis plusieurs années.

Il est demandé des précisions au sujet de nouvelles émissions, mais personne n'est à même d'en donner.

L'heure étant déjà avancée, la séance est levée à 20 h. 15.

Réunion du 21 Novembre 1938. La séance est ouverte à 19 h. en présence de 8 membres sous la présidence de Mr. Jean Boulad, président, qui raconte brièvement comment s'est passée la réunion du 11 Novembre à Alexandrie en l'honneur de notre collègue et membre, Mr. N.S.

Alfieris; il parle également du projet élaboré par les philatélistes alexandins de faire cet hiver une exposition philatélique. A ce propos il présente sa collection de timbres du bureau français d'Alexandrie dont il vient de terminer la mise en page. L'ensemble, tant beauté et rareté des pièces, que la présentation calligraphique, est très admirée, et quelques présents décident de monter eux aussi leur collection d'une façon semblable afin de la mettre plus en valeur.

Après quelques échanges de vues sur la situation du marché et quelques échanges de timbres la séance est levée à 20 h. 30.

Le Secrétaire A. Dazzi

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE 1939

Il est rappelé aux membres du Club Philatélique d'Egypte, qu'aux termes de l'art. 16 des statuts, l'Assemblée Générale de 1939 aura lieu dans la salle habituelle des réunions, 9 rue Maghraby à l'entresol, au Caire, le lundi 20 Mars à 19 h.

Ordre du jour

- 1) Allocution du Président.
- 2) Lecture du P.V. de l'A.G. de 1938.
- 3) Rapport moral et financier de l'exercice écoulé par le Secrétaire.
- 4) Questions diverses.

Tout membre qui aurait quelques suggestions à faire est invité à les communiquer au Secrétaire, au plus tard le 1er Mars 1939.

Conformément à l'Art. 15 des Statuts, il est rappelé que tous les membres ont droit de vote à la condition, bien entendu, qu'ils soient en règle avec la trésorerie.

Mr. H. C. JACKSON

Mr. H.C. Jackson, who has joined our ranks, is well known in the Sudan where he was engaged in the civil and political services from 1907 to 1930 occupying successively the posts of governor of the Berber and Halfa provinces. He is also well known as an author, his works "Osman Digna", "Black Ivory and White", "Tooth of Fire", etc., having set him in the forefront of writers upon the Sudan. He has recently started collecting Sudan stamps and can be expected to bring to the subject just that insight which only

one of his experience could command. Mr. Thompson informs us that Mr. Jackson, Mr. F.S. Mumford and he were all schoolfellows at Tonbridge; the school register disclosing that Mr. Jackson excelled at football, racquets and cricket, that he graduated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he held a Stapledon classical scholarship and that he has the Egyptian Order of the Nile. Anyone with a knowledge of the Sudan reaching back over 30 years will be a valuable asset to our Club and we promise Mr. Jackson plenty of hard work solving for us the intricate problems of Sudan postal history, and we extend to him a very hearty welcome.



MEMBER'S SUCCESSES

We are pleased to publish above, the certificate received by Mr. E.A. Kehr (C.P.E. 398) from the Aarau (Switzerland) show, for his display of 34 pages of Egypt 1866 issues, specialized. This was the only Silver-gold medal award given to a foreigner outside of Switzerland.

MARRIAGE BLOMFIELD-KRECHNIAK

We have pleasure in announcing the marriage on 12th November 1938 at Ozone, Tennessee, U.S.A., of our esteemed member Mr. R. Seymour Blomfield and Matilda, daughter of Mrs. J.P. Krechniak. Members will join us in wishing the young couple very possible happiness and expressing the wish that Mr. Blomfield will be able to combine the duties of his high office as husband with those of philatelic research in which he has proved himself so adept. He was our first American member.

COL. E.A. STANTON, C.M.G., F.R.G.S

We have pleasure in announcing that Colonel E.A. Stanton has accepted the honorary membership of our Club. Whilst not actually a philatelist he designed the Camel stamps of the Sudan whilst serving in the Sudan campaign at Korti towards the end of 1896 or early in 1897 and Messrs. Thos de La Rue & Co. consider this the most satisfactory stamp-design they ever produced. He was governor of Khartoum province from 1900 to 1907 and celebrated his 71st birthday in November last.

RESULTAT DE NOTRE REFERENDUM

Le referendum que nous avons publié dans notre dernier numéro, nous a valu 53 réponses effectives parmi lesquelles 7 seulement étaient contraires à la modification proposée et 4 suggéraient diverses solutions.

Parmi les approbations, 19 proposaient de ne publier qu'une fois par an, en Janvier, la liste des membres; cette solution sera étudiée pour une éventuelle exécution à l'avenir.

Devant cette unanimité, quasi générale, la modification proposée est donc adoptée et sera appliquée à partir de ce numéro de notre Revue. La prochaine liste des membres sera publiée dans notre numéro de Juillet 1939.

L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

THE world's finest collection of Near-Eastern philatelic literature. The Editor will be pleased to provide the whole series, Nos. 2 to 39, £1.9.0
Special terms to the trade.

The editor would welcome literary contributions in English or French.

HELP US TO HELP YOU.

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:

567 — Aboaf, J.I.	— Paris	présenté par MM. A. Dazzi
568 — Figis, O.	— Kandava	» » » S. Edirnélian
569 — Jackson, H.C.	— Caldý	» » » G.S. Thompson
570 — Demetricu, G.	— Alexandrie	» » » N. D. Raftopoulos
571 — Belleli, Comm. A.	— Alexandrie	» » » G. Boulad
572 — Blain, D.Jr.	— Malton	» » » G.S. Thompson
573 — Wild, G.C.	— New Castle (N.S.W.)	» » » A. Dazzi
574 — Jefferies, G.	— Vancouver, B.C.	» » » H. Whittaker
575 — Beek, G.E.M.	— Poerwokerto	» » » J. Boulad
576 — Slade, Mrs. M.	— Christchurch	» » » A. Dazzi
577 — Whetter, P.E.	— London	» » » H.M. Wallace
578 — Bidey, A.A.	— London	» » » G.S. Thompson

MEMBRES NE FAISANT PLUS PARTIE DU CLUB

MEMBERS RESIGNED OR DECEASED

407 — Guerrero, S.G.	490 — Hautrive, M.	491 — Tocha, H.M.
431 — Harris, J.H.	321 — Stanbury, T.C.	

CHANGEMENTS D'ADRESSES

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 155 — Boulad, J. — Cie. du Canal de Suez, Ismailia (Egypte).
 503 — Elie A.-R. — Sté. des Pétroles de Djibouti, Djibouti (Côte Française des Som.)
 508 — Madkour, K. — 4 Chareh Danesch Pacha, Abbassieh — Le Caire (Egypte).
 466 — Marchant, M.J. — 12 Percy Road, Broadstairs, Kent (England).
 390 — Stephen, J.M. — 81 Osborne Place, Aberdeen (Scotland).

LISTE DES CATALOGUES

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

Gibbons: 23, 255, 528, 555, 573.

Michel: 271, 566.

Scott: 255.

Yvert: 2, 23, 271, 430, 451, 467, 502, 531
 555, 559, 566, 575.



A

- 567 — ABOAF, Joseph I. — 1 Rue Sfax, Paris 16e. (France).
- 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, Thessaloniki (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 — 148, Strand (2nd floor), London W.C.2 (England). — 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. 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 — 8 Buckingham St., 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.
- 300 — BAXTER, James G. — 29 Wellfield Road, Liverpool 9 (England). — Special interests: Yemen and French Mandates in Syria.
- 425 — BEATTIE, Alistair Henderson — 199 Clifton Road, Aberdeen (Scotland) Egypt (Commemoratives).
- 575 — BEEK, G.E.M. van de. — Hotel Poerwokerto, Poerwokerto (Banjoemas) Dutch East Indies. — Want to exchange postage stamps, used only, commons, medium, high values, air mail, duty and service from the whole world, gives Holland and Dutch Indies. Basis Yvert. Corresp. English, German, French, Dutch.
- 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.
- 571 — BELLELI, Comm. Alberto — Avocat à la Cour — 33, Rue Chérif Pacha, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 520 — BERTHELOT, Georges Henri. — Journal Al Ahram, B.P. 1177 — Le Caire (Egypte). Recherche belles pièces timbres-poste d'Egypte.
- 578 — BIDEY, Arthur Archer — 58 Parkway, Raynes Park, London S.W. 20 (England). Interested in all British Colonials. Especially interested in Egypt, Sudan, India and Great Britain.
- 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.
- 559 — BIVORT, Raoul — Shabunda, par Costermansville (Congo Belge) Via Dar-es-Salam. — Désire Afrique, surtout Colonies Anglaises. Donne Congo, Ruanda Urundi, Belgique. Base Yvert. Français et Anglais.
- 572 — BLAIN, Denis Jr. — 4 Market Place, Malton, Yorkshire (England). Specialist of Egypt and Anglo Egyptian Sudan only. Desires early and modern issues, essays, proofs, entires, special covers, controls, locals and literature.
- 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.
- 155 — BOULAD, Jean — Cie du Canal de Suez — Ismailia (Egypt). — Collectionne : Timbres-Poste neufs d'Egypte et Alexandrie. Entiers postaux neufs d'Egypte et Alexandrie. 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. 4, Queens Gate Gardens, London S.W.7, (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). No correspondence desired.
- 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, Gaspere — B.P. 819, Alexandrie (Egypte). Spécialiste en timbres classiques.
- 530 — CERCLE PHILATELIQUE DU CONGO ORIENTAL. — B. Postale 75, 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).
- 552 — CHAFTAR, Ibrahim Khalil — Sous-Chef Comptable — Sté. Gle. des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, Armant (Haute-Egypte). — Spécialiste en timbres-poste d'Egypte, blocs de quatre avec contrôle, oblitérations, entiers. — Désire correspondre avec spécialistes d'Egypte.
- 545 — CHAPMAN, Kenneth Alfred Jack — Royal Naval Hospital, Bighi (Malta). — New issues and pre April 1879 Stamps of Egypt required.
- 459 — CHOUCRI, Georges. — 15a. Rue Madabegh, Le Caire (Egypte). Achète timbres neufs d'Egypte, grandes valeurs.
- 473 — CHOUKRI, A. — Cairo (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.
- 502 — COMANOS, Alex. Bey — Secrétaire Général du Royal Automobile Club d'Egypte — Expert technique des Tribunaux Mixtes — 16, Rue Mohamed Pacha Anis, Zamalek, 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.

- 560 — COWAN, Frederick Alexander — P.O. Box 867, Alexandria (Egypt).
 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 marked «Private». — AIRMAILS ONLY. — Specially
 interested in the early flights of Egypt and Sudan, would buy or exchange.
 7 — DAZZI, Alfredo — 26, Rue Fouad 1er., Le Caire (Egypte). — Collectionne
 Egypte — N'échange que sur sa demande.
 481 — DEBBANE, Max — 28, Rue Sultan Hussein, Alexandrie (Egypte).
 570 — DEMITRIOU, Georges — 13 Rue Pharaon, Alexandrie (Egypte). Recherche Grèce
 «Grosse tête de Mercure» seulement.
 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 Françai-
 ses 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, Estho-
 nie; donne Jamaïque et Nouvelle Zélande.
 95 — EID. Albert — Rue Soliman Pacha No. 4 (En face Club Mohamed Aly), Le Caire.
 503 — ELIE, Armand-Robert — Société des Pétroles de Djibouti, Djibouti (Cote Fran-
 çaise des Somalis). — Collectionneur spécialisé de France et Colonies seu-
 lement, 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-Saïd 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.
- 568 — **FIGIS, Oskars** — Kandavas Valsts arodskola, Kandava (Lettonie). Echange timbres et Cartes postales tous pays. Correspondance Lettone et Allemande.
- 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.
- 335 — **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 111 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 Zaghloul, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 364 — **FRASER, Oswald Alex.** — 85 Fonthill Road, Aberdeen (Scotland). — All British Colonials Commemoratives. General Collector Czechoslovakia.
- 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.
- 566 — **FROEHLICH, Philip** — 2032 Palmetto Str., Brooklyn, N.Y., (U.S.A.) — Desires exchange with advanced collectors and dealers. Offers high values AIRMAILS of South America. Basis Yvert or Michel. — Correspondence English and German only.

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. Bessels Green. Sevenoaks. Kent (England). Chief interests: Great Britain: Empire Past and Present, particularly Near East, Egypt, Arabia, U.S.A. and Siam.

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.
- 510 — HARVEY-LOUTIT, Mrs. Violet — Ardo House, White Cairns, Aberdeenshire (Scotland). — British Empire, Egypt, Foreign Commemoratives.
- 470 — HAWKINS, Col. Hervey Carleton — 29, Briar Dene Crescent Whitley Bay, Northumberland (England). Collects Egypt, Sudan, Zanzibar and British Dominions and Colonies in Africa.
- 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 télég. 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 Doubara, 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.
- 569 — JACKSON, Henry Cecil — «Moorside» King's Drive, Caldy, Cheshire (England). Especially interested in Sudan Air Mails.
- 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 o/o 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.
- 574 — JEFFERIES, George — 4549 Osler Ave., Vancouver, B.C. (Canada). Canadian Pacific Railway Coy. Claims Agent. Interested in British Colonies, Especially Egypt, Sudan, Iraq.
- 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 Mazloun 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 Mazloun, Le Caire. Achat de lots et collections de toute importance. Reg. Comm. No. 279.
- 558 — KLOSE, Walter H. — P.O. Box No. 4, Pleasantville, New York (U.S.A.). — Will buy and exchange in quantity. — Offers high valued Chilean Airmails and British West Indies. Corresponds in English and German. Please write.
- 556 — KNELLER, Godfrey G. — «Willingdon» 8, Gonville Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey (England). — Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Palestine.
- 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.
- 557 — LENTE, H.P. van — Curaçaostraat 35, Amsterdam (W.) (Holland). — Egypte et Soudan.
- 522 — LOMBARDO, Ugo — Rue Bolbitine No. 1 — Campo Cesare, Ramleh (Egypte). Désire Egypte, Soudan, Italie et Colonies, contre tous pays.
- 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

- 563 — MACDONALD, Andrew Rae — 12 St. Leonard's Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (England). — Specialities: Canada, Equador, Egypt, U.S.A. and British Colonials.
- 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), 4, Chareh Danesh Pacha, Abbassieh, 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 — 12 Percy 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.
- 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.
- 548 — 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.
- 554 — MULLA, Mahomed — Carpets and antiquities dealer. — Bagdadi Lane, near School, Karachi (India). — Buy air stamps either mint or used and new issues of Egypt. Sell Iraq, Afghanistan, Las Bela State and numerous kinds of rare stamps.
- 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 — Villa Naggar, Port Fouad (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 (Egypte).
- 482 — NANI, Mrs. R.M. — Ismailia (Egypt).
- 553 — NOYES, Wiley D. — 90, Bromfield Street, Newburyport, Mass. (U.S.A.). — Interested in first day covers, first flight covers, air mails, new issues.
- 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 — OTTMAN, 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).
- 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.
- 565 — POUT, Miss Muriel (B.Sc.) — 22A. Beulah Road, Rhiwbina, Cardiff (Wales). — Special interests: Egypt, Australia, New Zealand.
- 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 — RAEBURN, 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.

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