

مجلة
الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



JOURNAL DE LA
SOCIÉTÉ PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE
LE CAIRE

JOURNAL OF THE
PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT
CAIRO

June Quarter 2024
Vol XV No 2 - Issue No 164

L'ORIENT
PHILATELIQUE

PHILATELIC SOCEITY OF EGYPT

16 Abd El-Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo – P.O. Box 142

Administration Board

Mr. Hany Salam	President
Mr. Hisham Bassyouny	Vice President
Mr. Akram Toubar	General Secretary
Mr. Hasan El-Badry	Treasurer
Prof. Dr. Sherif El-Far	Member
Mr. Samir Nabih	Member
Dr. Eng. Mohamed Omar	Member
Dr. Ali Abdelmegeid	Member
Mr. Sherif Hamza	Member

L'OP Magazine

Prof. Dr. Amr EL-Etreby	Editor in Chief
-------------------------	-----------------



L'Orient Philatelique

PHILATELIC SOCEITY OF EGYPT



**FOUNDING MEMBER OF
THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION PHILATELY PRESS**

International Philatelic Exhibition
Bronze Medal, (WIPA 1933), (PRAGA 1938).

National Philatelic Exhibition
Silver Medal, (Alexandria 1939), (Alexandria 1945).

International Philatelic Exhibition
Vermeil Medal, (Cairo 1946). Bronze Medal, (Imaba 1948). Silver Medal, (Reinatex Mte. Carlo 1952). Vermeil Medal (Stockholmia 55), (Finlandia 56).

Content of This Number

	Pages
هواة المستقبل	3
طوابع البريد ... فن وتاريخ	5
Sericulture in Africa - history reflected in philately.....	9
Theodoro Vafiadis & Co.....	21
King Fouad First Portrait (Specimens)	24

هواة المستقبل

في إطار الأنشطة التي تقدمها لجنة الشباب برئاسة دكتور محمد عمر من أجل إعداد جيل جديد من شباب الهواة نظمت اللجنة ندوة مخصصة للأطفال والشباب من أبناء الأعضاء وأسرههم بمقر الجمعية لتعريفهم بهواية جمع طوابع البريد وذلك من خلال برنامج ترحيبي وشرح مبسط لتنمية الجانب الفكري والثقافي لديهم حيث أن طابع البريد يعكس تاريخ الدول وحضاراتها والتطورات التي مرت بها في جميع المجالات وتشجيعهم علي الاهتمام بهواية جمع الطوابع من خلال توزيع بعض الهدايا الرمزية من الطوابع والبطاقات البريدية وتجميع لعبة البازل المعدة خصيصاً لإصدارات الطوابع المصرية.





كما نظمت لجنة الشباب برئاسة دكتور محمد عمر وبحضور مريم موفق أحد أعضاء اللجنة من الشباب المتميز يوم الخميس الموافق ٩ مايو ندوة وورشة عمل بكلية الفنون التطبيقية - جامعة حلوان بعنوان:

طوابع البريد ... فن وتاريخ

ضمن برنامج عمل اللجنة المخصص لنشر الهواية وإعداد جيل جديد من الهواة بحضور الدكتورة ميسون قطب عميدة الكلية والدكتورة مروة خفاجي وكيلة الكلية وعدد من الأساتذة وأعضاء هيئة التدريس. وتم خلالها تعريف الطلاب بهواية جمع الطوابع ونشأتها منذ اصدار أول طابع بريد في العالم بشكل عام وتاريخ الطوابع المصرية بشكل خاص حيث عرضت مجموعة من الطوابع المصرية منذ اصدار المجموعة الأولى عام 1866م متضمنة كافة أنواع الطوابع والاصدارات البريدية كالتذكارية والجوى والحربي والأجرة المستحقة والبطاقات وتناولت أيضا مراحل اعداد الطابع بداية من مرحلة فكرة التصميم والتجارب واختيار الألوان حتي مرحلة الطباعة ، كما تم عرض مجموعة من الأظرف المسافرة ذات الأختام المميزة وأظرف غلاف أول يوم ومجموعة من كروت البوستال

وفي نهاية الورشة شارك الطلاب في تجميع بازل أعد خصيصاً علي شكل الطوابع المصرية، وشهدت الندوة اهتماماً كبيراً وتفاعلاً متميزاً من الطلاب ، كما قام التلفزيون المصري بتصوير جانب منها .







تحت رعاية
أ.د / السيد إبراهيم قنديل
رئيس جامعة حلوان
أ.د/ وليد السروجي
نائب رئيس الجامعة لشئون خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة
ميسون قطب
عميد كلية الفنون التطبيقية
أ.د/ مروة خفاجي
وكيل الكلية لشئون خدمة المجتمع وتنمية البيئة



تتعلق وحدة التدريب بكلية الفنون التطبيقية - جامعة حلوان
عن ورشة عمل بعنوان

طوابع البريد .. فن وتاريخ

للدكتور / محمد عمر
عضو مجلس إدارة
الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد

الخميس الموافق ٩ مايو
بقاعة العرض الجديدة

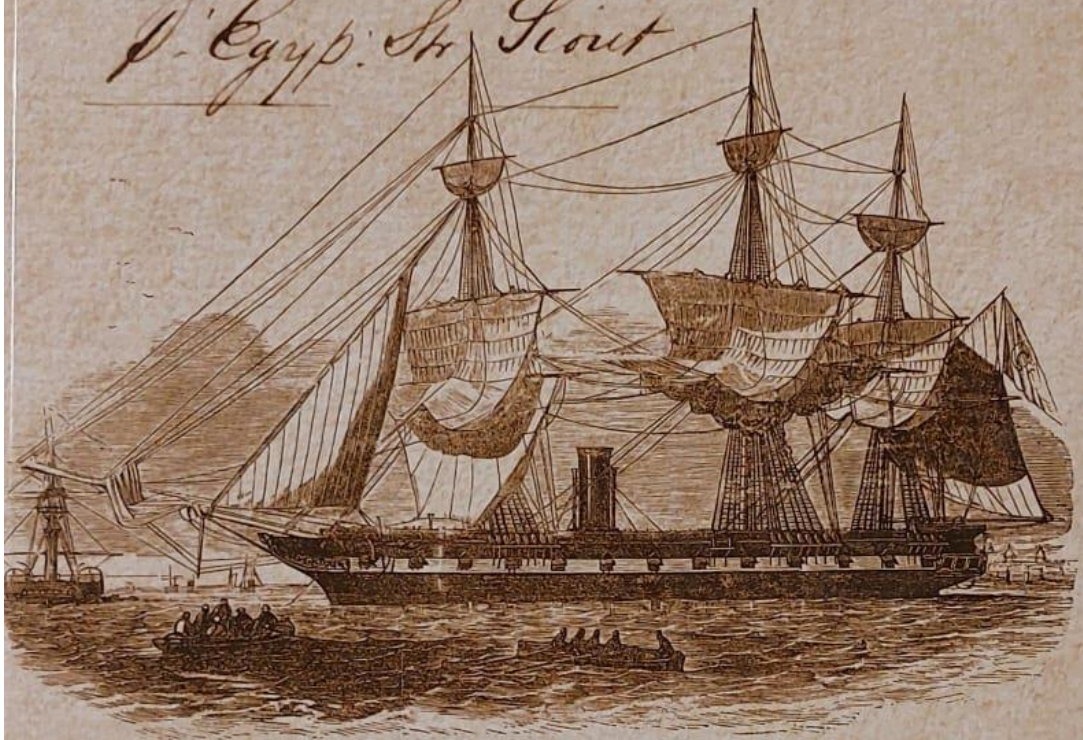


الجمعية المصرية لهواة طوابع البريد



The Egyptian Maritime Postal History La Poste Maritime en Egypte 1845-1889

D'Egypte: St. Louis



EGYPTIAN STEAM FRIGATE SHAHKIEH

Hany Salam

Sericulture in Africa - history reflected in philately

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus

The word “Sericulture” has been derived from the word “Su” (Si) which means silk. Silk is a textile first derived in China from a cocoon of the silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) more than 4700 years ago. Silk has long remained a treasure in history. The demand for silk created the 'Silk Road' which transformed trade across Europe and Asia and its impact was significant around the world.



The Maritime Silk Road or Maritime Silk Route is the maritime section of the historic Silk Road that connected Southeast Asia, East Asia, the Indian subcontinent, the Arabian Peninsula, eastern Africa, and Europe. It began by the 2nd century BCE and flourished until the 15th century CE (**Figure 1 - Entire postal of China 2016 depicting the map of the Maritime Silk Road to Egypt**).

Silk fabrics were known in Egypt since the Ptolemaic era (2nd century BCE). Silk was imported from India and China before Egypt started producing it locally in the sixth century AD. For the Queen Cleopatra of Egypt, silk was the most desirable fabric (**Figure 2 - Egypt unadopted hand painted stamp design illustrating silk brocade clothing from the time of the pharaohs**).



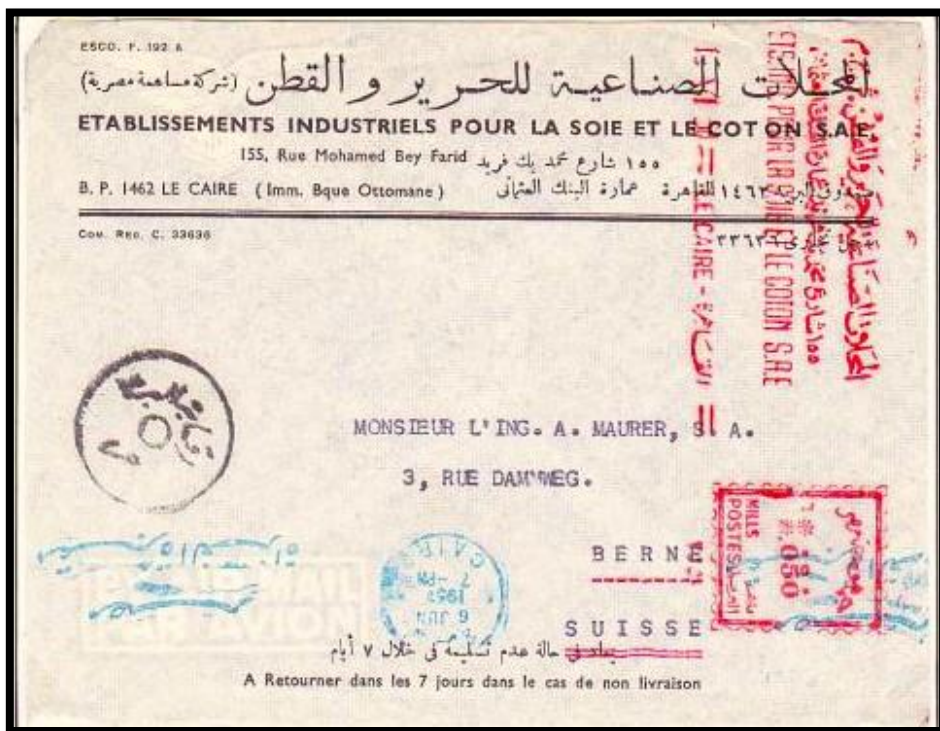
Sericulture activities have been in practice in Egypt on a continuous basis since 18th century, albeit on a small scale for local consumption, it became a steady seasonal occupation for low-income rural population. Mohamed Ali Pasha, ruler of Egypt, ordered the planting of three million mulberry trees during the early 19th Century.



Since then, sericulture activities faced several rises and drops according to the social and economic situation (**Figure 3 - Imperforated pair stamps of**

Central Africa 1970 - silkworm caterpillar feeds on mulberry). The peak growth of sericulture was reached in 1990.

Silkworm breeding program are carried out by the organization for promoting and supporting sericulture in Egypt (SRD) which is a part of the Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI) of the Agricultural Research Center (ARC).



It has played a leading role to upgrade the traditional sericulture activities and to lay the basis for technical standards by establishing a recent technology for silkworm rearing and reeling in Egypt (**Figure 4 - Egypt 1957 meter mark of Industrial establishments for silk and cotton S.A.E.**).

Silk is not typically associated with Africa, but the luxurious cloth has been produced there for centuries. In Africa, silk fibers were acquired through trade and cultivation or were harvested from cocoons found in the forest. Silk has

been spun for hundreds of years in Africa on a hand spindle (distaff). Sericulture provided income and employment to the rural poor. However, sericulture and their operations (like, silk reeling technologies) were extremely existed in immature phase. **(Figure 5 – French West Africa proof approved on April 2, 1946 and dedicated to silk weaving).**



The Seventh International Sericultural Congress held in France in 1948 adopted many important resolutions for the orderly development of sericulture and silk industry in Africa. One of the major decisions taken during the Congress was to organize this congregation of global silk fraternity on a regular basis.

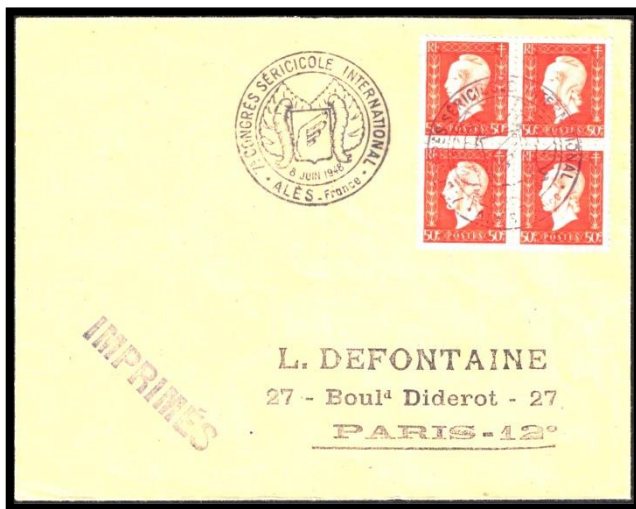
This led to the announcement of formulating the “Permanent Commission of International Sericultural Congresses” which was then transformed in 1960

into an intergovernmental organization, christened as the “International Sericultural Commission” (ISC) (**Figure 6 - Special cancel of France 1948 dedicated to the**

Seventh International Congress on Sericulture with the image of a silkworm on a mulberry leaf).

Today, places in Africa where some silk production is actively taking place or where attempts are being made to revive the old industry include Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Ethiopia,

Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Madagascar, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Congo, Nigeria, Ghana and Burkina Faso.



cocoons into silk threads, is a human labor-intensive process (**Figure 7 - Miniature sheet of Libya 1964 depicting a silkworm cocoon).**

Silk is the solidified viscous liquid excreted from special glands the silkworm larva, known as the silk moth. Threads of silk come from cocoons created by chubby bombyx caterpillars who are fed fat on mulberry leaves. After the silkworms start making silk fiber, their cocoons are processed to extract silk threads. The raw silk fibres are first reeled then

woven together and then de-gummed (which removes the sericin/gum from silk yarn and improves the sheen and texture) .



The silk worm is important in that it produces an important natural stuff (silk) which is manufactured into fine cloth and luxurious clothing.

Silk garments with distinction (**Figure 8 - Color proof of Ethiopia 1988 depicting silk weaving**). The amount of usable silk in each cocoon is small, and about 5,500 silkworms are required to produce 1 kg of raw silk.ve patterns



and colors are worn for ceremonial events and by the most prestigious people in society (Figure 9 - Imperforated pair stamps of Tunisia 2007 depicting traditional costume Silk Jebba).

Production of wild silk in Africa has a tradition for hundreds of years. About 60 species of wild silkmoths are known alone in East Africa. Silk has strong attraction to the people of Ethiopia starting from ancient period of country's civilization.

Currently, silk production from Eri silkworm is practiced in different parts of the country especially by poor farmers as an additional source of income through efficient use of family labor (Figure 10 - Stamp of Guinea 2023 with image of Eri silkworm (*Attacus ricini*)). Among East African countries,



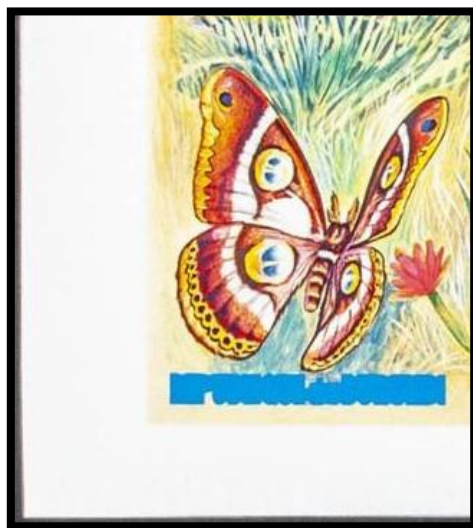
Ethiopia is the only country to export wild silk products to the abroad market.

The production of wild silk textiles is a traditional industry in Madagascar (Figure 11 - Stamp of Maldives 1996 depicting the Saruka Silk Moth (*Autherina suraka*) used

in Madagascar to produce wild silk). There are 13 known varieties of locally grown silk in Madagascar. Malagasy communities harvest wild silk moth cocoons from mangroves, a key component in the region's crafting and textile production. Some experts believe that the silk of the wild *Cricula* silkworm is superior to that produced by the domesticated *Bombyx mori* silkworm because it is porous, easily dyed, and lightweight (Figure 12 - Stamp of Djibouti 2022 with image of *Cricula* Silkworm (*Cricula trifenestrata*)).

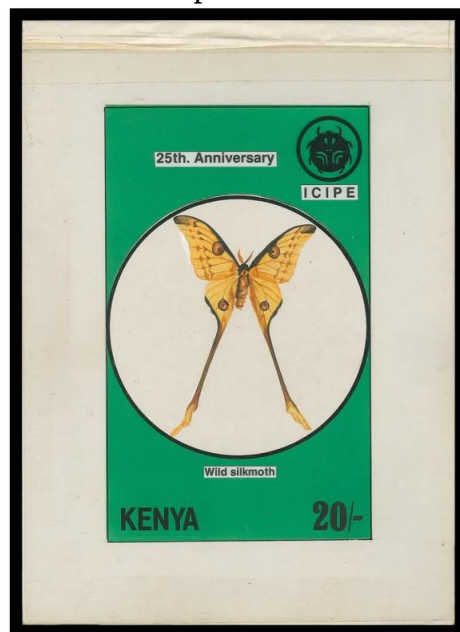


Silk from another species of wild silkworm in Madagascar is produced and sold under the name Argema silk. The Comet Moth (*Argema mittrei*), is the one of the largest species of wild silk moths, found only in the rainforests of certain parts of Madagascar (**Figure 13 - Watercolour artwork of Kenya stamp 1995 with Comet Moth (*Argema mittrei*)**). *Argema mittrei* produces unique cocoons that are highly lustrous and have considerable amounts of perforations. Silk fibers produced by *Argema mittrei* have tensile properties similar to that of wool and show good potential to be used for tissue engineering applications, i.e. for medical applications. Argema textiles, made from un-spun cocoons of the *Argema mittrei* silkworm, are smooth and lustrous and have a natural pinkish-silver color.



The potential of the African indigenous silk moth species for wild silk production is very high. However, only a few species of wild silkworms have been exploited commercially in different parts of Africa so far. For example, research has shown that the wild silkworm *Epiphora bauhinae* has ability to produce a lucrative silk fiber (cocoons) of commercial value in Sudan.

The African atlas moth, *Epiphora bauhinae*, is a large and attractive moth that ranges widely in Africa from Sudan and Kenya in the west to Senegal in the east, southward to Namibia and South Africa (**Figure 14 -**





Proof of Burundi 1973 with image of African atlas moth (*Epiphora bauhinae*)). Even European colonialists working in Africa 100 years ago took note of this moth because of its conspicuous cocoons, and performed some small trials leading to combed floss and spun yarns.

The species *Gonometa postica* moth, known commonly as the African Silk Moth, has become notable in Africa for producing a fine quality wild silk in its cocoon (**Figure 15 – Stamp of Namibia 2010 with *Gonometa postica* moth on the tab**). The cocoons are harvested commercially in Namibia, Botswana, Kenya and South Africa, and the species also occurs in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

African Wild Silk Moth (*Gonometa rufobrunnea*) is used also for the Kalahari wild silk in Africa (**Figure 16 – Stamp of Botswana 2000 with moth *Gonometa rufobrunnea***).

Kalahari Wild silk has been produced in Johannesburg, the North West Province of South Africa, eastern Namibia, and eastern Botswana. The silk has been used to produce scarves, shawls, and clothing. The silk has a natural golden brown color, which is often preferred instead of dyeing.



Sanyan silk is a product from West Africa and has been produced for centuries. Caterpillars of Banded Bagnest (*Anaphe panda*) moth mass together (about 300) and they make a communal cocoon, which in Nigeria is processed into silk yarn and woven into special cloth called 'sanyan' or 'aso oke' (Figure 17 – Stamp of Congo 1999 with image of Banded Bagnest moth (*Anaphe panda*)).

These cloths are worn during special ceremonies such as weddings, funerals, naming ceremonies, and important religious festivals.

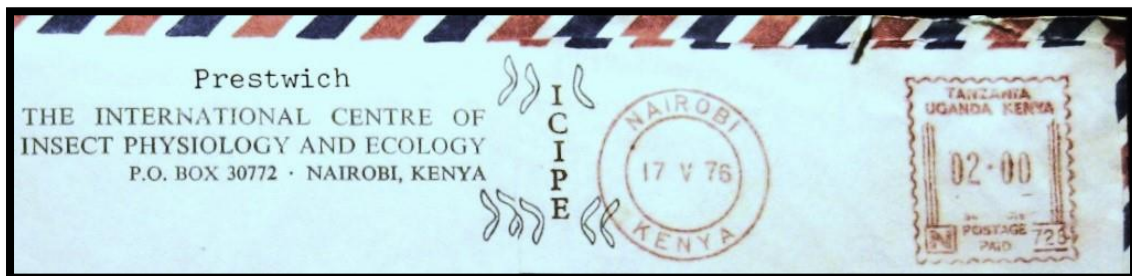


Wild silk is very vital biological resource and has a very crucial role in economic and social development of mankind. Wild silk is better than other silks from the view point of healthcare. *Argema mimosae*, commonly known as the African Moon Moth is a forest insect that produces wild silk (Figure 18 – Stamp of Mozambique 1953 with image of

African Moon Moth (*Argema mimosae*)). This moth is found widely in Eastern Africa and more locally in Southern Africa. Cocoons of wild silkmoth *Argema mimosae* are collected by local people to extract silk fibre in the Arabuko-Sokoke forest, located at Kenya's coast. The silk of the wild silkmoth *Argema mimosae* is produced and sold in Kenya under the name Sea breeze silk.

The potential of sericulture in Kenya is multi-fold, and is yet to be fully tapped. In 1996, the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), an advanced research institute situated in Nairobi, opened a sericulture unit under its commercial insects programme (Figure 19 – Meter mark 1976

of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology in Nairobi, Kenya).



The unit is developing innovative sericulture technologies geared enhancing the productivity and economic returns of small-scale land users. The unit has laid emphasis on the conservation and utilization of wild silk moth rearing of the domesticated silkworm for raw silk production.

Sericulture is a potential sector of the agriculture in Africa to raise economic status of the farming community. The silk industry in Africa continues to grow because no other fabric comes close to its softness and beneficial properties. It is due to its exclusive beauty that silk is acclaimed as the Queen of Textiles. The developing countries in Africa rely on silk production as an important tool for economic development (Figure 20 -Algeria 1930 proof on real silk fabric).

The Author wishes new research and discoveries for philatelists. The author is ready to help for philatelists in creating or improving of philatelic exhibits on butterflies and moths. His address: Vladimir Kachan, street Kulibina 9-49, Minsk-52, BY-220052, Republic of Belarus, E-mail: vladimirkachan@mail.ru



Mike Murphy

Ibrahim Shoukry

Egypt: The Rural Postal Service



An Introduction

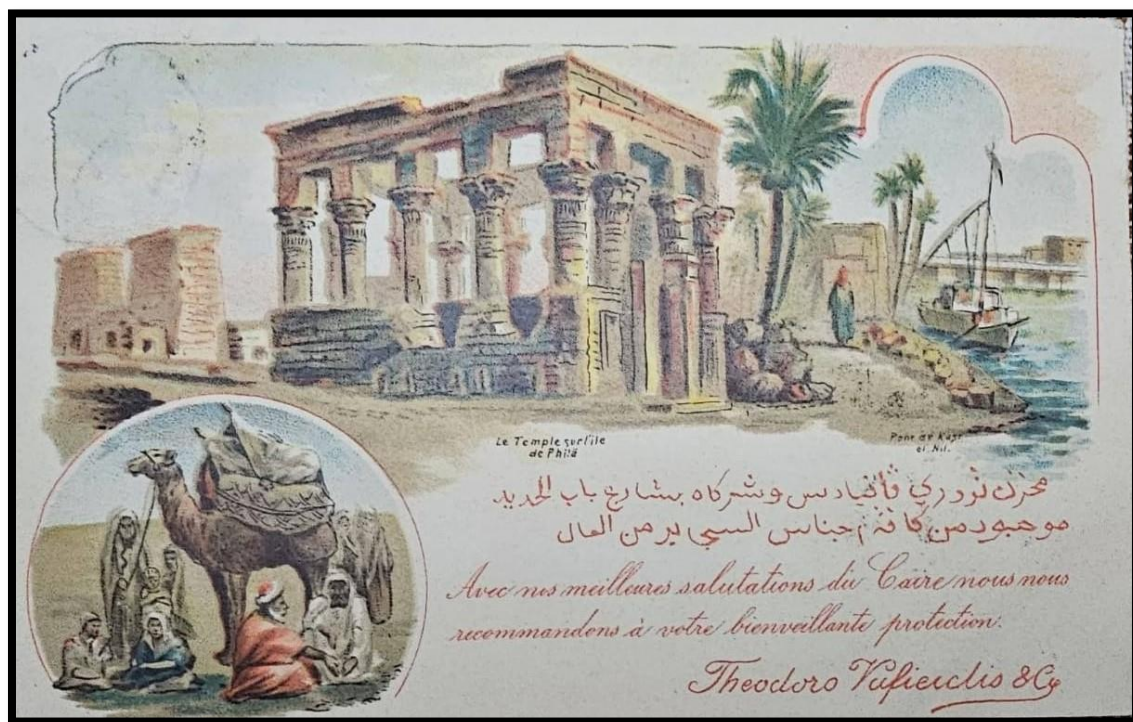
Cairo - 2010

Theodoro Vafiadis & Co.

Kareem Darwaza

Egypt has a long history of tobacco cultivation and cigarette manufacturing, and the local production often emphasizes the use of natural ingredients and traditional production methods.

Theodoro Vafiadis was a notable figure in the history of tobacco and cigarette production, particularly known for his contributions in Egypt. His brand of Egyptian cigarettes became well-known for their quality and distinctive characteristics.



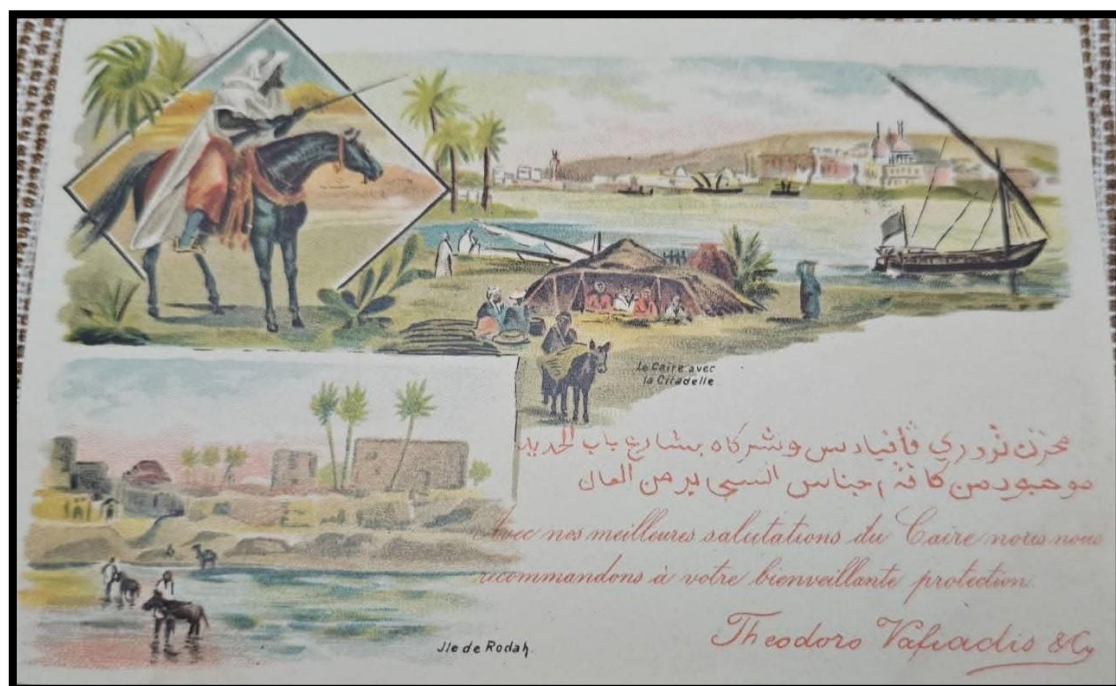
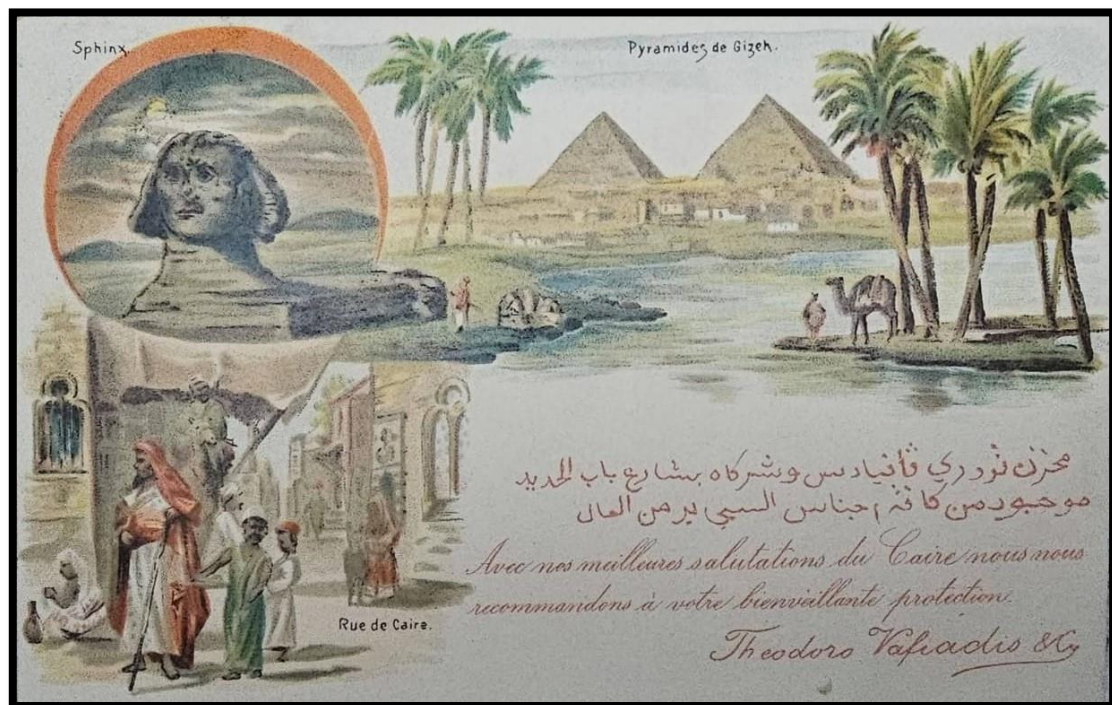
Vafiadis's cigarettes might have catered to both domestic and international markets, gaining popularity due to their unique blends and flavors.



تتمتع مصر بتاريخ طويل من زراعة التبغ وتصنيع السجائر، وغالبًا ما يؤكد الإنتاج المحلي على استخدام المكونات الطبيعية وطرق الإنتاج التقليدية.

كان ثيودورو فافيا ديس شخصية بارزة في تاريخ إنتاج التبغ والسجائر، والمعروف بشكل خاص بمساهماته في مصر. أصبحت علامته التجارية من السجائر المصرية معروفة بجودتها وخصائصها المميزة.

ربما تكون سجائر فافيا ديس قد لبت احتياجات كل من الأسواق المحلية والدولية، واكتسبت شعبية بسبب خلطاتها ونكهاتها الفريدة.



King Fouad First Portrait (Specimens)

Yasser Omar

The Specimens - Harrison & Colonais

King Fouad of Egypt
The 1st Portrait 1923-30



HARRISON'S
SPECIMEN



Issued 20 mills overprinted "HARRISON'S
SPECIMEN" in black.

200 mills in blue (un-issued color) overprinted
"HARRISON'S SPECIMEN" in black.

One of 9 examples known to exist from this value.



Complete issued set, hand-stamped "SPECIMEN" in black on each value and there is also a blue pen diagonal strike across each stamp. . officially released by the British Post Office & attributed to Bechuanaland.

Believed to be the only known set to exist with this overprint.

COLONIAS



Issued 10 mills, 15 mills & 20 mills diagonally hand-stamped "Colonias" in pale violet by Portuguese PO on receipt from U.P.U. in Berne before sending to one of its colonial Post Offices.

There is only one of each value known to exist.



The members of the Philatelic Society of Egypt, PSE, have for some time noticed that Arabic texts whether on covers, postcards, documents ... etc. are being erroneously translated into English in catalogs, magazines, websites and even private collections, with serious consequences to the interpretation of the item in question.

The PSE has a group of members who are fluent in both Arabic and English languages and are gladly willing to help not only with any translation required, but also with the interpretation of other aspects relating to social, historical and geographical circumstances of the time, such as familial salutations, bureaucratic jargon, handwritten annotations and talismanic markings.

This service is available to anyone, just send to this email a clear scan of the item; front and back of a cover, postcard, content of a letter or document ... etc. and we shall be happy to oblige as soon as possible.

Provisionally, this service is free of charge for single items.

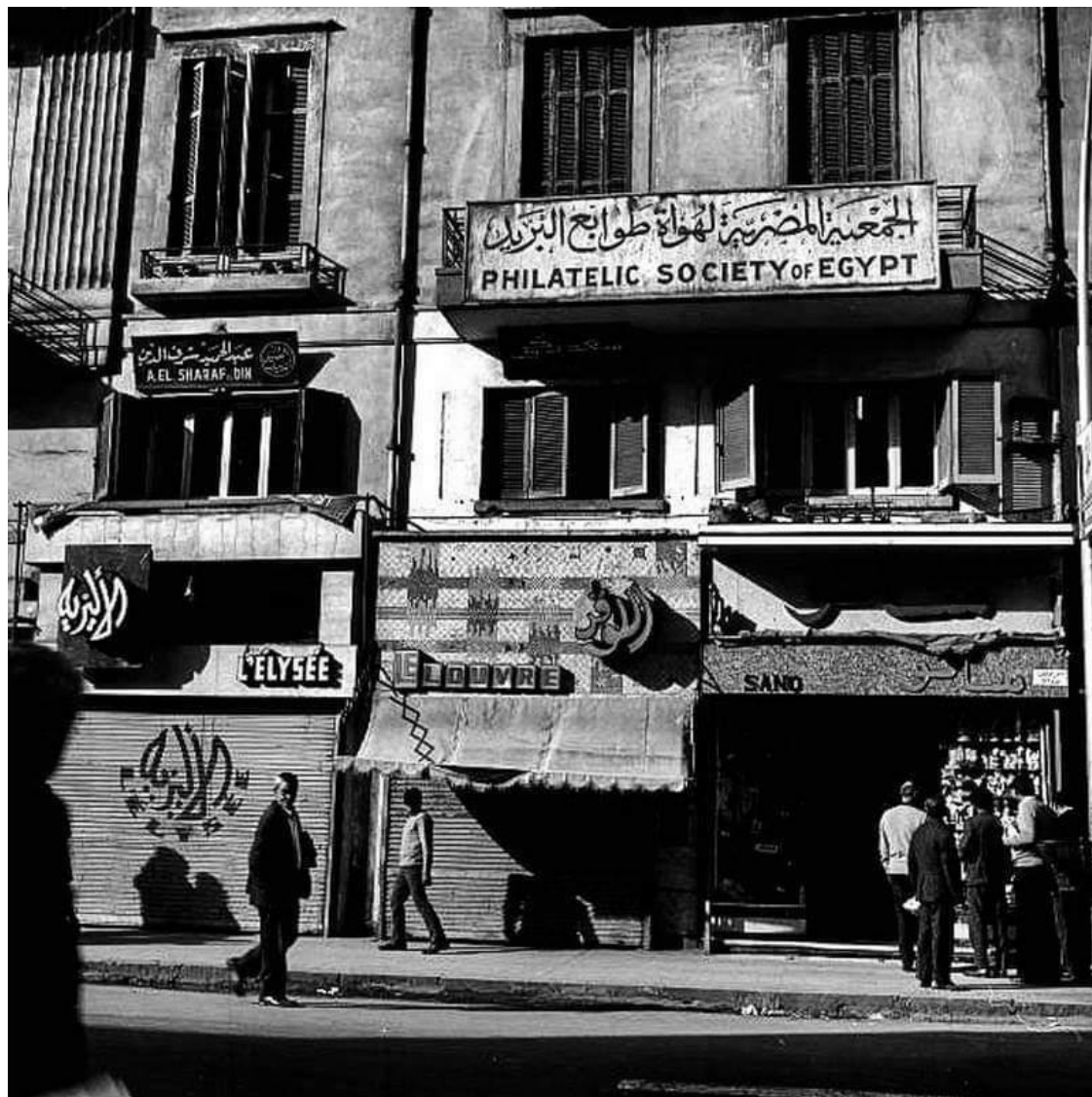
Email: egyptianphilatelicsociety@gmail.com

The Mohamed Aly Post (MAP)



The True Origin of the Egyptian Vice Royal Post

**By
Mahmoud Ramadan**



PHILATELIC SOCEITY OF EGYPT

16 Abd El-Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo – P.O. Box 142

Email: egyptianphilatelicsociety@gmail.com