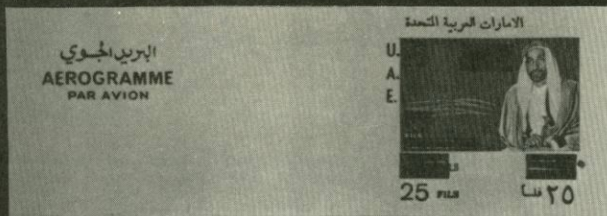
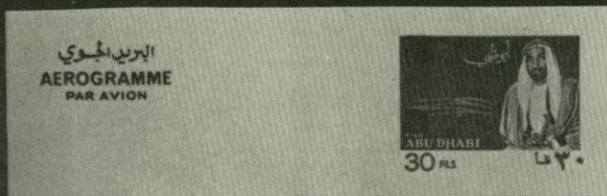
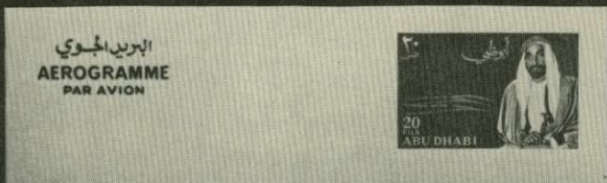




THE *Arab World* PHILATELIST



THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATE PROVISIONAL AEROGramMES

THE *Arab World* PHILATELIST

SPRING, 1979

No. 4

R. HOWARD COURTNEY
Editor

400 copies printed

Single Copy \$4.00
U.S.A.
—
Canada

Single Copy \$4.75
Foreign Nations
(Via Airmail)

Published Quarterly
by



R. Howard Courtney
1325 W. Moss
Peoria, Illinois
61606
309/674-1386

Printed by
Leonard A. Unes Printing Co.
Peoria, Illinois

ARTICLES

The U.A.E. Provisional Stamps, Aerogrammes & Reply Coupons	2
King Hussein's Silver Jubilee - 1977	9
The Al Bu Sa'id Bicentennial Issue of 1944	10
Yemen Arab Republic New Currency Surcharges	13
Egypt - New Observations Concerning the Occurrence of Two Different Types of Arabic 'Mim' on Three Issues of Overprinted Stamps	16
Syria: The Gédéon and the High Commission Overprints on France	28
Italian Maritime Markings Used on Covers from Western Arabia	32
Yemen "Booklet Panes"	35

FEATURES

Literature	1
For the Record	35
Auction Results	36

+++++

*Copyright 1979 by R. Howard Courtney All
rights reserved*

+++++

This independent publication is totally unrelated to any governmental/philatelic agency, dealership, or other periodical.

The editor reserves the right to revise all material submitted for publication. Opinions expressed in by-lined articles are those of the writer, not necessarily of this publication's editor, sponsors, or advertisers.

News items and articles are welcomed, but unsolicited material cannot be acknowledged or returned unless postage is provided. We cannot assume responsibility for material sent but will make every effort to safeguard it while in our possession.

FRONT COVER - The scarce Abu Dhabi aerogramme without the surcharge illustrated above the latter surcharged issue. The 3rd illustration is of the U.A.E. provisional.

Literature

BALE-ZODIAC: THE STAMPS OF PALESTINE MANDATE. 3rd ed., rev. and enlarged. Published in 1978 by Michael H. Bale, 41 High St., Ilfracombe, England. Stiff cover, plastic ring binder, 7 x 9 3/4, 112 pp. Available from Barry D. Hoffman, 739 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116 \$10.95.

For those interested in the stamps of Palestine (1918-45), this catalog has become one of the standard reference works. The catalog begins with some coverage of the Arabic and Hebrew alphabets and then immediately gets into the specifics of the subject matter. All pricings are in U.S. currency and the following areas are covered: major varieties, plate and control blocks, proofs, marginal markings, watermark positions, shades, perfins, booklets, printings and specimen overprints.

A good section is included on the postage dues and the revenues. Each area is profusely illustrated with photographs and drawings.

The catalog is an excellent addition to any philatelic library.

THE TURKISH POST IN THE HOLY LAND by F.W. Pollack, reprint ed. by Barry D. Hoffman and Howard Novitch, stiff cover, 6 1/2 x 9 1/2, 59 pp. 1977. Available from Mr. Hoffman at 739 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116 \$6.25.

This study was originally published in 1962 and was largely drawn from material earlier published in The Holy Land Philatelist. This book is also a standard reference work for the area and provides excellent coverage for Palestine under Turkish rule.

The book is a mine of information with its list of post offices, including their opening and closing dates, the types of postmarks and then the history of Palestine under Turkish rule and a history of each post office. The varieties of postmarks are illustrated along with a valuation - one point equals one U.S. dollar.

Included are additional sections on East of Jordan; Negev and Sinai; The Holy Land's Railways; Registered Letters; "Postage Exemption" Seals; Turkish Military Postal Services and The Turkish Post in Cyprus.

With its numerous illustrations, charts, maps and period illustrations, this book is a must for postal history collectors of this area.



MOSDEN STAMP CO. (LV) INC.



900 EAST KAREN AVE., H 118 B
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89109
PHONE: (702) 733-6222



*We specialize in all Middle Eastern Countries
and welcome inquiries and offers*



Saudi Arabian Cancelled To Order on sheet of paper on Day of Issue

THE U.A.E. PROVISIONAL STAMPS, AEROGRAMMES & REPLY COUPONS

By R. Howard Courtney



Figure 1

THE STAMPS

With the formation of the United Arab Emirates on December 2, 1971 (Ras al-Khaima joined on February 10, 1972), it was necessary to plan for the issuance of postage stamps. While arrangements were underway for the printing of a definitive set, a set of provisionals were prepared and first saw use in August of 1972. The set of twelve values was the last definitive issue of Abu Dhabi (Scott and Stanley Gibbons #56-67) overprinted in Arabic and English by the National Printing Press in Abu Dhabi (Fig. 1).

The date of release of the overprinted stamps was not recorded, other than August 1972. An inquiry to the U.A.E. Postal Administration, located in Dubai, about these issues, brought the reply "...the Postal Administration of seven members were amalgamated only on 1-8-72 and until that date the states were using their own stamps."

No First Day Covers of the set were produced but covers do exist with the set affixed to a government printed envelope and cancelled First Day of Issue on the date of the first U.A.E. set - January 1, 1973. I have asked the Postal Authorities about the cover (enclosing a photostat) but their only comment was "We have not made any F.D.C for overprinted stamps." (Fig. 2).

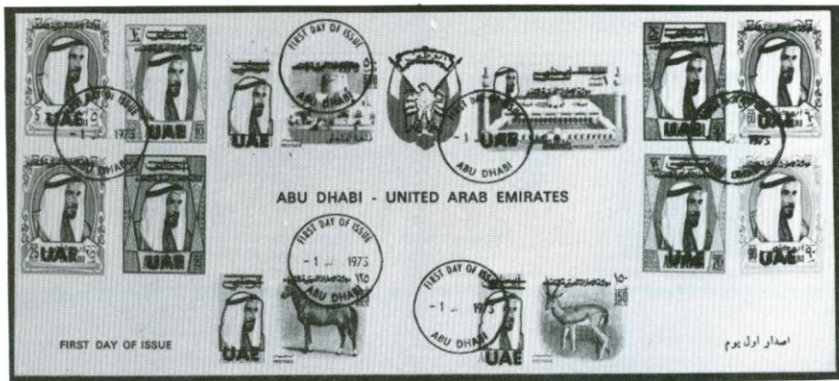


Figure 2 - The entire set on cover bearing a FIRST DAY OF ISSUE - ABU DHABI cancel. The date of the cancellation is 1 Jan. 1973, the date of the first definitive set of the country, not the provisional set. The cover is currently selling for about \$75.00 in the United States.

The twelve stamps were not put on sale in all the sheikdoms, nor were all the values available in some sheikdoms. Originally, the twelve stamps were put on sale in Abu Dhabi and at a later date, the 10 and 25 fils values were sent to the Dubai and Sharjah post offices. The stamps probably saw usage in most, if not all, of the

sheikdoms as travelers probably carried stamps with them and used them at their convenience. This is not an uncommon practice as evidenced by the cross usage of the pre-1963 issues of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, etc. that are found on covers of that period (Fig. 3).



Figure 3 - Cover above posted in Ajman carries Provisional and Ajman stamp. Stamps at right are the 'value only' surcharged stamps for Dubai and Muscat but were posted and cancelled in Doha, Qatar and Kuwait.

Gutter pairs of the Abu Dhabi set exist but are extremely difficult to locate. It would be a natural conclusion that gutter pairs of the provisionals also exist but I have only been able to confirm the existence of such for the 60 fils value. The following description appeared in the private treaty section of a London auction house in April 1979:

Abu Dhabi 1972 Provisional 60 fils ovpt. U.A.E. U/M complete sheet of 50 (2 panes of 25) (Plate 2E & 2F) showing ovpt. misplaced - downwards, top horizontal rows of each pane have "U.A.E." omitted. This sheet of 50 stamps contains 5 vert. strips of 10 - two pairs in each with & without "U.A.E.". Rest of strip has "U.A.E." misplaced at top of stamp in place of normal position at bottom. Also normal sheet for comparison. £850 (\$1700)

Only three varieties of the overprints are reported to date and are listed by Stanley Gibbons (under Abu Dhabi, rather than the United Arab Emirates).

The first of these is an inverted overprint on the 5 fils value (#84a) and the other two are on the 60 fils value (#89a and b) and obviously are from the above sheet reported by the auction house - a. Arabic overprint only and b. Lines of overprint transposed (Fig. 4).



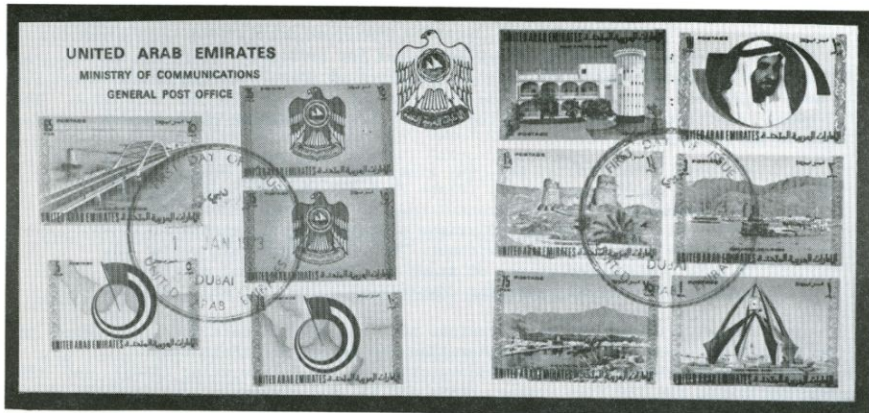
Figure 4 - Inverted overprint on 5 fils

BELOW - Used 500 fils



ABOVE - Used pair of 5 fils stamps on back of cover to Beirut. Front of cover has a 35 fils stamp on it.

Mint sets of the twelve stamps currently sell for about \$100-125 in the States. Used sets are not to be had anywhere and will involve a great deal of correspondence if one is interested in attempting to locate all of the values. The most common value of the set appears to be the 35 fils stamp. It is the easiest to locate off and on cover (Fig. 5).



ABOVE cover with 1 Jan. 1973 cancellation at Dubai for the issuance of the first U.A.E. definitive set. Note that 2 dirham value is missing. The 2d value was not reprinted and this cover may be a CTO as it was sent to me for this article.



Figure 5 - A 35 Fils value on a cover posted in Abu Dhabi to Beirut.



Gutter pairs of the basic Abu Dhabi stamps.



Unusual franking on cover posted in Abu Dhabi on 25 May 1975. The cover bears stamps of Abu Dhabi, a U.A.E. provisional and an issue of the U.A.E.

As mentioned earlier, the twelve provisional stamps were surcharged Abu Dhabi issues. The aerogrammes consist of two different values on an Abu Dhabi issue and two different types on a Dubai issue. The provisionals are listed as Abu Dhabi #14 and 15 and Dubai #23 and 24 in Kessler.*

The Abu Dhabi aerogrammes (Kessler #14 and 15) have a somewhat interesting history. The basic aerogramme (Kessler #10, illustrated on the cover of this issue) had a 20 fils value originally. John Nicolini, Jr. reports that while the original stock was being shipped to the Postal Authorities, a notice was received from the UPU officials to revalue the issue. When they did arrive, the postmaster saved about 300 copies for philatelic needs and surcharged the remainder. Mr. Nicolini also reports a First Day date of June 1, 1971 for the basic type.

The surcharged aerogramme, now revalued 30 fils (Kessler #12 - see front cover again for illustration), had a First Day date of July 1, 1971. This issue was the basic type for the provisional surcharges.

No date is known for the appearance of the provisionals (Kessler, Abu Dhabi #14 and 15), other than 1972. The 30 fils surcharge was obliterated and either 25 fils or 60 fils was applied under it in English and Arabic, along with The United Arab Emirates (in Arabic) across the top and U.A.E. in English, vertically on the left.

Apparently two printings exist. The obvious difference is in the rectangular block over the 30 fils of the second surcharge. In what is believed to be the first printing, the block to the left ends over the "L" in the "FILS" below it, the last Arabic character in the Arabic fils extends to the left of the block above it and lastly, the U.A.E. to the left of the stamp imprint measures 14½mm from the top to the bottom.

The second printing has the block over the 30 fils on the left extending midway to the "S" below it, the last character of the Arabic fils is directly below the block above it and lastly, the U.A.E. measures 16mm from the top to the bottom of the letters. Only three copies have been reported to date, and these by Mr. Nicolini (Fig. 6).



LEFT - Figure 6, first printing of the surcharge. Measurement from top to bottom of U.A.E. is 14½mm. Bottom illustration is the second printing.



RIGHT - Figure 7, first printing of the 60 fils value. Note the large Arabic '60' and small Arabic 'fils'. Bottom illustration is the second printing.

*Kessler Catalogue of Aerogrammes. It appears to the Editor that it would be more appropriate to list both the provisional stamps and aerogrammes under the United Arab Emirates, rather than Abu Dhabi and Dubai. The Scott catalog lists the stamps under the United Arab Emirates.

In writing this article and assembling the illustrations, I was able to note that a second printing must have been done for the 60 fils value as well. The most obvious difference is in the Arabic "60 FILS". In what must have been the first printing, the Arabic "60 FILS" is quite large and is similar in size to that used in the 25 surcharge.

In what I term the second printing, the Arabic numbers in "60" is much smaller and the Arabic "FILS" is slightly larger. Also, the United Arab Emirates at the top in Arabic is larger in size and the letters of U.A.E. are slightly different in form and are narrower (Fig. 7). There are other differences but they will not be listed here.



Dubai basic type that was later surcharged for the U.A.E.

The Dubai aerogramme - Kessler #21, was overprinted with a surcharge quite similar to those of Abu Dhabi. The major difference being the 'United Arab Emirates' (in Arabic) is at the bottom of the imprint, rather than at the top. This was necessary because of the lack of space above the imprint due to the high placement of the imprint. The value is 60 Fils (Fig. 8).

The second surcharge is on the same basic type, but differs considerably. The 'U.A.E.' is under the obliteration on the left in a horizontal position, rather than along the side vertically. There is also no 'United Arab Emirates' (in Arabic). If one read only Arabic, one would not know the country of origin of the aerogramme (Fig. 9).

Because of the difference in design, the latter could have been the first variety printed. It seems unlikely, even though Kessler calls it #24, that a later issue would not include the name of the country in its own language, or that the design would differ from the others that preceded it.



Figure 8 - Dubai aerogramme overprinted with design similar to those of Abu Dhabi. Arabic at bottom due to lack of space at the top.



Figure 9 - The author believes this may have been the first design printed as it lacks the name of the country in Arabic.

THE REPLY COUPONS

The Universal Postal Union reply coupon of Dubai was similarly overprinted and is illustrated in Fig.10.

The Arab Postal Union coupon for Dubai evidently was not overprinted as evidenced by the late date on the coupon in Fig. 11 that does not bear any overprint.

Has anyone seen coupons from Abu Dhabi or the other sheikdoms overprinted for the United Arab Emirates? The Editor would also like to hear from anyone who can provide additional information on any of the provisional material.



Figure 10 - The U.P.U. coupon



Figure 11 - the Arab Postal Union coupon.

King Hussein's Silver Jubilee - 1977



On 11th August 1977, Jordan issued a set of six values commemorating the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King Hussein. The set, designed by Mohammed el-Zohbi and printed by the Budapest State Printing Works, was accompanied by a miniature imperf sheet with a value of 100f. The set and sheet are listed in Stanley Gibbons as #1211-16 and M.S. 1217. Scott lists the set as #1004-9, but does not mention the sheet. Bernard Beston of Australia wrote to say that he had some difficulty in obtaining the sheet. Nearly two years after the date of issue, he received it from the Philatelic Section in Amman after writing for it. It was not sent with his original order, nor was it available from a major U.S. new issue dealer - having been sold out.

Mr. Beston also provided the following information regarding a special cachet used at some post offices.

The illustrated Silver Jubilee cachet was used in Jordan in 1977. All examples seen are in purple ink except that from the Post Office at the Amman Airport, where it was applied in black. No doubt there are other P.O.'s that used the rubber stamp cacheting device. Can anyone provide further information and usage?

Offices seen

Amman
Amman Airport
Aqaba
Jebel Amman
el-Karama
el-Mazar
Na'an
Tafila
Wadi Musa



THE AL BU SA'ID BICENTENNIAL ISSUE OF 1944

Fig. 2



by Calvin H. Allen, Jr.



Fig. 1

Early in 1941 the India Office in London received a letter from a Mr. Rudolph Said Ruete notifying it that the Al Bu Sa'id dynasty in Zanzibar and Muscat would be celebrating its bicentennial during the year. The India Office officials, who unofficially controlled affairs in both countries, began to look into the matter and discovered that although the bicentennial was not in 1941, it was coming up in 1944. In the search for some appropriate way to mark the event, the British Resident in Zanzibar proposed the idea of a set of commemorative stamps. The India Office liked the idea. Zanzibar posed no problem; the island was a British protectorate, and what the British desired, they got. Muscat was another matter.

British India's relations with Muscat were not clearly defined. Officially, the country was independent, but the British Political Agent had a great deal of influence. Furthermore, the British administered the one post office in Muscat, and Indian stamps were used on all mail. The ruler of Muscat, Sultan Sa'id b. Taimur, was satisfied with that arrangement. The post office served mainly the Indian merchants that lived in Muscat, and the office usually lost money. The sultan did not provide postal service for the remainder of his country.

When the British proposed the idea of a commemorative issue, Sultan Sa'id had no objections. In fact, he stated that he had been considering a special issue of revenue stamps for the Sultanate. Sa'id's only concern about the issue was the proposed design of the stamps.

The British first proposed that the Indian stamps already in use at the post office be overprinted "Muscat" with or without the year "1944." The sultan balked at this idea. He considered it to be nothing more than an imitation of Bahraini stamps and felt that it raised implications about his political status (Fig. 1). He preferred that a special issue depicting views of Muscat be prepared. If that was not possible, he would accept Indian stamps overprinted "Al Bu Sa'id 1363" (the Muslim year) in Arabic (Fig. 2).



Philatelic cover (unaddressed) with the overprinted Official set. Cancel is dated "31 DEC. 44," the last date of use of the stamps.

While Sa'id was discussing the matter with British officials in Muscat, the India Office was considering other possibilities. A proposal to use the Zanzabari Al Bu Sa'id issue with a Muscat overprint was rejected as inappropriate. A second idea was to have the British government print 50,000 stamps with the King's portrait and "clear indications that they are Indian stamps" for use in Muscat. This, too, was rejected as it would have been expensive, and there was little interest in Muscati stamps anyway. Owing to the war, a new issue could not be prepared in India. Finally, the sultan's proposal was accepted as being the most economically feasible. Therefore, the Security Printing offices at Nasik Road in Karachi was authorized to overprint "Al Bu Sa'id 1863" on both regular and official Indian stamps (SCOTT Oman #1-15, 01-10; the Indian stamps overprinted were #161A-163, 168-71, 172A-79, 0105, 0106A, 0107-08 and 0108B-12).

The stamps went on sale in Muscat on November 20, 1944. This date was chosen as it marked the anniversary of the accession of the most famous ruler of the Al Bu Sa'id dynasty, Sa'id b. Sultan (1807-56). While the commemorative issue was on sale, all regular issues were withdrawn, and the stamps sold quite well. They were also sold at the philatelic branch of the Bombay, India post office where there was a "heavy demand." This angered the political agent in Muscat as India was taking profits from his office. The stamps were finally withdrawn from sale on January 1, 1945.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of stamps sold due to the sales at the Bombay office, but the Muscat records are fairly exact. The following figures are derived from the receipts for stamps received at and returned from the Muscat post office:

Table #1- Stamps Sold at Muscat: Regular Issue

#	value	received		returned		sold
		sheets	total stamps	sheets	total stamps	
1	3 pie	16	5120	4	1280	3840
2	½ anna	17	5440	1	320	5120
3	9 pies	17	5440	-	-	5440
4	1 anna	23	7360	-	-	7360
5	1½ anna	28	8960	4+160	1940	7020
6	2 anna	17	5440	-	-	5440
7	3 anna	16	5120	0+272	272	5168
8	3½ anna	18	5760	2+192	832	4928
9	4 anna	17	5440	2+128	768	4672
10	6 anna	18	5760	3+144	1104	4656
11	8 anna	16	5120	1+144	464	4656
12	12 anna	16	5120	1+240	560	4560
13	14 anna	33	5280	3+32	512	4768
14	1 rupee	42	5040	6+2	722	4318
15	2 rupees	42	5040	6+73	793	4247

Note: These represent approximately half of the stocks overprinted. The rest were retained in Karachi. Sheet sizes were #1-12: 320 stamps; #13: 160 stamps and #14-15: 120 stamps.

Table #2: Stamps Sold at Muscat: Officials

#	value	received		returned		sold
		sheets	total stamps	sheets	total stamps	
01	3 pie	17	5440	1+226	546	4894
02	½ anna	17	5440	1+226	546	4894
03	9 pie	17	5440	1+226	546	4894
04	1 anna	17	5440	2+66	706	4734
05	1½ anna	16	5120	2+226	866	4254
06	2 anna	18	5760	3+66	1026	4734
07	2½ anna	17	5440	2+66	706	4734
08	4 anna	17	5440	1+66	386	5054
09	8 anna	18	5760	1+66	386	5374
010	1 rupee	42	5040	3+76	436	4604

Note: These represent approximately half of the stocks over-printed. The rest were retained in Karachi. Sheet sizes were 01-9: 320 stamps and 010: 120 stamps.

The numbers that were actually used are impossible to determine. The unsold stocks were to be destroyed in Karachi.

One of the most interesting areas of study with this issue is the placement of the overprints. None of the catalogs list any varieties, with the exception of the #5 1½ anna double overprint, but a quick perusal of even a small stock will reveal a variety of placements. Donaldson* reports a double "touch" on the 1½ and 12 anna values, and I have seen a 4 anna value with a shadow to the left and slightly lower than the original overprint. Donaldson also notes that forgeries of the overprints exist.

A second area of interest is postal history. Both used stamps and covers are difficult to find. The stamps were only used for postage between November 20 and December 31, 1944, and the only legitimate cancels are Donaldson's Types 14 and 15. Some cancelled to order sets from 1946 are found with Type 14A. The political agency in Muscat also cancelled-to-order at least one set in 1947. Donaldson reports the existence of forged cancellations and some cancelled-to-order with a British Type 22 canceller with date slugs and asterisk removed. See Fig. 3 for cancellations.

After the withdrawal of the Al Bu Sa'id bicentennial issue, the Muscat post office returned to its Indian stamps. It was 21 years before another Muscati stamp was issued.

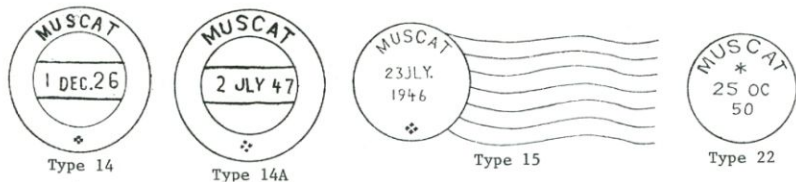


Figure 3

Donaldson, Neil (1975) THE POSTAL AGENCIES IN EASTERN ARABIA AND THE GULF, West Yorkshire.

The primary sources for this article were India Office Records, File #R/15/6/216 and Donaldson's book.

yemen arab republic new currency surcharges

by Bruce Nelson

To conform with Saudi Arabia's monetary and economic system, with which the Yemen Arab Republic is closely linked, new decimal currency was introduced in mid-1975. As a result, six different surcharges were overprinted on previous issues to meet postal requirements.



The new currency surcharges, in which 100 fils equal 1 rial, were issued on November 15, 1975, and replaced the previous system of 40 bogashes equalling 1 rial, which had been in use since 1962. Prior to that, 40 bogashes equalled 1 Imadi.

The issue consists of the following basic types:

<u>Gibbons</u>	<u>Minkus</u>	<u>Surcharge</u>
541	1033	75f on 7b Arms - blue
543	1034	75f on 18b UNICEF - multi
-	-	*75f on 7b Mosque - multi
544	1035	90f on 7b Building - green & claret
545	1036	120f on 18b Building - green & violet (red surcharge)
-	-	*120f on 18b Building - green & violet (black surcharge)
542	1037	278f on 7b Mosque - multi

*Not listed in either catalog (none listed in Scott).

90 fils on 7b

This surcharge is found with several varieties. The most noticeable is the difference in the sizes of the 90F and the obliterating slugs.

Both the large and small "90", as mentioned in the 3rd issue of this journal, exist in the same sheet (sheet size is 50 stamps - 5 across and 10 down). Position 1 through 36 (numbering left to right, starting at the top) has the smaller "90", and position 37 through 50 the larger. Therefore, only in position 36 and 37 can they exist in a horizontal pair. Five positions are possible for vertical pairs, #32/37, 33/38, 34/39, 35/40 and 36/41 (Fig. 1).

The cleats are only found in position 42 (Fig. 3).

It appears that there are differences in the Arabic "F" as well. When considering the numerous varieties in the bars, the "90's" and the Arabic "F's", it may be possible to plate any one stamp.



Figure 1



Figure 2 above

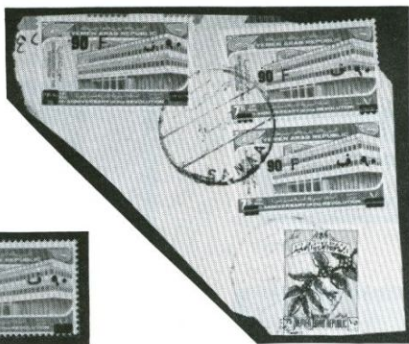


Figure 3

LEFT: Top two stamps have small 90. Note varieties in obliterations and size of Arabic "f's".

ABOVE: Note the three obliterations on the right.

RIGHT: Piece with pair with small 90's and single with large 90 and cleats (position 42).

120 fils on 18b - Red Surcharge

At least two varieties of the surcharge exist. Type I measures 35mm from horizontal bar to horizontal bar. Type II measures 36mm from bar to bar.

120 fils on 18b - Black Surcharge

Same varieties as red overprint. This value appears to be the scarcest of the series. The author has yet to see a mint copy with the black surcharge.



Figure 4

LEFT: Black surcharge measuring 36mm from horizontal bar to horizontal bar.

ABOVE: Upper left stamp with inverted Arabic numbers - red surcharge.

A constant major variety appears in the Arabic in position 1 - it is totally inverted. Mr. James Jones of Reston, Virginia reported that the Yemeni's got a good laugh out of it when he pointed it out to them (Fig. 4).

He also reports that the red is the more common of the two colors of the two colors used for this surcharge. When he purchased a copy of the black surcharge at the main Sana'a post office in May of 1978, the clerks were unable to locate any additional copies, but could come up with the one in red.

278 fils on 7b

This surcharge is known with three varieties. Type I - the distance between "278F" and the horizontal bars directly underneath measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Type II - the distance is 18mm. Type III - the distance is 20mm. The author has a used vertical pair of the $17\frac{1}{2}$ and 18mm surcharges, so these two come from the same sheet (Fig. 5).



None of these provisional issues were cancelled-to-order and since 1972 the Yemen Arab Republic has followed a conservative stamp issuing policy with only one to four commemorative sets a year, all with local scenic depictions or important international organizations themes. Please note that the Yemen Arab Republic is not to be confused with the Democratic Republic of Yemen (formerly Aden).

LEFT: Pair with top stamp Type I ($17\frac{1}{2}$ mm) and bottom stamp Type II (18mm).

The Editor would like to thank Mr. Hermann Kahle of Heidelberg, W. Germany for providing many of the illustrations for this article. Mr. Nelson, the author, would like to hear from anyone interested in this series. He can be reached by writing to 235 Island Ave., Racine, Wisconsin.

Figure 5

EGYPT — NEW OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE OCCURRENCE OF TWO DIFFERENT TYPES OF ARABIC 'MIM' ON THREE ISSUES OF OVERPRINTED STAMPS.

by CHARLES F. HASS

As any Middle East specialist is well aware, the postage stamps of that area are resplendent with overprints and surcharges, and offer a wide field for serious study. Egypt is certainly no exception, and numerous studies of its overprints have been published over the past half century.

The focus of this paper is on three of those overprinted issues of Egypt - the October 1915 2m on 3m surcharge, the 1922-3 "O.H.E.M.S." overprints and the 1924



Fig. 1 - The three issues of Egypt that show the two types of Arabic 'mim'.

Arabic "Ameery" overprints (See fig. 1). Although many of the aspects of all three of these issues have been well documented in a series of articles by the late eminent philatelist, Douglas McNeille (The first issue in the Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle - Vol. IV #2, May 1952 - and the latter two in L'Orient Philatélique #31-34, Jan.-Oct. 1937), I have recently made some important observations of details completely unnoticed by McNeille. The significance of my new discovery is great, as it enables us to understand better the manufacture of the overprinting formes, tying the three issues together by means of a new, common characteristic, and opening up a whole new field of varieties that may be collected by the Egypt specialist.

My intention is not to involve the reader in a detailed study of all three issues, as McNeille's articles are still perfectly valid, and to repeat all of his observations would require an inordinate amount of space. I will, therefore, concern myself only with an analysis of the new facts, touching lightly on the previously published data when they are pertinent.

THE LARGE 'MIM'/SMALL 'MIM' MIXUP

While engaged in a photographic study of the 1915 surcharge, it became unquestionably apparent to me that the Arabic letters 'mim' were not identical in all positions of the setting. There were indeed two types of 'mim', each from a different font of type. This occurrence was apparently the result of a mixing together of the letters of two styles of type, the typographer selecting them at random in setting up his original matrix for the production of the overprinting forme. Because of their appearance, I have termed them the Large Mim and the Small Mim. Their characteristics are as follows:

Large Mim (fig. 2) - The body of the letter is larger than that of its counterpart, being somewhat squared in appearance. The foot is usually thin at the point where it joins the body.

If a diagonal line is drawn along the back of the body of the letter, and a horizontal line is drawn from the base of the foot, on the same plane as the surcharge itself; the angle formed by the two lines is 69 degrees. This angle causes the Large Mim to stand higher in relation to the rest of the Arabic word than does its counterpart.

Small Mim (fig. 3) - The body of the letter is smaller, with a rounded appearance. The foot appears to be thicker where it joins the body.

The angle formed by the two lines drawn as previously described is only 60 degrees. This lesser angle causes the Small Mim to appear shorter than its counterpart, in that it fails to stand as high in relation to the rest of the Arabic word.

At first glance, the differences may not be readily perceived, but a few moments spent in comparison will accustom the eye to them.

Having made the discovery, I proceeded to examine examples of all of the overprinted stamps of Egypt, with startling results. To my astonishment, I found that

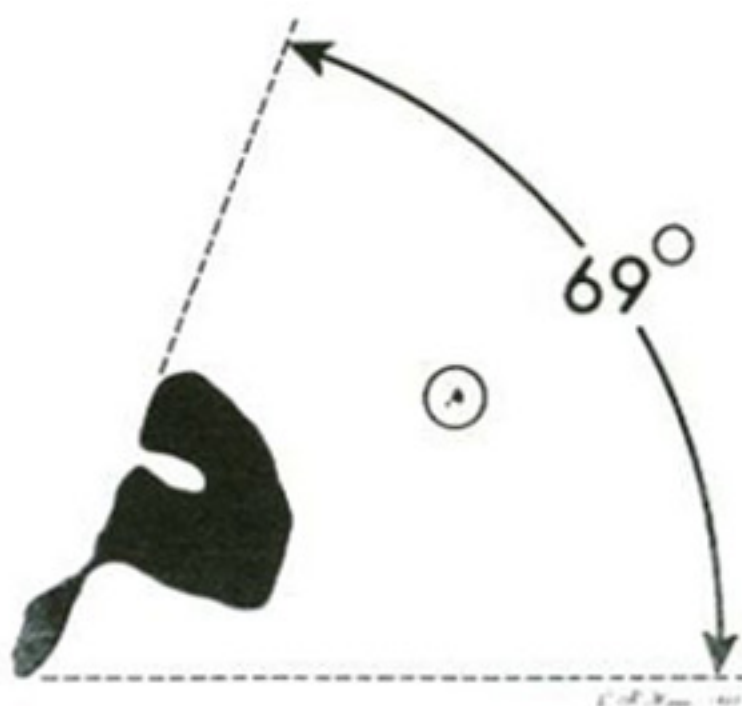


Fig. 2 - The Large Mim, enlarged 15.5 times (actual size letter shown in circle).

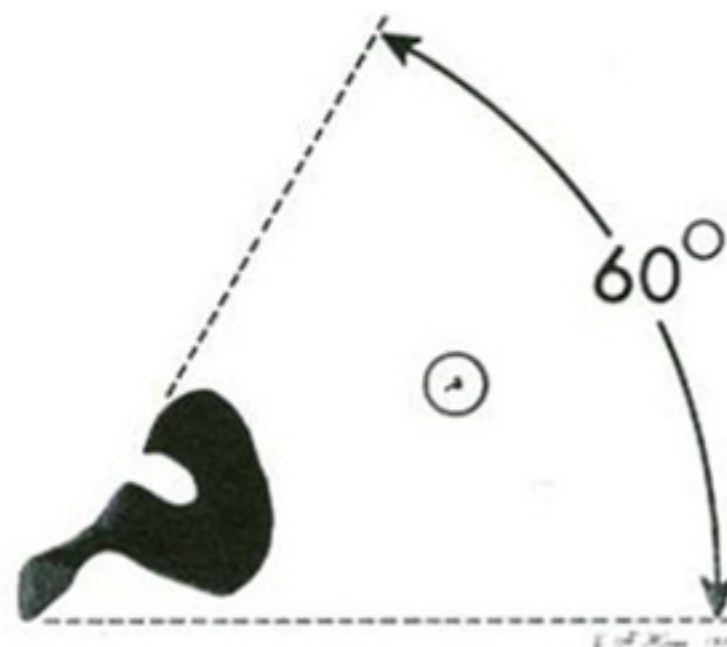


Fig. 3 - The Small Mim, enlarged 15.5 times (actual size letter shown in circle).

the same mixup of letters had occurred in the Official issues of 1922-3 and 1924. What was originally a casual observation had developed into a discovery of major significance!

The most puzzling question that comes to mind is that of McNeille's failure to note the two different letters. With all of the concentrated study that he accorded the three issues, it seems amazing that he did not recognize that there were two styles of 'mim'. One would theorize that he, being a Westerner used to the alphabet of his birth, did not notice the subtle differences in the two Arabic letters. It is a fact, however, that he lived and died in Egypt, and was most certainly accustomed to her language. Such an oversight on his part will never be explained.

What indeed is the significance of the discovery, and what can the study of the respective positions of the two letters in the various settings of the three issues tell the philatelist? To answer this question, I shall treat each issue separately.

THE OCTOBER 1915 2M ON 3M SURCHARGE

Typographically surcharged by the Government Printing Works, Boulac, the issue was produced to make up a temporary shortage of 2m stamps (the domestic postcard rate). Inscribed "2 Milliemes" in French and Arabic, the overprinted stamps were widely used over a rather short period of time. The overprinting forme, of which there was only one, was composed of two blocks of 100 images each (10x10), separated by a horizontal gutter. The 3m De la Rue stamp of 1914 was employed, 200 stamps being surcharged in a single pass through the printing press.

Studying the setting, one can identify the different types of surcharge in a horizontal row, each being different from the next by virtue of the alignment of the French and Arabic with one another. These ten original types are repeated vertically in the setting twenty times. It is obvious that an original matrix of ten individually set clichés was stereotyped repeatedly in order to produce the printing surface. The ten types are further separated into two groups - those with Large Mim and those with Small Mim. The former is found on types 1-3, 5-7 and 10, and the latter shows itself on types 4, 8 and 9. Although it is difficult to distinguish the ten types by nature of the subtle changes in alignment, the task becomes easier with the added knowledge that there are two different Arabic letters to look for. One can easily satisfy himself as to the method of production of the printing forme simply by following the constant relationship of Large Mim to Small Mim vertically down the sheet of stamps. Figure 4 illustrates the constant matrix of ten types, those positions with Large Mim being shaded. Figure 5 illustrates a twice-size block of four (types 9 and 10) with 8x insets showing Small Mim and Large Mim respectively.

Given the positions of the two different letters on the sheet, it follows that the ratio of Large Mim to Small Mim is 7 to 3 for the entire issue. Figure 6 illustrates clearly that ratio, the shaded areas once again denoting the Large Mim.

It now becomes a much easier task for the specialist to locate the position of a given stamp or multiple on the sheet, simply by observing the configuration of the 'mim'. Identification of forged inverted surcharges (of which there are many) becomes less of an effort, as the majority of bogus examples seen by me to date have a 'mim' that matches neither of the genuine configurations. There is one very dangerous forgery of the invert which appears to have been made from the same type-face as

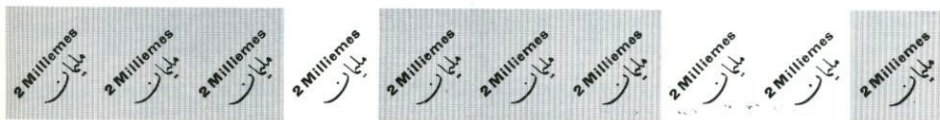


Fig. 4 - The 10 types of the matrix (1915), shaded positions having Large Mim.

the originals, and which exhibits a perfect Small Mim. When compared, however, to each of the three types to which it could correspond in the genuine setting, it fails to match any of them with respect to the alignment of the two lines of the surcharge.

THE 1922-3 "O.H.E.M.S." OVERPRINTS

Typographically overprinted in English and Arabic by the Government Printing Works, Boulac, on the Harrison and Sons regular issue stamps of 1921-3, the issue consists of 1m brown, 2m vermilion, 3m orange, 4m green, 5m pink, 10m deep blue, 10m carmine, 15m blue (two types) and 50m red violet. The initials "O.H.E.M.S." signify "On His Egyptian Majesty's Service", while the Arabic portion of the overprint means "The Royal Egyptian Government". There were four settings used to print the smaller stamps, and two settings used for the 50m value. Each setting consisted of a forme of 100 images applied to panes of 100 stamps. The settings are as follows:

Setting A - Used for 1m, 5m, 10m carmine and 15m (the 2nd type illustrated in fig. 1).

Setting B - Used for 4m, 5m, 10m carmine and 15m (the 1st type illustrated in fig. 1). McNeille claims that other 15m exists, but I've not seen it.

Setting C - Used for 10m carmine and 15m (2nd type).

Setting D - Used for 1m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m, 10m blue and 15m (2nd type).

Setting E - Used for 50m.

Setting F - Used for 50m.

Examining full panes of the first four settings, as well as singles and small blocks of the 50m value (of which I've been unable to locate large blocks or full panes), it is obvious that both the Large Mim and the Small Mim occur in all of the printings. In fig. 7 a twice-size block of four may be seen, the top left stamp showing the Small Mim (with 8x inset at left), and the top right stamp showing the Large Mim (with 8x inset at right). The lower stamps are both with Small Mim. The Large Mim occurs in each setting as follows:

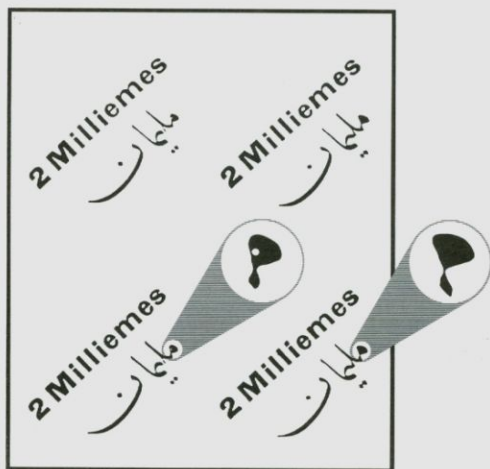
Setting A (fig. 8) - Positions #5-8, 17, 23-4, 26, 28, 32-7, 42, 49, 54-5, 59, 62-6, 76-7, 79-80, 84, 86-7, 90, 92-3, 98 and 100 - a total of 37 out of 100.

Setting B (fig. 9) - Positions #1-5, 7, 12, 14-5, 20, 23, 25-6, 28, 36, 39-41, 43-4, 47, 52, 60, 62, 64, 66, 70, 73, 75, 80, 82-3, 85, 87, 94 and 96-7 - a total of 37 out of 100.

Setting C (fig. 10) - Positions #1-2, 6-7, 12, 16-9, 21, 23, 31-2, 37, 44, 48-9, 54, 56, 61, 71-2, 74-5, 77-8, 81-2, 85-9, 93, 95 and 99 - a total of 36 out of 100.

Setting D (fig. 11) - Positions #2, 7, 12, 14, 17, 19, 23, 25, 28, 30, 32-3, 35, 37-8, 40, 44, 49, 52, 57, 62, 64, 67, 69, 73, 75, 78, 80, 82-3, 85, 87-8, 90, 94 and 99 - a total of 36 out of 100.

Settings E and F - although I have not yet seen complete panes of this 50m value, it is certain that each of the sett-



E. P. Koss 1977

Fig. 5 - The two types of 'mim' as they occur in 1915.

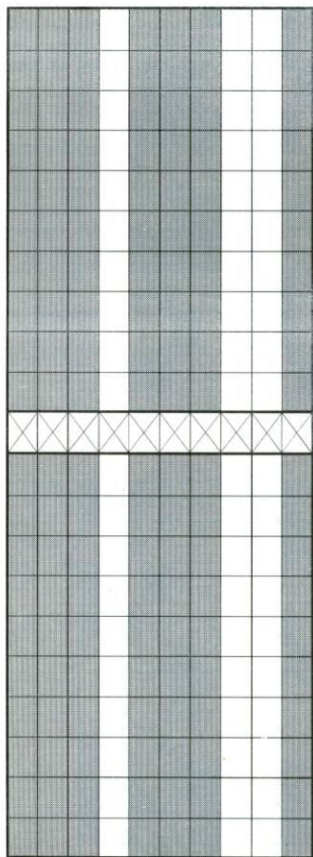


Fig. 6 - The 1915 setting, shaded blocks being Large Mim.

for the stereotyping of the four quadrants of setting D. McNeille disagreed, even though two major, constant varieties found in positions #93 (the "feeble stop after M") and #94 (the "lowered dots of Arabic 'ya'") of B are repeated in these same positions of the quadrant four times in D. Dismissing this fact as a coincidence, McNeille refused to accept Byam's theory on the grounds that another major, constant variety of the quadrant as it appears in the B setting (position #54, the "missing dots of Arabic 'ya'") was not repeated in the quadrants of the D setting.

Had McNeille and Byam known of the Large Mim/Small Mim, the controversy would have evaporated. Byam was indeed correct, as we can see by examining the positions of the large Mim (shaded areas) in that quadrant of setting B, comparing them to the four quadrants of setting D. They are identical! This can hardly be a matter of coincidence.

Why that particular quadrant of setting B was chosen is difficult to say; It is

ings contained both forms of 'mim'. Stamps from setting E may be distinguished by the fact that there is a space of .6mm between the top two lines of the overprint. Those from setting F have a space of 1.6mm between those two lines (see fig. 1 for illustrations of stamps from each of the two settings).

Noting the number of Large Mim stamps in the various settings of this issue, we see that the ratio of Large Mim/Small Mim has nearly reversed from what it was in the 1915 2m/3m surcharge, the Small Mim being now the more plentiful of the two types, by a margin of 13-14 stamps in each setting. It is interesting (and most likely purely coincidental) that the number of Large Mim stamps varies only by one example throughout setting A, B and C. Each of these three formes were composed of 100 individually type-set clichés, rather than having been created by the stereotyping of a master matrix, as in 1915. This is borne out by the fact that no two positions on any given setting are the same with respect to the spacings of the overprint or the varieties of broken, misplaced and missing components of the overprint. There may be some connection between these three formes, in that some of them show varieties that seem to be common to one another, but much further study is needed in order to detail that connection, if it indeed exists.

The case of setting D is altogether different with respect to its arrangement and the manufacture of the forme from which it was printed. As McNeille has stated in his study of the issue, this forme was not created from 100 individually type-set clichés. His statement that the overprint was "set up" in a block of 25 (5x5) clichés, and was subsequently reproduced four times in order to form the actual printing plate of 100 is only partially true. It is necessary to examine the complete settings of B and D to see why (figs. 12 and 13).

At the time of McNeille's writing, there was a friendly controversy between him and Dr. Byam, the most revered of all Egypt philatelists, regarding the role played by setting B in the creating of setting D. Byam claimed that the lower left quadrant of 25 stamps of setting B was used as a master

possible that the rest of the plate was worn to a greater degree, or that this particular area was merely chosen at random. Setting D is the most prolific for errors and varieties within the forme, the only true error in the entire issue occurring in position #38, the "two stops after H, no stop after S" (note shaded circle on fig. 12). Perhaps the lower left quadrant presented a less of a task to the person whose responsibility it was to repair the type-matter. At any rate, several corrections/changes occurred before the stereotyping of the four D quadrants:

- A. Position #4 of the quadrant - Missing dots of 'ya' are replaced.
- B. Position #6 - Raised 'O' is lowered.
- C. Position #24 - The first Arabic 'ya', as well as the four letters to its right, has been moved to the right, leaving a gap between the 'ta' and the 'ya'.
- D. Some movement of individual clichés, or of lines of individual clichés, has occurred, either for aesthetic reasons, or as a result of the handling of the clichés when removing them from the chase into which they were bound (The latter is almost certainly the reason, and is probably why the gap appeared in position #24).

As these changes occurred before the stereotyping, they are each repeated four times in setting D, once in each quadrant.

Before leaving the "O.H.E.M.S." overprints, it should be stated that there are two states each of settings B and D. The B setting illustrated is the first state, with the Arabic 'hah' on the middle line of the overprint complete in all positions (used only for the 5m value). The second state of B has the right edge of that letter broken off in position #67 (used for the 4m, 10m and 15m), an apparent result of damage to the printing surface. The D setting illustrated is the first state, in which there are few defective letters to be seen throughout the setting (seen only on the 5m). In the other state of D, there are numerous broken and deformed letters, all of which appear to be the result of bubbles in the stereotyping mold (seen on all values common to the setting but the 5m). It would therefore appear that there were not one, but two complete formes for the D printing, the second being a poorly stereotyped copy of the first. More study must be done, however, in order to confirm this theory. Certainly, the obvious means by which the D forme was produced from the B forme, as shown by the Large Mim/Small Mim placement, will tend to disprove another of McNeille's theories - that the stamps printed by the D were the first to appear.



E. H. Koss 1976

Fig. 7 - Both types of 'mim' occur once again in 1922-3.

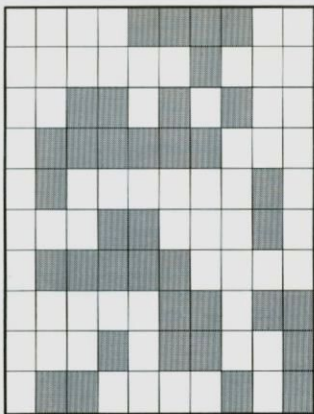


Fig. 8 - 1922-3, Setting A.
Shaded blocks with Large Mim

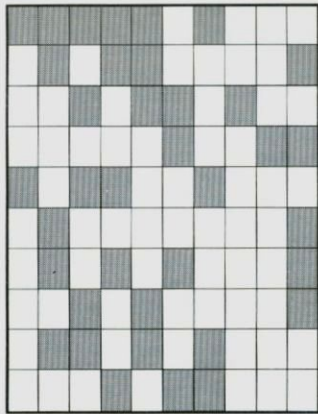


Fig. 9 - 1922-3, Setting B.

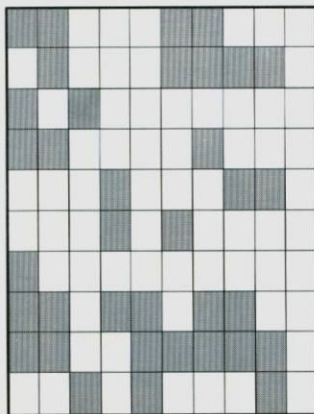


Fig. 10 - 1922-3, Setting C.

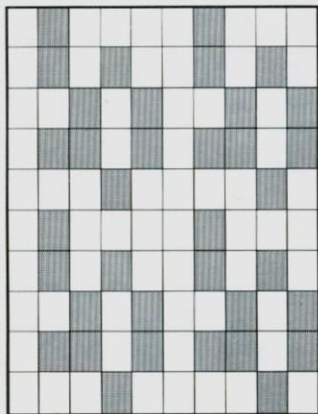


Fig. 11 - 1922-3, Setting D.

THE 1924 ARABIC OVERPRINTED OFFICIALS

Typographically overprinted in Arabic only, with the word "Ameery" (roughly translated as "Governmental"), on the Harrison and Sons photogravure Fuad portrait stamps of 1923, the issue consists of 1m orange, 2m black, 3m brown, 4m green, 5m chestnut, 10m rose, 15m blue and 50m blue green (color of overprint - black on all values but the 2m, which is in red). The work is said to have been performed by the Survey of Egypt, but there is little doubt in my mind, given the similarities in the printing to that of the previous two issues detailed in this paper, that the printer was indeed the Government Printing Works, Boulac.

There are five settings, or more accurately, printings, known for the issue, three of them being for the small stamps, and two for the larger, 50m values. Each printing was applied to full panes of 100 stamps. They are found as follows:

[illegible]

Fig. 12 - The complete setting B of 1922-3. Outlined block of 25 was used to produce setting D.

Printing A-1 - Used for all of the small values.

Printing A-2 - Used for the 50m.

Printing B - Used for the 1m, 2m, 3m, 4m, and 15m stamps (said by McNeille to exist on the 5m, but this is a mistake).

Printing C-1 - Used for the 5m and 10m.

Printing C-2 - Used for the 50m.

Examining full panes of printings B and C-1, as well as the only recorded full pane of the 50m C-2, I find that the Large Mim still occurs in combination with the Small Mim, but with a greatly decreased frequency than in the previous two issues. As for printing A-1 (and consequently, A-2), of which I have examined several sheets, every position of the 100 exhibits the Small Mim! The larger counterpart has completely disappeared. Figure 14 illustrates a block of 4 overprints (positions #2-3, 12-

3 of printing C-1), the lower left stamp showing a Large Mim (with 8x inset), and the lower right stamp (with 8x inset), as well as the upper two stamps, showing the Small Mim (Note that the upper right stamp shows a larger Arabic 'ya' than the others, a fact that will be dealt with in upcoming paragraphs). The occurrence of the Large Mim is as follows for the five printings:

Printing A-1 and A-2 (fig. 15) - No Large Mim is found in any of the 100 positions. A-2 is made from the same type-matter as A-1, the 100 individual clichés of the forme having been moved to wider spacing in order to accommodate the larger stamp.

Printing B (fig. 16) - Positions #1, 5, 12, 21, 27, 32, 35, 42, 46, 50, 88 and 99 - a total of only 12 out of 100. Note that the variety, Large Ya is found in 5 positions, namely #3, 17-8, 24 and 27. Note also that in position #27, the two varieties, Large Mim and Large Ya, occur together!

Printing C-1 and C-2 (fig. 17) - The same 12 positions exhibit the Large Mim. C-2 is

made from the same type-matter as C-1, the 100 individual clichés having been moved to wider spacing, as was the case for A-2. Note that Large Ya is found only in position #3, the other 4 examples of this letter having been replaced with the smaller version. Consequently, the Large Mim/Large Ya combination does not occur.

It has long been an established fact that printings C-1 and C-2 were made from the same forme as printing B. After that forme had been respaced in some areas, and after 4 of the original 5 Large Ya errors had been corrected. The Large Ya variety is one that is actively sought by specialists, especially in the case of the 5m and 50m stamps, which were produced only from the corrected (C-1 and C-2, respectively) settings (the 10m stamp was produced in greater quantities, and thus is not nearly so rare as the other two). With the advent of the discovery of the Large Mim, we now have another variety that should be actively sought - the Large Mim/Large Ya combination, found only on 20% of the already scarce 1m, 2m, 3m, 4m and 15m values with Large Ya (See figs. 18 and 19).

Even the simple Large Mim by itself has become somewhat of a less-than-common variety, occurring on only 12% of the B, C-1 and C-2 stamps. Consequently, as all of the values of the issue were also printed by the A-1 and A-2 forme, on which there were none of that variety, that percentage becomes even more greatly reduced for the entire issue. A scan of any quantity of loose stamps of the issue will reveal that few, if any, are to be found with the Large Mim. The 5m stamp with that variety is to be prized when it shows up, as the quantity of this value printed from the C-1 setting is known to be rather small.

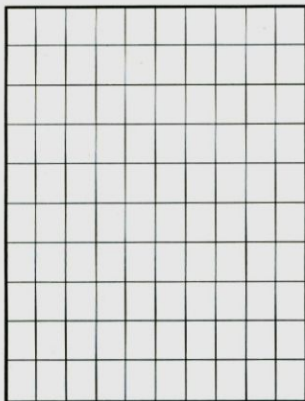


Fig. 15 - 1924, Printing A-1,
A-2. No Large Mim.

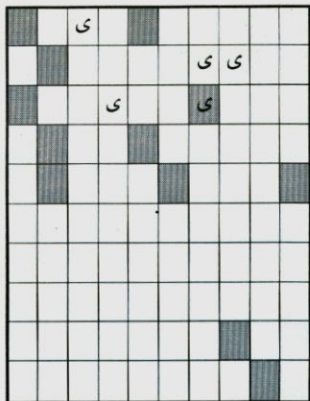


Fig. 16 - 1924, Printing B.
(Large Mim in shaded blocks)

Not having any specific knowledge as to the chronology of the respective printings, I am under the theory that they do not follow the order of the letters assigned to them by McNeille. As we have already seen, the occurrence of the Large Mim has become greatly reduced in proportion to that of the Small Mim with each succeeding issue. This, in my opinion, is a result of the gradual using up of all of the former, until the printers were left with nothing but the latter. I therefore would list the order of the printings as B, C-1, C-2 and finally, A-1 and A-2.

The difference between the Large Mim and the Small Mim may seem minute to some collectors, but they are noticeably different enough to be identifiable as to their specific positions on the sheet without the aid of a magnifier. Any single copy of any stamp of the three issues involved may be easily distinguished as to which type of 'mim' it bears. It would therefore seem to me that any future printings of the Zeheri Catalogue must include, if not a separate listing of the two types, then at least a mention that they exist, and a description of their characteristics. It is imperative that such an important and intriguing chain of varieties does not go unrecorded.

Thanks to Dr. Peter A.S. Smith, Dr. D.C. Jordan and Mr. J. Kassab for the loan of material pertinent to this study. A special thanks to Mr. Ibrahim Chaftar, who has set an example for all of us to follow, by his unceasing dedication to the study of, and the sharing of knowledge about, the many facets that make up the gem that is Egyptian Philately.

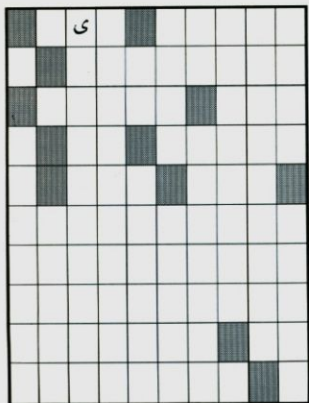


Fig. 17 - 1924, Printing C-1,
C-2.

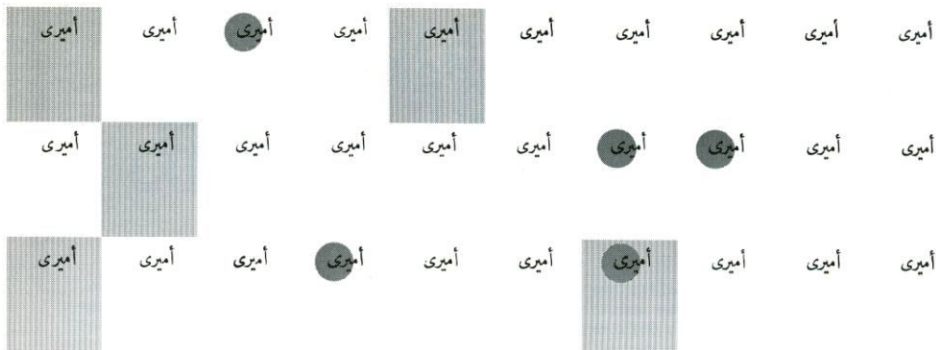


Fig. 18 - 1924, Printing B - The top three rows of the sheet, showing large 'Mim' in shaded squares, Large Ya in shaded circles. Both occur together in position #27.

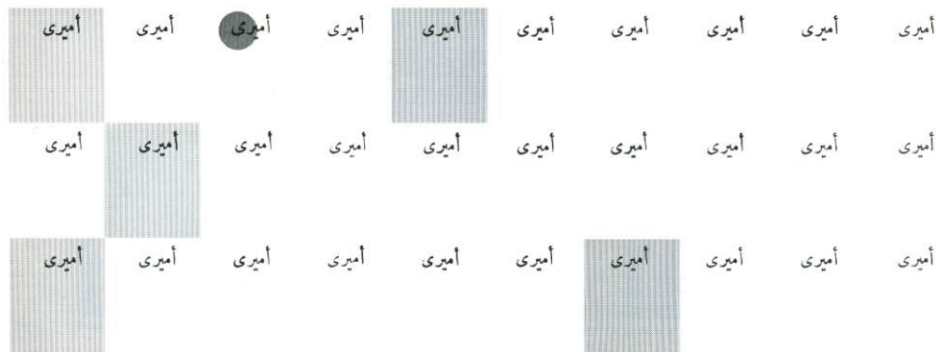


Fig. 19 - 1924, Printing C-1, C-2 - The top three rows of the sheet. Four of the Large 'Ya' letters have been corrected, leaving only position #3. Large 'Mim' and Large 'Ya' no longer are found together in position number 27.

WE BUY AND SELL EVERYTHING CONNECTED TO
ISRAEL AND JUDAICA

*Israel, Palestine, Forerunners, & Interim period
M.H.N., Tabs, Used, Covers, Major Errors &
All Specialized Material*

WE ARE INTERESTED IN BUYING COLLECTIONS OF
U.S., CANADA, G.B., WESTERN EUROPE AND
GENERAL FOREIGN

"WE ALWAYS PAY CASH"

Mosden Stamp Co., Inc.



232 East 54th Street
(Between 2nd & 3rd Avenues)
New York, New York 10022
Cable: Emosen Newyork
Phone (212) 758-7818

SYRIA: The Gédéon and the High Commission overprints on France

By Howard Lewin

The fifth series of issues for Syria was the first in Syrian currency - centimes and piastres. The initial four series, overprinted either on stamps of France or upon those of French Offices in the Levant, were in Egyptian currency - millimes and piastres. As with two of the four prior issues, the overprints read "O.M.F." (Occupation Militaire Française), together with "Syrie" and the new denominations;

This fifth series was initially issued in May 1920: the first printing by Gédéon in Beirut, overprinted upon stamps of France. The basic French stamps used were of four types: 1c, 2c and 3c of the Blanc type; 5c, 10c and 25c of the Sower type with solid background; 15c of the Sower type with ruled background; 40c, 50c, 1F and 5F being the bicolored Liberty and Peace higher values.

The Gédéon printing appears in two different types:

- Type I: the "e" of "Syrie" is open, the "y" is long. The overprint is 15½ mm long and 15 mm high. The prime identifying feature is the 2 mm spacing between "Syrie" and the figure of value. Type I is in the initial printing starting 1 May 1920.
- Type II: the "e" of "Syrie" is open, the "y" is long. The overprint is 15½ mm long and 14 mm high. The spacing between "Syrie" and the figure of value is but 1 mm. Type II is from the impressions from June 1920 until January 1921.

A particularly interesting feature of the early Gédéon issues appears in the three lowest values: 25c/1c, 50c/2c and 75c/3c. Due to the unfamiliarity of the natives typesetters, "centimes" rather than the proper "centimes" was set. These are true errors, but they are not rare. as the table will indicate. The "error" was not corrected until the Type II printing of these three values in July 1920.

In January 1921, the High Commission in Beirut had this series reprinted for the third time. This H-C type is easily distinguished from the Gédéon types. The



Figure 1 - First 'S' of Piastres inverted.

Inverted overprint.

spacing is 1 mm, the dimensions are 15½ mm by 14 mm, but the "e" of "Syrie" is closed, as in most type faces, and the "y" is shorter.

The Scott catalog listings confuse this fifth issue with several which are similar and which were produced much later. Their footnote following their number 53 implies that the entire series as they list it appears in two types, differentiated only by the spacing. There is no mention made of the Gédéon and H-C printings with their characteristic differences.

The High Commission printing was produced in very large quantities. It must be recalled that at this time in Near East postal history, the issues of Syria were for "Greater Syria," which encompasses Lebanon and other areas in addition to Syria proper.

The following table provides the available items by each of the three types, with quantities issued and a cross check between the Scott and Yvery & Tellier listings:

		<u>Y & T</u>	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Gédéon I</u>	<u>Gédéon II</u>	<u>High Commission</u>	
25c/1c	(1	31	31	132,200	not issued	not issued	(2
50c/2c	(1	32	32	188,250	not issued	not issued	(2
75c/3c	(1	33	33	29,410	not issued	not issued	(2
1Pi/5c (red)		34	34	25,000	not issued	not issued	
1Pi/5c (black)		35	35	105,000	749,000 (3	unknown number	
2Pi/10c		36	39	143,000	not issued	not issued	
2Pi/25c		37	40	not issued	468,400	unknown number	
3Pi/25c		38	43	193,370	not issued	not issued	
5Pi/15c		39	45	25,000	20,700	unknown number	
10Pi/40c		40	47	9,000	9,500	unknown number	
25Pi/50c		41	49	6,000	4,690	unknown number	
50Pi/1F		42	51	3,000	3,595	unknown number	
100Pi/5F (black)		43	53	not issued	750	unknown number	
100Pi/5F (red)		44	52	1,500	2,858	not issued	

(1 These are the stamps with the "Centimes" spelling

(2 The three low values with the corrected "Centiemes" spelling were printed by Gédéon in Type II (open "e") and by the High Commission (closed "e"). A tabulation follows, in the same format as the prior table.

(Centieme spelling)	<u>Y & T</u>	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Gédéon II</u>	<u>High Commission</u>
25c/1c light grey	45a)	56	450,000	not issued
grey black	45b)		275,000	unknown number
50c/2c brown lilac	46a)	59	600,000	unknown number
reddish lilac	46b)		450,000	not issued
75c/3c red orange	47a)	62	30,000	not issued
orange	47b)		unknown number	not issued

The High Commission printing of the "centieme" values also produced the error, 50c/1c grey black, The number produced is not known, and although the entire group was to have been destroyed, the item is not scarce, and is even known postally used.

- (3) The Gebara Specialized Syria-Lebanon Catalog states the total issued of this value to be 489,880: significantly smaller than reported in the Yvert & Tellier Specialized.

From the tabulation, it is clear that many of the stamps are in the scarce to definitely rare category, and a comparison with the Scott catalog prices will confirm how unrealistic their prices are. It is understandable that their figures may be based upon demand, but when the numbers issued are observed, it is suggested that a comprehensive review of catalog "values" be undertaken. Scott prices for Syria have been practically static for a number of years.

Further, those stamps which were subsequently overprinted a second time with the "fleuron," either in red or in black, were from the Gédéon Type II printing (Scott numbers 64 - 81, Yvert & Tellier 48 - 56). Therefore, the quantities in the tables must be reduced by the usage for the "fleuron" issues, yielding even fewer items than indicated.

The first series of Airmail stamps were also overprinted on three of the stamps of this fifth issue, and these quantities are also to be deducted. This issue, Scott and Yvert & Tellier number 1 - 3, were produced in the following quantities:

	<u>Gédéon</u>	<u>High Commission</u>
1Pi/5c (black overprint)	3,000	2,000
5Pi/15c	1,500	2,000
10Pi/40c	1,500	2,000

There are no available figures as to the distribution of the Airmail on Types I or II of the Gédéon basic stamps. However, a guide to relative scarcity of the two types is given in the specialized catalog, wherein Type II has an incremental value of 155%, 150% and 125% over the Type I. The High Commission basic items are valued the same as the commoner of the Gédéon based stamps. None are plentiful, since a maximum of 3500 complete sets were issued.

Referring to the basic issue once more, there are many major varieties: inverted overprints, double overprints, various missing letters, missing or misplaced periods, and even misspellings (e.g., "PIASRTES" for "PIASTRES"). A particularly interesting error shows the first "S" of "PIASTRES" inverted. Some may be found on ordinary as well as G. C. paper, and Millésimes pairs are infrequently seen (see Fig. 1 for varieties).

One of the rarest of the major varieties is exclusive to the Type I overprints in the cliché of 50 settings of the overprint which was produced on the sheet (portion) of 50 stamps (2 blocks each 5 x 5, separated by a gutter), one of the individual settings is in the 1 mm spacing. A single stamp cannot be differentiated from one of Type II, but pairs or larger multiples establish the validity of the error: these are exceedingly rare (see Fig. 2, bottom, for example).

Some of the more interesting minor varieties include major shifts of the overprint. These occur primarily in the Type I issue, due to the small size of the sheet used for overprinting, and fewer of this type of variety appear in the later edit-

ions, where larger sheets were used (Fig. 3).

The fifth series is still inexpensive enough to be available to interested collectors and sufficiently complex to be intriguing.



ABOVE - Figure 3 illustrating shifted overprint.

LEFT - Figure 2 showing inverted 'S' in Centiemes.

Bottom - Note difference in spacing.



POSTAL COVERS

mail bid sales

"COVER THE WORLD"

ALWAYS INTERESTING "ARAB" COVERS



For catalog send \$1.00 to:

Theo. van Dam
Box 26, Brewster, NY 10509

ITALIAN MARITIME MARKINGS USED ON COVERS FROM WESTERN ARABIA

by Randall Baker

During the time of the Hejaz Kingdom (June 1916 - December 1925) mail was carried between the Arab ports of Jeddah (for Mecca) and Yanbo (for Medina) and the Egyptian port of Port Taufiq by the Khedivial Steamship Lines. This service was provided free for the Hejazis as a result of one of those wartime incentives offered by the British in Egypt to their new allies across the Red Sea. I have no evidence of mail from the Hejaz ever having been cancelled on board ship, though covers are known where Hejaz adhesives have received the familiar straight-line boxed *PAQUEBOT* marking of Egypt (See illustration no. 1).

The Italians entered the picture in 1925 when mail from Mecca was no longer able to exit through the port of Jeddah following the capture of Mecca by the Saudis, the hold over Jeddah remaining in the hands of the Hashemites. I have outlined the routing of mail via Qunfudhah and Massaua elsewhere*, but it appears that it was at this time that the link between the Nejd (Saudi) postal system and the Italians developed.

Jeddah fell to the Saudis in December in 1925, and the mail once more reverted to the usual Jeddah - Port Taufiq route. The Khedivial Line, I suspect, took this opportunity to relieve itself of the free mail burden and re-negotiate a contract for mails. Perhaps this is why, suddenly, and on one occasion only, an Italian maritime marking appears on covers from the Hejaz.

A batch of covers posted in Jeddah in February 1926, addressed to Albert Eid, the Cairene philatelist, all bear the marking I illustrated as Figure 2. All known

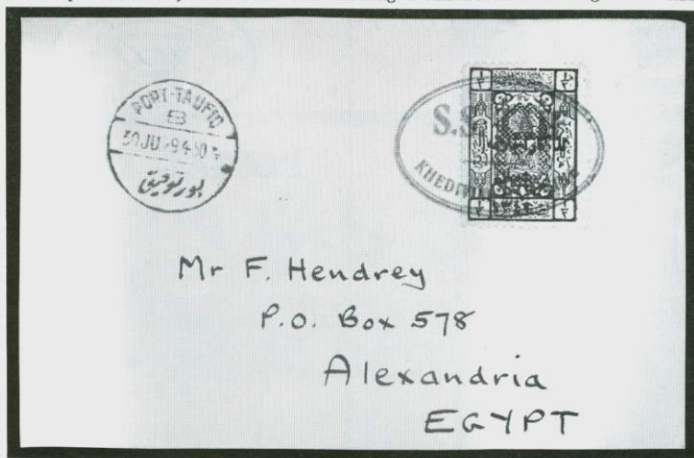


Figure 1

Unusual cover with S.S. TAIF/KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE cancellation on Scott # L43. A cover in the same handwriting and addressed to the same party, but bearing Sudan stamps recently appeared in a New York auction. It was dated fifteen days before this cover.



Figure 2 Cover addressed to Albert Eid the Cairene philatelist. Note the marking on the bottom left of cover. The marking is illustrated below.

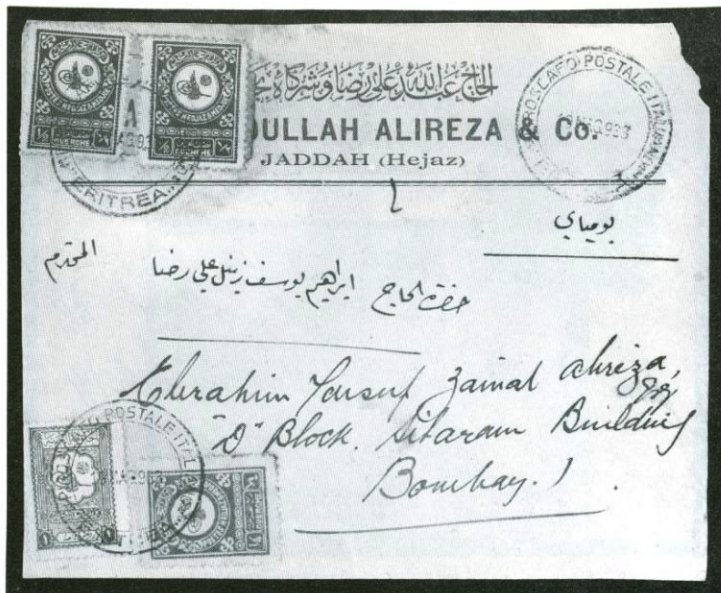


Figure 3

copies of this marking, which is struck in blue, bear the date 25-2-1926 and the name of the vessel, the "SASSARI". The marking is in the form of a transit strike as the adhesives have already been cancelled by the strike of the accepting post office.

In 1933, another mark, this time in black (Fig. 3) appears for a moment on Arab covers and then is not seen again. The vessel concerned in this case is the "ERITREA" and the marking is seen on a cover sent from Jeddah to Bombay. The difference between this strike and that used by the "SASSARI" is that, in this case, the mark is used to cancel the stamps. In fact, there are no Arab markings whatsoever on this cover, though it bears only Hejaz-Nejd stamps. On the reverse of the cover is the cachet of a well-known Jeddah firm of shipping agents. The stamps are cancelled by the "ERITREA" marking on the 19th of May and the transit marks are: *PORT TAUFIQ*, 22 MAY and *PORT SAID TRAFFIC*, 22 MAY, 3:25 p.m. There are no Indian markings.

* Baker, P.R. "The Capture of al-Qunfudhah by Ibn Saud, *Philatelic Magazine*, May 19-75



Note the three examples of the marking illustrated in Figure 3. In this case, it is also used to cancel the stamps.

The Editor would like to thank Baron Jakob von Uexkull of the Isle of Man who provided the illustrations for this article from his collection.

This article previously appeared in the RANDOM NOTES of the Arabian Philatelic Association.

EGYPT

Want Lists Filled From Stock
(Mint Only)

Most 20th Century Issues
Available
Prompt Service

PAUL D. FRANK

P.O. Box 100

West Danby, N.Y. 14896

JOHN A. NICOLINI jr

AEROGRAMMES - old & new issues - WORLD-WIDE

BOUGHT & SOLD

Free Bi-Monthly descriptive new issue
● listings for all postal stationery sent ●
upon request.

P.O. Box 1220 — Duluth, Georgia 30136

Yemen "Booklet Panes"

by Blair D. Stannard

Arab World collectors may be puzzled upon finding what appear to be booklet panes of several 1952 Yemen issues. These "panes" are actually proofs and imperfs of several different designs executed in 1952 at the State Printing Works in Vienna, Austria.

The "panes" were subsequently "issued" in Beirut, Lebanon as the result of some back-door dealing. A Mr. Kablawy, the postal advisor to Yemen and an agent for a Beirut stamp firm, even had a supply sent through the mails. A New York wholesaler, who dealt with other unlisted Yemen items, handled them in the States. Several of these proofs have been grouped together and stapled into booklets, but single "panes" are also seen.



Palace of the Rock



Accession of King Ahmed



Walls of Ibb



Commemoration of Victory

The stamps in question also exist imperf. The following designs have been seen and undoubtedly others exist.

Palace of the Rock

Scott #78
Gibbons #92
Michel #139

Walls of Ibb

Scott #79
Gibbons #93
Michel #140

Accession of King Ahmed

Scott #80
Gibbons #88
Michel #143

Comm. of Victory

Scott #81
Gibbons #90
Michel #145

An unissued "Universal Postal Union 1874-1949" set was also made into booklets. The design is similar to the accession issue.

20 Bogshas

Frame: red-brown
Oval: carmine
Inset: green

1 Imadi

Frame: blue
Oval: carmine
Inset: brown

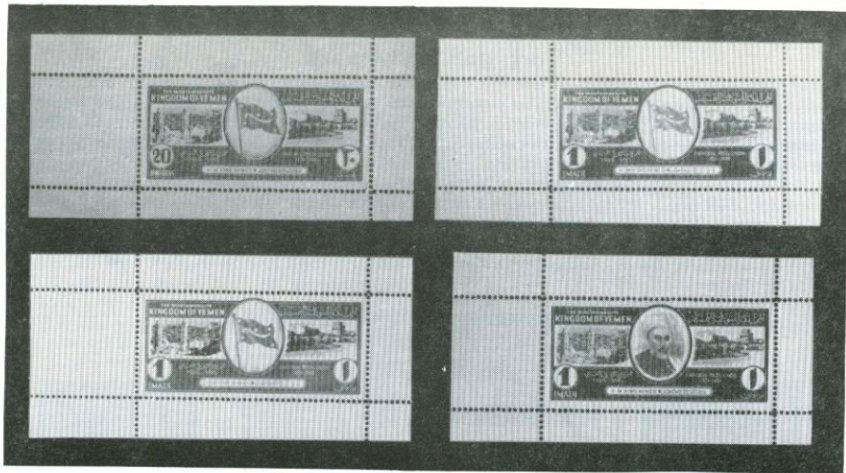
1 Imadi

Frame: red-brown
Oval: carmine
Inset: green

1 Imadi

Frame: blue
Oval: brown*
Inset: green

*Oval portrays the Imam. All other portray the flag.



The Universal Postal Union 1874-1949

The following letter was sent to the Editor on letterhead printed INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA:

May 25, 1979

Dear Mr. Courtney

We would like to inform you that as Palestinians we do not consider our liberating forces as mere "terrorists" and we do not take lightly the article you allowed to be published on Archbishop Capucci. There was nothing philatelic about the article; it was merely intended to defame the character of a man who risked his life for what he believed in. The reporting about the character of this man is an outright lie like all other lies and anti-Palestinian propaganda rampant in the American press. The nameless article could only have been written by an Israeli and an ardent Zionist.

We hope under your editorship THE ARAB WORLD PHILATELIST will maintain objectivity and will not slowly turn into a vehicle of pro-Israeli and anti-Palestinian propaganda like other Western media.

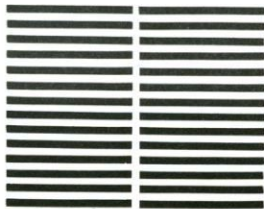
Sincerely yours,
(signed)
Dr. Elias Kavar

The article in question was written by the Editor, who is neither an Israeli nor an ardent Zionist. On two occasions he has served as a volunteer teacher in Jordan where his annual salary did not cover the cost of transportation to and from the country.

(See the Premiere Issue for the article)



KUWAIT gutter pairs of Scott #291-8, seldom seen or advertised. The above set with folds on some of the perf lines recently sold for \$6.00 U.S. It is believed that they have been advertised in the past for about \$10.00 U.S.



FOR THE RECORD



ABU DHABI: On April 1, 1968 a new range of cancellers came into use. The above illustrated canceller is scarce because it is pictorial, portraying the old palace. The cancel is scarce as it was only in use for a few months before it was allegedly damaged while being used as a hammer. The editor has copies used on April 1, 1968 through August 24, 1968. All copies, other than the April 1st date (on an aerogram) which is in red, are black. Do other colors and later dates exist?

JORDAN (Scott #329) overprinted 'REVENUE' in Arabic and English. Note the misspelling of Revenue in English on the second stamp from the left in the second row. This multiple was purchased in the Jerusalem, Jordan main P.O. in December 1963, after two singles were seen by the Editor. It is believed that only one error per sheet exists.



ABOVE

Note the inverted 'S' on the stamp on the right and the length of the bars on the stamp on the left.

Top stamp on the left has bars closer to each other. Numerous minor differences can be found in the bars.



JORDAN surcharged in 1963 (Scott #423-7). Numerous varieties exist such as the inverted 'S' and the placement of the bars (in relationship to each other). Thanks to Burl C. Henry for bringing these to the attention of the Editor and for providing the photograph of the 5 fils value.



YEMEN (Scott #16 8b ovpt. with 1954-1373 and w/o 1954-1373). Also seen #19 16b ovpt. without dates and #22 with 30b ovpt. and dates. All of the above are in blocks of 6 with the numbers 268.30 in the bottom margins. Can anyone give the current value. Write the editor.

AUCTION RESULTS

POSTAL COVERS - MAIL BID SALE (May 7, 1979) Theo Van Dam, P.O. Box 26, Brewster, New York 10509. Next five catalogs \$5.00 . Catalogs are excellent reference material.

LOT #	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SOLD
248	ADEN pict/card, SS Narkunda, P&O, color w/Geo. V 1½d stamp to Canada, fine pmk circ. ADEN, PAQUEBOT w/lines Hosk. 1389, 1926	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
268	INDIA pict/card (Tibetan beggar) Edw. VII 1a on front, pmkd Rawalpindi '08 to Wash. DC, fine divided single ring "ADEN SEA POST B" F	20.00	20.00
284	PALESTINE Legal size env. ccd AMERICAN RED CROSS/COMMISSION TO PALESTINE franked w/No's 5,7 and two #9 pmkd "skeleton" APO SZ 41 12/5/18 (Kennedy & Crabb S10), 49x25 boxed cnes. h/s (K&C ECM 5), wrinkles bottom tears and usage, but a very rare item	150.00	70.00
295	SUDAN Reg'd env. KHARTOUM '07, w/four #22 to US heavy use	12.00	13.00
413	EGYPT P/card #1 from Thebes, pmkd. Alex. 1887 to US (mentions Pyramids and Sphinx!) London div. circle trans. pmk. - P/card #16 to TRIPOLI, pmkd CAIRO '10, add. Cairo-Port Said TPO and Port Said trans. marks, some spots but mostly fine (2)	15.00	7.00
414	MIX #37 on env. to GB '94 and US '07, - Col. Pict/card Suez Canal '23, - Farouk issues pmis HELIO-POLIS, MADI, etc. - FDC #217/9, 270/1 (mult.) to US. - #273/77 cens. to US '49, Mixed cond. (8)	15.00	13.00
415	Reg'd Env. ccd Private Secretary of King, cachet and cds Palace d'Addine and boxed reg'd pmk 4/14/49 to US, tape on back o/w F	10.00	NB
416	WWII US 6¢ stamped Env. pmkd GB "Egypt" 48 to Canada 4/17/44, on front vio. boxed RAF and circ. ME censor h/s, backst. Cairo meter "It Pays to Lend" and circ. Base APO 4 (Cairo), some wrinkles o/w F	25.00	NB
417	PALESTINE ovpts on env. N59, 65, 67 '58 pmkd GAZA local F/VF	10.00	15.00
438	ALGERIA Pict/card w/FRENCH 10¢ Sage, pmkd Biskra '01 to Germany	10.00	6.00
439	Env. ccd EXPO PHIL INT AFRIQUE duNORD, red pmk 5/4/30 and vio. cachet, unaddressed VF	10.00	8.00
444	Fr. MOROCCO Pict/cards (Mostly military scenes) 1907-9 from Beni-Abes, Casablanca, Oudjida, etc. var. mil. cachets and strtl. "Troupes Occupation" writing on back but not addressed F (12)	15.00	15.00

LOT#	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	SOLD
598	LIBYA Reg'd Env. "Step" pmk "Posta Milirare/ IV Divisione/Tripolitana" 5/8/1912 w/two Italian 25c stamps to US backstamped F	35.00	40.00
642	LEBANON WWII Cens. Pict/card to Cairo, (date not clear) light vio. Free French "PC" censor and clear vio oct ME cens. h/s. - To Switzer- land pink "Controle" label 14mm neg. vio. h/s "P/C-02-M/C" and red oval L.O.02 h/s (Vichy period). - Two to US white "Controle" labels magenta Free French C-P h/s Av-F (4)	25.00	12.00
807	YEMEN Reg'd. comm'l env. ccd vio Aden h/s. TAIZ reg'try h/s w/No's 37 and No. 70 w/h/s ovpt. on back, wrinkles, vert. fld. Av	20.00	21.00
808	Two comm'l env. addr. in Arabic w/No's 68 and 68 on back with unlisted overprint - commercial use! Av (2)	?	27.00
809	Two comm'l env. to US w/unlisted ANNIV. KING 12/14/58 ovpt. on no's 18/19 (Yvert 74/5) faint Hodeida pmk Av (2)	25.00	20.00

CLASSIC PHILATELICS

POSTAL STATIONERY

- POSTAL CARDS —
- ENVELOPES —
- AEROGRAMMES
- ETC. —

● SEND WANT LISTS ●

H & G CATALOGS

P.O. Box 5637
Huntington Beach,
CA 92646
(714) 536-1662



SAUDI ARABIA: Nejd (Scott basic type R3) exists with the narrow and wide spacing between the left two characters of the value at the bottom. The wide spacing is the scarcer of the two.

QUESTION: Can anyone provide information on the 1949 Tax stamps for the Defense Fund of Iraq? Were they put back into use in 1971? Ms. Eileen Maisannes of 128 Bartholdi Ave., Jersey City, N.J. 07305 has a cover postmarked in April of 1971 with the 5f on 10f on it. Please contact her if you can help.



BECK STAMP AUCTIONS

Arab World

STAMPS & COVERS

in all our sales at public
auction

REQUEST YOUR FREE
CATALOG NOW

P. O. Box 2216, Mesa, AZ 85204

ATA - SPA - APS - ASDA

AAMS - CSDA

SAUDI ARABIA

Bought & Sold

In recent months my customers have received offers of a wide range of scarce Saudi Arabian imperfs, plus many other errors and varieties. These offers were in addition to my ever expanding regular stock list, which presently contains about 500 items.

If you've been missing out, a request will bring my current price list by return mail.



SELLERS: I am always ready to buy your holdings at fair market prices. I evaluate your material carefully and pay you promptly. No one can do more.

APS

APA



PATRICK RIGGS

P.O. BOX 8017
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

SYLVAN OAKS



SYRIA

30 very lightly

hinged, well
centered.....\$60.00

133-6 H.....	\$10.00	C119-28		
349-50 NH.....	3.40	C129-34	8.97	4.96
B1-12 H.....	4.70	C135-40		10.50
some thins.....	4.70	C141-45		10.00
C22-5 H.....	2.15	C145A-47B		115.00
C38-44 H.....	2.05	C154-58	5.75	4.00
C88A NH.....		C159-64		5.85
creases.....	4.35	C165-74	37.50	32.50
C154-5 NH.....	13.10	C175-82	8.05	7.00
C187-8 H.....		C638-9		.95
color proofs,		C640-1		.67
thin on 75 pi.....		C642-45		.75
	5.75	C646-47		.35

LEBANON

MNH	UNUSED	USED
	\$20.50	\$5.90
	10.50	1.41
	10.00	
	115.00	
	4.00	1.94
	5.85	1.95
	32.50	5.47
	7.00	.85

C187-88 NH		
color proof sheets		
.....32.50	C648-9	.67
C189-90 H	C650-651	.65
color proof	C652-3	.35
thin on 35pi	C658-69	7.15
.....4.35	C670-73	
C198-190 NH	C674-77	.47
color proof	C698-707	2.40
set of 3, less	C708-711	.85
than 50 believed	C712-15	.90
to exist).....	C716-721	2.30
C192-3 NH.....	C722-25	.35
C200-01 H.....	C726-29	.33
imperf.....	C730-33	.47
CBI-4.....	RA6	
	RA7	
	RA8	4.23
	RA9	.56
	RA10	11.70
	RA11	.05
	RA12	.50
	RA13	.05
	RA14	.17
		.12
		.04



WAYNE D.J. GASZAK

P.O. BOX 34
WORTH, ILLINOIS 60482

NOTICE!



PETER R. FELTUS
5709 KEITH AVENUE
OAKLAND, CA 94618

EGYPT



BOUGHT & SOLD

General & Specialized
Classic & Modern

(Also Sudan & Hongkong)

PETER R. FELTUS

● MY SPECIALTY ● NEAR EAST COLLECTIONS

AT LOW PRICES

All Different, Fine Copies

Postfree in U.S. for orders over \$25.00

— Ask for complete price list free —

Alaouites	50	\$ 15.00
	70	55.00
Alexandretta	20	10.00
	31*	50.00
Bahrain	100	20.00
	125	35.00
Cyprus	150	20.00
	200	40.00
Egypt	700	26.00
	1000* *	68.00
Iraq	500	22.00
	800* *	110.00
	1000* *	300.00
Jordan	300	25.00
	500* *	85.00
Kuwait	300	40.00
	500* *	200.00
Latakia	25	9.00
	30	25.00
Lebanon	500	28.00
	1000* *	190.00
	1200* *	400.00
Libya	300	50.00
	500* *	175.00
Palestine Mandate only with shades	100* *	55.00
Sudan (Brit.)	200	17.50
	250	33.00
Syria	500	35.00
	1000* *	275.00
*Country complete **Mounted	1200* *	490.00

Many postally used items of Near East countries may also be supplied against want list.

●
GAMIL ATALLAH

104 GREENWOOD ROAD
DEWITT, N.Y. 13214

A.P.S.

A.T.A.

LONDON & NEW YORK STAMP CO., LTD.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP DEALER

P.O. Box 72, Harrow, Middlesex, HA13LG, Great Britain

EGYPT

ARCHIVAL
ITEMS



Specially prepared archival sheets of each plate of all Egyptian stamps from 1925-1952 were made by the Egyptian Post Office for the King with grossly misplaced perforations. They are not plentiful as evidenced by their small numbers (100-200 of each). We offer the following items for consideration.

Numbers are Stanley Gibbons



1925 Int. Geographical Congress S.G. 123 1v.	
Only this value exists in this way	\$200.00
1926 Air S.G. 134 1v. No other stamp existing of this period	\$150.00
1926 Int. Navigation Congress S.G. 138-140 3v.	\$200.00
1927 Int. Cotton Congress S.G. 145-147 3v.	\$200.00
1927 Definitives S.G. 148-172. 1 — 200m. all types and colours — 29 stamps. (See blue cat. for list of both types of high values)	\$800.00
This definitive set is including all shades and values (only 25 units available) including both types of high values. 33 values	\$1500.00
Low values available at \$50 each (except 13m) Medium values at \$50 each (except 20m) High values 500m to 1 \$100 each (except 500 Type I). All Tete Beche stamps available at \$350 per stamp.	
1927 Statistical Congress S.G. 173-175 3v.	\$175.00
1928 Medical Congress S.G. 176-177 2v.	\$120.00
1929 Prince's 9th Birthday S.G. 178-181 4v.	\$200.00
1931 Agricultural & Industrial Exhib. S.G. 182-184 3v.	\$175.00
1933 Int. Railway Congress. Locomotive S.G. 189-192 4v.	\$450.00
1933 Air S.G. 193-213 21v.	\$950.00
1933 Int. Aviation Congress S.G. 214-218 5v.	\$750.00
1934 10th Congress of U.P.U. S.G. 219-230 12v.	\$600.00
1934 10th Congress of U.P.U. S.G. 219-230 2v.	\$1000.00
1936 As S.G. 148 but inscribed "POSTES"	
S.G. 233-239 7v.	\$250.00
1936 15th Agricultural & Industrial Exn. S.G. 240-244 5v.	\$300.00
1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. S.G. 245-247 3v.	\$150.00
1937 Investiture of King Farouk. S.G. 248-258 11v.	\$275.00
1937 Abolition of Capitulations. S.G. 259-261 3v.	\$175.00
1937 15th Ophthal. Congress S.G. 262-264 3v.	\$175.00
1938 Royal Wedding. S.G. 265 1v.	\$100.00
1938 18th Int. Cotton Congress S.G. 266-268 3v.	\$175.00
1938 Int. Telecommunications Conf. S.G. 269-271 3v.	\$175.00
1938 King Farouk's 18th Birthday S.G. 272 1v.	\$1500.00
1938 Leprosy Research Congress. S.G. 273-275 3v.	\$175.00
1939 S.G. 276-283 8v.	\$225.00
1940 Child Welfare S.G. 284 1v.	\$90.00
1941 Air S.G. 285-288 4v.	\$225.00
1944 King Fuad I 8th Death Anniv. S.G. 290 1v.	\$75.00
1944 S.G. 291-301 11v.	\$275.00

1945 25th Birthday of King Farouk S.G. 302 1v.	\$75.00
1945 Ismail Pasha 50th Death Anniv. S.G. 303 1v.	\$75.00
1945 Arab Union S.G. 304-305 2v.	\$100.00
1946 Visit of King Abdel-Aziz Sa'oud. S.G. 306 1v.	\$75.00
1946 First Egyptian Postage Stamp. S.G. 307-310 4v.	\$300.00
1946 Evacuation of Cairo Citadel. S.G. 313 1v.	\$75.00
1946 Air Cairo Aviator Congress. Ovpd. "Le Caire 1946". S.G. 314 1v.	\$75.00
1946 Arab League Congress. S.G. 325-321 7v.	\$350.00
1947 Air. S.G. 322-333. 12v.	\$625.00
1947 Int. Exhibition of Fine Arts S.G. 334-337 4v.	\$250.00
1947 36th Int. Parliamentary Union Conf. S.G. 338 1v.	\$75.00
1947 Withdrawal of British Troops S.G. 339 1v.	\$75.00
1947 Designs as 1939 issue but with portrait altered S.G. 340-346 7v.	\$350.00
1948 Int. Cotton Congress S.G. 347 1v.	\$75.00
1948 Arrival of Egyptian Troops in Gaza S.G. 348 1v.	\$75.00
1948 Ibrahim Pasha Death Cent. S.G. 351 1v.	\$75.00
1949 16th Agricultural & Industrial Exhib. S.G. 352-356 5v.	\$250.00
1949 Mohammed Ali Death Cent. S.G. 358 1v.	\$75.00
1949 U.P.U. 75th Anniv. S.G. 359-361 3v.	\$260.00
1949 Abolition of Mixed Courts S.G. 362 1v.	\$75.00
1950 Fuad I Desert Institute Inaug. S.G. 363 1v.	\$75.00
1950 Fuad I University 25th Anniv. S.G. 364 1v.	\$75.00
1950 Royal Egyptian Geograph. Society 75th Anniv. S.G. 365 1v.	\$75.00
1951 Int. Cotton Congress S.G. 366 1v.	\$75.00
1951 Royal Wedding S.G. 367 1v.	\$120.00
1951 1st Mediterranean Games S.G. 369-371 3v.	\$175.00
1952 Abrogation of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty S.G. 404-406 3v.	\$150.00
1952 Birth of Crown Prince Ahmed Fuad. S.G. 408 1v.	\$75.00
EXPRESS LETTER STAMPS	
1926 S.G. E 139 1v.	\$100.00
1943 as above but inscr. "POSTES EXPRESS". S.G. E 289-290	\$200.00
ARMY POST STAMPS	
1936 S.G. A 12 — A 13 2v.	\$150.00
1939 S.G. A 14 — A 15 2v.	\$150.00