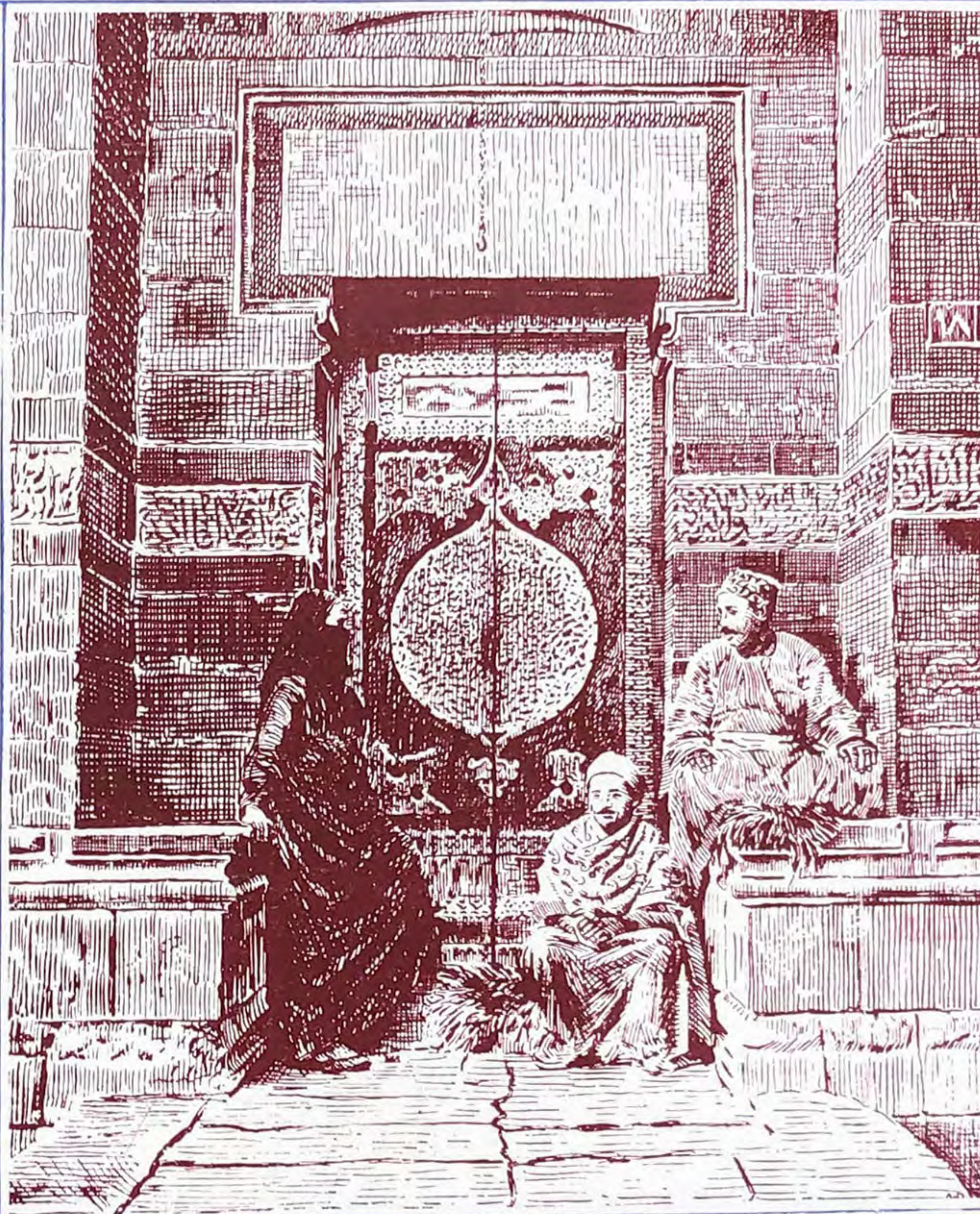




L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE

REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE
ORGANE OFFICIEL DU

CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE, LE CAIRE



THE ORIENTAL PHILATELIC REVIEW

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A. DAZZI



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1/2 » » 58,5 - » 45 - » 0,12,0 - » 3,00
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Toute correspondance doit
être adressée au Secrétariat
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Les manuscrits non insérés
ne sont pas rendus.

Les timbres ne sont pas acceptés en paiement

Pour toute demande de renseignements prière de joindre un coupon réponse international.

LES POSTES EN EGYPTE ⁽¹⁾ à l'Epoque Moderne

LES TIMBRES-POSTE

Comme les travaux de la Poste, dans n'importe quel pays, n'ont pu être parfaitement organisés qu'après l'invention du timbre-poste, nous estimons utile avant de parler en détail des vignettes égyptiennes, de donner un aperçu de l'histoire générale du timbre-poste.

L'emploi des timbres-poste pour l'affranchissement des correspondances et pour le contrôle des taxes perçues, n'est pas, comme on le suppose généralement, une invention de notre siècle. Le chroniqueur Pellison Fontanier rapporte dans ses mémoires, parus vers la fin du XVIIème Siècle, que le roi Louis

XIV avait conféré, en 1653, au maître des requêtes «Vélayer» le privilège de faire placer dans les différents quartiers de Paris des boîtes aux lettres et de faire distribuer moyennant un droit d'un sou les correspondances déposées dans ces boîtes et destinées aux habitants de la ville. Ces billets, qui se vendaient un sou pièce, ne contenaient autre chose que «Port payé, le... l'an... jour... du mois de... l'an 16...» Pour s'en servir, il fallait remplir le blanc de la date du jour et du mois et joindre le billet à la lettre. Le chroniqueur ajoute que chacun pouvait, pour être plus certain d'obtenir une réponse, envoyer dans

(1) Extrait du volume, édité par les Postes Egyptiennes à l'occasion du Xe Congrès Postal Universel tenu au Caire (Voir No. 21, 22, 23, 24 et 25 de l'«Orient Philatélique»).

MINISTERO
DEI LAVORI PUBBLICI
IN EGITTO

AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLE POSTE

DIREZIONE GENERALE

Oggetto
Lugli. Assegni Postali.

N.º 103 —
28/12/64
8/3

CIRCOLARE N.º 1.

L'Amministrazione delle Poste, considerando, essere incompatibile colla natura delle sue attribuzioni il rilasciare assegni per somme indeterminate, ha deciso di sospendere col 1^{mo} Gennajo prossimo l'emissione dei mandati superiori alle Pre 8000.

Le somme da spedirsi per mezzo dell'Amministrazione suddetta, che sorpasseranno il sopra indicato limite di Pre 8000 dovranno essere consegnate agli Uffici Postali in gruppi chiusi, ben sigillati, con marca e numero, per modo da rendere facilmente visibile qualunque alterazione cui potessero andar soggetti.

Cairo 28 Decembre 1864.

PER S. E. NUBAR PASCIA
Ministro dei Lavori Pubblici
IL DIRETTORE GENERALE DELLE POSTE
G. MUZZI.

sa lettre un autre billet de port payé. Ces données nous sont confirmées par un document portant le titre de « Instruction pour ceux qui voudront écrire d'un quartier Paris à un autre, et avoir réponse promptement deux et trois fois le jour sans y envoyer personne, par le moyen de l'établissement que Sa Majesté a permis estre fait par ses Lettres, vérifiées au Parlement, pour la commodité du public et expédition des affaires ». L'inauguration de ce nouveau service eut lieu, d'après le document, le 8 août 1653. Cette poste locale, la plus ancienne qui soit connue, paraît avoir devancé les besoins de l'époque. Il est au moins permis de le penser, en voyant combien, dans cette instruction, qui n'a pas moins de quatre pages in-quarto, on se donne de peine pour démontrer aux habitants de Paris, à quel point la nouvelle institution est commode, sûre, économique et avantageuse, et pour les engager à profiter, c'est-à-dire pour les inciter à acheter des billets de port payé. On ignore complètement quels furent son développement et sa durée.

En 1819, il fut émis dans le royaume de Sardaigne des timbres à 15, 25 et 50 centesimi, sous forme d'un quart de feuille de papier blanc timbré et destiné évidemment à servir d'enveloppe. L'année suivante, le timbre colorié placé au milieu du quart de feuille et représentant un chérubin à cheval sonnante du cor, fut remplacé par un timbre sec non colorié; mais en revanche on employa un papier spécial portant en filigrane la croix de la maison de Savoie ainsi que l'inscription: «Direzione Generale Delle Regie Poste Corrispondenza autorizzata in corso particolare per pedoni ed altre occasioni». Ces timbres, qui ne restèrent en usage que jusqu'en 1836, étaient destinés à garantir les effets du monopole en ce qui concerne les correspondances non transmises par les postes de l'Etat.

Lorsqu'en 1840, l'Administration des postes anglaises introduisit la taxe d'un penny et procéda à l'émission de timbres-poste, elle commença par choisir une forme analogue à celle que nous venons de décrire. On fabriqua des feuilles de 25 centimètres de largeur, destinées à servir d'enveloppe; celles de 1 penny étaient timbrées en noir et celles de 2 pence en bleu. La partie centrale réservée pour l'adresse avait 130 millimètres de long sur 83 millimètres de large et portait une gravure de Mulready (les emblèmes du commerce universel de la Grande-Bretagne) et, au bas, en caractères ordinaires, la désignation "Postage one penny" ou "Postage two pence." Sur les deux grands côtés le papier portait, dans la pâte, trois fils de soie. Les deux autres côtés contenaient des indications postales pour

le public. Quelques mois plus tard, on émit les premiers timbres-poste proprement dits, à 1 penny et à 2 pence, couleur brique ou bleue, à l'effigie de la reine Victoria.

C'est l'Anglais Rowland Hill qui inventa le timbre-poste, unifia les taxes en Angleterre et posa les bases de la poste du Penny.

En 1843, le Gouvernement du Brésil émit une série de timbres-poste et fut suivi par la Finlande en 1845, les Etats-Unis en 1846, la Russie en 1848 et la France en 1849.

La feuille de timbre-poste n'était pas à ses débuts dentelée, de façon à pouvoir facilement en détacher les timbres un à un, mais il fallait se servir de ciseaux. En octobre 1862, parut la première feuille à espaces perforés entre chaque vignette. L'inventeur de la machine à perforer était un Anglais nommé Archer, que le Gouvernement britannique récompensa par une somme de 4000 Livres.

En Egypte, la Poste Egyptienne percevait d'avance et en numéraire le montant de la taxe d'affranchissement calculée sur la base du tarif précité. En 1865, le Gouvernement égyptien suivit ce système, mais en 1866, il émit les premiers timbres-poste, confectionnés à Gênes et comprenant des timbres de 5, 10, 20 paras, de 1, 2, 5 et 10 piastres.

La deuxième émission eut lieu en 1867, imprimée à Alexandrie à la Lithographie Penasson; elle comprenait des timbres de 5, 10, 20 paras, de 1, 2 et 5 piastres.

La troisième émission eut lieu en 1872; les timbres confectionnés par les soins de l'Imprimerie Nationale à Boulac, comprenaient les valeurs suivantes: 5, 10, 20, paras, 1, 2, 2½ et 5 P.T.

*
* *

LES PRINCIPALES MODIFICATIONS DANS LES TIMBRES-POSTE EGYPTIENS

D'autres émissions eurent lieu, par la suite, à des époques diverses. En 1888, eut lieu une importante modification, à la suite du changement de la base du système monétaire. En 1914, fut émise une série d'estampilles entièrement nouvelle, composée de dix timbres-poste dont chaque vignette représentait une vue ou un monument égyptien différent, au lieu de la vignette uniforme Sphinx et Pyramides de l'ancienne émission.

En 1922, à l'occasion de la proclamation de l'indépendance de l'Egypte, il a été imprimé une nouvelle émission de timbres-poste à l'effigie de S.M. LE ROI FOUAD I.

En 1884, l'Imprimerie Nationale fut chargée de l'impression des chiffres-taxe. En 1893, parut la première série de timbres-poste gouvernementaux. En 1926, furent émis des timbres pour l'affranchissement des correspondances aériennes ou «par Express». (à suivre)

Les oblitérations mécaniques d'Egypte

(THE EGYPTIAN SLOGAN POSTMARKS)

par Jean Boulad (C.P.E. 155)

Cette liste n'a pas la prétention d'être complète, elle comporte probablement des lacunes.

Dans les bureaux du Caire et d'Alexandrie, ces oblitérations sont utilisées comme cachet à date, d'arrivée ou de départ, indifféremment.

Dans le bureau de Port-Said elles ne sont utilisées que comme cachet à date d'arrivée.

Les dates indiquées sont les premières que je possède, ou que je connaisse, pour chacune des villes auxquelles elles se réfèrent.

Le signe "+" indique la fin d'une ligne.

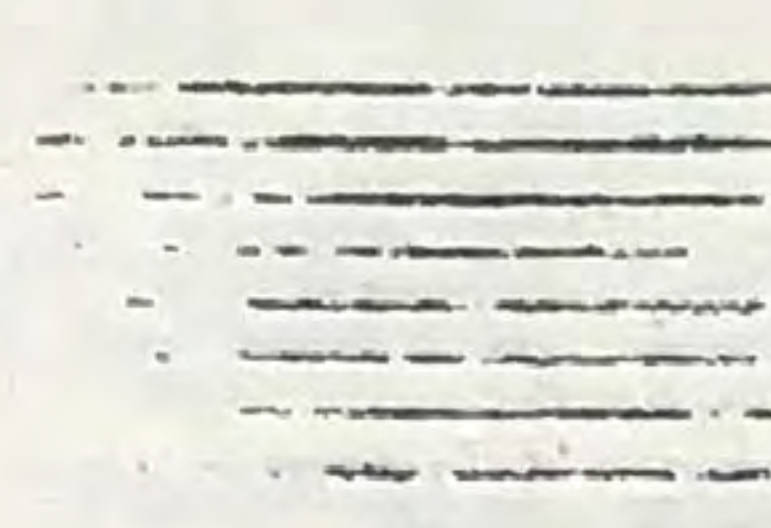
Du No. 1 au No. 7, sauf indication contraire le nom de la ville est en anglais en haut et en arabe en bas du cachet à date.

Du No. 8 au No. 16 il est en arabe en haut et en anglais en bas du cachet à date.

A. — Cachet à date de 24-25 mm. de diamètre.

Distance entre les deux cercles: I. de 38 à 39 mm.
II de 52 à 54 mm.

No.	Dist.	Cairo	Alexandria	Port-Said
1	II Sans texte ou lignes	20 DEC 21		
2	II Huit lignes horizontales.	23 DEC 21		
2a	II id. arabe en haut, anglais en bas	7 AUG 22		
No. 1				No. 2



- 3 II + يلاحظ طابع البوستة في الزاوية
اليمينية العليا من الطرف من جهة العنوان
AFFIX POSTAGE STAMP AT
+ EXTREME TOP RIGHT-
HAND + CORNER OF ENVE-
LOPE

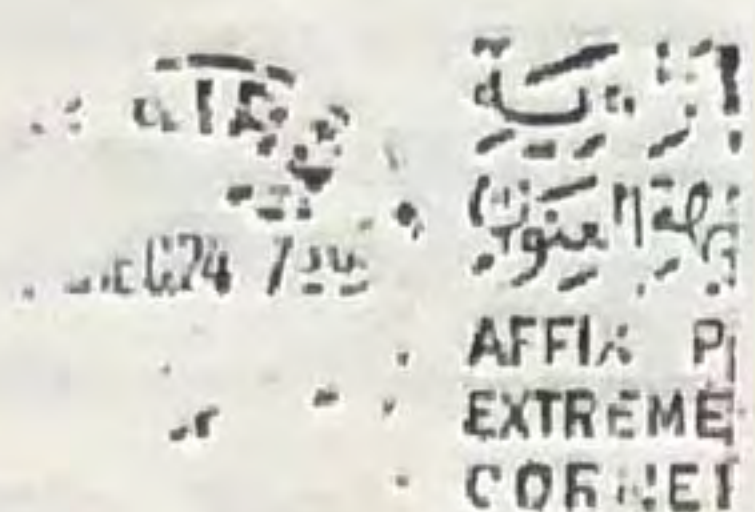
23 APR 22 10 OCT 22

- 4 II Cinq traits, avec double ondu-
lation, de longueurs égales, à
extrémités tournées vers le bas.

4 FEB 24

No. 3

No. 4



- 5 II + المؤتمر الجغرافي الدولي + مصر +
أبريل ١٩٢٥

CONGRES INTERNATIONAL
+ DE GEOGRAPHIE + LE
CAIRE-AVRIL 1925

7 OCT 24

- 6 II VISIT GOVERNMENT EX-
HIBITION + OF EGYPTIAN
INDUSTRIES, + 43, SHARIA
KASR EL NIL CAIRO

4 NOV 25 13 DEC 32
21 APR 27 2 JAN 35

- 6a II id. arabe en haut, anglais en bas

7 II المعرض الزراعى الصناعى العام +

مصر ١٩٢٦

GRANDE EXPOSITION + AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE + LE CAIRE 1926

8 APR 26

- 8 I Cinq traits avec double ondulation, de longueurs égales à extrémités tournées vers le bas.

10 JUL 27

8 OCT 27

17 MAR 26
No. 8

No. 6 a



9 II المعرض الزراعى الصناعى العام +

مصر ١٩٣١

GRANDE EXPOSITION + AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE + LE CAIRE 1931

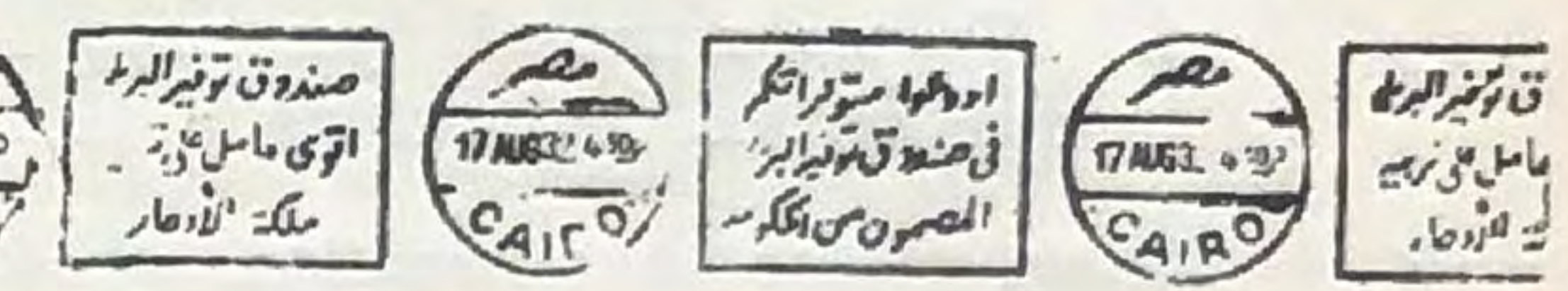
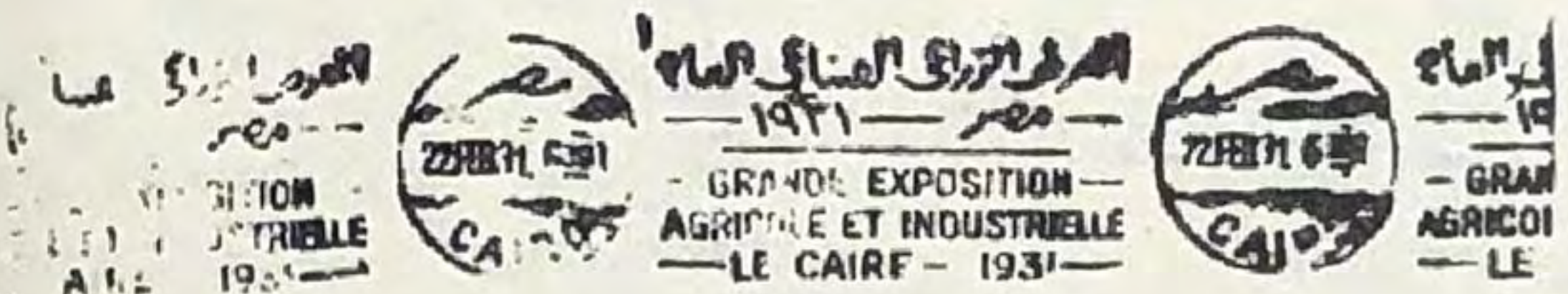
22 FEB 31

- 10 I Deux textes différents dans deux rectangles. Voir leur traduction plus loin.

اودعوا متوفر اتيكم + فى صندوق
توفير البريد + المضمون من
الحكومة

No. 9

No. 10



صندوق توفير البريد + اقوى عامل
على تربية + ملكة الادخار

1 JUN 32

- 11 I Deux textes différents dans deux rectangles. Voir leur traduction plus loin.

جميع مكاتب البريد + تؤدي
اعمال + صندوق التوفير
صندوق توفير البريد + يقبل
الودائع + من خمسة قروش

19 MAY 33

15 DEC 32

- 12 I Deux textes différents dans deux rectangles. Voir leur traduction plus loin.

المبالغ المودوعة فى + صندوق توفير
البريد + يمكن سحبها فى أى وقت
صندوق توفير البريد + يعطى ارباها
باعتبار + ٣ %

11 OCT 33

12 JUN 32

B. — Cachet à date de 27 mm. de diamètre.

Distance entre les deux cercles: de 32 à 33 mm.

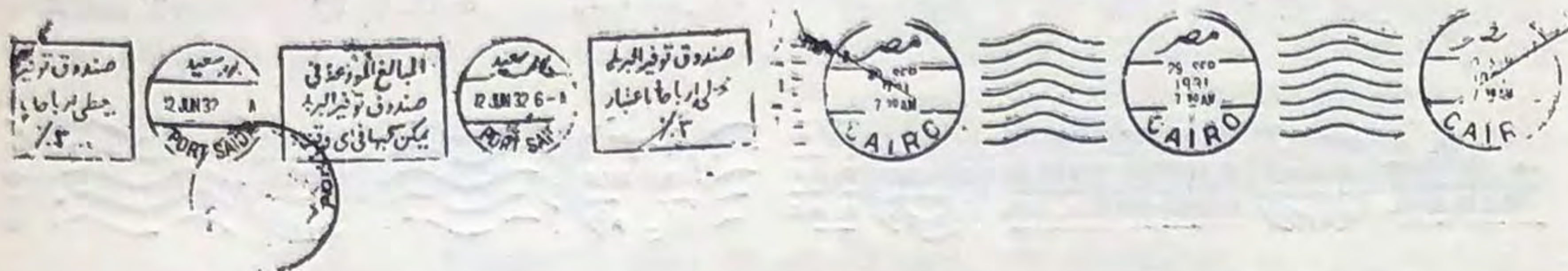
No. Cairo Alexandria

- 13 Sept traits avec ondulation simple,
de longueurs égales, à extrémités
tournées vers le bas.

29 SEP 31 30 DEC 31

No. 12

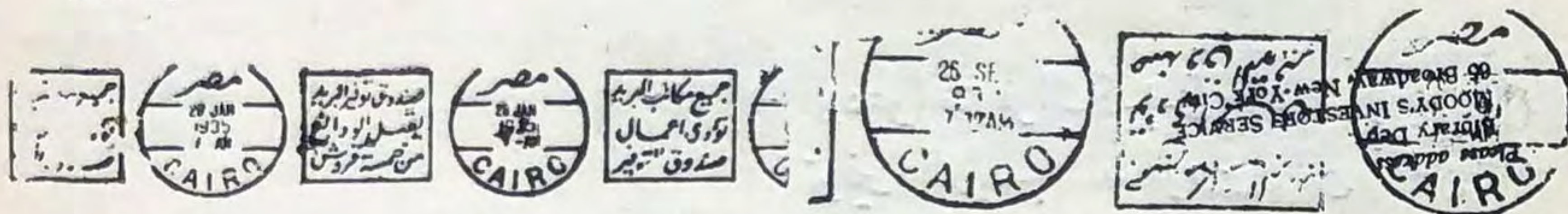
No. 13



- 13a id. extrémités tournées vers le haut. 5 OCT 31
14 Mêmes textes et dispositions que le
No. 11 26 MAY 32
14a id. Textes renversés par rapport
aux cercles des cachets à date. 26 SEP 34

No. 14

No. 14 a



- 15 Mêmes textes et dispositions que le
No. 12 30 MAY 32 29 DEC 34
15a id. Textes renversés par rapport
aux cercles des cachets à date. 13 DEC 34
16 Mêmes textes et dispositions que le
No. 10 27 NOV 32

TRADUCTION DE QUELQUES TEXTES ARABES

No. 10 & 16 La Caisse d'Epargne Postale
est le meilleur élément pour
développer l'économie

Déposez vos économies à la Caisse
d'Epargne Postale, garan-
tie par le Gouvernement.

No. 11 & 14 La Caisse d'Epargne Postale
accepte des dépôts à par-
tir de cinq piastres.

Tous les bureaux de poste font
le service de la Caisse d'E-
pargne.

No. 12 & 15 La Caisse d'Epargne Postale
accorde un intérêt de 3 o/o
l'an.

Les sommes déposées à la Caisse
d'Epargne Postale peuvent
être retirées à n'importe
quel moment.

Au moment de mettre sous presse on me
communiqua une enveloppe provenant d'Ale-
xandrie et portant l'oblitération No. 6a en

violet; le cachet à date se lit: ALEXANDRIE
TAXE PERÇUE, avec équivalent en arabe.
Date, 21 MAY 35.

NOUVEAUTES DE L'ORIENT

par Jean Boulad

Congo-Belge. Une série commémorative du 50ème anniversaire de la fondation de cette Colonie a été émise dernièrement. D'un type unique elle représente les quatre rois qui se sont succédés sur le trône de Belgique.

Egypte. En décembre prochain se tiendra au Caire le 10ème congrès international de Chirurgie. Une série commémorative sera émise comme d'usage.

Les 1 et 2 août dernier, l'Administration des Postes a procédé à la destruction complète de tous les timbres invendus du Congrès Postal. C'est la première fois que cette Administration détruit les timbres démonétisés qui lui restent; il est à souhaiter qu'à l'avenir elle agisse toujours ainsi. Voici le nombre des pièces qui ont été détruits, ainsi que le chiffre initial du tirage.

1 mills.	tirage 500.000 timbres, détruits:	25
2	500.000	25
3	500.000	26
4	500.000	25
5	800.000	24
10	600.000	34
13	500.000	1943
15	400.000	24
20	600.000	24
50	200.000	93
100	200.000	61662
200	200.000	145766
500	17.000	6592
1 L.	15.000	9447

De cette liste il apparait clairement, qu'il n'existe en tout que 5.553 séries complètes jusqu'à 1 L.

Un nouveau timbre de service de 20 mills. bleu vient de paraître au type petit format des timbres actuels.

Armée anglaise. Depuis le 1er Juillet dernier le timbre de franchise qui était vert est redevenu rouge comme précédemment.

Iran. Au type en cours, les valeurs suivantes avec légende POSTES IRANIENNES ont paru depuis juillet dernier: 1, 5, 10, 15, 30, 75d. et 5r.

Soudan. Il serait question du prochain remplacement de la série actuelle trop connue, par une nouvelle série à images.

LA POSTE AERIENNE EN EGYPTE

Chypre-Egypte. Nicosie, Lydda (Palestine), Port-Said, Almaza (Caire).

Service hebdomadaire poste et passagers, commencé le 4 Août 1935, entrepris par la Société Egyptienne Misr Airwork.

La dépêche postale expédiée en Egypte par ce premier courrier pesait 6125 grammes et contenait 591 lettres dont 623 pour l'Egypte et 68 en transit pour au delà.

Egypte-Erythrée. Le Caire, Khartoum, Asmara.

Avec le départ de l'avion du Cap des Imperial Airways, le 17 Août 1935, en correspondance à Khartoum avec le nouveau service italien de l'Ala Littoria, Khartoum-Asmara (destiné à être prolongé plus tard jusqu'à Mogadiscio), l'Egypte a envoyé son premier courrier postal aérien pour l'Erythrée; il pesait 2250 grammes et contenait 153 lettres, pour la plupart administratives.

Egypte-Chypre.

Service hebdomadaire passagers commencé le 3 Août 1935. Le premier courrier postal aérien est parti du Caire le 24 Août 1935. La dépêche postale pesait 3035 grammes et contenait 292 lettres à destination de Chypre.

Egypte-Palestine. Le Caire, Haïfa.

Service quotidien passagers depuis le 1er Mai 1935 et entrepris par la Société Egyptienne Misr Airwork. Le premier courrier postal aérien pour Haïfa est parti du Caire le 24 Août 1935. La dépêche postale pesait 1140 grammes et contenait 85 lettres pour la Palestine et au-delà (Liban et Syrie notamment).

L'utilisation de ce service permet à l'expéditeur de poster son courrier jusqu'à 22 h. la veille, alors que par chemin de fer le dernier délai est 17 h. 30 (au Caire).

Pour être intéressants les plis ayant utilisé cette ligne, doivent porter une heure de départ postérieure à 5 h. p.m. (17 h.).

Depuis le 22 septembre la correspondance par avion à destination de la Syrie et du Liban n'est plus acceptée.

Egypte-Mozambique. Le Caire, Salisbury, Beira.

Avec le départ de l'avion du Cap du 3 Septembre 1935 des Imperial Airways, en correspondance à Salisbury avec la ligne Salisbury-Beira (Mozambique), l'Egypte a envoyé son premier courrier postal aérien pour cette ville.

Chypre-Egypte. Ce service a terminé la saison d'été avec le départ du 20 octobre.

Il reprendra probablement l'été prochain.

Egypte-Chypre. Ce service a terminé la saison d'été avec le départ du 19 octobre.

Il reprendra probablement l'été prochain.



Egyptian Interpostals or Official Local Stamps ⁽¹⁾

By O. May.

Materially assisted by H.H. Harland, P.J. Evans and others.

(Continued from
No. 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25).

Economato.	No.	Type.	Die.	Spelling of name.	Colour.
	1	V	A	Sezione Economato	Mauve.
	2a	—	B	Do.	Mauve.
	b	—	D	Do.	Do.
	3	—	—	Do.	Mauve on green?
	4	—	E	Economato	Black on magenta. (Name in block lettering).
	5	VII	—	Economat	Scarlet. (Name in thin block letters).
	6	—	—	Do.	Scarlet. (Name in thick block letters: smaller.)
	7	VIII	—	Do.	Brown-red.
	8	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.
	9	IX	—	Do.	Blue.
Edfou.	1	VIII	—	Edfou	Brown-red.
	2	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.
Edkou.	1	VIII	—	Etkou	Brown-red.
	2	VIIIa	—	Edkou	Pale red.
	3	IX	—	Do.	Blue.
Edwa.	1	VIII	—	Edona (error for Edoua)	Brown-red.
	2	VIIIa	—	Edwa	Pale red.
El-Abiad.	1	VIIa	—	El-Abiad	Scarlet.*
El-Ayat.	1	VIII	—	El-Ayat	Brown-red.
	2	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.
El-Facher.	1	VIIa	—	El-Facher	Scarlet.*
El-Gisr.	1	IV	A	El Gisr	Black on pink.
	2	—	B	Do.	Do.
	3	—	B	Do.	Grey on pink.
El-Kalabat.	1	VIIa	—	El Kalabat	Scarlet.
El-Manachi.	1	VII	—	El Manachi	Brown-red.
	2	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.
El-Meslemieh.	1	VIIa	—	El Meslemieh	Scarlet.
Embabe.	1	IV	B	Embabe	Black on pale rose.
	2	—	B	Do.	Black on lilac rose.
Enchasse.	1	VII	—	Enchasse	Scarlet.
	2	VIII	—	Do.	Brown-red.

	3	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.
	4	IX	—	Enchas.	Blue.
Esna.	1a	V	C	Esna	Blue.
	b	—	D	Do.	Do.
	2	VII	—	Esneh	Scarlet.
	3	VIII	—	Esné	Brown-red.
	4	VIIIa	—	Esna	Pale red.
	5	IX	—	Do.	Blue.
Facous.	1	VII	—	Facouss	Scarlet.
	2	VIII	—	Do.	Brown-red.
	3	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.
	4	IX	—	Facous	Blue.
Farschût.	1	VIIIa	—	Farchout	Pale red.
Fashoda.	1	VIIa	—	Fachouda	Scarlet.
Fayum.	1	IV	A	Medinet El Faium	Black on pale grey-lilac.
	2	—	B	Do.	Do.
	3	—	B	Do.	Black on light brown.
	4a	V	C	Fayum	Ultramarine.
	b	—	D	Do.	Do.
	5	—	—	Do.	Ultramarine on azure?
	6	—	E	Do.	Deep blue.
	7	—	E	Do.	Sky-blue.
	8	VII	—	Do.	(Nos. 6 and 7 — name in larger lettering).
	9	VIII	—	Fayoum	Scarlet.
	10	VIIIa	—	Do.	Brown-red.
	11	IX	—	Do.	Pale red.
Fazoglu.	1	VIIa	—	Fazoglou	Blue.
Fescne.	1	IV	A	Fascne	Scarlet.
	2	—	A	Do.	Black on rose-lilac.
	3	—	A	Do.	(Thin paper).
	4a	V	B	Do.	Black on slate.
	b	—	C	Do.	Black on slate-lilac.
	c	—	D	Do.	(Nos. 2 and 3 — thick paper).
	5	—	E	Fescne	Black on purple.
	6	VII	—	Fesnce (error)	Do.
	7	—	—	Fescne	Black on violet.
	8	—	—	Fechne	(Name in bolder letters).
	9	VIII	—	Do.	Scarlet.*
	10	VIIIa	—	Do.	Do.
	11	IX	—	Fachn	(Nos. 6 and 7 — name in bold thick Roman type).
Foua.	1	VIII	—	Foua	Scarlet.
	2	VIIIa	—	Fouah	(Name in thin sans-serif type).
Galiub.	1	I	—	Galiut (error)	Brown-red.
	2	II	—	Galiub	Pale red.
	3	III	—	Do.	Black on carmine.*
	4	—	—	Do.	Black on green.*
	5	IV	A	Do.	Green.
	6	—	B	Do.	Deep green.
	7	V	A	Do.	Black on red-brown.
	8	—	A	Do.	Do.
	9	VII	—	Galioub	Black on red-brown.
	10	VIII	—	Do.	Black on grey-brown.
	11	VIIIa	—	Do.	Scarlet.
	12	IX	—	Kalioub	Brown-red.
Gallin.	1	VIII	—	Gallin	Pale red.
	2	VIIIa	—	Kalleen	Blue.
Gallipoli.	1	IV	B	Gallipoli	Brown-red.
	2	—	B	Do.	Pale red.
					Yellow-green.
					Green.

Gedda.					
1	III	—	Gedda	Blue-grey	
2	—	—	Do.	Slate.	
3	—	—	Gfdda (error)	Do.*	
4	—	—	Gedda	Dark blue.	
5	V	E	Do.	Scarlet.	
				(Wide Roman lettering).	
Gherga.					
1a	V	B	Gherga	Red-brown.	
b	—	D	Do.	Do.	
2	—	—	Do.	Black on brown.*	
3	VIII	—	Ghirga	Brown-red.	
4	VIIIa	—	Guergha	Pale red.	
				(Prominent variety : showing	
				flaw in name plate between	
				"R" and "G").	
5	IX	—	Guerga	Blue.	
Ghiza.					
1	IV	A.	Ghisa	Black on lilac-blue.	
2	—	A	Do.	Black on grey.	
3	—	B	Do.	Do.	
3a	—	—	Do.	Black on pale green ?	
4a	V	B	Do.	Black on grey.	
b	—	D	Do.	Do.	
5a	—	B	Do.	Black on azure.	
b	—	C	Do.	Do.	
c	—	D	Do.	Do.	
6	VII	—	Guizeh	Scarlet.	
7	VIII	—	Ghiseh	Brown-red.	
8	VIIIa	—	Guizeh	Pale red.	
9	IX	—	Guiza	Blue.	
Godaba.					
1a	V	B	Godaba	Ochre.	
b	—	C	Do.	Do.	
c	—	D	Do.	Do.	
2	VIII	—	Goddaba	Brown-red.	
3	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.	
Gotour.					
1	VII	—	Koutour	Scarlet.	
2	—	—	Gotour	Do.	
3	VIII	—	Do.	Brown-red.	
4	VIIIa	—	Do	Pale red.	
Gourieh.					
1	VII	—	Gourieh	Scarlet.	
2	VIII	—	Gouriéh	Brown-red.	
3	VIIIa	—	Gourieh	Pale red.	
4	IX	—	Ghouria	Blue.	
Gouss.					
1	VIIIa	—	Gouss	Pale red.	
Hadra.					
1	VII	—	Hadra	Scarlet.	
2	VIII	—	Do.	Brown-red.	
3	VIIIa	—	Do.	Pale red.	
Hehya.					
1	VII	—	Hehza (error)	Scarlet.	
2	VIII	—	Hyhya	Brown-red.	
3	IX	—	Hehya	Blue.	
Helouan.					
1	VIIa	—	Hellouan	Scarlet.	
2	IX	—	Helouan	Blue.	
Ismailia.					
1	III	—	Jsmilia (error)	Yellow-green.	
2	—	—	Jsmaila (error)	Do. ?	
3	—	—	Jsmailia	Green.	
			(There is a variety of this with	a large green dot between 2nd	
			and 3rd line of Arabic.)		
4	IV	B	Ismailia	Black on bright blue.	
5	V	A	Do.	Black on blue.	
6a	—	B	Do.	Do.	
b	—	C	Do.	Do.	
c	—	D	Do.	Do.	
7	V	E	Ismailia	Scarlet.	
				(Name in block lettering.)	
8	VII	—	Do.	Scarlet.	
9	VIII	—	Do.	Brown-red.	
10	VIIIa	—	Ismailieh	Pale red.	
11	IX	—	Ismailia	Blue.	(To be continued).

Egypt = The Crown Overprints ⁽¹⁾

BY A.S. MACKENZIE LOW, F.R.P.S.L., and DR. W. BYAM, O.B.E., F.R.P.S.L.



Fig. 7.

Fig. 7

Values and Control Numbers known with the Crushed Crown.

- 1 mill.—Control A. 23.
- 2 mill.—Control B. 21.
- 4 mill.—Control B. 21—B. 23.
- 5 mill.—Control B. 23.
- 10 mill.—Control B. 23.

Fourth Transfer (Substituted Transfer)—
Stone D.

Upper Pane—unknown.

Lower Pane—

One Matrix transfer	One matrix transfer
One Matrix transfer	One matrix transfer
One matrix transfer	1 2 3 1§ 2§
	6 7 8 6§ 7§
	11 12 13 11§ 12§
6 7 8 9 10	1 *2 *4 *5 15

Transfer of row two
of matrix.

The six impressions in the § spaces together constitute a substituted transfer of the two left-hand columns of the matrix. There are three undoubted creased transfers in the bottom row, indicated by * in the diagram. These, and also the right-hand bottom unit are possibly substituted transfers, as type 3 of the matrix setting is missing.

I. LITHOGRAPHED.—Third Setting. One transfer.

Matrix setting of 15 types, recognised as follows:—

The left hand character of the top line of overprint shows a projection to the right of the upright limb on type 6 only. The dots over this character do not touch on any type (see Fig. 8).

The one stone carried two hundred subjects arranged for two panes of stamps.

One transfer—Stone A.

Both panes of 100 are overprinted as follows:

One matrix transfer	One matrix transfer
One matrix transfer	One matrix transfer
One matrix transfer	One matrix transfer
6 7 8 9 10	1 2 3 4 5

Transfer of row two of matrix. Transfer of row one of matrix.

The setting of both panes is identical, but a constant flaw on the upper pane suggests that they were overprinted together from a single stone (on the first stamp of the second row there is only one dot over the left-hand character in the top line of overprint). There is a sheet of two panes in the Byam collection.

Values known with the dot omitted.

1, 2, 5, 10 and 15 (S.G. 142) mill.

II. TYPOGRAPHED.

A. Stereotyped:

(a) Small Crown

(1) Stereotyped singly: (i) full sheets
(Type 2a)



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

Fig. 11

PORTUGAL FILATELICO

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

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

Numéro spécimen gratis sur demande.

Typographed from formes composed of 100 loose clichés prepared by repetition of four single stereotypes struck from loose type. The clichés were arranged haphazard in the forme. Only part sheets known.

The four stereotypes (Fig. 9) are recognised as follows:— Fig. 9.

Stereo 1. Character 1 has a projection to the right from the upper extremity.

Stereo 2. Character 1 is long and curved in at the foot. Character 13 has a cross bar.

Stereo 3. Character 2 has a coarse projection from the upper extremity to the right.

Character 4 is much shorter than on the other stereotypes. The 1 in 1922 is only half the length of the 1 in the other stereotypes.

Stereo 4. Character 1 is a straight stroke as on stereo 3, but longer.

Diagram showing arrangement of the stereotypes taken from two large blocks in the Mackenzie Low collection. Both blocks are from the lower pane.

				4	2	2	4	1	2
				4	1	2	3	2	4
				1	2	2	4	4	4
				1	2	2	2	3	4
				3	1	4	1	3	2
				1		2	2	2	2
4	4	2	2	1		2	2	2	2
2	2	1	2	4	3	4	2	1	4
4	3	3	1	4	2	1	4	4	4
1	2	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	1
3	4	2	1	2	2	1	4	4	4

Fig. 10.

Constant flaw on stereo 4; both dots omitted above character 13. Position unknown—probably stamp No. 56.

A. STEREOTYPED: (a) Small Crown.

(1) Stereotyped singly ii—booklets

(Type IIb).

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

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

Fig. 11.

Booklet sub-types are recognised as follows:

1. Cross bar on character 13. Square projection from beneath character 4.
2. Cross bar on character 13. Broken limb of crescent on top of crown.
3. Cross bar on character 13.
4. No cross bar on character 13. Character 7 is broken at base.

5. No cross bar on character 13. 1 of 1922 broken and twisted to join 9.
6. No cross bar on character 13.
- A. STEREOTYPED: (a) Small Crown.
(b) Stereotyped in groups (Type IIc).
One setting of four.

Fig. 12

The four stereotypes are recognised as follows:

1. Character 10 shows only a minute projection below the horizontal line.
2. Character 1 has a pointed top. The flag of the second Arabic figure 2 is broken.
3. Character 1 is dropped and reaches below the projecting angle of the next character.
4. Character 1 has a projection to the right at the top. Character 7 is short as in Stereo 1.

A. STEREOTYPED: (b) Large Crown (Type III). Stereotyped in groups.

(i) Setting of 12.

The 12 Stereo sub-types can be distinguished as follows (see Fig. 4):—

1. The dots below character 12 are joined.
2. The dots over character 13 are widely separated.
3. Character 13 has a very short limb.
4. Character 1 is short and thick.
5. Similar to Stereo 1, but the dots below character 12 do not touch.
6. The 1 in 15 is long and thick.
7. The first Arabic 2 has the flag pointing downwards.
8. Character 1 is short and thick in the centre.
9. Character 1 is long and dropped. The 1 in 15 is long.
10. Character 1 is long and straight. The 1 in 15 is long and extends below the 5.
11. Character 1 is long and curved.
12. Character 2 has a projection at the top.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORME.

The left hand side of each pane is made up of groups of six, composed of half settings of twelve (left or right half), the remaining portion being composed of groups of twelve, i.e. the complete setting. The arrangement of the stereotypes in the bottom row appears to have been made more or less haphazard.

Upper pane.

1	2	Setting	Setting
5	6	of	of
9	10	twelve	twelve
3	4		
7	8	do.	do.
11	12		
3	4		
7	8	do.	do.
11	12		
10	11	12 9 1 2	3 6 7 8

Lower pane.

3	4	Setting of twelve	Setting of twelve						
7	8								
11	12								
3	4	do.	do.						
7	8								
11	12								
3	4	do.	do.						
7	8								
11	12								
3	4	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8

A. STEREOTYPED: (b) Large Crown.
(Type III).

Stereotyped in groups.

(ii) Setting of six (three formes, see Fig. 4).

This is not a fresh setting, but the utilisation of the two central columns of the setting of twelve as a group of six stereos. These groups were arranged to complete the forme with the exception of the bottom row. It would appear that there was more than one form of the overprint, as the arrangement of the stereos in the bottom row differs on corresponding panes. The different formes can be recognised as follows (the stereos retaining the numbers allotted to them in the setting of twelve, *i.e.* Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11):—

Forme (a) Upper pane—Stereos 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 2, 3, 6, 7.

Lower pane—Stereos 10, 11, 2, 3, 2, 3, 6, 7, 6, 7.

Forme (b) Upper pane—Stereos 2, 3, 10, 11, 2, 3, 2, 3, 10, 11.

Lower pane—Stereos 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 2, 3, 2, 3.

Forme (c) Upper pane—Unknown.

Lower pane—Unknown.

There is a block of nineteen (5 mill.) in the Mackenzie Low collection, showing complete setting of 6 at the bottom of the pane. The top row of this pane was probably made up from isolated pairs.

B. ELECTROTYPED: London overprint
(Type IV). (see Fig. 5).

One setting.

Typographed by Harrison and Sons, London. Setting unknown. The perfection of the work prevents a recognition of the steps by which the overprint was produced.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

The overprint as seen on the smaller stamps was applied to the current Postage Due stamps, *viz* 2 mill. scarlet, 4 mill. green and 10 mill. lake (Harrison printing), and 2 piastres orange (De la Rue Printing).

The panes of stamps were put to press sideways. In consequence the overprint normally appears inverted, *i.e.* the crown in the bottom left hand corner, the inscription above and to the right. The 2 piastres value was overprinted thus, and also the reverse way, giving the scarcer upright overprint variety.

The overprint may be classified as follows:

Lithographed (Type I).

Two settings.

Second setting of the small postage stamps—Stone A, B.

Third setting of the small postage stamps—Stone A.

Of these the second setting, first transfer, stone A is found on the 2, 4 and 10 millimes.

The second setting, second transfer, stone B is found on the 2 piastres.

The third setting, first transfer, stone A, is found on the 2, 4 and 10 millimes.

The side margins of the panes of the 2 piastres value show a portion of the overprint. This is due to the panes containing only sixty stamps, 10x6, instead of 100 (10x10), as in the postage stamps, and the other postage dues.

Diagram of upper portion of pane of 2 P.T.

margin	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	9	10	6	7	8	9	10
	14	15	11	12	13	14	15

PART II.

THE LARGE STAMPS.

The overprint applied to the large stamps is of the same dimensions as that on the smaller stamps, but to centre the overprint correctly on the stamps a wider spacing had to be adopted.

Classification.

I. LITHOGRAPHED (Type I).

Two settings; two stones, A and B.

Overprint applied in Cairo to:— 20, 50 and 100 mill. Harrison's printing. 100 and 200 mill. De la Rue printing. Issued 10th October 1922.

II. TYPOGRAPHED (Type IV).

Overprint applied in London to 20 and 50 mill. only. Issued July, 1923.

The Lithographed values.

In the Byam collection there is an entire upper pane of 100 of the 20 mill. The only other entire pane known to us is of the 200 mill. value.

We are happy to publish two letters addressed to M. Mackenzie Low by Messers. Harrison and Sons, Ltd., establishing the numbers overprinted by them and informing him that they did not use the lithographic process in so doing. This definitely determines all the lithographic Crown overprints as Egyptian.

HARRISON & SONS, LIMITED

London & Hayes (Middx.)

Ref.: EFO/PMR.

44, 45, 46 & 47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

13th March, 1930.

A.S. Mackenzie Low, Esq.,

Dorset Cottage,

Hastings Road,

Bexhill-on-Sea.

Dear Sir,

Re Egyptian Postage Stamps

We are in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., and in reply to the first portion would state that the overprinting of the above was executed by typography and not by lithography.

In regard to the second portion of your letter, as the information enquired for regarding the different values overprinted will require the looking up of our records, we will forward the information to you in the course of a few days.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

pp. HARRISON & SONS, LTD.

E.F.O.

HARRISON & SONS, LIMITED

London & Hayes (Middx.)

Ref.: EFO/PMR.

44, 45, 46 & 47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

19th March, 1930.

A.S. Mackenzie Low, Esq.,

Dorset Cottage,

Hastings Road,

Bexhill-on-Sea.

Dear Sir,

Re Egyptian Postage Stamps

Referring to your letter of the 11th inst., we now have pleasure in giving you the following particulars of stamps overprinted by us in black, and shipped to Egypt January to March 1923:—

1 Mil.	2,500	Sheets,	200	set.
5	34,401	"	"	"
10	5,000	"	"	"
15	8,302	"	"	"
20	4,500	"	100	"
50	5,000	"	100	"

Yours faithfully,

pp. HARRISON & SONS, LTD.

E.F.O.

(To be continued)

7^s / 6^d
(Soit P.T. 37.5)
Par an.

POUR TOUT
RENSEIGNEMENT PHILATELIQUE

Numéro
GRATIS
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"PHILATELIC MAGAZINE"Edité par **ALBERT H. HARRIS**

et publié bi-mensuellement par

HARRIS PUBLICATIONS Ltd

112

STRAND,

LONDON

Qui fournit aussi tous ouvrages philatéliques et serait heureux
de vous faire des offres selon vos besoins et vos désirs



The Egyptian Military Postal Seals

(With acknowledgements to Stamp Collecting)

These seals, with which most philatelists by now must be well acquainted, had their origin on November 1st, 1932, when the following proclamation, here abridged, was issued:

"The letters *must* be posted in Regimental or Unit post boxes and not in Egyptian post boxes.

"Letters for air mail, registered letters, letters containing valuables must continue to be despatched through Egyptian post offices.

"The money paid for the Special Seals will be collected from the N.A.A.F.I. by the Command Paymaster for the purpose of raising the considerable sum of money which has to be paid to the Egyptian Government for the concession.

"The Lt.-Gen. Commanding and the Air Vice-Marshal have incurred a serious financial responsibility in the matter and it is hoped, therefore, that all members of the Royal Air Force and the Army in Egypt and their families will use this new system of postage and so help to establish it on a sound footing and eliminate the risk of financial loss. Should they not do so the scheme will have to be abandoned."

The amount paid for the concession in the first year has been stated to be £10,000 and in the second year £6,000.

I have been informed by a senior officer of the Army that the sale of these labels has fallen short of the guaranteed minimum. The abandonment of the scheme would be deplorable both from the point of view of the wretched Tommy who will have to pay anything from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. more postage and that of the philatelist who, despite any deviation from normal usage, has adopted them as stamps.

I have seen as many as sixty of the first type used on a parcel. Sixty piastres would convey 1,200 grammes as opposed to 78.2 piastres at normal rates, a saving of 3s. 9½d. in 16s., or about 22½ per cent. The value

of this concession can, therefore, well be gauged and the Lt.-Gen.'s comments were perfectly justified.

Even at 2½d., however, the letter home seems dear when the person at home can write to Egypt for 1½d.

At Christmas, there would be cards to send out. This necessity was met by the issue of Christmas seals at 3 milliemes, with the design of a camel and two pyramids. Even then three farthings is 50 per cent. higher than a halfpenny.

The canteen numbers range up to twenty five: the proclamation only deals with five Cairo centres.

The first type, issued in November, 1932, had the arms of the "N.A.A.F.I." in red at the left end of the oblong seal and the inscription "British Forces in Egypt, Postal Seal, 1 piastre," on the right; on wove paper, no watermark, and perf. 11. The cancellation or frank on the front of the cover is the figure surrounded by a double circle inscribed "Egypt Postage Prepaid" and surmounted by an Egyptian Crown.

The first Christmas Seal, black on green, has as its main design a camel, backed by the summits of two pyramids. On a label at the top "British Forces in Egypt" in sans-serif capitals, on a band across the centre "Xmas Seal," and at the foot "3 milliemes 3" also in sans-serif capitals, perf. 11½ (rough). The franks are found in red and in black. The label is cancelled with the rhomboid of eighty-one dots in frame.

In 1933 the wording of the seal was changed to "Letter Seal" in place of "Postal Seal," design and perf. as before.

The Christmas seal of that year was changed to a reddish-chocolate in colour, design and perf. as before.

In 1934 a new type of label made its appearance with a design of the Sphinx and inscribed "British Forces in Egypt, Letter

Stamp, 1 piastre," in crimson lake. The paper used is much higher in finish and the perf. was changed to 15 x 14.

In the same year, for some reason unknown, the colour was changed to green and remained in use until 1st July 1935 when the lake was resumed.

The Christmas Seal in 1934 was changed to dark blue on bluish.

The Jubilee Seals of 1935 were of the same design in rich blue on white, overprinted in red block letters "Jubilee Commemoration, 1935."

It appears that there are the following sub-varieties:—

Types I and II Medallion. No. 5 (a) small dot, (b) No. 9, no dot after "Forces"; letter "I" of "Institute" broken (No. 13); diagonal stroke (right to left) through "E" of "Seal."

Type III Sphinx. "P" of "Piastre" in bottom left-hand corner does not touch horizontal line above it; second "T" of "Letter" has right side of right arm broken; the "S" of "Forces" has white dot in upper crook.

There is a variety of the Jubilee overprint with a defective "U" in "Jubilee."

*
**

All issues were in booklets of 100 in five sheets of twenty, the postal and letter seals in five rows of four, the Christmas seals in four rows of five. Apparently they were not issued in sheets of 100.

*
**

The "Postage Prepaid" cancellations were affixed in the orderly rooms, the "M.P.O." and town cancellations at the post offices, where no doubt the rhomboid was also added.

*
**

The following was furnished by Mr. Jean Boulad, in our No. 25, as a modern list of the barracks issuing these labels:—

Nos. 1, 7, and 8 at Moascar.

Nos. 9 and 10 at Port Said.

Nos. 11 and 12 at Abu Sueir.

Nos. 13 and 14 at Aboukir.

Nos. 15 and 16 at Ras-el-Tin (Alexandria).

Nos. 17 and 18 at Mustapha (Alexandria).

Nos. 21, 22, and 23 at Cairo.

Nos. 2 to 6, 19, 20, 24, and 25 are not at present in use.

*
**

The dates of the various issues were:—

Type (1), Postal Seal, Medallion, November 1st, 1932; Letter Seal, Medallion, 1933; Sphinx type, lake, June, 1934; Sphinx type,

green, December, 1934; Sphinx type, blue (Jubilee), May, 1935.

The blue (Jubilee) seal has not been reported without overprint.

The next issue will be, it is believed, in red.

G.S.T.

THE JUBILEE SEALS

The number of these seals in blue, overprinted in red "Jubilee Commemoration 1935," has not been stated. I am informed that Cairo estimates vary from 2,000 to 27,000 and that they were on sale only for three days. At the time of writing the price asked locally varies from two to four shillings, whilst in the used state, on complete cover, they are practically unprocurable. The "Tommies" were quick to realise the possibilities of the issue and turned stamp dealers almost to a man. A circular tour of the stamp shops of West London failed to unearth a single specimen either mint or used. I have received a small consignment from Cairo, and Selfridge's have sent me one on part cover.

Like Congress labels, these seals must be affixed at the back and are cancelled with the rhomboid. My Jubilee cover, however, had a circular cancellation.

Before the end of August dealers who had any of these Jubilee seals were asking any thing from 10s. to £2 per copy mint and more on cover. For a block of 4 with the "U" defective, £7.10.0 was asked at the time.

L'Association Philatélique "Tripolitania"

a pour but d'augmenter et de développer les échanges de timbres et cartes illustrées entre les Collectionneurs de la **Lybie**, des Colonies **Italiennes** et ceux du Monde entier en procurant aux propres Associés des correspondants sérieux et honnêtes.

Tout Associé a droit:

a) au Bulletin.

b) à l'envoi des timbres des Col. Italiennes au facial.

c) à une annonce de 20 mots.

d) à concourir aux **Riches Primes** de propagande.

L'adhésion annuelle à l'Association est: 15 lire, 20 frs. fr., 8 Pesetas, 5 Shillings, 1 Dollar, ou bien encore 12 Cps. rep. int. On accepte aussi 150 frs. cote Yvert, bons t-p. y compris commemo. Spécim. du Bull. contre 2 Cps. réponse: Prospectus gratis.

Toute correspondance doit être adressée à l'**Agent Excl. pour l'Italie et l'Etranger:**

SALVATORE BRIGNONE,
Genova-Sestri (Italie)

POST OFFICES & POSTMARKS OF GREEK LEVANT ⁽¹⁾

By P. J. DROSSOS

Greek Foreign Post Offices existed in several towns of the Levant, which were situated in the Ottoman Empire. A complete list of these is annexed.

All the Post Offices, with exception of the four last ones in the List, existed long before the issue of stamps in Greece (October, 1861); and I am not giving these dates, as this would only interest collectors of prephilatelic covers. The Volos P.O. was opened in 1871 and the three Post Offices in Crete, towards 1881.

The following geographical and historical notes, must be taken into consideration when reverting to the period when the Greek Posts were functioning.

The nine following Offices, Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Salonika, Preveza, Jannina, Arta, Volos and Larissa, were situated in the Ottoman Empire.

The three last mentioned towns were ceded to Greece in 1881. Arta situated in Epiros and Volos and Larissa in Thessaly. Later, during the First Balkan War in 1912, Salonica (Macedonia) became Greek, also Preveza and Jannina in Epiros.

Egypt was at the time still considered as a part of the Empire, as is to be seen from the Greek Post Office postmark, reading "ALEXANDRIA TOYPKIA."

The three important Ports of the Island of Crete, CHANIA (Canea, in French La Canée), RETHIMNO (Retimo) and HERAKLEION (Candia) each had a Greek P.O., but only for a short period.

Two Greek Post Offices also existed in Roumania, then still the Principality of Moldavia-Wallachia (under Ottoman suzerainty); at Braila (Greek Ibraila) and Bucarest (Greek Bucuresti).

A Postal Almanac, published in 1862 in Athens, refers to a Greek P.O. also at the Port of Galatz on the Danube (in Greek Galazion), but as no letter emanating from there has yet come to light, so as to prove which "Postal Number" postmark corresponded to this town (and which may be the Number "100") this *third* Greek P.O. in Moldavia-Wallachia, is not mentioned and described in my List. This P.O. will have been closed in the years 1866/7 as the other two were.

It appears it was also the intention of the Greek P.O. to open offices in *Larnaca* (Cyprus), *Jassy* (Moldavia), Greek Iasion and at the Port of *Sulina* (Greek Sulinas), at the Sulina Mouth of the Danube, on the Black Sea, in the Dobroutcha Province of Roumania, but these intentions, it appears, were never carried out. Sulina, it is to be noted, was founded by Greeks as late as in the year 1848. This I mention so as to show the Greek influence in these parts and that at the time and till 1878, the Dobroutcha Province belonged to Turkey, and was incorporated in Roumania only after the Russo-Turkish War. Therefore, if the P.O. has existed the postmark must have read. "SOULINAS" (TOYPKIA).



The types of the postmarks used by the Greek Levant Post Offices were the same as for the Mother Country. First, the large type ones (of different shapes) of the prephilatelic period (which, however, one comes across on stamps also) and from 1858, approximately, each Post Office in the Levant began to receive a new postmark.

First, a postmark (A) with the name of the town at the top part, and at the bottom the name of the country in which the P.O. was situated (TOYPKIA, BAAXIA) and the date in the middle. An exception are the postmarks of the towns in Crete, where the postmarks, prepared about twenty years later, are exactly as those in use in Greece. (To be noted that I have not seen a Herakleion postmark). At the bottom part, the word "TOYPKIA" is not included, but is replaced by a number. Also Alexandria and Arta Post Offices, in addition to the postmarks with the

(1) Reprinted from "Philatelic Magazine" of May 4th 1934.

word "TURKEY" had a second one of the "Crete type." The postmark "APTA 105" is very rare.

A second postmark (B) was distributed simultaneously with the first Greek stamps, from October, 1861. This postmark is formed by dots; the centre is left blank and a number inserted; a different one for each Post Office. Athens f.i. had the number "1," Syra "67," etc. The corresponding numbers of the Levant Offices are given in my List.

The postmark "B" was always applied on *departing* mail, and was used to cancel the stamps on the cover. Postmark "A" was also sometimes applied on a blank space on the cover, and the same postmark "A" was always applied on all *arriving* mail and cancelled the stamps which were placed on the cover, to encash the fee paid by the receiver of the letter. After 1870, postmark "B" was ordered to be done away with. Naturally there are very many exceptions to be found of the above postal regulations re the post-marking of the mail.

The difficulty in writing the history of these Greek Levant Post Offices was the scarcity in material, so as to be able to easily check the number corresponding to each town. Stamps with postmarks "100" or "104" had been found, but after many years of guess-work, it was only the Preveza cover, found three years ago, which bears both postmarks together, "PREVEZA TOYPKIA" and "104," that solved the matter. I, myself, had allotted No. "100" to Preveza previously.

Post Office No. "100" which no doubt is *Galatz*, has, as already stated, not yet come to light.

The Constantinople, Smyrna and Salonica Post Offices, had existed as far back as 1834, worked by the Greek Consulates, but it is only around 1849 that Constantinople, and towards 1857 that Alexandria and Smyrna were actually organised into a regular post office and a regular staff appointed. During the Crimean War, 1854/5, the Constantinople office was for a time closed by the Turks. Constantinople had two types of postmarks, one of which with an abbreviated wording.

The Alexandria Post Office, for a long period, used a postmark containing an error. The third letter "E" being mis-spelt by an "S" (Greek).

It is but three years ago that a cover with a *Preveza* postmark has been found here in Athens, and has also thus shown that the "Postal Number" of this P.O. was "104" and not "100," as had up to now been

95.	CONSTANTINOPLE.	ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝ (TOYPKIA) ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ (TOYPKIA)
96.	SMYRNA.	ΣΜΥΡΝΑ (TOYPKIA)
97.	ALEXANDRIA.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ (TOYPKIA) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ (97) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ (TOYPKIA)
98.	SALONICA.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ (TOYPKIA)
99.	JANINA.	ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΑ (TOYPKIA)
101.	BRAILA.	ΙΒΡΑΪΛΑ (ΒΛΑΧΙΑ)
102.	BUCAREST.	ΒΟΥΚΟΥΡΕΣΤΗ (ΒΛΑΧΙΑ)
103.	LARISSA.	ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ (TOYPKIA)
104.	PREVEZA.	ΠΡΕΒΕΖΑ (TOYPKIA)
105.	ARTA.	ΑΡΤΑ (TOYPKIA) ΑΡΤΑ (105)
135.	VOLOS.	ΒΟΛΟΣ (TOYPKIA)
162.	CANEA.	ΧΑΝΙΑ (162)
163.	RETIMO.	ΡΕΘΥΜΝΟΝ (163)
164.	CANDIA.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΝ (164)

thought. To be noted that "Kohl's Handbuch" on Greece, published in 1929, does not contain Preveza in its list. This unique cover is in the Argyropoulo (Athens) collection. This cover is described in the "Addenda" of Kohls Handbuch re Greece, published two years later.

Curiously only one single *Bucarest* cover and one single *Braila* cover exist with stamps on the cover, and *both* the postmarks, both of which are in the above mentioned collection here in Athens.

As already stated, *Arta*, *Larissa* and *Volos* were incorporated to Greece in 1881, after the Berlin Treaty. These offices, for several months after the union, continued to cancel with the postmark they had previously used. At first, just as it was, and then by taking the word "TURKEY" out. This, till these were replaced by new ones.

The autograph of the *Volos* postmark is an unusual one. Also it is curious that the *Smyrna* postmark reads "EMYPNA," whilst the towns named in Greek is "EMHPNH."

In connection with the post offices in the Island of Crete, which appear to have been open from 1881 to 1882, very little is known and one is quite in the dark, at least as regards that of *Herakleion* (Candia). No cover or even stamp postmarked with the town's name or number "164" is known to exist here in Greece. It undoubtedly existed (*Herakleion* is the most important commercial centre of Crete) and Lavenir in his study on Greek postmarks, advises collectors to be on

the look out for such a postmark which he considers ever so rare. I have therefore added Herakleion in my List.

The post offices in Moldavia Wallachia, were closed towards 1876/7, when this country became an independent state.

In 1881, the hostile relations between Greece and Turkey induced the latter to withdraw the privilege granted formerly. Greece protested, and most of the post offices were closed by force by the Turks, and by the end of 1881, the Greek Foreign Postal Service had ceased to exist.

Why are these covers so rare, and even stamps with these postmarks so difficult to find? I again repeat that one single cover Preveza, one Bucarest and one Braila exist. The Cretan covers can be ticked off on finger tips, just so those from Arta and Larissa. One sometimes comes across those from Constantinople, Smyrna and Alexandria — so keenly sought after — and this is natural, as these are the three largest commercial centres of the lot.

In all the towns in which Greek post offices existed, the Greek element was dominant and the commerce and traffic, so to say, in the hands of the Greek communities. All the sea and Danube ports were linked by Greek Maritime lines to each other and to Greece.

However, it must not be forgotten that, at the same time, Austrian Levant post offices existed in all the same towns, and they were also linked by the Austrian Lloyds Service, which was already then a much more serviceable and reliable connection than the Greek services, which cannot have been so prompt and regular. Therefore, the preference, given even by the Greeks themselves to the foreign postal service.

Both the Bucarest and Braila covers in the Argyropoulos collection appear to have been written by the local Greek Consulates (the one is addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Athens, and the other to certain heirs in Syra of a deceased Greek in Roumania) so that it is clear that at least the Consulates used their own posts!

The Egyptian Post-Office at Massawa

(Translated from "Il Corriere Filatelico" of 31st July 1935)

In a note published in the April number of "L'Orient Philatélique," the Cairo magazine, it is stated that the post-office at Massawa was opened by the Egyptian Administration in 1869 and was probably closed in February 1885.

So far as concerns the closing of the Egyptian office we comment that its closing was later than the date given by this Egyptian stamp magazine. The office continued to function even after the disembarkation of our first troops on 5th February 1885 in a very reduced scale and for some months provisionally even after the opening of a first-class Italian office (Ministerial Decree of 22nd February 1885) which came into effect in April or May of that year.

This is confirmed by several specimens in our possession of various values of the Egyptian 1879 issue cancelled at Massawa in black several months after February 1885. We reproduce a stamp cancelled at Massawa in March 1885 and an Interlocal of the same office.

We do not know the exact closing date of the Egyptian office nor do we know if it coincided exactly with the abandonment of the place to Italy (2nd December 1885). Any-



how, we are in a position to correct the date given in the Cairo magazine and we, for our part, can take note that assuming the office to have been opened in 1869 the stamps of the first issue (1866) could not have been used at Massawa.

Notes & Questions

PHILATELIC CONFESSIONS. No. 2.

Mrs. Mary Garretson Cook (C.P.E. No. 345)

Confessing to an age in excess of that selected by the Psalmist as the span of human life, Mrs. Cook has that abundance of energy popularly associated with Americans, coupled with distinctive tastes of high order.

"I have been collecting stamps since 1891. Some one presented my small son, then aged 5, with an album and a packet of stamps but he was not in the least interested. With that small incentive my interest grew and as my knowledge increased philately became absorbing...

"For 40 years I have been deeply, interested in Egypt, both archaeologically and historically, and, my reading having been along that line, what more natural than that I should turn to that marvellous and mysterious country when I decided to specialise philatelically?

"I use loose-leaf albums, the sheets measuring $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, each one illustrated with a pen and ink sketch purely Egyptian. The first sheet has a coat of arms in water-colour.

"Many blue ribbons have come my way. This summer I was showing at the A.P.S. International Exhibition at Washington, D.C.

"My collection includes, inter alia, a complete set of the essays made by The National Bank Note Co. of New York and the Port Fuad set, the 50 piastres being autographed on the back by H.M. King Fuad. I also have a tête-bêche block of the 1875 issue used in Constantinople and a block of 30 of the 5 piastres Postage Due of 1888.

"Another section of my collection is devoted entirely to black stamps, of which I have over 500.

"I also have a collection of musical stamps which will form the subject of an afternoon display at the Philadelphia Women's Club this autumn. I have given each stamp the appearance of a picture hanging from a wall, surrounding it with a bronze frame of illuminated paint. Underneath I type a short biographical sketch of the subject and beneath that a few bars from the composer's best known work. In the Wagner Opera set I have used the leit-motif of each. At the display these quotations will form the subject of vocal and instrumental selections.

"I was born in Philadelphia in 1860 and have made my home in or near that city. I founded the Lansdowne Stamp Club, am a

Notes & Demandes

charter member of the Philadelphia Women's Stamp Club, a member of the A.P.S. and of the S.P.A., and I am pleased to say of the C.P.E.

"When I was in Cairo recently I called upon Mr. Angeloglou and in Rome I was most hospitably entertained by Dr. Emilio Diena who very kindly showed me his wonderful Italian stamps.

"I should be delighted if any member of the C.P.E. from abroad who may be visiting Philadelphia would call and see me. It is so interesting to make contact with one's correspondents.

Very sincerely, Mary Garretson Cook.
Philadelphia, Pa.

16th June 1935.

(We cordially wish Mrs. Cook many more years' enjoyment of her delightful hobbies.—Ed.)

THE 22nd PHILATELIC CONGRESS
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Held at Bath, Somerset, from June 19th to 22nd, 1935, the 22nd Philatelic Congress maintained the standard of its predecessors both from the point of view of attendance and general interest. One guest, however, was in evidence who was certainly not invited, Jupiter Pluvius, and rain spoiled the drive to Cheddar and the garden party held in the beautiful grounds of the Chairman, Captain A.E. Hopkins of Bath, stamp-dealer.

Twelve special labels printed by Perkins Bacon & Co. were available: these can be had at 1s 6d per sheet.

There were 4 papers on the following subjects:

A Puzzled Philatelist, etc.: Mr. L.R. Ray.

Postal History: Mr. E.F. Hurt.

Forgers and their Lives: Mr. F.J. Melville.

Paper and its manufacture, Mr. P. Seiffert.

The Cup was awarded to Mr. Melville, the veteran journalist and President of The Junior Philatelic Society.

Members of the C.P.E. present included Dr. William Byam, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, Mr. E. F. Hurt, Mr. W. C. Hinde and Mr. W. Buckland Edwards. Mr. G. Seymour Thompson having been detained in London to give evidence in a law-case was unable eventually to attend. The Study Circle met on the Thursday evening and so far as can be ascertained the majority of the evening was occupied by a close examination of the stamps of Mr. W.C. Hinde in an attempt to add something to the available knowledge of the Egypt used abroad.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that British status must now be sought for the Egyptian Stamp Club either as a separate entity or as a branch of the C.P.E. and steps will be taken to make this possible. For this purpose it may be necessary to appoint officers and to have some sort of programme drawn up so that when Congress next meets in 1936 the C.P.E. will be represented. It is expected to be held at Torquay where Mrs. David Field, "The Lady of the Penny Black," holds sway.

One of the special events was the unveiling of a memorial tablet to H. Stafford Smith a pioneer stamp-dealer and philatelic journalist. His widow was present. One of his daughters is a Councillor at Bromley, Kent, and one of the Congress labels to which reference is made above bears a portrait of Mr. Stafford Smith.

The Congress owed much to the breezy good humour of its Chairman, Captain Adrian Hopkins who, as Mr. Buckland Edwards remarked, made it very difficult for any one to succeed him.

The Congress booklet is obtainable of the Hon. Sec. Major J. B. Heron, 14 Camden Crescent Bath. Price 2/6d. Labels 1s 6d per set (4 colours).

THE MILITARY SILVER JUBILEE SEAL

Issued on Jubilee Day, for 3 days only, the 1 piastre, blue, Military Postal Seal, received a Jubilee overprint in red which came quite as a surprise. Not being a Government issue it was unheralded and it was supplied by Egyptian dealers to new issue subscribers at 1s 6d mint. The price in Egypt soon rose to 4 shillings. Selfridge having received some free sold them at 1 shilling. They should be a good investment.

THE GORDON COMMEMORATIVES OF THE SUDAN.

These have proved popular: in used condition they are very difficult to obtain. Mint, the price per set speedily rose from 23s 6d to 37s 6d and, at the time of writing look like touching much higher prices. Dealers clamour for them in vain. They have been quickly absorbed by intelligent philatelists and are strongly held.

STAMPS BY WEIGHT

There is a considerable demand amongst dealers in London for common stamps of Egypt, Soudan, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, Hejaz, Yemen, etc. in bulk. Inhabitants of these countries seem to be short-sighted in destroying the used stamps they receive. No doubt dealers in Cairo would be only too pleased to act as a kind of concentration camp

for this refuse and enter into negotiations with London dealers for its distribution. Save your Stamps!

UNE FORTUNE DANS VOS TIMBRES USES

Messieurs, mesdames ! Vous qui habitez l'Egypte, le Soudan, la Syrie ou un autre pays du Proche-Orient, ne jetez pas vos timbres usés. Les marchands de Londres demandent ces timbres en quantités que personne ne peut leur fournir. Pourquoi, donc, les jeter au panier? Mieux vaut les conserver et une fois par mois ou par trimestre les envoyer à Londres qui est le plus grand marché philatélique du monde, à un des marchands qui annoncent dans nos colonnes, vous gagnerez ainsi une somme annuelle suffisante pour payer beaucoup de petits frais. En tout cas cela vous permettrait d'agrandir votre collection de timbres. C'est une erreur de jeter ce qui ne vous coûte rien. En ce moment on demande les timbres Ismail de 1 à 4 millièmes, les timbres avion (pyramides) de 1 à 9 millièmes, par centaines, par kilo. Veuillez communiquer vos prix.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY

The appearance of the twelfth edition of Mr. A.H. Harris's philatelic directory serves to draw attention to the very large number of collectors, many of them famous, and responsible dealers omitted from it. *L'Orient Philatélique* is in itself a useful directory and gives very much the information necessary for Mr. Harris' directory. It is, however, suggested that those of our members who wish their names to appear should write to Mr. A.H. Harris, 112, Strand, London, W.C. 2, giving the following particulars:

- (1) Full names.
- (2) Profession.
- (3) Date of birth.
- (4) Philatelic interests.
- (5) Clubs and Societies.
- (6) Awards gained at public exhibitions.
- (7) Philatelic writings.
- (8) Address.
- (9) Telephone number.

There is no charge for insertion but it is hoped that any one taking advantage of this suggestion would purchase a copy of the 1936 "Who's Who" at 5 shillings (P.T. 25, \$ 1.25).

Dr. Byam has been exhibiting Egypt at the Brussels Exhibition (Philatelic section).

The Sudan Air-Mails (Gordon Statue) and the Gordon Commemorative Series have the control "1", a simple figure without frame, but they are not uniform in size. One value has also control "2" but I do not know which.

G.S.T.

SIR RONALD STORRS, K.C.M.G.

(Contributed).

I had the pleasure of meeting the subject of this monograph in Cairo some 28 years ago: he was then 36. Handsome, positively classic in facial contours, Sir Ronald Storrs was, even at that early age, of outstanding personality. Son of the Very Rev. Dean Storrs, of Rochester, who died some 7 years ago, he left Cambridge to enter the diplomatic corps, rapidly becoming a master of numerous languages, and in 1910 he was appointed Oriental Secretary in Cairo. The termination of the war found him a Brig.-Gen., and military governor of Jerusalem. His next position was that of Governor of Cyprus, and we subsequently heard of him being appointed to some Central African Governorship. Now he has apparently retired from the diplomatic service and his name appears as chairman of the Board of Morrell's Estates and Development Company Limited.

Not only were his features classical but his tastes also. In music he was crazy on Bach and it is one of my clearest recollections of him that he sat in my bedroom insisting upon my playing only Bach. When I left for Alexandria he gave me an introduction which proved extremely useful, and set me up socially to my great pleasure and advantage. He was very highly strung and in the cool of the evening bare-headed, with his dogs for company, he would pace round Gezireh at an enormous rate. Visitors to Rochester Museum will find much to testify to the interest he took in the Kentish Cathedral City.

He has left his mark on philately in those trilingual Palestine overprints on the first type. He also designed a series of pictorial stamps for the Hedjaz (see Haworth and Sargent, p. 11), but they were objected to as being pictorial, too Turkish in character and not in conformity with Arab art standards. It is also understood that he influenced the Cyprus issue of 1928.

Sir Ronald Storrs apparently did not find the Cypriots too easy to handle; his residence was fired and many valuable antiques which are found in such abundance in Cyprus, were destroyed also.

As a financier and handling building estates he will find little scope for his artistic tendencies: building-society mortgages are soulless things! but possibly the new villas will bear traces of his Oriental tastes in Moorish porches, arabesque traceries and quotations from the Kuran instead of floral friezes!

He is to write yet another book: as an intimate friend of Lawrence of Arabia he

**Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G.**

should be able to throw much light upon that mystic character, and as one of Kitchener's staff, sharing with him an extraordinarily fine knowledge of the Egyptian and his language the biography should constitute a highly welcome and valuable addition to the literature of the Near East.

THE DESIGNATIONS

It appears that the designations TI, TII, TIII on the stamps of Egypt and the Sudan stand for "Train No. 1" etc. run in connection with the postal collections. The Italian equivalent for train is "treno" so that the same initial serves for the three languages English, French and Italian.

The "retta," or diamond arrangement of dots is applied to mail collected in bags from villages, river-stations, and other posts where there are no official post-offices. Its application to the Jubilee and other seals would possibly be due to the fact that mail may be collected from several canteens and taken to one post-office. The covers franked with these seals on the back have the town cancellation on the front in addition to the numerical which alone discloses the source of the correspondence. The writer's information is that "bag-mail" is the general designation of its use.

*

Mr. G. Seymour Thompson spent his holidays in Belgium. In Ostend he lunched with Mr. L. Maryssael and in London, on his return, with Mr. Angeloglou.



We have pleasure in publishing a recent portrait of Mr. G. Seymour Thompson, our General Manager in Great Britain to whose success in establishing and developing the English speaking section of our Club we have several times paid tribute. Whilst he is a collector of no mean order his principal philatelic interest to-day is his work as an organiser of philatelic effort in which his ready pen proves a valuable ally.

The cordial relations established between our English speaking branches and the executive in Cairo in December 1932 have continued unbroken and we look forward to a new era of prosperity when the recent developments of the Club in the West have had time to expand. It was as a musician that Mr. Thompson was best known in his Alexandria days (1907-10) and some readers may remember his appearances upon the concert platforms and in the salons of the English community at that time. His firmly-rooted affection for Egypt has been a constant stimulus to his remarkably successful efforts.

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* *

THE STUDY CIRCLE OF THE CLUB PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE IN ENGLAND

Chairman: Dr. W. Byam

Provisional Programme for the Session 1935-36

Studies I and II to be continued, viz:—

Study I. The history of the Egyptian Post Offices in Turkey, the Red Sea area, the Sudan, their duration, the stamps used in them, and postal routes.

Study II. The history of the Foreign Post Offices in Egypt on the lines of Study I.

The following additional Studies to be undertaken as time permits:

Study III. Postal History of the Suez Canal including the Canal Company's stamps, their use and forgeries of the same. Egyptian Government offices in the Canal zone.

Study IV. Pre-stamp Egyptian postal history in the XIXth Century, and the *Posta Europea*.

Study V. History of the carriage of Egyptian official postal matter, and the use of Interpostal labels.

Study VI. The Postal Obliterations of Egypt in series, with Registration. Insufficiently paid, Too late, and other similar marks.

Any collectors, whether members of the Club or not, who are interested in the above studies are invited to join the Circle. They should communicate with the Keeper of the Record, Mr. A.S. Mackenzie-Low, Dorset House Hastings Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

*
* *

The Circle met at 92 Harley Street, London W., on Saturday, 14th September, 1935, when the studies of the Egyptian Post Offices abroad and the foreign Post Offices in Egypt were continued. Dr. Byam reported much useful additional information as the result of his examination of Mr. W.C. Hinde's collection at the Bath Philatelic Congress. Ten members attended.

The following questions arose:—

(i) When did the Egyptian office at Constantinople close?

(ii) Was there an Egyptian post office at Leroc?

(iii) Were Italian stamps issued at Kassala whilst in the hands of the Italians in 1885-1897? If so, which?

(IV) Could any definite date be assigned to the closing of the Egyptian office at Masawa?

(V) What offices or agencies had the *Posta Europea* in Upper Egypt?

Dr Byam referred to the seal type of cancellation he had seen on several stamps, one Mitylene the other Assut. Apparently their use was confined to officials.

Col. Wilmington Wilmer, a newly elected member gave much pleasure in displaying his collection of Suez Canal stamps and forgeries. A complete sheet of the 20 c was shown and also complete sheets of the alleged reprints which showed all the characteristics of the genuine. The spacing of the stamps seemed to differ, however, and it was suggested that possibly the original dies had been sold and a new plates or stones prepared therefrom.

Various types of forgeries were shown and classified, Dr. Byam displayed a used 20 c. on cover with the French numerical cancellation 5129 in a rhomboid of dots.

Col. Wilmer gave some useful hints on the distinction of forgeries from the originals. He pointed out that in the originals the foremast was broken and there was cross-hatching between the lower part of the oval and the word "Postes."

Arising out of the display, information is sought as to the earliest cancellations, pre-stamp or otherwise, of towns in the Canal Zone, Port Said, Suez, Ismailia, Ras-el-Esh, Kantara, Km. 34, 45, 50. How many "*chantiers*" were there for which cancelling stamps were issued?

Col. Wilmer would welcome any useful data on the history of the posts in this Zone and would like the offer of military seals on covers used at Moascar, Abu Suen, and other military posts in the Zone.

The proceedings lasted four hours.

THE SUDAN AIR MAIL PROVISIONALS.

Having before me two complete sheets of the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres," one a 3 millième, the other a 5 millième, I have made the following notes:—

Printed in sheets of fifty (ten rows of five) with the name "Thomas de la Rue & Company Limited" at foot (5 mills.). The 3 millième has control "1" but no name; the 5 millième has not control. The sheet of the 5 millième is so irregularly cut that the left-hand margin at the top is 15 mm. and at the foot 20 mm. wide. In consequence the overprint is crooked, sloping down from left to right, so that we may safely ascribe any varieties of this nature to irregular cutting of the sheets. A wide margin at the top would have the effect of pushing the overprint up to the top of the stamp, and so on. I have seen this phenomenon noted in connection with the 15 mil. on the 10 mil.

The small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is unmistakable: the upper "1" (numerator) is below the level of the integral 2, whilst the lower "2" (denominator) is only very slightly below the integer. In the normal the denominator comes well below the integer. This variety occurs on Nos. 17, 27, 32, 36, 41, 42, and 46 only, i.e. seven in the sheet; Nos. 27 and 32 form a vertical pair; Nos. 36, 41, and 46 a vertical strip of three; Nos. 41 and 42 a horizontal pair. Some of the denominator "2" 's are lighter than others, and may be offered as the small " $\frac{1}{2}$," but mistakes should be avoid-

ed by careful regard to the above notes. The small half measures vertically 2 mm., the large 3 mm. approximately. The integer "2" and the letters of the word "Piastres" are all 2 mm. high.

The forty-ninth stamp, second from right on bottom row, is distinguished by the absence of one Arabic character. The left-hand group spells "groosh" = piastres, but on this stamp the tadpole-like letter (wow = oo) is missing: the word thus becomes "gersh" = piastre (singular for plural). Evidently the compositor visited the wrong compartment. This has the effect of shortening the group. For the benefit of non-Arabic readers Arabic letters are written from right to left, but figures from left to right. On some copies the Arabic fraction " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " becomes, owing to the irregular setting, entangled in the camel's legs or body, and may give rise to claims of "fraction omitted" in whole or in part. This applies to the 5 millièmes, which has a black centre, rather than to the 3 millièmes.

Careful examinations of my sheets reveals numerous minor variations, thick and thin strokes, suggestions of commas, light " $\frac{1}{2}$ " 's, and so on, considerations which loom large in some departments of philately, but, in my opinion, too much importance need not be attached to minor irregularities where the whole has evidently been careless and considerably below the highest standards of production.

THE 1936 GIBBONS CATALOGUE.

We are pleased to note that the British Section of this catalogue which includes Egypt and Iraq as last year, has been increased in height of column by one inch and the paper has been vastly improved. "Greece," "Guatemala" and "Transvaal" have been completely re-written and "Great Britain Used Abroad" greatly improved. "Egypt" will be found to have been carefully revised: the British Military Seals are ignored in spite of the attention now being paid to them: some of the sub-varieties to which we have become accustomed are not listed. The Sudan section remains much as it was with the later additions and some of these later stamps have risen considerably since issue this year. The punctured officials are still omitted and so are the military telegraphs. The prices are 15/- whole world, Section I 6s 6d, Section II 10s: they can be had interleaved for notes at 10s 6 (I) and 16s 6d (II): postage additional in all cases.

The Egyptian Stamp Club has been affiliated to the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain as the English branch of the *Club Philatélique d'Egypte* of Cairo the next Congress will be held at PAIGNTON, DEVON, in June 1936, and the Club will have the right to send 2 delegates.

THE REGENT ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF EMPIRE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Edited by Robson Lowe, published by The Halcyon Book Co. Ltd. First Avenue House, Holborn W.C. 1 at 12/6 (abroad 13/3 = P.T. 66) this work combines the Regent Catalogue with Egypt completed in the appendix with a number of other attractive features. The Encyclopaedia as distinct from the catalogue contains much that is useful to know but not everything the specialist requires to know whilst certain other features are of general rather than particular interest. For supplementary information one is referred to "The Raconteur" published by the same firm at 5/- per annum. A useful handbook for philatelists of all degrees of magnitude; with its a purple cover and leaves to match it will easily be recognisable in the book-shelf.

PUBLICATIONS REÇUES

The Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Japan.

Nous avons reçu la seconde édition 1936 de cet ouvrage par Ikuro Yoshida, élégante petite brochure, reliée en toile et abondamment illustrée. En vente au prix de \$ 1-, 4/-, Frs. 15

net chez: The Publishing Office of "The Kitte Shumi." 3600, Mejiro Toshimaku, Tohyo. Ce catalogue présente pour nous le seul inconvénient d'être imprimé en langue japonaise seulement.

« Heligoland » des Editions Billig's Grosses Handbuch der Falschungen. Texte de Otto E. Shiedl, photo de F. Billig.

Cette maison s'intéresse de plus en plus à combattre les timbres faux dont nous en trouvons avec 50 photos agrandies les descriptions pour les repérer. En vente chez l'éditeur Fritz Billig, Herrengasse 6/4, Vienne I, au prix de Frs. 18.

NOTRE NOUVEL AGENT A DAMAS

Nous avons le plaisir de porter à la connaissance des membres du C.P.E. que M. T. Médawar, l'actif et bien connu philatéliste, établi à Damas, a bien voulu accepter de diriger notre Agence en Syrie.

Notre nouvel Agent n'est pas un inconnu pour la presse philatélique. Il nous a promis, lorsque nous avons eu l'occasion de le voir tout récemment parmi nous au Caire, un intéressant article, sur les timbres non dentelés du Gd. Liban et de Syrie (Occupation Française), qui sont très recherchés en ce moment, vu leur incontestable rareté.

Sa situation d'Agent officiel, d'une Recette postale à Damas, lui permet mieux que quiconque de représenter dignement le C.P.E. Nos membres trouveront chez lui tous les timbres syriens en cours, à la valeur faciale plus les frais de poste.

SUDAN STAMP STATISTICS (1)

By courtesy of the Sudan Government Office in London we are able to publish the following official record of "numbers printed" of the recent Sudanese Provisionals and Commemoratives.



GORDON COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Number printed:— 5 mm.: 959,000; 10 mm.: 125,000; 13 mm.: 71,500; 15 mm.: 126,500; 2 pt.: 110,000; 5 pt.: 77,500; 10 pt.: 21,500; 20 pt.: 16,500; 50 pt.: 16,000.

Number sold:— 5 mm.: 821,095; 10 mm.: 78,678; 13 mm.: 25,210; 15 mm.: 70,836; 2 pt.: 55,829; 5 pt.: 23,087; 10 pt.: 13,821; 20 pt.: 7,225; 50 pt.: 5,501.

AIR MAIL STAMPS OVERPRINTED.

In January, 1935—36,000 4½ pt. air mail stamps overprinted as follows:—

16,000 overprinted "3 Piastres."

10,000 overprinted "7½ Piastres."

10,000 overprinted "10 Piastres."

In February, 1935—24,050 of 3 mm. air mail stamps, 47,750 of 5 mm. air mail stamps, overprinted "2½ Piastres." Total 71,800.

58,300 of 10 mm. air mail stamps, overprinted "15 Milliemes."



(1) From "Stamp Collecting," June 29th, 1935.

Le premier informé.

Les matières philatéliques sont tellement nombreuses actuellement dans le monde entier, que l'utilité d'un service rapide de renseignements ne doit pas être mésestimé.

Le seul journal philatélique anglais, **STAMP COLLECTING** est des mieux placés pour fournir à ses lecteurs les plus récentes informations philatéliques du monde entier. Sa chronique hebdomadaire des nouveautés n'est pas seulement la plus complète, mais aussi la mieux renseignée de tous les périodiques philatéliques. Ses informations sur le marché philatélique sont des plus précieuses et font le profit de tous les collectionneurs qui les reçoivent.

A U S S I

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Juge au Tribunal Indigène, Le Caire.

*
**

- 1 — GEORGES KHAYAT — 14, Rue Mazloum Pacha, Le Caire. Recherche Egypte, neufs et oblitérés, préférence neufs en blocs de quatre avec millésime
- 2 — FERNANDO GEMIGNANI — B.P. 254, Le Caire. Désire timbres-poste Egypte, Europe, Proche-Orient, contre tous pays. Pas premier.
- 3 — ROBERT MIRABELLI — C/o Sun Life Assurance Coy, of Canada, B.P. 1053, Le Caire.
- 4 — CHARLES TABET — B.P. 1107, Le Caire. Achète tous stocks de timbres, Egypte, Syrie, Liban, Iraq, Palestine, Transjordanie, Arabie, Soudan, Orient en général, etc. Faire offre par lettre; s'abstenir de tout envoi.
- 7 — ALFREDO DAZZI — 7, Rue Mouillard, Le Caire. Désire recevoir des envois à choix jusqu'à 1924. Pas premier.
- 8 — ALEXANDRE DIGRIS — Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Le Caire. Désire en échange tous pays bons timbres de premier choix seulement. Pas premier
- 9 — MARIO ANASTASIA — B.P. 955, Le Caire.
- 10 — ISIDORE APPEL — B.P. 106, Le Caire. Désire Russie et l'U.R.S.S. en échange donne Egypte, Soudan, Palestine, etc.
- 15 — C. S. NICOLAIDES — Boîte-Postale 136, Port-Saïd (Egypte). Spécialisé dans les pays suivants : Chypre, Malte, Egypte, Palestine, Côte des Somalis, Crête (Administration), Gibraltar, Port-Saïd, Alexandrie. — Echange donne tous pays. Pas premier.
- 27 — A. VAN DER WILLIGEN — 454, Beeklaan, La Haye, (Pays-Bas). Cherche des lettres anciennes avec ou sans timbres (de 1700 à 1880 environ), venues des adresses aux, ou passées par les Pays-Bas ou ses colonies, portant des marques postales de ces pays.
- 31 — VINCENZO PRUDENTE — 8, Rue du Télégraphe, Le Caire. Désire faire et recevoir de bons envois à choix de tous pays.
- 36 — A. P. RIFFIS — 28, Boulevard Fouad Ier, Port-Saïd. Echange seulement avec collectionneurs sérieux. Ne donne que Colonies Françaises.
- 39 — VICTOR ANHOURY — No. 11, Maghraby Street, Cairo (Egypt). Sale and purchase of Postage Stamps of Egypt and Near East, Speciality of Air Mail Stamps and First Flights of Egypt.

- 45 -- JEAN A. FRANGAKIS — 5, Boulevard Zaghloul, Alexandrie.
- 52 — FICHEL KLEIN — 9, Rue Maghraby. Imm. Mazloun, Le Caire. Achat de lots et collections de toute importance.
- 65 — CH. TSOPOLIDIS — Négociant en timbres-poste. Magasin de vente et d'Exposition, 27, Rue Tewfik, Alexandrie (Egypte). Agent ou collaborateur de « L'Orient Philatélique », « L'Echangiste Universel », « La Revue Philatélique de France », « The American Philatelist », Filotelia, d'Athènes, etc. etc. Peut envoyer aux collectionneurs avancés des carnets à choix. Achète tous timbres d'Egypte en gros, Orient aussi. Désire échanges sérieux avec collectionneurs avancés.
72. — H. VRIENS — Troyentenhoflaan 57, Berchem — Anvers, Belgique — Vente timbres, Belgique, Pays Bas, Congo Belge, Colonies Anglaises et Françaises, etc. Grand choix, envois à vue ou sur mancoliste contre références.
75. — R. FARAGE — 68-178, Souk el Ghazil, Bagdad, (Iraq). Echange Iraq et Turquie, 2, 2a, 3, 4 contre Egypte, Soudan, Alexandrie et Port-Saïd suivant mancoliste seulement.
79. — GEORGES N. ZEHERI — Avenue Fouad Ier, Imm. Doss, Le Caire. Membre No. 9352 JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY de Londres. Achat, vente et échange de timbres d'Egypte neufs seulement, recherche toutes les variétés rares, essais, épreuves (POSTE-TAXE-EXPRES-SERVICE-AVION) en blocs de 4 si possible avec chiffre de contrôle, paires ou pièces, de n'importe quelle émission.
- 81 -- OSCAR STAHEL — Sihlstrasse 3 — Zurich I. (Suisse). Désire et procure aérogrammes Ier vol. — Echange timbres tous pays. Procure les timbres en cours de la Suisse et du Lichtenstein aux membres du C.P.E. à la valeur faciale plus 5 %.
- 82 — GASPARE CASSINIS — B.P. 819, Alexandrie (Egypte). Spécialiste en timbres classiques.
- 83 — LEON GUERRY — 10, Rue de la Poste, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 86 — OH. KADIFIAN — B.P. 8, Alexandrie (Egypte). Désire acheter pièces isolées, bandes, blocs sur enveloppe, lettres ou fragments de Sicile seulement (Effigie de Ferdinand)
- 93 — E.D. ROUMAYAH — B.P. No. 4, Bagdad (Iraq). Echange sérieux avec tous pays. Pas communs. Base Catalogue Yvert et Tellier. Corresp. Français, Anglais, Arabe.
- 95 — ALBERT EID — Rue Soliman Pacha No. 4 (En face Club Mohamed Aly). Le Caire.
- 97 — L. RONCA — B.P. 69 Suez, (Egypte). Désire échanger timbres-poste tous pays, Donne Italie, Colonies Italiennes, Proche-Orient et pays divers.
- 100 — N. S. ALFIERI — P.O.B. 845, Alexandrie (Egypte).
- 108 — FRANÇOIS FILETTI — Poste Restante, Port-Saïd, (Egypte). Désire échanger bons timbres tous pays, nombre contre nombre.
- 109 — M. ZOLOTAREWSKY — 4, rehov Pinsker — Tel-Aviv (Palestine). Cherche timbres d'Egypte, Palestine et Proche Orient. Donne Turquie, Russie et ses limitrophes. Echange, vente, achat. Corresp. Français, Hébreu, Turc, Russe.
- 110 — JEAN GEOVANOS — P.B. 1107, Le Caire. Débutant, désire tous pays donne tous pays, échange monnaies aussi.
- 123 — SALIB YOUSSEF YANNI — Rue Mehatta, près de la Poste Guizeh, Le Caire.
- 125 — PIETRO BAJOCCHI — Gioielliere, Rue Manakh, No. 4, Le Caire.
- 136 — SCHIMB-CLUB ROMAN — 128, Boulvd. Carol I. Craiova, Roumanie.
- 137 — C.L. MOLIER — Lekstraat 43, La Haye, Hollande. Cherche timbres du Proche-Orient et Soudan Egyptien, donne en échange Pays-Bas et tous pays, base Yvert.
- 138 — EUGENIO MULAS DELITALA — Cassiere Istit. Naz. Fascista Infortuni. Cagliari (Sardegna) Italie. Echange timbres sur feuilles à choix. Communs et moyens 1000—10.000 par fois. Cartes vues t.c.v. d'origine. Donne Italie, St. Marin, Cité du Vatican. Envoi recommandé.

- 148 — Dr. Ing. GIULIO TEDESCHI — Corso Peschiera 162, Torino (105) Italie. « Annuario Filatelico Italiano 1935 » Lire 25. Franco de port.
- 149 — L. MARYSSAEL — Directeur du Semiramis Hôtel, Le Caire. En été: Hôtel de la Plage à Ostende (Belgique). Recherche Egypte, les Ières, 2èmes et 3èmes émission toutes les variétés, non dentelées, sur lettres ou en paires, blocs avec tête-bêches, Penasson et Boulac neufs, essais, épreuves, etc.
- 150 — E. DE SORNAY — c/o Mauritius Commercial Bank, P.O.B. 52. Port-Louis (Mauritius). Vend timbres Maurice, Réunion, Seychelles, Madagascar, etc.
- 155 — JEAN BOULAD — 2, Rue Chawarby Pacha, Le Caire. Recherche Egypte et Alexandrie neufs; affranchissements mécaniques et oblitérations mécaniques, d'Egypte seulement.
- 156 — ROBERTO PERULLO — 9, Rue Maghraby, Imm. Mazloun, Le Caire. Négociant en timbres-poste, achat et vente, recherche Egypte et Soudan, échange seulement timbres rares contre rares surtout anciens Europe et premières émissions Egypte.
- 157 — C. L. BURKHARDT — c/o Reinhart et Co., P.O.B. 997, Alexandrie. Désire surtout timbres de Suisse, Egypte et Europe en général.
- 162 — RAOUL HAZAN — 35, Rue Missalla, Appt. 8, Alexandrie, (Egypte).
- 163 — N. C. D. COSMATOS — 44, Rue Falaki, Le Caire. Recherche principalement timbres-poste de Grèce, Egypte, Soudan et Iraq.
167. — H.E.B. WILLEMSSEN — Dajakweg 19, Tandjongpriok (Indes-Néerlandaises) — Cherche échange avec l'Orient. Pas premier. Base Yvert 1934.
- 178 — V. R. MONDELLI — Rue Fouad No. 38 — Port-Saïd (Egypte). Désire échanger et acheter timbres-poste Italie et Colonies, Saint-Marin, Egypte, Soudan et Palestine, par premier.
- 183 — MOUNIR ABOUZEID — Commerçant B.P. 68 — Grand Bassam (Côte d'Ivoire). (A.O.F.). Recherche timbres-poste tous pays, donne en échange Côte d'Ivoire, Syrie et République Libanaise.
- 185 — Lieut DEM. TH. PANOUSSES — Janina (Grèce). Envois à choix pour débutants de Crète, Epire, Grèce, Levant, etc., etc.
- 186 — JEAN SANCHO — 28, Rue Madabegh, Le Caire (Egypte).
- 187 — E. L. ANGELOGLOU — 13, Rue Manakh, Le Caire (Egypte). Tél. 54009. Agent de l'Echo de la Timbrologie et Représentant de la Maison Yvert et Co., d'Amiens.
- 189 — Capitano Cav. ARNOLDO NICOLETTI ALTIMARI — Tucumàn 2756, Buenos Aires (République Argentine). Désire échanger timbres-poste d'Egypte et pays Orientaux d'Europe contre Argentine et pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Echange aussi Poste Aérienne, contre Poste Aérienne, base Yvert 1935.
- 201 — AHMED MORAD EL BABLY — Secrétaire de la Municipalité de Minieh (Egypte)
- 205 — E. A. COLSON — Box 215, Addis-Abeba (Ethiopie). Echange timbres moyens base Yvert, Gibbons. Scott, Michel.
- 209 — « THE ORIENTAL PHILATELIC HOUSE », H. M. Hagopian, Succ. B. Hagopian — 1, Rue Maghraby, Le Caire (Egypte). Négociant Spécialiste en timbres d'Orient, vente, achat, échange. Envois à choix contre sérieuses références.
- 211 — SARKIS EDIRNELIAN — Bab El Louk P.O. Le Caire (Egypte). — Donne Egypte, Soudan et Arabie sur base Yvert, contre timbres Aviation et Colonies Françaises seulement. Faire envois à choix sous pli recommandé.
- 217 — ARMENAK EDOUARD PACHAYAN — Professeur, 24, Rue Comanos Pacha, Héliopolis, Le Caire. — Donne Orient, Bulgarie, Roumanie, contre Europe.
- 224 — GERALD SEYMOUR THOMPSON — 88 Nightingale Lane, Bromley-Kent. (Angleterre). Directeur-Général pour la Grande-Bretagne du C.P.E., Nejd, Soudan et Hedjaz. Chartered Accountant: journaliste philatélique; Egypte (tout) Soudan (Angl.), Hedjaz-Nejd Transjordanie, Yemen; oblitérations; millésimes; curiosités mécaniques; demande renseignements et curiosités. Correspond en Anglais, Français, Italien et Allemand. Répond toujours.

- 225 — TEWFIK MEDAWAR — Comptoir Philatélique Syrien (Recette Auxiliaire des Postes), 33, Boulevard Fouad Ier, Damas, (Syrie). Recherche particulièrement grosses valeurs de Syrie et Liban. Fournit gracieusement aux membres du Club, les timbres de Syrie, à la valeur faciale plus port.
- 227 — FRANZ MOLDEHNKE — Commerçant, Boîte Postale 1922. — Le Caire (Egypte). Collectionne seulement la Roumanie avec toutes ses variétés à partir de 1872.
- 228 — A. S. MACKENZIE LOW — Dorset Cottage, Hastings Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Angleterre). Member Royal Philatelic Society of London. Wants Egypt on covers. Also the Crown overprints in large blocks and sheets.
- 229 — D. H. KALMAN — 29, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, Londres, E.C. 1. (Angleterre). Demande Soudan première émission usés et officiels percés, notamment les plus rares.
- 230 — ATTILIO NANI — Ancien Directeur Local des Postes à Port-Saïd.
- 231 — A. PABION — 45, Rue Maréchal French — Sidi-Gaber, Alexandrie (Egypte). France et Colonies Françaises neuves.
- 233 — JEAN DE REFFYE — Compagnie du Canal de Suez — Port-Tewfik (Egypte). Echange timbres tous pays contre timbres tous pays.
- 234 — Dr. WILLIAM BYAM — 92, Harley Street, Londres W. 1. (England). Fellow of Royal Philatelic Society of London and President of Herts Philatelic Society, London. Recherches avancées: tout ce qu'il y a d'Egypte: retouchés de tous pays
- 236 — RAG. WALTER PEROSCI — Via G. Carducci, 9, Macerata (Italia). Echange timbres tous pays, base Yvert, Michel, Scott, sur feuilles à choix et par quantité. Communs 1.000-20.000 par fois. Désire surtout Egypte, Grèce, Turquie, Col. Franc., Anglaises.
- 237 — Dr. A.L. WEAKLEY — Carlton, Alexandria (Egypt). Collect Egypt new and used.
239. — WILLIAM C. HINDE — 20, South Downn Crescent, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire (England). Proofs, essays, used abroad and postmarks, also all items of Egypt and Sudan.
- 242 — Mme LAURE GARY — Villa Hélène, Dieghem (Belgique). Echange timbres tous pays, désire surtout Colonies Françaises et Italiennes.
- 243 — R. SEYMOUR BLOMFIELD — "The Firs" Coldwater, New-York (U.S.A.). — Collectionne Egypte, Indo-Chine.
- 244 — CHARLES FOX — 32, Cornelia Street, New-York (U.S.A.): Spécialiste en timbres d'Egypte: toutes émissions sur lettre, oblitérations rares et curieuses, etc.
- 245 — Colonel GLYNN GRILLS — Royal Army Ordnance Corps. Somerville, Clifton Dale, York (England). Chief interests: Great-Britain: Empire Past and Present particularly, Near East, Egypt, Arabia, also U.S.A.
- 248 — NICOLAS JOSEPH NAGGAR — 83, Rue Abadi, Port-Saïd (Egypte). Ex-estimateur à la Douane de Port-Saïd. Désire anciens timbres d'Egypte, Proche-Orient et aériens. Donne en échange tous pays.
- 249 — GEORGE LEONARD HEARN — Cory's Mount, Stevenage, Herts (England). Particularly interested in the first issue of Sudan, including entires and also in errors of later date.
- 253 — ALBERT MATARASSO — Banque Union S.A. Boîte Post. 84, Salonique (Grèce). Donne Grèce, Crète, Epire, Samos, Thrace, Lemnos, Icarie, Mételin, Balkans etc., contre Palestine.
- 254 — WILLIAM BUCKLAND EDWARDS — M.B.E. — B.Sc. — F.I.C. — 1 Vanbrugh Park Rd. — Blackheath — Londres S.E.3 (Angleterre) — Contre Egypte, Soudan, Esthonie: donne Jamaïque et Nouvelle Zélande.
- 255 — HENRY WHITTAKER, — Architect, 411 Chester Street, Victoria B.C. (Canada). Donne Colonies Anglaises et tous pays en échange de timbres d'Egypte et Soudan. Spécialisé dans toutes les variétés, nuances, blocs, etc., etc., suivant Gibbons ou Scott.
- 256 — E.F. HURT — (B.P.A.) « WINFIELD » Dalkeith Rd. Harpenden (Angleterre) membre Junior Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders Society, British Philatelic Association, achète, vend raretés lettres, documents, curiosités philatéliques. Beaux timbres de tous pays. Spécialiste en timbres de France. Adresse télégr. HURT, Winfield, Harpenden (Angleterre).

- 258 — JOHN WEBB — 163, Earlsdale Avenue, Toronto 10, Ontario, Canada. Echange Canada, Terre Neuve et Etats-Unis contre tous pays, en gros et en détail.
- 259 — EV. PENGLIS — (Bureau Commercial) Comp. du Canal de Suez, Port-Said (Egypte) Echange et vente de timbres-poste tous pays, pas premier.
- 261 — W.R. BEGG — 17, Lexington Avenue, New-York, N.Y. (U.S.A.) Collects Egypt, British Dominions and Colonies, U.S.A., Italy and Colonies.
- 262 — CHARLES GORDON WILMOT — Coshocton, Musgrave Road, Low Fell Co. Durham (England). Collects Egypt and Sudan all issues. Also Ceylon and other British Colonies.
263. — HERBERT G. TEAL — No 5360, Côte St. Luc Road (Apartment 5) Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal (Canada) Collects Egypt, Sudan, British Possessions in Africa, Canada and Newfoundland.
- 264 — Comm. GIULIO MONGERI — Architecte, Posta Kutusu No. 1457, — Istanbul — (Turquie). N'accepte pas des échanges — Ne pas faire des envois.
- 266 — KIMON CATACALOS — Rue Canigos 6, Athènes (Grèce), Vente, Achat, échange contre timbres d'Egypte et Aviation tous pays, donne timbres grecs, Balkans et divers. Aux membres du C.P.E. timbres poste ou aviation en cours de Grèce à la valeur faciale plus port (Fracs. 3.50) recomm.
- 267 — ROGER W. PELTON — Postage Stamp and Album dealer, P.O.Box 453. — Meridan, Conn. (U.S.A.) Collects all Egyptian and Sudan stamps. Used only, also wants Great Britain PENNY BLACKS and REDS (1864).
- 268 — Colonel RICHARD STEAD — Royds Mounts, Helsby, Cheshire (Angleterre) Collectionne Egypte toutes émissions, millésimes, etc.
- 270 — MAURICE JACOB — 290-94 Hannon Street, Bagdad (Iraq) Vente, achat et échange Iraq contre Egypte, Syrie, Liban, Palestine, Transjordanie et Yemen. Vend Iraq usés 75 % moins Catalogue.
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- 284 — ALBERT E. COTES Jr. — 1007, South Limestone Street, Springfield, Ohio, (U.S.A.). Chiefly interested in Stamps of Iraq, Egypt and Syria. Will be glad to correspond with any member and exchange Stamps, ideas or fellowship.

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- 298 — Dr. RALPH EVERETT LEE — Director Applied Research, Care of Standard Brands
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- 315 — Dr. E. BERARD — 4, Rue El Falaki, Alexandrie (Egypte). Cherche Europe, Afrique
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- 322 — EUGENIO FOJO — Amateur Rosieriste, Asua, Biscaye, (Espagne). Membre Junior Phil. Society, Groupt. Phil. de France. Achète, échange timbres-poste Espagne, Jamaïque et Cuba, ainsi que lettres préphilatéliques. Correspond Espagnol, Français, Anglais.
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