

EGYPTIAN RULERS AND THEIR STAMPS

- - - - -
KHEDIVE SAID PASHA - 1854 - 1863

KHEDIVE ISMAIL PASHA - 1863 - 1879

KHEDIVE MOHAMED TEWFIK - 1879 - 1892

KHEDIVE ABBAS HILMI Second - 1892 - 1914

SULTAN HUSSEIN KAMEL - 1914 - 1917

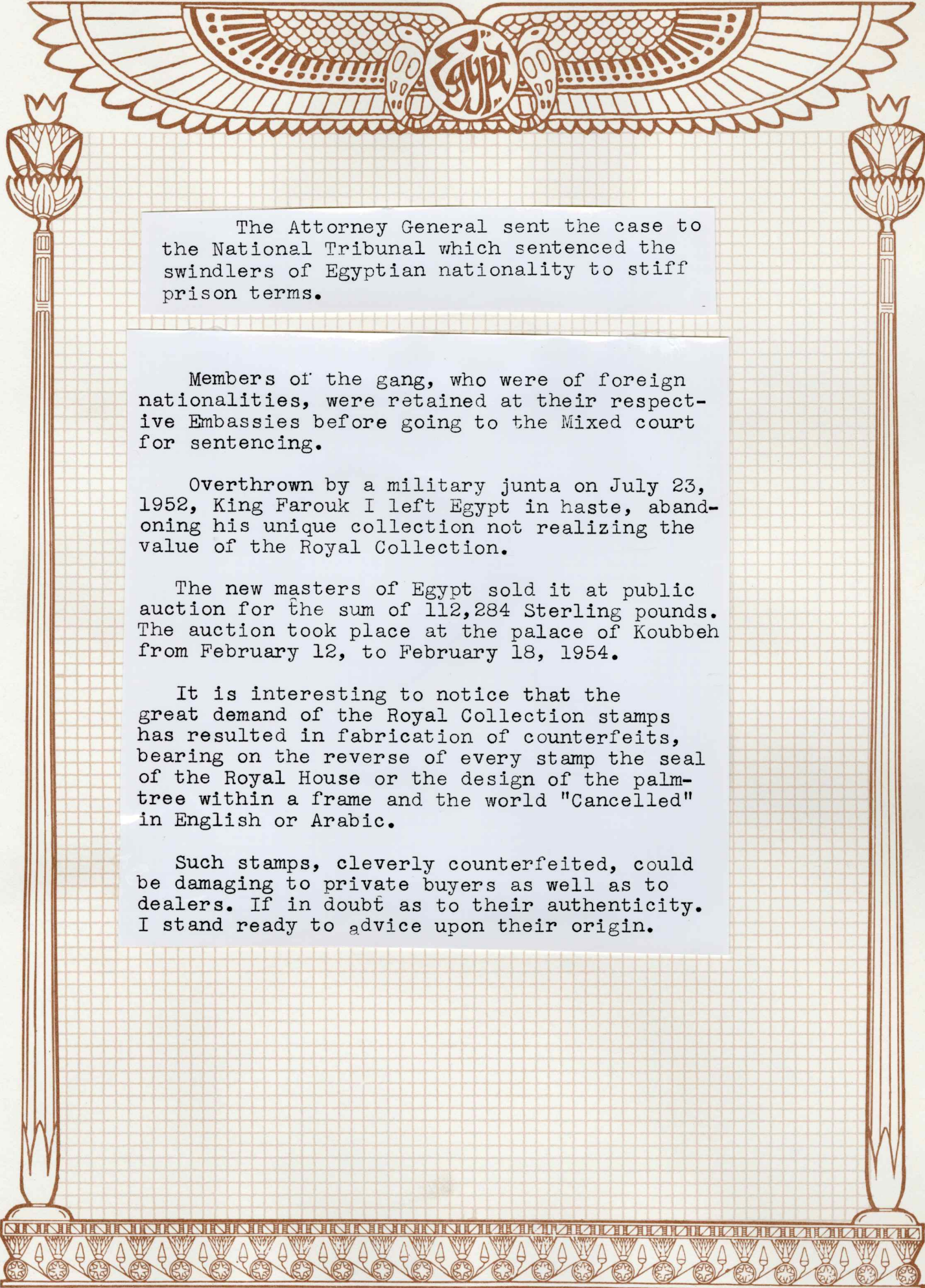
KING AHMED FOUAD First - 1917 - 1936

KING FAROUK First - 1936 - 1952

GENERAL MOHAMED NAGUIB - 1952 - 1954

PRESIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER - 1954 - 1970

PRESIDENT MOHAMED ANWAR EL SADAT - 1971 to ...



The Attorney General sent the case to the National Tribunal which sentenced the swindlers of Egyptian nationality to stiff prison terms.

Members of the gang, who were of foreign nationalities, were retained at their respective Embassies before going to the Mixed court for sentencing.

Overthrown by a military junta on July 23, 1952, King Farouk I left Egypt in haste, abandoning his unique collection not realizing the value of the Royal Collection.

The new masters of Egypt sold it at public auction for the sum of 112,284 Sterling pounds. The auction took place at the palace of Koubbeh from February 12, to February 18, 1954.

It is interesting to notice that the great demand of the Royal Collection stamps has resulted in fabrication of counterfeits, bearing on the reverse of every stamp the seal of the Royal House or the design of the palm-tree within a frame and the word "Cancelled" in English or Arabic.

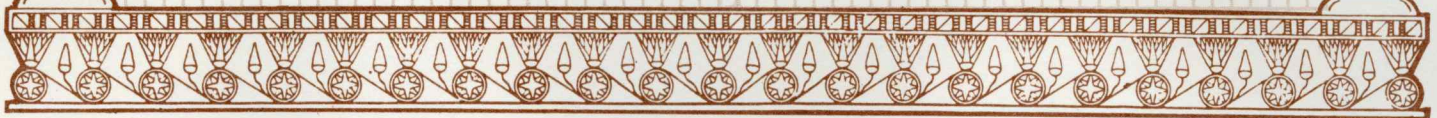
Such stamps, cleverly counterfeited, could be damaging to private buyers as well as to dealers. If in doubt as to their authenticity. I stand ready to advice upon their origin.




History of the Proofs
of Egyptian Stamps

Since Egypt declared its independence, the Printing Office of the Administration, a branch of the Ministry of Finance, took the job of printing all Egyptian stamps.

In 1927, when the stamps bore the effigy of King Fouad I, the father of King Farouk I, the Director of the Printing Office, in an effort to win the favors of his Sovereign, decided to have special printings made for the Royal House, one or two sheets of every stamp issued by the Administration. These Special Printings were drawn on reinforced Bristol Paper, golden yellow, without gum, imperforated, and not watermarked, and entirely independent of the regular printings which were on ordinary paper, imperforated, but gummed and watermarked. On the reverse side of the stamps was printed in English "Cancelled". On some issues the word "Cancelled" was printed in Arabic after Farouk I, came to power.






All these printings were added to the Royal Collection, which was increased through gifts by friendly governments and by massive world-wide purchases from collectors and dealers of rare stamps. King Fouad I, was a great authority in philately, especially Italian stamps. In his service were Egyptian and foreign experts whom he entrusted to either purchase or sell for him.

When King Farouk I succeeded his father in 1936, he knew nothing about philately and was ignorant of the great value of Egyptian and foreign stamps he had inherited from his father. He turned to the experts who had served his father and they agreed to continue working on what is now his collection and to teach him at the same time all about philately. In spite of their advice, the King sometimes made rash decisions and decided on transactions with dishonest dealers who sold him skillfully made counterfeits. Witness to this are his purchases of the sets called "Port-Fouad".

Dealers from Alexandria brought to his attention the fact that they had large stocks of "Port-Fouad" sets. These were issued at the inauguration of a town called Port-Fouad on December 21, 1926. Each set consisted of four values overprinted "Port-Fouad" on three values of the International Congress of Navigation, issued on December 9, 1926 and one value of 50 Piastres issued on April 2, 1926 on the

occasion of King Fouad's 58th birthday. The King was believed to have made a big catch, but the stamps were counterfeits. But he was so gracious as to give any of the sets, which he believed to be of great value, to his friends.

By accident one of those who had received this royal gift examined it closer and discovered the fraud. The King, being above the law through Constitution put me in charge of the persecution of the swindlers. I therefore instituted court action against them and the police confiscated all their material, consisting of plates, paper, etc., as well as all stamps in stock.



KING FAROUK I SPECIAL PROOFS

Les Epreuves Spéciales du ROI FAROUK I

THE REGULAR POSTAGE OF KING FOUAD FIRST
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1936-1937
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



INAUGURATION OF FUAD DESERT INSTITUTE (10)m.
25th ANNIVERSARY OF FUAD UNIVERSITY (22)m.
75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL EGYPTIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY(30)m.

PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1950
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO





75th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION
OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1949
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



ARRIVAL OF THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS AT GHAZA
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1948
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF
MOHAMED ALI PASHA
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1949
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



THE SPECIAL DELIVERY POSTAGE ISSUE

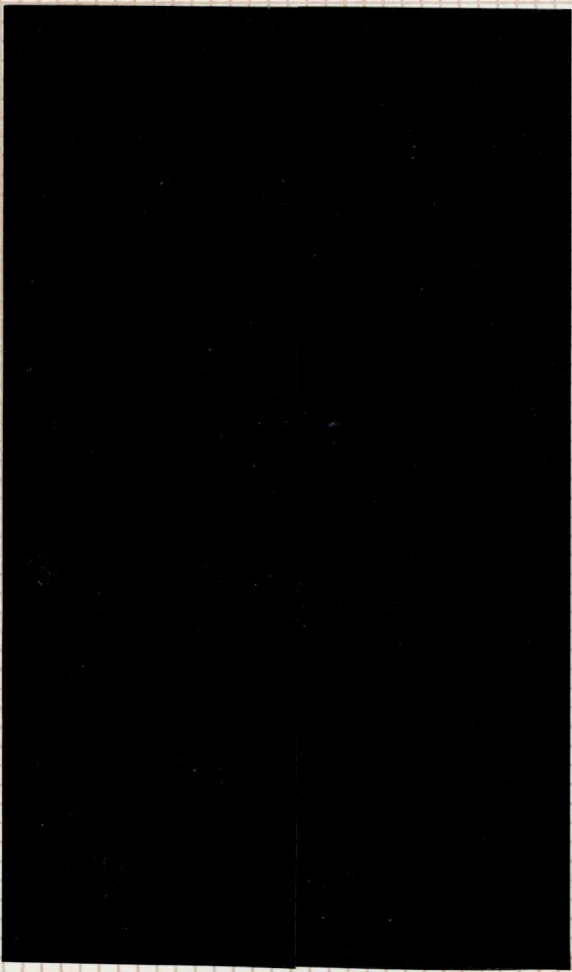


THE REGULAR POSTAGE OF KING FAROUK FIRST
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1944-1951
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO





BIRTH OF CROWN PRINCE AHMED FUAD
 PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1952
 SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



THE REGULAR POSTAGE OF KING FAROUK FIRST
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1937-1944
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



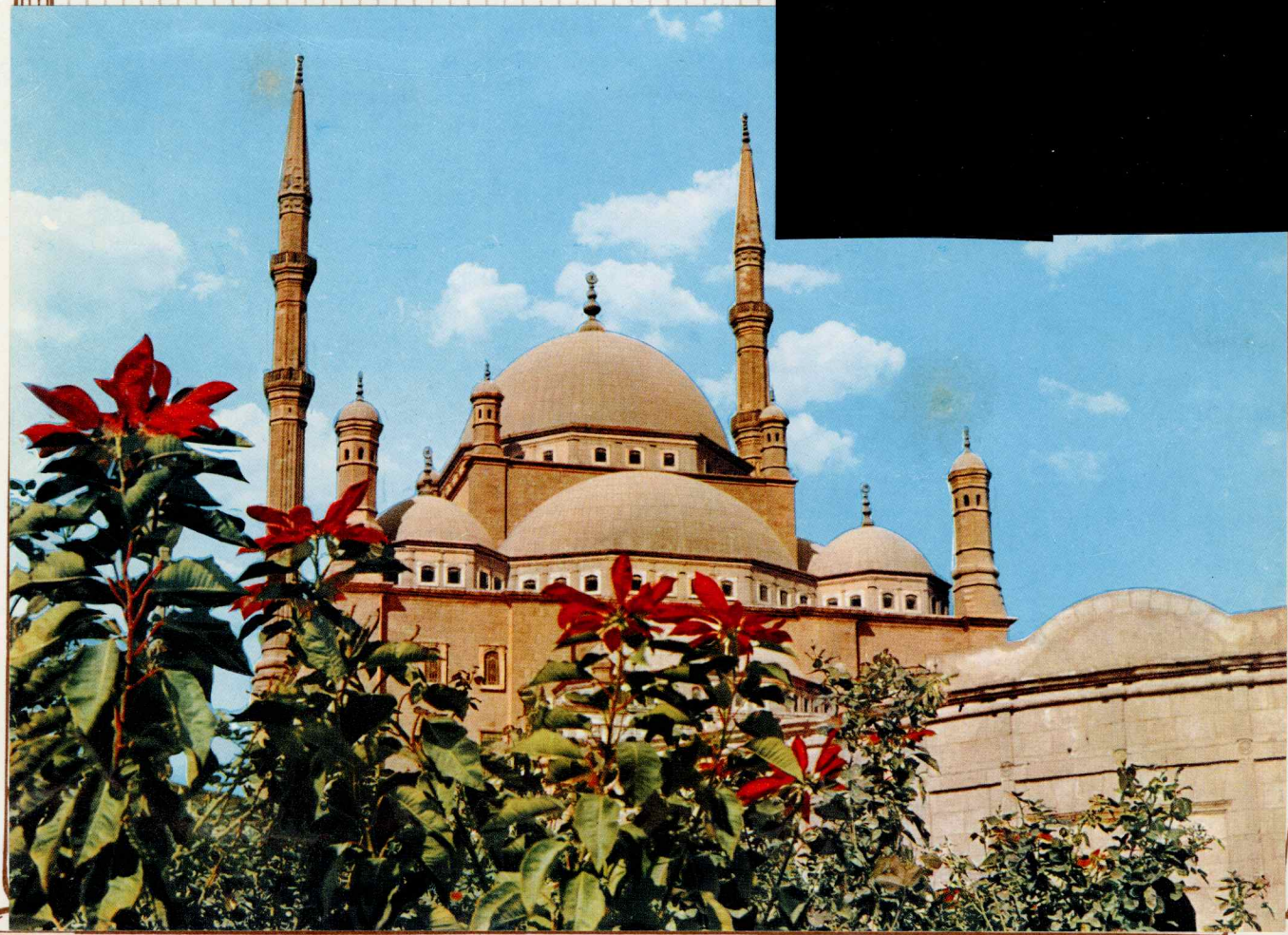
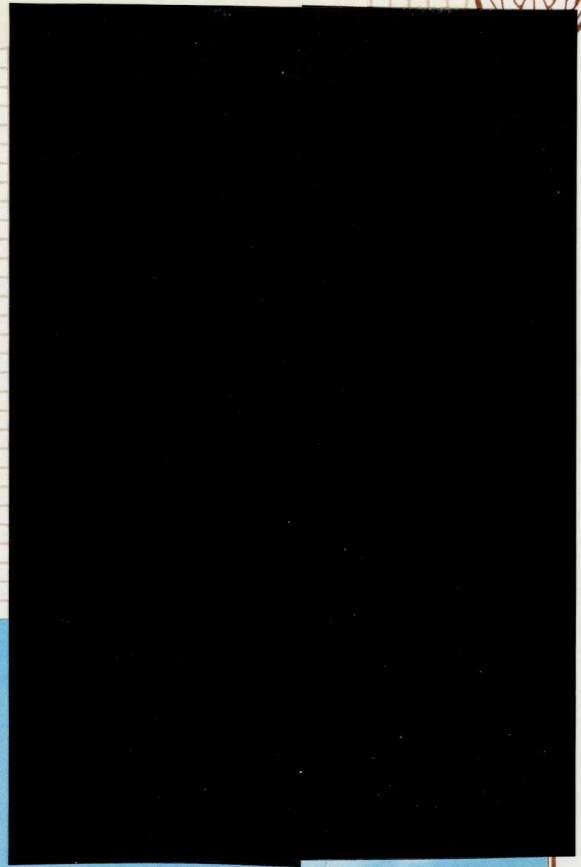
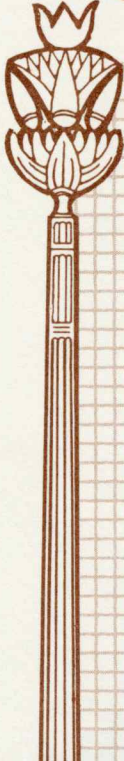


50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH
OF KHEDIVE ISMAIL PASHA
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1945
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



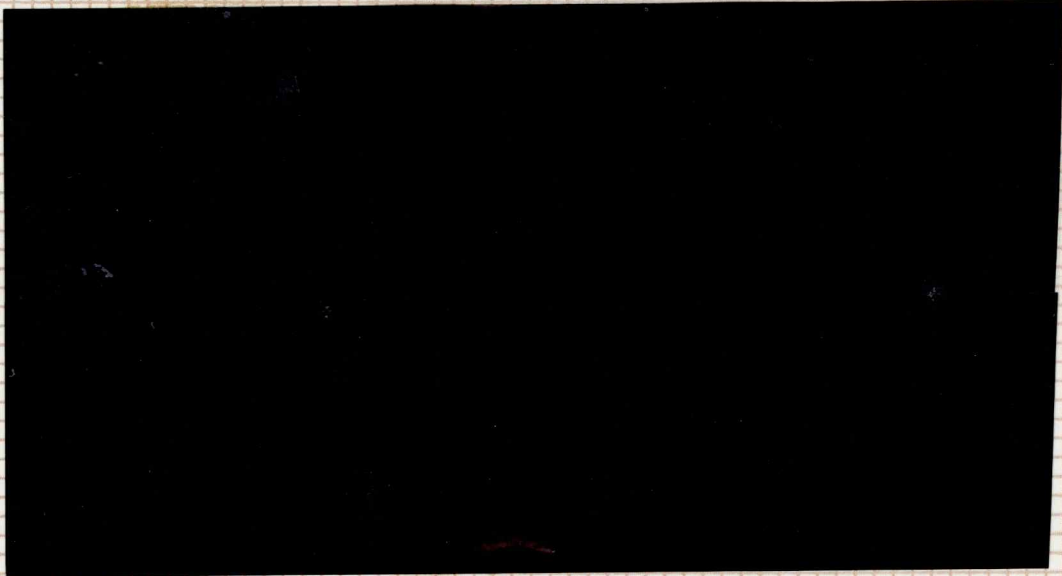


WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM THE CAIRO CITADEL
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1946
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO





WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM THE CAIRO CITADEL
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1946
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



THE ARMY POST ISSUE



25th INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS
 PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1947
 SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS
 PRINTED BY OFFSET - LITHO 1927
 SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



ABOLITION OF MIXED COURTS
 PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1949
 SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO





INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1929
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



THE REGULAR POSTAGE OF KING FOUAD FIRST
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1927-1934
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO



THE REGULAR POSTAGE ISSUE OF KING FOUAD FIRST



Stamps of Egypt .

Egypt was occupied from 1882 to 1954 by British Troops.

The first postal system was organized by Carlo Meratti, an Italian firm from 1821 to 1857.

In 1857 it was continued by Giacomo Muzzi to 1865.

The first Egyptian stamp was printed by the order of Khedive Ismail on January 1, 1866.

It was printed in Genoa, Italy by Pellas Bros.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE
PRINTED BY PHOTOGRAVURE 1938

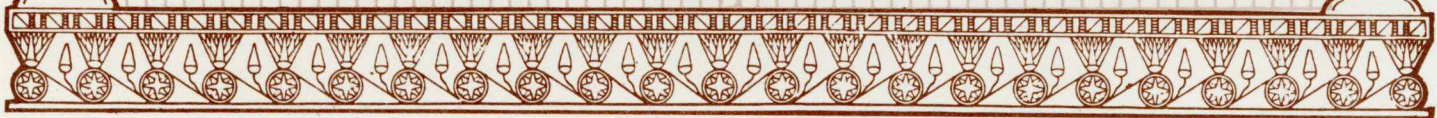
SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CAIRO





Les Epreuves Spéciales du ROI FAROUK I

THE OFFICIAL STAMP ISSUE





THE POSTAGE DUE ISSUE



THE POSTAGE DUE ISSUE





The stamp mounted on this certificate is from the
PALACE COLLECTIONS OF EGYPT
 formed by
KING FUAD AND KING FAROUK
 and sold by order of the
 Republic of Egypt
 at Koubeeh Palace, Cairo, February 12-18, 1954



Ces 3 timbres du premier rang ont le cachet du Palais Royal.



Les 3 timbres de la première rangée d'en bas, ont le cachet du Palais Royal d'Egypte.





