

SHARJAH STAMP EXHIBITION 2026

4-8 November

Mega Mall, Sharjah



معرض الشارقة للتوابع 2026

8-4 نوفمبر

ميغا مول، الشارقة

Exhibition Catalogue



Organizer



Partner



Sponsors





Exhibition Programme

Wednesday, 4 November

10:00 Show opens
10:30 Jury starts judging
11:00 Official opening ceremony
12:45 Jury group photo
12:50 Commissioner group photo
22:00 Show closes

Thursday, 5 November

10:00 Show opens
18:30 Judging Philatelic Exhibits
Philatelic Seminar by Colin Fraser
22:00 Show closes

Friday, 6 November

14:00 Show opens
15:00 Jury Submit Results
16:00 Results on Frames
18:30 Preparing Exhibit: A Step-by-Step Guide
Philatelic Seminar by Adam Hafiz
22:00 Show closes

Saturday, 7 November

10:00 Show opens
20:00 Gala Dinner/Award Ceremony
22:00 Show closes

Sunday, 8 November

10:00 Show opens
11:00 Feedback Session
22:00 End of Show
22:00 Dismounting of the Exhibits



Welcome Message

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Sharjah 2026 Stamp Exhibition.

Philately is much more than the collection of stamps. It is a fascinating journey through history, culture, art, geography, and human communication. Each stamp, cover, and postal document tells a story and preserves a part of our shared heritage for future generations.

We sincerely thank all commissioners, jurors, exhibitors, postal administrations, dealers, and collectors for their valuable support and participation in this exhibition.

On behalf of the Emirates Philatelic Association, I would like to express our special thanks to the management of Mega Mall for its continued support of philately and for hosting the stamp exhibition annually. Their valued cooperation has helped make Sharjah an important venue for the promotion and appreciation of philately.

I wish all exhibitors every success and all visitors an enjoyable, and memorable experience at Sharjah 2026.

Welcome, and enjoy the exhibition!

Omar Mohammad Ahmad
Commissioner General

Organizing Committee



Saeed Bin Mohammed bin Ahmad Alqassimi
Honorary President



Abdulla Bin Mohd. Alqassimi
President



Abdulla Bin Jaseem Almtairi
Senior Consultant



Omar Mohammad Ahmad
Commissioner General



Ali Abdulrahman Ahmad



Razan Al Saed



Sara Emam



Jeron Menes

معرض الشارقة للطوابع 2026

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President



Javaid Muhammad
Secretary



Hatim Al Attar
Oman



Adil Abdulhamid Al Khoori
UAE



Adam Hafez
UAE



Colin Fraser
USA

Jury Apprentice



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Iraq



Abdul Munaf Billoo
Pakistan

Commissioners



Omar Mohammad Ahmad
Commissioner General



Abduljalil Ahmed Abdulla
Bahrain



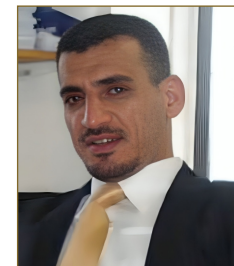
Abdul Karim Sabri
Iraq



Jalil H. Tannous
Jordan



Mohammed Al-Kuwaiti
Kuwait



Alamin Abolmagir
Libya



Commissioners



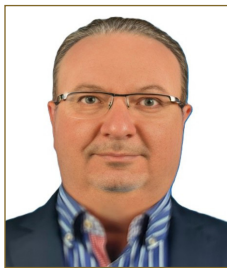
Redouane Sredi
Morocco



Mukhled Al Shukaili
Oman



Abdul Munaf Billoo
Pakistan



Khalid Khairi Al Saeed
Qatar



Abdullah Baludiwan
Saudi Arabia



Ali Hassan Almulla
UAE



Exhibit List by Class

F. NO.	COUNTRY	NAME OF EXHIBITOR	TITLE OF EXHIBIT
CLASS 1: TRADITIONAL			
1-8	UAE	Saeed Bin Mohammed Al Qassimi	UAE Stamps
9-16	UAE	Thomas Johansen	Dubai: The Creative World of the Baroody Stamp Company - 1963 to 1964
17-21	UAE	Abdul Aziz Alneimi	Ras Al Khaimah Post Office 1st Definitive issue and Its Overprinted Derivatives
22-26	UAE	Kadhim Alradhi	UAE Postage Stamps: From Formation of the Union to 1985
27-31	Kuwait	Mohammed Al-Kuwaiti	Overprinted "Kuwait" Stamps 1923-1958
32-36	Oman	Malik Al Shukaili	Omani Khanjar Definitive Issue 1998-2005
37-41	Pakistan	Afzal Nanjee	Jammu & Kashmir: The New Rectangular (Joint Issues)
42-45	Qatar	Mohammad Eid Zantout	Museum of Islamic Art
46-50	Saudi Arabia	Saleh Alsaja	Oil Fields, Wadi Hanifa and Air Mail issues of Saudi Arabia 1960-1975
51-55	Saudi Arabia	Saleh Alsanee	Study of the Issue of the Kaaba (The New Design)
56-60	Saudi Arabia	Mohammad Ghassal	Postage Stamps Issued during the Reign of King Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud 2005-2015
61-65	Saudi Arabia	Usamah Alkurdi	Bangladesh Handstamps on Pakistani Definitive Stamps
66-70	Saudi Arabia	Usamah Alkurdi	Pakistan overprints on Indian stamps 1947 - 49
71-75	UAE	Sheharyar Rafiq	Argentina
76-76	Iraq	Ahmed Kamel Farhan	Kings of Iraq
77	Iraq	Faris Abdulaziz	King Faisal II
78	Jordan	Raid Sweiss	The Reign of King Talal Bin Abdullah (July 20th 1951-August 11th 1952)



79	Libya	Wesam Ashour	The 1986 Withdrawn Definitive Issue
80	Morocco	Nafei Hassan	Highlighting the Moroccan Cultural Identity of its tangible heritage through postage stamp issue: Tete-Beche "Inverted Stamp Pair"
81	UAE	Faisal Alhosani	Postage Stamps of Khor Fakkan 1965-1969
CLASS 2: POSTAL HISTORY			
82	Bahrain	Saleh Mohammed Al Hassan	The Postal History of Bahrain
87-91	Bahrain	Habib Tarada	Few Letters of Commercial Communication of Aerogramme
92-96	Pakistan	Muhammad Amin Godil	Postal Marking of British India 1898-1912
97-101	Pakistan	Muhammad Rizwan Kodwawwala	Airmail Development in British India 1911-1939
102-109	Qatar	Ali Jassim	Iraq in Occupation Era
110-114	Qatar	Mohammad Eid Zantout	Lebanon WWII Censored Covers
115-122	UAE	Khalid Omaira	The Postal History of Abu Dhabi: 1951-1972
123-127	UAE	Abdul Aziz Alneimi	The Development of UAE Postal Rates from 1972 till 1985
128-128	Bahrain	Abdulla Almaskati	Bahrain in Postal History outgoing and incoming correspondence
129	Bahrain	A. Jalil Ebrahim	Commercial Communication of Aerogramme
131-131	Bahrain	Younis Alkooheji	Pages from the History of Postal Services in Bahrain
132	Iraq	Abdul Karim Sabri	Mail Censorship Markings in Egypt
133	Jordan	Jalil Hanna Tannous	The Postage Seals used on Jordanian Stamps during the Jordanian Administration in the West Bank
134	Libya	Sirajeddin Jallah	Postal History from 1897-1955 during French protectorate period in Tunisia
135	Morocco	Gounbark M'Hamed	German Post Office in Tangier (1899-1914)
136	Morocco	Sredi Redouane	Morocco - Military Post Office French at Agadir 1914-1961





137	Pakistan	Mohammed Asad	British Postal History 1937-1950
138	Qatar	Khalid Al-Saed	Jerusalem Postal History
141-141	Qatar	Gopalkrishna Vineesh	WWII- The Suspension of Mail United States-Switzerland
142	UAE	Omar Benaissa	American Post Offices in Algeria WWII
143	UAE	Omar Benaissa	Italian military internees in Germany,1943-1945
144	UAE	Khaled Abdul-Mughni	Mail between Kuwait & Palestine: Boycott... Censorship... Nationalization
147-148	UAE	Khaled Abdul-Mughni	Kuwait "Postage Due" and connected instruction markings
2001-2008	UAE	Mubarak Alkahtani	Jeddah Postal History 1916-1966
CLASS 3: POSTAL STATIONERY			
149-153	Pakistan	Mohammed Attique	Argentina Postal Stationary 1876-1908
154-158	Saudi Arabia	Nadir Jiza Alharbi	Saudi Arabia Aerogramme from 1965 till 1981
159-159	Jordan	Mohammed Al Zahrary	4P Boeing Aerogrammes 1972-1975
160	Pakistan	Tariq Khattak	Pakistan "20 Paisa Cotton Ball (Inland Envelopes) 1969-1979"
CLASS 4: THEMATIC			
163-167	Libya	Nader Abutbaina	Tripoli International Fair: A Century of Postal Documentation 1927–2026
168-172	Morocco	Zaki Rachid	Covid-19: The Pandemic That Changed the World
173-176	UAE	Nasser Maleky	Journey into Traditional Costumes Through Postage Stamps
177-177	Libya	Marwan Adbussalam Elhemsheri	The World before us: Dinosaurs and their Legacy
178	UAE	Loay Alalbani	Architecture of the UAE (Abu Dhabi)
CLASS 5: PICTURE POSTCARD			
179-183	Jordan	Jalil Hanna Tannous	Archaeological and Tourist Sites in Jordan





184-188	Morocco	El Ouazzani Latifa	Morocco: A Journey into Cultural Heritage and Traditional Life
189-190	Kuwait	Abdullatif AlOmar	Kuwait Airways Planes in Postcards
191-192	Kuwait	Ahmed Berchan	Pharaonic Temples: The Jewel of Civilization & Crown of Architecture
193	Kuwait	Ahmed Berchan	Treasure of Golden King Tut Ankh Amon
194	Kuwait	Mohammad Abalrazaq	Fires and the effect of the Invasion of Kuwait Postcard 1991
CLASS 6: REVENUE			
195	Kuwait	EssaYahya Dashti	Kuwait Electronic Revenue Stamp
CLASS 7: YOUTH			
196	Morocco	Sredi Ziad	Postage Stamps Day on Maxicards
197	Oman	Bader Al Shukaili	Castles and Forts in Oman
198-200	Pakistan	Irteza Hussain Nanjee	Aden: Gateway of British Empire



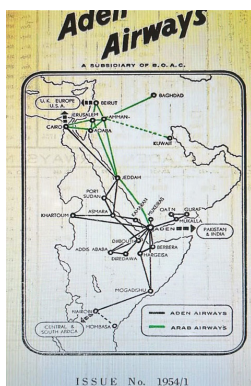
Pre-Post Office Mail in the Gulf – Mail to and from Salalah

The following article looks at mail to and from Salalah before the opening of the first post office in 1968. Included are two covers that predate the British Postal Agency, eight covers from the period of the British Agency and two covers post British Postal Agency.

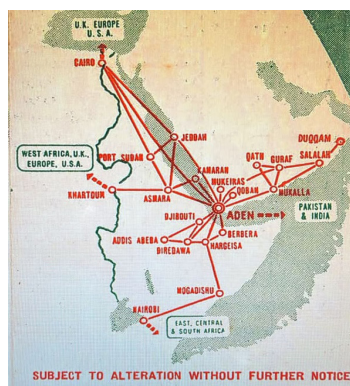
Salalah, being the capital of Dhofar, reached its peak of prosperity in the 13th century thanks to the Frankincense trade, after which it decayed. It was absorbed into the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in the 19th century during the rule of Said the Great.

Two postal routes were available for mail to and from Salalah. The civilian route out of Aden and the Royal Air Force transport and staging route that moved northeast from the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula up along the coast of Oman toward the Persian Gulf – the route being RAF Station Khormaksar, Aden – RAF Salalah – RAF Masirah – RAF Sharjah – RAF Bahrain.

The Aden Airways route was introduced in November 1954 when the company extended its Mukalla route to Salalah. The weekly link (which connected Bahrain, Salalah, and Aden) officially ended on May 5, 1960. Shown here is a map (Map 1), dated 1954/1, without Salalah and Bahrain included.



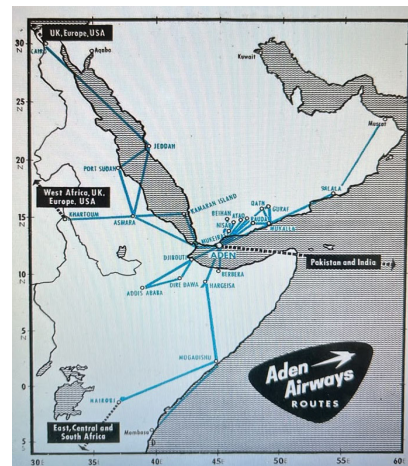
Map 1



Map 2

The route to Bahrain was officially launched around September 1957 with the service ceasing when Aden Airways shut down on June 30, 1967, due to escalating political instability during the Aden Emergency. The second map (Map 2)

Standalone commercial routes straight between Salalah and Muscat were limited or operated via other stops (such as weekly links on Bahrain–Aden flights) or oil-company/charter/pool arrangements rather than a standard commercial shuttle. (Map 3)



Map 3

The Royal Air Force (RAF) transport and staging route along the Arabian Peninsula—stretching from RAF Khormaksar (Aden) through Salalah, Masirah, and Sharjah to Bahrain—operated primarily from the 1930s/1940s (with early staging points and individual airfields established between 1928 and 1943) through 1967–1977, ending as British forces withdrew from Aden and the Gulf region.

Individual Airfield Origins (Late 1920s – WWII):

1917: RAF Khormaksar (Aden): Built and subsequently

expanded in 1945 operating actively through the mid-20th century.

1928: RAF Salalah: Airfield constructed and used continuously as a military and civilian staging post.

1929: RAF Masirah: Initial unmanned staging post set up in 1929, a fuel store built by 1936, and formally opened as an RAF station on April 2, 1943.

RAF Sharjah: Established in 1932 (initially for Imperial Airways) and opened as an RAF station on May 1, 1943.

1943: RAF Bahrain (later RAF Muharraq) was opened as an RAF station on May 22, 1943.

Pre-British Postal Agency Period

Between 1932 and 1970, Salalah was the residence of Sultan Said bin Taimur and during World War II the Salalah airstrip was a stop on a US transport route from West Africa to the China-Burma-India theatre.

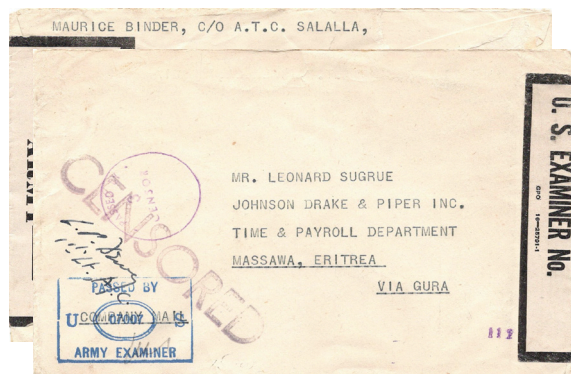


FIG 1

One cover has been recorded from this period, dated June 1943, which is also the earliest record we have of mail to or from Salalah. The cover (FIG 1) was sent by Maurice Binder of ATC, Salalla to Eritrea. The cover would have travelled via whatever US Military flight was passing by Salalah at the time.

Binder worked as a civilian administrative assistant

attached to the War Department from 1941 to 1943 during which he spent two and a half years working on a massive infrastructure building program across the Middle East and North Africa including critical airports/airfields in locations like Cairo, Damascus, Dakar, Oman, and Syria. These Allied air bases were heavily utilized by the Air Transport Command (ATC) and other units to ferry military aircraft and priority cargo into the China-Burma-India theater. In the army examiner cachet, it is written “company mail” which could indicate that Binder worked for Johnson Drake & Piper Inc. During WWII Johnson Drake & Piper Inc, An American construction and engineering firm, operated extensively across the Middle East and East Africa under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and War Department contracts. The small number “112” is an Aden censor mark.

An interesting fact I thought I'd share is that after the war Binder worked as a film designer, including on several Bond movies, and he was the one who created the signature gun-barrel sequence for the opening titles of the first Bond film, Dr. No.

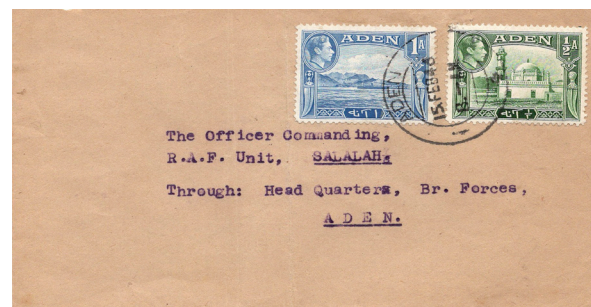


FIG 2

The second cover dated 15 February 1946, (FIG 2) is a cover from Aden, addressed to RAF Commanding Officer in Salalah. The cover would have travelled with the RAF service up to Bahrain via Salalah, Masirah and Sharjah.

These are the only two pre-British Postal Agency covers recorded by me.

The British Postal Agency Period



FIG 3

The first British Period cover (FIG 3) recorded sent from Salalah is dated 27 January 1951. It was sent registered by Sultan Said bin Taimur from Salalah, via Aden and Cairo, to Muscat where it arrived on 7 February 1952. The cover would have travelled by the RAF route to Aden and then onwards with Aden Airways to Cairo, BOAC from Cairo to Bahrain and Gulf Aviation down to Sharjah, and onwards by sea to Muscat.

destination without a post office at the time. The cover has been endorsed "via Bahrain" and may have travelled via the RAF route given the lack of transit postmarks, but most likely entered the civilian postal service at Aden – up to Cairo, then finally onwards to Bahrain and across to Qatar with Gulf Aviation.



FIG 5

The 1954 cover shown here, dated 19 March 1954 (FIG 5), has senders address as RAF Salalah, but is civilian mail sent via the post office in Aden to the UK. It was sent prior to Aden Airways opening their route to Salalah, so would have travelled from Salalah to Aden via the RAF service, up to Cairo with Aden Airways and then to London with BOAC.

The 6th cover (FIG 6) is the earliest recorded example of mail sent from Muscat to Salalah and is dated 11 April 1960. The cover has "via Aden" and "Dhofar" applied in Manuscripts, possibly done by a postal clerk. Unfortunately, the FPO transit stamp is not clear, except that it is dated prior to the Aden GPO arrival stamp. The 75np air fee paid is an overpayment of the required 40np. With the weekly Aden Airways "Aden-Salalah" route being discontinued on 5 May 1960 and the Aden transit mark being dated 29 April, the cover must have



FIG 4

A second registered cover (FIG 4) coming from the palace (Al-Husn) of Sultan Said bin Taimur was sent from Aden on 13 August 1953 to Dukhan in Qatar, a

travelled on the second last flight from Aden to Salalah.



FIG 6

The final batch of covers are from a Dhofar City Services correspondence that came to the market 20 years ago, sold by a Frank Unlandhe, who was there as the company's Arabist.

All supplies and mail were flown to and from Salalah on the company's two planes and the company's postal address was PO Box 1201, Steamer Point, Aden.

The Aden – Salalah route was operated by a DC3 which was used by Dhofar Cities Services for the 2-hour flight, following the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. There were twice-weekly flights in 1959/1960. The DC3 came from Asmara in Eritrea, where it loaded up with fresh vegetables and halal meat, and then stopped in Aden to collect passengers before flying on to Dhofar.

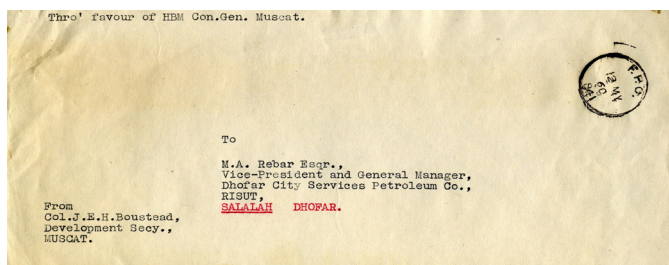


FIG 7

Some official mail would come via the RAF, such as the

cover shown here, sent from the British Consulate in Muscat, and dated 12 May 1960. (Fig 7)

The other civilian covers illustrate mail to Salalah from other oil locations in the Gulf, some of which were also without a post office.



FIG 8

The first cover, dated 23 October 1960, was sent from Das Island, Abu Dhabi via the Bahrain Post Office to P.O. Box 1201 at Steamer Point in Aden. The address on this cover includes the name of the P.O. Box 1201 owner confirming that it belonged to Dhofar City Service Petroleum Corp in Salalah. The 40np rate is correct paying the air fee to Aden. (Fig 8)

The second cover, dated 15 August 1960, was sent from PDTC in Tarif, Abu Dhabi via the Umm Said Post Office in Qatar to P.O. Box 1201 at Steamer Point in Aden. The 40np air fee to Aden is correct. (Fig 9)



FIG 9



illustrates the use of FPO 190 used for civilian mail – FPO 190 was located at Salalah from 1967 to 1970.



Post-British Postal Agency Period

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

AHMED FARAJ AL-GHASANI
DHOFAH, SALALAH

احمد فرج الغساني
ظفار - صلالة

١٣١ هـ

رسالة من صاحب دار السلام
إلى حضرة الملك عبد العزيز بن سعود
بمكة المكرمة

ADEN 50 GEMES

POST OFFICE ADEN

FRANCE

INDONESIA

CHINA

JAPAN

AFRICA

AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

OCEANIA

PACIFIC

INDIAN OCEAN

ARABIC SEA

RED SEA

GULF OF PERSIA

BAY OF BENGAL

ANDAMAN NISARS

MALAKKA STRAIT

SINGAPORE

CEYLON

MAURITIUS

SEYCHELLES

COMOROS

REUNION ISLAND

ST. PAUL & LOUÏS

ASCENSION

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

BARBADOS

JAMAICA

CUBA

HAWAII

PHILIPPINES

INDONESIA

MALAYSIA

SINGAPORE

BRUNEI

MYANMAR

THAILAND

LAOS

VIENTIANE

SIAM

COCHIN CHINA

ANNAM

TONKIN

INDO-CHINA

CHINA

JAPAN

KOREA

FORMOSA

TAIWAN

HONG KONG

MACAO

GUANGDONG

GUANGXI

FUKIEN

SHANSI

PEKING

TIENTSIN

HAIPHONG

YOKOHAMA

Kobe

Manila

Cebu

Davao

Iloilo

Zamboanga

Baguio

San Francisco

Los Angeles

New York

Boston

Philadelphia

Washington

Chicago

St. Louis

Memphis

Nashville

Atlanta

Miami

Fort Lauderdale

Orlando

Dayton

Columbus

Cleveland

Pittsburgh

Indianapolis

Richmond

Virginia Beach

Hampton

Norfolk

Portsmouth

Newport News

Chesapeake Bay

Annapolis

Baltimore

Washington Navy Yard

Naval Air Station

Naval Shipyard

Naval Hospital

Naval Prison

Naval Barracks

Naval Stores

Naval Arsenal

Naval Armory

Naval Magazine

Naval Dockyard

Naval Repair Shop

Naval Workshop

Naval Storehouse

Naval Warehouse

Naval Office

Naval Club

Naval Chapel

Naval School

Naval Academy

Naval College

Naval University

Naval Institute

Naval Museum

Naval Library

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Naval Documents

Naval Maps

Naval Charts

Naval Plans

Naval Blueprints

Naval Drawings

Naval Photographs

Naval Films

Naval Videos

Naval Audio

Naval Music

Naval Dance

Naval Games

Naval Sports

Naval Recreation

Naval Entertainment

Naval Festivals

Naval Celebrations

Naval Ceremonies

Naval Parades

Naval Reviews

Naval Inspections

Naval Audits

Naval Investigations

Naval Trials

Naval Court Martial

Naval Courts

Naval Juries

Naval Judges

Naval Lawyers

Naval Clerks

Naval Secretaries

Naval Administrators

Naval Managers

Naval Supervisors

Naval Inspectors

Naval Engineers

Naval Technicians

Naval Mechanics

Naval Electricians

Naval Plumbers

Naval Painters

Naval Carpenters

Naval Blacksmiths

Naval Welders

Naval Foundrymen

Naval Machinists

Naval Toolmakers

Naval Millwrights

Naval Boilermakers

Naval Pipefitters

Naval Sheet Metal Workers

Naval Ironworkers

Naval Steel Erection Workers

Naval Construction Workers

Naval Laborers

Naval Helpers

Naval Apprentices

Naval Trainees

Naval Recruits

Naval Cadets

Naval Midshipmen

Naval Officers

Naval Ensigns

Naval Lieutenants

Naval Captains

Naval Commanders

Naval Admirals

Naval Fleet Admirals

Naval Vice Admirals

Naval Rear Admirals

Naval Commodore

Naval Captain

Naval Lieutenant

Naval Sub-Lieutenant

Naval Junior Lieutenant

Naval Midshipman

Naval Cadet

Naval Recruit

Naval Soldier

Naval Private

Naval Corporal

Naval Sergeant

Naval Staff Sergeant

Naval Master Sergeant

Naval First Sergeant

Naval Second Sergeant

Naval Third Sergeant

Naval Fourth Sergeant

Naval Fifth Sergeant

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Naval Twenty-third Sergeant

Naval Twenty-fourth Sergeant

Naval Twenty-fifth Sergeant

Naval Twenty-sixth Sergeant

Naval Twenty-seventh Sergeant

Naval Twenty-eighth Sergeant

Naval Twenty-ninth Sergeant

Naval Thirtieth Sergeant

Naval Thirty-first Sergeant

Naval Thirty-second Sergeant

Naval Thirty-third Sergeant

Naval Thirty-fourth Sergeant

Naval Thirty-fifth Sergeant

Naval Thirty-sixth Sergeant

Naval Thirty-seventh Sergeant

Naval Thirty-eighth Sergeant

Naval Thirty-ninth Sergeant

Naval Fortieth Sergeant

Naval Forty-first Sergeant

Naval Forty-second Sergeant

Naval Forty-third Sergeant

Naval Forty-fourth Sergeant

Naval Forty-fifth Sergeant

Naval Forty-sixth Sergeant

Naval Forty-seventh Sergeant

Naval Forty-eighth Sergeant

Naval Forty-ninth Sergeant

Naval Fiftieth Sergeant

Naval Fifty-first Sergeant

Naval Fifty-second Sergeant

Naval Fifty-third Sergeant

Naval Fifty-fourth Sergeant

Naval Fifty-fifth Sergeant

Naval Fifty-sixth Sergeant

Naval Fifty-seventh Sergeant

Naval Fifty-eighth Sergeant

Naval Fifty-ninth Sergeant

Naval Sixtieth Sergeant

Naval Sixty-first Sergeant

Naval Sixty-second Sergeant

Naval Sixty-third Sergeant

Naval Sixty-fourth Sergeant

Naval Sixty-fifth Sergeant

Naval Sixty-sixth Sergeant

Naval Sixty-seventh Sergeant

Naval Sixty-eighth Sergeant

Naval Sixty-ninth Sergeant

Naval Seventieth Sergeant

Naval Seventy-first Sergeant

Naval Seventy-second Sergeant

Naval Seventy-third Sergeant

Naval Seventy-fourth Sergeant

Naval Seventy-fifth Sergeant

Naval Seventy-sixth Sergeant

Naval Seventy-seventh Sergeant

Naval Seventy-eighth Sergeant

Naval Seventy-ninth Sergeant

Naval Eightieth Sergeant

Naval Eighty-first Sergeant

Naval Eighty-second Sergeant

Naval Eighty-third Sergeant

Naval Eighty-fourth Sergeant

Naval Eighty-fifth Sergeant

Naval Eighty-sixth Sergeant

Naval Eighty-seventh Sergeant

Naval Eighty-eighth Sergeant

Naval Eighty-ninth Sergeant

Naval Ninetieth Sergeant

Naval Ninety-first Sergeant

Naval Ninety-second Sergeant

Naval Ninety-third Sergeant

Naval Ninety-fourth Sergeant

Naval Ninety-fifth Sergeant

Naval Ninety-sixth Sergeant

Naval Ninety-seventh Sergeant

Naval Ninety-eighth Sergeant

Naval Ninety-ninth Sergeant

Naval Hundredth Sergeant

The first cover (Fig 11) is dated 19 September 1967 and

The second cover (Fig 12) was sent from Salalah to Aden and has been franked with a Federation of Southern Arabia 10 Fils stamp. The cover left FPO 190 on 06 October on the RAF flight to Bahrain where the cover entered the civilian postal system receiving a 07 October transit stamp – arriving at Aden GPO on 12 October where the stamp was cancelled.

The use of FPO postmarks confirms that both overs were sent via the RAF route.

Thomas Johansen

First Days – a collecting field for everyone

In stamp collecting we think of collections under various headings -traditional, postal history, thematics and topicals. Collections of picture post cards can also be considered under a similar range of headings based on the treatment and way the collection is organized.



First days - comprise an envelope, postcard, or stamped item affixed with a newly issued postage stamp and postmarked on the official first day that the stamp is authorized for sale.

Key Elements of a first day cover (FDC)

- The Stamp: A newly released postage stamp tied directly to the release date.
- The Postmark: An official cancellation mark

displaying the date of issue and the designated city where the stamp was first released.

- The Cachet: An illustrative artwork or design printed on the left side of the envelope that matches the theme of the stamp (such as historical events, nature, or holidays).

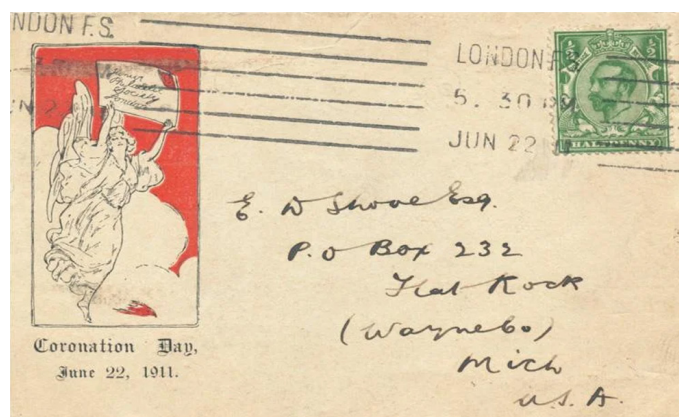
Common Types and Uses

- Collector's Item: Most FDCs are created strictly for philately (stamp collecting) rather than actual postal transit.
- Official vs. Private Producers: Postal agencies like Emirates Post, the Qatar Postal Authority or other official postal administrations offer official releases, while private companies and individual cachet makers produce decorative, hand-painted, or limited-edition versions

Alternative Formats: While traditional FDCs use standard envelopes, collectors also find stamps applied to items like baseball cards, magazine covers, or special event cards.



As a collector, you may organize your collection in whatever manner you wish. Similarly, if you are giving a presentation to family, friends or a philatelic group you may arrange your first days in whatever manner you consider appropriate. However, should you wish to exhibit your collection in a competitive arena you need to organize your first days in a manner appropriate to what you are showing. First days give the opportunity to organize an exhibit along traditional lines based on specific stamp issues of one or a closely related group of countries, a postal history treatment based on studies or rates, routes or markings, or based on a thematic or topical basis such as traditional costumes, aircraft, ships, or historical monuments.



For those interested to form a competitive exhibit, you are encouraged to attend the lecture given by Adam Hafez during this exhibition. The lecture will take place on 6 November 2026 at 18:30.

A special case under the collecting of first days are maximum cards. A maximum card (also called a maxicard, maxi-card) is a picture postcard that features a postage stamp affixed to its illustrated

side, tied together with a matching postmark or cancellation. Such cards would come under the classification of first days when the postmark has the date of issue of the stamp affixed to the card.



The Three Core Elements

A true maximum card requires concordance across three specific components:

- The Postcard: An illustrated card whose image matches the theme or subject of the stamp. (Ideally, the picture should not be a simple 1:1 enlargement of the stamp itself, unless it is a full

reproduction of a work of art).

- The Stamp: A postage stamp placed directly on the picture/illustration side of the card.
- The Postmark (Cancellation): A postal cancellation—preferably tied to a specific location and date relevant to the stamp's subject—stamped across the stamp and onto the card.

Context & Collecting

- Maximaphily: The specialized branch of philately (stamp collecting) dedicated to the study, creation, and collection of maximum cards is known as maximaphily.
- Issuance: While collectors historically created custom, one-of-a-kind cards by hand, many modern maximum cards are officially produced and released by national postal services.



Whilst first days represent a new exhibiting class at international stamp exhibitions, maximum cards have been a class for many years. The class was particularly popular with exhibitors from Europe. In

recent years participation in the class has declines. Perhaps the increased interest in first days will raise interest in collecting and exhibiting maximum cards.

Collecting first days also provide an opportunity to promote philately to a younger generation. Cachet design competitions provide an opportunity to encourage interest from school children and students.



For those wishing to learn more about collecting first days please visit the web site for the American First Day Cover Society - <https://www.afdcs.net>

Colin Fraser

Story of the most beautiful and useful Butterfly of UAE Reflected in Philately

Over 50 butterfly species are known from the United Arab Emirates. Some species appear only seasonally; others are present year-round. They are uniquely adapted to thrive in the harsh arid climate, primarily found in vegetated wadis, mountainous regions, and urban parks. (Figure 1 - UAE FDC 1997 featuring the country's beautiful butterflies on stamps and a postmark).



Figure 1

Among the many butterflies in the UAE, the most beautiful is the *Vanessa cardui* butterfly, known for its colorful appearance and widely accepted common name as Painted Lady. The scientific name *cardui* comes from the Latin *carduus*, which means “thistle”, because this plant is a favorite food of caterpillars and adult butterflies. The Painted Lady (*Vanessa cardui*) is the most widespread butterfly species globally and a native, migratory resident in the United Arab Emirates. Known for its mottled orange, black, and white wings, it is frequently spotted in the UAE's wadis, desert gardens, and cities during its multi-generational

continental migrations. In the UAE, you may see them darting in rapid, twisting flights between desert shrubs or performing territorial chases (Figure 2 - Ras Al Khaimah 1972 imperforate proof on presentation card with image *Vanessa cardui* stunning butterfly).

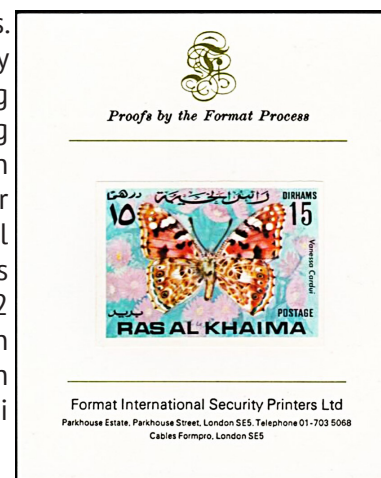


Figure 2

The Painted Lady butterfly is a vital pollinator for various desert-adapted agricultural plants and wildflowers in the United Arab Emirates. In the arid UAE environment, it primarily helps sustain regional biodiversity and forage crops, such as the *Ochradenus aucheri* bushes, alfalfa, clover, and various flowering fruit trees. The painted lady butterfly is also very useful in agriculture because its caterpillars feed on thistle, wormwood and

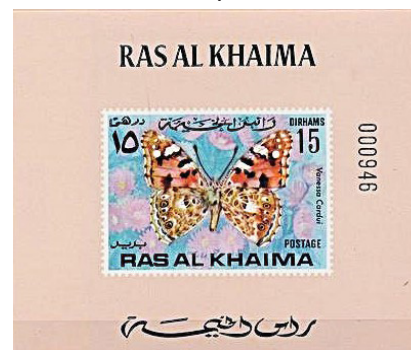


Figure 3

other weeds, and thus they contribute to the destruction of many common weeds (Figure 3 - Miniature sheet of Ras Al Khaimah 1972 with image butterfly *Vanessa cardui*).

They will eat the leaves of these plants, and as they grow, they can consume large quantities of foliage before pupating.

Its dorsal (upper) wing surface features a warm, mottled orange background, overlaid with intricate black patterns. The ventral (underside) of the wings is a beautiful, intricate mosaic of mottled browns, grays, whites, and blacks, with a similar pattern of eyespots on the hindwing that often have blue centers. This cryptic underside provides excellent camouflage when the butterfly rests with its wings closed, blending seamlessly with bark, dry leaves, or bare earth (Figure 4 - Miniature sheet of Antigua and Barbuda 1991 with Barbuda overprint depicting the upper and lower sides of the wings of a Painted Lady butterfly, as well as its caterpillar and chrysalis).



Figure 4

The life cycle of *Vanessa cardui* is fundamentally driven by its migratory behavior, with continuous breeding as successive generations move across vast geographical areas. Females lay small, pale green, ribbed eggs singly on the upper surface of the leaves of its host plants. The caterpillars are typically dark-colored (black or brownish) with numerous branched spines covering their bodies. They often have yellowish stripes or spots along their sides (Figure 5 - Imperforated pair stamps of Tunisia 1994 with life cycle of butterfly Painted Lady).



Figure 5

They are solitary feeders, each creating a silk web shelter by folding or tying together leaves of their host plant, within which they feed and develop. Once fully grown, the larva forms a chrysalis that is usually light brown, green, or mottled, often adorned with metallic gold or silver spots. It is suspended head down from a silken pad on a leaf or stem. The adult butterfly emerges from the chrysalis. After allowing its wings to dry and harden, the painted lady takes flight. Unlike many butterflies that complete their life cycle in one region, *Vanessa cardui* undertakes multi-generational migrations. These butterflies can adjust to living in pretty much any habitat. its caterpillar's ability to feed on a wide variety of foodplants has made it the world's most cosmopolitan butterfly (Figure 6 - Preliminary original artist's drawing by Daphne Padden for St. Vincent stamp 1978 with butterfly *Vanessa cardui*).



Figure 6

The Painted Lady butterfly is one of the most widespread butterfly species found on every continent except Antarctica. These medium-sized butterflies with wingspan of 6 to 8 cm are renowned for their long migratory flights, with some populations migrate from North Africa to the Arctic Circle in Europe and Asia, and from Mexico to Canada in North America, and from Australia to New Zealand (Figure 7 - Earl Hingston's unaccepted design for three cents definitive Painted Lady butterfly stamp of New Zealand 1970). In warm climates producing up to 6 generations in a year.



Figure 7

Painted Lady butterflies are among the world's greatest insect migrators. They use the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa as essential winter breeding grounds and waypoints. Because they cannot survive freezing winters or periods of extreme drought, the butterflies constantly track optimal breeding conditions and food availability. During the northern winter, massive populations of Painted Ladies breed continuously in the semi-arid lands and desert fringes of North Africa (such as the Maghreb and Sahel) as well as the Middle East and Arabian Peninsula. As spring brings favorable weather, successive generations migrate northward across the Sahara Desert and Mediterranean Sea, sometimes reaching as far as Iceland and the Arctic Circle (Figure 8 - Meter mark of Sweden 1956 depicting Painted Lady butterfly).



Figure 8

In the late summer and autumn, a subsequent generation of butterflies travels south at high altitudes, riding tailwinds to return to warmer climates in North Africa, the Middle East, and sub-Saharan Africa to continue the cycle.

Painted lady butterflies are very good fliers. Before migrating, they gather in large flocks, sometimes numbering over a thousand individuals. Thus, these migrations sometimes occur in phenomenal numbers, filling the skies with butterflies. These butterflies can cover a lot of ground, up to 500 kilometers per day during their migration. The migrations can be up to 15000 km long. Since most adult butterflies do not live more than a month, it is not just one generation of butterfly that makes this migration. Instead, it is their offspring and their offsprings' offspring that make the journey (Figure 9 - Postage stamp of Hungary 1969 (normal and color error) featuring butterfly Painted Lady in flight).



Figure 9

Millions of butterflies can make this journey, though some years there are far less. In the summer of 1879, such a massive migration of Painted Lady butterflies occurred in Europe that it was called an invasion. In 1948, a massive invasion of the butterflies was recorded in the British Isles, and in 2009, 11 million Painted Lady butterflies arrived in the UK from southern Europe (Figure 10 - Greetings telegram of Great Britain 1978 featuring Painted Lady butterfly enjoying nectar from flowers).



Figure 10

And in the Mediterranean, there was once an incident where a motorboat was involved in an accident due to these beautiful butterflies! The clouds of migrating butterflies covered the wheelhouse and the helmsman lost his bearings and put the ship on an underwater rock formation (Figure 11 - Artwork and normal stamp of Gibraltar 1997 with a delightful butterfly Painted Lady).

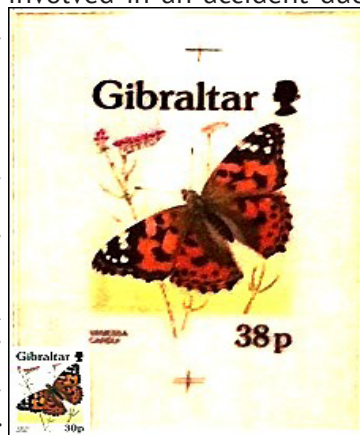


Figure 11

Radar records revealed that Painted Ladies fly at an average altitude of over 500 metres on their southbound trip and can clock up speeds of of 45 kilometers per hour by selecting favourable conditions. This species undertakes a phenomenal 9,000-mile (14,000 km) round trip from tropical Africa to the Arctic Circle – almost double the length of the famous migrations undertaken by Monarch butterflies in North

America. The extent of the annual journey undertaken by the Painted Lady butterfly is astonishing. This tiny creature, weighing less than a gram, with a brain the size of a pinhead and no opportunity to learn from older, experienced individuals, undertakes an epic intercontinental migration in order to find plants for its caterpillars to eat (Figure 12 – Stationery card of Belarus 2007 depicting Painted Lady butterfly on a thistle, which is the food source for both the butterfly and its caterpillar).



Figure 12

Painted Ladies have been recorded feeding from more than 100 plant species, so they can have a big effect on many plant species.

Thanks to their ability to migrate thousands of kilometers, Painted Lady butterflies carry pollen over vast distances, helping to maintain the genetic diversity of plant populations across different climates. This resilient and adaptable species is a truly global phenomenon, captivating observers wherever it lands (Figure 13 – Stationery card of China 2000 with world famous butterfly *Vanessa cardui*).



Figure 13

Butterflies are the most beautiful creations of nature, the top of its artistic mastery, undoubted masterpieces of evolution. Collect postage stamps, cancels and postal stationery with butterflies!

Author always glad to help for philatelists in creation or improve of philatelic exhibit on butterflies and moths.

Vladimir Kachan

Street Kulibina 9-49, Minsk-52, BY-220052
Republic of Belarus

Email: vladimir.kachan.1958@gmail.com



Join Open Class, Become a Story Teller



So why would you want to get involved in the Open Class?

The Open Class is a story-telling exhibition class which we utilise when there just aren't appropriate philatelic materials to comprehensively tell your story.

The class rules require that at least 50% of the material is philatelic.

Cigarette card (1917) Or looking at it from the other direction, you can use quite a lot of non-philatelic material in your exhibit. The non-philatelic material must help the exhibit's treatment, be sympathetic to the philatelic material used AND be balanced across the exhibit.

And the range of both philatelic and non-philatelic material is important. One can't just rely on postcards for the non-philatelic component as the judges will be looking for and rewarding the use of other types of material.

NOTE: in recent times whether postcards are considered philatelic or non-philatelic when used in an Open exhibit has been defined; if you show the picture side then the item is considered non-philatelic, whilst if you show the address/stamp/postmark side the postcard is considered part of your philatelic content.

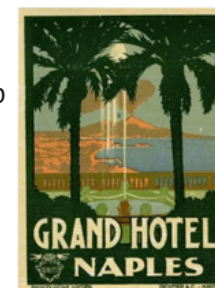
So let's look at a local subject and think about what sort of non-philatelic material might exist that might be important in developing our story. The subject we will look at is dates, a very tasty local fruit that most of us enjoy.

Non-philatelic materials that immediately spring to mind include;

- Packaging; single box or bag of dates to packing crate labels
- invoices, despatch records for the sale of dates
- a till receipt for date or date seed coffee purchases at Bateel or other well known shops
- coins and banknotes, including the current Bahrain coins and the UAE 10 Dirham note (see below)



- advertisements in print magazines
- cigarette and trade cards (at top left)
- tickets to local festivals celebrating dates or to access the Date museum or gardens in Spain
- luggage labels, particularly those from the early 20th Century which



Luggage Label (1935)



advertised hotels or destinations where a date palm motif was important

- medals, both military and civil
- military insignia ie Saudi Arabia, German Afrika Corps
- items related to Jericho "the city of date palms"

The story of dates lends itself to non-philatelic material related to secondary products (ie those things that are made from dates) including items as diverse as date pudding and HP sauce (UK), so the range is quite large and include food labels, menus.

Then there is the whole range of visual media including photos from magazine articles and postcards (see below) which can be used to tell the parts of the story that may not be found as philatelic material.



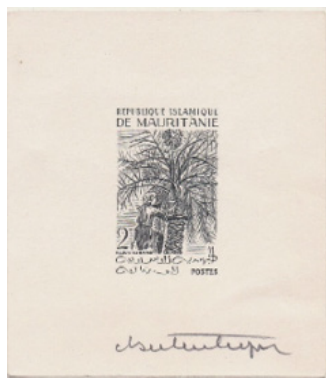
*Gathering Dates (Algeria) – German American Novelty Art Series postcard, #23
published by A. Stroefer aka German-American Novelty Postcard Publ. Co, printed in Germany, postally used 1917*

The important part of the exhibit is to develop the story you want to tell and then select the materials to help with its treatment and development. In the early stages you normally try to accumulate a volume of material, but as the exhibit develops it will become increasingly obvious what parts of the story you are missing material for, and then you have to go and judiciously find it.

And remember, you still need to focus on the philatelic material you use as this is going to do the heavy lifting of the exhibit's treatment. Again a range of material is important, so stamps, postal history, stationery, first day covers, maximaphilly and revenues will all have a part to play in developing a successful Open Class exhibit.



Libya (1959)



proof, Mauritania



palm tree postmark, Japan (2020)



advertising stamp, Germany



Indicia, airletter, Aden (1956)

If you are interested in learning more about Open Class exhibiting there is an excellent website set up by FIP's Open Commission <https://openphilately.f-i-p.ch/>. Here you can look through presentations about open class exhibits, read the guidelines used to judge exhibits and see examples of successful exhibits.

You can also touch base with your FIAP representative on the Open Commission;

Bruce Chadderton

Australia

kiwibrooce@yahoo.com

He is always happy to talk or exchange views with exhibitors.

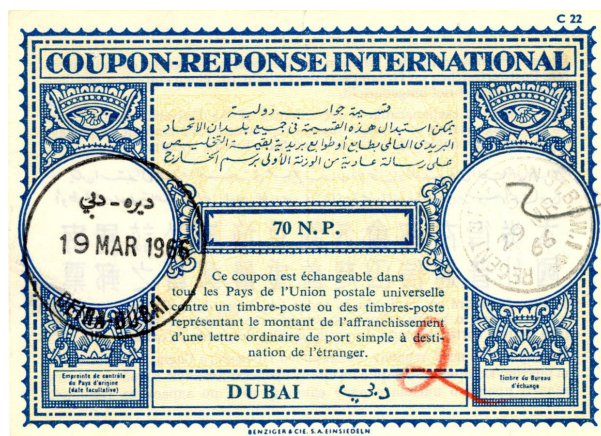
So if you are in a rut with your exhibit, or you have a story you are passionate about but just can't get together enough suitable philatelic material why not think about giving it a tweak and develop it for Open Class.

Bruce Chadderton

The Oldest Known International Reply Coupon from Dubai

International Reply Coupons (IRCs) are among the most significant postal stationery items issued under the framework of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Established at the 1906 Rome Congress and introduced into service on 1 October 1907, they enabled the sender of an international letter to prepay the recipient's reply postage in any UPU member country.

Today, they are valued not only for their postal function but also as important artifacts of international postal history.



The International Reply Coupon illustrated here is believed to be the oldest example currently known from Dubai. It bears the inscription DUBAI, the sale price of 70 N.P., and a clear Dubai postal cancellation dated 19 March 1968. As such, it represents a significant milestone in documenting the use of International Reply Coupons in Dubai during the period preceding the formation of the United Arab Emirates in 1971.

Beyond its rarity, this coupon provides tangible evidence of Dubai's integration into the global postal network administered by the Universal Postal Union. It reflects the rapid development of postal services in the Emirate during the 1960s, a period marked by expanding international commercial and personal correspondence. The contemporary postal cancellation further confirms that the coupon was placed into postal use rather than remaining an unused philatelic item.

At the time of writing, no International Reply Coupon from Dubai bearing an earlier recorded date has been identified. Accordingly, and based on the evidence currently available, this specimen may be regarded as the earliest documented International Reply Coupon known from Dubai. This conclusion is necessarily provisional and remains open to revision should an earlier example be discovered and properly documented in the future.

As with many aspects of postal history, new discoveries continue to refine our understanding of historical postal operations.

This coupon therefore represents not only a rare philatelic item but also an important documentary source for the study of Dubai's postal development and its participation in the international postal system.

Ali Abdulrahman Ahmad Ali



Postal Administrations & Dealers

Emirates Post
Oman Post
Royal Corner
Saudi International Stamps
Naif Albahooth
Abdulrahman Aljmaan
Pepsi Collector Club
Jomsristamps Thailand
Gulf Antique
Elite Currency
Rabdan Auctions
NGC and PMG
Abk Salam Collections
Rokn Al Hewayat
Al Safi Coins
thebest1uae
Mohamed Alali
Wael Banknotes

Numisbing
Ali Muhialdin
Wakim Wakim
Arabids
M A J Stamps Pakistan
Ansari stamps and Collectors Point
Abdul Aziz Alneimi
Tunisian Post
Roma Numismatics
Fawaz Al Amri
Rare Treasure for Trading Old Stamps & Currencies
Nassimstamps UK
Emirates Philatelic Association



الإدارات البريدية و التجار

نومسبينج
علي محي الدين
واكيم واكيم
ارابيدز
ام ايه جيه للطوابع باكستان
طوابع انصاري - ملتقى الهواة
عبد العزيز النعيمي
البريد التونسي
روما للعملات
فواز العامري
كنوز نادرة لتجارة الطوابع والعملات القديمة
طوابع نسيم - المملكة المتحدة
جمعية الإمارات لهواة الطوابع

بريد الإمارات
بريد عمان
روبال كورنر
الطوابع السعودية العالمية
نايف البهوث
عبدالرحمن الجمعان
نادي هواة ببسي
جومسري للطوابع تايلاند
تحف الخليج
النخبة المميزة للعملات
ربدان للمزادات
PMG و NGC
مجموعة أبك سلام
ركن الهوايات
الصافي للعملات
للعملات والمقتنيات
محمد آل علي
وائل للعملات

أقدم قسيمة جواب دولية - دبي

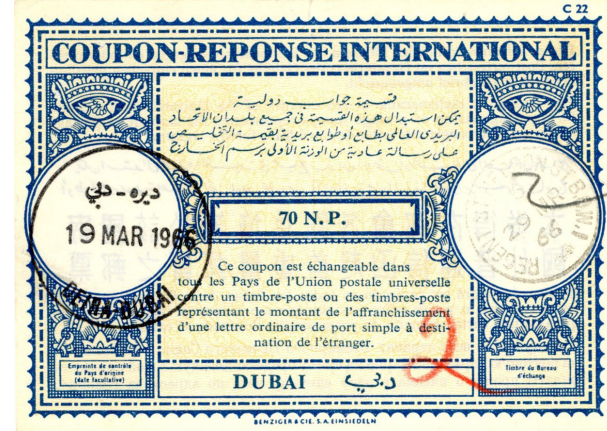
ورغم الجهود التي بذلها الباحثون وهواة التاريخ البريدي، لم يُعثر حتى الآن على قسيمة جواب دولي من دبي تحمل تاريخاً أقدم من 19 مارس 1968. وبناءً على المعلومات المتوافرة حالياً، يمكن اعتبار هذه القطعة أقدم مثال موثق معروف لاستخدام قسائم الجواب الدولي في دبي، مع بقاء الباب مفتوحاً أمام اكتشافات مستقبلية قد تضيف معلومات جديدة أو تكشف عن أمثلة أسبق.

وتؤكد هذه القسيمة أن دراسة التاريخ البريدي لا تزال مجاًلاً خصباً للاكتشاف، وأن كل وثيقة جديدة قد تسهم في إعادة رسم جانب من تاريخ الخدمات البريدية في دبي، الأمر الذي يبرز أهمية توثيق هذه المقتنيات وحفظها للأجيال.

تُعد قسائم الجواب الدولية (International Reply Coupons) من الوثائق البريدية التي تعكس جانباً مهماً من تاريخ المراسلات الدولية، إذ أقرها الاتحاد البريدي العالمي عام 1906، وبدأ العمل بها رسمياً في الأول من أكتوبر 1907، لتُمكّن مرسل الرسالة من دفع أجرة الرد مقدماً للمستلم في أي دولة عضو بالاتحاد البريدي العالمي.

ومن بين مقتنيات التاريخ البريدي لإمارة دبي، تبرز القسيمة المعروضة هنا بوصفها أقدم قسيمة جواب دولي معروفة حتى الآن. وتحمل القسيمة اسم دبي (DUBAI)، وقيمة بيع 70 N.P.، إضافة إلى ختم مكتب بريد دبي بتاريخ 19 مارس 1968، وهو ما يجعلها وثيقة مهمة تؤرخ لاستخدام هذه الخدمة البريدية في الإمارة خلال فترة ما قبل قيام دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة.

علي عبدالرحمن أحمد



وتكتسب هذه القسيمة أهمية خاصة لأنها توثق مشاركة بريد دبي في منظومة البريد الدولية، وتعكس تطور الخدمات البريدية واتساع الاتصالات التجارية والثقافية مع مختلف دول العالم في ستينيات القرن الماضي. كما أن أختامها البريدية تضيف إليها قيمة توثيقية كبيرة، إذ تثبت استخدامها الفعلي وليس مجرد الاحتفاظ بها كقسيمة غير مستعملة.



ليبيا (1959)

وتذكر أنه لا يزال يتعين عليك التركيز على المواد الطوباعية التي تستخدمها، فهي التي ستشكل الركيزة الأساسية لمعالجة موضوع المعرض. ومرة أخرى، فإن تنوع المواد أمر بالغ الأهمية؛ لذا فإن الطوابع، والتاريخ البريدي، والمستلزمات البريدية (القرطاسية)، وأظرف اليوم الأول للإصدار، وبطاقات «الماكسيماً فيلي» (التي تجمع بين الطابع والبطاقة البريدية المصورة)، وطوابع الرسوم (الإيرادات)، كلها ستلعب دوراً في إنجاح المعرض ضمن «الفئة المفتوحة»



علامة بريدية، رسالة جوية، عدن (1956)



طابع إعلاني، ألمانيا



ختم بريدي يحمل صورة شجرة نخيل، اليابان (2020)



بروف، موريتانيا

إذا كنت مهتماً بمعرفة المزيد حول العرض في فئة «الفئة الحرة»، فهناك موقع إلكتروني ممتاز أعدته «اللجنة الحرة» التابعة للاتحاد الدولي لهواة جمع الطوابع (FIP) على الرابط: <https://openphilately.f-i-p.ch> يمكنك من خلال هذا الموقع الاطلاع على عروض تقديمية حول معروضات الفئة المفتوحة، وقراءة الإرشادات المتبعة في تحكيم المعروضات، ومشاهدة أمثلة لمعروضات ناجحة.

كما يمكنك التواصل مع ممثل الاتحاد الآسيوي لهواة جمع الطوابع (FIAP) في اللجنة الفئة الحرة:

بروس تشادرتون

أستراليا

kiwibrooce@yahoo.com

وهو يرحب دائماً بالتحدث أو تبادل وجهات النظر مع العارضين.

لذا، إذا كنت تشعر بأن العمل على عرضك الحالي قد وصل إلى طريق مسدود، أو كانت لديك قصة شغوف بها ولكنك لا تجد ما يكفي من المواد الطوباعية المناسبة لها، فلماذا لا تفكر في تعديلها وتطويرها لتناسب «الفئة الحرة»؟



- الميداليات، سواء العسكرية أو المدنية
- الشارات العسكرية (مثل شارات المملكة العربية السعودية أو فيلق أفريقيا الألماني)
- المقتنيات المتعلقة بمدينة أريحا، المعروفة بلقب «مدينة النخيل»

تتيح قصة التمور المجال لاستخدام مواد غير طابعية (أي لا تندرج ضمن هواية جمع الطوابع) تتعلق بالمنتجات الثانوية (أي المواد المصنوعة من التمور)؛ وتشمل هذه المواد تشكيلة واسعة تبدأ من «بودينغ التمر» وتصل إلى صلصة «HP» (المملكة المتحدة)، مما يعني أن النطاق واسع جداً ويشمل ملصقات الأغذية وقوائم الطعام.

وهناك أيضاً مجموعة متنوعة من الوسائط البصرية، بما في ذلك الصور المأخوذة من مقالات المجلات والبطاقات البريدية (انظر أدناه)، والتي يمكن استخدامها لسرد جوانب من القصة قد لا تتوفر لها مواد طابعية.



جمع التمور (الجزائر) - بطاقة بريدية من سلسلة «الفنون المبتكرة الألمانية الأمريكية» رقم 23
نشرتها شركة "A. Stroefer"، طُبعت في ألمانيا، واستُخدمت بريدياً عام 1917

يتمثل الجانب المهم في المعرض في بلورة القصة التي تود سردها، ثم اختيار المواد التي تساعد في معالجتها وتطويرها. في المراحل الأولى، عادة ما تحاول جمع أكبر قدر ممكن من المواد، ولكن مع تطور العرض، سيتضح لك بشكل متزايد أي أجزاء من القصة تفتقر إلى مواد داعمة، وحينها سيتعين عليك البحث عنها وانتقاؤها بعناية.



لماذا قد ترغب في المشاركة في الفئة الحرة

- مواد التغليف؛ من علبة أو كيس فردي من التمر إلى ملصقات صناديق الشحن
- الفواتير وسجلات الشحن الخاصة ببيع التمر
- إيصال شراء للتمر أو قهوة نوى التمر من متاجر «بتيل» أو غيرها من المتاجر المعروفة
- العملات المعدنية والورقية، بما في ذلك العملات البحرينية الحالية وورقة الـ 10 دراهم الإماراتية (انظر أدناه)



Luggage Label (1935)

- الإعلانات في المحلات المطبوعة
- بطاقات السحائر والبطاقات التجارية (في أعلى اليمين)
- تذاكر المهرجانات المحلية التي تحتفي بالتمر، أو تذاكر دخول متحف التمر أو بساتين النخيل في إسبانيا
- ملصقات الأمتعة، ولا سيما تلك التي تعود لأوائل القرن العشرين وكانت تروج لفنادق أو وجهات تبرز فيها زخارف أو صور لأشجار النخيل

تُعد الفئة الحرة فئة عرض تعتمد على السرد القصصي، ونلجأ إليها عندما لا تتوفر مواد طوابعية (فيلاتيلية) كافية لسرد قصتك بشكل شامل.

تتطلب قواعد هذه الفئة أن تكون نسبة 50% على الأقل من المواد المعروضة مواد طوابعية. وبعبارة أخرى، يمكنك استخدام قدر كبير من المواد غير الطوابعية في عرضك؛ شريطة أن تخدم هذه المواد غير الطوابعية موضوع العرض، وتلاءم بانسجام مع المواد الطوابعية المستخدمة، وتكون موزعة بتوازن في أرجاء العرض.



بطاقة سحائر (1917)

كما أن تنوع المواد -سواء الطوابعية أو غير الطوابعية- أمر بالغ الأهمية؛ فلا يمكن الاكتفاء ببطاقات البريد المصورة كمكون وحيد للمواد غير الطوابعية، إذ سيبحث الحكام عن أنواع أخرى من المواد وسيكافئون على استخدامها.

ملاحظة: تم مؤخراً تحديد تصنيف بطاقات البريد المصورة عند استخدامها في المعارض المفتوحة؛ فإذا عرضت الجانب الذي يحمل الصورة، تُعتبر البطاقة مادة غير طوابعية، بينما إذا عرضت الجانب الذي يحمل العنوان والطابع وختم البريد، تُعتبر البطاقة جزءاً من المحتوى الطوابعي.

لنأخذ موضوعاً محلياً ونفكر في أنواع المواد غير الطوابعية التي قد تكون متاحة ومهمة لتطوير قصتنا. الموضوع الذي سنتناوله هو «التمر»، وهي فاكهة محلية لذيذة يستمتع بها معظمنا.

ومن المواد غير الطوابعية التي تتبادر إلى الذهن فوراً:



4	الموضوعي	رحلة إلى عالم الأزياء التقليدية من خلال طوابع البريد	ناصر مالكي
1	المنصة الواحدة	الطوابع البريدية لخورفكان 1965-1969	فيصل الحوسني
1	المنصة الواحدة	مكاتب البريد الأمريكية في الجزائر خلال الحرب العالمية الثانية	عمر بن عيسى
1	المنصة الواحدة	بريد الأسرى الإيطاليين في ألمانيا خلال الحرب العالمية الثانية	عمر بن عيسى
3	المنصة الواحدة	البريد بين الكويت وفلسطين: مقاطعة... رقابة... تأمين	خالد العبدالمغني
2	المنصة الواحدة	طوابع "الرسوم البريدية المستحقة" في الكويت وعلامات التعليمات المرتبطة بها	خالد العبدالمغني
1	المنصة الواحدة	العمارة في الإمارات العربية المتحدة (أبوظبي)	لؤي الألباني



المملكة العربية السعودية

5	التقليدي	إصدار المملكة العربية السعودية الاعتيادي: حقول النفط، وادي حنيفة، والطائرات: 1960-1975	صالح السجا
5	التقليدي	دراسة إصدار الكعبة المشرفة (التصميم الجديد)	صالح الصانع
5	التقليدي	الطوابع البريدية الصادرة في عهد الملك عبد الله بن عبد العزيز آل سعود (2005-2015)	محمد غسال
5	التقليدي	أختام بنغلاديش اليدوية على طوابع باكستانية اعتيادية	أسامة الكردي
5	التقليدي	طوابع هندية موشحة "باكستان" (1947-1949)	أسامة الكردي
5	القرطاسية البريدية	المظارييف الجوية السعودية من 1965 إلى 1981	نادر جيزة الحربي

الإمارات العربية المتحدة

8	التقليدي	طوابع الإمارات	سعيد بن محمد القاسمي
5	التقليدي	الأرجنتين	شهريار رفيق
8	التقليدي	دبي: العالم الإبداعي لشركة بارودي للطوابع - من عام 1963 إلى عام 1964	توماس جوهانسن
5	التقليدي	الاصدار الاعتيادي الاول لمكتب بريد راس الخيمة ومشتقاته الموشحة	عبد العزيز النعيمي
5	التقليدي	طوابع بريد الإمارات العربية المتحدة: من تأسيس الاتحاد إلى عام 1985	كاظم الرضى
8	التاريخ البريدي	التاريخ البريدي لإمارة أبوظبي: 1951 - 1972	خالد العميره
8	التاريخ البريدي	التاريخ البريدي لجدة 1966-1916	مبارك القحطاني
5	التاريخ البريدي	تطور الرسوم البريدية في الإمارات العربية المتحدة من 1972 إلى 1985	عبد العزيز النعيمي



سلطنة عمان			
5	تقليدي	إصدار الخنجر العماني الإعتيادي 2005-1998	مالك الشكيلي
1	فئة الشباب	القلاع والحصون في عمان	بدر الشكيلي
باكستان			
5	التقليدي	جامو وكشمير: الإصدار المستطيل الجديد (إصدارات مشتركة)	أفضل نانجي
5	التاريخ البريدي	اختام بريد الهند البريطانية 1912-1898	محمد أمين غوديل
5	التاريخ البريدي	تطور البريد الجوي في الهند البريطانية (1939-1911)	محمد رضوان كودوافوالا
5	القرطاسية البريدية	القرطاسية البريدية للأرجنتين 1908-1876	عتيق محمد
3	فئة الشباب	عدن: بوابة الإمبراطورية البريطانية	ارتضى حسين نانجي
3	المنصة الواحدة	أظرف كرة القطن لفئة 20 بيزة (للاستعمال المحلي): 1969 - 1979	طارق ختك
1	المنصة الواحدة	التاريخ البريدي البريطاني 1950-1937	محمد أسد
قطر			
8	التاريخ البريدي	العراق في عهد الاحتلال	علي جاسم
5	التاريخ البريدي	أغلقة بريدية من لبنان خضعت للرقابة خلال الحرب العالمية الثانية	محمد عيد زنتوت
4	التقليدي	متحف الفن الإسلامي	محمد عيد زنتوت
3	المنصة الواحدة	تاريخ بريد القدس	خالد السعيد
1	المنصة الواحدة	الحرب العالمية الثانية - تعليق الخدمات البريدية بين الولايات المتحدة وسويسرا	غوبالكريشنا فينيش



الكويت

5	التقليدي	طوابع الكويت الموشحة 1923 - 1958	محمد الكويتي
1	المنصة الواحدة	الطوابع الالكترونية المالية لدولة الكويت	عيسى يحيى دشتي
2	المنصة الواحدة	طائرات الخطوط الجوية الكويتية على بطاقات بريدية	عبد اللطيف العمر
2	المنصة الواحدة	المعابد الفرعونية: جوهرة الحضارة وتاج العمارة	أحمد بيرشان
1	المنصة الواحدة	كنز الملك الذهبي توت عنخ آمون	أحمد بيرشان
1	المنصة الواحدة	البطاقات البريدية للحرائق وأثر غزو الكويت - 1991	محمد عبدالرزاق

ليبيا

5	الموضوعي	معرض طرابلس الدولي: قرن من التوثيق البريدي (1927-2026)	نادر أبوتبينة
1	المنصة الواحدة	الاصدار الاعتيادي المسحوب لعام 1986	وسام عاشور
1	المنصة الواحدة	التاريخ البريدي في تونس خلال فترة الحماية الفرنسية (1897-1955)	سراج الدين الجلاح
1	المنصة الواحدة	العالم قبلنا: الديناصورات وإرثها	مروان عبد السلام الهمشري

المغرب

5	الموضوعي	كوفيد19-: الجائحة التي غيّرت العالم	زكي رشيد
5	البطاقات البريدية	المغرب: رحلة في التراث الثقافي والحياة التقليدية	الوزاني لطيفة
1	المنصة الواحدة	إبراز الهوية الثقافية المغربية لتراثها المادي من خلال إصدار طابع بريدي: "زوج الطوابع المقلوبة" (Tête-bêche)	نافع حسن
1	المنصة الواحدة	مكتب البريد الألماني في طنجة (1899-1914)	غونبارك محمد
1	المنصة الواحدة	المغرب - مكتب البريد العسكري الفرنسي في أغادير 1914-1961	سريدي رضوان
1	فئة الشباب	يوم طوابع البريد على البطاقات المتناغمة	سريدي زياد

قائمة العروض حسب البلد

عدد المنصات	الفئة	موضوع المشاركة	إسم المشارك
البحرين			
5	التاريخ البريدي	التاريخ البريدي للبحرين	صالح محمد الحسن
5	التاريخ البريدي	الرسائل التجارية للمطاريق الجوية	حبيب طرادة
1	المنصة الواحدة	البحرين في التاريخ البريدي من خلال المراسلات الصادرة والواردة	عبد الله المسقطي
2	المنصة الواحدة	التواصل التجاري عبر المطاريق الجوية	أ.جليل إبراهيم
1	التاريخ البريدي	صفحات من تاريخ الخدمات البريدية في البحرين	يونس الكوهجي
العراق			
1	المنصة الواحدة	أختام الرقابه على رسائل البريد في مصر	عبد الكريم صبري
1	المنصة الواحدة	ملوك العراق	احمد كامل فرحان
1	المنصة الواحدة	الملك فيصل الثاني	فارس عبد العزيز
الأردن			
5	البطاقات البريدية	المواقع الأثرية والسياحية في الأردن	جليل حنا طنوس
1	المنصة الواحدة	عهد الملك طلال بن عبد الله (20 يوليو 1951 - 11 أغسطس 1952)	رائد سويس
1	المنصة الواحدة	الأختام المستخدمة على الطوابع الأردنية أثناء الإدارة الأردنية في الضفة الغربية	جليل حنا طنوس
1	المنصة الواحدة	مطاريق فئة 4 قروش لطائرة البيونغ الجوية 1972-1975	محمد الزهراني

المنسقين



رضوان سريدي
المغرب



عبد المناف بلو
باكستان



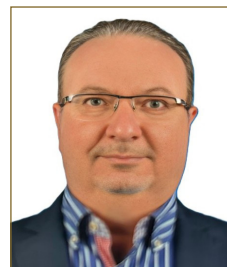
مخلّد الشكيلى
سلطنة عمان



علي حسن الملا
الإمارات العربية المتحدة



عبد الله بالوديوان
المملكة العربية السعودية



خالد خيرى السعيد
قطر

معرض الشارقة للطوايع 2026

المنسقين



عمر محمد أحمد
المنسق العام



عبدالكريم صبري
العراق



عبدالجليل أحمد عبدالله
البحرين



ألامين أبو المغاير
ليبيا



محمد الكويتي
الكويت



جليل طنوس
الأردن

لجنة التحكيم



جاويد محمد
سكرتير اللجنة



عبدالله محمد طيب خوري
الرئيس



كولين فريزر
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية



آدم حافظ
الإمارات العربية المتحدة



عادل عبدالحميد الخوري
الإمارات العربية المتحدة



حاتم العطار
سلطنة عمان

محكم متدرب



عبدالمناف بلو
باكستان



عبد الناصر ناجي
العراق

اللجنة العليا المنظمة



سعيد بن محمد بن أحمد القاسمي
الرئيس الفخري



عمر محمد أحمد
المنسق العام



عبدالله بن جاسم المطيري
المستشار



عبدالله بن محمد بن أحمد القاسمي
الرئيس



جيرون مينيس



سارة امام



رزان السعيد



علي عبدالرحمن أحمد



كلمة ترحيب

يسرني ان ارحب بكم في معرض الشارقة للطوابع 2026.

إن هواية جمع الطوابع تتجاوز مجرد كونها عملية تجميع؛ فهي رحلة شيقة عبر التاريخ والثقافة والفن والجغرافيا والتواصل الإنساني. فكل طابع، وكل رسائل، وكل وثيقة بريدية تروي قصة وتحفظ جزءاً من تراثنا المشترك للأجيال القادمة.

نتقدم بخالص الشكر والتقدير لجميع المنسقين، المحكمين، العارضين، الإدارات البريدية، التجار و هواة جمع الطوابع على دعمهم ومشاركتهم القيمة في هذا المعرض.

وباسم جمعية الإمارات لهواة الطوابع، أود أن أعرب عن شكرنا الخاص لإدارة ميغا مول على دعمها المستمر لهواية جمع الطوابع واستضافتها لهذا المعرض بشكل سنوي؛ فقد ساهم تعاونهم القيم في جعل الشارقة وجهة هامة للترويج لهذه الهواية وتقدير قيمتها.

أتمنى كل التوفيق والنجاح لجميع العارضين، وأن يحظى الزوار تجربة ممتعة وملهمة لا تُنسى في معرض الشارقة 2026.

أهلاً وسهلاً بكم، ونتمنى لكم وقتاً ممتعاً في المعرض!

عمر محمد أحمد
المنسق العام





برنامج المعرض

الأربعاء 4 نوفمبر

10 : 00 إفتتاح المعرض

10 : 30 بدء التحكيم

11 : 00 الافتتاح الرسمي

12 : 45 المحكمين - الصورة الرسمية

12 : 50 المنسقين - الصورة الرسمية

22 : 00 اغلاق المعرض

الخميس 5 نوفمبر

10 : 00 بدء المعرض

18 : 30 محاضرة عن تحكيم العروضات

السيد/ كولين فريزر

22 : 00 اغلاق المعرض

الجمعة 6 نوفمبر

14 : 00 بدء المعرض

15 : 00 استلام النتائج من لجنة التحكيم

16 : 00 وضع النتائج على المنصات

18 : 30 محاضرة عن صناعة العرض: دليل البناء خطوة بخطوة

السيد/ آدم حافظ

22 : 00 اغلاق المعرض

السبت 7 نوفمبر

10 : 00 بدء المعرض

20 : 00 الحفل الختامي

22 : 00 اغلاق المعرض

الأحد 8 نوفمبر

10 : 00 بدء المعرض

11 : 00 مناقشة العروض

22 : 00 اغلاق المعرض

22 : 00 تسليم المعارضات



SHARJAH STAMP EXHIBITION 2026

4-8 November

Mega Mall, Sharjah



معرض الشارقة للتوابع 2026

8-4 نوفمبر

ميغا مول، الشارقة



Organizer



Partner



Sponsors

