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PHILATELIC  
TOPICS



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# EGYPTIAN PHILATELIC TOPICS



## EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

**GORDON B. GARRETT**

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Torrance, California, 90503

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## THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF EGYPT PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

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Please send all news items and subscriptions, articles, wants and offers, to the publisher.

Matters pertaining to the Philatelic Society of Egypt — which is not to be confused with this Society — should be sent directly to Dr. Smith who is also the American Agent for Egypt. His address will be supplied by the editor . . .

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TELL YOUR EGYPT COLLECTOR FRIENDS —  
HELP YOUR SOCIETY GROW !

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## *with the editor*

I must lead off this issue with an apology to our many friends who have written letters to us recently without receiving a reply. A very heavy press of business, plus publishing and printing 3 Journals leaves very little spare time and I just haven't gotten to everyone yet. I will reply to each just as quickly as I can.

As we begin the last of the summer months, first on the agenda, of course, is the deadline for entries in our Convention Show, SESCO to be held in October in Los Angeles. We still need entries to make up the 100 frames promised. Any less would be a poor showing for an International Group, such as we now are. Great news and a plus factor is the appointment of Mr. J. Purves of Australia as Chairman of the Jury. Purves enjoys an international reputation, a Fellow of the Royal and well versed in Egyptian philately. We look forward to working with him.

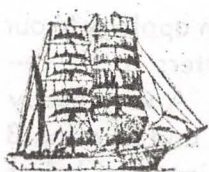
There IS STILL TIME to get your entry in. File it now THEN put the finishing touches on.

We have been invited to hold our Spring Meeting in Florida and, while we have not accepted officially, we feel this will be to our advantage as the Florida delegation of Egyptian collectors is a live wire group and we know "Tex" Schaefer will keep a sharp eye on things. Unless many are quite opposed we will confirm. Let us hear from you — pro or con ?

We have, perhaps, an inordinate amount of market notes in this issue. We feel this is justified as some very fine and unusual material has been offered for sale recently. We are all vitally concerned in this area in view of the constantly rising prices for the good material. We predicted this four or five years ago and in some case they have even exceeded our most optimistic notes — particularly in postal history and the classics.

Now, a note of thanks to the many who furnished articles we so desperately need at all times. A good variety gives us a better chance to offer you a well-balanced journal with more interest. We will continue to increase the size, as in the past two numbers as material warrants regardless of today's spiralling costs.

Have a happy summer. See you at SESCO !!

**DR. A. WINTER**

THE MARITIME POSTAL SERVICE between France and Egypt has gone through several different periods.

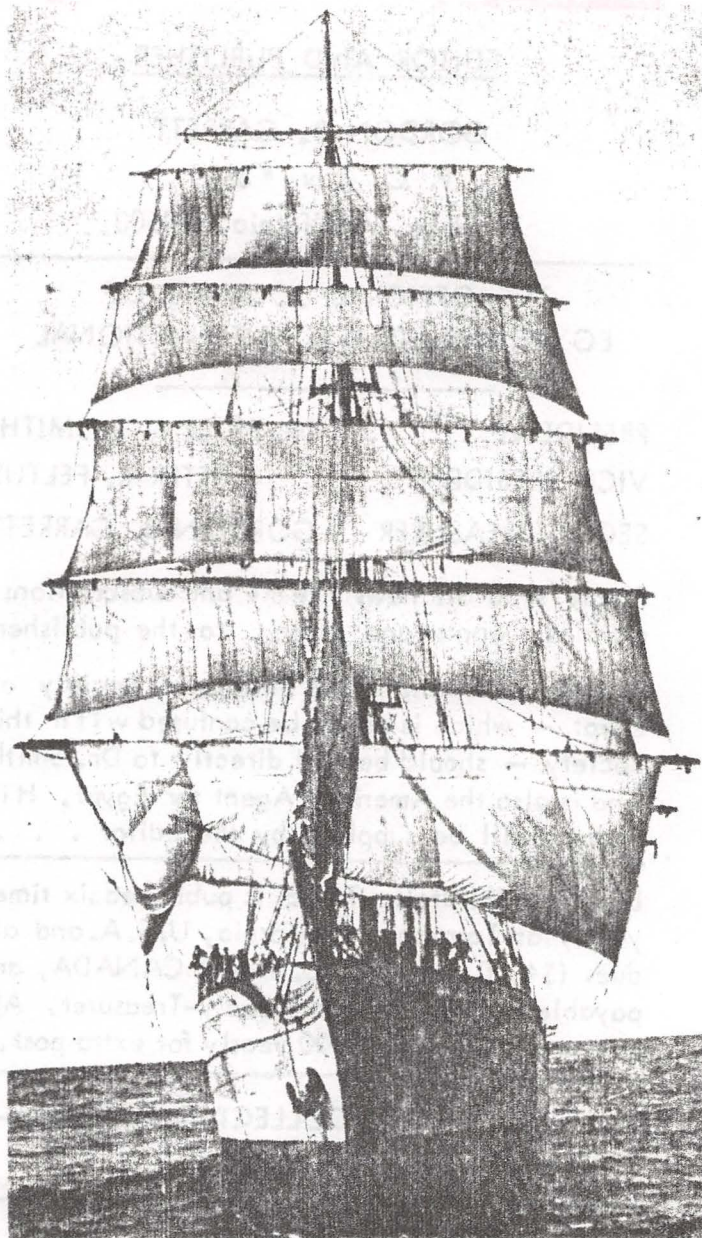
The last one, which began towards 1894, has been dealt with by J. Boulad d'Humieres in the September/October 1971 issue of Topics. We would like to have a brief look here at the period that extends from 1851 to 1866, which is particularly interesting because each mailboat had a Post Agent aboard that struck the mail with a circular date stamp showing the name of the paquebot.

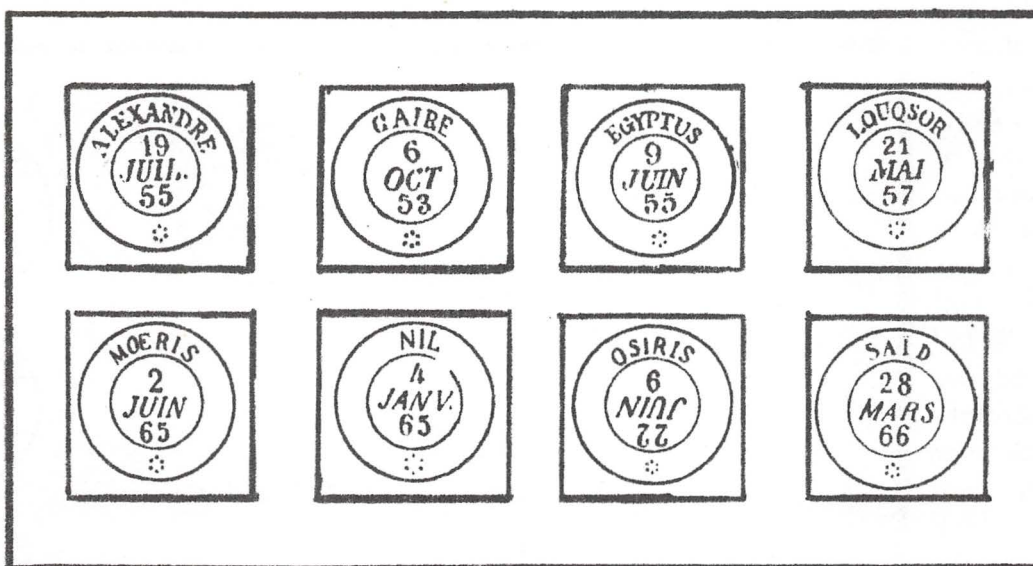
Here comes the names of all of the paquebots that sailed between France and Egypt:

ALEXANDRE	LYCURGE
AMERIQUE	MEANDRE
BORYSTHENE	MEINAM
CAIRE	MENTOR
CARMEL	MERSEY
CEPHISE	MITIDJAH
SHELIF	MOERIS
LA CLYDE	NEWA
CYDNUS	NIL
DANUBE	ORONTE
DUPLEIX	OSIRIS
EGYPTUS	PELUSE
EUPHRATE	PHASE
GANGE	SAID
HYDASPE	SCAMANDRE
INDUS	SIMOIS
JOURDAIN	SINAI
LA BOURDONNAIS	TAGE
LOUQSOR	TAMISE

All of these paquebots called at ports of the Levant, and Syria Lines as well, except two of them (Moeris and Said). If the possible buyer of such covers wants to be sure the item he has is related to Egypt, he must either have a close look at the letter and its text, if any, and study the transit and arrival markings on the back, or check tables giving details of journeys of each paquebot as one can find them in Salles catalog, tome 2. It is a little complicated but occasionally enables one to make discoveries among covers insufficiently studied before.

# FRENCH MARITIME MAIL 1851 - 1866





As to the shape of the CDS', note the illustrated reproduction above of several of them. Note also that some may be confusing to the tyro; "Caire" and "Louqsor" may be mingled with own cancellations.

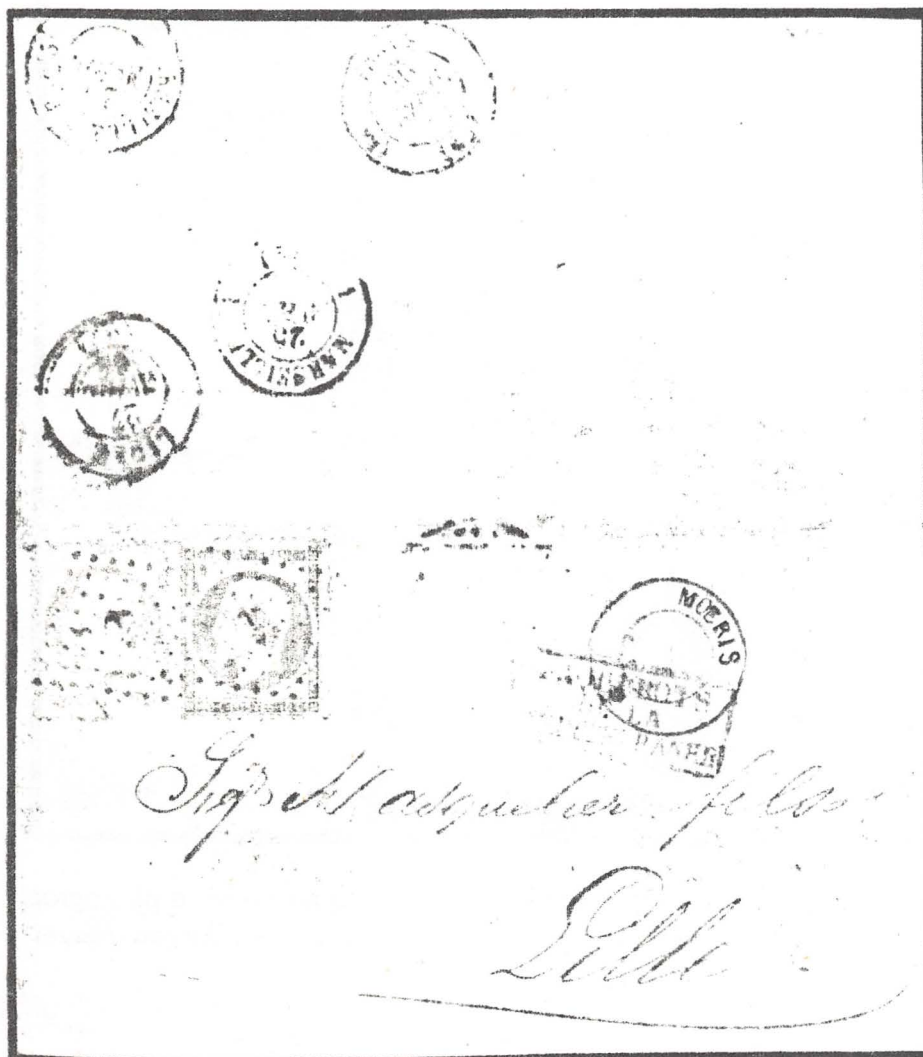
(Please note: These reproductions are from the SALLES CATALOG and illustrated here with the kind permission of the author and publisher).

The usual cancellation over the stamps is the anchor in a lozenge of dots. The cds with paquebot name is struck once, besides. Often, however, the letters bear no stamp, being sent in port-du.

For each paquebot, some of the covers showing unusual features are recorded. We present illustrations on the following page of two covers which travelled aboard the "MOERIS" in 1864. The "MOERIS" was built in Ciotat, on the French South Coast in 1862/1863 and its gross tonnage was 1008 tons, its nominal power 400. She had an iron hull and was 300 feet in length.

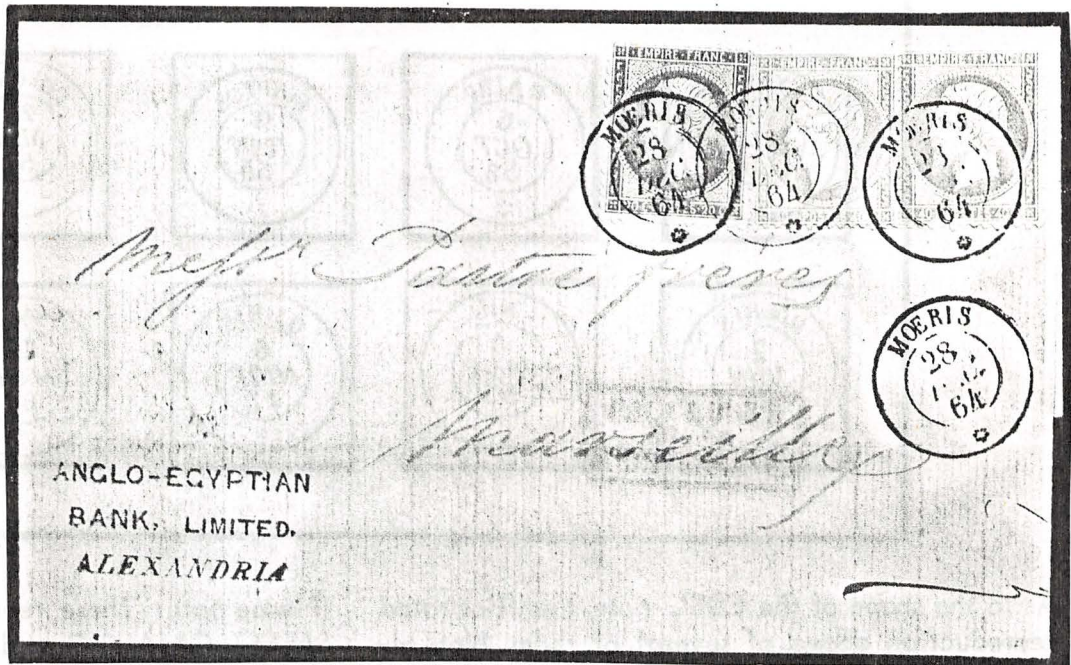
She made two trips, France to Egypt and back in 1863, 12 in 1864, 11 in 1865 and 9 during 1866, together a total of thirty-four journeys.

(Continued overleaf).



## FRENCH MARITIME MAIL — 1851 / 1866 — By DR. A. WINTER (Continued)

The first cover illustrated is from the 5th trip. Departure Marseilles, 4 April arrival Alexandria, 19th of April, return to France 25 April. This CDS of Marseilles can be seen on the back. Besides the usual framed "Paquebots/de la/Mediterranee", in red, we find the anchor cancellation and the Moeris circular one. Its characteristic here is to have no date block inside. (Illustration on the previous page).



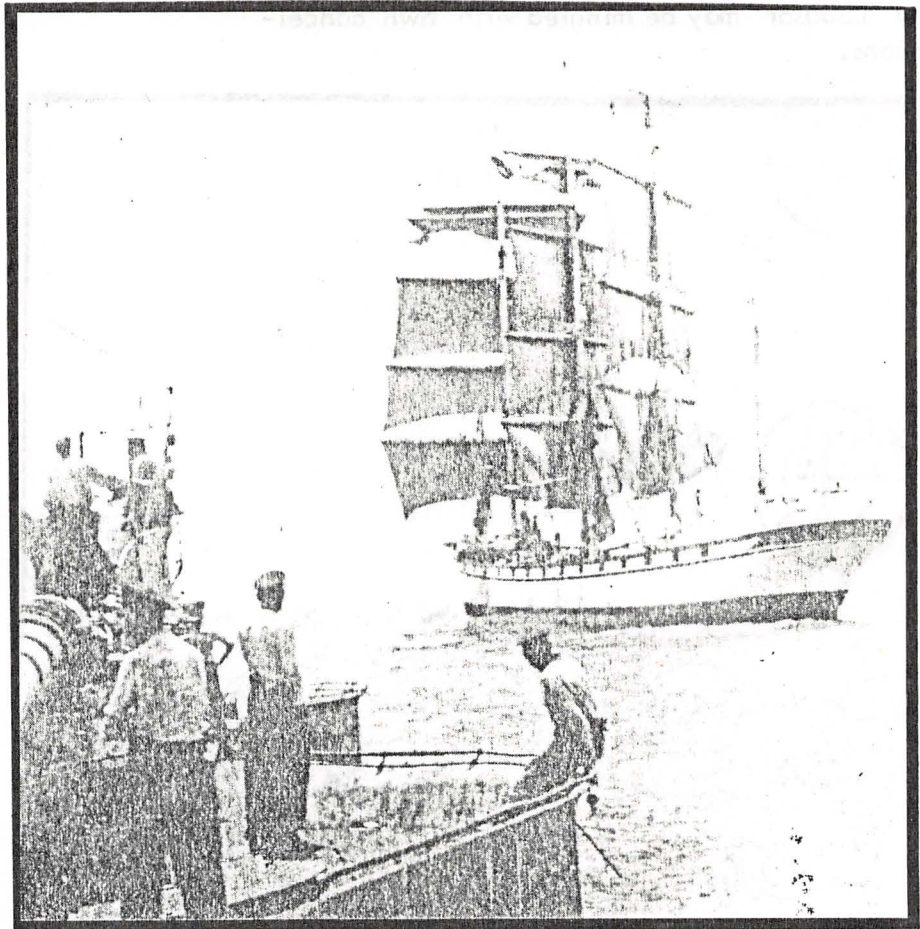
Cover No. 2 is pictured at right.

The second cover is by far the best one. It was the 14th journey. Departure from Marseilles on 19 December 1864, return from Alexandria on 28 December 1864. This was the only occasion that the post agent lost his anchor canceler and thus all covers from the return trip show the paquebot CDS on the stamps. This cover shows four strikes (besides a sender's cachet). It is one of the best items one can find among these paquebot cancellations which lasted only fifteen years (It sold for \$640.00 in a Paris auction in April 1975.).

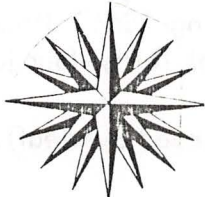
#### Bibliography:

Ship Illustrations from:  
"The Bounty Ships of France" by  
Alan Villiers & Henri Picard.  
1972 Scribner & Sons, N.Y.

Salles Catalog.



The beautiful barque "Alexandre" is about to be sunk: a photograph taken from a First World War U-Boat. (From the Dr. Jurgen Meyer collection in Hamburg).



## KEY QUERY ANSWERED

In our May/June issue we ran a query concerning keys on Egyptian stamps from Dr. Gryfe.

As is usual among the readers of Topics, Dr. S. A. Goudsmit, editor of the Physical Review & the Physical Review Letters, published by the Brookhaven National Laboratory, has replied in his usual erudite fashion.

Dr. Goudsmit advises that he has accepted a post retirement teaching position in the Physics Dept. of the University of Nevada at Reno. Our sincere good wishes to him in his new venture. Ed.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to confirm your conjecture that the decoration in the bow of the key represents the Bab el Futuh. There are several gates of similar design in the Islamic world. For example, the gate of the Kasba of Mehdiya (Morocco) looks more like the illustration on the stamp. At the Bab el Futuh, the center battlement is on the same level as that on the round towers flanking it. On the key, the center is lower. On the 10 mil stamp perspective makes the center seem lower. My opinion is that the key has nothing to do with the Cairo Millenary.

The inscription above the key reads "The 17th Observance of the Revolution". The design in the bow indicates what the key unlocks, namely a fortress, the symbol of strength or power. Note also that the bit of the key is composed of highly stylized kufic writing. It is difficult to decipher, but my guess is that it reads "The Revolution" (Althaurah), but you should consult an expert on this.

Thus, if I am correct, the key symbolizes that the revolution has made Egypt strong. The key as a symbol of authority and power is, as you well know, quite old.

I am sorry that I cannot be more positive in my answer to your query. My own interests in this area are limited to Ancient Egypt and my knowledge of the Islamic period is very slight. But, I hope that this information will be of help in your studies. You know, of course, that Saint Peter's Keys appear on many stamps of the Vatican City and even in their watermark.

If anyone else among our readers can add to Dr. Goudsmit's information, please contact the editor so we may inform Dr. Gryfe.

## EGYPTIAN PHILATELIC TOPICS



# bazaar

A FREE WANTS and OFFERS column exclusively for the use of our MEMBERS to Buy, Sell or Swap. If you don't need it — Trade it!

FOR TRADING ONLY — Occupation and UAR-SYRIA, mint and used duplicates in singles, sets, souvenir sheets, blocks, corner blocks, control-blocks, FDC's, and a few sheets. CV and Want Lists basis ONLY. Egypt collectors interested Write to: JOSEPH WAFFA, 9 Alhambra Plaza, Apt. #36, Coral Gables, Florida, 33134 — for further information . . .

FOR SALE — Baedeker Travel Guides. Scarce old books that are great aids to Postal history students. Wide variety, including Egypt. Write now to: PETER R. FELTUS, 4970 Desmond St. Oakland California, 94618 for a complete listing.

WANTED — Used stamps of Egypt after 1964. An opportunity to help a fellow member and clean up on your duplicates for cash or something you need. Write: JUERGEN K. BAARS, 668 Leone Ln. Mountain View, California, 94040 . . .

AUCTION NOTICE — Jackson Winter of Los Angeles will hold the auction during SESCAL in Oct. and will feature a large part of collection of the Egypt Used in France section of Kenneth Pierce. Write now for your catalog, 11941 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, California., 90025, U. S. A.

WANTED — All kinds of material on the Boy King Issue of Egypt for comprehensive study. Interested in all phases of this issue. If you can help, write to ROBERT BREIGH, 2006 San Sebastian, B-232, Houston, Texas, 77058 . . .

WANTED — mint or used — EGYPT only no UAR 72 Zeheri Nos. 151c, (listed as 151a last issue). Commems. 10c, 84b, 86b and 143a. Airs, 1b, 14b, (37a, 40a, 43a, pairs), 48b. Exp. letter 4d. Official, 3a, 8g, 10e, 16a, 31a, 32a, 34a, 35a, 36a. Postage dues: 1c, 1d, 2a, 7a, 10c, 12a, Hyman Goldstein, 1930 Vine St., Berkeley, Ca.

**P. A. S. SMITH · F R P S L**

WITH THE FINAL SECTION of the Higgins and Gage catalog of the Postal Stationery of the World, there appeared an unheralded supplement consisting of a complete revision of the earlier listings of Egypt, greatly expanded and brought up to date. The original listing occupied five pages; the revision requires thirteen. It includes all of Egypt, including the UAR interlude.

The first thing that strikes the reader after the larger size is the illustrations: they are nearly all new; they are clearer than the original ones; they are more numerous (items previously not shown are now illustrated and they show more.

The original edition usually showed only the actual stamp impression, or the corner of the postal card. The revised edition illustrates most of the additional inscriptions, which are essential in the case of some postal cards and registry envelopes to distinguish one issue from another.

The original listing carried the items through 1954 only, for it was then planned to list UAR issues separately under the letter "U". The expansion, however, is considerably more than a bringing up to date; many new varieties have been added. In order not to disrupt the original numbering, however, the new varieties have been given "A" numbers.

The most startling feature of the new edition is the pricing. A general rise after several years is to be expected, and would not merit remarking. When prices are increased more than tenfold, on the other hand, the fact cries out for explanation. The 4m postal card of 1928, for example, has been changed from \$2.00 to \$35.00 unused, and the 1m envelope of 1913 was changed from 20¢ to \$8.00 unused!

Prices of postal stationery used to be low, for although some items were recognizably scarce or even rare, there was very little demand. The appearance of the Higgins and Gage Catalog started a change which was slow at first, but as the catalog progressed it had an ever greater effect in increasing demand.

# THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF EGYPT

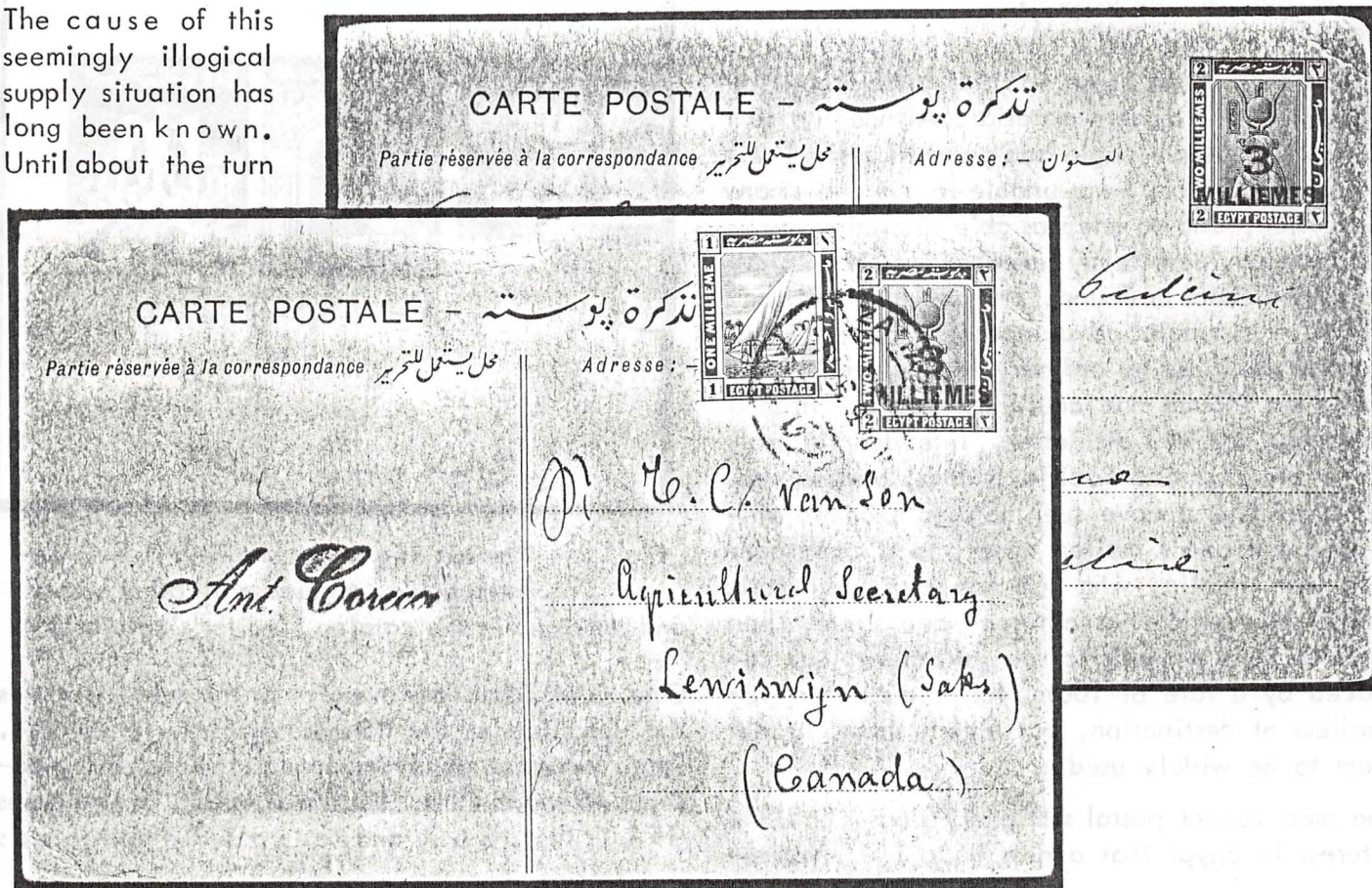
*The  
Revised  
Catalog of  
Higgins and Gage  
1975*

This period commenced with the great shift to collecting one country or limited groups with some degree of specialization, and the consequent boom in postal history. Cover collectors who used to have a low regard for postal stationery, began to seek it. What this new demand found was a supply situation that was more or less adequate for nineteenth century issues, but difficult to non-existent for later issues.

The cause of this seemingly illogical supply situation has long been known. Until about the turn

that items of considerable rarity could be obtained for a few cents; on the other hand, it was almost impossible for a collector to obtain a complete collection of even one country, and these circumstances remained for about 60 years.

The resurgence of interest in postal stationery in the last decade was certainly boosted by the appearance of a new form of it — the air letter



of the century, printed albums included spaces for cut square postal stationery, and postal stationery was included in the general catalogs. As a consequence, postal stationery was widely collected, and dealers kept adequate stocks. When the increasing volume of new stamp issues strained the resources of album and catalog publishers, they finally dropped postal stationery. Interest from collectors waned rapidly, and dealers gave up stocking new issues. By the time of World War I, these processes were well advanced, and the collecting of postal stationery was nearly dead. Items issued much after 1900 were not stocked by anyone, and there was no significant supply in the hands of either dealers or collectors. So low was the state of interest

Fig. 1 — Copies of H & G postal card No. 24, (Used and unused) with the surcharge "3 MILLIEMES" on the 2m green. Price raised from \$5.00 mint / \$7.50 used to \$50.00 mint & \$35.00 used in the new revision.

(From the editor's collection).

or aerogram — following World War II. In fact, the first modern postal stationery catalog was devoted solely to the air letters. A consequence of this fact is that air letters of the past twenty years are in much better supply than other forms of postal stationery.

To return to Egypt, we see the foregoing situation reflected in the pricing. Nineteenth century material has increased only moderately for stocks



THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF EGYPT — By P. A. S. SMITH, F. R. P. S. L. (Continued)

were substantial to meet the new and sudden demand. Postal Card No. 1 (the 20 para brown of 1879), for example, has increased from 20¢ to 25¢ unused. The recently arisen appreciation for postal history has caused a proportionately greater increase for used material, and this same postal card has been increased from 20¢ to \$1.00. The spectacular increases, such as those quoted at the start of this article, are found only in twentieth century material.

My experience in Egypt in 1967 underscores the scarcity of the modern material. Although a 10m stamped envelope (eagle and pyramid design) was ostensibly current, I was unable to buy one at any post office, and no one was able to produce a used specimen, despite my repeated inquiries. Only air letters could be found, probably because they offered no financial advantage; the rates were identical to those for ordinary letters sent by air mail even though one could not send so large a message. The 140 air letter, intended for mail to the Far East and Pacific Islands, was so seldom used that I have seen no used example other than the one I mailed myself to a correspondent in Australia, who had not seen one before, and I understand, has not seen one since. Then in 1971, this unrealistic rate structure as replaced by a rate of 100m. for an air letter, regardless of destination, but even these do not seem to be widely used.

The most recent postal stationery arouses so little interest in Egypt that a new issue is never re-

corded in the philatelic press, and it is not announced by the Postal Administration's publicity section. As a consequence, the exact dates of issue are not known, and in some cases, even the year is uncertain. Thus it is that several stamped envelopes are described in Higgins & Gage only as "1973".



Fig. 2 - Portion of a cover showing H & G envelope No. 43 used with other stamps and unpriced in the catalog. (editor's collection).

One outstanding improvement in the new listing is the detailing of the Farouk registry envelopes. There were two denominations in the Boy King design: 15 m and 20 m. Each was issued in two types (H & G Nos. 6 & 7, and Nos. 8 & 9), but it was

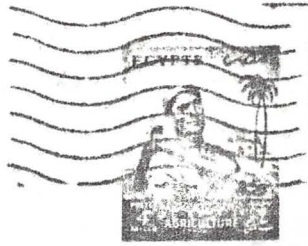
Fig. 3 - Photo of the "error" card with inscriptions in Arabic & French in a different size.

The panel insert shows photo of the normal card (No. 25).

Printed in yellow, both are difficult to reproduce.

Illustration showing the error is from Dr. Smith's collection).





f. Dr.  
HARRY HOOGSTRAAL

CARTE POSTALE

تذكرة بريد

Partie réservée à la correspondance محل استعمال للتحرير

Adresse seulement العنوان



رسالة البريد

CARTE POSTALE

تذكرة بريد

Partie réservée à la correspondance محل استعمال للتحرير

Adresse seulement العنوان



CARTE POSTALE

تذكرة بريد

Partie réservée à la correspondance محل استعمال للتحرير

Adresse seulement العنوان



CARTE POSTALE

تذكرة بريد

Partie réservée à la correspondance محل استعمال للتحرير

Adresse seulement العنوان



Figs. 4 thru 10 - Some elusive items of the twentieth century.

4 (39)	7.50 M	5.00 U
5 (35)	12.50	8.00
6 (38)	10.00	6.00
7 (41)	7.50	5.00
8 (40)	12.50	8.00
9 (34)	10.00	5.00
10 (7)	35.00	5.00

(Current prices).

Old edition listed as:

4	photo - no price
5	not listed
6	.25 mint .20 used
7	.30 .20
8	.25 .20
9	1.25 .30
10	was No. 8.
	1.25 .60

Illustration shows variety with the hook over central Arabic portion. (illustrations from editor's collection).

(Continued following page.)

المجلد التجاري رقم 1939 قال موسى

Mohamed Saad H. Gouda

هذا هو العنوان الذي يجب تسليمه للحصول على

محمد صبيح موسى جوده

م منتج ومنتج الرايدر والبيانات

هذا هو العنوان الذي يجب تسليمه للحصول على

المجلد التجاري رقم 1939 قال موسى

Mohamed Saad H. Gouda

هذا هو العنوان الذي يجب تسليمه للحصول على

محمد صبيح موسى جوده

م منتج ومنتج الرايدر والبيانات

Cette lettre doit être remise à l'employé de la Direction des Postes et Télégraphes, Port Saïd - S. E. 1939.

THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF EGYPT — (Continued)

impossible to distinguish one from the other from the incomplete description in the original catalog. All are quite scarce. Enlarged illustrations and descriptive text now define the differences clearly.

Although a great deal of work went into making the new listing as complete as possible, and a great many new varieties are listed for the first time, it is not complete. A new variety was discovered only this year by Peter Feltus. It is a 3m. orange postal card in the Ras el Tin Palace design, like H & G No. 25, but with the Arabic and French inscriptions in a different size. This card was probably issued as a companion to No. 30, the 10 mil purple-red of 1930. However the color of the 3m. card was changed to green in 1931, so the revised orange one would have had only a very short life. This card does not reproduce well, but an illustration, such as it is, is shown in Fig. 3.

The Arabic inscription is partly scuffed away, but enough remains to show that the wording is the same as that on the first type: "tizbarat basta", rather than the new Arabic of the 3m. green, which reads "tizkarat el barid". The postmark date on the newly discovered card is 1 DE 32, which is not inconsistent with an issue date of 1930 or 1931.

There certainly must be more of them in existence, lying unmo- lested in collections, owing to the similarity to no. 25. There may even be discoveries of other new varieties waiting to be made by the observant, for virtually no one seems to have paid attention to such items at the time they were issued. I hope that anyone making a new discovery will report it to "Topics".

Fig. 11 — below —

A page from Higgins & Gage new revision of the "Egypt" section, which follows "Z". Comparing it to the original work, published in 1966 it is of significant import as a true reference.

1939. 29. 2 Milliemes vermilion on white laid paper, d.	13.00	15.00	Fig.B21. Stamp imprint smaller in size, 18 x 22mm. Arabic watermark.	1953. 38. 4 Mills green on white wove paper, d.....	7.50	5.00	Issued by the republic. Design of a farmer, Fig.B25.
			Fig.B22.	1955. 39. 4 Mills green on white wove paper, d.....	7.50	5.00	Fig.B26 with new design of a farmer.
1940. 30. 2 Milliemes vermilion and 1 Millieme orange brown on white laid paper, d.....	13.00	9.00					
31. 2 Milliemes vermilion and 1 Millieme light brown on white laid paper, d.....	15.00	10.00					
1941. 32. 3 Milliemes dark brown on white laid paper, d.	25.00	17.50					
a. same on white wove paper, d.....	18.00	9.00					
33. 4 Milliemes green on white wove paper, d....	16.00	8.00					
34. 6 Milliemes yellow green on white laid paper, a.	14.00	8.00					
			Fig.B23.				
			Fig.B24.				
1946. 35. 4 Mills green on white wove paper, d.....	12.50	8.00					
a. same with brown filigree design on inside of the envelope.....	15.00	10.00					
36. 10 Mills violet on white wove paper, a.....	10.00	6.00					
1953. 37. 4 Mills green on white wove paper, with pen overprint, d.....	35.00	45.00					
a. same with press overprint.....	25.00	30.00					
			Fig.B25.				
			Fig.B26.				
			Fig.B27.				
			Fig.B28.				
			Fig.B29.				
			Fig.B30.				
			Fig.B31.				
			Fig.B32.				
			Fig.B33.				

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- BILLIGS Philatelic Handbook, Vol. 21.
- Q. C. - Egypt Study Circle.

## GABRIEL PUSTEL

MAILOMATS ARE COIN OPERATED meter machines used by the public, usually in the post office lobby. Egypt first used a Mailomat experimentally in the central P. O. in Cairo from 1-1-34 to 5-25-34. It was invented by N. C. Nessim and returned to the manufacturers H. H. Klussendorf, of Berlin-Spandau, not because of malfunctioning, but due to the fact that the meter machine was expensive. Egypt thus stands as being the third nation having used a Mailomat(MOM).

The first country to use a MOM - was New Zealand in 1904. invented by Mr. Moss, manufactured by the Automatic Franking Machine Co., Ltd., and used experimentally at Christchurch post office for two weeks, and at Wellington P. O. for three weeks. Then, in 1964-65, the New Zealand P. O. placed an experimental MOM in the P. O. at Christchurch. Presently the N. Z. P. O. had begun placing MOM's at 12 of the largest post offices. All of the N. Z. MOMS are, and have been only experimental.

The second country was Germany with Moms in use from 1931 to 1937. One machine was used at Berlin P. O. and one other at Berlin-Charlottenberg, plus one temporarily at Berlin-Wansee (Beach P. O.). Following Egypt comes France's usage in March 1936 with a MOM, Havas model, number M.0001, only experimental. Again a MOM was used experimentally in Paris in 1969 for one hour only.

The U. S. first experimented with MOM's in Oct. 1936 at Stamford, Conn. with Pitney Bowes meter No. 100. In December 1937 Pitney Bowe's experimental model was in use at Stamford, Ct. P. O. This was PB 101, then in May 1939 PB meter 51001 was on a trial basis at NYC general P. O. from October 1939 up to the present time. Most large U.S. P.O.'s have a MOM in their lobby for public use.

# MAILOMATS

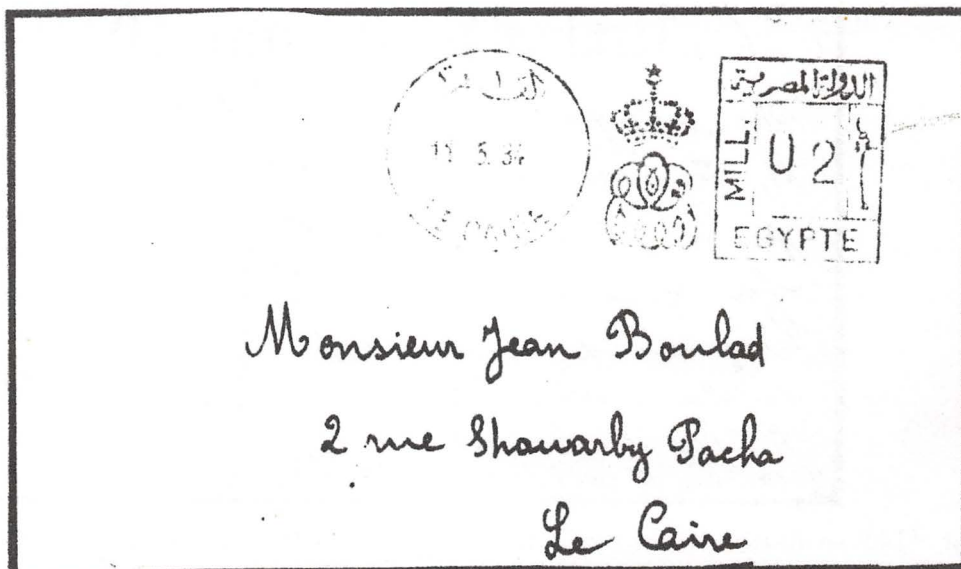
## AND THEIR DEVELOPMENTS

In 1942 a small experimental MOM was used in Stamford, Ct. as PB meter No. 52000. Although mailomats are serviced in P. O. lobbies, a few have been operated at large department stores and in railroad stations in the United States.

Canada claims its first experimental MOM in Toronto installed in the lobby of the Adelaide Street Postal Station in September to November, 1938, being PB meter compteur 101. In 1947 another MOM was installed in Toronto, numbered PB 51002, at the Canadian National Exhibition plus PB 51009 and 51010 at Ottawa.

From a historical viewpoint Egypt can lay claim to having taken a significant part in the development of mailomats. Mailomats are an intriguing part of meter stamp collecting and so fascinating are they to some collectors that they specialize just in mailomats. Since post offices are constantly trying to be automated, use of Mailomats promises to become increasingly frequent. Perhaps Egypt will again make use of a Mailomat publically?

Fig. 1 - below  
N. C. Nessim  
impression used  
in Egypt (1934)



# MARKET NOTES

BY DR. A. WINTER

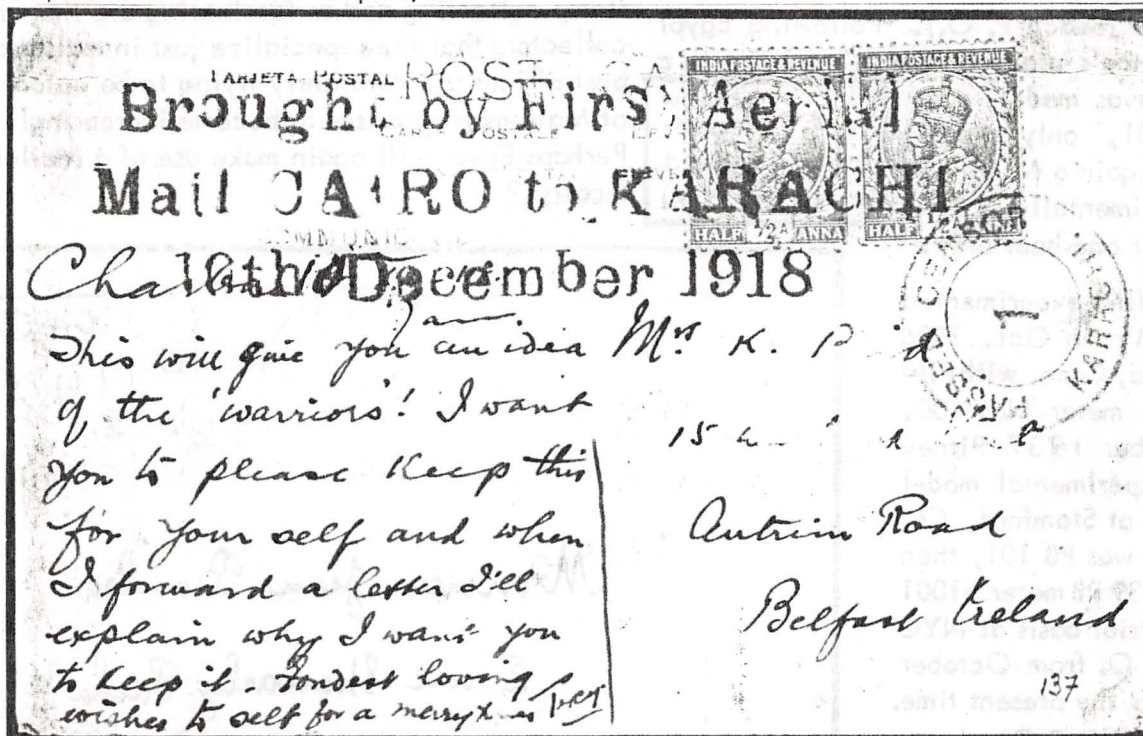
## AIRMAIL ITEMS — THE MIRO AUCTION — PARIS — FEBRUARY 1975

- 1926 HIRSCHAUER MEDITERRANEAN CIRCUIT. Cover signed by pilot. Franking and cancels from all ports of call. (See story in Topics Nov/Dec. 1972). \$375.00
- 1926 COSTE AND DE VITROLLES — PARIS / ASSOUAN & RETURN. Signed by DE VITROLLES. (Story and illustration of cover in Topics, Jan / Feb., 1973). \$275.00
- 1926 BUILBAUD EXPEDITION — Cancellations from all ports of call, among them, Malakal, Dongola and Luxor, signed. (Story in Topics, Nov/Dec., 1973) \$920.00

## MABAPHILA AG AUCTION — ZURICH — MARCH 24 / 27, 1975

This auction contained some of the most fabulous material, in quantity, that we have seen offered for many years. Dr. Winter has noted the highlights among the airmail material of Egypt denoting the unique and spectacular rise in prices for this rare material.

- Lot #520 (Under Sudan) CAIRO-KHARTOUM by MARC POURPE. (The same card as illustrated in Topics on page 65 of our May/June 1974 issue). \$2300.00
- Lot #136 FEB. 1910 — A single card with the scarce vignette of the Heliopolis Aviation Meeting cancelled on 6 FEBRUARY — opening day of the meet. \$250.00
- Lot #137 1918 CAIRO / KARACHI with special handstamp (purple) in three lines, "Brought by First Aerial / Mail CAIRO to KARACHI / 10th December 1918" (illustrated) \$10,000.00
- Lots 138 through 144 — CAIRO / DELHI — six letters with the special circular handstamp in violet. Signed by either Genral Borton or General Salmond. (see story and illustrations in the Jan/Feb. 1975 issue of Topics). \$800 to \$1,000



- Lot #145 — Return flight by Capt. ROSS SMITH from Ismailia to London. One recorded \$800.00
- Lot #146 — LONDON - CAPETOWN by ALAN COBHAM, with Cairo Stop (Egyptian franking. Cover is signed by Cobham. \$400.00

# STANLEY GIBBONS

BY JOHN GRIMMER

This auction was held on 20th March 1975 and included over 90 lots of very nice Egyptian material with ESSAYS, PROOFS, ROYAL IMPERFORATES, COLOR TRIALS, REGULAR ISSUES, POSTAL SEALS, USED ABROAD, SUEZ CANAL and POSTMARKS. Mr. Grimmer has very carefully annotated all of the lots so we may compare them with the rapidly rising prices for good material of Egypt. Prices realized appear at the right of the estimated values noted by the auctioneers in British Pounds. The value of the Pound has fluctuated recently but a fair estimate may be figured at \$2.40 to the Pound.

## EGYPT

			Realized
151	P	1865 Prevost Essay, 10 para in green and yellowish with additional separate Arabic inscription, each approx. 25mm. square, a few paper adhesions on reverse, gum remainders and small faults <i>Items 4</i>	£10 13 Pounds
152	P ☒	1867 1p., grey outer frame, bluish-grey centre (Zeheri 25), env. very fine, a few hinge remainders on reverse, rare (Plate 2)	£50 42
153	P ☒	1869 00 para yellow ovpt. on blue "Epreuve" (Zeheri 29a), env., few surface faults, thinned and torn down left, few stains on reverse otherwise fine, scarce (Plate 2)	£36 28
154	P ☒	— Blue ovpt. on green env. (thin, torn or creased in places but attractive)	£33 26
155	P ☒	1871 1p. yellow embossed env. by Penasson, very fine and scarce (Plate 2)	£25 32
156	P	1874 20 paras grey-black frame, centre yellowish-buff, by the Continental Banknote Company (Zeheri 46), margins all round, good appearance, thinned one corner (Plate 1) z	£30 32
157	P	1895 3m., 5m., 1p., "Nile Feast" essay (Zeheri 60-60b), unhinged, marg. and very fine (Plate 1)	£30 32
158	P	1914 marg. 2m. essay on 3m. for 1915 issue (as S.G. 83), unhinged (Plate 1)	£30 42
159	P	1922 £E1 Harrison essay in green (Zeheri 95), corner marg. example, ungummed, very fine (Plate 1)	£18 25
160	P	Similar lot but in black (Plate 1)	£18 24

## PROOFS

161	P	1866 5 pa. to 10 pi. imperf. proofs, all with good margins, few creases, thins or small faults, the 10 pi. stained or soiled	7	£10 7
162	P	— Similar lot, all with good margins, a few with tiny thins or faults	7	£10 7
163	P	1888 "Postage Dues" 2m., 5m., 1p., 2p., imperf. corner marg. blocks of 8 with inscription, issued colours, 2 × 2m., 1 × 2p. with faults, otherwise very fine, a few marg. thins	32	£50 42
164	P	1937-44 5m., 6m., 10m., 15m., 20m. (S.G. 252-254, 256-257) issued colours, each in se-tenant strip of 4 booklet pane with interpanneau gutter with oblique perfs. (signifying proof status), originating from Archive sheet of 120 (two panes of 60 each) of which only two sheets of the 20m. value were preserved, making no more than 10 sets in this form available; rare lot	120	£500 460

## THE ROYAL IMPERFORATES

One sheet of each stamp was printed on thin card, issued colours, and "cancelled" in English or Arabic diagonally printed on reverse. 50 sets exist of Commemorative issue, and lesser quantity for other stamps, mentioned in descriptions. Several items in this collection have not hitherto been offered by auction to our knowledge.

165	P	1926 12th Agricultural Exhib., 5m. to 200m. (S.G. 126-131 var.), marg. pairs, very rare (Plate 1)	12	£140 115
166	P	— Ditto, single set, non-marg., fine	6	£70 70
167	P	1926 International Navigation Congress, 5m. to 15m. (S.G. 138-140 var)	3	£24 25
168	P	1927 International Cotton Congress, 5m. to 15m. (S.G. 145-147), very fine	3	£24 27
169	P	1927-37 5m. "tête-bêche", guttered between pair (S.G. 156 var), very fine, 20 pairs exist (Plate 1)		£30 32
170	P	— 5m. "tête-bêche" pair (S.G. 156 var), 20 pairs exist		£24 24
171	P	1929 Prince's 9th Birthday, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 178-181 var) (Plate 1)	4	£36 32
172	P	1931 Agricultural and Industrial Exhib., 5m. to 15m. (S.G. 182-184 var)	3	£24 24
173	P	1933 International Railway Congress, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 189-192 var), marg. examples (Plate 1)	4	£48 66
174	P	1934 10th Congress of U.P.U., 1m. to 200m. (S.G. 219-230) (Plate 1)	12	£48 60
175	P	1936-37 5m. "tête-bêche" guttered between pair (S.G. 236 var), 20 pairs exist (Plate 1)		£30 32
176	P	1936 15th Agricultural and Industrial Exhib., 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 240-244 var) (Plate 1)	5	£42 42
177	P	1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 245-247 var)	3	£24 22
178	P	1937 Abolition of Capitulations, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 259-261 var)	3	£24 24
179	P	1937 15th Ophthalmological Congress, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 262-264 var)	3	£24 22
180	P	1938 Royal Wedding, 5m. (S.G. 265 var), marg. example		£18 18
181	P	1938 18th Int. Cotton Congress, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 266-268 var)	3	£24 20
182	P	1938 Int. Tele. Conference, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 269-271 var)	3	£24 21
183	P	1938 King Farouk's 18th Birthday, £E1 (S.G. 272 var), marg. example, fine and rare; only 25 exist (Plate 3)		£110 110

## JOHN GRIMMER REPORTS ON STANLEY GIBBONS PRICES REALIZED FROM 20th MARCH AUCTION

184	P	1938 Leprosy Research Congress, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 273-275 var)	3	£24	24
185	P	1940 Child Welfare Fund, 5m. + 5m. (S.G. 284 var)		£12	15
186	P	1944 8th Death Anniv. King Fuad I, 10m. (S.G. 290 var)		£12	9
187	P	1945 King Farouk's 25th Birthday, 10m. (S.G. 302 var), vert. pair, good margins two sides, a little close along top and down right, very scarce	2	£24	19
188	P	1945 50th Anniv. Death of Ismail Pasha, 10m. (S.G. 303), marg. example		£13	10
189	P	1945 Arab Union, 10m., 22m. (S.G. 304-305 var)		£18	14
190	P	1946 Visit of King of Saudi Arabia, 10m. (S.G. 306 var)		£12	10
191	P	1946 80th Postage Stamp Anniv., 1m. to 22m. (S.G. 307-310 var)	4	£36	28
192	P	1946 Cairo Citadel Evacuation, 10m. (S.G. 313 var)		£12	9
193	P	1946 Arab League Congress, 1m. to 15m. (S.G. 315-321 var)	7	£36	30
194	P	1947 Int. Exhibition of Fine Art, 5m. to 50m. (S.G. 334-337 var)	4	£36	42
195	P	1947 36th Conference, 10m. (S.G. 338 var)		£12	9
196	P	1947 British Withdrawal, 10m. (S.G. 339 var), marg. example		£13	9
197	P	1948 Int. Cotton Congress, 10m. (S.G. 347 var)		£12	9
198	P	1948 Egyptian Troops in Gaza, 10m. (S.G. 348 var), marg. example		£13	17
199	P	1949 16th Agr. and Ind. Exhibition, 10m. to 30m. (S.G. 353-356 var)	4	£36	28
200	P	1949 Mohammed Ali, 10m. (S.G. 358 var)		£12	13
201	P	1949 Abolition of Mixed Courts, 10m. (S.G. 362 var)		£12	9
202	P	1950 Desert Institute, 10m. (S.G. 363 var)		£12	10
203	P	1950 25th Anniv. Fuad I University, 22m. (S.G. 364 var)		£12	9
204	P	1950 75th Anniv. Geog. Society, 30m. (S.G. 365 var)		£12	13
205	P	1951 Royal Wedding, 10m. (S.G. 367 var)		£15	12
206	P	1952 Treaty Abrogation, 10m. to 30m. (S.G. 404-406 var)	3	£24	19
207	P	Express Letter; 1926-29 "Express Letter" 20m. brown error of colour (S.G. 138 var), marginal (Plate 3)		£24	30
208	P	--- 1929 20m., 1944 40m. (S.G. E139, E290 vars), Farouk collection guarantees on reverse of both	2	£24	25
209	P	British Forces in Egypt; 1936-39 3m., 10m., Fuad and Farouk issues (S.G. A12-A15 var), very scarce	4	£20	32
210	P	Officials; 1926-35 1m. to 50m. (S.G. 0138-149)	12	£24	25
211	P	--- 1938 1m. to 50m. (S.G. 0276-284)	9	£18	19
212	P	Postage Dues; 1926-56 2m. to 30m. (less 20m.) but with shades of 2m. & 4m. (S.G. D173-181, D183)	10	£20	21
213	P	Airmails; 1929 27m. (S.G. 134 var)		£18	26
214	P	--- 1933-38 1m. to 200m. (S.G. 193-213 var, less S.G. 195), rare set (Plate 3)	20	£100	120
215	P	--- 1933 International Aviation Congress, 5m. to 20m. (S.G. 214-218), matched bottom left corner marg. examples, superb and rare (Plate 1)	5	£100	240
216	P	--- 1941-46 5m. to 30m., with additional shade of 25m. (S.G. 285-288 var) (Plate 3)	5	£60	48
217	P	--- 1947 2m. to 200m. (S.G. 322-333 var) (Plate 3)	12	£85	105

## COLOUR TRIALS

218	P	1952 Arabic cvpt. in colours other than those issued, incl. Postage range 1m., 3m., 6m., 10m. (4), 13m., 22m., 40m., 50m. (2), 100m., Official 4m., 50m., Postage Due 8m., 30m. (S.G. Btwn 373-388, 0407, 0412, D408, D411); 100 of each extant; very scarce group	78	£75	60
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## ISSUED STAMPS

219	○	1866 5 pa. (S.G. 1), vert. strip of 4, good colour, few short perfs., soiled or stained, showing Type 3, 4, 5, 6, cvpt. setting, neat cancel, very scarce. Ex Byam	4	£36	80
220	★ ○	1866 5 pa. to 10 pi. (S.G. 1-7) with additional 5 pi., good colours, mixed centring, a few short perfs., of unused appearance except 20 pa., 1 pi., and 1 × 5 pi., the 10 pi. straight edge down one side, some faults (High Cat.)	7	£20	24
221	△	1866 2 pi. diag. bisect on piece (S.G. 5d), tied by Cairo 1867 cancel in blue, fine example rare (Cat. £90) (Plate 3)		£35	48
222	★	1872 20 pa. (S.G. 30) Type 2, block of 4, good colour, few short perfs., central hinge remainder, very scarce	4	£30	30
223	★	1874-75 5 pi. (S.G. 41) Type 1 block of 4, good colour, usual rough perfs., large part o.g., very scarce	4	£36	42
224	★	1884 20 pa. on 5 pi. "Surch. inverted" (S.G. 56a), block of 4, good colour, few short perfs., large part o.g. (Plate 3)	4	£40	30
225	○	1926 Port Fuad, 5m. to 50p. (S.G. 141-144), some slight toning or staining at reverse, superb used with Port Fuad First Day cancels, rare (Plate 3)		£175	160
226	★	1932 100m. on E1 (S.G. 188), corner marg. block of 4, hinged in margins only, very fine, rare (Plate 3)		£80	80
227	★	1937-44 5m. (S.G. 252), two booklet panes of 6, attached, vert. margin strips both sides, very scarce	12	£8	21
228	★	1939-46 100m. variety "printed on gummed side" (S.G. 280 var), very fine, hinge remainder on one stamp only (Plate 3)		£65	70
229	★	1943 5m. on 5m. variety "1493" for "1943" (S.G. 289-289a), example in block of 4 (the other 3 stamps normal), marginal unhinged		£25	44

Thursday, 20th March, 1975

Lot	Egypt continued	Estimated Value	Realized in English Pounds
<b>COLLECTIONS AND RANGES</b>			
230	★ ○ Exceptional 5-vol. early to modern coll. with great emphasis on multiples, commencing 1866 5 pa., 10 pa., 20 pa. and 1 pi., also various imperf. plate proofs to 10 pi., 1867-69 "Pyramids" set of 6, 20 pa. and 1 pi. used, rest unused, later "Pyramids" to 5 pi. green, 1879 Surch. range, duplicated 1879 "Pyramids", 1884 20 pa. on 5 pi. Surch. inverted, subsequent "Pyramids" with fine shade ranges and multiples, 1914 Pictorials, imperf. plate proof set to 200m., plus duplicated normals mint to 200m., superb specialised study of the 1922 Monarchy ovpts. incl. varieties, 1923-24 to £1 o.g. and used, 1925 Geographical, 1926 Birthday, 3 mint, duplicated other earlier Commems., 1927-37 to 500m. (3) and £1 (2) mint, 1931 Zepp. pair, 1932 Surch'd. pair, 1933 Railways, 1933 Aviation, 1934 U.P.U. to 50m. mint and £1 used, a reasonably complete run to about 1957 with many varieties in multiples, and a good lot of Officials and ovpt'd. issues with values to £1; cond. mixed on the earlys otherwise fine <i>Many Hundreds</i>	£300	270
231	★ ○ Early to modern coll. mounted in Hawid strips with 1866 issue to 1 pi., fine lot of mint "Pyramids" to 5 pi. green, 1879 Surch. pair, 1914 set to 200m. mint, 1922 Monarchy set to 200m. mint, 1923-24 to £1, 1925 Geographical, 1926 Agricultural, 1926 Birthday o.g., 1927-37 to £1, 1931 Zepp. pair, 1933 Railways, Aviation Congress, 1934 U.P.U. to 100 mils. and 50p. mint, 1947 Airs to 200m., 1952 ovpt'd. range, 1953 ditto to £1, Officials, Dues, Occ. of Palestine, etc., etc.; valuable lot; cond. varied <i>Several Hundreds</i>	£110	75
232	★ ○ Selection of better items incl. 1913 Official 5m. variety "ovpt. inverted" (S.G. 079) two used copies, also variety "no stop after S" × two mint examples in blocks of 4, 1915 Official 2m. variety "ovpt. inverted" (S.G. 088), 1932 50m. on 50p. × 3 mint examples, and 1931 Zepp. 100m., Queen Nefertiti 100m. orange-brown Surchd. U.A.R. 55, with variety "U.A.P." × two examples in corner blocks of 4, etc. <i>32</i>	£22	42
233	★ ○ Duplicated stock of 1940's issues with complete sets, se-tenants, multiples, sheets and F.D.C's <i>Some Hundreds</i>	£20	26
234	★ ○ Duplicated middle period selection incl. 1927-37 to £1, 1953-56 to £1 (2 sets), 1947 Airs to 200m. (14 sets) o.g., later issues to £1; useful lot; mostly fine	£20	16
<b>POSTMARKS</b>			
235	○ Used Abroad; 1867-69 1 pi. (4), 1872 1 pi., 1879 2 pi., mostly fine, showing scarce "Used Abroad" incl. Volo, Constantinople, Metelino, Gedda, Beirut, some almost complete strikes, very scarce lot <i>6</i>	£85	75
236	○ 1867 1p. (S.G. 14) showing clear part Chantier VI cancel in blue, very scarce (Plate 3)	£30	36
237	☒ Suakim Campaign; 1855 9p. Soldier & Seaman env. (torn and repaired embossed stamp) with part albino Field P.O. from No. 2 Field Hospital, Indian Contingent, signed by Surgeon Major, Bombay arrival cancel on reverse 6 Oct.; very scarce	£14	23
<b>INTER-POSTAL SEAL</b>			
238	★ 1865-1890 (A-Z), unused coll. representing most of the Kehr types, some for use abroad, all of unused appearance, a few with faults, several scarce locations; an exceptional accumulation (Plate 3) <i>104</i>	£80	65
239	★ ○ 1865-90, coll. in album, Types 2-11, unused or used, for Egypt and other Leventine Centres and postal systems with towns from A-Z; well written-up and attractively presented; a few somewhat soiled but an above average coll.; over 30 used <i>172</i>	£250	220
<b>SUEZ CANAL COMPANY</b>			
240	★ 1868 5c. to 40c. (S.G. 2-4), good colours, touched to clear margins, tiny gum thins or other small faults, scarce <i>3</i>	£12	16
241	★ — 20c. (S.G. 3), right hand marg. block of 40 (4 × 10) with sheet margin three sides, horiz. crease between 4th and 5th rows, showing tiny pinhole between two stamps, diag. corner crease at bottom, hinge remainder on two stamps only; a choice and desirable multiple	£90	70
242	★ — 20c. (S.G. 3), top left marg. block of 30 (6 × 5) with sheet margin two sides, minor gum thins and creases, several rust spots, but attractive and very scarce	£50	52
243	★ { — 1 pi. (S.G. 4), block of 4, good colour, few short perfs., incl. two missing down one side, four rust spots, positions 108, 109, 128, 129, Type 2 at left, 1 at right, providing two horiz. tête-bêche pairs, part o.n., rare despite faults <i>4</i>	£40	48
<b>USED ABROAD</b>			
244	○ 1867 1 pi., 1872 5 pa., each showing Beirut c.d.s. (latter dated 14/Gen./1872) "V.R. Poste Egiziane/Beirut", some faults, part legible strike, very scarce	£25	32

**IN OUR NEXT ISSUE!**

Some very fine material on the overprints of the First Issue of the Sudan, including some graphic illustrations showing varieties not previously noted. A very fine study — long needed.

The culmination of several years work by Dr. Harvey Tilles of High Point, N.C. in the field of PERFINs will appear in the final catalog—album — well illustrated.



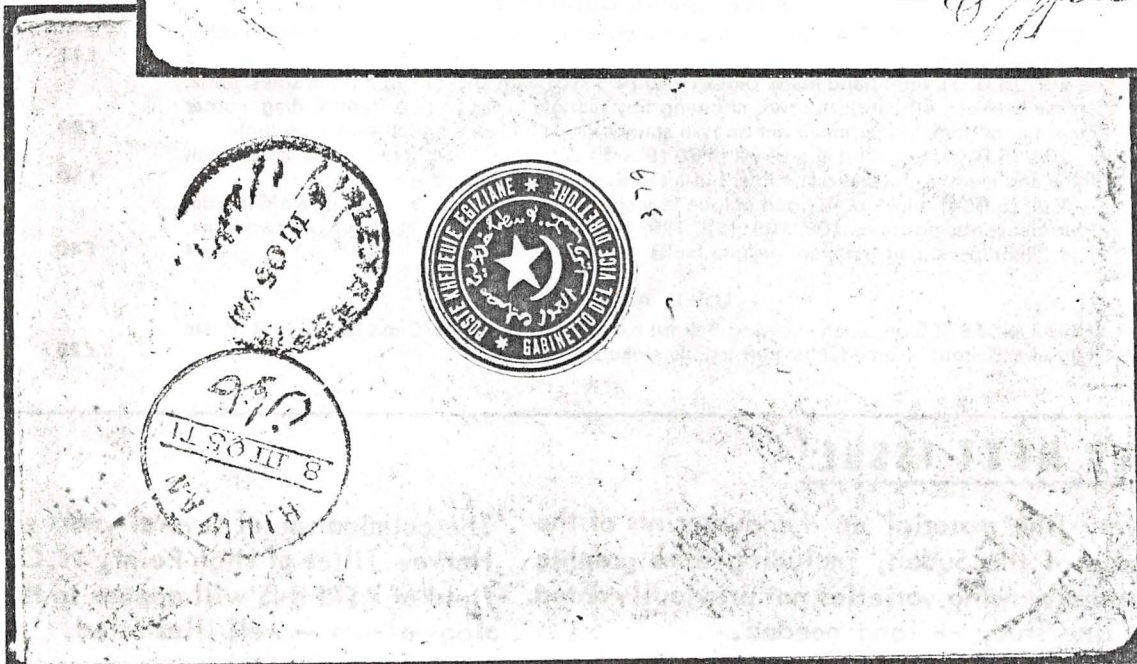
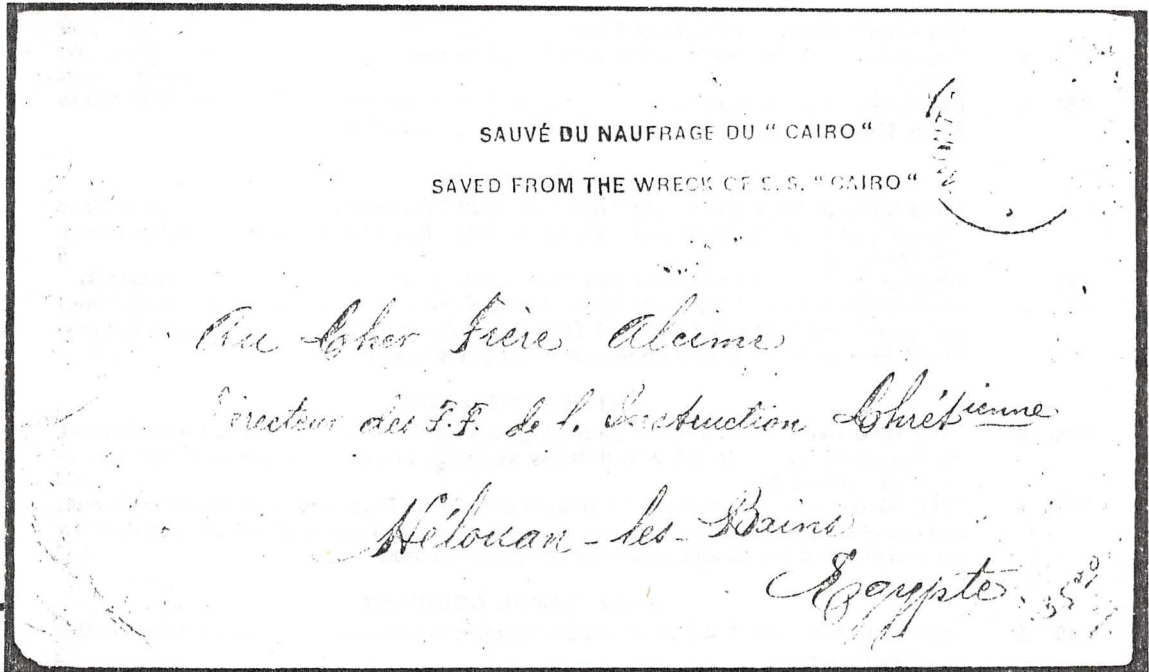
### GORDON B. GARRETT

The late Gabriel Boulad wrote an article some years ago, in French, that appeared in L'OP, which we translated and presented in our Nov. 1973 issue — "Disasters by Fire and Shipwreck." Included was a brief passage on the famous demise of this ship, the S. S. CAIRO along with a photo of a very fine and rare card, salvaged & now in the collection of Mr. Isaac Holly.

Wrecked on the evening of 5 March 1905 near the entrance to Alexandria Harbor when heavy seas caused her to run on the rocks, She survived the night. Mail was taken from the sea by Egyptian authorities, dried and forwarded.

Both letters and cards received the cachet, in two lines in French and English — "Sauve du Naufrage du Cairo" — "Saved from the wreck of the S. S. Cairo".

While the mail was quite heavy, very few covers survived, especially those closed by the Interpostal seals. The cover illustrated is now in the editor's collection. It has the seal, Kehr's Type VIb, # 379, dark red on white. Alexandria arriv. cds of 5 March 05.



**KENNETH PIERCE**FOLLOW — UP:EARLY USES OF THE NUMERAL CANCELS

In VOL. 7, No. 3, of Egyptian Philatelic Topics the author discussed the acquisition of a cover with the earliest recorded date of use of the "5080" numeral cancellation of the French post office in Alexandria. The article went on to list the earliest and latest known dates of usage of the "3704" numeral cancel.

Responding to that article, Jean Boulad d'Humieres has written to the author enclosing two most interesting journal tear sheets. The first from the Journal Philatelique Suisse, No. 1, 1961, page 11 by Mr. d'Humieres refers to known early usage dates of September 2 and 19, 1862 for "5080". This would still place the cover illustrated in EPT as the earliest known 5080 by one day.

The second article, written by Raymond Salles, and appearing in Documents Philatelique — Paris, No. 3, January 1960, page 104, states that the earliest known date of use of "3704" was March 7, 1857.

As both authors are well-known for their philatelic research and integrity, this author feels assured that the dates given were based upon sound evidence. However, it would be helpful to record the present owners of these covers, especially the "3704" as this pre-dates the previously known early use by 11 months! Anyone with information regarding same should so inform the author or the editor of Topics.

Regarding latest usage, Mr. d'Humieres records a "5080" cancel on a small envelope addressed to Lyon dated March 14, 1876, post dating the author's previous listed usage by 15 days.

In light of the above, the following revised table of earliest and latest usage is presented:

# FRANCE IN EGYPT

CANCEL:

- 21. FEVR. 57 Hooghuis.*
- 3074 Earliest date, March 7, 1857 reported by Raymond Salles, the present owner is unknown.
- 3704 Latest date, July 31, 1862; Owner is Kenneth Pierce.
- 5080 Earliest date, September 1, 1862. The owner now is Kenneth Pierce.
- 5080 Latest date, March 14, 1876; Owner is Jean Boulad d'Humieres.

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## EGYPT STUDY UNIT

PETER FELTUS, our Vice President, writes to report that a small study group has been organized in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay area. The first meeting was held at Peter's home on June 25th as a result of the first meeting held during Westpex back in April at the home of Tom Olson.

In addition to Peter, those attending were TOM OLSON, VAHAN ANDONIAN, GEORGE LEWIS, and HYMAN GOLDSTEIN.

The discussion naturally evolved around Egyptian stamps in general and Vahan displayed his nearly complete collection of Egyptian proofs (He won a GOLD MEDAL for this display at WESTPEX).

Another meeting is planned for September 25th, this time at the home of Hyman Goldstein, 8:00 P.M. Members and visitors are welcome, whether you live in the Bay area or just visiting. For information and directions, call Peter (415) 658-9627.

A similar group is planned for the Los Angeles area. If interested call the editor (213) 775-3761—office) or Kenneth Pierce (213) 359-8111 — office). We will arrange a get-together at an early date.

# VISIT SESAL

**GEORGE HOUSTON FRPSL**

MANY OF YOU will remember the Catalog "Review" by Kenneth D. Knight in our March April 1974 issue noting the Stanley Gibbons "OVERSEAS 2" had incorporated many changes in the section on Egypt.

Now, Mr. Houston takes the editors to task for a great many important discrepancies that STILL exist. Whether it is plain apathy, laziness, lack of interest or irresponsibility quite frankly we don't know. We do know that when they begin to feel the pinch in the pocketbook from diminishing sales, then, and probably only then, will they act decisively . . .

Complacent, as they now appear, They can't envision the precise catalogs, produced accurately, country by country, by the specialist societies which eventually will take over. Take heed, Mr. Scott, Mr. Gibbons, et al. Clean it up now before it is too late !

A "Fellow" of the Royal, Mr. Houston has spent many years working in this area and we have come to rely on his expert opinion in the matter of Egyptian philately. We believe serious collectors of Egypt will find this detailed article of considerable interest . . . Ed.

EVERY NOW AND THEN, on perusal of specialized, as well as standard catalogs which do list Egypt, I am amazed how much misinformation is carried forward from one edition to the next, with publishers either not caring, or avoiding the effort of putting things right. Research goes on, certain stamps are sold and bought at auction, but all of this activity is patently ignored by catalog editors and publishers; and this apathy applies, both to new listings and/or amendments as well as to the non-omission of items which should not be in the catalog at all, or better still, which could be mentioned in footnotes without pricing so that the tyro or investor realizes that the item exists but for some reason or other need not be bought simply to complete a collection or to serve as an investment.

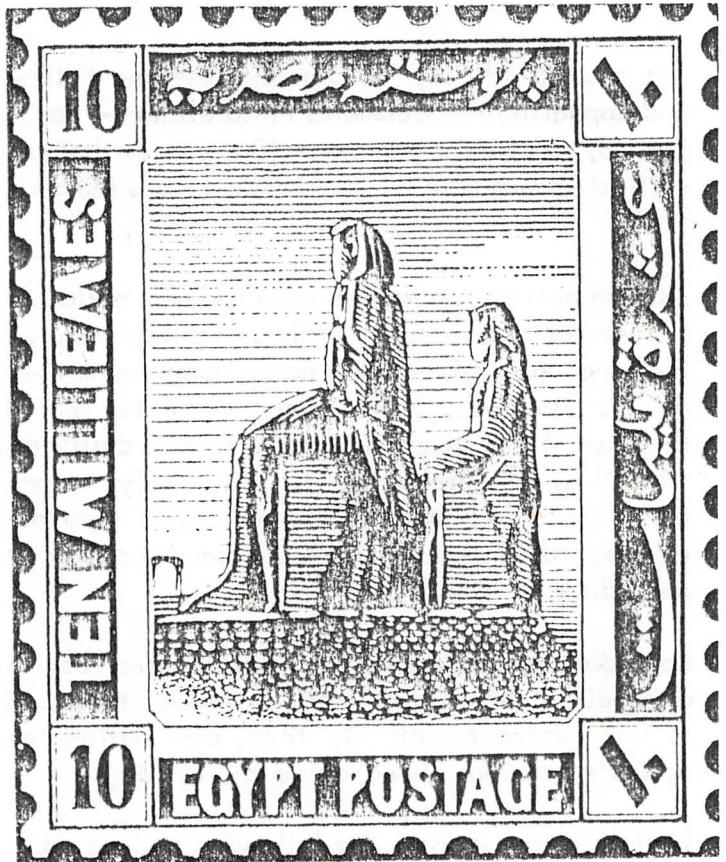
Well, after such a longwinded introduction you may well ask, what comes next . . . ?

Items listed under the heading EGYPT in the SG catalog, OVERSEAS VOL. 2, which needs a long

# THE CATALOGS

## UNDER

## FIRE



(1) EGYPT 1867 — No. 12 ba, bisected diagonally. The period of use given as (7-69) is not true. It should read (12-71 to 1-72). And the mention on cover is misleading. The bisects were only authorized for use on newspaper wrappers or on

the title page of a newspaper. Of course, this does not apply to the only other "AUTHORIZED BISECT", No. 5d, which was caused by an end-of-validity-of-issue-shortage of 1 piastre stamps representative of the postage for letters from one Egyptian town to another. All other bisects listed by SG under numbers 12a, 14 d 15 d, 31a, 32a, 37b and 39aa, were never authorized by the Egyptian post office, a good enough excuse for listing them, OK ? \*

(2) The entire chapter of SG 44-72 should be re-written in accordance with the Study Group's findings, particularly in separating the "NARROW" and "WIDE" CRESCENT and STAR watermarks.

As you know the imprinted WMK (CRESCENT & STAR) of the 1867 issue is completely different from the following watermark, (Crescent & Star) of the 1872/79 period. And this again is very different from either of the DE LA RUE NARROW and WIDE CRESCENT & STAR WATERMARKS.

The narrow watermark was used in 1879/81; the wide watermark 1881/1915, with a few exceptions in the 1914 pictorials, some postage dues and the NO VALUE official. Stamps that were printed on both narrow and wide watermark papers, must necessarily be listed twice under their respective series, and I mean SG Nos. 44 and 48 — once with the series of the narrow watermark of 1879, as at present, and then again with the series of the wide watermark in group 52/55. At the same time, Nos. 50/51 exist only with the narrow wmk. and therefore could be included with the 1879 series, with the year of the color change in brackets. Naturally, all of the crescent & star wmk. of 1867, 1872, the 1879 (NARROW) and 1881 (WIDE) CR. and STAR, should be properly and well illustrated.

(3) The "IMPERF BETWEEN" of the Harrison printings 1921/22 on paper with the new wmk. "TRIPLE CR & STR" are listed by SG only as occurring in two values, namely the two mil green SG No. 85a and the 5 mil lake SG No. 89a, with no indication whether the above are horizontal or vertical pairs. Furthermore, I have in my collection, apart from the 2 above (let us assume that these are horizontal pairs), 3 vertical pairs, viz. the 3, 10 and 50 mils. Peter A. S. Smith has in his collection, 2 horizontal pair namely the 5 mil and 10 mil.

Now to collate each of these recorded items:

IMPERFORATE BETWEEN VERTICALLY —

SG 85a	2 mil green	1 in G. T. Houston coll.
SG 89a	5 mil lake	1 in P. A. S. Smith coll.
SG 89a	" " "	1 in G. T. Houston coll.
SG 91(x)	10 mil blue	1 in Smith collection.



IMPERFORATE BETWEEN HORIZONTALLY —

SG 87	3 mil orange-yellow	1 in Houston coll.
SG 91(x)	10 mil blue	" " " "
SG 94	50 mil purple	" " " "

(x) both have wmk. INVERTED (although one is imperf between VERT., the other impf. HORIZ).



Illustrates are composites from photos of the items in the author's collection which were prepared for exhibition in 1970. The 2 mil is not shown because it was obtained later from Harmer's "LEE AUCTION (NY) in April 1972. Now, as per the foregoing list, there are six (6) different IMPERF BETWEEN pairs in existence (one pair of the seven listed is duplicated; the 5 mil SG 89a.

Zeheri 1972 does not list any of the Harrison IMPERF BETWEEN. I do not know the reason for this omission. Perhaps they were never known in Egypt. On the other hand if they perhaps classify them as proofs (MOST IMPOSSIBLE), then the entire listing on the previous page should be mentioned in the introductory information given in the head of the Harrison 1921/22 issue in Zeh-

THE CATALOGS UNDER FIRE ON THE IMPERFORATE AND PART PERFORATE RARITIES OF EGYPT

eri's catalog.

(4) While i am on catalog improvements it would also be desirable for SG to drop some of the Crown overprint varieties listed but never accepted by the Egypt Study Circle or the Zeheri catalog — other than of clandestine origin.

These are the following:

SG 98b — 1 Mil — Overprint Double

(While on the basic stamp, it is essential for an exact statement of facts, to point out that SG 98a, the 1 mil, overprint INVERTED is a very rare stamp as only 34 mint copies have been found (or rather purchased) by a stamp dealer in a Cairo hotel post office during their currency and these are overprinted with Crown Overprint Type 2a (blurred crown). 1 mil was the postage rate for small envelopes that could contain only visiting cards, a French custom at Christmas, New Years and other festive occasions, or even a combining one . . . for local use. The sixty-six other stamps of the sheet of 100 were sold for such purpose for Christmas 1922 thus most of these would be lost to philately. Most of the varieties purporting to be SG 98a, mint or used, in the trade or offered at auction and overprinted with the GENUINE OVER-PRINTING PLATE — BUT OF TYPE 1 or 3 are of clandestine origin, similar to those I am dealing with right here and now).

SG 99a — 2 Mil — Overprint Double

SG 101a — 4 Mil — Overprint Inverted

SG 101b — 4 Mil — Overprint Double

SG 106b — 20 Mil — Overprint Double

(Here again a word of warning: SG 106a — 20 mil overprint INVERTED; Most copies of this rare stamp, offered at auction and in the trade bear the overprint inverted of Type 1 or Type 3 and are clandestinely produced while the original variety bears the overprint TYPE 4 (LONDON)).

SG 108a — 100 mil Overprint Inverted  
while for the variety —

SG 108b — 100 mil Overprint Double —

Its status may be doubtful, but according to a few reputable members of the old school, either one or two sheets were sold during its

currency over the counter of the Alexandria chief post office, which of course would establish THIS variety as a genuine one.

Now, all of the varieties listed above, perhaps with the exception of the last one, were clandestinely overprinted using the original printing surface, but only of Type 1 or Type 3. This was done by order of a high government official for distribution to friends. Another variety, this time of an official stamp of the period (O. H. E. M. S.), was also produced clandestinely from the original overprinting plate. However, this is NOT LISTED BY SG but I think a warning against future listing is quite in order. It is:

SG 0-115 — 5 mil OHEMS — Overprint Double. Neither Zeheri nor the Egypt Study Circle have at any time recognized any of the above mentioned overprint varieties. They were clandestinely produced, distributed by order, and I maintain, with many other members of the ESC, that there is no reason whatever for SG to list these items.

(5) About five years ago I sent the following study on Egyptian perforations, as listed in specialized and standard catalogs that list Egypt, to the following catalog publishers:

STANLEY GIBBONS — SCOTT — MICHEL — ROBSON LOWE — YVERT, and, of course the Philatelic Society of Egypt, who now acts as the publisher of the ZEHARI catalog.

As far as I am concerned only Zeheri has adopted my study in toto and has amended all perforations stated by me for the period 1879-1935. Only one "misinformation" is still carried forward into the latest (1972) Zeheri, namely, the set issued to commemorate the International Aviation Congress held in Cairo in December 1933 WHICH IS NOT AN AIRMAIL SET, but is still listed as such.

All Egyptian stamps provided for airmail usage of that period bear the Arabic and French inscription of their purpose of issue, viz, "POSTE AERIENNE" and as this is not the case with SG 214/18, they are commemorative stamps — and correctly listed by Stanley Gibbons.

While on the subject of perforations and their incorrect listings, it may be of interest to Holy Land and British Mandate of Palestine collectors, that

SG do give the wrong perforations as well for that chapter of their catalog, this time the red one. This could best be accomplished by advising of the use of the INSTANTA PERFORATION

GAUGE, to check the true perforations of Egypt 1879-1935, as well as Palestine's, for all listings, 1918 - 1948.

G. T. HOUSTON, F. R. P. S. L.

## EGYPTIAN PERFORATIONS — 1879 - 1935

A STORY OF NEGLECT AND MISREPRESENTATION IN THE CATALOGS . . .

By G. T. HOUSTON, F. R. P. S. L.

The tables on the following pages are the result of several years work by Mr. Houston, in an effort to arrive at the true and correct perforations as they apply to the issues in question and on which very little, if any agreement exists among the various catalog publishers. Ed.

For the purpose of identification of exact perforations, I have used throughout, STANLEY GIBBONS' "INSTANTA" PERFORATION GAUGE, which I find to be the most reliable on the market. All stamps are listed according to Gibbon's catalog numbering system. After details of the year of issue (column 1) and the issue itself or the name of the printers (column 2), the S. G. catalog number (column 3), the perforation listed by S. G. is given (column 4). In column 5, appear other catalog listings that DIFFER FROM S. G.: If any of the catalogs referenced do NOT appear in Column 5, this signifies that the perforation corresponds to the S. G. listing. In column 6 are listed what I term to be the true perforations, as found by me in checking thousands of stamps of the respective issues over the years. In column 7 a hyphen means that all catalogs list the perforation incorrectly. Where applicable all those catalogs are listed which give the true perforation, as established by me - for each issue separately.

The purpose of this article is the complete overhaul of perforation listings in Standard catalogs — for these issues, and it is left for other students, interested in the later issues, i.e. after 1935, to complete the study.

### THE REFERENCED CATALOGS:

STANLEY GIBBONS PART 3	(S. G.)
SCOTT'S CATALOG — PART 1	(SC.)
(Now in Scott's Part 2)	
YVERT & TELLIER PART 3	(YVE)
MICHEL CATALOG PART 3	(MIC)
ROBSON LOWE'S ENCY. PT. 2	(R.L.)
SANABRIA CATALOG	(SAN)
ZEHRI CATALOG	(Z)

## MORE ON LOCALS

L. N. & M. WILLIAMS

In our MARCH/APRIL Issue, BILL ITTEL gave us some very interesting facts concerning the query on the Turkish "Locals", used as a Constantinople City spring-water tax.

L. N. & M. WILLIAMS, of London, known the world over for their acumen in matters philatelic, write to add a little more to what Bill has given us. They go on to say:

"There are two additional colors besides the shades in addition to those already mentioned, namely lilac and white. (the lilac listed may be a variant on the purple Bill noted)"

Williams goes on to say that the names listed as in four languages are in fact the names of the various districts, i.e., Kanli-Kavak, Kara-Koulak, Geuz-Tepe, Ayazma, Kaich-Dagh, Ketché and Tchamlidja.

"Later issues exist with other names on them as well. The first stamps to pay the Spring-Water Tax in Constantinople appeared in 1868 but of a different design."

Williams goes on to say that these stamps are listed in the First Edition (1905) Of "Catalogue de Timbres Fiscaux" by A. Forbin, but for some reason, they were omitted from the second (1909) edition.

Thank you, gentlemen, for taking the time to share.

YEAR	ISSUE OR PRINTERS	S. G. No.	S. G. PERF.	DIFFERENT LISTINGS BY OTHER CATALOGS.	TRUE PERFORATIONS	CORRECTLY LISTED BY
1879	DE LA RUE	44/49	14		14 x 13-1/2	_____
1881/84	"	50/55	14		14 x 13-1/2	_____
1888/1906	"	57/72	14		14 x 13-1/2	_____
1914	"	73/78	14 (small size)		13-1/2 x 14	_____
		79/82	14 (large size)		14	All cats. correct
1921/22	HARRISON	84/92 96/97	14 (small size)		13-1/2 x 14	_____
1923/24	FIRST FOUAD	111/117	13-1/2 (small size)	SC.	13-1/2	Z, SG & YVE correct
		118/122	14 (large size)	MIC. 13 x 13-1/2 SC. 14, 14-1/2 x 14 YVE 13-1/2	14 x 13-1/2	_____
1925	GEOG. CONG.	123/125	11-1/2 x 11	SC. 11 x 11-1/2 MIC. 11-1/2	11	Z, YVE correct
1924	AGRIC. EXH.	126/131	13-1/2		13 x 13-1/2	_____
1926	50TH BIRTHDAY	132	14 x 15	SC. & YVE, same as SG	14 x 14-1/2	Z, MIC correct
1926	TWO AIR STAMPS	133/134	13-1/2	SAN. 13	13 x 13-1/2	Z, SC. correct
1926	NAVIG. CONG.	138/140	13-1/2		13 x 13-1/2	_____
1927	COT. CONG.	145/147	13-1/2		13 x 13-1/2	_____
1927/37	SECOND FOUAD	148/162	13-1/2		13 x 13-1/2	_____
		163/168	14		13-1/2 x 14	Z, YVE correct
		169/172	13-1/2	— 169 & 171 MIC 13-1/2 x 14 170 & 172 MIC 14 x 13-1/2	13 x 13-1/2 13-1/2 x 13	_____
1927	STAT. CONG.	173/175	13-1/2	MIC also lists 171 perf. 13-1/2	13-1/2 x 13	Z, SC. correct
1927	STAT. CONG.	173/175	13-1/2		13-1/2 x 13	Z, SC. correct
1928	MED. CONG.	176/177	"		13-1/2 x 13	Z, SC. correct
1929	PRINCE FAROUK	178/181	"		13-1/2 x 13	Z, SC. correct
1931	AGRIC. EXH.	182/184	"	SC. 13-1/2 x 13	13 x 13-1/2	_____
1933	RAIL CONG.	189/192	"	SC. & MIC — 13-1/2 x 13	13 x 13-1/2	_____
1933/38	AIR STAMPS	193/213	"	MIC. 13 x 13-1/4	13 x 13-1/2	Z, SC & SAN correct
1933	AVIAT. CONG.	214/218	"	Sc., MIC & SAN. — 13-1/2 x 13 Z lists incorrectly as airmail stamps	13 x 13-1/2 (Should be listed as commemoratives)	

1934	UPU CONGRESS	219/230	13-1/2 x 14 (small)		13-1/2	_____
		232/232	13-1/2 (large size)		13-1/2 x 13	_____
1936/37	THIRD FOUAD	233/239	13-1/2		13-1/2	All correct
1936	AGRIC. EXH.	240	13-1/2 (Vertical Design)	YVE 13	13-1/2 x 13	Z, MIC correct
		241/244	13-1/2 (horizontal design)	" "	13 x 13-1/2	Z, MIC correct

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

1889/1920	DE LA RUE	D15/D23	14		14 x 13-1/2	_____
1921	HARRISON	D24/D29	14		14 x 13-1/2	_____
1927	SURVEY DEPT.	D34/D43	13-1/2		13 x 13-1/2	Z, SC. correct
		D44	14	YVE & MIC 13-1/2 - SC. 14	13-1/2 x 14	_____

OFFICIAL STAMPS

1893	DE LA RUE	O1	14		14 x 13-1/2	_____
1926	SURVEY DEPT.	O44/O50)	13-1/2		13 x 13-1/2	_____
		O53/O55)				
		O51/O52	13-1/2 x 14 (large)	SC. 13 x 13-1/2	13-1/2	_____

EXPRESS STAMPS

1926/44	SURVEY DEPT.	E1/E4	13-1/2	FOR E1	MIC 13-1/2	13 x 13-1/2	Z, SC correct
				FOR E2		13 x 13-1/2	Z, SC & MIC correct
				FOR E3	SC. 13	13 x 13-1/2	_____
				FOR E4		13 x 13-1/2	Z, SC correct

STAMPS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY CONCESSION

1936	FOUAD	A12/A13	13-1/2 x 14			13-1/2 x 14	All correct
1939	FAROUK	A14/A15	13 x 13-1/2 (YVE)			13 x 13-1/2	Z, SG, SC and MIC are correct.

NB. Perforations listed by ROBSON LOWE are the same as those listed by Stanley Gibbons.



# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## REOPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL

The decision taken by PRESIDENT SADAT in his historical speech on the 29th of March 1975, in the People's Assembly included; "Some of our people expected me, through emotion, to keep the SUEZ CANAL CLOSED, however, I shall do just the opposite". My decision is to open the Suez Canal for maritime navigation on the date which I have selected, which is the 5th of June the next by God's permission.

"I shall open the Suez Canal for the welfare of our people and the welfare of the World, and that is because I don't want for the people of the world who care for the canal as a passage for their trade, to think that the people of Egypt want to punish them for a crime which they did not commit. They have all supported us, and we want our canal as they want it, as a means for us to flourish. We SHALL open the Suez Canal while we are able to protect it as we protect the canal cities, which we are doing now to reconstruct them. . .

Date of Issue: 5 June 1975  
 Denominations: 20m - 30m - 110m.  
 Designers: SABER SAIDA & LYDIA FARID  
 Design: Common design for the three —  
 An effigy of President Mohamed Anwar Sadat, a globe superimposed over a map of the canal with ships crossing.

Dimensions: 28 x 61 mm.  
 Sheet: 50 stamps (5 x 10)  
 Perforation: 11-1/2  
 Colors: 20m. Royal blue, pale blue, tan black, white and gray.  
 30m. Royal blue, pale blue, steel-blue, gray and white.  
 110m. Pale blue, Nile green, white, and bluish gray.

Watermark: Multiple Eagle  
 Printing: Rotogravure PPH - AR of Egypt.  
 Quantity: 20m. 1,000,000  
 30m. & 110m. (Each) 500,000



## AWARDS & EXHIBITS NEEDED

IT IS NOT OFTEN THAT WE ASK THE MEMBERS FOR ANYTHING — Now, we need help !!!

"SESCAL" in October will be the scene of our First Annual Convention and we have pledged 100 frames of material for Exhibition. So far we are considerably short of that goal.

We do have the Prospectus ready for those who plan to exhibit. All that is necessary is a card or a note to the editor, P.O. Box # 3875, Torrance, Calif., 90503, USA and it will be sent promptly.

Remember, that while the prospectus must be sent in soon . . . and there is still time . . . You will have plenty of time (late in October) to get your material ready . . .

Our second request is for some help in furnishing Special Awards for the Egyptian Section (SESCAL) Topics guarantees the Grand Award for Egypt and we do have some commitments, but we still need others. If you can't exhibit . . . and you can help in this part of the Convention Project — your check will be appreciated and acknowledged.