

# The Quarterly Circular

March Quarter 1990    Whole Series No. 153

Volume xiv, No. 1    -    Pages 1 - 40

plus Supplement No. 1: Index to Vol. xiii

## EGYPT STUDY



## CIRCLE

NORMAL VENUE for MEETINGS: THE VICTORY CLUB, SEYMOUR STREET  
MARBLE ARCH, LONDON

1990    May 7th

**\*\*    VENUE - ALEXANDRA PALACE    \*\***

Egypt Study Circle will meet at the site of Britain's  
International Philatelic Exhibition  
"STAMP WORLD LONDON 90"  
(A panel of invited Members will display 15 sheets each)

July 14th

'E' Series of Military Mail Markings

Sept 1st

Postage Due - Stamps and Marks (and on Cover)

Nov 17th

Updating Edmund Hall's Postmark Study

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## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT for 1989

Members may recall that this time last year I was able to report continuing progress during 1988: I am pleased to say that 1989 has been a similar year. We were even able to welcome some new faces at our London Meetings; I am sure they enjoyed their visits and I can only repeat that any Member who does come along is certain of a warm welcome.

I am sorry to have to report that there was no response at all to my request for opinions on the viability of holding meetings outside London. Please be sure that we all know that there is civilization north of Watford !

I must thank all those members who led meetings in 1989, and of course Ted Grey for his sterling work as Secretary / Treasurer, and John Grimmer for continuing to produce such a fine publication as the Q.C.

As a result of the enclosures with recent Q.C.'s members will be aware of our arrangements for London 1990, but there is no harm in repeating them. There will be a Circle Meeting at Alexandra Palace on Monday May 7th (a Bank Holiday in the UK), 3.15 to 5.30 in the Palm Court Suite, Room 5. Displays are in the hands of eight of our leading members have been invited to show 15 sheets on a theme.

In the evening of the same day there is a Reception / Social event at the Great Northern Hotel, Kings Cross, starting at 7.30. There will be a buffet and Cash Bar, and the cost is £5. Please let me know (if you have not already done so) if you are able to attend.

Unfortunately, there will be no joint meeting with the Sudan Study Group.

- John Sears (ESC 188) - Chairman, Egypt Study Circle

## POST OF SECRETARY / TREASURER

It is with much regret that I have to report that Mr C E (Ted) Grey (ESC 245) has found it necessary to resign from the post of Hon. Secretary / Treasurer.

Over the five years in which he has done this demanding work he has impressed everyone with his enthusiasm and energy. These qualities also spilled over into his presentations at our Meetings devoted to Censor Markings and, more recently, the Air Mail Letter Cards.

Ted Grey has done a fine job, and I am sure all members will wish to join with me in expressing our gratitude and thanks. Naturally, we all hope we shall be seeing him at our meetings in the future.

- John Sears (ESC 188)

## APPOINTMENT OF NEW SECRETARY / TREASURER

I am pleased to be able to advise members that Mr Robin Bertram (ESC 137) has agreed to take on the post of Secretary / Treasurer. We all wish him well in this important task. His address is: 11 Bishops Way, Buckden, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE18 9TZ.

- John Sears (ESC 188)

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE  
ACCOUNTS - YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 1989

REVENUE ACCOUNT  
=====

	Year 1989 £	Year 1988 £
<b>INCOME</b>		
Subscriptions received for current year	1,376.70	1,072.74
Late subscriptions for previous year	.00	52.83
Postage costs refunded from Auction a/c	35.00	Nil
Auction commission, less expenses	Nil	Nil
Donations and miscellaneous income	.00	13.10
	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	1,411.70	1,138.67
	=====	=====
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Hire of Rooms for meetings	139.00	117.00
Printing and despatching the QC, stationery, officers' expenses, etc	868.35	665.53
Subscription to Brit Philatelic Federation	20.00	20.00
	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL COSTS FOR THE YEAR</b>	1,027.35	802.53
	=====	=====
<b>SURPLUS OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b>	384.35	336.14
	=====	=====

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1989  
=====

	1989 £	1988 £
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Circle Library and Circle Records	( Valued at	£ nil )
Cash at Bank	894.65	778.15
	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	894.65	778.15
	=====	=====
<b>Less: LIABILITIES</b>		
Members, for next year's subscriptions received in advance	10.00	295.96
Cost of The QC, December quarter (not yet incurred), etc.	235.00	225.00
	-----	-----
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL LIABILITIES</b>	245.00	520.96
	=====	=====
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS: carry to next Account</b>	649.65	257.19
	=====	=====

Prepared J.A.G. March 1990



## AUCTION REPORT, 1989

The receipts from two more auctions were finalised during 1989, the first producing total sales of £ 5,847, quite a healthy figure for a "Club" auction. We are still learning as we go along, and gradually evolving a simple, workable system. The indications are that the next auction (for which lists of Lots should be sent to Mike Murphy by 15th April) will be another big one. Once again, thanks to the "Auction Team" of Pip Whetter, Mike Murphy and Ted Grey.

- John Sears (ESC 188)

## EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - AUCTION ACCOUNTS

## PROFIT &amp; LOSS ACCOUNT

Autumn 1988

Spring 1989

NET SALES of MEMBERS' MATERIAL:	£ 5,847.90	£ 3,628.70
	=====	=====
INCOMINGS	£	£
7.5% Commission received	438.52	272.15
Postage paid by Buyers	65.08	74.10
	-----	-----
	503.60	346.25
	- - - - -	- - - - -
OUTGOINGS		
Postage and photocopying of Catalogues	114.72	119.97
Postage and packing of lots	67.66	64.65
Sundry expenses	28.19	29.38
	-----	-----
	210.57	214.00
	- - - - -	- - - - -
NET PROFIT	293.03	132.25
	=====	=====

## AUCTIONS - BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 1989

NET ASSETS		
Balance at Bank		499.65
Payments in advance:		
Printing and postage, next Auction	82.16	
Hire of room at Alexandra Palace		
for May 7th 1990	60.00	
	-----	142.16
		-----
		641.81
LESS: refunds due to members		25.53
		-----
Surplus of Current Assets at 31 December 1989:		616.28
		=====
AUCTION FUND: Amount at 31 December 1988:		136.60
Add: Donation per Major E L G MacArthur:		
(proceeds of sales of L'OPs)	54.40	
Profit on Auction, Autumn 1988	293.03	
Profit on Auction, Spring 1989	132.25	
	-----	479.68
		-----
Amount of Fund at 31 December 1989:		616.28
		=====

(Prepared J Sears, 30 Jan 1990)

A RECIPROCITY PROPOSAL                      -                      by P R Feltus (ESC 114)

As specialist collectors, we have enjoyed much provided by our beloved Egypt. Now I wish to propose a plan to reciprocate.

I presume you've seen the advertisements of several charities that aid many children in underdeveloped countries. They ask us to subsidize poor children with small monthly donations. One of them, Foster Parents Plan (called World Family, in England) is my favorite; it is non-sectarian and non-political. Founded in 1937, Foster Parents Plan now helps more than 450,000 children in 25 countries, including about 8,000 in Egypt and 14,000 in Sudan. A typical Foster Parent pays \$22 per month (£12 in the U.K.) and an annual holiday gift of about that much. Each typical Foster Child gets a better life: improved nutrition, health care, education and more. F.P.P. staff and social workers operate health & family planning clinics, potable water and sewage projects and such, and help client families start small businesses. And they facilitate and translate correspondence between Parents and Children; they are angels. (For more information, write to Foster Parents Plan, 155 Plan Way, Warwick, Rhode Island 02886 USA, or World Family, 315 Oxford Street, London W1E 5EZ).

The Egypt Study Circle has more than a hundred members. With little or no rise in dues, we can send £160 annually to World Family in London to foster a boy or girl in Egypt. I urge you to write to our Chairman, John Sears, or our QC Editor, John Grimmer, to say you approve. Their comments follow.

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Mr John Sears replied: "Concerning the charitable donations, I feel that this must be the decision of each individual member. I am afraid I cannot support the arbitrary increase of subscriptions for this purpose. Nevertheless I think John Grimmer is putting your letter into The QC". He further commented: "I think we shall have to wait to see if we have any reaction from the members following the publication in The Q.C."

Your Editor's reply noted that this a case where either of two different views can be justified. A hobby is primarily something separate from the problems and worries of daily life: this enables people who have health problems, e.g., to forget their troubles and give the whole of their attention to philately.

As against this, the needs of others have increased hugely in just a few recent years, and modern journalism has increased our awareness hugely also. Can a keen collector of any country pursue his collecting entirely unaffected by the knowledge of the appalling conditions elsewhere in the world, perhaps in his own "hobby area"? We collect Egypt, and Egypt is such an area.

I do not know how to judge between these issues: let the members decide! So, members, please write in, or telephone the Editor (from 6th May: 081 440 0365) and say "Yes" or "No" - don't just ignore this reciprocity proposal.

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Verb.    sap.    sat.    Dept.

"Life is short and you never know when you will have to leave stamp collections - and knowledge - behind you. I am sure that most of my fellow-collectors must have lots of knowledge, based upon their studies of their own collections, not all of which has been put into print. This is rather sad, as every last little bit may be valuable and is wanted to help complete our picture of Egyptian philately."

This was written by Lars Alund (ESC 105) in a short covering letter to the list he has compiled of flaws and retouches on the second Fuad issue. Your editor hopes there will be space for this in a next issue of The QC. Do YOU have unrecorded knowledge? - if so, now is a good time to write in to the Editor!



## POSTAL RATES of the EGYPTIAN POSTAL SERVICE from 1866 to 1953

by Professor Peter Smith (ESC 74), President, Egypt Circle

(being the subject of a special study, led by Prof. Smith, carried out by members attending the Egypt Study Circle Meeting held in November 1989 at the "PITTPLEX" Exhibition, USA)

The period covered in this report is from the initial issue of stamps up to the formation of the republic. The rates from 1953 are still obscure in a number of details, and I hope to be able to make an auxiliary report on them later. The information presented here comes from a number of sources: evidence from numerous covers; the text of pre-UPU postal treaties, as published in L'Orient Philatelique; documents in the Egyptian Postal Museum, as reported in L'O.P.; data in tourist and mercantile guide books; records of the Universal Postal Union, as well as miscellaneous other sources. Most of it is, I believe, accurate and reliable, but some uncertainties are noted by the presence of a question mark.

The chart is divided into two parts: domestic and foreign. The domestic chart is simpler, because it did not involve international postal treaties. It is important to notice that these treaties established, inter alia, the fees for registered letters, and that such fees were different from the domestic fee (actually, they were lower). This difference persisted until April 1st, 1878, when the domestic registration fee was lowered to 1 pt. and thus became the same as the fee for registered UPU mail. Another complication was the establishment of a reduced rate for letters to the United Kingdom and colonies and to Italy, in December 1905. In 1908, this concession was extended to Austria. At some time, the concession was apparently rescinded to Austria and Italy, but I have not been able to find out the dates. There were also concessionary rates for post cards, but their duration was apparently much shorter, and I am unable to specify the dates of operation.

Another feature to be alert to is the fact that weight stages changed, and that they were not always the same for domestic and foreign mail. Furthermore, the rate rose in simple proportion to the weight in the nineteenth century, but beginning in 1908 (possibly a year earlier), the rate for the second and higher weight stages was reduced (e.g., 10 mills for the first 20g., 6 mills for each succeeding 20g.).

A final caveat is that covers are not always franked properly; occasionally one is overpaid, and occasionally an underfranked item slips through. If you have a cover or card that does not fit these charts, it may be a new, overlooked rate, but unless it can be confirmed with other examples, one should seriously consider that it might simply be a mistake.

I take this opportunity to thank the many collectors who have helped by providing details and photocopies of material in their collections. Among them are Kurt Wolfsbauer, Nancy Schaefer, Peter Feltus, John Sears, Lars Alund, Anatole Ott, Charles Hass and Omnia Ubique.

**Editor's note:** the data charts are printed sideways to provide for the number of analysis columns. No verticals to separate the columns have been drawn and it is hoped that the heading applicable to each entry of data will be clear.

## EGYPTIAN POSTAL RATES

- Domestic Surface Mail

List: PASS/Dom/1

Date from	LETTERS	POST- CARDS	PERIODICALS	PRINTS	SAMPLES and PARCELS	REGIST- RATION	ADVICE of RECEPTION	EXPRESS/ OTHER	FOOTNOTES
1865, MY 31	1pt./7.5g.		5pa./40g.	10pa/40g.	1pt./50g.	2 pt.			
1866, JA 1	1pt./10g. (a,b)		(c)		3pt./50-500g.				(a) for inland postage: port-to-port postage 1 pt extra
1873, OC 1	(d)		(d)		3pt./50-500g; 5pt./500-1000g; 10pt./1 to 2 Kg.			insurance] 5pa. ] per 500 pt]	(b) to Middle Egypt, 10 to 30pa. per dirhem (= 3.12g.); to Upper Egypt, 1 to 3pt per dirhem; to Sudan, 3pt. 25pa to 6pt 5pa per dirhem.
1878, AP 1	1pt./15g 20 pa./local					1 pt.			
1879, MY 1		20 pa.							(c) 10 pa./40g. to Upper Egypt
1888, JA 1	Local, 5m.	5m.	1m./150g. (1m./300g. local)				1 pt.		(d) Double rate to or from places south of Assiut  (e) for Egypt and Sudan
1890	5m./30g. (e)								
1891, JA 1		3m.							
1892, JA 1	Local, 3m								
1898	5m./30g. Local: 3m./30g.								
1899, JA 1				1m./30g				Visiting cards, 2m./50g.	
1902, JA			1m.per item						



EGYPTIAN POSTAL RATES				Domestic Surface Mail			List: PASS/Dom/2		
Date from	LETTERS	POST-CARDS	PERIODICALS	PRINTS	SAMPLES and PARCELS	REGIST-RATION	ADVICE of RECEPTION	EXPRESS/ OTHER	FOOTNOTES
1906, JA 1						5m.			
1907, JA 1		2m.							
19(14?)				1m/50g (f)	1m/50g (g) 20m/1kg 30m/3kg, 40m up to 5kg.				(f) includes "commercial papers" (minimum 2m.) (g) minimum 2m.
1915, MR	Local Rate abolished								
1916, JA 1		3m.							
1920, AP						10m.			
1921								C.O.D. service started with UK	
192?								Express 15m.	
1926 ?								Express 20m.	
1940, JY 11	6m.	4m.		3m.50g	same as prints	15m.			
194(1?)				4m.				Express 26m.	
1943 ?								Express 40m.	
1944	10m.	6m.							
1945						20m.			

## EGYPTIAN POSTAL RATES

- Foreign Destinations, Surface Mail

List: PASS/For/1

Date	LETTERS from	POST CARDS	PERIODICALS	PRINTS	SAMPLES and PARCELS	REGIST- RATION	ADVICE of RECEPTION	EXPRESS/ OTHER	FOOTNOTES
1866	1pt/10g (h)			10pa/40g (h)		2pt.			(h) to Egyptian offices abroad only, plus internal postage, if any.
1868 Austrian Post	Levant: 2pt; Europe: 2pt.20pa (i)					1pt.			(i) higher rates for destinations beyond Austria.
1873, JA 1 Italian Post	2pt. 20pa. /15g.			15pa/40g	15pa/40g	1pt.20pa			
1873, AP British Post	4pt.5pa.(j), or 3pt.10pa.(k), or 2pt.20pa.(l), or 3pt.10pa.(m), or 4pt.35pa.(n)								(j) to UK via Brindisi (k) to UK via the long sea route (l) to Malta and Gibraltar (m) to India and Australia (n) to USA (often rounded up to 5 pt)
1875, JY 1	1pt.20pa./15g.			10pa/40g ?		1 pt.			
1878, AP 1	1pt / 15g.								
1879, MY 1		20pa.							
1888, JA 1		5m.	2m/50g ?	2m/50g ?				3pt/15g. to non-UPU	
1897								2pt/15g. to non-UPU	
1899, JY ?		4m.							



## EGYPTIAN POSTAL RATES

- Foreign Destinations, Surface Mail

List: PASS/For/2

Date from	LETTERS	POST CARDS	PERIODICALS	PRINTS	SAMPLES and PARCELS	REGIST- RATION	ADVICE of RECEPTION	EXPRESS/ OTHER	FOOTNOTES
1905, DE 15	5m/15g to UK & Italy (o)								(o) including colonies.
1908	1pt/20g (p) 5m/20g UK, Italy & Austria		1m/30g ?	1m/30g ?					(p) 6m for each additional 20g.
1911			2m/50g	2m/50g(q)	2m/50g(r)				(q) includes "commercial papers" (minimum 10m.) (r) minimum 4m.
1920, AP						10m.			
1921, AP 1	15m/20g(s) 10m to UK and Italy	10m		4m/50g(t)		15m.			(s) 10m for each additional 20g. (t) same rate for "commercial papers" (minimum 15m.)
192(??)		8m.							
1931, NO 1	20m/20g(u) 15m to UK	13m. 10m to UK	4m/50g		8m/?	20m.			(u) 13m for each additional weight stage (also applied to British mail ??)
1940, AU 15	22m; 17m to UK								
1953, SE	32m(v)			12m ?					(v) concessionary rate to UK and Empire cancelled.

# Stamp Designers' Unadopted Essays

- from Mr C E H Defriez' collection



- 1 - Essay for "UNESCO Campaign for Preservation of Nubian Monuments" by Ibrahim el Tahtawi - compared with (1b) one of actual set issued 24 Oct 1964 (SG 825 - designer unknown)

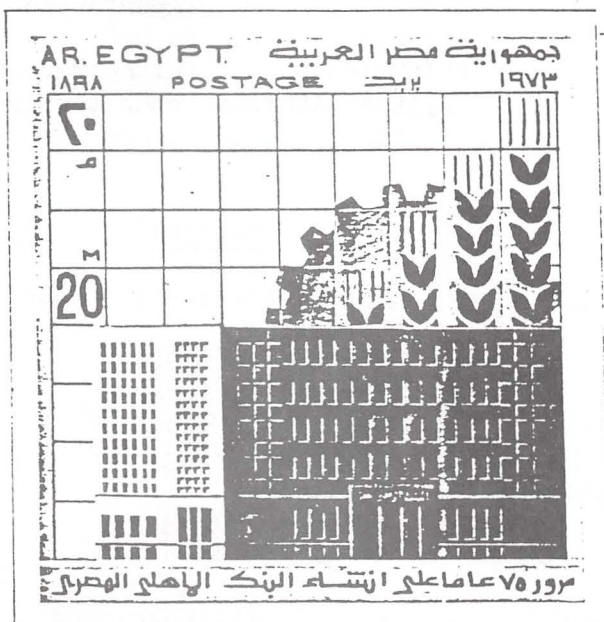


1b (SG 825)

2b  
(SG 1093)



- 2 - Two Essays for "Cairo International Fair" by Saber Said - and (2b) actual issue 6 Mar 1971 (SG 1093 - designer unknown)



- 3 - Essay for "75th Anniversary of the National Bank of Egypt" by Saber Said - and (3b) actual issue (SG 1209 - designed by S. Rafi).



3b  
(SG 1209)

Editor: A pleasant by-way of philately ! Artists producing these unaccepted designs are worthy of notice because of their successes with designs for other issues. Reduced from hand-painted originals.



NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. Defriez

(all stamps are printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, and are without watermark unless noted otherwise)

Commemorative Stamps

SG 1695

Occasion 25th Anniversary of  
Organisation of African  
Unity  
Date of Issue 25th May 1988  
Designer M Yousry and S A Aziz  
Design Maps of Africa around  
Emblem  
Denomination 15 piastres + 10 piastres  
Sheet 35 ( 5 X 7 )  
Stamp dimensions 40 x 40 mm  
Perforation 13  
Quantity printed 100,000 (Lithographed)  
Supplementary -

SG 1696

First Death Anniversary of  
Tawfek el Hakem (Dramatist)  
5th August 1988  
Lotfy el Sawaf  
Portrait of Tawfek El  
Hakem  
5 piastres  
50 ( 10 x 5 )  
30 x 50 mm  
11  
400,000  
Tawfek El Hakem is considered  
to be the greatest  
Arab Theatrical writer.

SG 1697

Occasion 50th Anniversary of  
Faculty of Art Education  
Date of Issue 10th September 1988  
Designer Moustafa El Razaz  
Design Modern style of Cubic  
Art  
Denomination 5 piastres  
Sheet 50 (5 x 10)  
Stamp dimensions 40 x 40 mm  
Perforation 11.5  
Quantity printed 300,000  
Supplementary -

SG 1698

- - Olympic Games, Seoul - -  
- - 17th September 1988 - - -  
- - - - M M Roushdy - - - -  
Games Various Sports  
Emblem within frame  
15 piastres, 30 piastres  
(Air Mail)  
40 (5 x 8) Miniature Sheet  
40 x 40 mm 95 x 90 mm  
13 Imperforate  
400,000 50,000  
(Lithographed) (Lithographed)  
Egyptian Athletes competed in  
12 Sports at the Games

SG(MS) 1699

SG 1700

Occasion Palestinian "Intifida"  
Movement  
Date of Issue 28th September 1988  
Designer M M Roushdy  
Design Torch, Flag and  
Palestinians  
Denomination 25 piastres (Air Mail)  
Sheet 50 (5 x 10)  
Stamp dimensions 50 x 30 mm  
Perforation 13  
Quantity printed 500,000 (Lithographed)  
Supplementary -

SG 1701

15th Anniversary of Suez  
Crossing  
6th October 1988  
Ibrahim el Torky  
Soldier in front of  
Egyptian Flag  
5 piastres  
50 (5 x 10)  
50 x 30 mm  
13  
500,000 (Lithographed)

## NEW ISSUES AND THEIR SPECIAL CANCELS

Please refer to the DATA SHEETS for dimensions  
as not all illustrations are actual size



SG 1695



SG 1696



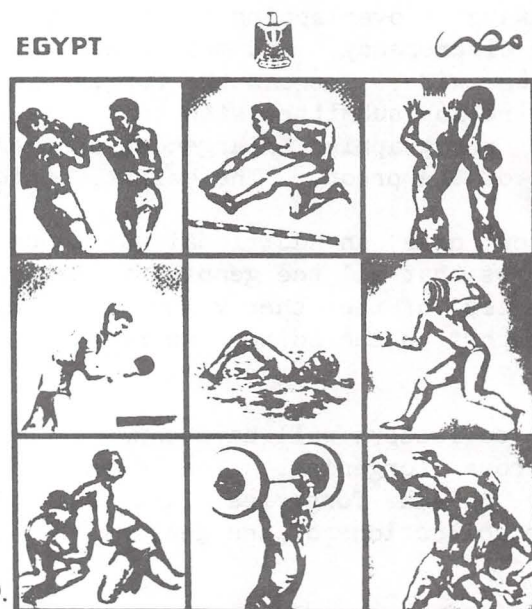
SG 1697

SG 1698 and  
SG (MS) 1699

SG (MS) 1699



SG 1698



30 P.

30 P.

SEOUL 88 سيول 88



SG 1700



SG 1701





## ENCOUNTERS WITH FORGERIES (an occasional series)

## First Issue Forgery

by Professor Peter Smith (ESC 74)

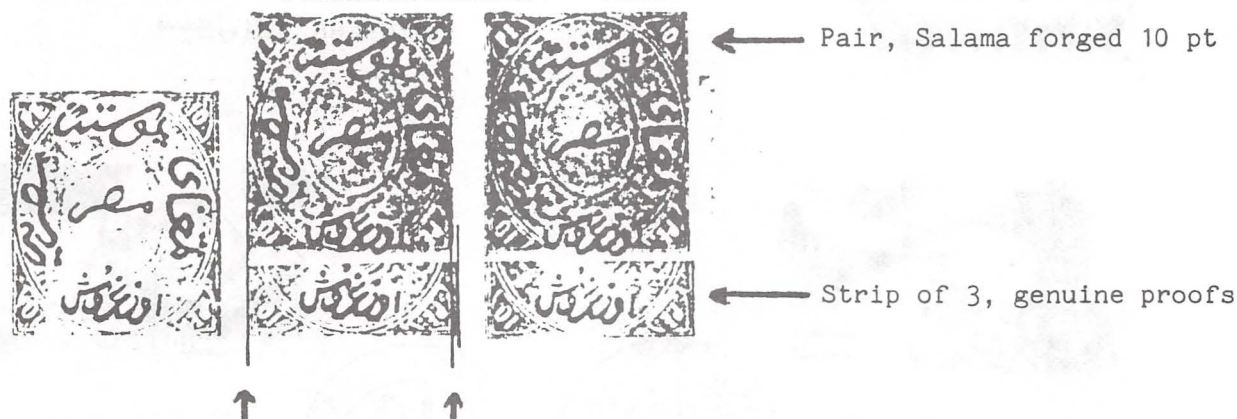
- who spotted the forgery offered at auction  
and offers a possibility of an easy means of detecting Salama forgeries

In an early 1990 London auction, an imperforate horizontal pair of the 1866 10 piaster was offered. Even singles are rare, and a pair is exceptional; it was an opportunity not to be missed. My mail bid was successful, but when the lot eventually arrived, it turned out to be a "Salama" forgery. These forgeries were made from a residue of the genuine paper, and are dangerously deceptive. However, they have been described in detail, with enlarged photographs, by the late Ibrahim Chaftar, in L'Orient Philatelique. The differences from the genuine are small, and require careful examination for recognition.

The pair was the first multiple of the Salama forgeries that I had seen, and when comparing it with a strip of the genuine proof, a previously unnoticed feature suddenly became apparent: **the space between the stamps was wider** on the forgery! Since the spacing had to be precise to accomplish registry with the watermark, the only explanation must be that the forgeries were too narrow, and therefore had to be spaced a little wider apart. This fact shows up in two ways: overlapping the forgery with the relatively common proof shows a clear discrepancy, and measurement with an accurate gauge shows the genuine to be 18mm wide, whereas the forgery is only about 17.7, more or less. The illustration submitted with this note may not reproduce clearly in the QC; it is a xerographic enlargement of the forged pair superimposed on a strip of three of the proof. The height, curiously, is a closer match to the genuine.

We now have an additional way to detect the "Salama's". A quick survey suggests that all the genuine values are 18mm. wide, but I do not have Salama forgeries of the other values for comparison. Perhaps a member who has some can report to the Editor the results of measurement and matching by overlap?

[ All collectors will have cause to be grateful for a simple means of detecting dangerous forgeries. The Editor will be glad to receive members' reports on their Salama forgeries - and trusts that these will not have been found in their collections of the genuine 1866 issue . . . ].





## QUESTION TIME - NEW QUESTIONS

Q TIME 113 World War 1 mark: SOLDIERS' CAFE CAIRO / FREE / ----- / F.  
Question put by Mr D H Clarke (ESC 165)

I have recently obtained a cover from the first World War with what must be a handstamp of considerable scarcity. It is oval in format, 34mm x 22mm at its extremes, and the legend on it reads:-



SOLDIERS' CAFE CAIRO / FREE / ----- / F.  
(rough tracing)

Does anyone know the location of this cafe? I know that the Liverpool Hotel Cairo had within the building a "Soldiers' Club"; whether this was part of the hotel, or a separate entity, I do not know, but I am left with the thought that this might have alternatively been known as the "Soldiers' Cafe". Can any member of the Circle supply me with confirmation or information on this please? [Via The QC, of course - Editor].

Q TIME 114 Egypt 1929 Farouk 9th Birthday, 15m:  
Frame colour variety (on unused) - Question put by Editor

The colours of this set are described by both SG and Zeheri in the same words:

15m - slate (centre) and ultramarine

20m - slate (centre) and turquoise

We are not concerned here with the well-known restricted printing, having the changed centre colour in which "the portrait is clearer" (a bogus claim!). The variety referred to here is a 15m copy in which the frame colour is **much paler** - a bigger difference from normal than could be expected to fall within the range found in Egypt commemoratives at this time. Mr John Revell (ESC 78) has suggested that, if all members having specimens of this "pale-frame" shade could arrange to bring them together, it could be seen whether they are identical in shade, and this might well indicate whether all are from a single sheet or not. There are two opinions extant: that the 15m variety frame colour is within the range found for the 20m value frame and has therefore been printed with the wrong ink, or that it is only a paler tint of the ink actually used on the 15m value.

IF YOU HAVE an unused 1929 15m in a noticeably paler colour - not just faded! - please let the Editor know but DO NOT SEND IT YET. One may be lurking in a stock book slot for 20m values! We will try to arrange for all of them to be examined together at a Circle Meeting in London and will advise when.



Q TIME 115 ABOU HAMMAD Turkish intaglio seal on 1879 20 pa.  
Question put by John A Grimmer (ESC 164)



I shall be grateful if any member can kindly throw some light on this seal cancel. A small Crescent and Star is visible on the original just below " - H A "

THE "1943" OVERPRINT ON 5+5 MILLS FERAL CHARITY STAMP...  
THE PANE OF THE "ACCEPTED" COLOR TRIAL/ESSAY COMES TO LIGHT!

By Charles F. Hass

Essays and proofs of overprinted or surcharged stamps and postal stationery occupy a comparatively small corner of the very large and quite varied array of items that characterizes that aspect of Egyptian philately. Indeed, some of the great rarities of the essay genre come from that small group. Of the essay for the October, 1915 2m/3m surcharge (Zeheri essay #64), only a strip of ten from the top of the pane was produced. For the "PORT FOUAD" issue, only three stamps are known (Zeh. essays #97), each having a different hand-drawn version of the overprint. Scarcity is a great obstacle in the attempt to put together a representative collection of such overprint essays. Very little is known about the quantities produced of most of them, but their infrequent appearance indicates that all are scarce.

In the case of the bilingual (European/Arabic) "1943" overprint, applied in blue-green to panes of the 5+5 mills brown-lake Princess Ferial charity stamp of 1940, we do know that there were two essay/color trial panes, each one quite different from the other. Those two panes, housed in the Royal Egyptian Collection, were sold by H.R. Harmer Ltd. as part of the sale of the "Palace" collections (Feb. 12-15, 17-18, 1954), and were lots #647 and #648.

Lot #647 was eventually acquired by the late dealer, Jacques Kassab, who split it into strips and blocks for his clients. As the catalogue description states, all examples on this one pane were overprinted in black, the uppermost row of ten having an additional overprint in blue, the third row having an additional overprint in black. Zeheri mentions examples from this pane (atop the listing for the stamp itself, Zeh. #77). From a vertical strip of four in my own collection (from rows #1, 2, 3 & 4), and from a block of four, also in my collection (rows #9 & 10), I can make some interesting observations.

The type style is identical to that used for the issued stamp. As stated, the top stamp bears a second overprint in blue (not in blue-green, as stated by Zeheri). The second, third, fourth, ninth and tenth rows are identical, with the third row doubled. In addition, because some rows were obviously folded accordion-style during overprinting (row #2 under row #1, row #10 under row #9, then row #9 and bottom selvage under row #10), at least three rows from the pane, and the selvage at bottom, show a very clear, inverted, "albino" overprint on the gummed side, a result of the embossing of the typographic plate (obviously only a horizontal strip of ten clichés) passing through onto the row of stamps folded behind (note that Zeheri mentions this as a "double overprint, one 'albino'"). It is possible that stamps from rows #5 through #8 also show such embossing, but I have no examples for examination.

The pane in lot #648, decidedly the more important of the two, seems to have gone into hiding until 1965, when it was sold, still intact, by Robson Lowe in a sale of 23 November of that year. The purchaser at that sale was apparently the late Rudi

continued....



## THE "1943" OVERPRINT COLOR TRIAL/ESSAY - continued

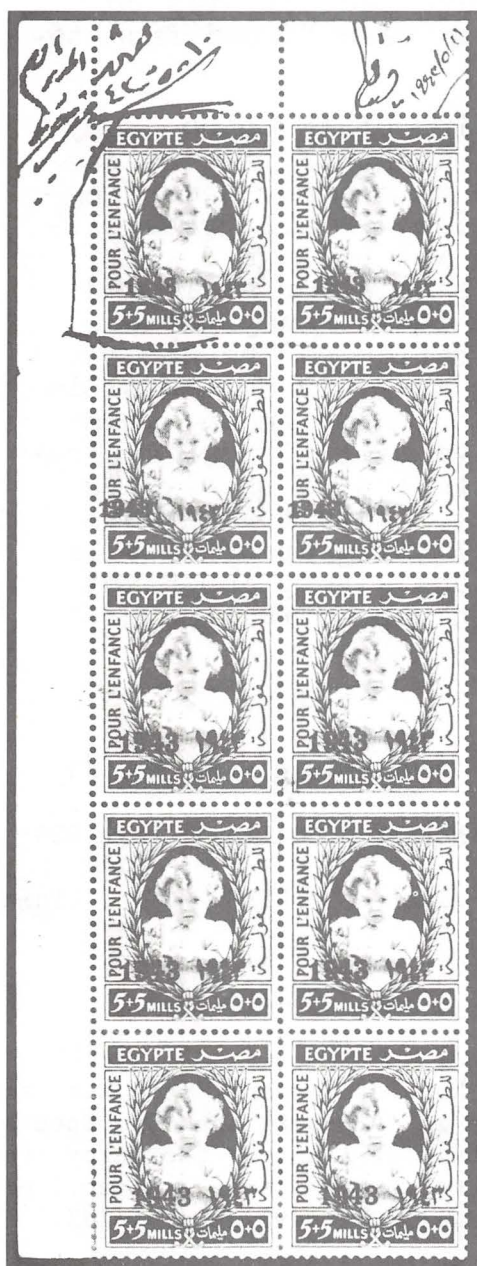
Jeidel, in whose very fine collection the pane stayed for more than twenty years until his death in January of 1988. That collection was subsequently acquired by Argyll Etkin Ltd., from whom I have happily obtained the pane, which I have photographed and studied, prior to splitting it into strips.

This is obviously the pane containing the "accepted" overprint (both in type style and color), and it bears two signatures of approval, one in red (with position #1 of the pane circled in the same red ink), dated 10 May, 1943, the other in black, dated 11 May, 1943, all being in Arabic. The make up of the overprints is as follows:

Rows #1, 2 - Accepted size and color (blue-green).

Rows #3, 4, 5, 6 - Unaccepted (large) size, accepted color.

Row #7 - Accepted size and color, but doubled.



The left-hand portion of the "accepted" pane, showing the various characteristics of the ten rows, as well as the manuscript notations and official signatures in the selvage.

/ continued...



## THE "1943" OVERPRINT COLOR TRIAL/ESSAY - continued

Row #8 - Accepted size, but in blue (as in row #1 of the first pane).

Row #9 - Accepted size, but in greenish yellow, doubled (both impressions nearly, or completely super-imposed).

Row #10 - No overprint.

The measurements of the normal overprints are approximately 6.8mm & 5.7mm, versus 7.8mm & 6.4mm for the unaccepted size. As in the case of the other pane, a horizontal strip of ten typeset units was used to produce both types of overprint, and the pane has been accordion-folded in the application of the essays. This has resulted in the lower nine rows having clear, inverted, "albino" overprints on the gummed side. Additionally, rows #6 and #7 show partial, inverted, reversed set-offs on their faces, a result of those rows having been folded face-to-face while the ink was still wet.

Unfortunately, due to the accordion-folding of the pane, many of the horizontal perforations have been weakened, and it has become completely separated between rows #5 and #6. Accordingly, there has been some hinge reinforcement. In all probability, this pane was handled by the workmen who performed the overprinting of the issued stamps, as a sample for style and color of ink. Considering that aspect of its history, it has survived quite admirably. The total separation of the upper and lower halves is probably a blessing, as it is not possible to mount a complete vertical strip of ten stamps on an album page. However, two vertical strips of five will fit quite nicely. It is a very positive note, for collectors of the essays of Egypt, that this lovely pane has finally come to the surface once again, and that the careful splitting up of it will enable some of us to add to our collections a very important and historical piece that has been missing up to this point!

.....

**CORRIGENDUM :** The QC 151, September Quarter 1989, Volume xiii, No. 11

**Affects:** "Motor Mail Egypt to Baghdad 1924" (Norman J Collins), page 229

In the second paragraph, the name of the ship is given as "PRIESE LOTI". This should be "PIERE LOTI". Apologies !

**WANTED ! !**

Mr Norman J Collins writes to ask whether we know of anyone who has any examples of mails from Egypt to Lebanon or Syria in 1923 with the "By Special Service" endorsement ? He would like to obtain at least a photocopy (or photograph) of such a cover, but would also like to purchase such a cover. His address is: 21, Torrington Drive, Thingwell, Heswall, Merseyside L61 7UZ.

Can YOU help please? While Norman is not a member of Egypt Study Circle, he is an active member of several specialist Postal History societies and, as many members will know, is the author of several first-rate articles which have been published in The QC.

**UPDATA - Postmarks of Type X (with Star & Crescent) - Lars Alund (ESC 105)**

In The QC for the September Quarter 1989, volume xiii, page 223, our members Schmidt and Settgaast have described some so-far-unrecorded postmarks in Type X. Perhaps the time has come to start a study of the Earliest and Latest Dates known for these marks. In order to encourage other members to complete these dates I have made the following lists of items in my collection :-

**TYPE X - 1 (Curved single name, with TI, TII, &c): LARS ALUND COLLECTION**

	EARLIEST	LATEST		EARLIEST	LATEST
Abouxah	.. .. 88	JU 92	Bir-Chams	21 JL 91	1 MA 97
Birket-el-Sab	.. .E 01		Chibin-el-Kom	27 JU 85	9 JA 90
Damiette	.. JL 94	.. .. 95	Ebchaway	14 OC 90	19 JA 99
Ebnoub	20 AO 85	20 JA 05	Edfina	3 AV 93	
Faraskour	3 AO 02	17 NO 02	Gafaria	.. AO 84	
Homran	9 OC 89	5 FE 94	Kasr-Wel-Sayad	26 FE 94	7 MA 98
Kosseir	24 NO 05	.. .. 15	Melig	20 SE 92	13 SE 03
Nekla	FE 86	23 DE 04	Zefta	12 MA 85	8 NO 94

**TYPE X postmarks noted in The QC, L'OP, or elsewhere. (References are to the QC or L'OP Volume Number and Page Number - unless noted otherwise)**

TYPE X - 1	REFERENCE		REFERENCE
Barrage	22 IV 94 QC X, p318	Barrage	24 JA 88 QC XI, p196
Damiette	2 JL 84 LOP IX, p19	Ebnoub	5 JU 85 LOP 119, p7
Gafaria	(on 5-mill stamp of 1914):		QC XI, p270
Gafaria	24 DE 15 LOP IX, p20		

**TYPE X - 1 a (Curved single name, no T I &c. after date)**

Dongola 29 JA 85 QC VIII, p53

**TYPE X - 1.1 (Double names curved)**

In Lars Alund collection :-

	EARLIEST	LATEST
Alexandrie / Minet-el-Bassal	12 SE 85	.. AV 90
Alexandria / Ras-el-Tin	8 SE 82	11 SE 92
Caire / Ghouria	25 SE 83	6 FE 90

**TYPE X - 2 (No Arabic inscription)**

MEX FIRST 31 AO 85

Only known copy - ex Byam, see L'OP IV, p589 and QC V, p3\*

**TYPE X - 2a (Curved single name, no 'T' after date, Arabic text at bottom, greater diameter of postmark)**

Korti EARLIEST: 2 MR 85 (QC VIII, p 53)  
LATEST: 23 MR 85 (QC XI, p 183)

**TYPE X - 3 (Star and Crescent above straight name)**

Dongola 8 JA 85 (QC XI, p 183)  
Assouan EARLIEST: 23 OC 84 (seen in Rome)  
LATEST: 3 NO 84 (QC XIII, p 223)

\*Editor: I cannot find MEX FIRST in the QC reference shown; there is a good illustration in the L'OP reference.



CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - 1st WORLD WAR (continued)

(NOTE: ERD = Earliest recorded date; LRD = Latest ditto.)

Illustration No. 12: re: QC Whole Issue Number 117, page 7

This is a Greek Post-card similar to those in illustrations 4, 5 and 6 above, mailed from Greece to Alexandria. Received ALEXANDRIA cds 19 IV 15 with a dumb mark in red, applied on arrival. The dumb mark is similar to AD 1, but here the red waved lines are thicker. Is this a new find?

[JAF comment: this is Type AD 1 and is the latest recorded date. Date bracket becomes: 10 NO 14 - 19 AP 15].

Illustration No. 13: re: QC Whole Issue Numbers 137/138, page 192

This card is H & G No. 20, mailed from BIRKET EL SAB on 18 IV 15 through ALEXANDRIA 18.MA.15 to PIRAEUS (Greece). It has a red dumb mark type AD3 under the two 1-mill stamps. This is a new LRD, 18 MY 15, the previous being 12 MY 15.

[JAF comment: This is difficult to see on the photostat. I cannot see any full stops close to the tails of the two "tadpoles" in which case it is type AD3A (date bracket: 18 MY 15 - 2 SE 16). If there are full stops which I cannot see, it is type AD3 (date bracket: 30 MR 15 - 12 MY 15). It is a very scarce mark in either case. Will the owner please let me know for certain].

Illustration No. 14: re: QC Whole Issue Number 117, page 8

A ppc mailed from Athens to Alexandria on 1.1.16, it received an ALEXANDRIA cds 11.1.16 and a red dumb mark type AD2a. This is a new LRD 11.1.16, the previous being 10 SP 15.

[JAF comment: Almost certainly AD2a. Date bracket: 11 AP 15 - 11 JA 16].

Illustration No. 15: re: QC Whole Issue Number 117, page 4

This card is H & G No. 24, mailed from PORT-SAID on 29 VII 16 through ALEXANDRIA 30 VII 16 to CHIOS (Greek island). It received a black dumb mark type AD2b on arriving in Alexandria but a type P2a(1) when leaving Port-Said. Note spelling: CENSUR. This alters the ERD to 29.7.16, the previous being 4.10.18. [No !].

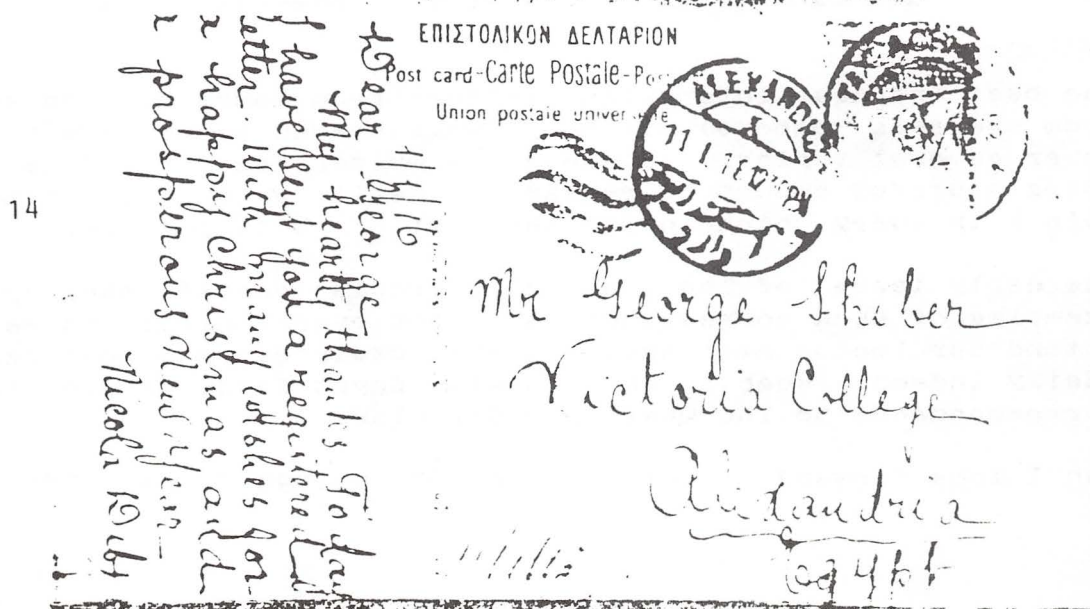
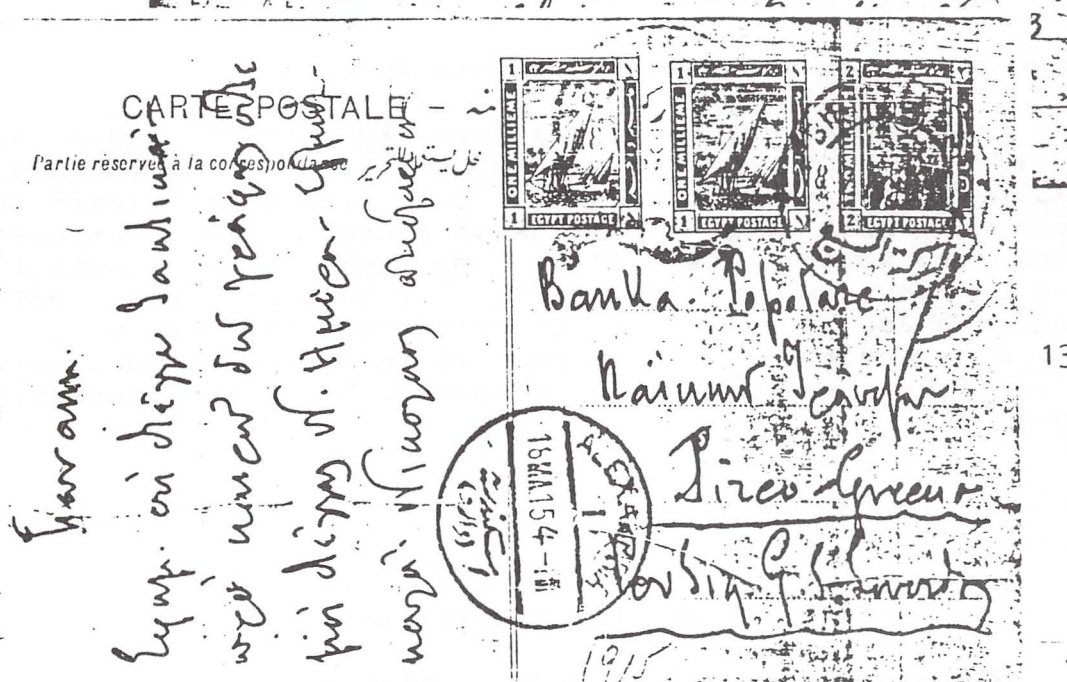
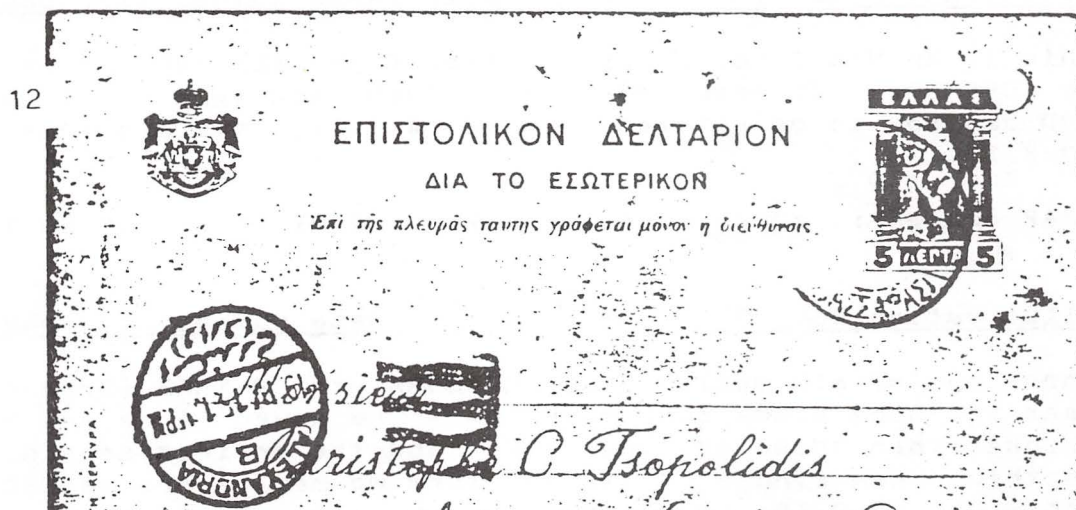
[JAF comment: Probably AD2b. Date bracket: 27 AU 15 - 11 MY 19].

[Editor: this item is thus within the recorded date range but justifies its place here by its CENSUR mark].

/ continued . . .



- Illustration No. 12: Dumb Mark AD1 (worn) = Latest Recorded Date  
 Illustration No. 13: Very scarce Dumb Mark AD3 (? AD3A) - touching foot of the 1-mill stamps  
 Illustration No. 14: Dumb Mark AD2a = Latest Recorded Date



CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - 1st WORLD WAR (continued)

(NOTE: ERD = Earliest recorded date; LRD = Latest ditto.)

Illustration No. 16: re: QC Whole Issue Number 117, page 8

This is an H & G No. 25 card mailed from ALEXANDRIA on 4 V 17 to CYPRUS. It received a black dumb mark type AD 2c and so the ERD has now to be altered to read 4.5.17, the previous being 23.8.17.

[JAF comment: AD2c. Date bracket: 4 MY 17 - 10 NO 19.]

Illustration No. 17: re: QC Whole Issue Number 117, page 8

Three ppc's, all mailed from MANSURA to PATRAS (Greece) which bear the same black dumb marking. The waved lines are much thicker than those of type AD2c and the endings are joined. Is this a new find? - if so, then we may record as ERD 6.1.19 and LRD 13.2.19, to start with.

[JAF comment: I would say these are all AD2c].

[Editor: these three marks were all applied in 1919, and so are near the end of the date bracket - they will have had more use, and this will have worn them down more. Such wear will thicken the characters, and will cause the joins to appear. Nevertheless these items are worth illustrating. Mr Dacos has done well in producing so many new ERD's and LRD's. I hope that his careful searching, and John Firebrace's authoritative checking, will encourage more members to look afresh at their own collections for earlier and later usage, than yet recorded, of these interesting WW1 marks].

- - - - -

## Correspondence from distant Members

The best and most interesting letters from members, (and especially from overseas members), it has always seemed to me, are those which cover several topics, and where the writer has started us off by doing a useful amount of research himself, producing a number of points in query which invite the rest of us to join in.

The early issues of The Quarterly Circular contain many splendid examples of such correspondence. Not every member can easily attend our London meetings, but absolutely every member can - very easily indeed - keep in contact with Egypt Study Circle via correspondence to The Quarterly Circular.

Can I look forward to letter from YOU in 1990? - Editor.



CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-19

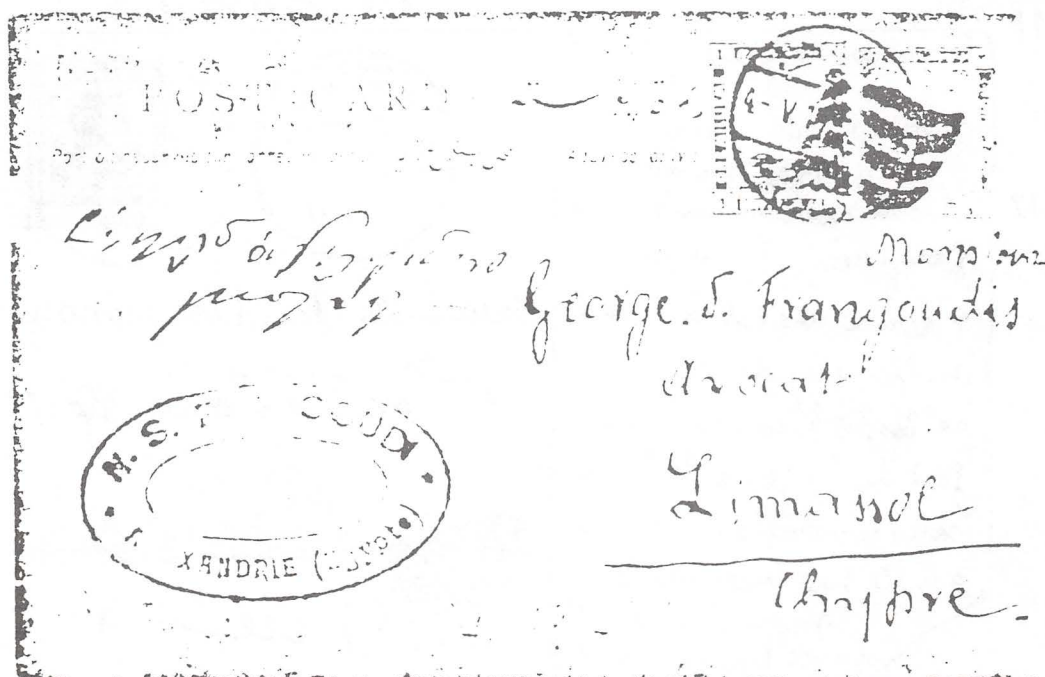
Illustration No. 15: 1916 surcharged Post Card with dumb mark AD2b and misspelled "PASSED BY CENSUR / No. 2" mark P2a(1)

Illustration No. 16: Dumb Mark AD2c on 1917 Postal Stationery post card  
= Earliest Recorded Date, 4 May 1917

15



16





Illustrations to item 17: Three cards, all from MANSURA, bearing dumb mark AD2c, showing considerable wear

Mansourah le 31 jan. 1919.  
 Penses  
 d'amour  
 ta chérie  
 Ma chérie  
 Je veux bien et même  
 de cartes postales. Je tâ-  
 cherai de t'envoyer de  
 très jolies, ma chérie.  
 Celle-ci te plaît-elle?  
 Quel bonheur si je pou-  
 vais me trouver là avec  
 ma seule amie près de moi!  
 En. 00  
 ray

86  
 Mademoiselle Chris. Areyrinou  
 11 O's Thalpius ap. 11  
 Patras

17

Mansourah le 5 j. 1919.  
 O2  
 Koulira pour  
 arto lo pmpor de la  
 pour de ré na voir éxndir  
 voly is lo d'ior 1919.  
 Il n'aurait pas son éxndir  
 offa... offa... de la lo d'ior  
 arto 1919... 1919 de la  
 ppais.

Mademoiselle  
 Christine Areyrinou  
 11 O's Thalpius ap. 11  
 Patras

17

Mansourah le 11 j. 1919.  
 Carte postale Universelle.  
 ma Christine,  
 Ce soir je suis très  
 fatiguée, je ne puis  
 t'écrire une lettre. Chérie,  
 as-tu reçu de mes nou-  
 velles? Oh! comme cela me  
 fait de la peine de te savoir  
 sans nouvelles! Ne t'in-  
 quiète pas, mon amie.  
 mon grand et  
 doux baiser à ma  
 ta chérie.

Mademoiselle Chris. Areyrinou  
 11 O's Thalpius ap. 11.  
 Patras  
 (Grece)

17

THE EGYPTIAN POSTAL SYSTEM - various extracts by D H Clarke (ESC 165)

Extract: "From the Egyptian Ramleh" - Rev. Alexander A Boddy, FRGS (1889)

"Saba Pasha, a cultured Syrian, is the head of the Postal System in Egypt, and under him a Scottish gentleman, Charteris Bey. In Alexandria, the postmen must know at least five languages - or they are useless.

"The houses until recently had no numbers and the authorities have had to gum small printed numbers on all the doors, or houses, in the huge city for their own guidance.

"The Postmen have grey-brown uniforms and tarbooshes (or fezes). They are intelligent men who carry out their duties most efficiently.

"The post office at Alexandria is a hive of rushing, hurrying folk, especially so when a steamer is about to sail for Europe. Charteris Bey has a pretty home at Ramleh, where I have spent some most interesting hours, especially when listening to his experiences. In the bombardment (of Alexandria) he was in a small boat behind the breakwater, while the cannon balls were hurtling overhead. He goes up the Nile each year on a tour of inspection and in to the Fayoum.

"The Egyptian Postmasters in out-of-the-way places are, I should fancy, horribly nervous at such a time, and will treat the Bey as if he were Effendina himself.

"The postmen and postmasters have an affectionate admiration for their 'beloved chief'."

Miscellaneous Notes and Extracts - by D H Clarke (ESC 165)

**Soldiers & Sailors Institute:** near the Boulevard de Ramleh. (Little Bourse Street into the Rue du Gare de Ramleh). Managed in 1899 and early 1900's by one Rev. Thomas Ranger Lawrence and his wife. It was situated in a turning near the "Asile Rudolph" - Mr Peter Rudolph's Asylum for poor Europeans. This establishment could be seen from the entrance to the Institute, looking right. There is a small illustration of the outside showing the sign: "Sailors and Soldiers Institute" in the book entitled "From the Egyptian Ramleh" by Rev. Alexander A. Boddy, FRGS.

1903 data: Garrison Chaplain-Colonel: Rev. W. O'Neil.  
Chaplain of the Soldiers and Sailors Institute: Rev. Thos. Ranger Lawrence.

"Kuntara . . . Girgiz Rizgalla - the Coptic Postmaster." . . . a gathering of Arab huts and one or two low houses. To one of these Rizgalla led us and welcomed us to his home. He told us that he had charge of the **Postal Dromedaries** which were despatched **three times a week** to Syria via el Arish and Gaza. They travel chiefly at night and do it in three nights.

Extract from Murray's Handbook: Egypt

Merchant Seamen's Home. Opposite the Landing Wharf. Maintained by voluntary contributions of shipowners, residents and the Scottish Mission.

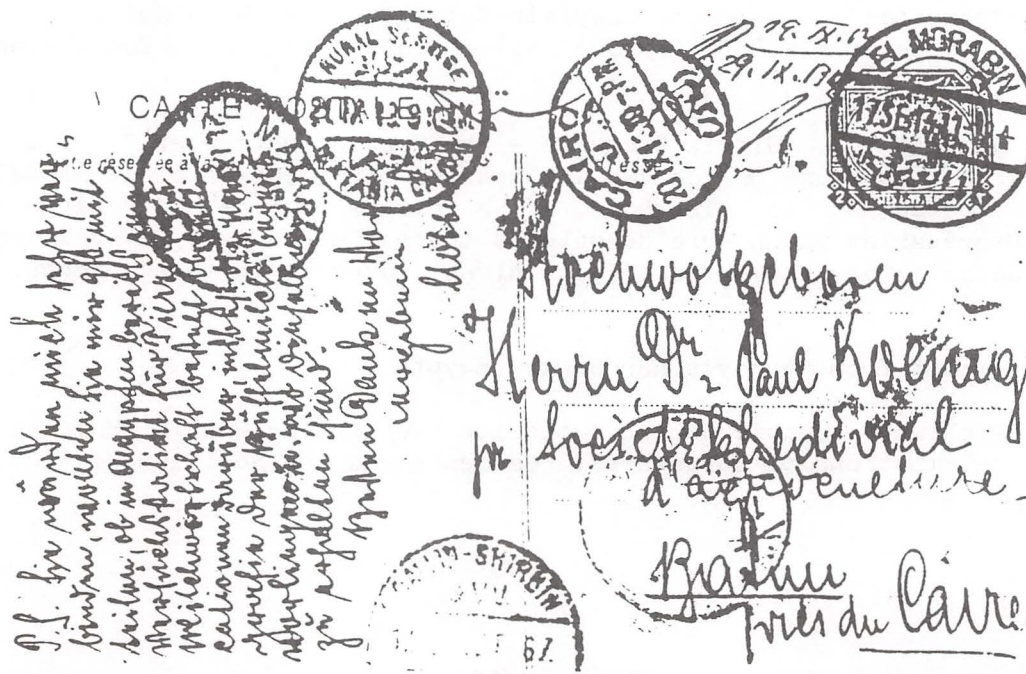


Two Postcards with RURAL SERVICE Markings - A Schmidt (ESC 198)

The vast majority of Rural Service covers that one sees have originated from a rural locality, so it is always interesting to have a look at those which have been despatched to a rural locality.

The two postcards illustrated, one from Germany and one inland, are to the same addressee - Dr. Paul Koenig - in the village of BAHTIM which lies some four kilometres west of MATARIA and had a population of 2,534 in 1899.

The English inscription of the Rural Service postmark can be deceptive, apparently naming two offices Mataria and Cairo, but in fact it is just the single office of Mataria near Cairo (as in "Mataria/Cairo" of the Type VIII postmark). The corresponding Arabic inscription is much clearer in that it has brackets around "Cairo", and we are dealing here with a circular rural route starting and finishing in Mataria. If more proof were needed it is provided by the inland postcard. Posted in El Morabin on 17th September, it reached Cairo on the 20th where it acquired an Arrival postmark of that date, and was then sent on to Mataria where it acquired two postmarks on the following day. The first was a Type VIII "Mataria/Cairo" postmark dated the 21st and timed at 7.30 a.m., followed a little later by the Rural Service postmark timed at 9-10 a.m.



I P SEALS - REPORT by the Study Leader, A. Schmidt (ESC 198)  
( or, Tony and 'is Performing Seals )

ODE TO A DAMAGED SEAL

The fine Sudan collection of Henry Mauerberger was auctioned by Habsburg Feldman on 1st to 3rd May 1989, and it included three used interpostal seals of Sudan offices - all bearing bilingual Type V-4n cancellations - which were illustrated and sold singly as lots 20620, 20621 and 20622. The first and last of these were Vc KARTUM and Vd KARTUM respectively, while the middle lot was a Vc WADI-HALFE which was described as :-

" . . torn in half as normally found when used as a seal . . " !!!!

The prices realised are equally interesting. Lot 20620 fetched 220 S.F., 20621 fetched 380 S.F. !!!! and 20622 failed to sell.

All of which has inspired the poet in me to pen some immortal verses :-

Let your heart fill with joy  
At the auctioneer's ploy  
Don't be tempted to murmur "come off it !"  
They've established a need  
For what once was a weed,  
And from this we can all derive profit.

Chorus: We're no longer enthused  
By a seal that's "fine used"  
And can stand up to any inspection.  
Give us seals that are grotty,  
All torn up and spotty,  
And for us philatelic perfection.

Bring your seals out today,  
Don't reflect, don't delay,  
If you have any scruples then quell them.  
With the cancelled but whole,  
Your immediate goal  
Is to tear them in half and then sell them.

Chorus: We're no longer enthused  
(etc.)

The following two seals can now be illustrated as proof of their existence :-

Type VII die B - BACOS

(not  
listed  
by  
Kehr)



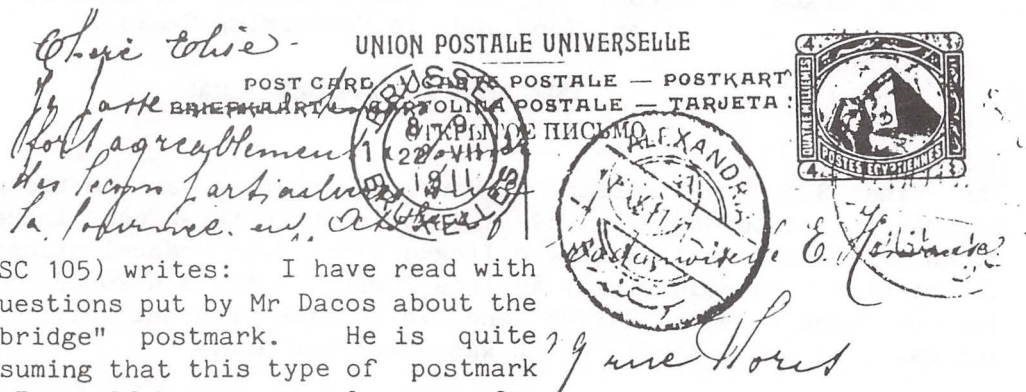
Type VII die B - SENAR

(this  
is  
Kehr  
458a)





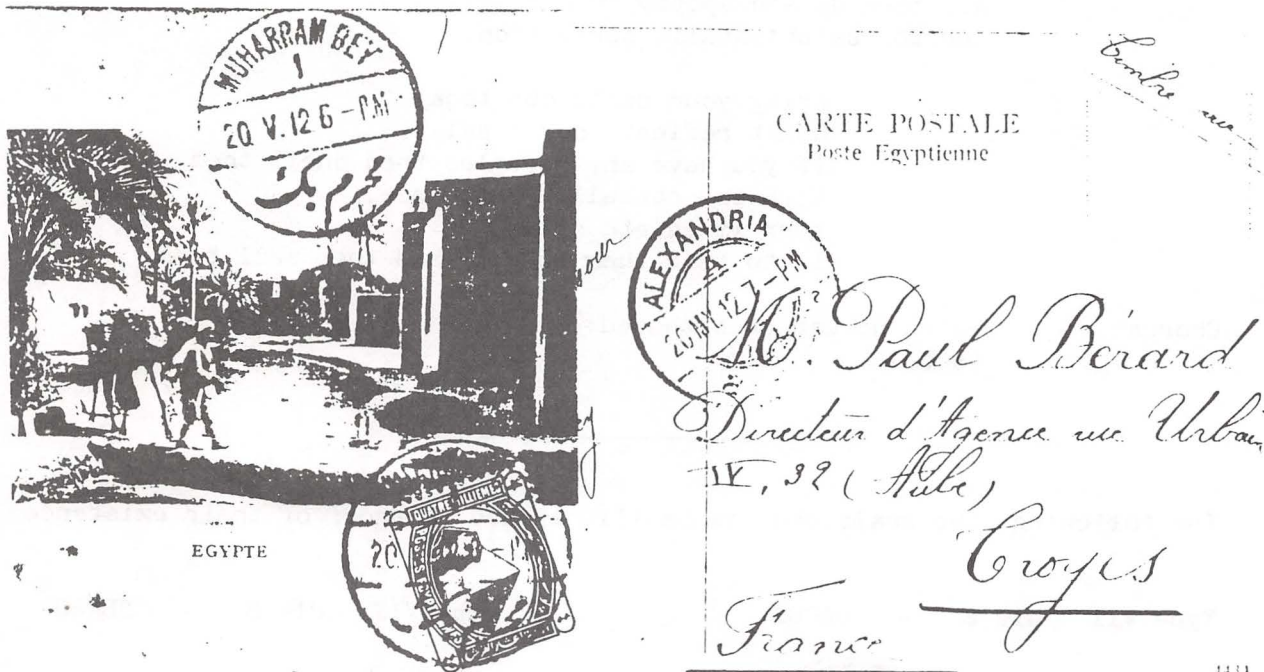
QUESTION TIME - FURTHER RESPONSE TO Q. TIME 104 ("Double-line Bridge")



Lars Alund (ESC 105) writes: I have read with interest the questions put by Mr Dacos about the "double-line bridge" postmark. He is quite right when assuming that this type of postmark is scarce. I myself have seen only some few copies and have only one single copy in my collection. This one is a ppc, postmarked San Stefano 17 JL 1911, and addressed to BELGIUM, where it received an arrival postmark of 22 VII 1911. Between these two marks there is a double-circled postmark of Alexandria 17 JL 11. A postmark of this type is illustrated\* in L'OP no. 128, page 374, dated 26 AU 11.

And now to Mr Dacos' questions. This type of postmark is recorded by the ESC as Type ARR - 6.5. It was not used in other places than Alexandria, as far as I know. Personally, I have never met this mark as a cancel on stamps, so must presume it was used as a transit strike, perhaps also as an arrival one. I cannot extend the period of use beyond the dates given by Mr Dacos. The letter "A" above the date bridge stands for "arrival" as can be seen from the Arabic equivalent below the bridge:

\*Editor: that one is the one sent in by Mr Themis Dacos in 1974.

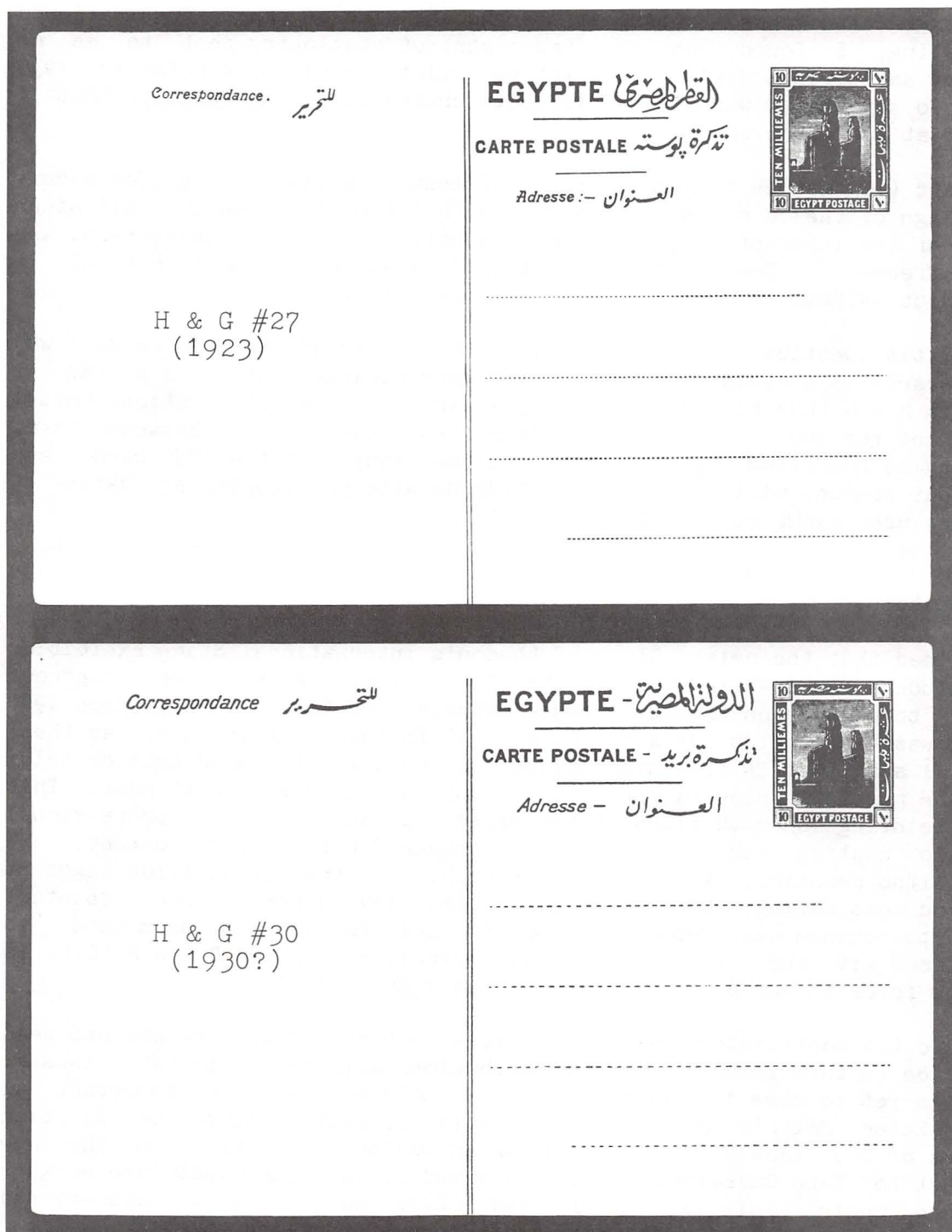


Mr John Davis (ESC 213) has a ppc sent to France from Muharram Bey, with 4m De La Rue stamp on the picture side, datestamped 20.V.12 and timed 6-PM. On the address side is the Alexandria "double bridge" datestamp with "A" over date 20 MY 12. 7-PM. This extends the date bracket by some eight months.

# THE 10 MILLS POSTAL CARD OF 1930.... PROOF OF ITS EXISTENCE

By Charles F. Hass

On pages #88-89 of Q.C. #145-146 (March/June, 1988), the report of the E.S.C. meeting of 7 May, 1988, at which the subject of discussion was the postal cards of Egypt, mentions that "Again no proof came to light on the 1930 (number 30) 7mm instead of 20mm on the inscription (10 mills carmine)". This sentence contains a transposition of the two measurements, as it is the 1930 card that is listed as having a 20mm Arabic inscription, as opposed to 7mm in the case of its predecessor of 1923 (number 27).



The two types of the 10 mills postal card (exact size).

/ continued...



## THE 10 MILLS POSTAL CARD OF 1930 - C F Hass - continued

I have always treated the 1930 card as a possible error in the listings, as I had never seen an example of it in all of the years that I have actively collected the postal stationery of Egypt. I have indeed seen numerous examples of card No. 27, which is found in two radically different shades (carmine and lake). On all of these, the Arabic inscription at upper left measures 6.5mm (not 7mm as stated in H & G). The earliest carmine card that I have seen used is dated 3 Feb. 1924. The lake card seems to be from later printings, and my sole example is dated 4 Mar. 1932.

As a strange coincidence, almost at the precise time of the aforementioned Circle meeting, I found, among a few pieces of stationery sent to me on approval by an American dealer, a pristine, mint example of the fabled 1930 card ! To say that I was pleased is quite understating the reaction that I experienced at the discovery !

The 1930 card (if that is an accurate date of issue) is like the 1923 card only in the design of the 10 mills stamp vignette that they each bear. All other components of the inscriptions, and even the dotted rules for the address, are totally different. The Arabic inscription (stated to be 20mm in H & G) is actually about 14.5mm. The color is a very deep lake.

There is little question, at this point, of the rarity of the 1930 card. Why it is so scarce is a mystery. It is also very strange that it is priced at much less in H & G than the more common 1923 card ! The illustrations that I have made of the two cards will show clearly the differences between them. I'd be happy to hear from anyone else who has an example of the 1930 card, and I hope that someone will be able to provide me with photocopies and dates of usage of any used examples that might surface.

from the Editor . . .

It was decided that the celebrations of London's International Stamp Exhibition should include a double-size issue of The QC. Circle Members have responded splendidly to demands on them to produce material for this. The London 1980 Exhibition was the impetus for a double-size QC in that year and now, as then, the material submitted is of a high quality. We have also used this occasion to bring the physical presentation of The QC up to a more modern standard. This includes printing on both sides of the paper, producing a more professional product and costing less in paper and in postage for the same content. We shall use litho printing, instead of xerography, for the illustration pages at a very good cost saving, but some illustrations may suffer. One important aspect of the change away from xerography for printing is that permanence is much increased with the use of liquid ink. Circle Member Ken Davis FRPS,L, is the driving force in our printing: we owe him a great deal.

My thanks to the contributors and my apologies to those whose work has not been found a place in this issue: their contributions will appear in later issues. **The best is yet to come !** Our next QC will include subjects as important as Professor Peter Smith's tabulation of relative scarcity factors of Egyptian post marks of the Classic Period, and Lucien Toutounji's article on the new special post for Tape Cassettes. This is aimed at Egyptian expatriate workers abroad, and their families at home, and solves the problem of wide-spread illiteracy - Rowland Hill's Penny Post did nothing for illiterates !

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## RESPONSE to QUESTION TIME

**Question Time 94 - Subject: GREEK RELIGIOUS CACHET**

Further response - by Mr Themis Dacos (ESC 220)

This Question Time item was raised by Mr P F Goodwin (ESC 297) in The Q.C. for March/June Quarters 1988, Vol. xiii, Whole Nos. 145/6, page 107.

Mr Themis Dacos (ESC 220), first gave the substantial reply in The QC for the December Quarter 1988, Vol. xiii, Whole No. 148 on page 160, relating this cachet to St Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai, and reporting that mail is actually posted from Gebel-el-Tor, 40 miles away on the Gulf of Suez.

Mr Dacos has written further on 22nd December 1989: "A few days ago I read an article about St Catherine's Monastery in Sinai, written by Manolis Hadjidakis, an eminent Greek archaeologist, director of two museums in Athens: the Byzantine Museum and the Benaki Museum.

"I am translating the paragraph which refers to the dates in question:-

[ On the big wood beams of the ribbed roof with the curved views, long inscriptions can still be seen "for the salvation" of Justinian and "in memory" of Theodora, which means that the church was built after the death of the Empress Theodora but before the death of Justinian, i.e between 548 and 565. From the very many buildings Justinian had built, the church of the Sinai Monastery is the most well-preserved building up till now, second only to the Saint Sophia in Constantinople. ]

"Therefore the dates now fit:-

In 529 - the foundation stone was laid.

In 565 - the building of the church was completed.

"The one-year difference, 565 to 566, should not be considered a serious one, as this may be a matter of a few months only.

"The year 556 mentioned in the Encyclopoedia refers to the stronghold.

"I trust this answers the question."

Editor: It certainly does answer the question ! Our grateful thanks to Mr Themis Dacos for his perseverance in not only providing a complete answer to the original question about the cachet, but in following up the apparent problem with the date, and demonstrating much else of interest. Our thanks to New Zealand member Peter F Goodwin also, for raising the question in the first instance, which led to deeper questions which are now settled for us.

**Question Time 105 - Subject: Royal Printing - Status ?**

- Response by Mr T A Simpson (ESC 359)

(Question put by Mr P E Whetter (QC 152, Dec 1989)

I have a number of cards identical in every respect to the one illustrated. One such card bears a copy of Egypt 1951 200m with "King of Egypt and The Sudan" in black instead of red . . . the only question is the status of the overprints, which in my opinion can only be colour trials (Proofs) or printings specially prepared for the Royal Collection. Mr Whetter mentions the Royal Cartouche: all my stamps with the exception of those with CANCELLED on the reverse bear small square symbols in Arabic on the backs.



# ITALIAN SHIP CANCELLATIONS ON EGYPTIAN MAIL

by A John Revell (ESC 78)

Over the years various reports have appeared in The QC, by members of the Study Circle, regarding the above ship cancellations.

This shows there is some interest in these markings: however, I have never myself made any serious study of these ship cancellations.

Over the years I have managed to collect quite a number these items as and when they became available. To enable those members who might want to go into this study more thoroughly I enclose **copies of every item in my collection** for The QC. I hope these will be of use to those interested and, at the same time, it will put on **record many cancellations that have not been reported before.**

Further, if any Circle member intends to make a serious study of these ship cancellations, etc., I do have a copy of the official history of the Lloyd Triestino Co. (but it is written in Italian) entitled: Lloyd Triestino Società di Navigazione a Vapore, Note e Ricordi 1836-1920.

The book contains masses of information: History of the company, itineraries, names of ships up to 1920, photographs of ships, interior views of ships, photographs of Agency buildings, tonnage of vessels, maps of routes, names and other material. Very helpful, provided you can read Italian !

Therefore if any members feel like seriously indulging in this study I am **willing to lend this book**, but only to members residing in the U.K.

Editor: this is a most unselfish act ! It is the nature of collectors to be highly competitive as against other collectors, but Mr John Revell has freely given this material, in photocopy form, to all ESC members, in the hope that one (or several) will take it up and perhaps build up his own collection of material in this field. It is to be hoped that members will respond and that eventually there will be a report for the QC. If you want to be the first to borrow John Revell's book, on the terms above, you had better move fast !

John has given the QC photocopies of twenty-eight album sheets - one of text and the rest showing covers, pieces and loose stamps. These will appear in the QC but will have to be spread over a period of time. (If three or four pages are included in each issue, it would take about two years to complete).

Sets of these copies are being produced and these will be available to members on payment of a charge of £3.42 for the photocopying and UK 2nd class postage for weight below 250g. It may be possible to arrange for sets to be available at London meetings at a charge of £3. The price including airmail within Europe is £4.20; the price including surface mail to elsewhere than Europe is also £4.20. Payment should be by cheque drawn on a London bank, payable to EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE please ! - not in stamps or foreign banknotes.

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"STAMPEX" October 1989

Mr Leon Balian (ESC 251) entered his collection: Egypt, the Third Issue, and was awarded a Small Silver-Gilt Medal. This was a well-presented exhibit and was thoroughly deserving of the award [JS].

Type 1 - S.S. "CONTE BIANCAMANO"

*Italian Ship Cancellations on Egyptian Mail.**Italian Mail Line:- S.S. "CONTE BIANCAMANO".*

PORT SAID TRAFFIC 23 DE 38



*Piroscapo Postale Italiano  
Conte Biancamano*

*Mr. Jean Boulad*

*2me Chawarby Sacha*

*baio*

NOTE: the Editor has given the various ship names, featured in the postmarks, a Type Number. This is on the arbitrary basis of sequence of Mr John Revell's album sheets. It will, at least, assist members interested in this study when referring to the marks. There are 24 different types in this collection.



ITALIAN SHIP CANCELLATIONS on EGYPTIAN MAIL

A J Revell collection

Type 2 - S.S. "GIUSEPPE MAZZINI"

*Italian Ship Cancellations on Egyptian Mail.*

*Italian Mail Line: S.S. "GIUSEPPE MAZZINI"*



Editor: the Italian Christian name above  
is normally spelled: GIUSEPPE (= Joseph).

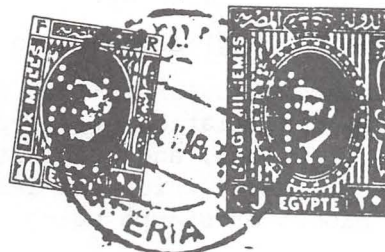
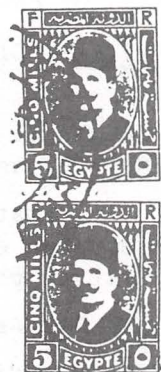
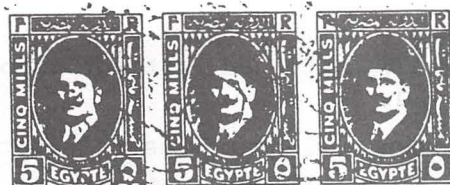
Perhaps the spelling with a final "i" is a  
misreading of the weak postmark.

A J Revell collection

Type 3 - S.S. "ESPERIA"

*Italian Ship cancellations on Egyptian Mail.*

*Italian Mail Line - S.S. "ESPERIA"*





**JOURNAL OFFICIEL : 1929 - continued**  
from previous QC

Extracts by J M Murphy (ESC 240)

1929 - iv

(Apr 8 Continued)

Correspondence of all categories. ordinary and registered, will be accepted for transmission by this route up to Great Britain; for destinations beyond Great Britain they will be conveyed from London by the actual ordinary means of communication.

The special charge for air conveyance from Alexandria to London in addition to the ordinary postage is 17mills per 20gm or fraction thereof.

The last day and hour for posting such air correspondence are as follows: Cairo Central Office, Tuesday, ordinary correspondence 9.50pm, registered 8pm; Port Said Central Office, Tuesday, 5.30pm and 4.30pm; Alexandria Central Office, Wednesday, 11am and 10am.

Correspondence should bear a label "by aircraft" or "par avion" obtainable from the Post Office. In default, they should be marked in red ink "by aircraft".

Post Office No 2 S established from Apr 1 at El Gharak (Fayoum) and admitted to all services except Specie, Insured Letters and Insured Parcels. Also admitted to Savings Bank service.

Apr 11 (32,3): Areas removed from Moassaret Sawi (Sinnouris) to form a new village, Kafr Mahfouz.

(32,4): Areas removed from Zawiyet Abou Choucha, Denchai and Qamha (Dilingat) to form new village, El Boustan.

Apr 15 (33,7): Announcement of UPU overseas postal traffic census May 1-28 inclusive; hence mails will close an hour earlier for counting.

May 27 (47,3): Ministry of Finance Notice 28 of 1929 removing areas from Nificha (Zagazig) in order to form new combined village of Serapeum with Fayid.

May 30 (48 Special): Announcement that Fuad left for Europe on the Ausonia at 3pm on Thursday May 30.

Jun 3 (49,4): Giza Branch PO can now accept insured items and parcels up to LE 20.

The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that Mahgar el Tor temporary Post Office has been opened with effect from May 24, as usual during the pilgrimage season.

Post Office to be opened at Delga (Assiut) on June 3 open to all services except specie, insured services, telegraphic money orders, British postal orders and reply coupons.

Jun 13 (53,9): Areas of Maragha (Souhag) detached to form village of Aqsas.

Jun 17 (54,8): Ministry of Finance Circular 13-1929 drawing attention to a certain slackness in the cancellation of stamped paper or stamps attached to papers presented as petitions, and prohibiting the habit of cancelling them with a trivial pencil mark, which has led to these "cancellations" being removed and the papers or stamps being reused.

Jun 24 (56,5-6): Notice of imposition of a local tax in Abnoub on postal parcels, both incoming and outgoing, to the amount of 25 per cent of the postage rate with a minimum 10 milliemes per item, to be collected by the local council [not clear precisely who pays, or how].

(56,9): Village Nazlet es Semman [at foot of Pyramids] detached from El Kom el Akhdar [on south side of Pyramids Road].

## EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OFFICIEL - continued

1929 - v

Jun 27 (57,3): Post Office opened at Bani Bekhit (Beni Suef-Lahun railway line), opened to ordinary and registered correspondence and ordinary parcels.

Zagazig admitted to Express Delivery service.

Jun 27 (57,10): Ministry of Finance Survey Department contracts awarded for paper for map printing and land registration for 1929-30 include: Messrs John Dickinson and Co, Cairo, L.E.2504.450; Messrs Albert E. Mallandain, London, L.E.1842.500; Mr I.E.Nacamuli, Cairo, L.E.174.

Jul 8 (60,4): Post Office to be opened July 12 at Edendan (Nile Line Shellal-Halfa) admitted to all services except specie, outgoing insured mails, telegraphic money orders, British postal orders and reply coupons.

Jul 11 (61,1): Village of Chelma (Kafr el Cheikh) divided into three - Chelma, Minchet Abbas and Manchiet Aql.

(61,4): New hours for the posting of Air Mail correspondence: The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that according to arrangements made with the Imperial Airways Co, the latest time for posting of correspondence destined for conveyance by the Alexandria-London and Alexandria-Karachi Air Lines, has now been fixed as follows, every Wednesday:

Alexandria Central PO: ordinary correspondence, noon; registered 11.30am. Cairo Central PO, correspondence addressed to Great Britain and beyond Great Britain, ordinary 8.30am, registered 8am; correspondence for Iraq, Persia and India, ordinary 10am, registered 9.30am.

As regards other localities in Egypt, correspondence should be posted in sufficient previous time so as to reach Alexandria or Cairo Central Post Offices before the above hours.

Jul 22 (64,4): Bani Hemaïd (Esna) becomes Al Nougouaa Kebli; Leska (Hehia) becomes Al Rahmanieh; Mit el Nassarah (Dekernes) becomes Miniet el Nasr.

(64,15): Survey of Egypt contract for aluminium and zinc litho printing plates awarded to Messrs W.R.Nicholson Ltd, London, for L.E.535.500.

Jul 25 (65,7): Turkey gives notice that correspondence addressed to "localities in Turkey ... with the country of destination being mentioned as Armenia, Greece, Asia Minor, etc" will no longer be accepted.

(65,8): Ministry of Finance Central Stationery Stores, Cairo, tender for paper and gum required by the Government Press for the manufacture of envelopes (returnable Oct 14).

Jul 29 (66,4): Ministry of War and Marine Decrees allowing the Palestine Police to enter Sinai to arrest fugitives from Palestine.

Aug 5 (68,4): Guerema (Tantah) becomes Manchiet el Guenedy.

Aug 8 (69,3): Kharaba (Manzalah) becomes Manchiet el Tahiri.

(69,10): The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that the import of jewellery, precious stones and articles of gold and silver, inside registered letters, is absolutely prohibited even when the letters bear the green label which is usually affixed to letters containing dutiable articles.

Any letter found to contain such articles will be immediately returned to the origin [sic].

Aug 15 (71,1): Name changes - Kherbetuama (Zagazig) to Gafarieh; Mit Gihesh to El Elwien; Karka (Minet el Kamh) to El Mohammadieh; Chello (Hehia) to El Riad; Tahra el Ora (Zagazig) to El Tahireh; El Mahroukeh (Bilbeis) to El Saadieh.



## EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OFFICIEL - continued

1929 - v1

Aug 15 (71,4): The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that owing to the existence of several branch Post Offices in Cairo and Alexandria, senders who would desire to have their parcels delivered at one of the branch Offices, are required to indicate the name of the Office concerned on both the despatch note and the parcel (without mentioning Cairo or Alexandria) with a view to avoiding any delay in delivery. For example, should a sender be willing to have the parcel delivered at Faggala PO, it will be necessary to indicate the destination Faggala on both the parcel and the despatch note without adding the word "Cairo" which may lead to misunderstanding.

Aug 22 (73,6): Mit Aly Post Office (Dakahlia) will be raised to No 2 from August 16, with the following services - ordinary and registered correspondence, ordinary and COD parcels, collection orders, inland and international ordinary money orders, Savings Bank, inland postal orders, payment of British postal orders.

Aug 26 (74,3): Bani Ahmed Class 2 PO (Minya) opened from Aug 22.

Sept 9 (78,4): Indian postal authorities say that neither they nor Indian Customs will accept responsibility for damage to parcels containing plants during their opening, fumigating or repacking.

GPO notice - this Administration has observed that members of the public present airmail correspondence to the Imperial Airways Office at Ras el Tin.

As this Company is not allowed to accept any correspondence, the Postmaster General draws the attention of the public to the fact that such items should be posted at the Central PO up to noon on Wednesdays.

Sept 16 (80,5): Village El Hema detached from Tema (Tahta), Sept 10.

(80,7): The postal aircraft of the Imperial Airways which took fire at Jask was carrying the air mail despatched from Egypt on Wednesday, September 4, 1929, and addressed to India. The above mail appears to have been destroyed by fire.

Sept 19 (81,11-12): Villages Nazzat el Haguer, Nazzat el Mehazzamine and Nougou el Bouse detached from Nazza (Tahta), Sept 5.

Village Saft Meidoum (Wasta) divided into Saft el Charkiya and Saft el Gharbiya (Sept 12).

El Tawadir formed from villages Bardis and El Cheikh Marzouq (Balyana); El Assakra detached from Bardis (Sept 14).

Sept 23 (82,3): GPO advises that registered correspondence must carry a return address, or it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Oct 5 (87 Special): New Cabinet formed under Adly Yeghen Pacha after resignation of Mohamed Mahmoud Pacha on Oct 2. Abdel Rahim Sabry Pacha named as new Minister of Communications (Oct 4).

Oct 7 (89,5): To counter arrival of valuable articles by sample post, Egypt gives notice that in future such correspondence, unless provided with green labels and prepaid at letter rate, will be treated as insufficiently prepaid and delivered at double the deficiency due rather than returning the item.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OFFICIEL - continued

1929 - v11

Oct 7 (89,5): On the Anniversary of the King's Accession - Wednesday, October 9 - all Post Offices will observe Sunday hours.

The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that in confirmation of a recent arrangement with the British Post Office, the rates of postage on parcels originating in Egypt and addressed to Great Britain will be modified as follows with effect from the 6th inst:

100mills for parcels up to 1kg; 160 mills for parcels exceeding 1kg up to 3kg; 220 mills for parcels exceeding 3kg up to 5kg.

Contracts for GPO clothing awarded as follows: winter uniforms, The Clothing and Equipment Co of Egypt, Cairo, LE 4802.290; rubber cloaks, winter trousers and leggings, Messrs Levy, Raiss and Co, Cairo, LE 669.550; tarbouches, Mohamed Effendi Ahmed el Barawi, Alexandria, LE206.

Oct 31 (96,3): The Postmaster General regrets to inform the public that according to a notification from the Imperial Airways Ltd, the Westbound mails which left Alexandria on the City of Rome on Wednesday the 23rd of October, 1929, have been lost.

The mails to which the Imperial Airways refer contained air correspondence posted at Cairo Central PO up to 8.30am on Wednesday 23 October, Alexandria Central PO up to noon on 23 October, at Port Said Central PO up to 5.30pm on Tuesday 22 October, and in the other localities in time to connect with the abovementioned despatches.

Nov 14 (101,2): Tizmant el Zawaya (Beni Suef) divided into Tizmant el Gharbieh and Tizmant el Charkieh; Aulad Ali detached from Aulad Ilew (Baliana).

(101,4): The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that effective November 15, 1929, air mail for England and beyond will leave Alexandria weekly on Friday morning instead of Wednesday and will arrive in London on Tuesday at 3pm.

The latest hours for posting correspondence for the abovementioned destinations by the above route will therefore be as follows: At Alex Central Office, Thursday up to 10pm; Cairo Central Office, Thursday up to 9.50pm; Port Said Central Office, Thursday up to 5.30pm; and in all other offices to connect with the above hours.

It is to be noted that the above line will follow an air route over Central Europe, instead of the present schedule.

Nov 28 (105,2): El Nisserat detached from village Awlad Selim (Baliana).

(105,5): The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that with effect from December 6, 1929, Air Mail correspondence addressed to Crete, Greece and in transit by this country, in addition to that destined for Great Britain and beyond, will be accepted for despatch by the Alexandria-London air route. These correspondences will reach destinations as follows: Crete, on Friday at 4.15pm; Athens on Saturday at 11.45am; London, on Tuesday at 3pm.

The surcharge for transmission of Air Mail matter for the countries mentioned hereunder have been fixed as follows, effective December 1 1929: For Crete, 6mills per 20gm or fraction thereof; for Greece and in transit up to Athens, 10mills per 20gm or fraction; for Great Britain and in transit up to London, 13mills per 20gm or fraction; for Iraq up to Baghdad and Basrah, 12mills per 20gm or fraction; for Persia, directly to Abouchire, Jask and Lingeh, 20mills per 20gm or fraction; for India up to Karachi, 25mills per 20gm or fraction



1929 - VIII

Dec 12 (110,2): The Postmaster General has the honour to direct attention to the fact that certain members of the public continue to insert letters in the boxes specially erected in the principal streets of Cairo and Alexandria for the posting of printed matter and samples.

As already published in the press, letters deposited in the said boxes are liable to damage under the weight of the voluminous items inserted therein. They may even be lost if they happen to slide within the folds of certain printed matter.

On the other hand, letters inserted in the above boxes may sustain a serious delay in transmission, as the number of the daily clearances of the printed matter boxes is inferior to that of the ordinary letter boxes.

It is therefore in the interest of the senders to abstain from posting letters in the printed matter boxes and Managers of Banks and insurance firms are kindly requested to give instructions to this effect to their personnel entrusted with the despatch of correspondence.

On advice from Turkey, the GPO advises that mail must be addressed to "Stamboul", since this is the town's official denomination. Turkey has warned that it will refuse all correspondence bearing the name "Constantinople" as destination.

Dec 23 (113,4): The Postmaster General has the honour to draw the attention of subscribers to private PO boxes to the following clauses of Ministerial Notice No 2 of February 4 1929:-

"Subscription is renewed for a whole year in case the holder pays the amount of the annual subscription fifteen days before the expiry of the current period. In the event that no payment is effected in the abovementioned delay, the Administration will have the right, without previous notice, to prevent the holder from utilizing the specific box at the expiration of the subscription in course. In this case his correspondence would be delivered by the ordinary means.

"Should the holder afterwards ask for the renewal of his subscription to the same box and in case his request is accepted by the Administration, he will have to pay the amount of subscription due for the whole year with effect from the date of expiry of the preceding subscription".

The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that on the inauguration of the International Congress for Literature and the Arts which will be held in Cairo, it has been decided to open a temporary PO No 2 at the building of the Royal Society of Political Economy, Legislation and Statistics, 16 Shareh Malaka Nazli, Cairo, with effect from December 22, 1929, up to December 28 inclusively.

The above Office will be admitted to ordinary and registered correspondence, ordinary and COD parcels, collection orders, inland and international ordinary money orders, inland postal orders and payment of British postal orders.

Dec 30 (115,8): El Demokrat detached from El Mahamid (Esna); El Iraqiya detached from parts of the villages Awlad Salim and Awlad Toq Gharb (Baliana).

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