

Egypt

Third Issue.

Essay of V. Penasson, Alexandria.

No value or inscription. Imperforate.

Lithograph.

1871.



Egypt

Third Issue.

Essay of V. Penasson, Alexandria.

1 Piastre. Perf 15x12½.

Lithograph.
1871.



— imperf



— imperf

— imperf

Egypt

Third Issue.

Recess.

Essay of V. Penasson, Alexandria.

1 Piastre Postal Stationery.



Egypt

Third Issue
First Printing.

Typograph

Issued 1-1-1872



Lithograph
Stone 'A'



Stone 'B'



20 Paras
All 3 copies
are married.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

Variation in shades.



The 1872 printings were all done in one printing and therefore the shades indicate over or under inking, too much or too little pressure or worn and dirty printing surfaces. The most likely reason is that the ink in the trough was not stirred prior to printing operations each day. The ink being pigment in suspension settles, needs to be continuously stirred, and if not the pigment will sink and consequently the shades will differ.

Egypt

Third Issue
1872~1879.
Typographed

1st Printing
1-1-1872

2nd Printing
from 10-1874

Lithographed

Stone 'A'

Stone 'B'

Provisionals

1-1-1879

20 Paras
All 3 copies
are married.



Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing.



April 1875.



October 1874.



October 1874.



April 1875.



October 1874.



October 1874.



October 1874.



Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing.

Inverted Watermarks.

Perforations
12½



13½ x 12½



12½ x 13½



An example of all second printing inverted watermarks is shown on this sheet. The inversion is caused by reverse feeding of the watermarked paper into the printing machine.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

First Printing 1872. Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

The 1872 border markings often consisted of a thick line of colour on the top margin, or more usually in the right hand margin. This piece is the only known example of the top margin marking. The closeness of the perforation to the design is caused by the perforating of five or six sheets at once. The bottom sheets tended to be pulled.



Line 2 Stamp 2 denotes holes in the Pyramid.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

5 Para.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Plating
Line 1.



Line 2.



This printing shows, above the side label, a white area where the inner surface of the enclosing coloured frame is at a higher level than the surface immediately to the left. The indication is that a portion of the frame line was carried on the segment of the die bearing the side label, and that this part was slightly too long to fit the central element of the die.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

First Printing 1872.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



Expansion and contraction of the paper is the major cause of shifts in design and perforations.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

First Printing 1872.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



← frame line at higher level



This distortion indicates that a portion of the frame line was carried on the segment of the die bearing the side label and that this part was slightly too long to fit the central part of the die.



indented frame

holes in the Pyramid



inverted watermark

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

Second Printing 1875.

The 5 Para was the only stamp of this issue which was printed from a composite die. Proof is found in the second printing where the value tablets have been transposed.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$

tête bêche
→



Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



An example of one of only four horizontal tête bêche positions on the sheet. The plating will be either 151~152 or 191~192.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1875.

5 Para.
Perf 12½.



Block of 6 containing 3 tête-bêche
and with inverted watermark.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

Second Printing 1875.

Perf 12½.



Inverted Watermark.

Perf 13½ x 12½.



Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

Second Printing 1874. Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.



Vertical perforation $12\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ imperforate, with tête bêche.



hole in bottom
frame line.

stamp[†] 85



inverted watermark.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3}$.

10 Para.



The left hand vertical perforation is shorter than the other 10, because the sheet had to be turned round due to the narrowness of the margin. The first vertical row was therefore perforated in the other direction.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Plating.



147
150

157
160

167
170

Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 Para.
Typograph.
Early Usage.

14 January 1872.



Defective 'ARA'.



broken frame

Egypt

Third Issue.

10 Para.

First Printing 1872.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



← break in frame.
← spot.
← defective 'ARA'.

↑ break in frame.



↑ break in frame.



← white spot on Pyramid.

deep mauve.



inverted watermark.



Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

10 Para.
Shade varieties.



Although the printing was all done at once the ink was pigment in suspension. Unless continually stirred the heavy pigment settled, which caused variations in colour.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3}$



All values, except the 1 piastre, were produced from a composite die. The fusing within the constituents is most accurate on the 10 para, as illustrated by the completeness of the 'P' in 'POSTE' on all examples.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 Para.

Varieties.



mauve.



deep mauve.



inverted wmk.

Mouth of
Sphinx missing →



← white spot
on Pyramid



blurred impression.

Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



mauve.



deep mauve.

Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.

10 Para.
Typograph.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.

white spot on outer frame



Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874

Forme B.

10 Para.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$



31~33.

Only in Forme B do the inverted stereos appear, producing nine tête bêche examples in positions 31, 32, 33, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60 & 145. The colour is grey.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.

10 Para.
Forme A.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.

⇓ double row of perforations.



Forme A sheets have no inverted stereos and the colouring of the stamps is lilac-grey.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

Variation in Shades.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10 Para.

Typograph.



Inverted Watermark.



Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



Inverted Watermark.



broken frame line

There are two constant defects in the 10 paras~ second printing. The top inner white frame line and the lower inner white frame line, under 'EUIE', are broken. The defects occurred in the composite die, reassembled in 1874, and was caused by accumulations of dirt.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing.

Intrinsic Flaws.

There are many flaws on the 1872 typographed values, which have been classified as intrinsic and extrinsic flaws.



12



63



extensive Pyramid flaws



white flash on Pyramid



Intrinsic flaws arise during the making of stereos. The flaws are usually colourless areas caused by air bubbles or hard lumps in the plaster of Paris used to make the moulds for the 1872 stamps. If a bubble was trapped on the die face it conformed to the shape but at contact point there was only a thin shell of plaster. Any "Picks" or projections were trimmed when the stereo was removed from the mould. If the trimming was not carried out exactly to the surface plane an area resulted, which printed where it should not have or which did not print when it should have.

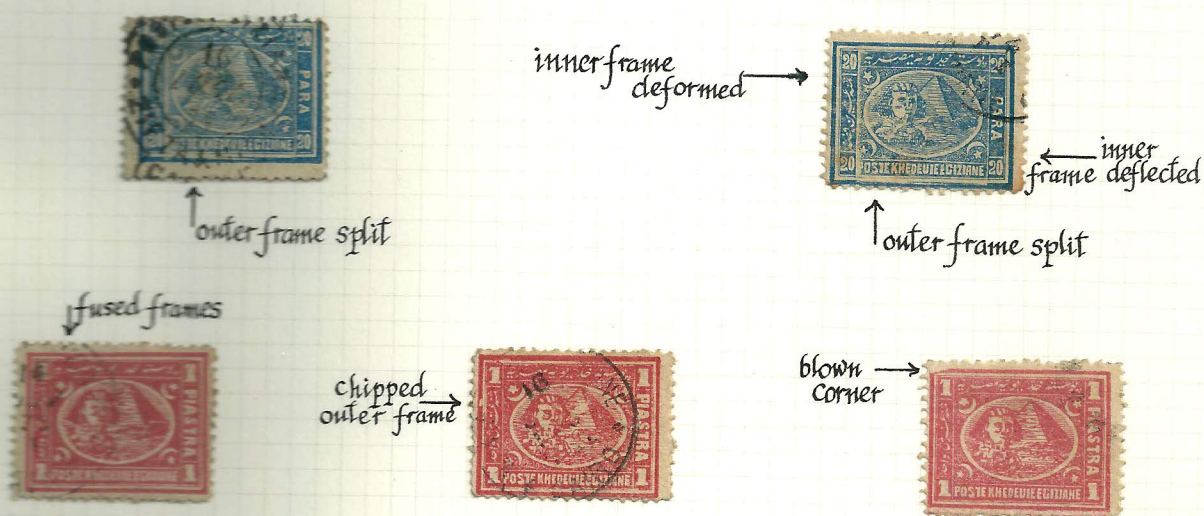
Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing.

Extrinsic Flaws.

There are many flaws on the 1872 typographed values, which have been classified as intrinsic and extrinsic flaws



Extrinsic flaws arise from subsequent damage to the completed stereos. They are mainly the result of damage to the outer frame line of the design, which is caused by adjusting the positions of the loose stereos, by means of a tool, when arranging them in the forme. Alternatively the outer frame is completely disrupted, due to the metal edge of the stereo having given way as a result of roller pressure during printing.

As the extrinsic and intrinsic flaws are not duplicated in the 1874-75 printing the conclusion is that the stereos for both printings are not identical and that the plaster of Paris moulds were replaced by flong (papier mâché) moulds for the second printing.

Egypt

Third Issue.

20 Para

First Printing.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



A very rare example of a mint corner block depicting the 1872 border markings only found at the top of the sheet.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

Early Usage.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Lithograph



20 Paras

January 1872.

Typograph



1 Piastre

3rd January 1872.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Pieces.

First Printing 1872.

Typograph



2 Piastre
Perf 13½.

Lithograph

20 Para
Perf 13½.

Typograph and Lithograph used on the same piece.

First and Second Printing
1872~1874.

Very late use of 20 para ~ February 8th, 1878



1 piastre ~ second printing and
20 para ~ first printing. Both are typographed.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

Variation in Shades.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.

20 Paras.

Typograph.



Inverted Watermark.



Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



Inverted Watermark.



Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing.

Typograph.

Perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

20 Para.



Inverted Watermark.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing

Typograph

20 Para.

Perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



Vertical pair, imperforate between, with inverted watermark. This pair are the only known pair in existence.



Horizontal pair with inverted watermark.



← Imperforate.

Egypt

Third Issue
Second Printing 1874.

20 Para.
Typograph.

Perf 12½.



Perf 13½ x 12½.



Egypt

Third Issue.

1 & 2 Piastres.

Replacement of areas of dies

First Printing 1872

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



← damaged
value tablet



← split '1'

Second Printing

1875 Perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$

1874 Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$



The 1 piastre bottom right hand value tablet was damaged and eventually became split with use. The 2 piastre had damage to the last Arabic letter in the top tablet. As the damage does not appear in the second printings the conclusion is that these areas were replaced in 1874 at the Government printing works at Boulac.

Egypt

Third Issue

1 Piastre.

Second Printing 1875. Perf 12½.

Forme 'A'
Plating

103	104	105
113	114	115
123	124	125



No 114
← Tête-Bêche.

Forme 'B'
Plating

1
11



The second printing has an oily appearance which is caused by certain pigments, including vermilion, reacting chemically when in contact with copper. Frequent cleaning of the stereos, to avoid the design being obliterated, was necessary and sometimes the stereos were inverted when being put back. This is the reason for tête bêche stamps appearing in different positions on different sheets.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1875.

1 Piastre.
Perf 12½.



On unwatermarked paper.

Egypt

Third Issue
Second Printing 1875.
Watermark Inverted.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.
Setting C.

Imperforate



Plating 66~67
76~77

Block of four from a unique sheet of two hundred stamps. There are four recorded settings of the printing formes used to produce the 1 piastre adhesives. The imperforate sheet represents setting C. The setting is unrelated to settings A B and D each of which represents a variation in the assembly of a separate group of two hundred individual stereos.

Egypt

Third Issue.

1 Piastre.

The Spiro Forgery.



Philip Spiro was the head of Spiro Brothers, printers in Hamburg, who printed greetings cards and beer bottle labels. In 1864 they began printing lithographic stamp forgeries, in sheets of 25, perforated but ungummed and sold unused or cancelled. Counterfeiting by the Spiros ended in 1879.

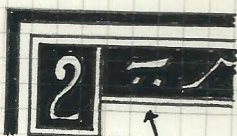
Egypt

Third Issue

2, 2½ and 5 Piastre.

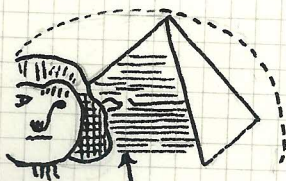
Printings were made in 1874 from new plates derived from fresh daughter dies. The values up to 1 piastre differed in colour and perforation and are easily distinguished from the first printing. Some of the 2, 2½ and 5 piastres were perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, as in 1872. The two printings of these values are distinguished by means of small differences in the daughter dies.

1872 printings



two white dots are detached

1874 printings



break in line of shading



outer frame is thin and solid



spur



Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.

2 & 5 Piastres.
Perforation Varieties.

$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



$13\frac{1}{2}$.



Ever Present Flaws on 1st Print

2 Piastre ~ the upper left Arabic figure is deformed thus  when it should properly be 

5 Piastre ~ there is always splitting in the outer frame and there is always a white spot due north of the 'P' in Piastre.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

2 Piastre.

Typograph.



↑ ↑
Watermark No Watermark

The paper was produced by the Khedives Paper & Printing Works at Boulac. When the paper is dampened to secure the impression it expands and shrinks unevenly when drying. This process is the cause of an uneven selvage and the absence of a watermark, where the final row of stamps are printed.

Egypt

Third Issue

Second Printing 1874.

2 Piastre.

Perforation Varieties.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



← Tête Bêche.
Stamp 8

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



Broken frame.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.



A feature of the 2 Piastre is that the 'P' in Poste is either defective or missing. This was caused by the central portion of the die being below the level of the lateral tablet in the south west corner. When the moulds were struck the image of the 'P' was considerably raised.

Egypt

Third Issue
First Printing 1872.

2 Piastre.
Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



On a sheet of 200 (20x10) stamps, with normal perforation of $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, the $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation machine had to perforate 21 horizontal lines whilst the $13\frac{1}{2}$ machine punched 11 vertical lines. To speed up production the $13\frac{1}{2}$ machine was used horizontally as well as vertically, on rare occasions.



Constantinople
postmark.



Metelino postmark.

Egyptian Post Offices Abroad - Turkish Empire.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2 Piastre.

Second Printing 1874. Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.



Second Printing 1874. Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



Tête Bêche →

Plating

7	8	9
17	18	19
27	28	29

← Tête-Bêche



The only 2 piastre with an inverted stereo is stamp 8 in the second printing. The colouring varies from yellow to chrome yellow.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

2 Piastre.

Perforation Varieties



Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

early postmark
2 Oct 1874.



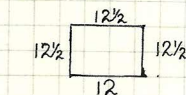
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



Pulled perforation ~ caused by
5 or 6 sheets being perforated at
once; thus pulling the bottom
sheets slightly out of line.



Blind perforation →



A an indentation in, as opposed to a hole punched
out of the paper. Caused by the bed plate holes
becoming blocked with paper. 'B' a missing
perforation hole resulting from a broken or missing pin.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2½ Piastre.

Perf 12½ x 13½.

First Printing 1872

Second Printing 1874.



↑
inverted watermark.
broken frameline.

Perf 12½.

Second Printing 1874.



Egypt

Third Issue.

2½ Piastre.

First Printing 1872. Perf 12½ x 13½.

This was a new value introduced for letters posted at offices in Lower Egypt to anywhere in the Austrian Empire.



Second Printing 1874. Perf 12½.



Tête-Bêche →

The main distinction between the first and second printing can be located on the face of the pyramid nearest the sphinx. The long line, which goes from a point near the sphinx eyebrow, is always complete on the 1872 print but always broken on the 1874 print. In addition there is usually a 'step' effect on the underside of the upper frame above the right hand value tablet. The inner line flaw is constant on both printings, which proves the same die was used for both.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2½ Piastre.

Second Printing 1874. Perf 12½ x 13½.



Second Printing 1874. Perf 12½.



Sheets were perforated by two single line machines horizontally and vertically. Occasionally a sheet was perforated horizontally and then, through lack of continuity, the sheet was perforated vertically on the same machine. On the lower example this happened and the right hand vertical margin was left without perforations to make this a very rare partially perforated pair.

Egypt

Third Issue
Second Printing 1874.

2½ Piastre.
Perf 12½ x 13⅓.



↑↑ Double vertical line of perforations.

Plating 108-110
118-120
128-130
138-140.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Piastre.



inverted
watermark.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



Forgery.



Printed in sheets of 25, hence the guide lines at the top of the stamp.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Piastre.

First Printing 1872. Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



splitting in
top frame. →



white spot →



The design characteristics of the first printing include the white spot before the 'P' of PIASTRE and the split frame line at the top. The perforation of $13\frac{1}{2}$ on all sides is unique to the first printing of this stamp.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Piastre.

Second Printing 1874. Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.
Inverted Watermark.

↓ dot under '5'



← constant
misses by
perforating
teeth

Like the second printing of the 1 piastre the same printing of the 5 piastres has an oily appearance. It is caused by chemical reaction between the umber and mineral green pigments and the copper plates. The absence of perforations, vertically, was caused by broken teeth on the perforation machine.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.

5 Piastres.
Perf 12½.

fracture under
value box.



← no dot.

← solid frame.



The white spot on the first printing is rarely found on the second printing. In contrast the frame line lacks splitting found in 1872.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.

5 Piastre.
Imperforate.



Postmark 27 January 1877.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Piastre.

Second Printing 1874. Perf 12½.



Early print.



Late print.

The earliest image of the second printing was sharp, bright green with well defined perforations. The later print is blurred, oily and roughly perforated. The later print image is visible from the back.



Inverted Watermark.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Piastre.

Second Printing 1874. Perf 12½.



Normal

Watermark

Inverted



The distinguishing characteristics of the 1874 printing are the damaged frame around the North East '5' and the solidity of the top outer frame.



The 'False 1872' stereo.

The dot before the P in PIASTRE; ever present on the 1872 printing, appears on only 7% of the 1874 printing. The above stamp is identified as the second printing by its perforation and the solid top frame line.

Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Piastre.

Second Printing 1874.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ but vertically imperforate on the selvage side.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Used at the Egyptian consular post office in Constantinople, Turkey. Postmark type III-2.

Egypt

Third Issue

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$



10th row
broken top
of 'R' in PARAS

10 paras Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$



T ← surcharge
guideline
stamp 110.

The U.P.U. began to function on 1st July 1875 and from that date the $2\frac{1}{2}$ Piastre stamp was no longer required for mail to Italy and Austria, as they were member states for which the single letter rate was $1\frac{1}{2}$ Piastre. Although there was no shortage of 5 and 10 para stamps these were the values selected for overprinting by lithograph.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras

Inverted Overprints.

Thick 'S' on
stamp 10

Plating
9~10
19~20.
Overprint
normal



There are no
transfer
guide lines
on the 5 paras.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Both inverted
but the
opposite way
round



Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras Perf 12½.



159

Plating 136~140 to 196~200.

Stamp 159~ break in Arabic inscription.

Egypt

Third Issue

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras Perf 12½.



← Cleft Pyramid
on stamp 1.

↓ Cleft Pyramid

Plating
1-2
11-12



Upright
Watermark.

Plating
174-175
184-185



Inverted
Watermark.



Inverted
Overprint.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras.

Misplaced Overprints.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Overprint badly misplaced. Only one sheet issued with this level of misplacement. The stamp is cancelled by a forged Cairo postmark.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Overprint badly misplaced but with genuine Cairo postmark - Type V-1n V-1 (22mm diameter).



Without gum.

Below stamp 191.

← Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.
← $13\frac{1}{3}$.

← Imperforate

Overprint on selvidge.

Egypt

Provisional Issue.

5 Paras on 2½ Piastre.

Second Printing 1874. Overprinted 1879.

Variation in Shades.

Perf 12½.



Inverted Watermark



Perf 12½ x 13½.



Inverted Watermark



The overprint, in lithography, was undertaken at the National Printing Works, Boulac. Issued on January 1st 1879, they became obsolete on October 31st, 1879.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

→
bubble
on '5'



double perforation.

→
R



overprint
overinked.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$

The position of the overprint was dependant upon the centrality of the stereo and the equality of the margins.



Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.



Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Paras

Forged Provisional overprints.



Forged misplaced surcharge with forged postmark.



Forged inverted surcharges



The top flag on the '5' measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm on the genuine overprint but only $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm on the forgery.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

5 paras

Colour Variations.



broken top of 'R'



The official date of issue was 1st January 1879 although usage is known in the previous month. Along with all other Third Issue stamps they were withdrawn from sale on 1st April 1879 although stamps already purchased were officially acceptable until the end of April. The overprint illustrates a change of influence, within the Postal Administration, from Italian to French as 'S' is added to the word PARA to indicate a plural in French minds.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 Paras.



Overprinted '1' broken due to creasing in paper.



imperforate



A mute 'retta' cancellation used when P.O. of origin did not cancel the stamp.

Egypt

Third Issue.
10 Paras.

Provisional Overprints.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Valid during 1879 the Provisionals were only sold at the central post offices in Alexandria and Cairo. The shortage of 5 and 10 paras was caused by unacceptable design suggestions and haggling over price between Government and De La Rue, which caused production delays.

Egypt

Third Issue.
10 paras.

Perf 12½.

Provisional Overprints.
Both perforations.



inverted



misplaced



forgery

Perf 12½ x 13½.



imperforate



misplaced



Egypt

Third Issue.
10 Paras.

Provisional Overprints.
Perf 12½.



thin's' →



← long tail on Arabic

Forged overprint

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 Paras.



The surcharging, by lithography, was aligned by guide markings on certain of the stamps. Some were L-shaped and others were partially lost when the paper was trimmed.



↑
Position 102.

A broken frame
below 'HED'.



Double perforation
across the bottom.



↑
Position 168.

Weak 2½ in
right corner.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 Paras.



Blue Suez
postmark.



Inverted Overprint



Inverted Watermark.



Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 Paras.

Inverted Overprints.

Perf 12½.



with inverted
watermark



Perf 12½ x 13½



Egypt

Provisional Issue.

10 Paras on 2½ Piastre.

Second Printing 1874.

Overprinted 1879.

Variation in Shades.

Perf 12½.



Inverted Watermark



Perf 12½ x 13½.



Inverted Watermark



Egypt

Third Issue

Provisional Overprints.
10 paras Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$.
Perforation Varieties.

Plating
161-163
171-173



Inverted Watermark.



Double vertical lines.

Plating
182
192



←
Imperforate.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 Paras Perf 12½.

Perforation Varieties.



Double Horizontal lines.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 paras Perf 12½.
Watermark Inverted

1 →

2 →

3 ⇒



Plating

1~2

11~12

21~22

31~32

41~42

- 2 Cleft pyramid is a constant flaw on stamp 1 and only shows when the overprint is misplaced.
- 3 The horizontal perforation separating lines 1 and 2 has struck twice.
- 1 The overprint transfer guide mark appears above the north-west corner of stamp 1.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 paras

Perf $12\frac{1}{2}$.



↖
above north
east corner
of stamp 10.

Plating 8-9-10
18-19-20

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



↙ at south east
corner of stamp 195

Plating 195-196

The lithographic stones for both overprints were laid by four transfers of 50 whits, 5×10 , with guide lines at each corner. Misplacement of the overprint could render the guide lines invisible. The guide lines on the 5 paras overprint were completely removed.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Provisional Overprints.

10 Paras

Perf 12½



Plating 1-5 & 11-15.

The ever present cleft pyramid does not show on stamp 1 because the overprint is not misplaced. There is a double perforation in the left margin. Guide marks can be found at top left of stamp 1 and top right of stamp 5.

Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.

20 Para.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Stamp 63.



Typograph copies, most of which show a diagonal split in the bottom frame line.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing.

Lithograph.

20 Para.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Prussian blue



The lithographic stones (A & B) were imaged from the typographic formes. Stamps from Stone B, usually dark blue, show much more retouching of the outer frames than stone A, which is also a lighter blue in colour.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing

Lithograph

20 Para.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



A used copy printed from the lithographic Stone B. The bottom frameline has been retouched to remove some of the constant positional flaws. Imperforate at the bottom edge this rare stamp comes from a sheet with at least one stroke of the horizontal perforating line missing.

positional
flaw



TE of POSTE

Egypt

Third Issue.

20 Para.

First Printing 1872.

Silicon faults in the lime-stone printing surface give rise to white lines on lithographs. The fault can not be removed because silicon does not take lithographic ink and therefore the area of silicon shows as an uncoloured line on the stamps.

Lithograph Perf $13\frac{1}{3}$.

Stamp 200



Duplicate lithograph in the Taping collection showing an identical flaw.



← silicon line



Typograph Perf $13\frac{1}{3}$.



State 1 ~ Bottom frame deeply impressed. No crust flaw.



State 2 ~ Minute crust flaw between two top lines of shading.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



State 3 ~ Second crust on the Pyramid.

Egypt

Third Issue.

20 Para.

First Printing 1872.

"Married Couples"

The lithographs of the 20 para were printed from stones laid down by transfers from the loose stereotypes used for printing the typographs. Identical flaws on stamps, printed by the two processes, provide the proof.

Lithograph



Stamp 1.



Typograph



Stamp 3.



A feature of the top row of the typographed sheet is the 'blown' top frame line. →



Egypt

1872.

20 Para.

"Married Couples"

Lithograph

Typograph

Stone

Stamp 63.



B



Stamp 158.



A



Stamp 179.



A



Early postmark
6th January 1872.

Stamp 180.



B



Stone A ~ very little touching up; bottom frame usually split and mainly pale blue. Stone B ~ considerable touching up, including bottom frame; mainly deep blue.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

Typograph.

20 Para.

Retouching.

Stamp 11.



top and
left outer
frame lines
taper to left
and bottom.



fleck
of colour



white flaw above 'Z' not
seen on the lithographs.

Lithograph.



Stone 'A'



Left frame line cut away. Ink
splashes below.

Stone 'B'



Prussian Blue

The bottom frame line of all three lithographs have been retouched. Stone A was probably an emergency stone. Extensive retouching on B and an adequate time for the gum to fix the lines of design suggest that greater care and time was spent in preparing the latter stone.

Egypt

Third Issue
First Printing 1872.

Lithograph
Stone 'A'



Stamp 119.



20 Para.

"Married Couples."

Typograph



The Sphinx with a broken jaw.

Stone 'B'



Transfer from the same stereo.
Jaw not broken.
No white flaw above top left 'O'.
Bottom frame line solid ~ retouched.

Stone 'A'



Stamp 183.

Stone 'B'



Stone 'A'



Stamp 186.

Stone 'B'



Egypt

Third Issue.

20 Para.

Plating.



2



10



13



20



43



45



44



49

Moonspot on Pyramid



50



56



63



81



Egypt

Third Issue.

20 Para.

Plating.



82



83



91



101



108



118



140



160



163



200
Hole in the Wig

Egypt



A

Dr Byam's
Thunderbolt

Typograph

Stamp 58.



B

Lithograph

Egypt

20 Para Plating.

'Mac' Mac Arthur was responsible for the plating but received help from such eminent Egyptian philatelists as Byam, Boulad, Chafter, Fox, Gougas and Smith, who provided photographic evidence of their pieces to complete the 200 stereo plating. The plating took 6 years to complete, primarily because Mac finished up with 201 stereos, which included the original and substitute for 117.



177 ~ 180
187 ~ 190
197 ~ 200

Egypt

Third Issue

First Printing 1872

Typograph

20 Para.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{8}$.



Plating

46	47
56	57



The plating of the 20 para, which was completed by Major E.L.G. Mac Arthur, M.C., C.de G., produced evidence that 201 stereos had been used for a sheet of 200 stamps. The reason for the extra one was that stereo 7 on Row 12 had a badly blown frame and was replaced by a substitute stereo.



Original stereo

Stamp 117.



Substitute stereo



Egypt



1



2



3



4



5



6



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 1, Stamps 1-10.



7



8



9



10



Egypt



11



12



13



14



15



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 2, Stamps 11-20.



16



17



18



19



20



Egypt



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28



29



30



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 3, Stamps 21-30.

Egypt



31



32



33



34



35



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 4, Stamps 31-40.



36



37



38



39



40



Egypt



41



42



43



44



45



46



47



48



49



50



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 5, Stamps 41-50.

Egypt



51



52



53



54



55



57



58



59



60



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 6, Stamps 51-60.

↑
Thunderbolt

Egypt



61



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



70



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 7, Stamps 61-70.

Egypt



71



72



73



74



75



77



78



79



80



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 8, Stamps 71-80.

Egypt



81



82



83



84



85



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 9, Stamps 81-90.



86



87



88



89



90



Egypt



91



92



93



94



95



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 10, Stamps 91-100.



96



97



98



99



100



Egypt



101



102



103



104



105



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 11, Stamps 101-110.



106



107



108



109



110



Egypt



111



112



113



114



115



116



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 12, Stamps 111-120
excluding 117.



Two stereos



117



118



119

120

shown on
title sheet



Egypt



121



122



123



124



125



127



128



129



130

Third Issue

First Printing 1872.

20 Para Plating Study

Row 13, Stamps 121-130.



126



Egypt



131



132



133



134



135



136



137



138



139



140

Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 14, Stamps 131-140.



Egypt



141



142



143



144



145



146



147



148



149



150



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 15, Stamps 141-150.

Egypt



151



152



153



154



155



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 16, Stamps 151-160.



156



157



158



159



160



Egypt



161



162



163



164



165



166



167



168



169



170



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 17, Stamps 161-170.

Egypt



171



172



173



174



175



177



178



179



180



Third Issue

First Printing 1872.

20 Para Plating Study

Row 18, Stamps 171-180.



176



Egypt



181



182



183



184



185



^{no}
distinctive marks



187



188

Third Issue

First Printing 1872.

20 Para Plating Study

Row 19, Stamps 181~190.



186



189

190



Egypt



191



192



193



194



195



196



197



198



199



200



Third Issue
First Printing 1872.
20 Para Plating Study
Row 20, Stamps 191-200.

Egypt

Third Issue 1872~1875.

1 Piastre.

Arabic Text for Egyptian Khedivial Post, which translates as "Bosta Khedawieh Masri" - the only word with 5 vowels together.



↑
value in Arabic.

↑
Italian text.

↑
value in European text.

Egypt

Preparation of the Die for the Third Issue.



1st Stage

Design cut in reverse in an oval soft steel die and then hardened ~ Master die.

2nd Stage
A



Oval die pressed into a rectangular soft steel die.



2nd Stage
B.



Areas not to print are cut away, rose machined and hardened
Original die



3rd Stage



Die pressed into another soft steel die ~ Working die.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Daughter Die A.



Die 1 was a single piece of metal used exclusively to produce the 1 piastre. Two daughter dies were made from Die 1. Daughter Die A shows the design in good condition but stamps can be identified by a small red dot in the North East corner of the inner white frame.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Daughter Die A.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Lithograph.
Perforations.

1 Piastre.

Daughter Die A.



$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



$13\frac{1}{3}$.



red brown



dark pink



light pink

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Daughter Die B.



Daughter Die B is identified by a small red dot in the first A of 'Piastre' and a crack across the 1 in the South East corner. The frame above the 1 in the North East corner is not as rectangular as the frame in Daughter Die A.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Lithograph

1 Piastre.

Die B states.



1st state



Damage to '1'



2nd state



Crooked '1'

The ever present dot in the 1st 'A' of 'PIASTRA' identifies the daughter die.



1st state

2nd state



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Lithograph.
Perforations

1 Piastre.

Daughter Die B.



$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$



$13\frac{1}{3}$



$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

1 Piastre.

Typograph.

Stamps used in Post Offices abroad.



Gedda (Jidda ~ Saudi Arabia)



Smirne (Smyrna ~ Turkey)



Metelino (Meddilli ~ Greece)



Constantinople

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
First week use of Typographs.



3rd January 1872
Cairo.



3rd January 1872
Mansura.



5th January 1872
Zagazig.



6th January 1872
Cairo.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

1 Piastre.

First day of issue January 1st 1872.



An early use ~ January 21st 1872.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
January usage of Typographs.



Alexandria



Alexandria



Cairo



Benha



Alexandria



Alexandria



Alexandria

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

1 Piastre.

First day of issue January 1st 1872.

Typograph



used on
1st January 1872.

Lithograph



used on
3rd January 1872.



18th January 1872.

Egypt

Third Issue.

1 Piastre.

First Printing.

Lithograph.

Rare unused copies.

Die A.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Die B.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing

1 Piastre.

$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Lithograph

Typograph



Single line perforation machines were used on the 1st and 2nd printings. $12\frac{1}{2}$ = pins 1mm thick and 0.6mm apart. Result $12\frac{1}{2}$ holes in 20mm. $13\frac{1}{2}$ = pins 1mm thick and 0.5mm apart. Result $13\frac{1}{2}$ holes in 20mm.



Vertical alignment was well out because there were only 12 lines to punch and therefore twice as many sheets were perforated, at the same time, as horizontally.



↑

If 2~4 sheets were perforated together the last sheet could cut the design.



↑

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perforations.

Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



The vertical perforation is well out of alignment due to the fact that there were 11 vertical lines and therefore more sheets could be vertically perforated at the same time.

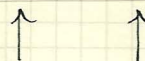
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Top row stamp, where alignment is most pronounced.



The perforator cuts into the design, when multiple sheets are being perforated.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Double Perforations.



Horizontal Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



Typograph.



Vertical Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Once started the perforating (vertical or horizontal) had to be continuous but occasionally if there was a change of pace, on the treadle device, double perforations would occur.

Egypt

Third Issue - 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Corner flaws.

Extended corner.



Rounded corner.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing.

Lithograph.



1 Piastre.

Pairing of faults.

Typograph.



both top left and top right half moons touch
the central oval.



a white spot under the first 'A'.



damaged 'R'.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing

1 Piastre.
Faults on 'PIASTRE'

Lithograph



spot between 'A' & 'S'



spot between 'S' & 'T'



mark on 'R'



mark between 'R' & 'A'

Typograph



3 dots over 'P'



mark on 'I'

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.
Faults on 'PIASTRE'.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.



badly printed.



red spot below 'P'.



red spot between 'T' and 'R'.



unclear 'R'.



white mark.



- faults on 'A'
part printed.



white mark.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Typograph.
Perforations

1 Piastre

Daughter Die B.



$12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$



$13\frac{1}{3}$

Die B identified by a red dot on the first 'A' in PIASTRE.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Off centre ~left.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Offcentre~bottom left.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Off centre ~ bottom right.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Off centre ~ right.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Colours of gum.



light brown



medium brown



dark brown

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing

1 Piastre.

Gum production.



Gumming was done by hand with a brush, prior to perforating. The gum, from an Acacia plant, was known as Gum Arabic.

The solution was a mixture of two parts gum and three parts water. The mixture was strained to remove lumps and gelatine was sometimes added to counteract atmospheric conditions.

Too much gum gave rise to curling and damage to the sheet. Too little gum led the adhesive not to stick. If the gum dried too slowly it could penetrate the paper and set up a chemical reaction.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing.
Inverted Watermark.

1 Piastre.

Typograph.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Border damage.

Lithograph.



Double frame.



Typograph.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing.

1 Piastre.

Early use of Lithographs.



4th January 1872.



12th January 1872.



25th January 1872.



26th January 1872.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Typograph

1 Piastre.



1872.



1873.



1874.



1875.



1876.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

1 Piastre.

First Printing ~ Typograph. Shade variations.



red brown



carmine.



dark red



pink red



light pink
red



dark pink



light pink

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing ~Lithograph.

1 Piastre.
Shade Variations.



red brown



dark red pink



pink red



light pink red



light pink

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing.

1 Piastre.

Postmarks.



Alexandria



Cairo



Damietta



Mansoura



Port Said



Samanud



Suez



Zagazig



Zefata

Egypt

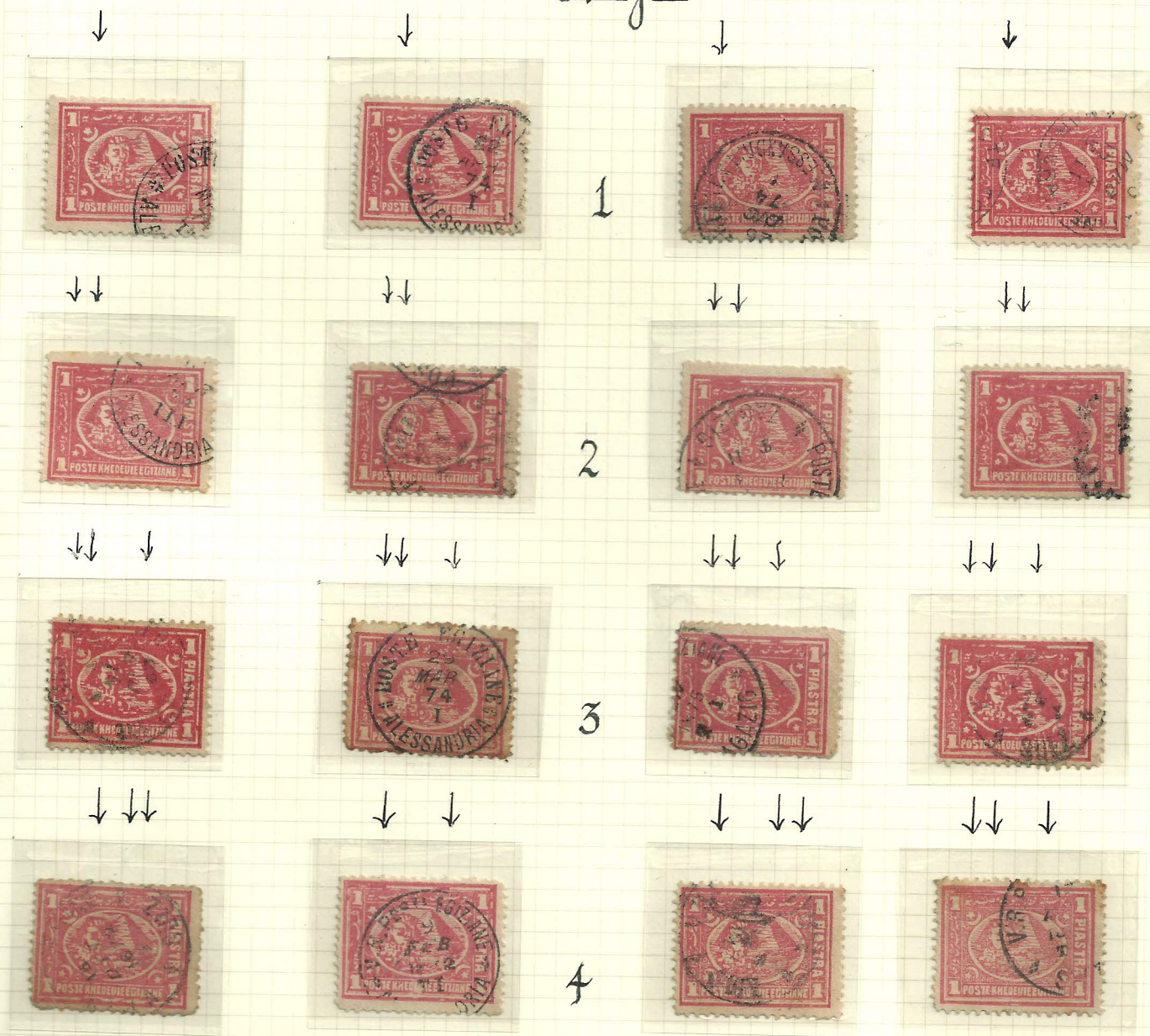
Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing.

The 4 stages of the broken upper border.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.

Stages



Egypt

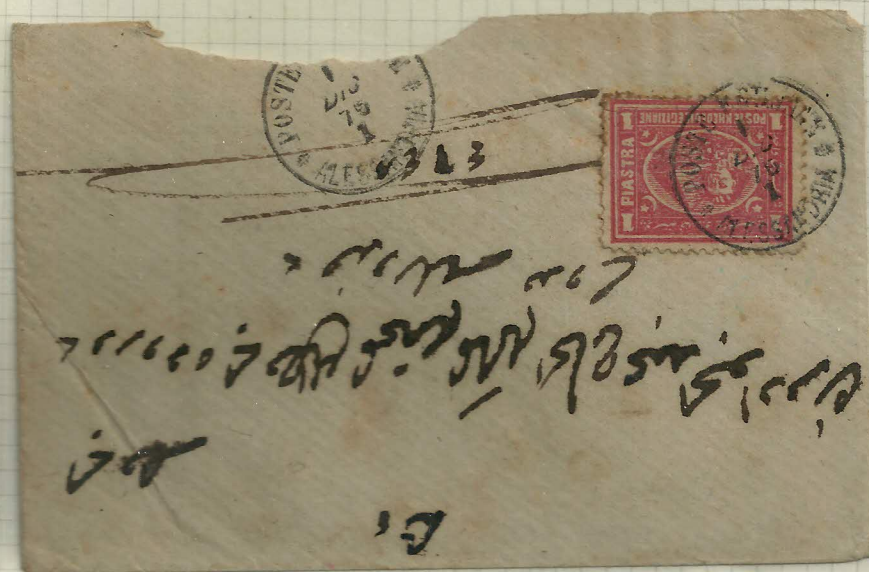
Third Issue.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 Piastre.

First Printing 1872.

Single Letter Internal Rate.



Alexandria to Cairo.

Lithograph.



Mansura to Cairo.

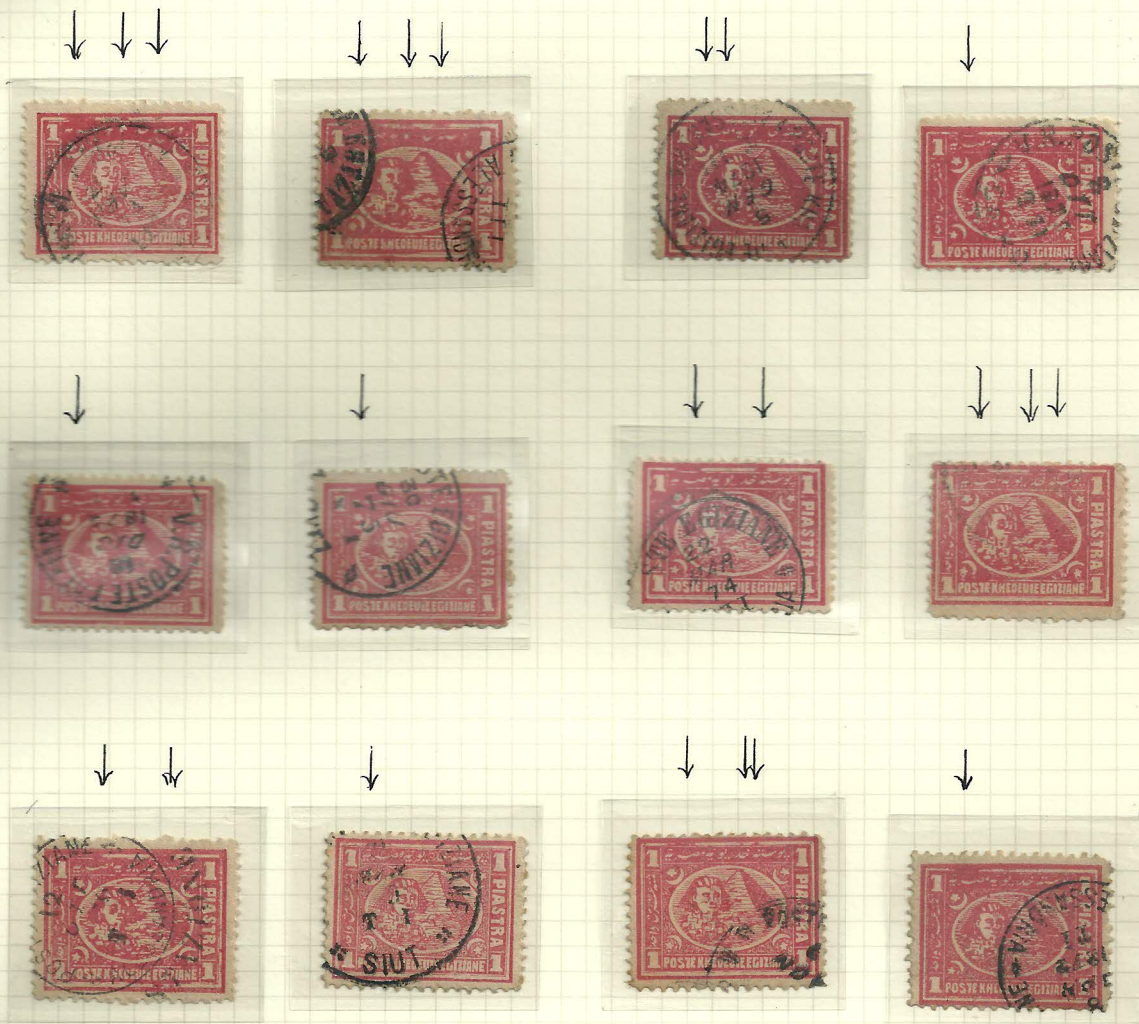
Lithograph.

?
Dated

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing

1 Piastre.
Border flaws.



Wear and continuous pounding made the upper
frame more subject to fragmentation than any
other part of the stamp

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Lithograph.



Inverted watermark.



Off centred.



Small format.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing

1 Piastre.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



Typograph.



Lithograph.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Die B.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

B1 red dot on first A in PIASTRA.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

B2 variable cut through bottom right 1 tablet.

Egypt

Third Issue - 1872.

1 Piastre.

Typograph.

Die A.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

A1 white frameline in the top right hand corner is normal.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.

A2 small red dot in top right corner of the white frame.

Egypt

Third Issue - 1872.

Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Die A.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$



A2

A1

A1

A2

Position 5

6

7

8



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.



Row 19 Stamps 181 & 182.



Row 19 Stamp 181 & 182.
Row 20 Stamp 191 & 192.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Pieces.



A2

B1



B2

A2

B2

Position

132

133

134



B2

A2

B2

B2

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.
First Printing

1 Piastre.
Khedivie mark.

Lithograph.



Typograph.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Broken frames.

Married Couple



← P.

← broken frame

Typograph



← P.

← broken frame

Lithograph



Watermark
Normal

←

Typograph



inverted

←



←



←



↑

Lithograph

broken tablet

These splits were caused either by metal movement during production or metal corners shifting position as the press moves backwards and forwards.

Egypt

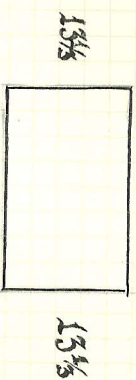
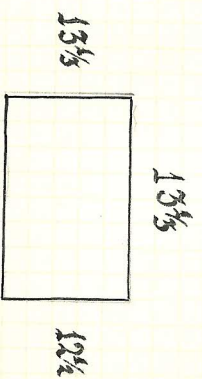
Third Issue - 1872.

First Printing.

Perforation varieties.

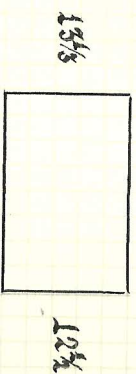
1 Piastre.
Typograph.
Die A2.

Line perforators
operated manually.
One row or column
at a time.

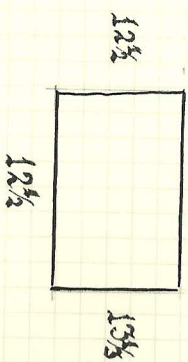


1 3/8

inverted watermark.



inverted watermark.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.
Perforation Varieties.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.
Die B.



B1

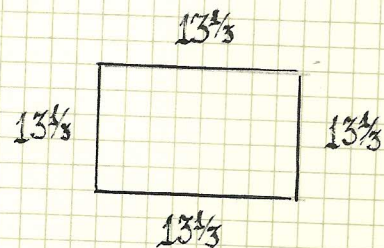
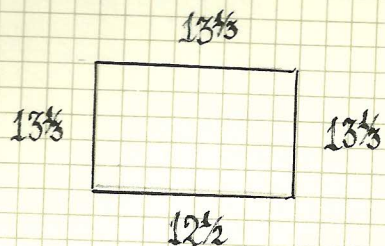
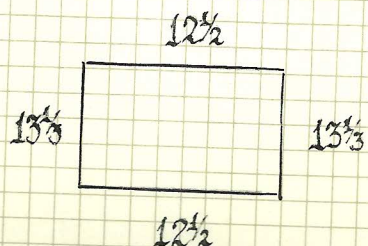


B2

red spot
near '1'



B2



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

'Poste Khedevie.'



↑
red mark on 'P'



↑
red mark below 'P'



↑
broken 'O'



↑
missing 'O' & 'S'



↑
indistinct 'K'



↑
broken 'D'

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Crooked centring.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.
First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.
Small stamps.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Reduced Corner.



Typograph



Lithograph



Egypt

Third Issue 1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Reduced Corner.

Typograph.



→
Vertical pair
showing only 1
reduced corner.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Lithograph

1 Piastre.

Retouch.



Frame line at South West corner shows a retouch from
Daughter Die A



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

1 Piastre.

Extended reduced corner.



Typograph.



Lithograph.

Egypt

Third Issue-1872
First Printing
Imperforates.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.



To be genuine unperforated stamps must be at
least 27x22mm in size.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing.

Smudged Printing.

1 Piastre.
Typograph.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.



smudged 'P'



white spot between 'P' and 'I'



white spot between 'I' and 'A'



white spot between 'S' and 'T'

1 Piastre.
Intrinsic flaws.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic flaws.



White spot on Pyramid.



White spot over 'A'



Two spots over 'A'



dot under 'S'



flash under 'S'



dot over 'S'



fused letters



no flaws

←
←
'Piastre'

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
Typograph.

1 Piastre.
Die A2.

"P" and "I" are
fused →



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing

White spot under 'P'.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic flaws.

Lithograph.



Typograph.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.

1 Piastre.
Intrinsic flaws.

Lithograph.



Typograph.



The flaws, mainly on the pyramid, are caused by areas of hard lumps in the Plaster of Paris, which the 1872 moulds were made of, or air bubbles. These flaws are known as 'picks' and are typical of plaster moulds. The 1874/75 moulds were made of paper mâché, known as 'flong', which is why the white spots do not appear.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing.

White spot on Pyramid.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic flaws.

Lithograph.



Typograph.



2 White spots on Pyramid.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing.

White spot on upper frame.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic flaw.

Lithograph
↓



Typograph
↓



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~ Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic Flaws.



← white joint
between 'P' and 'I'



←
←
←

↑ ↑
smudges on 'KH'
and 'VEIE'.

splashed side
inner frame.

→



red dot on white
inner frame.



←

smudge on top
of 'A'



←

constant split in frame

Intrinsic flaws appear whilst making the stereos
and are caused by air bubbles or hard lumps of
Plaster of Paris, used to make the moulds.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.
First Printing.
Lithograph.



1 Piastre.
Intrinsic Pairs.
Typograph.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic Flaws.



white mark on left border.



white mark on
top left moon.



white mark on
Arabic script.



white mark to
left of face.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Intrinsic Flaws.



diamond rather
than star.

white mark near
top left moon.

white mark
on chin.



moon and oval
fused.

white fleck
on hair.

white mark on
Arabic script.



white mark
near oval.

fused moon
and star.

white mark
near oval.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.
First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.
Extrinsic Flaws.



damaged upper outer frame.



red spot on upper white frame.



faulty frames all round.

↑
 red spot on oval.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing

Broken line under Piastre.

1 Piastre.

Extrinsic flaws.

Lithograph.



Typograph.



The flaw is caused by constant usage and therefore a wearing out of the line.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Extrinsic Flaws.



red mark to the
left of head.



red mark on top
left '1'.



red spot on top
left '1'.



red spot on bottom
right '1' and broken
tablet.



red spot near '1'



red spot on top
right '1'.

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Off centre ~ bottom.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing - Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Off centre-top.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Lithograph.

1 Piastre.
Off centre.



The manually operated perforator made one line of perforations each time. Given that there were four lines of perforation on each stamp of the sheet of 200 the perforator often "pulled" the paper, on impact, which caused the white margins to vary in width.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Year of Usage.



1872



1873



1874



1875



1876

Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing ~Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Unclear Printing



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1872.

First Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Off Centre ~ topleft.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

1 Piastre.

First Printing~Typograph.

Off Centre~topright.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1872.

First Printing~Lithograph.

1 Piastre.

Inverted Watermark.



Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

1 Piastre.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.
Perforation Varieties.

12½.



13½.



The line perforators were operated manually and pricked one row or column at a time. The work was enormous and tedious which led to variations.

13½ x 12½.



13½ x 12½ x 12½ x 12½.



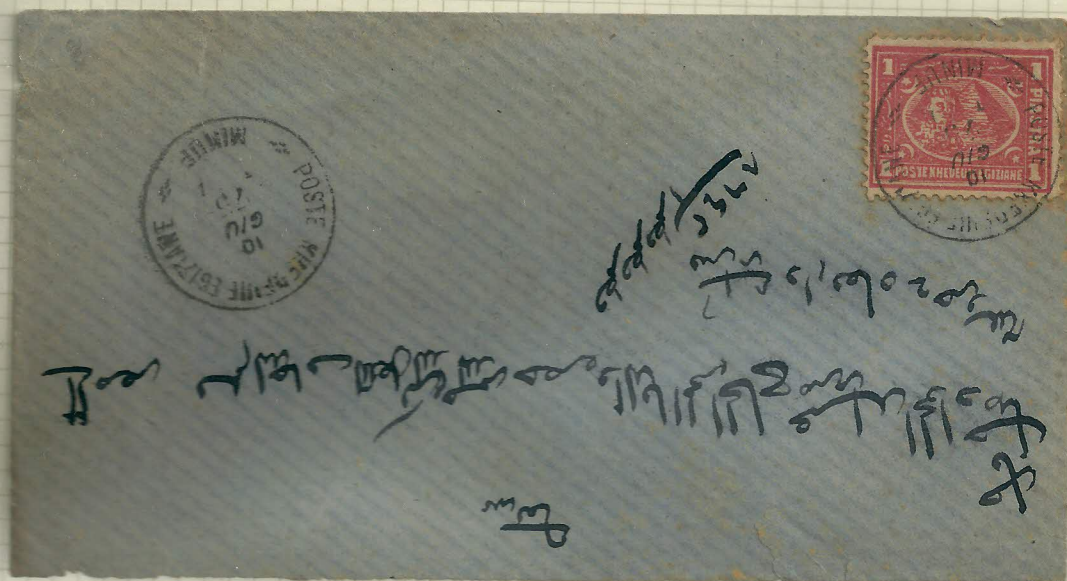
Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

Second Printing ~Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perf 13½ x 12½.



Internal Single Letter Rate.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

Second Printing ~Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.



Internal Single Letter Rate.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

1 Piastre.

Second Printing ~ Typograph. Inverted Watermark.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Thick Paper.



The paper was made from vegetable fibres, cotton and old paper in the state owned paper factory at Boulac, Cairo. The paper thickness was usually 0.09 mm.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Faults.



?
papier
mache

The white frame bubbles are caused by hard spots in the plaster of Paris, used for moulds in which stereos were cast. Frame lines were often broken but the design was usually clear.



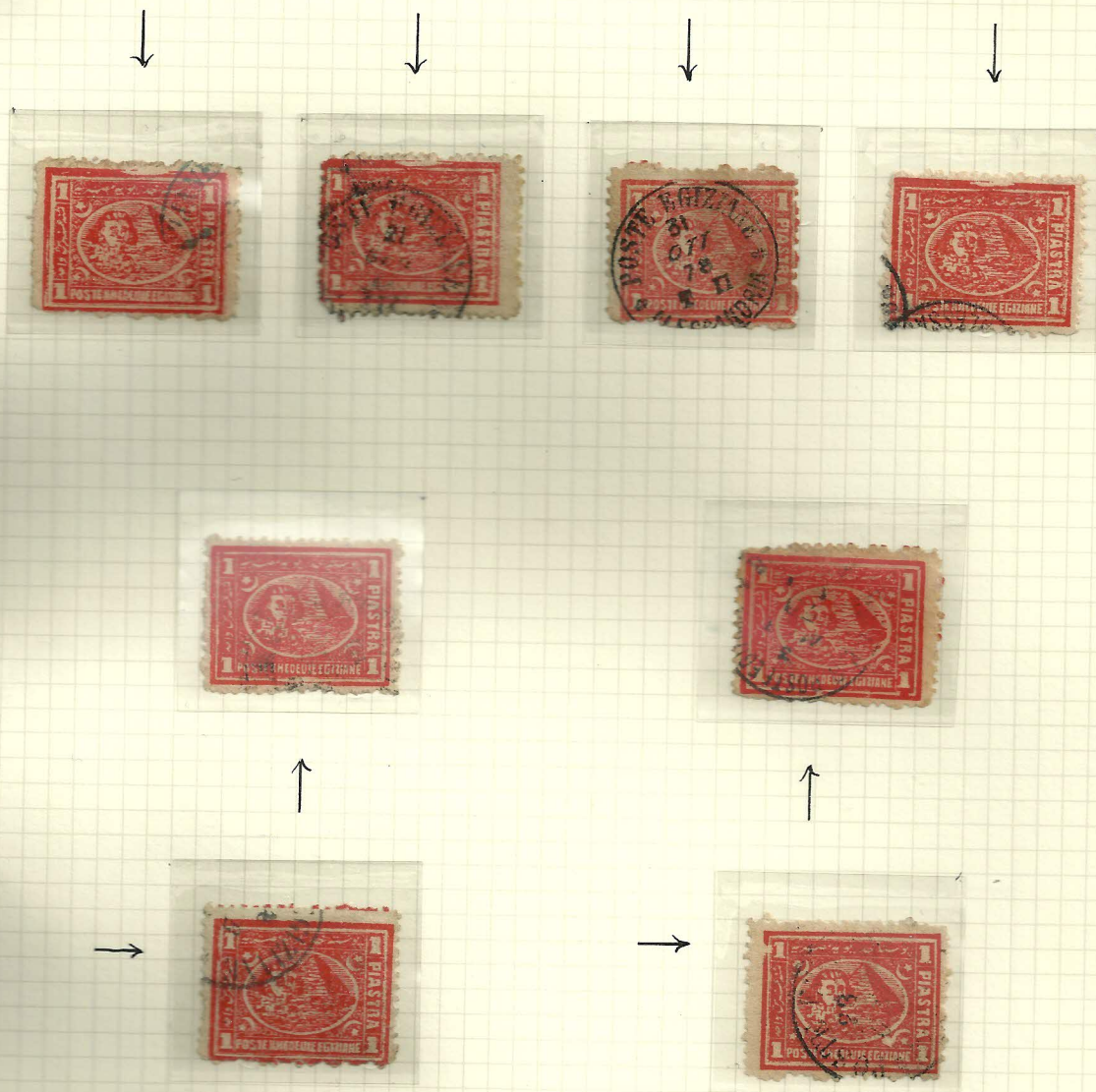
rounded frame corner.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

1 Piastre.

Second Printing ~ Typograph. Frame faults.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

1 Piastre.

Second Printing ~ Typograph. Frame faults.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

Issued March 1875.

Early usage

1 Piastre.

Usage.



28.3.1875.



10.5.1875.



12.5.1875.



3.6.1875.



27.12.1875.



23.1.1876.

Withdrawn March 30th 1879.

Late usage.



13.1.1879.



24.1.1879.



24.2.1879.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Oily print.



The reason for the 2nd Print appearing more oily than the 1st Print is that the Vermillion pigment reacts chemically when in contact with copper.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Oily print.



The reason for the 2nd Print appearing more oily than the 1st Print is that the Vermillion pigment reacts chemically when in contact with copper.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

1 Piastre.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

Unclear Printing.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

Colouring on 'II'

1 Piastre.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre

Perf 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.



Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



← horizontal
double perfs.



← additional
perfs.

↑
indented
frameline.

↑ broken frameline.



← broken framelines



←



←
←
←

↑



→

Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perf 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.



The second printing of this issue was delivered in November 1874, except for the 5 paras and 1 piastre values which were not ready in time. The second delivery in April 1875 included all values.



inverted
watermark.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing
Varieties.

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.



Vertical pair
with inverted
watermark.



Horizontally
imperforate at
sheet margin.

Egypt

Third Issue ~1875.
Second Printing

1 Piastre.
Perforation Varieties.



↑ ↑ ↑
missing perforations



⇐
horizontal double perf

Misplaced Perforations.



Egypt

Third Issue ~ 1875.

Second Printing ~ Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.



Egypt

Third Issue.

Letter Rate to Great Britain via Brindisi.



Cover containing five of the seven values in the Third Issue, but amounting to the correct rate of 4 Piastres 5 paras. Initially routed to Fairfield in Gloucestershire, arriving on 25th May 1874 but rerouted to Fairfield near Liverpool arriving on 26th May 1874.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

Typograph.

1 Piastre.

Perf 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Early use of 3rd Issue.



Letter from Suez to Cairo sent on 31st January 1872 with a Cairo arrival on the same day. The Suez station "DALLA STAZIONE" was the first to be used in Egypt.

Egypt

Third Issue.

3 Piastre 20 Paras.

First Printing 1872.

Cairo ~ Venice.

Early usage of issue.

Sent in March 1872 with an Austrian Post Office departure stamp and Venice arrival stamp on the back.



Egypt

Third Issue.
Egypt ~ France.

French Post Office in Egypt.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



Cover from Kafr-Zayat on 13th February 1872 to Alexandria on the same day. Leaving Alexandria on the 14th February 1872 it arrived in Paris on 4th March 1872.

Egypt

Third Issue.
France ~ Ismailia.

Egypt used Abroad.
Perf 12½ x 13½.



A rare cover from Paris to Ismailia with the correct French postage stamps, on to which the Suez Canal Co office in Paris added the 1 Piastre stamp. The latter stamp remained uncanceled until arrival in Alexandria.

Egypt

Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

Higher Letter Rate for destinations beyond Austria.

2 Piastres 35 Paras

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



A rare franking which attracted additional postage because the destination was beyond the Conventional Mail countries.

Egypt

Third Issue

5 Para

First Printing 1872.

Rate for Single Newspaper.

Rate for local postage. Le Nil was a twice weekly newspaper, started in 1866 in Alexandria. Shortly after this copy was posted (17 January 1874) Le Nil was closed down because the editor advocated, in the paper, that Egypt should be separated from Turkey.

Un numéro 50 Centimes.

LE

NI

LA

SE

MA

JOURNAL POLITIQUE, COMMERCIAL ET FINANCIER.



Egypt

Third Issue.

5 Para.

First Printing 1872.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Double Newspaper Rate.

On the next sheet there is a complete copy of the L'Economista newspaper, which has 2 single 5 para stamps carrying the Cairo postmark dated 11th November 1874.

The newspaper rate in Lower Egypt was 5 para but the rate was doubled for newspapers despatched to Upper Egypt beyond Assuit (Suit, Asyut) which is 229 miles south of Cairo but where the railway from Lower Egypt terminated.

An extremely rare example of the double printed matter rate.

Egypt

CAIRO.

Numero 39

OMISTA

ERESSI FINANZIARI

المالية



di ed ogni Sabato,
BOCCARA.

el-Barabra presso alla
tolica.

AMMINISTRAZIONE

Per tutto ciò che concerne la direzione ed amministrazione
dirigersi, in Cairo al direttore-proprietario Cesare Boccara
in Alessandria dal signor Ferdinando Celani.
Le Lettere devono essere affrancate.

che riguarda vera-
e generale aggradire
onsiderazione.
degli affari esteri
(firmato) RIAZ

RISPARMIO.

coltura e Commercio
ubblicato un' impor-
e CASSA DI RISPARMIO
sul modo col quale
licazione è correda-
fra le casse di ri-
le degli altri stati
ie meglio si rileva
che rendono.

he potrebbe venire

Gran - Bretagna	fr.1,484	6
Austria Cisleitana	862	
Prussia	815	3
Francia	515	
Italia	297	
Ungheria	287	
Danimarca	218	9
Svizzera	131	
Sassonia Reale	119	
Svezia	101	
Baviera	62	
Belgio	63	
Amburgo	31	7
Brême	13	8
Olanda	28	
Vertemburgo. Per una solacassa (Vurt. Spascasse)	20	
Russia	19	
Finlandia	7	7

II. Valore di deposito per ciascun abi-
tante.

Brema fr. 326

Egypt

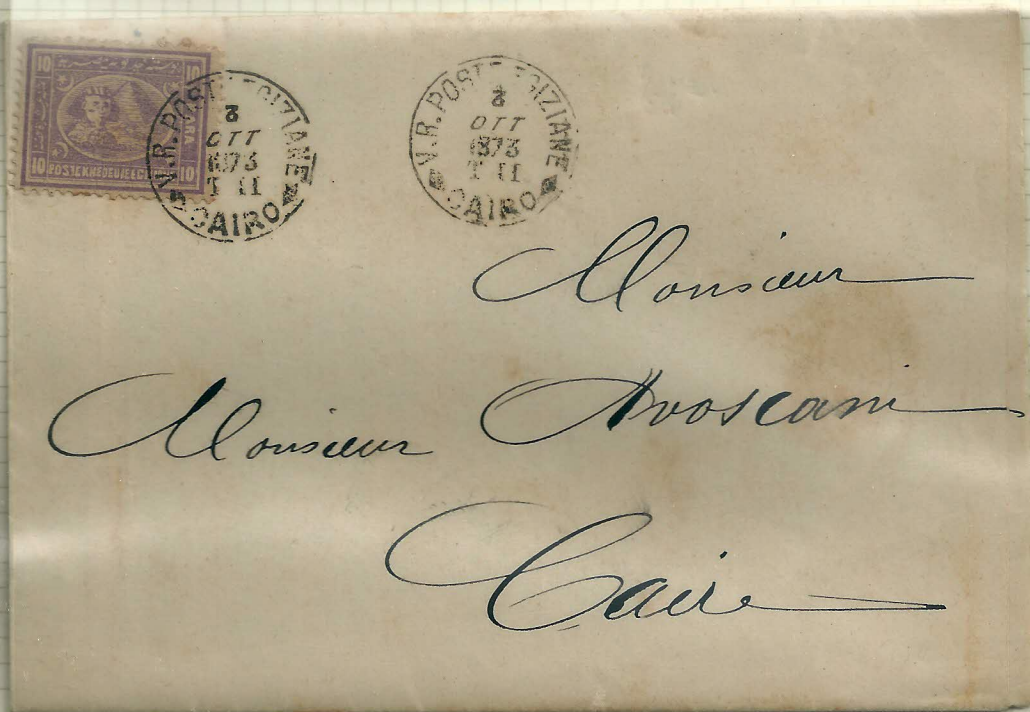
Third Issue.

First Printing 1872.

10 Para.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Inland Printed Circular Rate.



A printed notice of the Cairene "Agence de Locations" sent within Cairo at the 10 para/40g rate. A rare example of this rate.

Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing ~1872.
Lithograph.

20 Para.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



An internal wrapper posted in Suez and received in Cairo on 3rd August, 1872. The difference in stamp size is caused by the variable spacing of the perforator.

Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.
Lithograph.

20 Para.
Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.



Internal letter with pair of 20 para stamps tied with Suez postmark of 29th September 1872. The letter to Cairo was posted at the Suez railway station and therefore carries the rare mark "DALLA STAZIONE". The letters are 6mm high, which confirms the mark as being applied at the Suez station.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2 Piastres.

First Printing.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{8}$.

Letter Rate to Levant, prior to 1st July 1875.



Cover from Cairo to Constantinople on 9th March 1874
with Alexandria transit and Poste Egiziane-Constantinopoli
arrival postmarks on the reverse.

Egypt

Third Issue.
First & Second Printings.

3 Piastres 10 paras.

Letter Rate to India.



Letter from Cairo on 10 November 1875 to Bombay at the Indian rate, which became obsolete on the 1st July 1875. The 1 piastre stamps are in two different shades and the single depicts an extrinsic flaw at the bottom right hand corner. The outer frame is rounded due to the metal edge of the stereo having given way to roller pressure.

Egypt

Third Issue.
First Printing 1872.

2 piastres 20 paras.
Convention Mail



2 piastre Perf $13\frac{1}{2}$. 20 paras Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
Both stamps typograph.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2½ Piastre.

First Printing 1872. Convention Mail: Cairo-Vienna.



A Postal Convention between Egypt and Austria allowed mail between the two countries to be franked, to the destination, in the country of origin. This agreement became operative on July 23rd, 1868 at a fixed rate of 2½ piastres. The agreement lasted until the Universal Postal Union began to function on July 1st, 1875. The word "Franca" confirms the agreed rate has been paid.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2½ Piastre.

First Printing 1872.

Convention Mail: Cairo ~ Milan.



A Postal Convention between Egypt and Italy allowed mail between the countries to be franked, to the destination, in the country of origin. This convention came into force on January 1st, 1873 and lasted for 2½ years until the Universal Postal Union began to function on July 1st, 1875.

Egypt

Third Issue.

4piastres 5paras.

First Printing 1872.

Letter Rate to Great Britain via Brindisi.



The Anglo-Egyptian Postal Treaty was effective from July 1, 1873. It provided for the prepayment of postage in Egyptian stamps for letters from Egypt to Great Britain. Combination frankings after this date became unnecessary. The treaty established a rate of 4piastres 5paras from Egypt to Great Britain via Brindisi. The envelope is backstamped KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE ALESSANDRIA 9 NOV 1873 TIII and ALEXANDRIA A NO 1073.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

2 Piastre.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{8}$.

Inland Registered Rate 1872.



Alexandria posted 29th April 1876.
Same day delivery in Cairo.

Postage: Inland letter 1pi
Port to port 1pi extra.
Registration fee 2pi

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874/75.

3 Piastres.
Triple Rate.



'VR' omitted.

Triple Rate charged on local route. Cairo to Suez.

Egypt

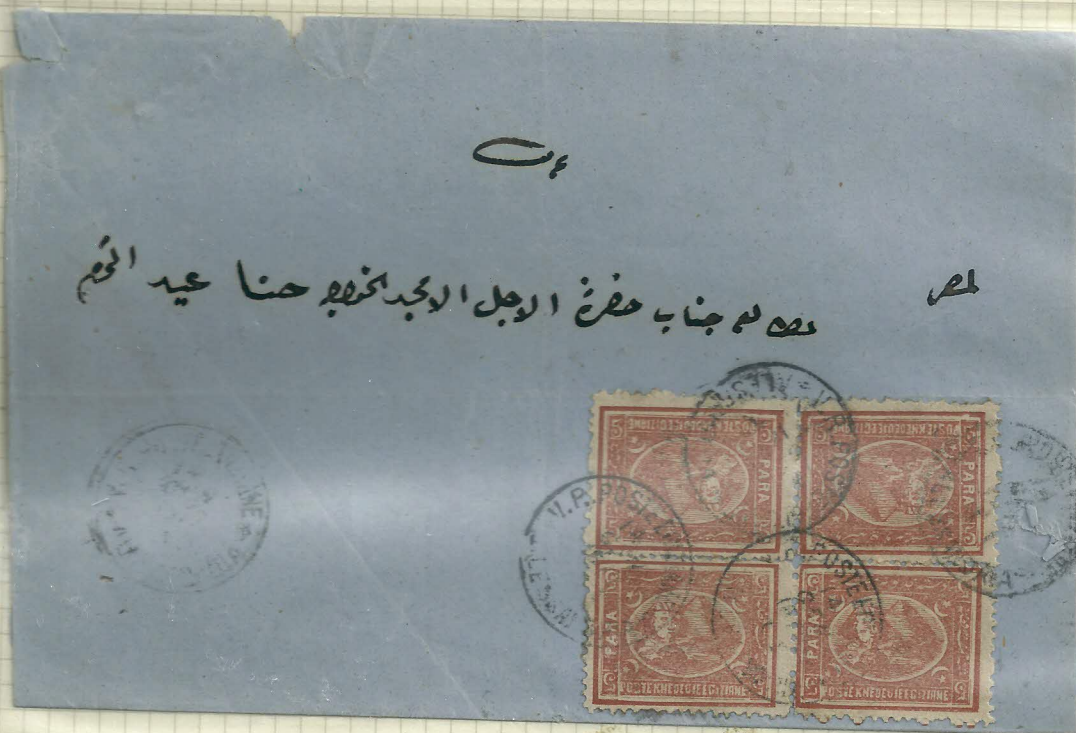
Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

5 Para.

Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Local Letter Rate, from 1st April 1878.



This letter, posted and delivered in Alexandria, attracted the local rate of 20 paras, which before the 1st April 1878 would have cost 1 piastre. This extremely rare cover shows a block of four 5 para including 2 tête bêche stamps.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.

Internal Letter Rate.



Letter rate, with two 20 paras stamps making up the rate. Posted in Mahallet el Roh on 15th January 1877 with an arrival postmark, for Alexandria, on the reverse. The left hand stamp of the pair illustrates an intrinsic flaw, which is not present on the other stamp. The flaw obliterates the 'P' in POSTE and is caused by air bubbles or hard lumps in the Plaster of Paris, used in the making of the moulds.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874.

10 Para.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Inland Printed Matter Rate July 1875.



Sig Luigi Nani e famiglia
Alessandria

An envelope containing a mourning card sent
from Port Said to Alexandria on 1st December 1876.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1875.

1 Piastre.

Perf 12½.

Internal Letter Rate.



Entire from Suez to Cairo, despatched and arrived on
9th October 1875. The Suez postmark includes 'VR'.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1875.

1 Piastre.
Perf 12½.

Mourning Letter.



Mourning letter sent from Suez to England from a cruise ship describing the journey. Marked No 3 the envelope was marked in order that they may be read in sequence as arrivals did not always happen in chronological order. The Suez postmark omits 'VR'.

Egypt

Third Issue.

4 piastres 35 paras.

First Printing 1872.

Letter Rate to United States of America.



A letter to the U.S.A. with the correct value of stamps on. The letter postmarked 3rd February 1875 travelled via Brindisi and London. Within five months, on 1st July 1875, members of the Universal Postal Union had standardised rates between member states and Egypt's rate was fixed at 1 piastre 20 paras.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.

5 Piastre.
Perf 12½.



A letter to the United States of America posted in Cairo on 21st February 1875, via Alexandria and London. The correct rate was 4 piastres 35 paras but often, for convenience, the amount applied was rounded up by 5 paras to 5 piastres. The boxed **PD** indicates that postage has been paid where the mail originated.

Egypt

Third Issue.

1 Piastre 20 paras.

Second Printing 1875.

Letter Rate to United States of America
after 1st July 1875.



A letter to the U.S.A. at the Universal Postal Union standardised rate between member states. The letter left Cairo on 6th March 1876 and travelled via Alexandria (7th March 1876) and London (16th March 1876) arriving in New York on 28th March 1876.

Egypt

Third Issue.

3 Piastres.

Second Printing 1875.

Letter Rate to United States of America after
1st July 1875 + additional 1 Piastre 20 paras
for weight over 15 grs.



Letter to New Jersey from Port Said, via
London, leaving on 24th October 1877.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing

2½ Piastre.
Cairo to Germany.



Sent from Egypt on 19 December 1874 the word "Franca" was applied, indicating an agreement of rate. Germany did not have a Postal Convention with Egypt and therefore the charge would have been in excess of 2½ Piastres. This is very late usage of the word "Franca".

Egypt

Third Issue.

2 Piastres.

Second Printing 1875.

Perf 12½.

Foreign Registered Rate: 1st April 1878 ~ 15th Dec 1884.



Cover from Cairo on 10 January 1879
arriving in Grenoble on 18 January 1879.
This rate change was the final one before
the 1884 reduction.

Egypt

Third Issue.

4 Piastres.

Second Printing 1874.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Foreign Registered Rate: 1st July 1875 ~ 31st March 1878.



Letter from Cairo 30.1.1878 via Alexandria 31.1.1878
and then by boat 'Helouan' to the German
Embassy in Constantinople, arriving on 10.2.1878.

Postage: Foreign letter (2x1pi 20pa) 3pi
Registration fee 1pi

Egypt

Third Issue.

1 Piastre 20 Paras.

Second Printing

Letter Rate to India.



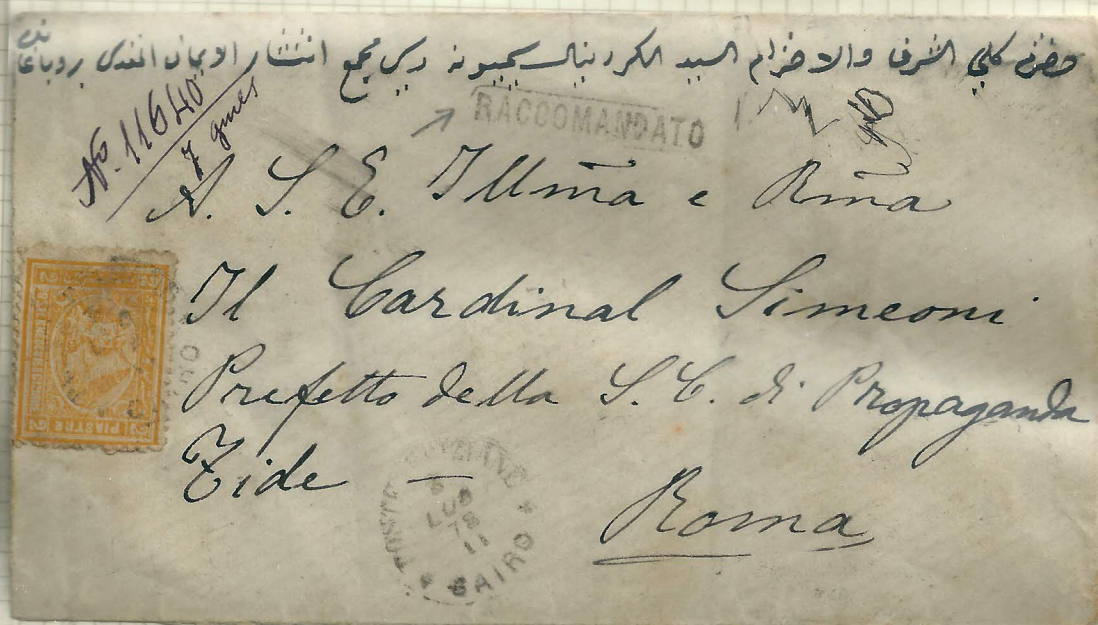
Cairo to Bombay via Suez at the rate charged from 1st July 1875. On the front there is the Suez British Post Office cancellation and on the reverse the Sea Post Office and Suez (with 'VR' omitted) cancellations.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.

2 Piastre.
Perf $13\frac{1}{3} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Foreign Registered Rate, from 1st April 1878.



Letter from Cairo 3.7.1878 arriving in Brindisi on 10.7.1878 and Rome on 12.7.1878.

Postage: Foreign letter (1pi/15gms) 1pi
Registration fee 1pi

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing.

1 Piastre 1875 10 Paras 1874.

1 Piastre 20 paras.

Typograph.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Foreign Letter Rate, from 1st July 1875.



Letter from Port Said to London on 5th May 1877
 With a tête bêche pair of 10 paras. There are two
 settings of the 10 paras (A & B), but tête bêche
 stamps are only found in Setting B.

Egypt

Third Issue.

Second Printing 1874

2 Piastre Bisected.



"Poste Khedevie Egiziane - Gedda"

In April 1875 a shortage of 1 piastre stamps necessitated the bisecting of the 2 piastre. All seven recorded copies are cancelled on April 13, as all the mail was postmarked on the departure date of the Suez mailboat.

The Gedda date stamp with year omitted, struck in blue, is known only in April 1875. There are 2 defects to the marking: i) a flattening of the circle between 'Poste' and 'Gedda' and ii) a break in the circle under 'Gedda'; both first seen in 1873.

Egypt

Third Issue.

2 Piastre.

Second Printing 1874.

Perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{3}$.

Inland Registered Rate, from 1st April 1878.



Alexandria posted 11th March 1879.
Arrive Cairo 12th March 1879.

Postage: Inland letter 1 pi
Registration fee 1 pi

Egypt

Third Issue

1 Piastre 20 paras.

Second Printing - 1 Piastre 1875, 20 para 1874.

Foreign Letter Rate, from 1st July 1875.



Letter from Cairo to Rome, via Brindisi, which before the standardisation of rates would have attracted the Italian Convention rate of 2 piastres 20 paras.

Egypt

Third Issue.

1 piastre 20 paras.

Second Printing.

Typograph.

1 Piastre 1875. 10 paras 1874.

Perf 12½.

Foreign Letter Rate, from 1st July 1875.



Letter from Cairo to Constantinople. Prior to the 1st July 1875, when member states of the Universal Postal Union agreed to standardise their rates, the letter rate from Egypt to the Levant was 2 piastres.

Egypt

Third Issue.
Second Printing 1874.
Typograph.

20 Para.
Perf 12½.



Letter posted at Mansura Station to Paris on the 3rd February 1879. This is a rare example of the 'Mansura Stazione' postmark. The second printing of the 20 para stamp was grey blue in contrast to the blue of the first printing.

Egypt

Third Issue
Constantinople - Cairo.

Egypt used Abroad.



double perf. ↑

upon the implementation of the U.P.U. treaty on July 1 1875 mail to and from consular offices was treated as foreign with the first weight rate of 1 piastre 20 paras. This cover was double weight and was stamped with a rare combination of Penasson and Bulaq printings. Postmarked Constantinople 1 Set 75 with backstamps of Poste Egiziane Alessandria 7 Set 75 and Poste Egiziane Cairo 7 Set 75.

Egypt

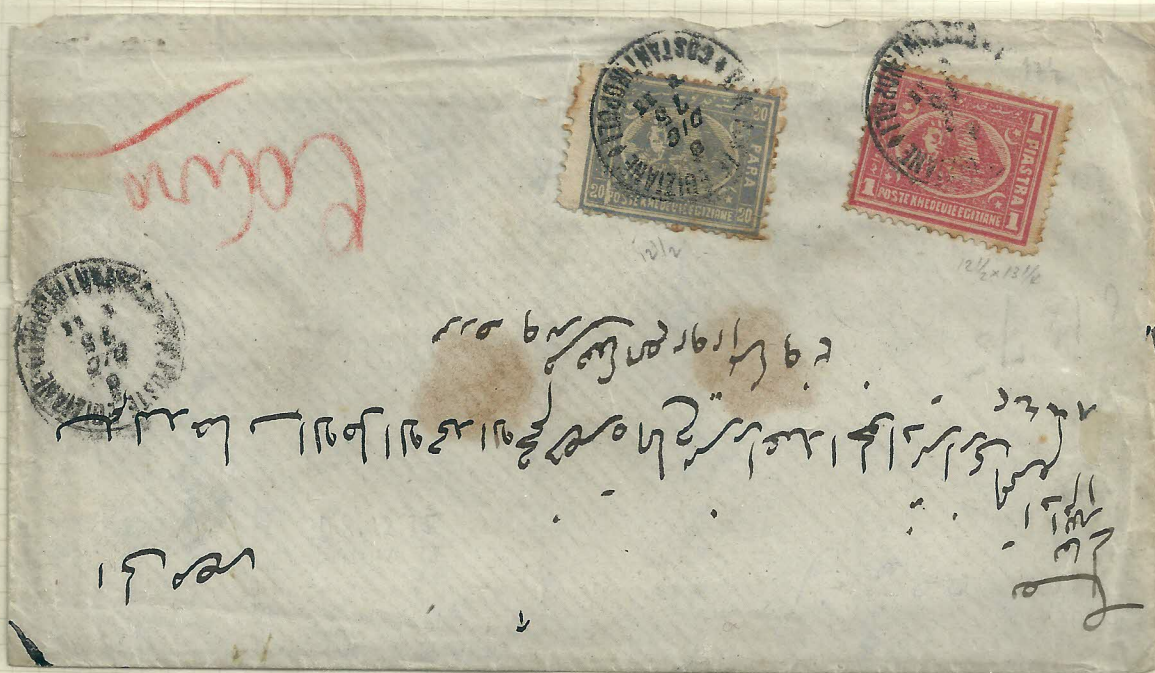
Third Issue.

Constantinople ~ Cairo.

Second Printing.

Egypt used Abroad.

1 Piastre 20 Paras.



Single weight letter, dated 9th December 1875, with Alexandria transit and Cairo arrival stamps, on the reverse, dated 14th December 1875.