EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

SEPTEMBER 1941

<u>NO. 10.</u>

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR.

Published by The Egypt Study Circle.

Chairman, Dr. W. Byam, O.B.E., 92 Harley Street, London. W. 1.

Keeper of the Philatelic Record. A. S. Mackenzie-Low, " The Grange ", Old Town, Bexhill-on-sea. Sussex. Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the Quarterly Circular. F. S. Mumford, 174 Buxton Road, Stockport;

No. X.

September 1941.

During the early days of June I spent a very enjoyable week-end with Dr. and Mrs Byam at Barford where they have a charming Old-world house situate amidst the lovely scenery of the Avon valley. The weather was propitious and the time was spent in visiting Loamington, Warwick and Kennilworth and in gardening whilst, after the nine o'elock news each evening, some hours were given up to "Stamping" and the discussion of matters concerning the welfare of the Circle and the "Q. C. ". I brought home with me many valuable suggestions.

There was a certain amount of news concerning some of our members but as to how much the frowning eye of the Censor would permit to appear in print, I am uncertain, and it may be as well therefore if I pass this over by saying that one and all of whom I heard were strenuously doing thier bit towards keeping the old flag flying. I think, however, no military secret will be divulged if I add that our Chairman's elder daughter has recently gained further promotion and is now a Sergeant Major in the F. A. N. Y. I am sure I shall be only

anticipating the wishes of members when I offer to Sergeant Major Anne Byom the heartiest congratulations of the Circle.

The room at 92 where the Circle has spent so many happy afternoons has had its oeiling damaged and its windows blown in but our Chairman assures me that it will be ready for use when wanted and that the welcome we shall receive will be as warm as ever - with any luck there will be buttered buns for A. L. P. and others.

Arriving home, other news awaited me. Lieut.-Colonel Danson recently had a narrow escape during a blitz when 11 people were killed and premises where he was fire-watching at the time demolished. A few days later I heard that Captain Hearn's London premises had been hit. While we shall all sympathise with both Danson and Hearn in thier loss, we shall all rejoice to hear of Danson's lucky escape:

F. S. Mumford.

ERRORIN Q.C. No. 9.

On page 10 of the last number of the "Q.C." an error occurred in the second line of the seventh paragraph (the long one). " AGENCIA PIRI OTTOMANI-ALEXANDRIA " should read :-

AGENZIA DI PIRI OTTOMANI - ALEXANDRIA.

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SOME NOTES ON " QUARTERLY CIRCULAR ", No. IX. by J. R. DANSON.

STUDY I. I have an interesting MASSAWA cover addressed to Marseilles. On the front it has one 5 Para and two 2 Piastres stamps 1872/5 20 issue. Postmarks - Three Type IV-1, diameter 25 mm. dated AGO, but the 75

"O" of "POSTE" is broken and looks like a "O". Thus - POSTE. Also on front --10 French Alexandrie postmark about 20 mm. SEPT in black. 10 in manuscript in 75 black and, in orange, PAQUEBOTS DE LA MEDITERRANE Type III-4. and the Egypt mark (Illegible) and French arrival mark, Marseilles. Date illegible.



I have a complicated cover with this mark in orange 27.5 mm. X 17 mm. Height of letters - First line, 2.75 / 3 mm. Second line, 2.5 mm. Third line, 3 mm.

Addressed as follows :-Via Trieste - Vapore diretto. Sig. M. Valensin. via der Pucci Palasso Pucci. Firenze.



FRANCESI Letter from Livorno to Alexandria, bearing - on front - Ono 80 cent Italy (S.G. 12) postmarked Livorno in double lined 28 circle with date inside MAR 63. The same mark again on the 4 front of the cover . also P.D. in black and PIROSCAFI POSTALI FRANCESI in blue. On back - illegible Italian mark in black and Italian P.O. arrival mark in blue, Type III-1-1. APR 63 ow

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1. Cover to IGLESIAS (SARDAIGNE) bearing, on front - One 60 oent Italy 1863 issue, postmarked over stamp and again on 3 cover Alexandria Type III-1 date APR and PIROSCAFI POSTALI ITALIANI in black. 66 12

On back - double circle arrival mark IGLESIAS (?) APR in black and another Italian mark, ildegible (black). 66

2. Cover to GENOVO, FINALBORGO bearing, on front, one 40 cent Italy 1863 issue postmarked 234 Type IV-1. slightly overlapping the stamps one 1 plastre Egypt 1867 postmarked POSTE VICE-REALI EGIZIANE Cairo 19 Egypt Type I-3) mark again on oover. Italian FEB 69 20 Alexandria mark in black FEB Type III-1. and PIROSCAFI 3T POSTALI ITALIANI in black. (Two stamps and five marks on front) . On back - Five marks in black, viz. (1) POSTE VICE-REALI EGIZIANE, 26 (Type I-3). (2) Double lined oirole FINALBORGO FEB FEB ALESSANDRIA 69 25 69 3T FEB -F NOVA-SH----R, (4) Double lined Single lined oirole 69 (3)10 S oirole, date illegible ----DISI (probably Brindisi) . (5) Single 26

lined oirole FEB G--OVA (Genoa) 69 12 M

NOTE ON Dr. BYAM'S STUDY ON THE ITALIAN P.O. IN EGYPT. by E. F. HURT.

In speaking of Postal Marking Type I-3, I can confirm that the Yates cover with the " PIROSCAFI INGLESI " marking, passed from my hands into the J. Boulad collection.

While I was under the impression that Mr Mackenzie-Low had had a photo of this from me for the E.S.C. Records, since there is a possibility of difficulty in getting the necessary information from Egypt at the present time, I should like to say that a photo of the front and back of this cover, to actual size, was reproduced by me in " The Illustrated Philatelic Record " No. 4.

Probably of equal interest to the above very rare PIROSOAFT marking, wass the fact that this same oover bore a splendid example of the marking of the Posta Europea, Cairo, at back, being an example of this rare combination in the outward direction.

I believe I am right in saying that this cover is so far the only recorded example of the " PIROSCAFI INGLESI " mark as an obliteration on the stamps of Sardinia used in Egypt.



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FORGED ALEXANDRIA OBLITERATOR ON ITALIAN " ESTERO ". by E. F. Hurt.

In connection with Dr. Byam's Study on the Italian Post Office in Italy, I should like to draw attention to the fact that the " 234 " obliterator formed

of small diamonds in rectangular form has been forged to a rather extensive degree on the " Estero " stamps of Italy.

It must be remembered that many of these stamps were remaindered and that mint copies of numerous values are comparatively common and catalogued at insignificant prices, as compared with the used. The particular stamps to which I refer are the following to which I append Gibbon's prices for mint and used -

1874.

•	10.	Olive green	X	0	Jaco	5.
	10.	Pale green				2.
	20.	Brown		1	-	0
	20.	Bright brown	X			6.
		Rose	X	1		
		Lilao	X	1		
	2 Li		X	17		
	10.	Bronze green -	Three			
		dots in upper			2	

S.G. 818 20 1881.

50c. Mauve

22 - 6. 1 - 6.

80

- 0.

Those values I have marked with an "X" are the ones most commonly found with the Alexandria cancellation.

Before the " Estero " stamps came into use, the stamps of Italy proper were in use and the above mentioned obliterator was, as Dr. Byam states, in use about 1866, so that forgeries of this obliterator may quite conceivably be expected on the stamps of the Italian Empire, though I have never noted any of these latter, the price of mint stamps being higher than the used. It is, however, worth bearing this is mind where the value of a stamp used in Alexandria might be greater than that of the mint stamp, e.g. the lo. 1863 and, possibly, the 2 lire of the same issue.



The photograph is of a tracing of the genuine " 234 " and also the forged obliterator. The latter is the most common type of forgery though I will not say that

M.

234 Bad

it is the only one. This forgery was done about 1892, soon after the " Estero " stamps were made invalid and the remaindersnsold (in Jan. 1891) I have seen this chiefly on the 2 lire and it would be well to note that it is usually rather lightly struck so that little of the lozened rectangle shows. The main point to look for is the figure "3" which, in the forgery, has too long a head and an extended diagonal central stroke, also the small lozenges which form the right seom

and left side of the obliterator in the original (not the top and bottom sides as seems to be shown in the last issue of the " Quarterly Oiroular " to be smaller and are not true, sharp angled, lozenges as they should be. Generally the ink of the forged obliterations seems too yellow (oily '

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I have also been informed that the Italian obliterator type E.S.C. 1V-2. was extensively forged on the "Estero" stamps, particularly the 1,2,30,40 & 60 c. of 1874 and the 5, 10, 25, 50c and 2 lire of 1881. While I have not noted the "234" in this forgery, it probably exists as the falso obliterator only needed to have the central numbers changed and many numbers have been recorded. The main point of difference of the forgery of this type that I have seen shows the figures rather too small and the upper and lower bars are flat sided top and bottom instead of like a out arc.

FORGERY OF THE 2 LIRE.

Here it should be noted that a forgery exists of the 2 lire on the original watermarked paper, with, of course, an equally bad "Estero" overprint. This is rather difficult to describe and I advise collectors to compare the engraving, and particularly the small corner ornaments, with a known original.

FORGED " ESTERO " SURCHARGES.

These are found on genuine Italian stamps with the addition of forged cancel--lations. The particular forgeries I have in mind are the rare varieties of the 10 & 30 c. 1874 such being Hamade " from the original normal Italian or " Estero " stamps by removing some of the details of the design and altering others. These are oleverly done and if offered any of the above, expertisat--ion is essential.



The 2 Lira Estero series of 1881 (S.G. 829) was never issued for postal use. The postmark seen on the copy in my collection is undoubtedly forged, as can be seen in the accompanying photograph. The flat top to the "3" and the wrong measurements of the numerals and bars are features by which the postmark may be recognised.

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INDEX OF THE PHILATELIC LITERATURE OF EGYPT.

By A. S. Mackenzie-Low.

Continued from Q.C. No. 7.)

In view of the proposed publication by The Egypt Study Circle of :-" Egypt : Its stamps and Postal History" (see Q.C. No. 7, pages 14-15) I have decided to revise the Scheme of Arrangement of this Index, so as to correspond with the suggested scheme of this book. Parts I - IV remain unaltered.

REVISED	SCHEM	E OF	ARRANGEMENT
PART I.		SŢAL.	HISTORY.
PART	II - I	HANDBO	DOKS.
PART	III - (CATAL)GUES.

This included - General, Specialist, Dealers, and Auction Sale catalogues.

PART IV. - GENERAL.

This included - Articles covering several issues, Stamp production, Exhibitions, Reports of Meetings, and Kindred subjects.

PART V. - ADHESIVE STAMPS (General Issues

This included - Express Letter stamps.

PART VI. - AIR MAIL STAMPS.

This included - Flown covers - The History and carriage of Air Mail.

PART VII. - COMMENSARATIVE STAMPS.

PART VIII. - OFFICIAL STAMPS.

This included - The history of the Carriage of Official Mail. Interpostal Seals -

PART IX. - POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

PART X - HANDSTRUCK PAID STAMPS and METER MARKS.

PART XI - POSTAL MARKINGS.

PART XII - EGYPTIAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.

This includes - Turkey, Arabia, The Sudan and Somaliland.

PART XIII - SUEZ OANAL.

This includes - The postal history of the Suez Canal, its stamps and the forgeries.

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PART XIV - BRITISH ARMY POST OFFICE IN EGYPT.

This includes - Indian, and Dominian Army F. P. O. Postal Seals, Franks and Stamps of the Military Concession.

PART XV - FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN EGYPT.

This includes - Great Britain, Waghorn Service, France, Greece, Austria, Italy, and Russia.

PART XVI - FORGERIES.

This includes forgeries of the stamps, overprints and postal markings.

PART XVII - POSTAL STATIONERY.

Essays and Proofs are included in all the parts concerning the Stamps NOTE. and Postal Stationery.

SUPPLEMENT TO PARTS I, II & III.

Since the last instalment of this Index appeared in the Q.C. I find that various articles have inadvertently been omitted from Parts I - III. Some of these articles have recently been brought to my notice. I now intex these before returning to Part IV.



As I am not indexing any publications after the end of 1940, further supplements will become necessary later on in order to bring this Index up to date.



CORRESPONDENCE - Essays for a proposed issue of stamps for the Posta Europea, about 1860.

Letter from A. S. Mackenzie-Low with illustrations.

L. O. P. No. 17, pp. 3.

LE NOUVEAU MUSÉE POSTAL EGYPTIEN - Illustrated.

L. O. P. No. 19, pp. 37 -38.

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LE X om	ONGRES DE L'UNION POSTAI	, UNIVÈRSELLE,		
UNION I	POSTAL UNIVÈRSELLE, EXTRACT	DU RAPPORT DI	E GESTION.	

The above two reports give interesting information Commonts. concerning the Egyptian Postal Service.

NOTE AU SUJET DES OBLITERATIONS DE L'ANCIENNE ENTERPRISE, " POSTA EUROPEA, "

ET LES PREMIERES OBLITERATIONS DE LA POSTE EGYPTIENE.

By Gabriel Boulad.

L. O. P. No. 39. pp. 398 - 399.

THE EGYPTIAN POSTS. By A. Eugene Michel.

Stamps - Jan. 29. Feb. 5 & 12, 1938.

Comments.

Most of the information in this article has been abstracted from "Les Postes en Egypte", The Publication of the Egyptian Government on the occasion of the Postal Union Congress, Cairo, 1934.

EGYPT - SARDINIA - ITALIAN P.O. and POSTA EUROPEA combination cover.

Illustrated and desoribed.

The Illustrated Philatelic Record - (I.P.R.) No. 4, pp. 56-57.

BRIGGS & CO. FORWARDING AGENT, ALEXANDRIA, 1847.

Illustration of cover bearing the Agents' cachet, and description.

I.P.R. No. 5. pp. 69.

AN OUTLINE OF EGYPTIAN POSTAL HISTORY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE

Earliest times.

Q. C. No. VIII. pp. 1-6.

By E. F. Hurt.

Comments.

This is a very interesting article and the notes on the Postal History of Egypt compiled by the Author from Official and other sources will be found most useful.

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PART III. CATALOGUES.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF EGYPT.

Lot Mos. - 85 to 133.

A. H. Thompson's Sale, No. 219 & 220, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 25th. and 26th. 1924.

CATALOGUE OF A SPECIALISED COLLECTION OF EGYPT - formed by a private collector.

100 lots. Illustrations.

Harmer Rooke & Co. Sale No. 2612-13. Friday and Saturday, November 16th. and 17th. 1934.

L. O. P. Nos. 31, 45, & 46. continuing.

MARKET JOTTINGS. By Dr. W. Byam.

EGYPT AT AUCTIONS.

Q. C. Nos. 7 & 8. continuing.

CORRECTOON.

THE MAJOR E. G. MOFFAT COLLECTION OF EGYPT.

The Description should read :-

241 lots with plates of illustrations.

Plumbridge's Sale Catalogue, No. 816.

Thursday and Friday, December 1st. & 2nd. 1927.

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Mr. Mackenzie-Low will continue this " Index " in the
December issue of the " Q. C. ", He will then commence
with Part IV. - General.
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Ed.

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SUDAN AIR MAILS.

By H. C. Jackson.

A year ago when air attacks on Liverpool appeared imminent, I made a few notes on Sudan Air Mail stamps as a guide to future collectors in case life happened

to prove " nasty, brutish and short. "

I had hoped to have worked these up in more detail but in order to raise a few dollars for our National effort, I sent my collection to the U.S.A., with the result that I have to rely on the hurried notes I prepared a year ago. Here they are for what they are worth.

1. General.

The trouble with Sudan Air Mails is that most of them appear to have been bought up by dealers as soon as they were on sale and there are comparatively few used specimens of any issue. Very few of my private letters from the Sudan carried Air Mail stamps and nice used copies are not too easy to come by.

Moreover, the issues were limited in number. I have not dotails of all but up to June 30th. 1937, the maximum of any issue appears to have been 100,000 for the 15 milliones brown and the minimum 10,000 for the $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 P.T. surcharge of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ P.T.

2. Size of Panes.

15/10 milliemes. Most of the panes measure about 237 mma and the complete sheet 270 mm. I have measured a good fow of them and there are differences in the length which might perhaps account for the numerous misplaced surcharges. Possibly, some of these misplaced surcharges now coming on the market are printers' waste but some, at any rate, have passed through the Post Office. I have various panes to illustrate these differences ; also one of a diagonal surcharge; these are rare in a used condition but I have one good specimen.

Apart from scores of mint misplaced surcharges, I have a dozen or so of badly off centres overprints, used, so that there can be no doubt that these are genuine.

The following are the measurements of some of the panes that I have :-.

A.	15/10	Ms.	Sheet. Stamps.	272 mm. 237 mm.	
Bc	15/10	Ms.	Shoot. Stamps.	273 mm. 2372 mm.	

0.	15/10 Ms.	Shoot. Stamps.	254 mm. 242 mm.	
De	15/10 Ms. Diagonal.	Sheet. Stamps.	$270 \text{ mm} \cdot 237\frac{1}{2} \text{ mm} \cdot 1$	
E	23 P.T./5 Ms.	Sheet. Stamps.	272 mm. 238 mm.	
F.	2금 P.T./ 5Ms.	Sheet. Stamps.	252 mm. 2383 mm.	

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G. $2\frac{1}{2}$ P.T./3 Ms. Sheet. 269 mm. Stamps. 238 mm.

3. Double Surcharge.

I understand that only one pane of these was ever printed. According to reports 13 were sold over the counter in Khartoum and some of them have been lost sight of. The finder is said to have kept 7, (?) a single copy or pair and a vertical strip, and the remaining 30 have been sold to collectors. There are said to be 4 vertical blocks of 6, one block of 4 and one pair. The two surcharges are 5 mm. apart.

A strip of five of these was sold in the U.S.A., Marca 1939, for £120. Those are shewn as San. 15b from upper left hand corner of sheet. Oat. 1,500 dollars.

A used copy was sold at Harmers, 1939, for £23. At the sale at Harmers on June 19th., 1940, ware lot 839 which is number 48 on the sheet and lot 840 which appears to be number 44 on the sheet.

The position of the above seven stamps corresponds with my photographic copy and so far none of these stamps have been put on to the market to suggest there is more than one such pane in existence.

I have a mint pair, numbers 32 and 37 on the pane, and 2 used copies numbers 47 and (?).

4. Inverted Suroharge.

15 copies appear to have been sold in the Post Office, Khartoum. The other 35 were bought up by a philatelist. There is said to be a bottom strip of six in existence, a few pairs, one block of four (which I have) and some single stamps. My block has been expertised. The Post Office officials in Khartoum deny that either the inverted or double surcharges were over on sale, and Gibbons for a long time refused to recognise them.

I have also a used copy apparently number 34 on the pane which fetched £23 at Harmers, November 1939. Another copy (Cat. Sanabria at 300 dollars) was sold by Harmer and Rooke, 13/4/40, for £16.

On June 19th. 1940, the foldowing were offered by Harmers :-

Lot No. 849. No. 48 on the pane. Lot No. 850. No. 44 (?) on the pane.

I have not yet seen a specimen of the small in the inverted series. If my information is correct, there are only 7 of these in the world, but of still greater interest is the fact that there is only one specimen of the missing "WAU", number 49, on the pane in the world. This must be the only occasion in philately, I imagine, where only one specimen of some stamp has ever been produced. It is, therefore, of importance to establish the fact that these inverted surcharges were genuinely used and that no more than one sheet was ever issued. My photographic popy will, Ibtrust, therefore go a long way in years to come to prove whether any inverted surcharges are genuine or not. The few double surcharges and inverted surcharges that have so far come into the market fit into my photographic copies.

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5. Misplaced Suroharges.

There are many of these in different issues, the most diverse being in the 15/10 milliemes and the 25 P.T./5 milliemes. But other off centred overprints occur in the 24 P.T./3 milliemes, some of which are overprinted to the extreme right, 3/4+ P.T. 7+/4+ P.T. and the 10/4+ P.T. I suppose these might either be accounted for by the fact that the overprints were made by a possibly inexperienced olerk of Messrs MoCorquodales in Khartoup; or owing to different sizes of the panes, or owing to shrinking or stretching of the sheets in the heat of Khartoum.

I have several of these misplaced surcharges used genuinely so they cannot be considered as printers' waste. These included a strip of 3 (? April 13th. 1935, the last figure is indeoupherable,) the centre of which shows no Arabic overprinting at all. This was sold at Harmers in November 1939, for £17. A similar copy which offered at Harmers on June 19th. 1940, with the date 13/4/35.

6. Miscollaneous Notes.

(a) 1931. 10 m. There appears to be a constant variety of a close IL in Mail but I have not yet traced the position on the pane.

(b) 1931. 2 P.T. A vast variety of minor variations : a raised R occurs; 3. 6. 9, 12, 27, 30, 33, 36, 51, 54, 57, 60.

- (c) Light and dark shades appear to occur in many of the stamps, e.g. 42 P.T. 1931-37, 3/42 P.T., 2 P.T. 1931-37, 22 P.T., 3 P.T., 5 P.T.
- (d) 27 P.T. 1931-37. There are said to be indigo varieties of this going about but I have been advised that the colour may have been faked.
- (e) 25 P.T. July 1932. There appears to be a constant variety in the shape of the figure 2.
- (f) In the 22 P.T. over 3 and 5 milliomes are the following constant varieties .-Missing WAU. No. 49. Small 20 Numbers 17, 27, 32, 36, 41, 42, 46. Flattened S- No. 14.
- (g) In the same issues there also appears to be a missing serif to the I. I have not checked yet whether this is a constant or not.
- (h) There are bar varietions in the Arabic line dividing the Arabic 1. Those vary in length from 21 to 4 millemetres.
- (i) I have a freak double perforation of the 2 P.T.
- (\$) July 1938. Minor variations. There appear to have been a few sheets issued of the 5 milliones over 22 P.T.m printed on thick paper.
- (k) July 1938. 3/3 P.T. 3/7 P.T. 5/10 P.T. There are said to be two sheets of each with perforation 11 X 12 . Throe mint copies fetched £8 at Tyrrells, 13/2440. and "3 used copies fetched £10 at Tyrrells, 12/4/40.
- 2号 P.T./S milliomes. (1)The only pane I have measures 269 mm. and the stamps 238 mm.



1. Latest Information, Addenda and Corrigenda.

Page 72. The Italian steamers no longer carry mails. American letters may also be found at the Austrian post-office. By the new convention with the Egyptian Government letters can now be sent direct from England to any part of Egypt.

Page 117. The English Post-Office has been abolished, and letters and papers are sent through the Egyptian Post, which charges an additional 2dd for the transit between Cairo and Alexandria, making the rate of postage between Cairo and England 10d, via Brindisi and 8d. via Southampton. Letters, hewever, can still be sent to England by the French post for 6d., but not vice versa.

2. Alexandria.

Page 72. Post-Office. Mails are received from, and dispatched to, England and America weekly by the P. & D. steamers via Southampton or Brindisi, and by the Italian steamers via Brindisi. The Southampton mail at present arrives on Wodnosday, and the Brindisi mail on Thursday. The departures are dependent on the arrival of the mail from India, Monday being the usual day. English and American letters are also received and dispatched week wookly, via Marseilles, by the French Messageries steamers, and vis Trieste by the Austrian Lloyd steamers. Lotters sent direct from Eng.land via Southampton or Brindisi will be found at the British Post-offices Rue de la Poste, close to the Great Square. Letters for England can be posted either at the British or French Post-Offices (the latter is at the French Consulate.) There are four other foreign post-offices in Alexandria : the Austrian for mails via Trieste : the Italian for Italian nails via Brindisi or Messina: The Russian for mails via Odessa: and the Greek for Greek mails. American mails are received and dispatched by the English and French Post-offices. The Egyptian Postoffloe in the Place de l'Eglise is for letters to and from any part of the Egyptian dominions. Mailabags sent and received by every train. Lotters from India, China, Australia, eto will generally be found at the British Post-Office, but it is as well to enquire at the French Post-Office also.

Page 73. Agents for forwarding Goods.

R. J. Moss & Oo., agents for the Globe Express, and for Moss's

David Robertson & Co., agents for the Ocean Express. The Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Page 74. Steamers. The Peninsular & Fiental Company's steamers leave for Brindisi and Southampton, the Adriatico Orientale Company's steamers for Brindisi, and the Austrian Lloyd's for Trieste, on the arrival of the mails from India. The following is a list of the principal steamship companies, with the ports to which they run.

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Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton Peninsular and Oriental Company : weekly; and Brindisi, Anoona and Venive weekly.

Messageries Company : Messina and Marseilles weekly : and Port Said & the coast of Syria to Syra, and thence to Marseilles.

Austrian Lloyd Company : Corfu and Trieste weekly : two services to

Constantinople, one touching at Smyrna, Mitylene, Tenedos, the Dardanelles and Gallipoli, and the other calling at Port Said, Jaffa and Alexandrotta.

Adriatico Orientale : Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice weekly.

Rubattino and Co. : Messina, Naples, Civita Veochia, Leghorn and Genoa. Maro Fraissinet, Pere et Fils : Malta and Marseilles weekly, and Port Said weekly.

Azizeh Company : two services to Constantinople, one touching only at Smyrna, the Dardanelles and Gallipoli : and the other calling at Port Said and all the Syrian ports, both weekly. There is also a bi-weekly service of the same company by the Mahnoodeeah Canal and the Nile to Cairo ; and a service from Cairo up the Nile to Assocan generally every three weeks during the winter. For particulars as to this last apply to D. Robertson & Co.

Russian Steam Navigation Company, via Port Said and all the Syrian ports to Constantinopie, and thence to the ports of the Black sea.

There are also steamers to Liverpool - Moss and Co, agents: and to Glasgow - Floming & Co. agents.

Page 74. Tolegraph. The English Telegraph Company, near the Consulates dispatch messages to all parts of the world. Message of 20 words to London via Malta and Falmouth, address and signature included fir igan to any other part of England 1/- more. This Company has also stations at many of the towns in Egypt. The Egyptian Government Telegraph, Place Méhémet Ali, undertakes the dispatch of messages to most of the principal cities of Europe, via Constantinople. Its network of lines in Egypt extends over more than 4000 miles. The principal lines are from Alexandria to Cairo along the railway, and from Cairo toKhartoum follow--ing the shores of the Red sea, via Sowakim and Massowah ; from Suez to Port Said along the railway and the Suez Canal; and from Zagazig to El Arish on the Syrian frontier.

3. Cairo.

Page 117. Post Office. The British Post Office for the roceipt and dispatch of letters direct from, and to, England: Malta, Gibraltar, and America, is at the British Consulate in the Esbekeeyah, The mails, via Southampton, and Brindisi, are made up the day before the steamers leave Alexandria. Letters from England and America are sent up from Alexandria by the first train after the arrival of the steamers. Letters may also be received from, and sent to, England and America through the French Post Office, at the office of the Messageries in the Esbokeoyah. A bag for the French steamer is made

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up at The British Post Office. Letters may be received from, or sent to, India, China, Australia, etc. either through the British or French Post Offices. The Egyptian Post Office, a new and well arranged building, forming part of a large block of houses at the S.E. corner of the Esbekeeyah is for the receipt and dispatch of letters from, and to, any part of the Egyptian dominions daily, and all European countries. except France and England. People who intend spending the winter in Egypt had better have their letters addressed either to the Poste Restante, the hotel to which they intend going, or their banker's. Arrangements can be made atxthe hotels, the bankers, and the consulates for the sending of letters to Upper Egypt, and letters from Upper Egypt oan be forwarded through the same means ; it should be mentioned, however, that very little reliance can be placed on the postal arrange--monts south of Cairo, notwithstanding the facilities recently afforded by the extension of the railway beyond Minieh. Thebes, where there is a British and American consular agent, is the safest point.

Page 119. Telegraphs. English Telegraph Co., in the same block of buildings as the Egyptian Post_office. Messages to all parts of the world, and some places in Egypt. Twnety words to London, via Malta and Falmouth, addresses included £1-14-O. : to any other part of England 1/- more. Egyptian Government Telegraph. So all parts of Europe, via Syria and Constantinople, and throughout the whole of the Egyptian dominions.

4. Suez.

Page 224. There is daily postal communication between Suez and the principal towns in Lower Egypt : and a regular departure of mails for Europe, India, Australia, etc.

Telegraphic messages can be sent, either by the Egyptian or English companies to any part of the world.

The principal steam packet companies are The Peninsular and Oriental : departures for Bombay weekly, for Madras and Calcutta, fortnightly and for China, Australia, etc. monthly.

The Messageries Maritimes : departures for Ohina, Oochin Ohina, etc. and for Europe fortnightly ; for Reunion and the Mauritius, and for Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta, monthly.

The Bombay and Bengal ; departure for Bombay fortnightly.

The Azizeeyah : departure for Massowah and the coast of the Red sea three times a month

Many others companies such as The Austrian Lloyd, The Russian Stem Navigation, etc. which run steamers to India etc. direct through the Suez Canal, have agencies at Suez from which all information can be obtained.

The Messageries boats, plying between France and the East, run regularly through the Suez Canal

The P. and O. as yet send a steamer through only occasionally.