

E G Y P T S T U D Y C I R C L E

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VOL. II. No. 8. Page 94.

September 1944.

Whole Series. No. 20.

EDITORIAL.

Much has been written concerning the " Military Postal Seals of Egypt " since their introduction in 1932 but, notwithstanding the many arguments put forward by many writers and the fact that they are catalogues by Zeheri, Whitfield King and Yvert, their acceptance as postage stamps has been by no means universal. An excellent article from the pen of the late Nevile L. Stocken appeared in " The Philatelist " of October 1943 in which the writer put forward strong arguments in favour of their acceptance as postage stamps. A letter on the subject written by our Chairman appeared in the December 1943 issue of the same journal and we give below a verbatim copy. -

The Military Postal Seals of Egypt.

Sir, - I would like to thank Mr. Stocken for his admirable article on " The Military Postal Seals of Egypt " in the current number of your journal, in which he makes a determined effort to prevent these " seals ", " stamps ", or, " labels " from being consigned to the rubbish heap. Actually they are a most attractive facet of a veritable gem among the treasures of Egyptian postal history. But they are only a facet and if collected alone they will probably find a resting place in the albums of those whose pleasure is to accumulate " labels ", and there they will be neither appreciated a their proper worth, nor understood.

In my possession are three personal letters written to me by a senior member of the Headquarters Staff, British Troops in Egypt, and dated Cairo, 22nd December, 1932; 25th January, 1933; and 6th March, 1933. In the first appears :-

" You have possibly seen the letters, and on the back you will find the postal seal (or stamp) which is issued by us to show that we have been paid the amount of money required to cover the cost of postage. The frank is then used in our various offices to denote that the postage has been prepaid.

" The office and respective number are as follows :-

Camp Commandant. H.Q., B.T.E.	1 - 3 and 20 - 25.
H.Q. Canal Bde., Moascar.	7, 8 and 19.
O.C. Troops, Port Said.	9 and 10.
No. 4 Flying Training School, Abu-Sueir.	11 and 12.
R.A.F. Depot, Aboukir.	13 and 14.
Military Hospital, Ras-el-Tin, Alexandria	15 and 16.
H.Q. Alexandria Area.	17 and 18."

The letter of 25/1/33 includes :

" I am sorry that the information I gave you did not indicate the position of the numerals 4, 5 and 6. This came about owing to the fact that the Cairo Military Post Office, which works directly under the Camp Commandant, was omitted. These numerals are used in our Cairo Military Post Office which is situated inside the Egyptian general Post Office.

" You now have the information regarding the whole lot, except that since writing to you No. 3 has been issued as an additional stamp for Moascar, and No. 19 has been withdrawn to the Camp Commandant.

" The reason why certain places have two stamps is because they are isolated, and if one stamp should break there is one in reserve until the Camp Commandant can put them right again. If they only held one stamp and it was mislaid or broken, the postal despatch of that particular station would automatically cease, as letters could not be franked.

" The Camp Commandant, headquarters, B.T.E., Cairo, is in control of the Military and Air Force arrangements for postage in this command."

On 6/3/33 my friend wrote :

" I have heard that as the seal is not catalogued in London it ceases to be of the same value as for ordinary postage stamps. Nevertheless I hardly understand this, because without doubt a seal is a postage seal which carries a letter, or rather which admits of the " Postage prepaid " franking stamp being placed on the letter.

" ... the postal scheme does not function as an ordinary military matter with various clerks deal with it, but it is part and parcel of the proper postal administration. In fact we have in Cairo our own Military Post Offices, and also one at Moascar.

" ... you will then have received the numbers of all stamps in use, with the exception of No. 7 which has been mislaid ! and also those which are kept in reserve by the Camp Commandant.

This correspondence is available for inspection by any student who cares to see it. Personally I think it proves that for the " seal " and the " frank " are integral parts of a philatelic whole. Obviously either may be collected separately, by those who care to do so, but equally certainly both the seals and the franks are deserving of catalogue rank. You, Sir, as one of the acknowledged leaders in the field of Postal History will, I am sure, appreciate the great interest of this most unusual postal concession and will ensure that it receives due recognition in the literature to appear under your direction.

Between those of us interested in the subject it should be possible to extend Mr. Stocken's list of franking stamp numbers. For instance, I have covers from Cairo franked with Nos. 4, 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; and from Moascar 1, 3, 4, 8 and 23, but not 7, which is the rarest of all the numeral franks. When 4 and 23 were withdrawn from Cairo and re-issued to Moascar I do not know. 4 was in use at Moascar as late as 15 MR.36; 19 used at Moascar is also rare and not included in my collection. Mersa Matruh, an office not mentioned by Mr. Stocken, had received No. 15 and was using it as late as March, 1936.

My correspondent also informed me that 50,000 copies of the 1932 Xmas Seal were issued; a fact not mentioned in Mr. Stocken's list.

Much of what Mr. Stocken has written in his concluding paragraphs is open to doubt. I should be interested to know whether he can exhibit an example of a letter bearing a numeral frank, but no adhesive seal " charged at double full rate to the recipient ". May I remind him also that the adhesive " Army Post " stamps issued on 1st March 1936, replaced not only the adhesive labels but also the numeral franks and that therefore they presumably took on the functions hitherto performed by both these interesting philatelic items. -

1, Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa.

Yours faithfully
(signed) W. BYAM.

THE INTERPOSTAL SEALS OF EGYPT.

In 1942 an article on the Interpostal Seals of Egypt from the pen of Ernest A. Kehr appeared in " Weekly Philatelic Gossip " and this article, with a number of corrections and additions, was published in 1943 as a booklet under the title - " The Interpostal Seals of Egypt 1864-91."

The Introduction to this booklet contains a reasoned attempt to prove that the Interpostals were postage stamps because " they were used on envelopes to carry mail in the same manner as any other postage stamp of Egypt during the time they were in circulation ", and these thirteen pages are followed by a full and accurate listing of the seals themselves, with suggested market values in U.S.A. Currency.

We give below a copy of the letter sent by Dr. Byam to Mr. Kehr on the subject -

Dear Mr. Kehr, Your booklet on the Interpostal Seals of Egypt has just reached me here and I write at once to express my thanks for it and also for your postcard send from Calgary on 11th July. I am glad to think philately in America, as here, is playing its part in keeping up the courage of all those engaged in winning the war.

I cannot say I agree with you that the Interpostal Seals are " postage stamps " if you mean by this that they had franking power. In the coming number of the Philatelic journal of Great Britain you will find an article written by me and approved by a number of members of the Egypt Study Circle last January. This was written as an answer to the claim to " full postal status " issued by Albert Harris in the Philatelic Magazine of June 1943 and was submitted for publication in that journal, but as Harris thought fit to merely reproduce parts of the article, it was considered necessary to offer it for publication elsewhere. Statements taken from their context are apt to be misleading.

Since our article was written and appeared in the Egypt Study Circle Quarterly Circular two other bits of evidence have come to light :-

(a) an old article found at the Royal Philatelic Society's library in which the writer describes a visit to a Post Office in Egypt (I think in the '70's) when he was invited to help himself to as many seals as he cared to take—an unlikely happening if the seals had any franking power. The absence of cancellations on the seals we have seen on covers also would suggest that there was no need to prevent the re-use of the seals by authorised or unauthorised persons.

The postmarked seals, we believe, come from containers of mail in bulk passing from one office to another. They did therefore perform a legitimate and important postal duty, as you suggest. The postmarks would give the date of despatch.

(b) a letter from Ibrahim Chaftar, written to me from Cairo on 1.8.44 after reading the Q.C. of March 1944. He states " I approve entirely this decision " and goes on to describe three more covers in his collection and that of Gabriel Boulad. He says " in each of these three cases the Interpostals appear to have been used to seal up the covers which seem to have been found open in the post ". He adds the labels " Found open and officially sealed " were introduced in Egypt only in 1907. The following are details of the three letters described (numbered to take their places in sequence in our Record).

No.8. Letter addressed in Arabic and in French to Alexandria, franked with adhesive 2 P.T. of 1879, pmk Type V.4 Cairo 25.OTT.79, stamped RACCOMANDATO Type F.2. the letter is inscribed on the back in red ink " Returned to sender " in French, signed and dated 5.1.80. The letter is resealed with the Alexandria Interpostal Type O. May VII. and postmarked Type C 3. There are also Cairo arrival postmarks II.GEN.80 Type V.2 and II.JAN.80 Type VI.I. This letter was effectively returned to the sender, Hadji Mirga Adel Gawad, as it was found in 1942 amongst the archives of this important Persian trader in carpets and vegetable dyes. (Ibrahim Chaftar collection.)

No.9. Letter connected with the revolt of Arabi Pasha 1882. (Gabriel Boulad collection). From Ghouria (Cairo Sub P.O.) 3.AO.82 franked with a pair of I P.T. rose adhesives of 1879; addressed to Hadji Mirza Mohsen Isphani, Smyrna. This letter was " Found opened " at Port Said (3.AO.82 T.I Caisse) " as indicated by the curious and incorrect annotation in orthography on the back by the Local Manager and his clerk " Arrivee à Port Said à cet état - à supposée ouvert par ordre d'Arabi Pacha "

Signed

Local Manager
FUSHS

The Clerk
(unreadable)

The cover was closed by the Port Said Interpostal Type O. May VII and forwarded to Smyrna, where it arrived 15.VII.1882 as attested by the Turkish arrival postmark.

This letter is comparable to our No.2 (Danson collation). Alexandria was bombarded on 11.7.82. General Wolseley arrived at Alexandria 15.8.1882.

No.10. Letter from Paris 25.2.05 franked with a 5 c France type Blanc; addressed to the Exchange Firm of Mortere at Alexandria by Behrondt 7 Co of 15 Rue du Louvre, Paris, (Gabriel Boulad collection).

(5.III.05. VIII) and was stamped Sauve du naufrage du " S.S. Cairo ". To the back was applied the Alexandria Interpostal Type Vi.6, inscribed Poste Kedivie Egiziano Gabinetto Del Vice Direttore, before delivery to its addressee.

This No. 10 is in the same group as our No. 4 (Mackenzie-Low collection).

At the conclusion of his most interesting letter, Ibrahim Chaftar writes " these labels have been used to seal letters found open in the post " and I feel sure we must all agree with this opinion.

In his article in the Philatelic Magazine for June 1944 Albert H. Harris states that the status of Interpostals is still undetermined. The way they were used is, at any rate, being demonstrated by degrees; and we have evidence in the Cairo Postal Museum of how early Official Correspondence was to be dealt with and note that no reference is made, in the published instruction, to the use of

Interpostal Seals. Surely it is worthy of note that the three letters described by Chafter are franked by appropriate postal adhesives and that none is official correspondence though each bears an Interpostal Seals ?

In a footnote in your booklet you state " A. H. Harris, London publisher, reported that he had purchased a cover franked with two Interpostal Seals ". Have you seen the illustration of this cover ? If not, I think you should know that the two seals referred to bear the town names of the offices of despatch and receipt respectively. It is highly improbable that both offices found it necessary to frank the letter. Neither seal is postmarked.

When you have read the coming P.J.G.B. We shall look forward to receiving your opinion on what we have said and, with your permission, your letter will appear in the Egypt Study Circle Quarterly Circular.

With kind regards, and many thanks,

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) W. BYAM.

FLYING BOMBS.

By the time members receive this number most will have heard that Mackenzie-Low's house, " The Grange", Bexhill-on-sea, was partly demolished by a flying bomb. Happily he and his wife escaped with minor injuries. His stamps and most of the Circle's Records have been salvaged, but a good deal of his antique furniture was destroyed.

Mackenzie-Low has found a temporary home but his activities as Keeper of the Record must remain in abeyance for the time being. Any correspondence can still be sent to his old address - " The Grange ", Old Town, Bexhill-on-Sea. Sussex and will then be forwarded by the Post Office.

We would like to offer our heartfelt sympathy to one who has laboured so faithfully for the Circle ever since its inception and whose kindly help has always been so freely given, and also to Mrs. Mackenzie-Low.

We hear that Gilbert, too, has suffered severe damage to his house but fortunately he and his family were absent on the day in question. We congratulate him, and ourselves, on his escape, while offering him our sincere condolence.

As we " go to press" the Flying Bomb seems near its end and we can only hope that no similar misfortune will befall any of our good friends.

FRENCH REGISTERED MARKING.



The Postal Marking which we illustrate is a new type and would seem to be our earliest Registration marking in French.

Other copies found by members should be reported to the Keeper of the Philatelic Record - A. S. Mackenzie-Low, " The Grange ", Old Town, Bexhill-on-Sea. Sussex. In the first instance, letters ONLY with full description should be sent.

OPENING OF NEW STUDIES.

The following three new Studies have recently been opened and members having material or information likely to further the same are asked to communicate with those responsible, whose names and addresses appear below.

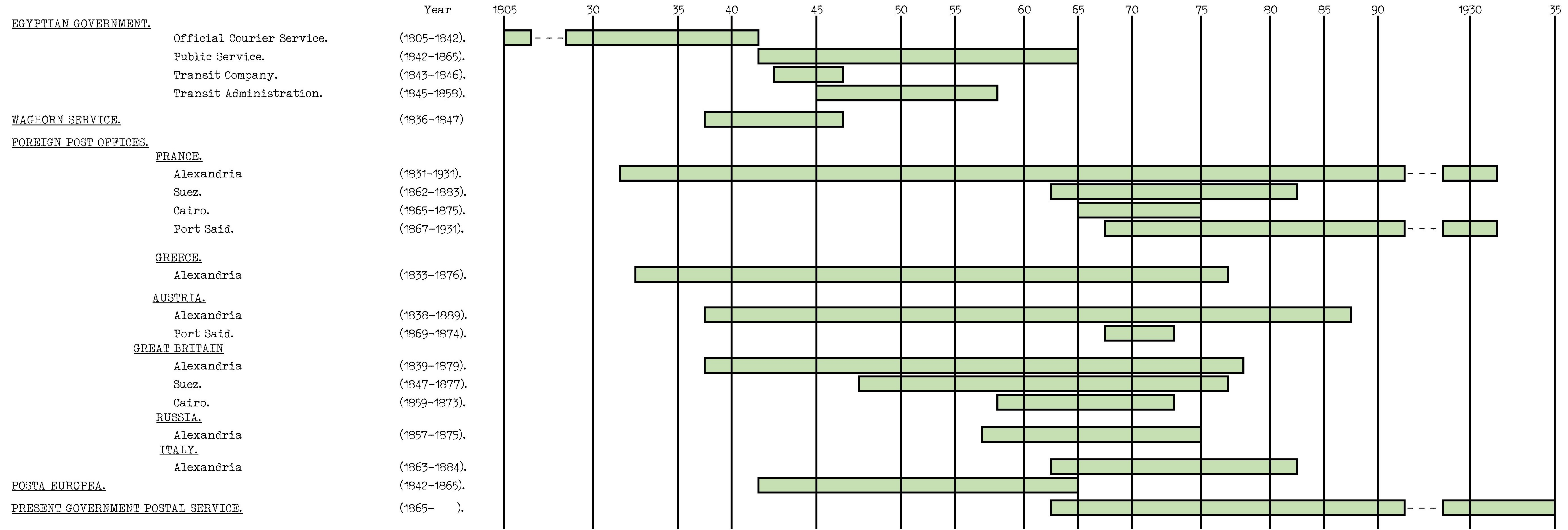
- Study XIV. " The Third Issue (1872-74/75) of Egypt".
Entrusted to -
J.C.Besley, Lewins, Shurlock Row, Twyford, Berks.
- Study XV. " The Air Mail Services and Stamps of Egypt".
Entrusted to -
J.H.E.Gilbert, 26 Calais Gate, Myatts Park, London.
S.E. 5.

in collaboration with
Jean Bould, Cie du Canal de Suez, Ismailia,
Egypt.

- Study XVI. " The British Military Postal Concession and its Franks & Seals".
Entrusted to -
Brigadier G. Grylls, O.B.E., " Green Hollow," Bessels
Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.

POSTAL SERVICES GRAPH.

The Graph which appears on the following page was prepared as an appendix to the chapter in our book - " Egypt: its Stamps and Postal History" which deals with the early mail services. It received the approbation of the members of the Egypt Study Circle when they met in January of this year and therefore we think it may prove of immediate help to those engaged on the relevant studies.



THE CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE D'EGYPTE.

RESUMPTION OF ACTIVITIES.

The Secretary has received an airgraph from Mons. Jean Boulad, Dated 23rd July, 1944, in the course of which eh states :-

" I take the opportunity to inform you that the Club Philatélique d'Egypte " " has decided to resume its activities and the publication of l'Orient " " Philatélique from the 1st inst. The next number, no. 48 is in the hands " " of the printers." " " Our decision has been taken at the request of many members and collectors " " here who have offered to pay a higher subscription because we have to meet " " all expenses with the money received in Egypt; exportation from England and " " America being forbidden or at least very difficult. " " The annual subscription has been fixed at 100 piastres, i.e. about 21/- and " " the entrance fee to 25 piastres, i.e. 5/6. " " No copies of l'Orient Philatélique will be sold singly, at least until the " " end of the war. No. 48 will contain some good articles but no special study. " " Will you kindly pass this information to members of the E.S.C. when you " " have the opportunity, and collect, on our behalf, the subscriptions. "

Since the receipt of eh above, Mt. Ibrahim Chaftar has sent an airgraph saying that copies of No. 48 of l'Orient Philatélique have been despatched to Mr. Mumford.

Will those members of the Circle who are also members of the C.P.E. and who desire to renew their membership and receive copies of l'Orient Philatélique please send a remittance for 21/- to F. S. Mumford, 174 Buxton Road, Stockport, Cheshire. Members who desire to join the C.P.E. for the first time are asked to send 26/6 to include the entrance fee of 5/6. Cheques to be made payable to F. S. Mumford.

10 mills. April 1944, Fouad Anniversary.

Jean Boulad writes to say that the number printed should be 850,000 and not 500,000 as stated in his original airgraph and reported on page 81 of the June 1044. Q.C.

NEW ISSUES.

Jean Boulad reports that the 100 mill. Farouk issue has been discovered printed on the gummed side, like the 2 mill.

DE LA RUE DIE PROOFS ON GLAZED CARDS (unless otherwise stated) IN THE DANSON COLLECTION OF SUDAN.

ISSUE.	DESCRIPTION.	DATED.	STATE.	REMARKS.	The Quarterly Circular. Vol. II. No. 8. Page 102.						
Large Camel	Unfinished centre die.	Stamped " 21 SEP 97" in blue	Stamped BEFORE HARDENING in black.	Centre working die with labels unengraved and scrolls engraved in outline only. A circle of metal 33 mm. in diameter round the centre die not cut away, but a think white line engraved on the metal on each side, top and bottom showing the approximate size of the finished stamp. Inside these lines on each side are elongated white slots.		The Quarterly Circular. Vol. II. No. 8. Page 102.					
--	--	Stamped 21 SEP 97 in blue	Stamped AFTER HARDENING in black.	As above. This die was never used, and could not have			The Quarterly Circular. Vol. II. No. 8. Page 102.				
--	Finished centre die	Stamped 27 Oct 97 in blue	Stamped BEFORE HARDENING in black.	This die was used for making plate 1 and 2, and possibly also plate 3.				The Quarterly Circular. Vol. II. No. 8. Page 102.			
--	--	Stamped 29 OCT 97 in blue	Stamped AFTER HARDENING in black.							The Quarterly Circular. Vol. II. No. 8. Page 102.	
--	--	Stamped 29 Oct 97 in blue	Stamped BEFORE STRIKING in black.								The Quarterly Circular. Vol. II. No. 8. Page 102.
--	--	Stamped 1 Nov 97 in blue	Stamped AFTER STRIKING in black.								

ISSUE.	DESCRIPTION.	DATED.	STATE.	REMARKS.
Large Camel	Finished centre die.	In pencil Sept 5 E M	Stamped BEFORE STRIKING in black.	These are not as clear as the above and I believe them to be trial prints from the original die taken in 1921 to see if the die was suitable to make a plate for the 2 P.T. issued 22 Dec. 1921. The manuscript writing is clearly the same as on the small camel proofs describe below
--	--	--	Stamped AFTER STRIKING in black.	
--	Frame, 1 Mill.	None	None	of these the 3 Mill. & 1 P.T. are the most uncommon.
--	- 2 Mill.	--	--	
--	- 3 Mill.	--	--	
--	- 5 Mill.	--	--	
--	- 1 P.T.	--	--	
--	- 2 P.T.	--	--	
--	- 5 P.T.	--	--	
--	- 10 P.T.	--	--	
Small Camel	Unfinished centre die.	None	None	Working die proof of centre with metal all round, but scratched away on card on left side and part of top and bottom. The top and bottom labels are outlined in white, together with the lettering in the top label, and this has been partly cut out as a guide to the engraver. The camel is not fully flecked, a good deal of "picking out" has been done in the background, round the camel's head, the spears and rifle behind the rider. The whole of the arabic inscription in the bottom labels has been picked out.
--	--	In pencil 12 - 7	--	Working die proof of the centre with metal all round. The top and bottom labels are completely engraved and the camel finished, but the camel's shadow is still black and the background heavy. The skeleton on the left is only outlined.

ISSUE.	DESCRIPTION.	DATED.	STATE.	REMARKS.
Small Camel	Finished centre die.	In pencil 18 July 2	None	Finished die proof. There is a little picking out on the mountain in front of the camel and also below the camel's fore foot to show where additional white spaces are to be made in the die.
--	--	In pencil 27/7/21	Stamped AFTER HARDENING in black.] These are excellent black proofs for the 1921 issue.
--	--	In pencil Aug 6th E M	Stamped BEFORE STRIKING in black.	
--	--	None	None	A very poor production, either from a very worn die or a very bad print. Probably taken from the original die at a later date to see if it was fit for use with the 1929 issue. It evidently was not.
--	--	In ink	In ink After striking.	A new die for the 1929 issue. There are quite a number of minute differences between this die and the previous one, and in particular the camel's head has less white about the nostril, the dots of shading between the spears are very clear and complete and the shading under the camel (the camel's shadows) is different.
--	--	None	None	Another, probably 1929 die. The chief difference is in the skeleton in front of the camel, in which the bones are much longer. This die does not appear to have been used.
--	Frame I Mill.	In pencil 9/8/21	Stamped BEFORE STRIKING in black.	
--	--	In pencil 12/8/21	Stamped AFTER STRIKING in black.	

STUDY III. THE POSTAL HISTORY OF THE SUEZ CANAL ZONE.

By Lt.-Col G.R.Worthington Wilmer & Jean Boulad.

(Continued from "Q.C." Vol. II. Page 93.)

PART IV. (Contd.)

From " L'ECHO DE LA TIMBROLOGIE" No. 919,

15th April, 1934, (Page 358)

By STEPHANE STROWSKY

THE WATERMARK LACROIX FRERES.

This watermark that was described by Diena, discovered by Laprée, and entirely reconstructed by a party of specialist collectors, each of whom discovered one or two letters it has up to present been found only on 5 centime stamps (of France), Ceres type, perforated or imperforated

. It was in 1848 that the firm of Lacroix of Angoulême began to supply paper for the French postage stamps. The quality of the paper was in keeping with the beauty of these early issues. The same firm supplied the paper for the official correspondence of certain Government Departments. It is therefore possible that the same type of paper was used for the official correspondence and for a number of issues of postage stamps.

. Still more remarkable are the variants of the watermark found, probably for the first time and by most extraordinary luck, on a sheet of the Suez Canal Company Stamps by MM. Cotta and Brun. Cotta has been kind enough to give me some information about this sheet, a veritable Collector's jewel.

It is a block of 18 of the 40c pink stamps, issued in 1868. The stamps are arranged in three vertical columns of six; attached to the lowest row is a wide blank border, which indicates the bottom of the sheet.

In the central column, perpendicular to the design of the stamps, reading from bottom to top, is the watermark

L A ✠ F

It extends over five stamps, from the second row of the block to about the entire of the stamp next to the lower margin; each stamp has either an entire letter or sign, or a portion of a letter. (The watermark is thus positioned in relation to the stamps).

The watermark measures about 89mm. The height (of each letter) varies from 16.5 mm to 17 mm. The thick strokes of each letter are rather more than 4 mm in width. The characters are Roman, not serified. The point of the inscription is the substitution of an ideogram, or character symbolising the idea of a thing, for the last syllable of the name LACROIX. This ideogram became well known by reason of its occurrence on the wrapper of packets of cigarette papers which no doubt were manufactured by the same firm.

The meaning of this inscription seems to be quite clear
 LA (CROIX) F(RERES). The last word is abbreviated, in fact no other letter or sign of punctuation is to be discerned after the F in the space between this letter and the bottom of the sheet.

The cross is of the Maltese type, rather irregular in contour and the limbs lacking symmetry. The thickness of the dash between the cross and the last letter is also noticeable.

It is obviously impossible to make any precise assertion as to the customary position of this watermark on the rare sheets of stamps on which it has been found. Was it in the same position as on Cotta's block, i.e. towards the base and perpendicular to the margin / There is no authority for such a statement. An expert who has handled whole sheets of the stamps, which were formerly fairly numerous, has made no mention of any watermark. Brun, whose knowledge of philately has been of great service to me, believes that this watermark would only be found once in a ream of paper, i.e. in 5½ to 6 kilograms.

The 20 Cents Blue Genuine Printing.

The following flaws and Markings have been checked on THREE DIFFERENT SHEETS and are constant on all THREE.

Abbreviations:	N.W.C	Refers to the	Left Hand Circle.	Upper.
	N.E.C.	- - -	Right Hand Circle.	-
	S.W.C.	- - -	Left Hand Circle.	Lower.
	S.E.C.	- - -	Right Hand Circle.	-

App: Each Circle has an Appendage on the Right and Left.

C. Comma. Comma like ornament above the upper appendages, of the S.W. and S.E. Circles.

Ray. The 12 rayed ornament between the ovals on the Right & Left.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| Stamp No. 1. | N.W.C. Line across lower part of 2. S.W.C. Broken at bottom. E of DE, break beneath, nick top of letter. |
| 2. | N.W.C. Line joining 2 and O. Break above C. Break in inner frame below N. Break in right of Funnel. |
| 3. | N.E.C. Line joining 2 and O. S.W.C. Broken O and stop. White flaw beneath mainmast. Flaw in Right Ray. |
| 4. | Second A Nick in centre right, Break above L, A of Maritimes left foot joined to frame below. Break right beneath left Ray. |
| 5. | N.W.C. Diagonal line from O to above stop. N.E.C. Break in the left centre of O. S.W.C. irregular at bottom. S.E.C. Break in head of 2. break below N. Second M. |
| 6. | N.W.C. Broken O by c. S.E.C. Break right head of 2. Break beneath N, second M and above Z. Flaw in inner frame line above L. |
| 7. | N.W.C. Line joining 2 and O. S.W.C. Mark top left of. Two short dashes to the left of D. |
| 8. | S.E.C. Two lines joining 2 and O. Top frame line thickened near centre. Coloured spot below right of POSTES. Right c very weak. White flaw below Foremast. |

- Stamp No. 9. N.E.C. Line joining 2 and O. S.W.C. Diagonal line from O to stop. S.E.C. Large white flaw below. White flaw to the left of D.
10. N.E.C. Line joining 2 and O. Two lines across O at top. Break bottom of E. Of Suez. Coloured Ensign on Mizzen. Left Ray flaw 2 o'clock.
11. S.W.C. Line joining 2 and O. S.E.C. 2 joining O. N.W.C. Break in top of O., solid smoke above Mizzen, dot at left outside of frame opposite C.
12. S.W.C. Line across O. S.W.C break beneath O. POSTES redrawn (RETOUCH).
13. N.E.C. White flaw across O. S.W.C break beneath 2. Centre stroke of E in SUEZ missing.
14. Break below left of Z, C has weak tail, N.E.C. App: below at right white flaw.
15. S.E.C. Break above 20. breaks beneath A and IT of MARITIMES, no top left serif to E of SUEZ.
16. S.W.C. break in top of c. S.E.C. Spot above stop, Flaw in foot of T of MARITIMES, N.E. Corner of stamp projecting line.
17. N.W.C. broken O at top, S.E.C. Lines show distinct traces of doubling, mark in C of CANAL, break above 1st A and mark above L.
18. N.E.C. head of 2 flat, N.W.C. Spot above O, S.E.C. coloured flaw extends from 2 to outer frame of stamp, small blob on right of horizon.
19. S.E.C. break below 2, N.W.C. Break at left in inner O. break below TI and to the right above E, White flaw between.
20. S.W.C. Break in downward stroke of 2, break beneath 2. S.E.C. Kink in frame beneath 2. Three dots at left on horizon.
21. S.E.C. 2 joins O, Spot between Jib stays, Rigging aft of Funnel dos not reach the rail.
22. N.E.C. line across O. S.E.C. inner O broken opposite centre of C. Break beneath 2.
23. Large white P of POSTES, N.E.C. small white flaw above left app; thick mark in sea above UE of SUEZ.
24. White flaw above P of POSTES, N.W.C. break in top of O. N.E.C. Weak bottom of 2. T and E of POSTES almost join.
25. N.W.C. break in top of O. Flaw in outer frame above. N.E.C. C of CANAL has break at foot, very weak centre stroke to R.
26. S.E.C. Break top right in foot of 2. Flaw below S of SUEZ.
27. Tablet of POSTES blurred. S.E.C. Projection top left of O. Break beneath R. S. Of SUEZ broken at bottom bend, and break beneath E.