



THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR .

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Visit of Mr. A Economides.

A meeting of some eleven members of the Circle was arranged for November 9th 1946 in order to offer a welcome to Mr. A Economides, who was staying in London at the time, and a very interesting Display and Discussion on the Greek Post Office in Egypt was given by the Chairman. We now give a report on this meeting by the Keeper of the record.

THE GREEK POST OFFICE IN EGYPT.

Brief Report by the Keeper of the Philatelic record.

Our Chairman, Dr. W. Byam, who is responsible for the study of the Greek Post Office in Egypt, has received recently some very fine material, kindly submitted for the purpose of this study, by the following :-  
N. S. Alfieris; J. Boulad; J. R. Danson; A Economides; W. C. Hinde; Ahmed Bey Mazloun; and E. E. Yates. In opening the discussion Byam passed round a very interesting Table he had compiled to classify some 90 or more covers which had been submitted to him and which he had arranged chronologically. Each cover was described as to the various markings, postal rates, etc. In the discussion which followed frequent reference was made to this table.

On the historical side of this study, Economides gave some useful information. He said that the Greek Office was opened in 1834 as a Consular Post Office and closed in 1854; Opened again in 1857 in the Consular Office buildings and transferred to a separate building as a fully established Post Office in 1859. This office was finally closed on 31st December 1881, in company with other Greek offices in Turkey.

Covers showing postal markings of outstanding interest included the following :-

Consulate of Greece in Egypt, inscribed in large oval, Type I-1.

The earliest known example of this frank from Hinde.

Type II-3. ( new type ). Double circle, Tourkia replaced by 97.

Two covers, dated 22-5-73 and 27-1-75, the earliest and latest known dates, from Ahmed Bey Mazloun.

Type IV-4. " CHARGÉ " - Registered marking.

Only example known to the Circle from Byam.

A number of rare cover from the Yates collection included :- an entire from Alexandria date 18 APR 61, bearing Type II-1 in grey blue and Type IV-1 in red. It is this certain that these two markings were in use more than five months before the issue of the first Greek adhesives, on 1st October, 1861. Three entires from Egypt to Greece, in 1863, 1864 and 1867 franked with adhesives to the value of 80 lepta in each case. These covers support Byam's contention that the postal rate for single letters from Egypt to Greece, was 80 lepta till about October 1868. The earliest letters, seen by the Circle, carried for 40 lepta is dated 10 Oct. 1868. The postal rate was further reduced to 30 lepta in 1875, when Greece joined the U.P.U. As one of the original member states.

It is hoped to publish the first Interim Report on the Greek Post in the next number of the " Q.C. ".

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Correspondence with Gabriel Boulad of Alexandria.

In a letter, dated 4th January, 1947, to Dr. W. Byam, Gabriel Boulad writes as follows :-

"May I be permitted, however, in the interest of philately and the presentation of the truth the two following facts : - In the first place, I have not exhibited a 1 P.T. bisected stamp of the 1866 issue. I have shown a 2 P.T. bisected stamp of this issue. ( V. Page 42 of the Catalogue, panneau 177. ).

Probably what led you to think I have shown a bisected copy of this stamp is that I have referred to this stamp as Bisected ? on the left hand side ( Biseauté à gauche ) ( V. Catalogue Page 21 Panneau 161 ). I wanted to point out that in this stamp the head is turned slightly toward or out on the left, it is not the normal type nor is it complete. If this variety interests you I will have a photograph taken of this stamp and will send you a copy.

In the second place I would like to point out that the block of four of the 5 P.T. with control No. 2. which I exhibited and which you also mentioned is note the 1879 but the 1884 issue. ( It is the 5 P.T. grey ).

With reference to the Kassala postmark which you say is very rare, I am happy to possess one - not on one stamp but on several of the third issue and on one of the fourth, as I wrote to Mr. Mumford giving him the dates of the postmarks.

The foregoing is a translation of Gabriel's French script.  
Ed.

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Austrian P. O. in Egypt.

Gabriel Boulad has also written to Mumford on the subject of the Report on the Austrian P. O. in Egypt which appeared in the Quarterly Circular, Vol. II. No. 11. ( September 1945 ). and in the L.O.P. Vol. IV. Nos. 53, 54 and 55. ( January, April and July, 1946 ).

In this letter Gabriel Boulad gives some earlier dates of the Type II markings than were recorded in the Report; these are as follows :-

<u>Type II-1.</u>	New earliest date.	12th February, 1852. (Gabriel Boulad).
<u>Type II-2.</u>	- - -	21st January, 1852. (Gabriel Boulad).
<u>Type II-4.</u>	- - -	18th March, 1873. (Gabriel Boulad).

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J. R. Danson records three covers from his own collection which travelled from Alexandria to Beyrouth. The dates on two of these letters are illegible but the third is backstamped Beyrouth in April 1875.

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L'apellation " Regie Poste Egiziane " .

La Version officielle .

L.O.P. October, 1946. p. 627.

J. C. Besley sends us a translation, made by his son-in-law, of the above article as follows :-

The three following documents are the only traces found in the archives of the Egyptian Post Office concerning the incident with the Sublime Porte relating to the title " Royal Egyptian Posts " .

These three letters for the official version submitted by Muzzi Bey to the President of the Council, Minister of the Interior etc., S.E. Cherif Pasha.

Document No. 1. 30.6.69.

Excellency,

Following the conversation which I had the honour of having with you about the incident at Constantinople regarding the installation of the new

postal signs, I hasten to transcribe here the letter addressed on the 11th instant to the agent at Stamboul:

" There is being sent to you the new postal sign to be placed on the door of the Agency and on the plate which exists there at the moment. "

The very briefness of this simple note is sufficient evidence that the Administration attached no importance to a point which was insignificant in itself, since it was bound up with a general alteration which affected similarly all the offices of the State. In fact the substitution of a simple R for the V.R. used when the post was simply Massrie Mirie was required by the new title adopted by our Sovereign, and this R which means Royal has not raised any serious objection as far as I know.

I am accordingly quite unable to understand the sensibleness of the Constantinople authorities, the more so as they appear to be in conflict with both the dictionary and practical common sense. ( Here follows a commentary on the Latin meaning of the word which I dont follow, but which is apparently designed to show that the word "King" implies almost any kind of chief ).

As for customary practice, it will suffice to quote the little printed order of the Customs attached to show how in practice the word "Regie" ( Italian for Royal ) has been used to translate " Chydivi ".

But furthermore, in the Italian language, according to Tommaseo, the adjective "Regio" is applied not only to a king, but also to anything which resembles or could be a king.

So if there is a mistake it will have to be sought elsewhere than in the Post Administration, the powers of which do not extend to the alteration of accepted customs or to the invention for its own benefit of terms which the dictionary either does not know or does not approve of.

I have wished, Your Excellency, to set down in writing these points justifying our action, not because I suppose that Your Excellency is unaware of them, but to show that I have acted with full and complete knowledge of the matter.

Document No. 2.

3.7.69.

A telegram from Constantinople informed me some days ago to my great astonishment that the local Turkish authorities were objecting seriously to the setting up of the new Egyptian postal sign supplied to our office in the Capital. On further enquiries the difficulties proved to be due to the inscription in Italian which said " Royal Egyptian Posts ".

At this point I should assure you that I was very surprised to learn that without my consent it had been though fit to modify our sign by substituting Royal for Viceregal, the term we had used up till that point. I therefore caused enquiries to be made, which showed that a subordinate employee, Mr. Giannino Guarmieri, a clerk of the second class, whose special duty is to supervise the preparation of our signs, had arbitrarily decided to alter the inscription by translating " Khedive " by " Royal ".

In view of the gravity of this occurrence, as it seems to me, from the point of view of discipline and order and also to give your Excellency a legitimate satisfaction, I did not hesitate to dismiss at once the guilty employee and to order at the same time that the signs should be repainted according to the original design, leaving the Arabic inscription intact.

I should add, however, that the number of signs mistakenly altered is very fortunately confined to the overseas offices and to a few inland offices where the state of decay of those installed in 1865 made the replacement necessary.

I am happy to be able to inform your Excellency today that after having personally inspected all the offices on the line from Cairo and from Suez there is no longer a single sign showing Royal Posts, this title having everywhere been changed the day before yesterday to the more acceptable one of ViceRegal Egyptian Posts.

Now that by this account I have given you the unvarnished statement of the facts, I think your Excellency will recognise the innocence of the General Directorate and will approve the act of severity with which I punished a mistake of which the results might have been very disagreeable to the Ministry and the Administration.

Document No. 3.

13.7.69

Excellency,

With reference to my note of the 3rd of July, on further enquiry I have found that the mistake found in the signs has been repeated in the handstamps recently made, through the action of the same employee, whose dismissal I have announced to you Excellency.

At this moment, however, there remains no trace of a serious and unfortunate mistake, and Your Excellency will be able to check this by examining the attached facsimile of the handstamps actually in use.

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ESSAY BY PELLAS FOR THE 1866 ISSUE.



We illustrate what is described by Dr. Byam as " An undoubted Essay by Pellas for the 1866 Issue - 5 para with superscription of the 10 P.T. On the genuine watermarked paper - watermark inverted. "

E G Y P T.

THIRD ISSUE - THE PRINTINGS OF 1872 AND 1874.

By J. C. Besly.

A study of these stamps has led to the following conclusions : -

1. Two Dies were prepared. Die I was used for the 1 P.T. value only. Die II. Was composed of three portions enclosed in a frame. The central portion was used for all values, other than the 1 P.T.
2. For the 1872 printing, moulds were struck in plaster of Paris; this medium was particularly badly mixed when the moulds for the 20 para were prepared and in consequence, bubbles of air formed which caused characteristic white flaws to appear on the stamps. Similar white flaws, though less numerous, are seen on all other values, (Intrinsic flaws). Such flaws do not appear on the stamps of 1874 printing; which proves that fresh stereotypes were prepared, probably from moulds struck in papier mâché, for these stamps.
3. The stereotypes for the 1872 stamps were made of comparatively soft metal and many were damaged before printing began, (Extrinsic flaws). All the stereotypes were shaved, to prepare them for assembly in the printing forme; this trimming was unskillfully performed, so that the outer frame line of the stamps varies considerably in breadth, but is constant for any given unit.
4. The stereotypes, when clamped in the forme, were separated by loosed metal strips. These "spacers" occasionally became displaced and when they rose took ink, which caused lines in colour to appear between the stamps.
5. To protect the printing surface from damage by pressure at the edge of the forme, where the roller finished, a metal rule, (usually duplicated) was inserted a short distance beyond the stereotypes. This took ink and printed in colour as a broad line on the top margin of the sheet, though for two settings of the 5 para it appears on the right hand side of the sheet. This raised metal rule being continuous, the air between it and the roller, had difficulty in escaping. In consequence, the paper was raised from the printing surface as the roller passed over the upper margins of the top or final row of stereotypes and the stamps from these stereotypes show a blurred or "blown" upper edge of the top or side frame line, respectively, of the design. This appearance is characteristic of the final row of stamps on sheets printed by typography.

The stereotypes for the 1874 printing were surrounded on all four side of the forme by an interrupted decorative pattern, made up from loose segments. No compression of air therefore took place and "blown" margins are not seen on the stamps.

6. TWO VALUES OF THE 1872 ISSUE, 20 PARA AND 1 P.T., HAVE BEEN RECOGNISED PRINTED BY LITHOGRAPHY AS WELL AS BY TYPOGRAPHY.

Other values, as stated in the philatelic press of 1872, may have been

printed by lithography, but this cannot now be demonstrated.

7. THE LITHOGRAPHIC STONES WERE LAID DOWN BY MEANS OF TRANSFERS TAKEN FROM THE ACTUAL STEREOS USED FOR THE PRINTING BY TYPOGRAPHY.

This is proved by the occurrence of identical flaws on stamps from individual units, printed by the two processes. In every instance, points of difference can be detected in such paired examples. This difference is very striking in the case of stamps from the top row of the sheet. On those printed by typography, the upper surface of the outer frame line is "blown"; on the lithographs it is clear cut.

Of the 20 para stamps printed by typography the majority show a diagonal split in the bottom outer frame line; this split has frequently been obliterated on the lithographs and the frame line therefore usually prints intact. Usually the lower frame line has been redrawn on the printing stone. In some instances projections at one or other end of it have thus been produced, or the shape of the line has been altered. In other cases the split may have been more or less concealed by the act of lithographic transfer.

In many of the lithographic prints fine specks of colour appear on or outside the area of design. The lithographs are essentially flat in appearance. In contrast, the typographs all show heaping of ink (squash) at the margins of some of the lines of the design; on many stamps the design in colour has bitten deep into the surface of the paper. The growing ink crusts seen in the typographs are not represented on the lithographs. Therefore the lithographic transfers were probably taken before printing by typography began.

Certain 20 para lithographs are very rough in appearance and show many minute white flaws; also deformity of the outer frame line in some instances. No typograph has been found to pair with any of these stamps and it is possible they were printed from a separate stone laid down by transfers direct from the Die. Material available is insufficient to prove the existence of Lithographic Types derived from an Original Stone, prepared for the making of a special Printing Stone for these stamps.

8. The 1 P.T. stamps, of 1872 only, were printed from stereos derived from two different daughter Dies. This is proved by the existence of stamps showing characteristic damage at the S.E. corner of the design. A curved break involves the right hand bottom numeral 1 and portions of the neighbouring frame. When well developed, the damage prints as a coloured flaw. Stereos from this damaged daughter Die also show a minute spot in colour on the first A of the word PIASTRA— many in addition show deformity of the inner frame line at the N.E. corner of the stamp. That this damage is not to an isolated stereo only is proved by the existence of multiple pieces of the 1 P.T. stamp bearing more than one example of the damaged 1. Also, stamps bearing this flaw are far too numerous all to have come from a single stereo.
9. The damaged 1 variety is found on stamps printed by lithography as well as by typography, but never on the stamps of the 1874 printing. This is evidence that the same stereo were not used for the two printings.



10. The proportion of stamps showing the damaged l differs considerably between the typographs and the lithographs; being far higher on the latter. From this it may be deduced that at least two formes were prepared for the printing of the typographs and that the lithographic transfers were taken from one forme only.
11. It is impossible to say from how many stereos of either value the lithographic transfers were taken, but the evidence herewith displayed suggests they were taken from a considerable proportion of the whole printing surface. It is also impossible to indicate the size of the sheet of lithographed stamps. The typographs were printed in sheets of 200 (twenty rows of ten).
12. The fact that two pairs of the 20 para are known to us, one printed by typography and the other by lithography, and that the stamps in both instances are from the same two stereos placed in the same relative positions, is strong evidence that the lithographic transfers were taken from the stereos locked in the forme ready for printing. It may even be that a transfer was taken from the whole printing surface of 200 units. Stones of the necessary size must have existed in Egypt at the time as the issue of 1867 had been printed by lithography at Alexandria in sheets of 200. The lithographed stamps of 20 para were nearly certainly taken into use before the typographs, as none of the latter is found dated earlier than April 1872, whereas the majority of dated lithographs were used during the first three months of 1872. Lithographs and typographs of the 1 P.T. were used concurrently from the outset.

EARLIEST DATES.

1872:-	20 para	Lithograph	7th January,	1872:-	Besly.
	20 para	Typograph	6th April,	1872:-	Byam.
	1 P.T.	Lithograph	12th January,	1872:-	Byam.
	1 P.T.	Typograph	1st January,	1872:-	Chaftar.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY POST OFFICES IN EGYPT.

By J. H. E. Gilbert.

We have recently seen an interesting article, published under the above heading, written by Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, in the June 1946 number of "The South African Philatelist".

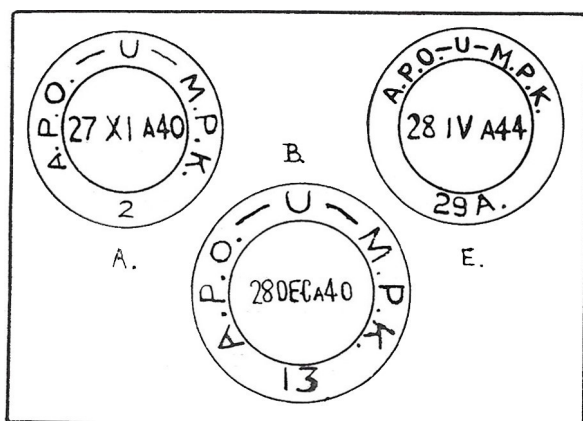
The article gives the location of the various South African Army Post Offices used during the late war and it makes one realise, when the entire list is read, in what a considerable number of operations the South African forces took such a splendid part and so helped pave the way for final victory.

We have extracted the information dealing with the activities of the South African Forces in Egypt only, and trust it will be of use to members of the Circle in their various Studies.

There were 35 Army Post Offices operating with the Middle East Force, Central Mediterranean Force and the British North Africa Force. Five offices were captured by the enemy, one at Sidi Rezegh and the others at Tobruk.

The majority of the postmarks are of the types figured as "A" or "B". In these it will be seen that the top lettering (A.P.O.-U-M.P.K.) begins and ends below the level of the date. The size of "A" is 25 - 26 mm., and of "B" 28-30 mm. There are slight differences in the size of the letters but in the main they do not appear to be sufficiently significant to describe them as distinct types. In Type "E" the top lettering begins and ends above the level of the date line and has a letter after the A.P.O.

It will be noticed in connection with the dates that have Roman figures for the month and some the usual abbreviations, it has not been thought worth while listing which have which.



Type "E" has a letter added after the A.P.O. Number.

The Location of all the Types is Egypt.

A.P.O.	Period in Use.	Type.	Special Notes.
3.	17-6-41 to 2-1-43.	A.	
5.	12-5-42 to 1-4-44.	B.	mark has been seen in violet.
6.	17-3-42 to 23-6-42.	B.	captured at Tobruk.

A.P.O.	Period in Use.	Type.	Special Notes.
7.	1-6-42 to 2-1-43.	B.	
8.	5-12-41 to 20-5-44.	B.	
9.	7-1-42 to 26-6-42.	B.	
10.	26-11-42 to October 1943.	B.	Moving with No. 3 Wing, S.A. R.A.F.
11.	2-1-44 to 11-4-44.	B.	
12.	2-1-44 to 11-4-44.	B.	
13.	4-5-41 to 24-4-44.	B.	
14.	20-5-42 to 8-11-42.	A. & B.	
16.	4-5-42 to June 1943.	B.	
17.	4-5-41 to 23-11-41.	B.	Captured at Sidi Resegh.
28.	13-5-41 to 12-6-44.	B.	Seen in violet as well as black.
29. (29A)	28-5-41 to 25-2-46.	A. & B& also 29A Type E.	
30.	26-5-41 to 23-6-42.	B.	Captured at Tobruk.
31.	17-7-41 to 19-12-45.	A.	
32.	1-7-41 to 25-2-46.	A.	
33.	21-6-41 to 2-1-43.	A.	
34.	13-5-41 to 23-6-42.	?	Captured at Tobruk. No specimen on record of the mark so far available.
35.	3-5-41 to 5-1-46.	A.	
36.	21-6-41 to 23-6-42.	A.	Captured at Tobruk.
37.	31-11-41 to 22-9-42.	A.	
38.	12-3-44 to 28-1-46.	A,	
40.	24-9-41 to 12-2-46.	A.	

As these facts deal only with Egypt, it will be appreciated that all A.P.O.s used by the S.A. Forces in Italy, Madagascar and other parts of Africa have been omitted from this article, as also other types of postmark not used in Egypt.

Apart from the S.A. P.O.s which were set up in the United Kingdom, the P.O.s were numbered serially from 1 to 60, but nos. 27, 43, 47, 48, 49 and 52 to 59 (both inclusive) were never opened up. There were, actually, therefore, only 46 A.P.O.s which used cancellers with the genuine type of marking " A.P.O. - U - M.P.K. (Number) " and out of the above 25 A.P.O.s were the only ones used in Egypt.

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The Editor has received a letter from Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, Editor of the "South African Philatelist" containing the following paragraph :-

If you could come across a mark of the S.A. P.O. No. 34 ( one of those captured at Tobruk ) I would be terribly grateful for a specimen of it. I am making a collection for the African Museum here and it is the only major item missing. I just cannot raise one here anywhere. My most interesting things from Egypt ( I think ) are the numerous mixed frankings and cross cancellations, i.e. Stamps of two or more countries cancelled in the A.P.O. of another one. The various forces there seemed to be real Allies in the way they allowed this to occur ( see the South African Philatelist of February and March 1946.

The Editor feels that, more especially as Dr. Piries is making a collection for the African Museum, we should offer him any assistance we are able and it is therefore hoped that all members will keep a look-out for the No. 34 A.P.O. mark which Dr. Piries needs to complete his collection. Dr. Pirie's address is :-

Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie  
" S.A. Philatelist ",  
P.O. Box 7012.  
Johannesburg. South Africa.

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THE FIRST EGYPTIAN MINIATURE SHEET.

By Dr. Gordon Ward.

This was issued at the Philatelic Exhibition on 28 February 1946. The sheet measured approximately 13 by 17 centimetres. It bore the current watermark and was fully gummed. The design was complicated. The paper was covered with a network of small trophies surrounded by a crown, impressed in faint blue. These formed the background to the main design which consisted of the four stamps issued for the exhibition arranged in two rows. Above were 10 + 10 mills (Ismail) and the 1 + 1 mill. with a reproduction of the first issue of 1866. Below were Fuad 17 + 17m, and

Farouk 22 + 22m. They were thus arranged in order of seniority and not in order of face value. Above the four stamps appeared three lines the words " LXXXe ANNIVERSAIRE / DU PREMIER / TIMBRE-POST EGYPTIEN ", still higher an arabic inscription, presumably to the same effect, and at the top of the sheet the Royal Cypher surmounted by a crown. Below the four stamps of the sheet Royal Cypher surmounted by a crown. Below the four stamps was an Arabic inscription in two lines, and below this again, also in two lines - " EXPOSITION PHILATELIQUE / DU CAIRE, 1946 ".

There are a few points of philatelic interest. Firstly, there are two different sheets. The differences are minute but serve to show that the printing was from a cylinder printing two sheets side by side, that is by a press of the normal size for printing current stamps. Type I sheet has a very minute dot in the margin below the "i" of " Anniversaire" on the 17+17m. stamp. Type II lacks this mark and has a faint dot 5 millimetres below the left corner of the same stamp and a little outside it.

Both these varieties may be found perf. or imperf. The perforation is about 8½ gauge and the holes are remarkably large. A grid type of perforator must have been used, and this is said ( S.G. Monthly) to have been devised by Ahmed Bey, Director of Posts.

There is a further variety on some sheets of Type I, namely, a broken Arabic letter. This letter is immediately to the right of the arabic date in the inscription below the stamps and the break is very distinct. I have two copies of this and also the sheet without a break in the letter. Both sheets happen to be imperforate but whether this has any significance I cannot say.

S.G. reports that 10,999 of these sheets were printed. If this is the case the prices which have been asked and paid in London would appear to have little justification.

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#### COPENHAGEN EXHIBITION.

An exhibition, in the name of the Egypt Study Circle, consisting of 144 pages giving a pretty complete review of Egyptian stamps from 1830 to 1930 has been taken to Copenhagen by our Chairman, Dr. W. Byam to whom the full credit for its arrangement and preparation is due.

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SUDAN. Colour Trials, "Specimens", and Proofs, other than Die Proofs.  
in the Danson collection.

Large Camel.

Colour Trials.

2 Mills. value

8 colour trials, imperf. Mounted on a sheet of paper and numbered 29-36 in manuscript, stated to be part of the original sheet submitted by Messrs De La Rue & Co., Ltd. They appear to be printed on thin wove paper without watermark, in the following colours, the first being the centre. 29. Brown & Ultramarine. 30. Purple & Green. 31. Green & Rose red. 32. Yellow and green. 33. Deep Green. 34. red brown & mauve. 35. Ultramarine & olive green. 36. Brown & olive green, ( Ex. Byam Collection )

Also the following 2 Mill. colour trials on similar unwatermarked paper, imperf. Rose red & Olive green. Red brown & Black. Brown & Purple. Red brown & Blue. Pale lilac & Yellow. Yellow & Deep rose. Purple & Olive green. Slate grey & Brown.

4 Mills. Value.

Imperf. on thin wove unwatermarked paper : Yellow & Grey brown. Vermilion & Grey Brown. Violet rose & Vermilion. Vermilion & Vermilion. Vermilion & Yellow brown. Vermilion & Brown ( the used colour )

Specimen Proofs.

5 P.T. 10 P.T. in issued colours, imperf. On paper watermarked mult. star & crescent, overprinted SPECIMEN in black above the lower label. Thin type measuring 15 X 1.5 mm.

5 P.T. S above but perforated.

Proofs. 2 P.T. imperf pair on gummed paper, watermark mult. star & crescent, in issued colours. ? Possibly issued stamps.

5 P.T. 10 P.T. In issued colours, imperf. on watermarked paper, Star & Crescent, with full gum from edge of sheet showing double jubilee lines. ? possibly issued stamps.

Specimen proofs, possibly printers' samples.

Blocks of four of the 2, 5, and 10 P.T. Imperf on paper, watermarked mult star & crescent. No gum. The 2 P.T. is in Aniline brown purple and orange, the 5 P.T. in the issued colours and the 10 P.T. in black and aniline purple.

all overprinted SPECIMEN in fine black capitals measuring 15 X 1.5 mm. diagonally in the N.W. or S.E. Corner.

Specimen Colour Trials.

1 Millième perforated on unwatermarked paper, full gum, overprinted Specimen in block capitals measuring 15.5 X 1.5mm on top of the lower label in the following colours. Blue & mauve ( Pair from right hand top corner of sheet with single jubilee line ). Rose & purple (2). Purple & mauve. Blue & purple. Rose red & brown. Purple & blue. Grey black & blue green. Blue & deep green. Deep mauve & deep green.

SMALL CAMEL.

Specimen proofs.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, & 15 mills. in issued colours on watermarked paper, star & crescent, imperf. With gum. Overprinted SPECIMEN above the lower label in this block capitals measuring 15 X 1.5mm.

Ditto in pairs, but with overprint SPECIMEN diagonally across N. W. or S. E. corner measuring 15.5 X 1.5 mm. The colours are approximately the same as the issued stamps, but the 3mm. has an aniline mauve centre. These may be printers' samples.

Specimen Colour Trials.

1 Millième, perforated on unwatermarked gummed paper. Overprinted SPECIMEN in block capitals measuring 15.5 X 1.5mm, on top of the lower label. Colours as follows :- Mauve & dark green. Blue & brown. Brown & blue. Rose & violet. Green & red. Purple & red.

POSTAGE DUE.

Specimens.

Issue of March 1897. 1 & 2 Piastres overprinted vertically with SPECIMEN in red. Word approximately 23 X 6 mm. As the vertical height of the stamps is only 29 mm. it is impossible to measure the length of the word.

Colour Trials.

Issue of 1901. 2 Mills. On gummed unwatermarked paper, Imperf. in the colours of the issued stamps viz. Black & brown. Brown & green. Green & mauve. Ultramarine & carmine.

ARMY SERVICE.

Specimens. Issue of 1906.

Pairs of 1, 2, 3, 5 mm. & 1 P.T. on paper watermarked star & crescent. overprinted SPECIMEN reading vertically down right hand side of centre of stamp in serif block capitals measuring 17.5 X 2.5 mm

Ditto 2, 5, & 10 P.T. on paper wmk. Quatrefoil overprinted as above

( to be continued )