

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE.

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR.

Vol. V. No. 1. (Whole Series, No. 49.) May, 1957.

C O N T E N T S .

New Members. Appointment of Deputy Keepers of the Philatelic Record. Affiliation to Congress	} Page 1.
Early Postage Due Charges	1 - 2.
Italian P.O. in Egypt. (correspondence Peter A.S.Smith- W.Byam...	2 - 3.
Postmarks. Information by Jean Boulad in reply to Queries in Q.C. Vol. IV. pp 57-60 and 125	3.
The Greek P.O. in Egypt. J.R. Danson.....	5 - 6.
Zehéri Catalogue, 1956. Review by W. Byam.....	6 - 8.
Egypt: Postage Prepaid.- A Study by Members of the Forces Postal History Society. to be concluded..	8 - 12.

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR.

Published by The Egypt Study Circle.

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Vol. V. No. 1. Page 1. May, 1957.

Whole Series, No. 49.

NEW MEMBERS.

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95. Gerald Hinton, 9688 Varna, Pacioma, Calif, U.S.A.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY KEEPERS OF THE PHILATELIC RECORD.

At the Circle meeting, held on March 30th, 1957, E. H. PROCTOR and CHAS. W. MINETT were appointed Deputy Keepers of the Philatelic Record to assist A. S. Mackenzie-Low who has so ably shouldered the duties of this office ever since the inauguration of the Circle.

AFFILIATION TO CONGRESS.

The Circle has now become affiliated to Congress and two meetings were held at Harrogate during Congress. Both meetings were attended by Dr. Byam, Dr. Gordon Ward, F. S. Mumford and 5 visitors, Dr. Byam being in the chair on both occasions. At the first of these meetings, held on Wednesday May 15th, several problems were discussed whilst on the Thursday Dr. Gordon Ward gave a Display of E.E.F. material with running commentary.

EARLY POSTAGE DUE CHARGES.

Information is desired on the following and the Editor will be pleased to hear from any member who may be able to answer these queries.

1. On what date did prepayment of inland postage become compulsory ?
2. What was the significance of the marking " AFFRANCATURA INSUFFICIENTE ". Did

it mean the sender or receiver was to be charged the difference between the correct rate of postage and the amount which had been paid, or was it a fine ?

3. Where were the hand-stamps " 3 " and " 80 " applied ? What charges did they indicate ?
4. Did the hand-stamp numerals continue in use till adhesive Postage Due stamps were introduced in 1884 ?
5. Till what date was a second tax charged on insufficiently franked letters when redirected ?

ITALIAN P.O. IN EGYPT.

We give below an extract from a letter received from Professor Peter A. S. Smith by Dr. Byam and, accompanying this letter, were two photographs of the cover referred to, (1) of the front, addressed to B. Parado & Son, Genova, bearing the adhesives mentioned in Prof. Smith's letter, the Italian stamp having been obliterated by the numerals " 235 " in a rectangle of dots, similar to Italian P.O. marking, Type IV-1. (The " 5 " of 235 is quite clear, Ed.) and a c.d.s. " Alessandria d'Egitto) Poste Italiane) 4 Feb 72 on the cover, and (2) of the reverse, which bears the circular arrival mark " Genova 10 Feb 72 ".

We also give an extract from Dr. Byam's reply to Prof. Smith.

Peter A.S. Smith to W. Byam, 5-1-57.

" The cover illustrated by the enclosed photographs was recently sent to me on approval at the price of 20 dollars. It appeared quite genuine, as far as I am able to judge. The most obvious feature is a 15 soldi Austrian Levant stamp overlaid by an Italian 40c. When the paper is held up to the light, no cancellations can be seen on the Austrian stamp, so I presume that the sender originally intended to post the letter at the Austrian P.O., but changed his mind after the letter was stamped, perhaps due to a better sailing, so far so good.

The more startling aspect is so overshadowed by the obvious one just described, that I almost missed it, and the dealer did also. The Italian stamp is cancelled " 235 " and not " 234 ", yet the cover clearly originated in Alexandria, as shown by the sender's cachet, the manuscript inside, and the Italian date stamp. Furthermore, the Genoa backstamp shows an elapsed time of only 6 days, surely too little for the letter to have been put ashore at Tripoli for some obscure reason, cancelled there, and then re-dispatched. Comparison of the Italian date-stamp with examples that are of indubitable genuineness shows excellent agreement, as to ink, impression, etc. As I said before, I am fairly sure the item is genuine. The explanation, then, is most difficult. Could a " 235 " obliterator have been sent to Alexandria by mistake, and been used there for a short time before the error was discovered ? It obviously behoves every member of the Circle to take a new look at his Italian P.O. covers to see if a " 235 " lurks among them.- Perhaps a better explanation will turn up. "

W. Byam to Peter A.S. Smith.

" I suggest this is an example of

1. Accountancy Franking.
2. The writer franked his letter with the Austrian 15 soldi - the normal rate for a single letter, Egypt to Italy, in 1872. and took it to the Austrian Consular P.O. at Alexandria.
3. Austrian Consular Officials made a very hurried dash to catch the Italian mail vessel and endorsed the letter VAPORE ITALIANA.

4. Italian Consular Officials applied the Italian 40c. adhesive over the Austrian adhesive, in the usual fashion in these international accountancy transactions, hastily date stamped the letter but both they and the Austrians, in their haste, omitted to cancel their respective adhesives - either with c.d.s. or numeral obliterator.
5. Sorting Officials at Tripoli cancelled their own Italian adhesive 235 before passing on the letter to Genova.

I think this a more likely explanation than that 235 was ever used to cancel stamps at Alexandria, but all the same, it would be wise for those who read the "Q.C." to look through their Italy/Egypt covers in the hope of finding evidence that 235 (instead of 234) was once in use at Alexandria.

(W. Byam)

We shall welcome the views of members on the subject and hope members will examine their Italy / Egypt covers as suggested by Dr. Byam.

REPLIES TO QUERIES IN "Q.C.", VOL. IV, Nos. 4 and 10.

We have received the following information from Mons. Jean Boulad.

- (1) Postal Markings Assorted. ("Q.C." Vol.IV. No. 4. pp. 57-60.)

No. 4. This was opened on 28th November, 1914.

7. This was opened on 11th February, 1915.

14. This was opened on 9th March, 1915.

- (2) POSTMARK. " Port Said / Quartier Araba " ("Q.C." Vol. IV. No. 10, P.125).

This branch post office was opened on 1st March, 1895.

The Postal Markings of Egypt since 1880. (L'O.P. No. 89. p. 28.)

No. X-2. Provisional post office opened 1st August, 1885.

closed 10th September, 1885.

All this information has been taken from the "Circulaire postale de l'Administration des Postes Egyptiennes".

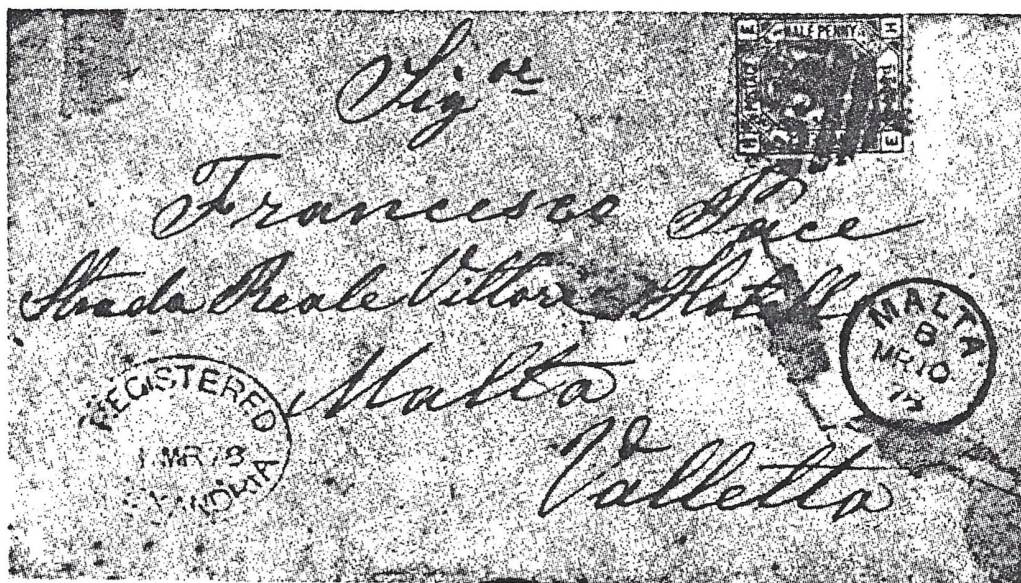
(Jean Boulad)

THE POSTS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT. REGISTERED POST.

By Brigadier C. D. Rawson.

The discovery in December 1953 of a circular Registration mark for Alexandria dated 1870 was reported in "The Q.C.", Vol. IV. No. 5, page 63. Since that time no information of the existence of any similar mark has been received by the Study Circle. It has been considered remarkable that, with the exception of this single specimen, no other registration mark has been found for Alexandria or Suez between the years 1870 and 1878, in which latter year the British post offices in these places were closed. The British post office in Cairo was closed in 1873. It will be remembered that no obliterator was issued to Cairo, and it is therefore probable also that no registration stamp was issued to that office.

M. Albert L. Cicurel, however, has recently acquired a cover addressed to Malta which was despatched from Alexandria on 1 March 1878. On this cover is a dated oval registration stamp in red ink (see illustration).



In the left upper corner is a fragment of a green label which is furnished with a line of perforation to facilitate removal from a booklet, and is possibly part of a registration label.

The cover is franked with a G.B. 2½d lilac stamp which is obliterated with B01, Type IV-4.

There appear to be two arrival marks, dated Malta 10 March 78 with code letters A and B respectively, (former on reverse of cover). There is no normal circular

date stamp of 1 March 78 to notify date of departure, but the presence of the dated registration mark presumably rendered this unnecessary.

It will be noted that the cover franked by the 2¹/₂d lilac bears the minimum U.P.U. postal rate for a single letter - nothing extra is charged for registration which seems peculiar.

A registered cover from the Gabriel Boulad collection has been seen which was sent from Cairo on February 10th 1872 to Alexandria for despatch to London. The letter was franked in Cairo by three 4d orange G.B. stamps. (the normal rate for a ¹/₂oz. letter was EL and this 1/- postal rate may have been the charge for a registered letter via Brindisi) and the Cairo c.d.s. was applied. In the left lower corner appears the inscription " Registered No 282 ", presumably applied in Cairo.

On arrival in Alexandria the stamps were obliterated BO1 and the Alexandria c.d.s. of FE 12 72 applied. The normal registered oval London arrival mark, dated 18 FE 72, is on the cover.

It would be interesting to discover when the circular registration mark was superseded by the oval one, and / or whether there was any intermediate mark issued to Alexandria (or Suez ?) by the G.P.O.

THE GREEK POST IN EGYPT.

We have received the following from Lt.-Colonel J. R. Danson.

In the article by Bym in the Dec. 1955 number of the "Q.O." it is stated that the earliest recorded example of the registered marking CHARGE is 7 Oct. 1880. and that no example of the marking ΣΥΣΤΗΜΕΝΟΝ has been seen by the E.S.C. in England.

I have three covers, or rather a front and two covers, all from Alexandria to Cephalonia, addressed in Greek, which throw further light on the matter. They are as follows :-

1. Front only franked by a pair of 30 L and a single 20 L cancelled Type II-2 and also elsewhere on front. Date 14 - 78. Month illegible. CHARGE in black near N.W. corner above the stamps. Also 998 in red - probably the registration number.
2. Cover franked by a 30 and a 20 L., cancelled Type II-3 also struck elsewhere on front. dated 10 Ap. 79. CHARGE in black in N.E. corner also 404 in red ink above CHARGE.
On back 2 c.d.s. ΚΕΡΚΥΡΑ 14 ΑΠΡ 79 (106) = Corcyra 14 Ap 79. E|K
and ΑΡΧΟΙΤΟΛΙΩΝ 15 ΑΠΡ 79 (110) = Argostolion 15 Ap. 79. both struck in black.
3. Cover with similar ~~franking~~ cancelled Type II-3 dated 8 April 79, also on front CHARGE and ΣΥΣΤΗΜΕΝΟΝ both in black and MSS 544 in red.

On back 2 c.d.s. Κ Ε Ρ Κ Υ Ρ Α 12 ΜΑΙΟΕ 79 (106) and

Α Ρ Τ Ο Σ 13 ΜΑΙΟΕ 79 (110)

The measurements of the registered mark in Greek are 8 X 35 m.m. and the letters are 3 m.m. high.

- © There is no evidence as to where the Registration mark in Greek lettering was put on. e.g. In Alexandria or at destination.

CATALOGUE ZEHÉRI DES TIMBRES - POSTE D'EGYPTE ET SOUDAN :
1956 (6me EDITION) PAR AHMED MAZLOUM, PRESIDENT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ
PHILATELIQUE D'EGYPTE ; F.R.P.S. LOND.; MEMBER OF THE EGYPT
STUDY CIRCLE.

By W. Byam.

When Georges N. Zehéri produced the first edition of his catalogue in 1937 it consisted of 118 pages and was priced at P.T. 35 (roughly 7/6). This last edition comprises 263 pages and is priced at P.T. 180 (about £1-17-0). Not only has this work increased in bulk and cost during the nineteen years of its existence but it has widened its field, raised its standard and achieved a place in the world of philately which makes it essential to all who take a serious interest in the stamps of Egypt and the postal happenings in that country.

Ibrahim Chافتار, in the 5th edition, made alterations which enhanced the reputation of "ZEHÉRI" as an aid to the serious student.

Ahmed Mazloun has greatly increased the value of this work by tackling the first of the foreign Consular Posts established in Egypt, that of France, of which the office at Alexandria functioned from 1830 till March 31st 1931 and was therefore the last of the Consular Posts to close. The French adhesives issued to the four offices (Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez) are listed, priced and the numeral obliterations found on them are noted; it must be hoped that these postal markings will be illustrated and described in the next edition as forgeries are known and the value of these early French stamps used in Egypt is largely dependent on the cancellations they bear. In the same way many of the stamps specifically prepared for the four offices are overprinted and these overprints influence their value. They would be identified with greater certainty had it been possible to reproduce them after fading out the stamps on which they appear. Forgeries of these overprints are all too common, but a discussion of how they may be detected belongs more properly to a comprehensive work on the stamps of Egypt and would be out of place in a catalogue.

A welcome addition to this new edition is a listing of the stamps issued for use in the Sudan. This innovation is justified by the fact that the first stamps used during the reconquest of the country from the Dervishes were those current at the time in Egypt, overprinted to indicate the special service for which they were needed. These stamps of 1897 and the subsequent emissions to 1954 are adequately dealt with; such omissions as I noted are not likely to be of great importance to the average collector. What did strike me as unfortunate is the complete absence of any reference to the stamps of Egypt used in the Sudan before the overthrow of

the Government by the Dervishes. Elaborate postal arrangements were developed at that time and though the stamps then used can be recognised only by their postal markings they are eagerly sought and much studied.

A similar comment might be made about the first French postal service organised for the use of the army which invaded Egypt in 1798 - a service which logically should be described as an introduction to the French posts in general, the markings themselves being listed and illustrated in this catalogue.

We must hope " ZEHÉRI " will be expanded one day to include :-
(i) the early Government seal franks; (ii) the cachets employed by Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn R.N. when he created an efficient service for the carriage of mails through Egypt; (iii) the markings of the Egyptian Transit Company; (iv) the franks used by the courier service known as the Posta Europea; (v) the stamps and markings of the Egyptian post offices outside Egypt proper; and (vi) the very numerous items resulting from the wars in which Egypt has been involved since Arabi Pasha rose in revolt against the Khedive in 1882. The other five foreign Consular Posts should also be dealt with now that a precedent has been set by the inclusion of the French service. From all of which it will readily be understood that much is expected of future editions of " ZEHÉRI " now that Mazloum has set the standard so high.

What Mazloum has done to clarify the description of the first three issues (1866, 1867/69, and 1872/74-75) is most helpful and it is gratifying to see that information in process of publication in the London Philatelist is already included.

It is regrettable that the terms Type I and II are retained in connection with the stamps of the First Issue, as it is now accepted that varieties so described are merely stamps with the arabesque background upright or inverted in relation to the black inscription. The lithographed stamps - all values of this issue except the 1 piastre - were produced by the use of original stones, on which ten transfers were laid down in a vertical column. Transfers from each original stone were laid down twenty times on the printing stone for each value, making two hundred units in all. Hence in the lithographic sense there were ten, not two, types for each of the six stamps of this series printed by lithography. The recognition of these ten types is often essential in the work of expertisation.

Of the Second Issue (1867 and 1869) the four " types " of each value are illustrated and described. Again these are not true lithographic types but four varieties of each design or die, the result of copying the original sketch four times, by hand. I feel sure the time honoured points of distinction, originally written, I believe, by P. L. Pemberton, can be simplified with advantage. For instance Variety IV of the 1 piastre is so easily recognised by the horizontal position of the first (right hand) word in the lower panel that the present description necessitating ten lines in the text seems superfluous.

No reference is made to the recent recognition by A. J. Revell of the two different watermarks in the paper used by De La Rue for the sphinx and pyramid series, though this is an observation of real interest.

From 1879 onwards the listing of all issues is excellent; details of control numbers are apparently complete.

Illustrations of the special dated cancellations are given with the commemorative issues and we find these stamps on " first day covers " are recorded and even priced. If these cancellations are of philatelic status it seems obvious that others which have been extensively forged, in response to the demand for them by collectors, should be given a place in the catalogue in future.

The British Military Concession " adhesive seals " are illustrated, listed and priced but no mention is made of the " crown circular numeral franks ", which alone enabled the letters bearing them to be carried at the reduced rates. A price is quoted for the seals on cover - a practice initiated by Zehéri - and as these covers derive their value, in part, from the crown numeral franks struck on them the interest of the franks has been tacitly admitted.

The pricing of stamps throughout this catalogue must be regarded as anomalous. Under ordinary circumstances the publisher of a priced catalogue quotes the figure at which he offers the particular item for sale. No one imagines that Ahmed Mazloun will be willing to seal the stamps against which are recorded amounts in the currency of Egypt. What then do these quotations represent? I suggest they are the forerunners of a " points " system of valuation which will indicate the rarity of the various items and not market values. If this view be accepted the figures will not be subject to recurring alteration, they will not represent units of the Egyptian or any other currency, but they will be of help to both collectors and dealers alike, either or both of whom can use them as a basis for monetary transactions or to further their philatelic research.

If " Zehéri " can continue its development and if there is true co-operation to this end between collectors in Egypt and elsewhere there is no reason why it should not become the model on which similar works of reference for many countries can be based. As Chairman of the Egypt Study Circle I would like to thank our friends in Egypt and offer them all the help which lies in our power to give, so that we may together produce a work worthy of the absorbing interest to be derived from a study of the stamps of Egypt and the postal history of that country.



EGYPT POSTAGE PREPAID.

(A Study by the Members of the Forces Postal History Society .)

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No.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.	Probable Nationality.	Remarks.
1.	9-7-41.	16-2-43.	Indian.	16-2-43 to India.
2.	18-11-42.	24-11-42.		18-11-42 G.B. backstamp.
3.	10-3-41.	- 6-42.	Indian.	Indian F.P.O. 19.
4.	24-3-41.	21-12-44. G.B. - - 46. (Jagger)		13-6-41. 1st Bn. Essex.
5.	27-8-41.	22-3-45.	Australian.	13-10-42. 83 H.A.A. Bty., R.A. Cairo: Qassassin. (Note 1).
6.	7-6-41.	18-2-43.	G.B.	

No.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.	Probable Nationality.	Remarks.
7.	7-7-41.	23-11-43.	Australian, G.B.	TEL-EL-KEBIR; ¹⁶ 13-8-41 to Australia. 24-9-43 A.P.O. S.241. (Notes 1 & 2).
8.	23-3-41.	17-10-44.	Australian, G.B.	2-3-44 to S.Africa. CAIRO. Australian Base. (Note 1).
9.	No information.			
10.	5-5-41.	11-1-43.	S.A.	
11.	11-4-41.	19-3-47.	G.B.	SUEZ; PORT TAUFIK. Date 12-7-24 noted. (Note 3).
12.	24-6-41.	19-8-41.		
13.	8-1-42.	19-8-47.	Indian.	INDIAN F.P.O. 13. (Note 4).
14.	--4-44.	5-9-45.	N.Z. (1944) G.B. (1945)	9-3-45 C Bty A Troop B.D.R.A. 20?-4-44 15(S) General Hosp. (NOTE 5).
15.	28-8-41.	20-3-47.		GENEIFA.
16.	16-5-41.	21-6-47.	S.A. (1941) G.B. (1947)	EL BALLAH. 10-2-47. R.A.F. Fayid South. (Note 6).
17.	5-12-41.	6-1-46.	G.B. (1942) S.A. (1942)	12-9-42 Heliopolis. 28-5-43 R.A.F. H.Q. Heliopolis.
18.	2-6-41.	22-6-42.		? TOBRUK.
19.	13-9-41.	19-2-43.	G.B.	CAIRO (Note 7)
20.	28-10-41.	9-3-45.	G.B.	INDIAN F.P.O. 28. (Note 8)
21.	10-7-42.	17-11-43.		EL BALLAH (17-11-43). 13-11-43 No.2. Convalescence Depot.
22.	10-5-41.	22-4-43.	N.Z.	
23.	No information.			
24.	22-5-41.	4-8-45.	G.B. (May-June '42) Indian (July '42)	4-8-45 83 ESB. U.D.F. to S.Africa. (Note 9).
25.	- -5-41.	4-12-43.	G.B. (1941) N.Z. (1942)	
26.	4-5-41.	3-8-46.		
27.	19-12-41.	23-1-47.	G.B. (1947)	21-1-42 1st Bn. K.R.R.C. (Notes 8 & 10).
28.	19-5-41.	10-5-42.		
29.	18-5-41.	3-10-46.	G.B.	18-1-43 No. 14 Reinforcement Camp.

No.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.	Probable Nationality.	Remarks.
30.	23-1-41.	7-11-46.	N.Z. (1942) G.B. (1944)	5-7-41 to S.Africa: (S.African Censorship)
31.	19-9-41.	12-6-46.	G.B. (1941) S.A. (1942)	CAIRO. (Note 11).
32.	31-7-43.	28(NOV?)46.	S.A.	
33.	8-5-41.	15-4-44.	G.B. (1942) S.A. (1944)	(Note 12).
34.	30-8-41.	19-11-46.	S.A. (1941) G.B. (1943-45)	(Note 13) 7-10-42 180th Gen.Transport Coy. R.A.S.C.; 26-4-45 -7-7-45 Fayid: 14-5-43 Kantara.
35.	30-7-43.	20-9-44.	G.B.	
36.	4-10-41.	27-7-43.	Indian.	18-3-43 1st Bn.2nd Punjab Regt. 27-7-43 to India.
37.	21-5-41.	13-2-43.	S.A.	28-6-42 S.A. L. of C. Signals to South Africa: 7-5-42 B.T.E. to G.B.
38.	25-5-41.	17-10-41.	G.B.	
39.	14-6-41.	27-3-43.		Indian F.P.O. 93 Port Tewfik.
40.	2-11-40.	18-9-45.	N.Z. (1941) G.B. (1941-42)	ALMAZA 1945. Large and small date- stamps. 19-10-42 to India.
41.	7-5-41.	24-3-43.	Australian.	IKINGI MARYUT 1941. Probable Indian F.P.O. 12-11-42 to India. (Note 1).
42.	15-7-41.	18-9-44.	N.Z. (1941) S.A. (1943)	28-10-41 N.Z. F.P.O... N.Z. Training Depot.
43.	6-6-41.	9-2-43.	S.A. (1941) G.B. (1942)	16-11-42 to India.
44.	24-12-40.	30-11-45.		
45.	28-3-41.	3-12-45.	G.B. (1941)(1945) Australian (1941)	MOASOAR. (Note 1)
46.	19-4-43.			19-4-43 to India.
47.	15-5-41.	16-10-42.	S.A. (1941) N.Z. (1942)	21-10-41 5 S.A.Inf. Bde.
48.	7-4-42.	21-8-46.		20-10-43 from 16 Area M.E.F. 24-4-45 16 Area Signals.
49.	16-3-43.			
50.	21-5-41? (8-6-41)	21-11-45.	N.Z. G.B.	
51.	12-2-41. (--5-42?43)	30-11-41. (--5-42?43)	S.A.	30-11-41 H.Q. A Part 10 V.R.D. R.A.S.O.

No.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.	Probable Nationality.	Remarks.
52.	23-7-41.	30-11-44.	W.Z. (Aug. '41) G.B. (1943)	29-10-41 5th Arm'd Regt. S.A.
53.	9-1-42.	15-1-47.		4-7-46 Probably Cairo. 2-12-42 S.A. 31 Road Const. Coy.
54.	22-8-41.	13-4-42.	S.A.	(Note 8)
55.	27-6-41.	12-1-46.	G.B. (May '42) (Jul. '45) S.A. (July 42)	CAIRO 1945, 24-1-44 R.A.F. H.Q. (Large & small date-stamps).
56.	21-4-41.	23-9-42.	G.B. (1941-1942) Indian (1942)	
57.	10-9-41.	(26-9-42) --5-43	G.B.	
58.	22-3-41.	7-8-46.	Australian (1941) G.B. (1944)	CAIRO. (Note 1).
59.	18-7-41.	2-11-45.	S.A.	2-11-45 984 I.W.T. W' Shop Coy R.E./M.E.F.
60.	24-6-41.	29-4-46.	S.A. (1941) G.B. (1946)	CAIRO 1946; 31-12-45 Alexandria; 7-9-41 N.Z. use.
61.	23-5-41.	9-8-45.	Australian (1941) G.B. (1945)	ALEXANDRIA (Note 1); 8-4-45 Port Taufik Brit. F.P.O. (15-5-43 to N.Z.E.F.)
62.	15-12-41. (--8-41)	19-2-42.		
63.	21-9-41. (--8-41)	28-4-46.	S.A. (1941) G.B. (1942)	12-12-41 6th S.A. Arm'd Car Regt. 31-1-46 to S.A. 28-4-46 H.Q. R.A.F.
64.	12-9-42.	19-2-43.	G.B.	
65.	2-8-42.	28-1-44.		
66.	30-10-41.	26-11-45.	G.B.	3-7-45 Gen. Election use.
67.	21-7-41.	14-3-44.	S.A. (1941-44) G.B. (1942)	
68.	13-2-42.	20-6-44.		13-2-42 4 S.A. Hosp. 20-6-44 3rd Air Sigs.
69.	22-9-41.	20-9-44.	G.B.	30-8-44. FANARA.

No.	Earliest Date.	Latest Date.	Probable Nationality.	Remarks.
70.	8-7-41.	1-11-46.	S.A.(1941) G.B.(1943)	1-11-46 Posted from ship en route S.E.A.C. 1-11-43 on S.A. stamps: 10-3-42 on S.Rhod. stamps. (Notes 8 & 14).
71.	29-6-41.	10-11-45.	S.A.(Feb.-Jul.'42) G.B.('42-'45)	Large & small date-stamps. 18-3-45 R.Signal Base Depot.
72.	1-6-41.	15-12-42.	S.A./G.B.	
73.	26-5-41.	24-10-44.	S.A.	12-1-42 to S.A. (Note 15).
74.	28-8-41.	20-4-43.	G.B.	CAIRO(?) 30-6-42 to India.
75.	23-6-41.	31-10-44.	G.B.	Alexandria 31-10-44. 30-11-43 Naval tomb censor.
76.	4-11-41.	10-4-42.		
77.	9-3-41.	5-11-42.	G.B.	51st Recce Regt. 5-11-42.
78.	1-10-41.	21-9-45.	G.B.	? S.A. 19-11-41.
79.	4-10-41.	3-6-43.	S.A.	3-6-43 Signals Base Depot.
80.	24-2-42.	17-4-44 (?)	G.B.(1942)	Almaza 18-11-42. (Final '4' of year '44' in doubt)
81.		--1-44	G.B.	
82.	23-9-42.	28-11-42.	G.B.	? Indian.
83.	--3-42.	22-1-44.	G.B.	March '42 H.Q. Cairo.
84.	10-6-42.	29-4-43.	G.B.	TEL-EL-KEBIR.
85.	7-1-42.			
86.	20-9-42.	26-2-45.	G.B.	27-3-44. 18 Unit R.A.F.
87.	16-7-41.	15-5-43.	N.Z.	
88.	- - - 41.	7-11-46.	S.A.(1941) G.B.('42-'45)	7-11-46 Sidi Bishr.
89.	3-10-41.	20-11-44.	G.B.	3-10-41 to S.A. 27-8-43 to G.B.
90.	25-11-41.	25-3-45.		TEL-EL-KEBIR. 21-8-44.
91.	21(?)11(?)41.	2-1-42 (?)		
92.	-No information.			

To be concluded in the next number which will contain the Notes referred to in this part.