

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

T H E Q U A R T E R L Y C I R C U L A R

Volume VI Nos: 6/7

Whole Series Nos: 66/67

May 1966

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T H E Q U A R T E R L Y C I R C U L A R

Published by the Egypt Study Circle

vol. VI Nos. 6/7 Whole Series Nos. 65/67 May 1966 Page 55

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Editorial

More months have passed than should have been allowed to, and than I would have wished, since the last issue of the Circular. I must again plead extreme pressure of work (eased a little now on the approach of Summer), and trust that the contents of this number will prove "worth waiting for".

Articles from overseas members have not, unfortunately, come to hand, but there are some additional notes to be added to Seymour Blomfields data sheets to bring these up to date, and it must be gratifying for him to have received further details from readers.

In spite of extensive enquiries having been made, much difficulty is still experienced in obtaining, inexpensively, first class reproductions of photographs, etc., for illustrating articles. Black and white sketches or scale drawings come out quite well, especially if very black ink is used on very white paper; but photographs are seldom of sufficient contrast to be good subjects for clear reproduction by the normal (and cheapest) duplicating methods. It is because of these circumstances that the photographs prepared by the Author to illustrate his article on the King Fuad 5 milliemes have not been reproduced in this number. Those members particularly interested will doubtless take advantage of John Revell's offer to supply prints.

Reports of recent meetings are included in this number, and in this connection attention is drawn to the innovation of introducing a supplement to the Circular in the form of an Index on the Postage Dues - it is hoped that similar Indices may be included as supplements in future numbers, relevant to other issues which may be up for discussion at meetings. Charles Minett, as Keeper of the Record, has generously given up more of his time to us in preparing this extensive index of the Dues, which must prove most valuable to members wishing to add to their studies of any of these issues, and to him must go the credit for this excellent effort.

A list of members of the Circle is included as an additional Supplement (I.), it being some considerable time since such was circulated. The listing, incidentally, is not in strict alphabetical order!

oooOooo

Report of Meeting of Egypt Study Circle held at B.P.A. Office
20th November 1965

A meeting of the Egypt Study Circle was held at the B.P.A. Office, 446 Strand, London, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 20th November, Lt. Col. Dawson being in the Chair. The subject for discussion was the Postage Due Markings and Stamps of Egypt.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman pointed out that by a decree signed at Cairo by Hafiz Pasha on the 21st December, 1865, the prepayment of postage on ordinary letters was optional, that on registered letters compulsory, also that postage on letters which were not prepaid would be indicated on the address side of the cover in large figures. Covers showing these large figures for the following amounts were passed round:- 1.35, 2, 3, 4 (Piastres) - 80 (Paras = 2 Piastres).

The rate for prepaid letters was 1 P.T. up to 10 grammes and the method adopted at this period of assessing the amount due on letters which were not prepaid was to double the ordinary rate of postage and credit against this amount the value of any stamps affixed to the cover. Thus an ordinary unstamped cover would be charged 2 P.T. and an example of an overweight letter which should have had a 2 P.T. stamp on it, but which only had a 1 P.T. was passed round. This was taxed 3 P.T. viz. double the ordinary postage = 4 P.T. less credit for 1 P.T. already paid. This cover had a large black 3 on the front and a boxed

AFFRANCATURA
INSUFFICIENTE

also in black. Another cover franked by a 5 Para stamp had a large 1.35 in black, viz. double postage 2 P.T. less credit of 5 Paras.

The first issue of Postage due adhesives appeared in 1884. These were printed by lithography in Alexandria by Penasson on paper left over from the second issue of Postage stamps with watermark Star and Crescent.

These were followed in 1886 by two second issue printed on unwatermarked paper and by a third issue in 1888 with the colours changed.

The design of these stamps was drawn once only - that for the 20 Paras. From this an original stone of four transfers was made and from this further transfers were made by erasing the 20 Paras value and substituting the other duties. Proofs in black of the 10 and 20 Para and 1, 2 and 5 P.T. duties showing the four types were passed round, as were a number of covers with adhesive Postage and Postage due stamps affixed.

These showed that the previous method of assessing the amount payable had been altered. As an example, a cover from Cairo to Alexandria was franked by a 10 Para adhesive. The proper rate was 1 P.T. or 40 Paras and the Postal Authorities charged $1\frac{1}{2}$ P.T. as postage due. This appears to have been arrived at by deducting the amount paid (10 Paras) from the amount which should have been paid (1 P.T. or 40 Paras) leaving a deficiency of 30 Paras, and double this sum ($1\frac{1}{2}$ P.T.) was charged as postage due.

Had the previous method of calculation been in force, the result would have been 2 P.T. (double the proper rate) less already paid - 10 Paras, leaving a deficiency of 1 P.T. 30 Paras, or a difference in favour of the Post Office of 10 Paras.

A number of forgeries of the first three issues were passed round. Some of these are somewhat dangerous, but they can be identified, especially in large blocks, in that they do not agree with any of the types of genuine stamps.

(An index of articles relevant to the Postage due stamps is included as a supplement to this number - Editor)

oooOooo

Report of Meeting of Egypt Study Circle held on
19th February 1966

This meeting was mostly concerned with "Some 19th Century Military Items", by Mr. John Firebrace. The opportunity is taken here to congratulate him on the material shown and to express the thanks of all members (present or not) for additions to our knowledge which his studies have made possible.

A full report of the material that was shown is included in the article on this subject, which will be published in a future number of the Quarterly Circular.

oooOooo

"EGYPT" at the Royal Philatelic Society

On Thursday, the 4th May 1966, the Royal Philatelic Society welcomed Mr. and Mde. Kuyas from Istanbul (Circle Members Nos. 106 and 107), who showed many pages from the latter's collection of Egypt.

May we here say how much it was enjoyed by a very near record attendance of members of the Royal, during the afternoon.

We would like to take this opportunity of thanking the President and members of the Royal Philatelic Society for their kind invitation to the Circle members to be present. Some ten of us had a most interesting, and indeed educational, afternoon - it was delightful, also, to see Mrs. Byam there.

Mrs. and Mde. Kuyas and Mnsr. Jean Boulad d'Humières were able to extend their visit to England for a further ten days to enable us to enjoy their company at our next Study Circle Meeting, a report of which is given below.

oooOooo

Report of Meeting of Egypt Study Circle held on 14th May 1966

At the invitation of the President, a meeting of the Egypt Study Circle was held at the premises of the Royal Philatelic Society on the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th May, to see part of the magnificent collection of Egypt formed by M. Kuyas of Istanbul which she had shown to the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society ten days earlier.

The pages on view were in the wall frames, which gave the members of the Egypt Study Circle the opportunity of examining carefully the many outstanding pieces on view. All the varieties of the first three issues seemed to be there and there were some quite fantastic covers.

Egypt used abroad was well represented: none of these are common and some are so rare that only one or two copies are on record.

These were followed by the foreign consular posts in Egypt. These were opened at various dates from 1831 until 1867 by agreement with the Turkish Government and were used for sending letters overseas from Egypt. Letters coming from the interior of Egypt were carried to the port of shipment by the Egyptian Government post and the Stamps of Egypt were used for this purpose. On arrival at the port of shipment, these letters were handed over to the Consul of the country concerned and were then franked by stamps of that country to carry the letter to destination, thus giving rise to interesting combination covers, of which there were quite a number.

We particularly admired some covers from the Italian office in Alexandria franked by stamps of Sardinia. These were in use for less than a year (1863) and none is common. Of the rarer covers, there were two from Cairo to Italy franked by stamps of Sardinia cancelled by the boxed three-line mark

PIROSCAFI
POSTALI
INGLESI

Only about half a dozen similar covers are on record. An even rarer cover was a stampless one from Alexandria to Florence with the mark

PIROSCAFI
POSTALI
AUSTRIALI

on the front struck in orange. This came from the Byam collection and is the only recorded copy of this mark.

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mde. Kuyas was proposed by Mr. Jean Boulad d'Humières, the senior member of the Circle present.

The members of the Circle had been asked to bring with them a few sheets of their more outstanding stamps to show to M. Kuyas, but in the event only Lt. Col. Danson and Mr. Minett showed anything.

Danson No. 32

oooOooo

1922 "Kingdom of Egypt" Overprint

During a discussion on this issue, at a meeting of the Circle last year, a number of copies of the 1 millieme and 15 milliemes stamps were shown with the trial overprint in red (Type IV).

Would any readers who have any of these red overprints please inform the Keeper of the Record so that he may bring his information up to date.

oooOooo

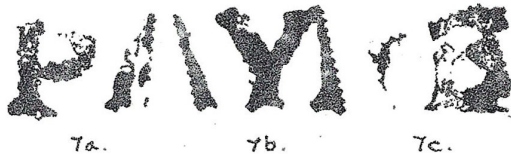
Queries from the Keeper of the Record

*Pirosca
dalt* 2.

ADUEB 4.

J DI PO
NEZIA 3.

APIO. 179 5.



U.S. RINALDONI. 6.

BY BRITISH PACKET ONLY.

Information is sought regarding the nature and usage of the markings illustrated above (numbered 1 to 9) found on Egyptian adhesive stamps and covers as described below:-

1. Presumably an Italian T.P.O., from LECCE (s. of Brindisi) to CASTELL. What does ADR.59 stand for? The letter at the foot varies, A,B,C,G, and K have been seen. Found on adhesive of the 1922, 1923 and 1925 issues, earliest date seen 10.8.24 (John Heap), latest 21.3.26 (Charles Minett).

This query was mooted in the "T.P.O." Magazine and we are grateful to the T.P.O. and Seapost Society and their member, Mr. Roy Christian, for confirming that this is in fact a T.P.O. from LECCE to CASTELL ADR. (CASTELLAMARE ADRIATICO) which lies two miles north of PESCARA at the junction of lines for TERNI, AQUILA and ROME from the FOGGIA-BOLOGNA line, and that 59 is the route number.

The question now remains - were these adhesives applied to mail posted on board Egyptian ships (i.e. Khedivial Mail Line), bagged, put ashore at Brindisi and then sorted on the Italian T.P.O. for destinations on the Rome route from Pescara?

2. Presumably "PIROSCA (FI POSTALI)/DA IT(ALIA)" found on adhesives current from the beginning of 1888 to 1902.
3. Presumably a Venetian mark, found on adhesives current from mid-1879 to the end of 1885.
4. What was the Port of origin of this Paquebot mark cancelling a 10 mills Fuad of 1923? The tail of the "Q" is unusual and the mark does not appear to have been listed by either Philip Cockrill in "Ocean Mails" or by Brigadier M.A. Studd in "Paquebot and Ship Letter Cancellations of the World". Neither has it been illustrated in the T.P.O. Magazine.
5. Presumably a Greek mark, it is struck in intense black ink reminiscent of some precancels. It occurs on two separate 1 mill adhesives of the 1922 pictorial issue. One bears the cds. of CAIRO-ASYUT + V.V. and the other the cds. of ASMANT dated October 1922 (ARITH. 179).
6. Part of a Government frank. It cancels an adhesive of the Pictorial issue. John Revell has part strikes of a similar but smaller stamp on a 5 mills 1922 * issue - the wording reads "SURVEY OF EGYPT" at the top and "MINISTRY OF FINANCE" at the bottom, the centre is filled with Arabic. The diameters of the rings of this smaller stamp are 32.5 and 22.5 mm.
- 7 a-c Parts of several letters found struck with a penetrating blue ink on a 1st. Fuad 20 mills green of 1923 (from NAG HAMADI dated 6.DE.27), on two examples of the 2nd. Fuad 3 mills green of 1931, and on two examples of the 2nd. Fuad 20 mills green of 1929 (one dated 6.FE.32 and one from KAFR EL ZAIYAT).
8. Struck on the reverse of a cover from Alexandria (dep. 16.MR.79) to Hamburg (arr. 22.3.79). The cover, which is franked with a IPT (perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$) of 1875 is inscribed on the obverse in m/s "Via Brindisi".
9. Presumably a British mark. Found struck in red on a British O.H.M.S. cover from the Air Ministry, London (19.11.35) to the A.M. Audit Office in Cairo. It is backstamped Port Said civil m/c (27.11.35) and M.P.O./Cairo later the same day. (Several covers of this period are known).
* and on a block of four of the 5 mills 1923-4.

1927 King Fuad Issue

The purchaser of a block of four of the £1.0.0d. with control A/27 informs us "that...all four stamps are perfectly normal and that this block does not show the variety Zeheri 117a".

According to Zeheri, the second stamp in the bottom row should have a deformed U (giving it the appearance of an O) as a constant variation.

I assume that very early in the printing, the plate was damaged and that the overwhelming number of sheets show the flaw listed by Zeheri and that the block in question was one of the first coming off the press prior to the plate being damaged."

Can any member further comment please? The Keeper of the Record would be pleased to receive details of all plate blocks held.

('L.O.P.' Please copy)

ooooOooo

Forgeries

Your editor has received enquiries from time to time regarding 'Sperati' forgeries of Egypt.

It is significant that Egypt is excluded from the list of 'Reproductions by Jean de Sperati' published by the British Philatelic Association (Philately May/June 1954 issue).

Has any member any further information on this subject - or can we assume that no Egyptian 'Speratis' exist?

oooOooo

New Members

Since our last number went to press, we welcome the following new members:-

F.S.C. No. 125 Mac Arthur, E.L.G., 34 West Park Avenue,
Kew Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
126 Hooghuis, C.TH.J., President Philips Argentina S.A.
Vedia 3892, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
127 Jeidel, R., P.O. Box 4364, Cape Town, South Africa.
128 Green, G.P., Bretaye, Mill Hill, Shenfield, Brentwood,
Essex.

THE KING FUAD PORTRAIT ISSUE OF 1927-34The 5 Milliemes Value

by A.J. Revell

Much has been written in the past concerning the above issue, in particular, details regarding the 5 milliemes value.

The greatest proportion of our knowledge of this issue goes to the credit of the late Dr. Gordon Ward who was responsible for separating the 5 milliemes value into five primary die negatives and sub-division of some of the screens used during the printing of these stamps.

One must never assume research work ever to be complete in any field for fresh facts come to life sometimes years after and thus new knowledge is added to a subject that may have lain dormant for years. Such is the case of the story of the 5 milliemes value of the above issue.

Having had an interest in this stamp for many years, I have accumulated with the help of friends and dealers in England and in Egypt, nearly one hundred control blocks, plus booklets and much other material, mint and used, all appertaining to this one stamp.

With this material to hand and the guidance in printed words of the late Dr. Gordon Ward, I settled down to forming a collection based on information known. During this process I made certain discoveries regarding the screens and the booklets that were not recorded.

These new findings will be absorbed into the information already known and set down into chronological sequence, but for the guidance of newcomers to this sphere of Egyptian philately who know little or nothing about this stamp and do not have access to the articles that have been written in the past, it will be best to start from the day this issue was first conceived.

The design for this issue was thrown open to International competition, a prize of £ E.200 being offered. Some three hundred designs were submitted covering all values from 1 millieme to £ E.1 but not one of them met with the approval of H.M. King Fuad.

The final frame designs, there were four of them 1 to 20 milliemes, small format (see photo No. 1); 20 to 200 milliemes, large format; 500 milliemes and the £ E.1, included a portrait of the King by W. Hanselman (see photo No. 2) then of the Anglo-Swiss Studio, Cairo, with frames designed by the staff of the Government Reproduction Office.

PRODUCTION BY PHOTOGRAVURE. The Primary Die Negatives.

The 5 milliemmes value being the internal letter rate was the stamp chosen to be first printed.

This was the trial and error stamp, this being the Egyptian Government's printing works' first attempt at stamp printing by the photogravure process.

No less than five different die negatives were made for this value, these again being sub-divided by the use of different screens.

To obtain the completed design, the portrait of the King (Oval in format) had to be superimposed on the blank oval space in the centre of the frame design. This was then re-photographed to produce the primary die negative. Anyone familiar with the art of photography knows, that to stick a portrait into a given frame line unless extremely accurately placed, the centre vignette is bound to cast a shadow due to the raised edge and when re-photographed in a strong light the shadow will be shown in the negative print.

It is by the density of this shadow, or lack of it, if accurately photographed that one can discern five different photographs, correctly called primary die negatives. There may have been more, but only five appear to have been used to produce the multipositives, the means of transferring a pane of 100 designs on to the printing cylinder.

PRODUCTION OF THE MULTIPOSITIVES

To produce the multipositive, the die negative is reproduced one hundred times on a glass plate bearing a screen of transparent horizontal and vertical or diagonal lines crossing at right angles to each other. This screen when reproduced upon the copper cylinder gives the effect that the stamp design is made up of myriads of small dots, approximately 150-200 to the inch. It is impossible to wrap a glass plate around the copper cylinder so the method of transferring the multipositive is briefly as follows:

Sheets of paper known as carbon tissues, sensitised in a particular manner are pressed firmly against the multipositive glass plate, light is then allowed to shine through the latter.

The effect of this projected light is to so alter the carbon tissue that where the light has passed through the screen the sensitised carbon surface can not be dissolved in water.

The carbon tissue now carries the designs of the multipositive although invisible. This tissue is now removed from the multipositive glass plate and carefully wrapped around the copper

cylinder to which it closely adheres. Warm water is then sprinkled over the carbon tissue until all the paper is washed away leaving only those parts which have been rendered insoluble by light as mentioned above. These continue to stick hard to the cylinder.

The next process, the etching of the cylinder, is to bathe the cylinder in weak acid, usually a solution of ferric chloride. This is sufficient to eat minute holes in the cylinder except where the surface is protected by the myriad remains of insoluble tissue. When the acid process has been allowed to operate long enough, and the correct time is estimated by the eye of a skilled workman, the resist is cleaned off and the cylinder is ready for inking and printing.

This briefly is the means of producing stamps by the photogravure process, but there are many technical difficulties which arise which have not been mentioned.

Any flaws appearing on the original die negative will automatically appear on every stamp of the multipositive and they will be reproduced on the printing cylinder.

Any flaws arising on the multipositive during the preparation of the cylinder will only be reproduced on the appropriate individual stamp or stamps.

The Control Numbers are added to the cylinder by the same method as described for the stamps or in some cases engraved on the cylinder by hand.

Although these stamps were not placed on sale until 1927, experiments were being carried out for two years prior to this date as can be proved by the number of Control blocks in existence bearing the numbers A/25 and A/26.

Many trial printings were made as will be shown later when each Die negative is described and printings allotted to their year of production as given by the control number.

All the die negatives Types I and II with their sub types are experimental. The stamp when first issued to the public being die negative type IV. The early experimental printings were later removed from stock and issued to Post Offices for general release.

Many of the corner blocks carrying control number A/25 or A/26 are scarce, some of them being extremely rare.

Before going on to describe each type it should be mentioned that when a control number is mentioned it should be borne in mind that various varieties exist in the actual control Number, i.e. different shaped letters or numerals, various lengths of the diagonal

stroke between the letter and the numerals, also different placing of the control number in relation to the main design. These variations sometimes denote whether the pane of 100 is from the top or bottom half of the sheet of 200 stamps. They may also denote that the control blocks are from different cylinders, as many cylinders were made during the experimental stages.

I shall only list each basic control number in relation to the Die Negative type. Those collectors wishing to seek further information regarding these variations should consult the excellent work of Dr. Gordon Ward published in the 'London Philatelist' for May, June, July and August 1948.

There is also to be found a great variation in the shades of this stamp, even on blocks bearing the same Control Number. The shades range from very pale brown to chocolate, including rich orange browns.

On the following page are diagrams (not to scale) showing the different types of screen to be found on these stamps. The sloping screens are no doubt caused by misalignment in the manufacture of the multipositive.

Before detailing the different Dies and their appropriate screens I must add that in all cases I have used the Type Numbers for Dies as given by Dr. Gordon Ward, but have sub-divided these with suffix letters to cover the different screens.

To help in identifying the Die Negatives, sketches are shown giving the position of shading on the oval vignette.

POST OFFICE SHEETS

Die Negative Type 1A

The main characteristics

1. Control No. A/25
2. Diagonal Screen
3. No shading to edge of oval background
4. S.E. Corner background shading is weak at the edge
5. Size of stamp $18 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.

Die Negative Type 1B

The main characteristics

1. Control No. A/25 (Rare)
2. Horizontal Screen
3. No shading to edge of oval background
4. Size of stamp $18 \times 22\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.

Die Negative Type 11AThe main characteristics

1. Control No. A/26
2. Horizontal Screen (true horizontal)
3. Shading above head on edge of oval background
4. Size of stamp 18 x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
5. Screen extends over stamp margins, French and Arabic wording and numerals, also on the shirt collar of the portrait of King Fuad. (the photograph of the Control block endeavours to show the termination of the extended screen on the sheet margins, but is not too clear)
(Note the feint line of colour near the horizontal and vertical perfs separating sheet margin. The effect of this screen is to give the paper a tinted appearance)

Die Negative Type 11BThe main characteristics

1. Control No. A/26 (feint)
2. Horizontal Screen (Sloping upward to right)
3. Shading above head on edge of oval background
4. Size of stamp 18 x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
5. Same remarks as in section 5. on Type 11A.

N.B. The sloping screen can be seen to best advantage by studying the S.W. value tablet on the photograph.

Die Negative Type 11CThe main characteristics

1. Control No. A/26
2. Horizontal Screen (true horizontal)
3. Shading above head on edge of oval background
4. Size of stamp 18 x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
5. Absence of screen on margins of stamps, French and Arabic wording and numerals.

Die Negative Type 11DThe main characteristics

1. Control No. A/26 (feint) Also with very small 'A'
2. Horizontal Screen (sloping up to right)
3. Shading above head on edge of oval background
4. Size of stamp 18 x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
5. Absence of screen on margins of stamps, French and Arabic wording and numerals.

N.B. The sloping screen can be seen to best advantage by studying the N.W. corner containing the letter 'F'.

POST OFFICE SHEETS CONTINUEDDie Negative Type 1Va The main characteristics

1. Control Nos. A/27; A/28; A/29; A/30; A/30 A/31; A/31; A/32; A/33*; A/33 A/34 (two bars through A/33); A/33 A/34 (three bars through A/33); A/34; A/35; (A/33* listed by Dr. Gordon Ward, not catalogued by Zeheri and unseen by the writer)
2. Diagonal Screen
3. Shading down right side of oval background, but does not merge with coat
4. Size of stamp 18 x $22\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.

Die Negative Type 1VB The main characteristics

1. Control No. A/31
2. Diagonal Screen
3. Shading down right side of oval background but does not merge with coat
4. Size of stamp 18 x $22\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.
5. Screen extends over stamp margins etc., as in Types 11A and 11B. The screen is also extended to include the Control No.

BOOKLETS

As mentioned in earlier chapters, the stamps for Post Office Sheets were produced from cylinders bearing two panes of 100.

In the booklet printings, the stamps were produced from cylinders bearing two panes of 60 (6 x 10). The last three vertical rows of each pane were tete beche to the first three rows.

Die Negative Type 1VA The main characteristics

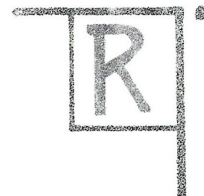
1. Control Nos. A/26; A/28 A/29
2. Diagonal Screen
3. Shading down right side of oval background but does not merge with coat
4. Size of stamp 18 x $22\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.

N.B. Unless these stamps are in complete booklets or panes or show the guillotined straight edge caused when cut into booklet form, there is no means of differentiating them from Type 1V (sheet issue).

BOOKLETS CONTINUED

Die Negative Type III The main characteristics

1. Control Nos. None (See additional notes on Type III and V.)
2. Diagonal Screen
3. Very slight shading down right side of oval background
4. Size of stamp 18 x 22½ m.m.
5. Die negative mark as shown in sketch:-
Dot at N.E. corner always present but in some cases extremely feint
6. These stamps come from printings in the following years as Type V. 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934 and 1935.



Die Negative Type V The main characteristics

1. Control Nos. A/30; A/31; A/32; A/35
2. Diagonal Screen
3. Shading down right side of oval background merging into coat
4. Size of stamp 18 x 22½ m.m.
5. Die Negative mark as shown in sketch:-
Mark above 'F' outside frameline in N.W. corner. Always present.



Additional Notes on Type III and V

Die negatives Types III and V were printed tete beche from the same cylinder. This has been proved from a proof block of twelve illustrated below (ex King Farouk collection).



← DIE NEGATIVE TYPE II



DIE NEGATIVE TYPE III →

The original block of twelve (in the writer's collection) clearly shows the die negative mark for Type lll on each stamp of the six inverted stamps on the right and the die negative mark for Type V on the six stamps on the left. These die negative marks do not show on the photograph shown.

From this proof block of twelve one can now solve the answer to why the late Dr. Gordon Ward was unable to find or record a Control No. for die negative Type lll. Once the sheets and panes had been cut up to form booklets it was impossible for this stamp to exist with Control No.

Errors of Watermark on Die Negative Type lll and V.

In the normal course of printing, Die Negative Type V has the watermark upright and in Die Negative Type lll the watermark is inverted.

On one occasion, during the printing of these stamps in 1930, a small quantity of paper was fed into the printing press incorrectly and therefore Type V can be found with inverted watermark and Type lll can be found with upright watermark.

These definite errors of watermark found their way into the composite booklet (only issued for 1930) containing two panes of 5 milliemes, one pane of 10 milliemes and one pane of 15 milliemes.

Booklets are recorded containing one or two panes of the 5 milliemes value with these watermark errors on both types of die negative. In complete booklet form they are rare, but in complete booklets, with die negative Type V and Control No. they are extremely rare.

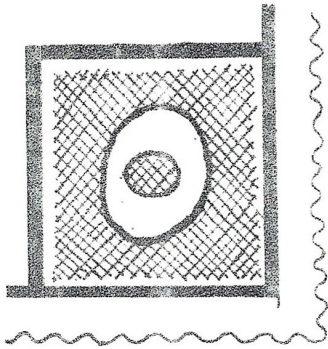
I had hoped to include along with this article a bibliography of all articles published in connection with this stamp and other values of this issue for the benefit of those who are interested.

Time does not permit on this occasion owing to the long process of reading through the two major reference works on Egyptian philately, 'The L'Orient Philatelique' and the Quarterly Circular of the Egypt Study Circle.

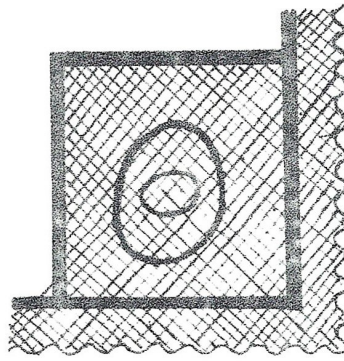
The task will be undertaken in the near future and published in the 'Q.C.' at a later date.

(14 photographs were prepared to accompany this article, but as clear reproductions of same are difficult to obtain, it is felt that those members interested would prefer to contact the writer, who would be pleased to supply the actual photographs at a cost of 2/Od. per photograph. Editor)

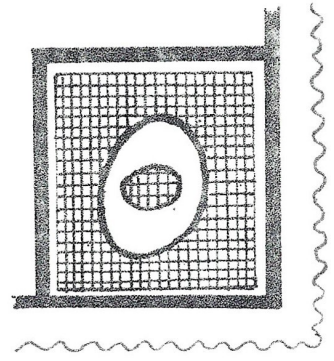
THE SCREENS



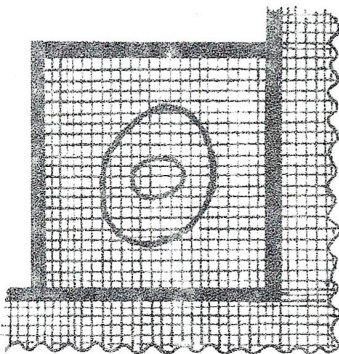
Diagonal



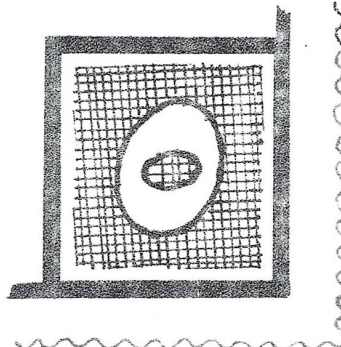
Extended Diagonal covering margins between stamps etc., as described in the appropriate printing.



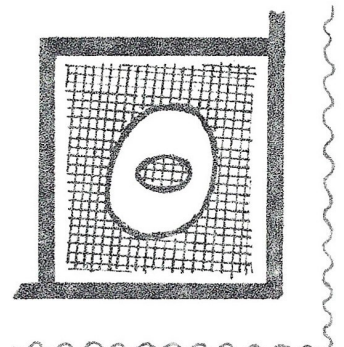
Horizontal or Vertical



Horizontal or Vertical with screen extended to cover margins between stamps etc.



Horizontal or Vertical with screen sloping up to right.



Horizontal or Vertical with screen sloping down to right.

THE DIE NEGATIVES



I

WITHOUT SHADING



II

SHADING ABOVE HEAD



III

VERY SLIGHT SHADING ON RIGHT.



IV

HEAVY SHADING ON RIGHT NOT MERGING INTO COAT



V

SHADING ON RIGHT MERGING INTO COAT.

Ship Letters with "Pleine Mer" Handstamps

by Charles W. Minett

Following my original article which appeared in the "T.P.O." Magazine of July/August 1953, and which was later reproduced in an "O.P.A.L." Bulletin and the American "Seaposter", the considerable amount of information reported resulted in a new article called "Pleine Mer-Reconsidered". This was published earlier this year in the "T.P.O." Magazine, the "O.P.A.L." Bulletin, "B.A.P.I.P." and "Postscript" of the Society of Postal Historians, since when further recordings have been made and this present article brings up-to-date our knowledge of the "PLEINE MER" markings.

The term "PLEINE MER", used in the official French language of the U.P.U., is translated into English as "high seas" and it would seem that, following the Vienna meeting of 1891, when the first rules relating to letters posted at sea were drawn up, the Egyptian Post Office decided to adopt the cachet "PLEINE MER" for use on letters landed at Egyptian ports, thus making the term the forerunner in the Eastern Mediterranean of the now more or less universal "PAQUEBOT", which was itself not referred to officially until the U.P.U. meeting at Washington in 1897 and has not been found used at Egyptian ports prior to 1899. It should, however, be noted that "PAQUEBOT" handstamps had been in use at some of the chief ports throughout the world from as early as 1894 and the official issue to Malta is recorded as having been made on the 30th January, 1894 (although the earliest recorded specimen of the Malta "PAQUEBOT" mark is given as being as late as 1898).

I know of eight different types of "PLEINE MER" cachet and these I illustrate, having traced them from the originals with the sole exception of Type 4, which is based on that published in "T.P.O." for July/August, 1960.

PLEINE MER

1.

PLEINE MER
HIGH SEAS

4.

PLEINE MER

7.

PLEINE MER

2.

PLEINE MER

5.

PLEINE MER

3.

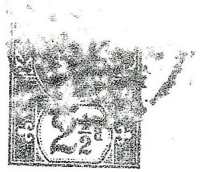
PLEINE MER

8.

PLEINE MER

6.

PLEINE MER



J. C. North Esq
Tunson Street
Camp SE
Lower Broughton
Manchester
(England)



(MINETT COLLECTION)

P.D., Kaiser



PLEINE MER



Gyrov Kandidat & Hermann

Frankfurt a/M.
Salzstrasse 78.



(MINETT COLLECTION)

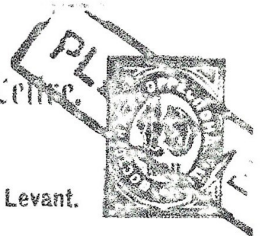
2



ЗАПИСЬ ПОШЛЕН. Carte-lettre.

Всероссийская Почта
Union Postale Universelle.

Русская Почта на Востоке. — Poste Russe du Levant.



خواجا وديع مرزا المشتم في الرحلة (محطة باغوس)

Monsieur Civi Mirza

Kamle (Station Boks)

Pro Alexandria
(Egypte)



WORTMAN COLLECTION

The Egypt Study Circle has accepted three of these handstamps as having been applied officially by the Egyptian Post Office during the 1890s at three ports, namely Port Said, Suez and Alexandria, and I give in brackets after my own type numbers those allocated in R. Seymour Blomfield's Study VI of the Postal Markings of Egypt. These three types are as follows:-

TYPE 1 (SP. 0 - 2). PORT SAID

Sans-serif letters measuring overall 28.5 x 3.5 mm. The space between the second "E" of "PLEINE" and the "M" is 4.25 mm. The "M" is 2.75 mm. wide. Applied in black to covers on which the bilingual cds. of Port Said cancels the adhesives, whilst a second strike of the cds. is usually found elsewhere on the cover.

The following dates are recorded on British mail, usually bearing the Q.V. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d "Jubilee" issue of 1887 and addressed to G.B.:-

21. IX.93 (5 x $\frac{1}{2}$ d orange), 13.X.93, 27.X.93. (5 x 1d lilac on front of fairly large cover, possibly double weight), 9.XI.93 (3 x 1d lilac), 28.III.94, 9.VIII.94, 27.IX.94, 18.X.94, 11.IV.95, 21.IX.95 (1d vermilion Jubilee card), 25.1.96, 29.X.96, 24.III.97, 27.IX.97, 18.X.98, 28.X.98 (piece), 20.XI.98 (1d lilac only), 22.XI.98 (3 x 1d lilac).

It seems probable that G.B. adhesives of this period, notably the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d mentioned above, of which a number are known, cancelled with the cds. of Port Said are from this type of mail.

It is recorded also on German 10 pf. postal stationery cards of May 1894 (to Copenhagen) and 24.III.98 (to Frankfurt).

It should be noted here that the late Dennis Gill recorded it in "T.P.O." on piece with a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d Q.V. adhesive cancelled Port Said October 1890. However, I am inclined to doubt the year date and would be glad to hear from the present owner.


Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen, in their work on the "Stamps of the Russian Empire Used Abroad", record this cachet on the 10 kop. Russian Levant re-issue of 1890 but this I have not seen and wonder whether it is, in fact, the one I now record as Type 2.

TYPE 2 (SP. 0 2.1). SUEZ

Sans-serif letters measuring overall 27.5 x 3.5 mm. The space between the second "E" of "PLEINE" and the "M" is 3.75 mm. and the "M" is noticeably narrower than in Type 1, being 2.25 mm. wide.

Applied in black as a cancellation of the adhesive/s, the bilingual cds. of Suez usually appearing elsewhere on the cover.

The following are recorded:-

15.XII.93, on cover, cancelling 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d G.B., adhesive, to France. (Also on the front is  struck twice in black, but both have been cancelled out in pencil, probably by a postal inspector who accepted the validity of the cover since no tax was demanded).

28.VI.94, on cover, cancelling 3 x 10 kop. Russian adhesives of 1889 to Koenigsburg (Prussia).

3.VIII.94, on cover, cancelling 10 kop. Russian adhesive of 1889 to London.

(circa) 12.VII.98, on cover, cancelling 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d G.B. to London (arr. 18th July, 1898). There is no Egyptian cds. but a ms. note reads "posted on S.S. CARTHAGE nearing Suez 12th". (note - the S.S. CARTHAGE was a P. & O. boat).

27.VII.98, on two similar 10 pf. German postal stationery postcards addressed to Frankfurt. Both passed through Alexandria on the 28th. The mark cancels the 10 pf. stamp and is struck also a second time on each cover.

17.X.98, on cover, cancelling each of three 2as. 6p. Q.V., Indian adhesives and with additional strike on cover, to India.

The following single adhesives are recorded with part of this Suez mark:-

Egypt 5 mills., 1888 issue on small piece.
Greece 10 L. and 20 L., both of the 1889-95 issue.
Sudan 1 Pt. 1898 issue.
Turkey 20 paras. 1892 issue (complete strike).

In 1950 Brigadier Studd wrote to say he had just seen this mark on piece, with the Orient Line crest, dated 1890 but as this is so much earlier than any of the other recorded "PLEINE MER" cachets (but c/f the penultimate paragraph of Type 1 above), and bearing in mind that the U.P.U. regulations regarding letters posted at sea were not issued until 1891, I feel that further inspection is necessary before this date can be accepted. It will be noted that the first recorded Suez cover of 15.XII.93 seems to have caused some comment, which may indicate that the "PLEINE MER" cachet was new to the Egyptian postal sorters at that time.

TYPE 3 (SP. 0 - 2.5) ALEXANDRIA

Sanserif letters measuring 37.5 x 4 mm., within a single-lined rectangular frame 45 x 12.5 mm. Applied in black as a cancellation of the stamp, with the bilingual cds. of Alexandria elsewhere on the cover.

The only recorded cover, kindly loaned by Dr. A.H. Wortman some years ago and inspected at a Circle meeting, 9.V.96, cancelling a 10 kop. letter-card of the Russian Navigation Company, from Beyrouth (6.V.96). Also on the front is the bilingual cds. of Alexandria and on the back the arrival cds. of Ramleh (10.V.96), the suburb of Alexandria to which the card was addressed.

The following loose adhesives are recorded with this Alexandrian cachet:

- Russian Levant, 2 K., 1884 issue,
10 K., re-issue of 1890.
- Turkey, 1 pt., 1892 issue (two singles and a strip of three).
- Greece, 25 L., 1889-95 issue.
5 L., 1896 Olympic issue (recorded by the late Joseph Dahmann in "T.P.O.").
- Cyprus, 2 Ft., 1894 issue.
- Russian Levant, 1 pt./10 kop., 1900 issue (recorded by Messrs. Tchilinghirian and Stephen, who give the period of use for the cachet as from circa 1895 to 1922). Circumstantial evidence, however, raises strong doubts as to whether this recording is accurate and Alexandria was using a framed "PAQUEBOT" mark in 1902 at least.

TYPE 4 MALTA

So much for the authentic "PLEINE MER" marks of Egypt. One more cachet must be accepted as official, although there is, so far, no record that it was in fact put into use. I have called it Type 4 and the G.F.O., London, Records, which I have inspected, show that two identical handstamps were sent to the Colonial Postmaster, Malta on 19th Sept. 1893. In the Record book, both are struck in violet. As already mentioned, the "PAQUEBOT" handstamp for Malta was issued only 4½ months afterwards.

TYPES 5 - 8 Locations Unknown

We come now to four marks found struck on adhesive stamps but their status, if any, must be left as a matter of conjecture until such time as covers may be found and made available for study. I am most grateful to John Revell and William Hamlin for kindly loaning their specimens for tracing. Two are unframed and two framed, the details being as follows:-

Type 5 - Sanserif letters similar to Type 1 but clearly different and measuring overall 28.5 x 3.75 mm, recorded on the following:-

Egypt. 1 mill., 1902 issue (grey with greenish tinge); pair 3 mills., 1892 issue (grey-black); pair 3 mills., 1892 issue (inverted strike - I have photograph of this pair, which belonged to the late A.S. Mackenzie-Low who reported it without specifying the colour, which presumably was black or grey-black); 5 pt., 1902 issue (grey-black).

John Revell has acquired recently an example of this mark struck in grey-black on the front of a registered cover from the French Consular Office, Alexandria, dated 9/8/13 addressed to Mr. Albert Eid at the French Post Office, Port Said, of which there is an arrival backstamp dated 10/8/13. The cover was subsequently re-addressed to Cairo and received the additional backstamps of the Egyptian civil post offices of PORT SAID/R dated 10/8/13 and CAIRO/RAI dated 11/8/13.

The ink used for the "PLEINE MER" mark appears to be similar to that used by the French Office at Port Said. Since all the other date stamps are in a denser ink, the inference is that the cover was carried by sea from Alexandria to Port Said and that the "PLEINE MER" cachet was struck on arrival at the French Office. (but see note at end of this article).

Type 6 - Serif letters measuring overall 27 x 3.25 mm., struck in violet on:

SAUDI ARABIA. 3 Pt., 1925 issue.

Type 7 - Serif letters measuring overall 27 x 3 mm., within a single-lined frame with rounded corners, 33 x 3.5 mm., struck in violet on:

SAUDI ARABIA. 3 Pt., 1925 issue.

Type 8 - Sanserif letters measuring overall 39 x 3.5 mm., within a single-lined frame with rounded ends, 39.25 x 4.25 mm. Recorded on the following:

SAUDI ARABIA. pair $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt., 1917 issue (in violet).

CRETE. 1922 issue (colour unrecorded).

EGYPT. pair 10 mills., 1923 issue (colour unrecorded).

SAUDI ARABIA. 3 Pt., 1925 issue (in violet).

In addition to the foregoing types, Brigadier Studd reported to me in 1950 a mark apparently similar to Type 3 (of Alexandria) but with Serif letters. No further details are recorded. More recently, writing in "C.P.A.L." Bulletin No. 95, C.A. Grant records seeing somewhere a mark "EN PLEINE MER".

In conclusion I wish to record my grateful thanks to many collectors who, either by lending or detailing their material, have aided my research.

The late Dr. William Byam was one, but if others, unnamed in these notes, will forgive me for not mentioning them individually, perhaps I may record that, in addition to those who are members of the Egypt Study Circle, others are members of the T.P.O., and Seapost Society, C.P.A.L., The Society of Postal Historians and the Philatelic Society of Egypt.

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ADDENDUM TYPE 5 Note:

After further inspection and thought, I have found it necessary to make comment on this item. The cover is distinctly "philatelic" in flavour and originally bore in diagonally opposite corners two blocks of four of the 1899 issue stamps overprinted "Alexandrie" (one block has been cut out at some time) which had been replaced by this time by the issues of 1902 and 1908.

Since the stamps had been cancelled by the cds. of the French Post Office at Alexandria (dated 9/8/13) it is quite obvious that the cover was not posted at sea and, therefore, was not entitled to receive a "Fleine Mer" mark on arrival at Port Said. Incidentally, the French Post Office there had been using a French omnibus type of straight line "Paquebot" (Studd OMN-1) since at least 1905.

Whilst the cover seems to establish this "Fleine Mer" mark as having been used in Egypt, it does not, in my opinion, legalise it.

(Charles Minett 20.6.66).

STUDY VI. The Postal Markings of Egypt, 1866 through 1880. The following addenda and corrigenda should be made to the data given "Q.C." Vol. VI, No. 4/5, pages 47-54

- Page 47 Type I - 3. x Benha (not Banha). Port-Said (hyphen)
- Page 49 Type II - 4. x Dardanelli (bl).
 Type III - 1. x Godaba (bl).
 Type III - 2. x Birket-el-Sab (centre hyphens).
 x Porto-Said (low hyphen).
 / Minet-el-Gam (h) (centre hyphens).
 x Scibin-el-Anater (probably low hyphens).
- Page 50 Type III - 2. x Kafr-Zayat (centre hyphen) (not Kafra).
 (contin.) x Teh-el-Kibir (low hyphens) (not Tell).
 x el-Uasta (low hyphen).
 Type III - 3. x Minet-el-Faium (low hyphens) (bl).
 Type III - 4. x Birket-el-Sab (centre hyphens).
 x Scibin-el-Anater (low hyphens).
 x Minet-el-Gamh (centre hyphens).
 x Teh-el-Kibir (low hyphens).
 x el-Uasta (lowhyphen).
- Page 51 Type III - 5.1 / Zagazig (ig) (1 My 80).
 Type IV - 1.2 Latest 31 De 79.
 Type IV - 2. Earliest 4 De 72.
- Page 52 Type V - 2. Colour: blue.
 Type V - 2.15 Colour: blue.
- Page 53 Type V - 4. Earliest 20 Ja 74.
 x Teh-el-Kibir (not Tell).
 Type V - 4.1 Earliest 24 Ap 74.
 Colour: blue.
 x Alessandria (bl).
 Type V - 5. Colour: blue.
- Page 54 Type V - 7. Colour: violet.
 Earliest 12 Ja 74.
 Type VI - 1. Latest 8 Ap 80.
 Type VI - 2. Colour: blue.
 Type VII - 2. Latest Au 83.

C.W. Minett
 21.4.1966

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| 15 | R. Seymour Blomfield. | 5107 Jayuga Street, Chilhowee Hills,
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- 107 Madame Nihal Kuyas. - do. - - do. -
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- 94 L.W. Perry. 142 Lonsdale Avenue, East Ham, London, E.6.
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California, U.S.A. |
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| 89 | J.J. Waterman. | |
| 61 | Mme. Gracie Wissa. | |
| 97 | M.E. Wissa. (Son). | |

A Philatelic Index of Published Information on the Postage Due Stamps
of Egypt

Prepared by the Keeper of the Record

Part I The Handstruck Stamps (Study VI)

a) "L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE"

- Sept. '39 (No. 43 - Supplement) "80"(2), "2", "3", "3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and "4"
(Blomfield - illus.)
- Apr. '48 (62 - p.329) "2" on Greek cover (Maylovin - illus.)
- July '50 (71 - p.418) "6" on French P.O., Alex. to Paris (J. Boulad -
illus.)
- Jan. '53 (81 - p.17) E. and L. dates (Blomfield)
- Apr. '54 (86 - p.335) Rates, 21/12/1865 (Piperno)
1873, "2" and "Aff. Insuff." (Piperno)
(p. 349) 1869, "2" (P.A.S. Smith - illus.)
- Oct. '54 (88 - p. 511) "80", "2", "35", "3" and "Aff. Insuff"
(G. Boulad - Lisbon)
- Oct. '57 - Jan. '58 (98 - pp. 600-1) 1872, "80" (Mazloum - illus.)
1868, "6" ?French (J. Boulad -
illus.)
- Oct. '61 (105 - pp.300-2) Ref. Byam sale and "2", "2" over "4" and
"80" (Mazloum - illus.)
- Jan. '63 (109 - pp.3-6) Gen. notes and queries ref. Byam in "Q.C."
V.4 pp. 37-38 (J. Boulad)
- Oct. '63 (111 - p. 174) 1873 "5" and "30" Belgium to Cairo
(G. Boulad - illus.)

b) "THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR"

- Sept. '54 (IV - 7. p.97) "80", "2", "35", "3" and "Aff. Insuff."
(G. Boulad - Lisbon)
- May '57 (V - 1. pp.1-2) Early P.D. charges, queries incl.
"Aff. Insuff."
- Nov. '57 (V - 2. pp.18-21) Forged [T] (P.A.S. Smith - illus.)
(p.23) "80" shown at Tel Aviv, Sept. '57
- Nov. '58 (V - 4. pp.37-8) Numerals and "Aff. Insuff." (Byam)

c) Sale Catalogues

- June '61 (21st) H.R. Harmer. Ex Cicurel coll. - p.47 (Note - "2"
and "8" (error in Cat. for "80").)
- Oct. '61 (24th and 25th) Robson Lowe. The "Byam" sale - pp.96-7
(illus.)

d) Handbooks Etc.

- E.S.C. Study VI. Data sheets "TAX" (Blomfield - illus.)

Part II THE ADHESIVE STAMPSa) "L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE"

- July '30 (5 - p.9) 1884-6, genuine and forgeries (illus. IPT)
- Oct. '30 (6 - pp.14-17) 1884-6-8, listing and dimensions of genuine and forgeries (illus.)
- Jan. '31 (7 - pp.32-4) 1898, 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp, genuine and forgeries and inverted surcharge.
- Apr. '33 (16 - p.14) 1898, by H.G. Watson, 6d. }
P.D. stamps, by L.W. Crouch, 6d. } Adverts. in
P.D.s, by A.S.M. Low, 1/= } Vallancey Press
- Oct. '33 (18 - pp.14-16) 1884-6, Details (Mackenzie-Low - illus.)
- Jan. '34 (19 - pp.34-6) 1884-6, As Oct. '33 but in French (not illus.)
- July '35 (25 - pp.14-5) 1922, Crown opts (Byam and Mackenzie-Low - illus.)
- Jan. '36 (27 - pp.7 & 20) Extract from "Les Postes en Egypte" 1934 (q.v.)
(p.18) 1922, Controls and numbers printed (Byam and Mackenzie-Low)
- July '37 (33 - p.102) 1898 Bisected 2m. prior to issue of Soldiers Stamp
- Apr. '38 (36 - p.259) 1926-38 Listing of controls
(p.260-1) 1884 to 1927 The languages employed (G. Boulad)
(P.271) 1889 1 PT with dumb cancellation (G.S. Thompson)
- July '38 (37 - p.319) 1938 4m. A/38, 10m. A/38
- Jan. '39 (39 - p.414) 1938 2m. change of colour A/38
- July '39 (42 - p.529) 1937-8 2m. A/37, 8m. A/38, 10m. A/37
- Sept. '39 (43 - p.582) 1937 4m. A/37
- Nov. '39 (44 - pp.596-602) 1884-6 Re-print from "The London Philatelist", July '39, Vol. XLVIII, No. 571, pp.234-9 (Byam - illus.)
- Jan. - Mar. '40 (45 - p.29) 1926-39 List of controls
- Apr. - June '40 (46 - p.76) 1938-9 2m. A/38 A/39
- Jan. '41 (47 - p.87) 1898-1905 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp forgeries (Mc. Neille)
(p.88) 1922 2 PT crown overprint forgery (Mc. Neille)
(p.107) 1940 2m. A/40, 10m. A/40
- Oct. '44 (48 - p.149) 1941 6m. A/41, 10m. A/41
- Jan. '45 (49 - pp. 184-6) 1889 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp (Chefter - illus.)
(pp. 187-91) 1889 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp. Reprint from "P.J.G.B.", Feb. '36, Vol. XLVI, No. 542, pp. 24-7 (Mc. Neille - illus)
- Apr. '45 (50 - pp.266-8) 1889 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp, correspondence
- July '45 (51 - p.284) 1927 4m. green, variety
- Oct. '45 (52 - p.342) 1886-8 Exhibit at 1st Cairo ex. 1946 (C. Agius)
(p.374) 1884-6 Reminders. Re-print from "C.C." II. 6 p.75. (see also "L'O.P." 91 p.161)
- July '46 (55 - p.551) 1888 Essays in black of each value in sheets of 100 (reported by M.V. Casano of Cairo)

- Jan. '47 (57 - p.19) 1884-6 and 1898-1905 Exhibit at 1st Cairo Philatelic Ex. 1946 (Mc. Neille's)
- Apr. '48 (62 - p.335) 1884-6-8 Note re. forgeries (G. Boulad)
- Oct. '48 (64 - p.461) 1948 "Palestine" opt. and controls
- Jan. '49 (65 - p.7) 1948 "Palestine" opt. listing (no controls)
(p.48) 1889 Photo (enlarged) of 2m. bisect (article in Arabic)
- Jan. '50 (69 - p.293) 1898 Franking by means of Postage Dues (G. Boulad - in French)
(p.304) 1897 "Soudan" opt. (De Termes)
- ** Jan. '51 (73 - pp.15 & 17) 1922 2PT surcharge à cheval (G. Boulad)
- Apr. '51 (74 - pp.86-8) 1884-6-8 Price increases - Theodore Champion, (Piperno)
- July '51 (75 - p.152) 1884-6 Sale prices in Alex. 1951
- Apr. '52 (78 - pp.369-70) 1898-1905 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp variety (Piperno and Mazloum)
- Oct. '52 (80 - pp.493-6) 1898-1905 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp varieties (Piperno)
(p.499) 1896-8 Soldiers letters, single tax rate (G. Boulad)
- Jan. '53 (81 - p.30) 1922 Crown to right on 2m.
(p.55) 1898-1905 3m/2PT Soldiers Stamp cover (illus.)
- July '53 (83 - pp.138-9) 1884-6 2PT two varieties (Piperno)
(p.143) 1897 "Soudan" opt. 1 & 2 PT used Suakin (Danson)
- Oct. '53 (84 - pp.218-9) 1898 2m. bisect on cover (Cicurel - illus. (Mazloum)
(p.244) 1884 2PT Sawakin to Port Said (Chafter - illus.)
- Jan. '54 (85 - p.286) 1948 "Palestine" opt. variety
(pp.301-326) 1888 5m. plating (Piperno)
- Apr. '54 (86 - pp.335-6) 1884 5PT black proof (Byam - re Lisbon)
1888 Black proofs (Byam - re Lisbon)
- July '54 (87 - p.397) 1927-41 10m. reversed wmk.
- Oct. '54 (88 - pp.485-8) 1922 2m. Crown opt. to right (J. Boulad)
(p.511) 1884-6-8 Lisbon Philatelic Ex Report (G. Boulad)
- Jan. '55 (89 - p.13) 1927 2 x 5m. on cover (Eid -illus.)
- Apr. '55 (90 - p.96) 1886 Cancelled "Gouvernementales" (illus.)
- July '55 (91 - pp.161-2) 1884-6 Notes re remainders (See "Q.C." II 6. p.75 and "L'O.P." 52 p.574)
- Oct. '55 (92 - pp.208-9) 1922 2PT Crown opt. inverted (Eid - illus.)
- Jan. '56 (93 - p.276) 1927 20m. red added Nov. '55
(pp.290-316) 1884-6-8 Official documents of 1883-4 (Chafter)
- Apr. '56 (94 - pp.375-384) 1884-6-8 Official documents of 1883-4 (Chafter)
- July '56 (95 - pp.433-41) 1884-6-8 Official documents of 1883-4 (Chafter)
- **Jan.51 (73) page 22. 1889 2m. bisect on cover from Berber (Byam-ill).

- Sept. '54 (IV - 7.p.87-8) 1884-6-8 Issues on cover at Lisbon
 (Oct. '53) only 5PT of 1888 missing.
 No details. (G. Boulad)
- 1888 Postal regulations of 21/12/1865, tarif
 ("Letters not stamped will be charged
 twice the above tarif") (Piperno's display -
 Lisbon)
- 1884, 1888 Proofs and Essays (Piperno)
- (p.97) 1884-6-8 See "Q.C." IV - 7.p.87 (Sept. '54)
- 1898 3m/2PT inv. Soldiers Stamp cover (Lisbon)
- Modern 2 letters taxed by postage stamps opt.
 "T" in lieu of Dues (Lisbon)
- Nov. '57 (V - 2.p.18) 1896-8 Sudan campaign forged covers (P.A.S. Smith)
- May '58 (V - 3.p.36) 1896-8 Sudan campaign forged covers (Houston)
- Dec. '61 (V -10.p.105-7) 1898 2m/3PT Soldiers Stamp (Byam)
- Oct. '62 (V - 11/12.p.120) 1884 20 paras orig. die in black (P.A.S. Smith)

c) Sale Catalogues

- Mar. '19 (1st) Eugene Klein (USA) pp.6-7 (1884-98) and p.9 (Sudan 1897)
- Oct. '29 (21st & 22nd) H.R. Harmer pp.32-5 (1884-98) "Mackenzie-Low sale"
- May '35 (20th & 21st) H.R. Harmer p.15 (1888 & 1898) "Arthur Hind" sale
- Feb. '54 (12th & 18th) H.R. Harmer pp.68-73 (1884 -1941) "The Palace
 Collections"
- Oct. '57 (16th & 17th) Robson Lowe pp.25-6 (1884-1922) and p.41
 (Sudan 1897) "William C. Hinde" sale
- Nov. '57 (11th) H.R. Harmer pp.13-4 (1884-1941)
- Oct. '61 (24th & 25th) Robson Lowe pp.96-101 (1884 etc.) "Byam" sale

d) Handbooks etc.

Zehèri catalogues

- 1915 "Egypt", Fred J. Melville (S.G.) pp.58-65 & 79-81 (1884-1905) and
 p.72 (Bibliography)
- 1923 (Feb.) "Stamp Lover" (XV, 9.p.249-50) "The P.D. Stamps of Egypt"
 (Mackenzie-Low)
- 1928 "Egyptian Postal Guide" (also 1939 in Arabic)
- 1934 "Les Postes en Egypte" pp.75-8 (Postage Due Charges)
- 1934 & 1935 Postal Administration Annual Reports
- 1946 "Note Historique" pp.23-5 (Brief notes all issues to 1938)
- 1947 "Stamps and Posts of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan", Gisburn & Thompson
 (S.G.) pp.83 & 85 (1897 Sudan opts.)
- 1957 (1st Jan.) "Royal Imperforate Printings" George L. Lee (USA)
 pp.23-4 & 28