

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

Volume VI Nos: 8/9

Whole Series Nos: 68/69

OCTOBER 1967.

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 No: 8/9

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| (Prepared by Peter Andrews). | |

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REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF THE EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

Meeting held on the 23rd July 1966, at the offices of the British Philatelic Association, London.

Lt. Col. J. R. Danson presided over a discussion of the various forgeries of the Suez Canal Company's stamps.

The Chairman pointed out that there were at least 10 different forgeries of the Suez Canal Company's stamps and showed examples of each together with a genuine sheet of the 20c. value.

The forgeries fall into two groups: viz. those which are reasonably similar to the genuine, and those which are not.

Of the first group, one is particularly dangerous as it was made from one of the original stones and in order to appreciate the differences between the genuine and this forgery the Chairman gave a brief description of the manner in which the two printings were made.

In the case of the genuine stamps the original die was the 20c. and from this 120 transfers were taken to form the printing stone of 120 units (12 x 10).

The 1c., 5c., and 40c. were also produced from this die by the following method: Four transfers were laid down for each value in groups of four to form three original stones. From these the numerals and letter "c" were erased leaving four blank circles, for each value. The blank circles then received the substituted values 1c., 5c., and 40c.. These figures differ slightly in each of the four corners. The printing stones for these three values were built up from 30 transfers from each of the original stones.

The most dangerous forgery referred to above was manufactured in the following manner: The original printing stone of the 40c. value was found in Paris about 1907 and sheets of 120 stamps of all values were lithographed using this stone as a basis, as follows. The 40c. value was printed direct from the original stone without any alterations. The printing stone for the 20c. value was laid down from transfers of the four types of the 40c. but arranged irregularly. In the 1c. and 5c. values intermediate stones were laid down from eight transfers (4 x 2) from the original 40c. printing stone.

The original figures of the 40c. were erased from the value corners and forged figures 1, 5, and 20 substituted.

Paper and gum: Genuine Medium Wove paper, browning gum.
Forgery Thin paper, white shiny gum.
(No watermark).

Measurements: Vertical Genuine $19\frac{3}{4}$ mms. Forgery 20 mms.
Horizontal Both the same.

The Chairman passed round complete sheets of this dangerous forgery.

The remaining forgeries are less dangerous and they can all be identified by various differences in design, but probably the easiest method of identification is the examination of the right hand decorative design contained within the two ovals which also contain the words "CANAL MARITIME" at the top and "DE SUEZ" at the bottom. The design in question starts as a star at the right centre of the oval and finishes near the "Z" of "SUEZ". This design differs in each of the forgeries and also differs from the genuine (except in the case of the dangerous forgery as above).

Of the remaining forgeries one is of interest as it exists engraved as well as lithographed. The set up was similar to the genuine (i.e. sheets of 120). Complete sheets of these were passed round.

The forgery produced by Fournier differs from the other forgeries in that the sheets are of 50 (5 x 10), and each stamp is outlined by a thin coloured line.

Other forgeries are so crude that no difficulty should be experienced in deciding upon their status.

After the members present had examined the material passed round a discussion took place as to the numbering of the various forgeries. At present there are at least three different lists in existence and it was felt that some agreement should if possible be arrived at whereby the same number should be adopted for each forgery. With this end in view it was agreed that one or two of our London members should meet the creators of the other two lists with a view to coming to an agreement that all lists should be numbered similarly.

(Lt. Col. J.K. Danson).

The second part of this meeting was concerned with the Postal Stationery of Egypt. Time did not permit of any exhaustive study but a series of sheets passed round by Mr. Minett provided a general introduction to the subject. Further sheets were provided by Mr. Revell, Mr. Horesh and Lord Justice Alund.

One item shown was an example of the 1889 envelope with 1 piastre blue embossed stamp. At the top of the envelope were five printed lines of which the top and bottom consisted of the Arabic transliteration of the three middle lines which read "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE / EGYPTE / ENVELOPPE - REPONSE". The status of this item has not been established for certain but it is thought to be an essay prepared for discussion at the U.P.U. Meeting in Rome in 1906 when a proposal for reply envelopes was mooted but not adopted.

A photograph from our Record of the Essay (dated 13/12/12) of the 10 mills. (Colossi of Memnon) adopted for use on the envelope and letter-card of 1913/14 was shown, together with photographs of a series of unadopted essays for the Fuad issues (dated 20/3/24, 10/6/25, 19/6/25 and 10/2/27). These photographs were of essays in the Government Postal Museum, Cairo, and had been given to Dr. Byam by Chafter Bey in May 1950.

Other items shown illustrated such oddities as envelopes with colour offsets inside, and inverted and sideways watermarks, and postcards with errors in the printed inscriptions, and varieties of overprint.

By far the best listing so far published is that by Mnsr. Jean Boulad (published in "LOP" Nos. 27 and 28 of January and April 1936). What is required now is an addendum to bring it up to date and also a check with members used material in order that dates of issue may be determined more exactly than just the year date as published.

A Philatelic Index on published information on this subject is included as a supplement to this Quarterly Circular.

-----oOo-----

(Charles W. Minett).

INDICES

As additional information will be received from time to time, members using the Indices (issued as supplements to "Q.C.") are advised to contact the Keeper of the Record for particulars of any additions or corrections.

Thanks are here recorded to those readers who have already assisted with such information - including Mr. Brown (Hon. Librarian, National Philatelic Society) who has added some references to our Index of the Postage Due Stamps (Supplement II Q.C. Vol. VI No. 6/7).

-----oOo-----

Meeting held on 11th February 1967, in the Board Room of the British Philatelic Association, London.

Lt. Col. J.R. Danson presided over a discussion of the First Issue (1866).

The display commenced with three quarter proof sheets being passed round by Col. Danson, and continued with issued stamps on cover, and with single proofs and issued stamps.

A particularly interesting cover showed a copy of the 1 piastre with marginal paper attached: this will be checked against the proofs to determine whether it is a gutter margin copy.

Great interest was shown by all in this issue and a discussion ensued which left no time to consider the perforations, or the forgeries. It was agreed that these should be the subject of a further meeting.

Peter Andrews.

(Peter Andrews is preparing an article on this issue, particularly relating to the 1 piastre, and will be pleased to receive assistance from any members who may have further additions to our present records. The Index of published information on the First Issue will be included as a Supplement to the future number of the Quarterly Circular containing the article.

Editor.)

-----oOo-----

Meeting held on the 14th October 1967, at the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

John H.E. Gilbert presided at this meeting, at which there were twelve members present. Apologies were received from those unable to attend, including our President, Lt. Col. J.R. Danson.

Both our Chairman and Secretary were able to give us good news of some of our members on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean - having (independently) recently made trips over there. Their reports were received with interest and much pleasure, during the opening discussions and business part of the meeting.

Mr. C.A. Gilders (Sidcup, Kent) was welcomed as a visitor to our meeting. (He subsequently applied for membership so must have found us "not so bad").

The First Fouad Portrait Issue (1923) was the subject for the first part of the meeting - and our Chairman commenced by reading from that portion of the book manuscript relevant to this issue. Inevitably much revision of this is now necessary.

Much material was passed round including Essays, and Proofs. Some of the latter in complete sheets; and one particularly interesting part sheet (presumably a "pull" rather than a proof) which had been marked apparently by the printer to show the flaws thereon. It will be interesting to ascertain how many of these flaws were subsequently retouched before printing of the issued sheets commenced.

Reversed watermarks were noted on all values except the 200 milliemmes and £E1. Stamps were also shown overprinted "CANCELLED" - stated to have been used for experimental coils.

Sheets (or photographs of sheets) of most of the values of the issued stamps were available, it is fortunate indeed that these are held by members of the Circle in view of their relative scarcity in sheets.

The Keeper of the Record reported on some very recent work undertaken by two or three members who showed it was possible to allocate numbers of single stamps to their positions in the sheet - an attempted reconstruction of a pane of the 50 milliemmes had resulted in no less than 66 stamps being placed** It was evident that similar reconstructions were possible with other denominations, and that there is a great deal of work to be done on this issue notwithstanding all that has been previously recorded.

Our Secretary, E.H. Proctor, is to undertake this study and will report on progress at the next meeting. Meanwhile he will be glad to have details from any members who can help with information or material.

The second part of the meeting concerned the cachets of the Posta Europea, and again our Chairman gave details contained in the book manuscript.

Material covering most of the Offices recorded was passed round for examination and discussion ensued particularly in relation

** after examination of only a very modest number of copies.

to the dates recorded, and the colours of the cachets. Postage rates shown in manuscript on the various entires do not always appear to correspond with the rates in force according to the list circulated by the Authority.

In view of the time, and the necessity for more accurate recording of the material available, a sub-committee was formed to deal with this and to report to a future meeting.

Full details of their recordings will be published in a future number of the Quarterly Circular, together with Index of published information on this subject.

(The sub-committee have since had two meetings, and as a result of these members known to have material not shown at the meeting will be receiving requests for more detailed information of their holdings).

The next meeting of the Circle was arranged for the 10th February 1968, meeting place to be announced when the notices are distributed.

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Attention of members is drawn to the Supplement II of this number "Index to Volume V".

This has been arranged in a suggested form for all future Indices of the Quarterly Circular Volumes, and also for a collective Index for all numbers to date.

Your Editor would be pleased to receive comments from members, together with any alterations to this basic form which they think might improve the reference value of the Index.

-----000-----
The following changes of address should be noted:

| | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 16 | Jean Boulad d'Humieres | Villereuse, 23 Avenue de Servan, CH 1006, Lausanne, Switzerland. |
| 104 | Fred Coulsi | Les Templiers, 59, Douai, France. |
| 114 | Peter A. Feltus | 4970 Desmond Street, Oakland, CAL., 94618, U.S.A. |
| 126 | C.Th.J. Hooghuis | Philips Iberica S.A.L., Paseo de las Delicias, 65, Madrid 7, Spain. |

NOTES FROM THE KEEPER OF THE RECORD

The queries posed in the last "Quarterly Circular" on pages 61-62 elicited a number of answers, for which I am most grateful, from Lord Justice Alund, Professor A.S. Smith, Mr. W. C. Andrews (our new member from Truro), and Mr. G. W. Groves of the "P.P.O. and Seapost" Society.

Query No. 1: The latest date seen may now be given as 25.7.26, as I have found it on a 10 mills. Fuad of 1923-24.

Query No. 4: This turns out to be part of the Brindisi "PAQUEBOTS" mark and I find I have a complete strike on a couple of the 1922 "Crown" overprints. The overall length is approximately 43 mms. and the use of the plural is typically Italian.

Query No. 5: has produced a number of 1 mill. Investiture stamps on pieces of a Greek newspaper published in Cairo with a title commencing with the letters "KH" (see illustration A). In each case the adhesive has been affixed to the paper before the newsprint since each bears part of the opaque black printing ink. Each also has a number varying from 1878 to 2013 which, when related to the date appearing either on the date stamp or on the reverse of the sheet, indicates that it was a daily newspaper. The date of No. 1972 being 22nd September 1943, and of No. 2013 11th November 1943.

Of the five examples two have their adhesives further cancelled by circular date stamps and one by a large unframed retts with 7 x 7 large dots.

The translation of the Greek may be given as:-

Volume Z. No. 1972

From the Editor (-in-Chief): ED. SAMIOS

(Imal el Dine?) 30 (Apartment: "Standard" Hotel).

Telephone 49303

The postal rate for newspapers and periodicals for the Interior of Egypt and the Sudan was 1 millieme per copy, this having been the rate since the introduction of the new currency on 1st January 1888.

Query No. 7: (a, b, and c) is now known in black ink and proves to be the word "PAYE". A number of other similar marks are here illustrated (B a-e): they are handstamps cancelling adhesives which have been affixed by the Post Office to Money Order Forms on payment for remittances and commission. The adhesives are normally cancelled in addition by the c.d.s. of the issuing office.

M. B. Athanassiopoulos
Cine' gaité. Ibrahimieh

ΕΤΟΣ Ζ. ΑΡΙΘ. 1972

ΑΙΤΗΣ - ΑΡΧΙΣΥΝΤΑΚΤΗΣ : Ε. Δ. ΣΑΜΙΟΣ
ΔΙΕΚ, 30 (ΑΚΙΝΗΤΟΕΞΕΛΟΔΩΧΕΙΟΥ "STANDARD")
ΤΗΛΕΦΩΝΟΝ 49303

ΚΗ

ΕΡΝ...Σ...ΛΑΟΥ...ΛΙΑ

POSTES D'EGYPTE

(A)

PAID

PAYÈ

مُوق

PAID

مُوق

(B) a-e.

(A)

R.A.F. MAIL SERVICE

(C)

مُوق

(E)

EGYPT. *مُوق*

EGYPT. *مُوق*

EGYPT. *مُوق*

(D) a-c

CONSTANTINIA

19 MR 02 II

مُوق

(E)

Query No. 9: it is suggested is an Air Ministry mark similar to one reading "BY BRITISH PACKET" used before and during World War II by the Admiralty on the outer cover containing an inner "classified" envelope. As more and more official mail was carried by air it was replaced by such marks as "SAFE HAND", "BY HAND OF OFFICER", etc.. I have seen a similar mark (see illustration C) in violet reading "RAF MAIL SERVICE" which was struck on an O.H.M.S. envelope from the Air Ministry Directorate General of Works at Kasfareet addressed to the Air Ministry, London, where it was received on 30th November 1951. It bore no markings of the British Field Post Offices in the Canal Zone.

FURTHER NOTES

Illustrations D (a to c) are of bi-lingual marks struck in violet in the Record Books of the General Post Office, London. They were issued "To Town Duty" for issue to Tangier, two on 23/9/08 and the largest on 4/5/09. They were part of a set of similar hand-stamps which included such places as Fez, London, Manchester, Casablanca, Tetuan, Gibraltar, etc., and Tangier itself.

Whilst I do not know the purpose for which they were issued it would seem probable that it was intended they should be applied (as language aids) to the outer wrappings of packets dispatched by native clerks in the British Post Office at Tangier for destinations elsewhere.

They may have been applied to bulk mail but I have not heard of them appearing on individual items such as letters.

Illustration E is the c.d.s. of CONSTANPLINIA, a small town or village which is, or was, in the Delta north of Mansura. According to "LOP" No. 33 (July 1937) this office operated circa 1906-13, and a later rendering of the name was "QOSTANTINIA". However, the illustration in the "LOP" of a 1 piastre of 1884 is dated 26.VI.00, I have two examples dated in March 1902 and George Mee has a postcard of 7.DE.04.

I have not been able to find this place on any map nor is it mentioned in Baedeker for 1908, or the Egyptian Postal Guide for 1928.

However, the United States Board on Geographical Names (Gazetteer No.45) gives AL QUSTANTINIYAH as being at map reference 31.14.N, 31.28.E which gives a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the Bahr Basandila, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Basandila and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cherbin.

Notes from the Keeper of the Record (continued)

Any member with examples of the datestamps of the Seaman's Home, Alexandria, (or the Soldier's and Sailor's Institute, Alexandria) are invited to send details to Peter Andrews (149, Pickhurst Lane, Hayes, Kent) who is studying them. Four distinct types and one sub-type are known of the Home (and one type of the Institute) from the early 1900's. Information about the Home itself is also sought.

In case anyone is interested (and who knows?):-

- i) the Post Office at OM BOGMA was re-opened in 1935, and
- ii) in the same year a 50 piastre banknote was found by a postal Farrash among publications (sic) cleared from a letter-box in Alexandria. The note was submitted to the Administration for necessary action!

Feeling in need of some excitement the other day I sorted through some 630 copies of the 1 piastre blue, first issued on the 15th December 1884, with the following interesting results:-

- i) the earliest clearly dated postmark was a TPO from ASSIOUT-CAIRE dated 21 DE. 84 and occurred on a stamp with the wide watermark (Revell Type II).
- ii) eighteen examples (including a pair) from twelve widely separated Post Offices had the narrow watermark (Revell Type II), and were dated from 27 MA. 85 to 7 JU. 86 - but during this period four of these Offices issued stamps with the wide watermark. (For example: CAIRE.D dated 1.X.85.T9 had a narrow watermark, and -.X.85.T9 had a wide watermark).
- iii) two examples had the wide watermark inverted, one from FAYOUM (-.XII.85) and one from CAIRE.D (8.IV.88).
- iv) three examples of the narrow watermark and at least five of the wide watermark showed marginal watermark lines.
- v) without even trying five examples were found with noticeable flaws (which I hope to illustrate in due course).
- vi) there is obviously much to be done with this stamp!

By this time I had succumbed to a nostalgic urge which took me out in search of a bottle of "Stella"

(C.W.M.)

-----oOo-----

EGYPTIAN OFFICES ABROAD.

A cover from the Beirout Office and the previously unrecorded seals of Beirout and Alexandretta.

by Prof. F. A. S. Smith.

In the Corinphila auction sale held in March 1966, a cover to Aleppo franked with an Egyptian 1 piastre stamp of the second issue and bearing Turkish postage due stamps was illustrated. I was fortunate in being able to buy this remarkable cover, which has more to reveal than the catalogue illustration and description suggested. A photograph has been deposited with the Keeper of the Record.



Alexandretta



Beirout

The cover originates from Beirout, as shown by the sender's cachet. The Egyptian stamp franking it is cancelled by the retta, which would in itself be enough to make the cover extraordinary for, as is well known, the retta is an extremely rare cancellation on the second issue (although common enough on all other issues). In addition there are two intaglio seal impressions in black ink; neither has been seen before by Seymour-Blomfield or Charles Fox, who have for many years headed the studies on postal markings and offices abroad, respectively. Each seal reads "maktab bosta khedewi masriye" followed by, respectively, "Beirout" or "Iskanderun" (Alexandretta). I have made strengthened tracings of them, and they are here illustrated. There is also the bilingual Turkish date stamp of arrival at Aleppo, and the Turkish postage due stamps (20 para and 1 piastre) are cancelled by the boked Turkish cancellation without date.

The arrival date stamp, the only potentially accurate clue to the date of the cover, is dated "11 / JUL. / 70, and a Turkish date reading (in transliteration) "36 / tamuz / 30". The numerals are very clear, and the month name moderately clear. The European date is certainly Gregorian ("new style"), in common with other contemporary Turkish postal markings. After much correspondence, particularly with S.D. Tchilinghirian and G. Gougas, I am convinced that the setting of the dates was carelessly made, and that there is an error in one of them for, according to Mr. Tchilinghirian, the date 11 July corresponds to 29 Haziran rather than 30 Tamuz. The Turkish year given (12)86 is correct for 1870, for the Turkish calendar at that time changed year on March 1st, and used a 365-day year (instead of the lunar Moslem year used earlier). Since Tamuz is the month following Haziran, I suspect that the clerk neglected to change the day index after 30 Haziran; or that he changed the month too soon. Whatever the case, the significance of the date can be seen from the fact that the officially announced opening date for the Egyptian offices in Beirut, Alexandretta, and the other offices along the Syrian and Cilician coasts is July 14th 1870. This cover therefore appears to have been sent through the Egyptian post about a week beforehand.

The route of the letter was evidently by Egyptian steamer from Beirut to Alexandretta, thence overland by the Turkish post to Aleppo. The lack of Egyptian date stamps of either Beirut or Alexandretta strongly suggests that such date stamps were not yet available at the new consular offices, necessitating the provisional use of the standard retta. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that the offices were readied for business to a substantial degree shortly before the opening date announced in Egypt, and that the individual date stamps might not have been delivered until perhaps the July 14th sailing of the mail steamer. In view of this possibility, the Aleppo arrival date of July 11th may indeed be correct, and this cover was very likely carried on a "shake-down" cruise over the new route. Unfortunately, the letter itself is not with the wrapper, and there is no further way to confirm the date.

Lastly, this cover is the first one that I have heard of from the Beirut office: there was none in the Byam collection nor, at last hearing, were there any in the collections of Ahmed Hazloun or Ibrahim Chafter. It is curious that an office in such a large and busy port should not be represented by more covers, when a substantial number of covers are known from much less important places, such as Latakia, Alexandretta, and Tersina. It would be of the greatest interest to hear from any members who may have another cover from the Egyptian office in Beirut.

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EGYPT - BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MAIL AND THE USE OF THE
CIVIL SERVICE SANATORIUM SOCIETY'S LABELS.

Charles W. Minett

In accordance with established custom British Foreign Office officials residing in Egypt have in the past been permitted to use the facility of the non-confidential Diplomatic Bag Service when sending private letters home.

After having purchased British adhesive postage stamps from the Embassy they affixed them to their letters at the prevailing United Kingdom inland rate and then handed the mail to the Bag Room for dispatch to the Inland Bag Room of the Foreign Office in London which, in turn, sorted and then posted them in London, S.W.1.

Whilst the privilege of using the bag sent by sea was free, a charge was made for the use of the Air Bag and up until 1953 the cost of air freight (which could not be charged to public funds) was met by a monthly sum deducted from an official's salary on a pro-rate basis, which meant that the higher his position the higher his salary and, therefore, the more he had to pay for what was in fact a common service.

However, in the latter part of 1953, after Staff discussions the Administration Officer in Egypt at the time, Mr. E. N. Smith, instituted a scheme whereby all officials paid equally for the facility. As a result the Embassy Administration Section purchased adhesive propaganda and advertising labels or seals from the Civil Service Sanatorium Society (C.S.S.S.) and re-sold them to officials at the rate of 8 piastres for 12 (or approximately one and two-thirds pence each), the sum being paid in local currency. The writer would then attach a label usually to the back of his letter (often signing, or initialling, and dating it) to indicate that the facility of using the Air Bag had been paid for - without the label the letter would have been sent by surface mail.

In a similar way postcards were dealt with but the label was placed on the address side. In the case of overweight letters additional labels were added at the rate of one extra label for each additional 2 ounces above the ordinary United Kingdom letter rate. Parcels were dealt with in a similar manner.

Private mail from the United Kingdom to Embassy officials was prepaid at home rates, addressed c/o the Foreign Office and marked with some such wording as "for favour of bag". It received a dated

oval backstamp of the Outward Bag Room (O.B.R.) before being despatched by the service. This handstamp has been seen struck in both red and green ink.

Outward official covers should not exist as they were destroyed daily on arrival in Cairo.



When the Suez crisis occurred diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off and the British Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, crossed the border into Libya on the 11th November 1956 with his staff. The party, which had spent the previous night at Sollum, included 250 British and Australian and 150 French nationals. Since aerial bombing had commenced on the 31st October it is probable that the last Diplomatic Bags for the United Kingdom had been despatched prior to that date which means that the period during which the C.S.S.S. labels were used, with postal significance, on mail was limited to three years only.

In 1959 Sir Colin Crowe arrived in Cairo as head of the British Property Commission and as Chargé d'Affaires to the United Arab Republic - a post which he held until 1961 when full diplomatic relations were resumed with Sir Harold Beeley as the British Ambassador. In September 1964 Sir Harold was succeeded by Sir George Middleton who remained in office until the rupture of relations in December 1965.

Much of the information contained in these last two paragraphs has been culled from notes by "Peterborough" in "The Daily Telegraph".

So far as the C.S.S.S. labels are concerned their use to secure special handling of mail from Cairo was not reverted to after 1956, neither has any other British Embassy, at any time, adopted the scheme.

My original brief notes on this subject were published in the "O.P.A.L. Newsletter" of January 1957 (and repeated in the "Stamp Lover" of April/May 1959) when I acknowledged the assistance given, in collating my facts, by Mr. L. Gittings (at one time with the British Embassy in Cairo), and by the Secretary of the C.S.S.S.. I also owe thanks to Mr. E. N. Smith with whom I have spoken more recently.

FOOTNOTE: Occasionally one may come across these labels used purely as "stickers" to help the Society's cause. Thanks to John Heap I have two such examples. One is on the back of an envelope from the British Embassy in Venezuela and was posted in London, S.W.1. on the 9th February 1959 - fortunately, through the assistance of Mr. MacLurkin (of Reuters) I was able to trace the writer, Mr. Ian C. Mackenzie, who confirmed that the label had no postal significance. I now acknowledge my thanks to both these gentlemen.

APPENDIX.

The following items are among those in my collection:-

- i) LONDON S.W.1. machine stamp 21 Dec. 1945. Egyptian pictorial postcard (of Nefertiti) bearing one 1d. K.G.VI adhesive and in manuscript "By Bag" and "M.O.1" (no label).
- ii) Mint block of four of the C.S.S.S. labels.
- iii) LONDON S.W.1. machine stamp 7 MCH. 1955 / B. Air Mail cover bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. Q.E.II adhesives, and in manuscript "For Favour of Bag". (One label).
- iv) LONDON S.W.1. / S.W.B.O. / 44 handstamp 18 JAN. 56. Portion of brown paper bearing a block of four $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Q.E.II adhesives, and in manuscript "Air Bag from Cairo". (Three labels).

- v) LONDON S.W.1. machine stamp 17 FEB. 1956 / B. Reply half of a G.K.VI 2d. postal stationery postcard bearing in manuscript "For Favour of Bag" and "Cairo Embassy" 15th Feb. 1956". (One label on front).
The double card had been sent by me and the back of this reply portion bears the green oval handstamp of the Foreign Office O.B.N. dated 28 JAN. 1956.
- vi) Cover with 2½d. G.B.II adhesive from Glossep to Mr. Gittins, C/o Foreign Office, London, and marked in manuscript "Cairo". The reverse bears the red oval handstamp of the O.B.N. dated 9 APR. 1956.

====oOo=====

MEMBERSHIP

We welcome the following new members, who have joined us since publication of our last number:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|--|
| 129 | R.D.W. Carter | 11, Hallas Road, Kirkburton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire. |
| 130 | K. Pogson | 63, Twemlow Parade, Heysham, Lancashire. |
| 131 | A.C. Browning | 310, Westward Road, Stroud, Gloucestershire. |
| 132 | W.C. Andrews | 14, Halwarras Road, Playing Place, Truro, Cornwall. |
| 133 | P.E. Whetter | Treen, Shortlands Grove, Bromley, Kent. |
| 134 | C.A. Gilders | 10, Southspring, Avery Hill, Sidcup, Kent. |

The following resignation has been received, and accepted with regret:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------------|
| 115 | L. Thompson | E. Dereham, Norfolk. |
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A Philatelic Index of Published Information on the Postal Stationery of
Egypt

Prepared by the Keeper of the Record.

a) "L'Orient Philatelique"

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|-----------|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Jan. 1930 | (No.3-p.11) | New Issue: Reg.Env.15mill. blue | K.Fuad (in French) |
| Oct. 1934 | (22-p.21) | Appeal for Information | (G.S.Thompson) |
| Jan. 1936 | (27-pp.8-11) | Postal Stationery of Egypt | (in French) illus. J. Boulais |
| Apr. 1936 | (28-pp.45-50) | -ditto- | -ditto- continued |
| July 1936 | (29-pp.91-94) | -ditto- | French Offices " |
| Oct. 1936 | (30-pp.134-5) | -ditto- | -ditto- " |
| Jan. 1937 | (31- p. 13) | -ditto- | Addenda " |
| Jan. 1938 | (35- p.196) | New Issue: small env. 2mill. orange | K.Fuad (in French) J.Boulad |
| Apr. 1938 | (36- p.259) | New Issue: Wrapper 4mill. green | (do) |
| Oct. 1938 | (38- p.362) | New Issue: Reg.Env.20mill. blue | K.Farouk (do) |
| Jan. 1939 | (39- p.414) | Variety: Reply P.C. of 1929 with black bars | (do) |
| | | New Recording P.C. 3mill. orange | Ras-el-Tin (do) |
| Mar. 1939 | (40- p.463) | New Issue: small env. 2mill. red | K.Farouk (do) |
| May 1939 | (41- p.494) | New Issue: Reg.Env. 15mill.purple | K.Farouk (do) |
| | | New Issue: Letter card.5mill.brown | K.Farouk (do) |
| Sept.1939 | (43- p.582) | New Issue: Env. 5mill. brown | K.Farouk (do) |
| Nov. 1939 | (44- p.603) | New Issue: Letter card. 5mill.brown | K.Farouk (do) |
| | | New Issue: Wrapper. 1mill. brown | K.Farouk (do) |
| | | New Issue: P.C.'s 3mill.brown & 13mill. red | K.Farouk (do) |
| Jan- 1940 | (45- p. 28) | New Issue: Small env. 2mill.verm. | K.Farouk (do) |
| Mar. | | | K.Farouk (do) |
| Jan. 1941 | (47-pp.105-6) | Varieties | (do) |
| Oct. 1944 | (48-pp.149-0) | New Issues & Rates 1941. All except Reg.Env. | (do) |
| | | New Issues & Rates 1944. P.C. and small env. | (do) |

a) continued

- Jan. 1945 (No.49- p.206) Airgraph Rates reduced (in French)
Air letters introduced (do)
- Apr. 1945 (50 - p.242) Airgraphs, detailed description (do)
Air letters for Br.Cols., accepting (do)
them
- July 1945 (51 - p.325) Cairo Airgraph c.d.s.
(Illustrated article) (in Arabic)
- Oct. 1945 (52 - p.340) Airgraphs, final suppression (in French)
New Issue: Reg. env. 30mill. green
Internal rate(in French)
- Apr. 1946 (54 - p.459) New Issue: All except Reg.env.
New Farouk design.Boulad (do)
Variety 1891. 3mill./5mill. carmine
p.c. (do)
- July 1946 (55 - p.555) New Issue: P.C. 13mill. red Farouk (do)
- Oct. 1946 (56 - p.612) New Issue: P.C. 6mill. green Farouk
Internal rate (do)
- July 1947 (59 - p.134) New Issue: Wrapper. 2mill. orange
grey paper. A.Dazzi & J.Boulad(do)
- Jan. 1949 (65 - p. 19) New Issue: small env. 4mill. green
New watermark. J.Boulad (do)
New Issue: Airletter. 25mill.purple
Barrage. (do)
- Apr. 1949 (66 - p.110) 1867. Essay for 1 piastre env.
(Vienna?) (do)
- Apr. 1950 (70 - p.345) New Issue: Airletter. New watermark (do)
p.349-50) 1867. Essay for 1 piastre env. (do)
- July 1950 (71-p.417-21) 1865-69 & 1889. Essays for envs. (do)
- Apr. 1952 (78-p.379-80) 1891 P.C.s - surcharged (illus.) (do)
- Oct. 1954 (88 - p.459) New Issue: P.C.s 6mill. pictorial (do)
- Apr. 1956 (94-p.389-408) Reply coupons. From French cat. (do)
Illus. A.Cocatre & J.Boulad. and
includes illus. of 1889 reply env.
(see LOP 71-pp.419-21).
- Jan. 1959 (100-p.757-65) Early essays. Illus. J. Boulad (do)
- Apr.
Oct. 1961 (105-p.273-4) Airgraphs. As LOP Nos.50 to 52.
(in English).

b) The Quarterly Circular.

- Sept.1941 (Vol.I No.10 p.7) Index of the Philatelic Literature of Egypt - reference to Part XVII - Postal Stationery (Mackenzie-Low).
- Dec. 1942 (II-2. p.14) The Circle "Book". Postal Stationery as an appendix.
- Mar. 1944 (II-6. p.76) 1879 issue. Reminders for sale on the 31st December 1888.
(From official Egyptian document).
- Mar. 1949 (III-7. p.85) Opening of Study XVIII entrusted to F.S. Mumford.
- Dec. 1951 (IV-1. pp.8-9) 1865-9 & 1889. Essays for envs. J.Boulad.
English translation of LOP No.71.

c) Sale Catalogues.

- 1895 Current Price-List, P. Luzzatto, Alexandria. (Listed in the supplement to the Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford. (Published 1911).
- Oct. 1929 (21st & 22nd) H.R. Harmer p.37. "Mackenzie-Low" sale. (1869 etc. Proofs and Essays).
- Oct. 1961 (24th & 25th) Robson Lowe pp.118-9. "Byam" sale. (1887 Die Proofs etc. illus.).

d) Handbooks, etc.

- 1947 (Jan.) "Entiers Postaux d'Egypte". Listing in French to 1947 by J. Boulad and A. Cocatre.
- 1948 "Catalogue des Timbres d'Egypte". Priced listing in French and Arabic to 1947 by S. Albani and J.Zeitoun (Published by the United Trading Agencies, Alex.).
- 1949 "The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps". Volume II. Priced listing to 1922.
by Robson Lowe Ltd., London.
- 1954 "Billigs Philatelic Handbook". Volume 21. Priced listing to 1948. (Published in U.S.A.).
- 1966 "Priced Catalogue of the Postal Stationery of the World". Section 5. Priced listing to 1954.
by Higgins and Gage Inc., Pasadena.

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