

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

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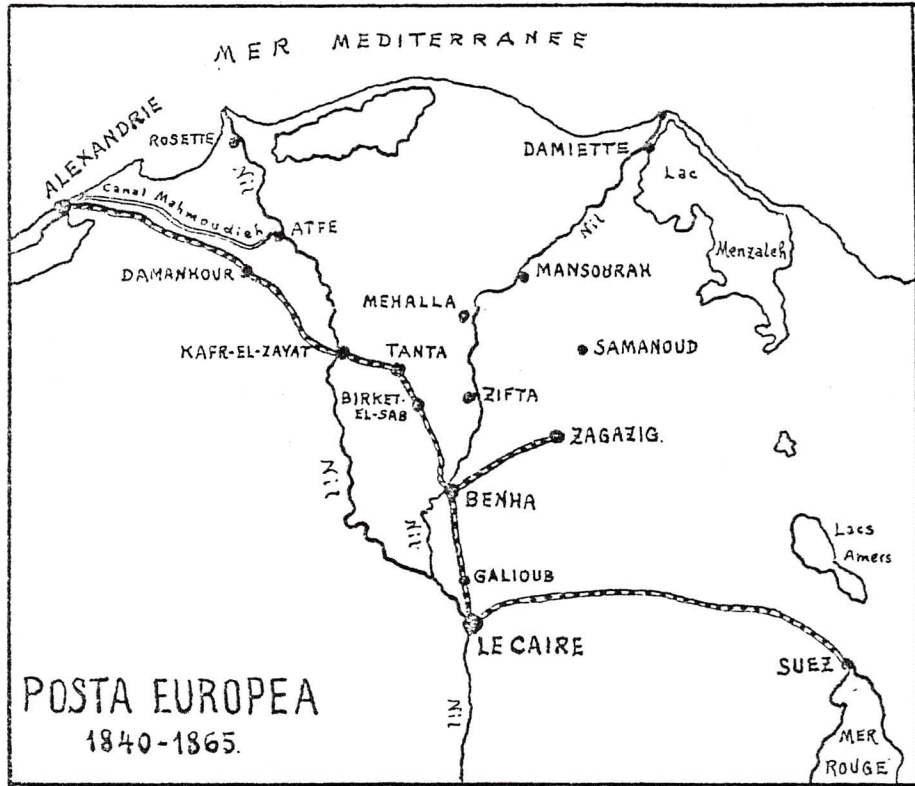
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Future Meetings

1979 April 21	Meter Marks - D.H.Clarke
June 9	(to be arranged)

Officers - 1979

President	Prof. P.A.S.Smith	Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, ANN ARBOR, Michigan, USA
Chairman	John Sears	496 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, PINNER, Middlesex
Deputy Chairman	J. S. Horesh	55 Latymer Court, London W.6
Secretary/Treasurer	D. H. Clarke	49 Tregelles Road, HODDESDON, Herts
Editor of the Quarterly Circular	John A. Grimmer	48 York Road, NEW BARNET, Herts EN5 1LJ
Chairman of the Expert Committee	Major E.L.G.MacArthur, M.C., C. de G.,	34 West Park Avenue, Kew Gardens, RICHMOND, Surrey



Map showing the various Offices of the Posta Europea in Egypt (J. Boulad d'Humieres)

AMMINISTRAZIONE
DELLA
POSTA EUROPEA
IN EGITTO.

Alessandria li 20 Novembre 1864.

Direzione Generale

*L'oggetto
della presente
è di avvertire
gli abbonati
alla Posta*

Signore

*La proprietà della Posta Europea dovendo nel primo
Gennaio prossimo passare in nuove mani, l'attuale Direzione,
all'oggetto di poter compiere regolarmente il servizio di
Amministrazione, si vede costretta di chiedere col 20 Novemb.
andante i vari conti di credito fin. pub. consentiti.*

*Al sottoscritto si prega in conseguenza avvertire la S. V.
che da quella data in poi, non si riceveranno né si consegneranno
corrispondenze, se non contro pronto pagamento.*

Il Direttore Generale

G. MUZZI.

MC 16 - 20/11/65
5/3

E D I T O R I A L . . .

We were most sorry to hear of the death of Dr Goudsmit (ESC 180), who had recently started to contribute to the Q.C. An appreciation of him by Mr Charles F. Hass appears on page 108.

Two small changes in the Q.C. start with this issue. In response to requests, we have provided a wider binding margin to the left, and we have provided a detail Index page.

We have mentioned before that good illustrations in this journal cannot be produced from inferior artwork. The target for perfection of originating material is surely set by Mr Charles F. Hass, whose short illustrated article on an unusual variety of the 1914-15 2-mills Official appears in this issue. There is a further article from Mr Hass ready for the next issue, equally superbly illustrated. Go thou and do likewise !

Subscriptions for 1979 remain unchanged at £4, despite inflation. Members who have not yet paid are asked to do so now, to help the Treasurer in, among other things, paying for this issue. Overseas members are asked to remit by a draft drawn on a U.K. bank if possible; otherwise please add 50 pence to defray Bank charges at this end.

Britain's next International Stamp Exhibition, London 1980, which will be held at Earl's Court, London, W. from 6th to 14th May 1980, is making progress. E.S.C. will hold a Special Meeting during the Exhibition and it is hoped to see a number of provincial and overseas friends again, and to make new friends. Please let us know if you are planning to come to London 1980. What about members' exhibits for London 1980 ? Are you making good progress ? - time is passing !

Our Chairman, Mr John Sears, put forward a discussion point at the February meeting. This was that E.S.C. should hold a Provincial Meeting in 1979, an idea which was warmly approved. E.S.C. members are notable for their willingness to travel fair distances to attend meetings, and a provincial meeting seems assured of a good attendance. The Chairman would like to hear from provincial members willing to take a leading part in the organisation of this meeting. Occasions like this are always good fun, and remembered long afterwards; the member who undertakes E.S.C. Provincial 1979 will be doing a good job and will enjoy doing it.

REPORT of MEETINGS of EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE at the Peacock, Maiden Lane, London WC2

179th Meeting held on 9 December 1978

Attending were the Chairman, Mr J. Sears, and Messrs M. Abou-Alam, P. Andrews, F.W.Benians, B.Blow, D.H.Clarke, J.Davis, C.E.H.Defriez, G.M.Dorman, E.H.Fraser-Smith, J.A.Grimmer, Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur.

The Chairman welcomed a new member, Mr E.H.Fraser-Smith from Bakewell.

Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur reported on the Expert Committee of which he is Chairman. The charge for E.S.C. Certificates was £1 only, contrasted with charges by other bodies of £6 or more, merging into a percentage basis for items of high value. Arrangements had been made with a photographer and 30 subjects could be contained on a single photograph at a cost to E.S.C. of £4. Major MacArthur then announced an offer to E.S.C. members of the price of £1 for a Certificate accompanied by a photograph, provided there was sufficient quantity to justify the photography. If a member wanted a single item expertised, the £1 charge would apply if the item could await other material for photography, otherwise there would have to be a higher charge.

Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur also reported that he had two large collections passed to him from other people, and these were to go to Auction after expertising. He would advise E.S.C. members of details as to auction in due time. A number of Palestine overprint varieties had been submitted for expertising and a member, expert in this field, was needed to assist the Committee. He reported the existence of a forged 1921 Crown Overprint essay in red, in a darker colour than the genuine, which had been seen by Mr I. Chaftar and Mr A. Mazloum.

/ Continued . . .

REPORT of MEETING, 9 December 1978 - continued

Major MacArthur spoke highly of the Ramley Engineering 'Comparatec' device and, earlier in the day, had shown its usefulness in comparing genuine and forged overprints.

London 1980 - it was agreed that E.S.C. should hold a meeting during the time of the International Stamp Exhibition to be held at Earls Court May 6-14 next year.

The Chairman announced that the subject of the February 1979 meeting would be the mail of non-British Forces in Egypt, up to World War 1. It was likely that material for this would be in short supply and members having any material were asked to bring this along in support of the leader of the talk, Mr J.S.Horesh. The April meeting would be on the subject of Meter Marks and would be led by Mr D.H.Clarke.

The display then following was by Mr F.W.Benians on the subject of British and Imperial Forces in Egypt in World War 1. Mr Benians had collected this material for about 16 years. He divided his subject into: British Forces in Egypt prior to 1914 (only about 9,000 men involved, therefore material is scarce), forces using Egypt as a base for the Dardanelles and Salonika campaigns, forces returned from Gallipoli for re-training, and forces defending the Suez Canal.

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REPORT of 180th MEETING, held on 10 February 1979

Attending were the Chairman, Mr J. Sears, and Messrs M. Abou-Alam, P. Andrews, F.W.Benians, B.Blow, D.H.Clarke, J.Davis, C.E.H.Defriez, G.M.Dorman, J.A.Grimmer, E.Hall, J.S.Horesh, Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur, T. Ruebush, A. Schmidt and P.E.Whetter, a total of 16 and the largest meeting for some time.

The Chairman reported that, on 1 June 1979, Egypt would issue a commemorative stamp on the 50th anniversary of the Philatelic Society of Egypt; he would try to obtain a quantity.

It was confirmed that the date of the April Meeting would be 21st, this later date being due to the Easter holiday. (Subject: Meter Marks - D.H.Clarke)

Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur asked for a full Contents Page to the Q.C. He praised the contents and the physical production; the important contribution by Mr K. Davis (ESC 148) in procuring the excellent printing of the text pages was noted and Mr D.H.Clarke led a vote of thanks to Mr Davis in respect of this.

Mr D.H.Clarke reported that Mr P.R.Feltus (ESC 114) had kindly given a number of pieces for the E.S.C. Record, which drew a vote of thanks. Mr Clarke also reported that an exchange basis as to the journals of E.S.C. and the Sudan Study Circle had been agreed. Mr Kuyas (ESC 106) had made a donation to E.S.C. Funds.

Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur reported hearing from Mr C. Th. J. Hooghuis of Madrid (ESC 126) in regard to a postcard bearing a bisect, and another with 'A.R.', also Motor Mail (as to which a small article for the Q.C.was wanted); and a Table of Dates translating from the Mohammedan into the Christian era.

The meeting authorised the publishing of a page of listing of Egypt booklets, as part of an article by Mr P. Andrews, this listing taken from the H.R.Work Catalogue; an acknowledgement to the publishers would be given.

The Chairman raised the question of a Provincial Meeting and this warmly agreed. The Q.C. would call for Circle members in the Midlands or North to host this, in 1979 if possible.

The Display and talk was given by Mr J.S.Horesh on the subject of Non-Imperial Forces' Mail to 1920. Mr Horesh opened his talk by stating that hardly anybody in the U.K. had any of this material. The principal sections into which the material was grouped included: German troops passing through the Canal to China at the time of the Boxer Rebellion; the Italian detachment of 3,000 men, the E.E.F. advance in 1917, the French 1897 Crete expedition operated from Port Said. Mr F.W.Benians showed material in support.

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Dr Samuel A. Goudsmit, O.B.E., Ph.D.

An Appreciation

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It was with extreme regret that Circle members learned of the death, on December 4th, of Dr Samuel A. Goudsmit. Well known throughout the scientific world for his achievements in the field of nuclear physics, he was, early in his career in his native Holland, co-discoverer of the fact that an electron spins as it orbits the nucleus of an atom. After coming to the United States in 1927, he continued to distinguish himself in teaching and in research. Director of the Allied project to determine the nuclear capability of the Nazis during WWII, he was the author and co-author of a number of learned books, a respected professor and lecturer, and the recipient of countless honours. He was also known for his interest in Egyptology, an offshoot of which was his love of the philately of Egypt and the Sudan.

The distance that separates us from our colleagues in philately is often great, given our small number within such a large geographical area. We are seldom able to meet face-to-face in order to discuss our mutual interests. It was my distinct pleasure to sit down with him on a number of occasions during the few years that we corresponded. Although he lived nearly the width of the U.S.A. from me, he always made an effort to spend some time with me when he was in Philadelphia, and I have many a fond memory of our short philatelic sessions together. Sam was always anxious to contribute whatever he could to any one of a number of philatelic studies that I am involved in, and many of them will one day reach completion as a result of his excellent help. His observations were always of a most poignant and concise quality. Only recently had he begun to share some of his observations via the Q.C. and his intention was to continue to do so, had his death not barred the way.

Sam will be truly missed by all of us who have been pleased by the friendship of this most extraordinary gentleman. I know that all my colleagues in the Egypt Study Circle will join me in extending our most sincere condolences to his wife, Irene, and family.

Charles F. Hass.

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CALLING PROVINCIAL MEMBERS ! !

Egypt Study Circle would like to hold a meeting in the provinces. The North or Midlands is suggested, but this would not exclude other parts of the country from being considered.

Are you a Provincial Member ? Are you willing to undertake the major part of the organisational work of such a meeting ? If so, please contact our Chairman - John Sears, 496 Uxbridge Road, Hatch End, Pinner, Middlesex

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T H E E S C E X P E R T C O M M I T T E E

by its Chairman, Major E.L.G.MacArthur, M.C., C.de G.

Nearly everything that could show a profit for the forger and his accomplices was, and is being, forged. If not the stamp itself, then the watermark, perforation or cancellation mark, even complete covers and alterations to covers. Clandestine use of the genuine printing surface, and printers' waste peddled by unscrupulous people, are just some more aspects of this unsavoury activity. None of all this is dangerous, however, if described and reported accurately.

Fortunately, the villains are not normally expert in respect of the subject picked; they do not have the time to research. We, the Egypt Study Circle, are the most effective counter against the manufactures of these rogues. Our members are devoted to the study, and close examination, of all aspects of the stamps and postal history of Egypt. In addition we have an accumulation of recorded knowledge in our Philatelic Record, part of which is devoted to forgeries and include a forgery reference collection.

The Expert Committee first began issuing certificates in 1938. Since August 1976, when I was appointed Chairman of the Expert Committee, we have issued 66 certificates and given numerous unofficial opinions.

I give the above figures to emphasize our advice about having a reliable certificate to authenticate your valuable property. It not only adds to its value, and is an asset in exhibiting, but also gives confidence when buying or selling.

When you send your 'patient' to me, I do all the preliminary work and then, in accordance with my terms of reference, confer with members best suited to give an opinion. These members are selected for their knowledge of the particular subject in question. The certificates are in duplicate. The original is signed by myself. The duplicate, which is signed by myself and the members of the committee, includes our notes and observations and is kept in the certificate file.

The cost of certificates has been kept to a modest level. It does, however, require the co-operation of members, in that the amount of material to be expertised must be of a sufficient quantity each time, to make the scheme viable. This is due to the high cost of photography and postage. If a member (or non-member) sends in only one or two items at a time, the low charges will apply if he is willing to wait until other material is received by the Expert Committee, so that an economical quantity can be dealt with. If he cannot wait, then the higher charge for 'urgent' certificates will need to apply. Our charges are shown below.

<u>Charges by ESC Expert Committee</u>	<u>Members of E.S.C.</u>	<u>Non-Members</u>
Single stamps	£ 1	£ 2
Blocks of 4	£ 1.50	£ 3
Covers	£ 2	£ 4
Urgent Certificates	£ 8	(by arrangement)

PLUS IN ALL CASES: return Registered Postage.

Circle Members in the U.S.A. or Canada should, in the first instance, send any items to Prof. P.A.S.Smith, Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, ANN ARBOR, Michigan, U.S.A. These will then be forwarded to the Chairman of the Expert Committee for the issue of certificates. These will be sent direct, with the returned submissions, to the member or non-member concerned.

Non-members will normally be charged twice the amount of the fee to Members. This is fair because they have not contributed to the work of the Circle, but it is hoped that non-members who use the Expert Committee service will wish to apply to join the E.S.C.

As with all other expert committees, we must emphasize that the Egypt Study Circle does not accept any liability, individually or collectively, for any loss or damage, however caused, to the property of members or non-members submitted for an opinion. We do, of course, take every possible care of such material.

by J. Boulad d'Humières (ESC 16)

This article - put together from all that has been written to date on this subject - has been made possible thanks to advanced collectors who have kindly communicated to me the dates of the different cachets of the Posta Europea in their possession and the documents which have permitted me to illustrate this work.

Among them I must mention the late Mr Chas. Minett, former Keeper of the Record of the Egypt Study Circle in Gt Britain, Mr R.S. Blomfield of the United States, Mr Ibrahim Chaftar of Alexandria and particularly Dr G. Khouzam of Milan who posses at this time the most complete collection of the first and last dates of use of the different cachets of each Posta Europea office.

To all I offer my sincere thanks.

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During the French Campaign in Egypt, from July 1798 to September 1801, a full postal service was planned and put into effect, intended to enable the inhabitants of the country to correspond easily among themselves (Order No. 2929 of the Commander in Chief, dated at Cairo the 15th Messidor of Year 6 = 2nd August 1798), but it seems that in actual fact this service was exclusively for the benefit of the expeditionary army, either for official correspondence or for an exchange of personal messages between military personnel.

The circulars, postal tariffs, timetables, etc., had been translated into Arabic for the use of the native population, following the instructions of General Bonaparte, but this effort did not produce the positive result expected.

This attempt to give Egypt a well-organised postal service which would ensure, with the maximum of security and despatch, the movement of government and private mail was unable to survive because of the lack of qualified personnel and back-up organisation.

This failure certainly did not cause any complaints from the subject people, who were illiterate in the substantial majority and drawn in on themselves both politically and economically; they preferred in any case the use of word of mouth to the pen.

Only the European businessmen and their consular offices corresponded with Europe regularly and their presence in the port of Alexandria facilitated the formalities inherent in the despatch and receipt of foreign postal bags.

With the accession of Mohammed Aly in 1805, a postal service for the purposes of the State was organised in the interior of the country. It was composed of a certain number of routes for messengers on foot, circulating between the Capital, Cairo, and the chief provincial towns. They relayed from one station to another, the distance being calculated so that one relay handover was completed each hour. In Lower Egypt (north of Cairo) they were daily, so that letters could be exchanged in 24 hours between Cairo and Alexandria. Between Cairo and Middle Egypt, Upper Egypt and the Sudan, the relays took place once a week or once a month.

No service for the general public existed and foreigners, whether diplomats or business men, greatly deplored this lack.

From the beginning of the last century there were established in Egypt (*1) 'agents achemineurs' or 'forwarding Agents' - Escalon Frères & Cie in Alexandria

Note *1. See "Les Acheminées ou Forwarded Francais" by L. Dubus, Yvert & Tellier, Amiens, 1944.

See also "Les Acheminées ou Forwarded d'Egypte" by Jean Boulad d'Humières, in the Journal Philatélique Suisse, pages 9, 10 and 11.

Regny & Cie at Alexandria, Briggs & Co. in Alexandria, Shephard at the British Hotel in Cairo, Nazio & Cie in Alexandria, Stef. di Gni. Popolani in Alexandria, the Egyptian Transit Company in Cairo and Suez, Thomas Waghorn (*2), etc., etc. - for the conveyance of mail, against payment of course, but they didn't handle correspondence exchanged within the country itself. Their main object consisted of ensuring the arrival by the best and speediest means of mail destined for abroad, originating from within Egypt, or in transit through this country.

One cannot consider them as the forerunners of the Egyptian Postal system.

Always liberal towards foreigners, Mohammed Aly from 1821 took into his care the transport of private mail for Middle Egypt, Upper Egypt and The Sudan, against the payment of charges. For Middle Egypt they varied between 10 and 30 paras for each dramme or dirhem (= 3.12 grammes); for Upper Egypt the scale of charges varied from 3 pi. 25 paras to 6 pi. 3 paras per dramme.

In spite of this arrangement, the foreigners complained of the lateness of their mail; they attributed it to the wilful negligence of the head of the postal service, who was not happy about the arrangements made in their favour by the authorities.

Correspondence to and from Europe was conveyed by the intermediary of consuls, ships' captains and by the foreign post offices which had been set up in Alexandria and Suez from 1831. As to the consuls, they were not enamoured with their tasks, which took on greater proportions with the increase of foreign colonies.

So they were very pleased to see, in about 1820, a certain CARLO MERATTI, a native of Leghorn who had been established in Alexandria for several years, and who opened private post offices in Alexandria and Cairo for the transmission of mails originating from, or destined for, Europe. Against a modest payment he took upon himself the despatch and receipt of mail.

The post, operating with regularity and security, was quickly appreciated by the public and was very widely used. It extended its field of action, organised a regular service between Cairo and Alexandria, and installed its Head Office in Alexandria, in the old Place des Consuls, later named Place Sainte Catherine.

Meratti died in 1843.

The business then passed to his nephew, TINO CHINI, another printer from Leghorn, who put his brother Amero Chini in the Cairo office which was established in the Rue Neuve, in the Mousky.

Communications with Europe having become more regular and, with the number of foreign colonies having considerably increased, Tino Chini brought into the business several compatriots to maintain the proper functioning of his postal service, and notably to strengthen the delivery service.

Among them, GIACOMO MUZZI, from Bologna, born in 1823, became his aide and adviser, and later his associate and the director of the enterprise, thanks to his lively intelligence and great energy. More enterprising than Chini, he knew how to give wings to the modest post of Meratti, which in a few years became a solid institution to which its owners gave the name of POSTA EUROPEA, or Poste Européenne. It gained rapidly in importance, replacing the government post in the favour of the public.

Giacomo Muzzi was the fourth and last child of Joseph Muzzi who, having spent a large fortune, died of grief, leaving the child at an early age to its feeble and suffering mother - and indistitution. Abandoning school, the young Muzzi took work as a typographer in order to help his family. Blessed with good qualities and a strong will, he became in a short time one of the most active and skilful typographers in his town. Having established himself in Florence, he had many ups and downs and, immediately after his marriage to a young Florentine woman, he embarked for Egypt. This was in 1846.

*2 See "The Overland Mail" by John K. Sidebottom O.B.E., published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London, 1952.

Upon arrival in Egypt he took up once more the profession of typographer and got to know the family of Tito Chini who offered him the management of his printing works at Alexandria and a job in what was to become the Posta Europea. That was how Muzzi began in 1848.

The competition from the government post had greatly discouraged Chini. However Muzzi, although very much affected by the terrible cholera epidemic of 1850, and by the grief caused by the death of his young wife, succeeded in surmounting his troubles by reactivating and re-organising his business which became in its turn competition for the State postal service.

In 1854 the railways started to develop in Egypt. The Posta Europea followed their extension. When the line from Alexandria to Cairo reached Kafr el Zayat, on the River Nile, the Posta Europea opened offices at Atfe and Rosetta in 1854, and then later at Damanhour and Kafr el Zayat in 1855, and finally at Tanta, Benha and Birket el Sab in 1856, following the progress of the railways.

In 1856 an agreement was made for five years with the Egyptian Transit Administration, which governed the railways. The agreement provided for transport of mail of the Posta Europea from Alexandria to Cairo, and vice-versa, against an annual payment of 72,000 piastres (18,000 francs).

This gave a monopoly to the Posta Europea and there were fines for infringement.

From 1857 other offices had been successively opened at Damietta, Mansoura, Mehalla, Samanud, Zagazig and Zifta. The line from Cairo to Suez across the desert was opened in November 1858 and it was probably then that the Suez office was opened. (Figure 1).

From 5 March 1862, the monopoly given in 1856 was transformed into an official postal monopoly for a period of 10 years, by an edict of the Viceroy. This edict furthermore allowed the Posta Europea free carriage of its mail bags on the State Railways, against which the Posta Europea management undertook to transport all government mail free of charge.

The government thereupon ended almost completely its own postal service in Lower Egypt and the directors of the Posta Europea found themselves faced with a task which they felt unable to cope with, in spite of the substantial size of their establishment.

They therefore approached the Italian Postal Service in Turin who sent them VITTORIO CHIOFFI, a young Milanese whom Chini and Muzzi found to be an experienced organiser and the capable colleague they needed.

With the increasing government and private mail, the office work involved in collecting postage charges was rapidly becoming too burdensome. So, in 1863, Muzzi considered introducing a system of prepayment by means of postage stamps, a method which had already proved its worth in many foreign countries.

Tito Chini died in 1864 as a result of a stupid carriage accident. His heirs had no interest in his business and Muzzi, upset by the death of his benefactor, left the business at the first opportunity.

However, sustained and led by Vittoria Chioffi, they were given the impetus anew to study their great project.

On 7th June 1864, Muzzi sent a note direct to the Viceroy of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, explaining the various advantages which fulfilment of his project would bring, especially the reduction of postal charges to a uniform rate of 1 piastre (25 centimes) per 10 grammes, for any destination in Egypt, for prepaid letters and 2 piastres (50 centimes) for letters not prepaid. To this end he asked for "the authority to issue at his own expense postage stamps bearing the engraved august portrait of Your Highness, or your monogram, according to your wishes, to facilitate the payment of charges by the public for the delivery of mail"

This detailed note was backed up by the personal intervention of the Consul-General of Italy at Alexandria.

The Viceroy immediately realised the importance of this suggestion and of the institution which the Posta Europea had become.

In his wish to annex to his government all the business susceptible of helping the progress of the country, the Viceroy decided to re-purchase the monopoly, although the concession still had eight years to run.

Ismail Pasha gave the order to bring to an end this operation as quickly as possible and at any price. It was the French banker, Dervieu, of Alexandria, who settled matters, paying a compensation of 950,000 francs, which Giacomo Muzzi and the heirs of Chini accepted.

The Deed of Sale of the Posta Europea was signed on 29th October 1864 and a representative of the Dervieu bank formally took over the business by Minutes dated 2nd January 1865. The same day, ownership of the Posta Europea passed to the State and Muzzi, who had been nominated Director-General of the new administration of the Postes Egyptiennes, with the title of Bey, took charge on behalf of the Egyptian Government.

The Posta Europea had ceased to exist and the Postes Egyptiennes had been born (see figure 2).

It was in fact an act of nationalisation, as we would say today, of a private enterprise. A private monopoly was thus transformed into a State Administration. The nationalisation had been negotiated on a basis of free discussion and achieved by private contract accepted by both parties seeking mutual satisfaction. This is the opposite of what usually happens nowadays, when the undertaking to be nationalised is seized when it is prosperous but having no means of looking after its interests. Autre temps, autres mœurs !

The project of introducing postage stamps as the means of prepaying charges was not abandoned after this transfer of control. Its realisation was announced for 1st January 1866, when the first issue of postage stamps was made with the full authority of the legal position of the new Postal Administration.

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(There will be a further instalment of this article by Jean Boulad
d'Humières in our next issue - Editor)

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ENCOUNTERS WITH FORGERIES AND FAKES - by P. A. S. Smith

1932 Provisional. The £E 1 of 1924 surcharged 100 mill. is a valuable stamp, only 3,750 having been issued. It was never on general sale, and it is probable that all of the issue went into philatelic hands. Thus it is that the great majority of copies are unused, and the few used copies about are mostly on cancelled-to-order covers of philatelically-contrived covers.

In contrast to this, the original £E 1 of 1924 was widely used on parcels and even full sheets are known commercially used. The unused stamp is valuable, however, being worth only a little less than the 1932 provisional which was later made from it. There is thus no incentive for a forger to manufacture the provisional from unused stamps. On the other hand, the used £E 1 is fairly common and has only a modest value; there would be much to gain from converting used copies into passable forgeries of the provisional - an increase in value of perhaps twenty-fold.

I have been told by a London dealer that such forgeries are now on the market and they are thought to originate from Beyrouth. They are said to be disseminated widely in the Middle East, but may not be evident in London or New York yet. It is probably only a matter of time. I have not seen an example and can report only what I have been told. The forged surcharge is said to be typographed, and to be noticeably cruder than the genuine, but might easily be accepted if a genuine were not available for comparison. Obviously, anyone who is offered a used example of this stamp should examine the cancellation carefully for the date; the original stamps were used only in the 1920's. An unclear cancel, or one elsewhere than Cairo or Alexandria (I have seen no other) is suspicious.

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THE PROPRIETARY POST OFFICES in EGYPT - ADDENDUM to STUDY REPORT

by F.W.Benians (ESC 123)

Study Part I - Q.C. September and December 1977, Nos 103, 104, pages 82-92
 Study Part II Q.C. June 1978, Number 106, pages 33-39

A D D E N D U M N o . 1

	Datestamp type	Earliest	Latest	Remarks
<u>CAIRO</u>				
<u>Shepherd's Hotel</u>	HS 1	10.NO.01		
	HS 1a		3 JA 98	
	HS 1b			Add: without 'T' in dateline
	HS 3	12.IV.92		
	HS 3a	21.II.96		
	HS 4	20.II.96	31.I.99	
	HS 6	11.XI.07		
	HS 10		?X.49	On 50m 1947 Air Mail
	HS 11	17.XII.60		
<u>Continental Hotel</u>	HC 2		17.III.09	
	HC 9		?IV.29	
	HC 11	Delete date		
	HC 11	22 JA 32	27 AP 32	(correct dates)
<u>Mena House Hotel</u>	HM 1		25.II.95	
<p>Note. There is now evidence to show that the public office 'PYRAMIDS' was operating throughout the period when the MENA HOUSE HOTEL PYRAMIDS office was open. F.W.Benians (ESC 123) has a double ring 'PYRAMID' cancellation dated 29.XII.91 and Prof. P.A.S.Smith (ESC 74) has cancellations of both offices of the same date (7.III.92). Please amend text accordingly.</p>				
<u>Savoy Hotel</u>	H SA 1	24.XII.98		
<u>Semiramis Hotel</u>	H SE 1		5.I.10	Registered cover
<u>Heliopolis Palace Hotel</u>	H H 2	28.12.54	27.7.58	
<u>Nile Hilton Hotel</u>	H N 1	22. 2.59		(First day cancellation; many examples noted).
	H N 2	10. 3.59		
	H N 3		?12.72	(Christmas Card)
	H N 5	Delete dates and machine franking		
	H N 5	Add: 7. 4. 75		
<u>Machine Franking</u>				
	H N 6	11.11.63	1. 9.65	Slogan: 'Visit Egypt, the land of Eternal Sunshine'
	H N 6a	8.12.77		Inscribed: 'POST A.R. EGYPT PB'

/ Continued . . .

Addendum 1 - PROPRIETARY POST OFFICES - continued

	Datestamp type	Earliest	Latest	Remarks
<u>CAIRO, continued</u>				
<u>Sheraton Hotel</u>	H SH 1	23- 3-70		First Day Cover and cancellation
	H SH 1		8. 5.72	
	H SH 2			New datestamp, details are poor (see figure 4 page 116)
<u>LUXOR</u>				
<u>Luxor Hotel</u>	H L 2	15.II.01		
	H L 2a		8.III.10	Cancellation in blue
<u>Winter Palace Hotel</u>	H W 2a	10.XII.13	??.??..14	Cancellation in blue
	H W 3		8.II.31	
	H W 4a	13.II.16	20.III.30	Cancellation in blue
<u>ASWAN</u>				
<u>Cataract Hotel</u>	H C 1a	6.III.07		Cancellation in blue
<u>Savoy Hotel</u>	H SA 2a		18.II.14	

Note: This extends the known life and use of this hotel by at least to the 1913-1914 season.

ALEXANDRIA

San Stephano Hotel H SS 1

Note: No further examples have been recorded and it is thought that there could be some doubt regarding the accuracy of the format of the first type as illustrated previously (see Q.C. for June 1978, No. 106, page 36). It will be noted that this is a scaled-down version of the second type. Undoubtedly there is an early smaller type in existence, as this was mentioned by Nicholas John Placotaris in a note in L'Orient Philatelique, April-July 1957 (reproduced on page 116 of this issue).

It would be appreciated if copies of cancellations dated pre-1900 are re-examined for variation in diameter of the outer ring. Also confirmation or otherwise of the existence of a cancellation with a narrow date band as shown in the illustration of Type H SS 1 (Q.C. 106, page 36)

Note: SAN STEPHANO datestamps without the word 'HOTEL'. These are the datestamps used by the local office for the district of San Stephano. The office was housed at the local railway station of San Stephano on the Alexandria-Ramleh route. These cancellations should not be confused with those of the hotel itself.

CAIRO

Thos. Cook & Son.

Note: Evidence has now come to light showing that this office was opened at least a year earlier (1893) than that given in the text, which should not be amended to read 1893.

F.A.Ford (ESC 157) has an example dated 20.XI.93; the writer has one dated 22.XII.93; and Mr J.H.N.Mason (Archives Assistant of Thos Cook & Son Ltd) kindly sent a photocopy of an example dated 26.III.94.

H TC 1	20.XI.93	
H TC 7a		New Type

/ Continued . . .

1

شيراتون ١٩٧٠
SHERATON 1970

UAR الجمهورية العربية المتحدة



مينا هاوس ١٨٧٠
MENA HOUSE 1870

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE ختم اول يوم

HOTEL POSTMARKS

2



T. 1. 5.

٦.١ (٦٤٠)

26 mm ? (appears to be between 26mm-27)

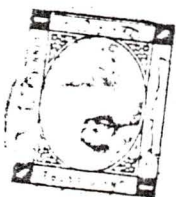
In the « Orient Philatelique » No. 94 of April 1956, Dr. Gordon Ward listed a study of the Hotel Postmarks in Upper and Lower Egypt.

Under the heading of San Stefano, Nos. 18 — 21, Dr. Ward mentions only 4 postmarks, all being of 28 mms. in diameter. There are at least 5 of the San Stefano Hotel Postmark, one being of 26 mms. in diameter, which I possess.

It is of 26 mms. diameter and bearing the date of July 1895 ; its description is similar to No. 18 of Dr. Ward's study. As the date seems to be the earliest recorded for the San Stefano Hotel, I think that this particular postmark should be classified before No. 18.

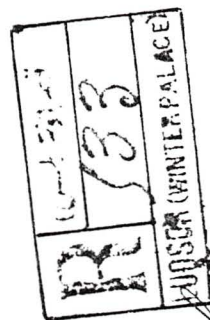
I herein enclose a photograph for the above mentioned details of the postmark. The stamp bearing this postmark is a 5 Mills. of 1888 issue.

Nicholas John Placotar's



3

60



4



Addendum 1 - PROPRIETARY POST OFFICES - continued

This (H TC 7a) is similar in format to type H TC 7, but is smaller in diameter, being 25 mm only. It is 'on piece' cancelling 40 mills King Fuad 1927-34 definitive with 200 mills 1932 Air Mail issue.

The top segment (Arabic) is almost a blank, the dateline is poor and weak (17 DE ??) but the lower segment (English) is quite legible: CAIRO / CASH / COOK'S POST OFFICE.

This item appears to come from a period where examples of the Cook's Office 'CASH' datestamps are difficult to locate and is an area where some research might pay off.

	Datestamp type	Earliest	Latest	Remarks
<u>PORT SAID</u>				
<u>Simon Arzt</u>	H SI 2a	24 SE 34	4 OC 34	

<u>REGISTRATION CACHET</u>	Number in M.S.	Date	Accompanying datestamp type
LUQSOR (Winter Palace) (see fig. 3, page 116)	133	13.II.16 (in blue)	H W 4a

Note: The earlier registered letters passing through the Hotels' special Post Offices received the standard type of registration cachets and it is very important that these are very carefully noted. Date and type of datestamp and also a full description of the cachet used, with the manuscript number, should please be noted and reported.

Our member Monsieur Jean Boulad d'Humieres (ESC 16), who has done so much over the years in this study, has provided a photocopy of a Registered Cover from SHEPHEARDS HOTEL dated 18. 3.92 1L This is reproduced as the illustration on page 118 of this issue, together with a short explanatory extract from his recent letter to the writer. (The whole album page is an object lesson in the presentation of Postal History, and though we ourselves may not be expert 'writers-uo', an attempt at least can be made to highlight the important points of a cover in a simple manner).

NEW ISSUE and FIRST DAY COVER

SHERATON 1970 - MENA HOUSE 1870 23-3-1970

The commemorative postage stamp with special cancellation was issued on 23rd March 1970 (see figure 1 on page 116).

Information supplied by C.E.H.Defriez (ESC 172)

Study Leader's Comments

The response and general interest shown in this study has been truly remarkable with some twenty members of the E.S.C. submitting details of their collections, and several interested friends have added to the general pool of knowledge. In this instance, the intention of publishing in the Q.C. what we know first, inviting corrections, and then to add and amend, has been fully justified. The writer feels that this Addendum No. 1 is a tremendous step forward in this study.

The following members have contributed :-

Messrs P.Andrews (ESC 122), E.Antonini (ESC 160), R.S.Blomfield (ESC 15), D.H.Clarke (ESC 165), D.Carew (ESC 193), J.F.Cousins (ESC 202), D.J.Davis (ESC 213), T.Dacos (), C.E.H.Defriez (ESC 172), G.M.Dorman (ESC 211), P.R.Feltus (ESC 114), J.A.Firebrace (ESC 71), F.A.Ford (ESC 157), J.A.Grimmer (ESC 164), J.A.Harraway (ESC 214), M.Ryan (), Mrs N.E.Schaefer (ESC 141), Messrs R.S.Wilson (ESC), A.Winter (ESC 149); plus two others who enclosed no identification with their list. Also contributing were Messrs E.D.Britnell, L.N.Norton, M.J.Taylor, J.H.N.Mason and M.Goodman.

Other facets of this Study are being prepared for publication in the Q.C.



*Lettre recommandée expédiée du
Shepherd's Hotel au Caire le
à destination de Paris
où elle parvint le 25 Mars 1892.*

*A Alexandrie elle fut remise au paquebot N. 7 ligne N,
lors de son escale le 19 Mars 1892, du voyage Yokohama-
Marseille, ainsi que l'indique le cachet frappé au recto.*

*Entre 1890 et 1900 les paquebots des lignes N et T faisaient
temporairement escale à Alexandrie entre Marseille et
Port Saïd et vice-versa par suite d'une réduction
sensible des voyages de la ligne d'Égypte.*



SAGHALIEN



An Album page from the collection of Jean Boulad d'Humieres (ESC 16)

" As regards the Registration Cachets, I think I can say that they had not been ordered and supplied when the post offices were opened. The proof seems clear from the cover in my collection of which I enclose a photocopy. The Registration Cachet has only "EGYPT" and not the name of SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL. It is dated 18.3.92 (T upside down). "

- extract from letter to F.W.Beniens. See page 117.

2 Millièmes 1914-15 - AN UNUSUAL VARIETY OF THE 'O.H.H.S.' OVERPRINT

by Charles F. Hass (ESC 181)

- - - - -

The illustrated corner block of six of the 2 millièmes Official of 1914-15 is the bearer of a very unusual overprint variety (Fig. 1) on its face. One of three such blocks that I have seen, this particular example was part of the Egypt collection formed by the late Colonel J.R. Danson. It may be seen that the face of the block shows a heavy set-off (or "mirror print") diagonally across its lower left-hand corner, affecting one stamp and the bottom selvage. Surely a seldom-seen printing freak, the phenomenon appears to be quite enigmatic at first glance. A careful examination of the piece, however, will reveal how the set-off occurred.

There is a fold in the paper, running diagonally through the dots beneath the Arabic letter 'Ya', a result of the corner having been folded under when the sheet received the typographed overprint. On the impression preceding the one by which this sheet was printed, there was no sheet of stamps present on the press. This resulted in the ink being transferred from the surface of the plate directly onto the platen of the press. When this sheet was then printed, it received the normal overprint on its face, as well as the transfer of the ink remaining on the platen onto its reverse side. The result is a heavy and quite perfect mirror print on the back of nearly all of the stamps (Fig. 2). Such a set-off on the reverse is not uncommon on many of the Egyptian stamps of this period, especially in the case of those overprinted by typography. What sets this particular piece apart from others in this category is the fact that the mirror print has been transferred onto the face of the corner section that was folded under during overprinting, resulting in a striking effect when the corner is unfolded to its original state. The mirror impression is nearly as heavy as the normal one, and it shows a pronounced ink-squash all around each letter.

Although such an occurrence cannot be classified as a major printing error, it is interesting in that it serves to clearly illustrate that there are a great many unusual items to be found as a result of the sometimes primitive means by which many of the early overprinted stamps of Egypt were produced.

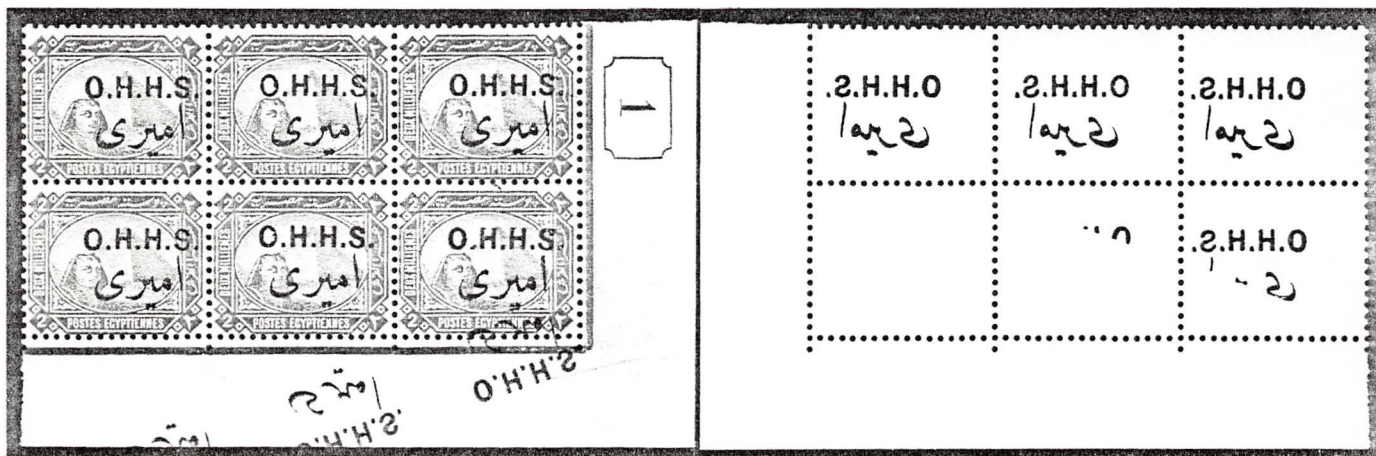


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. Defriez

(all stamps are printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, and are watermark Multiple Eagle unless noted otherwise).

<u>Commemorative Stamps.</u>	<u>SG 1333</u>	<u>SG 1334</u>
Occasion	President Sadat's Peace Visit to Israel	
Date of issue	. . . . . 31st December 1977	
Designers	Lotfy el Sawaf, Waheeb Farag and A.K. el Hossini	
Design	President Sadat and El Sakhra Mosque	
Denomination	20 mills	140 mills
Sheet	50 stamps (5 x 10)	50 stamps (5 x 10)
Stamp Dimensions	43 x 26 mm	43 x 26 mm
Perforation	11½ x 11	11½ x 11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	500,000
Supplementary	-	-

<u>AIR MAIL Stamps</u>	<u>SG 1335</u>	<u>SG 1336</u>	<u>SG 1337</u>
Occasion	. . . . . Ordinary Air Mail Issue		
Date of issue	. . . . . 1st January 1978		
Designer	?	?	?
Design	Aerial view of Pyramids	Step Pyramid, Sakkara	Sailing boats on the Nile
Denomination	45 mills	115 mills	140 mills
Sheet	. . . . . Each: 50 Stamps (5 x 10)		
Stamp dimensions	. . . . . Each: 43 x 26 mm		
Perforation	. . . . . 11½ x 11		
Quantity printed	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Supplementary	Two Aerogrammes were also issued, 45 mills (same design as the 45 mills stamp) and 120 mills (same design as the 140 mills stamp).		

<u>COMMEMORATIVE Stamps</u>	<u>SG 1338</u>	<u>SG 1339</u>
Occasion	. . . . . P O S T D A Y	
Date of issue	. . . . . 2nd January, 1978	
Designers	. . . Lotfy el Swaf and Hassan Abu el Dahab	
Design	Statue of Ramesses II	Relief carving of Queen Nefertari
Denomination	20 mills	45 mills
Sheet	. . . . . Each: 50 stamps (10 x 5)	
Stamp Dimensions	31 x 50 mm	31 x 50 mm
Perforation	11	11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	500,000
Supplementary	-	-

(all stamps are printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R.Egypt, and are watermark Multiple Eagle, unless noted otherwise).

DEFINITIVE STAMPS

<u>SG Number</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Design</u>
1340	1 mill	The Sakhiahs, Fayoum
1341	5 m	Pigeon holes
1342	10 m	Statue of Horus
1343	20 m	El Refai Mosque, Cairo
1344	50 m	El Syrian Abbey, Wady el Netroon
1345	55 m	Edfu Temple
1346	85 m	Medom Pyramid
1347	100 m	Facade of Abu el Abbas el Morsy Mosque, Alexandria
1348	200 m	El Sawary Column, Alexandria, and Sphinx
1349	500 m	Arab horse
1350	£E 1	Bird (floor decoration from Aknaton's Palace)

SG 1340 - 1348

SG 1349 & 1350

Date of issue	23rd July 1978	27th February 1978
Sheet	100 stamps (10 x 10)	25 stamps (5 x 5)
Stamp dimensions	25 x 30 mm	42 x 50 mm
Perforation	11	11½ x 11

COMMEMORATIVE Stamps

SG 1351

SG 1352

Occasion	11th Cairo International Fair	150th Anniversary of Kasr el Ainy Medical School
Date of issue	15th March 1978	18th March 1978
Designer	Lotfy el Sawaf	Lotfy el Sawaf
Design	Fair emblem	The Medical School
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	35 stamps (7 x 5)	50 stamps (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	40 x 40 mm	43 x 26 mm
Perforation	11½	11½ x 11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	The Fair was held from 11th to 25th March 1978 and had its own Post Office	-

Have you made any discoveries of varieties in Egypt New Issues ? - not just the issues covered by the present series on New Issues by Mr C.E.H.Defriez, but any post-Monarchy issues.

If so, please report to the Q.C. so that your information can be shared among all the Circle members.

Commemorative StampsSG 1353SG 1354

Occasion	. . . . .	Martyrs killed in Cyprus	. . . . .
Date of issue	. . . . .	30th March 1978	. . . . .
Designers	. . . . .	Saber Saida and E. el Tahtawy	. . . . .
Design		Youssef el Sebai	Group of commandos
Denomination		20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	. . . . .	50 stamps	. . . . .
Stamp dimensions	. . . . .	26 x 43 mm	. . . . .
Perforation	. . . . .	11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .
Quantity printed		1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary		The two designs were issued in se-tenant pairs within the sheet.	

SG 1355

Occasion		12th Alexandria Biennale
Date of issue		1st April 1978
Designer		Lotfy el Sawaf
Design		Biennale Medal and Statue, Port Said
Denomination		20 mills
Sheet		35 stamps (7 x 5)
Stamp dimensions		40 x 40 mm
Perforation		11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quantity printed		1,000,000
Supplementary		The Exhibition is held every two years to display the arts of painting, sculpture, drawing and engraving.

SG 1356SG 1357

Occasion	. . . . .	World Health Day	. . . . .
Date of issue	. . . . .	7th April 1978	. . . . .
Designer	. . . . .	Lotfy el Sawaf	. . . . .
Design		Child with Smallpox	Heart and Arrow
Denomination		20 mills	20 mills
Sheet		35 stamps (7 x 5)	50 stamps (10 x 5)
Stamp dimensions		40 x 40 mm	26 x 43 mm
Perforation		11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quantity printed		1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary		World eradication of Smallpox	World Hypertension Month

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr Ron. E. Harris (ESC 182) of Bury St Edmunds. He won the Jim Herbert trophy of the Bury St Edmunds Philatelic Society with his entry covering all the £E 1 values, with overprints, and including varieties.

Are you keeping Egypt on the philatelic map in some way? - if so, let us (and other Circle members) know of your achievements.

NEW ISSUES

by

C.E.H.Defriez

<u>Commemorative Stamps</u>	<u>SG 1358</u>	<u>SG 1359</u>
Occasion	7th Anniversary of Rectification Movement	25th Anniversary of General Organisation of Insurance and Pensions
Date of issue	15th May 1978	15th May 1978
Designer	Lotfy el Sawaf	Lotfy el Sawaf
Design	President Sadat	Emblem, Beneficiaries and Olive Branch
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	50 stamps (5 x 10)	50 stamps (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	31 x 50 mm	50 x 31 mm
Perforation	11	11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	-	-

SG 1360SG 1361

Occasion	26th Anniversary of the Revolution	
Date of issue	23rd July 1978	23rd July 1978
Designers	A.E.K. el Hoseiny & Lotfy el Sawaf	
Design	Map of New Cities and Regions	Ear of wheat on map of Egypt
Denomination	20 mills	45 mills
Sheet	. . . . . 50 stamps (10 x 5)	
Stamp dimensions	. . . . . 31 x 50 mm	
Perforation	. . . . . 11	
Quantity printed	1,000,000	500,000
Supplementary	The 'Green Revolution'	Integration between Egypt and the Sudan

SOME NOTES ON BOOKLET ISSUES

by

Peter Andrews (ESC 122)

Many Auctioneers when describing booklets use the H. R. Work Catalogue of Booklets as a reference and unless one is in possession of such a catalogue these references are either confusing or meaningless.

For some considerable time I have tried unsuccessfully to obtain a copy of the Work Catalogue and am indebted to 'Pip' Whetter (ESC 133) for an extract of the relevant Egypt section which is reproduced here for the benefit of members whose search has also been in vain.

Having recourse to this list one is now able to relate the particular booklet as described in an auction lot, but alas, the list is not entirely accurate and requires some amplification before use in study or for "writing up" a booklet collection.

The first three booklets were produced by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd of London utilising stamps of the then current issue with star and crescent watermark.

. . . continued

Subsequent issues of Egyptian stamps were printed by the Egyptian State Survey Department and from 1926 to 1943 booklets were manufactured from sheets of 120 stamps comprising two panes of 60 (each 6 x 10) separated by a vertical plain gutter the width of a normal stamp. During the reign of King Fuad the panes of 60 stamps intended for booklet manufacture contained three stamps upright and three stamps inverted in each row, thus when the panes were cut and bound on the left hand side, an equal quantity of booklets had upright and inverted watermarks.

W8) 8th January 1927. 4 panes 6 x 5 mill Zh 103, stitched at L.H.S., black on pink, sold at 120 milliemes. This issue was the first of a long series delivered to the Post Office on 8-1-27 (W8), 2-5-28 (W9), 7-6-30, 13-7-31, 7-7-32, 7-8-34 and 7-9-35.

W10) 14th October 1930. 2 panes 6 x 5 mill Zh 103, stitched at L.H.S., black on
1 pane 6 x 10 mill Zh 104 blue
1 pane 6 x 15 mill Zh 107

W11) 21st October 1936. 4 panes 6 x 5 mill, Zh123, stitched at L.H.S., black on pink. This booklet and a further issue on 15th September 1937 contained stamps bearing the head of Fuad with modified frame (Postes) and were sold for 120 milliemes.

From 1937 a change in the method of booklet manufacture is observed and booklets are stitched at either right or left. Sheets of stamps still contained 120 stamps in two panes of 60 but did not have the tete-beche arrangement and any inverted watermarks are the result of sheets of paper being inverted when put to press. The stamps showing King Farouk in civilian dress and having watermark Royal Crown and Arabic letter F.

W12) 29th June 1938. 4 panes 6 x 5 mill, Zh 131, stitched L or R., black on pink. Again a number of deliveries were made to the Post Office on 29-6-38 (W12), 29-4-39, 8-1-40 and 6-11-41, all booklets being sold at 120 milliemes each.

W13) 29th April 1939. 2 panes 6 x 5 mill, Zh 131, stitched L or R, black on blue.
1 pane 6 x 10 mill Zh 133
1 pane 6 x 15 mill Zh 135

W12 and W13 also had a further innovation in that the interleaving was changed to a brownish white paper with postal advice (in Arabic) to the purchaser.

(Work appears to have assumed that since the 'Boy King' stamps were issued in 1937 the booklets were also issued during that year).

In 1941 booklet manufacture was stopped and the sheets of stamps prepared for this purpose were distributed to Post Offices for over-counter sales. These stocks contained stamps of 20 milliemes denomination but as far as can be ascertained this value was never included in any booklet issue. 20 millieme blocks are extant but none so far as I am aware show the tell-tale booklet stitching marks and it is somewhat of a mystery why Work included his W14 unless, having seen sheets or control blocks of this stamp from the booklet forme, he assumed that booklets had been manufactured.

W15) 26th May 1942. 5 panes 6 x 6 mill, Zh 132, stitched L. or R., black on pink. These booklets sold for 180 milliemes and there was a further delivery to the Post Office on 27-6-43. It would seem that again Work assumed booklet production at time of stamp issue.

Once again booklet production ceased and the sheets of stamps were forwarded to Post Offices for sale over the counter.

From 1951 booklet manufacture recommenced with the stamps now depicting King Farouk in military uniform. Sheets of stamps for booklet production underwent a further change and each printing sheet which previously held 120 impressions now had only 54, disposed as 9 booklet sheets of 6 (3 x 2) and printed in three rows of three. Each booklet pane was cut directly from the sheet and formed a 'miniature sheet' with selvedge on all sides, thus allowing left or right-hand stitching at will. Control numbers were lost during the cutting of these sheets.

- W16) 1951 4 panes 6 x 10 mill Zh 151, stitched L. or R., black on pink.
sold for 240 milliemes
- W17) 1952 2 panes 6 x 4 mill Zh 149, stitched L. or R., black on pink.
2 panes 6 x 10 mill Zh 151
1 pane 6 x 22 mill Zh 155
sold for 300 milliemes

Unsold booklets were withdrawn from sale on the abdication of King Farouk and used by the Parcels Office of Cairo Central Post Office before these stamps became obsolete.

- W18) 1954 4 panes 6 x 10 mill Zh 219, stitched L. or R. black on pink
sold for 240 milliemes
Manufactured in exactly similar manner to W16 these stamps also had the Royal Crown and Arabic watermark.

This article, like Topsy, has 'grewed' somewhat from the few explanatory notes intended whilst looking through the Work listing but it is hoped that it will give assistance to anyone with an interest in the stamp booklets of Egypt.

To those requiring further information, the articles by A.J.Revell and J. Boulad d'Humieres in L.O.P. No. 127, pp 291-303, and L.O.P. No. 114, pp 412-427, together with the excellent bibliography following that article are recommended reading

Peter Andrews (ESC 122)

EXTRACT FROM THE H.R.WORK CATALOGUE OF BOOKLETS 1958

1.	1903	4 panes of 6 5m carmine rose	Stapled	Black on pink	£ 90
		Value 120m, price 125m			
2.	1903	4 panes of 6 3m orange	"	Black on blue	80
		Value 72m, price 73m			
3.	1914	4 panes of 6 5m lake	"	Black on pink	
		Value 120m, price 125m			65
4.	1921	4 panes of 6 5m lake	"	" "	
		Value 120m Wmk mult. crescent & star			60
5.	1921	4 panes of 6 5m pink	Stapled	" "	45
6.	1922	4 panes of 6 5m pink: Crown Overprint	Stapled	" "	50
7.	1924	120m 4 panes of 6 5m brown	Stitched	" "	30
8.	1927	120m 4 panes of 6 5m chestnut	"	Blue on pink	30
9.	1929	120m 4 panes of 6 5m dark red brown	"	Black on pink	25
10.	1930	210m 2 panes of 6 5m	"	Black on blue	
		1 pane of 6 10m; 1 pane of 6 15m			30
11.	1936	120m 4 panes of 6 5m	Stitched	Black on pink	20
12.	1937	120m 4 panes of 6 5m	Stitched	right and left	
		Interleaves plain or printed		Black on pink	10
13.	1937	270m 2 panes of 6 5m	Stitched	right & left	
		1 pane of 6 10m			
		1 pane of 6 15m			
		Interleaves plain or printed		Black on blue	20
14.	1937	270m 2 panes of 6 5m	as No. 13		
		1 pane of 6 15m			
		1 pane of 6 20m			25
15.	1940	180m 5 panes of 6 6m	Stitched	Black on pink	
			right & left		10
16.	1944	240m 4 panes of 6 10m	as No. 15		12
17.	1945	300m 2 panes of 6 4m			
		2 panes of 6 10m			
		1 pane of 6 22m	as No. 15		20
18	1955	240m 4 panes of 6 10m	as No. 15	Stitched right	7½
		Soldier with bayonet		stitched left	5

(With acknowledgements to the publishers of the H.R.Work Catalogue of Booklets, 1958 - Editor).

Following agreement between the German and Chinese Governments, regarding the leasing of territory to Germany, German naval forces from the cruisers "Kaiser", "Prinzess Wilhelm" and "Cormoran" effected landings in the Bay of Kiautschou on 14th November 1897.

Back-up forces from Kiel were dispatched on the Norr.D. Liners "Darmstadt" and "Crefeld", the former sailing on 19th Dec. and the latter on 21st Dec. Both passed through the Suez Canal and arrived at their destination on 31st Jan. and 7th Feb. 1898.

Both carried in addition to elements of the Naval Brigade an artillery section and a light machine gun section.

Very soon afterwards in view of conditions in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, arising out of the blockade of that port by the American fleet (in the Spanish-American War) it was thought necessary to send re-inforcements to the garrison and an element of the III Marine Battn. was sent out aboard "Crefeld" on 14th July 1898 arriving Tsingtau on 31st Aug. She returned home to Kiel with time-expired soldiers etc. arriving on 21st Oct. The following "Marine Schiffs-post" numbers were allocated to these two ships and were used by all personnel aboard :-

1. "Darmstadt" No. 24 from 19th December 1897 to 31st January 1898; called at Port Said on 29th December 1897.
2. "Crefeld" No. 25 from 21st December 1897 to 7th February 1898; called at Port Said on 3rd January 1898.
3. "Crefeld" No. 13 from 14th July to 21st October 1898. Called at Port Said on outward voyage on 28th July 1898 but no record of date of call on voyage home.

Reproduced on pages 128 and 130 of this issue are two cards appertaining to these events, both headed Port Said and bearing the naval "Schiffspost" cancellations of the two ships. I do not have a card from "Crefeld" for her first voyage.

The use of the special cards "Nur fur Marine-Schiffsposten" is of interest. These cards were issued to naval ships or transports, for use of personnel aboard, from 1895 to 1897 and were withdrawn from use by the end of 1898, when ordinary postcards were allowed, but German stamps only could be cancelled with the ship's naval post office number.

The mail was not forwarded to destination via any local postal organisation but was collected by the Officer in charge of post aboard ship and sent by consular or diplomatic channels to the Naval Post Office Sorting Centre, Berlin (Berlin C2) for onward transmission to destination.

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Q U E S T I O N T I M E

(Question 7 appears on page 130)

Q. Time 8 - submitted by J.A.Grimmer (ESC 164)

Mr Gerald Davis mentioned to me that, during a shortage of British Forces' Seals (query December 1935 ?) an emergency use was made of the 2-mills Military Telegraph stamp, an issue using the Fuad 2nd portrait. Can any member elaborate please ?

MEMBERS' ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reply to 4.1 (Diplomatic Mail to U.S.A.). - see Q.C. 108, pages 101-102

Major E.L.G.MacArthur (ESC 125) telephoned with some useful information on this subject and mentioned that the late Charles Minett was doing a study on this. The following reply was received from Mr Kenneth D. Knight (ESC 150).

Cover No. 1 (Q.C. 108, page 102) is an example of personal mail emanating from a U.S. diplomatic mission overseas. I do not know the date when this service was introduced, and the earliest dated cover I have seen recorded is dated 23 Nov. 1944.

/ Continued . . .

Abel Young's handwriting, "Crefeld"
via Post-Paris, 28. III. 98.

N.D.Liner
"Crefeld"

verso

Open up your Far East
map, China.

(see page
128 for
recto)

F.

K.S.

QUESTION TIME

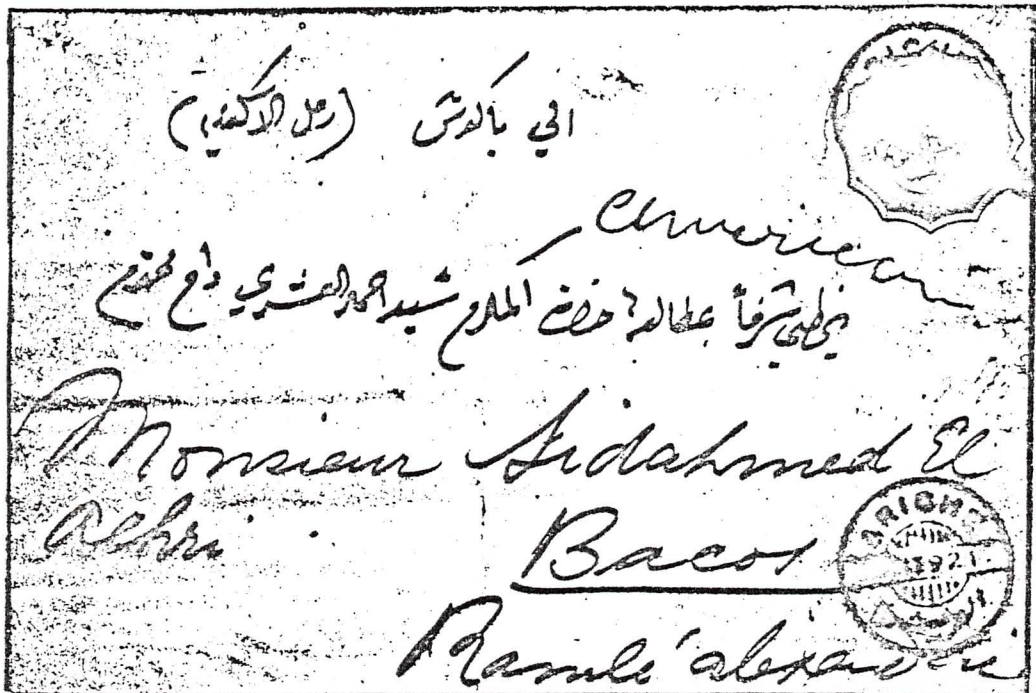
Q. Time 7 - submitted by John Firebrace (ESC 71)

EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE IN SINAI ?

Much has been written about the early Egyptian post office in Jaffa, its cancellation and the forgeries thereof, but nowhere have I seen mention of the Egyptian postal service in the Sinai in the 19th Century. Indeed, I had not been aware of the existence of Egyptian post offices in that area until I was fortunate enough to come across a postal stationery envelope of 1892 with a cancellation reading "ARICHE" which is illustrated below.

It is still not certain, I suppose, that this is in fact "EL ARISH" lightly disguised or, as we would expect of Egyptian cancellations at this time, Gallicised. But I know of no other town or district in Egypt likely to have had an office of this name, and there is one small piece of circumstantial evidence - the Alexandria back-stamp is dated three days later. There can be few towns in Metropolitan Egypt which were three days by post from Alexandria in 1892 - mail from anywhere in the Nile Delta would have arrived in 24 hours. Can any of our readers advise when this office opened, and which other cancels it used ?

***This query was raised by Mr D. Vandervelde in B.A.P.I.P. Bulletin No. 91 and is reproduced by kind permission of the Editor. Mr John Firebrace has kindly undertaken to relay any information back to B.A.P.I.P.



Q U E S T I O N T I M E - c o n t i n u e d

Reply by Kenneth D. Knight to Q. Time 4.1 (continued)

Until 1964, mail from staff members of U.S. Missions overseas to addresses in the U.S.A. required franking with stamps of the country of origin at the international airmail rate from that country to the U.S. Such mail was transported via the Diplomatic Pouch, the pouches being sent to Washington, D.C., as Air Cargo. No postal markings were applied outside the United States as these items of mail were never handled by other than U.S. postal officials.

On arrival in Washington, the mail was channeled to the Washington City P.O. where it was postmarked. Frequently the two-line cachet: "This article originally mailed / in the country indicated by the postage" was applied.

The rules for the posting of mail via the Diplomatic Bag were changed on 2 July 1964. From that date, either foreign or U.S. stamps could be used. From 1 Oct. 1966, diplomatic mail became classified as domestic U.S. mail. With the re-classification to a domestic service and the use of only U.S. stamps, such material is virtually indistinguishable from normal commercially-used U.S. covers.

Bibliography for the above notes :-

- (1) S.P.A. Journal, vol. 30 No. 6, Feb. 1968, pp 369-381; "U.S. Diplomatic Pouch Mail" by Col. Leonard H. Smith, Jr.
- (2) Egyptian Topics
 - (a) January 1971, p. 24
 - (b) March 1972, p. 55
 - (c) May 1972, p. 80
 - (d) September 1973, p. 112

R E P L Y to Q. Time 4.2 (T.P.O. with 'a V V') - see Q.C. 108, pages 101-2

Earliest to answer was Major E.L.G. MacArthur (ESC 125), with Mr J.S. Horesh (ESC 118) a close second. Letters from Mr K.D. Knight (ESC 150) and Mr P. Andrews (ESC 122) gave useful information.

'a V V' is actually '& V V', standing for 'and Vice-Versa'. The ampersand '&' can actually be distinguished on our illustration on page 102 of Q.C. 108. It simply means that the transit took place in both directions, presumably using the same c.d.s., suggesting that economy in the provision of c.d.s.'s was the reason for this possibly quaint phrase. By contrast, the Egyptian Post Office did produce two separate datestamps for use by the same T.P.O., one for each direction. Mr Kenneth D. Knight states that, in general, the directional c.d.s.'s were issued for use in the 19th Century, and the abbreviation '& V V' was introduced after World War 1.

L E T T E R

from the Chairman of the Expert Committee, Maj. E.L.G. MacArthur, M.C., C.de G.

" The present material we are expertising consists mainly of the 1st issue, 5 pi and 10 pi. There is one genuine, and one forged on piece, of the 10 pi overprint on the 5 pi background. Two sets of Port Fuad, a few 'King of Egypt and Sudan' double overprints, a cover with 1866 2 pi bisected and cancelled with the very rare Alexandria c.d.s., some clandestine and one genuine Crown Overprints and quite a few Palestine double, misplaced and inverted overprints. "

** An article on the ESC Expert Committee, by Maj. MacArthur, appears on page 109.

The 1884 Provisional Surcharge. (Zeheri 31) - 20 Paras on 5 Piastres

Prof. Peter Smith (ESC 74) has distinguished the different settings of the surcharge. We hope to carry a full report in a future Q.C.