

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 X Number 7

Whole Series No. 111

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Future Meetings

- 1979 October 13 LEEDS Provincial Meeting CANCELLED  
October 13 There will be a normal London Meeting  
- no subject arranged  
December 8 - Forgeries

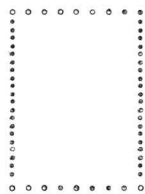
OFFICERS - 1979

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can be sent until payment received

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

Cancellation of Provincial Meeting, Leeds, October 1979.

Regrettably, only three or four Members, other than those who regularly attend the London Meetings, had indicated that they were interested in visiting Leeds for what would have been the first Circle Provincial Meeting. The Circle has thus lost a valuable opportunity of promoting its studies and strengthening links between the U.K.-resident members. The stalwart Members who would actually have done the work involved: Mr John Sears, who put forward and pushed the idea, and Mr Keith Pogson, who was making the arrangements and would have led the discussion at that Meeting, are unlikely to work up enough enthusiasm to try again. A very great pity.

Mr Cyril Defriez, who has brought us up to date on New Issues, starting from the point reached in L'Orient Philatelique No. 128, October 1974 (which looked like being the last LOP of all) has now applied his energies to compiling data, starting at the point reached by the 1972 edition of the Zeheri Catalogue. He has already supplied several pages, and the first section will appear in the December Q.C.

Don't forget to report your finds in New Issues (or in any post-Monarchy material). One Member who is active in this field (apart from Mr Defriez) is Mr D. Carew who is studying the perforation varieties of this period and who will issue a study report, possibly in our next issue.

Stanley Gibbons have reverted to their idea of a few years ago, in regard to their 'Foreign' catalogues. They intend to issue major countries in separate volumes, as they had begun to do immediately prior to the launch of their "Europe 1 - 3" and "Overseas 1 - 4" catalogues. Circle Members are likely to have a cheaper catalogue cost, with possibly better information. We shall await the Egypt section with interest.

Major E. L. G. MacArthur, the Chairman of our Expert Committee, has supplied a listing of Certificates issued, starting from when the previous list was published (June 1969). One statistical point emerging from this is noteworthy: since the establishment of the E.S.C. Expert Committee many years ago, up to 1971, 187 certificates were issued. From 1972, when 'Mac' took over as Chairman, a further

REPORT of MEETINGS of EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE, "The Peacock" Maiden Lane, London WC2182nd Meeting held on 9th June 1979

Attending were the Chairman, Mr J. Sears, and Messrs P.Andrews, F.W.Benians, D.H.Clarke, C.E.H.Defriez, P.R.Feltus, J.A.Grimmer, E.Hall, J.S.Horesh, T.Ruebush, A.Schmidt and P.E.Whetter.

The Chairman welcomed Mr P.R.Feltus especially, who had visited the U.K. en route to Egypt with Mr C.Hass; Mr Feltus had broken his journey back to U.S.A. and had offered to show to the Circle his collection of Salt Revenue stamps which had gained a Silver Medal at the Exhibition in Washington.

Mr Feltus reported that, in Cairo, he had attended a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Egypt and had visited a number of dealers. In Alexandria he had visited Mr Ibrahim Chaftar and Mazloun Pasha, the latter now 88 years of age. Both had retained good knowledge and faculties. A new issue of L.O.P. had been printed, but he was not optimistic about the possibility of a new edition of the Zeheri Catalogue. He had acquired material in Egypt, including a 5-volume postmark collection and would be breaking this up and offering.

Mr Feltus then introduced his collection of Salt Revenue Stamps, comprising the first (Penasson) issue, the Provisional surcharges and finally the De La Rue printing. The collection included Artists' essays, Die Proofs and completed Salt Requisition Forms with the adhesives affixed and which were of great interest.

Mr C.E.H.Defriez then showed his mounting and presentation of the Circle's collection of New Issues. He followed this with his own collection of post-Monarchy issues including many excellent varieties.

The Chairman reported on the ESC Provincial Meeting arrangements for Leeds, and read a letter from the President, Professor P.A.S.Smith, on the Mobile P.O. Society. It was agreed that the Q.C. should be entered in National Exhibitions to achieve publicity for the Circle. The possibility of acquiring a Gazetteer for the Library at a cost of £50-£75 was discussed.

183rd Meeting held on 12th August 1979

Attending were the Chairman, Mr J. Sears, and Messrs P.Andrews, F.W.Benians, D.H.Clarke, J.A.Grimmer, E.Hall, J.S.Horesh, E.L.G.MacArthur, T.Ruebush, P.E.Whetter.

The Chairman reported on the approaching Provincial Meeting in Leeds and enquired the number likely to attend.

Mr F.W.Benians had recently taken over the library for which he had excellent accommodation. He would produce a list of the books for publishing in the "Q.C." He had presented a copy of his own book "Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps 1941-47" to the Circle Library.

Subjects for the Circle Meetings during 1980 were discussed and the following were suggested:-

- E.L.G.MacArthur - Crown overprint varieties
- E.Hall - United Nations Troops in Gaza
- F.W.Benians and Guest Speaker - Australians in Egypt

The progressive difficulty in getting members to lead the discussions was noted and Maj. MacArthur noted that the Circle used to meet 4 times per year; this was increased to 6 to allow time for exchanging etc.

London 1980 - the proposed Social Meeting was discussed. Mr Horesh would check and report as to possible venue. It would be important to know the number to cater for.

Officers for next year. The Chairman mentioned that he had held the post for 3 years, the normal term, and believed that a philatelist should hold this position. Mr D.H.Clarke wished to off-load the duties of Treasurer. It was agreed to seek nominations for all posts.

The question of making the "Q.C." available to other Societies was discussed and the number had been restricted to just three, at a meeting of ESC a few years ago (R.P.S.,L; P.H.S.; A.P.S.). It was agreed that Mr Grimmer be authorised to arrange to supply current copies and back numbers to N.P.S. and A.P.R.L., who had enquired, on the best terms possible.

REPORT of 183rd MEETING of EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE, 12th August 1979 - Continued

Major MacArthur then displayed a number of varieties of the 1922 Crown Overprints including 1-mill on single watermark paper. He outlined the history of the development of the Circle's attitude to these varieties, the important stages being a meeting in 1938 to decide the status of varieties, when all were held to be fraudulently, and a further meeting in 1944 when the earlier decision was partly reversed and the description 'doubtful status' adopted. He would prepare for a new meeting on this subject next year when the whole subject could be reviewed and possibly a new policy adopted. Meanwhile, ESC members should be asked to check and report varieties in their collections.

Major MacArthur also showed two panes of the O.H.E.M.S. overprints to serve as officials, and noted that these were equivalent to the Crown Overprints on the definitive stamps. The panes shown had inverted overprints from the genuine printing surface but were of 'doubtful status'.

Mr Benians completed the meeting's events with a display of postmarked material featuring Alexandria.

- - - - -

N O M I N A T I O N S      f o r      O F F I C E R S

E.S.C. Members are invited to submit Nominations for the following posts. The consent of the person to act must have been obtained by the nominator. Please send nominations to the Chairman, Mr John Sears (address on Title Page) to reach him by 30th November 1979. In the event of there being more than one person nominated for any particular post, the members present at the meeting in London to be held on 8th December 1979 will decide by a vote.

The posts are: President, \*Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary, \*Treasurer, Editor of the Q.C., Chairman of the Expert Committee, Librarian. In the case of the two posts marked \* the present holders do not wish to continue in office; in the other cases the present holders will offer themselves for re-election.

- - - - -

E D I T O R I A L      .      .      .      Continued from page 161

164 Expert Committee Certificates have been issued. In other words, nearly half of all the expertising which has been done by E.S.C. has been done by Major MacArthur in the past few years. A prodigious task, carried out with great conscientiousness, as those of us who have benefited from Mac's deep philatelic knowledge can vouch.

Members are reminded that the scale of charges by our own Expert Committee are very low, compared with charges made elsewhere; our charges are shown on page 109 of the March 1979 Q.C. An Expert Committee certificate, especially one issued by the Study Group dealing with the country you collect, will add greatly to your collection - have your choice items certificated now !

The following Overseas Members have indicated that they are intending to visit London next year, for the International Philatelic Exhibition, 'London 1980' which will be held at Earls Court, London, from 6th to 14th May. The Circle hopes to have a special Meeting of the Circle during the Exhibition, and to have a social occasion:-

Jean Boulad d'Humieres,	Switzerland
Prof. Peter Smith,	U.S.A.
Peter R. Feltus,	U.S.A.
Rudi & Hilda Jeidel,	South Africa

Overseas Members (and out-of-town Members) are invited to let the Editor know if they are intending to visit London 1980, and the dates when they will be in London. The names of Members who inform me of their visit will appear in the Q.C. (deadline for printing: 1st week in the month of issue).

Among the contributions which will appear in our next issue is an excellent study by Mr Ron Potter of the 'Framed O' marks (which denote that the foreign stamps on incoming mail have no value, and that the item has to be surcharged).

- - - - -

by J. Boulad d'Humieres (ESC 16)

From 1856-57 the postage paid, or to be collected, is marked on the front in blue or red pencil.

On this subject it is necessary to point out that the monetary unit in Egypt was the piastre which was worth 40 paras. An amount of one-and-a-half piastres could be expressed in three different ways:  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 1.20 (one piastre 20 paras) or 60 (paras); it is the second form which is encountered most frequently. (Figs. 9 and 10).

Although the idea of a single tariff, to be collected by means of postage stamps, and submitted to the Viceroy on 7th June 1864 as mentioned at the beginning of this article, was not put into effect straightaway, it had however been studied quite seriously because four essays are known, formed by a 30-mm circle with the name of the MANSURA office :-

10 para, black on brown	20 para, black on grey
30 para, black on blue	1 piastre, black on pale rose

Only two sets of these essays are known to date (figure 11).

The first set was sold as part of the auction of the King Farouk collection on 12th February 1954, where it formed Lot No. 1 and realised £E 70. The second set was in the collection of Dr W. Byam which was sold on 24th October 1961 by Robson Lowe in London: it was Lot No. 18 and realised £ 60 sterling and is now in a collection in U.S.A.

A great Italian collector, Mr Umberto Faccio of Milan, used to own, up to 1966, a block of 20 of the 30-para essay.

Nothing further is known about these essays for postage stamps.

\* \* \*

For this article to be complete it is necessary to mention the issue, in about 1864 of "Tickets de Fermeture", also called Interpostal Seals, intended to seal the packets which the different offices used to send to each other almost daily. This idea was inspired by a similar practice in the Italian postal service. It was a cheap means on replacing sealing wax with which all official mail had to be sealed, and it was also a simple means of telling the office of despatch.

The printing is lithographic, black on various colours, 39 mm diameter (Fig. 12).

Some offices, but probably not many, are extremely rare, so that it is difficult to form a complete collection.

As a result of the taking over of the Posta Europea by the Egyptian Government these Seals have not been used: they have not yet been noticed on covers or, loose, struck with a postmark.

The following is a list of 14 offices appearing on Seals which have been seen recently. Those of ATFE and DAMANHOUR have been reported by several authors but examples are absent from the most important collections. It should be noted that the word "UFFIZZIO" (Office) is incorrectly spelled with two "Z".

ALESSANDRIA	- buff paper	MANSURA	- green
CAIRO	brown	MICHALLA	deep yellow
BENHA	dark green	SAMANUD	green
BIRKET-EL-SAB	bright rose	SUEZ	pale blue
DAMIATA	rose	TAUTA (for Tanta)	yellow
GALIUT (for Galiub)	carmine	ZAGAZIK	orange-yellow
KAFER-ZAJAT	dark brown	ZIFTA	light blue

\* \* \*

As was mentioned at the beginning of this article, the POSTA EUROPEA was succeeded by the POSTE EGYPTIENNE on 2nd January 1865. The time between the signature of the transfer documents on 29th October 1864 and the effective date of transfer on 2nd January 1865 was too short to allow all the changes caused by the transfer to be made.

. . . / Continued

Figure 9

Letter sent from Zifta on 10th January 1862 to Alexandria.

The prepaid postage 1, 20 (1 piastre and 20 paras) has been marked in red crayon

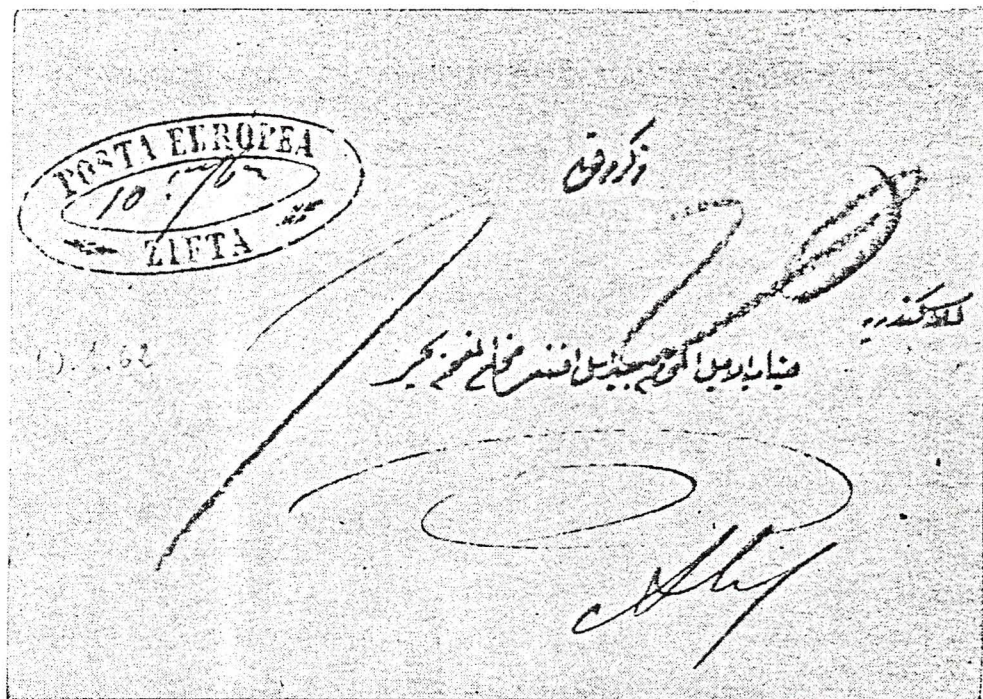


Figure 10

Letter sent from Samanud on 13th July 1864 to Mansura.

The prepaid postage 30 (paras) has been marked in red crayon

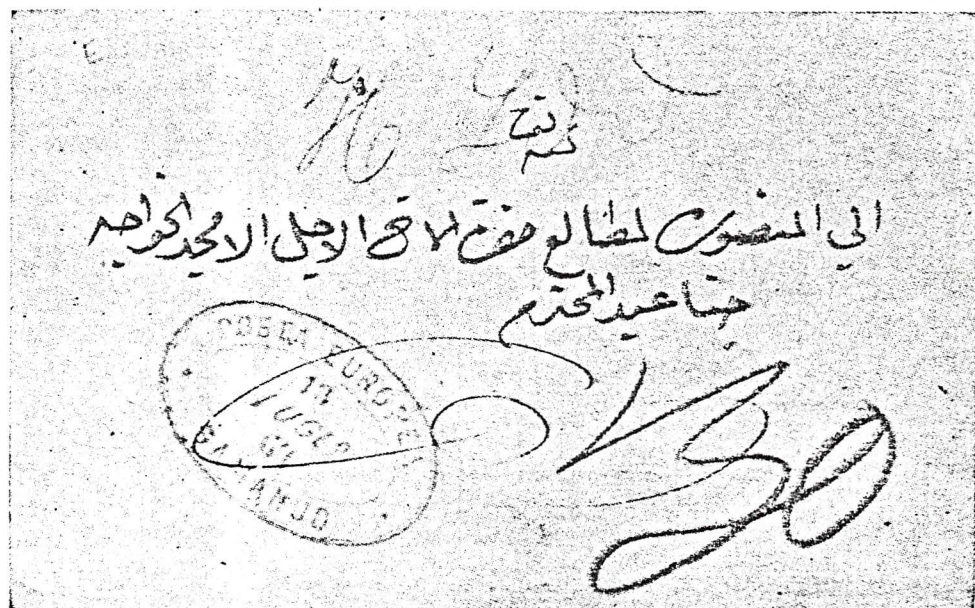
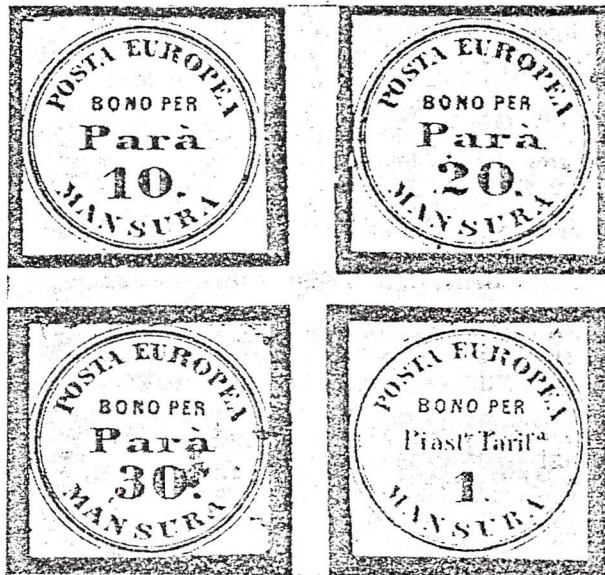


Figure 11

The four essays for postage stamps prepared by the Posta Europea about 1854-65. They are lithographed.

If this scheme had been retained and put into effect they would have been printed with the name of each Post Office



The POSTA EUROPEA - Continued

So, in the new regulations worked out by the Administration of the Vice-Royal Egyptian Postal Service, dated 30th January 1865, which primarily fixed the postal charges, a transitional arrangement was that "pending the issue of postage stamps, and the coming into force of more complete regulations, the fees and regulations presently in use will continue to apply", that is to say, those of the Posta Europea. (Note 1).

This transitional arrangement did not prevent the new administration from using new equipment as soon as available, notably date-stamps carrying the name "POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE" as well as a new handstamp "RACCOMANDATE" for registered mail. This explains why one comes across the new postmarks from 15th April 1865, although those of the Posta Europea had been used in 1865, up to 14th April, as can be seen from the Table of Dates of Use in this article.

The new datestamps, 28 mm in diameter, which had been made for the 16 offices taken over, and for the 3 opened outside Egypt, were of three different dypes. To date, only those of 12 towns have been found (Figure 13).

To mark registered mail, the word "RACCOMANDATE" was adopted, in a rectangle 25 mm x 11 mm; there are several slight variations (Figure 13). This mark has been noted on a letter from Alexandria of 19th June 1865 and one from Cairo on 11th August 1865.

These are the 12 Offices known to date, showing the earliest date known for each; the types of these handstamps are those of the Egypt Study Circle, London.

T O W N S	D A T E	- S T A M P S		
- - - - -	Type	I-2-5	I-1	I-2-1
ALESSANDRIA	18 APR			
CAIRO	19 APR		8 OTT	31 DIC
BENHA	26 APR			
DAMIATA	3 DIC			
MANSURA	22 APR		9 MAG	
MICHALLA	6 NOV			
SUEZ	19 APR			
TANTA	4 SETT			
ZAGAZIK	18 APR			
ZIFTA & MITG	31 LUGL			
GEDDA	Opened 8th June		- -	
CONSTANTINOPOLI	" 13th June		14 SETT	
SMIRNE	" 14th November		2 DIC	

\* \* \*

Mixed Cancellations - "Combination Covers" - result from a double operation of Posta Europea (and subsequently the Poste Egyptienne) and one of the various foreign postal services: British, French, Austrian, Greek, Italian and Russian are found, and several are known. They are generally rare. (Figure 14)

\* \* \*

From 1st January 1866 the new Administration of the Vice-Royal Egyptian Post broke away completely from the system of the Posta Europea as set up by Carlo Meratti. They launched upon a new course with postage stamps and regulations inspired by those in force in the principal foreign countries.

Only their Director-General, Giacomo Muzzi Bey, was a reminder of the original enterprize.

NOTE 1: See L'Orient Philatelique, Cairo, No. 53, January 1946, page 439.

/ Continued . . .

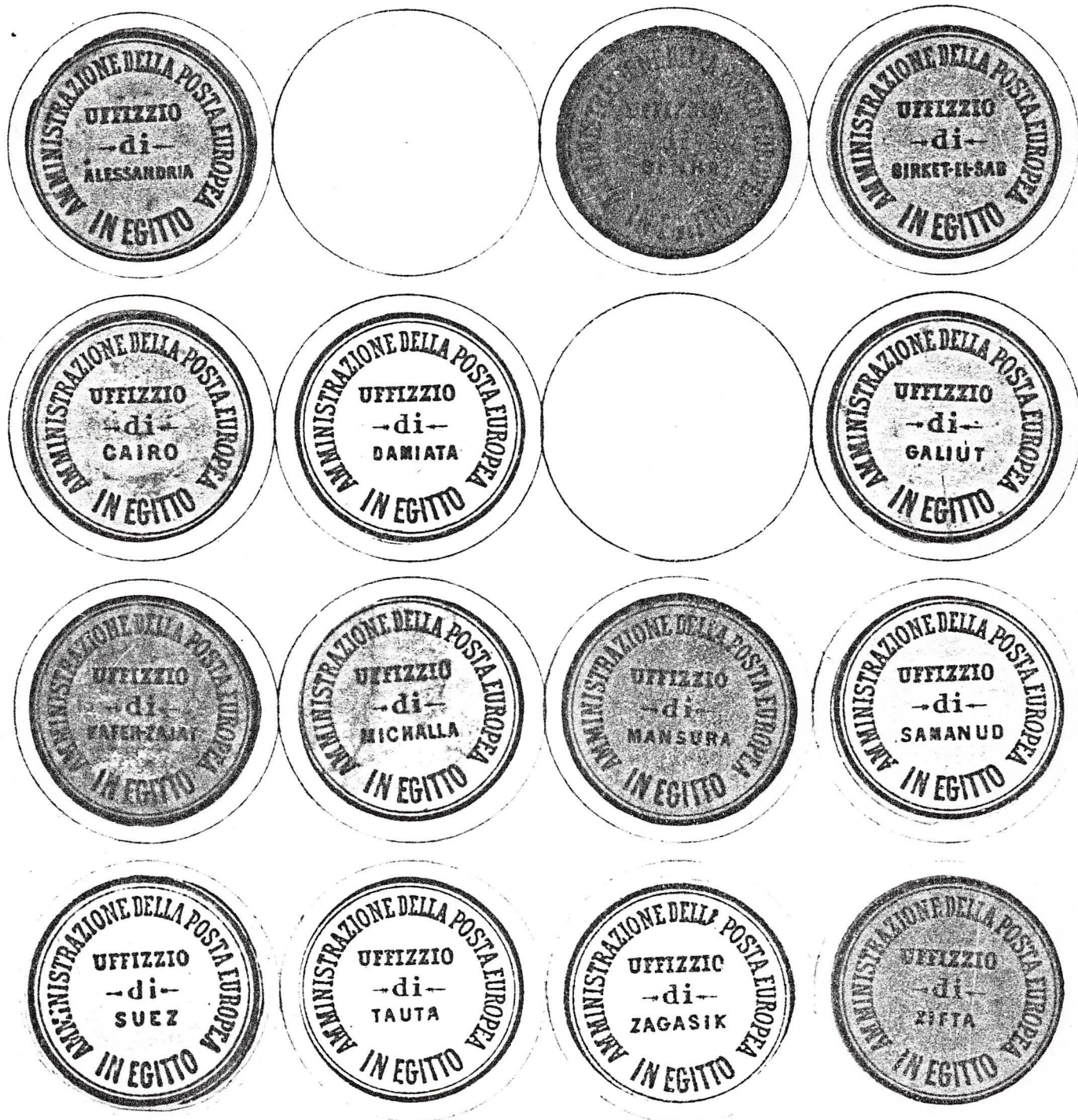


Figure 12 "Tickets de Fermeture" (Interpostal Seals) prepared for official covers.

Seals for ATFE and DAMANHOUR have not yet been seen

Collection Mr I. Chaftar, Alexandria (except Suez)



B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- Les Postes en Egypte. Notices published by the Egyptian Postal Administration on the occasion of the 10th Universal Postal Congress, Cairo, 1934
- L'Orient Philatelique - Cairo - the following :-
- La Creation du Service Postal Egyptien au XIX<sup>e</sup> siecle by Jacques Tagher, Curator of the King Farouk Library, No. 75, July 1951
- Giacomo Muzzi Bey and his Italian helpers in the Egyptian Post, by Guido Colucci, No. 62, April 1948
- The First Issue of Egypt by Ibrahim Chaftar Bey, No. 59, July 1947
- The Posta Europea by Mehanny Eid, No. 64, October 1948 (in Arabic)
- Les Precurseurs des Timbres-Postes d'Egypte - La Poste Europeenne ou Posta Europea, 1840-1865, by Jean Boulad d'Humieres, No. 110, April-July 1963 and No. 112, January 1964
- Finds in Early Egyptian Postmarks by Ibrahim Chaftar, in L'Orient Philatelique No. 127, October 1973
- Les Etiquettes Interpostales et les Premiers Bureaux Postaux d'Egypte, by Ibrahim Chaftar, No. 117, April 1966-January 1967 and No. 126, January 1973

\* \* \*

Jean BOULAD d'HUMIERES  
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Philatelie, Paris.  
Membre d'Honneur de la Societe  
Philatelique d'Egypte.  
Membre No. 282 de l'Union Marcophile.  
Founder-Member of the Egypt Study Circle,  
London.

EXTRACTS from L E T T E R

FROM: Mr Rudi Jeidel (ESC 127), Cape Town, 14th August 1979  
re POSTA EUROPEA

I compared my limited number of covers with the data given by M. Jean Boulad and have nothing to add. All my covers fall within the dates given. Regarding Note (4), page 141, my "TANTA" cover of 24/1/63 has its mark measuring 43 mm and seems to conform with the one originally used. The only minor variation occurs on a letter from Mansura to Alexandria (Type V) where the slug for the day is missing. The month SETTbre is stated. As the letter is stamped on arrival on the 2nd, it must have been posted either on the 1st or 2nd September 1863.

I do not know whether M. Boulad will cover the subject in his third article, otherwise - in case you are interested - I could illustrate about half a dozen items with Posta Europea cachets posted to Europe, mostly in combination with French stamps applied by the French P.O. in Alexandria, also a cover from Paris to Cairo with the Alexandrian Posta Europea, between 1862 and 1864. (Yes please - Editor).

re PALESTINE

You may care to reproduce the reg. cover with £E 1 used; further to Prof Smith's article on page 151, June Q.C. I hope this is genuine.  
(Illustrated on page 182)

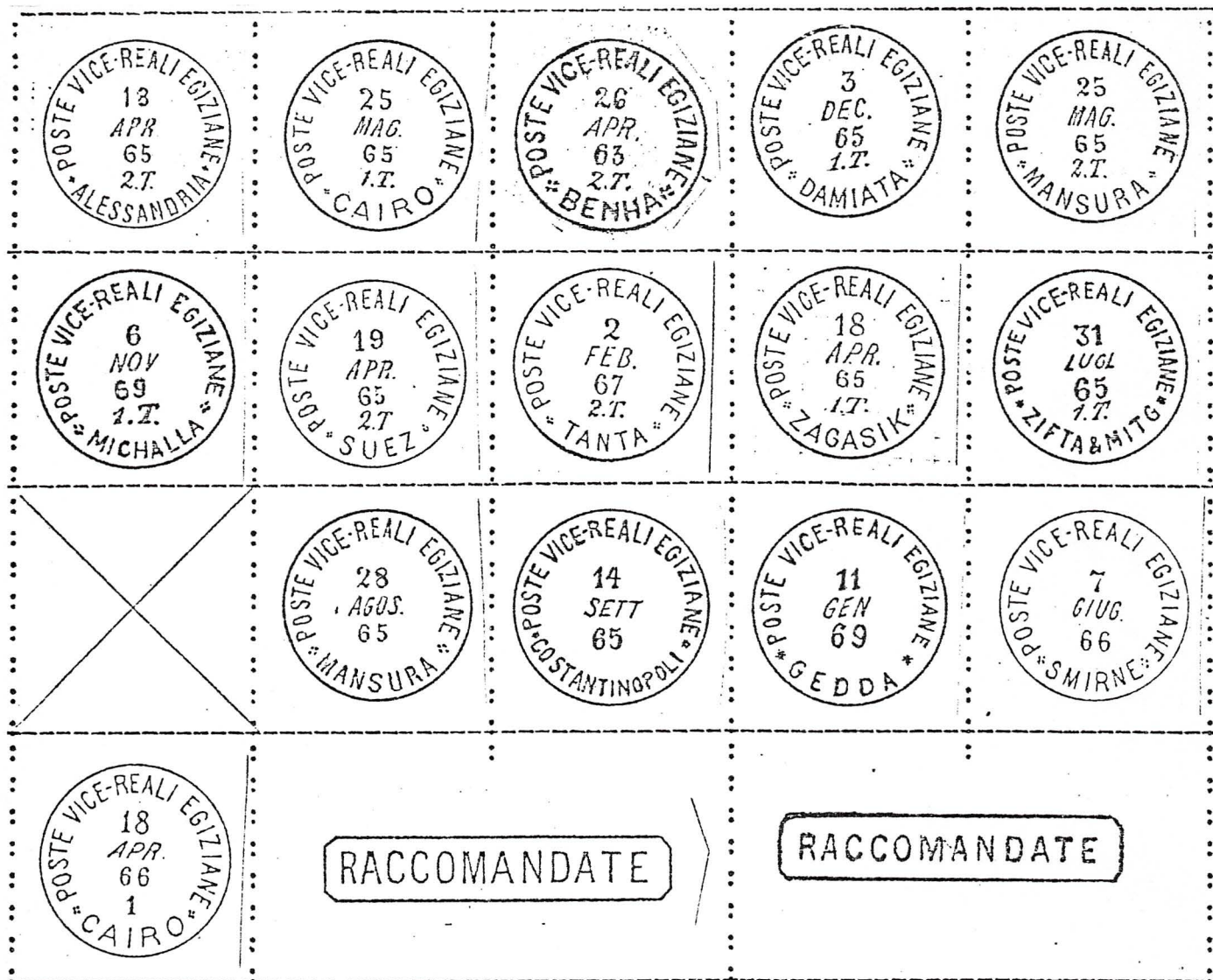
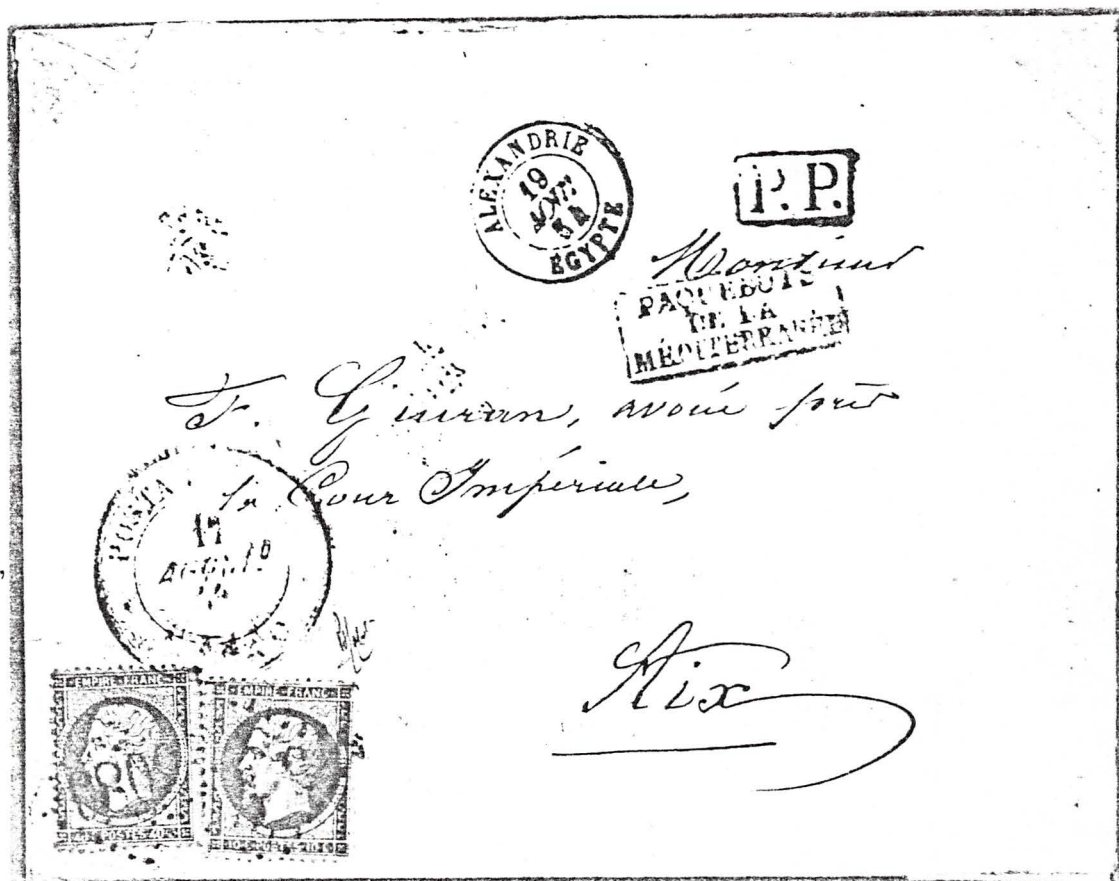


Figure 13. The first datestamps and Registration cachets known to date of the Postes Egyptiennes.

Figure 14.  
 Combination  
 Cover  
 Posta Europea  
 and  
 French  
 Consular P.O.  
 Collection  
 Mr J.A.Grimmer,  
 London



by F. Rowland Hill (ESC 212)

Editor's Note: Quotations from Waghorn correspondence are placed within quotation marks " ". Comments by the author of this article are prefixed by three asterisks \*\*\*

\*\*\* In 1840 the triumphs of Mehemt Ali's son, Ibrahim, over the Sultan's forces in Syria led to a (rather surprising) ganging up of Britain and Russia, with Austria and Prussia tailing along, against the Pasha, whose only supporter was France. Alexandria was more or less blockaded by the British Fleet and action taken against Ibrahim. France did nothing, and the Pasha eventually withdrew from Syria in return for his Pashalik being recognised as hereditary. (It was all much more complicated than this, but 'twill suffice).

\*\*\* The reaction of Waghorn to all this is shown by the following extracts from his Alexandria Letter Book. He returned to Egypt from England in August just in time to be caught up in the mess. The first extract comes from his chief clerk in Alexandria.

" 11 August 1840

" P.S.

We are in the most intense excitement here every thing augurs a prompt commencement of Hostilities - our Consul General has ordered us to keep ourselves in readiness to quit - the communication of the Four Powers has not yet been made but will be today however it is not doubted that the Pasha will refuse their proposal 'The Belerophan' is anchored off the Port & the Cyclops remains in the Harbour for the Protections of British subjects. "

" 20 August 1840

" The only Political news of importance is, what I expected before I left England viz the Pasha's refusal to accept the terms of the four Powers. This is positive."

" 7 Sept 1840

" . . . the partial Blockade by the Admiral still continues but Engl Ships are allowed to go & come & the comms with India is still safe & open & in my opinion is likely to continue so . . . The Pasha finally gave his answer to the powers two days ago that he would not yield with Syria & Egypt being placed under his Govrmt therefore now comes the crisis. Encourage however Travellers to come, but still tell people to write by French Str thro us, but you are to send them by the Engl one as I directed on the score of economy, till you receive my orders to do otherwise except by information you get first that England means coersing the Pasha in Egypt not Syria.

\*\*\* (Exactly what all that means is not quite clear. Waghorn clearly expects there will be no shooting, but none the less it looks a bit thick to encourage travellers to risk putting themselves into the middle of things. As for the business of charging for French Steamers and going by English ones, if that is not sharp practice, I don't know what is).

" 22 Sept 1840

" On the other side is a notice which is to be put into the Times twice a week till further notice. . . "

" Enclosed is my letter to Lord Palmerston which send to him by post, first copy it and send it to the Times Chronicle Herald Post Sun Globe Courier Standard and the rest. It is publicity and justice that Mehemet Ali requires and in Gods name let him have it at my expenses . . . "

" NOTICE

" Mr Waghorn advise all Parties on their way to go thro Egypt and not to let any reports from the Government or the newspapers stop them from going, because, Mehemt Ali has declared, that their persons shall be sacred 'en route'. Parties so proceeding have only to put themselves under charge of Waghorn & co agents & he will be responsible for their lives & property at the expence of his own, this notice is intended to be as strong as possible in order to couteract an opinion

/ Continued . . .

" attempted to be put forth that Meht Ali has shut up the communication to India thro his country which is a libel against him.

\*\*\* (Waghorn at this time was on very good terms with the Pasha, or at least he says he was. Certainly there was no interference with free passage through Egypt by him, though there appears to have been plenty by the European authorities. Alas there is no copy of the letter to Palmerston in the book. One hopes that the clerks in England tidied up the grammar and syntax of the notice before issuing it).

" 27 Sept 1840

" With reference to the notice I desired you to put in the Times twice a week till further orders in my letter of 22nd Inst I now beg to say keep doing it untill you hear positive from me to the contrary because so many fears are put forth it is now fit that myself who has once opened the Egyptian Route to India should keep it so & prove it so, untill (even if it be shut at present), Passengers children etc can pass with as much safety as they go from Cornhill to Temple Bar. "

" The most important Paper enclosed with this is my No 2 to Lord Palmerston send the Original to his Lordship & copies to every Newspaper . . . "

" Tell people (our tradesmen) that now Egypt is blockaded right & left they must wait for the money I owe them until I can pay tell them I have plenty of property in Egypt of which I cannot dispose under present circumstances etc. etc. "

\*\*\* (Again there is no copy of the letter to Palmerston. One is left wondering whether the route is really open or closed).

" 6 Oct 1840

" All British Subjects are becoming Ryaks by the dispectable policy of Lord Palmerston & Ponsonby who cause Col Hodges to haul down his Flag and go away instantly after making known to Meht Ali his being deposed from his Pashalik. Next day Cpt Lyons left his situation also as agent for the E.I.Compy took himself off and said the communication to India was stopt altho Mehmt Ali told him plainly and clearly an hour before to remain at his Post and his subagents to do the same, instead of which he wrote to them to leave and otherways assisted in getting up a panic here. Yesterday again the Pasha assured that the communication should not be stopt & if the mails came they should pass safe to all parts of his country. For myself I do not share in the Panic endeavored to be created by Col Hodges & Cpt Lyons. Mrs Waghorn is passed to Cairo to be freed from the 1000nds reports as is got up here by the numerous subjects of the 4 Powers left without any protection at all in a country, but on the other hand left in Peril at the mercy of Mehemet Ali alone & this too on the very day that their Consuls told him that he was no longer Pasha of Egypt. Thus is Egypt situated and Ths Waghorn once an Englishman is now reduced to be a Ryak having no protection except the Pashas, at the time that he is told that he is not a Pasha. The communication with India thro Egypt was opened by me, Cpt Lyons has run away, I cannot find a better expression, to him by the E.I.Cpy it was intrusted, and it is impossible for him to state why he run away leaving mail in Egypt and jeopardizing passengers.

" The mail in question has gone on the Passengers the most of the Passengers are still locked up in Cairo.

" You will please wait upon Mr Secretary Melvill of the E.I.House and read thus far of this letter with the addition that I consider mails are even safe now as ever they were, provided they come to my care, and that I will sooner lose my life than permit the communication to stop by any such indirect means as Cpt Lyons as used.

" Tell Mr Melvill that it is their officials who have stopt the communication not Meht Ali. If by chance Mr Melvill is not at the India House then read the same fo Mr Baily. "

\*\*\* (Brethless fury. We do not, of course, hear the other side's arguments. We should remember that Waghorn's financial position was very much threatened by such an upset; but he doubtless must have felt a responsibility for his passengers, whom he had encouraged to come, despite official warnings to the contrary. Had Mehemet Ali's deposition actually been made effective almost anything might have happened. I like the word 'dispectable').

/ Continued . . .

" 17 Oct 1840

" With reference to our letter to you of 27 Sept keep putting in the notice alluded to in our or 22nd same month, to prove our notice every Passengers pr 'Oriental' thro us passed on to India, but not one which went by Hill & Co.

" Dr Taplin & Dr Hamilton have received their money this day and passed on, not delighted only, but in great praise at our arrangements in fact there is no communication through Egypt except thro us, and you will be pleased on receipt of this to triple our charges on letters and Newspapers we will not take at all, because our Mr Waghorn says, damn the Newspapers let them go by the 'Cape' the letters being charged treble will go by way of Egypt, but not one there doesnt pay treble cannot nor shall go.

" Our Mr Waghorn says now is the time to make money and he is prepared to make it, and that you are to put advertisements in the Times that Waghorn & Co have trebled their postages in order to pay their way in smuggling letters to India and you are hereby warn'd not to take any letter which he is responsible for unless it is paid treble per French Steamer only.

" P.S.

" Our Mr Waghorn has this moment returned back from the Pasha, who has graciously given him permission to leave the Port with 2 Jerms (large Boats) the moment the "Great Liverpool" is in sight altho the Port is blockaded. Our Mr Ws chief agent Pathonier is at Suez waiting for Passengers at that end. The Pasha has ordered Hills carriages not to run & has shut up his Hotel. Nobody interferes with us. Mrs Waghorn is in Cairo without fear, & so am I here. Our Mr W has been five times to Cairo and back within the last 3 weeks he keeps all motion for our Interest. His "Great Eastern" in Cairo is princely. "

\*\*\* (There is a curious change in the middle of this letter. 'I' becomes 'our Mr Waghorn', with a change of handwriting in the middle of a sentence (not included above). The latter part of the letter, omitted above, is back with Waghorn again, but the P.S. is by the clerk. It would be very interesting to know if anybody risked treble charges for such a dicey looking transaction. Certainly the Pasha seems to have done Waghorn proud).

\*\*\* Rather surprisingly things seemed to have settled down for a time; there is no report on the political situation until 14 November when the London office is instructed to continue the notice in the Times, with an underlined sentence that "All is as safe as before if thro us". The next relevant letter is on 22 Nov.

" 22 Nov 1840

" In my letter to you of 22nd and 17 Sept I told to keep putting a notice in the 'Times' 2ce a week till further orders continue it every fortnight & add "there was never more comfort nor security thro Egypt than at this date, as the mercantile Blockade of Alexa was discontinued this day, therefore Passengers to India and Travellers to upper Egypt are invited by Mr W to proceed to Egypt forthwith.

" Thus the total uninterrupted thro' Egypt shews that all our Mr W notices in the "Times" (mentioning all the dates) were perfectly correct. "

\*\*\* ('Twice a week' seems to be treated as the same as 'fortnightly').

" 7 Dec 1840

" Peace is now restored to Egypt by a convention signed by the Pasha on the 26th Novbr last. Therefore all is now peace & tranquillity give this every possible public notice especially to Travellers in Egypt & Passengers thro' Egypt to India. . . . We beg to rescind all we said to you about letters & newspapers in ours to you of 17th Octbr put them in order & peace reigns again in Egypt.

" Now Egypt has resumed the shape of an Hereditary Government under the Pasha & his heirs we may now look to something like stability and money making. Tell my creditors this & that I beg of them to remain patient as they all will be paid by end of June. "

\*\*\* (This is the last reference to the troubles, which did Waghorn a lot of no good, despite his favoured position with the Pasha. Clearly business was ruined

/ Continued . . .

\*\*\* by the blockade. There is, however, a draft of a letter to Palmerston, carefully revised and corrected, with the punctuation heavily inserted. Whether this was done by Waghorn himself or handed over to a clerk is not clear).

" Alex 7th December 1840

" Lord Palmerston

My Lord,

My last political letter to your Lordship was dated 7th Novr and had chiefly for its object two points. One of them was condemnatory of Lord Ponsonby for having been the chief at Constantinople inducing the Porte to excommunicate Mt Ali from his Pashalic of Egypt. The 2nd point was, altogether laudatory of the Pashas conduct, during that critical interference of his authority, H.H. treat it with calmness, and instead of curtailing the liberties of Englishmen then resident in Egypt, H.H. not only again guaranteed perfect safety to them all but took a deeper interest than ever, in fostering assisting and protecting our intercourse to & from India, than at any other period of his Govt. of this country.

The concluding points of that letter my Lord I added a few words in exculpation of myself for taking the prominent part I have done, not only in addressing the British Press and yourself in favour of Egypts advancement under the Pashas Govt. but also the freedom (perhaps ill judged for my own Character & Interests in your Lordships opinion) of stating what I humbly conceived were faults in your Lordships Policy, but a truce with all this, Events have come to pass in Egypt since my last of (Novr 7th) which now induce me to state that in that time, more good has been done for Englands Interests in Egypt, vice French, than any policy England has achieved during your Lordships career in any country. "

\*\*\* (Which after all that about dispectable policies, is something of a somersault. Presumably Palmerston just consigned the letters to the waste paper basket as they arrived. After all, Palmerston didn't give a damn for anybody, not even the Queen).

\*\*\* The peculiar spelling, grammar and syntax, in the extracts from the Letter Book, are Waghorn's own, or those of his clerks.

F. Rowland Hill (ESC 212)

Q U E S T I O N      T I M E      1 5      -      N A P O L E O N I C      M A R K S

FROM - Mr Rudi Jeidel (ESC 127)

" There is one aspect of Napoleonic covers which I have been trying to solve for several years without any result. That is to find out which handstamps were used in Egypt during the Napoleonic campaign. I did naively imagine that it would be easy to find information in France. However, neither my own feeble efforts nor the efforts of French philatelists, including dealers, have brought any result.

" To start the ball rolling, here are some from my collection :-

1) Army Handstamps

Arm. de la Med <sup>nee</sup>	Comm <sup>re</sup> Ord. <sup>i</sup>	(Two versions -
I <sup>re</sup> Div. on	en Chef	A. Oval 34 x 23 mm;
		B. oval 38.5 x 25 mm.

2) Town Names

ALEXANDRIE	Alexandrie	(Two versions:	A. Capital letters 48mm
			B. Upper and Lower
			Case: 32 mm
BENESOUEF	- Capitals		
LE CAIRE	- Capitals		
DAMIETTE	- Capitals		
ROSETTE	- Capitals		
Siouth	- Upper and Lower case.	Two slightly different	
		versions although John Firebrace does not agree !	"

BOGUS CANCELLATIONS

The popularity of the subject of Hotel postmarks has attracted the attention of the forger or, in the light of the examples seen, of a practical joker, from somewhere in France. Fortunately, the person concerned knew nothing of the postal affairs of Egypt, or of the language employed in the datestamps of that country, or the manner in which the wording was set up. Everything about the combination of these alleged postal markings, or the postage stamps used, is wrong and would not pass the scrutiny of any reasonably knowledgeable postal historian. It can only be assumed that the perpetrator of these markings has tried to take gullible collectors for a ride.

These markings came onto the market in France over a period of about a year. M. Jean Boulad d'Humieres in his article mentions four examples and I am indebted to Dr A. Winter for the sight of a fifth. There may be still others about.

The markings are in two formats of a similar design, being single- and double-ring types, and are uniform in diameter of 35 mm, and are struck in a similar coloured ink. The text is in French and English, with no accompanying native Arabic, as would be expected in a bona fide Egyptian cancellation. The characters and composition of the dateline differ, too. In the first four items, the names of the Hotels used, if they existed at all, would not have been important enough to have had a special post office.

The fake cachets have been applied to view cards that were in use during the first decade of the century and are still to be found in collections of old post-cards, and with postcard dealers. They appear to have been previously postally used and there is some evidence that the original postage stamps have been removed and stamps of later issues added. Those seen are the 1-mill Fouad of 1923, the 5-mill Farouk of 1937, the 30-mill Farouk of 1939 and do not correspond with any postal rate, nor to the 'phoney' dates of these marks.

The first cachet was that of an imaginary hotel in Damanhour, an important town between Alexandria and Cairo, largely engaged in the cotton trade. It has little to interest the tourist and no hotel important enough to warrant its own self-contained post office.

The "T" tax mark on this item is a type unknown to me. It is certainly not Egyptian in origin, where in the normal course of postal procedure it would have been applied. The French postage due stamp is from an issue of a decade or so later than the date of the marking and of the post card.

The next three items relate to Cairo, Giza and Karnak in which similar flights of fancy abound.

The first two cards were offered on behalf of a client by Parisian auctioneers, but through the vigilance of M. Jean Boulad d'Humieres their attention was drawn to the fraud and the items were immediately withdrawn from their sales. The second two turned up about a year later and this time the auctioneers, suspecting a fraud, consulted M. Jean Boulad, who confirmed their suspicions, and again the lots were immediately withdrawn.

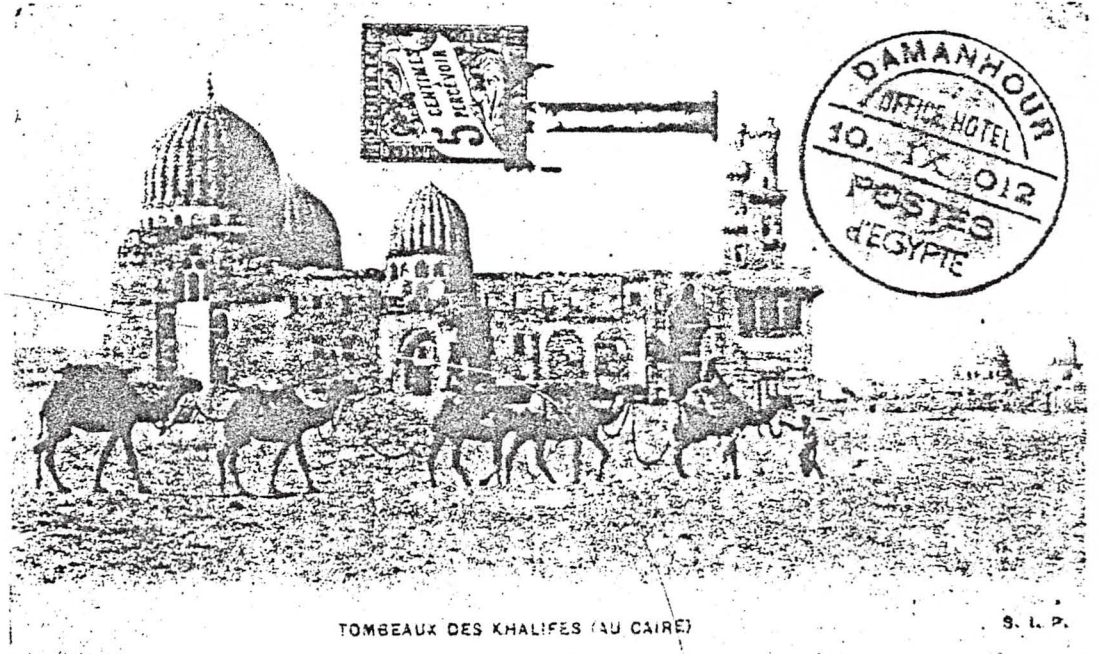
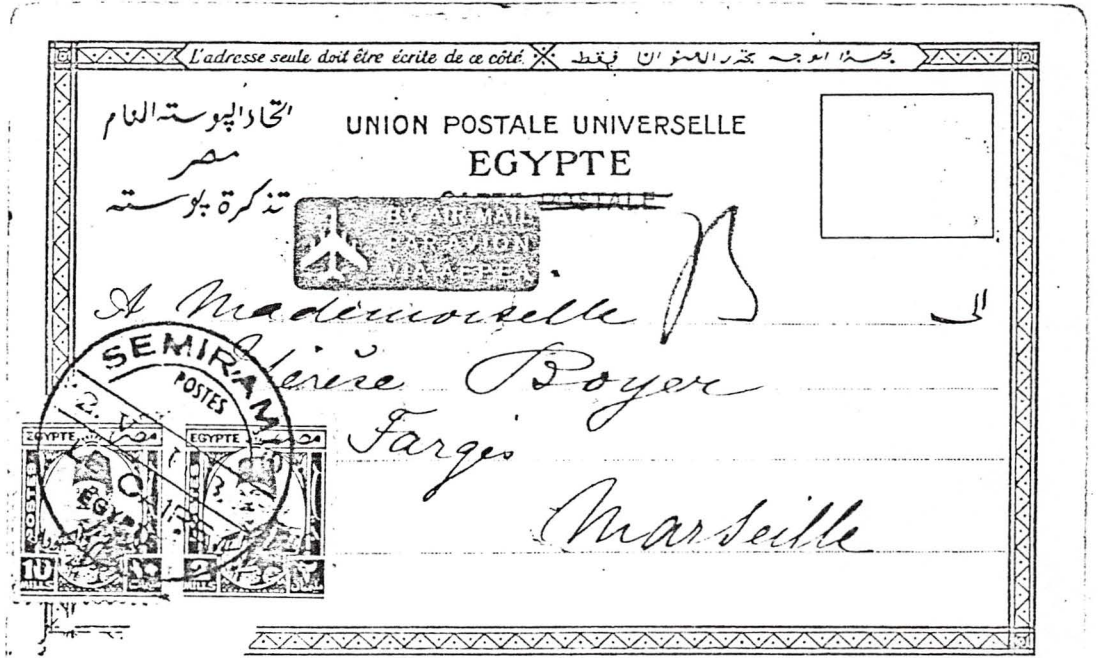
The fifth example falls into the general pattern. The post card is of a type associated in normal use with the first decade of the century. The original postage stamp has been roughly removed and a double-ring type of cachet added, bearing SEMIRAMIS / LE CAIRE (decidedly French in character). Two strikes have been made, on on the obverse cancelling 3- and 10-mill stamps of the 1944-51 King Farouk issue; on the reverse side a 3- and 10-mill of the 1952 overprinted issue "King of Egypt and the Sudan". Two of these stamps indicate a previous postal use before fixing.

List: BOGUS Cancellations (possibly others exist)

double-ring: DAMANHOUR / OFFICE HOTEL / 10 IX 012 / POSTES d'EGYPTE  
 single-ring: OFFICE HOTEL / SPECIAL / 25 Sept 1939 3OPP / CAIRE / EGYPTE  
 " " OFFICE HOTEL / SPECIAL / 5. 10. 10. P. / GIZEH / EGYPTE  
 " " OFFICE HOTEL / SPECIAL / 24. 11. 18. 8PM / KARNAK / EGYPTE  
 double-ring: SEMIRAMIS / POSTES / 2 VIII 13. II / LE CAIRE / EGYPTE

(Illustrations on page 175) - - - - -

BOGUS HOTEL CANCELLATIONS





A Review of the 1962 Edition of Kehr's Catalogue - Part I

by A. Schmidt (ESC 198)

One of the main problems encountered in the study of interpostals is sheer lack of information. There are few official records or documents which mention them, and none deals directly with their issue; and articles in the literature are relatively infrequent except for a number which have been concerned wholly or partly with argument and speculation about their function. We therefore have to rely very heavily on catalogues as our major source of information, and in particular on (Reference 1) -

"The Interpostal Seals of Egypt 1864-1892" by Ernest A. Kehr, 1962 edition.

This is the most recent catalogue of interpostals, and without doubt the most accurate and comprehensive one published to date. But it does contain a number of errors, uncertainties and omissions - for example, there are not separate lists for the two dies of Type VII interpostals - which are the subject of the series of articles making up this review.

Please note that, unless otherwise stated, I shall be using Kehr's nomenclature for the types and dies.

A. SPELLING MISTAKES IN THE POST OFFICE NAMES

The few errors are listed below, and include the four names where hyphens have been used incorrectly. For the sake of simplicity, I am ignoring the matter of French "accents" in the spelling.

Type	Kehr No.		Correct Spelling
I	9	KAFR-ZAYAT	KAFER-ZAJAT
III	44a	BIRKET-EL-SAAT	BIRKET-EL SAAT
"	46	CONSTANTINOPOLI	COSTANTINOPOLI
IV	87	MEDINET-EL-FAIUM	MEDINET EL FAIUM
IVA	123	GALIPOLI	GALLIPOLI
"	135	MAHALLET ROH	MAHALLET ROK
"	140	PORTO SAID	PORTO-SAID
VII	463a	TEH-EL-BAROUD (heavy block letters)	TEH-EL-BARUD
VIII	514	CHIBRIKET	CHIBRIKIT
"	522	DECHNA	DECHNAH
"	553	KAFR-DAOUDE	KAFR-DAOUD
"	581b	(RAMLEH) STAZ-SCHUTZ	(RAMLET) STAZ-SCHUTZ
VIIIA	607	ABOU-HAMMADE	ABOU-HAMADE
"	613A	ALEXANDRIE (MINET-EL-BASAL)	ALEXANDRIE (MINET-EL-BASSAL)
"	661	GOUIEH	GOURIEH
"	719	TOOK	TOOH
IX	768	KATABA	KHATATBA
"	791	CHIBINE EL-KOM	CHIBINE-EL-KOM

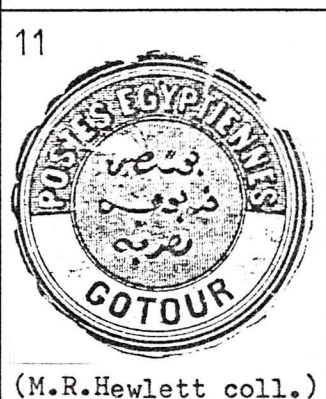
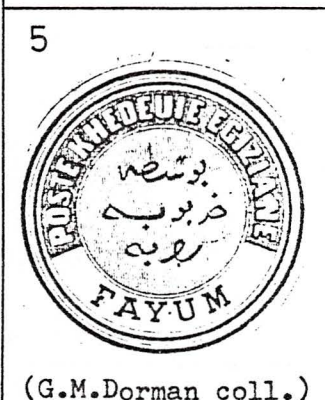
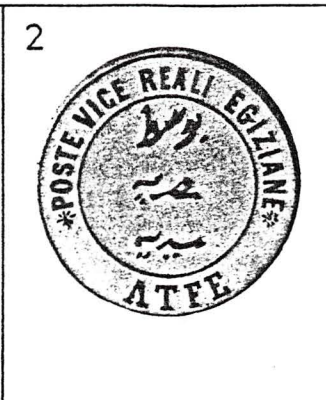
B. THE LISTS OF POST OFFICE NAMES

Compilers of catalogues have always laboured under the difficulty that they have not possessed a complete set of the fairly vast number of interpostals in existence - some of these are very scarce indeed - and they have had to rely to some extent on previous publications or uncorroborated information obtained from collectors in days before the advent of cheap photo copying facilities.

The only practical method of resolving the uncertainties in the lists is to set up a routine aimed at properly recording, by illustration, all the interpostals in existence (ignoring, of course, colour variations) and by doing so provide incontrovertible proof of their existence. This task has been enormously simplified by Ibrahim Chaftar, whose fine series of articles (Reference 2) -

"The Interpostal Seals and the Early Postal Services of Egypt"

appeared in L'Orient Philatelique, Nos. 115, 117, 118 and 120 through to 126.



In these articles he illustrated all the interpostals in his collection, thus providing us with the main bulk of the record.

The following additional interpostals are now illustrated as part of this review :-

<u>Illustration</u>	<u>Type</u>	
1	I	SUEZ
2	II	ATFE (bar of A missing)
3	Va	SEZIONE ECONOMATO
4	"	EL TEL EL KIBIR
5	Vc	FAYUM
6	"	KASSALA
7	VII	DAMANHOUR (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms, die B). This is Kehr 405, as against 405a which is 24 mms
8	"	DESSOUK (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms, die B). Unlisted, as against Kehr 408 which is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms
9	"	ECONOMAT (26 mms, die B). Only die A of this size has previously been illustrated.
10	"	FECHNE (die B).
11	"	GOTOUR (die B).
12	"	ISMAILIA (23 mms, die B). I am guessing that this is Kehr 425, as against a previously illustrated type which is 20 mms.
13	"	KARTOUM (die B).
14	"	KENEH (die A).
15	"	LOUXOR (17 mms, die B).
16	"	SUEZ (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms, die B). Unlisted, as against Kehr 460 which is 19 mms.
17	VIII	CHIBIN-EL-COM (period in front of COM).
18	"	PORT-SAID (period in front of PORT).
19	"	FARCHOUT Not listed in any catalogue which I have consulted.
20	IV	BENHA (period after name)
21	"	BENHA
22	VII	ESNEH (die B).
23	"	MELLAWI (die B).
24	VIII	BILBES
25	VIIIA	ASSOUAN
26	"	KAFRE-ZAYAT
27	"	NAOJA
28	"	RAMLEH (STATION BACOS)
29	"	RAMLEH (STATION BULKLEY)
30	"	ZEYLA











My grateful thanks to D.H.Clarke, G.M.Dorman, M.R.Hewlett and P.A.S.Smith for allowing me to borrow and photocopy their material.

The present status of Kehr's lists is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. I shall be delighted to hear from anyone who can help to reduce the former or increase the latter.

TABLE 1. Interpostals listed by Kehr but not yet proven to exist.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Kehr No.</u>	
I	2	*ATFE
	6	*DAMANHOUR
	15c	TANTA
II	18	*ABAHOMOS
	19 or 19a	ALESSANDRIA (24mm) or ALESSANDRIA (25mm). All the examples I have seen have identical lettering and are 24 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms.
	20b	VTFE
	21	*BENHA
	22 or 22a	BIRKET-EL-SAB (22mm) or BIRKET-EL-SAB (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm). My only two examples are similar and about 23 mms.
III	65b	TEK-EL-BARUD

/ Continued . . .

<p>21</p> 	<p>22</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>	<p>23</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>	<p>24</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>
<p>25</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>	<p>26</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>	<p>27</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>	<p>28</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>
<p>29</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>		<p>30</p>  <p>( D.H.Clarke coll.)</p>	

Question Time 12

London Mobile Box cancel

POST CARD.



*Mrs Walden*  
*"The Nest"*  
*Victoria Road*  
*Wargrave*  
*near Twyford R.S.O*  
*Berks.*

(Robin Bertram coll.)

TABLE 1. Interpostals listed by Kehr but not yet proven to exist - Continued

<u>Type</u>	<u>Kehr No.</u>	
IV	77	*ALEXANDRETTA
	83	*COSTANTINOPOLI
	94	MAHALLET ROH
IVA	108b or 108c	ALESSANDRIA (26mm) or ALESSANDRIA (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm). The many examples I have seen have identical lettering and are 26 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms.
	132	*LATACHIA
V	162	*KILOMETRO 83
Va	187	*DESUKE
	197	*KAFR-EL-CHUAR
VII	389	*ASCHMOUTH
	412	EDKOU
	416a	*FESNCE
	419a	*GUIZEH
	437	*MEHALLET-MOUSSA
	444	*MALLAZ
	458a	SENAR
VIII	489a	*ABOHOMUS
	527	*ECONOMAT
	577A	NAZALI-GANOUB
	583	*RHODES
VIIIA	651	*ETKOU
	720	*TOUK

Notes a) I have seen 15c TANTA but was unable to obtain a photocopy.  
 ) Interpostals with an asterisk are items reported to Kehr but not personally examined by him.

TABLE 2. Interpostals not listed by Kehr but proven to exist.

<u>Type</u>	
III	DAMANHUR, green on white
Vd	BIRKET-EL-SAB, black on grey-white
"	TEL EL KIBIR, black on dark blue
VII	BOUKLEH, die B
"	DESSOUK 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms, die B. The listed type is 26.mms, die A
"	ECONOMAT 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms, die B. The listed type is 26mms, both die A and die B
"	EDFOU, die B
"	ISMAILIA 20mms, die B. The listed type is 23 mms, die B
"	KOM-HAMADE, die B
"	SUEZ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mms, die B. The listed type is 19 mms, both die A and die B
VIII	DAMANHOUR
"	FARCHOUT
"	LOUXOR
"	(RAMLEH) STAZ-BACCOS
VIIIA	ABOUKIR
"	ALEXANDRIA (MARINE)
"	ARMANTE
"	ASSOUAN
"	ATFE
"	BENISSOUCEF
"	DAMANHOUR
"	NAOUA
"	SAKHA
"	SOHAG

( to be continued )

N E W I S S U E S

by C. E. H. Defriez

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

<u>Commemorative Stamps</u>	<u>SG 1377</u>	<u>SG 1378</u>	<u>SG 1379</u>
Occasion	. . . P o s t	D a y .	11th Cairo International Book Fair
Date of issue	. . . 2nd	January 1979 .	1st February 1979
Designer	Lotfy el Sawaf & H.A. el Dahab	Lotfy el Sawaf	Michel Abdalla
Design	Bust of a Daughter of Rameses II	Facade of small Temple & Giant Statue of Rameses II	Open book and Globe
Denomination	20 mills	140 mills	20 mills
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	25 (5 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	31 x 51 mm	43 x 51 mm	43 x 26 mm
Perforation	11	11½ x 11	11½ x 11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
Supplementary	Statue in Cairo Museum	-	The Fair attracted Publishers, Literary Men and visitors from all over the world.

	<u>SG 1380</u>	<u>SG 1381</u>	<u>SG 1382</u>
Occasion	Cairo International Fair	50th Anniversary of Anti-Narcotics Gen. Administration	Mothers' Day
Date of issue	17th March 1979	20th March 1979	21st March 1979
Designer	Michel Abdalla	Ibrahim el Tahtawi	Lotfy el Sawaf
Design	Fair Emblem & symbols of Industry and Agriculture	Skull, Poppy and Administration Emblem	Isis & her son Horus
Denomination	20 mills	70 mills	140 mills
Sheet	50 (5 x 10) NO WATERMARK	50 (5 x 10) NO WATERMARK	50 (10 x 5) NO WATERMARK
Stamp dimensions	51 x 31 mm	51 x 31 mm	31 x 51 mm
Perforation	11	11	11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Supplementary	Over 40 countries displayed their latest scientific and technological developments	-	The term "Mothers' Day" is inscribed on the stamp in Hieroglyphs, Arabic and English

	<u>SG 1383</u>	<u>SG 1384</u>	<u>SG 1385</u>
Occasion	"The Arabs"	Signing of Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty	
Date of issue	22nd March 1979	. . . . 31st March 1979 . . . .	
Designer	Saber Saida	. . . . Lotfy el Sawaf . . . .	
Design	Arab accomplishments, Open Book & Map	Signature of President Sadat on Peace Treaty surrounded by Doves . . . . .	
Denomination	45 mills	70 mills	140 mills
Sheet	25 (5 x 5)	. . . . 35 (5 x 7) of each . . . .	
Stamp Dimensions	51 x 43 mm	. . . . 40 x 40 each . . . .	
Perforation	11	. . . . . 11 . . . . .	
Quantity printed	500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Supplementary	-	The culmination of the peace initiative and the historic visit of President Sadat to Jerusalem in November 1977	

'PALESTINE' OVERPRINT ON £E 1 POSTALLY USED (R.Jeidel collection)

CONVENTO DI TERRA SANTA  
BETLEMME (Palestina)  
P.O.B. 45

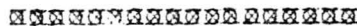


P O L S K A - P O L A N D

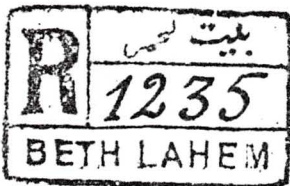


Witold Szreniawa-HORAIN, ESQ.,

K R A K Ó W



Zwierzywiecka 19.



REGISTERED  
By Air Mail.

See page 168

NEW ISSUES



1 SG 1379



SG 1377



SG 1378



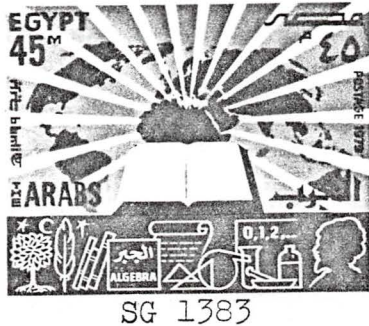
SG 1380



SG 1381



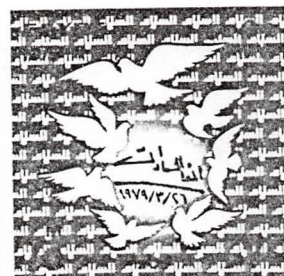
SG 1382



SG 1383



SG 1385



SG 1384

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

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

In Q.C. Vol VI, No. 12, pages 142-3-4, April 1969, the Expert Committee published a list of Certificates issued, numbers 110 to 157. In Q.C. Vol. VII, No. 1, page 7, Certificate No. 158 was published.

As suggested by Mr P.E.Whetter, we now record E.S.C. Certificates No. 159 to 351.

Our message to you, to certificate your treasurers, seems to be taking effect. Since 1978 we have issued 153 Certificates.

We take this opportunity to say that, in future, forgeries will be charged as for genuine: they usually need much more research and need to go to a greater number of people. See March 1979 Q.C. for charges.

Our thanks to Mr J.A.Grimmer for getting us an "Egypt Study Circle" seal. Our photographs will now be impressed and sealed to the Certificates. The Certificates have also changed slightly in format, the owner's name is now at the bottom and can be cut away by the owner, on the original, if so desired.

Certificate

<u>number</u>	<u>Year of Issue</u>	<u>Description of subject</u>	<u>Opinion</u>
159	1898	3m/2pi P.D. Soldier's cover, Wadi Halfa to Cairo	Genuine
160	1879	10 paras provisional used, p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , inv. surcharge	Genuine but cannot vouch for postmark
161	1879	ditto, mint	Genuine
162	1879	ditto, mint	Genuine
163	1879	5 paras provisional mint p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , inv. surcharge	Genuine
164	1879	5 paras provisional mint proof p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ with litho guidelines	Genuine
165	1879	5 paras provisional used p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inv. surcharge	Genuine
(166 Cancelled)			
167	1879	10 paras provisional mint proof p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , inv. surcharge, with litho guide lines	Genuine
168	1879	5 paras provisional used p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inv. surcharge	Forged surcharge
169	1879	10 paras provisional used p 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inv. surcharge	Forged surcharge & postmark
170	1867	cover registered Alex. to Mansura, 5pi canc 7-12-68	Only the stamp is genuine
171	1872	cover registered from Alex. canc. 16-5-72 with 1872 20 para and 1874 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pi	Only the stamps are genuine
172	1872	part cover Volo to Cairo dated 1872 with 1874 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pi	Only the stamp is genuine
173	1926	5m, 10m, 15m Port Fouad mint	Genuine
174	1926	50 pi Port Fouad mint	Genuine
175	1915	2m/3m provisional mint, inv. surcharge	Forged surcharge
176	1914	5m used with inv. wide wmk (Revell Type II)	Genuine
177	1926	50 pi Port Fouad mint	Genuine
178	1926	50 pi Port Fouad used on piece	Genuine
179	1868	20c Suez Canal Co. complete sheet of 120	Genuine
180	1898	Sudan P.S. cover with additional Sudan ovp stamps to Ireland, British stamps added and sent to Switzerland, Swiss P.D. stamp attached	Genuine
181	1905	cover with vert. pair 3m/2pi inv. surch & 4m P.D.	Stamps and cds are genuine. The whole 'par complaisance'
182	1926	15m/200m double surcharge	Genuine
183	1931	100m/27m Graf Zeppelin min corner block of 4, double surcharge	The shifted surcharge is not recognised as a true double.
184	1867	5pi used, wmk on face	Genuine
185	1866	20 para unused p 13	Forged perfs
186	1866	20 para used p 13	Forged perfs
187	1866	cover 2 pi bisected, from Zifta	Forged



## The EXPERT COMMITTEE - Continued

Certificates issued by Maj. E.L.G. MacArthur

Note: Where it is stated that any imperforate is genuine, other than imperf-between of the first three issues, we have taken into consideration that these issues were perforated by single line machines. We therefore have certain reservations about them.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Year of Issue and Description</u>	<u>Opinion</u>
188	1874 5 pi used p $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $13\frac{1}{3}$	Genuine
189	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type I inv	Genuine but clandestine
190	1922 20m mint Crown Ovp type I inv.	" " "
191	1867 1 pi used with c.d.s JAFFA	Genuine
192	1866 10 pi used p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
193	1866 10 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x imperf x $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
194	1866 10 pi unused p 13 x $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
195	1866 10 pi unused p 13 x $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
196	1866 10 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
197	1866 10 pi used p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
198	1866 10 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
199	1866 5 pi with 10 pi inscription unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 15	Genuine
200	1948 2m Palestine Ovp, inv and misplaced	Genuine
201	1866 5 pi used p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
202	1866 10 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
203	1866 10 pi unused imperf	Genuine
204	1866 10 pi used p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
205	1866 5 paras used p $12\frac{1}{2}$ wmk upright	Genuine
206	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type I inv. ovp	Genuine but clandestine
207	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type I inv. ovp	Genuine but clandestine
208	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type I inv. ovp	Genuine but clandestine
209	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type III Double ovp	Genuine but clandestine
210	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type IIa inv. ovp	Genuine
211	1922 2m mint Crown Ovp Type III Double ovp	Genuine but clandestine
212	1948 1m mint Palestine ovp inv.	Genuine
213	1866 5 pi with 10 pi inscription used on piece	Forgery
214	1922 100m mint Crown Ovp type I double ovp	Genuine but clandestine
215	1922 20m mint Crown Ovp type I	Genuine but clandestine
216	1959 55m/100m mint Palestine ovp, surcharge & ovp double	Genuine
217	1950 55m/100m mint Palestine ovp, surcharge & ovp double	Genuine
218	1958 1m mint Palestine ovp double	Genuine
219	1868 20c mint Suez Canal Co. block 4 x 10	Genuine
219a	1953 4m mint block 4 x 2 with double bars	Genuine
220	1922 1m mint Crown Ovp type III on single Crescent wmk paper	Genuine but status under discussion
221	1922 20m mint Crown Ovp type I inv.	Genuine but clandestine
222	1952 30m mint King of Egypt & Sudan ovp double	Genuine
223	1953 5m mint Air Palestine ovp double with 3 bars	Genuine
224	1926 15m/200m mint surcharge double	Genuine
225	1872 $2\frac{1}{2}$ pi mint p $13\frac{1}{3}$	Genuine
226	1926 5m, 10m, 15m, 50 pi mint Port Fouad set	Genuine
227	1926 5m, 10m, 15m, 50 pi, used, Port Fouad set	Genuine
228	1868 20c Suez Canal Co block of 4	Genuine
229	1868 5c Suez Canal Co. block of 4	Genuine
230	1868 40c Suez Canal Co. block of 4	Genuine
231	1952 8m Air mint, K.E. & S. ovp double, Control block 4	Forgery
232	1948 1m mint Palestine ovp, inv. block of 4	Genuine
233	1866 10 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 x $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
234	1884 20 para/5 pi mint inv. ovp block of 4	Genuine
235	1866 10 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
236	1866 10 pi unused imperf x $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
237	1922 2m mint Crown Ovp type III double	Genuine but clandestine
238	1866 2 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 15	Genuine
239	1866 5 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$ x 13	Genuine
240	1866 5 pi unused p $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
241	1866 5 pi unused p 13 x $12\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine

(To be Continued in Next Issue)

MORE RECENT ENCOUNTERS WITH FORGERIES AND FAKES - by P.A.S. Smith (ESC 74)

A recent selection on approval brought two forged "used abroads" : BAIROUT and CAVALA. They were dangerous enough to fool an experienced, knowledgeable dealer although they were not the highly sophisticated type. Both are struck on the 2 pt of 1867, and they may not show up well enough against the dark blue of the stamps to make satisfactory illustrations.

The BAIROUT is on piece. The paper is of a poor quality buff stock, most untypical of the period, when nearly all letters were written on thin, smooth blue paper. The year date is in much smaller figures than the genuine, and is positioned so as to leave a large space between it and the name of the office (in the genuine, the year date sits close upon the top of the name). The letters of BAIROUT are not quite right: the A is much too wide and has a low cross bar, and the U has parallel sides, instead of being slightly horseshoe-shaped. The ornaments at the ends of the name are quite different from the diamond-shaped ones of the genuine, and there are large spaces between them and the lettering (the genuine is spaced very close). This forgery has been about for a long time, and was illustrated in my article on Egyptian post offices abroad in the 1959 American Philatelic Congress book (p. 134).

The CAVALA is a poorer effort, although it may be from the same forger. There are two strikes, but each shows only the bottom third, possibly because the forger realized that he had used an incorrect inscription in the upper portion: "VI--" is all that can be seen, presumably part of "VICE REALI", but the genuine Cavala's were in Type III, inscribed V.R. POSTE EGIZIANE. This forgery resembles the Bairout one in having the year date in very small numerals, with a large space between it and the name, but in this case, the space is filled by "T II"; such four numbers were never used in the Mediterranean offices abroad, except for Cos'poli and Smirne, and their presence is a dead giveaway. The letters are unlike the genuine, having wide A's with low crossbars like the forged Bairout.

Neither of the foregoing forgeries appears to be struck from a metal die, and the paper is not indented. The Cavala bears a red BOLAFFI guarantee mark on the reverse. This may, of course, have been applied to the genuinestamp before it was used by the forger, although this stamp is not valuable enough to warrant 'signing'. In any event, a guarantee mark is in general more easily forged than the item it is supposed to guarantee, and no confidence should be placed in them.

The prices asked for these two items are interesting as signs of the times: £ 250 for the Cavala, and £ 100 for the Bairout. In the same lot, a genuine METELINO on a 1 pt. 1867 was priced at £ 75; ten years ago, that sum would have bought all three! (Illustrations: page 186 )

C O R R E C T I O N

In the June issue Q.C., Whole Series No. 110, Professor Peter Smith's article "A New Postal Service Handstamp and Exceptionally Late Use of Italian" was wrongly given as "A New Postal Stationery Handstamp . . ."

Apologies - Editor

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

Q. Time 12 - submitted by Mr P.R.Bertram (ESC 137)

" I have a card written on 9 May 1899 from aboard the R.M.S. 'India' at Port Said. The Egypt stamps are cancelled: LONDON / M B / MY 13 / 99. Can anyone tell me how this card travelled and finally collected the Mobile Box strike. Why is there no Port Said Paquebot cancel or even a Marseille mark ? " (Illustrated, page 179 )

Q. Time 13 - submitted by Mr P.R.Bertram (ESC 137)

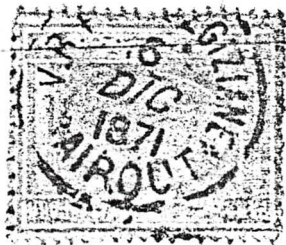
" I enclose a 'Special Flight' cover with a CITEX cancellation of 1st June 1949 - any information regarding this Exhibition and the special flight from Cairo, please ?" (Illustrated, page 186 )

( See also New Question 14 on page 189 and New Question 15 on page 173)

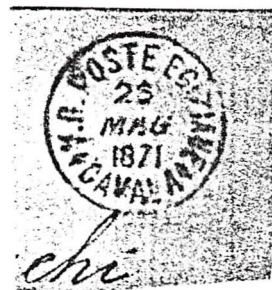
GENUINE



Metelino



Bairout



Cavala

FORGERIES



Bairout

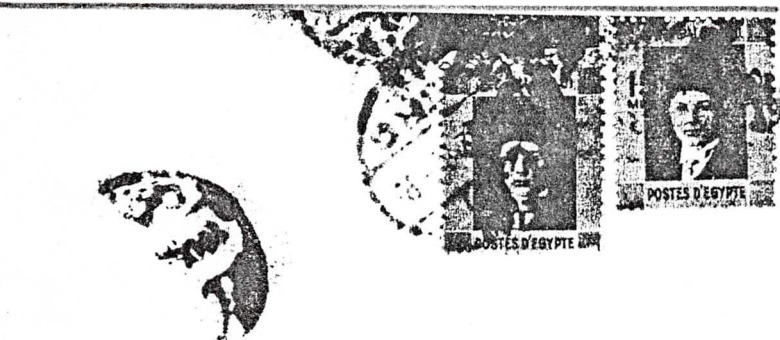
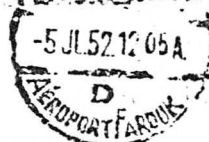
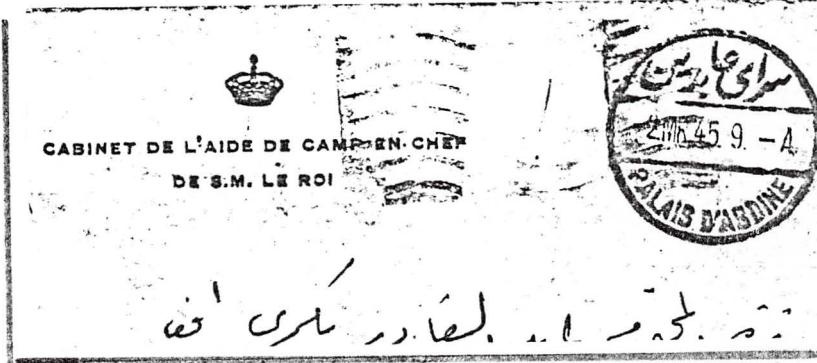
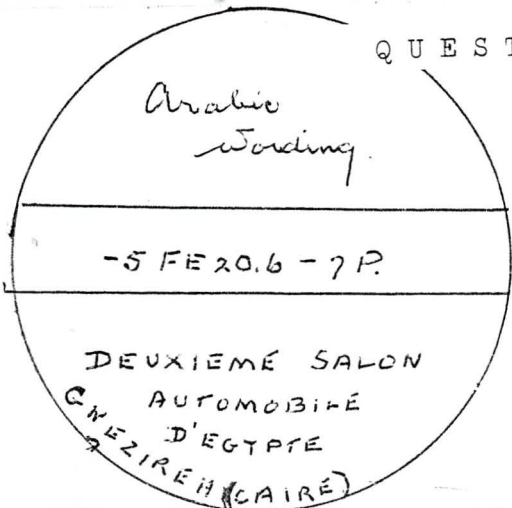


Cavala



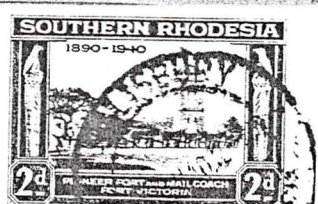
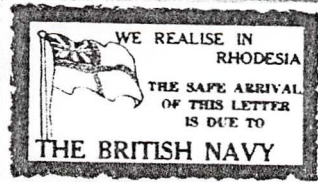
Bairout

QUESTION TIME



PLEASE FORWARD.

7368



MEMBERS' REPLIES to Questions put previously

Q. Time 6 - Subject: First flight, ALL SEA ROUTE, Southampton, 1936  
(Question appeared in December 1978 Issue)

FROM Mr Rudi Jeidel (ESC 127) -

" I can only answer this in a general way. The Flying Boat service was inaugurated in October 1936 between Southampton and Alexandria, with a stop at Brindisi by the "Canops" flying boat which left Southampton on October 22 and returned from Alexandria on Oct. 31. Mail on the return flight is Backstamped :  
' 2 NO 36 / Wilton Road / Hudson's Place S.W.1 "

" Mr Ford's cover was probably on the first return flight of the 'Centaurus' leaving Southampton on Dec. 13 and arriving in Alexandria on Dec. 16. After Brindisi another stop was at Marseilles. "

Q. Time 9 - Subject: Special markings cancelling 1928 Int. Medical issue  
and scenes depicted on p.p.c.'s  
(Question appeared in June 1979 Q.C.)

FROM Mr Rudi Jeidel (ESC 127) -

" I have two FDC's both on the same type envelope and similar arrangement of stamps and postmarks except that the envelope shows an additional line in Arabic above the title in French. Apart from a different inscription the time on the "Congress" postmark is 11-12 A, whereas the "Exposition" indicates 3-4 P. "

FROM Mr E. C. Henderson (ESC 119) -

" I have these two stamps on a cover from the Belgian Photo Stores, resident in Cairo. The cancel is on each stamp, the French-language segment reading:  
DEUXIEME SALON / AUTOMOBILE / D'EGYPTE / GHEZIREH (CAIRE), each line reducing in size.

" It might assist Mr Andrews, asking if any other subject has been used other than that related to 'Medecine'. "

(Rough sketch illustrated on page 186 - presumably the year should be 29 - Editor)

FROM Mr Cyril Defriez (ESC 172) -

" I have one of these postcards with same cancellation, date, time and stamps affixed; but the picture side shows a Doctor Clot Bey inoculating himself against the plague in Cairo on 15th March 1835. It would appear that more cards might exist depicting other medical scenes. "

Q. Time 10 - Subject: 'Thanks to British Navy' Labels  
(Question appeared in June 1979 Q.C.)

At the CIRCLE MEETING in London on August 12 -

Mr J. S. Horesh (ESC 118) reported having a mint pair of the Label depicted with this Question and also showed a similar Label on the back of a letter to Singapore, 23 Sept 1941, inscribed: 'Arrived Safetly / Thanks to the / British / Navy and / Air Force'.

Mr F. W. Benians had seen other similar Labels, printed for receipt and use in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere.

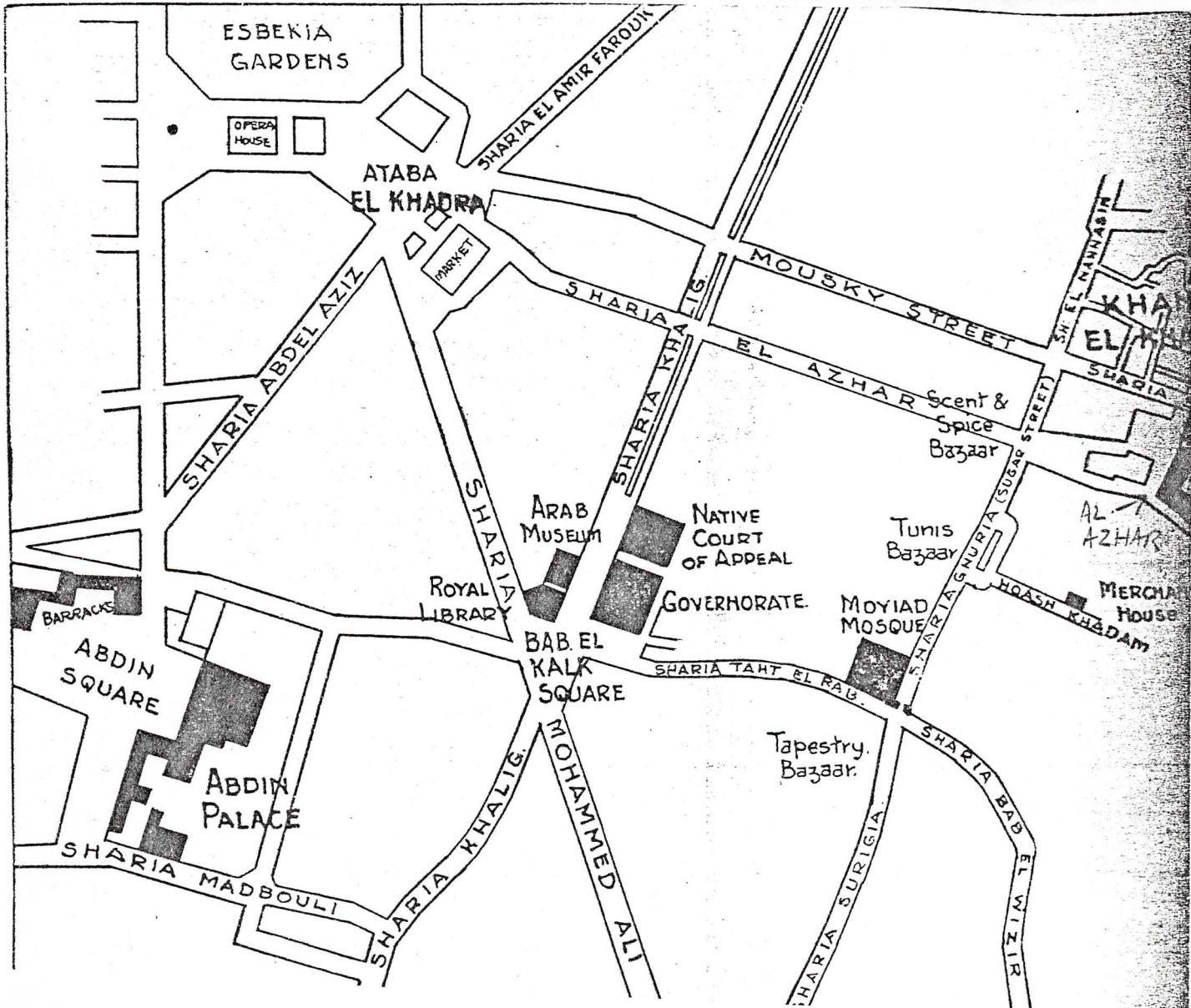
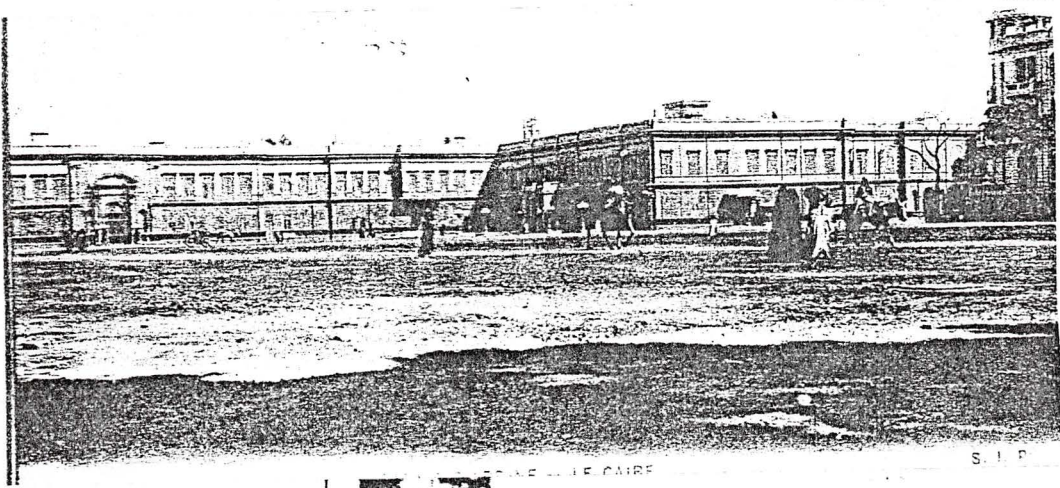
The Meeting noted that the words 'Egypt that' were in a different typeface and it was thus possible that these were changed as needed to suit various places abroad.

FROM Mr Jim Benians (ESC 123) -

" I have seen several of these labels with the names of various Colonial and Commonwealth countries. It will be seen that the name of the country is in a different type to the remainder of the label. (S. Rhodesia illustrated, page 186) I have another label from this period, wording 'BRITISH COMMUNITY WAR FUND' in red, outlining in blue and central figure in orange, making quite a colourful label. "

(Illustrated, page 186)

QUESTION TIME 11 - ABDIN PALACE



Q. Time 11 - Subject: Abdin Palace and special cancels  
(Question appeared in June 1979 Q.C.)

BOTH M. Jean Boulad (ESC 16) and Mr C.E.H.Defriez (ESC 172) wrote in to report that the back-stamp was AEROPORT FAROUK; Mr Defriez supplied the illustration of this mark which is illustrated on page 186. Mr Defriez also kindly supplied the illustration (page 186) of a cover cancelled 2 MR 45 / PALAIS D'ABDINE, the envelope being issued from "CABINET DE L'AIDE DE CAMP-EN-CHEF / DE S.M. LE ROI"

Mr F.W.Beniens (ESC 123), writing on the same subject, kindly supplied illustrations of the Palace itself, and of a map showing its environs (page 188).

Mr E.C.Henderson (ESC 119) wrote to supply the following background detail :-

1. This was the Royal Palace of the former King Farouk and his predecessors; after the Revolution it was converted into a Museum displaying the fabled luxury one enjoyed by the Royal Family.

2. It was built in 1863 by Ismail the Magnificent in 19-century French style to be the official Assembly of the State. It stands in Al Gomhouriya Square (formerly Abdin Square).

3. Ahmed Arabi, an officer brought up in military circles, championed the people against the ruler and, on the morning of 9th September 1881, occupied the Square in front of the palace with 18 guns and 2,000 men.

4. The palace is of stone, with 550 rooms. Farouk and his four sisters were brought up there.

5. When King Fuad died in 1936, his body was taken to Abdin palace from Koubbeh palace with military ceremony.

6. It was from Abdin palace that King farouk left for his Accession Ceremony on 20th July 1937.

7. There was a students' riot on 21 Dec. 1937 and the Minister of Finance, Makram Ebeid Pasha narrowly the mob's violence outside this palace.

8. On 11 Feb. 1942, Farouk's 22nd birthday, crowds gathered in Abdin Square and acclaimed the king in demonstrations such as not seen since his accession.

9. The palace could lay on 600 places with gold plate amid Louis XIV-style splendour.

10. On 18 Feb. 1946, large crowds gathered in Abdin Square, demanding evacuation of British troops.

11. On 17 May 1945, Farouk signed the marriage contract of his sister, Princess Faiza with Mohammed Rauf, at the palace.

12. The wedding of King Farouk and Narriman took place in the Ismail room at the palace.

(The Editor thanks Mr P.R.Bertram (ESC 137) for his stimulating question, and the several members who have responded. The Royal Palaces are clearly a subject of great interest; material is not scarce, and a study of them and their usage from last century would be a rewarding task for somebody. Any volunteers ?).

- - - - -  
NEW QUESTION

Q. Time 14 - Submitted by Mr J.A.Grimmer (ESC 164)

" One of my more vivid recollections of Middle East service was a journey by road from Shaibah to Haifa in 1946. Even without the enrichment of interest arising from hostilities in Jerusalem and Haifa, the journey through the desert, the Biblical wilderness and the ravines was a memorable one.

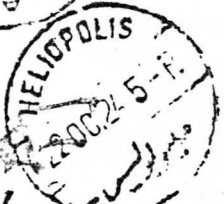
The two covers illustrated (page 190) must have travelled the same route. Can any members help with establishing earliest and dates in both directions ? Is there any information on the Egyptian 'Motor Mail' label and the delightful Iraqi 'Overland Mail' sticker ?

- - - - -

*Overland Mail*  
 (M.O.C. P.O. No. 24 B)  
 بريال سياره  
**MOTOR MAIL**  
 (M.O.C. P.O. No. 24 B)



S.M.I. W. Hodge  
 H.P. Accountants Office



A.H.P.

*Basra  
 Mesopotamia*

Back-stamp



**OVERLAND MAIL** البريد البري

مر - العادي

عمدة صاحب السعادة السيد الملك الخطا

*Cairo  
 Egypt*

Reverse Iraq adhesives and cancels  
 Transit marks

U P D A T A

Updata 10 - Registration Mark Reg-3n - new Town of use: Samanud.

Mr P.E. Whetter (ESC 133) has reported :-

Registered cover from SAMANUD to Cairo bearing 1 pi, perf  $12\frac{1}{2}$  x  $13\frac{1}{4}$  and 2 pi, perf  $13\frac{1}{4}$ , both 3rd issue, 1st printing, cancelled by Samanud Type 111-2.5n, dated 22 Nov. 1873. The cover has a clear strike of 'RACCOMANDATE' type Reg-3n.

Updata 11 - 'Star and Bridge' cancels

Both Mr Mourad Bebawi (ESC 222) and Mr Mark Dorman (ESC 211) submitted details of the ASWAN 'Star and Bridge' cancel with later dates than shown previously (see the Listing of Earliest and Latest dates by Mr P. Andrews on page 155 of the June 1979 Q.C.).

The new Latest Date is as notified by Mr Mark Dorman who has just acquired two postcards of ASWAN both dated 19. IV. 13.

W A N T SW A N T SW A N T S

Mr Robin Bertram (ESC 137) of 13, Cambridge Drive, Washingborough, Lincs LN4 1DU, writes :-

" If you or your contacts have any spare (mint or used) postal stationery items from 1911 onwards I would be only too pleased to purchase them. "

C H E C K    y o u r    1 9 2 2    C R O W N    O V E R P R I N T S    ! !

At the meeting of the Circle in London in August, Major MacArthur, the Chairman of the E.S.C. Expert Committee, showed a mint 1-mill, with Crown Overprint Type III from the 'setting of 6', the stamp being on SINGLE CRESCENT & STAR WATERMARKED PAPER. (I.e. the De La Rue printing, not the Harrison printing).

At least 99 other specimens of this stamp (query proof or essay ?) must have existed. Do you have one ? Check YOUR 1-mill Crown Overprints NOW !!

W H A T    I S    . . included in this issue, with 'perforation' 12 x 18, white ?

(2) As above, but with 'surcharge' X in blue ?

(3) As above, but with X in red ?

- it is the 'Box' on the Title Page: a blue 'X' means that your current subscription has not yet been received (£ 4). If your box contains a red 'X' then your subscription is very overdue and we regret that we shall not be able to send further copies of the "Quarterly Circular" until your remittance is received.

N E W    V A R I E T Y

Mr Peter Andrews (ESC 122) has discovered NEW VARIETIES on the 1-mill value of the 1952 Official issue, having the "King of Egypt and the Sudan" overprint, Zeheri 60.

The varieties are on a block of four with A/50 control, comprising stamps nos. 81, 82 / 91, 92. The overprints affected are on stamps nos 82 and 92, the varieties being in similar fashion to those already catalogued for the 1952 Airmail stamps (Zeh 50, 53 and 55 to 58); that on stamp 82 being similar to the second state and that on stamp 92 being similar to the third state.

Can anyone confirm these varieties as being constant ?