

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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Principal Content

1915 Surcharge and 1924 Official overprint - C.F.Hass
- pages 277 - 284

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Future Meetings

1980 August 9 - 1914 DLR / 1920 Harrison, flaws
October 11

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* Please see the Announcement requesting NO FURTHER SUBMISSIONS to the Expert Committee for the time being.

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A N N O U N C E M E N T S

1. THE EXPERT COMMITTEE

Major E.L.G.MacArthur, M.C., C. de G., Chairman of the E.S.C. Expert Committee is suffering further eyesight trouble, we regret to announce.

For the time being, Maj. MacArthur requests that Members send NO MORE SUBMISSIONS to the Expert Committee.

Since taking over as Chairman of the Expert Committee, Major MacArthur has dealt with more submissions than were dealt with by his predecessors. Eyesight is, of course, and essential attribute in a philatelist, and we hope to have better news as to Major MacArthur before too long.

2. LIST OF MEMBERS

It has been decided to issue an updated List of Members of E.S.C., as a supplement to a future Q.C.

Unless we hear to the contrary, we shall assume that Members are willing to have their addresses shown in a list for general distribution. If you do not wish your address to be disclosed, PLEASE WRITE IN NOW.

If your address is incorrectly shown on the envelope containing this issue of the Q.C., please advise us urgently. Please also advise us of your correct POSTCODE.

The late GEORGE T. HOUSTON, Australia

We very much regret to learn of the death, late last year, of this distinguished member of Egypt Study Circle.

Over a long period of time, Mr Houston participated energetically by correspondence in the studies of Egypt Study Circle, always having relevant comment and observations to make on a wide variety of subjects. His letters commenting on published matter were usually published in full, and they added considerably to the fund of philatelic knowledge contributed by this Study Circle.

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

After the bumper issue for March, to celebrate the 'London 1980' Exhibition, we might reasonably expect to be 'let off' with a skimmed issue this time, with inconsequential content.

Not a bit of it !! This issue contains some outstanding contributions.

The new study, by Mr Charles Hass, of the 1915 surcharge and the 1924 'Official' overprint is one of the best-researched study reports ever to have been included in the Q.C. His discovery of the two different types each of the Arabic characters 'lam' and 'mim' is most fortunate, and will simplify the work of distinguishing prints for future students of Egypt's philately.

Mr Hass's work is quite certainly the best-illustrated ever to have appeared in the Q.C., and by a very wide margin. Probably it is the best-illustrated philatelic article to have appeared in any journal in the U.K. this year, to make a modest claim.

In fairness, there ought to be some Award available to Egypt Study Circle to mark such an outstanding contribution. Who is going to do something about it ?

The golden age of discovering major varieties is not over, as shown by the spectacular retouch discovered by Gino Piperno, and reported in this issue. No doubt other discoveries await the patient, or the fortunate; looking at stamps with a well-trained mind, ready to spot the unusual, will always hold fascination so long as the occasional spectacular discovery is made, somewhere, to re-ignite enthusiasm in others.

It is good to be able to publish even a very short note by Mr Seymour Blomfield, whose work on Egyptian Postal Marking 1865-79 is probably the best achievement of this Circle.

We are delighted to hear from Mr John Firebrace that he is able to find more time for research; there is a small appetiser from him in this issue while we prepare to digest meatier works.

All of us can do something, big or small, classic or modern, heavy or light. This was proved by the very large number of members contributing material for the last issue. Are YOU, possibly, a little overdue for an item in the Q.C. ?

P R O V I N C I A L M E E T I N G

B I R M I N G H A M , 14th June 1980

The first Provincial Meeting ever to have been held by Egypt Study Circle was held at the Birmingham & Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham.

There were in attendance: J. Sears, Esq., (Chairman) and Messrs P. Andrews, W.C. Andrews, F.W. Benians, D.H. Clarke, J. Davis, C.E.H. Defriez, E.H. Fraser-Smith, G.P. Green, J.A. Grimmer, A.F.A. Letts, F. Rowland Hill, P.E. Whetter.

It will be evident from the list of those attending that this meeting attracted Circle Members who cannot normally get to the London meetings.

Mr P. Andrews, himself resident in Birmingham, was responsible for the meeting arrangements, which were excellent. The room was comfortable in size and very well-lit.

Mr P. Andrews led the discussion on the Farouk 'Boy King' issue, followed by Mr F. Rowland Hill on the subject of Waghorn, in which he displayed some unique or rare covers.

There was a tea interval - a sumptuous feast provided and prepared by Mrs P. Andrews, assisted by her family, and greatly appreciated by all.

REPORT of MEETING of EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE, "The Peacock" Maiden Lane, London WC2186th Meeting held 9 February 1980

In attendance were the Chairman, Mr J. Sears, and Messrs P. Andrews, F.W. Benians, D.H. Clarke, C.E.H. Defriez, G.M. Dorman, G.P. Green, J.A. Grimmer, E. Hall, J.S. Horesh, E.L.G. MacArthur, A. Schmidt, P.E. Whetter.

The Chairman outlined the decisions made by a committee regarding 'London 1980'

Maj. MacArthur said that he was proposing to write an article on the 1922 Crown Overprints as regards the wording used on expertisation certificates. He noted the changes in wording used, starting with 'fraudulent' in 1938; in 1944 printing from the genuine plates were in some cases certified as of 'doubtful status'; in 1963 the wording was changed to 'clandestine'. In 1979 the wording 'doubtful status' was again used, but had been questioned. His proposed article would set out the background and would invite members' views, so that an agreed wording could be adopted.

Applications from new members were approved.

Mr E. Hall, Secretary, reported that he had prepared an up-to-date list of members, with their current addresses. It was decided that this list should be published but, before doing so, the Circle would enquire through the Q.C. whether any members wished to have their address withheld.

The meeting then turned to short displays by members, including Mr J.S. Horesh, Mr F.W. Benians, Mr C.E.H. Defriez, Mr G.P. Green. Some members who had been a little reluctant to show their material, believing it might not be up to usual standard, were surprised at finding that this was accepted and appreciated. If you've got anything - show it !

(Notes supplied by E. Hall,
Secretary)

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE at 'London 1980'

The Exhibition acted as a magnet, drawing in E.S.C. Members from all over the world. A meeting of the Circle was held on the Exhibition site on Wednesday, May 7th, and attracted about 70 members out of a total membership of 96 - a remarkable attendance. A social held nearby on Saturday, May 10th, was also well attended and enjoyable. Both occasions led to a welcome making and renewal of friendships within the Circle membership.

The Circle congratulates members exhibiting on their awards :-

<u>Court of Honour</u>	Mr E. Antonini: 'Boat cancellations on Lakes & Rivers'
	Mr T. Kuyas: 'Turkey 1st Issue'
<u>Class of Honour</u>	Mr E. Antonini: 'Egypt specialised'
<u>General Competitive:</u>	Mr R. Jeidel 'Egypt' (Gold)
	Mr J.A. Firebrace '19th Century campaigns of Egypt and The Sudan' (Gold)
	'Peter Pass' 'Egypt' (Vermeil)
	Mr J.A. Grimmer 'Egypt's stamps' (Silver-Bronze)
	do. 'Egypt's Postal History' (do.)
	Mr R.S. Wilson 'Egypt 4th Issue 1879-1913' (Silver-Bronze)
	Mr V. Andonian 'Essays of Egypt 1865 - 1937' (Bronze)
	Mrs H. Jeidel exhibited 'Monaco' (Gold) and 'Holy Land' (Silver)

International Jury Mr T. Kuyas was a member of the Jury.

The Organisers Mr J.A. Grimmer is a director and the secretary of International Philatelic Exhibitions Ltd and served on the Management Committee and Finance Committee.

(The Editor hopes that he has not omitted any member having any involvement with 'London 1980').

EXPERT COMMITTEE CERTIFICATES issued by Maj. E.L.G.MacArthur - Continued

<u>No.</u>	<u>Year of Issue and Description</u>	<u>Opinion</u>
299	1879 10 para provisional mint tete-beche vert. pair P.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
300	1867 2 pi mint vertical pair, imperf.	Genuine
301	1867 1 pi mint horiz. pair, imperf. horizontally	Genuine
302	1907 1m mint Official imp block 2 x 6, double ovp, 1 albino	Genuine
303	1867 5 pi used	Genuine
304	1867 5 pi mint	Genuine
305	1866 20 para mint block 3 x 2 imperf.	Genuine
306	1868 1c Suez Canal Co.	Forgery
307	1879 5 para provisional mint, inverted surcharge	Genuine
308	1879 10 para provisional mint, inverted surcharge	Forgery
309	1867 1 pi used cancelled by seal of Chanak Kilia	Genuine
310	1866 2 pi mint, perf 13	Forgery
311	1866 2 pi mint, imperf	Forgery
312	1866 5 pi mint, imperf	Forgery
313	1869 10 para bisected and used on 'La Trombetta' no. 653	Genuine
314	1866 2 pi bisected and used on piece from Cairo	Forgery
315	1866 5 pi used, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
316	1866 5 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
317	1866 5 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
318	1866 5 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
319	1866 5 pi mint, imperf x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13	Forgery
320	1866 5 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
321	1866 5 pi used, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Forgery
322	1866 10 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Forgery
323	1866 10 pi used, perf 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
324	1866 10 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Forgery
325	1866 10 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
326	1866 10 pi mint, P. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x imperf x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
327	1866 10 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
328	1866 10 pi used, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
329	1867 5 pi used	Genuine
330	1867 5 pi used	Genuine
331	1867 5 pi used	Genuine
332	1867 5 pi unused	Genuine
333	1867 5 pi unused	Genuine
334	1949 £1 mint horiz. pair imp. centre misplaced	Genuine
335	1866 2 pi, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
336	1866 1 pi mint 'no stop between P E'	Genuine
337	1867 1 pi mint horiz. pair, R.H. stamp 'obelisk broken'	Genuine
338	1867 1 pi mint horiz. pair, double line of perfs between	Genuine
339	1868 1c, 5c, 20c, 40c mint Suez Canal Co	Genuine
340	(not yet used)	
341	1868 Suez Canal Co. 1c, 5c, 20c, 40c mint reconstructed blocks of 4, (except 1c Type 3, used)	Genuine
342	(not yet used)	
343	(not yet used)	
344	1921-22 20 m used apple green	Genuine
345	1866 2 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, wmk upright	Genuine
346	1866 2 pi mint, perf 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, wmk upright	Genuine
347	1869 10 para used wmk on face	Genuine
348	1869 20 para used, wmk on face	Genuine
349	1867 1 pi used, wmk on face	Genuine
350	1869 10 para mint, wmk on face	Genuine
351	1869 10 para mint, wmk on face	Genuine
352	1922-23 4m mint Official O.H.E.M.S. block of 4, inverted overprint	Genuine, but doubtful status

(To be continued)

*** Circle Members will have seen the announcement in this Issue, regretting that the Chairman of the ESC Expert Committee, Major E.L.G.MacArthur, has had to request NO FURTHER SUBMISSIONS for the time being.

KEY OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THREE OVERPRINTED ISSUES OF EGYPTIAN STAMPS

by Charles F. Hass (ESC 181)

The focus of this paper is on three overprinted issues of Egyptian stamps - the October 1915 2m on 3m surcharge, the 1922-23 "O.H.E.M.S." overprints and the 1924 Arabic "Ameer'y" overprints (See fig. 1). All three of these issues were the subject of various in-depth articles by the late, eminent philatelist, Douglas McNeille (The 1915 issue in the Q.C., Vol. IV #2, May 1952; the "O.H.E.M.S." issue and the "Ameer'y" issue in L'Orient Philatélique #31-34, Jan.-Oct. 1937). Although McNeille went to great efforts to detail the many aspects of the three issues, I have, during the past several years, made some important observations of some very pertinent details which were apparently completely unnoticed by him in his work. The significance of these new discoveries is great, as they enable us to better understand the manufacture of the overprinting formes and, in the case of the "O.H.E.M.S." issue, they provide us with the "Rosetta Stone" that has opened the door to the final solution of the relationship of the various printings to one another, as well as of their order of appearance.

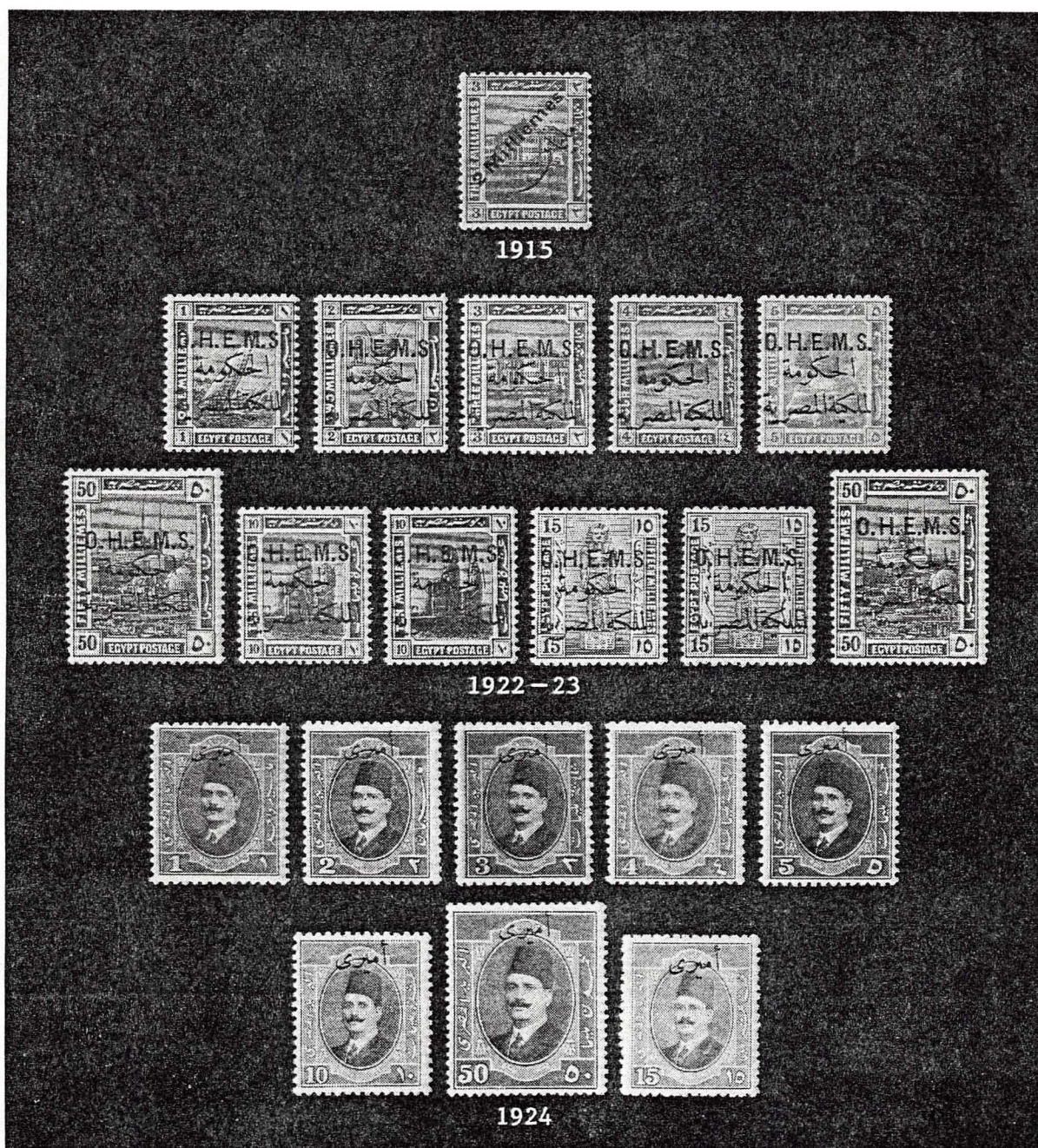


Fig. 1 - The three issues that are the subject of this paper.

In a preliminary article dealing with the three issues, appearing in The Arab World Philatelist (#4, Spring 1979), I announced the discovery of the existence of two, completely different, Arabic letters 'mim' in the typesetting of all three types of overprint. I then followed the three issues, detailing the placement of the two types of 'mim' in each respective printing of each issue, illustrating how the three were tied together by means of this common characteristic. Since that time, further study has produced findings that are even more revealing, and I will now explain those findings in the most careful manner, in order to present a clear picture of their great significance to the study of Egyptian Philately. As the T.A.W.P article was of a preliminary nature, I have taken the facts presented therein, and I have added to them the more recent findings, in order to present herein as complete a picture as is possible of all that I now know. As the 1915 issue and the "Ameer'y" issue are of a less complex nature than the "O.H.E.M.S." issue, I will first deal with them, leaving the latter, very involved subject until last.

As McNeille's articles are still, for the most part, perfectly valid, and to repeat all of his observations would require an inordinate amount of space, I will herein concern myself only with an analysis of the new facts, touching lightly on the previously published data when they are pertinent.

THE LARGE 'MIM' / SMALL 'MIM' MIXUP

While engaged in a photographic study of the 1915 surcharge, it became unmistakably apparent to me that the Arabic letters 'mim' were not identical in all positions of the setting. There were indeed two types of that letter, each from a different font, or manufacture, of typeface. This occurrence was apparently the result of a mixing together of the letters of two styles of type, the typographer selecting them at random in setting up his original chase to be used in the production of the stereotyping matrix from which the overprinting forme was produced. Because of their appearance, I have termed them the Large Mim and the Small Mim. Their characteristics are as follows:

Large Mim (fig. 2) - The body of the letter is larger than that of its counterpart, being somewhat squared in appearance. The foot is usually thin at the point where it joins the body.

If a diagonal line is drawn along the back of the body of the letter, and a horizontal line is drawn from the base of the foot, on the same plane as the surcharge itself, the angle formed by the two lines is 69 degrees. This angle causes the Large Mim to stand higher in relation to the rest of the Arabic word than does its counterpart.

Small Mim (fig. 3) - The body of the letter is smaller, with a rounded appearance. The foot appears to be thicker where it joins the body.

The angle formed by the two lines drawn as previously described is only 60 degrees. This lesser angle causes the Small Mim to appear shorter than its counterpart, in that it fails to stand as high in relation to the rest of the Arabic word.

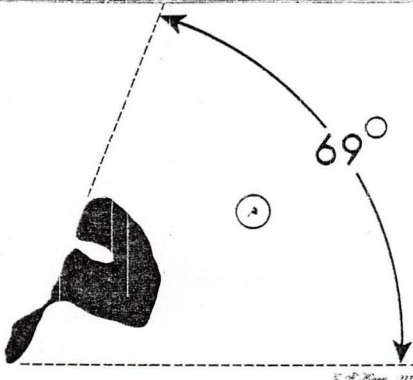


Fig. 2 - The Large Mim, enlarged 15.5 times (actual size letter shown in circle at center).

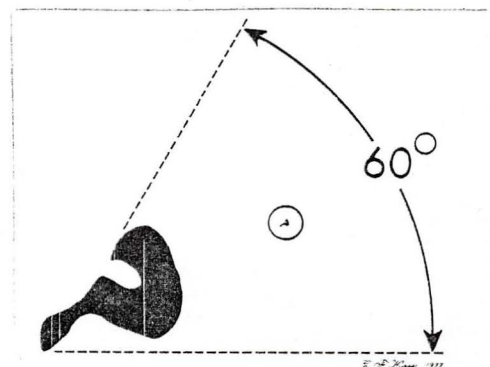


Fig. 3 - The Small Mim, enlarged 15.5 times (actual size letter shown in circle at center).

At first glance, the differences may not be readily perceived, but a few moments spent in comparison will accustom the eye to them.

Having discovered the existence of the two different letters in the 1915 issue, I proceeded to examine examples of all of the overprinted stamps of Egypt, with startling results. To my astonishment, I found that the same mixup of letters had occurred in the Official issues of 1922-23 and 1924! What was originally a casual observation had developed into a discovery of major importance, the significance of which would be realized only after many hours spent studying each of the three issues.

The most puzzling question that comes to mind is that of McNeille's failure to notice the two different letters. With all of the concentrated study that he accorded the three issues, it seems amazing that he did not recognize that there were two styles of 'mim'. One would theorize that he, being a Westerner used to the alphabet of his birth, did not notice the subtle differences in the two Arabic letters. It is a fact, however, that he lived and died in Egypt, and was most certainly accustomed to her language. Such an oversight on his part will never be explained.

What indeed is the significance of the discovery, and what can the study of the respective positions of the two letters in the various settings of the three issues tell the philatelist? To answer the question, I shall treat each issue separately, showing how, in the case of the 1915 and 1922-3 issues, further typesetting varieties were noted.

THE OCTOBER 1915 2M ON 3M SURCHARGE

Typographically surcharged by the Government Printing Works, Boulac, the issue was produced to make up for a temporary shortage of 2m stamps (the domestic postcard rate). Inscribed "2 Milliemes" in French and Arabic, the overprinted stamps were widely used over a rather short period of time. The overprinting forme, of which there was only one, was composed of two blocks of 100 images each (10x10), separated by a horizontal gutter. The 3m De La Rue stamp of 1914 was employed, 200 stamps being surcharged in a single impression of the printing press.

Studying the setting, one can identify the ten different types of surcharge in each horizontal row, each being different from the next by virtue of the alignment of the French and Arabic with one another. These ten original types are repeated vertically in the setting twenty times. It is obvious that an original matrix produced from a typeset chase of ten individual subjects was used repeatedly in order to produce, by stereotyping, the finished overprinting forme. The ten types are further separated into two groups - those with Large Mim (types 1-3, 5-7 and 10), and those with Small Mim (types 4, 8 and 9). Although it is difficult to distinguish the ten types by nature of the subtle changes in alignment, the task becomes easier with the added knowledge that there are two different Arabic letters to look for.

Having been quite pleasantly surprised at the finding of the Large Mim/Small Mim phenomenon, I was unprepared for a further discovery - that of the existence of two different styles of Arabic 'lam', something which did not come to my attention until some time after the original discovery. The difference between the two types of 'lam' is much more subtle to the eye, and is much less readily perceived. The 'lam' found in type six of the surcharge, I shall call the Small Lam, and that which is found in the remaining nine types (1-5,7-10), I shall call the Large Lam. One glance at fig. 4 will show graphically the difference, and the reason for the adoption of these terms.

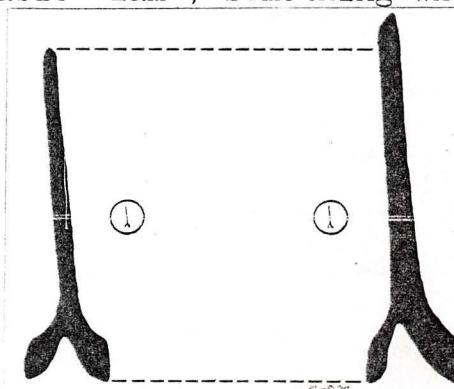


Fig. 4 - The Small and Large Lam, enlarged 15.5 times (actual size letters shown in circles).

A description of the characteristics of the two letters is as follows:

Large Lam - The letter measures approximately 3.3mm in height, its left leg being much thinner than its right leg. Note that the indentation between the two legs is quite pronounced as a result of the left leg's small appearance.

Small Lam - The letter measures approximately 3.0mm, its two legs being of nearly equal size. Note that the indentation between the two legs is not nearly so deep as it is in the corresponding letter.

In fig. 5, I illustrate a twice-size block of four (contrived in such a way as to show types nine and six se-tenant), with 8x insets showing the four Arabic letters (Large Lam, Small Lam, Large Mim, Small Mim, reading clockwise) as they appear in the issue.

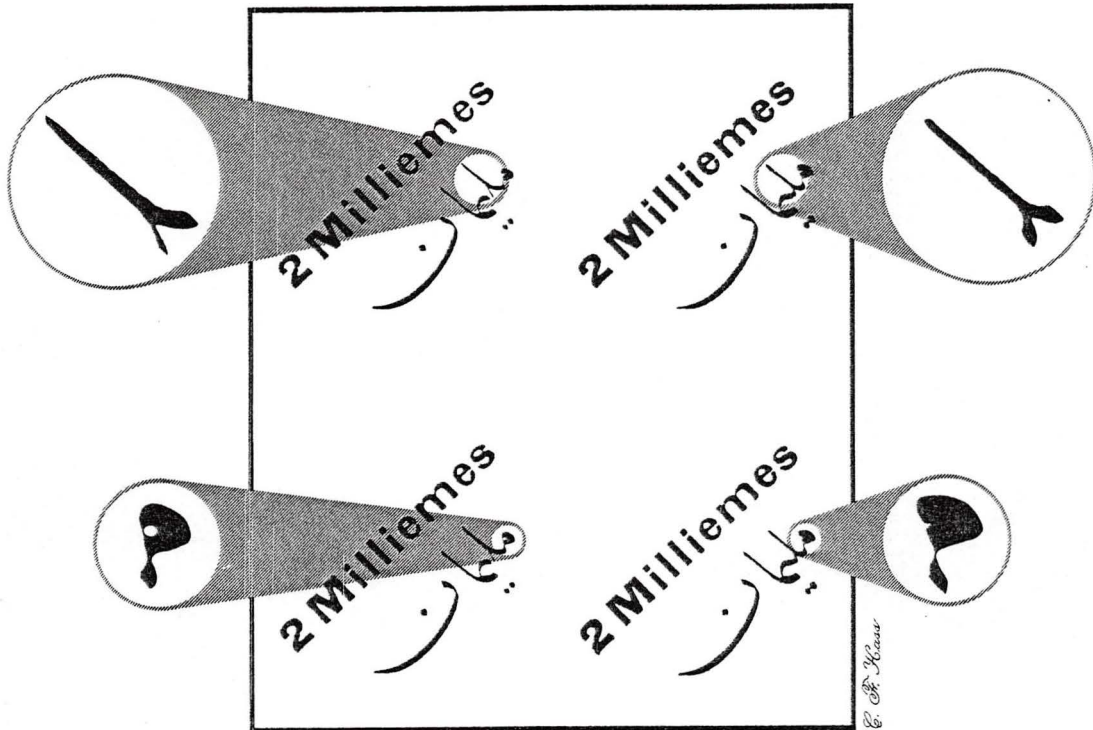


Fig. 5 - The two types of 'mim', and the two types of 'lam', as they are found on the October 1915 surcharge.

In fig. 6, the ten constant types of the matrix may be seen, with those types showing the Large Mim being shaded, and those types showing the Large Lam being marked by a black triangle in their upper left-hand corners.

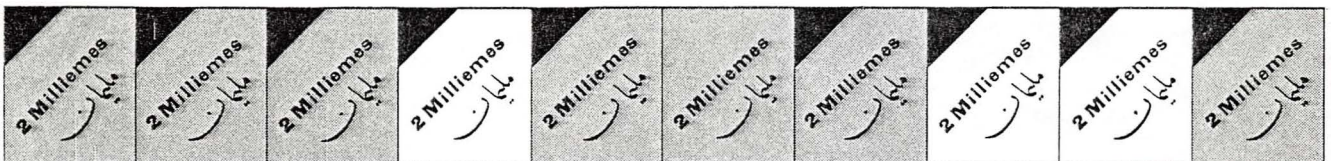


Fig. 6 - The ten constant types of the matrix (shown at a reduced scale) used in the production of the printing forme of October 1915.

Given the knowledge of the respective positions of the various forms of the Arabic letters, one can easily satisfy himself as to the method of production of the printing forme simply by following the relationship of those letters to one another vertically down the sheet of stamps. It follows that the ratio of Large Mim to Small Mim is 7 to 3 for the entire issue, and that that of Large Lam to Small Lam is 9 to 1. The one stamp with Small Lam exhibits a Large Mim. There are therefore three sub-types found on the sheet in a ratio of 6 (Large Mim, Large Lam) to 3 (Small Mim, Large Lam) to 1 (Large Mim, Small Lam). That ratio may be clearly seen in fig. 7, the shaded areas once again denoting the Large Mim, and the black triangles denoting the Large Lam.

Aside from their interest to collectors as a new series of varieties to be sought, our knowledge of the Large Mim/Small Mim Large Lam/Small Lam combinations now enable us to locate the position of a given stamp or multiple on the sheet with much greater ease. Identification of forged inverted surcharges (of which there are many) becomes less of an effort, as the majority of bogus examples seen by me to date have a 'mim' that matches neither of the genuine configurations. There is one very dangerous forgery of the invert which appears to have been made from the same typeface as the originals, and which exhibits a perfect Small Mim. Examining the 'lam', one will note that it is the Small Lam, which does not exist in combination with the Small Mim. So much for the danger presented by this former threat to Egypt philately!

THE 1922-23 "O.H.E.M.S." OVERPRINTS

As previously stated I will skip over this issue, leaving it until the end of this paper, due to its extremely complex nature. Let it suffice here to say that the two different forms of 'mim' and 'lam' are present also in this issue, along with a third type of variety that will be dealt with in detail in the future.

THE 1924 ARABIC OVERPRINTED OFFICIALS

Typographically overprinted in Arabic only, with the word "Ameer'y" (roughly translated as "Governmental"), on the Harrison and Sons photogravure Fuad portrait stamps of 1923, the issue consists of 1m orange, 2m black, 3m brown, 4m green, 5m chestnut, 10m rose, 15m blue and 50m blue green (color of overprint - black on all values but the 2m, which is in red). The work is said to have been performed by the Survey of Egypt, but there is little doubt in my mind, given the similarities in the printing to that of the previous two issues detailed in this paper, that the printer was indeed the Government Printing Works, Boulac.

There are five settings, or more accurately, printings, known for the issue, three of them being for the small stamps, and two for the larger, 50m values. Each printing was applied to full panes of 100 stamps. They are found as follows:

Printing A-1 - Used for all of the small values.

Printing A-2 - Used for the 50m.

Printing B - Used for the 1m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 10m, and 15m stamps (said by McNeille to exist on the 5m stamp, but this is an error on his part).

Printing C-1 - Used for the 5m and 10m.

Printing C-2 - Used for the 50m.

Examining full panes of printings B and C-1, as well as the only recorded full pane of the 50m C-2, I find that the Large Mim still occurs in combination with the Small Mim, but with a greatly decreased frequency than in the previous two issues ("O.H.E.M.S." to be outlined later). As for printing A-1 (and consequently, A-2), of which I have examined several

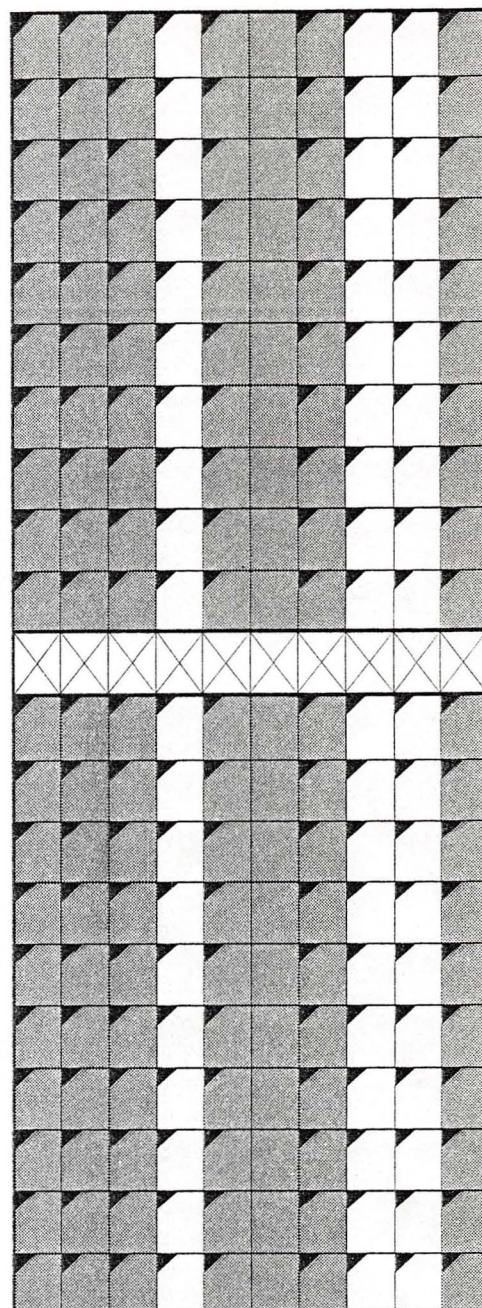


Fig. 7 - A diagram of the October 1915 overprinting forme of 200 images (20 stereotypes of a matrix of 10 subjects).

panes, every position of the 100 exhibits the Small Mim! The larger counterpart has completely disappeared. Fig. 8 illustrates a block of four overprints (positions #2-3, 12-13 of printing C-1), the lower left-hand stamp showing a Large Mim (with 8x inset), and the lower right-hand stamp showing a Small Mim (with 8x inset). The upper pair of overprints shows Small Mim in both positions, with the right-hand example having a larger 'ya' than the other three (this will be dealt with in upcoming paragraphs). The occurrence of the Large Mim is as follows for the five printings:

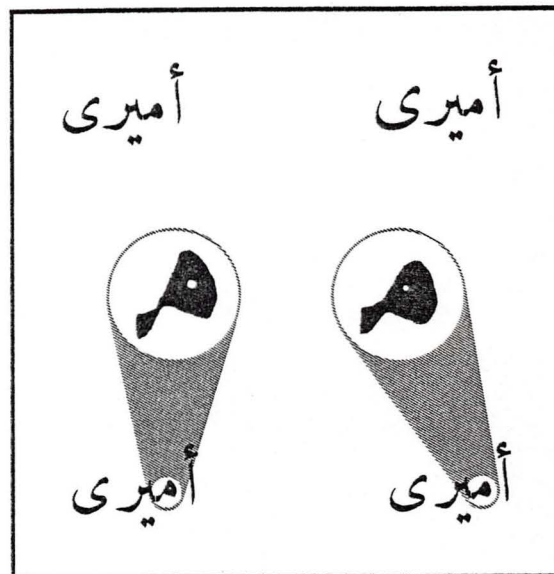


Fig. 8 - Both types of 'mim' occur for the final time in 1924. Two types of 'ya' also occur (as seen on top two overprints).

Printing A-1 and A-2 (fig. 9) - No Large Mim is found in any of the 100 positions. A-2 is made from the same type-matter as A-1, the 100 individual subjects of the forme having been moved to wider spacing in order to accommodate the larger stamps.

Printing B (fig. 10) - Positions #1, 5, 12, 21, 27, 32, 35, 42, 46, 50, 88 and 99 - a total of only 12 out of 100. Note that the variety, Large Ya, is found in 5 positions, namely #3, 17-18, 24 and 27. Note also that in position #27, the two varieties, Large Mim and Large Ya, occur together!

Printing C-1 and C-2 (fig. 11) - The same 12 positions exhibit the Large Mim. C-2 is made from the same type-matter as C-1, the 100 individual subjects having been moved to wider spacing, as was the case for A-2. Note that the Large Ya is found only in position #3, the other 4 examples of this letter having been replaced with the correct, smaller versions. Consequently, the Large Mim/Large Ya combination does not occur in position #27.

It has long been an established fact that printings C-1 and C-2 were made from the same forme as printing B, after that forme had been respaced in some areas (positions #2-10, 12-20, 22-30, 32-40 and 42-50 were widened by increasing the space between 'ra' and 'ya'), and after 4 of the original 5 Large Ya errors had been corrected. The Large Ya variety is one that is quite elusive, especially in the case of the 5m and 50m stamps, which were produced only from the corrected (C-1 and C-2, respectively) settings (the 10m stamp, overprinted in both B and C-1 printings, theoretically should be the most common of all of the values to be found with the Large Ya. However, the single Large Ya position of the C-1 printing may be distinguished from its B counterparts by the fact that the overprint, having been respaced, measures 8.25mm instead of 7.3 to 7.8mm as it appeared in the earlier printing. Thus the 10m stamp with the wide overprint is equally as rare as the 5m and 50m stamps of position #3, all three having the Large Ya).

With the advent of the discovery of the Large Mim, we now have another variety that should be actively sought - the Large Mim/Large Ya combination, found only on 20% of the already scarce 1m, 2m, 3m, 4m, 10m and 15m values with Large Ya from printing B (see figs. 12 and 13).

Even the simple Large Mim by itself has become somewhat of a less-than-common variety, occurring on only 12% of the B, C-1 and C-2 stamps. Consequently, as all of the values of the issue were also printed by the A-1 and A-2 forme, on which there were none of that variety, that percentage becomes even more greatly reduced for the entire issue. A scan of any quantity of loose stamps of the issue will reveal that few, if any, are to be found with the Large Mim. The 5m stamp with that variety is to be

prized when it shows up, as the quantity of this value printed from the C-1 setting is known to be rather small.

There are, of course, no varieties of 'lam' to be found as in the previous two issues, as that letter does not appear in the "Ameer'y" overprint.

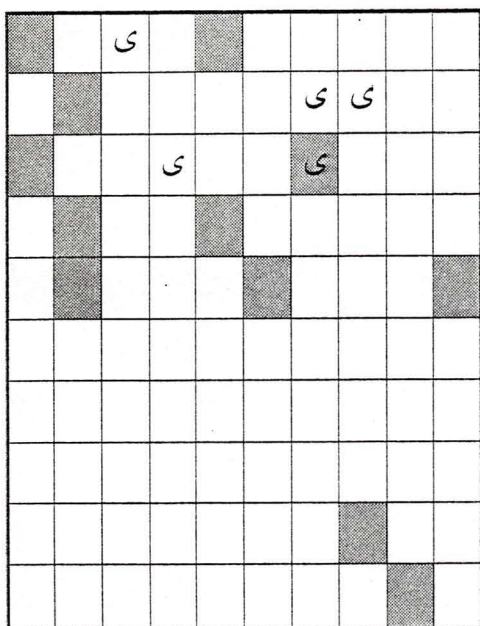


Fig. 10 - 1924, Printing B. (Large Mim in shaded blocks)

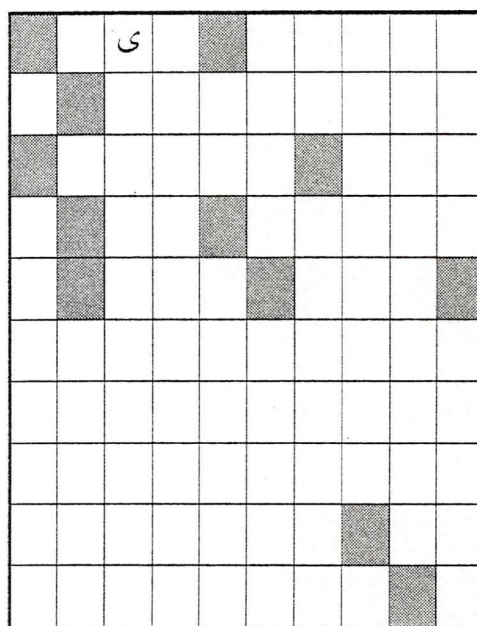


Fig. 11 - 1924, Printing C-1, C-2. (Corrected, altered form of previous printing)

Not having any specific knowledge as to the chronology of the respective printings, I am under the theory that they do not follow the order of the letters assigned to them by McNeille. It would seem, given the reduced number of Large Mim occurrences in the B, C-1 and C-2 printings (there were 37 of them out of 100 subjects in the A, B, C and E printings of the "O.H.E.M.S." issue), that there is a possibility that the printers had used all of them up during the production of the original (B) forme, having only quantities of the Small Mim with which to prepare the later (A-1) forme. I would therefore list the order of printings as B, C-1, C-2 and finally, A-1 and A-2. I suggest that it was planned to overprint all of the values of the small stamps with the B forme, but the errors of the Large Ya positions were detected during the printing of the 10m stamp. The errors, or 80% of them, were corrected, and the 45 closely spaced overprints were widened for uniformity. The rest of the 10m printing was then carried out, and the 5m printing was performed, the forme then being respaced to accommodate the 50m stamps (the C-2 printing). At some later date, it was decided to effect a new printing of all values, and the neat, uniform A-1 forme was set up. The 1m through 15m stamps were overprinted, and the forme was then respaced to fit the 50m pane (the A-2 printing). I am now attempting to verify this chronology by studying the dates seen in the cancellations on used stamps of the issue, but this will require much time, as legible dates are not all that common. It will also be difficult to determine anything definite from this type of survey, as the printings all seem to have been done within a relatively short period of time, and may have been used almost simultaneously.

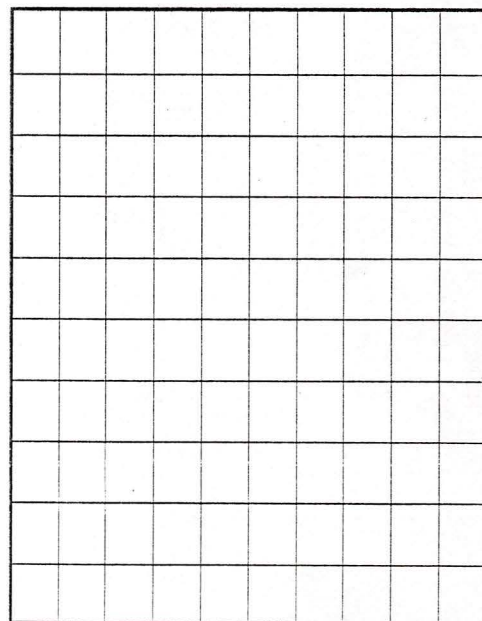


Fig. 9 - 1924, Printing A-1, A-2. No Large Mim

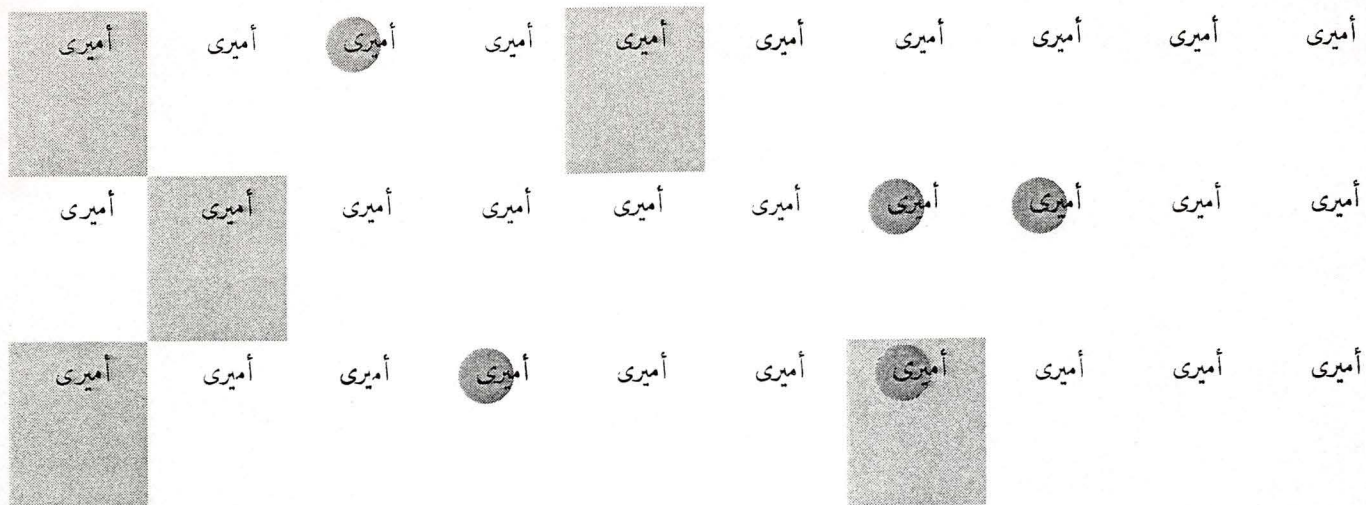


Fig. 12 - 1924, Printing B - The top three rows of the sheet, showing Large Mim in shaded squares, Large Ya in shaded circles. Both occur together in position #27.

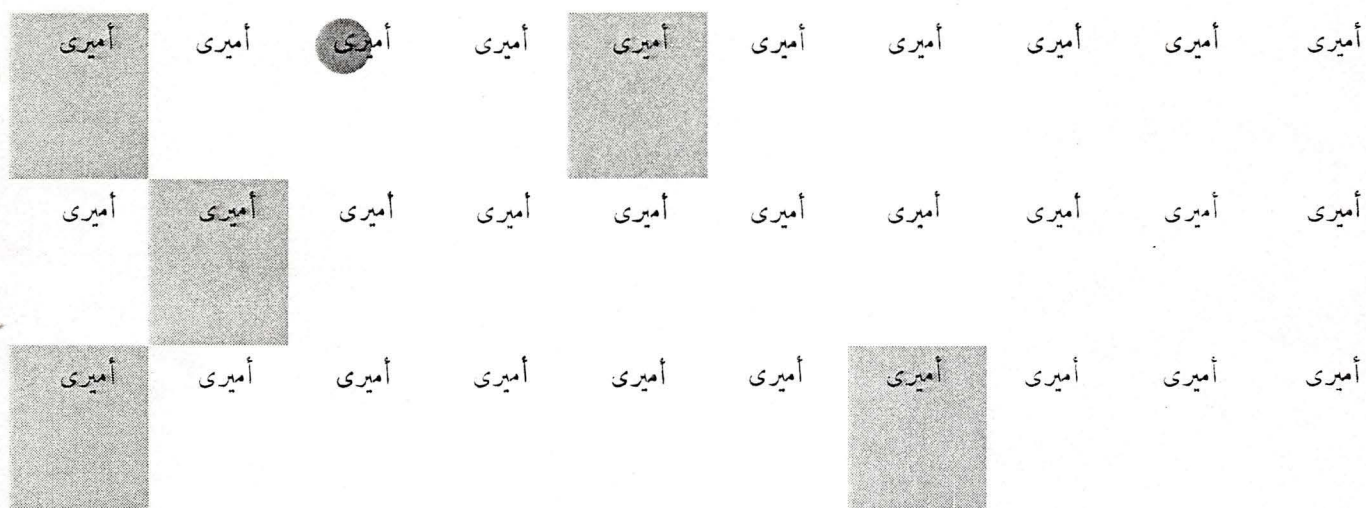


Fig. 13 - 1924, Printing C-1, C-2 - The top three rows of the sheet. Four of the Large Ya errors have been corrected, leaving only position #3. Large Mim and Large Ya no longer occur jointly in position #27.

The difference between the Large Mim and the Small Mim, and that between the Large Lam and Small Lam may seem minute to some of us, but they are noticeably different enough to be identifiable as to their specific positions on the settings without the aid of a magnifier. Any single copy of any stamp of the three issues involved may be easily distinguished as to which type of 'mim' it bears, and the stamps of 1915 and 1922-23 may be further separated as to which type of 'lam' each shows. Aside from their significance to the collector as notable varieties to be sought, they serve a definite, valuable purpose in plating and authentication, as we have seen. They will prove even more useful in helping to unfold the cloudy and mysterious story of the long-misunderstood "O.H.E.M.S." overprints, as we shall see in a future Q.C.

C. F. Hass
March, 1980

During his visit to England in summer 1840, Waghorn seems to have bought (or attempted to buy) a small steamer, the 'Lotus', for use on the Nile. Hill & Raven already had one, 'Jack o' Lantern', which is said to have been the smallest steamer ever in regular use.

We first hear of 'Lotus' in the letter of 6 August . . .

"We note that an Iron carriage is coming out by the Oriental on 1st Septbr however as we expect our Principal to arrive here by Engl Stmr of 16th or 17th we will defer getting the permit until his arrival. It gives us sincere pleasure to hear the Iron Str is coming out."

Why a steamer is called a 'carriage' is one of the minor mysteries. Then on 27th September the steamer hasn't arrived . . .

"We have not yet heard where the Lotus is therefore are fearful she will not be in time for the October Passengers."

. . . nor on 6th October . . .

"We have heard nothing about the small str Lotus and you have not even told us that she has left England yet."

On 17th October there is a side-swipe at Jack o' Lantern.

"Hills Steamer is $2\frac{1}{2}$ Donkey Power which is not quite 1 Horse Power."

Despite all this (which was in the middle of the blockade and the war (of a sort) which was going on, on 14th November Waghorn has plans for gaining independence of Hill & Raven . . .

"When I get the Lotus I shall be able to pass passengers to Suez & vice-versa without Hill & Raven or their halting places as I intend to have a line of tents with a Pashas Officer in each across the Desert. I have settled this business with the Pashas Minister this Day & I believe a Large Central Station will be built for me at the Pasha's expence."

Fond hopes . . . the Pasha, who was no fool, soon saw the way the wind was blowing and moved towards the P & O. This led to the formation of the Egypt Transit Co., which eventually saw off both Waghorn and Hill & Raven. Near the end of this same letter, tucked away amongst other business, is a single sentence, "We have already written final about the Iron carriage." The Lotus is once again a 'carriage'.

The letter book ends in February 1841, but there is no further reference to the 'Lotus' after 22nd November . . .

"Your letter of 4 Novr states the 'Lotus' must be with us we have not yet heard of her she had not gone to Malta on the 13th Inst."

One would have expected some cries of joy had she ever arrived, but there is nothing. There was a 'Lotus' on the Nile in 1842, but this belonged to the Egypt Transit Co. Whether this was the same boat is anybody's guess. Perhaps Waghorn never raised enough deposit to get the thing sent out. It wouldn't have been cheap . . .

At the end of the letter book, on a page much damaged by wear and tear and possibly the odd mouse, are copies of three letters relating to small steamers, presumably copied into the book for information when the 'Lotus' was being ordered. They are of interest as they show the sort of thing small river steamers of the day were. Owing to the damage there are gaps.

"Orchard Yard, Blackwall 19 June 1840

" . . . (infor)m you that we are willing to co(ntract for a Wr)ought Iron Steam Vessel 90 feet . . . and adapted to two 15 Horse Oscillating and not to exceed 20 inches draught of Water . . . (wi)th the said machinery on Bd the vessel to be built after the best and most suitable manner and to be fitted with cabins forward and aft for the reception of passengers & crew and completed in all Joiners painters plumbers Glaziers and Smiths works, delivered on the River Thames, three month from date of order for the sum of One Thousand three Hundred and eighty five Pounds (£1385).

/ Continued . . .

WAGHORN - WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE 'LOTUS' ? - Continued

"Terms of Payment $\frac{1}{4}$ on order $\frac{1}{4}$ when plated $\frac{1}{4}$ when launched and the remainder when finished. We are Sir yours most truly Ditchburn & Ma(son) "

This couldn't presumably have been a tender for the Lotus as even Waghorn couldn't have expected it to be in Egypt by September. The next letter was sent to the P & O, and what it is doing in Waghorn's letter book is yet another mystery. Perhaps all three letters were to the P & O and Waghorn somehow got copies. The third letter is marked 'Copy'.

"Steam Engine Manufacturers
Greenwich 18 June 1840

"To the Directors of the Peninsular Steam Navigation Co

"Gentlemen !

" In answer to your enquiry - we beg to say we are willing to contract for a pair of 15 Horse Low Pressure condensing Engines to be fixed outsd an Iron Steamer in the Thames for the sum of £1750 Seventeen Hundred fifty Pounds the said Engine Boiler and apparaty to be of the very best manufacture & of the very best materials, the Boiler to be on the Tubular system the arrangement of Engines similar to those made by us in the Queen Victoria new Woolwich Boat & the Iron Boats above Bridge the weight of the engine will be 15 tons with water in the boilers. The whole of the various pipes will be of copper & all the corks of Brass. The airpump buckets foot & head valves & seats, in solid brass all the cranks & shafts of wrought iron.

" We are also willing to contract for a pair of 12 Horse engines agreeable to the above specifications for the sum of £1450 we would to have either pair ready in 11 m(onths) date of order the time occupied in for starting them, will not exceed one. We remain Gentmn sign John Pem . . "

"Copy.

" Wm Fairbairn & Co will eng 95 feet long 11 feet beam and 8 f(eet) with a small ladies cabin bag(gage) (s)aloons a kitchen & servants accomodation forward, also accomodation for the Natives overhung at the bows and a gang-way 7 feet 6 inches wide carried round the vessel. To have Iron awning & stanchions and an awning. The Boat is to be constructed in sections & to be delivered at their premises here with all sashes without Glass for sliding lights on the sides & scantling for fixing them, all Iron Knees required for fixing deckbeams to the . . . of the vessel. The Bulkhead required between the ladies Cabin & saloon with stair & brass handrails doors, Waterclosets & ironmongery required for them also Table for saloon and folding seats to be attached to the side all to be constructed here & prepared to be put on Board. A fire heart for the kitchen and the bulkhead between it the saloon provided with sliding doors to be provided.

" The servants accomodation to be fitted as above & the framework to carry flooring for the ratings accomodation forward to be provided & sent out. The whole to be constructed in the best of the best material exclusive cabin floors companions ways or other woodwork or except as before specified of Seven Hundred & Thirty Pounds.

Wm Bairbairn & Co. "

Not always very intelligible, but Waghorn's copyist was probably not very concerned about detail, and didn't bother about punctuation. It suggests that the Lotus was going to set Waghorn back by around £ 2,500 at least, and where he was going to find that sort of money I just do not know.

The timing is another problem. The first letter talks about 3 months to build the boat itself, the second 11 months to make the engines. How could Waghorn be expecting Lotus out so soon? Was she a second-hand vessel, built for the Thames, and destined to spend her declining years on the Nile? If so, why bother to copy all this stuff to the P & O?

F. Rowland Hill (ESC 212)

AN INTERESTING RETOUCH ON THE 2-PIASTRE of the 1867 ISSUE

by Gino A. Piperno, with comments by Peter A. S. Smith

Pleasant surprises are sometimes possible for those whose interest in postage stamps is great enough to lead them into study or specialisation, and these surprises are especially agreeable and interesting when the stamp involved is a very old one. Furthermore, when the stamp is one of the earliest issues of a country, and issued more than a century ago, and the discovery is an important one, the discoverer has reason to be especially pleased and proud.

In 1867 there was printed in Egypt a set of six stamps showing the pyramid and the sphinx; it was the country's second issue. The stamps were designed by F. Hoff of Silesia, and were lithographed by V. Penasson in Alexandria. One day, when visiting a stamp dealer in Italy, a copy of the 2 piastre stamp of this issue was submitted to me. Having had the experience of speaking and reading the Arabic language, I was taken aback to see strange writing in the upper panel, instead of the normal Arabic. In the accompanying illustrations an enlargement of the normal stamp is shown (Fig. 1), while Fig 2 shows the stamp in question. In fig. 1 the writing in the upper panel is in proper Arabic, as separately shown in fig. 3, whereas the same panel in fig. 2 has the inscription shown enlarged in fig. 4. The first and third words are normal, but the middle word is incomprehensible.

In my opinion, this stamp shows an interesting retouch, unknown up to this date. But when did it happen? Was one subject on the lithographic stone damaged, and then repaired before the commencement of the printing, or during the printing run? From a single stamp I could obviously not give a satisfactory answer, but remembering that my friend, Professor Peter Smith, of Ann Arbor, Mich, USA, had access to a photo of a complete proof sheet of 200 of this stamp, I sent him a photo of the stamp with the retouch, requesting him to try to identify its position in the sheet (presumably it would be in one of the Type 4 positions). I am pleased to reproduce his comments here :-

" I have compared the photo sent me by Mr Piperno with each position on the photograph of the proof sheet, and can say with certainty that this apparent retouch is not present. This conclusion has also been confirmed by Mr Peter Feltus, who has long been a student of this issue. There are several small flaws visible on the photo of the stamp in places other than the upper panel, which would be sufficient to identify the subject if it had been present in the proof sheet without a retouched upper panel, but these were likewise absent. I conclude therefore that these small flaws were part of some damage sustained by this subject, and that only the damage to the inscription was deemed important enough to warrant retouching. The damage and retouching must have occurred after the printing was well advanced, or the variety should have been common enough to have been noticed long before now. Purely as a matter of speculation, it would seem to be less likely for damage to occur during a printing run than during storage and subsequent reassembly for further printing. I thus suspect that the stone may have been resurrected for a second printing, probably in 1869, when it is known that other values (10 and 20 paras) were produced in a second printing. There appears to be no way to confirm such speculation, however, for the official archives are incomplete.

Another possible explanation for the variety comes to mind: that a stamp became damaged by a surface scrape, and was repaired by a philatelist ignorant of Arabic in order to make a more collectible copy. I cannot judge this from a photo, but Mr Piperno has considered this point, and assures me that the retouch is in ink identical to that making up the rest of the design, and shows no trace of such damage. Two lithographic retouches are known on stamps of the First Issue of Egypt, and several on stamps of the Third Issue, but this is the first obvious retouch to be noticed on the Second Issue. It is indeed an exciting discovery. "

(The illustrations to this article are on page 288 - Editor).

Acknowledgements are due to the Editor of the Italian journal "Il nuovo Corriere Filatelico" in which this article first appeared, in April 1980.

Figure 1. Normal Stamp

Figure 2. Retouched Stamp

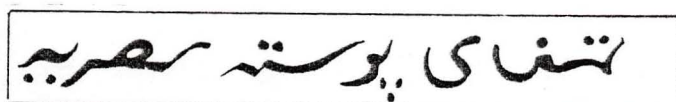
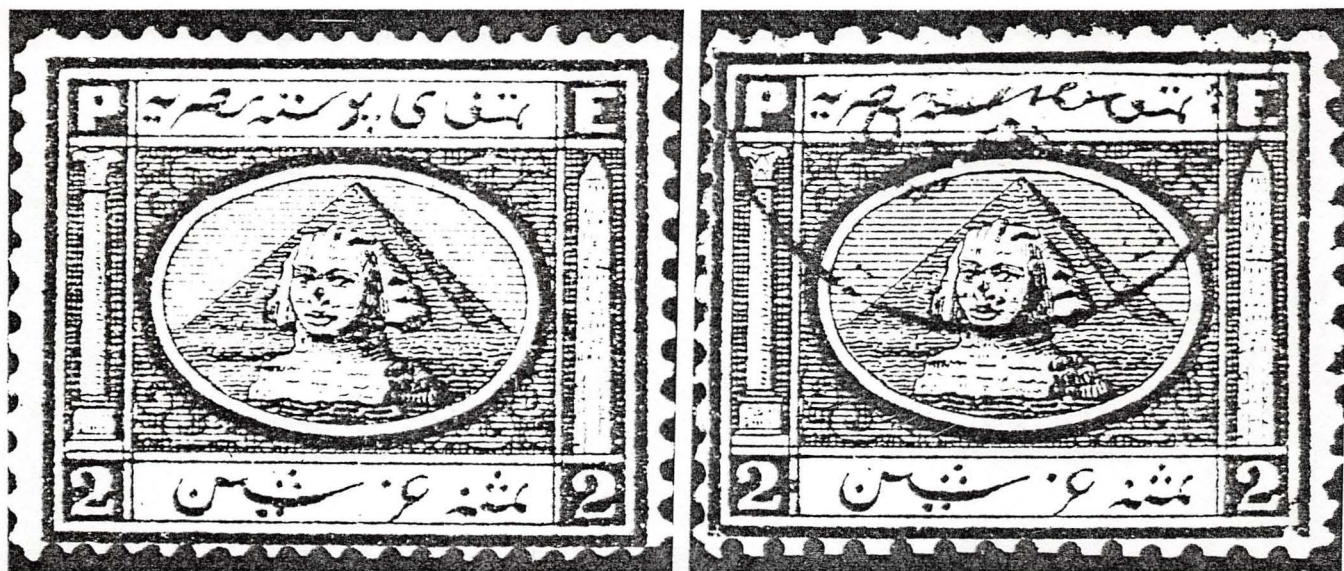


Figure 3. Upper Panel, normal



Figure 4. Retouched Upper Panel

THE SPECIAL CANCELLATIONS FOR NEW ISSUES - August - December 1978

(Data Sheets for these issues, by C.E.H.Defriez, appear in Q.C. 110, June 1979)



SG 1362



SG 1363



SG 1364 to 1367



SG 1368 to 1369



SG 1370



SG 1371 & 1372



SG 1373



SG 1374



SG 1375



SG 1376

The following elaborates the information given by Prof. Peter Smith in The Q.C., Whole Number 113, March 1980.

The information is taken from "Army and Field Post Offices of Egypt and the E.E.F, 1914-20" by Michael Sacher, 1970; from "The Postal History of the British Army in World War I" by Alistair Kennedy and George Crabb; and from my own collection. Sacher records days of the month but K. & C. do not.

Some letterings appear in more than one type, but differences have been omitted from this summary, as have the letters "T.P.O."

As there is still a lot to be studied, I would welcome photostat copies of covers in members' collections, especially those bearing legible censor marks.

Western Desert

Alexandria and Dabaa	Z AND W	DE 15 - 23 FE 17
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Canal and Cairo

Cairo - Port Said	C A T	23 MY 16 - 3 OC 17
Port Said - Cairo	T A C	28 MY 16 - 24 DE 18
Suez - Port Said	S A T	28 JY 16 - 23 AU 16
Port Said - Suez	T A S	22 JU 16

Sinai - Palestine

Kantara - Deir el Belah	K A L	28 MY 17 - 10 JU 20
Deir el Belah - Kantara	L A K	28 AP 17 - MY 20
Kantara - El Arish	K A R	18 FE 17 - 11 MY 17
El Arish - Kantara	R A K	10 JA 17 - 10 MY 17

Upper Egypt

Wasta and Assouan	Upper Egypt 2	AP 19
	3	29 AP 19

THE FRAMED 'O' MARKINGS

Comment by Mr R. Seymour Blomfield ESC 15

I have a comment on Mr R.A.G.Potter's article on this subject in the Q.C., Whole Number 112, December 1979.

On page 196, Mr Potter asked if anyone has a cover, or has seen a circular date stamp from RAMLEH-IBRAHIMIEH. I have a complete example of Type VIII - 2.2 on a 1-pi. on piece. In fact, this is the one that I traced to make the drawing of this type. This was a type used by various branch Post Offices.

I don't recall having any covers with the Framed 'O' but I'll check and advise if I find any - this may take some time.

I remember the late Charles Minett discussing this marking but I didn't have any to make a drawing and was waiting on him to find the use of it.

Probably Mr Tony Schmidt (in charge of the Study of Postal Markings) should add these, I guess to the Tax Marking group (boxed 'T'). Maybe Type Mute-11 (old B-11) should be a Framed 'O' - different than any shown on page 204.

- Seymour Blomfield (ESC 15)

* * * Newer Members may like to know that Mr Seymour Blomfield produced the definitive Study Report "Egyptian Postal Markings of 1865 through 1879" which, in an updated edition to 1974, was published by Mr Peter R. Feltus, 5807 Keith Avenue, Oakland, California 94618, U.S.A.

1800: Letter from Murad Bey to Brigadier-General Donzelot, written from Girgeh
(the French translation, with ms "SIOUTH", was illustrated in the March 1980 Q.C)

Your letter has arrived; I read it and understood all that it contained, word by word. What you told me in it has remained printed in my mind; the whole thing is good and well-thought. May God want that our friendship be true in everything and that we have nothing contrary in our heart.

You said that you sent our letter to your commanding General, with a covering letter from you, for the things we want. You said also that you have no cannon available and that you have written about this to Cairo; that is what we were expecting from your friendship; this is a new testimony of the friendship you have for us. You ask in your letter if there is any possibility that Ibrahim Bey and Hassan Bey are joining with the Osmanlis. My friend, I can let you know that they have no friendship for them and that they are detained there against their will. When they arrived at Gahabieh, Kiki-Dole and Massif Pacha intimated them; they told them if you go back and not come with us, all your families will be vilified and deprived, and the vizir will even give permission to arrest them. When they heard these words, they were afraid for their honour, and honour is all-important; this is why they have not come back.

You want to know if those of their company who are with us will stay loyally under our orders; yes, oh my Friend! All those who are with us will obey us and there are none who wish to go near the Osmanlis. Ibrahim Bey and Hassan Bey do not want either that any of those who are near us go and join them. With God's grace, those who are with them will come over to us; at present they are kept by the Osmanlis with those of their company who are with them in Jafa; and if they were not watched, day and night, most of them would have already escaped.

May God want that when the troops start they can escape and come to us. They stay there at present against their will and not by friendship as they well know that the Osmanlis do not want any good to come to the Mamelukes. We tell you the truth plainly and what we let you know is true. We will not keep dark any secret and public thing. We have no secret from you as we expect so much from the Republic's protection and, without you, we cannot remain at peace with the Osmanlis.

As far as Cosseir is concerned, presently everything is all right. Two or three boats have arrived. There were no pilgrims in them, but when others come, we will tell you. We will not allow any to stay with us; we will send all of them to you.

The officer you sent to take the cannons out of the river has arrived, we gave him divers. We send some to Soukagi and to all places where it will be necessary to search; everything which is brought out will be noted; I will never fail to do what you want but it will not be easy to find them again because the Nile floods and transports clay which covers everything.

As to what you asked me concerning some French who are with us and would like to go back to their corps, I have asked, in the presence of the officer, whether they wanted to rejoin their army; they answered 'no'. Those who said they would like to leave are now with a Kachef for the collection of taxes; when they return, if they want to leave me, I will let them go. Those who are with us are also with you.

Concerning our son Mohamed Bey, I repeat what I told your officer, it is not good that he stays where he is, as he is our Mameluke. If he were lacking something, people could say that we are the cause of it; to stay in this place has been his folly for a long time. He is now afraid of us, and of the vizir. He cannot come either to hi, or to me, and this is why he is staying here, far from you. You say that he is your Mameluke and that the French would regret having to make war against somebody of our company. Oh, my Friend, you speak well. Grace be given to you, this is a sign of real friendship, as our company is your company. As it is, we fear some trouble from him and it is not good that he stays in this place. Let be done what God will inspire in you, and it will be well done.

(Certified true translation by Donzelot)

English translation by J.A.G.

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

Commemorative StampsZeh. 605

Occasion	1st Anniversary of Confederation of Arab Republics
Date of Issue	1st September 1972
Design	The Confederation Flag
Denomination	20 mills
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	62 x 29 mm
Perforation	11½
Quantity printed	?
Supplementary	-

	<u>Zeh. 606</u>	<u>Zeh. 607</u>	<u>Zeh. 608</u>	<u>Zeh. 609</u>
Occasion United Nations Day			
Date of issue 24th October 1972			
Designer	S. Saida	R. Sami	M. Raif	I. el Tahtawi
Design	Health emblems	Heart motif	Palestinian Refugees	Flooded Temple Philae
Denomination	10 mills	20 mills	30 mills	55 mills
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	35 (5 x 7)	50 (5 x 10)	35 (5 x 7)
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43 mm	40 x 40 mm	50 x 30 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	11 x 11½	11½	11	11½
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	400,000
Supplementary	14th Regional Tuberculosis Conference	World Health Day (Heart)	U.N.R.W.A.	U.N.E.S.C.O. Preservation Campaign

	<u>Zeh. 610</u>	<u>Zeh. 611</u>	<u>Zeh. 612</u>
Occasion	Ramadan Festival	Social Work Day	3rd Rowing Festival, Luxor
Date of issue	1st November 1972	30th Nov. 1972	17th December 1972
Designer	I. el Tahtawi	?	I. el Tahtawi
Design	Hibiscus flowers	Work Day Emblem	Rowing 'Fours' on the Nile, beside the Karnak Temples
Denomination	10 mills	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	100 (10 x 10)	35 (5 x 7)	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	25 x 30 mm	40 x 40 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11	11½	11
Quantity printed	?	1,000,000	1,500,000
Supplementary	-	-	Teams from the Universities of Egypt, England, America, Italy and Russia took part in the Festival

Commemorative StampsZeh. 598Zeh. 599

Occasion	50th Anniversary of Society of Friends of Art	Africa Day
Date of Issue	22nd May 1972	25th May 1972
Design	Head of Nefertiti	Map of Africa
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	35 (7 x 5)	50 (10 x 5)
Stamp dimensions	40 x 40 mm	26 x 43 mm
Perforation	11½	11 x 11½
Quantity printed	1,500,000	1,500,000
Supplementary	-	To celebrate the signing of the Organisation of African Unity Charter in Addis Ababa, 25 May 1963

Zeh. 600Zeh. 601

Occasion 20th Anniversary of the Revolution	
Date of Issue 20th July 1972	
Design	Eagle Emblem	Science and Faith Emblem
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	35 (5 x 7)	35 (5 x 7)
Stamp dimensions	40 x 40 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	11½	11½
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	-	-

Zeh. 602Zeh. 603Zeh. 604

Occasion	O l y m p i c	G a m e s	M u n i c h
Date of issue	17th	August	1972
Design	Boxing	Wrestling	Basket-Ball
Denomination	5 mills	10 mills	20 mills
Sheet 50	(5 x 10) of each
Stamp dimensions	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11	11	11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	The Olympic Games took place in Munich between 26th August and 10th September 1972. Egypt took part in the above events.		

*** Illustrations of the New Issues featured in this Issue of the Q.C. are on page 293.

On page 288 will be found the illustrations of Special Cancels used with the New Issues of August to December 1978, which were described by Mr Defriez in the Q.C., Whole Number 110, June 1979.

NOTE: Not all illustrations are actual size - see Data Sheets for dimensions



Zeh. 590



Zeh. 591



Zeh. 592



Zeh. 593



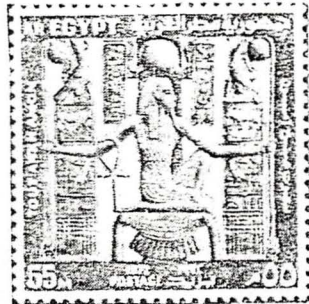
Zeh. 594



Zeh. 595



Zeh. 596



Zeh. 597



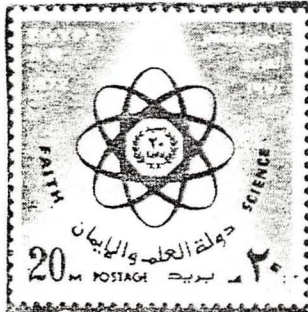
Zeh. 598



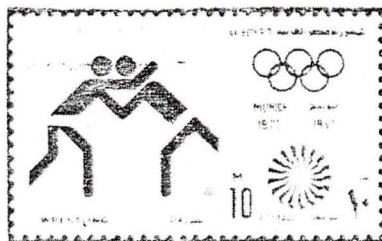
Zeh. 599



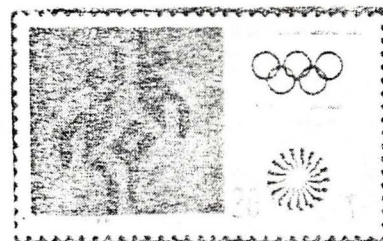
Zeh. 600



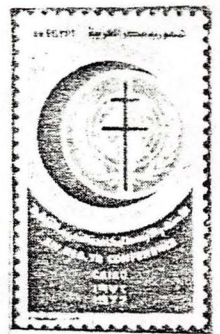
Zeh. 601



Zeh. 603



Zeh. 604



Zeh. 606



Zeh. 605



Zeh. 602



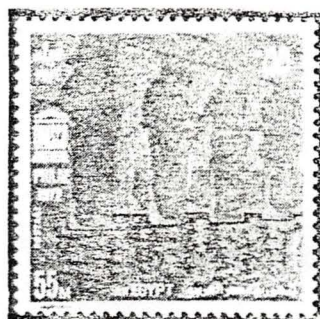
Zeh. 607



Zeh. 608



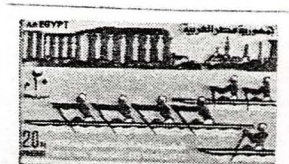
Zeh. 610



Zeh. 609



Zeh. 611



Zeh. 612

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

Note: this continues on from the December 1979 Q.C., page 208, in bridging between the stage reached in Zeheri 1972 edition, and the opening point of Mr Defriez' summarising of New Issues in Sept/Dec 1977 Q.C.

<u>Commemorative Stamps</u>	<u>Zeh. 590</u>	<u>Zeh. 591</u>	<u>Zeh 592</u>
Occasion	Police Day	International Book Year	9th Fine Arts Biennale, Alexandria
Date of Issue	25 Jan. 1972	25 January 1972	15 February 1972
Designer	-	-	-
Design	Police Emblem and activities	Emblems of Book Year, UNESCO and UN	Divided Palette (designed by Seif Wanli with his signature)
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (10 x 5)	35 (7 x 5)
Stamp Dimensions	50 x 30 mm	26 x 43 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	11½ x 11	11 x 11½	11½
Quantity printed	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	-	-	The Exhibition included painting, engraving and sculpture

	<u>Zeh. 593</u>	<u>Zeh 594</u>	<u>Zeh. 595</u>
Occasion	Cairo International Fair	Riad Commemoration	Mothers' Day
Date of Issue	5 March 1972	21 March 1972	21 March 1972
Designer	-	-	-
Design	Fair Emblem	Brig. Gen. Abd El M. Riad	Mother bird with young
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills	20 mills
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (10 x 5)	35 (5 x 7)
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43 mm	26 x 43 mm	40 x 40 mm.
Perforation	11 x 11½	11 x 11½	11½
Quantity printed	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	-	Gen. Riad was born in 1919 and had a distinguished career in the Army. He was killed in action on 9th March 1969.	-

	<u>Zeh. 596</u>	<u>Zeh. 597</u>
Occasion	50th Anniversary of the discovery of Tutankhamun's Tomb	
Date of issue	. . . 26 April 1972	
Design	Head of Tutankhamun in stuccoed and painted wood.	Back of a chair decorated with royal names
Denomination	20 mills	55 mills
Sheet	(no watermark) 35 (7 x 5)	35 (7 x 5) (no watermark)
Stamp dimensions	40 x 40 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation / Quantity printed	11½ / 1,000,000	11½ / 1,000,000

Supplementary: Tutankhamun reigned in Egypt for 9 years about 1300 B.C. He died in his youth and was buried in a small tomb in the Valley of the Kings. English Egyptologist Howard Carter discovered this tomb in 1922; it contained magnificent furniture and treasures.

U P D A T A = Update your Data

UPDATA 12 - reported by Mr K.D.Knight (ESC 150)

Civil Censorship in Egypt 1948-74

Original Study by P. Andrews, Q.C. VIII/8 December 1974. Updated by K.D. Knight, Q.C. X/106, June 1978. Additional data as follows :-

New Earliest Date of Use :-

Censor Mark	14	10 JU 54
" "	16	1 AU 54
" "	17	7 AU 54
" "	18	18 SE 54
" "	22	13 JL 54
" "	23	8 AUG 54
" "	28	4 AP 54

New Latest Date of Use :-

Censor Mark	38	6 11 74
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Type 32 Censor Mark: recorded with the integral number 11 in Arabic numerals.

- Kenneth D. Knight (ESC 150)

COMMENT ON 1939/45 Farouk £E 1 - by Mr D. Carew (ESC 193)

A word about the variety on Farouk £E 1 reported by Gino Piperno on P. 261, Vol. X, No. 9, March 1980. This is on the last stamp of the penultimate row with controls A/45 and A/45 A/46. The Ninth Edition of Zeheri (1972) states on page 93 that the sheet size was 10 x 5, so this variety would be Row 4 number 10, not number 5 as stated.

Incidentally, on the same stamp there is another deformed 'E' which has a small white spur on 'E' of 'POSTES' situated opposite and just below the central bar. It does not show up too well on the illustration on p. 261, but another constant variety on the same stamp does - the frame break on the left outer frame-line 12mm from the top. All these appear constant not only with the plain stamp but also with those issued for GAZA overprinted with Zeheri type C.

- David Carew (ESC 193)

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

NEW QUESTION: Q. Time 24: Colour of GAZA Overprints, submitted by D. Carew

" The Zeheri Type C overprint for GAZA occurred on the Farouk 50 pi and £E 1 stamps. On the plain stamps the overprint is in a dull scarlet, but on the bar-overprinted stamps the colour is bright scarlet. Why was this? Does anyone know of any exceptions?

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS:

Q. Time 14 ('Overland Postage Due' illustration on page 219, Dec. 1979, Q.C. 112)

"The handstamp 'Overland Postage Due' on John Davis' postcard is an Indian marking referring to the overland journey from Bombay to Calcutta. Such markings were used in earlier years when letters arrived prepaid by sea to port of arrival - usually Bombay. In the present case, I suspect it is an anachronism, used for convenience to indicate the amount of postage due in general, 1 Anna, 6 Pies. (I believe the oversea postcard rate was then 10 mills) - Peter Smith (ESC 74)

Q. Time 17 ('APRES DEPART' mark, submitted by Mr J Davis, Dec 1979, Q.C. 112)

" This marking has been recorded as an Egyptian marking for a long time. It is occasionally seen cancelling stamps, more often on the cover. Place of use is uncertain, but probably Alexandria. Presumably it was used to indicate the reason for delay - ship or train for that day having been missed. No fee seems to have been involved, i.e. it is not analogous to "Late Fee". Its use is not fully understood, as with its forerunner 'Dopo la Partenza' - Peter Smith (ESC 74)

M A T E R I A L f o r S A L E - E G Y P T

Offered by P.E. WHEPPER (ESC 133) Flat 1, Burrells, 25 Court Downs Road,
Beckenham, Kent BR3 2TQ (Phone 01-658 3494)

NOTE: Members wishing to buy should please deal direct with Mr Whetter. Postage
(and Registration if required) should be added to the prices shown.
'Wants' Lists invited.

1866	A small selection Proofs 5 para, 10 pa, 20 pa, 2 pi (?), 5 pi (2) and 10 pi (2) plus a few definitives (19 items)	£30.00
1923	A small mint & used collection including 200 mill mint and £1 fine used block of 4 and a single (48 stamps)	12.00
1927	A small mint & used collection including some useful control blocks, 500m used (3, one the fused LL's var.) £1 used (3, both types) (186 stamps)	23.00
1947	Airmail 2m - 200m in blocks of 4, mint	5.00
1927	500m mint corner single with control A/35	12.00
	500m mint vertical corner pair with control A/34 (One the fused LL variety)	25.00
1948	Gaza 1m - £1 (except 30m)	3.40

Airmail Control Blocks of 4 :-

1927	27m violet A 25	£25;	27m brown A 29	3.00
1933	1m A 38	1.60	2m A 32	1.00
	2m A 37	1.00	3m A 37	0.40
	4m A 36	1.00	6m A 32	1.50
	8m A 37	0.60	9m A 32	2.00
	10m A 39	0.60	60m A 32	2.00
	70m A 32	2.00	80m A 32	2.00
	90m A 32	2.00	100m A 32	6.50
1941	5m A 40	0.20	5m A 40 A 45	0.20
	10m A 40	0.25	10m A 40 A 45	0.30
	25m A 40	0.70	25m A 40 A 41	0.70
	25m A 40 A 41 A 44		30m A 39 A 40	0.85
	A 46	0.65		
	30m A 39 A 40 A 41	0.85		
1946	13m A 47 (Position 1)	0.30	22m A 47 Dot (Position 4)	0.40
1947	2m A 47 (1)	0.12	3m A 47 (4)	0.15
	5m A 46 Dot (4)	0.18	7m A 46 Dot (4)	0.24
	8m A 46 Dot (4)	0.26	10m A 46 Dot (2)	0.35
	20m A 47 (4)	0.45	30m A 46 Dot (4)	0.80
	40m A 47 Dot (4)	0.95	50m A 47 (4)	1.00
	100m A 47 Dot (2)	2.50	200m A 47 (1)	5.00
1952	2m A47 B47 A48		2m ditto broken letter (2)	0.45
	Dot (4)	0.14		
	3m A 48 (2)	0.20	5m A 49 (2)	0.25
	5m A 48 Dot (2)	0.25	7m A 48 missing letter (2)	2.00
	7m A 52 (2)	2.00	8m A 46 Dot (2)	0.50
	10m A 46 A 47 (2)	0.40	20m A 48 Dot (2)	5.00
	20m A 48 (2)	5.00	30m A 46 A 47 (2)	1.25
	30m A 46 A 47 Dot (2)	1.25	40m A 47 missing letter (2)	12.00
	40m A 47 (2)	8.00	50m A 47 (2)	1.75
	50m A 47 Dot (2)	1.75	100m A 47 Dot (1)	3.50
	100m A 47 Dot (2)	3.50	200m A 47 Dot (2)	6.50

Mr Whetter reports that he is making up a few Club Booklets of material not worth a separate listing. He will be please to send a selection to any members interested.

M A T E R I A L f o r S A L E - T H E S U D A N

Offered by W.C.Andrews (ESC 132) 39 Bigstone Grove, Tutshill, Chepstow,
Gwent NP6 7EN (Phone Chepstow 4320)

NOTE: Members wishing to buy should please deal direct with Mr Andrews.
(Zeheri catalogue numbers)

Postage Stamps

Ze	43a	5m	centre misplaced	mint	£	2.00
	45a	15m	centre misplaced	mint		2.00
	47 Var	3P	centre misplaced	mint		2.00
	63	5m	on 10m	unmounted mint		0.10
	64	4½P	on 5m	" "		1.50
	81a	1m	Arabic letter with double dot	fine used		1.00
	83a	3m	" " " " " "	" "		1.00
	84a	4m	" " " " " "	" "		1.00
	85a	5m	" " " " " "	" "		1.00
	86a	10m	" " " " " "	" "		1.00
	87a	15m	" " " " " "	" "		1.00

NOTE: as far as possible, 81a to 87a will be supplied
in pair with normal at no extra charge.

Air Mail Stamps

Ze	31 / 32 / 33 / 34	1938	Surcharges - Set of 4 unmounted	mint	£	1.00
	ditto	-	Pairs and blocks of 4 unmounted mint			(pro rata)

Official Stamps

Ze	27 Var	1m	Arabic letter with double dot - unmounted mint	1.00
	29 Var	3m	" " " " " "	1.00
	31 Var	5m	" " " " " "	1.00
	32 Var	10m	" " " " " "	1.00
	33 Var	15m	" " " " " "	1.00

(Note: these are as postage stamps 81a to 87a above)

A few are in pair with normal and will be supplied at no extra charge.

Official Stamps

I have also been fortunate in obtaining several copies of a variety
hitherto unknown to me :-

Ze	12	1m	'S.G.' Surchage Double - an outstanding			2.50
			variety - Used			
	ditto		ditto - a pair or block of 4 Used			(pro rata)