

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

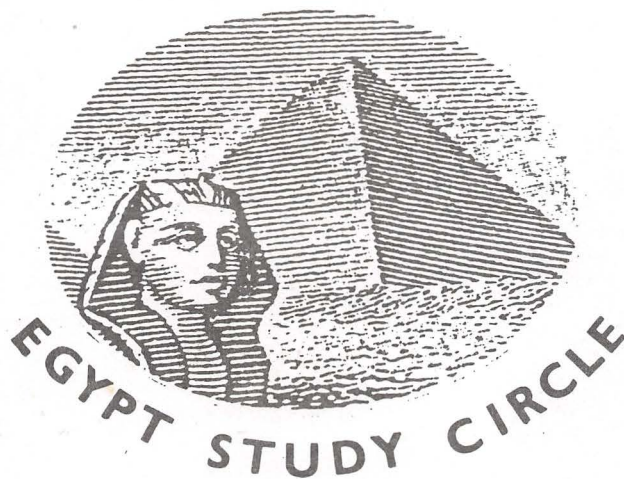
EH

Volume XI

Number 2

June 1981

Whole Series 118



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Next Meetings

1981

August 8 - To be arranged

October 10 - J.A.Firebrace (1) Napoleonic and
1882 Campaign

(2) 1914 - 1916 *

* Will Members please bring W.W.1 covers having
Military or Censorship marks to this display

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We announce with great regret the death on 7th May 1981 of Mr Ronald A. G. Potter (ESC 86) who was for many years editor of this journal. An obituary report will appear in our next issue.

We also regret having to report the death recently of Dr Abdel Hamid Lotfy, of the Philatelic Society of Egypt.

It had been hoped to be included in this issue Part I of a major study by J.A.Firebrace and F.W.Benians: "The Named Military Datestamps Used in Egypt 1895-1920". Unfortunately this is not quite ready but will be published in the September issue of the Q.C.

REPORT OF ESC MEETING

Meeting held on 11 April 1981 at "The Peacock" Maiden Lane, London WC2

Present: Mr J. Sears (Chairman) and Messrs P. Andrews, F.W.Benians, D.H. Clarke, C.E.H.Defriez, E.Grey, J.A.Grimmer, E.Hall, J.S.Horesh and P.E.Whetter.

At the invitation of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman (Mr J.S.Horesh) took the Chair for the meeting.

The proposed 'Nile Convention' was discussed and it appeared that only the Egypt and Sudan Groups remained interested. Among suggestions made was that the event should be replaced by one commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Egypt Study Circle.

A letter from Mr J.M.Murphy (ESC 240) queried the suitability for publication of a listing of Egyptian Post Offices in the late 19th century, giving a transliteration of the Arabic names. It was agreed that this would be very suitable for publication in the Q.C.

The main subject of the Meeting was 'Members' Displays', of which there were six. Mr J.A.Grimmer, Editor of the Q.C., requested reports for the Q.C. of all the Display subjects.

PAQUEBOT Markings: this display was given by Mr J.S.Horesh, and boxed/unboxed marks were shown, also two different marks of the Port Said Paquebot stamp, one having a distinctive taile to the "Q". Star & Bridge cancels were frequently found in association with Paquebot marks. The Paquebot c.d.s. marks showed small differences in measurement and placement of the word 'Paquebot'. It was agreed that Members should be asked, via the Q.C., to record their earliest and latest dates of Paquebot, under the classifications of the Blomfield list.

1913 OFFICIAL Overprint. Mr P.E.Whetter showed 12 pages of multiples and varieties of this issue.

POSTCARDS of Egypt. These were displayed as postcards, rather than as postal stationery or postal history, by Mr E.Grey.

1893 OFFICIAL. Mr J.A.Grimmer showed this first Official issue of Egypt and reported a number of matters noticed in his research.

'OFFICIALLY RE-SEALED' Post Office Labels. These were shown by Mr D.H.Clarke and were listed by Yvert. The first type had been typographed in stereos and made into booklet panes. Specimens were often found cancelled but unused, thus indicating the practice of cancelling before application. A later printing showed varieties, especially in the French accents. There was a changed format in 1934, providing space for the cancel at each side, instead of in the middle, thus tying the label to the packet. These labels have continued into the U.A.R. period and, strangely, the same Works Order No. (Ticket 51A) has been used throughout.

- - - - -

N E W M E M B E R S

Egypt Study Circle welcomes the following New Members :-

- | | |
|---------|---|
| ESC 262 | Mr Howard L. Bowyer, 27 Maidstone Drive, Marton, Middlesbrough, Cleveland |
| ESC 263 | Mr S.D.C.Cowling, 152 Durham Road, Stevenage, Herts |
| ESC 264 | Mr Lucien S. Toutounji, P.O.B. 24511, Safat, Kuwait |

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Accounts of Mr E. Hall as Treasurer for the year ended 31 December 1980

	RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
	£	£
Subscriptions, less bank charges	304.15	
Sales of back copies of The Q.C., less distribution costs	86.97	
Profit from Expertisation	7.50	
Profit from 1980 Social Function	10.42	
The Q.C. - cost of production and distribution		465.87
Subscription to British Philatelic Federation		6.00
Officers' expenses		-
Hire of Room for Meetings		30.00
Library costs - bookbinding		8.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	409.04	509.87
In hand at Bank, 1 Jan 1980	339.38	
In hand at Bank, 31 Dec 1980		238.55
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	748.42	748.42
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

EXPERT COMMITTEE CERTIFICATES issued by Major E.L.G. MacArthur
continued from The Q.C. Volume X, No. 10, page 276 (June 1980)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Year of Issue and Description</u>	<u>Opinion</u>
353 to 356	(Reserved)	
357	1922/23 2m O.H.F.M.S. Official, mint, Block 4, inv. ovp	Genuine, but doubtful status
358 to 361	(Reserved)	
362	1872 1 pi used with 'Dopo La Partenza'	Genuine
363	1874 20 para " " " "	"
364	1872 1 pi " " " "	"
365	1872 10 para " " " "	"
366	1926 15m/200m mint, double surcharge	"
367	1868 1c, 5c, 20c, 40c mint, Suez Canal Co	"
368	1866 5 pi mint	"
369	1866 10 pi mint	"
370	1866 5 pi mint	"
371	1953 3m mint (Palestine - Air) ovp Palestine - K.E.S. inverted - 3 bars	Forgery
372	1866 10 pi used	Genuine
373	1879 10 para/2½ pi mint, <u>normal</u> ovp on <u>inv.</u> stamp No. 154	"
374	1922 4m mint, Block 4, Type 1 Litho, ovp inverted	Genuine, but doubtful status
375	1953 15m mint (Palestine - postage) with 6 bars	Dubious manufacture

/ Continued on next page

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

No.	Year of Issue and Description	Opinion
376	1953 17 m (Palestine - postage) mint, with 6 bars	Dubious manufacture
377	" 20 m " " " "	" "
378	" 22 m " " " "	" "
379	" 30 m " " " "	" "
380	" 40 m " " " "	" "
381	" 50 m " " " "	" "
382	" 100 m " " " "	" "
383	" 200 m " " " "	" "
384	1926 5 m Port Fouad ovp used	Forgery
385	" 10 m " " " "	"
386	" 10 m " " " "	"
387	" 50 pi " " " "	Genuine
388	1939 100 m Definitive mint printed on the gummed side	"
389	1946 30 m Air mint, double ovp	Forgery
390	" 30 m Air, inverted ovp	"
391	1953 200 m Air, three bars	Genuine
392	1953 2m Air Palestine, double ovp, 3 bars	Forgery
393	1868 1c Suez Canal Co mint	Genuine
394	" 1c " " " "	"
395	" 5c " " " "	"
396	" 20c " " " "	"
397	" 40c " " " "	"
398	1922 Essay of Perkins Bacon, Zeh 68, purple-black, ovp "Specimen" in black	Genuine Printers Sample
399	" ditto, but orange	" " "
400	" ditto, but carmine	" " "
401	1952 30 m Definitive, mint, parts of ovp missing	Genuine
402	" 30 m " " double overprint	"
403	" 40 m " " " "	"
404	1953 20 m mint Air, Double ovp or K E & S, 3 bars	Forgery
405	1915 2m/3m mint corner control block of 4, double overprint, one albino	Genuine
406	1952 5m Air mint, inverted ovp of K E & S	Forgery
407	" 10m " " " " "	"
408	" 50m " " " " "	"
409	1952 2 m Air mint, double ovp of K E & S	"
410	1953 5m Air Palestine mint, double ovp	Genuine
411	1952 8m Air mint, double ovp of K E & S	Forgery
412	" 20m " " " " "	"
413	1874 1 pi used, horizontal pair, perf 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
414	1959 55m/100m mint Palestine, Double Palestine ovp, one inverted	Genuine
415	1943 5m + 5m mint Essay of overprint, double: one black, one albino	Genuine
416	" 5m + 5m mint Essay of overprint, double: one black, one green	Genuine
417	1953 2m Air mint Palestine 3 bars, Palestine ovp double	Genuine
418	1952 3m Air mint, inverted ovp of K E & S	Genuine
419	1874 5 para mint vert. pair perf 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ x 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ vertical perfn FORGED	Genuine, but left
420	1865 Pellas Essay Zeh 15, 10 para inscription on 1 pi mauve, imp wmk, upright	Genuine
421	1866 5 pi with 10 pi inscription, used	Forgery
422	1866 10 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Genuine
423	" 10 pi mint, perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
424	" 10 pi mint, perf 13 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	"

(A further list of Certificates issued by Major E.L.G.MacArthur, Chairman of the ESC Expert Committee, will be published in the next issue of the Q.C.)

This affair begins almost casually with a little reference in the letter of 6 January 1840.

"Mr De Burgh is not arrived here from India if he applies to us for the £50 previous to 1st february he will get it but not afterwards."

Waghorn's agents must have arranged for credit transfers to the Alexandria Office; I must admit I don't understand the time limit. If £50 had been paid in why should it matter when it was claimed? Travel times were so uncertain, even by steamer, that there must have been a considerable risk of arriving late and being completely out of cash - as happened to de Burgh. Waghorn clearly appreciates this in the letter of 25 January.

"Mr De Burgh did not arrive from India by this month Steamer to Egypt - I dare say he is in the Colombo - the credit for him will expire of course on 31 Janry if I have not your orders to continue it - I think it ought to be continued till he arrives from India."

This letter would not get to London before about 8 Feb at best, so it looks a bit late anyway. (Incidentally Colombo, which left Calcutta on 1 Jan, did not in fact make Suez until 30 March!). Meanwhile de Burgh has run into real trouble, and Waghorn impulsively dashes in to the rescue. On 22 Feb we hear:-

"There is a note endd from Mr De Burgh who is ill & hard up for money at Aden. Under these circumstances find out his friends & say that I hope they will immediately pay into your hands 100£s or one hundred and fifty to meet his urgent wants. Of course Mr Burgh has not had any of the 50£s placed in our hands because that credit ceased on 1st Feb last. Poor fellow I shall write and send him moneyenough to bring him from Aden to Egypt on my own responsibility till you hear from his relations. You had better apply to them thro the attorney who paid in the 50£s to you for him, which sum of course has fallen null and void because not drawn before 1 Feb 1840."

In mid-March Waghorn came to London and the tale is taken up by the chief clerk de Pothonier, who writes on 6 April :-

"Yours of 15th ulto is to hand informing us that you have received another sum of £100 to be held by us at the disposal of Mr De Burgh. This is of course the same Mr De Burgh you informed us in yours of 14th Decr 1839 as having credit upon us to amt of £50 up to 1st Febr 1840 & no longer we refer you to your letter of that date by which you will perceive that in default of Mr De Burgh not making use of that credit on or before the 1 febry we have no authority to extend his credit for the said £50 beyond the 31st January the time specified in Mr Jones Letter of which you sent us copy in yours of 14 Decb last.

"Mr De Burgh not having applied forthe said £50 before 1st Feby we cannot now pay him the £50 in question so request you to repay same to Mr Jones or get the credit renewed in which case it will be necessary for you to pay into Briggs & Co the amt to be held at our disposal to meet same. We have already written to you on this subject & now you have finished by placing us in a dilemma which will take us much trouble & anxiety to get out of . . . on Mr De Burgh's arrival here of course we must decline paying him the first 50£ or do you mean we are to hold fifty Pounds additional to the original fifty Pounds advised to his credit on us on your letter of 14th last Decbr we suppose the latter is the case, & we will pay him the 100£ and thus end the matter, but we warn you for the future (until further advised) not to give any credit on us without paying the amount of said credit to Briggs to be held at our disposal here to pay same, but if you do we cannot answer for the results. In the present case:- whats done can't be helped and we must get out of the mess in the best way we can . . ."

In fact nobody knows what's happening between London & Alexandria, and I must admit to being in much the same fog myself. The little note at the end

Waghorn - Mr De Burgh - Continued

of the letter of 19 April doesn't seem to help, and, indeed, suggests that the Alexandria office now finds out for the first time that Waghorn has put his oar in on his own account.

"Mr De Burgh who is or was at Aden has received an order from our principal for 50 pounds to pay his passage to Suez, when he arrives here we shall give him 50£ more 100£ in all - the sum his friends paid to you to be held at his disposal by us."

After which there is silence until 19th June.

"The principal object of the present is to inform you that Mr Godfrey De Burgh to whom you gave two separate credits upon us for £50 each (in all £100) arrived by last months Steamer minus funds to proceed to Europe with having up to his arrival at Suez nearly exhausted the funds in our hands to his credit. We beg to refer you to the enclosed letter for Robert Weddall Esqr Goole Yorkshire on this subject but beg to state from your former instructions have not accepted the bill therein attended to. Therefore we would suggest the propriety of you forthwith writing to Mr Weddal explaining to him the unpleasant circumstances under which Mr De Burgh is labouring and that he will be unable to leave Egypt until he authorizes us to accept his Bills or pays you in from £100 to £150 to be held by us at his disposal.

"In the meantime we write to Mr De Burgh who is now staying at the Great Eastern Cairo that we will accept his Bills at £100 at 10 days sight but cannot make him any further advance until we are advised of his Bills being honored.

"He already owes us money for his keep at the Hotel and it will be augmenting daily as we cannot turn him out. No advance has been made him we mean that he owes us money for his biding etc at the Hotel.

"Mr De Burgh has been detained in his journey from Bombay from Illness & Capt Haines was obliged to advance him money on the order of our Mr Waghorn on our Suez Agent."

By now I am in a complete fog and I think de Pothonier is too. He doesn't seem to know whether any of the Bills have been or are likely to be honoured, he has got de Burgh on his hands, living on tick in the Hotel in Cairo, and no authority to buy him a ticket and be rid of him. On 26 June he advocates this course of action :-

"Confirming ours of 19th inst in which we request you to point out to Mr Godfrey De Burgh's friends (who is now in Cairo) the necessity of paying into your hands a further sum of £100 or £150 to be held at his disposal by us, as up to the period of his arrival at Suez, he had with the exception of some £20 expended his former credit of £100 upon us. He is now in our debt therefore you will perceive the necessity of urging your Prayer in his behalf we should have advanced him cash sufficient for him to proceed to Europe with, but for the positive orders to the contrary received through you from Mr Jones."

I take it that Mr Jones is the attorney who originally produced the famous £50 that started the whole thing off, and that he wants to have nothing more to do with the matter. Presumably he knew de Burgh quite well. The letter of 6 July gets nobody any further :-

" . . .now hand you herewith a Set of Bills in your favour for £100 drawn by Mr G De Burgh at present residing in our Hotel in Cairo. We have already written to you on the subject of Mr De Burgh & now beg you will inform us with the least delay possible if the Bill now sent be honored or not, as we cannot advance Mr De Burgh cash upon it without your advice to that effect."

The fact that at least a month had to pass between asking a question of London and receiving an answer to it clearly doesn't help. All that we hear on 6 August is that no answer has been received and when it was it didn't seem to help.

/ Continued . . .

Waghorn - Mr De Burgh - Continued

"We are in receipt of yours . . . about Mr De Burgh . . . You may tell Mr De Burghs friends that he is in our debt to the amt from 100£ to 120£ & that it will be impossible for him to leave the country unless they pay into your hands £200 as his a/cts is necessarily augmenting from day to day & he must eventually find himself in very embared circumstances should they persist in withholding cash from him, as we cannot give him credit much longer."

So there was de Burgh living it up in Cairo at Waghorn's expense, his friends in England not giving a damn and nobody knowing quite how to get out of it. Waghorn returned from England to Alexandria on 17 August, and seems to have cut his losses by paying de Burgh's passage home, hoping to get something out of the wreck later. Surprisingly, in view of everything, he used him as a bearer of a deceased officer's pocket book, as we hear in the letter dated 22 Sept.

" . . . (Mr Gordon's) pocket book which is in the hands of Capt de Burgh a passenger by the Oriental, which please recover from him. Cptn de Burgh promises to deliver the pocket-book to you when he arrives in London. Enclosed is a letter and Bill for £100 which do not present for acceptance until 20 days after you receive it - except Capn de Burgh call on you."

This is the first time we hear of de Burgh being an Army Officer; he must have had a plausible manner, as Wqghorn seems to have trusted him completely. When nothing had been heard by 17 October there is some anxiety in an enquiry, and on November 5 a short note indicating even more anxiety :-

"I hope you will make De Burghs friend hand out. I surely believe my kindness to him saved his life."

But on 22nd November all seems to have been nearly over :-

"We are very sorry to hear that Mr D Burgh has cheated us out of 200£ however we think that by managements & threatening him thro Mr Beeschoff you will yet get something."

And later in the same letter :-

"It is your duty to find De Burgh to deliver up Gordons Pocketbook therefore get Beeschoff to advertice for him in the "Times" do this gentelly."

Stress is playing the devil with his spelling; that the dunning of de Burgh is to be done 'gentelly' suggest he must have had a pull somewhere.

The last we hear of the affair is on 7 December, when he is mentioned in two paragraphs.

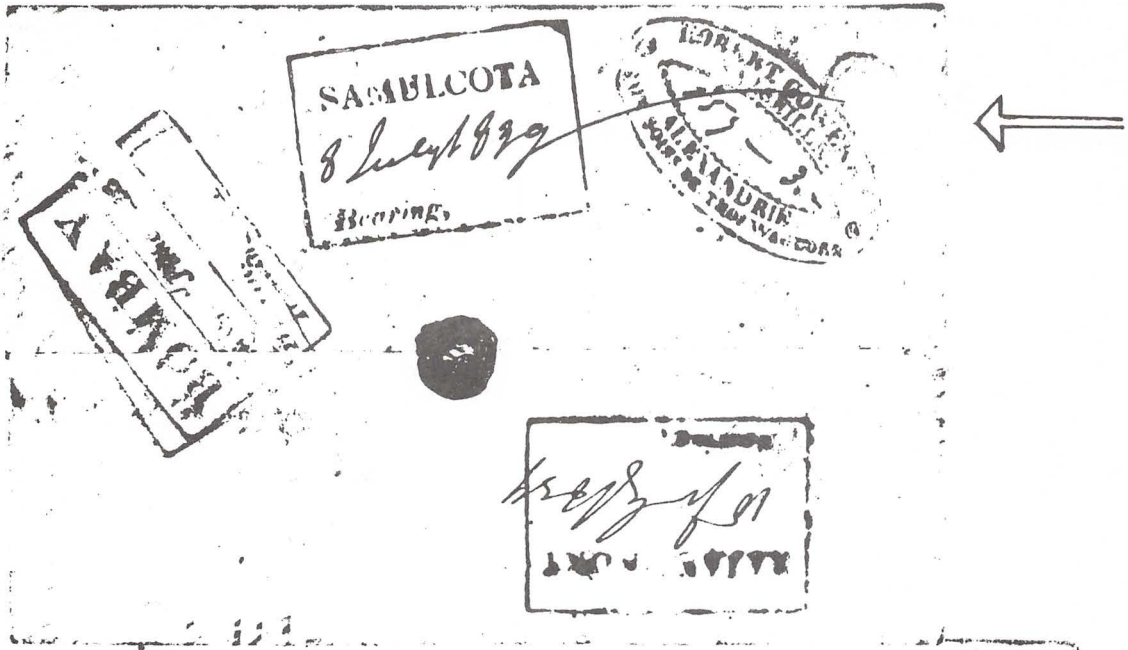
"It appear that Mr De Burgh has sent you the Pocketbook & promised the "honor" of a call."

" . . . under the Circumstances I have remitted constantly without remarking the 200£ that Mr De Burgh swindled me out of, of which 30£ on money to pay his debts in Cairo, money lent him in the Cairo Books 30£, money paid for his passage £30 from Aden to Suez, besides a previous 50£ sent him for the purpose, 15£ in giving him money & paying his Tavern Bill at Alexa besides 45£ to pay his passage to England a second he could not think of - when again shall I be found to take an "Officers" word."

Waghorn seems suddenly to have realized that De Burgh has had him on a string from the start. But at least they did get Mr Gordon's pocket-book back.

F. Rowland Hill (ESC 212)

A NEW WAGHORN CACHET



Obverse

Captain Cooper Rochfort 27th Regt N. I.

Madras

India

Sambucata

Waghorn's Letter to his London Agents, with ROBERT GOWER cachet

27

Messrs Smith, Elder & Co

65

Cornhill

London

Members are probably aware that Robson Lowe recently offered a Waghorn cachet, apparently unknown up to now.

The cachet was applied by Robert Gower & Co., Marseille, to a letter from Nice to India, dated 5 February 1839.

The oval double-ring cachet (41 x 27 mm) reads :-

ROBERT GOWER & C ^o)	
MARSEILLE)	Upper portion
ALEXANDRIE)	
AUX SOINS DE THOS WAGHORN)	Lower portion

Aux soins de = for the attention of

In this context it may be of interest to take note of a letter written by Thomas Waghorn from Alexandria on 6 June 1836 to his principal Agents, Messrs Smith, Elder and Co., 65 Cornhill, London which was backstamped on arrival: LONDON / 4 / AUG / 1836. It reads :-

" Messrs Robert Gower Co. of Marseille who have honored me by
 " constituting themselves my agents in that city may probably
 " judge it for my interest to advertise my business in the French
 " journals and as it may afford these gentlemen satisfaction to
 " see advertisements published for my a/c in the English papers
 " pray oblige me by remitting them copies of the leading advert
 " isements you have at different times inserted. - At the same
 " time pray send Messrs Gower Co. the series of letters I have
 " published from Egypt in the Morning Chronicle - say in that
 " paper of 1st Feby, 2nd March & 2nd May & any further letters
 " that may have appeared by the time this reaches you.

I remain etc "

This entire shows a similar but smaller (33 x 17 mm) oval double-ring cachet :-

ROBERT GOWER & CO
 * MARSEILLE *

On the preceding page are shown :-

- Reverse of letter bearing the Gower/Waghorn cachet
- Obverse of the item above
- Front of Waghorn's letter to Smith, Elder, with the Gower cachet

The Editor regrets that editorial misfiling has caused a delay in publishing this important contribution by Mr R. Jeidel, which he wrote in November 1979.

CORRESPONDENT WANTED

Dr Ossman Tarek is seeking an opportunity of corresponding and exchanging stamps with an ESC Member. His address is : 62 Abou Takia St., Shoubra, Cairo, A.R.Egypt.

Dr Tarek is not, at present, a member of ESC.

(Study entrusted to F.W.Benians, ESC 123)

Postal Stationery - Postal Cards - Republique d'Egypte

In 1954 the Survey Dept of Egypt issued sets of 25 views with border, the same colour as the view. The stamp being the 6 mills "Defense" printed in brown only. The design was printed either in violet, brown, blue or olive-green on white card measuring 145 x 115 mm.

Three of the views depicted Egyptian Hotels and are of interest to this study as having had at one time their own post offices and cancellers. The hotels selected were :-

Hotel Semiramis showing the view of this hotel as it would be seen from the river Nile.

Mena House (Hotel) - a front view of the hotel.

Cataract Hotel Assouan, again a view of this hotel from the river Nile.

Higgins & Gage, in their catalogue of Postal Stationery, list this issue as follows :-

No. 42	6 mills brown on white	violet view
44	6 mills " " "	brown view
44	6 mills " " "	blue view
45	6 mills " " "	olive-green view

I have an example of the Mena House view, used from the nearby Pyramids post office, dated in 1954.

I am indebted to Dr Winter (ESC 149) for first bringing this issue to my attention, and to Alain R. Stragier (ESC 241) for enabling me to obtain specimens for my reference collection, and which are illustrated.

This issue must be quite scarce as I have only seen one other example during two years of searching.

Auction View Report

Auction by Harmers of London, Stamp Auctioneers Ltd: Sale 14th & 15th October 1980: Foreign Countries Lot: Egypt Hotels.

I was able to view this collection prior to the auction and it was recognisable as one that had formed a major basis of our records. It was perhaps a little disappointing not to be able to add new types or extend dates of use, but I was able to fill in gaps in the data we already have. It was to be expected that the dates fell largely into the busy Tourist periods, February being the most prolific month, especially from those hotels in the Upper Nile region. The use of blue ink was specially noted and it is now seen that this falls into definite periods of use, perhaps as the ink pads or ink were changed, and at these times it is a black strike which is the scarcer item.

The examples of registration and hotel cachets were noted, but it was also reassuring to view some of the earliest and latest recorded dates for oneself. The examples of hotel stationery and 'handouts' for the convenience of hotel guests were quite pleasing.

Reviews of Relevant Books

Browsing in old bookshops can be quite rewarding and two of my latest acquisitions contain much information relating to the Egyptian hotels in their heyday during the early part of the century.

'Mixed Grill in Cairo' - Experiences of an International Hotelier, by Auguste Wild. Printed by Sydenham & Co. Ltd, Bournemouth.

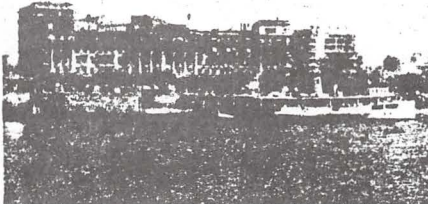
The author was born in Alsace in 1869 and his career took him first to the

/ Continued . . .

PROPRIETARY POST OFFICES IN EGYPT - Postal Stationery - POST CARDS
1954 Issue. Printed by Survey Dept of Egypt. 6 mills brown.

SEMIRAMIS Hotel, Cairo

جمهورية مصر
 REPUBLIQUE D'EGYPTE



فندق سيراميس
 Hôtel Semiramis



Survey of Egypt Carte Postale تذكرة بريد مصلحة المراسلة

MENA HOUSE Hotel

جمهورية مصر
 REPUBLIQUE D'EGYPTE



فندق ميناهوس
 Mena House (Hôtel)



Survey of Egypt Carte Postale تذكرة بريد مصلحة المراسلة

"Cafe Royal" in London, followed by a period with hotels in Switzerland. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed manager of the Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich.

He was soon to become manager of the Savoy Hotel, Cairo and, later, the General Manager to the Nungovich group of hotels in Egypt which also included the Mena House Hotel and San Stefano, Alexandria. He also had business connections with other allied 'tourist' concerns. He portrays his experiences at the Savoy, and his dealings with guests, servants and the other hotels with great gusto. The general background to the 'Tourist' trade in Egypt is shown very vividly indeed. 'Prince of Hoteliers' - 'Hotelier of Princes'.

'Egypt and How to See It. 1911-1912.' Ballantyne & Co. Ltd, London.

An excellent guide book which does not try to serve as a book of archaeological reference, but rather as a practical aid to the visitor in what is worth seeing. The Appendices are instructive and the Hotel section gives in detail the various facilities offered to their guests.

The Shepherds and Grand Continental hotels are listed as having Post Offices within the buildings, Ghezireh Palace as having a Telegraph and Post Office in the gardens, and Mena House - 'At the Pyramids' - a Telegraph Office on the premises. But the Semiramis, San Stefano and the other hotels at Assouan and Luxor are not so listed.

The Postal Information section shows the Postal and Telegraphic services and current rates of charges. Public call offices had been established in the Continental Hotel (Obelisk Bar, New Bar and Standard Bar), but none of the other hotels are listed.

The Cook's Nile Service operated a twenty-day tour from Cairo to Luxor and Assouan at £50, all in, and a fourteen-day tour at £25.

Of interest to the T.P.O. enthusiast are the Timetables of the Egyptian State Railways and the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Co. which are included.

Two 'finds' which helped to make a memorable holiday !

Two 'Hotel' projects are currently in hand. An initial start to list the Hotel stationery and the next updating of the Record.

F.W.Benians (ESC 123)

MARITIME CANCELLATIONS on the 1927 FUAD ISSUE - Further Notes

by P.E.Whetter (ESC 133)

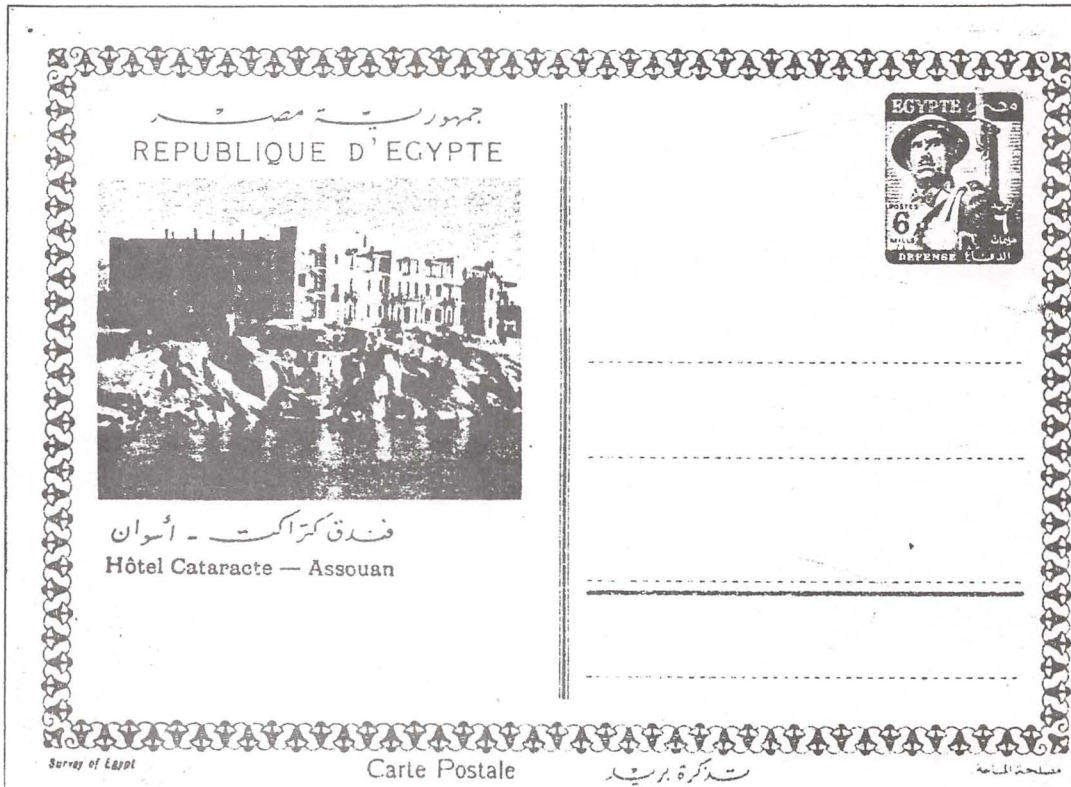
I am indebted to Mr Mike Murphy (ESC 240) for sending me the following extract from "The Egypt of the Sojourner" by Gladys Peto :-

" On Thursdays and Fridays every right-minded lady is madly engaged in writing letters, for on Saturday mornings the quick mail for England leaves Alexandria by Lloyd-Triestino, and reaches London the following Wednesday. There are, of course, other outward mails during the week, but this of Saturday makes the journey most expeditiously. "

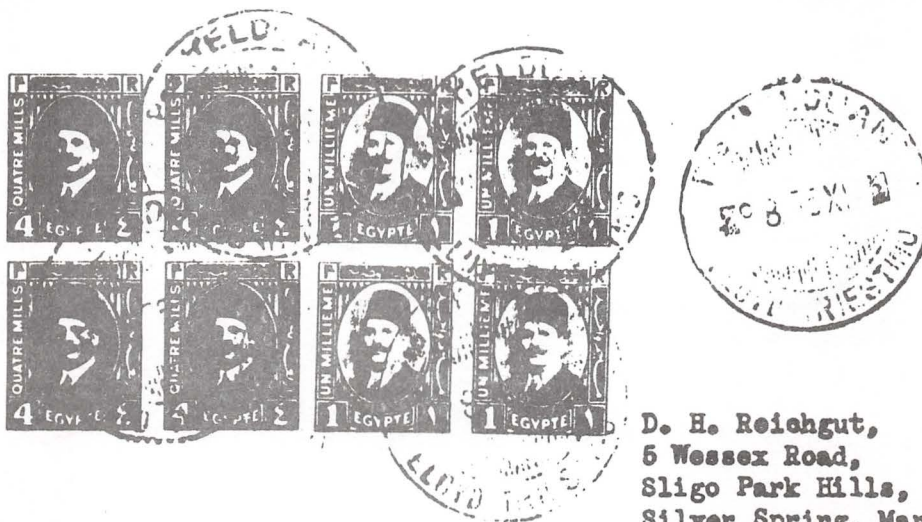
This explains why 'Saturday' postmarks figure so prominently.

Since my last article appeared I have acquired a further 'Helouan' cover dated 8 November 1935 - see illustration on next page. The datestamp is new to me, being 33 mm in diameter, against the 28 mm of the others in my collection.

CATARACT HOTEL, Assouan



MARITIME CANCELLATIONS on the 1927 FUAD ISSUE (P. E. Whetter)
 New Datestamp: Helouan 33 mm diameter used 8 Nov 1935



D. H. Reichgut,
 5 Wessex Road,
 Sligo Park Hills,
 Silver Spring, Maryland,
 U. S. A.

COMMENT ON "EGYPT 1953-54 after the ABDICATION of King FAROUK" (J. Boulad)

1st Comment by Mr W.C.Andrews (ESC 132)

I was most interested to read the article above by M. Jean Boulad d'Humieres in Q.C. No. 117 of March 1981.

I have been greatly fascinated by Bar overprints for some years now and have made a reasonably extensive study of them. I agree most wholeheartedly with the fourth paragraph of Jean Boulad's article where he states that the majority of double bar overprints were made for financial gain.

During the course of my studies I have amassed a very large collection of double overprints, both mint and used, the latter being both on and off piece, together with a small number of mint blocks. From my observations and the number of double overprints which are on the market it can be said with some certainty that in the majority of cases the double overprints were manufactured to sell to collectors. Even the cancelled ones have frequently been cancelled at post office or philatelic counters 'By Favour'.

Moreover, in addition to those double overprints which were made with the original printing plates there are a very large number which have been wholly manufactured by clandestine methods using faked plates. Fortunately most of these are readily recognisable from those produced from the genuine plates.

To further complicate the matter there are also in abundance stamps with genuine single sets of bar overprints to which have been added a further set of bars after they have left the printing works solely in order to increase the monetary value thereof when sold to gullible collectors. These can generally be recognised by differences between the genuine and the faked bars.

Again it is true that very few of the genuine double overprints seem to have been used by purchase over the counter in the normal way. I have been able to acquire only five covers which have been genuinely postally used and which have stamps with double bars thereon. One of them has a 40m King of Egypt and Sudan stamp with a genuine set of original bars and with a further forged set printed on top thereby turning it into a double overprint !!! Three of the others are of the type mentioned by Jean Boulad in his article i.e. with double barred stamps not having been bought over the counter but having been acquired by or through a dealer.

Only one of my five covers can be considered genuine in all respects. This is a registered airmail cover from Mohamed Bey Farid to Milan. The postage rate is 105 m and is made up as follows :-

On the face of the cover (illustrated on page 40)

Five 13m Farouk King of Egypt and Sudan stamps, two of which are overprinted twice horizontally

On the reverse of the cover

One 5m Agriculture and one 35m Mosque definitives of the 1953/56 issue.

This cover was posted on 13th October 1955 and was received in Milan on 17th October 1955.

All the 13m stamps have genuine official bar overprints including the double overprints, the normals being numbers 24, 47 and 57 in the sheet of 100 and the two double overprints being numbers 39 and 49. Taking the cover as a whole I can come to no conclusion other than that the stamps were most probably bought over the counter in the normal way and that it is the sole example of the completely genuine use of double bar overprints which I have.

These genuine non-philatelic covers with double-barred stamps are of extreme rarity !!

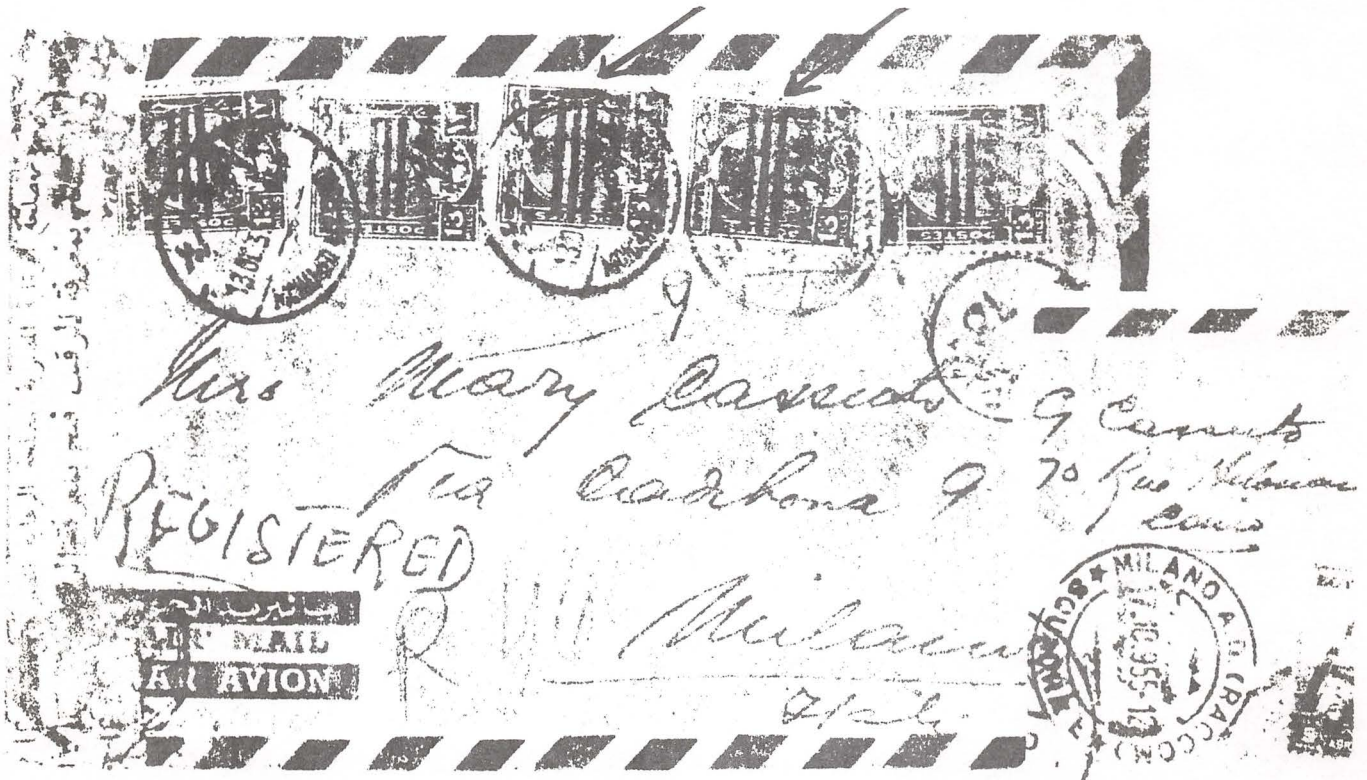
The address of the sender of the cover is 70, Rue Helouan, Cairo, but it was posted in Mohamed Bey Farid. Please can somebody tell me where this is ?

/ Continued . . .

DOUBLE PRINTS OF PORTRAIT OBLITERATING BARS - USED ON COVER



Genuine double bar obliteration. Genuine postal use. Stamps probably NOT purchased over post office counter.



Genuine double bar obliteration. Genuine postal use. Stamps most probably* purchased over post office counter.

* but see author's revised opinion on next page

COMMENT ON "EGYPT 1953-54 after the ABDICATION of King FAROUK" (J. Boulad)

2nd Comment, also by Mr W.C.Andrews

After I had written my earlier comments on the article by M. Jean Boulad d'Humieres in Q.C. No. 117 (see previous page - Editor) I had the good fortune to enter into correspondence with the author on this subject and, as a consequence, have revised the opinion expressed in my comment about the genuineness of the cover illustrated.

M. Jean Boulad d'Humieres has one great advantage over me in that he was resident in Egypt at the time of King Farouk's abdication and so had first-hand knowledge of the issue of 'bar overprints' through the post office. He also tells me that Mohammed bey Farid was the name of a street in Cairo and the post office there was given the name of the street wherein it was located.

Mr Cassuto, the sender of the illustrated letter to Milan, was a stamp collector/dealer who lived in Cairo at that time and was known personally to M. Jean Boulad. Therefore it can be assumed with some certainty that the double-barred stamps thereon were NOT purchased over the counter of a post office as I had previously believed, but were obtained through dealer sources and used on cover as abnormals for sale to stamp collectors.

Many of these stamps have been genuinely postally used on cover but the method of acquisition of them in the first place for postal use might be considered to be slightly irregular. The chance of finding a cover with double-barred stamps which had been bought over a post office counter in the normal course of business is, in my opinion, pretty remote.

W.C.Andrews (ESC 132)

ERRATUM

There is an error in the translation of the first line of the sixth para. of M. Boulad's article "Egypt 1953-54" on page 25 of the Q.C., Volume XI, No. 1 (Whole Number 117). In that line, the word 'as' should be 'to'. It will then read: "I had drawn attention to this peculiarity to a specialist collector of French airmail."

Editor's Note

The article by M. Boulad referred to above is of great significance. The comment above by Mr W.C.Andrews is also significant: he is known and respected for his work in 'plating' the bar overprints, thus enabling fakes to be proved to be such. Mr Andrews' changed opinion as to his own cover contains a lesson for us. Possibly the Egypt Study Circle should issue a policy statement of attitude toward double or multiple bar overprints. This should, perhaps, take the view that, unless a specimen can be proved not to have originated from a philatelic source, it must be presumed not to have been issued through a post office.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

Mr Ramez Atiya (ESC 246) writes: "There was a request in the last Q.C. for Members to report on the watermarks of the 1914 De La Rue imperfs. I have two pairs. One has the wide watermark, the other the narrow. The pair with the wide watermark is a deep red, while that with the narrow is red.

Editor: Thank you - presume both specimens are of the 4-mills value, vermilion. Have we all checked and reported as to our collections? And please see Q.C. Volume X, No. 11, page 296.

NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. Defriez

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

<u>Commemorative Stamps</u>	<u>SG 1419</u>	<u>SG 1420</u>
Occasion	5th Anniversary of re-opening of Suez Canal	Centenary of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Date of issue	5th June 1980	10th June 1980
Designer	Salah Abd el Kerim	W. Farag and L. Farid
Design	Ship and Figure symbolising Peace and Freedom	Pharaonic Cat, Eye and Hand
Denomination	140 mills	20 mills
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	35 (5 x 7)
Stamp dimensions	62 x 29 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	11½	11½
Quantity printed	500,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	Also celebrating the completion of the first stage of the project to increase the draught of the canal to 53 ft.	

	<u>SG 1421</u>	<u>SG 1422</u>	<u>SG MS 1423</u>
Occasion	Industry Day	28th Anniversary of the Revolution and Social Security Year	
Date of issue	12th July 1980	23rd July 1980	
Designer	W. Farag	Kamal Hammouda	S.R.Mohamed
Design	Worker pushing Production Wheel	Social Security 'Tree' rooted in ground inscribed 28th Anniv. of Revolution	Cupped hands supporting family
Denomination	20 mills	20 mills	140 mills
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	35 (5 x 7)	Miniature Sheet
Stamp dimensions	43 x 26 mm	40 x 40 mm	56 x 67 mm
Perforation	11½ x 11	11½	IMPERFORATE
Quantity printed	1,500,000	1,000,000	75,000
Supplementary	-	Social Security is one of the achievements of the Revolution	-

NEW ISSUES - ERRATA

Q.C. Vol. X No. 12, Page 340

S.G. (New Number) 1346

Design should read: 'October Bridge over the River Nile in Cairo'

Supplementary: This new bridge was so named to commemorate the crossing of the Suez Canal by Egyptian forces on 6th October 1973.

Recently, when looking through a collection of covers, displayed by Mr H. Behar of Lausanne, my attention was drawn by the envelope reproduced here.

It is certainly a document which is out of the ordinary, not to say rare, as much for its origin as for the cancellation of the stamps franking it.

It is the envelope from a letter addressed to Alexandria, probably by a member of the crew of the Royal Egyptian Yacht 'MAHROUSSA', the personal vessel of King Fuad, to a member of his family living in Alexandria, the home port of this ship.

Written on board in the course of a proving run, or a cruise, the length of the coast of Egypt from Alexandria to Port Said, this envelope is franked by the means of a strip of 5 of the 1 millieme orange of the Fuad portrait; this was the postal rate for an ordinary letter for inland. It did not have the benefit of postal franking reserved for royal mail.

The cachet, which is in a circle of 34 mm diameter, and which is surmounted by the royal crown with the inscription "H.M.YACHT MAHROUSSA" in Arabic and English, the ship's own cachet, is struck in violet three times on the postage stamps and once to the left of the address. The date is indicated in manuscript "27/9/30" three times on the postage stamps, and once on the strike of the cachet to the left of the address.

This composite mark constitutes the postmark and the date of origin of the letter.

At the time of the first port of call at Port Said, this cover was put into the post at that town, where there was applied on the reverse, in black, the bi-lingual datestamp " 28. SE. 30. 7.A.//PORT-SAID TRAFFIC. G." before being sent by train to Alexandria.

On the back, the arrival datestamp at Alexandria is "29. SE. 30."

We have the very unusual position of a scarce cancel on a cover from a source not often found; it seemed to deserve being brought to the attention of Egypt specialists and collectors of Egyptian Maritime Post.

* * *

The "MAHROUSSA" has always been the personal yacht of the royal family of Egypt.

Over the years, the ship has undergone very many changes, leading more and more to modernisation.

It was on board the Mahroussa that the Viceroy, Ismail Pasha, had received his royal and princely guests who had come to the opening of the Suez Canal, on 15th and 16th November 1865.

On 17th November 1899, it was at Port Said for the unveiling of the statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps, at the entrance to the port, by the Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Hilmi.

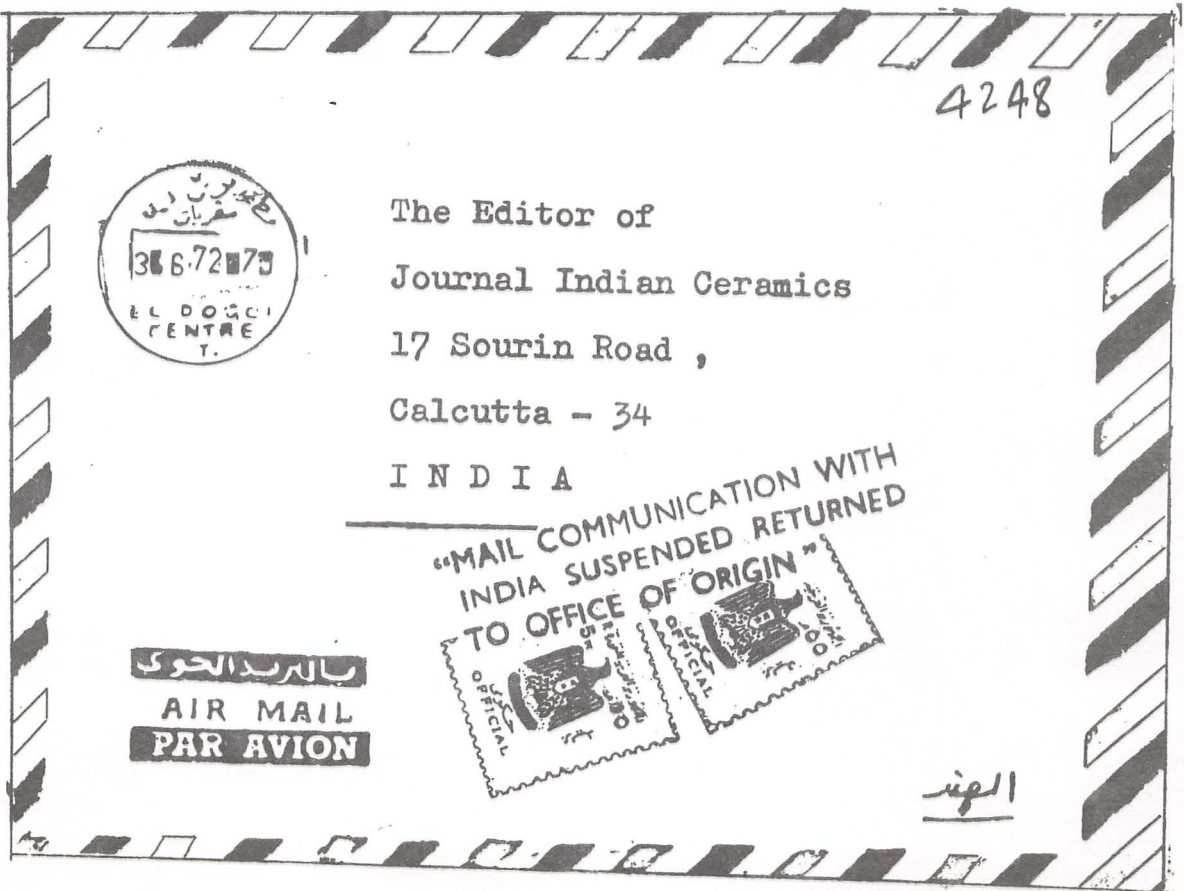
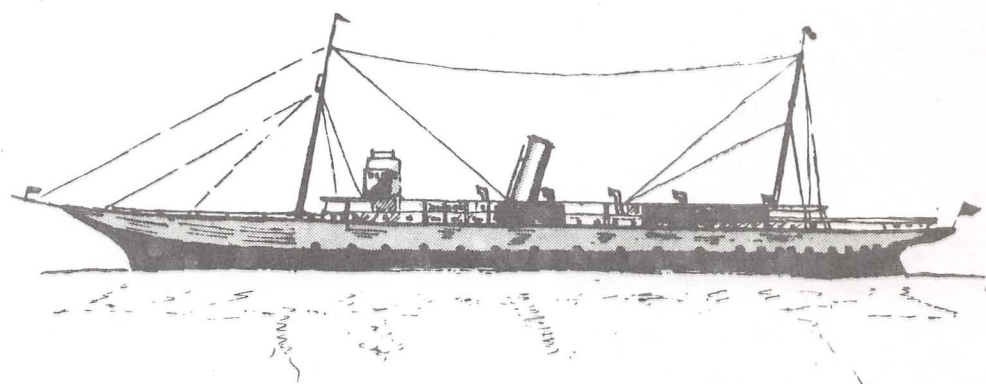
On 21st December 1926, on the occasion of the erecting of the first stone of the Hotel de Ville in Port Fuad, opposite Port Said, King Fuad, who presided at this ceremony, had arrived on board this vessel.

And finally, it was on board the Mahroussa that Farouk and his family left Egypt, after his abdication as king.

J. Boulad d'Humieres (ESC 16)

Editor's Note: By remarkable chance, Edmund Hall (ESC 239) has asked a question about the 'Mahroussa' cancellation, and has supplied a drawing of the ship and a tracing of the cancel. These appear on the next page.

Question Time: ROYAL YACHT 'MAHROUSSA' and MAIL TO INDIA SUSPENDED



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 29 Royal Yacht "MAHROUSSA" Question put by E. Hall (ESC 239)

Mr Hall describes his cover thus: "Cover addressed to Mr Des. Hendrey, c/o Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Alexandria; cancelled 27/9/30 by hand in ink over the cancel, and also 28.9.30 Port Said Traffic G. Perhaps this could belong to a collection of postmarks of the Royal Palaces. I have other covers by/to Hendrey, also other letters in a similar hand although not addressed to him. Can anybody fill me in on him: who is he, etc. ? "

Editor: Mr Hall's cover, which is not supplied for illustration, appears to be the twin of the one reported by M. Boulad (see ante). Mr Hall has prepared an excellent drawing of the "Mahroussa", also a tracing of the cachet, and these are reproduced on the previous page. This appears to be the first time that a 'Question Time' topic has been answered before the question was asked !

Q. Time 30 Mail to India suspended Question put by E. Hall (ESC 239)

"My cover to India is franked by two 55m Officials, cancelled 3. 6. 72. The cachet, struck in mauve, reads: "MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH / INDIA SUSPENDED RETURNED / TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN" (and the inverted commas are part of the cachet). The Arabic word at bottom right is "India" and is in ink, as is the number "4248" at top right. On reverse are two ring cancels, different, one 6. 6. 72, the other 17. ?. 7?. On both the lettering is almost unreadable and they do not appear to be Egyptian strikes.

"Why was mail to India halted ? "

Editor: The cover illustration has been considerably improved by Mr Hall to produce legibility. On the cover itself there are two strikes of the postmark, one on the stamps, the other at right-hand side. The tracing of this mark has been shifted to a position clear of stamps, cachet and border.

Q. Time 31 French P.O. Alexandria Question put by J.S.Horesh (ESC 118)

"I am enclosing an envelope registered and posted on 12th December, 1923, at the French P.O. in Alexandria to Paris and bearing stamps of the 1921 and 1923 issues to a total value of 31 milliemes. I do not know what the postal rates were but you will notice on the front a tax mark in a triangle (? origin) which has been crossed out in manuscript in what appears to be the same ink as an indecipherable (? 55) amount due.

The back of the cover shows the figure 76 in an oval (is this a facteur mark ?). However, the most interesting part of the cover is the red wafer seal embossed "Postes Francaises Alexandrie Egypte". I have never heard of this seal before and would appreciate any information about it with comments about the other points raised.

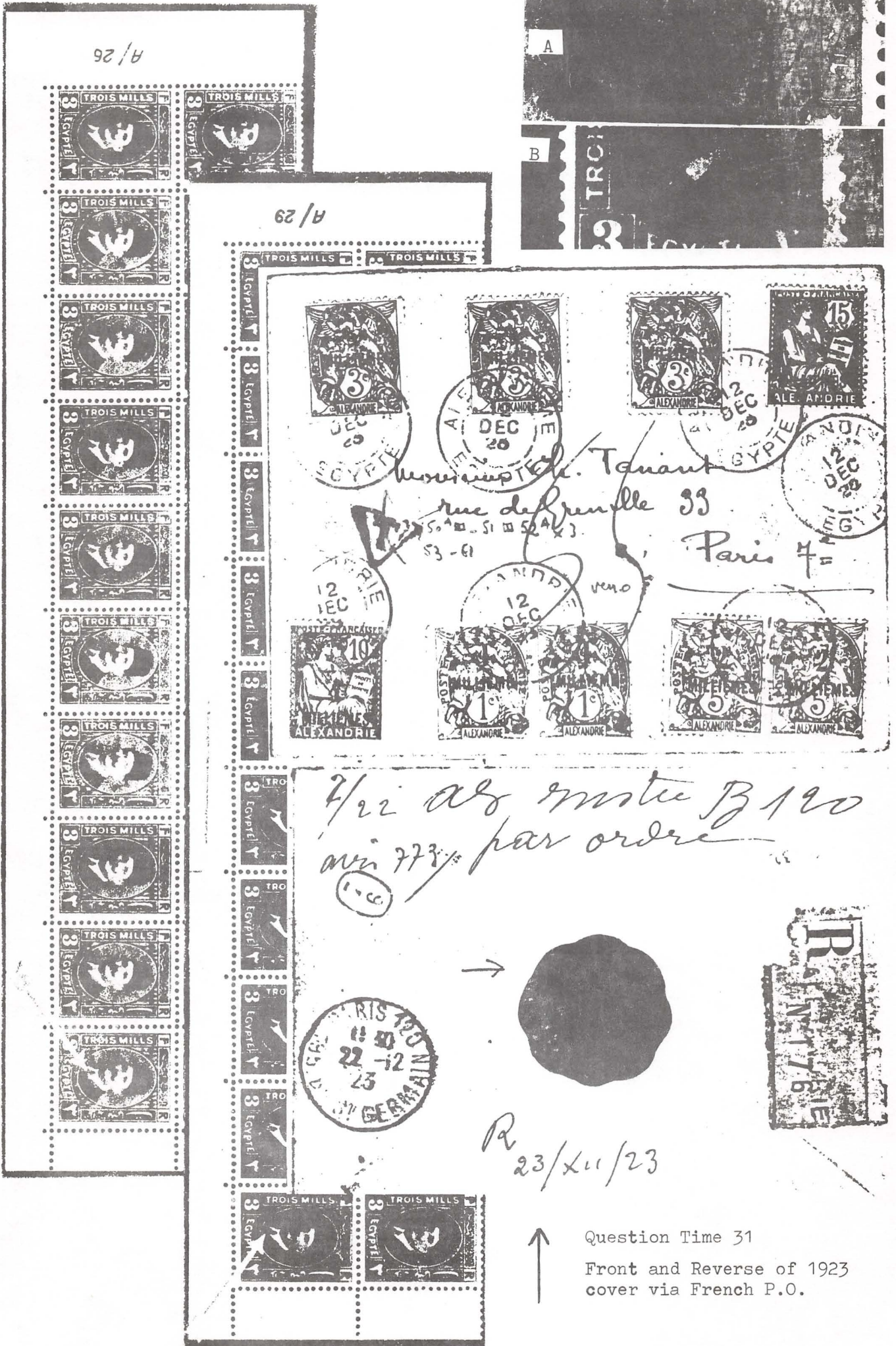
M E M B E R S ' R E P L I E S T O Q U E S T I O N T I M E

Reply to Q. Time 28 British Forces Numeral Franks See QC XI/1, pages 16/17

Mr J. Firebrace (ESC 71): "The writer of the letters to Miss Mary Lloyd in 1936 performed much the same "service" to postal history as Captain Brooks did in the 1890's and Captain Gatt did in World War I.

"Several sets of Last Day Covers must have been made up as they are not uncommon. No deductions should be made of any evidence which 'Mary Lloyd' Covers purport to offer, unless totally corroborated by genuine covers used not later than 29 February 1936.

"Charles Minett had a Last Day Cover with the numeral 25 superimposed on numeral 24, probably an unique way to end a collection of this interesting period ! "



A/26

A/29

A

B



AL. Tenant
 rue de Grenelle 33
 50.40 - 51.00 - 52.40 x 3.
 53-61

Paris 7



2/22 des postes B 120
 avn 773 par ordre

1-cc



R 23/XII/23

Question Time 31

Front and Reverse of 1923 cover via French P.O.

Mr W.C.Andrews (ESC 132) replies to Q. Time 27 & 28 - British Forces Numeral Franks

I have been a general collector of postage stamps of Egypt now for some 40 years and, I imagine in common with many other collectors, from time to time am seized with an almost insatiable curiosity about some aspect of the stamps or postal history.

A few years ago I acquired a few British Forces NAAFI Seals on cover and at about the same time bought a copy of John Hobbs booklet and this combination was enough to start me off in collecting and studying this most interesting offshoot of Egyptian Postal History.

The two questions posed by Rudi Jeidel in Q.C. No. 117 of March 1981 are ones upon which I have formed some opinions during the course of my researches. I have now in my collection some 250 covers with these stamps affixed and have also had in my possession many others which have been duplicates or surplus to my requirements and which I have passed on to other collectors or to dealers. I have, of course, also inspected many others in dealers' stocks or in auction lots which I have not wished or not managed to acquire.

With regard to the date of transfer of some of the numeral franks from one MPO to another, for some of them this is relatively easy to ascertain with some accuracy. Hobbs states that numbers 3, 6, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 22 were transferred to Alexandria and as the MPO at Alexandria was opened on November 1st 1935 (Hobbs pp 28 & 31) it is fairly safe to assume that the franks were transferred on or shortly before that date. In fact I have covers with all these franks on cancelled at Alexandria after 1st November 1935 which is, at least, a fairly reasonable indication that they were, in fact, transferred although the actual date cannot be determined exactly.

For Numbers 4 and 23 which were transferred from Cairo to Moascar I can only go by inference from the evidence provided by the covers I have. No. 4 (14 covers) I have covers from Cairo, the latest date being 12 November 1933, and from Moascar, the earliest being 26th November 1935. No. 23 (14 covers) the latest from Cairo 19 May 1935 and the earliest from Moascar 29 July 1935. Perhaps it can be assumed that these franks were transferred some time in mid 1935? Possibly at the same time or anticipation of the transfer of the other franks to Alexandria? Maybe other members with covers could calculate a more precise date.

So far as 1, 8 and 19 are concerned, although Hobbs states that they were transferred to a different office, I have yet see a cover substantiating this statement and, moreover, I have never yet met anybody who has seen one. I read a note once, can't remember where, that there have been none recorded. I have covers with numeral frank 19 from Cairo dated 15 March 1936 too!

I now turn to Question No. 28 referring to one numeral frank being in two places at the same time. As has been apparent in many other instances it did not take too long for some enterprising person to realise that there might be a market for philatelic covers and who took pains to prepare some. I can recognise in my own collection a series, mainly on Hobbs 4th Issue (1 Pi green) and 7th Series (1 Pi carmine with additional perforation) all produced by the same person or group. The covers are variously addressed to Belton, Fellows, Greenlaw, Hamilton, Morton, Muir and Symonds all in the same handwriting or typewriter and, I think this is the giveaway, ALL dated on the first day of issue of a series, or 15 March 1936, the last day of use of these stamps. What a peculiar correspondent to write to all those different people on those dates and at no other time.

To reinforce this supposition, in one auction lot I bought some time ago there was a packet of envelopes all cancelled on the face with Numeral Frank 14 with Abu Qir Civil Post Office cds dated 5 Dec. 1934 and, on the reverse, Alexandria Civil Post Office cds dated 5 Dec. 1934 also. No stamps were affixed and they had obviously never been posted but, had it been worthwhile, all they needed was a 1 Pi green stamp cancelled with a retta and - lo and behold -

a lot of first day covers ! It was quite clear to me that they had been manufactured within the Postal system.

I also have two Miss Mary Lloyd covers and all the above remarks must apply to them as well. My covers are also dated 15 March 1936 and have Numeral Franks Nos. 21 and 24. There are so many of them about that they must be philatelic.

It appears to me that some enterprising chaps in the postal service made good use of their time to produce covers for their own benefit.

Although on the face of it from Rudi's covers it would appear that the Numeral Frank No. 9 was in two places at the same time I think that this is not the case. All the franks were withdrawn from the various MPO's on or shortly after 15 March 1936 and it is reasonable to assume that they were all then kept in one place so that it would be easy to have access to them all and to apply them clandestinely to any cover.

Incidentally I have found No. 9 a most elusive frank and have not yet got a copy on cover. Many of the philatelic covers in my collection bear some of the less common numbers, e.g. Nos. 14, 15 and 18. I do not think that this is a coincidence !

May I conclude by saying that all the above suppositions are entirely the result of my own thoughts on the matter and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Circle or of any individual member thereof.

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Q. Time 25 - Further Note (Watermark Varieties, 1914 10 mills and 1923/24 200 mills) See Q.C. Vol. X, No. 12, Dec. 1980

Mr K. D. Knight (ESC 150), who posed this question, feels that he may not have defined his queries. What he really wants to know is (a) are such varieties as scarce as the catalogues suggest ? and (b) can anyone offer a guide to their market value ?

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MARITIME CANCELLATIONS - Comment by Mr K. D. Knight (ESC 150)

See: Article by Mr P.E.Whetter in Q.C. Vol. XI No. 1 March 1980 page 14

re: PFO GANGE LLOYD TRIESTINO, I can confirm the use of a datestamp after the change of name of this vessel to MARCO POLO. Unfortunately all I have is a cancellation on a loose stamp, however, the PFO MARCO POLO is readable but the date illegible. It is on a 15m of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty commemorative, thus suggesting a use in late 1936 or early 1937.

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POST - MONARCHY STUDY: AN INVESTIGATION OF THE WATERMARKS USED ON EGYPTIAN STAMPS 1973-1976

by Kenneth D. Knight (ESC 150)

In an article written for the London 1980 edition of the Q.C. I mentioned the lack of a watermark on certain mid-1970's Egyptian issues listed by Stanley Gibbons, and in some cases by the Philatelic Bureau, Cairo, as being watermarked. During the twelve months since writing that article I have studied the issues of the mid-1970's more fully and now wish to amend and add to my original observations.

The watermark used during this period was the large eagle of Salah El Din (Saladin) which is still current today. The watermark is impressed onto the paper in a multiple format with each row reversed in relation to the rows on either side.

Because of this layout it may appear upright, inverted, or both upright and inverted, on a single stamp. Similarly, when the watermark is sideways, it is found facing side right or side left with equal regularity. Mostly the impression of the watermark is exceptionally clear but occasionally the impression is poor, so poor that one begins to doubt whether the dandy roll actually made contact with the paper, and in such cases the watermark can be extremely difficult to discern. From the stamps I have inspected it appears that whenever the weak watermark occurs it is present throughout the print run of a specific stamp. Stamps issued in the period under review can therefore appear strongly watermarked, weakly watermarked, or without watermark.

The stamps which S.G. list as watermarked and which I find to be unwatermarked are :-

Commemoratives: SG 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252,
1270, 1271, 1280

Charity Issues: SG 1224

Miniature Sheets: SG 1232

The stamps which S.G. list as unwatermarked and which I have found to be watermarked are :-

Commemoratives: SG 1257, 1262, 1263, 1264

Airmails: SG 1258, 1259

In addition I have found no traces of a watermark on SG 1207, 1242 and 1260. However, as these stamps are of small format, and I have only examined single copies, I have omitted them from the list above.

Of particular interest is SG 1280, as the remaining stamps of the set are plainly watermarked.

To arrive at my conclusions I have examined an average of five copies of a particular stamp, although sometimes I have been able to inspect only one solitary stamps and other times as many as twenty. Because the size of my samples examined is so small it is possible that some issues were printed on both watermarked and unwatermarked paper. Should that be the case some watermark varieties could be exceedingly scarce.

Checking the watermarks of the stamps in your own collection between SG 1200 and 1300 could prove profitable. But a word of warning: "Beware of the weakly-impressed watermark".

Kenneth D. Knight (ESC 150)

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A NEW FLAW ON KING FUAD 1927 ISSUE ? by W.C.Andrews (ESC 132)

Recently I was in a stamp dealer's shop and, having drawn a blank on all my special interests, as an afterthought I asked if he happened to have any flaws on the stamps of Egypt.

After rummaging about a bit he eventually produced from the back of an old stock book two part sheets of 1927 King Fuad 3 mills brown, comprising the two bottom rows on each sheet with selvedge and control numbers. The last stamp on each sheet has a most definite flaw in the shape of a heavy dark circular blob on the knot of the tie in the portrait. This can be seen on the reproduction but is very much more pronounced on the original.

I had not heard of this flaw before and was surprised that it should appear on two different plates especially as the stamps with control A/26 are Type I and those with control A/29 are Type II.

I have also found amongst my duplicates a further copy of this flaw on a used Type II stamp but with the flaw dark on left hand side, uncoloured on right.

/ Continued . . .

Has this flaw been reported previously and has any other member got a copy of it or can offer an explanation of how it occurred? At first sight it would appear to be a piece of extraneous matter which has lodged on the plate and produced an extra heavy circular spot but I find it difficult to believe that this could occur in exactly the same place on two different plates.

I await other members' comments with interest.

W.C.Andrews (ESC 132)

** Referring to the two enlargements on page 47, (A) is of No. 100 from the A/29 Control, (B) is of the loose, used single which shows a smaller dark area with a white area adjacent. An enlargement of No. 100 from the A/26 Control (not reproduced) shows exactly the same flaw as enlargement (A). Evidently the flaw is on the multipositive and not the printing plate; we cannot be certain that the loose used single (B) is from the same position. - Editor.

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U P D A T A

U. 13 'Star and Bridge' Cancels - by J.M.Murphy (ESC 240)

Mr Peter Andrews' recent notice (Q.C. Vol. X, No. 6, page 153, June 1979), and the UPDATA to which it led (Vol. X, pages 191, 220), extending dates for the 'Star and Bridge' cancel inspired me to examine my own collection, and I find I am able further to extend the known period of use for several towns, on postcards or on loose stamps.

I was interested to note that the cancellation is used regularly to cancel outgoing mail, but also (particularly at Suez) as a transit/arrival mark and (at Port Said and Tanta) on Dues. But I have no example on Officials, and wonder if use of the cancellation was restricted in any way?

My new dates are for PORT SAID 30 IV 18 (an extension of five years: 2 mill De La Rue 1902-06, wide wmk); PORT TAUFIQ 3 IX 15 (5 mill De La Rue 1914, narrow wmk); ISMAILIA 17 V 15 (an unstamped Active Service postcard sent through the civilian mails and uncensored: T.A.Driscoll of the 4th Mounted Brigade complains "Unfortunately no fighting yet"); SUEZ ? IX 16 (a little more specific than previously noted; 5 mill De La Rue 1914, wide wmk); TANTA 24 VI 07 (cancelling a 4 mill Due, wide wmk, of the 1889 issue on a card from London NW franked 1/2d); and ASWAN ? VI 07 (2 mill De La Rue 1902-06, wide wmk) and 25 I 14 (4 mill De La Rue 1906, wide wmk, on a card to Southport).

The revised list is :-

	<u>Earliest</u>	<u>Latest</u>
Luqsor	14 XII 08 (RSB)	24 XII 10 (TD)
Port Said	28 V 07 (DC)	30 IV 18 (JMM)
Port Taufiq	30 10 08 (FAF)	3 IX 15 (JMM)
Zagazig	4 X 07 (SMV)	23 XII 12 (TD)
Mansura	? VI 07 (RSB)	21 III 19 (CWM)*
Ismailia	20 III 08 (DC)	17 V 15 (JMM)
Suez	11 VII 07 (CEHD)	? IX 16 (JMM)
Tanta	24 VI 07 (JMM)	15 V 09 (CWM)*
Aswan	? VI 07 (JMM)	25 I 14 (JMM)

* It is not clear to me whether, in his Additional Notes in L'OP Vol. IX No 91, page 183, July 1955, Charles Minett was recording sightings from his own collection or from the ESC Record.

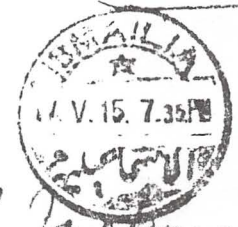
J.M.Murphy (ESC 240)

Mr Murphy's 7 new dates are evidenced by photographs on next page - Editor



Ismaïlia POST CARD *active service*
EGYPT

All the young men
here.
Unfortunately we
are fighting yet
I should be glad to
see you again
in England



Mr. Jackson Esq
31 Old Change
London E.C.
England

ALL SANITARY... (Small text, likely a printer's mark or warning)



Mr. James
I hope
quite well
we don't have

