
The Quarterly Circular

EGYPT STUDY

CIRCLE

December Quarter 1989

Pages 247 - 274

Volume xiii No. 12

Whole Series No. 152

NORMAL VENUE FOR MEETINGS: THE VICTORY CLUB, SEYMOUR STREET
MARBLE ARCH, LONDON

MEETINGS DETAILS

1990	January 6th	The Air Mail Letter-Cards, and their use in Egypt
	March 17th	Proprietary Postmarks (to be concluded)
	May 7th	** VENUE - ALEXANDRA PALACE ** Circle Meeting at site of Britain's International Philatelic Exhibition "Stamp World London 90" 10-15 Sheets - by invitation
	July 14th	'E' Series of Military Mail Markings
	September 1st	Postage Due - Stamps and Marks (and On Cover)
	November 17th	Updating Edmund Hall's Postmark Study

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

Volume XIII Number 12: December Quarter 1989: Whole Series 152

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EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE : O F F I C E R S as at 31 December 1989

PRESIDENT	Professor Peter A S Smith, Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich 48109, USA
CHAIRMAN	Mr John Sears, 496 Uxbridge Road, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 4SL England
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN	Mr J S Horesh, London
SECRETARY/TREASURER	Mr C E Grey, 6 Urlwin Walk, Myatt's Fields South, London SW9 6QG
EDITOR	Mr John A Grimmer, 48 York Road, New Barnet, Barnet, Herts EN5 1LJ England
LIBRARIAN	Mr D John Davis, 3 Prospect Place, Beechen Cliff, Bath, Avon
AGENT in U.S.A.	Mr Charles F Hass, Philadelphia USA

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from the Editor . . .

The bunches of editorial papers which generate the raw stock of QC pages, for Vol. xiii, No. 12, are off to the printers tomorrow.

The year 1989 has just run its course; 1990 is not just a new year, it starts us on our next volume of The Quarterly Circular - Vol.14.

A Study Circle is judged by the quality - and the quantity - of Study Reports and other submissions to its journal. Our Quarterly Circular, Volume 13 as much as any previous volume, shows a wealth of reporting, both of new subjects and of old ones looked at afresh. The subjects for submissions have been selected with great ingenuity by members who have built up knowledge of the areas involved; even more members engage in the enormous amount of study effort often required, with great application and effort. This background of solid study enables members remote from the London meetings to become active in support, such as through the "Question Time" feature, which exists only through the journal. At least in the Editor's eyes, members asking the Questions are as important as the intellectual "heavy-weights" who answer them.

A few years ago the QC had looked to be in danger of becoming a half-yearly journal but, from Volume 13, Issue No. 7 onwards, each QC issue has been published as a separately quarterly journal.

We are going to open volume 14 with a bang! - it will be a double-size issue. Fortunately, funds built up mainly over the past year or two will help with the extra cost.

There is editorial delight at the decision to run a double-size QC for the March 1990 quarter. My in-tray had been over-full during the past two years or so: the brief apologies for material carried over gave an indication of the problem.

We have to keep production costs of The QC as low as possible, of course. That is why we do not use large printers who would do a complete job (at an appropriate charge), including sorting the pages, binding them into sets and even putting them in envelopes and posting them. By using voluntary labour, man can oust machine and save some costs. However, there is an aspect of a double-size QC which may not occur to one who is not active in this: it is that a double-issue QC will require double the amount of this voluntary work. Are you going to help with this work?

In the course of preparing QC's, over the years, I notice that one name, more than any other, is quoted over a wide field of different studies. Not one of the illustrious names of the early years of the Circle but a name which - I believe - is becoming even more famous than theirs - that of the late Jim Benians. This issue includes a tribute to him by Mr Themis Dacos (ESC 220).

Professor Peter Smith (ESC 74) was recently informed that his application to exhibit in "S W London 90" was put in the "Reserved" list; Lars Alund's was rejected altogether. Since Mr Samir Fikry can only exhibit hors concours, one wonders what the organisers expect to have in the way of competitive exhibits of Egypt?

Apologies to contributors whose work has had to be carried over.

LONDON MEETING REPORTS

Meeting held on 8th July 1989 at the Victory Club, Marble Arch

Members attending were: Messrs P Andrews, W C Andrews, A Bates, P R Bertram, D J Davis, C E H Defriez, E Fraser-Smith, J S Horesh and P R Whetter.

Apologies for absence were reported from: D H Clarke, C E Grey, J A Grimmer, J M Murphy and J Sears. Mr J S Horesh took the chair in the absence of Mr John Sears.

The subject of the meeting was "Civil Censorship, 1948 onwards: Censor Labels", led by Mr P R Bertram, who was standing in for Mr C E Grey. The latter had prepared lecture notes, display material and record sheets, all to his very high standard. Tribute was paid to the work done by Mr P Andrews in this field, whose original presentation was reported in QC vol. VIII, December 1974, Whole Series No. 92. A detailed report of the July 1989 study session appears elsewhere in this issue.

Meeting held on 9th Sept 1989 at the Victory Club, Marble Arch

Eighteen members attended, possibly the largest Circle meeting in recent years: Mr J Sears (Chairman) and Messrs W C Andrews, P Andrews, A Bates, P R Bertram, J M Chellingsworth, D H Clarke, D J Davis, C E H Defriez, G M Dorman, P L Grech, C E Grey, E Hall, J S Horesh, J M Murphy, A J Revell, B Schofield and P E Whetter.

Apologies for absence were reported from Mr Ken Davis (hospital), J A Grimmer and A Schmidt.

The subject of the meeting was the section of "Proprietary Post Offices" concerned with Hotel Post Offices. There will be a report on this by Mr Murphy, leading the discussion, in a future issue of the QC.

Meeting held on 4th Nov. 1989 at the Victory Club, Marble Arch

Members attending were: Mr J Sears (Chairman) and Messrs J M Chellingsworth, D H Clarke, D J Davis, C E H Defriez, P L Grech, C E Grey, E Hall, J S Horesh, B Sedgley and P E Whetter.

Apologies from: Messrs P R Bertram, A J Revell and J M Murphy.

The subject of the meeting was GAZA (Arabic = 'fortress') and was led by Edmund Hall. Notes on this will appear in a future issue of The Q.C.

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NEW ISSUES - CHANGE IN REPORTING WATERMARKS

Mr Cyril E H Defriez (ESC 172) has changed his method of dealing with watermarks. Hitherto, the absence of mention of a watermark meant that the stamp was watermarked "Upright Multiple Eagle". Few if any stamps nowadays are on watermarked paper, and the absence of mention will mean the absence of watermark.

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE RAIDS PITTPEX '89Report of the Stamp Exhibition held at Pittsburg, November 1989by Richard R Notman (Exhibit Chairman, Pittpex '89) (ESC 342)

Members of the Egypt Study Circle descended on PITTPEX '89 and came away with a virtual clean sweep of the top awards, including the Grand and the Reserve Grand. Eleven exhibits featuring Egyptian-related material were shown and all came away with an award. Eight of our members and three non-members participated and helped to make the exhibition a huge success. A complete list of awards will follow at the conclusion of this report.

Several internationally-known exhibitors lent themselves to this event and made it perhaps the greatest showing of Egypt philately to grace the Americas in the last quarter of a century. "AMERIPEX" may have had Fikry and Smith - but "PITTPEX" had Smith, Feltus, Hass, Homa, Harris, Notman, Schaefer, Johnston, Eeles, Wilkerson and Miller ! My thanks to all these and also to those that sent encouragement.

The Grand Award was won by Peter A. S. Smith for his exceptional showing of Egypt - The Fourth (De La Rue) Issue. This brilliant study of these issued was highlighted by an exhaustive study of the postal rates and usages along with many rare essays and proofs. The Reserve Grand was given to Peter R. Feltus for his beautiful exhibit: Egypt - The Second Issue, 1867-1869. His unorthodox use of oversized pages brought many comments from viewers and judges alike. Most comments were favorable and it only goes to show that one can break the rules of exhibiting and still be successful. Feltus' sheet reconstructions as well as the official post office notice of this issue were some of the highlights of his exhibit.

Two other Gold Medals were awarded at the show and both were won by our members. Charles F Hass received a Gold for his ten frames of the First Issue of the Sudan. I wish that Charlie would exhibit more often as his research and presentation were excellent. As a matter of fact, the judges had a difficult problem in ranking these three exhibits for the top awards. The last of the Gold Medals was awarded to my own exhibit of the Classic Period of Egypt. It was designed to show an overview of the development of the Egyptian postal system from the *Posta Europea* to the Third Issue.

Other notable exhibits of Egyptian-related material included Nancy (Tex) Schaefer for her postal history exhibit of the Egyptian Expeditionary Forces in WW1 entitled "Mortars and Mail"; William F. Harris for his exhibit of the Interpostals of Egypt; Hugh W. Johnston for his delightful thematic "Egypt of the Pharaohs"; (all Vermeil), C David Eeles for his exhibit "History of Ancient Egypt's Dynastic Period"; Tom Homa for "Egypt - The Third Issue" (Silver); James Wilkerson for "Egypt - Back of the Book"; and Joseph F Miller for "Stamps of Early Egypt" (Bronze).

In all it was a rare opportunity to view such good material at one time. Everyone had a grand time and comments were all favorable. The show also hosted a meeting of the Egypt Study Circle on Sunday, November 5th, which was chaired by our President, Peter A. S. Smith.

/ continued . . .

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE RAIDS PITTPEX '89 - continued

The known information concerning the postal rates of early Egypt was presented and a general discussion concerning these rates ensued. All members are encouraged to check their collections and report anything that may help shed some light on the unknown factors of this area. Please send any information to Peter Smith.

This was the first of what we are hoping to be an annual event in the States. Further information concerning next year's meeting will be announced as it becomes available.

PITTPEX '89 - AWARDS LIST

- Peter A. S. Smith - Egypt - The Fourth (De La Rue) Issue:
- Grand award, also Gold and APS Certificate.
- Peter R. Feltus - Egypt - The Second Issue, 1867-1869:
- Reserve Grand, also Gold.
- Charles F. Hass - Sudan - The First Issue Overprints on
Egyptian Stamps/Stationery:
- Gold.
- Richard R. Notman - Classic Egypt:
- Gold, also Budd Dickey Memorial Award.
- Hugh W. Johnston - Egypt of The Pharaohs:
- A.T.A. Gold Medal, A.A.P.E. Award, and Vermeil.
- Nancy (Tex) Schaefer - Mortars and Mail: - Vermeil.
- William F. Harris - Egyptian Interpostals and the Growth of the
Royal Egyptian Postal System, 1865 to date:
- Vermeil.
- Thomas Homa - Egypt - The Third Issue: - Silver.
- C. David Eeles - History of Ancient Egypt's Dynastic Period,
(3100 - 30 BC): - Silver.
- James Wilkerson - Egypt - Back of the Book: - Bronze.
- Joseph F. Miller - Stamps of Early Egypt: - Bronze.
- Those attending: Peter A S Smith (ESC 74), Peter R Feltus (ESC 114), Charles F Hass (ESC 181), Richard R. Notman (ESC 342), Robert Toth (ESC 242), Hugh W Johnston (ESC 335), Tomas Homa (ESC 303), Jim Wilkerson (ESC 372), and guests: C David Eeles, Nick Macris, Philip V K Nichols and David A Ditrich.

Editor: congratulations to all those concerned in planning and staging this exhibition. Congratulations also on the splendid achievements by members of Egypt Study Circle and by other North American collectors of Egypt material. Special good wishes to Richard R. Notman on his having taken the lead in this enterprise, and on the enthusiasm he has shown. The likelihood that this will become an annual event is splendid news.

"CANCELLED" on Egyptian Stamps

by Professor Peter Smith (ESC 74)

Very few Egyptian stamps are known with either "SPECIMEN" or "CANCELLED" overprints; examples of new issues supplied to the Universal Postal Union by Egypt were always unoverprinted. Nevertheless, some stamps are known with such overprints, and they originate with the printers for the most part, being used in sample books, etc. A short article on them is to be found in L'Orient Philatélique No. 120 (October 1968), pp. 98-100. In it is noted the existence of the 4 mills. and 10 mills. of the 1924 King Fuad definitives overprinted CANCELLED in block sans-serif capitals.

This note is to record the existence of the 15 mill. and 200 mill. stamps as well. The overprint occurs at the top of the stamps. Examples of each were stuck down as examples of the photogravure process in a booklet written by B. Guy Harrison, of the firm Harrison & Sons Ltd, the printers of the 1924 issue. The booklet is undated, but from the stamps included in it, the date of publication was almost certainly 1938. Curiously, although stamps of a variety of countries were included as examples, not all of them are overprinted. Stamps of Great Britain, Grenada, and Seychelles are without overprint; those of Ecuador, Peru and Maldive Islands bear the same overprint as the Egyptian stamps.

The accompanying illustrations may not show it clearly, but the overprint is sharply printed in black; the alignment and inking vary enough to suggest that it was struck from a steel handstamp.

EXAMPLES



A CLARIFICATION.....THE 1947 INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE COMMEMORATIVE
STAMP WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

By Charles F. Hass

In a recent issue of The Quarterly Circular (#145/146, March/June, 1988), an article was published in which Samir A. Fikry detailed some of the Egyptian varieties found in his collection. Mention was made of the so-called "double impression" variety of the 1947 Interparliamentary Union Conference commemorative stamp. An illustration of Samir's copy of that stamp appeared on page #111. With all respect to Samir, I feel that it is necessary to clarify the fact that this "error" is merely a crude fabrication, made by persons unknown in order to bilk unsuspecting collectors.

The creator of this odd curiosity clearly had access to the type of equipment used in the preparation of newspaper photoengravings, a fact that is obvious to anyone who makes his living in the printing business. In order to produce the second impression, which was printed atop large blocks, or possibly panes, of genuine stamps, the forger first photographed a multiple of the genuine, photogravure-printed issue. To do this, he employed a coarse halftone screen of 85 lines to the inch (appr. 34 lines to the centimeter), which broke the image of the stamp into dots of various values, from about 5% to 95%. The resultant halftone negative was then exposed to a piece of photosensitized metal (probably zinc), which was then etched in an acid bath to create a letterpress (typographic) printing plate.

The photoengraved plate was then most likely mounted on a piece of "blocking" wood, and was placed in a printing press. Multiples of the normal stamp were then overprinted with the halftone image, in an ink somewhat similar in color to the original, thus creating the faked "double impression".

The illustrations on the following page show a normal stamp (enlarged to 400%), and beneath it an example of the faked "double" at the same scale. In the normal stamp, the rotogravure screen, where it is visible, is very fine, even at such an increased size. In the blowup of the fake, the coarse, ragged image of the halftone contrasts sharply with the fine, smooth image of the photogravure stamp, upon which it has been overprinted. In the creation of his halftone, our forger has picked up a dot of approximately 5% in what were the white, uninked areas of the original. He has made his halftone at a slightly reduced size (approx. 99%) to that of the original, and he has even picked up the image of the perforation holes in the pane used as his camera original! These may be seen at top right of the illustration. It is a crude effort, to say the least!

I cannot imagine why this particular stamp was chosen for such an effort, but at least four panes, or partial panes, were overprinted thusly. In my collection, in addition to a block of 21 (top of pane), I have single examples from three other panes. One of these has the faked image in Prussian green, with a set-off on the reverse.

/ continued ...

Many collections contain examples of these monstrosities, which are innocently mounted as "errors". They should be weeded out and relegated to the forgery file, as they are among the most unsophisticated attempts at fakery.



A normal stamp, as it appears in a 400% enlargement.



An example with a forged, halftone image overprinted on it.

CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - 1st WORLD WAR

LETTER FROM the late "JIM" (F. W.) BENIANS to Mr T. DACOS

Dated 1st October 1981

Dear Mr Dacos.

Once again we are indebted to you for your continued interest in the Civil Censorship article W.W.1, which has advanced our knowledge of these markings. When one considers that these are 60+ years old it shows that only by publishing what we know can others add their own knowledge to complete the picture.

The No 2 strike showing clearest examples I have seen I was particularly pleased No 20 - this is really a

We are giving things a addendum to this study

Two major developments First the Resealing Labels examples used on cover to have been used in the later as we are contacted have some examples of these

Secondly the P.S. circles

No 6 has been reported are on covers from the I feel that it may have or sub office in that

Nos 4, 5, 6, & 14. through your collection numbers to let me know it would explain their

Nos 2, 3, 7, 8, 10 on the early Palestine

Once again than interest

Dear Mr Dacos,

Once again we are indebted to you for your continued interest in the Civil Censorship article, W.W.1, which has advanced our knowledge of these markings. When one considers that these are 60+ years old it shows that only by publishing what we know can others add their own knowledge to complete the picture.

The No. 2 strike showing the SUR spelling is one of the clearest examples I have seen.

I was particularly pleased to see the oval Alexandria No. 20 - this is really very nice, the Cairo No. 11 too.

We are giving things a little time before we issue an addendum to this study.

Two major developments are slowly emerging.

First the Resealing Labels with numbers. Two or three examples used on cover have come to light & these appear to have been used in the Upper Nile Valley, but more of this later as we are contacting Sudan collectors who may have some examples of these.

Secondly the P.S. circles with numbers. No. 6 has been reported & also No. 4, both of which are on covers from the Southern end of the Canal. I now feel that it may have been possible for a local or sub office in that area using Censor stamps Nos, 4, 5, 6, & 14. I wonder if you could look through your collection, if you have any of these numbers to let me know, with photostats. It would explain their scarcity.

Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8, 10 & 13 are frequently reported, especially on the early Palestine covers.

Once again thank you for your continued interest.

Yours sincerely

(Jim) F.W. Benians ESC 123

Yours sincerely

Jim / F W Benians ESC 123

More from Themis Dacos . . .

CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-19

What follows is dedicated to the late F W Benians and his work. In September 1981 I had reported to him some remarks and I was honoured with his answer on 1st October 1981. I am enclosing a photocopy of his answer (reproduced - Editor).

The photocopy cards, covers, etc., and my remarks are referring to the Study as this was published in QC volume X, number 12, Whole Issue number 116 and volume XI, number 1, Whole Issue number 117.

Editor's Note: Mr Dacos's article comprises fourteen separate paragraphs dealing with new earliest/latest dates of various features of military censorship in WW1. In view of the large number of updatings I judged it important first to refer this intended article to the ESC Study Leader for this subject, Mr John A. Firebrace (ESC 71). His reply was prompt, helpful and authoritative; his comments are included in [square brackets]. Thanks are due to Mr Firebrace for his vetting in this specialist subject.

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Illustration No. 4: re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 332

This is a Greek Post-Card mailed from Greece to Alexandria. No dates are mentioned on page 322, QC 116. This is purple strike A2 PASSED BY CENSOR No. 11a. ALEXANDRIA arrival mark: 29.3.16. may be considered as ERD for item A2 11a. [J A Firebrace comment: date bracket is 23 FE 16 - 29 MR 16]. (Editor: Mr Dacos's Post Card is therefore LRD).

Illustration No. 5: re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 333

Another Greek Post-Card similar to the previous one. This is red type A2 PASSED BY CENSOR No. 18a. Mailed on 14.6.16 (or 27.6.16 being the 13-day difference between the two calendars). There is a very faint machine strike on reverse side on arrival. It may be considered as ERD for item A2 18a. [JAF comment: no date for number 18 previously known].

Illustration No. 6: re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 333

Another Greek Post-Card also similar to the ones above. No dates mentioned on page 333, QC 116. Sender's date shown on the reverse: 28.10.16. ALEXANDRIA 13 XI 16 cds on arrival and PASSED BY CENSOR No. 18b in black. It may be an ERD for item A2 18b. [JAF comment: not enough of the mark showing to identify its type satisfactorily].

/ continued . . .

CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - 1st WORLD WAR (continued)

(NOTE: ERD = Earliest recorded date; LRD = Latest ditto.)

Illustration No. 7: re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 333

This is an envelope mailed from Crete on 6.4.16 to Alexandria. ALEXANDRIA 29.4.16 cds on arrival (take account of thirteen days' difference in the calendars !) and PASSED BY CENSOR No. 20a in purple. No. 20 is not included in the Study, so the new item A2 20a may now be added, as purple. The envelope has been opened and re-sealed with label type RL IV.

[JAF comment: the first date of this number and type].

Illustration No. 8: re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 333

This is an H & G No. 21 post card mailed from Alexandria to Athens on 12.10.16. There is a PASSED BY CENSOR No. 20b in purple. The list should now include No. 20 (A2); this is purple, type (b). So this item may be added as A2 20b, purple.

[JAF comment: the second known date of this type].

Illustration No. 9: [Not reproduced] re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 336

This ppc mailed from ZAGAZIG on 14.2.16 to Cairo bears a PASSED CENSOR 11 strike type C3a, purple. This alters the previous ERD 5.4.16 to the new one, 14.2.16. Reported to F W Benians on 14.9.81.

[JAF comment: No! the date bracket is: 2 NO 15 - 22 NO 17].

Illustration No. 10: [Not reproduced] re: QC Whole Issue Number 116, page 337

This is an envelope mailed from FAGGALA on 26.8.17 to MILANO (Italy), bears a CAIRO cds 27.8.17 and a PASSED CENSOR B strike type C5B(ii) in blue-green. If we may suggest that the actual colour is blue which was discoloured, then we have a new LRD 27.8.17, the previous LRD being 6.8.17.

[JAF comment: No ! the date bracket is: 9 OC 15 - 3 JU 19].

Illustration No. 11: re: QC Whole Issue Number 117, page 4

Envelope, with type RL IV re-sealing label, and with type P3 "Opened by Censor" strike in black on front and back. Mailed from Port Said (Quartier Arab) on 22.II.16 to Athens, with Machine cancel 15.2.16 on arrival. (Allow 13 days for the difference between the calendars). Showing circular PASSED BY CENSOR No. 2 strike type P2a, black. The previous LRD was 17 January 1916; the new LRD now 22 FEB 1916.

[JAF comment: the date bracket is: 11 JU 15 - 22 FE 16].

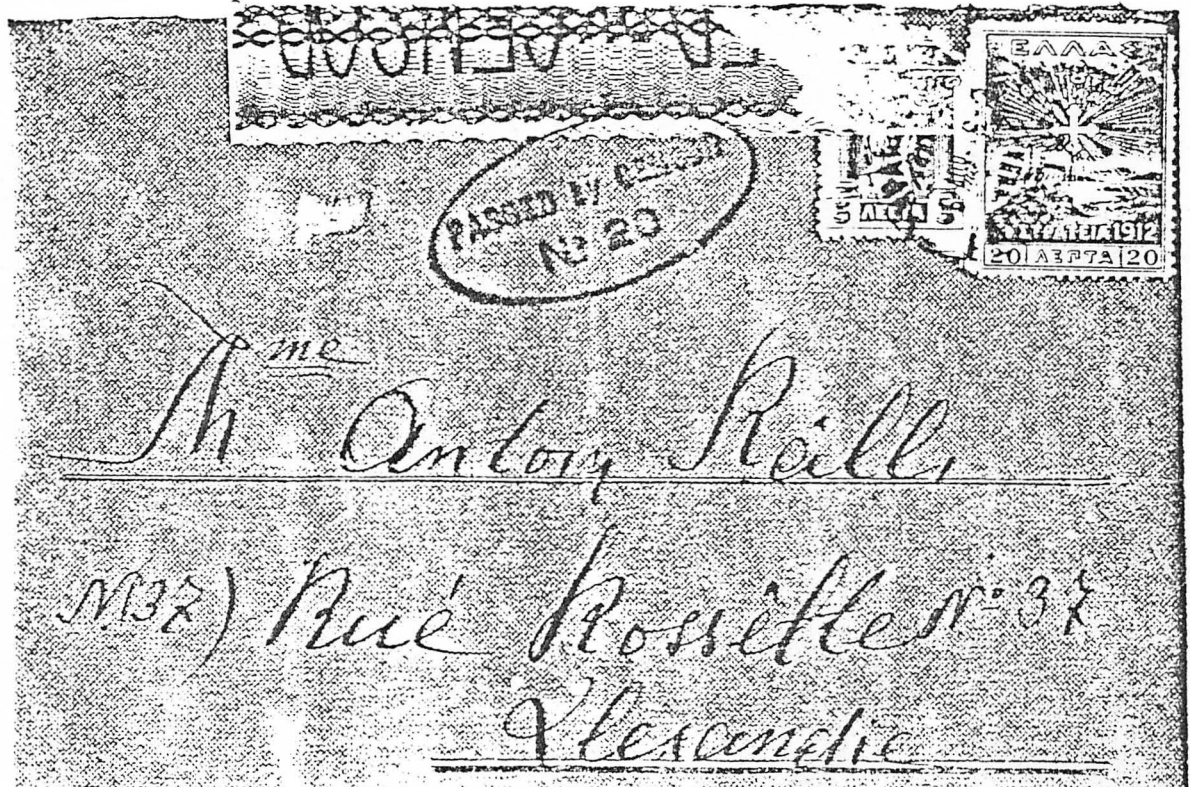
(This article to be continued in the next issue of The QC)

CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN EGYPT - FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-19

TOP and CENTRE: Illustration No. 7 Obverse & Reverse of item A2 20a (- first date for this number and type).

BOTTOM: Post Card (trimmed at left) is second known of this type.

7

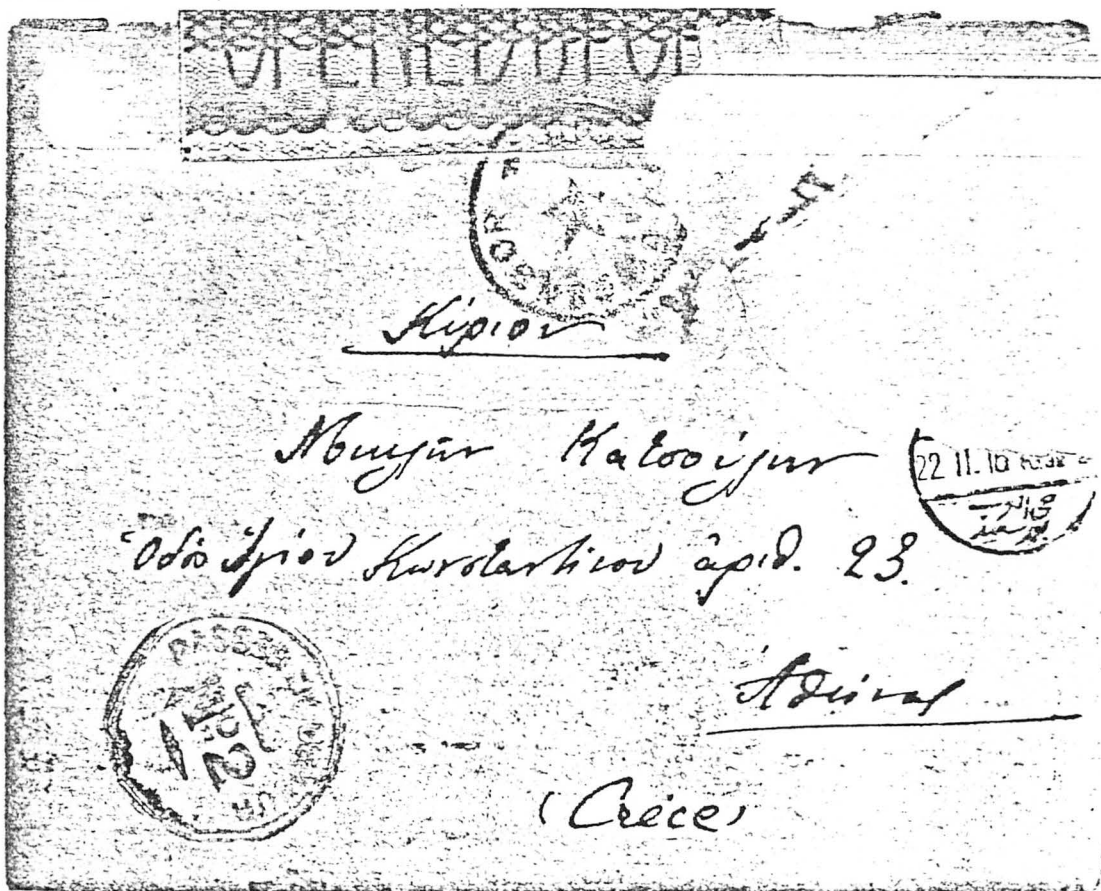


7

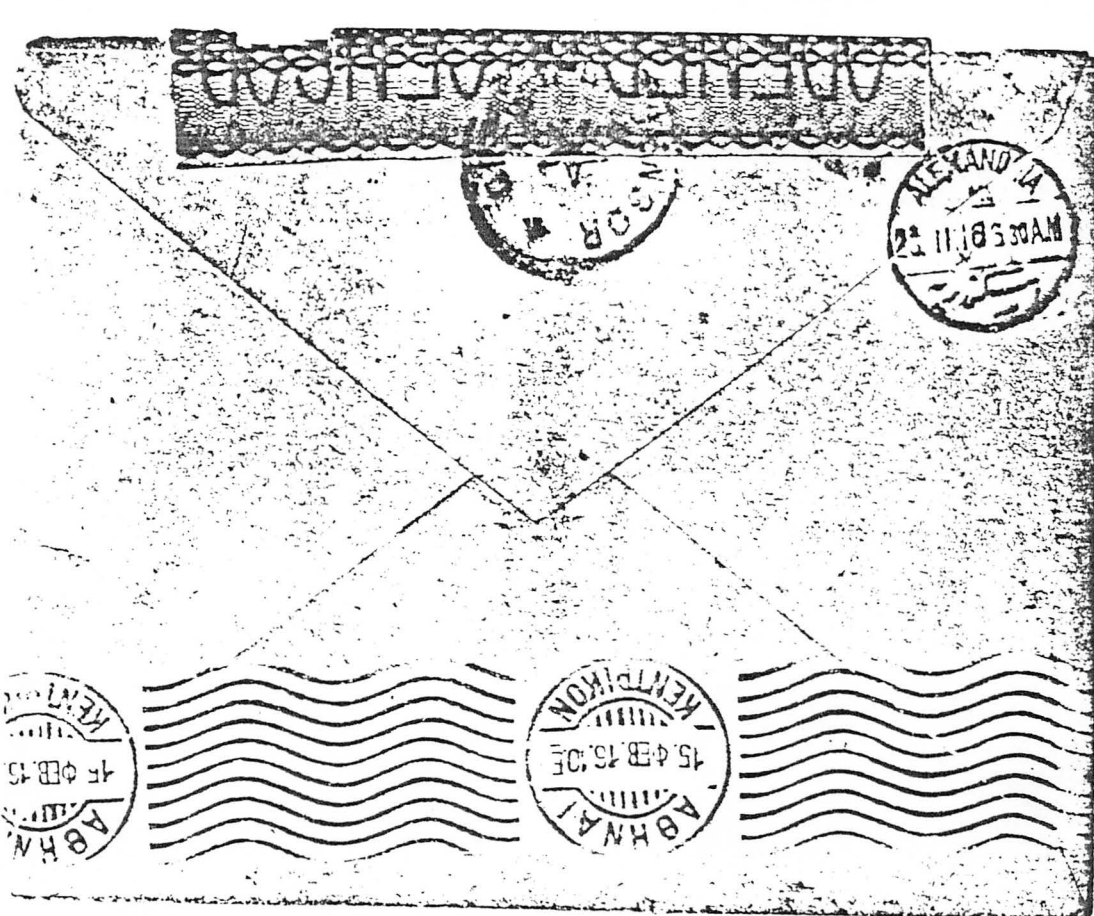


8

Illustration No. 11: envelope badly torn showing on front (TOP) circular "PASSED BY CENSOR No. 2" and on both sides type P3 "OPENED BY CENSOR" mark.



11



11

NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. Defriez

*(all stamps are printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, and are without watermark unless noted otherwise)

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG 1689</u>	<u>SG 1690</u>
Occasion	25th Anniversary of MARTRANS National Shipping Line	21st Cairo International Fair
Date of Issue	3rd March 1988	12th March 1988
Designer	Ibrahim El Torky	Lotfy el Sawaf
Design	Martrans Cargo Ship and Pharaonic Sailing Boat	Columns, Globe and Fair Emblem
Denomination	5 piastres	5 piastres
Sheet	42 (7 X 6)	50 (5 X 10)
Stamp dimensions	40 x 40 mm	43 x 26 mm
Perforation	13	11.5 x 11
Quantity printed	500,000 (Lithographed)	500,000
Supplementary	Exports and imports by Martrans has helped the Egyptian economy.	The Fair was held from 12th to 25th March.

	<u>SG 1691</u>	<u>SG 1692</u>
Occasion	World Health Day Diabetic Care	Festivals 1988
Date of Issue	7th April 1988	17th April 1988
Designer	Waheeb Farag	M M Roushdy
Design	Diabetic Care Emblem and insulin molecule	Pharaonic prince holding censer between fig trees
Denomination	5 piastres	5 piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43 mm	25 x 30 mm
Perforation	11 x 11.5	11
Quantity printed	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	The Diabetic Care Association has founded the village "Gawhara" for the care of diabetics.	-

	<u>SG 1693</u>	<u>SG 1694</u>
Occasion	25th Anniversary of African Postal Union	Anti-Racism Campaign
Date of Issue	23rd April 1988	25th May 1988
Designer	M M Roushdy	Waheeb Farag
Design	A.P.U. Emblem on map of Africa, letters and circle (Arabic '25')	Hands of different races reaching towards torch of Freedom and Equality.
Denomination	15 piastres	5 piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	11
Quantity printed	500,000 (Lithographed)	500,000
Supplementary	-	-

* Please note the significance of the wording change in the heading.

NEW ISSUES AND THEIR SPECIAL CANCELS

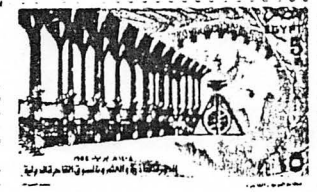
Please refer to the DATA SHEETS for dimensions as not all illustrations are actual size



SG 1689



SG 1690



SG 1691



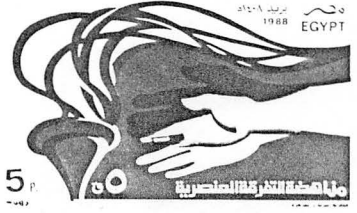
SG 1692



SG 1693



SG 1694



QUESTION TIME - New Questions

Q. TIME 105

ROYAL PRINTING: STATUS ?

- Question put by Mr P E Whetter (ESC 133)

I have acquired recently, in an auction lot, a card bearing a copy of Egypt 1952 40 mills with the "King of Egypt and the Sudan" overprint in brown (see illustration). The stamp has the Royal cartouche on the back. The other side of the card (also illustrated) bears an attestation that the stamp came from the Royal collection and states that only 100 copies exist. The wording of the attestation (in case the illustration does not show this clearly) is: 'This is to certify that the attached [m.s.] 1 stamp comes from the collection once in the possession of the late King Fuad and the ex-King Farouk of Egypt'.

I should welcome members' views on the status of this item.

Q. TIME 106

EGYPT - POSTAL SCALES - IMPERIAL OR METRIC ?

- Question put by Mr K W C Humphreys (ESC -)

I specialise in ANZAC WW1 material, mainly Mediterranean area. Was Imperial or metric weight used by the Egyptian Post Office ? I found that Turkey changed to metric in 1933 so I assume the ex-Turkish P.O. of Egypt used Imperial weight in 1914. [Or the Turkish weights system ? - Editor].

Q. TIME 107

EGYPT - POSTAL RATES

- Question put by Mr K W C Humphreys (ESC -)

Does Egypt Study Circle have a listing of Egypt postal rates in 1914: Letters, Post Cards, Newspapers: both internal and foreign ?

Q. TIME 108

EGYPT: 2-MILLS SURCHARGE ON 1914 3 MILLS

- Question put by Mr K W C Humphreys (ESC -)

What was the reason for surcharging the 3-mills stamp ? Was the shortage possibly due to the influx of Allied troops, using up the 2-mills before free postage was allowed ?

Editor: an additional reason for reproducing Mr Humphreys' 1916 cover, with its pair of the 1915 surcharge, was to test the reproduction of the original sent to me - which has been produced on a facsimile machine. This prints a pattern of dots which may affect the quality of the eventual printed page. I then noticed that there were very considerable distortions along the vertical axis, causing the design area of the 5-mill stamps (which had been affixed sideways on the envelope) to be 24mm wide by 23mm, that is, with the width exceeding the height ! - they should be about 18mm by 22mm. The 1-mill stamp, affixed upright, has a skinny look ! Unless fax machines give a much truer shape than this then they will be unsuitable for illustrating the QC.

/ Question Time continues . . .

Question Time: New Questions

QUESTION TIME 105: Members' views as to status ?



From the
Royal Egyptian Stamp Collection

This is to certify that the attached /
stamp comes from the collection once
in the possession of the late King
Fuad and the ex-King Farouk of Egypt.

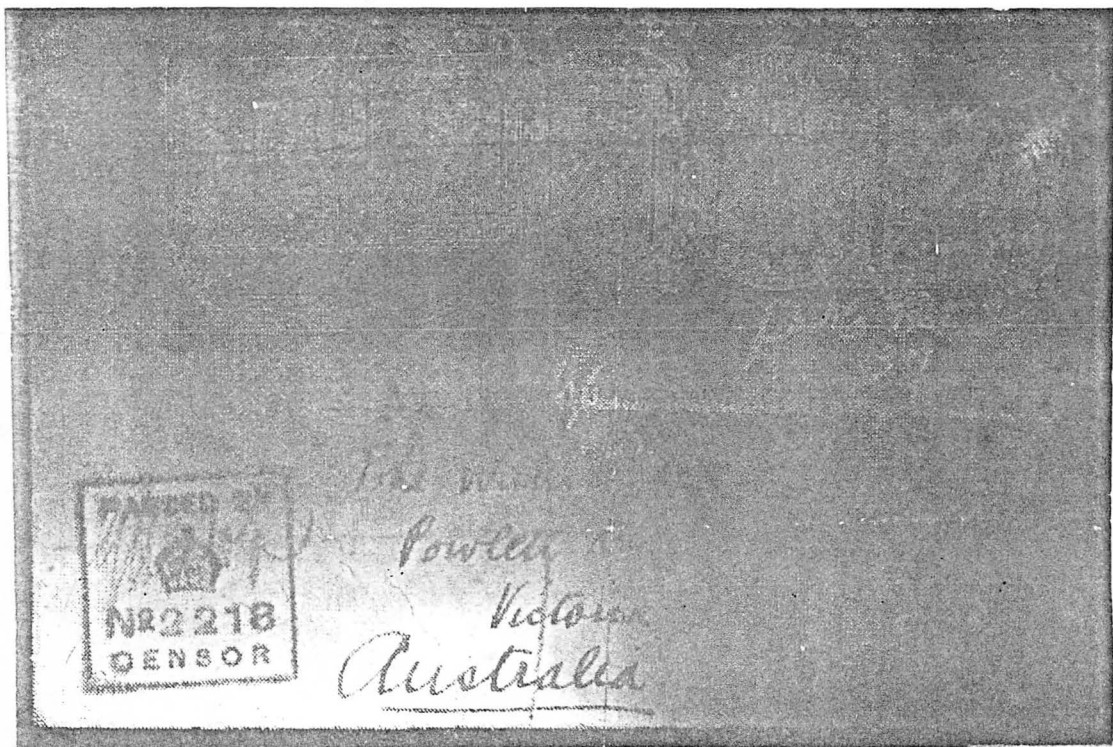
#311 error in broken 100 existed.

W. H. H. H. H.

Sworn before me at the City of
Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba
this *15* day of *July* 19*54*

A Notary Public in and for the Province of Manitoba

[Handwritten signature]



NR2218
CENSOR

*Powell
Victoria
Australia*

QUESTION TIME - NEW QUESTIONS - continued

Q. TIME 109 EGYPT: WW1 FORCES - REGISTRATION COST
- Question put by Mr K W C Humphreys (ESC -)

It appears from a very small sample that full registration cost was charged to troops (i.e. they paid basic postage, plus registration fee) up to the start of the Desert Campaign. Then only the registration charge was due. Has the Circle any information on this ?

Q. TIME 110 EGYPT: 1953 AIR 15 MILLS - VARIETY
- Question put by Mr J Sears (ESC 188)

An urgent plea for help ! - as to the Air Mail issue of 1953, 15 mills value, variety noted in Zeheri as "perf. incomplete". Has any member a specimen of this stamp, if so: what form does the incomplete perforation take ? what is the position on the pane ? is it a consistent variety appearing on every pane (or every other pane ? Please refer to Zeheri, 1972, page 265, Stamp No. 63b.

Q. TIME 111 Egypt: UNUSED AIRGRAPH FORMS
- Question put by Mr J Sears (ESC 188)

I am anxious to study UNUSED Airgraph Forms of the type used by the Middle East Forces, only those with the words "Military Airgraph Service authorised by Egyptian Postal Administration" printed below the address panel. NOT the Greetings types. I should be very grateful if members having specimens of these would kindly send me photocopies of them.

Any help with either Question 110 or Question 111 above would be greatly appreciated: they are details I require in connection with the book I am writing on the Air Mails of Egypt, and any assistance will of course be acknowledged. - J Sears.

Q. TIME 112 30 November 1966: Sinai Monastery
- Question put by Mr H M Barker (ESC 290)

I have a copy of this issue which has a very pale centre (missing the brown), but the frame is the same colour as normal: has anyone heard of this as a variety ?

Response to Question Time

Response to Q. Time 104 - (1) by Mr Peter Andrews (ESC 122)

Subject: Double-line "bridge" and "A" - Question put by Mr Themis Dacos in The QC, Sept 1989, Whole No. 151, pages 223/4).

Some weeks ago I picked up a post card with this c.d.s. at a stamp fair, mainly because I did not remember having seen it previously, and with the intention of asking the question at the next meeting.

/ Question Time continues . . .

Response to Question Time

Q. Time 104 - Subject: Double-line "bridge" and "A"
RESPONSE (1) by Mr Peter Andrews (continued)

As the subject has now been raised perhaps I can relay the information to add to Question Time 104:-

Please see illustration of front and back - this is a ppc of Heliopolis, Boulevard Circulaire.
Posted: TANTA 13 MR 11
bears: Alexandria "double bridge" (A) 13 MR 11
Addressed to Lincoln, England, but has no arrival datestamp.

I suggest the following answers to Mr Dacos's questions :-

- (a) Are there "double-bridge" strikes in any other cities ?
- 'I have not seen this c.d.s. from any other city'
(b) Is this a transit strike ? - 'Quite probably'
(c) Does the "A" mean "ARRIVAL" ? - 'Quite probably'

Q. Time 104 - Subject: Double-line "bridge" and "A"
RESPONSE (2) by Mr D R P Glyn-Jones (ESC 231)

Re the Double-Line Bridge cds of Alexandria: I have found but one strike amongst my Alexandria material and cannot find any example from other cities of Egypt at all. My Alexandria example is on a post card sent from Heidelberg (Germany) on 13th September 1911, arrival in Alexandria indicated by the mark, dated 18 September 1911. (This card is also illustrated).

[Editor: can you kindly supply a tracing of the Arabic text in the semi-circle opposite the English text. The outer ring will contain "Iskanderiya"; the inner ring, presumably, the Arabic equivalent for "Arrival". This area in our examples is poor, but your specimen is likely to be the most easily read, if it can be distinguished from the over-written addressing].

UPDATA 10.2

"Double-bridge" cds with "A" (as at December 1989)
(The "DACOS BRIDGE" ?)

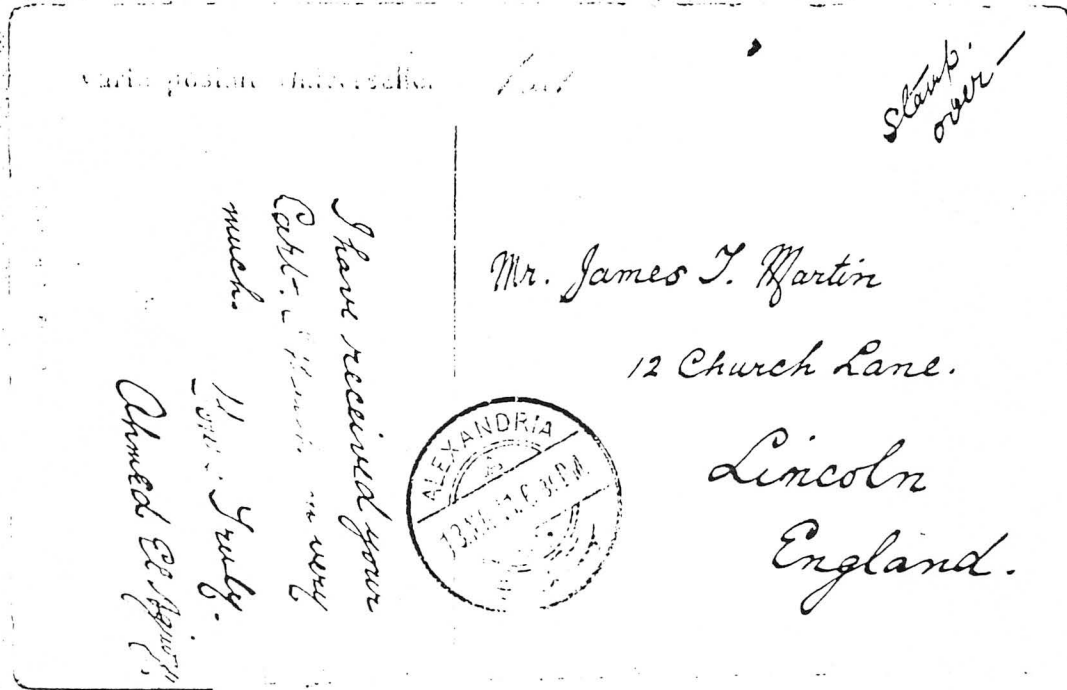
Town:	ALEXANDRIA (only)	EARLIEST USE	LATEST USE
Report date	by		
Sep 1989	T Dacos	(superseded)	(superseded)
7 Dec 1989	P Andrews	13 MR 11	
14 Dec 1989	D Glyn-Jones		18 SE 11

"THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE", as someone has said, "is perhaps the most perfect and beautiful instrument of communication between men. It has only one fault: it is impossible for foreigners to learn."

- submitted by Lars Alund (ESC 105).

Editor: English has to be the international language because, as has been said, "the English are too stupid to learn any other".

Question Time: - Alexandria "Double" Bridge



RESPONSE - 1

to

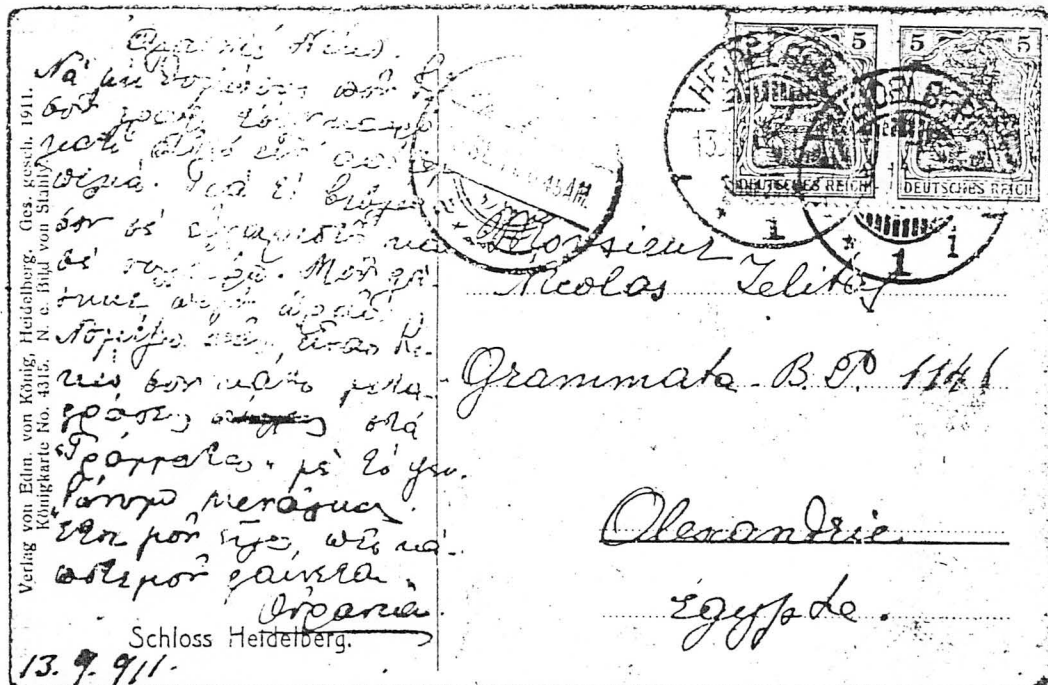
Q TIME 104

< Front

Back
(below)

Currently
Earliest
Date

OASIS D' HELIOPOLIS, BOULEVARD CIRCULAIRE.



RESPONSE - 2

Currently
Latest
Date

The Greek Consular

presence in Egypt

Period: 1833 to date

A New Study being undertaken by Mr Themis Dacos (ESC 220)

Mr Dacos writes: some years ago I started a study concerning the Greek Consular Presence in Egypt, covering the period 1833 onwards. The study is bilingual, in Greek and in English.

I have gathered a good lot of material and a great deal of information, but this is not good enough yet for my purpose. I wish to ask for the members' help on this subject through The QC.

The temporary title of the study is: "The Greek Consular Presence in Egypt. Period 1833 to date."

Points on which I am asking for help are the following :-

- 1). Places where Greek Consulates, Vice-Consulates and Consular Agencies were opened: date of opening, date of closing.
- 2). Names of Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Consular Agents; the place and period of their service.
- 3). Any information regarding the exemption from paying postal charges on the consular mail: on what official agreements was the exemption based, when did it start, when did it stop. Did the exemption concern the inland (home) mail only, or the mail abroad too. Photocopies of stampless envelopes with Greek Consular strikes will be most welcome.
- 4). Consular strikes. Photocopies of such strikes. If more than one for the same town, the Earliest Date and the Latest Date. Photocopies of strikes of Consular Agencies are particularly welcome.
- 5). Any information regarding the issue of Consular stamps. Date of issue. Values issued.

The names of the members who respond to this appeal will be mentioned in the Study and a signed copy with the compliments of the writer will be sent to them free.

I hope to be favoured with a wide response.

Editor: this is the kind of purpose for which Egypt Study Circle was formed. I hope that all Circle Members will look through their collections to see what they may have in the categories mentioned above. Mr Themis Dacos is very knowledgeable and hard-working: he is certain to make a first-class job of this study. Let us give him all the help within our power !

- - - - -

CIVIL CENSORSHIP: 1948 onwards

Study Session held at Circle Meeting in London, 8 July 1989

This was led by Mr P R Bertram (ESC 137) who was standing in for Mr C E Grey (ESC 245).

Mr Bertram opened the meeting by stating that he was thankful that others, especially Mr P Andrews (ESC 122) and Mr C E Grey, had paved the way for him as the subject was complex, to say the least. He went on to say that it was his intention to follow the path taken by Mr P Andrews in his original presentation (vide QC vol. VIII, Dec 1974, Whole Series Number 92). This was to be supported by excellent photostats supplied by Mr C E Grey. The intention of the present study was to note any early/late dates, uses, new types, colours, etc., of the censor labels, or of the censor markings.

*** The Meeting Chairman, Mr J S Horesh (ESC 118), suggested that information originating from this meeting be published in The QC inviting comments and, especially, earlier or later dates of usage, from members. ***

The Meeting examined all aspects of the marks up to Type 25, when time ran out.

Mr Bertram recapitulated the reasons for civilian censorship and he confirmed that this came into force in Egypt on 13th May 1948. He then proceeded with the main discussion beginning with the Censor Labels. (Type Numbers and Letters are those used by Mr Andrews in his original study).

The following additional aspects were noted :-

Type (a) - Also seen on incoming mail from America, 12 Sept 1948. Seen in use from 11. 6.1948 to 25.11.1948.

Type (b) - Also seen on incoming mail from America, 16 March 1949. Seen in use from 25. 5.1948 to 2. 5.1949.

Apparently two types/quality of green coloured paper were used - one having a more hairy type of texture and allowing the blue printing ink to soak in and spread, giving a coarser and heavier impression.

One example of Type (b) seen with EIGHT lines of print (2 lines repeated 4 times) down the label.

Type (c) - Also seen on incoming mail from America, Sudan and Switzerland.

Various shades and qualities of paper noted - the colour ranging from white to grey and to buff.

Seen in use from 14. 6.1948 to 27. 7.1965.

/ continued . . .

Study Session: CIVIL CENSORSHIP: 1948 onwards - continued

Covers were passed round the meeting which showed evidence of temporary sealing (usually vertical in the middle) with a small piece of Type (a) label (seen on some perforated along the top edge - perf 10), the label being tied by a censor mark. Type (c) label had been added on top later to completely seal the envelope before despatch from the Censor Department. A discussion then took place on the reason for this and Mr P Andrews' original belief was endorsed: that the initial sealing was a temporary one to prevent loss of contents during passage through the department.

A further cover was passed round that had apparently been opened at the rear and resealed with a small piece of Type (c) label at the point where the flap joins the envelope (perhaps the envelope flap had not been stuck down in the first place?). No official explanation given.

The meeting then looked at the first eight types of censor markings, as originally described by Mr P Andrews, which have been seen tying the censor labels to the various covers. Two new sub-types were noted :-

Type 2.1 - as main type 2, but with Arabic 'mim' in place of Arabic '2'

(P Andrews)



Type 5.1 - as type 5, but with Arabic '2' in place of Arabic '1'

(P R Bertram)



Type 6 - noted in various colours: black, grey, red, magenta, green, blue, purple.

Type 7 - also seen in red.

Type 8 - also seen in purple.

One cover (P Andrews) seen with intaglio seals tying the label to the cover in four places. Intaglio seals unfortunately not legible. Again, no explanation could be found for this cover.

A brief discussion then took place regarding the multitude of covers showing the various types of labels tied to covers by the different censor marks, types 1 to 8. No apparent logic could be found in all this and therefore any attempt to unravel it was abandoned, for fear of getting bogged down !

One important question was raised in relation to the use of the censorship labels. It was noted that the latest date found for a cover that had been opened and resealed with any type of label was 27th July 1965. As President Sadat abolished civilian censorship of all mail on 17th November 1974, NINE YEARS AFTER the latest known cover, why can't we find any during this nine-year period ?

/ continued . . .

Study Session: CIVIL CENSORSHIP: 1948 onwards - continued

- Type 9 - Diameter re-assessed as being 23.5 mm. Noted in blue or black.
- Early date: 9 June 1948; Late date: 14 December 1953
- Type 10 - Diameter re-assessed as being 25.5 mm. Noted in black.
- Early date: 2 October 1948; Late date: 15 June 1949
- Type 11 - Early date: 29 June 1948; Late date: 14 Aug 1950
- Type 12 - Early date: 19 Dec 1953; Late date: 24 July 1960
- Type 13 - Diameter re-assessed as being 24 mm.
- Early date: 3 March 1954; Late date: 17 March 1958
- Type 14 - Diameter re-assessed as being 27 mm.
- Early date: 8 Feb 1954; Late date: 15 Oct 1960
- Type 15 - Early date: 17 July 1954; Late date: 2 Nov 1956
- Type 16 - Early date: 23 Dec 1953; Late date: 19 March 1958
- Type 17 - Early date: 19 Jan 1954; Late date: 21 April 1957
- Type 18 - Early date: 5 April 1955; Late date: 7 Sept 1960
- Type 19 - Early date: 27 July 1959 (only this one cover noted)
- Type 20 - Early date: 10 April 1960; Late date: 17 May 1961
(only seen on mail coming into Egypt)
- Type 21 - Early date: 25 July 1958; Late date: 23 Dec 1960
(seen on incoming and outgoing mail)
- Type 22 - Early date: 9 Feb 1954; Late date: 10 Sept 1959
- Type 23 - Early date: 22 Feb 1954; Late date: 6 Jan 1959
(also noted on post cards)
- Type 24 - Early date: 25 March 1954; Late date: 2 March 1956
- Type 25
- (a) "No number below box"
- Early date: ? Dec 1960; Late date: 16 Feb 1961
- (b) "Arabic No. 1 below box"
- Early date: 5 April 1961; Late date: 6 May 1961
- (c) "Arabic No. 2 below box"
- Early date: 25 Oct 1960; Late date: 24 Jan 1961*
- *NOTE:** this cover dated 21 April 1951 but it is believed that the "51" should be "61" and that a wrong date-slug was used. The envelope bore stamps that were not issued in 1951 !

Owing to pressure of time it was decided to call a halt at Type 25 and to complete the remaining, and new, types at another meeting.

(Notes supplied by Mr P R Bertram).

JOURNAL OFFICIEL : 1929

Extracts by J M Murphy (ESC 240)

1929 - 1

1929 Notes by JMM

Important year, with arrangements for Car Exhibition PO, Farouk Birthday commems, Literature/Arts PO; opening of Aboukir-Karachi Air Mail line; opening of Aboukir-GB Air Mail line; changes in Air Mail posting times; two Imperial Airways disasters with mail lost; changes in parcel rates to GB; switch in GB Air Mails from Wednesday departure to Friday and change of route; acceptance of mails for Crete and Greece by new Air Mail route.

Jan 3 (1,10): Ministry of Communications contract awarded to Elias Akawy of Alexandria in amount of L.E.13,270 for filling and levelling airport site at Dikheila, west of Alexandria.

Jan 14 (4,25): Damanhour admitted to Express in arrival from Jan 14.

Jan 21 (7,6): Edku, Mitubis, Nabaruh, Talkha, Santa, Aga, Kafr Sakr, Minsha, Kom Ombo and Kuiesna admitted to house to house delivery service.

Jan 31 (11,3): Kafr el Gohannami (Mit Ghamr) becomes Kafr el-Naim; Mit Massawed (Chebin el-Kom) becomes Mit Massoud; Anz (Fayoum) becomes Menchat Farouk (all Jan 19).

Feb 7 (13,3-5): Royal Decree (dated Jan 3) on creation of airport at Dekheila-Agami, west of Alexandria, for aircraft and seaplanes, and appropriating land from Kafr el-Dawwar on which to build it.

(13,5): The Postmaster-General has the honour to announce that a temporary Post Office No 2 will be opened inside the first International Motor Cars Exhibition, which will be held at Ghezirah, Cairo, from February 2, 1929, up to the 12th of the same month. Ordinary postage stamps will be used there.

Feb 11 (14,12): According to the request of the US Postal Administration, a copy of the Customs Declaration should be gummed to the covers of parcels addressed to the said country.

The Postmaster-General has the honour to inform the public that postage stamps which will be issued on the 11th instant on the occasion of the tenth Anniversary of the Birthday of HRH Prince Farouk, will be sold at the Sale of Stamps windows of chief Post Offices during seven consecutive days and that the number issued is sufficient enough to meet with the public requirements.

Giza Town PO admitted to Express in arrival

Feb 14 (15,16): GPO complains that parcels sent abroad and returned undelivered cannot be returned to sender since despatch notes do not bear sender's full name or address. Appeals to senders "to indicate their names and addresses in one of the corners of the wrappers of the parcels themselves or on their labels, in a clear manner, without derogating however, to the rules governing the inscription of the addressee's names and address, so that no confusion arrives between the sender's and the addressee's indications".

1929 - 11

(February 14th, continued)

The Postmaster-General has the honour to draw the attention of the public to the inconvenience which results from the use of liquid gum or of any other similar matter for the affixing of prepayment postage stamps to the correspondence, the gum which coats the stamps being quite sufficient for the purpose; the excessive use of foreign matters results in the sticking together of correspondence in the letter boxes and the efforts displayed in separating them often cause the tearing of the envelopes or the stamps themselves.

Feb 25 (18,5): The Postmaster-General has the honour to draw the attention of the public to the inconvenience which ensues from the insertion of voluminous packets of commercial papers, printed matter and samples in the letter boxes, while special boxes have been installed at the Central Post Offices and in certain important quarters of the town for the purpose.

The insertion of voluminous packets in the letter boxes tends to obstruct the openings of the boxes, thus causing correspondence to remain in suspension there and to fall into the box only after several efforts which often result in the tearing of the items or in the dropping off of the postage stamps affixed thereon. Moreover, the repairing of damaged correspondence occasions a serious loss of time to postal staff.

The public is therefore required to invariably deposit the voluminous items of correspondence in the boxes specially created for the purpose. Moreover, Managers of Banks and important firms are kindly requested to give instructions to this effect to their personnel entrusted with the despatch of correspondence.

Feb 28 (20,6): COD parcels exchange (maximum value £40) with Hungary from Mar 1.

Mar 4 (21,5-6): Ministry of Communications Ministerial Notice 2 of 1929 on the ordering of special post boxes. The effect is that the fee for the coming year must be paid 15 days in advance, or the box number will be lost and mail delivered normally.

(20,7): Chebin el Kom PO admitted to Express in arrival.

Mar 7 (22,3): Beni Nafa (Belbeis) becomes Beni Saleh (Feb 27).

Mar 10 (23 Special): Seven-page Decree-Law 19 of 1929 defining Egyptian nationality.

Mar 16 (24,9): Benha PO admitted to Express in arrival.

Mar 18 (25,5): Abukir, Embaba and Hehya admitted to house to house delivery; Beni Souef admitted to Express in arrival.

Mar 28 (28,5): Post Offices No 3, admitted to ordinary and registered correspondence, as well as to ordinary parcels, will be opened from April 1 at Gamgara (Sharkia) and El Ammar (Kalioubia).

Apr 1 (29,9): The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that with effect from Wednesday April 3, 1929, aeroplanes will leave Alexandria (Aboukir) weekly on Wednesdays at 2.05pm for Baghdad, Basra and Karachi (India). They will thus arrive at Baghdad on Thursday at noon, at Basra on the same day at 3.45 (Greenwich time) and at Karachi on Saturday at 11.45am (Greenwich time).

The aircrafts will carry ordinary and registered correspondence for Iraq, Persia and all localities in British India, provided that such correspondences are fully prepaid with the usual prepayment due for their destination as well as with the special air fees detailed hereafter:-

1929 - 111

(April 1st, continued)

Correspondence for Iraq and Persia, 15 mills per port of 20 grammes or fraction; correspondence for all localities in British East India, 25 mills per port of 20 grammes or fraction.

The above correspondence should bear on the address side one of the labels specially made for the air mail and which may be obtained gratuitously on demand from all post offices.

In the event that none of these labels are available, the mention "PAR AVION" should be very clearly inscribed on the address side of the cover with red ink, so as to enable the postal staff to immediately notice it.

Insufficiently prepaid correspondence will not be forwarded by the air way.

The latest hours for the acceptance of correspondence desired to be despatched by the above route have been fixed as follows for the first voyage:-

	Ordinary Correspondence	Registered
Cairo Central Post Office	4.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
Alexandria Central Post Office	11.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.
Port Said Central Post Office	11.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.

The latest hours for future departures will be published in due time.

Apr 4 (30,1): Kom el Teis (Achmoun) becomes Kafr el Ghoraieb.

Apr 8 (31,10): Post Office No 2 S will be opened at Sendioun (Galioubieh, Cairo-Alexandria line) from Apr 3, admitted to ordinary and registered correspondence, ordinary and COD parcels, collection orders, inland and international ordinary money orders, inland postal orders, Savings Bank, and payment of British postal orders.

The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that with effect from the departure of the aeroplane which will leave Alexandria (Abu Kir) on Wednesday, April 10, 1929, at 2.05 p.m. for Baghdad-Basra and Karachi, air mail correspondence intended for despatch to Iraq, Persia and localities in British India will be henceforth accepted for despatch at the undermentioned hours at the latest:

Port Said Central Office, Tuesday, ordinary correspondence 5.30pm, registered 4.30pm; Cairo Central Post Office, Wednesday 10am and 9am; Alexandria Central Office, Wednesday 11am and 10am.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that correspondence to be despatched by that route should be fully prepaid.

The Postmaster General has the honour to inform the public that an air mail line from Egypt for Great Britain will be inaugurated effective Wednesday April 10, 1929.

The sea plane will leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 1.30pm effective Wednesday April 10, 1929, for Genoa; thence mails will be forwarded to Bâle by railway, and from Bâle to London by aircrafts arriving at London on Sunday afternoon.

Further extracts from the Journal Officiel for 1929 will appear in the next QC