

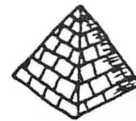
The Quarterly Circular

September Quarter 1991 Whole Series No. 159

Volume xiv, No. 7 - Pages 183 - 210



EGYPT STUDY



CIRCLE

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

January 4th
(Committee Room)

"CAIRO 91" Displays

February 25 -
March 1st

SPRING STAMPEX !!

February 29
(Committee Room)

10 Sheets per Member !

May 16
and:

Intaglio Seals - A. Schmidt
"Star & Crescent" postmarks - D. J. Davis

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EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE : OFFICERS as at 30 September 1991

PRESIDENT Professor Peter A S Smith, FRPSL, Department of Chemistry,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich 48109, USA
CHAIRMAN Mr John Sears, 496 Uxbridge Road, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 4SL
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Mr J S Horesh, London
SECRETARY/TREASURER Mr P R Bertram, 11 Bishop's Way,
Buckden, Huntingdon PE18 9TZ
EDITOR Mr John A Grimmer, FRPSL, 48 York Road, New Barnet, Barnet,
Herts EN5 1LJ England
LIBRARIAN Mr D John Davis, 3 Prospect Place, Beechen Cliff, Bath,
Avon BA2 4QP
USA AGENT Mr Charles F Hass, P.O. Box 27, Folcroft,
Pennsylvania 19032, USA
KEEPER of the RECORD Mr D H Clarke, Herts

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - The Quarterly Circular
Volume xiv, Number 7, September Quarter 1991 Whole Series Number: 159

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From the Editor . . .

30 November 1991

As this September 1991 edition of The QC goes to press today it brings up to five the number of QC's produced in the year. This counts the double issue number (Nos. 3 & 4, Sept & Dec. 1990, Whole Series Nos 155-6) as two issues, which it is, having double the number of pages of a single issue.

While quantity is important, quality is even more so: as Editor I should be unhappy if it were not. Fortunately the standard of members' contributions continues very high with excellent articles from our President and from other members of long standing. A happy introduction is John Sears' "Air Jottings" which started with QC's Nos. 155/6 and has not missed a QC issue. This new series is excellent with new discoveries and new light cast on old problems.

This issue contains an account of the most remarkable detection of a problem which affected the "Official" overprinting of a 2-mills stamp and which led to a very scarce variety. Charlie Hass discovered the facts over a time and his is probably the most exciting philatelic article ever.

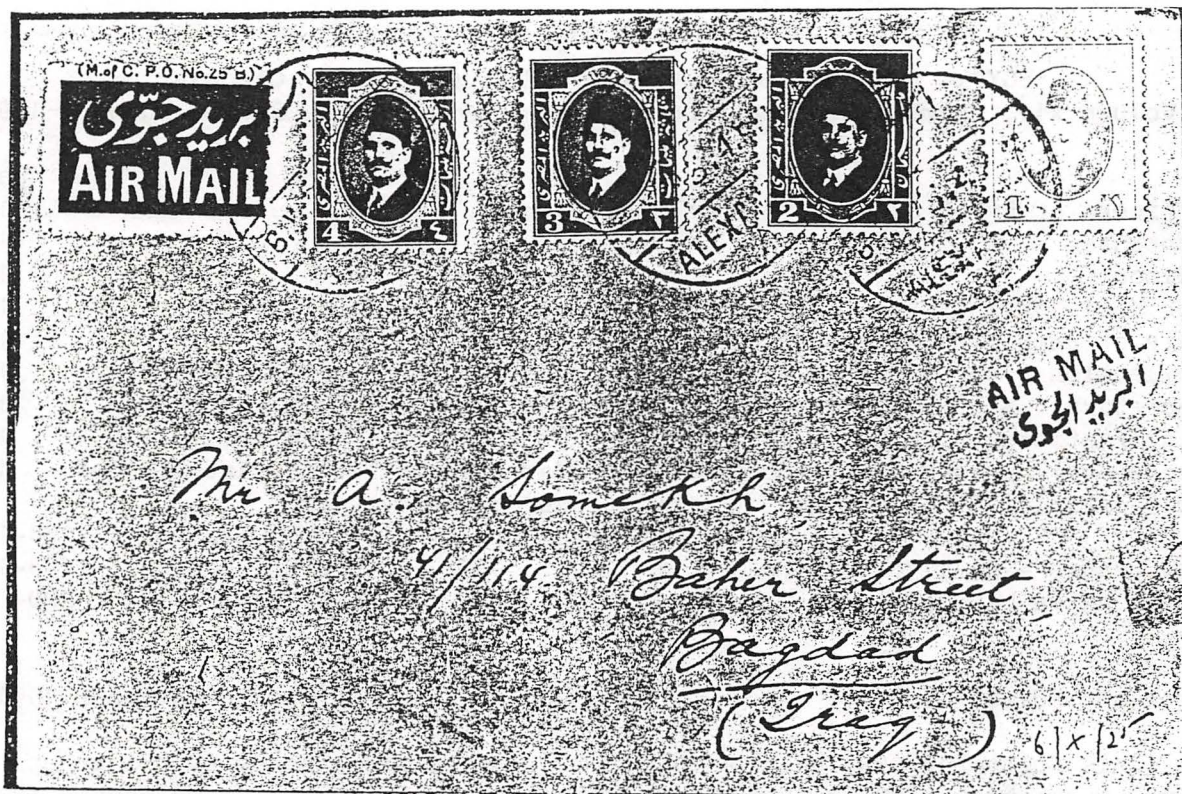
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Air Mail Jottings - "Airjot 5"

Contributed by John Sears (ESC 188)

Covers carried by the R.A.F. from Cairo to Baghdad are always being sought by those who are interested in this pioneer air service. When civilian mail was first accepted (January 5th, 1922) the cost of sending a letter of 20 grams was 40 mills, i.e. the basic surface rate of 15 mills plus a surcharge of 25 mills. However one often finds in dealers' stocks covers purporting to have been carried by air with franking much lower than this.

Here is a cover which is typical of those in question.



In this case it carries 10 mills. It is a brown manilla type envelope, the ten or so others I have seen were mostly of this sort, although I have one made of white laid paper - from the rubber stamp on the back it is seen to have been originated by J. S. Davis, the dealer from Liverpool.

All were posted in 1925, dates ranging from 10th July to 18th November. The example above was cancelled Alexandria 6.X.25 and there is a Baghdad HQ Iraq arrival mark dated 9 Oct 25.

Franking varies from 10 mills to 27 mills (the latter on a cover shown to me by Richard Notman (ESC 342) with a typed address). Apart from this all the covers I have seen have the addresses written in the same handwriting, and two at least have been identical.

The frankings remain a mystery; they do not correspond with the printed matter rate (4 mills + 25 mills) although it certainly looks as if they were carried by air. PLEASE LOOK AT YOUR OWN COVERS of this period and let me have details for the record. If you have any theories concerning the rates, please let me know.

Major E. L. G. MacArthur, MC, CdeG, (ESC 125), wishes to dispose of some of his collections by Private Treaty. Major MacArthur is a member of Egypt Study Circle of long standing, and was Chairman for many years.

The following are brief notes as to some of the material available for sale :-

1. British Forces in Egypt - Mint blocks of 4, covers etc.
2. ditto - 1935 Jubilee mint U.M. half-pane with variety "Short U"
3. Military: 1882 Tel el Kebir campaign: GB stamps cancelled BPO
4. 1919 military cover, Upper Egypt, TPO 3
5. Sudan 1897 mint vertical strips of 6, all values; varieties
6. Sudan S.G. punctures (ex Danson), mint, used and on cover
7. French PO in Alexandria, Port Said; nearly complete specialised mainly mint collection
8. Interpostal Seals - approx 1,000; 541 different, 77 used

Members interested should write to Major MacArthur in the first place, and U.K. members should please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope, when further details will be supplied.

No postal viewing is possible.

A commission arrangement has been agreed whereby the seller will pay an agreed commission percentage to Egypt Study Circle.

Major MacArthur's address is: 34 West Park Avenue
Kew Gardens
Richmond
Surrey TW9 4AL

" " telephone number: 081 876 1910

It is hoped that it will be possible to expand the system of Private Treaty sales in the future.

COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE - The "C. O. S." Postmarks

- Lars Alund (ESC 105)

Having read with interest the article by Mr E. Fraser-Smith in The QC, No. 158, page 182, on the "Collection Order Service" postmarks, I hurried to my own postmark collection in order to find out if there were any such postmarks in my collection. And there, indeed, I found that I have got four stamps with the "C.O.S." post-mark of Ras-el-Tin. The dates span from "... OC.28" to "8 JL.38". I enclose a photocopy of the last-mentioned stamp, showing an almost complete strike of this postmark.

Unfortunately I have no explanation of the function of the Collection Order Service but I am sure that this postmark is rather scarce as I have during the years found only four copies out of tens of thousands of stamps.



From: Mr Robin Bertram: Secretary / Treasurer, Egypt Study Circle

SECRETARY'S REPORTS

(1) Brief Report on Meeting held: 14th September 1991

The meeting on 14th September 1991 was in two parts ('HENDRY' led by John Sears and the E 600 series led by John Davies).

Present - Messrs P. J. Beckett, J. Chellingsworth, J Davis, C. Defriez, P. Grech, E. Hall, S. Horesh, G. A. Jeyes, A. J. Revell, J. Sears (total: 10).

Apologies for absence were reported from: P. Andrews, W. C. Andrews, A. Bates and P. R. Bertram (total: 4).

SECRETARY'S MEMBERSHIP REPORT

New Member

ESC 411 Mr Sven R. ERIKSSON, Selmedalsvagen 4,5tr,
S-12655 HAGERSTEN, Sweden
Interests: Sweden, covers for period 1866 - 1920

Member's change of address

ESC 141 Mrs Nancy (Tex) SCHAEFER New Address: 1719 Lakeview Road,
Clearwater, FL 34616 U.S.A.

Correction of Member's address

ESC 263 Mr S. D. E. COWLING Correct address: 3 Tavern Walk,
CORBY, Northants NN18 0TD

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1992

Members attending a recent London Meeting of the Circle were asked to consider the present level of subscription, £10, in relation to inflation, and in relation to the time interval since the previous increase which was in 1989.

After discussion the meeting approved the amount of the proposed increase in the subscription, £2.50, with effect from the calendar year 1992. The subscription for 1992 therefore becomes £12.50.

[Apart from the effect of inflation, another factor was the ending of a concession which the late Ken Davis (ESC 150) of Rochdale, kindly provided over a period of some ten years. He was able to have the printing of The QC done at low cost, and thereby enabled members to enjoy a lower subscription rate than would otherwise have been possible - Editor].

From: Mr Robin Bertram: Secretary / Treasurer, Egypt Study Circle

SECRETARY'S REPORTS

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND MATERIAL

(from the Secretary, 12 Aug 1991)

ESC Secretary reports: I have received a letter from Dr Karl Franzman, the Secretary of POLSKA FEDERACJA FILATELISTYCZNA (Polish Philatelic Federation in Great Britain) regarding a query. I have reproduced the following shortened version of his letter for inclusion in the QC :-

- from: Dr. K. W. FRANZMANN, Polish Philatelic Federation
6, Northstead Road,
Tulse Hill,
LONDON SW2 3JW

"I recently came across four stamps and a miniature sheet produced by the Polish 2nd Army Corps in Italy that were cancelled with an Egyptian commemorative handstamp that I have been able to identify as originating from a philatelic exhibition held in Cairo during the period 28th February - 27th March 1946. From various newspapers of the time I have been able to discover that the Philatelic Section of the Polish 2nd Army Corps participated in this exhibition with a number of competition entries, one of which won an award which included "2 commemorative exhibition sheetlets".

"I have access to a Zeheri catalogue and note that a set of 4 stamps and 2 miniature sheets (perf. and imperf.) commemorating the 80th anniversary of the first Egyptian stamp were produced for the exhibition.

"I am anxious to secure a copy of the Exhibition Catalogue (a photocopy will do), a list of entries to the competition and the list of prize winners. In addition I would like to obtain a first day cover and the stamps. I am researching the philatelic activities of the Polish philatelic journals. Should you be interested in the section dealing with the Cairo Exhibition of 1946 for your Quarterly Circular I will be happy to send you a copy when it's complete. Any photocopying and postage expenses I will gladly reimburse you."

(signed: Dr. K. Franzman)

ESC Secretary continues: I have supplied photocopies of the stamps/minature sheets/First Day covers from my own collection but have no duplicates. Would any member who has the necessary material to dispose of or who could assist Dr Franzman contact him direct. He is a very pleasant man and is prepared to assist where he can. I am slowly going back through the Q.C.'s digging up previous items in relation to Polish matters.

The 2 Mills Official Stamp of 1915 (March) -

The Error of DOUBLE OVERPRINT

by Charles F. Hass (ESC 181)



As one who is deeply involved in the study of all of the overprinted issues of Egyptian postage stamps and postal stationery, I have always been intrigued by the 2 mills official stamp of March, 1915, the error with (typographed) double overprint of "O.H.H.S." over Arabic "AMEER'Y" (Zeheri No. 10d, S.G. No. 084c, Scott No. 09b). "Intrigued" is probably too weak a word to describe my attachment to this elusive error, as my frustration at being unable, for many years, to acquire even a single example of this stamp made my determination to do so into an obsession! In nearly twenty years of searching, during which I either acquired examples of, or made photos of, nearly all of the overprint varieties of Egypt, I was unable to view even a single example of the rare 2 mills error! Little was published on the subject of this stamp.

The Zeheri Catalogue (1972 edition, page 286) states: "9 copies only exist of the double overprinted 2m. value (No. 10d), including a Control No. block of 4, but only six of these stamps are in good condition", and shows a halftone illustration, on the opposite page, of a cropped upper right-hand pane (showing 42 stamps, 9 of which have double overprints). In the H. R. Harmer Catalogue of the "Mackenzie Low" Collection (Oct 21-22, 1929) the description for lot number 454 is as follows :-

"2 MILS. GREEN, A MINT BLOCK OF FOUR (LOWER LEFT CORNER STAMP TORN), WITH OVERPRINT DOUBLE.

One sheet was found showing nine stamps at the upper right corner with overprint double, these were torn out and five sold. Included in the lot is the remaining portion of the sheet (less five stamps with double overprint), and a photograph of the upper right corner pane showing the nine double overprints replaced in position, original mounting and description."

/ continued . . .

Further, in the H.R.Harmer sale of the Egyptian Royal Collection (Feb. 12-15, 17-18, 1954), lot number 1027 (illustrated in the catalogue) is described as follows :-

"2m., an o.g. block of four, lower-left corner stamp torn, with overprint double, S.G. 012c. One sheet was found with nine stamps at the upper right corner with overprint double, these were torn out and five sold. Also included in this lot is the remaining portion of the sheet (191 stamps) less five of the nine stamps with double overprint. A photograph of the upper right corner showing the nine double overprints replaced in position accompanies this interesting lot."

It is a fact that the Mackenzie Low collection was sold "in toto" to Fuad of Egypt, at the eleventh hour of the eve of the scheduled sale, thus bringing all the material back to Egypt, and angering many philatelists (including Byam, who had sold his Sudan in order to get funds to buy much of M.L.'s collection!).

Aside from these three references, I have never seen anything published regarding the error in question. It is apparent from both catalogue descriptions that the sheet, originally of 240 subjects (4 panes of 60), was reduced to 40 stamps by the time it exited the M.L. collection. Needless to say, I could not get very far in my attempt to study this error.

Examining the illustration in Zeheri, one would wonder how in the world only nine stamps out of a sheet of 240 could have possibly received a double overprint, while the other 231 examples were normal. The only possibility, I thought, was that the rest of the sheet must have been covered by something (perhaps another sheet or a stray piece of paper?), but even that would have left the remaining 231 stamps with "albino" impressions of the overprint, transferred through the offending paper. Surely it would have been mentioned, had this been the case.

Looking at the illustration in the Palace Sale Catalogue, one would wonder what kind of idiot would separate a rare block from a sheet in such a careless manner that one of the error stamps has lost a large chunk, and two of the adjacent, normal stamps have lost huge pieces, which are still attached to the block!

And so, for me at least, these mysteries lay unsolved, tucked away in a corner of my brain for a number of years. I remained without an example of this rarity, and I became increasingly aware of its elusive nature as time passed without the appearance of a single example on the market . . .

Until, at last! Peter Feltus acquired the bulk of the collection of the late Hyman Goldstein, in early 1989, and there, among a collection of wonderful things, was a marginal example of the error, with selvage, the first real example that I'd ever seen. It turned out to be position no. 19 of the sheet (the next-to-last stamp in the top row in the Zeheri illustration). Studying it further, I found something very strange indeed . . . the upper of the two overprints on the stamp was the primary impression, the lower overprint being printed atop it.

/ continued . . .

As the catalogue illustration showed that all single-impression stamps had their overprints on a line with the lower impression of the doubles, this meant that only the nine stamps received the primary impression, and that the secondary impression was applied to all 240 stamps. How could this be? The answer was not too far off in the future.

As seldom happens in life, good things began to happen very fast on the heels of one another. I attended a local exhibition, and found a dealer who had bought a very insignificant collection of Egypt. However, in it I found (miracle of miracles!) another genuine example of the error. How, why, it came to be there, who can say? Needless to say, I acquired it and proceeded to study it. It turned out to be position no. 20, the right-hand mate to my stamp, and the corner copy in the catalogue illustration, now minus its marginal selvage. I now had acquired for study two of the nine examples possible, and both in sound condition!

Enter the late Dr. George N. Lenci, who had sought to acquire the Goldstein example sold instead to me. I found out that he had a third example in his collection, albeit one that was defective (missing a corner perf.). I telephoned him, and during our conversation he described to me a fascinating letter and a photo that were with the stamp when he bought it. The letter was from Mackenzie Low himself, written to another philatelist, and, according to George, it concerned the origin of the error! I quickly arranged to borrow stamp, letter and photo for my study. Written to a Mr. Robert Leslie, the letter reads as follows:

" The Moorings
Hastings Road
Bexhill-on-Sea
13-2-1946

Dear Mr. Leslie;

I am very glad you have sent me for inspection your Egypt O.H.H.S. double overprint, as I know the whole history of this error. It is briefly as follows:-

In 1922 I bought from Mr. Angeloglou an entire sheet of 240 of the 2 mill. 1915 O.H.S.S. of which 9 stamps on the upper right-hand corner of the sheet had a double overprint. After I had this sheet for some years I decided to break up the part containing the double overprints.

I retained in my collection the block of 4 with the control number, stamps no. 6, 7, 8 & 9, & sold Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 to D. Field, who sold Nos 2 & 3 to Jean Boulad. The block of 4, Nos. 6, 7, 8 & 9 now rests in the Royal Collection in Egypt, having been bought by King Fuad in 1928.

Your stamp is No. 5, which you can recognise by the ink flaw over the first H.. This shows in my photograph.

H

/ continued . . .

1915 2 Mills Official with DOUBLE OVERPRINT - continued

I had the corner portion of the sheet photographed before I broke up the double overprints. I enclose you a copy of this photograph which I will be pleased to present you with. You could mount it with your stamp to show it belongs to this interesting and genuine error.

I would be interested to know from whom you bought your copy, and also the price you paid. So far I have not been able to find out the owners of Nos. 1 & 4.

I am glad to be able to record your name among the owners of this interesting and rare error.

Yours Very Sincerely
A. S. Mackenzie Low "

Mackenzie Low then attached to this letter a sheet of paper detailing the positions of the nine stamps, as well as the names of their owners. An illustration of that sheet appears as Fig. No. 1 on next page.

Reading the M.L. (Mackenzie-Low - Ed.) letter, I was absolutely flabbergasted to think that he, being a philatelist of great renown, would have so carelessly torn the error stamps from their sheet, causing such severe damage! Needless to say, I was indeed sceptical of this, and strangely enough, none of this was mentioned in the letter. At the time, it seemed also quite strange that M.L. would have separated the doubles from their adjacent "singles", failing to keep the latter attached "se-tenant" where possible.

Studying M.L.'s photo (reproduced as fig. No. 2), which was obviously the source of the **Zeheri** illustration, but which was a great deal clearer than in the catalogue halftone, I was able to see that there were obvious places where the perfs had been separated between the errors and the normal stamps. Still, the clarity of the photo was not sufficient to answer any of my lingering questions as to the why? and the how? of the error. If only I could examine that control number block that was in the Palace Sale . . .

Summer of 1989 took me to Paris for PhilexFrance. After nine days, I ended up in London on a Saturday night. That Sunday, someone handed me a Stanley Gibbons pricelist detailing a great number of private treaty items of Egypt for sale, and my eyes nearly left my head as I focused on one of the illustrations! There was the control block, right there in London, and it was for sale now! Oh God! Please let it still be there on Monday morning!

I hardly slept that night, my sensation of excitement alternating with a deep dread that I had arrived too late to acquire the elusive block for my study. Monday dawned, and I was on the Strand as early as I could be. I fished through the piles of stock cards that constituted the Egypt offerings. Just as I had nearly lost all hope, I turned a card, and there it was, in the flesh (or, more accurately, in the paper)! I quickly spirited the treasure away, marvelling at the strange workings of fate!

/ continued . . .

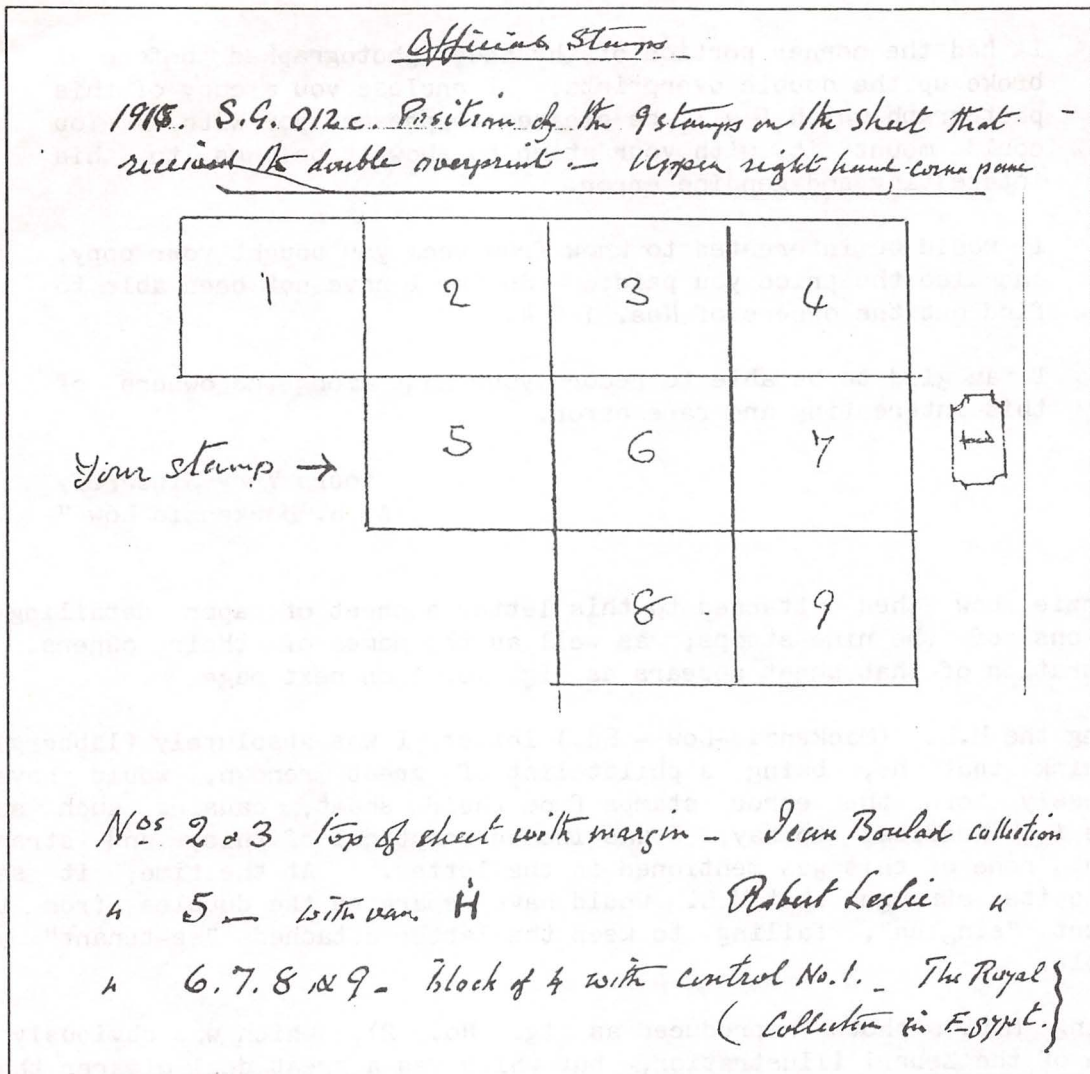
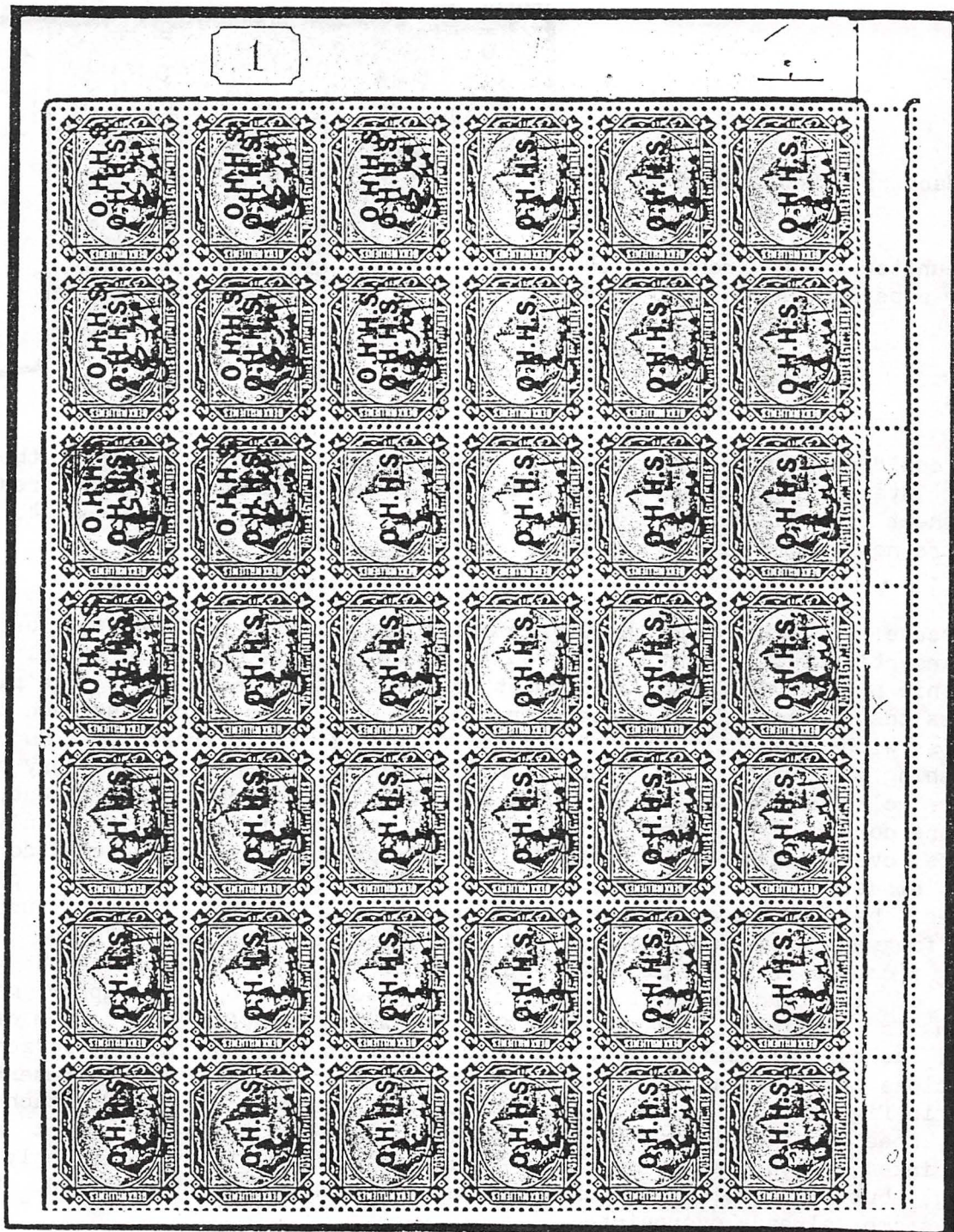


Fig. 1 - Mackenzie Low's diagram and notes concerning the positions and owners of the doubly overprinted stamps.

Arriving home, I set to study and photograph the block (shown in fig. no. 3), along with the reunited positions (Nos. 19, 20 and 38). On examining the rather large fragment of a normal stamp (position no. 80) attached to the doubled position no. 60 of the block, I suddenly noticed that there was a fragment of an "S", no more than a bit of the upper part of the letter, **PRINTED ACROSS THE TEAR IN THE PAPER!** (on the surface of the white paper exposed by the tear). Furthermore it was a fragment of an "S" from the **primary** impression, but was not visible on the M.L. photo, which showed only the single, secondary impression on that stamp, much lower down.

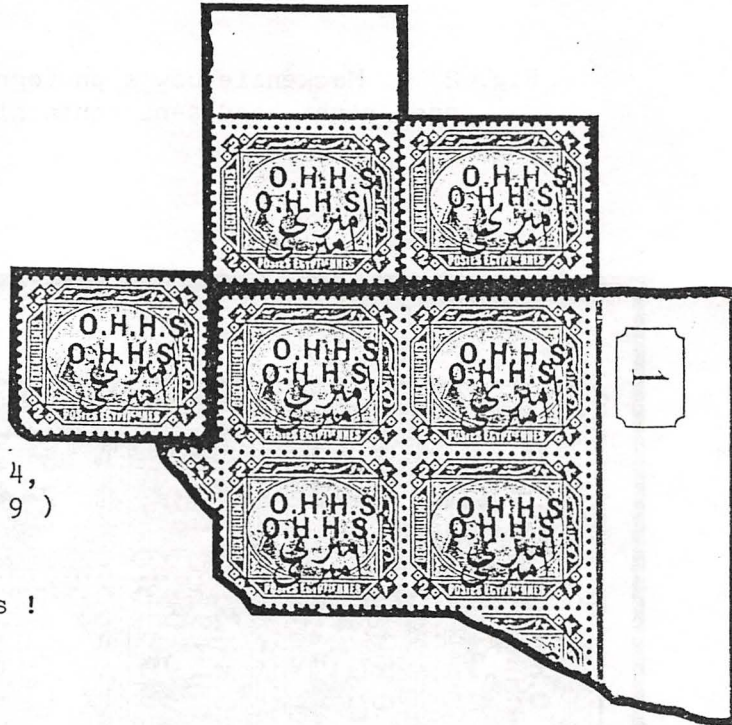
Fig. 2 - Mackenzie Low's photograph of a portion of the upper right-hand pane containing the nine doubles



1915 2 Mills Official with DOUBLE OVERPRINT - continued

Fig. no. 3 - Positions numbers

	19,	20,
38,	39,	40,
	59,	60.



(= Mackenzie Low's numbers 3, 4,
5, 6, 7, 8, & 9)

- reunited for a "group photo"
after a period of nearly 65 years !

This could mean only one thing . . . the fragment (and consequently the nine error stamps) was first overprinted while it was separated from the rest of the sheet ! The area in question is shown, enlarged, in fig. no. 4. The picture now became clear, and a scenario developed . . .

The scene: a workroom in the Government Press building in Cairo. A pressman is inserting full sheets of 240 copies of the 2 mills De La Rue normal stamp into his press by affixing each sheet to the platten, then rolling the platten across the surface of the inked overprinting form, thus imprinting each of the stamps with the bilingual " O.H.H.S / AMEER'Y " overprint. Suddenly, something goes wrong. A sheet clamped onto the platten has torn away as the latter rolls across the plate, leaving only a small, irregular fragment, from the one corner of the sheet, to receive the overprint. Oh my ! Only nine stamps overprinted ! What to do ? Our pressman is not to be outdone by this disaster, and he retrieves the sheet (left behind when the platten rolled, having fallen to the bed of the press after ripping away), unclamps the fragment from the platten, and pastes the fragment back into the sheet, using a couple of handy pieces of scrap paper which he fixed across the gummed side of the torn marginal selvage in two places (one on the upper margin, which is visible in the M.L. photo as a white area filling in some of the perf. holes over position no. 16; the other on the side margin, adjacent to positions nos. 60 and 80, the remnant of the paper still being present, as seen in fig. no. 5). This done, our clever pressman once again attaches the full sheet to the platten (securely this time !) and rolls the sheet across the inked plate, applying an overprint to the 231 stamps previously left blank, but also adding a second impression, much differently placed, to the nine stamps already overprinted.

"Oh well, two overprints are better than none, and who's going to notice or care. . . They're in such a big rush for these stamps that they've gladly taken even the few full sheets that we've accidentally overprinted upside down. After all, they're mostly for intergovernmental office mail, and they get thrown into the rubbish anyway".

Well, the rest is history. The Cairo dealer, Angeloglou, bought the sheet, sold it to Mackenzie Low, and so on . . .



Fig. 4 - A 400% linear scale enlargement of no. 60, with its attached fragment of no. 80, on which the partial "S" of the primary impression may be seen printed across the white paper fibres exposed by the tearing away from the sheet.

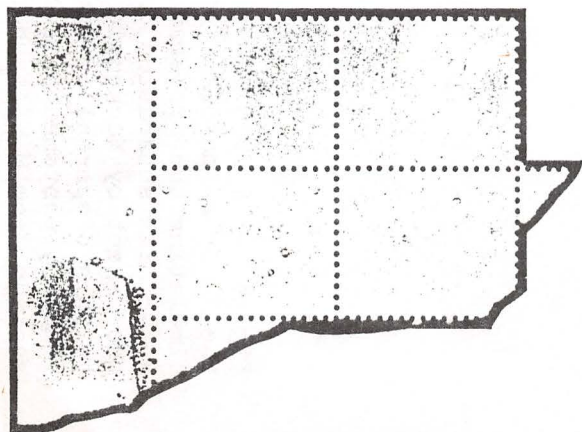
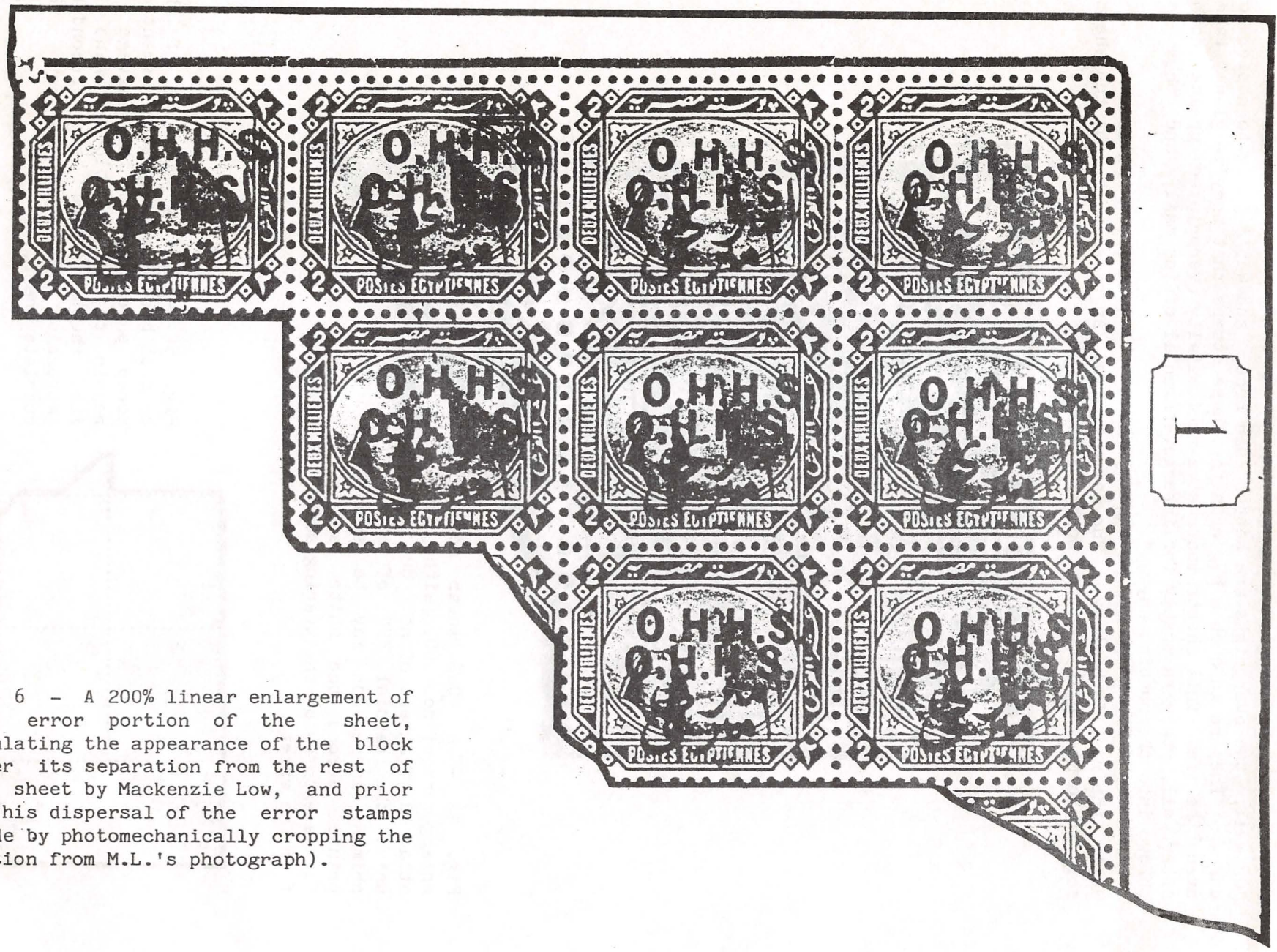


Fig. 5 - The gummed side of the control block, showing the fragment of scrap paper used on the selvage to rejoin the torn-off block of nine to its sheet before the secondary impression was printed onto the complete sheet.



1

/ continued

Fig. 6 - A 200% linear enlargement of the error portion of the sheet, simulating the appearance of the block after its separation from the rest of the sheet by Mackenzie Low, and prior to his dispersal of the error stamps (made by photomechanically cropping the section from M.L.'s photograph).

1915 2 Mills Official with DOUBLE OVERPRINT - continued

Examining the M.L. (Mackenzie Low) photo with a more careful gaze, it is now obvious that the rather fuzzy nature of the old print (made in the mid-1920's) made the torn, rejoined areas of the sheet less obvious. Our clever pressman pasted the fragment back onto the sheet so well that the fragment of the "S", printed across the tear on the position no. 80 scrap, was covered by the other part of that stamp, and was not visible in the photo. The tears are indeed visible, if one knows where to look for them. Obviously M.L. did not choose how to separate the doubles from the singles, not did he tear the piece so carelessly. That had already been done, way back in 1915, before the stamps even became doubles, by a quirk of fate and a resourceful pressman, working together to accidentally create what is probably Egypt's rarest and most intriguing overprint error! It is satisfying to me to have been able to solve the mystery after all these years.

The whereabouts of only one position of the nine stamps is presently unknown to me, that being no. 18 (M.L.'s no. 2). Of the rest, five are in my collection (no. 19 and the control block nos 39, 40, 59, 60), no. 17 is in the British Royal Collection, no. 38 (ex-Lenci) is in the P.A.S.S. collection, and no. 20 is in the H.M. Barker collection. The whereabouts of the remainder of the sheet is also unknown, having gone a different route from the control block with which it was sold in 1954. It would be interesting to examine it, as it should have an offset of the overprint on its gummed side (the ink having gone onto the packing of the platten on the first impression, which would have been set-off onto the reverse of the sheet during the second impression, but only on the remaining 231 stamps).

Thanks are due to George N. Lenci, without whose helpful input I would not have been able to present so complete a picture of the history of this error. Unfortunately, George did not live to see the mystery completely unravelled.

C.F.H.

- - - - -

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

<u>Commemorative Stamps</u>	<u>SG 1738</u>	<u>SG 1739</u>	<u>SG 1740</u>	<u>SG 1741</u>
Occasion	Cairo International Conference Centre	16th Anniversary of Suez Canal Crossing		
Date of Issue	6th October 1989*	- - - - -	6th October 1989	- - - - -
Designer	N A Fattah	- - - - -	I el Tahtawi	- - - - -
Design	Aerial photo of the Conference Centre	Egyptians in El Kantara	"6th October Victory" Building	Crossing the Canal
Denomination	5 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	Lithographed (60 stamps in sheet)		
Stamp dimensions	43 x 26 mm	50 x 30 mm	25 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11.5 x 11	13	13	13
Quantity printed	500,000	- - - - -	400,000 sets	- - - - -
Supplementary	*S.G. and Bureau give issue date: 6th October; FDC's are dated 20th November.	The stamps are printed in horizontal se-tenant strips of 3 within the sheet (format: wide, narrow, wide).		

SG 1742SG 1743

Occasion	Aga Khan Architecture Prize	25th Anniversary of Health and Insurance Scheme
Date of Issue	15th October 1989	24th October 1989
Designer	D. Abdel Halim Ibrahim and S. Abdel Aziz	I El Torky
Design	Mohamed Ali Mosque and Citadel	Emblem sheltering family
Denomination	35 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	30 x 50 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	11	11.5
Quantity printed	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	The prize for Islamic Architecture will be presented this year at the Citadel.	-

SG 1744SG 1745

Occasion	World Post Day	International congress and Convention Association
Date of Issue	24th October 1989	12th November 1989
Designer	N A Fattah	Amani Ahmed Ali
Design	Envelopes forming World Map and U.P.U. Emblem	Colossi of Memnon and I.C.C.A. emblem
Denomination	35 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11 x 11.5	11
Quantity printed	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	-	The Association held its meetings in Cairo for the first time, from 11th to 18th November 1989.

NEW ISSUES and THEIR SPECIAL CANCELS

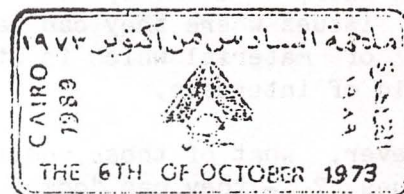
Please refer to the DATA SHEETS for dimensions as not all illustrations are actual size



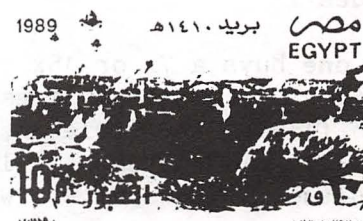
SG 1738



SG 1739/40/41



SG 1739/40/41



SG 1742



SG 1743



SG 1744



SG 1745



First Part

No doubt the first three issues of Egypt have been the subject of extensive demand by collectors for their attractive designs, their colours, their flaws and, of course, their rarity.

However, the latter factor has become serious in discouraging new collectors. It is in auctions that collectors expect to find certain items, yet the prices are so high and forbidding that they often abandon their attempt to buy and they are left with a feeling of bitterness.

No wonder, therefore, that new collectors concentrate their interests in the new issues where they can satisfy their gentle hobby, since they can find a lot of material which is still inexpensive, and which can provide a wide field of interests.

However, what of those who remain firm and incorrigible lovers of the classic issues ? - they can "compromise" themselves with the "semi-classics". Or have these also become classics in the meantime ? And I mean the De La Rue issues !

If one buys a 7x or 15x magnifying glass, he will discover the beauty of the designs. The fine lines, the beautiful colours, the quality of the paper, the flaws, the varieties, etc., etc. And what is more, there is still material in the shops, lots of used stamps in the market, sometimes sold in bundles at a low price, waiting for him, to give him pleasure in his leisure hours.

This is what I have been doing recently and the harvest in the search for flaws, which is my favourite specialisation in this hobby, has been quite satisfactory.

In certain cases I was lucky enough to find the same flaw more than once and consequently I was able to classify it as a **constant** flaw. The many others which I have, but represented only in a single specimen, I have put into a "waiting list", awaiting another specimen and so confirm their status.

Hereunder I mention the constant flaws which I have found and also some of the fortuitous ones awaiting confirmation.

It is quite possible that some of the flaws have already been reported in the past. In this case, the flaw will only further confirm its existence as constant.

There is a shortcoming in my work on this, though. Because of my lacking ownership of full panes, or access to such panes, I have not been able to determine the position of these flaws on the plate.

The Printing Flaws described and illustrated

- 1) 1879-1882 5 paras brown (Zeheri 23)
 - a) White flaw on the top right corner - (2 examples)

/ continued . . .

FLAWS in the De La RUE ISSUES - continued

- 2) 1884 and 1902 1 piastre blue (Zeheri 34)
- a) White flaws on the bottom right marguerite - (3 examples)
 - b) A different white flaw in the same place - (2 examples)
 - c) White flaw on the top left place under the letter 'T' of POSTES - (2 examples)
 - d) White flaws in the top ends of bottom frame - (2 examples)
- 3) 1893 and 1906 1 mill brown (Zeheri 36)
- a) White flaw on the bottom right triangle - (2 examples)
 - b) Another white flaw on the same triangle - (4 examples)
 - c) White flaw on second letter 'L' of MILLIEMES - (2 examples)
 - d) Another white flaw spectacular on the same second 'L' of MILLIEMES - (2 examples, plus 1 more on a Post Card)
- 4) 1893 and 1906 2 mills green (Zeheri 37)
- a) The double 'NN' of EGYPTIENNES are not well shaped - (3 examples plus 2 more on Post Cards)
- 5) 1893 and 1906 5 mills red (rose-carmine or bright rose - Zeheri 41)
- a) The 'P' loop flaw, (already reported, see QC 131/132 of Sep/Dec 1984) - (6 more examples found)
 - b) The 'P' foot flaw (also reported, see QC 131/132 of Sep/Dec 1984, pages 70,71,72) - (14 more examples found, and one more on a Post Card)
 - c) White flaw on the letter 'G' of EGYPTIENNES on the top part - (5 more examples found, plus one on a Post Card)
 - d) White flaw on the same letter 'G' on the bottom part - (4 examples)
 - e) The letter 'N' of CINQ not well shaped in the lower half of the letter (i.e. with the text the right way up) - (2 examples)
 - f) Similar flaw on the same letter 'N' but not well shaped in the lower half of the letter - (2 examples)
 - g) White flaw on the first letter 'M' of MILLIEMES - (5 examples)
 - h) White flaw on the letter 'T' of EGYPTIENNES - (3 examples)

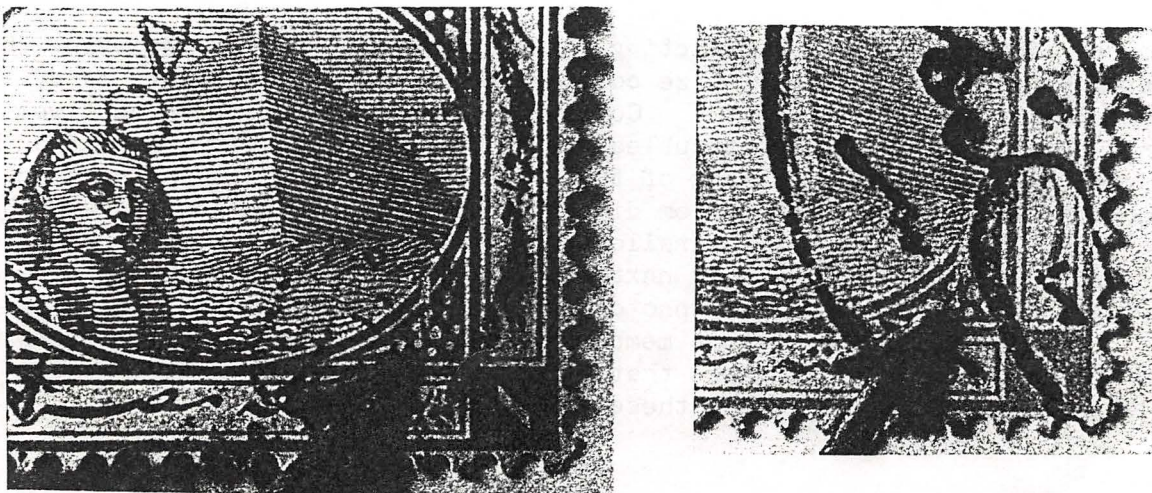
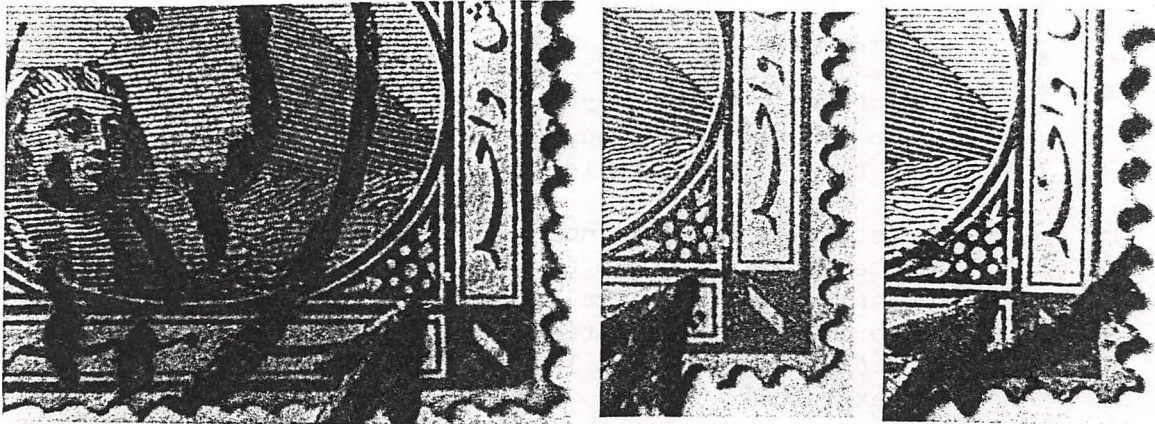
Editor: The illustrations depicting the printing flaws, and verifying their existence, are from postcard-size colour photographs on thin matt card, and were taken by Mr Dacos himself. Colour photographs usually come out well in print because they are not troubled with excessive contrast. Mr Dacos has clearly avoided a common failing of the amateur: many amateur photographs of stamp-sized subjects suffer from distortion of shape which occurs when the camera is not held absolutely parallel with the subject. These illustrations have no such failing. The next issue of The QC will contain further listings, again with very good photographic enlargements, of further flaws on this issue. It is hoped that members will check with their collections and make finds. It is also hoped that members having sheets or panes will be able to locate some at least of these varieties.

(To be continued)

FLAWS in the De La Rue issues - Themis Dacos - 1a to 2b

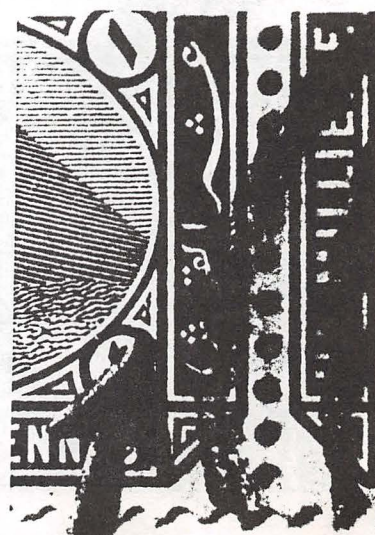
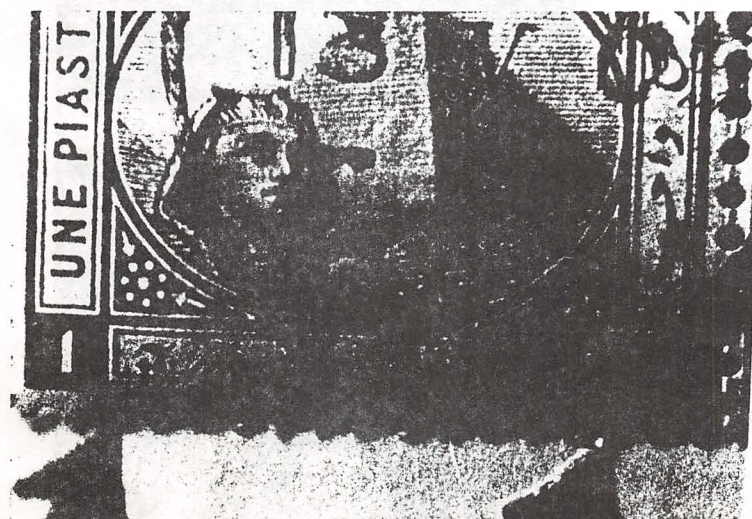
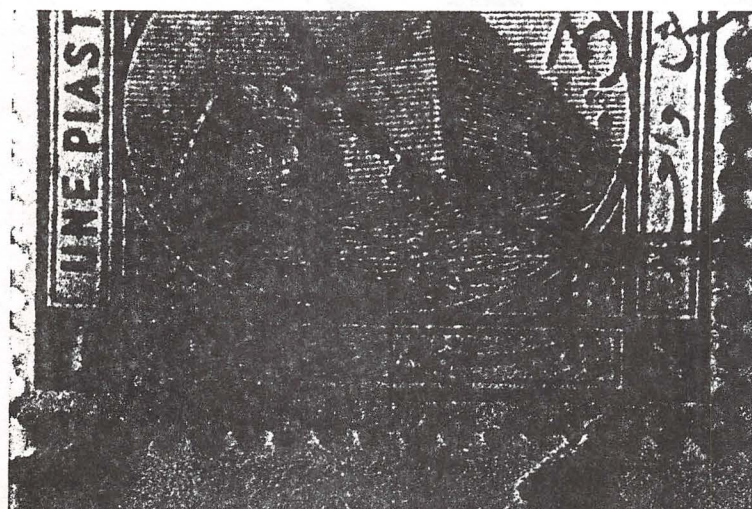
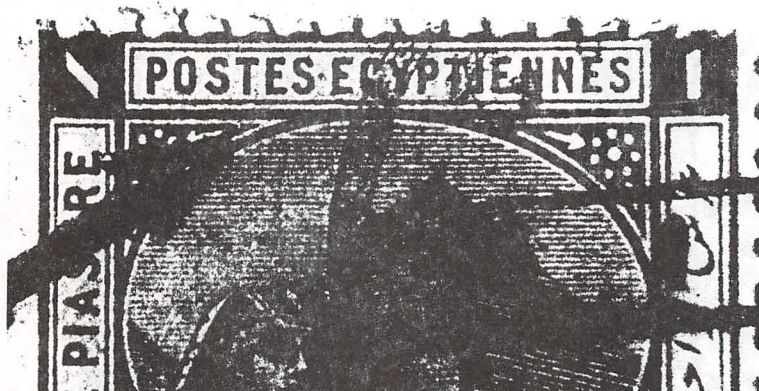
Ref. No.

- Top: 1a 1879/1902: 5 paras brown: large break in hypotenuse of inner triangle, top R(ight) H(and) corner (2 examples)
- Centre: 2a 1884/1902: 1 piastre blue: White flaw in lower RH marguerite (3 examples, right-most is more worn)
- Bottom: 2b 1884/1902: 1 piastre blue: a different white flaw in same place (2 examples)



FLAWS in the De La Rue issues - Themis Dacos - 2c to 3a

- Ref. No.
 Top row: 2c 1884/1902: 1 piastre blue: White flaw on the top left, under the letter 'T' of POSTES - (2 examples)
 Centre & 2d 1884/1902: 1 piastre blue: White flaws, i.e. breaks, in bottom left: lower frame line - (2 examples)
 Centre & 3a 1893/1906: 1 mill brown: White flaw on the triangle above bottom right: the lower right Arabic digit - (2 examples)



FLAWS in the De La Rue issues - Themis Dacos - 3b to 3d

- | | Ref. No. | |
|---------|----------|--|
| Top: | 3b | 1893/1906: 1 mill. brown: Another white flaw on the same triangle as the previous subject - (4 examples) |
| Centre: | 3c | 1893/1906: 1 mill. brown: White flaw on second letter 'L' of MILLIEMES - (2 examples) |
| Bottom: | 3d | 1893/1906: 1 mill. brown: A spectacular white flaw in same place as preceding item - (3 examples)
[Editor: could this be a more advanced stage of 3c ?] |

Dacos 3b



Dacos 3c



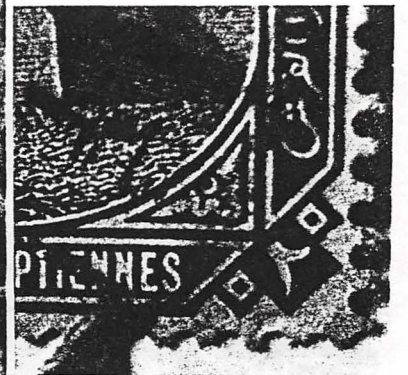
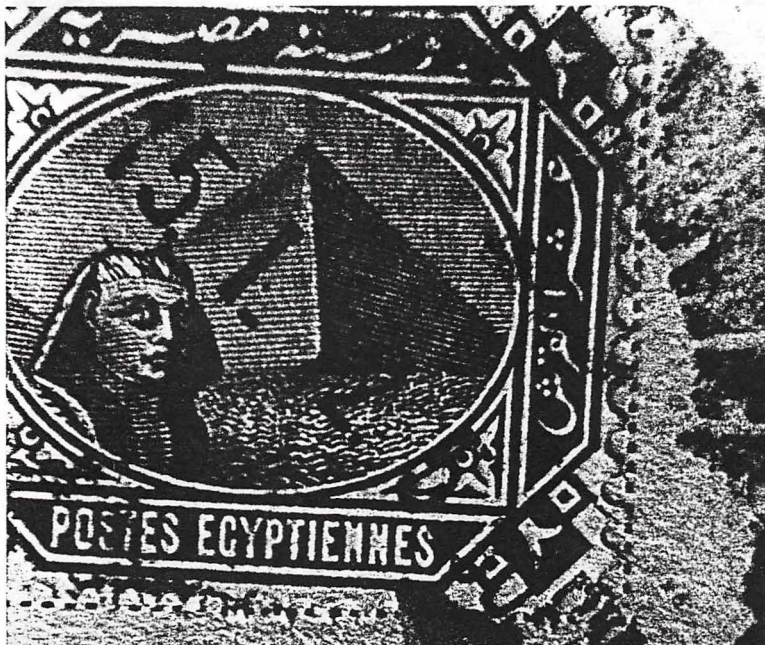
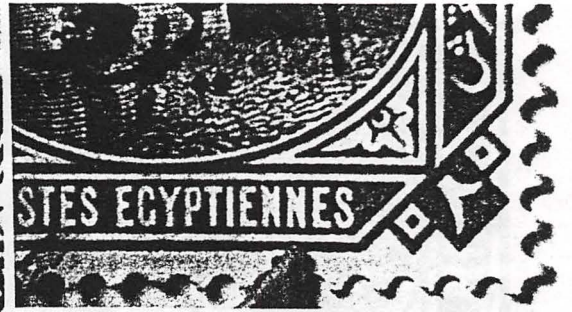
Dacos 3d



FLAWS in the De La Rue issues - Themis Dacos - 4

Ref. No.

- 4 1893/1906: 2 mills green: The double "NN" of EGYPTIENNES are not well shaped (because of thickening due to wear ?)
- 3 examples on loose stamps, plus 2 more on Post Cards



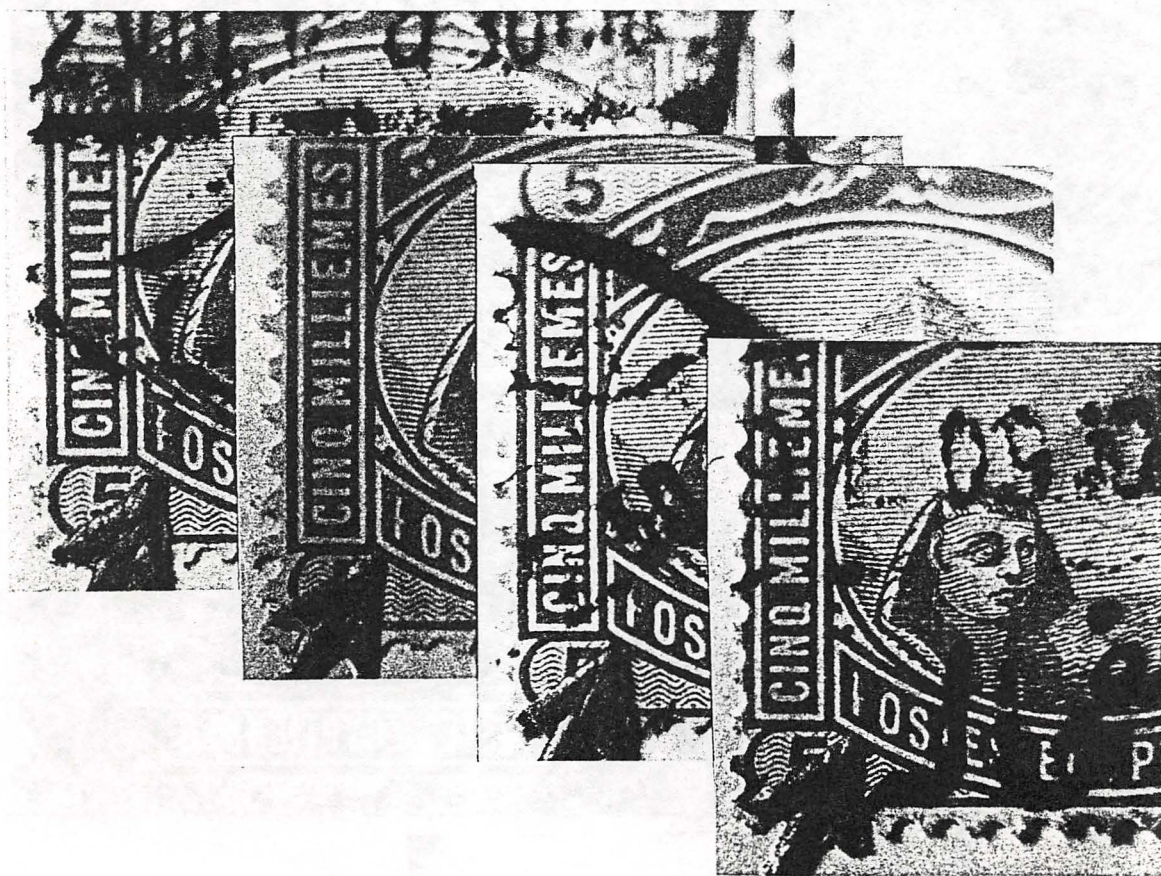
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FLAWS in the De La Rue issues - Themis Dacos - 5a

Ref. No.

Top: 5a 1893/1906: 5 mills red: The "P Loop" flaw resulting from damage/wear to the 'P' in 'POSTES'. Of the two examples, that on the left shows less of the "P Loop" missing; that on the right shows more missing due to further wear in use.

Below: 5a 1893/1906 5 mills red: Four further examples arranged as to increasing wear.

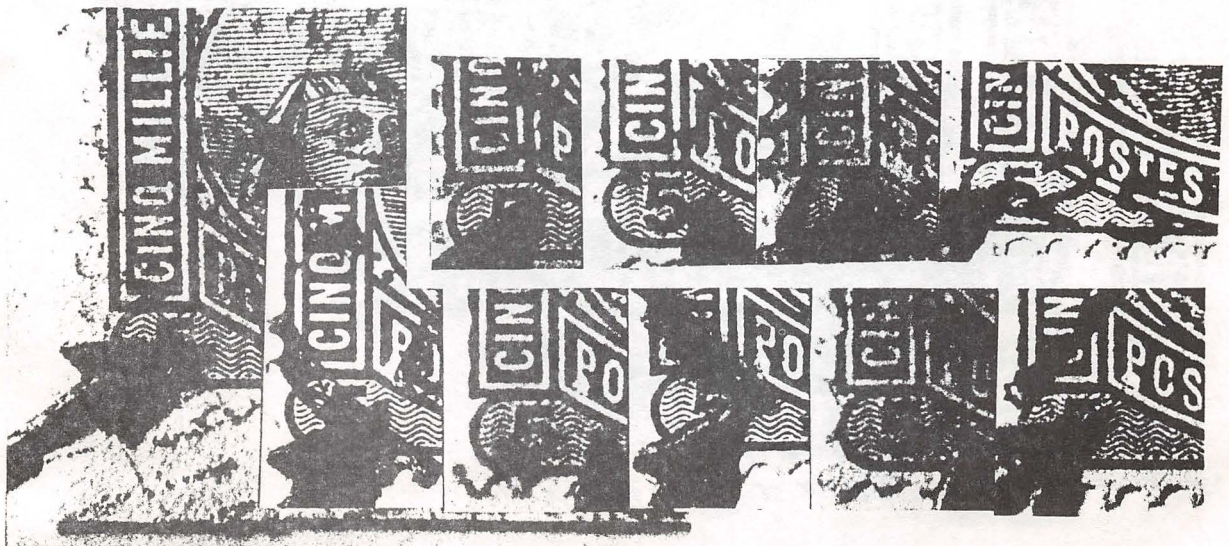


FLAWS in the De La Rue issues - Themis Dacos - 5b

Ref. No.

Top: 5b 1893/1906: 5 mills red: The "P Foot" flaw resulting from damage/wear to the 'P' in 'POSTES'. Of the two examples, that on the left shows a small amount of white instead of colour at the foot of letter "P", and there is colour between the letter and the white box around it. On right is a later example with a larger area of white on the foot, caused by further wear.

Below: 5b 1893/1906: 5 mills red: The "P Foot" flaw - more examples.



Ref. No.

- 5c 1893/1906: 5 mills red: There is a flaw on letter 'G' of EGYPTIENNES affecting the top of the damaged letter 'G'.
6 examples are shown, 5 on loose stamps, plus 1 on Post Card.
In its later stage, the white flaw almost breaks into the white frame line above it.



Ref. No.

- 5d 1893/1906: 5 mills red: Another flaw on letter 'G' of EGYPTIENNES affects the foot of the damaged letter.
4 examples are shown.



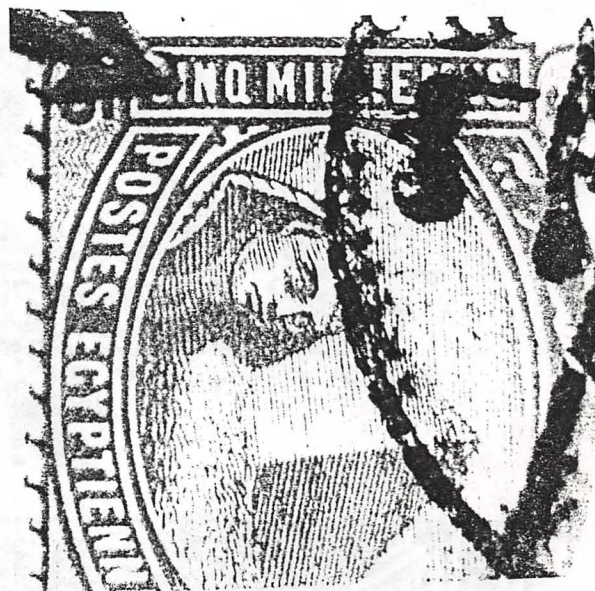
Ref. No.

5e 1893/1906: 5 mills red: The lower half of the letter 'N' of CINQ is not well shaped. The 'lower' half is when the text in the value panel is the right way up - 2 examples.



Ref. No.

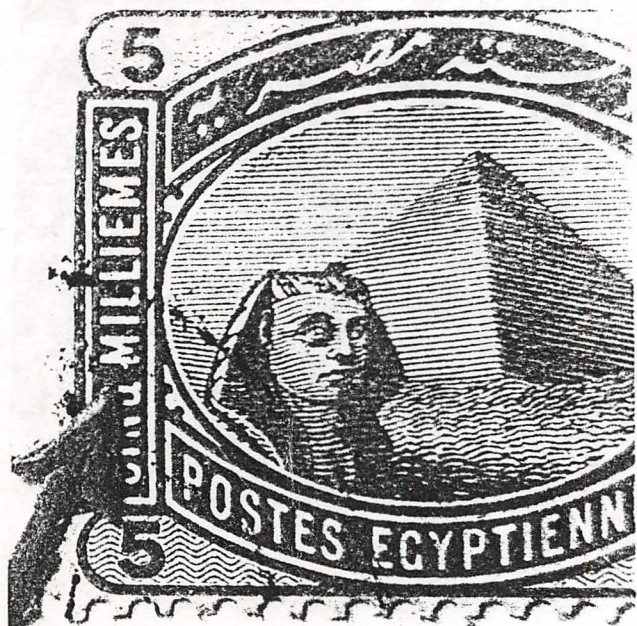
5f 1893/1906: 5 mills red: This flaw affects the same letter 'N' in the value panel, but this time it affects the upper half of the letter 'N' of CINQ, and it is the upper half of 'N' which is not well shaped - 2 examples.



Ref. No.

5g 1893/1906: 5 mills red:

White flaw on first letter 'M'
in the word: MILLIEMES.
There are 5 examples.



Ref. No.

5h 1893/1906: 5 mills red: White flaw on letter 'T' in EGYPTIENNES.
(3 examples)

