

HALL



# The Quarterly Circular

March Quarter 1992 Whole Series No. 161

Volume xiv, No. 9 - Pages 243 - 267

# EGYPT STUDY



# CIRCLE

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

1992  
July 11th  
(Allenby Room)

The Egyptian Expeditionary Force  
J S Horesh & D H Clarke

September 12th  
(Allenby Room)

Parcel Post - D H Clarke

October 20th to  
25th

AUTUMN STAMPEX BPE

November 21st  
(Committee Room)

The Second Fuad issue  
- K Pogson

## EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE : OFFICERS as at 31 March 1992

|                      |                                                     |                                                  |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| PRESIDENT            | Professor Peter A S Smith                           | FRPSL                                            | USA             |
| CHAIRMAN             | Mr John Sears, 496 Uxbridge Road, Pinner, Middlesex |                                                  | HA5 4SL         |
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| LIBRARIAN            | Mr D John Davis                                     | 3 Prospect Place, Beechen Cliff, Bath,<br>Avon   | BA2 4QP         |
| USA AGENT            | Mr Charles F Hass                                   | P.O. Box 27, Folcroft,<br>Pennsylvania           | 19032, USA      |
| EGYPT AGENT          | Professor N el-Hadidi                               | Cairo University, Giza,                          | Egypt           |
| KEEPER of the RECORD | Mr D H Clarke                                       |                                                  | Herts           |

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - The Quarterly Circular  
Volume xiv, Number 9, March Quarter 1992 Whole Series Number: 161

| C o n t e n t s                                                                                                                | page           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Officers of Egypt Study Circle at 31 March 1991                                                                                | 243            |
| Contents / Editor                                                                                                              | 243            |
| Chairman's Report for 1991                                                                                                     | 243            |
| Forthcoming display at "The Royal"                                                                                             | 244            |
| Secretary: Meetings Reports 4 Jan, 29 Feb 1992; Membership matters;<br>acquisition of photocopier: P R Bertram                 | 245-247        |
| Review: Handbook of Holy Land Philately (Collins, Dickstein, as<br>regards the chapter on The Egyptian Post only): P A S Smith | 248-249        |
| <b>The Collection Order Service: New Study Report: A Schmidt</b>                                                               | <b>250-258</b> |
| Egypt Postage Prepaid Military Datestamps: P Glyn-Jones                                                                        | 259            |
| New Issues - SG 1754-1759 (16 Feb to 24 Apr 1990): C E H Defriez                                                               | 260-261        |
| Marine Captain H B Tuson and portrait painter R Poate: J A Firebrace                                                           | 262-263        |
| Italian Ship Cancellations: G F Whitfield                                                                                      | 264            |
| Postmarks extending dates of Type XI (star & bridge): A Schmidt                                                                | 265            |
| Question Time 121: " CHARGE " - French PO Port Said G M Dorman                                                                 | 265            |
| Forgery of Rural Post mark on covers: J M Murphy                                                                               | 266-267        |

**From the Editor . . .** Sorry we're late: it's is now: 21 June 1992.

Apologies for the page numbering errors in our previous issue, Whole Series number 160 ! Page 218 was given page number 220, and vice-versa; similarly with pages 231 and 232. The four pages affected have been reprinted and are being sent loose with the present issue. It is suggested that, rather than breaking open the bound set, members wishing to rectify this should fold back by about half an inch the inner binding margin of the new printed pages, and use a dry adhesive sparingly.

The cause was hand-entry of page numbers ! - now put in Computer file - but this will lose about 3 lines per page.

The response to the request to members for details as to the previous stamp exhibition(s) in Egypt has been splendid. Our next issue will feature.

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### Chairman's Report for 1991

The highlight of the year was undoubtedly the visit to Egypt by members from all over the world to the **Cairo 1991 Stamp Exhibition**. I think it is right to say that all those attending voted the occasion a very great success.

The work done by the organisers in Cairo was phenomenal: after all, the last time such an exhibition took place in Egypt was in 1946. All those concerned with the arrangements had to start from scratch; they had no one to refer to for past experience, and even the frames had to be built specially for the event. Many people were involved but it is safe to say that, without the dynamic leadership of Samir Fikry (ESC 305), Cairo 1991 would never have taken place. I hope I am speaking on behalf of all those involved with the philately of Egypt in thanking him for all his efforts in making 1991 such a memorable year.

The Exhibition itself was devoted to the Stamps and Postal History of Egypt entirely. There were only two dealers' stands in the Hall, but this did not deter people from visiting the displays. I have never seen so much interest shown in the actual display frames, very much more than is the case at London's "Stampex", for example.

There was a wide sightseeing and social programme arranged for visitors from abroad, and much of this was organised by Mrs Jeanne Fikry to whom we are very grateful. The majority of us stayed at Shepherds Hotel, having flown in by Egyptair, both companies affording concessionary rates. This was also the case with Eastmar Travel who organised the cruise up the Nile on their newest vessel, the "Ra II". It is true to say that everything went like clockwork.

Once again, our thanks are due to the people of Egypt, who made the Exhibition and the whole trip such a great success.

As far as the rest of the year is concerned, the membership continues to rise gently and we are even seeing new faces at the London meetings - which is a very healthy sign - and long may this trend continue. Our auctions are very popular in spite of the recession. In this respect I must mention Pip Whetter who has done such noble work in despatching lots to successful bidders. He has not been in the best of health recently and this work is now being done by Alan Jeyes. We must thank Pip for all his efforts in the past. Mike Murphy continues to do sterling work in typing the catalogue and sorting out the bids as they come in.

I must also mention Robin Bertram and John Grimmer for their hard work in the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and as Editor of The QC respectively. Thank you both !

- John Sears (ESC 188), Chairman

### EGYPT DISPLAY AT THE "ROYAL"

The Chairman reports that Mr Samir Fikry (ESC 305) will give a display at the Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W.1. at 2.00 p.m. on Thursday, 19th November 1992.

Circle Members wishing to attend should please advise Mr John Sears.

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

SECRETARY'S REPORTS - issued January 1992

SECRETARY'S MEETING REPORT

Brief Report on Meeting held: 4 January 1992

Present - Messrs P. Andrews, W. Andrews, P. Beckett, R. Bertram, J. Chellingsworth, D. H. Clarke, J. Davis, C. E. H. Defriez, P. Grech, J. S. Horesh, A. Jeyes, M. Murphy, J. Sears, B. Watterson and N. Watterson. (15 members).

There were apologies for absence from: Messrs A. Bates, J. Revell, A. Schmidt and P. E. Whetter. (4 members).

The Secretary reported that unfortunately Circle Member K POGSON would not be able to give his display of 'the Second Fouad Issue' on 21st November 1992 (our last meeting for the year 1992) and this would have to be put off until 1993 ! Members were asked to come forward with suggestions for a new topic for that meeting.

There followed displays from award-winning entries from 'CAIRO 1991' by the following members :-

J. SEARS : 'Air Mail Surcharges'                      J. DAVIS : 'Hotel Posts'  
 M. MURPHY: 'Rural Posts' and 'Hotel Posts'  
 P. ANDREWS: 'Concessionary Rates for British Military Troops in Egypt'  
 J. SEARS - showed photocopies of P. FELTUS' collection 'The Second Issue'  
 A. JEYES closed the meeting with a display of the commemorative stamps and cachets applied to mail at Cairo '91 Exhibition on each day.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

**DEATH OF MEMBER:** The death in March 1991, of Life Member J. Boulad d'Humieres was reported with regret by Mr P. L. Grech (ESC 265) who hoped to be able to obtain further details and to prepare an obituary.

**MEMBER'S CHANGE OF ADDRESS:-**

ESC 105 Lars Alund: New Address: S:t Larsgatan 38C, 582 24 Linkoping, Sweden

**NEW MEMBERS**

ESC 413 John E. RUDZIK                      6699 Falconer Drive, Unit 66,  
 Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5N 2E3

Collects: Egypt, Occupation of Palestine, Sudan Overprints, British Forces in Egypt, Suez Canal, Revenues.

ESC 414 Wolfgang ACHTERBERG              1, Rue de Contamines,  
 1206 Geneve, Switzerland

Collects: Foreign post in the Ottoman Empire, Disinfected Mail, India, Mauritius, Trinidad, Russia and many others.

/ continued . . .

**SECRETARY'S REPORT - MEMBERSHIP MATTERS (January 1992 - continued)****NEW MEMBERS - continued**

ESC 415 Franz G. Topfer 129 B, Crofton Road  
London SE5 8LZ

Collects: Jordan and Egypt

**RESIGNATION of MEMBER**

ESC 353 J. Slingsby

**SECRETARY'S REPORTS - issued 4 March 1992****SECRETARY'S MEETINGS REPORT**

**Brief Report on Meeting held: 29 February 1992**

Present - Messrs P. Andrews, W. C. Andrews, L. Balian, P. R. Bertram, J. M. Chellingsworth, D. H. Clarke, M. G. C. Dahl, J. Davis, P. Grech, E. Hall, C. Hass, S. Horesh, G. A. Jeyes, J. M. Murphy, A. Ott, J. Sears, A. Schmidt, V. Varjabedian, Mrs B. Watterson, P. E. Whetter, (total 20).

Apologies for absence were reported from: E. Fraser-Smith and Mr N. Watterson (total: 2).

A warm welcome was given to New Member Dr Dahl (ESC 399) and to four overseas members, Messrs L. Balian (ESC 251), C. F. Hass (181), A. Ott (ESC 261) and V. Varjabedian (ESC 390).

**ACQUISITION OF PHOTOCOPIER**

Mr D. J. Davis (ESC 213) reported the opportunity of the acquisition of a used photocopying machine at a low price. He considered that the Circle should acquire this machine to enable him, as Honorary Librarian, to make photocopies of earlier issues of The QC, and of other philatelic literature. He had found that there was a demand from existing and new members for previous issues of The QC and other journals. The meeting resolved (by ten votes to eight) to approve Mr Davis's recommendation.

The photocopier will therefore be purchased by The Circle.

**SECRETARY'S MEMBERSHIP REPORT**

The Secretary's Membership Report dealt with the undermentioned Membership matters :-

**New Member**

ESC 416 Dr. Andreas BIRKEN Kreienkoppel 3, W-2000 65, Hamburg,  
Germany

Interests: Member of O.P.A.L.

Collects: The Ottoman Empire: Year 1910 throughout the world.

/ continued . . .

## SECRETARY'S REPORTS (Robin Bertram) - continued

## SECRETARY'S MEMBERSHIP REPORT - continued

## Death of Member

The Secretary reports with great regret the death of Dr Ismail REDA who, in fact, joined the Circle as recently as late last year.

## MEETING DISPLAY - 29th February 1992

The subject of the afternoon's display was "10 Sheets" (there were rather more than ten in some cases !). The members displaying, and their subjects, were as follow:-

|               |                                                                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| J SEARS       | Airmail items;                                                            |
| A SCHMIDT     | Interpostal Seals;                                                        |
| P R BERTRAM   | Varieties on the 1866 issues;                                             |
| C F HASS      | Rare and Unique items;                                                    |
| Mrs WATTERSON | Interesting covers with queries;                                          |
| D H CLARKE    | Official covers and 'odd items';                                          |
| Dr M G C DAHL | T.P.O.'s and postmarks;                                                   |
| W. ANDREWS    | Covers with peculiar destinations and long distances;                     |
| J S HORESH    | Posta Europea and Overland Mail;                                          |
| E HALL        | German Military Mail in Egypt;                                            |
| L BALIAN      | Interesting items in relation to Naseriah Hospital<br>and Shepherds Hotel |

(Total: eleven displays).

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B O O K            R E V I E W            -            b y P A S Smith (ESC 74)

HANDBOOK OF HOLY LAND PHILATELY

VOLUME I        -        The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918

by    Norman J. Collins, FRPSL    and    Leopold Dickstein, M.D.

(English Revised Edition of the original work by Anton Steichele)

Published by World Philatelic Congress of Israel, Holyland & Judaica Societies, 1438 W. Pratt, Chicago, IL 60626, USA, 1990.    195 pp.

This book qualifies for review in the Quarterly Circular of Egypt Study Circle because it includes a chapter on The Egyptian Post, and it is only on this part of the book that I will concentrate.

This is a comprehensive book that shows the result of an enormous amount of effort and research. It is embellished with illustrations of postmarks on covers on almost every page. When one considers that writing a book on a specialized aspect of philately is always a labor of love, a great effort without prospect of financial reward, one hesitates to criticize it in any way. However, when there are serious errors, which can mislead collectors for many years when they are present in a work that will be considered as an authoritative work of reference for a long time, it is an obligation to point them out for the good of philately.

The chapter begins with discussion of "special free-of-postage seal labels", which are never named by the usual term, interpostal seals. Two statements about them need correction. Their function was not "to seal official mailings" but to seal postal service mailings; official mail of other than Post Office origin was franked in a different way. The statement that "they did have to be devalued or cancelled with the dated postmark of the dispatch post office" is also incorrect. Interpostal seals that have been used are at least as common without any cancellation as those with one, and many of those that bear postmarks do not bear a date-stamp, but the dateless intaglio seal type of postmark. Covers with postmarked interpostal seals are rarer than those with unpostmarked ones.

A map of Sinai is shown on the first page of the chapter, and designates Kantara, El Ariche, Tor, Hafir, and Port Taufiq, in addition to Jaffa, as locations with post offices administered by Egypt. However, although Hafir is just inside the Sinai, the only post office known for it is a Turkish one, using, of course, a Turkish postmark. The later text of the chapter does not describe any kind of postmark, Turkish or Egyptian, for this office. The inclusion of Port Taufiq as a post office in Sinai (and thus in the Holy Land as defined implicitly in this book) is a real gaffe. Even such a readily available source as the Encyclopaedia Britannica shows its proper location clearly, on the west bank of the Suez Canal, just south of Suez.

/ continued . . .

## B O O K       R E V I E W       -       (continued)

## HANDBOOK OF HOLY LAND PHILATELY

## VOLUME I       -       The Foreign Post Offices in Palestine 1840-1918

N J Collins       and       L Dickstein

The chapter (on The Egyptian Post - Ed.) illustrates some postmarks of El Arish and Tor, but the coverage is quite incomplete. Only two are illustrated for Tor, but several more are known, including ones inscribed ENCAMPMENT TOR and GEBEL EL TOR.

The Egyptian post office at Jaffa is accorded the most thorough treatment. The postmark is accurately shown, the dates of 16 known examples are listed, and the sole known cover is illustrated. There is, however, a serious error in the discussion. The authors attempt to explain the fact that most of the known examples are on 1-piaster stamps, and only three on 2-piaster stamps, by the mistaken statement that "the letter rate was increased to 2 Pt from 1 Pt after 15 February 1872". In fact there was no change whatsoever in the letter rate; it was always 1 Pt. for port-to-port (e.g. Jaffa to Alexandria), and 2 Pt. for inland destinations (e.g., Jaffa to Cairo). The one known cover illustrates this fact. It is franked with a Turkish stamp for carriage from Jerusalem to Jaffa, and was carried unfranked by the Egyptian service to Cairo. It was accordingly marked "4" in manuscript, to indicate 4 Pt. postage due (double the normal postage).

The authors point out the sometimes confusing fact that there exists more than one location named "Ramle" ("sand"), and that the suburb of Alexandria of that name has used many postmarks, which have nothing to do with Ramle, Palestine.

A most interesting section is Appendix A, a valuation guide, compiled by George H. Muentz and Marvin Siegel. This is a very difficult subject, but at the same time, one in which there is great interest. For covers from the Egyptian post office in El Arish, a value of \$700 is assigned. The postmark IAFFA on a loose Egyptian stamp is assigned "R" ("from \$2,500"). No valuation is given for the cancellations of Tor.

The other chapters of this book are devoted, respectively, to the forwarding agents, the German Post and the French Post. They appear to be thorough, and they provide information on rates, postage due practice, registration, forgeries, etc. Notwithstanding the short-comings of the chapter on Egypt, this book is a valuable contribution to the postal history of the Middle East, and is bound to be heavily consulted.



THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198)

Except for the occasional query in the QC (in particular: QC 158, page 182), nothing whatever seems to have been published about this Service in either The QC or LOP, and I am very grateful to Peter Feltus, Mike Murphy and Peter Smith for helping me to remedy this situation.

I have photocopies of those parts of three Postal Guides - 1889 and 1911 in French, 1914 in English - which deal with this Service. The last is reproduced as part of this article and makes quite clear the nature of this Service. The differences between the Guides in French and the 1914 Guide are as follow :-

1911 Guide

1. **Maximum amount for collection.** " For inland service a collection order may not have a value exceeding £E 40 " - [instead of £E 100].
2. **Orders collected.** " The Post Office of destination levies a fee of 5 milliemes on the amount of each order collected . . " - [instead of 4 milliemes].

1889 Guide

1. **Deposit.** " (4) Stamp duty must have been paid if it is subject to this duty. " [This is an additional note absent from the other Guides].
2. **Postage Fees.** " . . in addition to which a charge of 10 milliemes is made for registration of each cover " [instead of 5 milliemes for inland and 10 milliemes for abroad].
3. **Maximum amount for collection.** "For inland service the total collection orders in one envelope may not have a value exceeding £E 40 " [instead of £E 100].
4. There are quite a number of both major and minor changes in the three sections below and it is more convenient to offer a translation of the whole of these sections and leave it to the reader to compare them with those of the 1914 Guide.

**Collection Orders.** " As soon as collection orders arrive at the Post Office which will collect the payment, the debtor is informed by a special notice so that he may present himself at the office to make payment. He is allowed a delay of 4 days, after which the orders will be considered as unpaid. "

**Orders with a fixed date of payment.** " When orders have a fixed date of payment, the debtor is advised of their arrival at the Post Office as in the case of ordinary orders, and they are also presented to him for payment on the fixed date if he resides within the limits of the town, or he is sent a duplicate of the advice notice if he resides outside the town. A delay of 18 hours after the fixed date is allowed for payment; after this delay, the orders are considered as unpaid. "

/ continued . . .

THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - continued

## 4. (continued)

**Payment.** Partial payment of an order is not allowed; but this does not imply that a debtor must pay all the orders presented for payment; nonetheless each order must be paid in total and at one time, otherwise it will be considered as unpaid. "

**5. Orders collected.** " The Post Office of destination levies a fee of 5 milliemes on the amount of each order collected . ." - instead of 4 milliemes.

**6. Unpaid orders.** The paragraph: " Collection Orders which for some reason . . . the documents are destroyed. " in the 1914 Guide is absent from the 1889 Guide.

**7. Change of residence of the debtor, etc.** " In the case of a letter containing several orders on different debtors, one of whom has changed residence, the respective order is not forwarded to the new destination, but is considered as unpaid and treated as such. " - instead of being forwarded and recovered by the new office of destination.

- - - -

Both sides of two collection order memorandums are illustrated [at the end of this article - Ed.]. That of 1930 was lot 409 in the ESC Auction no. 14 (and the writer's only successful bid in that auction ! ), while that of 1943 is one of four memorandums of 1943-44 owned by Mike Murphy (240). It is worth noting the following :-

a) All 5 memorandums are on form 1 J, which seems to have been used without change from at least as early as 1906 ( see later ) to at least as late as 1944.

b) In all 5 cases the lower half of the form, where the orders are detailed, has been cut away, presumably for security reasons. This is a pity because it seems likely that the lower part of the form is where one might expect to find postmarks of the Collection Order Service ( see later ).

c) The front part of the memorandum form 1 J is clearly not designed to carry stamps. Until at least 1914, despatch fees were to be applied to the envelope containing the memorandum. The regulations must have changed some time before 1930.

d) We can get some idea of the magnitude of the Collection Order Service from the printing quantities of the memorandum form 1 J :-

|                  |         |          |                    |
|------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| Government Press | 272 A , | 1929 :   | 162,500 ex.        |
| "                | "       | 5464 A , | 1940 : 285,000 ex. |
| "                | "       | 4891 A , | 1941 : 237,000 ex. |
| "                | "       | 5799 A , | 1942 : 237,000 ex. |

/ continued . . .

THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - continued

[ It is worth noting the following :- ]

e) The fee and payment details of the 5 memorandums can be summarised as follow :-

| COLLECTION ORDER SIDE |                |                        | ORDER OF PAYMENT SIDE |                   |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| DEFINITIVE STAMPS     | REVENUE STAMPS | MANUSCRIPT CALCULATION | NETT PAYMENT          | DEFINITIVE STAMPS | REVENUE STAMPS |
| Mills                 | Mills          |                        | £ E                   | Mills             | Mills          |
| SEP '30               | 25             |                        | 6.045                 | 35                |                |
| FEB 43                | 36             | 10                     | 6.313 - 0.042 =       | 42                | 7              |
| MAR 43                | 36             | 10                     | 4.170                 | 30                | 5              |
| SEP 43                | 50             | 10                     | 20.856 - 0.210 =      | 210               | 21             |
| MAY 44                | 50             | 10                     | 10.000 - 0.100 =      | 100               | 10             |

There are obviously changes in the fees charged between 1930 and 1943, but the latest four memorandums show a consistent pattern of fees.

- - - - -

The writer has photocopies of two documents in Arabic: one is a detailed 14-page section about the Collection Order Service from Postal Regulations of 1906 - which makes reference to Forms from 1 J to 4 J - , and the other is a 5-page section about this service from the Postal Guide of 1939. Alas, both documents are beyond my capability to translate. If any Arabic-speaking reader would care to undertake the translation of either or both documents - and I sincerely hope that someone does - then please contact me. I will be delighted to send you a photocopy of the documents.

A translation into either English or French would be acceptable, as I can manage a French-to-English translation.

/ continued . . .

THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - continued

It is now clear that we have to introduce a new class of postmark in our postal markings record, that is, postmarks of the Collection Order Service. At least four postmarks can now be placed in this class. Two of them are the postmarks which were queried in QC 158, page 182. A third appears as a part-strike at the bottom of the reverse or payment order side of the 1930 memorandum illustrated; only the upper and Arabic part of the postmark can be seen, but this reads "Tanta / (Collection)". I have just finished drawing the fourth postmark, which has been seen on two Type XI Interpostals, and it is illustrated below. The Arabic reads: "Collection Operations".



( From the Egyptian Postal Guide of 1914 )

COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

**Definition.** The Collection Order Service is a system under which the Post Office undertakes to cash all receipts, invoices, promissory notes, "Seneds", Bills of Exchange and, in general, all commercial and other documents representing a certain value payable "free of charge", that is, documents which are not subject to any protest in the event of non-payment.

Amounts due on Coupons of Interest, Dividend Shares, Annuities, or "paid off" Public Debt Bonds, cannot be recovered through the Post Office.

**Offices and foreign countries admitted to the service** All Money Order offices in Egypt are admitted to this service. They may issue collection orders on places in the interior, accept all bills etc., payable in foreign countries, or undertake the recovery of bills issued by these countries on residents in Egypt. The countries admitted to this service are mentioned in Appendix XII (page 348).

**Deposit.** All such collection orders presented at a Post Office must be drafted in accordance with the following regulations :-

(1) The amount for collection must be expressed in words and in figures. In the case of Inland Orders it must be expressed in Egyptian currency, and in the case of Foreign Orders, in Latin characters and in the currency of the country of destination. In the case of the amount for collection of Inland Orders being expressed in any currency other than Egyptian, the creditor must himself convert the amount into £E and milliemes, to be entered both on the order itself and on the accompanying memorandum.

In the case of Foreign Orders bearing the amount for collection in currency other than that of the country on which they are issued, the equivalent value must be expressed in the money of destination.

/ continued . . .

THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - continued

(2) The name and address of the debtor must be indicated.

(3) If necessary, the orders must bear the signature of receipt of the depositor. The Post Office, acting only as intermediary, collection orders must, on no account, be made to the order of the Post Office of destination, nor endorsed to its favour, otherwise the amount of the order is not collected, but the order is returned to the sender.

Any infringement or disregard of the preceding rules will entail the refusal of a collection order.

The amount for collection must be stated, in duplicate, on a memorandum supplied by the Post Office.

**Deposit formalities.** A collection order, after having been thus drafted, must be enclosed by the depositor in a special envelope supplied by the Post Office, and presented open at the Post Office counter. The depositor must also write distinctly, on the envelope, his name and address, and the name of the Post Office of destination. Exception is made in the case of collection orders on Portugal which must be addressed to the General Post Office, Lisbon, whence they are forwarded to the office of destination. The Post Office closes the envelope and despatches it as a registered article to its destination.

**Number of orders that one cover may contain.** For inland service, an envelope may only contain a single order for collection, but for a foreign country the same cover may contain any number of orders to be collected from not more than five different debtors, provided they all fall due for payment within the same period.

**Despatch.** A letter containing collection orders is despatched by the Post Office according to the regulations for registered articles, and a receipt is given to the sender on the duplicate of the memorandum.

**Postage fees.** The postage fees are the same as for an ordinary letter of the same weight, in addition to which a charge of 5 milliemes (a half-piastre) for inland, and 10 milliemes (P.T. 1) for abroad is made for registration fee. Payment of such fees is made in postage stamps to be affixed to the envelope.

**Maximum amount for collection.** For inland service a letter may not contain a collection order of a value exceeding £E 100. The total amount of the orders contained in a cover addressed to a foreign country must not exceed 1000 francs, or its equivalent in the currency of the country of destination (see Appendix XII, p.348).

**Prohibited notes and insertions.** It is forbidden to write on the accompanying memorandum any other notes than those which the wording of this form requires, or to attach to the collection orders any letters or notes of the nature of a correspondence between the creditor and the debtor.

/ continued . . .

THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - continued

**Collection Orders.** Orders for collection will be presented at the residence of the debtor, those with a fixed date of payment on the day on which they fall due; others, on the day of their arrival at the Post Office, or the day after.

**Orders with a fixed date of payment.** No orders will be presented to debtors for payment on public holidays and fete-days. Should the date fixed for payment of an order fall on a public holiday, the order will be presented on the following day or on the expiration of the holiday if it be of more than one day's duration. No order is presented more than once. In the case of absence of the debtor from his residence, a notice is left by the postman, and the orders are then returned to the Post Office where they are kept for seven days at his disposal. A similar delay is granted in the event of a debtor being unable to meet the bills at the time of presentation. On the expiration of this period, the orders will be considered as unpaid and will be returned to the creditors. The delay of seven days is not applicable for bills falling due on a fixed day. If such be not met on the day fixed, they are returned on the next day to the office of origin. Neither is it applied to bills of which the creditor has requested the return either at a fixed date or after presentation in case of non-payment. Collection orders will only be delivered within the limits of a town or village. Debtors residing outside the town limits, or whose residences are not known at the Post Office, will be informed of the arrival of orders to their address by a notice which is distributed with other correspondence. In this case the debtors must call in person at the office to pay the orders. The above-mentioned delay is calculated from the day following that on which the orders have been presented for payment, or the notice put into distribution.

No partial payment is admitted; but in the case of a letter containing several orders, coming from abroad, it is not obligatory for the debtor to effect payment of all the orders contained in the same envelope. Partial payment of an inland collection order is admitted, provided that such manner of payment is asked for by the depositor himself and by letter.

**Orders collected.** The Post Office of destination levies a fee of 4 milliemes on the amount of each order collected, in addition to the ordinary Money Order commission calculated on the total amount cashed, and the fiscal fees (stamp dues), if any; the remainder being forwarded to the depositor by means of a Money Order.

**Unpaid orders.** Unpaid orders are neither protested nor submitted to any preliminary legal proceedings, but are returned to the senders through the Post Offices from which they originated, without any extra fee.

Collection orders which for some reason cannot be returned to the depositors are treated as dead letters and kept for a period of five years at the disposal of the depositors. After the expiration of this period the documents are destroyed.

/ continued . . .

THE COLLECTION ORDER SERVICE

Study report by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - continued

**Change of residence of the debtor, debtor unknown, decease of debtor, etc.**

Orders drawn on debtors who have changed their residence without, however, having left Egypt, are forwarded to their new addresses free of charge. Collection orders on debtors who have left Egypt without leaving their addresses, or who are unknown or deceased, are returned to the depositors. The same applies to all orders which cannot be collected on account of their being wrongly drafted.

In the case of a letter from a foreign country containing several orders on different debtors, one of whom has changed residence, the respective order is forwarded to his new address, and the new office of destination proceeds thence to its recovery.

**Responsibility of the Post Office.** The Post Office is not responsible for delay in transmission, either of the registered letter packets containing the orders, of the orders themselves, or of money orders sent on payment of such orders. In case of loss, however, of the registered letter despatched containing the orders, the sender is entitled to an indemnity of £E 2, or 50 francs, according to the regulations in force relative to lost registered letters. In case of loss of the amount cashed, the Post Office will refund the total amount of the lost sums.

- - - - -

Editor: on the following two pages will be found the illustrations mentioned by the author on the second page of his article. The first of the two pages of illustrations shows front (exterior, i.e. the address side) and back (interior) of the Collection Order Memorandum used in September 1930. The second shows the front and back of the 1943 document.

There is insufficient space for the heading of the first illustration page at the top of that page: its heading is therefore produced below.

On next page :-

COLLECTION ORDER FORM - used 1930 : reported by A. Schmidt (see text)

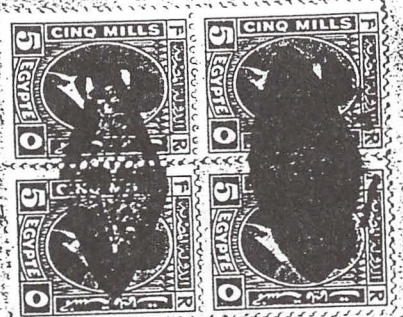
COLLECTION ORDER FORM - used 1930 : reported by A. Schmidt (see text)

علم الزميل ١٢٦٨

(P. No. 1 J ١)

الرقم المسلسل للمكتب المرسل منه  
Prog. No. of Office of Origin,  
No. prog. du bureau d'origine

٨٦٤



MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS. — وزارة المواصلات — MINISTÈRE DES COMMUNICATIONS



Forwarding Office Inland Stamp.  
Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

مصلحة عموم البريد المصري  
EGYPTIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.  
ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'ÉGYPTÉ

حافطة عن قيم التحصيل  
COLLECTION ORDER MEMORANDUM.  
BORDEREAU DES VALEURS A RECOURER



Receiving Office Stamp.  
Timbre du bureau destinataire.

Deposited at the Post Office of  
Déposées au bureau de Poste d'  
by M.  
residing at  
demeurant à  
Govt. Press 272 A, 1922-1923, 50° ex.

من جناب  
المقيم في  
طباطبائي

| إذا اقتدرت أو<br>جنتهاك مصر بان<br>indemnity of<br>convey, si n'est<br>pas. | اسم المدين<br>Name<br>of debtor.<br>Nom<br>du débiteur | عدد الأوراق ونوعها<br>Number and Nature.<br>Nombre<br>et Objets des Valeurs | تاريخ الاستحقاق والملاحظات<br>Date when due and Remarks.<br>Échéances et Observations |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                             | اسم المدين<br>طباطبائي                                 | عدد<br>١                                                                    | ١                                                                                     |



(P. No. 1 J K)

Order of Payment  
Autorisation de Paiement

No. ٧ رقم الأذن



Taxe à représenter  
en timbres-poste

مرخص لمكتب طباطبائي أن يصرف الى مودع الارسالية الموصحة باطنه مبلغا وقدره

وذلك عن صافي القيمة المحصلة بعد خصم الرسوم المقررة ما

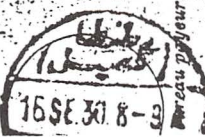
Le bureau d' est autorisé à payer au déposant de l'envoi mentionné au recto la somme nette de L.E. montant de la valeur recouvrée, déduction faite des taxes réglementaires.

Le titulaire du bureau encaisseur وكيل المكتب الذي حصل القيد

Reçu le montant ci-dessus, le

وصلتنا القيمة الموصحة أعلاه في

الوكيل  
Le titulaire,



امضاءات الشهود اذا دعي الحال  
Signatures des témoins, le cas échéant.

امضاء المودع  
Signature du déposant





## EGYPT POSTAGE PREPAID MILITARY DATESTAMPS 1941-1947 ( " EPP's " )

## - Letter from Mr Paul Glyn-Jones, ESC 231

I would welcome some assistance upon the above with reference to the work published by the late F. W. Benians in 1978.

First of all, has there been published an update or a continuation of this study ? I am not aware of there having been anything of the kind with the Quarterly Circular itself.

Secondly I question my own interpretation of the remarks within the Benians' study regarding Type IV of the Postage Prepaid handstamp (page no. 7 of the 1978 publication).

I understand with reference to Type IV that it was used in all cases from EPP no. 105 and onwards - exclusively so where verifiable. There is some support for this from the fact that, from 109 and onwards, no example of any other type of the handstamp is quoted (pages 132 to 148).

Type IV is shown to be 25mm in diameter, with dots used to separate day/month/year (although the illustration of Type IV on page 9 shows hyphens).

Nearly all the examples that I have of the handstamp from 109 onwards are either 27mm or 28mm in diameter. They are with dots and therefore assumed to be Type II. In this diameter size they must have been known to Benians, I feel sure. So the explanation escapes me, especially since I made no reference to this whilst in correspondence with him during late 1980 and early 1981.

I note that Mr E. Blackburn (ESC 244), writing in 1985, for example, mentions EPP Type II for no. 118 and illustrates it (QC March 1985, Whole Series No. 133, Volume XII no. 5) - so maybe others will have information to report on this matter.

- - - - -

Editor: It is nice to see a revival of interest in the subject of EPP's, which the late Jim Benians had made his own. Any news from members as to the points raised by Mr Glyn-Jones will of course be reported in The QC.

Egypt Study Circle has a small stock of the book entitled as above, written by our late member, Jim Benians, available from the Editor for £3 plus 2nd-Class postage on 450g, currently 84p, U.K. total: £3.84. The publication of this book in 1978 by National Philatelic Society was something your Editor had some responsibility for. It is of 148 + 8 stout, A4-size pages, and describes and illustrates markings, with earliest and latest dates, destinations, etc.

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)

| <u>Commemorative Stamps</u> | <u>SG 1754</u>                                     | <u>SG 1755</u>           |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Occasion                    | First Anniversary of the Arab Co-operation Council |                          |
| Date of Issue               | - - - - - 16th February 1990                       | - - - - -                |
| Designer                    | *                                                  | *                        |
| Design                      | - - Emblem of the Co-operation Council - -         |                          |
| Denomination                | 10 piastres Lithographed                           | 35 piastres Lithographed |
| Sheet Make-up               | *                                                  | *                        |
| Stamp dimensions            | 50 x 30 mm                                         | 50 x 30 mm               |
| Perforation                 | 13                                                 | 13                       |
| Quantity printed            | *                                                  | *                        |
| Supplementary               | -                                                  | -                        |

\* NOTE: no information is available as to designer, sheet make-up and quantity printed of numbers SG1754,1755, above.

|                  | <u>SG 1756</u>                                                                              | <u>SG 1757</u>                                   |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Occasion         | - - African Parliamentary Union Conference - -                                              |                                                  |
| Date of Issue    | - - - - - 10th March 1990                                                                   | - - - - -                                        |
| Designer         | Wahib Farag Salib                                                                           | Ibrahim el Tahtawi                               |
| Design           | Parliament Building<br>and Emblem                                                           | Parliament Building, Emblem<br>and Map of Africa |
| Denomination     | 10 piastres                                                                                 | 30 piastres                                      |
| Sheet            | 50 (10 x 5)                                                                                 | Miniature Sheet                                  |
| Stamp dimensions | 30 x 50 mm                                                                                  | 80 x 59 mm                                       |
| Perforation      | 13                                                                                          | Imperforate                                      |
| Quantity printed | 500,000 (Lithographed)                                                                      | 60,000 (Lithographed)                            |
| Supplementary    | The 13th Conference of the A.P.U. was held in Cairo<br>from March 10th to March 15th, 1990. |                                                  |

|                  | <u>SG 1758</u>                                                                          | <u>SG 1759</u>                                                                                         |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Occasion         | International Conference<br>on Road Safety and<br>Accidents in Developing<br>Countries. | Festivals, 1990                                                                                        |
| Date of Issue    | 19th March 1990                                                                         | 24th April 1990                                                                                        |
| Designer         | Mohamed Abdel Hamid                                                                     | Ibrahim el Tahtawi                                                                                     |
| Design           | Road Sign and Steering<br>Wheel                                                         | Egyptian Wild Daisies                                                                                  |
| Denomination     | 10 piastres                                                                             | 10 piastres                                                                                            |
| Sheet            | 50 (10 x 5)                                                                             | 100 (10 x 10)                                                                                          |
| Stamp dimensions | 26 x 43 mm                                                                              | 25 x 30 mm                                                                                             |
| Perforation      | 11 x 11.5                                                                               | 11                                                                                                     |
| Quantity printed | 500,000                                                                                 | 3,000,000                                                                                              |
| Supplementary    | -                                                                                       | The Postal Organisation issues<br>a commemorative stamp each year<br>on the occasion of the Festivals. |

NEW ISSUES and THEIR SPECIAL CANCELS

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



SG 1754

SG 1754/55



SG 1755



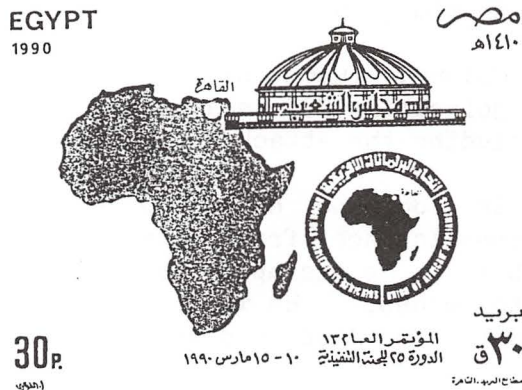
SG 1756



SG 1756/57



SG (MS) 1757



SG 1758



SG 1759



Captain H. B. Tuson and Mr. R. Poate - John Firebrace (ESC 71)

Richard Poate of Portsmouth was a mid-19th Century miniaturist and portrait painter. He had established himself in 1829 at 9, King Street, Portsea and he exhibited at the Royal Academy between 1845 and 1869.

Although Portsmouth was the country's premier naval base it was also a large garrison town and Poate's clientele would have included both naval and military officers. He moved his studio to a more fashionable address at 2, Pembroke Street, near the High Street and the Garrison Church, in the 1860s.

About this time - the exact date is not known - he made the decision to take up photography as an additional source of income and, with the assistance of his wife Harriet, he opened a studio under the name "Photographic Institute - to the Army and Navy".

An early photograph by Poate which has survived is of Captain Henry Brasnell Tuson, Royal Marine Artillery, taken in 1863. He is shown wearing the full dress of the Royal Marine Artillery; the headdress is of black sableskin and at the front of the busby there is a scarlet brush plume from a grenade socket. The dark blue uniform has a scarlet collar with badges of rank upon it, the tunic is edged all around with scarlet piping, with gold lace on cuffs, shoulder knots, white shoulder belt, waist belt and sword slings and a grenade badge on the shoulder belt. The trousers have broad scarlet stripes.

In my collection I have a post card written by Colonel Tuson to his wife at Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth, written twenty-one years after the photograph was taken. Both are illustrated. The post card was written from Suez on 22 February 1884 when Colonel Tuson was on his way to the Sudan. The message includes the words "Arrived at Suez - we go on tonight for Suakin and hope to be in time - arrive there 24th".

Colonel Tuson had a distinguished career in the Royal Marine Artillery. He joined in 1854 as a Second Lieutenant and served in China from 1858 to 1860 including the attack on, and later the capture of, the Peiho fort.

In 1882 he commanded the Royal Marines in Egypt, taking part in the reconnaissance from Alexandria and being present at the Battle of Tel el-Kebir. He was appointed A.D.C. to the Queen and was awarded the Egypt Medal with clasp. He was also appointed to the Fourth Class of the Medjidie and awarded the Khedive's bronze star.

In 1884 he commanded the Royal Marines at Suakin and was present at the Battle of el Teb. He was mentioned in Dispatches and appointed to the Third Class of the Osmanieh.

Colonel Tuson was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Marine Artillery in 1886 at Eastney Barracks and can be presumed to have lived in or near Portsmouth for at least twenty-three years.

I am indebted for the information on Richard Poate to R. G. Harris, whose article "R. Poate of Portsmouth, Artist and Photographer" appeared in the Spring 1990 issue in the Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research.

(Illustrations on next page)

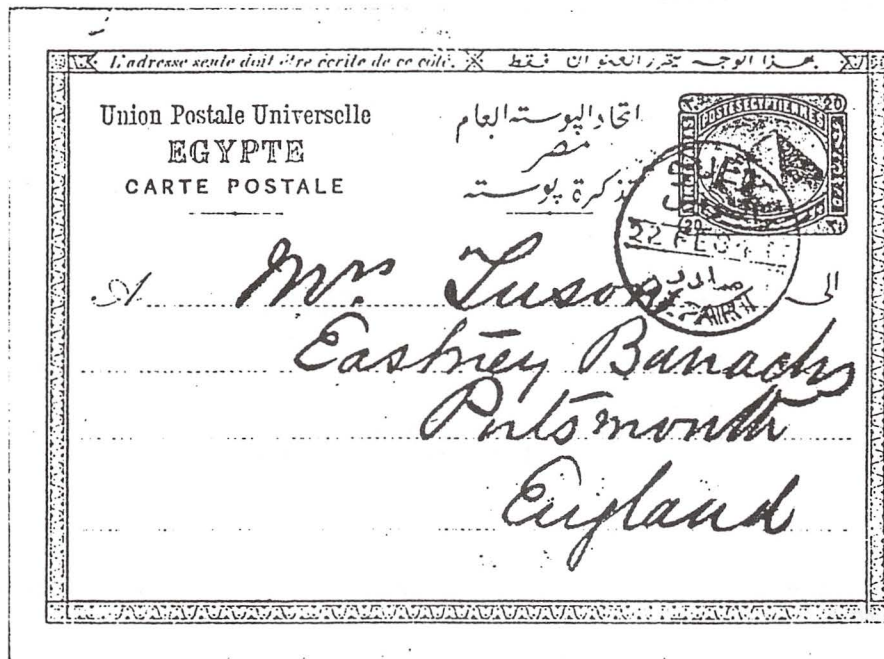
Captain H. B. Tuson and Mr R. Poate - John Firebrace

Photograph of Captain H B Tuson, 1863,  
 taken by a photographer - Richard Poate, Portsmouth  
 - who was first and foremost a portrait painter



FIG. 2. CAPTAIN HENRY BRASNELL TUSON,  
 ROYAL MARINE ARTILLERY 1863  
 Photographs by R. Poate of Portsmouth

Postcard sent by Captain Tuson, while in Egypt, to his wife.



## ITALIAN SHIP CANCELLATIONS

by G F Whitfield (Member of Italy & Colonies Study Circle)

These days we prize ourselves that, upon our high level of communication and technology, the busy interchange of information should be of benefit to all societies. This does not happen as yet, since specialist philatelic societies still publish essays, snippets and paragraphs which, if they were put as queries, could be easily answered or, if they were articles, could be improved by cross-references. My comments apply to the "A. J. Revell" album sheets showing Italian Ship postmarks on Egypt stamps in your journal, the "Q.C."

As a member of the Italy & Colonies Study Circle I compiled a listing covering some 567 postmarks of 92 different basic designs covering the period 1890's to the late 1970's. All the entries on the list are of official Post Office cancellers - not the usually coloured company cachets used as an addition in nearly all cases. Of course since these officially-authorized postal facilities were operated on board, mail collected at foreign ports and franked with non-Italian stamps were cancelled and forwarded as necessary. The original listing (1989) has been amended by three later issues of our journal "Filitalia" and I prepared a new list in February 1991 (unpublished as yet).

I am grateful to Mr A. J. Revell for several amendments to my listing, this process continues for as long as necessary. My comments below on the "Q.C." examples seen.

| <u>SHIP</u>      | <u>COMMENT</u>                                | <u>Q.C. PAGE</u><br><u>(Vol. 14)</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Giuseppe Mazzini | 1. No "I" after Giuseppe                      | 34                                   |
|                  | 2. "N" of "Mazzini" is reversed               | 34                                   |
| Somalia          | Earliest date seen (1927)                     | 112                                  |
| Massaua          | " " " (1922)                                  | 113                                  |
| Sardegna         | New postmark type                             | 113                                  |
| Helouan          | The mark is a cachet, <u>not early cancel</u> | 114                                  |
| Vienna           | New postmark type                             | 117                                  |
| Tevere           | Lunettes doubtful, more proof needed          | 120                                  |
|                  | - usually D.C. as cover shown                 |                                      |

Editor: we are grateful to Mr Graham Whitfield for listing the corrections needed to some of the tracings by Mr John Revell (ESC 78).

(a)

POSTMARKS

Report extending dates of Type XI "star-and-bridge" marks

by A. Schmidt (ESC 198) - leading "Postmarks" Study

(Report dated 29th May 1992)

|         |    |     |    |          |
|---------|----|-----|----|----------|
| LUQSOR  | 22 | VII | 07 | earliest |
| MANSURA | 12 | V   | 07 | earliest |
| TANTA   | 30 | I   | 10 | latest   |

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(b)

QUESTION TIME - NEW QUESTION: Q. Time 121

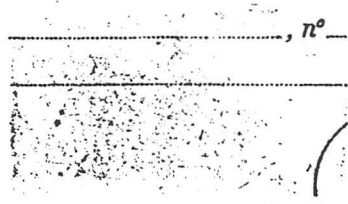
' CHARGE ' on pair of French P.O. in Port Said

by G. Mark Dorman (ESC 211)

Reproduced is a pair of "France P.O. in Port Said" with overprint 'CHARGE'. Also shown is a copy of the rear of the piece of paper to which they are affixed, which Mr Dorman has thoughtfully included.

He asks whether this would qualify for "Question Time" as it is most probably a fiscal mark. He wonders if any member has seen it and/or can explain its use.

Your Editor has never been happy with the exclusion from collecting and study of stamps which may fall outside the strict requirement of postal use: accordingly Mark Dorman's contribution is welcomed.





RURAL POST COVERS : A WARNING

by Mike Murphy (ESC 240)

The Cairo 1991 exhibition was an eye-opener in many delightful ways - the very high quality of the exhibits themselves, the efficiency, warmth and hospitality of the organisers, and the good fellowship all round being foremost among them - but there arose one remarkable and unexpected jarring note, of which fellow members should be aware: I was offered, for the first time, **forged Rural Post covers.**

It is probably an indication of the increasing popularity of these covers, and their consequent increase in price, that someone with more ingenuity than integrity fabricated these covers. It seems that he has somehow managed to add, perhaps by photocopying, a version of what I know to be a genuine Service Rural cds to the reverse of covers which have passed properly through the post. Fortunately, because of the forger's apparent lack of knowledge, they are not difficult to spot: in each case he has used the SERVICE RURAL marking of the service between BIBA and DASHTOUT (Biba is 90 miles south of Cairo, a district capital in Beni Suef province, and Dashtout about eight miles north-west), of the older type bearing a figure 1 in a shield in the upper segment directly below the Arabic, and it is dated 3 X 11. This, (in its genuine version !), is, incidentally, the latest date recorded for this marking, which has an early date of 28 I 09.

In both examples shown, the forger has slipped up badly with his dates. In **fig. 1**, [opposite page - Ed] the cover (now in my possession) was posted in MAHALLA on 5 FE 12 to Cairo, and bears genuine transit marks of ALEXANDRIA-CAIRO/T.P.O. 5 II 12 T24, and GURIA/CAIRO 6 II 12; the other, **fig. 2**, [opposite - Ed] cancelled by the MANSURA-MIT GHAMR/& V.V. marking of 12 JA 33 (seven years later than Peter Smith's listing !), and bears transit marks of another TPO (illegible, but 12 JA 33), BANHA 12 JA 33, CAIRO/(STATION) 12 JA 33 and HILMIA (twice) 13 JA 33, a Cairo suburb.

Both examples show that the genuine cover was posted well after the apparent Rural marking's date, and that neither travelled anywhere near Biba but north of Cairo in the Delta. So these are crude forgeries, easily spotted, but at today's asking prices, it is as well that the would-be buyer keeps a sharp lookout.

ILLUSTRATION : Figure 1

- the genuine strike on back shows GURIA / CAIRO 6 II 12 (upside-down).

- the faked strike of the 'Service Rural' handstamp is at right, and right way up.

ILLUSTRATION : Figure 2

- the faked strike of the 'Service Rural' handstamp is at dead centre, and sideways, pointing to right.

FAKED RURAL POST COVERS - Mike Murphy - continued

ILLUSTRATION : Figure 1

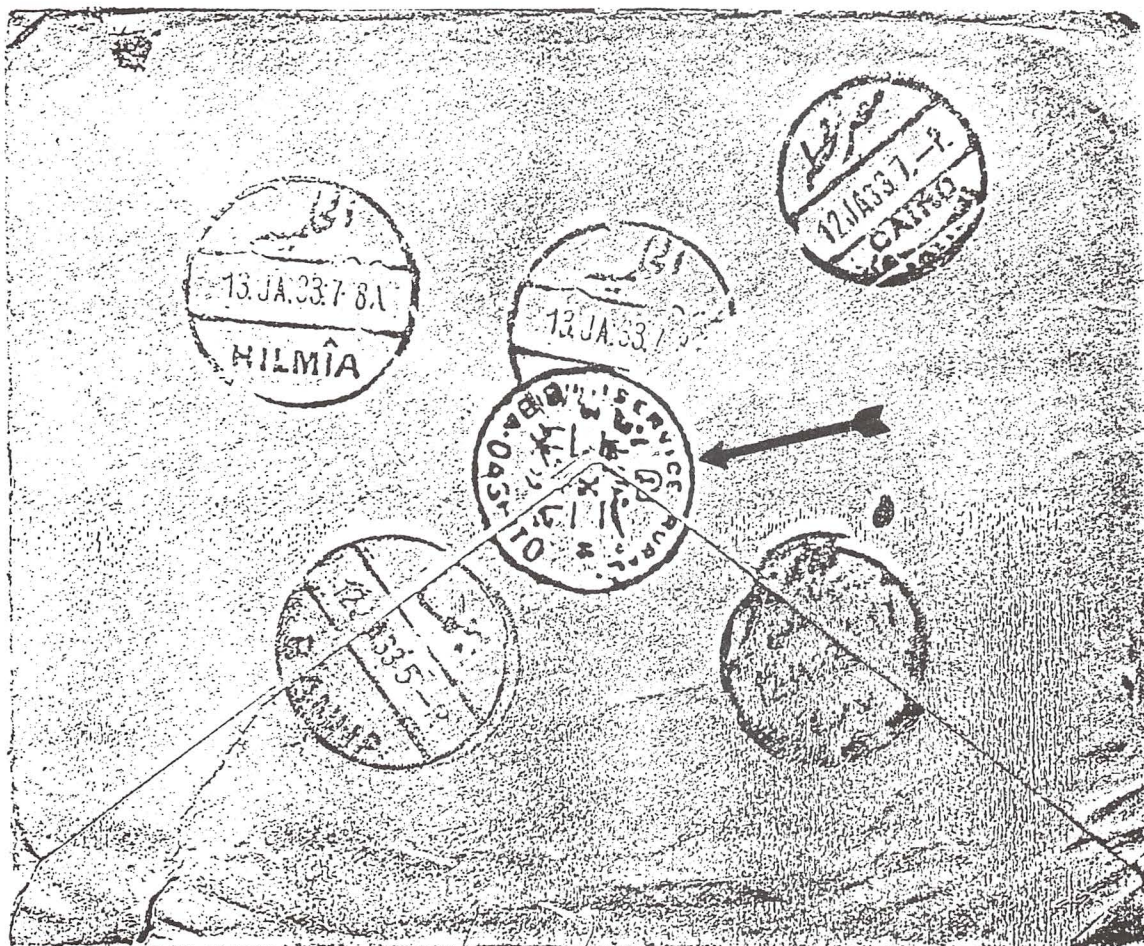
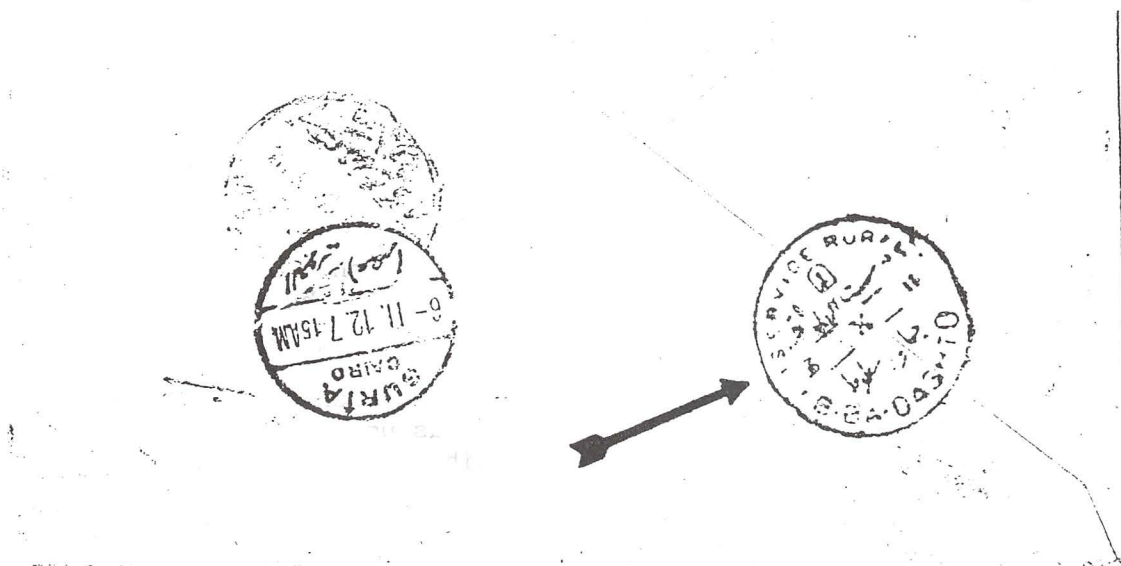


ILLUSTRATION : Figure 2