



The Quarterly Circular

June Quarter 1993 Whole Series No. 165

Volume XV, No. 2 - Pages 28 - 54

EGYPT STUDY



CIRCLE

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FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

September 4th "Station" and "Delivery" markings - M. Murphy

November 27th Stamps and Postal Stationery of the French
Post Office at Port Said - P. Grech and
J. Chellingsworth

Meetings are normally held at the Victory Club, Seymour Street, Marble Arch, London. Members usually congregate in the Bar from 1.00 p.m. onwards and meetings start at 2.30 p.m.

EDITORS NOTES

Unfortunately by the time you receive this number of the QC it will again be about two months behind schedule. I had hoped to start making up the lost time but two factors have conspired to frustrate that ambition. The first, and most important, has been a lack of sufficient material. I eventually had enough by mid July but even so I have had to write two of the pieces myself - not a precedent which I can maintain indefinitely! I am aware that some members have submitted material over the last year or more which has not yet appeared in the QC. The editorial hand-over has not been without a few minor problems and I would be very grateful if members who have previously sent articles which have not yet been published and which I have not yet acknowledged would write to me as soon as possible giving details. I would particularly like to identify the contributor of an article on the Overland Mail at Alexandria from 1853.

Summer holidays have also delayed production. My secretary - an essential member of the team - is currently on holiday as I write this at the end of July. My own holiday has unfortunately had to be delayed and, perversely, will start as soon as she returns. Thus the editorial team will not be together again until after mid August!

On a more positive note I am pleased to say that already I have some material (but not enough) towards the following number. I hope therefore that the next issue may be ready at the end of October and the one after that by the end of the year which will put things back on schedule. However I do rely entirely on members sending in articles in order to achieve the goal of regular publication. Go to it!

Illustrations

One aspect of the QC which I very much want to improve is the quality of the illustrations. Many articles are accompanied by photocopies. The QC is also printed by a photocopy process. Inevitably there is a loss of definition with each successive copying. For larger features, for example postmarks, some minor loss of definition is of little consequence. However for finer detail it can be crucial. We are all familiar with articles in which the feature allegedly illustrated has failed totally to be reproduced. Likewise, the images produced by fax are so poor that they are seldom suitable for illustrations. Some of the suggestions and advice outlined below are self-evident, but I make no apology for drawing them to members attention.

Ensure that the photocopier that you use is the best that you can find. It needs to be well maintained and to have adequate amounts of toner to provide the best possible pictures. Many machines can vary the darkness of the image and it is well worthwhile experimenting with the darkness control to see which level will best illustrate the feature that you wish to reproduce. Some machines also have facilities for enlargement and reduction. The latter can be used for large items which need to be reproduced in full. However the enlargement facility can

be particularly useful for illustrating fine detail. My own experience has been that a good quality photocopier with variable contrast and enlargement facilities will very satisfactorily reproduce most flaws.

Inevitably there are some items which cannot be illustrated satisfactorily by photocopying. One solution may be to enhance the photocopy by darkening in pencil the feature to be demonstrated. If this is done however the enhancement should be mentioned in the text or the caption to the illustration. If all else fails one may have to resort to a hand drawn diagram. A diagram which illustrates the point is greatly preferable to a poor photocopy which shows nothing.

If members have material for the QC which they cannot satisfactorily illustrate please do not hesitate to write to me. I do have access to good photocopying facilities. If members are prepared to send original material to me I will be more than happy to experiment to try to find the best way of reproducing it. I would not anticipate having to charge for this, but I do recognize that it may not be appropriate to send some material through the post. However, there is no point in publishing illustrations which do not show what they are supposed to!

IN THIS ISSUE

Searching patiently for hours with a magnifying glass is not a pastime which appeals to everyone. Nevertheless Lars Alund has been rewarded for his efforts by the finding of a hitherto undescribed retouch on the 5 Mills pictorial issue of 1914.

The following two articles deal with the 1933 Air Mail Issue. The first records details of the development of the design, the production process and the various cylinder plates used. The following article gives details of a previously undescribed flaw which can be traced to one printing involving one of the plates.

Cyril Defriez provides another article in his regular New Issue Series. The descriptions cover 1991 and early 1992, but a few issues (SG 1807, 1809, 1810, 1812 and 1814) have been omitted and will be dealt with in a future article. The issues covered include those for the 125th Anniversary of the First Egyptian Stamps and the Cairo Egyptian Stamp Exhibition in which a number of members participated.

The Letters section has attracted new information, comments and questions from around the world as well as an invitation! It is a format in which I hope members will increasingly contribute. Even if one cannot provide information to justify a full article, a letter is a simple way in which to place new information on record. It is, after all, the collection and recording of such data for which our Study Circle largely exists. Its other raison d'être is the dissemination of that data. Questions posed in a letter will, one hopes, elicit knowledgeable and authoritative replies which will be of interest to many. Thus our second purpose will be aided.

Michael Dahl

SECRETARY'S REPORT

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

NEW MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

ESC 433 MRS. MONA GREEN
2401 Colorado Avenue, San Angela,
Texas 76901-3713,
USA - Air Mail covers 1919 - 1957, postal
stationery, US APO'S in Egypt.

ESC 434 TAHA AHMED BASSIOUNY
3 El Nasr Avenue, Madinet Nasr, Cairo, Egypt - The
Royal Period and postal history.

MEMBERS CHANGES OF ADDRESS

ESC 272 MR. S.W. BUNCE
New address: Buckhurst, Packhorse Road,
Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire,
SL9 8JE, UK

ESC 273 HERR ULRICH ECKSTEIN
New address: Jawlenskystr. 6, D-26133, Oldenburg,
Germany

ESC 322 YOUSSEF GAAFAR
New address: 8 Rue Quentin Bauchart, Paris 8,
France

ESC 384 HERR PETER HEIM
New address: Hochkalterstr. 28, D-90471,
Nurnberg 50, Germany

ESC 416 DR. ANDREAS BIRKEN
New address: Krienkoppel 3, D-22399, Hamburg 65,
Germany

RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

ESC 360 MR. A.B. SCHOFIELD

REPORT OF STUDY CIRCLE MEETINGS

Meeting on 15th May 1993

Present: P R Bertram J Sears P Grech
C E H Defriez P Andrews J Davis
G A Jeyes G M Dorman P Glyn-Jones
J.M. Chellingsworth

Guests: D Weston
C Graham
(Both members of the Cinderella Stamp Club)

Apologies: D H Clarke W C Andrews M G C Dahl
J M Murphy P Whetter E Hall
S Horesh J Revell

The Chairman warmly welcomed Paul Glyn-Jones attending the meeting from Athens. The Chairman apologized to our guests for the small number of members attending. The Secretary gave details of two new members. Both were approved and accepted. The Secretary commented on the excellent write-up in the Royal Philatelic Society of London' magazine of Professor Peter Smith's article on the 4th issue of Egypt. The Secretary went on to report that the new ties were selling well. Both the Chairman and Secretary mentioned that the next QC under the editorship of Michael Dahl had been completed and was at the printers. They also asked members present to assist with the submission of articles and other material for future QCs.

The Chairman welcomed our guests from the Cinderella Stamp Club of which the speaker was also a member. He then handed the meeting over to Mark Dorman who gave a good display and talk on the Cinderella and 'back of the book' material of Egypt. His display covered Airmail, Registration and Motor Mail labels; W.W.I Red Crescent material; Publicity and Propaganda labels. Mr. Dorman's exhibits were supplemented by material displayed by some of the other members attending.

The Chairman led a vote of thanks and congratulated Mr. Dorman on the display of material, some of which had not been seen at the meeting before.

Meeting on 3rd July 1993

Present:	P Andrews	W C Andrews	P Beckett
	J M Chellingsworth	D H Clarke	D J Davis
	C E H Defriez	E H Fraser Smith	P L Grech
	E Hall	J S Horesh	G A Jeyes
	J Sears		
	(13 members)		

There were apologies from:

P R Bertram	S W Bunce	M G C Dahl
J M Murphy	J Revell	B Watterson

Mr. Edmund Hall gave a talk entitled 'Second World War Mail (non-British forces)'. Despite the misgivings of some members that the subject was too large to cover in one afternoon, the speaker presented it in such a way that it proved a most worthwhile overview of the topic. He was ably supported by some other members who brought additional material. First and last dates of various markings were covered together with details of the military units using particular cancellers. He also covered the locations of units and POW camps. It is hoped that a comprehensive article on this area will be prepared for the QC.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

There are still a few subscriptions outstanding for 1993. Cheques payable to the Egypt Study Circle should be sent to the Treasurer without delay.

Robin Bertram, Secretary/Treasurer

A NEW RETOUCH ON THE 5 MILLS VALUE OF 1914
Lars Alund (ESC 106)

For many years serious study of Egyptian stamps was concentrated on the first three issues. The second and third issues in particular offered a lot of interest to students. The pyramid issues, printed by De La Rue & Co from 1879 to 1914, were very well executed and were therefore looked upon as uninteresting. The same applied to the pictorial issues of 1914 and 1921/22. However, this attitude has changed in later years, perhaps because there was not much more to explore in the first three issues.

In 1970 I drew attention to various flaws and varieties in the De La Rue issues (see LOP No 123 page 350 et seq). More recently Mr. Themis Dacos has continued and enlarged this study in an admirable way (see QC Vol XIV, pages 200, 238 and 304).

The pictorial issues between 1914 and 1922 seemed even less interesting until the finding of major retouches on the 2 mills (see Houston in LOP No. 124, page 35 et seq) and the 10 mills stamp (LOP No. 126, page 228 et seq). I still remember that Dr. Byam wrote to me I think in 1953, with the suggestion that there must be a retouch in the lower part of the right label of the 1 mill value of 1914. He also enclosed the stamp in question. I was much younger in those days, less experienced and because of that much more certain, so in answer I expressed my opinion that there were no retouches on stamps of this series and that the alleged retouch must be some coloured speck or some printing incident of no importance. Dr. Byam's stamp must now rest safely amongst thousands of duplicates. I cannot find it any more.

The late Ibrahim Chaftar published in 1973 an extensive study of retouches and flaws on the 10 mills stamps of 1920/21 (see LOP No. 126, page 228 et seq). Mr. Dacos has continued this study by reporting some flaws on the 5 mills value (QC XIV page 272). Inspired by all this I have recently had a closer look at more than 2000 duplicates of the 1914 mills value in my collection. To my delight, I have found what must be a major retouch, which I do not think has been described before.

In the illustration the retouched stamp is behind a normal example for comparison. Even without a magnifier it is clear that the Arabic work in the centre of the upper panel has been redrawn. The left-hand end of the character (arrowed) is thicker and shorter than on the normal stamp. The two dots above this character stand lower in the panel and are more distant from each other. The dot on the left is lower than the one on the right.



Evidently there is much more to be done with modern stamps, if I may call a stamp from 1914 modern! I recommend fellow collectors to bring out their magnifiers to have a closer look at their duplicates of the pictorial issue. Good hunting!

PRINTINGS OF THE AIR MAIL ISSUES 1933 - 1939

M.G.C. Dahl (ESC 399)

I have recently been corresponding with Circle members about varieties and flaws on the 1933 Air Mail issue. In the course of this correspondence, Mr. P. Whetter drew my attention to data on the different cylinders used to print the borders and centres of this issue. He stated that the information which he had provided for me had once been in the Record of the Study Circle but that he feared it might have been lost. Happily our Chairman, John Sears, was able to provide me with a copy of the original data. This comes from a manuscript prepared in 1947 by a senior official at The Survey Department of Egypt at Giza. It was entitled, "The Production of Egyptian Postage Stamps, 1866-1946". The name of the author is not known.

The section on the 1933 Air Mail issue contains information on the different plates used for the various printings. It also gives details of the numbers of stamps of each printing supplied to the Post Office.

The text on the design and production of this issue is reproduced here as in the original manuscript. Some information on the paper, watermark, perforation and arrangement of sheets has been omitted since it has been recorded in detail elsewhere as have the colours of the various values. The Table has been modified and simplified for greater clarity.

Design

Following a request by the Postmaster-General, work on entirely new designs commenced in October 1931. It was decided that a picture of an aeroplane should be incorporated with a view of the Pyramids and a number of photographs were supplied to the Survey Department of Egypt showing various machines and different views of the Pyramids.

Ten alternative sketches were prepared from this material and submitted to the Postmaster-General in December 1931. None of these, however, was approved by His Majesty the King and it was suggested that other photographs should be taken.

These further sketches incorporating small photo prints were made and submitted in April 1932. One of these sketches received His Majesty's approval and a list of the required denominations was sent to the Survey Department of Egypt by the Postmaster-General.

The approved design consisted of a simple frame with solid panels on which the inscriptions appear in white. At the top of the stamp the word "Egypte" is written in French and "The Kingdom of Egypt" in Arabic. "Air Post" appears in Arabic and French in the bottom panel. Figures of denomination are shown in the upper corner panels. The centre panel consists of a view of the three large Pyramids at Giza with the machine "Horsa" of the Imperial Airways in flight above them.

Reproduction

Separate Working Drawings were prepared of the frame with all denomination panels and the centre panel.

The view of the Pyramids was drawn in line at about six times final size on a ferro-prussiate print from an actual photograph. The aeroplane was also drawn independently at the same size and photoprints, reduced to four times final size, were combined for the final photo-original of the centre panel.

Individual photo-originals for each denomination, unit negatives and master positives were then made as usual.

Separate offset lithographic printing plates of the centre panel and frames were then prepared by the Douglagraph process and proofs pulled in different combinations of colours. The proofs were approved by the Postmaster-General in July 1932.

Table 1 Details of Control numbers, Plates and numbers of stamps supplied for the 1933 Air Mail issue.

<u>Value</u>	<u>Control No</u>	<u>Border</u>	<u>Centre panel</u>	<u>Total despatched to GPO</u>
1 mill	A/32	AB1	CP1	210 000
	A/34	AB1	CP2	70 000
	A/35	AB1	CP1	225 000
	A/36	AB1	CP1	525 000
	A/37	A1	CP2	65 000
	A/38	A1	CP2	62 000
2 mills	A/32	B1	CP1	215 000
	A/35	B1	CP1	225 000
	*A/37	B1	CP2	130 000
	*A/38	B1	CP2	32 500
* border colour changed from dark grey to vermilion				
3 mills	A/32	C1	CP1	520 000
	A/37	C1	CP2	435 000
	A/38	C1	CP2	62 500
4 mills	A/32	D1	CP2	200 000
	A/36	D1	CP2	130 000
5 mills	A/32	E1	CP2	520 000
	A/37	E1	CP2	255 000
	A/38	E1	CP2	140 000
	B/38	E1	CP2	260 000
	A/39	E1	CP2	165 000
	B/39	E1	CP2	795 000
6 mills	A/32	F1	CP2	220 000
	A/38	F1	CP2	20 000

<u>Value</u>	<u>Control No</u>	<u>Border</u>	<u>Centre panel</u>	<u>Total despatched to GPO</u>
7 mills	A/32	G1	CP2	220 000
	A/36	G1	CP2	65 000
8 mills	A/32	H1	CP2	537 000
	A/36	H1	CP2	550 000
	A/37	H1	CP2	525 000
	A/38	H1	CP2	117 500
9 mills	A/32	I1	CP2	205 000
	A/37	I1	CP2	12 500
	A/38	I1	CP2	25 000
10 mills	A/32	J1	CP4	220 000
	A/36	J1	CP2	60 000
	A/37	J1	CP2	90 000
	A/38	J1	CP2	117 500
	A/39	J1	CP2	140 000
	B/39	J1	CP2	155 000
20 mills	A/32	K1	CP4	550 000
	A/36	K1	CP2	220 000
	A/36	K1	CP2	550 000
	A/37	K1	CP2	800 000
	A/38	K1	CP2	275 000
	A/39	K1	CP2	220 000
30 mills	A/32	L1	CP4	550 000
	A/37	L1	CP2	220 000
	A/38	L1	CP2	415 000
	A/39	L1	CP2	225 000
40 mills	A/32	M1	CP4 (part) CP3 (part)	545 000
50 mills	A/32	N1	CP3	550 000
60 mills	A/32	O1	CP3	225 000
70 mills	A/32	P1	CP3	235 000
80 mills	A/32	Q1	CP4	230 000
90 mills	A/32	R1	CP4	230 000
100 mills	A/32	S1	CP4	335 000
200 mills	A/32	T1	CP4	140 000
	A/34	T1	CP2	70 000

In the original manuscript the plate or cylinder numbers for the borders were designated 27/A/1, 27/A/2 etc and for the centre panel 27/C.P.1, 27/C.P.2 etc. For simplicity these have been shortened to A1, A2 etc and CP1, CP2 etc respectively.

From this Table it is clear that, with one exception, the border frame for each value was printed from the same value-specific plate for all printings. The exception is the 1 mill value for which there were two border plates - AB1 and A1.

Two different plates were used for the centre panel of eight of the values, ie 1, 2, 3, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 200 mills. CP2 was used exclusively for all printings of the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 mill values; CP3 exclusively for the 50, 60 and 70 mill values and CP4 exclusively for the 80, 90 and 100 mill values. No denomination was printed exclusively from CP1.

The Table also shows the large variation in the numbers of stamps from each individual printing that were sent to the Post Office. These numbers range from 12,500 for the A/37 9 mills to 800,000 for the A/37 printing of the 20 mills.

1933 AIR MAIL ISSUE - A CONSTANT FLAW ON POSITION 49 OF VALUES 4 TO 9 MILLS, CONTROL A/32

M.G.C. Dahl (ESC 399)

I recently observed a flaw on several values of the 1933 air mail issue in my collection. This consists of a small black dot in the centre panel just to the right of the nearest right-hand pyramid. It is in the line of the second broken horizontal background line of sky above the horizon. Examples in my own collection include A/32 control pairs of the 4, 6 and 7 mill values in which the flaw occurs in position 49 illustrated below. I also have examples on loose stamps of the 4, 6, 7 and 9 mill values.



John Sears (ESC 188) was able to confirm the observation in his own material and to add further data. He found the flaw in position 49 on one pane only of the 4, 6 and 7 mill values of A/32 control blocks. It did not occur on the one 9 mill A/32 control block in his collection nor on any other control of the same values nor on any controls (including A/32) of any other values.

Further research into this matter is due entirely to the efforts of Pip Whetter (ESC 133). He has a very extensive collection of control blocks of this issue which is complete except that he has examples from only one pane of the following:-

1 mill	A/34 and A/38
10 mills	A/37
20 mills	A/36
30 mills	A/37

I am indebted to Pip for allowing me to present his findings.

Stamps of this issue were printed in sheets of 100 which were divided into two panes of 50 before perforation. There are, therefore, two similarly numbered but different control blocks for each value, one from each pane. Four different cylinders designated CP1, CP2, CP3 and CP4 were used to print the central part of the design in which this flaw is located. Details of which cylinders were used to print individual controls and values have been published in the preceding article. The data relating to the centre panel cylinders are summarised below.

Cylinder	Value	Control	Cylinder	Value	Control
CP1	1 mill	A/32 A/35	CP4	10 mills	A/32
		A/36		20 mills	A/32
	2 mills	A/32 A/35		30 mills	A/32
	3 mills	A/32		40 mills	A/32(part)
CP3	40 mills	A/32 (part)		80 mills	A/32
	50 mills	A/32		90 mills	A/32
	60 mills	A/32		100 mills	A/32
	70 mills	A/32		200 mills	A/32

CP2 was used for all of the remainder.

The flaw appears in position 49 on one of the two A/32 control blocks of the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 mills values. It is not present in any of the other values with control A/32 nor in any values of the other control numbers with the caveat that a few (see above) were not available for study. Thus the flaw is present on all values from the first A/32 printing for which the CP2 cylinder was used. However, it is not found on any of the subsequent printings for which the CP2 cylinder was used including, in particular, 4 mills A/36; 5 mills A/37, A/38, B/38, A/39, B/39; 6 mills A/38; 7 mills A/38 and 8 mills A/36 and A/37. Nor is it found on any printings for which other cylinders were used.

The explanation for these observations seems to be that the flaw was caused by some extraneous material which became lodged on the cylinder plate and which remained there while the first A/32 printings were run off. Presumably it was dislodged when the plates were cleaned before subsequent printings. The only example I have on cover is cancelled 8th April, 1933. This was clearly from the first A/32 printing, being just three weeks after the date of issue.

NEW ISSUES
C.E.H. Defriez (ESC 172)

All stamps were printed Rotagravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, without watermark unless noted otherwise

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG1797</u>	<u>SG1798</u>	<u>SG1799</u>
Occasion	- - - - -POST DAY - - - - - 125th Anniversary of First Egyptian Stamps (Series No. 1)		
Date of issue	- - - - - 2nd January 1991 - - - - -		
Designer	- - - - - Ibrahim El Tahtawi - - - - -		
Design	1866	1866	1866
	5 paras stamp	10 paras stamp	20 paras stamp
Denomination	5 piastres	10 piastres	20 piastres
Sheet	- - - - - 25 sets (5 x 5) - - - - -		
Dimensions	- - - - - 30 x 50 mm - - - - -		
Perforation	- - - - - 13 - - - - -		
Quantity	- - - - - 300 000 sets - - - - - Lithographed		
Supplementary	Issued together in se-tenant strips of three within sheet		

	<u>SG1800</u>	<u>SG1801</u>
Occasion	50th Anniversary (1990) of Veterinary Surgeon's Syndicate	50th Anniversary of Journalist's Syndicate
Date of Issue	28th February 1991	31st March 1991
Designer	Wahib Farag and Ahmani Ahmed	Wahib Farag and S. Abdel Aziz
Design	Birth of Calf	Newspaper, Quill, Ink and Lens
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	40 (4 x 10)
Dimensions	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11	11
Printed	300 000	500 000
Supplementary	-	There are 3500 members of the Syndicate

	<u>SG 1802</u>	<u>SG1803</u>	<u>SG1804</u>
Occasion	Festivals 1991	Artists' Anniversaries	
Date of Issue	13th April 1991	- - - *11th June 1991 - - -	
Designer	Lydia Farid	Ibrahim El Tahtawy	Ibrahim El Torky
Design	Narcissi	Mohamed Nagi (1888-1956) and Painting "Procession"	Mahmoud Mokhtar (1891-1934) and Sculptures
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	100 (10 x 10)	-	-
Dimensions	21 x 25 mm	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11.5 x 11	13	13
Printed	1 000 000	500 000 Litho	500 000 (Litho)
Supplementary		35th death anniversary	Centenary of birth

* Cairo Bureau quotes day of issue 11/6/91. First day cancellation shows 11/7/91.

SG 1797



SG 1798

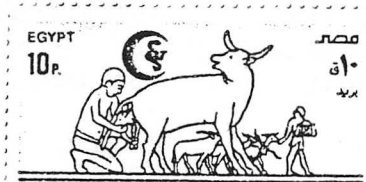


SG 1799



١٩٩١/١٢
2-1-1991
POST DAY
يوم البريد
١٢٥ عاما على
إصدار أول طابع مصري
CAIRO القاهرة

SG 1800



١٢٥ عاما على التأسيس
اليوم الذهبي للبريد
١٩٩١/١٢
28/2/1991-١٩٩١/١٢
CAIRO القاهرة

SG 1801



اليوم الذهبي لتقريبنا لصحفيين
١٩٩١/١٢
31/3/1991
CAIRO- القاهرة

SG 1802



الأعياد
١٣-٤-٩١
٩١-٤-١٣
القاهرة
CAIRO

SG 1803



محمد ناجي
١٨٨٨-١٩٥٦
١٢٥ عاما على التأسيس

SG 1804



محمود مختار
١٨٩١-١٩٥١
القاهرة
CAIRO 11/7/1991

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG (MS) 1805</u>	<u>SG1806</u>
Occasion	Centenary of Giza Zoo	175th Anniversary of Technical Faculty, University of Cairo
Date of Issue	15th June 1991	*30th June 1991
Designer	L. El Sawaf, L. Farid, N.A. Fattah, A.A. Ali and A. Makhlouf	Lotfy El Sawaf & N.A. Fattah
Design	Zoo animals-rhinocerus, tortoise, gazelle and crocodile	Mohamed Ali Mosque, Citadel and Faculty Building
Denomination	50 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	Miniature sheet (Litho)	- (Lithographed)
Dimensions	80 x 63 mm	42 x 26 mm
Perforation	Imperforate	12.5 x 13.5
Quantity	50 000	500 000
Supplementary	-	* Cairo Bureau quotes day of issue 30/6/91. First day cancellation shows 11/7/91.

Official stamps

	<u>*SG O 1808</u>	<u>*SG O 1811</u>	<u>*SG O 1813</u>
Occasion	- - - OFFICIAL STAMPS IN SMALLER SIZE - - -		
Date of Issue	1st July 1991	1st July 1991	1st Dec 1991
Designer	-	-	-
Design	Eagle	Eagle	Eagle
Denomination	10 piastres	30 piastres	50 piastres
<u>WATERMARK</u>	UPRIGHT MULTIPLE EAGLE (EACH)		
Dimensions	21 x 25 mm	21 x 25 mm	21 x 25 mm
Perforation	11.5 x 11	11.5 x 11	11.5 x 11
Quantity	-	-	-
Supplementary	* NOTE - Other numbers between SG1806 and SG1815 have been left for further additions to this series		

Commemorative stamps

	<u>SG1815</u>	<u>SG1816</u>	<u>SG1817</u>	<u>SG1818</u>
Occasion	125th ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST EGYPTIAN STAMPS (Series AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF EGYPTIAN STAMP EXHIBITION No.2)			
Date of Issue	- - - - - 23rd July 1991 - - - - -			
Designer	- - - - - Ibrahim El Tahtawi - - - - -			
Design	1866 5 piastre stamp	1866 2 piastre stamp	1866 1 piastre stamp	Sphinx, pyramid & 1866 10 PT stamp
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres	50 PT
Sheet	-	-	-	Mini sheet
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	80x60 mm
Perforation	13	13	13	Imperf
Quantity	- - - - - 300 000 sets (Litho)			50 000 (Litho)
Supplementary	The stamps were issued together in se-tenant strips of three within the sheet. The miniature sheet is inscribed with the dates of the forthcoming exhibition 7th - 12th October 1991.			

SG (MS) 1805



حدائق الحيوان - الجيزة ١٨٩١
GIZA ZOO 1891



SG 1806



SG O 1813

EGYPT مصر



SG O 1808

EGYPT مصر



10P. ١٠ ق بريد

SG O 1811

EGYPT مصر



30P. ٣٠ ق بريد

No First Day Cancel Recorded

SG 1815

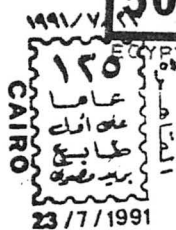
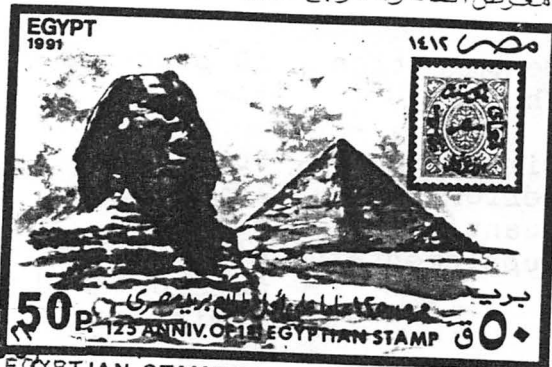
SG 1816

SG 1817



SG (MS) 1818

معرض القاهرة لطوابع البريد ٧-١٢ أكتوبر ١٩٩١



Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG1819</u>	<u>SG1820</u>
Occasion	Mohamed Abdel Wahab (Composer) Commemoration	48th Session of International Statistics Institute
Date of Issue	28th August 1991	9th September 1991
Designer	Ibrahim El Tahtawi and Lotfy El Sawaf	Ali Ahmed Makhoulouf
Desig	M.A. Wahab playing lute, and musical score	Session Emblem
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	42 (7 x 6) Lithographed	49 (7 x 7) Litho
Dimensions	40 x 40 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	500 000	-
Supplementary	-	The session was held at the NASR City Conference Centre, 9 - 17th September.

	<u>SG1821</u>	<u>SG1822</u>	<u>SG1823</u>	<u>SG1824</u>
Occasion	- - - - FIFTH AFRICA GAMES (CAIRO 1991) - - - - -			
Date of Issue	20th September 1991			
Designer	I.A.Tahtawi	A.A. Ali	A.A. Ali	A.A. Ali
Design	Horus (Mascot)	Running, Gymnastics & swimming	Football, Basketball & shooting	Taikwondo, Karate and Judo
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	- - - - - Lithographed - - - - -			
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	- - - - - 13 - - - - -			
Quantity	- - - - - 300 000 of each - - - - -			

	<u>SG1825</u>	<u>SG1826</u>	<u>SG1827</u>	<u>SG (MS) 1828</u>
Date of Issue	20th September 1991			
Designer	A.A. Ali	A.A. Ali	A.A. Ali	I. El Torky
Design	Table tennis, Hockey and Tennis	Boxing, Wrestling & Weightlifting	Handball, Cycling & Volleyball	Mascot, Games Emblem, Torch & Running Track
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres	50 PT
Sheet	- - - - - Lithographed - - - - -			- Mini sheet (Lith)
Dimensions	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm	80 x 60 mm
Perforation	13	13	13	Imperforate
Quantity	300 000	300 000	300 000	50 000
Supplementary	S.G. 1822/3, 1824/5 and 1826/7 respectively were printed in se-tenant pairs within their sheets.			

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG1829</u>
Occasion	Opening of Dar El Eftaa New Building
Date of Issue	1st October 1991
Designer	Ali Makhlouf
Design	New Building inside Islamic Arch
Denomination	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5) litho
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13
Quantity	500 000
Supplementary	The building was opened by President Moubarak. It houses legal judgements on religious matters and a library.

	<u>SG1830</u>	<u>SG (MS) 1831</u>
Occasion	125th Anniversary of First Egyptian Stamps (Series No. 3) and Egyptian Stamp Exhibition, Cairo.	
Date of Issue	- - - - - 7th October 1991 - - - - -	
Designer	- - - - - Ibrahim El Tahtawi - - - - -	
Design	1866 10 piastre stamp	Exhibition emblem, sphinx, pyramids and hieroglyphs.
Denomination	10 piastres	£E1
Sheet	50 (10 x 5) (Litho)	Miniature sheet (Litho)
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	89 x 59 mm
Perforation	13	Imperforate
Quantity	500 000	50 000
Supplementary	The miniature sheet was sold together with an entrance ticket to the exhibition. The exhibition was organized by the Philatelic Society of Egypt, jointly with the National Postal Organization. A different postmark was in use for each day 7 - 12 October.	

SG 1829



SG 1830



SG (MS) 1831



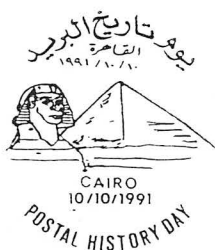
First day cancel



Second day cancel



Third day cancel



Fourth day cancel



Fifth day cancel



Sixth day cancel

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG1832</u>
Occasion	18th Anniversary of Suez Crossing
Date of Issue	6th October 1991
Designer	Lotfy El Swaaf
Design	Egyptian Troops crossing Canal in inflatable dinghy
Denomination	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10) Lithographed
Dimensions	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13
Quantity	500 000

	<u>SG1833</u>	<u>SG1834</u>	<u>SG1835</u>
Occasion	- - - - -	United Nations Day	- - - - -
Date of Issue	- - - - -	24th October 1991	- - - - -
Designer	L. El Swaaf and S.A. Aziz	W. Farag and G. El Badei	S. El Badrawiy
Design	Woman writing and emblem	Brick "hands" sheltering persons from 5 continents and emblem	Egyptian and International Standards Organisations emblems
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5) Litho	50 (5 x 10) Litho	50 (5 x 10) Litho
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	300 000	300 000	300 000
Supplementary	International illiteracy year	World shelter for the homeless day	World standard- ization day

SG 1832



SG 1833



SG 1834



SG 1835



Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG1836</u>	<u>SG1837</u>
Occasion	- - - - WRITERS ANNIVERSARIES	- - -
	Dr. Zaki Murarah Poet, death centenary	Abdel Kader Hamza Journalist, Historian 50th death anniversary
Date of Issue	- - - - 23rd December 1991	- - - -
Designer	Ali Makhlouf	Lotfy El Sawaf
Design	Dr. Mubarak	A.K. Hamza
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	- - - - Lithographed	- - - - - - -
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	-	-
Supplementary	-	-

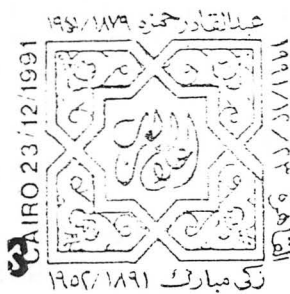
	<u>SG1838</u>	<u>SG1839</u>	<u>SG1840</u>
Occasion	- - - - - POST DAY	- - - - -	- - - - -
	Pharaonic Treasures		
Date of Issue	- - - - - 2nd January 1992	- - - - -	- - - - -
Designer	G.El Badei	S.A. Aziz	N.A. Fattah
Design	Scarab Pectorial	Eagle Pectorial	Golden Head of Saker (Falcon)
Denomination	10 piastres	45 piastres	70 piastres
Sheet	42 (6 x 7) Litho	42 (6 x 7) Litho	50 (10 x 5) Litho
Dimensions	40 x 40 mm	40 x 40 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13	14 x 13.5
Quantity	300 000	300 000	300 000
Supplementary	Postage	Inscribed Air Mail	Inscribed Air Mail

	<u>SG1841</u>	<u>SG1842</u>
Occasion	Police Day	25th Cairo International Fair
Date of issue	25th January 1992	15th February 1992
Designer	Ali Kahlouf	Ibrahim El Torky
Design	Arabic "40" and police emblem	Ear of wheat and cogwheel
Denomination	10 piastres	10 piastres
Sheet	Lithographed	50 (5 x 10) lithographed
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	14 x 13.5	13.5 x 14
Quantity	-	300 000

SG 1836



SG 1837



SG 1838



SG 1839



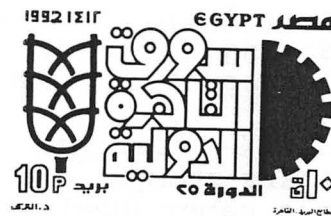
SG 1840



SG 1841



SG 1842



LETTERS

Greek Currency Marks

Sir, I wish to report the following amendments to the earliest and latest dates of usage reported originally in Philatelia and reproduced in John Sears' article (QC 1993, 165, 26).

TYPE 4 - Black -Latest date 3 DE 38 on cover from Athens to Graz

TYPE 5 - Black -Earliest date 29 IV 30 on cover from Athens to Egypt

TYPE 7 - Black -Earliest date 19 SE 36 on cover from Athens to Egypt

Both covers to Egypt (Types 5 and 7 above) were opened for examination in Greece and resealed with an Exchange Control Service gummed label printed in black with the words

CONTROLE DU CHANGE

ΕΛΕΓΧΟΣ ΕΥΝΑΛΛΑΓΜΑΤΟΣ

P. GLYN-JONES (ESC 231)
19 Leoforos 25 Martlou
Brilisia
Athens 152.35 Greece

Postage Dues 1884-1888: A request for help

Sir, I am in the middle of writing a comprehensive chapter covering all the postage due stamps of Egypt. As often happens when one digs deeper into a subject, questions previously unconsidered turn up. In the present case, some of the answers may lie in the collections of members of the Circle. It is in no way necessary for one to be a specialist in the subject to be able to help; just a date on a common used stamp can be quite revealing! Here are the questions; I would be most grateful for any scrap of information having a bearing on them.

The 1884 issue has the same watermark as the Second Issue of ordinary stamps, and it has been taken for granted that a residue of the paper used for that issue was used for the 1884 stamps. The watermark was intended for sheets of 200 stamps in 1867, however, whereas the postage due stamps were printed in sheets of 100. If the same paper was used (or if the watermark was impressed after printing by means of the same device), the bottom sheet margins of the 1884 stamps would show the crescent and star watermark.

Question 1: Can any member having bottom sheet margin pieces tell me if the marginal paper is watermarked?

The top sheet margin of the Second Issue bore a watermark that included the face value of the stamp it was intended for. This same watermarked inscription is indeed present on the 1884 postage dues, but the denomination shown does not always correspond to that of the stamps themselves.

Question 2: What watermark denominations exist on the postage dues, and with what stamp denominations were they used?

(To answer this, it is necessary to have specimens bearing right upper sheet Margins).

The general catalogues give August 1st as the date of issue of the 1886 postage due stamps. However, the official correspondence implies that the Postal Administration did not regard the unwatermarked stamps as a new issue, but only as a reprinting. The first delivery of the 20 paras, 1 and 2 pt, was made on May 6th. Did the Postal Administration really wait two months before putting the stamps into use? I would have expected the new printing to have been mingled with the old stock, and almost any date after the first week of May might be expected. Furthermore, the 10 para stamp was not even ordered at that time; an order for it later in the year was delivered on November 23rd. Clearly, the August 1st date is quite wrong for the 10 para stamp.

Question 3: What are the earliest postmark dates seen for each of the four values of 1886?

The 1884, -6, and -8 issues have certain perforation errors: imperforate; imperf. vertically; horizontal pair imperf. between; imperf. horizontally; vertical pair imperf. between; block imperf. between both horizontally and vertically. Unfortunately there is much confusion in Zeheri and the general catalogues as to which stamps exist with which type of error, and the record in the form of descriptions in the auction catalogues of the major collections of Egypt does not correspond with the catalogues.

Question 4: Which errors, and on what stamps, are in the collections of members of the Circle?

A report of any such errors, including whether they are unused or used, could help to clear up the confusion. Thank you for your anticipated help!

PETER SMITH (ESC 74)
811 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Ann Arbor
Michigan
USA

The Egyptian Post Office in Metelino

Sir, It is well known that Egypt had several post offices outside Egypt itself, many of them in the Levant. One of those offices was established in Metelino. Charles Fox states that he is inclined to place the opening date for the Egyptian post office on this island at 1870 (see LOP No. 39 page 413). After a study of the circulars from the Egyptian Post, Ibrahim Chaftar later suggested that the opening date was 13 July 1870 (see LOP No. 55 page 575).

According to my lists the earliest known date for postmarks from this post office is 2 GEN 1870 (Type III - 1.5 with full year in four figures). The latest known use of this type is 23 DIC 1873. This type was superseded by Type III - 1, in which the year is shortened to the two last figures. This later type is so far known between 15 GEN 74 and 9 GIU 81 (see Fox in QC No. 47 page 138).

Recently I have been able to purchase a copy of the 2 PT 1872 stamp with a clear Metelino postmark Type III-1, 1 GEN 74 (see photo), ie two weeks earlier than the previous earliest known date for this postmark. Inadvertently the figures of the year have been inserted upside down. It would be a reasonable assumption that this new type of postmark was first used on January 1st 1874. If such was the case I have been lucky enough to find a first day postmark almost 120 years after its appearance!



LARS ALUND (ESC 105)
S:t Larsgatan 38 C
S-582 24 Linköping
Sweden

French Maritime Mail to and from the Levant

Sir, I am writing to let you know that on the evening of 15th December next, OPAL is holding a meeting at The National Philatelic Society, 107 Charterhouse Street, London to which any of your members who are interested are cordially invited.

The evening's display is by Mr. Bernard Berkinshaw-Smith, Past President of the France and Colonies Philatelic Society and is entitled 'French Maritime Mail to and from the Levant'. Our President, Ian McQueen, was so enthusiastic after seeing the display - which he described as "...quite the finest I have ever seen; a great joy" - that he persuaded Mr. Berkinshaw-Smith to put it on for the benefit of OPAL members. Ian and I agreed that, as it was sure to be of interest to some of your members, we could do no less than offer an open invitation. The meeting opens at 5.30 p.m. for 6 pm and closes at 9.30 pm. We hope to have the pleasure of welcoming some ESC members.

JACK COUSINS (ESC 202)
Hon. Sec. OPAL
Flat No. 2
2 Blenheim Road
Westbury Park
Bristol BS6 7JW UK

1933 Air Mail Issue - Help Wanted

Sir, I have been studying for some years the control blocks of this issue. In order to complete the study I do need to examine (or buy) the following blocks (or control singles):- 1 mill A/34, 1 mill A/38, 10 mills A/37, 20 mills A/36 and 30 mills A/37. If any member has any of these I would be most grateful for an opportunity to see them. Postage, etc, will gladly be refunded.

P.E. WHETTER (ESC 133)
1 Silverthorn Close
Shurdington Road
Cheltenham
Glos. GL53 0JF
UK

Thomas Cook Postal History

Sir, I wonder if members of the Egypt Study Circle can help me. One of my main areas of interest as a postal history collector and researcher is Thomas Cook. Of particular relevance here are the activities of Thomas Cook in Egypt. In essence, I believe there are three main strands; firstly, the forwarding and redirection of tourist mail by the Cook offices; secondly, the Cook's postal service in Cairo; and thirdly, the Nile travelling post offices. It is the last two which I am sure will have been researched actively already by your members.

I already have a copy of d'Humiere's booklet on Egypt hotel cancellations, which includes the Cook's postal service, but I believe further information on cancel types and date extensions has subsequently come to light and published in your Quarterly Circular (including a brief update a decade or more ago by the late member F.W. Benians). His widow tells me his "vast collection" of hotel and TPO postmarks of Egypt was auctioned by Philips about 6 years ago, but I have not yet been able to track down a copy of the relevant catalogue.

As far as Nile TPOs are concerned, some Cook's Nile steamers were called "mail steamers" but I have no idea whether that reflected a formal Post Office contract for carriage of mail or whether there was in fact a TPO on board. A quick scan of the TPO and Seapost Society (of which I am Treasurer) Journal has not yet proved fruitful in identifying more information.

I would be most grateful for any information which Study Circle members could give me on these questions. Are there any other reference sources which I have overlooked?

GEOFFREY ELLERTON
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