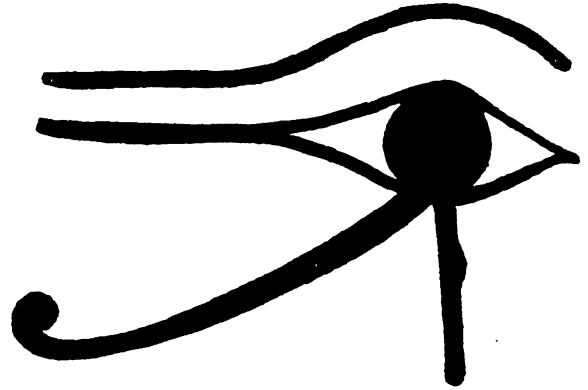


The
Quarterly Circular
of



The
EGYPT
STUDY CIRCLE

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EDITORIAL

When I sadly gave up the editorship of the Q.C., I was persuaded to produce these two issues that had been missed prior to me taking on the job. Well, here they are at long last. The material has been combined into one issue, so that now Volume XV can be bound just in time for the Millennium!

The main article had initially been edited by Mike Dahl, from whose draft this version is derived, however, any errors in the text are down to me and my "magic machine".

It is a rather strange coincidence that the Austrian P.O. article is linked to the New Issues. Kurt mentions that " The opening ---- of the Suez Canal was celebrated with great oriental pomp and ceremony" (page 289), and on pages 293/4 we see the commemorative stamps issued in 1994 for the 125th anniversary of that very event!

RICHARD WHEATLEY
August 1999

REPORT OF MEETING HELD ON 8th JULY 1995

Attendance : P. Andrews, W.C. Andrews, P.J. Beckett, P.R. Bertram, M. Bramwell, D. Clarke, M.G.C. Dahl, C.E.H. Defriez, M. El-Dessouki, S. Fikry, P. Grech, E.H. Fraser-Smith, S. Horesh, G.A. Jeyes, H. Makram, J.M. Murphy, F.G. Parsons, J. Sears, plus one guest Mrs. P. Parsons. (total 19)

Apologies : B. Sedgely, R. West, J. Davis, F. French, P. Whetter. (total 5)

The meeting was opened by our Chairman John SEARS who gave a warm welcome to Samir FIKRY and Hani MAKRAM both over from Egypt and attending the meeting. The Chairman went on to mention the awards gained by our members at FILANDIA in Finland recently. The Secretary Robin BERTRAM mentioned "MIDPEX", recently held in the Midlands in England. It was a gathering of specialist societies and dealers. Apparently it was an enormous success and a source of attracting new members and flying the specialist society flags. The E.S.C. was not represented on this occasion, but as it is held once every two years, then consideration may be given to attending in 1997.

Stanley HORESH opened the first part of the meeting with a discussion on the "RETTA" cancellation and its uses, for which he pointed out that there is little official information on its use. Various types showing the difference in the number of dots, shapes, size etc. were on display. The RETTA (RHETTA?) appears to have been brought into use during 1866 with the first Egyptian postage stamp and has continued in various forms through to 1958?. This last date of usage on a cover shown to the meeting by Dr. Hani MAKRAM. (Secretary's note - has any member got a later date ??). Stanley was assisted as usual by items brought along by members.

Dr. Mike DAHL then lead the second half of the meeting with "PERFINS" . It certainly was a different approach getting us all around a table, for it made me feel that everyone was either contributing or being brought into the discussion.

REPORT OF MEETING HELD ON 16th SEPTEMBER 1995

Attendance : P. Andrews, P.J. Beckett, M.C. Bramwell, D.H. Clarke, M. Dorman, J. Davis, P.L. Grech, C. Defriez, E.H. Fraser-Smith, M. Farag, E. Hall, G.A. Jeyes, J.M. Murphy, J. Sears, M. El Dessouki, B. Watterson, plus one visitor Mrs. C Angier. (total 17)

Apologies : W.C. Andrews, J.M. Revell, R. Bertram, M. Dahl, B. Sedgely, N. Watterson. (total 6)

A new member from Egypt Dr. Maged FARAG was welcomed to the meeting, and after some minor administration matters had been dealt with, the Chairman mentioned a minor complaint he had received from a senior member (not present) who said that on a number of occasions correspondence had gone unanswered. Members were urged to rectify this matter, that is , if they felt they were guilty of it.

Dr. FARAG then gave a short presentation of his new publication. His main subject was the communication in Egypt from Pharonic times to 1953, but this book was devoted to the pictorial stamps (which were reproduced in colour double size) and the stories behind their issue. It was a magnificently produced volume, with all illustrations " tipped in ", leather bound & heavy pages. The cost was likely to be in the order of £300.

The Chairman then introduced the main topic of the meeting, REGISTRATION LABELS. He said that the object of the meeting was to introduce a numbering system and a handout showing 68 different types was distributed. It was emphasised that perforations were not being considered. Early & late dates were then discussed & a further 6 types were shown. After amendment, the list will be published in or with the Q.C. requesting all members to contribute to the study.

THE AUSTRIAN POST IN EGYPT

By : Kurt Wolfsbauer * (ESC 197)

As early as the beginning of the 19th century, commerce between Austria and Egypt was very active and as a result correspondence was extensive. There were five possible methods of forwarding letters between Alexandria and Trieste :

- (i) care of merchants or travellers.
- (ii) use of forwarding agents.
- (iii) care of captains of private merchantmen - for which the "going rate " was 3 kreuzer.
- (iv) via K.K. Marine paquebots, 1834 - 1837.
- (v) from 1837 via the Austrian Lloyd agency or shipping line.

K.K. Marine paquebots

The inauguration of a regular sailing between Trieste and Corfu came about following a decree by His Majesty the Emperor Francis I dated 1 July 1819. Initially the service was monthly, the contract being to transport both private and official correspondence between Trieste, Corfu and the Levant (the eastern coast of the Mediterranean and its hinterland) as well as passengers' cash and goods.

The captain of the ship received both private and official mail from the main post office in Trieste, for forwarding to the K.K. Consul-General at Corfu. He was strictly instructed to accept only letters given to him in Trieste bound for Corfu, so as to ensure as few delays as possible. The K.K. Marine paquebots formed an integral part of the then K.K. navy, but were recognised in the same manner as other K.K. postal institutions.

Postage tariffs were calculated according to the Austrian inland letter rate, by taking the distance of the senders' post office from Trieste and adding the maritime mail fee, namely 10 kreuzer for a single letter weighing up to one half loth (weight) and an additional 5 kreuzer per each additional half loth. Letters had to be pre-paid.

In 1833 the existing line was extended to Patras and the frequency was increased to fortnightly. The line was further extended to Alexandria the following year. The start in 1837 of Austrian Lloyd's regular services to the same region, ended the K.K. Austrian Marine paquebot traffic to the Levant.

The Austrian Lloyd

The history of the Austrian Consular post office at Alexandria was linked very closely with the history of Austrian Lloyd. On 4 April 1833 the insurance companies based at Trieste, decided to join together to found a united insurance market similar to Lloyd's of London. The main objective was to provide speedy and accurate news to the merchants and insurers, about trade and maritime activity from the Levant (Ionian Islands, Greece, Constantinople, Smyrna, Syria and Egypt) in particular.

On 20 April 1836 the directors ordered the second part of their plan. This was the steam navigation company, whose purpose was the transportation of passengers, freight and mail and the transfer of money, stock exchange shares and valuables. This second phase - the *Navigazione a Vapore* - came into operation on 2 August 1836 with one million guilders capital, comprised of one thousand shares of one thousand guilders per share.

Steamships were then commissioned; the *Arciduca Ludovico* (Archduke Ludwig) and the *Arciduca Giovanni* (Archduke John) were ordered from England and the *Conte Kolowrat* and the *Principe Metternich* from a Trieste shipyard. A journal was published at the end of 1836 entitled "Handels-und Seepericht des Osterreichischen Lloyds" (Trade and Sea Report of the Austrian Lloyd).

The *Arciduca Ludovico* (320 brt, 100 HP, Figure 1) put to sea on 15 May 1837, fully laden and carrying 53 passengers bound from Trieste to Constantinople calling at Ancona, Corfu, Patras, Piraeus, Syra and Smyrna. The voyage took 15 days, arriving at Constantinople on 30 May 1837. Mail for Alexandria was trans-shipped at Syra to the *Conte Kolowrat* for direct transmission to Alexandria. Following several trials, the steamer *Principe Metternich* inaugurated the Alexandria - Syra line when it sailed for Alexandria on 6 November 1837, calling en route at Ancona, Corfu, Patras and Canea.

During the course of 1837 the following voyages were also made :

- one only direct from Trieste to Constantinople
- nine voyages between Constantinople and Smyrna
- eight voyages between Trieste and Constantinople
- one only direct from Trieste to Alexandria
- two voyages between Trieste and Alexandria

* Translated by Peter Heim (ESC 384) and John Davis (ESC 213)

Ancona was no longer called at from 1845. An express sea route between Trieste and Alexandria was opened on 10 May 1848.

At that time traffic to and from India was becoming focussed on Egypt. From Alexandria there was a mail service to Suez, first with large river boats on a navigable canal through the Nile Delta, and later with a small paddle steamer up the river Nile to Cairo and from there across the desert with an armed escort to Suez. The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (P.&O.), an English maritime company, took over responsibility for the transportation of mail from Suez to India. This connection shortened the time for mail traffic from Europe to India by about forty days, against the route via Cape of Good Hope.

Contemporaneously two courier services were introduced, one between Trieste and London and the other between Trieste and North Germany. The route to London ran over the Tyrol, through southern Germany and along the Rhine to Ostend in Belgium, and from there by sea. The other went via Vienna, Prague and Berlin to northern Germany.

The express sea route Trieste - Alexandria called only at Corfu, with one voyage each month undertaken by the *Italia* but, beginning in 1851, a fortnightly service was operated by the *Adria I* and the *Egitto*. By 1852 three other ships were added to serve the lines to Bombay, Calcutta and Australia and in 1856, when the *Egitto II* was also made available, the schedule changed to a weekly service.

Now that Austrian Lloyd had established the leading position in traffic to and from Egypt, agencies were set up at Suez and Port Said, as well as at Aden, Bombay and Calcutta. The English Consul-General at Trieste proposed that mail for the East India Company should travel via Trieste instead of Marseilles. When the railway line to Brindisi was opened in 1870, the call at Corfu was replaced by Brindisi, but mail for Austria and central Europe continued to be shipped via Trieste. During the 1870's the additional ships *Sphinx*, *Apis*, *Memphis* and *Thebes* were commissioned.

In 1845 Austrian Lloyd also opened a sea route along the Syrian coast calling at Trieste, Corfu, Syra, Rhodes, Larnaca, Beirut and Alexandria. In 1850 the ports of Tripoli, Haifa and Jaffa were added. The line was split in 1857 into the following :

- (a) Smyrna, Adalia, Mersina, Alexandretta, Latakia, Tripoli and Beirut.
- (b) Smyrna, Rhodes, Larnaca, Beirut, Haifa, Jaffa and Alexandria.

Following the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, a further line was created :

Trieste, Corfu, Canea, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, Haifa, Beirut, Larnaca, Rhodes, Chios, Smyrna, Metelino, Leros, Dardanelli, Gallipoli and Constantinople.

Several agreements were made between Austrian Lloyd and the Principal Post Administration in Vienna (Post Master General's Office) these are dated: 13 June 1837, 9 July 1851, 12 December 1858 and 11 November 1871. From 1842 ships were permitted to fly the Austrian Post mail pennants.

The K.K. Consular Post Office in Alexandria

On 26 March 1837 the Austrian postal authorities in Vienna authorised the setting up of a post office in the Consulate General at 27 Rue de la Attaire, Alexandria. Despite diligent research in the journals of the post office administration and other archives, I have been unable to ascertain the exact date on which the office opened. I am left only with the dates on letters known to me. The Consulate took 6% of the revenue postage as its share, rising to 10% on 28 September 1845. Austrian Lloyd received 80% of the sea mail postage charge and the mail was transported in postal boxes. At first the Consular post office was subordinate to the head post office in Vienna, but on 10 January 1849 its allegiance was transferred to the Head Postal Administration for the Kustenland (coastal land), and from 5 August the following year, it reported to the post office at Trieste.

The earliest known letter to have been despatched by the Austrian post office at Alexandria to Trieste dates from 14 November 1838 and the earliest with a cancellation is dated 1 August 1839 (Figure 2). Mail under-franked was charged only the shortage, there being no surcharge for postage due, although all mail had to be pre-paid up to 1 May 1844. The ratio of letters known from Egypt to Austria, as opposed to, from Austria to Egypt, is about 100 : 1.

Although postage stamps were introduced in Austria on 1 June 1850, this had no immediate effect on the Austrian post offices in the Levant, or in Egypt, for postage stamps were not sent there at that time. The reason for this appears to have been the fluctuation in the value of currencies in the Orient and the post office risked incurring losses if its stamps bought in a Levant post office had been brought back and used in Austria.

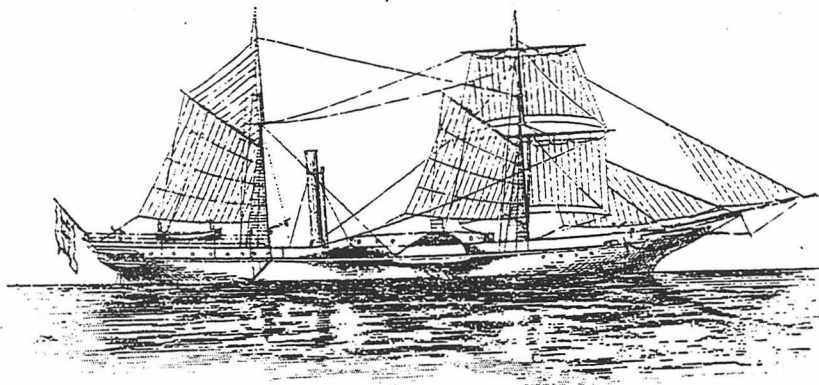


Figure 1 : The Arciduca Ludovico

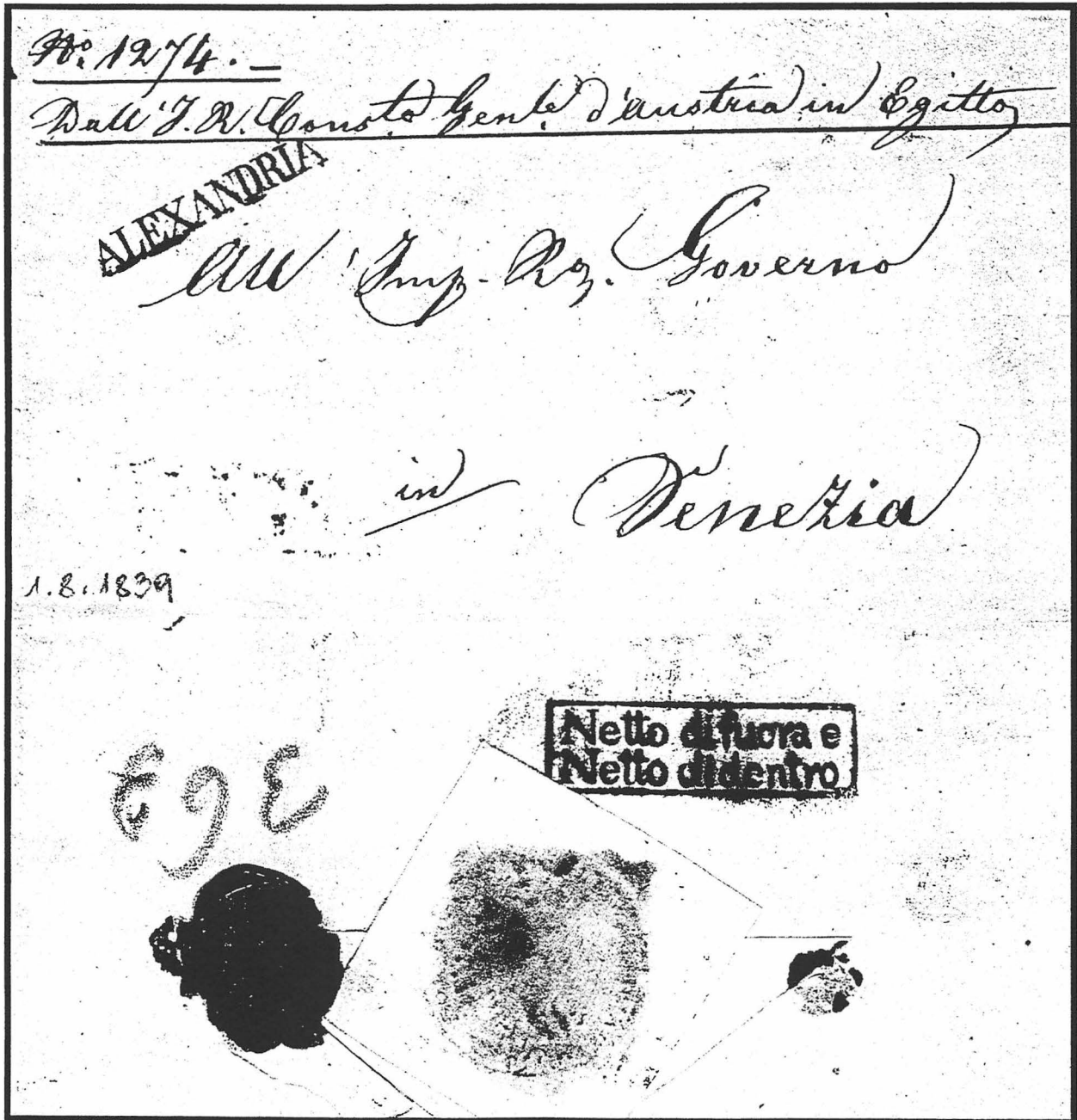


Figure 2 : Straight line handstamp ALEXANDRIA on cover 1839

On 22 February 1863 the Austrian Consulate General applied to the foreign office for the introduction of postage stamps for use in the Austrian post office at Alexandria. The Post Master at Trieste replied on 23 May, saying that due to the variation in the currency values, only "Italian" stamps could be used, ie those in soldi denominations (rather than the Austrian kreuzer). A report dated 17 July, stated that there was no objection to the use of the stamps of the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia and on the same day, the Post Master at Trieste received an order to deliver a reasonable supply of these stamps to the post office at Alexandria. The intended issue date was to have been 1 September 1863, but due to an administrative procedure, this date had to be a little later.

In my collection I have a letter from Khartoum (Figure 3) which was sent with a caravan to Cairo, where it was handed to the privately owned Posta Europea for forwarding to Alexandria. There it was franked with two 15 soldi 1863 stamps and cancelled with a 22mm diameter datestamp in blue, at the Austrian post office on 12 September 1863. This is the earliest known cancellation on an adhesive for mail in the whole Austrian Levant and with it, the pre-stamp era at Alexandria came to an end. Three months later, the Austrian post office at Constantinople received postage stamps. Nevertheless, the head post office was very late in announcing the introduction of stamps to Alexandria, the relevant decree being dated 7 January 1864, which was as follows :

"Austrian stamps with values denominated in the Italian language, may be used to frank letters handed in at the K.K. post office at Alexandria. The K.K. post office will supply the stamps of the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia. Letters from Alexandria franked with German postage stamps (ie those with the denomination in kreuzer) are to be treated as unfranked. For under-franked letters with Italian language stamps, only the amount of under payment is to be charged and not the normal 5 kreuzer fee or tax".

During 1860 an agreement had been made with the privately owned Egyptian Posta Europea, however, there was no contract between the Austrian post and the Egyptian postal authorities. Therefore, after the introduction of Egyptian stamps in 1866, that portion of the total postage for carriage within Egypt to Alexandria, had to be paid with the stamps of Egypt, whilst the forwarding fee for the overseas portion had to be paid in soldi (Figure 4). This overseas portion could be paid either in cash or by postage stamps. This period of mixed frankings came to an end on 23 July 1868, when a postal contract was concluded between the two countries, this became effective on 1 October 1868.

All the values of the soldi issues from 1863, 1864, 1867, 1883, 1886 and 1888 have been seen used at Alexandria, along with 1867 stationery envelopes, all postcards issued in 1873, 1875, 1883 and 1888, as well as the letter cards of 1886 and 1888. Registration labels were also used there (Figure 5), the earliest being on 2 January 1887.

As the Egyptian postal system became more efficient, the Egyptian government requested the Austrian foreign office to close its Consular post office in Alexandria, so the following announcement was published on 31 August 1889 in the Post and Telegraph Journal :

"Commencing 1 October 1889 the handling of mail between Austria-Hungary and Alexandria will be dealt with through the Egyptian post office there; letters, money orders, insured letters and parcels to and from Alexandria will be handled in the same manner as in other Egyptian post offices. Official correspondence from Austria-Hungary to the K.K. Diplomatic agency and the K.K. Consular agency, and vice-versa, will be carried free of charge. The post offices in Trieste and Alexandria will act as transfer post offices".

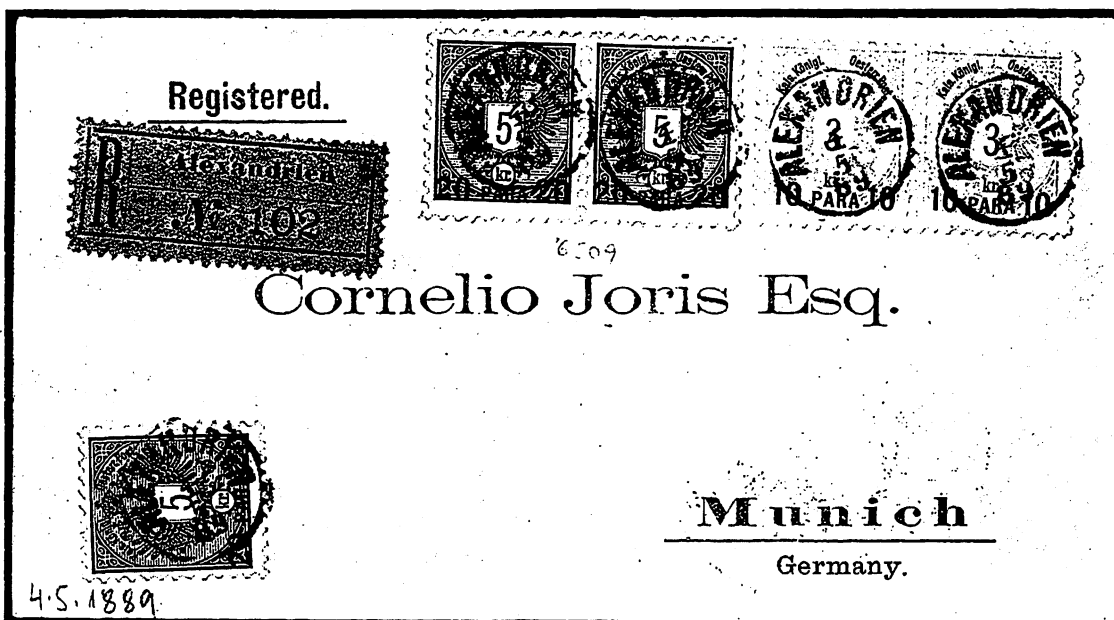
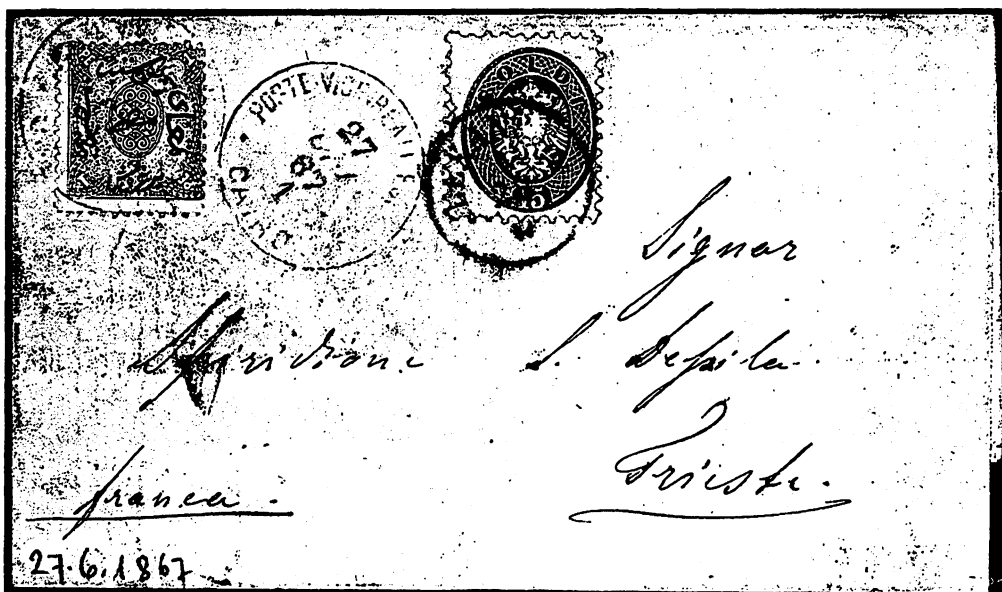
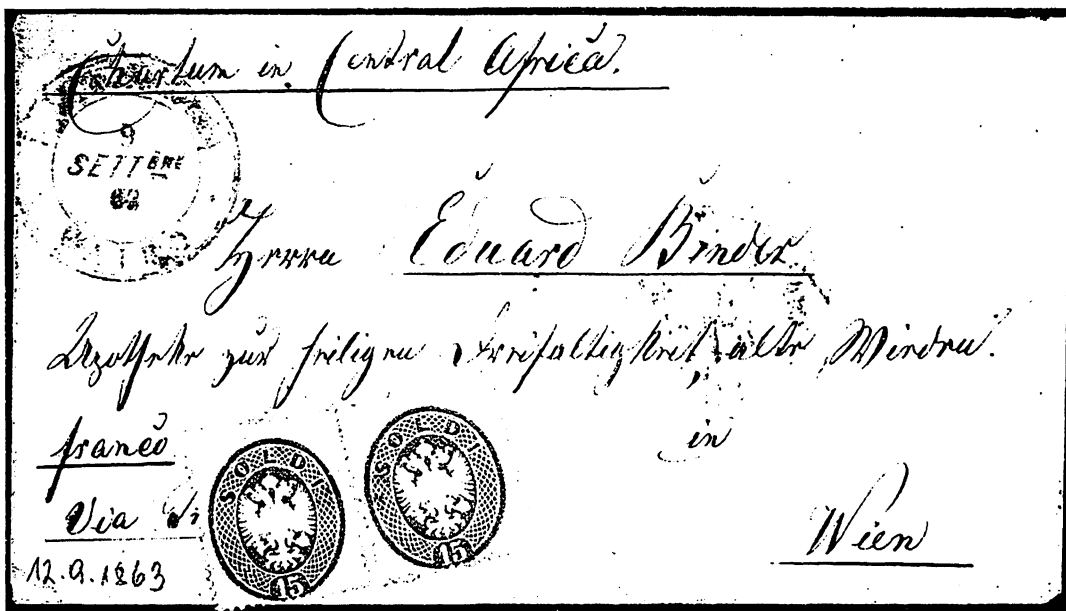
Thus the 50 years of Austrian postal activity in Egypt came to an end.

Captions for illustrations on facing page

TOP Figure 3 : Cover from Khartoum, franked at K.K. post office in Alexandria

CENTRE Figure 4 : Mixed franking cover 1867. Egypt 1pi stamp tied CAIRO c.d.s.,
15 soldi stamp tied ALEXANDRIEN c.d.s.

BOTTOM Figure 5 : Registration label on cover franked by kreuzer value stamps surcharged in paras



RATE FROM ALEXANDRIA TO AUSTRIA IN THE PRE - STAMP PERIOD

	1.1.1838	1.8.1842	1.5.1844	1.10.1844	1.7.1845	? ? 1848	1.6.1850	20.4.1850	1.3.1851	1.11.1858
Sea letter rate	36 kr		30		24	18		10	9	15
Weight in loth	½							1		
Each additional ½ loth	18		15		12	9		10	9	15
Trieste to Vienna	14	12					9			15
Printed matter sea rate	6			5		3		1		2
Newspaper sea rate	6			5		1				2
Weight in loth	1									
Samples sea rate	12 min. 36			10 min. 30		6 min. 18		6	9	15
Weight in loth	½							1	2	
Registration				6						10
Postal receipt				12					6	10
Letter : paid or unpaid	only paid									paid or unpaid

The rate for printed matter, newspapers, samples, postal receipts and the registration rate , must always be pre-paid
 | Vienna Loth = 17.5 gram, from | Jan 1866 | Zoll Loth exclusively = 16.66 gram, from | Jan 1868 | Zoll Loth inclusive,
 from | July 1873 9/10 = 15 gram
 | German post mile = 7.5859 km

Editor's note

Zoll(verein) = Customs Union : first step to unification & metrication of currency & weights
 | November 1858 currency changed to "new kreuzer"

RATE FROM ALEXANDRIA TO AUSTRIA IN THE STAMP PERIOD

	11.9.1863	1.1.1866	1.1.1868	19.1.1873	1.7.1873	1.7.1875	1.9.1884	1.9.1886	2.1.1887	1.5.1888
Sea letter rate	15 soldi	10								1 pi
Weight	1 loth				15 gr					
Trieste to Vienna	15	5	5 DOPV							
Printed matter sea rate	2					3		10pa		
Newspaper sea rate	2					3		10pa		
Weight	1 loth					50gr				
Samples sea rate	15						3		10pa	
Weight						50gr				
Registration	10									1 pi
Postal receipt	10									1 pi
Postal card				4		5				20pa
Reply card							5 + 5			20+20pa
Letter card								10		1 pi
Registered label									yes	
Letter : paid or unpaid	both					only paid				

The rate for printed matter, newspapers, samples, postal receipts and the registration rate , must always be pre-paid .
 | Vienna Loth = 17.5 gram, from | Jan 1866 | Zoll Loth exclusively = 16.66 gram, from | Jan 1868 | Zoll Loth inclusive,
 from | July 1873 9/10 = 15 gram
 | German post mile = 7.5859 km

Editor's note

DOPV = Austro - German Postal Union, fully effective | January 1852

Postmarks of the Austrian Consular Post at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA

Single line handstamp
 Length : 39mm
 Colours : blue, black
 Use : pre-stamp & stamp
 issues of 1863 & 1864
 Earliest : 1 - 8 - 1839
 Latest : 21 - 11 - 1875

Seen used on pre-stamp covers between 1 August 1839 and 31 December 1845, also used on postal receipts up to 21 November 1875. Only three letters are known bearing postage stamps with this handstamp. Between 4 and 7 August 1866 there are no known letters bearing this mark.

**ALEXANDRIEN
 3. DEC.**

Two line datestamp, no year
 Length : 36mm
 Colour : black
 Use : pre-stamp only
 Earliest : 12 - 5 - 1846
 Latest : 17 - 1 - 1858

Letters and numerals were moveable; so positions of the date vary and the month may be above or below ALEXANDRIEN, the day may be in front of or behind the month. One letter is known with the date inverted.



Single ring c.d.s., no year
 Diameter : 22 and 23 mm
 Colours : blue, black
 Use : pre-stamp & stamp issues
 of 1863, 1864 & 1867
 Earliest : 21 - 1 - 1852
 Latest : 5 - 1 - 1873



Single ring c.d.s., no year
 Diameter : 26mm
 Colour : black
 Use : pre-stamp & stamp issues
 of 1863, 1864 & 1867
 Earliest : 27 - 12 - 1861
 Latest : 5 - 5 - 1878



Single ring c.d.s., with year
 Diameter : 20mm
 Colour : black
 Use : stamp issues of 1867,
 1883, 1886 & 1888
 Earliest : 18 - 3 - 1873
 Latest : 30 - 9 - 1889



Single ring c.d.s., with year
 Diameter : 22mm
 Colour : black
 Use : stamp issue 1867 only
 Earliest : 25 - 8 - 1873
 Latest : 3 - 2 - 1874



Oval handstamp, no date
 Size : 29 x 24mm
 Colour : blue
 Use : pre-stamp only
 Earliest : 26 - 5 - 1846
 Latest : 21 - 7 - 1846

The decrees governing post office practice, state that the Lloyd Agency should accept no mail for forwarding where there was a consular post office at Levantine locations. As a result, only two letters are known to exist with this "Agencia del Lloyd Austriaco Alessandria" handstamp - it is the rarest handstamp in the entire Levant.

COL VAPORE
 D'ALESSANDRIA

Two line handstamp, no date
 Length : 33mm
 Colour : black
 Use : pre-stamp & stamp issues
 1863, 1864 & 1867
 Earliest : 9 - 5 - 1852
 Latest : 18 - 11 - 1884

COL VAP DA
 ALESS

Two line handstamp, no date
 Length : 30mm
 Height of letters : 3mm
 Colour : black
 Use : stamp issue 1867 only
 Earliest : 13 - 9 - 1884

These two-line handstamps are so-called "landing place stamps", meaning that they were struck on mail arriving at Trieste and the text means "By steamer from Alexandria".



Single ring c.d.s., with year
 Diameter : 23mm
 Colours : black, blue
 Use : stamp issues 1864 & 1867
 Earliest : 2 - 1 - 1869
 Latest : 31 - 1 - 1877

The single ring datestamps "Schiffsamt Corfu No. 1" and "Schiffsamt Corfu No. 2" were only used by the travelling post office of the express line between Trieste and Alexandria. At Corfu, an official from the post office at Trieste boarded the paquebot upon its arrival from Alexandria. During the voyage between Corfu and Trieste, he sorted the mail so that it would be ready for despatch, thus shortening the transit time by one day. These particular datestamps were used only on mail posted on board, or on mail not previously cancelled, they are very rare.

The K.K. Post-Expedition at Port Said

The opening and inauguration of the Suez Canal was celebrated with great oriental pomp and ceremony. It was to have an immense impact upon international maritime traffic. This was anticipated by the managers of the Austrian Lloyd, who, even before the Canal had opened, had ordered two new ships from England for the route from Trieste to India. These ships were the *Apis* and the *Sphinx* at 1200 tonnes each

During the period from January to June 1870, five voyages were undertaken from Trieste to Bombay. By early 1871, 8,766 parcels as well as 4,062 passengers had been carried on the two way trips to Bombay. Shortly afterwards, two additional regular lines were opened, one to Colombo and the other to Calcutta.

However, the competition with the British and French lines became greater and Austrian Lloyd suffered losses for the next year or so. With the outbreak of cholera in the Levant, the Egyptian government announced quarantine precautions to protect its own interests, and with this further setback, Austrian Lloyd gave up the line in 1872.

At that time Port Said had only 7,500 inhabitants, of whom very few were Europeans and according to the official decrees, there should have been an Austrian post office there. The decree of 13 April 1869 No. 7568-570 of the Department of Trade announced :

"A postal agency (post-expedition) has been opened at Port Said. Mail to and from there should be handled in the same way as mail to and from Alexandria. K.K. post offices should add Port Said to the list of letter rates to foreign countries on page 90 (Turkey) in the post office list."

However, the decree was cancelled quite soon, on 29 August 1869 in the journal of the Ministry of Trade, decree No. 16303-1222, which reads :

"Changes in the handling of mail to and from Port Said. Under present circumstances it is not possible to forward mail to and from Port Said as previously announced. Correspondence to and from Port Said should be dealt with in the same way as mail to and from all other places in Egypt, except Alexandria."

No further mention is made of a post office at Port Said in subsequent decrees and its closure was not announced.



Single ring c.d.s., with year
Diameter : 17mm
Colours : black, blue
Use : stamp issues of 1864 & 1867
Earliest : 2 - 5 - 1867
Latest : 5 - 2 - 1872

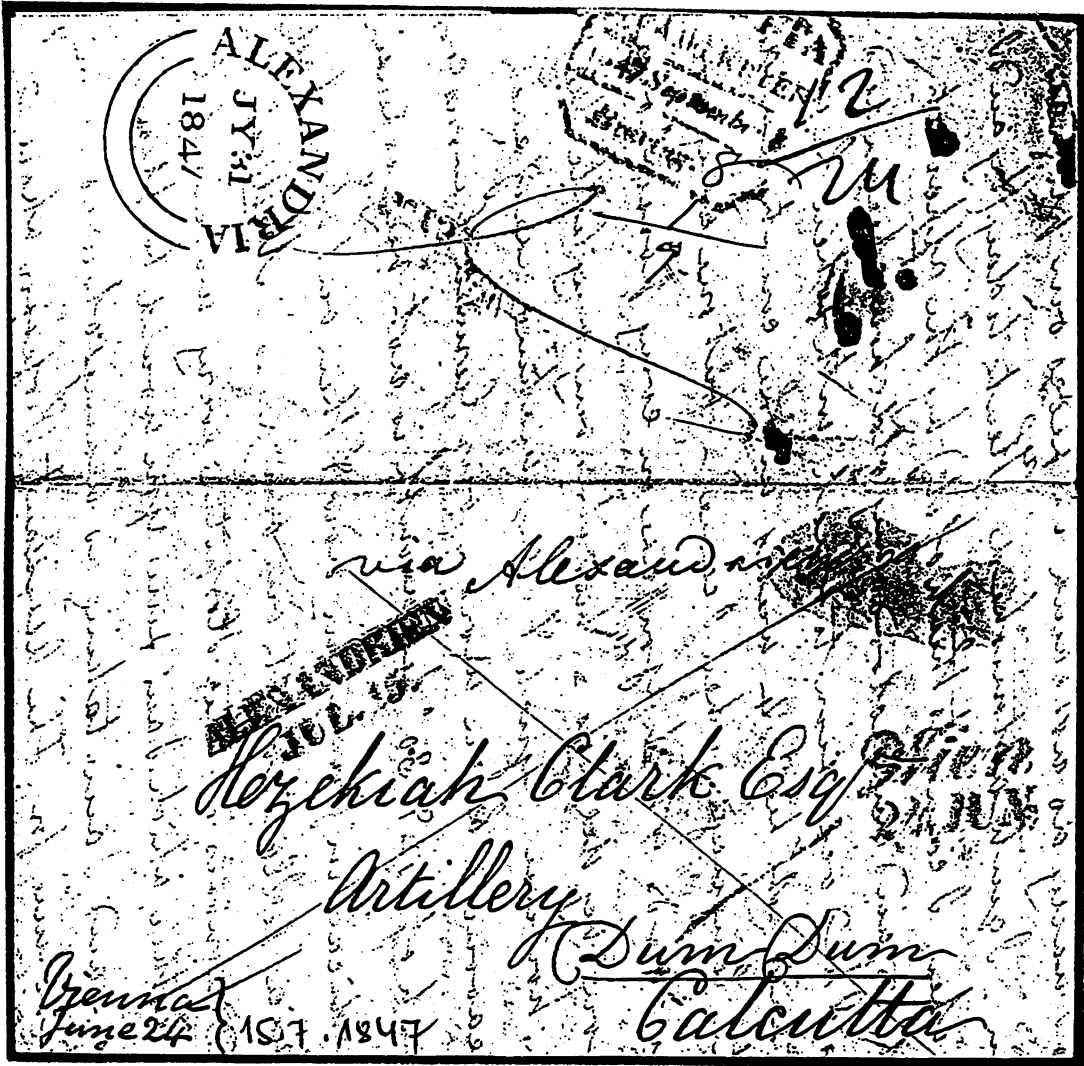
Only this thimble postmark was used at the K.K. post office at Port Said. It was delivered by the engraver on 12 December 1868 and has been seen on all values of the 1864 issue along with the 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 soldi stamps of 1867.

Since no official announcements are known about this post office, we can only estimate the dates of operation from the dates on letters and loose stamps. It is one of the scarcest postmarks in the whole of the Levant.

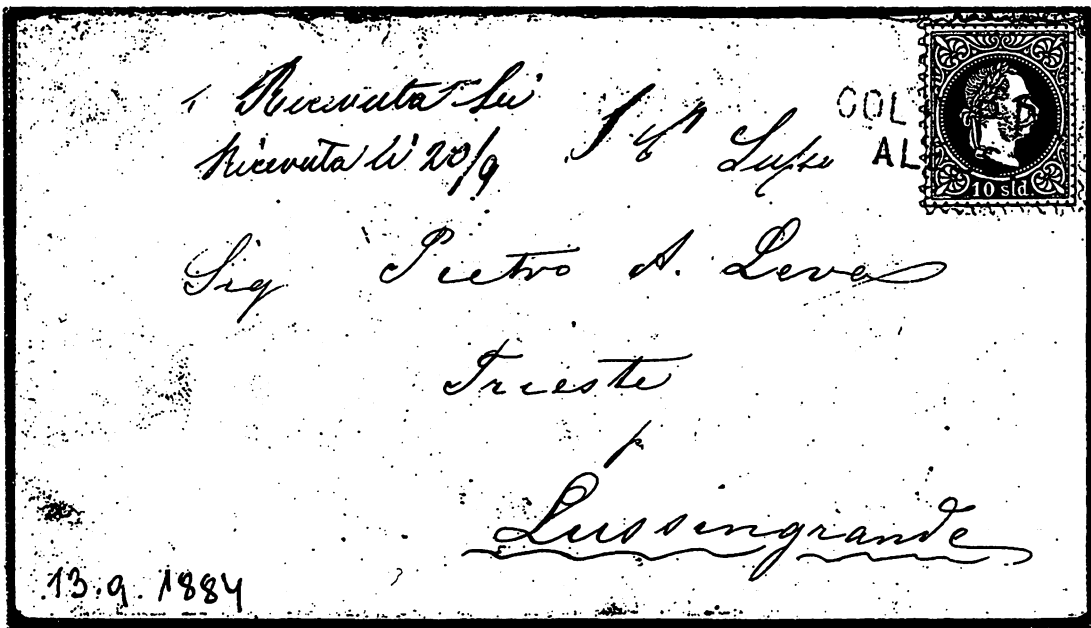
May I ask all collectors who can add to the above information to contact me at :
Kurt Wolfsbauer, Hauptstrasse 1, A-3413 Hintersdorf, Austria.

Bibliography :

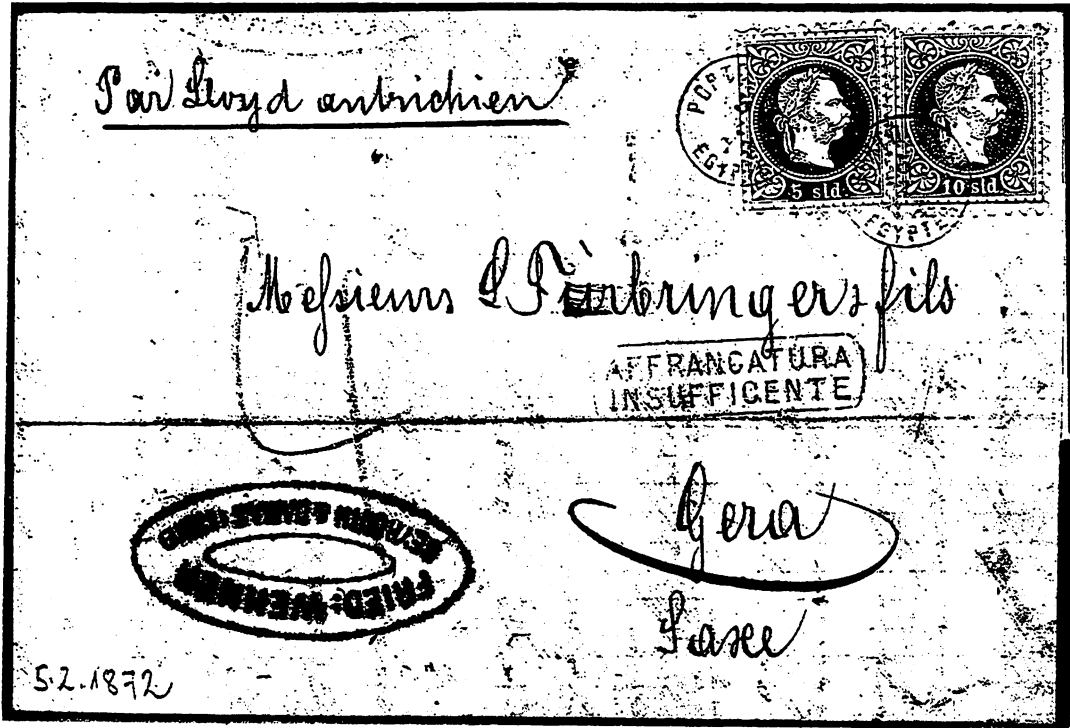
- Postverordnungsblaetter des k.k. Handelsministeriums.
Alexander Eberan von Eberhorst : K.k. Marine-Packet-Boote 1820 - 1837.
Edurad Effenberger, Aus alten Postakten, Quellen zur Geschichte der osterreichischen Post ihrer Einrichtung und Entwicklung, Wien 1918.
Die Postmarke: Zeitschrift, Wien 1928.
S.D. Tchilingirian and W.S.E. Stephen: The Austrian Post Offices Abroad, Part One, The Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, Aberlour, 1962.
K. Tranmer: "Austrian Post Offices Abroad ", Part Eight, Hornchurch, 1976.
F.S. Mumford, ESC Q.C. Vol. II, No. 11. September 1945.
L' Orient Phil. No. 53/54/55, 1946.
Oskar Stark, Eine versunkene Welt, die Geschichte des Osterr. Lloyds.
Lloyd Trieste, Die Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft des Osterreichischen-Ungarischen Lloyd 1836-1886, Trieste 1886.



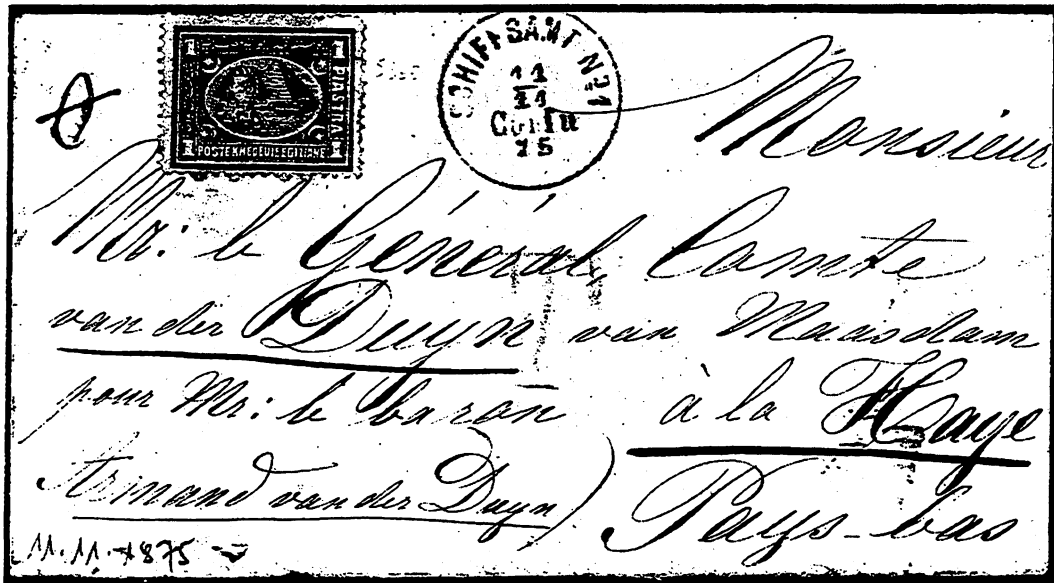
1847. Vienna to Calcutta via the Austrian and British post offices in Alexandria



1884 Two line handstamp COL VAP DA / ALESS applied at Trieste on mail from Alexandria



1872 PORTO SAID EGYPTEN thimble c.d.s.



1875 Alexandria to Holland with the SCHIFFSAMT Corfu No. 1 c.d.s.

New Issues

By : Cyril E.H. Defriez (ESC 172)

(All stamps are printed in lithography by Postal Printing House, A.R.Egypt, without watermark)

Commemorative Stamps

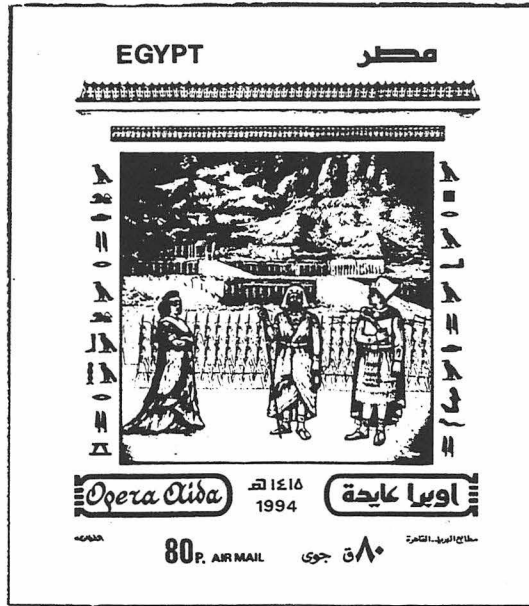
	SG 1935	SG(MS) 1936	SG1937
Occasion	Performance of Verdi's Opera Aida at Deir El Bahari Temple, Luxor		Centenary of International Olympic Committee
Date of Issue	26 November 1994		10 December 1994
Designer	Ibrahim EL Tahtawi		Lotfy EL Sawaf
Design	Scenes from the opera and temple		Centenary emblem
Denomination	15 Piastres	80 Piastres (Air mail)	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	Miniature sheet	50 (10 x 5)
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	70 x 80 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	Imperforate	13
Quantity	300,000	60,000	300,000
Supplementary	The opera was first performed in Egypt during the Suez Canal opening celebrations in 1871.		
	SG 1938	SG 1939	
Occasion	40th Anniversary of Egyptian Youth Hostels Association	10th Anniversary of International Speedball Association	
Date of Issue	24 December 1994	25 December 1994	
Designer	Ibrahim El Tahtawi	Nadia Abdel Fattah	
Design	Map showing hostels and emblem	Speedball player and globe	
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)	
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm	
Perforation	13	13	
Quantity	300,000	300,000	
Supplementary		International championships have also been held in France, Austria, & USA	
	SG 1940	SG 1941	SG 1942
Occasion	30th Anniversary of the African Development Bank	125th Anniversary of the Inauguration of the Suez Canal	
Date of Issue	26 December 1994	27 December 1994	
Designer	Lydia Farid	Ibrahim El Tahtawi	Lotfy EL Sawaf
Design	Bank emblem as a flower	Maps of routes through canal & around Africa	Inauguration ceremony
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	80 Piastres (Air mail)
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity Printed	300,000	300,000	200,000

SG 1935



القاهرة ١٩٩٤/١١/٢٦
أوبرا أيدا
CAIRO 26/11/1994

SG 1936



SG 1937



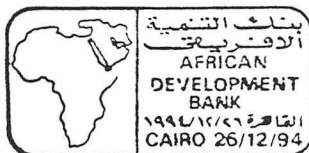
SG 1938



SG 1939



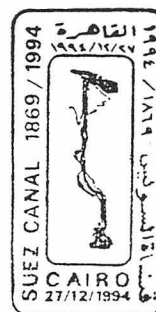
SG 1940



SG 1941



SG 1942



Commemorative Stamps

	SG 1943	SG 1944	SG 1945
Occasion	Anniversaries - Arab Personalities		20th Anniversary of World Tourism Organisation
Date of Issue	29 December 1994		2 January 1995
Designer	Lotfy EL Sawaf	Michel Abdallah	Ali Makhoulouf
Design	Hassan Fathy (Architect & engineer)	Mahmoud Taimour (Writer)	Anniversary emblem
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	30 X 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	300,000	300,000	300,000
Supplementary	5th Death Anniversary	Birth Centenary	

	SG 1946	SG 1947	SG1948
Occasion		Post Day 1995	
Date of Issue		2 January 1995	
Designer	Lotfy El Sawaf	Lotfy El Sawaf	Michel Abdallah
Design	Akhenaten (statuette)	Gold mask of Tutankhamun	Nefertiti (bust)
Denomination	15 Piastres	55 Piastres	80 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (10 X 5)	50 (10 X 5)
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	300,000	300,000	300,000

	SG 1949	SG 1950
Occasion	Festivals 1995	National Women's Day
Date of Issue	25 February 1995	16 March 1995
Designer	Lotfy El Sawaf	Ibrahim El Tahtawi
Design	Flowers	Demonstration in 1919
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	50 x 30mm	50 x 30mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	300,000	300,000

SG 1943



SG 1944



SG 1945



SG 1946



SG 1947



SG 1948



SG 1949

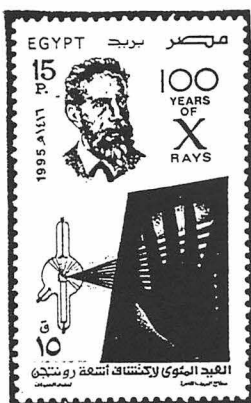


SG 1950



Commemorative Stamps

	SG 1951	SG 1952
Occasion	50th Anniversary of Arab League	
Date of Issue	22 March 1995	
Designer	Lotfy EL Sawaf	
Design	Arab League emblem and map of Arab world	
Denomination	15 Piastres	55 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (10 x 5)
Dimensions	30 X 50 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	300,000	200,000
Supplementary	The Arab League was established in 1945 by seven independant Arab countries.	
	SG 1953	SG1954
Occasion	25th Anniversary of Cairo Sheraton Hotel	75th Anniversary of Misr Bank
Date of Issue	28 March 1995	7 May 1995
Designer	Ibrahim El Tahtawi	S.A.A. El Badrawy
Design	Sheraton Hotel and Nile panorama	Misr Bank and emblem
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (10 X 5)
Dimensions	50 x 30mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	300,000	300,000 Talaat Harb founded the bank in 1920. It now has 400 branches throughout the world.
	SG 1956	SG 1955
Occasion	Centenary of discovery of X-rays by Wilhelm Rontgen	International Telecommunications day
Date of Issue	12 June 1995	31 May 1995
Designer	Lotfy El Sawaf	Nadia Abdel Fattah
Design	Rontgen and X-ray of hand	Dish aerial and globe
Denomination	15 Piastres	80 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	30 x 50mm	50 x 30mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	300,000	300,000

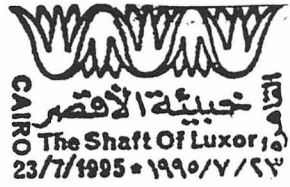


Commemorative Stamps

	SG 1957	SG 1958	SG 1959
Occasion	20th Anniversary of membership of the World Heritage Committee		
Date of Issue	23 July 1995		
Designer	Ibrahim El Tahtawi		
Design	Goddess Hathor	God Atoum	God Amon & Horemheb
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	80 Piastres (Air mail)
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	50 (10 x 5)	50 (10 x 5)
Dimensions	30 X 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	300,000	300,000	200,000
Supplementary	Stamps 1957 and 1958 were issued in horizontal se-tenant pairs within the sheet each pair forming a composite design.		

	SG 1960	SG1961
Occasion	25th Anniversary of Arab Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation	21st International Pediatrics Conference, Cairo
Date of Issue	25 July 1995	10 September 1995
Designer	Ali Makhlouf	A.K. El Badei
Design	Emblem of Organisation	Children as flowers and Conference emblem
Denomination	55 Piastres (Air mail)	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	
Dimensions	50 x 30mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	250,000	350,000

	SG 1962	SG 1963	SG 1964
Occasion	International Ozone Day		
Date of Issue	16 September 1995		
Designer	Michael Abdallah		
Design	Ozone bands over globe		
Denomination	15 Piastres	55 Piastres	80 Piastres
Sheet			
Dimensions	26 x 43 mm	26 x 43 mm	26 x 43 mm
Perforation	12½	12½	12½
Quantity			250,000
Supplementary	The 15 and 55 Piastre stamps are inscribed "International Ozone Day"		The 80 Piastre stamp is inscribed "The Ozonation Protection Programme"



SG 1960

SG 1961



SG 1962

SG 1963

SG 1964



Commemorative Stamps

	SG 1965	SG 1966
Occasion	World Tourism Day	175th Anniversary of the Government Printing Offices
Date of Issue	25 September 1995	27 September 1995
Designer	Said Abdel Aziz	Ali Makhoulouf
Design	Pharonic ship and globe	Emblem and Printing House, Embaba
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	43 x 26 mm	43 x 26 mm
Perforation	12½	12½
Quantity	350,000	350,000
Supplementary		The new printing house was established in 1956

SG 1967

Occasion	Overhead Sun Festival
Date of Issue	22 October 1995
Designer	Said Abdel Aziz
Design	Sun illuminating statue of Rameses II
Denomination	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	43 x 26 mm
Perforation	12½
Quantity	350,000
Supplementary	The sun penetrates the temple to shine on the face of the statue, one day in February and one day in October each year.

	SG 1969	SG 1968	SG 1970
Occasion	50th Anniversaries		
Date of Issue	24 October 1995		
Designer	Lydia Farid	A. Khalil El Badei	Lotfy El Sawaf
Design	Globe, doves, U.N. emblem and "50"	Gold mask of Tutankhamun and UNESCO emblem	Farmer and wife (Ancient Egyptian mural)
Denomination	all three 80 Piastres (Air mail)		
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (10 x 5)	50 (5 x 10)
Dimensions	50 x 30 mm	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	250,000	250,000	250,000
Supplementary	United Nations	UNESCO	F.A.O. (Food and Agricultural Orgn.)

SG 1965



SG 1966



SG 1967



SG 1968



SG1969



SG 1970



REPORT OF MEETING HELD ON 25th NOVEMBER 1995

Attendance : P.R. Bertram, S. Horesh, J. Davis, E. Hall, D.H. Clarke, J. Sears, C.E.H. Defriez,
P. Grech, G.A. Jeyes, F.G. Parsons, F.C. French, B. Watterson, N. Watterson,
P.J. Beckett. (total 14)

Apologies : M.G.C. Dahl, J.M. Murphy, P. Whetter, R. West. (total 4)

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting - possible subjects for next years programme were discussed and agreed upon. The Secretary reminded everyone that meetings next year would start at 2pm prompt. The Secretary went on to say that Messers Stanley Gibbons had contacted him to report that the new Part 19 Middle East Catalogue should hopefully be produced and available to the public from the end of January 1996. The Secretary in answer to queries said that the Q.C. would hopefully be out shortly and that it was not the Editor's intention to produce a "double issue".

The Chairman then passed the floor to member Edmund HALL who lead the afternoon's session of military markings (other than British). He showed items from the different participants in the War - the Turkish, Italian, French, German. He also included prisoner of war mail. Unfortunately time did not allow for mail from the Indian contingents to be shown. Members attending also brought along material to assist Edmund with his talk. It was noted by members that there were not many Turkish, German or Italian items of mail during the First World War - these items being very scarce to find.

The Chairman then thanked Edmund for an excellent talk backed up by items mounted on leaves with drawings of the relevant uniforms of the military personnel who were involved. The Chairman wished a Happy Christmas to all those present.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

New Member :

ESC 470	Dr. Maged FARAG 13 El Montasser St AGOUZA CAIRO, EGYPT Author & publisher of "A Portrait of a Dynasty" Egypt postal history
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Change of Address :

ESC 311	S.A.R. SAMRA 7, Aly Ibn Abou Taleb St Geziret El Arab St MOHANDESIN 12411 CAIRO, EGYPT
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Death of members :

ESC 310	P.J. Lenard
ESC 117	C. Angus Parker

Resignation :

ESC 263	S.D.E. Cowling
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