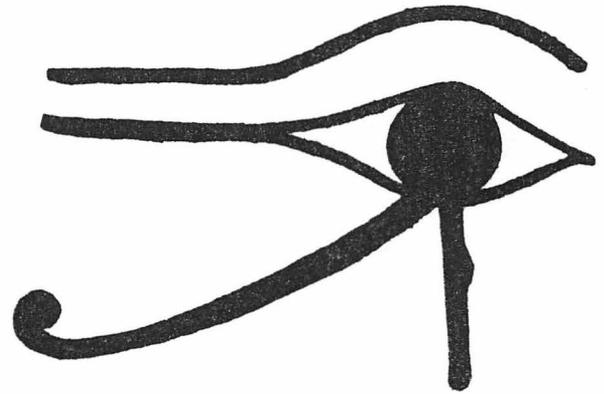


The
Quarterly Circular
of



The
EGYPT
STUDY CIRCLE

June Quarter 1996 - Whole Series Number 177
Volume XVI Number 2 - pages 31 - 62

CONTENTS

Officers, Meetings 31, Circle Accounts 32, Meeting Reports, New Members 34.
Review of S.G. 'Part 19' 36, New Issues 44, Essays For The Farouk Issues 1937 56.

ARTICLES

Postal Stationery Notes	J. Sears, J. Revell	37
Airmail Jottings	J. Sears	46
The First Farouk Definitive Series Issued 1937 and 1939	P. Andrews	47

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: Professor Peter A. S. Smith FRPSL, USA.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. John Sears,
496 Uxbridge Road, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 4SL, UK.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Mr. J. S. Horesh, UK.

SECRETARY/
TREASURER: Mr. P. R. Bertram FRPSL,
11 Bishop's Way, Buckden, Huntingdon, PE18 9TZ, UK.

EDITOR: Dr. Michael G. C. Dahl,
3 Adeline Gardens, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 4JQ, UK.
Tel: 0191 285 3909 Fax: 0191 222 7094.

LIBRARIAN: Mr. D. John Davis,
Church View Cottage, Church Road, Upton Snodsbury,
Worcestershire, WR7 4NH, UK.

USA AGENT: Mr. Charles F. Hass,
PO Box 3435, Nashua, New Hampshire 03061-3435 USA.

EGYPT AGENT: Professor N. El-Hadidi,
Cairo University, Giza, Egypt.

KEEPER OF THE
RECORD: Mr. D. H. Clarke, UK.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS:

September 21st	10 Sheets per member	
November 16th	'Routes and rates' (1935 to 1950)	J. Sears and E. Hall

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 commence at 2.00 p. m.

All contents (c) copyright Egypt Study Circle, London and the contributors.

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (GENERAL ACCOUNT)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1995

	1994	1995
Income		
Subscriptions	2,155.50	2,251.00
Library account	20.00	160.92
Auction account	-	750.00
Bank deposit interest received (net)	21.47	65.48
Members contributions	12.31	-
Sale of ties (12, 1994 45)	299.00	74.30
Sundry receipts	<u>25.00</u>	<u>11.00</u>
	2,533.28	3,312.70
Expenditure		
Meeting room hire	217.30	249.40
Cost of quarterly circular	1,475.31	1,621.82
Affiliation fee - B.P.S.	31.50	32.50
Printing of programme cards	60.00	-
New issues - album leaves	-	16.10
Insurance	18.40	18.40
Cost of ties sold and donated (3)	170.85	56.95
Loss on Stampex dinner	-	105.00
Printing of library list	-	190.00
Secretary/Treasurer's postages, stationery and telephone	113.75	107.92
Chairman's postages	32.58	73.59
Depreciation of photocopier (15%)	<u>45.00</u>	<u>45.00</u>
	2,164.69	2,516.68
Surplus of income over expenditure for the year	368.59	796.02
Surplus from valuation of stamp collection	2,535.70	-
Surplus at 1st January 1995	<u>2,737.07</u>	<u>5,641.36</u>
Surplus at 31st December 1995	£ <u>5,641.36</u>	£ <u>6,437.38</u>

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

Page 2

BALANCE SHEET (GENERAL ACCOUNT) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1995

	1994	1995
Assets		
Photocopier at cost less depreciation	210.00	165.00
Stamp collection at catalogue valuation	2,535.70	2,535.70
Circle library and records	-	-
Stampex 1995 room hire prepaid	58.75	-
Stock of ties (96, 1994 111) at cost	421.44	364.49
Due from library account	110.00	220.92
Cash at bank - current account	882.86	1,485.21
- deposit account	<u>2,020.58</u>	<u>2,836.06</u>
	6,239.33	7,607.38
Liabilities		
Members subscriptions 1996-98	267.00	350.00
Cost of September and December quarterly circular	<u>330.97</u>	<u>820.00</u>
	<u>597.97</u>	<u>1,170.00</u>
	£ <u>5,641.36</u>	£ <u>6,437.38</u>
Representing		
Accumulated surplus	£ <u>5,641.36</u>	£ <u>6,437.38</u>

I have prepared the Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet on pages 1 and 2 from the records and explanations provided to me and confirm that they are in accordance therewith.

S W Bunce
Chartered Accountant

7th March 1996

Report on the 3rd. Bi-annual Meeting of the New Zealand Chapter of the Egypt Study Circle held at Matarangi Beach, Coromandel, NZ. 5th.-9th. April 1996, hosted by Tony (ESC 288) and Jenny Chisholm.

Our NZ Chapter, all three of us I attended the Third Bi-annual meeting of the Egypt Study Circle hosted by Tony and Jenny Chisholm at their holiday home on the Coromandel Peninsular at Matarangi Beach. It was held during Easter Week-end, Tony and Jenny our hosts had arrived earlier in the week to 'open up' and prepare for the influx of 'native' and 'foreign' visitors, the house party comprised a party of ten of which four were bona fide ESC members plus a member of the Forces Postal History Society, the rest were supporters of the stamp team.

This year we had the pleasure of a UK member of the Circle being with us: D.H. Clarke (ESC 165) and his partner Peggy, so we hope this trend will continue and other members of the Circle might contemplate a visit to these shores in time for our next meeting which could be held around February 1998 (which is the height of OUR summer)

Your 'scribe', Peter F. Goodwin (ESC 297) having collected Dennis and Peggy from the bus station in Hamilton on Maundy Thursday to take them to their over- night stopover, collected them the following day and drove up to the Coromandel Peninsular (160 kms) where we arrived mid-afternoon, having stopped at Thames and the township of Coromandel for refreshments en-route. The Christchurch contingent which comprised Sue McIntosh (ESC 356), her brother George Claridge and son, Ben, together with the second car load from Wellington, Herb. Crowley and partner, arrived in the evening in time for supper so stamps were 'shelved' and the time was spent in socialising and getting to know each other.

The stamp programme started on the Saturday morning, and Tony showed his collection of the Palestine overprinted issues 1948-1956 and described the various varieties and constant flaws to be found. Peter supported by showing the earlier EEF issues 1918-1922 and Pictorial Issues 1927-1945 including the scarce 90 mill bistre.

Saturday P.M. - displays of Interpostal Seals by Sue and Peter and comments on various aspects were made by Dennis. it was noted that several seals in Peter's collection had a type of 'sunburst' cancel of 14? radiating broken lines, which Dennis was going to follow up on.

Sunday started off with some of Herb's (the box-file kid) collection of Military WW1 and WW2 Christmas Cards sent by Forces stationed in Egypt and Europe together with other allied ephemera and 2 CUE mags. In the afternoon Sue displayed her recent entry to SOUTHPEX '96 held in Invercargill, Southland, NZ, which gained her a Large Silver medal for five frames of Egypt TPO's, this was then followed by a display of Peter's French P.O.'s in Egypt 1847-1931.

Monday: Herb showed a large collection of EPP's (Egypt Pre Paid) material, then he took off to join the fishing party and Sue took over and showed a thematic collection of Hospital Post Cards based on New Zealand establishments, and in the evening we finished off with the remainder of Herb's EPP's, it will be noted the fisherpersons returned with enough fish (schnapper and trevalli) to last the rest of the week !!! the party dispersed Tuesday morning after a most enjoyable time.

Peter F. Goodwin (ESC 297)

NEW MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

ESC 475 Mr. E. J. Bourne,
Elms Farm, Bromham,
Chippenham, Wiltshire. SN15 2JJ.
Postmarks and Postal History.

ESC 476 Mr. P. A. Grigg,
19 Howmead, Berkeley,
Gloucestershire. GL13 9AR.
General Egypt, Sudan and Turkey

ESC 477 Mr F. H. Abdel Aziz,
101a St. Marks Road,
North Kensington, London. W10 6JW.
General Egypt

ESC 478 Mr. N. Agopian,
P.O. Box 4182, 3721 Limassol,
Cyprus.
Egypt and Jordan

Report of meeting held 4th May 1996:-

Present	P. Andrews	F. H. Abdel Aziz	P. R. Bertram	M. C. Bramwell
	J. A. Davis	C. E. H. Defriez	G. M. Dorman	G. A. Jeyes
	A. Schmidt	J. Sears	A. Stragier	
Guests	V. D. Vandervelde (speaker)		Z. Alexander	G. Wright
Apologies	W. C. Andrews	M. G. C. Dahl	J. Revell	B. Watterson
	N. Watterson			

The Chairman John Sears opened the meeting by welcoming Denis Vandervelde, his two guests, our new member Farouk Abdel Aziz and member Alain Stragier (over from Belgium especially for this meeting).

Out of courtesy to our guests it was decided to deal with administrative matters after the display and the Chairman then introduced Denis Vandervelde who went on to give his display titled 'Egypt, Disinfection and Quarantine at Alexandria 1833 - 1930', assisted with items from the collections of members P. R. Bertram and A. Stragier.

After the display, (an account of the subject matter appears in the previous issue of the Q.C. on p12), the Chairman thanked Denis for a most comprehensive display and talk on this fascinating subject where both information and material concerning the disinfection offices in Egypt are extremely scarce.

After the main part of the meeting, the Secretary mentioned four new members, who were all accepted. A short discussion then ensued regarding problems with production of the Q.C. and it was decided that the Chairman would write to the Editor regarding this. The meeting then closed.

Review of the new S.G. 'Part 19' Catalogue

At last the eagerly awaited 'Part 19' is out - some six years since the previous publication in 1990. Now in its 5th edition, this useful catalogue in a freshly designed cover includes all its traditional values plus some new Editorial comment and an 'International Philatelic Glossary'.

Turning swiftly to the 'Egypt' section, a quick scan reveals there are some fresh areas - the Austrian, Greek, Italian and Russian Post Offices (albeit covered rather briefly when compared with the British and French Post Offices). The Nile Winter Fete set has at long last been given a mention.

Discounting new issues one or two items have been added (see page iii). One - S.G. 62a (1906, 4 mills. bisect on cover used at Giza) I have not seen or heard of before - have I missed this scarce item in our Quarterly Circular? If not and the owner (hopefully a member) is reading this, could we please have a photocopy and write-up for the 'Q.C.'.

Turning to valuations - these seem to be showing a healthy increase overall. I have selected one or two items (the favourites - in my opinion - one sees occasionally offered by dealers and in Auction Sales) for comparison:-

I have compared MINT only

		1990	1996
		£	£
1926 S.G. 134	Fuad 58th Birthday	60	75
1926 " 141/4	Port Fuad set	925	1,000
1929 " 178a/181a	Farouk's 9th Birthday (special printing)	260	380
1931 " 185/6	Zeppelin pair	60	84
1934 " 219/232	U.P.U. set	275	400
1938 " 272	Farouk 18th Birthday	80	100
1956 " MS 513/4	Scout Jamboree miniature sheets	1,000	1,100

However, I sometimes wonder how these (market?, supply and demand?) valuations are arrived at, for example - if we take the 1879 De La Rue set (S.G. 44 to 49) - it will be seen that S.G. 44 to 48 show increases but NOT S.G. 49 (the PT5 top value) which still remains at its 1990 valuation - despite a printing of only 180,000 - why?

One personal criticism - I do wish S.G. would give a mention in the catalogue (just before S.G. 126 - the first stamp of the 1926 Agricultural set) of the 'Royal Imperforate' and 'Diagonally Perforated' issues. I do get many collectors (not members of the ESC) writing to me asking about them and their raison d'etre.

Good to see S.G. have again given the ESC a brief mention (on page iv), the Circle do pick up one or two members in this way.

Overall, I think 'Part 19' is good value for money, especially at the reduced price offered to members of the ESC when purchasing their copy using the special 'proforma' sent out with the Q.C. Will we have to wait another six years for the sixth edition of 'Part 19'?

Robin Bertram (ESC 137)

POSTAL STATIONERY NOTES

Appropos the forthcoming meeting to continue our study of Postal Stationery, other than Post Cards and Envelopes, two items have been submitted on this subject and are given below in the hope that other members may have information or constructive comments on either of these items.

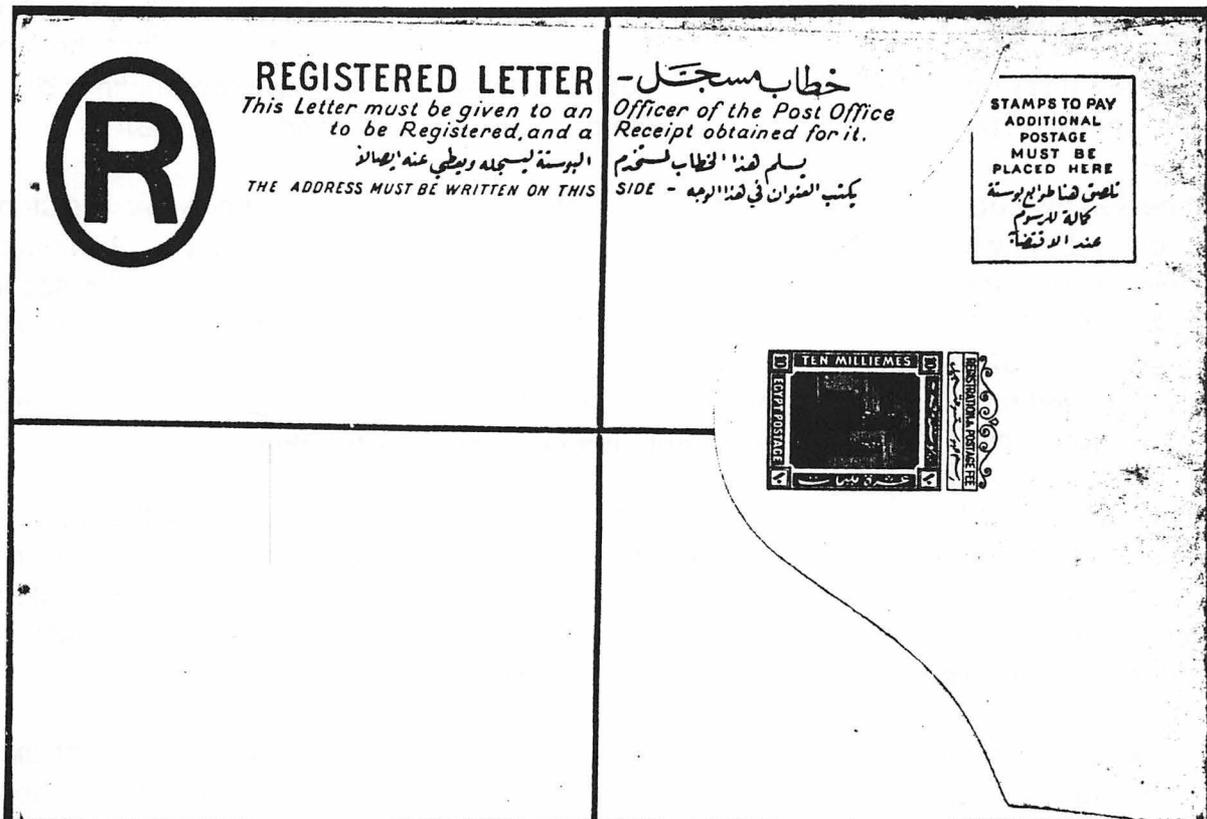
The first, by our Chairman John Sears, is in the form of a 'Question Time' note as follows:-

'Questions arose during a discussion on the Postal Stationery Registered Envelopes concerning H & G numbers 3 and 6 and why they were issued for the values concerned.

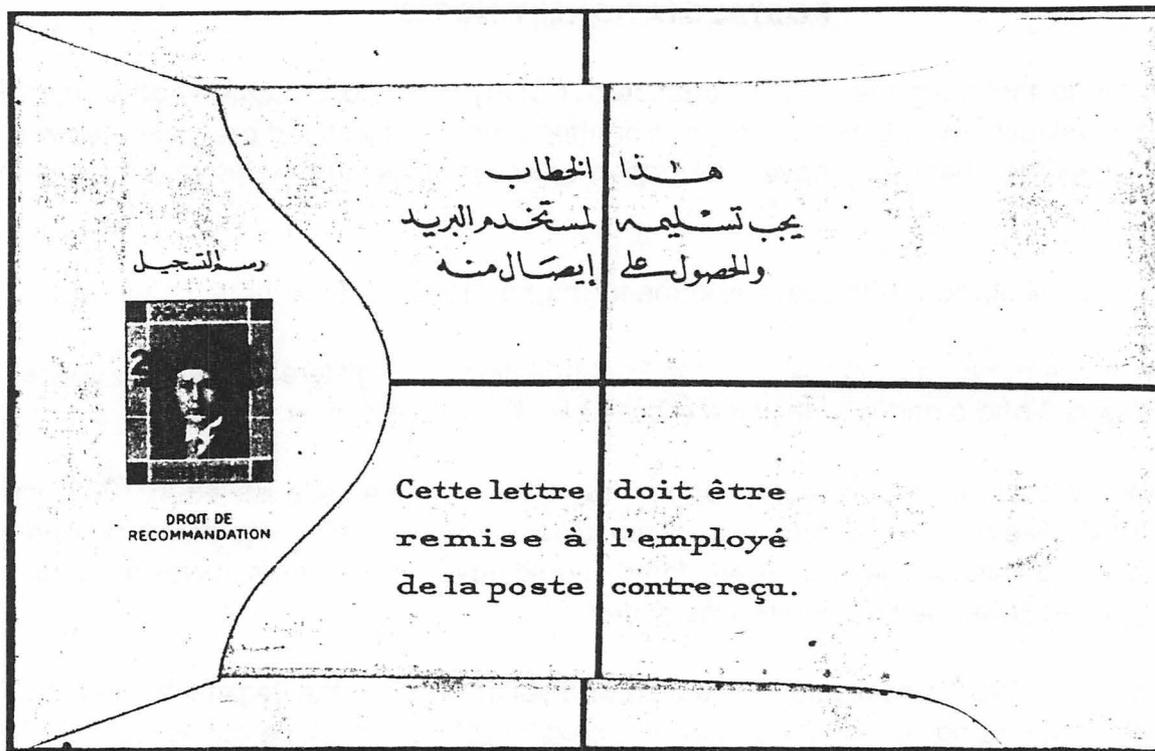
H & G 3, bearing an impressed 'stamp' of 10mills, is said to have been issued in 1922 and yet the Registration Fee for internal mail was increased to 10mills in 1920. The domestic letter rate at the time was 5 mills, so the impressed stamp should have been 15 mills. It was not until 1929 that a Registered Envelope for 15 mills was issued.

H & G 6, issued in 1938, had a value of 20 mills and yet at this time the Registration Fee was still 10 mills, and the internal letter rate 5 mills. The next Registered Envelope appeared in 1939, the value being 15 mills - the correct rate.

Does anyone know the reason for these apparent anomalies?, and would members please examine their own used copies of these envelopes, particularly those used internally, and advise us of the dates of usage and details of franking.



Registered Envelope H&G 3.



Registered Envelope H&G 6.

The second item is the result of telephone conversations and correspondence between John Sears and John Revell and the latter comments:-

'Regarding the the spacing between the word 'LETTRE' and the impression of the stamp on 'ENVELOPE LETTRE' H&G no 2, I have checked the copies in my collection and find that there are several different spacings (see pp.40 - 43). It should be noted that there are two printings of this envelope, one with 'thin ' lettering (pp.40/41) and one with 'thick' lettering (pp.42/43).

I have checked my copies of H&G no1, of which I have six, and the spacing between the stamp impression and the word 'LETTRE' on these measures 5mm plus or minus a tiny fraction. I have four copies of H&G no3, two of the first printing with 'thin' lettering and two of the second printing with 'thick' lettering. On these four copies the variation between the word 'LETTRE' and the impression of the stamp is 5.6mm'.

(It should be noted that in all three of the issues referred to above, the impression of the stamp and that of 'ENVELOPE LETTRE' vary considerably in their vertical relationship.

Obviously, there is still a considerable amount of information not included in the standard cataloguing system or in generally available printed form, and to those who read the above and say to themselves 'well I knew that' please write and tell us what you DO know, we would be delighted to receive any information, however small, from the membership to complete our understanding of these or any other issues of postal stationery.

One peculiarity for instance is illustrated below and is printed on paper which is almost black with the stamp impression and wording appearing red instead of carmine, and whilst it would seem to have been chemically treated, (the paper is brittle and easily broken), how and why? (This is not a unique piece as other members possess similar items. ed).



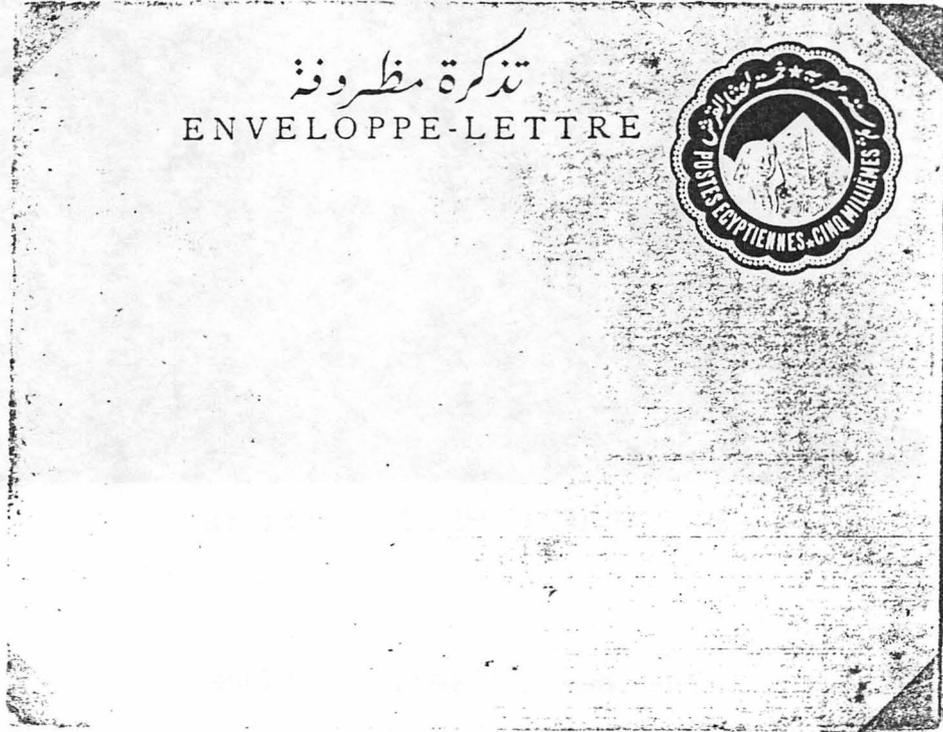
'ENVELOPPE LETTRE' H&G 2 on dark paper.

Letter Sheet, PTI Grey Green on Blue

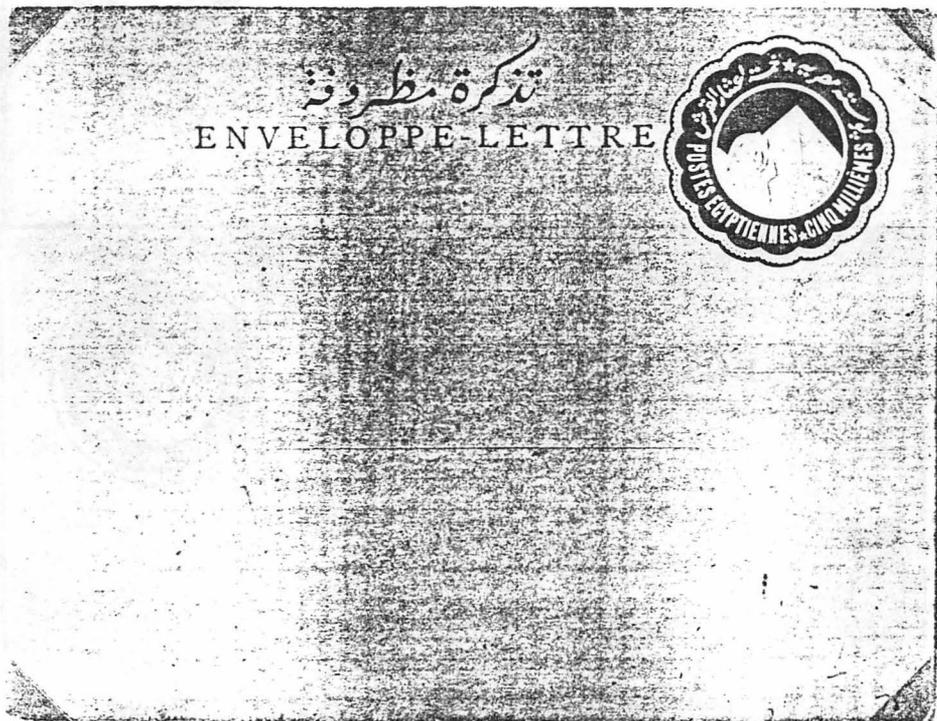


'ENVELOPPE LETTRE' H&G no 1 (above) and no 3 (below)

Letter Sheet, 5 Milliemes Carmine on Buff.
First Printing (Thin Letters).

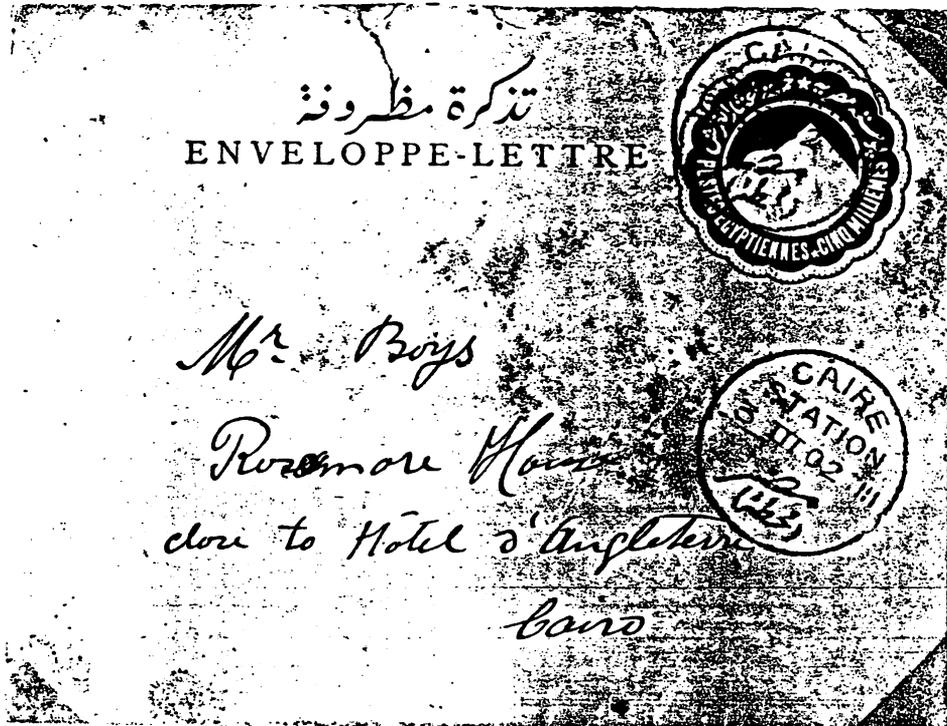


H&G no 2 Spacing 4 mm.

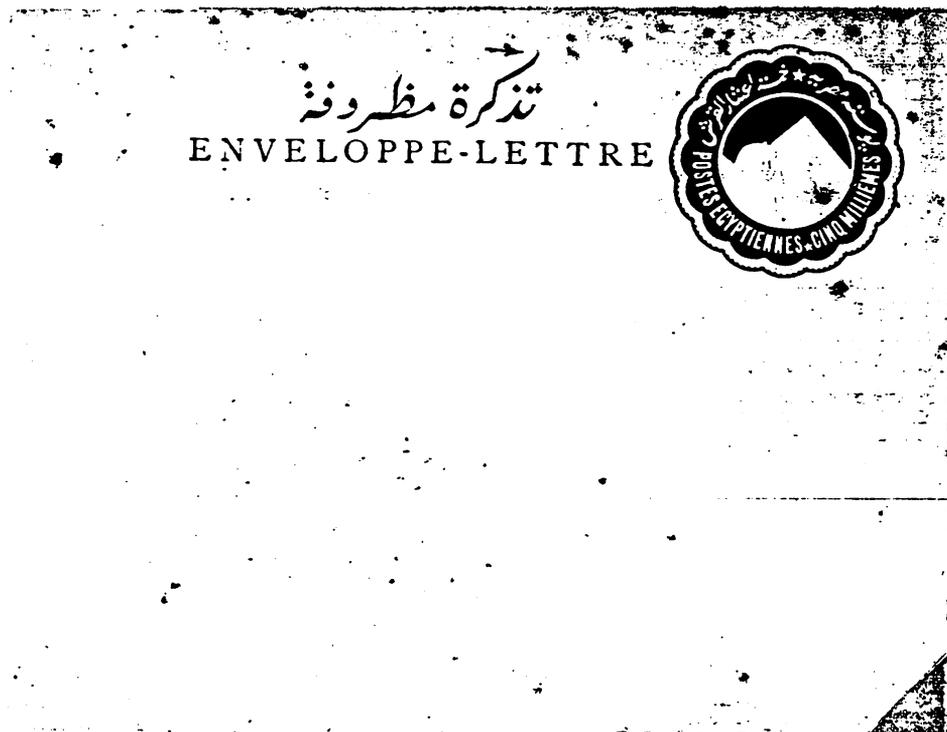


H&G no 2 Spacing 1.5 mm.

Letter Sheet, 5 Millimes Carmine on Buff.
First Printing (Thin Letters).



H&G no 2 Spacing 3.5 mm.

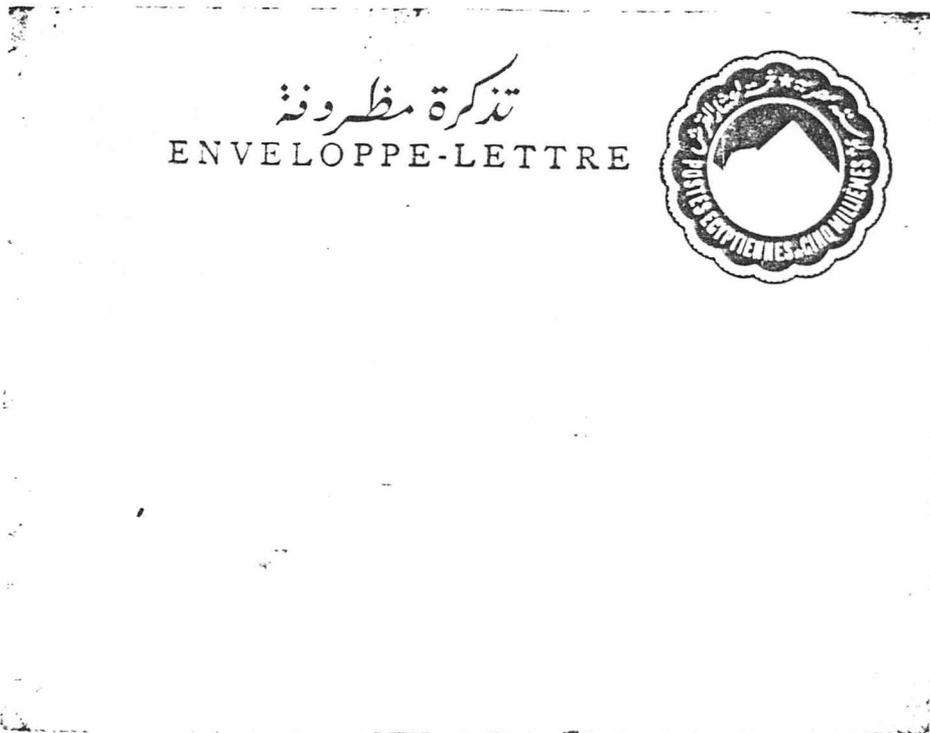


H&G no 2 Spacing 2 mm.

Letter Sheet, 5 Milliemes Carmine on Buff.
Second Printing (Thick Letters).



H&G no 2 Spacing 3 mm



H&G no 2 Spacing 3.5 mm

Letter Sheet, 5 Milliemes Carmine on Buff.
Second Printing (Thick Letters).

تذكرة مطروفة
ENVELOPPE-LETTRE



H&G no 2 Spacing 4.5 mm.

تذكرة مطروفة
ENVELOPPE-LETTRE



H&G no 2 Spacing 2.5 mm.

NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. DEFRIEZ

(Stamps are printed in Lithography by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, without watermark unless noted)

<u>Commemorative Stamps</u>	<u>S.G. 1971</u>	<u>S.G. 1972</u>
Occasion	Inauguration of New Esna Barrage	75th Anniversary of Egyptian Engineers Society
Date of Issue	30th November 1995	20th December 1995
Designer	Lydia Farid	Lofty El Sawaf
Design	Dam and Ship	Society Emblem and Mural Showing Ancient Egyptian 'Engineers'
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5)	--
Stamp Dimensions	26 x 43 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	12.5	13
Quantity Printed	350,000	300,000
Supplementary	The New Barrage consists of a Navigation Lock, Power Plant, Spillway and Closure Dam	--

	<u>S.G. 1973</u>	<u>S.G. 1974</u>	<u>S.G. 1975</u>	<u>S.G. 1976</u>
Occasion	-- -- -- -- --	Egyptian Artistes	-- -- -- -- --	Centenary of Motion Pictures
Date of Issue	-- -- -- -- --	21st December 1995	-- -- -- -- --	23rd December 1995
Designer	Lydia Farid	Wahib Farag	Michael Abdallah	Lydia Farid
Design	Youssef Wahby (1896-1982) Actor	Nagib El Rihany (1891-1949) Comedy Actor	Abdel Hallim Hafez (1929-1977) Singer	'100' and piece of film
Denomination	-- -- -- -- --	15 Piastres (each)	-- -- -- -- --	15 Piastres
Sheet	-- -- -- -- --	50 (10 x 5)	-- -- -- -- --	50 (10 x 5)
Stamp Dimensions	-- -- -- -- --	26 x 43 mm	-- -- -- -- --	26 x 43 mm
Perforation	-- -- -- -- --	12.5	-- -- -- -- --	12.5
Quantity Printed	-- -- -- -- --	250,000	-- -- -- -- --	250,000
Supplementary	-- -- -- -- --	--	-- -- -- -- --	--

	<u>S.G. 1977</u>	<u>S.G. 1978</u>	<u>S.G. MS1979</u>
Occasion	-- -- -- -- --	Post Day 1996 (18th Dynasty Wall Paintings)	-- -- -- -- --
Date of Issue	-- -- -- -- --	2nd January 1996	-- -- -- -- --
Designer	-- -- -- -- --	Said Abdel Aziz	-- -- -- -- --
Design	Mural of Pharaonic Hunting Scene (Left Detail)	(Right Detail)	Women Playing Musical Instruments and Dancing
Denomination	55 Piastres (Air mail)	80 Piastres (Air Mail)	100 Piastres
Sheet	--	--	Miniature Sheet
Stamp Dimensions	26 x 43 mm	26 x 43 mm	99 x 81 mm
Perforation	13.5 x 12.5	13.5 x 12.5	imperforate
Quantity Printed	250,000	250,000	60,000
Supplementary	Numbers 1977/8 were issued in Se-Tenant pairs within the sheet, each pair forming a composite design		



S.G. 1971



S.G. 1972



S.G. 1973



S.G. 1974



S.G. 1975



S.G. 1976



S.G. 1977



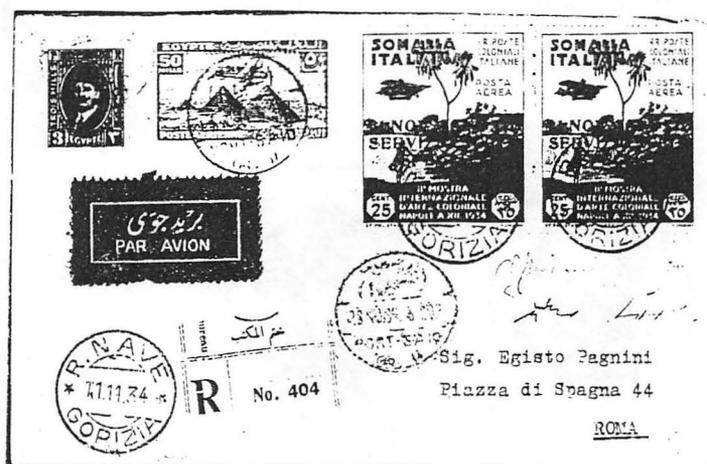
S.G. 1978



S.G. MS1979

AIR MAIL JOTTINGS

Early in 1995 I noticed this cover illustrated in the Italian Magazine "Il Collezionista Francobolli", it was offered for sale at Italian Lire 11,500,000, the equivalent of approximately £ 4,800 sterling. The presence of the Egyptian stamps excited my curiosity, why was it so expensive ?



At the time I was lucky enough to be in correspondence with Mr Germain Mentgen who lives in Luxembourg and is a specialist in the airmails of Italian East Africa, and the operations of Ala Littoria in Africa in the 1930's. He seemed to be the right person to ask and he was able to fill in the whole story as follows.

In 1934, King Victor Emmanuel paid a state visit to Italian Somaliland, he travelled there by the Italian Naval ship "Gorizia", the visit coinciding with his 65th Birthday. To mark the occasion, letters of greeting were flown from Rome, leaving at 06.20 on the 10th of November and arriving at Mogadishu on the 11th at 17.55, a total of 5,970 kilometers, with stops at Tobruk and Massawa. The crew of three were received by the King when they delivered the letters to him.

The plan was for the plane to return to Italy on the 11th of November, carrying mail, but due to a broken undercarriage this did not occur. Instead the mail was carried aboard the "Gorizia" as far as Port Said and taken on by Imperial Airways to Brindisi.

The two Italian Somaliland stamps are S.G. 193 overprinted with a crown and "11 NOV 1934 - XIII/SERVIZIO AERO/SPECIALE", they are cancelled by the ship mark of the "Gorizia". Mr Mentgen tells me this is the first time he has seen such a cover with this cancellation, which must add to its rarity.

The franking of 53 mills Egyptian quite correctly pays for the basic surface rate of 20 mills, plus registration fee of 20 mills and the Air Mail surcharge of 13 mills. Unfortunately the transit mark of Port Said is not very clear, I have no record of the 'Roma' arrival mark. The marks under the stamps may be the signatures of the crew members.

Once again, thanks to Germain Mentgen for this fascinating story.

The First Farouk Definitive Series issued 1937 and 1939

P. Andrews (ESC 122)
(Continued from Q.C.no. 165)

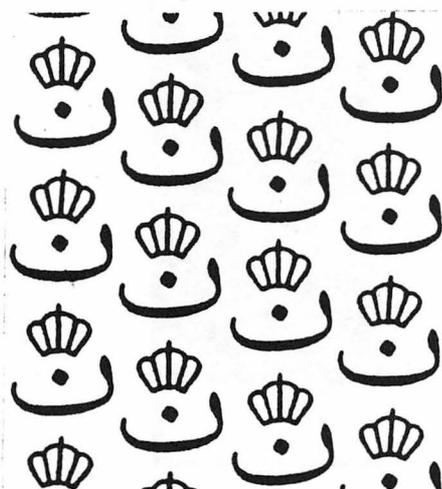
When the first part of this article was published in Q.C. no 165 (Vol XV March 1993 pp. 10-22) the illustrations which were to accompany it had not been completed, but such was the pressure for publication that it was decided to publish the text and leave the illustrations for a later publication.

More time has elapsed than I would have wished since that decision but here now are the illustrations which it is hoped will clarify some of the points which are very difficult to convey by word alone.

First, to the stamps themselves, described on pp.10 & 11 of the original article. These will be well known to all members, consisting of S.G. catalogue numbers 248-258 and 276-283 (Zeheri (Postage Stamps) catalogue numbers 127-145) and illustrations are included only for completeness.



Also included for completeness are the watermark and an illustration of the registration mark used on the LE1 value to assist registration of the duty plate with the head plate (see p16 of the previous article). As noted at the end of the previous article readers are referred to an article on this subject by C.H.Hass, 'Guide markings on the LE1 stamp of Farouk 1945-46' (Q.C. Vol X No 6 p149 1979).



Make-up of the printing sheet and perforating.

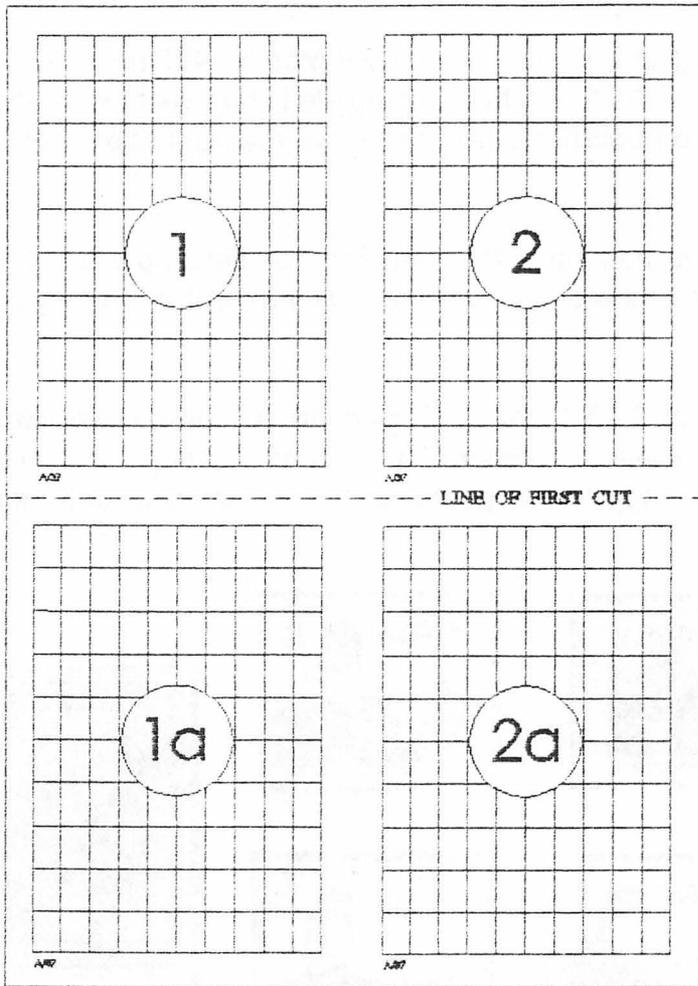


Fig. 1 Layout of the printing sheet showing the four panes of 100 stamps and line of the first cut prior to perforating

The printed sheet comprised four panes (2 x 2) each of 100 stamps (10 x 10) as shown in illustration Fig. 1 and was made up of the two original panes (1 and 2) produced by the step-and-repeat camera and the two secondary panes (1a and 2a) replicated therefrom (see p. 14).

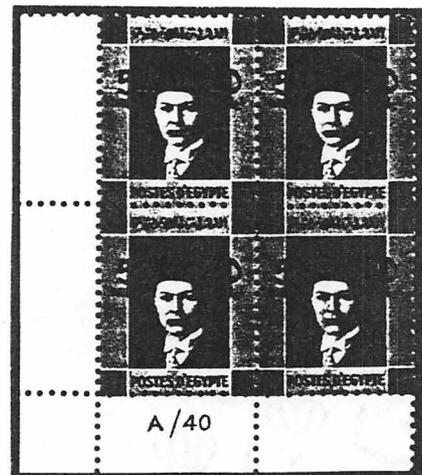
It should be noted that guide pin holes would have been made in the left and right vertical margins and this indicates that the first cut made to divide the sheet must have been made as shown in order to keep the guide holes together on the same side of the sheet.

The next operation would be to separate the pairs of panes and a second cut would have been made as shown in illustration Fig. 2. At this point it is not clear whether the separated panes would have been taken to different perforating machines or not, but however the perforating was carried out the separated panes would have been presented to the perforating machine as indicated in illustration Fig. 3 and to present panes 2 and 2a correctly they would have had

to be inverted as shown. It can be seen therefore that the perforating operation would produce control blocks with the following characteristics:-



'I' blocks from panes 1 and 1a



'P' blocks from panes 2 and 2a

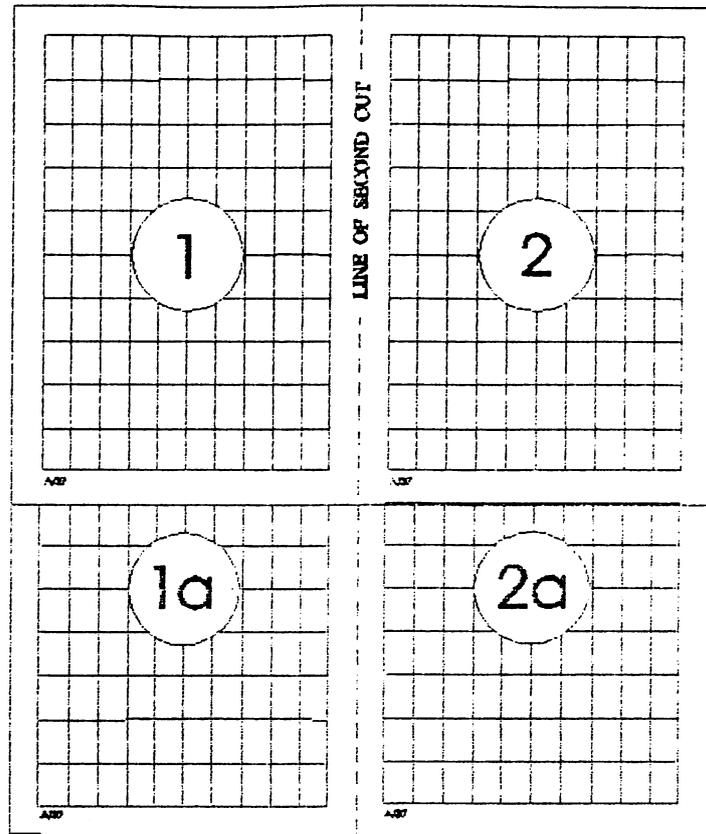


Fig. 2 After cutting the two half sheets are placed together and a second cut results in four separate panes ready for perforating

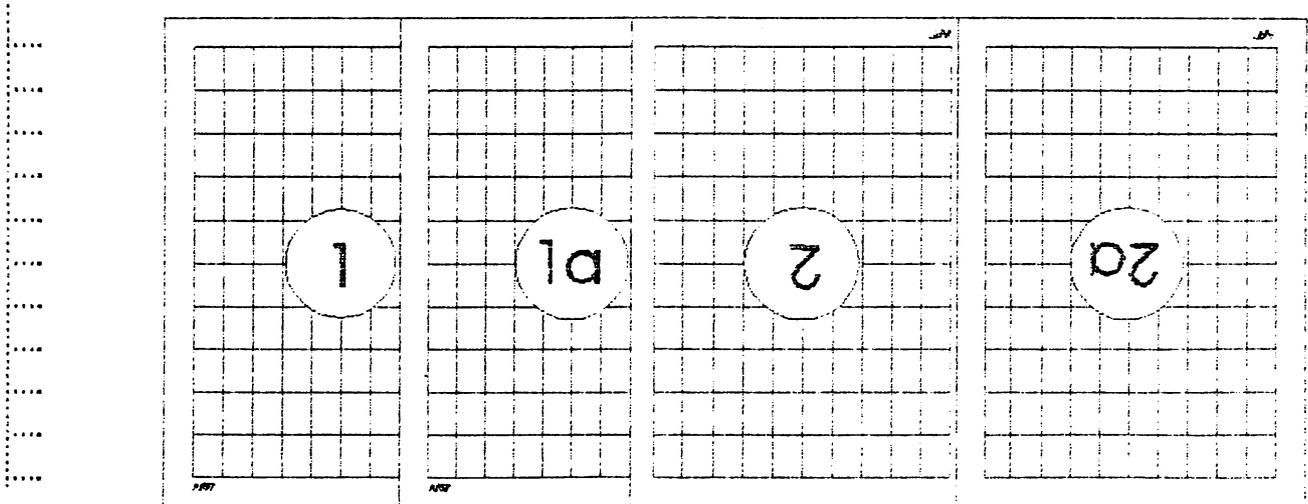


Fig. 3 The sheet now separated into four panes of 100 stamps arranged as they would need to be presented to the perforating machine with the left and right edges of the printing sheet entering the perforating machine first, thus requiring the two right hand panes to be inverted (and producing control blocks with perforated edges). The left hand upright panes produce control blocks with imperforate margins. At the left is an impression of the perforating head showing a single comb perforator although there is evidence that a double comb perforator was later used.

Printing Flaws



1 millieme. retouch
upper right side of
centre rectangle



3 milliemmes. coloured
spot on face



4 milliemmes. coloured
spot on face



6 milliemmes. coloured
spot on tie



10 milliemmes. false
etch across face



30 milliemmes. accent
over Arabic '3'



30 milliemmes. flaw in top
half of European 3

Booklet Issues

Sheets of stamps designated for the make-up of booklets were again composed of four panes (2 x 2) but in this case each pane consisted of only sixty stamps (6 x 10) and only two of the panes had control numbers as shown in illustration Fig. 4. It will be noted that the control numbers in this case are printed vertically in the left lateral margin and not in the bottom margin as are the Post Office sheets.

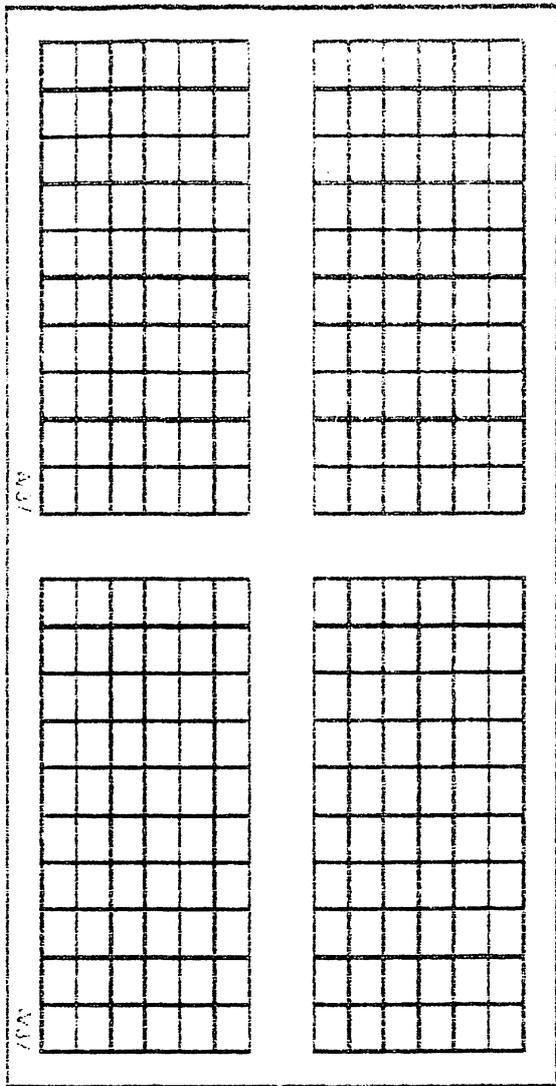


Fig. 4 The printing sheet showing the panes of 60 stamps required for booklet manufacture.

It would appear that in this case the printing sheets were divided by a horizontal cut into two pairs of panes, (each pair being side by side). The perforating was then carried out from left to right, (looking at the stamps in the upright position), across the two panes in a single operation, this being borne out by by panes and identifiable blocks without control number, which are found always perforated through both the left and right hand margins.

Fabrication of the booklets was carried out by placing pairs of perforated panes one above the other (in the case of the five millieme booklets, sold at 120 milliemes, this would have been four sheets) with interleaving of waxed or advertising sheets of paper between adjacent sheets of stamps and with an upper and lower card cover.

The whole sandwich was then stitched with black waxed thread at the four positions indicated in Fig. 5 and when sufficient units were sewn they were guillotined to form separate booklets.

This method of production resulted in an equal number of booklets bound at the left and right (the control numbers always being in booklets stitched at the left).

It should also be noted that since all stamps on the pane were upright, there being no tete-beche pairs, booklets stitched at the right hand side produced for the first time booklets opening in the customary Arabic manner.



Control blocks showing the difference between, (left) Post Office counter sheet controls and, (right) booklet sheet controls

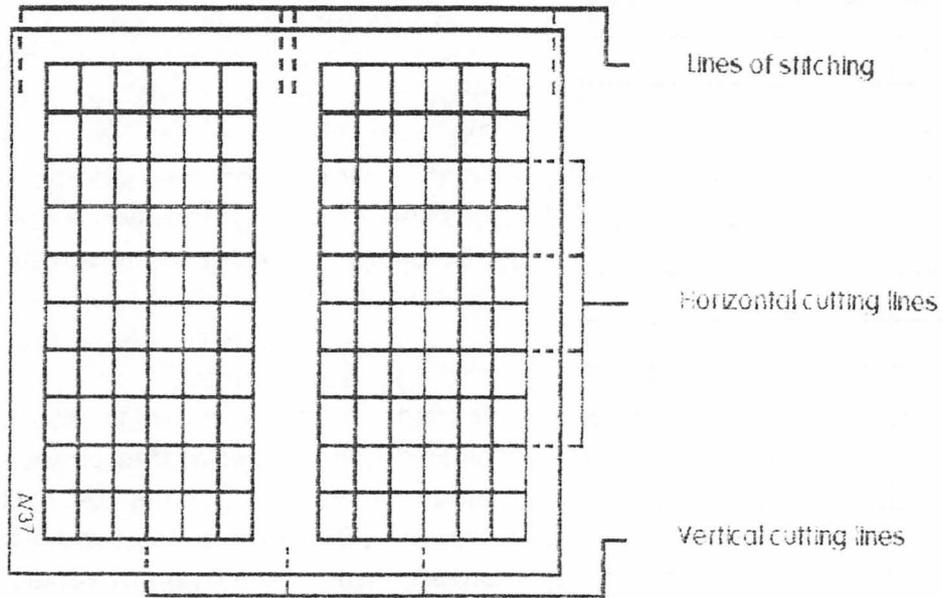
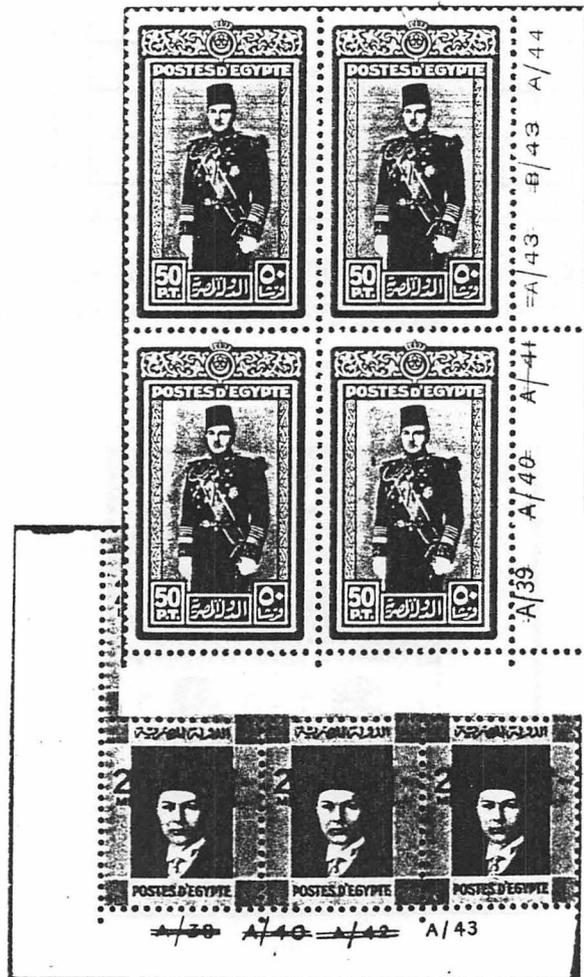


Fig. 5 Diagram indicating positions of sewing and cutting lines on the assembled booklet panes prior to cutting.



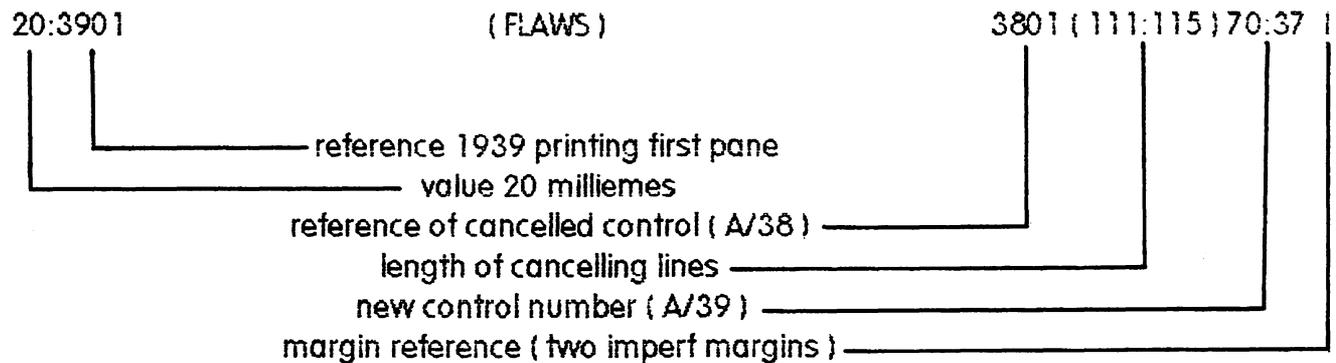
Use of reserve cylinder producing blocks with identical first control number but different following year dates (left) and examples of multiple year printings from the same cylinder (right).

CONTROL LISTINGS

Control blocks are listed in date order, each year date or consecutive printing being designated by the value in millimetres, the year date of printing and number of the pane position on the sheet. Thus, 20:3801 indicates 20 millimetre value, 1938 printing first pane (the latter being arbitrary since the actual position is not known).

Distinguishing marks are indicated for each control block and further reference is made to the dimensions of the control characters and the perforating or otherwise of the margins.

To continue, the example given above might indicate 56:43 (dimensions of the control number characters) and 'I', indicating two imperforate margins (a letter 'P' would likewise denote two perforated margins). Where one control number has been cancelled then the length of the cancelling bars is indicated and reference is made to the preceding block by listing number:-



The method adopted for measurement of the control characters is firstly to measure between the extremes of the letter and last figure and secondly the length of the diagonal stroke between the letter and figures.

Marginal descriptions for the low values (1 to 20 mills) fall into four categories (depending whether the control number is at the left or right hand corner of the sheet) and show:-

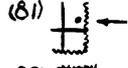
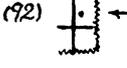
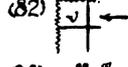
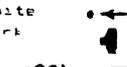
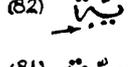
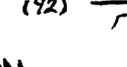
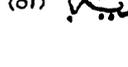
- a) left hand side and bottom margins imperforate, designated I
- b) left hand side and bottom margins perforated, designated P
- c) right hand side margin perforated, bottom margin imperforate, designated P x I
- d) right hand side margin imperforate, bottom margin perforated, designated I x P

No listing is made of the intermediate and high value marginal arrangements since the intermediate high values (30 to 200 millimetres inclusive) are always imperforate at the left hand margin and perforated through the bottom margin whilst the two high values are always perforated through the right hand margin and imperforate at the bottom margin.

CONTROL LISTINGS

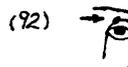
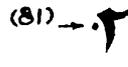
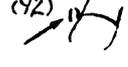
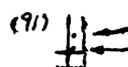
1 Millieme

1:3701	A/37	(81)  ← (82)  ←		85:40	I
1:3702		(81)  ←		85:40	I
1:3703	7 in control A/37	7		77:38	P
1:3704	7 in control A/37	7		77:38	P
1:3801	A/38	(7 in A/37 changed to 8)	3701	95:40	I
1:3802		ditto	3702	90:40	I
1:3803		ditto	3703	85:38	P
1:3804		ditto	3704	85:38	P
1:3901	A/39	(81)  ← (82)  ←		85:41	I
1:3902					I
1:3903				79:38	P
1:3904		(81)  ← white mark (82)  ←		79:38	P
1:4001	A/40	(81)  ← (82)  ← (91)  ←		85:40	I
1:4002		(81)  ← EGYPT white mark (92)  ←		85:41	I
1:4003		(82)  ← (92)  ←		79:36	P
1:4004		(91)  ← (92)  ←		79:38	P
1:4005	A/40 B/40	(82)  ← (92)  ←	(106:108)	82:44	I
1:4006		(81)  ← (82)  ←	(99:106)	85:39	I
1:4007			(97:107)	85:37	P
1:4008		(91)  ←	(113:115)	87:42	P
1:4101	A/40 B/40 A/41		4005 (95:98)	85:40	I
1:4102			4006 (99:100)	80:33	I
1:4103			4007 (97:98)	61:35	P
1:4104			4008 (104:103)	80:34	P
1:4105	A/40 A/41	(92)  ←	(97:100)	89:45	I
1:4106		(91)  ←	(90:95)	67:43	I
1:4107		(82)  ← white mark (92)  ←	(89:89)	70:42	P
1:4108		(92)  ←	(90:93)	75:44	P

1.4109	B/41	(81) 	(92) 	77:41	I
1.4110		(82) 	(92) 	77:41	I
1.4111		(82) 	(92) 	71:35	F
1.4112		(81) 		70:35	F
1.4201	B/41 A/42			41:19 (95:107)	87:47 I
1.4202				41:11 (92:98)	74:42 I
1.4203				41:11 (91:94)	84:37 F
1.4204				41:12 (89:99)	80:35 F

.....

2 Millieme

2.3701	A/37			72:42	I
2.3702		(92) 		72:42	I
2.3703				70:45	F
2.3704		(81) 		70:45	F
2.3801	A/38 7 changed to 8			3701	75:42 I
2.3802				3702	75:42 I
2.3803				3703	75:45 F
2.3804					77:45 F
2.3901	A/38 A/39			3801 (100:107)	77:35 I
2.3902				3802 (112:109)	89: I
2.3903				3803 (89:93)	82:35 F
2.3904				3804 (87:95)	82:34 F
2.3905	A/38-A/39 B/39			3901 (96:96)	71:32 I
2.3906				3902 (112:112)	47:35 I
2.3907				3903 (96:98)	87:34 F
2.3908				3904 (92:95)	42:35 F
2.4005	A/38 A/39 B/39 A/40			3905 (75:77)	77:37 I
2.4006				3906 (86:88)	82:35 I
2.4007				3907 (80:82)	81:35 F
2.4008				3908 (93:95)	92:35 F
2.4009	A/38 A/40	(92) 		(92:91)	45:41 I
2.4010					I
2.4011		(91) 	white mark	(95:94)	86:45 F
2.4012					F

(To be continued in a future issue).

ESSAYS FOR THE FAROUK ISSUES 1937

Fortuitously, our member Roger West has sent us photostats of several essays from his collection which he suggests were produced by the Survey Department and assumes they were additional to the trials officially proposed (referred to in Zeheri).

The essays are all stamp size and with the exception of the one on tracing paper (p. 60) and the coinage types (pp. 61 and 62) are all on thin perforated card. A query raised by Roger, 'was it normal practice to produce essays stamp size and on perforated card?'

In order to illustrate the fine detail of the three hand-painted essays Roger has provided enlargements and goes on to say that the other essays are in pencil and are generally of a lower standard.

Has any member any further information on these essays or the why, when and where of the issue and printing? Perhaps Roger himself could provide further information as to their provenance (and surely there is a story in their acquisition). We would of course be grateful for any information.



ENLARGEMENT OF HORIZONTAL
HAND PAINTED ESSAY.



ENLARGEMENTS OF VERTICAL HAND PAINTED ESSAYS

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

1937 - 1944

INVESTITURE OF KING FAROUK

ESSAYS



5m

Hand painted stamp sized essay
on perforated card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



5m

Various sketch essays for horizontal format
pencil on perforated card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

1937 - 1944

INVESTITURE OF KING FAROUK

ESSAYS



5m

Hand painted stamp sized essay
on perforated card

Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



5m

Various sketch essays for vertical format
pencil on perforated card

Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

1937 - 1944

INVESTITURE OF KING FAROUK

ESSAYS



5m

Hand painted stamp sized essay
on perforated card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



5m

Various sketch essays for vertical format
pencil on perforated card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

1937 - 1944

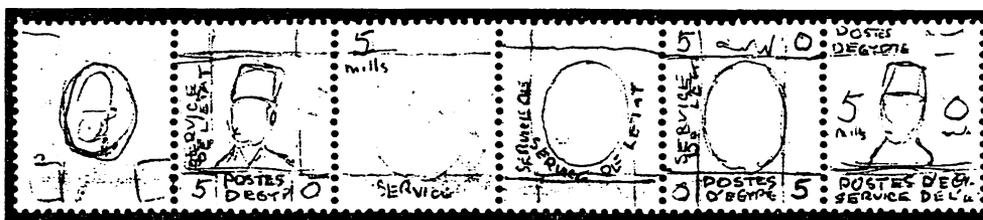
INVESTITURE OF KING FAROUK

ESSAYS



5m

Stamp sized essay - ink on tracing paper
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



5m

Various sketch essays for vertical format
pencil on perforated card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

1937 - 1944

INVESTITURE OF KING FAROUK

COINAGE ESSAYS



200m

Composite stamp sized essay
on perforated photographic card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



200m

Composite stamp sized essay
imperforate on photographic card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



Large and small format heads

THE KINGDOM OF EGYPT

1937 - 1944

INVESTITURE OF KING FAROUK

COINAGE ESSAYS



200m

Composite stamp sized essay
on perforated photographic card
Probably produced by Survey Department, Cairo



Large and small format heads