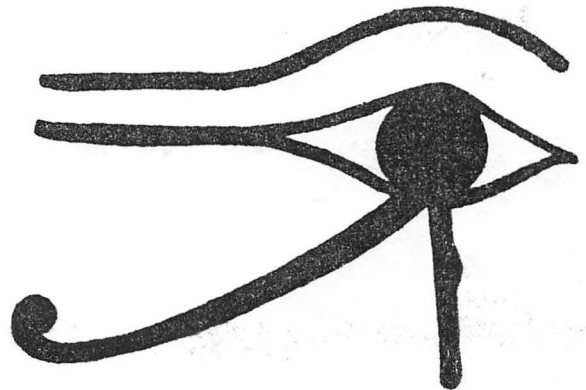


The
Quarterly Circular
of



The
EGYPT
STUDY CIRCLE

September Quarter 1996-Whole Series Number 178
Volume XV1 Number 3-pages 63-91

CONTENTS

Officers, Meetings 63, Membership, Meeting Reports 64-66,
International Reports 66-68, Obituary 74.

ARTICLES

Egypt on the Isle of Wight	M. Parker	68
Postal Stationery (Other than postcards & envelopes)	P. Andrews	69
Airmail Jottings	J. Sears	72
Postal Stationery Notes	P. Smith	75
Forged Miniature Sheets	C.F. Hass	75

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FORTHCOMING MEETING:

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 1.00pm onwards and meetings commence at 2.00pm.

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MEMBERSHIP

- New Members :
- | | |
|---------|---|
| ESC 479 | Anthony F. Moyes,
141 Lower Luton Road, Wheathampstead,
Herts., AL4 8HQ, England
collects Egypt before UAR |
| ESC 480 | David Ogden,
34 Cornflower Close, Maidstone,
Kent, ME14 5UL, England
collects general Egypt |
- Resignation :
- | | |
|---------|--------------------|
| ESC 406 | Dr. W.A. McCreadie |
| ESC 408 | Mr. W.N. Watterson |
- Change of Address :
- | | |
|---------|--|
| ESC 282 | John Patsalides
new address : 8111 Yonge Street, Suite 604,
Thornhill, Ontario,
Canada L3T 4V9 |
| ESC 272 | Stephen Bunce
new address : Dove House, Mill Lane,
Barford St. Michael,
Oxon. OX15 0RH, England |
| ESC 344 | Tony Torrance
new address : c/o Christie, 10 Ings Flats,
Main Street, Fulford,
York. YO1 4PY, England |

MEETING REPORTS

Report of meeting of ESC, Saturday 6 July 1996

- Attendance : P.R.Bertram, C.E.H.Defriez, E.H.Frazer-Smith, M.C.Bramwell, P.Grech,
P.Andrews, J.A.Davis, G.A.Jeyes, M.N.El-Hadidi, D.H.Clarke, S.Horesh,
J.Sears, J.M.Murphy, F.H.Abdel Aziz. (total 14)
Guest : Dr. A Shams El-Din
- Apologies : R.West, B.Watterson, W.C.Andrews (total 3)

The Chairman, John Sears, opened the meeting by welcoming Nabil El-Hadidi our agent in Egypt, and our Guest at the meeting Dr. Ali Shams El-Din. The Chairman went on to mention our problems with the future Editorship of the ESC, and that he was writing to all members in the U.K. to see if anyone would volunteer for the permanent position of Editor. He mentioned that Peter Andrews was willing to take over temporarily and he thanked him for that.

The Secretary then mentioned one new member ESC 479, Mr Anthony Moyes - his application was unanimously accepted. Details were given of "Midpex" to be held on

28th June 1997 at Coventry. The Secretary said that he would contact the organisers to look at the possibility of the ESC having a stand there. Messrs A. Jeyes, J.A. Davis, P. Andrews, and P.R. Bertram volunteered to offer their services should we have a stand there.

There being no more Admin. matters, John Sears then handed over the meeting to Peter Andrews, who lead a study on Egyptian Postal Stationery (other than postcards and envelopes). Some members brought material along to assist Peter. Attempts were made to follow the dates of issue as given in the Higgins & Gage guide, but members assisting felt that the dates of issue given in that guide were not necessarily true.

At the end of meeting, the Chairman thanked Peter for leading the meeting and for all the effort he had put into it. The meeting then closed.

Report of meeting of ESC, Saturday 21 September 1996

Attendance: J. Sears, P.R. Bertram, S. Horesh, R. Wheatley, C.E.H. Defriez, B. Watterson, P.F. Goodwin, E.H. Frazer-Smith, V. Varjabedian, L. Balian, C.F. Hass, U. Eckstein, G.A. Jeyes, P. Andrews, J. Davis, W.C. Andrews, T. Awff, J.M. Murphy, P. Grech, E. Hall, D. Ogden. (total 21 members)

Guest : Martyn Parker

Apologies : J. Revell, R. West, M. Bramwell, J. Chellingsworth, D. Clarke, T. (Tony) Chisholm, S. McKintosh, P. Whetter. (total 8)

The Chairman, John Sears, opened the meeting by offering warm welcome to our new member David Ogden, our guest Martyn Parker, and to our members from abroad.

Member Leon Balian then addressed those present on the details of his forthcoming catalogue on Egyptian stamps. He showed proof examples of the lay-out of the book and discussed its content. He went on to request that all members contact him with details of any unknown varieties or other matters which should be included.

Member Mike Murphy then addressed those present on the details of member Samir Fikry's book of Egyptian philately, and gave details of its cost and how it could be purchased from The Royal Philatelic Society, London. A " flier " advert would accompany the next " Q.C. " giving full details.

The Secretary then gave details of new members, change of addresses, and resignation of members. He went on to mention " Midpex 97 " - a philatelic exhibition to be held on Saturday 28th June 1997 at Coventry. He had reserved a table for the ESC at that exhibition, and needed members both to display material on the exhibition frames and to assist in manning the " ESC " stand. The following had stated their interest in helping: P.R. Bertram, J. Sears, J. Davis, P. Andrews, B. Watterson and G.A. Jeyes. (total 6). Six frames had been allocated to the ESC, thus giving space to each of the six members to display 16 sheets, (a total of 96 sheets for the ESC). The Secretary went on to say that he wanted ideas for items on the " ESC " table at the exhibition, and that he would raise the matter again nearer the date. He further added that he hoped as many other members as can attend will do so.

The Chairman then introduced Richard Wheatley our new Editor, and went on to ask members to give their fullest support with items for the " Q.C.". Thanks were given to member Peter Andrews for temporarily filling the gap and producing two excellent " Q.C's ".

The following members gave displays as indicated :

J. Sears	" Simon Arzt "
R. Bertram	" Simon Arzt "
R. Wheatley	" Simon Arzt "
C.E.H. Defriez	"New issues "
J. Davis	"Unusual Post Cards "
S. Horesh	"De La Rue issues "
B. Watterson	"Pot pourri "
E. Frazer-Smith	"Post codes "
W.C. Andrews	"Cairo to Baghdad Airmail route"
G.A.Jeyes	"Queries on the 10 mill Egyptian Army stamp "
M.Parker (guest)	"Miscellaneous items "
P. Grech	"Heliopolis and the Air display of 1910 "
E. Hall	"Egypt used abroad - Sudan "

The Chairman then thanked everyone for displaying and said that it had been a good meeting with so many attending.

SINGAPORE '95

Exhibits of Egyptian material with awards were as follows :

Samir Fikry	Nile Collection	Court of Honour
Samir Fikry	Sphinx Collection	Large Gold
Sherif Samra	1867-79 Issues	Gold
Farid Mehiar	Officials	Large Vermeil
Leon Balian	1872-79 Issues	Large Vermeil
Mohammed Shams ed-Din	Postal Stationery	Large Vermeil
Anatole Ott	T.P.O's and Hotels	Vermeil
Adel Farid	Aerophilately	Large Vermeil
Jeanne Fikry	Nefertiti Collection	Large Vermeil

It must be many years since as many as nine Egyptian collections were displayed in an international exhibition.

CAPEX '96 REPORT

By : Richard Wheatley

Capex '96 was the name chosen for the World Philatelic Exhibition which was held in Toronto from 8th to 16th June.

The venue was the modern glass fronted edifice of Metro Toronto Convention Centre, which is dwarfed by the downtown business quarter, has its' back up against the Via railway line and has the CN tower as a lofty neighbour. As being in the largest city in Canada and so close to the border with the USA, I expected razzmatazz, bands and dancing girls; in the event, there was no razz, no jazz, and I had taken Yvonne with me ! There was nothing outside the building to indicate what was going on inside, for low key it certainly was, indeed, it made Stampex look positively over exposed !

From the spacious entrance hall, two escalators hauled us up to the enormous first floor level where it all happened. Canada Post had, misguidedly I thought, tied the exhibition to an issue of stamps featuring historic vehicles - the renovated originals of which they had heaved up to the exhibition floor. They also launched at the show a set of stamps for the centenary of the Yukon gold discovery. The souvenirs and tat that accompanied them did Canada Post and stamp collecting no favours at all, spoiling all the hard work done for philately in organising the event.

After wading through all this dross one was confronted by an array of 79 dealers booths, 62 postal administration stalls, snack bars, loos (spotless), a lecture theatre plus ample comfy seating. Pushed into the two far corners were the 6107 display frames holding philatelic gems from philatelists of many parts of the world. To discover these made the long journey seem worthwhile.

Displays with an Egyptian flavour were as follows :

Khetcho Hagopian (Egypt) Court of Honour

This exhibit contained many gems, the earliest dating from 1704. There was a Waghorn cover to Calcutta, Posta Europea, then the foreign post offices of France, Britain, Russia, Greece, Italy, and Austria, followed by a vast assembly of first issue essays, mint stamps, varieties and covers.

Samir Amin Fikry (Egypt) Gold

The Sphinx Collection. Stamps from 1872 with varieties and complete sheets of the 6 values ! The last frame contained the De La Rue printed stamps.

Leon Balian (Canada) Large Vermeil

Stampless covers and the early stamps, followed by his main theme, that of the 3rd issue, which contained essays, mint and used stamps, plus on cover. There was also the so-called " Phantom issue " of Penasson and a lovely array of the foreign post offices in Egypt, plus Egypt used abroad.

Mohamed Adel Farid (Egypt) Large Silver

An airmail exhibit with Zeppelin covers, quite comprehensive.

Mordecai Kremener (Israel) Large Silver

A display covering 1867 to 1906 with essays and nice usage, including a delightful combination cover to Marseilles : then some essays of postal stationery.

Anatole Ott (Sweden) Large Silver

Pre-stamp to World War One covers and postal stationery. Some rare and unusual items, but written up in pencil !

ISTANBUL '96 RESULTS

By : Kurt Wolfsbauer

Samir Fikry	The Nile collection. Post history, 1&2nd issue	Court of Honour
Samir Fikry	The Sphinx collection. 3rd issue to 1900	Large Gold
Sherif Samra	Classic stamp collection	Gold
Farid Mehjar	Official stamps of Egypt	Gold
Kurt Wolfsbauer	Pre-stamp and stampless covers of Egypt	Gold
Ibrahim Shoukry	Rural service, 1889 - 1939	Large Vermeil
Anatole Ott	Egypt T.P.O.'s up to 1914	Large Vermeil
Ole-Fredrik Olsen	British forces in Egypt 1932 - 1941	Silver Bronze
Jeanne S. Fikry	The Nefertiti collection. Aerophilately 1910-38	Gold

EGYPT ON THE ISLE OF WIGHT

By : Martyn Parker

If visiting, look for the tombstone which bears a carving of a life-size angel, this honours Sir Elwin Mitford Palmer KCB, KCMG, who had been the financial advisor to H.H. The Khedive of Egypt from 1889 to 1898. He then became the Governor of the National Bank of Egypt up to his death in Cairo on 28th January 1906. The tombstone is situated in the graveyard of All Saints at Freshwater, West Wight, which also boasts a Tulip tree and lovely views over the West Yar estuary. A suitable refreshment halt can be found next door at the Red Lion public house.

POSTAL STATIONERY

(Other than postcards and envelopes)

By : Peter Andrews

The meeting held 6th July 1996 continued the series of study sessions to check present knowledge of postal stationery items against existing published data.

As a basis it was decided, as before, to follow the format shown in the Higgins and Gage guide but the dates of issue given in that guide soon came into question, see Q.C. Vol XVI. No 2. p46.

It became obvious as the meeting continued that further input was required to produce any factual listing and it is therefore intended only to give a list of early and late dates (and any relevant comments) produced at the meeting, with a request that any member who can expand this list write to the Editor with such information or any further comments.

Registered Envelopes C

1913 C1	10m blue	20-1-18 to 26-X-18
1913 C2	10m blue	14-1-20 to 26 FE 23
1922 C3	10m carmine	8 -1-25 to 30-8-28
1929 C4	15m light blue (Harrison)	23-4-31 to 14-12-34
There is also a dark blue (Harrison) as noted from unused copies but no used copies seen.		
1929 C4a	15m dark blue (Survey)	4 JA 33 to 12 DE 35
1934 C5	15m plum	13 AP 35 to 17 DE 38
1938 C6	20m blue	20 JA 39 to 29 AP 44
(L'OP NI states issued 15 JY 38 and sold at 25 mills)		
1939 C7	15m red-violet	14 OC 39 to 21-1-40
(L'OP NI states issued during March 1939 and sold at 18 mills)		
1940 C8	15m red-violet	? JA 42 to 14 JY 43
1940 C9	20m blue	16 DE 45
1945 C10	30m yellow-green	2 DE 45 to 14 MA 47
An unused copy of C10 was produced with a black X on the stamp		

Registered Letter Sheet C G

- 1969 CG1 55m brown-violet 3-7-70 to 18-7-72
- There is a constant variety 'J A R'
 - There is a constant variety 'crack in dome'
 - An unused copy was produced with additional 5m stamp affixed and handstamped AIR MAIL (to be used as an air letter?).

Wrappers E

1889 E1	1m brown	15-10-90 to 8-VI-11
	E2	2m green 14 DE 91 to 27-12-08
1913 E3	1m brown	14-9-18 to 18 AU 25
	E4	2m green 1-3-14 to 21-X-14
1931 E5	1m orange	not seen used
	E6	2m black not seen used

Wrappers E

1932 E7	1m orange	19 MR 34 to 6-2-39
E8	2m black	one copy seen used but date illegible
1937 E9	4m green	one copy seen used but date illegible
1939 E10	1m orange-brown	12 NO 41 to 31 JY 45
1941 E11	4m green	one copy seen used but date illegible
1947 E12	2m red-orange	2-3-51 to ? -3-54

Air Letter Sheets F

1944 F1	25m purple-brown	28-12-45 to 4-3-48	no wmk
1948 F2	25m purple-brown	13 FE 51	no wmk
1949 F3	25m purple-brown	? JA 49 to 3 MR 52	Extra Strong
1949 F4	25m purple-grey	2-7-49 to 24 DE 50	Arabic wmk
1964 F5	115m blue & rose	23-7-64 to 1-3-65	Nubian Monuments
1964 F6	80m magenta & violet	23-7-64 to 21-3-72	Nefertiti
F7	140m brown & yellow	23-7-64 to 18-3-65	Pyramids
1966 F8	115m blue & rose	3 MR 66	with Country list
F9	80m magenta & violet	16-7-69	do:-
F10	140m brown & yellow	not seen used	do:-
1968 F11	115m blue & rose	not seen used	view on reverse
F12	80m magenta & violet	17-11-70 to 12-7-72	do:-
F13	140m brown & yellow	30 MR 71	do:-
1970 F14	30m orange & green	? FE 76 to 15 MR 77	
a) variety 'broken halyard to flag'			
b) variety 'bricks of wall solid in colour'			
1971 F15	100m brown on white	11-2-72 to ?-?-74	U.A.R
there are two printings of this Air Letter Sheet			
1972? F16	100m brown on white	?-?-76	A.R.Egypt
?	45m sepia	30-4-87	plane over pyramids
?	120m black	not seen used	felluca
?	60m light brown	19-5-84 to 23 JA 86	felluca
?	210m brown	not seen used	felluca

Letter Sheets G

1889 G1	PT1 grey-green	3 JY 93 to 28 FE 97	
1890 G2	5m carmine	13-3-91 to 29-3-95	
G3	PT1 grey-green	6-X-92 to 3-III-09	
there are two printings each of sheets G1, G2 and G3			
1911 G4	5m carmine/white laid	29-8-12	De La Rue & Co Ltd
1912 G5	PT1 blue/white wove	16-3-28	Onoto
1914 G6	5m carmine/white wove	19-6-14	Onoto
G6a	5m carmine/white wove	? MY 15 to 16 NO 18	no wmk
G7	10m blue/white wove	? MY 14 to 22-11-14	Onoto
G7a	10m blue/white wove	not seen	no wmk

Letter Sheets G

1922	G8	5m pink/white wove	24-11-23 to 14 MR 32	Egyptian Postage
	G8a	5m carmine/white wove	19 FE 23 to 6 JU 28	do:-
1930	G9	5m light brown/white laid	2 MR 30 to 21 MR 30	Arabic wmk
	G9a	5m chestnut/white laid	23-1-35 to 5 SE 40	do:-
1939	G10	5m red-brown	15 OC 39 to 14-4-41	do:-
1941	G11	6m green	23 JY 41 to 14 FE 43	do:-
1945	G12	10m violet	30 AU 47 to 21 MR 53	do:-

EDITORS NOTE

In the above article by Peter Andrews, the author asks members to write to the Editor with expanded dates of usage and any further comments. Well, the Editor has done just that ! Illustrated below is a 25 mills Air Letter Sheet with an Alexandria postmark of 20 AP 45, inside it has the company arrival cachet dated 26 APR 1945. Not bad going, considering it had been through the censors office, even though the war in Europe was in its dying throes. Now it is your turn !



Early use of 25m Air Letter, 20 AP 45

AIR MAIL JOTTINGS

By : John Sears

This is a report of previously un-recorded (by me anyway) Air Mail markings, and an up date of one of the scarcer ones.

Needless to say, if any member has any of these markings in his or her collection I should be grateful if you would please advise us of the details.



CAIRO AIRPORT R.A. 24.3.61 used as an arrival mark on a Registered Letter from HAMBURG with cds HAMBURG 22.3.61 & transit mark of HAMBURG FLUGHAVEN 22.3.61



POSTE AEROPORT DU CAIRE SUCCURSALE 'R', 8.12.59 on an internal Registered Letter correctly franked 35m to Giza. With transit mark of CAIRO R.D., 8.12.59, & arrival mark of GIZA 9.12.59

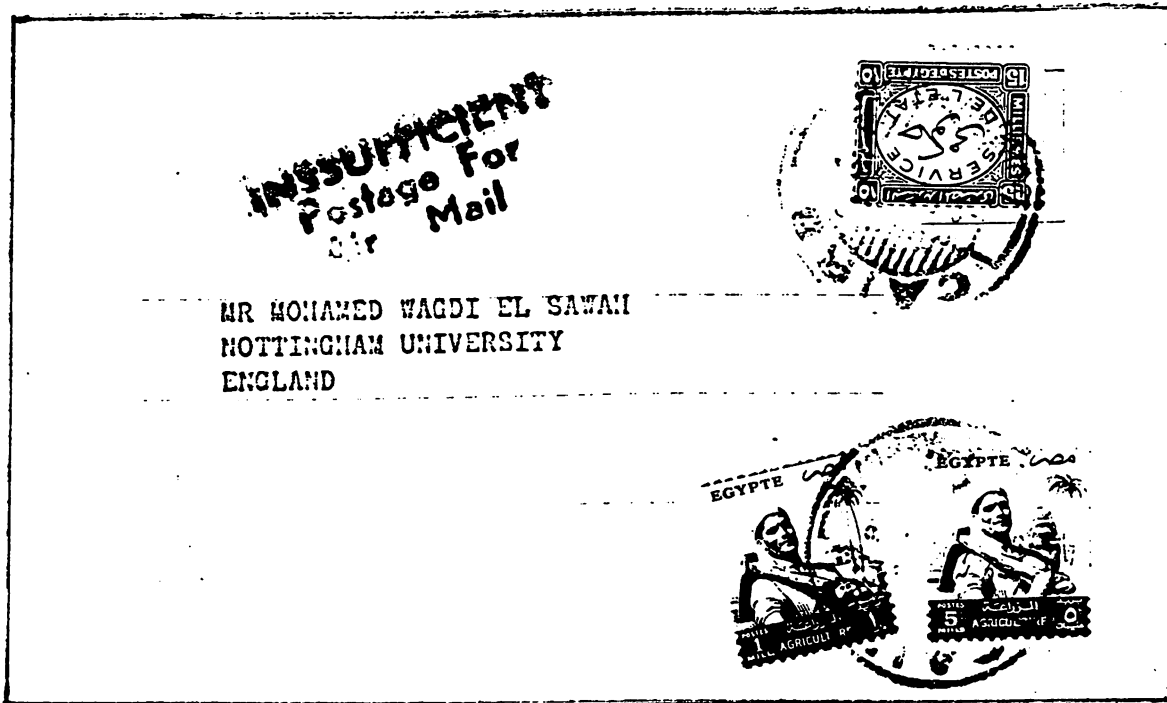


CAIRO AIRPORT A, an arrival mark 29mm diameter with date (16.-9.77) in an octagon. This appears on the reverse of a letter from Canada with cds CANADA POSTES 1?.IX.77



This is a previously reported PORT SAID PAR AVION cds usually seen as an arrival mark. A new 'early' date of 19 MA 36 has been advised by Mrs B.Watterson (ESC 409) for this rather scarce mark.

This is a photocopy of a card which has 2 staple holes on the left, the right side appears to have been torn and it may be that there was another half stapled to this 'front'. There is nothing on the reverse apart from "Felicitations" or "Congratulations" in classical Arabic.



The date of the cds CAIRO is illegible apart from the day & the month (9.5.) but from the stamps used must have been between 1953 & 1956.

The 15m Official stamp would have paid the overseas surface rate for Printed Matter at the time, but the Air Mail Surcharge to the UK would have been another 15m, and this probably accounts for the cachet.

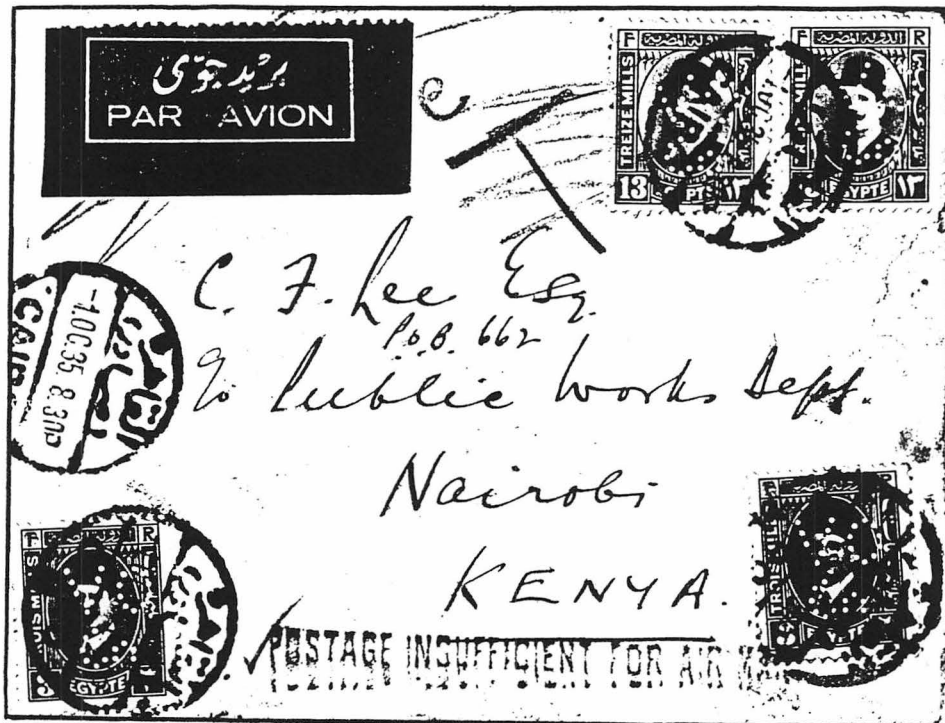
The exclusion from Air Mail notice could only have been applied in Egypt, but one would expect to see the direction in Arabic as well as English. Note the mis-spelling of "INSUFFICIENT".

This is something very new to the writer - does any one else have any theories ?

EDITORS NOTE

On the cover illustrated below, there is a similar cachet to that described by John Sears, and yet again, there is no comparable instruction in Arabic. This item is postmarked CAIRO 1 OC 35, being franked by Fuad stamps with the Perfin " V O " (Vacuum Oil) to the value of 32 mills. The airmail rate to Kenya at that time for up to 20 gram was 50 mills, so the cachet has been correctly applied.

There is a " T " (taxe) mark in blue pencil, which has been crossed out, as has the airmail label, and so I surmise, that as there is no evidence of postage due being levied, the letter was not carried by airmail but by the old fashioned camel !



Cachet in black: POSTAGE INSUFFICIENT FOR AIR MAIL

MOHAMMED SHAMS ed-DIN : 1928-1995

Members will be saddened to hear of the untimely demise on 18th August 1995 of one of our most hospitable and friendly Egyptian colleagues, just months after he achieved a lifetime ambition by taking over as President of the Philatelic Society of Egypt.

He was born on 11th February 1928 and retired just seven months ago from being general manager of the Egyptian national silk textile company. He loved nothing better than studying postal stationery, which he exhibited at international level, as well as acting as the Egyptian commissioner. Ironically, his best award came posthumously, a Large Vermeil at Singapore '95.

Highly regarded by his colleagues at home and abroad for his impeccable style and unshakeable integrity, Shams was severely shaken by the death of his beloved wife Fatima two years ago. He threw all his energies into rebuilding the P.S.E., and had high hopes of leading it into a stable and research oriented society, to challenge the glory days of the late 1940's and early 1950's. He will be sorely missed.

Mike Murphy

By : Peter Smith

In the June 1996 Q. C. various questions were posed by Messrs Sears and Revell, here are my explanations.

REGISTERED ENVELOPES :

The 20 mill Farouk envelope (H&G 6) was issued because the foreign registration fee was 20 mills, the postage was extra and variable - 15 mills Empire, 20 mills other countries. On the other hand, the internal registration fee was 10 mills and plus 5 mills postage, made 15 mills. So the need for two different value envelopes, 15 and 20 mills.

With the next issue, the postage rates having gone up in 1943, there was only one envelope required : 30 mills. This doubled up as internal 20 mills registration fee plus 10 mills postage ; and foreign registration fee of 30 mills (from 15 August 1940) plus the appropriate postage.

Regarding the issue of the 10 mills envelope (H & G 3) after the registration fee had risen to 10 mills, I believe this was a result of the split in responsibility for printing; the stamps having gone to Harrison's, the postal stationery remaining with De La Rue, and the difficulty that De La Rue was having in achieving satisfactory likeness of King Fuad for use on stationery.

The De La Rue records show that in 1922 De La Rue submitted a 15 mills envelope bearing the same design as the 15 mills Colossus stamp. It was presumably rejected, because of the declaration of the Kingdom, and Egypt wanted an envelope with the royal portrait. There is a long correspondence in the De La Rue archives about the difficulties that De La Rue had in trying to please Egypt with embossed portrait for postal stationery. They never succeeded, and that fact apparently precipitated giving the postal stationery contract to Harrison's in 1927. By then, supplies were short, and Harrison's had to make a stop-gap printing of a 10 mills envelope until they could make an acceptable die with the royal portrait, which was finally produced in the appropriate denomination, 15 mills

LETTER CARDS

I suspect that the inscription and the duty impression were printed in two operations. Most of the time they would be in good register, but sometimes considerably out (up or down, to left or right). I have not studied these carefully, and so am not certain that in a later printing both were impressed at once. However, I doubt it, for it would have required making a separate die to print both together.

FORGED MINIATURE SHEETS

By : Charlie Hass

Recent submissions of material to me for expertisation, have alerted me to the fact that there is currently a reason for members to exercise considerable caution in purchasing certain philatelic items. I refer to a group of "double impression" Egyptian miniature sheets, which are creations of an unscrupulous (and not particularly sophisticated) modern-day "craftman" in Egypt. These are being offered for sale by a "dealer" (identity unknown to me) headquartered in that country.

All told, sixteen of them have been sent to me for authentication (fifteen different issues) and all received the thumbs down. As is my standard practice with altered or forged material, I have thoroughly documented each of these items and the results are published herewith. Undoubtedly, more will appear in due course, so the word is, beware !

1951 ROYAL WEDDING MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine miniature sheet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The area surrounding the stamps on a genuine sheet is printed by two-color offset lithography, in grayish black (crown, monogram and inscriptions) and very pale gray (ornamental border). The forger has scanned these two images as one, and has reproduced them (the gray border very poorly so) as a single black "double impression". The central stamp image was covered by white paper during scanning, and portions of the edges of that paper have been picked up by the scanner and included in the laser-printed image. The sheet also has two round holes ($\frac{3}{4}$ millimeters in diameter), purpose unknown, punched at its bottom margin.

C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1952 ABROGATION OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY MINIATURE SHEET WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. Note that the area surrounding the stamps on a genuine sheet is printed by two different processes — with the gray allegorical illustrations produced by photogravure and the grayish-black crown and inscriptions imprinted by offset lithography. The forger has copied those two groups of images and has reproduced them (very poorly) as a "doubled" image, as if they were printed as a unitary impression by a single process.

C.F.Hass. 24 October. 1996



1952 ABROGATION OF ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY MINIATURE SHEET WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. Note that the area surrounding the stamps on a genuine sheet is printed by two different processes — with the gray allegorical illustrations produced by photogravure and the grayish-black crown and inscriptions imprinted by offset lithography. The forger has copied those two groups of images and has reproduced them (very poorly) as a “doubled” image, as if they were printed as a unitary impression by a single process.

C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



**1958 SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"**

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by three-color photogravure, in Green, Red, and Black (including all of the inscriptions outside the area of the stamp image). Note that the forger has covered the stamp vignette with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet and has foolishly failed to reproduce the black band of the flag as part of his laser-printed "double impression". The laser-printed image itself shows very slight partial doubling in some areas, and extraneous "dirt", including a short horizontal line (at top) and a short vertical line (at bottom), has been scanned-in and printed as part of the "double impression".

C. F. Hass. 1 November. 1996



1959 SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by a combination of two-color photogravure (green and red stamp vignette) and one-color offset lithography (black inscriptions). The forger has covered the stamp vignette with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet, and has created a laser-printed "double impression" of the black inscriptions. The laser-printed image itself shows various bits of extraneous scanned-in "dirt", including a long vertical line (running partly across the stamp image), which is probably the result of the scanner having picked up the edge of the paper used in covering the stamp vignette.

C. F. Hass. 1 November. 1996



1960 SPORTS AND OLYMPIC GAMES MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by a combination of two-color photogravure (brown and red stamp vignette) and one-color offset lithography (black inscriptions). The forger has covered the stamp vignette with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet, and has created a laser-printed “double impression” of the black inscriptions. The laser-printed image itself shows various bits of extraneous scanned-in “dirt”, inside and outside the stamp image.

C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1964 TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

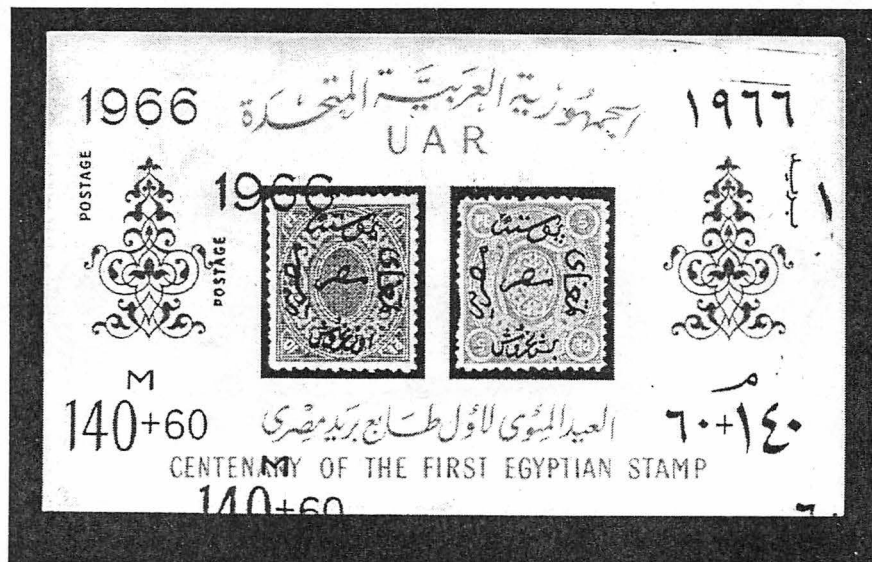
A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by two-color photogravure (grayish black and blue). The forger has covered the stamp vignettes and blue inscriptions with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet, and has reproduced (very poorly) the grayish black Nasser portrait only, foolishly failing to include the grayish black areas of the stamp vignettes as part of his "double impression". The laser-printed image itself shows various bits of extraneous scanned-in "dirt", including a faint black "ghost" of a portion of the upper blue inscription.

C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1966 EGYPTIAN POSTAGE STAMP CENTENARY MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

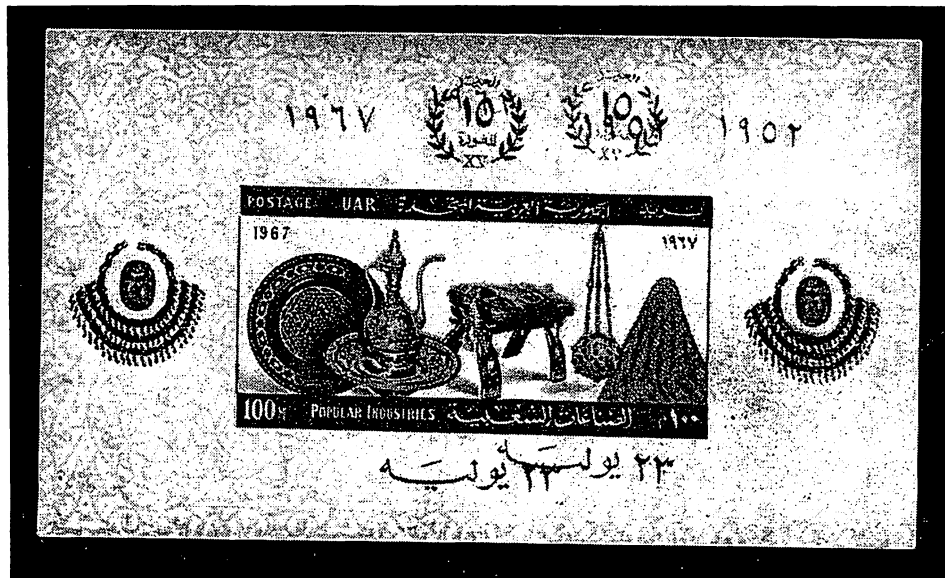
A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by three-color photogravure (grayish black, blue-gray and rose). The forger has covered the stamp vignettes, the blue-gray ornamentations and the rose inscriptions with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet, and has reproduced the grayish black inscriptions only, foolishly failing to include the grayish black areas of the stamp vignettes as part of his "double impression". The laser-printed image itself shows various bits of extraneous scanned-in "dirt", including two nearly horizontal black lines at the upper right-hand corner of the sheet, the result of the scanner having picked up the edges of bits of paper covering areas of the unwanted image. *C. F. Hass. 1 November, 1996*



1967 FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION
MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and an ink-jet printer. The genuine sheet is printed by three-color photogravure (deep violet, green and yellow). The forger has covered everything but the green top and bottom inscriptions with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet, and has reproduced those inscriptions only, foolishly failing to include the green areas of the stamp vignette and side margin ornaments as part of his green “double impression”. The forged image itself shows various bits of extraneous colored contamination from the ink-jet printer.

C. F. Hass. 1 November. 1996



1971 HIGH DAM CEREMONIES MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and an ink-jet printer. The genuine sheet is printed by a combination of three-color photogravure (brown, green and blue) and one-color intaglio (blackish brown). The forger has covered everything but the green inscriptions, at top, with white paper while scanning the genuine sheet, and has reproduced those inscriptions only, foolishly failing to include the green area of the right-hand stamp vignette as part of his green “double impression”. The forged image itself shows extensive overall extraneous green contamination from the ink-jet printer, including hard horizontal lines across the top, adjacent to and running through parts of the genuine green inscriptions.

C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1972 TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION
MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by three-color photogravure (grayish black, gold, and red). This sheet in particular is an outstanding example of the forger's incompetence. He has scanned the portraits of Nasser and Sadat, after combining them with an extremely crudely-cut mask for the black band on the flag. Note that the grayish black shadows on the red and white bands of the flag are not reproduced, and the very poor reproductions of the portraits are shifted nearly 3 millimeters to the right, while the hideously distorted "double band" on the flag is vaguely in register with the actual grayish black band. The deep black color of the laser-printed, forged images contrasts sharply with the grayish black color of the genuine images.

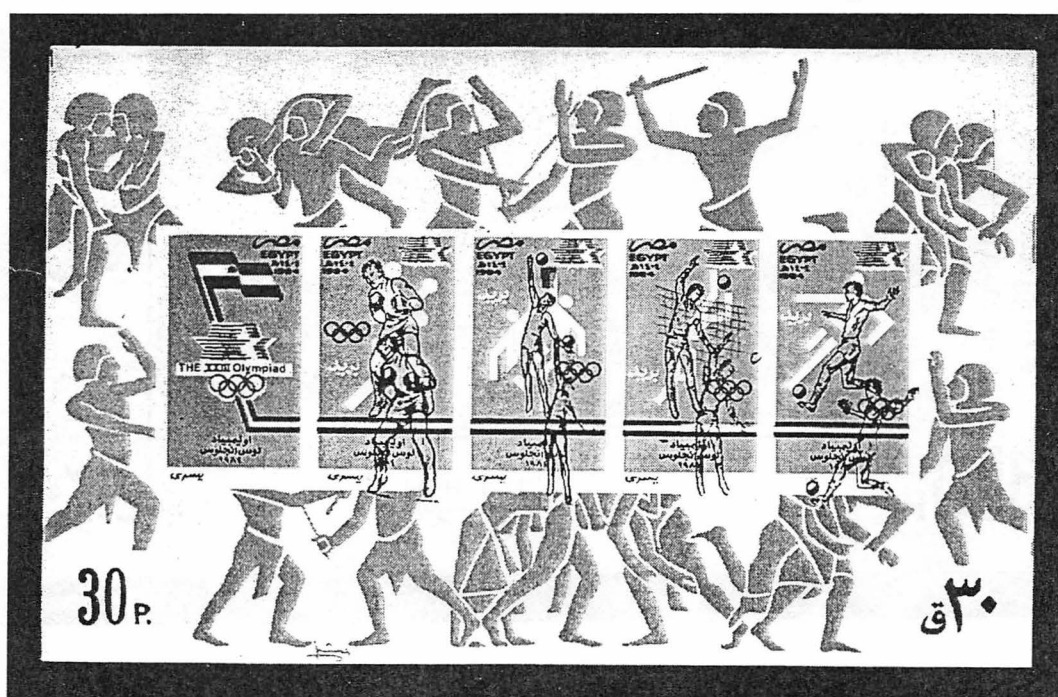
C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1984 OLYMPIAD MINIATURE SHEET WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by four-color offset lithography (silver, yellow-green, royal blue, and bright magenta). The forger has scanned the royal blue images of the four players, filtering-out and masking-out the remainder of the sheet's image, including the rest of the royal blue (stars and inscriptions on stamps, value inscriptions at bottom corners). Masking lines, scanned as part of the image, may be seen to the right and bottom of the boxer. This sheet is another outstanding example of the forger's incompetence. He has (very poorly) reproduced only part of the royal blue image as a “double impression”, and has laser-printed it in black.

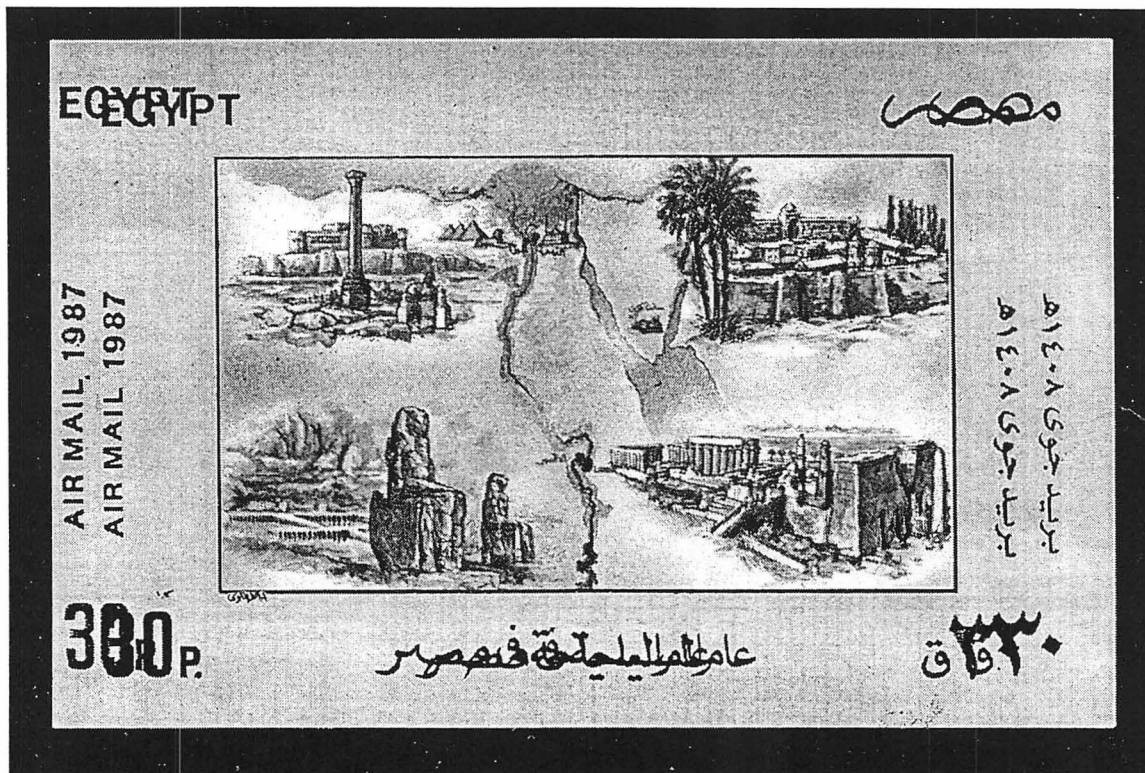
C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1987 TOURISM MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by four-color process offset lithography (yellow, cyan, magenta, black). The forger has masked-out all but the black outer inscriptions on the genuine sheet, filtering them from the yellow background, ignorant of the fact that the black elements of the central design of the sheet (including the ruled border and darker areas of the illustrations) are also printed from the same black offset plate. The incompetently forged "double impression" is crude and dull when compared to the sharp and reflective genuine black image.

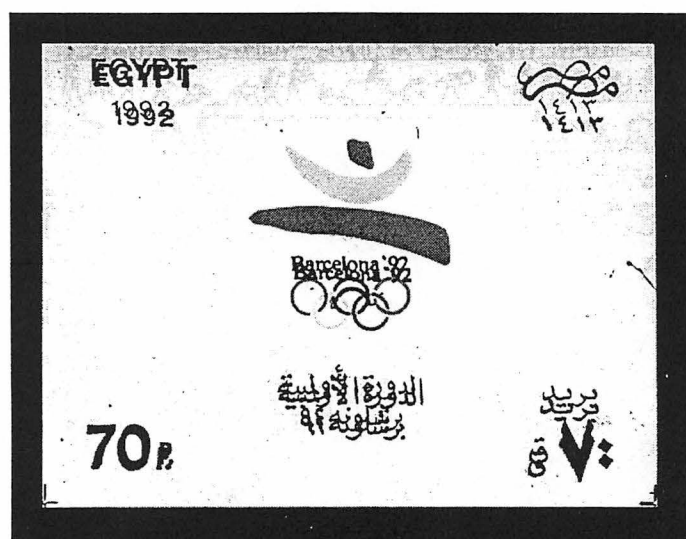
C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996



1992 BARCELONA OLYMPIAD MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by five-color offset lithography (yellow, cyan, pale blue, red and black). The forger has filtered-out and masked-out all but the black elements on the genuine sheet (but has foolishly ignored the black color registration crosshairs at the bottom corners), and has scanned them to a laser printer, overprinting them onto the sheet as a “double impression”. In doing so, he has increased greatly the weight (thickness) of all of the those images. The toner of the laser printer is noticeably dull when compared to the genuine black ink, which is reflective. There are numerous spots of toner contamination from the forged image throughout the area of the sheet.

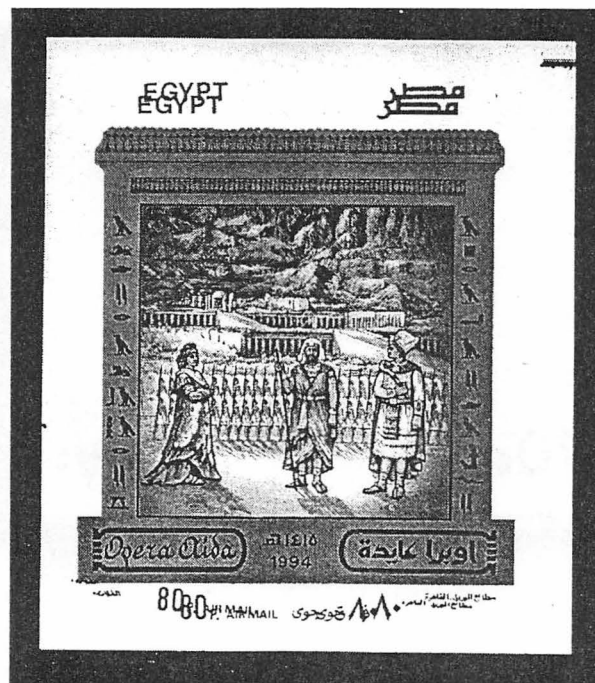
C. F. Hass. 1 November, 1996



1994 OPERA AIDA MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED “DOUBLE IMPRESSION”

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by five-color process offset lithography (yellow, cyan, magenta, black and gold). The forger has covered the central illustration of the sheet (as well as the portion of the color registration crosshairs at upper right), and has scanned the black marginal inscriptions to a laser printer, overprinting them on the sheet as a forged “double impression”, ignorant of the fact that the black elements of the central design of the sheet (as well as the partial black crosshair) are also printed from the same offset plate. The toner of the laser printer is noticeably dull when compared to the genuine black ink, which is reflective. There are several spots of toner contamination from the forged image throughout the area of the sheet.

C. F. Hass. 1 November. 1996



1996 POST DAY MINIATURE SHEET
WITH FORGED "DOUBLE IMPRESSION"

A second, forged image has been added to an original, genuine sheetlet, using a computer scanner and a laser printer. The genuine sheet is printed by four-color offset lithography (yellow, magenta, and cyan process colors creating the central image, with the marginal inscriptions printed in black). The forger has covered the central illustration of the sheet and has scanned the black marginal inscriptions to a laser printer, overprinting them on the sheet as a forged "double impression". There is a vertical black line at the bottom right-hand corner of the sheet, running into the three-color central illustration. This is probably the edge of the white paper used by the forger to cover the center while scanning the inscriptions. The toner of the laser printed image is noticeably dull when compared to the genuine black ink, which is reflective.

C. F. Hass, 1 November, 1996

