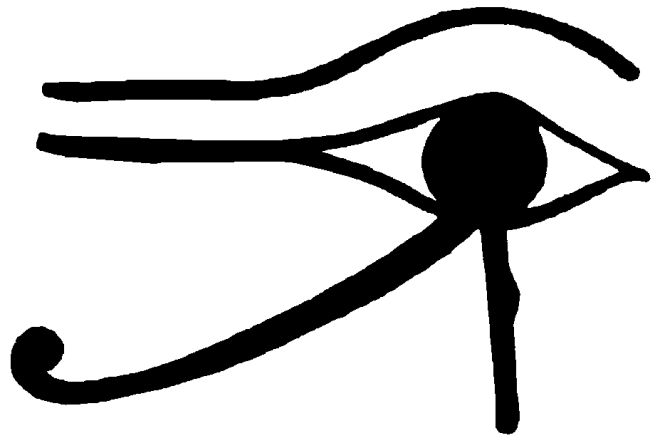


The
Quarterly Circular
of



THE
EGYPT

STUDY CIRCLE

December Quarter 1998 Whole Series No. 187
Volume XVI No.12 Pages 284 - 307

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Forthcoming Meetings.

March 6 th .	10 Sheets per Member	All.
May 8 th .	Egyptian Railway Stations (postmarks/postcards)	E. Hall.
July 17 th .	Second Look at Meter Marks.	D.H. Clarke
September 25 th .	The 'Service De L'Etat' no value stamp & 'Novelty Revenues'	P.R. Bertram M.N.A. El-Hadidi
November 20 th .	Alexandria to Ramleh Tramway & 'Avis de Reception'	P. Grech P.R. Bertram

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. Note the March meeting is at Stampex and the AGM precedes the May meeting at 11 a.m.

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REPORT OF MEETING HELD ON SATURDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER 1998

Present: P.Andrews, P.R.Bertram, M.Bramwell, L.Butcher, J.A.Clarke, D.A.Clarke, C.Defriez, J.Davis, E.Frazer-Smith, P.Grech, S.Horesh, E.Hall, A.Jeyes, J.Sears, P.Whetter, R.Wheatley.

Apologies: W.Andrews, M.Barker, J.Chellingsworth, M.Murphy, T.Schmidt, B.Watterson, R.West.

The Chairman welcomed all members, particularly Pip Whetter who is unable to attend regularly, but who led the meeting on Express Stamps and Service - assisted by John Davis.

Pip displayed all of the stamps including both listed and unlisted flaws and control blocks and including an attempt at plating the 20mill green. He explained that the Service started on 22 Sept. 1922 in Cairo and Alexandria but that special stamps were not issued until November 1926. Covers between these dates are scarce and he was not able to show any. The service was gradually extended for acceptance to all towns on main railway lines, but only for delivery to Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Tanta, Mansura and Asyut. Express mail from overseas could only be accepted where reciprocal arrangements were in place. Stamps were valid for ordinary, registered and airmail services.

John Davis then displayed labels and cachets including some unrecorded items. Photocopies of Official Mail with Express labels but no stamps were shown - these are scarce.

Pip then showed about 200 covers illustrating the above, concluding a fine display of the subject.

EDITORIAL

Editorial plea should really be the heading, but I don't want to be accused of frivolous remarks and so denigrating such an august journal as the Q.C. It was just over a year ago, when in that fleeting unthinking moment I volunteered to be editor, I was lucky enough to inherit a backlog of articles. However this backlog is now nearly exhausted and I have enough material for possibly two half editions, so now is the time to dust off that erudite piece that you started several years ago and hone it into beautiful prose for future editions of the QC. Failure to do so may mean I will be forced to dig out my own bits I have been intending to publish this last decade or so.

Failing any great dissertation possible a single page article on a particular cover, stamp, essay etc. would be most welcome. I would be looking to receive such articles from May onwards otherwise the next September QC may consist only of meeting reports, new members list and a quire.

To ease my lot I would appreciate typed articles. I note several of you are using word processors and I would suggest sending me the article on disc (with a print out) or by e-mail would be more helpful than just the printed work. So far I have received two articles by e-mail which made it a lot easier. I am currently using Win95/Word6 though I do have access to Word7 at work. I do note that some have made great efforts in formatting their works but as I am trying to establish a common format through out I reserve the right to alter this. Also some of the articles do not fit on the page size I am using which is A4 page setting 2.5cm on top, bottom, left, right with header and footer at 1.5cm. Paragraph format at zero on all settings and single line spacing. Font is Times New Roman at 11 points. If in doubt send a printout with a straight ASCII (.txt) file. If you only have access to longhand nice clear non-joined up writing would be appreciated, but above all just send it in anyway you prefer.

MEETING HELD ON 14th NOVEMBER 1998

Present P.Andrews, P.R.Bertram, M.Bramwell, M.Barker, D.H.Clarke, J.Clarke, M.Dorman
J.Davis, C.Defriez, P.Grech, E.Hall, N.El Hadidi(Egypt) S.Horesh, A.Jeyes,
M.Murphy, M.Parker, J Sears, B.Sedgley.

Apologies W.Andrews, L.Butcher, J.Chellingsworth H.Makram, B.Watterson.

Subject Revenue Stamps (other than Cigarette,Salt & General Revenues).

The meeting led by Robin Bertram was greatly assisted by our Member and Agent for Egypt, Nabil El Hadidi who, during the meeting gave us a display and explanation of the Revenues for the various Egyptian Universities.

Robin used the Feltus Catalogue as his starting point, but it was evident, particularly on the Revenue Printed Paper that much more material has since come to light, probably because of its publication.

The Printed Paper and Land Registration papers were shown in considerable detail and their uses were explained.

Following this the whole range of revenue stamps and their use on documents were shown, although a number of the scarcer items were missing and were not present in the supporting sheets brought by members present.

The range is vast, from Consular Stamps, Syndicate Stamps, Airport Tax, etc. - too many to list in this brief summary.

A.G.M.

The A.G.M of The Circle will be held prior to the meeting on the 8th. May 1998. Will any member wishing to raise any subject to be discussed please advise the secretary in writing by the 24th. April, so that it may be included on the Agenda.

Subs. 1999.

Please note subs. for 1999 are now due and should be sent to Alan Jeyes as soon as possible. These remain at £12.50 for the year.

OBITUARY. MAJOR E L G MacARTHUR MC, CdeG.
(ESC 125, PAST CHAIRMAN, HON LIFE MEMBER) 1916 - 1998

Keith Pogson (ESC 130)

Major MacArthur ("Mac") joined the Circle in 1966 and was Chairman from early 1974 until the end of 1976; he took over at short notice following the death of John Gilbert, and was very soon faced with the unexpected death of Charles Minett, Keeper of the Record, who had been a tower of strength to him. Unfortunately, Minett's successor also died shortly afterwards. Mac therefore had a difficult time, but his dedication to the Circle and his hard work ensured that when he handed over, we were in a healthy and very stable condition.

He was an acknowledged expert in the field of the Third Issue, and contributed much to our knowledge as a result of his published research - see Q.C. Volume VII. We must also record his later work as Chairman of the Expertisation Committee, many of us have benefited from his conclusions. Mac was always one of the most approachable of men, and he was always available for help and advice, certainly until a fortnight from the end.

I was privileged to know Mac for only 20 years, which was in itself regrettable because as a friend and philatelic mentor I would have liked it to be for much longer.

It was in 1976, when Mac was looking for "a good home" for his 3rd Issue, and I was looking for philatelic direction, that we met for the first time and over many days spent in his company we both achieved our objectives.

As with most private people he was a very modest person. His knowledge of Egypt, both its stamps and the country itself, was incredible and it was his enthusiasm and willingness to share for which I shall always be grateful. On the other hand, it took years to transcend his modesty in relating his war exploits, which led him to be decorated both in the UK and France, and even then, the incidents were passed over as if they were everyday occurrence's.

With Joan's support Mac was a generous and convivial host. He had a puckish sense of humour, which at its sharpest could dissolve everyone in his company into fits of laughter. I give thanks for having known Mac, and like many others, will miss him.

Mrs Joan MacArthur tells us she has received many letters of condolence from members of the Circle, she does not feel able to answer each one individually, and has asked us to express her sincere thanks to all those who have written.

<u>New Members.</u>	ESC 513	D.Ringold. 83, Lexington St. Hamden CT 06514 U.S.A
	ESC 514	A.H.M. Al-Kilani P.O. Box 261 Riyadh 11411 Saudi Arabia
	ESC 515	Kamal Shalaby 3 Aly Basha Fahmy Street Gleem Alexandria Egypt
<u>Change of Address.</u>	ESC 206	J. Steele P.O. Box 6844 North Augusta SC 29861-6844 U.S.A.
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<u>Lapsed</u>	ESC 375	B.M. Cartwright
	ESC 401	P. Macrelli
	ESC 432	P. Bottrill
	ESC 442	A.S Al-Quawidi
	ESC 468	M.I. El Dessouki
	ESC 470	M.M. Farag
<u>Deceased.</u>	ESC 125	E.L.C. MacArthur
	ESC 204	G. Bruce
	ESC 296	K.L. Reid

EGYPT IN ISRAEL '98.

Mordecai Kremener ESC 291

The Egyptian ambassador to Israel the Honorable Mohammed Bassiuni was present at the opening ceremony, together with other representatives of the diplomatic corps. They were the president of Israel who opened the exhibition. The ambassador visited the exhibition a second time and was very impressed with the Egyptian exhibits. He expressed his hope that this will bring the relationship between Israelis and Egyptian another step closer.

The number of collections with Egypt interest in ISRAEL '98 world stamps exhibition was lower than I hoped for, but we ended with few but very important and interesting exhibits.

Mr. Samir Fikry was a member of the jury in ISRAEL '98.

Visitors to the exhibition, that I met were Peter A. Smith, Khetco Hagopian and Edmund Hall. My apologies to the other visitor that I did not see or mention.

The collections with Egypt interest were:

Invited Exhibit

Samir A. Fikry	Egypt	The Sphinx Collection
----------------	-------	-----------------------

Traditional class

Mehiar Farid	Egypt	Egypt: 1014-22	Gold + FL
Kasbarian Arto	Egypt	Sudan	Large Vermeil
Mordecai Kremener	Israel	Egypt: 1867-1906 The Pyramid and Sphinx Issue	Large Vermeil
Nabih A. Samir	Egypt	Fouad, King of Egypt 1920	Vermeil

Postal History

Peter A. Smith	USA	The Consular and Territorial post offices of Egypt	Gold
Avraham Zakai	Israel	World war I - from Egypt to Jerusalem	Large Vermeil

Postal Stationery

Khetcho Hagopian	Egypt	Egypt: Postal Stationery	Large Vermeil
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Aerophilately.

S.Lucien Toutounji	Egypt	Egypt: early airmail 1870-1937	Vermeil
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ISRAEL 98: A REPORT.

Peter A. S. Smith ESC 76

This international exhibition, held in May, 1998, was smaller than some, but had no less than eight exhibits of Egypt. In Traditional Philately there were three. Mordecai Kremener's exhibit, 'Egypt: 1867-1906. The Pyramid & Sphinx Issues', contained numerous interesting items, of which two covers with franking by the 5-piaster of 1874 caught my eye, as well as parcel cards bearing high values of the Fourth Issue. Samir Attia Nabih showed 'Fouad. King of Egypt 1920', a neatly presented exhibit in five frames that I had not seen before. It suffered slightly from showing the essay for the 20m. having Arabic numerals too large as a simple proof, without recognising that the design was different. It was nice to see the 'consular service' overprints on the First Portrait Issue used on actual passport pages, as well as the £E1 with gold overprint (colour trial?). Farid Mehiar presented 'Egypt 1914-22' in eight frames, with much detail about the plate flaws of the Harrison printings and the crown overprints. Unfortunately, neither of these last two exhibits included any booklets or panes therefrom, insofar as I could discern, but that is a consequence of the rarity of the early booklets.

The Postal History section for Africa, six exhibits only, had two on Egypt: Kurt Wolfsbauer's superb showing of 'Prephilately and Stampless Covers From Egypt', and my exhibit, 'The Consular and Territorial Post Offices of Egypt'. Kurt's display of Napoleonic covers was the most extensive that I have seen, and his Posta Europea showing was quite impressive. In the Postal Stationery section, which consisted of a total of 16 exhibits, Khetcho Hagopian represented Egypt with his well known comprehensive display. This time it was evidently completely rewritten and clearly improved. Unfortunately, it still ignored the difference between the De La Rue and the Harrison printings of the 10m red registration envelopes and the 3m orange postcards, which are quite distinct, and did not include the 1920 envelopes with watermark in English instead of French. In the Aerophilately section, Lucien Toutounji displayed 'Egypt: Early Airmail 1870-1937'. Does the date '1870' cause raised eyebrows? There was siege-of-Paris balloon mail addressed to Egypt.

Samir Fikry had a small display, apparently in the non-competitive section, but it was not listed in the exhibition catalogue. Among other items of great rarity, he showed one of the two known covers with Egyptian stamps used in Tokar (Sudan).

The ESC was represented by Samir Fikry, Michael Goodman, Edmund Hall, Khetcho Hagopian, Mordecai Kremener, and myself (if there were others, they kept themselves well hidden!).

PRAGA 1998.

Richard Wheatly ESC 168

The international stamp exhibition took place in Prague during September 10-13th. The following awards were made for Egyptian material.

M.N.El Hadidi	Revenues	Large Vermeil
O. Samra (Youth)	King Farouk	Vermeil
K.L. Fikry	Commemoratives	Vermeil
I.Shonkry	Pyramid & Sphinx	Vermeil
S.A. Nubih	Egypt Station Postmarks.	Vermeil

The people of Prague and the newly formed Czech republic turned out in force for the exhibition, with entry on Saturday having to be stopped on three separate occasions. As there were no dealers in the hall, the crowds around the exhibits was most encouraging to see. For Egypt the commissioner was Khetcho Hagopian, who with his wife, fully enjoyed the visit.

OTHER EXHIBITION NEWS.

Lucien Toutounji exhibited his 'Egypt Early Airmails' and was awarded a Large Vermeil. He says his now aiming for gold!

Addition to INDIA '97 Results :

Mr. Mordecai Kremener from Israel exhibited his 'Egypt: 1867-1906 The Pyramid and Sphinx Issue' and received a vermeil medal.

EDITORIAL COCK UP CORNER.

QC XVI No.11 whole number 186 p279/280.

Please note the following corrections.

SG 2047 INTERN. UNION	should read	INTERPALIAMENTARY UNION.
SG.2051 SARBAS	should read	SARABAS
SG.2052 quantity 150,000	should read	250,000
SG2052/3 PARANOIAC	should read	PHARAONIC
SG 2053 size	should read	80 x 75 mm
SG 2054 Design SARBAS	should read	OPEN BOOK SHOWING EMBLEM

DAVID FELDMAN SALE FEBRUARY 14-19th

Most of our members will be aware of the David Feldman auction on the 14th of February. Illustrated below are some of the items from the beautifully illustrated catalogue.



As well as illustrations of the material for sale the catalogue has others depicting aspects of Egypt's history, so making it not just a sales brochure but a delightful reference work for the Egyptian philatelist.



The above two illustrations show a cover from Smirne along with a postcard of the same.

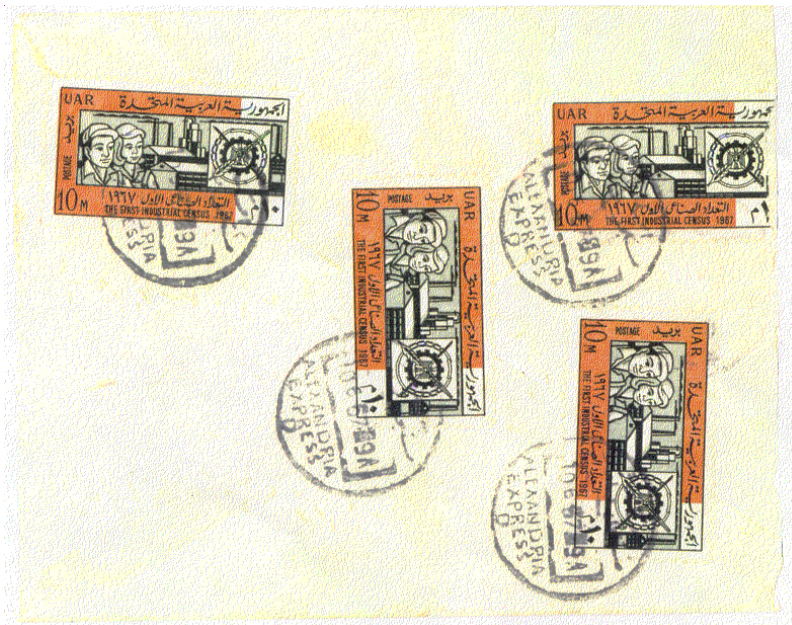
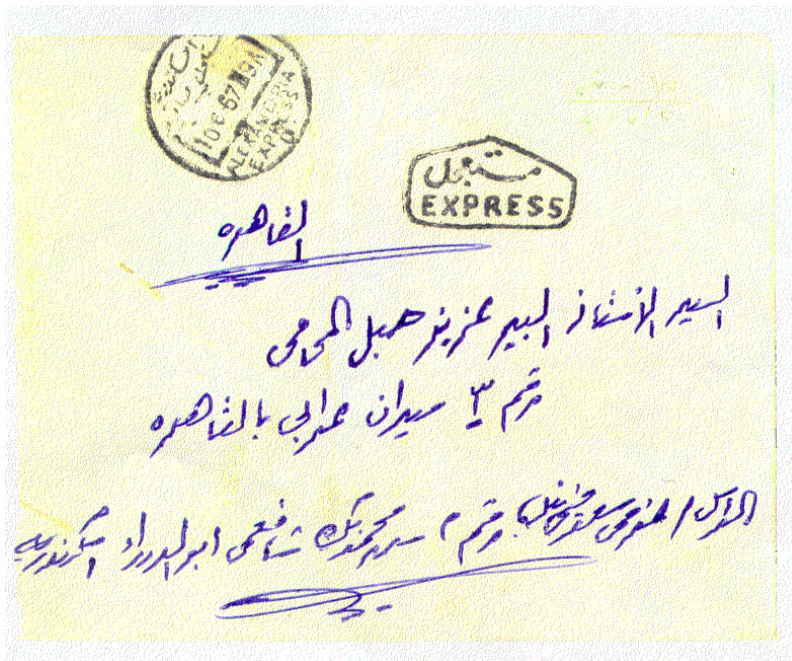


Good hunting and good luck to those bidding!

UNUSUAL "EXPRESS" CACHET

Mike Murphy (ESC 240)

I illustrate an Express cachet that is most unusual to me, in fact the only one I have seen like it, though its use in Alexandria in 1967 must surely mean that there are plenty more to be found. The cover, torn at left on opening, is addressed in Arabic from Alexandria to Cairo, franked 40m with four copies of SG 909 (issued Apr 23) on the reverse, and cancelled with a nearly complete ALEXANDRIA / EXPRESS / D of 10.6.67.9A; there is the faintest arrival mark on the reverse, probably 8am next day(!). But the striking thing is the cachet-, which is not rectangular but shaped, perhaps, to echo the shape of an envelope and flap, with a somewhat off-centre point to the top border. The wording is must'agil / EXPRESS. Has anyone else recorded this unusual cachet?



THE CONSULAR OFFICES IN 1866

By Khetcho Hagopian (ESC 304)

The following remarkable translation from *Le Timbre-poste* of 1866, giving a frank contemporary account of the consular post offices, was probably made in about 1912. It is a recent discovery from a private archive during my research for a forthcoming book on the stamps and postal history of Egypt, which will contain several other new pieces of information contained in the archive, drawn from both official Post Office and philatelic media sources of the time. They will be discussed fully in the book.

The main interest in the following piece, originally titled "Post-Offices and Postage Stamps in Egypt" and published in the April, 1866 issue of *Le Timbre-Poste* (pages 31-32), lies in the consular arrangements and perhaps more particularly in the mention of an office under the auspices of the Belgian consul, and of plans for a Spanish office. As far as I am aware, no cover or cancellation bearing markings of either office is known.

Translation: In consequence of ancient convention every consulate in Egypt has become a state within the State.

We have here as many different post offices as general consulates, and are looking forward to the time when mere consular agents and private societies will augment the number by making good their claims to establish similar offices. We have first of all the Egyptian post office, admirably directed by Monsieur le Chevalier Muzzi Bey, ex Postmaster General of the European post office, and the original founder of a regular postal administration in Egypt.

2. The French post office, served by the Messageries Impériales, in the two branches of the Mediterranean and of Indo-China, entrusted to the enlightened care of M Taradel, Commissioner to the Imperial Government.

3. The English post office, jealously reserved to the Peninsular & Oriental Company, and divided into several lines: from Southampton via Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria; via Marseilles and Malta; by way of the Red Sea to Aden, Bombay and Calcutta as far as Hong Kong.

4. The Italian post office, working the most direct route to Europe, via Brindisi and Ancona.

5. The Austrian post office, serving Corfu and Trieste on one side, and on the other going direct, and via Syria, to Constantinople; this service belongs to Austrian Lloyd.

6. The Russian post office, represented by the General Navigation Company of Russian Steamers (*La Compagnie Ginerale de Navigation 'a' vapeur russe*), to unite us to the Empire of the Czars.

7. The Greek post office, which has only existed since the union of the Ionian islands with that country.

These then are the seven different post offices which we have at present, each with its own special stamps. They are all quite distinct and separate from one another, following the system of the mother country, and subject solely to the laws of their respective governments, just as though they were established in Paris, London, Florence, Vienna, St Petersburg or Athens.

In order to obtain one's correspondence, it is necessary to search for it throughout the town, taking care to supply oneself with Egyptian money if one has recourse to the Viceregal post office; with French money if one applies to the Imperial post-office; with pounds sterling if one presents oneself at the British post office; with merenghi and lire for the Italian post office; with florins in hard cash (for they refuse their own paper money) for the Austrian post office, and so on. Acting otherwise, one is pretty sure to be taken advantage of in a scandalous way.

For the despatch of letters it is of the greatest importance to know the various existing ways of sending them; one is the safest; another the fastest; a third the least expensive. one should also know that the English post office intends to make a supplementary charge on late letters - a species of "too late" at present under consideration - ; that the French, English and Italian post offices have come to an understanding mutually to entrust their messages to one another, the letters being franked indiscriminately at the three different post offices; that England has decided to abandon the old ports of call in order to take the shortest route followed by the Italian boats; and that the Egyptian boats in their turn are desirous of competing in this steeplechase and of displaying their flag on the ships of the Azizie Misrihié Company to Brindisi and Ancona. This Society is already in keen competition with France and Austria on the coast of Syria, and on the Mediterranean as far as the Bosphorous, and works exclusively the Red Sea and the trade of Hedjaz, and also transports pilgrims to Mecca. Will the Turkish stamps at the local post office in Constantinople have currency here, like the coins of the Sultan, by right of supremacy! That is the question which is agitating diplomatic circles at present, the solution of which is awaited with impatience.

The Austrian Lloyd only makes use of the stamps of Venice, and not of those in circulation at Trieste and Vienna.

The Russian post office has the sole monopoly of the Black Sea, and calls in passing at all the stations of Syria, Smyrna and Constantinople. It enforces the use of the ordinary stamps for the interior of the Empire, but it has created, or has authorised the General Navigation Company of Russian Steaners to create (which comes to the same thing), an issue of stamps exclusively for Syria, which will rend our system of franking still more complicated.

The Greek post office is anxious to sell its paper leptas, with the effigy of Mercury (the god of thieves) for the despatch of its own letters etc., but having no regular national Navy, it will have to give up this idea when foreign boats stop no longer at Corcyra.

There was formerly a Belgian post office, but it has ceased operations since the suppression of the boats from Alexandria to Antwerp.

We shall soon have the establishment of a Spanish post office with a service of boats uniting Egypt with Barcelona, the Balearic Isles, Cadiz, etc., etc. Other consulates and private societies are claiming the same privilege, so that we shall often have occasion to send you articles for your estimable paper.

Alexandria, March 1866.

A New Forgery.

C. F. Hass ESC 181

As many of our members Charlie Hass issues his own certificates of authenticity, or otherwise. He has kindly allowed me (Ed) to bring to our members notice some new forgeries of recent manufacture. Charlie sent me copies of the certificates of which I have extracted the relevant bits. It's believed the manufacture of this was done in Egypt. If any members have any similar pieces would they please let me know.

A new forgery of 5 piasters orange-red and deep purple, with missing inscription. SG1916, Scott 1511 Balian 844.

This submitted block of eight stamps is from the south-east corner of a larger block (which I have seen prior to the removal of this piece), probably originally a full pane of one hundred normal stamps, on which the inscriptions have been carefully removed leaving each subject with only its central portrait. This has been done in a blatant, but rather crudely done, attempt to defraud unsuspecting collectors. The forger has obviously employed a solvent to dissolve away all of the deep dull purple ink of the inscriptions having carefully avoided removing the central image (it may be that he has staged the centres with a solvent-resistant agent, in order to protect them). The indications of this fraudulent alteration are numerous. Most obvious among them is the fact that, although the darker portions of the two-colour centres of the stamps are in the same deep dull purple ink (i.e. printed from the same photogravure cylinder) as the inscriptions, there is no absence of colour in any areas of those central images (other than where carelessness (or incomplete staging) has allowed the solvent to slightly act upon them - this is quite visible on the top of the portrait on the upper pair of stamps of the submitted block. If the inscriptions were legitimately omitted, the only printed image on each stamp would be that of the orange-red area of the portrait. Additionally, although the paper used for these stamps is glossy, the gloss remains only on an area roughly approximating the centre of each stamp and on the marginal selvage (an attribute easily observed when the surface of the block is turned in such away as to enable it to reflect sunlight or artificial light). Dissolved purple ink from the inscriptions may be readily, seen in the area of the perforation holes overall - having been absorbed into the surrounding paper and gum (large ink smears also appear on several areas of the gum). Under short-wave ultraviolet light the effects of the alteration may be graphically, observed. The uneven luminescence of the paper surface, resulting from the action of the solvent, is spectacularly obvious, and the strokes made by the forger in erasing the inscriptions may be easily detected. Careful examination of any stamp from this altered sheet will reveal it to be beyond, question a rather unsophisticated attempt to defraud.



PRISONER OF WAR MAIL, WORLD WAR II

Peter A. S. Smith ESC 74

Letters and postcards from prisoners of war and internees bear handstamps of the camp of origin as well as special censorship. Apart from general works on POW mail, a comprehensive article dealing with the markings specific to Egypt has been written by Benians (QC IX (1/3), 26-31, whole No. 97/99, Mar./Sep. 1976). This note is to record the markings on a letter from an Italian internee to a relative living in California, and another from Italy to a POW, with a hitherto unrecorded censorship label.

The first cover (Fig. 1), a letter-sheet, is unusual for having been addressed to a third country rather than to the writer's home country. It appears to have been censored three times: the POW camp, Egyptian civil censorship, and United States censorship. There are two handstamps of origin on the face, both in violet, but one is only partly struck. It reads "----E EAST 68" (presumably the missing part was P/W MIDDLE). The other strike reads "310 P.O.W.ICAMP, M.E.F."; Camp 310 was located at Suez. On the back is another handstamp, P/W MIDDLE/EAST 112 in a box. The United States censor mark (number 441) is struck on both sides in magenta. The message inside is dated 20-11-43; the arrival date in Sonoma is FEB 13 1944. (I know Sonoma well, for it is not far from where I grew up, north of San Francisco. It is the centre of a winery area, with a considerable population of Italian immigrants. It was also the site where the Bear Flag Republic of California was proclaimed in 1846.)

The other cover is unusual in that it is an incoming one. Incoming mail is especially scarce, presumably because survival is poor prisoners of war did not have facilities for storing a lot of personal effects, and when repatriation eventually came about, any letters that might have been kept were mostly thrown away. The cover (Fig. 2) is addressed to a soldier and bears a return address of Brescia. It has been censored twice, once in Italy, and once in Egypt. The Italian censorship label is tied to the cover by a handstamp, 99 (66?) in a circle, in violet. The feature new to me, and unrecorded in Benians' article, is the censorship resealing tape. It is printed in black on more or less white paper, and reads PRISONERS OF WAR CENSORSHIP, MIDDLE EAST repeated endlessly. If this was used only on incoming mail, its scarcity would be understandable. The date is given by the Italian postmark of origin: 5.5.41. It would be interesting to hear of any other examples of this resealing label that readers may have.

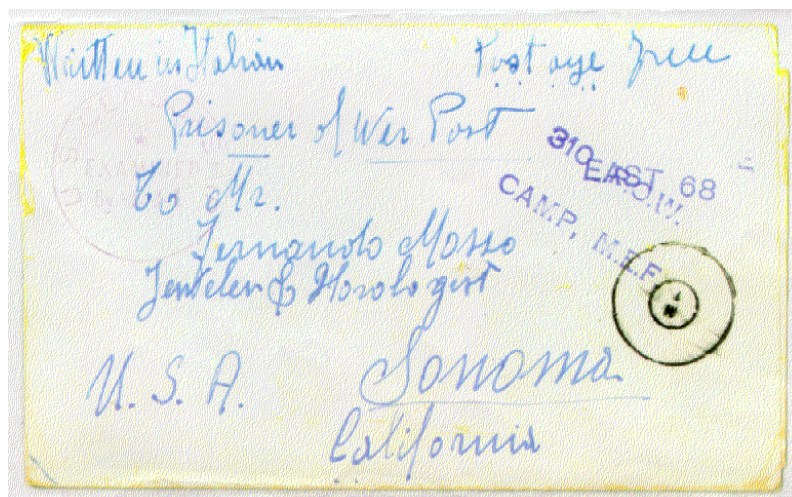










Fig. 1 Front






The Postal Markings of Egypt. V. "Departure".






by Lars Alund, ESC 105.




For natural reasons these postmarks are abundant as they should be struck on outgoing mail. When describing them I have used the new numbering of the ESC, but I think that a re-numbering is necessary also in this case.






Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
 Dep-1	Alexandria Caire Mansourah Post-Said Suez Tantah # Zagazig #	15 AU 80 7 AO 80 4 NO 80 26 MA 80 7 JU 81 1 JL 81 2 FE 81	20 JU 83 14 AV 84 AV 82 11 FE 85 1 JU 91 5 OC 85 31 JA 85	With 'T' and Roman numeral after date. The pmk from Cairo also seen in violet Also seen in blue. #
	Caire	21 JL 81		Unrecorded sub-type: No 'T' after date and ordinary (not Roman) figure.
	Assiout	5 MA 83	9 AV 88	Unrecorded sub-type: Neither 'T' nor numeral after date.
 Dep 2 Ex Dep - 1.2	Alexandrie Caire	.. DE 83 5 MA 84	10 FE 91 3 NO 87	
 Fig 1.				Unrecorded sub-type: Diameter 1 mm greater than Type Dep - 2. "DEPART" larger and the Arabic equivalent bolder and with slightly differing design. (See Fig. 1)





Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
 <p>Dep-3 (Ex Dep-1.5)</p>	Alexandrie	17 IV 85	1 VI 85	
 <p>Dep - 4 Ex Dep - 2</p>	Caire	24 VIII 85	30 VI 88	
 <p>Dep - 5 Ex Dep - 3</p>	Alexandria Alexandria	22 VIII 85 7 VIII 86	1 I 87 .. IX 87	With eleven bars below datebridge Sub Type with nine bars below datebridge
 <p>Dep - 6</p>	Alexandria	2 I 86	.. XI 88	
 <p>Dep - 7 Ex Dep - 3.5</p>	A.Alexandrie Caire B.Alexandrie C. Caire D.Alexandrie Caire	25 VII 90 28 XI 90 22 X 90 31 XII 91 .. VIII 91 6 I 91	21 IX 04 5 II 95 3 VII 06 25 VII 05 23 VII 94	A. No 'T' after date Roman Numeral. B. With 'T' after dare Roman Numeral C. No 'T' after ordinary numeral D. With 'T' after date ordinary numeral

Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
cont. Dep-7 	a. Caire b. Caire	24 III 94 25 IV 96	25 II 95 16 VI 97	E. With 6 bars below bridge a. No 'T' after date, Roman numeral. b. With 'T' after date, only numeral
 Dep - 8 Ex Dep - 3.6	A.Suez B.Suez	23 IX 98 5 V 96	5 V 00 27 X 96	A. No 'T' after date, only numeral B. With 'T' + numeral after date
 Dep - 9 Ex Dep - 4	A.Alexandrie Caire B.Caire C.Caire D.Caire	14 V 88 5 VII 88 26 V 88 ... 88 8 IX 90	10 VII 93 25 IX 90 15 VII 90 2 V 90	A. No 'T' after date Roman Numeral. B. With 'T' after date Roman Numeral C. No 'T' after ordinary numeral D. With 'T' after date ordinary numeral
 ESC 24	Alexandrie	.. V 89	2 III 91	
 Dep - 10 Ex Dep - 4.5	A.Caire B.Caire C.Caire D.Caire	27 XI 95 8 V 95 30 I 96 18 III 85	5 VI 97 6 I 97 5 VII 97	A. 'T'+Roman numeral after date B. 'T'+ordinary numeral after date Numeral C. No 'T' after date roman numeral D. No 'T' after date ordinary numeral

Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
 <p>Dep-11 Ex Dep - 5</p>	A. Alexandrie B. Alexandrie	16 VIII 95 .. VII 90	2 XII 02 4 I 99	A.No 'T' after date, Roman numeral. B.With 'T' + roman numeral after date
 <p>Dep - 12</p>	Alexandrie	14 VII 06		I have only seen one copy of this postmark.
 <p>Dep - 13 Ex Dep - 6</p>	A.Alexandrie Cairo Post-Said Suhag Tanta B.Alexandria Cairo	2 III 07 13 VIII 06 23 X 13 30 XI 10 8 X 12 .. VII 12 18 I 08	16 II 14 27 V 13 17 IX 15 16 XI 12 24 IX 17 11 VIII 17 .. VI 17	A. No brackets B. With brackets مصدر The Port-Said pmk has no مصدر at the bottom
 <p>Fig. 3</p>	Alexandria	17 XI 05	.. VI 17	Unrecorded sub-type, changed Arabic text at bottom. With C,D,G and J Fig 3.
 <p>Dep - 14 Ex Dep - 7</p>	A. Alexandria Cairo Tanta B. Alexandria Cairo C. Banha Port-Said	16 III 10 20 V 07 7 XI 10 5 SE 21 8 NO 21 .. JU 21 7 FE 18	10 XII 20 11 I 16 7 VI 21 31 JA 24 6 MR 26 27 AO 13 .. MR 27	A. No brackets. Month in numerals B. No brackets. Month in letters C. No brackets. Month in letters with no مصدر at bottom

Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
Dep -14	C. Alexandria # Cairo Tanta D. Alexandria Cairo Post Taufiq Suez Tanta	16 XI 11 18 I 08 .. VI 15 24 FE 18 25 FE 17 4 OC 19 23 JA 20 .. AP 18	8 I 26 31 V 22 7 MA 27 31 MR 24 14 SE 24 4 DE 23	C. With brackets. Month in numerals D. With brackets. Month in letters # Also seen in blue. Diameter of pmk. Varies as does the width of the D
 Fig 3	Cairo	.. VII 07	4 I 08	Unrecorded sub-type, Large 'F' with serifs at top. Diameter 31.5mm Fig. 3
 Dep - 15 Ex Dep - 8	AI. Alexandria II. Alexandria III. Alexandria Cairo Port Taufiq Tanta BI. Cairo II. Cairo Port Taufiq C. Alexandria Cairo Girga Idfo Port Taufiq # Tanta #	.. II 25 23 5 25 1 FE 08 .. JL 24 8 NO 28 3 JL 24 6 6 31 .. OC 31 22 FE 34 .. DE 30 5 MA 32 9 MA 43 17 AU 32	13 JU 27 16 JU 36 .. FE 42 11 JA 36 7 SE 27 .. MR 41 .. DE 39 26 NO 42 8 SE 43 3 AU 51 6 FE 44	A. With brackets. The bottom letter without brackets AI. Month in roman numerals. A.II. Month in ordinary numerals. Also in this type the diameter of the pmk varies as do the letters at the bottom of the pmk. # Also seen in blue.
	A.III. Month in letters. As from the beginning of the 1940's there is a new design with smaller letters and 'D' with serifs B. With brackets also around the bottom letter. I in month in ordinary numerals. II month in letters. C. No brackets anywhere.			
 Fig 4.	Alexandria Cairo	18 OC 47 1 OC 42	16 NO 49	Unrecorded sub-type: smaller 27mm, smaller letters, 'D' with serifs, horizontal line at each side of the Arabic م صادر Fig 4.

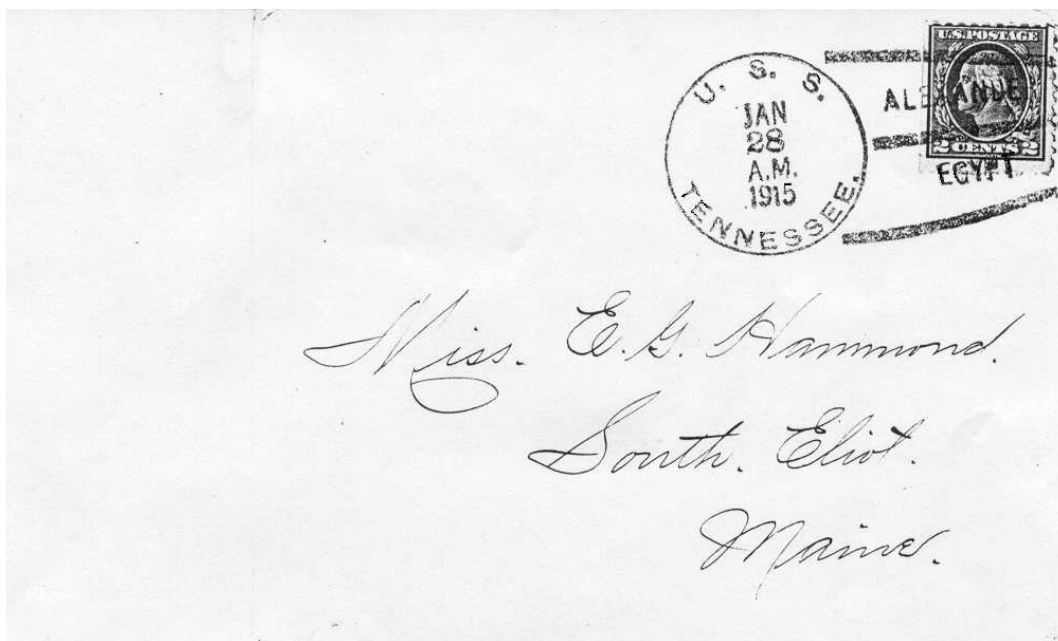
Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
 <p>Dep -16 Ex Dep - 8.5</p>	A.Alexandria Cairo AII.Alexandria B.Alexandria Cairo	3 DE 30 .. MR 37 28 SE 41 12 JU 29 19 SE 36	10 FE 45 24 MA 45 23 MA 46 6 JU 31 ... 38	A.I No Brackets A.II Sub-type with smaller 'D' with serifs and neater letters. B. With Brackets.
 <p>Dep -17 Ex Dep - 9</p>	A.Alexandrie B.Alexandria	6 MR 28 .. NO 32	18 AP 31 27 OC 34	A. With Brackets. French spelling. B. Sub-type no brackets, 'Départ' smaller and not so close to the circle. British spelling.
 <p>Dep - 18 Ex Dep -9.4</p>	Alexandria	9 MA 35	9 JL 39	
 <p>Dep 19 Ex Dep - 9.5</p>	A.Alexandria B.Alexandria C.Alexandria	26 X 36 26 FE 33 ... 40	15 VIII 39 .. FE 37	A. Month in numerals B. Month in letters C. With bottom line DEP(6)
 <p>Dep - 20 Exp Dep - 10</p>	A. Alexandria B. Mina el Basel	12 OC 33 ... 35	1 AP 37	A. Also with figure(5). B. Unrecorded sub-type similar to Dep.20 but with ordinary date bridge with numeral (3).

Type	Office	Earliest	Latest	Note
 <p>Dep -21 Ex Dep - 10.5</p>	A.Alexandria BI.Alexandria BII.Alexandria B.III.Cairo# C.Cairo	.. DE 33 19 AP 33 9 DE 37 27 MA 36 5 OC 46	25 FE 40 9 SE 38 15 MR 49	A.Bottom number within brackets B.No brackets around bottom number. BI No. 1. BII No.5. BIII Nos. 1,2,3 & 5. C.With smaller letters
 <p>Dep -22 Ex Dep - 11</p>	A.Alexandrie B.Alexandria Cairo C.Alexandria Cairo	27 AP 38 13 AP 45 26 JA 35 .. AP 47 21 AP 45	25 MR 47 .. JA 49 23 OC 46 21 AP 51	A.With hyphen between 'D' and number. B No hyphen. C.No hyphen number within brackets D (4). Unrecorded sub-type. Below the office name there is a 'D. 5' curved to follow the circle line
 <p>Dep - 23 Ex Dep -11.5</p>	Alexandria Alexandria	28 FE 42 7 FE 51	26 JA 46 29 JA 53	Nos 4,5 & 6 Unrecorded type: similar to Dep - 23 but with 'D - 1' above the name of the office
 <p>Fig. 5.</p>	Cairo	19 NO 39	23 NO 46	Unrecorded type: with 'D.A.' at bottom. Fig 5.

NEW QUERIESU.S.S TENNESSEE.Q187/1

Stanley Horesh ESC 123

Can any reader supply any information about the U.S.S. Tennessee, which Stanley believes may be a cruiser and its 'EGYPT' postmark.

Preobliterations Q187/2

Anton Jansen ESC 383

Anton has two stamps 'overprinted' 1877 and 1878 and mentions the 5para rate for pre-franked journals. He would like further information.



Ed. Peter Feltus in his 1982 edition of Egyptian Postal Markings mentions these as follows.

Type Pre-1

Size: numbers ca. 4.5mm. high

P.O's:

Earliest: ? Aug 76

Latest: 12 Apr 79

x Alessandria

? Aug 76 (CWM)

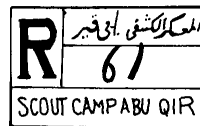
12 Apr 79 (PRF)

Remarks: Though this marking has been traditionally classed as a precancel. it is actually just part of the date-line of the news- paper to which the stamp was affixed (always a 5 para stamp). It is thus a tie-print marking, and not a true cancellation. It is always found augmented by the usual Alexandrian datestamp.

Scout Camp. Q187/3

John Rudzik 413.

John Rudzik has a first day cover of the 2nd. Arab Jamboree and asks any further information It has first day cancel and registration mark.



Ed. I include two drawings I took some time ago (source forgotten) Is this cancel only known for the 25th. the day the Scout Jamboree stamps were issued. Where was the camp and how long did the jamboree last for. The top line of Arabic reads el-moasker (?????) I think, but what is the next word the Arabic for scout? The next line I assume is Arabic for Abu Qir. Could one of our Egyptian members enlighten us further.

Ed. Please note I have given quires a number i.e. Q187/1. It would help if you would quote this in your replies.