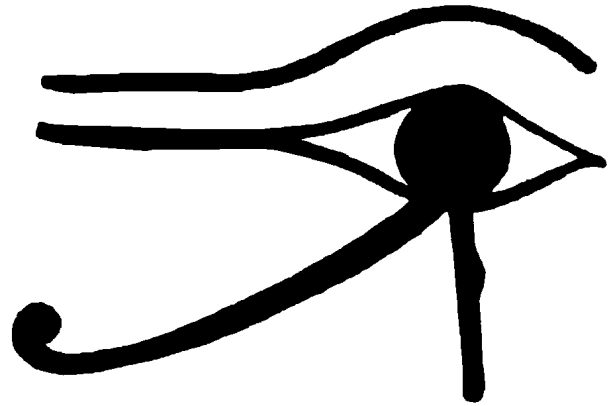


**The
Quarterly Circular
of**

ISSN 0269—252X

THE
EGYPT



STUDY CIRCLE

**June Quarter 2004
Volume XVIII No. 10**

**Whole Series No. 209
Pages 221 – 244**

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Cover of the Month: 1880 (December 7th). Returned Letter printed envelope, enclosing a letter for a Mr. Wirth of Alexandria, charge shown with handstamped '2' (piastres) Postage Due, with Alexandrie-Depart cds in black. Post Office Form 125a. Extremely rare. Ex the Kurt Wolfsbauer collection, further items from this collection which were not auctioned by David Feldman are available from Greg Todd at the address below.

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Forthcoming Meetings.

July 10	Egyptian Postcards and their Publishers	Mohamed Nofal
September 11	The French Connection, 1798-1956	Peter Grech
November 13	A Tour around Egypt in Postmarks	Cyril Defriez

Meetings are normally held at the Victory Services Club, Seymour Street, Marble Arch, London. Members usually congregate in the ground floor bar from 1pm onwards and meetings commence at 2pm.

Report of the Annual General Meeting, May 8 2004

PRESENT: John Sears (President), Robin Bertram (Chairman), Alan Jeyes (Treasurer), Mike Murphy (Secretary), Edmund Hall (Editor), Dennis Clarke (Committee); Peter Andrews, Mike Bramwell, Cyril Defriez, Peter Grech, Bill Johns, Sami Sadek, Brian Sedgley and Richard Wheatley.

APOLOGIES: Apologies for absence were received from Stanley Horesh (Deputy Chairman), John Davis (Librarian), Margaret Chadwick, Tony Chisholm, Paul Green, Charlie Hass, Keith Pogson, Costas Kelemenis, Ibrahim Shoukry, Betty Watterson.

The Chairman opened the meeting with the unenviable task of reporting the recent deaths of two members, Cor Hooghuis from Spain and John Creamer of Kettering. Both would be sadly missed.

1. Chairman's Report: Robin Bertram prefaced his remarks by saying that as he had served since 1997 he thought that after perhaps another two years he might consider handing over the reins to a younger candidate. He described 2002 as a good year marred by the untimely death in August of our Egypt Agent, Nabil El-Hadidi, a great philatelist and a great friend, to whom many tributes had been paid, including pieces in the *QC* and the *L'OP* and a 2004 calendar published in Egypt illustrating some of Nabil's postcard collection. Robin said two problems on the horizon would have to be faced: that of a (slightly) dwindling membership; and its associated economic difficulties. As costs rose, more members were needed to pay our way.

He paid tribute to the committee's immensely hard work over the year, and in particular to two officers who were standing down at the meeting - Alan Jeyes, the long-term Secretary/ Treasurer, who had succeeded like no other in extracting blood from a stone; and his successor as Secretary, Mike Murphy. He thank both, together with their wives for all the behind-the-scenes work, and thanked all committee members for their efforts.

The Chairman announced the results of voting for the MacArthur Award for the best *QC* article of 2003, sponsored by the legacy of our late chairman, Major E L G MacArthur, and congratulated the winner, Sven Eriksson of Sweden (ESC 411), on his astonishing compilation of extracts from the UPU and the *Journal Official* combining to give a clear picture of postal rate changes over a century. He appealed to members to make more effort to vote in future contests.

2. Minutes of the last AGM, previously circulated (*QC* 205), were approved (proposed: Dennis Clarke; seconded Edmund Hall). There were no matters arising.

3. Election of Officers. As single nominations had been received for the vacant posts of Treasurer and Secretary, the meeting voted by acclaim to elect Brian Sedgley (nominated Alan Jeyes, seconded Mike Bramwell; address Greenpeckers, Seven Hills Road, Cobham Surrey KT11 1ER, 01932 863221; sedgleyb@supanet.com) as Treasurer; and Sami Sadek (nominated Mike Murphy, seconded Bill Johns; address The Oaks, 19 Sinah Lane, Hayling Island, Hants PO11 0EY, 02392 357121, sami.sadek@ntlworld.com) respectively. Both were assured of the support of former officers and members generally, and the Chairman spoke of his delight at our having for the first time a native Arabic-speaker as Secretary. John Sears, President, seconded by Peter Grech, proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

Robin reported on a recent visit to Egypt with Mike Murphy in which they had been able to obtain the agreement of Dr Ibrahim Shoukry (Apt 1, 10 Montazah Street, Zamalek, Cairo; 735 8894, ishokry@link.net) to act as our Agent in Egypt. Both described Dr Ibrahim as a true gentleman and a fitting replacement for our good friend Nabil El-Hadidi and welcomed his agreement, which has been approved by the Philatelic Society of Egypt, of which Dr Ibrahim is a Board Member. The appointment was nominated by Robin Bertram, seconded by Mike Murphy and greeted with great enthusiasm. To complete the Committee, Mike Murphy was elected to a vacant post, nominated by Robin Bertram, seconded by Edmund Hall.

4. Accounts 2003. Alan Jeyes reported a small profit of just under £80 on the year, but pointed out clearly that that happy state of affairs was due entirely to a £1,000 transfer from the Auction fund and that the Auction could not always be depended on to produce top-up funds for the general account. Much discussion of Circle economics followed, in which the US dollar exchange rate and development of the website played a prominent part. It was considered that our main costs, that of producing the *QC* and hire of the meeting

rooms, could not reasonably be reduced, indeed members supported strongly the rather more expensive appearance of colour in the *QC*. It was decided that colour should continue to appear as and when justified, and that progress should be made on the website, as a means of attracting further members by increased publicity. The new Treasurer agreed to investigate whether Auction and subscription payments might be made via PayPal or a similar organisation, and what costs the Circle might incur thereby.

After much discussion, a proposal (nominated Mike Murphy, seconded Alan Jeyes) to raise overseas subscriptions from £15 to £20 was defeated by nine votes to four. On the proposal of Mike Murphy (seconded Peter Grech), the Accounts were adopted. Members voted unanimously a vote of thanks to our member Steven Bunce (ESC 272), who gave unstintingly of his time and effort to audit the accounts without fee.

6. Any Other Business.

i. In response to a request for members' email addresses and interests to be listed in the *QC*, it was decided that the provisions of the Data Protection Act required positive action by individual members to allow their names/addresses to be listed. A circular will accompany the next *QC* or Auction list, whichever appears the earlier.

ii. Members have requested a list of ongoing studies and their co-ordinators, last listed in the *QC* a dozen years ago. The Secretary and his predecessor agreed to compile a listing.

iii. The Chairman spoke of an invitation from the Royal Philatelic Society to mark our 70th anniversary with an exhibition of 52 frames (624 sheets) at the Royal on February 24 next year, and suggested that a suitable approach might be for 26 members each to display two frames. A small sub-committee - Robin Bertram, Sami Sadek, Edmund Hall, Peter Grech and Mike Murphy - will consider the best way forward.

7. Next Meeting. It was announced that the next Annual General Meeting will be held at the Victory Services Club on Saturday May 14, 2005, with a normal afternoon starting time.

Report of Meeting, May 8, 2004

PRESENT AND APOLOGIES: as at the Annual General Meeting.

The Secretary reported that *QC* 208 had just been published, and that Auction 37 had just been completed, with 54 bidders - 29 of them by e-mail, the first time e-mailers had outnumbered postal bidders - and 18 vendors. Some 57 per cent of lots were sold, including virtually all of those illustrated, an innovation which can be regarded as a cautious success.

The Chairman reported on members' visit to New Zealand, and spoke warmly of the organisational skills of our Antipodes Agent, Tony Chisholm, who was in charge of Matarangi arrangements, and of Peter Goodwin (ESC 297), who had arranged a neat programme and a souvenir cover with illustrated postmark. A report will appear in a forthcoming *QC*.

He also spoke of the very recent visit to Egypt with Mike Murphy, partly to seek a suitable replacement as Egyptian Agent (see AGM above), and partly to help the family of Nabil El-Hadidi to arrange his collection, and paid warm tribute to the hospitality of the El-Hadidi family and of our Egyptian colleagues in general. The family will try to continue Nabil's work by producing a new volume on Egyptian Revenues, and the meeting later welcomed Nabil's daughter Nesrin as a new member of the Circle (see p227). Members wished her well.

The visit also produced something of a mystery in the most recent "stamp booklet" of Egypt, a colourful production in January by the National Postal Organisation but apparently printed in France, a wonderfully pictorial piece of work featuring historic moments from all of Egypt's history and not Pharaonic alone. It contains four sheets of stamps properly gummed and perforated but without watermark - one 3x3 internal 30pt rate; one 3x3 125pt general air mail rate; one 3x3 £E2 (what rate?); and the fourth with 2x£E5 and one £E10 stamps. The booklets are sold over the Post Office counter at £E80 instead of a face £E51.95, and are not, came the advice, intended for postal use but as tourist souvenirs. The cover bears the words "Egyptian postage stamps", but the stamps do not carry "postage" or "post" in any language. Despite exhaustive

inquiries, it proved impossible to define their status clearly. It will be interesting to see whether they appear on cover, and whether the mainstream catalogues will list them. The Chairman donated a booklet to the Circle New Issues collection.

Robin Bertram on Postage Due: Turning to the meeting proper, Robin presented in his expected detailed and well-referenced manner a comprehensive history of charge marks and surcharge stamps up to the 1905 overprint issue. Regrettably we ran out of time and he will continue his presentation at a later date.

Early (*hand-written*) Charge Marks

Early Egyptian charge marks begin to appear during the time of the *Posta Europea* in the 1850s. They were hand-written usually in a European language. Examples were shown. The charge shown reflected the charge for postage. This also applied to government post. Many examples were displayed from different towns.

***Hand Stamped* Charge Marks**

Robin presented a broad variety of hand stamped charge marks including (as far as he was aware) the only known examples of 10 para, 1.20para, 1.35para and 4.35para charge marks on various early letters. Again the early hand stamped charge marks appeared to reflect the cost of the postage on the letter. Later on they were double the postage due (less any amount already paid on the letter) but he showed occasional inconsistencies. A discussion of postal rates and surcharges followed.

The 1884 issue

These were the first official postage due stamps, printed by Penasson. Robin first explained the printing and types of the stamps, then producing proofs, issued stamps and their use on covers.

The Second (1886) Issue

Robin presented a complete sheet this issue's 2 piastre on non-watermarked paper demonstrating how the four types are repeated through the sheet. He also again showed proofs, the issued stamps and their use on covers.

Various examples of the boxed "T" mark were displayed

This issue is well known for its forgeries, several examples were demonstrated for comparison, with and without watermarks.

The 1888 issue

This heralded the change from paras to milliemes. He showed the matrix proof where the 2,5 milliemes were added to the 1,2 and 5 piastres. Many examples of the proofs, stamps and cover usage were presented. This was the last issue by Penasson as De La Rue took over printing.

The De La Rue printings

Robin showed examples of both the 1889 and the 1902 (chalk surface) issues. There followed a fascinating and detailed display of the Die proofs of all values with 'before' and 'after hardening' examples, followed by a display of full panes of the stamps and their usage on cover.

An example of the uncommon bisect on cover used in 1898 on a letter from the Sudan was displayed.

The overprint (3 milliemes on 2 piastres) issues were next discussed in depth with complete panes showing examples of the different "states". Essays of the 1905 issue were shown. Various errors showing double overprints, a-cheval, and inverted were displayed. Uncommon usage on cover from India was shown.

The progress of time prevented further material being shown and Robin said he would give a further talk on the remaining issues at a later date.

On behalf of the members, Peter Grech thanked Robin Bertram for a colourful and wide-ranging display, full of deep research and several treasures. Members showed their appreciation in the usual manner.

Shake-up for Egyptian Post Office

Mike Murphy (ESC 240)

Egypt's post offices are enjoying a wholesale design makeover at the moment as part of a shake-up of the complete organisation. Its new chairman, Ali Moselhi, says it is time for a modern and efficient service. "I realise the challenge we are facing," he says, "but we are going to establish a service organisation that is stable and delivers quality services."



Already Moselhi, who has an IT background and was appointed 18 months ago, has made plans to connect all of the country's 3,000 post office by computer for the first time. In this way all mail can be tracked throughout its journey, and more importantly, financial transfer can be made quickly and efficiently.

Solutions to age-old problems involve not only IT, however, but also a broom sweeping clean at grassroots level, as epitomised by the new Egypt Post logo (*pictured left, from the Post Day issue of January 2, 2004*), which replaces the familiar pigeon with a letter in its beak.

Moselhi admits* that the National Postal Organisation (NPO), established well over a century ago, is rife with regulations and management techniques as old as the agency itself. "This is an ancient organisation. Its internal structure, workflow, regulations ... are ancient. We have to be aware of that because the age of the organisation will present the biggest challenge when it comes to the

kind of reform we would like to implement. I acknowledge that it will be a huge challenge."

To add the list of problems he has already identified is a second list of initiatives and services he plans to introduce to the more than 45,000 employees in the NPO's two branches, the postal service (including letter and parcel services) and the postal savings service (for almost a century a favourite method for saving by Egyptians of humble economic backgrounds).

"I realise the challenges we are facing," he says, "and that's why I have created several sub-committees to look at every detail of the functions and processes. It would be unrealistic for me to single-handedly come up with a comprehensive plan, but people from the organisation itself will be best aware of the problems and what is needed to fix them."

The committees are looking into every step a piece of mail goes through between being dropped into a box and its arrival at its destination: everything is being analysed, from when the pickups are done via sorting to the state letters are in when they arrive.

"We want to be able to figure out the time frame and why they take so long. If there is a way to make this process take less time or more efficient, we will do it. At the end, we'll be able to guarantee the time it will take to deliver each letter locally and internationally."

Another committee is looking into workflow within the NPO to assess how much staff are being paid and how salaries and bonuses are set. Moselhi says it's hard to ask someone to do their job properly if they feel that they are not being adequately compensated. There isn't any incentive to perform better: the bonus system is based on length of service rather than quality of their work. This will have to change, Moselhi says.

That the review applies to both postal delivery and postal savings services is good news for low-income earners: It can take more than 20 minutes to withdraw just £E100 from a postal savings account - four employees must verify the requested sum both verbally and with signatures on the withdrawal slip.

“These people are just doing their job as in the regulations book,” he says. “That it’s not the most efficient way is another story. That’s why we will review every regulation; there must be a more efficient way to provide the same amount of security for the customer while still providing good service.”

Ahmed Nazif, the Minister of Communication and Information Technology, of which the NPO is a subsidiary, admits it has taken some time to make real changes. But that was a result of his desire to reform one subsidiary at a time rather than change for change’s sake.

“The Post has been part of our plan since day one,” he says, “but I believe in focusing efforts on one thing at a time. Today we can focus on the NPO. We have a new director who is an IT specialist, which is great since the Post is moving toward IT everywhere else in the world.”



Moselhi’s first big initiative, an overhaul of the NPO’s IT infrastructure, will allow him “to link all our offices, for postal delivery as well as financial services. This will make it easier to track down parcels at any given moment. It will also speed up financial transactions, so people can access their money no matter where they are in the country within a matter of minutes.”

Even more importantly, the computer network would ease Moselhi’s ambitions to creating public-private partnerships.

“Last year (2001), the NPO generated around £E30 million in profit. But since we have a lot to do to bring it into the twenty-first century, this will not be enough. And I know there is no funding available from the government for us to do everything we need. So we have to find money through partnerships and investment from the private sector.”

One project he is hoping to implement is a partnership with Egyptian private and public-sector banks for post offices to function as basic bank branches in rural areas.

“We have more branches than any bank can even hope to open. It would be beneficial for them and us to allow customers to access accounts through the post offices or even to transfer money between their bank and postal accounts. We would charge the bank for using us as a front for them.”

Moselhi (*above*) is adamant that the partnership would not be a case of the NPO cutting into the banks’ turf. “There are people who would never put their money in NPO savings boxes in the same way as there are people who are afraid to set foot in a bank. Those who save money with us are farmers, workers and small-business owners who would not have the money to open a bank account. But you can open a savings account at the post office to save £E100. So we’re not competing with banks, but if we become partners we can both provide better services for our clients by providing more accessibility to their money.”

Nazif applauds the initiative, while revealing an annual growth of 30 per cent in the amount Egyptians are saving with the NPO. “The financial side of the Post is very strong in Egypt,” he said. “It’s amazing how people are attached to the Post. There is room for a lot of innovation and a lot of new services.”

Moselhi is however also meeting all private companies and multinationals involved in parcel and letter delivery to try to forge alliances. “We are interested in any business proposal that these companies might want to develop to improve our co-ordination with them. Such partnerships will help bring in revenue for us and them alike.”

Solutions to other nagging issues will come only by facing up to basic problems. “One of the first things we have to do is teach people how to write the addresses on letters so they reach the proper destination,” he said. “I have seen letters where there is no street address, but more of a description of how to get to the building. That is not acceptable. A few years ago, we introduced Postcodes, but no one used them because no one could figure out what their code was. So we are going to create a website where you can type in the address and get the exact code. There will also be a booklet, so all the postman has to do is look for the code rather than roam the area to find the person to whom the letter is addressed.”

Bad news for small-office postmark collectors! Ted Fraser-Smith counted 3,000 Post Offices and 17,000 sub-office Postcodes in 1984: 13 years later, in 1997, however, the Government website shows 5,834 main offices. There is much work still to be done.....

Governorate	Number of Offices	Population per Post Office
Alexandria	113	29,453
Aswan	127	7,667
Asyut	352	7,961
Beheira	355	11,215
Beni Suef	160	11,626
Cairo	701	9,685
Dakahliya	664	6,361
Damietta	124	7,376
Fayoum	219	9,086
Gharbiya	374	9,104
Giza	148	32,296
Ismailia	45	15,889
K El-Sheikh	224	9,924
Kaliubiyah	157	21,037
Kena	204	11,968
Luxor City	34	10,603
Matruh	23	9,212
Menufiya	418	6,599
Minya	318	10,405
New Valley	46	3,081
North Sinai	33	7,659
Port Said	26	18,059
Red Sea	18	8,650
Sharqiyah	594	7,219
Sohag	313	9,978
South Sinai	17	3,206
Suez	27	15,467
Total/Average	5,834	11,510

The NPO has also successfully launched a competition for a new look for all post offices: and these facelifts are well under way. The aim, says Moselhi, is to kill a number of birds with one stone: he has got a new design relatively cheaply, provided a young designer with the opportunity to get a major project under his or her belt; and created a uniform look for all the country's post offices.

"I want all post offices to look professional and identical. This will also help cut the cost of re-designing the offices, because we will mass produce desks, chairs, counters, etc."

He has commissioned new uniforms for all postal workers to improve their image, complete with new letter bags and shoes. "If the people working in the offices get new desks and computers," says Moselhi, "then the poor guy who delivers the letters should get a new uniform in order to feel that he is part of this new company as well."

But most importantly, he will provide training for all to help staff develop their skills, which is vital to changing the image of the company.

"The NPO suffers from a lack of public confidence," he says. "Part of this is because the public generally sees anything that is government-owned as inefficient and backward. But the other part is a result of our employees coming across as inefficient and even unprofessional. With proper training, we can change all that, especially since many of our employees are under 35, and still willing to change if they receive the appropriate training."

*This is based largely on an article that appeared in the Business section of *Egypt Today* in February 2003.

New members:

- ESC 299 (restored) **Tony Lawrence**, 40 Norwich Drive, Bracebridge Heath, Linncoln LN4 2TF
 ESC 580 **Hany A Salam**, 11 Zaghlul Street, Zeitoun, Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
 (First Fuad portrait issue - essays, proofs, retouches and flaws)
 ESC 581 **Alan Michael Hall**, 132A Garlands Road, Redhill, Surrey, RH1 6NZ
 (Nations surrounding Saudi Arabia; Empire/Commonwealth 1/2d stamps)
 ESC 582 **Nesrin El-Hadidi**, 28 El Shaheed Ahmed Wasfi Street, Almaza, Cairo 11341, Egypt
 (Revenue stamps and revenue documents of Egypt)
 ESC 583 **Nabil Abdel-Malek**, 64 Pia Drive, Rowville, Melbourne, Victoria 3178, Australia
 (Middle East, especially Egypt, Palestine, Turkish empire, Sudan)

Change of address: ESC 542 **Oliver Migneco**, 10922 Orange Park Blvd., Orange, CA 92869, United States

Deceased: ESC 540 **John Creamer** **Resigned:** ESC 440 **John Larkin**
Reinstated: ESC 542 **Oliver Migneco**
Lapsed: ESC 441 **Jean Luc Baudu** ESC 517 **A. H. Ibrahim**
 ESC 526 **Mamdouh Mously** ESC 573 **Anil Suri**

Study of Parcel Cards for Foreign Countries (PACF) and the rates used

Anatole Ott (ESC 261)

For some time the Parcel Cards for foreign countries, in French called *Bulletin d'expédition*, have interested me. From information taken from more than 30 such cards, I thought it useful to systematise the different types of cards through the years from the start in about 1882 to (so far) 1979, with the bulk up to 1913. To separate them more precisely from other postal documents, I have chosen to call them PACF (Parcel Cards for Foreign countries) to avoid confusion with PC (Post Cards). In the list that follows 21 different types of cards are defined by size, colour, document number and printers name (where indicated), as well as by the arrangement of spaces, language and length of text lines and size and letter fonts used. There may be more.

Card types are sorted according to language: A means French only, B means English and French, and C for English, French and Arabic. The rate of exchange in postal matters was £E1 = 25 francs. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) decided at its 1880 annual congress in Paris to allow non-insured parcels to be sent to foreign countries up to a maximum weight of 3kg. The postal rate may be calculated according to the following: 50 centimes (=20 mills) for each country through which the parcel had to pass, including both sending and receiving countries, plus a surcharge of a minimum 25 centimes to be paid by the despatching country. Additional postage cost for sea transportation depending on the distance in nautical miles:

25 centimes	up to 500 nautical. miles
50 centimes	500 to 1,000 n.m.
1 franc	1,000 to 3,000 n.m.
2 francs	3,000 to 6,000 n.m.
3 francs	6,000 or more n.m.

This regulation came into force on October 1, 1881.

This first Parcel Card (listed here as PACF - 1A.1) was printed on thick grey stock of poor quality and consisted of a double-line frame and entirely French text. The narrower left part was the receipt and showed the sender's name and address as well as the cancellation of the office of origin. The reverse side was empty.

The UPU decided at the 1885 congress in Lisbon to increase the maximum weight of parcels for overseas from 3kg to 5kg. Insured parcels and Cash on Delivery (COD), was also introduced at this congress, together with Acknowledgement of Receipt (AR). The additional parcel surcharge became either 25 centimes or 75 centimes, which was applicable to, among other countries, Sweden. This came into force on April 1, 1886.

On the reverse side of the card PACF - 2A.1, used in 1890, are printed instructions which indicate that the maximum weight of a parcel is 3kg or 5kg, depending on the country of destination or the shipping route. Each parcel should not exceed 60cm in any dimension, and its volume not exceed 20 cubic decimetre.

The rate for Cash on Delivery is 8 milliemes for each 10 francs or fraction thereof. The Insurance rate is 20 milliemes for each 200 francs or fraction thereof.

Reimbursement labels were used after the UPU congress in Vienna 1891. Sometime at the beginning of 1900 the rate for COD was changed to 8 milliemes for each 20 francs or fraction.

These rates remained stable until after the First World War. At the UPU congress in Madrid in 1920 the devaluation of the French franc led to the introduction of the Gold Franc. Egypt raised its foreign postal rates on April 1, 1921. New weight classes were agreed: up to 1kg, 1kg-5kg and 5kg-10kg. The insurance rate became 20 milliemes per 300 francs. All this came into force on January 1, 1922.

The UPU congress 1929 in London fixed a new weight limit of 20kg, which came into force from July 1, 1930. Nearly 40 per cent of parcel cards seen were used to send Egyptian cigarettes abroad. A refund of paid custom dues on imported raw tobacco had therefore been introduced at the beginning of the 1890s. This was shown through the use of handstamps with the framed word "Drawback" and/or a CDS with same wording and even red printed labels. This refund amounted to 10 Piastres Tariff per kg from the Customs after franking was made and the parcels delivered to the Customs.

According to statistics issued by the Ministry of Communications in Cairo in 1934, the following number of international parcels were sent from Egypt, given as an average for a five-year period. This may give an idea of relative rarity.

Year	Ordinary parcels	Parcels with COD	Insured parcels
1885-1890	9,000	---	---
1890-1895	27,000	500	800
1895-900	46,500	1,600	1,000
1900-1905	74,000	2,250	2,000
1905-1910	112,000	4,000	3,700
1910-1915	132,000	6,500	6,700

I now show a list of the cards seen, divided into countries, year of use, number of cards, weight of parcels and paid rate per parcel:

Country	Year	Number of cards	Weight in kilogrammes	Rate/Parcel piastres	Comments
Switzerland	1882-1916	7	1.6 to 4.2	9	
	except 1901	1	4.0	7	
	1922	1	4.2	12	
Hungary	1882-1883	2	2.6 to 2.7	9	
	1911-1913	3	1.2 to 3.1	6	
Denmark	1893-1923	2	3.8 to 4.8	13	
	except 1912	1	5.0	11	
Belgium:	1911-12	2	1.1 to 4.9	9	
Germany:	1890	1	2.5	11	
	1901		4.8	9	
	1952	1	4.8 to ?	15.5	Official service stamps
	1969	1	10.9	568.5	Airmail
U.S.A.	1906	1	3.2	19.5	
	1911	1	2.9 to 3.4	21.5	
	1929	1	3.2 to 4.6	15	
India	1961	1	2.7	216.75	
	1979	1	0.8	345.5	
Turkey	1923	1	4.1 to 4.2	13.5	
	1925	1	3.2	13.5	
France	1926	1	2.3	12	
Austria	1910	1	4.9	6	
Sweden	1913	1	0.9	15	
Romania	1912	1	2.9	10	
New Zealand	1941	1	2.4	11.5	
South Africa	1901	1	4.8 to 5.0	45.5	

I have tried to get hold of Annex X, pages 262 to 358, of the *Guide Postal Egyptien* (1911) containing the rates for parcels to foreign countries, but have not been successful. Please send me a note if it is available or for loan somewhere!

Finally I want to express my grateful thanks to Peter A. S. Smith, John Sears and Ulrich Eckstein for contributing material for this study, as well as for the information Sven Eriksson published in his article in *QC* 207.

At the same time I hope and will ask other friends and collectors please to send additional and new material to the Editor to improve the discoveries of this study and for future publication in the *QC*. Photocopies of front and reverse sides of cards should be provided with mention of sizes of card and frames, if any, as well as the colour of the card. Material is specially required for the periods 1917-1921, 1930-1940, 1953-1960, 1970-1978 and after 1979.

PACF - 1A.1 Grey. Card ca 183 x 130mm; double line frame 173 x 116mm. Document number inside upper frame line (N° 211). **Reverse** blank. Seen used 1882-1883. *Fig. 1.*

PACF - 2A.1 Grey. Card ca 190 x 132mm; double line frame 179 x 120m. Document number centrally outside upper frame line (N° 211).

Front layout is largely the same from now and until about 1900. Headline ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'EGYPTE, with letters 3mm tall; second line SERVICE DES COLIS POSTAUX POUR L'ETRANGER (1.6mm tall); third line BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION (3.2mm tall). From bottom of first line to bottom of third headline 18.5mm.

Under address space are special lines for completing insured value and cash on delivery, if any. In Francs, written FR (2.5 mm tall). Under these special lines is printed: (En toutes lettres et en chiffres).

Upper right framed space for stamps is 38mm (wide) x 31mm. Lower main space for "Acheminement", with one line, is 13mm high.

Reverse has a printed explanation 111mm wide and 103mm tall, containing 41 text lines under the heading "Extrait du Règlement". Seen used 1890. *Figs. 2 & 3.*

PACF - 2A.2 Buff. Card ca 190 x 139mm; double-line frame 179 x 118mm. Document number assumed (hidden by stamps) centrally outside upper frame line (N° 211).

Front: double-line separating Coupon at left from main card is curved in the middle. Circular space for departing CDS. On coupon, printed in circle: Timbre du bureau d'origine. Otherwise PACF- 2A.1.

Reverse: same "Extrait du Règlement" as PACF - 2A.1 but enlarged, with three more text lines describing special regulations for parcels to Austria, Italy and other countries. Overall size 111 x 109mm.

Seen used 1893. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 2A.3 Light brown. Card ca 190 x 139mm; double-line frame 179 x 118mm. Document number central outside upper frame line (N° 211).

Front: shows the following changes - main headline, letters 2.5mm tall; third headline 1.5mm tall; from bottom of first headline to bottom of third headline 12.8mm. Upper right framed space for stamps is 38mm wide x 22.5. Lower space for "Acheminement" is 25mm high with three lines. Circular space on coupon for departing CDS has straight-line printing: Timbre du bureau d'origine.

Reverse: blank. Seen used 1898. *Fig. 4.*

PACF - 3B.1 Grey. Card ca 189 x 135mm; double-line frame 178 x 118mm. Document number upper right corner, outside upper frame line (N° 1 M.) with (N° 211.) in upper left corner. A change now to bilingual, English & French.

Front: the following changes - main headline EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE - POSTES D'EGYPTE (letters 2mm tall); second, Foreign Parcel Post Service - Service des colis postaux pour l'étranger (2.5mm tall); third, DESPATCH NOTE - BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION (1.8mm tall). Left of addressee space is vertical printing: Name and residence/of addressee Nom et domicile/du destinataire. The spaces for filling in insured value and cash on delivery now begin with FR for Francs, and the earlier text beneath these is omitted (see PACF - 2A.1 above). The lower main space is now divided in two equally: Customs & Route. Double-line separating coupon from main card is curved in middle.

Reverse: Headline RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE. - RÉCÉPISSÉ DU DESTINATAIRE (length 103mm). Printed date to be filled in: 190_. Seen used September 1901. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 3B.2 Grey. Card ca 189 x 132mm.

Front as PACF - 3B.1 apart from following addition: left of addressee space, vertical printing within brackets: Indiquer avec exactitude les détails y relatifs. Illogical detail on Coupon: French wording above corresponding English in two series between Coupon heading and circle for departing CDS.

Reverse similar to PACF - 3B.1. Seen used November 1901. *Figs 5 & 6.*

PACF - 3B.3 Light brown. Similar to PACF - 3B.2 but there is no Document number on top of upper frame (may have been on cut-off Coupon). **Front** headlines not visible. Seen used November 1901. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 3B.4 Grey. Card ca 189 x 134mm; double-line frame 179 x 118mm Document number central above upper frame line (N° 1 M.).

Front shows change to second headline: Foreign Parcel Post Service - Colis postaux pour l'étranger, and new lettering 2mm tall. Left of addressee space, vertical printing: Name and address of addressee (earlier cards specified: Name and residence... On Coupon, all French text is now more logically printed below similar English text.

Reverse: headline RECEIPT ... is 104mm long, otherwise as PACF - 3B 1. Seen used March 1906. *Fig. 7.*

PACF - 3B.5 Grey. As PACF - 3B.4 except the second headline reads: Foreign Parcel Post Service - Service des colis postaux pour l'étranger.

Front: size and font of letters in the three headlines are as PACF - 3B1. **Reverse:** headline RECEIPT ... is again 103mm long. Seen used December 1906. *Fig. 8.*

PACF - 4B.1 Buff. Card ca 187 x 133mm; single-line frame 177 x 118mm. Document number central above upper frame line (No. 1 M.). Printers' detail in lower left corner: McC. & Co. Ld., Ldn.

Front: Generally same arrangement of spaces as before; main headline, EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE etc. has letters 2.5mm tall; second line, Foreign Parcel Post Service - Colis postaux ..., 2mm tall; third line, DESPATCH NOTE etc, 2mm. Now short plain lines under these headlines (earlier, ornamental lines under first and third lines). Upper right framed space for stamps reduced to 37mm x 21 mm tall. Spaces for filling in insured value and cash on delivery now begin with Fr. for Francs.

Reverse: Headline: RECEIPT OF ADRESSEE - RÉCÉPISSÉ DU DÉSTINATAIRE. 109mm long. Seen used 1909 and 1910. *Figs 9 & 10.*

PACF - 4B.2 Grey. Card ca 187 x 134mm; single-line frame 175 x 117mm. Document number central above upper frame line (No. 1 M.). Similar to PACF - 4B.1, except for the following: Printers' name in lower left corner - McCorquodale & Co.Ltd., London. - 230,000. 1909.

Front: main text line: EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE etc letters 2.2mm tall.

Reverse RECEIPT main text line 107mm long. Seen used 1911. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 4B.3 Grey. As PACF - 4B.1 except printers' name in lower left corner - McCorquodale & Co. Ltd., London. - 69,000. 1911 Seen used in 1911. *Figs 11 & 12.*

PACF - 5B.1 Light brown. Card ca. 190 x 138mm; double line frame 173 x 117mm. Document number central above upper frame line (N° 1 M.) , letters 2 or 2.5mm. Printers' name in lower left corner: Imp Nat 356 - 1910 - 149,000 ex.

Front: Generally same arrangement of spaces as before. Old printing plates from 1906 seem to be reused, with main three text lines including two ornamental dividing lines. Upper right framed space for stamps is larger, 38mm wide x 21mm tall. The two places for filling in Francs are again written FR. The Coupon section is narrower, 40mm (earlier 44mm).

Reverse: Heading altered again (again reverts to lettering up to 1906) ADRESSEE - RÉCÉPISSÉ, and no dot after DESTINATAIRE. Length of headline 113mm. Year printed 191_. Seen used 1912. *Figs 13 & 14.*

PACF - 5B.2 Buff. Card ca 188 x 133mm; double-line frame 173 x 117mm. As PACF - 5B.1 apart from printers' name at lower left: Imp. Nat. 644 - 1911 - 140,000 ex. Seen used 1913. *Fig 15.*

PACF - 5B.3 Greenish grey. Card ca 189 x 139mm; double-line frame 174 x 122mm. Document number central above upper frame line (P.O. No. 1 M.). As PACF - 5B.1 except: **Front** - printers' name in lower left corner: I N 1718 1911 38(?),700 ex. New typeset line above INSURED VALUE: If to be insured, value of parcel should be entered in francs (and French equivalent). **Reverse** - small changes - dot at end of headline & comma before "le" at bottom. Length of headline 114mm. Seen used 1916. *Fig 16.*

PACF- 6B. Reserved for parcel cards for the period 1917-1921, as yet unreported.

PACF - 7B.1 Dark grey. Card ca 192 x 141mm; no frame, but double line at top. Document number central above upper lines (P.O. No. 1 M.). Printers' name on upper left corner: Govt. Press 923 - 1919 - 810,000 ex.

Front: Generally same arrangement of spaces as earlier, otherwise as PACF - 5B.3, except new first headline EGYPTIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION - ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'EGYPTE.

Reverse: also as PACF - 5B.3 , except that the printed year is now 192_. Seen used 1922. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 7B.2 Rose. Size and document number as PACF - 7B.1. Printers' name at upper left corner: Govt. Press 6056, 6549 - 1918 - 430,000 ex. Otherwise as PACE - 7B 1, except on **Reverse**: length of headline 115mm. Printed year is 19__ . Seen used 1923. *Fig 17.*

PACF - 7B.3 Dark grey. Size and document number as PACF - 7B.1. Printers' name on upper left corner is unknown (coupon is missing). **Reverse**: Printed year is 192 . Seen used 1926. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 7C.1 Dark grey. Card ca. 188 x 138mm. Document number similar to PACE - 7B.1; printers' name at upper left corner: Govt-Press 923 - 1919 - 810,000 ex. **Front** as PACF - 7B.2.

Reverse: New text at top, in French only, at left, reading INSTRUCTIONS A DONNER PAR L'EXPEDITEUR followed by "Pour le cas ou la livraison du colis décrit au recto du present bulletin ne pourrait avoir lieu, je demande" ... followed by three lines to be filled in, and then "Signature de l'expediteur". At the right, the Arabic equivalent. Under this text, precisely as the reverse of PACF - 7B.1. Seen used 1929. *Fig. 18.*

PACF - 8 & 9 Reserved for parcel cards for the period 1930-1940, as yet unreported.

PACF- 10A.1 Cream. Card ca 190 x 155mm; double-line frame 150 x 115mm. Document number top left corner (P. No. 1, M.), with CP 2 (Recto) at top right. Printers' name on upper left of reverse: Imp. Nationale 8969A, 1935 - 113,500 ex.

Front: New arrangement of spaces in French alone, with upper section dealing with declared value in Gold - Francs. Below this, the main text line BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION. Then a space for Cash on delivery, then name and address, and at bottom weight of parcels , customs dues and route. The Coupon is 37mm wide. At right a narrow space for stamps for sending the parcel.

Reverse: Instructions to be given by Sender and receipt from Addressee. Year shown; 193_ . Seen used 1941. *Figs. 19 & 20.*

PACF - 11A.1 Cream. Sizes as PACF - 10A.1. Document number cannot be seen as coupon lost. Printers' name upper left of reverse: Imp. Nationale 11047A, 1938 - 90,000 ex. Otherwise both sides similar to PACF - 10A.1, except that **reverse** Receipt of Addressee has the year written 19__ . Seen used 1952, franked entirely with Official Service stamps. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 12 & 13 Reserved for parcel cards for the period 1953-1960, as yet unreported.

PACF - 14A.1 Buff. Card ca 190 x 140mm; double-line frame 150 x 117mm. Document numbers in top left (P. No.1.M.) and top right CP 2 (Recto) corners. Printers' name top left on reverse, Org.Gen.Imp.Gouv. 6218A. 1959 - 200,000 ex.

Front: Similar to PACF - 10A.1 except that: Single line divides Coupon from main card; at right, above BULLETIN D'EXPEDITION, the word "arabes" is added under Fr.or/ (en chiffres); under the address, first line: Rue et numero, second line: (Pays de destination) & (Lieu de destination).

Reverse: Length of frame 155mm, same instructions as in PACF - 10A.1, but probably a different year template to be completed (here hidden by stamps) . Seen used 1961. *Not illustrated.*

PACF - 15A.1 Light creamy yellow. Size as PACF - 14A.1; single-line frame 150 x 116mm. Document number as PACF - 14A.1. Printers' name on reverse hidden by extensive franking of this air-mail forwarded parcel of over 10 kg. Otherwise both sides se similar to PACF - 14A.1. Seen used 1969. *Fig. 21.*

PACF - 16 & 17 Reserved for parcel cards for the period 1970-1978, as yet unreported.

PACF - 18A.1 Light buff. Card and frame as PACF - 14A1; single-line frame all round Document number at top left corner hidden by stamps. Printers' name on reverse, top left corner: Org Gén-imp.Gouv. ?

Front: Similar to PACF - 14A.1, except that on lower part no line dividing square with Poids from the section at right where Voie is written. **Reverse**: Length of frame 150mm. Probably same instructions as in PACF - 10A.1. A different year template, for 196 . Seen used 1979. *Fig. 22.*

2084 Alexandrie

(N° 211.)

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES D'EGYPTE

BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION
(Service International)

Ci-joint : un colis portant l'adresse ci-dessous :

Nombre de déclarations en douane Trais

Timbre du bureau d'origine
CAIRE
15/10/83

Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur,
Nestor Grassat
Genève

Nom et domicile du destinataire
M
National Casino

Lieu de destination Budapest

Poids : Kg 2 gr 640 (à remplir par l'employé) (Pays) Hongrie

325

Fig1. 1A.1 1883, to Hungary, 1 parcel of 2.64 kg, rate 9 Piastres.

N° 211.

ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES

SERVICE DES COLIS POSTAUX POUR

BULLETIN D'EXPÉDITION

Ci-joint 3 colis portant l'adresse ci-dessous :

Nom et domicile du destinataire
M. Dollberg Nachfolger

Lieu de destination Hannovre

Pays Allemagne

VALEUR

MONTANT

Nombre

Actes

19896 / Alexandrie

19897 / Alexandrie

19898 / Alexandrie

29315

HAUPTSTEUERANTE

gr. 2 gr 650

2 600

1 400

Fig.2 2A.1 1890, to Germany, 3 parcels of 2.4 to 2.64 kg, via Trieste, total rate 33 PT i.e. each 11 Piastres

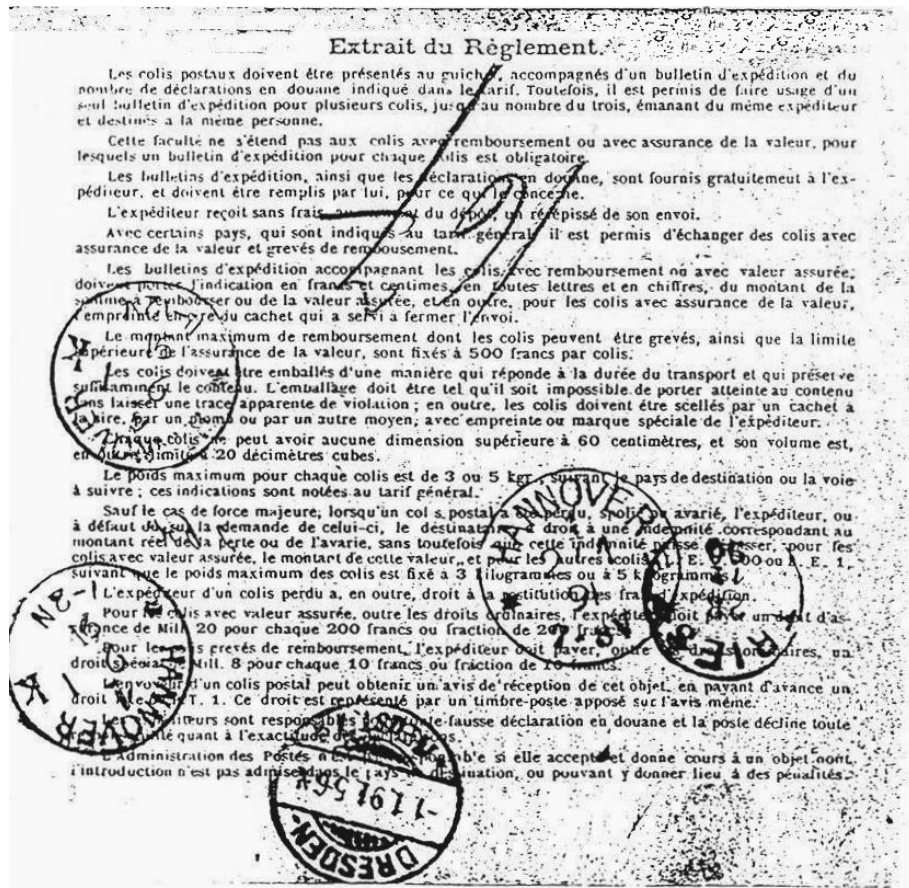


Fig. 3 2A.1 1890, to Germany, reverse side describing regulations for sending of parcels.

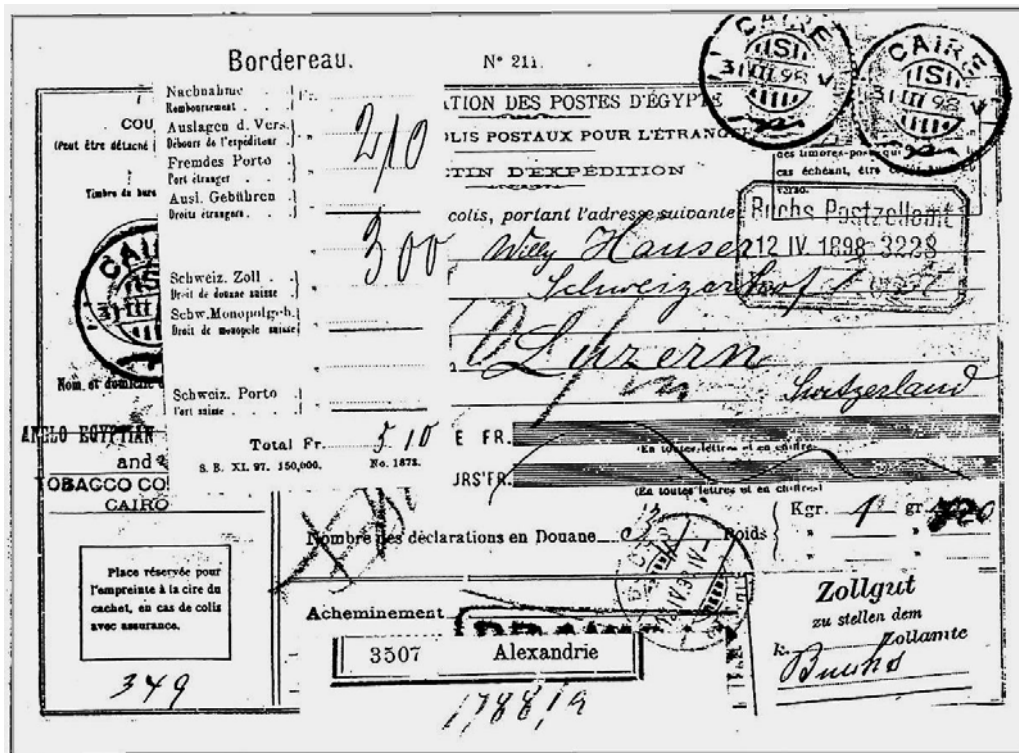


Fig. 4. 2A.3 1898, to Switzerland, 1 parcel of 1.72 kg, rate 9 Piastres.

(N° 211.) (N° 1 M.)

EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE — POSTE

Foreign Parcel Post Service **2** Service des colis postaux

DESPATCH NOTE BULLETIN D'EXP.

Plac which Place des timbres cas échéant verso.

Timbre du bureau d'origine. Stamp of Office of Origin.

COUPON
(Peut être détaché par le destinataire).
Can be detached by addressee.

Stamp: ALEXANDRIA NO 3171

Name and residence of Sender. Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.
Madame C. de Tschudi Alexandrie (Egypte)

Name and residence of Addressee. Nom et domicile du destinataire (détails y compris).
Herrn v. Tschudi Pensionat Jeanneret Renens Suisse (Canton de Vaud)

Destination. Lieu de destination. Country. Pays.
Renens Suisse (Canton de Vaud)

INSURED VALUE. VALEUR ASSURÉE

AMOUNT OF VALUE PAYABLE ON DELIVERY. MONTANT DU REMBOURSEMENT

Number of Customs declarations. Nombre des déclarations en Douane

Weight. Poids. Kgr. *4* gr.

Custom dues at destination. Droits de douane à destination

Route. Acheminement

Stamp: BRINDISI

Fig.5 3B.2 1901, to Switzerland, 1 parcel of 4 kg, via Brindisi, rate 7 Piastres.

RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE. — RÉ.ÉPISSÉ DU DESTINATAIRE

Received Parcel as indicated on other side.
Le soussigné déclare avoir reçu le colis désigné au recto du présent bulletin.

A _____ le _____ 190__

Signature:

Stamp: RENENS

Fig 6. 3B.2 Reverse of above with unused receipt.

VALUE DECLARED
 قيمة متقونة
 VALEUR DECLARÉE
 Stamp of Office of Origin
 Timbre du bureau d'origine
 Name and address of Sender
 Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur
 INSURED VALUE
 VALEUR ASSURÉE
 AMOUNT OF VALUE PAYABLE ON DELIVERY
 MONTANT DU REMBOURSEMENT
 Number of Customs declarations
 Nombre des déclarations en Douane
 (Weight) Kgr. gr.
 Poids
 Place reserved for impression of seal of insured parcels.
 Place réservée pour l'impression à la cire du cachet, en cas de colis avec assurance.
 Destination
 Lieu de destination
 Country
 Pays
 ALEXANDRIE
 8:31
 ALEXANDRIE
 BOUONS-EMBALLAGES
 ACHÈVEMENT
 1906

Fig.7 3B.4 1906, to USA, 1 parcel of 3.2 kg , via Switzerland, rate 19.5 Piastres plus 50 Fr. insured value, rate 2 Piastres

COUPON
 Can be detached by addressee.
 (Peut être détaché par le destinataire).
 Stamp of Office of Origin
 Timbre du bureau d'origine
 Name and address of Sender
 Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur
 INSURED VALUE
 VALEUR ASSURÉE
 AMOUNT OF VALUE PAYABLE ON DELIVERY
 MONTANT DU REMBOURSEMENT
 Number of Customs declarations
 Nombre des déclarations en Douane
 (Weight) Kgr. gr.
 Poids
 Place reserved for impression of seal of insured parcels.
 Place réservée pour l'impression à la cire du cachet, en cas de colis avec assurance.
 Destination
 Lieu de destination
 Country
 Pays
 CAIRO
 1906
 K. Stimmermeier
 CAIRO (LEPERA SQUARE)
 BOUONS-EMBALLAGES
 ACHÈVEMENT
 1906

Fig.8 3B.5 1906, to Switzerland, 1 parcel of 3.5 kg rate 9 Piastres plus 30 Fr COD rate 1 Piastres 6 Mills.

(No. 1 M.)

EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE—POST OFFICE

Foreign Parcel Post Service—Collis postaux
— DESPATCH NOTE — BULLETIN

COMPTON
Can be detached by addressee.
Peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stamp of Office of Origin.
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

Name and address of addressee.
Nom et adresse du destinataire.

Name and address of Sender.
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.

Herewith (Ci-joint) parcel addressed to you (Colis, portant adresse suivante):

Name and address of addressee:
M. M. Vischer
Villa Vischer
Yordermeggen
K. Luzern
Suisse

Insured Value (Valeur Assurée) FF.
Amount of Value payable on delivery (Montant du Remboursement) FF.

Number of Customs declarations (Nombre des déclarations en Douane)

Weight (Poids) Kgr.

Custom dues (Droits de douane)
12
ALEXANDRIA (Customs)

Route (Acheminement)

Place reserved for impression of seal of insured parcels (Espace réservé pour l'impression à la cire du cachet des colis assurés).

MacL. & Co., Ltd., Ltd.

Fig.9 4B.1 1909 to Switzerland, 1 parcel of 2.5 kg, via Brindisi, rate 9 Piastres plus 32 Fr COD rate 1 Piastres 6 mils

RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE. — RÉCEPISSE DU DESTINATAIRE.

Received Parcel as indicated on other side.
Le soussigné déclare avoir reçu le colis désigné au recto du présent bulletin.

A le 190

Signature:

Fig. 10 4B.1 1909, to Switzerland, Reverse of above with unused receipt.

(No. 1 M.)

COUPON
Can be detached by addressee.
Peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stamp of Office of Origin.
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

CAIRE (DOUANE)
886

EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE

Foreign Parcel Post Service — Colis postaux

DESPATCH NOTE — BULLETIN

Herewith } 1 parcel of 1.18 kg. (colis, portant l'adresse suivante:
Ci-joint } 1 colis de 1.18 kg.)

Name and address of sender: *M. M. Schwarz Isidor*
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur: *pour M. Grandstanda Gyula*

Destination: **BUDAPEST (HONGRIE)**
Bien de destination: *VIII. Luther utca*

Country: *HUNGARY*
Pays: *HONGRIE*

Insured Value: Fr. _____
Valeur Assurée

Amount of Value payable on delivery: Fr. _____
Montant du Remboursement

Number of Customs declarations: *50382*
Nombre des déclarations en Douane

Weight: *10206* ggr. *1* gr. *182*

Custom dues at destination: _____
Droits de douane à destination

In _____ lib
Zollgut zu stellen

—McCorquodale & Co. Ltd., London.—69,000. 1911.

Fig. 11 4B.3 1911, to Hungary, 1 parcel of 1.18 kg. via Trieste, rate 6 Piastres.

RECEIPT OF ADRESSEE. — RÉCEPISSÉ DU DESTINATAIRE.

Received Parcel as indicated on other side.
Le soussigné déclare avoir reçu le colis désigné au recto du présent bulletin.

Signature: _____

NOVEMBER 17 1911

FOVAM... SAN
AT...
911NOV 17

Fig. 12 4B.3 Reverse with unused receipt.

(No. 1 M.)

COUPON
May be detached by addressee.
Peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stamp of office of origin.
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

Stamp of office of destination.
Timbre du bureau de destination.

Name and address of Sender.
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.

INSURED VALUE / VALEUR ASSURÉE FR.
AMOUNT OF VALUE RETURNED ON DELIVERY / MONTANT DU REMBOURSEMENT FR.

Number of Customs declarations / Nombre des déclarations en Douane

Custom dues at destination / Droits de douane à destination

Route / Acheminement

Weight / Poids

Place reserved for impression of seal in the case of insured parcels.
Place réservée pour l'empreinte à la cire du cachet, en cas de colis avec assurance.

Stamp: 23 11 13 12 000
Stamp: TRIESTE

Handwritten: M. Adami, M. Engelholm, Suède, No 50, 45, 43, 4

Imp. Nat. 644-1911-140,000 eg.

Fig.15 5B.2 1913, to Sweden, 1 parcel of 0.94 kg, via Trieste, rate 15 Piastres

(P.O. No. 1 M.)

COUPON
May be detached by addressee.
Peut être détaché par le destinataire.

Stamp of office of origin.
Timbre du bureau d'origine.

Stamp of office of destination.
Timbre du bureau de destination.

Name and address of Sender.
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.

EGYPTIAN POST OFFICE - POST OFFICE
Foreign Parcel Post Service - Colis postaux

DESPATCH NOTE - BULLETIN DE DÉPÊCHE

Herewith / Ci-joint

Name and address of Sender.
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.

INSURED VALUE / VALEUR ASSURÉE FR.
AMOUNT / MONTANT

Number of Customs declarations / Nombre des déclarations en Douane

Customs dues at destination / Droits de douane à destination

Route / Acheminement

Weight / Poids

Place reserved for impression of seal in the case of insured parcels.
Place réservée pour l'empreinte à la cire du cachet, en cas de colis avec assurance.

Stamp: ALEXANDRIA
Stamp: MAR 17 1916
Stamp: PESATO

Handwritten: Dazio, 186, Alexandria (Custom House), 3.4.16, 3, 870, France

Stamp: DRAWBACK

Imp. Nat. 1244-1911-500,000 eg.

Fig.16 5B.3 1916, to Switzerland, 1 parcel of 3.87 kg, via France, rate 9 Piastres.

3 Months (P.O. No. 1 M.)
 Press 6054, 6519-1318-430,000 ex.

COUPON.
 May be detached by address. / Peut être détaché par le destinataire.

EGYPTIAN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.—ADMINISTRATION
 Foreign Parcel Post Service.—Colis postaux

DRAWBACK

Stamp of Office of Origin. / Timbre du bureau
 ALEXANDRIA
 1923
 28.4

Parcel addressed as follows: / Colis portant l'adresse suivante:
 M. ALFRED LARSEN Esq.
 Amager Boulevard No 4

Destination / Lieu de destination: COPENHAGEN (DENMARK)
 Country / Pays: DENMARK

INSURED VALUE / VALEUR ASSURÉE FR. 24
 AMOUNT OF VALUE PAID (ON DELIVERY) / MONTANT DU REMBOURSEMENT FR.

Number of Customs declarations / Nombre des déclarations en Douane: 4
 Weight / Poids: 4 Kgr. 75 gr.

Customs dues at destination / Droits de douane à destination
 Route / Acheminement

Place reserved for impression of seal in the case of insured parcels. / Place réservée pour l'empreinte à la cire du cachet, en cas de colis avec assurance.

552

Fig. 17 7B.2 1923, to Denmark, 1 parcel of 4 75 kg, via Germany, rate 13 Piastres

INSTRUCTIONS A DONNER PAR L'EXPÉDITEUR. / تعليمات المرسل منه
 Pour le cas où la livraison du colis décrit au verso du présent bulletin ne pourrait avoir lieu, je demande: / إذا لم يكن قد تم الطرد المبين في ظاهر هذه الخافضة الى المرسل اليه فاني اطلب :-

Signature de l'expéditeur / امضاء المرسل منه

RECEIPT OF ADDRESSEE. — RÉCÉPISSÉ DU DESTINATAIRE.

Received Parcel as indicated on other side. / Le soussigné déclare avoir reçu le colis désigné au verso du présent bulletin.

A _____, le _____ 1923

Signature:

ALEXANDRIA
 30/11/29 9 AM
 OFFICE
 EGYPTIAN POST

Fig.18 7C.1 1929, to U.S.A . Reverse side with unused receipt and including Arabic text.

£E 1 King Fuad Reproduction

Richard Wheatley (ESC 168)

A stamp dealer friend of mine earlier this year visited a stamp bourse in Belgium. There he met a Belgian stamp dealer from whom he bought 15 or so unusual items. These are sheetlets of reproductions of reasonably priced stamps. The countries represented included: Algeria, China, Egypt, Formosa, France, KUT, and Zanzibar. This is about half of them, my friendly dealer could not remember the others.

The Egypt sheetlet was offered to me and I bought it as a curiosity. It features the £E1 King Fuad stamp (SG 70; Balian 310). I doubt if the sheetlets were produced to deceive, for there are a number of striking differences from the original stamps, notably the size and perforation. These are the main identification points:

	GENUINE	REPRODUCTION
Size of stamp	22.5 x 39mm	21 x 35.5mm
Perforation	13½	Imperforate
Stamps per sheetlet	25	36
Paper	smooth	uneven/rough
Watermark	yes	no
Marginal markings	yes, control numbers	none
Printing	crisp/clear	blotchy
Colour	slate green & chestnut	dark slate & dark brown
U of UNE flaw	yes, position 17	No



It is difficult to decide which printing method has been employed on the reproduction sheetlet. My guess would be that a colour photograph has been taken of an original stamp and this has then been repeated 36 times to make the sheetlet. During the reproduction process it has “lost” about 8% in the overall size. Quite a bit of trouble has been taken to produce the “stamps”, especially as they are on gummed paper. The ink is very shiny, almost as if it has been given a coat of lacquer.

In trying to decide from which of the two printings of the £E 1 stamp the reproductions had been taken, here I struck lucky. On the reproductions there is a small coloured flaw on all 36 impressions, just below the E of LIVRE. On one of my copies of the 1927 printing there is a similar coloured flaw! If any member has a complete sheet of the original stamp, could they please examine to see if the coloured flaw is present and if so in which position it occurs.



EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - ACCOUNTS FOR AUCTIONS IN 2003

Profit & Loss Accounts	Auction 35	Auction 36
	£	£
Net Sales	6554.30	6317.20
INCOME		
10% Commission on Purchases	655.43	631.72
5% Commission on Sales	327.71	315.86
Invoiced Postages	20.15	14.97
	1003.29	962.55
EXPENDITURE:-		
Catalogue (typing, printing & postage)	270.09	267.01
Postage of Lots	94.11	91.84
Sundry Expenses	29.99	34.17
Insurance for the year		105.00
	394.19	498.02
Net Profit	609.10	464.53
	1003.29	962,55

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 6TH FEBRUARY 2004

NET ASSETS

Balance at Bank	2378.41
Less amounts due to members (net)	612.87
	1765.54

AUCTION FUND

Amount brought forward from February 2003	1691.91
Net Profit Auction 35	609.10
Net Profit Auction 36	464.53
	2765.54
Transfer to General Account	1000.00
	1765.54

The extra commission of 5% on Sales has successfully turned our Auctions into profitable operations, although the buyers normally have the benefit of the postage paid on their purchases.

As well as thanking Messrs Murphy, Bramwell and Andrews for their continuing hard work, we must also include all our buyers and sellers for their contribution. The Circle depends on your support.

John Sears ESC 188

The Story Behind the Stamp: Balian 44-57, 1 Feb. 1935,

Khedive Ismail Pasha 1830-1895



Ismail Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, was born at Cairo on January 31, 1830, the second of the three sons of Ibrahim and grandson of Mohammed Ali. Ismail died on March 21, 1895.

After receiving a European education in Paris, where he attended the Staff College, he returned home, and on the death of his elder brother became the heir to his Uncle, Said Mohammed, the vali of Egypt.

On the death of Said on January 18, 1863, Ismail was proclaimed Viceroy without opposition. He received £25,000,000 from the Egyptian cotton crop supplied in the American Civil War. In 1866 he obtained from the reigning Sultan of Turkey, Abd ul Aziz, in exchange for an increase in his tribute, firmans giving him the right of primogeniture in his family and in 1867 the title of Khedive, a Persian word meaning Prince or Sovereign and in 1873 the recognition of virtual independent sovereignty.

In spite of his vast schemes of reform and the éclat of European innovations, his oriental extravagance led to bankruptcy and European intervention in the internal affairs of Egypt. Yet in its earlier years much was done which seemed likely to give Ismail an important place in history.

He established and improved the administration system organised by Mohammed Ali which had fallen into decay after Abbas's indolent rule. He caused a thorough remodelling of the customs system, which was in an anarchic state, to be made by English officials.

In 1857 he bought the interpostal concession from Giacomo Muzzi, made him a Bey and appointed him the first Egyptian Postmaster General. In 1865 he established the Egyptian Post Office and then invited a number of the world's leading stamp printers to submit essays for adhesive stamps. He gave the contract to the Italian printers, Pellas Bros. of Genoa and the first stamps were placed on sale on January 1, 1866. He reorganised the military schools of his grandfather and gave some support to the cause of education. Railways, telegraphs, lighthouses; the harbour works at Suez and the breakwater at Alexandria were carried out by some of the best contractors of Europe.

Most important of all, following the establishment of the Suez Canal company in 1856, he permitted Ferdinand De Lesseps to commence his construction work and to continue with it on March 19, 1866, when the Sultan of Turkey finally granted his sanction. The Suez Canal was opened on November 17, 1869, and the new town constructed in the centre of the Canal on the Great Bitter Lakes was named Ismailia to honour the Khedive.

As a result of his administrative policies, however, the government debt had risen over thirty fold between 1863 and 1874. Eventually, as the government's financial situation worsened, and France and Great Britain realized the strategic importance of Egypt, they assumed control of Egyptian finances. Ismail was compelled to abdicate in favour of his son Muhammad Tawfik Pasha in 1879 and subsequently lived in exile abroad. He died at his palace near Constantinople.

The same portrait, as above, was also used on Bal. 92 (March 2, 1945), to mark the 50th Anniversary of the Death of Ismail Pasha; and he is also seen on Bal. 97 (February 28, 1946) using the same portrait from the lower values of the set marking the 10th Universal Postal Union, Cairo, from which the illustration above is taken.

