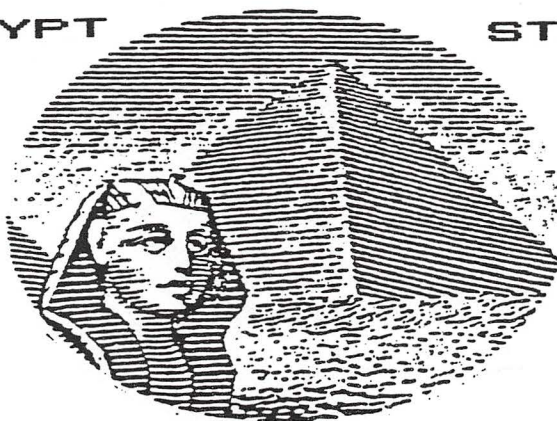


THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

EGYPT STUDY



CIRCLE

Volume XII

Numbers 6 & 7

JUNE & SEPTEMBER QUARTERS, 1985

Whole Series 134 & 135

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Next Meetings

to be held at "The Peacock"
Maiden Lane London WC2

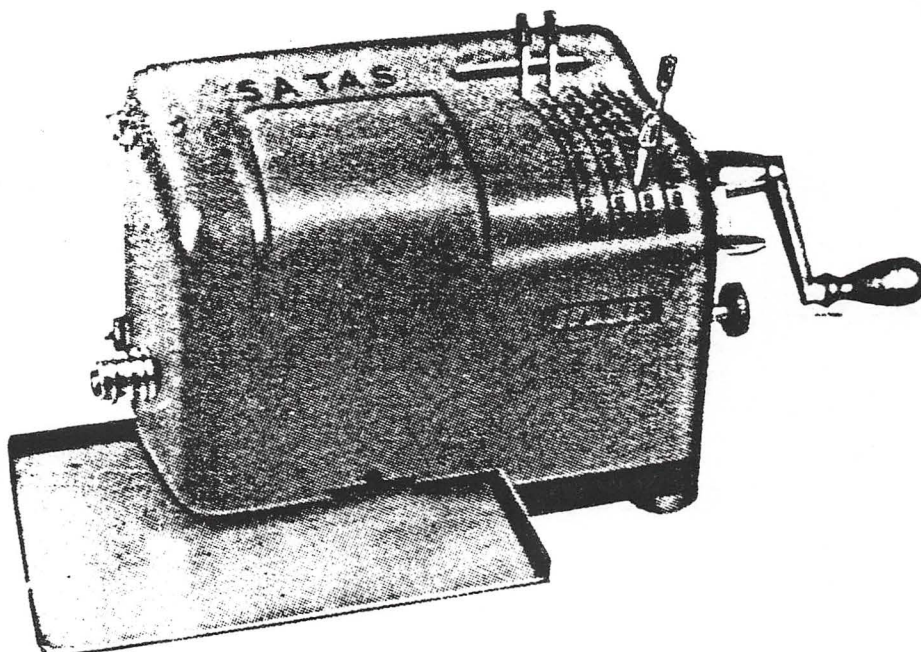
1985

October 12

December 14

CIRCLE MEMBERS' ALBUM SHEETS

The Editor hopes members will supply an album sheet each for our frontispieces. This is from Dennis Clarke (ESC 165) and his Meter Mail. The original has an actual photograph of a SATAS Franking Machine. When opening new collection ground, the collector has to search, and Mr Clarke corresponded with manufacturers and agents and actually visited their premises in his pursuit of his subject. Have you something worthwhile to show ? - we want it !

METER MAILSATAS MODEL C MY1951

The first meters to be used in France was in May 1924 when L'Agence Havas introduced the TIRANTY model - a single value machine. Like the early Moss NZ machines the impression was made through a ribbon. It was 1934 before the equivalent SATAS machine was brought onto the market this was the SAUGLIER F.V.I. identity code SA 101 up. The SATAS model C was first used in France in 1937, but it was not until 1951 that it was used in Egypt. The format has a slogan at the left of the franking die the town marking and date indice is immediately below the slogan in a straight line with bars at each end: = 1 DEC 50 = CAIRO = the machine number on T12-25 is within the frank in the lower left hand corner. Numbers 1 and 2 only. In Type 12-26 the machine number is in arabic and appears below the frank at the left. Figures of value: 4. (8ptd stars - 3)

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

Volume XII Number 6 - June Quarter 1985 - Whole Series No. 134

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Editorial . . .

This edition is a double one, comprising the combined June and September quarters, 1985. The editor's grateful thanks to our chairman for having suggested this joint edition, two months ago, in view of problems in making progress in June. It is of 56 pages, plus the title page, but the content is not bulk at the expense of quality. Far from it, as the Contents List above will show. In this double issue we complete the valuable reference work comprised in Mr D H Clarke's "Meter Marks and Franking Machines". Mr Clarke's multi-volume collection yielded numerous illustrations of important specimens, and the twenty-two pages (including the frontispiece) well justify their places in the QC. (Whose gem is next issue's frontispiece? - see page 99).

Despite the acreage of paper comprised in this issue, it has not been possible to find space for every contribution available. Regrettably, Mr Mike Murphy's Extracts from Journal Officiel have had to be held over - but the December QC will hold his extract for 1919 and, we hope, for 1920. (There are signs that the importance of these extracts is being noticed!).

Plans for the Jubilee exhibition of ESC Members' material within BPE 1985 are well advanced. As part of the celebration of our Jubilee, we have reprinted here the paper which Dr Byam read to Congress in 1938 on the subject of 'Study Circles'. We hope to have several members' comments on this for printing in the next QC. His words charmingly reflect the society of his day, with his "second-class" members who were not permitted to attend meetings, etc. Do we agree with his contention (foot of page 108) that the Circle is primarily for the entertainment of its members and not for the value of its reports?

- - - - -

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

Chairman: John Sears, 496 Uxbridge Road, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 4SL
 Editor: John A Grimmer, 48 York Road, New Barnet, Herts EN5 1LJ

REPORT OF ESC MEETING IN LONDON

Meeting held 13 April 1985 at "The Peacock" Maiden Lane London WC2. Mr J Sears (Chair) and Messrs P Andrews, D H Clarke, D J Davis, P L Grech, J A Grimmer, J S Horesh, A Lawrence, J M Murphy, B Sedgley and A Smith.

Apologies for absence were recorded from Messrs W C Andrews, F W Benians, C E H Defriez and A J Revell.

The Chairman welcomed Mr Brian Sedgley, returning after an absence, and a new member, Mr Tony Lawrence.

In regard to the Jubilee publications, Mr Mike Murphy reported having had many replies from all over the world to his article on the "second echelon" of the proprietary Post Offices. This section would be limited to marks roughly contemporary with the early Hotels, i.e. Palaces, Dams, Parliament. A mark **CICOREL** had been seen, was thought to be a Department Store, and clarification as to this from Members was earnestly sought. A mark **ABBASSIA BARRAGES** was now seen to be an error as to the English-language wording, as the Arabic clearly said "Barracks", and any help in explaining this error was sought. Replying to a question as to Savings Bank cancels, Mr Murphy indicated that only the postally-used mark could validly be included; this, therefore, had to be on cover. A meeting had been arranged with the Chairman and Messrs F W Benians, J A Grimmer and J M Murphy, and this would reach decisions on outstanding matters.

Mr J S Horesh reported further on the participation of the Circle in a national exhibition, to mark the Jubilee of ESC. The exhibition company would be funded to some extent by the British Philatelic Trust, and about four societies (including ESC) were invited to exhibit 500 sheets each. A reasonably high standard was needed, to encourage philately, and should include material from members having international awards. The Circle would have to man the display throughout the exhibition, would have literature, etc., available and it was hoped to have permission to sell publications.

The Chairman reminded that the Circle's Jubilee celebration would include the two special publications (Benians' Hotels and Clarke's Post Offices), the exhibit at British Philatelic Exhibition and a social event.

The Editor reported on the March issue of The Q.C. which had been sent to the printers on 26th March had, regrettably, been delayed in the printing but was expected to be distributed shortly. It held the first part of an important study report on Meter Marks and Franking Machines by Dennis Clarke.

Mr D J Davis introduced an important discussion on the subject of **Study Leaders**. He mentioned the problems in not knowing who such leaders were, or what studies were being undertaken. Mr Whetter said that studies were no longer done jointly and all members who spoke, did so in support. It was agreed that each member present should indicate his interests (maximum two) in which he was willing to contribute actively, all other members would be circulated with a similar request and the new list of active studies and leaders would be published, so that correspondents and advisers would be known.

The Display on P.O.W. mail was given by Mr J S Horesh and included acknowledgement cards on capture, and mail from Egypt to P.O.W.'s in Germany.

REPORT OF ESC MEETING IN LONDON

Meeting held 8 June 1985 at "The Peacock" Maiden Lane London WC2.

Mr J Sears (Chair) and Messrs P Andrews, W C Andrews, F W Benians, D H Clarke, D J Davis, C E H Defriez, J A Grimmer, J M Murphy, K. Pogson, A J Revell and B Sedgeley.

The Chairman welcomed Mr Pogson who, although a member for some years, was attending his first Circle meeting in London.

The Chairman reported on the Circle's participation at the British Philatelic Exhibition, 1985, as part of the celebration of the 50th year of our founding. There would be 48 to 50 frames available; organisation as to material for exhibition was mentioned.

The Circle's Jubilee Publications were also reported on: the joint definitive work by F W Benians and J M Murphy on the proprietary post offices was looking good and was nearly ready. The listing of the Post Offices of Egypt by D H Clarke would be likely to be published this year, in loose-leaf form to allow of future additions.

The Chairman was hoping to draw up a location reference of such parts of the Circle Record which were not in the hands of Mr D H Clarke and there was response from members present having parts of the Record.

Members' addresses: opinions expressed included that officers' addresses ought to be published in The QC annually; members' details could be produced as a list separately distributed and not published in The QC, telephone numbers could be published, where the member so elects.

The display was given by Mr A J Revell on the subject of the second Fuad portrait issue, which had first been studied and reported on by Dr Gordon Ward. It was the first definitive stamp to be printed in Egypt for 50 years and there was an open contest for the design.

Mr Revell's collection was splendidly presented and included much of significance. The superb photographs, with dies and stamps depicted up to whole page size, enabled the distinctions between the various types of photogravure screens to be seen easily and clearly. These included the first type with a diagonal screen, followed by a horizontal screen and later screens with overlap into the inter-stamp margins. Mr Revell showed a piece of a photogravure screen and a piece of carbon tissue - very elusive items, although so often mentioned in describing photogravure issues. Early booklets were included in the display, and errors in watermarks, adding even further interest to a remarkable collection.

LEADING DEALERS MOVE HOUSE

Argyll Etkin Ltd, the specialised Postal History and Fine Stamp Dealers, of which ESC Member Angus Parker is a joint Managing Director, have moved to: 48 Conduit Street, New Bond Street, London W1R 9FB, telephone 01-437 7800, where they have a ground floor site.

OBITUARY

The late "Jim" Benians (ESC 123)

Sadly we have to record the death of Jim Benians during August 1985. Two of our members attended the funeral and offered our sympathy to the widow and family. A floral tribute was also sent from the circle.

One only has to look through some of the back copies of the QC to see the service that Jim has given us, with many articles to his credit, either alone or as joint author. Military and Hotel postmarks come most readily to mind, but Jim's interest ranged beyond these to many other philatelic topics, foremost the postal markings of his beloved Hampshire. He had the gift for collecting scraps of knowledge, sifting and collating, and from this he would bring alive the subject in question. His uncanny ability to unearth some vital piece of information earned him the name "super ferret" by one of our members.

With one book on Egypt Postage Prepaid already published he was nearing completion on another, about the Hotel Postmarks of Egypt, hoping to have it published this year for our Golden Jubilee. This book is to be finished by Mike Murphy who was working with him on the project and will no doubt be a fitting tribute to Jim the philatelist.

While Jim may have at times shown some impatience with the Circle and displayed his prickly side, myself I found only tolerance and friendliness. Having the good fortune to live close by I could pop over to discuss a new find and after disappearing into Jim's stamp den for a quick visit, the hours would glide by. From his extensive knowledge, that tatty cover with its peculiar black smudges would become a living object or some important piece of the philatelic jigsaw.

Often my visit would be to deliver some small offering for the current project, normally a drawing. Soon I would be swept along by his enthusiasm to be co-opted into further projects. And it is here I find the greatest sadness, because he had so much more to give, so much more to live for.

Edmund Hall (ESC 239)

The sudden death of a friend and colleague calls, firstly, for the offer of sympathy to his family in their loss. Afterwards, however, we reflect on the ways in which our own lives have been affected by him and, in the case of a man like Jim Benians, we see that he has had an unusually large impact. We can best express our sense of loss by noting our good fortune in having known him. Possibly, I may owe more than most to Jim, because my membership of Egypt Study Circle itself is due to him. Nearly twenty years ago, when I had just taken up stamp collecting seriously, I was "volunteered" by my local society to give a display to Amersham. I had a few pages of Egypt and I admired the quality of design. Jim sought me out, replied to my "what is a Study Circle?" and so I joined the philatelic body which I most prize.

John A Grimmer (ESC 164)

P. 104 - 110 removed.

Byron Falk 1938

I have recently been able to obtain, through the kind co-operation of my good friend Hassan al-Morsi Abdo, President of the Societe Philatelique d'Egypte, a number of comparatively recent perforation varieties which may interest members.

1. Although misplaced perfs are not uncommon for the earlier definitive issues of the Republic (1953-58), Zeheri lists none for the first UAR issue, of 1959-60 (SG603-619). I illustrate (fig. 1) the lowest value, 1 mill. (Zeh. 251) with the vertical perforation shifted quite appreciably to the left, about 1.5 mm, so that it cuts into the top register of the "Gomhouriya 'Arabiya Mohatida" inscription.

2. A broken or missing pin in the comb-perforator causes the variety on Zeh. 246 (SG 663), one of the two high values (fig. 2) of the set issued on July 23 1961 to mark the ninth Anniversary of the Revolution. The non-striking pin at the bottom (or top?) of the comb leaves a "blind" perforation in the centre vertical of the block of four.

3. There is an obvious perforation misplacement on the low value (20 mill.) of the 1963 Air Mail set (Zeh. 96, SG 741) so that the value shows at the top. But on Zeh. 97 (SG 742, left marginal stamp illustrated as fig. 3) the unrecorded error on the 30 mill. is an apparent double strike of the comb-perforator, giving a double perforation down the left-hand side and across the bottom. The horizontal displacement is not great, but the vertical is an appreciable 1 mm. The perforation at the top of the stamp is normal.

All the above stamps were printed, and presumably perforated, at the Survey Department in Gizeh: I wonder if there is any significance in the fact that in the case of the definitives and air mails these were the last produced for Egypt on that press which had pioneered photogravure with the Fuad set so long before? Only in the case of commemorative stamps did use of the Survey Department linger on for a little while (to June 1962) before giving way completely to the new technology of the Postal Authority Press.

But perforation problems continue, it seems, with two examples on very recent issues :-

4. Fig. 4 shows a spectacular error on SG 1522, released in November 1983 to mark the Fourth World Karate Championships in Cairo. The bottom row has somehow had the bottom quarter of the margins doubly or trebly perforated, almost completely dividing the stamps of a sheet which close examination of the margins reveals was not fed squarely into the perforator: whether this is significant I do not know. I might also point out, on stamp 29 of the sheet of 35, a colour spot to the right of the English value tablet, which I understand to be constant. A similar spot appears on a stamps in the second vertical row.

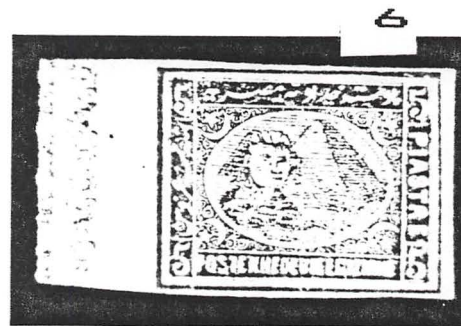
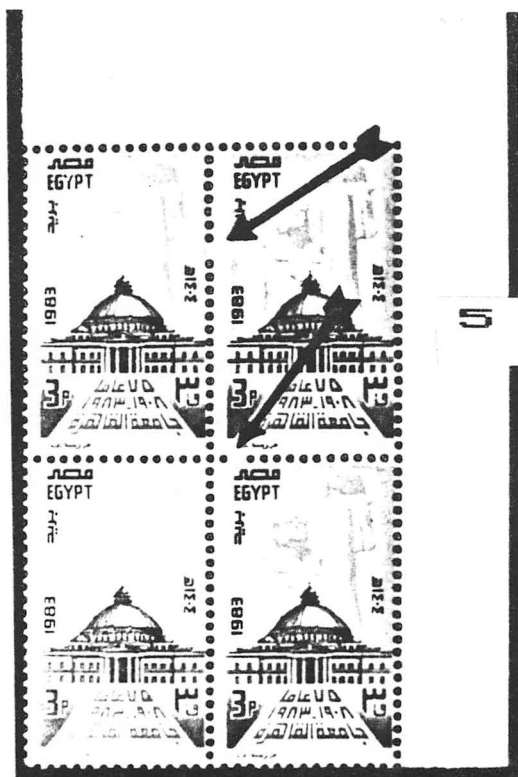
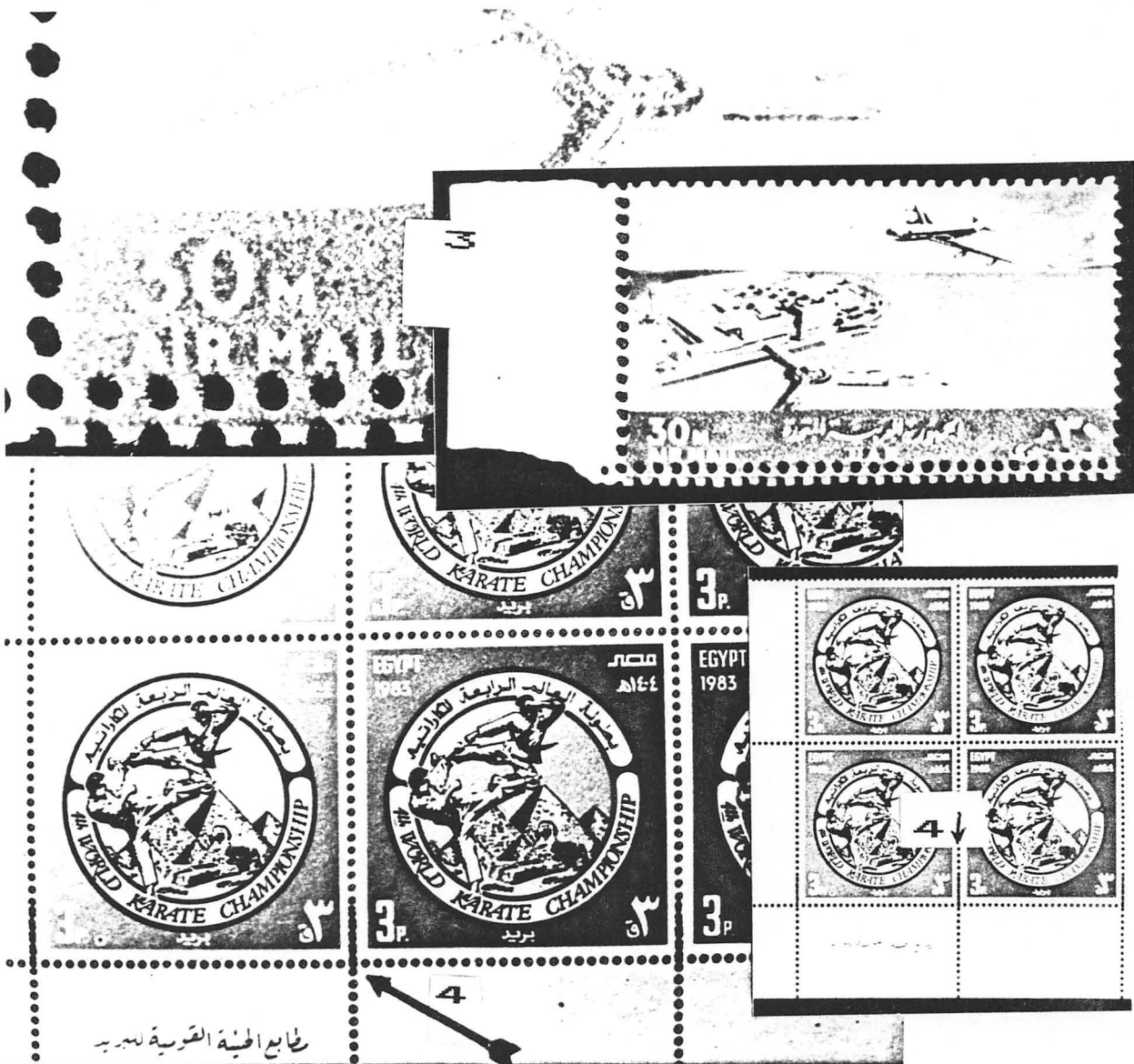
5. Similar to note 2 above, broken or missing pins provide "blind" perfs in two places on stamp 10 (fig. 5) of the sheet of 50 issued on November 1983 (according to the FDC: the Postal Organisation information sheet gives November 15) to mark the 75th Anniversary of Cairo University.

PERFORATION POINTS - J.M.Murphy - continued

As a postscript to the above, I also illustrate an older perforation variety previously unrecorded, from the October 1874 issue, which Major E.L.G.MacArthur has kindly identified for me as stamp 111 on the sheet. Though apparently imperf (fig. 6), the 5 pi illustrated can best be claimed to be part-perf, with perforation missing at the left-hand side, since the other margins are so close as to allow the possibility of their having been cut down. A similar part-perf is recorded for the 2 1/2 pi (Zeh. 19dd), but this is the first to my knowledge of the 5 pi. The stamp has a wide star-and-crescent watermark well over to the margin - perhaps condemning it as an item of printer's waste ?



1. Perforation shifted to left, cutting into Arabic at top.
2. Missing pin in vertical perforation.



3. Double bite of comb perforator
4. Short length of bottom row have double/treble perf - nearly cut through.
5. Two missing perf pins
6. New discovery - 5 pi, 1874, part- (or wholly ?) imperforate

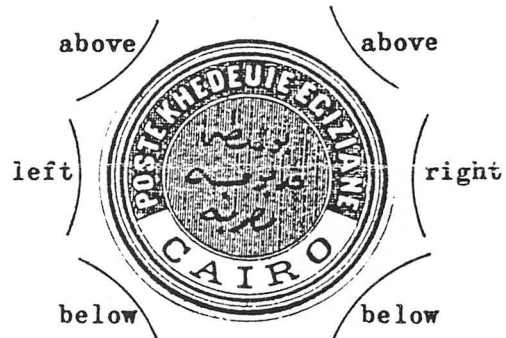
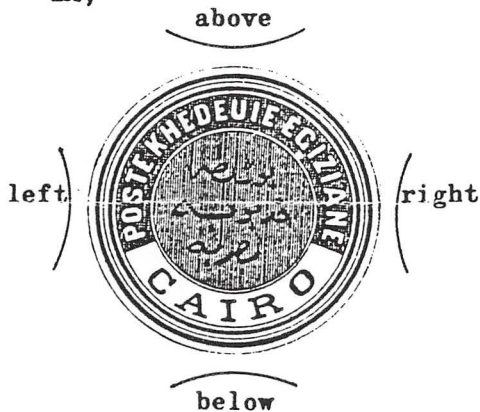
In connection with my preparations for a new catalogue of the interpostals (IPs), I would be most grateful for any information from your collection about the IPs detailed below.

Note Unless otherwise stated, nomenclature etc is as per the 1962 edition of Kehr's catalogue.

1. Examples on cover or on interesting piece.
2. Multiples.
3. IPs not listed, or listed but not priced, in Kehr's catalogue.
4. IPs with paper colours significantly different from those listed in Kehr. A particular interest is in those lightly coloured papers described by Kehr as greenish and azure (the latter would have been better called bluish), as well as rose.
5. Examples with a "Franca" cancellation.
6. Any variety of Type II BIRKET-EL-SAB which is significantly different in lettering or size. Kehr notes two types, 22 mms and 24½ mms, whereas the dozen examples I have measured are all about 23 mms and clearly of one type only; no previous cataloguer, including Kehr himself in his first edition of 1943, has listed more than one type.



7. Any example of Type Va, Vc or Vd cut sufficiently off-centre to show part of the letters of an adjacent IP.
8. Any example cut sufficiently off-centre
 - Type VIIA KHATATBE orHELLOUAN, to show any part of an adjacent IP.
 - " III, " " " " " " " " to left or right.
 - " V, " " " " " " " " above or below.
 - " Va, " " " " " " " " " " " "
 - " Vb vermilion on white, " " " " " " " " " " " "
 - " Vc, " " " " " " " " " " " "
 - " IX, " " " " " " " " " " " "



9. Any used example of Type II with a cancellation date prior to December 1866.
10. Details of all cancellations on
 - Type Va MINUF brown on white, MINUF blue on white.
 - " Vc " " " " " " " " " "
 - " Vd " " " " " " " " " "
 - " VIIA All offices
 - " VIIIA MAGADEH, MARAGA

Tony Schmidt, March 1985.

Study Report

by Dennis H. Clarke (ESC 165)

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - Part 2

Pitney Bowes introduced their Automax Postage meter, the 800 series, in 1957 with a franking range of 000.01 to 999.99 inclusive which could be applied in a single operation. Revenue or fiscal designs were prepared by Pitney Bowes for their Automax - see illustration of their drawing L1025AX - which was later adopted for the 6300 revenue meter. There is no evidence to suggest that the Automax was used in Egypt for either postal franking or fiscal purposes (so that examples are in the nature of essays).

By 1958 Universal Postal Frankers Ltd had merged with Pitney Bowes and full details and histories of both companies can be read in the book "The History of Pitney Bowes Ltd".

1974 saw the introduction of Pitney Bowes' new range of meters, the 5000 series, which were used in Egypt. No machine identity numbers were used but an uncut blank was incorporated in the franking die leaving only the Pitney Bowes indicia. The franking dies were inscribed A.R.EGYPT.

Two companies to use the 5000 series were The Bank of Cairo and The Egyptian International Bank, Cairo.

Also in the Pitney Bowes, Harlow, records is a design prepared for use on the 5000 series of meters in Egypt, and a similar item prepared in June 1977 for the 6000 series: there were alterations of design.

In April 1933 the National Bank of Egypt took delivery of another franking machine, this time a Neopost (F.V.3) having the machine number 1, and it was operational from 6th April to 9th June 1933 (64 days).

A year later, on 3rd March 1934, the machine was brought back into service after repair and a month later was fitted with two additional dies to meet the requirements of overseas postage rates as, until 1934, meter usage had had a restricted validity, limited to Egypt and the Sudan. Most references give this as an F.V.5 machine but it must have been fitted initially in 1932 with three dies only as there is no doubt that two more dies were added, for the reason given, making it a Fixed Value 5 machine.

Number 1 machine must have been withdrawn from service some time between late June and November of 1934 as it next appears in a smaller, lighter, modified form used in early December with the slogan of A. Buccellatti (who were agents for Neopost systems at the time) and with an Alexandria Town Mark. An essay exists for Neopost F.V.5 machine number 1 showing the Town Mark in sans-serif typeface, no date indicia, but with a complete die and the bi-lingual figures of the monetary values.

On 3rd May 1934 the National Bank employed a second Neopost machine, an L.V.6 (machine number 2), power-driven model. In the case of Egypt, where there appeared bi-lingual figures of value which nearly fill the lower part of the die impression, the individual value segments in the L.V.6 each carry part of the frame-line which then appears "broken" in the impression(s). These breaks make it possible to distinguish between Limited Value machine franks and the Fixed Value machine dies which have a similar format, but whose frames appear complete.

/ Continued . . .

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - continued

The letter then fell into a box within the machine and the die and indicator both automatically reverted to zero. Two singular features in the design of the Nessim value dies are that it is the only franker to have the Egyptian Royal Crown and Toughra outside the value die, and that it is the only franker not to have bi-lingual denominations (i.e. no Arabic figures). The machine was withdrawn from use on 25th May 1934, after 145 days of service, and returned to the makers.

Fiscal and Revenues

There are many countries where Government Fiscal, Legal and Revenue departments employ modified Meter Franking Machines for the collection of taxes, including Departments of Social Insurance, Stamp Duty, Ad Valorem Duty, Prepayment of Telegrams, etc.

There are a number of revenue dies, for use in Egypt, which have been recorded but it is unconfirmed whether they were ever granted licences by the respective Egyptian Administrations.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the firms of Pitney Bowes and Roneo-Vickers for their co-operation and their permission to use information supplied by them within this survey; thanks also to Mr John Mann of the Meter Mark Society for his help and permission to include illustrations from material in his own collection.

Dennis H. Clarke (ESC 165)

[A copy of "The History of Pitney Bowes", and a copy of "The Meter Postage Stamp Catalogue" by S.D. Barfoot and Werner Simon were kindly presented to Mr Dennis Clarke, for the Egypt Study Circle Record, during his visit to the Pitney Bowes' Harlow premises].

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - continued

The Swiss firm Hasler S.A. of Berne appear on the Egypt meter scene in 1949 with a multi-value machine, the Hasler F88. This machine had dies similar to the Universal M.V. of 1937, but there are differences: the crown appears more as a Tudor Crown than that of the Universal dies, it has a four-figure Arabic machine number below the franking die, and there are further differences in the design of the stars. As with other machines, the dies were mutilated to remove the royal insignia and continued in use until about 1965-66 when the dies were replaced. It would appear that new machine numbers were also recut as, prior to the replacement, the Arabic figures were quite large, but later were more petite.

Some business houses or firms using Hasler machines are Credit Lyonnais, The International Bank of Belgium in Egypt, Cairo, Carey Brothers & Co., Port Said, The National Bank of Egypt, Cairo and Misr Rayonne, Kafr el Duwar.

The Satas model C multi-value machine had first been introduced to the French domestic market in 1937 and was used in Egypt in 1951. The format has a slogan at the left of the franking die, the town mark and franking date are immediately below the slogan in a straight line with bars at each end as :-

= 1 DEC 50 = CAIRO =

with franking denomination of 001 to 999.

On machines 1 and 2 only, the identity number is within the frank, in the lower left-hand corner. From machine number 3 upwards this occurs in Arabic and below the frank at left. As with other meters, Satas' die designs changed considerably in the post-republic period.

Finally there is one other type of meter which was in use in 1934 and this has been separated from the general meter machines as it was a "coin-in-the-slot" machine. As 1934 was the year of the tenth Universal Postal Congress, held in Cairo, it may well be that the installation of this meter was considered by the Postal Administration as a novel contribution to that occasion.

The "Nessim" Automatic Franking Machine - so-called after its inventor, Kamel Chowkah Nessim - was manufactured by Heinwick H. Klussendorf, of Spandau, and was a coin-freed franking machine for the general use of the public. It was installed for a trial period in the Central Post Office, Cairo, the first day of usage being 1st January 1934.

Up to the time of the introduction of this machine all previous postage stamping machines had to be fed with a coin of the value to which a particular machine had been designated. However, the Nessim machine had been designed so that the denomination unit automatically adjusted to the value of the coin of coins paid into it.

If the required amount of postage was 10 milliemes, this could be made up of a five-millieme coin, plus five one-millieme coins, and the machine would stamp the envelope with impressions of one 5m and five 1m franks. This applied to any combination from 1 to 99 milliemes in relation to the coins fed into the machine.

The machine was a two-bank multi-value franker designed so that a person having paid money into it could observe the amount through a view panel. If satisfied that this was correct, the user then pressed a release mechanism which set the franker into action, duly impressing the item with a circular date stamp and bi-lingual Town Mark and value die. / Continued . . .

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - continued

The L.V.6 series carrying number 2 upwards were popular machines, used by the following companies :-

- Machine No. 2 - National Bank of Egypt, Cairo
 Machine No. 3 - Imperial Chemical Industries Egypt S.A.
 Machine No. 4 - Wm Stapledon & Sons Ltd., Port Said
 Machine No. 5 - Worms & Co., Post Said
 Machine No. 6 - Unconfirmed, but a specimen is known for Agenzia Marittima, Giulio de Castro & Co. Port Said, dated 19.XI.36
 Machine No. 7 - Specimens are known with slogans for P. & O. and B.I. (two different), and with a Khedivial Mail Line slogan, all dated 19.XI.36 and hand-stamped with the word "SPECIMEN". This machine was commercially used by the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Port Said.
 Machine No. 8 - (No information available)
 Machine No. 9 - Societe Royale d'Agriculture, Cairo.
 Machine No. 10 - Sequestive General des biens des Ressortissants Italiens, Cairo.

There was also a Neopost L.V. machine in use in 1939 by P.F.Bagani, Office Machine agents, Cairo, which had a singularly-designed Town Mark.

Information on Neopost machines for the post-war period appears to be non-existent.

The Neopost model 205 was licensed for use in Egypt, Roneo Vickers having supplied their Alexandria agents with the following:-

- 10.7.74 model 205. One machine, identity number 001, machine number E12318
 11.7.74 model 205. Fifteen machines, identity numbers not required, machine numbers E12319/12333.

In addition to these there were twenty model 305 and fifteen model 405 and 505 machines, of which the 405 and 505 machines required no identity numbers, but it is not clear if this also applied to the model 304 machines. The dies were prepared with A.R. EGYPT.

Germany first entered the market in 1934 with a coin-operated machine which will be referred to later. The first Francotyp meter model Cc was used in 1937 and superseded an earlier 1925 model C. The Cc model was a Multi Value machine with a franking range of 001 to 999 (these are singularly distinguishable dies which cannot be confused with those of other companies' machines) and could be hand operated or electrically powered. The slogan appears between the town mark and the franking die, and above the slogan there is a consecutive registering number which identifies each piece of mail.

From about 1953 new die types were brought into use, the Town Mark having a two line enclosure, the inner being a circle and the outer being a semi-circle at top and bottom with straight vertical sides.

Another German meter to be marketed in Egypt is the Postalia, successor to the Komusina (MV). In the John Mann meter mark collection there is a proof of a "suggested" Postalia design 9.1.60, which was later modified and licensed for use. D.H. Clarke has an example in his collection used from Camp Cesar to London. inscribed EGYPT UAR 13.viii.63.

NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. Defriez

(all stamps are printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, and with Upright Watermark Multiple Eagle unless noted otherwise)

Commemorative StampsSG 1538SG 1539

Occasion	World Theatre Day	50th Death Anniversary of Mahmoud Mokhtar (sculptor)
Date of Issue	27th March 1984	27th March 1984
Designer	Nadia Abdel Fattah	Lotfy el Sawaf
Design	Globe, Theatre curtains and masks	Mahmoud Mokhtar and sculptures
Denomination	3 piastres	3 piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5) Wmk Sideways	50 (10 x 5) No Watermark
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	11 x 11.5	11
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	Art Festivals were organised by UNESCO at theatrical centres in many countries	His most famous works are 'The Renaissance of Egypt' and statues of Saad Zaghloul in Cairo and Alexandria

SG 1540SG 1541

Occasion	International Health Day	2nd Anniversary of Sinai Liberation
Date of Issue	7th April 1984	25th April 1984
Designer	Ibrahim el Tahtawi	Michel Abdalla
Design	Child receiving Oral Vaccine, on background of playing children	Doves over Sinai
Denomination	3 piastres	3 piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10) No Watermark	50 (10 x 5) Wmk sideways
Stamp dimensions	50 x 30 mm	26 x 43 mm
Perforation	11	11 x 11.5
Quantity printed	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplementary	National campaign for vaccination against Polio	-

SG 1542SG 1543

Occasion	Africa Day	50th Anniversary of Egyptian Broadcasting
Date of Issue	25th May 1984	31st May 1984
Designer	Lotfy el Sawaf	M. Yousri and M. Roushdy
Design	Emblems of Organisation of African Unity and United Nations Organisation, showing location of Namibia	Broadcasting Antenna
Denomination	3 piastres	3 piastres
Sheet	50 (5 x 10)	50 (10 x 5) Wmk Sideways
Stamp dimensions	43 x 26 mm	26 x 43 mm
Perforation	12.5 x 13.5	11 x 11.5
Quantity printed	1,000,000: Off-set Litho	1,000,000
Supplementary	Issued to support the struggle of Namibia's people under the SWAPO organisation	-



SG 1539



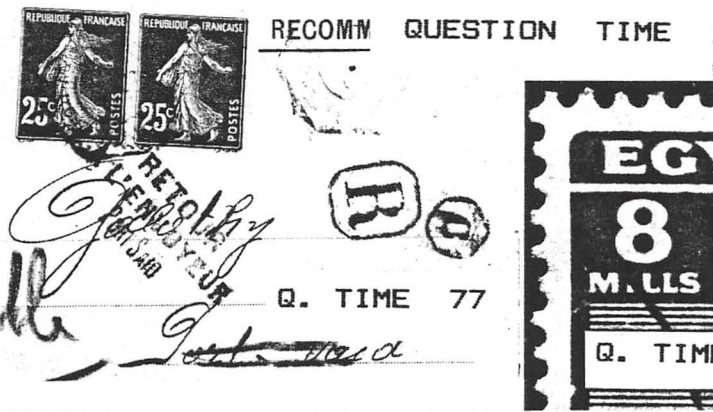
SG 1541



SG 1543



SG 1543



NEW ISSUE NEWS - by C E H Defriez (ESC 172)

1980 Cairo International Fair - 'Arabic value omitted' variety
Mr Peter Feltus (ESC 114) has written to me about the existence of a major variety on the Cairo International Fair, issued 8th March 1980, SG 1412 (see The QC, Whole Series 117, March 1981). Peter has a complete sheet of the stamps on which the arabic value inscription has been entirely omitted on one stamp at position number 40, he also had six used stamps with the same variety. He was fortunate enough to obtain these on a recent trip to Alexandria. See illustration of the variety on a used stamp, compared with normal.



See illustration of the variety on a used stamp, compared with normal.

QUESTION TIME

NEW QUESTIONS

Q. TIME 77 - "Return to Sender" handstamps of French P.O.'s
Question put by Dr A Winter (ESC 149)

"Return to Sender" handstamps from French Offices are rather seldom found. I found a type I had not seen before: RETOUR / A L'EENVOYEUR / PORT-SAID on a registered letter of 1908. The usual type has the Office Number on the third line instead of the name (5080 for Alexandria, etc. - see "Egyptian Topics" July-August 1974, page 82. Has anybody seen this "new" type for the other three French offices?
[Please see illustration - Editor]

Q. TIME 78 - 1933 Airmail - Cylinders used for vignette
Question put by P E Whetter (ESC 133)

The Circle Records indicate that four cylinders were used to print the centre portion of the design which is common to all values. I am not one hundred per cent satisfied that this record is correct and I have for some time been trying to establish its accuracy or otherwise - not an easy task as the stamps were well printed and yield a minimum of minor varieties.

The second cylinder, with which this note is concerned, is recorded as having been used for the following :-

1 mil	-	controls	A34	A37	A38
2 mil	-	controls	A37	A38	
3 mil	-	controls	A37	A38	
4 mil	to	30 mil	-	all controls except :-	
				10m	A32; 20m A32; 30m A32
200 mil	-	control	A34		

A useful minor variety appears on stamp no. 42 on one pane of sheets printed from this second cylinder. This takes the form of a projection from the front wing tip of the upper wing of the plane (see illustration) and can be seen easily without the aid of a glass. So far I have found this variety on the 2 mil value, control A37, the 3 mil value also control A37 and the 4 mil value control A36. I also have used single copies of the 8 mil and 20 mil - control numbers of course not known.

I should be most grateful if members would let me know if they have examples of this variety, particularly if it appears on values supposedly not printed from the second cylinder. If the control number is known this would be a bonus indeed.

I should be delighted to correspond with any member who has a particular interest in this issue.

- - - - -

POINTS FROM MEMBERS' LETTERS

From veteran member R Seymour Blomfield (ESC 15), USA :-

"I understand how members may be reticent to have their addresses published, but it does create a problem in how to write about items in the Q.C. . ."

POINTS FROM MEMBERS' LETTERS

From New Zealand member Peter F Goodwin (ESC 297) :-

"I am writing in good time to let members know that there is planned an International Philatelic Exhibition (under F.I.P. rules) to be held in Auckland in 1990. This will be the 150th year that New Zealand came under British sovereignty and also the 150th anniversary of the issue of the first adhesive postage stamp. If any member plans on attending this exhibition, I will be glad to provide further details when to hand, to arrange any accommodation (commercial or private) and to act as escort plus guide during the period of the exhibition.

"Though the band of 'Egyptian' collectors is small in this part of the world, just two here and five in Wellington, there are nine clubs in the Auckland area for a population of 700,000 which cater for general aspects of the hobby. Two recent programmes of local clubs show that I am 'showing the flag' and this year I have been invited to give four talks to other clubs in the North Island - 2 on Sudan, 1 on Egypt and a Postal History show on my home town of Nottingham."

[As ESC Chairman John Sears has pointed out, there is likely to be an International Exhibition in London in 1990 - Editor]

- - - - -

From Lars Alund (ESC 105), Sweden :-

I have at last left my office and have retired - hooray ! I chose to settle down in Linköping, an old cathedral and university town about 120 miles south of Stockholm. When I have sorted things out I will confine my time to Egyptian philately.

Regarding the "P Foot" variety on the 5 mills De La Rue, may I draw your attention to the fact that this variety has been described by me already in L'OP No 123, page 356.

[In the April-October 1970 issue of L'Orient Philatelique appears an 8-page article by Lars Alund, with many good photographs, entitled "Some Notes on the De La Rue Issues 1879 - 1906". The "P Foot" flaw is illustrated and the accompanying text is: "The following issue of 1902, printed on chalk-surfaced paper, shows very few flaws and varieties, mostly minor size. The 5 milliemmes has, however, a more prominent white flaw at the foot of P in POSTES (Fig 10), but I cannot tell if it is constant or not."

[Apologies, therefore, to Lars Alund for our not having noticed his prior report when publishing Themis Dacos's article on this flaw (QC Volume XII, Nos 131/132, pages 71-72. The Editor's excuse is that the ESC set of L'OP stops at No. 80, October 1952 ! Mr Dacos's article reveals painstaking research over a period of time and his enlarged illustrations are excellent. His work does take this flaw discovery further and is a worthwhile contribution to The QC - Editor]

QUESTION TIME

Response to Q. Time 73 by Dr A Winter, via J M Murphy
Advertiser's imprint on UPU-style postal stationery - see QC Nos
129/130, pages 30-31: Question originally put by J M Murphy (ESC 240)

Dr Winter (ESC 149) has been kind enough to send me a photocopy (see illustration) of a postcard similar to the "Official" card apparently amended by a Port Said cigarette manufacturer. While the situation is not entirely the same with Dr Winter's card advertising (in French) the Cairo Bookshop, with its "wide choice of novels, scientific and literary journals and office requisites", the principle is very similar: the bookshop proprietors, Messrs Naggar and Youssef, have had printed on their card the heading "Gouvernement Egyptien" just as M. Vafiadis on my card suborned the "Union Postale Universelle" heading. The form of "borrowing" from an official card is more pronounced in the Vafiadis case, but suggests to me a supplementary question - was some such phrase giving apparent official sanction necessary to allow a post-card to pass through the post at advantageous rates in those early days of the medium?

Response to Q. Time 74 by Lars Alund (ESC 105)
(QOSTANTINIA cancel) See pages 31, 70, in this Volume XII

Having moved from my previous address I have not had proper time to study my collection of postmarks until now. When looking at QOSTANTINIA I find I that I can extend the known dates of use in both directions. The earliest date in my possession is " . JA 00 " and the latest is " 14.VI.17". The latter is in blue colour as is one other copy from May 1917. Altogether I have nine copies of postmarks from this village.

Response to Q. Time 76b by R Seymour Blomfield (ESC 15)
(EPARGNE SCOLAIRE cancel) Question originally put by T Dacos

The Postal Marking sheets I prepared when I was in charge of Study VI include Savings Bank - Type SB - 1 sheet. As I understand it, these were used as postal savings in schools to encourage thrift. They were stuck in booklets and cancelled. When the books were filled I'm not sure what the owner received - cash or a bond? The example shown is my Type SB-1 which has the equivalent Arabic at the bottom. I found most of the SB's fairly common. The three reported on cover for postage would be very rare as they were not to be so used.

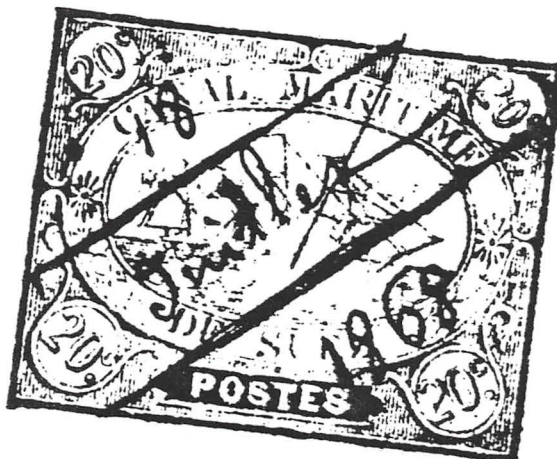
Response to Q. Time 76b by J S Horesh (ESC)
(EPARGNE SCOLAIRE cancel)

I do not know anything about "Epargne Scolaire" but I enclose photocopy of a full strike together with 2 other types.

[The illustration (on loose used stamps) is not reproduced as the small size lettering of this cancel is lost against the 'busy' background of the 1922 Crown overprint. It has been sent to the questioner. - Editor]

The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World

(March 1985) This book will be available next month. It will be a high-quality hardbound book of 288 pages with many illustrations and an enlarged color reproduction of a 40 centimes sheet. Prompt orders are advised as early books will have the 1950s "souvenir sheet" of 4 facsimilies tipped in (there aren't enough for all the books). Send \$45 (postpaid) to P.R. Feltus, P.O. Box 5339, Berkeley, CA 94705 USA



Part 3

The Suez Canal Company

By

Jean Boulad d'Humières
S. Ringström and H.E. Tester

The Private Ship Letter
Stamps of the World Part 3. The Suez Canal

**BOOK REVIEW: "PRIVATE SHIP LETTER STAMPS OF THE WORLD
Part 3 - THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY" by Jean Boulad d'Humieres**
(Published by - Leonard R Hartmann, Louisville, Kentucky, USA - \$45)

In the whole area of Egyptian Philately, the name of Jean Boulad d'Humieres is one to conjure with. He has written with great authority on a variety of aspects of this specialised field, and his work has appeared in many 'stamp' magazines including L'Orient Philatelique, the journal of the Philatelic Society of Egypt, and the Quarterly Circular published by the Egypt Study Circle. However, I believe his greatest philatelic love is devoted to the stamps and postal history of the Suez Canal, and incidentally he was employed by the latter for the greater part of his working life.

The author is therefore well qualified to write a treatise of this nature, and he certainly has not let us down. Neither have the publishers who have produced a book of the highest quality, the 280 pages are printed on art paper, and the hardback binding is of a durable cloth. It is fully illustrated.

There is brief description of the history of the Suez Canal, and the events leading to its construction, followed by details of the Postal Service established by the Company mainly for the convenience of those engaged in the building work. The Service grew as the work progressed, but from 1st July 1868 the Company charged fees for the conveyance of Mail, and it was this decision which led to the issue of the stamps, which incidentally did not arrive from the printers until some days later. The circular datestamps were not received until 9th or 10th August 1868.

However the Egyptian Postal Authorities were quick to react, and they came to an agreement with the Canal Company to take over the whole postal service in the Isthmus on 16th August 1868. The effective life of the stamps was only about 40 days and this gives the reason for the rarity of genuine copies, the great rarity of genuine used copies, on or off piece, and the very great rarity of genuine covers. The book has a chapter devoted to official documents and also discussing the rates to be charged.

The author goes into considerable detail regarding the manufacture of the stamps, taking us through the steps of the design, die, paper and watermark; with quantities printed followed by an illustrated description of the datestamps. The latter were not employed (as far as it is known) while the Suez Canal Company's Postal Service was operational, instead the offices used various means of cancellation and these are also carefully listed. The few known covers are all scheduled, and many are illustrated.

The main "meat" of the book concerns the very detailed descriptions of the genuine stamps with their transfer types, and comprehensive aids to plating the 4 denominations. All helped by a wealth of illustrations.

As an individual who first started to collect stamps about 50 years ago I was always aware of the distinctive Suez Canal stamps which were quite common in modestly priced packets in those days, and the issue must be one of the most forged in existence. A large section of the book is set aside to the identification of not only the forged stamps, but also false covers and bogus cancellations.

/ Continued at foot of next page . . .

PROPRIETARY STUDY - 2nd Echelon - ABBASSIA "BARRAGES"

- Response by Professor Peter Smith (ESC 74)

I can explain the mysterious "ABBASSIA BARRAGES" (provisional ref. b9 of Mike Murphy's remarkable study of the "2nd Echelon" postmarks). It is simply a misspelling of "ABBASSIA BARRACKS". The Arabic inscription is correctly written: "qashaqat al-abbassia", and is identical to that on all other "BARRACKS" postmarks. Misspellings are not uncommon on Egyptian postmarks, and have a long tradition, reaching back to the early interpostal seals. The present example seems to be rare, and I have never encountered one. Its scarcity may be a consequence of early discovery of the error, and rapid replacement by a corrected version. In any event, this amusing error can now be moved to the military camp section (but with a footnote under "barrage").

An Essay by Prevost for Postal Stationery Used in 1869

- by Professor Peter Smith (ESC 74)

Essays resembling that of the First Issue of Egypt were prepared in 1865 and again in 1869 by Prevost of Paris, and although they are commonly found printed singly on paper with wide margins, they were printed on envelopes, and in a wide variety of colors. J.B.Moens, in his classic work "Timbres d'Egypte et de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez" (Brussels, 1880), casts aspersions on them, and states they were counterfeits prepared to the order of "commandeur A. de T." However, there is now evidence that the 1869 essays were at least sent to Egypt in the year of their manufacture; this fact adds considerably, I believe, to the case for their legitimacy.

The example to hand was discovered by Peter Feltus in the course of his philatelic peregrinations about Europe. It is the essay listed in Zeheri as no. 31a: 20 para black, imprinted across the flap of an envelope. **It was sent through the mails in December 1869 and treated, of course, as unfranked, as it would have been even if the current Egyptian adhesives had been affixed to it.** It was postmarked at the French post office in Alexandria on December 19th, and backstamped on arrival in Paris on the 26th. The addressee, "Le Commandeur Angelo de Tedesco", is the "A. de T." mentioned by Moens. This use may have been contrived, of course, but it might also have been the means of carrying a notice from Egyptian postal officials that de Tedesco's essay had been rejected. I suspect that this may have been the only example sent through the post; if any reader knows of others, I trust that he will let the Editor have details.

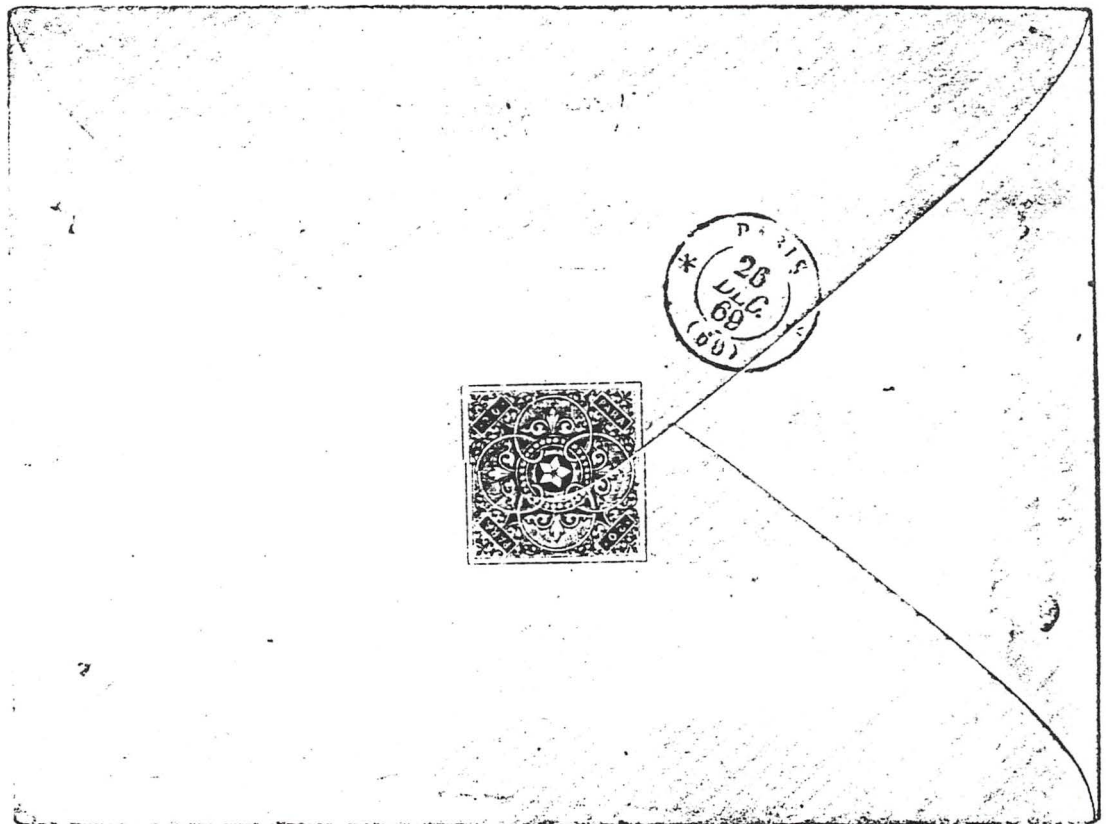
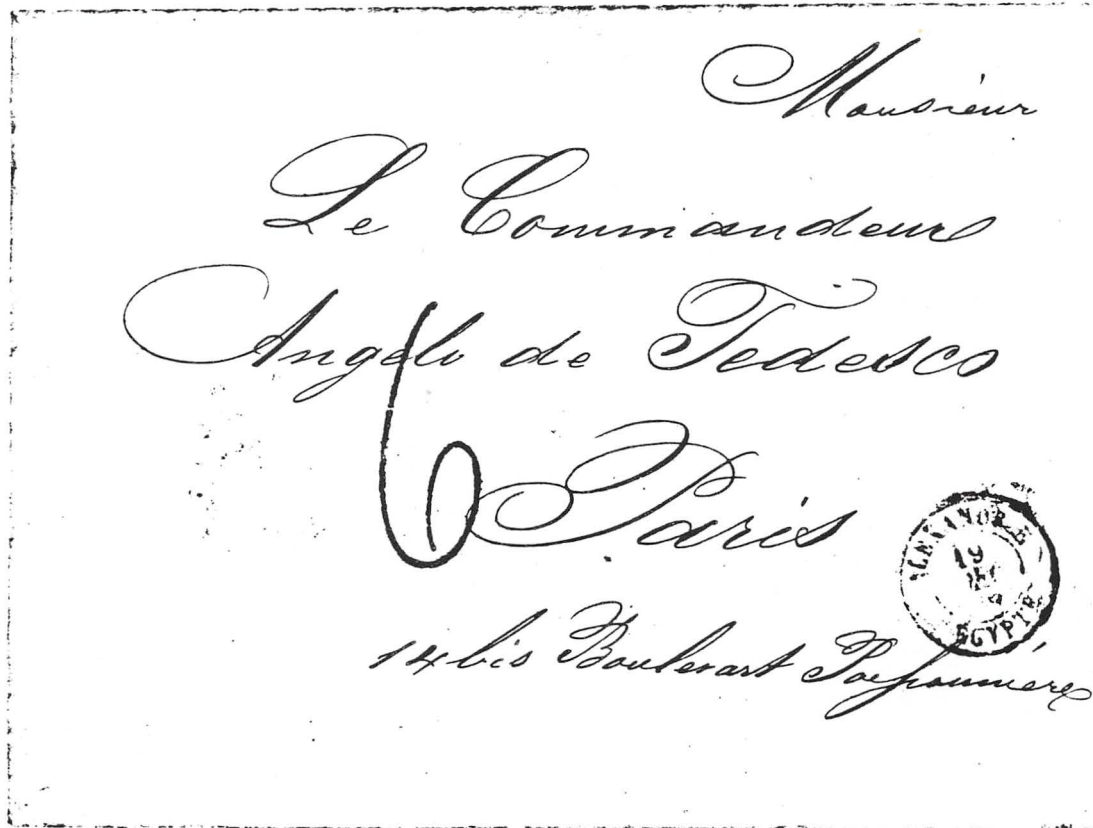
- - - - -

BOOK REVIEW - SUEZ CANAL CO'S STAMPS - J B H - continued

The book ends with an exhaustive Bibliography of sources. To summarise therefore, this is both a work of art, and the ultimate point of reference for one who is even only remotely interested in this fascinating episode in Philatelic History. For those who specialise in these stamps it is essential, and because of its delightful presentation it will grace the bookshelf of any serious philatelist.

Reviewed by J Sears (ESC 188)

PREVOST POSTAL STATIONERY ENVELOPE ESSAY USED IN 1869



This was treated as unfranked - as it would have been even if the current Egypt adhesives had been affixed to it.

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

"The BOOK" - SYNOPSIS

"EGYPT - Its Stamps and Postal History"

Drafted September 1974 by the late Charles W Minett
- - - - -

PREFACE. Origins of the Circle, its aims, credits to Founders.

INTRODUCTION. Concise history of early posts (with approx. dates)

- (i) Pharaonic
- (ii) Ptolemaic
- (iii) Roman
- (iv) Byzantine
- (v) Arab epoch
- (vi) The Mamelukes (and Pigeon Posts)

Chapter I Napoleonic Campaign (1798-1801)

First postal markings used in Egypt, but were purely military.
Cross reference here to Ch. XXXVII and British campaigns of
1801-03, 1807.

Ch II Post of Mohammed Ali and Subsequent Government Posts (1805-1865). With postal markings and cachets.

- (i) Official and Courier services (1805-1842)
- (ii) Public Service (1842-1845)
- (iii) Transit Company (1843-1846)
- (iv) Transit Administration (1845-1858)

Reference to Chapter XXIV

Ch III The Overland Mail and Related Services (1826-1848)

- (i) Early Routes to India (1608-1830)
(East India Company and British Admiralty Packets)
- (ii) Waghorn Services and Agents (1826-48). (Cachets).
(British Post Office Packets and the Peninsular and
Oriental Steam Navigation Company)

Ch IV Foreign Consular Post Offices (1831-1931)

- (i) France (1831-1931)
- (ii) Greece (1833-1876)
- (iii) Austria (1838-1889)
- (iv) Great Britain (1838-1879)
- (v) Russia (1857-1895)
- (vi) Italy (1863-1884)

Reference to Portugal (?) and other countries (?).
Include postal markings and forgeries.

Ch V The Posta Europea (1842-1865)

Include essays, postal markings, ref. to Chapter II (ii).

NOTE: The starting date of Posta Europea now thought to be
earlier than 1842 - Editor.

Ch VI Territorial and extra-Territorial Post Offices (1865-1897)

Include postal markings and forgeries.

GENERAL NOTE as to Chapters VII to XX. The adhesives including
their essays, proofs, watermarks, perforations, booklets, control
numbers, "Royal" printings and forgeries. Up to formation of UAR.

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - "The BOOK" - SYNOPSIS

Ch VII First Issue (1866).

Ch VIII Second Issue (1867-1869)

Ch IX Third Issue (1872-1879) incl. provisional surcharges (1879)

Ch X Fourth Issue (1879-1906) including "Soudan" overprints and provisional surcharge (1884).

Ch XI First Pictorial Issue (1914-1922) including Specimens and provisional surcharge (1913).

Ch XII Crown Overprints (1922-1926).

Ch XIII First Fuad Issue (1923-26) including Coils and provisional surcharge on £E 1 (1932). Note: 50 mills / 50 PT provisional surcharge (1932) to be dealt with under Commemorative Issues, Chapter XXI.

Ch XIV Provisional Surcharge Issue (1926) on 1926 Agricultural.

Ch XV Second and Third Fuad Issues (1927-1937)

Ch XVI First and Second Farouk Issues (1937-1952)

Ch XVII "King of Egypt and The Sudan" Overprints (1952) including reference to Palestine overprints, Ch XXVIII.

Ch XVIII Barred Overprints (1953) including reference to Palestine overprints, Ch XVIII.

Ch XIX First and Second Republican Issues (1953-1956).

Ch XX Third Republican Issue (1957)

NOTE: Formation of the United Arab Republic, 1st February 1958

Ch XXI Commemorative Issues and Postal Markings (1894-1958)

Including miniature sheets and postal markings for which no adhesives were issued; also including provisional surcharge on 1926 Birthday Issue (1932) but excluding provisional surcharges on 1926 Agricultural Issue.

Ch XXII Air Mail Stamps and Postal Markings (1910-1958)

Including Air Mail Commemorative Issues. Reference to External Communications Ch. XXXV. Etiquettes, Palestine Overprints, etc.

Ch XXIII Express Stamps and Services (1926-1958)

Including postal markings, Palestine overprints, etc.

Ch XXIV Official Mails (1893-1958)

- (i) General, incl. postal markings. Ref to Ch. II (i)
- (ii) The Adhesives, incl. forgeries.
- (iii) Government Forms and Labels.
- (iv) Dead Letter Office markings etc.
- (v) Interpostal Seals
- (vi) Foreign Diplomatic Mail

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - "The BOOK" - SYNOPSIS

Ch XXV Postage Due Stamps and Services (1866-1958)

Ch XXVI Suez Canal Company (1868)

Ch XXVII British Forces Concession Seals and Stamps (1932-1941)
Including Crowned Circle Numbers, Rettas, and Military and Civil datestamps.

Ch XXVIII Palestine Overprints (1948-1957)
Reference to Barred Overprints, Ch XVIII
To include overprinted Commemorative Issue of 1957, Air Mail, Express and Postage Due Issues.
Egyptian Military Posts

Ch XXIX Postal Stationery (1879-1954)
(i) General, including Essays, Proofs and Specimens
(ii) Overprinted "Soudan"
(iii) International Reply Coupons

Ch XXX Postal Markings (1865-1958)
Excluding those dealt with in individual chapters, to which cross-references would be made.

(NOTE: It has been suggested that this subject might more suitably follow Chapter XX).

Ch XXXI Registered Mail Services (1865-1958)
Including Postal Markings, Insured, AR and Etiquettes

Ch XXXII Meter Mails (1922-1958)

Ch XXXIII Cinderellas
(i) Perfins
(ii) Booklets (? separate Chapter ?), (with respective issues ?)

Ch XXXIV [This left blank in original - Editor]

Ch XXXV External Communications
(i) Sea Mails: (a) Official, incl. postal markings
(b) Semi-Official
(c) Private and Steamship markings
(ii) Motor Mails including Etiquettes
(iii) Air Mails including Etiquettes

Ch XXXVI Internal Communications
(i) River and Lake TPO's
(ii) Railway TPO's, Government and Light Railways
(iii) Rural Posts

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - "The BOOK" - SYNOPSIS

Ch XXXVII Military Posts

Ref. to 1801-03 and 1807 Campaigns.

- (i) Arabi Revolt (1882)
- (ii) British Campaign (1884-1885)
- (iii) British Occupation including Reconquest of the Sudan (1885-1899).
- (iv) British Occupation (1899-1914)
- (v) World War I
 - (a) British
 - (b) Indian
 - (c) New Zealand
 - (d) Australian
 - (e) French and Italian
 - (f) POW and Internee Camps
 - (g) Civil Censorship
- (vi) Emergency Services (1919)
- (vii) Post-World War I Services (1919-1939)
- (viii) World War II
 - (a) British
 - (b) Indian
 - (c) New Zealand
 - (d) Australian
 - (e) Free French
 - (f) South African
 - (g) Polish
 - (h) American
 - (i) Belgian, Yugoslav, etc.
 - (j) German and Italian
 - (k) POW and Internee Camps
 - (l) Civil Censorship
- (ix) Post-World War II : British (1945-1956)
- (x) Suez "Operation Musketeer", 1956
 - (a) British
 - (b) French
 - (c) UN Forces
- (xi) Egyptian (1956-1958)
- (xii) Civil Censorship (1948-1958)

APPENDICES

- (i) Maps (showing territorial changes)
- (ii) Rulers of Modern Egypt (1805-1958)
- (iii) Monetary Systems and Equivalents
- (iv) Tables of Mohammedan Syrian and Christian Years
- (v) Postal Rates
- (vi) Arabic: Numerals and Alphabet (as used in Egypt)
- (vii) Egypt Adhesives cancelled abroad (fortuitous)
- (viii) Foreign Adhesives cancelled in Egypt (fortuitous)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (a) Handbooks and Periodicals
- (b) Major Published Articles
- (c) Catalogues
- (d) Auction Catalogues of Major Sales
- (e) Other Sources of Information

CREDITS (?)INDEX (Comprehensive)

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - "The BOOK" - SYNOPSIS

NOTE: the following paragraphs are the original comments of the author, the late Charles W Minett. - Editor.

-- ooo 000 ooo --

The "BOOK" clearly must have a finishing point and it is suggested that this should coincide with the formation of the United Arab Republic in 1958.

The foregoing compendium is intended as a general guide to the subjects which should be considered for inclusion in the final work, it is appreciated that the layout will be subjected to considerable criticism, however, it is a start.

Sources of information could be included in each chapter or section by means of a code cross-referenced with the appropriate group in the Bibliography.

So far as the adhesive stamps are concerned a listing would seem undesirable except when current knowledge dictates the need for revision of Zeheri and other major catalogues.

No prices should be given but a system of scarcity factors would be of great value, particularly for major constant varieties, postal markings and postal history material.

Chapters which exist already in draft form require to be condensed and rewritten.

A high class production should be the aim, probably in the form of a number of multi-ring loose leaf booklets. Some illustrations and photographs of major personalities and events are desirable (Mohammed Ali, Overland Mail-Carriage, Arabi, the Mahdi, Khedivial Mail Ship, GPO's at Alexandria and Cairo ---).

Elham'do lillah

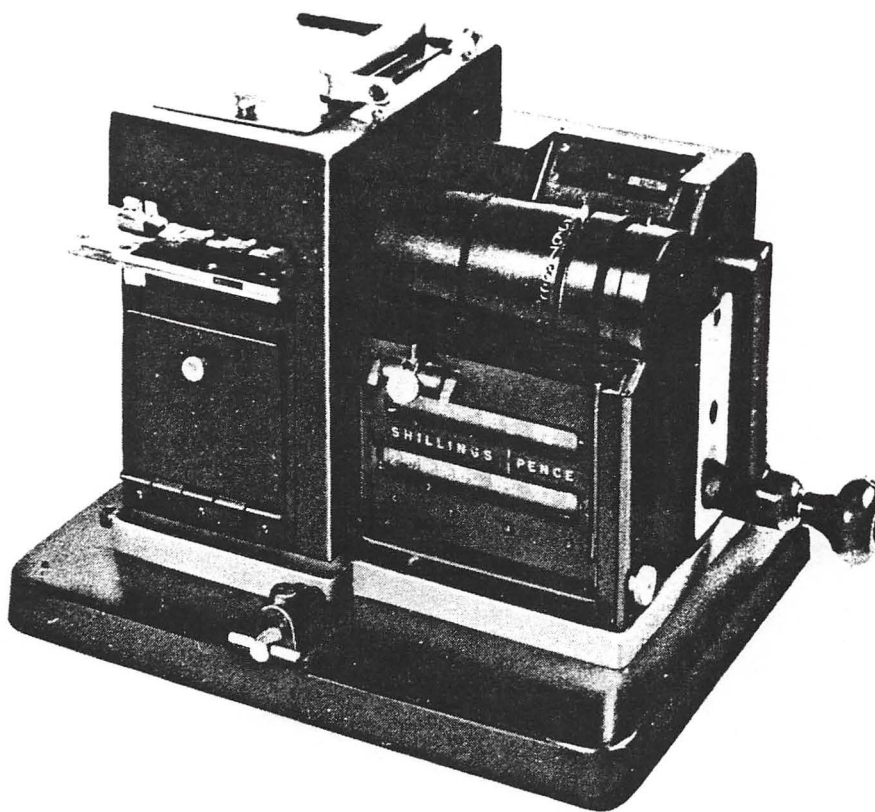
[YOUR EDITOR was unaware of this edition of the synopsis of "THE BOOK" until recently: it appears that copies were produced on a duplicator and distributed to active members at the time.

Charles Minett died on 10th November 1974 - only a few weeks after he prepared these notes. They are manifestly worthy of publication, giving a brief but authoritative review of the scope of the philately and postal history of Egypt. This is undoubtedly the most advanced form in which the synopsis has appeared, and he even envisaged that the form it would take would be as a number of separate booklets.

It is a matter of great regret that "THE BOOK" itself was not proceeded with on this, or on earlier, occasions. Each passing year makes its completion and publication the more unlikely of achievement. Is this heroic aim doomed to failure?

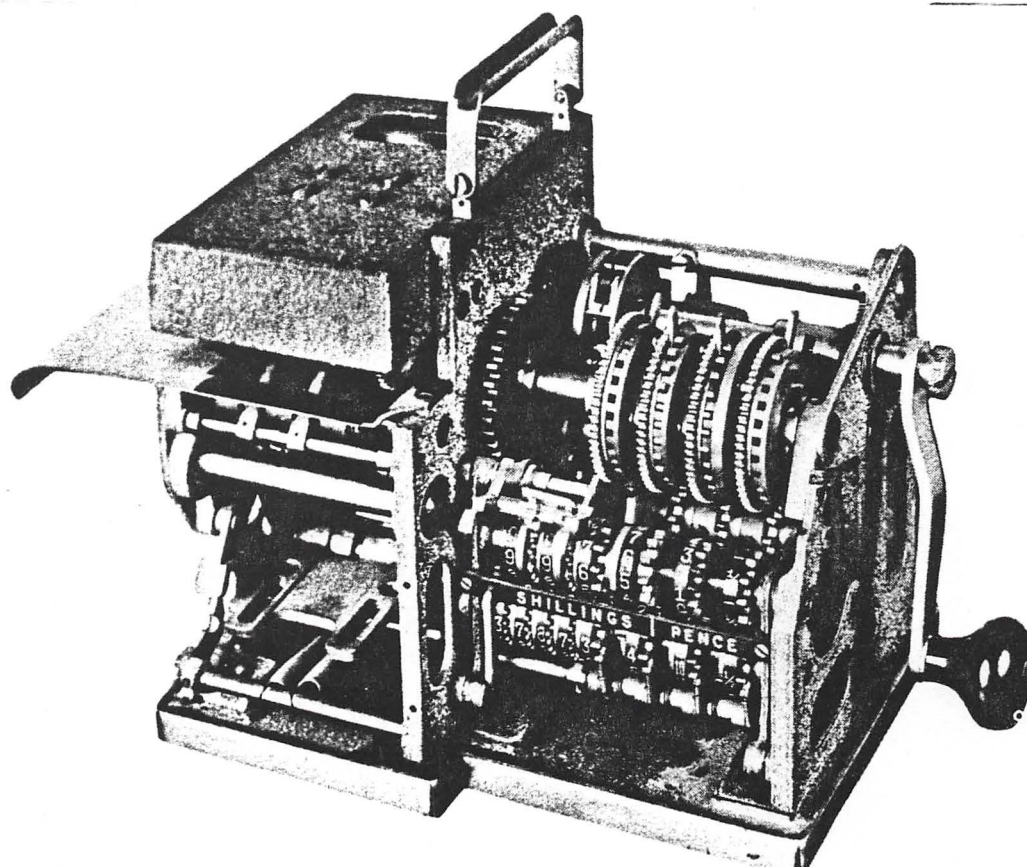
- Editor]

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke
UNIVERSAL Multi-Value Machines
MODELS : JUNIOR ; O = ORDINARY ; I = Intermediate



UNIVERSAL MV - "JUNIOR"

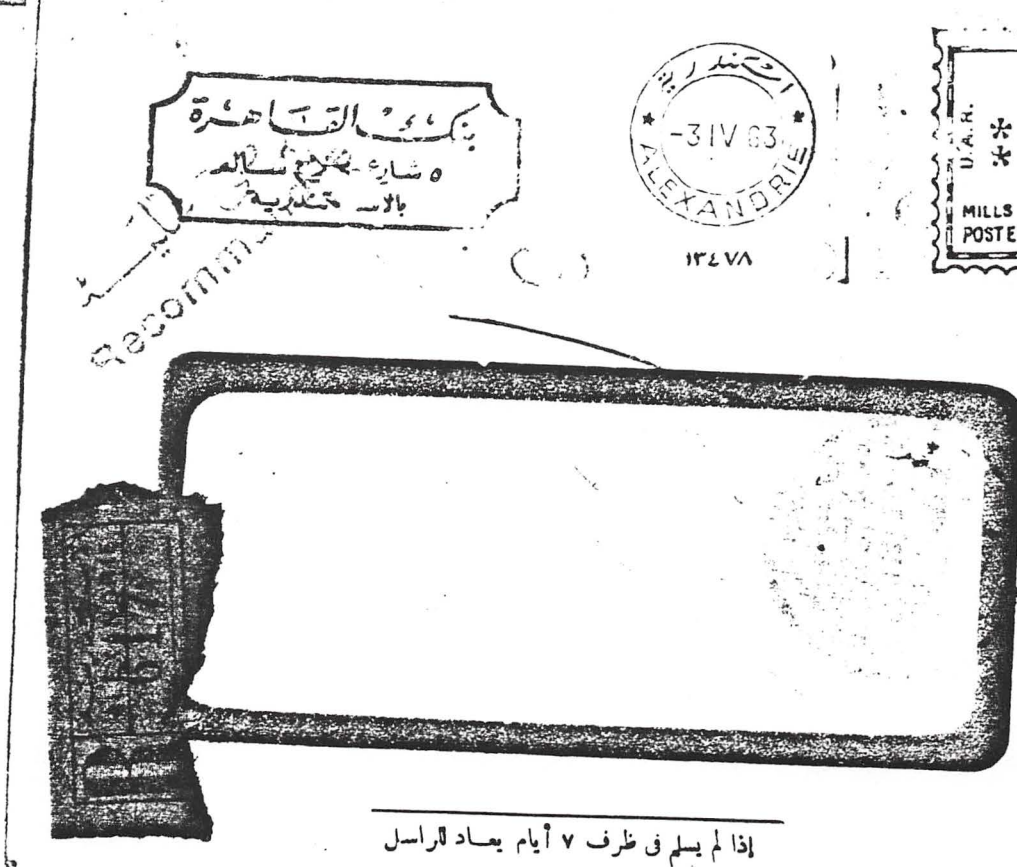
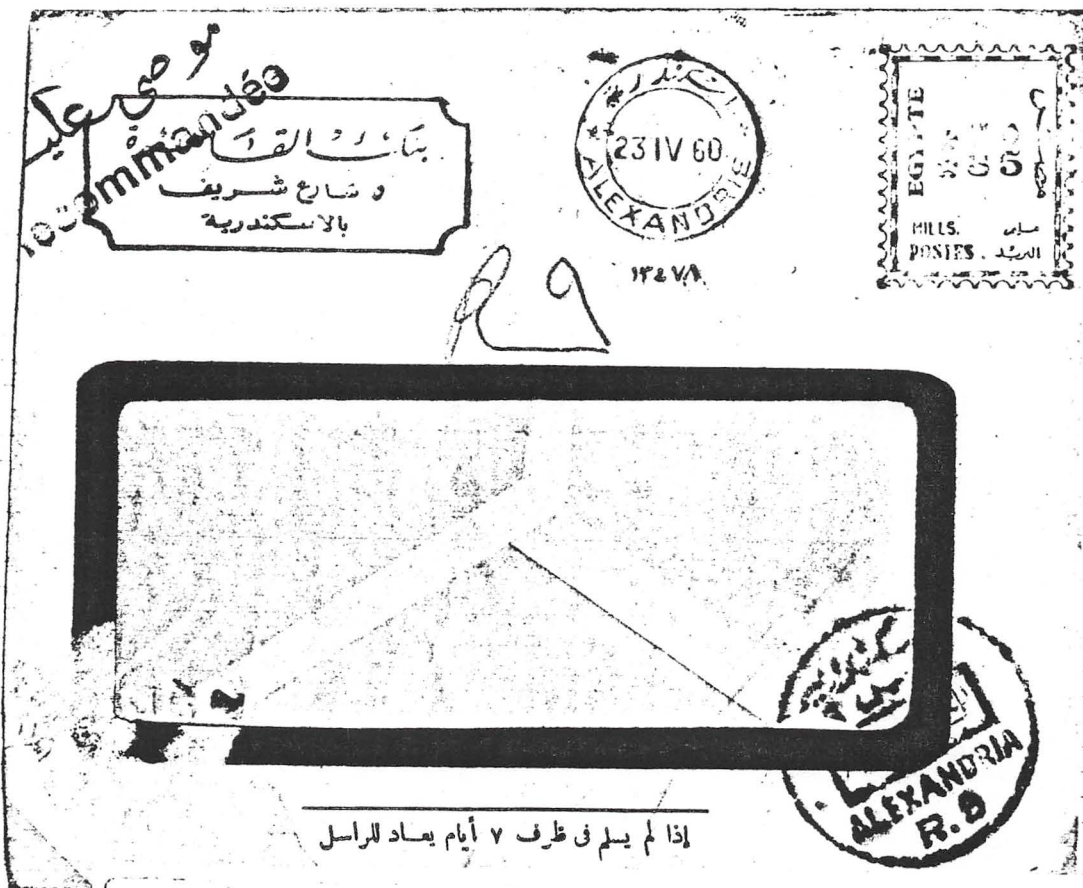
UNIVERSAL - "O" or "I" - case removed - manual



IMPRESSIONS OF UNIVERSAL "O" or "I" MACHINE - SAME USER

(above) 1960 : ' EGYPTE ' in franking die; manuscript "R" in place of label for registration purposes.

(below) 1963 : " U.A.R. " in franking die; dark red registration label.



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

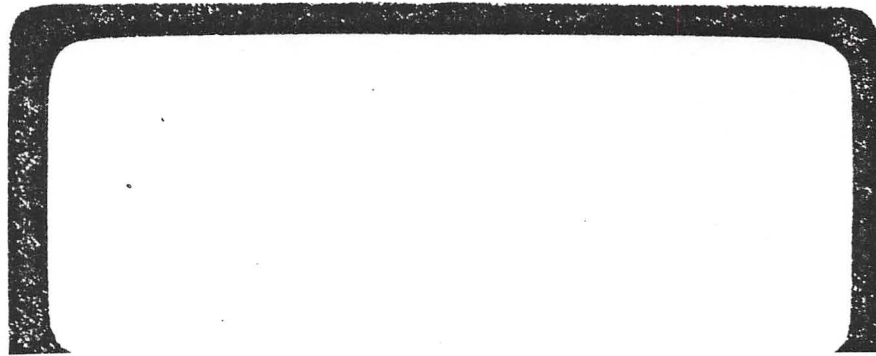
1977 - PITNEY BOWES' 5000-SERIES

User: Bank of Cairo

(above) May 1977 : with slogan as well as envelope imprint.

(below) Aug 1977 : without slogan.

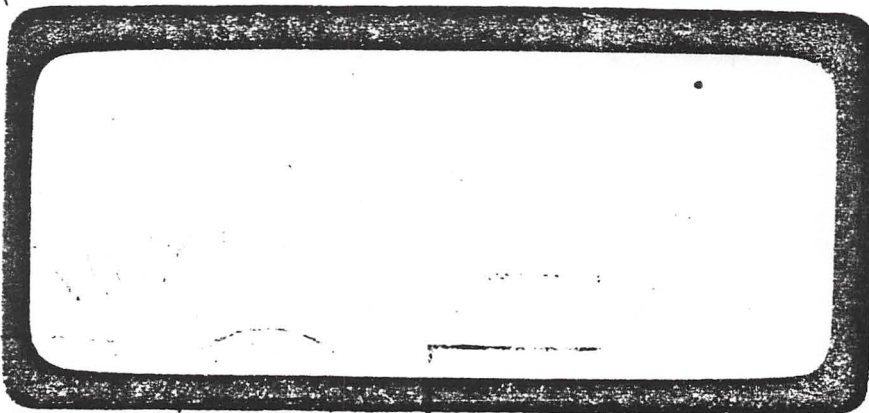
The envelope was passed through the Alexandria Krag canceller and received the impression at foot - Arabic panel inverted



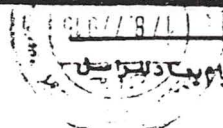
بنك القاهرة



11/07



ري
 شركة
 شركة



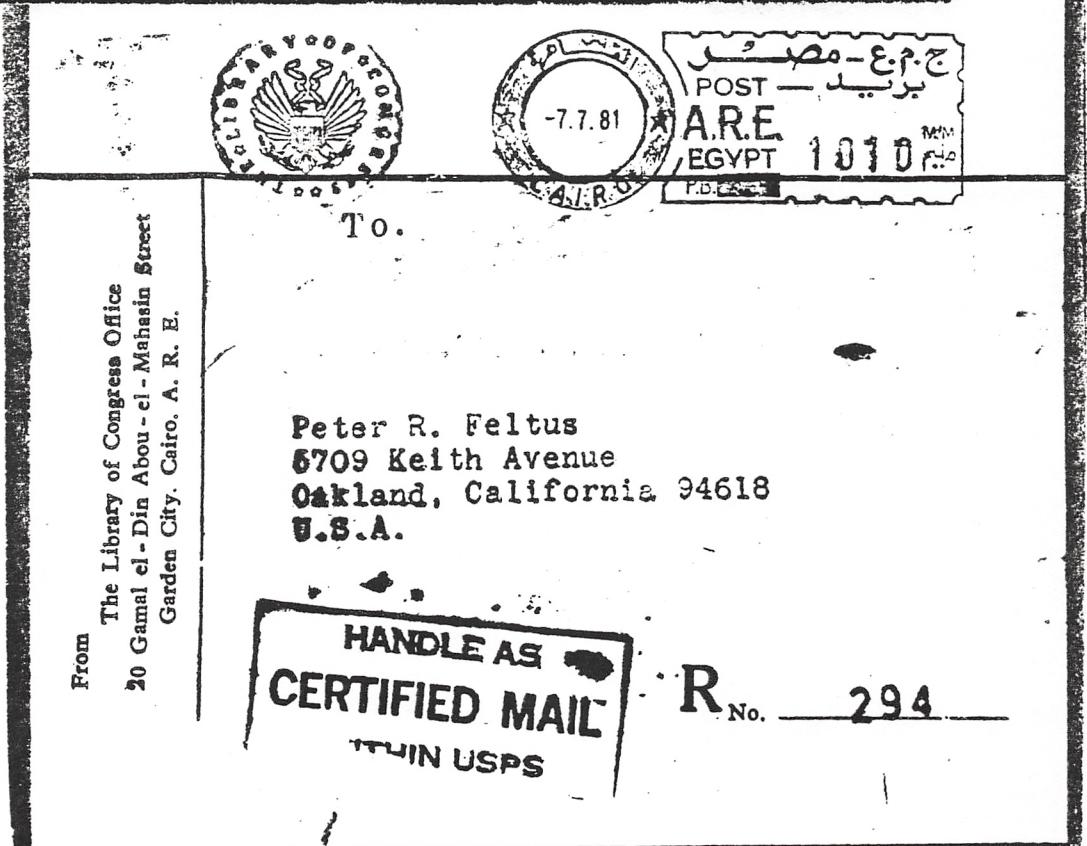
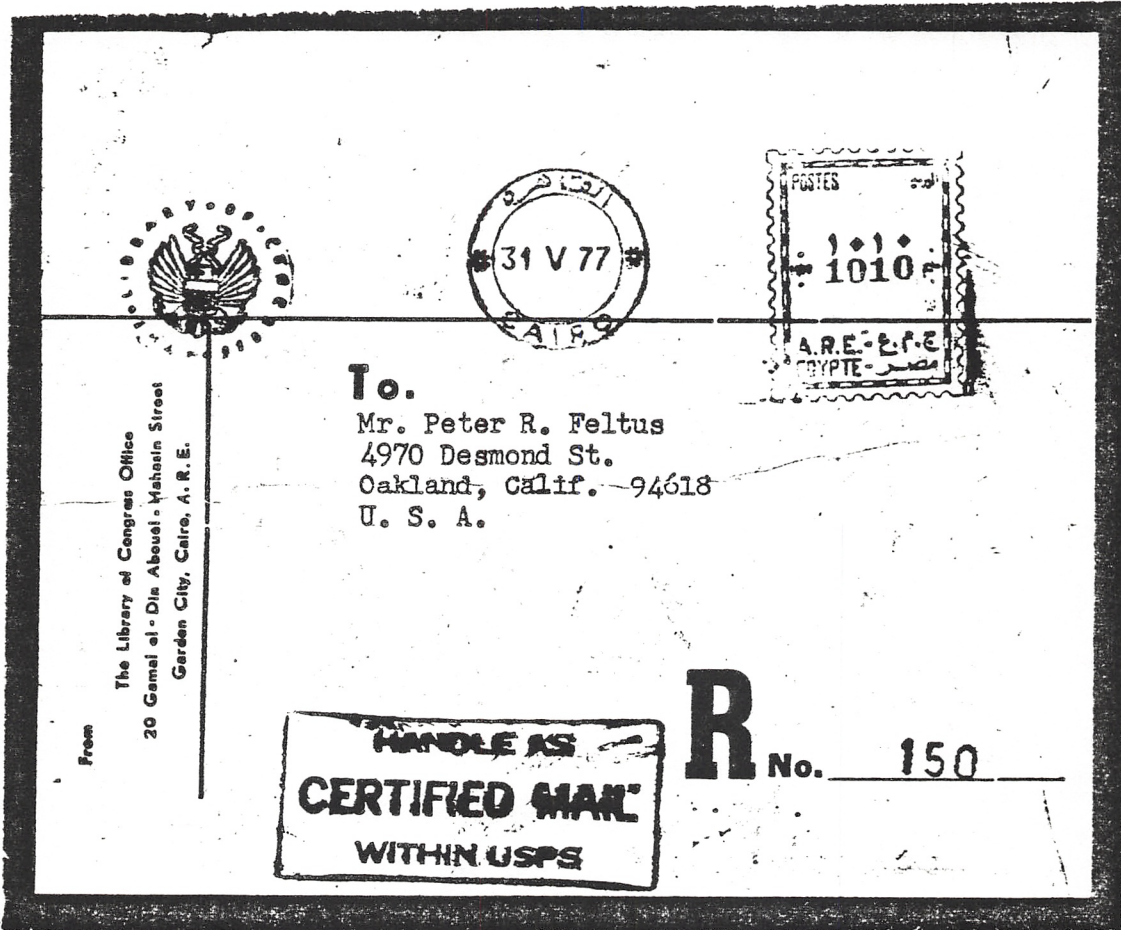
COMPANY
 شركة



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

U.S.A. CONSULAR CACHET APPLIED IN CAIRO INSTRUCTING THE MAIL TO BE HANDLED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE AS CERTIFIED MAIL

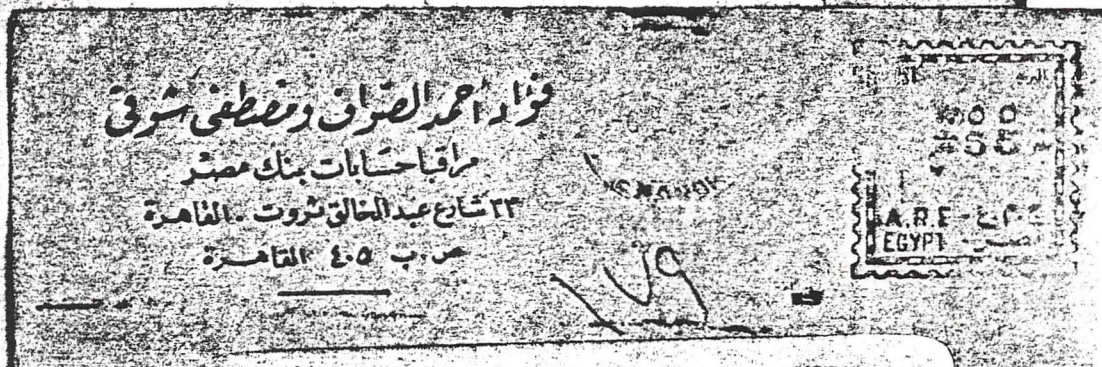
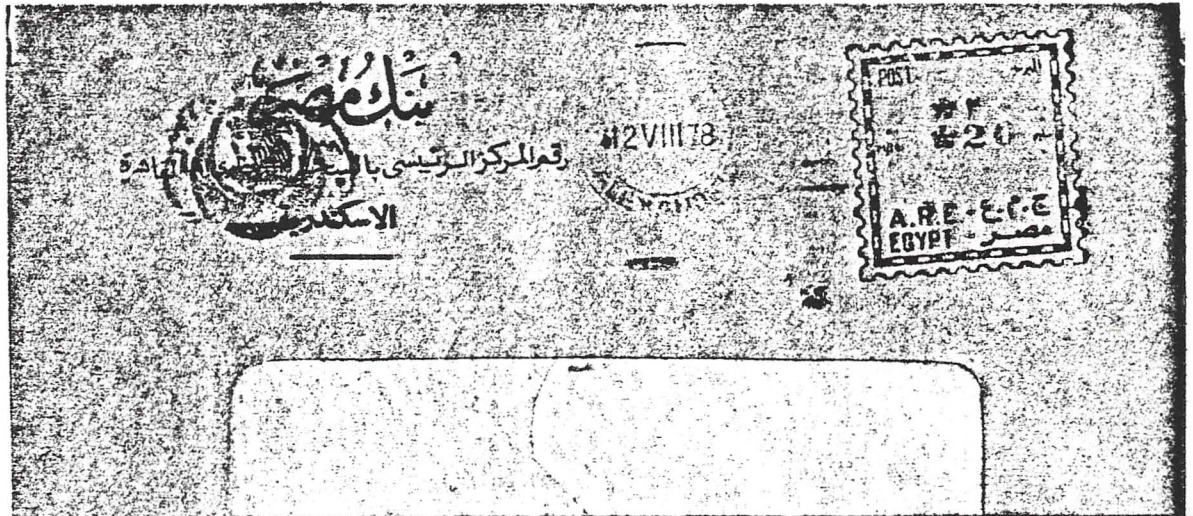
(above) 1977 Franking by Universal "I" Machine
(below) 1981 Franking by Pitney Bowes 5000-series. Note the crude cutting of the datestamps ('CAIRO' and star).



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

1977 - 1978 : USE OF BLACK INK INSTEAD OF RED

(Possibly due to economy measures or shortage of supplies)

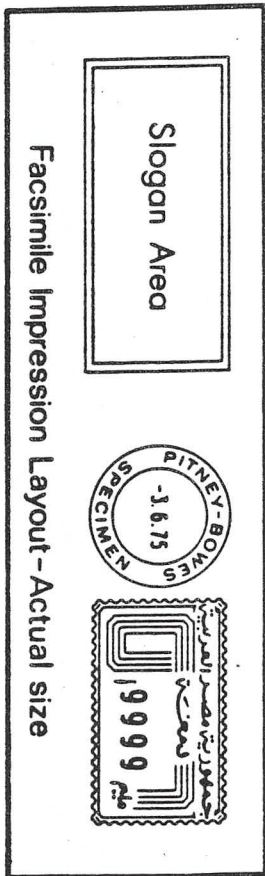
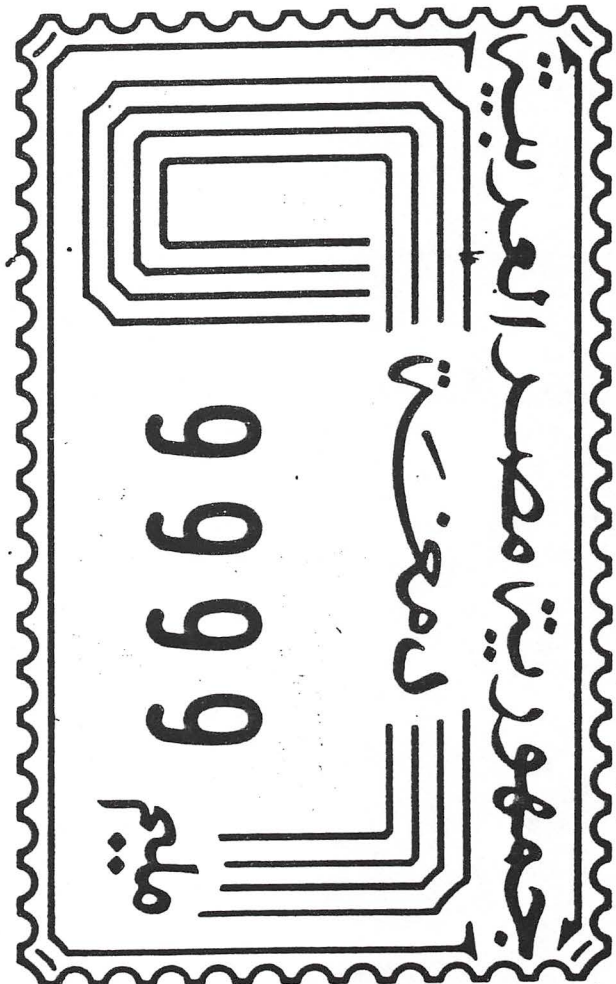
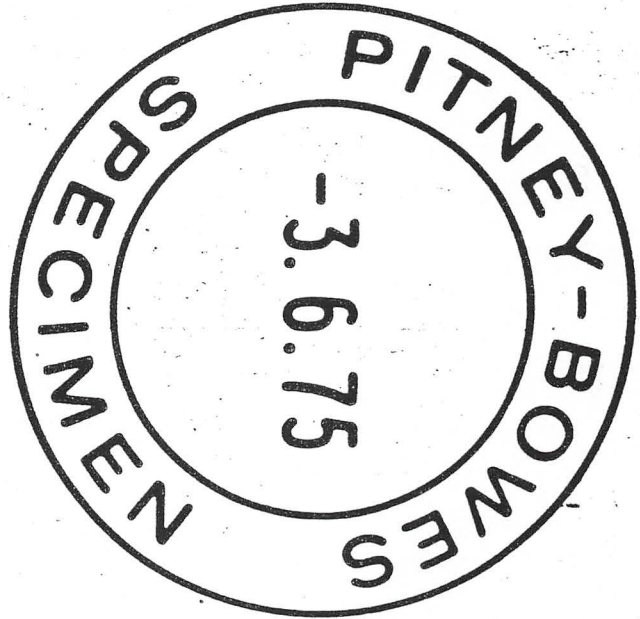


METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

1975 : DIE DESIGN PROPOSAL (for PITNEY-BOWES 5300 machine)
(NOTE: this has been reduced by 80% for printing so that the legend "Scale 4 times final size" does not apply)

DIE DESIGN - MASTER PROPOSAL

Scale 4 times final size

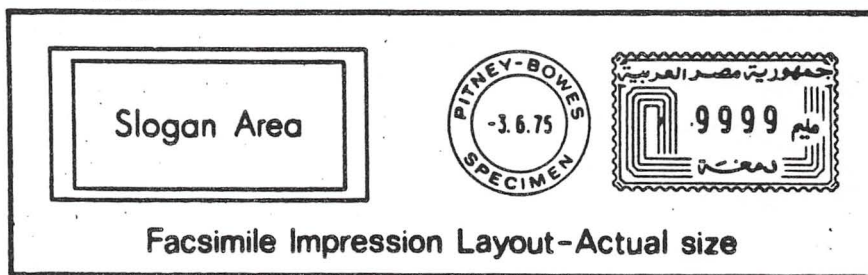


 Pitney-Bowes - HARLOW - ENGLAND

Model 5300 Series

1975 : DIE DESIGN PROPOSAL for PITNEY-BOWES 6300 machine

(NOTE: this die has the same content as that for Machine 5300 (on preceding page) but with the text, lines, etc., in different positions. The cds is not shown and is identical to the previous one. This design has been reduced by 80% for printing.



Pitney Bowes - Model 6300 Series

PITNEY BOWES - ESSAY FOR FISCAL USE



NABIL AHMED ABBASSI AND OR
 NAZEK MINOUCHE CHAFER "X"
 A/C NO. 03-88-67133-4
 FREE A/C IN STG.

not for use



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

PAGE FROM MR D H CLARKE'S COLLECTION
SHOWING (1978) BLACK PROOF IMPRESSIONS FOR RONEO-VICKERS 305

METER MAIL

ARTWORK

Black proof impressions of dies for machines model: 305.

In use from 12 April 1978. (See Ronco Vickers Letter dated 4 Oct 1978)

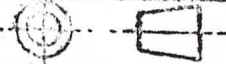
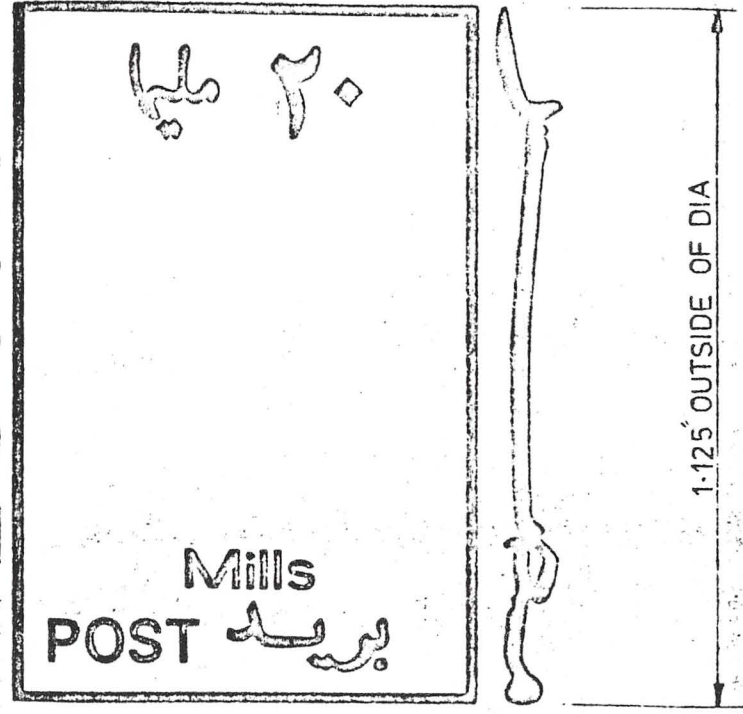
305



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

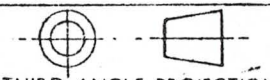
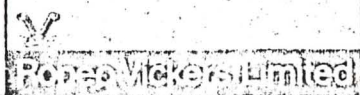

1978 : DIE DESIGN DRAWING (for RONEO - VICKERS machine)
 Legend : E G Y P T (reduced by 80 % for printing)

Superseded 12.3.78

DRAWING NO. FD 3 / 95		TITLE DIE STAMP - EGYPT		PRODUCT CLASS	ITEM CLASS	 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	
SHEET 1 OF 1		DO NOT FOLD					
REVISIONS		PLEASE RETURN TO:-					
ISS.	DATE	REVISION DETAIL					
A	11.2.78	AGN ISSUE					
COPYRIGHT IN THIS DRAWING IS VESTED IN RONEO VICKERS LTD. AND MUST NOT BE COPIED OR COMMUNICATED TO ANOTHER PERSON, WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION FROM RONEO VICKERS LTD.							
		DRAWN TRACED CHECKED APPROVED		SIG. L.J.	DATE 3.4.78	MATERIAL SPEC.	FINISH SPEC.

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

1978 : DIE DESIGN DRAWING (for RONEO - VICKERS machine)
 Legend : A.R. EGYPT (reduced by 80% for printing)

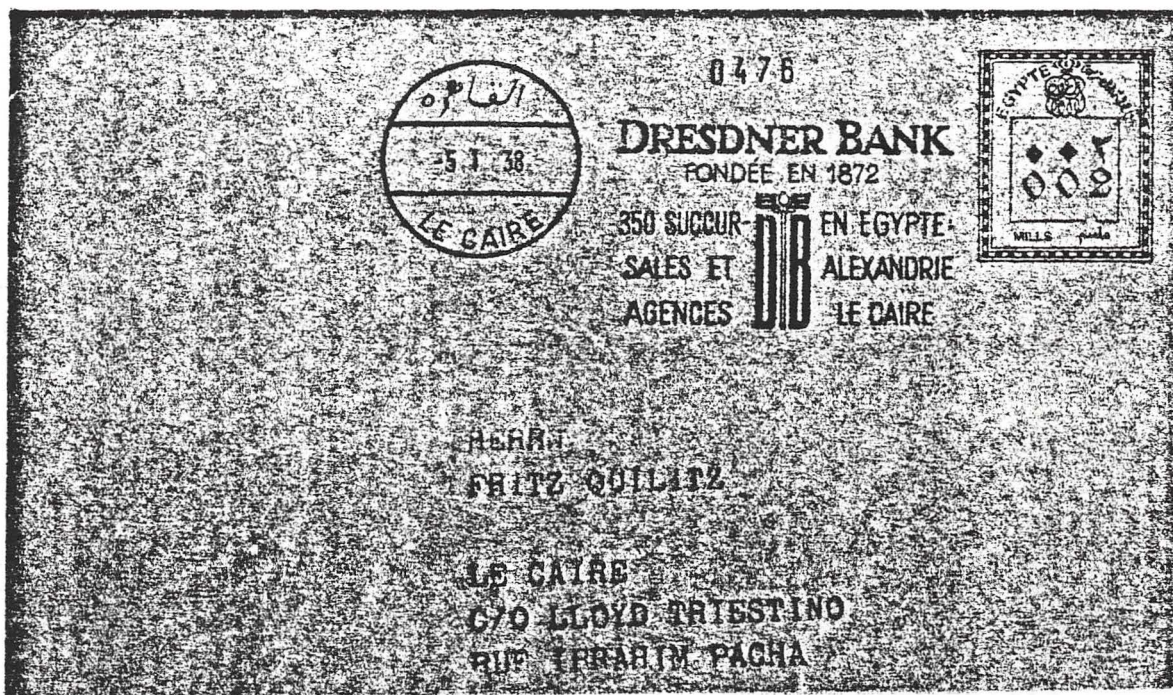
Model 205		DRAWING NO FD3/95		TITLE DIE STAMP - EGYPT		PRODUCT CLASS	ITEM CLASS	 THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION	
SHEET 1 OF 1		DO NOT FOLD							
REVISIONS									
ISS.	DATE	REVISION DETAIL							
A	12/5/78								
COPYRIGHT IN THIS DRAWING IS VESTED IN RONEO VICKERS LTD., AND MUST NOT BE COPIED OR COMMUNICATED TO ANOTHER PERSON, WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION FROM RONEO VICKERS LTD.		DRAWN		SIG. L.J.	DATE 12.5.78	MATERIAL		FINISH	
		TRACED						SPEC.	
 GAF 3254/74		CHECKED			12/5/78	SPEC.		TOLERANCES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED	
		APPROVED						X = ± 0.5mm (.020") X.X = ± 0.25mm (.010") X.XX = ± 0.13mm (.005") HOLE CENTRES ± 0.075mm (± .003")	
		RETURN TO: TECHNICAL DEPT. RONEO VICKERS, ROMFORD.							



1.125" OUTSIDE OF LINE

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - Francotyp Meter

1938 - Printed Matter Rate - 2 milliemes
Note the number above the slogan which is the usage counter



1938 en ville. Note the differences in the Arabic for 'milliemes' - as contrasted with the inset impression from a different cover
Low usage serial, 0097, denotes from newly-installed machine

frank your mail with
FRANCOTYP

0097

Agents for Egypt
Commissionaria Prodotti
Commerciali
C. CRESPI & CO.
P. O. Box 456 - Cairo

Messrs.

American Express Company Inc.

Imm Continentaã

Midan Ibrahim Racha

En Ville

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - Francotyp Cc Machine
(Note the Machine Serial Number below the franking impression)

COUNTRY NAME (up to 1958) - "EGYPTE"

Port Said 29/7/55. AIR-MAIL

Thank you for your letter
write to
Port Sudan. Sorry we
couldn't get to Cornwall
would have loved to.
This boat is comfortable
-enormous cabin - & we have
had a pleasant journey
so far. We had two un-
expected days in Rotterdam
as the boat was late,

DEKADEE
MEDICAL & SHIPPING OFFICE
LIPPIE & Co.

EGYPT
PORT SAID
MILLS POSTES

0037

Thess B...

Palm Cottage,
Newtown,
St Martin-in-Menage,
NS HELSTON
CORNWALL

Printed by Linnet & Landrock Succ^{rs}

In 1958 was proclaimed the "UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC", a union of Egypt, Syria and, later, the Yemen. French initials: R.A.U.

(below) User: Investment Bank of Egypt, 1961 (John Mann collection)
User: Shepherds Hotel, 1966 (D H Clarke collection)

البنك المصري لتوظيف الاموال
INVESTMENT BANK OF EGYPT
CAIRO
37, SOLHMAN PASHA AVENUE
P. O. BOX 100
BANK OF EGYPT

القاهرة
06. 11. 61
CAIRO

POSTES
110
115
R.A.U. - م.ع.ع.
EGYPTE
29887

شركة شبرو
SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

القاهرة
13. XI. 6
CAIRO

POSTES
80
R.A.U. - م.ع.ع.
EGYPTE
29892

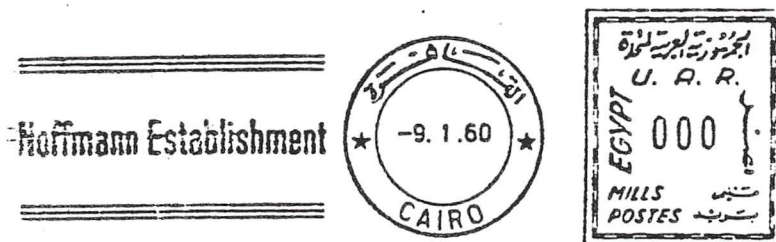
Mrs. M. Tomlinson,
% Chamber Ltd,
Standish Road,
Hammersmith,
London, W.6.
ENGLAND

بالبريد الجوي
Air Mail
PAR AVION

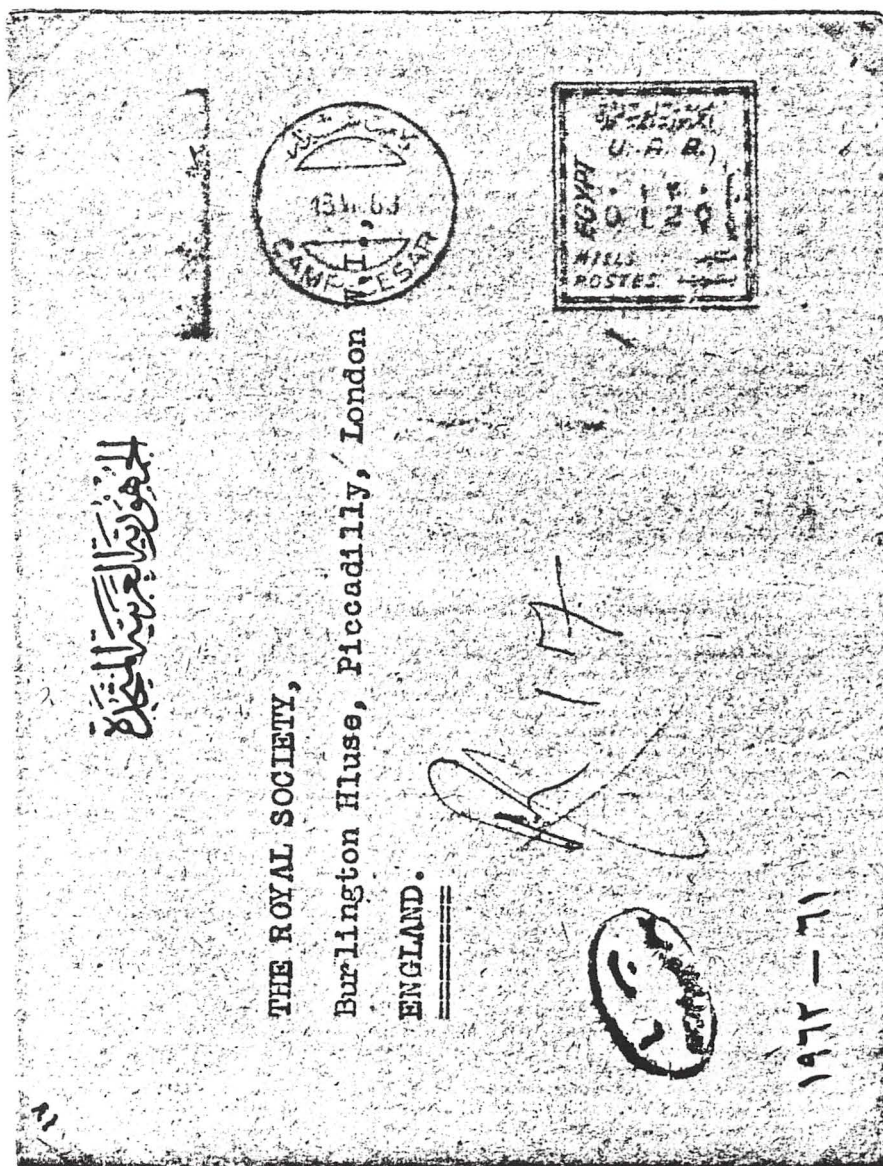
R. C. CAIRO 182 ١٨٢ القاهرة

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke
THE POSTALIA MACHINE

Essay of suggested design - John Mann collection

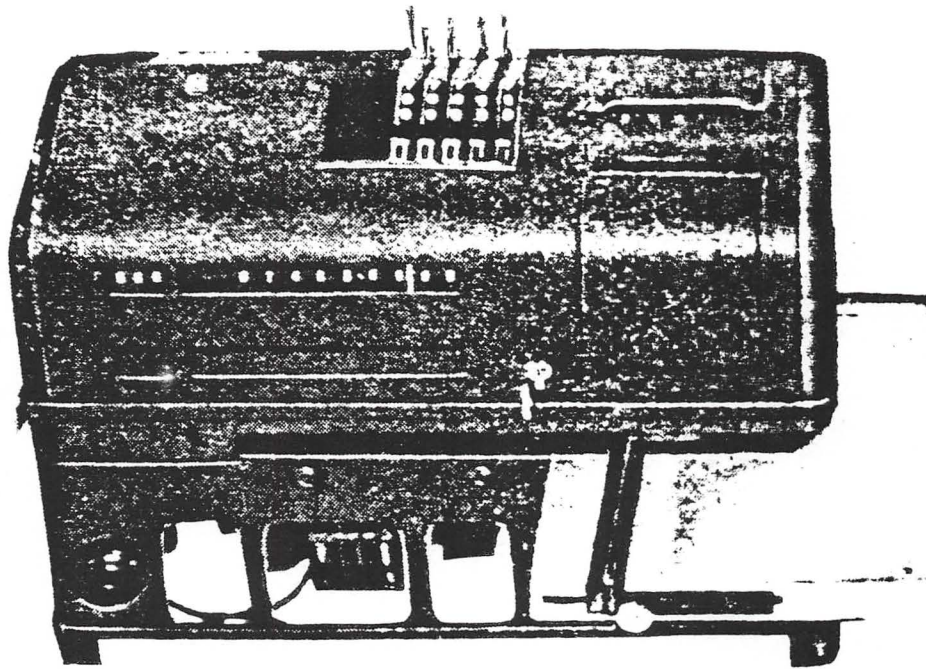


1963 Postalia franking on Official cover from CAMP-CESAR to London
The die impression includes both EGYPT and U A R





METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

The Swiss HASLER Machine

METER MAILHASLER F88 M.V1949

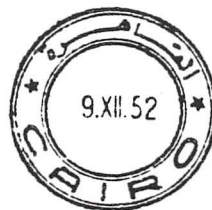
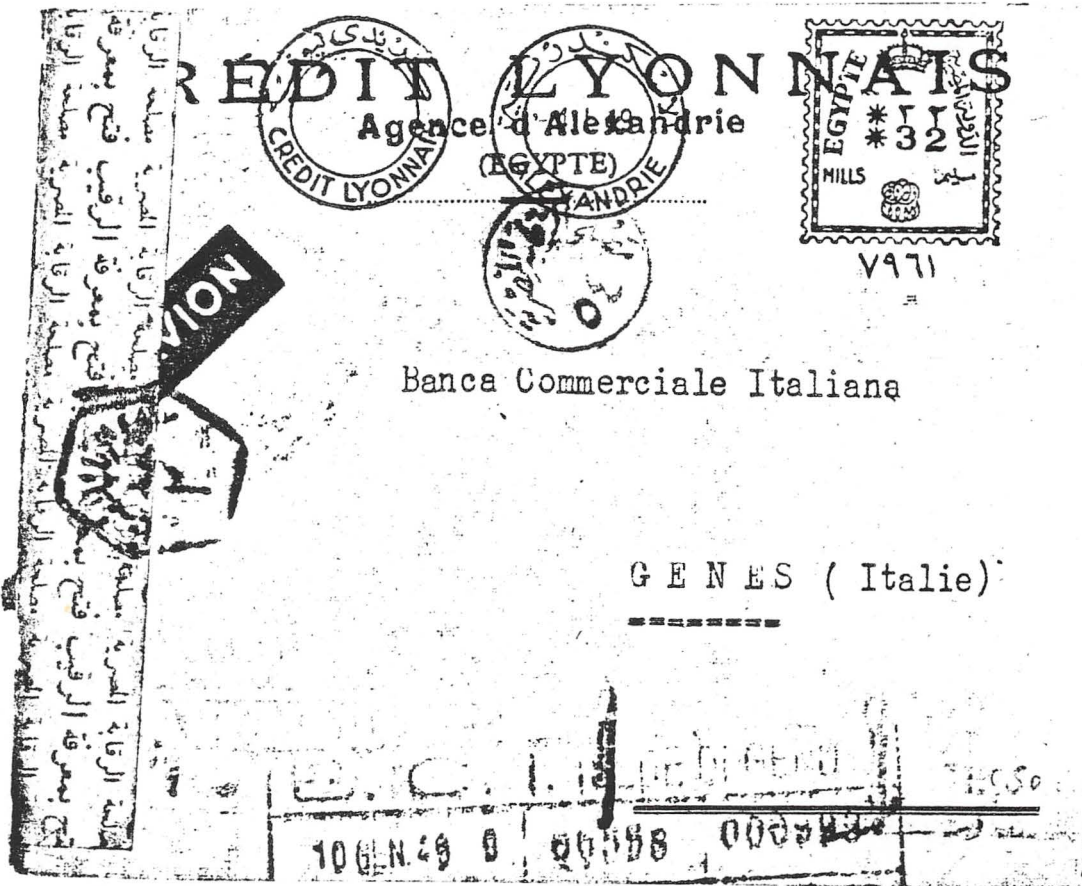
HASLER F88 Multivalve

The first HASLER machine was authorised for use in Switzerland on 15 September 1923, and first used in February 1924. Hasler S.A. of Berne has since become one of the large manufacturers of meter machines for both postal and revenue purposes. The F88 having up to 7 banks of keys.

The F88 mv. was first used in Egypt in 1949, the dies being much like the earlier Universal (mv) T.9 of 1937. But the crown is different in shape (Univ. mv.  F88 - ) also, there is a 4 figured arabic machine number below the franking die. The Town mark is a double circle with a sans medium face type indice 2.V.50 with stops. (The final stop, 50, is not always used). There is a slogan die at the left. It is also known that machine 7835 had a single circle town mark. (T.11-24.p)

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke
IMPRESSIONS of the HASLER MACHINES

1. 1949: Airmail envelope to Italy, censored. Royal Crown and toughra. Large, prominent machine serial number below frank.
2. 1952: Double-ring cds with each ring double. Smaller serial.
3. 1957: Republic period: no Crown or Toughra. Machine serial number petite. Square die 35mm.



Woman Chine

1

2

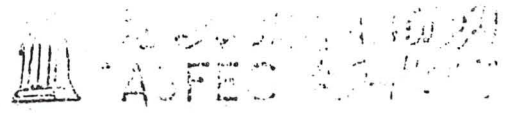
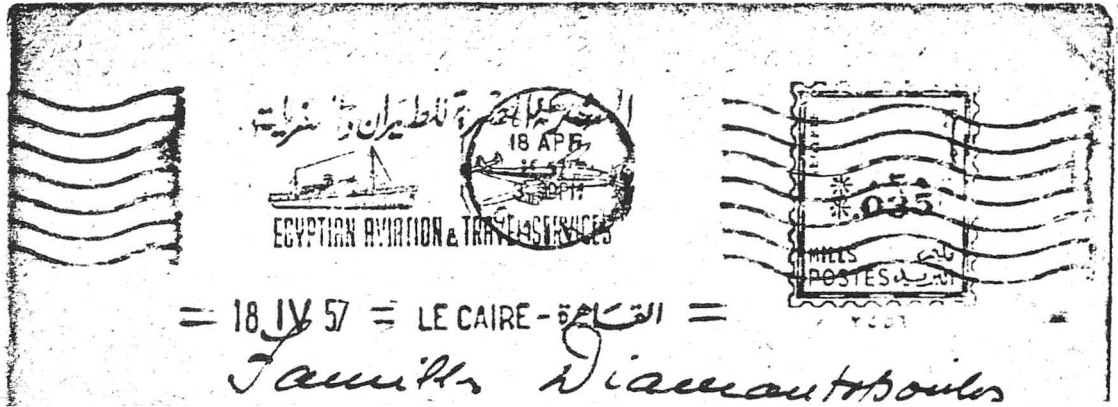
3

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

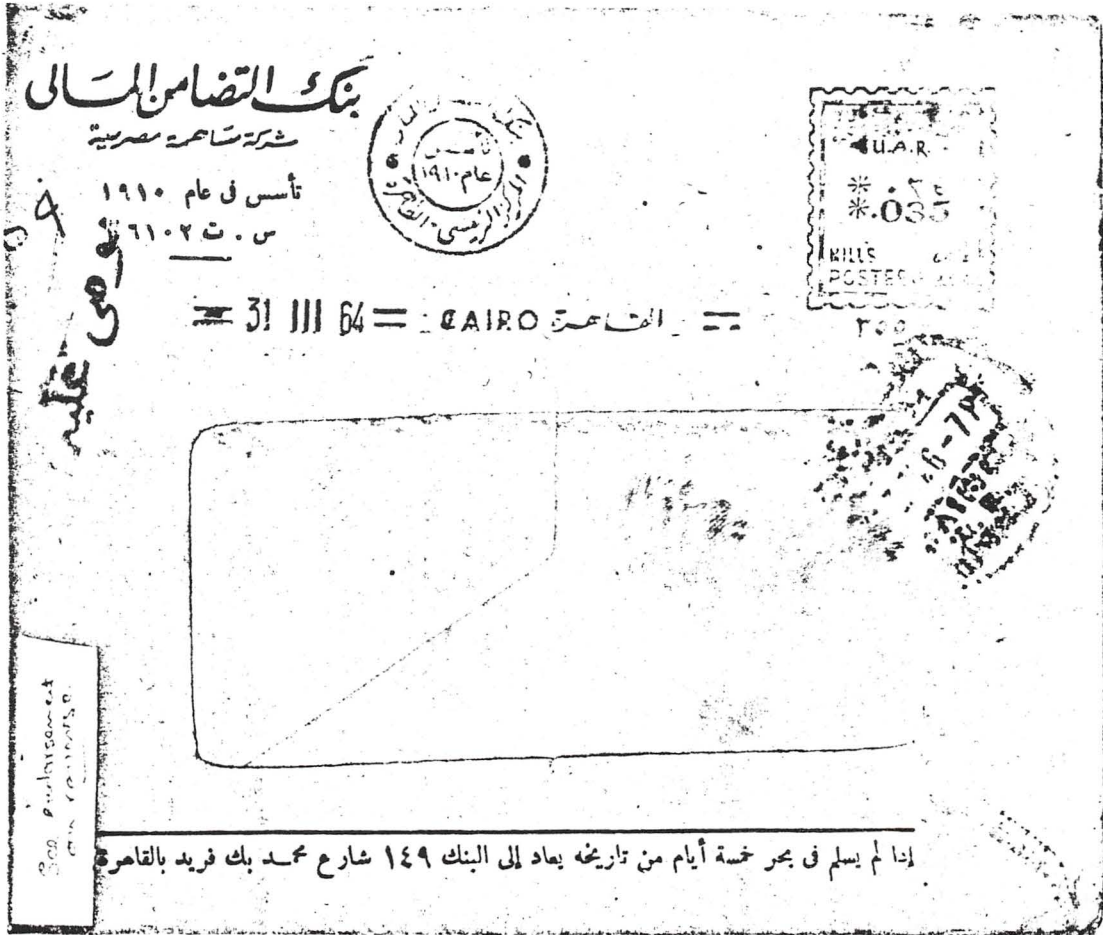
SATAS MACHINE Model C with date in straight line below slogan
Note the machine serial number below the frank impression

(See Frontispiece for the SATAS MACHINE Model C)

1957 35 mills to Europe; Machine serial 2566. The c.d.s. if from
canceller, not from the franking impression. Small EGYPT top left



= 13 VII 63 = سويسرا السويس



See endorsement on reverse

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

1977, 1980 SATAS MACHINE IMPRESSIONS
TOWN NAME VERTICAL WITHIN CIRCULAR DATESTAMP

Top and centre : Town name CURVED : FAGGALA

Below : Town name in straight line : POST SAID THANI

England

انجلترا

بريد هوى
FAGGALA
25 47
بريد هوى

MILLS POSTES
230

Dr. R. N. F. Gabriel

West, Suffolk General Hospital



FAGGALA
23 80

MILLS POSTES
070

السيد الدكتور ر. ن. ف. الجابري مستشفى هوف غرب سافولك

POST SAID THANI
877

ARE
055
MILLS POSTES

٦ سوان

٥٤
N/C

البريد هوى
البريد هوى

شركة البريد هوى

بورسعيد - الزقازيق

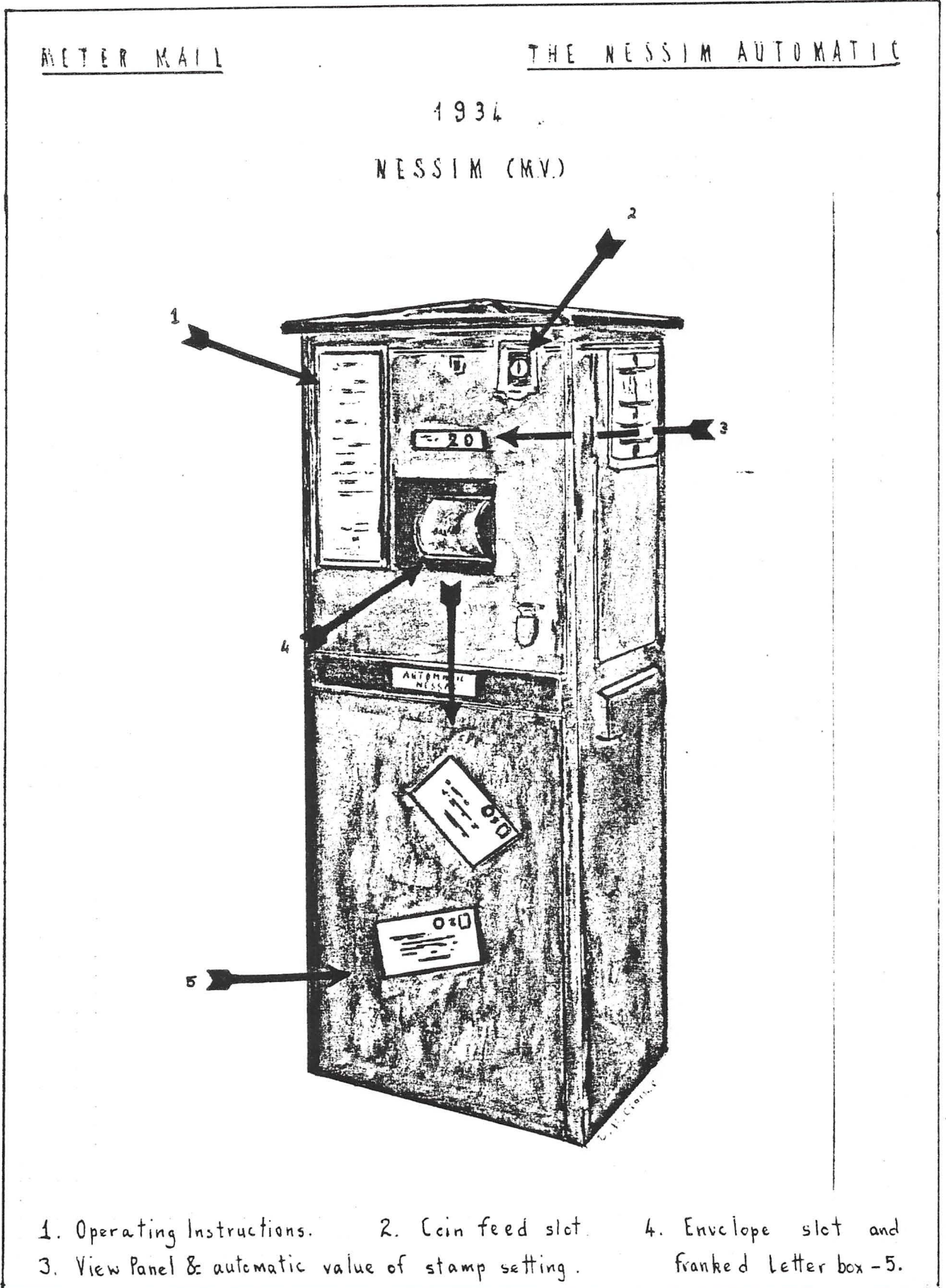
مصانع بور سعيد

امدى شركة المؤسسة المصرية العامة

METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

The NESSIM AUTOMATIC COIN-OPERATED MACHINE

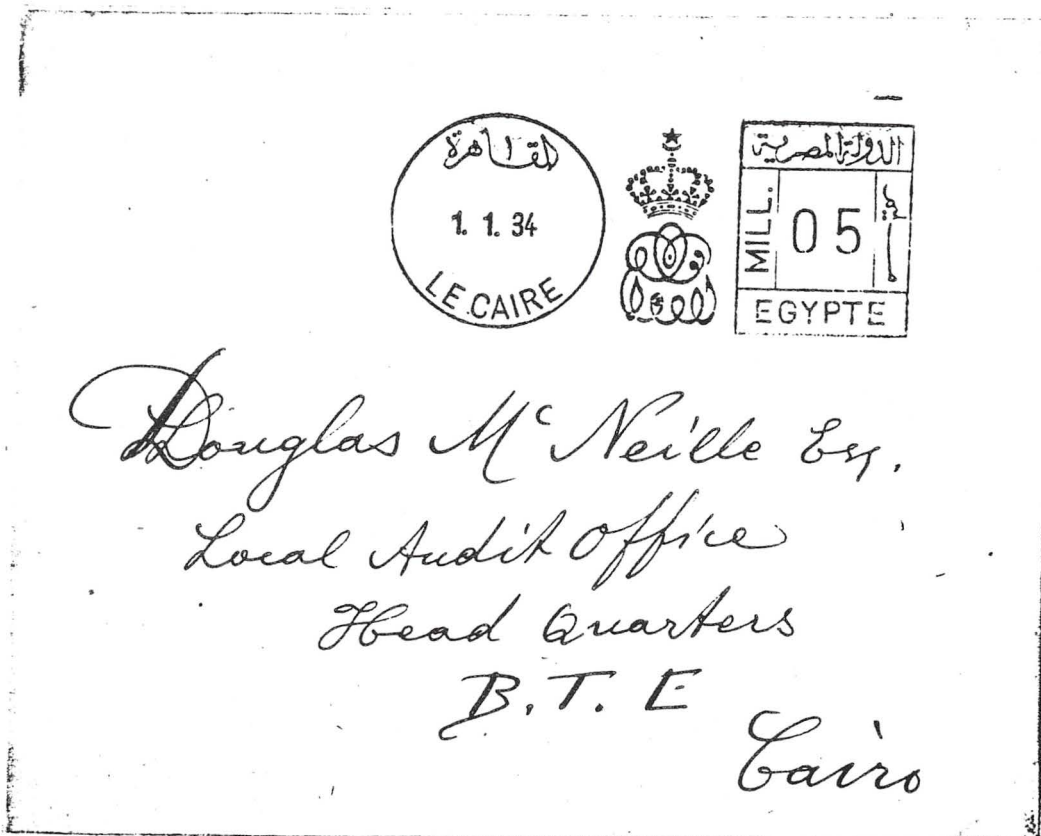
PAGE FROM THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION
 showing the operation of this machine



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

The NESSIM AUTOMATIC COIN-OPERATED MACHINE
Covers "contrived" by former leading member of Egypt Study Circle

First Day of Use of the Nessim Machine. Installed at the Central
Post Office Cairo, it functioned for 145 days; withdrawn 25 May '34



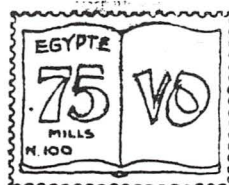
Mixed franking by Nessim Machine and 1922 Monarchy Overprint.
Together, these made up the minimum valid rate of 2 milliemmes



METER MARKS and FRANKING MACHINES - D H Clarke

ARTIST'S ESSAYS - from the HEWETT Archives - FUAD ERA
in INDIAN INK on CELLOPHANE

(Mr Hewett was an artist on the staff of the Survey of Egypt)



TITLE

DIE DESIGN - EGYPT - REVENUE

MAT:

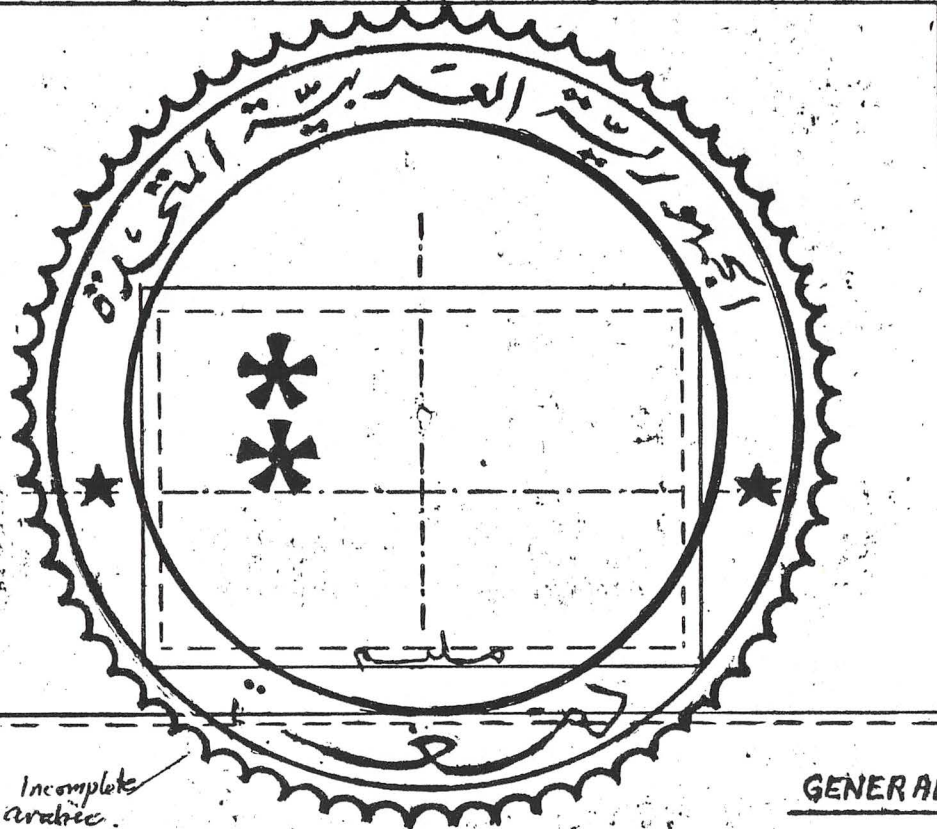
BRASS

FINISH

FLASH
CADMIUM PLATE

DRG No

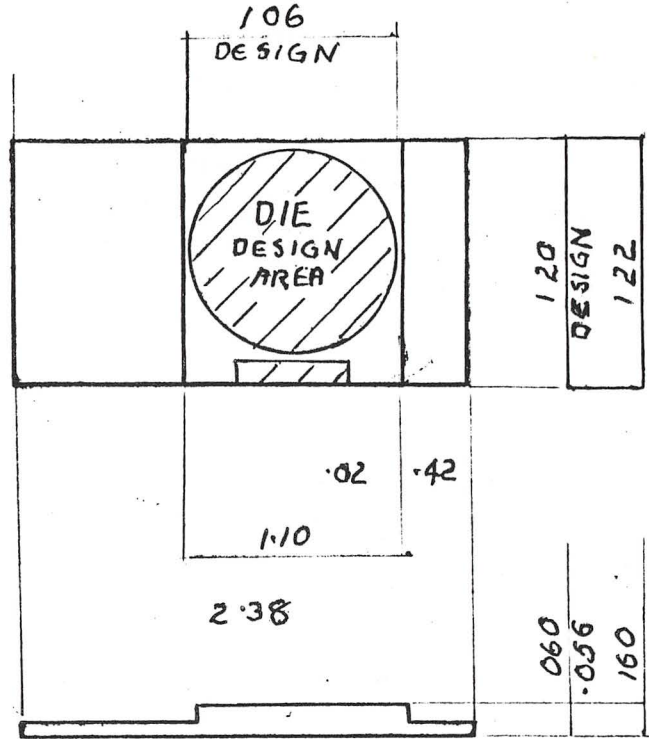
L 1025 AX



Incomplete arabic



Do NOT REPRODUCE FROM ABOVE ILLUSTRATION



GENERAL DEPTH OF ETCHING/ENGRAVING $-.030 / .035$.

DESIGN SCALE 4:11

ACTUAL SIZE 120x1.06 WIDE

OUTSIDE VENDORS SIZES

ISSUES

1 14 - 3 - 63

DRN 232

SYM	1/3	14	15	160	140	150
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