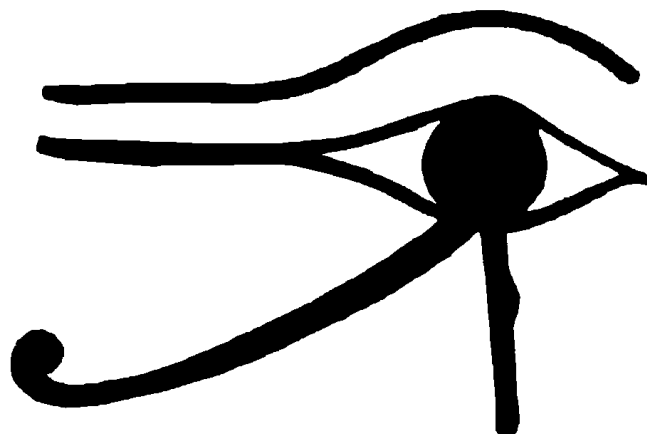


The
Quarterly Circular
of



THE
EGYPT

STUDY CIRCLE

September Quarter 1998 Whole Series No. 186
Volume XVI No.11 Pages 260 - 283

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- Committee Mem. Mr. D.H. Clarke.
- Committee Mem. Mr. J.M. Murphy.

Forthcoming Meetings.

November 14th. Revenue stamps. P.R. Bertram.
(other then salt tax or cigarette stamps.)

Meetings are normally held at the Victory Club, Seymour Street, Marble Arch, London. Members usually congregate in the bar from 1.00pm onwards and meetings commence at 2.00pm.

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MINUTES OF THE AGM HELD 28th. FEBRUARY 1998

Present :- P R.Bertram, H.M.Barker, M.Bramwell, D.A.Clarke, E.Hall, G.A.Jeyes, C.Kelemenis (Greece), H.Kleinstuck (Germany), J.M.Murphy, S.Sigalis (Greece) J.Sears, R.C.Wilson (USA), R.Wheatley.

Apologies :- W.Andrews, L.Butcher, S.Bunce, J.Chellingsworth, C.H.Defriez, J.Davis, P.Grech(for AGM only), S.Horesh(for AGM only), J.Revell, B.Watterson.

The meeting opened at 11.30 a.m. and the Chairman welcomed all present.

The purpose of this first meeting was to determine whether members wished to formalise the running of the Society by the introduction of a set of Rules and an elected Committee. Proposed by R.Wheatley and seconded by M.Murphy, it was unanimously agreed to proceed on this basis. Using the draft set of Rules already circulated the members discussed these in detail taking account of representations also made by post. A revised draft was made and accepted unanimously on the proposal of R.Wheatley, seconded by M.Murphy. A copy will be sent to all members with a future QC.

The Committee will comprise of the existing elected officers

President	J. Sears
Chairman	P.R.Bertram
Deputy Chairman	S.Horesh
Secretary/Treasurer	G.A.Jeyes
Editor	E.Hall
Librarian	D.J.Davis

and two other members.

At the subsequent meeting in the afternoon when more members were present, nominations were sought for these two members and M.Murphy (proposed by R.Wheatley, seconded by M.Bramwell) and D.Clarke (proposed by E.Hall, seconded P.Grech) agreed to serve. If there are no other nominations then election will be confirmed at the next meeting.

The Accounts for 1997 were made available for inspection They will be published in the QC.

The meeting closed at 12.30 p.m.

New Members.

- ESC 503 M.A.M.E. Soliman
P.O.Box 22832
Riyadh 11416
Saudi Arabia
- ESC 504 K.Darwaza
c/o Nabil El Hadidi
- ESC 505 S.N.Attia
Al Horeia Street
Mit Ghami
Dakahlia
Egypt
- ESC 506 R.P.Cross
83 Heaton Rd.
Canterbury
Kent
CT1 3QA
- ESC 507 B.Babister
121 Weymede
Byfleet
Surrey
KT14 7DJ
- ESC 508 D. Brigden
20 Carrow Grove
Bolton
Lancs.
BL2 6LR
- ESC 509 Michael C. Goodman Military Mail & Hotels.
111 Green Lane, Edgware, GB Postal History
Middlesex HA8 8EL
- ESC 510 Peter D. Owden Foreign P.O's in
88 Keverstone Court the Levant & Egypt
Manor Road,
Bournemouth BH1 3BZ
- ESC 511 Norman Layton All Egypt
12, Westwood Road,
Scarborough,
N.Yorks.
YO 11 2JH
- ESC 512 Dennis Lynch All Egypt
68 - 36th. Av. SW
Cedar Rapids.
IA. 52404-4656
USA.

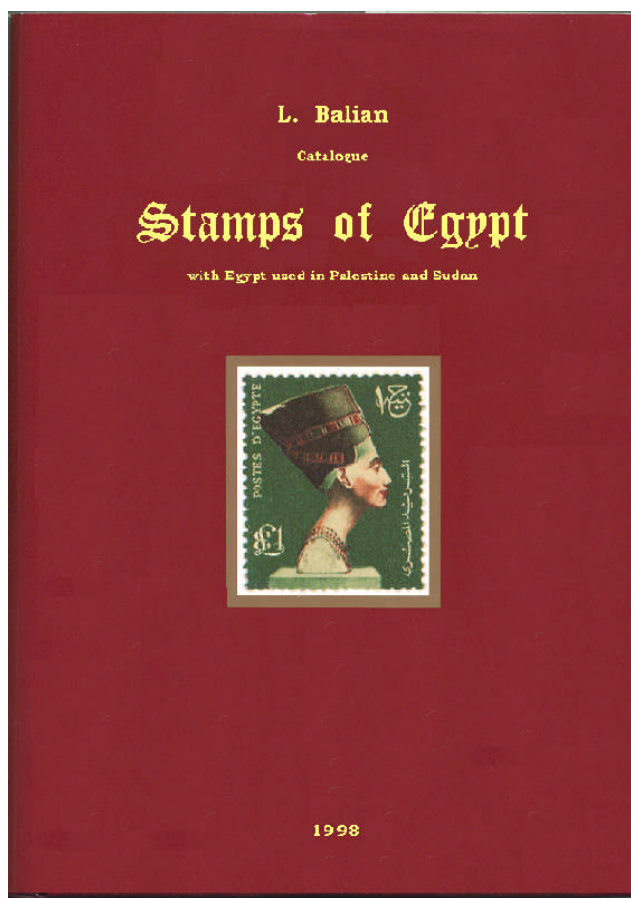
<u>Change of Address.</u>	ESC 130	K.Pogson 32, St. Olaves Road York YO 30 7AL
	ESC 132	W.C.Andrews La Cié des Champs St. Bomber les Forges 61700 Orne France
	ESC 231	D.R.P. Glyn-Jones 21A Bas Amalias St. Kifissa Athens 145.61 Greece
	ESC 413	John E. Rudzik P.O. Box 337 Youbou, BC VOR 3E0
	ESC 417	His Excellency Luca D Biolato Ambassador of Italy Ambasador Wloska Plac Dabrowskiego 6 Warsaw 00055 Poland
	ESC 481	B.G. Shamat 9902 Holly Crescent. Windsor Ont. N8R 1Y6 Canada
	ESC 465	E.Greenberg 629, Dager Road, Lower Gwynedd, P.A. 19002 USA.
	ESC 501	C. Anagnostoulis c/o Artemis Anagnostoulis Womenswear 137, Alexandras Street 382-21. Volos Greece.
<u>Resigned</u>	ESC 444	R.A.Simcox
	ESC 489	M.Nofal
<u>Lapsed</u>	ESC 439	W.F.Leahy
	ESC 342	R.Notman.

Stamps of Egypt, Catalogue, by L. Balian.

Peter Smith ESC 74

Self-published, Heliopolis, Egypt, 1998. 536pp. hardbound.

A good, scholarly catalogue has been needed for a long time; the last edition of the Zeheri catalogue was in 1972, and is not only out of date, but also quite difficult to find. The Balian catalogue also fills several gaps that were in the Zeheri catalogue: postal stationery is included; the franks of the Posta Europea are listed, and there are concise summaries of early Egyptian postal markings, interpostal seals, and Egypt used abroad. Even with the early issues, in which Zeheri was particularly strong, the Balian catalogue has much to offer, including a more rational approach, varieties previously not listed, and, of course, pricing that is up to date.



The prices are in Egyptian pounds. The author has included a convenient table for converting the prices to US dollars, British pounds, French francs, and German marks: based at £E1 = \$0.29 = £0.18 = 1.76FF = DM0.50. A few of the prices will surprise readers by their strength, and some prices seem a bit low, or not quite consistent, but one should keep in mind that the author is a collector, not a dealer, and that he has had to manage a large subject. On the whole the prices are a valid guide to values of the myriad items that are not to be found in the general catalogues. However, with the 1866 issue, the prices for the perf. 13x121/2 and 121/2x13 have apparently been reversed (there are twice as many of the former). Some of the prices given for booklets and booklet panes seem quite low when one compares them with the realisations at the recent sale of John Revell collection.

Curiously, the essays are not shown in colour, and the black-and-white illustrations are not very clear, a pity, for some of the essays are very beautiful. The essay section also stops short with those of 1923-24; later ones exist, even beyond those listed in Zeheri, and the essay of the First Portrait Issue 20m with larger Arabic numerals has been omitted. However, the popular proofs on card with R cancelled S on the back, and those with skewed perforations are all listed as varieties of the issued stamps. Most other types of proofs are listed at the end of each group of issued stamps.

There are a few mistakes in the form of typographical errors or mixed-up lay-out, but most of them will be easily recognised. One that should be noted is the top half of p.48, where proofs 18 and 19 actually belong to the Second Issue, and not the Third where they are placed. There are also a few omissions, such as the 5 para surcharge of 1879 with guide lines at all four corners.

The section on classic postmarks is cleverly compressed while preserving most of the essential information, as is the section on interpostal seals. To have listed these two areas completely would have been prohibitive because of the resultant size. The illustrations of a few of the cancellations seem not to be shown in proper size (e.g., MASSAWAH in Type VIII-1), however. The used-abroad section most commendably lists all the offices known, even those in Sudan only recently reported, and a good guide to scarcity is included. The listing of actual stamps used in them is somewhat incomplete, however.

The writing of this catalogue was a monumental task; it was not merely a patch-up job on the Zeheri catalogue, but is an entirely new work, down to small detail. Considering the magnitude of the work, the number of errors and omissions is remarkably small, and the author promises a list of corrections when they are all to hand.

Distributed in USA by:- C. F. Hass, P.O.Box
3435, Nashua,
NH 03061-3435 . \$100 + \$5 postage.

Distributed in UK by: J.Sears.
496 Uxbridge Road,
Pinner,
Middlesex, HA5 4SL. £60 (£55 to E.S.C members) +pp £4 UK
and £6 Continental Europe.

Leon Balian says he will be publishing updates possibly here in the Q.C..

The only question one need to ask about this book is, if you haven't bought a copy yet, then why not?

Reminiscences of Alexandria 1941-46.

Tommy Simpson E.S.C.359.

When I mentioned to John Sears that I was in Alexandria during the 1940s, and visited stamp dealers whose names are well known to E.S.C. members, he suggested that I should write an article on these people, with descriptions of them and their premises (providing I could still remember details). That was about five years ago, during which time I have made notes whenever something of interest came to mind, and now I feel the time has come to put pen to paper while I am still able to do so

This article is of my Philatelic experiences during my service in Egypt (1941-46) and not of the war, which is better left to the pens of the war historians.

Everything has a beginning, and my interest in Egyptian stamps began some seventy years ago, when my parents, who rightly thought that stamp collecting was an educational pastime, bought me a huge collection of all different stamps, which contained a number of Egyptians. My favourites were the De La Rues with their Pyramid and Sphinx designs. I little dreamt the day would come when the Pyramids would become such a familiar sight, that I would often pass them with scarcely a glance.

Upon the outbreak of war, I was called up almost immediately, for service with the Royal Engineers, having already registered in the June of 1939 for Military training in the Militia. My stamp collection and musical instruments were then carefully packed away for the duration of hostilities.

In May 1941, after a voyage of two months by way of the Cape, I finally set foot on Egyptian soil (or sand) at Port Tewfik. The voyage had been long and tedious, but fortunately for me the monotony was relieved by being a member of the band, which played on board ship two or three times a day, and also in Cape Town on each of the four days we were in port.

From Port Tewfik we were transported by rail to El Amriya, to the west of Alexandria, where upon arrival the C.O. insisted that the band instruments be unpacked in order to play into the camp. Although we did our very best, the heat was so intense (over 100 degrees in the shade), that we were unable to moisten our lips, so one by one we ceased to play, and by the time we reached the entrance to the camp, only the drummers were able to play. We had much to learn and this was our first lesson. I do whenever possible, collect postal history from places I have visited, but the only Amriya item I possess is an airmail cover to Co. Durham dated April 22nd 1940 with R.A.F. censor No.27. The handstamp with the spelling 'Amria Mariut' is cancelling four Farouk 10m Army Post stamps.

Upon leaving Amriya we went under canvas at Mex, a rather dirty camp situated on the western outskirts of Alexandria. Again I only possess one Mex item, a postcard from Alexandria to Manchester with 'Alexandria Mex./& V.V' T.P.O. handstamp dated 22.XI.15. My stay in Mex was fairly brief, only a matter of days, but it was during this period I explored Alexandria for the first time, and experienced the rather odd feeling that I had been here before, as several buildings in the old town and the Mohammed Ali Square area (now the Midan et Tahir) seemed vaguely familiar. I would have dismissed these feelings as imagination, had it not been for an incident which occurred at a later date, details of which will be found in the appropriate part of the story.

After Mex the next move was to Sidi Bishr which seemed to be the home of the mosquito, which buzzed about the tent throughout the night and interfered with sleep, but fortunately this problem

was alleviated to a certain extent with the issue of mosquito nets and cream. This was the sole occasion during my five years stay that I was obliged to use a net. It was later disclosed that the camp was considered unfit for use by the Egyptian Army. Although Sidi Bishr handstamps can be found cancelling Seals and Army Post stamps, they can barely be classed as plentiful. In recent years several Sidi Bishr covers have been offered in E.S.C. auctions.

In the Autumn of 1941 my company left Alexandria for Port Said, where we stayed for some six or seven months before returning. Our camp, situated on the edge of the town was built on the former golf course. I have no recollection of seeing a stamp shop in Port Said, but well remember the, large store, which could only have been that of Simon Arzt. I was kept busy playing, at various functions, parades, concerts and dances etc. and even aboard the Llandoverly Castle, a hospital ship which anchored in the harbour. I have never seen a cover with an "Egypt Postage Prepaid" handstamp which can definitely be attributed to the Llandoverly Castle perhaps one does not exist.

Upon my return to Alexandria, sometime in the Spring of 1942, my company took over two large houses in Rue Salah el Din. Many of the surrounding houses were made into flats, occupied mainly by Europeans. One such family befriended me, a friendship which was to last for the rest of my stay in Alex. and beyond. By a stroke of good fortune, George, the son of the house was a stamp collector and it was he who first introduced me to the various dealers. I do not remember a sub. post office in Salah el Din, but as it is a fairly long street, it could have been situated at the opposite end to where I lived. I have a 27mm single ring Salah El Din/Alexandria on a postcard dated September 18th 1915. The only other I have knowledge of is on a registered cover dated January 28th 1938 listed in the E.S.C. auction No. 25 (item 276).

The very first dealer I visited was a gentleman by the name of Tsantopolous, a Greek, as were all the Alex. dealers, whose premises were to be found in a street off Mohammad Ali Square, (Midan et Tehir). Apart from dealing in stamps, he was also the local bookmaker and on several occasions I have seen him with stamps in one hand and betting slips in the other. He had a rather peculiar gait and appeared to hobble rather than walk, but as he was getting on a bit, I put it down to some form of rheumatism. His shop had a dark interior and always appeared empty, except for a high counter at the entrance. Nothing was on display but whenever stamps were required he would bring them from some place behind the shop and either put them on the counter or conduct the business in the street. Once again I experienced the feeling that I had seen this street before, and even searched for a bow fronted shop selling music and musical instruments, which I seemed. to remember. I mentioned this feeling to Tsantopolous, and on my next visit to him he informed me that such a shop had existed many years ago, according to some of the elderly people who lived nearby. I came to the conclusion that what I remembered was a print in some music magazine. When Tsantopolous learned that I was collecting Egyptian stamps from scratch, he could not have been more helpful his advice was much appreciated, as were his prices, which were the most reasonable in Alex.

A little further down the street was another dealer, whose name I cannot recall. He was a much younger man than Tsantopolous, had a well fitted shop and probably just, started in business. It was here that I had my first glimpse of an item from the Palace Collection, a complete sheet of the 1898 3m on 2p postage due with overprint a cheval which was to be divided into blocks of four and sold for L.F.4 each. When I questioned the dealer as to their origin he told me he had bought them from an Italian who worked at the Palace as a barber, and to whom King Farouk was rather friendly disposed, but it is doubtful if this disposition was sufficiently friendly to extend to selling off the Royal Collection. I bought Little from this shop except for some British Forces stamps of which he had a good stock. I paid 75 Piastres for a mint copy of the Jubilee Seal, equivalent to 15 shillings in those days.

A dealer whose name can be found on pre war covers is Ch. Tsopolidis, whose premises were to be found in Rue Sesostris, His shop was little more than a glass, cubicle built at right angles to the street, and part of larger premises which always appeared empty. The interior of the stamp shop comprised of a desk, a large safer and a few chairs. Tsopolidis was a small, late middle aged man, with an artificial leg, but with the aid of a stick walked at an astonishing speed. He did not live on the premises, and occasionally when his leg was bothering him he would ask me to run him home. I had a civilian driving licence and use of a private car. This was a mild form of blackmail, because I knew that every time he requested a lift he had something for me.

Jean Frangakis was another dealer whose name can be found on pre war covers. He had the largest place of all, being more of a store, selling souvenirs and fancy goods, with the stamp department on the right hand side at the bottom of the shop. Here I first met Felix Cohen, another well known cover specialist, who had no shop and formerly used a box number. Felix showed me how to make mounts, similar to Hawid and showgard, and even gave me some of the material which he had bought from Germany before the war. The Frangakis establishment was situated in the Rue Boulevard Saad Zagloul.

Another stamp shop on the same side of the road as Frangakis, but a little nearer the Ramleh Tram Station was run by Raftopolous, a small frail looking man, whose shop was long and narrow, divided lengthways by a counter. Shortly before I left Egypt he died of pneumonia leaving a widow and two small sons. She attempted to run the business for a short time, but eventually was forced to give up. I have often wondered at the fate of those two small children, who I knew so well. Still in use and of great sentimental value are the tweezers I bought from this shop so many years ago.

Early in 1943 my company vacated the premises in Rue Salah el Din, and moved to Chatby, where we took over the former Italian Hospital. I obtained a sleeping out pass and spent most of my spare time with my friends in Salah el Din, where I kept all my philatelic acquisitions.

The band, like many others, split up when the situation in the desert was becoming serious, some members were with the 8th. Army, and others in various parts of Egypt and Palestine. I sold my saxophone for a good price to Papassion, the Alex. Musical instrument dealers when the "Flap" was on, but retained my violin which I needed to play as this was eventually to become my profession.

The duties of my company were to maintain the dockyard, we worked from two large workshops, and employed several Italian prisoners of war, and a large number of Egyptian tradesmen and labourers. We often did jobs for other branches of the armed forces, and on one occasion I was loaned to the navy to do some work in the Naval Dockyard Offices. I presented myself to whoever was in charge at the time and given the job of drawing a large scale map of the Alexandria Docks, which had to cover the entire wall of an office, and to show the various quays and most important of all the position of the boom. The job was of course covered by the Official Secrets Act, and I was obliged to sign to that effect. Through my interest in Egyptian philately I became friendly with George Agius, a civilian clerk who worked for the Admiralty, and the owner of one of the finest collections of Egyptian stamps I ever saw. George had married a widow and lived in very comfortable circumstances in the town. He introduced me to a rather exclusive philatelic society which met on Sunday mornings in the offices of Gabriel Boulad, the well known Egypt specialist who worked as a solicitor in Alex. I cannot remember all who attended the meetings, but apart from Gabriel Boulad and George Agius, two other members spring to mind a French lady who I was given to understand was one of the top people working at Champions of Paris prior to the war. She showed me some tete beche items of one of the early issues of France, which although fakes, were so beautifully joined together as to become invisible to the naked eye. The other member was an Armenian doctor whose name escapes me. I visited his place of abode, a flat in Rue Sidi el Mitwali

on several occasions, and must say that I was rather envious of his collection of the first three issues of Egypt housed in stock books.

I was shown several good collections of Egypt and Sudan but cannot recall seeing a single stamp album, only stock books were used, which in retrospect was a sensible idea. If I had my time to come over again I would never use albums, as I do not enter competitions and fresh acquisitions could be housed without disturbing the rest of the collection.

A forces stamp club met once a month at the Britannia Club. A notice to that effect was placed in the windows so that any member of the armed forces could attend. A new issue service was very efficiently run by a sergeant in Royal Army Medical Corps who was stationed near by. After the war I met him in Hull on several occasions, where he was in business as an optician.

Once or twice a week I did the rounds of the stamp shops often accompanied by my young friend George. We always called at the Post Office where one of the counter clerks saved anything unusual. He naturally received a little extra for his help, and always appeared to be grateful. Possibly the best item he found was a sheet of the 4m green Farouk Investiture with inverted watermark, which caused quite a stir in local philatelic circles as this was the only sheet known. Whether any other sheets with this A42 control turned up elsewhere I do not know. As this sheet was owned jointly by my friend George and myself, we split the sheet into blocks of four, kept one block each and had no difficulty in selling the rest, the control block was bought by Godfrey Thorne, an English man who was a permanent resident at the Hotel Cecil.

I collected both mint and used stamps, and experienced little difficulty in forming a good representative collection of used stamps at an affordable price, but mint was a different proposition. Members of the armed forces had passed through Alex. in their thousands, and as stamp collecting was a far more popular hobby in those days than it is today, dealers stocks had become depleted, especially as far as mint stamps were concerned. apart from being well picked over, stamps, in Alex. were prone to foxing., due to the high humidity, which seemed to affect mint stamps more than used. This problem did not occur in Cairo to the same extent because of the drier heat. Some may disagree with this statement, but this was my experience. Because I always refused to buy stamps that were not in perfect condition i.e. no foxing and good perfs, I was occasionally accused of being too choosy. The Alex. dealers accepted the fact that I was difficult to please, but not so some of their Cairo counterparts, who where under the misguided impression that I should buy anything they had in stock regardless of condition. After having words with one particular dealer, and being told never to darken his shop door step again, or words to that effect, I decided to stick by the friendly dealers in Alex. who after all could always obtain anything they had not in stock from Angeloglou in Cairo.

I could hardly believe my ears when George Aguis informed me that he had decided to sell his Egypt Collection. He asked me to accompany him to Shariah Saad Zaghoul where he had an appointment with a buyer. We arrived at the given address, and as instructed mounted the stairs to a first floor room, furnished as far as I can remember, with a desk and several chairs. At the desk was Savidis, the negotiator and seated several feet away was Ahmed Mazloum Bey, a high Court Judge, and an authority on Egyptian philately. As the negotiations got under way it soon became evident who the real buyer was. I felt sure that George regretted selling his collection when he realised that it would be almost impossible to replicate. He then commenced collecting George VI colonials, but without the same enthusiasm.

By 1945 dealers stocks had become further depleted, and it was a red letter day for me when ever I was able to add something to my collection. When doing the rounds, I became so accustomed to dealers saying, sorry nothing fresh, that I could scarcely believe my good fortune to be offered a mint copy of the 1932 provisional 100m on LE1.blue. I noticed at the time that the ink on the fez

appeared to be very thick and raised., but thought no more of it, and after paying the asking price of LE7 I departed for my place of abode, in order to put my new acquisition alongside, its fellow stamp the 50m on 50p purple, of which, because of its several perforations, I had a small collection. However, my joy was to be short lived. Upon removing the stamp from its packet I was alarmed to find that I was now the owner of an unrecorded variety, Zeheri 119 with white tarbush. The flakes were in the bottom of the envelopes so I replaced the stamp, and retraced my steps to the dealer's shop, where, my money was refunded with no problem. I was later informed that the stamp had been sold to a Squadron Leader in the R.A.F.

My memories of the five years I spent in Egypt would fill a book. I often think of the days when the Aussies came down from the desert, on their way home, after Australia was threatened by the Japs. They completely took over our N.A.A.F.I. to drink and gamble with their cloth Crown and Anchor equipment, which they unrolled and spread out on the floor. They did bring some good beer, with them, which was much appreciated by us, being far stronger than the Crown and Stella beers which were brewed locally. If I remember correctly the name of the Aussie beer was Black Horse, which was on a par with Dows and other Canadian beers which we were able to buy from the N.A.F.F.I. from time to time. I also remember a violent storm in Port Said when hail came down the size of golf balls, breaking many windows in the town and killing several dogs. By the time I came to leave Egypt I knew the country very well having driven many thousands of miles from Port Said to Mersa Matruh, I was in Mersa in June 1942 at a very bad time, and am fortunate to be alive to tell the tale.

My time for departure was in February 1946. I attended the Sunday morning stamp club meeting, said good bye to all present and walked along the Corniche with Gabriel Boulad. It was a sad moment when I finally said farewell to my friends in Salah el Din, whose house had been a home from home to me. I left Alexandria for Port Said on Monday February 4th 1946, with my stamps carefully packed in tin boxes and taped for safety. It was rather late in the day, and arrived at Zagazig to find there was no connection for Post Said until the following morning, when I was able to resume my journey to Port Said, and on to Port Fuad, from where I boarded a ship for Toulon, then across France to Dieppe, Newhaven and home.

There is an old Egyptian saying, 'Drink the waters of the Nile and you are sure to return'. I did not return in person, because I knew I would be disappointed to find the Egypt I knew had long gone, along with my old friends. I did however, after a lapse, of several years, return to the stamps of Egypt, and became interested in all aspects of its postal history.

Peter Smith says his book is now at the printers and all being well, we should see it in time for Christmas.

Audio Cassette Postal Stationery Envelopes of Egypt

M. Barker ESC 290 & C. Hass ESC 181

December 1989 to 1998 (All Printed by Flexography)

Each envelope is assigned a 'catalogue number' - a numerical prefix corresponding to its denomination, followed by a number indicating its perceived chronological position among the envelopes of that denomination.

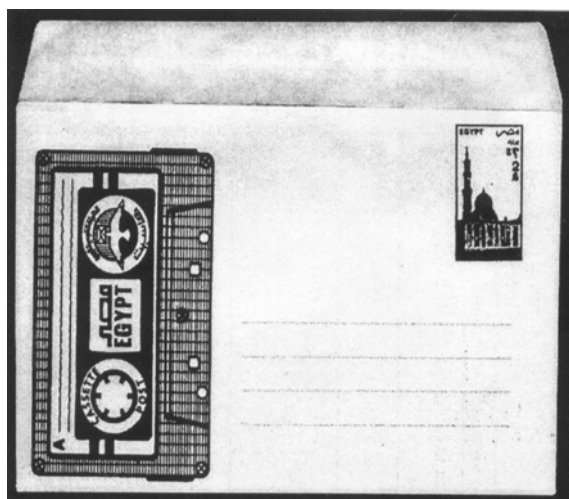
The flaps on all envelopes are pointed ('V'-shaped) with the exception of one £E2 example (No. 2-1), which is straight (square-cut)

All measurements are in millimetres.

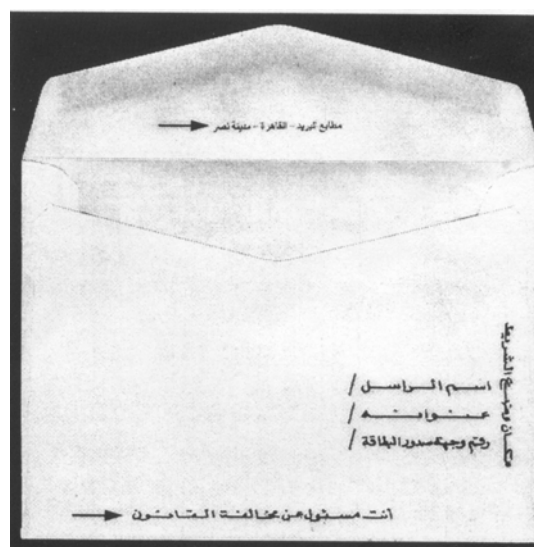
All 'Envelope Size' measurements are ± 1 mm (all others are $\pm 1/2$ mm), and are made across the centres of the horizontal and vertical axe

As indicated by '(2/c)' or '(3/c)' under the catalogue number in column one, all envelopes are printed by either two or three colours (exclusive of the under-flap text when present, which is printed in a separate operation). In all cases, the inscriptions on the back of envelope are printed in the first colour named in column two. In all cases, the address lines are printed in the second colour named in column two.

The 'F.D.C. (Dates Known to Exist)' information, as recorded in column ten, reflects the dates reported to have been seen on philatelic First Day Covers with "DAY OF ISSUE" or "FIRST DAY ISSUE" cancellations. The accuracy of some of these 'First Day' dates, with respect to the true date of issue, is extremely suspect (e.g., two of the £E2 envelopes, which are known to have been issued at different times, in order in which they are listed, are reported with identically dated postmarks; some envelopes are reported with two, or even three, different dates). It is likely that some were struck , by incorrectly dated devices, when a need for further supplies of F.D.C.s arose.



Front view of envelope with (straight-cut) flap opened out, showing basic graphics format of all cassette envelopes



Back view of envelope with (pointed) flap opened out showing basic graphics of all cassette envelopes. Arrows indicate optional "warning" and under-flap imprints

Catalogue Number (No. of Colours)	Stamp Vignette Colours	Cassette Colour [colour of circular insets is as first colour of stamp]	Envelope Size	Length of four Address Rules	Distance of Stamp to Address Rule	Paper Colour	Baseline on Reverse Yes or No	Text Under Flap Yes or No (Colour)	F.D.C. Dates Known to Exist
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£E1 Mosque Qait Bey (Stamp vignette 21.75 x 40, except 22.5 x 41.5 on No. 1-1)

1-1 (3/c)	Rose-Brown and Brownish Yellow	Yellow Green	184 x 113	89-90	17	Cream (thick)	Yes	No	1/12/89 8/2/90 1/8/90
1-2 (3/c)	Dull Purple and Olive	Olive Green	184 x 124	89-90	28	Cream (thick)	Yes	No	8/2/90 1/8/90
1-3 (2/c)	Dull Claret and Light Green (shades)	Light Green (shades)	158 x 124	74-76	32	White	No	No	28/2/94
1-4 (2/c)	Pale Chestnut and Pale Green	Pale Green	159 x 125	75-76	22	off White (thick)	No	No	None Seen
1-5 (2/c)	Rose Brown and Pale Chartreuse	Pale Chartreuse	160 x 125	76	23	White	No	No	None Seen

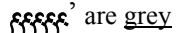
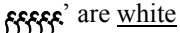
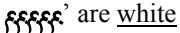


1-1

1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5

Catalogue Number (No. of Colours)	Stamp Vignette Colours	Cassette Colour [colour of circular insets is as first colour of stamp]	Envelope Size	Length of four Address Rules	Distance of Stamp to Address Rule	Paper Colour	Baseline on Reverse Yes or No	Text Under Flap Yes or No (Colour)	F.D.C. Dates Known to Exist
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£E1 Mosque Mohamed Ali (Stamp vignette 21.5 x 27)

1-6 (2/c)	Grey and Dull Orange ('1POUND' and  ' are grey	Dull Orange	162 x 123	81	27	White	Yes	No	28/2/94
1-6a	Variety - 'Masking Flaw' in stamp vignette (spot of dull orange colour protrudes 1½mm beyond grey frameline at left)								
1-6b	Error - Grey colour completely missing on front, portion of baseline missing on back								
1-6c (2/c)	Error - Dull orange colour misregistered downwards (3.5mm) and missing on upper half of front (completely absent in stamp vignette); portions of grey colour pale (stamp vignette) or nearly missing (inscriptions on back)								
1-7 (2/c)	Dull Blue and Brownish Orange ('1POUND' and  ' are white	Brownish Orange	161 x 125	81	27	White	No	No	28/2/94
1-8 (2/c)	Grey and Orange ('1POUND' and  ' are white	Orange	160 x 125	76-77	33	White	No	No	None Seen
1-8a	Error - Grey colour completely missing on front and on back								
1-8b	Error - Orange colour approximately 70% missing (lacking lower two-thirds of stamp vignette background, central two thirds of cassette, upper two addresses rules)								
1-8c	Error - Orange colour severely misregistered downwards (7mm)								



1-6

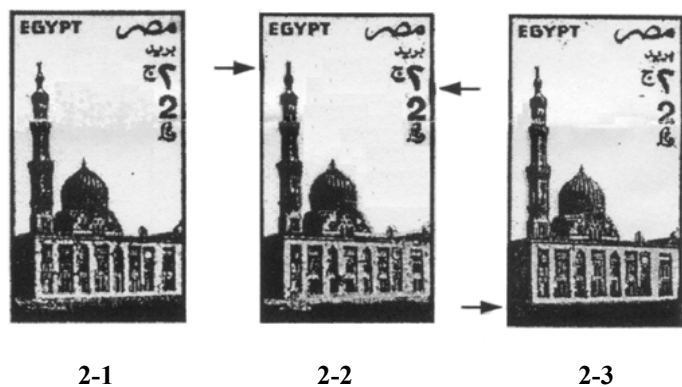


1-6 Masking Flaw



1-7, 1-8

Catalogue Number (No. of Colours)	Stamp Vignette Colours	Cassette Colour [colour of circular insets is as first colour of stamp]	Envelope Size	Length of four Address Rules	Distance of Stamp to Address Rule	Paper Colour	Baseline on Reverse Yes or No	Text Under Flap Yes or No (Colour)	F.D.C. Dates Known to Exist
£E2 Mosque Al Azhar (Stamp vignette 22.5 x 41)									
2-1 (3/c)	Rose-Brown and Olive	Blue to Deep Blue (Shades)	182 x 117	90	19	Cream (thick)	Yes	No	1/12/89
2-1a	<u>Error</u> - Rose-Brown colour severely missing on front, with approximately one-half of inscription missing on back								
2-2	Rose-Brown and Olive (distorted frameline)	Blue	185 x 113	90	19	Cream (thick)	Yes	No	1/12/89
2-1a	<u>Error</u> - Blue colour completely missing								
2-2b	<u>Error</u> - Blue colour half-missing (upper half of cassette)								
2-3	Light Rose-Brown and Brownish Yellow (No highlights in mosque foreground)	Blue	185 x 113	90	19	Cream (thick)	Yes	No	1/12/90



Catalogue Number (No. of Colours)	Stamp Vignette Colours	Cassette Colour [colour of circular insets is as first colour of stamp]	Envelope Size	Length of four Address Rules	Distance of Stamp to Address Rule	Paper Colour	Baseline on Reverse Yes or No	Text Under Flap Yes or No (Colour)	F.D.C. Dates Known to Exist
£E2½ Mosque Sayed Nefissa (stamp vignette 23 x 40). Note: The screened blue background of the stamp vignette is coarsely ruled and diagonal (45° angle) on all <u>except</u> Nos. 2.5-3 and 2.5-4, on which it is extremely finely ruled and horizontal (90° angle).									
2.5-1 (2/c)	Purple and Blue	Blue	160 x 125	75-76	13	White	Yes	No	1/7/93
2.5-1a	<u>Variety</u> - Blue image slurred (blotchy, unevenly light and heavy), affecting cassette and stamp vignette background								
2.5-1b	<u>Error</u> - Blue colour severely miregistered upward (5.5mm)								
2.5-1c	<u>Error</u> - Purple colour completely missing on front, with a portion of the baseline missing on back								
2.5-1d	<u>Error</u> - Purple colour approximately 75%-missing on front (only the upper 14mm of dove emblem inset on cassette and upper 31mm of stamp vignette remain) and mostly missing on back (only the baseline remains)								
2.5-1e	<u>Error</u> - Blue colour approximately 90%-missing (only a 10mm-deep sliver of central area of cassette and the second address rule remain)								
2.5-1f	<u>Error</u> - Blue colour approximately 70%-missing (uneven portion [10mm to 30mm deep] of upper edge of cassette remains, but image is slurred (blotchy, unevenly light and dark); stamp vignette background is present, but is centrally slurred, appearing as a 'cloud' around minaret)								
2.5-1g	<u>Error</u> - Purple colour approximately 75%-missing or extremely faint on front (only the upper 14mm of dove emblem insert on cassette and upper 32mm of stamp vignette remain) and faint on back; blue colour approximately 25%-missing (only lower 60-70mm of cassette and most of address rules remain)								
2.5-2 (2/c)	Purple and Light Blue	Light Blue	160 x 125	75-76	13	White	Yes	No	Not Seen
2.5-2a	<u>Variety</u> - Blue image slurred (blotchy, unevenly light and heavy), affecting cassette and stamp vignette background								
2.5-3 (2/c)	Purple and Light Blue(90°)	Pale Blue	160 x 125	76-77	20	White	No	No	Not Seen
Note Only one example of No. 2.5-3 has been observed for this study. It exhibits slightly faint printing of the a portion of the right-hand edge of the <u>blue</u> image in the stamp vignette. It is not known if this is a constantly-occurring characteristic of all No. 2.5-3envelopes, or it is instead a non-consistent variety.									
2.5-4 (2/c)	Pale Purple and Light Blue(90°)	Pale Blue	160 x 125	76-77	15	White	No	No	Not Seen
Note Only one example of No. 2.5-4 has been observed for this study. It exhibits slightly faint printing of the a portion of the right-hand edge of the image of the stamp vignette (<u>both</u> colours, but more pronounced in blue). It exhibits heavy ink residue clogging the stamp's credit line. It is not known if these are constantly-occurring characteristic of all No. 2.5-4 envelopes, or it is instead a non-consistent variety.									
2.5-5 (2/c)	Brown and Medium Blue	Medium Blue	160 x 125	76-77	21	White	No	No	Not Seen
2.5-6 (2/c)	Light Brown and Milky Blue	Milky Blue	165 x 125	81-82	17	White	No	No	Not Seen
2.5-6a	<u>Error</u> - Milky Blue completely missing								
2.5-6b	<u>Error</u> - Milky Blue badly misregistered downwards (4mm)								

6Catalogue Number (No. of Colours)	Stamp Vignette Colours	Cassette Colour [colour of circular insets is as first colour of stamp]	Envelope Size	Length of four Address Rules	Distance of Stamp to Address Rule	Paper Colour	Baseline on Reverse Yes or No	Text Under Flap Yes or No (Colour)	F.D.C. Dates Known to Exist
2.5-7 (2/c)	Sepia (screened) and Milky Blue	Milky Blue	164 x 125	80-82	17	White	No	No	Not Seen
Note: All areas of the sepia image (stamp vignette, cassette inserts, inscriptions on back) of No. 2.5-7 are screened. The screening has broken up the inscriptions of the stamp vignette, negatively affecting their legibility. 'POUNDS and 'بريد', as well as the credit lines under the stamp, appear to be <u>near-completely absent</u>									
2.5-8 (2/c)	Pale Violet-Brown (shades) and Milky Blue (shades)	Milky Blue	160 x 125	76-77	25	White	No	No	Not Seen
2.5-8a	<u>Variety</u> - Pale violet-brown image of stamp vignette extremely heavily printed (white details of minaret nearly all filled-in solid)								
2.5-8b	<u>Error</u> - Milky blue colour completely missing								
2.5-8c	Error - Milky blue colour approximately 80%-missing (only the upper 20-27mm of cassette and faint shadow of stamp vignette background remain)								
2.5-8d	<u>Variety</u> - Milky blue colour slightly misregistered downward (1 mm+) and slurred (blotchy, unevenly light and heavy). Address rules are almost entirely missing (a faint trace of only the bottom remains).								
2.5-9 (2/c)	Light Brown and Light to Medium Blue(shades)	Light to Medium Blue(shades)	172 x 125	76-77	27	Cream (thick)	No	No	1/8/93
2.5-10 (2/c)	Rose Brown and Cobalt Blue	Cobalt Blue	158 x 127	75	24	White	No	No	Not Seen



2.5-1 to 2.5-10

Catalogue Number (No. of Colours)	Stamp Vignette Colours	Cassette Colour [colour of circular insets is as first colour of stamp]	Envelope Size	Length of four Address Rules	Distance of Stamp to Address Rule	Paper Colour	Baseline on Reverse Yes or No	Text Under Flap Yes or No (Colour)	F.D.C. Dates Known to Exist
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£E3½ Head of Princess, Period of Rameses II (stamp vignette 21.5 x 28).

3.5-1 (2/c)	Grey-Lilac and Brown-Ochre	Brown-Ochre	162 x 125	81-82	23	White	Yes	Yes (Brownish Rose)	7/8/93 10/8/93
3.5-1a	<u>Variety</u> -Brown-ochre image slurred (blotchy, unevenly light and heavy), affecting cassette and stamp vignette background.								
3.5-1b	<u>Variety</u> - Grey-lilac image poorly printed, very faint in some areas (including the stamp vignette, which is missing most of its upper and lower framelines, credit line, 'EGYPT' and '١٠٠'))								
3.5-2 (2/c)	Greyish-Violet and Yellow	Yellow	162 x 125	76-77	34	White	No	No	1/8/93
3.5-3 (2/c)	Rose Brown and Violet-Grey (background ends at shoulder-level)	Violet-Grey	158 x 125	76	34	White	No	No	None seen

£E4 Head of Queen Meryt-Amun (stamp vignette 21 x 27, with no frameline).

4-1 (2/c)	Blue and Dull Orange	Dull Orange	162 x 123	81	26	White	Yes	No	1/2/94
4-2 (2/c)	Light Rose-Brown and Milky Blue	Milky Blue	158 x 126	75	36	White	No	No	None seen



3.5-1, 3.5-2

3.5-3

4-1, 4-2

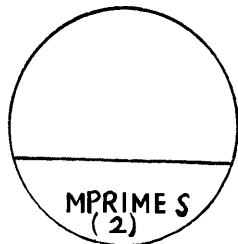
The Postal Markings of Egypt. X. Printed Matters.

Lars Alund ESC 105

It is remarkable how many Egyptian postmarks there are for particular purposes, i.e. with text indicating such as information, dams, various universities etc., Thus you can also find stamps with the French text 'imprimes', apparently intended for printed matters. It would seem natural that such stamps would occur mostly on low value postage stamps as the postage for printed matters is reduced. I have a feeling however that the postal clerks often used the first handstamp available when cancelling the affixed postage stamps. Thus I have seen registration stamps or even parcel handstamps on ordinary letters. Probably also the imprimes handstamps were used at random. I have not many of them but all the same five various types can be seen, mostly dated after the fall of the monarchy. Many of them are struck on postage due stamps but I cannot explain why. My copies are all from Cairo.



Type PM-1 CAIRE (French spelling) straight and 'IMPRIME', curved at bottom. The letters are serified
14 MR 53

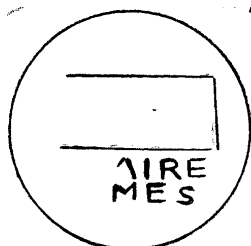


Type PM-2. CAIRE / T.IMPRIMES / (2), all straight below the date- bridge. I suppose that there must be also be copies with (1) at bottom. Month in Roman numerals
23.VI.58

Type PM-3 Identical to PM-2 but with month in letters.
31 MR 59



Type PM-4: CAIRO (in English spelling) but still with 'imprimes' in French. My copy bears the figure (1) at bottom, perhaps there are also copies with the figure (2).
30 II 59



Type PM-5. Similar to PM-2 (French Spelling) but with box around the date instead of two bars. Date in Arabic figures.
24.10.61

As can be seen there is a "T" in front of 'Imprimes' in the types PM 2, PM-3 and PM-4 presumably also in type PM-5.

Ed - Note I have taken the drawings from photocopies of the postmarks on stamps, as best I can. The figures otherwise, on reproduction, would be unreadable. Some parts i.e. dates, as mentioned, were not clear enough to include in the drawings.

New Issues. SG 2042-2054 16th Aug. 1997 to 24th Oct. 1997.

Cyril E.H. Defriez ESC 172

All stamps printed in lithograph by the Postal Printing House, A.R.Egypt without watermark.

Commemorative Stamps

	SG 2042		
Occasion	Inauguration of the State Information Services New Headquarters		
Date of Issue	16 th . Aug. 1997		
Designer	Lofty El Sawaf		
Design	Emblem, Building and Satellite		
Denomination	20 Piastres		
Sheet			
Stamp dimensions	43 x 26mm		
Perforation	12½		
Quantity Printed	250,000		
Supplementary			
	SG 2043	SG 2044	SG (MS) 2045
Occasion	Under 17 Football World Championship, Egypt		
Date of Issue	4 th . September 1997	4 th . September 1997	4 th . September 1997
Designer	M. Abdallah	M. Abdallah	A. Abdel Fattah
Design	Emblem, Mascot,	Trophy	Mascot, Pitch, Emblems
Denomination	20 Piastres	75 Piastres	£E1
Sheet			Imperf. Min. Sheet
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43mm	26 x 43mm	81 x 60mm
Perforation	12½	12½	None
Quantity Printed	250,000	150,000	50,000
Supplementary		Inscribe. Air Mail	Inscribe. Air Mail
	SG 2046	SG 2047	
Occasion	Egypt Winners at 8 th . Pan-Arab Games, Beirut	98 th . Intern, Union Conference, Cairo	
Date of Issue	10 th . Sept 1997	11 th . Sept. 1997	
Designer	Lofti El Sawaf	Ali Makhoulouf	
Design	Mascot with Torch and Gold Medal	Conference Emblem	
Denomination	75 Piastres	£E1	
Sheet			
Stamp dimensions	30 x 50mm	26 x 43mm	
Perforation	13	12½	
Quantity Printed	150,000	150,000	
Supplementary	Inscribe. Air Mail. Ban Arab Games	Inscribe. Air Mail	

	SG 2048	SG 2049	SG 2050
Occasion	10 th . Anniv. of the Signing of the Montreal Protocol		Inauguration of the second stage of the Underground Railway
Date of Issue	16 th . Sept. 1997		21 st . Sept. 1997
Designer	M. Abdallah		Sami Rafei
Design	Emblem		Cairo Underg. Train
Denomination	20 Piastres	£E1	20 Piastres
Sheet			
Stamp dimensions	30 x 50mm	30x50mm	43 x 26mm
Perforation	13	13	12½
Quantity Printed	250,000	150,000	250,000
Supplementary		Inscribe. Air Mail.	
	SG 2051	SG 2052	SG (MS)2053
Occasion	Fayoum's Portrait	125 th . Anniv. of the first Performance of Aida.	
Date of Issue	27 th . Sept. 1997	12 th . Oct. 1997	
Designer	Lofty El Sawaf	Lofty El Sawaf	
Design	Sarbas (Painting)	Paranoiac Musician & Queen Hatshepsut's Temple.	
Denomination	£E1	20 Piastres	£E1
Sheet			
Stamp dimensions	26 x 43mm	40 x 40mm	Inperf. MS
Perforation	12½	13	
Quantity Printed	150,000	150,000	50,000
Supplementary	Inscribe. Air Mail.		Inscribe. Air Mail.
	SG 2054		
Occasion	World Book & Copyright Day		
Date of Issue	24 th . Oct., 1997		
Designer	Lofty El Sawaf		
Design	Sarbas (Painting)		
Denomination	£E1		
Sheet			
Stamp dimensions	43 x 26mm		
Perforation	12½		
Quantity Printed	150,000		
Supplementary	Inscribe. Air Mail.		

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The original page was blank.

The original word/publisher page has been lost

The information does not warrant rescanning i.e. advert, note no longer relevant or simply just not worth the effort to reconstruct