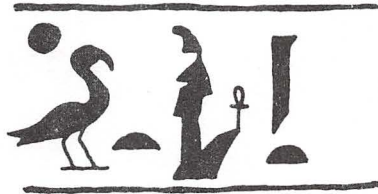


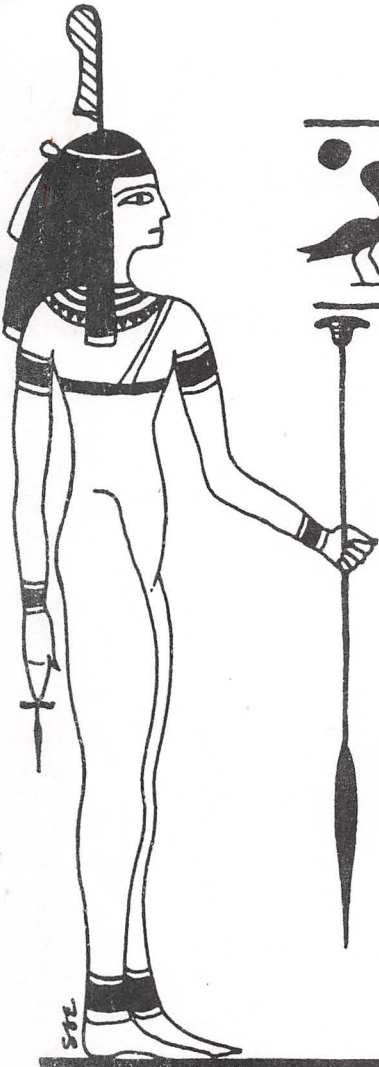
ISSN 0269 - 252X



# The Quarterly Circular

June Quarter 1990 Whole Series No. 154

Volume xiv, No. 2 - Pages 41 - 75



# EGYPT STUDY



# CIRCLE

IMPORTANT ARTICLE BY PROF. PETER SMITH

EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD pages 46-63

RELATIVE SCARCITY FACTORS

NORMAL VENUE for MEETINGS: THE VICTORY CLUB, SEYMOUR STREET  
MARBLE ARCH, LONDON

Sept 1st Postage Due - Stamps and Marks (and on Cover)

Nov 17th Updating Edmund Hall's Postmark Study

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**EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE - OFFICERS**  
as at: 30th June 1990

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**EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE**

**The Quarterly Circular - Volume xiv, Number 2; Whole Series Number: 154**

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**From the Editor:**

Firstly, apologies to all members for lateness in presenting The QC for June 1990. Apologies also to the many members whose submissions have had to be held over. The additional paging available with back-to-back printing ought to enable us to catch up.

Two quite exceptional contributions will feature in the next two issues of The QC. One, the property of Spanish member C. Th. Hooghuis (whose Napoleonic work appeared in QC 147) consists of three 1854 French-language documents, including the original application from Ferdinand de Lesseps to construct the Suez Canal, a letter from the French Shipping Company backing this up, and the final official consent. The other is a splendid high-power article by Prof. de Zanche and Mr Denis Vandervelde about mail disinfection in Egypt.

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From Mr Robin Bertram: Secretary/Treasurer, Egypt Study Circle

London Meetings Report:

Meeting: 17 March 1990

This was held at the Victory Club, Marble Arch, attended by eleven members: Mr J Sears (Chairman) and Messrs W C Andrews, R Bertram, J M Chellingsworth, C E H Defriez, P L Grech, J S Horesh, J M Murphy, A J Revell, B Schofield and P E Whetter. Apologies were reported from Messrs J Davis and A Schmidt.

Also in attendance was a guest, Mr Andrew Menelan, who gave a brief display of original engravings of 'British Occupation of Egypt 1882' at the commencement.

The main business of the meeting was the continuation of the Study Session on Proprietary Post Offices: "Hotel Cancellations", led by Mr J M Murphy.

Membership Report: NEW MEMBERS (previous report in QC 149 - March 1989)

ESC 366	Mr S. PREY	E-Thalman Strasse 39,	Marlow,	DDR 2597	
ESC 367		(not allocated)			
ESC 368	Mr K F DOIG	522 South Madera Avenue,	Madera, CA 93637,		USA
ESC 369	Prof. N El-HADIDI	The Herbarium, Faculty of Science,			
		Cairo University, Giza, Cairo,			Egypt
ESC 370	Mr F L ROBERTS	38, Victoria Gardens,	Ferndown, Dorset BH22 9JH,		UK
ESC 371	Mr A SURI	54, London Road,	Romford, Essex RM7 9QX		UK
ESC 372	Mr J M WILKERSON	P.O. Box 3806,	Bloomington, Ill. 61702-3806		USA
ESC 373	Mr W GULSTORFF	Lindeager 5,	2650 Huidovre, Copenhagen,		Denmark
ESC 374	Mr P BAJOCCHI,	454, Rue Abdel Khalek,	Sarouf Pacha, Cairo,		Egypt
ESC 375	Mr B M Cartwright,	16, Bourne Court,	River Way, Andover, Hants,		
		SP10 1DZ			UK
ESC 376	Mr J BEININ	244, Oxford Avenue,	Palo Alto, CA 94306		USA
ESC 377	Mr J BILLION	Wolkenburger 3,	D.5000 Koln 41,		West Germany
ESC 378	Mr D A DETRICH	P.O. Box 107,	Mattituck, New York 11952, NY,		USA
ESC 379	Mr C D EELES	P.O. Box 932,	Columbus, OH 43216		USA
ESC 380	Mr E LIND	Lyrens Alle 34,	DK-2770, Kastrup		Denmark
ESC 381	Mr P V K NICHOLS	10005 Fair Oaks Road,	Vienna, Virginia 22181		USA
ESC 382	Mr A POS	153, Cavendish Road,	Carlton, Nottingham		UK
ESC 383	Mr A J JANSEN	Churchillweg 114,	6706 AE Wageningen,		Netherlands
ESC 384	Mr P HEIM	Hochkalterstr 28, D 8500	Nurnberg 50,		West Germany
ESC 385	Mr J CHALOUB	1100 Riverbank Drive,	Cambridge, Ontario N3H-4R6,		
	Canada	[collecting interests: early Egypt, Imperfs, Royal Printings]			
ESC 386	Mr R W SOEDER,	P.O. Box 15. Todd, N.C. 28684			USA
		[collecting interests: Egypt to 1952; other countries]			
ESC 387	Mr D S PEOPLES	8141 Springwater Drive West,	Indpls. Ins. 46256		USA
		[collecting interests: Egypt, Palestine, cinderellas]			
ESC 388	Mr C COOPER	20, Woodstone Avenue,	Stoneleigh, Epsom, Surrey		
	KT17 2JR	UK	[collecting interests: Egypt 1866 to 1966, mint & used]		
ESC 389	Mr D CORNWELL	5, Kersland Drive,	Milngavie, Glasgow G62 8DG		
	Scotland	[collecting interests: stamp designs, varieties, postal history]			
ESC 390	Mr V VARJABEDIAN	6, Mohammed Galal Street,	Heliopolis, Egypt		
ESC 391	Mr H BASSYOUNY	36, Mohi El Eddn, Abul Ezz,	Dokki, Cairo, Egypt		

Deceased Member The Secretary announces with regret the death of Mr Ron Harris (ESC 182) of Bury St Edmunds in February 1990, an occasional contributor to The QC, and well known as a founder-member of his local society.

MEMBERS WITH UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1990

A few members have not yet paid the subscription for 1990. If still unpaid by 31st December 1990 Egypt Study Circle will treat these as lapsed. No further issues of The Quarterly Circular will be sent to them, and their participation in ESC activities, e.g. Auctions, will not be possible.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: (Secretary of Egypt Study Circle: Mr Robin Bertram)

CIRCLE MEMBERS attending the SPECIAL EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE MEETING

to mark the occasion of Gt Britain's INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION

"STAMP WORLD LONDON 90"

held on 7 May 1990, at ALEXANDRA PALACE, London NW

ESC 105 L	Alund	ESC 373 W	Gulstorff
ESC 132 W C	Andrews	ESC 304 K B	Hagopian
ESC 251 L	Balian	ESC 239 E	Hall
ESC 290 M	Barker	ESC 181 C F	Hass
ESC 321 A	Bates	ESC 293 G A	Jeyes
ESC 137 R	Bertram	ESC 249 K	Kelemenis
ESC 204 G	Bruce	ESC 291 M	Kremener
ESC 193 D	Carew	ESC 223 S	Laaksonen
ESC 385 J	Chalhoub	ESC 125 E L G	MacArthur
ESC 165 D H	Clarke	ESC 240 J M	Murphy
ESC 220 T	Dacos	ESC 130 K	Pogson
ESC 213 D J	Davis	ESC 317 K	Qutob
ESC 172 C E H	Defriez	ESC 78 A J	Revell
ESC 211 G M	Dorman	ESC 179 Dr K T	Ruebush
ESC 379 C D	Eeles	ESC 141 Mrs N	Schaeffer
ESC 369 Prof N	El-Hadidi	ESC 110 W C	Scheetz
ESC 338 S	Fattouh	ESC 198 A	Schmidt
ESC 114 P R	Feltus	ESC 188 J	Sears
ESC 305 S A	Fikry	ESC 74 P A S	Smith
ESC 71 J A	Firebrace	ESC 264 L S	Toutounji
ESC 297 P F	Goodwin	ESC 197 K	Wolfsbauer
ESC 164 J A	Grimmer		

( TOTAL MEMBERS ATTENDING: 43 )

VISITORS / GUESTS

Mrs M Alund  
 H Bassyouny  
 J Fabian  
 D Graham  
 H Jeidel  
 A Kaplan  
 E Kawar  
 Mrs K Lemerond  
 N Morris  
 P Newroth  
 K Suntoke  
 P Thompson  
 V Varjabedian (TOTAL 13)

MEMBERS - APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

ESC 122 P Andrews  
 ESC 363 J Chellingsworth  
 ESC 287 W P Johns  
 ESC 112 Dr G Lenci  
 ESC 133 P E Whetter  
 ESC 230 R S Wilson  
 ( TOTAL 6 )

TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT MEETING (Members, family, guests) : 56

TOTAL attendance at EVENING FUNCTION with wives, husbands & family:

ESTIMATED: about 42



## LETTER FROM THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT



## PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF EGYPT

16, Abd El Khalek Sarwat St. P.O. Box 142 Cairo.

Mr President of Egypt Study Circle

May 1st, 1990

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Egyptian Philatelic Society, I would like to inform you of the decision in the last meeting of the Board of the Egyptian Postal Organisation, that our 2nd National Exhibition will be held in Cairo in October 1991, celebrating the 125th anniversary of the first Egyptian stamp. More details will follow next month. Only Egyptian philately will be shown in the competitive classes.

We welcome any member of your society wanting to participate in this Exhibition.

I hope this information will be announced in the next QC.

Yours sincerely: Hassan El Morsy, Chairman

-----

From the Chairman of Egypt Study Circle: Mr John Sears (ESC 188)

Mr Samir Fikry (ESC 305), who is Philatelic Commissioner for Egypt, handed me the letter reproduced above at "Stamp World London 90" Exhibition. So far I have heard nothing more, but I am sure that international recognition is being sought.

I trust you will all agree with me when I say that the Study Circle should do all it can to support this venture by participating in the Exhibition. It will be most important that the Exhibition should be supported by the Trade also.

In the past, members have often said that a Circle visit to Egypt would be a good idea, and this Exhibition would provide a focal point. Our friends in Egypt are very enthusiastic about it, and I have received offers to arrange tours, etc., so it will not be "all stamps".

In order to gauge the possible support for such a trip, please let me know if you would be interested and of course there is no reason why wives should not come as well. Needless to say, there would be no commitment at this stage, but an idea of numbers would certainly help to assess the cost.

-----

**John Sears' "The Airmails of Egypt"**  
**Reviewed by John A Grimmer (ESC 164)**

Aerophilately has been defined to cover not only the philately and postal history of airmails, but every related matter. Studies of the pioneers, on the one hand, and the delightful "etiquettes" (blue stickers claiming "Air Mail"), on the other, are equally relevant and legitimate so far as organised philately is concerned. This book provides a full survey of all these matters.

The book is hardback binding, its size the USA standard approximating to European A4. The printed content is done by litho plates derived from pages typewritten by Mr Sears himself. The 183 pages are on stout quality paper.

The dust jacket is handsome, featuring the 1933 Air stamp, everyone's favourite design. The author has cleverly "borrowed" the goodwill attaching to this design; and making the blue frame of the stamp become the ground colour of the jacket was an inspiration.

One expects a book covering events over a period of 80 years to give a useful coverage of the very early days, as well as of the later times having more easily available material. This it does, starting with the Heliopolis Aerodrome postmark in 1910. This almost impossibly early event is given two pages, and the detailed illustrations distinguish genuine from forgery. There is a useful illustration and data as to the 1915 Military Camp mark.

Four pages deal with Marc Pourpe's pioneering flights, constituting the first real airmail in Egypt and opening up the Cairo/Khartoum route.

The first Egypt-India flight, 1918, is part of 17 pages of "Pioneer/Survey" flights, including the familiar and perhaps unfamiliar, when opening up routes linking London, Cape Town, India, Nigeria, Europe, the Mediterranean etc., all hingeing on Egypt. There are many illustrations and maps, with much data.

Political turmoil in Egypt led to an Emergency Air Mail, 1919; detailed in three pages. There follow 7 pages of data and illustrations on the Air Mail between "Cairo and Baghdad & V.V.", the almost romantic rough journey across Iraq.

Zeppelin flights from 1931 were part of the development of air mail: the book devotes 5 pages to this, including the special surcharges on the 1929 Air.

At this stage the commercial services took over from the early flights. A great deal of information is given in the 58 pages allotted to this heading, followed by tables of Air Mail rates for the years from 1945 to 1968.

Quite correctly, most of the book deals with the history of building up air services, but we come now to stamps, etc. The special Air stamps are dealt with in 38 pages from page 107. Stamps, surcharges, watermarks, controls, and varieties in all of these are fully dealt with, and are followed by Air stationery. A final pot-pourri is a listing of cachets, datestamps, etiquettes, labels, vignettes [what's a vignette? - the book tells you!].

This is an important book: it is very comprehensive and will be the obvious handbook for collectors of any or all of the different aspects of Air Mail. John Sears has provided a reference book which adds his own research over the years and avoids the difficulty of having to refer to several different series of journals. I think an index might be helpful.

"THE AIRMAILS OF EGYPT" by John Sears, 183 pages, approx. 11" x 8.5", hardback, published by the author, price £21, concessional to ESC Members at £16.50 (plus £2 postage/packing) in UK, and same for Overseas Members (by surface mail).



**THE CANCELLATIONS USED IN EGYPT DURING THE CLASSIC PERIOD**  
**Arranged According to Office; with Indication of Relative Scarcity**

by: Professor Peter A D Smith (ESC 74) - President, Egypt Study Circle

The Primary Scarcity Factors are numbers ranging from 1 (Alexandria, the commonest office) to 3600 (offices of the greatest rarity, of which I know of only one or two examples). They are derived in the first instance from a census of three comprehensive collections: Ibrahim Chaftar; R Seymour Blomfield and my own. They are consistent with the relative populations of the domestic offices in the mid-nineteenth century, if one makes allowance for the fact that Port Said and Suez were of far greater commercial importance than their population per se suggests, and therefore must have generated a disproportionately large amount of mail. A correction has been introduced to take into account the fact that the collections surveyed were the result of high selectivity with the commonest offices, and progressively lower selectivity as the scarcity of the office's postmark increases. That is, one is likely to retain every example of the scarcest offices, where for the common offices, one will choose rather carefully which ones to retain. This correction factor ranges from 0 for Cairo to 10 for the rarest offices. Thus a factor of 3000 means that for 300 examples of Alexandria in the collections, there was only one of the rarest postmark.

Further insight into the relative scarcity of legible cancellations was obtained from a count of a collection of several hundred Third Issue stamps assembled for their plate varieties, regardless of the cancellations. The distribution of cancellations should approximate randomness, except for the absence of any really rare cancellation. The count was as follows: Alexandria, 24.4%; Cairo, 13%; other offices, 19.3%; unidentifiable, 43.3%. \*Thus 43% of the identifiable cancellations were Alexandria. The ratio of approximately 2-to-1 for Alexandria/Cairo is the reverse of the populations ( 166,000 / 327,000 in 1877 ), but that fact is to be expected because of the "port effect" - the great commercial importance of port cities.

The problem of connecting the statistics for the domestic offices with the offices abroad was attacked by comparing the published postal receipts for the Constantinopoli office in 1881 (27,000 PE for the first six months, corresponding roughly to 20,000 letters) with the figure of 4.5 million pieces for the entire Egyptian Postal Service in the year 1883, the nearest to 1881 that I could find. If one assumes 4 million pieces for 1881, and doubles the 20,000 for Cos'poli to correspond to a full year, the ratio implies that the Cos'poli office accounted for roughly 1% of the annual mail. The scarcity ratio for Cos'poli/Alexandria would thus be about 25, since Alexandria seems to account for about 25% of the identifiable postmarks. This factor can only be very rough, considering the assumptions on which it is based, and I have therefore modified it to 12, a figure that fits better with the subjective experience of myself and others. This figure has been used to link the foregoing scarcity factors for domestic offices with those previously published for the offices abroad and in the Sudan.

Only a qualitative indication of the relative scarcity of each type of postmark can be given, largely based on my personal experience: B, less common; C, scarcer; D, very scarce. No letter, or an A, after a postmark type indicates that it is normally common for that particular office. For Cantara, for example, Type II-2 is the most frequently encountered cancellation, and it thus has no scarcity designator, but it is far scarcer than Cairo in Type IV-3.1, which is designated "C" in comparison to other Cairo postmarks. This fact is revealed by the primary scarcity factors for the two offices, 180 and 2, respectively.

/ continued . . .

Egypt - Classic Period Cancellations - Relative Scarcity - P A S Smith  
- continued

The "PS" types of cancellation are found rarely or never on postage stamps, but only on interpostal seals. The principal exceptions are Abe, Cairo, and Alexandria (PS-1, PS-15), and Gedda (PS-1). For some offices, the PS type is the commonest postmark found on their interpostal seals, even though it may be designated C or D, and is unknown on stamps. The Seal cancellations are also more likely to be found on interpostal seals. Although most of them have been seen on stamps, some, such as Mansura, are known only on interpostals, and some are known principally or entirely on stampless covers that appear to be official mail. Seal cancellations on stamps are rare in an absolute sense from no matter what office.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to emphasise that in spite of my best efforts to establish a rational basis for the indications of scarcity reported here, there remains a strong element of subjectivity in them, and they should therefore be used with caution. This caveat applies especially to the special-service markings, such as CASSA and STAZIONE, which have not been so intensively sought out as the offices abroad. Such postmarks may turn out to be less rare than the scarcity factors given here suggest. For a few that have only recently been reported, the scarcity factors have been put in parentheses to emphasize their tentative character.

N.B. It would be a gross mistake to equate scarcity factors with market value; demand is usually far more important. IAFFA, for example, commands many times the price of LATAKIA, which has the same scarcity factor. In turn, MANFALLUT, with a scarcity factor nearly as large, commands less than 1% of the price of IAFFA. In general, the domestic offices have a much smaller demand than the offices abroad and the territorial offices.

The Postmark Types used in the accompanying chart are those developed in the ESC Study entrusted to R. Seymour Blomfield, the drawings of which and much other data have been made available to the members at various times. However, as an aide memoire, the following brief features may be useful :-

Type I:	POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE.	
Type II:	REGIE POSTE EGIZIANE	or: ----- POSTE EGIZIANE.
Type III:	V. R. POSTE EGIZIANE	
Type IV:	POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE.	
Type V:	POSTE EGIZIANE (serifed)	
Type VI:	POSTES EGYPTIENNES	
Type VII:	ALEXANDRIE + Arabic, no other inscription, but with A in bars beside.	
Type Cas:	"keyhole" shape with CASSA at bottom.	
Type Sta:	c.d.s. with STAZIONE below.	
Type PS:	dateless circle with crescent and star or service inscription inside the circle.	

The Seal types are intaglio seals inscribed in Arabic (prefixed A),  
or Roman (Latin) (prefixed R).

Type SL:	straight-line office name.
Type Tem-1:	CANAL de SUEZ

- - - - -



## CHART - EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - P A S Smith

## METROPOLITAN OFFICES

## Scarcity Factor

ABE (EL WAKF)	opened 1876	<u>2,500</u>
PS-4 (R)		
ABU HOMMUS	opened 1864 ?	<u>40</u>
I-2.5 (S); V-2.3;	Seal A-4 (R)	
ALESSANDRIA	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>1</u>
I-2.5; I-2 (S); II-2 (U); II-4 (U) III-2 (?); III-2.5;		
IV-2.5 (U); IV-3 (R); V-1; V-2; V-1.5 (R); V-2.2;		
V-2.3; V-2.1; VI-2; VI-2.1 (S); VI-2.2 (S); VII-1;		
Cas-1 (R); Cas-1.5; Cas-2 (U); Cas-4 (S);		
PS-1 (S); PS-11 through PS-18 (S);		
Seal A-2 (R); Seal A-4 (R);		
Reg. -8 (S); Reg. -8.1 (S)		
ALESSANDRIA STAZIONE	opened 1871 or earlier	<u>50</u>
Sta-3; Sta-4 (U); Sta-5 (S); Sta-6; Sta-7 (S)		
ASSUAN	opened 1873	<u>75</u>
IV-6 (R); V-4		
ATFE	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>30</u>
I-2.5 (U); I-1 (S); V-1; PS-1 (R)		
BENHA	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>24</u>
I-2.5 (S); III-2; III-2.5; V-3; V-3.1;		
Cas-2; PS-1 (S); Seal A-4 (R)		
BENHA STAZIONE	[ date of opening not reported ]	
Sta-6		<u>(3,000)</u>
BENI SUEF	opened 1867	<u>60</u>
II-2 (S); II-4 (R); III-2.5; III-2;		
SL-2 (R); Seal A-4 (R)		
BILBES	opened 1874 or earlier (1866 ?)	<u>100</u>
III-2; III-2.5 (S)		
BIRKET EL SAB	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>26</u>
I-2.5 (S) III-2; III-2.5; Cas-2 (U); PS-1 (R)		
BULAH DACRUV	opened 1874	<u>100</u>
V-2.2; V-2.3 (S)		
CAIRO	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>2</u>
I-1 (S); I-2 (S); I-2.1 (S); I-2,5; II-2 (S); II-4 (S);		
III-2 (R); III-2.5; IV-3.1 (S); V-1; V-2; V-2.2; V-2.3 (S);		
Cas-2.1; Seal A-3 (R);		
PS-7 (S); PS-15 (S); PS-15.1 (S)		

## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## METROPOLITAN OFFICES

		Scarcity Factor
CAIRO STAZIONE	opened 1874 or earlier	<u>65</u>
Sta-4 (S);	Sta-5 (S); Sta-6; Sta-7 (S)	
CANTARA	opened 1868	<u>180</u>
II-2; II-4 (S); III-2.5 (S)		
PS-3 (R)	Seal A-4 (R)	
CHALLUF EL TARABBA	opened 1868	<u>75</u>
II-2; II-4 (S);	PS-1 (R); PS-3 (R)	
CHANTIER VI	opened 1868	<u>150</u>
Tem-1		
DAMANHUR	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>14</u>
I-2.5; III-2 (R); III-2.5; V-1;		
Cas-2 (S); PS-1 (S)		
DAMANHUR STAZIONE	opened 1876 or earlier	<u>(3,000)</u>
Sta-6		
DAMIATA	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>12</u>
I-2.5 (U); III-2.5; III-2; III-4 (U);		
Cas-2 (U); PS-1 (S)		
DAMIATA STAZIONE	opened 1874 or earlier	<u>(3,000)</u>
Sta-6		
DESUK	opened 1867	<u>40</u>
II-2; II-4 (S); III-2.5 (U); III-2 (S);	PS-1 (S)	
EL GHIRS (GHISR)	opened 1868	<u>2,500</u>
II-2; II-4(S); III-2.5 (S);	PS-3 (R)	
EL UASTA	opened 1867	<u>80</u>
III-2.5 (U); III.2		
EMBABE	opened 1871 or earlier	<u>3,600</u>
III-2.5		
ESNA	opened 1873	<u>100</u>
IV-6 (R); V-4		
FAIUM STAZIONE	opened 1880 or earlier	<u>2,500</u>
Sta-6		
FESCNE	opened 1880 or earlier	<u>40</u>
II-2 (S); II-4 (R); III-2.5 (U); III-2;		
Seal-A4 (R) SL-2 (R)		
FESCNE (FESENE) STAZIONE	opened 1875 or earlier	<u>(3,000)</u>
Sta-6		

/ continued . . .



## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## METROPOLITAN OFFICES

		Scarcity Factor
GALIUB	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>40</u>
I-2.5 (R);	I-1 (S); III-2.5 (S); III-2; PS-1 (S)	
GHIRGHEH	opened 1873	<u>50</u>
IV-6 (R);	V-4	
GHISA	opened 1867	<u>100</u>
II-2 (S);	III-2.5 (R); III-2	
GODABA	opened 1873	<u>75</u>
III-1.5;	III-1	
HELOUAN	opened 1879	<u>300</u>
VI-2		
ISMAILIA	opened 1868	<u>9</u>
I-1 (S);	II-2 (R); II-4 (R); III-2.5; III.2 (S);	
V-2.3;	Cas-2; PS-1 (S)	
ISMAILIA STAZIONE	opened 1876 or earlier	<u>(3,000)</u>
Sta-5		
KAFER DAUAR	opened 1865	<u>50</u>
I-2.5;	V.8; PS-1(S)	
KAFER ZAYAT	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>9</u>
I-2.5; I-2.1 (R);	III-2.5; V-1; V-1.5 (U)	
Cas-2 (U);	PS-1 (R)	
KARASKO(N)	opened 1873	<u>120</u>
IV-6 (R);	V.4	
KENA	opened 1873	<u>100</u>
IV-6 (R);	V.4	
KIL. 34	opened 1868	<u>3,000</u>
Tem-1		
KIL. 83	opened 1868	<u>150</u>
II-5 (S);	Tem-1	
LUXOR	opened 1873	<u>60</u>
IV-6 (R);	V-4	
MAGAGA	opened 1867	<u>45</u>
II-2 (U);	II-4 (SD); III-2.5; III-2	
MAGAGA STAZIONE	opened 1880 or earlier	<u>(2,500)</u>
Sta-6		
MICHALLA (MEHALLA)	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>30</u>
I-1 (U); I-2.5 (U);	III-2.5; III-1 (S); III-2 (U);	
III-3;	Cas-2; PS-1 (R)	

CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
 ESC GENERAL TYPES I and II



I-1



I-1



I-2



I-2.1



I-2.5



I-3



I-4



II-2



II-2



II-2



II-2



II-3



II-4



II-5



II-5



## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## METROPOLITAN OFFICES

## Scarcity Factor

MEHALLA STAZIONE	opened 1875 or earlier	<u>75</u>
Sta-5 (S);	Sta-6	
MAHALLET ROH	opened 1866	<u>28</u>
I-2.5 (S);	II-2 (U); II-4 (S); III-2.5 (U); III-2;	
Seal-A4 (R)		
MANFALLUT	opened 18755	<u>2,500</u>
III-1 (S);	V-1; PS-5 (S)	
MANSURA	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>7</u>
I-1; I-2.5; III-2.5; V-6; V-6.1;		
Cas-2 (U); Cas-2.5 (R);	PS-1 (R); Seal-A4 (R)	
MANSURA STAZIONE	opened 1874 or earlier	<u>150</u>
Sta-5 (S);	Sta-6	
MELLAUI	opened 1875	<u>80</u>
V-1; PS-5 (S)		
MINET EL FAIUM	opened 1867	<u>30</u>
II-2 (U); III-4 (R); III-1; III-2.5; III-2;		
Seal-A4 (R)		
MINET EL GAMH	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>35</u>
I-2.5 (U); III-2; III-2.5 (U);		
Cas-2 (R);	PS-1 (R)	
MINIA	opened 1867	<u>40</u>
II-2 (S); II-1 (R); II-3 (R); III-2; III-2.5 (S)		
SL-1 (R)		
MINUF	opened 1870	<u>45</u>
IV-2; IV-2.5 (U);	Cas-3 (U); Seal-A6 (R)	
PORTO SAID	opened 1868	<u>6</u>
I-2.5 (S); II-2 (S); II-4 (R); III-2 (U); III-2.5;		
V-2 (R); V-2.2; V-2.3;		
Cas-2 (S); Cas-2.5 (R);	PS-1 (R); Seal-A4 (R)	
RAMLE	opened 1865	<u>500</u>
I-2.5		
RAMSES	opened 1874	<u>100</u>
V-1 (U); V-1.5;	Seal-R2 (R)	
RAS EL KHALIG	opened 1873	<u>3,000</u>
III-1		
RAZ EL ECH	opened 1868	<u>2,500</u>
Tem-1		

/ continued . . .

CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
 ESC GENERAL TYPES III and IV



III-1



III-1



III-1.5



III-1.5



III-2



III-2



III-2.5



III-2.5



III-4



III-4



IV-1



IV-1



IV-1.1



IV-2



IV-2



IV-2.5



IV-2.5



IV-3



IV-3.1



IV-4



IV-6

## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## METROPOLITAN OFFICES

## Scarcity Factor

RODA	opened 1870	<u>50</u>
III-2; III-2.5 (U); VI-1		
ROSETTA	opened 1871	<u>40</u>
III-2; III-2.5 (U)		
SAMANUD	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>12</u>
I-2.5; III-2; III-2.5; Cas-2 (R); PS-1 (R)		
SAMANUD STAZIONE	opened 1874 or earlier	<u>60</u>
Sta-6		
SCIBIN EL ANATER	opened 1866	<u>50</u>
III-2; III-2.5 (U)		
SCIBIN EL KOM (COM)	opened 1870	<u>18</u>
I-4 (U); V-1		
SCIBIN EL KOM STAZIONE	opened 1875 or earlier	<u>(2,500)</u>
Sta-6		
SCIRBIN	opened 1872	<u>65</u>
IV-1		
SERAPEUM	opened 1868	<u>75</u>
II-2; II-4; III-2.5		
SIUT	opened 1872	<u>18</u>
IV-2; IV-2.5 (U); Cas-3 (U); PS-5 (R)		
SIUT STAZIONE	opened 1879 or earlier	<u>(3,000)</u>
Sta-6		
SOHAG	opened 1873	<u>50</u>
IV-6 (R); V-4		
ST. ALESSANDRIA	opened 1871	<u>2,500</u>
IV-2.5		
ST. BACOS	opened 1871	<u>1,000</u>
IV-2.5 (U); IV-2		
ST. BULKELEY	opened 1871	<u>1,000</u>
IV-2; IV-2.5 (S)		
ST. FLEMING	opened 1871	<u>2,500</u>
IV-2		
ST. MUSTAFA	opened 1871	<u>3,000</u>
IV-2.5		

/ continued . . .



CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
 ESC GENERAL TYPE V



V-1



V-1



V-1



V-1



V-1.5



V-1.5



V-2.1



V-2.2



V-2.3



V-3



V-3



V-3.1



V-4



V-4



V-6



V-6.1

## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## METROPOLITAN OFFICES

		Scarcity Factor
ST. SCHUTZ	opened 1871	<u>500</u>
IV-2;	IV-2.5 (S)	
SUEZ	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>4</u>
I-2.5;	II-2 (S); II-4 (R); III-2; III-2.5; III-4;	
VI-2.2 (S)	Cas-2; PS-1 (R)	
SUEZ STAZIONE	opened 1874 or earlier	<u>40</u>
Sta-5 (U);	Sta-6	
TANTA	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>9</u>
I-2.5 (U);	III-2( ); III-2.5 (S); V-1; V-2.3 (U);	
Cas-2;	PS-1 (R)	
TANTA STAZIONE	opened 1875 or earlier	<u>500</u>
Sta-6		
TEH EL BARUD	opened 1865 ?	<u>150</u>
I-2.5; I-3;	Cas-2 (S); PS-1 (S)	
TEL EL KEBIR	opened 1868	<u>75</u>
II-2 (S);	II-4 (S); III-2; III-2.5	
TOOK	opened 1865	<u>75</u>
I-2.5;	III-2; III-2.5 (U); PS-1 (S); Seal-A4 (R)	
ZAGAZIG	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>18</u>
I-2.5;	III-1 (U); III-1.5; III-2.5; IV-2.5; IV-2;	
Cas-2;	PS-1 (R)	
ZAGAZIG STAZIONE	opened 1875 or earlier	<u>300</u>
Sta-6		
ZEFTA	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea, as Zefta & Mitg.)	<u>18</u>
III-2;	III-2.5; V-2.2 (R)	
ZEFTA & MITG.	opened 1865 (from Posta Europea)	<u>30</u>
I-2.5;	Cas-2; PS-1 (S)	
UFFIZIO NATANTE	opened 1865 or earlier	ALES. <u>120</u>
SPO-1 (ALES. or COSP.)		COSP. <u>360</u>
AMBULANTE	opened 1875 or earlier	on stamp: <u>3,600</u>
TPO-1	(ALES-CAIRO or CAIRO-ALES)	backstamp: <u>1,200</u>

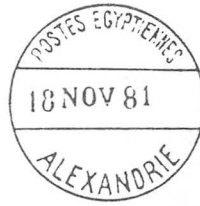
CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
 ESC GENERAL TYPES VI and VII



VI-1



VI-2



VI-2.1



VI-2.2



VII-1



VII-2

CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
 INTAGLIO SEALS



BOSTA  
 ASYUT

279  
 (1862)

ESC ref: A1



ESNA  
 BOSTA

A1



GIRGHA  
 BOSTA

273  
 (1856)

A1



QENA  
 BOSTA

A1



ISKANDERIYA  
 (ALEXANDRIA)

MAKTAB 'ARABI  
 BOSTA  
 MASRIYA MIRIYA

A2



MASR  
 (CAIRO)  
 1866

MAKTAB BOSTA  
 KHATABAT MIRIYA

A3



CHART - EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - P A S Smith  
OFFICES ABROAD and TERRITORIAL OFFICES

In earlier reports, scarcity factors for the postmarks of these offices were given on the basis of COSTANTINOPOLI = 1. In order to relate these factors to those for the domestic offices, they have been recomputed on the basis of a value of 12 for COSTANTINOPOLI, and some minor adjustments and rounding of numbers have been included. The sub-factors for the several types of postmarks were originally given as numerical values for even the rarest ones. Since the highest sub-factors have a high uncertainty, they have been converted in this report to R (rare) and S (scarce) for those markings that are ten or more times as scarce as the commonest postmark for the office. Furthermore, the numerical values for the less rare postmarks have been normalized on the basis of 1 for the commonest postmark. A special problem exists for the postmarks of those territorial offices that had a life beyond the classic period: Dongola, Suakin, and Wadi Halfa. For these, the commoner postmarks are those of the period after 1883; these have been given a value of 1. The cancellations of the classic period for these offices are very much scarcer than the overall scarcity factors indicate, and the sub-factors must be reckoned with.

Three territorial offices, KORTI, TANI, and TOKAR, do not appear in the following list, because they were not opened until after the classic period ended. DABROUSSA, which was not opened until the 1890's, is omitted also, as is WADI HALF CAMP.

Sub-factors are given in parentheses; absence indicates that no factor is to be applied to the primary scarcity factor.

	<u>Primary Factor</u>
ALESSANDRETTA III-1.5; A-6 (R)	<u>1,800</u>
BAIROUT III-1.5; A-6 (R)	<u>240</u>
BARBAR V-4	<u>400</u>
BARBARA VIII-1	<u>(3,500)</u>
CAVALA III-1.5	<u>1,900</u>
COSTANTINOPOLI I-1 (5); III-2.5 (3); II-2; PS-15 (R)	<u>12</u>
DARDANELLI A-4 (S); II-5	<u>180</u>
DONGOLA IV-6 (R); V-4 (5); X-1; X-3 (R)	<u>500</u>

/ continued . . .

CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
INTAGLIO SEALS - continued



MASSAWA

1871  
MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

ESC ref: A7



SUAKIN

1872  
MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

A7



ISKANDERUA  
(ALEXANDRETTA)

MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

A6



MEDILLI  
(MYTILENE)  
1869

MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

A5



(on 1 PT of 1866)  
A4

MAKTAB BOSTA  
MASRIYA MIRIYA



MINUF

MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

A6



GEDHAREF  
(18)77

MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

A8



BEIRUT

MAKTAB BOSTA  
KHEDEWIYA  
MASRIYA

A6



AL FASHN  
1867

MAKTAB BOSTA  
MASRIYA MIRIYA

A4



GALIPOLI  
1868

MAKTAB BOSTA  
MASRIYA MIRIYA

A8



KHANAK  
QILIA  
(DARDANELLES)  
1868

MAKTAB BOSTA  
MASRIYA MIRIYA

A6



BENI  
SUEF  
1868

MAKTAB BOSTA  
MASRIYA MIRIYA

A4

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## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## OFFICES ABROAD and TERRITORIAL OFFICES - continued

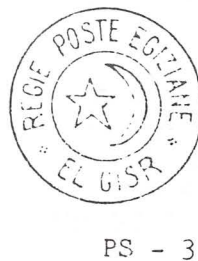
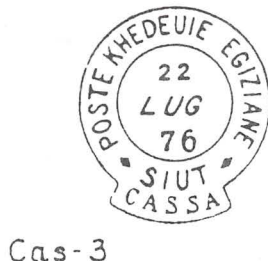
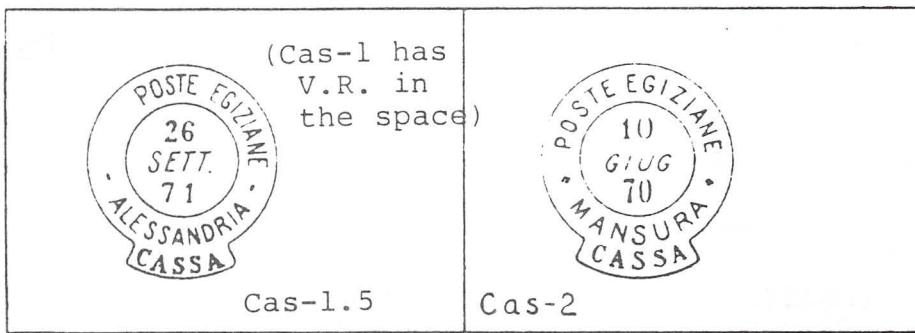
	<u>Primary Factor</u>
GALIPOLI A-4 (R); III-1.5; III-1 (2)	<u>1,200</u>
GEDAREF A-8	<u>3,300</u>
GEDDA I-1 (2); IV-1; IV-1.1 (S); VIII-1 (S); PS-1 (S)	<u>45</u>
IAFFA III-1.5	<u>2,700</u>
KARTUM IV-4 (5); V-4; VII-1; GS-15 (R)	<u>240</u>
KASSALA V-4	<u>240</u>
LAGOS III-1.5	<u>1,800</u>
LATAKIA III-1.5	<u>2,700</u>
LEROS III-1.5	<u>3,300</u>
MASSAWA A-7 (R); R-2 (S); II-2 (S); II-4 (R); IV-1; VIII-1	<u>95</u>
MERSINA III-1.5	<u>1900</u>
METELINO A-5 (R); III-1.5; III-1	<u>70</u>
RODI III-1.5 (5); III-1	<u>480</u>
SALONICCHI III-1.5	<u>720</u>
SCIO A-5 (R); III-1.5 (4); III-1	<u>150</u>
SENHIT ( no postmark type shown )	<u>3,600</u>

/ continued . . .



CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
 ESC TYPES : CASH - POSTAL SERVICE - STRAIGHT-LINE

المصدق = قزينة = Cassa = Caisse = Cash



**MINIE**

CC-1

## EGYPT POSTMARKS USED IN THE CLASSIC PERIOD - continued

## OFFICES ABROAD and TERRITORIAL OFFICES - continued

	<u>Primary Factor</u>
SENNAR A-8	<u>3,600</u>
SMIRNE I-1 (2); III-2.5; III-2 (2); III-4 (3)	<u>35</u>
SUAKIN A-7 (R); R-2 (S); II-2 (S); IV-1 (4); IV-1.1 (S); VIII-1 & IX	<u>25</u>
TENEDOS III-1.5	<u>3,500</u>
TRIPOLI III-1.5	<u>1,800</u>
VOLO III-1.5	<u>360</u>
WADI HALFE IV-6 (R); V-4 (5); VIII-1; IX; PS-5 (R)	<u>80</u>
ZEJLA A-6; V-1; VIII-1	<u>3,600</u>

Several territorial offices are stated in the postal archives to have been established, but they are not known to have used any sort of handstamped postal marking. The offices concerned are: CHAKA: DARA: DEBEIRA, EL OBEID: EL FASHER: KALABAT, FARAS: FASHODA, FAZOGL, ISHKEIT, KALKAL, KARKOK, MESELLEMIA, SARA AND TAOUFIKIA\*. For most of these, interpostal seals exist.

\* (TAOUFIKIA: although date-stamps with this name are known, they have conclusively been identified with the village in the Delta, near Kafr Sayat).

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CLASSIC PERIOD POSTMARKS (Scarcity) - P A S Smith; Illustrations (R S Blomfield)  
VARIOUS SPECIAL-PURPOSE POSTMARKS

REGISTRATION



Reg-7



Reg-8

SEA POST OFFICE



SP.0-1

TRAVELLING POST OFFICE



TP0-1

RAILWAY STATION POST OFFICES



Sta-3



Sta-4



Sta-5



Sta-6



Sta-7



Sta-8







ITALIAN SHIP CANCELLATIONS on EGYPTIAN MAIL

from Mr A John Revell's collection

Cancel: PIROSCAFO POSTALE ITALIANO = Italian Mail Steamship

Type 4 (1st page) - S.S. "AUSONIA"



PIROSCAFO "AUSONIA"



Francis J. Field, Esq.  
Rosemount  
Lutton Coldfield.



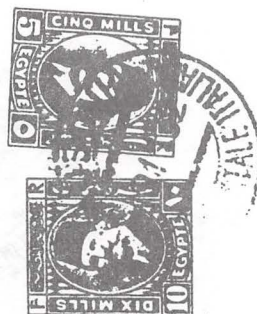
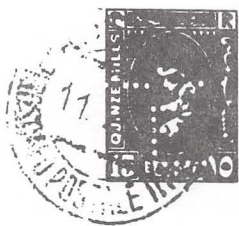
England.

ITALIAN SHIP CANCELLATIONS on EGYPTIAN MAIL

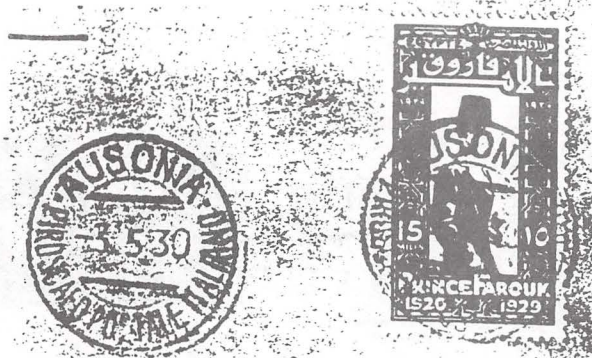
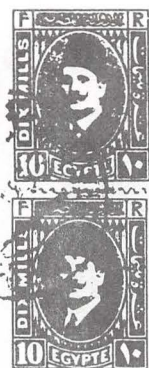
from Mr A John Revell's collection

PIROSCAFO POSTALE ITALIANO = Italian Mail Steamship

Type 4 (2nd page) - S.S. "AUSONIA"



5





## QUESTION TIME - NEW QUESTIONS

Q TIME 116 re: De La Rue 1888 "Milliemes & Piastres" issue (Sphinx and Pyramid) - Question put by Mr Paul J Calhoun (ESC 269)

I became interested in this stamp after reading the story of the 1894 Alexandria Esposition in "L'Orient Philatelique" No. 105 (October 1961), authored by A. G. Piperno (PSE 696).

He described the "re-issuance" of the 3 milliemes maroon (Zeheri 38) for use at the exposition only, after it had supposedly been withdrawn and replaced by the 3 milliemes orange (Zeheri 39) on 8/1/93 [Editor: = 1st August 1893].

I never have read in any of the literature just why Zeheri 38 was recalled, except possibly that its colour too closely resembled that of the 10 piastres mauve (Zeheri 43 & variants), which had already been issued on 1/1/89.

After sorting several hundred used copies (decipherable dates hard to find), of both the 3 milliemes maroon (Zeheri 38) and the 3 milliemes orange - ordinary paper (Zeheri 39), I found:-

- a) Readable cancel dates ranging from 1892 to 1897 (and possibly 1902) on the 3 milliemes maroon (Zeheri 38).
- b) No cancels dated prior to 1896 on the 3 milliemes orange - ordinary paper (Zeheri 39).

I would greatly appreciate it if any ESC members can supply :-

**LATEST** date of use for the 3 milliemes maroon (Zeheri 38)

**EARLIEST** date of use for the 3 milliemes orange (Zeheri 39)

All correspondence will be answered and postage refunded.

Address: Paul J Calhoun (ESC 269) 3454 Fenton Ave., Apt. No. 2C, Bronx, New York 10469 U.S.A.

For reference I have appended a detailed description of the cancels I have found.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CANCELS

## (A) The 3 milliemes maroon (Zeheri 38)

Town (Cancel)	Cancel Date	Remarks
ALEXANDRIE	5 X 92 T6	on single stamp
ALEXANDRIE	15 XII 92	on single stamp
ALEXANDRIE	30 XIII 92 T1	on horizontal strip of 3
PORT TAWFIK (SUEZ)	10 JU 92? * T1	on vertical pair
* 1892 or 1902 ? First numeral in year date not distinct. However, <u>English</u> rendering of town names came <u>late</u> , preceded by Italian and <u>French</u> . (Month can be either June or July).		

/ continued . . .

QUESTION TIME 116 (De La Rue 1888, 3 milliemes maroon) - continued

ALEXANDRIE	26 VI 93 T1	on single stamp
PORT SAID	21 VIII (? or XII ?) 93	on vert. pair
ALEXANDRIA ESPOSITION	6 V 94 T1	The exposition cancel on unaddressed cover
PORT SAID ?	(?) VIII 97 (T) VI	on single stamp

Town name indistinct but **year date clear**.  
Arabic rendering of town name clearer (than English or French rendering of town name).

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(B) The 3 milliemes orange - ordinary\_paper  
- Zeheri39

Town (Cancel)	Cancel Date	Remarks
CAIRE D	30 V 96	on single stamp
ALEXANDRIE D	(1)? II 9(8)?	on single stamp

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#### IMPERIAL AIRWAYS IN EGYPT - Year 1935

Extracts by John Sears (ESC 188) from the Company's House Magazine of 1935

Jan 19th Luxor - the mast holding the wind stocking at Luxor has now had a red lamp mounted at the top, which will be lighted every evening at sunset. The sector of the road to the aerodrome which was in a bad condition has now been repaired by the Roads and Bridges Department. All the bad patches have been smoothed with earth and the going is now quite good. This improvement in the road surface has had a favourable effect on the transit times to and from the aerodrome.

Feb 2nd Luxor - Work on improvements to the rest house have now been carried out. The balcony, where our passengers rest on the southbound Africa service, has been re-floored with cement, as have the rooms inside the house.

Mar 9th Luxor - It has now become a regular procedure to serve breakfast to passengers on the southbound service at Luxor. With the approach of the hot weather a supply of netting has been obtained, which will cover the balcony where breakfast is served. The netting will be dyed green, and in addition to providing a screen against insects, it will mitigate the combined glare produced by sun and desert.

/ continued . . .

**IMPERIAL AIRWAYS IN EGYPT - Extracts, 1939 House Magazine - continued**

- Mar 29th Cairo - H.M. King Fuad's Birthday, 26th March; on this occasion Lady Brand, wife of the Director of Civil Aviation in Egypt, arranged for a party of members of the Cairo Branch of the Women's Catholic Guild to visit Heliopolis Aerodrome, where they were shown round hangars, aircraft and workshops. They were extremely interested in everything they saw, were given tea in the Argosy hangar before returning to Heliopolis in the Misr Airwork bus.
- Apl 20th Cairo - The popularity of Imperial Airways services is illustrated by the fact that no accommodation exists on any service from Alexandria to Brindisi for the next two weeks. The allotments from Cairo alone are fully booked until May 3rd.
- Apl 27th Cairo - The complete renovation of the outer Traffic Office in Cairo is taking place. The cement floor is covered with attractive red tiles and a special booking office has been made. This will facilitate Customs and Passport clearance, as well as giving the Booking Clerk full facilities for dealing with passengers.
- May 4th Luxor - According to reports received from Luxor, a new civil aerodrome is to be established on the west bank of the Nile opposite the Winter Palace Hotel. An Egyptian Government Surveyor is at present engaged on a general survey of the ground and will make a report. The suggestion at present is, that the new aerodrome should be square and about twice the size of the aerodrome at present in use on the east side of Luxor and which is now used by Imperial Airways. The Government Surveyor calculates that the new aerodrome will take approximately two months to construct and states that the government intends to have it ready for use at the beginning of August. The Station Superintendent at Luxor reports that the position is ideal for disembarking and embarking passengers as the aerodrome is on the edge of the river bank and only 5 minutes by motor boat from the Hotel as compared with the present car journey of 25 minutes.
- Jul 27th Luxor - A punkah has now been rigged on the aerodrome Rest House balcony, and has already been the subject of favourable comment from passengers who rest there at midday on the southbound services. The boy who works the punkah from behind the scenes was rather disconcerted to find, on a recent service, that one of the humerous minded passengers was pulling against him by means of the lead counter balance weight.
- Oct 5th Cairo - The freight delivery van has now been improved in appearance by the addition of two detachable boards. These cover the two sides of the van and are used to advertise our express delivery in a conspicuous manner. The van has created a good deal of favourable comment in Cairo.
- Nov 23rd Cairo - A very interesting consignment of freight arrived in Cairo recently from Rio de Janeiro. It was flown from there to Friedrichs-haffen in the Graf Zeppelin, and from there to Cairo by Deutsche Lufthansa and Imperial Airways, taking in all 8 days. The parcel contained cotton samples for a local merchant, and would have taken some 3 weeks had it been despatched by surface transport.
- - - - -



NEW ISSUES by C. E. H. Defriez

(all stamps are printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, and are without watermark unless noted otherwise)

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG 1702</u>	<u>SG(MS) 1703</u>
Occasion	- - -	- - -
	Inauguration of the Opera House	
Date of Issue	- - - - -	- - - - -
	10th October 1988	
Designer	Salah Abdel Karim	Ibrahim el Tahtawi
Design	Drawing of Opera House	View of completed Opera House
Denomination	5 piastres	50 piastres
Sheet	50 ( 5 x 10 )	Miniature Sheet
Stamp dimensions	50 x 30 mm	112 x 75 mm
Perforation	11	Imperforate
Quantity printed	500,000	60,000 (Lithographed)
Supplementary	The Opera House is one of the largest in the Middle East. The building includes a Museum, Library, Conference and Exhibition Halls.	

	<u>SG 1704</u>	<u>SG 1705</u>	<u>SG 1706</u>
Occasion	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	United Nations Day		
Date of Issue	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
	24th October 1988		
Designer	N A Fattah and L E Sawaf	N A Fattah and L E Sawaf	M Roushdy
Design	Red Crescent and Red Cross	Emblem of World Health Organisation	Globes on Scales
Denomination	5 piastres	20 piastres	25 piastres, (Air Mail)
Sheet	35 ( 5 x 7 )	50 ( 10 x 5 )	50 ( 5 x 10 )
Stamp dimensions	40 x 40 mm	26 x 43 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	11.5	11 x 11.5	13
Quantity printed	500,000	500,000	500,000 (Lithographed)
Supplementary	125th Anniversary of the Red Cross.	40th Anniversary of the W.H.O.	40th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights.

	<u>SG 1707</u>	<u>SG 1708</u>	<u>SG 1709</u>
Occasion	Award of Nobel Prize for Literature to Naguib Mahfouz	Award of Nobel Prize for Literature to Naguib Mahfouz	75th Anniversary of Arab Scout Movement
Date of Issue	- - 7th November 1988	- - 7th November 1988	*10th November 1988
Designer	- - Ibrahim el Tahtawi	- - Ibrahim el Tahtawi	Lydia Farid
Design	Portrait of Naguib Mahfouz on Medal and ornamental Islamic background with Globe.	Portrait of Naguib Mahfouz on Medal and ornamental Islamic background with Globe.	Rope forming Arabic '75', Scout knot, Tent and Badge.
Denomination	5 piastres	25 piastres, (Air Mail)	25 piastres
Sheet	50 ( 5 x 10 )	50 ( 5 x 10 )	50 ( 5 x 10 )
Stamp dimensions	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity printed	500,000 (Lithographed)	500,000 (Lithographed)	500,000 (Lithographed)
Supplementary	Naguib Mahfouz, born in 1911, is the first Arab man to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.	Naguib Mahfouz, born in 1911, is the first Arab man to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.	A Conference of Arab Scouting organisations was held to mark the occasion.

\* Note re SG 1709: the date of issue of this stamp is uncertain. Philatelic Bureau quote 10/11/88; First Day Covers seen are postmarked 19/11/88 - CEHD.

NEW ISSUES AND THEIR SPECIAL CANCELS

Please refer to the DATA SHEETS for dimensions as not all illustrations are actual size

SG 1702



5P



SG 1702-03

SG 1703



50P  
1988



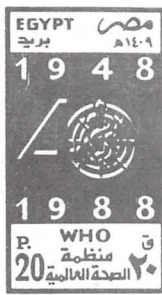
بريد  
50 ق  
1988

المركز الثقافي الوطني - دار الأوبرا المصرية

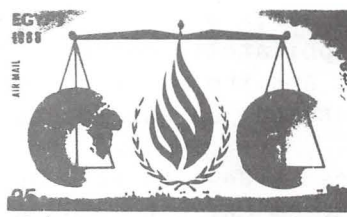
SG 1704



SG 1705



SG 1706



SG 1704-06

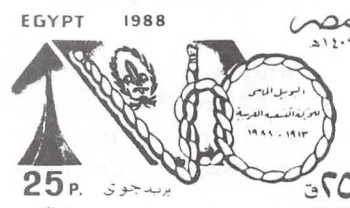
SG 1707



SG 1708



SG 1709



"Nobel" Issue - SG 1707 & 1708  
Two different First Day cancels:  
One mainly in English  
One mainly in Arabic

SG 1709



While in London for the "London 90" - Letter from T Dacos (ESC 220)

Athens, 4th June 1990

Although the Stamp World "LONDON 90" Exhibition now belongs to history, it has certainly left behind a memorable experience to all those who attended it.

For the people of the E.S.C. it was an excellent opportunity to meet members whom they knew only by their voice on the telephone or their signature on their letters. Thanks to the so-well-organised meetings at Alexandra Palace, the Great Northern Hotel and, particularly, the social gathering at the house of our Chairman and Mrs Pat Sears, we are now able to see in our mind the faces of those we are talking to over the telephone. And I think this is great !

Leaving Athens under a brilliant sun and at 20 degrees Centigrade, armed with an overcoat and woollies (my wife insisted that I should not trust the changeable weather of England), I arrived in London under the same brilliant sun but at 25 degrees Centigrade, plus humidity. Coming out of Heathrow Airport, carrying the heavy suitcase - woollies are heavy - and making my way to the hotel sweating and breathing hard, I realised that I was the only one to wear a tie among the hundreds of pedestrians I met all through. And what is more, I have not had the chance to wear any of the woollies during my ten-day stay. Not once ! What a shame !

The successful reception at the Great Northern Hotel was enriched by a pleasant surprise. Colourful Market Handbags and Kitchen Aprons depicting vivid Egyptian designs were generously offered by the E.S.C. Egypt members to the E.S.C. London members. The Egyptians had brought with them their traditional hospitality. A gift is always welcome. It prepossesses too.

At Alexandra Palace, besides the very interesting exhibits, 213 Stands full of all sorts of philatelic material were there, waiting to satisfy most of the requirements. And the prices in many cases I found quite reasonable, compared with those in Athens, as was the case with the First Flight covers I found.

Also, I acquired a Registered F.D.C. dated 10 March 1926 with the Air 27-mill violet, flown from CAIRO to BAGHDAD, for £15 - J. Sears' book "The Airmails of Egypt" pages 31 to 35 refers.

And another F.D.C. dated 17 July 1929 with the Air 27 mill. brown flown from Alex. to London for £10. Surely in Athens I would have been asked to pay more than £100 for the two.

Another item I acquired which could also serve as a Question Time item has a strange "X" mark of thick black lines on an envelope mailed from the COOK CAIRO office to Germany on ii JU 34. The 20-mills postage paid for Air Mail is correct. In 1934 there was no censorship existing. Any suggestions ? \*

The most significant event, however, particularly for Air Mail collectors, was the publication of John Sears' book: "The Airmails of Egypt" which was just out. A fine detailed study full of useful information. An excellent companion for airmail collectors, addressed not only to the advanced ones but to beginners as well.

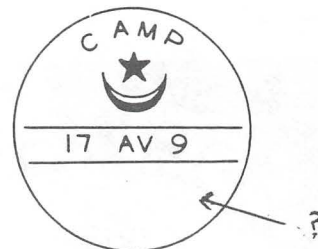
"Stamp World LONDON 90" Exhibition left behind a memorable experience indeed !

\* Editor: the thick black lines mentioned above constituted an instructional mark to cancel the airmail transmission. First reported by Mr John Sears (who else!) in QC 131/2, pages 63+. See contributions listed under "Air Mail" in Vol. 12 index page iii and Vol. 13 index page iv. Illustrated on next page.



STUDY REPORT - INTERPOSTAL SEALSby Mr Tony Schmidt (ESC 198), leading the Interpostals StudyAnother unrecorded Type X postal marking

This rather intriguing marking - which Camp ?  
 - has been seen on an 1888 5m and a Type XI  
 interpostal. It is not certain that there is  
 an inscription in the lower half of the mark.



POSTSCRIPT from Interpostals Study Leader to Editor:  
 "Do I win the prize for the smallest article ever ?"

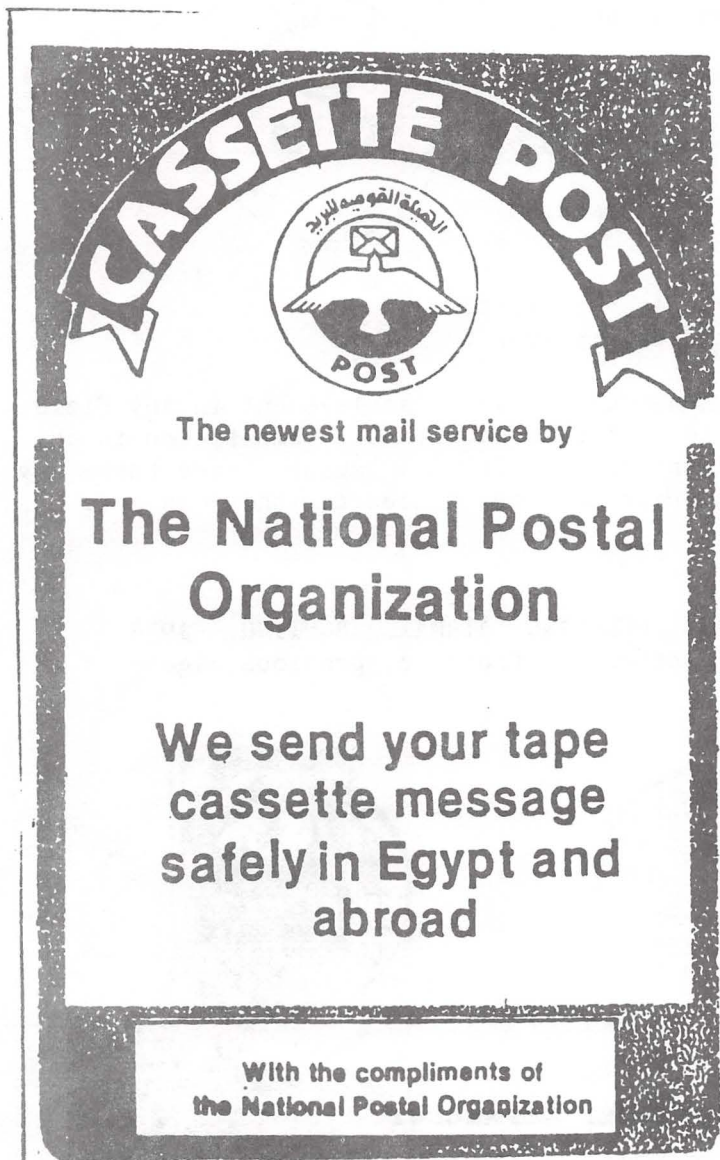
Editor: We must be careful about rash claims as to achievement in any field, which always spur on other members to strive to excel, but competition in this matter might perhaps lead to useful saving in editorial labour: are there any other claimants ? Regrettably, no prize has been funded for this, as yet.

**INSTRUCTIONAL MARKING: BARS DELETING AIRMAIL ROUTING, 1934**  
 (please see Mr Themis Dacos' letter and footnote, previous page)



## MODERN EGYPT POSTAL MATTERS

THE NEW "CASSETTE POST" - by Mr Lucien S Toutounji (ESC 264)

Postal History in the making !


**CASSETTE POST**

الخدمة القومية للبريد  
POST

The newest mail service by

**The National Postal Organization**

**We send your tape cassette message safely in Egypt and abroad**

With the compliments of  
the National Postal Organization

Editor: The advertisement at left has kindly been supplied by Mr Lucien Toutounji, who reminds that Egypt has a relatively low level of literacy: it also has 3 million Egyptians who work abroad. This new service offered by the National Postal Organization in handling voice-recorded cassettes is therefore very useful to the expatriate workers, and to their relatives and friends at home. This aspect is emphasised by the low level of adult literacy which Mr Toutounji refers to.

This service is probably as big a milestone to Egyptians working abroad and wanting to keep in touch with their parents and other relatives, also their friends, as Gt Britain's Uniform Penny Post was to our population one hundred and fifty years ago, when Rowland Hill pioneered cheap postage for everybody.

I should like, as Editor of The Quarterly Circular, to be able to include illustrations of used Cassette covers, with any special markings. Can some member in Egypt possibly help with something along these lines for The QC ?

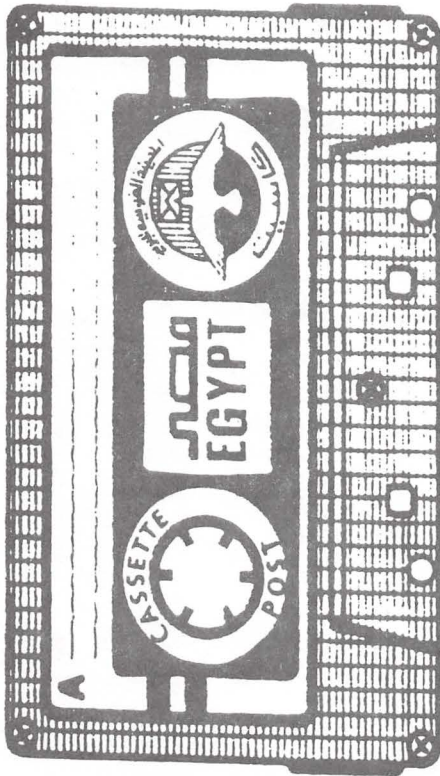
\*EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT: Since preparing this page (which had to be carried over from QC 153 for space reasons) I have had the benefit - and great pleasure - of meeting Mr Toutounji at the 1990 International Exhibition at Alexandra Palace. He gave me more information on the Cassette Post and kindly let me have an unused Cassette Envelope (illustrated on next page). The Cassette Post envelope is not even made of thin card, but of paper of about the thickness of a QC page giving no protection to the contents against physical damage. Size of this special envelope is about 18.5cm x 11.5cm - remember that it is only for an audio tape - and the postage charge is a very non-concessional £E2! Does anybody have examples of used Cassette Envelopes please ? Are there any special markings ?

/ continued . . .



THE NEW "CASSETTE POST" - L S Toutounji - continued

OBVERSE SIDE OF THE NEW ENVELOPE (Note: illustrations of the Envelope have been trimmed to fit the page: actual size is 11.5 x 18.5 cm - Editor).



REVERSE SIDE OF THE NEW ENVELOPE

Translation of the Arabic script by Mr Toutounji:-

- (A) Space for tape
- (B) Sender's name
- (C) His address
- (D) Number and origin of envelope
- (E) You are responsible for any contravention of the law.

(B) / اسم الراسل

(C) / عنوانه

(D) / رقم وجهة صدور البطاقة

(A) مكان وضع الشريط

(E)

انت مسئول عن مخالفة القانون