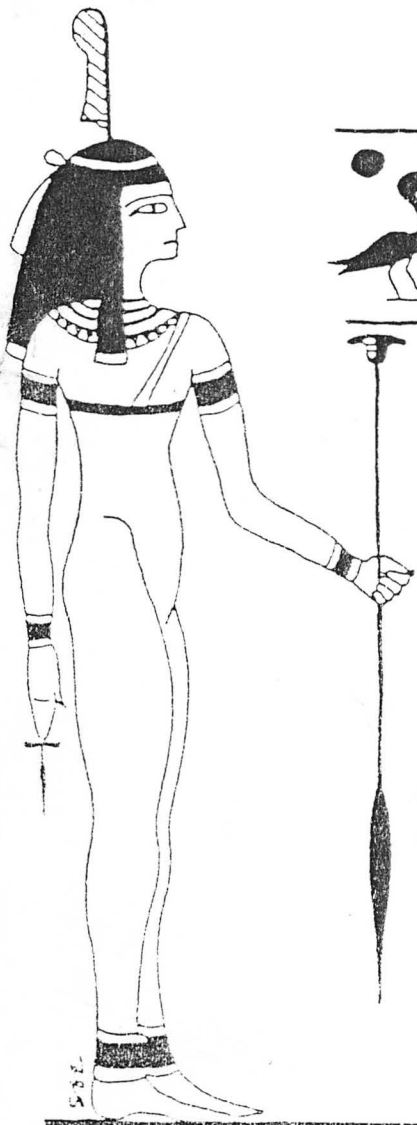




# The Quarterly Circular

September Quarter 1994 - Whole Series No. 170

Volume XV No. 7 - pages 164 - 195



## EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

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## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

November 12th British Consular Post Offices in Alexandria and  
Cairo. D.J. Davis and P.R. Bertram.

January 14th The Future of the Study Circle. J. Sears.

March 4th 60th Anniversary Meeting at Stampex.

Further meetings in 1995 will be held on May 6th and July 7th -  
subjects to be announced.

Meetings are normally held at the Victory Club, Seymour Street,  
Marble Arch, London. Members usually congregate in the Bar from  
1.00 p.m. onwards and meetings start at 2.30 p.m.

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contributors

This number is the 7th issue of the QC which I have had the pleasure of editing. Inevitably there have been changes although I hope that they have been sufficiently gradual to be easily assimilated. The rediscovery of my own schoolboy collection of Egyptian stamps a few years ago rekindled a long dormant interest. Initially however I found it very difficult to find out more about the subject. Having joined the Study Circle, the QC became a marvellous source of information and stimulation. However there was a problem. Many of the articles were clearly written by people with enormous knowledge of the subject, yet so frequently there was no reference to the sources of information so that it was impossible for me to go back to study the original data. Moreover if there was a reference it was often so incomplete that I still could not trace it. In addition I had virtually no literature sources of my own to consult.

One of the great privileges of being Editor is to have the complete run of QCs together with most of the issues of L'Orient Philatelique - treasures which come with the job! This has enabled me to provide references for many of the items which have been submitted. Some authors I am pleased to say are starting to supply much more detailed references for their articles and this practice must continue and increase. Of course many will not possess copies of the journals cited but by giving full details of the author's name, the title and the relevant volume, year and page of the journal it should be possible now for members to obtain photocopies of material of interest to them, either from our own Librarian or from other national philatelic libraries. I have been well served in this respect by the library of the National Philatelic Society in London.

I am delighted to be receiving so much good material to publish. Nevertheless I cannot help thinking that there is a vast amount of information which remains unpublished and unshared. Individuals may have spent decades collecting and researching a subject but unless their results are documented and published their work may well be lost for ever. We all know that finding and affording material these days is becoming increasingly difficult. Readers will be familiar with the relatively small band of "stalwarts" who regularly contribute major articles regularly. Undoubtedly there are others who could share their expertise. I hope that they will do so.

There is however one area which particularly concerns me. Some years ago any topic dealt with at the regular Study Circle meetings in London was followed within a few months by an article on the subject in the QC. With one or two honourable exceptions this practice has now almost ceased. Unless Study leaders publish the results of these discussions and of their researches - however small and however incomplete as yet - then it could be argued that the Circle meetings are increasingly irrelevant to the study of Egyptian philately. I do not believe that that is the wish of those who attend these meetings. Our Chairman wishes to discuss the whole future of the Study Circle at the meeting in January 1995. Publishing information for the benefit of all our members should be high on this agenda.

Michael Dahl - Editor

## IN THIS ISSUE .....

Lars Alund has written another major article on post-classical postmarks dealing this time with Cash marks. Cyril Defriez contributes another of his regular articles on New Issues. Several letters relate to subjects raised in recent QCs including Jusqu'a Markings, The Cercle Khedivial and the Soldiers' Cafe markings. The ESC numbering system for postmarks comes in for some critical questioning which is particularly relevant in the light of Alund's article. Tom Simpson reports a rare treasure illustrating the foreign printed paper rate in 1876 and Sven Eriksson raises an interesting observation on postcard rates in 1921. John Firebrace reports an unrecorded Queen Victoria plate number used in Alexandria and William Leahy has a question for Cinderella enthusiasts. The continuing activities of Circle members in New Zealand are recorded by Peter Goodwin. Regrettably, several letters have had to be deferred to the next issue.

## MEMBERS NEWS

I am sure that everyone will want to congratulate both Robin Bertram and Samir Fikry on their recent election to Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. Robin is of course our long serving and long-suffering Secretary and Treasurer. Samir played an enormous part in making Cairo 1991 such a major success and one enjoyed by many Circle members.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

## NEW MEMBERS AND THEIR INTERESTS

- ESC 450           MR. O.A. SIDHOM  
843 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park,  
Illinois 60302, USA.  
General Egypt.
- ESC 451           DR. A.A. ABDEL-HAFIZ  
PO Box 317, Iuka, Massachusetts 38852-0317,  
USA.  
Egypt and Arab countries.
- ESC 452           DR. WOLFGANG KOHLER  
FAZ-Politikredaktion,  
D-60267 Frankfurt, Germany.  
Postal history and covers of Egypt.

## CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- ESC 404           DR. G. DREYER  
Deutsche Botschaft Kairo-DAI, Postfach 1500,  
53105 Bonn, Germany.
- ESC 420           MR. CLIVE D. LITTLEJOHNS  
120/18 McHarg Road, Happy Valley,  
South Australia 5159.
- ESC 436           MONS. ANDRE MATTER  
7, Rue des Maraichers,  
68300, St. Louis, France.



ESC 441                   MONS. J.L. BAUDU  
 11 Rue de la Chapelle,  
 69009, Lyon, France.

## RESIGNATION

ESC 435                   MR. R. BLOOMER

## Meeting on 9th July 1994

Present:   W.C. Andrews                   P.J. Beckett           P.R. Bertram  
           M.C. Bramwell                D.J. Clarke            M.G.C. Dahl  
           D.J. Davis                    U. Eckstein            E.H. Frazer-Smith  
           P.L. Grech                    J.S. Horesh            G.A. Jeyes  
           J.M. Murphy                  A.J. Revell            J. Sears  
           W. Kohler (guest)

There were apologies from:  
           S.W. Bunce                    C.E.H. Defriez

The Chairman welcomed Ulrich Eckstein from Germany making his first visit to a Circle meeting, and also Herr Kohler attending as a guest.

Those present were interested in a report from Peter Goodwin with photographs of Circle members in New Zealand at one of their meetings.

The Chairman reported that arrangements were in hand to mark the 60th Anniversary of the Circle next year. A room has been allocated to us for a special meeting at the Spring Stampex meeting on Saturday, 4th March next year.

The Chairman introduced the afternoon's speaker, John Revell. John has not been well for some time and has been unable to get to recent meetings. All present were delighted to see him in better health and able once again to contribute to the work of the Circle. John then gave a display of the two types of single star and crescent watermarks on De la Rue issues which he first described and with which his name is associated. Stamps in panes, blocks and singles were shown with examples on cover and cards as well as copies of artists' designs and proofs. After the official meeting at the Victory Club some members continued the discussion at a very pleasant barbecue hosted by Mike Murphy and his wife Sumalee at their house.

## Meeting on 17th September 1994

Present:   P. Andrews                   P.J. Beckett           P.R. Bertram  
           D.H. Clarke                C.E.H. Defriez        E.H. Frazer-Smith  
           P.L. Grech                  J.S. Horesh            J.A. Jeyes  
           J.M. Murphy                J. Sears                J. Settgast

There were apologies from:  
           W.C. Andrews           M.G.C. Dahl            C.F. Hass  
           B. Watterson           N. Watterson

The Chairman extended a warm welcome to Jurgen Settgast from Germany.

The dates for some of next years meetings were confirmed as 14th January, 4th March (the 60th Anniversary Meeting at

Stampex), 6th May and 8th July. The topics for most of the meetings were yet to be decided but, at the suggestion of the Chairman, it was decided that the first meeting on January 14th would discuss "The future of the Study Circle". It was felt that there was a need to review our aims and objectives and how they could be achieved. There was a need to pull together studies in progress and to consider new areas of study. It was hoped that any member (not necessarily those who came to Circle meetings) who had ideas for discussion would communicate them in writing to the Chairman in advance of the January meeting so that he could draw up an agenda.

The Secretary gave details of two potential new members, both of whom were dealers. One had submitted quite a lengthy curriculum vitae stressing that he wished to join purely as "a collector of Egypt". Opinions were divided and it was decided to adjourn the matter until the January meeting which was felt to be an appropriate time to consider a change in the rule on ESC membership.

A letter had been received from the Philatelic Writers Society. The Society, based in London, publishes a journal, Philatelic Quill, which carries articles on style, syntax, on computers and their use by writers and other advice of benefit to writers and editors. The Society can offer advice to members who wish to write and publish books on their chosen subject as well as assistance on good bibliographic practice, copyright, publishing and marketing. Anyone interested in further details should contact the editor of the QC.

Peter Andrews then led the meeting with a discussion on the Official stamps since 1972. This is a new area of study and little is known about them at present. These stamps exist with and without watermark and on both laid and wove paper in white or cream. Many appear in a wide range of shades. Very few control blocks have been seen from which printing details can be deduced. Cyril Defriez followed with a display of varieties on the Official stamps. A preliminary report on this complex subject will appear in the December QC.

Cyril then went on to display modern material from the ESC collection of which he is the custodian. Few members present were keeping up to date with new issues. There are many varieties and colour changes and Cyril showed them just what they were missing! He noted in passing that no new postage dues appeared to have been issued since 1965. Are they still in use in Egypt? It was also noted that stamps were now in values of piastres and Ef's - presumably inflation has led to the demise of stamps valued in milliemes. Perhaps members in Egypt would care to comment on these points.

Alan Jeyes brought the meeting to a close with a display of modern issues showing a number of varieties including missing colours, wrong colours, missing values and both imperforated and doubly perforated stamps.

The Chairman brought the meeting to a close. He thanked the presenters and commented that it had been a most interesting meeting and that modern 20th century material offered great opportunities for research.

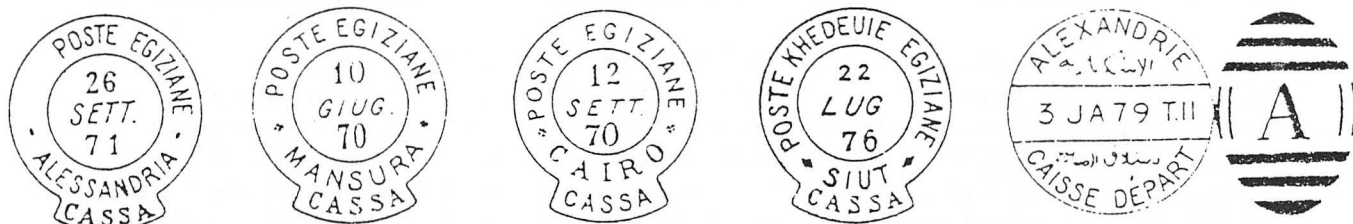
Robin Bertram, Secretary

## THE POSTAL MARKINGS OF EGYPT AFTER 1879

## II "Cash"

Lars Alund (ESC 105)

I have previously written about the "Arrival" postmarks<sup>1</sup>. I now continue through the alphabet and come to the letter "C", and the markings "Cassa", "Caisse" and "Cash". The types prior to 1880 have already been described by Blomfield<sup>2</sup> and the list has been amplified by Feltus<sup>3</sup>. I have only minor additions to add to that list.



Cas - 1.5

Cas - 2

Cas - 2.1

Cas - 3

Cas - 4

Cas - 1.5

Alexandria

8 FEB 71

The letters FEB inverted

Cas - 2

Ismailia

16 OTT 79

Kafer Zayat

.. NOV 74

Both later than Blomfield

Cas - 3

Minuf

8 AGO 77 in blue - Later than Blomfield

Coming now to the later types I have used the original classification (Cas - 5 etc), completed with the addition of the single numbers (7, 16 etc) from the recent ESC listing. Where the dates in the illustrations are earlier or later than the dates in my collection I assume that such dates should be accepted as they must have seen by the drawer of the illustrations.

Post Office	Earliest	Latest
<u>Cas-5</u>		
A. Month indicated in letters:		
Benha	27 JA 86	27 FE 02
Damanhour	6 SE 00	14 AO 01
Damiette	6 JL 00	4 OC 02
Ismailiah	21 JL ..	
Minieh	24 JA 98	7 JA 04
Port Said	5 DE 82	1 SE 87
Suez	2 MA 91	.. JU 03
Zifta	21 JU 01	
B. Month indicated in Roman numerals:		
Damanhour	12 VII 01	
Mahalla	7 XI 99	27 XII 00

Cas-5

A. Month indicated in letters:

Benha	27 JA 86	27 FE 02
Damanhour	6 SE 00	14 AO 01
Damiette	6 JL 00	4 OC 02
Ismailiah	21 JL ..	
Minieh	24 JA 98	7 JA 04
Port Said	5 DE 82	1 SE 87
Suez	2 MA 91	.. JU 03
Zifta	21 JU 01	



Cas - 5

B. Month indicated in Roman numerals:

Damanhour	12 VII 01	
Mahalla	7 XI 99	27 XII 00

Cas - 5.1

Kafre-Zayat

Month in letters 19 SE 89 .. OC 89

Month in numerals .. XI 00



Cas - 5.1



Cas - 5.5

I have no copies



Cas - 6

I have no copies



Cas - 6.1

I have only one copy,  
.. .. 01.



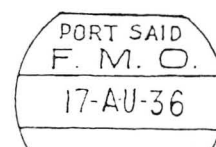
Cas - 7

I have no copies



Cas - 8

Cairo  
26 II 09 19 XI 12



Cas - 8.5

I have never seen  
this postmark



Cas - 9

A. No brackets around CAISSE

Minya 3 XI 10

B. CAISSE within brackets:

Birket-el-Sab 7 IV 08  
Mehalla 20 X 14 .. IV 15  
Suez .. X 05



Cas - 10

Asyut  
I have only one copy  
on which the date has  
fallen outside the  
stamp.

Sub-type: Similar to Cas -10 but with additional indication  
of hour: (Fig. 1).

A. Month in Roman numerals.

Abu Hummus	No date visible
Beni Mazar	.. .. 14
Faqos	.. II 20
Mit Ghamr	In blue
Pyramids	15 XI 13
Qus	No date visible
Ras-el-Tin	.. XI 12
Saiyida Zenab	12 VII 15 .. .. 16
Shibin-el-Qanatir	.. VII 16 22 XI 16
	.. X 12

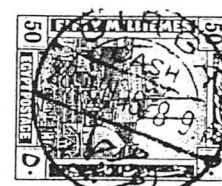


Fig. 1

## B. Month in letters.

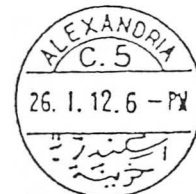
Fayum 14 SE 21  
 Girga 28 JUN 16 3 letters  
 Qus 3 JUL 20 in month

Shebin-el-Kom 10 OC 17 13 DE 20  
 .-. el Shuhada 24 AU 17  
 Misspelt CACH

ESC - 7

In the upper segment C or C + numeral

Alexandria 27 XI 07 20 VIII 15  
 C3, C5, C7, C8  
 Cairo 1 IV 12 13 VIII 14  
 C, C10  
 Ismailia .. VII 14  
 C, in blue  
 Port Said 7 II 14 12 VII 15  
 C  
 Tanta .. VII 16  
 C



ESC - 7  
 slightly  
 reduced



Cas - 10.1 Tanta .. .. 12

ESC - 16

So-called Swiss type (similar to Arr - 3.5, Dep - 3.6 and others). Double circles with the name of the post office between the circles, European text at top and Arabic equivalent at bottom. The segments above and below the date bridge are filled with vertical bars, in the upper segment is a central "C".

Mansura 5 IX 03 20 V 05  
 (Fig. 2)



ESC - 16



Fig. 2

Cas - 11

## A. CASH without brackets.

## I. Month in Roman numerals.

Aba-el-Waqf	22 I 24	Bilgas	.. .. 14
Abbasia	.. XII 19	Dawawin Cairo	No date visible, struck on the No Value Official Stamp
Abu Kibir	7 V 15		
	In blue	Deir Mawas	.. .. 14
Abu-el-Shuquq	16 II 15	Dilingat	4 XII 15
	In blue		In blue
Abu Tig	.. IX 23 8 II 25	Disuq	.. .. 11
	All in blue		
Armuz	3 VII 12		In blue
Azhar	12 III 11	Dumiat	5 IX 15
Bani Suwef	15 V 15	Dumyat	2 IV 24
	In blue	Fariskur	1 IV 15
Bani Suweir	10 X 30		

Ghuria (Cairo) 17 IX 24 4 I 26  
 Giza-Cairo .. IX 13  
 Giza Branch 5 V 20 .. I 29  
 Gizira .. II 25  
 Guria Cairo 2 II 31  
 Smaller diameter 26 mm  
 Ibrahimia 13 XI 25  
 Ibrahimia Ramleh 29 X 19  
 Izbit-el-Zaiton 1 XI 30 27 IX 35  
 Kafr-el-Zaiyat 16 III 09  
 Nag Hamadi 18 X 20  
 Qabbari 11 III 30 10 I 31

Qaliub .. IV 23  
 Qallin .. .. 22  
 Qasr-el-Dubara .. .. 11  
 Qubba Palace I V 29 14 VI 53  
 Ras-el-Tin .. .. 11  
 San Stefano .. .. 10 .. VII 16  
 Shibin-el-Kom .. I 08  
 Shirbin 25 IV 13  
 Sidi Gaber 23 IX 11  
 Simbillawen 6 XII 14  
 Talkha No date visible, pmk  
 struck on 2 mills due  
 of 1889

## II. Month in letters.

Abu Kibir 20 FE 29  
 In blue  
 Abu-el-Shuquq 4 AU 34  
 Armuz .. .. 31  
 Atf 5 SE 24  
 Azhar .. JU 28 .. JU 28  
 Bacos 2 AU 39 2 AU 39  
 Balyana 6 JL 15 .. JA 34  
 In blue  
 Bani Suef 30 JU 26 17 NO 38  
 Biba 12 OC 16  
 Bilbes 8 FE 34 18 SE 35  
 Birket-el-Sab In blue  
 No date visible, on  
 20 mills UPU-stamp  
 of 1934  
 Bulkeley .. JA 24 .. FE 24  
 Deir Mawas .. FE 22  
 Dilingat 10 SE 46 17 MA 52  
 Disuq 9 FE 23 .. NO 35  
 Hadra 25 AU 27

Hawamdiya .. MR 35  
 Heliopolis 11 DE 35  
 Hihya .. OC 22  
 Maghagha 7 SE 33 15 JA 25  
 (In blue)  
 Manfalut .. AP 34  
 Mallawi 8 AP 25  
 Minia .. OC 2.  
 Naqada 21 JL 25 .. MR 52  
 Qaliub 4 JA 2.  
 Qasr-el-Dubara .. NO 2.  
 Qina 30 MR 32 31 JA 35  
 Some in blue  
 Quwesna 15 AU 34 .. JL 40  
 All in blue  
 Samalut 19 MA 22  
 Shirbin .. JL 29  
 Shubra 8 DE 26  
 Sidi Gaber 11 MR 37  
 Suhag .. NO 35 11 DE 35  
 (Blue)  
 Tanta 18 MA 22 .. NO 27

## B. CASH within brackets.

### I. Month in Roman numerals.

Suez 27 XI 16

### II. Month in letters.

Aba-el-Waqf .. SE 27 .. MR 38  
 (In violet)  
 Abu Hummus .. .. 26  
 Asyut No date visible  
 Biga 18 NO 38  
 Dikirnis 19 JA 28 .. FE 28  
 Dilingat 14 MA 52  
 Faqus 5 MA 25  
 Gizirit Shandawil .. OC 23 .. .. 30  
 Hai-el-Arab .. .. 28  
 Kafr-el-Sheikh 1 AP 21 .. .A 28  
 Luqsor 17 DE 29 10 NO 31

Mahalla 29 JL 25  
 Mallawi 6 NO 22 13 FE 23  
 All blue  
 Mansura .. OC 21 .. .E 23  
 Minsha 12 JL 27  
 Minuf 10 OC 23  
 (Blue)  
 Qubba Palace .. NO 39  
 Saiyida Zenab No date visible,  
 on 1st Fuad issue  
 Santa .. .. 28 1 JL 33  
 Sidfa 13 MR 35  
 Simbillawein 3 OC 23

Unrecorded: Similar to Cas - 11 but with narrow date bridge.

Shibin-el-Kom 20 DE 12  
 Datebridge 3.25 mm (Fig 3)

Zifta 6 AU 26  
 Datebridge 6.75 mm (Fig.4)



Fig. 3



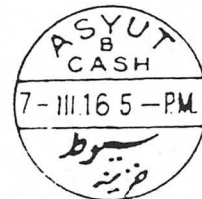
Fig. 4



Cas - 11.1

A. No brackets around CASH .

Asyut A: .. III 18  
 Month in Roman numerals  
 Asyut B: 10 NO 21 13 OC 23  
 Month in letters



Cas - 11.1

B. With brackets around CASH .

Asyut A: 4 FE 26 17 DE 27



Cas - 11.2

Cas - 11.2

Giza/Cash/No.2 .. OC 33

Cas - 11.3

A. Month in Roman numerals.

Alexandria C: 11 V 11  
 Mansura C: 3 IV 34



Cas - 11.3

B. Month in letters.

Alexandria 21 NO 17 5 SE 28  
 With single C, C1, C2, C8,  
 C11 and C12.  
 The "C12" pmk is smaller, 25  
 instead of 28 mm. - On a  
 stamp of 1919 the year is  
 abbreviated 919, ie three  
 figures.

Cairo 19 JU 24(C9)23 AP 34(C5)

Ismailia 27 SE 21 25 SE 25

With single C

Mansura 19 JL 34

With single C

Port Said 16 MA 24 .. JL 26

C1, C3 and C4

Zagazik 2 NO 25

With single C

Unrecorded type, with C.A. in the upper segment  
 ("Cash," "Arrival")

Zagaziq 30 OC 25 .. NO 35 (Fig. 5)



Fig. 5

Cas - 12

A. No brackets around CASH .

I. Month in Roman numerals.

Armant 1 III 35  
 Faggala Cairo .. IX 32 .. .. 35  
 All in blue



Cas - 12

## II. Month in letters.

Abu Tig 31 JA 35  
 Armant 29 JA 40  
 Asyut 30 MR 35 10 AU 44  
 Bardis .. JA 35 4 MR 35  
 All in blue  
 Bilqas .. NO 43  
 El Dabaa No date visible, struck on  
 20 mills Boy King  
 Duqqi 14 NO 44  
 Faiyum .. JL 39 (Blue)  
 Fayum 4 SE 44 25 AU 45  
 Ghuria-Cairo 18 AP 32 11 FE 35  
 (Blue)  
 Giziret Shandawil 16 OC 39  
 Hawamdiya .. .. 41  
 Ibrahimia Ramle .. .. 33 (Blue)

Kanatir el  
 Khairia 21 JA 35 9 MA 41  
 Kom Hamada 27 JL 37 .. NO 41  
 Luqsor 17 MA 4  
 Minya 28 FE 42  
 Nag Hamadi 18 MA 35 10 FE 40  
 (Blue)  
 Qus .. JU 34  
 Ragheb Pasha/Alexandria/Cash:  
 5 JA 41 12 SE 45  
 European text in three  
 lines  
 Salah-el-Din 15 SE 34 6 DE 34  
 Sannuris .. AU 35  
 Suhag .. .E 52  
 Tahta .. MR 38 16 DE 48

## B. CASH within brackets.

## I. Month in Roman numerals.

Helouan-les-Bains .. IV 28  
 In violet

## II. Month in letters.

Abu Hammad 19 JU 35 29 MR 50  
 Arish .. OC 30 14 DE 35  
 Bahr-el-Saghir .. .E 35  
 Fuwa .. AP 35  
 Hurghada 10 MR 33  
 Ismailia-Camp 26 OC 25  
 Manshiyitt el Sadr 16 JU 45  
 Minya 18 SE 34 .. .. 35  
 Rashid 8 DE 34  
 Shibin-el-Kom .. AP 35 22 SE 38  
 All in black

Shibin-el-Kom .. .A 40  
 In blue

Suez .. .. 35  
 Wahat-el-Kharga 20 FE 33 2 MA 42

With European text in three lines:  
 El Malek-el-Saleh/Cairo/Cash  
 18 OC 37 3 NO 39  
 Port Said/Quism-Sani/Cash  
 3 MA 34 21 SE 43

Cas - 12.1

## A. No brackets around CASH .

## I. Month in Roman numerals.

Dawawin Cairo 11 XI 31

## II. Month in letters.

Armant 7 MR 36  
 Balyana .. .. 35  
 Camp Cesare 26 NO 47  
 Daher-Cairo No date visible  
 Faqus .. .A 35 .. JU 35  
 All blue  
 Fayum 2 AP 43  
 Kom Hammada .. .. 3  
 Luqsor 14 AU 35  
 (Blue)  
 Nag Hammadi Jusi 7 MR 34  
 Port Fouad 10 NO 30

Qift .. .. 35 21 NO 43  
 Shibin-el- - .. MR 34  
 (Blue)  
 Sultan Hussein 4 SE 35  
 Zagazik .. .. (26?)  
 Blue.  
 On a 15 mills of the  
 first Fuad issue.

European text in three lines:  
 Bab-el-Khalqu/(Cairo)/Cash  
 9 FE 31 .. .. 34

## B. CASH within brackets.

## I. Month in Roman numerals.

Kafr-el-Zaiyat .. XI 31 .. X 36



Cas - 12.1  
 slightly  
 reduced

## II. Month in letters.

Abu-el-Shuquq	.. DE 35	.. MR 43	Luqsor	.. JA 33	17 AU 35
Abu Hammad	.. .. 35				(Blue)
	(Blue)		Maghagha	.. JU 35	11 DE 43
Biba	30 JA 33	10 AP 52	Mallawi	2 NO 32	22 FE 34
	(Blue)		Mansura	30 NO 41	13 MR 44
Dumiat	8 AP 33	3 AP 35	Marg	7 AP 28	
Dirut	.. SE 36	18 NO 43		In violet	
	(Blue)		Mina-el-Basal	.. .U 32	.. AP 34
El Khoronfish	22 MR 34	5 DE 45	Mit Ghamr	20 FE 35	.. .. 52
Fayum	24 FE 27		Nag Hammadi	.. JU 35	
Gabbary	.. .. 39		Quabbari	No date visible	
Hai-el-Arbain	3 MA 34	16 DE 43	San Stefano	.. .U 34	
	(Blue)		Simbillawen	.. .. 33	
Hurghada	7 DE 35	8 AP 42	Tahta	3 AU 29	
Imbaba	7 JL 36		Tanta	.. AP 31	
Kafr-el-Sheikh	4 MA 36		Wasta	.. JU 35	9 OC 35

Unrecorded sub-type: At bottom curved  
CASH with numeral.

Midan CASH (2) 22 AU 35      5 DE 44  
Fig. 6.



Fig. 6

Cas - 12.2

Cairo/Cash/(6) .. .. 39      23 MA 44  
Cairo/Cash/(10) 26 JU 35  
Minia/Cash/A      30 JL 32      .. JL 33

CASH within brackets.

Shibin-el-Kom/Cash/A

15 FE 34      25 OC 41

Both CASH and numeral within brackets

Attarin (Cash/3) 13 MA 44  
Banha (Cash 2) 12 JL 41  
Girga (Cash 1) 14 MR 45      7 AP 35  
(blue)

Sultan Hussein  
(Cash/?) .. JU 34

Cas-12.3

Mina el Basal 27 MR 35      11 JL 52  
Qubba Bridge No date on the stamp, a  
50 mills of the second  
Fuad issue.

..amr Farouk .. .. 4  
...(illegible)- Cairo  
9 DE 53

Cas - 12.5

Darau .. MA 34  
Sallum .. NO 38      18 DE 47  
Samalut 2 AU 34      6 OC 37

Unrecorded sub-type: Identical with Cas -12.5  
but with CAISSE (within brackets) curved.

Faruquia .. .. 35  
Zein-el-Abadin 1 SE 34      .. AP 41  
(Blue)  
Fig. 7



Fig. 7

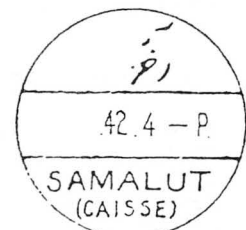


Cas 12.2

also with  
(CASH)"  
A



Cas 12.3



Cas 12.5



ESC - 39  
 CAISSE curved + numeral.  
 Attarin (Caisse II)  
 No date visible



Cas - 12.8  
 I have no copy of this type.



Cas - 13  
 Cairo 29 JAN 18 .. NOV 22  
 Month in three letters



ESC - 41  
 Cairo 5 OC 23 2 AU 29



ESC - 42  
 Asyut .. XI 35 .. XI 44



ESC - 43  
 I have no copy of this type.



Cas - 13.5  
 Cairo .. MR 37

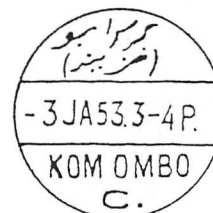
Cas - 14  
 A. Single (C) within brackets.

I. Month in Roman numerals.  
 Kafr-el-Zayat 3 X 30

II. Month in letters.

Abu Hummus	20 FE 45	
	(Blue)	
El Arish	3 FE 35	
Bani Suef	.. MR 32	16 AU 32
	Both blue	
Chiblanga	.. JU 39	
Fariskur	.. JL 37	5 JL 44
	Also in blue	
Farshut	28 OC 40	

Ismailia	6 JU 34	1 DE 34
Mahmuddieh	12 NO 44	
Manzala	.. AU 35	
Matai	2 SE 39	
Minia	23 MR 44	4 JL 44
Tahta	8 JU 35	
	(Blue)	
Tala	5 DE 34	.. DE 39
	(Blue)	



Cas - 14

## B. Single C without brackets.

Abshawai	.. .. 38	Isna	10 AU 33	4 JL 36
Abu el Matamia	.. OC 33	Kom Ombo	12 MA 52	
Akhmim	3 AU 34	Nag Hamadi	1 OC 31	21 DE 43
	(Blue)		(Blue)	
Baliana	9 JA 36	Sabtiye C...	28 SE 35	
Cairo, broad C	.. FE 29	Shabrakhith	10 DE 34	
Cairo, narrow C	.. AP 36	Suez	23 FE 34	7 FE 42
Diyarb Nigm	1 SE 37	Tanta	10 AP 31	
		Zifta	24 MA 44	

C. C with additional numeral. There are two types, one in which the bottom inscription is curved, being parallel with the outer circle, and the other in which the bottom inscription is straight, being parallel with the name of the post office just above. I think that the curved inscription is the earliest. The numeral (and sometimes the C) is usually in brackets as indicated.

## a. C with additional numeral, inscription curved.

Alexandria (C.2)	14 NO 33	18 JU 34
Alexandria C.(11)	13 AU 34	
Aswan C.(1.)	20 FE 34	1 OC 41
Aswan C.(2.)	10 MR 31	18 MR 32
Cairo C.8	14 FE 31	

No brackets (Fig. 8)



Fig. 8

## b. As above but with bottom inscription straight.

Attarin/	.. AU 31	5 MA 39
(Alex.) C	Post office in two lines.	
Bulaq-Cairo C.(2)	.. .. 35	
Imad el Din C.1	6 DE 37	
Ibrahimia/	.. .. 42	
(Ramleh (C.2.)	Post office in two lines.	
Port-Said C.(1)	No date visible.	
Port-Said C.(2)	11 AP 38	
Port-Said C.(4)	.1 JU 37	
Ras-el-Tin C.(2)	.. .. 38	
Ras-el-Tin (C.3.)	29 OC 35	(Fig. 9)



Fig. 9

D. At bottom a C followed by an additional letter.  
Inscription curved. Unrecorded type.

Bani Mazar C.(B.)	20 AU 35	20 OC 38
	Brackets around (B)	

E. At bottom C.O., curved. Unrecorded type.

Tanta C.O.	5 FE 34	8 JU 34
	No brackets	





Cas 30



Cas 32



Cas 33



Cas 34



Cas 35

ESC - 30, 32-35

I have no copy of any of these types.



ESC - 37  
Cairo



ESC - 38  
Sabitya Caire

26 AP 44



ESC - 46

A. Single C without numeral.

Heliopolis Baharia	.. AU 39
Heliopolis Bains	.. .. 42
El Khronfish	4 JL 32 23 MR 34
Mahalla	7 NO 35

B. With C 7

Cairo .. .. 34



ESC - 47

I have no copy of this type.

C.O.S. (unclassified).

Ras el Tin .. OC 27 8 JL 38



Note: Some years ago (see QC vol. XIV page 183) a postmark with the letters "C.O.S." was noticed and discussed. Having studied the "Journal Officiel", published by Mike Murphy, I am convinced that the "C.O.S." means "Collection Order Service". Presumably we are here dealing with money orders and because of this I think that this postmark should be included in the "Cash" section.



CONCLUSIONS:

It is obvious that there are inaccuracies in the present numbering of the cash postmarks. I suggest that they should be regrouped (and renumbered) in the following way:

<u>I. Classic period</u>		Suggested numbers:	
Present numbers			
Cas - 1		1	
Cas - 1.5		2	
Cas - 2		3	
Cas - 2.1		4	
Cas - 2.5		5	
Cas - 3		6	
Cas - 4		7	
<u>II. Postmarks after 1879</u>			
<u>A. With CAISSE</u> , single or with a following word or numeral.			
Cas - 5		8	Cas - 12 30
Cas - 5.1		9	Cas - 12.1 31
Cas - 5.5		10	Cas - 12.2 32
Cas - 7		11	Cas - 12.3 33
Cas - 9		12	ESC - 31 34
Cas - 12.5		13	ESC - 32 35
ESC - 38		14	ESC - 35 36
ESC - 39		15	Cas - 14 curved bottom text 37
			Cas - 14 straight bottom text 38
			As Cas - 14 with C.O. 39
		16	ESC - 46 40
		17	
<u>B. MANDATS INTERNATIONAUX</u>			
Cas - 6			
Cas - 6.1			
<u>C. With CASH or C</u> , with or without numeral, <u>at top</u> .			
ESC - 7		18	
ESC - 16		19	F. <u>With F.M.O.</u>
Cas - 10		20	Cas - 8 43
Cas - 10.1		21	Cas - 8.5 44
Cas - 11		22	ESC - 33 45
Unrecorded, (narrow datebridge)		23	ESC - 34 46
Cas - 11.1		24	G. <u>With SPECIE</u>
Cas - 11.2		25	Cas - 13 47
As Cas - 11.2 C.A. at top		26	ESC - 41 48
ESC - 24		27	ESC - 42 49
Cas - 11.3		28	ESC - 43 50
ESC - 36		29	Cas - 13.5 51
			H. <u>With C.O.S.</u> 52
			I. <u>With Arabic text only</u> 53
			ESC - 47

## References

1. Alund, L. The Postal Markings of Egypt after 1879. I. "Arrival". Quart. Circ. XV, No. 167 (Dec 1993), p.96.
2. Blomfield, S. The Postal Markings of Egypt 1866 to 1880. L'Orien Philat., No. 30 (Oct 1936), p.141 and No. 43 (Sept 1939), p.569.
3. Feltus, P.R. Egyptian Postal Markings of 1865-1879. Study VI, part 1, Egypt Study Circle, 1983.

We are indebted to Lars Alund for compiling and producing this list from material in his own collection. Like its predecessor on Arrival marks, this article will be the standard reference on the subject for a considerable time. It is however a starting point for further study rather than an end. It is clear from my own collection that there are many post offices to be added to his lists and even more extensions to his observed datespans. The data has been compiled almost entirely from strikes on loose stamps, many of which will have been incomplete. It will be very surprising if there are not at least some errors in the list. It has been possible to make a few corrections in consultation with the author during editing. These corrections have been mainly in the spelling of post office names for which only incomplete strikes were originally available. Spellings which differ from those listed may represent genuine new additions to the list but this will require confirmation. A few of the post offices listed come from strikes in which no month was visible. Confirmation that these have been correctly classified will also be important.

Alund rightly points out the confusion which prevails in the numbering systems of these and other post-classical period postmarks. I have addressed this problem elsewhere in this issue (page 190). Alund's suggested groupings of the different types of Cash marks is an excellent attempt to bring some order to the present situation. It is my view however that the sequential numbering system which he proposes is not an ideal system and indeed goes some way to undermine the value of the groups which he proposes. The classification of the classical period postmarks which has been undertaken by Feltus has been successful and I feel that the classification of post-classical marks should follow a broadly similar system. The subject of this and other classification systems is clearly one which needs to be discussed and resolved by the Study Circle. I hope that various ideas and views can find a place in the letters column. However until there can be a consensus on the matter would members please continue to use the numbers (with all their imperfections) listed by Alund in the body of his article(s).

Many members will surely have Cash and Arrival marks in their collections. To build on the information which Alund has provided must surely be a study to which many Circle members can contribute. Such a study does not necessitate the possession of rare or costly material - just the pleasure of going through one's collection with a magnifying glass - and, of course, of reporting the results!

A final word of caution - not all postmarks bearing the letter C are Cash markings. In such instances it is necessary to identify the Arabic equivalent. Editor

## NEW ISSUES

## C.E.H. Defriez (ESC 172)

All stamps were printed Rotogravure by Postal Printing House, A.R. Egypt, and without watermark unless noted otherwise.

Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG.1863</u>	<u>SG.1864</u>
Occasion	Cairo International Book Fair	75th Anniversary (1992) of Architects Association
Date of issue	26th January 1993	28th February 1993
Designer	Ibrahim El Torky	Lydia Farid
Design	Book and Statue of Scribe	Plan and Set Square on Drawing Board
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5) Litho	50 (5 x 10) Litho
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	-	The Association is a founder member of the International Architects Union in Paris

	<u>SG.1866</u>	<u>SG.1867</u>	<u>SG.1869</u>	<u>SG.1870</u>	<u>SG.1871</u>
Occasion	-----	Definitives	-----	--- Air Mail ---	---
Date of issue	1st Apr 1993	1st Apr 1993	1st Aug 1993	1st Mar 1993	1st Mar 1993
Designer	- - - - -	- - - - -	No information	- - - - -	- - - - -
Design	Bust	Bust (Different)	Carved Head Capital	Mask of Tutankhamun	Tutankhamun Mask (side view)
Denomination	£E1	£E2	£E5	55 Piastres	80 Piastres
Sheet	- - - - -	- - - - -	No information	- - - - -	- - - - -
Dimensions	- - - - -	- - - - -	Each 40 x 40 mm	- - - - -	- - - - -
Perforation	- - - - -	- - - - -	Each 11½	- - - - -	- - - - -
Quantity	- - - - -	- - - - -	No information	- - - - -	- - - - -

SG numbers 1865, 1868 and 1872 - 1874 will be included at a later date

	<u>SG.1875</u>	<u>SG.1876</u>
Occasion	Egyptian Diplomacy Day and Inauguration of new Foreign Ministry Building	
Date of issue	15th March 1993	
Designer	Ibrahim El Tahtawi	
Design	Old and New Foreign Ministry Buildings and Globe	As SG.1875 but additionally inscribed Air Mail Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Denomination	15 Piastres	80 Piastres (Air Mail)
Sheet	42 (6 x 7) Litho	42 (6 x 7) Litho
Dimensions	40 x 40 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	500,000	250,000

SG.1863



SG.1864



SG.1866



SG.1867



SG.1869



SG.1870



SG.1871



SG.1875



SG.1876



Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG.1877</u>	<u>SG.1878</u>
Occasion	Festivals 1993	Centenary of the "Le Progres Egyptien" (Newspaper)
Date of issue	*21st March 1993	15th April 1993
Designer	Said Abdel Aziz	Lotfy El Sawaf
Design	Opuntia Cactus in Flower	Emblem of the Paper
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	100 Litho	50 (5 x 10) Litho
Dimensions	25 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	*Publicity for this issue gives issue date 20/3/93. FDC shows 21/3/93.	Le Progres Egyptien is the oldest French language newspaper in the Middle East.

	<u>SG.1879</u>	<u>SG.1880</u>
Occasion	World Telecommunications Day	International Human Rights Conference
Date of issue	17th May 1993	15th June 1993
Designer	Said Abdel Aziz	-
Design	Dish Aerial, ITU Emblem and Satellite	Globe and Conference Title in Arabic
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10 x 5 ) Litho	50 (10 x 5) Litho
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	26 x 43 mm
Perforation	13	13½ x 12½
Quantity	500,000	500,000

	<u>SG.1881</u>	<u>SG.1882</u>	<u>SG.1883</u>
Occasion	30th Anniversary of the Organization of African Unity		International Post, Telegraph and Telecommunications Union Conference, Cairo
Date of issue	- - *28th June 1993 - -		4th September, 1993
Designer	Ibrahim El Tahtawi		Ali Ahmed Makhlof
Design	Map of Africa, Emblem and 30 Stars		Conference Emblem
Denomination	Postage 15 Piastres	Air Mail 80 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	Litho	Litho	Litho
Dimensions	40 x 40	40 x 40	40 x 40
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	500,000	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	* Publicity for this issue date 26/6/93. FDC shows 28/6/93.		

SG. 1877



SG. 1878



الطبعة ١٥/٤/١٩٩٣  
Le Progrès Egyptien  
لقد وجهت اليه  
CAIRO 15/4/1993

SG. 1879



SG. 1880



SG. 1881



SG. 1882



SG. 1883





Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG.1884</u>	<u>SG.1885</u>
Occasion	800th Death Anniversary of Saladin	20th Anniversary of the Crossing
Date of issue	4th September 1993	6th October 1993
Designer	Said Abdel Aziz	Wahib Farag
Design	Saladin and Dome of The Rock, Jerusalem	'Soldiers going into Battle'
Denomination	55 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	Litho	50 (10 x 5) Litho
Dimensions	40 x 40 mm	30 x 50 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	500,000	500,000
Supplementary	Saladin, the great adversary of the crusaders, conquered Yemen and Palestine and built the famous citadel bearing his name	On the 6th October each year the postal organization celebrates the anniversary of the crossing of the Suez Canal and Sinai liberation

	<u>SG.1886</u>	<u>SG.1887</u>	<u>SG.1888</u>	<u>SG.(MS)1889</u>
Occasion	Mohamed	Hosni Mubarak's	Third Consecutive	
		Term as President		
Date of issue	- - - - -	12th October 1993	- - - - -	- - - - -
Designer	- - - - -	Ibrahim El Tahtawi	- - - - -	- - - - -
Design	- - - - -	President Mubarak	- - - - -	- - - - -
		and National Flag		
Denomination	15 Piastres	55 Piastres	80 Piastres	80 Piastres
Sheet	50 (10x5) Litho	50 (10x5) Litho	50 (10x5) Litho	Mini sheet Litho
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	30 x 50 mm	90 x 71 mm
Perforations	13	13	13	Imperforate
Quantity	500,000	250,000	250,000	60,000

	<u>SG.1890</u>	<u>SG.1891</u>
Occasion	Centenary of Electricity in Egypt	United Nations Natural Disaster Relief Day
Date of issue	24th October 1993	24th October 1993
Designer	Lotfy El Sawaf	Lydia Farid
Design	Map of Egypt and Electricity Symbol	Emblem and Caring Hands
Denomination	15 Piastres	80 Piastres (Air Mail)
Sheet	50 (10 x 5) Litho	Litho
Dimensions	30 x 50 mm	40 x 40 mm
Perforation	13	13
Quantity	500,000	500,000

SG.1884



SG.1885



SG.1886



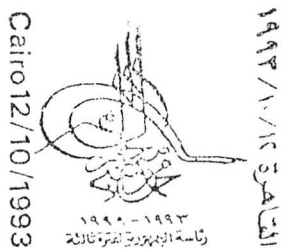
SG.1887



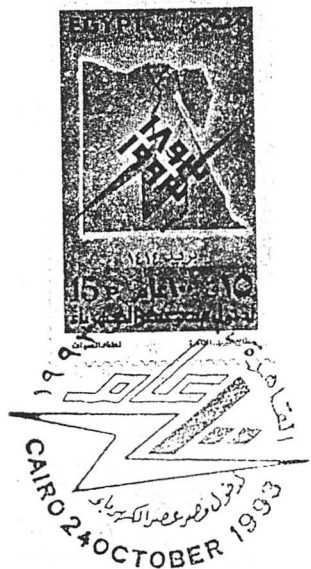
SG. (MS) 1889



SG. 1888



SG.1890



SG.1891



Commemorative Stamps

	<u>SG.1892</u>	<u>SG.1893</u>	<u>SG.1894</u>
Occasion	Second International Large Dams Congress, Cairo	Egyptian Victories in International Sports Competitions	
Date of issue	*1st November 1993	*18th December 1993	
Designer	Waheeb Farag	Lotfy El Sawaf	Lydia Farid
Design	Pyramids, Sphinx and Dam (Congress Emblem)	Handball Trophy and Emblem	Football Trophy and Emblem
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	50 (5x10) Litho	50 (5x10) Litho	50 (5X10) Litho
Dimensions	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm	50 x 30 mm
Perforation	13	13	13
Quantity	500,000	300,000	300,00
Supplementary	The previous Congress was held 1963 *Publicity gives issue date 19/11/93. FDC is 1/11/93.	Junior Men's Handball World Championships *Publicity gives issue date 1/12/93. FDC is 18/12/93.	World Military Football Championships

	<u>SG.1895</u>	<u>SG.1896</u>	<u>SG.1897</u>	<u>SG.1898</u>
Occasion	ARAB PERSONALITIES - ANNIVERSARIES			
Date of issue	- - - - -	25th December 1993	- - - - -	- - - - -
Designers	Michel Abdallah	Lotfy el Sawaf	Ibrahim el Tahtawi	Waheeb Farag
Design	A.Al Bishry (50th Death Anniversary)	M.F.Abu Hadeed (Birth Centenary)	Ali Mubarak (Death Centenary)	M.B.Al Tunisy (Birth Centenary)
Denomination	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	15 Piastres	15 Piastres
Sheet	- - - - -	Each 50 (10 x 5 ) Litho	- - - - -	- - - - -
Dimensions	- - - - -	Each 30 x 50 mm	- - - - -	- - - - -
Perforation	- - - - -	Each 13	- - - - -	- - - - -
Quantity	- - - - -	Each 300,000	- - - - -	- - - - -
Supplementary	Al Bishry was a writer and linguist.	Abu Hadeed was an educationalist.	Ali Mubarak was a pioneer of education.	Al Tunisy Was a poet.

	<u>SG.1899</u>	<u>SG.1900</u>	<u>SG.1901</u>
Occasion	Post Day	Statues of Pharaohs	
Date of issue	- - - - -	2nd January 1994	- - - - -
Designer	- - - - -	Lotfy el Sawaf	- - - - -
Design	Amenhotep III	Queen Hatshepsut	Thutmose III
Denomination	15 Piastres	55 Piastres	80 Piastres
Sheet	- - - - -	Each 50 (10 x 5 ) Litho	- - - - -
Dimensions	- - - - -	Each 13	- - - - -
Quantity	- - - - -	Each 200,000	- - - - -

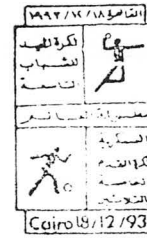
SG. 1892



SG. 1893



SG. 1894



SG. 1895



SG. 1896



SG. 1897



SG. 1898



SG. 1900



SG. 1901



SG. 1899



## The Jusqu'a Markings

Sears (QC XV, No. 169, Jun 1994, p.152) has recently drawn attention to the Jusqu'a markings which seem to be rather uncommon for Egypt. I have one cover which bears a Jusqu'a mark which I believe was placed on the cover at Alexandria (Fig. 1).

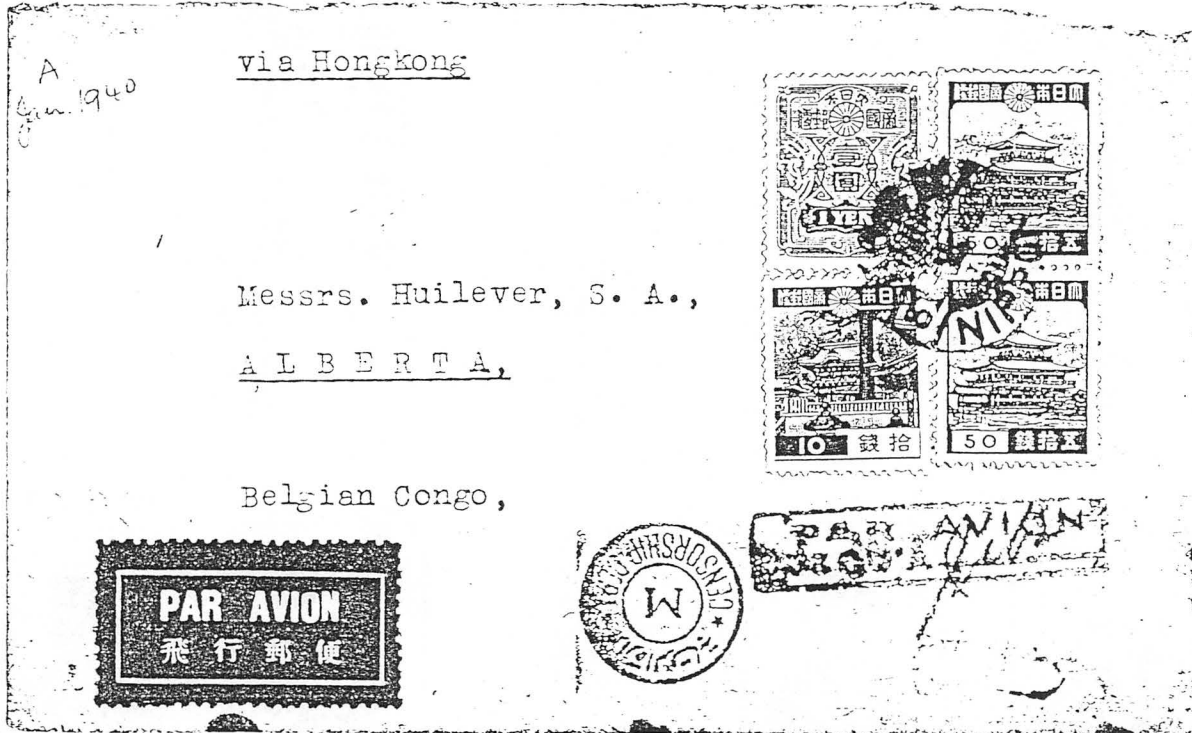


Fig. 1

The boxed strike, which is somewhat unclear, appears identical to that illustrated for Alexandria by McQueen<sup>1</sup>. In particular the left hand side of the frame shows the same outward curve as his illustration (Fig. 2).

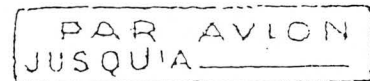


Fig. 2

The cover to the Belgian Congo was posted at Kobe (Japan) on 31.1.1940 and travelled via Hong Kong (6.2.40) and onwards to Egypt where it collected the usual circular censorship cancellation. The Jusqu'a cachet has the word "Juba" written in the box with indelible pencil indicating that it could be flown as far as Juba in the Sudan. The backstamps indicate that from Juba it was carried by train via Aba (19.2.40) and Bumba (25.2.40) to its destination. Both Aba and Bumba are in the Congo, but there is no receiving strike for Alberta.

11, Bishops Way, Buckden,  
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire,  
PE18 9TZ, UK.

Robin Bertram (ESC 137)

## Reference

1. McQueen I. Jusqu'a Airmail Markings (a study). Published by Ian McQueen 1993, p.28.

## The ESC Numbering System for Postmarks

The article on Arrival postmarks by Alund (QC XV, No.167, Dec 1993, p.96) was most welcome. I look forward to publication of further studies of postal markings after 1879. In that article there is reference to the "ESC numbering system". I have seen this referred to on several previous occasions. In most circumstances, as in the present one, there is a comment that the system needs to be or is being updated or renumbered or revised! Presumably the numbering system in its original form was once published in the QC. If so, could it be copied and republished?

19 Leoforus 25 Martiou,  
Brillisia, Athens 152.35  
Greece

D.R.P. Glyn-Jones (ESC 231)

This is an important question. It is equally relevant to the Cash markings described by Alund in this issue.

Blomfield's original work covering the period 1865 - 1879 was later greatly expanded by Feltus. It was Feltus who introduced the classification Cas-1 etc., to denote the early Cash or Cassa marks. He did not use the term Arr- for arrival marks since they were not in use during his period of study. However, over the years other Circle members have studied certain groups of marks and have published classifications (references in Alund's first article). Members working in other areas have from time to time produced data sheets which have circulated among interested Circle members but have never been published. These have employed terms such as Arr- for Arrival marks.

Some ten years ago Edmund Hall took on the task of trying to maintain a list of recorded marks and to update the lists as new marks were recorded. His solution to classification has been to assign to each group, ie Cash, Arrival, Registration, etc., a letter followed by a single number. For arrival marks Hall's letter is P and for Cash it is G. Such a system has advantages, particularly that of simplicity but arguably also disadvantages. Marks that had already been recorded have two different numbers in the two systems, eg Cas-5 in the original classification and G8 in Hall's classification.

Unfortunately further confusions easily occur. In his article on Arrival marks Alund used the term Arr-18 although the number was in fact Hall's number and should really have been denoted as P18. In his article on Cash marks in this issue Alund uses the original Cas- numbers together with Hall's numbering system for more recently recorded marks not having a Cas number. However Alund uses the terms ESC-42, ESC-43 for these whereas they should more correctly be designated G42 and G43 or else incorporated into the Cas system by being assigned an appropriate new Cas number.

If members are confused by this I can only say that I am not entirely surprised. However I think it illustrates the difficulties facing Edmund Hall and others in trying to bring some order into a field which is extremely large and complex. Smith appears to me to have succeeded admirably with his classification of TPO postmarks. The challenge is for others to create successful systems for other groups of marks.



Edmund Hall's listing and classification runs to about 40 sheets of A4 paper. He is happy to supply this free to any member. I am sure however that he would appreciate a self addressed A4 envelope and a contribution towards postage. His address is:- 6 Bedford Avenue, Little Chalfont, Buckinghamshire, HP6 6PT, UK. Editor

### Cercle Khedivial

The embossed crest of the Cercle Khedivial described by Jeyes (QC, XV, No. 169, June 1994, p.162) reminded me of an item in my collection of World Ward 1 postal history. The crest is embossed in grey. It is of very similar design but bears the words Sultan Hussein Club instead of Cercle Khedivial. The design of the crown is different. This cover, like Jeyes' example, was also sent from Alexandria but some 30 years later. It seems probable that both items originated from the same source in Alexandria. Perhaps the name of the Club changed when there was a new Khedive as below.



1863 - 1879	Khedive Ismail
1879 - 1892	Khedive Taufiq
1892 - 1914	Khedive Abbas Hilmi
1914 - 1917	Sultan Hussein Kamil
1917 - 1922	Sultan Ahmed Fuad

My own cover, dated November 1918, originates just after the period of Sultan Hussein Kamil.

Perhaps it was a Club for high ranking members of the Military or for individuals honoured by the Khedives.

Selmedalsvagen 4, Sven Eriksson (ESC 411)  
S-129 36 Hagersten, Sweden.

I was interested in Jeyes' query about the "Cercle Khedivial". This later became the "Mahomet Ali Club" and it was the top social venue rivalled, perhaps, only by the Royal Automobile Club. It was cosmopolitan and similar to the type of club still found in St. James, London. My ancestors were members.

14 Harley Gardens, H.M. Barker (ESC 290)  
London, SW10 9SW, UK.

Could the same Club have borne the names "Sultan Hussein" and "Mahomet Ali" at different times? Alternatively was the Sultan Hussein Club a "sister" organization to the Mahomet Ali Club with a similar though slightly different logo or crest?  
Editor

### Question Time 113 - Soldiers' Cafe Cairo/Free/..../F

I would refer Dennis Clarke (QC XIV, No. 153, Mar 1990, p.15) and Peter Goodwin (QC XV, No. 169, Jun 1994, p.162) to The Postal History of British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East 1914-24 by John Firebrace<sup>1</sup>. On pages 356 and 380 he records that the Soldiers Cafe, Cairo was opened in December 1914 followed by the Expeditionary Force Canteens in February 1915. On 17th August 1915 the Esbekia Gardens

complex was also opened as a soldiers recreational club. Letters could be posted from there and had to be franked with the official club stamp - "Military Recreation Free" and a superimposed signature.

Firebrace shows Goodwin's mark (Type CCH 1) with the letter 'E' and dates 9 NO 15 to 21 MR 16. He also illustrates Clarke's mark (Type CCH 3) but also with the letter 'E' (not 'F') with dates 6JA 16 to 18 MR 16. The dimensions are 25 x 35 mm.

I suggest that Clarke's mark is either a type unlisted by Firebrace or his 'F' is in fact an 'E'.

London, UK.

Stanley Horesh (ESC 118)

#### Reference

1. Firebrace, J. British Empire Campaigns and Occupations in the Near East, 1914-1924. A Postal History. Christie's Robson Lowe, London 1991.

#### Young Egypt Propaganda Label

Recently, I came upon what I take to be a propaganda label of the fascist Young Egypt group to which Gamal 'Abdul-Nasser belonged before the revolution. The label, green in colour, depicts an Egyptian before an anvil in broken chains. The Arabic inscriptions read :-

حرية ووحدة وادي النيل  
الدعوة في أمريكا  
مصر الفتاة

which translates:-

Freedom and Unity of the Nile Valley  
The Call in America  
Young Egypt



Fig. 1

The label is valued at 1 Qursh.

Does anyone know when this label was issued and what the "Call in America" was for? Was there actually a Young Egypt fundraising activity in the U.S.? I would appreciate any illumination of the function of this label.

8005-D Traynor Court,  
Fort Meade, Maryland 20755,  
USA.

William Leahy (ESC 439)

Qursh is the old Arabic word for piastre - Editor.

I have a copy of the Cairo newspaper, L'Economista, dated 14th September 1876.



Illustration  
reduced to 64%  
of normal size

It was sent from Cairo to Manchester and the wrapper bears manuscript instructions - via Brindisi. The weight is 15G and it is franked 20 paras with a strip of 4 x 5 paras adhesives (SG35 Zel4) cancelled with the Cairo handstamp type V.1 (22.5 mm) dated "16 SET 76". Smith<sup>1</sup> suggests that the 1875 printed paper rate for foreign destinations was 10 paras per 40G although this is followed by a question mark. Do other members have any further information which might clarify this matter?

14 Molescroft Drive,  
Beverley, Yorkshire,  
HU17 7JH, UK.

Tom Simpson (ESC 359)

Following his original article on postal rates<sup>1</sup>, Smith subsequently published further amendments and corrections.<sup>2</sup> These include the following statement:-

"The UPU rate (1875) for journals and printed matter was 20 pa/50G\*. It was changed to 10 pa/50G from 1 April 1878".

\* or possibly 15 pa/50G.

Your example appears to confirm that 20 paras for up to 50G was the correct rate.

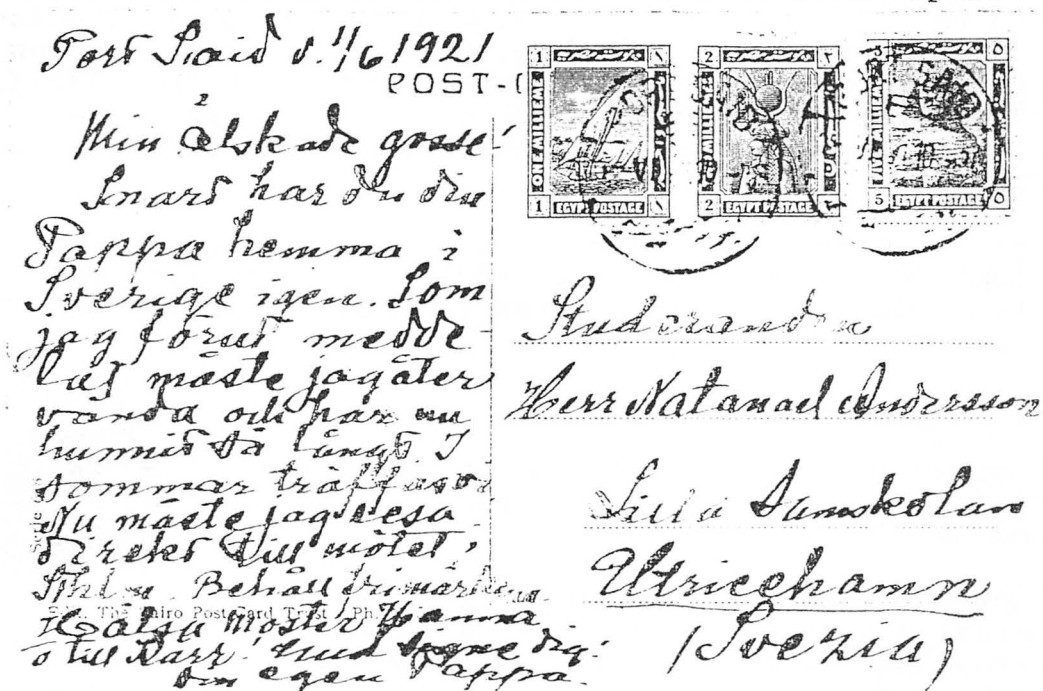
Editor

#### References

1. Smith, P.A.S. Postal Rates of the Egyptian Postal Service from 1866 - 1953. Quart. Circ. X1V, No. 153, Mar 1990, p.6.
2. Smith, P.A.S. Egyptian Postal Rates: amendments and corrections. Quart. Circ. X1V, No. 160, Dec 1991, p.214.

## Postcard rates in 1921

Sears has stated<sup>1</sup> that from April 1st 1921 the postcard rate was 10 mills for both foreign and UK and Empire destinations. Smith<sup>2</sup> mentions a reduced postcard rate of 8 mills from November 1st 1921 to destinations in the British Empire.



The card illustrated above was sent from Port Said to Sweden on June 1st 1921 and is franked 8 mills. Is it possible that from April 1st the postcard rate to foreign, UK and Empire destinations was in fact 8 mills but that from November 1st it was raised to 10 mills for foreign countries while remaining 8 mills for the UK and Empire?

Selmedalsvagen 4,  
S-129 36 Hagersten,  
Sweden.

Sven Eriksson (ESC 411)

## References

1. Sears, J. The Airmails of Egypt p.43. J. Sears, London, 1990.
2. Smith, P.A.S. Egyptian Postal Rates: amendments and corrections. Quart. Circ. XIV, No. 160, Dec 1991, p.216.

## QV Id rose-red plate 155 used at Alexandria

I have recently acquired a copy of the QV Id rose-red (1864-79) with the B01 cancellation of Alexandria. The plate number 155 is unlisted by Stanley Gibbons used either at Alexandria or Suez. The item has a C.F. Hass certificate.



Honeysuckle Cottage, Longparish,  
Andover, Hampshire,  
SP11 6PH, UK.

J.A. Firebrace (ESC 71)

## The Study Circle in New Zealand

The second meeting of the group was hosted by Tony Chisholm (ESC 288) at his home at Matarangi Beach on April 10 - 15th 1994. Both Sue McIntosh (ESC 356) and Peter Goodwin (ESC 297) were present making a 100% attendance. Topics covered included the referencing of our combined holding of Egyptian Postal Stationery (led by Tony Chisholm), a presentation on the British Forces Post Service Concessionary Period 1932-1940 (Peter Goodwin), Cigarette and Tobacco Duty Stamps and a thematic display based on "Egyptian Herbal Usages" (both Sue McIntosh).

There was also an opportunity to study Egyptian Pre-Paid Datestamps belonging to Herbert Crowley - a potential ESC member(?). Other subjects covered included Registration labels and Censor marks.

Our main findings were:-

1. A downward sloping overprint on the 1891 Postal Stationery Card unlisted by Higgins and Gage (fig 1).
2. A prepaid datestamp, (Benians type 6 (missing circle variety) for 17 JU 43 predating the earliest recorded date by over 9 months.



fig 1

A further meeting is planned for 1996 when it is hoped that members in Australia might consider joining us.

9a Melanie Place  
Orewa, Hibiscus Court,  
New Zealand

Peter Goodwin (ESC 297)

## Printing of New Issues

The regular articles on New Issues prepared by Cyril Defriez have for some time been preceded by a statement that "All stamps were printed Rotogravure .... unless otherwise noted". Since the majority of New Issues are now printed by lithography this statement will be amended accordingly in future articles.

Editor