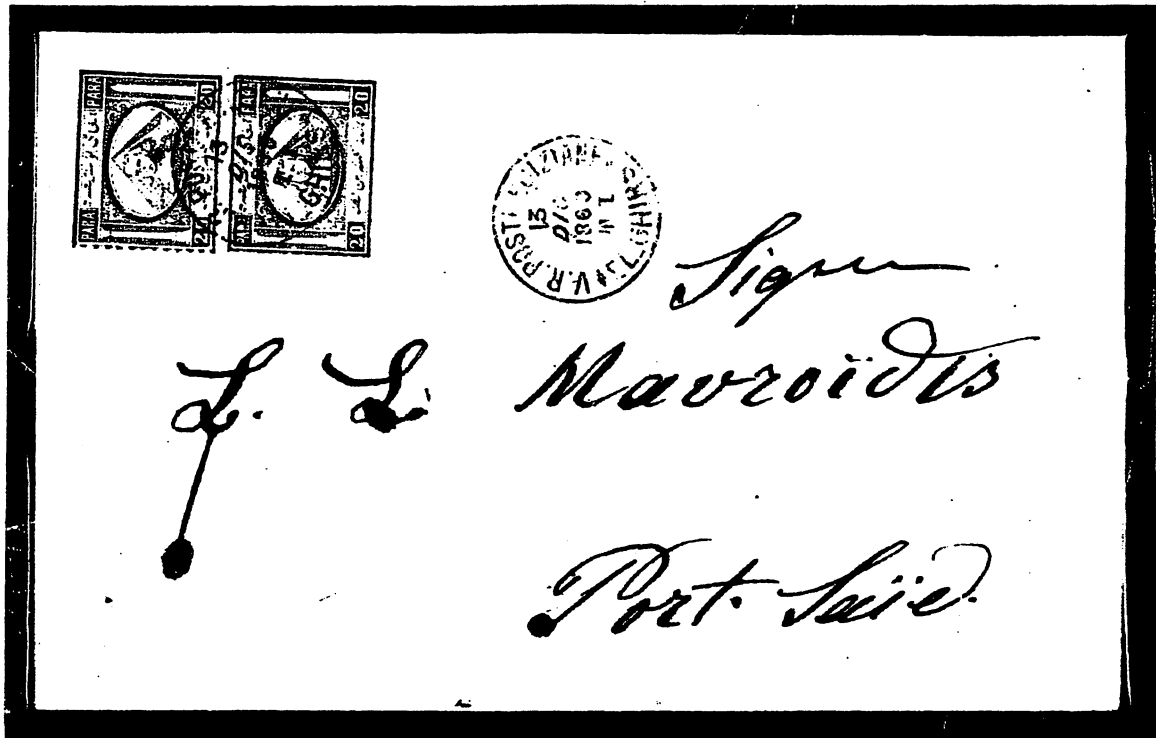




EGYPTIAN POSTAL MARKINGS OF 1865 - 1879



THE EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE — STUDY VI (PART ONE)

*** 1983 ***



EGYPTIAN POSTAL MARKINGS of 1865 through 1879

(1)

Egypt Study Circle - Study VI (Part One)

(presently entrusted to Peter R. Feltus)

1982 edition

PREFACE

The study of Egyptian postmarks was entrusted to R. Seymour Blomfield of Knoxville (E.S.C. # 15) more than forty years ago; his early findings were published in the journal of the P.S.E., L'Orient Philatelique, in October 1936 and September 1939. Additional relevant articles, notes and comments by Jean Boulad d'Humieres, Ibrahim Chافتar, Charles Fox, George Gougas, Sava Michel, Charles Minett, Peter A.S. Smith and others have appeared in all the journals of Egyptian philately ever since.

Seymour distributed his first "data sheets", the systematic listings of the classic era postmark types and towns, in about 1938. With the collaboration of Seymour, Charles Minett and Peter Smith, an extended edition was produced by Peter R. Feltus in 1971, and another in 1974. This edition is the next in that series. Here you will find a new introduction, maps by Edmund Hall, some new illustrations by Tony Schmidt, and much improvement in the list of types, towns and dates.

To complement these data sheets, five articles and two small booklets are highly recommended. They are:

"The Posta Europea (La Poste Européenne)" by Jean Boulad d'Humieres, published first in French in Les Feuilles Marcophiles (number 200, in 1975; 12 pages) and then improved and published in English in the Q.C. of the Egypt Study Circle (numbers 109-111 & 113, in 1979-1980; 24 pages).

"The History of Egyptian Post Offices in Turkey, the Red Sea and the Sudan (before 1896)" by Charles Fox, published in L'O.P. (numbers 39 & 40, in January and March 1939; 19 numbered pages plus a 4 page loose supplement).

"The Relative Scarcity of the Cancellations of the Egyptian Offices Abroad and in Sudan" by Peter A.S. Smith, published in The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (in January 1958; 8 pages).

"The Egyptian Post Offices Abroad in the Turkish Empire" by Peter A.S. Smith, published in the American Philatelic Congress Yearbook (of 1959; 17 pages).

"Egypte 1866 - 1880: Quelques faux cachets à date dont il faut se méfier" by J. Boulad d'Humieres, published in Les Feuilles Marcophiles (number 185, of March 1971) and again in the Journal Philatelique Suisse (number 8, of 1971; 3 pages).

"All About Postal Matters in Egypt", author unknown, published in Florence in 1898 and reprinted & offered for £3 by Harry Hayes (48 Trafalgar Street, Batley, West Yorkshire WF17 7HA). This booklet treats a later period than these data sheets cover, but it contains comprehensive information on geographical and personal names in Arabic and how to translate them, and postal history (24 pages).

"The Travelling Post Offices of Egypt" by Peter A.S. Smith will be published in 1983 by the Mobile Post Office Society. The booklet will cost between \$5 and \$10 from the publisher (M.P.O.S., % E. Bergman, 5030 Aspen Drive, Omaha, Nebraska 68157) or from the E.S.C. to its members (circa. 70 pages).

The study of modern Egyptian postmarks (1880 to the present) is a much larger and more complex endeavor; the number of types and towns is enormous. Seymour has made many hundreds of illustrations over the years, Tony Schmidt made more during the 1970s, and now Edmund Hall carries on. Data sheets for the full spectrum have never been attempted, but some classes have been studied in great detail; Jim Benians has written extensively for the Q.C. on military & censorship markings and on the hotel & other proprietary postmarks, for example.

INTRODUCTION

Mohammed Ali and his Dynasty
 Egyptian Geography and Railroads
 The List of Cities, Towns & Villages with Post Offices
 The Maps
 Egyptian Cities, Towns & Villages Described
 The Postmarks

In order to write this Introduction, about Egypt as it was in the 1860s and 1870s, books of that era have been consulted. Primary among them are these: Baedeker's "Lower Egypt" (1878) and "Upper Egypt" (1892), Murray's "Egypt" (1875 and 1880), J.C. McCoan's "Egypt" (1877), The British War Office (Intelligence Branch) book "Confidential Report on Egypt" (1882), and Edward Dickey's "The Story of the Khedivate" (1902). In order to remain true to the descriptions gleaned from these books, paraphrased and amalgamated as they are, the history and geography is presented below as though written a century ago. (Do not overlook that last statement; the History in these pages is an anachronism, and assertions written in the present tense are meant to be true of about 1880.)

Mohammed Ali and his Dynasty

In 1517 the Turkish Sultan Selim I took Cairo by storm, completing the conquest of Egypt, and made it a Pashalic of the Ottoman Empire. Egypt was then governed, or rather misgoverned, by a host of Mamelukes as independent chieftans whose perfunctory acknowledgment of the authority of the Sublime Porte in Constantinople consisted of irregular payment of tribute. The succession of pashas set to enriching themselves while collecting the tribute due the Porte, taking care not to squeeze the Mamelukes so hard as to invite death by violence; some went home wealthy and some were not sufficiently careful. So it went for more than two centuries, until the three year French occupation. Napoleon Bonaparte took Egypt in July 1798, defeating Mamelukes in Alexandria and again at the Battle of the Pyramids. From Egypt Napoleon meant to harass the Turks in the Levant, and to interfere with British communications with India. Though he returned to France after only one year, he left behind an army which stayed until forced by the British to capitulate and evacuate in September 1801.

In 1798, the year of Napoleon's arrival, a young Turkish officer born in Cavalla was sent to serve in Egypt; he was Mohammed Ali, founder of the present dynasty. When the French departed, Mohammed Ali, having done well, was colonel of a corps of 1000 Albanian soldiers, and he turned his fury on the remaining Mamelukes. With continuing military successes, he engineered for himself increasing independence from the Porte and its British allies, while championing three causes: the lot of the oppressed Egyptian majority, modernization, and himself. He was much preferred to the Mameluke taskmasters, and he managed promotions to Pasha in 1805, Governor of Egypt in 1806, and Viceroy soon thereafter. He defeated

the British who landed again in 1807, and assassinated many of the remaining Mameluke Beys and their cohort (some 470 men in all) in 1811. In the next thirty years, aided by his son Tusun Pasha and his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha, he took Mecca and Medina in Arabia, the Sudan, and part of Syria including Damascus. With the help of England, France, Austria and Russia, however, the Porte forced him to yield his conquests, pay increased tribute, and reduce his army to 18,000 men. Still, in the negotiations of 1841, hereditary sovereignty was guaranteed his family over Egypt, the Arabian Red Sea Coast, and Sudan.

In his last years Mohammed Ali was very ill, so power fell to Ibrahim Pasha in January 1848. But Ibrahim died within a year, and was succeeded by Abbas Pasha, a son of Tusun. Abbas was a brutal and self-absorbed tyrant whose only laudable act was to introduce railways to Egypt; the line from Alexandria to Cairo was commenced in 1852. Abbas was murdered by two of his slaves while visiting Benha in July 1854, and was succeeded by Said Pasha, Mohammed Ali's third and favorite son. Said governed benignly but somewhat ineffectually until his death. He is remembered for having begun the extravagant borrowing from foreign banks (which resulted in European intervention and regulation some twenty years later) and for having granted Ferdinand de Lesseps the concession to dig the Suez Canal.

Said Pasha was succeeded by Ismail Pasha, the second son of Ibrahim Pasha, in January 1863. Ismail had been educated in France, and proved to be a man of unusual administrative abilities. In the early years of his reign his work to modernize and Westernize Egypt was very ambitious; he built factories, canals, railways, bridges, telegraph lines, lighthouse, quays, ports, schools, several palaces, and so on, and established the Egyptian Postal Administration. Like his predecessors, however, he worked inordinately for his own aggrandizement, and during this period he acquired for himself a million acres, 20% of Egypt's cultivated lands. In 1867 he negotiated with the Porte for a new title to set himself apart from the pashas of other provinces of the Empire. After discussion of many titles, that of "Khedive" was settled upon; "Khedive" derives from the Persian "Khiva", meaning divine, and was the title of the governor of India during Persian dominion. Though a Khedive ranks above a Viceroy, he ranks below a shah or a sultan. The title appears on Egyptian stamps of the third issue, and on some postmarks of 1871-74. Along with the new title, Ismail obtained an improvement in the law of succession; whereas formerly the throne went to a deceased pasha's oldest male relative, now it goes to the deceased khedive's eldest son. For these two concessions to Ismail, the Porte exacted increased annual tribute.

The cost of acquiring land, modernization schemes, the Suez Canal, tribute due the Sultan, and lavish living, all led to Khedive Ismail's ruin. To meet his rapacious needs he taxed his people unmercifully and borrowed chronically from foreign bankers and investors. The indebtedness led in due course to sale of Egypt's shares in the Suez Canal to England in 1875, scrutiny of Egypt's finances (the Cave Mission in 1875 and the Goschen-Joubert inquiry in 1877), international intervention and regulation (the Public Debt Commission of 1878) and forfeiture of Ismail's vast lands to the State. And in June 1879 he was deposed and exiled to Naples. He was succeeded by his son Khedive Tewfik, a man of decent and mild character, from whom power was largely usurped by the British and the French.

Egyptian Geography and Railroads

Though Egypt comprises hundreds of thousands of square miles, most of it is desert with a scant Beduin population. The settled portions of Egypt, irrigated by the Nile River and highly cultivated, amount to some 11,000 square miles only, in three zones: Lower Egypt (the Nile Delta and the Suez Canal area), Middle Egypt and Upper Egypt. The Nile, whose source has been the subject of so much recent and highly publicised exploration, floods its banks annually; the receding waters leave behind a layer of rich silt which has made possible some of the world's best agriculture for thousands of years. Estimates of Egypt's population vary considerably; it is hoped that the figures given in the following pages are reliable (i.e. that they are accurate of circa 1880).

The Nile Delta is about 6350 square miles of well-irrigated farmland. There are four major ports along the 160 miles of Mediterranean coastline: Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta and Port Said. The Delta is irrigated by an elaborate system of canals that derive from the Rosetta branch of the Nile in the west and the Damietta branch in the east. There are hundreds of narrow canals expressly for irrigation, but there are scores of wide ones as well upon which cargo has moved for centuries and does still despite inroads made by the faster but less economical railways. In Lower Egypt (primarily the Nile Delta but including the Suez Canal region) are some 2,800,000 inhabitants in several cities, more than a hundred towns, and more than 2000 villages. There are about 650 miles of railways linking the cities and more important towns of the Delta.

The Suez Canal was begun in 1859 and opened in November 1869. During its years of construction there were worker settlements that have since been abandoned; some of these had post offices that were closed in 1869 or later. The Canal is 88 miles long and links the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, obviating the trip around Africa for ships going between Europe and Asia. In the ten years since it opened, 12,454 ships have passed through and paid more than £9 million to do so. By 1859 there was a railway line to Suez from Cairo, straight across the desert; in 1870 that line was abandoned in favor of a new one, and a parallel freshwater canal, via Zagazig and Ismailia. Port Said and the northern half of the Canal are still not serviced by a railway line.

Middle Egypt is composed of the Nile River Valley from the fork in the River (12 miles north of Cairo) southwards to Manfalut, a distance of 220 miles, and the adjacent Fayoum. The Valley is narrow on the east bank, but much of it is ten to twelve miles wide on the west bank. There are good irrigation canals, and the land is productive; there are many Khedivial sugar factories and cane fields, and farms producing many fruits and vegetables. The Fayoum, a large oasis with some additional irrigation from the Nile, comprises 700 square miles of Egypt's best farms, yielding rice, grains, dates, cotton, flax, flowers and more fruits and vegetables. In Cairo and environs including Boulak there are about 400,000 residents. In the rest of Middle Egypt, south of Cairo, there are some 750,000 people in ten towns and more than 500 villages. In the deserts of Egypt there are perhaps 100,000 nomadic Beduins, many of them near the Fayoum. A railway runs from Bulak Dacrur, near Cairo, through Middle Egypt, to Siut, a distance of 229 miles; a spur runs west from el-Uasta into the Fayoum, for 38 miles.

Upper Egypt begins around Manfalut and goes south to the Sudan. Siut is the capital. The Nile River Valley is narrow here, and there are no cities; there are some 1,350,000 inhabitants in fifteen towns and nearly 700 villages. Aside from the great marvels at Giza, all the important monuments of Ancient Egypt are here, so tourists are common on the Nile in Upper Egypt. As there are no railways south of Siut, transport is by boat and caravan.

The List of Cities, Towns & Villages with Post Offices

Listed below are all cities, towns & villages that had Egyptian post offices in the classic era (the period of the first three issues of postage stamps). The P.Os. are listed here so as to show when they were opened, though this is sometimes problematic. The sources of information are many and not entirely consistent; they have been written about extensively by Ibrahim Chaftar (see L'O.P. #s 113 & 115 - 121). Also they are incomplete; some post offices aren't mentioned in any of the official documents (these are indicated by asterisks and their places in the chronology are guessed). Opening dates are listed when known, and the month & year of the earliest known postmark from each P.O. is shown next. Some markings (notably some Seals on covers from Levantine offices) are known used implausibly early; they are apparently from Egyptian consulates in ports where the Khedivial Mail Line called and which acted as postal agencies before establishment of the formal post offices, and from post offices which were provisionally operational (usually without datestamps, using Seals and manuscript) preceding formal opening. Some offices were closed by 1885 (mainly Suez Canal region and overseas offices); the year of closing is given in these cases. Some of these dates and data are controversial and subject to correction; please help.

The spellings employed are those of the earliest datestamps in each case, thus usually in Italian. Other spellings, from other cancellations or other languages, are added in brackets where deemed useful. In cases where the postmark spelling is an error (e.g. Karaskon for Karaskou and Bulah Dagrur for Bulak Dacrur) the correct spellings are instead employed here and on the maps.

<u>Opened by the Posta Europea (before 1865)</u>		<u>early pmk.</u>	<u>closed</u>	<u>see map:</u>
Alessandria (Alexandria)	1820	Apr 1865		Nile Delta
Cairo	1843	Apr 1865		Nile Delta
Atfe	1854	? 1866		Nile Delta
Damanhour	1855	Feb 1866		Nile Delta
Kafer-Zayat	1855	Jan 1866		Nile Delta
Benha	1856	Apr 1865		Nile Delta
Birket-el-Sab	1856	Oct 1866		Nile Delta
Tarta	1856	Jun 1865		Nile Delta
Damiata (Damiette)	1857	Dec 1865		Nile Delta
Galiub	1857	Apr 1866		Nile Delta
Mansura	1857	Apr 1865		Nile Delta
Michalla (Mehalla)	1857	Nov 1865		Nile Delta
Samanud	1857	Apr 1866		Nile Delta
Suez	1857	Apr 1865		Suez Canal
Zagasik (Zagazig)	1857	Apr 1865		Nile Delta
Zifta & Mitg. (Zifta & Mit Ghamr)	1857	Jly 1865		Nile Delta
Abu Homus	1864(?)	May 1868		Nile Delta
Minet-el-Gam	1864(?)	Dec 1866		Nile Delta
Teh-el-Baroud	1864(?)	Sep 1866		Nile Delta

(Note: The early pmks. referred to above are the earliest Egyptian Postal Administration pmks. known, not to be confused with earlier Posta Europea markings.)

<u>Opened in 1865</u>	<u>date opened</u>			
Kafre-Dawar		Feb 1868		Nile Delta
Ramle		May 1868		Alexandria
Tookh		Nov 1866		Nile Delta
Costantinopoli	15 Jun 1865	Sep 1865	1881	Levant
Gedda (Jidda)	8 Jun 1865	Oct 1866	1881	Red Sea Coast
Smirne (Smyrna)	14 Nov 1865	Dec 1865	1881	Levant

<u>Opened in 1866</u>	<u>date opened</u>	<u>early pmk.</u>	<u>closed</u>	<u>see map:</u>
Bilbes		Mar 1874		Nile Delta
Mahallet Rok		Dec 1867		Nile Delta
Scibin-el-Anater		Jan 1871		Nile Delta
 <u>Opened in 1867</u>				
Benisueff	1 Aug 1867	Dec 1867		Middle Egypt
Desuk	1 Aug 1867	Nov 1867		Nile Delta
Fescne (Fashn)	1 Aug 1867	Aug 1867		Middle Egypt
Ghisa (Giza)	1 Aug 1867	Jun 1868		Nile Delta
Magaga	1 Aug 1867	Aug 1868(?)		Middle Egypt
Medinet-el-Faium	1 Aug 1867	Jun 1868		Middle Egypt
Minia (Minie)	1 Aug 1867	Apr 1868		Middle Egypt
el-Uasta (Wasta)		May 1871		Middle Egypt
Massawa	? Nov 1867	May 1868	1885	Red Sea Coast
Suakin (Sawakin)	1 Aug 1867	Aug 1868		Red Sea Coast
 <u>Opened in 1868</u>				
Cantara	16 Aug 1868	Sep 1868		Suez Canal
Chaluf-el-Tarabba	16 Aug 1868	Aug 1868	1871	Suez Canal
Chantier VI	16 Aug 1868	Sep 1868	1870	Suez Canal
el-Gisr (el-Ghirs)	16 Aug 1868	Sep 1868	1873	Suez Canal
Ismailia	1 Jly 1868	Jly 1868		Suez Canal
Kil. 34	16 Aug 1868	Dec 1868	1869	Suez Canal
Kil. 83	16 Aug 1868	Oct 1868	?	Suez Canal
Porto Said	16 Aug 1868	Aug 1868		Suez Canal
Raz-el-Ech	16 Aug 1868	Sep 1869	1869	Suez Canal
Serapeum	16 Aug 1868	Aug 1868	1873	Suez Canal
Tel-el-Kibir	16 Aug 1868	Dec 1868		Nile Delta
Dardanelli (Khanak Kilia)	10 Jun 1868	Aug 1869	1881	Levant
Galipoli	10 Jun 1868	Mar 1871	1881	Levant
 <u>Opened in 1870</u>				
Embabe * (1869 ?)		Mar 1871		Nile Delta
Mimuf		Jan 1873		Nile Delta
Roda		Dec 1870		Middle Egypt
Scibin-el-Com		Oct 1870		Nile Delta
Alessandretta (Iskanderma)	14 Jly 1870	Jan 1871	1872	Levant
Bairout	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1872	Levant
Cavala	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1872	Levant
Iaffa (Jaffa)	14 Jly 1870	Jan 1871	1872	Levant
Lagos	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1872	Levant
Latakia	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1872	Levant
Mersina	14 Jly 1870	Jan 1871	1872	Levant
Metelino (Medilli)	14 Jly 1870	Sep 1870	1881	Levant
Salonicchi	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1872	Levant
Scio (Chios, Saqis)	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1881	Levant
Tenedos	14 Jly 1870	Dec 1870	1871(?)	Levant
Tripoli	14 Jly 1870	Feb 1871	1872	Levant
Volo	14 Jly 1870	Nov 1870	1872	Levant

<u>Opened in 1871</u>	<u>date opened</u>	<u>early pmk.</u>	<u>closed</u>	<u>see map:</u>
Rosetta		Nov 1871		Nile Delta
St. Alessandria *		Oct 1871		Alexandria
St. Bacos *		Mar 1874		Alexandria
St. Bulkeley *		Apr 1871		Alexandria
St. Fleming *		? 1877		Alexandria
St. Mustafa *		Aug 1872		Alexandria
St. Schutz *		? 1871		Alexandria
 <u>Opened in 1872</u>				
Scirbin		Mar 1873		Nile Delta
Siut (Assiut)	? Nov 1872	Feb 1875		Upper Egypt
Rodi (Rhodes)	13 Aug 1872	Dec 1872	1881	Levant
 <u>Opened in 1873</u>				
Assouan	1 Oct 1873	Feb 1875		Upper Egypt
Esna	1 Oct 1873	Feb 1875		Upper Egypt
Gherga (Girga)	1 Oct 1873	Apr 1874		Upper Egypt
Godaba		May 1874		Middle Egypt
Karaskou (Korosko)	1 Oct 1873	Jun 1875		Upper Egypt
Kena	1 Oct 1873	Jun 1874		Upper Egypt
Luxor	1 Oct 1873	Feb 1874		Upper Egypt
Ras-el-Khalig *		Feb ?		Nile Delta
Sohag	1 Oct 1873	Aug 1874		Upper Egypt
Barbar (Berber)	1 Oct 1873	Jan 1875	1884	Sudan
Dongola	1 Oct 1873	Aug 1875	1885	Sudan
Kartoum (Khartoum)	1 Oct 1873	Oct 1873	1885	Sudan
Wadi Halfe	1 Oct 1873	Feb 1874		Sudan
Leros	summers of 1873 & 1874	Aug 1873	1874(?)	Levant
 <u>Opened in 1874</u>				
Bulak Dacrur *		Jly 1874		Nile Delta
Ramses	10 May 1874	Jun 1874	1878	Suez Canal
 <u>Opened in 1875</u>				
Manfalut		Mar 1875		Upper Egypt
Mellau		Jun 1875		Middle Egypt
Kassala		Jun 1875	1885	Sudan
 <u>Opened in 1876</u>				
Abe (Aba-el-Wakf) *		Jly 1876		Middle Egypt
Zejla (Zeila)		Oct 1876		Red Sea Coast
 <u>Opened in 1878</u>				
Gedaref			1877 (Seal-A8)	Sudan
 <u>Opened in 1879</u>				
Helouan *		Feb 1879		Nile Delta

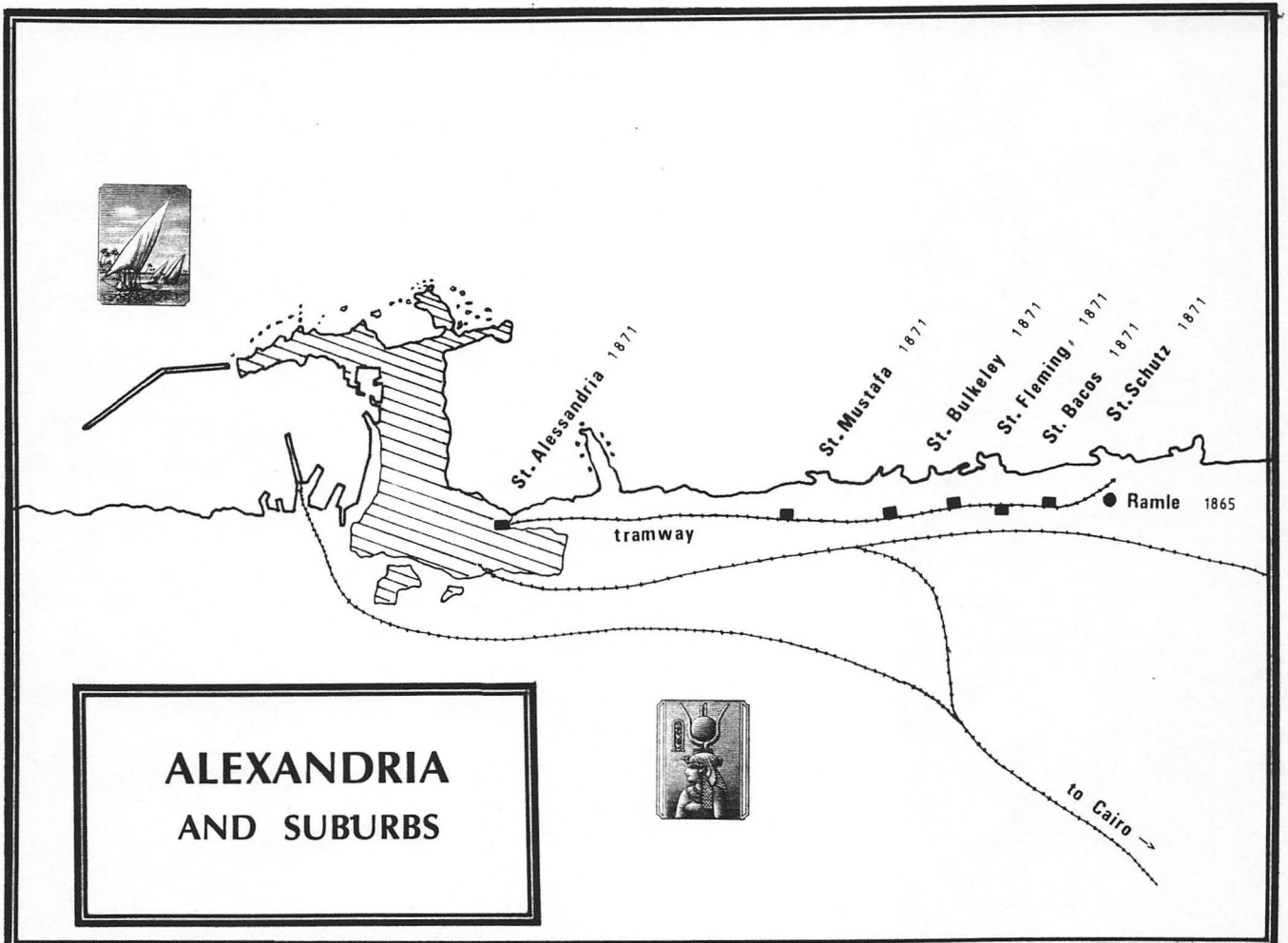
The Maps

These maps were made specifically for this Study by Edmund Hall (ESC # 239).

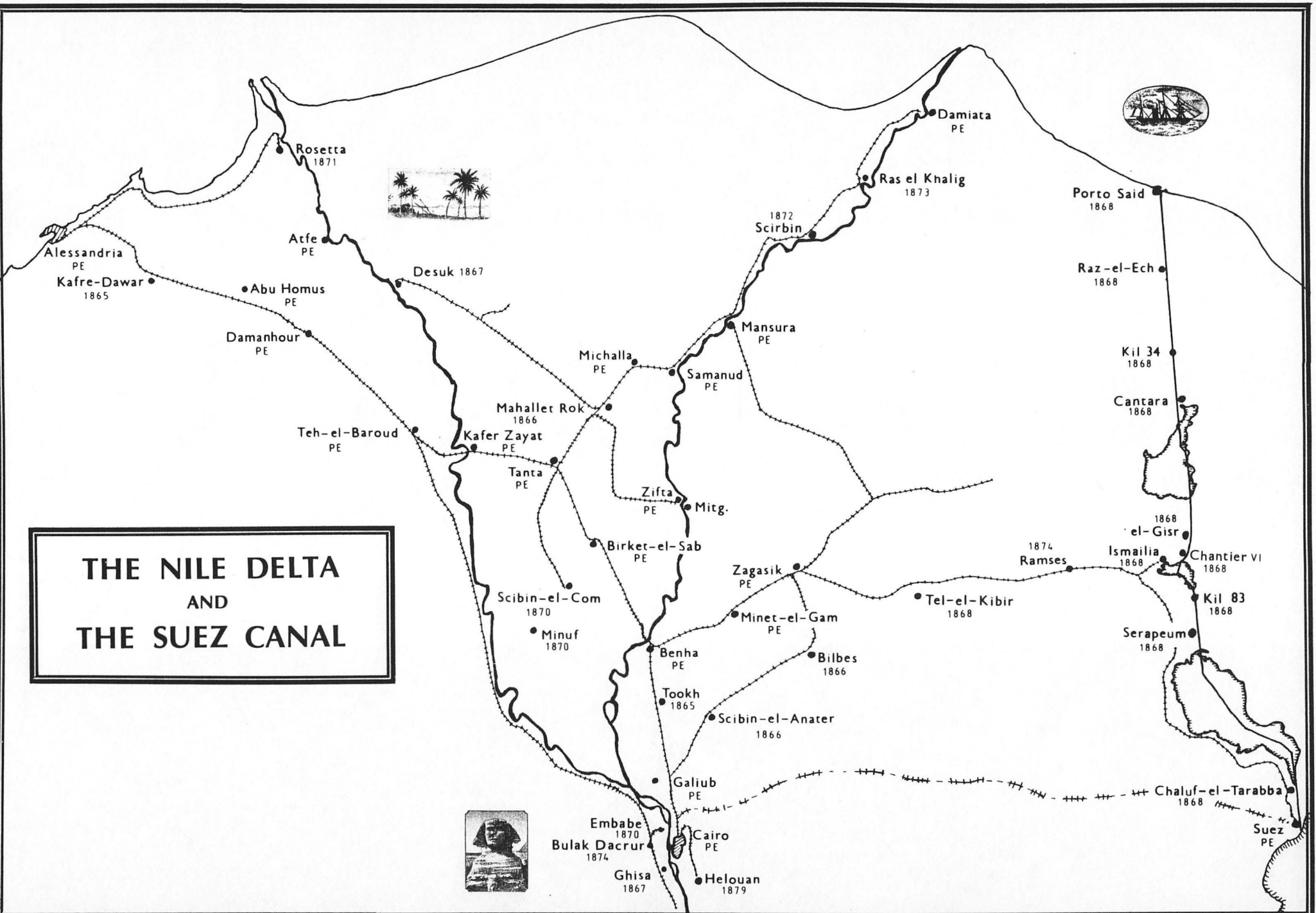
The locations of all known classic-era Egyptian post offices are shown on these five maps. Beside or beneath each name is the year the P.O. was opened, if in 1865 or later, or "PE" if opened by the Posta Europea before 1865.

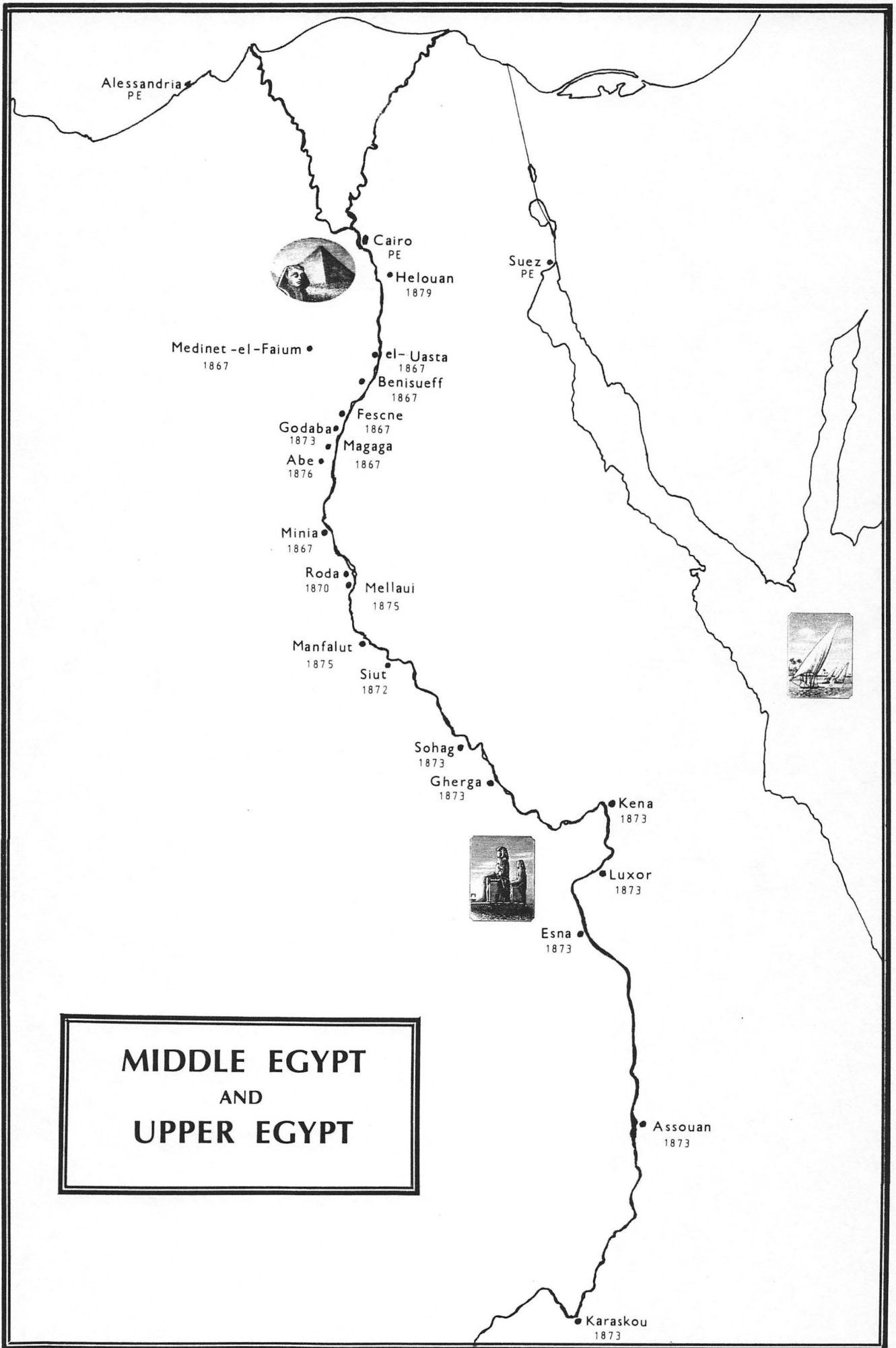
The map of the Nile Delta and the Suez Canal shows the railway lines of these regions as they were in 1880; the direct line between Cairo and Suez had by then been abandoned and partly taken up, and is shown broken. Some towns not served by railways are beside important canals (such as Atfe, where the Mahmoudieh Canal to Alexandria begins), but as showing all the canals would unduly clutter the map, only the Suez Canal is shown.

Though not illustrated on the map of Middle and Upper Egypt, there was a railway line west of the Nile, from Bulak Dacrur near Cairo south to Siut, with a spur westward from el-Uasta to Medinet-el-Faium.

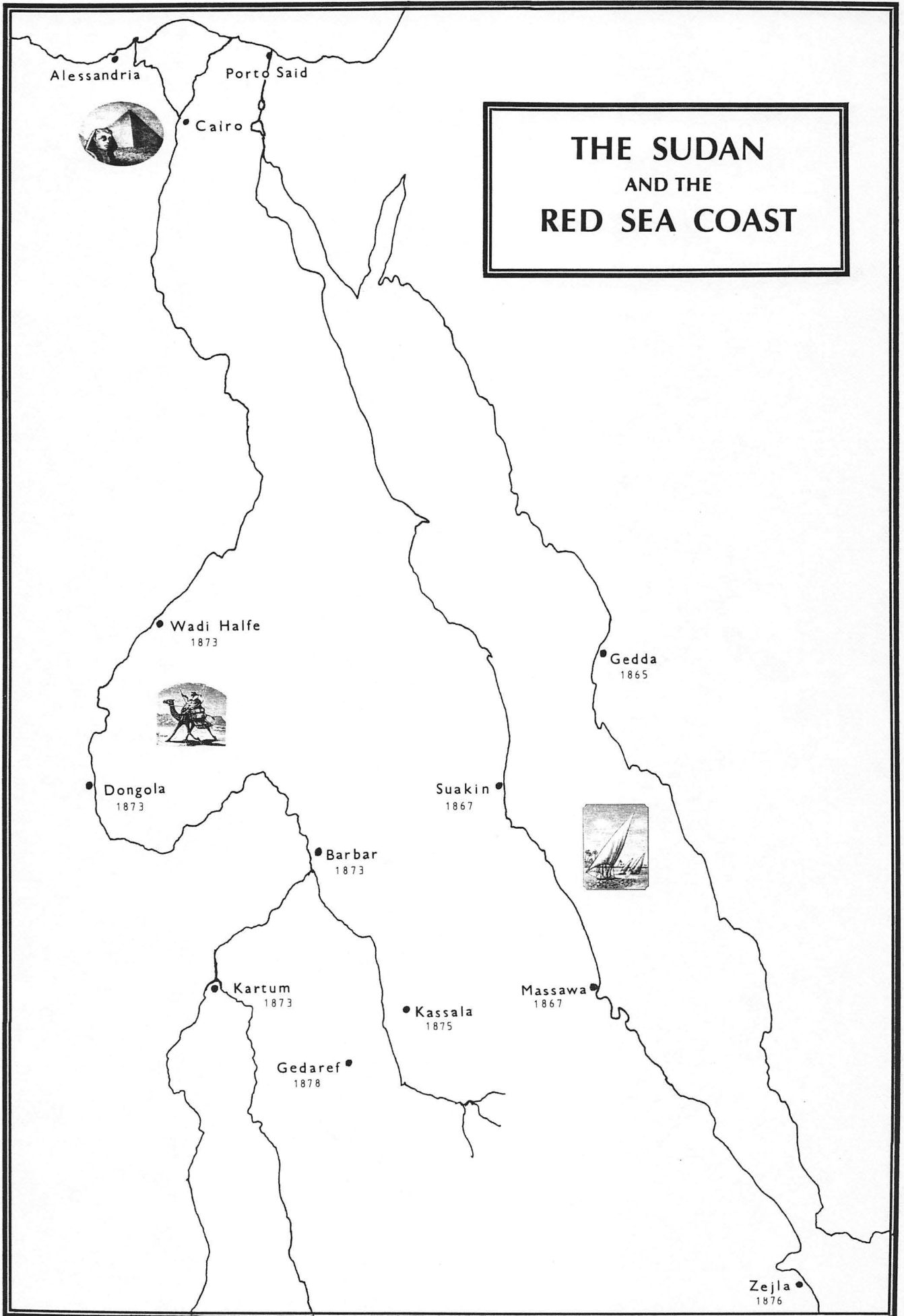


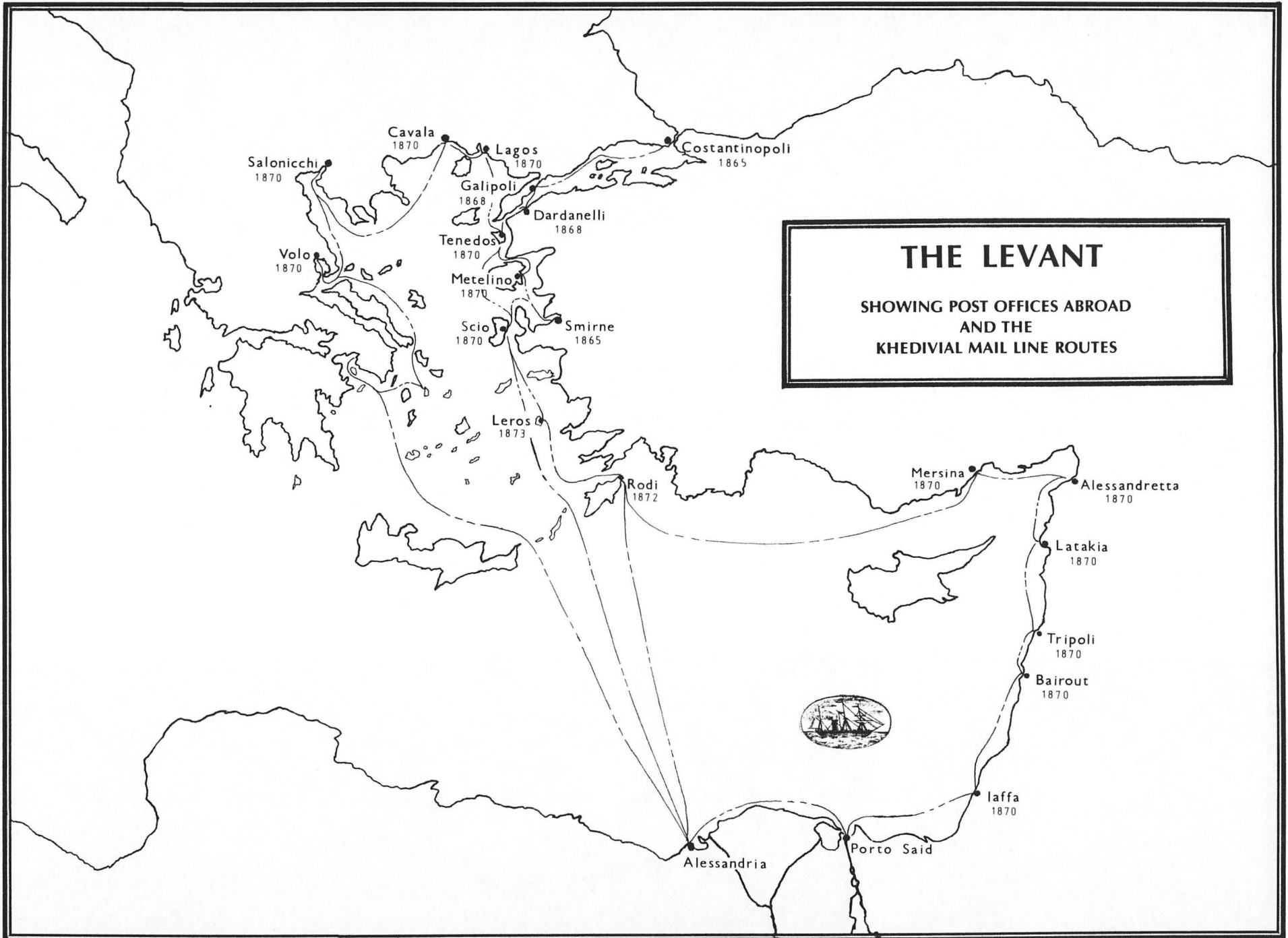
THE NILE DELTA AND THE SUEZ CANAL





**MIDDLE EGYPT
AND
UPPER EGYPT**





Egyptian Cities, Towns & Villages Described

Described below are all the Egyptian cities, towns and villages that had post offices in the classic era. They are presented in the same order in which they were listed above, which is approximately the order of the opening of the post offices. (Not described here are the locales of the post offices abroad, as they have been well treated in other works; see the Preface on page 1.)

Pre-1865 -- 19 domestic post offices opened by the Posta Europea:

Alessandria (Alexandria, Iskanderiya in Arabic) is a major Mediterranean seaport near the northwest corner of the Nile Delta. Alexandria was founded in 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, the Greek conqueror, and in less than 300 years (the Ptolemaic Period; Ptolemy I, one of Alexander's generals, became governor of Egypt when Alexander died in 322 B.C.) became the greatest center of culture and commerce in the world. At its zenith its population reached half a million. The Great Library of Alexandria, incorporating that left by Aristotle, was the ancient world's largest and best, with nearly a million books and scrolls. Tragically, it was burned in 48 B.C. when Julius Caesar landed in Alexandria and began to annex Egypt to Rome. The city was less important after that, and went into further decline after the Arab conquest. Khalif Omar's General Amr el-Asi took Alexandria, after a siege of fourteen months, in December 641 A.D., and founded a new capital, Fostat, which became Old Cairo. During the Middle Ages Alexandria sank to insignificance, and after the Turkish conquest in 1517, under Mameluke misrule, the population dwindled to just a few thousand by the time Napoleon arrived in 1798. In the ensuing decades, under the lavish leadership of Mohammed Ali, Said Pasha and Ibrahim Pasha, Alexandria has again grown in size and reknown.

As a Mediterranean seaport, only Marseilles is presently more important. With a population of some 200,000 (1872 census), of which perhaps a quarter are Europeans, Alexandria is clearly part Continental, with wide boulevards a la Francaise, and part Oriental, with narrow, dark and crooked streets (the better to keep them cool). Alexandria is now linked to the rest of Egypt by the Mahmoudieh Canal, built at great expense by Mohammed Ali, conducting fresh water from the Rosetta branch of the Nile and irrigating adjoining fields. Egypt's first post office was opened here, by Carlo Meratti, in 1820, and Egypt's first railway line, constructed in the 1850s, connects Alexandria to Cairo via Tanta and Benha. America and ten European nations have consulates here, the Egyptian Customs Administration is headquartered here, and there are numerous hotels and eating establishments and shops and steamship company offices to accomodate the many foreign travellers. And Alexandria is the home of Victor Penasson and his colleagues who printed Egypt's second issue stamps (two Alexandria landmarks, Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle, appear on those stamps). Each morning an express train makes the 131 mile trip to Cairo in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Cairo ("el Kahira" in Arabic, meaning the Victorious) is Egypt's capital, and is beside the Nile, above the Delta, in northern Middle Egypt. Cairo was founded in 969 by Johar, a general of the Fatimite Khalif Muizz. Four years later it became the capital, and nearby Fostat was renamed Old Cairo. The city grew rapidly. In 1166 Saladin built the Citadel, a small fortified town, on the overlooking hills; from there one sees all of Cairo below and the Nile and the pyramids beyond. Cairo was continually bedeviled by revolutions, bloodshed and the plague. Like Alexandria, the city declined sharply after the Turkish conquest of 1517, and little of note changed until Napoleon's arrival.

Cairo, with a population of about 400,000, is built on the eastern bank of the Nile, occupying about four square miles of the lower slopes and the plain below the Mokattam Hills. There are now ten quarters, supervised by as many sheikhs; the most notable are the European quarter, laid out by French architects and engineers, and Old Cairo, very Oriental with the usual crowding and narrow crooked streets. Boulak, across the Nile, is now really part of Cairo due to recent westward development. There are hundreds of mosques in Cairo, and though many are in ruin, some are among the world's finest; the most famous is al-Azhar, which is now the oldest and chief Islamic university in the world. There are two fine hotels, Sheppard's and the New Hotel, and many lesser ones to serve the travellers of the world. And there is the fine Opera House where Verdi's "Aida" was first performed. The Posta Europea, that Italian forerunner of the present Egyptian Postal Administration, opened an office here in 1843.

Atfe, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, is a very small and unimportant village. However, it is here that the Mahmoudieh Canal to Alexandria begins.

Damanhour, west of the Delta, is on the railway line between Alexandria and Tanta. A large town, Damanhour is the capital of the province of Beheira, with a population of 25,000. Well served by the Mahmoudieh Canal and the railway, the area exports an abundance of the finest cotton, and is host to a fair three times each year.

Kafer-Zayat, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, is a small town largely occupied in trade in grain and cotton. The town is just two hours from Alexandria by express train.

Benha, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, due north of Cairo, is a medium size town of some 5,200 people. There is a railway junction here, with tracks north to Alexandria, east to Zagazik and south to Cairo.

Birket-el-Sab, on the railway between Tanta and Benha, is a very small village.

Tanta, Egypt's third largest city but really a large town, is in the central Delta. Tanta is Egypt's largest agricultural community, with 60,000 residents, and is the site of three important week-long festivals each year; as many as half a million traders and pilgrims gather for the most important one each August. The Khedive has a palace here and there are several foreign consular agents as well as inns operated by a Greek and an Italian.

Damietta (Dumiat) is on the east bank of the Nile, just four miles from the sea, near the northeast corner of the Delta. Small ships reach Damietta from the Mediterranean, making it the most important port between Alexandria and Palestine. A large town, with 29,000 residents, an inn, and most dwellings built of burnt brick rather than the usual dried mud, Damietta exports dried fish, rice, dates, beans and skins to the Levant.

Mansura, on the east bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile, is at the end of a railway line from the south. Mansura is a medium size town of some 16,000 inhabitants, and is the capital of the province of Dakhalieh. There are several cotton cloth manufactories, an inn, and several foreign consular agents.

Galiub is a very small town just north of Cairo at a railway junction. From here one can see the Nile Barrage, the Libyan chain of hills, and the Citadel.

Michalla (Mehalla) is a small village in the central Delta.

Samanud is a small village on the Damiata branch of the Nile, just a few miles from Michalla by railway.

Suez, a Red Sea port at the southern end of the Suez Canal, was founded in the middle of the fourteenth century and has been more or less important ever since on account of its location on the route from Europe and Egypt to Arabia and India. During French occupation in 1798 Suez was half destroyed to make way for fortifications that were never completed, but revival began in 1831 with Thomas Waghorn's creation of the Overland Route for mail from England to India via Alexandria, Cairo and Suez. Traffic was much increased by the completion in 1857 of the railway from Cairo, through the desert along the camel and wagon route. Since then the construction of the Suez Canal and of the new railway line from the Delta via Ismailia have spurred growth enormously. By 1868 there were 16,000 residents, though on completion of the Canal the population began to decline to its present 12,000. Suez has several large buildings, many commercial offices, French and British hospitals, four coaling companies to serve the steamships, extensive storehouses of the foreign steamship companies, several mosques, a fine hotel built by the Government in 1845, and a modest Khedivial palace on a hill overlooking town from the north. The wharfs and quays of the port are two miles south of the town, linked by a branch railway line.

Zagasik (Zagazig) is a large town in the eastern Delta. At the junction of two important railway lines, Zagazig is the center of trade in the region. There are nearly 40,000 residents including several thousand Europeans. The chief industry is cotton, and there is a small railway-engine repair shop here.

Zifta & Mitg. (actually Zifta and Mit Ghamr) are very small towns on opposite banks of the Damiata branch of the Nile in the central Delta. From Zifta there is a $23\frac{1}{2}$ mile branch railway line to Mahallet Rok.

Abu Homus is a very small village on the railway line southeast of Alexandria. The Mahmoudieh Canal, going from Atfe to Alexandria, changes direction here.

Minet el Gam is a very small town on the railway line between Benha and Zagazig.

Teh-el-Baroud (Ityai el barud in Arabic, sometimes erroneously transliterated as Tell el Barud) is a very small village on the railway southeast of Alexandria. In 1875 another line was completed, west of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, from Teh-el-Baroud to Boulak and on into Middle Egypt.

1865 -- 3 domestic and 2 Levantine and 1 Red Sea Coast post offices opened:

Kafre-Dawar ("kafre" means village) is a very small town on the railway $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Alexandria. It looks like a large farm surrounded by cottonfields.

Ramle (which means sand) is an elegant and prosperous suburb four miles east of Alexandria. Owing to the strong and constant sea breeze, Ramle is an unusually pleasant resort and residence area for wealthy Alexandrians, many of whom are Europeans. Ramle is linked to Alexandria by the State Railways line to Rosetta, and by the small private English electric tramway line (the Ramle Railway Company) with its four miles of track and seven stations.

Tookh is a small village north of Cairo, on the railway line to Benha.

1866 -- 3 domestic post offices opened:

Bilbes is a small village northeast of Cairo, on the railway line to Zagazig.

Mahallet Rok is a small village in the central Delta, at a railway junction.

Scibin el Anater is a small village north of Cairo, on the railway line to Zagazig.

1867 -- 8 domestic and 2 Red Sea Coast post offices opened:

Benisueff, in Middle Egypt about 72 miles south of Cairo, is a provincial capital with about 7,000 inhabitants. The principal industries here are wool carpets and linen cloth, and there is a busy market once each week. Benisueff is usually the first stop for steamboats going up the Nile from Cairo.

Desuk is a small village on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, at the end of a railway line that runs southeast to Mahallet Rok.

Fescne (Fashn) is a small village in Middle Egypt, in an attractive and well-cultivated area with cane fields and a sugar factory. Other local crops include pomegranates, palms, tobacco and many vegetables.

Ghisa (Giza) is a suburb of Cairo, on the west (opposite) bank of the Nile, and is the site of the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx. In past centuries Giza was fortified to protect Cairo, and was important as a port. There is a Khedivial palace here, and a large egg hatchery (the hatchery is large; the eggs are small). Giza's railway station was closed when the one at nearby Bulak Dacrur was opened.

Magaga is a small and pleasant village in Middle Egypt, with acacia trees and palms and an important sugar factory surrounded by cane fields.

Medinet-el-Faium (meaning town of the lake district) is the capital of the Fayum, and is home to 9,000 or more people. The very ancient cities here were first Crocodilopolis (where crocodiles were sacred and worshipped) and Heracleopolis (where the ichneumon or mongoose was sacred), and later Arsinoe. Now, in modern Medinet-el-Faium there are Greek coffee-houses, bazaars, baths and so on, and a thronging market on Sundays. As the Fayum is a large and productive oasis, with a natural lake and the 5000 year old artificial Lake Moeris and additional Nile water from the ancient canal known as Bahr Youssef (Joseph's River), it is linked to the north-south railway by a spur running east to el-Uasta, and much cotton and foodstuffs are exported from here by rail and watercraft.

Minia (Minie), about 150 miles south of Cairo in Middle Egypt, is a large town of 11,000 people, and is a provincial capital. There is a sugar factory here, and some handsome buildings including a Khedivial palace.

el-Uasta (Wasta), in Middle Egypt 56 miles south of Cairo, is a small village. Nearby is the Haram el-Kedab, the False or Lying Pyramid, which predates the great pyramids of Giza. From here there is a railway spur running west into the Fayum, a journey that takes just 75 minutes to reach Medinet-el-Faium.

1868 -- 11 domestic and 2 Levantine post offices opened:

Cantara (which means bridge) is a station in the Suez Canal. There is a natural land-bridge here between lakes Manzaleh and Balah through which the Canal runs. The old Syrian caravan route passed across here.

Chaluf-el-Tarabba, another Suez Canal station, is a small village amidst lush vegetation, 139 kilometers south of Port Said. A great amount of limestone had to be removed from the course of the Canal here, and some 8,000 laborers were employed in the task until the end of 1869.

Chantier VI, just east of Ismailia, was a Suez Canal Company encampment for construction workers; no population remained after completion of the Canal.

el-Gisr (or el-Ghirs; "gisr" means embankment or threshold), just north of Chantier VI, is another Canal station. Here is the highest ground through which the Canal had to be cut. In 1861 shelter for 10,000 workmen was built here.

Ismailia, named by Khedive Ismail after himself, is the halfway station in the Suez Canal, on the shore of Lake Timsah. The town is entirely the creation of the Company, and during construction was the center of the works. Since the Canal opened in 1869 the population has declined by half to its present 3,000. Ismailia is one of Egypt's prettiest towns. The main street, Quai Mohammed Ali, is a very broad avenue more than a mile long with villas on one side, facing the lakefront. The railway from Cairo to Suez has come via Ismailia since 1870.

Kil. 34 (Kilometro 34) is the second station in the Suez Canal, 34 kilometers south of Port Said. There has been no population here since the Canal opened.

Kil. 83 (Kilometro 83) was another Suez Canal construction camp, 83 kilometers south of Port Said, and has no remaining population.

Porto Said (Port Said, named after Said Pasha) is a large town at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal. Port Said, like Ismailia, was founded by the Company; the site was selected because deep water is closer to shore here than elsewhere nearby. The land here is only four or five feet above sea level, and impressive engineering was required to build the town. Still, by mid-1861 the population had reached 2,000. Now, with 13,000 inhabitants, about a third of them foreigners, the primary industry is provisioning ships with foodstuffs and coal. There is frequent murder and lawlessness among the waterfront workers, and there is a sizeable trade in smuggled Greek tobacco. Countless ships arrive and depart each day.

Raz-el-Ech ("raz" means point or head of land) is the first station in the Suez Canal south of Port Said where large ships may pass one another.

Serapeum (so named because of a nearby temple to Serapis) is another Suez Canal station, 80 kilometers south of Port Said, on a ridge above Lake Timsah. There was an important laborers' encampment nearby, as the Canal had to be cut through a formidable rocky barrier here.

Tel-el-Kibir ("tel" means hill or mound and "kibir" means big) is a very small village in the eastern Delta, near the railway line from Cairo to Ismailia.

1870 -- 4 domestic and 13 Levantine post offices opened:

Embabe is a small town on the west bank of the Nile, opposite Boulak. In a nearby plain Napoleon won the Battle of the Pyramids in 1798. Nowadays many dahabiyehs and other rivercraft are to be hired here, and Embabe lupins, which are considered better than almonds, are an important crop. A branch line of the railway links Embabe to Boulak and Middle & Upper Egypt.

Minuf is a small village in the southwest Delta. Though Minuf is on the banks of an important canal, the village is not serviced by a railway.

Roda is a small town in Middle Egypt, Between Minia and Mellau on the west bank of the Nile. Here is a Khedivial palace and one of the biggest sugar factories.

Scibin-el-Com is a small village in the south Delta, linked by a branch railway to Tanta, directly north. The nearby countryside is exceptionally fertile.

1871 -- 7 domestic post offices opened:

Rosetta is a large town near the western mouth of the Nile, about six miles from the Mediterranean coast. Rosetta was founded in 670 and has been an important commercial town for centuries. When the French took Rosetta in 1798 and set to digging for the foundation of a fort, they found the trilingual inscription has become so important and famous as the Rosetta Stone. At that time there were 20,000 or more residents, but the population has declined to 15,000 as Alexandria, now linked by a 40 mile railway, has grown.

St. Alessandria, St. Bacos, St. Bulkeley, St. Fleming, St. Mustafa and St. Schutz ("St." means "Stazione" which means station) are all stations on the small private British-owned electric tramway line that runs from Alexandria eastwards to Ramle.

1872 -- 2 domestic and 1 Levantine post offices opened:

Scirbin is a very small village in the east Delta, on the railway line to Damiat.

Siut (Assiut, Asyut) is a very large town in Upper Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile, 229 miles south of Cairo; the railway from Lower Egypt ends here. There are some 25,000 residents, several fine mosques and bazaars, an American consular agent and an American mission school, and factories producing clay pipes, cotton cloth, indigo and opium. Assiut is a lively community.

1873 -- 9 domestic and 4 Sudanese and 1 Levantine post offices opened:

Assouan (Aswan, meaning the opening) is a town of 4,000 people in Upper Egypt, 580 miles south of Cairo, near the First Cataract in the Nile. There is much trade here in products from the Sudan and Central Africa, because the ivory, gums, skins, feathers and other such products are landed above the Cataract, packed on camels to Aswan, and again shipped, to Cairo. Local products are dates, senna, henna, and baskets. The population is very mixed; Greeks, Turks, Copts, Nubians, Beduins and Africans.

Esna, capital of the province of the same name in Upper Egypt, is a town of 6,000 inhabitants on the west bank of the Nile. There is much trade of local cereals for Sudanese products, and provisioning of boats voyaging up the Nile. Many Copts live here, and there's a Khedivial palace and a hamlet of Ghawazee (dancing girls)!

Gherga (Girga), formerly the provincial capital, is a small town in Upper Egypt, south of Sohag. There are many Copts among the 2,000 residents.

Godaba is a small town in Middle Egypt between Fescne and Magaga.

Karaskou (Korosko) is a small village in Upper Egypt, close to Sudan. The Nile is tortuous and impeded by cataracts from here southwards (upstream), so many caravans strike out across the desert from here. The nearby riverbank is lined with the tents and wares of traders awaiting camels south or boats north.

Kena is a large and important town in Upper Egypt, 405 miles south of Cairo, on a canal $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Nile. With a population of 13,000, Kena is a busy center of regional trade.

Luxor (meaning the castles) is a large village in Upper Egypt, 450 miles upriver from Cairo, on the east bank. Luxor's importance lies in its proximity to Thebes and Karnak, those favorite destinations of travellers and Egyptologists.

Ras-el-Khalig is a small village in the Delta, on the railway line near Damietta.

Sohag is an important provincial capital in Upper Egypt. The town is well built, with a beautiful bazaar and some Greek shops, and beautiful fields all around.

1874 -- 2 domestic post offices opened:

Bulak Dacrur is a railway station near Giza, across the Nile from Cairo. In the Nile between Bulak Dacrur and Cairo is Geziret Boulak, the island of Boulak; it is there, at the Government Printing Works, that Egypt's third issue of postage stamps were printed.

Ramses is a small station on the railway line to Ismailia, about ten miles west. In the 1860s it was populated primarily by workmen who dug the freshwater canal that parallels the railroad tracks. The post office, opened later, is important now as a central distribution office handling mail to and from the Red Sea Coast.

1875 -- 2 domestic and 1 Sudanese post office opened:

Manfalut is a large town at the extremity of Middle Egypt, just north of Assiut. A local governor lives here, and there's a lively market on Sundays.

Mellau is a small town in Middle Egypt, like Manfalut on the west bank of the Nile and host to a busy market on Sundays.

1876 -- 1 domestic and 1 Red Sea Coast post office opened:

Abe (Aba el Wakf) is a small village in Middle Egypt, southwest of Magaga. A branch railway line extends inland to Aba el Wakf, but it is only used during the sugar-cane harvest season.

1879 -- 1 domestic post office opened:

Helouan (meaning sweet) is a small artificial oasis town in the desert south of Cairo, linked since 1875 by a branch railway line. There is little vegetation, but there are some remarkable sulfur hot springs and therefore a bathing establishment and a good forty-room hotel. As Helouan is on a high plateau, there is a fine clear view from here of the Nile and the pyramids of Sakkara and Giza.

The Postmarks

There are at least three ways to classify postal markings: by appearance (the inscriptions, shapes, etc.), by function, or by date of introduction. In the earlier editions of these data sheets they were arranged primarily by appearance, secondarily by function, and within these groups more or less chronologically. In order to elevate chronology to first place (and because some of the markings in the Special Services group are really not special service marks at all and consequently should be integrated into the General Cancellations group), a new numbering scheme was proposed (by Peter Feltus); in order to head off confusion and the need to rearrange our collections, the new scheme was voted down (by Seymour Blomfield and Peter Smith). A compromise has been adopted: the old numbers have been retained but the postmarks are now arranged much more chronologically, as set out and explained below.

While preparations were underway to issue postage stamps, the Egyptian Postal Administration functioned much as the *Posta Europea* had in its last years. Prior to introducing its own markings, the Administration employed the old *Posta Europea* handstamps (not treated in this Study).

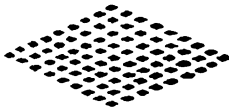
Another forerunner of the Administration was Mohammed Ali's official courier service, the Mohammed Ali Post. Whereas the *Posta Europea* had offices in Cairo and throughout the Delta, only the Mohammed Ali Post served the south; its markings, small Arabic intaglio seals, were used on stampless covers from the 1850s onwards until the railway was extended south and the Administration opened its offices in Upper Egypt in 1872 and 1873. These are type Seal-A1 and are treated first.



Between mid-April and late-June of 1865 the *Posta Europea* markings were supplanted in all post offices by the Administration's first circular datestamps, inscribed "Poste Vice-Reali Egiziane" (Egyptian Vice-Regal Post). These are type I postmarks.



In 1866 and thereafter, when postage stamps were in use, those datestamps continued to be used. For the first six months they were applied to letters to indicate the town of origin and date, while the stamps were usually cancelled with the rhomboid killer known as the *retta*. After that half year the datestamps were used also to cancel the stamps and the *retta* was reserved to cancel those stamps which, by oversight, had escaped cancellation at the office of origin.



In 1866 and 1867 the Administration's first intaglio seals were introduced, inscribed "official Egyptian post office" in Arabic. These and the other Seals were almost certainly designed for use with sealing wax, and their use with ink on stampless letters and to cancel stamps is regarded as adventitious; corroboratively, all are rarities. These are type Seal-A4.



MINIA

Contemporary with those intaglio seals are the several Straight Line P.O. Name postmarks. These were apparently provisional markings also, used at a few Middle Egypt locations prior to arrival of the datestamps; they are very rare, too.

In 1867 Ismail Pasha, then Viceroy of Egypt, obtained from the Turkish Sultan the title of Khedive and some new privileges of personal power. Being very ambitious, Ismail was not satisfied with that; it is believed that he intended to seize upon the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 to declare himself king of a fully independent Egypt. His rather premature plans for this event began in late-1867 when some post office documents began to appear with the heading "Regie Post Egiziane" (Royal Egyptian Post). Postmarks so inscribed appeared, first rather irregularly, as early as October 1867.



Although the word "Regie" (Royal) was definitely not authorized by Turkey, apparently no objection was made until June 1869 when the Egyptian post office at Constantinople hung a signboard over the entrance inscribed "Regie Poste Egiziane"; immediately the Sultan ordered the offending word removed. Ismail arranged for a low-grade postal employee to take the blame and responsibility for the "mistake" of ordering the new signboard and postmark devices in the belief that "Vice-Reali" and "Regie" were equivalent and interchangeable, and the "guilty" employee was discharged to appease the Sultan. Within several months the postmark devices in the scattered post offices were made acceptable by removing "Regie" from them. All of these, original and altered, are type II pmks.



In late-1868 the French-made postmarks inscribed "Canal de Suez" made their appearance. Originally intended for use on the Suez Canal Company stamps, these were taken over by the Government when it suppressed the upstart Company postal system on August 16th. These are type Tem-1 postmarks, on Egypt's second issue.



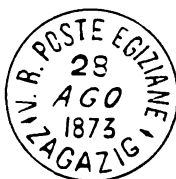
As the 1860s drew to a close, more intaglio seals began to appear, most of them for post offices being opened in Upper Egypt, the Sudan, and abroad. The ones inscribed "Egyptian khedivial post office" in Arabic are types Seal-A5 to -A8, and the ones inscribed in Italian are type Seal-R2.



In 1870 a post office was opened in Scibin-el-Com and a unique postmark was made for it, inscribed "Poste V.R. Egiziane", being a return to the safe words of type I postmarks. This is type I-4.



At the very end of 1869 a new type of circular datestamp was introduced, and within a couple of years it nearly completely replaced the earlier types. It is a smaller circle, inscribed "V.R. Poste Egiziane". Inasmuch as "V.R." stands for "Vice-Reali", these were clearly meant to keep the Sultan happy; they are known from many post offices and, as a group, they are commoner than any of the earlier types. They are the type III postmarks.



In 1873 another type began to appear, some of them with double rings, mostly at offices in Alexandria's suburbs, Upper Egypt, and Sudan. They are inscribed "Poste Khedeuie Egiziane" as are the third issue postage stamps. These are type IV postmarks.



By 1874 the last major group of Italian language postmarks came into use. They are inscribed simply "Poste Egiziane". Most are as usual wholly in Italian, but those of Upper Egypt and Sudan, where European languages were less well known, show Arabic dates and bilingual town names. These are type V postmarks generally but include the altered type I & IIIs, some Station types with "Stazione" below the circles, and the SP.0-1 type additionally inscribed "Uffizio Natante".

In 1875 the first of the domestic travelling post offices was operational, on a train that ran between Alexandria and Cairo. Its first postmarks are the very last of the Italian language types to be introduced; inscribed "Ambulante / Ales-Cairo" and vice-versa, these are very rare. They are type TPO-1.



In mid-1876 Postmaster General Giacomo Muzzi Bey retired and was replaced by M. Alfred Caillard, a Frenchman with much experience in the French postal system. He was given plenary powers to reorganize the Egyptian system as he saw fit; he found much inefficiency and exercised his powers extensively; he reduced the Administration staff by a quarter, cut operating expenses considerably, and changed the official language of the post office to French.



By mid-1877 the French language postmarks began to appear in Alexandria, Helouan, Roda and Suez. (In general, however, these and the other post offices continued to use the old Italian postmarks until the early 1880s.) Inscribed "Postes Egyptiennes", these are type VI postmarks. Late in 1878 a very different new type was introduced; its only words are Alexandria in French and Arabic, and it has a barred killer containing an "A" alongside the dated circle. This is type VII and a similar one also inscribed "Station" is type Sta-8.

In addition to the General Cancellations described above, there are the many and various Instructional and Special Service Markings. They follow in this order:

Advice of Receipt	- type AR-1
Cash	- type Cas-1n to Cas-4
Directional Markings	- type Dir-1
Franked	- type Fra-1n to Fra-4n
Insufficient Postage	- type InP-1 to InP-2n
Postal Service	- types PS-1 to PS-18 and Seal-A2 to Seal-A3
Preobliterations	- type Pre-1
Registered	- type Reg-1 to Reg-8.1n
Return to Sender	- type Res-1
Station	- type Sta-1 to Sta-2n (the straight lines)
Tax (Postage Due)	- type Tax-1 to Tax-1.9
Too Late (After Departure)	- type TL-1 to TL-2

Post Offices: A complete listing of known P.O.'s using each type of postmark is given in the following pages. Those with "x" before the P.O. name are known beyond doubt, whereas those with "/" before the P.O. name have been reported, but sufficiently complete and clear strikes for positive identification are unknown. Parts of the P.O. name which are unclear or missing on the known examples are in brackets in the listings. The colors noted are always in addition to black, and are blue (abbreviated "bl"), green (g), purple (p), red (r), and violet (v).

Dates: In these data sheets the earliest and latest recorded dates of each pmk. are given. Following each date, in brackets, its source is given; where possible the source cited is a published photograph (e.g. in L'O.P. or an auction catalog) of the postmark. Where that is not possible, the source cited is a publication which contains an article that gives the date, or the initials of the collector who reported the date. All sources are abbreviated without punctuation.

Some postmarks are undated (the major groups are intaglio Seals, Postal Service, Registered, and Tax markings). When they are found on cover the problem is most often solved by one or more accompanying datestamps. When found on interpostal seals (the intaglio Seals and Postal Service markings are more often encountered on interpostals than on stamps and covers), the dates can be known only very very roughly; for this a table of the interpostal seal types and dates appears below (the work of recording the earliest & latest pmk. dates on interpostals was done by Tony Schmidt in 1979, and your help in improving the list is wanted):

<u>type (Kehr)</u>	<u>issued in (Kehr)</u>	<u>earliest date</u>	<u>latest date</u>
I	1864		
II	1865-1866	? Mar 67 (BG)	? Jun 71 (GMD)
III	Jan 1867	23 Jan 67 (GB)	20 Oct 72 (GMD)
IV	Jan 1868	5 Jan 68 (GMD)	? Oct 74 (AS)
IV A	Jan 1868	7 Feb 69 (IC)	27 Feb 80 (AS)
V	Jan 1871	31 Jly 72 (AS)	26 Mar 81 (RSB)
V a	1872-1874	3 Jun 73 (AS)	? Dec 82 (AS)
V b	1874-1876	31 Jly 76 (AS)	22 Nov 86 (AS)
V b (vermillion)	1874-1876	? Oct 77 (AS)	? May 81 (MRH)
V c	1874-1878	? Mar 73 (AS)	? Sep 85 (GMD)
V d	1878-1879	8 Feb 74 (AS)	? ? 84 (AS)
VI	1878		
VII (die A)	1879-1880	? Apr 78 (MRH)	16 May 83 (AS)
VII (die B)	1879-1880	21 Feb 79 (GC)	27 May 83 (RSB)
VII A (die A)	1879-1880		
VII A (die B)	1879-1880	18 Dec 82 (GMD)	8 Sep 83 (GC)

Type Numbers: The postmark type numbers that are followed by an "n" were new or revised in the 1974 data sheets, to rearrange and amalgamate in light of the then latest knowledge and objectives. The present much more chronological presentation of the postmarks unfortunately makes a jumble of the original and revised type numbers; a new scheme may be developed for the next edition.

Publication: It is planned that this Study be improved and published as a book, or as part of the Circle's proposed book on Egyptian stamps and postal history. More information is needed and your help is earnestly solicited; please report any new dates or data you can, on the Form provided at the end of these data sheets. And because nearly nothing is yet recorded herein about scarcity, your impressions and/or data on the commonness or rarity of any of these postmarks are wanted. Be assured that your cooperation and collaboration will be greatly appreciated!

The following tabulation incorporates all data in hand by the end of February 1983.

Peter R. Feltus
Oakland.

GENERAL CANCELLATIONS

(24)

Types I - VII, most Seals, Mute-1, SL-1 - SL-2, Tem-1, Sta-3 - Sta-8, SP.0-1 & TPO-1.

Type Seal-A1 Inscription: "bosta" (Post) at top (Asyut) or bottom (others) and town name, some with year of seal's manufacture.



Diameter: 16 x 14.5 to 20.5mm. (oval or round) Colors: blue
P.O's: Earliest: ? Feb 58 Latest: 10 Apr 73

x Aswan (1870)			27 Apr 72 (PASS)
x Asyut (1862) (bl)	? ? 62 (Byam)		1 Mar 72 (EH)
x Esna	? ? 60 (QC 64)		
x Girga (1856)	? ? 56 (PASS)		10 Apr 73 (EH)
x Qena (1854)	? Feb 58 (LOP 43)		3 Apr 73 (EH)



Remarks: These seals are markings of the Mohammed Ali Post operated by Sheikh Hassan el Bahidi, not to be confused with the Egyptian Postal Administration which began in 1865 (see Q.C. 64/65 of August 1965). They were used on stampless covers from Upper Egypt until the Administration opened its offices there in 1872-1873. The years indicated in these seals are according to the Islamic calendar and the initial "1" or "12" in each case was omitted; the years in the brackets above are the Christian calendar equivalents.

Type I-2.5n
(I-3)

Diameter: 26.5 to 27.5mm. Colors: blue
P.O's: Earliest: 18 Apr 65 Latest: 16 Aug 75



x Abu-Homus	6 May 68 (PRF)	7 Jan 75 (EH)
x Alessandria (bl)	18 Apr 65 (GK)	26 Oct 69 (CWM)
x Atfe	on 1866 issue (RSB)	16 Aug 75 (PRF)
x Benha	26 Apr 65 (LOP 126)	15 Mar 71 (RSB)
/ Benisueff	on 1866 issue (RSB)	? Oct 68 (LV)
x Birket-el-Sab	31 Oct 66 (PRF)	7 Dec 69 (RSB)
x Cairo (bl)	19 Apr 65 (PASS)	7 Nov 69 (ESC/R)
x Damanhour	11 Feb 66 (JRD)	1 Oct 74 (EH)
x Damiat	3 Dec 65 (RSB)	10 Apr 70 (PASS)
x Galiub	? Apr 66 (PASS)	? Sep 68 (PRF)
x Kafer-Zayat	5 Jan 66 (KM)	25 Mar 75 (EH)
x Kafre-Dawar	? Feb 68 (PASS)	? Jun 75 (RSB)
x Mahallet Rok	4 Dec 67 (PRF)	6 May 69 (PRF)
x Mansura (bl)	22 Apr 65 (JBH)	20 Jun 69 (RSB)
x Michalla	18 Nov 65 (JRD)	22 Apr 70 (PRF)
x Minet-el-Gam	15 Dec 66 (PASS)	? May 69 (RSB)
x Port-Said	27 Aug 68 (LOP 80)	23 Oct 69 (JBH)
x Ramle (bl)	12 May 68 (AS)	30 Jly 70 (PRF)
x Samanud (bl)	1 Apr 66 (RL 28/1/69)	1 May 70 (PRF)
x Suez (bl)	19 Apr 65 (GK)	8 ? 73 (PASS)
x Tanta	8 Jun 65 (QC 113)	14 Nov 71 (PRF)
x Teh-el-Baroud	13 Sep 66 (PASS)	28 Oct 74 (EH)
x Tookh	6 Nov 66 (KD)	24 Apr 70 (RSB)
x Zagasik	18 Apr 65 (GK)	? Nov 70 (RSB)
x Zifta & Mitg.	13 Jly 65 (ESC/R)	4 May 70 (PRF)



Remarks: Alessandria noted with (a) letters 2.25mm. high, and (b) letters 2.75mm. high, and (c) "3" of "3T" with round top. "Zifta & Mitg." is an abbreviation of "Zifta & Mit Ghamr".

Type I-1

Diameter: 26.5 to 28mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 22 Apr 65

Colors: blue

Latest: 5 Oct 73



/ Atfe	21 Nov 68 (PRF)	5 Oct 73 (AM)
x Cairo	8 Oct 65 (HR 21/5/65)	24 Dec 69 (RSB)
x Costantinopoli (bl)	17 Aug 65 (QC 113)	24 May 70 (PRF)
x Galiub	25 Mar 69 (LG)	7 Mar 70 (PRF)
x Gedda	17 Oct 66 (QC 47)	30 Jun 73 (QC 106)
x Ismailia	20 Jly 68 (LOP 82)	23 Dec 69 (NES)
x Mansura (bl)	22 Apr 65 (ESC/R)	31 May 70 (JS)
/ ()halla		
x Smirne	2 Dec 65 (JBH)	? May 70 (QC 47)

Type I-1.1
(I-1)

Diameter: 27mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 20 Aug 71

Latest: 4 Nov 72



x Gedda.	20 Aug 71 (PASS)	4 Nov 72 (PASS)
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Remarks: Like type I-1 but with month indicated by a numeral. The year indicium was fixed at 1871 and was used thus, in lieu of 1872, on stamps of the third issue.

Type I-2.1

Diameter: 27.5mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 31 Dec 65

Colors: blue

Latest: 8 Mar 70



/ Benha		
x Cairo	31 Dec 65 (JRD)	9 Jly 69 (Hinde)
x Kafer-Zayat	13 Jly 67 (PRF)	8 Mar 70 (RSB)
/ Smirne	? May 67 (JRD)	

Type I-2

Diameter: 27 to 28mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 6 Feb 66

Colors: bl, r, bl-g

Latest: 20 Oct 69



x Alessandria (r, bl-g)	6 Jly 66 (KM)	16 Jan 69 (RSB)
x Cairo (bl, r)	6 Feb 66 (HRH 20/5/63)	20 Oct 69 (RSB)

GENNAIO—GEN
FEBBRAIO—FEB
MARZO—MARZ
APRILE—APR

MAGGIO—MAG
GIUGNO—GIUG
LUGLIO—LUG, LUGL
AGOSTO—AGO, AGOS

SETTEMBRE—SET, SETT
OTTOBRE—OTT
NOVEMBRE—NOV
DICEMBRE—DEC

Type Mute-1

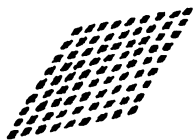
Size: 9 x 9 dots
P.O.'s:

Earliest: 1 Jan 66

Colors: blue
Latest: 20th century

x Alessandria	10 Jan 66	{Gans}
x Bairout	? Jly 70	{PASS}
x Benha	1 Jan 66	{Byam}
x Cairo	23 Jly 66	{Byam}
x Costantinopoli	8 May 66	{EH}
x Damietta	6 Jly 66	{CWM}
x Mansura	9 May 66	{PASS}
/ Suez		
/ Tanta		
x Zagazik	2 Jun 66	{CWM}
x Zifta & Mitg.	16 Jun 66	{Gans}

21 Jan 82 (PRF)



Remarks: This killer, known as the "retta", was ordinarily used to obliterate stamps in early 1866, and later almost exclusively to cancel stamps that were inadvertently left uncanceled at the P.O. of origin. Additionally, stamps of many other countries whose ships visited Egyptian ports are known cancelled with this retta.

Type Seal-A4

Inscription: "maktab bosta masriya miriya" (official Egyptian post office) at bottom, separated by a curved line from the town name, at top, and the year of the seal's manufacture.

Diameter: 20.5 to 22 x 18.5mm. (oval or round)

Colors: bl, bl-g

P.O.'s:

Earliest: on lpt. 1866

Latest: 7 Jan 75



Abu Homus

x Abu Homus (1866)	on IP III (ASM)	7 Jan 75 (EH)
x Benha (186?)	on IP III (PASS)	
x Beni Suef (1868)	on 2pt.67 (PASS)	
x al Fashn (1867)	on lpt 67 (LOP 104)	on lpt 75 (QC 64)
x Fayum	on lpt 67 (PRF)	
x Galipoli (1868)(g only)	on lpt 67 (LOP 103)	
x Iskanderiya		on IP IV (PASS)
x Kantara		on IP IV (AS)
x Khanak Kilia (1868)(bl & bl-g only)		? Dec 68 (Byam)
x Mahallet Roh	on lpt 66 (PASS)	on IP IV (DC)
x Mansura (1866)		on IP IV (PASS)
x Mansura		on IP IV (?)
x Port Said	on IP III (ASM)	on IP ? (AS)
x Tukh (1866)	on IP II (PASS)	on IP IV (PASS)



Beni Suef



al Fashn

Remarks: "Iskanderiya" = Alexandria. "Khanak Kilia" = Dardanelli. "al Fashn" = Fescne. The dated Mansura seal measures 22 x 20.5mm. and the undated Mansura seal measures 23.5 x 18.5mm.



Galipoli



Kantara



Khanak Kilia



Mansura 1866



Port Said



Tukh

Type SL-1
(CC-1,
CC-1.05,
& CC-2)

Size: letters 4 to 12mm. tall

P.O's: Earliest: on 1867 issue Latest: 4 Nov 96

x Alexandrie 4 Nov 96 (RSB)
x Minia on 2pt 67 (PRF)
x Minie on 1pt 67 (LOP 117)

MINIA

Remarks: The status of the "Alexandrie" marking is doubtful; it may be that it is not Egyptian.

MINIE

ALEXANDRIE

Type SL-2
(CC-1.1)

Size: letters about 6mm. tall

P.O's: Earliest: 15 Aug 67 Latest: 28 Aug 67

/ (Benis)ueff on 1pt 67 (PRF)
x Fescn 15 Aug 67 (LOP 117) 28 Aug 67 (LOP 117)

FESCN

LI 28/8/67

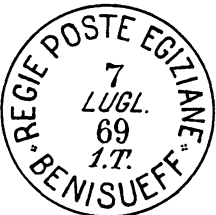
Remarks: The date appears in manuscript under the P.O. name.

Type II-2n
(II-1
& II-2)

Diameter: 27 to 30mm.

P.O's: Earliest: 4 Oct 67 Latest: 4 Oct 72

x Alessandria	15 Jun 68 (RSB)	12 Jly 69 (EH)
x Benisueff	26 Dec 67 (PRF)	7 Jly 69 (LOP 108)
x Cairo	7 Dec 68 (KM)	21 Jly 69 (LOP 108)
x Cantara	? Sep 68 (LOP 108)	? Sep 69 (AS)
x Chaluf-el-Tarabba	26 Aug 68 (LOP 80)	8 Jun 69 (PASS)
x Desuk	3 Nov 67 (PASS)	4 Feb 69 (PRF)
x Fescne	4 Oct 67 (PRF)	20 Jun 68 (PASS)
x Ghisa	5 Jun 68 (PRF)	13 Oct 68 (PRF)
x el-Gisr	29 Sep 68 (PASS)	8 Jly 69 (EA)
x Ismailia	6 Jly 68 (PRF)	22 Jun 69 (ASM)
x Magaga	? Aug 68(?) (RSB)	? Mar 69 (PRF)
x Mahallet-Rok	22 Nov 67 (PRF)	2 Sep 68 (AS)
x Massawa	16 May 68 (LOP 108)	31 Dec 68 (LOP 108)
x Medinet-el-Faium	29 Jun 68 (LOP 108)	? Oct ? (PRF)
x Minia	27 Mar 68 (EH)	10 Mar 69 (JS)
x Porto Said	27 Apr 69 (JS)	27 Jun 69 (PRF)
x Serapeum	? Aug 68 (GNL)	? Apr 69 (QC 122)
x Suakin	21 Aug 68 (LOP 108)	4 Oct 72 (LOP 108)
x Suez	10 May 69 (KM)	3 Jly 69 (ASM)
x Tel-el-Kibir	1 Dec 68 (RSB)	22 May 6? (LOP 108)



Remarks: Postmarks of the old type II-2 have heavier, larger letters than those of the old type II-1, but as the two types tend to merge, they have been combined. Early postmarks of Suakin show normal dates whereas late ones show the day & month indicia turned 90 degrees and the year indicium omitted.

Type II-1n
(II-2.1)

Diameter: 28mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: ? Mar 69

Latest: ? Apr 69

x Minia

? Mar 69 (LOP 120)

? Apr 69 (PRF)



Remarks: Lot # 880 in the Byam sale contained a type II pmk. of Serapeum without a time indicium, but this was probably due to inadvertant misplacing of the time slugs; the same postmark with a different date is unknown.

Type II-4n
(II-3)

Diameter: 27 to 30mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 6 Jun 69

Latest: 25 Apr 72

x Alessandria	8 Jly 69 (JS)	25 Apr 72 (RSB)
x Benisueff	23 Sep 69 (PRF)	
x Cairo	12 Jly 69 (PRF)	28 Nov 69 (JS)
x Cantara	28 Aug 69 (CTH)	28 Nov 69 (LOP 128)
x Chaluf-el-Tarabba	12 Jly 69 (PRF)	5 Oct 69 (PRF)
x Desuk		25 Nov 69 (PRF)
x Fescne	13 Aug 69 (PRF)	18 Aug 69 (LOP 108)
x el-Gisir	19 Oct 69 (PRF)	17 Nov 69 (PRF)
x Ismailia	on lpt 67 (RSB)	
x Magaga	19 Aug 69 (EH)	11 Sep 69 (PRF)
x Mahallet-Rok	13 Aug 69 (PRF)	14 Nov 69 (RSB)
x Medinet-el-Faium	16 Sep 69 (PRF)	20 Sep 69 (PRF)
x Porto Said	5 Aug 69 (PRF)	17 Aug 69 (PASS)
x Serapeum	7 Aug 69 (QC 122)	8 Nov 69 (QC 122)
x Suez	6 Jun 69 (RSB)	3 Jan 70 (PRF)
x Tel-el-Kibir	7 Jly 69 (LOP 108)	20 Sep 69 (PRF)



Remarks: Type II-4n postmark dies were made from the II-2n dies by removing the word "Regie".

Type II-3n
(II-3.1)

Diameter: 28mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 13 Aug 69

Latest: 16 Aug 69

x Minia

13 Aug 69 (ASM)

16 Aug 69 (PRF)



Remarks: The type II-3n postmark die was made from the type II-1n die by removing the word "Regie".

Type II-5n
(II-4)

Diameter: 28.5 x 17.75mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 7 Aug 69

Colors: blue

latest: 18 Apr 80

x Dardanelli (b1)

31 Aug 69 (LOP 108)

18 Apr 80 (LOP 108)

x Kilometro 83

31 Aug 69 (LOP 108)

23 Oct 69 (RL 27/1/65)



Remarks: Type II-5n dies were made by removing the word "Regie" from dies which were apparently never used in the unaltered form.

Type Tem-1n
(SC-1)Diameter: 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: ? Sep 68

Colors: blue
Latest: 23 Jly 70

x Chantier VI (bl)
x Kil. 34 (bl)
x Kil. 83
x Raz-el-Ech

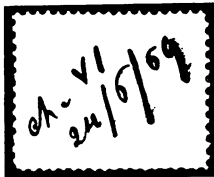
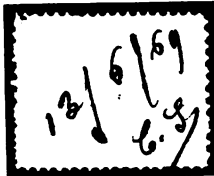
? Sep 68 (JBH)
17 Dec 68 (Byam)
13 Oct 68 (RL 27/1/65)
28 Mar 69 (JBH)

23 Jly 70 (TK)
29 Jly 69 (LD)
31 Aug 69 (JRD)
10 Jly 69 (JBH)



Remarks: These datestamps were made in France for use by the Suez Canal Company, but before they reached Egypt the Egyptian Government forced the Company to close down its budding postal system. These datestamp dies were then turned over to the Egyptian Postal Administration which operated these four temporary P.O's for Canal construction workers, and they were used to cancel stamps of the second issue; none were ever used on the Company's own issue of postage stamps. Similar datestamps were prepared for eight other offices along the Canal (Chalouf, el-Guisr, Ismailia, Kantara, Kil. 42, Port Said, Serapeum and Suez), but they were retained by the Company for its private telegraph service along the Canal.

The Chantier VI postmarks are known in black from ? Sep 68 to 18 Dec 68 and again from 5 Mar 69 to 27 May 69, and in blue from 2 Jly 69 to 23 Jly 69. During the two gaps in the overall period, in January-February and June 1869 (perhaps because the datestamp device was damaged and being repaired), stamps were cancelled with a pen; thirteen manuscript cancellations, all in black and in the same hand, are recorded, as follows:



"Ch. VI	-	19/1/69"	on 10 para (RL 27/1/65)
"Chantier VI	-	31/1/69"	on 1 pt. (G. Bolaffi)
"Ch. VI	-	16/2/69"	on 10 para (PRF)
"Chant VI	-	16/2/69"	on 10 para (PRF, SR & PASS)
"Chantier VI	-	16/2/69"	on 10 para (PRF, SR & WCS)
"C.S.	-	13/6/69"	on 1 pt. (PRF)
"Ch. VI	-	19/6/69"	on 1 pt. (?)
"Ch. VI	-	24/6/69"	on 5 para (?)
"Ch. VI	-	24/6/69"	on 1 pt. (PRF)

Type Seal-A5

Inscription: "maktab bosta khedewiya masriya" (Egyptian Khedivial Post Office) at bottom, separated by a curved line from the town name and the year of the seal's manufacture at top.

Diameter: 26 x 23mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 30 Dec 67

Latest: ? ? 70



Medilli

x Medilli (1869)
x Saqis (18??)

on 1pt 67 (PRF)
30 Dec 67(?) (EA)

? ? 70 (BYAM)
? ? 70 (Gans)

Remarks: "Medilli" = Metelino. "Saqis" = Scio.



Saqis

Type Seal-A6

Inscription: "maktab bosta khedewiya masriya" (Egyptian khedivial post office) at top and town name at bottom.

Diameter: 23.5 to 24mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: ? Jly 70

Latest: on lpt 72



Bairout

x Bairout

? Jly 70 (LOP 119)

x Iskanderuna

? Jly 70 (LOP 119)

x Minuf

21 Jan 71 (PASS)

on lpt 72 (ASM)

/ (?)

on 2pt 67 (PRF)

Remarks: "Iskanderuna" = Alessandretta.



Iskanderuna



Minuf

Type Seal-A7

Inscription: "maktab bosta khedewiya masriya" (Egyptian khedivial post office) with star at top, and town name & year at bottom.

Diameter: 27 to 29mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: on lpt 72

Latest: 21 Dec 79



Massawa

x Massawa (1871)

21 Jan 78 (JRD)

21 Dec 79 (Byam)

x Suakin (1872)

on lpt 72 (RL 10/10/69)



Suakin

Type Seal-A8

Inscription: "maktab bosta khedewiya masriya" (Egyptian khedivial post office) at top, with star & ornaments in center, and town name & year at bottom.

Diameter: 24mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: on lpt 72

Latest: on lpt 79



Gedaref

x Gedaref (1877)

on lpt 72 (JRD)

on lpt 79 (PASS)

/ Sennar (18??)(bl-g)

? (QC 64)

Remarks: The years indicated are the years of the seals' manufacture and the initial "18" has been omitted.

Type Seal-R2
(GS-3 &
GS-3.1)

Diameter: 22 to 25.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on 1pt 67

Latest: on 2½pt 74

x Massawa
x Medinet el (Faiu)m
x Ramses
x Suakim

on 1pt 67 (PRF)
on IP Vc (PASS)
on IP IV (PASS)
on 2pt 67 (LOP 105)

on 2½pt 74 (LOP 82)
on IP Vd (AS)
on IP Vd (AS)



Type I-4

Diameter: 27.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 3 Oct 70

Latest: 25 Nov 75

x Scibin el Com

3 Oct 70 (LOP 120)

25 Nov 75 (NES)

Remarks: Also known with periods (stops) after "V" and "R".



Postmark Devices in the Egyptian Postal Museum

The Egyptian Postal Museum opened when the Universal Postal Union convened in Cairo in 1934. Occupying 534 square meters upstairs in Cairo's main post office, the Museum is a real treasure trove which remains open to the public. Principal among the exhibits are scale models of post office buildings, airplanes, trains, paquetboats and express mail motorcycles, stuffed carrier pigeons, an ancient statue of a scribe, stone, papyrus and paper letters from all epochs, many mailboxes from the 19th century onwards (some are beautiful), post office plaques, signs, clocks and scales, employees' uniforms and mailbags, respectable collections of Egyptian stamps, interpostal seals and postal stationery, selected essays, proofs and imperforate stamps from the Palace Collection, metal dies and printing surfaces (mostly from Thomas de la Rue & Co. in London) for stamps and stationery, collections of stamps from scores of foreign nations (U.P.U. members customarily send samples of new issues to one-another), and a fine array of postal documents, papers and books.

Two cabinets are full of cancellation devices; there are six Posta Europea handstamps and more than a hundred later ones. Thirty-one datestamps of the classic era are in the lot, displayed standing up like so many drab pepper-grinders; these are listed below. None have the date indicia in place (two wooden boxes containing many hundreds of the little removeable numbers and abbreviated months are nearby in the cabinet), so the list necessarily combines types I-1 with I-2.5n and III-2n with III-2.5n.

I-1 & I-2.5n
Abu-Humus
Birket-el-Sab
Damiata
Galiub
Gedda
Kafre-Dawar
Michalla
Port Said
Ramle
Suez
Zifta & Mitg.

I-2
Alessandria
II-4n
Alessandria
Benisueff
Cantara
Desuk
Ismailia
Mahallet-Rok
Medinet-el-Faium
Porto Said
Tel-el-Kibir

III-2n & III-2.5n
Fescne
Ghisa
Kafre-Zayat
Minia
Roda
IV-2.5n
Alessandria
IV-2
Zagazig

V-1
Alessandria
Kafer Dauar
Scibin el Kom
I-3n
Teh el Baroud
Cas-2.5
Mansura

Type III-2.5n
(III-2)

Diameter: 22 to 22.5mm.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: 1 Dec 69

Colors: bl, g & v.

Latest: 28 Aug 80

x Alessandria (bl, v)	1 Dec 69 (ARS)	29 Dec 79 (WA 10/6/68)
x Benha	10 Jun 70 (PASS)	8 Nov 73 (PASS)
x Benisuef	27 Dec 69 (PRF)	? Dec 73 (JS)
x Bilbes	6 Nov 70 (PRF)	? Sep 73 (PRF)
x Birket-el-Sab	18 Jan 71 (JMM)	12 Dec 73 (EH)
x Cairo	1 Dec 69 (LV)	28 Aug 80 (MeC)
x Cantara	9 Dec 69 (PRF)	22 Jan 71 (PRF)
x Costantinopoli	? Jan 70 (RSB)	31 Dec 73 (JHEG)
x Damanhur	? Jly 70 (PASS)	14 Dec 73 (EH)
x Damiata	28 Jun 70 (CJ)	on 1pt 75 (JS)
x Desuk	8 Dec 69 (PRF)	25 Oct 73 (PEW)
x Embabe	? Mar 70 (PASS)	
x Fescne	30 Jly 70 (QC 123)	21 Dec 76 (PRF)
x Galiub	7 Jly 70 (RSB)	11 Dec 73 (JHEG)
x el-Ghirs	13 Dec 69 (PRF)	1 Jan 71 (RL 10/10/69)
x Ghisa		7 Sep 73 (LV)
x Ismailia (bl, g)	14 Dec 69 (PRF)	8 May 80 (JS)
x Kafr-Zayat	? Jun 70 (RSB)	15 Jun 73 (RSB)
x Magaga	4 May 70 (PRF)	? Dec 79 (PRF)
x Mahallet-el-Roh	12 May 70 (JS)	14 Nov 73 (LV)
x Mansura	28 Oct 70 (RL 27/1/65)	12 Jan 74 (JBH)
x Mehalla	22 Jly 70 (PASS)	? Sep 73 (CJ)
x Minet-el-Faium	19 Dec 69 (JS)	? Dec 73 (RSB)
x Minet-el-Gamh	1 Mar 71 (PRF)	? Jly 73 (RSB)
x Minie	3 Dec 69 (PRF)	19 Dec 72 (JHEG)
/ Minuf		
x Porto Said	4 Dec 69 (PASS)	10 Jly 74 (CF)
x Roda	8 Dec 70 (PRF)	14 Jun 73 (CF)
x Rosetta	9 Nov 71 (PRF)	16 Sep 73 (PASS)
x Samamud	14 Jly 70 (RSB)	24 Dec 73 (PRF)
x Scibin-el-Anater	18 Jan 71 (PRF)	? ? 73 (PRF)
x Serapeum	27 Dec 69 (LG)	8 Jan 71 (QC 122)
x Smirne	16 Jly 70 (JRD)	13 Dec 73 (QC 47)
x Suez	7 May 70 (RSB)	20 Mar 74 (MeC)
x Tanta	1 Jun 70 (PRF)	11 Dec 73 (JS)
x Teh-el-Kibir	30 Mar 70 (ASM)	5 Nov 73 (ELGM)
x Tooh	21 Jun 72 (ELGM)	27 Oct 74 (PASS)
x el-Uasta	4 May 71 (PASS)	4 Sep 73 (RSB)
x Zagazig	26 Feb 70 (PRF)	23 Jly 73 (JS)
x Zefta	25 Aug 70 (LV)	22 Oct 77 (RSB)

Remarks: Two very early dates have been reported; Alessandria of 5 Jun 69 (HRH 5/6/69) and Serapeum of 6 Nov 69 (HT), but as they are implausibly early, proof of their existence is wanted before they will be believed correct. Some have the ornaments vertical (like the illustrated Smirne) and some horizontal (like the illustrated Magaga). Alessandria postmarks with horizontal ornaments are very common, but with vertical ornaments are very rare; only three are recorded, with dates of 18 Nov 71 (PRF) to 22 Dec 71 (PASS). The Cairo pmk. is known with larger "T1" etc. then shown.



Type III-1.5n
(III-1)

Diameter: 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 3 Apr 70

Colors: blue
Latest: 18 Nov 78



x Alessandretta
x Bairout
x Cavala
x Galipoli
x Godaba (bl)
x Iaffa
/ Ismailia
x Lagos
x Latakia
x Leros
x Mersina
x Metelino
x Rodi
x Salonicchi
/ Samanud
x Scio
x Tenedos
x Tripoli
x Volo
x Zagazig

? Jan 71 (PASS)
20 Dec 70 (LOP 40)
7 Dec 70 (QC 47)
10 Mar 71 (QC 47)
23 May 74 (RSB)
21 Jan 71 (JHEG)
24 Dec 70 (LOP 94)
16 Dec 70 (QC 47)
15 Aug 73 (EA)
17 Jan 71 (JRD)
1 Sep 70 (LA)
19 Dec 72 (PASS)
? Dec 70 (PASS)
11 Dec 70 (RSB)
? Dec 70 (LOP 112)
? Feb 71 (PASS)
22 Nov 70 (PRF)
24 Aug 73 (SM)

20 Jly 72 (RL 19/7/50)
26 Feb 72 (RSB)
12 Feb 72 (JRD)
25 Dec 73 (RL 27/1/65)
? Jun 75 (JS)
17 Feb 72 (LOP 95)
18 Nov 78 (IC)
3 Mar 72 (LOP 94)
9 Nov 71 (CWM)
20 Dec 73 (PASS)
14 Feb 72 (PASS)
25 Dec 73 (AJR)
19 Nov 75 (QC 59)
5 May 72 (ESC/R)
28 Mar 73 (ESC/R)
27 Dec 73 (RSB)
? Aug 72 (PRF)
17 Feb 72 (RL 14/3/73)
21 Feb 72 (RSB)
20 Nov 73 (PRF)



Remarks: Some have the ornaments turned at right angles to those illustrated.

Type III-1n
(III-3)

Diameter: 22 to 22.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 10 Apr 73

Colors: blue
Latest: 17 Jun 81



x Galipoli
x Godaba
x Mehalla
/ (Mel)loui
x Metelino
x Minet-el-Faium (bl)
/ (Ras el Kha)lig
x Rodi
x Scio
x Zagazig

26 Feb 74 (RSB)
2 Oct 76 (JS)
6 Apr 76 (PASS)
15 Jan 74 (QC 47)
1 Sep 77 (EH)
on lpt 72 (PASS)
10 Apr 73 (QC 47)
22 Aug 74 (RSB)

12 Aug 80 (QC 47)
22 Sep 79 (PASS)
? Apr 77 (PASS)
3 Feb 81 (EH)
5 Oct 79 (LA)
? Nov 79 (RSB)
17 Jun 81 (JRD)
13 Feb 81 (PASS)



Remarks: Some have the date in smaller figures & letters.

Type III-2n
(III-4)

Diameter: 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 1 Jan 74

Colors: bl, p.
Latest: 29 Jun 81

x Alessandria	25 Jan 72(?) (ESC/R)	18 Mar 80 (NES)
x Benha	14 Feb 74 (JS)	18 Nov 78 (PRF)
x Benisuef	12 Aug 74 (PASS)	29 Feb 80(?) (RSB)
x Bilbes	28 Mar 74 (PASS)	2 Feb 80 (PRF)
x Birket-el-Sab	10 Jan 74 (ASM)	10 Apr 80 (PASS)
x Cairo	2 Jan 74 (LA)	20 Apr 75 (JBH)
x Costantinopoli	2 Jan 74 (JS)	29 Jun 81 (JSH)
x Damanhur	11 Aug 74 (JHEG)	
x Damiatra	7 Feb 74 (PEW)	4 Feb 78 (RSB)
x Desuk (bl)	21 Jan 74 (ELGM)	on 20pa 79 (JS)
x Fescne	28 Feb 74 (QC 106)	4 May 80 (PRF)
x Galiub	1 Feb 74 (PRF)	10 Oct 79 (PRF)
x Ghisa (bl)	18 Jly 74 (PRF)	24 Feb 80 (RSB)
x Ismailia	7 Apr 74 (CWM)	22 Aug 77 (JBH)
x Magaga	7 Feb 74 (PASS)	? Feb 80 (PASS)
x Mahallet-el-Roh (bl)	30 May 74 (PRF)	? Jan 80 (QC 106)
x Mehalla	3 Feb 74 (PASS)	14 Feb 78 (LA)
x Minet-el-Faium	9 May 74 (EH)	13 May 80 (PRF)
x Minet-el-Gamh	? Jly 74 (QC 106)	16 May 80 (JRD)
x Minie (bl)	9 May 74 (PRF)	8 Apr 80 (NES)
x Porto-Said	3 Jan 74 (PRF)	11 Apr 8? (RSB)
x Roda	19 Mar 74 (EH)	? Jun 77 (JHEG)
x Rosetta (bl)	3 Jan 74 (RSB)	23 Apr 80 (PRF)
x Samanud	2 Mar 74 (RSB)	? Jan 80 (RSB)
x Scibin-el-Anater (bl)	3 Feb 74 (ASM)	6 M?? 80 (QC 106)
x Smirne (bl)	10 Jan 74 (PASS)	4 Feb 81 (GBG)
x Suez	2 Jan 74 (JHEG)	4 Jan 79 (JBH)
x Tanta	1 Jan 74 (JS)	20 Jan 74 (JS)
x Teh-el-Kibir	5 May 74 (EH)	24 Apr 80 (IC)
x Tooh	? ? 73(?) (RSB)	29 Nov 79 (JRD)
x el-Uasta (bl)	15 Apr 74 (PASS)	14 Mar 80 (RSB)
x Zefta (bl, p)	5 Jan 74 (JS)	? May 80 (PRF)

Remarks: Some have the ornaments turned at right angles to those illustrated. Some are known with "T1" etc. omitted.



Type IV-2.5n
(IV-2 &
Sta-3.5)

Diameter: 23.5 to 25mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 23 Apr 71

Colors: bl, g.

Latest: 18 Dec 78

x Alessandria (bl)	23 Apr 71 (JRD)	30 Nov 78 (IC)
x Minuf	13 Jan 73 (PRF)	31 Oct 74 (PEW)
x Siut	1 Feb 73 (EH)	15 Nov 74 (PASS)
x St. Alessandria	7 Oct 71 (WFB)	19 Oct 71 (PASS)
x St. Bacos	? Mar 74 (ARS)	on 10pa 74 (IC)
x St. Bulkeley	24 Sep 71 (PRF)	on lpt 72 (PASS)
x St. Mustafa	15 Aug 72 (IC)	18 Jly 74 (EH)
x St. Schutz	27 ? 71 (PRF)	? May 73 (PRF)
x Zagazig (bl, g)	27 Dec 73 (ELGM)	18 Dec 78 (PRF)



Remarks: "St." is Station abbreviated; St. Alessandria etc. are stations on the electric tramway serving Alexandria's suburbs.

Type IV-2n
(IV-1.2
& Sta-3.6)

Diameter: 25mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 15 Nov 73

Colors: bl, v.

Latest: 7 Oct 81

x Minuf	15 Nov 73 (RSB)	11 Apr 80 (PEW)
x Siut (bl, v)	21 Feb 75 (QC 106)	10 Apr 80 (PASS)
x St. Bacos (bl)	? ? 77 (PASS)	7 Oct 81 (PASS)
x St. Bulkeley		? Jun 81 (RSB)
x St. Fleming	17 ? 77 (LV)	on lpt 75 (PASS)
x St. Schutz (bl)	8 May 76 (KO'C)	21 Jly 81 (IC)
x Zagazig (bl)	4 Oct 75 (PRF)	8 May 80 (ARS)



Remarks: "St." is Stazione (Station) abbreviated; St. Bacos etc. are stations on the British-owned electric tramway serving Alexandria and its eastern suburbs.



Type IV-1

Diameter: 24.5 to 26mm.

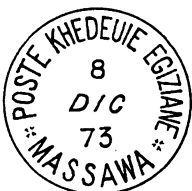
P.O's:

Earliest: 28 Dec 72

Colors: blue

Latest: 17 May 80

x Gedda (bl)	13 Jan 73 (JHEG)	17 May 80 (JRD)
/ Girga	11 Apr 74 (IC)	
x Massawa	28 Dec 72 (JHEG)	? Jan 80 (PASS)
x Scirbin (bl)	? Mar 73 (AS)	23 Sep 79 (ASM)
/ Siut		
x Suakim (bl)	4 Jan 73 (Byam)	22 Mar 80 (PASS)



Remarks: Some are known with the year indicia seriffed.

Type IV-1.1

Diameter: 24.5mm.

Colors: blue

P.O's:

Earliest: 3 Jun (74)

Latest: 4 Nov (74)



x Gedda
x Suakim (bl)

20 Jan ? (PASS)
3 Jun (74)(PASS)

4 Nov (74)(ARS)

Remarks: The Gedda pmk. has a solid semicircle in place of the year and the Suakim pmk. has concentric arcs in place of the year.

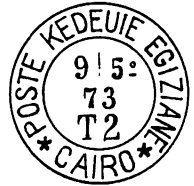
Type IV-3.1

Diameter: 23.5 x 14.5mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 29 Mar 72

Latest: 5 Nov 75



x Cairo

29 Mar 72 (LOP 120)

5 Nov 75 (LOP 120)

Type IV-3

Diameter: 24 x 15.5mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 9 May 73

Latest: ? Oct 75



x Alessandria

9 May 73 (LOP 120)

? Oct 75 (LOP 120)

Type IV-4

Diameter: 28.5 x 20mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 22 Oct 73

Latest: 15 Nov 74



x Kartum

22 Oct 73 (LOP 88)

15 Nov 74 (LOP 120)

Remarks: For further details, see L'O.P. # 86, pages 371-373.

Type IV-6n
(GS-7)

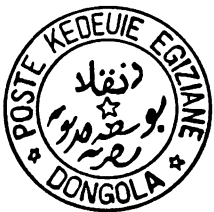
Diameter: 28 x 18mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: on 1872s

Colors: blue

Latest: ? Feb 74



x Assouan
x Dongola
x Esna
x Gherga
/ Kara(skou)
x Kena
x Luxor
x Sokag (bl)
x Wadi Halfe

on 1pt 72 (LOP 86)

on IP Vc (LOP 86)

on 1pt 72 (LOP 86)

on IP Va (RSB)

on 1pt 72 (LOP 86)

on 2pt 72 (JG)

on 2pt 72 (LOP 86)

on IP Vc (LOP 86)

? Feb 74 (PASS)

on 2½pt 74 (RSB)

on 2pt 72 (LOP 86)

on IP Vd (AS)

on IP Vc (LOP 86)

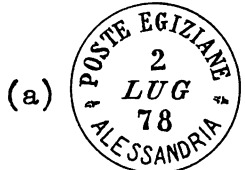
Remarks: Two similar markings of Wadi Halfe were recorded in past editions of these data sheets (types I-5 and IV-5); they are now believed not to exist, to have come from erroneous reports of one or two ambiguous strikes of IV-6n markings.

Type V-1n
(V-1,
V-2 & V-2.1)

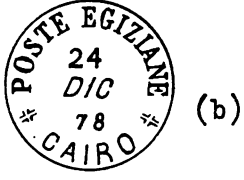
Diameter: 22 to 22.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 1 Mar 73

Colors: blue
Latest: ? Jun 80



x Alessandria	1 Mar 73 (RSB)	12 Apr 80 (RSB)
x Atfe	11 Oct 75 (LOP 128)	? Feb 80 (PASS)
x Cairo	1 Dec 74 (EH)	? Jun 80 (RSB)
x Damanhour (b1)	17 Nov 75 (RSB)	17 Apr 80 (JS)
x Kafer Dauar	5 Jan 77 (QC 106)	3 Aug 79 (PRF)
x Kafer Zaiat (b1)	14 Oct 75 (RSB)	16 Apr 80 (PRF)
x Mallau	? Aug 75 (PRF)	21 Jan 80 (PASS)
x Manfallut	26 May 76 (ARS)	12 Aug 79 (JS)
x Ramses	17 May 75 (QC 122)	4 May 78 (QC 122)
x Scibin el Kom	9 Feb 75 (NES)	3 Feb 80 (JS)
x Suez	20 Sep 76 (CWM)	
x Tanta (b1)	12 Dec 75 (EH)	12 Apr 80 (PASS)
x Zejla	30 Oct 76 (LOP 119)	



Remarks: Die b was used by Cairo, Mellau, Ramses & Suez. The other P.O's used die a. Cairo used dies a and b. Die a comes in two sizes and spacings for Alessandria and Tanta.

Type V-2n
(V-3)

Diameter: 22.5 to 23mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 14 Aug 73

Latest: 5 May 80



x Alessandria	14 Aug 73 (MeC)	5 May 80 (PRF)
x Cairo	31 Jan 74 (CWM)	? May 80 (SM)
/ Porto Said		2 Dec 78 (EH)

Type V-1.5n
(V-2.15
& V-2.2)

Diameter: 22 to 22.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 26 Apr 74

Colors: blue
Latest: 19 Dec 78



x Alessandria	24 Oct 75 (LA)	9 Dec 78 (RSB)
x Kafer Zaiat	29 Jan 78 (PRF)	19 Dec 78 (PRF)
x Ramses (b1)	? Jun 74 (QC 122)	27 Dec 75 (QC 122)

Remarks: The month indicium is unseriffed in the Ramses pmk.

Type V-2.2n
(V-4)

Diameter: 22.5 to 24mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 20 Jan 74

Colors: purple
Latest: 25 Feb 81



x Alessandria (p)	2 Jly 74 (PASS)	20 May 80 (LOP 120)
/ Benha	? ? 74 (RSB)	? Oct 76 (RSB)
x Bulah Dacruv	? Jan 75 (PRF)	6 May 78 (RSB)
x Cairo	14 Jun 74 (RSB)	5 May 80 (RSB)
x Ismailia	1 Jan 76 (NES)	30 Oct 78 (RSB)
x Porto Said	20 Jan 74 (LA)	25 Feb 81 (LA)
/ Samanud		
x Teh-el-Kibir	30 ? 75 (PASS)	
x Zefta		9 Apr 77 (EH)

Type Sta-6

Diameter: 22mm.

Colors: bl, g, r, r-p.

P.O's:

Earliest: 2 Jan 74

Latest: 13 Mar 81



x Alexandria (r-p)	3 Aug 74 (BC)	13 Dec 76 (JS)
x Cairo	16 Aug 74 (PASS)	1 Nov 78 (CWM)
x Damahour	15 Jan 76 (PASS)	? Feb 76 (PASS)
x Damiatra (r)	? ? 74 (NES)	28 Oct 75 (PASS)
x Faium	? Jan 80 (EH)	13 Mar 81 (RSB)
x Fesene	30 Jly 75 (PRF)	6 Oct 75 (AS)
x Magaga	on IP Va (RSB)	? Apr 80 (PRF)
x Mansura	23 Dec 74 (ELGM)	20 Dec 78 (GP)
x Mehalla (g)	5 Jan 75 (PASS)	? Dec 79 (RSB)
x Minia (bl)	2 Jan 74 (PRF)	? Oct 79 (JG)
x Samanud (r)	11 Oct 74 (PRF)	21 Aug 78 (JS)
x Scebin-el-Kom	25 Jly 75 (PASS)	27 Sep 79 (JG)
x Siut	14 ? 79 (PRF)	3 Feb 80 (JS)
x Suez (p)	21 Jly 74 (CWM)	12 Sep 79 (PRF)
x Tanta (p)	7 Feb 75 (PASS)	25 Apr 80 (PRF)
x Zagazig	5 Aug 75 (PASS)	3 Jun 76 (GP)

Remarks: "Stazione" means station; these are the postmarks of railway station post offices.

Type V-6.1n
(V-7)

Diameter: 22mm.

Colors: violet

P.O's:

Earliest: 12 Jan 74

Latest: 17 May 80



x Mansura (v)	12 Jan 74 (LOP 120)	17 May 80 (LOP 119)
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Type V-2.3n
(V-4.1)

Diameter: 22 to 23mm.

Colors: blue

P.O's:

Earliest: 1 Apr 74

Latest: 4 May 80



x Abuhomus	15 Nov 75 (LA)	4 May 80 (PRF)
x Alexandria (bl)	1 Apr 74 (ASM)	23 Dec 79 (GBG)
/ Benha		
x Bulah Dagruv	20 Jly 74 (RSB)	
x Cairo	19 May 74 (RSB)	20 Apr 80 (LA)
x Ismailia	4 Jun 74 (EH)	1 May 80 (RSB)
x Porto Said	29 May 74 (GG)	13 Dec 75 (LV)
x Tanta	6 Apr 74 (RSB)	18 Jun 75 (RSB)

Type V-3.1n
(V-4.2)

Diameter: 24mm.

Latest: 17 Feb 80

P.O's:

Earliest: 22 Jly 74



x Benha	22 Jly 74 (JHEG)	17 Feb 80 (LV)
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Type V-4n
(V-5)

Diameter: 22mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: ? Jun 74

Colors: blue

Latest: 18 Dec 84



x Assuan (bl)	? Feb 75 (ELGM)	16 Jan 80 (JS)
x Barbar	26 Jan 75 (PASS)	2 Dec 84 (ESC/R)
x Dongola	14 Aug 75 (LOP 86)	18 Dec 84 (JS)
x Esna (bl)	? Feb 75 (LOP 86)	6 May 79 (LOP 86)
x Ghirgheh	4 Dec 74 (PASS)	1 Nov 79 (PASS)
x Hartum (bl)	5 Jly 74 (WF)	15 Apr 80 (JS)
x Karaskon	9 Jun 75 (CF)	? Mar 79 (LOP 86)
x Kassala	4 Jun 75 (RSB)	? Feb 81 (JRD)
x Kena (bl)	? Jun 74 (CWM)	15 Nov 79 (LOP 86)
x Luxor (bl)	? Dec 74 (LOP 90)	19 Feb 80 (PRF)
x Sohag (bl)	22 Aug 74 (LOP 86)	? Sep 79 (CWM)
x Wadi Halfe (bl)	12 Feb 75 (QC 59)	10 Mar 80 (LOP 86)



Remarks: "Hartum" = Khartoum and "Karaskon" = Karaskou. These pmks. are from P.O's in Upper Egypt and Sudan where European languages were less well known; the town names appear in Italian and Arabic, and the dates are in Arabic. For further details and the English translations of the months, see L'O.P. # 86. Year dates later than 1880 were amended in Arabic by hand, or the "A." was allowed to stay as is, up to as late as 1884.

Type Sta-7

Diameter: 22mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 3 Aug 74

Latest: on 10pa 79



x Alessandria	6 Aug 74 (PRF)	on 10pa 79 (RSB)
x Cairo	? Mar 78 (RSB)	15 Nov 78 (PASS)

Remarks: "Stazione" means station; these are postmarks of railway station post offices. This type differs from type Sta-6 in that the word "Stazione" is smaller.

Type SP.O-1

Diameter: 22mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 22 Feb 75

Latest: 20 Feb 79



x Ales	22 Feb 75 (RAGP)	20 Feb 79 (GTH)
x Cosp	10 Nov 75 (EH)	29 Jan 79 (ESC/R)

Remarks: This ship postmark was applied on voyages between Ales (Alessandria) and Cosp (Costantinopoli); the "Ales" indicium was put into the datestamp device on northbound trips, and the "Cosp" indicium on southbound trips. As Peter Smith (PASS) wants to determine the schedule and duration of these trips, we want to know all dates seen, including those within the recorded periods.



Type V-6

Diameter: 22mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 16 Feb 75

Colors: blue

Latest: 14 Dec 79



x Mansura (bl)	16 Feb 75 (LOP 120)	14 Dec 79 (PASS)
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Type Sta-5n
(Sta-4)

Diameter: 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 4 Mar 75

Latest: 1 May 80



x Alessandria
x Cairo
x Ismailia
x Mansura
x Mehalla
x Suez

5 May 76 (ASM)
2 Jan 79 (RSB)
13 Sep 76 (PASS)
4 Mar 75 (IC)
5 Jan 80 (PRF)
6 Jly 76 (RSB)

17 Oct 78 (PRF)
14 Aug 79 (NES)
? ? 78 (PRF)
7 Apr 80 (PRF)
? Feb 80 (CWM)
1 May 80 (IC)

Type V-5n
(V-5.5)

Diameter: 24mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 14 Mar 75

Latest: 7 Jun 76



x Ismailia
x Manfalut

24 Apr 75 (LOP 120)
14 Mar 75 (PASS)

7 Jun 76 (EA)

Type Sta-3n
(Sta-4.5)

Diameter: 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 17 Apr 75

Latest: 30 Oct 78



x Alessandria

17 Apr 75 (PASS)

30 Oct 78 (PRF)

Remarks: "Stazione" means station; this postmark is of the Alexandria railway station post office.

Type Sta-4n
(Sta-5)

Diameter: 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 17 Apr 75

Colors: red
Latest: 2 Apr 78



x Alessandria (r)
x Cairo

12 Oct 75 (ELGM)
9 Jun 75 (CWM)

2 Apr 78 (IC)
? Sep 75 (CWM)

Remarks: "Stazione" means station; these postmarks are of the Alexandria and Cairo railway station post offices.

Type III-3n
(III-5.1)

Diameter: 22 to 22.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 16 Oct 75

Latest: 1 May 80



x Mehalla
x Zagazig

16 Oct 75 (PASS)
27 Feb 80 (LV)

5 Mar 77 (EH)
1 May 80 (CWM)

Remarks: Type III-3n postmark dies were made from type III-1n dies by removing the letters "V.R.".

Type III-4n Diameter: 22 to 22.5mm. Colors: blue
(III-5) P.O's: Earliest: 3 Nov 75 Latest: ? Jun 81



x Damiatra 3 Nov 75 (RSB) 13 Dec 79 (PRF)
 x Mehalla 24 Nov 77 (GG)
 x Smirne (bl) 30 Oct 76 (QC 47) ? Jun 81 (PASS)
 x Suez (bl) 3 Aug 76 (PRF) 9 May 80 (PRF)

Remarks: Type III-4n postmark dies were made from type III-2n dies by removing the letters "V.R.".

Type V-3n Diameter: 24mm. Earliest: 17 Mar 76 Latest: 2 Jun 79
(V-4.25) P.O's:



x Benha 17 Mar 76 (PASS) 2 Jun 79 (RSB)

Type V-2.1n Diameter: 22.5mm. Earliest: 24 Jan 77 Latest: 25 Jly 79
(V-3.1) P.O's:



x Alessandria 24 Jan 77 (GBG) 25 Jly 79 (LOP 120)

Type I-3n Diameter: 27.5mm. Colors: blue
(I-3.1) P.O's: Earliest: 29 Mar 77 Latest: 5 Apr 80



x Teh el Baroud 29 Mar 77 (LOP 120) 5 Apr 80(?) (RSB)

Remarks: The type I-3n postmark die was made from the type I-2.5n die by removing the words "Vice-Reali".

Type TPO-1 Diameter: 21mm. Earliest: 1 Jan 75 Latest: 27 Jan 86
P.O's:



x Ales - Cairo 25 Feb 75 (ESC/R) 19 Feb 80 (GG)
 x Cairo - Ales 14 Jan 76 (GG) 7 Jan 78 (PASS)

Remarks: These datestamps are from the first domestic travelling post office (the other early T.P.O. was on a ship that sailed from Alexandria to Constantinople and vice-versa; see page 39), on a train that ran between Alexandria and Cairo. Though rare in any case, more are known as backstamps on covers than on stamps.

Type VI-1n
(VI-B1)

Diameter: 22.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 28 Jly 77

Colors: blue
Latest: 1 May 80



x Roda (bl)

28 Jly 77 (LOP 120)

1 May 80 (PRF)

Type VI-2n
(VI-1)

Diameter: 22.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 21 Aug 77

Latest: 19 Apr 80



x Alexandrie
x Helouan

21 Aug 77 (RSB)
on lpt 75 (PASS)

19 Apr 80 (PRF)
? Feb 79 (PASS)

Type VI-2.1n
(VI-1.5)

Diameter: 25mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 9 Jly 78

Latest: ? ? 85(?)



x Alexandrie

9 Jly 78 (NES)

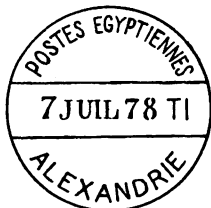
? ? 85(?) (LOP 120)

Type VI-2.2n
(VI-2)

Diameter: 26.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 2 Jly 78

Colors: blue
Latest: 13 Dec 81



x Alexandrie
x Suez

2 Jly 78 (LA)
5 Jly 78 (LOP 84)

13 Dec 81 (LOP 81)
21 Jan 79 (LA)

Type VII-2

Diameter: 26.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: ? Jly 78(?)

Colors: violet
Latest: ? Aug 83



x Alexandrie

8 Nov 78 (PRF)

? Aug 83 (LA)

Type Sta-8

Diameter: 25.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: 2 Nov 78

Latest: 10 Oct 87



x Alexandrie

2 Nov 78 (ASM)

10 Oct 87 (LOP 81)

Type VII-1

Diameter: 26.5mm.

Colors: violet

P.O's:

Earliest: 4 Nov 78

Latest: 13 Aug 85



x Alexandrie (v)

4 Nov 78 (?)

13 Aug 85 (LOP 120)

INSTRUCTIONAL and SPECIAL SERVICE MARKINGSADVICE of RECEIPT - Type AR-

Type AR-1

Size: 7 x 11mm.

Earliest: 19 Feb 72

Latest: 4 Jun 77

P.O's:

AR

x Birket-el-Sab

4 Jun 77 (WCS)

x (?)

19 Feb 72 (PASS)

CASH - Type Cas-

Type Cas-2

Diameter: 25 x 14.75mm.

Colors: bl, p & v.

P.O's:

Earliest: 19 Jly 67

Latest: 16 May 80



x Alessandria

9 Jan 68 (PRF)

10 Oct 73 (RSB)

x Benha (bl, p)

3 Jun 70 (RSB)

? Jan 80 (AS)

x Birket-el-Sab (bl, v)

? Nov 73 (PASS)

13 Nov 78 (IC)

x Damanhour (bl)

6 Jan 71 (PRF)

4 Dec 78 (IC)

x Damiatia

7 ? 67 (AS)

17 Dec 78 (IC)

x Ismailia

14 Oct 68 (PRF)

10 Dec 78 (IC)

x Kafer Zayat

13 Nov 71 (RSB)

11 Sep 74 (ELGM)

x Mansura (bl)

12 Nov 68 (AS)

25 Jan 78 (CWM)

x Michalla

10 Jan 69 (PEW)

7 Oct 79 (PASS)

x Minet el Gam

6 Apr 76 (PASS)

5 Sep 77 (PRF)

x Port Said

14 Nov 68 (PRF)

10 Jan 79 (PASS)

x Samarud

6 Nov 70 (PRF)

? Mar 77 (PASS)

x Suez

26 Feb 69 (Byam)

15 May 77 (RSB)

x Tanta

19 Jly 67 (PEW)

30 Sep 79 (AS)

x Teh-el-Baroud

13 Dec 74 (ELGM)

? Feb 77 (LV)

x Zagasik (bl, p)

4 Sep 70 (PRF)

25 Dec 79 (QC 106)

x Zifta & Mitg.

? Jan 69 (AS)

16 May 80 (PRF)

Type Cas-2.1

Diameter: 23.5 x 13.5mm.

Earliest: 23 Feb 68

Latest: 5 Dec 78

P.O's:

/ Bulah Dacruv

x Cairo

23 Feb 68 (PRF)

5 Dec 78 (IC)



Remarks: For general information on the Cassa markings and a photo of a Cas-2.1 of Cairo properly used on a document, see L'O.P. #95.

Type Cas-1n
(Cas-0.5)

Diameter: 25 x 14.75mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 17 Apr 70

Latest:

x Alessandria

17 Apr 70 (Byam)

Remarks: The one known example of this postmark is on the cover that was lot # 848 in the Byam sale.



Type Cas-1.5n
(Cas-1)

Diameter: 25 x 14.75mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 14 Nov 69

Colors: blue

Latest: 11 Feb 74

x Alessandria (bl)
/ Mansura

14 Nov 69 (LOP 104)

24 Jan 74 (CWM)



Type Cas-3

Diameter: 24.5 x 14.75mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 8 Sep 73

Colors: blue

Latest: 22 Feb 78

x Minuf (bl)
x Siut

17 Nov 73 (RSB)

? Apr 75 (PRF)

4 Jun 77 (PASS)

16 Feb 78 (PASS)



Type Cas-2.5

Diameter: 23 x 13.5mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 3 Apr 74

Latest: 2 Dec 77

x Mansura
x Porto-Said

3 Apr 74 (PASS)

2 Dec 77 (LOP 117)

Remarks: "Vaglia" means money order.



Type Cas-4

Diameter: 26.5mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 3 Jan 79

Latest: 25 Mar 79

x Alexandrie

3 Jan 79 (LOP 81)

25 Mar 79 (LOP 81)



DIRECTIONAL MARKINGS - Type Dir-

Type Dir-1 Size: as illustrated
 P.O's: Earliest: 15 Mar 67 Latest:

/ Alesa
 x Zifta & Mitg. 15 Mar 67 (LOP 117)

Remarks: Directional markings were apparently applied to some covers addressed in Arabic to prevent misdirection.

ALESA

FRANKED - Type Fra-

Type Fra-1n Size: frame 11.5 x 34mm.
 (Fra-0.5) P.O's: Earliest: 6 Dec 62 Latest: 9 Feb 65

x Samanud 9 Feb 65 (LOP 112)
 x Zagasik 6 Dec 62 (CWM)

FRANCA

Type Fra-1.5n Size: frame 8 x 28mm.
 (Fra-1) P.O's: Earliest: 14 Aug 65 Latest: 5 Dec 65

x Zifta & Mitg. 14 Aug 65 (?) 5 Dec 65 (DF 5/80)

FRANCA

Type Fra-3n Size: 27.5 to 35.5mm. long
 (Fra-2 P.O's: Earliest: 7 Jan 65 Latest: 6 Jun 1939
 to Fra-2.5) ? Mar 65 (ESC/R) 1 Feb 69 (JRD)
 x Alessandria 28 Feb 72 (ESC/R)
 x Birket-el-Sab 28 Nov 74 (Byam)
 x Cairo 19 Dec 68 (Lee)
 x Chantier VI 21 May 69 (HRH 22/10/62)
 x Damiatra 11 May 67 (ESC/R)
 x Porto-Said 23 Sep 70 (PRF) 6 Jun 1939 (PM)
 x Siut 1 Feb 73 (EH)

Franca

(a)

Remarks: There are at least six different script "Franca" markings, but they are best thought of as one type. They are designated by letters (a to f); Alessandria used a, Cairo & Port Said used b, and all except Port Said used c. P.O's that used d, e & f not known.

Franca

(b)

Franca

(c)

Franca

(d)

Franca

(e)

Franca

(f)

Type Fra-2n Size: frame 22 x 42mm. Colors: b-g.
 P.O's: Earliest: on 1pt 67 Latest:
 x (?) on 1pt 67 (PRF) ? ? 68 (PASS)

Remarks: This is known only on second issue stamps and on a stampless cover from ? to Scio, 1868. Some assert it is a marking of the Asia Minor Steamship Company, but this is doubtful.



Type Fra-4n Size: frame 34 x 6.5mm. Colors: green
 P.O's: Earliest: 12 Mar 76 Latest:
 x (?) (g) 12 Mar 76 (AW)

IN FRANCHIGIA

INSUFFICIENT POSTAGE - Type InP-

Type InP-1 Size: frame 10 x 37.5mm.
 P.O's: Earliest: 25 Mar 66 Latest: 6 Dec 82

x Alessandria	1 Jly 67 (JRD)	21 Jan 82 (PRF)
x Beni-Mazar		6 Dec 82 (PASS)
x Cairo	25 Mar 66 (ESC/R)	13 Aug 77 (ASM)
x Damiatra		16 Dec 75 (PASS)
x Mansura		15 Oct 77 (ESC/R)
x Lagos (to Cos'poli)	3 Jly 71 (EA)	
x Suez	16 Aug 67 (JRD)	

AFFRANCATURA
INSUFFICIENTE

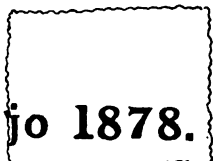
Type InP-2n Size: 4 x 41.5mm.
 (InP-0.5) P.O's: Earliest: Latest: 27 Sep 73
 / Alessandria 27 Sep 73 (LOP 86)

AFF. INSUFF.

Remarks: The only recorded example is on a cover from Germany to Cairo; the "AFF. INSUFF." is presumed to have been struck in Alexandria while the cover was in transit.

PREOBLITERATIONS - Type Pre-

Type Pre-1 Size: numbers ca. 4.5mm. high
 P.O's: Earliest: ? Aug 76 Latest: 12 Apr 79
 x Alessandria ? Aug 76 (CWM) 12 Apr 79 (PRF)



Remarks: Though this marking has been traditionally classed as a precancel, it is actually just part of the date-line of the newspaper to which the stamp was affixed (always a 5 para stamp). It is thus a tie-print marking, and not a true cancellation. It is always found augmented by the usual Alexandrian datestamp.

(formerly Government Service -- Type GS-)

Remarks: These markings are more often on interpostals than on stamps. In the listings below the interpostal seals (abbreviated "IP") are denoted by the type numbers of the E.A. Kehr catalog of 1962; see NOTES on page 23 of this Study.

Type Seal-A3

Inscription: "maktab bosta khatabat miriya" (official post office correspondence) above and "masr" and the year below.



Diameter: 20mm.

P.O.'s:

Earliest:

Latest: on lpt 75

x Masr (1866)

on lpt 75 (Byam)

Remarks: "Masr" in this case means Cairo.

Type Seal-A2

Inscription: "maktab 'omoom bosta masriya miriya iskanderiya 1285" (head official Egyptian post office Alexandria 1285).



Diameter: 23.5mm.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: 4 Mar 75

Latest: 20 Apr 76

x Iskanderiya (1868)

4 Mar 75 (LOP 90)

20 Apr 76 (PASS)

Remarks: "Iskanderiya" means Alexandria and 1285 A.H. = 1868 A.D.

Type PS-1
(GS-1)

Diameter: 26 x 16.5 to 27.5 x 17mm.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: on 1866 issue

Colors: bl, g, p.

Latest: on IP XII



x Alessandria	on lpt 67 (PRF)	on 20pa 72 (RSB)
x Atfe	on IP V (PASS)	on IP VIII (IC)
x Benha (bl, g, p)	on IP IV (IC)	on IP IX (IC)
x Birket-el-Sab	on IP III (GMD)	on IP X (IC)
/ Chaluf-el-T(araba)	on IP IV (IC)	
x Costantinopoli	on IP V (ASM)	on IP VII (PASS)
x Damanhour	on IP IV (IC)	on IP Vd (RSB)
x Damiatat	on IP IV (IC)	on IP X (PASS)
x Desuk	on lpt 66 (IC)	on IP Vb (AS)
x Galiub	on IP VIII (GMD)	on IP VIIIA (RSB)
x Gedda	on lpt 66 (IC)	on 2pt 74 (PASS)
x Ismailia	on IP III (PRF)	on IP X (IC)
/ Kafer (Zay)at		on IP Vb (RSB)
x Kafre-Dawar	8 Mar 68 (IC)	on IP Vb (AS)
x Mansura	on IP IVA (AS)	on IP Vc (AS)
x Mahalla		on IP Vd (CWM)
x Michalla (bl)	on IP V (IC)	on IP VIIIA (RSB)
x Minet-el-Gam		on IP VIII (IC)
x Port-Said (bl)	on IP IVA (GMD)	on IP VIIIA (RSB)
x Samanud (g)	on IP V (PASS)	on IP VII (IC)
x Suez	on IP III (RSB)	on IP XI (IC)
x Tanta	on IP V (IC)	on IP IX (AS)
x Teh-el-Baroud	on IP V (IC)	on IP Vb (AS)
x Tookh		on IP XI (IC)
x Sagasik (reversed "Z")		on IP VIII (IC)
x Zifta & Mitg.	on IP III (IC)	on IP Vb (AS)

Type PS-2
(GS-2)

Diameter: 31 x 18.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP Va

Latest: on IP IX

x Scebin el Kom

on IP Va (AS)

on IP IX (RSB)



Type PS-3
(GS-2.5)

Diameter: 25 x 14.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP IV

Colors: purple
Latest: on IP IVa

/ Chaluf-el-T(araba)(p)
x el-Gizr
/ (Kantara)

on IP IV (GMD)
on IP IV (RSB)
on IP IVa (RSB)

on IP IV (AS)
on IP IV (CTH)
on IP IVa (CTH)



Remarks: The partial strikes on interpostals of Chakuf-el-Taraba are insufficient to be sure they are not really type PS-3.5.

Type PS-3.5
(GS-1.1)

Diameter: 25 x 15mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP IVa

Colors: blue
Latest: on IP VIIIA

/ (Kantara)
/ Tel-el-Kibir (bl)

on IP IVa (QC 105)
on IP Va (QC 105)

on IP VIIIA (RSB)



Remarks: Type PS-3.5 postmark dies were made from type PS-3 dies by removing the word "Regie".

Type PS-4
(GS-6)

Diameter: 28 x 18mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on 1872 issue Latest: 8 Jly 76

x Abe

on 20pa 72 (PASS)

8 Jly 76 (PRF)



Remarks: "Abe" (or "Aba") is short for Aba el Wakf.

Type PS-5
(GS-8)

Diameter: 27 x 16.5mm. to 28.5 x 18.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP Va

Colors: blue
Latest: on IP VIIIA

x Manfallut (bl)
x Mellai
x Siut

on IP Va (AS)
on IP Va (AS)
on IP Va (RSB)

on IP VIIIA (RSB)
on IP Vd (AS)
on IP VII (PASS)



Remarks: The smaller size (27 x 16.5mm.) is of the Siut marking.

Type PS-6
(GS-1.75)

Size: 55 x 13mm. overall
P.O's: Earliest: on lpt 67
x (?) on lpt 67 (PRF)

Latest: 20 Jun 68

DIREZIONE GENERALE
Sezione Rifiuti

Type PS-7
(GS-1.5)

Diameter: 31.5 x 22mm.
P.O's: Earliest: on IP IIIb

Colors: bl, g.
Latest: 1 Jun 73

x Alessandria (bl, g) on IP IIIb (CWM)
x Cairo

on IP Vc (AS)
1 Jun 73 (LOP 95)



Type PS-8
(GS-3.5)

Diameter: 26mm.
P.O's: Earliest: Latest:

/ Alessandria

Remarks: The only recorded example of this pmk. is in the Postal Museum in Cairo. For details see L'O.P. # 105, pages 288-289.



Type PS-9
(GS-5.5)

Diameter: 36 x 26mm.
P.O's: Earliest: Latest:

x Alessandria



Type PS-10
(GS-4)

Diameter: 30 x 21mm.
P.O's: Earliest: on IP IIIb

Latest: on IP VI

x Alessandria

on IP IIIb (RSB)

on IP VI (AS)



Type PS-11
(GS-5)

Diameter: 30 x 19.5mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP IVb

Latest: on IP VI

x Alessandria

on IP IVb (AS)

on IP VI (AS)



Type PS-12
(GS-10)

Diameter: 31 x 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP IIIc

Latest: 20 Jly 79

x Alessandria

on IP IIIc (IC)

on IP VI (RSB)



Type PS-13
(GS-11)

Diameter: 33 x 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on IP Ve

Colors: bl-g.

Latert: 12 Jly 79

x Alessandria (bl-g)

on IP Ve (AS)

12 Jly 79 (LOP 92)



Type PS-14
(GS-12)

Diameter: 29.5 x 22mm.
P.O's:

Earliest:

Latest:

/ Alessandria



Type PS-15
(GS-9)

Diameter: 28 x 18mm.
P.O's:

Earliest: on 1872s

Latest: 5 Jan 80

x Alessandria
x Cairo

on lpt 72 (ELGM)
on lpt 74 (RSB)

5 Jan 80 (LOP 115)
on lpt 79 (JS)



Type PS-15.1 Diameter: 28 x 18.5mm. Colors: bl, p, r.
 (GS-9.1) P.O's: Earliest: on IP Va Latest: 10 Jan 89
 x Cairo (bl, p, r) on IP Va (AS) 10 Jan 89 (JAG)



Type PS-16 Diameter: 27 x 18mm. Earliest: Latest: on IP VI
 (GS-13) P.O's: on IP VI (AS)
 x Alessandria



Type PS-17 Diameter: 27 x 18.5mm. Earliest: on IP IVc Latest: on IP VI
 P.O's: on IP IVc (QC 105) on IP VI (QC 105)
 x Alessandria



Type PS-18 Diameter: 27.5 x 18mm. Colors: blue Earliest: on IP VI Latest: on IP VI
 P.O's: on IP VI (QC 105) on IP VI (QC 105)
 x Alessandria (bl) on IP VI (QC 105) on IP VI (QC 105)



REGISTERED - Type Reg-

Type Reg-1 Size: 36 x 4.5mm. Earliest: 30 May 59 Latest:
 P.O's: 30 May 59 (EH)
 x Tanta

PER CONSEGNA

Type Reg-2

Size: frame: 11 x 47.5mm.; letters 4.5mm. high. Colors: blue
P.O's: Earliest: 2 Jly 59 Latest: 26 Nov 72

(52)

PER CONSEGNA

x Alessandria (bl)	21 Jun 61 (ESC/R)	
x Cairo	11 Feb 62 (ESC/R)	
x Damiat	1 Jly 61 (PEK)	
x Mansura (bl)	2 Jly 59 (EH)	8 Jan 65 (ESC/R)
x Minie	4 Feb 71 (PRF)	28 Nov 72 (LOP 76)
x Samanud (bl)	6 Nov 62 (CWM)	9 Feb 65 (LOP 112)
x Zagasik (bl)	10 Aug 63 (CWM)	

Type Reg-2.05n
(Reg-2.1)

Size: frame 11 x 48mm.; letters 5mm. high.
P.O's: Earliest: Latest: 18 Apr 79

PER CONSEGNA

x Zagasik

Type Reg-2.2

Size: frame 9 x 50mm.; letters 4mm. high.
P.O's: Earliest: 22 Nov 72 Latest: 18 Apr 79

PER CONSEGNA

/ Minie 22 Nov 72 (GB) 18 Apr 79 (AM)

Type Reg-2.5

P.O's: Earliest: 21 Dec 71 Latest: 14 Jly 72

x Suez

Remarks: This postmark consists of "per Consegna" in lower case letters, in a box.

Type Reg-3n
(Reg-4
& Reg-5)

Size: 9 x 48 to 10 x 50mm.
P.O's: Earliest: 19 Jun 65 Latest: 9 Nov 80

RACCOMANDATE

RACCOMANDATE

x Alessandria	19 Jun 65 (LOP 71)	17 Feb 71 (JRD)
x Benha	19 Mar 67 (LOP 115)	
x Cairo	11 Aug 65 (GK)	on IP Vd (RSB)
/ Chibin-el-Anater		9 Nov 80 (PRF)
x Costantinopoli	6 Nov 66 (Burrus)	
x Damiat	24 Jly 67 (PASS)	9 Jly 76 (RL ?/5/50)
x Desuk		21 Apr 65 (PASS)
x Mansura		4 Jun 74 (CWM)
x Mehalla	14 Aug 70 (Lee)	10 Aug 72 (ESC/R)
x Minuf	15 Jly 74 (AM)	13 May 75 (PRF)
x Smirne	27 Mar 68 (PM)	27 Mar 69 (EA)
x Suez	29 Dec 70 (EH)	5 Dec 74 (PASS)
x Tanta	8 Dec 66 (ESC/R)	5 Nov 74 (AM)
x Zagazig	15 Sep 71 (PRF)	
x Zefta	22 May 73 (AM)	3 Nov 73 (LOP 68)

Remarks: The old type Reg-4 has somewhat shorter, wider letters than type Reg-5, but as the two types are so similar they have been merged to form one type. Both are illustrated.

Type Reg-4n
(Reg-3.5)

Size: frame 10 x 46mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 6 Aug 66

Latest: on 1872s

x Cairo

6 Aug 66 (HRH 12/2/54) on 2pt 72 (CWM)

ASSICURATE

Type Reg-5n
(Reg-5.5)

Size: 6 x 33mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 1 Mar 70(?)

Latest: 19 Jun 75

x Alessandria (to Cairo)
/ Benha (struck in Cairo ?)
x Cairo

1 Mar 74 (PASS)

11 Jun 75 (ASM)
on IP Va (RSB)
19 Jun 75 (PASS)

RACCOMANDATA

Type Reg-6

Size: 6 x 32.5mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 1 Dec 72

Colors: g, r-orange

Latest: 13 Apr 85

x Alessandria
x Assiout
x Atfe
x Beni-Mazar
x Beni-Soeuf (g)
x Cairo
x Costantinopoli
x Damenhour
x Desuk (r-o)
x Facouss
x Ghourieh/Caire
x Kafer-Zayat
x Mansura
x Massawa
x Matay
x Michalla
x Minie
x Minuf
x Porto Said
x Rodi
x Samanud
x Suez
x Tanta
x Wadi Halfa
x Zagazig (g)

1 Dec 72 (JRD)

11 Oct 75 (LOP 128)

30 Jan 82 (QC 123)

31 Dec 75 (CWM)

25 Dec 76 (JRD)

3 Dec 76 (LOP 128)

14 Feb ? (ESC/R)

2 Dec 75 (RL ?/5/50)

15 May 79 (PRF)

27 Sep 75 (ASM)

21 Oct 76 (ASM)

27 Jun 77 (JRD)

20 Dec 75 (ASM)

22 Jly 76 (EA)

22 May 80 (LOP 81)

8 Oct 81 (LOP 128)

13 Sep 79 (PEW)

10 Aug 82 (ARS)

16 Aug 83 (PASS)

on IP VIIIA (RSB)

1 Jun 81 (ESC/R)

26 Jan 81 (PASS)

29 Nov 83 (LOP 128)

3 Feb 83 (PASS)

21 May 80 (LOP 128)

18 Oct 84 (PASS)

17 May 80 (PASS)

21 Dec 79 (Byam)

30 Jan 84 (PASS)

16 May 79 (PRF)

15 Oct 79 (PASS)

3 Aug 79 (PASS)

26 Mar 83 (EH)

27 Dec 82 (PEW)

24 Jun 85 (ARS)

26 Apr 83 (LOP 128)

13 Apr 85 (JRD)

17 Oct 78 (ASM)

RACCOMANDATO

Type Reg-8n
(Reg-7)

Diameter: 27mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 5 Nov 78

Colors: red

Latest: 12 Nov 85

x Alexandrie (r)

6 Nov 78 (RSB)

12 Nov 85 (IC)



Type Reg-8.1n Diameter: 25mm. Colors: red
 (Reg-7.5) P.O's: Earliest: 22 Nov 79 Latest: 12 Oct 88



x Alexandrie (r) 22 Nov 79 (PASS) 23 Nov 89 (ARS)
 / Khartoum (on Kassala IP V) ? ? 81 (PASS)
 x Suez 29 Aug 85 (ARS)

Type Reg-7n Size: frame 10 x 49mm. Latest: 14 May 81
 (Reg-6.5) P.O's: Earliest: 14 May 81 (JRD)
 x Khartoum

RECOMMANDE موصى عليه

RETURN to SENDER - Type ReS-

Type ReS-1 Size: 8.5 x 67mm. Colors: violet
 P.O's: Earliest: 25 Oct 79 Latest: 3 May 84
 x Alexandrie (v)
 x Cairo 25 Oct 79 (RSB)

REBUTÁ REMETTRE Á L'ENVOYEUR

STATION - Type Sta-

Type Sta-1n Size: 4 x 40 to 5.5 x 48mm. Latest: 29 Dec 79
 (Sta-1, -2, Earliest: 25 Jly 71
 & Sta-2.5)
 x Alessandria 8 Dec 71 (PRF) 29 Dec 79 (WA 10/6/68)
 x Cairo 30 May 74 (JRD)
 x Suez 25 Jly 71 14 Apr 74 (CWM)
 / (?) ? Jan 72 (?) ? Oct 72 (?)

DALLA STAZIONE
 DALLA STAZIONE
 DALLA STAZIONE

Remarks: The longest "Dalla Stazione" (5.5 x 48mm.) is of Alessandria and Cairo, the tallest one (6 x 41mm.) is of Suez, and the smallest one is of unknown origin.

Type Sta-2n Size: 10.5 x 51mm. Latest: on IP Vc
 (Sta-3) P.O's: Earliest: on 1872s
 x (?) on ? 72 (?) on IP Vc (?)

DALLA STAZIONE

TAX (POSTAGE DUE) - Type Tax-

Remarks: Because it is sometimes not possible to determine where a postage due marking was applied to a cover, we like to record the origin & destination of each cover listed below (e.g. "Costantinopoli to Alessandria").

Type Tax-1 Size: "30" as illustrated.
P.O's: Earliest: 17 Apr 73 Latest: 15 Oct 77

30

x Cairo 17 Apr 73 (LOP 111)
x Mansura 15 Oct 77 (ESC/R)

Remarks: The amount of postage due is expressed in paras in this case ("30") and in types Tax-1.1n ("35") & Tax-1.3n ("80"), and in piastres in all the other Tax- markings. Forty paras = 1 pt.

Type Tax-1.1 Size: "35" as illustrated.
P.O's: Earliest: 5 Oct 73 Latest:

35

x Cairo to Alessandria 5 Oct 73 (JG)

Type Tax-1.2n Size: "1" as illustrated.
(Tax-1.5 & Tax-1.6) P.O's: Earliest: 5 Oct 73 Latest: 15 Oct 77

1 1

x Cairo to Alessandria 5 Oct 73 (JG)
x France to Cairo via Alessandria 13 May 75 (ARS)
x Mansura 15 Oct 77 (ESC/R)

Remarks: Two forms of this handstamp are known and illustrated. There is an apparently Egyptian tax marking "1½" on an 1860s cover from U.S.A. to Egypt (illustrated in "United States Letter Rates to Foreign Destinations, 1847 to GPU-UPU" by Charles J. Starnes).

Type Tax-1.3n Size: "80" as illustrated.
(Tax-2 & Tax-2.1) P.O's: Earliest: 7 Aug 66 Latest: 15 Feb 74

80 80

x Alessandria to Cairo 8 May 69 (JG) 15 Feb 74 (ESC/R)
x Bombay to Cairo 25 Aug 73 (EH)
x Cairo to Alessandria 20 ? 67 (IC) 3 Feb 68 (ASM)
x Cos'poli to Alessandria 7 Aug 66 (EH)
x Porto Said to Suez 4 Jun 69 (PASS) 9 Jun 69 (LOP 117)
x Russia to Metelino 15 Mar 71 (EH) 22 Mar 71 (Byam)
x Smirne to Alessandretta 1 Apr 71 (PM)
x Smirne to Alessandria 8 Jun 72 (JRD)
x Smirne to Cos'poli 3 Mar 71 (PRF)
x Suez to Cairo 7 May 72 (LOP 105)
x Suez to Porto-Said 3 Apr 69 (ESC/R)

Remarks: Two forms of this handstamp are known and illustrated.

Type Tax-1.4n
(Tax-3 &
Tax-3.1)

Size: "2" as illustrated.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: 20 Oct 66

Latest: 6 Dec 82

x Alessandretta to Cos'poli 21 Jun 71 (EH)
 x Alessandria to Cairo 21 Jan 82 (PRF)
 x Austria to Cairo ? Jun 74 (PRF)
 x Beni-Mazar to Cairo 6 Dec 82 (PASS)
 x Brit P.O. Beyrouth to Alessandria 8 Jun 79 (JHEG)
 x Cairo to Alessandria 20 Oct 66 (ESC/R) 28 Jun 80 (JRD)
 x Cairo to Porto-Said 5 Aug 69 (ESC/R)
 x Germany to Cairo 27 Sep 73 (LOP 86)
 x Greece to Cairo 13 Aug 74 (LOP 105)
 x Italy to Cairo 29 Jun 72 (PASS)
 x Tala to Alessandria 13 Nov 82 (PASS)

Remarks: Two forms of this handstamp are known and illustrated.
 Known on a 10 para 1867 (RSB) and on 2K Russian Levant 1879 (RSB).

Type Tax-1.5n
(Tax-4 &
Tax-4.1)

Size: "3" as illustrated.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: 1 Jly 67

Latest: 13 Aug 77

x Alessandria to Cairo 23 May 69 (PRF) 10 Nov 77 (KD)
 x Alessandria to (?) 12 Jan 77 (PASS) 8 Apr 77 (PASS)
 x Alessandria to Scibin el Kom 12 Jan 77 (ASM)
 x Cairo to Alessandria 28 Aug 73 (PASS) 2 Apr 77 (PASS)
 x Cairo to Tanta 13 Aug 77 (ASM)
 x Suez to Alessandria 1 Jly 67 (JRD) 16 Aug 69 (JRD)

Remarks: Two forms of this handstamp are known and illustrated.

Type Tax-1.6n
(Tax-5)

Size: "3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " as illustrated.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: ? Feb 71

Latest: 28 Aug 74

x Berutti to Porto-Said 28 Aug 74 (ESC/R)
 x Cairo to Alessandria ? Feb 71 (RL 16/3/78)
 x (Europe) to Porto-Said 3 Jan 74 (PRF)

Remarks: Two forms of this handstamp are known; the other has a much more nearly horizontal fraction bar.

Type Tax-1.7n
(Tax-6)

Size: "4" as illustrated.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: 3 Jly 66

Latest: ? ? 72

x Alessandria to Porto-Said 18 Jan 71 (JG)
 x Cos'poli to Alessandria 3 Jly 66 (EH)
 x Italy to Cairo ? ? 72 (LOP 105)

Type Tax-1.8n
(Tax-6.5)

Size: "5" as illustrated.

P.O's:

Earliest: 22 Jly 72

Latest: 10 Oct 75

x Belgium to Cairo 17 Apr 73 (LOP 111)
 x Cairo to Alessandria 22 Jly 72 (KD)
 x Damietta to (?)
 x U.S.A. to Cairo 25 Jun 74 (PASS)

10 Oct 75 (PASS)

Remarks: Three forms of this handstamp are known; two are shown and the third looks much like the "5" in "35" (type Tax-1.1).

55

Type Tax-1.9

Size: "6" similar to other numerals.

P.O's:

Earliest: ? Jun 74

Latest:

x U.S.A. to Cairo 25 Jun 74 (PASS)

Type Tax-1.95

Size: "8" as illustrated.

P.O's:

Earliest: 1 May 69

Latest:

x Alessandria to Cos'poli 1 May 66 (PASS)

? ? ? (CTH)

8

TOO LATE (AFTER DEPARTURE) - Type TL-

Type TL-1

Size: 7 x 17mm. overall.

P.O's:

Earliest: 27 Jan 72

Colors: blue, ted.

Latest: 22 Feb(?) 85

*Dopo la
Partenza*

x Alessandria (bl, r) 27 Jan 72 (LOP 121)
 x Cairo 11 Apr 77 (LOP 121)

? Jan 78 (JRD)
 on 20pa 84 (LOP 33)

Type TL-1.5

Size: 8 x 18.5mm. overall.

P.O's:

Earliest: 17 Jan 74

Latest: 1 Jan 79

*Dopo la
Partenza*

x Alessandria 26 Jly 75 (CJ)
 x Cairo 17 Jan 74 (JRD)

1 Jan 79 (RSB)

Type TL-2

Size: 5 x 47mm.

P.O's:

Earliest: 14 Dec 69

Colors: blue

Latest: 8 Oct 97

x Alessandria 12 Nov 72 (LOP 117)
 x Assiout
 x Cairo 14 Dec 69 (EH)
 x Collosnah
 x Damiette (bl)
 x Keneh
 x Menouf
 x Port Said
 x Souakin
 x Tanta
 x el-Wasta
 x Zagazig

29 Mar 88 (JRD)
 15 Dec 84 (IC)
 17 Jan 83 (IC)
 1 May 82 (JRD)
 6 Jun 80 (JRD)
 on 5pa 79 (JRD)
 ? ? 87 (JRD)
 8 Oct 97 (JRD)
 27 Feb 84 (JRD)
 on 10pa 79 (JRD)
 21 Feb 84 (IC)
 9 Feb 84 (IC)

Dopo la Partenza

ADDENDA

There is no evidence that these R & RA Seals were introduced before 1880, so they really don't belong in this Study. However, as they have near-classic appeal and the data are assembled and several new illustrations have been made, they are treated below as an addendum and bonus.

INTAGLIO SEALS - Roman ans Roman/Arabic

Type Seal-RI Diameter: 18mm.
P.O's: Earliest: Latest:



x Atfe
/ Bilbes

Remarks: The illustration was made by Charles F. Hass; he says it is only a rough drawing, not accurate like a tracing. See L'O.P. # 105 and Q.C. # 115.

Type Seal-RA1 Inscription: "Bosta masriya" (Egyptian post) in center, and town name in Arabic & French below.



Diameter: 31 to 31.5mm.
P.O's: Earliest: on de la Rue issues

x Kafr-el-Chek
x Ta(?)

Type Seal-RA2 Inscription: town name only, in Roman and Arabic letters.

Diameter: 20.5 to 24.5mm.
P.O's: Earliest: on de la Rue issues



x Etlidem
x el Hawaria
x Samanoud



Remarks: In the Egyptian Postal Museum's collection (see page 31) there are 17 of these handstamps; seven are designed like the one of el Hawaria (Abu el Gharr, Alittihad, Dandit, Foha, el Hawaria, Saft Khalid and Zarqun) while the other ten are like that shown of Samanoud (Arish, Aurin, Biban, Gabal, Gabares, Kolosna, Misin, Mahallet-Marhoum, Ragdiya and Safaga). See Q.C. # 115.



Type Seal-RA3 Diameter: 21mm.
P.O's: Earliest: on 20pa 79 Latest: 6 Jly 91



x Abou-Hammad on 20pa 79 (PRF)
x Mahallet abou Aly

6 Jly 91 (EH)

Type Seal-RA4 Inscription: town name in Roman and Arabic letters, and "Caisse".

Diameter: 21mm.

P.O.'s:

Earliest:

Latest:

x Samanoud



Type Seal-RA5 Inscription: town name only in Roman and Arabic letters.

Diameter: 20mm.

P.O.'s:

Earliest: on IP Va

Latest: on IP Vc

x Karascou

on IP Va (AS)

on IP Vc (AS)



ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED

List of journals, auction catalogs and philatelists whose reported postmark dates appear in this 1982 edition of "Egyptian Postal Markings of 1865 through 1879".

EA = Emile Antonini	JAG = John A. Grimmer	PM = Prodromos Melon
LA = Lars Alund	JHEG = John H.E. Gilbert	SM = Dr. Sava Michel
GB = Gabriel Boulad	CTbH = C. Th. J. Hooghuis	KO'C = Kenneth J. O'Connor
RSF = R. Seymour Blomfield	EH = Erich Haeffele	GP = Gino Piperno
WFB = William F. Billens	GTH = George T. Houston	RAGP = Ron A.G. Potter
GC = Georges Chapier	JBH = Jean Boulad d'Humieres	AJR = A. John Revell
IC = Ibrahim Chافتar	JSH = J. Stanley Horeash	SR = S. Ringstrom
MeC = Medhat Cherif el Chichini	MRH = M.R. Hewlett	ARS = Alain R. Stragier
GMD = G. Mark Dorman	RJ = Rudi Jeidel	AS = Tony Schmidt
JRD = John R. Danson	GK = Giorgio Khouzam	JS = Dr. Jurgen Settgast
KD = Kenneth Davis	PEK = Pandellis E. Kerkinos	NES = Nancy E. Schaefer
LD = L. Dubus	TK = Tefvik Kuyas	PASS = Dr. Peter A.S. Smith
CF = Charles Fox	AM = Ahmed Mazloum	WCS = William C. Scheetz
PRF = Peter R. Feltus	ASM = Dr. Abdallah S. Mishrick	GHT = Gordon H. Torrey
WF = William Frazer	CWM = Charles W. Minett	HT = Henri Thiaude
GG = George Gougas	ELGM = E.L.G. MacArthur	LV = Larry Vincent
GBG = Gordon B. Garrett	KM = Khaled Marzouk	AW = Dr. Antoine Winter
JG = Dr. Jacques Grasset	JMM = J. Michael Murphy	PEW = Pip E. Whetter

Burrus = Burrus sale, R.L., 30 Nov. 1962
 Byam = Byam sale, R.L., 24-25 Oct. 1961
 Gans = Gans sale, R.L., 14 March 1973
 Lee = Lee sale, H.R.H. (N.Y.), 11 Apr 1972

DF = David Feldman (auctions), Zurich
 HRH = H.R. Harmer (auctions), London & N.Y.
 RL = Robson Lowe (auctions), London & Geneva
 HR = Harmer, Rooke (auctions), London & N.Y.

LOP = L'Orient Philatelique
 QC = Quarterly Circular of the E.S.C.

ESC/R = Egypt Study Circle Records.

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