

**The Egypt Study Circle - Study VI.****“The Postal Markings of Egypt, 1866 to 1880”**(Study VI entrusted to **R. Seymour Blomfield**, C.P.E. No. 243).

**Acknowledgement.** I wish to acknowledge the ‘kind assistance in the preparation of this study, of the following: Mr. A.S. Ma Mackenzie-Low, Keeper of the, Philatelic Record, Dr. W. Byam and other members of the Egypt Study Circle; Mr. Charles Fox, American agent of the C.P.E.; Mr. Henry Whit-taker of Victoria, B.C., and Mr. Gabriel Boulad of Alexandria, Egypt,- They have kindly loaned to me either stamps or tracings of postmarks, or offered helpful suggestions. The article on the 20 para of 1866, .by Dr. Byam, which appeared in N ° 22 and No 23 of L’Orient Philat6lique, also proved of value.

**Scope of the study.** I have endeavoured to illustrate all types of postal markings from the introduction of postage stamps up to 1880’ inclusive. Some very minor variations I have intentionally omitted so as not to unduly extend the of the work. Of the types bearing French inscriptions, only those in use prior to and during, 1880 are included.

**Type numbers.** All dated postmarks falling into the same general class have been given a Roman numeral, as III for those inscribed “V.R. Poste Egiziane,” while Arabic numerals are used to indicate the sub-types in each main group. To allow for new- types which may ‘subsequently come to light-the following method will be used. For example, a new - main group between groups IV and .V would . designated IV-A, while a new sub-type between types V,2 and V-3.would-be type V.2.I The method should allow of sufficient expansion to take care of such-types, as are at unrecorded, in their proper sequence. Undated markings are denoted as type A-1, B-2, etc.



**General remarks.** The numeral, or numeral followed or preceded by “T,” which occurs below the date in many types, may be 1, 2 or 3 (or I, II, or III). Mr. G. Seymour Thompson states that he has seen T5, TVI, and even higher, but these may be on types used after 1880. I have never seen any numerals over 3 (or III) on types used prior to 1886. The significance of these numerals is still in doubt, but it has been suggested that they indicate the various collections of the day, the time of delivery, or a zone or circuit of delivery. My theory. is that. they merely indicate the time at which the postmark was applied. Thus, the day might be divided into three periods of eight hours each and the number changed for each just as the date. would be changed from day to day. The later types of postmarks having the time in hours (as 9.00 a.m.) have no numerals of the above type on any examples I have seen. The time in hours occurs in the same position formerly occupied by the aforesaid numerals, which tends to bear out my contention.

**Unrecorded types.** It is quite likely that there are a number of types which I. have not yet seen and so have been unable to illustrate. It is my intention to make my study as complete a check list as- possible, so if any readers have types not shown, it will be greatly appreciated if they will submit cuts to “L’Orient Philatelique for illustration. Or, if they prefer, they may. send accurate tracings or the stamps bearing the postmarks to me for preparation of illustrations. I can assure them that any stamps submitted will receive the greatest care and will be promptly returned. If and when a sufficient number of unrecorded types accumulate I will prepare a supplement to my present work.

**Description of types.** Below will be found remarks on the various types, numbered according to the illustrations. It should be noted that the period of use given is merely tentative, being based on the examples seen or reported to me, and in many cases might be considerably extended. In many types the size of letters and their spacing varies more or less depending on the length of the post office name. Thus, in type I-3, in

the case of "Tanta," the letters are slightly smaller and the inscription "Poste Vice-Realì Egiziane" is considerably more extended than in the case of "Alexandria." I have illustrated only a couple of such variations where I considered them of sufficient importance and interest.

### **DATED MARKINGS.**

TYPE I.-I have included in this group all postmarks inscribed "Poste Vice-Realì Egiziane." See also the article by Dr. Byam, mentioned in the first paragraph of this article, for remarks on this group.

Type I-1.-This type contains the date only in the centre. The diameter varies from 26 1/2 to 28 mm. It was used by the offices in the Turkish Empire and the smaller offices in Egypt. A very similar type with slightly smaller letters was used before the issue of stamps. The period of use, to cancel stamps, was from early Feb. 1866, to 1869 in Egypt, and to 1870 in the Levant offices.

Type I-2.-This is similar to Type I except for the addition of the upright numerals 1, 2 or 3 below the date. The diameter varies from 27 to 28 mm. This type is known in black (Cairo), blue (Cairo), and red (Cairo and Alexandria). It was used from 1866 to 1869 inclusive.

Type I-3.-In this type an inclined figure and letter "T" (1.T, 2.T or 3.T) replaces the upright figure of Type 1.2. The diameter varies from 26 1/2 to 27 1/2 mm. This type was also used from 1866 to 1869 inclusive. Black only.

TYPE II.-This group includes all post-marks inscribed "Regie Poste Egiziane" and also those which have had the word "Regie" removed.

Type II-1.-This type was in use only a short time and consequently is rather rare-The word "Regie" (Royal, State) was objected to by the authorities in Constantinople and it was suppressed. It was formerly thought that it was in use only during June and July 1869 but data has since come to light which extends this period. In an article in the January 1934 issue of the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain" an illustration is given of a postmark of this type: "Ismailia, 21 Mag. 69." Mr. Charles Fox of New York recently acquired a copy of the 1 piastre of 1867 with an incomplete postmark, on which the month begins with "O-", no doubt October, and the town begins "Me-", probably one of the towns prefixed Mehallet, as the spacing indicates a long name. Another in-complete example dated 18 Mag. 69 has just been found, which makes the period of use, so far as at present known, May 18 to October, 1869. Cairo and Alexandria also used this type. The diameter is about 27 1/2 mm.

Type II-2.-This is the same as Type II-1 except that the letters are much larger and heavier. The diameter is 28 mm. It is known only from Beni Suef.

Type II-3.-The postmark dies of Type II-1 were evidently continued in use by re-moving or defacing the word "Regie." Probably this procedure was followed by the various offices using Type II-1 and perhaps Type II-2. Some of the Alexandria postmarks show slight traces of the word "Regie," indicating that it had probably been incompletely defaced by hammering it down. The diameter is about 27 1/2 mm. Mr. A.S. Mackenzie-Low has examples on cover dated 12 Ott. 69" for Cairo and Alexandria but I do, not know how long the type was continued in use.

Type II-4.-This type also seems to have had the word "Regie" removed. The letters "V.R." (Vice-Realì) would have occupied too small a space to fill the blank before "Poste Egiziane," while "Regie" would have fitted nicely into it. The question arises as to the existence of this type with the word "Regie" but, so far as I know, it has not been seen. Possibly the order to remove the offending part of the inscription came after the post-mark die was partially completed and so it was only issued in the form illustrated. A distinctive feature of this type is the large size of the letters in the abbreviation of the month. The diameter is 27 1/2 mm. outside and 16 mm. inside. So far, it is only known used at "Dardanelli" (Dardanelles). I believe it is generally, if not always, found struck in blue. The earliest date of which I have a record is Dec. 17, 1869. I have an example On the 1 piastre of 1872 which is dated " 76," altho the "6" is rather indistinct. Possibly it continued in use until the final closure of the Dardanelles postoffice about 1881. The Egypt Study Circle consider that my illustration is taken from a forgery of this postmark and suggest the following comparison:

Genuine: Outer circle probably 29 mm. diameter. Inner circle, 17 1/2 mm. diameter, round. Date, "7" of "70" with serifs.

Forgery: Outer circle, 28 mm. diameter. Inner circle, 16 mm. horizontally, 17 mm. vertically, not an exact circle.

Date, "7" without serifs and smaller than the genuine. Personally, I would consider that in the genuine postmark the final "E" of "Poste" would be separated from the initial "E" of "Egiziane" by a space as in the other postmark types. I have seen an example of this type with a space between the "E's" and it may be the genuine post-mark. When I have obtained sufficient data I shall correct my illustration.

Type II-5.-This type also appears to have had the word "Regie" removed and the re-marks under Type II-4 regarding the removal apply here also. The diameter is 24 1/2 to 25 mm. outside and 14 1/2 to 15 mm. inside. It is only known to me used at Alexandria and Mansura. The significance of the word "Cassa" at the bottom is in doubt. It has been suggested that it refers to a branch office but this idea does not seem to be very well substantiated. Further information on this point would be welcome. The question of the existence of this type without "Cassa" at the bottom arises. All examples in which the bottom of the postmark shows on the stamp, which I have seen or have had reported to me, bear the inscription "Cassa." I have noted Type II-5 used from Jan. 31, 1870 to Dec. 22, 1873 but this period can probably be more or less extended.

TYPE III.-All type III postmarks are single lined circles inscribed "V.R. Poste Egiziane" (V.R. being Vice-Real), with the exception of Type III-5, q.v.

Type III-I - This type has only the date in the centre, the year being expressed in full, as "1872." The diameter is about 22 mm. I only know of it used by several of the offices in Turkey from Sept. 1871 to Dec. 1872, but it was probably used much longer.

Type III-2.-This is similar to Type III-1 except that the date is given in much smaller figures and "TI" (II or III) has been added below the year. The diameter varies slightly from 22 to 22 1/2 mm. I have seen these post-marks dated from Dec. 1869 to Sept. 13, 1873.

Type III-3.-This is essentially the same as Type III-1 except that the year date is abbreviated, as "74." The diameter is a little over 22 mm. The postmark illustrated occurs as a backstamp on a cover in my collection, sent from Constantinople to Metelino (Metelin or Mytilene) and is the only example of this type I have seen.

Type III-4.-In this type the date is similar to that of Type III-3, although in smaller figures, and "TI" (II or III) has been added below it. The diameter varies slightly but averages about 22 mm. I have examples used from Jan. 4, 1874 to Feb. 1880.

Type III-5 - This is apparently the same as Type III-4 with the letters "V.R." re-moved or defaced by damage to the post-mark die. The latter, hypothesis seems to me the most logical for I fail to see any reason for a deliberate removal inasmuch as Type III-4 continued in use for such a long period; however, the Study Circle consider that the letters were deliberately removed. The diameter is 22 1/2 mm. I have seen Suez post-marks of this type dated from Mar. 1, 1879 to April 28, 1880, one of them struck in blue. Mr. A.S. Mackenzie-Low reports a similar type from "Smirne" (Smyrne), dated Oct. 30, 1876. The fact that these are the only offices known to me using this type bears out my contention of accidental damage to the letters "V.R."

TYPE IV.-Group IV comprises all circular dated postmarks inscribed "Poste Khedeuie (or Kedeuie) Egiziane" (Egyptian Khedivial Post).

Type IV-I.-Only the date, with the year abbreviated, is inserted in the centre of this type. The diameter is between 24 and 25 mm., although there may also have been a smaller size. The only examples I have come across are from "Siut" (Assiut), Massowa, (now in Eritrea), Suakim (Sudan), and "Gedda" (Djeddah or Jidda, the port of Mecca) and the dates run from Dec. 8, 1873 to May 1877. Perhaps this type was generally issued to the territorial offices in the Sudan and along the Red Sea.

Type IV-2.-This type has the year in full, as “1873,” and “TP” (II or III) below it. it is smaller in size, about 23 mm., and is known in black and bright blue. Alexandria the only office I have seen but it was probably used by others, although it seems rather scarce even for Alexandria. I have only noted examples dated May I, 1873 to. 1874.

Type IV-2.I.-Mr. Gabriel Boulad of Alexandria mentions a postmark, on the 1 piastre of 1872, inscribed “Poste Khedeuie Egiziane -Esna” with the town name in the centre in Arabic, but no date. I have been unable to illustrate it since I have not seen the example. This type is not known to the study Circle.

Type IV-3.-This type was reported to me by Mr. Whittaker of Victoria. His example was incomplete, as illustrated. Note that the customary spelling, “Khedeuie” is here rendered “Kedeuie” the “h” being omitted. Is this an error? Does 9<sup>00</sup> refer to the hour? Dr. Byam and Mr. H.F. Lowe have examples of this postmarked Alexandria. The Lagerloef collection of Egypt exhibited at the 1936 International Exhibition in New York also had this type on cover from Alexandria. The diameter is about 241 mm. outside and 51 1/2 mm. inside.

Type IV-4.-The example illustrated is the only one I have seen, I have left the bottom incomplete for it does not show on my copy and it is possible, even probable, that it bear the inscription “Cassa” as in Types II-5, V-8 and V-9. Only the top of the letters in the postoffice name appear, but I believe it to “Siut.” The diameter is 241/2 mm. outside and about 15 mm. inside.

‘TYPE V.-This group includes all dated postmarks inscribed “Poste Egiziane.”

Type V-I.-The date only, with the year abbreviated, occurs in the centre of this type. The diameter is about 22 mm. The letters of the inscription around the circle are slightly over 2 mm. in height. I have seen this type dated from Nov. 27, 1874 to July 2, 1878.

Type V-2.-This is really only a slight variation of Type V-I in which the letters of the circular inscription are somewhat larger, being slightly under 3 mm. in height. The (late also seems to be in slightly larger figures. The diameter is about 22 1/2: mm. I have noted examples used from Dec. 31, 1875 to April 12, 1880

Type V-3.-The date is given in smaller sans-serif figures and a Roman I, II or III has been added below it. The diameter varies from 22- to 23mm. The dates on examples seen range from Jan. 10, 1874, to March 4, 1879.

Type V-4.-This is similar to type V-3 except that the Roman numeral is replaced by TI (II or III). The diameter usually runs from 22 1/2 to 23 mm. but I have an example from “..ulah Dagruf” which is 24 mm. in diameter. Probably the larger size was used for towns having a long name. The dates I have seen range from March 8. 1876, to Jan. 29, 1880

Type V-5.-This type differs from the others in that it has the town name expressed in Italian and Arabic at the bottom and the date in Arabic in the centre. Note that the Italian town name is in Roman letters while on Types V-1 to -4, sans-serif letters are used. On the example I have illustrated the Arabic form of Luxor was indistinct so I trust that my reconstruction of it is approximately correct. The diameter is 22 mm. The types with Arabic inscriptions were probably used by small or distant offices where Italian may have been unknown. I have noted examples from Abu Hommos (not distinct), Luxor, Sohag (only -ag shows), Kena, and Barbar (Berber, in the Sudan). The dates run from 1871 to 1877.

Type V-6.-This type has the inscription “Poste Egiziane” in Gothic (sans-serif) capitals, The diameter is 22 mm. It is the only example I have seen.

Type V-7.-This type is practically the same as Type V-6 except that the year date is expressed in full. The diameter is 22 mm. I have only seen it used by Mansura from Mar. 3, 1875 to April 13, 1880.

Type V-8.-The inscriptions between tile circles are in sans-serif capitals while the letters of “Cassa” have serifs (as in Type II-5). The diameter is about 25 mm. outside and 15 mm. inside. I have seen an example in which the figures of the year date are considerably smaller. The list of offices using this type is too extensive

to enumerate here. It seems to be nearly always struck in black but Mr. Whittaker reports an example in purple. I have noted dates ranging from July 27 1866 to June 10, 1877.

Type V-9.-This type differs from Type V.8 in that the letters of the town name have serifs, while those of "Cassa" have none. The diameters are also smaller, being about 231/2 mm. outside and 131/2 mm. inside. I have only seen this type used by Cairo, from Jan. 9, 1870 to Sept. 12, 1876. It is possible that Types V-8 and -9 exist without the word "Cassa" at the bottom but I have never heard of any. See Type II-5 for a discussion of the significance of the word "Cassa."

Type V-10-This type is similar to Type V-6 except that "Stazione" (Station) has been added at the bottom. The letters of the circular inscription are, however, less heavy and slightly higher and the figures of the year date have no serifs. The diameter is about 22 mm. "Stazione" seems to indicate by a postoffice maintained in a railway station The example illustrated is the only one of this type known to me.

Type V-II.- I have seen only the example illustrated. It is similar to Type V-10 except that the year date is given in full and the "TI" (II or III) is replaced by a Roman numeral, I, II or III, without the "T". The diameter is 22 mm.

Type V-12.-This is similar to Type V-II except that "T" appears before the Roman numerals as in Type V-10. The diameter is 22mm. I have heard of it also used at Minia and Suez. Dates noted are from Mar. 9, 1875 to Mar. 3, 1877.

Type V-x3.-"Uffizio Natante" means literally "Floating Office." Whether this marking was used on Nile River steamboats or on sea-going vessels I do not know, and more information would be welcome. The diameter is 22 mm. "Ales." is an abbreviation of Alexandria (in Italian). I have an example, incomplete, in which the abbreviation below the date ends in "-SP"; the Study Circle informs me that this would be "COSP.", an abbreviation for "Costantinopoli" (Constantinople). This would indicate that the marking was used on Mediterranean vessels, although it may have also been used on Nile River steamboats. The only dates noted are in February and March, 1877, with the exception of one example, marked Alexandria, dated 1876, the month being illegible.

Type V-13.1. :There are other types of "Uffizio Natante" markings but I have had insufficient data to illustrate them. One of them seems to be the same as Type V-13 except that the abbreviated town name below the date is omitted. Another one has a series of fine vertical bars in place of the abbreviated town name and possibly filling the whole centre of the postmark.

TYPES VI and VII.-All circular postmarks with French inscriptions have been included in these groups; that is, those which were placed in use before 1880. On January 1, 1877 Italian was replaced as the official language by French and Arabic. For some reason, postmarks bearing French inscriptions did not apparently come into general use until after 1880. The examples illustrated are the only ones known to me and they are all from Alexandria, although there probably were other types in use by other towns, such as Cairo. Perhaps the reason for not adopting them more generally before 1880 was a sense of economy. The old dies may have been replaced only as they became worn out or as special types for new postal services were required. It would be interesting to obtain postmarks dated between Jan. 1, 1877 and 1880, of new offices opened during this period to see if they bear inscriptions in French.

TYPE VI.-This group contains all circular dated postmarks inscribed "Postes Egyptiennes". The town name is also in the French rendering.

Type VI-1.-The horizontal lines above and below the date at once distinguish the "French" types from all those with Italian inscriptions. The diameter of this one is almost 221/2 mm. The dates noted run from Dec. 14, 1878 to Mar. 17, 1879.

Type VI-2.-This type is almost identical with Type VI-1 except for its larger size and the addition of "TI" (II, III, and higher?). The diameter is between 261/2 and 27 mm.

TYPE VII.-This group is made up of duplex markings in which the obliterator is attached to the circular postmark. Normally the postmark falls on the envelope and the obliterator on the stamp. The obliterator, - A" in an ellipse of bars, is somewhat similar in each case. It has been considered as a steamship cancellation and also a British of-ice marking (probably on account of its similarity to the well known British types) but I believe it to be an Alexandria railway station obliterator. The following quotation from "Stamp Collecting" for Jan. 15, 1927 throws light on the subject: "Now we have before us a postal card from the year 1883 upon which the circular and oval cancellation with "A" in centre show combined. The cancellation bears, above, the town name in French and Arabic, and below, the word "muhatta" in Arabic and "station" in French, which words mean railway station. This shows that we have to do with a rail-road-station cancellation and not with a boat cancellation." I have seen this obliteration on stamps of the Boulac printing of the third issue and on the 1879 De La Rue issue. The circular postmarks have the inscriptions in the French rendering and also Arabic.

Type VII-I.-The first word of the bottom inscription was incomplete on the copy submitted to me. It should probably be "Caire" (Cairo), making the inscription read "Caire Départ" (Cairo Departure). This would indicate this marking was applied to mail leaving for or via Cairo. The Arabic at the top seems to be a rendering of Alexandrie. Not being an Arabic scholar I have been unable to decipher that at the bottom although one would suspect it to be an Arabic form of the French inscription.

Type VII-I.1.-This is practically the same Type VII-1 except that the bottom inscriptions are replaced by "Station" and the Arabic equivalent "muhatta." This is evidently the type described in the note in "Stamp Collecting." I have seen an example dated November 1880.

Type VII-2.-Alexandria appears in French at the top and in Arabic at the bottom. Note the TIII which is the highest number I have on any of the early types. The diameter is 26 1/2 mm.

Type VII-3.-This type is similar to Type VII-2 except that the date appears in one line between two horizontal bars. The diameter is also 26 1/2 mm, I have heard of this type used from 1878 to 1880.

Type VIII.-Town names without heading. This group will be considered in a future report.

### UNDATED MARKINGS.

TYPE A.-Seal markings. These will be discussed in a future report.

TYPE B.-This group includes all obliterations composed of a rhombus of dots. The Study Circle state that there is no evidence of their use as duplex obliterations with any of the circular dated postmarks (or other markings).

Type B-1.-This obliterator is a rhombus of 81 diamond shaped dots and is familiarly known as the "retta." It invariably appears in black, at least on the early issues. From Jan. 1, 1866 to about July 1866 it served to cancel the stamps, while postmarks of Type II were applied to the envelope alongside it. The "retta" is also found on the later stamps, including the De La Rue issues. Its use here is less clear but it was probably used on letters arriving from places without a postoffice.

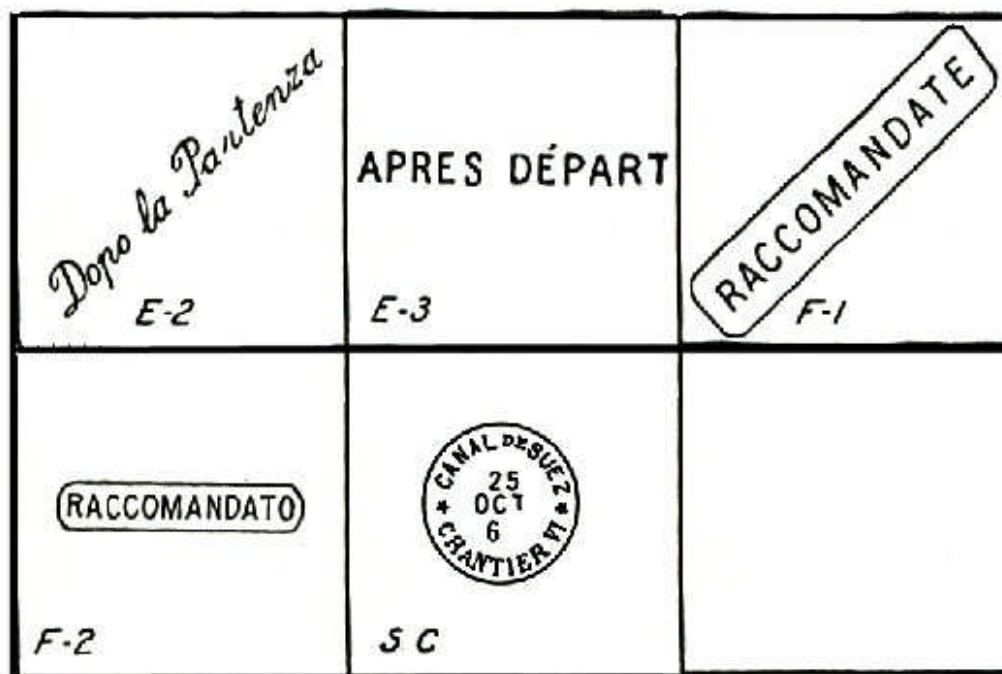
TYPE C.-All markings bearing a star and crescent in the center are included here. These may be official markings, Type C-3 evidently is.

Type C-1.-The significance of this type has not been determined as it has not been found on cover. The diameter is 28 mm. outside and 18 mm. inside. Dr. Byam notes Desuk as having used it. I have heard of an apparently similar type used by Kafer-Dawar, although only "Pos-" of the top inscription shows. The period of use is of course indeterminate but it was probably used between 1866 and 1869. The Desuk mark is known on a strip of three of the 10 pare 1866.

Type C-2.-This type was reported to me by M. Gabriel Boulad and is the only example known to me. It occurs on the 1 piastre 1872. The diameter is approximately 27 1/2 mm. outside and 18 mm. inside.

“Egiziane” no doubt follows “Kedeuie” (without the “h,” as in Type IV-3. The centre is similar to that of Types C-1 and C-3 except that the star is shaded. Unfortunately, the postoffice name falls off the stamp.

Type C-3-I have included this type here for it appears to be of an official nature. “K.E.” stands for “Khedivie Egiziane” and the whole inscription might be translated as “Local Direction of the Egyptian Khedivial Post.” The diameter is 28 mm. outside and 18 1/2 mm. inside. It is known struck in black and in blue on stamps of the third issue (1872-75) and the 1879 De La Rue issue. The stamps on which it is usually found often bear the “Dopo la partenza” marking, Type E-1, also.



Type D-1.-The only example of this known to me is on a cover in the collection of Dr. Byam. It is a handstamp in black on the upper left hand corner of the cover and under it is the postmark “V.R. Poste Egiziane-Ott. 1872-”. “Dalla stazione” means “from the station.” It may have been used by rail-way station post-offices prior to the introduction of Types V-10, -II and -12, in which “Stazione” is attached to the circular post-mark.

Type E.-These types are inscribed “After the departure,” in Italian or French. They probably indicated that a “too late” fee had been paid to enable the letter to catch a certain mail, after it had been closed to correspondence posted in the normal way.

Type E-1.-“Dopo la partenza” is the Italian rendering of “After the departure.” This marking is known in black, blue and red on stamps of the 1872-75 and 1879 issues.

Type E-2.-This is just a variation of Type E-1. It has been seen on stamps of the 1879 issue, in black only.

Type E-3.-“Après départ” is apparently just a French rendering of “Dopo la partenza” and this type undoubtedly served the same purpose as Types E-1 and E-2. Mr. A.S. Mackenzie-Low reports having seen it on stamps of the 1884 issue. I have included it here since there is a possibility of its having been used before 1880 also.

TYPE F.-This group includes all registration markings.

Type F-1.-“Raccomandate” is the plural form (Italian) of “Registered” and is an abbreviation for “lettere raccomandate” (registered letters). I have only seen this marking on the 2 piastre of 1872 but Mr. A.S. Mackenzie-Low reports it on cover postmarked Cairo, 4 Ott. 67. The frame is 50 mm. by 10 mm.

Type F-2.-This is a singular form of the word "Raccomandate." The frame size is about 321/2 mm. by 6 mm. Mr. A.S. Mackenzie-Low reports it on cover from Alexandria to Cairo, dated Mar. 12, 1876.

TYPE G.-"Franca." To be considered in a future report.

TYPE H.-Insufficiently paid. To be considered in a future report.

TYPE I.-Tax. To be considered in a future Report
















#### **OTHER MARKINGS.**

**Fake postmarks.** There are a number of fake markings which will probably be taken up in a study of forgeries of the stamps at a later date. A common type of fake obliteration is composed of a group of large square dots. In the genuine "retta," Type 13-1, the dots are small and diamond shaped. There is a fake circular elated postmark, also fairly common, which I might mention here. It is a single circle, 271/2 mm. in diameter, inscribed "Poste Vice-Reali Egiziane" at the top and "Alessandria" at the bottom. The date is placed vertically through the centre and reads upwards, the month being abbreviated in two letters, as "FE." This arrangement of the date at once distinguishes it from all genuine types.

TYPE S-C.-The Study Circle consider this to be a Suez Canal Co. marking so it will probably be discussed in the study dealing with the Canal Company's stamps. Due to its use on Egyptian stamps I have illustrated it here but shall not enter into a discussion of it. This type also occurs with "KIL. 35" (Kilometre 35) or "KIL. 83" (Kilometre 83) in place of "Chantier VI." The dates of which I have heard range from Aug. 12, 1868 to Dec. 20, 1868.

*"NOTE.-The circles of the postmarks should be quite round, but owing to faulty Photography the vertical measurement is about out 1 mm. more than the horizontal (A.S. Mack Mackenzie-Low)"*



 <p>I-1</p>	 <p>I-2</p>	 <p>I-3</p>
 <p>II-1</p>	 <p>II-2</p>	 <p>II-3</p>
 <p>II-4</p>	 <p>II-5</p>	 <p>III-1</p>
 <p>III-2</p>	 <p>III-3</p>	 <p>III-4</p>
 <p>III-5</p>	 <p>IV-1</p>	 <p>IV-2</p>



VI-1



VI-2



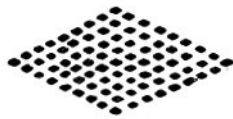
VII-1



VII-2



VII-3



B-1



C-1



C-2



C-3

DALLA STAZIONE

D-1

Dopo la Partenza

E-1



IV-3



IV-4



V-1



V-2



V-3



V-4



V-5



V-6



V-7



V-8



V-9



V-10



V-11



V-12



V-13