

E G Y P T S T U D Y C I R C L E

T H E Q U A R T E R L Y C I R C U L A R

Volume VI Nos. 4/5

Whole Series Nos.64/65

August 1965

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T H E   Q U A R T E R L Y   C I R C U L A R

Published by the Egypt Study Circle

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Vol. VI Nos. 4/5

Whole Series Nos. 64/65

August 1965 Page 33

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.....

Editorial

"Apologia" would be a better title!

It has not been the usual practice for the Editor to bore you with a Preface but on this occasion, after such a long lapse between numbers I would record my apologies for apparent negligence.

First please note my change of address:-

Office:- 12 Middle Row, High St., Maidstone (Telephone 51795  
as before)

Private:- 162 Upper Fant Rd., Maidstone (Telephone 86702)

All correspondence may be sent to Middle Row, from which address I trust future issues of the Q.C. will emanate at not more than quarterly intervals.

Although the file of material for the next number is full I cannot stress too strongly the need for more articles and I do implore members to let me have notes of anything which might be of interest to others (and this includes your queries and questions, which may well be answered in the pages of the Q.C.). Reports of your studies are especially required - and nothing would please me more than to have a file so full as to necessitate the issuing of supplementary numbers to make up for the near two years' lapse.

It is with deep regret that we have to record in this issue the deaths of four of our members, including our founder-member and former President Dr. William Byam O.B.E. who was such a great source of strength to us all. I had envisaged a memorial number of the Q.C. in his memory but circumstances at the time of his death made this impossible; our best appreciation could now be shown by ensuring that the Egypt Study Circle continues to grow from strength to strength.

I am including in this number two articles on the seal markings of Egypt. The first, by our Chairman, appeared in Vol. 6 No. 3 of OPAL (the official organ of the Oriental Philatelic Association of London) and is reprinted by permission of the Editor of that periodical. The second, by our member Charles Fox, has not previously been published.

It is suggested that any members who have material, or have comments to make, relevant to these articles should write to our Chairman who will summarise the information for a future number of the Q.C.

.....

Obituary

Dr. Wm. Byam O.B.E., Guernsey C.I. E.S.C. No. 3.

F.W.Pollack Esq., Tel Aviv, Israel. E.S.C. No. 96.

Brigadier C.W.Rawson C.B.E. D.S.O., Ferndown, Dorset. E.S.C. No. 54.

Robert Leslie Esq., Whitehaven, Cumberland. E.S.C. No. 51.

.....

The "Seal Markings" of Egypt  
by Lt. Col. J.R. Danson (E.S.C. No. 32)

Very little has been published about these markings and the greater part of what has appeared in print is contained in various numbers of "L'ORIENT PHILATELIQUE", the official organ of the Philatelic Society of Egypt. Complete sets of this magazine are very rare in this country, but in preparing this article I have looked through 110 parts so far published, and while I may quite possibly have missed something I hope that what I have written is reasonably accurate.

Now, what are these seals like? They are so rare that many collectors of the stamps of Egypt have never seen them and very few illustrations have been published in the philatelic press.

They all have this in common. The inscriptions are in Arabic and are engraved on a circular or oval die or seal in such a way that when the seal was inked and impressed on paper the inscription showed up white on a black background. Unless the seal was kept clean the words of the inscription tended to get filled up with ink or dirt, resulting in a poor impression, which is very difficult and sometimes impossible to read.

These seals are of various sizes and except in two cases, which will be described later, they appear always to have been struck in black.

Some, but not all, are dated, the date being, of course, the date of manufacture and this gives a clue as to their original use.

The Egyptian Government opened a postal service in 1821, but the first adhesive stamps were not issued until 1866. It would appear therefore that any seals dated earlier than 1866 were used either as Official Franks or to indicate the office of origin of the letter, in a similar manner to the well-known markings of the Posta Europea. Later, some of them were used to obliterate adhesives of the first three issues.

It is interesting to note that apart from an official seal of Cairo dated 1866 I know of no seal marking used in towns where the Posta Europea was in operation, and the majority emanate from places in the Sudan or from the vicinity of the Dardanelles.

I will now describe the 12 different seals with which I am acquainted, 8 being illustrated. Examples of the first 6 to be described were in the Byam sale, being lots 25-30 & 6.

1. ASSIUT. An undated seal approximately 19.5 mm in diameter with inscription reading (translation) "Post Assiut". Seen on a letter dated 1862 and also on a cover dated 1870.
2. QENA Two copies of this seal approximately 14 mm high by 16 mm long, inscribed "Qena Post" with illegible date have been seen on covers dated 1868 and 1871.
3. CHANAK-KILLIA A seal approximately 20 mm in diameter inscribed "Fort Chanak year 1868 Egyptian Government letter post" has been seen on a cover cancelling two 20pa. 1867 issue adhesives and also struck elsewhere on the cover.
4. MITYLENE An oval seal approximately 22.5 x 26 mm inscribed "Mitylene 1865 year post office Khedivial Egyptian" seen used to cancel a 1P. 1867 issue adhesive on cover.

5. CAIRO This seal is approximately 20 mm in diameter and is inscribed "Office post Correspondence official Cairo 1866" used to cancel a 1P. 3rd. issue adhesive. This is now in my collection.
6. MASSAWA This seal is approximately 29 mm in diameter and at least 4 copies have been recorded. The inscription reads "Post office Egyptian Khedivate Massawa 1871". It was clearly used as a frank as three of the copies are on stampless covers addressed in General Gordon's handwriting. One, a magnificent strike, was in the Byam collection. The cover has the d.s. of Massawa on the front dated 21 Dec 1879. Two other similar covers are in my collection dated 21 Jan 1878 and 11 Nov 1879 respectively. The other example is in a collection in Egypt.
7. FESCN A small oval seal 18 x 23 mm dated 1867. I have it cancelling an 1867 1P. adhesive on piece with a second strike alongside.
8. SUAKIN This seal is approximately 27 mm in diameter and for some years only one copy was recorded. This was a poor strike on a 1P. 3rd. issue adhesive on piece in my collection. It was originally translated as CHIO-CHESME, but 2 or 3 further copies have now been recorded and the seal clearly belongs to Suakin and is dated 1872.
9. EL GEDAREF This seal dated 1877 is approximately 27 mm in diameter. I have it cancelling a 1P. 3rd. issue adhesive on piece. A further copy is in Mr. Wm. Frazer's collection.
10. SENNAR I have seen two strikes of this seal on the back of a cover, struck in blue-green. It is an oval seal approximately 25 x 33 mm with an illegible date. This cover is in Mr. Frazer's collection.
11. A seal approximately 21 mm in diameter with an illegible place name cancelling a 1P. 1867 issue adhesive on cover. The legible part of the inscription reads "Year Egyptian Government Letter Post".
12. GALIPOLI Two copies of this seal have been recorded, both in collections in the U.S.A. One cancels a 1P. 1867 adhesive off cover and the other is on a stampless cover. The seal is dated 1868. Both are struck in dull green ink.

An entirely different type of seal marking is known, used at Massawa and Suakin. It consists of a double circle, the outer one being 28 mm in diameter. Between the circles, in white on black, appear the words "REGIE POST EGIZIANE MASSAWA" (or SUAKIN) and in the centre a white crescent containing a 5-pointed star. On the Massawa seal the crescent faces to the left and in the Suakin seal it faces to the right. I have a copy of the Suakin seal cancelling a 1P. 1867 adhesive.

These two seals were obviously intended for use with sealing wax and their use as obliterators must have been entirely fortuitous.

#### SOURCES

L'O.P. No. 43	Sept. 1939	R. Seymour Blomfield
" No. 66	April 1949	Dr. W. Byam
" No. 73	Jan. 1951	Dr. W. Byam
" No. 82	April 1953	Gabriel Boulad

L'O.P. No. 84	Oct. 1953	Albert L.Cicurel
" No. 84	Oct. 1953	Ibrahim Chaftar
" No. 88	Oct. 1954	Ibrahim Chaftar
" No. 90	April 1955	Gabriel Boulad
" No. 103	Oct. 1960	Peter A.S.Smith
" No. 104	Apr. 1961	G.Gougas
" No. 104	Aprl. 1961	J.Boulad d'Humieres
" No. 105	Oct. 1961	G.Gougas
" No. 106	Jan. 1962	Peter A.S.Smith
" No. 108	Oct. 1962	J.Boulad d'Humieres
Byam's Egypt	Oct. 1961	Robson L <sub>o</sub> we Ltd.

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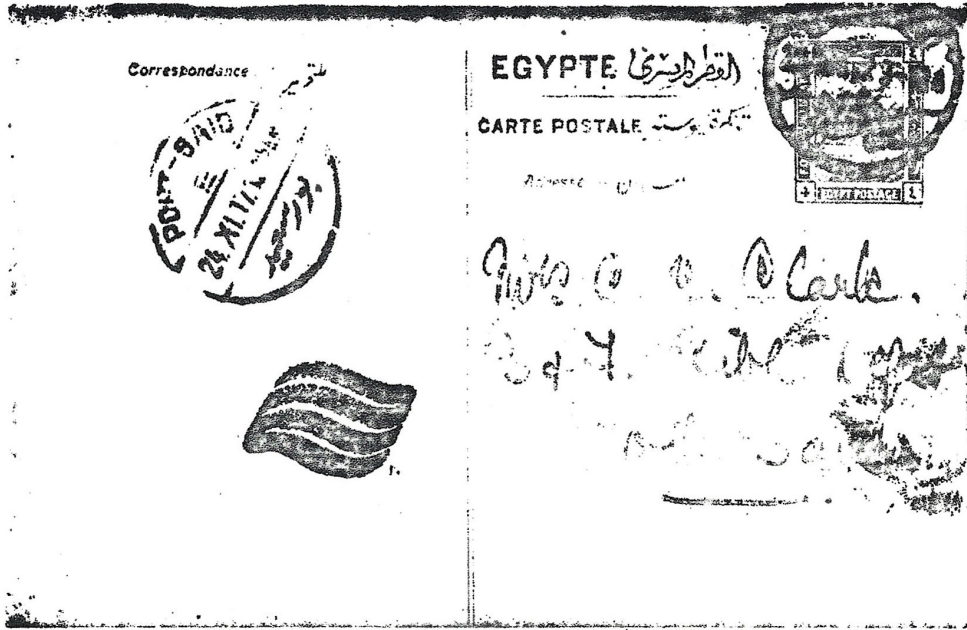
Notes from the Keeper of the Record

World War I - Civil Censorship (Illustrations on pages 38/39)

Further to the notes on this subject published in the Q.C. for August 1963 (Vol. VI Nos. 2/3) the following additional information has been reported.

- (a) Four thick wavy bars The period of use has been extended from August 1916 to Sept. 1919. Mr. S.Horesh (E.S.C. No. 118) has discovered another type of cumb mark which is illustrated here. Although consisting of four wavy lines it is very different from the four thick wavy lines of illustration (a). The cover is a commercial one from Galata (Turkey) dated 10th. Nov. 1914 addressed to the Anglo-Egyptian Bank in Alexandria. The present writer has unearthed another, a commercial cover from Alexandria dated 8th. March 1915 addressed to Bombay.
- (b) "U" in circle (This mark may of course be upside down or even sideways). Horesh has shown me a B.A.P.I.P. Bulletin for March & July 1964 in which 3 covers bearing this mark are recorded - we hope to obtain fuller details later.
- (c) Double-lined St. Andrew's Cross in square frame (25 mm) Horesh has been most fortunate in acquiring three covers, one from Cairo to Mansura in blue and two from Switzerland to Cairo, one in violet and one in black. In addition he has shown me B.A.P.I.P. Bulletins for Nov. 1963 and Nov. 1964 which record another four covers, one from Beyrouth to Cairo and three from Palestine to Cairo. Thus Cairo proves to have been the origin of this mark. B.A.P.I.P. Bulletin for April 1963 records a similar mark measuring only 20 mm although the spacing of the diagonal lines is 2.5 mm as in the 25 mm type. The date span now recorded is from June to August 1919.
- (d) Five-pointed star Now recorded on 20 covers, one of which has it in blue.

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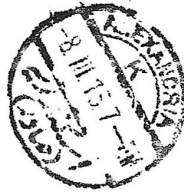


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*In case of absence,  
 please do return to*  
*E. J. d'Humieres*  
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*Orchly, Fousanne*  
*(Svitzerland)*


*ma chère fille*  
*Vu l'incertitude*  
*de marquée de*  
*voire de part d'la*  
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*je me risque a*  
*l'envoyer encore cette*

*par Marseille*  
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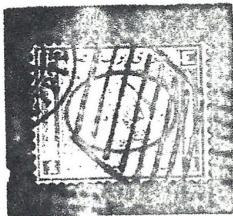


*adame M. Boulad*  
*ne d'Humieres*  
*Rue Shawarbi 2*  
*Le Caire*  
*(Egypte)*

*En Archivé Lince 183124*



*Mrs W. W. W. W.*  
*157 Logan St.*  
*Bulwell*  
*Nottingham*  
*Egypt*

.....

The illustration at left, from George Mee's collection, is of a barred cancellation on a 1P. 2nd. issue from the French P.O. in Egypt. Any comments please?



Egyptian Seal Postmarks

by Charles Fox (E.S.C. No. 17)

One of the most intriguing problems in Egyptian postal history is the exact usage of the so-called seal postmarks. They were first mentioned, to the best of the writer's knowledge, in the preliminary report of Study I, published in the Q.C. and in L'O.P. in January 1939. Later in that year the number of recorded examples had grown to seven, which were illustrated and described in the preliminary report on Study VI. At the present time 15 varieties have been recorded but still not one single fact of an official nature concerning their use has been discovered. The writer has kept a record of examples reported in the Q.C. and L'O.P. or seen by Dr. Byam or the writer and still, after some 25 years, this record only includes 41 examples. Others have been seen but for one reason or another, usually faulty impressions, it has not been possible to determine whether they are new or varieties already known.

The following notes have been compiled from the sources given, which, for the most part, consist of descriptions and photographs, often lacking pertinent information. An effort has been made, through study of the available material, to determine "how" these postmarks were used, but the "why" is still very much of a question. The only article known to the writer which attempts to cover the whole field is one by G. Gougas, in the April 1961 issue of L'O.P., in which he describes a new variety and recapitulates the known varieties from the sources available to him. However, those who have access to this article will find that his information is not up to date, particularly in the case of the Mitylene seal, which he mentions as having the date of 1865, whereas the correct date is now known to be 1869. His acceptance of the date of 1865 led him to speculation as to the reason for such an early date, which the date of 1869 renders needless.

In the report on Study VI typenumbers were assigned to the varieties then known, but this classification has not been continued and neither has the writer illustrated new varieties nor made needed corrections in the existing illustrations. Therefore in this article the writer has used a simple grouping of varieties by geographical areas where the postmarks were used; the fact that each seal bears a different name being sufficient identification until such time as the classification is continued.

The word "known" in the following refers to data abstracted from the two magazines mentioned or from data obtained by Dr. Byam from various owners or from his collection or that of the writer.

Group 1 Upper Egypt Known varieties:- Asyut, Qena, Girga, Esna.  
Total examples:- 9.

Postmarks of this group, accompanied by MSS. inscriptions, were apparently franks since no fees were collected on delivery. The inscriptions include the amount of the postage paid and other data, probably the name of the postmaster as well, but none of these inscriptions has as yet been fully translated. The earliest known cover is dated Qena 1858 and the seal for this town bears the date 71 (1271 A.H.), 1854 A.D., which indicates that this "post office" was a part of the semi-official postal service administered by

the Sheik Hassan el Bahidi prior to the establishment of the official service in 1865. Since the seals for Girga and Esna are similar to that of Qena (although known examples are too blurred to decipher) it seems reasonable to assume that these offices were also opened at an early date. However, the Asyut seal bears the date 79 (or rather, 279, from more recent evidence), the equivalent of 1279 A.H. or 1862 A.D., which indicates, with the earliest dated cover of 1862, that this office was not opened until the latter date.

Group 2 Red Sea Area & Sudan Known varieties:- Massawa, Suakin, Gedaref.  
Total examples:- 11.

Three of the four known Massawa postmarks are on Gordon letters and the fourth is presumed to be on a stamp, since no mention of a cover was made in the reference to this example. It may therefore perhaps be assumed that its use on the Gordon letters was a frank or possibly merely as a cachet on mail which was undoubtedly "free". At present there is no recorded evidence to show that it was used on stamps as an obliterator. Of the five known examples of the Suakin postmark, three are used as obliterators on the 1P. 1872 stamp, the use of the others being unknown. Two examples of the Gedaref postmark are known on the 1P. 1875 stamp. It may be noted that the inclusion of a six-pointed star in the design is a characteristic of this group of seals, although not an exclusive one as will be mentioned later. (The round dot in the centre of illustration number 9 should be such a star.) The problem concerning the Massawa and Suakin postmarks is that although the official post offices were opened in both towns in 1867 and regularly cancelled stamps are known dated 1868, the seals were not made until 1871 and 1872 and the Massawa one, at least, was used until 1879.

Group 3 Turkish territory in the Levant Known varieties:- Chanak, Kilia (Dardanelles), Mitylene, Gallipoli, Saqis (Chios).  
Total examples:- 11.

The problem for this group is slightly different from that for Group 2, but still essentially the same; why were they made and used? According to the dates of the seals those for Chanak Kilia and Gallipoli were made in 1868, the year in which official post offices were opened in these towns, and the Mitylene seal was made in 1869, the year before the official office was opened there. According to data supplied by the owner of the Saqis cover, the date was 1865, but unless this date appeared on the cover, it appears from the photograph that the date of the seal might just as well be 1868 or 1869, which agrees more closely with the facts in the case of the Mitylene seal, the official office at Chios having been opened in 1870. The most logical explanation for the problem of this group seems to be that semi-official offices were opened in these four towns in 1868 and 1869 and that they were supplied with current stamps and seals to be used as obliterators. Illustration No. 6, still incomplete, is the postmark for Gallipoli. The Chanak Kilia postmark is known only in blue-green, all other postmarks of all groups are known only in black.

Group 4 Known varieties:- Cairo Official, Alexandria Official.  
Total examples:- 6.

For many years only two examples of the Cairo marking (illustration No. 12) were known, both on copies of the 1P. 1875 stamp, off cover. The only ex-

planation ever offered for this variety was one by Douglas McNeille in the May 1939 issue of L'O.P., in which he suggested that the seal normally used with wax for sealing mail bags was used in the case of these stamps merely as an obliterator, in the absence of the regular date stamp die. He mentioned the official mails of the period were not required to bear stamps, which supports his suggestion, although the obvious care with which these stamps were obliterated rather indicates a different use.

The Alexandria postmark (similar to the Cairo variety but with the inscription "Arab Egyptian Post Office, Egyptian Government" and possibly without date) was first described by G. Boulad in the April 1955 issue of L'O.P. He mentioned three or four covers which had been sent from one governmental department, unidentified, in Alexandria to another in Constantinople, the cover illustrated bearing the regular date stamps of Alexandria and Cairo, dated 1875, in addition to the seal postmark, but without postage stamps. This usage rather contradicts the presumed fortuitous usage of the Cairo marking, but does nothing to solve the problem.

#### Group 5 Miscellaneous

The above term is used for want of a better, since the one identified variety of the group was used at Fechn, a town in Upper Egypt a few miles south of Beni Suef, but its design follows that of Mitylene (although without the outer border line) and it was used as an obliterator. Three examples, on the 10pa., 20pa. and 1P. stamps of the 1867 issue are described by Mr. Gougas in the article previously mentioned. The date of the seal may be either 1862 or 1868 but there is apparently no doubt about the town name. To further complicate matters the seal bears the star used on the Red Sea and Sudan varieties. Until further evidence from this particular area is discovered, speculation on this variety seems fruitless.

An unidentified variety is illustrated as number 10; it is on a copy of the 1P. 1875 stamp, the upper part of the postmark falling off the stamp. The town name at the bottom apparently ends in "F", preceded by a rather small character.

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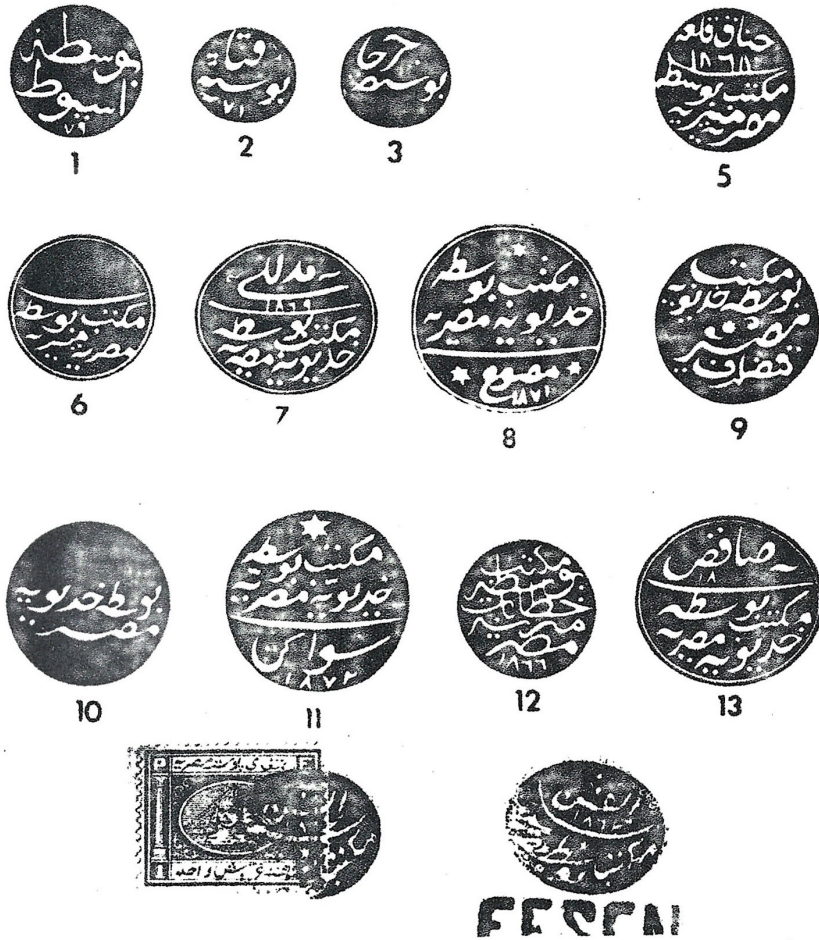
#### Check List of Egyptian Seal Postmarks

##### Group 1

Asyut	Cover dated 1862 .. Danson ex Byam
"	Cover dated 1870; c.d.s. Minie, Cairo .. Byam
Qena	Cover dated 1868; Eg'n. & Br. Cairo pmks. to Scot'd .. Gilbert ex Byam
"	Cover dated 1871; to Cairo .. Gilbert ex Byam
"	Cover dated 1858; Aust. Alex. pmk. to Milan .. Fox
Girga	Cover to Cairo; date? .. Fox
"	Cover to Cairo 1860; postal rate 60pa. .. Unknown
"	Cover to Cairo 1862; postal rate 40pa. .. owner in
Esna	Cover to Qena 1860; postal rate 10pa..... Egypt

##### Group 2

Massawa	Cover dated 21 Dec 79; Gordon to Gibraltar .. Byam
"	Cover dated 21 Jan 78; Gordon to Cairo .. Danson
"	Cover dated 11 Nov 79; Gordon to Cairo .. Danson
"	No data .. Mazloun



1. Asyut post, 79. (1862 A.D.)
2. Wena post, 71. (1854 A.D.)
3. Girga post.
4. Esna. (Recorded examples smudged).
5. Chanak-Kilia. 1868 post office Egyptian Government.
6. Galipoli, post office Egyptian Government 1868.
7. Mitylene, 1869 post office Egyptian Khedivate.
8. Post office, Egyptian Khedivate, Massawa, 1871.
9. Post office, Egyptian khedivate, Gedaref.
10. ---- post, Egyptian khedivate ----
11. Post office, Egyptian khedivate, Sawakin, 1872.
12. Post office, official correspondence, Cairo, 1866.
13. Saqis, post office, Egyptian khedivate. (Chios).
14. Fescn. No further data.

Suakin Two examples on 1P, 1872 .. Chafter  
 " One example ditto .. Cicurel  
 " Two examples, no data .. Mazloun  
 Gadaref Two examples on 1P, 1875 .. Unknown

Group 3

Chanak Kilia Cover 1868; pair 20pa. 1867 .. Byam  
 " " Cover ditto .. Fox  
 " " Cover ditto except one stamp removed .. G.Boulad  
 " " One example on 20pa. 1867 .. Fox  
 Mitylene Cover 1870; no Eg'n. stamp; Aust. stamp & pmk. to Cosple ..  
 Gallipoli Cover 1867; 1P. to Cosple .. Smith Byam  
 " Two examples on 1P, 1867 .. G.Boulad  
 " One example ditto .. Torrey  
 Saqis Cover (1869?); 2P. 1867 to Cosple .. Dr. Hoexter (Israel)  
 " One example, no data .. Mazloun

Group 4

Cairo One example on 1P, 1875 .. Byam  
 " One example ditto .. Fox  
 Alexandria Three-four examples on covers to Cosple.; no stamps ..  
 (P.Melon, Istanbul.)

Group 5

Fechn Three examples on 10pa., 20pa. and 1P, 1867 .. Gougas  
 ? One example (illustration No. 10) on 1P, 1875 .. Fox

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The Secretary and Editor would be glad to hear of any spare copies of OPAL or Q.C. available to add to their small stock, to help them meet enquiries from members requiring odd numbers.

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Your Editor requires L'O.P. Nos. 1 to 36 inclusive; No. 38; No. 82. and has surplus L'O.P. Nos. 44, 97 and 110, also Q.C. Vol. V No. 4 (whole no. 52).

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Mr. A.A.Bidey, "Winchelsea", Winchelsea Gardens, West Worthing, Sussex has for disposal L'O.P. Nos. 37 to 111.

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Peter R.Feltus of Hong Kong has undertaken a study of Egypt's Revenue stamps and would like to hear from anyone who has material or information that might be helpful.

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Care of Mr. Waghorn

A Biography by Marjorie Sankey

This is a biography of one of the great pioneers in the development of our postal services. The opposition and difficulties that Rowland Hill had to face seem to become almost insignificant as one reads of the heroic efforts of Thomas Waghorn. It is the story of a man with tremendous determination and energy in conflict with the tragic frustration caused by people in high positions, protected by the obsolete customs of their own creation.

It is quite different to "The Overland Mail" by the late J.K. Sidebottom, though one is complementary to the other. "The Overland Mail" deals essentially with the mail-carrying agency.

Miss Marjorie Sankey has done considerable research and made use of private and business letters, documents and records in both London and New Delhi. She fills in the background of Waghorn's life with material that makes interesting and enjoyable reading, and the whole makes an amazing and quite exciting story of how Waghorn fought for ten years to shorten the route to India. She has dispelled the picturesque legends and adhered to the facts that are known.

Miss Sankey introduces the little that is known of Waghorn's family and private life; we are told of his boyhood days on the prison ship Bahama, of his journey to the West Indies, his life with the Bengal Pilot Service and his service in Burma, and of the story of the overland route through Egypt coupled with the essential introduction of steam vessels. We hear of J.W. Taylor's efforts to cash in on Waghorn's own proposals; of Waghorn's many friends and helpers, as well as all the jealousies and intrigues which beset him. We see Freeling's characteristic opposition to any interference with what he considers his own domain. There is the account of Waghorn's unceasing efforts against the opposition of the East India Company; his association with the Calcutta Steam Committee, with Smith and Elder and with George Wheatley and of course others. With the overland route finally established we are given a graphic account of Waghorn's travel agency, his arrangements for getting the mail through quickly and at the same time allowing passengers to and from India the opportunity of a little sight-seeing if desired.

It is a story of frustration, endless endeavour amazing tenacity, heroic effort and the final achievement of much quicker communication between East and West. The end is sad. Waghorn died hopelessly in debt and his widow and family received only pitiful allowances. His memorial and bust erected by de Lesseps in Egypt has now been destroyed. Full appreciation of his life's work comes after his death, as is so often the case.

This biography of a leading figure in postal history can certainly be recommended.

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Note:-Major Adrian E. Hopkins M.C. (Hon. Editor, Postal History Society) possibly has a few copies available of this book (price 21/- including postage). Early application is advisable to his address:- Ormonde House, Sion Hill, Bath, Somerset.

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Information required

Mr. C.W.Minnett seeks information about the following covers in his collection:-

(1) Entire letter from Venioc to Cyprus dated 11th. July 1877, rate 30 centesimi. It was routed through Brindisi on the 12th., the Italian P.O. in Alexandria and the Austrian P.O. in Alexandria, both on the 20th., and reached Larnaca on the 24th. July. Was this carried by Italian ship as far as Alexandria and then by Austrian ship to Cyprus? Was this routing normal for this period?

(2) Three unfranked covers from J. & G.Planta, Alexandria, to Fred. Huth & Co., London. Each is marked in manuscript "via Brindisi" and all were 8 days in transit. Each is marked with a manuscript rate and date stamped with the c.d.s. Type II - 2 of the British Post Office in Alexandria.

(a) 1st. January 1871, arriving on 9th. Jan.; rate 2/-1/10  
(presumably double rate)

(b) 30th. April 1871, arriving on 8th. May; rate 1/2

(c) 11th. June 1871, arriving on 19th. June; rate 1/2

I have also seen another, dated 15th. April 1871, but have no further details. At this period the British P.O. in Alexandria was using English adhesive stamps. Why were these examples not pre-paid? Why were these rates charged? Prior to the end of January 1871 the prepaid rate via Brindisi was 1/-, thereafter it became 8d. per  $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. letter.

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Illustrations Available

Following this page you will find a sheet of illustrations of early Egyptian stamps, supplied by Peter R.Feltus.

These illustrations have been printed in grey so that additions in black or white ink to show plate flaws etc. can be easily seen. They are intended for use to help show such varieties in collections and to allow collectors easily to communicate their varieties to each other by mail.

Additional sheets can be ordered at 10/- (U.S. \$1.40) per hundred plus postage through the Editor.

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During the last 12 months some of us have had the pleasure of entertaining visitors from overseas. Would Overseas Members please let the Secretary know should they be visiting England - we would all like the opportunity of arranging similar meetings outside normal Study Circle meeting dates.

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Study VI - The Postal Markings  
of Egypt, 1866 through 1880

(Study entrusted to R.Seymour Blomfield, S.P.E. 243, E.S.C. 15)

DATA ON THE CIRCULAR DATED MARKINGS

The following tabulation brings the data up to date (July 1965)

Note:- Colours Those noted are in addition to black; bk=black; bl=blue; r=red; v=violet.

Post Offices:- A complete (to date) listing of all known P.O's. using each type is given. Those with an "x" before the P.O. name are definitely established. Those with "/" before the name are still tentative. Parts of the name not clear on examples are enclosed thus ( ).

Type I-1	Dia:- 26.5 to 28 mm Period:- Earliest 4 Apr 65 P.O's. / Atfe x Cairo x Constantinopoli (bl) x Galiub x Gedda (bl) x Ismailia	Colour:- Blue Latest 13 Feb 70 x Mansura / (Ma-, Me, or Mic-)halla x Smirne / To(-oh or -ok)
	Remarks:- Also with month indicated by numerals (Gedda)	
Type I-2	Dia:- 27 to 28 mm Period:- Earliest 23 Jy 66 P.O's. x Alessandria (r, bl) x Cairo (bk, bl, r)	Colour:- blue, red Latest 11 No 67
Type I-2.1	Dia:- 27.5 mm Period:- Earliest 1 Ja 66 P.O's. x Benha x Cairo	Colour:- blue Latest 8 Mr 70 x Kafer-Zayat
Type I-3	Dia:- 26.5 to 27.5 mm Period:- Earliest 19 Ap 65 P.O's. x Abu Homus x Alessandria (bl) x Atfe x Banha / Benisueff x Birket-el-Sab x Cairo	Colour:- blue Latest 19 My 75 x Mansura x Michalla x Minet-el-Gam x Port Said x Ramle (bl) x Samanud (bl) x Suez



Type I-3 (contd)	x Damanhour	x Tanta
	x Damiata	x Teh-el-Baroud
	x Fescne (may be II-2)	x Tookh
	x Kafer-Zayat	x Zagasik
	x Kafre-Dawar	x Zifta & Mitg. (=Mit Ghamr)
	x Mahallet Rok	

Note:- Alexandria noted with (a) letters  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm high; (b) letters  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mm high; (c) "3" of "3T" with round top. (b) and (c) are scarce.

Type I-3.1	Dia:- 27.5 mm	Colour:- blue
	Period:- Earliest 29 Mr 77	Latest Ap 79
	P.O's x Teh el Baroud	

Type I-4	Dia:- 27.5 mm	
	Period:- Earliest 3 Oc 70	Latest 6 Ju 75
	P.O's x Scibin el Com	
	Remarks:- Also with period after V & R	

Type I-5	Dia:- 28 x 21 mm	
	Period:- Earliest 23 Fe 74	Latest ?
	P.O's x Wadi Halfe	

Type II-1	Dia:- 27.5 to 28.5 mm	
	Period:- Earliest 8 My 68	Latest 20 Oc 69
	P.O's x Alessandria	x Massawa
	x Cairo	x Porto Said
	x Chaluf-el-Tarabba	x Suez
	x el-Gisr	x Tel-el-Kibir
	x Ismailia	
	/ Mahallet-Rok	

Type II-2	Dia:- 27 to 30 mm	
	Period:- Earliest 14 Oc 67	Latest 25 Ap 72
	P.O's x Benisueff	x Magaga
	x Cantara	x Serapeum
	x Desuk	x Suakin (30 mm with bar in
	x Fescne	place of year - L'O.P. 87, p425)
	x Ghisa	

Remarks:- Type II-2 has larger, heavier letters than II-1 but there is no definite distinction as each P.O. has a different die. Type II-1 merges into II-2.

Type II-3 Dia:- 27.5 to 28.5 mm  
 Period:- Earliest 18 Fe 69 Latest 25 Ap 72  
 P.O's. x Alessandria x Serapeum  
 x Cairo x Suez  
 x Chaluf-el-Tarabba / Tel-el-Kibir  
 x Desuk  
 x Fescne  
 x Ismailia  
 x Mahallet-Rok

Remarks:- Type II-3 dies were made from the II-1 or II-2 dies by removing the word "REGIE".

Type II-3.1 Dia:- 28 mm  
 Period:- Earliest 16 Au 69 Latest ?  
 P.O's x Minia

Type II-4 Dia:- 28.5 x 17.75 mm Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 7 Au 69 Latest 18 Ap 80  
 P.O's x Dardanelli x Kilometro 83

Type III-1 Dia:- 22 mm Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 3 Ap 70 Latest 18 No 78  
 P.O's x Alessandretta x Metelino  
 x Bairout x Minie  
 x Cavala x Rodi  
 x Galipoli x Salonicchi  
 x Godaba / Samanud  
 x Iaffa x Scio  
 / Ismailia x Tenedos  
 x Lagos x Tripoli  
 x Latakia x Volo  
 x Leros x Zagazig  
 x Mersina

Remarks:- Also with long axis of ornaments turned at right angles to those shown.

Type III-2 Dia:- 22 to 22.5 mm Colour:- blue, violet  
 Period:- Earliest 4 De 69 Latest 2 Ja 80  
 P.O's x Alessandria (bl) / Minet-el-Gam(h)  
 x Benha x Minie  
 x Benisuef / Minuf  
 x Birket-el-Sab x Porto Said (low hyphen)  
 x Cairo x Roda  
 x Cantara x Rosetta  
 x Costantinopoli x Samanud  
 x Damanhur x Svibin el Anater

Type III-2  
(contd)

x Damiata	x Serapeum
x Desuk	x Smirne
/ F(escn)e	x Suez
x el-Ghirs	x Tanta
x Ghisa	x Tel-el-Kibir (low hyphens)
x Galiub	x Tooh
x Ismailia (bl)	x el Uasta
x Kafra-Zayat	x Zagazig
x Magaga	x Zefta
x Mansura	
x Mehalla	
x Minet-el-Faium (low hyphens)	

Remarks:- Also with long axis of ornaments turned at right angles to those shown. Also with Tl etc. larger (Cairo).

Type III-3 Dia:- 22 to 22.5 mm      Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 26 Fe 74  
 Period:- Earliest 26 Fe 74      Latest 9 Ju 81

P.O's      x Galipoli      / (Ras el Kha)lig (bl)  
             x Godaba      x Rodi  
             / (Mel)loui      x Sæio  
             x Metelino  
             x Minet-el-Faium (low hyphens)

Remarks:- Also with long axis of ornaments turned at right angles to those shown. Also with date in smaller figures and letters.

Type III-4 Dia:- 22 mm      Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 29 Ju 71      Latest My81

P.O's      / Alessandria      x Minet-el-Faium (low hyphens)  
             x Benha      x Minet-el-Gamh  
             x Benisuef      x Minie  
             x Bilbes      x Porto-Said (low hyphen)  
             x Birket-el-Sab      x Roda  
             x Cairo      x Rosetta  
             x Costantinopoli      x Samanud  
             x Damiata      x Scibin el Anater  
             x Desuk (bl)      x Smirne (bl)  
             x Fescne      x Suez  
             x Galiub      x Teh-el-Kibir  
             x Ghisa (bl)      x Tooh  
             x Ismailia      x el Uasta  
             x Magaga      x Zefta  
             x Mahallet-el-Roh (low hyphen)  
             / Mehalla

Remarks:- Known with Tl etc. omitted. Some P.O's have long axis of ornaments at right angles to those shown.

- Type III-5 Dia:- 22.5 mm Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 10 Au 76 Latest 6 Au 80  
 P.O's. x Damiata (9 Se 76 to 10 Ja 79)  
 x Smirne (30 Oc 76 to 6 Au 80)  
 x Suez (bl) 10 Au 76 to 28 Ap 80
- Type III-5.1 x Mehalla ( Oc 74 to 14 oc 76)  
 (New) No Tl etc below date - probably made from Type III-3.
- Type IV-1 Dia:- 24.5 to 26 mm Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 4 Ja 73 Latest 21 De 79  
 P.O's. x Gedda (bl) x Siut  
 x Massawa x Suakim  
 x Scirbin  
 Remarks:- Also year date with serifs.
- Type IV-1.1 Dia:- 24.5 mm Colour:- blue  
 Period:- on issue 3A Latest on issue 3B  
 P.O's x Gedda (solid semi-circle)  
 x Suakim (bl)
- Type IV-1.2 Dia:- 25 mm Colour:- blue, violet  
 Period:- Earliest 15 No 73 Latest 14 Au 79  
 P.O's x Minuf / Ze(fta)  
 x Siut (bl, v)  
 x Zagazig (bl)
- Type IV-2 Dia:- 23.5 and 25 mm Colour:- blue  
 Period:- Earliest 11 De 72 Latest 30 No 78  
 P.O's x Alessandria (23.5 mm; bl)  
 x Minuf  
 x Siuf  
 x Zagazig (bl)
- Type IV-3 Dia:- 24 x 15.5 mm  
 Period:- Earliest 9 My 73 Latest Oc 75  
 P.O's x Alessandria
- Type IV-3.1 Dia:- 23.5 x 14.5 mm  
 Period:- Earliest 29 Mr 72 Latest 5 No 75  
 P.O's x Cairo



Type V-3,1	Dia:- 22.5 mm Period:- Earliest 12 Mr 77 P.O's x Alessandria	Latest 26 Oc 78
Type V-4	Dia:- 22.5 to 23 & 24 mm Period:- Earliest 74 P.O's x Alessandria x Bulah Dagruf x Cairo x Ismailia	Latest 5 My 80 x Porto Said x Samanud x Tel-el-Kibir x Zefta
Type V-4.1	Dia:- 22 to 23 mm Period:- Earliest Ap 74 P.O's x Abuhomus x Alessandria / Benha x Cairo x Ismailia	Latest 10 Mr 80 x Porto Said x Tanta
Type V-4.2	Dia:- 24 mm Period:- Earliest 11 De 74 P.O's x Benha	Latest 20 Oc 75
Type V-4.25	Dia:- 24 mm Period:- Earliest 21 Mr 76 P.O's x Benha	Latest Oc 76
Type V-5	Dia:- 22 mm Period:- Earliest 17 Ju 74 P.O's x Assuan x Barbar x Dongola x Esna x Ghingheh x Hartum - error for Kartum x Karaskon - error for Karaskou x Kassala x Kena x Luxor x Sohag (bl) x Wadi Halfe	Latest 16 De 83
	Remarks:- Ref. L'O.P. 86, p.363	
Type V-6	Dia:- 22 mm Period:- Earliest 16 Fe 75 P.O's x Mansura	Latest 11No 79

- Type V-7      Dia:- 22 mm  
Period:- Earliest 15 Mr 74      Latest 20 Ap 80  
P.O's      x Mansura
- Type VI-B1      Dia:- 22.5 mm      Colour:- blue  
Period:- Earliest 28 Jy 77      Latest 18 Fe 80  
P.O's      x Roda (bl)
- Type VI-1      Dia:- 22.5 mm  
Period:- Earliest 21 Au 77      Latest 22 Mr 80  
P.O's      x Alexandrie  
            x Helouan
- Type VI-1.5      Dia:- 25 mm  
Period:- Earliest 18 No 81      Latest      85?  
P.O's      x Alexandrie
- Type VI-2      Dia:- 26.5 mm  
Period:- Earliest 3 Jy 78      Latest 13 De 81  
P.O's      x Alexandrie  
            x Suez
- Type VII-1      Dia:- 26.5 mm      Colour:- violet  
Period:- Earliest 8 No 78      Latest 13 Au 85  
P.O's      x Alexandrie (only)
- Type VII-2      Dia:- 26.5 mm  
Period:- Earliest Jy 78      Latest 26 Mr 83  
P.O's      x Alexandrie (only)
- Type VIII-1      Dia:- 25 mm      Colour:- blue, red  
Period:- Earliest 1 Ja 80      Latest 8 De 93  
P.O's      Too many to list here
- Type VIII-1.1      Dia:- 25 mm  
Period:- Earliest 28 No 79      Latest 15 Se 88  
P.O's      x Boulack - Caire  
            x Ghourieh - Caire

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EGYPT

1867

I



II



III



IV



EGYPT

1872

