

EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE

THE QUARTERLY CIRCULAR

Volume IX No. 6

Whole Series No. 102

JUNE 1977

FUTURE MEETINGS

<u>1977</u>	13th August	General: Sale/Exchange
	8th October	Civil Censor Marks 1914-18 and 1939-45
	10th December	Hotel Postmarks

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

OFFICERS

1977

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LIFE MEMBERS

R.S. Blomfield, Jean Boulad d'Humieres, Ibrahim Chaftar Bey R.D.P.,
Mehanny Eid Bey, C. Fox, E.A. Kehr R.D.P., Ahmed Mazloun Pasha.

Representatives of 'Societie Philatelique d'Egypte':

United Kingdom	J. Sears
United States of America	P.A.S. Smith

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REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF THE EGYPT STUDY CIRCLE held at 'The Peacock'
Maiden Lane, London WC2.

169th Meeting on the 16th April 1977:

There was an attendance of 14: P. Andrews, F.W. Benians, B. Blow, D.H. Clarke, J. Cousins, J. Davis, G.M. Dorman, P.R. Feltus, J.A. Grimmer, S. Horesh, J. Harroway, A. Schmidt and P. Woodward.

The Chairman, John Sears, gave a special welcome to Peter Feltus from California, and several United Kingdom members had come specially to meet him.

The matter of the proposed joint meeting with the Forces' Postal History Society was brought forward from the last meeting. Dennis Clarke would obtain further details of what they were proposing.

The Chairman reported having been in Egypt recently. He had met Mehanny Eid and had learned that there were no prospects of publishing another edition of the Zeheri catalogue in Egypt at the present time. The possibility of publishing in U.S.A. were being considered. The Chairman reported that L'Orient Philatelique were very short of material for publication and this, together with printing difficulties, provided little sign that another issue was likely at present.

The Chairman reported on discussion with Ron Potter, who intended to issue the next number Quarterly Circular within a few weeks. Again, there was always the problem of shortage of material for his files.

Peter Woodward enquired as to the whereabouts of the Circle Records on 'Express' Post, which was now his concern. Failure to find this material had halted study - he would be glad to hear from any member(s) who could help.

Tony Schmidt introduced his display of Tupe II Interpostal Seals having the small Rural Cartouche postmarks and considered that there was a need for a revision of the classifications. The strikes were uniformly perfect and the suggestion was made that the present collection could have originally been the Proof Record on the issue of the cancellers. A watermark appearing only on the Tripoli seal was shown by another member. Tony Schmidt considered that he needed to do more study on this collection, which he had only recently acquired, before he would be in a position to submit a paper for publication on the subject.

Dennis Clarke explained his suggestion that Interpostal Seals could have been used to seal across the string on a string-tied bundle of covers during transit.

John Grimmer showed Postage Dues covering the 1884/86 and 1888 issues, with later De La Rue printings. Pages of the 3 milliemes surcharge of 1898 were shown and these developed the argument that a previous classification of printings was wrong. The variety Arabic '2' for '3' on the right hand vertical column - i.e. on stamp numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

and 60, was now claimed to be the result of damage and not a typesetting error. The printing having undamaged cliches in these positions was, therefore, the first printing. The damaged cliches represented a second state of the first printing and the printing variety 'Arabic 3 over 2' was a third state. Replacement of the damaged cliches constituted a second setting and printing. The tracing of these changes was confirmed by a plating study which showed seven different typesettings of the overprint, distributed at random throughout the pane.

170th Meeting on the 11th June:

The Chairman, John Sears, welcomed Mr. Raalf of the Egyptian Embassy, Rudi Jeidel of South Africa, Peter R. Feltus of California, John Riley (a new member) and P. Andrews, F.W. Benians, Bryan Blow, D.H. Clarke, C. Defriez, P. Green, J.A. Grimmer, S. Horesh and A. Schmidt - a total of 14.

Peter Feltus spoke of his attendance at the Danson Auctions in Switzerland. Dealers were active, two Lebanese dealers in particular bidding for about 20% of the lots, in some cases apparently without limit. He noted that they appeared to put high values on Postal History items which were aesthetically attractive, rather than those which were possibly of greater significance but soiled or untidy. He had not been able to meet Mehanny Eid, who was very sick. He had attended a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Egypt, chaired by Mohammed Soleiman. The meeting had dealt with U.A.R. material and investing, but there seemed little interest in the earlier classic issues of Egypt. The Society was working on another issue of L'Orient Philatelique.

In dealing with publications the chairman spoke of George Crabbe's Postal History of the British Army in the First World War, and this was agreed to be an excellent definitive work. He mentioned also that Jim Benians was well advanced in a work to be published by the National Philatelic Society on Egypt Postage Prepaid handstamps.

The meeting discussed ways and means of publishing information already produced by research by Circle members over past years. Research work was in danger of being lost and it was argued that it was better to publish information which was 90% complete and correct instead of postponing indefinitely, as had been done in the past, in the hope of achieving 100%. The Chairman suggested a committee of D.H. Clarke, J.A. Grimmer and himself to study and recommend. A useful suggestion made was that publishing might take the form of additional pages at the end of the Quarterly Circular which could be detached and stored in a separate binder.

Peter Andrews led a discussion on Civil Censor Marks of World War I and II, with an excellent display.

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INTERPOSTAL SEALS

by

D.H. Clarke (ESC No.165)

There are some puzzling items relating to the Interpostal Seals and their use.

One such was the envelope which comprised lot no. 812 in the Byam sale (Robson Lowe Ltd. London - 25th October 1961):

" 'POSTES EGYPTIENNES/CAIRE' (Type IX) affixing two pieces of string to back of an 1885 envelope from Korti to Cairo, with manuscript 'Arrivee au bureau au Caire cette etat' and initialled. " A photograph accompanies the description in the catalogue (page 104).

String would hardly be tied round an envelope in normal circumstances, so what could be the reason for this?

Now another item has been offered in the Lanson Sudan sale (Robson Lowe Ltd. Geneva - 29th April 1977):

" Lot No. 993a rare example from Suez used to seal string on a large piece. "

Again this piece is part of the back of an envelope. The string used was red in colour and possibly waxed, and although thin it appeared to be strong. Why?

I now leave the question and quote from a letter from C.G. Alterskye (ESC No.46), Alexandria, to Mackenzie-Low (ESC No.2), in 1935; written as part of a reply to a questionnaire published in Stamp Collecting by the Egypt Study Circle:

"(i) As far as I can gather Interpostal labels were used, for convenience sake, to mark the bags or covers from outlying Post Offices which contained the mail despatched by such offices to Alexandria where the General Post Office (Direzzione Generali) was established.

The existence of such labels would, therefore, seem to connote the presence of a post office handling public correspondence. Were such correspondence not handled, there would be no object in issuing the Interpostal Seal since as explained, this was in reality a mail-bag seal. The smaller post offices probably had no mail bags, the amount of correspondence being small, so used the Interpostals on large official envelopes which contained mail forwarded by them to Alexandria....."

Disregarding the exactitude of the reference of despatching mails to the

Direzzione Generali, Alexandria, but accepting the basic principle that the mails were despatched in this manner, I continue on the question regarding the string.

A close look at many of the seals which have an appearance of being used (but not post-marked in any way) will reveal on the gummed side distinct signs of having been applied to an envelope flap. This would presumably be one of the large envelopes referred to by Alterskye, the labels being used essentially as seals for purposes of security in securing the flap.

Now if a further examination of a number of seals is carried out it will without doubt reveal seals with a double edged crease across them, or others with curious oval or elliptical double creases. What are these?

I offer the following suggestions which could explain why string can be found secured to an envelope, or part thereof.

As stated small consignments were put into envelopes, but there is no indication of the treatment of larger lots of mail placed within mail-bags to various destinations. These would have been sorted at the office of origin so it seems logical that they would have been bundled together in groups - thus saving a deal of re-sorting by a number of offices in transit who might have had to handle these mails.

So an office of origin would 'bag' its mail sending it to the area 'Branch' office where the bags would be opened and the mail sorted probably to other bags for placing on the many rail lines out of Alexandria or Cairo or other central towns.

I suggest that these bundles of mail were tied and a seal applied either

- a) across the ends of the string after tying - this would explain the two pieces of string on the 'Byam' piece and also the oval creases where they would be anchored by the thumb whilst the seal was adhered to them and the envelope.
- or b) on the other end of the bundle possible, and applied centrally over the cross formed by the string - which would explain the 'Danson' piece.

I have a number of seals with these double creases and Tony Schmidt has also produced some fine examples from his collection. They appear on Types II through to IX.

The fact that only one or two examples of seals with string attached are recorded can perhaps be explained by the fact that there would only be one or possibly two such to each bundle of mail. Subsequently the string was probably cut and pulled and in consequence the seal would have been damaged by tearing and, therefore, discarded even by a later collector.

EGYPTIAN POSTAL MARKINGS - 1865-1879

Amendments to the data sheets

by

A. Schmidt (ESC No. 198)

The last issue of the data sheets covers the information available to February 1974. Because more information has already come to light and will doubtless continue to do so, it was agreed at the Egypt Study Circle meeting of the 16th April 1977 that amendments to the data sheets should be published in the Quarterly Circular as a matter of course in the interest of keeping members up to date.

We owe this first listing mainly to Peter Feltus, whom I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time during his April visit to London. He provided most of the information herein, which incorporates all data of which he has so far been notified, as well as his own finds.

I hope this listing will encourage more readers to cross-check the material in their collections against the data sheets (which it should be noted were the culmination of the work on the study carried out for so many years by R. Seymour Blomfield - ESC No. 15), and report any new findings.

Apart from setting the record straight, such data is invaluable to a wide range of studies in postal history.

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>EARLIEST</u>	<u>LATEST</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
I-2	Alessandria			In blue-green
I-2.1	Kafer-Zayat	13Jly67(PRF)		
I-2.5n	Atfe		16Aug75(PRF)	
	Ramle	12May68(AS)		
II-2n	Alessandria		12Jly69(EH)	
	Ghisa		13Oct68(PRF)	
	el-Gisr		8Jly69(EA)	
II-4n	Magaga	19Aug69(EH)		
	Porto Said	5Aug69(PRF)	17Aug69(PASS)	New
III-2n	Bilbes		2Feb80(PRF)	
	Ghisa	18Jly74(PRF)		
III-3n	Mehalla		5Mar77(EH)	
IV-1	Scirbin			In blue
IV-2n	St. Schutz	8May76(KO'C)		
IV-2.5n	St. Schutz		?Mar72(PASS)	
V-2n	Alessandria		18Apr80(PRF)	
V-4n	Hartum			In blue

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>EARLIEST</u>	<u>LATEST</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
V-4n	Luxor		19Feb80 (PRF)	
Cas-2	Alessandria	9Jan68 (PRF)		
	Benha		?Jan80 (AS)	
	Damiata	7 ? 67 (AS)		
	Mansura	12Nov68 (AS)		
	Tanta		30Sep79 (AS)	
	Zagazik		?Nov79 (AS)	In blue
	Zifta & Mitg	?Jan69 (AS)		
Fra-3n	Porto Said	23Sep70 (PRF)		
	Siut		1Feb73 (EH)	New
PS-2	Scebin el Kom	IPVa (AS)		
PS-5	Manfallut	IPVa (AS)		In blue
	Mellau	IPVa (AS)	IPVd (AS)	New
PS-7	Alessandria			In green
PS-15.1	Cairo	IPVa (AS)		
PS-16	Alessandria		IPVI-377G	
Reg-3n	Smirne		27Mar69 (EA)	
	Suez	29Dec70 (EH)		
Reg-6	Porto Said		26Mar83 (EH)	
Seal-A1	Asyut		1Mar72 (EH)	In blue
	Girga		10Apr73 (EH)	
	Qena		3Apr73 (EH)	
Seal-A5	Saqis	30Dec67 (EA)		
Seal-RA2	Mahallet Abou Aly		5Jly91 (EA)	
Sta-6	Alessandria	3Aug74 (BC)		
	Fescne		60Oct75 (AS)	Struck FESENE
	Minia		?0ct79 (JG)	
	Samanud	110ct74 (PRF)		
	Scebin el Kom		27Sep79 (JG)	
Tax-1.2n	Cairo to Alessandria	50ct73 (JRD)		
Tax-1.3n	Bombay to Cairo		25Aug73 (EH)	New
	Cospoli to Alessandria	7Aug66 (EH)		New
	Russia to Metelino	15Mar71 (EH)	22Mar71 (Byam)	
	Smirne to Cospoli	3Mar71 (PRF)		New
Tax-1.4n	Alessandria to Cospoli	21Jun71 (EH)		New
Tax-1.7n	Alessandria to Port Said		18Jan71 (JRD)	
	Cospoli to Alessandria	3Jly66 (EH)		New
TL-2	Caire	14Dec69 (EH)		

The following are added to the list of sources:-

- (EH) Erich Haefele
- (KO'C) Kenneth J. O'Connor
- (AS) Tony Schmidt

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NOTES FROM MEMBERS

The following letter has been received from V. Andonian (ESC No.192) together with photostat of the items in question which are reproduced on the next page.

Can any member throw light on the matter?

"I recently obtained from a Robson Lowe sale these cut down proofs with the printer's notes, of which please find enclosed copies of a selection. I believe that they came from the De la Rue archives.

As I am pursuing studies on these items, I would appreciate it very much if you could help me in my investigation, possibly giving me the following information:

1. At what stage of the printing were these made, what were they made for exactly, and what is the significance of these different notes?
2. What does the first date on the upper left hand corner indicate?
3. I notice that some of them have a date below the previous one in the upper left corner. What is its significance?
4. Most of them have a red line across the card with a date under it. What does that indicate? A few do not have this red line across. What is the reason?
5. What is the meaning of 'leads' and what do the different figures following it indicate? Most of them also mention 'extra' with a number. What was the purpose of these 'extras'?
6. There are some more technical indications I would like to know more about, such as:

'Grown in nickel'
'From etched die' etc..

I would appreciate it very much if you could give me any other pertinent information about these printer's notes and the procedure of printing the stamps by that company during that period.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,

Sincerely yours

(Signed) V. Andonian "

Sept 18. 240 leads
" 26 " "
+ 18 extra

nos 2 or 3



shown in notes

June 19. 26 leads



for Planda
faulty
replaced

Aug 21. 240 leads
" 23. " "

+ 18 extra



nos 4-5

Sept 16
240 leads
+ 12 extra



nos
nickel

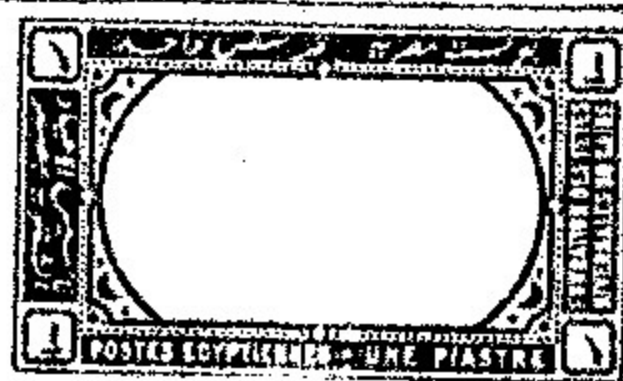
Oct 2 1 lead
" 12 60
2 extra
Nov 15. 95



Oct 2. 3 Leads
" 12 60
and 6 extra
Nov 95



Oct 2 1 lead
" 12 60
2 extra
Nov 95



Oct 2 1 lead
" 12 60
2 extra
Nov 95



July 4
600 leads &
6 extra
Oct 3. 13



18 leads
for News
Wrap

June 23.
400 leads, 6 extra
60 " Post Cards
Oct 3. 13



July 11
18 leads for
News Wrap

July 9.
200 leads &
6 extra



Oct 3. 13

June 26
200 leads, 6 extra
60 " Post Cards



Oct 3. 13

July 11
600 leads &
6 extra



Sept 17.
200 leads
Oct 3. 13

July 14
400 leads &
6 extra



Oct 3. 13

Jan 31
100 leads & 4 extra



Exp. from etched die

Aug 19 200 leads & 6 extra



Oct 3. 13

Aug 21. 200 leads & 6 extra.



Oct 3. 13

Sept 17 200 leads & 6 extra



Oct 3. 13

Aug 25. 200 leads & 6 extra



13 13

EGYPTIAN POST OFFICES ABROAD AND IN THE SUDAN

The Relative Scarcity of their Cancellations.

by

P.A.S. Smith (ESC No. 74)

It hardly seems possible that nearly twenty years have passed since the article on this subject was published in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain (January-March issue of 1958, plus errata in the April-June number), and that therefore a new generation of specialists in Egypt has arisen to whom that article is difficultly accessible. I have been requested to write something on the subject again, in order to give the newer collectors a better idea of what is scarce enough to warrant a high price, and what is not. This brief recapitulation of the essentials is the result. The picture is not essentially different from what it was, which is another way of saying that I haven't learned anything new; any misconceptions in the original article probably still remain. I beg your indulgence. I have made a few adjustments and additions, however.

The article in the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain occupied eight pages of somewhat small type, and would monopolise an inordinately large space in the Quarterly Circular if repeated. Much of its content was devoted to the method by which the scarcity factors were arrived at; those who really wish to review this aspect can manage to consult the original I feel sure (as a last resort I can supply Xerox copies), but I suspect that most readers are more interested in the results. The method combined a systematic census of a number of medium-sized and large collections, a comparison with some financial statistics of the post offices abroad recorded in official archives, and personal experience with what had been seen in the stamp market, particularly at auctions.

A simple table of scarcities of the offices can be drawn up, using the commonest office Costantinopoli as the reference point, with scarcity 1. This would not be sufficient, however, for most of the offices used more than one type of cancellation. The different types vary greatly in scarcity. For this reason I have made up a more complicated table to present here. In addition to scarcity factors for each office, it includes sub-factors for each cancellation type, to be used as a multiplier. Thus Dardanelli, with overall scarcity factor 20 and sub-factor 10 for the intaglio seal type, has a specific factor of 20 x 10 (200) for an example in this type.

It would obviously be hard to follow such a table without illustrations



I-1



I-1.1



I-5



II-2n



II-2n



II-5n



III-1n



III-1.5n



III-2n



III-2.5n



III-4n



IV-1



IV-1.1



IV-4



IV-6



V-1n



V-4n



VIII-1



IX-1.1.



IX-5.1



X-1



PS-1 PS-5



PS-15



MEPELINO



Seal-A5 "Medilli"

SOIO



Seal-A5 "Saqis"



Seal-A6 Beirut



Seal-A4 Galipoli



D'ARDANELLI "Khanak Kilia"



ALESSANDRETTA "Iskan-deruna"



Seal-R2



Seal-A7 Massawa



Seal-A7 Suakin



Seal-A8 Gedaref



Seal-R2

of the respective types of cancellation. Those given here bear the revised type numbers that were generated a few years ago, when it became necessary to overhaul the nomenclature of Egyptian postal markings in general. The type numbers are, therefore, not the same as those used in the original article.

Covers are, of course, much scarcer than cancellations on loose stamps. It is curious that the relative scarcities of covers are not all in proportion to those for loose stamps, and some offices whose cancellations are not especially rare are unknown or excessively rare on cover (Bairout is a good example). Because of this situation, and the fact that relatively few covers are known, it is not feasible to give numerical factors to covers. In the table, therefore, only a qualitative indication of scarcity of covers is given, in most instances.

Scarcity also depends on the stamp on which the postmark is found. Stamps of the first issue are somewhat scarcer than later ones because the life of the issue was so short - 19 months - and because the small size of the stamps and the large size of the cancellations then in use. A large group of offices (those on the Syrian, Thessalian and Macedonian coasts) were open for only about 20 months, 18 of which were during the life of the second issue, and 2 months or less during the third issue. These offices are, therefore, much scarcer on the third than on the second issue. For most other offices the third issue, with its overall life of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years, is the commonest with used-abroad cancellations. The fourth (De la Rue) issue is very scarce used abroad, except for Costantinopoli, because the offices in Turkey were closed in mid-1881, and had already suffered substantial loss of business since the formation of the UPU in 1875. The 1879 provisionals are exceptionally rare used abroad, from any office. The Sudan offices, on the other hand, remained open much longer than the offices in Turkey, and so are relatively more easily found on De la Rue issues than on earlier issues. Suakin and Wadi Halfa were never closed, and their cancellations are quite frequently found on the De la Rue issues, especially on the milliemes values (i.e. after 1888). Lastly, one should not overlook the postage due issues. The 1884 issue was used in the Sudan offices and in Massawa, and the later issues were used in Suakin and Wadi Halfa continuously, up to the first Sudan stamp issues of 1897. The early issues are quite scarce, more so than the ordinary issues, but for Suakin, the later issues become relatively common.

It is easier to estimate scarcity than price, and scarcity is likely to remain essentially unchanged, but price inevitably rises - in these days rather rapidly. It is a quite general fact, however, that price is never in direct proportion to scarcity; a stamp that is twice as scarce as another does not sell for twice as much, etc.. The relation is variable, of course, but I would say that it takes a five-fold change in scarcity, very roughly, to double a price, especially in the low-scarcity range. At the rare end of the scale price seems to follow scarcity more closely. At the present time Costantinopoli postmarks on loose stamps

command only a small premium (perhaps 20%) unless they show particularly fine strikes. The major determinant of value of Constantinopoli cancellations is thus the value of the stamp itself. For the very rare cancellations, however, the value of the stamp has little bearing on the price. The most expensive cancellation at present is IAFFA, not because of its scarcity alone, but because of the intense demand from specialists in Israeli philately. Sales are so rare, and often private, that it is a very uncertain matter to estimate its current value, but I should guess between £500 and £1000. For almost any other cancellation, even the scarcest, £100 is close to the limit. For the offices with scarcity factors up to, say 20, £40 might be the top. As little as £5 might be far too much for a common example, such as a late period Suakin. The stamp, its condition, the clarity and the completeness of the cancellation all have a strong bearing on the matter, of course, and most examples sell for much less than these prices.

Covers are another matter, and even harder to estimate; not only because every cover is an individual, special case, but because the market for covers of all sorts is experiencing a phenomenal surge as the interest of so many philatelists turns to postal history. Any estimate made now may be quite wide of the mark. In my own recent experience I have seen Constantinopoli covers selling for from £20 to £2000. The latter represents an exceptional situation: a first issue 5 piaster on a registered envelope. For almost any other situation £200 would be top for a Constantinopoli cover, and £75 the usual level. Sales of covers of the rarer offices are not seen every year, so it is harder to estimate 1977 values. 1972 values, however, include prices of £400 to £800 for the really rare offices, such as Cavala and Galipoli; they would be sure to bring more than that to-day. By the time these remarks are being read, we will have a better idea from the results of the sale of the Danson collection.

Postal Stationery is known from the offices abroad, but is very scarce indeed from the offices in Turkey from which only the 20 paras brown postal card has been reported (only three examples). Stamped envelopes of all denominations are known from Suakin and Wadi Halfa; from 1888 they seem to be less rare than covers franked only with adhesives, but are nevertheless valuable items, selling most recently at £25 to £75. Postal Stationery is also known used from Khartoum, but is much rarer, and I know of nothing from the other Sudan offices.

Interpostal Seals are well known from all of the overseas and territorial offices except Leris; their value is clearly set out in Ernest Kehr's catalogue, but even the last edition is out of date. The market for most interpostal seals has hardened, but not greatly, except for the offices abroad and in the Sudan. For these, prices seem to be from five to twenty times Kehr's catalogue values these days! Most of them are known with postmarks on them as well: such examples are all rare and command higher prices, although not in

proportion to their true rarity. Even Costantinopoli is really rare in postmarked state, and I have seen only two in the last thirty years.

The only official stamp in use during the period when Egyptian stamps were used in the Sudan is the first one, the no-value brown stamp. It is known used in Suakin and Wadi Halfa Camp, and is rare so used.

It is perhaps worth saying something about the characteristic condition in which some of the cancellations of the offices abroad are found. For most, of course, the average condition of strike, with respect to clarity and completeness, is not noticeably different from domestic post offices. A few can be singled out for special mention, however. Costantinopoli in Type I-1 is very commonly over-inked and blurred, especially during 1866-67. Smirne is seldom sharply impressed, and appears to be under-inked on most examples. Salonicchi and Alexandretta were often over-inked and smudged, as was Mersina to some extent, and one cannot realistically expect to find sharp, clear strikes of these offices. Metelino, on the other hand, was nearly always struck firmly and clearly, from a die that was kept clean and was properly inked. Furthermore, it was usually struck centrally on the stamp, so that a complete strike is the norm. Scio was usually struck on the corner of the stamp, so that most of the mark fell on the envelope, thus giving rise to a high proportion of examples with strikes that are less than a quarter complete - not very satisfying, and hard to expertise. Kassala was nearly always poorly applied, and most examples are hard to read. In fact, one can generalize that the cancellations of all offices using Type V-4n are inclined to be difficultly legible; the style of lettering used for the Italian version of the names is especially susceptible to loss of definition by even light smudging.

The cancellations were generally struck in black, but blue was occasionally used at certain offices: Costantinopoli, Gedda, Barbar, Massawa, Dardanelli, Wadi Halfa. Blue strikes are all scarcer than black, but are most frequently found from Gedda and Dardanelli (including the intaglio seal postmark of the latter). The intaglio seal of Galipoli is known in a dirty green colour as well as black.

A number of offices in the Sudan are omitted from the table because no genuine examples of their postmarks are yet recorded, although inter-postal seals exist for some of them, and others are listed in official records.

In the following table:

! denotes none recorded

R approximately 200

RR " 300

RRR " 400 and up

** Identification of Taoufikia as the Sudan locality is uncertain (an office of the same name was also opened in the Delta in the nineteenth century).

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>GENERAL SCARCITY FACTOR</u>	<u>CANCELLATION TYPES AND THEIR SUB-FACTORS</u>	<u>COVERS</u>
Alessandretta	175	III-1.5n <u>1</u> ; A6 <u>10</u>	RR
Bairout	25	III-1.5n <u>1</u> ; A6 <u>75</u>	RRR
Cavala	200	III-1.5n	RRR
Costantinopoli	1	I-1 <u>8</u> ; III-2.5n <u>5</u> ; III-2n <u>1.5</u> ; PS-15 <u>200</u>	25 RRR
Dardanelli	20	A4 <u>10</u> ; II-5n <u>1</u>	RR
Galipoli	100	A4 <u>20</u> ; III-1.5n <u>1.5</u> ; III-1n <u>3.5</u>	RRR
Gedda (Djeddah)	4	I-1 <u>3</u> ; IV-1 <u>1.8</u> ; PS-1 <u>25</u> ; VIII-1 <u>22</u>	R
Iaffa	350	III-1.5n	Only 1 part cover recorded
Lagos	175	III-1.5n	RRR
Latakia	200	III-1.5n	RRR
Leros	375	III-1.5n	!
Mersina	325	III-1.5n	RRR
Metelino	6	A5 <u>100</u> ; III-1.5n <u>2.5</u> ; III-1n <u>1.5</u>	RR
Massawa (Massawah)	6	A7 <u>150</u> ; R2 <u>80</u> ; II-2 <u>100</u> ; IV-1 <u>2</u> ; VIII-1 <u>2</u>	R
Rodi	40	III-1.5n <u>6.5</u> ; III-1n <u>1.2</u>	RRR
Salonicchi	90	III-1.5n	RRR
Scio	12	A5 <u>75</u> ; III-1.5n <u>4.7</u> ; III-1n <u>1.2</u>	RR
Smirne	3	I-1 <u>5</u> ; III-2.5n <u>2.5</u> ; III-2n <u>5.5</u> ; III-4n <u>7</u>	R
Tenedos	400	III-1.5n	!
Tripoli	150	III-1.5n	RRR
Volo	30	III-1.5n	RR
Zaila (Zejla)	500	V-1n (only one strike recorded, on document)	RRR
Barbara	!	No examples recorded	!
Senhit (Senekhit)	500		Only 1 recorded, on cover
<u>SUDAN OFFICES:</u>			
Barbar	20	V-4n	!
Dabroussa	400	IX-2	!
Dongola	40	IV-6n <u>25</u> ; V-4n <u>6</u> ; X-1 <u>1.4</u> ; VIII (Dongola in straight line) <u>50</u> (i.e. not curved)	RR RR
Gedaref	350	A8	!
Hartum (Khartoum)	15	IV-4 <u>9</u> ; V-4n <u>2</u> ; VII-1 <u>2.4</u>	R to RR
Kassala	18	V-4n	!
Korti	60	X-1	RR
Suakin, Suakin, Souakin, Sawakin	2 1/2	A7 <u>150</u> ; R2 <u>150</u> ; II- <u>35</u> ; IV-1 <u>6</u> ; IV-1.1 <u>25</u> ; VIII-1 <u>3.5</u> ; IX (various) <u>2</u>	2 0
Tokar	350	IX	One cover recorded RRR
Wadi Halfe (Halfa)	10	1.5 <u>100</u> ; LV-6n <u>60</u> ; V-4n <u>5</u> ; VIII-1 <u>2</u> ; IX (various) <u>4</u> ; PS-5 <u>60</u>	20
Wadi Halfa Camp	100	VIII-1	RR
Taoufikia**	ca.50	IX-5.1	!