



the
interpostals
of egypt
1864-1892



by
ERNEST A. KEHR

[illegible]

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PHILAS
LIBRARY
COLLECTION

[illegible]

Bill Hornadge

Dedicated to my late father, who lived and worked in Egypt, and to whom most of the towns that used Interpostals were a second home to him. Also to the multitude of friends and philatelic associates, in Egypt and other countries, without whose cooperation and assistance this handbook—catalogue would not have been possible.

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The name, "Interpostals," is inadequate for it signifies so little. The lack of final proof of their full, specific uses makes it impossible to designate a philatelically precise appellation for this series of interesting round adhesives, so we still call them Interpostals—a name given them during the last century—although several nicknames have been applied to them over the years: "spool tops," "Khedival wheels," "tax circulars," "target stamps" and others.

There is no question of their legitimacy. No one denies that they were produced and distributed under the direct authority of the Postmaster General; that they were used in connection with postal business and service.

The first known article about Interpostals was published in 1890, although some European magazines made casual mention of their existence and use as early as 1870. As a compliment to the *International Philatelic Exhibition*, held in Vienna, Austria, from April 20th to May 4th, 1890, G. Koch, a collector living in Cairo, entered a collection of them and supplemented the entry with a brochure called, *DIE ADMINISTRATIONS-MARKEN AEGYPTENS*. This pamphlet describes Interpostals, and since he prepared this pioneer work before the 1894 fire which destroyed a great many old records in the archives of the Egyptian Postal Administration, it is just possible that he may have examined these records for use in preparing the manuscript. He states:

"...the first issue of these adhesives appeared in 1864, while the *Posta Europea*, a private enterprise for the delivery of mail within Egypt, was in effect. But when the *Posta Europea* was sold to the Egyptian Government . . . their use was continued by the new Post Office Department in view of their effectiveness.

"During the first year of the new administration they were used generally, but after the first issue of regular postage stamps was introduced in 1866, the Interpostals were confined to official use in different departments of the government in various cities of Egypt."

Mr. Koch also states that "these stamps are official stamps in the fullest sense of the word."

He even presented a list of different types of Interpostals of which he had a personal knowledge. (In the light of later study, this list proves to be incomplete, and such issues as he mentioned are not properly classified.)

The pioneer philatelist and cataloguer, Jean-Baptiste Moens, also listed a number

of earlier issues which he had encountered as a dealer, or of which he had heard, as part of the Egyptian section of his famous nineteenth century handbook. The American classic, "*CATALOG FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS*," likewise has a rough, incomplete list of Interpostals. Many albums up to World War I period had actual spaces for Interpostals along with the regular stamps of Egypt. They were removed from both catalogues and albums to provide space needed for the flood of "Neurope" issues that had philately bewildered at that time.

Let us make it plain, however, that there has been—and in a rather small circle of thought—still is a measure of controversy concerning the exact status of Interpostals. These individuals argue that Interpostals were not exclusively used as postage stamps and therefore cannot be considered as stamps. What we do know is based on serious study, theory, reasoning and deduction.

That their original intent was for the identification of letters sent through the mails is evidenced by the fact that they actually are inscribed, "Posta" or "Poste," and later, when French replaced Italian as the popular court language, "Postes."

That they should have been round instead of rectangular does not and should not disqualify them as adhesives. We have had odd-shaped stamps before and since Interpostals were introduced. There are the circular provisionals of the United States, Bermuda, British Guiana; there are the triangulars of the Cape of Good Hope, Fiume and Liberia; diamond-shaped, lozenge-shaped, and even octagonal stamps.

There also is the argument that such Interpostals as have been found on cover are affixed to the reverse side of the envelope or folded letter¹. This, some collectors aver, indicates that they were used as seals. It is not a valid argument. One need but to refer to covers from almost all Oriental lands about which there is no question.

Even today, it is not at all rare to find postage stamps affixed to the reverse or back side of an envelope, the sender having used them to simultaneously frank his message and to seal its container against tampering or pilferage.

One of the recently discovered covers is addressed to the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1867, and in addition to a single one-piaster stamp of 1867, has a brown Interpostal of Cairo affixed to its face. The letter was mailed from Alexandria, and as it was overweight was subject to "taxe" or postage due. Since the addressee was a

¹During the last several years, three covers have turned up in which the Interpostals are affixed to the face of the envelope and are properly postmarked.



high government official, the clerk quite obviously affixed the Cairo Interpostal before delivery, to obviate the necessity of collecting additional postage which the sender failed to pay.

The fact that Interpostals have no inscription of a "face value" should not disturb the philatelist either. Official franks of many nations are without denomination indices.

Even the first adhesive which every catalogue in the world recognizes as an Egyptian "official"—the so-called "Meery" stamp of 1892—which superceded the Interpostals has absolutely no indication of value. One such stamp was affixed to a piece of mail and carried it to its destination, whether it weighed two grams or two kilograms.

One must recall that Giacomo Muzzi, one of the proprietors of the Posta Europea, had agreed to carry without charge to the government, any mails dispatched by officials of the Khedive, as part of the contract under

which he obtained the lucrative postal concession in Egypt.

Carrying both letters for which the Posta Europea was to collect payment, and "official" mail, which was free, it became necessary to introduce some practical method of distinguishing these letters, especially by clerks who might not be literate.

They are extremely scarce—especially the earliest types—but postally used specimens of Interpostals do exist and a study of the obliterations offers further evidence of their service as postal adhesives.

At the time the earliest Interpostals were in use—and later, too—postoffices had two types of handstamps: those for use on mail, and those for use on non-postal paper such as telegrams, revenue or fiscal documents, etc. Since this was so, it is reasonable to conclude that if Interpostals served some non-postal purpose, they would not have received postal cancellations rather than a



handstamp expressly made for its specific purpose.

And yet, in more than three decades during which more than 500,000 Interpostals were examined, this writer never once found a single Interpostal that had any obliteration other than a type of posmark that was used to obliterate the postage stamps of the contemporary period.

No records are extant (at least none have been found despite exhaustive search) to explain the full purpose of the first Interpostals. It is reasonable to believe, nevertheless, that Muzzi must have ordered their production late in 1863 or early in 1864, for use on official mail. With so conspicuous an adhesive on a letter, there never could be any question as to its origin; that no fee was to be collected from the sender or expected from the recipient, and that such mail was to be given special handling attention.

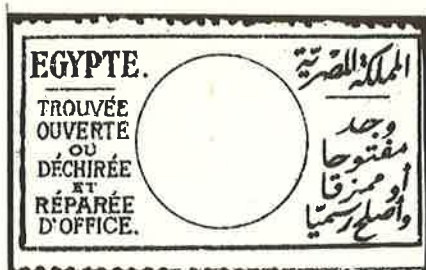
It is interesting to note that the first Interpostals were in use two years before the

first regular stamps were made available to the public in Egypt.

There have been a number of charges leveled at Interpostals by persons who feel that while "they may have" served as postage stamps, they also were widely used to seal letters damaged in transit, or to seal envelopes sent between postoffices or between postoffices and postal headquarters in Alexandria or Cairo.

It is quite true that towards the end of the last century Interpostals were indeed used to seal letters that had been received in bad condition, or which had been damaged in transit. But to declare that because of such supplementary usage they did not serve to frank mail is absurd as it is illogical. Would we deny catalogue recognition to Canadian stamps because they also are used to pay a dominion tax fee charged to cash a check? Or Bermuda shilling-values because they are used also to pay consular fees for passport visas?

The Egyptian Postal Administration long



has had distinctive sticker labels intended to patch up damaged envelopes. The fact that a clerk or two affixed an Interpostal to such a piece of damaged mail instead of using one of the labels issued to him for such usage merely indicates that one of two reasons existed: *A. He had an Interpostal and no postoffice seal in stock, or, B. the Interpostal was handier than a regular seal.*

The most recent argument against the postal validity of Interpostals was put into circulation by an Egyptian who was more impetuous than scholarly or logical. After all, he'd been asked to answer a question by the boss, and it was necessary to deliver quickly, even if his reply was based on a hasty reading of the handiest magazine rather than a study of facts and evidence scattered in dozens of philatelic publications of the world.

Here's the story:

Shortly after he replaced General Mohammed Naguib as President of Egypt, Gamal Abdel Nasser received a letter from an American collector interested in Interpostals.

"For what were Interpostals used?" he asked.

He really didn't want an answer to this question, for he knew a great deal about them. But he had heard that letters sent to Mr. Nasser at that time got personal replies—one fourteen-year old youngster not only got a personal reply, but even an invitation to Egypt when he wrote to the new president asking for information about the country.

Ever anxious to reflect the image of a kindly ruler and to ingratiate himself with the American people, President Nasser airmailed a reply to this collector, saying "... Interpostals were used to seal envelopes dispatched between offices of the postal administration."

As soon as this statement appeared in "Western Stamp Collector," over the signature of President Nasser, this writer investigated its source.

It seems that when the query came to Abdin Palace, a secretary forwarded it to

a government employee known to be a member of the Egyptian Philatelic Society. This gentleman knew nothing about Interpostals, but recalled a paragraph in an English stamp journal which had mentioned them. He dug it up and transmitted to Abdin, the information it contained. It happened to be written by one of the students who refuses to recognize Interpostals. Accordingly, this one person's opinion was put into a letter to which Mr. Nasser signed his name to give it "authentication."

Later, when the government clerk was challenged, he "searched through existing records . . . and by accident, found a register of a rather large size comprising 200 pages on which high officials of the Postal Administration used to write their instructions in the form of circulars and circulate them among their subordinates in the same office . . ."

The document is dated Nov. 15th, 1879, and among other notices, states: "... letters, registered or not, addressed to the Director General (of Posts) must be closed with a ticket." (*A 'ticket' was assumed to be an Interpostal—ed.*) This information subsequently was published in "L'Orient Philatelique" of July, 1956, on pp. 452-454. In a sweeping statement, its author concludes, "... this proves that Interpostals were used as wafers to close letters."

It proves nothing of the kind.

The only thing that it does confirm is that in 1879: (fifteen years after Interpostals were first used) could be used as letter seals, if indeed 'ticket' does refer to what we know as Interpostals, on official letters IN ADDITION TO SUCH OTHER USAGES AS THEY MAY HAVE SERVED.

The report was written in 1879. On what grounds, then, can its statements be applied to the several issues of the 1864-1879 years?

Such completely illogical reasoning might well be paraphrased: "Coal's most valuable use today is the extraction of elements for the manufacture of synthetics, hence it never was used as a fuel for heat and power plants."

The New Catalogue.

Until 1943, when this writer published the first priced catalogue of Interpostals, there was relatively little knowledge of or interest in the series of curious round adhesives that were used in Egypt and in Egyptian post-offices abroad between 1864 and 1892.

Few philatelists of that era had appreciated the deep fascination of them, hence comparatively little study of their usage and the classification of varieties had been undertaken. From the time that the Koch, Moens and Luff listings had been made—decades

before, and all but forgotten—there had been but one serious attempt made at classification. In the early 'thirties, O. May, of England, was assisted by H. H. Harland, P. J. Evans and a few other students in compiled a list which subsequently was published by Messrs. Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London. This listing was later reprinted and serially published in "L'Orient Philatelique," quarterly journal of the Philatelic Society of Egypt, in Cairo.

The May treatise must be regarded as the first of the great pioneer efforts. It provided the seeded field in which further cultivation might be developed. Its use during the ensuing decade showed that its listings were incomplete; furthermore, it elected to classify known interpostals according to the cities and towns for which they'd been prepared, rather than by a chronological-alphabetical order of the different issues. Nor were any indications offered as to market worth.

These inadequacies prompted the writer to attempt improvement through simplification. In cooperation with the late Charles S. Thompson, a prodigious writer who used the "Sidney Bird" pseudonym and was then editor of "Weekly Philatelic Gossip," in Holton, Kans., we agreed to melt down existing knowledge, add originally discovered information and cast a new alloy. We decided that an indication of value should be included, to make it a "catalogue" as well as handbook.

Mr. Thompson was a keen Egyptian specialist² and was able to offer any amount of assistance and counsel. We agreed that the catalogue should be published in serial form, using the "American Philatelist" as a platform from which serious collectors of the entire world could be reached. After two installments were run, editor Kimball returned the manuscript saying that "there was too little interest to warrant continuation of the serial article."

Rather than refute this personal opinion by offering about fifty letters that had come to the writer from interested readers, we then ran the entire work serially in "Weekly Philatelic Gossip." We held the type intact, that it might be rerun in the form of a brochure. The idea proved well taken, for we were able to make more than 100 corrections

and additions, due to the cooperation of collectors who generously shared their information.

At the time this brochure was ready to go to press, it was felt that with all the contributed additions, knowledge of existing varieties was sufficiently complete to warrant the assignment of numbers to each variety. How over-optimistic was this guess!

When the Royal Collections were auctioned after the abdication of ex-King Farouk, in 1954, two extraordinary collections of Interpostals came to light among his vast holdings. One of them had been assembled by a Belgian philatelist named Eid, and sold to the late King Fouad I along with some other of his properties in the hope that he'd be rewarded with a royal decoration and a "Bey" title.

The other had been built by a Frenchman and mounted in large albums produced in 1895. The writer obtained both of these collection and in them found specimens about which nothing previously had been generally known.³

Also, at about the same time the writer was doing his work, Albert H. Harris, publisher of "The Philatelic Magazine," of London, had made a study of Interpostals a pet private project. He had done a substantial amount of research and study, and even had the first part of it in manuscript form for publication when the first "Kehr Catalogue" was released. In a spirit of cooperation that is general among true scholars, Mr. Harris offered to turn over both collection and notes to the writer.

The fact that Mr. Harris' study contained not little that the writer had independently uncovered was unimportant. It did however, offer a large measure of confirmation in areas where there had been some question.

The writer was still further assisted during a postwar visit to Belgium. There, while visiting Andre de Cock, we learned this eminent philatelist was then in the process of liquidating many collections built during a period of some seventy years. Knowing of the writer's interest in Interpostals, he gave me a collection of them that was as large as either of the two in the Royal Collections.

"I collected these prior to 1900, and haven't touched them since," Mr. de Cock

²In addition to his philatelic interest in Egypt, he frequently served as technical assistant to virtually every Hollywood producer who ever made an historical picture about the land of the Pharaohs.

³When the writer first began making a preliminary list of Interpostals, His Majesty King Fouad I assured him that he'd be happy to receive the provisional manuscript, check the listings against the Royal Collection, and make such additions as His Majesty could. Unfortunately, King Fouad died before this could be done. Ex-King Farouk had no interest in stamps of his father until 1946 so it was impossible to do much checking because the catalogue already had been published and a second one had not yet become necessary.

explained. That collection contained not only the normal varieties, but essays, proofs and printing errors!

Accordingly it now becomes necessary, in this edition of the catalogue, to insert many dozens of varieties that have turned up since 1943. It poses a difficult problem.

It would be easiest to forget all about the first catalogue and start numbering on the basis of what we now know. However, we are aware that perhaps as many as 500 collectors have since arranged their albums according to the 1943 numbering system. To ignore that would certainly upset their collections, especially in cases where the first "catalogue number" was placed on the back of the Interpostals for identification.

To eliminate the necessity of drastically changing these numbers, this edition will use sub-numbers to identify inserted varieties. This may seem a bit confusing, for in many cases a color or other major variety which normally would deserve an independent number, now is listed with only an "a" or "b" number.

We also might state there are a few listed items which the writer still hasn't ever personally examined. These represent items which had been described by collectors as being present in their albums, which statement was taken in good faith after the first catalogue was published. These are marked with an asterisk (*).

It is possible that these are specimens which their owners did not properly identify. Should any reader of this catalogue actually have a specimen or variety marked with an asterisk, his submitting it for confirmation would be gratefully appreciated.

Since Muzzi, under whose Posta Europea Interpostals first were introduced, was an Italian, we may safely look to the Italian postal administration for forerunners and ideas. We find it in the form of a large square adhesive imprinted, *AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLE REGIE POSTE*, within a double circle. Another forerunner is the Lebanese adhesive whose Arabic inscription may be translated as: "David 878." This probably was used by the Governor of the independently administered province, a dis-

⁴Several types of Interpostals, which will be properly described in the catalogue were embossed. These, we feel, were seals in the fullest sense of the word, but they are being listed with the other interpostals simply as a matter of record.

⁵In later issues, especially for the larger cities such as Alexandria and Cairo, it is possible that separate printing stones were used to eliminate the tedious job of erasure and re-entry.

⁶Studies of the Interpostals leads the writer to believe the first issue was printed in sheets of four; the second and third issues of six. Proof sheets of TYPE IV exist, to prove they were printed in sheets of at least forty two (or more) settings of twenty Interpostals each.

trict of Syria within the Ottoman Empire.

Interpostals were lithographed in black on tinted paper, or in color on white wove paper of varying thicknesses and qualities.

They were made from a master drawing which consisted of all inscriptions except the individual name of the city or town in which they were used⁴. This master was transferred to the printing stone four, six or more times to make up the "sheet." A name of a town then was added to the blank space for it—in Latin or Arabic letters, or both, and the stone was ready for the press.

When a sufficient quantity was printed this town name was erased⁵ and the name of another town inserted. The Interpostals then were die-cut from the sheets⁶ and distributed to the various postoffices in Egypt and Egyptian postoffice abroad. Freaks exist in which the cutting die struck the imprinted Interpostal off-center so that the circular design is severed—sometimes completely in half.

Watermarks

None of the Interpostals was printed on what may be called watermarked paper. Yet several copies have been discovered in which



a portion of the papermaker's identifying watermark, is in evidence. These are extremely scarce, for the writer has come across fewer than twenty after examining about half a million Interpostals.

Spelling.

Students will note the names of some cities and towns are spelled in more than one way when Latin letters are used. This discrepancy is due to the European transliteration of the Turkish-Arabic or Egyptian-Arabic name. The Arabic alphabet is deficient in written vowels, so the pronunciation of a word (or name) is a matter of local usage. Anyone who does not comprehend this tongue must depend upon his ear and his own language's pronunciation rules.

For example, the Arabic spelling is *mim, hha, lam, he, re, waw, hha*, for *MHLHRUH*. This town, then, is found on various Interpostals transliterated as "*Mahalla Roh*," "*Mehalla Roh*," "*Mehallet Roh*," or "*Mahallat Roh*." Whether the "understood" vowels are written as "e" or "a" is immaterial. Both may be correct, depending upon whether an Englishman, Frenchman, Italian, Greek or German says it. An Englishman will pronounce his "a" as would a Frenchman, his "e." Actually both the *hha* and *he* are written "*H's*" but the former suggests a pronounced "*ha*," whereas the other, a pronounced "*he*."

The "*r*" sound of the "*hha*" and "*he*" is much more accurate, for while no "*r*" is written, a final "*he*" is pronounced as "*et*," rather than "*eh*." ("*at*" instead of "*ah*.").

Pricing.

Interpostals are not listed in any of the standard catalogues, and as such must be considered specialist items. Hence, in pricing this current edition of the catalogue, we base those quoted upon known scarcity and the current market demand for them. Though comparatively small, the demand for Interpostals among specialists has been and continues to be steady and firm. When collections of them are offered (by private treaty or auction) there has been no evidence of a let-down in demand, nor the prices paid by knowledgeable collectors.

The prices given are for specimens in fine condition. Specimens with tears or other imperfection—the normal condition in which a majority of the existing Interpostals are found—may be figured at 50% to 80% of

these quotations, depending upon the slightness or seriousness of the defect.

Specimens with postal markings are worth considerably more, and covers are worth at least \$25 each if they have Interpostals properly affixed and used before 1880.



TYPE I, 1864.

Inscribed, *AMMINISTRAZIONE DELLA POSTA EUROPEA IN EGITTO*, arranged in a circle surrounded by a thick and thin, round frame line measuring 38½mm in diameter. Within the circle, arranged in three straight lines are "*UFFIZIO*," "*-DI-*" and the name of the city. The impression is in black on tinted paper. Note, from "*L'Orient Philatelique*," "No copies of this are found with a postmark. The writer has one example, however, with a hand-stamped, "*Franca*."

1	Alessandria	on buff	5.00
1	"	on turquoise	7.50
1b	"	on slate-gray	7.50
1c	"	on violet	7.50
2	Atfe*	on ?	—
3	Benha	on deep green	5.00
3a	"	on pale blue	5.00
4	Birket-el-Sab		
4a	"	on flesh	5.00
		on lilac	7.50

4b	"	on green	7.50
4c	"	on blue	7.50
4d	"	on magenta	7.50
5	Cairo	on ochre	5.00
6	Damanhour*	on ?	—
7	Damiata	on flesh	5.00
7a	"	on greenish	5.00
7b	"	on violet	7.50
7c	"	on blue	7.50
7d	"	on turquoise	7.50
8	Galiut	on rose	5.00
8a	"	on carmine	7.50
9	Kafr-Zayat*	on ?	—
10	Mansura	on green	5.00
11	Michalla*	on yellow	—
13	Samanud	on yellow-green	5.00
13a	"	on pale blue	7.50
13b	"	on green	7.50
13c	"	on violet	7.50
13d	"	on slate-purple	7.50
14	Suez	on pale blue	5.00
15	Tauta	on pale yellow	5.00
15a	"	on green	5.00
15b	"	on violet	7.50
15c	" (Spelled, "Tanta")	on pale yellow	25.00
16	Zagasik	on yellow-or.	5.00
16a	"	on pale blue	5.00
16b	"	on pale yellow	7.50
16c	"	on ochre	7.50
17	Zifta	on pale blue	5.00
17a	"	on dark blue	7.50

TYPE IA, 1864-'65

Same as TYPE I, but inscribed: AGENCIA DIPLOMATICA S.M. IL RE D' ITALIA-CAIRO. The Italian coat of arms in the center. Embossed in color on white paper. No Turkish inscription. Size: 34½mm. Double outer, and single inner frames, both embossed.

17C Cairo dull blue 10.00

TYPE II, 1865-'66.

Inscribed: POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE in an arch at top and inclosed within an eight-pointed star at each end. The town name is inscribed in capitals around the bottom. The whole inclosed in a pair of circular lines. Within are the Turkish characters, arranged in three lines, "Bust-Msry-Myry" (Post of the



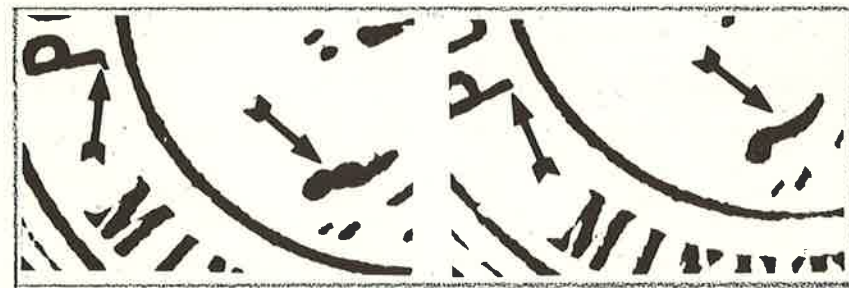
Egyptian Government.) Impression in black ink on tinted paper. Size: 33½mm. This series was issued and used at the same time as the first regular adhesive postage stamps of Egypt. All of them were properly postmarked when used.

18	Abahomos*	on pale brown	—
18a	Abuhomus	on pale rose	3.00
18b	"	on pale blue	3.00
18c	"	on gray	4.50
18d	"	on flesh	4.50
18e	"	on slate	4.50
18f	"	on orange	4.50
18g	"	on violet	5.00
19	Alessandria		
	(24mm)	on pale gray	3.00
19a	" (25mm)	on pale gray	4.50
20	Atfe	on yellow	3.00
20a	" (bar of A missing)	on yellow	5.00
20b	" (Vtfe)	on yellow	15.00
20c	"	on gray	4.00
20d	"	on magenta	4.50
20e	"	on red-brown	4.50
20f	"	on bistre	4.50
20g	"	on yellow-green	5.00
21	Benha*	on bistre	—
21a	Benka	on pale yellow-green	3.00
21b	"	on dark green	3.50
21c	"	on dark blue	4.00
21d	"	on violet	4.00
22	Birket-el-Sab(22mm)	on orange	3.50
22a	" (24½mm)	on orange	3.50

23	Cairo	on yellow green	3.50
23a	"	on deep green	4.00
23b	"	on flesh	5.00
24	Damanhour	on gray	3.00
25	Damiata	on buff	3.50
25a	"	on lemon	3.50
25b	"	on yellow-green	3.50
26	Galiub	on green	3.50
27	Kafer Duar*	on dark blue	—
28	Kafer Zayat	on gray-brown	3.50
29	Michalla*	on yellow	—
29a	"	on gray	3.50
30	Mansura	on gray	4.00
30a	"	on lilac-gray	4.00
31	Ramle	on bistre	3.00
31a	"	on flesh-white	3.50
31b	"	on pale blue	4.00
31c	"	on magenta	5.00
31d	"	on brown	5.00
32	Samanud	on green	3.50
32a	"	on purple	4.50
32b	"	on blue	5.00
33	Suez	on rose	3.50
34	Tanta	on deep blue	4.00
35	Tehelbarut	on deep blue	3.50
35a	"	on pale blue	4.50
36	Took	on red-brown	3.50
36a	"	on purple-brown	5.00
37	Zagasik	on pale green	3.50
38	Zifta	on pale gray	3.00
38a	"	on brown	4.00
38b	"	on pale blue	4.00
38c	"	on dark blue	4.00
38d	"	on lilac	5.00

TYPE III, January, 1867.

Inscribed, POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE in arch across top of circular panel, surrounded by a thick, thin and thick line around the outer frame, and a single thick line around the inner frame. The town name is in an arch at the bottom of the same circular panel. In the center, arranged in three lines is



the Turkish Arabic, BUST, MSRY, MYRY. Colored impression on white paper. 38½mm in diameter. We have no record, but evidence suggests that these were lithographed by V. Penassan, of Alexandria, since the paper and type differ from the previous issues, and this firm got the contract for the contemporary postage stamps of this year.

Extensive study indicates that these were printed from stones containing six subjects.



There are two distinct types of each Interpostal of this series:

Die A: Tiny tail of the lower stroke of the P of POSTE. Bottom bar of second E in EGIZIANE is broken. Bottom of second Y in MYRY is wavy.

Die B: No tail on P. Bottom bar of E is perfect. Y is slightly curved, but not wavy.

39	Abuhomos	mauve	3.50	58a	Minet-el-		
39a	"	magenta	3.50		Gamh	vermilion	4.00
39b	Abuhomos	carmine	5.00	59	Porto Said	blue	3.50
39c	"	brown	3.50	59a	"	ultramarine	3.50
39d	"	deep brown	3.50	60	Samanua	gray	4.00
40	Alessandria	red-violet	3.50	60a	"	dark gray	4.00
40a	"	dark rose	4.00	60b	Samanud	slate-green	3.50
41	Atfe	gray-blue	3.50	60c	"	gray	3.50
41a	"	dark gray-blue	3.50	61	Scibin-el-		
41b	"	pale blue	5.00		Anater	brown-red	3.50
42	Benha	gray	3.50	61a	"	cinnamon	4.00
42a	"	pale gray	3.50	62	Smirne	gray	4.00
43	Bilbes	ochre-yellow	3.50	62a	"	blue-gray	5.00
44	Birket-el-			63	Suez	yellow-green	4.00
	Sab	deep green	3.50	64	Tanta	lilac-rose	4.00
44a	Birket-el-			65	Jeh-el-Barud	vermilion	7.50
	Saat	green	5.00	65a	Teh-el-		
45	Cairo	black-brown	3.50		Barud	vermilion	3.50
46	Constantino-			65b	Tek-el-		
	poli	vermilion	5.00		Barud	vermilion	5.00
46a	Konstanti-			66	Took	brick red	3.50
	nopoli	vermilion	3.50	66a	Jook (error)	pale rose	7.50
47	Damanhour	green	3.50	67	Zagazig	turquoise	3.50
47a	"	blue-green	4.00	68	Zefta	olive	3.50
48	Damiata	gray-blue	3.50	68a	"	gray-green	4.00
48a	"	dark blue	3.50	68b	"	dark green	4.00
48b	" (cut squ.)	gray-blue	7.50				
48c	" " "	black on blue	7.50				
48d	" " "	black on pale blue					
		blue	7.50				
48e	" " "	black on yellow	7.50				
48f	" " "	black on rose	7.50				
48g	" " "	black on violet	7.50				
50	Galiub	green	4.00				
50a	"	dark green	4.00				
51	Gedda	blue-gray	5.00				
51a	"	slate	4.00				
51b	"	blue	5.00				
51c	Gfdde (error)	slate	10.00				
52	Jsmailia	yellow-green	3.50				
52a	Jsmilia	yellow-green	4.00				
53	Jbafi-el-						
	Dauar	deep yellow	4.00				
53a	Kafr-el-						
	Dauar	lemon	3.50				
54	Jbafi-Zajat	olive-yellow	7.50				
54a	Kafr-el-						
	Zayat	olive-yellow	3.00				
54b	"	rose*	—				
55	Mahalla	ochre-red	3.50				
55a	"	rose	3.50				
55b	"	cinnamon	4.00				
56	Mahallat						
	Roh	magenta	3.50				
57	Mansura	lilac	3.50				
57a	"	gray	4.00				
58	Minet-el-						
	Camp	rose-brown	4.00				

TYPE IIIA, 1867

Same as TYPE III (including types A and B) except that these are printed on azure instead of white paper.

70	Abuhomos	brown	6.00
70-1	Alessandria	red-violet	6.00
70-2	Atfe	gray-blue	6.00
70-3	Benha	gray	6.00
70-4	Bilbes	ochre	6.00
70-5	Birket-el-		
	Sab	deep green	6.00
70-6	Birket-el-		
	Saat	green	6.00
70-7	Cairo	black-brown	6.00
70-8	Costantino-		
	poli	vermilion	6.00
70-9	Konstanti-		
	nopoli	vermilion	10.00
70-10	Damanhour	green	6.00
70-11	Damiata	blue	6.00
70-12	Galiub	green	6.00
70-13	Gedda	blue-gray	6.00
70-14	Jbafi-el-		
	Dauar	olive-yellow	6.00
70-15	Kafr-el-		
	Dauar	lemon	6.00
70-16	Kafr-el-		
	Zayat	lemon	6.00
70-17	Mahalla	cinnamon	6.00
70-18	Mansura	gray	6.00
70-19	Minet-el-		
	Gamh	vermilion	6.00

70-20	Samanua	gray	10.00
70-21	Samanud	gray	6.00
70-22	Scibin-el-		
	Anater	brown-red	6.00
70-23	Smirne	gray	6.00
70-24	Suex	yellow-green	6.00
70-25	Teh-el-		
	Barud	vermilion	6.00
70-26	Took	brick red	6.00
70-27	Jook (error)	brick red	10.00
70-28	Zagazig	turquoise	6.00
70-29	Zefta	gray-green	6.00

TYPE IIIB, 1867

Same as TYPE III, (including types A and B) except that these are printed on rose instead of white paper. Until the Fouad I Collection was sold, none of these was known, and except for the one that are listed herewith, no other ones were ever reported to or seen by the writer.

71-1	Abuhomos	brown	
71-2	Alessandria	red-violet	
71-3	Atfe	gray-blue	
71-4	Benha	gray	
71-5	Birket-el-		
	Sab	deep green	
71-6	Costantino-		
	poli	vermilion	
71-7	Konstanti-		
	nopoli	vermilion	
71-8	Damanhour	green	
71-9	Damiata	blue	
71-10	Galiub	green	
71-11	Gedda	blue-gray	
71-12	Jsmilia	green	
71-13	Jbafi-el-		
	Dauar	olive-yellow	
71-14	Mahalla	red	
71-15	Mahallat		
	Roh	cinnamon	
71-16	Mansura	gray	
71-17	Minet-el-		
	Gamh	vermilion	
71-18	Samanua	gray	
71-19	Samanud	gray	
71-20	Scibin-el-		
	Anater	brown-red	
71-21	Smirne	gray	
71-22	Suez	yellow-green	
71-23	Teh-el-		
	Barud	vermilion	
71-24	Jook	brick red	
71-25	Zagazig	turquoise	
71-26	Zefta	gray-green	

TYPE IIIB, 1867

Same as Type III, but the Arabic inscription in the center is replaced by DIREZIONE GENERALE, in two horizontal lines.



74	Alessandria	red on white	2.00
74a	"	red on azure	5.00
74b	"	red on rose	—

TYPE IIIC, 1867

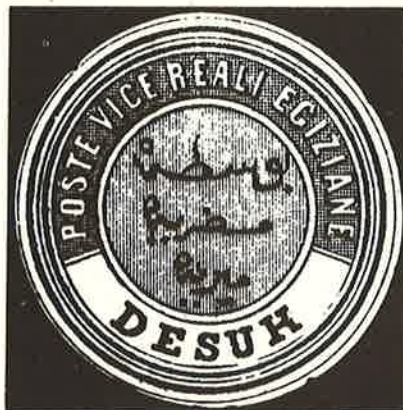


Same as TYPE IIIB, except that ALESSANDRIA has been removed.

75	(Alessandria)		
		red on white	2.00
75a	"	red on azure	7.50
75b	"	red on rose	—

Note: We have seen examples of Types IIIb and IIIc in which traces of the Turkish inscriptions in the center still remain, due to incomplete erasure of stone before the "Direzione Generale" was inserted. There also are examples of Type IIIc, in which traces of the "Alessandria" are visible, likewise due to incomplete erasure.

TYPE IV, January, 1868



Inscribed POSTE VICE REALI EGIZIANE in white letters on a background of cross-hatching around the top arch; and town name in colored letters around bottom of the same arch-panel. The whole inclosed by a circular frame of thick, thin and thick lines and finally, around outside, a double-thick line measuring 39mm in diameter. The Arabic inscription, "Bustah Masrieh Mirieh," is arranged in three lines in the center in colored lettering on a background of fine vertical lines.

1. The letter, O, in POSTE, is rectangular.
2. The letter, G, in EGIZIANE, is clear and distinct. Printed in black on tinted paper, except as mentioned.

76	Abuhomus	on yellow	2.00
76a	"	on yellow-green	2.50
76b	"	on magenta	5.00
76c	"	on white	10.00

77	Alexandret-ta*	pearl gray on white	--
78	Alessandria	on pinkish-white	2.00
78a	"	on gray-white	2.00
78b	"	on dark blue	5.00
79	Benha	on pale brown	2.00
79a	" (period after name)	on pale brown	10.00
79b	" (three periods after name)	on pale brown	10.00
79c	Benha	on dark green	10.00
79d	"	on pale rose	10.00
80	Benisueff	on gray-white	2.00
80a	"	on ultramarine	5.00
80b	"	on blue	5.00
80c	"	on pale green	5.00
80d	"	on purple	10.00
81	Cairo	on green-blue	2.00
81a	"	on light blue	3.00
81b	"	on red-brown	3.00
81c	"	on magenta	5.00
81d	"	on dark blue	5.00
82	Chaluf-el-Taraba	on red-violet	2.00
83	Costantino-poli*	on red	--
84	Damanhour	on bistre	3.00
84a	"	on violet	7.50
84b	"	on dark blue	7.50
84c	"	on pale green	5.00
84d	"	on white	10.00
85	Desuk	on gray	2.00
85a	"	on blue-green	10.00
86	El Gizr	on rose-pink	5.00
87	Medinet-el-Faium	on gray-lilac	2.00
87a	"	on purple	10.00
87b	"	on brown	10.00
88	Fascne	on rose-lilac	2.00
88a	"	on slate	2.00
88b	"	on slate-blue	3.00
88c	"	on purple	5.00
88d	"	on bright blue	5.00
88e	"	on green	10.00
89	Galiub	on brown	2.50
89a	"	on dark green	10.00
89b	"	on magenta	10.00
90	Ghisa	on lilac-blue	2.00
90a	"	on gray	3.00
90b	"	on bright blue	5.00
91	Kafr-el-Zayat	on light magenta	2.50
91a	"	on gray	5.00
92	Kantara	on yellow	5.00
93	Magaga	on lemon	2.00
93a	"	on green	5.00

94	Mahallet Roh	on yellow-brown	2.00
94a	Mahallet Rok	on yellow-brown	3.00
94b	"	on green	10.00
95	Mansura	on gray-brown	2.00
95a	"	on violet-brown	3.00
95b	"	on white	7.50
95c	"	on green	7.50
96	Massaua	on green	4.50
96a	"	on blue	5.00
96b	"	on dark purple	10.00
96c	"	on ultramarine	10.00
97	Minia	on light blue	2.00
97a	"	on purple	7.50
98	Scibin-el-Kom	on bistre	3.00
98a	"	on pale green	5.00
98b	"	on brown	5.00
98c	"	on magenta	10.00
99	Serapoum	on blue	3.00
100	Suakin	on sky blue	5.00
100a	"	on dark blue	10.00
101	Suez	on light blue	3.00
101a	"	on green-blue	10.00
102	Tanta	on deep blue	2.00
102a	"	on dark blue	5.00
103	Teh-el-Barut	on dark green	3.00
103a	"	on blue-green	5.00
103b	"	on pale blue	7.50
103-l	El Tel el Kibir	on deep blue	5.00
104	Uasta	on lilac-rose	3.00
104a	"	on purple	7.50
105	Zagazig	on yellow-green	3.00
106	Zefte	on gray-green	3.00
106a	"	on pale blue	5.00

TYPE IVA, January, 1868

Similar to Type IV with the following differences:

1. O in POSTE, is round.
2. G in EGIZIANE, is shaped more like a C.



Note: When the design for Type IV was originally made up, the artist inadvertently put a dot above the Arabic S of Masrieh (the second or middle line) in the center of the Interpostal. This dot changes the S to an Arabic D. Some supplies were printed before the error was discovered, for Interpostals for Alessandria, Benha, Benisueff, Desuk, Fascne, Magaga, Mahallet Roh, Medinet-el-Fayum, Minia, Suakin and Uasta are known with the dot.



At first, this dot was simply removed, leaving a small white "hole" in the vertical lining above the loop of the S. Interpostals for the following towns are known with this "first retouch": Abuhomus, Alessandria, Benha, Benisueff, Cairo, Damanhour, El Gizr, Fascne, Galiub, Scibin-el-Kom, Zagazig and Zefte.

The printing stone then was retouched so that this "hole" was slightly lined, but still shows evidence of erasure. Interpostals for the following towns are known with this "second retouch":

Abuhomus, Alessandria, Benha, Cairo, Chaluf-el-Taraba, Damanhour, Fascade, Kafr-el-Zayat, Kantara, Mansura, Mas-saua, Scibin-el-Kom, Serapoum, Suez, Tanta, Teh el Barut, el Tel el Kibir, Zagazig and Zefte.

Finally, this "hole" was more perfectly filled with lines to match those of the background. They are almost invisibly "mended," but they are just slightly thicker so can be seen with a magnifier. Interpostals of all towns are known with this "third retouch."

107	Alessan-			
	dretta	on pearl-gray	2.50	
107a	"	on white	2.50	
107b	"	on purple	7.50	
107c	"	on greenish	7.50	
107d	"	on bluish	7.50	
108	Alessandria			
	(name is			
	24mm long)	on lilac-rose	2.00	
108a	"	on white	3.50	
108b	" (26mm)	on lilac-rose	2.50	
108c	" (26½mm)	on gray	3.00	
108d	" (24mm)	on gray	3.50	
109	Atfe	on bistre	2.00	
109a	"	on buff	2.50	
109b	"	on green	3.50	
109c	"	on magenta	5.00	
109d	"	on white	7.50	
109e	"	on dark blue	10.00	
110	Benha	on brown	2.50	
111	Bairouth	violet on white	5.00	
111a	"	violet on lilac	7.50	
111b	"	violet on greenish	10.00	
112	Bilbes	on blue	2.50	
113	Birket-el-			
	Sab	on gray	2.00	
113a	"	on green	5.00	
113b	"	on purple	10.00	
114	Cairo (heavy			
	letters,			
	20mm long)	on red-brown	2.50	
114a	" (thin letters,			
	16mm long)	on red-brown	2.50	
115	Cavalla	chocolate on		
	white		3.50	
115a	"	chocolate on		
	greenish		7.50	
115b	"	chocolate on		
	rose		10.00	
116	Damanhour	on bistre	2.50	
117	Damiata	on pea green	2.00	
117a	"	on yellow-green	2.50	
117b	"	on dark green	3.00	
117c	"	on blue	5.00	
117d	"	on violet	5.00	
117e	"	on slate	3.00	
118	Dardanelli	on lemon-buff	2.00	
118a	"	on slate	3.50	
118b	"	on magenta	5.00	
118c	"	on green	10.00	
119	Desuk	on gray	2.50	
119a	"	on white	3.50	
119b	"	on blue	5.00	
119c	"	on purple	7.50	
119d	"	on lilac-rose	7.50	
120	El Gisir	on pink	2.50	
120a	"	gray on pink	5.00	
120b	"	on purple	10.00	
120c	"	on gray	7.50	
121	Embabe	on pale rose	2.50	
121a	"	on gray	3.50	
122	Galiub	on brown	2.50	
123	Galipoli	yellow-green on		
		white	3.50	
123a	"	blue-green on		
		white	5.00	
123b	"	yellow-green on		
		lilac	10.00	
123c	"	yellow-green on		
		greenish	10.00	
124	Ghisa	on gray	2.50	
124a	"	on blue-gray	3.50	
124b	"	on pale green*	—	
124c	"	on magenta	10.00	
125	Ismailia	on blue	2.00	
126	Jaffa	blue on white	35.00	
127	Kafr-el-			
	Dauar	on blue	2.50	
128	Kafr-el-			
	Zayat	on magenta	5.00	
128a	"	on dark blue	5.00	
128b	"	on lilac-rose	2.00	
129	Kantara	on yellow	2.00	
129a	"	on buff	2.50	
129b	"	on rose	3.50	
129c	"	on green	10.00	
130	Kilometro			
	83	on pale yellow	2.50	
130a	"	on buff	3.00	
130b	"	on white	5.00	
130c	"	on blue	7.50	
130d	"	on pink	10.00	
131	Lagos	chestnut on		
		white	3.50	
131a	"	chestnut on		
		greenish	10.00	
131b	"	chestnut on		
		rose	10.00	
131c	"	black on white	15.00	

132	Latachia*	rose on white	—	
133	Magaga	on yellow	2.00	
133a	"	on red*	—	
133b	"	on green	2.50	
133c	"	on brown	3.50	
133d	"	on white	7.50	
134	Mahalla	on brown	3.50	
134a	"	on orange	2.50	
134b	"	on buff	5.00	
134c	"	on green	7.50	
134d	"	on magenta	10.00	
134e	"	on yellow	5.00	
135	Mahallet			
	Roh	on bistre	2.00	
135a	"	on magenta	10.00	
136	Mansura	on gray-white	2.00	
136a	"	on gray-brown	3.00	
136b	"	on pale blue	7.50	
137	Medinet el			
	Faium	on gray-lilac	2.50	
137a	"	on gray-white	3.00	
138	Metelino	red on white	3.50	
138a	"	red on rose	7.50	
138b	"	red on greenish	10.00	
139	Minet-el-			
	Gam	on bistre	2.00	
139a	"	on pale rose	3.00	
139b	"	on green	5.00	
139c	"	on yellow-buff	5.00	
140	Porto Said	on green	2.00	
140a	"	on pale blue	3.50	
140b	"	on bright blue	5.00	
140c	"	on gray	5.00	
140d	"	on purple	10.00	
141	Ramle	on bistre	2.00	
141a	"	on dark blue	5.00	
141b	"	on magenta	10.00	
142	Salonicco	red on white	5.00	
142a	"	red on greenish	10.00	
142b	"	red on azure	10.00	
143	Samanud	on rose-lilac	2.00	
143a	"	on gray-lilac	3.50	
144	Scibin-el-			
	Anater	on blue	2.00	
145	Scio	lemon on white	3.50	
145a	"	lemon on azure	10.00	
146	Suez	on light blue	2.00	
147	Tanta	on deep blue	2.00	
147a	"	on dark blue	3.50	
148	Tenedos	orange on white	5.00	
148a	"	orange on greenish	10.00	
149	Took	on rose-lilac	2.00	
149a	"	on gray	5.00	
150	Uasta	on pale rose	2.00	
150a	"	on dark green	5.00	
150b	"	on lilac-rose	3.00	
151	Volo	green on white	3.50	

151a	"	green on greenish	10.00
151b	"	green on rose	10.00
152	Zagazig	on yellow-green	2.00
152a	"	on green	3.00
152b	"	on pale blue	5.00

TYPE IVb



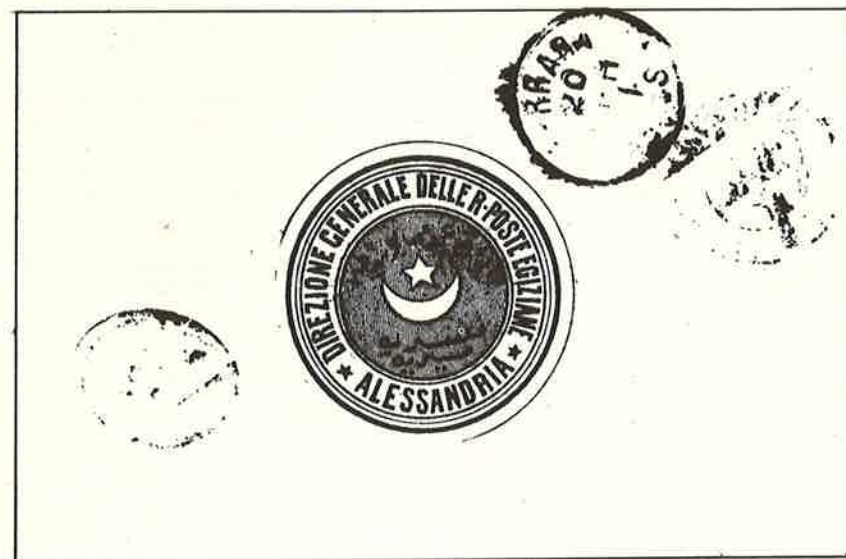
Outer inscription same as Type IV, but a crescent and star, surrounded by DIREZIONE GENERALE, in circle replaces the Arabic in the center. Bicolor impression on white paper, unless otherwise mentioned. Size: 39½mm.

153	Alessandria	red and green	
		on white	3.00
153a	"	red and pale blue on white	7.50
153b	"	red and green on rose	10.00
153c	"	red and green on bluish	10.00
153d	"	red and green on pink	10.00
153e	"	red and green on greenish	10.00
153f	"	red and green on azure	10.00

Note: Proof impressions, printed in black on white also exist as follows: a. frame only; b. center only; c. frame and center. A sheet, with six impressions (2x3) in issued red and green colors, also exists.



This unique sheet, from collection of the late King Fouad I, is perhaps the rarest Interpostal item in existence. Printed in red and greenish-blue, on white paper.



TYPE IVc

Inscribed: *DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE R-POSTE EGIZIANE* ALESSANDRIA, in outer circle. In center is a stubby crescent and star in white against background of fine vertical lines. Above it is Arabic inscription: "General Directorate."

Below, also in Arabic: "Egypt/Official."

154	Alessandria	gold on white	3.50
154a	"	gold on greenish	10.00
154b	"	gold on blue	10.00
154c	"	gold on rose	10.00

TYPE V, January, 1871

Inscribed, POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE in colorless letters around the top arch of a circular panel against a background of fine cross-hatching. At bottom arch of same circular panel is the name of the town, in colored letters against a white background. In center, in colored Arabic letters against a background of fine vertical lines is Busta/Khedwiet/Masrieh. 39mm in diameter.

1. Letters of POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE are thin.
2. Arabic inscription in center is heavy. Printed in black on colored paper, except as mentioned.



155	Alessandria	on lilac-rose	2.00
156	Birket-el-Sab	on lavender	2.00
157	Costantino-poli	red on white	2.00
157a	"	red on greenish	7.50

158	Damanhour	on ochre-brown	2.00
159	Dardanelli	on lemon	2.00
159a	"	on green*	—
160	Sezione Economato	violet on white	3.00
161	Galiub	on red-brown	2.00
161a	"	on magenta	7.50
161a	"	on gray-brown	2.00
162	Kilometro 83*	on blue	—
163	Ismailia	on blue	2.00
164	Latachia	vermilion on white	3.50
164a	"	vermilion on azure	7.50
165	Mersina	red on white	3.50
165a	"	red on greenish	7.50
165b	"	red on lilac	7.50
166	Minia	on light blue	2.00
166a	"	on dark blue	2.50
167	Minuf	pale blue on white	2.50
167a	"	blue on white	2.50
167b	"	blue on azure	7.50
168	Ramle	black on white	2.00
168a	"	black on bistre	5.00
169	Roda	brown on white	2.50
170	Rosetta	orange on white	2.50
171	Serapoum	on blue	2.00
172	Tripoli	deep olive on white	3.50
172a	"	gray-green on white	7.50
173	Zagazig	on yellow-green	2.00
173a	"	on blue	7.50
173b	"	on deep green	5.00

TYPE Va, 1872-1874



190	Esna	mauve on white	—
191	Fascne	blue on white	2.00
192	Fayum	on purple	2.00
192a	"	blue on white	3.50
193	Gherga	blue on azure	7.50
193a	"	brown on white	2.00
193b	"	brown on azure	7.50
194	Ghisa	brown on violet	7.50
194a	"	on gray	2.00
194b	"	on azure	7.50
194b	"	on white	7.50
195	Godaba	ochre on white	2.00
195a	"	ochre on azure	7.50
196	Ismailia	on blue	2.50
197	Kafr-el-Chuar*	on blue	—
198	Kafr-el-Zayat	on magenta	2.00
199	Karaskou	dark violet on white	3.50

Same inscriptions as Type V with following differences:

1. S of POSTE is well shaped
2. D of KHEDEUIE is quite thick.
3. Bottom dot well below the level of the Arabic "re."
4. The Arabic "he" has a sharp, triangular head.

174	Abuhomus	on bistre	2.00
174a	"	on blue	3.50
174b	"	on white	7.50
175	Alessandria	on lilac-rose	2.50
176	Siut	on purple	3.00
177	Assouan	brown on white	3.00
178	Atfe	on bistre	2.00
179	Benha	on yellow-brown	2.00
180	Benisueff	on blue	2.00
180a	"	on purple	7.50
180b	"	on white	7.50
181	Barbar	vermilion on white	3.50
182	Bilbes	on blue	2.00
183	Birket-el-Sab	on gray-white	2.00
184	Cairo	on red-brown	2.00
184a	"	on white	7.50
185	Damanhour	on ochre	2.00
185a	"	on pale chocolate	2.50
186	Damiata	on pea green	2.00
186a	"	on green	2.50
186b	"	on lilac-white	7.50
187	Desuk*	on blue-green	—
188	Dongola	gray on white	3.00
188a	"	gray on azure	7.50
189	Sezione Economato*		

200	Kena	red on white	3.50
200a	"	red on azure	7.50
201	Kartum	green on white	5.00
201-l	Kassala	purple on white	5.00
202	Luxor	olive on white	2.00
202a	"	olive on azure	7.50
202b	"	olive-green on white	5.00
203	Magaga	on yellow	2.00
203a	"	on magenta	7.50
203b	"	on white	7.50
203c	"	on blue	5.00
203d	"	on brown	5.00
204	Mahalla	on orange	2.00
204a	"	on brown	3.00
204b	"	on white	7.50
205	Manfalut	on pale green	2.00
205a	"	on blue	7.50
206	Mansura	on gray-brown	2.00
206a	"	on magenta	7.50
207	Mellau	on gray-white	2.00
207a	"	on blue-white	7.50
208	Minuf	brown on white	3.00
208a	"	blue on white	3.00
209	Minet-el-Gam	on pale rose	2.00
210	Porto Said	on light green	2.00
210a	"	on yellow-green	5.00
210b	"	on blue	7.50
210c	"	on lilac	7.50
211	Ramses	on salmon	2.00
211a	"	on orange	5.00
211b	"	on blue	7.50
211c	"	on green	7.50
211d	"	on rose	7.50
212	Roda	brown on white	3.00
213	Rosetta	salmon on white	2.00
213a	"	orange on white	7.50
213b	"	orange on azure	7.50
214	Samanud	on lilac	2.00
215	Scibin-el-Anater	on blue	2.00
215a	"	on purple	5.00
216	Scibin el-Kom	on pale brown	2.00
216a	"	on green	3.00
216b	"	on blue	7.50
216c	"	on rose	7.50
217	Scirbin	on pale lemon	2.00
217a	"	on violet	3.00
217b	"	on blue	7.50
217c	"	on green	7.50
217d	"	on salmon	7.50
218	Smirne*	on light green	—
219	Sokag	on pale lemon	2.00
220	Suakin	on dark blue	3.00
221	Suez	on light blue	2.00
222	Tanta	on deep blue	2.00
222a	"		
222a	"	on blue	2.00
223	Teh-el-Barut	on green	2.00
224	El Tel El Kibir	on dark blue	3.50
224a	Tel El Kibir	on dark blue	2.00
225	Wadi-Halfe	lilac on white	3.50
225a	"	lilac on azure	7.50
226	Zagazig	on yellow-green	2.00
227	Zette*	on bluish-brown	—
227a	"	on green	—

TYPE Vb, 1874-1876



Same inscriptions as Type V with following differences:

1. S of POSTE is grotesque: top and bottom curves are far thicker than center.
2. D of KHEDEUIE is slender.
3. Dot is at the tip of the Arabic "re."

228	Abu-el-Scekuk	on pale blue	1.50
228a	"	on white	5.00
229	Alessandria	on gray	1.50
229a	"	on blue-green	5.00
229b	"	on violet	5.00
229c	"	on blue	3.50
229d	"	on white	5.00
229e	"	on purple	5.00
231	Siut	pale mauve on white	2.00
231a	"	mauve on lilac	7.50
232	Assiut	on pale yellow	1.50
232a	"	on green	5.00

232b "	on flesh	5.00
232c "	on violet	2.00
232d "	on blue	5.00
232e "	on blue-green	5.00
233 Atfe	on bistre	1.50
233a "	on white	2.50
233b "	on dark brown	5.00
233c "	on lilac	5.00
234 Benha	on yellow-brown	1.50
234a "	on white	5.00
234b "	on lilac	5.00
235 Benisueff	on dull purple	1.50
235a "	on gray-bistre	2.50
236 Cairo	on white	1.50
236a "	on pale blue	5.00
236b "	on dark blue	5.00
236c "	on pale green	5.00
237 Damiaata	on yellow	1.50
237a "	on white	2.50
237b "	on brown	5.00
237c "	on lilac	5.00
237d "	on green	5.00
237e "	on blue	5.00
238 Economato	on magenta	2.00
238a "	on mauve	1.50
239 Fayum	deep blue on white	1.50
239a "	sky blue on white	2.50
239b "	blue on azure	5.00
239c "	blue on rose	5.00
240 Fescne	on violet	1.50
241 Kafr-El-Dauar	on blue	1.50
242 Kafr-El-Zayat	on lake-red	1.50
243 Magaga	on yellow	1.50
243a "	on olive-yellow	2.50
243b "	on yellow-green	5.00
243c "	on white	5.00
244 Mahallet Roh	on brown	1.50
244a "	on magenta	5.00
245 Porto-Said	on green	1.50
245a "	on pale blue	5.00
246 Roda	brown on white	2.00
247 Samanud	on lilac-rose	1.50
247a "	on buff	5.00
248 Scibin-El-Com	on flesh	1.50
248a "	on yellow	5.00
248b "	on violet	5.00
249 Smirne	on green	3.00
249a "	on pale blue	5.00
250 Sokag	on buff	1.50
250a "	on bistre*	—
251 Tanta	on indigo	1.50
251a "	on blue	5.00
252 Telah	on blue	2.00
253 Zagazig	on green	1.50

254 Zefte	on green	1.50
254a "	on blue	1.50
254b "	on azure	5.00
255 Zejla	on pale yellow	3.00

The following all are printed in scarlet-vermilion on white.

256 Abuhomus	2.00
257 Alessandria	2.00
258 Benha (Roman letters)	2.00
259 Birket-el-Sab	2.00
260 Damanhour	2.00
260a " (on azure paper)	7.50
261 Dardanelli	2.00
262 Dessug	2.00
263 Gedda	5.00
264 Ismailia	2.00
265 Mansura (Roman letters)	2.00
266 Mellaui (Roman letters)	2.00
266a " (on azure paper)	7.50
267 Rodis (Roman letters)	2.00
268 Rosetta (thin Roman letters)	2.00
269 Scio (Roman letters)	5.00
270 Teh-El-Barud	2.00
271 Zagazig (Roman letters)	2.00
272 Zifte (Roman letters)	2.00

TYPE Vc, 1874-1878



Same inscriptions as Type V, with following differences:

1. S of POSTE is slender and fairly well shaped.
2. Arabic KH is large and forms an almost complete loop.

273 Abuhomus	on bistre	2.00	296b "	gray-blue on azure	5.00
273a "	on white	5.00	296c "	gray-blue on lilac	5.00
273b "	on magenta	5.00	296-l Kartum	green on white	5.00
274 Alessandria	on lilac-rose	2.00	296-la "	blue on white	5.00
274a "	on violet	3.00	296-lb "	green on rose	5.00
274b "	on gray	5.00	297 Kassala	violet on white	3.00
275 Siut	purple on white	2.00	298 Kena	red on white	3.00
276 Assouan	brown on white	3.00	299 Luxor	lemon on white	2.00
277 Atfe	on bistre	2.00	300 Magaga	on yellow	2.00
277a "	on white	5.00	300a "	on green	5.00
278 Benha	on tan	2.00	301 Mahalla	on yellow	2.00
278a "	on brown	3.00	301a "	on blue	5.00
278b "	on dark blue	5.00	302 Manfalut	on green	2.00
279 Benisueff*	on gray-bistre	—	302a "	on violet	3.00
280 Barbar	vermilion on white	3.00	302b "	on dark blue	5.00
280a "	vermilion on greenish	7.50	303 Mansura	on gray brown	2.00
280b "	vermilion on rose	7.50	303a "	on dark blue	5.00
280c "	vermilion on azure	7.50	304 Mellaui	on gray-blue	2.00
281 Bilbes	on blue	2.00	304a "	on purple	5.00
281a "	on dark blue	5.00	305 Minuf	sky blue on white	2.00
282 Birket-El-Sab	on lavender	2.00	305a "	chocolate on white	5.00
282a "	on gray	5.00	306 Minet-El-Gam	on gray-rose	2.00
283 Cairo	on red-brown	2.00	306a "	on gray-white	5.00
283a "	on white	5.00	307 Porto Said	on light green	2.00
284 Damanhour	on ochre-brown	2.00	308 Ramses	on salmon	2.00
284a "	on purple	5.00	309 Roda	brown on white	3.00
284b "	on gray-lilac	5.00	309a "	brown on greenish	5.00
284c "	on gray-green	5.00	310 Rosetta	salmon on white	3.00
285 Damiaata	on pea green	2.00	310a "	yellow on white	5.00
285a "	on blue-gray	5.00	311 Samanud	on lilac	2.00
286 Dongola	gray-brown on white	3.00	311a "	on gray-lilac	5.00
286a "	tan on white	5.00	312 Scibin-El-Anater	on blue	2.00
287 Sezione Economato	mauve on white	3.00	312a "	on dark blue	5.00
288 Esna	blue on white	2.00	313 Scibin El-Kom	on buff	2.00
288a "	blue on rose	5.00	314 Scirbin	on pale lemon	2.00
288b "	blue on azure	5.00	315 Smime	green on white	3.00
289 Fayum	ultramarine on white	3.00	316 Sokag	on pale lemon	2.00
290 Fescne	on purple	2.00	316a "	on white	5.00
290a "	on greenish-blue	5.00	317 Suakin	on dark blue	3.00
290b "	on bright blue	5.00	318 Suez	on light blue	2.00
291 Gherga	brown on white	2.00	318a "	on greenish-blue	5.00
292 Ghisa	on azure	2.00	319 Tanta	on blue	2.00
293 Godaba	ochre-yellow on white	2.00	319a "	on dark blue	5.00
294 Ismailia	on blue	2.00	320 Teh-El-Barut	on green	2.00
295 Kafr-El-Zayat	on magenta	2.00	320a "	on blue	2.00
296 Karaskou	gray-violet on white	2.00	321 El Tel El Kibir	on blue	5.00
296a "	gray-blue on white	2.00	321a Tel El Kibir	on blue	3.00
			322 Wadi-Halfe	lilac on white	2.00

323	Zagazig	on yellow-green	2.00
324	Zefte	on blue-green	2.00
324a	"	on dull blue	5.00

TYPE Vd, 1878-1879



Same inscriptions as Type V, with following differences:

1. Arabic "EH" is almost round.
2. Dot is at tip of Arabic "re."
3. The Arabic "re" has a knee where it joins the "saad."

325	Abuhomus	on bistre	2.00
325a	"	on slate	5.00
325b	"	on green	5.00
326	Alessandria	on lilac-rose	2.00
326a	"	on lilac	2.00
326b	"	on buff	5.00
326c	"	on slate	5.00
327	Siut	purple on white	2.00
327a	"	purple on azure	5.00
328	Assouan	brown on white	2.50
328a	"	brown on rose	5.00
328b	"	brown on greenish	5.00
329	Atfe	on bistre	2.00
329a	"	on green	5.00
330	Benha	on yellow-brown	2.00
330a	"	on brown	3.00
330b	"	on gray-green	5.00
331	Benisueff	on gray-white	2.00
331a	"	on gray-green	5.00
332	Barbar	vermilion on white	3.50
333	Bilbes	on blue	2.00
334	"	on gray-white	2.00

335	Cairo	on red-brown	2.00
335a	"	on white	5.00
336	Damanhour	on ochre-brown	2.00
336a	"	on chocolate	3.50
337	Damiata	on pea green	2.00
337a	"	on purple	2.50
338	Dongola	gray-brown on white	5.00
339	Sezione Economato	violet on white	2.00
340	Esna	blue on white	2.00
340a	"	dark blue on white	2.00
341	Fayum	blue on white	2.00
342	Fascne	on purple	2.00
343	Gherga	brown on white	3.50
344	Ghisa	on azure	2.00
344a	"	on slate blue	2.00
344b	"	on violet	3.50
344c	"	on blue	5.00
345	Godaba	ochre-yellow on white	2.50
346	Ismailia	on blue	2.00
347	Kafr-El-Zayat	on magenta	2.50
348	Karaskou	dark violet on white	2.50
349	Kassala*	on bright mauve	—
350	Kena	vermilion on white	2.50
350a	"	vermilion on greenish	5.00
351	Kartum	green on white	5.00
352	Luxor	olive on white	2.00
353	Magaga	on yellow	2.00
354	Mahalla	on yellow-orange	2.00
354a	"	on ochre-yellow	2.00
354b	"	on deep orange	2.50
354c	"	on dull green	5.00
355	Manfalut	on green	2.00
356	Mansura	on gray-brown	2.00
356a	"	on gray-white	5.00
357	Mellaui	on gray	2.00
357a	"	on gray-blue	2.00
357b	"	on blue	5.00
357c	"	on bright blue	5.00
358	Minuf	blue on white	2.50
358a	"	brown on white	5.00
359	Minet-El-Gam	on rose-white	2.00
360	Porto Said	on green	2.00
361	Ramses	on salmon	2.00
362	Roda	chocolate on white	2.00
362a	"	chocolate on rose	5.00
363	Rosetta	salmon on white	2.00
363a	"	orange on white	5.00
364	Samanud	on lilac-rose	2.00

364a	"	on lilac	3.50
364-l	Scibin-El-Anater	on pale blue	2.00
364-la	"	on dark blue	5.00
365	Scibin El Kom	on pale brown	2.00
366	Scirbin	on pale lemon	2.00
366a	"	on lilac-rose	2.00
366b	"	on white	5.00
366c	"	on pale green	5.00
367	Smirne	light green on white	2.00
367a	"	pale blue on white	5.00
368	Sokag	on pale lemon	2.00
368a	"	on brown	3.50
368b	"	on green	5.00
369	Suakin*	on blue	—
370	Suez	on light blue	2.00
370a	"	on dark blue	5.00
371	Tanta	on deep blue	2.00
371a	"	on blue	5.00
372	Teh-El-Barut	on bright green	5.00
373	El Tel El Kibir	on dark blue	2.00
374	Wadi-Halfe	gray-lilac on white	2.00
375	Zagazig	on yellow-green	5.00
376	Zefte	on green	2.00

TYPE Ve, 1877



Inscribed DIREZIONE GENERALE DELLE POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE* in block letters around the outer, circular frame. In center is a stubby star and crescent

around which is the Arabic, "Edaret Busta Khadywiet Masrieh."

377 Alessandria gold on white 3.50

TYPE VI, 1878



Same inscription and general design as Type Ve, except that this issue is embossed instead of printed. Size: 31mm.

377A	Lake red on white	1.00
377B	Deep blue on white	1.00
377C	Sky blue on white	2.00
377D	Indigo on buff	2.00
377E	Indigo on bright blue	3.00
377F	Dark blue on lilac-rose*	—
377G	Indigo on dark green	2.00
377H	Indigo on dark brown	5.00
377I	Red on rose	5.00
377J	Indigo on orange	2.00

There are two dies of this issue, in

one the lettering is considerably more distinct than in the other. The main distinguishing feature, however, is that in one the Arabic "rt" (under the KH of KHEDEUIE) is an almost complete loop. In the other it is open and looks almost like a script "e"

TYPE VIa, 1878



Inscribed POSTE KHEDEUIE EGIZIANE. GABINETTO DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE, in outer circle. In center is a star and crescent around which is the Arabic, "Busta Khadywieh Masrieh Maktab al Amum." Size 28mm. Embossed in color on white paper.

378 Rose on white	1.00
378A Gray-blue on white (25mm in diameter)	2.00
378B Dark blue on white	1.00
378C Dark red on white	1.50

TYPE VIb, 1878

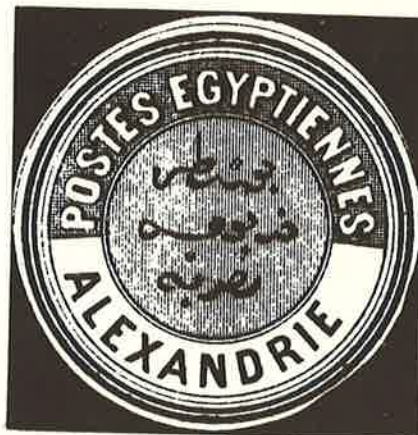


As Type VIa, except that inscription reads GABINETTO DEL VICE DIRETTORE.

379 dark red on white	1.00
379A blue on white	1.50

Note: There are two dies of types VIa and VIb. In one both Italian and Arabic inscriptions are very clearly defined; in the second both are blunt and heavy.

TYPE VII, 1879-1880



Inscribed POSTES EGYPTIENNES in white against a background of cross-hatched lines in top of outer circular panel. Below, in a white panel, is the name of the town. In center, in three lines is the Arabic, "Bustah Khadywiet Masrieh," in colored letters

against a background of fine vertical lines. Printed in vermilion on white.

There are two dies of this type:

A. O of POSTES is round; dots of Arabic inscription are square.

B. The O of POSTES is rectangular and thicker with a vertical slit as a center; the dots in the Arabic inscriptions are rounded.

Size 39 to 39½mm.

380	Aba-el-Wakf	1.00	419	Chizeh	.75
381	Abou Choukuk	.75	419a	Guizeh*	—
382	Abu Hammad	.75	420	Koutour	2.50
383	Abuhommus	.75	420a	Gotour	.75
384	Abou Kebir	.75	421	Gourrieh	.75
385	Abou Kerkas	.75	422	Gouss	.75
386	Aboutik	.75	423	Hadra*	—
387	Alexandrie	.75	424	Hehza	1.00
388	Armante	.75	425	Ismailia	.75
389	Aschmouth*	—	426	Kafre Amar	.75
389A	Ashmant	1.00	427	Kafre Dawoud	.75
390	Assiout	.75	428	Kafr-Cheih	.75
391	Assouan	1.00	428a	Kafre Cheik	2.00
391-1	Atfe	.75	429	Kafr-Zayat	.75
392	Ayat	.75	429a	Kafr-el-Zayat	1.00
393	Bedrechein*	—	430	Kartoum	.75
394	Baliana	.75	431	Keneh	.75
395	Benha (block letters)	.75	432	Korosko	.75
395a	" (heavy Roman letters)	.75	432A	Korrachieh	2.00
395-1	Beni Korrah	1.00	433	Louxor (25mm)	2.00
396	Beni Mazar	.75	433a	" (17mm)	.75
397	Benisoueff	.75	434	Magaga	.75
398	Bibeh	.75	435	Manachi	1.00
399	Birket-el-Sab	.75	436	Mehalla	.75
400	Bordein	.75	437	Mehallet-Moussa*	—
401	Bouha	1.00	438	Mehallet Roh	.75
402	Boulak	.75	439	Manfalout	.75
402a	Boulak Dacrour	1.00	440	Mansura (Roman letters)	1.50
403	Caire	.75	440a	Mansourah	2.00
403a	" (FRANCA overprint)	5.00	441	Massaouah	2.50
404	Colosnah	.75	442	Matahne	1.50
405	Damanhour	.75	443	Mellawi	.75
405a	" (bold letters)	1.00	444	Mallaz*	—
406	Damiette	.75	445	Mataz	1.50
407	Dechna	1.00	446	Minouf	.75
408	Dessouk	.75	447	Minet-el-Gamh	.75
409	Deyrout	2.50	448	Minieh	.75
410	Economat	.75	449	Mit Berra	1.00
410a	Edwa	2.00	450	Nawa	2.00
411	Enchasse	.75	451	Nazali Ganoub	1.50
412	Edkou	.75	452	Port-Said	.75
413	Esneh	.75	453	Ramleh	.75
414	Facouss	.75	454	Samanud	.75
415	Fayum	.75	455	Santah	2.00
416	Fescne	.75	456	Chibin-el-Anater	.75
416a	Fesnce*	—	457	Chibin-el-Kom	.75
417	Fechne	.75	458	Cherbine	.75
418	Galioub	.75	458a	Senar	2.00
			458b	Sembellawein	2.00
			459	Sidi Gaber	.75
			460	Suez	.75
			461	Tahta	2.00
			462	Tantah	.75
			463	Teh-el-Baroud	.75
			463a	" (heavy block letters)	2.50
			464	Talah	1.00
			464a	Tala	2.00
			465	Tel-el-Kibir	.75
			466	Tel-el-Kebir*	—
			467	Terieh	1.50

468 Took	.75
468A Vadi Halfe	3.50
468B Wadi-Halfa	1.00
469 Wardan	1.00
470 Zagazig	.75
471 Zifte (Roman)	.75

TYPE VIIA

Same as Type VII, except that the name of the town is inscribed in both Latin and Arabic characters in the lower, arched panel.

473 Adaref	1.00
474 Chaka	1.00
475 Dara	1.00
476 El Abiad	1.00
477 El Facher	1.00
478 El Kalabat	1.00
479 El Meslemieh	1.00
480 Fachouda	1.00
481 Fazoglou	1.00
482 Hellouan	1.00
483 Kalkal	1.00
484 Khatatbe	2.00
485 Sennar	1.00

TYPE VIII, 1880



Inscribed like Type VII, except that the third, last line of Arabic in the center is different in each seal, it representing the Arabic spelling of the town for which the seal was issued. The Latin characters are 3/4mm high. Prin-

ted in vermilion or shades thereof, on white paper.

486 Aba-el-Wakf	.75
487 Abouchoukouk	1.50
488 Abou-Hamade	1.00
489 Abouhomos	.75
489a Abouhomus*	—
490 Aboukibir	.75
491 Aboukir	1.00
492 Abou-Kerkas	.75
492A Aboutigh	2.00
493 Alexandrie	.75
494 Armanth	.75
495 Aschmanth	.75
496 Assiout	.75
497 Assouan	1.00
498 Atfe	.75
499 Balliana	.75
500 Bedrichin	.75
501 Benha	.75
502 Beni-Gorrah	.75
503 Benimazar	.75
504 Benisouef	1.00
504A Berber	2.00
505 Bilbes*	—
506 Birket-el-Sabh	.75
507 Bordein	.75
508 Bouha	.75
509 Boulak	.75
510 Boulak-Dacrour	.75
511 Bebeh	.75
512 Caire	.75
513 Chabas	.75
514 Chibriket	.75
515 Colosnah	.75
516 Chibin-el-Anater	.75
517 Chibin-el-Com	.75
518 " (period in front of Com)	2.50
519 Com-Hamadeh*	—
520 Chirbin	1.00
521 Damiette	.75
522 Dechna	.75
523 Dessouk	.75
524 Deyrouth	1.00
525 Dongola	1.50
526 Dardanelles*	—
527 Economat*	—
528 Edona	.75
529 Edfou	1.00
529a E'dfou	2.50
530 Etkou	.75
531 El-Ayat	.75
532 El-Wastah	.75
533 Enchasse	.75
534 El-Manachi	1.00
535 Esné	.75
536 El-Tarieh	.75
537 Facouss	.75

538 Fayoum	.75
539 Fechne	.75
540 Foua	.75
541 Galioub	.75
542 Gallin	2.00
543 Chirga	.75
544 Ghiseh	.75
545 Goddaba	1.00
546 Gotour	.75
547 Gourieh	.75
548 Gouss	1.00
549 Hadra	1.00
550 Hyhya	.75
551 Ismailia	1.00
552 Kafr-Ammar	.75
553 Kafr-Daoude	1.75
554 Kafr-Daouar	.75
555 Kafr-Cheik	.75
556 Kafr-Zayat	2.00
556A Kartoum	2.00
557 Korosco	1.00
558 Kene	.75
559 Korachieh	.75
560 Magaga	.75
561 Mahallet-Roh	.75
562 Mansoura	.75
563 Manfalout	.75
564 Massaoua	2.00
565 Matahne	.75
566 Mattay	.75
567 Mehalla	.75
568 Mehallet-Abou-Ali	1.00
569 Mehallet-Malek	.75
570 Mehallet-Moussa	.75
571 Mellaoui	1.00
572 Minet-el-Gamh	.75
573 Minie	1.00
574 Minouf	.75
575 Mit-Berrah	1.00
576 Nachart Guidiel	.75
577 Naoua	2.00
577A Nazali-Ganoub	2.00
578 Nekleh	1.50
579 Port-Said	.75
579a " (period in front of port)	2.00
580 Rahmanieh	.75
581 (Ramleh) Staz-Fleming	2.50
581a (Ramleh) Staz-Bulkley	2.50
581b (Ramleh) Staz-Schutz	2.50
582 Ras-el-Alig	.75
583 Rhodes*	—
584 Roda	.75
584A Rosette	1.00
585 Safieh	.75
586 Sakha	.65
587 Salhagar	1.00
588 Samalout	.75
589 Samanoud	.75
590 Santah	.75

591 Saouakin	1.00
592 Sidi-Gaber	.75
593 Sim Bellewen	.75
594 Sohag	.75
595 Suez	.75
596 Tahta	1.00
596A Tanta	1.00
597 Teh-el-Baroud	.75
598 Tela*	—
599 Teh-el-Kibir	.75
600 Touk	.75
601 Wadi-Halfa	.75
602 Wardan	1.00
603 Zagazig	.75
604 Zefte	.75

TYPE VIIIA, 1882

Similar to Type VIII, except that the Arabic town name in the lowest line in the center is not spelled in the town script. The Latin letters on the same name are only 3mm high. The inter-postal designs are the same size, but the die used to cut them from the sheet was slightly smaller giving them a smaller appearance.

605 Aba-el-Wackf	2.00
606 Abou-Chouckouk	.75
607 Abou-Hammade	.75
608 Abouhommos	.75
609 Abou-Kebir	.75
610 Abou-Kerkas	.75
611 Aboutig	.75
612 Akhmim	.75
613 Alexandrie	1.00
613A " (Minet-el-Basal)	.75
614 Aschmante	.75
615 Assiout	.75
616 Balliana	.75
617 Barbar	.75
618 Barbara	1.00
619 Bedrechein	.75
620 Benha	1.00
621 Beni-Korrah	.75
622 Beni-Mazar	.75
623 Bibeh	.75
624 Birket-el-Sab	.75
625 Bordein	.75
626 Bouah	.75
627 Boulak	.75
628 Boulak-Dakrour	.75
629 Caire	.75
630 Chabas	1.00
631 Chandawil	.75
632 Chebrekit	.75
633 Cherbine	.75

634	Chibin-el-Anatar	.75	689	Massawa	1.00
635	Chibin-el-Kom	.75	690	Mataria	.75
636	Colosna	.75	691	Matay	.75
637	Damiette	.75	692	Mattahna	.75
638	Dechna	.75	693	Menouf	.75
639	Dekemis	.75	694	Minet-el-Gam	.75
640	Dessouk	.75	695	Minieh	.75
641	Deyrourh	.75	696	Mit-Berrah	.75
642	Dongola	.75	697	Mit-Gamr	.75
643	Economat	.75	698	Nachart-Ghedid*	—
644	Edfou	.75	699	Port-Said	.75
645	Edkou	.75	700	Ramleh (Station Bacos)	.75
646	Edwa	.75	701	Ramleh (Station Bulkley)	.75
647	El-Ayat	.75	702	Ramleh (Station Schutz)	.75
648	El-Manachi	.75	703	Ras-el-Halig	.75
649	Enchasse	.75	704	Rodah	.75
650	Esna	.75	705	Rosette	.75
651	Etkou*	—	706	Samalout	.75
652	Facouss	.75	707	Santah	.75
653	Farchout	.75	708	Sawakin	1.00
654	Fayoum	.75	709	Sedfa	.75
655	Fechne	.75	710	Sidi-Gaber	.75
656	Fouah	.75	711	Simbellawein	.75
657	Galioub	.75	712	Tahta	1.00
658	Ghizeh	.75	713	Talah	.75
659	Goddaba	.75	714	Tama	1.50
660	Gotour	.75	715	Tantah	.75
661	Gouieh	.75	716	Tel-el-Baroud	.75
662	Gouss	.75	717	Tel-el-Kibir	.75
663	Guergha	.75	718	Terieh	.75
664	Hadra	.75	719	Took	.75
664A	Hehya	1.00	720	Touk*	—
665	Ismailieh	.75	721	Wadi-Halfa	.75
666	Kafr-Amar	.75	722	Zagazik	.75
667	Kaer-Daoud	1.50	723	Zeyla	2.00
668	Kafre-el-Cheih	.75	724	Zifta	.75
669	Kafre-el-Daouar	.75			
670	Kafre-Zayat	1.50			
671	Kalleen	2.00			
672	Kantara	1.50			
672A	Kartoum	.75			
672B	Keneh	.75			
673	Kom-Hamade	.75			
674	Korosko	.75			
675	Korrachieh	.75			
676	Louxor	.75			
677	Magaga	.75			
677A	Magadeh	2.00			
678	Mahallet-Abou-Aly	.75			
679	Mahallat-Domana	.75			
680	Mahalle-Kibir	.75			
681	Mahallet-Moussa	1.00			
682	Mahallet-Roh	.75			
683	Mallaoui	.75			
684	Manchieh	.75			
685	Manfalout	.75			
686	Mansourah	.75			
687	Manzaleh	.75			
688	Maraga	.75			

Note: Please observe that there have been several numbering changes made in the listing of this issue, which differ from those in the first Kehr catalogue.)

TYPE IX, 1884

POSTES EGYPTIENNES, in white letters, arranged across the top arch against a background of cross-hatching. Lower half of same circle is inscribed, "Postah Masry," in colored, Arabic background. In center is a blue crescent and star, flanked by geometric lines (at top), the town name in block letters in center, and same town name, in Arabic characters, at bottom. Printed in blue or shades, on white. Size: 39mm.

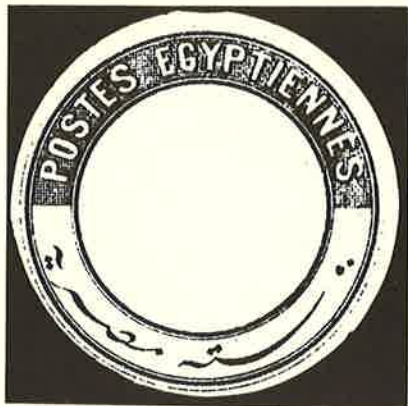


725	Aba-el-Wakf	.50	764	Helouan	.50
726	Abou-Hammad	.50	765	Ismailia	.50
727	Abou-Hommos	.50	766	Kafr-el-Cheik	.50
728	Abou-Kebir	.50	767	Kena	.50
729	Abou-Korkas	.50	768	Kataba	.50
730	Akhmim	.50	769	Louxor	.50
731	Alexandrie	.50	770	Maghagha	.50
732	Ariche	.50	771	Mahalla	.50
733	Achmant	.50	772	Mahallet Damana	.50
734	Assiout	.50	773	Mahallet-Roh	.50
735	Assouan	.50	774	Manchah	.50
736	Atfe	.50	775	Mansoura	.50
737	Beba	.50	776	Manzala	.50
738	Badrechein	.50	777	Maragha	.50
739	Benha (narrow lettering)	.50	778	Matai	.50
739a	" (wide lettering)	.75	779	Mallawi	.50
740	Beni-Mazar	.50	780	Menouf	.50
741	Birket-el-Sab	.50	781	Mina-el-Kamh	.50
742	Bordein	.50	782	Minia	.50
743	Bouha	.50	783	Mit-Bera	.50
744	Boulac (Caire)	.50	784	Nakada	.50
745	Boulak-el-Dakrouir	.50	785	Port-Said	.50
746	Caire	.50	786	Ras-el-Khalig	.75
747	Chandawil	.50	787	Samalout	.75
748	Damanhour	.50	788	Samanoud	.50
749	Damiette	.50	789	Santa	.50
750	Dekernes	.50	790	Chibine el Kanater	.50
751	Deirout	.50	791	Chibine el-Kom	.50
752	Economat	.50	792	Cherbine	.50
753	Edkou	.50	793	Sedfa	.50
754	Enchas	.50	794	Sembellawein	.50
755	Esna	.50	795	Sohag	1.00
756	Facous	.50	796	Suez	.50
757	Fayoum	.50	797	Tahta	.50
758	Fachn	.50	798	Tanta	.50
759	Kalioub (Galioub)	.75	799	Teh-el-Baroud	.50
760	Guerga	.50	800	Tel-el-Kibir	.50
761	Guiza	.50	801	Tema	.50
762	Ghouria	.50	802	Teria	1.50
763	Hehya	.50	803	Toukh	.50
			804	Zagazig	.50
			805	Zefta	.50

TYPE X, 1887

POSTE EGYPTIENNES, in white letters in upper half over outer arch, against background of cross-hatched lines. Lower half of circle contains blue Arabic letters reading "Busta Masry," against white. Center is completely blank, to enable the clerk to insert postmark of city where this Interpostal was used on mail. Printed

in blue or shades thereof, on white paper. Size: 40mm.



806	blue on white	unused	.50
		used	.25
806a	ultramarine on white	unused	.75
		used	.50

TYPE XI, 1890



POSTES EGYPTIENNES, in stubby white letters arranged in upper half of solidly colored circle. Lower half is inscribed, also in white Arabic letters,

"Pusta Masry," which is separated on either end of the French by a rosette of five dots. Size: 40mm.

807	blue on white	unused	.50
		used	.25
807a	ultramarine on white	unused	.50
		used	.25

Note: Top panels of types VII to XI, inclusive, show considerable wear and retouching as reprintings were made.

TYPE XII, 1880-1900

Inscribed, ADMINISTRATION IMPERIALE DES TELEGRAPHES ET POSTES around outer circle. In center is a large crescent and Arabic equivalent of the French inscription. This was used almost exclusively as a seal on important letters of the PTT Administration. It is listed here solely as a matter of record.

808	black on rose
808a	black on blue
808b	black on green



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ERNEST A. KEHR

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