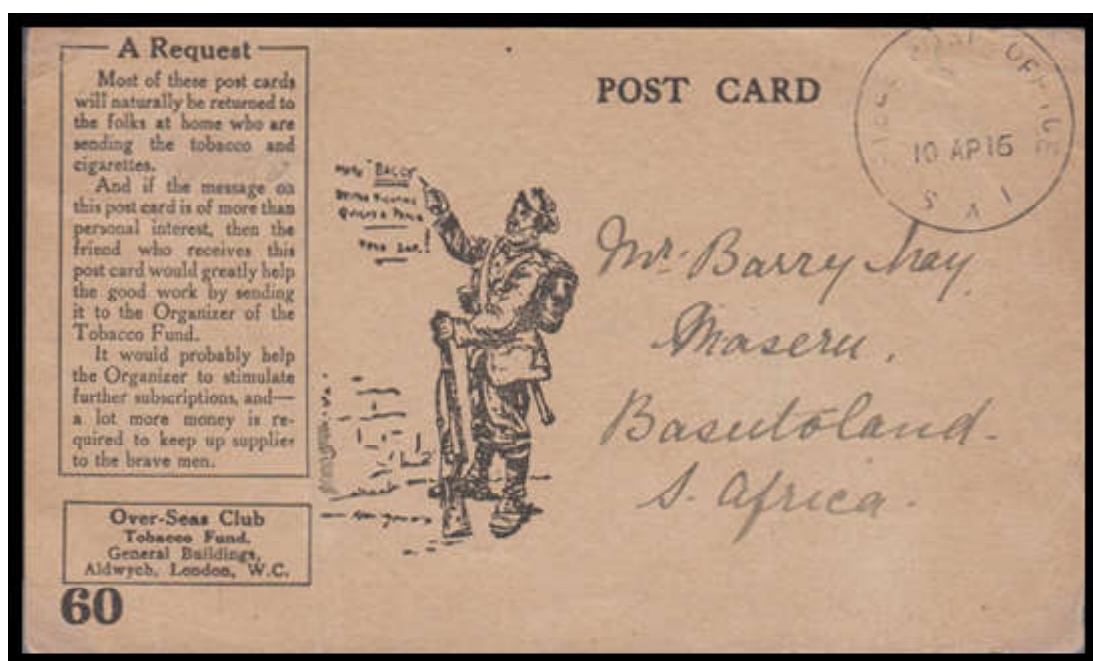


EGYPT (1)

Military

Jamie Smith



1916. EGYPT. Cover from 1st SAI (South African Infantry) Brigade to Maseru, Basutoland. 1 SAI joined British forces fighting the anti-colonial Senussi who had invaded Egypt.

This display is the copyright of Jamie Smith. It cannot be copied in full or in part without the express written agreement of the author, Jamie Smith, and the South African Philately Club.



EGYPT – MILITARY.

Napoleon Bonaparte had an interest in Egypt and in 1799 he had the French fleet in the Gulf of Aboukir. Nelson took a chance and sailed behind the fleet, that is between the land and the ships and decimated it. Thus Great Britain entered the scene, her main interest was that Egypt was half way between Britain and her Indian interest. At that time there was no Suez Canal but goods and mail could be transported across Egypt by camel thus cutting out the long Cape sea route.

Unfortunately for Britain, Egypt which was Muslim and under Turkish influence had other ideas and Britain was kicked out by Muhammed Ali, who although backed by the Turks was an Albanian, that was in 1807, consequently France took a vested interest and the Suez Canal was built with British help. Britain invaded Egypt in 1882 to protect her interests and thus began a period of British influence that was to last for 68 years when Britain was again kicked out, this time by the Egyptians themselves.

During the intervening years Egypt had taken an interest in the Sudan and British Somaliland, France had taken an interest in French Somaliland by trying to link up her interests in West and East Africa and the Suez Canal, all of which ended with the Fashoda incident. Later during the 1890's Italy became interested in North East Africa. When Germany and Turkey joined hands in 1914 Egypt became the center of the Middle East conflict.

Germany and Turkey incited the Sunussi Tribesmen in Libya who were bribed with gold by Otto Mannesmann to invade Egypt: he was eventually murdered by them for the gold that he carried. Also the mainly Bedouin tribesmen in the East were backed by Germany and Turkey and they invaded Egypt getting as far as the Suez Canal. Later Britain used Egypt as a base to launch attacks against the German backed Turks at Gallipoli, Salonica and Palestine.

Between the wars Britain used Egypt as a land base to protect her Middle Eastern interests which included the Suez Canal, being forced to fight in North Africa when Italy, later aided by the Germans invaded Egypt from Libya in the West and the Sudan, British Somaliland and Kenya in the East. After Britain had defeated the German's and Italians in North and East Africa, Egypt was used as a base for British troops invading Greece, Sicily, French Lebanon and Syria. During these various actions Palestine was used as a training, hospitalisation and rest area. All are interlinking and most are dealt with in their respective sections i.e. 'flip books'.

After the war, military bases connecting Britain with the Middle and the Far East were moved mainly to Kenya with Cyprus and Aden also taking important roles. Britain was eventually kicked out of Egypt after various political disasters and the Suez crisis in 1956.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

The Battle of the River Nile 1-3/8/1798.



Reproduction of Player's cigarette card depicting Bonaparte in Egypt 1798.



Stamps from the Bi-centenary issue commemorating the Battle of the River Nile. Issued by Gibraltar 1/8/98.



Post card depicting Viscount Nelson.

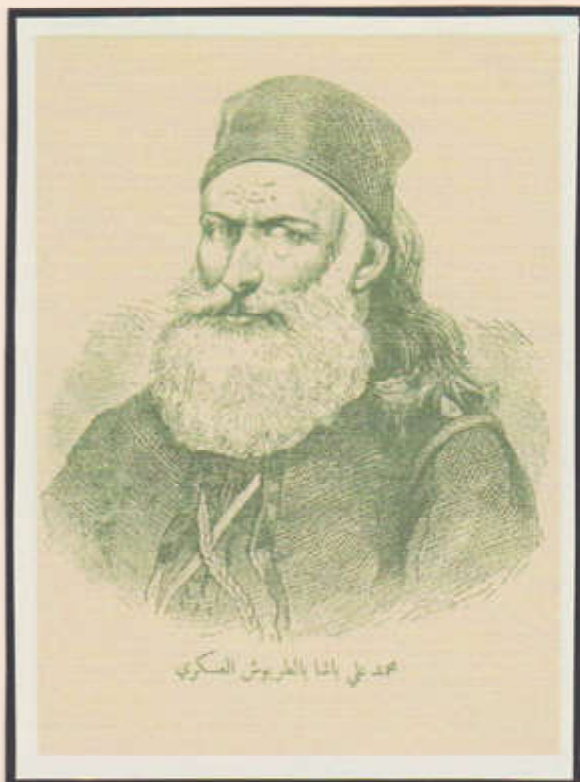


Post card depicting the burning of l'Orient from the painting by Ivan Berryman.

The British fleet under Rear Admiral Nelson caught up with and destroyed the French fleet in the Gulf of Aboukir - Egypt. Napoleon was attempting to conquer Egypt as part of his campaign against British India.

EGYPTIAN SUDAN - MILITARY.

Defeat of the British in 1807 and the conquest of the Sudan 1821 by Mohammed Ali.



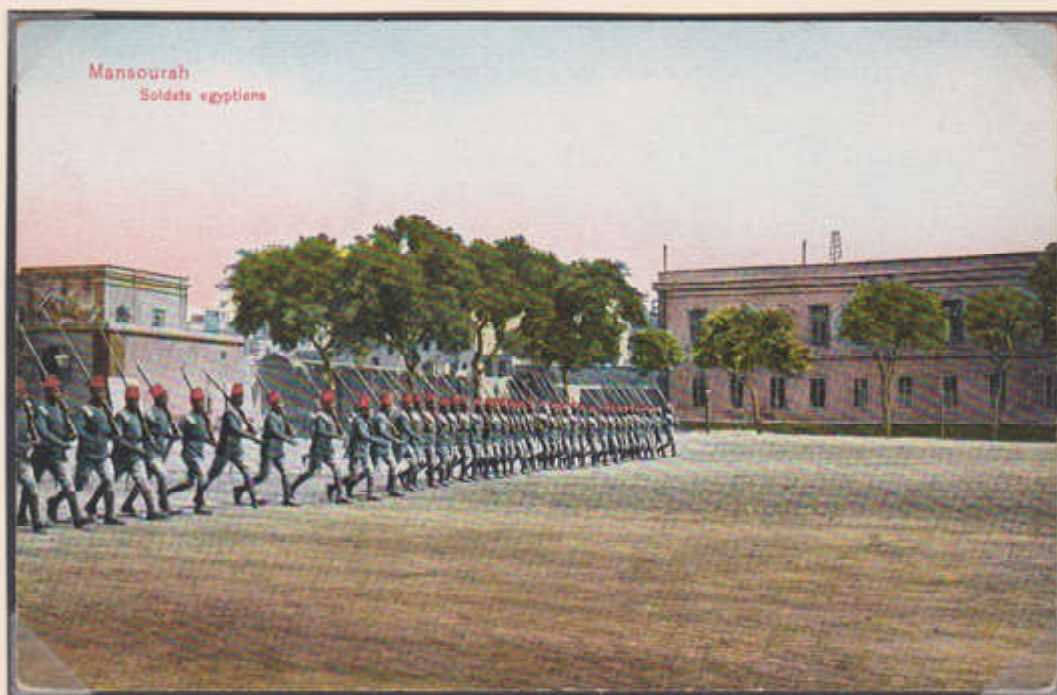
Muhammad Ali in military dress.



1931 3½p air mail stamp of Sudan depicting Gordon's statue in Khartoum.



10m stamp of Egypt issued for the Centenary of the death of Muhammed Ali in 1965



Post card depicting marching 'catch up' in line. Late 1800's - early 1900's.

The British 'Alexandria (or Frazer) Expedition' of 1807 resulted in their defeat by Mohammed Ali the Albanian Commander of the Ottoman Army. This resulted with many British heads being displayed on the walls of the Citadel in Cairo. Muhammed Ali (1769-1849) went on to conquer large areas of the Middle East including the Sudan which his son invaded in 1821. General Gordon became Governor General of the Sudan for Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt in 1874 and was killed there by Mahdi warriors in 1885 waiting to be relieved by Field Marshal Garnet Wolseley.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

MAIL TO THE 'EGYPT EXPEDITION FORCE. FROM LONDON 11/10/82.



LONDON.
11/10/1882.

2½d. RATED COVER, LONDON TO EGYPT. ADDRESSED TO THE HONOURABLE NORTH de F. DALRYMPLE, A MEMBER OF THE SCOT'S GUARDS WHICH IN TURN WAS PART OF THE 25,000 STRONG E.E.F. UNDER SIR GARNET WOLSELEY WHICH ARRIVED IN AUGUST 1881 TO PUT DOWN A REVOLT LED BY THE EGYTAIN MILITARY OFFICER URABI PASHA. REVOLT WAS PUT DOWN AT THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR 13/9/82. THE LINE DOWN THE CENTER OF THE COVER SHOWS THAT IT WAS THE TOP COVER IN A STRING TIED BUNDLE.



POST CARD TYPE OF ADVERTISING CARD FOR PRICE'S PATIENT CANDLE COMPANY. DEPICTING PART OF THE BATTLE OF KASSASSIN 28/8/82. GENERAL GRAHAM (INSET) WITH A DETACHMENT OF THE E.E.F. UNDER SIR GARNET WOLESLEY ADVANCED ON KASSASSIN WHERE THEY WERE ATTACKED BY THE EGYPTIANS. KNOWN AS THE 'MIDNIGHT CHARGE' THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AND THE 7th. DRAGOONS CHARGED THE GUNS AND ROUTED THE INFANTRY IN THE REAR. THE ACTION WAS FOLLOWED BY THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KABIR WHICH DEFEATED THE FORCES OF PASHA ARABI ON 13/9/82.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

The Coldstream Guards & Gloucester Regiment at the Battle of Alexandria 1801.



Card presented as a 'freebee with the Rover comic.

The Gloucester Regiment fought the French back to back at this battle 21/3/1801, Infantry at the front and cavalry at the rear, both were defeated. In honour of this achievement they were awarded the distinction of wearing their hat badge in the front and at the rear of their caps.



Post card depicting the Coldstream Guards fighting the French at the Battle of Alexandria 13/3/1801. It was at this battle that general Sir Ralph Abercrombie was wounded and later died of his wounds.

Dates of fighting against the French at Aboukir & Alexandria 8-21/3/1801.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

The landing of the Somerset Light Infantry at Aboukir Bay 8/3/1801.



Post card type 'Presentation Card' given by the Wizard Comic as a freebee. The card depicts the landing at Aboukir Bay by the Somerset Light Infantry.



Map of the Nile Delta showing Aboukir (Abukir) with the Bay to the east between Alexandria and Rosetta.

Post card depicting the 25th Regiment
(Somerset Light) in Egypt.

Napoleon's troops had taken possession of Egypt threatening the British route to India. In an attempt to dislodge him British troops after finding the French troops with cavalry posted around Alexandria Castle landed close by at Aboukir Bay. Some of the boats were blown out of the water but on landing the French turned and fled leading to the eventual defeat of the French in Egypt.

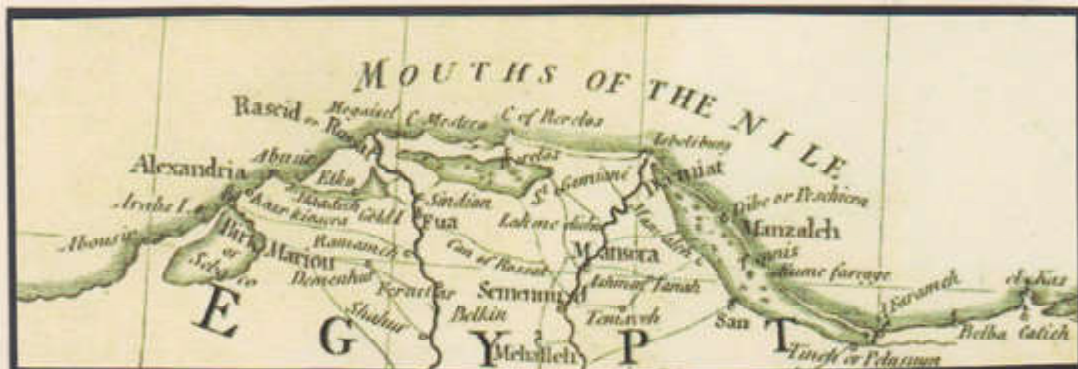
EGYPT - MILITARY.

Bombardment of Alexandria 11/7/1882.



Post card type of presentation card given by Price's Patent Candle Company.

The card depicts the British Bombardment of Alexandria 11/7/1882. This occurred during the Egyptian war of 1882 caused by the rebellion of Arabi Pasha and the loss of British lives. Admiral Seymour (inset) was in charge of the British Fleet consisting of 8 ironclads and 5 gunboats, finding that the Arabi was strengthening the fortification of Alexandria he sent an ultimatum to the Egyptian informing them that if the work continued he would bombard. This proved to no avail and on the morning of July 11th he ordered his ships to commence firing. The Egyptians answered but after 10 hours and with a great part of the city destroyed and in flames the forts were silenced. This resulted in the British entering the city on the 14th.



Map of the 'Mouths of the Nile' showing Alexandria to the west.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

1882 Anglo Egyptian War against Egyptian & Sudanese troops.



BRITISH
ARMY POST
OFFICE.
EGYPT.
24/7/1882.

2½d. OFFICER'S LETTER (SCAN ONLY) CANCELLED WITH THE B.A.E. OBLITERATOR AND C.D.S. WITH LETTER 'B'. BEING THE ONLY KNOWN COVER WITH THIS OBLITORATOR. THE ORIGINAL LETTER WAS WRITTEN AT ISMALIA AND DISCRIBED THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.



POST CARD SHOWING THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON OF THE POST OFFICE (24TH MIDDLESEX) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS FOR EGYPT AND THE OBLITORATOR & CANCELLER (C) AS SHOWN ON THE ABOVE SCAN.

The Battle of El-Kabir was faught agains1/9/1882 against the Egyptian Army led by Ahmed Arabi to protect British inerests in Egypt, in particular the Suez Canal.

SUDAN - MILITARY.

Anglo Egyptian Nile Expeditionary Force - Sudan.

Darmali (Atbara).

Sudan 23/7/1898.



Reverse transit.
Wadi Halfa 25/7/98.
Birmingham 8/8/98.



Reverse transit.
Alexandrie 31/7/98.

5 mils Egyptian P/S envelope overprinted 'SOUDAN' from a Pte. H. Andrews of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment, posted at Darmali - Sudan 23/7/1898 shortly after the Battle of Atbara River.

In 1895 General Kitchener led the Anglo Egyptian Nile Expeditionary Force (25,800 men including 8,500 British) to regain the Sudan from the Mahdists. He set up headquarters at Wadi Halfa and several battles were fought including the Battles of Atbara 8/4/89 and Omderman 2/9/98.



Gallaher cigarette card depicting badge & honours of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.



Godfrey Phillips Cigarette card depicting a R.W.R. soldier with the regiment mascot.



Will's cigarette card depicting Egyptian soldier who also fought with the regiment in the Sudan

EGYPT - SUDAN - MILITARY.

British and Sudanese Troops.



Post card depicting Sudanese soldiers of the Egyptian Army. They fought with Colonel Hicks in 1883 in and again under General Kitchener in 1898 both in the Sudan Against the Mahdi's Forces.



Home & Colonial Stores
Advertising card for margarine.
Depicting Sudanese Soldier.



Post card depicting a Sergeant of the 21st Dragoons who fought at the battle of Omdurman 2/9/98.



Home & Colonial Stores
Advertising card for margarine.
Depicting Egyptian Cavalry Trooper.

SUDAN - MILITARY.

Lord Kitchener as Sirdar of the Anglo-Egyptian Force in Sudan and the introduction of Rinderpest in Africa..



Standard of the Sultan of Egypt whose army Kitchener commanded.



Gallager cigarette card depicting the Battle Abu Klea- Sudan 1885 in the Sudan. Kitchener was present as an A.D.C.

Field Marshal Earl H.H. Kitchener 1850-1916. Kitchener led the Anglo Egyptian Force against the Mahdi's Dervish warriors, defeating them in the Battle of Omderman in 1898 when he was Sirdar (C & C) of that Force. He also was responsible for introducing Rinderpest to Africa as the Indian draft Oxen who he imported from India to pull the gun carriages carried the virus.



Stamps of Tanzania, Uganda & Kenya issued 5/7/1971 to commemorate the O.A.U. campaign to eradicate Rinderpest from Africa. The disease is an infectious viral disease which affects domestic cattle, buffalo, large antelope, giraffe and warthogs etc. At the time it was brought into Africa in 1898 it quickly spread from Egypt to the Cape killing large amounts of domestic cattle and wild animals.

EGYPTIAN SUDAN - MILITARY.

The Egyptian Army, Dervish warriors & Egyptian stamps overprinted 'Sudan'.



Post card depicting the Egyptian Army in Cairo 1890's.



Hand painted post card by Sandford 1959 depicting a Dervish Warrior.



Stamps of Egypt overprinted 'Sudan' were in use from 1897-98.



Churchman's cigarette card depicting a Dervish Warrior.

Mohammed Ali defeated opposition in Sudan in 1821, he controlled the Sudan until the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmad leader of the Dervish cult came to power in 1881. The Mahdi defeated Gen. Gordon at Khartoum in 1885 but died in 1886. The Dervish were defeated by Gen. Kitchener at the Battle of Omderman 2/10/1898.

EGYPT MILITARY - SOMALILAND

Somaliland War (on/off 1900 - 1920).



REVERSE STRIKES.



F.P.O. 45. 2/12/03.



ADEN 10/12/03.



CHEL TENHAM.
27/12/03.

'T.'

Id.

I.S.O.

COVER FROM A LEUTENANT WITH THE SOMALILAND FIELD FORCE AT GALADI WHICH WAS ON THE SOMALILAND ETHIOPIAN BORDER. MARKED 'NO STAMPS AVAILABLE - S.F.F.' ALSO NAME UNIT & VILLAGE ALL IN MANUSCRIPT. ADDITIONAL 'T' & 'I.S.O.' (INDIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE) Id. (TO PAY).



POST CARD DEPICTING A DETACHMENT OF THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (37th) IN SOMALILAND 1903.



Ogden's cigarette card.
of a Somali Warrior.
(The Enemy).

SOMALILAND WAS THE BREAD BASKET FOR 'ROCKY' ADEN SUPPLYING CATTLE, SHEEP AND FRESH VEGETABLES, IT ALSO PROTECTED THE ENTRANCE TO THE RED SEA AND THE SUEZ CANAL TOGETHER WITH ADEN. DURING THIS PERIOD THE BRITISH WERE AT WAR 1899-1905 PROTECTING THEIR VESTED INTERESTS, AGAINST 'THE MAD MULLAH' (MOHAMMED BIN ABULLA HASSEN) AND THE DERVISH TRIBE IN THE AREA.

ITALY WW1 - ERITREA (1890) & ITALIAN SOMALILAND (1889).

Early Italian empire.



Poste Militare,
No.79, Grappa,
Italy. 27/10/18.

20c. Italian military cover. During WW1 Italy sided with the British and French, after the war (1924) they were given the N.E. portion of British East Africa alongside the River Juba (Guiba in Italian) as a reward. During 1925 'Oltre Guiba' (beyond the Juba) celebrated with three stamps, the 2L top value is shown below.



1909 French 'Trade advertising Card' for Viande Liebig (Meat extract - OXO) depicting an Italian soldier at Assab on the Red Sea with an Erythrean and a Somali girl insets.



Map of the Horn of Africa showing British (grey) and Italian Somaliland (Green) together with the 2L Oltre Guiba stamp of 1925. The map on the stamp fit's onto the S.W. end of Italian Somaliland.

Italy took possession of the two countries by treaty with local leaders at the end of the nineteenth century. Ethiopia disputed the treaties which resulted in two wars and the eventual occupation of that country in 1936.

The three countries together then forming the 'A.O.I.' - Afrique Orientale Italiana (Italian East Africa).

Early Italian empire.



Liebig advertising card depicting the signing of the treaty between Italy and the Sultan of Obbia bringing the area of Somalia under Italian 'protection'. There is a letter from a German ship suggesting that Germany had been offered the protectorat previously but declined the offer.



King Emanuel III of Italy.
11/11/1869 - 29/12/47.



Early stamps of Italy overprinted Somalia Italiana & 1c. Somalia. Established 1889.



Post card depicting Italian Askaris.

OBOCK - FRENCH SOMALILAND.

Obock - 1893 imperforate stamps with simulated perforations.



In 1893 Obock issued its own stamps previously French colonial stamps were overprinted 'Obock'.



6p stamp from the 1927-41 definitive issue from the Sudan depicting the Camel postman (courier) from this area. First issued in 1898 from the 'State of North Africa' proofs by De La Rue (also used for the development of the Sultan Hamoud definitive issue of Zanzibar).



French advertising card for 'Solution Pautauberge' which claimed to be a cure for problems with the chest including tuberculosis. The card depicts Obock, Djibouti and Harar (in Ethiopia). The courier du Harar was the local postman. It was this area that France was attempting to join to the French Sudan in West Africa with the Marchand Expedition of 1898 so that taxes could be gleaned from the Sahara from camel caravans.

FRENCH SUDAN - OBOCK - MILITARY HISTORY - THE FASHODA INCIDENT.

The French quest for a land link from West to North-East Africa.



Lille Gare
France.
12/12/1899.

Reverse.
Oaugadougou.
French Sudan.
30/1/1900.

Postage free military cover from Lille Gare-France to Dori-French Sudan (also known as Upper Volta & Mali) via Bordeaux and Keyes (F. S.) now called Bambara, redirected to Dosso-Niger. Backstamped 'Oaugadougou'. It is from this area that Major Marchand crossed Africa in an attempt to link French West & N.E. Africa.



Map of French areas in
(dark green) West Africa &
Obock (French Somaliland)
On the Red Sea.



Major Marchand who crossed Africa in 1898 from the West to Fashoda in the Sudan.



Map showing the position of Obock
(French Somaliland) on the Red Sea,
With surrounding countries in 1898.

In 1898 a French force of 120 *tirailleurs* soldiers and 12 French officers took 14 months to cross Africa to try and take control of the Fashoda Area-Sudan in an attempt to control east west caravan routes. They were met by Gen. Kitchener and British gunboats. The incident nearly ended in war but British diplomacy won the day.

FASHODA & FRENCH SOMALILAND.

1898 Major Machand' attempt to gain a French route from west to N.E. Africa.



Silk showing French flag.



French advertising card for 'Aiguebelle chocolate'
Depicting Major Marchand's arrival in
Fashoda - Sudan on 10/7/98.



French advertising card for 'Aiguebelle chocolate' showing a map of French Somaliland.

The French had shown an interest in Obock on the Gulf of Tadjoura from 1862 when they were seeking a coaling station for their Navy, up until that time they had been reliant on the British at Aden for coal. They signed an agreement with the Afar rulers 11/3/62 but transferred to Djibouti for a better anchorage in 1894.

Although Harar appears to be part of French Somaliland it is actually in Ethiopia.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

REGISTERED MAIL, LIVERPOOL TO WAR OFFICE -CAIRO.



Registered.
Liverpool.
18/12/1890.

Registered
London.
19/12/1890.

2d. 'Registered Letter', Liverpool to the Egyptian War Office in Cairo with 5d. postage, this being the double foreign rate. British officers officered the Egyptian Army through this period with some British troops, these were billeted in the Citadal shown below.



Post card depicting the Citadal with British 'Red Coats' approaching the gates.



British & Egyptian troops in Egypt.
depicted on a Lipbig advertising card. c1890's.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

The Seaforth Highlanders stationed in the Citadal - Cairo.



Dagshai.
India.
16/5/1901.

3a. Cover from India addressed c/o the Seaforth Highlanders in the Citadal Cairo. The Citadal was occupied from late in the nineteenth century as a base and hospital. It was handed back to the Egyptian authorities during 1946 and today is the military museum of Egypt.



Cairo - General view of the Citadel

The Citadal Cairo.



THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

OFFICER AND SERGEANT

A450

Officer and sergeant of the Seaforth Highlanders. +- 1900.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers stationed in Egypt May 1904.



Cairo.
19/5/04.

Reverse Irish
strike. 27/5/04

1 Piastre stamp of Egypt paying the rate
from Cairo to Dublin - Ireland.



Reproduction of
Player's cigarette card
Depicting an Inniskilling
Fusilier with regimental colours.



Scan of R.I.F. Emblem.
on reverse of cover.

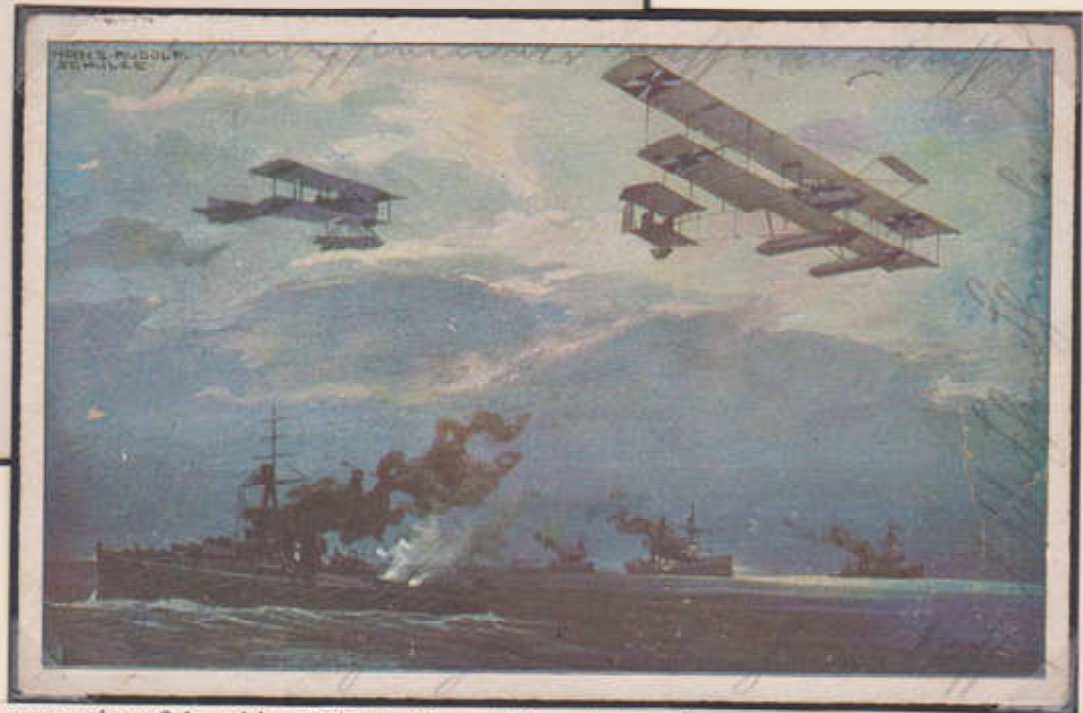


Photographic post card depicting British troops entering Cairo before W.W.I. (Uniforms). It is not certain if they are Inniskilling fusiliers or part of the 1,000 extra troops posted into Cairo in 1911 because of civil unrest.

GERMANY & THE CENTRAL POWERS - WORLD WAR 1.



Patriotic post card depicting German Navy with Battle flag.



German post card depicting German aircraft bombing British ships. Although there is no evidence that this ever happened in the Middle East it was two German ships fleeing the Royal Navy and entering into the Black Sea that brought the secret German-Turkish alliance into the open. It is also known that German aircraft observed for the Turkish Army over Sinai and even flew over the Pyramids on a photographic mission.



Austria.



Hungary.



Bulgaria.



Turkey.

Flags of Central Powers, Germany shown on the Battle flag of the German Navy, Austria and Hungary (Austro-Hungarian Empire) and Bulgaria all on Player's cigarette cards with a scan of the Turkish flag. World War 1 started with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria (28/6/14) and the invasion of Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian Empire (28/7/14) With Great Britain entering the war 4/8/14.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

World War 1 started 28/7/14. Great Britain declared war on (Germany 4/8/14) (Turkey 5/11/14).



Silk badge of the Lincolnshire Regiment. Awarded Sphinx for action against Napoleon in 1881 when 10th Foot. Served in Sudan 1898, Egypt & Gallipoli 1915-16.



Silk badge of the East Lancashire Regiment. Awarded the Sphinx for action against Napoleon in 1802 when 30th Foot. Served in Egypt & Gallipoli 1914-16.

Post card depicting King George V and the soldiers of the King (British Empire). All the nations shown on card fought in Egypt except Canada who fought mainly on the Western Front. But the 'Royal Newfoundland Regiment' of Canada were acclimatised there before fighting at Suvla Bay - Gallipoli.



F.P.O. N.M.Y.
Faiyum - Egypt.
3/1/16.

Postage free 'On Active Service' post card from Egypt cancelled by F.P.O. canceller N.M.Y. 3/1/16. Cancellor was originally sent to North Midland Mounted Brigade at Cairo 30/11/15. During January 1916 - January 1917 it served at Faiyum (130 km SW. of Cairo) with the Western Frontier Force (W.F.F.).

It is thought that the N.M.Y. stands for North Midland Yeomanry (Staffordshire Yeomanry also known as the Queen's Own Royal Regiment).

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Senussi invasion of N.W. Egypt led by Turkish and German officers.



O.A.S. Post card cancelled at B.A.P.O. Z which was situated in the Old Bourse Building in Alexandria. Addressed to United Kingdom.



Reduced photograph of Sanussi soldiers in what was to become Tripoltania (Libya). These troops invaded N.W. Egypt under German & Turkish offices during the early part of WW1.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

South African Forces in North Western Campaign.



Will's cigarette card depicting South African soldier.

'Thank you' (for tobacco & cigarettes) post card from a South African serviceman in Egypt to a lady donor in Maseru - Basutoland. Cancelled with the South African canceller S.A.I. (South African Infantry) 10/4/15.



Post card depicting the badges of the South African Union and their Imperial Force.



General Lukin of South Africa who led the British troops in the N.W. Frontier campaign against the Senussi.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



F.P.O. N.M.Y.
Faiyum-Egypt.
22/2/16.

Passed by
Censor
No. 3650.

Censored post card from Faiyum (S.W. of Cairo) to U.K. Cancellor linked to C12, used by the North Midland Mounted Brigade of the W.W.F. (Western Frontier Brigade). Posted on the day of the Battle of Agagia.



Map of N.W. frontier of Egypt
Were the fighting against the
Turkish led Senussi took place.



Painting of 'The Charge' by British troops at the Battle of Agagia in
N.W. Egypt (22/2/16). General Lukin the South African commander
was in overall command.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY IN EGYPT W.W.I.



POST CARD FROM A SOUTH AFRICAN SERVING IN EGYPT - NO EGYPTIAN CANCELLATION.
O.A.S. POSTAGE FREE & CENSORED, RE-DIRECTED ON ARRIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.
SOUTH AFRICANS SERVED IN THE E.E.F.

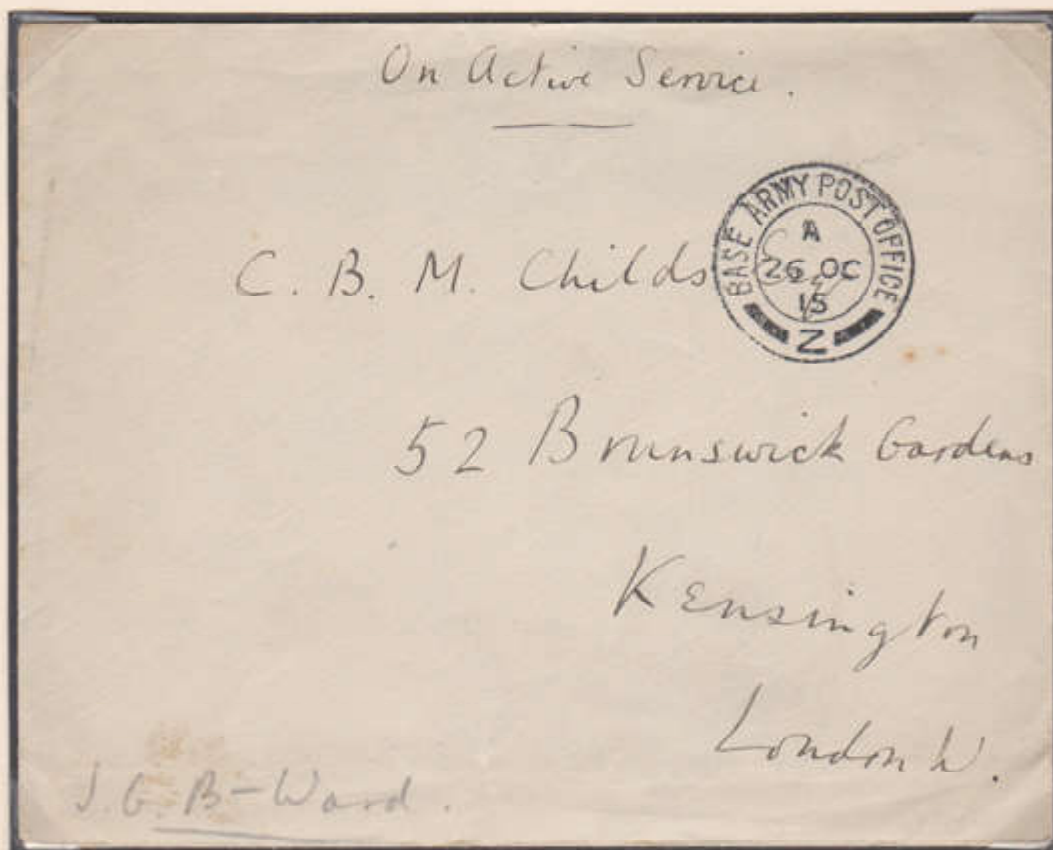


PHOTOGRAPH OF JOHANNES VAN HEERDEN INSET WITH PYRAMIDS.
NOTES IN AFRIKAANS ON THE REVERSE INDICATE THAT IT WAS INTENDED FOR HIS SISTER
BUT WAS NEVER ADDRESSED.



Image of the flag of South Africa 1912-1928.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



BASE ARMY
POST OFFICE Z.
26/10/15.

MANUSCRIPT
CENSOR'S
SIGNATURE
ONLY.

O.A.S. POSTAGE FREE CENSORED COVER FROM B.A.P.O. Z
WHICH WAS SITUATED IN THE OLD BOURSE BUILDINGS - ALEXANDRIA FROM 5/4/15-11/11/19.

ALEXANDRIA - Moustapha Pacha Baraques.



MOUSTAPHA PASHA BARRACKS.
ALEXANDRIA. TAKEN BEFORE
SECOND PHOTOGRAPH, NOTE
YOUNGER TREES.

24. ALEXANDRIE — Moustapha Pacha Barracks

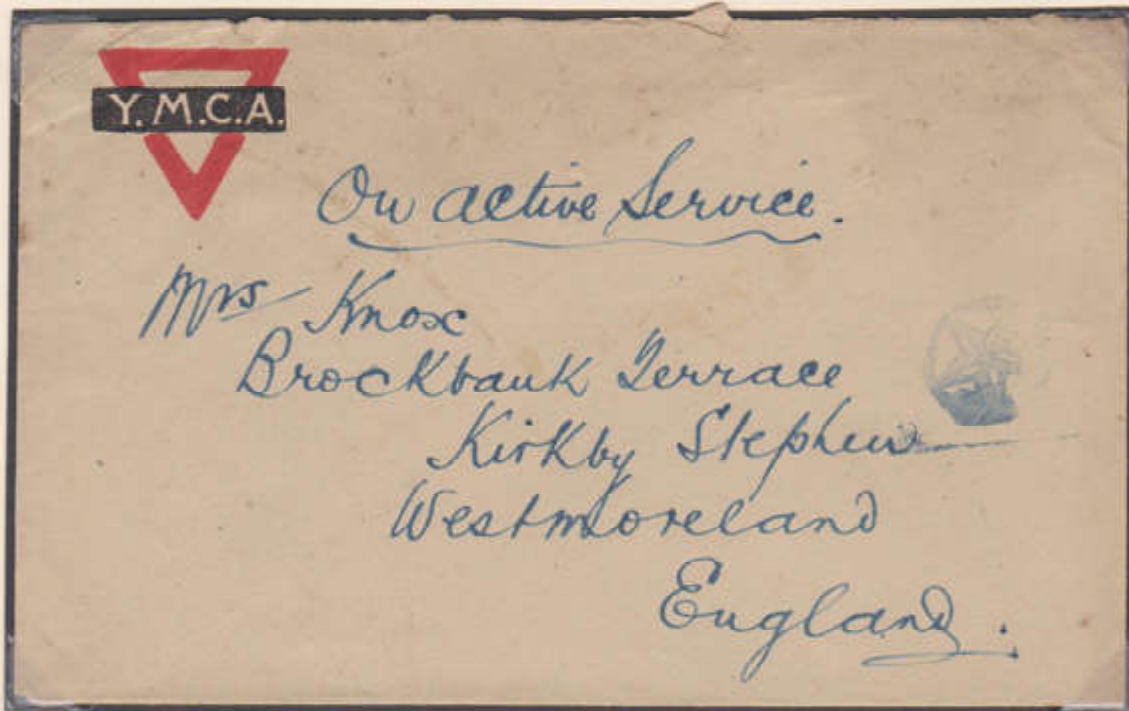


PARADE OF BRITISH TROOPS
DURING FIRST WORLD WAR.
IN FRONT OF MOUSTAPHA
BARRACKS - ALEXANDRIA.

6th. Battalion Manchester Regiment.
Boxing Day 1914.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Censoring of British Military mail by the Egyptian Civil Post Office.
The Egyptian civil post office was used by the British Military prior to A.P.O. being opened.



'Five star'
Censor's cachet
of the Egyptian
Civil Post Office.

O.A.S. postage free cover from Egypt to U.K. cancelled on reverse by 'Military P.O. Alexandria' (date uncertain) canceller which was used in the old Bourse Building Alexandria from 4/4/15-11/11/19. The fact that the cancellation was struck while the cover was still open tends to support the theory that it was censored after cancelling the 'five pointed star' being a censor's marking.



Military P.O.
Alexandria.
Egypt.

Scans of cover sealed and with flap tucked in before cancelling & censoring.



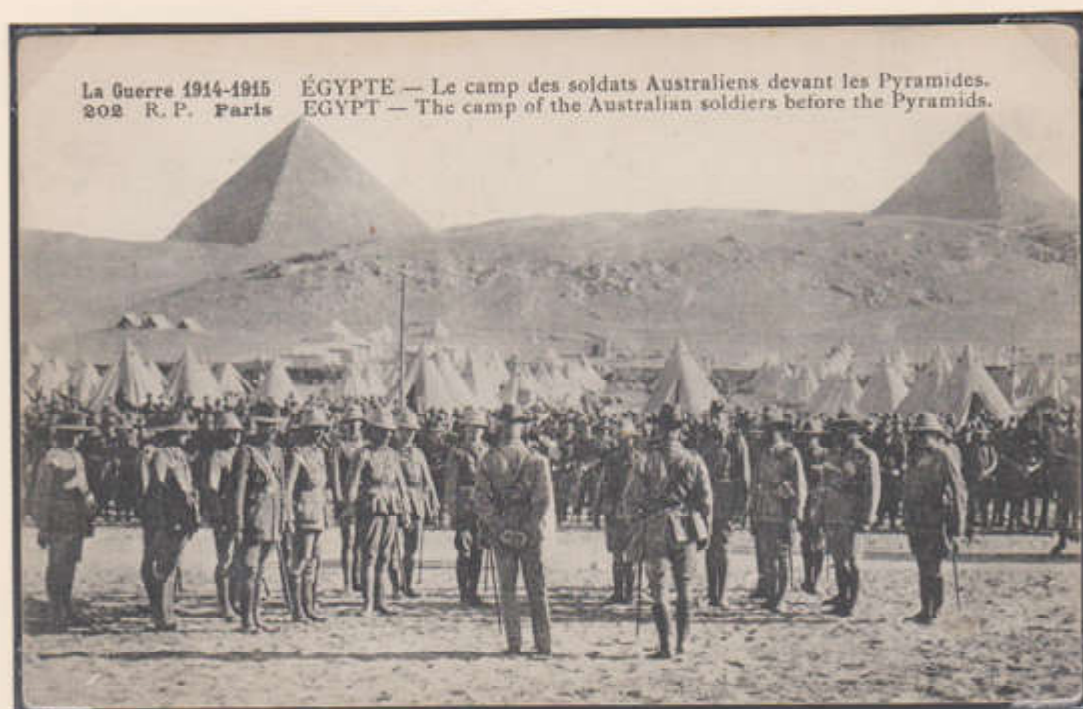
Original photograph of British military transport in Egypt on W.W.I post card.
Camels were used by military as beasts of burden and by the Camel Corp on Egypt's east and western fronts.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Australian forces in Egypt.



'Australia For Ever' post card.



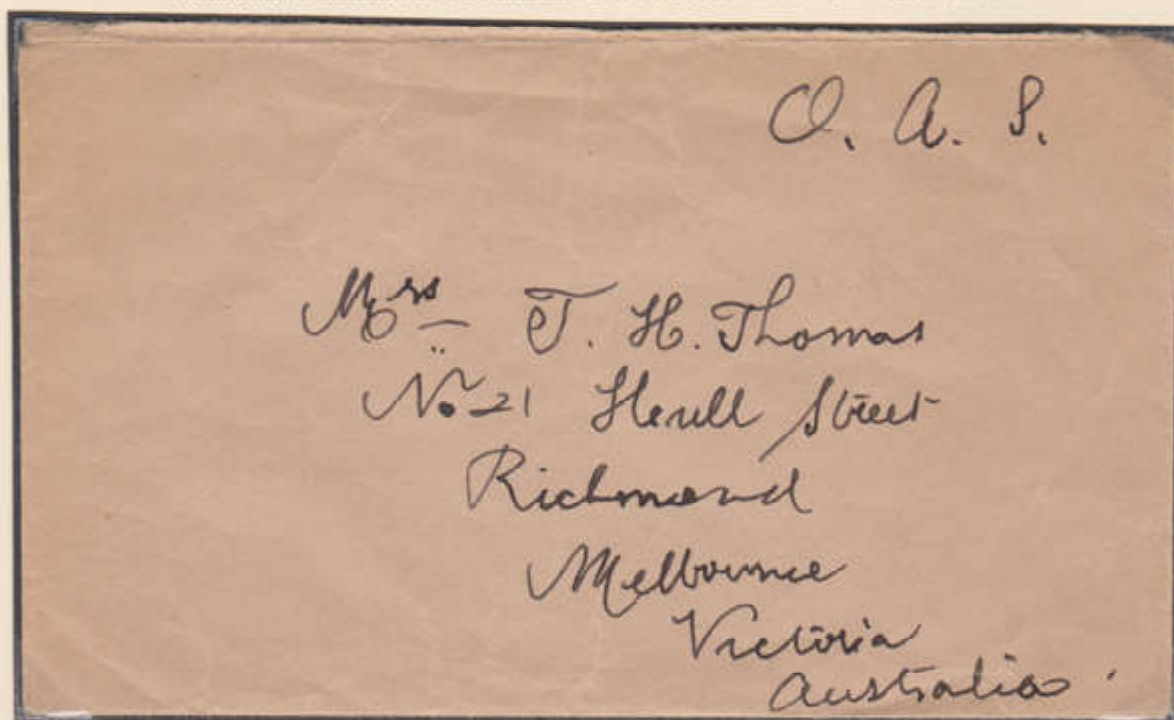
La Guerre 1914-1915 ÉGYPT — Le camp des soldats Australiens devant les Pyramides.
202 R. P. Paris EGYPT — The camp of the Australian soldiers before the Pyramids.

French post card depicting Australian troops camped behind the pyramids at Giza.

Camp identified as the A.I.F. camp at Mena, late December 1924 - late March 1915.
Troops held here prior to Anzac landings at Gallipoli 25th. April 1915.

EGYPT - MILITARY

Australian soldier in 'Montazah' Convalescent Home - Alexandria.



O.A.S. Y.M.C.A. Cover & letter to Australia. There is no evidence that the cover was posted or who it was from. The sender only states that he is in hospital with 'rhumatics' (sic).

For God. For King & For Country



PATRON
Y.M.C.A. NATIONAL COUNCIL
H.M. THE KING



PATRON
MILITARY CAMP DEPT
H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Reply to _____ Company _____ Bat _____ Regt _____

22 / 11 1915

Stationed at *'Montazah' Convalescent*
Home Alexandria

My Dear Mother & Sister

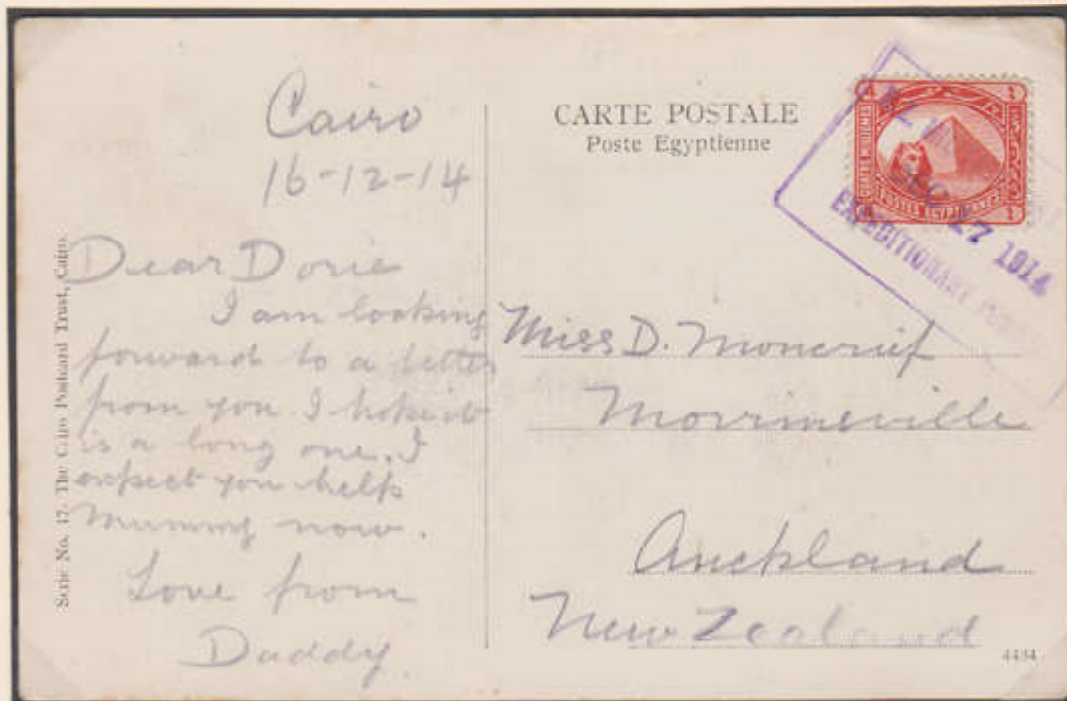
Just a few lines
hoping it finds you all enjoying the best
of health and I am glad to tell you that I am

Enclosed letter on Y.M.C.A. Paper dated 22/11/1915.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

New Zealand troops in Egypt 1914.

Cachet/cancellation.
New Zealand Expeditionary Force
17/12/14.



4mils Egyptian stamp on post card to New Zealand before O.A.S. 'Postage Free' was introduced.



Post card depicting the New Zealand infantry marching through Cairo.



Silk with the New Zealand flag.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

The Anzacs - Australian and New Zealand forces.



Cairo.
13/12/15.

Post Free.
Army
Recreation.
Cachet.

Card from an Australian soldier with part 'Post Free' Army Recreation cachet.
Posted in Cairo and addressed to Sydney N.S.W.



General Sir W.R. Bird.
Commander of Anzac troops at
The Dardenelles. Shown on Canvas
'Spinet' cigarette card.



'Harry Payne' post card depicting a
New Zealand Infantryman and the N.Z. hat badge.

The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps was an army corps of the British army formed in Egypt during WW1. They fought on the east and west fronts in Egypt, were involved with the E.E.F. in Palestine but are remembered more for the action in the Gallipoli campaign.

GERMANY - LIBYA - MILITARY.

15p stamp
Cancelled,
Remscheid
Germany.

Cover from German War Ministry - WW1.
Death of Otto Mannersmann 10/4/16.

Reinhard Mannersmann.
Deceased father's company.

Otto Mannersmann.
Oberstleutnat. (Lt. Col).

Ulan Regiment.
(Cavalry).

Died 10/4/16
At Djedabia
Tripolis. (Libya).

Inhalt. 7627

Bildnis des:

Name

Dienstgrad

Truppenteil

Gefallen am

Gestorben am

an den bei

erhaltenen Wunden.

Kgl. Württ. Kriegsministerium,
Abteilung für persönliche Angelegenheiten.

Stuttgart.



Heeressache.

Cover from the deceased father's company to the German War Ministry with the deceased's information (and photograph). When a soldier was killed in action the German War Ministry sent an Envelope (it is not known if the envelope was stamped) to the deceased's parents requesting a photograph of the deceased to be enclosed and returned to the War Ministry in Stuttgart.

Otto Mannersmann was a German Agent who was in Libya to entice the Sanussi to invade the British in Egypt. It was while carrying a large amount of 'Bribe' cash that he was murdered by the Senussi.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

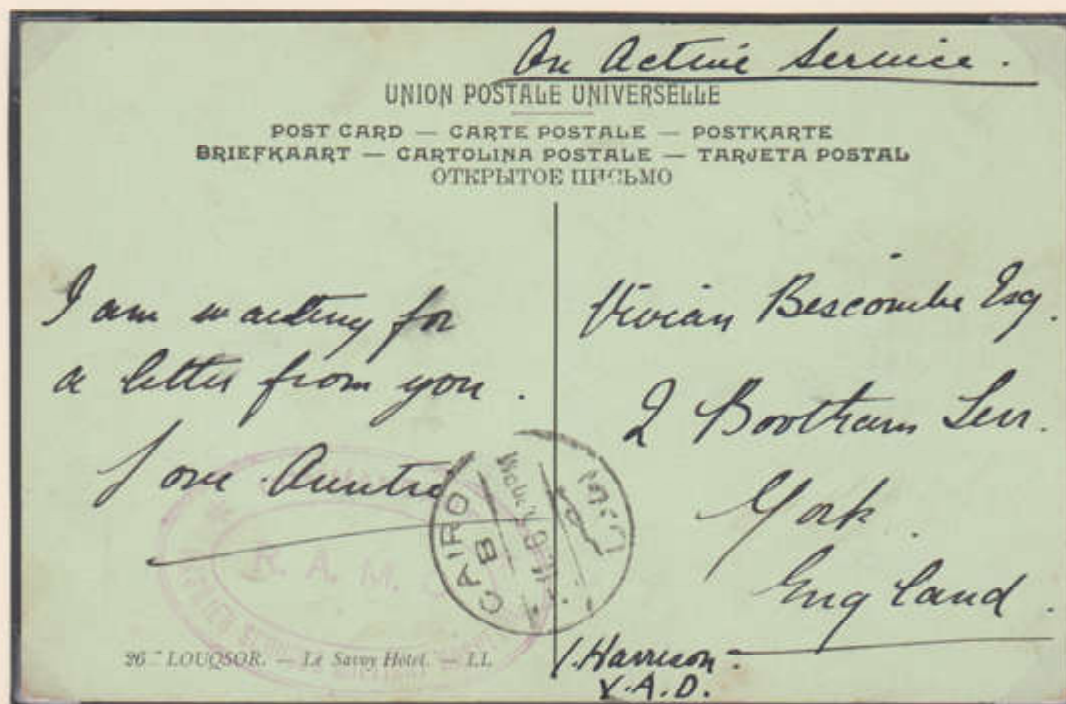


Field Service (post free) Post Card. Soldiers were able to inform family as to their health etc. but not Area.



The London & NW Railway's Steam Ship Hibernia was normally used on the Holyhead-Dunlin route, in 1915 transferred to the Egyptian Mediterranean coast as H.M.S. Tara where it was sunk by the German U-Boat U35 5/11/15 resulting in the mainly Holyhead crew to be held as POW's by the Senussi Tribesmen in Libya. They were eventually released by a 120 mile dash by Motor convoy into Libya by the Duke of Westminster.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



O.A.S. post free card from Cairo to United Kingdom. with the cachet of the R.A.M.C. (Royal Army Medical Corp) at the Nasrieh Schools Military Hospital. The reverse shows the Savoy Hotel in Luxxor.



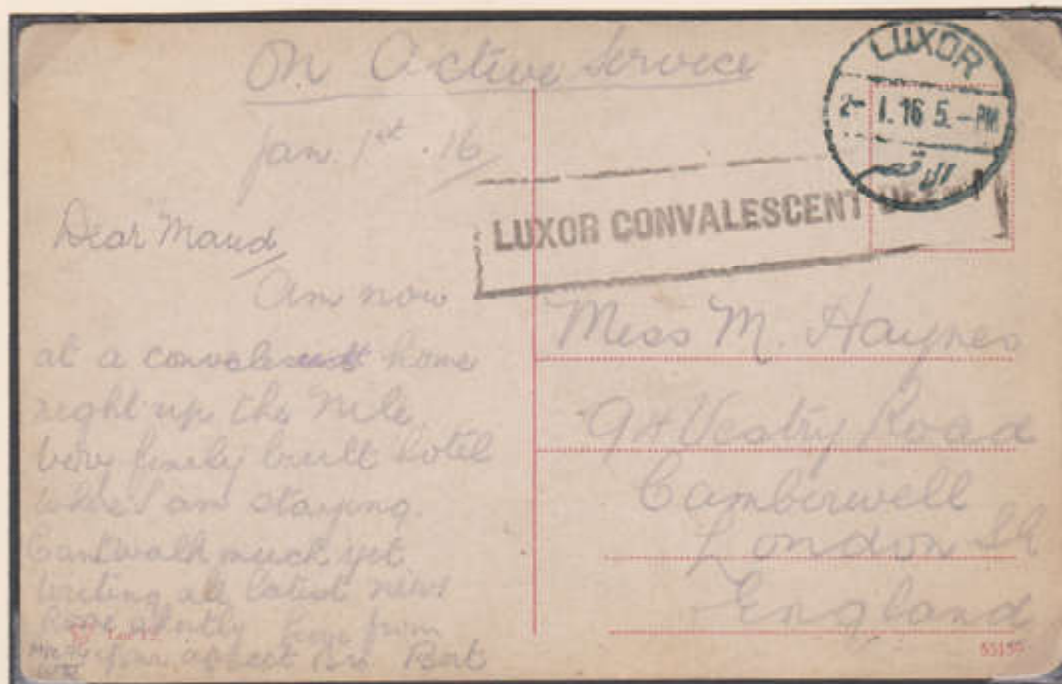
Enhanced copy of the commandant's cachet.



Player's cigarette card depicting a New Zealand Ambulance in the desert. dated 21/9/18.

It should be noted that during the early years of the war mule drawn ambulances were still in use.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



Luxor,
2/1/16.

O.A.S. post free post card to U.K. with cachet 'LUXOR CONVELESCENT DEPOT'
This 'Depot' was situated in one of the local hotels.



Painting of the 'Battle of Agagia' 22/2/16 in NW Egypt



Horse drawn ambulance.
Before the battle of Hazalin 1916.



Card produced by Trucards depicting horse drawn ambulance
as shown on the above photograph from the NW frontier fighting.

GREECE - EGYPT - MILITARY.

British Military Mission (B.B.M.) - Occupation of Salonika - Greece.

F.P.O. W2 - 17/2/16

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

8/0
Command Paymaster
Force in Egypt
Cairo.



Early censored O.H.M.S cover from the B.M.M for Greece addressed to Cairo.
Back stamps 'B.A.P.O. Z - 18/2/16' (Alexandria) & 'MILITARY/CAIRO - 18/2/16'
indicate that the Mission was probably still in Alexandria as the canceller is only recorded
in Ostrova-Greece from 31/5/16 and then only with the letter 'X', 'A' being unrecorded.



Post card showing field guns being off loaded from a ship, possibly at Salonika.
The labourers appear to be Central Power P.O.W. by their uniforms supervised by a British officer.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



Base Army
Post Office Z.
Alexandria.
12/8/17.

Triangular
Censor's cachet
No. 3963.

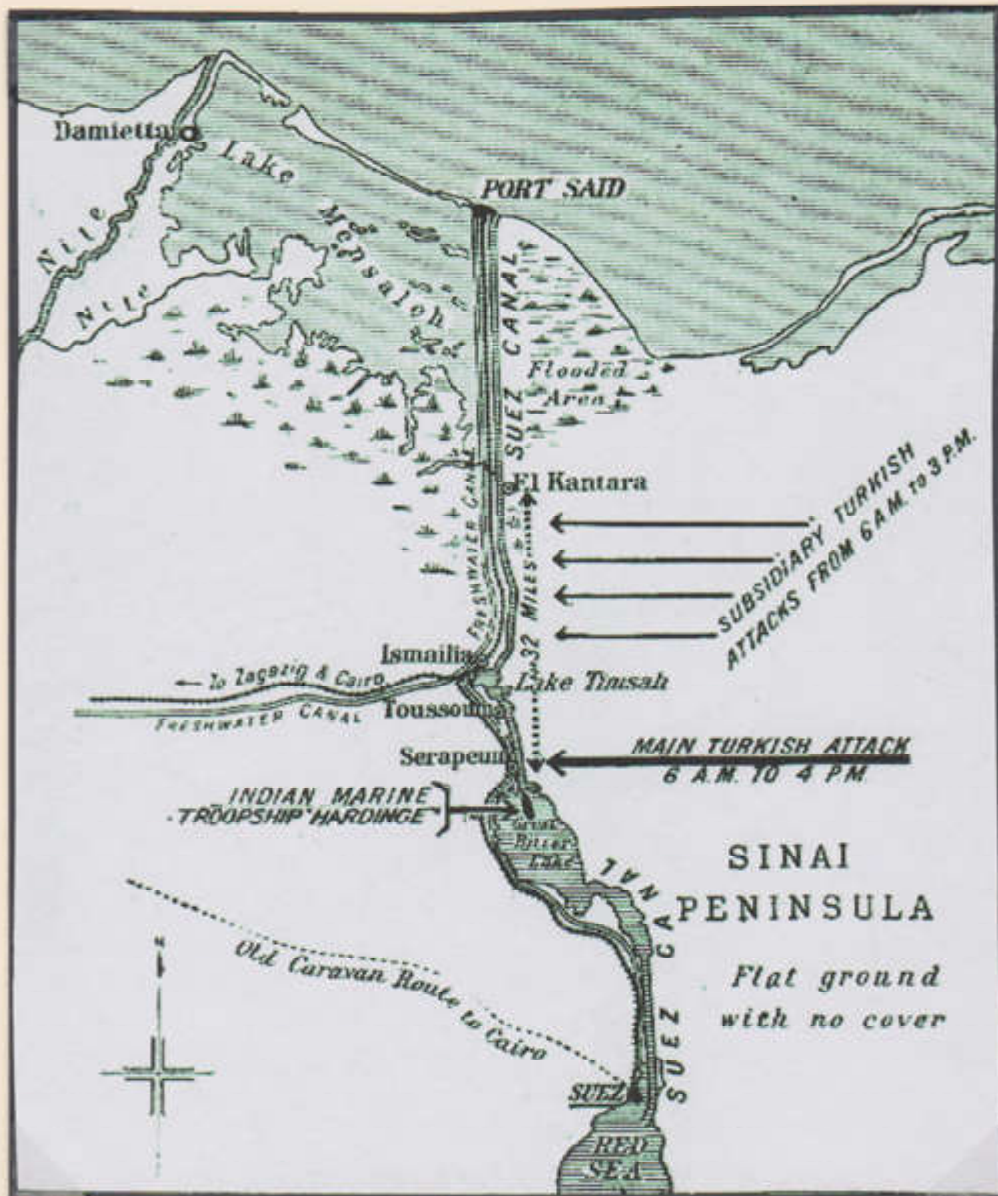
Y.M.C.A. post free cover to United Kingdom.
This area was part of the 'West Frontier Force' of Egypt.



Photographic post card showing a 'big gun' in Egypt (notice Egyptian dress of bystanders).
It is thought that these guns which were normally used on the Western Front in Europe
were used as shore batteries against German Submarines at Alexandria.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Invasion of the Suez Canal by Turkish troops under Turkish & German officers - February 1915.



Map of the Suez Canal showing the points of attack by Turkish troops.



Photograph of Turkish Bedouin 'desert' troops in Sinai Desert.

Turkey invaded the Suez Canal February 1915, travelling 300 km through the Sinai from Bersheba-Palestine with 25,000 men. Water was carried in tins which were to be used when empty to cross the canal. They were opposed by 30,000 Indian troops reinforced by Australian infantry, an Anglo-French naval squadron and a small R.F.C. aerial reconnaissance force. Casualts were 2,000 Turkish, 150 British.

ADEN – ROYAL NAVY.

Card from W. Mower on H.M.S. Argonhaut.



Perim – 30/6/06

Picture post card of a ship passing through the Suez canal. Written and dated 30/6/1906 at the Aden island of Perim which was at the southern entrance of the Red Sea and was used by the Royal Navy, being entirely geared to coaling operations. The cover has a 1d GB stamp and has obviously been carried back to the U.K. by the navy as it has been cancelled London.

London July 31st 1906?

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

POST-CARD — CARTE POSTALE.

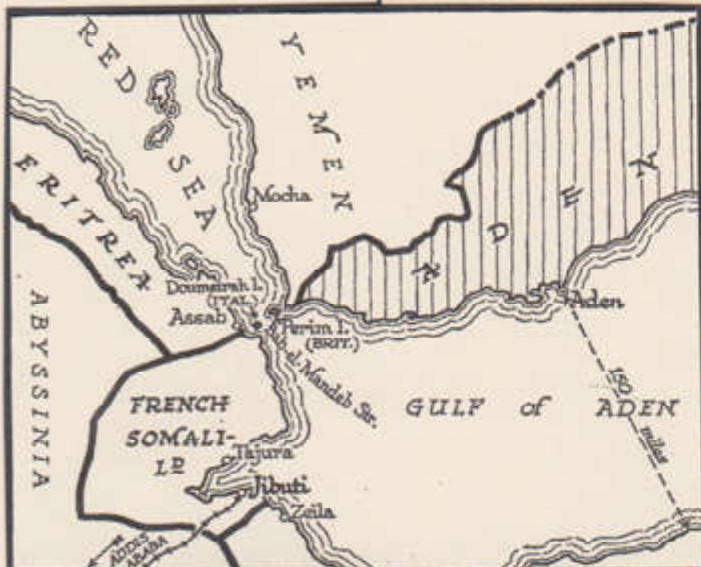
Mr. Mower

93 Glebe Rd

*Wuthank Rd.
Norwich
England.*



Scan of reverse of card.



Internet map showing the position of Perim Island.

H.M.S. Argonhaut was a Diadem-class cruiser built in 1896-98, serving in the China Sea, the Home Fleet, the Atlantic and finally as a hospital ship until broken up in 1920.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

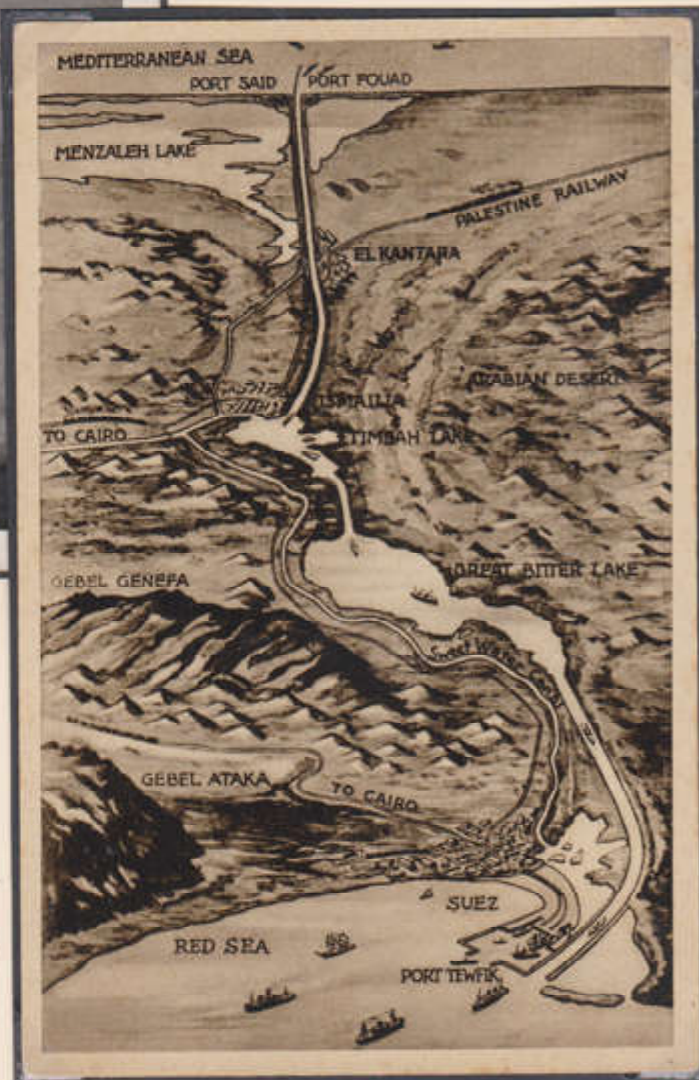
Fighting against the Bedouin in N.E.Egypt.



Photograph of Muslim Volunteers with Turkish officers.
These were troops that crossed the Sinai Dessert to fight on the Suez Canel.



Photograph of members of the British Imperial Camel Corp
(formed in January 1916) going out on patrol.



Post card depicting the Suez canal.
Most of the fighting took place around Ismailia.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Fighting against the Bedouin in N.E.Egypt.

Army Form C. 398.

outline

To: *Officer Comdg
Military Base Depot
Suez*

DESPATCH. *Surin to high*

Sender's No..... Date..... hour..... m.....

Signature:.....

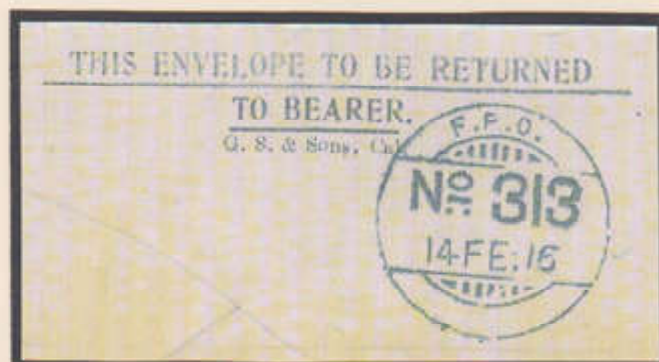
URGENT or ORDINARY.

RECEIPT.

131 E

Censor's cachet.
I.E.F. 131 E.

Military O.H.M.S. post free cover (Army form C 398) from Indian F.P.O. 313 in Egypt to the C/O Base Depot Suez with censor's P.B.C. cachet 131 E of the Indian Expeditionary Force.



Scan of reverse strike F.P.O. 313 - Egypt 14/2/15.

During 1914-15 British troops including Indian, Australian & New Zealand troops were fighting Turks with Bedouin troops led by Turkish and German officers at the Suez Canal and in the Sinai Dessert. The first contact was by the Bikanir Camel Corp with 200 Bedouin Tribesmen east of Kantara 20/11/14. Further attacks 2/2/15 resulted in Turkish losses of 1,500 troops from machine gunning by Indian troops and shell fire from ships in the Canal.

Post card depicting Bedouin troops early 1900's.

EGYPT - TURKEY - MILITARY.

Port Said and Turkish troops on the Suez Canal.



Port Said
T.P.O.
15/7/15.

Manuscript
'Carlton Camp'.



Banma-Ismalia
T.P.O. 26/7/15.

5 mils local post card from a sergeant at Carlton Camp with two T.P.O. cancellations.



Scan of German propaganda, composite post card of Turkish and Bedouin troops massing on Suez Canal 3/2/15 with inset of Enver Pasha the Turkish commander & war minister. The Turks attempted to cross the Canal between El Kantara & Ismailia but were blown out of the water by Naval gunfire suffering 1,500 casualties.

EGYPT.

German Propaganda, Composite, Photographic Post Card.



German Post Card depicting what the battle of the Suez Canal should have looked like. German and Turkish officers and men lined up along the canal with image of Enver Pasha the Turkish commander. The men were given a tin of water to cross the Sinai desert with and told when it was empty to close and swim the canal using the tin a float. Little opposition was expected but the troops were blasted out of the water by Indian and ship fire power.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Arab tribesmen on camels.



German 1915 propaganda post card depicting a charge of Bedouin camel & Turkish cavalry. These troops were used in the Sinai Desert as far as the Suez Canal. Bedouin tribesmen lived in the Sinai and around Cairo.



1914... Armée Egyptienne - Cavalerie
montée sur Chameaux

1914... Egyptian Army - Cavalry mounted
on Camels

(E.P.)

French 1914 photographic post card depicting Senussi tribesmen on camels with Egyptian soldiers in the forefront. The caption states cavalry but no armament of any type is seen only riding sticks. Indicating that the tribesmen have been rounded up / disarmed after one of the battles on Egypt's eastern border from where they invaded Egypt at the beginning of the war. Senussi tribesmen lived in the desert south and west of Egypt (Sudan & Libya).

EGYPT - MILITARY.

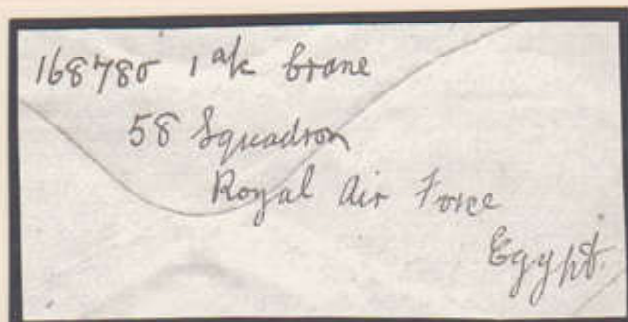


Silk 'freebie' of the Royal Flying Corps given by 'My Weekly' magazine about 1917, being part of a set called 'Soldiers of the King'. The R.F.C. became the R.A.F. 1/4/18.



F.P.O. SZ15.
Abbassia.
21/10/19.

Defaced O.H.M.S. cover used as O.A.S. cover from Abbassia - Cairo to United Kingdom.
Signed bottom left by sender at R.A.F. Egypt.



Scan of sender's name and address on reverse.

Within three months of this cover being sent the R.A.F. in Egypt were involved in the bombing of the troops of the 'The Mad Mullah' in British Somaliland the results of which together with the aid of the Somaliland Camel Corp ended the 20 year old war with the Dervish religious leader Mohammed Abdullah Hassan.

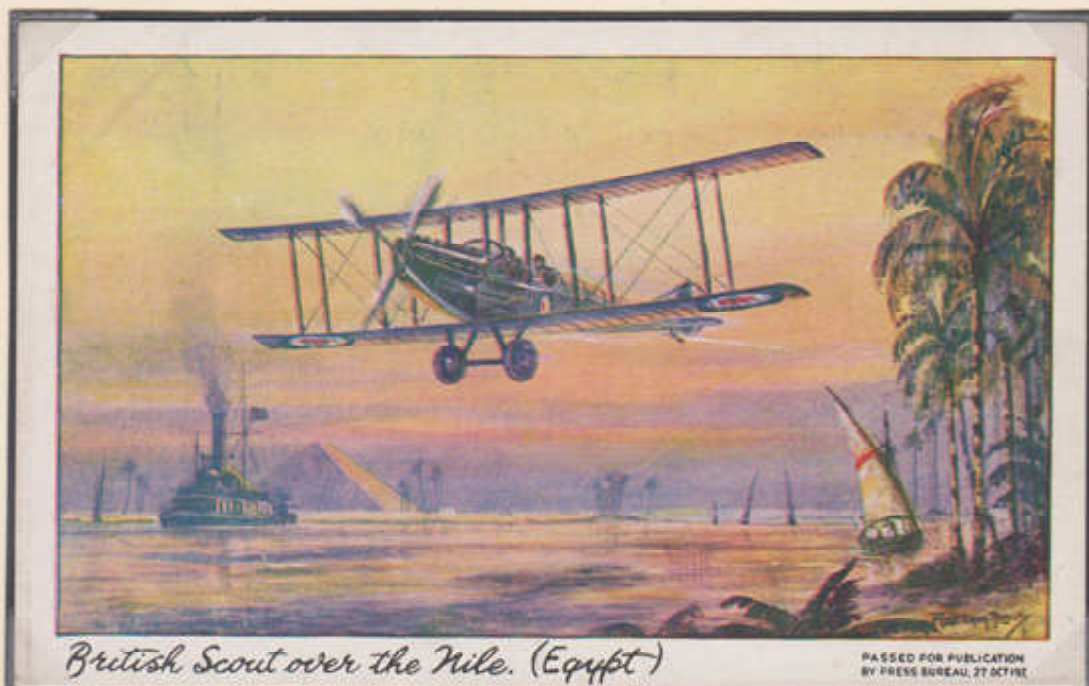
EGYPT - MILITARY.

Turkish Sinai campaign.

Photograph of
German transport park
in the western Sinai.



Photograph of
German transport at
el Arish-Sinai (on coast).



British Scout over the Nile. (Egypt)

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION
BY PRESS BUREAU, 27 OCT 1918

Post card depicting a scout of the R.F.C. over the Nile.
These scouts operated over the Sinai and discovered the Turkish invasion during January

EGYPT - MILITARY.



A.P.O. SZ1
2/4/18.
Suez ?

Censor's cachet.
No. 4358.



Scan of reverse
Receiving strike.
Cairo - 5/4/18.

O.A.S. Censored cover thought to emanate from Suez addressed to Cairo.



The 15th. Lacciane Sikhs
At Mursah. December 1915.



585 Squadron
At Suez.



Royal Horse Artillery at Sidi Bishi camp
Alexandria 1916. These guns were used
At the Battle of Agagia 22/2/16.

EGYPT – MILITARY.

Indian Expeditionary Force – Use of I.E.F. overprinted stamps.



Indian
F.P.O. 32.
Suez.
24/2/1915.

P.B.C. - I.E.F.
No. 41.

½a. I.E.F. Stamp on censored cover on '21st Konat Mountain Battery – Frontier Force' crested envelope from a Capt. Thom and addressed to India. At the time the battery was serving on the Suez Canal and would have been fighting Turkish & Beduin troops when attacked 26/1/15-4/2/15 only days before this cover was cancelled.



Scan of reverse F.F. crest and I.E.F. cachet.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



F.P.O. 125.
Suez Canal.
2/5/16

Postage Free post card issued by 'Church Army Recreation Hut' from a member of the East Lancashire Regiment station on the Suez Canal in Egypt.



Image of the Bristol monoplane M1C. This aircraft was used from July 1916 by the Middle East Brigade of the R.F.C. acting as a spotter plane and take reconnaissance photographs mainly over the Suez and the Sinai Peninsula. It probably flew from and took the photograph of Helwan camp shown below.



Photograph post card showing the aerial view of the tented camp at Helwan,

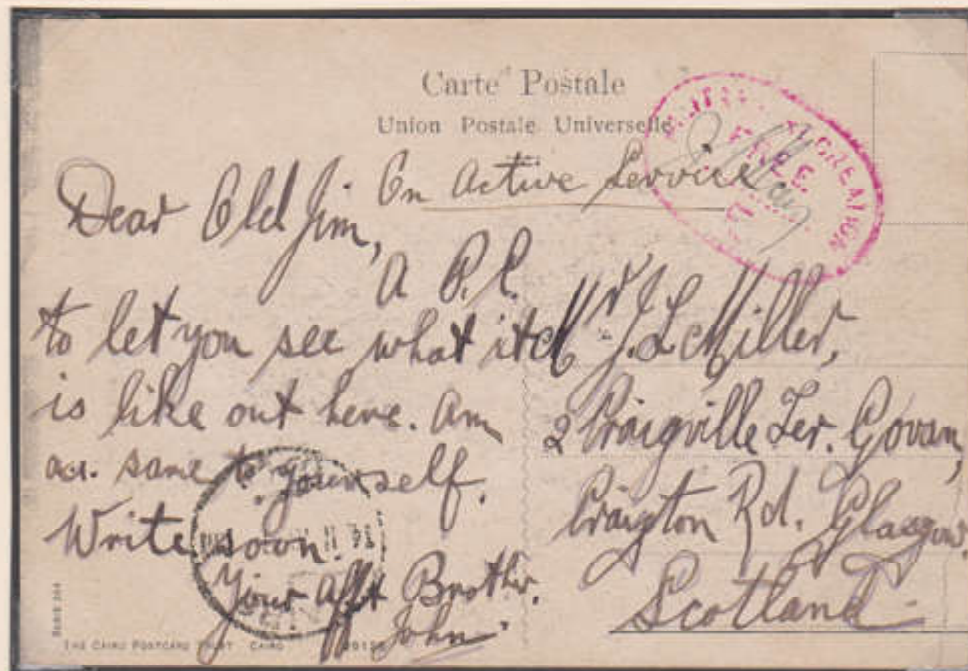
EGYPT - MILITARY.

Indian troops in Egypt.



Indian
Military
Post Office.

I.E.F. overprint on local cover cancelled by an Indian military cancellation and addressed to an officer at the Base depot at Port Tewfik on the Suez Canal. Stamps of India were issued with the I.E.F. overprint to stop troops profiteering with the stamps as they were issued at a reduced rate.



FREE.
Recreation
Force 'F'.

Cairo.
14/11/16.

'Postage free' cachet from 'Force F Recreation' used on O.A.S. cover from Cairo to the United Kingdom. The original indelible pencil has been inked over.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Indian troops (I.E.F.) in Egypt.



Indian
F.P.O. 14.
17/5/16.

P.B.C. 1.
I.E.F.

Coat of arms.
Unknown.

Indian
F.P.O. 30.
17/11/15.

P.B.C. 69.
I.E.F.

Pair of post cards from an English soldier serving with or alongside Indian forces. British officers & N.C.O.'s had been seconded to the Indian troops since Indian Mutiny of 1857. Indian troops were posted to Egypt in November 1914 and served on east and west fronts fighting Senussi and Bedouin tribes backed by the Turks.



Scan or reverse.



War Bond Campaign post card depicting tanks (named after the security name of 'Tanks for Mesopotamia'). Worn out tanks from the western front were sent to the Canal Zone in January 1917.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Photographs of tanks in Middle East?



The original photographs are in a Paris museum which may indicate that they were transported to Syria or Lebanon after the war.

EGYPT - MILITARY.
British troops at Alexandria.

A.P.W. 3075 ACTIVE	[Crown Copyright Reserved] SERVICE
This envelope must not be used for coin or valuables. It cannot be accepted for registration. NOTE:— Correspondence in this envelope need not be censored Regimentally. The contents are liable to examination at the Base. The following Certificate must be signed by the writer:— <i>I certify on my honour that the contents of this envelope refer to nothing but private and family matters.</i> Signature } <i>A. Knox.</i> Name only }	[Several letters may be forwarded in this Cover, but these must be all from the same writer. The Cover should be addressed in such case to the Base Censor.] <i>Mr Knox</i> <i>To Mr J. Swedde</i> <i>Brockbank Terrace</i> <i>Kirkby Stephen</i> <i>Westmoreland</i> <i>England</i>

A.P.O. Z.
Alexandria.
23/9/17.

'Green Honour Envelope' from Knox correspondence. Up to three Letters could be placed in these envelopes which were censored at base (not unit) for privacy.



Photograph of three members of the British forces. From the Helmets and hat it is thought that from the left they are South African, Great Britain and a New Zealander or Australian.



Big gun at Alexandria.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



A.P.O. SZ25.
26/8/16.



Base A.P.O. Z.
Alexandria.
13/8/16.



Alexandria.
13/8/16.

Local O.H.M.S. registered, censored cover with 2d. G.B. stamp to pay the registration fee (postage was free).
Cancelled at A.P.O. SZ25 which was in the Old Bourse Building in Alexandria.



Post card depicting members of the XX Corps Troop Train R.A.S.C. (Royal Army Service Corp) at Abbasia -
Cairo at the end of the 1914 - 1918 War.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Postcards from British Troops in Cairo.

A.P.O. SZ 10.
Cairo.
22/10/16.



F.P.O. SZ 15.
Abbassia
Cairo. 3/7/18.

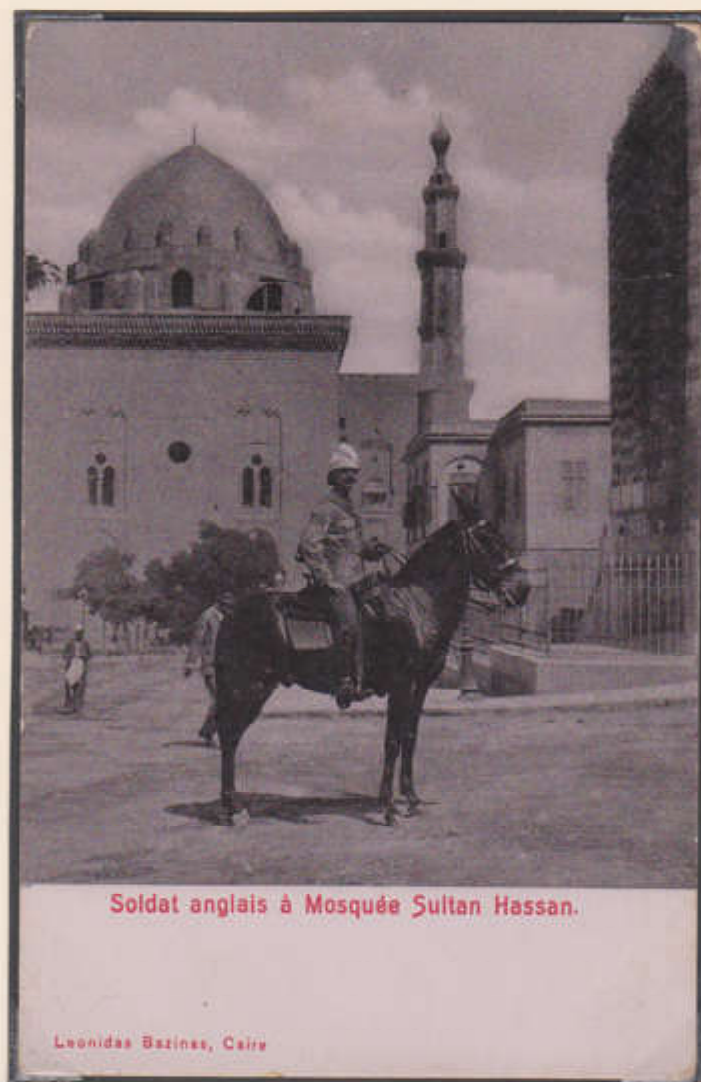
Passed by
Censor.
No. 4252.

O.A.S. covers from British troops in Cairo.



Post card depicting British troops in Egypt.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



Post card depicting a mounted British 'Medic' before Sultan Hassan Mosque in Cairo.



F.P.O. GM2.
G.H.Q. Cairo.
12/3/19.

Postage free O.A.S. cover cancelled F.P.O. GM2 at G.H.Q. in Cairo
18/10/16-15/12/19. the '2' denotes the second Echelon & 'B' is only recorded 20/6/18-15/2/19.
This cover extends the usage of this canceller by 25 days.

EGYPT - MILITARY.
INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.



PASSED BY CENSOR.
INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE. No. 94.

ISMAILIA
EGYPT.
25/7/15.

(O.A.S.) POSTAGE FREE COVER FROM ISMAILIA TO LONDON. INDIAN TROOPS WITH BRITISH OFFICERS WERE STATIONED IN EGYPT FOR THE WAR AGAINST TURKEY IN PALESTINE AND ARABIA. THEY WERE ALSO PASSING THROUGH ON ROUTE TO THE WESTERN FRONT.



BRITISH TROOPS - CAVALRY BAND IN CAIRO - WORLD WAR I.

EGYPT - MILITARY.
EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.



A.P.O. SZ 22.
28/9/17.
PORT SAID
HARBOUR
OFFICE.

PASSED BY BASE
CENSOR E.E.F.
EGYPTIAN
EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE.



SCAN OF CANCELLATION

O.A.S. POST FREE POST CARD TO SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICANS WERE SERVING WITH THE E.E.F. TOGETHER WITH BRITISH, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIAN
FRENCH AND INDIAN TROOPS. A.P.O. SZ 22 SERVED AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE - PORT SAID 20/4/16 - 30/7/19.



German 'Poster Stamp'
Depicting the French Zouave
Troops from North Africa
of which General Baillout
was the GOC during WW1.



BRITISH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH / POSTCARD DEPICTING GENERAL ALLENBY (LATER FIELD MARSHALL
VISCOUNT ALLENBY) WHO LED THE E.E.F. INTO ARABIA AND FRENCH GENERAL BAILLOUT (WHO ENTERED
JERUSELEM WITH GENERAL ALLENBY). PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN ISMAILIA.

EGYPT - MILITARY.



A LANCE-CORPORAL OF THE 'EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE' (E.E.F.) WEARING A UNIFORM OF THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT (GOAT HAT BADGE) WITH MANUSCRIPT E.E.F. EGYPT 1918.



FIELD POST
OFFICE SZ 11.
6/2/18.
ALEXANDRIA

PASSED BY
CENSOR.
No. 3888.

O.A.S. POSTAGE FREE Y.M.C.A. 'EGYPTIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES' ENVELOPE, CENSORED AND ADDRESSED TO UNITED KINGDOM.
F.P.O. SZ 11 WAS SITUATED IN THE MOUSTAPHA PASHA BARRACKS - ALEXANDRIA 9/10/16-30/9/19.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

Egyptian Expeditionary Force (E.E.F.).



Base Army
Post Office.
'K' (Kantara).
6/6/18.

O.A.S. censored, postage free 2d. (for registration) 'Registered Letter' from Kantara to United Kingdom. Kantara was strategically placed at the junction of the Palestine Railway where it crossed the Suez Canal.



Post card depicting the Suez Canal at Kantara.

EGYPT - MILITARY.
INCOMING MAIL FROM U.K. TO E.E.F.

LONDON.
2/4/17.

A.P.O. S Z 7.
22/4/17.
L of C.
EGYPT/
PALISTINE.

A.P.O. S Z 12.
25/4/17.
ABOUKIR.



Incoming mail from United Kingdom to
Egyptian Expeditionary force (E.E.F.)
At the time of posting between the Canal
Zone (left 18/2/17) and Gaza - Palistine.
Re-directed back to Moustapha Barracks
(shown below) at Aboukir - Alexandria.

MANUSCRIPT
RE-DIRECTED.
'MUSTAPHA'
ALEXANDRIA.

MANUSCRIPT.
c/o ABUA KIR
ALEXANDRIA.

SCAN OF REVERSE SHOWING RECEIVING / TRANSIT A.P.O. S K 7 STRIKE
AND MANUSCRIPT RE-DIRECTION INSTRUCTIONS



ALEXANDRIA - Moustapha Pacha Baraques.

MOUSTAPHA PASHA BARRACKS AT ABOUKIR - ALEXANDRIA.

EGYPT - P.O.W. CAMP.

German and Turkish P.O.W. at Maadi (Meadi).

Glatz
6/8/19.

Glatz den 6/8. 19

Lohn Fritz!

Ich noch diesen Vor-
angenschaft schrei-
be bestimmt jetzt
me Heimkehr, und
damit gerechnet,

4/9.

Kriegsgefangenen Sendung



Mr. Fritz Richter Vizefeldw. d. Res.
Prisoners of War Nr. 34815

Maadi near Cairo
Egypten

CENTRAL BUREAU

Postage free cover with contents from Glatz (then in Germany now in Poland) to a German P.O.W. In Maadi P.O.W. Camp. Contents mention the fact that prisoners are still P.O.W. nearly a year after the armistice (some were P.O.W. into the 1920's. - despite promises for release).



Map indicating that Maadi was just south of Cairo.



Turkish Prisoners.

Post card from Mesopotamia depicting Turkish P.O.W. A film from the I.W. Museum shows Turkish P.O.W. at Maadi

EGYPT - MILITARY.

German and Turkish P.O.W.



Passed by Base
Censor E.E.F.
(Cairo).

Reverse.
A.P.O. SZ10.
'C' canceller.
21/7/18.
Cairo.

Postage free, censored P.O.W. cover from a German P.O.W. in Cairo addressed to Baden - Germany.
The 'C' canceller on the reverse is unrecorded by Proud.



Turkish prisoners taken in February 1917
after being disembarked at Basra.

Post card depicting Turkish P.O.W. in Basra - Mesopotamia in 1917.
Many of the prisoners were later transported to P.O.W. camps in Egypt.

German and Turkish P.O.W. from Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and East Africa were
kept in Egyptian P.O.W. camps.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

German Officer in Sidi Bishr (Near Alexandria) P.O.W. camp No 1.

P.O.W.
Censor's
cachet.



Censored, postage free P.O.W. cover from a German officer in 'No.1 Officer's P.O.W. camp' at Sidi Bishr addressed to Berlin - Germany. No date is given but some German P.O.W.'s remained in camps until well after the war finished some still being interned into the early 1920's.



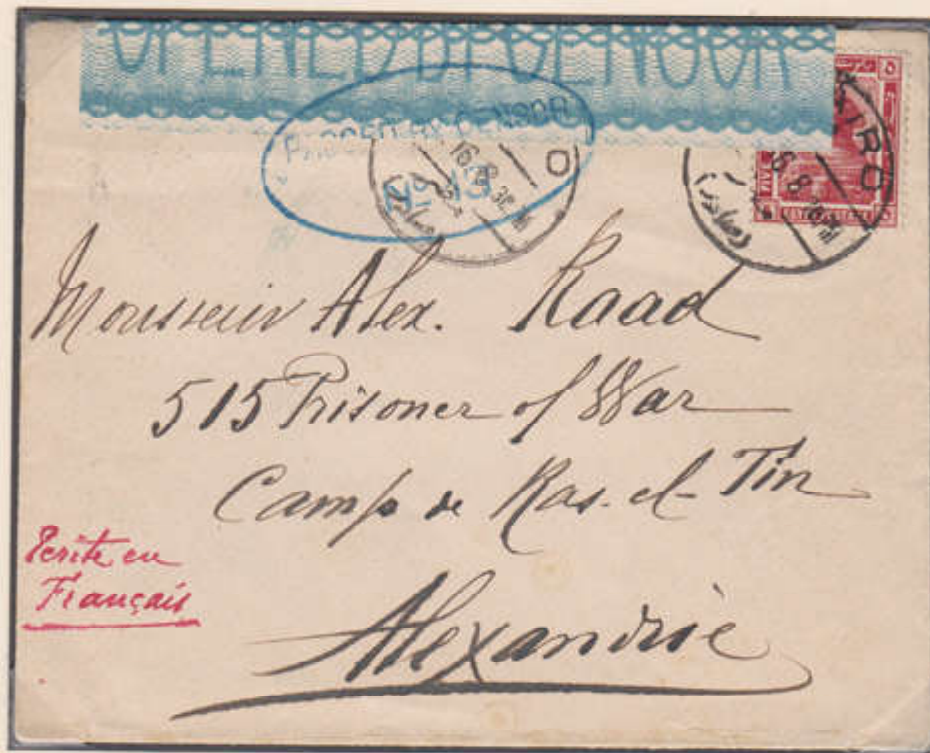
Scan of reverse side.

EGYPT - TURKEY MILITARY.
P.O.W. camp at Ras-el-Tin.

O.B.C. Label.

Civil censor's
cachet No.13.

Manuscript.
'Written in French'.



Cairo.
1916.

Reverse.
Alexandria.
17/1/16.

5m. censored (Cairo or Alexandria?) cover from Cairo to P.O.W. Camp at Ras-el-Tin
(Cape of Figs) situated on the Ras-el-Tin peninsula Alexandria.



Post card depicting the Ras-el-Tin Barracks where one of the P.O.W. camps were situated.

Hospital Heliopolis, den 6. März 18.

Liebe Mutter!

Ich bin wegen einer Malaria hier, im
übrigen bin ich gesund, auch geht es mir gut.
Ich hoffe auch von Dir einmal bald ein Lebens-
zeichen zu erhalten. Ich bitte mir Geld zu
senden. Viele Grüsse an die liebe Schwester
sowie an Dich

Dein Sohn

Kurt Baum P.O.W. Nr. 34174.

An
Fran
Paula Baum.
Kassel (Hessen - Kassel)
Immeralle 53.
Deutschland.

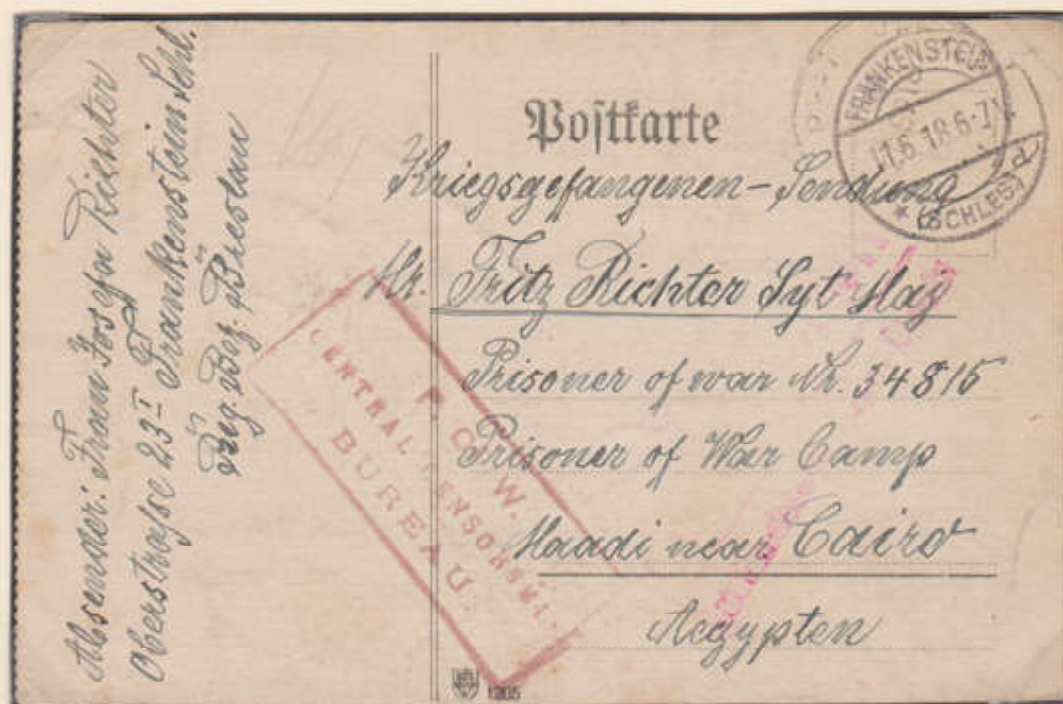
P.O.W. Nr. 34174
CAIRO
25 IV. 18. 18
3282
EGYPT

Kurt Baum. Prisoner of war Nr. 34174
Gefangenenerlager Tura bei Kairo
Ägypten.

Censored, Postage Free cover with letter
from a German P.O.W. in hospital.

Scan of reverse address: P.O.W. Camp Tura - Near Cairo.

GERMAN P. O.W. IN EGYPT.
Mail from Germany to the P. O.W. at Maadi.



Frankenstein,
Germany.
11/6/18.

British F.P.O.
Egypt.
20/9/18.

Postage Free. Post Card to a Sergeanten Fritz Richter in Lager Maadi. Close to the pyramids and the River Nile with indistinct German Cachet and British Censor's Cachet 'P. O.W. Central censorship Bureau' (probably applied in London).



Photograph taken at the P. O.W. Camp Maadi.

EGYPT - MILITARY.

German P.O.W. in Aleins Internment Camp Sidi Bishr.



No date.

French 'Four Wave' Censor's cachet.

'Aleins Internment Camp - Sidi-Bishr', cachet

Postage Free, French censored, post card from the Alien's Internment Camp at Sidi Bishr Camp at Alexandria - Egypt, with cachet and French 'four wave' censor's cachet.



'X'

marking the sender.

Scan of reverse side showing the camp with prisoners and an 'X' marking the sender.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - EGYPT - MILITARY.

Censored, post free, German P.O.W. mail.

E.E.F.
Base censor.

Passed by censor.
No.8



F.P.O. S (5?) M2.
{Unrecorded by
Proud}. 1/4/18.
Cairo?.

'Cairo' civil.
1/4/18.

German censor.
(In red)
Kuln-Deutz.

Australian Y.M.C.A. cover used by a German P.O.W. - Vice-Sergeant Jaeger captured in Mozambique and writing from the Suez military hospital in Egypt. (Australian forces {A.I.F.} were serving with the E.E.F.).

For God, King and Empire.

THE AUSTRALIAN Y.M.C.A.

PATRONS:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
SIR R. MUNRO FERGUSON
THE HON THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE
SENATOR G. F. PEARCE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF AUSTRALIA.
ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT
ELIZABETH HOUSE,
ELIZABETH STREET,
MELBOURNE.

WITH THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCES.

Reply to No. _____ Coy. _____ Batt. _____ Brigade. _____

Liebe Lehnres Dr. 1918

*Habe Feine Briefe sieben nachte
schickt bekommen. Bin am 28. 11. 17. am Ruvumba
in Portug. Ostafrika gefangen worden nach 3 Jahren
& 4 Mon. Frontdienst. Muss viel durchmachen!
Liebe augenblicklich im Hospital in Suez. Grüße
Alle hauptsächlich Mutter von mir. Bin noch
etwas schwach. Bin Vicefeldwebel mit Offiziers-Aspirant
seit 1916. Was macht wohl Erich?*

Content letter in which V/C Jaeger describes how he had served in G.E.A. (Under Lettow Vorbeck) for three years and four months before being captured 28/11/17 south of the Ruvuma (river/area) in Portuguese East Africa.

This is the first recorded P.O.W. cover from 'Schulztruppen' (Peter Vogenbeck) in P.E.A.



The End

This display is the copyright of Jamie Smith. It cannot be copied in full or in part without the express written agreement of its author, Jamie Smith, and the South African Philately Club

A grateful South African Philately Club thanks

Jamie Smith

for sharing his collection with us.

01/07/2020

If you have questions and want to contact Jamie, his email address is:

Jamie Smith <jamie.smith1935@hotmail.co.uk>

www.southafricanphilatelyclub.com