

8200

AFR

AFRICA, GENERAL

5

Following are general issues for multiple French and Portuguese colonial administrative units in Africa, e.g. authorities that cannot be assigned to a single modern nation. France issued regular stamps for French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa from 1936 through the break-up of the colonial administration system in the late 1950s.



A8256



French Equatorial Africa

France Colony
1936 – 1958

French Equatorial Africa, Free France

France Colony
1940 – 1941

French Equatorial Africa, Vichy

France Propoganda
1941 – 1941

French West Africa

France Colony
1943 – 1959

Portuguese Africa

Portugal Colony
1898 – 1945

8230

MOR

MOROCCO

10

In the early postal history of Morocco, international mail was carried by the various European post offices who built a presence there, namely British, French, German and Spanish post offices. The first British post office was established in Tangier in 1857 and placed under Gibraltar's administration. The early period saw the expansion of European post offices into numerous city in Morocco for international mails. See also French Offices in Morocco.

In 1891, local entrepreneurs decided to set up a domestic postal service by establishing courier routes connecting main towns. The first service was the project of Isaac Brudo, the son of the vice-consul of France, who inaugurated a courier route between Mazagan (El Jadida) and Marrakech. Upon learning of this enterprise, Sultan Moulay Hassan I ordered the creation of a national postal service, which was inaugurated in 1892. The Cherifien post, called the Makhzen (Section MOR-M) employed runners between 13 cities, with envelopes that were handstamped with the originating city. This effectively meant that Morocco had three competing postal systems, that of the Sherif, local private posts, and the European post offices. Spain issued stamps for its Morocco territory starting in 1903. In 1911, the Sherifien post issued a stamp for domestic mail in Morocco, while already under French military occupation. This is not recognized in Scott.

French and Spanish forces defeated the Sultan, and partitioned Morocco in 1912. The French colony first overprinted stamps, of the French Post Office in Morocco, for use in 1914 with the inscription Protectorat Francais. The first regular issues were released in 1917. In 1956, French Morocco, Spanish Morocco and the international city of Tangier were united to form the Republic of Morocco. The stamps of 1956-57 were issued separately for the French and Spanish zones, owing to the two currencies,



A5460



1. Morocco, Cherifien Post

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913

2. French Morocco

France Colony
1914 – 1956

3. Morocco, Northern Zone (Spanish)

Morocco Independent
1956 – 1957

4. Morocco, Southern Zone (French)

Morocco Independent
1956 – 1957

5. Morocco

Morocco Independent
1958 – Present

8230

MOR-B

MOROCCO, SPANISH

10

Spain maintained a network of post offices in Morocco, issuing its first postage stamps in 1903. With the defeat of the Sultan in 1912, France and Spanish partitioned the country and established their respective colonies. Morocco gained its independence from France and Spain in 1956.

1

A811



1. Morocco, Spain Offices

Spain Post Office Abroad
1903 – 1910

2. Spanish Morocco

Spain Colony
1914 – 1955

Spain maintained a string of coastal colonies in what is now Morocco and Western Sahara, which are combined in this section. The largest colony, Spanish Sahara (formerly Rio de Oro) was occupied and annexed by Morocco in 1975, although the annexation is still not recognized by many nations. From 1949-1951, Spain issued an omnibus stamp for Spanish West Africa (Africa Occidental Española) that were available for use in all of its colonies. In 1951, the regular issues reverted to Sahara Española, but in 1961 the inscription was shortened to Sahara and the name of Spain was added.

Ifni was a Spanish enclave on the Morocco coast, occupied by Spanish forces in 1934 and returned to Morocco in 1969.

Cape Juby included a wide strip of land between French Morocco and the Spanish Sahara. The territory was occupied by Spain in 1916, and used overprinted stamps of Rio de Oro until 1948 at which time the administration of Cape Juby was folded into Spanish Sahara. La Aguera is now a ghost town on the southern tip of the Western Sahara on the border with Mauritania.



Cape Juby

Spain Colony
1916 – 1948



Ifni

Spain Colony
1941 – 1969



La Aguera

Spain Colony
1920 – 1922



Rio de Oro

Spain Colony
1905 – 1922



Sahara

Spain Colony
1961 – 1975



Spanish Sahara

Spain Colony
1924 – 1960



Spanish West Africa

Spain Colony
1949 – 1951



Tangier

Spain Colony
1926 – 1951



Tetouan

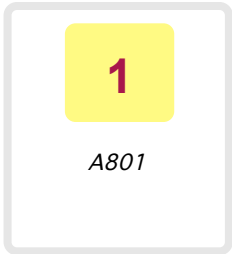
Spain Colony
1908 – 1910

Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain all maintained foreign post offices in Morocco prior to the establishment of the colonial mail system. Britain maintained post offices in both French and Spanish Morocco.



French Morocco, GB Offices

Great Britain Post Office Abroad
1917 – 1937



Morocco, France Offices in

France Post Office Abroad
1891 – 1914



Morocco, GB Offices

Great Britain Post Office Abroad
1898 – 1956



Morocco, Germany Offices

Germany Post Office Abroad
1899 – 1911



Spanish Morocco, GB Offices

Great Britain Post Office Abroad
1917 – 1937



Tangier, GB Offices

Great Britain Office
1927 – 1957

8230

MOR-F

WESTERN SAHARA

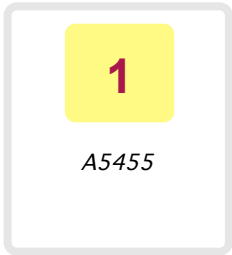
3

Spain pulled out of its Spanish Sahara colony in 1975, signing an agreement with Morocco and Mauritania to divide the territory. An Algerian-funded resistance movement, Polisario, has claimed independence for the territory since that time, compelling Mauritania to withdraw from the southern section in 1979. Polisario has maintained a government-in-exile ever since, and manages refugee camps with more than 100,000 Sahrawans in Western Algeria. In the absence of any postal service, these stamps should be viewed as either propaganda or government-in-exile issues.



1. Western Sahara R.A.S.D.

Morocco Occupation
1990 – 1996



2. Sahrawa

Morocco Occupation
1996 – Present



Saharai Republic

Morocco Fantasy
–

8230

MOR-K

MOROCCO, PRIVATE COURIER POSTS

16

Private posts set up for domestic mail service by local entrepreneurs between 1891-1908. Most lasted only a few years, some only a few months. Stamps were popular with collectors, and are not covered in Scott which considers them private issues. They can be found in Michel or YT.



Alcazar-Ouazzan

Morocco Private Local
1896 –



Demnat-Marrakech

Morocco Private Local
1906 – 1907
sheet CTO



Fez-Meknes

Morocco Private Local
1897 – 1898



Fez-Sefro

Morocco Private Local
1894 –



Mazagan-Azemour-Marrakech

Morocco Private Local
1897 –



Mazagan-Marrakech

Morocco Private Local
1891 – 1899



Mogador-Agadir

Morocco Private Local
1900 –



Mogador-Marrakech

Morocco Private Local
1892 – 1900



Saffi-Marrakech

Morocco Private Local
1898 – 1900



Tangier-Alcazar (El Ksar)

Morocco Private Local
1898 –



Tangier-Arzila

Morocco Private Local
1895 –



Tangier-Fez

Morocco Private Local
1892 –



Tangier-Laraiche

Morocco Private Local
1897 –



Tangier-Tetuan

Morocco Private Local
1897 –



Tetuan-Alcazar

Morocco Private Local
1897 –



Tetuan-Chechuan

Morocco Private Local
1896 – 1897

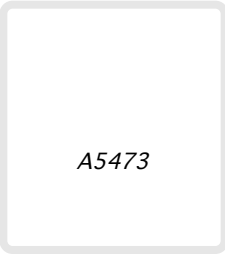
8230

MOR-M

MOROCCO, CHEREFIEN POSTS

13

In response to the news that private European entrepreneurs were providing courier postal services between major cities in Morocco, the Cherif of Morocco decreed the establishment of a national postal service. This post would provide runner service between Moroccan cities and was not used for international mails. Letters were hand-stamped in Arabic with the name of the post office and a prayer for the safety of the deliverer, called Raffas. Seals were round shaped for official mail and octagon shaped for civilian mail. One set of definitive stamps was issued in 1911 for the local post in its final year of operation. The system was discontinued with the annexation of Morocco as a French protectorate.



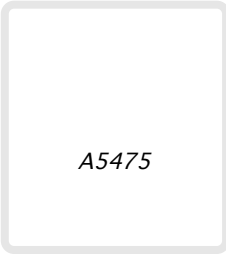
Alcazar

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



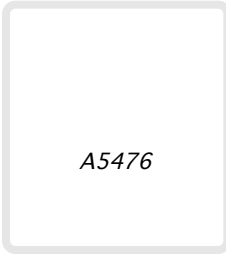
Azimur

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



Casablanca

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



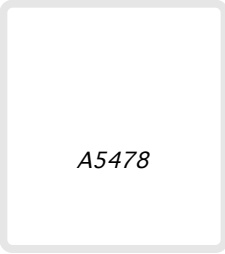
Fez

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



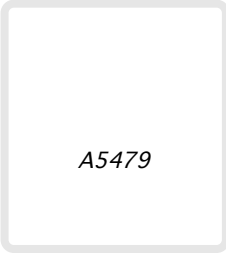
Larache

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913
on cover



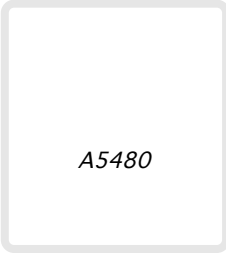
Marrakesh

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



Mazagan

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



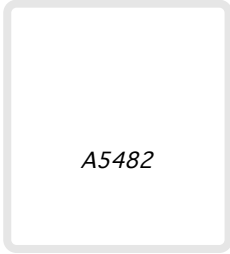
Mekinez

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



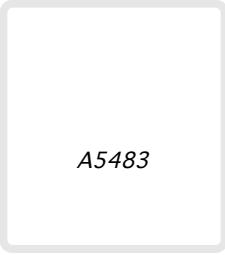
Mogador

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



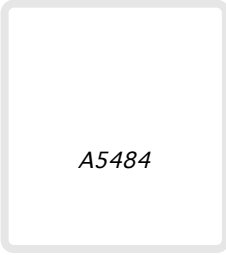
Rabat

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



Saffi

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



Tangier

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913



Tetuan

Morocco Cherifien
1892 – 1913

8230

MOR-V

MOROCCO, SPANISH CIVIL WAR LOCALS

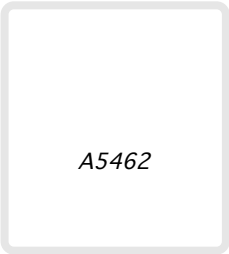
10

The profusion of local posts in Span by both Nationalist and Republican sympathizers extended to cities in Spanish Morocco. For a full description see Spain.



Beni-Buyahi

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



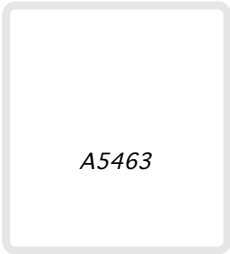
Casablanca

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



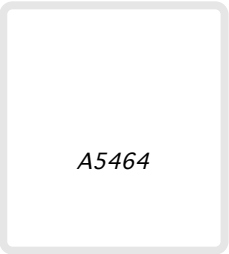
Guelaia

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



Larache

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



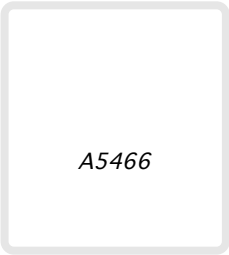
Marreucos pro movilizados

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



Tangier

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



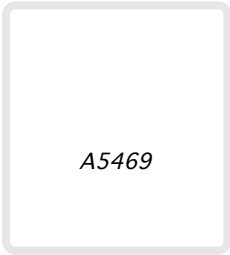
Tetouan

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



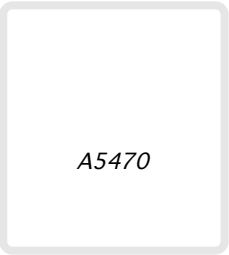
Villa Nador

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



Villa Sajurjo

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939



Zaio

Spain Civil War Locals
1936 – 1939

8240

DZA

ALGERIA

3

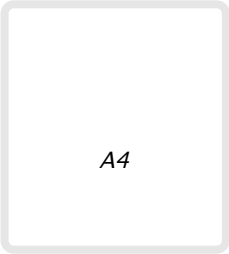
The French occupation of Algiers, later Algeria, began in 1830. The French constructed an extensive network of post offices, using French stamps until 1924. The colonial Algerian postal service used the stamps of France from 1849 to 1924. In 1924, stamps of France were overprinted ALGÉRIE, for the first time. The first definitive issues for the colony appeared in 1926, inscribed Algérie and R.F. Postes. France attempted to make Algeria an integral part of France in 1958, ending the emission of Algerian stamps and replacing them with French stamps.

Algeria attained independence on July 3, 1962. Leading up to the national referendum, France had stocked its post offices with regular French stamps, so following the referendum post offices were told to locally apply an EA "Etat Algérienne" overprint to their inventories. Since the first handstamps were locally applied (between July-October 1962) there are numerous varieties of these "liberation overprints" that can be traced to individual post offices, but I have not begun to collect these.



1. Algeria

France Colony
1924 – 1958
1936 series



2. Algeria. liberation overprint

Algeria Independent
1962 –



3. Algeria

Algeria Independent
1962 – Present

8240

DZA-A

ALGERIA, AIRPOST

1

Semi-official commemorative issue used at the centenary of Algeria’s annexation by France (1930). A set of six stamps were issued and commemorative covers exist.

Stamps promoting an air service between Algiers and Tunis are noted in Sanabria. There are some philatelic covers from the inaugural flight, but the French authorities quickly suppressed the post. The second set of stamps printed Tunis-Algier, presumably for the return flight, were never placed in use.



Algier-Tunis Airline

Algeria Airpost
1930 –

8240

DZA-R

ALGERIA, RAILWAY

1

Series of more than 100 stamps for the Algerian railways issued between 1941-1947, including numerous overprinted values, while Algeria was under German occupation and Vichy control. The stamps saw little (or no?) actual use and are considered speculative.



Algeria, Railways

France Colony
1941 – 1947

8250

TUN

TUNISIA

4

Tunisia formally came under French control in 1881 when French troops entered Tunis, and the Bey was forced to cut ties to the Ottoman Empire. Prior to that time, a few Italian post offices were active. The French set up post offices in the 1880s, formally declaring Tunisia a protectorate in 1883. The first set of postage stamps printed for Tunisia, were issued in 1888, and are inscribed Regence de Tunis (Regency of Tunis). Germany occupied Tunisia from 1941-1943, when the Allies took command.

Tunisia gained independence from France on 3/20/1956 as a monarchy. The first stamps of the Kingdom in 1956 are inscribed Tunisie Autonome. In 1957, exactly one year later, Tunisia became a constitutional republic.



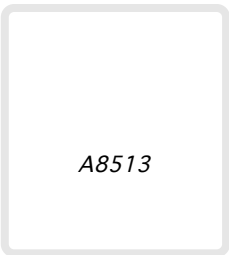
1. Tunis Regency

France Colony
1888 –



2. Tunisia

France Colony
1888 – 1955



3. Tunisia, Kingdom

Tunisia Independent
1956 – 1957



4. Tunisia, republic

Independent
1957 – Present

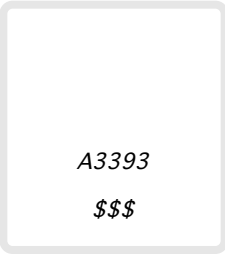
8250

TUN-F

TUNISIA, OCCUPATION FIELD POSTS

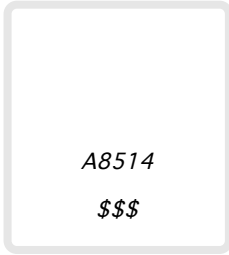
2

Germany issued a non-denominated postage stamp for its field post office " Feldpost", featuring a palm tree and swastika. Stamps were rationed to soldiers of the Afrika Korps in Tunis for packages sent home. Most of the stamps were destroyed in the Allied invasion. Italy also had a field post in Tunis per Sassone.



Tunisia

Italy Field Post
1943 -



Tunisia

Germany Field Post
1943 -

8260

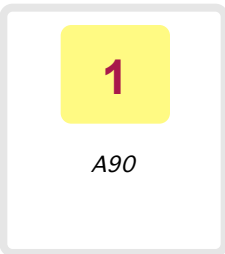
LBY

LIBYA

7

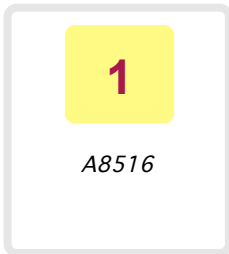
Libya was ceded by the Ottomans to Italy in 1912. The first colonial issue were Italian stamps overprinted "Libia" in 1912. In 1921 the first set of definitives were released, inscribed "Libia Colonie italiane". From 1924-1934 separate stamps were issued for the administrative colonies of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, but they were combined along with Fezzan (interior) into Libya in 1934. In 1939, the colony was annexed into Italy as part of the fascist republic. Stamps continued to be printed for Libya however as a region of Italy.

The British military administered Libya from 1943-1951, first using stamps of the Middle East Forces (see Africa-general), and thence stamps overprinted as B.M.A. Tripolitania and B.A. Tripolitania. In 1951, the European occupation ended, and the regions of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan were unified to form the United Kingdom of Libya. The first stamps of the Kingdom of Libya were existing stocks of Cyrenaica stamps, overprinted individually for use in each of the three regions, and could be termed regional issues (LBY-C). The issue of 1955 is inscribed United Kingdom of Libya.



1. Libya

Italy Colony
1912 - 1921



2. Libya Italian Colony

Italy Colony
1921 - 1939



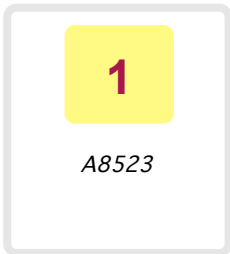
3. Libya

Italy Region
1939 - 1941



4. Libya, Kingdom of

Independent
1951 - 1969



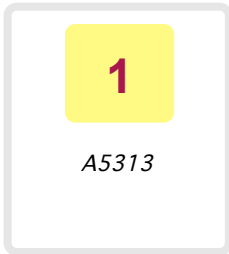
5. Libya, United Kingdom of

Independent
1955 - 1955



6. Libya, Arab Republic

Independent
1969 - 1977



7. Libya, Socialist Peoples Arab Jamahiriya

Independent
1977 - Present

8260

LBY-C

LIBYA - CYRENAICA

2

Cyrenaica was an Italian colony in Libya. Italian stamps were overprinted for use in Cyrenaica from 1923-1931, and a single definitive series issued in 1934. Stamps of Libya were also used during this time. The British granted Cyrenaica full autonomy in their internal affairs from 1949-1951, at which time it unified with Tripolitania and Fezzan to form the Kingdom of Libya.



1. Cyrenaica

Italy Colony
1923 – 1935



2. Cyrenaica, Autonomous State

Great Britain Dependency
1950 – 1951

8260

LBY-E

LIBYA - TRIPOLITANIA

3

Tripolitania was an Italian colony in Libya. Italian stamps were overprinted for use in the colony from 1923-1931, and a single definitive series issued in 1934. Stamps of Libya were also used during this time. Under British occupation, stamps of the Middle East Forces (MEF) were used,. After 1948, British stamps for the East African Forces were overprinted first for the British Military Administration (B.M.A. Tripolitania) and the for the British Administration (B.A. Tripolitania).



1. Tripolitania

Italy Colony
1923 – 1934



2. East African Forces, Tripolitania (BMA)

Great Britain Office
1948 – 1950



3. East African Forces, Tripolitania (BA)

Great Britain Office
1950 – 1951

8260

LBY-F

LIBYA - FEZZAN

4

Fezzan is a large region in the interior of Libya, occupied by France 1943, and transferred to Kingdom of Libya 1951. In Scott following Libya.



1. Fezzan-Ghadames, Military

France Occupation
1946 –



2. Fezzan, Military

France Occupation
1949 – 1951



3. Fezzan, Territory of

France Occupation
1949 – 1951



Ghadames, Military

France Occupation
1949 –

8300

EGY

EGYPT

4

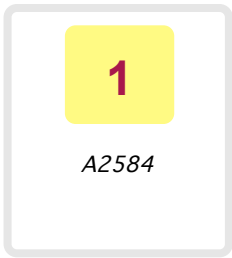
Egypt was nominally under Ottoman control until the outbreak of World War I. A British Protectorate was established in 1922, assuring virtual independence. British troops withdrew 1951. Republic established 1953. Part of UAR 1958-1971.

The first postal service was established in 1821 by Carlos Meratti an Italian entrepreneur. This service became the Posta Europea, which was acquired by the Egyptian government in 1865. The first national postage stamps were printed in 1866, and had no western inscription. Following Egypt's entry into the UPU, stamps were also inscribed in French. Egypt also maintained foreign post offices in Sudan, Libya and Turkey, but did not issue separate stamps for these offices.



1. Egypt

Turkey Suzerainty
1866 – 1914



2. Egypt

Great Britain Protectorate
1915 – 1921



3. Egypt

Egypt Independent
1922 – present



4. United Arab Republic

Egypt Independent
1958 – 1971

8300

EGY-C

EGYPT, TURKISH OCCUPATION

2

Stamps were overprinted for use by Ottoman forces in the occupation of the Sinai. A set of stamps were prepared for the planned Egyptian occupation, but after defeat by the British forces in the Suez, the stamps were never placed into use.



Egypt, Turkish Occupation

Ottoman Speculative Occ.
1916 –



Sinai, Turkish Occupation

Ottoman Speculative Occ.
1916 –

8300

EGY-M

EGYPT, MILITARY POSTS

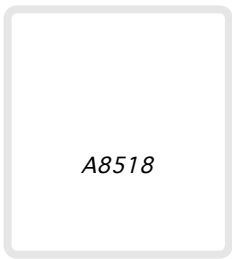
2

Stamps for British forces were printed for use between 1932-1941.



British Forces in Egypt

Great Britain Field Post
1934 – 1941



Egypt, Army Post

Egypt Field Post
–

8300

EGY-P

EGYPT, PRIVATE LOCAL XIX CENT

2

From 1859-69 the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, constructing the canal assumed responsibility for postal services in the area. In July 1868 they decided to charge for this service, issuing four stamps for local delivery between Port Said and Suez. Ongoing mail required additional franking. The stamps were printed in France, but quickly withdrawn upon protest by the Egyptian authorities. Most stamps available today are remainders from the original printing or are contemporary forgeries.

The Alexandria Steamship Agency issued stamps inscribe in Russian as “Alexandrinskoie Parachodnoje Agentstwo”.



Alexandria Steamship Agency

Suez Canal Company

Egypt Private Post
1886 –

Egypt Private Post
1868 –

8300

EGY-S

EGYPT, MODERN SHIP POSTS

1

The Great Bitter Lake Association was a community of 14 ships that were stranded inside the Great Bitter Lake in the Suez during the 1967 war. Stamps were printed on the 14 ships for mail transported by the Nordwind to the nearest Egyptian port, between 1967 and 1975. Numerous examples of crude stamps for the various ship posts, and combinations thereof exist, both as stamps and on philatelic covers. Peter Valdner has researched their postal history extensively, and I will expand this section when I receive his book on the subject.



Great Bitter Lake Association

Egypt Private Post
1968 – 1973

8300

EGY-V

EGYPT, POSTA EUROPEA

15

The first postal system was set up in 1821 by Carlo Meratti, an Italian entrepreneur, and changed its named to Posta Europea in 1842. The private post had a government-sanctioned monopoly on inland mail delivery from 1857 to 1865, when it was nationalized. 15 different handstamps are listed in H&W, all on cover.



Alexandria

Atfe

Benha

Berket-el-Sab

Cairo

Egypt Posta Europea
–

Egypt Posta Europea
–

Egypt Posta Europea
–

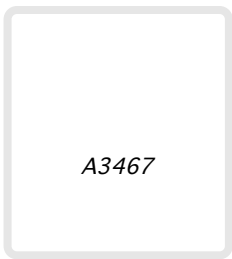
Egypt Posta Europea
–

Egypt Posta Europea
–



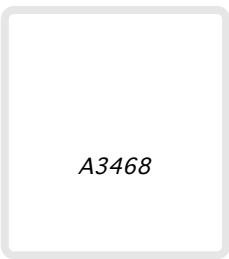
Damanhur

Egypt Posta Europea
-



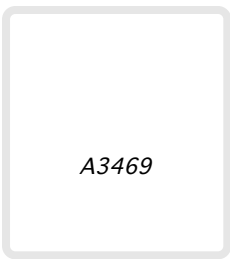
Damiata

Egypt Posta Europea
-



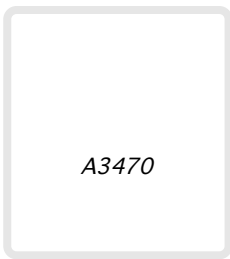
Kafr-el-Zayat

Egypt Posta Europea
-



Mansura

Egypt Posta Europea
-



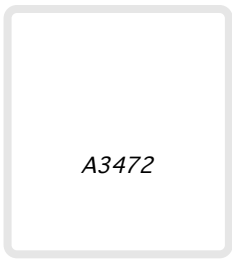
Mehalla

Egypt Posta Europea
-



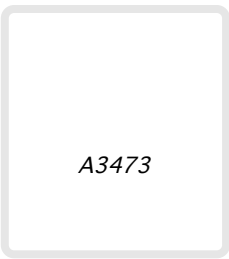
Samanud

Egypt Posta Europea
-



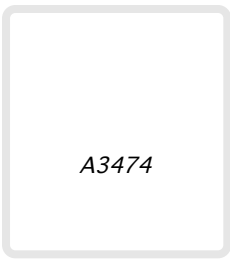
Suez

Egypt Posta Europea
-



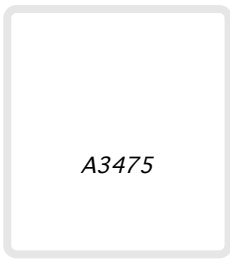
Tanta

Egypt Posta Europea
-



Zagasik

Egypt Posta Europea
-



Zifta

Egypt Posta Europea
-

8300

EGY-Z

EGYPT, INTERPOSTAL SEALS

227

The following section includes the 227 post offices mentioned in Kehr. I tried to include alternate spellings as they are found on the different Types. I'll add a description of the Interpostal system later.



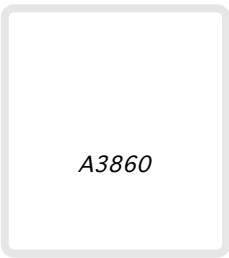
Aba-el-Wakf (Aba-el-Wackf)

Egypt Interpostal
- 1884



Abou-Chouckouk (Abou-Choukouk, Abouchoukouk)

Egypt Interpostal
-



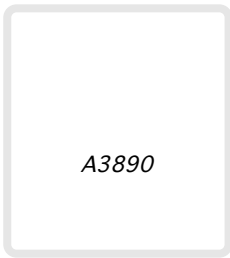
Abou-el-Scekuk

Egypt Interpostal
-



Abou-Hammad (Abou-Hamade, Abu Hammad, Abou-

Egypt Interpostal
-



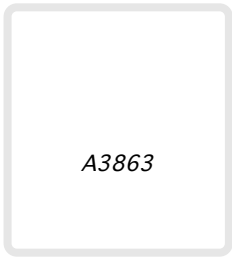
Abou-Hommos (Abahomos, Abuhomos, Abouhommos)

Egypt Interpostal
-



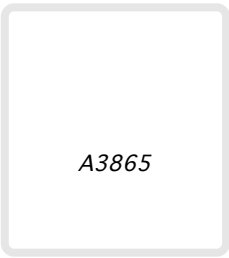
Abou-Kebir (Abou-Kibir)

Egypt Interpostal
-



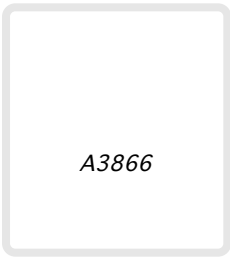
Abou-Kerkas (Abou-Korkas)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Aboukir

Egypt Interpostal
-



Aboutig (Aboutigh, Aboutik)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Abuhomus (Abuhommus)

Egypt Interpostal
-



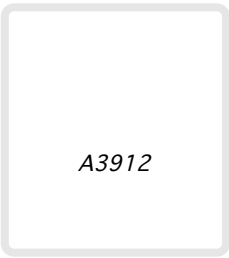
Adaref

Egypt Interpostal
-



Akhmim

Egypt Interpostal
-



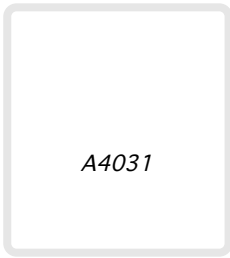
Alexandretta

Egypt Interpostal
-



Alessandria (Alessandria)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Alessandria Minet-el-Basal

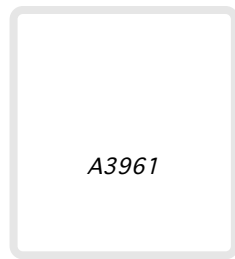
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4047

Ariche

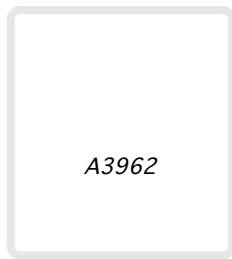
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3961

Armante

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3962

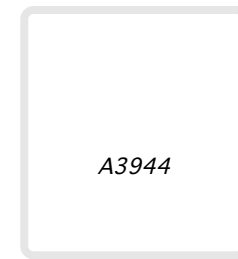
Aschmanth (Achmant, Ashmant, Aschmante,

Egypt Interpostal
-



Assiout (Siut)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3944

Assouan

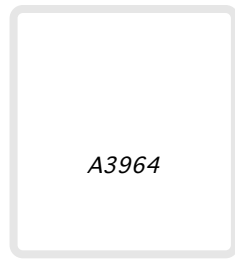
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3877

Atfe

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3964

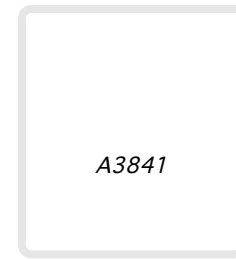
Ayat

Egypt Interpostal
-



Badrechein (Bedrechein, Bedrichin)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3841

Bairouth

Egypt Interpostal
-



Balliana (Baliana)

Egypt Interpostal
-



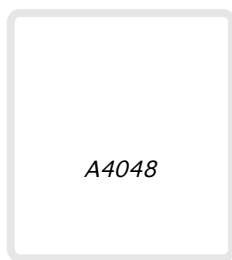
Barbar

Egypt Interpostal
-



Barbara

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4048

Beba

Egypt Interpostal
-



Benha

Egypt Interpostal
-



Beni-Korrah (Beni Gorrah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



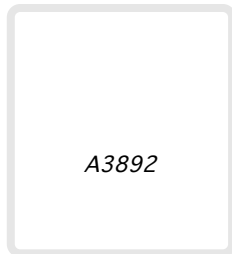
Beni-Mazar

Egypt Interpostal
-



Benisueff (Benisoueff)

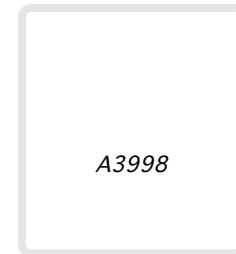
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3892

Benka

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3998

Berber

Egypt Interpostal
-



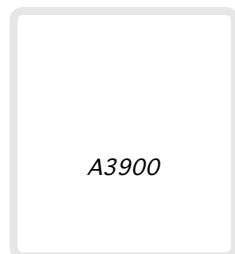
Bibeh (Bebah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Bilbes

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3900

Birket-el-Saat

Egypt Interpostal
-



Birket-el-Sab

Egypt Interpostal
-



Bordein

Egypt Interpostal
-



Bouah (Bouha)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Boulak (Boulac)

Egypt Interpostal
-



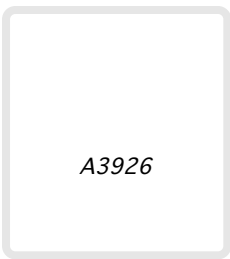
Boulak-Dakrour (Boulak-el-Dakour, Boulak-Dacrour)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Cairo (Caire)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Cavalla

Egypt Interpostal
-



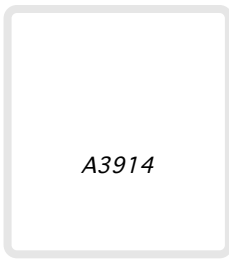
Chabas

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chaka

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chaluf-el-Taraba

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chandawil

Egypt Interpostal
-



Cherbine

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chibin-el-Anater (Chibin-el-Kanater, Chibin-el-Anatar)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chibin-el-Kom (Chibin-el-Com)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chibriket (Chebrekit)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Chirbin

Egypt Interpostal
-



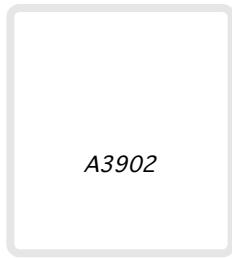
Colosna (Colosnah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Com-Hamadeh

Egypt Interpostal
-



Constantinopoli (Konstantinopoli)

Egypt Interpostal
-



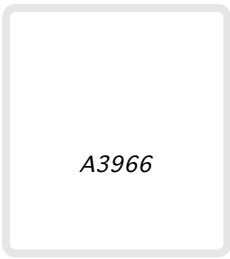
Damanhour

Egypt Interpostal
-



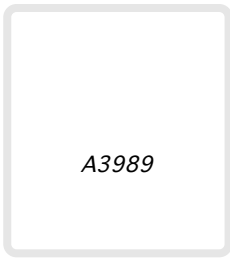
Damiata

Egypt Interpostal
-



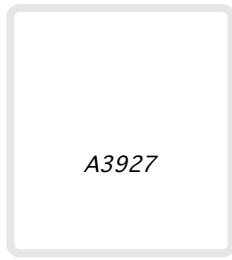
Damiette

Egypt Interpostal
-



Dara

Egypt Interpostal
-



Dardanelles (Dardanelli)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Dechna (Dechnah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Dekernis (Dekernes)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Dessouk (Desuk)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Deyrout (Deirout)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Dongola

Egypt Interpostal
-



Economat (Sezione Ecoomato)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Edfou (E'dfou)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Edkou

Egypt Interpostal
-



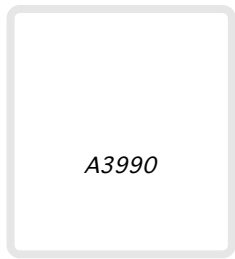
Edona

Egypt Interpostal
-



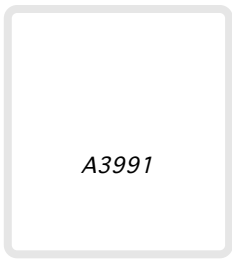
Edwa

Egypt Interpostal
-



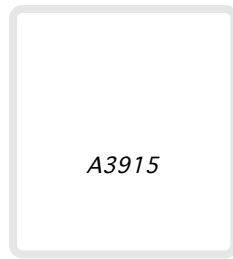
El Abiad

Egypt Interpostal
-



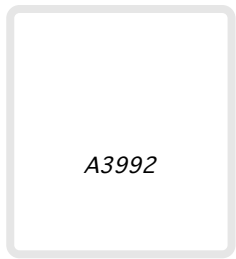
El Facher

Egypt Interpostal
-



El Gizr

Egypt Interpostal
-



El Kalabat

Egypt Interpostal
-



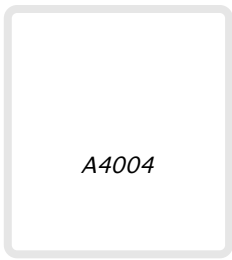
El Meslemieh

Egypt Interpostal
-



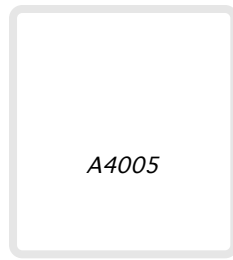
El-Ayat

Egypt Interpostal
-



El-Manachi

Egypt Interpostal
-



El-Tarieh

Egypt Interpostal
-



El-Wastah

Egypt Interpostal
-



Embabe

Egypt Interpostal
-



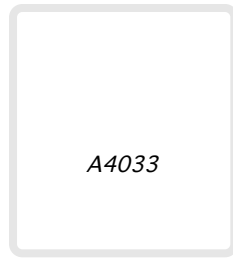
Enchasse (Enchas)

Egypt Interpostal
-



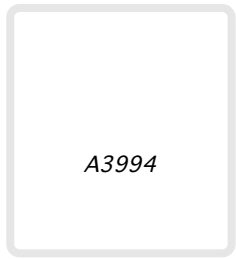
Esna (Esne, Esneh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Etkou

Egypt Interpostal
-



Fachouda

Egypt Interpostal
-



Facous (Facouss)

Egypt Interpostal
-



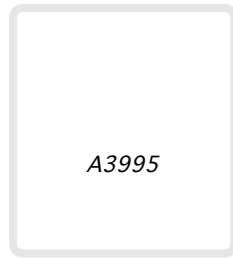
Farchout

Egypt Interpostal
-



Fayoum (Fayum)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Fazoglou

Egypt Interpostal
-



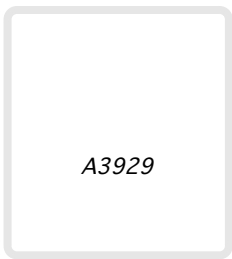
Fechne (Fasne, Fachn)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Fouah (Foua)

Egypt Interpostal
-



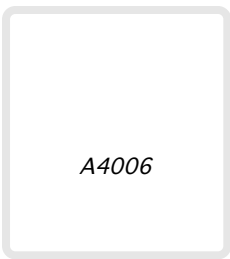
Galipoli

Egypt Interpostal
-



Galiub (Galiut, Galioub, Kalioub)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Gallin

Egypt Interpostal
-



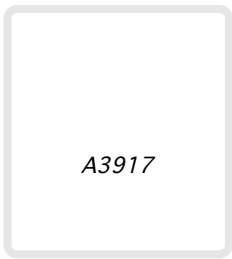
Gedda

Egypt Interpostal
-



Gherga (Ghirga)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Ghizeh (Ghisa, Guizeh, Ghiseh, Guiza)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Goddaba (Godaba)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Gotour (Koutour)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Gourieh (Gourieh, Gouieh, Ghouria)

Egypt Interpostal
-



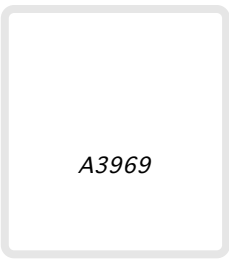
Gouss

Egypt Interpostal
-



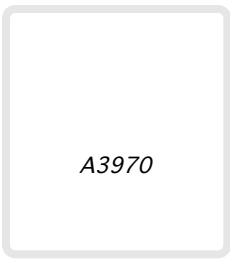
Guergha (Guerga)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Hadra

Egypt Interpostal
-



Hehza

Egypt Interpostal
-



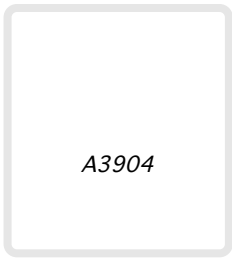
Hellouan (Helouan)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Heyha (Hyhya, Hehya)

Egypt Interpostal
-



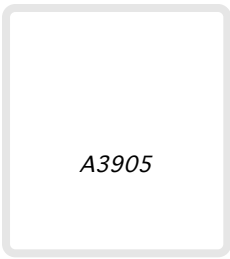
Ismailia (Jsmailia, Jsmilia, Ismailieh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



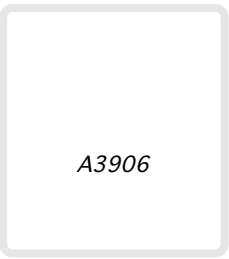
Jaffa

Egypt Interpostal
-



Jbafi-el-Dauar

Egypt Interpostal
-



Jbafi-Zajat

Egypt Interpostal
-



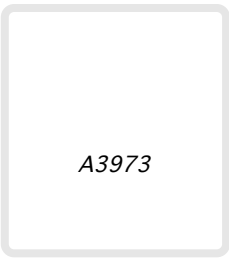
Kafr-Amar (Kafre Amar, Kafr-Ammar)

Egypt Interpostal
-



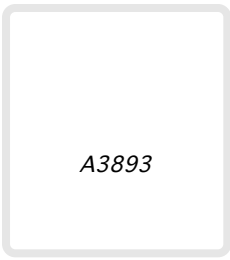
Kafr-Cheih (Kafre-el-Cheih)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Kafr-Cheik (Kafre Cheik, Kafr-el-Cheik)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Kafr-Daouar (Kafr-el-Dauar, Kafr Duar)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Kafr-Daoud (Kafre Dawoud, Kaer-Daoud, Kafr Daoude)

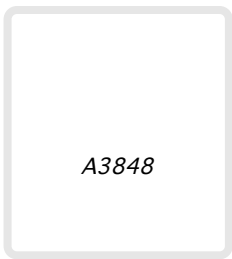
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3947

Kafr-el-Chuar

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3848

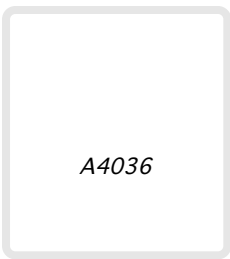
Kafr-el-Dumar

Egypt Interpostal
-



Kafr-Zayat (Kafr-el-Zayat, Kafre Zayat)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4036

Kalleen

Egypt Interpostal
-



Kantara

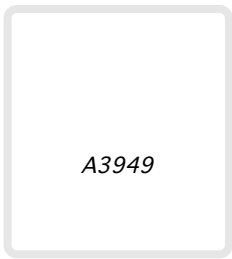
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3960

Karaskou

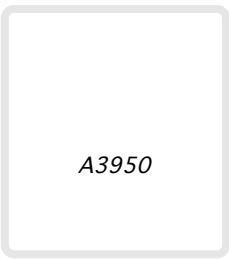
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3949

Kartum (Kartoum)

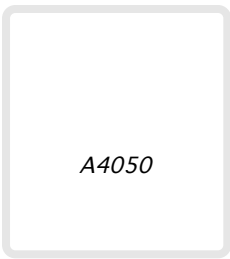
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3950

Kassala

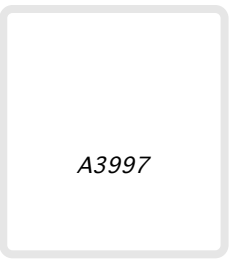
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4050

Kataba

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3997

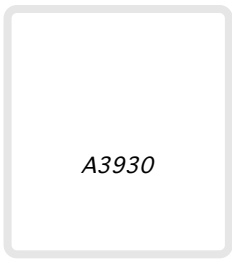
Kelkel

Egypt Interpostal
-



Keneh (Kene, Kena)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3930

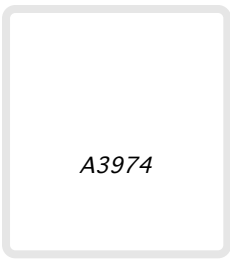
Kilometro 83

Egypt Interpostal
-



Kom-Hamade

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3974

Korosko (Korosco)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Korrachieh (Korachieh)

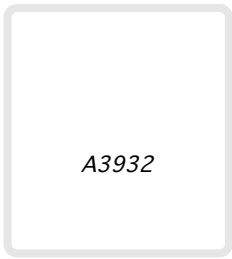
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3931

Lagos

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3932

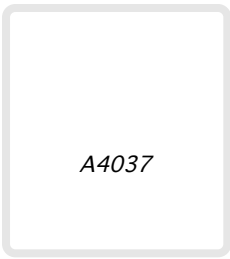
Latachia

Egypt Interpostal
-



Luxor (Louxor)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4037

Magadeh

Egypt Interpostal
-



Magaga (Maghagha)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mahalla (Méhallah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mahallat-Domana (Mahallet Damana)

Egypt Interpostal
-



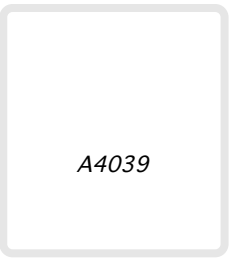
Mahallet-Abou-Aly

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mahallet-Kibir (Mahalle-Kibir)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4039

Mahallet-Moussa

Egypt Interpostal
-



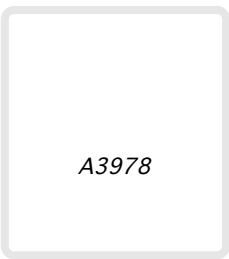
Mahallet-Roh (Mahallat Roh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



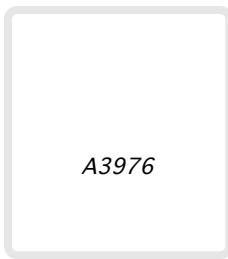
Mallaoui (Mellaui , Mellaoui, Mellawi, Mallawi)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mallaz

Egypt Interpostal
-



Manachi

Egypt Interpostal
-



Manchieh (Manchah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Manfalut (Manfalout)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mansura (Mansourah, Mansoura)

Egypt Interpostal
-



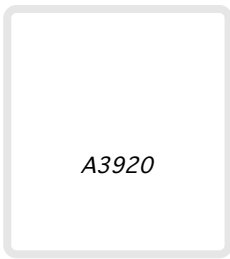
Manzaleh (Manzala)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Maraga (Maragha)

Egypt Interpostal
-



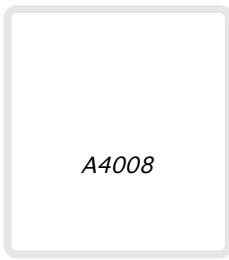
Massaoua (Massaua, Massaouah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



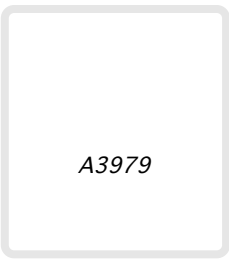
Mataria

Egypt Interpostal
-



Matay (Mattay, Matai)

Egypt Interpostal
-



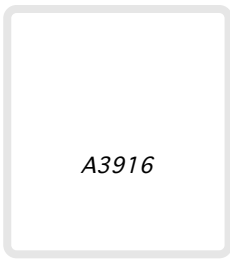
Mataz

Egypt Interpostal
-



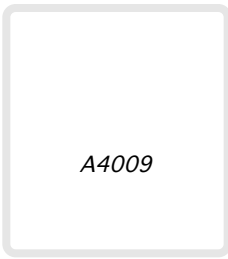
Mattahna (Matahne)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Medinet-el-Faium

Egypt Interpostal
-



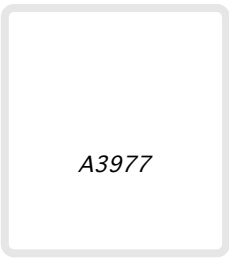
Mehallet-Abou-Ali

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mehallet-Malek

Egypt Interpostal
-



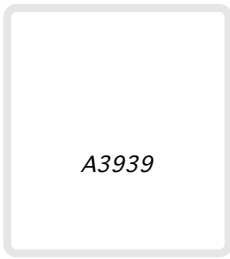
Mehallet-Moussa

Egypt Interpostal
-



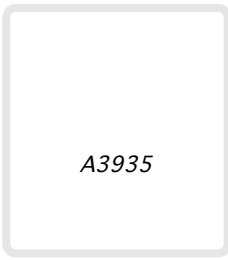
Menouf (Minouf, Minuf)

Egypt Interpostal
-



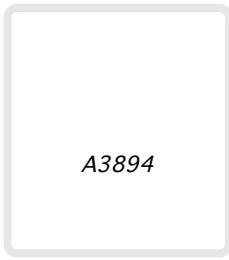
Mersina

Egypt Interpostal
-



Metelino

Egypt Interpostal
-



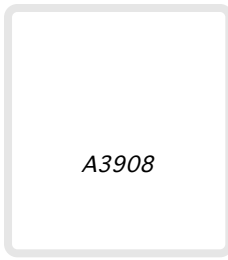
Michalla

Egypt Interpostal
-



Minet-el-Gam (Minet-el-Gamh, Mina-el-Kamh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Minet-el-Gamp

Egypt Interpostal
-



Minia (Minieh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4011

Minie

Egypt Interpostal
-



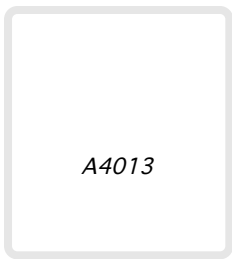
Mit-Berrah (Mit-Berra, Mit-Bera)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Mit-Gamr

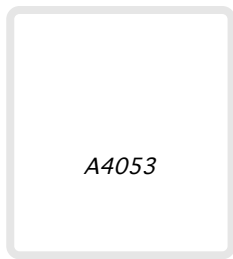
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4013

Nachart-Guidiel (Nachart-Ghedid)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4053

Nakada

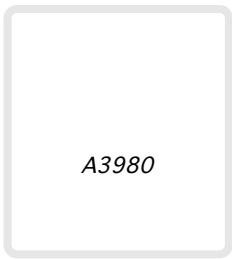
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4014

Naoua

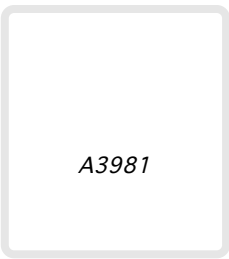
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3980

Nawa

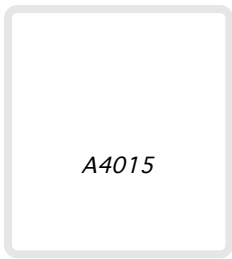
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3981

Nazali-Ganouh

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4015

Nekleh

Egypt Interpostal
-



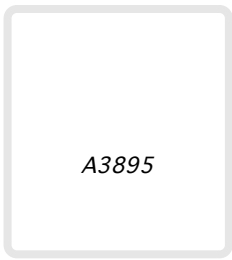
Port-Saïd (Porto Said)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Rahmanieh

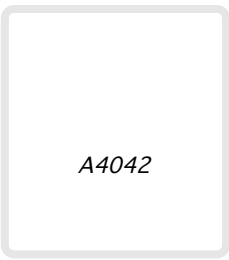
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3895

Ramle (Ramleh)

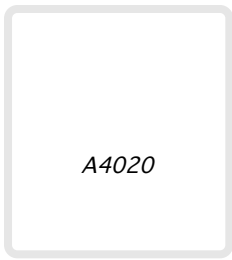
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4042

Ramleh Staz-Baccos

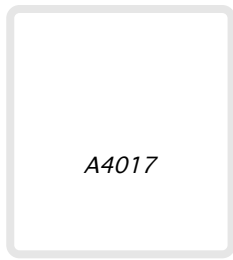
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4020

Ramleh Staz-Bulkley

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4017

Ramleh Staz-Fleming

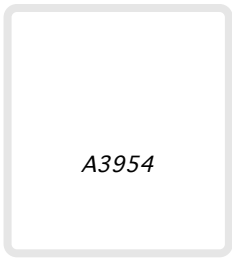
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4021

Ramleh Staz-Schutz

Egypt Interpostal
-



A3954

Ramses

Egypt Interpostal
-



Ras-el-Alig (Ras-el-Halig, Ras-el-Khalig)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Rhodes (Rodah, Roda)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Rosetta (Rosette)

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4023

Safieh

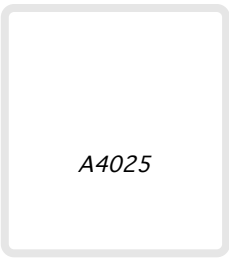
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4024

Sakha

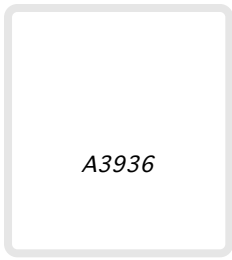
Egypt Interpostal
-



A4025

Salhagar

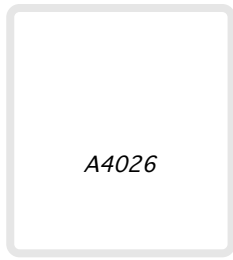
Egypt Interpostal
-



A3936

Salonicco

Egypt Interpostal
-



A4026

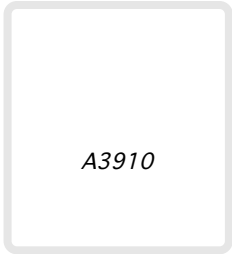
Samalout

Egypt Interpostal
-



Samanoud (Samanud)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Samanua

Egypt Interpostal
-



Santa (Santah)

Egypt Interpostal
-



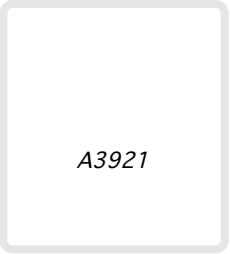
Saouakin (Sawakin, Suakin)

Egypt Interpostal
-



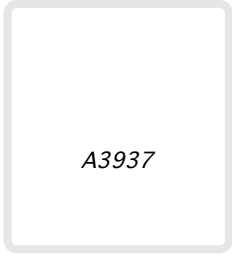
Scibin-el-Anater

Egypt Interpostal
-



Scibin-el-Kom (Scibin-el-Com)

Egypt Interpostal
-



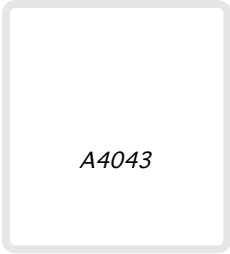
Scio

Egypt Interpostal
-



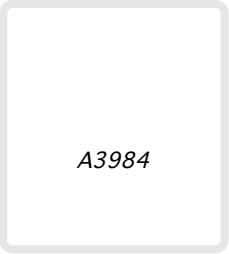
Scirbin

Egypt Interpostal
-



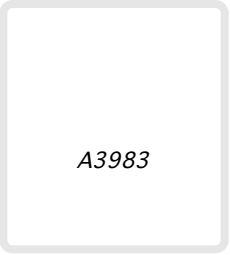
Sedfa

Egypt Interpostal
-



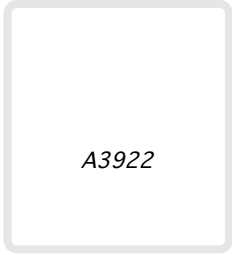
Sembellawein (Simbellawein, Sim Bellewen)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Senar (Sennar)

Egypt Interpostal
-



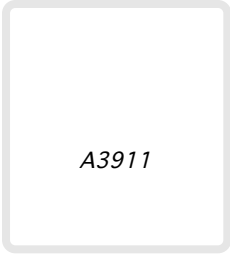
Serapoum

Egypt Interpostal
-



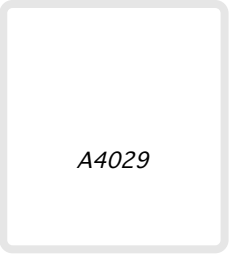
Sidi-Gaber

Egypt Interpostal
-



Smirne

Egypt Interpostal
-



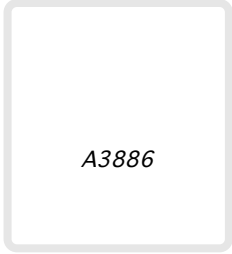
Sohag

Egypt Interpostal
-



Sokag

Egypt Interpostal
-



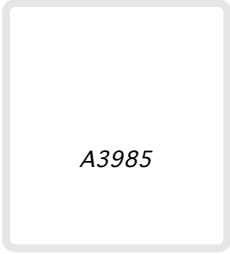
Suez

Egypt Interpostal
-



Tahta

Egypt Interpostal
-



Talah (Tala)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Tama (Tema)

Egypt Interpostal
-



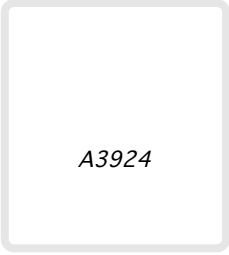
Tanta (Tantah, Tauta)

Egypt Interpostal
-



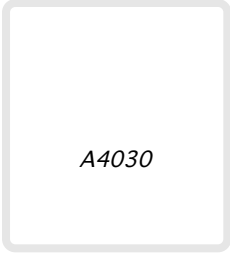
Tel-el-Baroud (Teh-el-Barut T. Baroud, T.Barud, Tehelbarut)

Egypt Interpostal
-



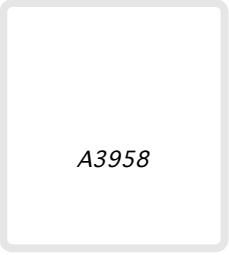
Tel-el-Kibir (El Tel el Kibir, Tel-el-Kebir)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Tela

Egypt Interpostal
-



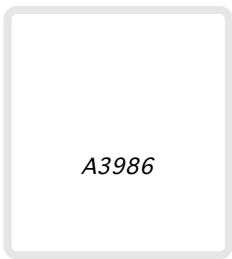
Telah

Egypt Interpostal
-



Tenedos

Egypt Interpostal
-



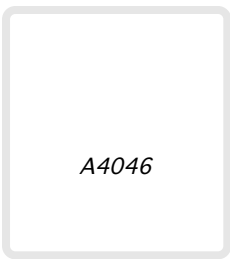
Terieh (Teria)

Egypt Interpostal
-



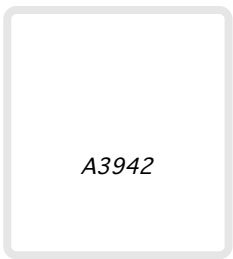
Took (Tooh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Touk (Toukh)

Egypt Interpostal
-



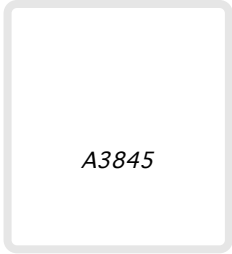
Tripoli

Egypt Interpostal
-



Uasta

Egypt Interpostal
-



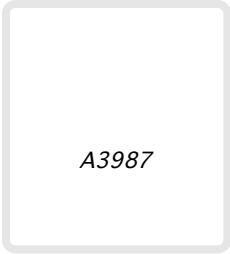
Volo

Egypt Interpostal
-



Wadi-Halfa (Wadi Halfe, Vadi Halfe)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Wardan

Egypt Interpostal
-



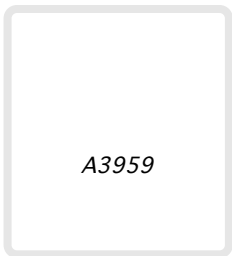
Zagazig (Zagasik, Zagazik)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Zefta (Zefte, Zifta, Zifte)

Egypt Interpostal
-



Zejla (Zeyla)

Egypt Interpostal
-

8310

SDN

SUDAN

7

The Mahdi revolt in 1881 resulted in the cessation of Egyptian postal services from 1884. 12 of the Egypt Interpostal Seals were for post offices in present-day Sudan. With the reconquest of Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian forces re-instituted postal services, and overprinted the first set of Egyptian stamps for use in Sudan in 1897. Sudan achieved self-government in 1954, and full independence in 1956. From 1969-1985 the country was called the Democratic Republic of Sudan.



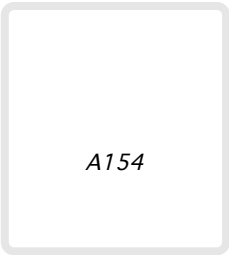
1. Sudan

Egypt Occupation
1897 – 1898
first issue



2. Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian Condominium

Great Britain Colony
1898 – 1954



3. Sudan, self-government

Great Britain Colony
1954 – 1956



4. Sudan

Independent
1956 – 1969



5. Sudan, Democratic Republic

Independent
1969 – 1985



6. Sudan

Independent
1985 – Present



Sudan, Military Telegraphs

Egypt Occupation
1898 –

8315

SSD

SOUTH SUDAN

1

South Sudan achieved independence from Sudan on 7/13/2011. The first set of postage stamps were a gift from the Chinese government - and featured the flag and an image of John Garang. A third stamp featuring the Coat of Arms was withdrawn because the design was wrong - which became an instant rarity. South Sudan does not have any agreements with philatelic marketing agencies as of 2020 and stamps are therefore difficult to come by.



South Sudan

Independent
2011 – Present
first issue

8330

ETH

ETHIOPIA

6

The first postage stamps for Ethiopia were privately printed in 1894, for use within the country or to the port of Djibouti for international mail, which then required additional postage for forwarding. The British and French operated post offices inside Ethiopia prior to 1908.

Ethiopia joined the UPU in 1908 and issued several series of well-designed stamps during their independence period. Ethiopia was invaded and occupied by Italy in 1936, and a series of "colonial" stamps (N1-N7) were released. The occupied territories of Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland were then combined into Italian East Africa which produced stamps until the liberation of the territories by British forces in 1941. Emperor Haile Selassie was overthrown in 1974 and a Republic was established. The Republic has gone through several name changes since, but stamps thankfully are inscribed simply "Ethiopia."



1. Ethiopia, Private Post

Ethiopia Private Post
1894 – 1898
first issue



2. Ethiopia, Empire

Ethiopia Independent
1908 – 1936



3. Ethiopia, Italian Occ.

Italy Occupation
1936 –



4. Italian East Africa

Italy Colony
1938 – 1941



5. Ethiopia, Kingdom

Independent
1942 – 1974



6. Ethiopia, Republic

Independent
1974 – Present

Italian established a colony in Eritrea in 1890, issuing stamps from 1/1/1893. Prior to that time, the Italians had operated their own post office and stamps of Egypt were also used at the port of Massawa (Mitsiwa). Italy folded Eritrea into Italian East Africa in 1936 upon the occupation of Ethiopia. The British drove fascist Italy out of East Africa in 1941-42, and the military post used stamps of Britain overprinted M.E.F. (Middle East Forces) followed by B.M.A. Eritrea (British Military Administration.) The overprint then changed to B.A. Eritrea to reflect the handover to civilian administration.

Eritrea became a semi-autonomous part of Ethiopia in 1950, but was then annexed following a civil war 1962. In 1978, two sets of stamps were produced by the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), supposedly for liberated areas, to promote their secessionist movement. It is questionable whether these stamps were used postally, and they are not recognized by Scott (as of 2009). A locally produced set of EPLF stamps in 1991 were also placed into use in the liberated areas and these then became the official first issues upon Eritrean independence in 1993. Numerous bogus stamps were also produced in the name of the country in the 1980s.



1. Eritrea

Italy Colony
1892 – 1937



2. British Military Administration, Eritrea

Great Britain Office
1950 – 1951



3. British Administration, Eritrea

Great Britain Office
1948 – 1949



4. Eritrea, EPLF Liberated Area

Ethiopia Local
1978 –



5. Eritrea, EPLF Provisionals

Eritrea Provisional
1991 – 1993
#196u



6. Eritrea

Independent
1993 – Present

Assab is a contemporary overprint of an 1880 Italian stamp for the Ethiopian (now Eritrean) port city, believed to be of bogus origin.



Assab

Italy Bogus
1882 –
forgery



Dahlak Islands

Eritrea Expedition
1969 – 1970

British Somaliland is listed in Scott as Somaliland Protectorate 1-26. They were stamps of India overprinted for Somaliland. The Somaliland Protectorate, today an autonomous part of Somalia comprising the northwestern 1/3 of the country, was a British colony on the Gulf of Aden with its capital at Berbera.

Somalia gained independence in 1960, unifying the British and Italian colonies. The country was the Democratic Republic of Somalia from 1970-1973, and went through numerous name changes on the western alphabet stamp inscriptions subsequently. The infrastructure for the national postal service was completely destroyed and ceased operations in 1991. Stamps from 1991-2013 have no postal function, and were produced by a number of separate printers with no oversight. Postal services resumed in 2013.



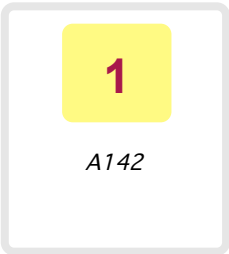
1. British Somaliand

Great Britain Protectorate
1903 – 1903



2. Somaliland Protectorate

Great Britain Protectorate
1904 – 1960



3. Somalia

Independent
1960 – 1970



4. Somali Democratic Republic

Independent
1970 – 1973



5. Soomaaliya

Independent
1974 – 1992



6. Soomaaliyeed

Independent
1977 – 1985



7. Somali Republic

Independent
– Present

Benadir is the region of modern-day Mogadishu, which was founded as a colony by the Italians. Oltre Guiba (Trans-Juba in English) was the region of borderland between Italian Somalia and British Kenya that was handed from Britain to Italy in 1924, and administered separately by Italy until 1926, with attractive map stamps being issued. Following the defeat of the fascists, British troops occupied Mogadishu from 1942. The territory was returned to Italian administration in 1950, until the independence of Somalia in 1960.



1. Benadir

Italy Colony
1903 – 1922



2. Italian Somalia

Italy Colony
1922 – 1934



3. E. Afr. Forces, Somalia

Great Britain Office
1942 – 1951



4. Somalia, Trust Territory

Italy Trust Territory
1950 – 1960



Oltre Giuba

Italy Colony
1925 – 1926

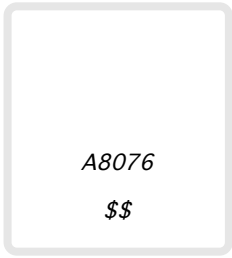
Obock is a city just across the bay from the city of Djibouti, that was under French control after 1884. In 1894, the French moved their administrative capital from Obock to Djibouti, with the completion of a rail line and commencement of service from Djibouti to Ethiopia,. The colony was thus renamed French Somaliland (Côte Française des Somalis.) Stamps of Obock were initially overprinted for Djibouti, and Somali Coast regular issues were first released later in 1894.

After World War II, Somali Coast became a French overseas territory in 1946. The colony changed its name to the French Territory of Afars and Issas in 1967, in an effort to recognize the majority Afar population, who were not ethnic Somali. The name was changed to Djibouti upon independence on 6/27/1977.



1. Obock

France Colony
1892 – 1894



2. Djibouti

France Colony
1894 –



3. French Somali Coast

France Colony
1894 – 1967



4. Somali Coast, Vichy Government

France Colony
1941 –



5. Somali Coast, Free France

France Colony
1942 – 1944



6. Afars and Issas

France Colony
1967 – 1977



7. Djibouti

Independent
1977 – Present