

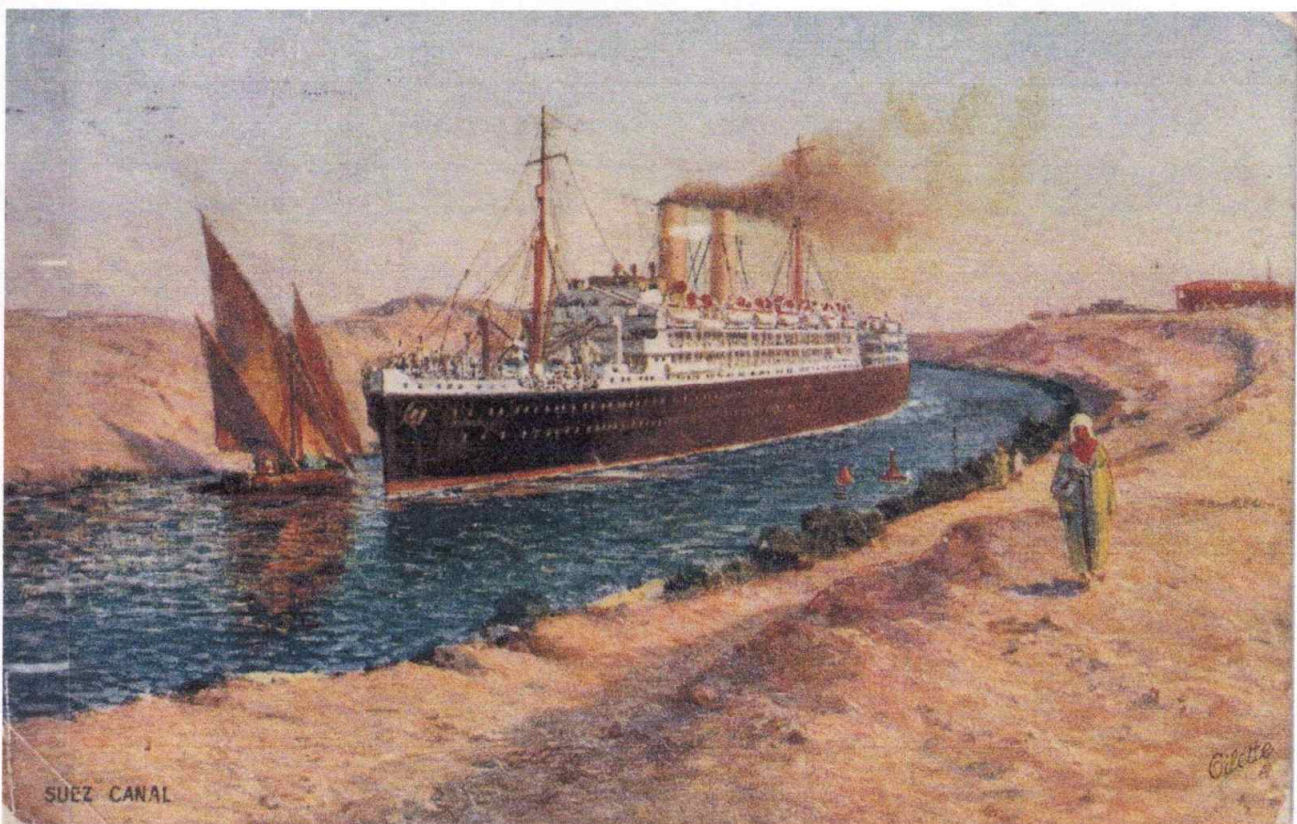
THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal separates Africa from Asia and still is a short cut from the Indian Ocean via the Red Sea to the Mediterranean thence Atlantic. It opened in 1869 and is about 193km long and was conceived by Ferdinand de Lesseps. The canal extends from the northern terminus of Port Said to the southern terminus of Port Tewfik at the city of Suez. During WWI Britain was given the right to guard the canal because of strategic shipping and troop movements to support the war effort.

The canal was the property of the Egyptian government, but European shareholders, mostly British and French, owned the concessionary company which operated it until July 1956, when President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised it. This event led to the Suez Crisis of October–November 1956.

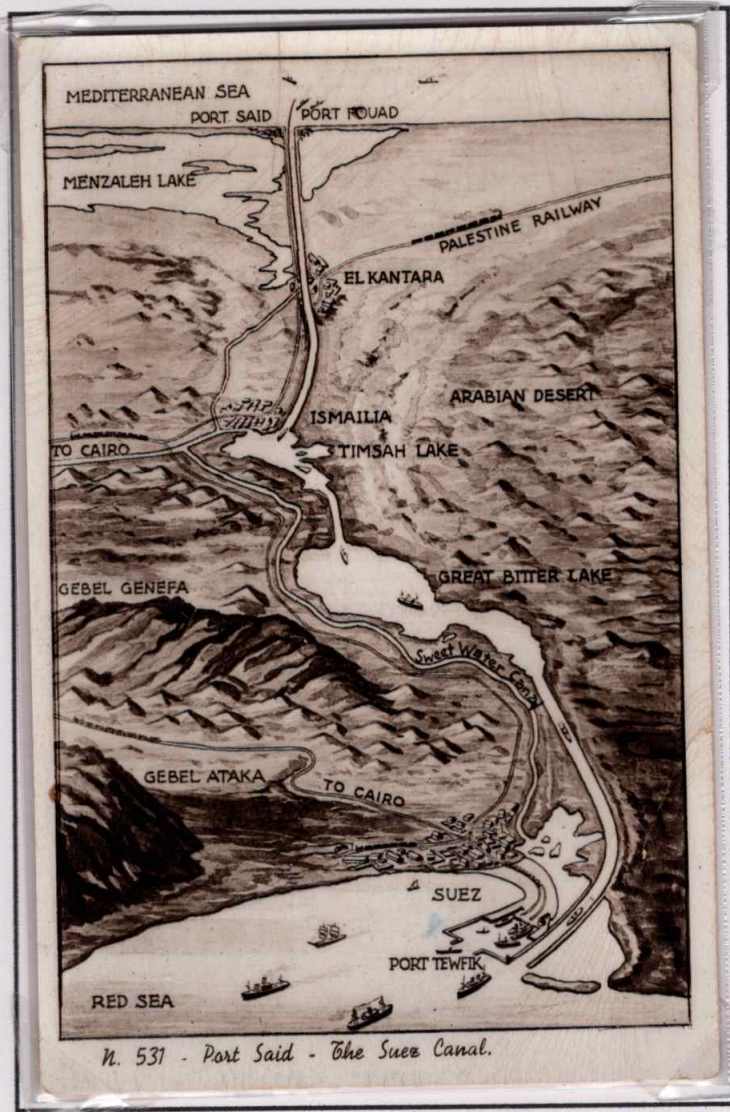
The canal is now operated and maintained by the state-owned Suez Canal Authority (SCA) of Egypt.

Forget the politics – This philatelic display concerns Australian people, mail and ships that have, from the turn of the 20th century, travelled through the Suez Canal.



1920s ORIENT LINE post card of the SUEZ CANAL. art work by Gilette.

Postcard of the Suez Canal



N. 531 - Port Said - The Suez Canal.

Back Information:

Copyright by Lehnert & Landrock Succ.

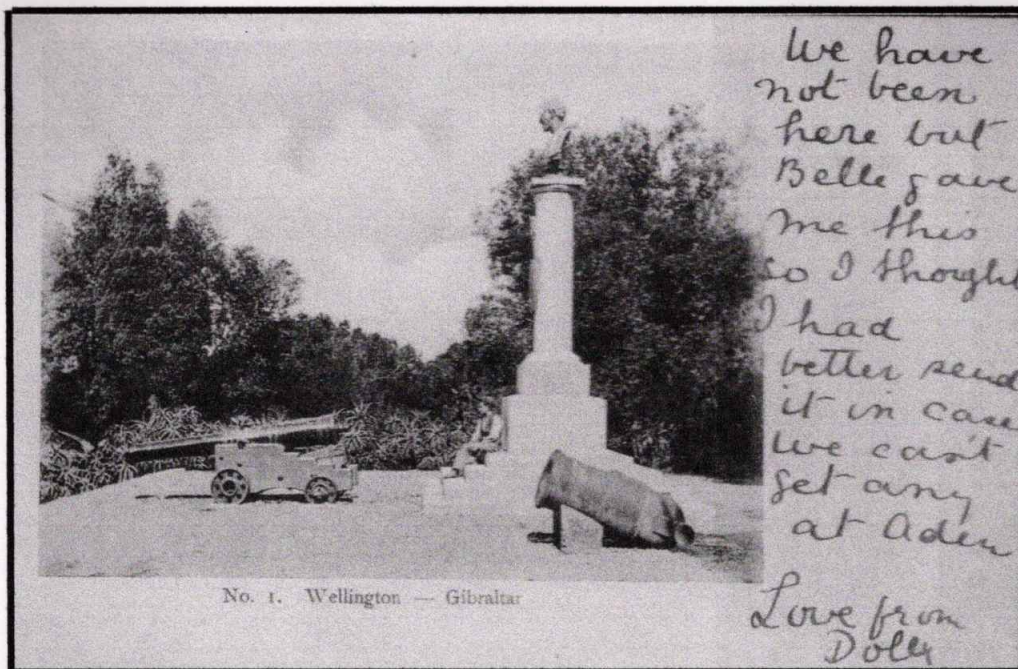
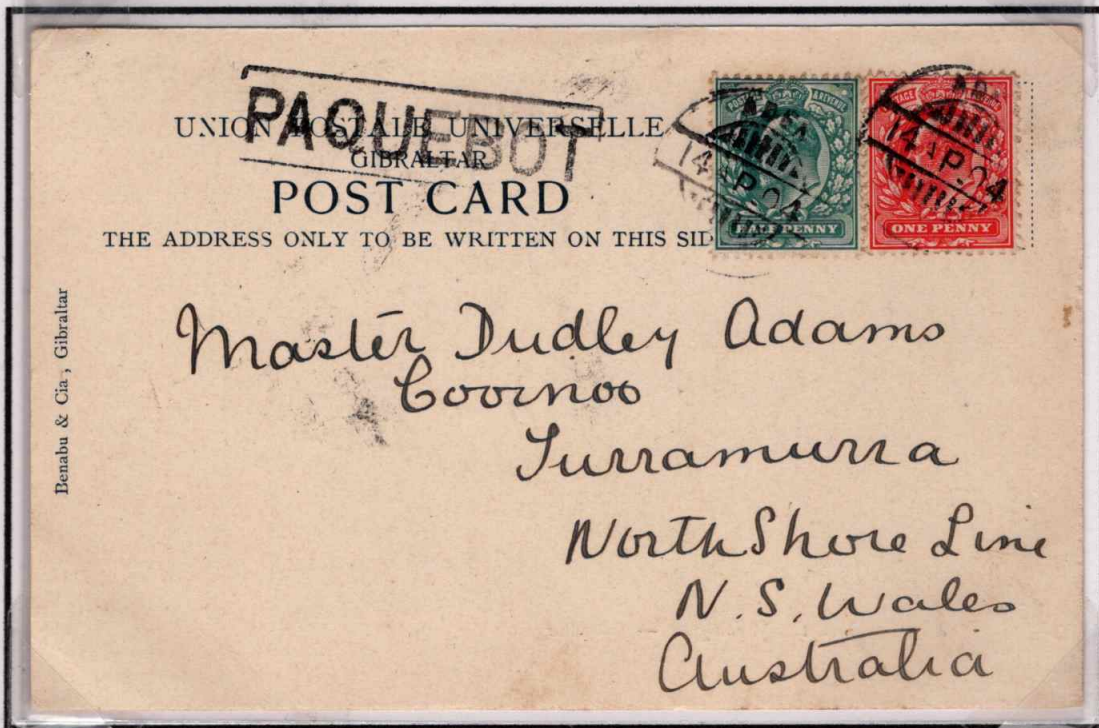
Ernst Landrock, Cairo

1904 Post Card Posted at sea with ADEN, PAQUEBOT cancel on BRITISH Stamps.

The post card was posted at sea then delivered to the Aden Post Office and there cancelled on 14th Apr. 1904 with a penny and half penny King Edward VII stamps of Great Britain.

The post card is picture of the Wellington Memorial on Gibraltar.

Potted history of the Adams Family and their home supplied by seller- Antiques & Treasures, Coffs Harbour Dudley was one of the grandchildren heirs to the Tattersalls fortune! His home - Cooinoo, in Kissing Point Road, Turramurra, was built for his father William James Adams, who was the actual heir to the Tattersalls fortune. The house was featured as a private residence in "Our beautiful Homes, N.S.W." (published around 1910) but soon afterwards the home became a genteel boarding house. It was described in The Home magazine in December 1931 as "the most notable guest house on the picturesque north shore line" where "for twenty-five years its hospitable doors offered a welcome to those who demand a high standard of comfort in their daily lives". It was demolished for home units in the 1970s.

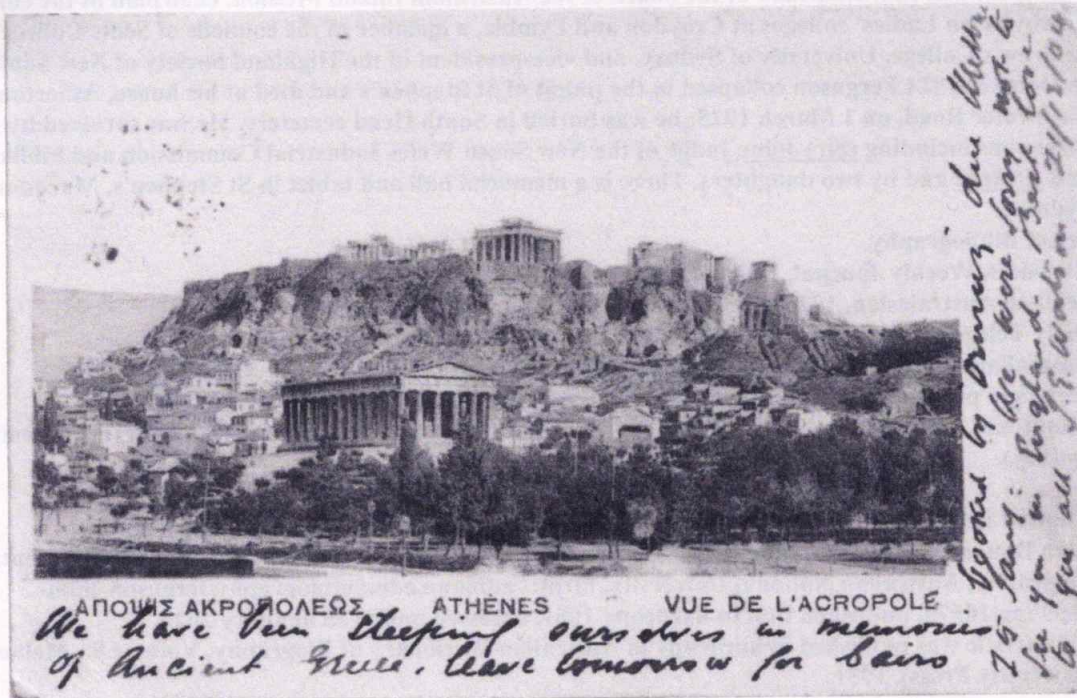


Post Card from Athens, Greece to Sydney

Post Card of the Acropolis, posted ATHENS 21 Dec 1904, arrived ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, 24 Dec. 1904; then to SUEZ, Egypt dated 25 Dec. 1904 after this the pc would have been picked up by a steamer and travelled the rest of the way to Sydney.



Biography of Rev. John Ferguson see the back of this page.



Text: We have been steeping ourselves in memories of ancient Greece. Leave tomorrow for Cairo. Booked by "Orming" (ship?)* due Melbourne 25 Jan. We are sorry not to see you in England. Best love to you all. J.G. Watson 21/12/04.

*Possibly the "R.M.S. Ormuz" (1) Finish build Sept 1886, Glasgow, Maiden voyage from Tilbury on 3 Feb 1887 to Sydney.

POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES of N.S.W.

Lambton



A post card sent from Germany to Miss Croudace at the Lodge (Lambton Lodge). The Lodge which was the residence of Thomas Croudace and family at the time. Thomas Croudace built the heritage-listed house in 1863. He died in June 1906, a year after this postcard was received. The postcard is addressed to one of his daughters.

In 1923 the Newcastle Hospital Board purchased. The building was to become a convalescent home with plans to extend the property for a hospital. Later an extension was added in the 1940s which became the Tuberculosis ward, later again a convalescent hospital. In the 1980s the property became Newcastle's John Hunter Hospital. The original Lambton Lodge was incorporated into the Hospital design. Of course the street the hospital faces is Croudace Street New Lambton Heights. Thomas Croudace was born in 1838 into a coal mining family in Chincliffe in the county of Durham, England. At the age of just 23 he was sent to Australia to be the manager of a new coal mine of the Scottish Australian Mining Company. To this colliery Croudace gave the name "Lambton", in honour of John George Lambton the Earl of Durham, who had personal and business connections with the Croudace family back in England. The "Lambton" name went on to be used by several collieries, townships, and suburbs.

Croudace's commitment to the local community was also unstinting. He served many years as an alderman on both Lambton and New Lambton councils (sometimes on both at the same time!) and was elected as Mayor on numerous occasions. He was a generous man, both personally to those in need, and in his capacity as mine manager gifting land and resources to the community for churches, parks, and other public benefits.

Thomas Croudace retired from active work in 1904 due to ill health, and died in his residence in New Lambton Heights on 15th June 1906. He was buried in Sandgate cemetery, attended by a large crowd of mourners.



Not Dated photo University of Newcastle collection.



Google Maps street view Feb 2017

POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES of N.S.W.



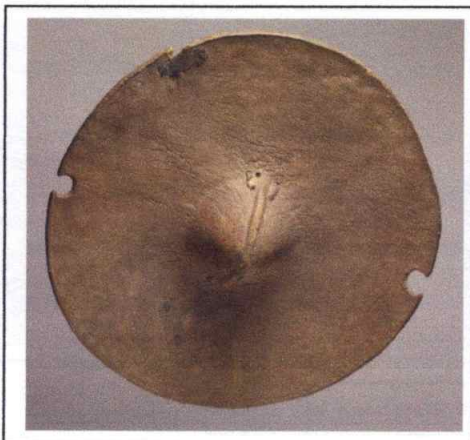
The photo shows a group of [Beja, Bicharin](#) tribesmen on camels in Nubia. The original photo was taken by Zangaki brothers of Egypt between c. 1870-1890. The brothers were of Greek origin who photographed everyday scenes of Egypt and Algeria for the booming tourist trade of the time. They had their main studios in Cairo and Port Said.. This postcard was made for the Arougheti Bros of Suez

Bishārīn | Beja tribe

The Bishari are an ethnic group inhabiting Northeast Africa. They are one of the major divisions of the Beja people. The Bishari speak the Beja language, They live basically between the Nubian desert and the Nile valley, an area of limestone, mountains, with sandstone plateaus.

The Bishari are traditionally nomadic people, working in husbandry of camels, sheep, and goats in the Southern part of the Eastern Desert. It's an area that is off the beaten path- largely unexplored. Of the tribes in the area, this tribe lives in the more remote areas. The Bishari and the Bishari Qamhatab, believed to be ancient Bishari, have traded agricultural commodities with other people since ancient times.

Their main religion is Sufi Muslim.



A late example of a traditional Beja round shield, typically made of rhinoceros or hippopotamus hide.

<https://www.thevintagenews.com/2017/12/20/beja-people/>



AUSTRALISCHE HAUPTLINIE DEUTSCHE SEEPOST

SHIP POST

AUSTRALISCHE HAUPTLINIE

In 1886, the Norddeutsche Lloyd Bremen steamship company initiated the Australische Hauptlinie, or Australian Main Line.

The Hauptlinie route was from Bremerhaven, Germany to Sydney, Australia via Antwerp, Southampton (from 15 Aug 1886), Algiers (from 26 Feb 1910), Genoa (from 24 Jul 1887), Naples (from 25 Apr 1893), Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo (from 1 Mar 1887), Fremantle (from mid-1898), Adelaide, and Melbourne.

<https://www.germanstamps.net/imp-ship-aushaupt/> acc. 6/8/2023

THE GERMANSTAMPS.NET COLLECTION GERMANY & RELATED AREAS, 1872 – 1945

Ingrid's deciphering of the postmark:

CHE

E POST

TRALISCHE

HAUPT

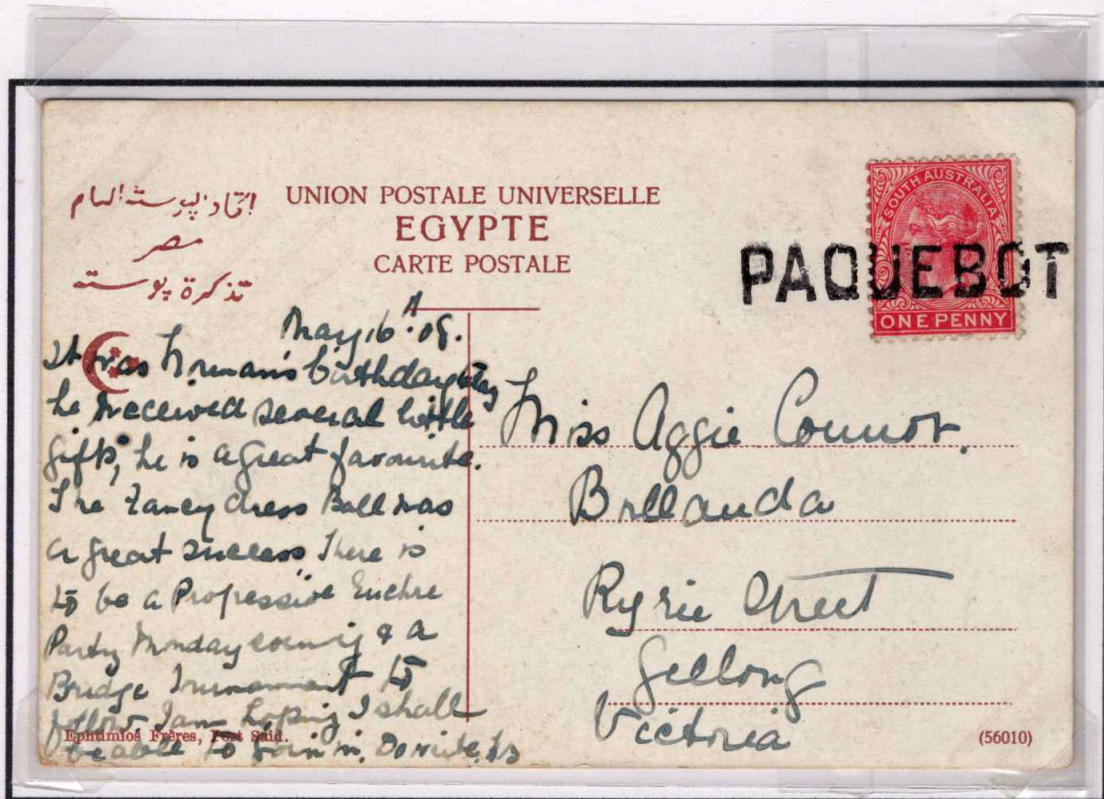
13/4

05



Postcard of Port Said with a South Australian 1d red QV stamp with
PAQUEBOT cache on stamp to Geelong No cancellation

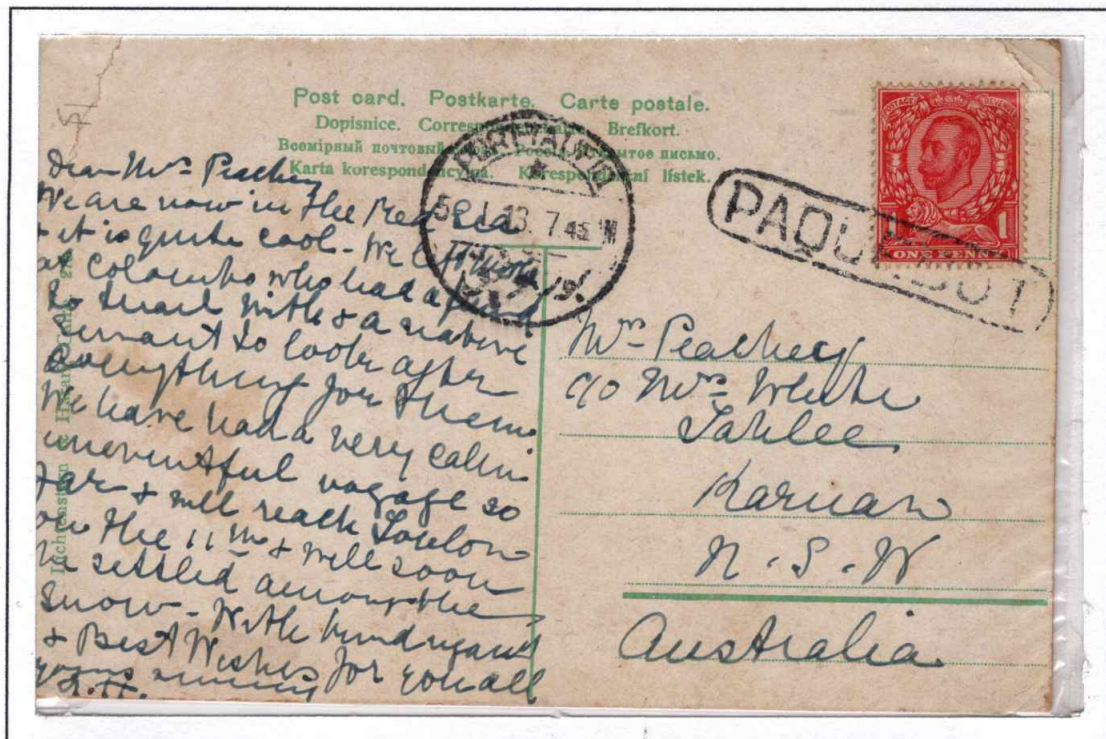
The note on the back of the post card is dated 16th May 1908 and appears to be a pleasure cruise going through the Suez Canal. The picture on the front is of "Port Said canal entrance and company offices" (in French). There is no actual cancellation as to the post office where the mail was processed. The South Australian stamp indicates the last source of stamps was South Australia. The post card was sent to Miss Aggie Connor, Geelong, Victoria.



1913 Postcard of Suez posted at sea to Tahlee(Karuah) N.S.W.

The postcard was posted at sea; this is indicated by the squared PAQUEBOT cancel. The landed receiving office for the ships mail was Port Tawfiq (Port Tewfik) in Egypt at the Red Sea entrance to the Suez Canal. The stamp applied was a 1912 1d red King George V Great Britain.

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) created procedures for a variety of international postal regulations. Accordingly, mail posted aboard a ship in international waters was entitled to be franked with stamps of, and in accordance with the postal rates of, the country of the ship's registry. So the ship the person who posted the postcard was travelling on a British registered ship. The ship had landed in Colombo prior to it sailing on to London. A comment in the letter suggests they had already entered the Mediterranean Sea. The postal cancel date is 5th January 1913.



1913 Postcard of Suez posted at sea to Tahlee(Karuah) N.S.W.

The postcard was posted at sea, this is indicated by the address 'TAHLEE (KARUAH) N.S.W.' and the fact that the ship's name 'TAHLEE' is written in large letters in the top left corner. The postcard is a colorized panoramic view of Suez, Egypt, showing the city buildings, a prominent church with a tall spire, and the Suez Canal in the background. The sky is a pale, hazy blue. The postcard is mounted on a white card with a black border.



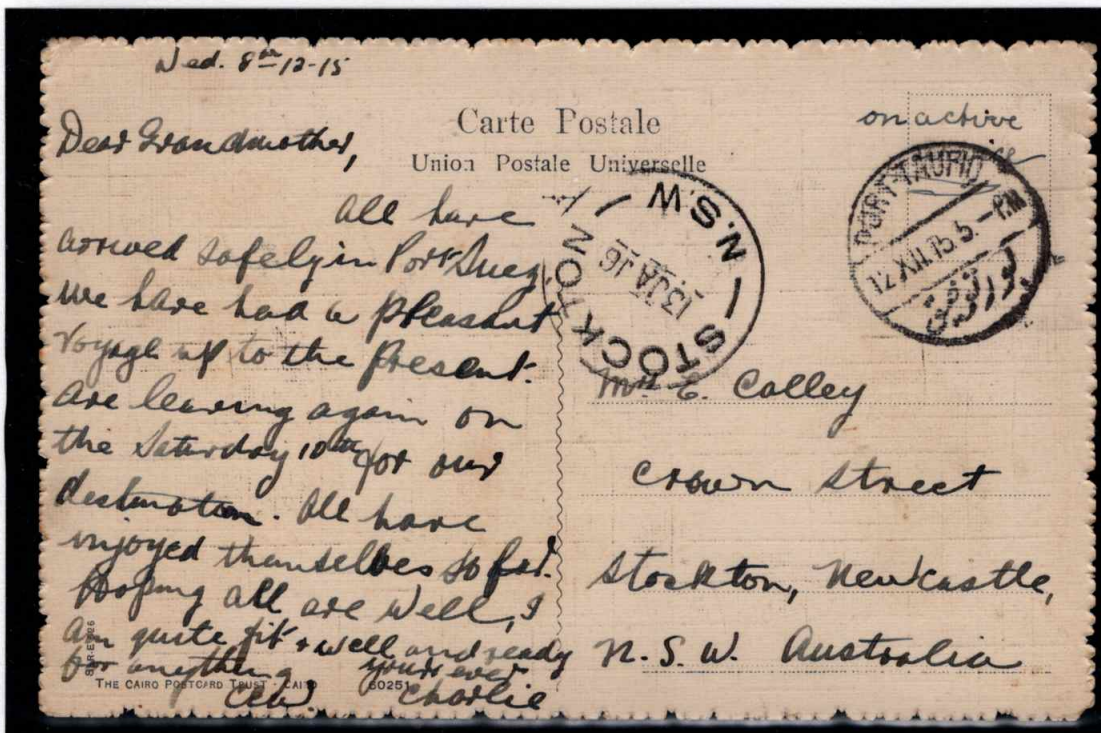
POST OFFICES and AGENCIES of N.S.W.

On active Service Postcard, Port Tawfiq, Egypt to Stockton, NSW

A postcard sent by an Australian soldier whose company sailed to Egypt prior to 12 Dec. 1915, where they would have subject to battle training. The card was posted at Port Tawfiq at the southern entrance to the Suez Canal on Wednesday 8th Dec. 1915. He states he is leaving for, probably the European war front (not specified), on Saturday the 12th (he states 11th). The postcard was sent to his grandmother Mrs E. Calley Crown St, Stockton arriving in Stockton on 13th Jan. 1916. Hopefully he returned from WWI uninjured.



Port Said Post office



1928 Postcard Posted at sea with FREMANTLE, W.A., PAQUBOT
cancel on BRITISH Stamps.

The postcard was posted on is the ORIENT LINER "OTRANTO" to an address in Strathfield in Sydney. The note on the back indicates a writing date of 22nd January 1928 using British 1d red and ½d green KGV stamps, however the postcard was cancelled at Fremantle P.O. on 7th Feb. 1928. So it took 16 days before the card was posted in Fremantle. Indicating the ship was well out to sea when the card was first posted.

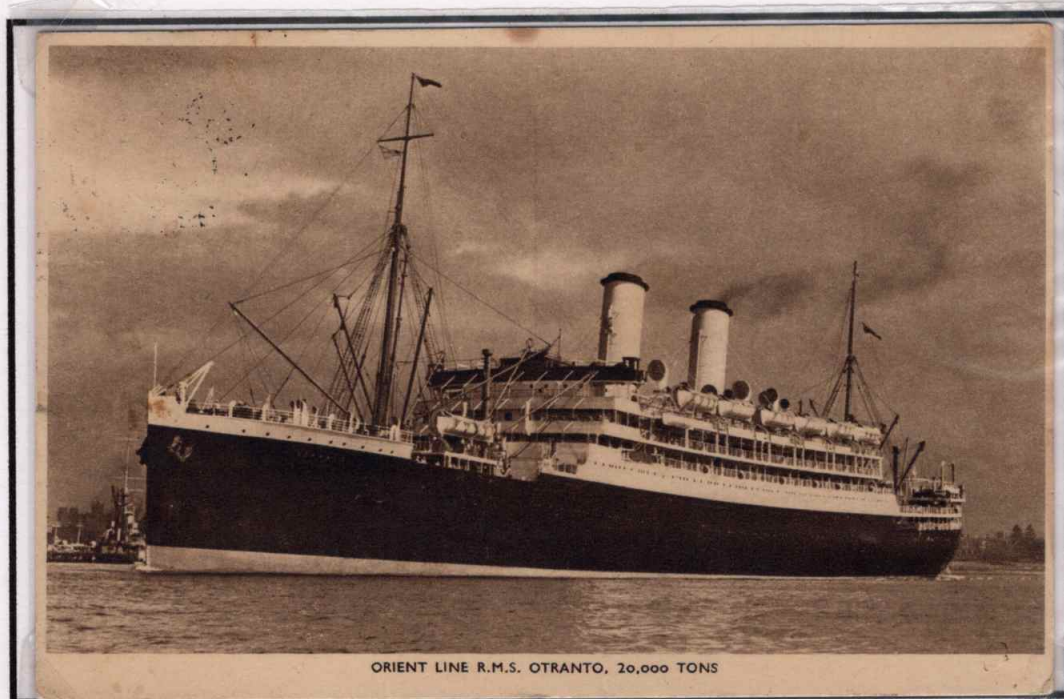
Note: The Continuous Fremantle machine cancel with PAQUEBOT incorporated in the cancellation line.



Just a bit of trivia
During WWII the SS
Otranto was H.M.T.L. 15
Spike Milligan sailed
on this ship in January
1943 to Algiers as a soldier,
Gunner. ~~1st~~
From 'Hitler My Part in his
Downfall'

1951 Postcard posted in GIBRALTAR of the OTRANTO post WWII

1951 (May 24) Gibraltar cancel on a 1944 2d carmine KGVI Gibraltar "The Rock North side" to Eastwood, Sydney. (non paqubot)



ORIENT LINE R.M.S. OTRANTO, 20,000 TONS



Message:

23/5/51

Dear John,

We arrive at Gibraltar tomorrow, & England Monday.

Everything very smooth running so far, though a lot of People are dreading the Bay of Biscay. Aden, Port Said & the Suez Canal were very interesting Aden town being built in an extinct volcano crater. The canal has roads & railway on one side & quite a number of towns & villages. The other side is all sand and very flat. You can see boats in what looks like desert, but is part of the Nile delta. Hope you are all well & Jeanie is better. Love Margaret

Mr J Raymond

"Cunawong"

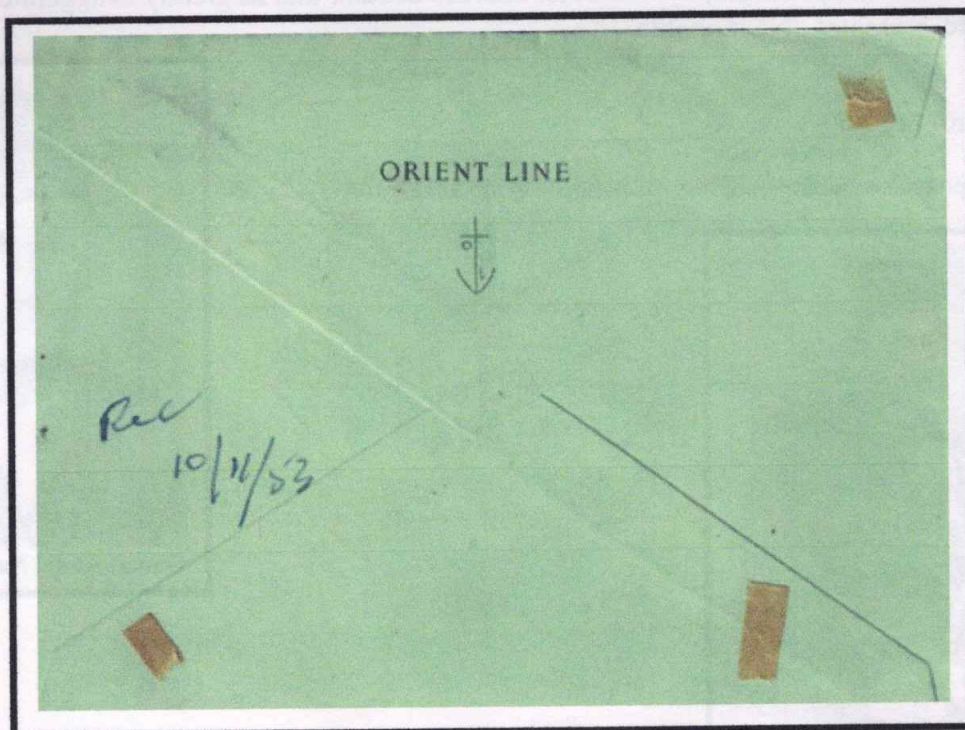
Balaclava Rd

Eastwood

N.S.W. Australia

1953 PORT SAID PACQUEBOT Cancel with EGYPTIAN stamps sent to HAMILTON N.S.W.

The Port Said cancel is dated 2nd Nov. 1953. On the back is the insignia of the ORIENT LINE with anchor and the receiver has written the receival date 10/11/53



1953 PORT SAID PACQUEBOT Cancel with EGYPTIAN stamps sent to HAMILTON N.S.W.

The Story of the stamps:

King Farouk We Hate You stamps

His Sultanic Highness was born in 1920 and became King of Egypt in 1936 at the age of 16. He had a good run, amassing countless automobiles and treasure, including a red Bentley Mark VI, with coachwork by Figone et Falaschi. He dictated that no other car in the kingdom could be red. Also in the garage was a rare Mercedes Benz, a gift from Hitler.

His lavish lifestyle, along with a corrupt and ineffectual government, continued British occupation, and a failure in the 1948 war with Israel, was to be his downfall. In 1952 a military coup by the Free Officers (Gamal AbdelNasser) forced him to abdicate and leave the country.

The next year, in 1953, Farouk stamps of existing designs were printed with three black obliterating bars across his face. At this point, older Farouk stamps, without bars, were declared null and void.

And all his fine toys were divvied up, including the 94-carat Star of the East Diamond, bought from Harry Winston (Harry would get it back eventually, because Farouk never finished paying for it), an American Gold Minted 1933 Double Eagle coin -- with a story behind it every bit as bizarre as King Farouk's, two 1913 Liberty Head nickels -- far rarer than hen's teeth, and countless treasures of all ilk, including stamps. He was a collector, God bless his heart.

He essentially ate himself to death, a friend describing him as a "stomach with a head on it." He prided himself for eating 600 oysters a week. He died in a French restaurant in Rome at the age of 45.

He had some good lines, including: "The whole world is in revolt. Soon there will be only five kings left -- the King of England, the King of Spades, the King of Hearts, the King of diamonds, and the King of Clubs."

This material was gleaned mostly from Wikipedia, so caveat emptor. Example: Wiki describes Farouk as having a huge collection of pornography, but other sources debunk that as greatly exaggerated, and that the nude paintings, etc. were not objectionable.

Eric

Winedrinker07 Feb 2017

11:39:22am

https://stamporama.com/discboard/disc_main.php?action=20&id=16635

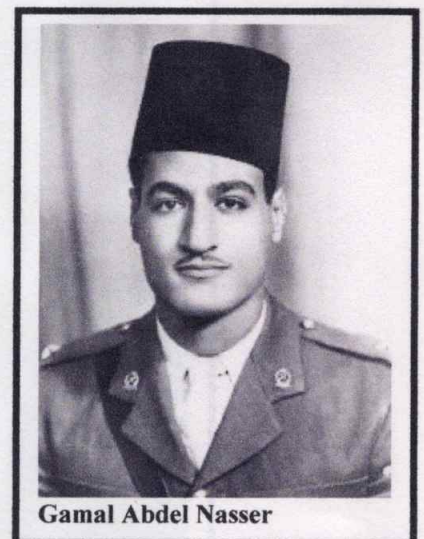


1937

1944



1937



1958 Envelope posted at sea with ADEN PAQUET CANCELLATION

1958 (Jan. 31) Aden G.P.O. Paquetbot cancel on a 1957 Australian 4d Christmas stamp sent to Brisbane, Qld. The envelope is possibly of philatelic origin although the envelope has been opened.



After decades of silence, the iconic “Aden’s Big Ben” in the Yemeni port city, will be put back into use Monday after undergoing intensive restoration works.

The overhaul works were done by a team of specialized engineers, according to local sources in Aden province. The historical landmark clock tower dubbed “Big Ben of the Arabs” or “Big Ben of the East”, apparently modeled on its London counterpart was built on a hill overlooking the harbor and the al Tawahi neighborhood when Aden was a British Crown colony 1839-1967.

Built by British architects in 1890, the triangle shaped tower was constructed from black stones and a special cement mix.

The clock diameter is about one meter from four directions, the width is 1.5 meters and 22 meters height.

After decades of shutting down in the mid-sixties, the clock was “revived” in 1983, but it was “hors de combat” by early 1987 as a result of the bloody violence that engulfed Aden.

It is claimed that Queen Elizabeth has spent part of her honeymoon in 1954 at the Crescent hotel in al Tawahi directorate, where she used to hear the ticking sound of “Big Ben of the East.”

Source:

<https://english.alarabiya.net/News/gulf/2017/02/27/-Big-Ben-of-the-East-starts-ticking-again-in-Aden> acc. 25/4/2023

