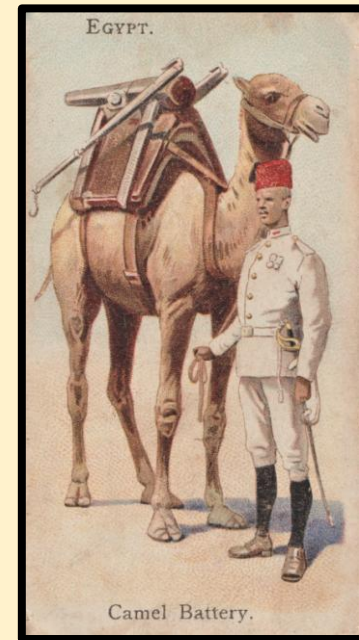




# Sudan Military - Part 1



# Sudan.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was a condominium of the United Kingdom and Egypt between 1899 and 1956. Legally, sovereignty and administration were shared between Egypt and the United Kingdom, In practice the British controlled Sudan, Egypt having limited local power influence.

By agreement between Egypt and the United Kingdom, Sudan became independent 1/1/56.

In the 19th century, while still a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire, Egypt had acted as a virtually independent state since Muhammad Ali's seizure of power in 1805. Seeking to supplant and ultimately replace the Ottoman Empire as the dominant regional power, Muhammad Ali declared himself Khedive, and expanded Egypt's borders both southwards into Sudan, and eastwards into the Levant and Arabia, the latter at the expense of the Ottoman Empire. Territory in Sudan was annexed by Egypt and governed as an integral part of the country.

What history seems to have forgotten is that Mohammed Ali also defeated the British at the Battle of Al-Hammad 21/4/1807. and kicked them out of Egypt. The British were to regain Egypt by an invasion in the 1883, on the pretence of protecting her citizens and the Suez Canal of which she was now the major shareholder.

When Britain took Egypt, Britain also took responsibility for the Sudan and the military expeditions there. After fighting the Mahdi and forming the Sudan Defence Force, Sudan became a back water with a few British forces stationed there. It was to remain so until Italian forces invaded the Sudan on 4/7/40 at Kassala with 6,500 men, at this time General Platt was the General Officer Commanding. The British had 320 men of the Sudan Defence Force, the British retired after inflicting heavy losses. It was the same story at the fort at Gallabat, the British retired leaving a few local villages in the hands of the Italians. The Italians advanced no further as they had run out of fuel.

British Forces including the Sudan Defence Force and Indian Forces, all under General Platt were to invade Italian Ethiopia and Eritrea from January 1941, resulting in the Battles of Keren and the eventual Italian surrender at Amba Alagi on 19/5/41.



## British and Egyptian troops in Sudan.



Egyptian troops marching in Cairo prior to deployment in the Sudan.



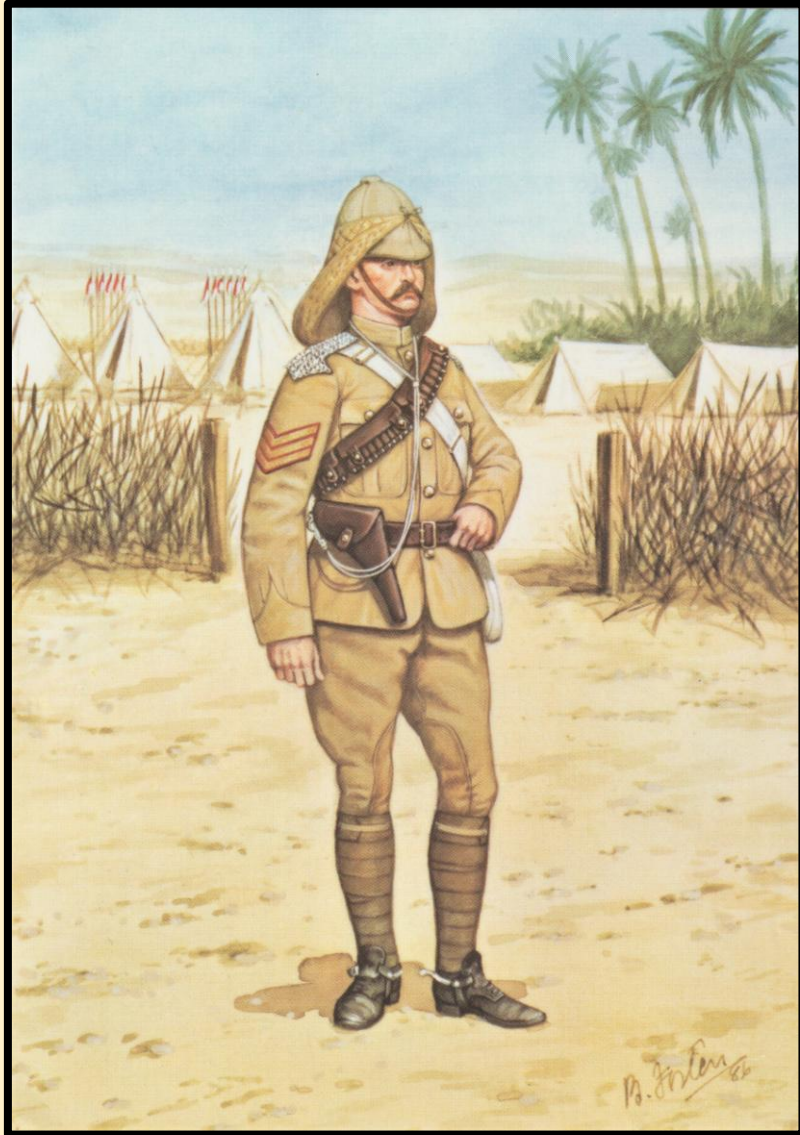
Egyptian 1 Piastre stamp overprinted Sudan - 1897.



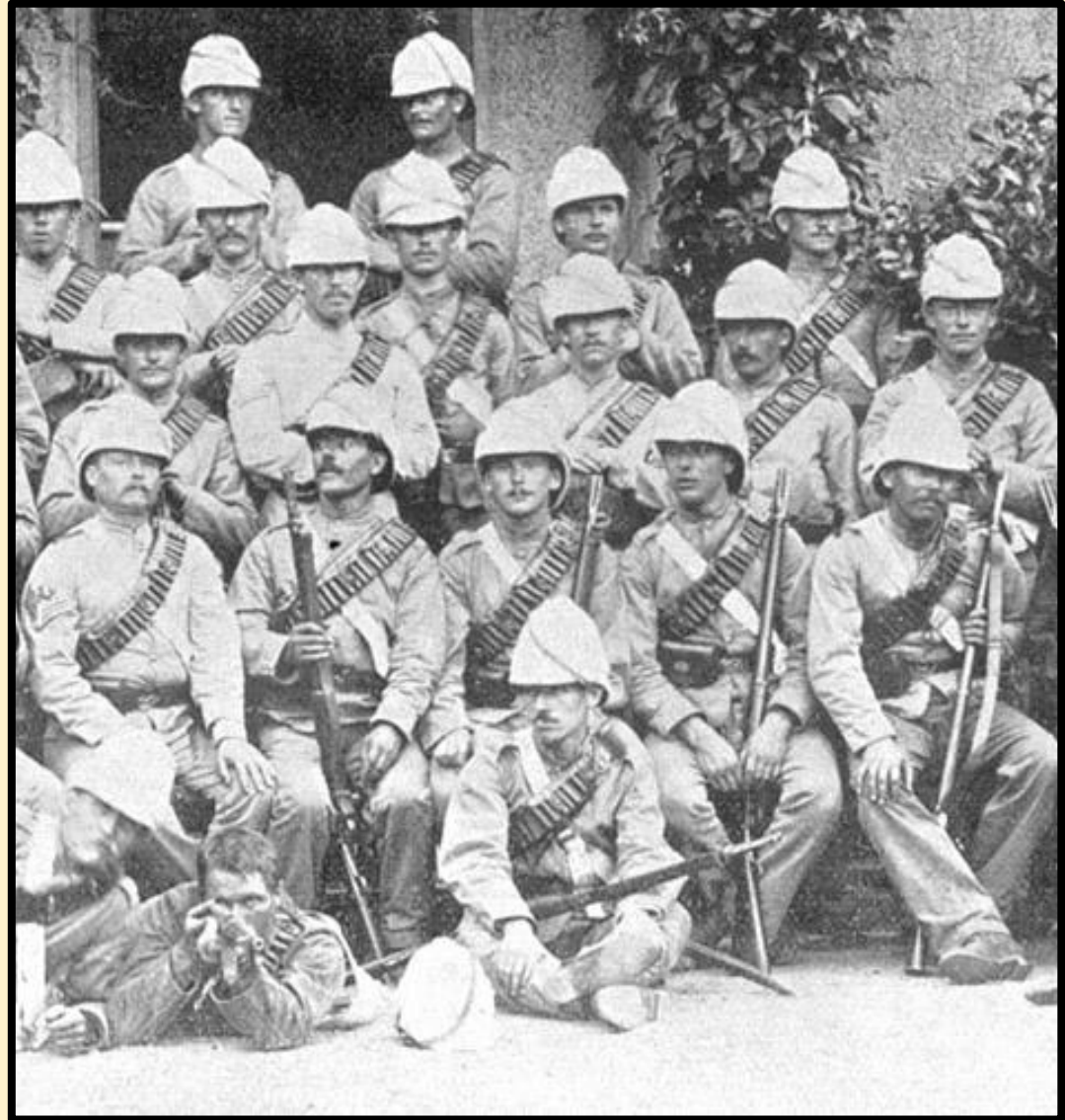
3½p Air Mail stamp of Sudan depicting the statue of General Gordon of Khartoum – stamp issued in 1931.



## British Troops in Sudan under Kitchener.



Post Card depicting a British Sergeant.



Photograph of British Troops from the Internet.



## Egyptian (and Sudanese) troops served with British troops in Sudan.



Soudanese soldier  
Depicted on 'Home and  
Colonial' advertising card  
for margarine.



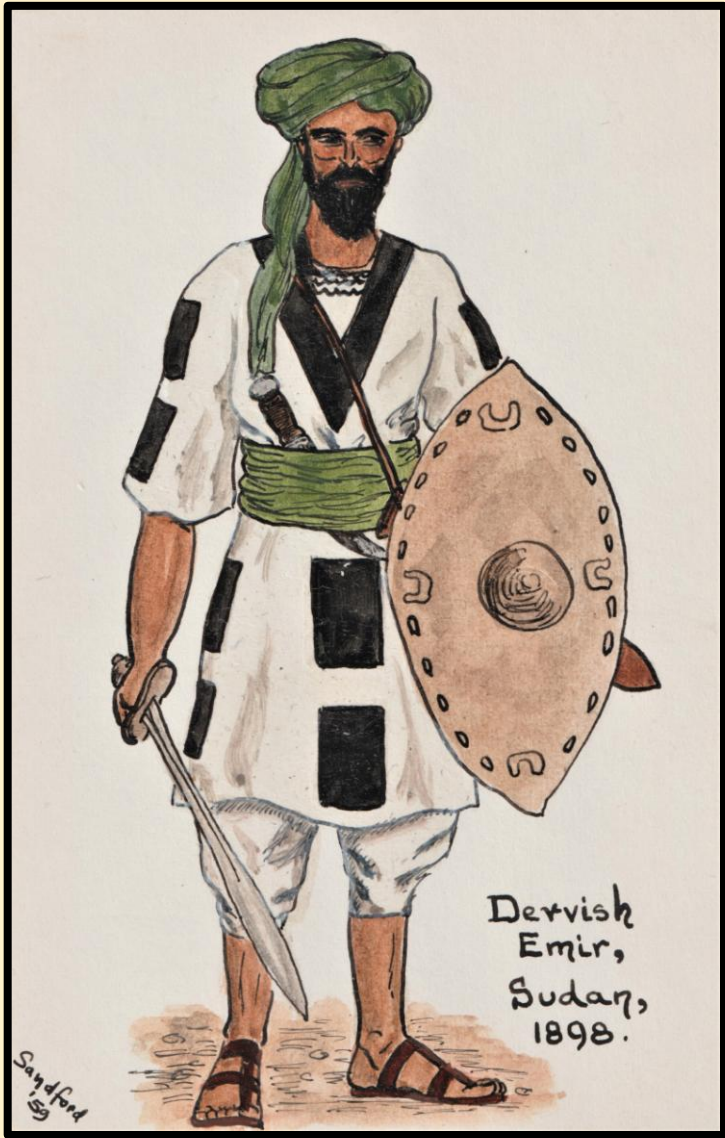
Post card of Egyptian troops in Sudan (many Sudanese soldiers  
were forced to serve in the Egyptian Army, many being 'branded to  
stop desertion').  
Note, inset of the tougra of the Turkish Caliph (Muslim leader).



Soudanese cavalry trooper  
Depicted on 'Home and  
Colonial' advertising card  
for margarine.



**British troops and the Dervish enemy in Sudan.**



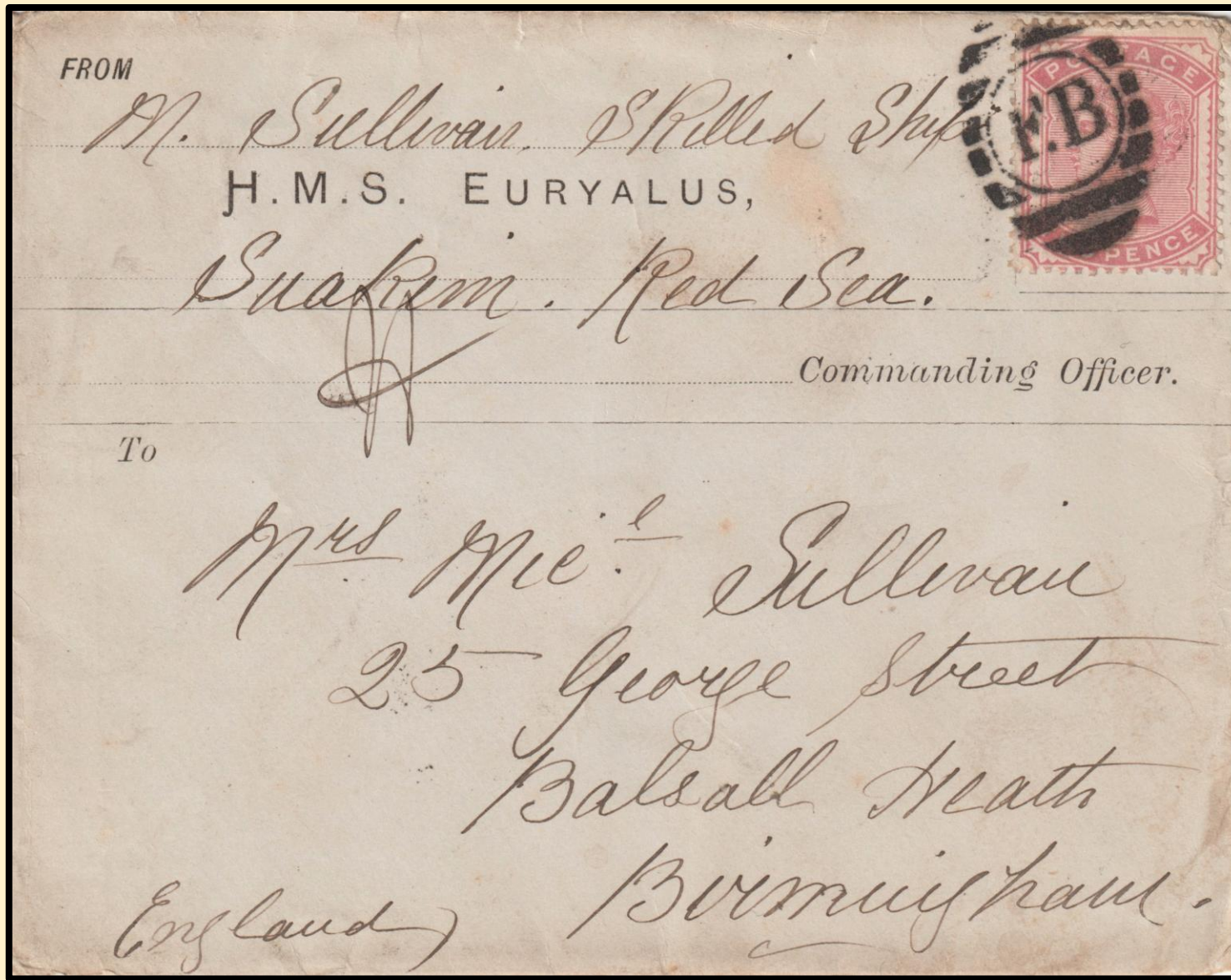
A Dervish Emir - a Muslim (usually Arab) military commander or local chief.



The Dervish soldier.



The British Royal Navy, 'Showing the flag' in Suakin, Sudan during the Mahdist uprising, (War 1881 - 1899).



2d on Cover from H.M.S. Euryalus at Suakin (Suakin), Sudan. (From the Sullivan Correspondence). Sent during the Mahdist War, sent only days before the siege of Khartoum 13/3/1884 - 26/1/1885 by Mahdist Forces which led to the murder of General Gordon and later the Battle of Omdurman.



F.B. - Foreign Branch – London – (1984).



Birmingham – 2/3/1884 (Receiving).



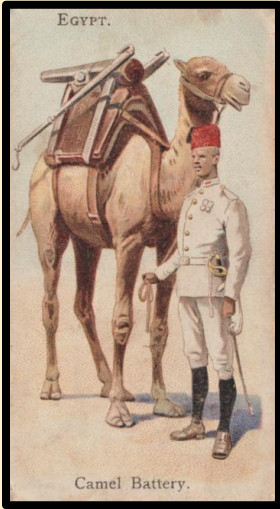
British and Egyptian troops in the Sudan.



The battle of Abu Klea – 1885.  
Depicted on a Gallaher Cigarette card.



Badge, honours, trouper and mascot of the  
Royal Warwickshire Regiment.  
Faught at Atbara & Omdurman 1898



Egyptian Camel Battery.

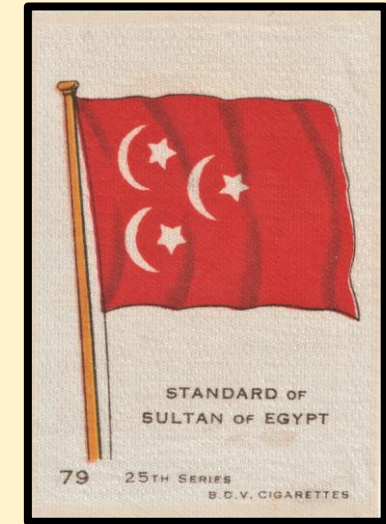


## British, Indian and Egyptian troops in the Sudan.



Field Marshal  
Earl H.H. Kitchener  
1850-1916 (Sirdar).  
He led the Anglo  
Egyptian Expeditionary  
Force into the Sudan  
against the Mahdi and the  
Dervish warriors,  
defeating them at the  
Battle of Omdurman in  
1898.

The rinderpest virus  
spread throughout  
sub-Saharan Africa,  
killing over 90% of  
African cattle and  
countless wildlife.



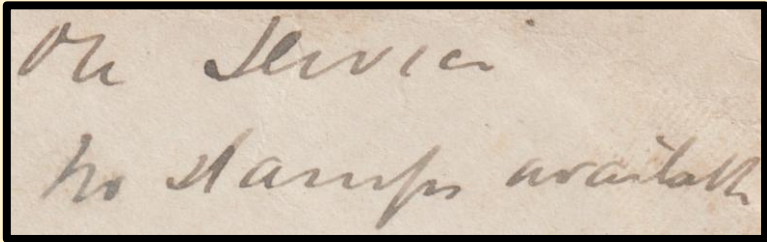
The flags of Great Britain and the Sultan of Egypt  
Under which the Anglo Egyptian Force fought.



The Guns Kitchener took to the Sudan were from India and pulled  
by oxen which carried Rinderpest. It was to spread throughout Africa.



30/6/1896 - Kitchener's advance into Sudan to take control of the country for Great Britain & Egypt.



On Service –No stamps available.

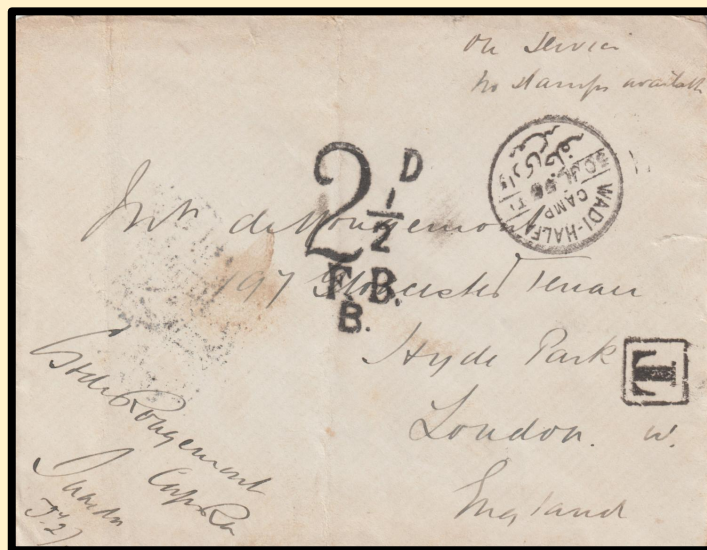


Wadi- Halfa Camp – 30/6/1896.

Unstamped, Censored, Taxed Cover from Capt. C.H. de Rougemont R.A. (Royal Artillery) at Wadi-Halfa Camp, Sudan 3/6/1896 to London.  
Capt. C.H. (Cecil Henry) de Rougemont R.A. - Royal Artillery was to become a Lieutenant Colonel during World War 1.

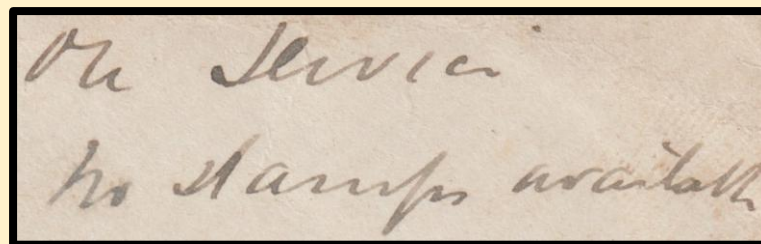
Continued.





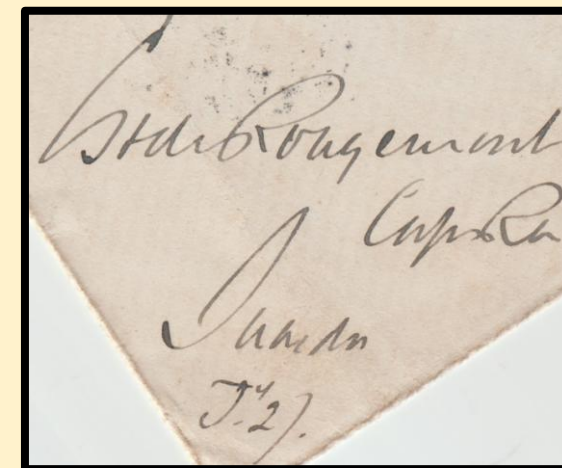
The cover for reference.

**Brought Forward.**



On service – no stamps available.

Capt. Rougemont, 17/12/1865 - 18/8/1951.  
Home - Harrow on the Hill, London,  
was wounded at the  
Battle of Omdurman 2/9/98.



Self-Censored.

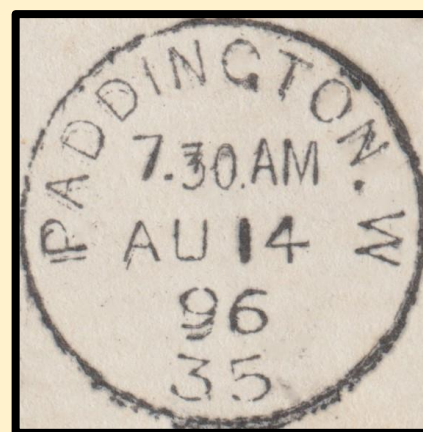
Capt. C.H. de Rougemont R.A. - Royal  
Artillery. Sudan - July 27 - 1896.



Wadi-Halfa Camp.  
Transit - 30/7/1896.  
(The arrow is formed  
by the A and part  
signature).



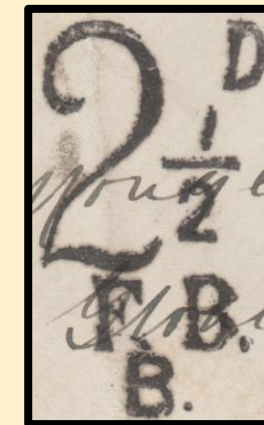
Cairo –Transit.  
7/8/1896.



Paddington - London - England  
Receiving strike – 14/8/1896.



'T' – Taxed.  
Sudan.



Taxed - 2½d F.B.  
(Foreign Branch).

Strikes showing point of origin and transit – Sudan to London – July - August 1896.  
Tax is only for postage not doubled (Sympathetic Tax).

**Continued.**



**Officers and N.C.O. of the Royal Artillery - Known to be in the Sudan at the time.**

**Brought Forward.**



Trimmed Internet Photograph of the Royal Artillery on parade in the Sudan 1885.

Major F. B. Elmslie.  
Major W. H. Williams.  
Major N. E. Young.  
Major C. E. Lawrie.

Captain J. W. G. Dawkins.  
Captain M. Peake.  
★ Captain C. H. de Rougemont (wounded).  
Captain G. M. (George McKenzie) Franks.

Lieutenant G. W. Nicholson.  
Lieutenant C. G. Stewart.  
Lieutenant E. G. Waymouth.  
Sergeant Howard.  
Corporal Kelly.

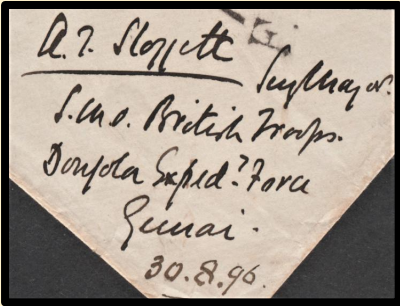


30/8/1896 - Kitchener's advance into Sudan to take control of the country for Great Britain & Egypt.



Active  
Service.

No Stamp  
Obtainable.



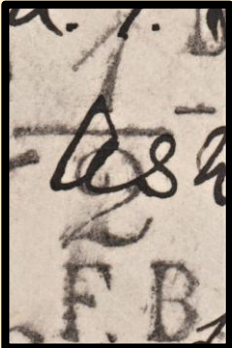
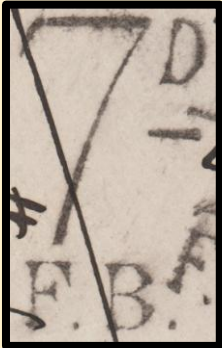
Senior Medical Officer (SMO) A. Sloggett.  
Dongola Expedition?



Wadi Halfa Camp.  
1/9/1896. Transit.



'T' Taxed in Sudan.



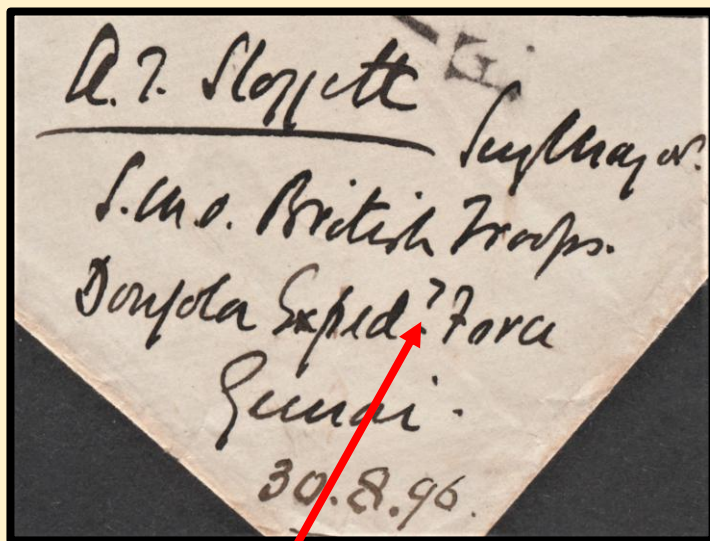
Continued.

Cover from the Dongola Expedition? Even the S.M.O was uncertain where they were going!  
(Note question mark after name in address. Taxed as there were no stamps available (N.V.A.).  
Kitchener was advancing on Khartoum (Battle of Omdurman), Dongola was a 'Steppingstone'.

7d & 1/2d (Foreign Branch) tax strikes to pay  
the 3 times 2 1/2d per 1/2 ounce rate.  
Not doubled – 'Sympathetic Tax', as N.S.A.



Sudan Cover from previous slide. Sender and back stamps showing route.



Gunai or Sunai? - 30/8/1896 - Name and address.  
Note '?' After Expedition.



Wadi-Halfa 1/9/1896 Transit Strike.



Cairo 6/9/1896 Transit Strike.

Brought  
forward.



The sender was later, Lt Gen - Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett,  
KCB, KCMG, KCVO (24/11/1857 - 27/11/1929).  
He was a doctor and British Army officer.



High Street B.O. - 12/9/1896.  
Tunbridge Wells.

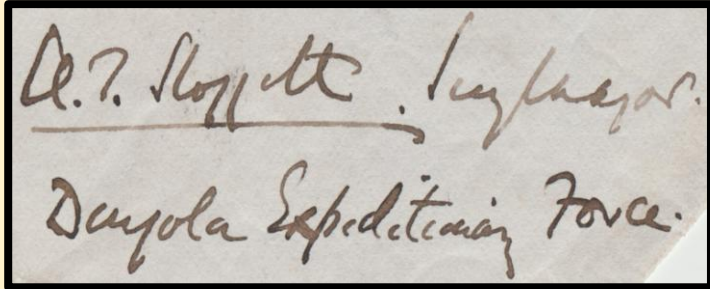


Langton 13/9/1896.  
Receiving strike.



Dongola Expeditionary Force – September 1896 – Cover from Sloggett Correspondence.

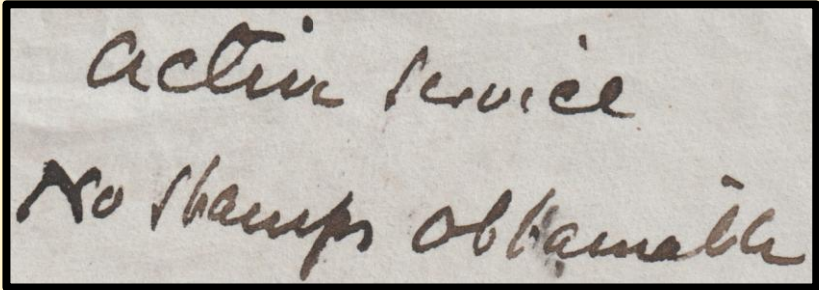
Not to scale.



The sender was later, Lt Gen - Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett, KCB, KCMG, KCVO (24/11/1857 - 27/11/1929). He was a doctor and British Army officer.



Wadi-Halfa Camp.  
1/9/1896.



Active Service.  
No stamps available..

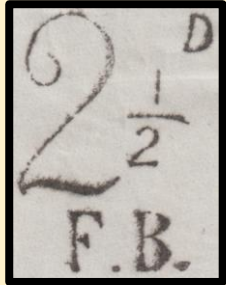
Self-Censored, Taxed Cover from the Dongola Expedition Expeditionary Force, on the River Nile, South of Wadi-Halfa from the Medical officer with Wadi-Halfa Camp transit strike. As no stamp were available only the postage has been applied, (Sympathetic tax, i.e. not doubled because of circumstances.



Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett



'T' Taxed & 2½d F.B. (Foreign Branch) Cachets.  
Sudan,



London,



## Kitchener's advance into Sudan.



Internet image of North Dongola.  
Typical view from the area concerned.

Because the French and Germany showed an interest in the Sudan and because of the Mahdi, Britain decided to conquer the Sudan. In 1896 an Expedition was sent into the Sudan for that purpose it was led by General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener (Sirdar).

He was to face the armies of the Mahdi, there were several battles culminating in the Battle of Khartoum on 2/9/1898.

Internet map of the route taken by Kitchener's Army.

Note, map is deceiving as **north is at the bottom of the map.**





# British Indian Troops stationed in Suakin, Sudan's main Port (at the time).

**SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S ENVELOPE.**

Address.

Sc'th Jewan ji Esquire  
c/o James Manafg: Company  
Market Post  
Bombay

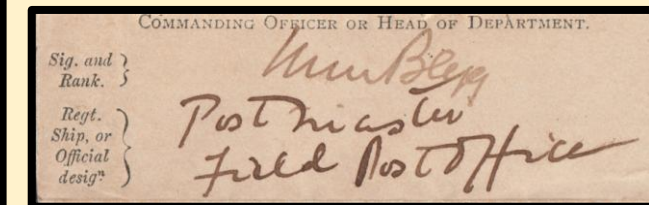
Sender's Name and Rank. } Chatar Singh Head clerk  
Regiment, Ship, or Office. } Indian Field Post Office

COMMANDING OFFICER OR HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.

Sig. and Rank. }  
Regt. Ship, or Official design. }  
Mun Begg  
Postmaster  
Field Post Office



(Indian) Base office 8 – 2/6/1896.  
Suakin – Sudan.



Head of Department.  
M.M. Begg – Postmaster.  
Field Post Office.



Bombay – 15/6/1896.

1 Anna Indian 'Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope' used by Chatar Singh – Head Clerk from Suakin (Main port of Sudan) to Bombay, India.

Note, 1896-1898 Indian troops were sent to Suakin to garrison the port and forts, relieving other troops for active service (they were also involved in fighting) against the religious Mahdist Sudanese under the religious leader Muhammad Ahmad bin Abd Allah, who had proclaimed himself the "Mahdi" (the chosen one) of Islam.



## British Indian Troops stationed in Suakin, Sudan's main Port – The Soldiers' and Seaman's Envelope.

Sig. and Rank. } Regt. Ship, or Official design. }	SOLDIERS' AND SEAMEN'S ENVELOPE.	
	Address.	
COMMANDING OFFICER OR HEAD OF DEPARTMENT.	Seth Jewanji Esquire c/o James Munro & Co. Company Market Post Bombay	
	Base Office. 2/2/1896.	
Sender's Name and Rank. }		Chatar Singh Head clerk
Regiment, Ship, or Office. }		Indian Field Post Office

### 1 Anna Indian Soldiers' and Seaman's Envelope.

British India 1895 1 Anna on 9 Pies Victoria vermilion envelope on white wove paper Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope (Higgins and Gage IB2/Lang ME2), issued on April 1, 1895 following the increase in the sea mail postage for soldiers' and seamen's mail from India to England to 1 Anna in 1893.

This was issued by overprinting the first Soldiers' and Seamen's Envelope of India - 1879 9 Pies vermilion on white wove paper cover (14cmX7.8cm) (H&G IB1/Lang ME1), printed by Thomas de la Rue and Company, London, England and originally released on April 1, 1879.



Military Telegraph sent by Lord Kitchener (The Sirdar) prior to the Battle of Omdurman).

Army Form  
N° 2 Tele.

SUDAN MILITARY TELEGRAPHS

N° of Message	272	N° of Words	8	Received At	Forwarded At	Date Stamp
Code				From	From	
Service Instructions				By	By	
				Employé	Employé	

Handed in at the

Abadia

Office at

8 35 a.m.

Received here at

8 36 a.m.

Of

Office

Lagoudakis. Printer, Alexandria.

TO

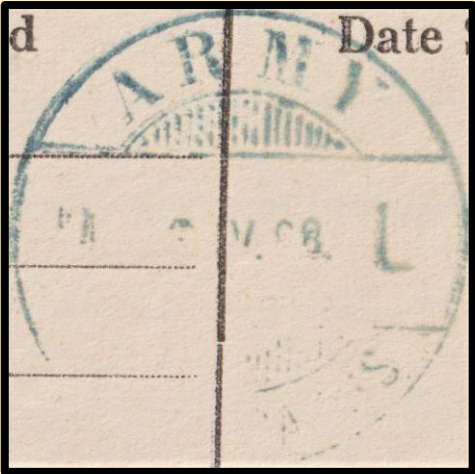
Com de

when will Haig arrive here

27 27

27 13

Sirdar



Army Signals – May 1898.  
Abadia.



Manuscript ‘Abadia’ sic.



Lord Kitchener.  
The Sirdar).



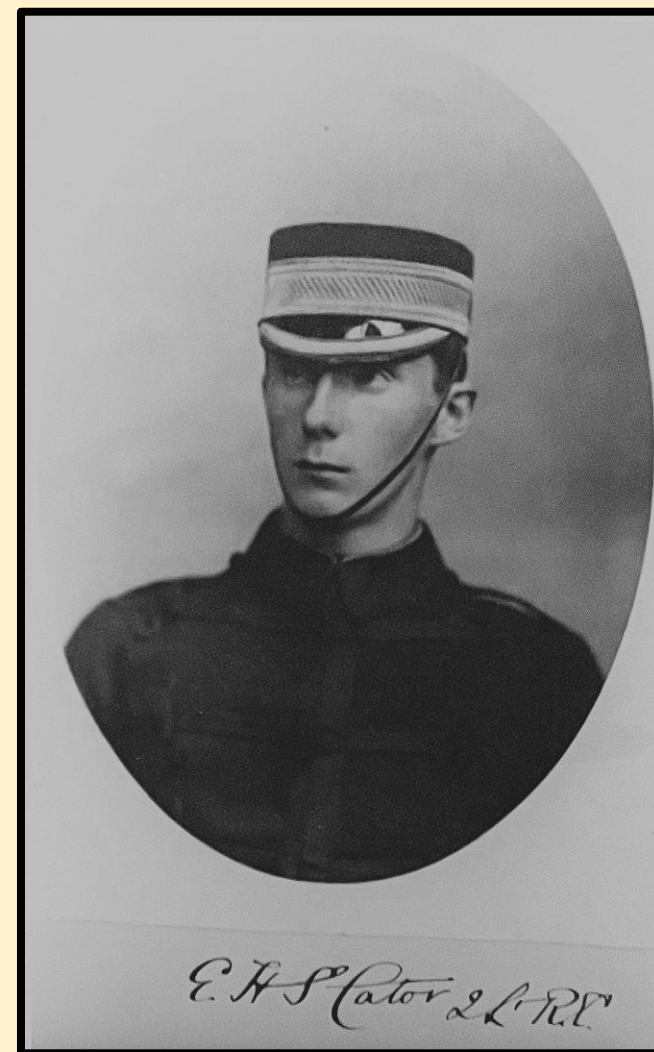
Adjutant General  
Haig - 37 at time.

Telegraph from Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar Leader of the Expeditionary Force to re-take the Sudan.  
It reads – ‘**When will Haig Arrive here.**’ sent from Abadia.  
Note, I can find no reference to ‘Abadia’ but it was probably near Wadi Halfa, just inside the Sudan.





Cover from 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. E.H.S. Cator from Kosheh in upper to Pensherst, Kent, England.  
Redirected to Lincoln.



Internet image of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. E.H.S. Cator R.E.  
He was one of the eight Royal Engineer Officers  
involved in the building of the Dongola and Desert  
Railways – he was to die at Wadi-Halfa, in the  
Sudan 21/2/1897

**Continued.**



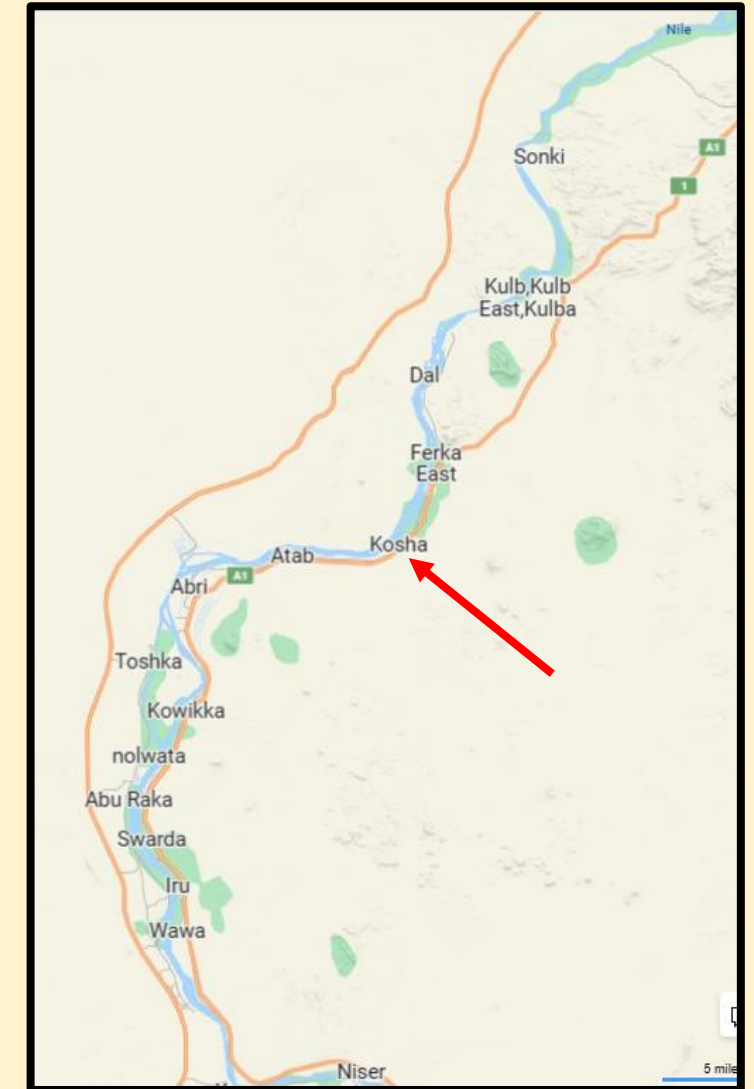
## Brought Forward.



Cover from 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. E.H.S. Cator from Kosheh to Pensherst, Kent, England.



Kosheh (Kosha), Sudan.



Internet map showing position of the Fort at Kosheh (Kosha).

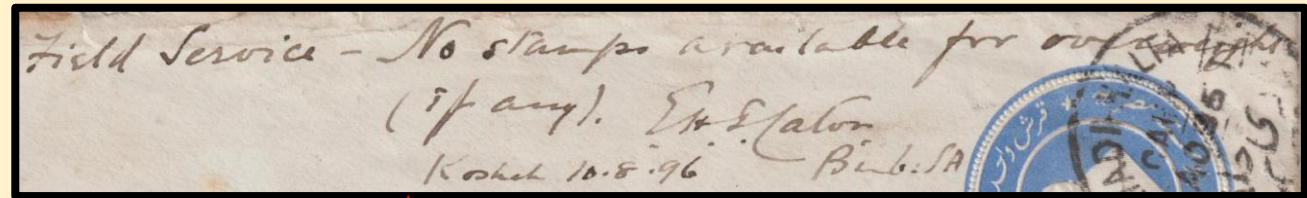
Kitchener was building the railway across the desert from Kosheh to carry & supply his troops in the battle against the Mahdi. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. E.H.S. Cator was 1 of 8 Royal Engineer officers building this railway. Two were to die there, Lt. Cator was one of them.

**Continued.**



Field Service – Kosheh’  
Fort on River Nile.

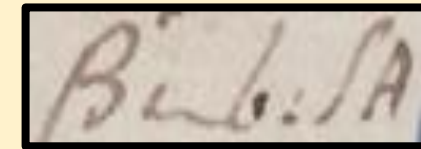
Brought Forward.



Manuscript information. ‘No stamps available for overweight (If any).  
Signed E.H.S. Cator, Kosheh 10/8/96. SA.



Kosheh (Kosha), Sudan – 10/8/1896.



This is thought to be ‘Bimbashi SA’. A non-substantive rank of Major if he was seconded to the ‘SA’, (Sudan Army).



Wadi-Halfa Camp.  
14/8/1896. Transit Strike.



Caire – (Cairo).  
21/8/1896. Transit strike.



Egyptian 1 Piastre Postal Stationery Envelope from Kosheh (a fort where the Battle of Ginnis was fought in 1885).  
The Cover took 4 days to get to Wadi-Halfa and a further 7 days to reach Cairo.

Continued.



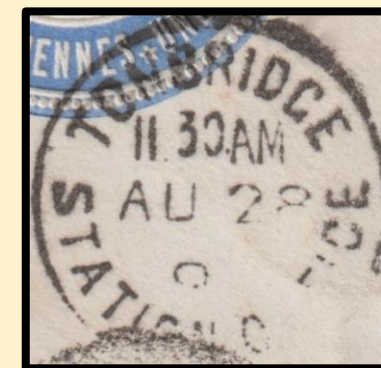
**Brought Forward.**



Cover from 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. E.H.S. Cator from Kosheh to Penshurst, Kent, England. Redirected to Lincoln. Showing the British Cancellations all on the same day..



Penshurst – 28/8/1896.



Tonbridge Station Office – 11.30 AM.  
28/8/1896.



Lincoln Sorting Tender – 9.45 PM.  
28/8/1896.



08/1/30 British Officers, Attached (EGYPTIAN ARMY.)

Duplicate to Woolwich  
7-9-99. 68/284/233

Royal Engineers CORPS OR DEPARTMENT.

259

ROLL of individuals entitled to the "SUDAN MEDAL," granted by Her Majesty The Queen, under terms of British Army Order 49 of 1899

Regimental (or Corps) No.	Rank at the time medal was earned.	Name.*	Corps in which medal was earned.	Operations in which individual took part. 1. Dongola (1896). 2. Operations in Sudan (1897). 3. Atbara Campaign (1898). 4. Expedition to Khartoum (1898). 5. Operations at Gedaref (1898).	Whether entitled to silver or bronze medal	Address. [If non-effective, state whether in Reserve, discharged (with cause), or deceased].	Remarks.
★	Lieut	Blakeney. R.B.D.	Royal Engineers	1 - 2 - 4	Silver	Deceased	Penshurst. Kent. Medal not to be prepared
	"	Cator. E.H.S.	"	1 -	"		
	"	Hall. G.C.M.	"	2 - 4	"		
	"	Midwinter. E.C.	"	2 - 4	"		
	"	Macaulay. G.B.	"	2 - 4	"		
	"	Newcombe. L.O.A.	"	2 - 4	"	Deceased	Plumstead - Surrey - England Medal not to be prepared
	"	Polwhele. R.	"	1 -	"		
	"	Stevenson. A.G.	"	1 - 2 - 4	"		

I certify that the individuals named in this roll were actually present at the operations for which the medal is claimed, as above detailed.

G.W. Macaulay  
Signature (and rank) of Officer personally cognizant of the Claimant's services.

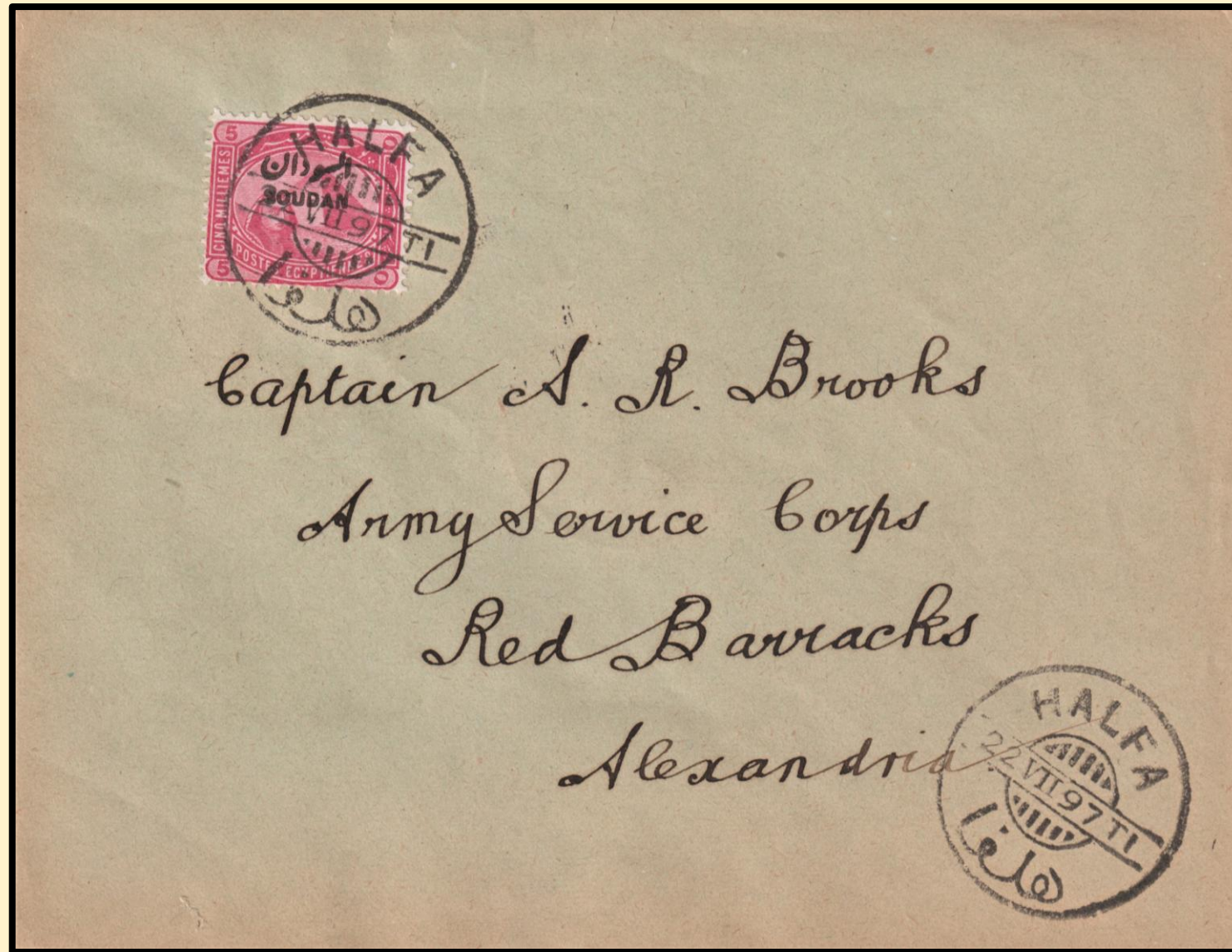
Place Wadi Halfa  
Date 29/3/99

\*All names to be typewritten, or otherwise written distinctly. The names of officers to be entered in order of rank, and those of non-commissioned officers and men in alphabetical order.

Scan of a document (NOT IN MY COLLECTION) sent to me via the Internet.  
It shows the 8 Engineers who were involved in building the railway were to receive the 'Sudan Medal'.  
Note. 2 deceased (from malaria), the first being one being 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. E.H.S. Cator ★ who sent the cover on the last slides.



British Forces in Egypt & The Sudan – 27/7/1897.



5 Milliemes Egyptian Postage stamp overprinted 'Soudan' to pay the Letter Rate from Halfa (Wadi Halfa) to a British Military Officer in Alexandria.

Wadi Halfa was on the Egyptian/Sudan border and was the Military centre for troops entering the Sudan. Due to it being a port on the River Nile it was the railway connection and telegraph centre.



Halfa – 22/7/97.



Alexandria – Transit Strike – 27/7/97.



Military Post Office – Alexandria.  
Receiving Strike – 27/7/97.



## Kitchener's troops at Darmali - 1898.



Darmali - 23/7/98.



Wadi Halfa - 26/7/98.



Alexandria - 31/7/98.



Birmingham - 8/8/98.

Cover sent between the battles of  
Atbara and Omdurman.

5mils Egyptian Postal Stationary Envelope, overprinted Soudan, from Darmali, Sudan to Birmingham England. It is from a Private Andrews of the **Royal Warwickshire Regiment** who was with the **Nile Expeditionary Force** commanded by General Kitchener who led the British–Egyptian Force. The R.W.R. fought at the battles of Atbara 8/4/98 and Omdurman 2/9/98.





50  
COPYRIGHT

THE EGYPTIAN ARTILLERY AT THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN

G. N. MORHIG  
THE ENGLISH PHARMACY  
KHARTOUM

Photographic Post Card depicting the Egyptian Artillery at the Battle of Omdurman.  
The Post Card was produced in Khartoum and is period so is probably correct.



British troops at the Omdurman Battlefield – September 1899.



Omdurman – 17/7/1899.



Relevant portion of reverse of Cover.  
Dealt with on next slide.

1 Piastre (Officer's Rate) on Cover from Major R.F. Meiklejohn O.B.E. of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at the Omdurman Battlefield, to General Sir Edwin Collen at Simla, India. This was after the battle at Atbara, the final battle to defeat the Mahdi forces **September 1889**.



Cover from British troops at the Omdurman Battlefield – September 1899.

Brought Forward.



Cairo – 30/7/1899.



Cover and Reverse from previous slide.



Sea Post Office B – 7/8/1899.

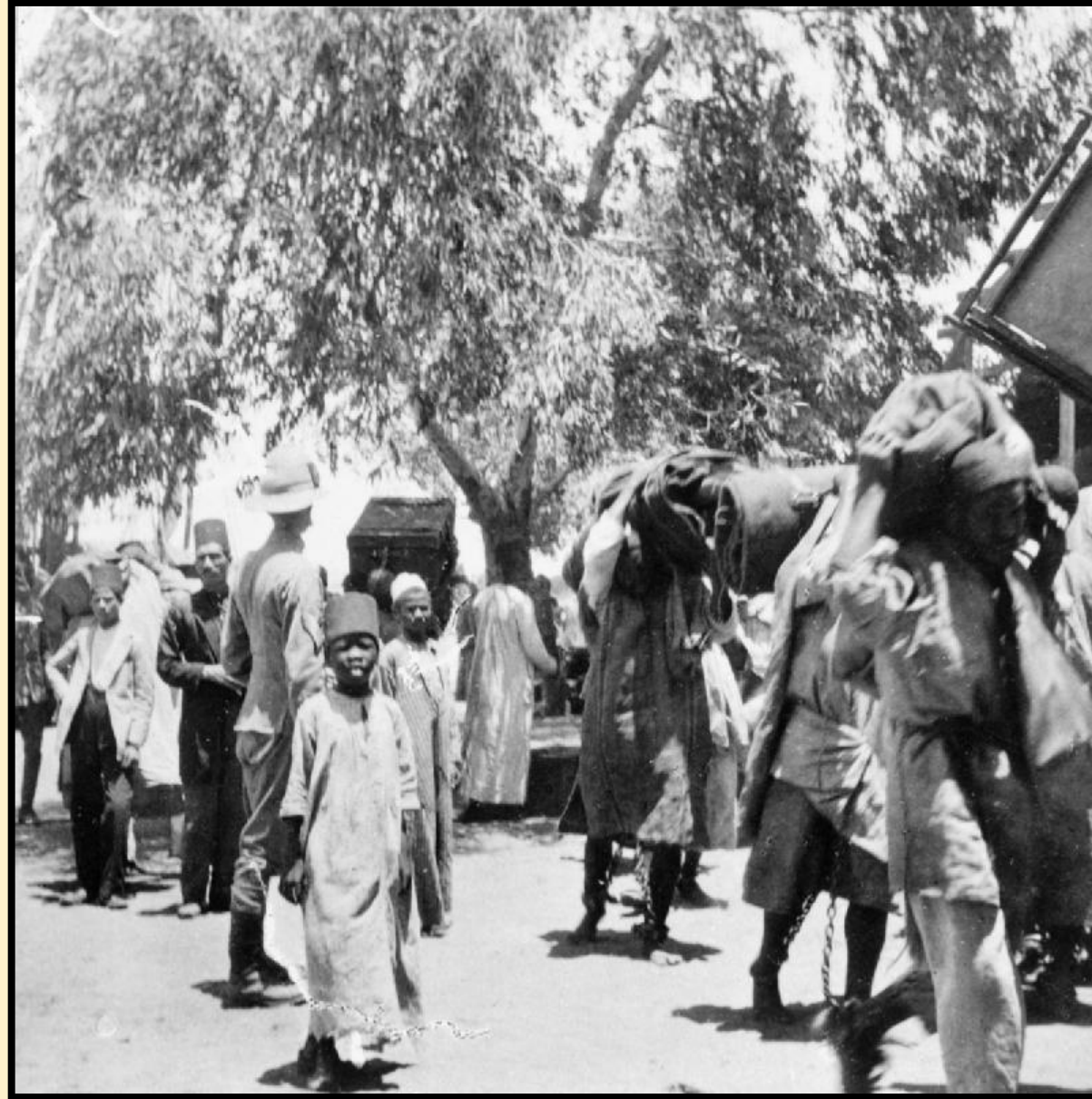


Simla – India – 14/8/1899.

Cover from Omdurman, Sudan to Simla, India.

With transit strikes for Cairo, Egypt, & Sea Post Office, Port Said-Aden-Bombay, and Simla arrival.





Internet image of Wadi Halfa in 1898 depicting British Troops with Sudanese P.O.W. in chains carrying baggage. Sudanese prisoners were volunteered into the Egyptian Army by the British and 'branded' to stop desertion.



# Uganda Expeditionary Force into Northern Uganda & Equatoria, Southern Sudan – 1898-1899.



Campaign Cover from the 'Broome' Expedition into Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan. Sent by the leader of the Expedition Lt. Col. W.A. Broome to his wife in Winchester England. Mombasa, British East Africa transit & Winchester arrival strikes. **Continued on next page.**



Pen cancel by sender to stop theft of stamps.



Mombasa - 21/4/1899. Winchester - 13/5/1899.



Crest of '1<sup>st</sup> Balouch Battalion'. On flap.





Continued from previous slide.

### **The Northern Uganda – Southern Sudan Expedition- 1898-1899.**



With the capture of Khartoum 1885, by the Mahdi the Ottoman-Egyptian administration of Sudan collapsed.

Equatoria, the extreme southern province of the Sudan, was nearly cut off from the outside world. Emin Pasha who was the appointed Governor of Equatoria was informed in February 1886 that the Egyptian Government would abandon Equatoria.

Arrangements were made for Stanley to rescue Emin Pasha from Equatoria, (which appears to have been a disaster as Emin Pasha did not want to leave, there is also evidence that a second governor was sent). In the confusion, little or nothing was done to extract the Sudanese troops who had been the military force for that province, wages were not paid, and they were left to their own resources.

Consequently, they mutinied and killed their British officers and went on the rampage throughout the area.

In December 1897, the 27<sup>th</sup> Baluch Regiment of Bombay (Light Infantry) were dispatched under Lt. Col. W.A. Broome to Uganda and Southern Sudan to quell the rebellion. The Battalion consisted of 14 officers and 743 Indian ranks.

A punitive arm fought a short battle in the Taita Hills in southern British East Africa on route (nothing to do with the Sudanese mutiny), and the battalion was again in action in the Gondokoro area of the then Equatoria Province before the rebellion was crushed.

The Battalion returned to Mombasa before setting sail for India later in May 1899.

At least 3 covers are known from Col. Broome to his wife and a handful of Uganda H2 type Registered Envelopes (All opened out) from the medical officer with the expedition.

(Note, When a similar cover was sold by Christies in 1970 – it was described as the only cover from this expedition).

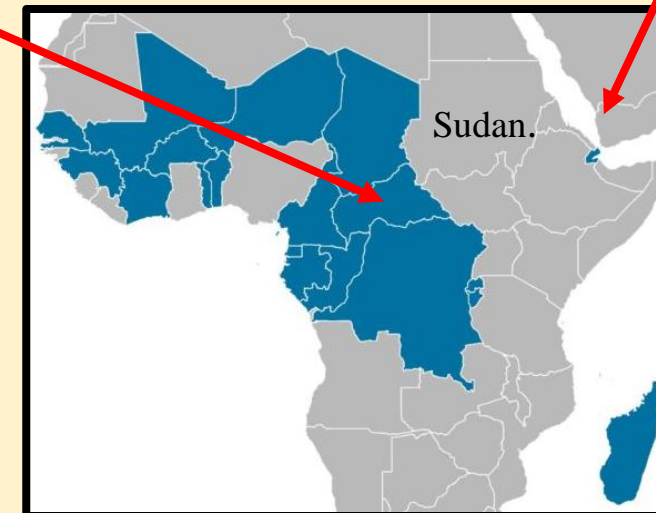


# The French in French Sudan - West Africa & East Africa – Cause of the Fashoda Incident.



Postage Free, Military Cover from Lille, France to the French Sudan with Ouagadougou receiving/forwarding strike to Dosso.

Ouagadougou – 30/1/1900.  
French Sudan – West Africa.



Post card with map of French Somaliland to which the French wanted to join their West African possessions and get easy access to Madagascar and Far East possessions also so that they could tax the rich caravan routes.

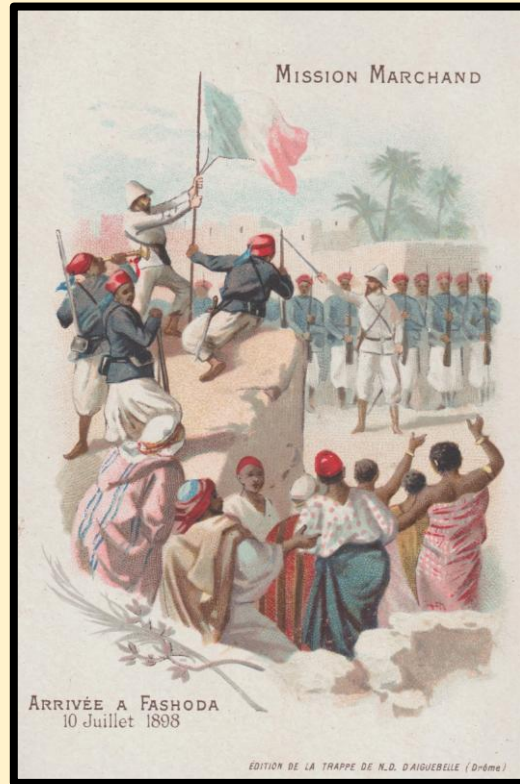
Internet map of central Africa showing the two areas.



## The French in the Sudan.



Cigarette silk depicting the French flag.



French advertising card for 'Aiguebelle Chocolate' depicting Major Marchand's arrival in Fashoda 10/7/98.

Lord Kitchener moved gun-boats to Fashoda to confront the French.



Internet image of Major Marchand.

The Fashoda Incident, an international incident and 1898 climax of imperialist territorial disputes between Britain and France in East Africa. A French expedition under Major Marchand, went to Fashoda on the White Nile River to gain control of the Upper Nile basin and thereby exclude Britain from the Sudan. A British-Egyptian force (outnumbering French - 10 to 1) from the Sirdar Kitchener met on friendly terms. In Europe, it became a war scare. The British held firm as both empires stood on the verge of war. Under heavy pressure, the French withdrew.



## British troops in British Somaliland – 1903.



Post card depicting a detachment of 1<sup>st</sup> Hampshire Regiment during the 20-year war against the Mad Mullah. Who incidentally had been a fireman (stoker) on Indian ships.

Note the word 'Trek' being of Dutch/Afrikaans origin – the Hampshire Regiment had previously served in South Africa during the Boer War.

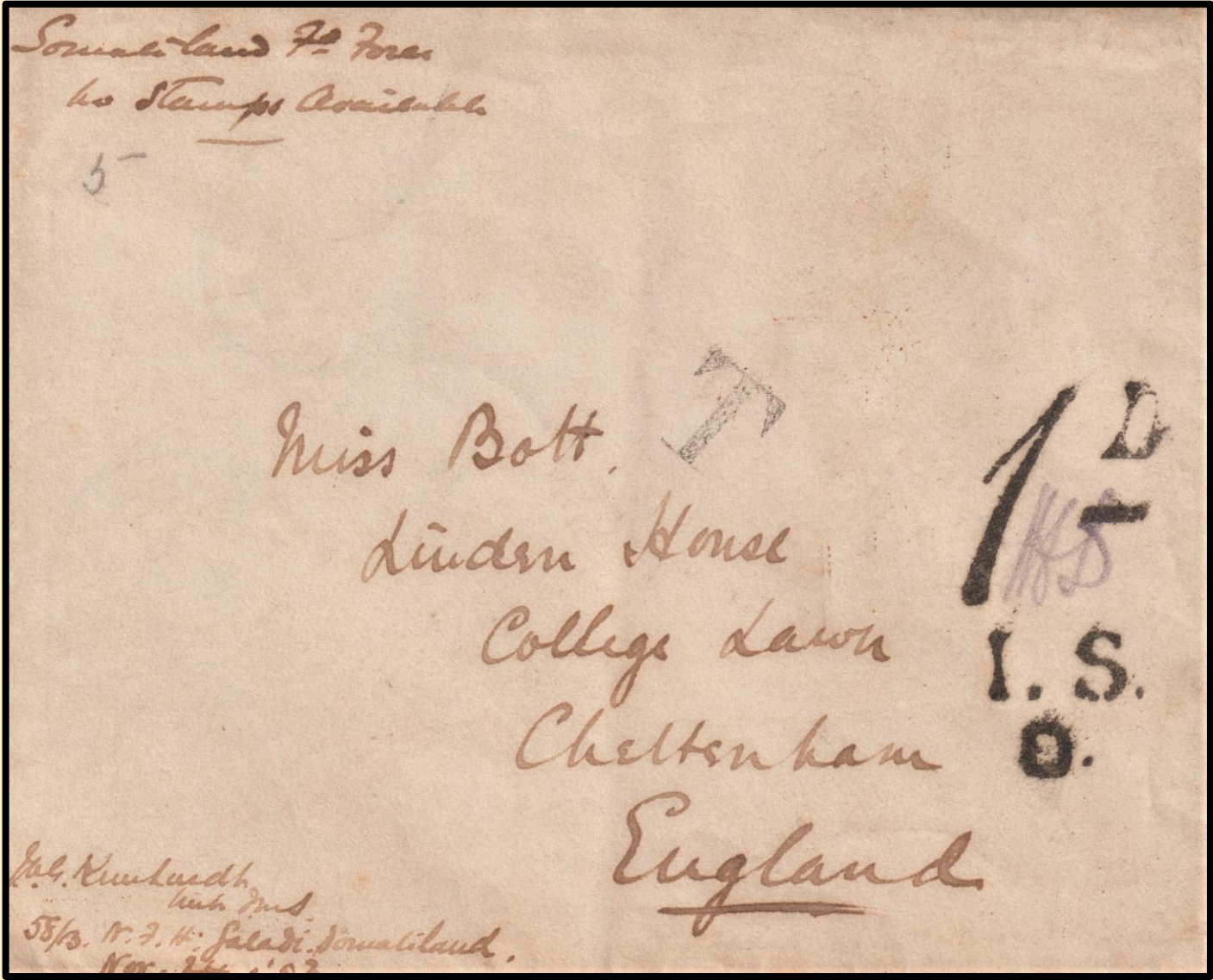


Somali Warriors (Dervish)  
taken from a period post card.

These were the same race  
that the British were fighting at  
the Battle of Omdurman.



British troops in British Somaliland - 1903.



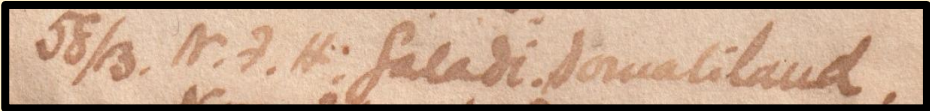
F.P.O. 45 – 2/12/1903 - British Somaliland.



Aden – 10/12/03.  
Transit.



Cheltenham – 27/12/03.  
Arrival.



Address – Galadi (tribal area) – Somaliland.

Taxed Cover from Galadi (Afgoooye - S.E. Somaliland) 2/12/03.

The rate should have been 1d and the tax is 1d – not doubled (where the sender could not get a stamp, a ‘sympathetic tax’ being the same as the shortage, was applied). The sender was on an early military campaign against the ‘Mad Mullah’.



**Sudan Military Telegraph Stamps – Issued from 1/3/1898.**



25 Piastre  
Top value,  
issued 1899.

Stamps Typography printed by De La Rue, Watermark Star & Crescent or Rosette, perforated Comb perforation 14. Military Telegraph Stamps were issued for use on telegrams 1898 - 1901. They depicted a contingent of the Sudan Camel Corps crossing the desert and passing a line of telegraph wires. Stamps perforated centrally to facilitate use on receipt portion of a telegraph form.



Sudan Military Telegraph Stamps – Issued from 1/3/1898.



Representation of the Military Telegraph Stamps.

Typography printed by De La Rue, Watermark Star & Crescent or Rosette, perforated Comb perforation 14.



## Sudan Defence Corps.

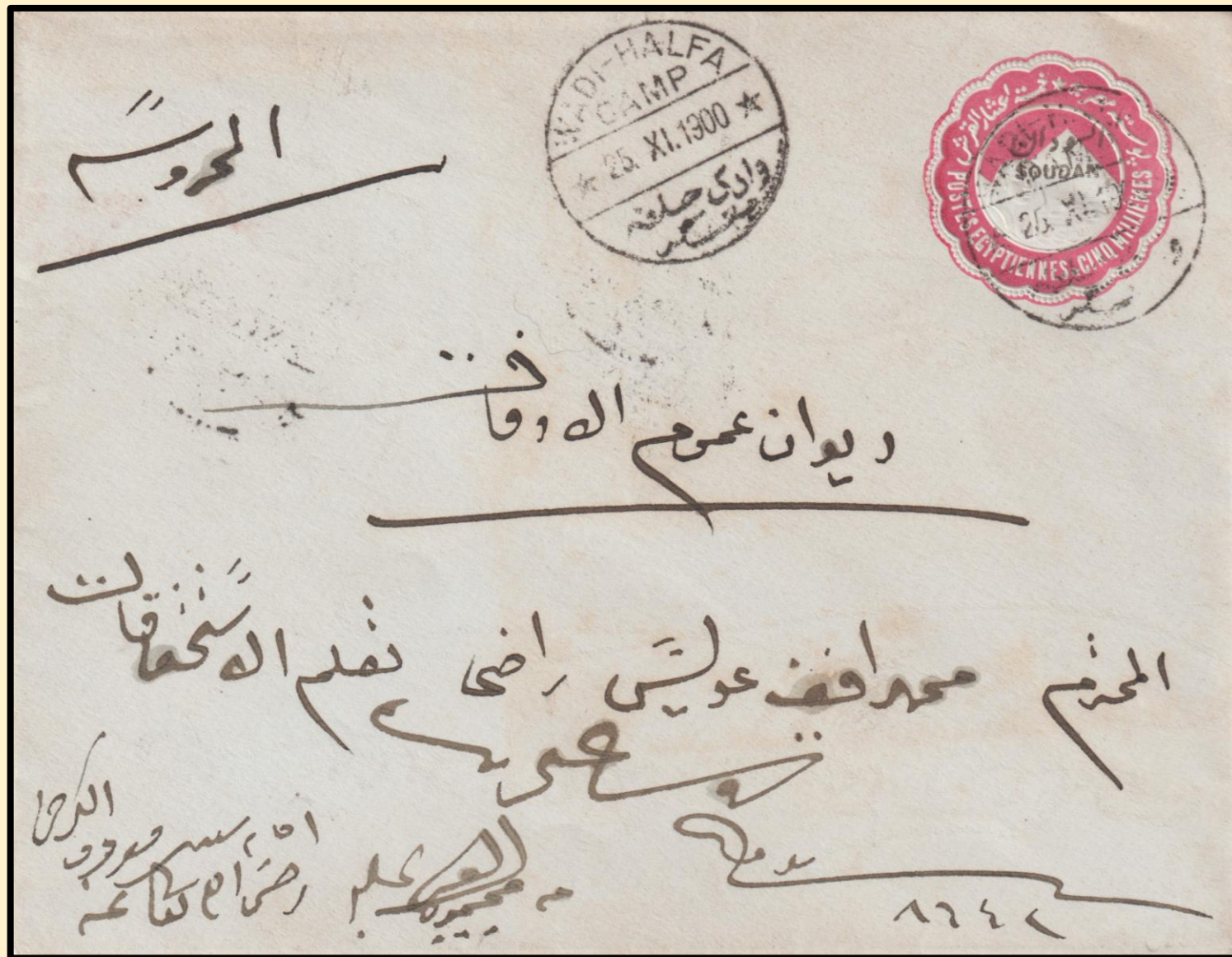


Photographic Post Card depicting the Camel Corps of the Sudan Defence Force.

The S.D.F. was a locally recruited British led force formed in 1925 to assist the police in the event of civil unrest, and to maintain the borders.

They were based on the Egyptian Army who are depicted on the Telegraph Stamps.





Wadi-Halfa Camp – Sudan – 25/11/1900.



Cairo (Ambi) – 28/11/1900 - Receiving strike.

5 Millimes Indicium on an Egyptian Postal Stationery Envelope, overprinted 'Soudan'.

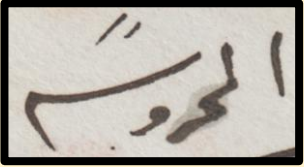
From the Anglo-Egyptian Army in Wadi Halfa Camp, Sudan. Addressed to Mohammed Aqaf Adalati (Razi) at the 'Deceased Office' of the General Court in Cairo, Egypt; ('Guarded' was the nickname for 'Egypt').

(Presumably reporting the death of one or more Egyptian military personnel in the Sudan).

Continued.

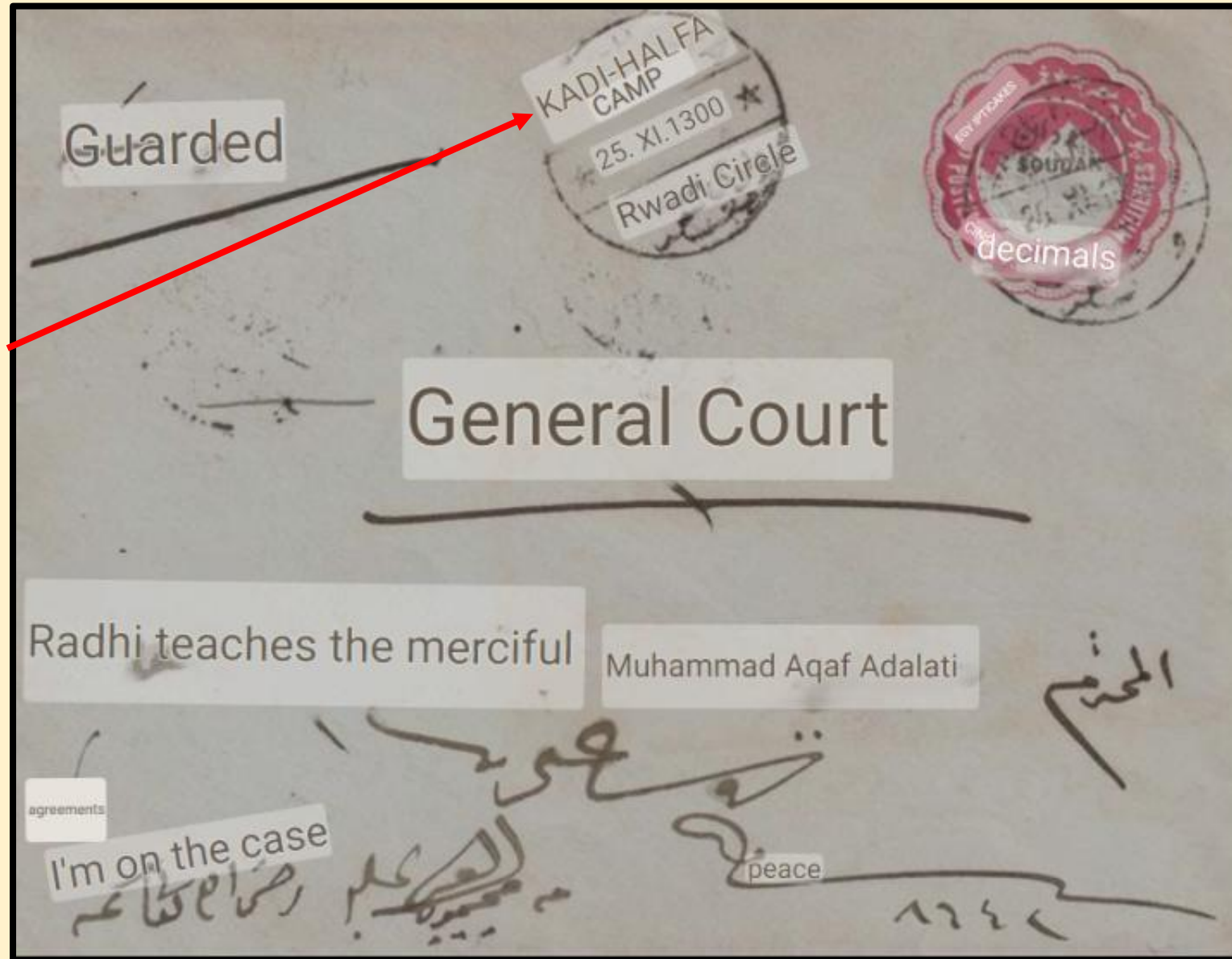


## Google Translation.



'Guarded'  
was the nickname for  
'Egypt'.

Note that the Cancellation  
was Wadi-Halfa, but the  
translation says Kadi-Halfa.



An internet image of the translations from Arabic to English to show how information was gleaned from the cover, this together with help from Adel in South Africa and Adel in Kuwait (for which I thank them). Yes, two Adels one female and one male.



**Incoming Cover from England to an Officer serving with the Egyptian Army in the Sudan.**

Cover from the Captain  
H.W. Snow  
Correspondence sold in  
Ipswich Auction  
31/10/2020.



The cover was folded and  
sealed with gold wax.  
Before sending.  
(Could be 'TJ').



3d on Cover to an Officer in the Egyptian Army in Khartoum, Sudan.  
Alexandria and Nile Traveling Post Office (T.P.O.) strikes applied in transit.



Dover – 10/10/13.



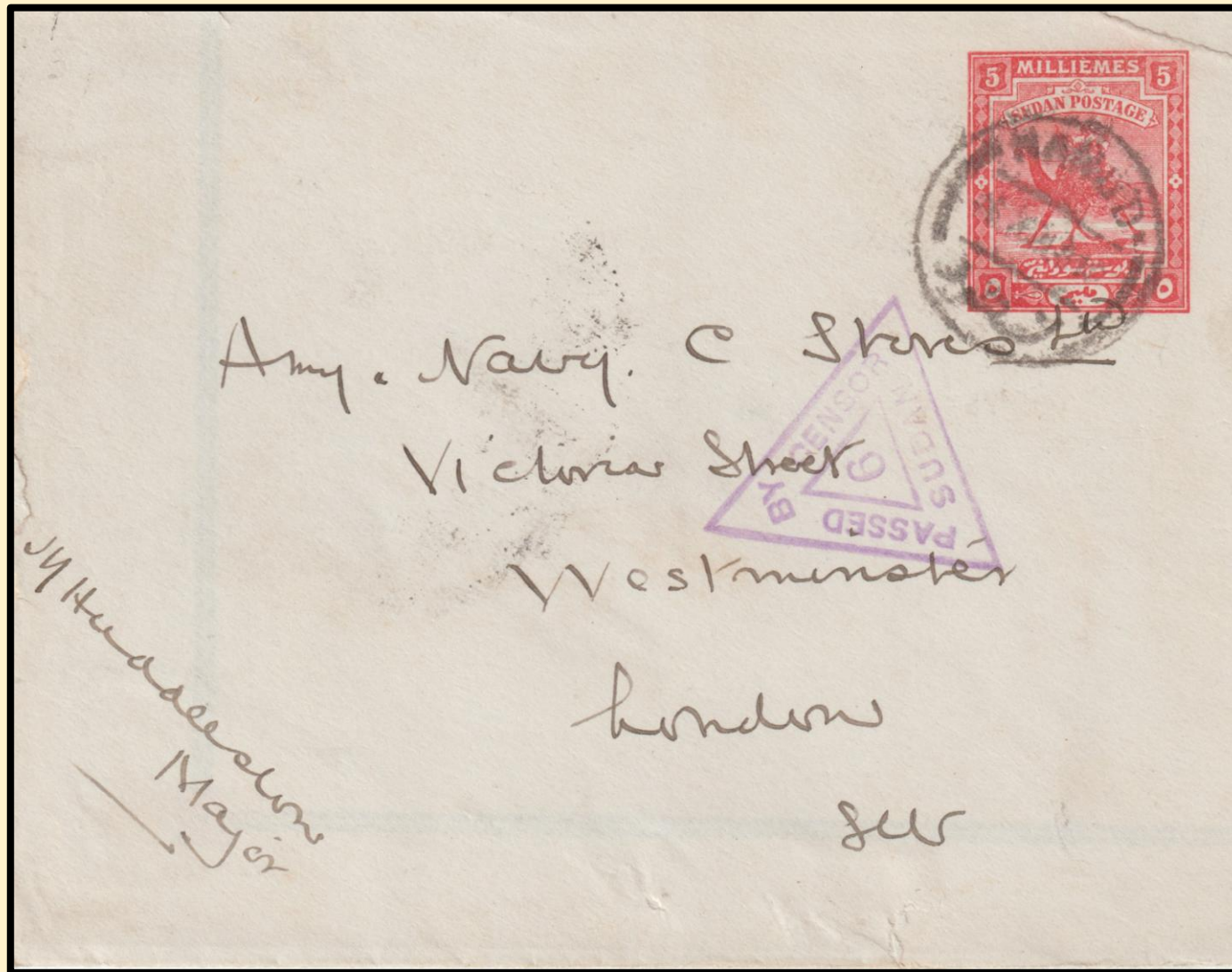
Alexandria – Egypt – Transit Strike.



Shellal-Halfa T.P.O. No. 1.  
20/11/13. (River Nile).



## Darfur revolt 1916 - Sudan



5 Millimes on military cover sent via the civil posts during the military invasion and occupation of the Sultanate of Darfur in 1916.

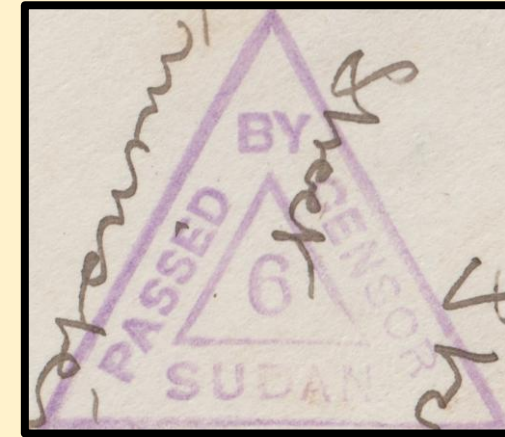
Major M. Huddleston, the sender of this cover, was the officer in charge of the Camel Corps at the Battle of Beringia 22/5/1916.



Nahud – (En Nahoud)  
16/11/16,



Shellal-Halfa,  
T.P.O. No. 2 - 23/1/17.  
River Nile Boat.



Sudan Civil Censor No. 6.



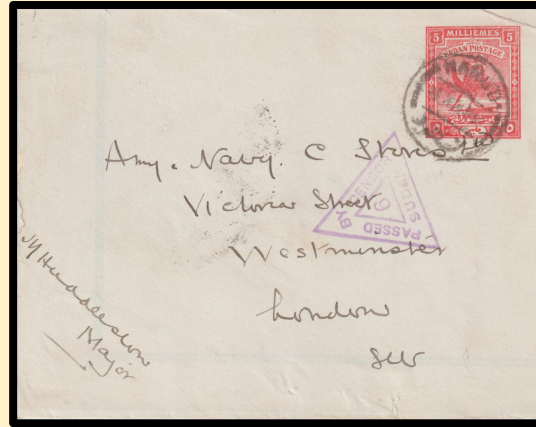
Similar strike from second  
cover, for comparison.  
Shellal-Halfa - T.P.O. No. 1.  
22/5/17.  
River Nile Boat.

Continued.



## The Invasion of Darfur (Background to the cover).

**Brought forward.**  
From previous slide.



The Invasion of Darfur was the military invasion and occupation of the Sultanate of Darfur, an independent country at that time, by the British military and the Sultanate of Egypt.

The operation took place from 16 March to 6 November 1916. The sultan of Darfur, Ali Dinar, had been reinstated by the British after their victory in the Mahdist War but during the First World War he grew restive, refusing his customary tribute to the Sudanese government and showing partiality to the Ottoman Empire in 1915.

Sirdar Reginald Wingate then organized a force of around 2,000 men; under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Philip James Vandeleur Kelly.

The force entered Darfur in March 1916 and decisively defeated the Fur Army at Beringia.

Major M. Huddleston, the sender of this cover, was the officer in charge of the Camel Corps at the Battle of Beringia 22/5/1916

The capital al-Fashir was occupied in May.

Ali Dinar had already fled to the mountains and his attempts to negotiate a surrender were eventually broken off by the British.

His location becoming known, a small force was sent after him, and the sultan was killed in action in November 1916.

Subsequently, Darfur was fully annexed to the British administration of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and remained part of Sudan upon its independence in 1956.





BRITISH BARRACKS, KHARTOUM.

Photographic Post Card depicting the Military Barracks at Khartoum.



World War I - Royal Warwickshire Regiment (R.W.R.), Cairo, Egypt to the Essex Regiment in Khartoum, Sudan.



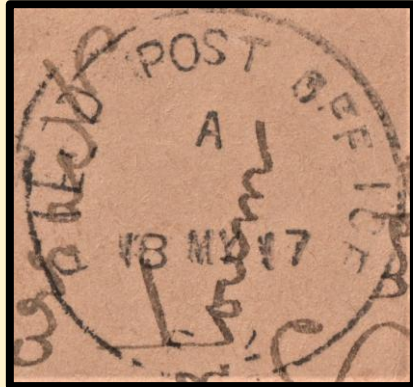
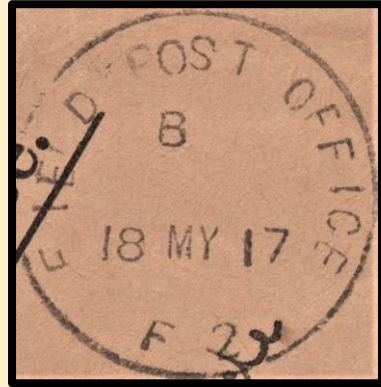
O.H.M.S. Cover (K at bottom left Khartoum ?) Postage Free.  
Sent from Abbasia in Cairo, Egypt to Khartoum with Cairo Civil Post Office and  
Egypt – Sudan River Boat T.P.O. transit to Khartoum.



Cairo - 18/5/17.



1<sup>st</sup> Bat. R.W.R. O/Room – 17/5/17.



A & B strikes F.P.O. F 2 – 18/5/17 – Abbasia, Cairo, Egypt.



Shellal-Halfa, T.P.O. No. I – 22/5/17 – River Nile Boat.



British Forces at Camp Omdurman during World War I.

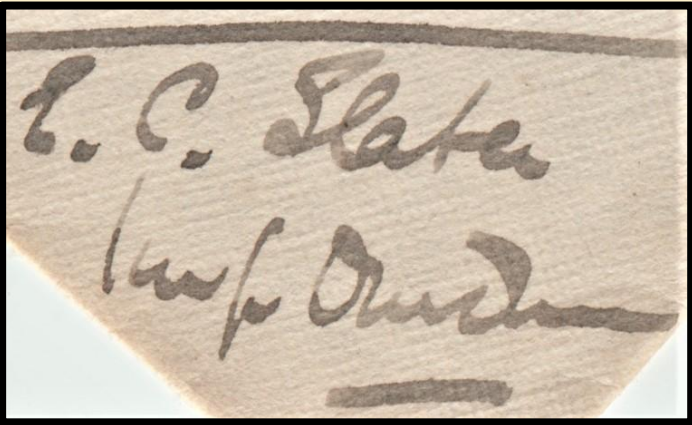


5 mils on Cover from Khartoum from a serviceman serving with the Sudan defence Force during world War I.

The signature was to authorise the 5 mils Concession Rate for H. M. Forces.



Khartoum – 6/5/17. (civil post office).



Sender at 'Camp Omdurman'.





The End!