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Cyrenaica

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Cyrenaica

Vincent Prange & Ton Dietz

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Introduction

Postage stamps and related objects are miniature communication tools, and they tell a story about cultural and political identities and about artistic forms of identity expressions. They are part of the world's material heritage, and part of history. Ever more of this postal heritage becomes available online, published by stamp collectors' organizations, auction houses, commercial stamp shops, online catalogues, and individual collectors. Virtually collecting postage stamps and postal history has recently become a possibility. These working papers about Africa are examples of what can be done. But they are work-in-progress! Everyone who would like to contribute, by sending corrections, additions, and new area studies can do so by sending an email message to the APH editors: Ton Dietz (dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl) and Jan Jansen. You are welcome!

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Illustrations cover page:

Cape of Good Hope postage stamp 1853:

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape Triangular Postage Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape Triangular Postage Stamp.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg)

Egypt postage stamp 1914:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post Stamp Egypt.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post_Stamp_Egypt.jpg)

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Organization of this APH paper: we follow a chronological order, and for each series of postage stamps we start with the collection of Vincent Prange (chairperson of Filitalia in the Netherlands), followed by additional illustrations that could be found online and in some publications.

S = Sassone Catalogo Specializzato dei Francobolli d'Italia e dei Paesi Italiani, Cirenaica pp. 943-953, and Cirenaica Amministrazione Autonoma p. 1149.

Y = Yvert et Tellier Catalogue Classiques du Monde, 2015

M = Michel Katalog Nord- und Ostafrika, 2005

For the General Issues for the Italian Colonies: see APH 56

For Italian Libya: see APH 57 (this includes Bengasi 1901 and 1911)

For Tripolitania: see APH 59

For Fezzan and Ghadames: see APH 60

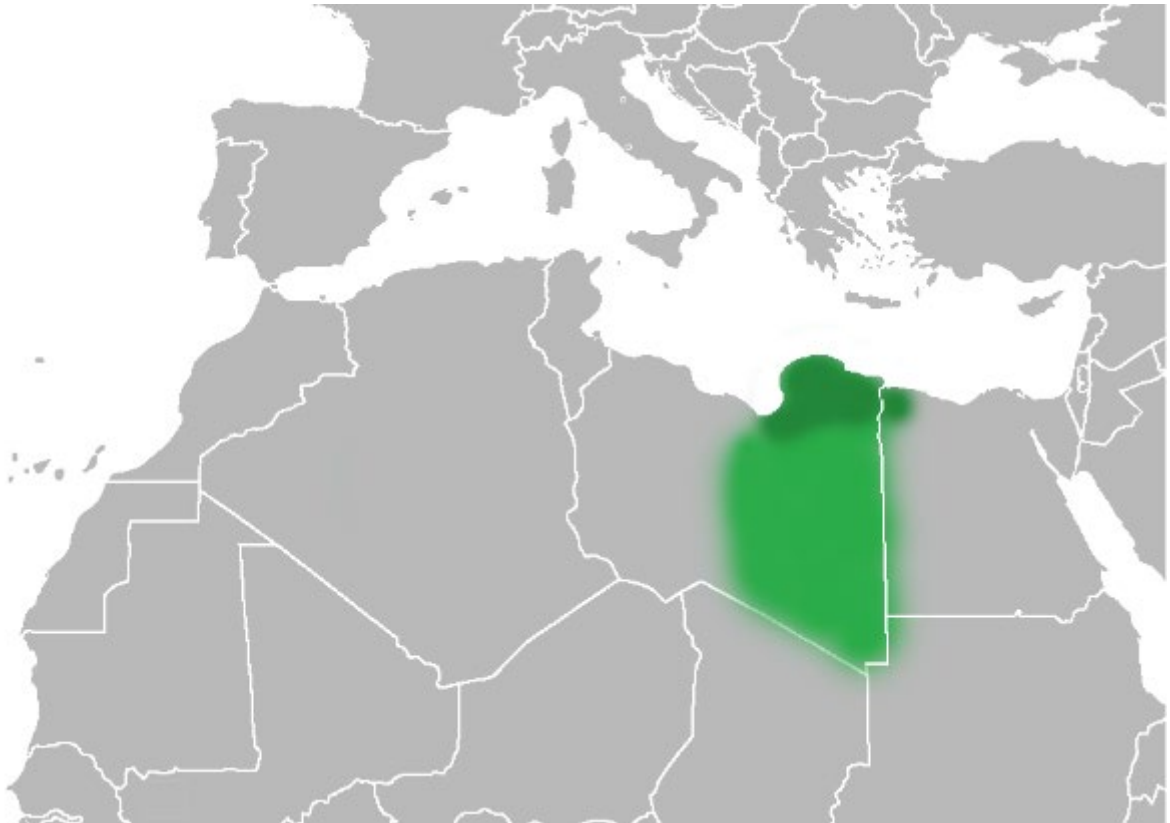
1 Introduction

“The Ottoman Empire ceded Cyrenaica to Italy in 1912. From 1923 to 1934 stamps were issued for Cyrenaica, which were used concurrently with those of Italian Libya. The first stamps of Cyrenaica were Italian stamps overprinted CIRENAICA issued on 24 October 1923 at the same time as those for Tripolitania.[1][2][3]

Semi-postal stamps inscribed Cirenaica were issued in 1926, and regular commemorative and definitive stamp issues continued until 1934 when Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan were united as the Italian colony of Libya.

Stamps of colonial Cyrenaica were inscribed Cirenaica and printed at the Italian Government Printing Works”.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_Cyrenaica



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b9/Map_of_Cyrenaica.png

Gerben van Gelder’s website (adjusted):

<https://web.archive.org/web/20180606005831/http://www.stampworldhistory.com/stamps-issuing-entities#>



Italian Cyrenaica is located in northern Africa in current Libya. In the 19th century the future Italian Cyrenaica was part of the Ottoman vilayet or province of Tripolitania that also included the Tripolitania and Fezzan regions. Italy in the 19th century had commercial interests in Ottoman Tripolitania and by the late 19th century Italy wanted to take possession of Ottoman Tripolitania. In 1911, Italy declared war on Turkey. Italy was victorious and in 1912 the Turks, by way of the treaty of Lausanne, agreed to withdraw from Tripolitania – de jure Ottoman Tripolitania was ceded to Italy in 1923.

The Italians, after 1912, divided their Libyan possessions in three parts. In the coastal region the colonies of Italian Cyrenaica and Italian Tripolitania were established, each with a governor. The southern possessions – the Fezzan and Kufra regions – were administered by the military as the Military Territory of Southern Libya. These possessions together were referred to both as 'Italian North Africa' and 'Italian Libya'.

Establishing Italian rule

Having gained control only over the coastal regions in 1912, Italy next set out to bring all of Ottoman Tripolitania under its control – an effort in which it will only partly succeeded. In 1915, Italy joined the Allies in WWI and the troops from Libya were withdrawn, to be deployed in the European theaters of war. Local leaders reasserted their authority over most of Libya. Between 1915 and 1919, Italian control was, de facto, limited to a number of coastal towns. After WWI, the Italians set out to reestablish their authority in Libya. Initially, they did so by making concessions to the local leaders. In Italian Cyrenaica an agreement was signed with the leaders of the Senussi order, a

religious order that had assumed substantial worldly power in large parts of Libya – the Senussi leader Idris would eventually ascend to the throne of the kingdom of Libya in 1951.



Omar Mukhtar at his arrest in 1931. Omar Mukhtar was the leader of the Senussi forces fighting Italy in Italian Cyrenaica. When the Italians had established themselves in most of Italian Cyrenaica, he continued to fight a guerrilla war from the Kufra region until his capture in 1931.

Things took a very different turn when, in 1922, Mussolini came to power in Italy. Mussolini launched the 'Riconquista'. The Italians abrogated all prior agreements and, through military force, asserted their authority in Libya. Libya was successively brought under effective Italian rule. The Senussi leadership went into exile in Egypt in 1923 – continuing a guerrilla war from the southern region of Kufra. Italian Cyrenaica was finally brought under effective Italian rule between 1926 and 1928. The existence of Italian Cyrenaica as a separate colony came to an end when, in 1934, the colonies of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania were joined to form what is now officially called the Colony of Italian Libya.

The population of Cyrenaica is of Berber, Arab and Turkish origin and is almost fully Arabized. The culture is akin to that of the Mashriq – the eastern Arab world stretching from Cyrenaica to the Middle East. As such, the population of Cyrenaica is distinct from the population in Tripolitania that is more oriented to the Mahreb – the western part of the Arab world that stretches from Morocco across Algeria and Tunisia to Tripolitania – and the population in the sparsely populated southern part of Libya.

Aftermath

During WWII, Libya developed into a major theater of war. Fortunes changed between 1940 and 1943, but events eventually lead to Allied victory and the eviction of Italy from Libya in 1943. British and French forces occupied the country establishing first military administration and then civil administration. Italy formally ceded Italian Libya in 1947. In 1951, Libya would gain independence as the Kingdom of Libya.

Postal history Italian Cyrenaica



1928 – A complex allegory symbolizing fascism and victory. Issued for the anniversary of the Italian Africa Society.

In Ottoman Tripolitania the stamps of the Ottoman Empire were used. Italy opened an office abroad in Benghazi in 1901. Stamps were issued for use in the Benghazi office from 1901 onwards

Italy issued stamps for its possessions in Libya in 1912. These issues could be used in all of Italian Libya from 1912 until 1943. From 1923, concurrently with the general issues for Italian Libya, stamps were issued for both Italian Cyrenaica and Italian Tripolitania. These are almost exclusively commemoratives – both overprints on Italian stamps and issues of designs common to all Italian colonies. The stamps of Italian Cyrenaica were, in 1934, superseded by the issues for Italian Libya. These were superseded, from 1943 onwards, by the issues of the British military administration – from 1943 to 1948 the issues for the Middle East Forces and from 1948 to 1950 the issues for Tripolitania that could also be used in Cyrenaica. The issues of the British administration were, in 1950, superseded by the issues of the Emirate of Cyrenaica and from 1951 by the issues of independent Libya.



1944 – Muhammed Idris el-Senussi having returned to Cyrenaica meets with the Cyrenaica dignitaries to renew the pledges of allegiance.

During WWII, Libya was one of the major theaters of war. Changing fortunes eventually lead to Allied victory and by 1943 the Italians were driven out of Libya. The French and the British divides Libya into three occupation zones: Cyrenaica and Tripolitania administered by the British and Fezzan & Ghadames administered by the French. The borders of these zones were different from the borders of the Italian period. Most notably the territory of Ghadames – part of former Italian Tripolitania – became part of Fezzan & Ghadames and the Kufra region south of former Italian Cyrenaica was attached

to the Cyrenaica zone. The British set up separate military administrations for Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to accommodate for differences in the local and international political context of the territories.

With support of the British administration, Idris el-Senussi returned to Cyrenaica. In the years directly after WWII, different options for the future of Libya were on the table – ranging from a division of Libya to the establishment of a unified state. To secure his position, in 1949 Idris, with British support, proclaimed the independent emirate of Cyrenaica. Though independence de jure did not gain international recognition, the British de facto transferred much of the administration of Cyrenaica to the emir.

The future of Libya was finally decided when, in 1949, the United Nations stepped in. A resolution was passed, stating that Libya was to gain independence as a unified state by 1952. Events subsequently developed in such a way that Idris was crowned king of the independent kingdom of Libya in 1951.

Postal history Cyrenaica



1950 – A Senussi mujahid – warrior. The use of the term ‘mujahid’ – please note the inscription at the bottom of the stamp – suggests that the wars fought by the Senussi had strong religious connotations – in line with the religious origin of the Senussi order.

The first stamps used in Cyrenaica were the issues of the Ottoman Empire – these to be superseded by the issues of Italian Libya and Italian Cyrenaica. During the period of British administration, stamps issued by the British were used – from 1943 the stamps issued for the Middle East Forces and from 1948 the issues for Tripolitania that were also used in Cyrenaica. These were, in 1950, superseded by the stamps issued by the emirate of Cyrenaica. One set of postage stamps was issued – a nicely engraved design printed by Waterlow in London. The stamps of the emirate from 1951 were superseded by the issues of the independent kingdom of Libya.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p.1 Also see : Libya, APH 59.



Collection Vincent Prange, Tripolitania, p. 17 upper part. Postmark Bengasi with an Italian express stamp to Roma, 15 12 1913.

2 Italian colony: separate stamps for Cyrenaica (Cirenaica in Italian)

2.1 1922: Mazzini (not issued)

S: P1-P3: 25c, 40c, 80c.



<https://live.ferrarioaste.com/pics/imgSmall/2/713.jpg>

2.2 1923: Propaganda Fide

S:1-4: 20c, 30c, 50c, 1L, (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 2

2.3 1923: Marcia su Roma

S5-10: 10c, 30c, 50c, 1L, 2L, 5L

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 3 upper part

2.4 1924: Manzoni

S11-16: 10c, 15c, 30c, 50c, 1L, 5L. (with varieties), and P4-P8: 10c, 15c, 50c, 15c, 30c
(Proofs/Saggi)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 3 lower part

Additional Illustrations



<https://api.europeana.eu/thumbnail/v2/url.json?uri=http%3A%2F%2Fhdl.handle.net%2F10970%2Fmedia%2F4f332d6a-d3da-7245-c90b-41d35df7c870&type=IMAGE>

2.5 1925: Ano Santo

S17-22: 20c+10c, 30c+15c, 50c+25c, 60c+30c, 1L+50c, 5L+2.50L (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 4 upper part

2.6 1924: Segnatasse per Vaglia

S Segnatasse per Vaglia 1-6 : 20c, 40c, 50c, 1L, 2L, 3L (with varieties).

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 20. Including Postmark Porto Vaglia Cirenaica

2.7 1925: Giubileo del Re

S23-26: 60c, 1L, 1,25L in Perf 11, 1.25L in perf 13 ½ (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 4 lower part

2.8 1926: San Francesco

S27-31: 20c, 40c, 60c, 1.25L, 5L+2.50L (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 5 upper part

2.9 1926: Pro Istituto Coloniale Italiano

S32-37: 5c+5c, 10c+5c, 20c+5c, 40c+5c, 60c+5c, 1L+5c (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 5 central part

2.10 1927: Milizia I

S38-41: 40c+20c, 60c+30c, 1.25L+60c, 5L+2.50L (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 5 lower part

2.11 1927: Volta

S42-44: 20c, 50c, 1.25L (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 7

2.12 1928: Pro Società Africana d'Italia

S45-48: 20c+5c, 30c+5c, 50c+10c, 1.25L+20c

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 6 lower part

2.13 1929: Milizia II

S49-52: 30c+10c, 50c+20c, 1.25L+50c, 5L+2L, and Proofs for a series that was never issued (Saggi): P9-P12: 30c+10c, 50c+20c, 1.25L+50c, 5L+2L (with variety).

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 6 upper part

2.14 1929: Montecassino

S53-59: 20c, 25c, 50c+10c, 75c+15c, 1.25L+25c, 5L+1L, 10L+2L (with variety)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 8 upper part

2.15 1930: Nozze del Principe Umberto / Royal marriage

S60-62: 20c, 50c+10c, 1.25L+25c (with variety)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 9 upper part

2.16 1930: Ferrucci

S63-67: 20c, 25c, 50c, 1.25L, 5L+2L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 8 lower part

2.17 1930: Milizia III

S68-71: 30c+10c, 50c+10c, 1.25L+30c, 5L+1.50L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 9 central part

2.18 1930: Pro Istituto Agricolo Coloniale Italiano

S72-76: 50c+20c, 1.25L+20c, 1.75L+20c, 2.55L+50c, 5L+1L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 9 lower part

2.19 1930: Virgilio

S77-85: 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 50c, 75c, 1.25L, 5L+1.50L, 10L+2.50L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 10

2.20 1931: San Antonio

S86-92: 20c, 25c, 30c, 50c, 75c, 1.25L, 5L+2.50L (with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 11 upper part



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 11 lower part. Postmark Posta Aerea Bengasi 30 5 1932 on a Registered airmail letter to Italy.

Between 1932 and 1934 Cyrenaica also used stamps of the General Issues for the Italian Colonies (see APH 56).

2.21 1932: Posta Aerea

S PA 1-5: 50c, 60c, 80c., and 50c, 80c.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 14

2.22 1932: Posta Aerea Soggetti africani

S6-11: 50c, 75c, 80c, 1L, 2L, 5L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 15 upper part



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 15 lower part, postmark Posta Aerea Bengasi 29 9 1939 to the USA, airmail letter with three stamps of Libia and one Cirenaica.

2.23 1933: Posta Aerea Crociera Zeppelin

S PA 12-17: 3L, 5L, 10L, 12L, 15L, 20L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 16 upper part



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 16 lower part

2.24 1933: Posta Aerea: Crociera Balbo

S PA 18-19: 19,75L, 44.75L

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 16 central part

2.25 1934: Posta Aerea, and Servizio Aereo: Primo Volo diretto Roma-Buenos Aires

S PA 20-23: 2L:5L, 3L:5L, 5L, 10L: 5L

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 19 lower side

2.26 1934: 2° Mostra internazionale d'Arte Coloniale a Napoli

S93-98: 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, 60c, 1.25L, and Posta Aerea A24-A29: 25c, 50c, 75c, 80c, 1L, 2L
(with varieties)

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 12



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 13 upper part. Postmark Bengasi 12 12 1934. On a postcard to Italy (Genova).



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 13 lower part. Postmark Tobruk, Posta Aerera Speciale, 9.11.1934 On an airmail letter to Massaua Eritrea.



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 17. Letter to Mogadiscio, postmark Bengasi Mogadiscio 14 12 1935. And a military postcard.

2.27 1934: Posta Aerea: Volo Roma-Mogadiscio

S PA 30-39 : 25c+10c, 50c+10c, 75c+15c, 80c+15c, 1L+20c, 2L+20c, 3L+25c, 5L+25c,
10L+30c, 25L+2L, and Servizio Aerea 1: 25L+2L.

Collection Vincent Prange



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 18



Collection Vincent Prange, Cirenaica, p. 19 upper side. Registered airmail letter from Bengasi to Rome, 9.12.1934 Posta Aerea Bengasi.

2.28 1943: Posta Aerea (non emesso)

S PA 40: 60c.



https://delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/001/240/578/367_001.jpg?v=3

Between 1923 and 1934 the inhabitants of Cyrenaica could also use the stamps of Italian Libya (see APH 57). After 1934 they were obliged to do so. Between 1943 and 1950 the stamps of Great Britain's Middle East Forces were used in Cyrenaica.

3 Cyrenaica: British Occupation: 1943-1950: Middle East Forces

S Colonie-Occ Stranieri M.E.F.

'Cyrenaica' From: <https://www.worldstatesmen.org/Libya.htm#Cyrenaica>

Dec 1940 - Mar 1941	British forces occupy Bardia (5 Jan 1941), Tobruk (22 Jan 1941),
	Derna (Feb 1941), El Agheila and Benghazi (Feb 1941).
Feb 1941	British administration (Cyrenaica District).
Mar 1941 - Nov 1941	Axis forces retake El Agheila (24 Mar 1941), Benghazi (3 Apr),
	Derna (Apr 1941), and Tobruk 30 (Apr 1941).
2 Mar 1941	Free French forces under Leclerc occupy the Kufra oasis.
18 Nov 1941 - 31 Dec 1941	British forces retake Benghazi (24 Dec 1941), Derna (Dec 1941),
	Tobruk (4 Dec 1941) and Gazala (15 Dec 1941).
21 Jan 1942 - 7 Jul 1942	Axis forces retake Benghazi (29 Jan 1942), Derna (Dec 1941),
	Tobruk (21 Jun 1942), and Bardia (June 1942).
11 Nov 1942	British forces re-occupy Bardia, Tobruk (on 13 Nov 1942), Derna
	(on 15 Nov 1942) and Benghazi (20 Nov 1942). Divided into three
	districts: Benghazi in west, el Jebel in center, and Derna in
	the east.
Oct 1946	Sanusi emir recognized by the U.K. (as administering the territory
	for the United Nations).
15 Feb 1947	Italy formally cedes Libya to the Allies by Treaty of Paris
	(entered into force 17 Sep 1947).
1 Mar 1949	Independence proclaimed (Emirate of Cyrenaica).
1 Jun 1949	Independence recognized by U.K.
10 Dec 1949	Under United Nations administration (but not a trusteeship),
	administered by U.K.
24 Dec 1951	Incorporated into Libya.

"The British occupying forces originally used normal unoverprinted British stamps, but in 1942 overprinted them "MEF" (Middle East Forces). An earlier proposal had been to

overprint them "MELF" (Middle East Land Forces). These were first released in north east Africa in Eritrea (March 1942) and in Italian Somaliland (13 April 1942); then in 1943 they were also released on the African Mediterranean in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania (now both in Libya), and eventually in the Greek Dodecanese Islands in 1945. A truly enormous geographical spread.

The MEF stamps were gradually replaced by overprinted issues for individual areas - see under East Africa Forces (1943), Eritrea (1948), Somalia (1948), Tripolitania (1948) - except for the Dodecanese Islands which continued to use MEF stamps until the end of the occupation in 1947, and Cyrenaica which had a new design inscribed with the territory name in 1950. As implied by the overprint the stamps were intended for use by military personnel rather than primarily as a public service".

https://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/27

3.1 1942: regular series

S1-5: 1p, 2p, 2 ½ p, 3p, 5p, used in Cyrenaica



https://thumbs.worthpoint.com/zoom/images1/360/0212/26/middle-east-forces-1942-set-stamps-5d_360_954ec181bddd6d2d862ed598ecc540a.jpg



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/15AAASwje9mQzOV/s-l1600.webp>

1942: postage due

S Segnatasse: 1-5: ½ p, (1p), 2p, 3p, (1s), used in Cyrenaica



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1151177464.jpg>

3.2 1943: new regular series

S 6-16: 1p, 2p, 2 ½ p, 3p, 5p, 6p, 9p, 1s, 2/6, 5s, 10s



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1151177330.jpg>



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1151177446.jpg>

For fiscal stamps used during the period of British administration: see:

<https://www.revrevd.com/libya-british-occupation.html>

4 Cirenaica: Amministrazione Autonoma, 1950-1951

4.1 1950: Cavaliere senussita

S Cirenaica Amministrazione Autonoma 1-13: 1m. 2m, 3m, 4m, 5m, 8m, 10m, 12m, 20m, 50m, 100m, 200m, 500m



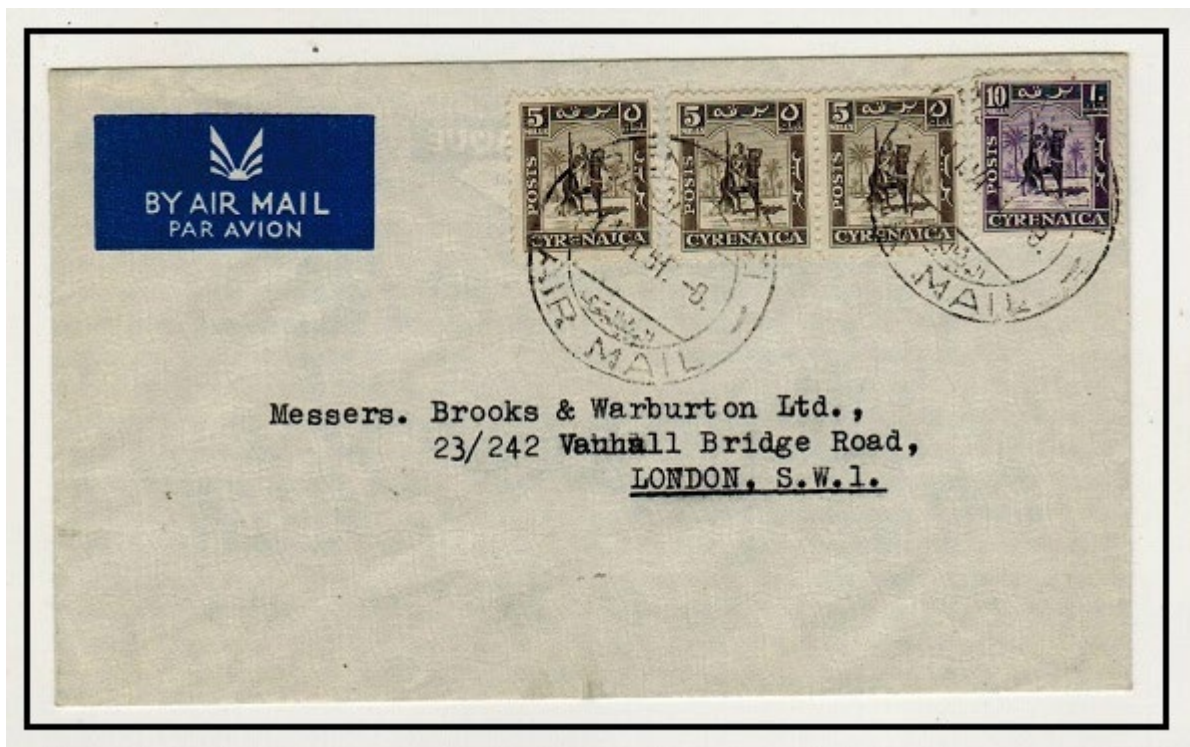
[https://www.empirephilatelists.com/media/catalog/product/cache/8e4fadeb2f593947d46d10a5d6459c91/c/y/cyrenaica 1950 set of 13 sg136-148 v.f mnh vlmm top 4 values are mnh 125.jpg](https://www.empirephilatelists.com/media/catalog/product/cache/8e4fadeb2f593947d46d10a5d6459c91/c/y/cyrenaica%201950%20set%20of%2013%20sg136-148%20v.f%20mnh%20vlmm%20top%204%20values%20are%20mnh%20125.jpg)



<https://d24io4z19wj0tw.cloudfront.net/P189013912-1.jpg>



<https://pictures.auktionen-gaertner.de/auction/0533/1020533-000000.jpg>



<https://www.stevedrewett.com/images/20289.jpg> : "1950 (JA.16.) cover addressed to UK bearing 'warrior' 5m strip of three and 10m adhesives tied by BENGHAZI 1/AIR MAIL cds (GBOS type BC4)."



<https://www.stevedrewett.com/images/27386.jpg> : "CYRENAICA EMIRATE - 1950 (FEB.28.) cover addressed to UK (slight surface crumpling) bearing 8c and 20c 'warrior' adhesives tied by BENGHAZI/AIR MAIL cds."



<https://www.stevedrewett.com/images/24107.jpg> : "1950 'Warrior' series to the 50m (SG 136-145) on registered card addressed to Scotland cancelled by BENGHAZI/AIR MAIL cds's (GBOS type BC4) dated 6.III.50 with blue on white 'R/96' registered label below tied by BENGHAZI 1/REGISTRATION strike. (GBOS type BC6). This is a scarce strike."



<https://www.stevedrewett.com/images/14032.jpg>: "1951 (JAN.18.) airmail cover addressed to Germany bearing 2m,4m (x2), 8m and 12m adhesives (SG 137,139,141+143) tied by BENGHAZI/AIRMAIL cds's. Marked 'German/British Zone' and with BENGHAZI/1 transit b/s. A 30mils postage rate cover from Ex POW worker to Germany."

4.2 1950: Segnatasse / Postage due

S Cirenaica Amministrazione Autonoma Segnatasse 1-7: 2m, 4m, 8m, 10m, 20m, 40m, 100m



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/ru/f/f7/Cyrenaica_postage_due_stamps.jpg

In December 1951 Cyrenaica, together with Tripolitania and Fezzan became part of Independent Libya (the Kingdom of Libya, that would last until 1969).