

The Kingdom of Egypt

Neopost Limited Value

Tougra of King Farouk

Only one of the nine LV machines is known to have been adapted to the Tougra of King Farouk - Machine number 5, licensed to Worms & Co., Port-Said.

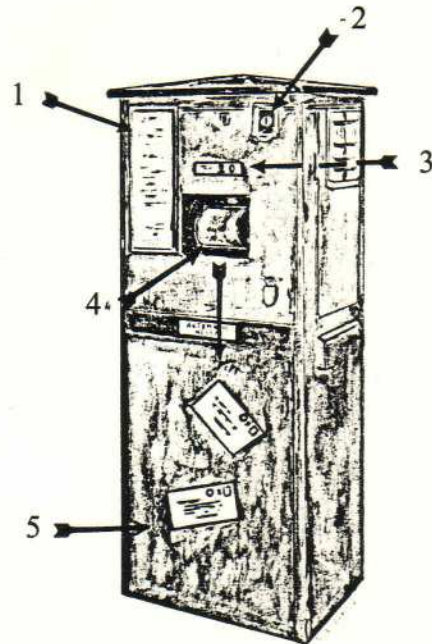
22 mill surface letter rate to Palestine - 15 August 1940 - 1951

15 mill surface letter rate to United Kindom - 1 Nov 31 -14 Aug 40.



This machine was invented by Kamal Chawkat Nessim, a young Egyptian engineer, and manufactured by Heinrich H. Klussendorf, Berlin-Spandou. It was placed in service in the lobby of the Central Post Office in Cairo on 1 January 1934 and withdrawn from service on 25 May 1934 at which time it was returned to the manufacturer.

1. Operating instructions
2. Coin feed slot
3. View panel of stamp amount setting
4. Envelope slot
5. Franked letter box



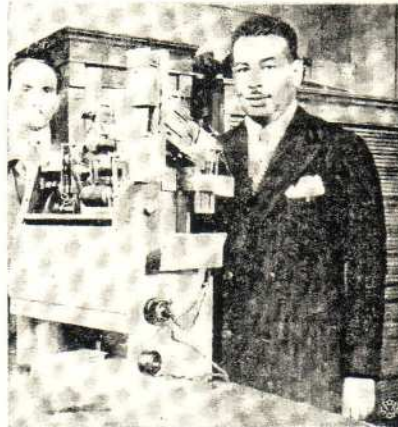
First day usage of the Nessim



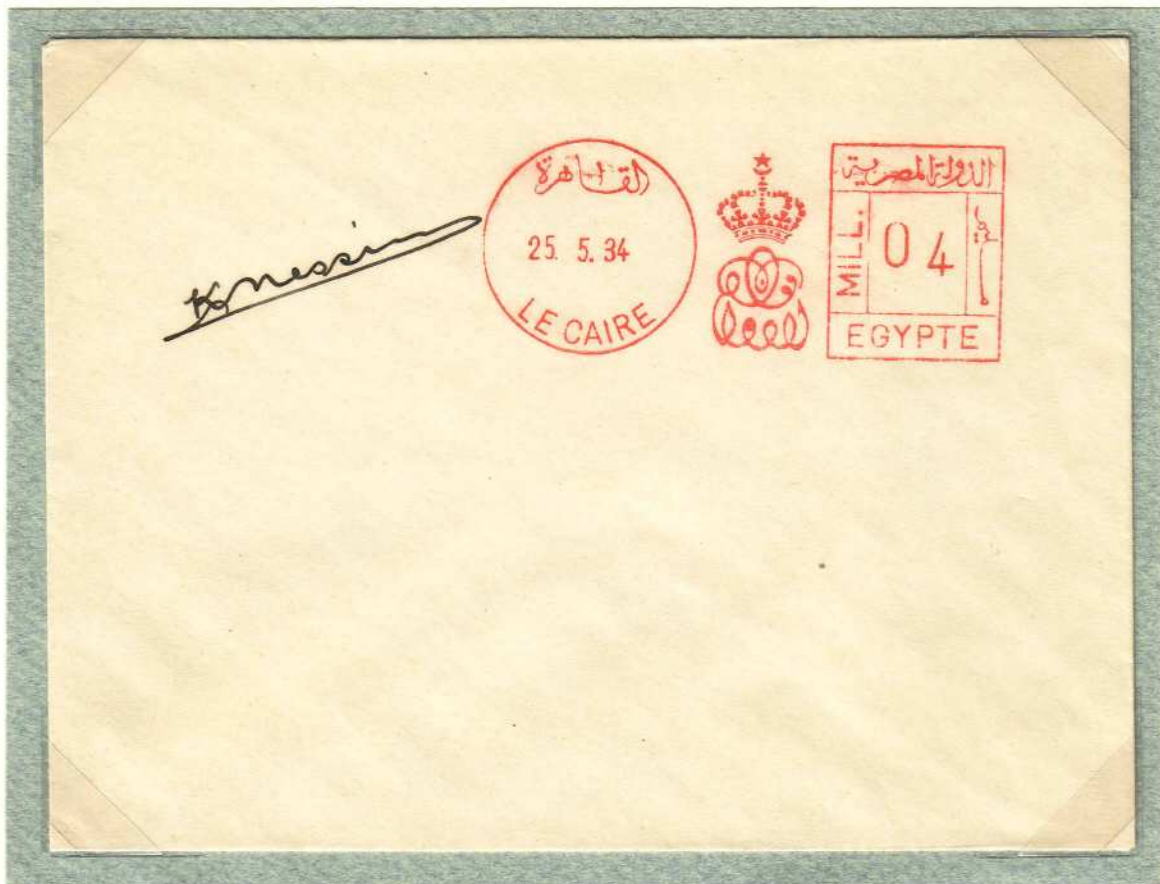
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Nessim

Kamal Chawkat Nessim



Last day cancel autographed by inventor



Usage - Internal postcard rate - three mills - 1 Jan 1916 - 10 JY 1940



Cairo local - 13.5.34.



Usage - Internal letter rate - five mills - 1898 - 10 JY 1940



Usage - Express rate - 20 mills from 1926 - 1940



Usage - Airmail rate to the Sudan



11.5.34 Cairo to Khartoum. Receiving backstamp - 12.V.34.

Airmail rate to the Sudan = 20 mills.

5 mills surface rate and 15 mills airmail surcharge - 1931-1949.



Essay of Unadopted Design

Frankotyp, a German manufacturer, prepared this essay in 1935. The company entered the Egyptian market in late 1937 with a revamped design, as reflected on the following pages.





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Frankotyp

The adopted design has two different spellings of the Arabic word for "Mills". This is the most common type.



Two mills rate for non-periodical printed matter.

Twenty mills surface rate (1 Nov 31 -14 Aug 40) to Germany, forwarded to United Kingdom.



Foreign rates

23-III-38 -- Alexandria to Belgrade = 25 mills  
20 mills foreign surface rate -- 1 Nov 31 - 14 Aug 40  
+ 5 mills air mail surcharge to Yugoslavia -- 1 Mar 38 - 23 Oct 39



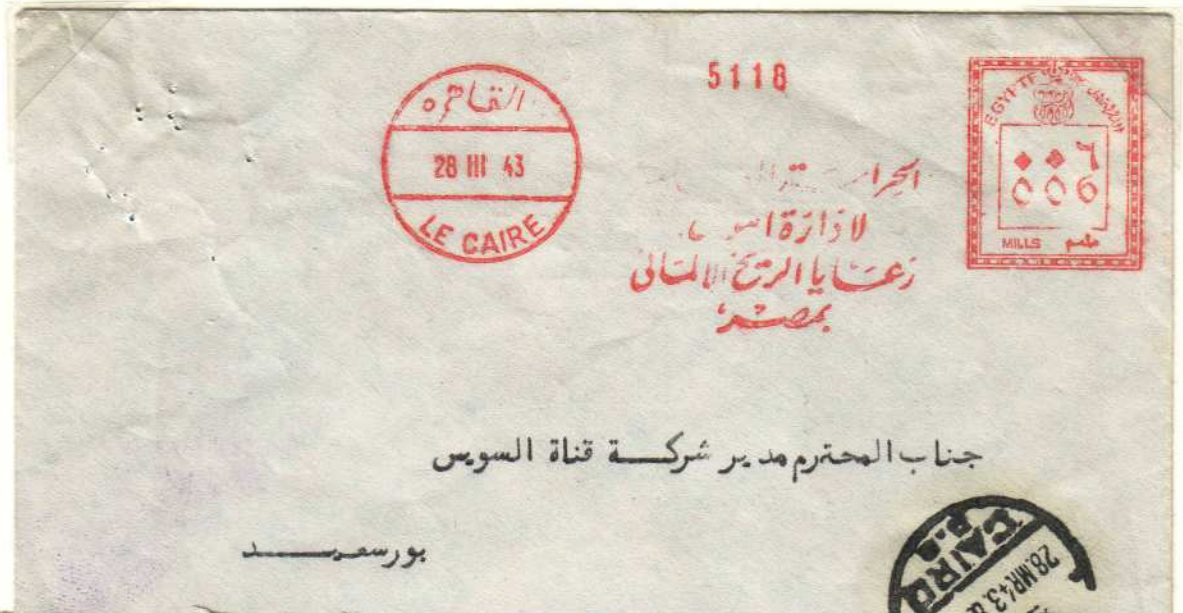
14-IX-40 -- Alexandria to Zurich = 22 mills  
22 mills foreign surface rate -- 15 Aug 40 - 1951

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Frankotyp

Six mills internal letter rate 11 Jul 1940 - 11 Aug 43

28-III-43 -- Cairo to Port Said = 6 mills



23-VII-42 -- Cairo to Ismailia = 21 mills + 15 mills registration fee -- same period

Different spelling of Arabic "Mills"



Port Said, 17. V .38 - 15 mill surface rate to United Kingdom.

Usages

23-IV-40 -- Alexandria to Great Britain = 45 mills  
15 mills surface rate to UK -- 1 Nov 31 - 14 Aug 40  
+ 30 mills air mail surcharge to UK -- 23 Oct 39 - Aug 48



23-VII-37 -- Port Said to Alexndria = 20 mills  
5 mills internal rate -- 1898 - 10 Jul 40  
+ 10 mills registration fee -- 1 Ap 20 - 10 Jul 40 (overfranked by 5 mills)

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Frankotyp

Double Circle Townmark

License number below the townmark

One user, the Import & Export Bank of Egypt adopted a double circle townmark in 1952.



Cairo, 25.VIII.52 to Paris.

32 mill surface rate, 1951-1953; 15 mill airmail surcharge per 10 grams, 1951-1964 = 47 mills.

Essay of Unadopted Design

In 1926, Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. Introduced a new hand operated machine manufactured in Germany – the Frankopost “Midget” with three fixed values. The Company produced essays for a number of countries in a design similar to the then current British one. This is one of the few reported examples of the essay produced for Egypt, and may be the only one known to exist outside of company or governmental archives and records.



It is likely that the design was submitted to the Egyptian postal Authority for a license which was not issued due to the failure to include the Tougra of King Fuad I. The Neopost design shown previously was accepted, and attempts by Universal to introduce a machine into the Egyptian system were abandoned until 1938.



Essay from Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd.

This is an essay prepared by Universal in 1935. On this essay, Universal used its standard "U-#" form of machine identity within the meter stamp die itself. However, all of the machines placed in service had either no license number, or a four digit Arabic number beneath the town mark. Note that the value figures did not include the Eastern Arabic equivalent. Tougra of King Fuad.



Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. re-entered the Egyptian market in 1938 with the Universal Multi-Value (MV) Model One. This machine was shipped until 1951 when it was replaced with an improved Model "O". Some of the Model One machines had a four digit Arabic license number beneath the town mark. At least 10 distinct die styles and combinations were used on the Model 1's, many of which were later adapted during the "Republic" period by removal of the crown and tougra.

All of the Model One meter stamps included the Tougra of King Farouk, unless otherwise noted. All have a 5-pointed asterisk in place of the leading "0".