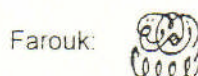


Postage Meter Stamps of Egypt 1922-1971 and Their Usage

The first postage meter machine to be used in Egypt was a Moss Model "D" with five fixed values. It had been manufactured in New Zealand and was one of three imported into London. This machine was delivered to the National Bank of Egypt on 27 February 1922, but was only used for about a month due to malfunction, and it was returned to London in April. Meter usage in Egypt did not resume until 1933, when the National Bank took delivery of a Neopost machine with three fixed values. Following the successful trial of this machine, two more values were added, and nine additional Neoposts were shipped – this time with five fixed values.

Neopost was soon followed by most of the world's major manufacturers of machines – Francotyp, Universal, Hasler, Satas, Pitney Bowes and Postalia. No machines were ever manufactured in Egypt, although the Nessim, a "coin-in-the-slot" type, invented by a young Egyptian engineer and manufactured in Germany, was in use for 145 days during 1934 in the lobby of the Central Post Office in Cairo.

From 1933 through the deposing of King Farouk in 1953, all meter stamps adopted for use in Egypt included the royal crown and Tougra of the reigning monarch (Fuad I through 1937 and Farouk I, thereafter) – either within the franking die, or, in the case of the Nessim, at its side.

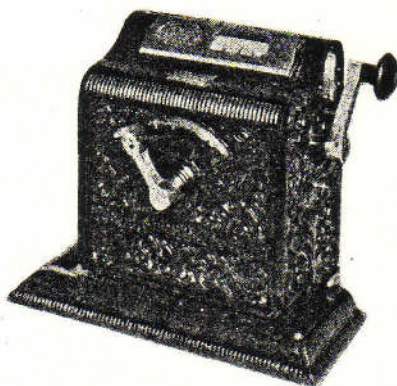


Arrangement:

This exhibit is arranged into three "political" time periods – (1) The Kingdom of Egypt from 1922 when the first meter machine was introduced into Egypt, until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1953; (2) The Republic of Egypt through the establishment, with Syria, of the United Arab Republic (UAR) in February of 1958*; and (3) the UAR through 1971 when the name was changed to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Within these three time periods, the meter stamps are listed by machine manufacturer in order of the manufacturer's introduction of machines into Egypt.

* Syria actually withdrew from the UAR on 9/28/61. Egypt continued to use the UAR name until 1971, at which time it was changed to the Arab Republic of Egypt. No postage meters were in use in Syria during its brief membership in the UAR.

Significant items are identified by a light blue backing, and include all values of the Moss Model "D" machine on cover, except for the 4 mill which is only known as a specimen strike (the 50 mill value in this exhibit is one of three known, and is the only one on a complete cover), an essay prepared for a Universal "Midget" machine which was never used in Egypt, various other essays, and a last day example of the Nessim machine, autographed by the inventor.



Proof strip of the five values available on the Model D.

The first postage meter machine to be used in Egypt, the Moss Model D, was one of three imported into England. Machine number 1 was sent to India, Machine number 2 to Egypt, and number 3 kept in London for demonstration purposes by Universal Postal Frankers, Ltd. The Moss Model D was manufactured in New Zealand and had been in use there since about 1911.

Originally delivered to the Postal Administration in Cairo, this machine (number 2) was rented to the National bank of Egypt and delivered on 27 February 1922, but was returned on 1 April 1922 due to malfunctions in the counter mechanism. A total of 162,280 Egyptian pounds postage had been run on it. Only a fraction of this amount has survived.

The Moss Model D did not have a date stamp, and postal regulations in effect at this time required all mail franked by a meter stamp to be cancelled in the normal manner. Therefore, genuinely used covers should be cancelled at Cairo with dates of 27 February through 31 March 1922.

Magenta ink - the Madrid Postal Convention in 1920 had decided that the ink for all postal franking marks would be red. However, during the brief period that the Moss machine was used in Egypt, magenta ink was used. This is the color that had been in use in New Zealand prior to the Postal Convention.

The Kingdom of Egypt

Moss Model "D"

Two mills value

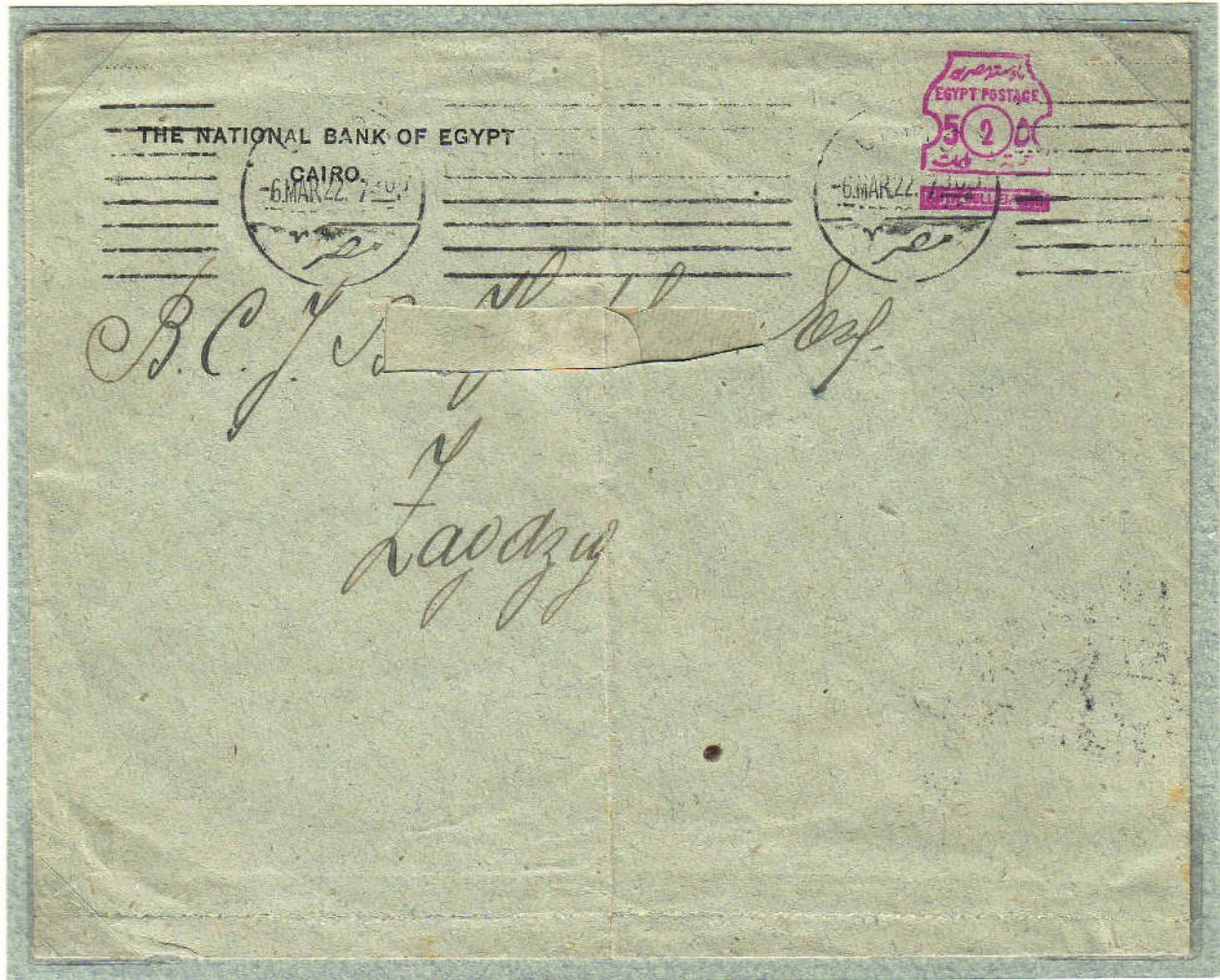


17 March 1922 to Khartoum. Two mills was the non-periodical printed matter rate (twice the periodical rate of one mill). Commercial papers weighing up to 50 grams were allowed to be sent at this rate.

The Kingdom of Egypt

Moss Model "D"

Five mills value



6 March 1922 letter rate (to 30 grams) to Zaqaziq - receiving cancel of 7 March 1922 on reverse.



2 III 22 cancellation. 15 mills would cover either the registered or the express letter rate up to 30 grams.

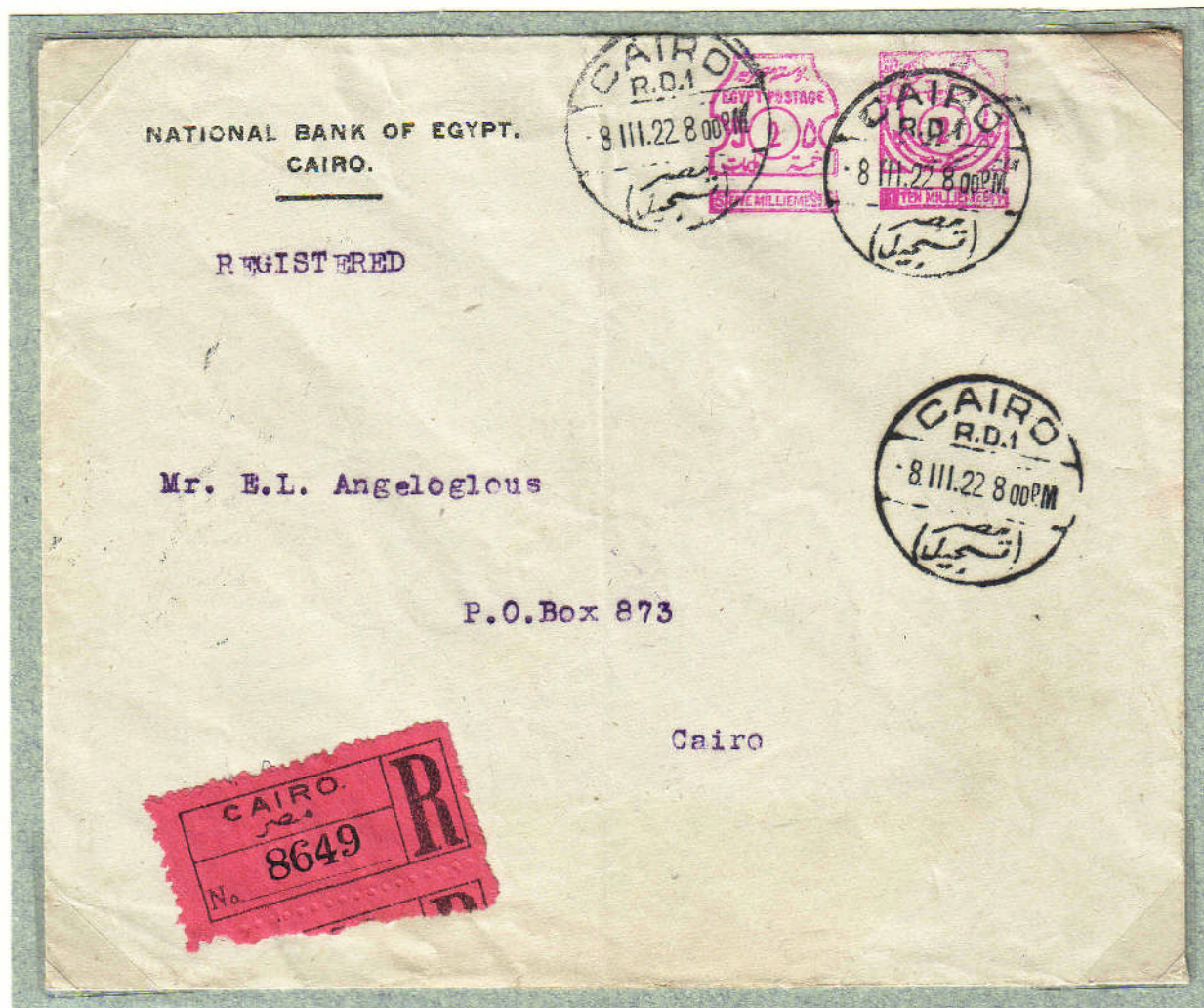
9 March 1922



The Kingdom of Egypt

Moss Model "D"

Ten mills value



8 March 1922 registered local letter. Postage to 30 grams = 5 mill, plus 10 mills for registration.

2 March 1922.

Two strikes of the ten mill meter stamp would cover a registered or express letter up to 60 grams.



Fifty Mill Value

Only three used examples of the fifty mill value have ever been reported. This is the only known example on cover. One of the other two is on piece, postmarked 4 MR 22 4:30, and there are no details on the remaining one.



This commercial usage of the fifty mills meter stamp date 9 III 22 went from Cairo to Alexandria. Backstamped Alexandria. The registration fee was 10 mills and the remaining 40 mills would cover a weight of 240-269 grams.

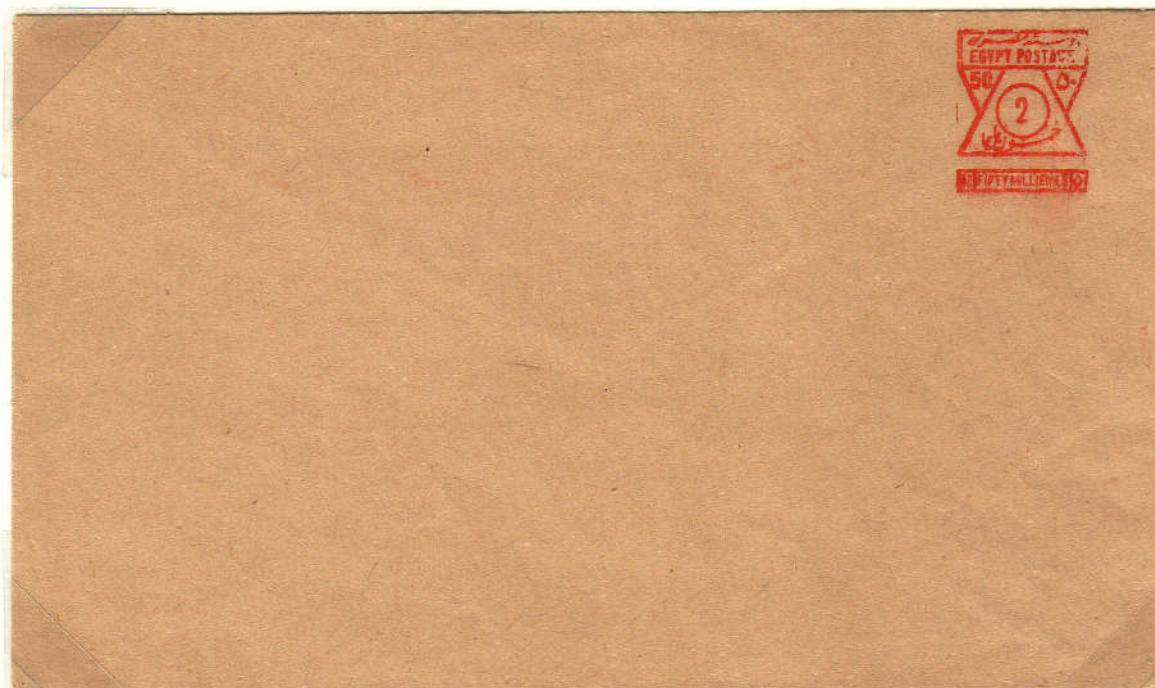
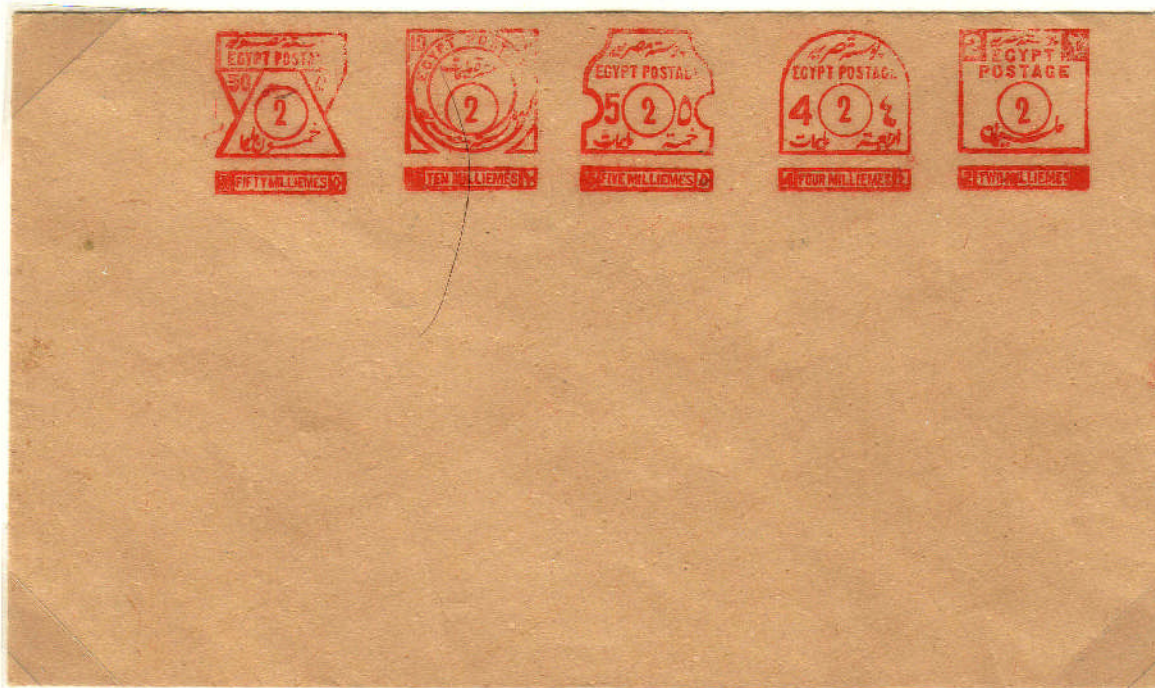
In the actual exhibit, this page is 11" x 11".

For this copy of the exhibit, it has been reduced to 77% of its original size.

The Kingdom of Egypt

Moss Model "D"

Proofs in red ink



If the machine had remained in use for a longer period, there is no doubt that the magenta ink would have been replaced. These impressions were struck some time after the machine was withdrawn, but this time the proper color of red ink was used.

The Kingdom of Egypt

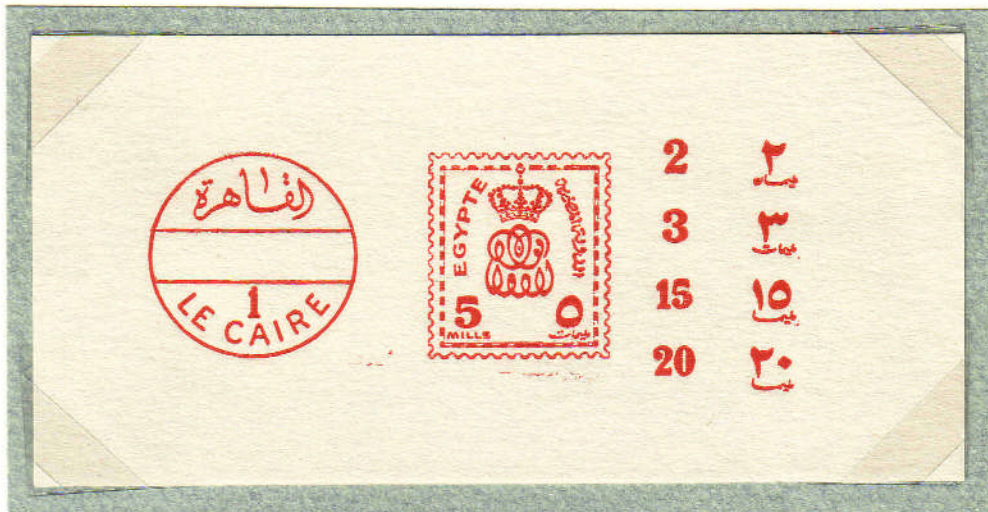
Neopost Fixed Value

In April 1933 the National Bank of Egypt took delivery of another franking machine, this time a Neopost (F.V.3), machine number 1. It was operational from 6 April to 9 June 1933 (64 days).

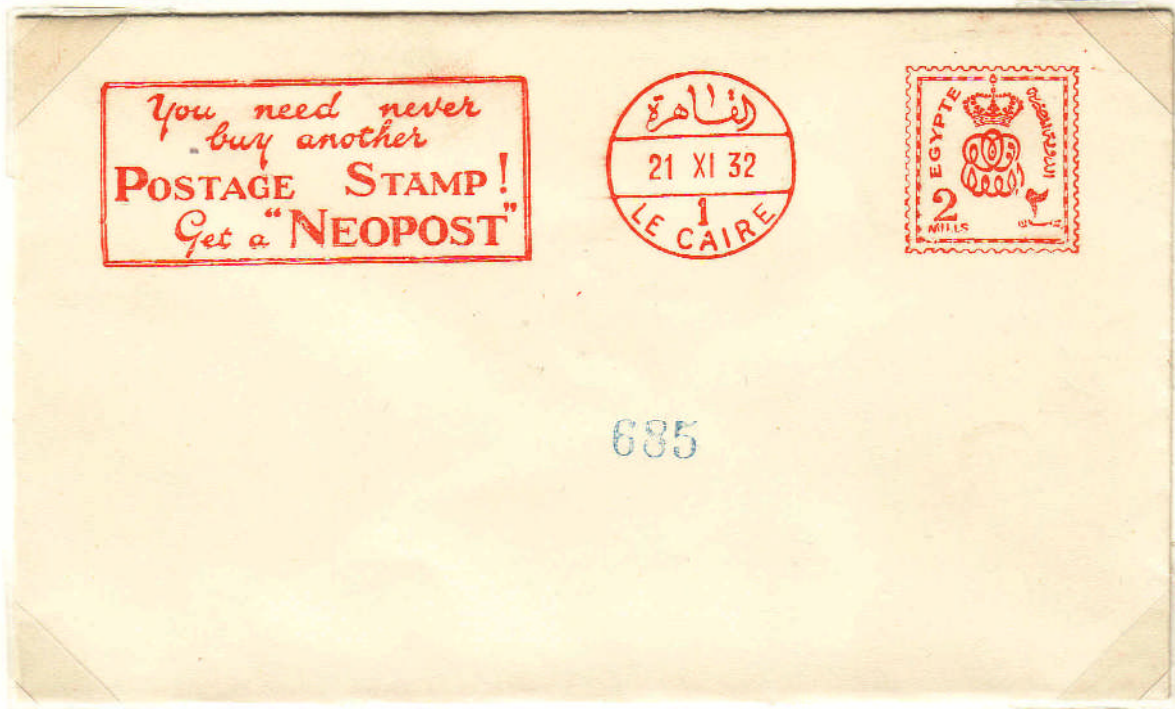


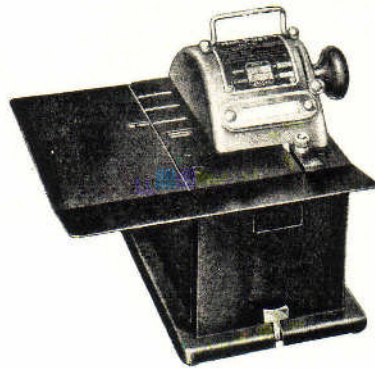
First day of use.

A year later, on 3 March 1934, the machine was brought back into service after repair and a month later fitted with two additional dies to meet the requirements of overseas postage rates as, until 1934, meter usage had had a restricted validity - limited to Egypt and the Sudan.



Working proof from reformatted machine





Local bank correspondence - 6 IV 33.



NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT
CAIRO



Miss Sophie S. Meschemberg
P. O. B. 270.
Le Caire

The Kingdom of Egypt

Neopost Fixed Value

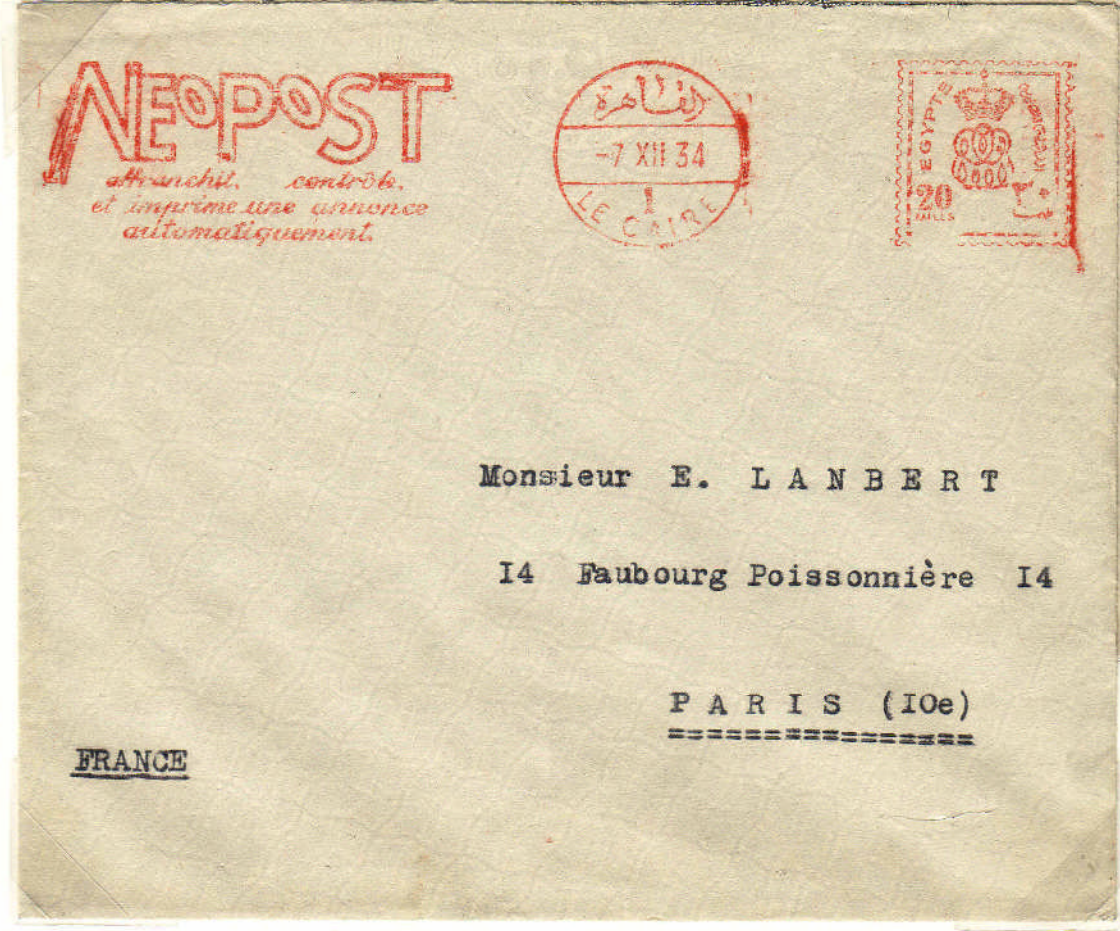
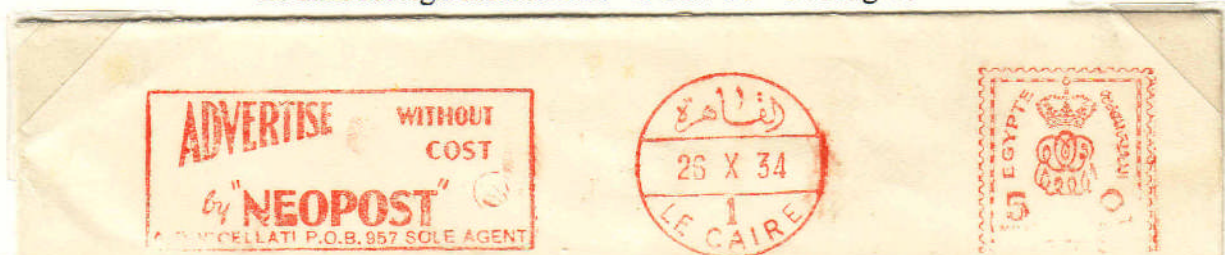
Transfer of machine license - Neopost advertising slogans

Machine number 1 was withdrawn from service in April of 1934 and replaced by a limited value machine with six values. In October the fixed value machine was placed in service by "A. Buccellati", the agents for Neopost systems at the time.

5 mill local letter rate - 1898 - 10 July 40

2 mill local printed matter rate - 1 Jan 16 - 10 July 40

20 mill foreign surface rate - 1 Nov 31 - 14 Aug 40

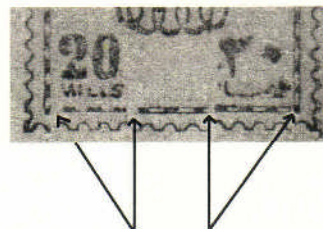
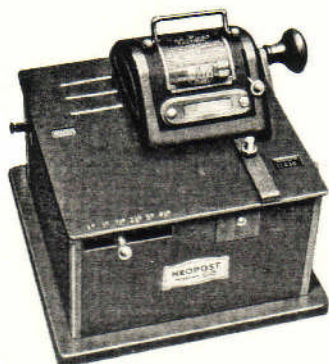


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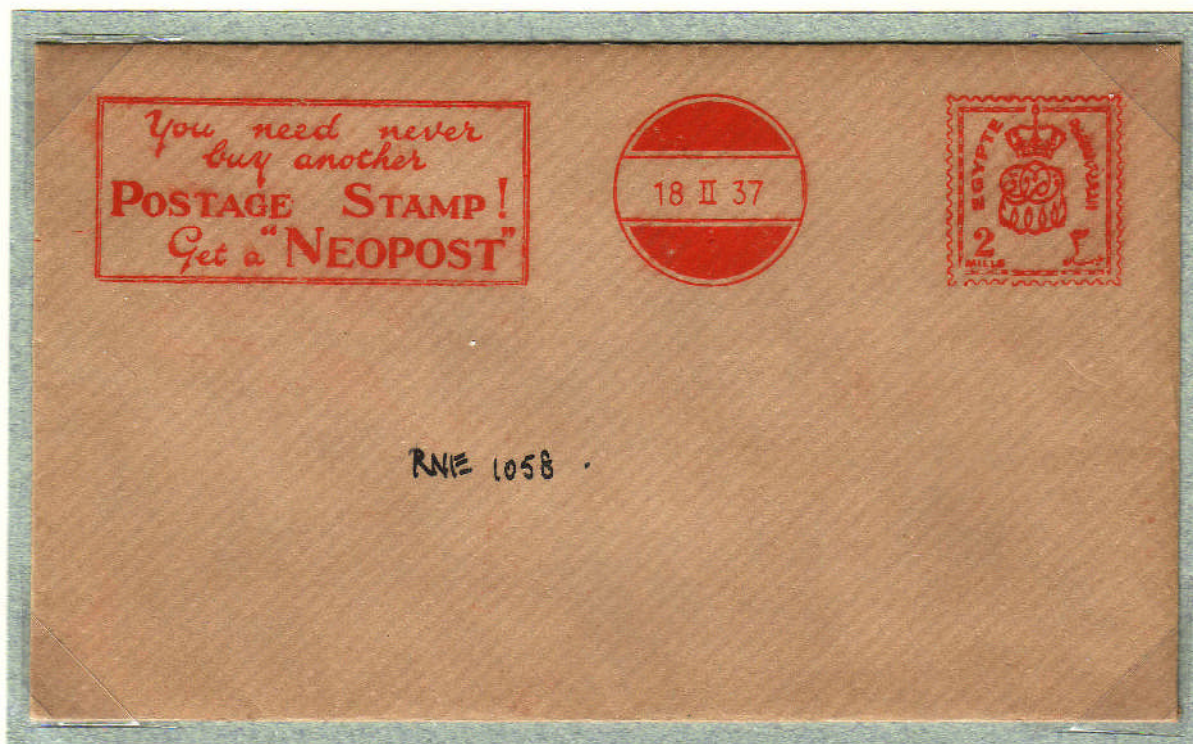
The Kingdom of Egypt

Neopost Limited Value

On 3 May 1934 the National Bank employed a new Neopost machine, an LV 6 power-driven model.(machine number 2). In the case of Egypt, where there appeared bi-lingual figures of value which nearly fill the lower part of the die impression, the individual value segments in the L.V.6 each carry part of the frame-line which then appears "broken" in the impression(s). These breaks make it possible to distinguish between Limited Value machine franks and the Fixed Value machine dies which have a similar format, but whose frames appear complete. There were ten machines licensed in Egypt. All had the same six values -- 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 mills.



Proof from LV-6 machine.



The Kingdom of Egypt

Neopost Limited Value

Machine number "1" - A. Buccellati

In December of 1934, Buccellati, the Neopost agent in Egypt, replaced the fixed value machine it had received back from the National Bank with a new limited value one. The license it held for meter number one was transferred to the new machine.

8 XII 39 - 20 mills foreign surface rate - 1 Nov 31 - 14 Aug 40



The Kingdom of Egypt

Neopost Limited Value

New machine (#2) for National Bank of Egypt

5 mill local letter rate.- 1898 - 10 July 40

20 mill foreign surface rate - 1 Nov 31 - 14 Aug 40



The Kingdom of Egypt

Neopost Limited Value

Machine number 5 was licensed to Worms & Co., Port Said
All six values available on the Neopost LV machines in Egypt are shown here.

2 mills internal
printed matter rate
1 Ja 16 - 10 Jul 40

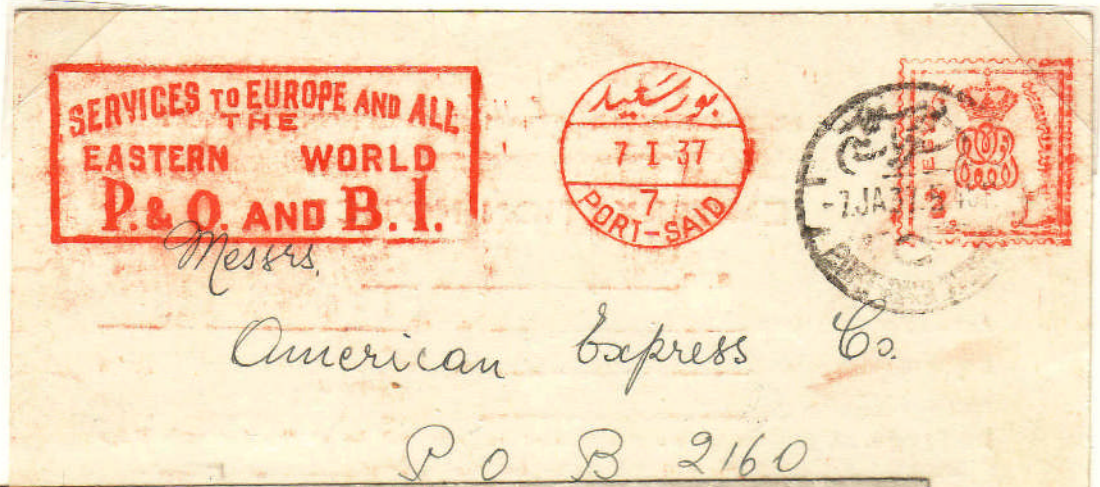
15-VII-36 To Holland
Foreign post card rate = 13 mills
1 Nov 31 - 1951



7-IX-38 -- Port Said to Italian Somaliland = 55 mills
20 mills foreign surface rate + 35 mills air mail surcharge -- 1 Mar 38 - 23 Oct 39

Internal usage

7-I-37 -- this post card from Port Said to Cairo was sent at the 2 mills printed matter rate. it is a Notice of Embarkation for the "S. S. Strathaird" from the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company (The English Coaling Company, Ltd., Agents).



23 Jan 42 -- Cairo to Ismailia = 21 mills
6 mills internal letter rate -- 11 Jul 40 - 12 Aug 43
+ 15 mills registration fee -- same period

Usages

25-VIII-37 -- Port Said to Scotland = 28 mills

15 mills surface rate to United Kingdom -- 1 Nov 31 - 14 Aug 40

+ 13 mills air mail surcharge -- Jun 1935 - 1938 via Imperial Airways



11-V-45 -- Alexandria to United States = 97 mills -- opened and examined by censor

22 mills foreign surface rate -- 15 Aug 40 - 1951

+ 75 mills air mail surcharge -- 25-May 42 - 1945 via Pan-American