

THE
METER STAMP

BULLETIN

Journal of the
Meter Stamp Study Group

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THE FUTURE OF THE GROUP -
A PERSONAL APPEAL by the Editor and Hon. Sec.

Though the first Bulletin was not issued until January 1950, it is actually seven years this month since I took the first steps towards the formation of this Group, in order to fill for the (relatively few) meter-stamp collectors the gap in sources of information and exchange contacts left by the suspension of "The Meter Club" nearly three years earlier, a gap which had not been filled by any of the existing societies or periodicals.

During the whole of these seven years, I have performed, entirely by myself, the duties of Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and Publisher of the Bulletin, and in fact everything except Exchange Secretary (a job which we are grateful to Mr. K.F. Jennings for taking on.)

As many members already appreciate, this has taken up a great deal of my limited spare time, and as this seems to be diminishing (largely as a consequence of growing-up children, as well as other unrelated interests) as surely as the work is increasing, I have come to the point where I feel it would be as much in the interests of the Group as of myself for me to transfer the work (or the bulk of it) to someone else. Owing to the lack of time, many opportunities have been missed for making propaganda

for meter-stamp collecting - by articles in the philatelic press, displays to societies, and so on - and thereby gaining new members; moreover, my own collections have for some time been neglected and are falling into chaos, making it impossible for me to enter into exchanges with others as I should like, for our mutual benefit.

It may well be, and would not be at all surprising, that no other member feels himself able to take over the whole of the work. It is not easy to find a satisfactory method of dividing up the work when the different officers will almost inevitably have to communicate with one another by letter, and I think that the Secretaryship and the Treasurership will have to remain in combination; it would however be practicable for the job of editing and publishing the Bulletin to be separated from that of Secretary and Treasurer (provided that members wrote mainly to the Secretary, and the Editor was relieved of most of the correspondence); moreover, the actual editing of the Bulletin could if necessary be performed by one member and its distribution by another.

An alternative solution might be for the Group to be split into two sections, one for the meter-stamps of Great Britain alone and the other for those of all other countries; though the G.B. section might even then be too much for one man to cope with.

Or again, to reduce the work (though this is clearly less desirable) the membership might be restricted to collectors resident in Great Britain.

I hope that no member will think from the foregoing that correspondence is at all unwelcome: on the contrary, without a regular flow of correspondence from members, the Group could not exist. In order that the new arrangements, whatever may be decided upon, may be brought into effect at the beginning of next year, I shall be glad if members will let me have their views on the above, and offers of assistance, as soon as possible. At the same time, should it regrettably prove necessary to cease operations at

the end of the year, perhaps they will suggest how the surplus funds of the Group might most fairly be disposed of.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

It is, I think, somewhat of an achievement that every one of our members in Great Britain for 1955 has now renewed his subscription for 1956, and in addition we have gained seven new members in this country. The position regarding the overseas members is not quite so good, but none the less fairly satisfactory. Five former members in the United States and six in other countries have failed to renew and must accordingly be treated as having lapsed (though it is still possible that one or two of the more remote members may still send in their subscriptions.)

These lapsed members are as follows:

U.S.A. (48) J.Whitebourgh; (62) L.W.Gibbon; (91) W.V.Hannay; (103) A.Huff; (105) G.W.Conrad.
Other Countries. (29) H.J.Bellaart (Netherlands); (56) K.C.Neville (Australia); (59) J.M.G.Salazar (Argentina); (76) R.Glasewald (Germany); (88) R.Perombelon (Mauritius); (90) E.Muhr (Brazil).

If any other member has been in touch with any of these during the present year and knows of any explanation, it will be appreciated if they will let me know; or perhaps they will, if appropriate, kindly send the "lapsed" member a reminder.

New members since the last Bulletin are:

(116) Geo. R. Pearson, 42 Corrance Road, Brixton, London, S.W.2.
 (117) Miss M. E. Thornton, Ael-y-Bryn, Cwm, Rhyl, Flintshire.

Change of address:

(21) H.A. Rydings, Sub-Librarian, University College of the Gold Coast, Achimota, Gold Coast, British West Africa.

THE GROUP'S PREDECESSORS

As mentioned under "The Future of the Group", this Group was intended to take the place of "The Meter Club" organized by Mr. Chas. H. Kidman. That Club had been started in August 1938, and issued five quarterly Bulletins before the outbreak of the War; the next two, Nov. 1939 and March 1940, were produced in Chicago by the Club's American Representative, after which the Club was suspended until early in 1946. In the new series, only two more Bulletins were issued (April and July, 1946) before Mr. Kidman announced that owing to unforeseen but extensive calls on his time, he had to give up the secretaryship. Regrettably, no one else was able or willing to take over, and so the Club lapsed. (At that time, I myself was unable to take over for reasons similar to those of Mr. Kidman.)

It may be of interest to record that of the ten members listed in the first "Meter Club Bulletin", August 1938, two are still with us - H.G. Morgan and W.E. Stribling. (I myself did not join until 1946.)

It has only recently come to my notice that, before the War, there also existed in this country a "Meter Exchange Club", entirely independent of "The Meter Club" and even, apparently, unaware of the other's existence! This Meter Exchange Club had in fact preceded The Meter Club, being started in 1936, with Mr. Patrick Hamilton as secretary (by whom this information has kindly been furnished.) Instead of issuing Bulletins, it circulated a manuscript book containing lists and information which was added to by each member in turn; as the title implies, it had a regular exchange packet. Owing to the War, it, also, closed down early in 1940, and was not revived afterwards. The maximum membership was about 25, of whom about 15 were in Great Britain and five in Eire.

- A. A. Dewey.

TOWN NAMES

by A. A. Dewey

As a change from the "technical" aspects of meter stamps, it may be interesting to look at the varying manner in which different countries consider it necessary to show the place of origin in their meter townmarks. (It should perhaps be mentioned to avoid misunderstanding, that "town" will be used here to include cities at one end of the scale and villages at the other.)

Many countries, even large ones as for example France and Sweden in Europe or India and Indonesia in Asia, find it sufficient to show no more than the name of the town itself, however little known this may be outside its own district; whereas other countries make it easier for one to locate the town on a map.

Countries divided into more-or-less autonomous States or Provinces often add to the town name the name (usually abbreviated) of the State or Province, for example Australia, Brazil, Canada, U.S.A.; but other countries similarly divided do not follow this practice, for example Germany, India, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia.

A few countries, particularly in the British West Indies and British West Africa but also Argentina and some others in Latin America, sometimes include the name of the country in the townmark - quite superfluously when it appears as well in the frank. (It is odd that in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, three countries using a common series of stamps bearing the names of all three, the name of the individual country is not normally shown in the townmark; and the same applies to the Malayan States.)

The system used in Great Britain seems to be the most detailed and comprehensive. What may be regarded as the "normal" gives the town and the country, but there are in fact as many as five standard forms, which may be classified as follows:

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- (1) Town only;
- (2) Town and Postal District;
- (3) Town and Country;
- (4) Town and Post-town;
- (5) Town, Post-town, and Country.

These call for some further explanation, but this must be held over for a separate article.

In the above connexion, very few members have commented on the proposed town list for Great Britain. How many would be sufficiently interested to contribute to the compilation even if unable to undertake the actual work?

THE POSTAGE STAMP IN EXPORT PROPAGANDA

- An Argument against Meter Stamps.

(Translated from "Economische Voorlichting", journal of the Netherlands Economic Information Service, The Hague, 11 May 1956.)

In the practice of export work, it appears repeatedly that the people with whom one corresponds abroad - especially in distant countries - very much like to receive correspondence bearing postage stamps. This applies both to ordinary stamps and even more to "children's stamps" and other special issues. In the dispatch of foreign mail, it often appears that a little consideration in this way can keep a friendship or can strengthen relations.

When we recently, in a group of export managers, discussed the problem of the franking of foreign mail, it appeared to be the general opinion that the small amount of extra work caused in dispatch by providing the foreign mail with, preferably several different, stamps yields double its cost by the resulting satisfactory relations.

G.B. PITNEY-BOWES FIRST TYPE

An example of this type showing "LONDON" only (without district letter and No.) in the townmark, and with hour in the centre, and showing the wrong M.No. for the ostensible user, was reported in the March 1956 Bulletin, where it was suggested that

it was probably a "specimen" made in the U.S.A. before the meter was shipped over here.

That this is the correct explanation is borne out by similar examples in the collection of Mr. E.S. Lapham, of New York. He details these as follows:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d, M.No.7, on unmailed cover showing corner card "Harrods, Ltd., 87-135 Brompton Road, S.W., London";

1d, ditto but on piece of envelope only;

$\frac{1}{2}$ d, M.No.8, on unmailed cover showing corner card "Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Holborn Bars, E.C., London."

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d, M.No.11 on piece of envelope.

(The four above all have townmark "LONDON" and are, with date and time "NOV 25 / 6 30 PM / 1922", exactly the same as that reported earlier.)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d, no M.No., on unmailed cover with townmark "LONDON" and arc, with date and time "SEP 19 / 10 30 AM / 1923";

1d, no M.No., on unmailed cover with townmark as last but date and time "AUG 24 / 3 PM / 1923";

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d, as last.

The actual Nos. used by Harrods and the Prudential Assurance Co. were 54 and 2 respectively.

G.B. NOTES

MIDGET. The townmark error "BIRMINGHAM 11" (machine M 209) listed by Barfoot & Simon against /9lc/ was still in use as lately as June this year, a copy having been submitted by Mr. H.E.Hammond. This had GviR die, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, a value not mentioned in the Catalogue.

The small-letter townmark as noted with the Universal MVs is also used with Midget machines, but with broken inner circle. London W.C.1, M 228 (GviR, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d) has been seen.

NEOPOST. The Catalogue gives special listing /94d/ to a machine with townmark "BUTLIN'S CAMP / PWLLHELI, CAERNS." The justification for this

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listing is not altogether clear; perhaps it is regarded as an "advertising townmark"? However, there is another similar one with tmk "BUTLINS CAMP / AYR"; likewise a GviR die, No. N 6. This has slogan in rectangle "Butlin's / FROM COAST TO COAST / THE NATION'S HOST". The copy seen has date 30 IX 55, surely rather late for the "summer" in Scotland!

Mr. H.E.Hammond has shown us HALESOWEN / BIRMINGHAM, N 453, numbered in error in the Birmingham series, both with GviR (var.B3) and EiiR dies.

In the Frank-Master machines, there have been noticed two distinct styles of date-figures, one the normal Neopost pattern and the other a peculiar tall narrow style resembling the value-figures, which appears to be the more usual.

It is understood that the first machine with "NB" prefix was installed during June, but no examples have yet been reported.

UNIVERSAL M.V. The new-style townmark with small lettering has been found by Mr. G.R.Pearson with a GviR die, U 957; London E.C.1; this is a replacement die, the firm having recently removed from E.C.2.

Adapted townmarks are much scarcer in Universals than in Neoposts, but Messrs. D.R. Burchell and H.E. Hammond have both shown us UB 358 (GviR) with "LONDON W.1." in which the "W" is centrally at the bottom. The firm concerned recently moved from London N.W.1, and the "N." was evidently deleted from the townmark die.

Additional GviR Nos. above UE 500, used only in Scotland, have been found by Messrs. W.E.Amedro and G.R.Pearson, namely UE 505, 506, 507, 518, 701, 768, 814 and 844 - a total of thirteen so far.

Mr. F. Lloyd Parton has shown us UE 499 with EiiR die (Die 1) used at Stocksbridge, Sheffield; but as we don't know whether this machine had used a GviR die, UE 496 remains the highest known GviR die used outside Scotland. UE 497 and UE 498 have still to be located.

UB 584 (EiIR die 2, Junior model) has town-mark "BOURNEMOUTH & POOLE / HANTS."; the inclusion of "HANTS." is an error, Poole being in Dorset.

UB 718 (Leeds, EiIR die 2) should be an "Intermediate" model and has in fact the "/" to the left of the centre of the crown, but a copy dated 10 XII 54 shows the value with zero, as "0/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

PARCEL POST (T.I.M.) There are no additional towns to report, but the numbers of several machines have been ascertained as follows: Birmingham A - No.44; Birmingham B - No.45; Cambridge - No.73, Exeter - No.85.

G.B. UNIVERSAL M.V. - EiIR DIES

Two errors unfortunately occurred in the table on page 25 of the last Bulletin. Under Die 3, the "Gap between points" should have been shown as $7\frac{1}{4}$ mm, not $8\frac{1}{2}$. Under Die 1, U 843 should have been UA 843, and this and UC 10 and UC 356 should be transferred to Die 4.

A number of additions to the lists have been submitted by Messrs. Fletcher, Hammond, Jennings and Pearson, and the Nos. found should be replaced by the following:

Die 1: U 444, 569, 621, 974, 988; UE, all except those noted below under other dies.

Die 2: U, UA, UB, UC, UD, too many to list here; UE 123, 301, 322, 415, 466, 801, 970 to 989; UF 1-170, 901-941, 973-995.

Die 3: UF 172-894, 946-964.

Die 4: UA 843; UB 748; UC 10, 336, 356; (UD, UE, UF - nil); UG 1-107, 137, 138, 142.

Die 5: U 809; UA 134, 214, 438, 602; UB 155, 381; UC 297, 404, 727, 730, UD 49, 844, UE 79, 185; (UF, nil); UG 123-350 except the above.

Die 6: U 948; UA 571, 649; UB 337, 562, 563, 632; UC 264; UD 289; (UE, UF, nil); UG 374-993; UH 5 - 266.

The Nos. below UE 500, being replacements of GviR or earlier dies at various times, are necessarily scattered. There are still gaps to be accounted for

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above this No., as for example UF 171, 895-900 and 942-945, which will presumably be either Die 2 or Die 3. In Die 2, we have found or had reported 13 "U", 39 "UA", 42 "UB", 35 "UC" and 26 "UD", but no doubt there are many more. It is probable that all new dies fitted to old or new machines will henceforward be in Die 6 (until another change is made), so that the number of machines with each of the earlier Dies is definitely limited. From the Nos. so far known, Die 4 would appear to be the scarcest.

All three models, O, I and J, have now been found in each of the six Dies.

In Die 2, all the UE up to 801 have wide "E".

G.B. PROVISIONALS

The increase in the minimum inland printed-matter rate from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d to 2d as from 1st June last has given rise to a variety of "provisionals" and other curiosities like those which occurred as a result of the similar increases from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d in 1940 and from 1d to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d in 1951.

Envelopes bearing an embossed $1\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp have been surcharged with the additional $\frac{1}{2}$ d by means of the firm's meter. A correspondent of "Stamp Collecting" reported a cover meter-franked at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d and returned for additional postage which was provided by a $\frac{1}{2}$ d meter stamp affixed on a piece of gummed paper, and Mr. Hammond has reported a similar item in which both the meter stamps were of 1d value, which is less easy to understand.

Mr. Hammond has since submitted a cover franked by two (normal) impressions of a 1d Neopost (London S.E.13, N 5, EiiR die) in which the value has clearly been adapted from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d (there is even the tip of the fraction-bar remaining!) There were of course a number of varieties of this kind made in 1940, when the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d value ceased to be required for letter rate, and it is just possible that this item dates from that time, only the frame die being changed.

Many users of Neopost machines have had a new 2d value provided, and some of these have larger "D" than the usual - though corresponding to the rather scarce new style of value-figures reported here as long ago as June 1954 and Sept. 1954; others have a smaller and narrower figure and "D".

The increased rate will of course finally bring to an end the currency of the few remaining GvR dies of 1½d value which have been used for so long on certain "PB" machines.

INDIAN TOWN NAMES

Continuing the lists in the June 1955 and subsequent Bulletins, we have found three more names:-

Code-letter A - Saharanpur;

" " M - Coimbatore, Sivakasi.

The first is in Uttar Pradesh (formerly United Provinces) and the other two in Madras State. These bring the total to 28 in present-day India, an extremely small number in relation to the population which is over twice that of the U.S.A.

An error of engraving noted with Universal MV machine U 20 (Bombay G.P.O.) shows the code-letter as though it were part of the user's initials, thus: "C.P.P.B. - 217".

NEW ZEALAND - TWO MORE NEW MAKES

Yet another new make of meter has been put into use in New Zealand, the "Stampmaster". The frank is a small rectangle showing the value in large figures in the centre with "New Zealand / Postage" above and "No. M.." below. According to Werner Simon, writing in "Stamps" (New York), the first machines showed a plain straight frame to the frank, while later ones have an "imitation perforated" frame. He illustrated the ½d and 1d No. M3 in the first type, and Mr. K.F. Jennings has now shown us a 6d and 1/- No. M 23 in the second type. There appears to be no townmark or date, but No. M 23 shows a slogan at left; it is used by the Wellington Chamber of

Commerce. Presumably the machine is made in New Zealand, and may perhaps be a development of one of the other "local" makes.

The Universal Simplex also is in use. The frank is similar to that of the Universal multi-value but smaller, and with two vertical lines inside the frame at either side of the value; the ident. No. is prefixed by "S". The only example so far seen (S.186) is without townmark, in values 6d and 1/-, postmarked 11 JL 56.

Mr. Jennings has shown us also an example of the Francotyp Co as mentioned here in March, used without townmark on an "O.H.M.S." envelope from Wellington; its No. is X 134. It is strange that the N.Z. Government should adopt a foreign make!

U.S. MANUFACTURER CHANGES HANDS

One of the few remaining manufacturers of postage meters in the United States, the Commercial Controls Corporation of Rochester, N.Y., was, according to a Bulletin of the American Metered Postage Society, acquired in April by the Friden Calculating Machine Co. of San Leandro, California. For the time being, the C.C.C. - which was founded in 1944 from successive mergers of a number of the earlier meter firms - is expected to continue operations under its present name, but changes and developments are likely.

In fact, the AMPS observes, the Pitney-Bowes firm has a near monopoly of postage meters in the U.S.A., as the C.C.C. and International Postal Supply firms are not now building new machines, and the National Cash Register Co. few. Of course, a number of meters made by these firms, and also by the old National Postal Meter Co. and the United States Postal Meter Co., which were incorporated in C.C.C., continue in service.

As well as in the United States, a few of the Commercial Controls machines are in use in Canada, but none elsewhere so far as we know.

A CHANGE TO LOOK FOR

In April-May 1954, the title on the adhesive stamps of Roumania was changed from "Republica Populara Romana" to "R. P. Romina", and undoubtedly the same change will be made on the meter stamps. These are however infrequently met with here, and so far no change has been reported.

METERS IN BRAZIL1. The Universal New-Zealand and Midget Machines
by Eng. Ernst Muhr (Sao Paulo)

The Postal Convention of Madrid, 1920, was published in Brazil and therefore became a law of the country in 1924. One of its sections authorized the use of franking machines for prepayment of international postage.

Experimental use of meters in Brazil was sanctioned by the Postmaster General on 17 October 1924, and the "Postal Bulletin" of March 1925 contains an official notice to the effect that from 15 April 1925, franking machines would be used for prepayment of postage in the Federal District. An article in one of the daily newspapers describes the ceremony in the hall of the G.P.O., Rio de Janeiro, on 15th April, when the Postmaster General paid for and mailed a letter addressed to the Minister of Transport and Public Works, whose subordinate he was. It is not clear what was the licence No. of the machine, but from the description of the impressions given in the public notice, it is certain that it was a New Zealand machine with the "lozenge" design.

For some time, the frank was printed in red and the townmark in black, just as was the case with N.Z. machines in Great Britain, but in order to comply with new regulations contained in U.P.U. rules, the colour of the townmark was later changed to red.

No normal slogans are possible with N.Z. machines, but machine No.90 with the "lozenge" design, belonging to Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Sao Paulo, had the initials of the user inside the double-circle

townmark. The townmark was later changed to the ordinary "wavy lines" type, but the writer, having been associated with that company for a few years, was able to obtain two interesting pieces, one with the double-circle townmark in black, the other one in red. Both pieces had been in a private collection, having been kept, the one because it was addressed to a small hamlet in the Brazilian interior called "Palestina" and had been mailed accidentally to Jerusalem and Haifa and returned therefrom, and the other because it was addressed to a small railroad station called "Colombia" and had been shipped to Bogotá and Barranquilla. Another machine, No.81 of the same type, had an oval townmark with the name of the user, Banco do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A., in it. In addition, some of the wavy-line townmarks feature the name of the user, usually public departments.

It is not clear when Midget machines came into use, but an impression of 8 April 1927 is known to the writer. Midget machines, like their counterparts elsewhere, can imprint slogans, but at certain times the use of slogans was not permitted in Brazil. Such periods ran from 25 July 1930 to 8 Nov. 1932, and from 14 April 1938 to 6 March 1940. Impressions of slogans during these periods would be of interest; but it should be noted that during the latter period only commercial slogans were prohibited; official slogans being quite common.

A German philatelic publication of around 1930 mentions that in 1924, there were 16 franking machines in use, the number having risen to 123 in 1927 and 161 in 1928; but it is not clear how this information was obtained, nor how there could have been 16 machines before the first one was put into use!

A classification of the N.Z. and Midget impressions, more detailed than that in the Barfoot & Simon Catalogue, will be given in the next part of this article.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

As usual, the items listed below are due mainly to Mr. S. D. Barfoot.

GERMANY (continued)

Type 30. Date (misprinted in Catalogue) should read 1947.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Type 33. Date should be 1949, not 1951.

Francotyp A.	/A366/	N TC .001	(A) a.
	/A368/	N O .001	(A) a.
Francotyp AN.	/A370/	Med. TC z001	(Ov., new type) a.
	/A372/	Med. O z001	(Ov., new type) a.
Francotyp B	Delete "Taller frank.		
	/A373/	W MC .001	(A) a.
	/B373/	W TC .001	(G) a.
	/C373/	W TC .001	(Ov.) a.
Francotyp C.	/380/	Add tmk <u>d</u> (Stuttgart.)	
	/381/	Add tmk <u>a</u> .	
	/382/	Add tmk <u>d</u> (Stuttgart) and <u>f</u> .	
	/A382/	W TC .001	(Ov.) b.
	/383a/	Var., setting 74-75 mm. only.	
	/A385/	W O .0001	(G) b.
Francotyp C, with stops in date like Cc.	/A387/	W O .001	(Ov.) b.
	/B387/	W O z001	(Ov.) b.
	/C387/	W O .0001	(Ov.) b.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The "German Democratic Republic" (Eastern Germany) has continued to use franks of type 27, inscribed only "Deutsche Post". The following Nos. have been seen used there: /337/, /338/, /341-b/, /345-a,b/, /346-b/.

In 1954, the use of blue ink for internal mail was introduced. The following Nos. have been seen: /321-b/, /345-a/.

The same types are used also in all zones of Berlin.

Post Office Machines

A. For Parcel-Post Forwarding Cards.
1951 (?). Type P7. Francotyp AN (?). Design as
 type 33, with town-name below frank; TM of date
 only, in rectangle.
 /P 8/ N O z00l (Ov.)

B. Coin-Freed Machines for Public Use.
1954. Type C2. As type 33 but "DEUTSCHE POST /
 BERLIN" at top. Setting 51 mm. (22 mm. between
 frank and townmark.)
 /C 3/ N O 00l (G) b.
 (This was attached to a street letter box, first
 in Berlin W.15 and later in Berlin-Neukölln 1.)

C. For Bulk Mailings.
Type PO 1.
 /PO.A1/ N 4S-MC *00l (A) f.

From 1 VII 54, bulk mailing rates in Western
 Germany were raised from 4 pf to 7 pf and adhesive
 stamps were not allowed for franking. The mail
 has to be delivered to the P.O. and franked by an
 imprint "Gebühr bezahlt beim Postamt ... " (which
 might be printed by the sender.) Later, meter
 impressions were allowed for this purpose, showing
 zero value and with "GEBÜHR BEZAHLT" beside the
 frank.

Type PO.3. As type 33 with zero value and "GEBÜHR
 BEZAHLT" vertically at left of frank.

Francotyp AN /PO.5/ Med. 0 *000 (Ov.) a.

/PO.6/ Med. 0 z000 (Ov.) a.

Francotyp C /PO.9/ W 0 000 (Ov.) b.

Type PO.4. As type 34 (Postalia) with zero value
 and "GEBÜHR BEZAHLT" at right.

/PO.12/ W 0 000 (Ov.) b.

D. Temporary (Provisional) Machines.

Type T 1.

/T.A1/ Med. 0 z00l (G). (Francotyp AN)

Type T 2.

/T.42/ Med. 0 z00l (G). (Francotyp AN)