

T H E  
M E T E R     S T A M P  
B U L L E T I N

Journal of the  
Meter Stamp Study Group

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Editor of Bulletin: A.A. Dewey, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.)  
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R E P O R T   F O R   T H E   Y E A R   1 9 5 6

This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of writing an annual report for the Group, and firstly I want to express our thanks to Mr. A.A. Dewey, who has given the Group so much time and trouble over the past few years. He is not going to stop working for the good of meter collecting altogether, and now that the work of running the Group has been spread out a little he will not only be able to devote more time to his own collection but also to the compilation of various lists and pieces of research he has had in mind for a long time.

As to the Group itself during 1956. Membership stood at 66, again, unfortunately, a decrease on the previous year's figure of 74. This was made up of 33 members in Great Britain, 18 in the U.S.A., and 15 from other countries. The figure includes 11 new members who joined during the year, so the actual loss was 19. Two members, Mr. Osborne of Texas and Mr. Axer of South Africa, regrettably died, two more, both U.S.A., resigned, and the remainder failed to answer enquiries.

Financially we are sound, even at the same subscription of 7s.6d., which will again remain unaltered in spite of mounting costs of postage and duplicating. Detailed accounts are enclosed, with

the figures for 1955 for comparison. In this connexion, the stamps that members often enclose with their correspondence are a great help in keeping down the running costs.

Sales of the introductory booklet have been fairly good and have introduced several new members to the Group. A small stock remains unsold, and further sales will naturally help the funds.

We welcome the following new members, who have recently joined:-

- (118) J.P. Cole, Esq., 1 Midgeley Crescent,  
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.
- (119) D.H.W. Tebboth, Esq., 34 Wilsons Lane,  
Longford, Coventry, Warwickshire.
- (120) G.V. Eltringham, Esq., "Bonjour",  
Sycamore Road, Farnborough, Hants.
- (121) R. Withers, Esq., Rosemary Lane,  
Lincoln.
- (122) G.E. Bolckow, Esq., "Ashdene", West  
End, Guisborough, Yorkshire.

The following members, previously reported as "lapsed", subsequently renewed their subscriptions:-

J. Whitebourgh (U.S.A.); E. Muhr (Brazil).

Whilst listing the above, may I remind members that newcomers are always welcome, as also are your subscriptions for 1957 (overseas members, please dollar bill or equivalent, to save bank charges on cheques, if possible.)

Mr. Jennings has again throughout the year ably conducted the exchange packet; anyone who is not already taking part and is interested should contact him direct at 359 Milton Road, Cambridge.

- J. G. Mann.

P.S. We regret to learn also of the death, on 5th January, of Mr. P. Wentworth Chapman, who was President of the Cinque Ports Philatelic Society and joined our Group in 1951.

THE EXCHANGE SCHEME

Mr. Jennings reports that for the fifteen-month period to December 1956, 29 packets were circulated and material to the value of some 12,500 points was taken; this indicates that the packet fulfils a useful function, but it does depend on new members, as the supply from a given source does not last very long among the few members participating. Cash receipts barely covered the expenses of postage etc.

EDITOR'S NOTE

I would like to thank all members for their co-operation in the past and for their kind messages received on my "retirement" from the position of Hon. Secretary; I feel sure that they will extend the same co-operation to our new Hon. Secretary. Correspondence relating to the contents of the Bulletin, and notes and information for publication may still be sent direct to me, but all subscriptions, requests for back numbers, and enquiries from prospective members should be addressed to Mr. Mann. I hope that being relieved of some of the "administrative" work will enable me to be more prompt in acknowledging letters in the future.

A.A.D.

"CONDITION"

Those of our members who collect "ordinary" stamps - probably the majority? - will be well aware of the enormous importance which nowadays is attached to the condition of stamps. To the really "superior" collector, an unused stamp must never even have been mounted, while a "used" stamp must show the slightest trace of a postmark across one corner (such stamps, if truth be told, are probably not really genuinely used at all!)

Fortunately (in our opinion at least) meter-stamp collecting has not been so highly commercialized, and "condition" need not be taken to such extremes.

As against adhesives, there are several additional factors affecting the condition of

meter-stamps; leaving aside the controversial question of "entires" or "cut strips" (and if the latter, what size), there have to be taken into account the clearness of the impression - of frank, townmark, and slogan; the condition of the paper - colour, and general "freshness", tears; and closeness of the impression to the edge of the paper. It is infrequently that one is able to find a copy perfect in all respects, and one may have to balance one defect against another. Questions which arise are, for example: Is it better to have a clear impression though on slightly torn paper, or close to the edge, than to have a less clear impression on undamaged paper or well placed? Or, is an impression showing clear impression of the frank but indistinct slogan better than one showing only moderate impression over all? And there may be other alternatives to choose between.

It would be interesting to have members' views and comments on this problem.

#### ENDORSEMENTS FOR METER USE

by J. C. Mann.

Mr. Pearson has recently passed on to me a cover he recently acquired. It is from India and is franked with three impressions of the Neopost type totalling 11 annas. On the reverse it bears a handstamp which reads: BOMBAY R.M.S. / MACHINE-FRANKED ARTICLE / POSTED IN LETTER BOX / HENCE TREATED AS UNPAID, the whole enclosed in a single-lined rectangular box frame.

In Great Britain several of these markings exist, usually something about "Incomplete Meter Impression" or similar wording. (See Sept. 1955 Bulletin, page 84.)

It would be useful to have a complete list of endorsements and handstamps such as these that are used only on metered mail, and I would be grateful if any member who possesses something similar, from any country or period, could send details to me; a tracing or even sight of the original, which would be returned straightaway, would be still better. Later, it should be

possible to publish a list.

G.B. "WILKINSON" FRANK SOLD

The impressions made by the Wilkinson "penny-in-the-slot" machine used at the G.P.O., London, in 1912 are generally regarded as the forerunners of meter franking machines in this country, even though the machine did not incorporate a meter properly so called; they are listed in the B. & S. Catalogue as No. PO.1. It is stated that on the first day, 25 Jan. 1912, 1,060 covers passed through the machine but the number gradually dwindled to very few a day by the time the machine was withdrawn at the end of August. Impressions are therefore understandably scarce.

A fine example on commercially used envelope, addressed to the National Freehold Land & Building Society, London E.C., and postmarked in red (more accurately brownish-orange) "1.15 PM / AP 27 / 12" was offered, last November, by the dealer in postal-history material, Robert G. Woodall, of Holtwood, Wimborne, Dorset, to the highest bidder. He has kindly informed us that it was knocked down for the sum of £3,10s., the highest offer being considerably more than this.

Nearly five years ago, the present Editor bought an example on first-day cover (addressed "Poste Restante") from a well-known London firm of stamp dealers for only 27s.6d. The substantial difference in prices no doubt reflects a growing interest in these impressions as well as the premium for commercially used examples over somewhat "philatelic" covers.

It would be a very interesting contribution to the story if other members who have purchased these items would be kind enough to submit details of the price, date of postmark etc. (Names would not be published.)

G.B. NOTES

NEOPOST (L.V.) Following quickly on the discovery of a third type of frank die, a fourth has now been observed. This appears to be distinctly narrower than the previous ones (say

22 $\frac{3}{4}$  instead of 24 mm.), and "POST PAID" is distinctly smaller while the inner ends of the labels containing these words are now curved thus .T( )P. instead of being fish-tailed; there are other minor differences overall. The plain double-circle TM noted for the multi-value "FM" has also been found in the "N" series.

NEOPOST "FM". The variation in spacing between TM and frank has already been remarked upon; we recently found examples from NA 356 showing variation from 30 mm. down to minus 4 mm.! (In the latter, the frank and town-circle actually overlap by 4 mm.) Mr. H.E. Hammond points out that there are three types of date figures - the tall narrow style resembling the value figures; the normal Neopost type; and one similar to the latter but smaller; there are also several styles of town circle, the most recent being a double circle without arcs very much like the Universal MVs, which occurs on most of the "NB" series.

PITNEY BOWES "H". How many of these machines are still in use? The latest dates we have seen are 27 IV 56 for H 46 (Blackwood / Mon.) and 12 III 54 for H 6 (Longton Stoke-on-Trent/Staffs.), both 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d values with GvR dies. The H 46 incidentally has value figures 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high and the H 6 only 4 mm. high.

PITNEY-BOWES "PB". There is a 2d value also on PB 154 (Rugby) in wide setting. The only machines seen with narrow setting and EiiR dies are PB 2 (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d) and PB 130 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

PITNEY-BOWES "P/PA". Mr. Barfoot writes that he believes all EiiR dies to be approximately equal in width, this varying owing to slight movement when the impressions are produced. Of the three types:-

- (1) with very narrow P, only P 21 appears to exist; it has dots below the "D" in the f. of v.
- (2) with very wide P, he has P 40 with dots below D, P 1 and P 18 without.

(3) with medium P close to frame-line, with dots - P 12, 60, 81, 83; without dots - P 8, 34, 53, 73, (74?), PA 2-6, 10-13, 15-18, 20, 22, 23, 25-28, 33, 46. P 90 differs in having P spaced  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mm. from side, no dots. (PA 1 is a "GviR".)

A remarkable error occurred with P 60 in 1953. In Sept. 1953, the P 60 die (used by Milk Marketing Board, Kingston-on-Thames) was changed from GviR to EiiR and continued in use until replaced by PA 46 in 1955 or 1956. However, in Oct. or Nov., 1953, the obsolete P 60 GviR die was used temporarily by Hendon Borough Council, London N.W.4, on their old "PB 2 (GvR)" machine. Dates seen are 3 and 9 Nov., 1953, with normal PB 2 on 30 Sept. and 31 Dec., 1953. (S. D. Barfoot.)

UNIVERSAL M.V. It has previously been noted that all GviR dies with Nos. above UE 500 were issued in Scotland. Mr. W.G. Amedro has however now reported UE 519 used in London S.E.1.

Mention was made in the September Bulletin of UB 718 (Leeds, EiiR Die 2) being an "Intermediate" model but showing a zero for shillings instead of the normal dashes and examples submitted by Mr. H. E. Hammond show that this is still continuing in Jan. of this year. We have also found UA 327 (Halesowen, Birmingham) and UB 408 (Birmingham) in III 56 although in XII 53 the latter has =/. Mr. Hammond likewise submits copies of UF 36 (Birmingham) those up to X 55 showing =/ while those from IV 56 show 0/. These three also are all EiiR die 2. There does not seem to be any good reason why, if the form 0/2 is acceptable on a IV-bank (Ordinary) machine, it should not also be used on the III-bank (Intermediate) machines, thus saving the trouble of providing a different pattern of figure wheel, and we may perhaps expect further such varieties, which are not always easy to recognize.

From the maker's records, Mr. Barfoot has discovered that the sequence of dies of the EiiR design in the UG series is not so simple as had been supposed. The first in Die 5 (the circular centre)

is UG 72, but the next is UG 118, then 122-3, 126-136, 147-366; Nos. below UG 72, and UG 73-117, 119-121, 124-5, 137-146 are Die 4; Nos. above UG 366 are Die 6 (egg-shaped centre.)

UA 609 (Leicester, Die 2) had in III 54 the old-style large letter townmark which showed damage and a copy dated 1956 shows the new small-letter TM.

A curious error on an unofficial "tape" has been noticed by the Editor, UA 481 (London W.1, GviR) having the No. printed on the tape shown as "WA 481". "Errors" in which the M. No. and/or town shown printed on the edge of the "tape" differ from the No. and/ or town printed by the meter are now so frequent (both Universal and Neopost) that it would appear that the P.O. is no longer interested. It has always been difficult to understand what purpose the printing on the tape serves - no other country has adopted the practice so far as we have noticed.

HIGHEST NOS. Few reports have been received, but thanks to Messrs. Barfoot, Buckley and Pearson the position to date is as follows:-  
 NB 255; SB 786; SY 706; UH 800;  
 PA 47; PB 170 (GviR).  
 we might also include N 1225 (London W.1.)

NO METERS AT B.P.O., TANGIER

In view of its impending closure after a century of service, the British Post Office at Tangier has been much in the news lately. It has been mentioned that many commercial firms and offices located in Tangier have made use of this P.O., which prompted the idea that possibly one or more of them may have used a franking machine there.

The British Postmaster has however kindly informed us that there are no franking machines licensed for the posting of correspondence at his office.

(Franking machines are, as is known, used at the British P.Os. at Bahrain and Kuwait.)



by S. D. Barfoot

The BASUTOLAND machine mentioned in the last Bulletin is a Universal Simplex, S 600 numbered presumably in the South African series. The frank die, engraved in South Africa by the "Universal" agents, is rectangular with imitation perforated border, BASUTOLAND at top, POSTAGE at left, REVENUE at right, and large crown at base between S and 600 in rectangles. The earliest date known is 20 VII 56, illustrated in "The South African Philatelist" of Sept., 1956. The slogan at left reads "Whitaker's Agencies / P.O. Box 61, Maseru / The Basutoland Firm".

The latest colony to use a meter machine is GIBRALTAR, where the G.P.O. introduced a parcel post machine on 6 XI 56. Although proofs of a Universal Simplex machine are known, this machine was not sanctioned. The new machine is a Universal M.V. IV-bank model with the long rectangular die now being introduced in most countries. The "perforated" border has large widely-spaced perforations. In the border are "PARCEL (crown) POST" at top left, "G.P.O." at centre, "GIBRALTAR" at bottom left. It is used on yellow "FRANKOPOST" safety-paper tapes.

#### AUSTRALIAN TOWNMARK CURIOSITIES

A strange feature of Australian townmarks is that a number of them do not show the town at all, - only the street or building and the State. We find for example, KING STREET, N.S.W.; OXFORD ST., N.S.W.; QUEEN VICTORIA BLDGS, N.S.W.; ROYAL EXCHANGE, N.S.W.; and several others, all apparently in Sydney.

Two other unusual ones from the same city read G.P.O. / SYDNEY (without State), and CHIEF PARCELS / N.S.W., each on several machines, some of which show commercial slogans and do not appear to be P.O. machines as might be supposed.

We also find P.O. / HAYMARKET and WILLIAM ST. / SYDNEY without State. - PERTH (Western Australia) also occurs without State on one machine (Neopost 'Roo N - 972), but apart from this, all the oddities appear to emanate from New South Wales.

AUSTRALIA PARCEL POST. An example from a "T.I.M." machine has been shown us by Mr. Barfoot. The lay-out is similar to that used in Great Britain with PARCEL POST vertically in the left panel; the central section has the date (-8SP55 in this copy) in the middle with CLARENCE ST. at top and N.S.W. AUST. at bottom; the value (3/-) in the right panel has POSTAGE above and PAID below.

BURMA CURRENCY CHANGE. Reference was made in the June 1956 Bulletin to the continued use of a Neopost machine (Rangoon G.P.O. / S.O. & Co. R-12) denominated in the old "Anna" currency. This machine finally changed over in November last; we have a cover dated -3 XI 56 bearing five impressions of 4 annas, and another dated 28 XI 56 bearing one each of 25 pyas and 100 pyas, making up exactly the same rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rupees. The townmark appears to be unchanged. A long list of "pyas" and "kyats" values has now been reported.

GERMANY, MARITIME METERS. A meter stamp used on board the German motor-ship "Hamburg" has been described by Mr. W.M. Swan in "The Postage Stamp" (Bethany, Miss.) The Postalia machine was used during the ship's second voyage, 3 Aug. - 21 Nov., 1954, and has townmark reading "HAMBURG - YOKOHAMA" with arrows pointing from one name to the other. A similar stamp (described, apparently wrongly, as from a "Francotyp" machine) was illustrated in a recent Bulletin of the American Metered Postage Society with names "BREMEN - NEW YORK", but no information was given about the ship concerned. The frank is of the normal "DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST" type.

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GERMANY (EAST). A correction is necessary, Mr. Barfoot states, concerning the blue impressions used in the German Democratic Republic. All nationalized firms and organizations use such impressions. Normally, all such meters show "VEB" in the name in the slogan, this being an abbreviation for "Volkseigene Betrieb".

GREECE, NAMES IN LATIN CHARACTERS. Greek meters naturally usually show the town name in Greek letters, but the practice seems to be developing on Hasler machines of showing the name also in Latin letters - though they are certainly not the English or French equivalents of the name. We have ATHINAI (for Athens) on M.No. 12866, and PIREEFS (for Piraeus) on M.No. 13557; can any member report others?

ICELAND, AEROGRAMMES. A very interesting use of a meter machine for surcharging aerogrammes has been noted by Mr. Barfoot. In 1952 the cost of aerogrammes was raised from 85 aur. to 150 aur., and the P.O. machine (No.15, B. & S. Cat./4/) was impressed on obsolete aerogrammes vertically at the left. The values used were 90 a. on 60 a., and 65 a. on 85 a. An example seen of the former is dated 5 VI 52; it is not known whether this is the only date used.

IRISH REPUBLIC PARCEL POST. At least six of the Simplex machines appear to be in use since 1953. Mr. Barfoot has examples with small "VI" at bottom left of the frank and townmark "SRAID AINDREAS NTHA / B.A.C." in values 10d, 11d, 1/1, 1/3. Mr. Jennings's example previously described has Roman numeral "III" at bottom left.

LIECHTENSTEIN. Mr. Barfoot advises us that in 1955 a new machine came into use. The design resembles Switzerland type 3 but has no cross at top centre, as had B. & S. /2/, and narrow "P P" at sides. It is a IV-bank machine, setting VN, TM

BIC-B with M.No. 2689 in lower segment; the user is Geraetebau-Anstalt, Balzers. Only one other machine, B. & S. /1/, is now current.

ROUMANIA NAME. Referring to the note in the September Bulletin regarding the change in spelling of the name on the adhesive stamps early in 1954, it is now noted that a meter stamp dated 06 4 56 still shows the old spelling "ROMANA"; the design is similar to B. & S. type 11 but with new oval figures of value (zl.50) and month in figures.

U.S.S.R. - POST-WAR TYPES

From information and examples supplied by Messrs. S.D. Barfoot, Jan Dekker and James Negus, several additional varieties can be listed.

In the pre-war transverse octagonal type, B. & S. cat. No./7d/ is still in use by the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., Moscow; it has "a" over "MOCKBA 16" at foot of TM. // The enclosed copy is sent by courtesy of Mr. Dekker.//

In the upright octagonal type described in the last Bulletin, there are the following varieties:-

(a) Cyrillic POCHTA ("nouTA") curved and "K K" at either side of complete rectangle enclosing figs. of value, which are Gothic; "CCCP" above star at top. (Francotyp C machine.) (Moscow 164a).

(b) "nouTA" straight, "K K" at either side of complete rectangle enclosing oval figs. of value; "CC CP" at sides of solid star enclosing uncoloured hammer and sickle at top. (Leningrad 164 - the item previously described.)

(c) Similar to (b) but "K K" breaking sides of rectangle; lettering of "nouTA CCCP" thick, with stops after "PS" top and bottom; frank 27 x 33 mm. (Moscow 57, Academy of Sciences.)

(d) Similar to (c) but no stop after "P" at top, and frank 26 x 34 mm. (Moscow G-200, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga.)

(e) Similar to (c) but outline star with black hammer and sickle at top, and frank 28 x 32 mm.

(Leningrad 164, Academy of Sciences.)

(b), (c) and (d) have thick value figures, and the date is enclosed in a box with curved ends and thick top and bottom bars, whereas (e) has thinner value figures and the date is in a plain rectangle. The setting between centres of date and of value is 86-87 mm. on all, and they are presumably a Russian make. All those seen are used on covers or wrappers to England or Holland, and all except (b) are black impressions. (b) is in violet-blue.

#### U.S.A. NOTES AND NEWS

A recent letter from Mr. Walter M. Swan gives the following list of types at present in use in the U.S.A. Nos. are from the B. & S. Catalogue, and those underlined are the ones that are more or less current; of the others, many have only one or two machines still existing.

12, 49, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 81, 85, 88, 90, 127, 128, A135\*, 136, 137, 139, 142, 146, 147, 151.

(\* No.136 is inadvertently duplicated in the Cat. list; the first should be re-numbered as A135.)

The replacement of the old "Section Number" slogans continues, with the increasing use of "Bulk Rate", "Blk.Rt.", etc., and as the permit markings have also used "Non Profit Org.", "Books", etc. for some time; these can be expected to come in due course.

There has not been any introduction of new types since the Pitney-Bowes Desk Model variant of the MV type, but it is believed that a "SATAS" machine has been tried (not postally, but proofs exist with a U.S. design) by Commercial Controls, so this may mean that foreign types may appear, marketed by one of the American companies.

#### METERS IN BRAZIL

We apologize that owing to pressure on space, the next part of Mr. Muhr's article on the early issues has had to be held over.

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

The supplement to the G.B. list compiled by Mr. S.D. Barfoot continues with the King George VI issues.

G R E A T      B R I T A I NType D1 (Midget.)

- /91/ Add 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. An 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d occurs also on London W.1., M 204.
- /91e/ The error was used to ix.47 or later.  
Add:
- /91g/ Error, district No. in TM (as /79a/):  
Garston / Liverpool 19, M 1.
- /91h/ Error, Stoke-on-Trent / Staffs, (for Trent),  
M 20. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 6d known, iv.53.
- /91i/ Error, Tredegar / Mons. (for Mon.), M 33,  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /91j/ Error, M 179 for M 9 (Lincoln), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d only.
- /91k/ Error, Stroud / Gloucester (for Glos.), M 5,  
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Type D2 (Neopost.)

- /93a/ Provisional 1d from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d known also on several other machines; add also 2d from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d (London E.C.4., N 61)
- /93b/ Many others known and probably not all are provisionally adapted dies.
- /94/ Add 1/1, 1/6. For 3/- and 4/-, other machines also known.
- /94a/ Dates should be 1943-47; value 1d.
- /94c/ Dates should be i.40 to iv.53; add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.  
Add:
- /94f/ TM with name inverted: Ryde / Isle of Wight,  
N 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d.
- /94g/ "TM" of date only, with four large solid circles at corners of square outside position of normal TM circle, due to maladjustment of die. London W.3., N 13, vi-viii.46, v.47.
- /94h/ Double error, Market Harborough / Leices.,  
(for Market Harborough / Leics.), N 14,  
1946.
- /94j/ Error, Leatherhead / Surrey, N 160 (high No. unchanged after transfer from London) 1d.

- /94k/ Improved TM die, blank at top and YORK at bottom (original town and "S" of "YORKS" deleted), N 13, values ?
- /94m/ Error, Nuneaton / Warwick (for Warwicks.), N 13,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /95a/ Add  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /96/ Add  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d, 11d, 1/4 (New Malden, Surrey, N 2), 1/6, 10/-.
- /96b/ Error, Sutton-in-Ashfield / Nottingham (for Notts.), N 3,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /96c/ Error, Edgware / Middx., N 1 for N 11 (used by "Brylcreem") (N 1 is correctly used by De Havilland Engines Ltd.)
- /97a/ Year should be 1950. Add Chelmsford / Essex, N 1.
- /97b/ Also London N. 1, N 1.
- /98/ Add  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d, 7d, 9d, 10d, 11d, 1/3, 1/6, 2/6.
- /98b/ Error, London / N.W.10, N 116 for N 16 (Oxford Univ. Press),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /98c/ Error, London / S.W.1, N 154 for N 145 (British Iron & Steel Fedn.),  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /98d/ Error, Randlstown / Co.Antrim (for Randals-town), N 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
- /98e/ Error, Port Talbot / Glam., N 11 for N 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Type D3 (Pitney-Bowes Model H.)

- /99/ has TM DC. Add:
- /99b/ TM BIC.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Type D4 (Pitney-Bowes "PB".)

- /102/ 1d add PB 112;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d add PB 58;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d add PB 112.
- /104/  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d PB 186 is an error for PB 168 on the die.
- /105/ Add  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d (PB 11).
- /105a/  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d delete PB 11;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d add PB 169.
- /109/  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d add PB 50.
- /110b/ Add  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d (PB 152).

Type D5 (Universal MV.)

- Add /A111/ Ar. M.F. (U 41, temporarily, 1944).  
 /113/ Also U 540 (temporarily, xi.39; VR)  
 /115d/ Error, St.Helen's / Lancs. (for St.Helens),  
 (U 927, 1944-45.)  
 /122a/ Error, Innerleithen / Peebleshire (for  
 Peebles-shire) (UA 728, 1952.)  
 /A123/ As 123 but dashes short,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (U 262,464).

Type D6 (Pitney-Bowes Model CV.)

- /124/ Add 5d (P 15).  
 Var. B: also P 10 (Liverpool, 1948).  
 Var. C: also P 28.  
 /126/  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d also P 42.  
 /126a/ Also P 28.  
 Var. D: for "P47 up" substitute "P 47 to P 100".  
 /127/  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d, delete P 74.  
 /127a/ F.of V. without dots under "D": 1d,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d,  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d (P 73 up, Repl.dies).

Type D7 (Universal N.Z.)

- /128a/ TM, though BIC on proofs, is DC as issued,  
 2.ix.52. 4d has narrow figs (wide in  
 /128/.)

Type D8 (Universal Simplex.)

- Nos. should read: S 1 to S 1000, SA 1 up.  
 /130a/ Also S 565.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It will unfortunately be a very long time before we can reach the U.S.A., but a supplement to that country's list compiled by Werner Simon has been started in the December 1956 number of "The Meter Collector" published by William Edwards, 399 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn 8, N.Y. The subscription is \$1.50 for six bi-monthly issues.

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