

THE  
METER STAMP

BULLETIN

Journal of the  
Meter Stamp Study Group

---

No. 31

(Vol.IV No.6)

June 1957

---

Hon.Secretary: J.C.Mann, 11 Althorp Rd. London S.W.17  
Editor of Bulletin: A.A. Dewey, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.)

---

EDITOR'S NOTE

I hope that members have not formed the idea that I no longer wish to receive correspondence and notes for possible inclusion in the Bulletin; but in fact only two members have written commenting on the last Bulletin. Not a single expression of views on the subject of "Condition" has been received, and no member has admitted to possessing a copy of the "Wilkinson" frank. And only one member has reported advances on the "highest numbers" of the G.B. series, although before it was decided to make this a regular feature, mention nearly always brought additions.

The whole purpose of a Study Group is surely to enable the members to pool their knowledge and discoveries, and it is hardly satisfactory either to the officers or to the other members to have to rely for information on only two or three members.

The closing date for material for the next issue will be the middle of August.

SECRETARY'S NOTES

I am pleased to be able to say that a number of members have renewed their subscriptions for this year, but there are still some outstanding. If you have not sent yours off yet, do it now, it

will save me writing letters and will ensure for you supply of the Bulletin and any "extras".

We welcome the return of one of our earlier members:-

(89) Neil M. Hay, Esq., 19 Greenhill Place,  
Edinburgh 10

and a new member:-

(123) J.A. Wilson, Esq., 14 Dale Road,  
Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.

In the last Bulletin we recorded a new member as J.P. Cole; this should have been J.P. Cope, and I apologize for the error.

Changes of address:-

W.J. Pieterse, Soestdijkseweg Noord 84,  
Bilthoven, Holland;

Wm. E. Muenzfeld, 265 North 6th Street,  
Newark 7, N.J., U.S.A.;

J. Whitebourgh, 5423 North Clark Street,  
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

#### THE AMERICAN METERED POSTAGE SOCIETY

In connexion with the "People-to-People" programme sponsored by the U.S. Government, Mr. Henry O. Meisel, President of the A.M.P.S., has told us that our Group has been credited with a year's free membership. This is in line with a general policy undertaken by American societies in relation to overseas societies. This generous gesture will naturally be appreciated by all our members, and reciprocal free membership has been granted. The Bulletins of the A.M.P.S. are available for loan to any member; return postage will be appreciated. (Please apply to the Hon. Secretary.)

#### "STAMPEX", LONDON, 1957

Meters were on show this year at Westminster as Roneo-Neopost had a stand there. Displayed were three machines, one of the latest Frank-Master MV, one of the latest 8-value LV type, and also one of the earliest machines which was a two-value FV type (with  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d Gvir dies, "N 3", and the usual "TOWN OF ORIGIN - SPECIMEN" townmark.) An

impression from the "FM" with the special Exhibition slogan is enclosed for members by courtesy of Messrs. Roneo-Neopost. Also on show were a few impressions from current machines in many countries. Special slogans for the Exhibition were also used from the London and Richmond offices of Neopost. No actual exhibits of meter stamps were made, although one display dealing with military posts in Malaya included a metered cover.

#### THE "PHILARULE"

An entirely newly-designed measuring device for philatelists has recently been put on the market under the above name, and seems particularly suitable for those meter-stamp specialists who wish to make precise measurements. It includes two scales engraved on a thick transparent plastic sheet, the one designed for measuring rectangular stamps etc. to within a quarter millimetre without any guesswork and the other for measuring the true diameters of circular postmarks to a millimetre.

The makers and sole patentees are the London Label Co. (1921) Ltd., 253a Beckton Road, London E.16, from whom the gauge can be obtained (with case) for 5/- plus 4d postage.

#### BUTLIN'S CAMPS

Each member should have received five metered covers, one from each of Butlin's Camps in Great Britain, showing (with one exception) the special townmarks. These have been sent gratis with the Group's compliments, and members will agree that thanks are due to Messrs. Butlin's for their kindness in arranging for their despatch (and to the Hon. Sec. for undertaking the negotiations and the actual work of addressing all the envelopes - Ed.)

For the benefit of overseas members, it may be well to explain that Butlin's Camps are a "chain" of holiday camps by the seaside, providing individual bungalows or chalets for the visitors (or "campers") with communal restaurants and all

84 forms of amusement - games, dancing, concerts etc. etc. They are highly popular and have many imitators.

For a permanent record, the meters are:-  
BUTLIN'S CAMP / CLACTON-ON-SEA M 4 (EiIR, 2d)  
BUTLIN'S CAMP / SKEGNESS M 101 (EiIR, 2d)  
BUTLINS CAMP / - AYR - N 6 (GviR, 2d)  
BUTLINS CAMP / -PWLLELI CAERNS.- N 1 (EiIR, 2d)  
FILEY / YORKSHIRE U 903 (GviR, Junior)  
(Overseas members will have the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d values.)

It is interesting to note that both Neoposts omit the apostrophe in "Butlin's", while the Midgets improperly omit the name of the county (Ayr of course does not require addition of the county). The Skegness No. must be an "abnormal", transferred from some other town, as there cannot be many other Midgets in Skegness. The one Scottish Camp still has a GviR die. The Universal MV machine has not a special townmark; this machine was in use by a different firm in London W.1. in XI 42 - has anyone any examples from it between 1942 and 1957? If so, where was it then?

#### EARLY HISTORY OF FRANKING MACHINES

A paper under the title "The Development of Postal Franking Machines" was read to the Newcomen Society (for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology), London, by A.R.J. Ramsey, F.C.I.P.A., on 12th March 1952, and a copy of an off-print from the Society's Transactions has kindly been made available to us by the Society. This handsome production of 16 pages  $7\frac{1}{2}$  x 10 in., with many large diagrams in the text and three photo. plates, deals in detail with the early inventions from 1863 onwards and includes many interesting facts not hitherto (so far as we are aware) recorded. Further information arose from the reported discussion on the paper. Regrettably, further copies of the booklet are, we understand, not available, but our copy can be lent to members in Great Britain on application to the Hon. Sec. (Please send 7d for postage and packing.)

ANOTHER EARLY METER CLAIMANT

In an account of the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Stockholm Postal Museum published in "Stamps" (New York) of January 19, 1957, it was mentioned that one Thor Mandahl of Stockholm had donated to the Museum "an automatic apparatus for franking and postmarking letters, invented by him in 1912".

As is known, a number of inventors in many countries devoted themselves, in the early years of the century, to devices to serve the purpose of the modern franking machine, and machines had in fact been in regular usage in Norway and in New Zealand before 1912 but the name of Thor Mandahl has so far as we know not previously been mentioned.

Hr Thorsten Ingeloff has been good enough to investigate the matter for us, and reports that Hr. Mandahl (whose names seem to him Norwegian rather than Swedish) had donated his model with patent papers not followed up and testimonials from a technical high-school professor and four Stockholm postmasters. The postmasters' testimonials were good though short and somewhat colourless, but the professor said the idea was good and worth postal encouragement with funds for building a real operating model, that shown being rather crude (as well appears from the large photograph that Hr Ingeloff has supplied.)

The device, designed in 1911-12, was intended as a hand-lever operated coin-in-the-slot machine to be mounted on the letter boxes. The mailer was supposed to turn the lever two or more turns when the letter had been placed in the slot, it being thus drawn in between two belts and finally stamped by two dies on separate levers, one the postage indicia and the other the place and date-stamp. No imprints or dies seem ever to have existed, and Hr Ingeloff is of the opinion that the design of the machine was too complicated to stand up to prolonged usage.

METER STAMPS IN AUCTION

One of Messrs. Robson Lowe's well-known Postal History Auctions held in London on 17th April last included five large lots of meter stamps which were specially mentioned in an announcement of the auction. Leaving out the facts that they were "contained in a small carton", "mounted on cards" and the like, the lots were described and valued as follows:

Germany, 1925-39, 3121 items, value £30 (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)  
 Great Britain, 1936-41, 2408 items, value £20 (2d.)  
 New Zealand, 1908-41, 2195 items, value £35 (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.)  
 Palestine, 1930-41, 130 items, value £20 (3s.1d.)  
 United States, 1921-39, 2049 items, value £25 (3d.)

No more specific descriptions were furnished, and unfortunately time did not permit us to inspect them, so that it is impossible to say to what extent the values put upon them were justified, but the average price per item shown above in brackets (our calculation) suggests that for largely modern material they were far too high. In the event, Messrs. Robson Lowe informed us that only the New Zealand lot was sold, and it went for £15.

COLLECTING MULTI-VALUES

It is generally accepted by collectors that it is both impracticable and unnecessary to attempt to include in a collection examples of every possible denomination printed by a multi-value machine: - impracticable because of the huge number of copies that would be needed, and unnecessary because it would prove nothing that is not known, namely that any value up to a certain limit can be printed.

The French Catalogue compiled by Messrs. Michel and de Wailly makes, however, the interesting suggestion that collectors of French MV meter stamps should include in each case one value below 1 F., one between 1 F. and 10 F., one between 10 F. and 100 F., one between 100 F. and 1000 F., and so on as far as the capacity of the machine permits. This enables one to show the various possible

combinations of initial zeros and stars.

Adapting this idea to British machines, one might take one value below the 1d. (i.e. the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), one between 1d. and 1/-, one between 1/- and 10/-, and one above 10/-. Another useful idea would be to take sufficient values to show each different digit -  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, ..., 9, 0 and dash or star etc.

#### G. B. NOTES

MIDGET. What appears to be a war-time provisional townmark has recently been found by the Editor in a mixed lot of oddments. It is of the usual BIC style, with "NORTHAMPTON" in the bottom half while the upper half is blank except for slight traces of a name that has apparently been deleted; although on coarse blue "sugar-bag" paper the impression is clear and the absence of a name at the top is unlikely to be due to defective impression. The date is 30 VIII 44 and the frank is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d GvIR, No. "M A4" which implies a large organization having two machines. On the back has been written "Amalgamated Engineering Union", presumably the user. From a study of the map and the P.O. list, the only name that would fit the space seems to be "PITSFORD". Can anyone throw any light on this? In particular, has anyone a normal Northampton M 4 or M A4?

Reference was made in the December Bulletin to the two distinct EiiR frame dies, Die 1 having thick frame-lines and "E R" bold, while Die 2 has much finer lines and letters. Mr. Hammond has now observed that in Die 2 there are two distinct sizes of the figures of value, one tall as in Die 1 and the other smaller and differently-shaped. He has submitted the 1d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d in each of the three varieties. The values  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d and 1/- also have been reported in the EiiR die but without mention of which variety they are. Midget machines are of course gradually going out of use, having been superseded by the Simplex, so that many new values are unlikely to be found.

NEOPOST. Although "freaks" are scorned by some people, they may often be interesting and throw light on the construction of the machines. One recently discovered is a copy of London W.C.1., N 80, GvR die (dated -3 XI 39) in which the frank die leans towards the left in relation to the townmark while the value  $1\frac{1}{2}d$  remains upright and so distinctly askew in relation to the frame. The noteworthy point is that the frank is type "A2", thus a FV type in which one would not expect the value figures to be loose.

Numbering Anomaly. Two different users of "N 4" in Romford, Essex, having been noted, Mr. K.F. Jennings made enquiries and elicited the astonishing information that when the Chadwell Heath P.O. was recently absorbed into the Romford district, it was agreed by the Postal Authorities - Messrs. Roneo-Neopost state - that identity Nos. in original use at Chadwell Heath should not be altered, so that duplication with original Romford Nos. will exist in some cases. A similar explanation may account for anomalies elsewhere, but certainly not in all cases observed.

UNIVERSAL M.V. Mr. H.E. Hammond is (as usual!) the first to report a new series, with UJ 5 (Bath, Somerset), an "Intermediate" model. Thus "UI" is not being used, presumably to avoid confusion between (say) UI 23 and U 123 when written.

Mr. Hammond has also discovered that yet another master die has come into use, the seventh. This is very similar to Die 6 but is slightly narrower so that the central space has largely lost the "egg shape". It is not always quite so easy to distinguish from Die 6, but so far the highest of Die 6 noted is UH 597 and the lowest of Die 7, UH 644 with the exception of UH 577.

A chart of all the EiiR dies found, showing the "Die" and the model (limitations of space and time did not permit inclusion of the town or other details), has been drawn up by the Editor and including all items so far reported by interested



members. (Mr. Hammond has especially to be thanked). If any other members would like to see this, with a view to filling in some of the many blanks, it would be much appreciated if they would notify the Editor.

Mr. J.B. Potter has sent us three covers from the same machine, UC 174 (Nottingham), which show the various stages over the past few months. First, dates up to 28 VIII 56 have the GviR die and old-style townmark; second, dates seen from 4 IX 56 to 10 X 56 have an EiiR die with the same townmark; and third, dates from 13 X 56 have the EiiR die with the new narrow ring townmark. Thus the second combination was quite short-lived.

HIGHEST NOS. The only report has come from Mr. Hammond, and no advance is noted for the SB (surprisingly) and PB series. We now have:

- NB 367; SB 786; SY 737; UJ 5;
- PA 64; PB 170 (GviR).

Mr. Hammond has also drawn up a list of his highest "M" and "N" Nos. in all the larger cities and London districts; the following are all that have over 100 "M" and/or 500 "N" :-

London E.C.1.	M 151,	N 611	:	Birmingham	M 260,	N 654
" E.C.2.	200	599	:	Glasgow	224	570
" E.C.3.	?	561	:	Liverpool	195	424
" E.C.4.	?	457	:	Manchester	231	713
" W.C.1.	228	472	:	Sheffield	?	490
" W.C.2.	132	504	:			
" S.W.1.	160	760	:			
" W. 1.	268	1130	:			

For Leeds, Leicester, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Nottingham, the N's run to between 200 and 400. Where no "M" No. is shown, Mr. Hammond has no recent copies. All members, please let me have your additions and amendments, including any other place with over 100 "M" or 500 "N". (As reported here a year ago, London E.C.2, N 1157, and Truro, Cornwall, N 516, exist, but these are errors out of sequence.) We actually have London W.1., N up to 1225.

90 SETRIGHT. Mr. Coles tells us that the "Setright" parcel-post machine is again being used in Birmingham (in fact there are three machines in the same office, the others being "T.I.M." machines "Birmingham A" and "Birmingham B".) He would be pleased to obtain specimens for anyone who would like them. The specimen he submitted, 28 MAR 57, 9d (red) was still in the Gvir design.

#### GREAT BRITAIN "USED ABROAD"?

Universal machine UA 698 is used by the Brazilian Embassy in London, with slogan "BRAZILIAN EMBASSY / LONDON" enclosed by a frame. Legally, the Embassy is Brazilian territory! Does anyone know of any similar machines? - J.C.M.

(The United States Embassy uses - or once used - a Neopost, and the Ceylon and Pakistan High Commissions each use meters, but none of these have slogans to indicate the user. - Editor.)

#### NEW COUNTRIES

Two small island territories which once issued their own stamps but which are now incorporated in larger countries have recently introduced meters. They are MARTINIQUE, now an "Overseas Department" of France, where there are at least two meters of ordinary French design (M-1090 and MG 0957) with townmark "FORT DE FRANCE" but not otherwise distinguishable from meters used in Metropolitan France; and GUAM, a territory of the United States, where, Mr. Swan has reported, a firm at Agana has a meter of the normal U.S. design (type and No. were not stated.)

It may be mentioned that meters are also in use in three other island territories of the United States, each of which had at one time its own stamps: HAWAII (Honolulu and nine other towns), PUERTO RICO (at least 18 towns), and VIRGIN ISLANDS (Charlotte Amalie). (Towns from the list compiled by the Meter Stamp Society of the U.S.A.)

Mr. Walter M. Swan has brought out a concise "Catalog of Basic Types of the Meter Stamps of the United States", which illustrates all the principal types and prices the cheapest denomination in each (prices range from 2c. to \$2.50). It consists of 16 pages of the size of this Bulletin, and should be a helpful guide to the beginner in the U.S.A. (though it may perhaps be a little misleading to list only one denomination of each type without any indication that others exist.)

A limited number of copies have very kindly been made available for members in this country, and can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary at the price of 1/9 each post free; all money from sales go to help the Group funds.

Mr. Swan hopes to publish a more complete catalogue next year, showing all the major varieties and also all the values of the single - and "multi-denomination" (English: LV) machines. This will probably be available by subscription only.

#### U.S.A. NOTES from WALTER M. SWAN

The annual report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year 1956 (ended 30 June 1956) shows that stamps and stamped paper paid a total of \$1,010 million, a gain of 1.05%. Metered postage (meter stamps of all kinds used for postage) paid a total of \$1,003 million, that is a gain of 6.46% over the year 1955. Should these increases continue at the same rate then the meter stamp total will exceed the postage stamps for the first time in any country.

Under new regulations, the various Departments of the Government have to pay the postage on their outgoing mail, a result of which has been the introduction of meters at various Air Force Bases etc. One example is from the Alaskan Air Command, USAF, the townmark of which reads "ARMY-AIR FORCE POSTAL SERVICE, APO 942"; the impression is completed with a slogan showing

outline map of the Alaskan Territory, shield of the Command, and "Top Cover for America".

(The U.S. Meter Stamp Society has listed some thirty with "AIR FORCE BASE" in the townmark, in many States of the Union, also six other APO Nos. for the Army Air Force Postal Service. - Editor.)

GHANA. Messrs. Roneo-Neopost informed us during March that the engraving of new dies for both the fixed and multi-value machines was in progress now that the new designs (details unknown at present) have been approved.

INDIAN CURRENCY CHANGE. On 1st April as arranged, the traditional "annas" and "pies" subdivision of the rupee gave place to a subdivision into 100 naya paisa, and postal rates were revised slightly at the same time. This will of course necessitate reconstruction of all the meter machines, but up to the present the Editor's office mail shows that users of Neopost, Simplex and Universal MV machines are continuing with the old dies and currency, with the addition of one or more 1 NP adhesive stamps to make up the new postal rate as closely as possible.

The former air-mail rate to Great Britain was 14 annas, equal to  $87\frac{1}{2}$  N.P., and this has been revised to 90 N.P. Covers have variously borne meter impressions to the value of 14 as. plus 3 NP in adhesives; 14 as. 3 ps. plus 1 NP; or  $14\frac{1}{2}$  as. alone; and a few have come through with only 14 as. and no adhesives or 1 N.P. adhesive.

Mr. G. Pearson has however reported a Neopost dated as early as 9 IV 57 with the "R ( ) R" die as long used for rupee values, showing values in decimal form as 0.05, 0.10 and 0.25 together with the old "R  $\frac{1}{2}$  R", making up the rate of 90 N.P.

SOUTH AFRICA. Apropos the note a year ago on the use of the English and Afrikaans languages in the franks, none have yet been reported with the Afrikaans first but it is interesting to record that machine U 478 has the townmark wholly in Afrikaans, "KAAPSTAD"; the inner diameter is greater than usual and it is doubtless a locally-made one. The user's name ("Sarie Marais") and address on the envelope also appear wholly in Afrikaans. Our copy is dated 14 I 55, so it is not very new.

GERMANY - MARITIME METERS. More complete details were, Mr. Barfoot kindly brings to our notice, included in "T.P.O." - the official magazine of the T.P.O. and Seapost Society - for Sept. - Oct., 1955.

That with townmark "HAMBURG - YOKOHAMA" was used on board M.S. Hamburg of the HAPAG line, and three ships of the Nord-deutscher Lloyd Line also used similar meters: M.S. Berlin and M.S. Gripsholm (both with TM "BREMEN - NEW YORK") and M.S. Schwabenstein (with TM "BREMEN - YOKOHAMA"). All four have as slogan between TM and frank the words "SCHIFFSPOST / An Bord / M.S. (name)" and the arms of the Line. They all appear to be Postalia machines with the normal "DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST" frank.

How long they were in use (or whether they are still current) has not been recorded. It would seem reasonable to regard them as "cataloguable" items under a distinct heading "SHIPS' POST".

U.S.S.R. POST-WAR TYPES. Correction: variety (a) as listed in the last Bulletin should be Moscow 146a, not 164a. This has outline star with black hammer and sickle, like the variety (e).

#### METERS IN BRAZIL

##### The Universal NZ and Midget Machines

In the September and December 1956 Bulletins, we published some introductory notes on these early types, with a detailed classification of the

varieties of townmarks and franks. The author, Eng. Ernst Muhr, has followed these with an extensive list of all the known combinations of townmark and frank varieties, showing the values and identification Nos., including many not recorded in the Barfoot & Simon Catalogue. Unfortunately, this list proves to be too long to be conveniently re-produced here, but it will gladly be lent to any interested member on application to the Editor.

### CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

The following uncatalogued GvR items are a recent "find" of the Editor. The list of the EiiR types is due mainly to Mr. S.D. Barfoot.

### G R E A T     B R I T A I N

Type B3, var. B1 (Neopost LV).

/49/ Add 4d., 1/3 (both Oxford, N 1; doubtless VR)  
(Also 2d and 6d from the same machine.)

### DESIGN E (EiiR)

12.v.53. Type E1. Universal Midget. TM BIC.

(A) Thick frame lines and "E R".

/131/ 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d.

(B) Thinner frame lines and "E R"; tall or shorter figs. of value.

/132/ 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d.

½d, 3d and 1/- values also have been reported but it was not stated whether they are (A) or (B).

1.v.53. Type E2. Neopost LV. TM BIC (with normal or narrow lettering) or DC. There are several distinct types of f.of v. but it is impracticable to distinguish them here.

(A) Special die used only by Roneo-Neopost Ltd. on N 62, London W.C.1.

/133/ 1½d, 2½d.

(B) Standard die.

/134/ ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 7d, 8d,  
9d, 11d, 1/-, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, 2/6, 3/-,  
5/-, 10/-, 20/-.

/134a/ Provisional, 1d from 1½d (as /93a/ etc.)

(C) Redrawn die, "E" of cipher with longer back serifs; "II" closer to extremities of "E"; and other minor differences. 95

/135/ 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(D) Smaller die, "POST PAID" smaller and inner ends of labels containing these words with curved instead of fish-tailed ends.

/136/ 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(Various errors of numbering and of town-name have been recorded, but are omitted for the present.)

1953. Type E3. Pitney-Bowes single-value (prefix PB). TM DC, month in letters.

(A) Wide setting between TM and frank.

/137/  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

(B) Narrow setting between TM and frank.

/138/  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

l.v.53. Type E4. Universal multi-value (prefixes U, UA, UB, ... , UJ). TM DC, large or smaller letters. Seven varieties of frame die successively (up to now.)

Die 1.  $25\frac{1}{4}$  mm. wide, narrow central oval; crown touches top of "E R".

/139/ Model O; /140/ Model I; /141/ Model J.

Var. /141a/ Error, LIVERPOOL for LIVERPOOL in TM (UE 753, dates vii - viii.53)

Die 2. Similar to Die 1 but crown raised.

/142/ Model O; /143/ Model I; /144/ Model J.

Var. /142a/ Date-figs. small (Simplex type), UA 239.

/143a/ TM BIC (UB 969).

/143b/ Error, UB 604 for 609 (Ipswich/Suffolk, dates viii - x.53.)

Die 3. Similar to Die 2 but "E R" and key-letters (UF only) broad, thick.

/145/ Model O; /146/ Model I; /147/ Model J.

Die 4. Wider die, 26mm., with points at base of oval closer together.

/148/ Model O; /149/ Model I; /150/ Model J.

Die 5. Wider die,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Central oval nearly circular and points close (6mm.)

/151/ Model O; /152/ Model I; /153/ Model J.

Die 6. Die 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. wide; central oval egg-shaped.

Points of oval widely spaced (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.)

/154/ Model O; /155/ Model I; /156/ Model J.

Die 7. Similar to Die 6 but slightly narrower.

/157/ Model O; /158/ Model I; /159/ Model J(?).

24.iv.53. Type E5. Pitney-Bowes model CV (LV.)

Prefix P or PA. TM DC, month in letters.

/163/ With dots under "D" of value: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

/163a/ Without dots under "D": 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Note: P 18 was used in error from 24.iv.53

instead of the official first day, 1.v.53.

1.vi.53. Type E6. Universal NZ. Prefix NZ.

/164/  $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2d, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1/-,

1/4, 1/8.

Four machines only, NZ 13, 16, A16 and 17, London

E.C.4., all used by "The Times" newspaper.

1953-56. Type E7. Universal Simplex. TM DC.

(A) 27.iv.53. Original model. Prefix S, SA, SB.

/165/ Values  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Note: S 761 (Salisbury, Wilts.) was used in error from 27.iv.53 instead of the official first day, 1.v.53.

(B) 25.viii.53. Major model. Prefix SX, SY.

/166/ Values  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

(C) Label-("tape-") issuing model. Two five-pointed stars to right of TM and two series of eight short vertical lines to right of frank.

Prefix SL.

/167/ Values 1d to 2/1 (1d units). (SL 1) (? vi.55)

/168/ Values  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (SL 2) (? iii.56)

4.iv.55. Type E8. Neopost Frank-Master (MV).

Prefix NA, NB. TM BIC or DC, various styles.

/169/ Values =0/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ , =0/1= to 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

There are four models with limits of value =1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , =9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 29/11 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$  respectively, but impressions are indistinguishable in the lower values.