

THE
METER STAMP
BULLETIN

Journal of the
Meter Stamp Study Group

No. 34 (Vol.V, No.1) January 1958

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

SECRETARY'S NOTES

This will be the first Bulletin this year, so I will take this opportunity of reminding those of you who have not yet done so that all the 1958 subscriptions became payable from January 1st, and it will help a great deal if you can send the amount (10/-, \$1.50, etc.) as soon as you can.

Mr. Jim Wilson has suggested the holding of a meeting of Group members in London on the occasion of "Stampex", March 15 to 22 next - preferably on the opening day; how many would be able to attend?

Membership: We welcome the following new members:-

- (127) V.C. Watson, 14 Reeth Road, Hartburn,
Stockton-on-Tees, Co. Durham.
- (128) G. Chamberlain, Dominion Laboratory,
Government Box, Wellington N.I., N.Z.
- (129) J.A. Wells, 37a Little Clarendon Street,
Oxford.

The next Bulletin: Notes and news for the next issue, to be dated March 1958, should be in the hands of the Editor by 17th February.

POSTMARK SOCIETY PROPOSED

Although it will not be necessary here to emphasize the distinction between postmarks and meter stamps (which most uninformed people persist in calling "meter marks"), there is nevertheless a close affinity between them, not least because the two types of postal cancelling machines used in this country are manufactured respectively by the two manufacturers of franking machines, and we know that several of our members are interested also in the collection of postmarks.

Mr. William F. Kniel, who joined us recently, was a joint author of a series of articles published in "Stamp Collecting" in March and September, 1957, classifying the current British machine postmarks, and he found that these evoked so much interest that he is now proposing to form a specialist group for the study of British postmarks of the 20th century, under the title of "The British Postmark Society". He intends to issue a quarterly bulletin, and has fixed an initial annual subscription of 7/6d.

Any of our members who have not already done so are invited to get into touch with Mr. Kniel, at 222 Lynton Road, Torquay, Devon.

THE "CONDITION" QUESTION

Only about half a dozen members responded to the invitation to express their views on this controversial subject; we are grateful to these, but unfortunately they are too few to establish a real consensus.

Probably others will sympathize with Mr. K.F. Jennings, who wrote that he did not think he could reduce the relative merits and demerits of impressions to any exact scale, and he judged by general appearance. But this of course makes it solely a matter of personal opinion.

The views expressed by others ranged from that of Mr. S.D. Barfoot, who prefers an early date to a fine impression and does not allow condition to worry him much, to that of Mr. R.E. Campbell (U.S.A.

who considers that "so far as folds, tears etc. are concerned, stamp collectors' rules apply almost to the letter" - which we take to imply that creased or torn pieces must be rejected without question. Mr. W.M. Swan likewise emphasized the great importance which U.S. collectors attribute to fine condition.

The most detailed statement came from Mr. Dürst (Switzerland), who pointed out that the paper of a meter impression - unlike that of an adhesive stamp - is entirely "unofficial" and in consequence slight damage to the paper is unimportant as against a clear impression. Mr. W.E. Stribling also expressed this view, remarking that tears can usually be repaired so as to become unnoticeable. Mr. Dürst further pointed out that the slogan likewise is "unofficial", and so an impression showing indistinct or incomplete slogan but clear frank is preferable to one showing only moderate impression overall.

Mr. Jennings stressed the importance of a clearly legible identification No., but also observed that a poor copy might occasionally be useful in giving evidence on certain points.

Several members introduced the old question of cut strips versus entires, but this was outside our intention to discuss, and seems to be an independent subject. Whether one prefers strips or entires, the questions of condition of the impression and of the paper still arise in the same form.

MORE "FRANK-MASTERS"

From the address of the Chairman (Sir Greville Maginness) to the fiftieth annual general meeting of Roneo Limited, held in London on October 30th:-

"Roneo-Neopost Limited - one of our subsidiary companies - markets through its own selling organization the "Frankmaster" and the National Insurance Machine. The "Frankmaster" will give a postal impression of any value from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., whilst the National Insurance Machine caters for the vast majority of

4 contributions payable to the Government and covers 90 per cent. of all people included in the scheme. Both these machines form a protection against defalcations in cash and with the ever-increasing rates of postage and contributions payable, the need for the installation of both types is becoming more widely recognized. During the last year the results of this subsidiary were very satisfactory and with the successful introduction of the "Frankmaster" to many overseas markets, steps have been taken to increase supplies".

(Frank-Masters have so far been seen or reported as used in Australia, Eire, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, and - the only decimal currency - India, besides Great Britain). (Editor).

G. B. NOTES

THE WILKINSON FRANK. A Bulletin of the A.M.P.S. reported that at the First International Metered Postage Exhibition, held in Chicago on 15th October, there were shown no less than thirteen examples of this frank, twelve of them "First Day". Of the eleven examples reported to us in response to our recent request, only one was in the U.S.A., so that the number known is now increased to 23 or 24. Three of our reports were "First Days" and six later dates (details were not given of two, including the one in the U.S.A.); thus we have now 15 "First Day" and 7 later dates.

Incidentally, of those reported by our members, two were stated to be dated Jan. 26 - the second day of use - and one of these to have red and the other black postmark. Mr. Burchell reported that he has a piece with both red and black postmarks of the same time and date "10.45 AM / AP 10 / 12".

NEOPOST (LV). Two hitherto unrecorded values in GviR dies have just been brought to our notice: $8\frac{1}{2}$ d (frame B1), shown us both by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Burchell, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ (frame B2), shown us by our Hon. Sec. The $8\frac{1}{2}$ d, being one of a "standard range", should occur on a number of machines, though both those seen are from London E.C.2., N 78; the $1\frac{1}{8}$ is on Belfast N 54.

Mr. Jennings has shown us two covers franked by machine N 29 of Bury, Lancs., in which the date is wholly absent from the town circle; it is impossible to determine whether this is a mere freak of printing or whether the date was missing from the machine, but the impressions are quite clear and otherwise complete. The date of use was unfortunately not recorded. The frank is EiiR 2d. Another oddity is a die (N 379 of London S.W.1) so badly damaged that the cipher reads "FiiR".

PITNEY-BOWES "H". In the March 1957 Bulletin, we asked for information of any of these machines still in use, and quoted H 6 (III 54) and H 46 (IV 56) as the latest seen. No other reports were received, but we now have an example from H 6 used as lately as 17 X 57, with GviR 2d. die (wide "H"); the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d on this machine is a GvR die.

PITNEY-BOWES "PB". Besides PB 2 (London E.C.1), the new 3d value has now been seen on PB 154 (Rugby) and PB 163 (London W.8.), all EiiR dies in wide setting (no slogan) though PB 2 occurs also in the narrow setting with slogan. Now that the 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values are useless, presumably all machines of this series still in use will be given new dies in values 2d and 3d. We have EiiR dies of some denomination or other in the following Nos.: 2, 7, 12, 14, 23, 54, 130, 146, 154, 163, 165, 168 and 169; what others are still in use?

UNIVERSAL MV - "INTERMEDIATE" MODELS. In the list of these models showing O/ instead of =/, we have to add UE 789 (Die 1) which occurs in both forms. UB 235 with GviR die should have been underlined as occurring also in both forms. On the other hand, UF 495 should be deleted from the list of possible "intermediates" with the O/, as the O/ appears to have been reported in error. No member has so far submitted any further examples of the other Nos. mentioned as "possibles".

UNIVERSAL MV - EiiR DIES. Even before the last Bulletin with its tabulation of the Nos. in Dies 1 to 7 was in the hands of members, Mr. H.E. Hammond reported his discovery of two further Dies! This seems to have become too much of a good thing! In Die 7, as already observed, the crown appears to be very slightly larger than in Die 6; also, it is distinctly off-centre to the right in relation to the cipher EiiR. In Die 8, this misplacement has been rectified, but the frame otherwise appears to be unaltered; it is therefore distinguishable from Die 6 only by being slightly smaller overall and having slightly larger crown closer to the letters E R. Die 9 is similar to Die 8 as regards crown but the whole die is wider and closely resembles Die 6 but for the larger crown. The differences between Dies 6, 7, 8 and 9 are so small and often so difficult to determine with certainty that we are almost inclined to ignore them, in attributing them to some other cause than new "master dies"; though, as Mr. Hammond maintains, if the differences exist, then we cannot properly disregard them.

Part of the difficulty in separating them is that from UH 575 to UH 999, Dies 7 and 8 seem to be intermingled, and even have some Dies 6 among them. From UJ 1 to 401, all those so far seen by Mr. Hammond are Die 8 except UJ 5 (Die 7) and UJ 364 (Die 9), while from UJ 407 upwards all are Die 9; it is too early yet to give a formal list.

Apart from the alterations which will be necessitated by the introduction of Dies 8 and 9, a few other amendments have to be made in the list set out on page 120, thanks to Messrs. Lloyd Parton and J. Wilson. UF 895 has been found to be Die 3, and UF 898 and 970 Die 2, while UF 968 also is Die 2, not 3 as listed. Consequently, the fourth line of the table should begin "UF 172-895"; the sixth line should read "UF 898-945, 968, 970-995", and the next line "UF 946-964, 969". The Nos. we now need to discover become UF 171, 896-897, 965-967.

STANDARD RANGES OF VALUES (P & N). Although limited-value machines can be fitted with any desired range of values, within limits, the Pitney-Bowes Model CV and Neopost machines marketed in Great Britain normally have a certain "standard" range provided, special requirements of users being at extra cost.

For the six-value Pitney-Bowes Model CV (the franks with key-letters "P" or "PA"), in 1950 the range was: 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. and 6½d. With the increase in the minimum printed matter rate in June 1951, the 1d. was replaced by a 4d., and the 6½d. by 6d. No change was needed when the inland rate went up to 2d. in June 1956, but with the recent increases in the foreign rate also to 2d. and in the inland letter rate, the 1½d. has been replaced by a 4½d., making the present standard range: 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 4½d. and 6d. We have to thank Messrs. Universal Postal Frankers for the information.

A leaflet issued by Messrs. Roneo-Neopost Ltd. at the beginning of last year gave two alternative ranges for the Neopost Model 4-V: 1½d., 2d., 2½d. and 3d.; or with 4d. instead of 3d. For the Model 8-V, five alternative standard ranges were offered.

- ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d.;
- ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5½d., 7d., 8½d.;
- 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1/-;
- 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 11d., 1/-;
- 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5½d., 7d., 8½d., 1/-.

We have not yet heard what modifications have been made on account of the recent alterations in the rates, but the rarely-seen 5½d., 7d., 8½d. and 11d. values will no longer be needed, while a 4½d. and perhaps 7½d. will be required.

TOWNMARK "HOWLERS". Mr. Jennings has shown us three more bad errors of inscription, all, we regret to say, again due to Messrs. Roneo-Neopost. Two Frank-Masters, NB 51 and NB 460, have "BOURNE-MOUTH" at top and "POOLE" at bottom, similarly to

Lancaster/Morecambe on NA 127 referred to in our last Bulletin. That they were not engraved on the same occasion is shown by the fact that NB 51 has small letters and NB 460 larger letters. The third, NA 384, has the TM inscribed "ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD/NR.WIGAN.LANCS" although the Post Office explicitly warns people not to use "Near" (or "NR") in addresses. The long name is so badly crowded that there is no space between the "D" of "MAKERFIELD" and the "S" of "LANCS".

(Erratum: Nov. 1957 Bulletin, page 122, line 8 from bottom - for "Base" please read "case".)

HIGHEST NOS. Reports from Messrs. H.E.Hammond, G.R. Pearson and J.T.W.Mann give the following; there is still no advance for "PB".

NB 955; SB 563; SZ 294; UJ 813;
PA 81; PB 170 (GviR).

It looks as though "NC" and probably "UK" will be reached before our next Bulletin!

PARCEL POST MACHINES. With reference to the note on page 122 of the last Bulletin, we have received a letter dated 15 October 1957 from the Postal Mechanisation Branch at the G.P.O. which states:-

"It is correct that we are about to order a substantial number of such machines to an improved design, but as a contract has not yet been placed I regret that we are not yet in a position to let you have any detailed information. I can, however, say that the new machines will be so designed as to rectify the shortcoming that the present machines suffer from, of requiring an alteration to the value settings when parcel postage rates are varied. They will also incorporate miscellaneous improvements based on the results of our trials with the existing machines."

It will presumably be some time yet before the new machines are in service.

Three additional offices using the "T.I.M." machines have been reported, two by Mr. Jennings and one by Mr. Wilson:-

STRATFORD	/	-- B.O. --	/	LONDON E.15
PLYMOUTH	/	-----	/	- DEVON -
SUTTON	/	-----	/	SURREY

For the first and third, the dates of the copies seen were as long ago as 11 MR 55 and 29 OC 53 respectively; the Plymouth was recent.

NEW U.S.A. CATALOGUE

We have now received the second edition (dated 1958) of "The Basic Type Meter Stamp Catalog" compiled by Walter Swan (Corinth, N.Y.) This is a greatly expanded version of the first edition which was reviewed here in June 1957, and now runs to xi + 57 pages (5½ x 8½ in.) in a stiff cover.

It lists in a clear and easily understood manner with all necessary illustrations the basic types of the meter stamps of the U.S.A. from 1920 to date; below each type are listed on a uniform system the various "varieties", such as Revalued ("Ad'l lc PD" etc.); "P.L.&R." Sec. Nos.; minor differences of town circle; used in overseas territories (Alaska, Hawaii; etc.) The P.O. machines, P.D. machines, Mailomats, Experimentals are listed in separate sections. Almost all items are priced so as to represent what Mr. Swan believes are current "True market values". In the case of single-value and what are designated in America "multi-rate" ("LV" in England) meters, the denominations found are listed, though they are not priced individually.

Altogether this is a very creditable publication, which all collectors interested in U.S. meters will find necessary - and others also will find interesting.

(A limited supply has been received by our Hon. Secretary, and members outside the U.S.A. who wish to have a copy should obtain one from him without delay; the price is 15/- or equivalent, post paid. A few copies of the first edition also are still available at 1/9 each, post paid.)

IRISH REPUBLIC. The Frank-Master has come into use here, Mr. Hammond having shown us an example from Roscre' (sic); the frank is of the same design as the Universal multi-value but with key-letters "NV" at bottom left.

INDIA: NEW DECIMAL CURRENCY

by G. R. Pearson

As you will know, there was a change in the currency of India on 1st April of last year. A rupee became equal to 100 naya paise and, naturally enough, this change has affected the country's meter stamps. As reported in the June Bulletin, certain Neopost machines have been converted to the new currency. They take the form of the value being stated between "R R", so it was a matter of replacing the "anna" figures by new ones showing the values in "naya paise", e.g. "R 0.19 R" with the "0" larger than the other figures. Some firms also have another machine with higher values stated as fractions of a rupee, i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ etc.; such machines may also have values above 1 R. of course, which would obviate the necessity of having to do too many impressions of "naya paise" to make up higher values. For instance, a $\frac{1}{2}$ R., 2 x 19 nP and a 2 nP impressions would make up the 90 nP airmail rate to this country.

I have been sorting through some dozen covers of this new issue and was struck by the fact that there are two major types of the large "0", the one very tall and narrow and the other short and wider; these are very noticeable and should not be overlooked. The values I have found in each type are as follows, and additions would be welcomed. The majority of these are additions to the catalogue supplement.

Type A - tall, narrow "0": 0.02, 0.03, 0.13, 0.25;

Type B - short, wide "0": 0.02, 0.05, 0.06, 0.10,
0.13, 0.19, 0.25.

Universal machines are now in use showing the new currency, as well as the new Neopost Frank-Master machines.

INDIA: LICENCE CODE LETTERS

Some time ago, we listed the towns from which meter stamps were known, showing the code letters prefixed to the licence No. included in the townmark. A letter received early last year from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, New Delhi, confirmed our suggestion that -

"The alphabet letter prefixed to the licence No. as appearing in the date-stamp denotes the Postal Circle from where the licence for the use of the franking machine is issued. For the postal administrative purposes, this country is divided into 13 Postal Circles the names of which and the alphabet letter used by each circle are given hereunder:" (we have rearranged alphabetically for convenience) -

A - Assam; A - Uttar Pradesh; B - Bombay; C - West Bengal; D - Delhi; EP - Punjab; H - Hyderabad; M - Madras; N - Central; OR - Orissa; P - Bihar; R - Rajasthan; X - Andhra.

It will be noted that "A" is given for two Circles, and we do not know whether this is a clerical error in the letter. Several of the letters have not yet been seen in Indian meter stamps.

KENYA UGANDA & TANGANYIKA. Mr. W. Tunstall has sent us lists of the machines known to him, with towns and users. The Neopost Nos. now run as high as N 172 and the Universals to U 102.

THE PAKISTAN PROVISIONAL METER OVERPRINTS

by C. W. E. Coles

The Barfoot-Simon Catalogue lists one provisional overprint, on India type 3B (Neopost LV.) It has been recorded on the $\frac{1}{2}a$ and $1\frac{1}{2}a$ values of machine Licence No. S-5 used by Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Karachi.

I have seen this type which consists of the word PAKISTAN in capital letters underlined on three envelopes. The earliest date seen is 26 VIII 48 when it was used on two $\frac{1}{2}a$ values. The overprint was then clear and the line beneath

PAKISTAN straight. By 19 II 49, the date of the second item which is on $1\frac{1}{2}a$ value, the line beneath PAKISTAN has become wavy, and the third item which is dated 15 VII 49 is in a similar state and is on a $\frac{1}{2}a$ and a 2a value.

I have now seen a second type of overprint on India type 3B which consists of the word (Pakistan). in brackets and also is violet in colour. It is on values $\frac{1}{2}a$ and 1a of machine Licence No. S-13 dated 18 VIII 48, used by Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Karachi.

CHINA: NEW TYPE. What appears to be a local adaptation of the Pitney-Bowes Model R has been shown us by both Messrs. Jennings and Hammond. A rectangular frame (30 x 22 mm.) with heavy serrated border includes seven large Chinese characters at top and a small box containing three oval figures of value below to the right; to the left of this frame is a single circle containing two Chinese characters (the town name?) and the date in Western style as in B-S type 7. All the impressions seen come from the same machine, used by Guozi Shudian, Peking, the earliest date being - 1.8.57; one of the examples is on the pink Pitney-Bowes "METERED MAIL" patterned tape.

LIBERIA. Some time ago, we came across a small piece of cover bearing a red impression very closely resembling the United States 5c. airmail stamp of 1947 (complete with imitation perforations of very large gauge!) but with value 25¢, and the letters "R.L." on the plane instead of "U.S." below it. The postmark was illegible except for the date, DEC 27 / 1949. We have now been informed that this impression is used on airmail envelopes by Liberia ("R.L." = Republic of Liberia); in some quarters, it has been thought to be a meter stamp, but it appears to us to have been applied by a rubber handstamp. No meters have so far been reported as used in the Republic.

UNITED NATIONS LIST

Some five years ago, we published a series of notes on and lists of the meters used by the United Nations and its related organizations, both in the U.S.A. and in other countries. Much of the information was due to Dr. Detlef Schmidt (Hamburg).

Dr. Schmidt has recently compiled a list of all the special postmarks (cancellations, cachets etc.) in any way relating to the U.N. and related organizations in all countries, among which he has included the meter stamps. This list - a very considerable piece of work - was published in the German journal "Der Sammler-Dienst" (Coburg, Bavaria) during June-August, 1957, and Dr. Schmidt has been kind enough to send us a reprint in pamphlet form of these articles, running to twelve pages, with a few illustrations. It can be lent to any member (in G.B.) who is interested and can read German.

As Dr. Schmidt explains, this list is a pioneer effort and consequently only brief details of the postmarks and meter stamps are at present given, though there are full lists of the meters and slogans used by the U.N. Headquarters in the U.S.A. Among those used in other countries, we can find few not already mentioned in our Bulletins; there are however eight for the International Civil Aviation Organization in Canada, and two used by the U.N. Technical Assistance Board (UNTAB) in Ceylon (No.92, Colombo) and in India (D-342, New Delhi, type of machine not indicated.)

CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

We are attempting to keep up to date with the listing of G.B. items; most of those listed below are due to Mr. G.R. Pearson. For the rest, we now complete the arrears of Commonwealth countries, for which a number of members have to be thanked. As before, the No. in parentheses after the name of the country shows the No. of the Bulletin containing the previous supplement for that country.

G R E A T B R I T A I N (33)

Type D2, Neopost LV (GviR cipher).

/94/ Frame B1. Also $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

/96/ Frame B2. Also $1\frac{1}{8}$ (Belfast, N 54)

Type E1, Midget (EiiR cipher). Var.(B).

/132/ Also $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d.

Type E2, Neopost LV. (EiiR cipher).

Var. (B) - standard die.

/134/ Also $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Var. (C) - redrawn die ("E" with longer serifs, &c.)

/135/ Also $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 9d.

Var. (D) - smaller die.

/136/ Also 1d., 3d., 4d., 9d.

M A L A Y A (33)

P.O. MACHINES: PARCEL POST

Type PP2. For Federation of Malaya. Frankopost

"Simplex". Similar to type 2 of Malaya, but smaller; two five-pointed stars to right of TM (SC) and two series of short vertical lines to right of frank; key-letters "SP". On "Frankopost" safety-paper tape.

/PP.2/ Values (?) 10 to 250 cents.

Type PP3. For Singapore. Frankopost "Simplex" as

type PP2, but TM DC and seven horizontal wavy lines to right of frank instead of the short vertical lines.

/PP.3/ Values (?) 10 to 250 cents.

N E W Z E A L A N D

Type 20. Frankopost "Simplex". Similar to type 19 but smaller and with two vertical lines at each side of value: "S" prefix to No. TM?

/32/ Values (?) $\frac{1}{2}$ d to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Type 21. Hasler. Scalloped border with straight inner frame containing "NEW ZEALAND" above ornamentation at top, 8-point star at each side of value, and "POSTAGE" below. M.No. with

prefix "K" inset in bottom border. TM BIC-B.
 /33/ Values (?) 00/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ to ..

Type 22. Francotyp Co. Upright rect. frame with imitation perf. border, "NEW ZEALAND" horizontally at top, and "POSTAGE" above M.No. as =X 34= at bottom. TM BIC (stops after D.M.) or nil.

/34/ 3-bank; values 0/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$

/35/ 4-bank; values 00/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (?)

Type 23. Stamp-Master. Upright rect. frame with "New Zealand" over "Postage" at top, large value (FV) in centre, M.No. as "No.M23" at bottom. TM nil? Slogan left.

(A) Straight-line frame.

/36/ $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.

(B) Frame of imitation perforations.

/37/ 3d., 6d., 1/-, 3/-.

USED BY GOVT. DEPARTMENTS

Type D4. Inscribed "C. & S." at base.

/D.8/ Also 3d. /D.8a/ Also 1d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/-.

/D.8b/ Black impression. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

NYASALAND

1952. Type 2. Neopost LV. Frank of normal size, "NYASALAND" at top; oval frame containing Leopard on rock with crown above and "POST" left, "PAID" right. "N" and "1" in bottom left and right corners. TM BIC (BLANTYRE / NYASALAND).

/2/ Values 1d., .. (?)

(The Nyasaland dies were replaced by those of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1954.)

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

1953. Type 1. Neopost LV. Similar to type 1 of Southern Rhodesia but inscribed "RHODESIA NYASALAND" in two lines at top and "POSTAGE" at each side, and with cipher "EiIR".

/1/ Values 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 1/-.

1953. Type 2. Universal MV. Similar to type 2 of S. Rhodesia but inscribed "RHODESIA" over "AND" in top tablet, and "NYASALAND" in bottom tablet.

TM DC. Roman month-figures.
 /2/ Values (?) $0/0\frac{1}{2}$ to $99/11\frac{1}{2}$
 Ditto but month in letters.
 /2a/ Values (?) $0/0\frac{1}{2}$ to $99/11\frac{1}{2}$. (U 10, U 11)

SIERRA LEONE

Type 1. Roneo-Neopost Frank-Master. Upright frame with imitation perf. border, "SIERRA LEONE" over "POST PAID" at top; "RN" and No.(1) in small rectangles at bottom left and right, with very small crown over "EIR" between. TM DC.
 /1/ Values (?) = $0/=\frac{1}{2}$ to $99/11\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTH AFRICA (22)

Type 2, Midget. Further Nos. found:-

/3c/ 2d. also M 140
 /4a/ $1\frac{1}{2}$ (without "d") also M 134
 /4b/ $1\frac{1}{2}$ d also M 64, M 163, M 302; also 1d (M 121)
 /6/ 1d also M 94; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d also M 205, M 257, M 398;
 2d also M 165.

Type 10, Francotyp Cc.

/32a/ Also F 20. /33/ Also F 10.

Types 11 and 12, Mercury.

/34/ should read 19 mm. wide. Delete /35/ which is replaced by /36/ listed in Supplement (22).

Type 13. Roneo-Neopost Frank-Master. Similar to type 6 but "SUIDAFRIKA" tablet horizontal, and key-letter "R" at bottom left. TM BIC with arcs.

/37/ Values (?) = $0/=\frac{1}{2}$ to $99/11\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Type 2B, Universal MV.

/6/ Also U 332 (Bulawayo); U 333 is Salisbury.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Type 4. Frankopost "Simplex". Similar to type 3 but smaller and with crown below name-scroll; "CENTS" below f.of v.; key-letter "S" in bottom left corner. TM DC, small date-figures.

/11/ Values (?) 1 to 25 cents.