

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

M.S.S.G. NOTES

MEETING. The second meeting of the Group, held on Saturday 20th September, was attended by only six members (two of whom had travelled considerable distances), but it was enjoyed by those present so much that another meeting was arranged at the same place - the "Crown and Sugarloaf", Garlick Hill, London E.C.4. - for Saturday 13th December, again from 6.30 p.m., when it is hoped that more will be able to come.

A good deal of useful discussion took place on the projected publication of a specialized G.B. Catalogue and other booklets, and on the adoption of a Constitution as referred to more fully below. After the "business", Messrs J.C. Mann and G.R. Pearson respectively showed collections of Germany, including a number of rare types, and of the recent "Midget" types of G.B., with unusual varieties and denominations.

MEMBERSHIP. Change of address: M. Michel, now 106 Avenue des Arenas, Nice, A.M., France.

NEXT BULLETIN. This will be dated Jan. 1959; notes and news should reach the Editor by 13th December at the latest. Do please let us have your contributions!

EXCHANGE PACKET. By way of correction to the note in the last Bulletin, Mr Wilson is dealing with the Univ.MV, Simplex and Automax types only and Mr Jennings with all others. A revised statement of the rules (including the table of "Points" values as set out on page 72 of this Bulletin) has been produced and the Exchange Secretaries will be glad to send a copy to any interested member.

WANTS. Indonesia material, by Prof. Emer. J.M.Watt, 25 Henley Road, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Boy Scout Slogans, by H. Michalovitz, 782 North Marshall St., Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

Although the Group has operated satisfactorily for nine years without a formal constitution, it was felt - especially by the officers - that it might be well now to adopt a constitution, in advance of the emergence of any difficulty (not that such is anticipated!) A written constitution is, incidentally, essential if affiliation to the B.P.A. is contemplated, and highly desirable in the event of collaboration with any other organization.

Many of our members are members also of the recently-founded British Postmark Society and will therefore have seen the constitution drafted for that Society by its Hon. Sec., Mr W.F. Kneil (himself one of our members). It was thought that with very little adaptation this would serve admirably for our Group, and this is now being undertaken. For those who have not seen this Constitution, the Articles are under the following headings:-

- 1 - Name; 2 - Function; 3 - Membership;
- 4 - Election of Officers; 5 - Committee; 6 - Finance (subscriptions etc.); 7 - Annual Reports;
- 8 - Exchange Packet; 9 - Library; 10 - Publications; 11 - Regional Groups; 12 - External Relations (with the B.P.A. and other societies);

13 - Referenda (re alterations in Constitution etc.); 14 - Alteration of Constitution. If any members have any comments to make, or suggestions as to what ought, and what ought not, to be included, will they please let the Editor know in time for consideration at the next meeting.

THE "AUTOMAX" - A NEW MACHINE

At the end of September, Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. announced a new model of franking machine, named the "Automax". This is basically a modernized and improved version of their "Universal Multi-value" which has now been in use for over 26 years and which it supersedes.

There are three models, franking respectively from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 9/11 $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 29/11 $\frac{1}{2}$; and $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 99/11 $\frac{1}{2}$; (thus the two-bank, "Junior", model as for the Univ. MV is discontinued.) Each is available for hand or electric operation; it is claimed that the hand models can be operated at speeds up to 40 pieces per minute and the electric models at double this speed.

The impressions are practically the same as those of the Universal MV except that the key-letter is simple "A" (doubtless to be followed in due course by "AA", "AB" and so on.) The value figures are however in a new style, reminiscent of Hasler machines, anserif and of uniform thin-ness. The frank die of the "Specimens" seen (A 6 and A 68) is identical with the latest die, "Die 9", of the Univ. MVs. The townmark and the date also appear to be identical with those of the Univ. MVs.

Although the manufacturers' literature says that the Automax is "Ideal for any office, large or small", they tell us that there is no intention of it replacing the Simplex machines, which are of course a good deal cheaper.

Mr Barfoot has learned that a prototype of the Automax was used experimentally by Messrs Marks and Spencer, Ltd., London W.1., from 5 Oct. to 2 Dec. 1954, with Die "A 1". This franked about £300 of postage; though it is difficult to

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estimate therefrom the number of impressions made, it must run into thousands. But, so far, only one has come to light, dated 12 XI 54 on a small piece with townmark "LONDON W.1." This was reported by one of our members two years ago and has hitherto been something of a mystery ! The frank die is "Die 2" of the Univ. MV series, and the value figures as in the Univ. MVs. Perhaps now that publicity can be given, a few further examples will be discovered.

G. B. NOTES

UNIVERSAL N.Z. The report in the June Bulletin that these old machines appeared to have at last gone out of use proves to have been incorrect. It was brought to our notice by Mr Henry O. Meisel, President of the American Metered Postage Society, and has since been confirmed by Mr Barfoot, that all four continue in use by "The Times". Three still have the same denominations as listed here in Sept. 1954, but the fourth has been revalued. There are three values new to this type ($3\frac{1}{2}$ d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and three values formerly used become extinct (8d., $1/4$, $1/8$). The full record of the present denominations is:-

NZ 13: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 1/-.

NZ 16: 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1/-.

NZ A16: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d.

NZ 17: $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The last, which is an electric machine, is also fitted with a 2d. die but this is in fact not used, it is not clear why. All of course have EiiR frank dies.

NEOPOST. In 1940, several machines were provided with "improvised" 1d. dies by deleting the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " from then unwanted $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. dies, leaving an obvious space between the "1" and the "D". A similar variety has been produced more recently - perhaps in June 1956, when the inland printed-matter rate went up from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. ? - on Liverpool N 310, with EiiR die (normal type), the

value figures being in the distinctive variety with very pointed top to "1" and large square "D".

UNIVERSAL M.V. The variety with missing bars = before the / stroke, reported in the last Bulletin as having been found on UC 214 (GviR die) on 30 VI 58, occurred on the same machine also on 27 IX 58, but the bars were present on 30 VIII 58. It is therefore not constant. Mr G.E. Bolckow reports that the same variety occurred on UC 623 (EiiR die) at least from 17 VI 55 to 1 XII 55.

UNUSUAL "POST PAID" MARK. The July 1958 Bulletin of the British Postmark Society describes a new type of "Post Paid" mark which calls for mention here on two accounts: it was produced by a "Totometer" counter and imprinter manufactured by Universal Postal Frankers Ltd., and it appears to be almost a kind of meter stamp.

The impression, of the	}	<u>POSTAGE PAID</u>
form shown alongside, was		- BPI 1958 -
applied to the address labels		- BRISTOL -
for the Handbook of the Auto-		<u>GREAT BRITAIN</u>
mobile Association, before)	

these labels were affixed to the wrappers. It was used both in early 1957 and in early 1958; in the former year, 8,000 impressions were made. "BPI" probably denotes "Bulk Posting No.1". We are not told the actual postal rate paid.

HIGHEST NOS. We owe an apology to readers for recording in the last two Bulletins that the highest "SB" was 786. Although first recorded in the March 1957 Bulletin, this was subsequently believed to have been incorrect and it was cancelled in our November 1957 issue (when the highest authenticated No. was SB 526). Unfortunately we reintroduced the mistake in June 1958 and repeated it in Sept. This original Simplex model is, understandably, making little advance now that its maximum of $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. is of limited use with present postal rates.

The "U" series will soon be terminated by the introduction of the Automax.

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Thanks are due this time to Messrs Bolckow, Hammond, Kneil, Pearson and Wilson for reports:
NC 814; SB 609; SZ 943; UK 542;
A 68 ("Specimen"); PA 87; PB 172.
Neopost in London W.1. have reached N 1347.

THE NEW-STYLE U.P.F. TOWNMARK

Only cursory reference has so far been made here to the new style of townmark introduced some two or three years ago on Universal MV and Simplex machines, and also used on Midgets. This has the inner circle slightly larger than the old, 17 mm against 16 mm, and the letters are consequently noticeably smaller, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm tall instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

It appears to have been introduced in the Univ. MV series at about UG 325; where it occurs on lower Nos., these are almost certainly the result of a replacement of the original TM die (either because of wear or because of a change of district). UG 128, the only lower "UG" No. we have found with the new style, may be an exception.

On the other hand, the old style is found on many "UG" Nos. up to 837 and also on UH 282 and UJ 425. Most of these may perhaps be due to the use on new machines of dies already in stock at the time of the change-over, but the explanation of the last is provided by Mr Jim Wilson.

From 27 XI 57 to 17 XII 57, UJ 425 (an "Intermediate" model) has new style TM, "LONDON W.C.2"; but then its users, Messrs Trollope and Colls, moved their offices and from 14 I 58 to date the machine has TM "LONDON E.C.2" in the old style, presumably taken from an older and disused machine. (The dates given are of course not necessarily the actual first and last days of usage.)

Can anyone provide a similar explanation for UH 282 or any of the later "UG" Nos. ?

There does not seem much point in attempting to record all the Nos. below UG 325 found with the new-style TM, as any of them are liable sometime

to have a replacement in this style; but it would be of interest to make a list of all the higher Nos. found with the old style. Perhaps one of our members will undertake this ?

G.B. PARCEL POST MACHINES

"Stamp Collecting" of Sept. 26th published a comprehensive article by our Hon. Sec., J. C. Mann, on this subject, with illustrations of all the types and a check-list of the offices from which "T.I.M." labels have been reported, though regrettably, by a clerical error, the list omitted the last 14 names as published in our October 1955 Bulletin and three reported here subsequently. It is expected however that an opportunity will be given in a subsequent issue of "S.C." to add these and any more that may be reported by readers.

Mr C.W.E. Coles has just notified us that on Sept.20 the "Exchange" P.O. in Birmingham 2 was closed, and replaced as from Sept.22 by a new P.O. strangely named "Big Top", the "T.I.M." machine being transferred and its die altered accordingly to:

BIG TOP

---B.O.---

BIRMINGHAM 2

"Stamp Collecting" of Oct.10th published a letter from a Mr L.W. Hobbs claiming that he has a copy of the Romford experimental type of the "T.I.M." clearly dated 15 Jan. 1949 although Mr Mann stated (following the Barfoot-Simon Cat.) that it was used only until 29 Sept. 1948. As this latter date is, we understand, official, either Mr Hobbs has mistaken for the experimental type the standard type used at Romford subsequently (although both are clearly illustrated in the article) or his date is an error of setting - unlikely in a P.O. machine.

An enquiry addressed to the appropriate Department of the G.P.O., London, at the beginning of September about the introduction of the

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new "Setright" machines, which were expected to be put into service in October, has at the time of writing elicited no more than a formal acknowledgement.

G.B. "POINTS" VALUES

In our very first Bulletin (January 1950), we presented a scheme of "points" values to indicate the relative values of the principal types of meter stamps used in Great Britain, this having been devised by Mr D.R. Burchell. With suitable modification it was taken as the basis of our exchange system. The exchange secretaries have now revised the valuations in the light of more recent experience and to include the later types, and have produced the following table:-

Original Square Designs:

minimum ... 50 points

Royal Cipher Designs:

		<u>GvR</u>	<u>Eviir</u>	<u>GviR</u>	<u>Eiir</u>
Automax	(A)	-	-	-	1
P.B.Model H	(H)	20	-	15	-
Midget	(M)	15	20	5	5
Neopost	(N)	10	15	2	1
Frank-Master	(NA-NC)	-	-	-	1
P.B.Model CV	(P,PA)	15	25	3	2
P.B.Models					
A,B,F	(PB)	15	50	5	5
Simplex	(S-SB)	-	-	3	2
Simplex Major	(SX-SZ)	-	-	-	2
Universal MV	(U-UK)	10	15	1	1
Universal N.Z.	(NZ)	50	-	25	25
T.I.M.Parcel label		-	-	20	-

These valuations refer to common denominations and varieties on entire covers. Any extraordinary items are to be assessed separately by the owners. It is hardly practicable to give valuations for each type in the square design (B-S Design A) as so few of these enter into the exchange.

KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA:THE UNIVERSAL M.V. DIES

A. Note by A. A. D.

The B-S Catalogue notes below /8/ that "The vertical line above crown is either to left or centred" - the line in question being that separating "SH" and "CTS". This is however not quite correct - some dies have the line to the right of the crown. An examination of the copies in my collection shows the following groupings:-

U 20, 21: narrow die, value as ≈ 01 (Ov.),
have the "I" to left of centre;

(U 23 upwards all have the wider frank die.)

U 24,25,26,28: value as $\approx 00i$ (A), "I" to right;

U 31, 32: " " $\approx 0i$ (Ov.), " to left;

U 33, 39: " " ditto , " centred;

U 37,38,41,47,48,

49,51: " " $\approx 00i$ (Ov.) " centred;

U 69,71,75,78,92 " " $000i$ (Ov.) " centred.

(U 78, DAR ES SALAAM, incidentally has TM lowered, with small, Simplex-type, date figures and four-figure R. No. above it.)

So far as figures of value are concerned, U 19-22 are all of one type, U 23-28 all of a second and U 29-36 of a third type. If the frame types also correspond, it would appear that U 19-22 (narrow die) and U 29-32 (wide die) have the "I" to the left; U 23-28, to the right; and U 33 upwards, centred. Will members please look at their collections and report any variations ?

THE METER STAMPS OF POLAND

by Tadeusz Hampel

(Translation, slightly condensed, of two articles published in "Filatelista", Warsaw; by courtesy of G. R. Pearson.)

II. POST-WAR (1945-1955)

There were very few machines in use in 1945-46 and impressions used during this period are very rare. No statistics are available regarding this

point. One machine used was D.77 (pre-war No.), a "Midget Multi-value", which was used by Fabryce Kabli S.A. of Krakow. This was the first machine allowed after the War; at the end of 1947 there were only two machines in use in Poland, the one in Krakow and the other a Francotyp in Lodz.

There were seven types of machine allowed on 30th January 1947, viz: Midget 3, Midget 5, Midget Multi-value, Hasler, "System", UKA and Francotyp; but neither Midget 3, Midget 5 nor UKA machines were used after the War. Hasler machines came into use again on 26th August, 1949. Although "System" and Francotyp machines are the same, they were listed by certain Post Offices as two different machines.

The design of post-war franks was not very much different from the pre-war design. The major difference is that "GR" is replaced by "ZL", and the eagle is without crown.

There were altogether seven types of design. B-S type 12 is the only type that has blanks instead of "GR" or "ZL" at the sides; there was only one machine with this type, No. GD 2.

Franks of B-S type 6 were converted German franks made by removal of parts of the design, the licence Nos. being C.13521 and FC 001, this last being the rarest of post-war machines.

The only Hasler frank of large format was No. Kt 2, used by "Centrostal" with the town-mark reading the same.

A new system of numbering was introduced which consist of FC 001 up in each district, but pre-war Nos. also were used (e.g. FA 016, FA 019, FA 034, FA 101, FA 102, FA 104, FB 044, FB 068, FC 101, D77 and D88); also, manufacturers' Nos. were used as licence Nos., the initials of the firms using the machines, or various "odd" Nos. such as A.3, A.4, F.5, F.6. Poznan district, instead of starting from FC 001, started from FC.01.

From 1949 a new system of numbering was introduced, composed of abbreviations of the town district with number 1 up, such as Kr.1 for Krakow.

Instead of simplifying matters this only added to the confusion. Different interpretations of this new system were made; for instance, in Lodz numbering went FC 001-008 and then LD 9 instead of starting at LD 1. The new system was intended to have the initial of the town in capitals and the second letter small, but exceptions occur such as LD 12, PZ 13, WR 3 etc.

In general impressions were in red in accordance with the regulations, but other colours are known, e.g. black (FC 025, FC 007), green (FC 006 - Lodz) and violet (Kt 7). These were all before the currency reform of 1950.

Due to the currency reform, dies were reengraved to include "GR" instead of "ZL", but machines were allowed still to be used bearing "ZL" at the sides. One old Zloty was equal to three new Groszy after 30th October, 1950.

The first few machines to be altered were as follows, on the dates indicated: 10.11.1950 (FC 024), 14.11.50 (FC 025), 15.11.50 (FC 008), 16.11.50 (FC 007) and 17.11.50 (FC 014 and FC 026), all Warsaw district machines.

In 1951 post office instructions mentioned the following machines: UKA, Midget Multi-value, Hasler, System, Francotyp and Satas. In spite of the fact that six types are mentioned, only four were in use up to the end of 1955. The only new design was the Hasler F.22 in small format.

The following is a list of the postal abbreviations used: Bd - Bydgoszcz; Gd - Gdansk (Danzig); Kl - Kielce; Kr - Krakow; Lb - Lublin; Ld - Lodz; Ol - Olsztyn (Allenstein); Pz - Poznan; Rz - Rzeszow; St or Sg - Stalinogrod 'up to 1953, Kt - Katowice); Sz - Szczecin (Stettin); Wr - Warszawa (Warsaw); Wl - Wroclaw (Breslau); Zg - Zielona Gora. Koszalina and Opole do not use abbreviations, and Bialystock has no meter machines in use.

After 1950, Government bodies printed on their envelopes a wording meaning, in effect, "Postage Paid" such as "OPLATA POCZTOWA WISZCZONA

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RYCZALTEM"; consequently certain meter machines were discontinued.

Also after 1950, red was the main colour but exceptions have occurred where black and violet have been used.

There are two post offices using franking machines, Wr 3 (Warsaw) and Gd 4 (Danzig).

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U.S. AIR FORCE METER STAMPS

by Walter M. Swan; condensed from an article in the "S.P.A. Journal", February 1958

The use of postage meter machines by the Department of the Air Force was discontinued on 30th Sept., 1957, after which date an endorsement "Postage & Fees Paid by Dept. of the Air Force" was imprinted in the upper right corner of the envelope.

During World War II, postage meter machines were used at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and at Patterson Field Br., Fairfield, Ohio, by the Army Air Forces; it was not until 1946 that the Air Force became a distinct department of the Armed Forces. The earliest meter stamps of the Air Force secured by the writer were dated in January 1956, during the year when some machines used a slogan reading "A DECADE OF SECURITY THROUGH / GLOBAL AIR POWER" with a drawing of two aircraft circling the globe and the dates "1946 1956" above.

These meter stamps are recognized by the townmarks which show the name of the Air Force Base and State in which it was located, while others using a plain townmark giving city and State used a meter slogan which provided identification, and again others using a town and State townmark without slogan are identified only by the corner card on the envelope. A total of 62 Air Force Base names appear in my collection as well as some 42 city-State names with Air Force slogans to identify them.

From the beginning of August 1957, several meters used by the Air Force had a meter slogan reading "1907--- / GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY / UNITED STATES AIR FORCE / ---1957" (with old aeroplane at top right and rocket (?) at bottom left); these were used from three to eight weeks prior to the discontinuance of meters by the Air Force.

Meter stamps were used by the Army-Air Force Postal Service showing "APO" and number at the bottom of the townmark, the lowest number seen being 10 and the highest 953.

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CATALOGUE SUPPLEMENT

It is hoped that the new system of representing the arrangement of the figures of value in MV machines, introduced here three years ago, is readily intelligible. It should however be added, with particular reference to Italy, that an initial "?" is used when it is not known whether the first place is occupied by a zero, star, lozenge, etc. in the lowest values, as only values with "1" or higher figure in this place are known. The query does not relate to the figures actually indicated. Thus "?0.01" denotes a 4-figure value, which may properly be 00.01, \approx 0.01, z0.01, etc. A further difficulty in some types is that it is uncertain whether or not one or both of the last two zeros are fixed; some of our guesses may prove wrong.

The type of townmark peculiar to Italy, described in the Catalogue as "DC new type" (see for example /208a/), that is, having the inner circle broken for the town-name, will in future be indicated as "DC-N".

The earlier items listed below, all in the Editor's collection, were inadvertently omitted from their correct places in the last instalment. The remainder are again due to Mr. Barfoot.

DESIGN B

- Type B3. Sima.
/A72/ VN (6mm) ?0.10 (A)
- Type B5. Francotyp B.
/A102/ W TC ?0.01 (CB)
- Type B5. Francotyp C.
/107c/ As /107b/ but only the right-hand inner frameline removed.
- Type B6. Francotyp A, with border.
/A115/ As /112/ to /115/ (N TC \approx 0.01) but single-lined border round TM, slogan and frank, with breaks at top for R.No. and at top and right for frank.
- Type B6. Francotyp C, with border.
/A125/ As /125/ but last digit missing (W TC ?0.1) (VENEZIA, Bassani; 24 8 50) (Same machine on -6 10 50 has fixed zero added: ?0.10)
- /A126/ As /127/ but triple-lined border with break for R.No.

DESIGN D

- Type D2. Sima, with border.
/A178/ N (23mm) 001.00 (A) or 000.10 (A)
/A181/ As /181/ (001.00) but border e.
/D191/ W \approx 001.= (A), border B.
- Type D3. Francotyp A.
/194c/ As /194/ but date in frame.
/B194/ N TC z00.10 (Ov.) TM SC or DC-N.
/B194a/ As /B194/ but fixed 0 is (A).
/C194/ N TC \approx 00.10 (ov.) (8-pt star) TM SC.
/A195/ N MC z001.= (Ov., new type) TM SC.
/196a/ As /196/ but extra decimal point after star: \approx .001.=
/A196/ As /196/ but large dot with diagonal cut in place of star.
/B196/ N TC z001.= (G) TM SC.
/C196/ N TC z001.= (Ov.) TM DC-N.
/D196/ N TC \ast 001.= (A) (Maltese Cross)
/A197/ TM is SC or DC.
/B197/ N TC z01.= (Ov.) TM DC-N

Type D3. Francotyp B./A201/ W TC \approx 01.= (Ov.) TM DC-N.

/A201a/ As /A201/ but TM and date inverted.

/B201/ W TC =01.= (A) TM DC.

Type D3. Francotyp C.

/A203/ W O ?0.10 (A,CE)

/A203a/ As /A203/ but TM DC-N.

/205a/ As /205/ but TM DC-N.

/205b/ As /205/ but TM DC

/A205/ W TC ?01.00 (first three figs. CE,
fixed 00 narrow, A)/A206/ W O \approx 00.10 (A,CE) TM SC.

/208b/ As /208/ but TM DC.

/209b/ As /209/ but TM DC.

/210b/ As /210/ but TM DC.

/212a/ As /212/ but TM SC with name (GENOVA)
at bottom.

Type D3. Lirma. (These appear to be recognizable by the small thin oval figures of value, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. tall. TM and date figures - usually wide - with stops are the same as for Sima.) Date should be 1951 or earlier.

/A214/ As /214/ (\approx 01.= with 5-pt star in value)
but TM SC.

/B214/ As /A214/ but large 8-rayed star.

/A215/ W O \approx 001.= TM DC-N.

/A215a/ As /A215/ but with "STAMPE" below TM.

/N215/ W O +001.= (Maltese Cross in value)
TM DC-N.Type D3. Francotyp Cc. TM DC with stops in date

/C215/ W O z01.= (Ov., new type)

/D215/ VN O 001.= (Ov., new type)

Type D4. Francotype C, with border./230/ Border should be c, not a./231/ Borders c and g./A235/ W TC \approx 001.= (A,CE) Border f.Type D4. Lirma, with border.

/A236/ As /236/ but TM DC-N.

/B236/ W O \approx 001.= TM SC. Border b.

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Type D5. Hasler.
/238a/ As /238/ but TM inverted.
/240/ Occurs with or without L.No. below frank
/A240/ VN AT 0001.= (Ov.)
/241/ VN O 0001.= (Ov.)
/242/ VN AT 00001.= (Ov.) TM lowered.
Type D6. (1953) Pitney-Bowes Model R. Frank
smaller, 33 x 22 mm. TM SC. Setting 2-3 mm.
between TM and frank. Slogan left. "P.B." above
and No. below, between TM and frank. (W below
represents three horizontal wavy lines.)
/243/ W01W Roman M.F. in date.
/244/ 001W Arabic M.F. in date.

DESIGN E

(Similar to Design B but smaller and with single-lined frame within "perf." frame, and altered leaf pattern in side panels. "POSTE ITALIANE" sanserif.)

Type E1. Lirma. Frank 27 x 25 mm. Setting
25-30 mm. between TM and frank. Figures of
value and TM as described for Type D3 above.
/246/ W O x01 TM DC-N.

DESIGN F

(Single-lined frame and two inner panels at each side containing three vertical lines and leaf pattern respectively, within "perf." frame; value in small rectangle in centre. TM large SC. Frank and TM within double-lined border, slogan outside at left.)

Type F1. Postalia (?) Frank 32 x 24 mm. Figs.
of value small, narrow oval. Roman M.F. in date.
/250/ VN O x01

The final instalment of Italy will cover the Post Office (Registration), Postage Due, and Official machines.

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