

HON. SECRETARY/TREASURER

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REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY AND TREASURER FOR 1960

The usual statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the past year is included with this issue of the Bulletin, and to a great extent it speaks for itself. It is with pleasure that I find that we have exceeded our year's expenditure by income, even if the amount is small. The main reason for this is the change we made early in the year regarding the production of the Bulletin, by which the typing of the stencils and the actual duplicating is undertaken by us (and "us" in this case means Mr. George Pearson, to whom our grateful thanks are due for his untiring efforts in this). Also, thanks are due to our tracer of the illustrations, who wishes to remain anonymous. This has meant that we have been able to have more bulletins, with illustrations as well, at less cost. The January 1960 Bulletin was printed twice owing to the change in format and so the cost for 1961 should again be reduced, assuming the same number of issues.

As in preceding years, membership has remained about the same, new members replacing those who have dropped out. Quite a good number have already paid subscriptions for 1961, so this again looks promising.

During the year, the Group published a second edition of the Editor's "Introduction to Meter Stamps"; nearly all the copies of this have been sold and the cost recovered. Also included in the expenditure is the balance of the cost of producing the "Town List of G.B." from the year before. Some 40 copies of this remain unsold, so that any future sales (at 4/-d. each including postage) will benefit the Group.

In conclusion, my personal thanks as well as those of the Group, to the Hon. Editor and others who have continued to produce a bulletin which I feel ranks with the best produced by a Study Group in this country today.

J.C. Mann.

MEMBERSHIP NOTES

We welcome a new member:

(148) David E. Oppenheimer, 32 Arrow Head Drive, Stamford,
Connecticut, U.S.A.

and also welcome back to membership after several years' enforced retirement due to almost total blindness, now happily cured,

(28) Capt. A.E. Dunston, "Poolahash", Ballycorus Road, Kiltarnan,
Co. Dublin, EIRE.

EDITOR'S NOTES

As will be noted in the title block (which has so far evoked little comment - though generally approved), this is the fiftieth issue of our Bulletin, and we doubt whether there are many other study circle bulletins which have run to so many issues without a single break in the sequence. When putting out the first number in January 1950, we hardly imagined that it would continue for so long under the same editorship! Besides the "technical producers" who have been thanked by the Hon. Secretary above, we must thank all those members who have supplied information and articles for publication throughout the years, and, on this occasion, those members (still too few) who have responded to the appeal in our last issue.

During the summer (as we hope it will prove to be) we shall again revert to three-month intervals of publication, and the next issue will therefore be dated June. Material must reach the Editor not later than 20th May.

The long-promised cumulative index to the first five volumes (1950-1960) is at last almost completed, but as explained earlier, it is too extensive for reproduction at reasonable cost; a typescript copy will be available for members to borrow from the Hon. Secretary.

THE EXCHANGE PACKET

As will be remembered, neither Mr. Jennings nor Mr. Wilson were, last autumn, in a position to continue as Exchange Packet Organizer, and the position was left vacant. Mr. Wilson has now, owing to a re-organization of his work, fortunately found it possible to resume and is willing to take up the position of Hon. Exchange Secretary, while Mr. J.T. Brown has very kindly offered to assist. As before, the packet is to be confined to G.B. material and divided into two sections, according to make of machine operated respectively by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Brown. Members wishing to participate in the scheme should first of all contact Mr. J.A. Wilson, 14 Dale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex. New rules and a revised table of "points" values are being drawn up and should be available shortly.

EXCHANGE WANTED

Mr. Brian T. Penzer (89 Vicarage Lane, Water Orton, Birmingham) would like to exchange covers from various parts of the world (South America, India, Ghana etc.) for Scandinavian (incl. Finland) meters.

G.B. NOTES

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AUTOMAX. Mr. D. Fletcher reported, just too late for the last MSB, the surprising discovery of No. "AA 1000" (in the "Emblems" design, of course) with TM "Brighouse, Yorkshire". His example is printed on a white gummed label inscribed "Licence No. 5768 No. UA. 834", the name of the user not being given. (We have the No. UA 834, likewise from Brighouse, with GviR die - it has not been reported with EiiR cypher - but again the name of the user is not shown on the cover). The introduction of the number 1000 may be, Mr. J.A. Wilson suggests, so that the number on the die will correspond with the maker's machine number; compare the numbers quoted in his article on the 48th Business Efficiency Exhibition on page 58 of the last MSB. If this is so, then A 1000 and AB 1000 also should exist.

NEOPOST: INVERTED TOWNMARK. The Jan. 1960 MSB (page 3) briefly mentioned an inverted townmark on West Malling, Maidstone, Kent "N 1", and by a strange coincidence further details have come to hand both from Mr. J.A. Wilson and M. Michel on successive days! The frank die has "GviR" cypher (Cat. variety B2), the townmark is the usual Neopost BIC type with very short arcs separating "WEST MALLING" from "MAIDSTONE, KENT", and at left there is a slogan "Congratulations! / it's a / BABY BUBBLY" in rectangular frame. Our previous report gave dates of use from 28 VIII 58 to 19 XI 58; M. Michel gives a date of 26 VI 59 and Mr. Wilson gives 29 X 58 and 28 IX 59. The error must thus have been in use for over a year - unless of course the users (name unknown) were equally careless about setting the date figures. Both 2d. and 3d. values are reported.

SIMPLEX. Some six years ago (June 1955, MSB Vol. 3, p. 71), we reported the discovery of "S 1000" but no other "1000" had been found in any series (apart from "N" where different principles apply) until the "AA 1000" reported above. Mr. George Pearson has however since found "SZ 1000" (TM London / W.1). We have therefore little doubt that the number 1000 also occurs in the other Simplex series, namely, SA, SX, SY, SW (SB and SL terminated before reaching so far, while SV and SU have not yet reached it.) Who will be the first to report them? (Please give die - GviR, EiiR, or Emblems, and name in townmark).

FORCES METER. Mr. B.T. Penzer reports a meter UE 56 (GviR die) with the slogan "Commanding Officer / 30 AIR MATERIEL BASE R.C.A.F. / LANGAR, NOTTS. / ENGLAND." Langar does not appear in the "Postal Addresses" list and the meter townmark is just "NOTTINGHAM" which suggests that "Notts" in the slogan is an error. Mr. Penzer, interested in Forces Postal History, asks if members know of any other similar "Forces" meters in this country (when reporting, please give full details of meter stamp, townmark and slogan.)

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G.B. NOTES - continued.

WILKINSON. A good example of the Wilkinson stamp on entire was sold at the London & Provincial Stamp Club members' auction on 9th February for £3., having been started at the estimated valuation in the auction catalogue of only 15/=. The postmark, red with No.172 as usual, was dated AU 13 / 12.

Some few years ago, we attempted to compile a list of all the examples known from this machine; we now have more or less full details of 34 copies, of which 18 are "first day" (JA 25), 11 later dates, and 5 for which no details have been supplied. 14 of our total are in the United States. There are doubtless a number more in the possession of collectors unknown to us, so that they are not so rare as is sometimes supposed.

It may be of interest to note that the times in the "first day" postmarks range from 10.15 AM to 8.30 PM, this last being the only one noted with No.73 in the postmark instead of No.172 (see report by Mr. G.R.Pearson in our November 1960 issue, page 48.)

NEOPOST: NUMBERING PROBLEM. A curious little problem is raised by three strips franked by Neopost machines submitted by Mr. J.E.Cope. Each has the slogan "If undelivered please return to / 57, LONG ACRE / LONDON, W.C.2." in a rectangular frame (slightly larger lettering in the last example than in the other two), which we believe represents Odhams Press. The earliest, dated 19 VII 55, has Lic.No. N 409 and the next, dated 25 V 56, has N 408, both with TM "LONDON W.C.1" and "EiiR" dies of the original type; the third, dated 26 VI 58, has however TM "LONDON W.C.2" and EiiR die of the smaller type but again numbered N 408.

The first two might well be explained by Odhams Press and/or their subsidiaries having two licences, N 408 and N 409, and taking their mail to a P.O. in the adjacent W.C.1. district for convenience; by 1958 they might have changed to a P.O. in W.C.2., hence the change in the TM (the changes in the frank and slogan dies being due to replacement of worn-out dies). But if so, the Lic.No. should also have been changed to accord with the W.C.2. series. According to Mr.Jennings's Meter Town List, the highest Nos. for Neopost in W.C.1. and W.C.2. at the time of compilation were 475 and 525 respectively; it therefore seems likely that the Nos. in W.C.2. were ahead of those in W.C.1. when Odhams transferred their machine (if they in fact did so) and in consequence the No. 408 would already have been allocated in W.C.2. and would not be available for a new licence there.

There seem to be two possibilities: in the third example, either the No. 408 is an error (duplicating some other firm's licence), or the "W.C.2." in the townmark is an error (no change in the P.O. having been made). Seeing that the firm's postal address is correctly W.C.2., this would be an easy mistake to overlook.

Can anyone throw further light on the matter ?

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FROM MY NOTEBOOK

by J.A. Wilson

[It is hoped that this will be the first of a regular series dealing with points of interest in recent G.B. machines]

No. 1 - The "½d. dashes" on Automax Machines

In the last issue of the MSB (page 60) it was mentioned that the "½d. dashes" had first started to appear in the "AA" series. I have since made a detailed examination of my collection to determine the point at which this change was introduced. The results of my investigation are given below.

So far, I have seen no machines with numbers earlier than AA 850 that had dashes fitted when issued. With a few exceptions, all the "AB" machines have the dashes fitted. The following table gives details of the position from AA 850 to the end of the "AA" series.

Key to Table:	AA	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D - machine fitted with dashes;	850	N		D		D			D		D
N - machine not fitted with dashes;	860			N					N		
2 - machine known to exist in both forms.	870										
	880							D	N	D	
	890	D	D			N					D
	900		D	N	D			D	D		N
	910		D	N		D			D	D	D
	920		D			N		2			D
	930						N			N	
	940				N						
	950								N	N	N
	960	N		N	N	N			N	N	
	970			N	N		N		N	N	
	980		D	D	D		D	N			
	990	D	D		D				D		

It will be noticed that a large gap exists from 930 to 979 in which no machines are known to have the "½d. dashes" fitted.

As usual with changes which are introduced on modern machines, there is no well-defined starting point but a group of numbers within which some machines appear in the modified form while others are

still in the old form. You may remember that a similar situation was reported when the Editor and I tried to determine the point of introduction of the new narrow style townmark in the "UG" series. (See MSB, Vol.V, page 101: March 1959).

In the "AB" series, the following machines are not fitted with the "½d. dashes" - 62, 144, 383, 585 and 690. Poor examples showing no "½d. dashes" have been seen from the following "AB" machines - 1, 25, 32, 40, 47, 8, 344 and 386. These should be treated as doubtful items until better copies are seen.

6. 10/5
25. 32. 40. 47. 8.
31. 11. 12. 17.

From my notebook - continued

(71)

Impressions from three machines in the "AA" series first appeared without dashes, but later examples show that the machines have subsequently been fitted with dashes. These machines are:

- AA 122: first without dashes from 20 V 60 to 4 X 60
then with dashes from 15 XI 60 to 21 XII 60
- AA 123: first without dashes from 18 XI 59 to 9 VI 60
then with dashes from 27 VI 60 to 22 XI 60
- AA 926: first without dashes from 16 III 60 to 29 III 60
then with dashes from 13 V 60 to 19 VII 60

If any of you can help to make the picture more complete, please write to me at 14 Dale Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.

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CANADA AND UNITED STATES

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PITNEY BOWES "MODEL R"

Referring to the articles on these machines in the November 1960 and January 1961 MSBs (pages 51 and 63), Mr. E.S. Lapham (New York) writes as follows:

"Your Canadian article interested me so much that I have been through my collection for additional information.

"I note the following as to style of figures: My highest 'old style' is 145250. Then comes the 'U.S. new style' from 145252 to 145478. These have several different figures from the 'old style', most notably 3, 4, 6, and 9 (flat-topped 3, open 4, 6 and 9 with ends pointing upwards and downwards, instead of round-topped 3, pointed 4, 6 and 9 with ends nearly horizontal.) The 'old style' continues from 145479 to 145766. Then comes the 'Canada new style' from 145770 up. This differs from the 'U.S. new style' in that the only new style figure that is the same is the 4 (open top), whereas the 3, 6 and 9 are like the 'old style'.

"My highest number in the 1000 series is 1352. My unverified theory as to these numbers is that, as you suggest, 141000 to 142999 were assigned for fiscal use, and that by mistake the postage machines from 1000 up were originally numbered from 141000 up, and that the '14' was cut out of the die when the error was discovered (probably before any were put in use.) One reason for this theory is that the numbers in the 1000 series are off-center to the right. The other is that I have proof that at least some of the 141000 series were for fiscal use. / Mr. Lapham sent us a photo copy of impressions from Meter PB 141155, in a somewhat similar design but without townmark and date, inscribed for "Unemployment Insurance". /

"I have two machines of the #0½ type, 145776 and 145778.

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Canada and United States - continued.

"There is a fifth type of date, IX 10 '43 used on 140023, listed as No. 54a in the B & S Catalogue (townmark QUEBEC / QUEBEC)

"As for the range of numbers with different date types:

(b) goes as high as 144275

(c) goes as low as 144279

(d) goes as low as 145653, although (c) goes as high as
145779.

U. S. A.

Mr. Lapham continues:

"As for U.S. numbers, my Model R meters are not all sorted out, but I note that I have 'old style' up to 179054 and 'new style' from 179235. A few lower numbers have replacement 'new style' dies. On the DM, my 'old style' go to 211662 and 'new style' start with 211669. As far as I know, no Mailomats were originally made with 'new style' figures, but I have 51044 and 51053 with both styles."

(I had overlooked the distinction between the "Canada new style" and the "U.S. new style" meter numbers, which explains why the flat-topped 3 had not been mentioned in my original article; in Canada, it occurs on only a very small range of numbers. - A. A. D.

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DECIMAL PROGRESS

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Following in the steps of Barbados, Trinidad, Burma, India and Aden in past years, no less than six meter-using countries have changed to decimal currency early this year: Pakistan on January 1st and the Union of South Africa, together with South-West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, on February 14th.

Some at least of the Pakistan Neopost LVs changed early in the month, "A / ANNAS" at each side of the value-figures giving place to "R / RUPEES" with the figures in decimal form, just as in India (see illustration). We have not yet seen examples from any other make of machine.

The first to reach us from Southern Africa was, remarkably, one from Basutoland, a Simplex (S 737) used by the Standard Bank, Maseru, with frame as before but value "12½", dated 18 II 61 (unfortunately a poor impression, partly doubled). (Incidentally, there appear to be at least three Simplex machines in this small country.) The first reported from the Union of South Africa is a Francotyp of the regular design (F 554) with value reading ".12½" (no zero or star).

Australia and New Zealand have virtually decided on the adoption of decimal currency (on the South African pattern) within the next two or three years, and the latest reports are that the U.K. Government is to make a definite statement in the autumn of this year, with a real likelihood of a decision in favour of the change (after no less than 140 years of consideration!) With Ireland, Ghana, Nigeria and the few remaining colonies following, meter manufacturers and collectors should be having a busy time a few years hence.

FOREIGN NEW ISSUES

(73)

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CYPRUS. As no example has yet reached us, we quote the account given by the local correspondent of "Stamp Collecting" in its issue of December 16th last:

"In addition to the value, the meter stamp bears the inscription of 'CYPRUS' in both Greek and Turkish; while on the postmark the name of the town and the word 'CYPRUS' are inscribed in English characters. So far, 15 licences have been issued throughout the island. The Bank of Cyprus, Ltd. are the holders of Licence No. 1."

This of course gives no clue as to the make of machine. The Barfoot-Simon Catalogue mentions that proofs are known ("essays" would be the more correct term) from a Universal M.V. machine, dated 5 III 51, but that the machines had not been licenced. It appears that none were used during the British Administration.

MOZAMBIQUE. As our illustration shows, the design - which is like the proof described here two years ago - resembles that of Portugal but for showing the machine No. below the value. In the proof, the "U" is followed by a solid block; in our used example, the letters "CTT", doubtless signifying "Correios, Telegrafos, Telefonos", are engraved there, but in another example shown us by Mr. G.R. Pearson, there appears the No. "005" (this is from LOURENÇO MARQUES), though "C.T.T." appears at the top of the townmark on both. It may be assumed that the Quelimane machine is a Post Office machine. The last zero in the value, which differs markedly in the two examples, is apparently fixed so that the value runs in multiples of 10 cvos.

PANAMA REPUBLIC. We illustrate - thanks again to Mr. G. Pearson - an example from an Automax machine, particularly interesting as being the first recorded example of a (presumably) British-made machine with the "P.B." initials, reflecting the recent change of name of Universal Postal Frankers to Pitney-Bowes Ltd. An Automax machine is also in use in COLOMBIA.

OXOXOXOXOXOXO

METERS FOR PREPAID REPLIES - continued from page 69.

In other countries, the use of meters for prepaying replies can only be recognized by entire envelopes showing the name and address of the addressee the same as those of the user of the meter (it is necessary to emphasize "and address", for otherwise the envelope may simply have been mailed to another branch of the same firm.) It will usually be found that the name and address of the addressee are printed, and also that the meter stamp is postmarked with the ordinary postal cancellation showing often a different town and necessarily a later date than those in the meter.

I have not found any examples of this usage from the United States, but have some from South Africa and from Germany (Federal Republic), the latter having the word "Rückantwort" handwritten above the address. Have members any examples from other countries?

A.A. Dewey.

C A T A L O G U E S U P P L E M E N T

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We have to thank Mr. J. T. Brown for a sight of the Vatican item now listed - the only one seen since the compilation of the catalogue; the lists of Algeria and Burma are the joint work of Messrs. Barfoot, Pearson and the Editor, with, for Algeria, help from the French Catalogue edited by MM. Michel and de Wailly.

U. S. S. R. (49)

Due to the illustrations and the text being prepared separately, the numbers under the illustrations unfortunately did not correspond with the numbers in the list. "Fig. 1" shows Cat. Type 4; "Fig. 2" - Type 7-B (iii); "Fig. 3" - Type 7-A; "Fig. 4" - Type 8. The Record Nos. and the slogans (Name and address of user) were omitted from the tracings of Figs. 1 and 3, and the slogan from fig. 4.

V A T I C A N C I T Y

(see illustration)

19???. Type 3. Sima ?. Similar to Type 2 but frank breaks top right corner of border.

/5/ W *001 (small oval)

A L G E R I A (A)

Type 1 (inscription "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE / ALGERIE")

/2/ Add: 6F, 15F.

/11a/ Variety, date only, no town.

Satas C: /13/ to /19/ as listed have month in letters.

/A14/ As /14/ but Roman M.F.

/A16/ As /16/ but Roman M.F.

/19a/ Variety, date only, no town.

Satas D. Prefix SD. Roman M.F.

/A19/ W O Value as *001^F

Satas E. Prefix SE. Roman M.F.

/B19/ W O Value as *001^F

(For Type 1 with value in New Francs, see below)

Type 2 (inscription "ALGERIE / POSTES")

Havas Tiranty (Prefix A)

/20/ Add: 6^F (R)

Havas Grandjean (Prefix B)

/A30/ Values: 5^F, 10^F, 15^F, 20^F.

Havas Francotyp etc. (M.V.)

/22a/ Variety, value *001 used for *001 (F), thus *015 (small "15") used for 15fr. (C.0006)

/B24/ (Prefix C) W TC *001^F/C24/ (Prefix CW) W O *001^F/A25/ (Prefix CG) W O *001^F/A28/ (Prefix G) N O *001^F

Type 2. Havas Model K. M.V.
 /31/ F. of V. should be shown as $\times 01$. (with stop)
 /A31/ in Cat. Addenda, page 117, should be changed
 to /A32/ and the following substituted:
 /A31/ (Prefix K) With straight frame-lines inside
 frank as in France Type 8, design B.
 N O $\times 01$.
 /B31/ (Prefix KG) Design as for /A31/ but "POSTES"
 straight. N O $\times 01$.
 /C31/ (Prefix KW) Design as for /31/.
 N O $\times 01$.

Type 3. (Inscription "POSTES / ALGERIE").
 Satas C: /32/ to /34/ as listed have month in
 letters:
 /A32/ (Prefix SC) W O $\times 0$.oi (M. in letters)
 /A33/ " W O $\times 001^F$ (Roman M.F.)

French die. (Inscr. "POSTES / FRANÇAISES")
 /A34/ (Prefix G) N O $\times 01^F$

1953. Type 4. Havas Model M. Design as France
 Type 9 but inscribed "ALGERIE" at top. Nil;
 8 wavy lines, or slogan above TM; Roman M.F.)
 /35/ (Prefix M) O $\times 001^F$
 /36/ (Prefix MW) O $\times 001^F$
 /37/ (Prefix MG) O $\times 001^F$

1959. Type 5. C.A.M.P. Design as France Type 14.
 Prefix PR. TM.SC. (P.O. machines)
 /38/ N O $\times 001^F$

New Currency, 1st Jan. 1960
 (100 old francs = 1 new franc).

These are distinguished from previous types (except
 Havas Model K) by having the value wholly in large
 figures without "F". As only few have so far been
 noted, they are given temporary list Nos. prefixed
 by "X" pending fuller information.

(A) As previous types.

/XA16/ As /A16/ but without "F"
 /X35/ As /35/ but without "F"
 /X37/ As /37/ but without "F"

(B) Hitherto unissued types.

Type 1 inscription. Satas TM SC, Arabic M.F.
 /X41/ Prefix SF. $\times 001$ (Slogan betw. TM and fr.)
 /X42/ Prefix SR. $\times 001$ Slogan left of TM.)

B U R M A

(The few items in Supplement 22 are incorporated
 in the list below for convenience.)

Type 1. Neopost.

/2/ Add: $\frac{1}{4}A$, 4A, $5\frac{1}{2}A$.

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CAT. SUPPLEMENT: BURMA, continued

Type 2. Neopost

/3/ Add: 1A, 2A, 3½A, 5½A.

/4/ Add: 2A.

/5/ Add: 3½A (R-12)

/6a/ (TM DC) Add: 1½A, 3½A, 4A, 5½A (R-3)

/7/ Add: 1½A, 2A (R-18), 3½A, 4A, 8A, 12A (R-26)

New Currency, 1st April 1952.

(100 pyas = 1 kyat = 1 rupee)

Type 3. Neopost. As Type 2 but "P / PYAS" or "K / KYATS" at each side of figs. of value.

Frank 22 x 25mm., 10 x 12 holes. TM DC or BIC-A.

/8/ Values: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100 pyas; ½, 1, 1½ kyats.

Type 4. Universal M.V. (A) 1957? Large frank, 33 x 31 mm., ornamental frame with Chintse in each lower corner, "UNION OF BURMA" along bottom, Burmese inscription along top, "U" in b.l. corner, No. in b.rt. corner. "K : P" above and below F. of V. separated by plain vertical bar. TM DC, Rm. M.F.

/9/ F. of V. 00oi (Ov.) (U 1)

(B) 1958? Similar design but altered and smaller Burmese inscription, and wedge-shaped ornament between "K" and "P". TM DC, wide or narrower.

/10/ F. of V. 00oi (Ov.) (U 1 up)

Type 5. 1958? Roneo-Neopost Frankmaster. Upright rect. frank with perf. border, "BURMA" at top, Arms (small) at bottom, "POST" and "PAID" vert. at l. and rt. respectively. "KYATS" above value in centre. TM DC, Roman M.F. L.No. in TM.

/11/ F. of V. -.01 (to 9.99)

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RECENT ISSUES IN BRIEF:

(Full catalogue listings will be given in due course)

CONGO. Universal MV as type 3 with "BELGISCH" and "BELGE" removed.

EGYPT. Hasler, inscribed "R.A.U. / EGYPT" (the first noted with this inscription); TM SC inside upright straight-sided oval.

KENYA-UGANDA-TANGANYIKA: Frankmaster with shilling stroke in value as =2/60 instead of dot as previously recorded.

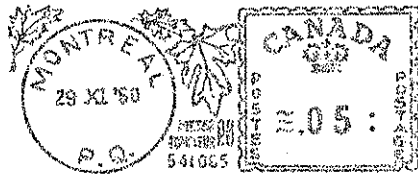
NORWAY. Krag as 1932 type (B&S type 6) but taller frank like Franco-typ but "NORGE" horizontal. 5-fig. R.No. in middle as before.

POLAND. Satas? Small upright rect. frank, "Zł (Eagle) Gr." at top, "W. POLSKA 145" at bottom. Small SC TM.

URUGUAY. Postalia. Large upright rect. frank with "CORREOS" and "URUGUAY" vertically at left and right, bird (teru-teru) above value. "PERM PLIA" above No. at bottom.

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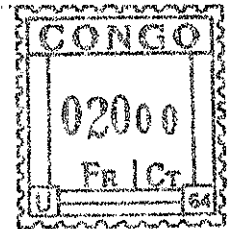
Typing of stencils and duplicating undertaken by George R. Pearson.



Canada - P-B. new design.



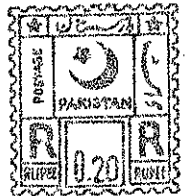
Congo Republic - Universal.



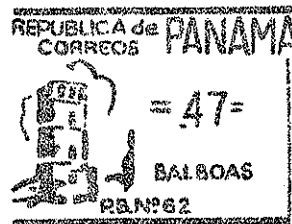
Mozambique - Universal P.O. meter



Pakistan - Neopost in new currency.



Panama - Automax.



Vatican City.

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